

第一讲

1. Density Operator

- ensemble: N 个一样系统 (不一定是单粒子或多粒子), N 是大量, 构成一个系统

纯态系序: $|\alpha\rangle$ 每个成员.

混态系序: 成员按几率 P_i 处于 $|\alpha^{(i)}\rangle$ 态, $\sum_{i=1}^M P_i = 1$

- $|\alpha^{(i)}\rangle$ 并不要求正交, M 可以大于 D (Hilbert space 维数)

eg. 单自旋系序. $P=0.3, |+\rangle, X$; $P=0.5, |+\rangle, Y$; $P=0.2, |-\rangle, Z$

$$[A] \equiv \sum_i P_i \langle \alpha^{(i)} | A | \alpha^{(i)} \rangle, \text{ 量子平均 + 经典平均}$$

$$= \sum_i P_i \sum_a \langle \alpha^{(i)} | A | a \rangle \langle a | \alpha^{(i)} \rangle = \sum_i P_i \sum_a a |\langle a | \alpha^{(i)} \rangle|^2$$

其中 $\langle a | \alpha^{(i)} \rangle = \langle a | \alpha \rangle$, $A | a \rangle = a | a \rangle$, $|a\rangle$ 的基用 D .

- 即使对纯态系序, 测 A 的结果也可能不同; 几率 $|\langle a | \alpha \rangle|^2$ 得 a ;

混态系序里一个系统得 a 的几率 = $\sum_{i=1}^M P_i |\langle a | \alpha^{(i)} \rangle|^2$

- 定义 Density operator $\rho \equiv \sum_i P_i |\alpha^{(i)}\rangle \langle \alpha^{(i)}|$, $B | b \rangle = b | b \rangle \leftarrow B \text{ 表象 } | b \rangle$

为了一般需要:

$$[A] = \sum_i P_i \langle \alpha^{(i)} | A | \alpha^{(i)} \rangle = \sum_i P_i \sum_{b, b'} \langle \alpha^{(i)} | b \rangle \langle b | A | b' \rangle \langle b' | \alpha^{(i)} \rangle$$

$$= \sum_i P_i \sum_{b, b'} \langle b' | \alpha^{(i)} \rangle \langle \alpha^{(i)} | b \rangle \langle b | A | b' \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{b'} \langle b' | \sum_i P_i |\alpha^{(i)}\rangle \langle \alpha^{(i)}| \cdot A | b' \rangle$$

$$= \text{Tr}(\rho A) \quad \text{与表象无关}$$

- $\text{Tr} \rho = 1$ 类比 $\sum_i P_i = 1$

- $\rho_{b'b} = \rho_{b'b}^*$ Hermitian, 实 eigenvalue.

2. 统计力学 (Quantum statistical Mechanics)

• Liouville's theorem: 假设 P_i 不随时间变化.

$$\hbar \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = \hbar \sum_i P_i \left[\frac{\partial \langle \alpha^{(i)} |}{\partial t} \langle \alpha^{(i)} | + | \alpha^{(i)} \rangle \frac{\partial \langle \alpha^{(i)} |}{\partial t} \right] = -[\rho, H]$$

经典力学: $\rho_c(q, p; t)$, $\frac{d\rho_c}{dt} = \frac{\partial \rho_c}{\partial t} + \dot{q} \frac{\partial \rho_c}{\partial q} + \dot{p} \frac{\partial \rho_c}{\partial p} = 0$, $\dot{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}$, $\dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \rho_c}{\partial t} = -[\rho_c, H]_c$

• 热平衡: 单粒子系统可与环境平衡. 大量粒子绝热熵自洽平衡 \leftarrow 孤立. "本征态热化"

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow [\rho, H] = 0, \quad \rho \text{ 与 } H \text{ 共用本征态 } |E_k\rangle$$

$$\rho |E_k\rangle = \rho_k |E_k\rangle, \quad H |E_k\rangle = E |E_k\rangle$$

此表象下, $\rho = \sum_k \rho_k |E_k\rangle \langle E_k|$, ρ_k 是几率. $\sum_k |E_k\rangle$

• 基本假设: 给定 $\langle H \rangle$, 平衡态熵最大. $S = -k_B \text{Tr}(\rho \ln \rho) = -k_B \sum_k \rho_k \ln \rho_k$ Von Neumann 熵.

$$\delta S = 0 + \delta[H] = 0 + \delta(\text{Tr} \rho) = 0 \quad \text{拉格朗日 } \beta \text{ 与 } \gamma$$

$$-\delta S + \beta \delta U + \gamma \delta(\text{Tr} \rho) = 0 \quad \text{即: } \sum_k \delta \rho_k [\ln \rho_k + 1 + \beta E_k + \gamma] = 0,$$

用到 $\delta U = \sum_k \delta(\rho_k E_k) = \sum_k \delta \rho_k E_k$, $\delta S = \sum_k (\delta \rho_k) \ln \rho_k + \sum_k \rho_k \frac{\delta \rho_k}{\rho_k}$

对任意扰动成立 $\Rightarrow \rho_k = e^{-\beta E_k - \gamma - 1}$ 再由归一化, $\sum_k e^{-\beta E_k - \gamma - 1} = 1 \Rightarrow e^{-\gamma - 1} = \frac{1}{\sum_k e^{-\beta E_k}}$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_k = \frac{e^{-\beta E_k}}{\sum_{l=1}^D e^{-\beta E_l}} \quad \text{正则分布 } \beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}, \quad Z \equiv \sum_l e^{-\beta E_l} \leftarrow \text{partition function}$$

容易写出 ρ_k 对应的 density operator $\hat{\rho}$:

$$\rho = \sum_k \frac{e^{-\beta E_k}}{Z} |E_k\rangle \langle E_k| = \frac{e^{-\beta H}}{Z}, \quad Z = \text{Tr} e^{-\beta H}$$

• $\beta \rightarrow 0$ 极限: $\rho_k = \frac{1}{D}$ 所有 $|E_k\rangle$ 等概率, 完全随机序列 } $\beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}$
 $\beta \rightarrow \infty$: $\rho_{k_0} = 1$, 和 GS $|E_0\rangle$; $\rho_{k \neq 0} = 0$, 和 $E_k > E_0$; 纯态 ensemble.

• 另一种引入正则分布的公式:

微正则系综: 孤立系统构成.

等概率假设: $p_k = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Omega(E)}, & E_k = E \\ 0, & E_k \neq E \end{cases}$

基本假设

$\Omega(E)$ 是能量 E 的简并度.

$$S = -k_B \text{Tr} \rho \ln \rho = -k_B \sum_k p_k \ln p_k = +k_B \ln \Omega(E)$$

将正则系综中的系统看成孤立系的一部分. $E_S + E_R = E$, $p_S \propto \Omega_R(E - E_S) \propto e^{-\beta E_S}$

p_S 是系统处于 $|E_S\rangle$ 的几率. 同样有 $\rho = \frac{e^{-\beta H}}{\mathcal{Z}}$

3. 宏观系统: 10^{23} 量级的粒子构成.

热力学极限: 保持密度固定(有限), 让体积趋于无穷.

(热力学定律可以在小系统中失效)

内能: $U = \text{Tr}(\rho H) = \sum_k p_k E_k$

Helmholtz Free Energy: $F \equiv U - TS = -k_B T \ln Z$,

推导:

$$k_B T \left[\sum_k p_k \ln p_k + \sum_k p_k E_k \beta \right] = k_B T \sum_k p_k (\ln p_k - \ln e^{-\beta E_k}) = -k_B T \ln Z \leftarrow \text{对比得到 } F \text{ 的统计表达.}$$

给出热力学量的统计意义.

巨正则系综: 粒子数有涨落.

$$\rho = \frac{e^{-\beta(\mu N + H(N))}}{Z}, \quad Z = \sum_{N, E_k(N)} e^{-\beta(\mu N + E_k(N))} = \text{Tr} e^{-\beta(\mu \hat{N} + \hat{H})}$$

μ 是 chemical potential: the energy costs of adding one particle

Gibbs free energy: $G = -k_B T \ln Z$

在热力学极限下, 才有对称性的自发破缺, 才有 emergent (涌现), 普适性等.

目标: 解释“相”: 气、液、固, 超导、顺磁、绝缘. 按照“有序”与“无序”区分.

“相变”: 改变压力, T , 磁物.

类型: 连续与一级相变