

强磁场中超冷费米气体的相对论效应*

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由单粒子的弱相对论能谱及泊松公式, 导出强磁场中费米气体的热力学势函数. 在此基础上, 运用热力学关系求解低温条件下系统的统计特征量的解析式, 分析相对论效应对统计性质的影响机理. 研究表明, 磁场愈强, 相对论效应愈明显. 相对论效应引发的单调项与相应的振荡项的振幅相比, 对总能, 单调项远大于振幅; 对化学势及磁矩, 单调项与振幅几乎同一量级.

关键词: 强磁场, 费米气体, 相对论效应

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1. 引言

目前, 由于冷原子物理领域中实验技术的迅猛发展, 超冷费米气体的研究已经取得了重要的成果^[1-8]. 中微子的实验发现又引发了人们关于相对论费米气体的研究兴趣. 中微子的静止质量只是电子质量的百万分之一, 如此小质量的粒子系统, 其相对论效应对系统的性质会有重要的影响. 文献[9,10]运用量子统计方法和热力学理论研究了强磁场中费米气体在低温下的磁化率与统计性质, 并给出了相应的解析式. 文献[11,12]在考虑相对论效应的情况下研究了弱磁场中弱相互作用费米气体的热力学性质及其稳定性, 分析了相对论效应的影响机理. 文献[13]则研究了硬球势中费米气体的相对论热力学性质. 但在强磁场条件下考虑相对论效应的费米系统的理论研究未见报道. 本文基于强磁场中单粒子弱相对论能谱, 通过泊松公式解析低温条件下费米系统的热力学势函数, 在此基础上运用热力学关系研究相对论效应对系统的总能、热容量、化学势及磁矩的影响.

2. 考虑相对论效应的热力学势函数

考虑自旋量子数 $s = 1/2$, 静止质量为 m 的费米

子构成的系统, 处在沿 z 轴方向的均匀磁场中. 在 Dirac 能量算符的基础上, 考虑到二阶非相对论近似, 其能量算符为^[14]

$$\hat{H} = \frac{1}{2m} \left[\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \left(\mathbf{p} - \frac{e}{c} \mathbf{A} \right) \right]^2 - \frac{p^4}{8m^3 c^2}, \quad (1)$$

其中第 1 项为 Pauli 能量算符, 第 2 项为动能的相对论修正. 选取势函数 $A_x = -By, A_y = A_z = 0$, 参考文献[9], 则费米子在磁场中运动的总能可表为

$$\varepsilon_p = \frac{p^2}{2m} + 2n\sigma B - \frac{p^4}{8m^3 c^2}, \quad (2)$$

式中 $\sigma = \frac{he}{4\pi mc}$ 为玻尔磁子, $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ 为量子数. 同样由文献[9], 系统的热力学势函数表为

$$\Omega = 2\sigma B \left\{ \frac{1}{2} f\left(\mu + \frac{p^4}{8m^3 c^2}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f\left(\mu + \frac{p^4}{8m^3 c^2} - 2n\sigma B\right) \right\}. \quad (3)$$

应用泊松公式

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} F(0) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F(n) \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} F(x) dx + 2r_e \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} F(x) e^{2\pi i k x} dx. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

(3)式可表为

$$\Omega = \Omega_0(\mu) + \frac{mTV}{\pi^2 \hbar^3 r_e} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} I_k. \quad (5)$$

其中 $\Omega_0(\mu)$ 为无外场时系统的热力学势函数, μ 为

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系统的化学势. 而

$$I_k = -2\sigma B \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \log[1 + e^{\frac{\mu}{T} + \frac{p^4}{8m^3c^2T} - \frac{p^2}{2mT} - \frac{2x\sigma B}{T}}] \times e^{2\pi i k x} dx dp. \quad (6)$$

令 $\varepsilon = \frac{p^2}{2m} + 2x\sigma B - \frac{p^4}{8m^3c^2}$, 则(6)式可写为

$$I_k = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \log[1 + e^{\frac{\mu-\varepsilon}{T}}] e^{\frac{ik\pi\varepsilon}{\sigma B}} e^{-\frac{ik\pi p^2}{2m\sigma B}} e^{-\frac{ik\pi p^4}{8m^3c^2\sigma B}} d\varepsilon dp. \quad (7)$$

取近似 $e^{\frac{ik\pi p^4}{8m^3c^2\sigma B}} \approx 1 + i \frac{k\pi p^4}{8m^3c^2\sigma B}$, 则有

$$I_k = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \log[1 + e^{\frac{\mu-\varepsilon}{T}}] e^{\frac{ik\pi\varepsilon}{\sigma B}} e^{-\frac{ik\pi p^2}{2m\sigma B}} d\varepsilon dp - \frac{ik\pi}{8m^3c^2\sigma B} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \log[1 + e^{\frac{\mu-\varepsilon}{T}}] e^{\frac{ik\pi\varepsilon}{\sigma B}} p^4 e^{-\frac{ik\pi p^2}{2m\sigma B}} d\varepsilon dp = I_k^N + I_k^R. \quad (8)$$

计算得

$$- \frac{ik\pi}{8m^3c^2\sigma B} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} p^4 e^{-\frac{ik\pi p^2}{2m\sigma B}} dp = - \frac{ik\pi}{8m^3c^2} \left(\frac{2m}{\pi k} \right)^{5/2} (\sigma B)^{3/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) e^{-5\pi i/4}, \quad (9)$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \log[1 + e^{\frac{\mu-\varepsilon}{T}}] e^{\frac{ik\pi\varepsilon}{\sigma B}} d\varepsilon = \frac{\sigma B}{i\pi k} \left\{ -\log[1 + e^{\frac{\mu}{T}}] - \frac{\sigma B}{i\pi k T} \times \left[\frac{e^{\frac{\mu}{T}}}{1 + e^{\frac{\mu}{T}}} - e^{\frac{ik\pi\mu}{\sigma B}} \frac{\pi^2 k T}{\sigma B \operatorname{sh}(\pi^2 k T / \sigma B)} \right] \right\}, \quad (10)$$

$$I_k^R = \frac{(\sigma B)^{5/2}}{8m^3c^2} \left(\frac{2m}{\pi} \right)^{5/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) \frac{e^{-5\pi i/4}}{k^{3/2}} \left\{ \log[1 + e^{\frac{\mu}{T}}] - \frac{i\sigma B}{\pi k T} \frac{e^{\mu/T}}{1 + e^{\mu/T}} + e^{\frac{ik\pi\mu}{\sigma B}} \frac{i\pi}{\operatorname{sh}(\pi^2 k T / \sigma B)} \right\}. \quad (11)$$

系统的热力学势函数可表为

$$\Omega = \Omega_0(\mu) + \Omega^N(\mu) + \Omega^R(\mu), \quad (12)$$

其中 $\Omega^N(\mu)$ 磁场中非相对论的影响项, $\Omega^R(\mu)$ 为磁场中相对论的影响项

$$\Omega^R(\mu) = \frac{(\sigma B)^{5/2}}{8m^2c^2} \left(\frac{2m}{\pi} \right)^{5/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) \frac{TV}{\pi^2 \hbar^3} \times \left\{ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log[1 + e^{\mu/T}] \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{5/2}} + \frac{\sigma B}{\sqrt{2}\pi T} \frac{e^{\mu/T}}{1 + e^{\mu/T}} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{7/2}} \right.$$

$$\left. - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi}{k^{5/2}} \frac{\sin(\pi k \mu / \sigma B - 5\pi/4)}{\operatorname{sh}(\pi^2 k T / \sigma B)} \right\}, \quad (13)$$

考虑到强磁场条件: $T \leq \sigma B \leq \mu$, 则

$$\Omega^R(\mu) = \frac{3(\sigma B)^{5/2}}{8c^2} \sqrt{m} \frac{TV}{\pi^4 \hbar^3} \times \left\{ -\frac{\mu}{T} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{5/2}} + \frac{\sigma B}{\pi T} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{7/2}} - \sqrt{2}\pi \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{5/2}} \frac{\sin(\pi k \mu / \sigma B - \frac{5\pi}{4})}{\operatorname{sh}(\pi^2 k T / \sigma B)} \right\}. \quad (14)$$

3. 统计量的解析式

运用热力学关系

$$U = -T^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left(\frac{\Omega}{T} \right)_{V,N}, \quad C = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_{V,N}, \quad u = \left(\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial N} \right)_{V,T}, \quad M = -\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial B}. \quad (15)$$

其中 U, C, u, M 分别是系统的总能、热容量、化学势、磁矩. 在低温下 ($T \ll T_F$, T_F 为费米温度), 忽略温度对化学势 μ 的影响, 即取 $\mu \approx \varepsilon_F = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (3\pi^2 n)^{2/3}$, 分别得系统的总能、热容量、化学势及磁矩的相对论影响项

$$U^R = \frac{3\sqrt{m}}{8c^2} \frac{(\sigma B)^{5/2} V}{\pi^4 \hbar^3} \left\{ - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mu}{k^{5/2}} + \frac{\sigma B}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{7/2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi^3 T^2}{\sigma B} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi k \mu}{\sigma B} - \frac{5\pi}{4}\right) \operatorname{ch}\left(\frac{\pi^2 k T}{\sigma B}\right)}{k^{3/2} \operatorname{sh}^2\left(\frac{\pi^2 k T}{\sigma B}\right)} \right\}, \quad (16)$$

$$C^R = \frac{3\sqrt{2m}}{4mc^2} \frac{(\sigma B)^{3/2} TV}{\pi \hbar^3} \times \sqrt{2} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi k \mu}{\sigma B} - \frac{5\pi}{4}\right) \operatorname{ch}\left(\frac{\pi^2 k T}{\sigma B}\right)}{k^{3/2} \operatorname{sh}^2\left(\frac{\pi^2 k T}{\sigma B}\right)} + \frac{\pi^2 T}{2\sigma B} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi k \mu}{\sigma B} - \frac{5\pi}{4}\right)}{k^{1/2}} \times \left[\frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{\pi^2 k T}{\sigma B}\right)} - \frac{2\operatorname{ch}^2\left(\frac{\pi^2 k T}{\sigma B}\right)}{\operatorname{sh}^3\left(\frac{\pi^2 k T}{\sigma B}\right)} \right] \right\}, \quad (17)$$

$$u^R = -\frac{\sqrt{m}}{4c^2} \frac{(\sigma B)^{5/2} \varepsilon_F}{\pi^4 \hbar^3 n} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{5/2}} \right.$$

$$+ \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi^2 T}{\sigma B} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi k \mu}{\sigma B} - \frac{5\pi}{4}\right)}{k^{3/2} \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{\pi^2 k T}{\sigma B}\right)}, \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} M^R = & \frac{3\sqrt{m}}{16c^2} \frac{\sigma^{5/2} B^{3/2} V}{\pi^4 \hbar^3} \\ & \times \left[\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{5\mu}{k^{5/2}} - \frac{7\sigma B}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{7/2}} \right] \\ & + \frac{3\sqrt{m}}{8c^2} \frac{\sigma^{3/2} B^{1/2} T V}{\sqrt{2}\pi^3 \hbar^3} \\ & \times \left[\frac{5\sigma B}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi k \mu}{\sigma B} - \frac{5\pi}{4}\right)}{k^{5/2} \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{\pi^2 k T}{\sigma B}\right)} \right. \\ & - \pi \mu \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi k \mu}{\sigma B} - \frac{5\pi}{4}\right)}{k^{3/2} \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{\pi^2 k T}{\sigma B}\right)} \\ & \left. + \pi^2 T \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi k \mu}{\sigma B} - \frac{5\pi}{4}\right)}{k^{3/2} \operatorname{sh}^2\left(\frac{\pi^2 k T}{\sigma B}\right)} \operatorname{ch}\left(\frac{\pi^2 k T}{\sigma B}\right) \right]. \quad (19) \end{aligned}$$

4. 分析与讨论

相对论效应对能量、化学势、平均磁矩的影响仍然分为两部分,即随磁场变化的振荡部分与单调(非振荡)部分. 由于 $\mu \geq \sigma B$, 从随磁场变化的单调部分来看,相对论效应使总能、化学势降低,而使磁矩增加. 其量值分别比例于

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{mc^2} \left[\frac{(\sigma B)^{5/2} m^{3/2} V \mu}{\pi^4 \hbar^3} \right], \\ & \frac{1}{mc^2} \left[\frac{(\sigma B)^{5/2} m^{1/2}}{\pi^2 \hbar n^{1/3}} \right], \\ & \frac{1}{mc^2} \left[\frac{\sigma^{5/2} B^{3/2} m^{3/2} V \mu}{\pi^4 \hbar^3} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

显然这些量值都与磁场 B 成正比,而且也与粒子数密度 n 有关. 相对论效应对热容量的影响仅有振荡部分,在 $T \sim \sigma B$ 的条件下,其振幅比例于

$$\frac{1}{mc^2} \left[\frac{(\sigma B)^{5/2} m^{3/2} V}{\hbar^3} \right].$$

与文献[10]对比可知,在考虑相对论效应所产生的振荡项中,振荡的频率或周期仍然与非相对论情况相同,只是振荡的相位比非相对论情况落后了 $\frac{\pi}{2}$. 在 $T \sim \sigma B$ 的强磁场条件下,总能、化学势、磁矩的振幅分别比例于

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{mc^2} \left[\frac{(\sigma B)^{7/2} m^{3/2} V}{\pi \hbar^3} \right], \\ & \frac{1}{mc^2} \left[\frac{(\sigma B)^{5/2} m^{3/2}}{\hbar n^{1/3}} \right], \\ & \frac{1}{mc^2} \left[\frac{\sigma^{5/2} B^{3/2} m^{3/2} V \mu}{\pi^2 \hbar^3} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

相应的振幅与单调部分的比值分别为 $\frac{\pi^3 \sigma B}{\mu}, \pi^2, \pi^2$. 由此表明,考虑相对论效应所引发的单调项与振荡项的振幅二者相比较,对于总能,单调项远大于振幅;对化学势和磁矩而言,单调项与相应的振幅几乎同一量级,且二者的比值与磁场、温度无关.

5. 结 论

在本文中,基于弱相对论效应的热力学势函数,求解了低温下系统的统计特征量的解析式,分析了相对论效应的影响机理. 研究表明,相对论效应不会改变统计性质振荡的频率. 磁场愈强,相对论效应愈明显. 相对论效应引发的单调项与相应的振荡项的振幅相比,对总能,单调项远大于振幅;对化学势及磁矩,单调项与振幅几乎同一量级,而且二者的比值与磁场、温度无关.

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Relativistic effect of ultracold Fermi gas in a strong magnetic field^{*}

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Abstract

Based on the single particle energy spectrum of weak relativity and Poisson's formula, the thermodynamic potential function of Fermi gas in a strong magnetic field is derived. Furthermore, by using the thermodynamic relationships, the analytical expressions of statistic characteristic quantities of the system at low temperatures are obtained, and the influence mechanism of relativistic effect on the statistic properties of the system is analysed. It is shown that the relativistic effect becomes more significant with the magnetic field increasing. Compared with the corresponding oscillating amplitude, the monotonic term, which is caused by the relativistic effect, is much larger than the amplitude for the total energy, however, for the chemical potential and magnetic moment, they are almost of the same order.

Keywords: strong magnetic field, Fermi gas, relativistic effect

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