

「熱場の量子論とその応用」の研究会 (2015年8.31~9.2)

# 量子解析による熱場ダイナミクスの定式化と変分原理

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非可換微分法(量子解析)を用いて, 非平衡統計力学の基礎方程式(フォクイマン方程式やその拡張であるリンドブラット形式)を使い易い形に変換し, くり込まれた非線形解を求める。それを用いてエントロピー生成を導く。また, これら不可逆過程の方程式を変分原理から導く。

- ① TFDの一般表定理: 状態 $|I\rangle$ の不変性と相対性
- ② 4ルダ空間の物理的解釈: 熱浴の役割 (M.S. 1985年 J.P.S.J. 54, 4483. 2015 Y. Hashizume, M.S. ...)
- ③ 熱場状態 $|O(\beta)\rangle$ を, すなわち,  $\rho(t)^{1/2}$ の時間変化: 量子微分法の応用 (Physica A 419, 506)
- ④ エントロピー演算子の一般表式: 量子テーラー展開の応用
- ⑤ 散逸系の変分原理: 非線形への拡張を含む新理論

参考文献 1) M.S., Physica A 390 (2011) 1904, A391 (2012) 1074, A392 (2013) 314, A392 (2013) 4279. M.S., Prog. Theor. Phys. Suppl. No. 195 (2012) 114. および「数理科学」の連載『経路積分と量子解析』2014年6月号, 8, 9月, 11, 12月号~。~2016年まで連載予定。

# Thermo Field Dynamics (TFD)

It should be remarked that our *general formulation for the thermal state*,

有限温度の状態ベクトル

$$(1) \quad \underline{|O(\beta)\rangle = Z(\beta)^{-1/2} \exp(-\frac{1}{2}\beta\mathcal{H})|I\rangle}, \quad (1)$$

for any interacting quantum system  $\mathcal{H}$  is a very useful one from a practical point of view, as has been explained in the present paper, where the identity state  $|I\rangle$  is expressed by

一般表現定理 ( $|I\rangle$  は表示に依らない)

$$(2) \quad \boxed{|I\rangle = \sum_{\alpha} |\alpha, \tilde{\alpha}\rangle}, \quad \text{M.S. J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. } \uparrow \quad (2)$$

54 (1985) 4483.

for any representation  $\{|\alpha\rangle\}$ .

$$|\psi\rangle = a|m\rangle + b|n\rangle \rightarrow |\psi\rangle^{\sim} = a^*|m\rangle + b^*|n\rangle$$

The second new general result is that the time-dependent state  $|\psi(t)\rangle$  is described by the equation

◎この定理は「トレースが表示に依らない」ことは  
 違つて、TFDで最も重要な概念的定理であり、  
 応用上も極めて重要である。

基礎方程式

$$(3) \quad i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\Psi(t)\rangle = \hat{\mathcal{H}}(t) |\Psi(t)\rangle \quad (3)$$

for any quantum system, when  $[\mathcal{H}(t), \tilde{\mathcal{H}}(t)] = 0$  as is the case. Here,

$$(4) \quad \hat{\mathcal{H}}(t) = \mathcal{H}(t) - \tilde{\mathcal{H}}(t) \quad \text{ディラックの電子論と類似性がある} \quad (4)$$

⊗ tilde particle  $\leftrightarrow$  反粒子 (熱浴の役割を果たす)  
 and  $\mathcal{H}(t)$  is an arbitrary time-dependent Hamiltonian. It is easy to derive the Kubo

formula (Kubo 1957) from the above general equation (3) with (4). For more details, see the paper by the present author (Suzuki 1985b). J. Math. Phys. 26 (1985) p. 601

Theorem 1: The Gâteaux derivative

defined by

$$df(A) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(A + h dA) - f(A)}{h}$$

is expressed as

$$df(A) = \underbrace{\frac{df(A)}{dA}}_{\text{hyper operator}} \cdot \underbrace{dA}_{\text{operator}} = \frac{\overset{\text{Formula}}{\int} f(A)}{\underset{A}{\int}} \cdot dA$$

$$\int_A Q \equiv [A, Q] = AQ - QA$$

• Unified Derivation of the Formula

$$\frac{df(A)}{dA} = \frac{\tilde{\delta}_{f(A)}}{\tilde{\delta}_A}$$

We begin with the identity

$$A f(A) = f(A) A .$$

Then we have

$$d(A f(A)) = d(f(A) A) \quad (4)$$

Using the Leibniz rule

$$d(fg) = (df)g + f dg,$$

we obtain, from (1),

$$(dA)f(A) + A df(A) = (df(A))A + f(A)dA$$

$$\therefore A df(A) - (df(A))A = f(A)dA - (dA)f(A)$$

$$\therefore \oint_A df(A) = \oint_{f(A)} dA$$

Therefore we arrive at

$$\textcircled{\circ} \frac{df(A)}{dA} = \frac{\oint_{f(A)} dA}{\oint_A}$$

independently of the definition of  $df(A)$ .



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Some examples

$$1. \frac{dA^2}{dA} = 2A - \delta_A^2$$

$$2. \frac{dA^n}{dA} = (A^n - (A - \delta_A)^n) / \delta_A$$

$$3. \frac{de^A}{dA} = (e^A - e^{A - \delta_A}) / \delta_A$$

$$= e^A \Delta(-A) ; \Delta(A) \equiv \frac{e^{\delta_A} - 1}{\delta_A}$$

This is very useful in studying  
theoretical sciences.

# Operator Taylor expansion formula

by M. S. (1997)

$$f(A + \lambda B) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} \frac{d^n f(A)}{dA^n} : B^n$$

$$= f(A) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda^n \int_0^1 dt_1 \int_0^{t_1} dt_2 \cdots \int_0^{t_{n-1}} dt_n f^{(n)} \left( A - \sum_{j=1}^n t_j d_j \right) : B^n$$

Here,  $\{d_j\}$  are defined by

$$d_j : B^n = B^{j-1} (d_A B) B^{n-j}$$

# Applications

1. Feynman expansion formula

$$e^{t(A+\lambda B)} = e^{tA} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda^n e^{tA} \int_0^t dt_1 \int_0^{t_1} dt_2 \dots \int_0^{t_{n-1}} dt_n B(t_1) \dots B(t_n)$$

where  $B(t) = e^{-tA} B e^{tA} = e^{-t \int A} B$

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New derivation in quantum analysis:

$$e^{t(A+\lambda B)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} \frac{d^n e^{tA}}{dA^n} : B^n$$
$$= e^{tA} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^t dt_1 \int_0^{t_1} dt_2 \dots \int_0^{t_{n-1}} dt_n e^{-t_1 \int A} \dots e^{-t_n \int A} : B^n$$

→ Feynman formula!

## Applications:

$$\underline{[f(A), g(B)] = \int_0^1 ds \int_0^1 dt f''(A-sA) g''(B-tB) [A, B]}$$

Proof: Using the formula

$$\frac{df(A)}{dA} = \frac{\delta f(A)}{\delta A}, \quad \frac{dg(B)}{dB} = \frac{\delta g(B)}{\delta B},$$

we obtain

$$[f(A), g(B)] = \delta_{f(A)} g(B) = \frac{df(A)}{dA} \delta_A g(B)$$

we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 [f(A), g(B)] &= \delta_{f(A)} g(B) = \frac{df(A)}{dA} \delta_A g(B) \\
 &= -\frac{df(A)}{dA} \delta_{g(B)} A = -\frac{df(A)}{dA} \frac{dg(B)}{dB} \delta_B A \\
 &= \frac{df(A)}{dA} \frac{dg(B)}{dB} [A, B] \\
 &= \frac{df(A)}{dA} \int_0^1 g'(B - t \delta_B) [A, B] \\
 &= \int_0^1 ds f'(A - s \delta_A) \int_0^1 g'(B - t \delta_B) [A, B] \\
 &= \int_0^1 ds \int_0^1 dt f'(A - s \delta_A) g'(B - t \delta_B) [A, B]
 \end{aligned}$$

## Useful Formulas:

$$\frac{df(A(t))}{dt} = \frac{df(A(t))}{dA(t)} \cdot \frac{dA(t)}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{\tilde{d}f(A(t))}{\tilde{d}A(t)} \cdot \frac{dA(t)}{dt}$$

## Applications:

⊙ von Neumann equation

$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} \rho(t) = [\mathcal{H}(t), \rho(t)] = \tilde{d}_{\mathcal{H}(t)} \cdot \rho(t)$$

For any function  $f(\rho(t))$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} f(\rho(t)) &= i\hbar \frac{df(\rho(t))}{d\rho(t)} \cdot \frac{d\rho(t)}{dt} \\ &= \frac{df(\rho(t))}{d\rho(t)} \int_{\mathcal{H}(t)} \rho(t) = - \underbrace{\frac{df(\rho(t))}{d\rho(t)} \int_{\mathcal{H}(t)} \rho(t)}_{\text{Theorem 1}} \\ &= - \int_{\mathcal{H}(t)} f(\rho(t)) \cdot \mathcal{H}(t) = [\mathcal{H}(t), f(\rho(t))] \end{aligned}$$

ex. Put  $\rho(t) = e^{-\eta(t)}$ , entropy operator, then

- ①  $i\hbar \frac{d\eta(t)}{dt} = [\mathcal{H}(t), \eta(t)]$  (first found by Zubarev, perturbationaly)
- ② same form!  $i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} \rho(t)^{1/2} = [\mathcal{H}(t), \rho(t)^{1/2}] \rightarrow \text{TFD}$

# 熱場ダイナミクスの基礎方程式

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$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} |\Psi(t)\rangle = \tilde{H}(t) |\Psi(t)\rangle; \tilde{H}(t) = H(t) - H_0(t)$$

$$\text{解 } |\Psi(t)\rangle = \exp_{+} \left( \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int_{t_0}^t \tilde{H}(s) ds \right) |\Psi(t_0)\rangle$$

◦ くり込まれた解 :  $|\Psi(t)\rangle = e^{\Phi(t)} |\Psi(t_0)\rangle$   
 $\Phi(t)$  は  $\{\tilde{H}(s)\}$  の交換子の線形結合で表れる。 (M.S. 定理)

◦ エントロピー生成  $> 0$  の定理 (M.S. 2012, 2013年)

$$\rho(t) = \rho_{\text{eq}} + \rho_1(t) + \rho_2(t) + \dots \equiv \rho_{\text{odd}}(t) + \rho_{\text{even}}(t)$$

$$\frac{dS(t)}{dt} \equiv \frac{1}{T} \frac{d}{dt} \text{Tr} \rho_0 \rho(t) = \frac{1}{T} \text{Tr} \frac{d\rho_2(t)}{dt} \rho_0 + \dots$$

$$= \frac{\sigma E^2}{T} > 0; \rho_{\text{even}}(t) = \rho_2(t) + \dots \text{から出る}$$

量子現象の数理的取り扱い方

- 量子解析 (量子微分) の有効性
- 非線形効果と量子テラー展開
- 密度行列の対称性と不可逆性  
エントロピー生成
- 不可逆過程の方程式に関する変分原理
- 汎関数を用いた散逸ラグランジアン  
の発見