

电声子系統磁电現象的量子理論*

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提 要

本文利用量子場论方法, 统一地研究了电声子系统的交流磁阻、霍耳效应与迴旋共振现象。获得了与磁場强度 H 和外电場频率 ω 有关的弛豫时间、有效质量及迴旋共振线型的严格表达式。在我们的结果中, 特别考虑了电子间库仑作用的集体效应、磁場引起的电子轨道运动量子化效应及交变电場的影响。

一、引 言

电声子系统中的电子, 在恆定磁場作用下, 除作一般的热运动外, 还作迴旋运动。大家知道, 这种电子的迴旋运动会引起对电磁波的迴旋共振吸收现象, 系统中各种相互作用将导致共振位置的移动、质量重正化效应和共振谱线变宽等。此外, 当垂直于磁場方向加外电場时, 将有霍耳效应发生; 磁場的存在也会引起磁阻现象。在半导体和金属的实验中, 对迴旋共振、直流霍耳效应及直流磁阻等均已进行了广泛的研究。在理论方面, Kubo^[1], Fujita^[2] 等从 Kubo 公式及多体微扰论出发, 研究了强磁場中的直流磁阻及霍耳效应。然而, 他们都没有考虑电子间库仑作用引起的集体效应的影响。对于有磁場存在时, 多电子系统的电导与频率的依赖关系, Kubo^[1] 曾进行了研究。他利用经典模型, 在只考虑电子与无规散射中心的相互作用, 并假定弛豫时间是常数的情况下, 得出了系统的电导与外场频率及磁場强度之间的一般关系式。定量计算结果清楚地显示了电导的共振性质。这种经典模型为我们提供了一个清楚的物理图象和从理论上逼近磁电现象的途径。

本文利用 Kubo^[3] 公式及温度格临函数图解方法^[4], 统一地研究了电声子系统的这些磁电现象。主要讨论: 电导、弛豫时间与外加交变电場频率 ω 及恆定磁場强度 H 之间的依赖关系。其中, 特别考虑了电子间库仑作用引起的集体效应、磁場引起的电子轨道运动的量子化效应及交变电場的影响, 获得了电导、弛豫时间的严格表达式。

二、一般公式

Landau 表象 为描述电声子系统中电子的性质, 我们将采用 Landau 表象。设恆定磁場 H 沿 z 轴方向, 用矢势 $\mathbf{A}_0 = (0, Hx, 0)$ 描述, 则 Landau 自由电子的哈密顿量 \mathcal{H}_L 为(令 $\hbar = 1$)

$$\mathcal{H}_L = \frac{\hat{p}_x^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m\omega_c^2 \left(x - \frac{\hat{p}_y}{m\omega_c} \right)^2 + \frac{\hat{p}_z^2}{2m}, \quad (1)$$

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其中 $\hat{p} = -i\nabla$; $\omega_c = \frac{eH}{mc}$, 其绝对值是电子的迴旋频率.

\mathcal{H}_L 的本征函数及本征能量是

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \langle \mathbf{r} | \nu \rangle &= (L_y L_z)^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{ip_y y + ip_z z} \phi_n \left(x - \frac{p_y}{m\omega_c} \right), \\ \varepsilon_\nu &= \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) |\omega_c| + \frac{p_z^2}{2m}, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

其中 $\nu = n, p_y, p_z$ 为描述状态的量子数; ϕ_n 是归一化谐振子波函数

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \phi_n(x) &= \left[\frac{m|\omega_c|}{\pi(n!)^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}m|\omega_c|x^2} H_n(\alpha x), \\ H_n(x) &= (-1)^n e^{x^2/2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} e^{-x^2/2}, \\ \alpha &= (2m|\omega_c|)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

满足下列递推关系

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \left(x - \frac{p_y}{m\omega_c} \right) \phi_n \left(x - \frac{p_y}{m\omega_c} \right) &= \frac{1}{\alpha} \left[(n+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \phi_{n+1} \left(x - \frac{p_y}{m\omega_c} \right) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + n^{\frac{1}{2}} \phi_{n-1} \left(x - \frac{p_y}{m\omega_c} \right) \right], \\ -i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \phi_n \left(x - \frac{p_y}{m\omega_c} \right) &= \frac{i}{2} \alpha \left[(n+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \phi_{n+1} \left(x - \frac{p_y}{m\omega_c} \right) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - n^{\frac{1}{2}} \phi_{n-1} \left(x - \frac{p_y}{m\omega_c} \right) \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

或

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\alpha} (n+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \phi_{n+1} \left(x - \frac{p_y}{m\omega_c} \right) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(x - \frac{p_y}{m\omega_c} \right) \phi_n \left(x - \frac{p_y}{m\omega_c} \right) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{2}{\alpha^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \phi_n \left(x - \frac{p_y}{m\omega_c} \right) \right], \\ \frac{1}{\alpha} n^{\frac{1}{2}} \phi_{n-1} \left(x - \frac{p_y}{m\omega_c} \right) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(x - \frac{p_y}{m\omega_c} \right) \phi_n \left(x - \frac{p_y}{m\omega_c} \right) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{2}{\alpha^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \phi_n \left(x - \frac{p_y}{m\omega_c} \right) \right]. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

它们在以后的计算中经常被用到.

电声子系统的哈密顿量 假设讨论的对象是单位体积内含 n 个离子、 n 个电子的单原子晶体. 用声子坐标描述离子运动; 用二次量子化表象描述电子运动, 并假定只有纵声子与电子发生作用(长波区域).

令 a_ν^+, a_ν 是在 Landau 波函数 $\langle \mathbf{r} | \nu \rangle$ 的状态下, 产生或湮灭一个电子的算符, 它满足费米反对易关系. 电子的哈密顿量为

$$\mathcal{H}_e = \sum_{\nu\sigma} \varepsilon_{\nu\sigma} a_{\nu\sigma}^+ a_{\nu\sigma} + \frac{1}{2V} \sum_{\substack{\nu\nu'\lambda\lambda' \\ q\sigma\sigma'}} \phi_{\nu\lambda\lambda'\nu'}(q) a_{\nu\sigma}^+ a_{\lambda\sigma} a_{\lambda'\sigma'}^+ a_{\nu'\sigma'}, \quad (6)$$

其中¹⁾

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \phi_{\nu\lambda\lambda'\nu'}(q) &= \phi_q J_{nn'}(q_x) J_{mm'}^*(q_x) \delta(p_y - p'_y - q_y) \delta(p_z - p'_z - q_z) \times \\ &\quad \times \delta(p_{y'} - p'_{y'} + q_y) \delta(p_{z'} - p'_{z'} + q_z), \\ J_{nn'}(q_x) &= \int dx e^{iq_x x} \phi_n \left(x - \frac{p_y}{m\omega_c}\right) \phi_{n'} \left(x - \frac{p_{y'}}{m\omega_c}\right), \\ \phi_q &= \frac{4\pi e^2}{q^2}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

为统一符号起见,我们规定,凡遇有下标 $\nu, \lambda, \lambda', \nu'$ 时,均应理解为 $\nu = (np_y p_z), \lambda = (n'p'_y p'_z), \lambda' = (mp_{y'} p_{z'}), \nu' = (m'p'_{y'} p'_{z'})$.

纵声子的哈密顿量为

$$\mathcal{H}_{ph} = \sum_{q(\text{zone})} \Omega_q b_q^\dagger b_q, \quad (8)$$

b_q^\dagger, b_q 是在 q 状态上产生或湮灭一个纵声子的算符,满足玻色对易关系; Ω_q 仅由离子-离子相互作用决定;(8)式中对 q 求和只限于第一布里渊区.

电声子相互作用哈密顿量为

$$\mathcal{H}_{ep} = V^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{\substack{\nu\lambda \\ q\sigma}} V_{\nu\lambda}(q) a_{\nu\sigma}^\dagger a_{\lambda\sigma} Q_q, \quad (9)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\nu\lambda}(q) &= V_q \int d^3r \langle \nu | \mathbf{r} \rangle e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \langle \mathbf{r} | \lambda \rangle = \\ &= V_q J_{nn'}(q_x) \delta(p_y - p'_y - q_y) \delta(p_z - p'_z - q_z), \\ V_{\nu\lambda}^*(q) &= V_{\lambda\nu}(-q). \end{aligned}$$

(9) 式的求和是对所有 q 值进行,而 $Q_q = (2\Omega_q)^{-\frac{1}{2}} [b_q + b_q^\dagger]$ 内的 q 属于第一布里渊区,所以(9)式包括了所有的 U 过程.

系统的总哈密顿量,在忽略某些无关部分(如横声子等)后,为

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_e + \mathcal{H}_{ph} + \mathcal{H}_{ep} = \mathcal{H}_0 + \mathcal{H}', \quad (10)$$

其中

$$\mathcal{H}_0 = \sum_{\nu\sigma} \epsilon_{\nu\sigma} a_{\nu\sigma}^\dagger a_{\nu\sigma} + \sum_{q(\text{zone})} \Omega_q b_q^\dagger b_q, \quad (11)$$

$$\mathcal{H}' = \sum'_{\substack{\nu\nu'\lambda\lambda' \\ q\sigma\sigma'}} \frac{1}{2V} \phi_{\nu\lambda\lambda'\nu'}(q) a_{\nu\sigma}^\dagger a_{\lambda\sigma} a_{\lambda'\sigma'}^\dagger a_{\nu'\sigma'} + V^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{\substack{\nu\lambda \\ q\sigma}} V_{\nu\lambda}(q) a_{\nu\sigma}^\dagger a_{\lambda\sigma} Q_q. \quad (12)$$

Nakano-Kubo-Nakajima 电导公式²⁾ 如果选取标势为零的规范来描述外电磁场,则在外场线性近似下,电流密度的系综平均值为

$$J_\mu(\mathbf{r}, t) = -\frac{ne^2}{mc} A_\mu(\mathbf{r}, t) + \frac{i}{\hbar c} \int d^3r' \int_0^\infty dt' \langle [j_\mu(\mathbf{r}, t'), j_\nu(\mathbf{r}', 0)] \rangle A_\nu(\mathbf{r}', t-t'). \quad (13)$$

1) 为标写清楚起见,本文有时将用 $\delta(\dots)$ 表示 Kronecker 函数,如

$$\delta(p_y - p_{y'} - q_y) \equiv \delta_{p_y, p_{y'} + q_y}.$$

2) 这一小节中,我们明显表示出 \hbar .

在平面单色波的情况下,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}, t) &= \frac{1}{V} \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{k}, \omega) e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}-i\omega t}, \\ \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) &= \frac{i\omega}{c} \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}, t),\end{aligned}$$

则空间 Fourier 分量为

$$J_\mu(\mathbf{k}, t) = \left\{ -\frac{ne^2}{mc} \delta_{\mu\eta} + \frac{1}{\hbar c} \frac{1}{V} \int_0^\infty dt' e^{i\omega t'} \langle [j_\mu(\mathbf{k}, t'), j_\eta(-\mathbf{k}, 0)] \rangle \right\} A_\eta(\mathbf{k}, t). \quad (14)$$

由 $\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{k}, t) = \frac{c}{i\omega} \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{k}, t)$ 和 $\mathbf{J} = \overleftrightarrow{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{E}$, 立即得电导张量的分量为

$$\left. \begin{aligned}\sigma_{\mu\eta}(\mathbf{k}, \omega) &= \frac{ine^2}{m\omega} \delta_{\mu\eta} + \frac{1}{\hbar\omega} \frac{1}{V} \int_0^\infty dt' e^{i\omega t'} \langle [j_\mu(\mathbf{k}, t'), j_\eta(-\mathbf{k}, 0)] \rangle = \\ &= \frac{ine^2}{m\omega} \delta_{\mu\eta} + \frac{1}{i\omega V} L^{\mu\eta}(\mathbf{k}, \omega), \\ L^{\mu\eta}(\mathbf{k}, \omega) &= \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^\infty dt' \langle [j_\mu(\mathbf{k}, t'), j_\eta(-\mathbf{k}, 0)] \rangle e^{i\omega t'}.\end{aligned}\right\} \quad (15)$$

上式首先由 Nakajima 获得, 与 Nakano-Kubo 公式等价.

这里 Fourier 变换定义为

$$\left. \begin{aligned}J_\mu(\mathbf{k}, t) &= \int d^3r e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} J_\mu(\mathbf{r}, t), \\ \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{k}, t) &= \int d^3r e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}, t).\end{aligned}\right\} \quad (16)$$

$\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{k})$ 的表达式 有恒定磁场时, $j_\mu(\mathbf{r})$ 的表达式为

$$j_\mu(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{e}{2mi} \left\{ \psi_\sigma^+(\mathbf{r}) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu} \psi_\sigma(\mathbf{r}) \right) - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu} \psi_\sigma^+(\mathbf{r}) \right) \psi_\sigma(\mathbf{r}) \right\} - \frac{e^2}{mc} A_{0\mu} \psi_\sigma^+(\mathbf{r}) \psi_\sigma(\mathbf{r}). \quad (17)$$

由 $\psi_\sigma^+(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_\nu \langle \nu | \mathbf{r} \rangle a_{\nu\sigma}^+$, $\psi_\sigma(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_\lambda \langle \mathbf{r} | \lambda \rangle a_{\lambda\sigma}$ 得

$$j_\mu(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{e}{m} \sum_{\nu\lambda} a_{\nu\sigma}^+ a_{\lambda\sigma} X_{\nu\lambda}^{*(\mu)}(\mathbf{k}). \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_{\nu\lambda}^{*(x)}(\mathbf{k}) \\ X_{\nu\lambda}^{*(y)}(\mathbf{k}) \\ X_{\nu\lambda}^{*(z)}(\mathbf{k}) \end{bmatrix} = \delta(p'_y - p_y - \hbar k_y) \delta(p'_z - p_z - \hbar k_z) \times$$

$$\times \int dx e^{-ik_x x} \phi_n \begin{bmatrix} -i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \hbar k_x \\ \frac{1}{2} (p_y + p'_y) - \frac{e}{c} Hx \\ \frac{1}{2} (p_z + p'_z) \end{bmatrix} \phi_{n'}. \quad (19)$$

因此

$$L^{\mu\eta}(\mathbf{k}, \omega) = \sum_{\substack{\nu\lambda\lambda'\nu' \\ \sigma\sigma'}} \frac{e^2}{m^2} X_{\nu\lambda}^{*(\mu)}(\mathbf{k}) K_{\nu\lambda\sigma; \lambda'\nu'\sigma'}(\omega) X_{\lambda'\nu'}^{*(\eta)}(-\mathbf{k}), \quad (20)$$

其中

$$K_{\nu\lambda\sigma;\lambda'\nu'\sigma'}(\omega) = i \int_0^{\infty} dt e^{i(\omega+i\delta)t} \langle [a_{\nu\sigma}^+(t) a_{\lambda\sigma}(t), a_{\lambda'\sigma'}^+(0) a_{\nu'\sigma'}(0)] \rangle \quad \delta \rightarrow +0. \quad (21)$$

电导与温度格临函数的联系 由(20)式知, 计算 $L^{\mu\nu}(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$ 相当于计算函数 $K_{\nu\lambda\sigma;\lambda'\nu'\sigma'}(\omega)$. 易证:

$$K_{\nu\lambda\sigma;\lambda'\nu'\sigma'}(\omega) = \int \frac{d\omega'}{\omega' - \omega - i\delta} (1 - e^{-\beta\omega'}) \Phi_{\nu\lambda\sigma;\lambda'\nu'\sigma'}(\omega'), \quad (22)$$

其中

$$\Phi_{\nu\lambda\sigma;\lambda'\nu'\sigma'}(\omega) = \sum_{\nu''\nu'''} e^{\beta(Q+\mu N_{\nu''}-E_{\nu''})} \langle \nu'' | a_{\nu\sigma}^+(0) a_{\lambda\sigma}(0) | \nu''' \rangle \times \left. \begin{aligned} & \times \langle \nu''' | a_{\lambda'\sigma'}^+(0) a_{\nu'\sigma'}(0) | \nu'' \rangle \delta(\omega - \omega_{\nu''\nu'''}) \\ & \omega_{\nu''\nu'''} = E_{\nu'''} - E_{\nu''}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (23)$$

现在定义温度格临函数:

$$M_{\nu\lambda\sigma;\lambda'\nu'\sigma'}(u) = \langle T_u \{ a_{\nu\sigma}^+(u) a_{\lambda\sigma}(u) a_{\lambda'\sigma'}^+(0) a_{\nu'\sigma'}(0) \} \rangle, \quad -\beta < u < \beta, \quad (24)$$

其中 $\langle \dots \rangle = T_r \{ e^{\beta(Q+\mu N - \mathcal{H})} \dots \}$, T_u 是编时算符, 而

$$a_{\nu\sigma}^+(u) = e^{u(\mathcal{H}-\mu N)} a_{\nu\sigma}^+ e^{-u(\mathcal{H}-\mu N)},$$

$$a_{\nu\sigma}(u) = e^{u(\mathcal{H}-\mu N)} a_{\nu\sigma} e^{-u(\mathcal{H}-\mu N)},$$

\mathcal{H} 是电声子系统的哈密顿量; μ 是化学势.

根据变量 u 的 Fourier 变换定义

$$M_{\nu\lambda\sigma;\lambda'\nu'\sigma'}(\omega_n) = \int_0^{\beta} du e^{\omega_n u} M_{\nu\lambda\sigma;\lambda'\nu'\sigma'}(u) \quad \omega_n = \frac{i2\pi n}{\beta} \quad (25)$$

得

$$M_{\nu\lambda\sigma;\lambda'\nu'\sigma'}(\omega_n) = \int \frac{d\omega'}{\omega' - \frac{i2\pi n}{\beta}} (1 - e^{-\beta\omega'}) \Phi_{\nu\lambda\sigma;\lambda'\nu'\sigma'}(\omega'). \quad (26)$$

现在可立刻看出, 求 $K_{\nu\lambda\sigma;\lambda'\nu'\sigma'}(\omega)$ 的问题可转化为先求温度格临函数 $M_{\nu\lambda\sigma;\lambda'\nu'\sigma'}(\omega_n)$, 然后再把结果从能量复平面的正虚轴上解析延拓到整个上半平面的问题. 这便是所要求的电导与温度格临函数的联系. 对于温度格临函数, 现在已经发展了一套有效的微扰展开方法. 下一节将专门讨论它的具体计算.

电导的具体表达式 综合(4), (7), (15), (19), (20)各式, 得到¹⁾

$$\begin{aligned} \overleftrightarrow{\sigma}(\mathbf{k}, \omega) \sim & \frac{ine^2 \overleftrightarrow{I}}{m\omega} \\ & + \frac{1}{i\omega V} \frac{e^2}{m^2} \sum_{\nu\lambda\sigma} \left[\begin{aligned} & \frac{i}{2} \alpha [(n'+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} J_{n,n'+1}^*(k_x) - (n')^{\frac{1}{2}} J_{n,n'-1}^*(k_x)] - k_x \\ & \frac{1}{2} (p'_y + p_y) J_{n,n'}^*(k_x) - \frac{1}{2} \alpha [(n'+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} J_{n,n'+1}^*(k_x) + (n')^{\frac{1}{2}} J_{n,n'-1}^*(k_x)] \\ & \frac{1}{2} (p'_z + p_z) J_{n,n'}^*(k_x) \end{aligned} \right] \times \end{aligned}$$

1) 式中温度格临函数应理解为解析延拓后的结果, 所以用 \sim 来表示这种形式上的相等.

$$\times \left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{i}{2} \alpha [(m'+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} J_{m,m'+1}(k_x) - (m')^{\frac{1}{2}} J_{m,m'-1}(k_x)] + k_x \\ \frac{1}{2} (p'_{y'} + p_{y'}) J_{m,m'}(k_x) - \frac{\alpha}{2} [(m'+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} J_{m,m'+1}(k_x) + (m')^{\frac{1}{2}} J_{m,m'-1}(k_x)] \\ \frac{1}{2} (p'_{z'} + p_{z'}) J_{m,m'}(k_x) \end{array} \right] \times \\ \times M_{\nu\lambda\sigma;\lambda'\nu'\sigma'}(\omega_n) \delta(p'_y - p_y - k_y) \delta(p'_z - p_z - k_z) \delta(p'_{z'} - p_{z'} - k_z). \quad (27)$$

三、电导的具体计算

多体微扰论 现在讨论 $M_{\nu\lambda\sigma;\lambda'\nu'\sigma'}(u)$ 的微扰展开及相应的图解规则。在相互作用表象中,

$$M_{\nu\lambda\sigma;\lambda'\nu'\sigma'}(u) = \langle T_u \{ a_{\nu\sigma}^{\dagger}(u) a_{\lambda\sigma}(u) a_{\lambda'\sigma'}^{\dagger}(0) a_{\nu'\sigma'}(0) U(\beta, 0) \} \rangle_0 / \langle U(\beta, 0) \rangle_0,$$

这里 $\langle \cdots \rangle_0$ 表示 $T_r \{ e^{-\beta(\mathcal{H}_0 - \mu N)} \cdots \} / T_r \{ e^{-\beta(\mathcal{H}_0 - \mu N)} \}$ 。利用展开式

$$U(\beta, 0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int_0^{\beta} \cdots \int_0^{\beta} du_1 \cdots du_n T_u \{ \mathcal{H}'_i(u_1) \cdots \mathcal{H}'_i(u_n) \}$$

及维克定理, 可得 $M_{\nu\lambda\sigma;\lambda'\nu'\sigma'}(u)$ 的微扰展开, 其中每一项均相应一定的费曼图。易证, 相联图定理成立:

$$M_{\nu\lambda\sigma;\lambda'\nu'\sigma'}(u) = \langle T_u \{ a_{\nu\sigma}^{\dagger}(u) a_{\lambda\sigma}(u) a_{\lambda'\sigma'}^{\dagger}(0) a_{\nu'\sigma'}(0) U(\beta, 0) \} \rangle_{0c}, \quad (28)$$

其中 c 表示只取相联图的贡献,

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a_{\nu\sigma}^{\dagger}(u) = e^{u(\mathcal{H}_0 - \mu N)} a_{\nu\sigma}^{\dagger} e^{-u(\mathcal{H}_0 - \mu N)}, \\ a_{\lambda\sigma}(u) = e^{u(\mathcal{H}_0 - \mu N)} a_{\lambda\sigma} e^{-u(\mathcal{H}_0 - \mu N)}. \end{array} \right\}$$

图解规则 在格临函数微扰展开的图解技术中, 起重要作用的元素是自由粒子格临函数。根据定义, 自由电子的格临函数是

$$G_{\nu\lambda}(u) \delta_{\sigma\sigma'} = - \langle T_u \{ a_{\lambda\sigma}(0) a_{\nu\sigma'}^{\dagger}(u) \} \rangle_0; \quad (29)$$

在动量频率表象里, 它相应为

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} G_{\nu\lambda}(\zeta_l) \delta_{\sigma\sigma'} = \frac{1}{\zeta_l - \epsilon_{\nu} + \mu} \delta_{\nu\lambda} \delta_{\sigma\sigma'} \\ \zeta_l = \frac{i\pi(2l+1)}{\beta}, l = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots \end{array} \right\} \quad (30)$$

同样, 自由声子格临函数的定义是

$$D_q^0(u) = - \langle T_u \{ Q_q(0) Q_q^*(u) \} \rangle_0; \quad (31)$$

在动量频率表象中, 它相应为

$$D_q^0(\alpha_k) = \frac{1}{\alpha_k^2 - Q_q^2}, \quad \alpha_k = \frac{i2\pi k}{\beta}, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots. \quad (32)$$

在动量频率表象里, 计算 $M_{\nu\lambda\sigma;\lambda'\nu'\sigma'}(\omega_n)$ 的微扰论图解规则如下:

- (1) $\xrightarrow[n p_y p_z]{\zeta_l}$ 直线标志自由电子传播线, 它贡献一个因子 $G_{n p_y p_z}(\zeta_l)$;
- (2) $\sim\sim\sim$ 波纹线标志自由声子传播线, 它贡献一个因子 $|V_q|^2 D_q^0(\alpha_k)$;

- (3) ----- 虚线标志库仑相互作用线, 它贡献一个因子 ϕ_q ;
 (4) 图中各电子线上的自旋指标给出 Kroneker 函数;
 (5) 有几个内线频率或动量即贡献几个因子 $\frac{1}{\beta}$ 或 $\frac{1}{V}$;
 (6) 每一电子线的闭合圈贡献一个 (-1) 因子;
 (7) 相互作用线与电子线的交点贡献一个因子 J , 并在交点满足平面的动量 (y, z 方向) 及频率守恒定律. 例如如图 1 贡献

$$J_{nm}(q_x)\delta(p_{y'} - p_y - q_y)\delta(p_{z'} - p_z - q_z);$$

- (8) 对内线频率、动量、振子量子数及自旋指标求和, 并乘以 $(-1)^n$, n 为微扰的阶数.

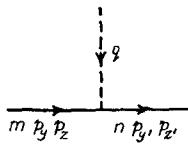
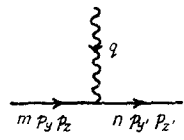


图 1



$$\text{wavy line} = \text{dashed line} + \text{zigzag line} + \text{loop with dashed line} + \text{loop with wavy line}$$

图 2

有效相互作用 根据对 (28) 式的微扰展开的分析, 我们引入有效相互作用来统一表示库仑相互作用与电声子相互作用的效果. 如果用锯齿形线标志有效相互作用, 它满足图 2 所示的积分方程, 其解析表达式为

$$U_q(\alpha_k) = \frac{\phi_q + |V_q|^2 D_q^0(\alpha_k)}{1 - (\phi_q + |V_q|^2 D_q^0(\alpha_k)) Q_q(\alpha_k)}, \quad (33)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} Q_q(\alpha_k) &= \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\substack{s, s' \\ p_y, p_z, \sigma}} |J_{ss'}(q_x)|^2 \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_l G_{s, p_y, p_z}(\zeta_l) G_{s', p_y+q_y, p_z+q_z}(\zeta_l + \alpha_k) = \\ &= 2 \sum_{\substack{s, s' \\ p_y, p_z}} |J_{ss'}(q_x)|^2 \frac{f_{s, p_y, p_z} - f_{s', p_y+q_y, p_z+q_z}}{\epsilon_{s, p_y, p_z} - \epsilon_{s', p_y+q_y, p_z+q_z}}, \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

这里, $f_{s, p_y, p_z} = [e^{\beta(\epsilon_{s, p_y, p_z} - \mu)} + 1]^{-1}$ 是费米分布函数, 而 ϵ_{s, p_y, p_z} 是和 q_y 值无关的.

(33) 式的导出, 曾利用了 J 函数的下述性质^[5]:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{p_y, p_y'} \langle s' p_y' p_z' | e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{r}} | s p_y p_z \rangle \langle s p_y p_z | e^{-i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{r}} | s' p_y' p_z' \rangle = \\ = \text{常数} \times m |\omega_c| \delta_{q'q} \delta_{p', p+q_{\parallel}} H_{ss'} \left[\left(\frac{2}{m\omega_c} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} q_{\perp} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

如果定义 Landau 电子气的介电函数

$$\epsilon_q(\alpha_k) = 1 - \phi_q Q_q(\alpha_k) \quad (36)$$

及重正化声子格临函数

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D_q(\alpha_k) &= D_q^0(\alpha_k) \left[1 - \frac{|V_q|^2 Q_q(\alpha_k)}{\epsilon_q(\alpha_k)} D_q^0(\alpha_k) \right]^{-1}, \\ D_q^0(\alpha_k) &= D_q(\alpha_k) \left[1 + \frac{|V_q|^2 Q_q(\alpha_k)}{\epsilon_q(\alpha_k)} D_q(\alpha_k) \right]^{-1}, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (37)$$

则

$$U_q(\alpha_k) = \frac{\phi_q}{\epsilon_q(\alpha_k)} + \frac{|V_q|^2 D_q(\alpha_k)}{[\epsilon_q(\alpha_k)]^2}. \quad (38)$$

上式右方两项的物理意义是很清楚的, 第一项是电子集体运动引起的屏蔽库仑位势, 第二项是重正化声子通过屏蔽的电声子顶角 $\frac{V_q}{\epsilon_q(\alpha_k)}$ 和电子的相互作用.

电导的计算 为了电导的具体计算和物理讨论的方便起见, 这里令外电场的极化方向沿 x 轴, 且只讨论 $k=0$ (长波极限) 的情形. 这时, 电导张量中有意义的只有 σ_{xx} , σ_{yx} , σ_{zx} 三个分量. 由于 σ_{zx} 和无磁场时相似, 故只需计算 σ_{xx} 和 σ_{yx} .

根据(27)式, 这时 σ_{xx} 及 σ_{yx} 的表达式为¹⁾

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_{xx} &\sim \frac{ine^2}{m\omega} + \frac{1}{i\omega V} \sum_{\substack{nn'p_y p_z \sigma \\ mm'p_y' p_z' \sigma'}} (-1) \frac{e^2}{m^2} \frac{\alpha^2}{4} \{ (nm)^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta_{n',n-1} \delta_{m',m-1} + \\ &+ [(n+1)(m+1)]^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta_{n',n+1} \delta_{m',m+1} - [n(m+1)]^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta_{n',n-1} \delta_{m',m+1} - \\ &- [(n+1)m]^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta_{n',n+1} \delta_{m',m-1} \} M_{nn'p_y p_z \sigma; mm'p_y' p_z' \sigma'}(\omega_n), \\ \sigma_{yx} &\sim \frac{1}{i\omega V} \sum_{\substack{nn'p_y p_z \sigma \\ mm'p_y' p_z' \sigma'}} \frac{e^2}{m^2} (-1) \frac{i\alpha^2}{4} \{ (nm)^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta_{n',n-1} \delta_{m',m-1} - \\ &- [(n+1)(m+1)]^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta_{n',n+1} \delta_{m',m+1} - [n(m+1)]^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta_{n',n-1} \delta_{m',m+1} + \\ &+ [(n+1)m]^{\frac{1}{2}} \delta_{n',n+1} \delta_{m',m-1} \} M_{nn'p_y p_z \sigma; mm'p_y' p_z' \sigma'}(\omega_n). \end{aligned} \right\} (39)$$

根据 Перель-Элиашберг^[6] 的分析, 若在 Bohr (或 Debye) 球内电子数远大于 1、外场频率与回旋频率的差(及和)的绝对值比电子的碰撞频率高, 及外场波长比 Bohr (或 Debye) 半径大的条件下, 在 $M_{nn'p_y p_z \sigma; mm'p_y' p_z' \sigma'}(\omega_n)$ 的微扰展开中, 对电导有重要贡献的只是那些与粒子数 N 成正比的过程. 这些过程的类型是有限的, 我们取这些过程到所有阶微扰; 而与 N 不成正比的过程, 由于贡献很小, 均被忽略^[7,8]. 因此, 对电导有贡献的只有图 3 所示的七类过程:

$$\begin{aligned} M_{nn'p_y p_z \sigma; mm'p_y' p_z' \sigma'}(\omega_n) &= \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^7 M_{nn'p_y p_z \sigma; mm'p_y' p_z' \sigma'}^{(i)}(\omega_n), \quad (40) \end{aligned}$$

$M_{nn'p_y p_z \sigma; mm'p_y' p_z' \sigma'}^{(i)}(\omega_n)$ 的具体表达式如下:

$$\begin{aligned} M_{nn'p_y p_z \sigma; mm'p_y' p_z' \sigma'}^{(1)}(\omega_n) &= \\ &= (-1) \frac{1}{V\beta} \sum_i \delta_{\sigma\sigma'} \delta_{nm'} \delta_{n'm} \delta_{p_y' p_y} \times \\ &\times \delta_{p_z' p_z} G_{np_y p_z}(\zeta_i + \omega_n) G_{m'p_y' p_z'}(\zeta_i), \\ M_{nn'p_y p_z \sigma; mm'p_y' p_z' \sigma'}^{(2)}(\omega_n) &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

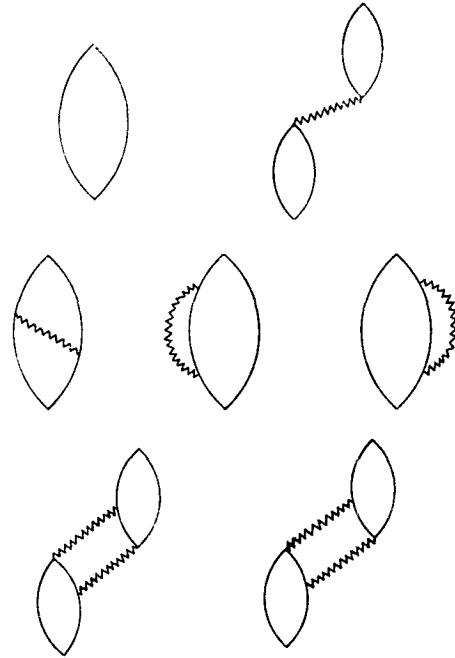


图 3

1) 见第 1642 页的脚注.

$$\begin{aligned}
M_{nn'p_y p_z \sigma; mm'p_y' p_z' \sigma'}^{(3)}(\omega_n) &= (-1)^2 \frac{1}{V^2 \beta^2} \sum_{l k} U_q(\alpha_k) J_{nm'}(q_x) J_{n'm}^*(q_x) \delta_{\sigma \sigma'} \delta_{p_y', p_y + q_y} \times \\
&\times \delta_{p_z', p_z + q_z} G_{np_y p_z}(\zeta_l + \omega_n) G_{n'p_y p_z}(\zeta_l) G_{m, p_y + q_y, p_z + q_z}(\zeta_l + \alpha_k) \times \\
&\times G_{m', p_y + q_y, p_z + q_z}(\zeta_l + \omega_n + \alpha_k), \\
M_{nn'p_y p_z \sigma; mm'p_y' p_z' \sigma'}^{(4)}(\omega_n) &= (-1)^2 \frac{1}{V^2 \beta^2} \sum_{l k} U_q(\alpha_k) J_{m's}(q_x) J_{s'n}^*(q_x) \delta_{\sigma \sigma'} \delta_{n'm} \delta_{p_y p_y'} \delta_{p_z p_z'} \times \\
&\times G_{np_y p_z}(\zeta_l) G_{n'p_y p_z}(\zeta_l - \omega_n) G_{s, p_y - q_y, p_z - q_z}(\zeta_l - \alpha_k) G_{m'p_y p_z}(\zeta_l), \\
M_{nn'p_y p_z \sigma; mm'p_y' p_z' \sigma'}^{(5)}(\omega_n) &= (-1)^2 \frac{1}{V^2 \beta^2} \sum_{l k} U_q(\alpha_k) J_{sm}(q_x) J_{n's}^*(q_x) \delta_{\sigma \sigma'} \delta_{nm'} \delta_{p_y p_y'} \delta_{p_z p_z'} \times \\
&\times G_{np_y p_z}(\zeta_l + \omega_n) G_{m p_y p_z}(\zeta_l) G_{n'p_y p_z}(\zeta_l) G_{s, p_y + q_y, p_z + q_z}(\zeta_l + \alpha_k), \\
M_{nn'p_y p_z \sigma; mm'p_y' p_z' \sigma'}^{(6)}(\omega_n) &= (-1)^4 \frac{1}{V^3 \beta^3} \sum_{l' k} U_q(\alpha_k) U_q(\alpha_k - \omega_n) J_{m's'}(q_x) J_{s'm}^*(q_x) \times \\
&\times J_{n's}(q_x) J_{s'n}^*(q_x) \delta_{\sigma' \sigma'} \delta_{\sigma \sigma} G_{np_y p_z}(\zeta_l) G_{s, p_y - q_y, p_z - q_z}(\zeta_l - \alpha_k) G_{n'p_y p_z}(\zeta_l - \omega_n) \times \\
&\times G_{m p_y' p_z'}(\zeta_{l'} - \omega_n) G_{m'p_y' p_z'}(\zeta_{l'}) G_{s', p_y' - q_y, p_z' - q_z}(\zeta_{l'} - \alpha_k), \\
M_{nn'p_y p_z \sigma; mm'p_y' p_z' \sigma'}^{(7)}(\omega_n) &= (-1)^4 \frac{1}{V^3 \beta^3} \sum_{l' k} U_q(\alpha_k) U_q(\alpha_k - \omega_n) J_{s'm'}^*(q_x) J_{m's'}(q_x) \times \\
&\times J_{n's}(q_x) J_{s'n}^*(q_x) \delta_{\sigma' \sigma'} \delta_{\sigma \sigma} G_{np_y p_z}(\zeta_l) G_{s, p_y - q_y, p_z - q_z}(\zeta_l - \alpha_k) G_{n'p_y p_z}(\zeta_l - \omega_n) \times \\
&\times G_{m'p_y' p_z'}(\zeta_{l'} + \omega_n) G_{s', p_y' + q_y, p_z' + q_z}(\zeta_{l'} + \alpha_k) G_{m p_y' p_z'}(\zeta_{l'}).
\end{aligned}$$

经过比较复杂的运算之后,我们得到

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_{xx} &\sim \frac{i n e^2}{m \omega} + \frac{e^2}{m} \frac{1}{i V \omega} \frac{2 \omega_c^2}{(\omega_c^2 - \omega_n^2)} \left\{ \sum_{np_y p_z} f_{np_y p_z} - \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{k q} U_q(\alpha_k) |J_{nm}(q_x)|^2 \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} f_{np_y p_z}}{\varepsilon_{np_y p_z} - \varepsilon_{m, p_y + q_y, p_z + q_z} - \alpha_k} \right\} + \\
&\quad + \frac{e^2}{m^2} \frac{1}{2 i V \omega} \frac{1}{(\omega_c^2 - \omega_n^2)^2} \sum_q (q_x^2 \omega_n^2 + q_y^2 \omega_c^2) \times \\
&\quad \times \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_k \{ U_q(\alpha_k) [2 Q_q(\alpha_k - \omega_n) - 2 Q_q(\alpha_k)] + \\
&\quad + U_q(\alpha_k) U_q(\alpha_k - \omega_n) [Q_q(\alpha_k - \omega_n) - Q_q(\alpha_k)]^2 \}, \quad (41) \\
\sigma_{yx} &\sim \frac{e^2}{m} \frac{1}{V \omega} \frac{2 \omega_c \omega_n}{(\omega_c^2 - \omega_n^2)} \left\{ \sum_{np_y p_z} f_{np_y p_z} - \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{k q} U_q(\alpha_k) |J_{nm}(q_x)|^2 \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} f_{np_y p_z}}{\varepsilon_{np_y p_z} - \varepsilon_{m, p_y + q_y, p_z + q_z} - \alpha_k} \right\} + \\
&\quad + \frac{e^2}{m^2} \frac{1}{2 V \omega} \frac{\omega_c \omega_n}{(\omega_c^2 - \omega_n^2)^2} \sum_q (q_x^2 + q_y^2) \times \\
&\quad \times \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_k \{ U_q(\alpha_k) [2 Q_q(\alpha_k - \omega_n) - 2 Q_q(\alpha_k)] +
\end{aligned}$$

$$+ U_q(\alpha_k)U_q(\alpha_k - \omega_n)[Q_q(\alpha_k - \omega_n) - Q_q(\alpha_k)]^2\}, \quad (42)$$

(41) 及 (42) 式经过解析延拓后, 即可得出所要求的结果。但它们不能直接进行解析延拓。为了进行解析延拓, 必须完成对 k 的求和。利用 Перель-Элиашберг 求和方法^[9], 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{xx} &= \frac{ne^2\omega}{im(\omega_c^2 - \omega^2)} - \frac{e^2\omega_c^2}{2im\omega(\omega_c^2 - \omega^2)} \frac{1}{V} \sum_q \frac{\mathcal{P}}{2\pi i} \times \\ &\times \int dx H(x) \{ [U_q^+(x) - U_q^-(x)] R_q^+(x) + U_q^-(x) [R_q^+(x) - R_q^-(x)] \} + \\ &+ \frac{e^2}{2im^2\omega(\omega_c^2 - \omega^2)^2} \frac{1}{V} \sum_q (q_x^2\omega^2 + q_y^2\omega_c^2) \frac{\mathcal{P}}{2\pi i} \times \\ &\times \int dx H(x) \{ U_q^+(x) U_q^+(x+\omega) [Q_q^+(x+\omega) - Q_q^+(x)] [P_q^+(x+\omega) - P_q^+(x)] - \\ &- U_q^-(x) U_q^-(x+\omega) [Q_q^-(x+\omega) - Q_q^-(x)] [P_q^-(x+\omega) - P_q^-(x)] \}, \\ \sigma_{yx} &= \frac{ne^2\omega_c}{m(\omega_c^2 - \omega^2)} - \frac{e^2\omega_c}{2m(\omega_c^2 - \omega^2)} \frac{1}{V} \sum_q \frac{\mathcal{P}}{2\pi i} \times \\ &\times \int dx H(x) \{ [U_q^+(x) - U_q^-(x)] R_q^+(x) + U_q^-(x) [R_q^+(x) - R_q^-(x)] \} + \\ &+ \frac{e^2\omega_c}{2m^2(\omega_c^2 - \omega^2)^2} \frac{1}{V} \sum_q (q_x^2 + q_y^2) \frac{\mathcal{P}}{2\pi i} \times \\ &\times \int dx H(x) \{ U_q^+(x) U_q^+(x+\omega) [Q_q^+(x+\omega) - Q_q^+(x)] [P_q^+(x+\omega) - \\ &- P_q^+(x)] - U_q^-(x) U_q^-(x+\omega) [Q_q^-(x+\omega) - Q_q^-(x)] [P_q^-(x+\omega) - P_q^-(x)] \}, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Q_q^\pm(x) &= 2 \sum_{s's'p_y p_z} |J_{s's'}(q_x)|^2 \frac{f_{s'p_y p_z} - f_{s',p_y+q_y, p_z+q_z}}{\epsilon_{s'p_y p_z} - \epsilon_{s',p_y+q_y, p_z+q_z} - x \mp i\delta}, \\ R_q^\pm(x) &= 2 \sum_{\substack{nm \\ p_y p_z}} |J_{nm}(q_x)|^2 \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial \epsilon} f_{n p_y p_z} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \epsilon} f_{m, p_y+q_y, p_z+q_z}}{\epsilon_{n p_y p_z} - \epsilon_{m, p_y+q_y, p_z+q_z} - x \mp i\delta}, \\ P_q^\pm(x) &= [\phi_q + |V_q|^2 D_q^{0\pm}(x)]^{-1}, \\ D_q^{0\pm}(x) &= \frac{-1}{\Omega_q^2 - (x \pm i\delta)^2}, \\ U_q^\pm(x) &= [P_q^\pm(x) - Q_q^\pm(x)]^{-1}, \\ H(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \coth \frac{\beta x}{2} \quad (\delta \rightarrow +0). \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (43)$$

再利用下列关系:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \epsilon_q^\pm(x) &= 1 - \phi_q Q_q^\pm(x), \\ D_q^{0\pm}(x) &= D_q^\pm(x) \left[1 - \frac{|V_q|^2}{\epsilon_q^\pm(x)} D_q^\pm(x) \right]^{-1}, \\ P_q^\pm(x) - Q_q^\pm(x) &= \epsilon_q^\pm(x) \left[\phi_q + \frac{|V_q|^2}{\epsilon_q^\pm(x)} D_q^\pm(x) \right]^{-1}, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (44)$$

即可求出

$$\sigma_{xx} = \frac{ne^2\omega}{im(\omega_c^2 - \omega^2)} - \frac{e^2\omega_c^2}{2im\omega(\omega_c^2 - \omega^2)} \frac{1}{V} \sum_q \frac{\mathcal{P}}{2\pi i} \int dx \frac{1}{2} \coth \frac{\beta x}{2} \cdot \chi_q(x) +$$

$$+ \frac{e^2}{2im^2\omega(\omega_c^2 - \omega^2)^2} \frac{1}{V} \sum_q (q_x^2\omega^2 + q_y^2\omega_c^2) \frac{\mathcal{P}}{2\pi i} \int dx \coth \frac{\beta x}{2} \cdot \xi_q(x, \omega), \quad (45)$$

$$\sigma_{yx} = \frac{ne^2\omega_c}{m(\omega_c^2 - \omega^2)} - \frac{e^2\omega_c}{2m(\omega_c^2 - \omega^2)} \frac{1}{V} \sum_q \frac{\mathcal{P}}{2\pi i} \int dx \frac{1}{2} \coth \frac{\beta x}{2} \cdot \chi_q(x) +$$

$$+ \frac{e^2\omega_c}{2m^2(\omega_c^2 - \omega^2)^2} \frac{1}{V} \sum_q (q_x^2 + q_y^2) \frac{\mathcal{P}}{2\pi i} \int dx \coth \frac{\beta x}{2} \cdot \xi_q(x, \omega), \quad (46)$$

这里

$$\chi_q(x) = \left\{ \frac{\phi_q}{\epsilon_q^+(x)} R_q^+(x) - \frac{\phi_q}{\epsilon_q^-(x)} R_q^-(x) + \frac{|V_q|^2}{[\epsilon_q^+(x)]^2} D_q^+(x) R_q^+(x) - \frac{|V_q|^2}{[\epsilon_q^-(x)]^2} D_q^-(x) R_q^-(x) \right\},$$

$$\xi_q(x, \omega) = \frac{|V_q|^2}{\phi_q} \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon_q^+(x+\omega)} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_q^+(x)} \right] [D_q^+(x) - D_q^-(x)] + \right.$$

$$+ [D_q^+(x+\omega) - D_q^-(x)] \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon_q^+(x)} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_q^-(x)} \right] \left. \right\} +$$

$$+ \frac{|V_q|^4}{\phi_q^2} \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon_q^+(x+\omega)} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_q^+(x)} \right]^2 D_q^+(x) D_q^+(x+\omega) - \right.$$

$$\left. - \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon_q^+(x+\omega)} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_q^-(x)} \right]^2 D_q^-(x) D_q^+(x+\omega) \right\}.$$

(45)及(46)式就是我们要求的电导表达式的严格结果。经过初步讨论,可得下述结论:

(1) 多体效应由声子的重正化、介电函数反映的屏蔽效应以及等离子体激发来表示,其形式和无磁场时相似,只是这里考虑了 Landau 电子气的极化(详细讨论参见第四节)。

(2) 如果磁场不存在 ($\omega_c = 0$), 则 $\sigma_{yx} = 0$, 而 σ_{xx} 与文献[7]一致, 即自然地回到无磁场时的结果。恒定磁场存在时, 除 σ_{yx} 不为零外, 在 σ_{xx} 中还多出了与 ω_c 相联系的项, 显然, 它正反映磁场引起的电子迴旋运动对电导的贡献; 而与 ω_c 无联系的项, 则反映电子迴旋中心运动的贡献。当 H, ω 都不等于零时, 这两种运动的贡献一般是耦合在一起的。总的效果表明, 直流磁阻的“中心漂移”图象^[1,2]现在仍然正确, 只是合成的旋转频率分别为 $\omega + \omega_c$ 或 $|\omega - \omega_c|$ 。

四、弛豫时间和迴旋共振线型

为了具体讨论弛豫时间与迴旋共振的线型, 我们假设屏蔽的重正化电声子相互作用很弱, 即 $\frac{|V_q|^2}{[\epsilon_q^{\pm}(x)]^2} D_q^{\pm}(x)$ 很小。因此, (45)及(46)式中 $\frac{|V_q|^4}{\phi_q^2}$ 项可忽略, 故有

$$\sigma_{xx} = \frac{ne^2\omega}{im(\omega_c^2 - \omega^2)} - \frac{e^2\omega_c^2}{2im\omega(\omega_c^2 - \omega^2)} \frac{1}{V} \sum_q \frac{\mathcal{P}}{\pi} \int dx \frac{1}{2} \coth \frac{\beta x}{2} \cdot \text{Im} \left\{ \frac{\phi_q}{\epsilon_q^+(x)} R_q^+(x) + \right.$$

$$+ \left. \frac{|V_q|^2}{[\epsilon_q^+(x)]^2} D_q^+(x) R_q^+(x) \right\} + \frac{e^2(\omega^2 + \omega_c^2)}{2im^2\omega(\omega_c^2 - \omega^2)^2} \frac{1}{V} \sum_q q_x^2 \frac{\mathcal{P}}{\pi} \times$$

$$\times \int dx \coth \frac{\beta x}{2} \left\{ \frac{|V_q|^2}{\phi_q} \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon_q^+(x+\omega)} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_q^+(x)} \right] \text{Im} D_q^+(x) + \right.$$

$$+ \frac{|V_q|^2}{\phi_q} [D_q^+(x + \omega) - D_q^-(x)] \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{\epsilon_q^+(x)}, \quad (47)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{yx} = & \frac{ne^2\omega_c}{m(\omega_c^2 - \omega^2)} - \frac{e^2\omega_c}{2m(\omega_c^2 - \omega^2)} \frac{1}{V} \sum_q \frac{\mathcal{P}}{\pi} \int dx \frac{1}{2} \coth \frac{\beta x}{2} \cdot \operatorname{Im} \left\{ \frac{\phi_q}{\epsilon_q^+(x)} R_q^+(x) + \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{|V_q|^2}{[\epsilon_q^+(x)]^2} D_q^+(x) R_q^+(x) \right\} + \frac{e^2\omega_c}{m^2(\omega_c^2 - \omega^2)^2} \frac{1}{V} \sum_q q_x^2 \frac{\mathcal{P}}{\pi} \times \\ & \times \int dx \coth \frac{\beta x}{2} \left\{ \frac{|V_q|^2}{\phi_q} \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon_q^+(x + \omega)} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_q^+(x)} \right] \operatorname{Im} D_q^+(x) + \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{|V_q|^2}{\phi_q} [D_q^+(x + \omega) - D_q^-(x)] \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{\epsilon_q^+(x)} \right\}. \quad (48) \end{aligned}$$

在上式推导过程中,曾利用无外电场时,系统在 xy 平面上是各向同性的事实.

(47) 及 (48) 式中各项的物理意义是明显的: 第一项表示自由电子的贡献; 第二项表示重正化声子引起的电子自能效应; 第三项中, 与 $\operatorname{Im} D_q^+(x)$ 相联系的部分表示声子激发引起的电导, 而与 $\operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{\epsilon_q^+(x)}$ 相联系的部分表示由于声子与电子的耦合、电子密度涨落(等离子体激发)引起的电导, 它们随电声子相互作用的减弱而趋向于零. 这两部分的贡献需要同时考虑, 它们引起系统的耗散. 由此可见, 电阻的出现本质上是由于系统内存在电声子相互作用, 而库仑作用除引起屏蔽效应外, 也引起耗散效应.

如果令

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_q &= \frac{\mathcal{P}}{\pi} \int dx \frac{1}{2} \coth \frac{\beta x}{2} \cdot \operatorname{Im} \left\{ \frac{\phi_q}{\epsilon_q^+(x)} R_q^+(x) + \frac{|V_q|^2}{[\epsilon_q^+(x)]^2} D_q^+(x) R_q^+(x) \right\}, \\ B_q(\omega) &= \frac{\mathcal{P}}{\pi} \int dx \coth \frac{\beta x}{2} \left\{ \frac{|V_q|^2}{\phi_q} \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon_q^+(x + \omega)} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_q^+(x)} \right] \operatorname{Im} D_q^+(x) + \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{|V_q|^2}{\phi_q} [D_q^+(x + \omega) - D_q^-(x)] \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{\epsilon_q^+(x)} \right\}, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (49)$$

再引入函数

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F_{xx}(\omega, \omega_c) &= \frac{\omega_c^2}{2n\omega^2} \frac{1}{V} \sum_q A_q + \frac{\omega^2 + \omega_c^2}{2nm\omega^2(\omega^2 - \omega_c^2)} \frac{1}{V} \sum_q q_x^2 B_q(\omega), \\ F_{yx}(\omega, \omega_c) &= \frac{1}{2n} \frac{1}{V} \sum_q A_q + \frac{1}{nm(\omega^2 - \omega_c^2)} \frac{1}{V} \sum_q q_x^2 B_q(\omega), \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (50)$$

则

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_{xx} &= -\frac{ne^2\omega}{im(\omega^2 - \omega_c^2)} [1 - F_{xx}(\omega, \omega_c)], \\ \sigma_{yx} &= -\frac{ne^2\omega_c}{m(\omega^2 - \omega_c^2)} [1 - F_{yx}(\omega, \omega_c)]. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (51)$$

当 $F_{xx}(\omega, \omega_c)$ 及 $F_{yx}(\omega, \omega_c)$ 远小于 1 时, (51) 式可改写为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_{xx} &= -\frac{ne^2\omega}{im(\omega^2 - \omega_c^2)} \frac{1}{1 + F_{xx}(\omega, \omega_c)}, \\ \sigma_{yx} &= -\frac{ne^2\omega_c}{m(\omega^2 - \omega_c^2)} \frac{1}{1 + F_{yx}(\omega, \omega_c)}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (52)$$

对(52)式进一步整理, 得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_{xx} &= \frac{ne^2}{m_{xx}^*} \frac{i}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{\omega - \omega_c + i[\tau_{xx}(\omega - \omega_c)]^{-1}} + \frac{1}{\omega + \omega_c + i[\tau_{xx}(\omega + \omega_c)]^{-1}} \right\}, \\ \sigma_{yx} &= -\frac{ne^2}{m_{yx}^*} \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{\omega - \omega_c + i[\tau_{yx}(\omega - \omega_c)]^{-1}} - \frac{1}{\omega + \omega_c + i[\tau_{yx}(\omega + \omega_c)]^{-1}} \right\}, \end{aligned} \right\} (53)$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} [\tau_{xx}(\omega - \omega_c)]^{-1} &= \frac{m}{m_{xx}^*} (\omega - \omega_c) \text{Im } F_{xx}(\omega, \omega_c), \\ [\tau_{xx}(\omega + \omega_c)]^{-1} &= \frac{m}{m_{xx}^*} (\omega + \omega_c) \text{Im } F_{xx}(\omega, \omega_c), \\ [\tau_{yx}(\omega - \omega_c)]^{-1} &= \frac{m}{m_{yx}^*} (\omega - \omega_c) \text{Im } F_{yx}(\omega, \omega_c), \\ [\tau_{yx}(\omega + \omega_c)]^{-1} &= \frac{m}{m_{yx}^*} (\omega + \omega_c) \text{Im } F_{yx}(\omega, \omega_c); \end{aligned} \right\} (54)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} m_{xx}^* &= m[1 + \text{Re } F_{xx}(\omega, \omega_c)], \\ m_{yx}^* &= m[1 + \text{Re } F_{yx}(\omega, \omega_c)]. \end{aligned} \right\} (55)$$

(53)–(55)式正是我们要求的最后结果。下面,作进一步的讨论:

(1) 在(53)式中,如果(54)式表示的 τ 均相等且为常数,则回到 Kubo 经典模型的结果。

(2) 在导出(53)式时,我们作了相当于 $|\omega \pm \omega_c|\tau \gg 1$ 的假定。在这个条件下,由(53)式可获得(47)与(48)式。然而,当这个条件不满足时,虽然不能回到(47)与(48)式,但我们可以合理地认为(53)式仍然正确,这是对所得结果之“外推”。从理论方法上讲,条件 $|\omega \pm \omega_c|\tau \gg 1$ 是用来忽略图3各类费曼图之“梯型重复”的贡献,它们是 $\frac{1}{(\omega \pm \omega_c)\tau}$ 的幂次式。而由(51)到(53)的过渡,正好包含了这种“梯型重复”的贡献,相当于通常解单粒子密度矩阵的运动方程时获得的结果。不过,要从微扰论直接严格求出各种“梯型重复”贡献的具体形式,是相当复杂的。这里我们不准作进一步的论证。

(3) 由上述“外推”看出, σ_{xx} 及 σ_{yx} 表示式的确可以反映迴旋共振效应,而共振线型由“有效质量”及“弛豫时间”决定。有效质量及弛豫时间依赖于磁场强度 H 与外场频率 ω ,并且是各向异性的,其具体表示式见(54),(55)式。其中 A_q 只对 $F_{xx}(\omega, \omega_c)$ 及 $F_{yx}(\omega, \omega_c)$ 的实部有贡献,即它只影响质量的重正化;对弛豫时间的贡献,完全来自 B_q 的虚部。如果质量重正化引起的效应很小,则有

$$\left[\frac{\tau_{xx}(\omega \pm \omega_c)}{\tau_{yx}(\omega \pm \omega_c)} \right]^{-1} = \frac{m_{yx}^*}{m_{xx}^*} \frac{\text{Im } F_{xx}(\omega, \omega_c)}{\text{Im } F_{yx}(\omega, \omega_c)} \cong \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\omega_c^2}{\omega^2} \right).$$

特别是,在共振区附近,弛豫时间变为各向同性的。可以预期,将来的实验可以验证上述关系。

弛豫时间与温度的关系基本上由平均声子数决定,即高温时, $\tau^{-1} \propto T$;低温时, $\tau^{-1} \sim$ 常数,而不随温度趋于零。

在声子寿命是无穷的情况下,(54)式可简化,例如

$$[\tau_{xx}(\omega - \omega_c)]^{-1} = \frac{\omega^2 + \omega_c^2}{2nm_{xx}^*\omega^2(\omega + \omega_c)} \frac{1}{V} \sum_q q_x^2 \frac{|V_q|^2}{\phi_q} \frac{1}{\omega_q} \times$$

$$\times \left\{ \left[\coth \frac{\beta \omega_q}{2} - \coth \frac{\beta(\omega - \omega_q)}{2} \right] \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{\epsilon_q(\omega - \omega_q)} + \left[\coth \frac{\beta \omega_q}{2} + \coth \frac{\beta(\omega + \omega_q)}{2} \right] \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{\epsilon_q(\omega + \omega_q)} \right\}.$$

如果知道了磁场中电子气的介电函数的行为, 则可获得弛豫时间随 H, ω 变化的具体关系.

(4) 在非共振区内, (53) 的第一式还是反映交流磁阻效应. 如果令 $\omega = 0$, 即外场是恒定电场时, 假定弛豫时间 τ 是常数, 并满足 $\omega_c \tau \gg 1$, 取对 $\frac{1}{\omega_c^2 \tau^2}$ 展开的最低级, 则得 $\sigma_{xx} = \frac{nm^2 c^2}{m^* H^2 \tau}$. 这正是通常反映直流磁阻的关系式, 其中 m^* 是 m_{xx}^* 在 $\omega=0$ 时的值. 同样, (53) 的第二式反映交流霍耳效应. 在相同条件下, 得 $\sigma_{yx} = \frac{ncm}{m^* H}$, 这里 m^* 是 m_{yx}^* 在 $\omega = 0$ 时的值; 若 $m \approx m^*$, 则 $\sigma_{yx} = \frac{nc}{H}$. 这正是通常反映直流霍耳效应的关系式.

最后需指出, 本文所用的方法预计可进一步用来讨论有恒定磁场存在时, 电声子系统对电磁波的散射问题. 而且, 对本文结果作数值计算将是有益的, 它可能更具体地预言一些实验事实. 这些问题有待今后研究.

在结束本文时, 我们还需指出, 研究输运过程的性质, 一般要求解相应的输运方程而不能应用微扰论. 但是, 正如上述讨论所表明的, 在一定条件下(如高频或强磁场以及对系统性质所作的假设), 是可以应用微扰论方法来计算的, 而且用这种方法求输运系数比起解输运方程要方便得多.

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QUANTUM THEORY OF GALVANOMAGNETIC PHENOMENA IN ELECTRON-PHONON SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

By making use of the method of quantum field theory, the A.C. magnetoresistance, the Hall effect, and the cyclotron resonance phenomena in electron-phonon system are investigated. The relaxation times and effective masses, which depend on the frequency of external electric field ω and intensity of static magnetic field H , and the strict expression for the line shape of cyclotron resonance are obtained in this way. In our work, the effect of Coulomb interaction between electrons, the effect of quantization of orbital motion, and the influence of alternating electric field have been taken into account.