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引用信息 Citation: *Acta Physica Sinica*, 67, 197502 (2018) DOI: 10.7498/aps.67.20181005

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各向异性海森伯自旋链中的超椭圆函数波解*

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(2018年5月23日收到; 2018年7月22日收到修改稿)

在霍尔斯坦-普里马科夫表象中研究了各向异性海森伯自旋链模型. 在半经典近似条件下, 考虑高阶非线性项和周期性边界条件, 应用相干态求出了用雅可比椭圆函数的反函数的组合表示的超椭圆函数波解, 并讨论了物理意义.

关键词: 各向异性铁磁自旋链, 超椭圆积分, 椭圆函数

PACS: 75.10.Hk, 75.10.Jm, 05.45.Yv

DOI: 10.7498/aps.67.20181005

1 引言

对于各向异性海森伯自旋链模型, 国内外学者有很多的研究. 研究的热点一般偏向于求孤波或孤子等非线性解^[1-10], 这些工作都基于经典或半经典框架内. 众所周知, 自旋等于1/2的低维且带交换相互作用的非线性铁磁链中存在孤子解, 这些解可以用解析式来表示. 但自旋大于1/2的系统中, 求孤子或其他非线性精确解析解则很困难. 尽管如此, 还是可以在霍尔斯坦-普里马科夫表象(HPR)中, 应用半经典近似, 得到孤子演化的动力学方程, 它们最后一般都可化作非线性薛定谔方程或者改进的非线性薛定谔方程, 再在一定的参数范围内求其精确解析解. 文献[1-10]中的解大部分是孤子或者有一定微扰而振荡的孤子. 但一般文献中较少考虑六阶以上的高阶非线性项. 因为此时动力学方程变得很复杂. 目前, 国内外尚未见用椭圆函数来表示这类自旋波. 作者在文献[11]中考虑第六阶非线性和无穷型边界条件, 首次用椭圆函数来表示这类波动解.

本文在HPR中进一步研究各向异性海森伯自旋链模型. 在半经典近似条件下和周期性边界条件下, 求出了用雅可比椭圆函数的反函数的组合表示

的超椭圆函数波解.

2 自旋链模型及其动力学方程

考虑各向异性, 海森伯自旋链模型的哈密顿量可取下列形式^[12]:

$$H = -J \sum_l (S_l^+ S_{l+1}^- + S_l^- S_{l+1}^+) - J\tau \sum_l S_l^z S_{l+1}^z - \mu h \sum_l S_l^z, \quad (1)$$

其中 S_l 表示第 l 个离子的自旋; S_l^z 是其 z 分量; J 是交换相互作用; τ 是各向异性参数, 一般来说是个小量, 它的存在使总能量绝对值降低, 因而影响动力学方程参数进而影响非线性解的性质; h 是外磁场; $S_l^\pm = S_l^x \pm iS_l^y$ (i 是虚数单位)和 S_l^z 满足下列对易关系:

$$[S_l^\pm, S_l^\pm] = 2S_l^z \delta_{ll'}, \quad [S_l^\pm, S_{l'}^z] = \pm S_l^\pm \delta_{ll'}. \quad (2)$$

由霍尔斯坦-普里马科夫变换(HPT)^[13]并精确到 a_l 和 a_l^+ 的第四阶, 得

$$\begin{aligned} S_l^+ &= (\sqrt{2S - a_l^+ a_l}) a_l \\ &\approx \sqrt{2S} (1 - a_l^+ a_l / 4S) a_l, \\ S_l^- &= a_l^+ (\sqrt{2S - a_l^+ a_l}) \end{aligned} \quad (3a)$$

* 国家自然科学基金(批准号: 11404115)资助的课题.

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$$\approx \sqrt{2S}a_l^+(1 - a_l^+a_l/4S), \quad (3b)$$

$$S_l^z = S - a_l^+a_l. \quad (3c)$$

代入(1)式哈密顿量变成

$$\begin{aligned} H = & -(\mu h S + J\tau S^2)N + (\mu h + J\tau S) \sum_l a_l^+ a_l \\ & + (J\tau S) \sum_l a_{l+1}^+ a_{l+1} \\ & - (2JS) \sum_l (a_l a_{l+1}^+ + a_l^+ a_{l+1}) \\ & + \frac{J}{2} \sum_l (a_l^+ a_l a_{l+1}^+ + a_l^+ a_l^+ a_{l+1}) \\ & + a_l a_{l+1}^+ a_{l+1}^+ a_{l+1} + a_l^+ a_{l+1}^+ a_{l+1} a_{l+1} \\ & - J\tau \sum_l a_l^+ a_l a_{l+1}^+ a_{l+1} \\ & - \frac{J}{8S} \sum_l (a_l^+ a_l a_l a_{l+1}^+ a_{l+1}^+ a_{l+1} \\ & + a_l^+ a_l^+ a_l a_{l+1}^+ a_{l+1} a_{l+1}), \quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

这里 N 是自旋链中的总格点数. 玻色算符 a_l 和 a_l^+ 满足对易关系

$$[a_l, a_{l'}^+] = \delta_{ll'}, \quad [a_l, a_{l'}] = [a_l^+, a_{l'}^+] = 0. \quad (5)$$

在 HPR 中, 动力学方程为 $i\hbar \frac{\partial a_l}{\partial t} = [a_l, H]$, 由(4)式得到

$$\begin{aligned} i\hbar \frac{\partial a_l}{\partial t} = & (\mu h + J\tau S)a_l - (2JS)(a_{l+1} + a_{l-1}) \\ & + \frac{J}{2}[a_l a_l (a_{l+1}^+ + a_{l-1}^+) + 2a_l^+ a_l (a_{l+1} + a_{l-1}) \\ & + (a_{l+1}^+ a_{l+1} a_{l+1} + a_{l-1}^+ a_{l-1} a_{l-1})] \\ & - J\tau [a_l (a_{l+1}^+ a_{l+1} + a_{l-1}^+ a_{l-1})] \\ & - \frac{J}{8S} [a_l a_l (a_{l+1}^+ a_{l+1}^+ a_{l+1} + a_{l-1}^+ a_{l-1}^+ a_{l-1}) \\ & + 2a_l^+ a_l (a_{l+1}^+ a_{l+1} a_{l+1} + a_{l-1}^+ a_{l-1} a_{l-1})]. \quad (6) \end{aligned}$$

设相干态为 $|u\rangle = \prod_l |u_l\rangle$ [14-17], 满足关系式 $a_l |u_l\rangle = u_l |u_l\rangle$, 这里 u_l 是铁磁链中第 l 个格点玻色子的概率幅. 把此相干态应用到该自旋链体系, 得到有关 $|u_l\rangle$ 的动力学方程

$$\begin{aligned} i\hbar \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial t} = & (\mu h + J\tau S)u_l - (2JS)(u_{l+1} + u_{l-1}) \\ & + \frac{J}{2}[u_l u_l (u_{l+1}^+ + u_{l-1}^+) + 2u_l^+ u_l (u_{l+1} + u_{l-1}) \\ & + (u_{l+1}^+ u_{l+1} u_{l+1} + u_{l-1}^+ u_{l-1} u_{l-1})] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & - J\tau [u_l (u_{l+1}^+ u_{l+1} + u_{l-1}^+ u_{l-1})] \\ & - \frac{J}{8S} [u_l u_l (u_{l+1}^+ u_{l+1}^+ u_{l+1} + u_{l-1}^+ u_{l-1}^+ u_{l-1}) \\ & + 2u_l^+ u_l (u_{l+1}^+ u_{l+1} u_{l+1} + u_{l-1}^+ u_{l-1} u_{l-1})]. \quad (7) \end{aligned}$$

考虑下列连续极限

$$\begin{aligned} u_l &= u(x, t), \\ u_{l\pm 1} &= u(x, t) \pm b \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{b^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \dots, \\ |u_{l\pm 1}|^2 &= |u(x, t)|^2 \pm b \frac{\partial |u|^2}{\partial x} + \frac{b^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 |u|^2}{\partial x^2} + \dots, \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

其中 b 是格点常数. 代入方程(7)可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} i\hbar \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = & (\mu h + 2J\tau S)u - 2J\tau u |u|^2 - (JSb^2) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \\ & - \left(J + 2J\tau + \frac{J}{8S} \right) b^2 u \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right|^2 \\ & - \left(\frac{J + J\tau}{2} + \frac{J}{16S} \right) b^2 \left[u^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u^*}{\partial z^2} \right) - u^* \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] \\ & - J\tau b^2 \left[|u|^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + u^* \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] \\ & - \frac{J}{16S} b^2 \left[2|u|^4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + 2|u|^2 u^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u^*}{\partial z^2} \right) \right. \\ & \left. + u^3 \left(\frac{\partial u^*}{\partial z} \right)^2 + 6|u|^2 u \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right|^2 + |u|^2 u^* \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right]. \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

做变换 $t \rightarrow \frac{JS}{\hbar}t$ 和 $z \rightarrow z/b$, 引进无量纲时间和坐标变量, 再通过变换 $u \rightarrow u \exp\left(-i\frac{\mu h + 2J\tau S}{JS}t\right)$ 消去 $\frac{\mu h + 2J\tau S}{JS}u$ 这一项. 方程(9)可写成

$$\begin{aligned} i \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = & -\frac{2\tau}{S} u |u|^2 - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} - \left(\frac{1 + 2\tau}{S} + \frac{1}{8S^2} \right) u \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right|^2 \\ & - \left(\frac{1 + \tau}{2S} + \frac{1}{16S^2} \right) \left[u^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u^*}{\partial z^2} \right) - u^* \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] \\ & - \frac{\tau}{S} \left[|u|^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + u^* \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] \\ & - \frac{1}{16S^2} \left[2|u|^4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + 2|u|^2 u^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u^*}{\partial z^2} \right) \right. \\ & \left. + u^3 \left(\frac{\partial u^*}{\partial z} \right)^2 + 6|u|^2 u \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right|^2 + |u|^2 u^* \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right], \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

方程(10)中各量都无量纲.

3 超椭圆函数波解

对方程(10)考虑下列形式的解^[18,19]:

$$u(x, t) = \phi(\eta) e^{i[\varphi(\eta) + \omega t]}, \quad (11)$$

式中振幅 ϕ 是 $\eta = x - vt$ 的实函数, x 和 t 分别是坐标和时间变量, v 是波传播的速度; $\varphi(\eta)$ 是相位, 也是 η 的实函数. 把(11)式代入方程(10), 考虑到各向异性系数 τ 很小, 即 $\tau \ll 1$ 时, 可以得到下列两个衍生方程:

$$\begin{aligned} -v\phi' &= -(2\phi'\phi' + \phi\phi'') + \left(\frac{1-\tau}{2S} + \frac{1}{16S^2}\right) \\ &\quad \times (4\phi^2\phi'\phi' + \phi^3\phi''), \quad (12) \\ \left[1 + \left(\frac{1+3\tau}{2S} + \frac{1}{16S^2}\right)\phi^2 - \frac{1}{4S^2}\phi^4\right] &\left(\frac{d^2\phi}{d\eta^2}\right) \\ + \left[\left(\frac{1+5\tau}{2S} + \frac{1}{16S^2}\right)\phi - \frac{1}{2S^2}\phi^3\right] &\left(\frac{d\phi}{d\eta}\right)^2 \\ - \left[\phi - \left(\frac{1}{S} + \frac{1}{8S^2}\right)\phi^3\right] &\phi'^2 \\ + \frac{2\tau}{S}\phi^3 + v\phi\phi' - \omega\phi &= 0. \quad (13) \end{aligned}$$

方程(12)可积, 对其积分一次得到

$$\varphi' = \frac{v}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon\phi^2} \right), \quad (14)$$

这里小量 $\varepsilon = 1 - \frac{1-\tau}{2S} - \frac{1}{16S^2}$, 且 $|\varepsilon| < 1$. 故(14)式可以简化为

$$\varphi'^2 = \frac{v^2}{4} (1 - 2\varepsilon\phi^2). \quad (15)$$

把(15)式代入(13)式, 忽略一、二阶导数前面 ϕ^2 以上的小量, 并整理得

$$\begin{aligned} (1 + \gamma\phi^2) \left(\frac{d^2\phi}{d\eta^2}\right) + \gamma\phi \left(\frac{d\phi}{d\eta}\right)^2 \\ - 3\mu\phi^5 + 2\nu\phi^3 + \lambda\phi &= 0, \quad (16) \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma &= \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1+3\tau}{2S} + \frac{1}{16S^2} \right) \\ &= \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1+5\tau}{2S} + \frac{1}{16S^2} \right) = \frac{1+8S}{16S^2} > 0, \\ \mu &= \frac{v^2\varepsilon}{6S} \left(1 + \frac{1}{8S} \right) > 0, \\ \nu &= \frac{\tau}{S} + \frac{v^2\varepsilon}{4} + \frac{v^2}{8S} \left(1 + \frac{1}{8S} \right) - \frac{v^3\varepsilon}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{v^3}{4} - \frac{v^2}{4} - \omega. \quad (17)$$

可见, 精确解析解是各向异性参数趋于零时的极限. 对方程(16)两边积分一次, 得

$$(1 + \gamma\phi^2) \left(\frac{d\phi}{d\eta}\right)^2 = \mu\phi^6 - \nu\phi^4 - \lambda\phi^2 + C. \quad (18)$$

设链长为 L , ϕ 满足周期性边界条件, 即

$$\phi(\eta + L) = \phi(\eta). \quad (19)$$

故积分常数 $C \neq 0$. 令 $y = \phi^2$, $\Rightarrow y'^2 = 4y\phi'^2$, 则方程(18)变成

$$\begin{aligned} (1 + \gamma y) \left(\frac{dy}{d\eta}\right)^2 &= 4y(\mu y^3 - \nu y^2 - \lambda y + C), \quad (20) \\ \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y(1 + \gamma y) \left(\frac{\mu}{C}y^3 - \frac{\nu}{C}y^2 - \frac{\lambda}{C}y + 1\right)}} \\ + \gamma \int \frac{y dy}{\sqrt{y(1 + \gamma y) \left(\frac{\mu}{C}y^3 - \frac{\nu}{C}y^2 - \frac{\lambda}{C}y + 1\right)}} \\ &= \pm 2\sqrt{C}(\eta - \eta_0), \quad (21) \end{aligned}$$

其中初始值 $\eta_0 = x_0 - vt_0$. 上式左边两项可表示为超椭圆积分, 可用雅可比椭圆函数的叠加来表示^[20].

设 $\frac{\mu}{C}y^3 - \frac{\nu}{C}y^2 - \frac{\lambda}{C}y + 1 = (1-y)(1+my)(1-\gamma my)$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \mu/C &= \gamma m^2, \\ \nu/C &= m(1 - \gamma + \gamma m), \\ \lambda/C &= 1 - m + \gamma m. \quad (22) \end{aligned}$$

令 $y = 1$ 得 $C = \nu + \lambda - \mu$, 则有

$$m^2 = \frac{\mu}{\gamma C} = \frac{\mu}{\gamma(\nu + \lambda - \mu)}. \quad (23)$$

必须满足: $\nu + \lambda > \mu$. 当 $m < \gamma$ 时, 则方程(21)可写成

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y(1-y)(1+\gamma y)(1+my)(1-\gamma my)}} \\ + \gamma \int \frac{y dy}{\sqrt{y(1-y)(1+\gamma y)(1+my)(1-\gamma my)}} \\ = \pm 2\sqrt{C}(\eta - \eta_0). \quad (24) \end{aligned}$$

方程(24)有解如下:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(1+\gamma)(1+m)}} [\text{sn}^{-1}(\varsigma, b) + \text{sn}^{-1}(\varsigma, c)]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{\gamma m(1+\gamma)(1+m)}} [\text{sn}^{-1}(\varsigma, b) - \text{sn}^{-1}(\varsigma, c)] \\
 = & \pm 2\sqrt{C}(\eta - \eta_0), \tag{25}
 \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\text{sn}^{-1}(\varsigma, b)$ 为椭圆正弦函数 $\text{sn}(\varsigma, b)$ 的反函数, 且有

$$\begin{aligned}
 b &= \frac{\sqrt{\gamma} + \sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{(1+\gamma)(1+m)}}, \\
 c &= \frac{\sqrt{\gamma} - \sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{(1+\gamma)(1+m)}}, \\
 \varsigma &= \sqrt{\frac{(1+\gamma)(1+m)y}{(1+\gamma y)(1+my)}}. \tag{26}
 \end{aligned}$$

(25) 式可整理成

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{m}}\right) \text{sn}^{-1}(\varsigma, b) - \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{m}}\right) \text{sn}^{-1}(\varsigma, c) \\
 = & \pm 2\sqrt{C(1+\gamma)(1+m)}(\eta - \eta_0). \tag{27}
 \end{aligned}$$

当 $m > \gamma$ 时, 只需在 (26) 式中把 m, γ 互换, (27) 式的结果不变.

方程 (27) 式的图像如图 1—图 3. 从图中可见, 超椭圆函数波解是周期解, 明显偏离正弦(余弦)波解. 当 γ 增大, 亦即各向异性参数 τ 增大时, 偏离正弦波也增大. 这是预料中的问题. 因为 γ 很小时, 意味着非线性相互作用很小, 尚未起作用, 其解近似为线性波, 但当 γ 逐渐增大时, 非线性项逐步起作用, 大到一定程度, 其效应就显现出来. 如果非线性作用刚好与频散项平衡, 就得到孤子解, 有偏差时就是超椭圆函数波解.

当 $\lim_{m \rightarrow \gamma} \sqrt{\gamma/m} = 1$, 即 $(1 + \gamma^3)\mu = \gamma^3(\nu + \lambda)$ 时, (27) 式可化为

$$\text{sn}^{-1}(\varsigma, b) = \pm 4\sqrt{\frac{(1+\gamma)(\mu - 2\mu\gamma + \gamma\nu)}{\gamma(1-\gamma)}}(\eta - \eta_0). \tag{28}$$

对 (28) 式考虑周期性边界条件得

$$\begin{aligned}
 4\sqrt{\frac{(1+\gamma)(\mu - 2\mu\gamma + \gamma\nu)}{\gamma(1-\gamma)}}L &= 2nK(k), \\
 n &= 1, 2, \dots, \tag{29}
 \end{aligned}$$

其中 $K(k)$ 为第一类完全椭圆积分. 当 $\gamma \rightarrow 1, m \rightarrow 1$ 时, $\text{sn}\varsigma \rightarrow \tanh \varsigma$, (28) 式变为

$$\varsigma = \tanh^2 \left[\sqrt{\frac{(1+\gamma)(\mu - 2\mu\gamma + \gamma\nu)}{\gamma(1-\gamma)}}(\eta - \eta_0) \right]. \tag{30}$$

当 $\gamma \rightarrow 1, m \rightarrow 1$, 本例意味着 $S = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{4}$, 则可得上面用初等函数表示的波动解.

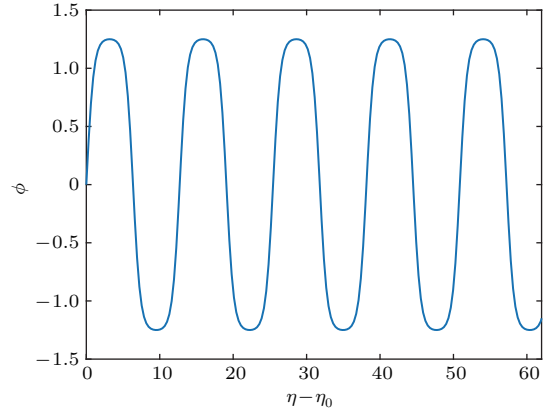


图 1 正负概率幅 ϕ 随变量 $(\eta - \eta_0)$ 的周期性变化 (取 $k = 0.5, \gamma = 0.6, m = 0.6$)

Fig. 1. Periodic variation of probability amplitude ϕ with variable $(\eta - \eta_0)$ for $k = 0.5, \gamma = 0.6, m = 0.6$.

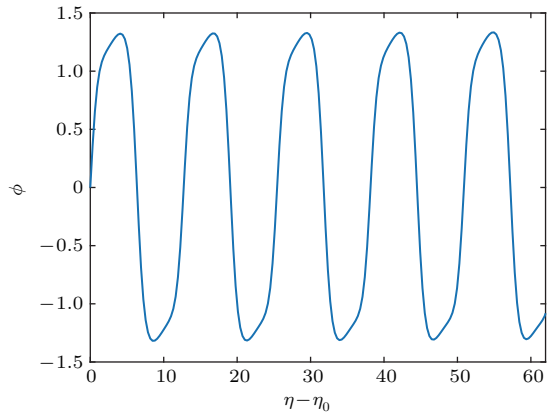


图 2 正负概率幅 ϕ 随变量 $(\eta - \eta_0)$ 的周期性变化 (取 $k = 0.5, \gamma = 0.8, m = 0.6$)

Fig. 2. Periodic variation of probability amplitude ϕ with variable $(\eta - \eta_0)$ for $k = 0.5, \gamma = 0.8, m = 0.6$.

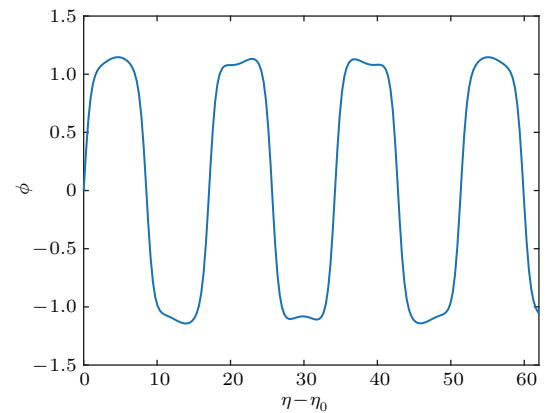


图 3 正负概率幅 ϕ 随变量 $(\eta - \eta_0)$ 的周期性变化 (取 $k = 0.8, \gamma = 0.9, m = 0.8$)

Fig. 3. Periodic variation of probability amplitude ϕ with variable $(\eta - \eta_0)$ for $k = 0.8, \gamma = 0.9, m = 0.8$.

由归一化条件 $\int |u|^2 d\eta = 1$ 理论上可以得到无量纲能级 ω , 即积分式满足

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{y dy}{\sqrt{y(1-y)(1+\gamma y)(1+my)(1-\gamma my)}} \\ & + \gamma \int \frac{y^2 dy}{\sqrt{y(1-y)(1+\gamma y)(1+my)(1-\gamma my)}} \\ & = 2\sqrt{C}, \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

(31) 式的第二项不能用超椭圆积分表示. 理论上而言, 当体系能量取某些值时, 波动频散项恰与非线性项作用抵消, 这时就出现孤子. 能量偏离孤子能量时, 就是椭圆或超椭圆函数波.

相位的演化由方程 (14) 控制. 由于振幅 ϕ 无法表示成 η 的显函数, 因而相位也难用解析式表示. 但本文研究的是自旋概率幅的波动, 这个虚数最后不会出现. 因此, 相位对超椭圆函数波实际没有影响, 可以不做研究.

4 结 论

在周期性边界条件约束下, 带交换相互作用各向异性海森伯铁自旋磁链中存在超椭圆函数波解. 这些解可以用第一类椭圆函数的反函数的组合来表示. 在极限情况下, 其解退化为正弦 (或余弦) 函数波解, 或者能用双曲正切函数表示的波解. 由归一化条件理论上可求出自旋链模型的能级, 但即使使用超椭圆函数也难以表达出来. 这些结果对于进一步研究铁磁自旋系统有一定的参考价值.

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Wave solitons of hyper-elliptic function in anisotropic Heisenberg spin chain*

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(Received 23 May 2018; revised manuscript received 22 July 2018)

Abstract

There are various nonlinear solutions in the anisotropic Heisenberg spin chain model (AHSCM), such as soliton solutions. In consideration of high-order nonlinear terms, a good modified nonlinear analytical solution can be obtained under reasonable simplification conditions. The purpose of this paper is to find the nonlinear solutions other than soliton of AHSCM. We use Holstein-Primakoff representation to study the AHSCM. Under the semi-classical approximation, considering the high order nonlinear term and the periodic boundary condition, an improved nonlinear Schrodinger equation and its wave solutions of the hyper-elliptic function expressed by the combination of the inverse function of Jacobi elliptic function are obtained through using the coherent state. These solutions can be expressed by the combination of the inverse functions of the first kind of elliptic functions. In the limit case, these solutions are reduced to wave solutions of sinusoidal (or cosine) functions, or wave solutions that can be represented by hyperbolic tangent functions. The energy levels of these nonlinear solutions can be obtained theoretically by the normalized conditions, but even by using hyper-elliptic functions, it is difficult to express them as analytic expressions.

Keywords: anisotropic ferromagnetic spin chain, hyper-elliptic integral, elliptic function

PACS: 75.10.Hk, 75.10.Jm, 05.45.Yv

DOI: [10.7498/aps.67.20181005](https://doi.org/10.7498/aps.67.20181005)

* Project supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 11404115).

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