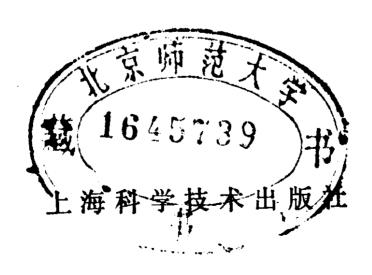


## 物理学前沿丛书

# 凝聚态物理学新论

冯 端 著 金国钩

731/166/04



#### 责任编辑 戴雪文

#### 物理学前沿丛书

#### 凝聚态物理学新论

冯 端 金国钧 著

上海科学技术出版社出版、发行

(上海瑞金二路 450号)

**长幸专** 在上海发行所经销 **高税中** 章 统上海印刷厂印刷

开本 850×1168 1/32 印张 14 插页 4 字数 359÷000

1992年12月第1版 1992年12月第1次印刷

印数1-1,120

ISBN 7-5323-3032-X/O·166

定价: 13.50元

### (沪)新登字 108 号

### A FRONTIER SERIES IN PHYSICS

## NEW PERSPECTIVE ON CONDENSED MATTER PHYSICS

Feng Duan Jin Guo-jun

SHANGHAI SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL PUBLISHERS

#### 内 容 提 要

本书对八十年代以来凝聚态物理学的重大进展进行分析和论述。第一章导论系从学科发展的观点,探讨了作为凝聚态物理学框架的概念体系的形成和演化,强调了对称破缺的核心作用。以下各章分别考察新的有序相、无序体系、低维体系、细小体系和非线性现象,每章各选三个专题进行阐述。再加后语殿尾,介绍一些未列入前面各章的新近的重要发现。本书对实验和理论并重,强调它们之间的联系,力图反映凝聚态物理学前沿丰富多彩的面貌。本书取材新颖,涉及许多当前热门课题:从氧化物超导体到 Coo 固体,从介观物理到自组织临界性等,且都融贯于统一的框架之内,揭示不同课题间的相互关联,探明来龙去脉,突出物理图象,以便于读者理解和掌握、本书可以作为从事凝聚态物理学(包括固体物理学)及相关学科的研究工作者和高等院校师生的参考书。

## 《物理学前沿丛书》编辑委员会

主 编 冯 端

常务编委 倪光炯

委 员 (以姓氏笔划为序)

王 迅 甘子钊 闵乃本

李家明 汪克林 张其瑞

周孝谦 段一士 高崇寿

陶瑞宝 顾世洧 顾秉林

侯伯宇 唐孝威 龚昌德

黄祖治 葛墨林 蒲富恪

戴元本

### A FRONTIER SERIES IN PHYSICS

## **EDITORIAL BOARD**

Editor-in-Chief

Feng Duan

Executive Editor

Ni Guang-jiong

Members

Dai Yuan-ben

Gan Zi-zhao

Ge Mo-lin

Gu Bing-lin

Hou Bo-yu

Li Jia-ming

Pu Fu-ke

Tao Rui-bao

Wang Xun

Zhou Xiao-qian

Duan Yi-shi

Gao Chong-shou

Gong Chang-de

Gu Shi-wei

Huang Zu-qia

Min Nai-ben

Tang Xiao-wei

Wang Ke-lin

Zhang Qi-rui

我社在物理学界专家学者的热忱关怀下,历年来出了一些比较好的书,如《晶体生长的物理基础》(闵乃本著)、《原子物理学》(第一版,杨福家著)、《原子结构理论》(曾谨言、孙洪洲编著)、《群表示论的新途径》(陈金全著)、《物理学中的群论》(陶瑞宝著)、《近代物理学》(倪光炯李洪芳编著),等等.这些书受到国内外物理学界、出版界和读者的欢迎和好评. 为进一步出好这方面的著作,我社拟出版《物理学前沿丛书》. 其宗旨是: 向国内外介绍我国第一流的物理研究成果,扩大我国物理研究成果在国内外的影响,促进学科的发展和交流. 《物理学前沿丛书》包括的面:基础物理、应用物理和技术物理的前沿领域.

考虑到物理科学的特点,在大体统一的规格要求下,我们将充分发挥作者的特长,努力使本丛书具有丰富多采的风格.例如:(1)作者可以对一个专门分支学科,按自己的观点作比较全面深入的阐述,其中一部分内容反映作者自己的创造性工作;(2)作者也可以为着重反映自己有特色的、比较成熟的系统性研究,就某一个重要的课题作详细的介绍,但应包括必要的预备知识和有关课题在国际上的发展动态;(3)在某一领域或新课题的研究发展特别迅速的情况下,我们也可把系列学术报告或专门性讲座汇编起来,经过适当加工,再加上一个比较详细的前言介绍,以便尽快出版.(4)在考虑书稿时应充分注意历年来"获奖"项目和国家基金会重点资助的项目.

我们希望,本丛书不仅可以作为高年级大学生和研究生的教材,而且对广大的教师和科研工作者有益. 经若干年有了适当的积累之后,能够在一定程度上显示出我国物理学界的风貌。

我们诚恳希望得到物理学界广大专家的大力支持和指导, 使这套书的出版达到预期的目的。

上海科学技术出版社 1992年10月 凝聚态物理学为当今物理学中最庞大、同时也是发展最为迅速的一个分支学科. 学习过固体物理学, 乃至于固体理论的人,接触到学科前沿, 例如看物理评论快报(Physical Review Letters)这类刊物上的文章,往往会感到突如其来,难以捉摸,手足无措. 理解上困难的根源并不尽在公式的推导和实验的问题, 而主要是对于题目的提出, 基本概念的来龙去脉感到费解. 本书所试图解决的问题,即在于填塞教科书与前沿文献之间的鸿沟,以便于有一定基础的科学工作者,得以了解当前动态,追踪学科前沿,从而选择有意义的研究课题. 我们先对学科当今发展的情况作了一般性的了解, 并披阅了美国国家科研委员会(National Research Council)邀请众多专家编写的《九十年代物理学》中的《凝聚态物理学》卷,也觉得众说纷纭、头绪繁复;于是回过头去分析学科发展的历史进程,探索学科范式(paradigm)的建立、演变和重建,梳理出一些基本线索;再来观察分析目前发展的动态,就有豁然贯通之感. 谨以管窥之见,就正于同行学者.

本书基本轮廓的确定在于作者之一(冯端)应邀于"第五届全国凝聚态理论与统计物理学术会议"(1989年11月,南京)上所作题为"凝聚态物理学新进展"的报告;后来有所增删,又在几个不同场合作了同题的报告.有不少听众建议将此报告公之于世.随后,另一作者(金国钩)参与工作,查阅大量原始文献资料,丰富充实具体内容,从而扩大了文稿的篇幅.初稿曾在《物理学进展》期刊上分三部分刊出(《物理学进展》,10(1990)375—420;11(1991)127—213;373—455).后来我们即以此初稿作为教材,在南京大学物理系为研究生开设课程;又在1991年南京凝聚态物理学秋季讲

习班上作系列报告. 现在根据多方意见,我们对初稿又进行修改、调整和补充,增加内容约1/4,重点对导论部分充实内容,以增加可读性;另外,还新写了一篇后语,综述一些最新的发展.

凝聚态物理学是一门十分庞大的学科,其涉及范围之广泛,研 究层次之繁多,问题之错综复杂,都使得任何一个物理学家要想全 面掌握其内涵与精髓成为一件极其困难的事情. 本书试图综述凝 聚态物理学近几年来的新进展,面临的困难也是可想而知的. 必 须向本书的读者着重指出:(1)通常所谓的内行与外行都是相对而 言的. 一个从事凝聚态物理学研究的工作者, 往往在某些领域内 具有专长,可以说是内行;但对于其他的研究领域就比较陌生,可 以说是外行. 广泛地讨论凝聚态物理学的新进展, 必然会涉及作 者所不熟悉的许多领域, 免不了要说一些外行话; (2) 在众多的课 题之中,挑选出一部分被认为是重要的,必然要受作者本人的学识 和理解能力的限制,也会受到作者本人兴趣和爱好的影响。一个人 无法论述自己完全不理解的东西, 而没有偏好, 就无从作出抉择, 也就写不出这本书来. 基于上述两点, 希望读者能够认识到这本 书的局限性: 本书所讲到的问题,未必都是重要的;许多非常重要 的问题很可能失之交臂. 至于有关固体物理学和凝聚态物理学范 式的讨论, 必然有作者的许多偏见掺杂在里面, 特此提醒读者注 意. 应出版社的要求,本书采用了国际单位制,这和本领域中多数 文献的做法不尽一致,亦请读者予以鉴察. 本书写作过程之中,得 到了南京大学物理系和固体微结构物理国家重点实验室的大力支 持,以及许多同事、朋友和学生的帮助. 特别感谢龚昌德、甘子钊、 翟宏如、李正中、孙鑫、王鼎盛、田德诚等教授与作者所作的有益 讨论。作者还要感谢本书编辑戴雪文同志的细致工作和通力合作。 当然,由于作者学识疏陋,本书肯定存在许多错误和不妥之处,尚 祈各方专家学者以及广大读者予以批评指正.

> 冯 端 金国钓 1992年1月

Condensed matter physics is the largest as well as the most rapidly developing branch of physics today. Those who have already taken courses on solid state physics and even solid state theory, on approaching the frontier of this field, for instance, to read the papers in current issues of journals such as Physical Review Letters, will generally feel perplexed, alienated and find it hard to understand. The difficulties in understanding do not mainly due to the derivation of formulas or things related to experimental situations, the crux of the matter is to comprehend why those topics were chosen and whence the fundamental ideas descend. So there is precisely a task which this book tries to fulfill, i. e., to fill the gap between the textbooks and current original literature to enable those with sufficient foundations to be acquainted with the present status of condensed matter physics, thereby to be able to penetrate into its more active areas and choose significant research topics from it. First having made a general survey on this field, and read through "Condensed Matter Physics" volume of "PHYSICS THROUGH 1990s" written by a panel of experts organized by National Research Council of U.S.A., we were faced with different views and divergent approaches. Then we turned back to analyze the historical development of condensed matter physics, to decipher the formation, the extension and the reformation of

the paradigms for solid state physics and condensed matter physics, and recognized some clues. After this we came back to observe and analyze the current trends again, as if the scales were fallen from our eyes, a rather coherent perspective finally emerged. This perspective is now offered to the experts in the same field for discussion and enlightenment.

The general framework of this book was founded by one of the authors (Feng Duan) when he was invited to deliver a lecture on "Recent Developments in Condensed Matter Physics" in the 5th Chinese Symposium on Condensed Matter Theory and Statistical Physics (Nov., 1989, Nanjing, China). The abridged or expanded versions of this lecture was also given on different occasions. As these lectures found repercussions among the audience, a written version for this lecture was planned. Then the other author (Jin Guojun) joined force, has searched and read through a large amount of original papers and worked hard to substantiate the content for a much expanded version than originally planned. The first draft appeared in the Chinese Journal "Progress in Physics" in three parts (Progress in Physics, 10 (1990) 375-420; 11 (1991) 127-213; 373-455). This version has been used as a text for a short course taken by the graduate students of Physics Department, Nanjing University, as well as for a series of lectures in Nanjing Autumn School on Condensed Matter Physics (Oct., 1991). Now we have made a revised and augmented version with additional material about 1/4 of the original one, mainly to enlarge the introductory chapter in order to make it more readable, and to add a postscript introducing some current developments.

Condensed matter physics is a huge subject. The wide

expanse of the field, the hierarchy of levels in structure and the complexity of various problems make a physicist hard to grasp the quintessence and inner content of this subject. So it is also a formidable task to make a broad survey of recent developments in this field. It should be pointed out to the readers of this book: (1) The expertise is significant only by relative speaking, for a researcher in condensed matter physics, he may be considered as an expert only in the subfield he has worked, but can claim no expertise outside his subfield. So to survey the wide extent of recent developments in condensed matter physics, it is inevitable that the authors will treat some subfields which they are unfamiliar with, talk naively and inadequately on some topics they touched on; (2) From numerous current topics to select some as important, it is certainly restricted by the knowledge and comprehension of the authors, and also influenced by their personal predilections. A person can not expound things he do not understand sufficiently, but if one is devoid of partiality, then no choice will be made, so this book can not be written at all. Based on arguments listed above we should warn our readers about the limitations of this book: Not all topics treated in this book should be indiscriminately considered as important, and some really important ones may be found missing. It should be noted that there are personal tastes as well as prejudices of the authors mixed in our discussion of the paradigms for solid state physics and condensed matter physics. It should be also noted that, at the request of our publisher, we have made use of SI-units (Système International) throughout this book, in contrast to most current literature in this field. In writing this book we were supported by Physics Department and National Laboratory of Solid State Microstructures, Nanjing University, and indebted to numerous colleagues, friends and students for their help. We would like to thank Profs. Gong Changde, Gan Zizhao, Zhai Hongru, Li Zhengzong, Sun Xin, Wang Dingsheng, Tian Decheng for valuable discussions. We would also like to thank our editor Mr. Dai Xue-wen for his painstaking work and intelligent collaboration. Due to our limited knowledge, there are inevitably many mistakes or inaccuracies in the text, and we wish the experts in the same field and numerous readers will point them out in order to correct them.

Feng Duan JinGuo-jun

Jan. 1992

第一章	导论	***************************************	1
1.1	周期 结	<b>吉构中波的传播····································</b>	t
1.1.1		物理学范式的建立过程	
1.1.2	固体	物理学范式的定量表述	4
1.1.3	简化	<b>公</b> 处理的理论依据 ····································	······································
1.1.4	固体	:物理学范式的开拓和深化 ······	11
1.2	建、能	带与窄能带·····	19
1.2.1		化学范式	
1.2.2	基于	·"有效势"的计算机模拟·······	21
1.2.3	窄能	带现象	23
1.2.4	窄能	带现象的理论模型	27
1.3	付称破	、缺	32
1.3.1	Lan	dau 和 Anderson 关于对称破缺的见解 ···········	33
1.3.2		:相和基态;	
1.3.3	元激	发	42
1.3.4	广义	刚度与缺陷	45
1.3.5	相变	和临界现象 ••••••	·····50
1.3.6	凝聚	态物理学的范式	57
参考文	献		62
		+ 11H	66
2.1	仓属氢	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	66
2.1.1		·压技术···································	
		<b>氢</b> 中的结构相变 ····································	
	分子	金属氢的迹象	71
<b>2.</b> 1.4	能带	计算和相图 ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	73

<b>2</b> .1.5	超导的可能性	
2.1.6	金属氢研究的意义 ·······	77
2.2 重	[电子金属	·····78
2.2.1	Hill 极限······	78
2.2.2	低温比热	80
2.2.3	低温磁化率 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	81
2.2.4	电阻率	83
<b>2.2.</b> 5	f 电子组态 ····································	
2.2.6	近藤点阵模型 ····································	
2.2.7	反铁磁性和超导电性	90
2.3 氧	(化物超导体	94
2.3.1	高温超导的热潮 ······	94
2.3.2	结构、相图与合成	98
<b>2</b> .3.3	超导性质	103
2.3.4	正常态的反常性质	
<b>2</b> .3.5	电子结构	
2.3.6	机制与理论	
参考文章	献····································	117
第三章	非周期 <b>体</b> 系 ····································	·····1 <b>2</b> 1
•	.序系统中的经典波局域化····································	
3.1.1	经典波局域化的理论图象	
3.1.2	声波局域化的模拟和实验	
3.1.3	弱局域化和相干背散射	
3.1.4	光波能量输运的重正化	
3.1.5	光波的强局域化	
3.1.6	光子能带	
3.2 分	形结构的动力学性质	138
3.2.1	分形和分维	
3.2.2	分形子——色散关系和态密度	
3.2.3	互作用和局域化	
3.2.4	实验上的一些探讨	
<b>3.2.</b> 5	硅气凝胶上的确证	148
	•	