

第十八讲

§ 高斯近似

$$\frac{H[\sigma]}{T} = \int dx \left[a_0 + \frac{1}{2} a_2 \sigma^2 + \frac{1}{4} a_4 \sigma^4 + \frac{1}{2} c (\nabla \sigma)^2 + \dots \right]$$

一个位型出现的几率 $P(\sigma) \propto e^{-\frac{H[\sigma]}{T}}$, $\frac{H[\sigma]}{T} \rightarrow S$ 也称 L-G 作用量

最可几位型 记是 $\delta(H[\sigma]) = 0$ 的位型, (类似最速作用量)

考虑 $n=1$, $\sigma(x) \rightarrow m(x)$, $\delta(H) = 0$ 记是:

注: $\delta(\nabla m) = 2 \nabla m \cdot \delta(\nabla m) = -2 \nabla^2 m \delta m$

$$a_2 m(x) + a_4 m^3(x) - c \nabla^2 m(x) = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{Euler-Lagrange Eq 或 saddle point Eq.}$$

最简单情形: $m(x)$ 是常数: $a_2 m + a_4 m^3 = 0$ 回到 Landau 平均场!

• $a_2(T) \propto (T - T_c)$ 当 $T > T_c$, $m = 0$; 当 $T < T_c$, $m = \sqrt{-\frac{a_2}{a_4}} \equiv m_0$

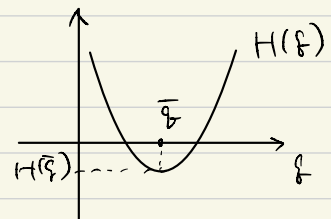
所以平均场是 L-G 理论的 saddle point 近似

也称 $H[\sigma]$ 为 L-G 自由能

• 下面考虑围绕最可几位型 L 涨落

$p \propto e^{-H(\varphi)/T}$, 设 $\frac{\partial H}{\partial \varphi} \Big|_{\varphi=\bar{\varphi}} = 0$.

$$\frac{H(\varphi)}{T} = \frac{H(\bar{\varphi})}{T} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\varphi - \bar{\varphi})^2}{\lambda^2}, \quad \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{T} \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial \varphi^2} \Big|_{\varphi=\bar{\varphi}}$$



$$P(\varphi) \propto e^{-\frac{(\varphi - \bar{\varphi})^2}{2\lambda^2}} \quad \lambda \text{ 是高斯分布的半宽. 这记是 } \text{高斯近似}$$

性质: $\langle \varphi \rangle = \frac{\int \varphi P(\varphi) d\varphi}{\int P(\varphi) d\varphi} = \bar{\varphi} \cdot \langle (\varphi - \bar{\varphi})^2 \rangle = \lambda^2$

利用 $\langle (\varphi - \bar{\varphi}) \rangle = 0$

• 此近似合理的条件: λ^2 不能太大

• $e^{-\frac{H}{T}} = \int d\varphi e^{-\frac{H(\varphi)}{T} - \frac{(\varphi - \bar{\varphi})^2}{2\lambda^2}} = e^{-\frac{H(\bar{\varphi})}{T}} (2\pi\lambda^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{H}{T} = H(\bar{\varphi}) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi\lambda^2)$

$$\text{公设: } \langle x^2 \rangle \equiv \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{-\frac{1}{2}ax^2} x^2}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{-\frac{1}{2}ax^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \quad (1)$$

推广到多模: $\frac{H[\phi]}{T} = \frac{H[\bar{\phi}]}{T} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha\beta} \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial \phi_\alpha \partial \phi_\beta} (\phi_\alpha - \bar{\phi}_\alpha)(\phi_\beta - \bar{\phi}_\beta) = \frac{H[\bar{\phi}]}{T} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{\phi_k^2}{\lambda_k^2}$

ϕ_k 是简正坐标. 是 ϕ_α 的线性组合 $\frac{1}{T} \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial \phi_\alpha \partial \phi_\beta}$ 的本征值是 $\frac{1}{\lambda_k^2}$

$$P(\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_N) \propto e^{-\frac{H[\phi]}{T}} = e^{-\frac{H[\bar{\phi}]}{T} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \frac{\phi_k^2}{\lambda_k^2}}$$

- $\langle \phi_\alpha \rangle = \bar{\phi}_\alpha$, • $\langle \phi_k \rangle = 0$, • $\langle \phi_k^2 \rangle = \lambda_k^2$

$$\bullet \quad f = H[\bar{\phi}] - \frac{T}{2} \sum_k \ln(2\pi\lambda_k^2)$$

我们回到 L-G 作用量

1. $T > T_c$. 此时 $a_2 > 0$. 位型 $\vec{\sigma}(\vec{x}) = 0$ 是最小值, 其它位型围绕其涨落: $\vec{\sigma}$ 小量

$$\frac{H[\vec{\sigma}]}{T} = a_0 L^d + \frac{1}{2L^d} \sum_{\vec{k} < \Lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n (a_2 + c k^2) |\sigma_{i\vec{k}}|^2 \quad \sigma_{i\vec{k}} = \sum_{\vec{x}} e^{-i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} \sigma_i(\vec{x})$$

忽略 $(\sigma_i \sigma_j)^2$ 项

$$\frac{1}{2}(a_2 + c k^2) = \frac{1}{2\lambda^2}, \quad P(\vec{\sigma}) \propto e^{-\frac{H[\vec{\sigma}]}{T}}, \quad Z = \int \prod_{i\vec{k}} d\sigma_{i\vec{k}} e^{-\frac{H[\vec{\sigma}]}{T}}$$

- $\langle \sigma_{i\vec{k}} \rangle = 0$ • $f L^d = T a_0 L^d - \frac{1}{2} T \sum_{\vec{k} < \Lambda} n \ln \left(\frac{2\pi L^d}{a_2 + c k^2} \right)$

$$\bullet \quad \langle |\sigma_{i\vec{k}}|^2 \rangle = \frac{L^d}{(a_2 + c k^2)}$$

中子弹性散射截面

$$P_{fi} \propto \left\langle \left| \int d\vec{x} e^{-i\vec{p}_f \cdot \vec{x}} \sigma(\vec{x}) e^{i\vec{p}_i \cdot \vec{x}} \right|^2 \right\rangle$$

定义 $\vec{k} = \vec{p}_f - \vec{p}_i$ 为散射过程中的动量转移

$$P_{fi} \propto \langle |\sigma_{\vec{k}}|^2 \rangle$$



实验发现, 在 $T \rightarrow T_c$ 时, $k \rightarrow 0$ 的截面发散

$$P_{fi} \propto k^{-2+\eta} V \quad (V \text{ 是体积})$$

η 是个非常奇怪的 dimension: anomalous dimension, P_{fi} 本来应该是面积的量纲

假设 $\langle \sigma \rangle$ 是自发破化 (不为零时 对称破缺), 定义 *connected* 关联函数

$$C(\vec{x}) = \langle (\sigma(0) - \langle \sigma \rangle) (\sigma(\vec{x}) - \langle \sigma \rangle) \rangle$$

是自旋相对于 $\langle \sigma \rangle$ 的涨落 σ 的关联函数.

其傅里叶变换

$$G(\vec{k}) = \int d^d \vec{x} C(\vec{x}) e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}}$$

也称为 *关联函数*.

由于 $\langle \sigma \rangle$ 与 \vec{x} 无关, 因此 $\sigma(\vec{x}) - \langle \sigma \rangle$ 与 $\sigma(\vec{x})$ 有相同的 $\sigma_{\vec{k} \neq 0}$.

对于 $\vec{k} \neq 0$ 的 *modes*, 有

$$\langle |\sigma_{\vec{k}}|^2 \rangle = \int d^d \vec{x}_1 d^d \vec{x}_2 \langle \sigma(\vec{x}_1) \sigma(\vec{x}_2) \rangle e^{i\vec{k} \cdot (\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2)} = V \int d^d \vec{x} \langle \sigma(0) \sigma(\vec{x}) \rangle e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}} = V G(\vec{k})$$

利用了平移不变性: $\langle \sigma(\vec{x}) \sigma(\vec{x}_2) \rangle = \langle \sigma(0) \sigma(\vec{x}_2 - \vec{x}) \rangle$

对于 $\vec{k} \rightarrow 0$, *Pf* 发散, $\Rightarrow G(k \rightarrow 0) \propto k^{-2+\gamma}$ 发散

$$G(k \rightarrow 0) = \int d^d \vec{x} \langle (\sigma(0) - \langle \sigma \rangle) (\sigma(\vec{x}) - \langle \sigma \rangle) \rangle \rightarrow \infty$$

$\sigma(\vec{x})$ 与 $\sigma(0)$ 本身不发散. 所以是 $\sigma(0) - \langle \sigma \rangle$ 与 $\sigma(\vec{x}) - \langle \sigma \rangle$ 在很大区域内同向!

回到高斯近似: $G(\vec{k}) = \frac{\langle |\sigma_{\vec{k}}|^2 \rangle}{V} = (a_2 + ck^2)^{-1}$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow T_c} \sqrt{G(\vec{k})} \propto k^{-2} \quad (\because a_2 \propto T - T_c)$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{G(\vec{k})} \propto (T - T_c)^{-1} \propto \chi$$

($\because \chi \propto \langle (\sum_x \sigma(x))^2 \rangle - \langle \sum_x \sigma(x) \rangle^2$, at T_c , $\chi \propto V G(0)$)

我们得到: $\boxed{\gamma = 0, \quad \nu = 1}$

再来计算比热:

$$C = -T \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{F}}{\partial T^2} = -T \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left(a_0 - \frac{1}{2} d \sum_{k < \Lambda} n [\ln 2\pi^{d/2} (a_2 + ck^2)] + \frac{T}{2} \sum_{k < \Lambda} n (a_2 + ck^2)^{-1} a_2' \right)$$

保留最奇异部分:

$$C \propto \frac{a_2'^2 T^2 n}{2 L^d} \sum_{k < \Lambda} (a_2 + ck^2)^{-2} = \frac{a_2'^2 T^2 n}{2} \int \frac{d^d k}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1}{(a_2 + ck^2)^2}$$

(用到 $a_2(T) = a_2'(T - T_c)$, $\sum_{k < \Lambda} \rightarrow \int_0^{\Lambda} \frac{d^d k}{(2\pi)^d}$)

发散来自分母上的 $a_2 \propto T - T_c$

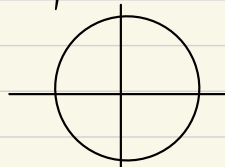
定义 $\frac{1}{\xi} = \left(\frac{a_2}{c}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{a_2'}{c}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (T - T_c)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $k = k'/\xi$, $\frac{d^d k}{(a_2 + ck^2)^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{d^d k'}{\xi^d} \frac{c^2}{(1 + k'^2)^2} \frac{c^2}{a_2^2}$

$$C_S = n \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{T a_2'}{c}\right)^2 \frac{1}{(2\pi)^d} \int \frac{d^d k'}{(1 + k'^2)^2} \right] \xi^{4-d}, \quad \text{乾坤大挪移!}$$

- k' 积分上限为 $\Lambda \xi$, 当 $T - T_c \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\Lambda \xi \rightarrow \infty$. 对 $d < 4$, 积分收敛

比热发散: $C \propto \xi^{4-d} \propto (T - T_c)^{-\frac{4-d}{2}} \Rightarrow \alpha = 2 - \frac{d}{2}$

临界指数 $\gamma = 1$, $\nu = 0$, $\alpha = 2 - d/2$ 与哈密顿细节无关



- 再来研究 $T < T_c$ 的情况

$h=0$ 时, 最近邻位型 $\vec{\sigma}(x) = \vec{m}_0$, 设 $\vec{m}_0 = (m_0, 0, \dots, 0)$, $m_0 = \sqrt{\frac{a_2'}{a_4}} (T_c - T)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{-a_2}{a_4}}$

如果加上一个小外场 \vec{h} , \vec{m}_0 应该沿 \vec{h} 的方向, 设 $\vec{h} = (h, 0, 0, \dots)$, $\hat{h} = (1, 0, 0, \dots)$

那么 $\vec{\sigma}(x) = \left(m_0 + \frac{h}{2a_4 m_0^2} \right) \hat{h} \equiv \vec{m}$

(推导: $a_2 \vec{\sigma} + a_4 \vec{\sigma}^3 - \vec{h} = 0$.
沿 \hat{h} 方向: $\vec{\sigma} = m_0 + \delta \Rightarrow \vec{\sigma} (a_2 + a_4 m_0^2 + 2m_0 a_4 \delta) - h = 0$
 $\delta = \frac{h}{2m_0^2 a_4}$)

$\vec{\sigma}_{i, k=0} = \vec{\sigma}$,

$k \neq 0$, 或 $k=0, i \neq 1$, $\vec{\sigma}_{i, k} = 0$

$$\vec{\sigma}(\vec{x}) = \vec{m} + \Delta\vec{\sigma}(\vec{x}) \quad \leftarrow \text{围绕 } \vec{m} \text{ 涨落}$$

$$\sigma^2 = (\vec{m} + \Delta\vec{\sigma})^2 = m^2 + 2\vec{m} \cdot \Delta\vec{\sigma} + \Delta\vec{\sigma}^2 \quad (m^2 = \vec{m} \cdot \vec{m})$$

$$\sigma^4 = (\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{\sigma})^2 = m^4 + 4m^2(\vec{m} \cdot \Delta\vec{\sigma}) + 2m^2 \Delta\vec{\sigma}^2 + 4(\vec{m} \cdot \Delta\vec{\sigma})^2 \quad (\text{保留到 } (\Delta\vec{\sigma})^2)$$

$$\Delta\vec{\sigma} = (\Delta\sigma_1, \Delta\sigma_2, \dots, \Delta\sigma_n) \quad \text{即 } \hat{n} \text{ 有平行 } \hat{n} \text{ 与垂直 } \hat{n} \text{ 方向上涨落}$$

$$\frac{a_2}{2} m^2 + \frac{a_4}{4} m^4 - h(m_0 + \frac{h}{2a_4 m_0}) = \frac{a_2}{2} (m_0 + \frac{h}{a_4 m_0}) + \frac{a_4}{4} (m_0 + \frac{h}{a_4 m_0})^2 - h m_0$$

$$= \frac{a_2}{2} m_0^2 + \frac{a_2 h}{2 a_4 m_0} + \frac{a_4}{4} m_0^4 + \frac{a_4 h m_0}{2 a_4} - h m_0$$

$$= \frac{a_2 (-a_2)}{2 a_4} + \frac{a_4 (-a_2)^2}{4 a_4^2} = -\frac{a_2^2}{4 a_4} = -\frac{(T-T_c)^2 a_2^2}{4 a_4}$$

$$\int \left[\frac{a_2}{2} \vec{m}^2 + \frac{a_4}{4} \vec{m}^4 - h \vec{m} \right] d^d x = -L^d \frac{a_2^2 (T-T_c)^2}{4 a_4} \equiv \frac{f_0 L^d}{T}$$

• $\Delta\vec{\sigma}(\vec{x})$ 各次项系数和为 0.

• 我们重点看 $(\Delta\vec{\sigma})^2$ 项, \hat{n} 方向与其它方向有耦合, 通过 σ^4 项

$$(\vec{m} \cdot \Delta\vec{\sigma})^2 = (m_1 \Delta\sigma_1)^2 = m^2 \Delta\sigma_1^2,$$

$$\frac{a_2}{2} \Delta\sigma^2 + \frac{a_4}{4} [2m^2 \Delta\sigma^2 + 4m \Delta\sigma_1^2] = A \Delta\sigma_1^2 + \sum_{i \neq 1} B_i \Delta\sigma_i^2$$

$$= \frac{a_2}{2} \Delta\sigma_1^2 + \frac{3a_4}{2} m^2 \Delta\sigma_1^2 + \sum_{i \neq 1} \left(\frac{a_2}{2} \Delta\sigma_i^2 + \frac{a_4}{2} m^2 \Delta\sigma_i^2 \right)$$

$$\text{代入 } m^2 = m_0^2 + \frac{h}{a_4 m_0} = \frac{-a_2}{a_4} + \frac{h}{a_4 m_0} \Rightarrow A = \frac{a_2}{2} - \frac{3a_4}{2} + \frac{3h}{2m_0} = a_4 m^2 + \frac{h}{2m_0}$$

$$B = \frac{h}{2m_0}$$

最终:
$$\frac{H[\sigma]}{T} = \frac{f_0 L^d}{T} + \sum_{\substack{k < \Lambda \\ k \neq 0}} \left(a_4 m^2 + \frac{h}{2m} + ck^2 \right) |\sigma_{iR}|^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2m} + ck^2 \right) \sum_{i=2}^n |\sigma_{iR}|^2$$

将 $\frac{\hbar}{2m} + 4a_2 m^2 + ck^2$ 和 $\frac{\hbar}{2m} + ck^2$ 视为 λ_k^2 , $\sigma_{i\vec{k}} - \bar{\sigma}_{i\vec{k}}$ 为 ϕ_k

$$\langle \sigma_{i\vec{k}} \rangle = \bar{\sigma}_{i\vec{k}} \begin{cases} \langle \sigma_{10} \rangle = \bar{\sigma} \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$G_1(\vec{k}) = \langle |\sigma_{i\vec{k}}|^2 \rangle = [2a_2^2(T_c - T) + ck^2]^{-1} \quad (\text{取 } \hbar=0)$$

$$G_L(\vec{k}) = \langle |\sigma_{i+1, \vec{k}}|^2 \rangle = \left[\frac{\hbar}{2m} + ck^2 \right]^{-1}$$

$$\chi_L^d = \frac{\hat{H}[\sigma]}{T} - \frac{T}{2} \sum_{k < \Lambda} \left[\ln \frac{2\pi}{a_2 + ck^2} + (n-1) \ln \frac{2\pi}{ck^2} \right] \quad (\text{取 } \hbar=0)$$

$\sigma_{i\vec{k}}$ 与 $\sigma_{i+1, \vec{k}}$ 的表现不同, 一个为纵模 ($\sigma_{i\vec{k}}$) 的振幅, 一个为横模

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } k \rightarrow 0, \quad \chi &\propto G_1(\vec{k}) \quad (\text{外场与自发磁化方向同}) \\ &= \frac{1}{4a_2^2(T_c - T)} \\ &\delta = 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\chi_L \propto G_L(\vec{k}) = \frac{M}{\hbar} \quad \text{发散!} \quad \text{Goldstone modes.}$$

计算比热: ($T \rightarrow T_c$, 从 T_c 以下)

$$C_S = -T \frac{\partial^2 \chi}{\partial T^2}$$

① $\frac{\hat{H}(\sigma)}{T}$ 外场提供一个有限跳跃. (与 $T \rightarrow T_c$, $T > T_c$ 比)

② 横模部分没有贡献 (与温度无关)

③ 纵模:

$$C_S \equiv 2^{\frac{d}{2}-2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{T a_2^2}{c} \right)^2 \frac{1}{(2\pi)^d} \int d^d k (1+k^2)^2 \right] \zeta^{4-d}$$

$$C_S \propto \zeta^{4-d}$$

$$\frac{1}{\zeta} = \left(\frac{a_2^2}{c} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} |T - T_c|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$