

第十讲

前面讨论了单自旋的路径积分

$$Z = (2S+1) \int \frac{d\vec{n}}{4\pi} \langle \vec{n} | e^{-\beta H(\vec{n})} | \vec{n} \rangle = \int \mathcal{D}\vec{n}(\tau) e^{-S(\tau)}$$

$$S(\tau) = \int_0^\beta d\tau \left[ \langle \vec{n}(\tau) | \frac{d}{d\tau} | \vec{n}(\tau) \rangle + H(S\vec{n}) \right] = 4\pi i S W_0 + \int_0^\beta d\tau H(S\vec{n}(\tau))$$

$$W_0 = \frac{\Omega(\vec{n}(\tau))}{4\pi} = \int_0^1 du \int_0^\beta d\tau \vec{n}(u, \tau) \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial \vec{n}(u, \tau)}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \vec{n}(u, \tau)}{\partial \tau} \right]$$

$$\delta W_0 = \int_0^\beta d\tau \delta \vec{n}(\tau) \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial \vec{n}(\tau)}{\partial \tau} \times \vec{n}(\tau) \right]$$

最小作用量原理  $\delta S = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{S}}{dt} = \vec{u} \times \vec{B}$

在实时下,  $\tau = it$ ,  $e^{-S(\tau)} = e^{iS(t)}$ ,  $S(t) = iS'(\tau) = \int_0^t dt \left[ -\langle \vec{n}(t) | \frac{d}{dt} | \vec{n}(t) \rangle - H(S\vec{n}(t)) \right]$   
 $= \int_0^t dt \left[ i \langle \vec{n}(t) | \frac{d}{dt} | \vec{n}(t) \rangle - H(S\vec{n}(t)) \right]$

注意  $\frac{d}{dt} \langle \vec{n}(t) | \vec{n}(t) \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \underbrace{\left( \frac{d}{dt} \langle \vec{n}(t) | \right)}_{\text{①}} \cdot | \vec{n}(t) \rangle + \langle \vec{n}(t) | \underbrace{\frac{d}{dt} | \vec{n}(t) \rangle}_{\text{②}} = 0$

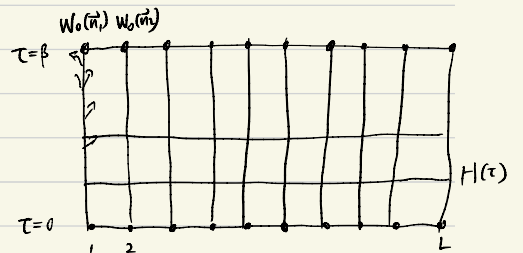
① = ②\*, ① = -②  $\Rightarrow$  ② 纯虚数

$-\int_0^t dt \langle \vec{n}(t) | \frac{d}{dt} | \vec{n}(t) \rangle$  在  $e^{iS(t)}$  中贡献一个 Berry phase, 条件是  $| \vec{n}(t) \rangle$  回到  $| \vec{n}(0) \rangle$

推广到一维 Heisenberg chain:  $H = J \sum_{i=1}^L \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_{i+1} - \sum_{i=1}^L h_i \cdot \vec{S}_i = H(\vec{S}_1, \dots, \vec{S}_L)$

$$S(\tau) = 4\pi i S \sum_i W_0(\vec{n}_i(\tau)) + \int_0^\beta d\tau H(S\vec{n}_1, \dots, S\vec{n}_L)$$

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}\left(\frac{1}{2S} \vec{n}_i\right) e^{-S(\tau)}$$



下面我们导出对 spin chain 的连续场描述 (或在条件一般是  $\lambda \gg a$ )

• 铁磁 Ferromagnet ( $J < 0$ )

经典 H 为:  $H = -|J|S^2 \sum_i \vec{n}_i \cdot \vec{n}_{i+1} - S \sum_i \vec{h} \cdot \vec{n}_i$

$-\vec{n}_{i+1} \cdot \vec{n}_i \rightarrow \frac{a^2}{2} \frac{(\vec{n}_{i+1} - \vec{n}_i)^2}{a^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} a^2 \left( \frac{\partial \vec{n}}{\partial x} \right)^2$ , 为晶格常数,  $\vec{n}(x)$  为连续场

于是  $H = \frac{1}{2} |J| S^2 a^2 \int \frac{dx}{a} \left( \frac{\partial \vec{n}}{\partial x} \right)^2 - S \int \frac{dx}{a} \vec{h} \cdot \vec{n}$

连续场的作用量:  $(\cdot) = |J| S^2 a^2 \frac{\partial (\partial_x \vec{n}) \cdot \partial (\partial_x \vec{n})}{\partial \vec{n}} - S \vec{h} = |J| S^2 a^2 \left[ \frac{\partial_x (\partial_x \vec{n} \cdot \partial \vec{n}) - \partial_x^2 \vec{n} \cdot \partial \vec{n}}{\partial \vec{n}} \right] - S \vec{h}$

$S(\tau) = 4\pi i S \int \frac{dx}{a} W_0(\vec{n}(x, \tau)) + \frac{1}{2} |J| S^2 a^2 \int dx \frac{dx}{a} \left( \frac{\partial \vec{n}}{\partial x} \right)^2 - S \int dx \frac{dx}{a} \vec{h} \cdot \vec{n}$

$\delta S = 0 \Rightarrow \delta \partial_t \vec{n} = |J| S a^2 (\vec{n} \times \Delta \vec{n}) - \vec{h} \times \vec{n}$

此为经典 Landau-Lifshitz 方程 for magnetization.

证明:  $\delta \int dx H = \int dx \delta H = \int dx \left( \frac{dx}{a} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} |J| S^2 a^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial (\partial_x \vec{n})} \left( \frac{\partial \vec{n}}{\partial x} \right)^2 \cdot \delta (\partial_x \vec{n}) - S \vec{h} \cdot \delta \vec{n} \right) \right)$

$\int dx \frac{\partial}{\partial (\partial_x \vec{n})} \left( \frac{\partial \vec{n}}{\partial x} \right)^2 \cdot \delta (\partial_x \vec{n}) = 2 \int dx (\partial_x \vec{n}) \cdot \delta (\partial_x \vec{n}) \stackrel{\text{分部}}{=} \int_0^L dx \partial_x (\partial_x \vec{n} \cdot \delta \vec{n}) \stackrel{=0}{=} \int dx (\partial_x^2 \vec{n}) \cdot \delta \vec{n}$  ∵ 周期边界

$\delta (4\pi i S \sum W_0) = \int dx \left( \frac{dx}{a} i S (\vec{n} \times \dot{\vec{n}}) \cdot \delta \vec{n} \right) \Rightarrow i S (\vec{n} \times \dot{\vec{n}}) = + |J| S^2 a^2 \partial_x^2 \vec{n} + S \vec{h}$

$i S (\vec{n} \times \dot{\vec{n}} \times \vec{n}) = i S \dot{\vec{n}} = |J| S^2 a^2 \vec{n} \times (\partial_x^2 \vec{n}) + S \vec{n} \times \vec{h}$

$\delta \partial_t \vec{n} = |J| S a^2 \vec{n} \times (\partial_x^2 \vec{n}) - \vec{h} \times \vec{n}$

• 自旋波的色散关系:

假设  $\vec{h} = (0, 0, h)$ . 自旋沿 z 方向排列, 有小涨落:  $\vec{n} = (u_1, u_2, 1)$ ,  $n^2 = 1 + O(u^2)$

$\partial_x^2 \vec{n} = (\partial_x^2 u_1, \partial_x^2 u_2, 0)$

换到实时:  $d\tau = idt \rightarrow$

$i \frac{\partial \vec{n}}{\partial \tau} = \frac{\partial \vec{n}}{\partial t}$

$\begin{cases} \partial_t u_1 = -|J| S a^2 \partial_x^2 u_2 - h u_2 & (1) \\ i \partial_t u_2 = i |J| S a^2 \partial_x^2 u_1 + i h u_1 & (2) \end{cases}$

$\begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ u_1 & u_2 & 1 \\ \partial_x^2 u_1 & \partial_x^2 u_2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$

设  $u_1 + i u_2 \sim u e^{ikx - i\omega t}$ ,  $(1) + (2) \Rightarrow$

$-i\omega u = -i(|J| S a^2 k^2 u - h u)$

$\omega = |J| S a^2 k^2$

$h \rightarrow 0$

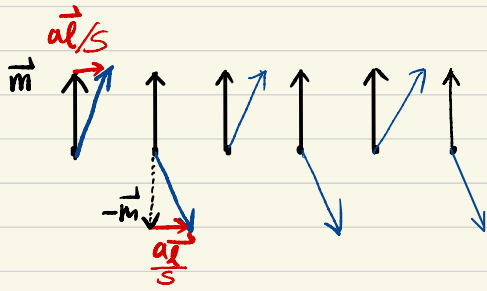
此上结果可推广到 d 维:  $\partial_x^2 \vec{n} \rightarrow \Delta \vec{n}$

(2)

• 反铁磁 (Anti ferromagnet),  $J > 0$

经典 H 为:  $H = J S^2 \sum_i \vec{n}_i \cdot \vec{n}_{i+1} - S \sum_i \vec{n}_i \cdot \vec{n}_i$

虽然 H 看上去与 FM 差不多, 但是最近邻  $\vec{n}_i$  与  $\vec{n}_{i+1}$  倾向于反向. 因此我们不能简单地用  $\vec{m}(x)$  代替  $\vec{n}_i$ . 我们需要定义  $\vec{m}(x)$  与  $\vec{l}(x)$ , 它们是光滑连续场.



$\vec{m}(x)$  是局域序参量, 称为交错磁化强度: (staggered magnetization)

考虑以  $x$  为中心,  $L$  范围内  $\vec{n}_i$ ,  $L \gg a$

$$\frac{1}{L} \sum_{i=-L/2}^{L/2} \vec{n}_{xi} (-1)^{xi} = \vec{m}(x)$$

$\vec{m}(x)$  缓慢变化, 可理解为粗粒化的结果. 再引入  $\vec{l}(x)$ , 使得:

$$\vec{n}_i(\tau) = (-1)^i \vec{m}(x, \tau) + \frac{a}{S} \vec{l}(x, \tau) \quad (1)$$

引入  $\vec{l}(x)$  也是必要的, 因为不同的  $\vec{n}_i$  可以给出一样的  $\vec{m}(x)$ , 需  $\vec{l}(x)$  来区分.

$\frac{a}{S} \vec{l}(x)$  是  $\vec{n}_i$  在  $x$  附近的涨落, 是小量. ( $a$  为晶格常数,  $S$  为自旋量子数)

由于  $\vec{n}_i^2 = 1 \Rightarrow m^2 + 2(-1)^i a \vec{m} \cdot \frac{\vec{l}}{S} + \frac{a^2 l^2}{S^2} = 1$ , 要求  $\vec{m} \cdot \vec{l} = 0$ ,

引入  $\vec{m}(x, \tau) = \vec{n}(x, \tau) b$ , 其中  $\vec{n}^2 = 1$ ,  $b$  为归一化因子

$$\Rightarrow b^2 = 1 - \frac{a^2 l^2}{S^2}, \quad b = \sqrt{1 - \frac{a^2 l^2}{S^2}}$$

我们来计算

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{n}_{i+1} \cdot \vec{n}_i &= [(-1)^{i+1} \vec{m}(x+a) + \frac{a}{S} \vec{l}(x+a)] \cdot [(-1)^i \vec{m}(x) + \frac{a}{S} \vec{l}(x)] \\ &= (-1) \vec{m}(x+a) \cdot \vec{m}(x) + \frac{a^2}{S^2} \vec{l}(x+a) \cdot \vec{l}(x) + \frac{a}{S} [(-1)^{i+1} \vec{m}(x+a) \cdot \vec{l}(x) + (-1)^i \vec{m}(x) \cdot \vec{l}(x+a)] \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$-\vec{m}(x+a) \cdot \vec{m}(x) = \frac{a^2}{2} \left( \frac{\vec{m}(x+a) - \vec{m}(x)}{a} \right)^2 - \frac{m^2(x+a)}{2} - \frac{m^2(x)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} a^2 (\partial_x m)^2 - m^2(x)$$

(3)

由于  $\frac{a^2 l^2}{S^2}$  是小量,  $\frac{a^2}{S^2} \vec{l}(x+a) \cdot \vec{l}(x) = (\vec{l}(x) + a \frac{\partial \vec{l}(x)}{\partial x}) \cdot \vec{l}(x) \frac{a^2}{S^2} \approx \frac{a^2}{S^2} \vec{l}^2(x)$  (二阶小)

$$\vec{m}(x+a) \cdot \vec{l}(x) \approx \vec{m}(x) \cdot \vec{l}(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{n}_{i+1} \cdot \vec{n}_i = \frac{a^2}{2} (\partial_x \vec{n})^2 b^2 - b^2 + a^2 \frac{l^2}{S^2}, \quad \text{由于 } b^2 = 1 - \frac{a^2}{S^2} l^2, \quad \text{保留到 } \frac{a^2 l^2}{S^2}$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} (\partial_x \vec{n})^2 + \frac{4a^2}{2} \frac{l^2}{S^2} - 1$$

略去常数 1, 上式变为:

$$\vec{n}_i \cdot \vec{n}_{i+1} \rightarrow \frac{a^2}{2} (\partial_x \vec{n})^2 + \frac{4a^2}{2} \frac{l^2}{S^2}$$

于是 (不考虑  $\vec{n}_i \cdot \vec{n}_i$ )

$$H = \int \frac{dx}{a} \left[ \frac{J S^2 a^2}{2} (\partial_x \vec{n})^2 + \frac{4J a^2}{2} l^2 \right]$$

定义  $\rho_s = J S^2 a, \quad \frac{1}{\chi_L} = 4J a.$

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \int dx \left[ \rho_s (\partial_x \vec{n})^2 + \frac{l^2}{\chi_L} \right]$$

•  $\rho_s$  项反映序参量  $\vec{n}(x)$  空间不均匀带来的能量升高,  $\Rightarrow \rho_s$  是 stiffness

•  $\int_j S \vec{n}_j(\tau) = S \int \frac{dx}{a} \cdot a \vec{l}(x, \tau) = \int dx \vec{l}(x, \tau) \rightarrow$  总角动量,  $\therefore \vec{l}$  是角动量密度  
(这也是为什么用  $\frac{a^2}{S^2} \vec{l}$  来表示  $\vec{n}$  对  $(-1)^i \vec{n}(x)$  偏离的原因)

• 假设沿垂直于  $\vec{n}$  方向加  $\vec{B}$ :  $\vec{B} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$ , 那么  $E \sim \vec{B} \cdot \vec{l}$ ,  $\leftarrow \vec{l} \sim$  磁矩

设  $\vec{l} = \chi_L \vec{B}$ , 磁矩正比于外场,  $\chi_L$  为磁化率 因此  $E \sim \frac{l^2}{\chi_L}$

另一个角度:  $\frac{l^2}{2 \cdot \frac{S^2}{2}}$  理解为角动能, 则  $\frac{\chi_L}{2}$  也可视为转动惯量

•  $\rho_s \chi_L = \frac{S^2}{4}$ , 改变  $S$  可调整  $\rho_s \chi_L$

(4)