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5.13.

1. 已知金属Li在温度为78K时的自由电子浓度为 $4.7 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, 求其费米波矢 k_F 和费米能.

解:

$$k_F = (3\pi^2 n)^{1/3}$$

$$= (3 \times 3.14^2 \times 4.7 \times 10^{22})^{1/3} \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$= 1.17 \times 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-1} = 1.17 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$E_F = \frac{\hbar^2 k_F^2}{2m}$$

$$= \frac{(1.05 \times 10^{-34})^2 \times (1.17 \times 10^{10})^2}{2 \times 9.1 \times 10^{-31}}$$

$$= 7.2 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} = 4.5 \text{ eV}$$

5.17.5

1. 假设一量子点是边长为3nm的正方体盒子, 请计算电子在其中的基态 ($m=n=l=1$) 能量和第一激发态 (如 $m=1, n=1, l=2$) 能量, 及两能量差值对应多少波长的光?

$$(\Delta E = hc/\lambda, m_e = 0.067 \times 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg})$$

解:

根据量子点本征能量公式, 易知边长为a的正方体量子点能级为

$$E_{m,n,l} = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2ma^2} (m^2 + n^2 + l^2), \text{ 其中 } m, n, l \text{ 取正整数.}$$

① 基态能量

$$E_{111} = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2ma^2} \times 3 = \frac{(1.05 \times 10^{-34})^2 \times (3.14)^2 \times 3}{2 \times 0.067 \times 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \times (3 \times 10^{-9})^2} = 2.97 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} = 1.86 \text{ eV}$$

② 第一激发态能量

$$E_{211} = E_{121} = E_{112} = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2ma^2} \times 6 = 2E_{111} = 3.72 \text{ eV}$$

$$\therefore \Delta E = E_{211} - E_{111} = 1.86 \text{ eV}$$

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$$\text{对应光波长 } \lambda = \frac{hc}{\Delta E} = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}{2.97 \times 10^{-19}} = 6.7 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 670 \text{ nm.}$$

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5.17.

1. ① 分别求一维谐振子处在第一和第二激发态时概率最大的位置

解:

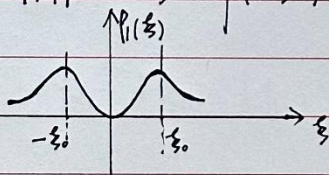
一维谐振子波函数为 $\psi_n(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n!}} \cdot \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}x^2\right) \cdot H_n\left(\sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}}x\right)$

令 $\xi = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}}x$, $A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n!}} \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4}$

• 第一激发态 $\psi_1(x) = A_1 \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\xi^2}{2}\right) \cdot H_1(\xi)$ ($H_1(\xi) = -\exp(\xi^2) \cdot \frac{d}{d\xi} \exp(-\xi^2)$)
 $= A_1 \cdot \xi \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\xi^2}{2}\right)$ $= 2\xi$

$$P_1(\xi) = |\psi_1|^2 \sim \xi^2 \cdot \exp(-\xi^2)$$

定性画出其曲线为:



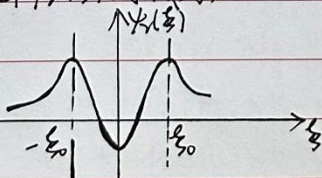
几率最大处应满足 $\frac{dP_1(\xi)}{d\xi} = 0$, 即 $2\xi \cdot \exp(-\xi^2) - 2\xi^3 \cdot \exp(-\xi^2) = 0$
 解得, $\xi_0^2 = 1$, 即 $\xi_0 = \pm 1$.

故 $x_0 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}}$.

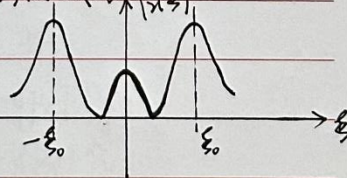
• 第二激发态 $\psi_2(x) = A_2 \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\xi^2}{2}\right) \cdot H_2(\xi)$ ($H_2(\xi) = -\exp(\xi^2) \cdot \frac{d^2}{d\xi^2} \exp(-\xi^2)$)
 $= A_2 (4\xi^2 - 2) \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\xi^2}{2}\right)$ $= 4\xi^2 - 2$

$$P_2(\xi) = |\psi_2|^2 \sim [H_2(\xi)]^2$$

定性画出 $\psi_2(\xi)$ 曲线为:



从而 $P_2(\xi)$ 曲线为



ξ_0 点应满足 $\frac{dP_2(\xi)}{d\xi} = 0$, 即 $8\xi \cdot \exp(-\frac{\xi^2}{2}) - \xi(4\xi^2 \cdot \exp(-\frac{\xi^2}{2}) - 2\exp(-\frac{\xi^2}{2})) = 0$
 解得, $\xi_0^2 = \frac{5}{2}$, 即 $\xi_0 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$.

故 $x_0 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5\hbar}{2m\omega}}$ 处几率最大.

验证: $\psi_2(\pm\xi_0) = A_2(4 \times \frac{5}{2} - 2) \times e^{-\frac{5}{4}} \sim 2.29$
 $|\psi_2(0)| = A_2(4 \times 0 - 2) \sim 2 < \psi_2(\pm\xi_0)$

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② 分别计算一维谐振子处于基态时动能和势能的期望值。

解:

基态 $\psi_0(x) = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} \cdot e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}x^2}$ (已归一化), $V = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2x^2$

$$\langle V \rangle = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 |\psi_0(x)|^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}} \cdot \left[\frac{d}{d\alpha} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \right]_{\alpha = \frac{m\omega}{\hbar}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \left(\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}\right)^{-3/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\hbar\omega$$

$$\langle T \rangle = \langle H \rangle - \langle V \rangle = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega - \frac{1}{4}\hbar\omega = \frac{1}{4}\hbar\omega$$

5.24

1. 证明氢原子的哈密顿量与 \hat{L}_x 和 \hat{L}_z 均对易

证明:

氢原子哈密顿量为 $\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + \hat{V}(r)$, 其中 $V(r) \sim -\frac{1}{r}$, 与 θ, φ 无关.

而 \hat{L}_z 和 \hat{L}_x 均是仅关于 θ, φ 的微分算符. 因此,

$$[\hat{V}(r), \hat{L}_z] = 0, [\hat{V}(r), \hat{L}_x] = 0$$

$$\text{而 } [\hat{p}^2, \hat{L}_z] = [p_x p_x + p_y p_y + p_z p_z, x p_y - y p_x]$$

$$= [p_x p_x + p_y p_y, x p_y - y p_x]$$

$$[\hat{A}\hat{B}, \hat{C}] = \hat{A}[\hat{B}, \hat{C}] + [\hat{A}, \hat{C}]\hat{B}$$

$$= [p_x p_x, x p_y - y p_x] + [p_y p_y, x p_y - y p_x]$$

$$= p_x [p_x, x p_y - y p_x] + [p_x, x p_y - y p_x] p_x$$

$$+ p_y [p_y, x p_y - y p_x] + [p_y, x p_y - y p_x] p_y$$

$$= p_x [p_x, x] p_y + [p_x, x] p_y p_x - p_y [p_y, y] p_x - [p_y, y] p_x p_y$$

$$= -i\hbar p_x p_y - i\hbar p_y p_x + i\hbar p_y p_x + i\hbar p_x p_y$$

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$\stackrel{=0}{=}$

由 $\hat{L}_z, \hat{L}_x, \hat{L}_y$ 的平等性, 可知 $[\hat{p}^2, \hat{L}_x] = [\hat{p}^2, \hat{L}_y] = 0$.

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$$\Rightarrow [\hat{p}_x, \hat{L}_y] = [\hat{p}_x, \hat{L}_x \hat{L}_x + \hat{L}_y \hat{L}_y + \hat{L}_z \hat{L}_z] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [\hat{H}, \hat{L}_y] = 0$$

$$[\hat{H}, \hat{L}_z] = 0.$$