

在非线性分子固体中的自局域性 集体激发特性

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摘要 本文用另一种新方法研究了分子固体中因相邻分子间存在有非线性的中心作用势时所激发的自局域性集体激发和孤立子运动的特点。此时孤立子的波形、振幅、速度和能量发生大变化。

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正如我们研究指出, 在乙酰苯胺 ($(\text{CH}_3\text{CONHC}_6\text{H}_5)_x$) 等有机分子固体中因结构畸变和局域性涨落可导致其中的过剩电子与畸变分子链的相互作用而“自陷”成孤立子而运动^[1-3]。这种情况在非线性的中心作用势时将是怎样情况? 值得我们研究。

当考虑相邻分子间存在有非线性相互作用势 $U(R_i - R_{i-1})$ 时, 在二次量子化表象和我们的理论中^[1-3], 体系的哈密顿量可表成:

$$H = \sum_i \left\{ \hbar\omega_0 \left(b_i^\dagger b_i + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{\hbar\omega_1^2}{4\omega_0} (b_i^\dagger b_{i+1} + b_i b_{i+1}^\dagger) + \frac{1}{2} M \dot{R}_i^2 \right. \\ \left. + \omega U(R_i - R_{i-1}) + \frac{\hbar\chi_1}{4\omega_0} (R_{i+1} - R_{i-1})(b_i^\dagger b_i + b_i b_i^\dagger) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\hbar\chi_2}{2\omega_0} (R_{i+1} - R_i)(b_i b_{i+1}^\dagger + b_i b_{i+1}^\dagger) \right\} \quad (1)$$

很明显, 描述这一集体激发状态的尝试波函数应是我们的相干波函数^[1-3]:

$$|\varphi\rangle = \frac{1}{\lambda'} \sum_i (1 + \varphi_i(t) b_i^\dagger) |0\rangle_{\text{ex}} \geq \frac{1}{\lambda'} \exp \left[\sum_i \varphi_i(t) b_i^\dagger \right] |0\rangle_{\text{ex}} \quad (2)$$

由哈密顿方程: $i\hbar \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \langle \varphi | H | \varphi \rangle}{\partial \varphi_i^*}$ 等可求得:

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial t} = \hbar\omega_0 \varphi_i - \frac{\hbar\omega_1^2}{4\omega_0} (\varphi_{i+1} + \varphi_{i-1}) + \frac{\hbar\chi_1}{2\omega_0} (R_{i+1} - R_{i-1}) \varphi_i \\ + \frac{\hbar\chi_2}{2\omega_0} [(R_{i+1} - R_i) \varphi_{i+1} + (R_i - R_{i-1}) \varphi_{i-1}] \\ M \frac{\partial^2 R_i}{\partial t^2} = \omega U_{\varphi_i \varphi_i} (R_{i+1} + R_{i-1} - 2R_i) + \frac{\hbar\chi_1}{2\omega_0} (|\varphi_{i+1}|^2 - |\varphi_{i-1}|^2)$$

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$$+ \frac{\hbar\chi_2}{2\omega_0} [\varphi_i^*(\varphi_{i+1} - \varphi_{i-1}) + \varphi_i(\varphi_{i+1}^* - \varphi_{i-1}^*)]$$

其中 $Q_i = R_{i-1} - R_i/r_0$ (r_0 是分子间距) 是相对位移。在连续性近似下, 上两式变为:

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \left(\hbar\omega_0 - \frac{\hbar\omega_1^2}{2\omega_0} \right) \varphi - \frac{\hbar\omega_1^2}{4\omega_0} r_0^2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \chi^2} - \frac{\hbar(\chi_1 + \chi_2)r_0}{\omega_0} Q\varphi \quad (3)$$

$$Mv_0^2 \left(U_{QQ} - \frac{v^2}{v_0^2} \right) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \zeta} = \frac{\hbar(\chi_1 + \chi_2)r_0}{\omega_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} |\varphi|^2 \quad (4)$$

设(3)式的解的形式为:

$$\varphi(x, t) = \phi(\zeta) \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} m v (x - x_0) + \left(s' + \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \right) t \right\} \quad (5)$$

利用自然边界条件, 从(3—5)式可得:

$$\frac{d^2 \phi}{d\zeta^2} + \rho Q \phi = \lambda \phi \quad (6)$$

$$(U_Q - sQ) = \sigma \phi^2 \quad (7)$$

其 ϕ 的归一化条件为: $\int |\phi|^2 d\zeta = 1$ (8)

这里: $\rho = \frac{2m(\chi_1 + \chi_2)r_0}{\hbar\omega_0}$, $\sigma = \frac{\hbar(\chi_1 + \chi_2)r_0}{\omega\omega_0}$, $\lambda = \frac{2m\varepsilon}{\hbar^2}$, $s = v/v_0$, $\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} = \frac{\hbar\omega_1^2 r_0^2}{4\omega_0}$,

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon' - \hbar\omega_0 - \frac{\hbar\omega_1^2}{2\omega_0}, \quad v_0 = r_0(\omega/M)^{1/2}, \quad \zeta = x - vt.$$

利用 $\phi(\zeta)$ 和 $Q(\zeta)$ 在满足自然边界条件下在 $\zeta = 0$ 处有极大值 ϕ_0 和 Q_0 及 $\frac{d\phi(\zeta)}{d\zeta} \Big|_{\zeta=0} = 0$ 的特点, 从(6)式可得:

$$\lambda = \rho \phi^{-2}(0) \int_{-\infty}^0 Q(\zeta) d\phi^2(\zeta) = \rho \left[\frac{Q_0 U_Q(Q_0) - U(Q_0) - \frac{1}{2} s^2 Q_0^2}{U_Q(Q_0) - s^2 Q_0} \right] = \rho W(Q_0) \quad (9)$$

于是, 从(6)–(8)式经运算可得到:

$$\zeta = \pm \frac{1}{2} \rho^{-1/2} \int_{Q_0}^Q \frac{(U_{QQ}(Q) - s^2)}{(U_Q(Q) - s^2 Q)} [W(Q_0) - W(Q)]^{-1/2} dQ \quad (10)$$

$$\phi(\zeta) = \left[\frac{1}{\sigma} (U_Q(Q) - s^2 Q) \right]^{1/2} \quad (11)$$

$$\int_0^{Q_0} (U_{QQ} - s^2) [W(Q_0) - W(Q)]^{-1/2} dQ = \rho^{1/2} \sigma \quad (12)$$

(10)–(12)式就是决定解 $Q(\zeta)$ 和 $\phi(\zeta)$ 的方程组。如果将这些解代入孤立子能量和动量表示式可得:

$$\begin{aligned} E(v) = & \hbar\omega_0 - \frac{\hbar\omega_1^2}{2\omega_0} + \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - \sigma \omega W(Q_0) \\ & + \frac{\omega^2}{\rho^{1/2}} \int_0^{Q_0} \frac{(U_{QQ}(Q) - s^2) \left(U(Q) + \frac{1}{2} s^2 Q^2 \right)}{(U_Q(Q) - s^2 Q)} \\ & \cdot [W(Q_0) - W(Q)]^{-1/2} dQ \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$P(\nu) = \left(m + \frac{M}{\rho^{1/2}} \int_0^{Q_0} \frac{Q^2(U_{QQ}(Q) - s^2)}{(U_Q(Q) - s^2 Q)} [W(Q_0) - W(Q)]^{-1/2} dQ \right) \quad (14)$$

如果分子间具有如下形式的非线性中心作用势:

$$U(Q) = \frac{1}{2} Q^2 + \frac{1}{3} \beta q Q^3 / (q - Q) \quad (Q(\xi) < q) \quad (15)$$

这里: $q = 1 - d/r_0$ (d 是分子的直径), 由(10)式可得:

$$\xi = \left(\frac{1}{2} \rho \right)^{-1/2} \int_{Q(\xi)}^{Q_0} \frac{B(Q_0, Q, \alpha)}{(Q - Q_0)^{1/2} Q} dQ \quad (16)$$

其中:

$$B(Q_0, Q, \alpha) = \frac{[3\alpha(q-Q)^3 + 6(6q^2Q - 18Q^2q + 10Q^3)][6\alpha(q-Q)^2 + 2qQ_0(3q-2Q_0)]^{1/2}}{[3\alpha(q-Q)^3 - qQ(3q-2Q)(q-Q)][6\alpha(q-Q)^2 + 2qQ(3q-2Q)]^{-1/2}} \\ \cdot \{18\alpha^2[(q-Q)(q-Q_0)]^2 + 4q^2QQ_0[6q^2 - 3q[(Q_0+Q) \\ + 2Q_0Q] + 6q\alpha[(3q^2 + 4qQQ_0) \cdot (Q_0^2 + QQ_0 + Q^2) \\ - (Q_0+Q)[2q(Q_0^2 + Q^2) + 6q^2QQ_0 + Q_0^2Q^2] + 3Q_0^2Q^2q] \\ + 12Q_0Q \cdot [3q(Q_0+Q) - 6q^2 - 2q]\alpha]\}^{-1/2}, \alpha = (1-s^2)/\beta$$

详细分析可知: $B(Q_0, Q, \alpha)$ 是取值于 $[\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{6}]$ 之间的, Q, Q_0 和 α 的缓变函数, 并有极值: $B(Q_0, Q, 0) = \sqrt{6}$, $B(Q_0, Q, \infty) = \sqrt{2}$, 可近似看成一常数处理, 于是, 从(16)式可得:

$$Q(\xi) = Q_0 \operatorname{sech}^2(\nu \xi) \left(\nu = \left(\frac{1}{2} \rho Q_0 \right)^{1/2} B(Q_0, Q, \alpha) \right) \quad (17)$$

则从(11)式可得此时产生的次声 ($\nu < \nu_0$) 的孤立子解为:

$$\phi(\xi) = \left(\frac{Q_0}{\sigma} \right)^{1/2} \left[1 - s^2 + \frac{\beta Q_0(3q - 2Q_0 \operatorname{sech}^2(\nu \xi))}{3(q - Q_0 \operatorname{sech}^2(\nu \xi))} \operatorname{sech}^2(\nu \xi) \right]^{1/2} \operatorname{sech}(\nu \xi) \quad (18)$$

它是严重畸变的钟型孤立子。若将它们代入(13)–(14)式可得孤立子的能量与动量为:

$$E(\nu) = \hbar \omega_0 - \frac{\hbar \omega_1^2}{2\omega_0} - \frac{m\nu^2 \sigma Q_0(2\alpha(q-Q_0)^2 + 2qQ_0(3q-Q_0))}{6\alpha(q-Q_0)^2 + 2qQ_0(3q-2Q_0)} \\ + \rho^{1/2} m \nu_0^2 D(\nu) \left\{ \left(2(1+s^2) - \frac{1}{3} \beta q \right) Q_0^{3/2} + 2\beta q^2 (\sqrt{Q_0} - q \right. \\ \left. - \sqrt{2Q_0} - q + \frac{1}{2} \beta q^3 (q - Q_0)^{1/2} \ln \left(\frac{1}{q} (\sqrt{Q} - \sqrt{Q_0} - q) \right) \right\} \approx \infty \quad (19)$$

$$P(\nu) = \left\{ m + \left(\frac{2}{\rho} \right)^{1/2} M \int_0^{Q_0} (Q_0 - Q)^{-1/2} B(Q_0, Q, \alpha) Q dQ \right\} \nu \\ = (m + 8D(\nu) \rho^{-1/2} Q_0^{3/2} M) \nu \approx \infty$$

以上的 Q_0 由以下积分决定:

$$\int_0^{Q_0} \frac{(6q^2Q - 18Q^2q + 10Q^3)}{(q-Q)^3} \frac{dQ}{(Q_0-Q)^{1/2}} = \frac{3}{q} [\rho^{1/2} \sigma \beta^{-1/2} f(Q_0, Q, \alpha) - 2\alpha Q_0^{1/2}] \quad (20)$$

这里的 $D(\nu)$ 和 $f(Q_0, Q, \alpha)$ 都是 Q_0, Q 和 α 的缓变函数, 可成取值于:

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq f(Q_0, Q, \alpha) \leq \sqrt{2/3} \text{ 和 } \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \leq D(\nu) \leq 2\sqrt{2/3} \text{ 的常数.}$$

当 $\alpha = 0, v = v_0$ 的声速孤立子解则可表示为:

$$\phi(\zeta) = \left(\frac{\beta}{3\sigma}\right)^{1/2} Q_0(3q - 2Q_0 \operatorname{sech}^2(\nu\zeta))^{1/2} \frac{\operatorname{sech}^2(\nu\zeta)}{(q - Q_0 \operatorname{sech}^2(\nu\zeta))},$$

$$Q(\zeta) = Q_0 \operatorname{sech}^2(\nu\zeta) \quad (21)$$

$$E = \hbar\omega_0 - \frac{\hbar\omega_1^2}{2\omega_0} + \frac{mv_0^2\sigma Q_0(q - Q_0)}{3(q - Q_0)} + 4mv_0^2 D(\nu)\rho^{1/2} \left\{ 2\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\beta q\right) Q_0^{3/2} \right.$$

$$\left. + 2\beta q^2(\sqrt{Q_0 - q} - \sqrt{2Q_0 - q}) + \frac{\beta q^3}{(q - Q_0)^{1/2}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{Q_0}{q - Q_0}\right)^{1/2} \right\} \neq \infty \quad (22)$$

$$P(\nu) = (m + 8D(\nu)\rho^{-1/2}Q_0^{3/2}M)\nu \neq \infty \quad (23)$$

其中 Q_0 由以下的非线性方程决定,即:

$$6q^2 - 2Q_0q + \frac{2q^2}{(Q_0(q - Q_0))^{1/2}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{Q_0}{q - Q_0}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$= (q - Q_0)^2 \left[\left(\frac{6\rho^{1/2}\sigma}{\beta q}\right) f(Q_0)Q_0^{-1/2} + 8 \right]$$

这里 $f(Q_0)$ 是 Q_0 的缓变函数,取值于 $[\sqrt{2/3}, \sqrt{2}]$ 中的常数

$$\nu = \left(\frac{\rho Q_0}{2}\right)^{1/2} C(\zeta, 0),$$

$$C(\zeta, 0) = \frac{(6q^2Q - 18Q^2q + 10Q^3)(6q^2 - 3q(Q_0 + Q) + 2QQ_0)}{(3q - 2Q_0)(3q - 2Q)^2Q(q - Q)}$$

其边界值为:

$$C(\zeta = 0, 0) = \frac{q - Q}{3(3q^2 - 3qQ_0 + Q_0^2)^{1/2}}, C(\infty, 0) = \left(\frac{2q - Q_0}{3q - 2Q_0}\right)^{-1/2} / 3\sqrt{2}.$$

当然我们可按上述方法求出 $v > v_0, \alpha < 0$ 的超声孤立子解。但实际上是让其中所有 Q 反号时的解。因此不再列出。总之,中心势作用下也可产生超声,声速和次声孤立子运动。这些孤立子,如(17), (18)或(21)式都与线性谐振时的 $\phi(\zeta) = \phi_0 \operatorname{sech}(\nu\zeta)$ 大不相同,它是多个钟型孤立波叠加的,严重畸变的钟型孤立子。振幅,速度,能量和动量等都与非线性系数有关,但能量和动量绝不无穷大,彻底避免了谐振时的无穷大困难。但因它们的能量仍低于激子的能量,因此它们仍是十分稳定的。

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Properties of Autolocalized Collective Excitation in the Non-linear Molecular Solids

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Abstract In this paper, the properties of autolocalized collective excitation and solitonic motion generated by the core interaction potential between the molecules in the non-linear molecular solids have been studied by another new method. The results obtained show that the properties of the solitons are changed greatly by this non-linear potential.

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