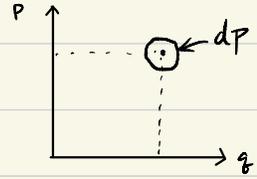


第二讲

经典力学描述系统状态: (q, p)

相空间 (P 空间). $q = (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_s)$ $p = (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_s)$

f : 系统自由度, 由 N 个粒子, 每个粒子 r . $f = Nr$.



$\rho_{\text{classical}}(q, p)$: 处于状态 (q, p) 的几率 (密度).

系序: N 个系统, 按几率 $\rho_c(q, p)$ 处于 (q, p) 态. $\int \rho_c(q, p) dP = 1$ (对应 $\text{Tr} \rho = 1$)

测量 A , 由 $A = A(q, p)$. 由 (q, p) 决定.

$$\langle A \rangle = \int \rho_c(q, p) A(q, p) dP \quad (\text{对应 } \langle A \rangle = \text{Tr}(\rho A))$$

可理解力: $\rho_c(q, p)$ 是 $\hat{\rho}$ 的对角元. $\hat{\rho}$ 在经典统计中始终对角. (q, p) 是 $\hat{\rho}$ 的“本征态”, 也记为 $|c\rangle$

Gibbs 告诉我们 可以定义

$$S = -k_B \sum_i \rho_c^{(i)} \ln \rho_c^{(i)} \quad (\text{后面 } k_B = 1)$$

可写为 $S = -\langle \ln \rho_c \rangle$

Von Neumann 推广到量子情形: $S = -\text{Tr}(\hat{\rho} \ln \hat{\rho})$

怎么计算? 设 $\hat{\rho} |k\rangle = \rho_k |k\rangle$, 知道 $\langle k | k' \rangle = \delta_{kk'}$

$$S = -\sum_k \langle k | \hat{\rho} \ln \hat{\rho} | k \rangle = -\sum_{k, k'} \langle k | \hat{\rho} | k' \rangle \langle k' | \ln \hat{\rho} | k \rangle = -\sum_k \rho_k \ln \rho_k$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{随机: } S = \ln D: \text{无序: 交易处于任意量子态, 最大熵.} \\ \text{pure: } S = 0 \quad \text{有序: 所有交易处于同一量子态.} \end{array} \right.$
 D 是 Hilbert 空间维度.

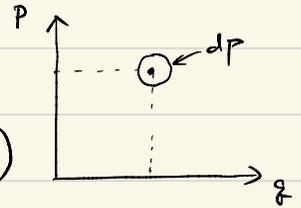
统计力学 (Quantum statistical Mechanics)

- Liouville's theorem: 假设 P_i 不随时间变化. ρ 的时间演化由 Schrödinger 方程决定.

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

经典力学: $\rho_c(q, p; t)$,

可证明: $\frac{d\rho_c}{dt} = \frac{\partial \rho_c}{\partial t} + \dot{q} \frac{\partial \rho_c}{\partial q} + \dot{p} \frac{\partial \rho_c}{\partial p} = 0$, (参考流体力学)



利用 $\dot{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}$, $\dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \rho_c}{\partial t} = -[\rho_c, H]_c$, 其中 $[\rho_c, H]_c \equiv \{\rho_c, H\}_c = \frac{\partial \rho_c}{\partial q} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} - \frac{\partial \rho_c}{\partial p} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q}$ 泊松括号

- 热平衡: 单粒子系统也可与环境平衡. 大量粒子绝热且自己平衡 < 孤立. "本征态热化"

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

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

此表象下, $\rho = \sum_k \rho_k |E_k\rangle \langle E_k|$, ρ_k 是处于 $|E_k\rangle$ 的几率

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

1. $\delta S = 0$ 2. $\delta \langle H \rangle = 0$ 3. $\delta \langle \text{Tr} \rho \rangle = 0$ 引入拉格朗日乘子 β 与 γ

约束条件 约束条件

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

用到 $\delta U = \sum_k \delta(p_k E_k) = (\sum_k \delta p_k) E_k$, $\delta S = \sum_k (\delta p_k) \ln p_k + \sum_k p_k \frac{\delta p_k}{p_k}$ $\delta \langle \text{Tr} \rho \rangle = \sum_k \delta p_k$

对任意扰动成立 $\Rightarrow \ln p_k + 1 + \beta E_k + \gamma = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad p_k = e^{-\beta E_k - \gamma - 1}$

再由归一化, $\sum_k e^{-\beta E_k - \gamma - 1} = 1 \Rightarrow e^{-\gamma - 1} = \frac{1}{\sum_k e^{-\beta E_k}}$

$$\Rightarrow p_k = \frac{e^{-\beta E_k}}{\sum_{l=1}^D e^{-\beta E_l}} = \frac{e^{-E_l/k_B T}}{Z}$$

此为正则分布. $\beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}$ 定义: $Z = \sum_{k=1}^D e^{-\beta E_k} \leftarrow$ partition function

• $\beta \rightarrow 0$ 极限: $p_k = \frac{1}{D}$ 所有 $|E_k\rangle$ 等概率, 完全随机系集
 $\beta \rightarrow \infty$: $p_{k_0} = 1$, 对 GS $|E_0\rangle$; $p_{k \neq 0} = 0$, 对 $E_k > E_0$; 纯态 ensemble. $\beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}$

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

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

另一种引入子系分布的方式: (汪志诚·热统)

- 微子系序: Microcanonical Ensemble

孤立系统构成: 每个系统能量为 E . 系统由 Hamiltonian H 描述.

$$H|E\rangle = E|E\rangle$$

基本假设: 对于平衡态孤立系统, 所有可到达的微观状态 (量子态) 等概率

$$P_k = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Omega(E)}, & E_k = E \\ 0, & E_k \neq E. \end{cases} \quad \Omega(E) \text{ 是能量 } E \text{ 的简并度.}$$

$$S = - \text{Tr} \rho \ln \rho = - \sum_k P_k \ln P_k = k_B \ln \Omega(E) \quad \text{对应 Boltzmann entropy}$$

假设一个孤立系统由两个“弱”耦合系统构成: $S = A + B$

$$E = E_1 + E_2 \quad \Omega(E_1, E_2) = \Omega_1(E_1) \times \Omega_2(E_2),$$

$$\Omega(E) = \sum_{E_1} \Omega_1(E_1) \Omega_2(E - E_1)$$

不同的 E_1, E_2 分配, 对应不同的 $\Omega(E_1, E_2)$, 在 $\Omega(E)$ 中占比不同, 我们问最可能的分配是什么?

由等概率原理: 微观状态等概率. 存在一个 \bar{E} , 当 $E_1 = \bar{E}, E_2 = E - \bar{E}$ 时, $\Omega(E_1, E - E_1)$ 占 $\Omega(E)$ 中比例最大, 即最可能分配. 宏观系统偏离这一分配几率 ~ 0 .

$$\frac{\partial \Omega(E_1, E - E_1)}{\partial E_1} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial \Omega_1(E_1)}{\partial E_1} \Omega_2(E_2) + \Omega_1(E_1) \frac{\partial \Omega_2(E_2)}{\partial E_2} \frac{\partial E_2}{\partial E_1} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial E_2}{\partial E_1} = \frac{\partial(E - E_1)}{\partial E_1} = -1$$

$$\text{除以 } \Omega_1 \Omega_2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \ln \Omega_1(E_1)}{\partial E_1} = \frac{\partial \ln \Omega_2(E_2)}{\partial E_2} \equiv \beta.$$

$$\text{上式对应热力学平衡条件: } \frac{\partial S_1}{\partial U_1} = \frac{\partial S_2}{\partial U_2} = \frac{1}{T}, \quad \beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}, \quad S = k_B \ln \Omega$$

这也可理解为孤立(宏观)系统温度的定义

• 正则系综: (the canonical Ensemble)

处于固定温度的系统S构成的系综. (温度由外环境决定, 外环境称为系统R, reservoir)

$$E_S \ll E_R, \quad H_S |S\rangle = E_S |S\rangle \quad \text{与 R 耦合弱. "近独立"}$$

S 与 R 复合系统是孤立系统. 能量确定为 E_{total} .

$$E_{total} = E_S + E_R$$

$$\Omega(E_{total}) = \sum_S \Omega_R(E_R = E_{total} - E_S), \quad \Omega_R(E_R) \text{ 对应 S 处于 } |E_S\rangle \text{ 的 R 的简并度.}$$

S 是 E_S 能级上的量子态. 对态求和, 不是对 E_S 求和

复合系统形成正则系综. \Rightarrow 系统 S 处于 $|S\rangle$ 态的几率正比于 $\Omega_R(E_R)$

$$p_S \sim \Omega_R(E_{total} - E_S)$$

$$\ln \Omega_R(E_{total} - E_S) = \ln \Omega_R(E_{total}) + \frac{\partial \ln \Omega_R}{\partial E_R} (-E_S) = \ln \Omega_R(E_{total}) - \beta E_S$$

$$\Rightarrow p_S \sim \Omega_R(E_{total}) e^{-\beta E_S} \quad \text{归一化. } p_S = \frac{e^{-\beta E_S}}{\mathcal{Z}}, \quad \mathcal{Z} = \sum_S e^{-\beta E_S}$$

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