

RbNiF₃ 自旋波量子对的 Raman 散射谱理论分析

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提 要

在温度由零度直到 Néel 温度的范围内讨论了 RbNiF₃ 自旋波量子对的 Raman 散射谱. 由一般的对称性原理及实验结果的分析导出磁性系统与辐射场相互作用哈密顿量的具体形式; 应用推迟 Green 函数运动方程方法, 得到散射截面的解析表达式; 在自旋波量子对传播子中同时计入能量重正化和寿命的效应. 最后, 在适当的近似下用计算机作数值计算, 在没有可调整参数的情况下得到了在 Néel 温度以下的 Raman 峰值位置和半宽度随温度的变化关系及各种温度下的 Raman 谱形, 它们与实验结果符合得较好.

一、引 言

近十多年来, 自旋波量子对的 Raman 散射问题一直为人们所注意. 1966 年 Fleury 等人首先在反铁磁态的 FeF₂ 中观察到了自旋波量子对的 Raman 散射谱^[1]. 从那以后, 在许多种反铁磁态的晶体中都观察到了这种谱, 例如 MnF₂^[2], NiF₂^[3], RbMnF₃^[4], KNiF₃ 和 K₂NiF₄^[5], K₃Mn₂F₇^[6].

几种立方结构及二维分层结构反铁磁体的自旋波量子对的 Raman 散射谱的理论分析已有一些报道, 重要的有文献 [7—11] 等. 这些工作都只涉及两个磁性子晶格的反铁磁体, 采用的是 Green 函数方法, 所得结果与相应晶体在 Néel 温度以下的实验谱形符合较好. 对于多于两个子晶格的反铁磁体自旋波量子对的 Raman 散射谱的理论分析至今只见到关于 K₃Mn₂F₇ (四个子晶格) 的一篇^[6].

由文献 [12] 中的分析, 自旋波量子对的 Raman 散射微观机制是分处于不同磁取向的子晶格上的一对自旋波量子的同时激发 (对 Stokes 过程). 由此, 亚铁磁体中也应该能够产生同反铁磁体中同样性质的自旋波量子对的 Raman 散射谱. 但是在文献中似乎只报道过在六个磁性子晶格亚铁磁体 RbNiF₃ 中这种谱的实验观察^[5, 13, 14]. 大概是由于 RbNiF₃ 晶体结构和磁相互作用的复杂性, 在文献中尚未见到过关于 RbNiF₃ 自旋波量子对的 Raman 散射谱的比较严格的理论分析, 在文献 [5, 13—15] 中只给出了这种谱定性的讨

1) 现在上海交通大学应用物理系

论.

本文的目的是作 RbNiF_3 的自旋波量子对的 Raman 散射谱的理论分析,并计算出定量的结果.

二、磁性系统与辐射场的相互作用

自旋波量子对的 Raman 散射的微观机制已有作者作了讨论^[2,12,16]. 他们指出: 磁性系统与辐射场相互作用哈密顿量可以写作

$$\hat{H}_R = \sum_{\mu\nu} \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} E_S^{\mu} R_{\mu\nu}^{ij} E_I^{\nu} \mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_j, \quad (1)$$

$\mathbf{E}_S$ 和 $\mathbf{E}_I$ 分别为散射和入射电场; μ 及 ν 记 x, y, z ; $\sum_{\langle i,j \rangle}$ 表示对最近邻反铁磁取向对求和, $R_{\mu\nu}^{ij}$ 为 Raman 张量. Raman 张量的具体形式随晶体结构而异,本文中取其为

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\mu\nu} E_S^{\mu} R_{\mu\nu}^{ij} E_I^{\nu} = B \left\{ \frac{a^2}{b} (\dot{E}_S^z E_I^z + E_S^z \dot{E}_I^z) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{c^2}{36} E_S^z E_I^z - [\mathbf{E}_S \times (\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j)] [\mathbf{E}_I \cdot (\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j)] \right\}, \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

B 是一个标量, a 和 c 是晶格常数. 取这样的形式是由于以下三个理由: 第一, 由 (2) 式得出的 $\hat{H}_R$ 显然是 RbNiF_3 的空间群变换的不变量; 第二, 由 (2) 式得出的自旋波量子对的 Raman 散射的偏振态选择定则与 RbNiF_3 的实验结果^[5,14]一致; 第三, 由 (2) 式给出的 Raman 张量符合动力系数对称原理^[17]的要求.

为简化计算, 以下我们只考虑 yz 偏振态, 文献 [5] 和 [14] 的实验都表明对于 RbNiF_3 来说, yz 偏振态的自旋波量子对的 Raman 散射强度是最强的. 对 $\hat{H}_R$ 中的 $\mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_j$ 应用文献 [18] 中 H-P 变换, Fourier 变换和正则变换 (4) 式及 Bogoliubov 变换 (8), (9) 两式以后, 可以得到其中与自旋波量子算符二次形式有关的部分为

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H}_R^{(2)} = \frac{ac}{3\sqrt{2}} BS(E_S^z E_I^z + E_S^z \dot{E}_I^z) \\ \times \sum_q \left\{ f(\mathbf{q})(u_q^2 + v_q^2) [e^{i\frac{c}{2}qz} (\alpha_{1q}\beta_{1-q} + \alpha_{2q}^+\beta_{1-q}^+) \right. \\ \left. + e^{-i\frac{c}{2}qz} (\alpha_{1q}^+\beta_{1-q}^+ + \alpha_{2q}\beta_{1-q})] \right. \\ \left. + q(\mathbf{q})u_q \frac{qz}{|qz|} \times [\alpha_{1q}\beta_{2-q} + \alpha_{2q}\beta_{3-q} + \alpha_{1q}^+\beta_{2-q}^+ + \alpha_{2q}^+\beta_{3-q}^+] \right\}. \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

由于晶体所具有的特殊的对称性, (3) 式中不出现形如 $\alpha_{1q}\beta_{1-q}$, $\alpha_{1q}\beta_{3-q}$, $\alpha_{2q}\beta_{2-q}$, $\alpha_{2q}\beta_{4-q}$ 的项. 由 (3) 式可见, 在 Stokes 过程中产生的两个自旋波量子是以下四种情形之一: $\alpha_1\beta_2$, $\alpha_1\beta_4$, $\alpha_2\beta_1$, $\alpha_2\beta_3$. 由于两个函数

$$\begin{aligned} f(\mathbf{q}) &= \frac{1}{\Delta R(\mathbf{q})} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a q_x \sin \frac{a}{2} q_y, \\ g(\mathbf{q}) &= \frac{1}{\Delta R(\mathbf{q})} \left(\cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a q_x \sin \frac{a}{2} q_y + \sin a q_y \right) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

在 Brillouin 区边界附近取极大值,由文献[18]中(12)式这两种情况的两自旋波量子能量和大约在 $(9J_{AB} + J_{BB} \pm J_{BB})$ 的范围内. 最简单的 Ising 模型估计处于最近邻时的两自旋波量子相互作用能为 J_{AB} , 由这样粗略的定性估计推出自旋波量子对的 Raman 散射峰应在 $8J_{AB} + J_{BB} \pm J_{BB} \cong 528.5 \pm 14.5 \text{cm}^{-1}$ 的范围内,与实验测得的 510cm^{-1} [5,13,14] 符合得较好. 文献[5, 14]中曾提出一个疑问: RbNiF₃ 有六支自旋波, 应该能够产生多个自旋波量子对的 Raman 散射峰(由以上(3)式可以看到, 在 $528.5 \pm 14.5 \text{cm}^{-1}$ 的范围内似应有四个峰), 为什么实验上只观察到一个峰? 这个问题将在下面第五节中讨论.

参照文献[19]的方法处理 $\hat{H}_R$ 中自旋波量子算符的高阶项, 可以得到 Raman 振幅的温度重整化因子 $\delta(T)$,

$$\hat{H}_R = \delta(T) \hat{H}_R^{(2)}, \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(T) = 1 - \frac{1}{N} \sum_p \left\{ \frac{3}{4} v_p^2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} R(\mathbf{p}) u_p v_p \right. \\ + \frac{1}{4} \left(u_p^2 + \frac{1}{2} v_p^2 + \sqrt{2} R(\mathbf{p}) u_p v_p \right) (n_{\alpha,p} + n_{\alpha',p}) \\ + \frac{1}{4} \left(v_p^2 + \frac{1}{2} u_p^2 + \sqrt{2} R(\mathbf{p}) u_p v_p \right) (n_{\beta,p} + n_{\beta',p}) \\ \left. + \frac{1}{8} (n_{\beta,p} + n_{\beta',p}) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

由文献[19], 自旋波量子对的 Raman 散射截面为

$$d^2\sigma/d\Omega d\omega_s \propto K(\omega) = \frac{-2}{|E_s|^2 |E_I|^2} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{\hbar\omega}{kT}} \right)^{-1} \text{Im} \langle \langle \hat{H}_R; \hat{H}_R \rangle \rangle, \quad (7)$$

其中 $\langle \langle A; B \rangle \rangle$ 表示算符 A 和 B 的推迟 Green 函数, 其运动方程为 [20]

$$\hbar\omega \langle \langle A; B \rangle \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2\sigma} \langle [A, B] \rangle + \langle \langle [A; \hat{H}]; B \rangle \rangle. \quad (8)$$

这里 $\omega = \omega_I - \omega_s$, 对 Stokes 过程, $\omega > 0$. 以(3)和(5)式代入(7)式将得到

$$\begin{aligned} K(\omega) = -2D\delta^2(T)(1 - e^{-\frac{\hbar\omega}{kT}})^{-1} \\ \times \text{Im} \sum_{qq'} \left\{ f(\mathbf{q})f(\mathbf{q}')(u_q^2 + v_q^2)(u_{q'}^2 + v_{q'}^2) e^{i\frac{c}{2}(q-q')_z} \right. \\ \times (\langle \langle \alpha_{1q}\beta_{4-q}; \alpha_{1q'}^+\beta_{4-q'}^+ \rangle \rangle + \langle \langle \alpha_{1q}\beta_{4-q}; \alpha_{2-q'}^+\beta_{1q'}^+ \rangle \rangle \\ + \langle \langle \alpha_{2-q}\beta_{1q}; \alpha_{2-q'}^+\beta_{1q'}^+ \rangle \rangle + \langle \langle \alpha_{2-q}\beta_{1q}; \alpha_{1q'}^+\beta_{4-q'}^+ \rangle \rangle) \\ + g(\mathbf{q})g(\mathbf{q}')u_q u_{q'} \frac{q_z q'_z}{|q_z q'_z|} \\ \times (\langle \langle \alpha_{1q}\beta_{2-q}; \alpha_{1q'}^+\beta_{2-q'}^+ \rangle \rangle + \langle \langle \alpha_{1q}\beta_{2-q}; \alpha_{2q'}^+\beta_{3-q'}^+ \rangle \rangle \\ + \langle \langle \alpha_{2q}\beta_{3-q}; \alpha_{1q'}^+\beta_{2-q'}^+ \rangle \rangle + \langle \langle \alpha_{2q}\beta_{3-q}; \alpha_{2q'}^+\beta_{3-q'}^+ \rangle \rangle) \\ + f(\mathbf{q})g(\mathbf{q}')(u_q^2 + v_q^2)u_{q'} e^{i\frac{c}{2}q_z} \frac{q'_z}{|q_z|} \\ \times (\langle \langle \alpha_{1q}\beta_{4-q}; \alpha_{1q'}^+\beta_{2-q'}^+ \rangle \rangle + \langle \langle \alpha_{1q}\beta_{4-q}; \alpha_{2q'}^+\beta_{3-q'}^+ \rangle \rangle \\ + \langle \langle \alpha_{2-q}\beta_{1q}; \alpha_{1q'}^+\beta_{2-q'}^+ \rangle \rangle + \langle \langle \alpha_{2-q}\beta_{1q}; \alpha_{2q'}^+\beta_{3-q'}^+ \rangle \rangle) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + g(\mathbf{q})f(\mathbf{q}')u_q(u_{q'}^2 + v_{q'}^2)e^{\frac{i\epsilon_{q'}z}{2} \frac{q_z}{|q_z|}} \\
& \times (\langle \alpha_{1q}\beta_{2-q}; \alpha_{2q'}^+\beta_{1-q'}^+ \rangle + \langle \alpha_{2q}\beta_{3-q}; \alpha_{2q'}^+\beta_{1-q'}^+ \rangle \\
& + \langle \alpha_{1q}\beta_{2-q}; \alpha_{1-q'}^+\beta_{4q'}^+ \rangle + \langle \alpha_{2q}\beta_{3-q}; \alpha_{1-q'}^+\beta_{4q'}^+ \rangle) \Big\}, \\
D = & \frac{a^2 c^2}{18} B^2 S^2 (\epsilon_S^x \epsilon_I^x + \epsilon_S^y \epsilon_I^y)^2, \quad (9)
\end{aligned}$$

ϵ 是电场方向单位矢量. 由 (9) 式可以看到振幅重整化因子 $\delta^2(T)$ 是必要的, 否则由于 $(1 - e^{-\frac{\hbar\omega}{kT}})^{-1}$ 随温度上升变大使得散射截面也将随温度上升变大, 这与实验不符.

三、自旋波相互作用

磁性系统的哈密顿量已由文献 [18] 的 (1) 式给出, 二阶项已在那里作了处理, 得到了六支复杂的能谱式 (12). 以下来处理表示自旋波相互作用的四阶项, 更高阶的项将完全略去. 由于本文的目的是讨论自旋波量子对的 Raman 散射谱, 因此只需考虑与此有关的两个产生算符和两个湮灭算符的积. 以 V_1 表示相互作用哈密顿量里在自由自旋波表示中取非零平均值的那些项之和, V_2 表示相互作用哈密顿量里在自由自旋波表示中取零平均值的那些项之和. 应用文献 [18] 中所述变换, 通过冗长的代数运算可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}
V_1 = & -\frac{J_{AB}\Delta}{2N} \sum_{1,2,3,4} \delta(\mathbf{q}_1 + \mathbf{q}_2 - \mathbf{q}_3 - \mathbf{q}_4) \Big\{ I_{q_1 q_2 q_3 q_4}^{10} (\alpha_{1q_1}^+ \alpha_{1q_2}^+ \alpha_{1q_3} \alpha_{1q_4}) \\
& + \alpha_{2q_1}^+ \alpha_{2q_2}^+ \alpha_{2q_3} \alpha_{2q_4}) + I_{q_1 q_2 q_3 q_4}^{20} (\alpha_{1q_1}^+ \alpha_{2q_2}^+ \alpha_{1q_3} \alpha_{2q_4}) \\
& + I_{q_1 q_2 q_3 q_4}^{01} (\beta_{1q_1}^+ \beta_{1q_2}^+ \beta_{1q_3} \beta_{1q_4} + \beta_{1q_1}^+ \beta_{4q_2}^+ \beta_{4q_3} \beta_{4q_4}) \\
& + I_{q_1 q_2 q_3 q_4}^{02} (\beta_{1q_1}^+ \beta_{4q_2}^+ \beta_{1q_3} \beta_{4q_4} + I_{q_1 q_2 q_3 q_4}^{11} (\alpha_{1q_1}^+ \beta_{1q_2}^+ \alpha_{1q_3} \beta_{1q_4} \\
& + \alpha_{1q_1}^+ \beta_{4q_2}^+ \alpha_{2q_3} \beta_{4q_4} + e^{\frac{i\epsilon}{2}(q_2 - q_4)z} \alpha_{1q_1}^+ \beta_{4q_2}^+ \alpha_{1q_3} \beta_{4q_4} + e^{\frac{i\epsilon}{2}(q_4 - q_2)z} \alpha_{2q_1}^+ \beta_{1q_2}^+ \alpha_{2q_3} \beta_{1q_4}) \\
& + \frac{q_{2z} q_{4z}}{|q_{2z} q_{4z}|} I_{q_1 q_2 q_3 q_4}^{12} (\alpha_{1q_1}^+ \beta_{2q_2}^+ \alpha_{1q_3} \beta_{2q_4} + e^{\frac{i\epsilon}{2}(q_2 - q_4)z} \alpha_{1q_1}^+ \beta_{3q_2}^+ \alpha_{1q_3} \beta_{3q_4} \\
& + \alpha_{2q_1}^+ \beta_{3q_2}^+ \alpha_{2q_3} \beta_{3q_4} + e^{\frac{i\epsilon}{2}(q_4 - q_2)z} \alpha_{2q_1}^+ \beta_{2q_2}^+ \alpha_{2q_3} \beta_{2q_4}) \\
& + \frac{q_{2z} q_{4z}}{|q_{2z} q_{4z}|} I_{q_1 q_2 q_3 q_4}^{22} (\beta_{1q_1}^+ \beta_{2q_2}^+ \beta_{1q_3} \beta_{2q_4} + e^{\frac{i\epsilon}{2}(q_2 - q_4)z} \beta_{1q_1}^+ \beta_{3q_2}^+ \beta_{1q_3} \beta_{3q_4} \\
& + \beta_{4q_1}^+ \beta_{3q_2}^+ \beta_{4q_3} \beta_{3q_4} + e^{\frac{i\epsilon}{2}(q_4 - q_2)z} \beta_{4q_1}^+ \beta_{2q_2}^+ \beta_{4q_3} \beta_{2q_4}) \Big\}, \quad (10)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_2 = & -\frac{J_{AB}\Delta}{2N} \sum_{1,2,3,4} \delta(\mathbf{q}_1 + \mathbf{q}_2 - \mathbf{q}_3 - \mathbf{q}_4) \Big\{ I_{q_1 q_2 q_3 q_4}^{11} e^{\frac{i\epsilon}{2}(q_2 - q_3)z} \alpha_{1q_1}^+ \beta_{4q_2}^+ \alpha_{2q_3} \beta_{1q_4} \\
& + \frac{q_{2z} q_{4z}}{|q_{2z} q_{4z}|} e^{\frac{i\epsilon}{2}(q_1 + q_2)z} I_{q_1 q_2 q_3 q_4}^{12} \alpha_{2q_1}^+ \beta_{3q_2}^+ \alpha_{1q_3} \beta_{2q_4} \\
& - \frac{q_{2z}}{|q_{2z}|} I_{q_1 q_2 q_3 q_4}^{1211} (e^{-\frac{i\epsilon}{2}q_{4z}} \alpha_{1q_1}^+ \beta_{2q_2}^+ \alpha_{1q_3} \beta_{4q_4} + e^{-\frac{i\epsilon}{2}q_{3z}} \alpha_{1q_1}^+ \beta_{2q_2}^+ \alpha_{2q_3} \beta_{1q_4} \\
& + e^{\frac{i\epsilon}{2}q_{3z}} \alpha_{2q_1}^+ \beta_{3q_2}^+ \alpha_{1q_3} \beta_{4q_4} + e^{\frac{i\epsilon}{2}q_{4z}} \alpha_{2q_1}^+ \beta_{3q_2}^+ \alpha_{2q_3} \beta_{1q_4}) + \text{h. c.} \Big\}. \quad (11)
\end{aligned}$$

各相互作用参数的具体形式见附录.

在 V_1 中各项排成正规次序的过程中, 会出现一些额外的二阶项, 它们表示零温度自旋波量子能量重整化^[6,11,19], 即

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{J_{AB}\Delta}{N}\left\{\left[\frac{3}{2}\left(1-\frac{8}{9}R^2(\mathbf{q})\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}+\frac{1}{2}\right]\sum_p\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}R(\mathbf{p})u_p v_p+\frac{1-R^2(\mathbf{q})}{\left(1-\frac{8}{9}R^2(\mathbf{q})\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\sum_p v_p^2\right\} \\
 & = (Z_{\alpha_1}(0, \mathbf{q}) - 1)E_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}) = (Z_{\alpha_2}(0, \mathbf{q}) - 1)E_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q}), \\
 & -\frac{J_{AB}\Delta}{N}\left\{\left[\frac{3}{2}\left(1-\frac{8}{9}R^2(\mathbf{q})\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}-\frac{1}{2}\right]\sum_p\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}R(\mathbf{p})u_p v_p\right. \\
 & \quad \left.+\frac{1-R^2(\mathbf{q})}{\left(1-\frac{8}{9}R^2(\mathbf{q})\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\sum_p v_p^2\right\} \\
 & = (Z_{\beta_1}(0, \mathbf{q}) - 1)E_{\beta_1}(\mathbf{q}) = (Z_{\beta_2}(0, \mathbf{q}) - 1)E_{\beta_2}(\mathbf{q}), \\
 & -\frac{J_{AB}\Delta}{N}\left\{\sum_p\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}R(\mathbf{p})u_p v_p+\sum_p v_p^2\right\} \\
 & = (Z_{\beta_3}(0, \mathbf{q}) - 1)E_{\beta_3}(\mathbf{q}) = (Z_{\beta_4}(0, \mathbf{q}) - 1)E_{\beta_4}(\mathbf{q}), \tag{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

各 $Z(0, \mathbf{q})$ 是零温度重整化因子, 各 $E(\mathbf{q})$ 是指文献 [18] 中 (12) 式.

在 V_1 中作 RPA 退耦可以得到自旋波能量在有限温度下的一级自能修正

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{J_{AB}\Delta}{2N}\sum_p\{I_{qpqp}^{20}(n_{\alpha_1 p}+n_{\alpha_2 p})+I_{qpqp}^{11}(n_{\beta_1 p}+n_{\beta_4 p}) \\
 & \quad +I_{qpqp}^{12}(n_{\beta_2 p}+n_{\beta_3 p})\} \\
 & = (Z_{\alpha_1}(T, \mathbf{q}) - Z_{\alpha_1}(0, \mathbf{q}))E_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}) = (Z_{\alpha_2}(T, \mathbf{q}) - Z_{\alpha_2}(0, \mathbf{q}))E_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q}), \\
 & -\frac{J_{AB}\Delta}{2N}\sum_p\{I_{qpqp}^{02}(n_{\beta_1 p}+n_{\beta_4 p})+I_{qpqp}^{11}(n_{\alpha_1 p}+n_{\alpha_2 p}) \\
 & \quad +I_{qpqp}^{22}(n_{\beta_2 p}+n_{\beta_3 p})\} \\
 & = (Z_{\beta_1}(T, \mathbf{q}) - Z_{\beta_1}(0, \mathbf{q}))E_{\beta_1}(\mathbf{q}) = (Z_{\beta_2}(T, \mathbf{q}) - Z_{\beta_2}(0, \mathbf{q}))E_{\beta_2}(\mathbf{q}), \\
 & -\frac{J_{AB}\Delta}{2N}\sum_p\{I_{qpqp}^{12}(n_{\alpha_1 p}+n_{\alpha_2 p})+I_{qpqp}^{22}(n_{\beta_1 p}+n_{\beta_4 p})\} \\
 & = (Z_{\beta_3}(T, \mathbf{q}) - Z_{\beta_3}(0, \mathbf{q}))E_{\beta_3}(\mathbf{q}) \\
 & = (Z_{\beta_4}(T, \mathbf{q}) - Z_{\beta_4}(0, \mathbf{q}))E_{\beta_4}(\mathbf{q}), \tag{13}
 \end{aligned}$$

其中各 Bose 分布函数为

$$n_{iq} = 1/\left\{\exp\left[\frac{1}{kT}Z_i(T, \mathbf{q})E_i(\mathbf{q})\right]-1\right\} \quad i = \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4. \tag{14}$$

各 $Z(T, \mathbf{q})$ 是温度为 T 时的能量重整化因子, 应由 (13) 和 (14) 式用自洽方法确定.

四、Green 函数的近似计算

为简化记号, 将记入一级自能修正的各支自旋波能量记为 $\bar{E}(\mathbf{q}) = Z(T, \mathbf{q})E(\mathbf{q})$. 将 (9) 式中十六个 Green 函数按其两个算符分成四组. 先来看 $\alpha_{1q'}^+\beta_{4-q'}^+$ 那一组, 应用

运动方程 (8), 可以求出这四个 Green 函数的一级近似方程为

$$\begin{aligned}
 [E - \bar{E}_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}) - \bar{E}_{\beta_1}(\mathbf{q})] \langle \alpha_{1q} \beta_{1-q}; \alpha_{1q'}^+ \beta_{1-q'}^+ \rangle &= \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} (n_{\alpha_1 q} + n_{\beta_1 q} + 1) \delta_{qq'} \\
 &- \frac{J_{AB}\Delta}{2N} (n_{\alpha_1 q} + n_{\beta_1 q} + 1) \sum_p \left\{ e^{-i\frac{c}{2}(q-p)z} I_{q-qp-p}^{11} \langle \alpha_{1p} \beta_{1-p}; \alpha_{1q'}^+ \beta_{1-q'}^+ \rangle \right. \\
 &+ e^{-i\frac{c}{2}(q+p)z} I_{q-qp-p}^{11} \langle \alpha_{2p} \beta_{1-p}; \alpha_{1q'}^+ \beta_{1-q'}^+ \rangle \\
 &+ \frac{p_z}{|p_z|} e^{-i\frac{c}{2}qz} I_{p-pq-q}^{1211} \langle \alpha_{1p} \beta_{2-p}; \alpha_{1q'}^+ \beta_{1-q'}^+ \rangle \\
 &\left. + \frac{p_z}{|p_z|} e^{-i\frac{c}{2}qz} I_{p-pq-q}^{1211} \langle \alpha_{2p} \beta_{3-p}; \alpha_{1q'}^+ \beta_{1-q'}^+ \rangle \right\}, \quad (15)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [E - \bar{E}_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q}) - \bar{E}_{\beta_1}(\mathbf{q})] \langle \alpha_{2q} \beta_{1-q}; \alpha_{1q'}^+ \beta_{1-q'}^+ \rangle \\
 = -\frac{J_{AB}\Delta}{2N} (n_{\alpha_2 q} + n_{\beta_1 q} + 1) \sum_p \left\{ e^{-i\frac{c}{2}(q-p)z} I_{q-qp-p}^{11} \langle \alpha_{2p} \beta_{1-p}; \alpha_{1q'}^+ \beta_{1-q'}^+ \rangle \right. \\
 + e^{i\frac{c}{2}(q+p)z} I_{q-qp-p}^{11} \langle \alpha_{1p} \beta_{4-p}; \alpha_{1q'}^+ \beta_{1-q'}^+ \rangle \\
 + \frac{p_z}{|p_z|} e^{i\frac{c}{2}qz} I_{p-pq-q}^{1211} \langle \alpha_{1p} \beta_{2-p}; \alpha_{1q'}^+ \beta_{1-q'}^+ \rangle \\
 \left. + \frac{p_z}{|p_z|} e^{i\frac{c}{2}qz} I_{p-pq-q}^{1211} \langle \alpha_{2p} \beta_{3-p}; \alpha_{1q'}^+ \beta_{1-q'}^+ \rangle \right\}, \quad (16)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [E - \bar{E}_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}) - \bar{E}_{\beta_2}(\mathbf{q})] \langle \alpha_{1q} \beta_{2-q}; \alpha_{1q'}^+ \beta_{1-q'}^+ \rangle \\
 = -\frac{J_{AB}\Delta}{2N} (n_{\alpha_1 q} + n_{\beta_2 q} + 1) \sum_p \left\{ \frac{q_z p_z}{|q_z p_z|} I_{q-qp-p}^{12} \langle \alpha_{1p} \beta_{2-p}; \alpha_{1q'}^+ \beta_{1-q'}^+ \rangle \right. \\
 + \frac{q_z p_z}{|q_z p_z|} I_{q-qp-p}^{12} \langle \alpha_{2p} \beta_{3-p}; \alpha_{1q'}^+ \beta_{1-q'}^+ \rangle \\
 + \frac{q_z}{|q_z|} e^{i\frac{c}{2}pz} I_{q-qp-p}^{1211} \langle \alpha_{1p} \beta_{4-p}; \alpha_{1q'}^+ \beta_{1-q'}^+ \rangle \\
 \left. + \frac{q_z}{|q_z|} e^{-i\frac{c}{2}pz} I_{q-qp-p}^{1211} \langle \alpha_{2p} \beta_{1-p}; \alpha_{1q'}^+ \beta_{1-q'}^+ \rangle \right\}, \quad (17)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [E - \bar{E}_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q}) - \bar{E}_{\beta_3}(\mathbf{q})] \langle \alpha_{2q} \beta_{3-q}; \alpha_{1q'}^+ \beta_{1-q'}^+ \rangle \\
 = -\frac{J_{AB}\Delta}{2N} (n_{\alpha_2 q} + n_{\beta_3 q} + 1) \sum_p \left\{ \frac{q_z p_z}{|q_z p_z|} I_{q-qp-p}^{12} \langle \alpha_{2p} \beta_{3-p}; \alpha_{1q'}^+ \beta_{1-q'}^+ \rangle \right. \\
 + \frac{q_z p_z}{|q_z p_z|} I_{q-qp-p}^{12} \langle \alpha_{1p} \beta_{2-p}; \alpha_{1q'}^+ \beta_{1-q'}^+ \rangle \\
 + \frac{q_z}{|q_z|} e^{i\frac{c}{2}pz} I_{q-qp-p}^{1211} \langle \alpha_{1p} \beta_{4-p}; \alpha_{1q'}^+ \beta_{1-q'}^+ \rangle \\
 \left. + \frac{q_z}{|q_z|} e^{-i\frac{c}{2}pz} I_{q-qp-p}^{1211} \langle \alpha_{2p} \beta_{1-p}; \alpha_{1q'}^+ \beta_{1-q'}^+ \rangle \right\}. \quad (18)
 \end{aligned}$$

因 $f(\mathbf{q})$ 和 $g(\mathbf{q})$ 在 Brillouin 区边界附近取极大, 由此由 (3) 式可见, 对自旋波量子对的 Raman 散射起主要作用的是 Brillouin 区边界附近的自旋波量子. 由文献 [18] 中 (10) 式, 在区边界附近可以近似地取 $u \cong 1$, $v \cong 0$, 以下简称这样的近似为 Z. B. 近似 (Zone Boundary). 讨论自旋波量子对的 Raman 散射谱的工作在作定量计算时都用了这样的近似^[6,7,19].

把(15)–(18)式左边的方括弧除到右边,然后分别乘以以下四个因子:

$$f(\mathbf{q})f(\mathbf{q}')e^{\frac{i\epsilon}{2}(\mathbf{q}-\mathbf{q}')\cdot\mathbf{z}}, f(\mathbf{q})f(\mathbf{q}')e^{-\frac{i\epsilon}{2}(\mathbf{q}+\mathbf{q}')\cdot\mathbf{z}}, g(\mathbf{q})f(\mathbf{q}')e^{-\frac{i\epsilon}{2}\mathbf{q}'\cdot\frac{\mathbf{q}_z}{|\mathbf{q}_z|}},$$

$$g(\mathbf{q})f(\mathbf{q}')e^{-\frac{i\epsilon}{2}\mathbf{q}'\cdot\frac{\mathbf{q}_z}{|\mathbf{q}_z|}},$$

并对 $\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q}'$ 求和,用 Z. B. 近似及附录中证明的 (A.2), (A.3) 两式可以得到

$$G^{14,14} = \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} L_{14}(E) - J_{AB} L_{14}(E) [G^{14,14} + G^{21,14} + G^{12,14} + G^{23,14}], \quad (19a)$$

$$G^{21,14} = -J_{AB} L_{21}(E) [G^{21,14} + G^{14,14} + G^{12,14} + G^{23,14}], \quad (19b)$$

$$G^{12,14} = -J_{AB} L_{12}(E) [G^{12,14} + G^{23,14} + G^{14,14} + G^{21,14}], \quad (19c)$$

$$G^{23,14} = -J_{AB} L_{23}(E) [G^{23,14} + G^{12,14} + G^{14,14} + G^{21,14}], \quad (19d)$$

其中例如 $G^{14,14}$ 是 $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q}'} f(\mathbf{q})f(\mathbf{q}')e^{\frac{i\epsilon}{2}(\mathbf{q}-\mathbf{q}')\cdot\mathbf{z}}$ $\langle\langle \alpha_{1\mathbf{q}}\beta_{4-\mathbf{q}}; \alpha_{1\mathbf{q}'}\beta_{4-\mathbf{q}'}^+ \rangle\rangle$ 的简写,其余三个也是类似的简写。

$$L_{14}(E) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{q}} f^2(\mathbf{q}) \frac{n_{\alpha_1\mathbf{q}} + n_{\beta_4\mathbf{q}} + 1}{E - \bar{E}_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}) - \bar{E}_{\beta_4}(\mathbf{q})},$$

$$L_{21}(E) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{q}} f^2(\mathbf{q}) \frac{n_{\alpha_2\mathbf{q}} + n_{\beta_1\mathbf{q}} + 1}{E - \bar{E}_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q}) - \bar{E}_{\beta_1}(\mathbf{q})},$$

$$L_{12}(E) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{q}} g^2(\mathbf{q}) \frac{n_{\alpha_1\mathbf{q}} + n_{\beta_2\mathbf{q}} + 1}{E - \bar{E}_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}) - \bar{E}_{\beta_2}(\mathbf{q})},$$

$$L_{23}(E) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{q}} g^2(\mathbf{q}) \frac{n_{\alpha_2\mathbf{q}} + n_{\beta_3\mathbf{q}} + 1}{E - \bar{E}_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q}) - \bar{E}_{\beta_3}(\mathbf{q})}. \quad (20)$$

由 (19) 式不难得出

$$G^{14,14} + G^{21,14} + G^{12,14} + G^{23,14}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} L_{14}(E) / \{1 + J_{AB} [L_{14}(E) + L_{21}(E) + L_{12}(E) + L_{23}(E)]\}.$$

用类似的方法可以求出其它十二个 Green 函数的一级近似,代回到 (9) 式中得

$$K(\omega) = ND\delta^2(T)(1 - e^{-\frac{\hbar\omega}{kT}})^{-1} \left(-\frac{\hbar}{\pi} \right)$$

$$\times \text{Im} \frac{L_{14}(E) + L_{21}(E) + L_{12}(E) + L_{23}(E)}{1 + J_{AB} [L_{14}(E) + L_{21}(E) + L_{12}(E) + L_{23}(E)]}$$

$$E = \hbar\omega + i0^+. \quad (21)$$

只计入一级自能修正时各支自旋波能量不包含虚部,这表明自旋波量子具有无限长寿命,这显然与温度较高时的情况不符合。我们由单个自旋波量子的 Green 函数运动方程来求自旋波能量的二级自能修正的虚部,在运动方程中所用的退耦程序是文献 [21] 中的。由于虚部的表达式十分繁复,我们把它列于附录中。计入二级自能修正的虚部以后, (20) 式各个分母中的 $\bar{E}_l(\mathbf{q})$ 应换作 $\bar{E}_l(\mathbf{q}) - i\Gamma_l(\mathbf{q}, E)$, $l = \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ 。而 $K(\omega)$ 的形式 (21) 式不变。

五、 $T=0$ 的情况

显然 (21) 式可以写作

$$K(\omega) = \frac{\hbar ND}{\pi} (1 - e^{-\frac{\hbar\omega}{kT}})^{-1} \delta^2(T) \frac{-S(\hbar\omega)}{[1 + J_{AB}R(\hbar\omega)]^2 + [J_{AB}S(\hbar\omega)]^2}, \quad (22)$$

$$R(\hbar\omega) = \text{Re}[L_{14}(\hbar\omega + io^+) + L_{21}(\hbar\omega + io^+) + L_{12}(\hbar\omega + io^+) + L_{23}(\hbar\omega + io^+)],$$

$$S(\hbar\omega) = \text{Im}[L_{14}(\hbar\omega + io^+) + L_{21}(\hbar\omega + io^+) + L_{12}(\hbar\omega + io^+) + L_{23}(\hbar\omega + io^+)]. \quad (23)$$

先考虑 $T=0$ 的情况, 这时二级自能修正为零. 对于我们所考虑的区边界两自旋波量子能量和, (12) 式给出的零温度重整化因子可以归结为一个常数 C ,

$$C = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_p \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} R(p) u_p v_p + \frac{2}{3} v_p^2 \right) = 0.0786. \quad (24)$$

由文献 [18] 的 (12) 式, 出现在 (20) 式中的各自旋波量子对的能量为

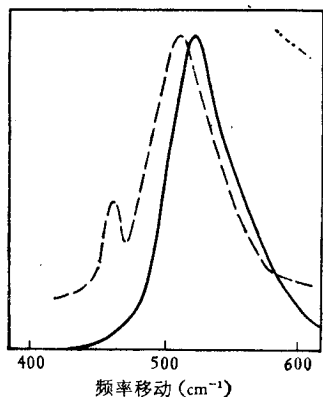
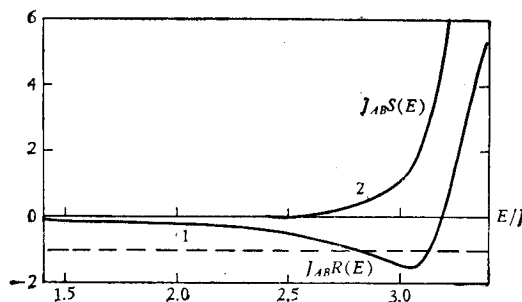
$$\begin{aligned} \bar{E}_{\alpha_1}(q) + \bar{E}_{\beta_1}(q) &= 3(1+C)J \left(1 - \frac{8}{9} R^2(q) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\quad + J_{BB} \left(1 - \frac{8}{9} R^2(q) \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + J_{BB} \cos \frac{c}{2} q_x, \\ \bar{E}_{\alpha_2}(q) + \bar{E}_{\beta_1}(q) &= 3(1+C)J \left(1 - \frac{8}{9} R^2(q) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\quad + J_{BB} \left(1 - \frac{8}{9} R^2(q) \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - J_{BB} \cos \frac{c}{2} q_x, \\ \bar{E}_{\alpha_1}(q) + \bar{E}_{\beta_2}(q) &= \frac{3}{2} (1+C)J \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{8}{9} R^2(q) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 \right\} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} J_{BB} \left\{ 1 + \left(1 - \frac{8}{9} R^2(q) \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right\} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} J_{BB} \cos \frac{c}{2} q_x \left\{ 3 - \left(1 - \frac{8}{9} R^2(q) \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right\}, \\ \bar{E}_{\alpha_2}(q) + \bar{E}_{\beta_3}(q) &= \frac{3}{2} (1+C)J \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{8}{9} R^2(q) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 \right\} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} J_{BB} \left\{ 1 + \left(1 - \frac{8}{9} R^2(q) \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right\} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} J_{BB} \cos \frac{c}{2} q_x \left\{ 3 - \left(1 - \frac{8}{9} R^2(q) \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

(23) 式的计算在附录的 (A.8) 式中给出. 这些积分无法以解析形式积出, 我们在计算机上作了数值计算, 结果绘在图 1 中. 其峰值位置在 522cm^{-1} 处, 半宽度则为 62cm^{-1} , 与 $T=15\text{K}$ 时的实验结果 (峰位置 510cm^{-1} , 半宽度 65cm^{-1} , 引自文献 [5]) 符合得较好. 图 1 中虚线即实验结果 [5]. 取理论计算的峰极大点高度与实验一致. 实验谱形在主极大左侧的小峰是声子引起的 [5].

由以上结果看到,比较严格的理论计算得出的谱形只含有一个峰,这与实验一致. 在第二节中曾提出一个问题: RbNiF₃ 的多支自旋波为什么只产生一个自旋波量子对的 Raman 散射峰. 由以上计算过程可以推断其原因大致是以下两方面: 首先, 如果由 (9) 式通过 Green 函数运动方程导出的不是如 (21) 式那样的一个式子. 而是几个类似于 (21) 式之和, 相应的几个 Raman 峰就自然出现了. 例如在 Green 函数方程 (15)–(18) 中如果 $I_{p-p-q-q}^{1211} = 0$, 则 (21) 式将变为 ($E = \hbar\omega$)

$$K(\omega) \sim \text{Im} \left\{ \frac{L_{14}(E) + L_{21}(E)}{1 + J_{AB}[L_{14}(E) + L_{21}(E)]} + \frac{L_{12}(E) + L_{23}(E)}{1 + J_{AB}[L_{12}(E) + L_{23}(E)]} \right\}$$

这就显然对应于两个峰了. $I_{p-p-q-q}^{1211} = 0$ 表示 Green 函数 $\langle \alpha_{1q}\beta_{4-q}; \alpha_{1q'}^+\beta_{4-q'}^+ \rangle$, $\langle \alpha_{2q}\beta_{1-q}; \alpha_{1q'}^+\beta_{4-q'}^+ \rangle$ 等与 $\langle \alpha_{1q}\beta_{2-q}; \alpha_{1q'}^+\beta_{4-q'}^+ \rangle$, $\langle \alpha_{2q}\beta_{3-q}; \alpha_{1q'}^+\beta_{4-q'}^+ \rangle$ 等不相耦合, 但在 RbNiF₃ 中则并不是这种情况, 这是由 RbNiF₃ 的晶体对称性导致的自旋波相互作用形式而决定的. 其次, (24) 式的极大点主要由 $J_{AB}R(E)$ 决定, 当 $J_{AB}R(E) \cong -1$ 并且 $J_{AB}S(E) < 1$ 同时成立的 E 可能是 $K(\omega)$ 的极大点. (20) 各式取实部可以看到, 每个 $\text{Re}L(E)$ 都有一个负的极小值, 这使得 $J_{AB}R(E)$ 有可能在多个点上等于 -1 , 而形成 $K(\omega)$ 的多个极大点. 但在我们的计算中 $J_{AB}R(E) = -1$ 的点只有两个, 如图 2 曲线 1 所示. 其原因是各个 $\text{Re}L(E)$ 的积分收敛, 随 E 的变化曲线比较平坦, 完全不同于各个 $\text{Im}L(E)$ 在区边界的奇异性; 再加上现在的情况下各 $\text{Re}L(E)$ 的负极点相当靠近, 由 (25) 式作粗略估计四个 $\text{Re}L(E)$ 的负极点散布范围不超过 $2J_{BB}$, 这就使得四个 $\text{Re}L(E)$ 之和 $R(E)$ 的负极点只有一个. $K(\omega)$ 的极大值只能在 $J_{AB}R(E) \cong -1$ 并且 $\frac{\partial R(E)}{\partial E} < 0$ 时取到, 因为当 $J_{AB}R(E) \cong -1$ 而 $\frac{\partial R(E)}{\partial E} > 0$ 时由 $R(E)$ 与 $S(E)$ 之间的实、虚部关系必有 $J_{AB}S(E)$ 取较大的正值 (如图 2 曲线 2), (22) 式表明这时 $K(\omega)$ 不可能取极大值.

图 1 $T=0$ 的谱形图 2 $J_{AB}R(E)$, $J_{AB}S(E)$ 的变化曲线

六、 $T \neq 0$ 的情况

在求 $T \neq 0$ 时的谱形时, 如果继续沿用上一节中比较严格的方法, 则计算将变得异常

的复杂. 为使计算简便, 我们引入适当的近似. 由上节结果知道, 对于本文讨论的 RbNiF_3 来说, 当各对自旋波量子对的能量和在区边界的差别至多为 $2J_{BB}$ 时, Raman 谱形对此并不敏感. 因此以下将在 (25) 式中略去 J_{BB} ($J_{BB}/J = 0.075$).

$T \approx 0$ 时 (25) 式中应计入 (13) 式给出的自能修正. 对于我们所关心的区边界自旋波量子对的能量和来说, (13) 式中与 $\mathbf{q}$ 有关的重整化因子可以用一个与 $\mathbf{q}$ 无关的重整化因子 $\alpha(T)$ 来近似,

$$\alpha(T) = 1 - \frac{1}{2N} \sum_p \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} R(\mathbf{p}) u_p v_p + \frac{1}{3} (u_p^2 + v_p^2) \right] \right. \\ \left. \times (n_{\alpha_1 p} + n_{\alpha_2 p} + n_{\beta_1 p} + n_{\beta_4 p}) + \frac{1}{3} (n_{\beta_2 p} + n_{\beta_3 p}) \right\}, \quad (26)$$

$$\bar{E}_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}) \{ \bar{E}_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q}), \bar{E}_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}), \bar{E}_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q}) \} + \bar{E}_{\beta_4}(\mathbf{q}) \{ \bar{E}_{\beta_1}(\mathbf{q}), \bar{E}_{\beta_2}(\mathbf{q}), \bar{E}_{\beta_3}(\mathbf{q}) \} \\ = (\alpha(T) + C) [E_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}) \{ E_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q}), E_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}), E_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q}) \} \\ + E_{\beta_4}(\mathbf{q}) \{ E_{\beta_1}(\mathbf{q}), E_{\beta_2}(\mathbf{q}), E_{\beta_3}(\mathbf{q}) \}]. \quad (27)$$

(26) 式中各个 Bose 函数 n 也与 $\alpha(T)$ 有关, 因此 $\alpha(T)$ 应该用自洽方法求解, 计算机求解结果绘于图 3 中. 对于我们所关心的区边界自旋波量子对的能量和来说, 以 $\alpha(T)$ 代替 (13) 式中与波矢有关的重整化因子引起的误差在 $T=0\text{K}$ 时为零, $T=50\text{K}$ 时小于 0.7%, $T=100\text{K}$ 时小于 6%.

采用文献 [6] 的方法来估计二级自能修正的虚部. 在 Z. B. 近似下有

$$\Gamma_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}, \bar{E}_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q})) + \Gamma_{\beta_4}(\mathbf{q}, \bar{E}_{\beta_4}(\mathbf{q})) = \Gamma_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q}, \bar{E}_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q})) + \Gamma_{\beta_1}(\mathbf{q}, \bar{E}_{\beta_1}(\mathbf{q})) \\ = \Gamma_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}, E_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q})) + \Gamma_{\beta_2}(\mathbf{q}, \bar{E}_{\beta_2}(\mathbf{q})) = \Gamma_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q}, \bar{E}_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q})) + \Gamma_{\beta_3}(\mathbf{q}, \bar{E}_{\beta_3}(\mathbf{q})) \\ = \frac{\alpha J}{2(\alpha(T) + C)} \{ n_{\alpha_1 q} (n_{\alpha_1 q} + 1) + n_{\alpha_2 q} (n_{\alpha_2 q} + 1) + n_{\beta_1 q} (n_{\beta_1 q} + 1) \\ + n_{\beta_4 q} (n_{\beta_4 q} + 1) + n_{\beta_2 q} (n_{\beta_2 q} + 1) + n_{\beta_3 q} (n_{\beta_3 q} + 1) \}_{\text{Z.B.}} \cdot \frac{1}{N} \sum_p R^2(\mathbf{p}) \\ = \Gamma_q(T),$$

$\frac{1}{N} \sum_p R^2(\mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \Gamma_q(T)/\hbar$ 可以看作是 Brillouin 区边界附近自旋波量子对的激发寿命的倒数. 数值计算的结果在图 3 中给出.

在上述近似下, (23) 式可以写为

$$R(E) = \left\{ \frac{2(n_{\alpha_1 q} + n_{\beta_4 q} + 1)(E - (\alpha(T) + C)(E_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}) + E_{\beta_4}(\mathbf{q})))}{[E - (\alpha(T) + C)(E_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}) + E_{\beta_4}(\mathbf{q}))]^2 + (\Gamma_q(T))^2} \right\}_{\text{Z.B.}} \\ \times \frac{1}{N} \sum_q f^2(\mathbf{q}) \\ + \left\{ \frac{2(n_{\alpha_2 q} + n_{\beta_2 q} + 1)(E - (\alpha(T) + C)(E_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q}) + E_{\beta_2}(\mathbf{q})))}{[E - (\alpha(T) + C)(E_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q}) + E_{\beta_2}(\mathbf{q}))]^2 + (\Gamma_q(T))^2} \right\}_{\text{Z.B.}} \\ \times \frac{1}{N} \sum_q g^2(\mathbf{q}), \quad (28)$$

$$S(E) = - \left\{ \frac{2(n_{\alpha_1 q} + n_{\beta_4 q} + 1)\Gamma_q(T)}{[E - (\alpha(T) + C)(E_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}) + E_{\beta_4}(\mathbf{q}))]^2 + (\Gamma_q(T))^2} \right\}_{\text{Z.B.}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \times \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{q}} f^2(\mathbf{q}) \\
& - \left\{ \frac{2(n_{\alpha_1 \mathbf{q}} + n_{\beta_2 \mathbf{q}} + 1)\Gamma_{\mathbf{q}}(T)}{[E - (\alpha(T) + C)(E_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}) + E_{\beta_2}(\mathbf{q}))]^2 + (\Gamma_{\mathbf{q}}(T))^2} \right\}_{\text{Z.B.}} \\
& \times \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{q}} g^2(\mathbf{q}) - 2\pi \{n_{\alpha_1 \mathbf{q}} + n_{\beta_4 \mathbf{q}} + 1\}_{\text{Z.B.}} \\
& \times \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{q}} f^2(\mathbf{q}) \delta(E - (\alpha(T) + C)(E_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}) + E_{\beta_4}(\mathbf{q}))) \\
& - 2\pi \{n_{\alpha_1 \mathbf{q}} + n_{\beta_2 \mathbf{q}} + 1\}_{\text{Z.B.}} \\
& \times \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{q}} g^2(\mathbf{q}) \delta(E - (\alpha(T) + C)(E_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}) + E_{\beta_2}(\mathbf{q}))). \quad (29)
\end{aligned}$$

在计算机上对这两个式子进行了数值运算,并计算了各种温度时(22)式所表示的谱线形状,计算结果在图4中给出.在图4中同时标出了文献[5]得到的实验点.

以上的理论计算中,没有引入任何一个可调整的参数,用到的参数 J_{AB} 和 J_{BB} 的值是由文献[15]里中子非弹性散射测得的数据得到的,而不是依靠调整参数值来使得计算结果与实验一致.由图4, $T < \frac{1}{2} T_N$ 时计算值与实验点符合得较好; $T > \frac{1}{2} T_N$ 时,计算值同实验点开始偏离.这大概是由于以下两个原因所致:第一,本文没有考虑温度较高时起重要作用的自旋波量子间的运动学相互作用;第二,用 $(\alpha(T) + C)$ 来代替与波矢有关的重整化因子所引入的相对误差随温度升高而增大.

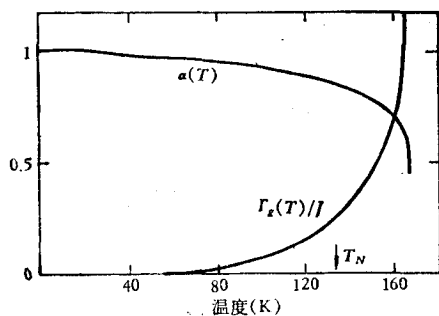


图3 $\alpha(T)$, $\Gamma_{\mathbf{q}}(T)$ 随温度的变化关系

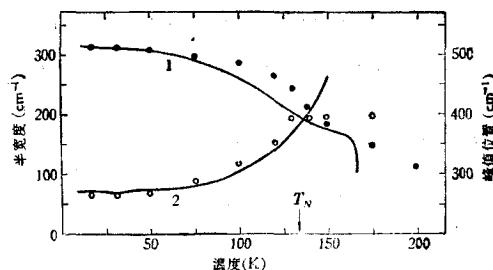


图4 峰值位置及半宽度

• 及 • 分别是文献[5]中峰值位置及半宽度的实验数据;两条曲线分别是本文中理论计算得到的峰值位置(曲线1)和半宽度(曲线2)

本文是在浙江大学刘古副教授的指导下完成的.承蒙上海交通大学方俊鑫教授、王志成老师审阅并提出修改意见,作者在此表示感谢.

附 录

(10)和(11)式中各相互作用参数如下:

$$I_{q_1 q_2 q_3 q_4}^{10} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} [R(q_2)u_{q_1}v_{q_2}u_{q_3}u_{q_4} + R(q_3)u_{q_1}u_{q_2}v_{q_3}u_{q_4}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} [R(q_1)u_{q_1}v_{q_2}v_{q_3}v_{q_4} + R(q_4)v_{q_1}v_{q_2}v_{q_3}u_{q_4}] \cos(\theta(q_1) + \theta(q_2) \\
& - \theta(q_3) - \theta(q_4)) + R(q_1 - q_3)u_{q_1}v_{q_2}u_{q_3}v_{q_4} \cos(\theta(q_1 - q_3) + \theta(q_2) - \theta(q_4)), \\
I_{q_1q_2q_3q_4}^{10} & = e^{i\frac{c}{2}(q_2 - q_4)x} [I_{q_1q_2q_3q_4}^{10} + I_{q_1q_2q_4q_3}^{10} + I_{q_2q_1q_3q_4}^{10} + I_{q_2q_1q_4q_3}^{10}], \\
I_{q_1q_2q_3q_4}^{11} & = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} [R(q_1)u_{q_1}v_{q_2}v_{q_3}v_{q_4} + R(q_4)v_{q_1}v_{q_2}v_{q_3}u_{q_4}] \\
& + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} [R(q_2)u_{q_1}v_{q_2}u_{q_3}u_{q_4} + R(q_3)u_{q_1}u_{q_2}v_{q_3}u_{q_4}] \cos(\theta(q_1) + \theta(q_2) - \theta(q_3) \\
& - \theta(q_4)) + R(q_1 - q_3)u_{q_1}u_{q_2}v_{q_3}u_{q_4} \cos(\theta(q_1 - q_3) + \theta(q_2) - \theta(q_4)), \\
I_{q_1q_2q_3q_4}^{02} & = e^{i\frac{c}{2}(q_2 - q_4)x} [I_{q_1q_2q_3q_4}^{01} + I_{q_1q_2q_4q_3}^{01} + I_{q_2q_1q_3q_4}^{01} + I_{q_2q_1q_4q_3}^{01}], \\
I_{q_1q_2q_3q_4}^{11} & = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} [R(q_1)u_{q_1}u_{q_2}v_{q_3}u_{q_4} + R(q_2)v_{q_1}v_{q_2}v_{q_3}u_{q_4} + R(q_3)v_{q_1}u_{q_2}u_{q_3}u_{q_4} \\
& + R(q_4)v_{q_1}u_{q_2}v_{q_3}v_{q_4}] \cos(\theta(q_1) + \theta(q_2) - \theta(q_3) - \theta(q_4)) \\
& + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [R(q_1)v_{q_1}v_{q_2}u_{q_3}v_{q_4} + R(q_2)u_{q_1}u_{q_2}u_{q_3}v_{q_4} + R(q_3)u_{q_1}v_{q_2}v_{q_3}v_{q_4} \\
& + R(q_4)u_{q_1}v_{q_2}u_{q_3}u_{q_4}] \\
& + R(q_1 - q_3)u_{q_1}u_{q_2}u_{q_3}u_{q_4} \cos(\theta(q_1 - q_3) + \theta(q_2) - \theta(q_4)) \\
& + R(q_2 - q_4)v_{q_1}v_{q_2}v_{q_3}v_{q_4} \cos(\theta(q_2 - q_4) + \theta(q_1) - \theta(q_3)) \\
& + R(q_1 + q_2)u_{q_1}v_{q_2}v_{q_3}u_{q_4} \cos(\theta(q_1 + q_2) - \theta(q_3) - \theta(q_4)) \\
& + R(q_3 + q_4)v_{q_1}u_{q_2}u_{q_3}v_{q_4} \cos(\theta(q_3 + q_4) - \theta(q_1) - \theta(q_2)), \\
I_{q_1q_2q_3q_4}^{11} & = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} [R(q_1)u_{q_1}v_{q_2} + R(q_3)v_{q_1}u_{q_2}] \cos(\theta(q_1) + \theta(q_2) - \theta(q_3) - \theta(q_4)) \\
& + R(q_1 - q_3)u_{q_1}u_{q_2} \cos(\theta(q_1 - q_3) + \theta(q_2) - \theta(q_4)), \\
I_{q_1q_2q_3q_4}^{12} & = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} [R(q_1)u_{q_1}u_{q_2} + R(q_3)u_{q_1}v_{q_2}] \cos(\theta(q_1) + \theta(q_2) - \theta(q_3) - \theta(q_4)) \\
& + R(q_1 - q_3)v_{q_1}v_{q_2} \cos(\theta(q_1 - q_3) + \theta(q_2) - \theta(q_4)), \\
I_{q_1q_2q_3q_4}^{111} & = u_{q_1}u_{q_2}u_{q_3}R(q_1 - q_3) \sin(\theta(q_1 - q_3) + \theta(q_2) - \theta(q_4)) \\
& + v_{q_1}u_{q_2}v_{q_3}R(q_3 + q_4) \sin(\theta(q_1) + \theta(q_2) - \theta(q_3 + q_4)),
\end{aligned}$$

各 $u_q, v_q, R(q), r(q)$ 的意义见文献[18].

$$\exp[i\theta(q)] = r(q)/R(q). \quad (\text{A.1})$$

$R(q)$ 是 q_x, q_y 的偶函数. 设一个函数 $\phi(q)$ 只同 $R(q)$ 有关, 则因为 $f(q), g(q)$ 都是 q_y 的奇函数, 可以证明

$$\sum_q f(q)\phi(q) = 0, \quad \sum_q g(q)\phi(q) = 0, \quad (\text{A.2})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_q f(q)R(q-p)\cos(\theta(q-p) - \theta(q) + \theta(p))\phi(q) & = \frac{2}{\Delta} f(p) \sum_q f^2(q)\phi(q), \\
\sum_q f(q)R(q-p)\sin(\theta(q-p) - \theta(q) + \theta(p))\phi(q) & = -\frac{2}{\Delta} g(p) \sum_q f^2(q)\phi(q), \\
\sum_q g(q)R(q-p)\cos(\theta(q-p) - \theta(q) + \theta(p))\phi(q) & = \frac{2}{\Delta} g(p) \sum_q g^2(q)\phi(q), \\
\sum_q g(q)R(q-p)\sin(\theta(q-p) - \theta(q) + \theta(p))\phi(q) & = \frac{2}{\Delta} f(p) \sum_q g^2(q)\phi(q). \quad (\text{A.3})
\end{aligned}$$

各个二级自能修正的虚部如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma_{\alpha_1}(q, E) & = \pi \left(\frac{J_{AB}\Delta}{2N} \right)^2 \sum_{2,3,4} \delta(q + q_2 - q_3 - q_4) \\
& \times \{ I_{q_2q_3q_4}^{11} I_{q_3q_4q_2}^{11} (n_{\beta_1q_2}(n_{\alpha_1q_3} + n_{\beta_1q_4} + 1) - n_{\alpha_1q_3}n_{\beta_1q_4}) \\
& \times \delta(E - \bar{E}_{\alpha_1}(q_3) - \bar{E}_{\beta_1}(q_4) + \bar{E}_{\beta_1}(q_2)) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} I_{q_2q_3q_4}^{20} I_{q_3q_4q_2}^{20} (n_{\alpha_1q_2}(n_{\alpha_1q_3} + n_{\alpha_1q_4} + 1) - n_{\alpha_1q_3}n_{\alpha_1q_4}) \}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \times \delta(E - \bar{E}_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}_3) - \bar{E}_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}_4) + \bar{E}_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}_2)) \\
& + I_{\alpha_2\alpha_3\alpha_4}^{10} I_{\alpha_3\alpha_4\alpha_2}^{10} (n_{\alpha_2\alpha_3} (n_{\alpha_1\alpha_3} + n_{\alpha_2\alpha_4} + 1) - n_{\alpha_1\alpha_3} n_{\alpha_2\alpha_4}) \\
& \times \delta(E - \bar{E}_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}_3) - \bar{E}_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q}_4) + \bar{E}_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q}_2)) \\
& + I_{\alpha_2\alpha_3\alpha_4}^{11} I_{\alpha_3\alpha_4\alpha_2}^{11} (n_{\beta_4\alpha_2} (n_{\alpha_1\alpha_3} + n_{\beta_1\alpha_4} + 1) - n_{\alpha_1\alpha_3} n_{\beta_4\alpha_4}) \\
& \times \delta(E - \bar{E}_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}_3) - \bar{E}_{\beta_4}(\mathbf{q}_4) + \bar{E}_{\beta_4}(\mathbf{q}_2)) \\
& + I_{\alpha_2\alpha_3\alpha_4}^{12} I_{\alpha_3\alpha_4\alpha_2}^{12} (n_{\beta_2\alpha_2} (n_{\alpha_1\alpha_3} + n_{\beta_2\alpha_4} + 1) - n_{\alpha_1\alpha_3} n_{\beta_2\alpha_4}) \\
& \times \delta(E - \bar{E}_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}_3) - \bar{E}_{\beta_2}(\mathbf{q}_4) + \bar{E}_{\beta_2}(\mathbf{q}_2)) \\
& + I_{\alpha_2\alpha_3\alpha_4}^{13} I_{\alpha_3\alpha_4\alpha_2}^{13} (n_{\beta_3\alpha_2} (n_{\alpha_1\alpha_3} + n_{\beta_3\alpha_4} + 1) - n_{\alpha_1\alpha_3} n_{\beta_3\alpha_4}) \\
& \times \delta(E - \bar{E}_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}_3) - \bar{E}_{\beta_3}(\mathbf{q}_4) + \bar{E}_{\beta_3}(\mathbf{q}_2)) \\
& + I_{\alpha_2\alpha_3\alpha_4}^{11} I_{\alpha_3\alpha_4\alpha_2}^{11} (n_{\beta_4\alpha_2} (n_{\alpha_2\alpha_3} + n_{\beta_1\alpha_4} + 1) - n_{\alpha_2\alpha_3} n_{\beta_1\alpha_4}) \\
& \times \delta(E - \bar{E}_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q}_3) - \bar{E}_{\beta_1}(\mathbf{q}_4) + \bar{E}_{\beta_1}(\mathbf{q}_2)) \\
& + I_{\alpha_2\alpha_3\alpha_4}^{11} I_{\alpha_3\alpha_4\alpha_2}^{12} (n_{\beta_2\alpha_2} (n_{\alpha_2\alpha_3} + n_{\beta_3\alpha_4} + 1) - n_{\alpha_2\alpha_3} n_{\beta_3\alpha_4}) \\
& \times \delta(E - \bar{E}_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q}_3) - \bar{E}_{\beta_3}(\mathbf{q}_4) + \bar{E}_{\beta_3}(\mathbf{q}_2))\}, \tag{A.4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma_{\beta_1}(\mathbf{q}, E) &= \pi \left(\frac{J_{AB}\Delta}{2N} \right)^2 \sum_{2,3,4} \delta(\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{q}_2 - \mathbf{q}_3 - \mathbf{q}_4) \\
& \times \{ I_{\alpha_2\alpha_3\alpha_4}^{11} I_{\alpha_3\alpha_4\alpha_2}^{11} (n_{\alpha_1\alpha_2} (n_{\alpha_1\alpha_3} + n_{\beta_1\alpha_4} + 1) - n_{\alpha_1\alpha_3} n_{\beta_1\alpha_4}) \\
& \times \delta(E - \bar{E}_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}_3) - \bar{E}_{\beta_1}(\mathbf{q}_4) + \bar{E}_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}_2)) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} I_{\alpha_2\alpha_3\alpha_4}^{02} I_{\alpha_3\alpha_4\alpha_2}^{02} (n_{\beta_1\alpha_2} (n_{\beta_1\alpha_3} + n_{\beta_1\alpha_4} + 1) - n_{\beta_1\alpha_3} n_{\beta_1\alpha_4}) \\
& \times \delta(E - \bar{E}_{\beta_1}(\mathbf{q}_3) - \bar{E}_{\beta_1}(\mathbf{q}_4) + \bar{E}_{\beta_1}(\mathbf{q}_2)) \\
& + I_{\alpha_2\alpha_3\alpha_4}^{02} I_{\alpha_3\alpha_4\alpha_2}^{02} (n_{\beta_4\alpha_2} (n_{\beta_1\alpha_3} + n_{\beta_4\alpha_4} + 1) - n_{\beta_1\alpha_3} n_{\beta_4\alpha_4}) \\
& \times \delta(E - \bar{E}_{\beta_1}(\mathbf{q}_3) - \bar{E}_{\beta_4}(\mathbf{q}_4) + \bar{E}_{\beta_4}(\mathbf{q}_2)) \\
& + I_{\alpha_2\alpha_3\alpha_4}^{11} I_{\alpha_3\alpha_4\alpha_2}^{11} (n_{\alpha_2\alpha_2} (n_{\alpha_2\alpha_3} + n_{\beta_1\alpha_4} + 1) - n_{\alpha_2\alpha_3} n_{\beta_1\alpha_4}) \\
& \times \delta(E - \bar{E}_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q}_3) - \bar{E}_{\beta_1}(\mathbf{q}_4) + \bar{E}_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q}_2)) \\
& + I_{\alpha_2\alpha_3\alpha_4}^{22} I_{\alpha_3\alpha_4\alpha_2}^{22} (n_{\beta_2\alpha_2} (n_{\beta_1\alpha_3} + n_{\beta_2\alpha_4} + 1) - n_{\beta_1\alpha_3} n_{\beta_2\alpha_4}) \\
& \times \delta(E - \bar{E}_{\beta_1}(\mathbf{q}_3) - \bar{E}_{\beta_2}(\mathbf{q}_4) + \bar{E}_{\beta_2}(\mathbf{q}_2)) \\
& + I_{\alpha_2\alpha_3\alpha_4}^{22} I_{\alpha_3\alpha_4\alpha_2}^{22} (n_{\beta_3\alpha_2} (n_{\beta_1\alpha_3} + n_{\beta_3\alpha_4} + 1) - n_{\beta_1\alpha_3} n_{\beta_3\alpha_4}) \\
& \times \delta(E - \bar{E}_{\beta_1}(\mathbf{q}_3) - \bar{E}_{\beta_3}(\mathbf{q}_4) + \bar{E}_{\beta_3}(\mathbf{q}_2)) \\
& + I_{\alpha_2\alpha_3\alpha_4}^{11} I_{\alpha_3\alpha_4\alpha_2}^{11} (n_{\alpha_2\alpha_2} (n_{\alpha_1\alpha_3} + n_{\beta_4\alpha_4} + 1) - n_{\alpha_1\alpha_3} n_{\beta_4\alpha_4}) \\
& \times \delta(E - \bar{E}_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}_3) - \bar{E}_{\beta_4}(\mathbf{q}_4) + \bar{E}_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q}_2))\}, \tag{A.5}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma_{\beta_2}(\mathbf{q}, E) &= \pi \left(\frac{J_{AB}\Delta}{2N} \right)^2 \sum_{2,3,4} \delta(\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{q}_2 - \mathbf{q}_3 - \mathbf{q}_4) \\
& \times \{ I_{\alpha_2\alpha_3\alpha_4}^{13} I_{\alpha_3\alpha_4\alpha_2}^{12} (n_{\alpha_1\alpha_2} (n_{\alpha_1\alpha_3} + n_{\beta_2\alpha_4} + 1) - n_{\alpha_1\alpha_3} n_{\beta_2\alpha_4}) \\
& \times \delta(E - \bar{E}_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}_3) - \bar{E}_{\beta_2}(\mathbf{q}_4) + \bar{E}_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}_2)) \\
& + I_{\alpha_2\alpha_3\alpha_4}^{12} I_{\alpha_3\alpha_4\alpha_2}^{12} (n_{\alpha_2\alpha_2} (n_{\alpha_2\alpha_3} + n_{\beta_2\alpha_4} + 1) - n_{\alpha_2\alpha_3} n_{\beta_2\alpha_4}) \\
& \times \delta(E - \bar{E}_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q}_3) - \bar{E}_{\beta_2}(\mathbf{q}_4) + \bar{E}_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q}_2)) \\
& + I_{\alpha_2\alpha_3\alpha_4}^{22} I_{\alpha_3\alpha_4\alpha_2}^{22} (n_{\beta_1\alpha_2} (n_{\beta_1\alpha_3} + n_{\beta_2\alpha_4} + 1) - n_{\beta_1\alpha_3} n_{\beta_2\alpha_4}) \\
& \times \delta(E - \bar{E}_{\beta_1}(\mathbf{q}_3) - \bar{E}_{\beta_2}(\mathbf{q}_4) + \bar{E}_{\beta_1}(\mathbf{q}_2)) \\
& + I_{\alpha_2\alpha_3\alpha_4}^{22} I_{\alpha_3\alpha_4\alpha_2}^{22} (n_{\beta_4\alpha_2} (n_{\beta_4\alpha_3} + n_{\beta_2\alpha_4} + 1) - n_{\beta_4\alpha_3} n_{\beta_2\alpha_4}) \\
& \times \delta(E - \bar{E}_{\beta_4}(\mathbf{q}_3) - \bar{E}_{\beta_2}(\mathbf{q}_4) + \bar{E}_{\beta_4}(\mathbf{q}_2)) \\
& + I_{\alpha_2\alpha_3\alpha_4}^{12} I_{\alpha_3\alpha_4\alpha_2}^{11} (n_{\alpha_1\alpha_2} (n_{\alpha_2\alpha_3} + n_{\beta_3\alpha_4} + 1) - n_{\alpha_2\alpha_3} n_{\beta_3\alpha_4}) \\
& \times \delta(E - \bar{E}_{\alpha_2}(\mathbf{q}_3) - \bar{E}_{\beta_3}(\mathbf{q}_4) + \bar{E}_{\alpha_1}(\mathbf{q}_2))\}. \tag{A.6}
\end{aligned}$$

在此三式中将 α_1 换作 α_2 , α_2 换作 α_1 , β_1 换作 β_4 , β_4 换作 β_1 , β_2 换作 β_3 , β_3 换作 β_2 , 可得 Γ_{α_2} , Γ_{β_4} , Γ_{β_3} .

下面是第五节中的几个积分。由 (20) 和 (25) 式

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}[L_{14}(E) + L_{21}(E)] &= \frac{2}{N} \sum_q f^2(q) \\ &\times \frac{E - 3(1+c)J \left(1 - \frac{8}{9} R^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - J_{BB} \left(1 - \frac{8}{9} R^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\left\{E - 3(1+c)J \left(1 - \frac{8}{9} R^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - J_{BB} \left(1 - \frac{8}{9} R^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right\}^2 - J_{BB}^2 \cos^2 \frac{c}{2} q_x}. \end{aligned}$$

在积分中作变数替换 $q_x \rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}a} x$, $q_y \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{a} y$, $q_z \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{c} z$, 对 z 积分, 并引入记号 $e = E/J$, $j = J_{BB}/J$, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}[L_{14}(E) + L_{21}(E)] &= \frac{2}{J} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 dx dy f^2(x, y) \operatorname{sign} \left\{ e - 3(1+c) \left(1 - \frac{8}{9} R^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - j \left(1 - \frac{8}{9} R^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right\} \\ &\times \frac{\theta \left\{ \left[e - 3(1+c) \left(1 - \frac{8}{9} R^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - j \left(1 - \frac{8}{9} R^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right]^2 - j^2 \right\}}{\left\{ \left[e - 3(1+c) \left(1 - \frac{8}{9} R^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - j \left(1 - \frac{8}{9} R^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right]^2 - j^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \end{aligned}$$

sign 表示符号函数, $\theta(\dots)$ 则是阶跃函数, 作变数替换

$$\left(1 - \frac{8}{9} R^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow X, \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{2} y \rightarrow Y,$$

并引入以下记号:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \sqrt{162(1-X^2)}, \quad B = \mp \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{8} \sqrt{162(1-X^2)}, \\ A_1 &= [e \pm j + \sqrt{(e \pm j)^2 - 12j(1+C)}] / 6(1+C), \\ A_2 &= \left[e - \frac{3}{2}(1+C) + j \pm \sqrt{\left(e - \frac{3}{2}(1+C) + j \right)^2 - 6j(1+C)} \right] / 3(1+C), \\ B_2 &= \left[e - \frac{3}{2}(1+C) - 2j \right] / \frac{3}{2}(1+C), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.7})$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}[L_{14}(E) + L_{21}(E)] &= \frac{2}{J\pi^2} \left[\int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{B_1} - \int_{A_1}^1 \right] dX \frac{X^2}{\{[eX - 3(1+C)X^2 - j]^2 - j^2 X^2\}^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-X^2)} \\ &\times \int_{\max(B, C)}^{\min(A, 1)} dY \frac{\sqrt{1-Y^2}}{Y^2} \{(A-Y)(A+Y)(Y-B)(Y-C)\}^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.8a})$$

其中 $\min(A, 1)$ 表示取 A 和 1 中小的那一个, $\max(B, C)$ 表示取 B 和 C 中大的那一个。完全类此可得

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Im}[L_{14}(E) + L_{21}(E)] &= -\frac{2}{J\pi^2} \int_{B_1}^{A_1} dX \frac{X^2}{\{j^2 X^2 - [eX - 3(1+C)X^2 - j]^2\}^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-X^2)} \\ &\times \int_{\max(B, C)}^{\min(A, 1)} dY \frac{\sqrt{1-Y^2}}{Y^2} \{(A-Y)(A+Y)(Y-B)(Y-C)\}^{\frac{1}{2}}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.8b})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}[L_{12}(E) + L_{23}(E)] &= \frac{2}{J\pi^2} \cdot \frac{2}{3(1+C)} \left\{ -\theta(2(1+C) + 2j - e) \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^1 + \theta(e - 2(1+C) - 2j) \right. \\ &\times \left. \left[\int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{B_2} - \int_{A_2}^1 \right] \right\} dX \frac{X^2}{\{X(X-A_2)(X-B_2)(X-C_2)\}^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-X^2)} \\ &\times \int_{\max(B, C)}^{\min(A, 1)} dY \frac{\sqrt{1-Y^2}}{Y^2} \cdot \frac{(Y^2 - A \cdot C)^2}{\{(A-Y)(A+Y)(Y-B)(Y-C)\}^{\frac{1}{2}}} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.8c})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Im}[L_{12}(E) + L_{23}(E)] &= -\frac{2}{J\pi^2} \cdot \frac{2}{3(1+C)} \theta(e - 2(1+C) - 2j) \\ &\times \int_{B_2}^{A_2} dX \frac{X^2}{\{X(X-A_2)(X-B_2)(X-C_2)\}^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-X^2)} \\ &\times \int_{\max(B, C)}^{\min(A, 1)} dY \frac{\sqrt{1-Y^2}}{Y^2} \cdot \frac{(Y^2 - A \cdot C)^2}{\{(A-Y)(A+Y)(Y-B)(Y-C)\}^{\frac{1}{2}}}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.8d})$$

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THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF THE TWO-MAGNON RAMAN SPECTRA OF RbNiF₃

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ABSTRACT

Two-magnon Raman spectra of RbNiF₃ are calculated for the temperature range between 0 K to Néel point $T_N (= 133 \text{ K})$. From considerations of the general symmetry principle and the experimental results, we have derived the Hamiltonian of interaction between the magnetic system and the radiation field. The method of the equation of motion of retarded Green's function is used to obtain the analytic expression of the two-magnon Raman scattering intensity. In the two-magnon propagator, both the effects of energy renormalization and the life time have been taken into account. Finally, quantitative calculations are performed with proper approximations using computer. Although there are no adjustable parameters, the results account very well for the observed temperature dependence of both the peak position and the line width in the range from 0 K up to T_N .

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