

5 自由粒子的路径积分形式.

t 时从 x 出发到 t' 时 x' 处的一维自由粒子, 其经典路径为

$$x_c(\tau) = x' + \frac{x-x'}{t-t'}(\tau-t')$$

满足边界条件与匀速运动. 如果用这条路径来近似 U .

$$U(x', t'; x, t) = A' e^{i \frac{S_c}{\hbar}}, \quad S_c = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}_c^2$$

$$S_c = \int_{t'}^t \mathcal{L}_c d\tau = \frac{1}{2} m \frac{(x-x')^2}{t-t'}$$

$$U(x', t'; x, t) = A' e^{\frac{i}{2\hbar} \frac{m(x-x')^2}{(t+t')}}$$

要求 $\lim_{t' \rightarrow t} U(x', t'; x, t) = \delta(x'-x)$, 已知 $\delta(x'-x) = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(\pi \Delta^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} e^{-\frac{(x'-x)^2}{\Delta^2}}$

$$\Rightarrow A' = \left[\frac{m}{\hbar i (t'-t)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

现在来计算完整的路径积分: $(A = \left[\frac{m}{2\pi\hbar i \Delta\tau} \right]^{\frac{N}{2}})$

$$U(x_N, t_N; x_0, t_0) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \prod_{k=1}^{N-1} dx_k e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \frac{m}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{(x_{k+1} - x_k)^2}{\Delta\tau}}$$

作变量变换: $y_k = \left(\frac{m}{2\hbar\Delta\tau} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} x_k$

$$U = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} A \left(\frac{2\hbar\Delta\tau}{m} \right)^{\frac{N-1}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \prod_{k=1}^{N-1} dy_k e^{-\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{(y_{k+1} - y_k)^2}{i}}$$

注意到: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{i} [(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (y_1 - y_0)^2]} dy_1 = \left(\frac{i\pi}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-(y_2 - y_0)^2 / 2i}$

再对 y_2 积分 $\rightarrow \left[\frac{(i\pi)^2}{3} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-(y_3 - y_0)^2 / 3i}$

最后. $U = \underbrace{A \left(\frac{2\hbar\pi\Delta\tau}{m} \right)^{\frac{N}{2}}}_{=1} \left(\frac{m}{2\pi\hbar i N \Delta\tau} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{i m (x_N - x_0)^2}{2\hbar N \Delta\tau}}$
 此为自由粒子的传播子. 初态取 x_0
 $N \Delta\tau = t' - t$, A 为另一种推导! (6)

§ 谐振子

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 - \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$$

假设 $x_c(\tau)$ 与 $\dot{x}_c(\tau)$ 是经典路径和它的速度。

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x(\tau) &= x_c(\tau) + y(\tau) \\ \dot{x}(\tau) &= \dot{x}_c(\tau) + \dot{y}(\tau) \end{aligned} \right\} \text{在 } \tau=t \text{ 和 } \tau=t' \text{ 处 } y=0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{那么 } L &= L(x_c, \dot{x}_c) + \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} \Big|_{x_c} y + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \Big|_{x_c} \dot{y} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{x_c} y^2 + \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial \dot{x}} \Big|_{x_c} y \dot{y} + \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \dot{x}^2} \Big|_{x_c} \dot{y}^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$L(x_c, \dot{x}_c)$ 是经典路径的拉氏量 \rightarrow 最小作用量。

第二部分 由于 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} \Big|_{x_c} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \Big|_{x_c} = 0$ 而消去

$$\int_t^{t'} d\tau \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} \Big|_{x_c} y + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \Big|_{x_c} \dot{y} \right) = \int_t^{t'} d\tau \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} \Big|_{x_c} y - \frac{d}{d\tau} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \Big|_{x_c} y \right) = 0$$

$$\text{第三部分中 } \frac{\partial^2 L}{2 \partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{2} m \omega^2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 L}{2 \partial x \partial \dot{x}} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 L}{2 \partial \dot{x}^2} = \frac{1}{2} m$$

$$\therefore L = L(x_c, \dot{x}_c) + \left(\frac{1}{2} m \dot{y}^2 - \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 y^2 \right)$$

$$U(x', t'; x, t) = \int \mathcal{D}x(\tau) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} S}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_t^{t'} d\tau L(x_c, \dot{x}_c) + \int_t^{t'} d\tau L(y, \dot{y}) \\ &= S_c + \int_t^{t'} d\tau \left(\frac{1}{2} m \dot{y}^2 - \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 y^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

于是:

$$U(x', t'; x, t) = \int \mathcal{D}x(\tau) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} S_C} \cdot e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_t^{t'} dt \mathcal{L}(y, \dot{y})}$$
$$= e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} S_C} \int_{y(t)=0}^{y(t')=0} \mathcal{D}y(\tau) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} S'(y, \dot{y})}$$

经典路径满足: $-m\omega^2 x = m\ddot{x}^2$

$$x(t) = x$$

$$x(t') = x'$$

$$\text{解为 } x_c(\tau) = \frac{1}{\sin[\omega(t'-t)]} \{x \sin[\omega(t'-\tau)] + x' \sin[\omega(\tau-t)]\}$$

$$S_C = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m\omega}{\sin[\omega(t'-t)]} [(x^2 + x'^2) \cos \omega(t'-t) - 2xx']$$

对 y 的路径积分可理解为围绕经典路径的量子涨落.

由于完全与 x 和 x' 无关, 此积分只是 $(t'-t)$ 的函数记为 $A(t'-t)$

$$\text{因此, } U(x', t'; x, t) = A(t'-t) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} S_C}$$

$A(t'-t)$ 可由泛函高斯积分求出:

$$A(t'-t) = \left[\frac{m\omega}{2\pi i \hbar \sin \omega(t'-t)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{也可以利用 } \int \langle x'' | U(t', x') U(t, x) | x \rangle dx' = \delta(x'' - x)$$

$$\text{导出 } |A(t'-t)|^2 = \frac{m\omega}{2\pi i \hbar \sin \omega(t'-t)}$$

我们在虚时表示中看 $U(x', t'; x, t)$.

$$\text{取 } t=0, t'=-i\beta\hbar, x'=x$$

$$U(x, i\beta\hbar; x) = \left[\frac{m\omega}{2\pi\hbar \operatorname{sh}(\beta\hbar\omega)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{\hbar} S'}$$

$$S' = \frac{m\omega x^2}{\operatorname{sh}(\beta\hbar\omega)} [\operatorname{cosh}(\beta\hbar\omega) - 1]$$

热平衡系综

$$Z = \operatorname{Tr} e^{-\beta H} = \int dx U(x, -i\beta\hbar; x)$$

$$= \sum_n e^{-\beta E_n}$$

$$Z = \frac{\sqrt{m\omega}}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar \operatorname{sh}(\beta\hbar\omega)}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{-\frac{x^2}{\hbar \operatorname{sh}(\beta\hbar\omega)}} \frac{1}{m\omega [\operatorname{ch}(\beta\hbar\omega) - 1]}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{m\omega}}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar \operatorname{sh}(\beta\hbar\omega)}} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\hbar \operatorname{sh}(\beta\hbar\omega)}}{\sqrt{m\omega [\operatorname{ch}(\beta\hbar\omega) - 1]}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 [\operatorname{ch}(\beta\hbar\omega) - 1]}}$$

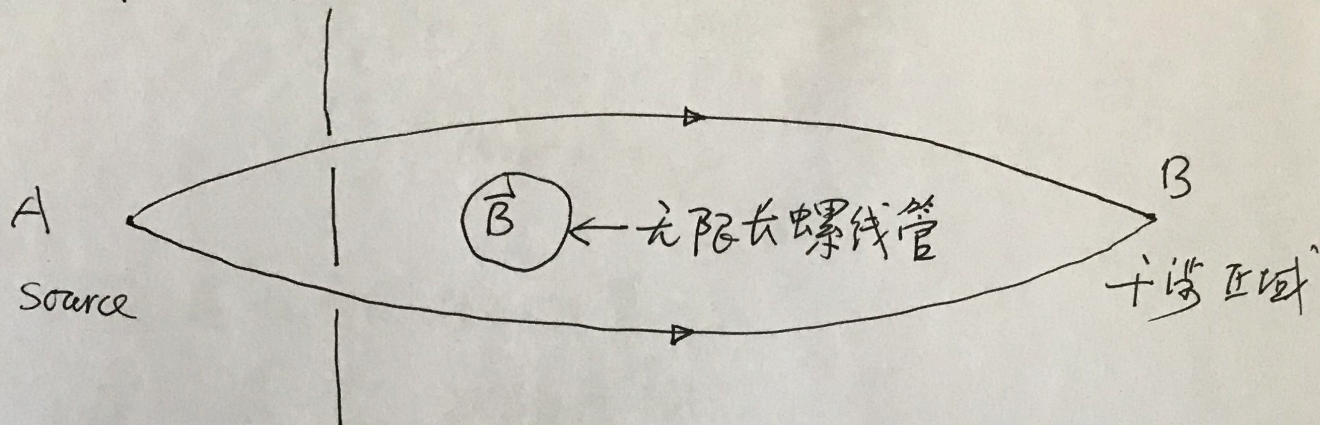
注意 $2(\operatorname{ch}\beta\hbar\omega - 1) = \left(e^{\frac{\beta\hbar\omega}{2}} - e^{-\frac{\beta\hbar\omega}{2}} \right)^2$

$$\therefore Z = e^{-\frac{\beta\hbar\omega}{2}} \times \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\beta\hbar\omega}} = e^{-\frac{\beta\hbar\omega}{2}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-\beta\hbar\omega \cdot n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-\beta E_n}, \quad \text{with } E_n = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\hbar\omega$$

利用路径积分得到了 本征谱 能量.

§ A-B 效应



A: $\vec{x}_0 \equiv \vec{x}$, B: $\vec{x}_N \equiv \vec{x}'$, 无电场 $\varphi = 0$.

$$H = \frac{1}{2m} \left(\vec{p} - \frac{q\vec{A}}{c} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2m} \vec{\pi}^2 = \frac{\vec{\pi}}{2} \cdot \frac{d\vec{x}}{dt}$$

在无磁场时 ($\vec{B} = 0$), $\mathcal{L}^{(0)} = \vec{p} \cdot \dot{\vec{x}} - H = \frac{\vec{\pi}}{2} \cdot \dot{\vec{x}} = \frac{m\dot{\vec{x}}^2}{2}$

这里 $\vec{\pi} = \vec{p} - \frac{q\vec{A}}{c}$, 机械动量

$$\begin{aligned} \text{加上 } \vec{B} \text{ 后; } \mathcal{L} &= \left(\vec{\pi} + \frac{q\vec{A}}{c} \right) \cdot \dot{\vec{x}} - \frac{\vec{\pi}}{2} \cdot \dot{\vec{x}} \\ &= \mathcal{L}^{(0)} + \frac{q\vec{A}}{c} \cdot \dot{\vec{x}} \end{aligned}$$

将出发时刻 t 与到达 B 的时刻 t' 之间时间 $t' - t$ 分成 N 分.

$$t' = t_N, t = t_0.$$

$$U(\vec{x}_N, t_N; \vec{x}_0, t_0) = \int_{x(t)=\vec{x}}^{x(t')=\vec{x}'} \mathcal{D}x(t) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} S}$$

$$S = \int_t^{t'} d\tau \mathcal{L} = \int_t^{t'} d\tau \left[\mathcal{L}^{(0)} + \frac{q\vec{A}}{c} \cdot \dot{\vec{x}} \right]$$

$$\text{可写为 } S' = \sum_{k=1}^N S(k, k-1) = \sum_k \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} d\tau \left(\mathcal{L}^{(0)} + \frac{q\vec{A}}{c} \cdot \dot{\vec{x}} \right)$$

$$S(k, k-1) = \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} dt L^{(0)} + \frac{q}{c} \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} dt \frac{dx}{dt} \cdot \vec{A}$$

$$= S^{(0)}(k, k-1) + \frac{q}{c} \int_{\vec{x}_{k-1}}^{\vec{x}_k} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

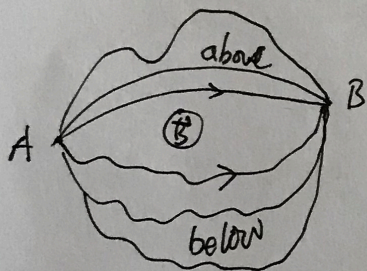
\vec{x}_k 是 t_k 时刻粒子的位置.

$d\vec{l} = \vec{x}_k - \vec{x}_{k-1}$ 为路径微元

$$e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} S} = e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} S^{(0)}} \cdot e^{\frac{iq}{\hbar c} \int_{\vec{x}_0}^{\vec{x}_N} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}}$$

电动力学告诉我们 $\oint \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l} = \Phi_B \leftarrow \vec{l}$ 包围磁通.

$$\text{因此 } U(\vec{x}_N, t_N; \vec{x}_0, t_0) = \int_{\text{above}} Dx(t) e^{\frac{iS^{(0)}}{\hbar}} \cdot e^{\frac{iq}{\hbar c} \int_{\vec{x}_0}^{\vec{x}_N} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}}$$



$$+ \int_{\text{below}} Dx(t) e^{\frac{iS^{(0)}}{\hbar}} \cdot e^{\frac{iq}{\hbar c} \int_{\vec{x}_0}^{\vec{x}_N} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}}$$

* 所有 above 路径 $\int_{\vec{x}_0}^{\vec{x}_N} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}$ 相等! \because 因为任意两条之间不包围磁通

同样, 所有 below 的积分也相同!

与路径无关

$$\text{令 } \int_{\text{above}} Dx(t) e^{\frac{iS^{(0)}}{\hbar}} = \textcircled{1}, \quad \int_{\text{below}} Dx(t) e^{\frac{iS^{(0)}}{\hbar}} = \textcircled{2}.$$

$$\text{在 } \vec{x}_N \text{ 处发现粒子的几率} = \left| \textcircled{1} e^{\frac{iq}{\hbar c} \int_{\vec{x}_0}^{\vec{x}_N} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}} + \textcircled{2} \cdot e^{\frac{iq}{\hbar c} \int_{\vec{x}_0}^{\vec{x}_N} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}} \right|^2$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$P(x_N, t_N) = |\textcircled{1}|^2 + |\textcircled{2}|^2 + 2\text{Re}[\textcircled{1} \times \textcircled{2}^* e^{\frac{iq}{\hbar c} \oint \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}}]$$

$$\text{由于 } \oint \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l} = \Phi_B$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(x_N, t_N) &= |\langle 1 \rangle|^2 + |\langle 2 \rangle|^2 + 2 \operatorname{Re} \left[\langle 1 \rangle \langle 2 \rangle^* e^{\frac{i q \Phi_B}{\hbar c}} \right] \\ &= |\langle 1 \rangle|^2 + |\langle 2 \rangle|^2 + 2 |\langle 1 \rangle \langle 2 \rangle^*| \cos \left(\frac{q \Phi_B}{\hbar c} + \varphi \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } \langle 1 \rangle \langle 2 \rangle^* = |\langle 1 \rangle \langle 2 \rangle^*| e^{i\varphi}$$

这表明，当我们调节磁通量 Φ_B ，会在 B 处观察到类余弦曲线的强度变化！其周期由 $\frac{\hbar c}{q}$ 决定！（ $\frac{\hbar c}{q}$ 是磁通量子）

• 注意： Φ_B 仍是最终决定观测效应的物理量，不是 \vec{A}

ref: Phys. Rev. Lett 48, 1443 (1982).