第1章 光的波粒二象性

黑体:将能无反射地全部吸收投射到它上面热辐射的物体称作黑体

黑体辐射:处在热平衡的黑体向外发出的辐射

腔体能量密度 $ho_
u$ (或 ho_λ):单位体积的黑体腔内的单位频率(或单位波长)的电磁波能量

辐射能流密度: 单位面积的黑体向单位立体角内辐射的单位频率(或单位波长)的电磁波频率

黑体辐射试验结果总结出的三定律

一、基尔霍夫定律: $ho_
u$ 只与温度 T 和频率 u 有关

二、斯特藩-玻尔兹曼定律

单位体积黑体腔内的总能量:

$${\cal E}=\int
ho_{
u}{
m d}
u=\int
ho_{\lambda}{
m d}\lambda=aT^4$$

单位面积的黑体辐射总功率:

$$P = \int\limits_{lpha} u_
u \cos heta \mathrm{d}
u \mathrm{d}\Omega = \int\limits_{lpha} u_\lambda \cos heta \mathrm{d}\lambda \mathrm{d}\Omega = \sigma T^4$$

其中, $d\Omega = \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi$

s 表示立体角积分区域仅限于半球面,即 $\theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

三、 维恩位移定律

$$\lambda_{\max}T = b$$

$$\frac{\nu_m}{T} = b'$$

 $u_{
m max}$ 表示使得能量密度最大的频率

韦恩公式(仅在高频区与实验相符):

$$ho_
u = C_1
u^3 e^{-rac{C_2
u}{k_B T}}$$

瑞利-金斯公式(仅在低频区与实验相符)

$$ho_
u = rac{8\pi
u^2}{c^3}k_BT$$

瑞利-金斯公式的推导:

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r},t) = -\frac{\partial \vec{A}(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t} \tag{1}$$

$$ec{B}(ec{r},t) =
abla imes ec{A}(ec{r},t)$$
 (2)

无电介质时的麦克斯韦方程:

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \tag{3}$$

把(1),(2)代入(3)得:

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}(\vec{r}, t)) = -\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t^2} \tag{4}$$

注意到矢量分析结论:

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \vec{A}) - \nabla^2 \vec{A} \tag{5}$$

和库仑规范:

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r}, t) = 0 \tag{6}$$

把(5)(6)代入(4)得到:

$$\nabla^2 \vec{A}(\vec{r}, t) - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t^2} = \vec{0}$$
 (7)

这是一个偏微分 方程, 我们尝试用分离变量法

设:

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r},t) = \vec{A}(\vec{r}) f(t)$$

上式代入(7)得到:

$$f(t)\nabla^2 \vec{A}(\vec{r}) - \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{A}(\vec{r}) \frac{d^2 f(t)}{dt^2} = \vec{0}$$
 (8)

设 $\vec{A}(\vec{r})=A_x(\vec{r})\vec{e}_x+A_u(\vec{r})\vec{e}_y+A_z(\vec{r})\vec{e}_z$ 这上面的一条矢量方程等价于三条标量方程(注意拉普拉斯算子作用于矢量的结果还是矢量):

$$f(t)\nabla^2 A_x(\vec{r}) - \frac{1}{c^2} A_x(\vec{r}) \frac{d^2 f(t)}{dt^2} = 0$$
(1.1)

$$f(t)\nabla^2 A_y(\vec{r}) - \frac{1}{c^2} A_y(\vec{r}) \frac{d^2 f(t)}{dt^2} = 0$$
(1.2)

$$f(t)\nabla^2 A_z(\vec{r}) - \frac{1}{c^2} A_z(\vec{r}) \frac{d^2 f(t)}{dt^2} = 0$$
(1.3)

方程 (1.1) 等号左右两边同时除以 $f(t)A_x(\vec{r})$, 再移项,得到:

$$rac{
abla^2 A_x(ec{r})}{A_x(ec{r})} = rac{1}{c^2 f(t)} rac{\mathrm{d}^2 f(t)}{\mathrm{d}t^2}$$

注意到,上面这条方程等号左边是关于 \vec{r} 的函数,等号右边是关于 t 的函数,而 \vec{r},t 是相互独立的,因此,等式要成立,只可能是方程左右两边都等于同一个常数,记为 k^2 :

$$\frac{1}{c^2f(t)}\frac{\mathrm{d}^2f(t)}{\mathrm{d}t^2}=k^2\Longleftrightarrow\frac{\mathrm{d}^2f(t)}{\mathrm{d}t^2}-c^2k^2f(t)=0$$

$$rac{
abla^2 A_x(ec{r})}{A_x(ec{r})} = k^2 \Longleftrightarrow
abla^2 A_x(ec{x}) - k^2 A_x(ec{r}) = 0$$

类似地,有:

$$\nabla^2 A_u(\vec{x}) - k^2 A_u(\vec{r}) = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 A_z(\vec{x}) - k^2 A_z(\vec{r}) = 0$$

上面四条标量方程可以改写为:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 f(t)}{\mathrm{d}t^2} - c^2 k^2 f(t) = 0 \tag{2.1}$$

$$\nabla^2 \vec{A}(\vec{r}) - k^2 \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \vec{0} \tag{2.2}$$

普朗克能量量子假说

黑体辐射是大量电磁驻波场的集合, 其能量仅为最小单位 ε 整数倍

黑体的吸收与辐射仅以 ε 为单位的能量量子的分立方式进行

能量量子 arepsilon = h
u , 其中 $h = 6.62559 imes 10^{-34}
m J \cdot s$ 称作普朗克常数Planck constant

普朗克理论的建立:

$$ar{arepsilon} = rac{\sum\limits_{n} arepsilon_{n} e^{-eta arepsilon_{n}}}{\sum\limits_{n} e^{-eta arepsilon_{n}}} = -rac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial eta}$$

其中, $Z=\sum_n e^{-etaarepsilon_n}$,将 $\,arepsilon_n=narepsilon\,$ 代入得:

$$Z=rac{1}{1-e^{-etaarepsilon}}$$

于是平均能量为:

$$ar{arepsilon} = rac{arepsilon}{e^{eta arepsilon} - 1} = rac{h
u}{e^{eta h
u} - 1}$$

在 $[\nu, \nu + d\nu]$ 内单位体积的黑体辐射得能量密度:

$$ho_{
u} = rac{1}{V}rac{\mathrm{d}E_{
u}}{\mathrm{d}
u} = rac{8\pi h}{c^3} rac{
u^3}{e^{rac{h
u}{k_BT}} - 1}$$

普朗克公式:

$$ho_{
u} = rac{1}{V} rac{\mathrm{d}E_{
u}}{\mathrm{d}
u} = rac{8\pi h}{c^3} rac{
u^3}{e^{rac{h
u}{k_B T}} - 1}$$

光电效应

光照射到金属表面时有电子从中逸出的现象,逸出电子称作光电子

仅当光频率大于一定值时才有光电子逸出: 反之不论光强有多大与照射时间有多长. 都无光电子逸出

光电子的能量只与光频有关, 与光强无关

光电子的数目与光强相关

光量子假说:

光是粒子流,每份粒子能量 $E=h\nu$,它是光的单元,称为光量子(光子)

当光照射到金属时,其能量 $h\nu$ 被 电子吸收

电子将其一部分用来克服金属表面的束缚,其余转化为逸出金属表面后的动能:

$$E_k = h\nu - W$$

其中,W 为电子脱出金属表面需做的功,称为脱出功

康普顿散射实验的理论解释:

u: 碰撞前光子频率 u': 碰撞后光子频率 m_0 : 电子质量 E'_e : 碰撞后电子能量

能量守恒:

$$h\nu + m_0 c^2 = h\nu' + E_e' \tag{1}$$

动量守恒:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{p} &= \vec{p'} + \vec{p'_e} \\ \implies \vec{p} - \vec{p'} &= \vec{p'_e} \\ \implies p^2 + p'^2 - 2pp'\cos\theta = p'^2_e \\ \implies \frac{h^2}{\lambda^2} + \frac{h^2}{\lambda'^2} - 2\frac{h^2}{\lambda\lambda'}\cos\theta = E'^2_e - m_0^2c^4 \\ \implies \frac{h^2}{\lambda^2} + \frac{h^2}{\lambda'^2} - 2\frac{h^2}{\lambda\lambda'}\cos\theta = (\frac{hc}{\lambda} - \frac{hc}{\lambda'} + 2m_0c^2)(\frac{hc}{\lambda} - \frac{hc}{\lambda'}) \end{aligned}$$

最终化简得:

$$\lambda' - \lambda = \Delta \lambda = rac{h}{m_0 c} (1 - \cos heta) = \lambda_c (1 - \cos heta)$$

 $\lambda_c = rac{h}{m_0 c}$ 称为康普顿波长

光的波粒二象性:

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波尔假说

$$\oint p dq = nh$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} mvr d\theta = nh$$

$$rmv = n\hbar$$
(1)
$$m\frac{v^{2}}{r} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{e^{2}}{r^{2}}$$
(2)
$$r = \frac{n^{2}\hbar^{2}}{m} \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}}{e^{2}}$$

$$\alpha \equiv \frac{e^{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\hbar c} = \frac{1}{137}$$

$$r = \frac{n^{2}\hbar}{mc\alpha}$$

$$r_{n} = n^{2}a_{0}, \ a_{0} = \frac{\hbar}{mc\alpha}$$

$$\frac{mv^{2}}{r} = \frac{e^{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^{2} - \frac{e^{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} = -\frac{1}{8}\frac{e^{2}}{\pi\varepsilon_{0}r}$$

$$E_{n} = \frac{E_{1}}{n^{2}}$$

德布罗意假说

德布罗意关系:

$$E=h
u=\hbar\omega$$
 $ec{p}=rac{h}{\lambda}ec{e}=\hbarec{k}$

自由粒子物质波波函数的复数形式:

$$\Psi(ec{r,t}) = A e^{\mathrm{i}(ec{k}\cdotec{r}-\omega t)} = A e^{rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}(ec{p}\cdotec{r}-Et)}$$

推氢原子:

$$p=rac{n\hbar}{r}$$
 $E=rac{p^2}{2m}-rac{e^2}{4\piarepsilon_0 r}=rac{n^2\hbar^2}{2mr^2}-rac{e^2}{4\piarepsilon_0 r}$ $rac{\mathrm{d}E}{\mathrm{d}r}=0$ $-2rac{n^2\hbar^2}{2mr^3}+rac{e^2}{4\piarepsilon_0 r^2}=0$ $r=rac{n^2\hbar^24\piarepsilon_0}{me^2}=rac{n^2\hbar}{mclpha}=n^2a_0$ $E=-rac{mc^2lpha^2}{2n^2}$

第2章 量子力学的运动学

量子力学第一公设:

具有波粒二象性的微观粒子的量子状态由物质波波函数 $\Psi(ec{r},t)$ 描述,由波函数可确定体系的各种性质

波函数的玻恩概率解释:

若微观粒子处于由波函数 $\Psi(\vec{r},t)$ 描述的状态,则 t 时刻处在 \vec{r} 处体积元 $\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r}$ 内发现该粒子的概率记为 $\mathrm{d}P(\vec{r},t)$,则:

$$\mathrm{d}P(\vec{r},t) = C|\Psi(\vec{r},t)|^2\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} \ = C\Psi^*(\vec{r},t)\Psi(\vec{r},t)\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r}$$

概率积分归一性要求:

$$\int\limits_{ec{ec{r}}\subset\mathbb{D}^3}\mathrm{d}P(ec{r},t)=1$$

得到:

$$C = rac{1}{\int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} |\Psi(ec{r},t)|^2 \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r}}$$

归一化波函数:

$$\Phi(ec{r},t) = rac{\Psi(ec{r},t)}{\sqrt{\int\limits_{ec{r}\in\mathbb{R}^3} |\Psi(ec{r},t)|^2 \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r}}}$$

容易验证,对于归一化波函数 $\Phi(\vec{r},t)$,有:

$$\int\limits_{ec{r}\in\mathbb{R}^3} |\Phi(ec{r},t)|^2 \mathrm{d}^3ec{r} = 1$$

波函数的叠加原理

若 $\Phi_1(\vec{r},t),\cdots,\Phi_2(\vec{r},t)$ 是体系可能的状态,则它们的线性叠加 $\Phi(\vec{r},t)=\sum\limits_{i=1}^N c_i\Phi_i(\vec{r},t)$ 也是体系可能的状态

描述概率事件的数学工具:

设随机变量 X 可能的取值为 $x_1, x_2, \dots, X = x_i$ 的概率为 p_i ,随机变量 X 的分布律可以用下表表示:

X	x_1	x_2	
p	p_1	p_2	

记离散型随机变量 X 的数学期望(或平均值)为 E(X) 或 \bar{X} ,其定义为:

$$ar{X} \equiv E(X) \equiv \sum_i x_i p_i$$

记离散型随机变量 X 的方差为 D(X), 其定义为:

$$D \equiv \sum_i p_i (x_i - ar{X})^2$$

概率论的知识给出:

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X)$$

计算微观粒子在给定状态 $\Phi(\vec{r},t)$ 下 t 时刻的坐标的平均值(或数学期望):

$$egin{aligned} ar{ec{r}} &\equiv \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} ec{r} \mathrm{d}P(ec{r},t) \ &= \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} ec{r} |\Phi(ec{r},t)|^2 \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r} \ &= \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(ec{r},t) ec{r} \Phi(ec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r} \end{aligned}$$

计算**自由粒子**在给定状态 $\Phi(\vec{r},t)$ 下的动量平均值:

自由粒子有确定的动量和能量,由德布罗意关系:

$$\left\{egin{aligned} E = \hbar \omega \ ec{p} = \hbar ec{k} \end{aligned}
ight.$$

可知,自由粒子的物质波的圆频率 ω 和波矢 \vec{k} 也是确定的常量,而只有平面波具有确定圆频率和波矢,于是自由粒子的波函数应当是平面波,这个平面波的复数形式不妨设为:

$$\Phi(ec{r},t) = A e^{\mathrm{i}(ec{k}\cdotec{r}-\omega t)} = A e^{rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}(ec{p}\cdotec{r}-Et)}$$

其中,A 是归一化系数。波函数的归一性要求:

$$\int\limits_{ec{r}\in\mathbb{R}^3} |\Phi(ec{r},t)|^2 \mathrm{d}^3ec{r} = 1$$

于是 A=1,自由粒子的波函数为:

$$\Phi(ec{r},t)=e^{rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}(ec{p}\cdotec{r}-Et)}$$

对于具有确定动量 \vec{p}_0 的自由粒子,其动量平均值记为 \vec{p} , \vec{p} 应与 \vec{p}_0 相等:

$$ar{ec{p}}=ec{p}_0$$

利用波函数的归一化性质,有:

$$egin{aligned} ar{ec{p}} &= ec{p}_0 \cdot 1 \ &= ec{p}_0 \cdot \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} |\Phi(ec{r},t)|^2 \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r} \ &= ec{p}_0 \cdot \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(ec{r},t) \Phi(ec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r} \ &= \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(ec{r},t) ec{p}_0 \Phi(ec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r} \ &= \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(ec{r},t) (-\mathrm{i}\hbar rac{\partial}{\partial ec{r}}) \Phi(ec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r} \ &= \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(ec{r},t) (-\mathrm{i}\hbar \nabla) \Phi(ec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r} \end{aligned}$$

定义坐标算符:

$$\hat{ec{r}}=ec{r}$$

定义动量算符:

$$\hat{ec{p}}\equiv -\mathrm{i}\hbarrac{\partial}{\partialec{r}}=-\mathrm{i}\hbar
abla$$

对于自由粒子,其在给定状态 $\Phi(\vec{r},t)$ 下 t 时刻的坐标平均值可以写为:

$$ar{ec{r}}=\int\Phi^*(ec{r},t)\hat{ec{r}}\Phi(ec{r},t)\mathrm{d}^3ec{r}$$

对于自由粒子,其在给定状态 $\Phi(\vec{r},t)$ 下 t 时刻的动量平均值可以写为:

$$ar{ec{p}} = \int \Phi^*(ec{r},t) \hat{ec{p}} \Phi(ec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r}$$

可以从自由粒子推广到一般情况

物理量的算符化法则

对于有经典对应的力学量:

$$ec{F} = f(ec{r},ec{p}) \Longrightarrow \hat{ec{F}} = f(\hat{ec{r}},\hat{ec{p}})$$

其平均值为:

$$ar{ec{F}} = \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(ec{r},t) \hat{ec{F}} \Phi(ec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r}$$

例子

角动量算符:

$$ec{L}=ec{r} imesec{p}\Longrightarrow\hat{ec{L}}=\hat{ec{r}} imes\hat{ec{p}}=ec{r} imes(-\mathrm{i}\hbar
abla)=-\mathrm{i}\hbaregin{array}{ccc}ec{e}_x & ec{e}_y & ec{e}_z\ x & y & z\ rac{\partial}{\partial x} & rac{\partial}{\partial y} & rac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{array}$$

能量算符:

$$H = rac{p^2}{2m} + U(ec{r}) \Longrightarrow \hat{H} = rac{(-\mathrm{i}\hbar
abla)^2}{2m} + U(\hat{r}) = -rac{\hbar}{2m}
abla^2 + U(\hat{r})$$

量子力学第二公设: 算符

算符表示物理量要求:

1.算符不能破坏波函数的叠加原理

$$\hat{F}[c_1\Phi_1(\vec{r},t) + c_2\Phi_2(\vec{r},t)] = c_1\hat{F}\Phi_1(\vec{r},t) + c_2\hat{F}\Phi_2(\vec{r},t)$$

这意味着能表示力学量的算符必是线性算符

2.与算符对应的物理量必须有实的平均值

这意味着能表示力学量的算符必是厄米算符

算符的厄米共轭

算符 \hat{O} 的厄米共轭,记为 \hat{O}^{\dagger} ,定义为:

$$\int u^*(\vec{r}) \hat{O}^{\dagger} v(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} = \int v(\vec{r}) [\hat{O} u(\vec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r}$$

经常需要逆用厄米算符的定义式,把一条关于算符 \hat{O} 的式子转化为关于算符 \hat{O} 的厄米共轭 \hat{O}^{\dagger} 的式子:

$$\int v(ec{r})[\hat{O}u(ec{r})]^*\mathrm{d}^3ec{r} = \int u^*(ec{r})\hat{O}^\dagger v(ec{r})\mathrm{d}^3ec{r}$$

下面证明 $(\hat{O}^{\dagger})^{\dagger} = \hat{O}$:

算符的厄米共轭的定义:

$$\int u^*(\vec{r})(\hat{O}^{\dagger})^{\dagger}v(\vec{r})d^3\vec{r} = \int v(\vec{r})[\hat{O}^{\dagger}u(\vec{r})]^*d^3\vec{r}$$
(1)

注意到:

$$\begin{split} \int v(\vec{r})[\hat{O}^{\dagger}u(\vec{r})]^*\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} &= \int [v^*(\vec{r})]^*[\hat{O}^{\dagger}u(\vec{r})]^*\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} \\ \text{运用结论}[z_1^*z_2^* = (z_1z_2)^*] &= \int [v^*(\vec{r})\hat{O}^{\dagger}u(\vec{r})]^*\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} \\ &= \left[\int v^*(\vec{r})\hat{O}^{\dagger}u(\vec{r})\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r}\right]^* \\ &= \left[\int u(\vec{r})[\hat{O}v(\vec{r})]^*\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r}\right]^* \\ &= \int \left[u(\vec{r})[\hat{O}v(\vec{r})]^*\right]^*\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} \end{split}$$
 运用结论 $[z_1^*z_2^* = (z_1z_2)^*] = \int u^*(\vec{r})\hat{O}v(\vec{r})\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} \end{split}$

代入等式 (1) 得:

$$\int u^*(ec{r})(\hat{O}^\dagger)^\dagger v(ec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3ec{r} = \int u^*(ec{r})\hat{O}v(ec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3ec{r}$$

于是得到:

$$(\hat{O}^{\dagger})^{\dagger} = \hat{O}$$

厄米算符

若 $\hat{O}=\hat{O}^{\dagger}$,则称 \hat{O} 为厄米算符

下面证明: $(\hat{O}_1 + \hat{O}_2)^\dagger = \hat{O}_1^\dagger + \hat{O}_2^\dagger$

运用厄米算符的定义:

$$\int u^*(\vec{r})(\hat{O}_1 + \hat{O}_2)^{\dagger} v(\vec{r}) d^3 \vec{r} = \int v(\vec{r}) [(\hat{O}_1 + \hat{O}_2) u(\vec{r})]^* d^3 \vec{r}$$
(1)

注意到:

$$\begin{split} \int v(\vec{r}) [(\hat{O}_1 + \hat{O}_2) u(\vec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} &= \int v(\vec{r}) [\hat{O}_1 u(\vec{r}) + \hat{O}_2 u(\vec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \int \left(v(\vec{r}) [\hat{O}_1 u(\vec{r})]^* + v(\vec{r}) [\hat{O}_2 u(\vec{r})]^* \right) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \int v(\vec{r}) [\hat{O}_1 u(\vec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} + \int v(\vec{r}) [\hat{O}_2 u(\vec{r})] \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \int u^* (\vec{r}) \hat{O}_1^\dagger v(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} + \int u^* (\vec{r}) \hat{O}_2^\dagger v(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \int u^* (\vec{r}) (\hat{O}_1^\dagger + \hat{O}_2^\dagger) v(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \end{split}$$

代回等式 (1) 得:

$$\int u^*(ec{r})(\hat{O}_1+\hat{O}_2)^\dagger v(ec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3ec{r} = \int u^*(ec{r})(\hat{O}_1^\dagger+\hat{O}_2^\dagger) v(ec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3ec{r}$$

于是得到:

$$(\hat{O}_1+\hat{O}_2)^\dagger=\hat{O}_1^\dagger+\hat{O}_2^\dagger$$

算符 \hat{F} 对应的物理量 F 具有实的平均值要求:

$$ar{F} = ar{F}^*$$
 (Target Equation)

上面是目标方程

利用前面推广得到的结论,若微观粒子的波函数为 $\Phi(\vec{r},t)$,其物理量 F 在 t 时刻的平均值 $ar{F}$ 可以由下式计算:

$$ar{F} = \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(ec{r},t) \hat{F} \Phi(ec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r}$$

积分可以看成无穷多项的求和,结合**求复共轭**运算的线性性,得:

$$egin{aligned} ar{F}^* &= \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} [\Phi^*(ec{r},t) \hat{F} \Phi(ec{r},t)]^* \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r} \ &= \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \Phi(ec{r},t) [\hat{F} \Phi(ec{r},t)]^* \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r} \end{aligned}$$

代入目标方程,得:

$$\int \Phi^*(\vec{r}) \hat{F} \Phi(\vec{r}) d^3 \vec{r} = \int \Phi(\vec{r}, t) [\hat{F} \Phi(\vec{r}, t)]^* d^3 \vec{r}$$
(1)

而 \hat{F} 的厄米共轭 \hat{F}^{\dagger} 的定义给出:

$$\int \Phi^*(\vec{r},t)\hat{F}^{\dagger}\Phi(\vec{r},t)\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} = \int \Phi(\vec{r},t)[\hat{F}\Phi(\vec{r},t)]^*\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r}$$
(2)

结合(1)(2),得:

$$\int \Phi^*(ec{r},t) \hat{F} \Phi(ec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r} = \int \Phi^*(ec{r},t) \hat{F}^\dagger \Phi(ec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r}$$

于是:

$$\hat{F} = \hat{F}^{\dagger}$$

故能表示力学量的算符必是厄米算符

量子力学第二公设:

微观物体的物理量用线性厄米算符描述

例2.1

求证: $\hat{O}^\dagger = \hat{\hat{O}}^*$,其中,~代表转置,其定义为: $\int u^*(\vec{r}) \hat{\hat{O}} v(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} = \int v(\vec{r}) \hat{O} u^*(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r}$

证明:

$$\begin{split} \int u^*(\vec{r}) \hat{\hat{O}}^* v(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} &= \int v(\vec{r}) \hat{O}^* u^*(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \int v(\vec{r}) [\hat{O} u(\vec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \int u^*(\vec{r}) \hat{O}^\dagger v(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \end{split}$$

对比可得:

 $\hat{O}^{\dagger} = \tilde{\hat{O^*}}$

例2.2

求证 $\hat{ec{p}}$ 是厄米算符

证明:

高斯公式的推广:

高斯公式给出:

$$\oint\limits_{\partial\Omega^+} \vec{a} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{S} = \int\limits_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot \vec{a} \mathrm{d}V$$

令:

$$ec{a}=arphi(ec{r})ec{c}$$

其中, \vec{c} 是任意常矢量

代入高斯公式得:

$$\oint\limits_{\partial\Omega^+} \varphi(\vec{r}) \vec{c} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{S} = \int\limits_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot (\vec{c} \varphi(\vec{r})) \mathrm{d}V$$

即:

$$ec{c} \cdot \oint\limits_{\partial \Omega^+} arphi(ec{r}) \mathrm{d}ec{S} = ec{c} \cdot \int\limits_{\Omega}
abla arphi(ec{r}) \mathrm{d}V$$

上式对于任意常矢量 \vec{c} 都成立,于是得到:

$$\oint\limits_{\partial\Omega^+}\varphi(\vec{r})\mathrm{d}\vec{S}=\int\limits_{\Omega}\nabla\varphi(\vec{r})\mathrm{d}V$$

由算符转置的定义:

$$\begin{split} \int u^*(\vec{r}) \hat{\vec{p}} v(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} &= \int v(\vec{r}) \hat{\vec{p}} u^*(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= -\mathrm{i} \hbar \int v(\vec{r}) \nabla u^*(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= -\mathrm{i} \hbar \int \left(\nabla [v(\vec{r}) u^*(\vec{r})] - u^*(\vec{r}) \nabla v(\vec{r}) \right) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= -\mathrm{i} \hbar \int \nabla [v(\vec{r}) u^*(\vec{r})] \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} + \mathrm{i} \hbar \int u^*(\vec{r}) \nabla v(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= -\mathrm{i} \hbar \int v(\vec{r}) u^*(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} + \mathrm{i} \hbar \int u^*(\vec{r}) \nabla v(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= -\mathrm{i} \hbar \int v(\vec{r}) u^*(\vec{r}) u^*(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \int u^*(\vec{r}) (\mathrm{i} \hbar \nabla) v(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \end{split}$$
[波函数的有限性] = $\mathrm{i} \hbar \int u^*(\vec{r}) \nabla v(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r}$

于是:

$$\hat{\hat{ec{p}}}=\mathrm{i}\hbar
abla$$

于是:

$$\hat{ec{p}}^{\dagger}= ilde{\hat{ec{p}}}^{*}=-\mathrm{i}\hbar
abla=\hat{ec{p}}$$

这就是说, $\hat{\vec{p}}$ 是厄米算符

微观系统测量的描述

设物理量 F 的平均值为 $f\in\mathbb{R}$,即 $ar{F}=f$

考虑物理量 F-f,其对应的算符为 $\hat{F}-\hat{f}=\hat{F}-f$,此算符也是线性厄米算符,此算符满足 $(\hat{F}-f)^\dagger=(\hat{F}-f)$ 概率论的知识给出:

$$D(F-f) = E[(F-f)^2] + E^2(F-f)$$

注意到,

$$E(F - f) = E(F) - f = f - f = 0$$

于是:

$$D(F - f) = E[(F - f)^2]$$

若令 D(F-f)=0,也就是说物理量 F-f 没有涨落,也就是说 F-f 的取值恒定,此时有:

$$E\big[(F-f)^2\big]=0$$

注意到前面推广得到的结论给出:

$$\begin{split} E\big[(F-f)^2\big] &= \int\limits_{\vec{r}\in\mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(\vec{r},t)(\hat{F}-f)\big[(\hat{F}-f)\Phi(\vec{r},t)\big]\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} \\ [(\hat{F}-f)$$
是厄米算符] $= \int\limits_{\vec{r}\in\mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(\vec{r},t)(\hat{F}-f)^{\dagger}\big[(\hat{F}-f)\Phi(\vec{r},t)\big]\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} \\ &= \int\limits_{\vec{r}\in\mathbb{R}^3} \big[(\hat{F}-f)\Phi(\vec{r},t)\big]\big[(\hat{F}-f)\Phi(\vec{r},t)\big]^*\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} \\ &= \int\limits_{\vec{r}\in\mathbb{R}^3} |(\hat{F}-f)\Phi(\vec{r},t)|^2\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} \end{split}$

于是:

$$\int\limits_{ec{r}\in\mathbb{R}^3}|(\hat{F}-f)\Phi(ec{r},t)|^2\mathrm{d}^3ec{r}=0$$

得到:

$$(\hat{F} - f)\Phi(\vec{r}, t) = 0$$

或者写成:

$$\hat{F}\Phi(\vec{r},t) = f\Phi(\vec{r},t)$$

描述微观体系的任意一个物理量 F 都有一个平均值 $\bar{F}=f$ 。上面的推导说明,若要求物理量 F 没有涨落(D(F-f)=0),即不管怎么测量 F,给出的测量值都是平均值 f,则波函数必须满足方程:

$$\hat{F}\Phi(\vec{r},t) = f\Phi(\vec{r},t)$$

这种具有确定测量值的态称为定态

算符的本征方程

若 $\hat{F}\phi_f(ec{r})=f\phi_f(ec{r})$,则称 f 为 \hat{F} 的本征值, $\phi_f(ec{r})$ 为对应的本征函数,该方程称为 \hat{F} 的本征方程

算符一般具有一系列的本征值和与本征值对应的本征函数

物理量所有可能的测量值是其所对应算符的本征值

例2.3

求动量算符的本征值和本征态

解:

$$\hat{ec{p}}\psi_{ec{p}}(ec{r})=ec{p}\psi_{ec{p}}(ec{r})$$

即:

$$-\mathrm{i}\hbarrac{\partial\psi_{ec{p}}(ec{r})}{\partialec{r}}=ec{p}\psi_{ec{p}}(ec{r})$$

其分量形式为:

$$-\mathrm{i}\hbarrac{\partial\psi_{ec{p}}(ec{r})}{\partiallpha}=p_{lpha}\psi_{ec{p}}(ec{r}), \ \ lpha=x,y,z$$

设 $\psi_{ec{p}}(ec{r})$ 可分离变量 $\psi_{ec{p}}(ec{r}) = \prod_{lpha=x,y,z} \psi_{p_lpha}(lpha)$

则本征方程化为:

$$-\mathrm{i}\hbarrac{\mathrm{d}\psi_{p_lpha}(lpha)}{\mathrm{d}lpha}=p_lpha\psi_{p_lpha}(lpha)$$

解得:

$$\psi_{p_lpha}(lpha) = C_lpha e^{rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}p_x\cdot x}$$

于是:

$$\psi_{ec{p}}(ec{r}) = C e^{rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}ec{p}\cdotec{r}}$$

例2.4

求角动量算符平方 $\hat{ ilde{L}}^2$ 的本征值和本征函数

法一(利用矢量分析):

首先证明一个结论:

$$r_i r_j \partial_i \partial_j = (ec{r} \cdot
abla)^2 - ec{r} \cdot
abla$$

证明(从右往左,验证):

$$(ec{r}\cdot
abla)^2 - ec{r}\cdot
abla = (r_i\partial_i)(r_j\partial_j) - r_i\partial_i \ = r_i\partial_ir_j\partial_j - r_i\partial_i \ = r_i\delta_{ij}\partial_j + r_ir_j\partial_i\partial_j - r_i\partial_i \ = r_j\partial_j + r_ir_j\partial_i\partial_j - r_i\partial_i \ = r_ir_j\partial_i\partial_j \ = r_ir_j\partial_i\partial_j$$

也可以从左往右证,但要配凑:

$$egin{aligned} r_i r_j \partial_i \partial_j &= r_i \partial_i r_j \partial_j - r_i (\partial_i r_j) \partial_j \ &= (ec{r} \cdot
abla) (ec{r} \cdot
abla) - r_i \delta_{ij} \partial_j \ &= (ec{r} \cdot
abla)^2 - r_j \partial_j \ &= (ec{r} \cdot
abla)^2 - ec{r} \cdot
abla \ &\hat{ec{L}}^2 \equiv (\hat{ec{r}} imes \hat{ec{p}}) \cdot (\hat{ec{r}} imes \hat{ec{p}}) \ &= -\hbar^2 (ec{r} imes
abla) \cdot (ec{r} imes
abla) \end{aligned}$$

注意到:

$$\begin{split} (\vec{r} \times \nabla) \cdot (\vec{r} \times \nabla) &= (\vec{r} \times \nabla)_k (\vec{r} \times \nabla)_k \\ &= (\varepsilon_{ijk} r_i \partial_j) (\varepsilon_{lmk} r_l \partial_m) \\ &= \varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{lmk} r_i \partial_j r_l \partial_m \\ &= \varepsilon_{kji} \varepsilon_{kml} r_i \partial_j r_l \partial_m \\ &= (\delta_{jm} \delta_{il} - \delta_{jl} \delta_{im}) r_i \partial_j r_l \partial_m \\ &= r_l \partial_m r_l \partial_m - r_m \partial_l r_l \partial_m \\ &= r_l (\partial_m r_l) \partial_m + r_l r_l \partial_m \partial_m - [r_m (\partial_l r_l) \partial_m + r_m r_l \partial_l \partial_m] \\ &= r_l \delta_{ml} \partial_m + r^2 \nabla^2 - r_m \delta_{ll} \partial_m - r_l r_m \partial_l \partial_m \\ &= r_m \partial_m + r^2 \nabla^2 - 3 \vec{r} \cdot \nabla - [(\vec{r} \cdot \nabla)^2 - \vec{r} \cdot \nabla] \\ &= \vec{r} \cdot \nabla + r^2 \nabla^2 - 3 \vec{r} \cdot \nabla - [(\vec{r} \cdot \nabla)^2 - \vec{r} \cdot \nabla] \\ &= r^2 \nabla^2 - \vec{r} \cdot \nabla - (\vec{r} \cdot \nabla)^2 \end{split}$$

球坐标系下,

$$\begin{split} \vec{r} &= r \vec{e}_r \\ \nabla &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \vec{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \vec{e}_\theta + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi \\ \nabla^2 &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \end{split}$$

于是:

$$\begin{split} &(\vec{r}\times\nabla)\cdot(\vec{r}\times\nabla)\\ &=r^2\nabla^2-\vec{r}\cdot\nabla-(\vec{r}\cdot\nabla)^2\\ &=\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^2\frac{\partial}{\partial r})+\frac{1}{\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\sin\theta\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta})+\frac{1}{\sin^2\theta}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}\right]-\left[r\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\right]-\left[r\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r\frac{\partial}{\partial r})\right]\\ &=\frac{1}{\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\sin\theta\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta})+\frac{1}{\sin^2\theta}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}+2r\frac{\partial}{\partial r}+r^2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2}-r\frac{\partial}{\partial r}-r\frac{\partial}{\partial r}-r^2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2}\\ &=\frac{1}{\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\sin\theta\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta})+\frac{1}{\sin^2\theta}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}\end{split}$$

$$\hat{ec{L}}=\hat{ec{r}} imes\hat{ec{p}}=-\mathrm{i}\hbar[(y\partial_z-z\partial_y)\hat{x}+(z\partial_x-x\partial_z)\hat{y}+(x\partial_y-y\partial_x)\hat{z}]$$

转化为球坐标:

$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z = r \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ \cos \theta = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \\ \tan \varphi = \frac{y}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{split} \partial_x &= \partial_x r \partial_r + \partial_{\cos\theta} \partial_x \cos\theta + \partial_{\tan\varphi} \partial_x \tan\varphi \\ &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \partial_r - \frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}\cos\theta} \partial_\theta - \frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}\tan\varphi} \partial_\varphi \\ &= \frac{r \sin\theta \cos\varphi}{r} \partial_r - \frac{r \sin\theta \cos\varphi \cdot r \cos\theta}{r^3} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\mathrm{d}\cos\theta}{\mathrm{d}\theta}} \partial_\theta - \frac{r \sin\theta \sin\varphi}{(r \sin\theta \cos\varphi)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\mathrm{d}\tan\varphi}{\mathrm{d}\varphi}} \partial_\varphi \\ &= \sin\theta \cos\varphi \partial_r + \frac{\cos\theta \cos\varphi}{r} \partial_\theta - \frac{\sin\varphi}{r \sin\theta} \partial_\varphi \\ \partial_y &= \partial_y r \partial_r + \partial_{\cos\theta} \partial_y \cos\theta + \partial_{\tan\varphi} \partial_y \tan\varphi \\ &= \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \partial_r - \frac{yz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}\cos\theta} \partial_\theta + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}\tan\varphi} \partial_\varphi \\ &= \frac{r \sin\theta \sin\varphi}{r} \partial_r - \frac{r \sin\theta \sin\varphi \cdot r \cos\theta}{r^3} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\mathrm{d}\cos\theta}{\mathrm{d}\theta}} \partial_\theta + \frac{1}{r \sin\theta \cos\varphi} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\mathrm{d}\tan\varphi}{\mathrm{d}\varphi}} \partial_\varphi \\ &= \sin\theta \sin\varphi \partial_r + \frac{\cos\theta \sin\varphi}{r} \partial_\theta + \frac{\cos\varphi}{r \sin\theta} \partial_\varphi \\ \partial_z &= \partial_z r \partial_r + \partial_{\cos\theta} \partial_z \cos\theta + \partial_{\tan\varphi} \partial_z \tan\varphi \\ &= \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \partial_r + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}\cos\theta} \partial_\theta + 0 \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}\tan\varphi} \partial_\varphi \\ &= \frac{r \cos\theta}{r} \partial_r + \frac{r^2(1 - \cos^2\theta)}{r^3} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\mathrm{d}\cos\theta}{\mathrm{d}\theta}} \partial_\theta \\ &= \cos\theta \partial_r - \frac{\sin\theta}{r} \partial_\theta \end{split}$$

于是:

$$\begin{split} \hat{\vec{L}} &= -\mathrm{i}\hbar \bigg[\hat{x} (-\sin\varphi \partial_\theta - \frac{\cos\theta\cos\varphi}{\sin\theta} \partial_\varphi) + \hat{y} (\cos\varphi \partial_\theta - \frac{\cos\theta\sin\varphi}{\sin\theta} \partial_\varphi) + \hat{z} (\partial_\varphi) \bigg] \\ &\qquad \qquad \hat{\vec{L}}_x = -\mathrm{i}\hbar \bigg[\sin\varphi \partial_\theta - \frac{\cos\theta\cos\varphi}{\sin\theta} \partial_\varphi \bigg] \\ &\qquad \qquad \hat{\vec{L}}_y = -\mathrm{i}\hbar \bigg[\cos\varphi \partial_\theta - \frac{\cos\theta\sin\varphi}{\sin\theta} \partial_\varphi \bigg] \\ &\qquad \qquad \hat{\vec{L}}_z = -\mathrm{i}\hbar \bigg[\partial_\varphi \bigg] \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} -\frac{\hat{\bar{L}}_{x}^{2}}{\hbar^{2}} &= [-\sin\varphi\partial_{\theta} - \frac{\cos\theta\cos\varphi}{\sin\theta}\partial_{\varphi}][-\sin\varphi\partial_{\theta} - \frac{\cos\theta\cos\varphi}{\sin\theta}\partial_{\varphi}] \\ &= (\sin^{2}\varphi\partial_{\theta}^{2}) + \sin\varphi\cos\varphi(-\frac{1}{\sin^{2}\theta}\partial_{\varphi} + \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}\partial_{\theta}\partial_{\varphi}) + \frac{\cos\theta\cos\varphi}{\sin\theta}(\cos\varphi\partial_{\theta} + \sin\varphi\partial_{\varphi}\partial_{\theta}) + \frac{\cos^{2}\theta\cos\varphi}{\sin^{2}\theta}(-\sin\varphi\partial_{\varphi} + \cos\varphi\partial_{\varphi}^{2}) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} -\frac{\hat{\bar{L}}_{y}^{2}}{\hbar^{2}} &= [\cos\varphi\partial_{\theta} - \frac{\cos\theta\sin\varphi}{\sin\theta}\partial_{\varphi}][\cos\varphi\partial_{\theta} - \frac{\cos\theta\sin\varphi}{\sin\theta}\partial_{\varphi}] \\ &= \cos^{2}\varphi\partial_{\theta}^{2} - \cos\varphi\sin\varphi(-\frac{1}{\sin^{2}\theta}\partial_{\varphi} + \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}\partial_{\theta}\partial_{\varphi}) - \frac{\cos\theta\sin\varphi}{\sin\theta}(-\sin\varphi\partial_{\theta} + \cos\varphi\partial_{\varphi}\partial_{\theta}) + \frac{\cos^{2}\theta\sin\varphi}{\sin^{2}\theta}(\cos\varphi\partial_{\varphi} + \sin\varphi\partial_{\varphi}^{2}) \\ &- \frac{\hat{\bar{L}}_{z}^{2}}{\hbar^{2}} &= \partial_{\varphi}^{2} \end{split}$$

于是:

$$\begin{split} \hat{\vec{L}}^2 &= \hat{\vec{L}}_x^2 + \hat{\vec{L}}_y^2 + \hat{\vec{L}}_z^2 \\ &= -\hbar^2 \left[\partial_\theta^2 + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \partial_\varphi^2 + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \partial_\theta \right] \\ &= -\hbar^2 \left[\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \partial_\theta (\sin \theta \partial_\theta) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \partial_\varphi^2 \right] \\ &= -\hbar^2 \left[\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \right] \end{split}$$

本征方程为:

$$igg[rac{1}{\sin heta}rac{\partial}{\partial heta}(\sin hetarac{\partial}{\partial heta})+rac{1}{\sin^2 heta}rac{\partial^2}{\partialarphi^2}igg]Y_{lm}(heta,arphi)=-l(l+1)Y_{lm}(heta,arphi)$$

设 $Y_{lm}(\theta,\varphi) = \Theta_l(\theta)\Phi_m(\varphi)$,本征方程可化为:

$$rac{\sin heta}{\Theta(heta)}rac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d} heta}(\sin hetarac{\mathrm{d}\Theta(\Theta)}{\mathrm{d} heta})+l(l+1)\sin^2 heta=-rac{1}{\Phi(arphi)}rac{\mathrm{d}^2\Phi(arphi)}{\mathrm{d}arphi^2}$$

左边只和 θ 有关,右边只和 φ 有关,他们相等,只可能都等于一个常数,这个常数记为 m^2 ,则:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2\Phi(\varphi)}{\mathrm{d}^2\varphi} + m^2\Phi(\varphi) = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\Theta(\theta)} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\mathrm{d}\Theta(\Theta)}{\mathrm{d}\theta}\right) + l(l+1)\sin^2 \theta - m^2 = 0 \tag{2}$$

对于方程(1),其解为:

$$\Phi(\varphi) = Ce^{\mathrm{i}m\varphi}$$

波函数的单值性要求: $\Phi(\varphi) = \Phi(\varphi + 2\pi)$, 即:

$$Ce^{\mathrm{i}m\varphi} = Ce^{\mathrm{i}m(\varphi+2\pi)}$$

于是得到: $m \in Z$

对于方程 (2),令 $x=\cos\theta$,则 $\Theta(\theta)=\Theta(\theta(x))=\Theta(x)$ (此时 Θ 应看作变量而非函数),注意到:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\theta} = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}\theta} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\sin\theta \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\sqrt{1-x^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

代入 (2),关于 θ 的微分方程可以转化为关于 x 的微分方程:

$$(1-x^2)rac{\mathrm{d}^2\Theta(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^2}-2xrac{\mathrm{d}\Theta(x)}{\mathrm{d}x}+\left[l(l+1)-rac{m^2}{1-x^2}
ight]\Theta(x)=0$$

 $\diamondsuit \Theta(x) = (1 - x^2)^n v(x),$

$$rac{\mathrm{d}\Theta(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = -2nx(1-x^2)^{n-1}v(x) + (1-x^2)^nv'(x)$$

$$rac{\mathrm{d}^2\Theta(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = (1-x^2)^n v''(x) - 4nx(1-x^2)^{n-1}v'(x) + 2n[(2n-1)x^2-1](1-x^2)^{n-2}v(x)$$

则微分方程化为:

$$(1-x^2)v''(x) - 2(2n+1)xv'(x) + \left\lceil rac{2n(2n+1)x^2 - 2n - m^2}{1-x^2} + l(l+1)
ight
ceil v(x) = 0$$

当 $n=\frac{|m|}{2}$,微分方程化为:

$$(1-x^2)v''(x)-2(|m|+1)xv'(x)+iggl[-|m|(|m|+1)+l(l+1)iggr]v(x)=0$$

设 v(x) 可展开为:

$$v(x) = \sum_{\mu=0}^{\infty} a_{\mu} x^{\mu}$$

代入方程得:

$$(1-x^2)\sum_{\mu=0}^{\infty}\mu(\mu-1)a_{\mu}x^{\mu-2}-2(|m|+1)x\sum_{\mu=0}^{\infty}\mu a_{\mu}x^{\mu-1}+\left[l(l+1)-|m|(|m|+1)
ight]\sum_{\mu=0}^{\infty}a_{\mu}x^{\mu}=0$$

 x^{ν} 项的系数等于零,于是:

$$a_{
u+2} = rac{
u(
u-1) + 2(|m|+1)
u + |m| + m^2 - l(l+1)}{(
u+1)(
u+2)} a_
u$$

$$= rac{(
u+|m|)(
u+|m|+1) - l(l+1)}{(
u+1)(
u+2)} a_
u$$

级数在 u=l-|m| 时截断,即 $a_{l-|m|+2}=0$

线性厄米算符本征态的性质:

设 \hat{F} 是线性厄米算符,则线性厄米算符 \hat{F} 的本征态有如下性质:

(1) 正交归一性:

若线性厄米算符 \hat{F} 的本征值是分立的,即本征方程为 $\hat{F}\psi_n(\vec{r})=f_n\psi_n(\vec{r})$,则有:

$$\int \psi_n^*(ec{r})\psi_m(ec{r})\mathrm{d}^3ec{r} = \delta_{n,m}$$

若线性厄米算符 \hat{F} 的本征值是连续的,即本征方程为 $\hat{F}\psi_f(\vec{r})=f\psi_f(\vec{r})$,则有:

$$\int \psi_{f'}^*(ec{r})\psi_f(ec{r})\mathrm{d}^3ec{r} = \delta(f-f')$$

证明:

分立本征值的情况:

设 $m \neq n$, \hat{F} 的厄米共轭的定义为:

$$\int \psi_n^*(ec{r}) \hat{F}^\dagger \psi_m(ec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r} = \int \psi_m(ec{r}) [\hat{F} \psi_n(ec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r}$$

若 \hat{F} 是线性厄米算符,即 $\hat{F}^\dagger = \hat{F}$,代入上式消去 \hat{F}^\dagger 得:

$$\int \psi_n^*(\vec{r}) \hat{F} \psi_m(\vec{r}) d^3 \vec{r} = \int \psi_m(\vec{r}) [\hat{F} \psi_n(\vec{r})]^* d^3 \vec{r}$$
(1)

 \hat{F} 的本征方程给出:

$$\hat{F}\psi_m(ec{r})=f_m\psi(ec{r}), \hat{F}\psi_n(ec{r})=f_n\psi(ec{r})$$

其中,

$$f_m \in \mathbb{R}, f_n \in \mathbb{R}$$

把上面条件代入(1),得:

$$\int \psi_n^*(\vec{r}) f_m \psi_m(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} = \int \psi_m(\vec{r}) [f_n \psi_n(\vec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r}$$

即:

$$f_m \int \psi_n^*(ec{r}) \psi_m(ec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r} = f_n \int \psi_n^*(ec{r}) \psi_m(ec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r}$$

即:

$$(f_m-f_n)\int \psi_n^*(ec r)\psi_m(ec r)\mathrm{d}^3ec r=0$$

由假设 $m \neq n$ 得到:

$$\int \psi_n^*(ec{r})\psi_m \mathrm{d}^3ec{r} = 0$$

结合波函数的归一性就能得到正交归一性:

$$\int \psi_n^*(ec{r})\psi_m(ec{r})\mathrm{d}^3ec{r}=\delta_{n,m}$$

连续本征值的情况:

由 \hat{F} 的厄米共轭的定义得:

$$\int \psi_f^*(ec{r}) \hat{F}^\dagger \psi_{f'}(ec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r} = \int \psi_{f'}(ec{r}) [\hat{F} \psi_f(ec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r}$$

若 \hat{F} 是厄米算符,即 $\hat{F}^\dagger = \hat{F}$,代入上式,消去 \hat{F}^\dagger 得:

$$\int \psi_f^*(\vec{r}) \hat{F} \psi_{f'}(\vec{r}) d^3 \vec{r} = \int \psi_{f'}(\vec{r}) [\hat{F} \psi_f(\vec{r})]^* d^3 \vec{r}$$
(1)

 \hat{F} 的本征方程给出:

$$\hat{F}\psi_f(ec{r})=f\psi_f(ec{r}),~~\hat{F}\psi_{f'}(ec{r})=f'\psi_{f'}(ec{r})$$

代入 (1) 式得:

$$f'\int \psi_f^*(ec{r})\psi_{f'}(ec{r})\mathrm{d}^3ec{r} = f\int \psi_{f'}(ec{r})\psi_f^*(ec{r})\mathrm{d}^3ec{r}$$

即:

$$(f-f')\int \psi_f^*(ec{r})\psi_{f'}(ec{r})\mathrm{d}^3ec{r}=0$$

\$\$

\$\$

(2) 完备性

分立本征值, $\hat{F}\psi_n(ec{r})=f_n\psi_n(ec{r})$

$$\sum_n \psi_n(ec{r}) \psi_n^*(ec{r}') = \delta(ec{r} - ec{r}')$$

连续本征值: $\hat{F}\psi_f(\vec{r}) = f\psi_f(\vec{r})$

连续本征值, $\hat{F}\psi_f(\vec{r})=f\psi_f(\vec{r})$,

$$\int \psi_f(ec{r})\psi_f(ec{r}')\mathrm{d}f = \delta(ec{r}-ec{r}')$$

证明:

由完备性,所有本征波函数可作为一组基,它们的线性组合可表达任何一个波函数 $\Psi(ec{r},t)$:

$$\Psi(ec{r},t) = \sum_n c_n(t) \psi_n(ec{r})$$

左乘 $\psi_m^*(\vec{r})$ 并对全空间积分,注意利用波函数正交归一性:

$$\int \psi_m^*(\vec{r})\Psi(\vec{r},t)\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} = \sum_n c_n(t) \int \psi_m^*(\vec{r})\psi_n(\vec{r})\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r}$$
$$= \sum_n c_n(t)\delta_{m,n}$$
$$= c_m(t)$$

把 $c_m(t)$ 代回:

$$\begin{split} \Psi(\vec{r},t) &= \sum_n c_n(t) \psi_n(\vec{r}) \\ &= \sum_n \left(\int \psi_n^*(\vec{r}') \Psi(\vec{r}',t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r}' \right) \psi_n(\vec{r}) \\ &= \int \Psi(\vec{r}',t) \left(\sum_n \psi_n(\vec{r}) \psi_n^*(\vec{r}') \right) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r}' \end{split}$$

另一方面, δ 函数的筛选性质:

$$\int \Psi(ec{r}',t) \delta(ec{r}'-ec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3ec{r}' = \Psi(ec{r},t)$$

对比可得波函数完备性关系:

$$\sum_n \psi_n(\vec{r}) \psi_n^*(\vec{r}') = \delta(\vec{r}' - \vec{r}) = \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')$$

在状态 $\Psi(\vec{r},t)$ 下对力学量 F 的各测量值的概率

分立本征值:

$$\begin{split} \bar{F} &= \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \hat{F} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \int [\sum_n c_n^*(t) \psi_n^*(\vec{r})] \hat{F} [\sum_m c_m(t) \psi_m(\vec{r})] \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \sum_{n,m} c_n^*(t) c_m(t) \int \psi_n^*(\vec{r}) \hat{F} \psi_m(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \sum_{n,m} c_n^*(t) c_m(t) f_m \int \psi_n^*(\vec{r}) \psi_m(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \sum_{n,m} c_n^*(t) c_m(t) f_m \delta_{n,m} \\ &= \sum_n c_n^*(t) c_n(t) f_n \\ &= \sum_n |c_n(t)|^2 f_n \end{split}$$

 $|c_n(t)|^2$ 就是测量得到 f_n 的概率

连续本征值:

量子力学第三公设

在状态 $\Psi(\vec{r},t)$ 下测量物理量 F 得到的值是其相应算符 \hat{F} 的本征值 f_n (分立谱)或 f(连续谱),每种值出现的概率是 $\Psi(\vec{r},t)$ 以 \hat{F} 的本征态为基作展开,的展开式中 ψ_n (分立谱)或 ψ_f (连续谱)的系数的模方

若 $\hat{F}\psi_n(\vec{r})=f_n\psi_n(\vec{r}), \hat{G}\psi_n(\vec{r})=g_n\psi_n(\vec{r})$,则 $\psi(\vec{r})$ 为 \hat{F} 和 \hat{G} 的共同本征态。当体系处在 $\psi_n(\vec{r})$ 时, \hat{F} 和 \hat{G} 同时具有确定的测量值 f_n 和 g_n

算符 \hat{F} 和 \hat{G} 对应的物理量同时具有确定测量值的条件为: $[\hat{F},\hat{G}]=\mathbf{0}$ 和体系处在它们共同的某个本征态上

命题:若线性算符厄米算符 \hat{F} 和 \hat{G} 有至少一个共同本征态,则 $\hat{F}\hat{G}-\hat{G}\hat{F}=\mathbf{0}$

证明:

设 $\psi_n(\vec{r})$ 是 \hat{F} , \hat{G} 的共同本征态, 则有:

$$\hat{F}\psi_n(ec{r})=f_n\psi_n(ec{r}),\ \ \hat{G}\psi_n(ec{r})=g_n\psi_n(ec{r})$$

于是:

$$\begin{split} (\hat{F}\hat{G} - \hat{G}\hat{F})\psi_n(\vec{r}) &= \hat{F}\hat{G}\psi_n(\vec{r}) - \hat{G}\hat{F}\psi_n(\vec{r}) \\ &= \hat{F}(g_n\psi_n(\vec{r})) - \hat{G}(f_n\psi_n(\vec{r})) \\ &= g_n\hat{F}\psi_n(\vec{r}) - f_n\hat{G}\psi_n(\vec{r}) \\ &= g_nf_n\psi_n(\vec{r}) - f_ng_n\psi_n(\vec{r}) \\ &= \mathbf{0} \end{split}$$

命题:若线性厄米算符 \hat{F},\hat{G} 满足: $\hat{F}\hat{G}-\hat{G}\hat{F}=\mathbf{0}$,则它们有至少一个共同本征态

证明:

算符 \hat{F} 的本征方程为:

$$\hat{F}\psi_n(\vec{r}) = f_n\psi_n(\vec{r}) \tag{1}$$

 \hat{G} 作用于 (1) 式两边得:

$$\hat{G}\hat{F}\psi_n(\vec{r}) = f_n\hat{G}\psi_n(\vec{r}) \tag{2}$$

而:

$$\hat{F}\hat{G} - \hat{G}\hat{F} = \mathbf{0} \Longrightarrow \hat{F}\hat{G} = \hat{G}\hat{F}$$

上面结论代入(2),得:

$$\hat{F}\hat{G}\psi_n(\vec{r}) = f_n\hat{G}\psi_n(\vec{r})$$

把 $\hat{G}\psi_n(\vec{r})$ 看作一个整体,其满足 \hat{F} 的本征方程,于是 $\hat{G}\psi_n(\vec{r})$ 必定正比于 \hat{F} 以 f_n 为本征值的本征态,而这个以 f_n 为本征值的本征态恰好就是 $\psi_n(\vec{r})$,记比例系数为 g_n ,则有:

$$\hat{G}\psi_n(ec{r})=g_n\psi_n(ec{r})$$

这就是说, $\psi_n(\vec{r})$ 也满足 \hat{G} 的本征方程,于是 $\psi_n(\vec{r})$ 也是 \hat{G} 的一个本征态

$$\begin{split} [\hat{A},\hat{B}] &= -[\hat{B},\hat{A}] \\ [\alpha\hat{A},\beta\hat{B}] &= \alpha\beta[\hat{A},\hat{B}] \\ [\hat{A},\hat{B}+\hat{C}] &= [\hat{A},\hat{B}] + [\hat{A},\hat{C}] \\ [\hat{A},\hat{B}\hat{C}] &= \hat{B}[\hat{A},\hat{C}] + [\hat{A},\hat{B}]\hat{C} \\ [\hat{A}\hat{B},\hat{C}] &= \hat{A}[\hat{B},\hat{C}] + [\hat{A},\hat{C}]\hat{B} \\ [\hat{A},[\hat{B},\hat{C}]] &+ [\hat{B},[\hat{C},\hat{A}]] + [\hat{C},[\hat{A},\hat{B}]] &= \mathbf{0} \end{split}$$

例: 求坐标算符和动量算符的对易关系

$$egin{aligned} [\hat{x},\hat{p}_x]\psi(x,y,z) &= -\mathrm{i}\hbar(xrac{\partial}{\partial x}-rac{\partial}{\partial x}x)\psi(x,y,z) \ &= -\mathrm{i}\hbar(xrac{\partial\psi(x,y,z)}{\partial x}-\psi(x,y,z)-xrac{\partial\psi(x,y,z)}{\partial x}) \ &= \mathrm{i}\hbar\psi(x,y,z) \end{aligned}$$

$$[\hat{x},\hat{p}_x]=\mathrm{i}\hbar$$

$$egin{align} [\hat{x},\hat{p}_y] &= -\mathrm{i}\hbar(x\partial_y-\partial_yx) \ &= -\mathrm{i}\hbar(x\partial_y-x\partial_y) \ &= \mathbf{0} \ \ [\hat{y},\hat{p}_y] &= \mathrm{i}\hbar \ \ \hline [\hat{r}_m,\hat{p}_n] &= \mathrm{i}\hbar\delta_{m,n} \ \hline [\hat{r}_i,\hat{r}_j] &= \mathbf{0} \ \hline \ [\hat{p}_i,\hat{p}_j] &= \mathbf{0} \ \hline \end{array}$$

j'k'l'k'l'k'l'k'l'k'l'k'l'k'l'k'l

$$egin{aligned} [\hat{x}_1,\hat{L}_1] &= \mathbf{0} \ [\hat{x}_1,\hat{L}_2] &= \hat{x}_3[\hat{x}_1,\hat{p}_1] + [\hat{x}_1,\hat{x}_3]\hat{p}_1 = \mathrm{i}\hbar\hat{x}_3 \ [\hat{x}_1,\hat{L}_3] &= -\mathrm{i}\hbar\hat{x}_2 \ \hline [\hat{x}_l,\hat{L}_m] &= \mathrm{i}\hbar\sum_n arepsilon_{lmn}\hat{x}_n \ \hline [\hat{p}_1,\hat{L}_1] &= 0 \ \hline [\hat{p}_1,\hat{L}_2] &= \mathrm{i}\hbar\hat{p}_3 \ \hline [\hat{p}_1,\hat{L}_3] &= -\mathrm{i}\hbar\hat{p}_2 \ \hline [\hat{p}_l,\hat{L}_m] &= \mathrm{i}\hbar\sum_n arepsilon_{lmn}\hat{p}_n \ \hline [\hat{L}_1,\hat{L}_2] &= \mathrm{i}\hbar\hat{L}_3 \ \hline [\hat{L}_l,\hat{L}_m] &= \mathrm{i}\hbar\sum_n arepsilon_{lmn}\hat{L}_n \ \hline \end{aligned}$$

有用的公式:

 $(\hat{F}\hat{G})^{\dagger} = \hat{G}^{\dagger}\hat{F}^{\dagger}$

证明:

由厄米共轭的定义:

$$\begin{split} \int u^*(\vec{r})(\hat{F}\hat{G})^\dagger v(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} &= \int v(\vec{r})[\hat{F}\hat{G}u(\vec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \left[\int v^*(\vec{r})(\hat{F}^\dagger)^\dagger [\hat{G}u(\vec{r})] \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \right]^* \\ &= \left[\int \hat{G}u(\vec{r})[\hat{F}^\dagger v(\vec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \right]^* \\ &= \left[\int [\hat{F}^\dagger v(\vec{r})]^* (\hat{G}^\dagger)^\dagger u(\vec{r}) \right]^* \\ &= \left[\int u(\vec{r})[\hat{G}^\dagger \hat{F}^\dagger v(\vec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \right]^* \\ &= \int u^*(\vec{r}) \hat{G}^\dagger \hat{F}^\dagger v^*(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \end{split}$$

对比可知:

$$(\hat{F}\hat{G})^{\dagger} = \hat{G}^{\dagger}\hat{F}^{\dagger}$$

物理量完全集

能同时具有确定测量值的额一组独立物理量的值可以完备刻画系统的状态;可以同时测量的物理量所对应的算符是彼此对易的,称能够完全标志系统状态的独立物理量为**物理量完全集**

海森堡不确定关系

设 \hat{F} , \hat{G} 均为线性厄米算符,若 \hat{F} 与 \hat{G} 不对易,设 $[\hat{F},\hat{G}]=\mathrm{i}\hat{d}\neq\mathbf{0}$,定义:

$$\Delta \hat{F} \equiv \hat{F} - \bar{F}, \;\; \Delta \hat{G} \equiv \hat{G} - \bar{G}$$

$$\Delta F \equiv \sqrt{(\hat{F} - \bar{F})^2}, \;\; \Delta G \equiv \sqrt{(\hat{G} - \bar{G})^2}$$

由算符的厄米共轭的定义有:

$$\begin{split} I &\equiv \int \psi^*(\vec{r}) \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} \psi(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \int \hat{a} \psi(\vec{r}) [\hat{a} \psi(\vec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \int |\hat{a} \psi(\vec{r})|^2 \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &\ge 0 \end{split}$$

令 $\hat{a}=\xi\Delta\hat{F}-\mathrm{i}\Delta\hat{G}$,其中 $\xi\in\mathbb{R}$,注意到 I 是 ξ 的函数,即 $I=I(\xi)$,于是:

$$\begin{split} I(\xi) &\equiv \int \psi^*(\vec{r}) \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} \psi(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \int \psi^*(\vec{r}) \left[\xi (\hat{F}^\dagger - \bar{F}) + \mathrm{i} (\hat{G}^\dagger - \bar{G}) \right] \left[\xi (\hat{F} - \bar{F}) - \mathrm{i} (\hat{G} - \bar{G}) \right] \psi(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ (\mathbb{E} \times \hat{\mathcal{F}} \hat{\mathcal{F}} \hat{\mathbf{p}}) \dot{\mathbf{p}} \dot{$$

 $I(\xi) \geqslant 0$ 要求:

$$ec{d}^2 - 4 \overline{(\Delta \hat{F})^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta \hat{G})^2} \leqslant 0$$

于是:

$$\sqrt{\overline{(\Delta \hat{F})^2}} \cdot \sqrt{\overline{(\Delta \hat{G})^2}} \geqslant \frac{\bar{d}}{2}$$

即:

$$\Delta F \Delta G \geqslant rac{ar{d}}{2}$$

坐标动量不确定关系:

$$[\hat{x},\hat{p}_x]=\mathrm{i}\hbar\Longrightarrow\Delta x\Delta p_x\geqslantrac{\hbar}{2}$$

不确定关系否定了经典轨道概念:经典质点的演化遵循确定的轨道,故任何时刻质点均有明确的坐标和动量(即 $\Delta x=\Delta p_x=0$)。但微观粒子 $\Delta x \Delta p_x\geqslant \frac{\hbar}{2}$,它从本质上体现着波粒二象性

一维自由粒子波函数:

$$\psi(x)=(2\pi\hbar)^{-rac{1}{2}}e^{rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}(p_xx)}$$

粒子有确定的动量 p_x ,动量的不确定度 $\Delta p_x=0$,由海森堡不确定关系知坐标的不确定度 $\Delta x=\infty$

一维定域粒子波函数:

$$\psi(x) = \delta(x - x_0)$$

其动量分布概率幅为:

$$c_{p_x}=\int \psi_{p_x}^*(x)\psi(x)\mathrm{d}x=(2\pi\hbar)^{-rac{1}{2}}e^{rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}p_xx_0}$$

 $|c_{p_x}|^2$ 为常数,说明动量取任何值的概率相等,即 $\Delta p_x = \infty$

第3章 量子力学的动力学

薛定谔方程:

$$\mathrm{i}\hbarrac{\partial\Psi(ec{r},t)}{\partial t}=\hat{H}\Psi(ec{r},t)$$

其中,
$$\hat{H}=-rac{\hbar^2}{2m}
abla^2+U(r)$$

量子力学第四公设:

描述微观粒子状态的波函数随时间的演化服从薛定谔方程

解薛定谔方程:

设 $\Psi(\vec{r},t) = \psi(\vec{r})f(t)$

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{i}\hbar\psi(\vec{r})\frac{\mathrm{d}f(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} &= f(t)\hat{H}\psi(\vec{r})\\ \mathrm{i}\hbar\frac{1}{f(t)}\frac{\mathrm{d}f(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} &= \frac{1}{\psi(\vec{r})}\hat{H}\psi(\vec{r}) = E\\ \begin{cases} \hat{H}\psi(\vec{r}) &= E\psi(\vec{r})\\ \frac{\mathrm{d}f(t)}{f(t)} &= -\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}E\mathrm{d}t \end{split}$$

对于定态薛定谔方程 $\hat{H}\psi(\vec{r})=E\psi(\vec{r})$,设其本征值为 E_n ,本征解为 $\psi_n(x)$,代入方程 $\frac{\mathrm{d}f(t)}{f(t)}=-rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}E\mathrm{d}t$,得:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}f_n(t)}{f_n(t)} = -\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}E_n\mathrm{d}t$$

积分得:

$$f_n(t)=c_n'e^{-rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}E_nt}$$

于是 $\Psi(\vec{r},t)$ 的特解为:

$$\Psi_n(ec{r},t)=f_n(t)\psi_n(ec{r})=c_n'e^{-rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}E_nt}$$

其通解为特解的线性组合:

$$\Psi(ec{r},t) = \sum_n c_n e^{-rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}E_n t} \psi_n(ec{r})$$

其中, c'_n 被吸收到 c_n

解薛定谔方程的步骤

(1) 求解定态薛定谔方程:

$$\hat{H}\psi_n(\vec{r}) = E_n\psi(\vec{r})$$

(2) 将初态按定态作展开:

$$\Psi(ec{r},t) = \sum_n c_n \psi_n(ec{r})$$

(3) 薛定谔方程的解为:

$$\Psi(ec{r},t) = \sum_n c_n e^{-rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}E_n t} \psi_n(ec{r})$$

概率密度和概率流密度

概率密度:

$$ho(ec{r},t)\equiv |\Psi(ec{r},t)|^2=\Psi^*(ec{r},t)\Psi(ec{r},t)$$

概率流密度:

$$ec{J}(ec{r},t) \equiv rac{\mathrm{i}\hbar}{2m} [\Psi(ec{r},t)
abla\Psi^*(ec{r},t) - \Psi^*(ec{r},t)
abla\Psi(ec{r},t)]$$

可以验证:

$$rac{\partial
ho(ec{r},t)}{\partial t} +
abla \cdot ec{J}(ec{r},t) = 0$$

证明:

需要用到结论:

$$\begin{split} \nabla \cdot (\varphi \vec{A}) &= \partial_i (\varphi \vec{A})_i \\ &= \partial_i (\varphi A_i) \\ &= A_i \partial_i \varphi + \varphi \partial_i A_i \\ &= A_i (\nabla \varphi)_i + \varphi \partial_i A_i \\ &= \vec{A} \cdot \nabla \varphi + \varphi \nabla \cdot \vec{A} \\ \\ \frac{\partial \rho(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t} &= \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \frac{\partial \Psi(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \Psi^*(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \\ \\ \mathrm{i}\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t} &= \hat{H} \Psi(\vec{r},t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \Psi(\vec{r},t), \quad -\mathrm{i}\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi^*(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{J}(\vec{r},t) &\equiv \frac{\mathrm{i}\hbar}{2m} \nabla \cdot \left[\Psi(\vec{r},t) \nabla \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) - \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \nabla \Psi(\vec{r},t) \right] \\ &= \frac{\mathrm{i}\hbar}{2m} \left[(\nabla \Psi^*) \cdot (\nabla \Psi) + \Psi \nabla^2 \Psi^* - (\nabla \Psi) \cdot (\nabla \Psi^*) - \Psi^* \nabla^2 \Psi \right] \\ &= \frac{\mathrm{i}\hbar}{2m} \left[\Psi \nabla^2 \Psi^* - \Psi^* \nabla^2 \Psi \right] \\ &= \frac{\mathrm{i}\hbar}{2m} \left[\Psi \left(\frac{2m\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} \frac{\partial \Psi^*}{\partial t} \right) - \Psi^* \left(-\frac{2m\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} \right) \right] \\ &= - \left[\Psi \frac{\partial \Psi^*}{\partial t} + \Psi^* \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} \right] \end{split}$$

于是:

$$\frac{\partial \rho(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \vec{J}(\vec{r},t) = \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \frac{\partial \Psi(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \Psi^*(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t} \Psi(\vec{r},t) - \left[\Psi \frac{\partial \Psi^*}{\partial t} + \Psi^* \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} \right] - 0$$

物理量平均值随时间的演化

为啥在积分号外面是 $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}$,放到积分号里面就变成 $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ 了呢?

$$\begin{split} \frac{\mathrm{d}\bar{F}}{\mathrm{d}t} &= \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \hat{F} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \int \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \hat{F} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \right] \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \int \frac{\partial \Psi^*(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t} \cdot \hat{F} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} + \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) (\frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial t}) \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} + \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \hat{F} \frac{\partial \Psi(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t} \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \frac{\hat{I}}{\hbar} \int [\hat{H} \Psi(\vec{r},t)]^* \cdot \hat{F} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} + \frac{\hat{I}}{\hbar} \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \hat{F} \hat{H} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial t} + \frac{\hat{I}}{\hbar} \int \hat{F} \Psi(\vec{r},t) [\hat{H} \Psi(\vec{r},t)]^* \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} - \frac{\hat{I}}{\hbar} \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \hat{F} \hat{H} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial t} + \frac{\hat{I}}{\hbar} \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \hat{H}^\dagger \hat{F} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} - \frac{\hat{I}}{\hbar} \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \hat{F} \hat{H} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial t} + \frac{\hat{I}}{\hbar} \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \hat{H} \hat{F} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} - \frac{\hat{I}}{\hbar} \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \hat{F} \hat{H} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial t} + \frac{\hat{I}}{\hbar} \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) (\hat{H} \hat{F} - \hat{F} \hat{H}) \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial t} + \frac{\hat{I}}{\hbar} \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) [\hat{H},\hat{F}] \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial t} + \frac{\hat{I}}{\hbar} [\hat{H},\hat{F}] \\ &= \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial t} + \frac{\hat{I}}{\hbar} [\hat{H},\hat{F}] \end{split}$$

体系具有某种对称性是指其在相应变换下具有不变性

量子力学的"不变"要满足:

1.波函数的归一化不变(变换之前波函数归一,变换之后波函数也要归一):

$$\int [\hat{T}\Psi(\vec{r},t)]^*[\hat{T}\Psi(\vec{r},t)]\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r}=1$$

注意到:

$$egin{aligned} \int [\hat{T}\Psi(\vec{r},t)]^* [\hat{T}\Psi(\vec{r},t)] \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} &= \int [\hat{T}\Psi(\vec{r},t)] [\hat{T}\Psi(\vec{r},t)]^* \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \ &= \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \hat{T}^\dagger [\hat{T}\Psi(\vec{r},t)] \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \ &= \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \hat{T}^\dagger \hat{T}\Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \end{aligned}$$

于是: $\hat{T}^{\dagger}\hat{T}=\mathbf{1},\;\hat{T}$ 是幺正变换

2.动力学不变:

变换后的波函数 $\hat{T}\Psi(\vec{r},t)$ 仍应满足薛定谔方程:

$$\mathrm{i}\hbarrac{\partial}{\partial t}[\hat{T}\Psi(ec{r},t)]=\hat{H}[\hat{T}\Psi(ec{r},t)]$$

不显含时间,可提出 \hat{T} ,同乘 \hat{T}^{\dagger} :

 $\hat{H}\hat{T} = \hat{T}\hat{H}$

若 $\hat{T}^{\dagger} = \hat{T}$,则 \hat{T} 对应的物理量为守恒量

若 $\hat{T}^\dagger
eq \hat{T}$,由其幺正性可令 $\hat{T} = e^{\mathrm{i}\lambda\hat{G}}$,其中 $\hat{G} = \hat{G}^\dagger$,可证 $[\hat{T},\hat{H}] = \mathbf{0} \Longrightarrow [\hat{G},\hat{H}] = \mathbf{0}$,于是 \hat{G} 为守恒量

1.空间平移不变 → 动量守恒

定义:

$$\hat{D}_{ec{a}}\Psi(ec{r},t)\equiv\Psi(ec{r}+ec{a},t)$$

平移算符的无穷小生成元:

$$\begin{split} \hat{D}_{\delta\vec{a}}\Psi(\vec{r},t) &\equiv \Psi(\vec{r}+\delta\vec{a},t) \\ (\bar{x} \, \bar{y} \, \bar{y} \, \bar{z} \, \bar{z}) &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i!} \frac{\partial^{i} \Psi(\vec{r},t)}{\partial \vec{r}^{i}} \cdot (\delta\vec{a})^{i} \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i!} (\delta\vec{a})^{i} \cdot \frac{\partial^{i}}{\partial \vec{r}^{i}} \right) \Psi(\vec{r},t) \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i!} (\delta\vec{a})^{i} \cdot \nabla^{i} \right) \Psi(\vec{r},t) \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i!} (\delta\vec{a} \cdot \nabla)^{i} \right) \Psi(\vec{r},t) \\ (\mathcal{K} \, \vec{\perp} \, \dot{z}) &= e^{\delta\vec{a} \cdot \nabla} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \end{split}$$

注意到:

$$egin{aligned} \delta ec{a} \cdot
abla &= rac{\delta ec{a}}{-\mathrm{i}\hbar} \cdot (-\mathrm{i}\hbar
abla) \ &= rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} \delta ec{a} \cdot \hat{ec{p}} \end{aligned}$$

于是:

$$\hat{D}_{\deltaec{a}}\Psi(ec{r},t)=e^{rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}\deltaec{a}\cdot\hat{ec{p}}}\Psi(ec{r},t)$$

于是:

$$\hat{D}_{\deltaec{a}}=e^{rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}\deltaec{a}\cdot\hat{ec{p}}}$$

空间平移不变性要求:

$$\hat{D}_{\delta\vec{a}}\Psi(\vec{r},t)$$

2.空间旋转不变 → 角动量守恒

定义: $\hat{R}_{\delta\vec{\omega}}\Psi(\vec{r},t)\equiv\Psi(\vec{r}+\delta\vec{arphi} imes\vec{r},t)$

$$\hat{R}_{\deltaec{ec{ec{\sigma}}}}\Psi(ec{r}-\deltaec{ec{ec{\sigma}}} imesec{r},t)=\Psi(ec{r},t)$$

对 $\Psi(\vec{r} + \delta \vec{\varphi} \times \vec{r}, t)$ 以 在 (\vec{r}, t) 点作泰勒展开得:

$$\begin{split} \Psi(\vec{r} + \delta \vec{\varphi} \times \vec{r}, t) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \frac{\partial^k \Psi(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial \vec{r}^k} \cdot (\delta \vec{\varphi} \times \vec{r})^k \\ &= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \cdot (\delta \vec{\varphi} \times \vec{r})^k \cdot \frac{\partial^k}{\partial \vec{r}^k} \right) \Psi(\vec{r}, t) \\ (\mathbb{K} \vec{\square} \bot) &= e^{(\delta \vec{\varphi} \times \vec{r}) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}}} \Psi(\vec{r}, t) \\ &= e^{(\delta \vec{\varphi} \times \vec{r}) \cdot \nabla} \Psi(\vec{r}, t) \\ &= e^{(\vec{r} \times \nabla) \cdot \delta \vec{\varphi}} \Psi(\vec{r}, t) \\ &= e^{(\vec{r} \times (-i\hbar \nabla)] \cdot \delta \vec{\varphi}/(-i\hbar)} \Psi(\vec{r}, t) \\ &= e^{(\hat{r} \times \hat{p}) \cdot \delta \vec{\varphi}/(-i\hbar)} \Psi(\vec{r}, t) \\ &= e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{L} \cdot \delta \vec{\varphi}} \Psi(\vec{r}, t) \end{split}$$

3.时间平移不变 → 能量守恒

定义:
$$\hat{D}_{\delta t}\Psi(\vec{r},t)=\Psi(\vec{r},t+\delta t)$$

泰勒展开:

$$egin{align*} \Psi(ec{r},t+\delta t) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} rac{1}{k!} rac{\partial^k \Psi(ec{r},t)}{\partial t^k} (\delta t)^k \ &= igg(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} rac{1}{k!} (\delta t)^k rac{\partial^k}{\partial t^k} igg) \Psi(ec{r},t) \ &= e^{\delta t rac{\partial}{\partial t}} \Psi(ec{r},t) \ &= e^{rac{\delta t}{\hbar} ext{i} \hbar rac{\partial}{\partial t}} \Psi(ec{r},t) \ &= e^{-rac{1}{\hbar} \delta t \hat{H}} \Psi(ec{r},t) \end{split}$$

4.空间反演不变 → 宇称守恒

宇称算符: \hat{P} , $\hat{P} = \hat{P}^{\dagger}$

 $P\psi(\vec{r}) = P\psi(-\vec{r})$

本征方程:

$$\hat{P}\psi(ec{r}) = P\psi(ec{r})$$
 $P^2\psi(ec{r}) = \psi(ec{r})$ $P = \pm 1$ $\hat{P}\psi_E(ec{r}) = \psi_E(ec{r}) = \psi_E(-ec{r})$

偶宇称

$$\hat{P}\psi_O(\vec{r}) = -\psi_O(\vec{r}) = -\psi_O(-\vec{r})$$

奇宇称

一维定态解

一维无限深势阱

比如细金属杆中电子所处势场

粒子在一维无限深势阱中运动,其势能为:

$$U(x) = egin{cases} 0 &, |x| < a \ \infty &, |x| \geqslant a \end{cases}$$

求定态解。

当 $|x|\geqslant a$, $U_0\to\infty$,定态方程为:

$$-rac{\hbar^2}{2m}rac{\mathrm{d}^2\psi(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^2}+U_0\psi(x)=E\psi(x)$$

由波函数的有限性得:

$$\psi(x) = 0, \ |x| \geqslant a$$

当 |x| < a, U(x) = 0,定态方程为:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\mathrm{d}^2\psi(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^2}=E\psi(x)$$

等价于:

$$\psi''(x)+lpha^2\psi(x)=0, \ \ egin{aligned} lpha^2=rac{2mE}{\hbar^2} \end{aligned}$$

解得:

$$\psi(x) = A \sin \alpha x + B \cos \alpha x, \ |x| < a$$

连续性条件要求(势能可以突变,但波函数要连续):

$$\lim_{x o -a^+}\psi(x)=\psi(-a)=0$$
 $\lim_{x o a^-}\psi(x)=\psi(a)=0$

得:

$$A\sin\alpha a = 0$$
, $B\cos\alpha a = 0$

若 A=B=0, $\psi(x)$ 在 $x\in\mathbb{R}$ 上恒为零,没有意义

若
$$B=0, A\neq 0$$
,则 $\sin \alpha a=0\Longrightarrow \alpha=\frac{k\pi}{a}=\frac{2k\pi}{2a}$

若
$$A=0, B
eq 0$$
,则 $\cos lpha a=0\Longrightarrow lpha=rac{(k+1/2)\pi}{a}=rac{(2k+1)\pi}{2a}$

综上,一维无限深方势阱的定态解可表示为:

$$\psi_n(x) = egin{cases} A \sin rac{n\pi}{2a} x &, & n=2,4,\cdots; |x| < a \ B \cos rac{n\pi}{2a} x &, & n=1,3,\cdots; |x| < a \ 0 & ; |x| \geqslant a \end{cases}$$
 $E = rac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2a}$

归一化得:

$$\psi_n(x) = egin{cases} rac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sin rac{n\pi}{2a} x &, & n = 2, 4, \cdots; |x| < a \ rac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \cos rac{n\pi}{2a} x &, & n = 1, 3, \cdots; |x| < a \ 0 &; |x| \geqslant a \end{cases}$$

当n为奇数时,本征波函数具有偶字称;当n为偶数时,本征波函数具有奇字称。

按本征能量的大小,将相应的本征态称为基态、第一激发态、第二激发态等。基态能量也称为零点能。零点能大于零是不确定性原理导致的。

一维有限深方势阱

粒子在一维有限深方势阱:

$$U(x) = egin{cases} 0 &, |x| < a \ U_0 &, |x| \geqslant a \end{cases}$$

中运动, 求其定态 $(0 < E < U_0)$

定态方程:

$$\left\{egin{aligned} \psi_1''(x) - \lambda^2 \psi_1(x) &= 0, x < -a \ \psi_2''(x) + k^2 \psi_2(x) &= 0, |x| < a \ \psi_3''(x) - \lambda^2 \psi_3(x) &= 0, x > a \end{aligned}
ight.$$

由波函数的有限性得:

$$\left\{ egin{aligned} \psi_1(x) &= Ae^{\lambda x} &, x < -a \ \psi_2(x) &= C\cos kx + D\sin kx &, |x| < a \ \psi_3(x) &= Be^{-\lambda x} &, x > a \end{aligned}
ight.$$

其中,

$$\lambda = \sqrt{rac{2m(U_0-E)}{\hbar^2}}, ~~ k = \sqrt{rac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}$$

由波函数的连续性有 $\psi_1(-a) = \psi_2(-a), \psi_1'(-a) = \psi_2'(-a), \psi_2(a) = \psi_3(a), \psi_2'(a) = \psi_3'(a)$,得:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda e^{-\lambda a} & 0 & -k\sin ka & -k\cos ka \\ e^{-\lambda a} & 0 & -\cos ka & \sin ka \\ 0 & -\lambda e^{-\lambda a} & k\sin ka & -k\cos ka \\ 0 & e^{-\lambda a} & -\cos ka & -\sin ka \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \\ C \\ D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

方程有非平凡解要求系数行列式为零,得到:

$$(\lambda \cos ka - k \sin ka)(\lambda \sin ka + k \cos ka) = 0$$

若 $\lambda = k \tan ka$,则 $B = A, C = Ae^{-\lambda a} \sec ka$,D = 0

$$\psi(x) = egin{cases} Ae^{\lambda x} &, x \leqslant -a \ A^{-\lambda a}\sec ka\cos kx &, |x| < a \ Ae^{-\lambda x} &, x \geqslant a \end{cases}$$

若 $\lambda = -k \cot ka$,则 $B = -A, C = 0, D = -Ae^{-\lambda a} \csc ka$

$$\psi(x) = egin{cases} Ae^{\lambda x} &, x \leqslant -a \ -A^{-\lambda a} \csc ka \sin kx &, |x| < a \ -Ae^{-\lambda x} &, x \geqslant a \end{cases}$$

一维简谐势场(谐振子)

$$U(x)=rac{1}{2}m\omega^2x^2$$

定态方程 $\hat{H}\psi(x)=E\psi(x)$ 的具体形式为:

$$(-rac{\hbar^2}{2m}rac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}x^2}+rac{1}{2}m\omega^2x^2)\psi(x)=E\psi(x)$$

无量纲化:

$$[m][\omega]^2[x]^2 = [\hbar][\omega] \Longrightarrow [x]^2 = \frac{[\hbar]}{[m][\omega]}$$

定义:

$$x_0 \equiv \sqrt{rac{\hbar}{m\omega}} \ x = x_0 \xi$$

E 是无量纲变量

$$E = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2}\lambda$$

λ 是无量纲变量

定态方程化为:

$$-rac{\hbar^2}{2m}rac{m\omega}{\hbar}rac{\mathrm{d}^2\psi(\xi)}{\mathrm{d}\xi^2}+rac{m\omega^2}{2}rac{\hbar}{m\omega}\xi^2\psi(\xi)-rac{\hbar\omega}{2}\lambda\psi(\xi)=0$$

令,即:

$$\psi''(\xi) + (\lambda - \xi^2)\psi(\xi) = 0$$

当 $\xi = \pm \infty$,方程发散,要用渐进法消除发散

当 $\xi \to \pm \infty$,由波函数的有限性,得到渐进方程:

 $\psi''(\xi) - \xi^2 \psi(\xi) = 0$

得:

\$\$

\psi(\xi)

 $=e^{-\frac{xi}{2}},xi\to pm \in$

\$.

设解为:

$$\begin{split} \psi(\xi) &= e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}} u(\xi), \\ \psi'(\xi) &= -\xi e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}} u(\xi) + e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}} u'(\xi), \\ \psi''(\xi) &= -e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}} u(\xi) + \xi^2 e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}} u(\xi) - \xi e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}} u'(\xi) - \xi e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}} u'(\xi) + e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}} u''(\xi) \end{split}$$

定态方程变为:

$$u''(\xi) - 2\xi u'(\xi) + (\lambda - 1)u(\xi) = 0$$

方程不发散,可用级数法求解

$$u(\xi) = \sum_{\nu=0}^\infty a_\nu \xi^\nu$$

$$\sum_{
u=0}^{\infty} a_{
u} [
u(
u-1)\xi^{
u-2} - (2
u-\lambda+1)\xi^{
u}] = 0$$

考察 ξ^{μ} 的系数:

$$a_{\mu+2}(\mu+2)(\mu+1)-(2\mu-\lambda+1)a_{\mu}=0$$

得到递推关系:

$$a_{\mu+2}=rac{2\mu-\lambda+1}{(\mu+1)(\mu+2)}a_{\mu} \ \lim_{\mu o\infty}rac{a_{\mu+2}}{a_{\mu}}=rac{2}{\mu}$$

泰勒展开:

$$e^{\xi^2} = \sum_n rac{\xi^{2n}}{n!} = \sum_\mu rac{\xi^\mu}{(rac{\mu}{2})!}$$

若级数不自然截断,则 $u(\xi) \sim e^{\xi^2}$,代入

$$\psi(\xi)=e^{-rac{\xi^2}{2}}u(\xi)\sim e^{rac{\xi^2}{2}}$$

其在 $\xi \to \pm \infty$ 时发散

故 $u(\xi)$ 必在某阶截断

设在 $\mu=n$ 阶截断

$$a_{n+2}=rac{2n-\lambda+1}{(n+1)(n+2)}a_n=0\Longrightarrow \lambda=2n+1$$
 $rac{E}{\hbar\omega/2}=2n+1\Longrightarrow E=\hbar\omega(n+rac{1}{2}),\;\;n=0,1,2,\cdots$

代入 λ :

$$a_{\mu+2} = rac{2\mu - (2n+1) + 1}{(\mu+1)(\mu+2)} a_{\mu} = rac{2(\mu-n)}{(\mu+1)(\mu+2)} a_{\mu}$$

求 $\psi_n(x)$:

当 n=0,得到 $E_0=rac{\hbar\omega}{2}$

$$a_{\mu+2} = rac{2\mu}{(\mu+1)(\mu+2)}a_{\mu} \ a_2 = 0$$

舍弃奇数阶

$$egin{aligned} u(\xi) &= a_0 \ \psi_0(\xi) &= e^{-rac{\xi^2}{2}} u(\xi) &= a_0 e^{-rac{\xi^2}{2}} \ \psi_0(x) &= a_0 e^{-rac{x^2}{2x_0^2}} \end{aligned}$$

波函数的归一性:

$$egin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\psi_0(x)|^2 \mathrm{d}x &= 1 \Longrightarrow a_0 = (\pi x_0^2)^{-rac{1}{4}} \ \psi_0(x) &= (\pi x_0^2)^{-rac{1}{4}} e^{-rac{x^2}{2x_0^2}} \ &= (\sqrt{rac{\pi\hbar}{m\omega}})^{-rac{1}{2}} e^{-rac{m\omega}{2\hbar}x^2} \end{aligned}$$

当n=1,

级数展开系数递推关系为:

$$a_{\mu+2} = rac{2(\mu-1)}{(\mu+1)(\mu+2)} a_{\mu}$$

奇数阶:

$$a_3=0,\ a_5=0,\cdots$$

偶数阶舍弃

$$egin{aligned} u(\xi) &= a_1 \xi \ \psi_1(\xi) &= a_1 \xi e^{-rac{\xi^2}{2}} \ \psi_1(x) &= a_1 rac{x}{x_0} e^{-rac{x^2}{2x_0^2}} \ &= a_1 rac{x}{x_0} x e^{-rac{x^2}{2x_0^2}} \end{aligned}$$

归一性:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\psi_1(x)|^2 \mathrm{d}x = 1 \Longrightarrow a_1 = (rac{x_0 \sqrt{\pi}}{2})^{-rac{1}{2}} \ \psi_1(x) = (x_0 rac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2})^{-rac{1}{2}} rac{x}{x_0} e^{-rac{x^2}{2x_0^2}}$$

一般地,有限截断后的厄米方程变为:

$$u_n''(\xi)-2\xi u_n'(\xi)+2nu_n(\xi)=0$$

其解为厄米多项式:

$$u_n(\xi) = H_n(\xi) = (-1)^n e^{\xi^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}\xi^n} e^{-\xi^2}$$

对应的本征波函数为:

$$\boxed{\psi_n(x) = N_n H_n\left(rac{x}{x_0}
ight) \mathrm{e}^{-rac{x^2}{2x_0^2}}, \quad n=0,1,2,\cdots}$$

$$N_n = (x_0 \sqrt{\pi} 2^n n!)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

本征能量:

$$egin{aligned} E_n &= \hbar\omega \left(n+rac{1}{2}
ight), \quad n=0,1,2,\cdots \ \psi_0(x) &= \left(x_0\sqrt{\pi}
ight)^{-1/2} \operatorname{e}^{-rac{x^2}{2x_0^2}} \ \psi_1(x) &= \left(x_0\sqrt{\pi}/2
ight)^{-1/2} \left(rac{x}{x_0}
ight) \operatorname{e}^{-rac{x^2}{2x_0^2}} \ \psi_2(x) &= \left(2x_0\sqrt{\pi}
ight)^{-1/2} \left(rac{2x^2}{x_0^2}-1
ight) \operatorname{e}^{-rac{x^2}{2x_0^2}} \end{aligned}$$

谐振子零点能大于零

谐振子基态能量 $E_0=\hbar\omega/2>0$ 是海森堡不确定性关系导致的。

可以证明,在一维谐振子基态下,

$$\bar{x}=0,\quad \bar{p}=0$$

则能量平均值

$$ar{E}=rac{ar{p^{2}}}{2m}+rac{m\omega^{2}ar{x^{2}}}{2}=rac{\left(\Delta p
ight)^{2}}{2m}+rac{m\omega^{2}\left(\Delta x
ight)^{2}}{2}$$

而海森堡不确定性关系给出

$$\Delta x \Delta p \geqslant rac{\hbar}{2}$$

因此

$$ar{E}=rac{\left(\Delta p
ight)^{2}}{2m}+rac{m\omega^{2}\left(\Delta x
ight)^{2}}{2}\geqslant2rac{\Delta p}{\sqrt{2m}}rac{\sqrt{m}\omega\Delta x}{\sqrt{2}}\geqslant\omega\Delta x\Delta p\geqslant\hbar\omega/2$$

厄米多项式的性质

$$rac{\mathrm{d} H_n(\xi)}{\mathrm{d} \xi} = 2\xi H_n(\xi) - H_{n+1}(\xi) = 2n H_{n-1}(\xi)$$

谐振子本征态满足:

$$\hat{x}\psi_n(x) = \sqrt{rac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}igg[\sqrt{n+1}\psi_{n+1}(x) + \sqrt{n}\psi_{n-1}(x)igg]$$

$$\hat{p}\psi_n(x)=\mathrm{i}\sqrt{rac{m\hbar\omega}{2}}igg[\sqrt{n+1}\psi_{n+1}(x)-\sqrt{n}\psi_{n-1}(x)igg]$$

一维薛定谔方程的普遍性质

1.分立能量本征值

2. $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \psi_n(x) = 0$; $\psi_n(x)$ 是实函数;束缚态

4.势能都是偶函数 $V(x) = V(-x) \Longrightarrow \psi_n(x)$ 有确定的宇称

势垒贯穿

粒子以给定能量 $E=rac{\hbar^2k^2}{2m}$ 自左方入射至势场 $V(x)=egin{cases} 0 & ,x<0,x>a \ U_0 & ,0\leqslant x\leqslant a \end{cases}$,设 $E< U_0$,求粒子的运动状态

定态方程 $\hat{H}\psi(x) = E\psi(x)$ 的具体形式为:

$$\left\{ egin{aligned} \psi''(x)+k^2\psi(x)&=0, k=\sqrt{rac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}, x<0, x>a \ \ \psi''(x)-eta^2\psi(x)&=0, eta=\sqrt{rac{2m(U_0-E)}{\hbar^2}}, 0\leqslant x\leqslant a \end{aligned}
ight.$$

其中,A 项为入射波,R 项为反射波,D 项为透射波

$$egin{cases} \psi_1(x) = A \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kx} + R \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kx} &, x < 0 \ \psi_2(x) = B \mathrm{e}^{eta x} + C \mathrm{e}^{-eta x} &, 0 \leqslant x \leqslant a \ \psi_3(x) = D \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kx} &, x > a \end{cases}$$

连续性条件:

$$\left\{egin{aligned} \psi_1(0) &= \psi_2(0) \ \psi_1'(0) &= \psi_2'(0) \ \psi_2(a) &= \psi_3(a) \end{aligned}
ight.$$
 $\left. egin{aligned} \psi_2'(a) &= \psi_3'(a) \end{aligned}
ight.$

第4章 类氢原子的能级

国际单位制(MKS)与高斯单位制(CGS)

拉普拉斯算符的球坐标表示:

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}$$

中心力场问题的一般分析

$$\hat{H}=rac{-\hbar^2
abla^2}{2M}+U(r)$$

 $\{\hat{H},\hat{L^2},\hat{L}_z\}$ 组成力学量完全集,其共同本征态 $\psi(r, heta,arphi)$ 是系统的定态

$$egin{split} \psi(r, heta,arphi) &= R(r)Y(heta,arphi) \ \hat{L}^2Y_{lm}(heta,arphi) &= l(l+1)\hbar^2Y_{lm}(heta,arphi) \ \hat{L}_zY_{lm}(heta,arphi) &= m\hbar Y_{lm}(heta,arphi) \end{split}$$

坦一化: $\int |Y_{lm}(\theta \varphi)| \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi = 1$

分离变量 $\psi(r,\theta,\varphi) = R_l(r)Y_{lm}(\theta,\varphi)$,代入定态本征方程

$$igg[-rac{\hbar^2}{2Mr^2}rac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}r}(r^2rac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}r})+rac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2Mr^2}+U(r)igg]R_l(r)=ER_l(r)$$

 $riangleq R_l(r) = rac{u_l(r)}{r}$,

$$igg[-rac{\hbar^2}{2M}rac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}r^2}+rac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2Mr^2}+U(r)igg]u_l(r)=Eu_l(r)$$

 $R_l(r)$ 的归一化:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} |R_l(r)|^2 r^2 \mathrm{d}r = \int_0^{+\infty} |u_l(r)|^2 \mathrm{d}r = 1$$

 $u_l(r)$ 表示波函数径向分量的概率分布

径向方程

电子在核的库仑场中运动,假定核不动,

$$U(r)=-rac{Ze^2}{r}$$
 $u_l''(r)+iggl[rac{2ME}{\hbar^2}+rac{2MZe^2}{\hbar^2r}-rac{l(l+1)}{r^2}iggr]u_l(r)=0$

无量纲化: $\rho = \frac{r}{a_0}$

$$u_l(
ho) + iggl[rac{2Z}{
ho} - lpha^2 - rac{l(l+1)}{
ho^2}iggr]u_l(
ho) = 0$$
 $E_n = -rac{ZM(clpha)^2}{2n^2}$

第 n 能级的简并度为 n^2

总定态波函数

电子在库仑场运动的定态波函数为:

$$\psi_{nlm}(r, heta,arphi)=R_{nl}(r)Y_{lm}(heta,arphi)$$

 $n = 1, 2, \dots; l = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n - 1; m = -l, -l + 1, \dots, l$

$$egin{aligned} egin{pmatrix} \hat{H} \ \hat{L}^2 \ \hat{L}_z \end{bmatrix} \psi_{nlm}(r, heta,arphi) &= egin{bmatrix} E_n \ l(l+1)\hbar^2 \ m\hbar \end{bmatrix} \psi_{nlm}(r, heta,arphi) \ E_n &= -rac{Z^2M(clpha)^2}{2n^2} \end{aligned}$$

空间概率分布:

$$|\psi_{nlm}|^2 \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} = |R_{nl}|^2 |Y_{lm}|^2 r^2 \sin\theta \mathrm{d}r \mathrm{d}\theta \mathrm{d}\varphi$$

径向概率分布:

$$P_{nl}\mathrm{d}r=|R_{nl}(r)|^2r^2\mathrm{d}r$$

角度概率分布:

$$P_{lm}\mathrm{d}\Omega=|Y_{lm}|^2\mathrm{d}\Omega$$

碱金属原子的能级结构

壳层结构

泡利不相容原理决定了多电子体系的基态是电子从低能级到高能级逐渐填充,每个主量子数为 n 的能级可填充 $2n^2$ 个电子(考虑电子自旋自由度)。 Z=2,10,28 的原子形成了满填充能级,这种效应称为原子的壳层结构。

碱金属原子是满壳层外还含有一个最外层电子的原子。与氢原子不同的是,碱金属原子的本征能量不仅依赖于主量子数 n,还依赖于角动量量子数 l.

磁矩

$$ec{J} = rac{\mathrm{i}\hbar}{2m}igg[\psi_{nlm}(r, heta,arphi)
abla\psi_{nlm}^*(r, heta,arphi) - \psi_{nlm}^*(r, heta,arphi)
abla\psi_{nlm}(r, heta,arphi)igg] \ J_r = 0 \ J_ heta = 0 \ J_arphi = rac{m\hbar}{Mr\sin heta}|\psi_{nlm}(r, heta,arphi)|^2$$

屏蔽效应

在多电子原子中,内层电子会部分抵消原子核对外层电子的库仑吸引力,从而使外层电子实际感受到的有效核电荷 $Z_{
m eff}$ 比实际的原子核电荷 Z 要小,这种效应称为屏蔽效应。

$$egin{aligned} &\lim_{r o +\infty} V_{eff}(r) = -rac{e^2}{r} \ &\lim_{r o 0^+} V_{eff}(r) = -rac{Ze^2}{r} \end{aligned}$$

引入等效势:

$$V_{eff}(r) = -rac{Ze^2}{r} - \lambda a_0 rac{e^2}{r^2}$$

量子数亏损

对于类氢原子,由于内层电子的屏蔽效应,其能级发生改变,这种改变可看作是主量子数的改变。

通过唯像手段可引入等效势:

$$V_{
m eff}(r)=-rac{e^2}{r}-\lambda a_0rac{e^2}{r^2},\quad a_0\equivrac{\hbar^2}{Me^2},\quad 0<\lambda\ll 1$$

重复氢原子径向方程的求解过程可得能级:

$$E_{n,l}=-rac{Me^4}{2\hbar^2(n-\delta_l)^2} \ \delta_l=rac{\lambda}{l+rac{1}{2}}$$

其中, δ_l 称为量子数亏损。可见,在多电子原子中,能级不仅与 n 有关,还与 l 有关。

第5章 定态微扰方法

假设哈密顿量由两部分组成:

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \lambda \hat{V}$$

 \hat{H}_0 是已知的、可求解本征方程的无微扰哈密顿量,其本征方程(能级无简并)为:

$$\hat{H}_0 \psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r}) = E_n^{(0)} \psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r})$$

而 $\lambda \hat{V}$ 代表微扰。现在想求解 \hat{H} 的本征方程。

为求解本征方程:

$$\hat{H}\psi_n(\vec{r}) = E_n\psi_n(\vec{r})$$

假设可将 $\psi_n(\vec{r})$ 和 E_n 按 $\lambda \in (0,1)$ 的幂级数展开为:

$$E_n = E_n^{(0)} \lambda^0 + E_n^{(1)} \lambda^1 + E_n^{(2)} \lambda^2 + \cdots$$

$$\psi_n(\vec{r}) = \psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r})\lambda^0 + \psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r})\lambda^1 + \psi_n^{(2)}(\vec{r})\lambda^2 + \cdots$$

其中, $\lambda \in (0,1)$ 是个小量。代入 \hat{H} 的本征方程可得:

$$\left[\hat{H}_0 + \lambda \hat{V}\right] \left[\psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r}) \lambda^0 + \psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) \lambda^1 + \psi_n^{(2)}(\vec{r}) \lambda^2 + \cdots \right] = \left[E_n^{(0)} \lambda^0 + E_n^{(1)} \lambda^1 + E_n^{(2)} \lambda^2 + \cdots \right] \left[\psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r}) \lambda^0 + \psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) \lambda^1 + \psi_n^{(2)}(\vec{r}) \lambda^2 + \cdots \right]$$

方程左右两边 λ 的各幂次项 $\lambda^n, n=0,1,2,\cdots$ 前的系数应相等,即:

 λ^0 项:

$$\hat{H}_0 \psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r}) = E_n^{(0)} \psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r})$$

这是本来就可求解的无微扰哈密顿量 \hat{H}_0 的本征方程,并没有给出额外的信息。

 λ^1 项:

$$\hat{H}_0\psi^{(1)}(\vec{r}) + \hat{V}\psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r}) = E_n^{(0)}\psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) + E_n^{(1)}\psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r})$$

 λ^2 项:

$$\hat{H}_0\psi_n^{(2)}(\vec{r}) + \hat{V}\psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) = E_n^{(0)}\psi_n^{(2)}(\vec{r}) + E_n^{(1)}\psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) + E_n^{(2)}\psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r})$$

整理得:

$$\hat{H}_0 \psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r}) = E_n^{(0)} \psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r}) \tag{1}$$

$$\left(\hat{H}_0 - E_n^{(0)}\right) \psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) = \left(E_n^{(1)} - \hat{V}\right) \psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r}) \tag{2}$$

$$\left(\hat{H}_0 - E_n^{(0)}\right)\psi_n^{(2)}(\vec{r}) = \left(E_n^{(1)} - \hat{V}\right)\psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) + E_n^{(2)}\psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r}) \tag{3}$$

对方程 (1) 取厄米共轭,并由 \hat{H}_0 为厄米算符,即 $\hat{H}_0^\dagger=\hat{H}_0$,且 $E_n^{(0)}$ 为实数,可得:

$$\psi_n^{(0)*}(ec{r})\hat{H}_0=E_n^{(0)}\psi_n^{(0)*}(ec{r})$$

方程(2)左乘 $\psi_n^{(0)*}(\vec{r})$ 并对全空间积分,再把上式代入,可得能级一阶修正:

$$E_n^{(1)} = \int \psi_n^{(0)*}(ec{r}) \hat{V} \psi_n^{(0)}(ec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r} \equiv V_{nn}$$

为求波函数一阶修正 $\psi_n^{(1)}(ec{r})$,注意到 \hat{H}_0 的所有本征波函数 $\left\{\psi_n^{(0)}(ec{r})\right\}$ 形成一组正交完备基,那么一阶修正波函数应当可在上面展开:

$$\psi_n^{(1)}(ec{r}) = \sum_m a_m^{(1)} \psi_m^{(0)}(ec{r})$$

现在只要求出系数 $a_m^{(1)}$ 就能得到波函数一阶修正。把上式代入方程 (2) 可得:

$$\sum_m a_m^{(1)} \left(E_m^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)}
ight) \psi_m^{(0)}(ec{r}) = \left(E_n^{(1)} - \hat{V}
ight) \psi_n^{(0)}(ec{r})$$

即:

$$\sum_{m \neq n} a_m^{(1)} \left(E_m^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)} \right) \psi_m^{(0)}(\vec{r}) = \left(E_n^{(1)} - \hat{V} \right) \psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r})$$

并选取 $a_n^{(1)}=0$. 上式左乘 $\psi_k^{(0)*}(\vec{r}), k
eq n$ 并对全空间积分,可得:

$$a_k^{(1)} = rac{\int \psi_k^{(0)*}(ec{r}) \hat{V} \psi_n^{(0)}(ec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r}}{E_n^{(0)} - E_k^{(0)}}$$

因此一阶修正波函数为:

$$\boxed{ \psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) = \sum_{k \neq n} \frac{\int \psi_k^{(0)*}(\vec{r}) \hat{V} \psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r}}{E_n^{(0)} - E_k^{(0)}} \psi_k^{(0)}(\vec{r}) \equiv \sum_{k \neq n} \frac{V_{kn}}{E_n^0 - E_k^{(0)}} \psi_k^{(0)}(\vec{r})} }$$

方程 (3) 左乘 $\psi_n^{(0)*}(\vec{r})$ 并对全空间积分,再将上式代入可得能级二阶修正:

$$E_n^{(2)} = \sum_{k \neq n} \frac{|V_{kn}|^2}{E_n^{(0)} - E_k^{(0)}}$$

总之

$$E_n = E_n^{(0)} + V_{nn} + \sum_{k
eq n} rac{|V_{kn}|^2}{E_n^{(0)} - E_k^{(0)}}, \quad V_{kn} \equiv \int \psi_k^{(0)*}(ec{r}) \hat{V} \psi_n^{(0)}(ec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r}$$

$$\psi_n = \psi_n^{(0)} + \sum_{k
eq n} rac{V_{kn}}{E_n^0 - E_k^{(0)}} \psi_k^{(0)}(ec{r})$$

无简并微扰方法

$$\hat{H}_0 \psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r}) = E_n^{(0)} \psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r})$$

一个本征能量 $E_n^{(0)}$ 对应一个本征波函数 $\psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r})$

对方程 (1) 左乘 $\psi_n^{(0)*}(\vec{r})$,并对全空间积分得:

$$\int \psi_n^{(0)*}(\vec{r}) \hat{H}_0 \psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^2 \vec{r} - E_n^{(0)} \int \psi_n^{(0)*}(\vec{r}) \psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} = E_n^{(1)} \int \psi_n^{(0)*}(\vec{r}) \psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r}) - \int \psi_n^{(0)*}(\vec{r}) \hat{V} \psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r}$$

注意到 \hat{H}_0 是厄米算符,于是:

$$\int \psi_n^{(0)*}(\vec{r}) \hat{H}_0 \psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} = \int \psi_n^{(0)*}(\vec{r}) \hat{H}_0^\dagger \psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} = \int \psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) [\hat{H}_0 \psi_n^{(0)}]^* \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} = E_n^{(0)} \int \psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) \psi_n^{(0)*}(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r}$$

得到:

$$E_n^{(1)} = V_{nn} \equiv \int \psi_n^{(0)*}(ec{r}) \hat{V} \psi_n^{(0)}(ec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r}$$
 $E_n^{(2)} = \sum_{k \neq n} rac{|V_{kn}|^2}{E_n^{(0)} - E_k^{(0)}}$

例:
$$\hat{H}=rac{\hat{p}^2}{2m}+rac{m\omega^2}{2}\hat{x}+lpha\hat{x}$$

例:
$$\hat{H}=rac{\hat{p}^2}{2m}+rac{m\omega^2}{2}\hat{x}+lpha\hat{p}$$

例:
$$\hat{H}=rac{\hat{p}^2}{2m}+rac{m\omega^2}{2}\hat{x}+lpha\hat{p}$$

有简并微扰方法

 \hat{H}_0 有 s 重简并:

$$\begin{split} \hat{H}_{0}\psi_{n_{\alpha}}^{(0)}(\vec{r}) &= E_{n}^{(0)}\psi_{n_{i}}^{(0)}(\vec{r}) \\ \psi_{n\alpha}^{(0)}(\vec{r}) &\equiv \sum_{j=1}^{s} c_{\alpha j}\psi_{n_{j}}^{(0)}(\vec{r}) \\ \hat{H}_{0}\psi_{n\alpha}^{(0)}(\vec{r}) + \hat{V}\psi_{n\alpha}^{(0)}(\vec{r}) &= E_{n}^{(0)}\psi_{n\alpha}^{(1)}(\vec{r}) + E_{n}^{(1)}\psi_{n\alpha}^{(0)}(\vec{r}) \\ \begin{bmatrix} V_{n_{1},n_{1}} & V_{n_{1},n_{2}} & \dots & V_{n_{1},n_{s}} \\ V_{n_{2},n_{1}} & V_{n_{2},n_{2}} & \dots & V_{n_{2},n_{s}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ V_{n_{s},n_{1}} & V_{n_{s},n_{2}} & \dots & V_{n_{s},n_{s}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_{\alpha 1} \\ C_{\alpha 2} \\ \vdots \\ C_{\alpha s} \end{bmatrix} = E_{n\alpha}^{(1)} \begin{bmatrix} C_{\alpha 1} \\ C_{\alpha 2} \\ \vdots \\ C_{\alpha s} \end{bmatrix} \end{split}$$

例: 粒子在二维无限深方势阱 (0 < x < a, 0 < y < a) 中运动

- (1) 求能级与能量本征态
- (2)若其受微扰 $H'=\lambda xy$,求最低两能级的一阶修正

(1)

能量本征值为:

$$E_{n_x,n_y}^{(0)} = rac{\pi^2 \hbar^2 (n_x^2 + n_y^2)}{2ma^2}$$

本征态为:

$$\psi_{n_x,n_y}^{(0)}(x,y) = egin{cases} rac{2}{a} \sin rac{n_x \pi x}{a} \sin rac{n_y \pi y}{a}, 0 < x, y < a \ 0,$$
 其他

第6章 自旋

Stern-Gerlach 实验发现银原子束经过沿 z 方向的非均匀磁场时会劈裂成两条,该结果无法用轨道角动量解释轨道磁矩:

$$\mu_L = IS = rac{-e}{T}\pi r^2 = rac{-e\omega r^2}{2} = rac{-eL}{2M} = rac{-e\hbar}{2M}\cdotrac{L}{\hbar} = rac{-\mu_B}{\hbar}\cdot L$$
 $\mu_B \equiv rac{e\hbar}{2m_e}$

\$\$ V

=-\vec{\mu}_L\cdot\vec

\$\$

电子自旋假说

电子具有一种称作自旋的内禀角动量,它在任何方向的投影均为 $\pm \frac{\hbar}{2}$

电子自旋贡献磁矩

$$ec{\mu}_s = rac{-2\mu_B}{\hbar}\hat{ec{S}}$$

满足:

$$\hat{ec{A}} imes\hat{ec{A}}=\mathrm{i}\hbar\hat{ec{A}}\Longleftrightarrow[\hat{A}_{lpha},\hat{A}_{eta}]=\mathrm{i}\hbar\sum_{\gamma}arepsilon_{lphaeta\gamma}\hat{A}_{\gamma}$$

的算符称为角动量算符

电子的角动量由轨道角动量和自旋角动量叠加而成

$$\hat{ec{J}}=\hat{ec{L}}+\hat{ec{S}}$$

轨道角动量

$$\hat{\vec{L}} = \hat{\vec{r}} \times \hat{\vec{p}}$$

$$[\hat{L^2},\hat{L}_lpha]=0$$

于是 \hat{L}^2 , \hat{L}_α 具有共同本征态

$$egin{aligned} \hat{ec{L}}^2 Y_{lm_l}(heta,arphi) &= l(l+1)\hbar^2 Y_{lm_l}(heta,arphi) \ \hat{L}_z Y_{lm_l}(heta,arphi) &= m_l \hbar Y_{lm_l}(heta,arphi) \end{aligned}$$

 $m_l=-l,-l+1,\cdots,l-1,l$

$$egin{aligned} \hat{L}_{\pm} \equiv \hat{L}_x \pm \mathrm{i} \hat{L}_y \ [\hat{L}_+,\hat{L}_-] &= 2\hbar\hat{L}_z \ [\hat{L}_z,\hat{L}_{\pm}] &= \pm\hbar\hat{L}_{\pm} \ \\ \hat{ec{L}}^2 &= \hat{L}_-\hat{L}_+ + \hat{L}_z^2 + \hbar\hat{L}_z = \hat{L}_+\hat{L}_- + \hat{L}_z^2 - \hbar\hat{L}_z \ \hat{L}_{\pm}Y_{l,m_l}(heta,arphi) &= \hbar\sqrt{l(l+1)-m_l(m_l\pm1)}Y_{l,m_l\pm1}(heta,arphi) \end{aligned}$$

自旋角动量

 \hat{S}^2, \hat{S}_z 具有共同本征态:

$$egin{aligned} \hat{S}^2\chi_{s,m_s}(s_z) &= s(s+1)\hbar^2\chi_{s,m_s}(s_z) \ & \hat{S}_z\chi_{s,m_s}(s_z) &= m_s\hbar\chi_{s,m_s}(s_z) \end{aligned}$$

 $s = \frac{1}{2}, m_s = \pm \frac{1}{2}$

令 $\chi_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}(s_z)=\begin{bmatrix}1&0\end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}},\chi_{\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2}}(s_z)=\begin{bmatrix}0&1\end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}$,它们形成电子自旋角动量二维空间的完备基矢使得 $\hat{ec{S}}=rac{\hbar}{2}\hat{ec{\sigma}}$,

$$\hat{S}_x = rac{\hbar}{2}egin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \;\; \hat{S}_y = rac{\hbar}{2}egin{bmatrix} 0 & -\mathrm{i} \ \mathrm{i} & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \;\; \hat{S}_z = rac{\hbar}{2}egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

定义泡利矩阵:

$$egin{aligned} \sigma_x &\equiv egin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \;\; \sigma_y \equiv egin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \;\; \sigma_z \equiv egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \ & ec{\sigma} \equiv (\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z) \ & \hat{ec{S}} = rac{\hbar}{2} ec{\sigma} \ & \hat{\sigma}_{lpha} \hat{\sigma}_{eta} = \delta_{lphaeta} + \mathrm{i} arepsilon_{lphaeta\gamma} \hat{\sigma}_{\gamma} \ & (\hat{ec{\sigma}} \cdot \hat{ec{A}})(\hat{ec{\sigma}} \cdot \hat{ec{B}}) = \hat{ec{A}} \cdot \hat{ec{B}} + \mathrm{i} \hat{ec{\sigma}} \cdot (\hat{ec{A}} \times \hat{ec{B}}) \ & (\hat{ec{\sigma}} \cdot \hat{ec{L}})^2 = \hat{L}^2 - \hbar \hat{ec{\sigma}} \cdot \hat{ec{L}} \end{aligned}$$

总角动量算符本征态

总角动量算符 $\hat{\vec{J}},~\hat{J^2}$ 和 $\hat{J_z}$ 具有共同本征态,记为

$$egin{aligned} \hat{J}^2\psi_{jm_j}(heta,arphi,s_z) &= j(j+1)\hbar^2\psi_{jm_j}(heta,arphi,s_z) \ \hat{J}_z\psi_{jm_j}(heta,arphi,s_z) &= m_j\hbar\psi_{jm_j}(heta,arphi,s_z) \end{aligned}$$

其中, $m_i = -j, -j + 1, \dots, j$

总角动量空间的基矢可由 $Y_{lm_l}(heta,arphi)\chi_{rac{1}{2},m_s}(s_z)$ 的线性组合构成

$$egin{aligned} \psi_{jm_j}(heta,arphi,s_z) &= C_1 Y_{lm_1}(heta,arphi) \chi_{rac{1}{2},rac{1}{2}}(s_z) + C_2 Y_{lm_2}(heta,arphi) \chi_{rac{1}{2},-rac{1}{2}}(s_z) \ \\ m_1 &= m_j - rac{1}{2}, \ \ m_2 = m_j + rac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$egin{aligned} \psi_{jm_{j}l}(heta,arphi,s_{z}) &= C_{1}Y_{l,m_{j}-rac{1}{2}}(heta,arphi)\chi_{rac{1}{2},rac{1}{2}}(s_{z}) + C_{2}Y_{l,m_{j}+rac{1}{2}}(heta,arphi)\chi_{rac{1}{2},-rac{1}{2}}(s_{z}) \ & \hat{L^{2}}\psi_{jm,l}(heta,arphi,s_{z}) = l(l+1)\hbar^{2}\psi_{jm,l}(heta,arphi,s_{z}) \end{aligned}$$

 $[\hat{ec{\sigma}}\cdot\hat{ec{L}},\hat{J^2}]=[\hat{ec{\sigma}}\cdot\hat{ec{L}},\hat{J_z}]=\mathbf{0}$,于是 $\hat{ec{\sigma}}\cdot\hat{ec{L}}$ 也是 $\psi_{jm_jl}(heta,arphi,s_z)$ 的本征态,设本征方程为:

$$\hat{ec{\sigma}}\cdot\hat{ec{L}}\psi_{jm,l}(heta,arphi,s_z)=x\psi_{jm,l}(heta,arphi,s_z)$$

结合 $(\hat{\vec{\sigma}}\cdot\hat{\vec{L}})^2=\hat{L^2}-\hbar\hat{\vec{\sigma}}\cdot\hat{\vec{L}}$ 得:

$$[x^2+\hbar x-l(l+1)\hbar^2]\psi_{jm_jl}(heta,arphi,s_z)=0$$

解得:

$$x = l\hbar, -(l+1)\hbar$$

 $j = l + \frac{1}{2}, m_j = m_l + m_s = m_l + \frac{1}{2}$:

$$\psi_{l+\frac{1}{2},m_l+\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{l+m_l+1}{2l+1}} Y_{l,m_l} \chi_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{l-m_l}{2l+1}} Y_{l,m_l+1} \chi_{\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2}}$$

 $j = l - rac{1}{2}, m_j = m_l + m_s = m_l + rac{1}{2}$

$$\psi_{l-\frac{1}{2},m_l+\frac{1}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{l-m_l}{2l+1}}Y_{l,m_l}\chi_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{l+m_l+1}{2l+1}}Y_{l,m_l+1}\chi_{\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2}}$$

\hat{J}_z 的本征值与本征态

设 \hat{J}_z 本征方程为:

$$\hat{J}_z\psi(heta,arphi,s_z)=\lambda\psi(heta,arphi,s_z)$$

$$\hat{\vec{J}} \equiv \hat{\vec{L}} + \hat{\vec{S}} \Longrightarrow \hat{J}_z = \hat{L}_z + \hat{S}_z$$

代入本征方程得:

$$(\hat{L}_z+\hat{S}_z)\psi(heta,arphi,s_z)=\lambda\psi(heta,arphi,s_z)$$

设 $\psi(\theta,\varphi,s_z)=Y(\theta,\varphi)\chi(s_z)$,代入方程得:

$$\chi \hat{L}_z Y + Y \hat{S}_z \chi = \lambda Y \chi$$

分离变量得:

$$\hat{L}_z Y = \nu Y$$

$$\hat{S}_z \chi = (\lambda - \nu) \chi$$

很眼熟

$$Y=Y_{lm}(heta,arphi), \;\;
u=m\hbar$$

$$\chi=\chi_{s,m_s}(x_z), \;\; \lambda-
u=m_s\hbar$$

于是解出 \hat{J}_z 的本征值和本征态,表现在本征方程中为:

$$\hat{J}_z Y_{lm} \chi_{s,m_s} = (m+m_s) \hbar Y_{lm} \chi_{s,m_s}$$

$\hat{J^2}$ 的本征值与本征态

$$\hat{J}^2\psi(heta,arphi,s_z)=\lambda\psi(heta,arphi,s_z)$$

$$\hat{J^2}=\hat{L^2}+\hat{S^2}+2\hat{ec{S}}\cdot\hat{ec{L}}$$

自旋轨道耦合

 $\{\hat{H}_0, \hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_z, \hat{S}^2, \hat{S}_z\}: R_{nl}Y_{lm}\chi_{s,m_s}$ $\{\hat{H}_0, \hat{L}^2, \hat{S}^2, \hat{J}^2, \hat{J}_z\}: R_{nl}\psi_{jm_j}$

精细结构

非相对论性、不考虑自旋的电子产生的谱线称为粗略结构。类氢原子的粗略结构只与主量子数 n 有关。精细结构则考虑了动能的相对论修正和自旋-轨道耦合。

自旋-轨道耦合修正

自旋-轨道耦合的经典图像:核绕电子圆周运动,形成环形电流,这个电流产生磁场,电子自旋与这个磁场相互作用,导致附加能量。在考虑了 Thomas precession 后,自旋-轨道耦合导致的附加能量为:

把 \hat{H}' 当作微扰,利用简并微扰可求得能级劈裂

$$egin{align} E_{n,j=l+rac{1}{2},l} &= E_n^{(0)} + A(r)rac{l\hbar^2}{2s} \ & E_{n,j=l-rac{1}{2},l} &= E_n^{(0)} - A(r)rac{(l+1)\hbar^2}{2} \ & \end{aligned}$$

能级间隔

$$\Delta E = \left(l+rac{1}{2}
ight)\hbar^2 A(r) \ A(r) = rac{Ze^2}{2m^2c^2}\int_0^{+\infty}rac{R_{nl}^2(r)}{r^3}r^2\mathrm{d}r = rac{mc^2\left(Zlpha
ight)^4}{2\hbar^2n^3l\left(l+rac{1}{2}
ight)\left(l+1
ight)} \ a_0 = rac{\hbar^2}{me^2}, \quad lpha \equiv rac{e^2}{\hbar c} pprox rac{1}{137.036}$$

 α 称为精细结构常数。

相对论修正

考虑相对论效应,则动能要采取相对论动能

$$T = \sqrt{p^2c^2 + m^2c^4} - mc^2 = pc\sqrt{1 + m^2c^2/p^2} - mc^2$$

假设 $p \ll mc$,则相对论动能可作小量展开:

\$\$

Т

\approx pc \left(1 - $2m^2 c^{2/p}$ 2 \right) - mc^2

自由粒子哈密顿量和电磁场中带电粒子的哈密顿量

自由粒子哈密顿量

电磁场中带电粒子的哈密顿量

电子在电磁场中运动的描述

取高斯单位制,经典电动力学中一个质量为m,电荷为q的粒子在电磁场中运动的哈密顿量为

$$H=rac{1}{2m}\left(ec{p}-rac{q}{c}ec{A}
ight)^{2}+q\phi$$

把带电粒子的物理量算符化,而保留经典形式的电磁场,则哈密顿算符为:

$$egin{aligned} \hat{H} &= rac{1}{2m} \left(\hat{ec{p}} - rac{q}{c} ec{A}
ight)^2 + q \phi \ &= rac{\hat{ec{p}}^2}{2m} - rac{q}{mc} ec{A} \cdot \hat{ec{p}} + rac{q^2}{2mc^2} ec{A}^2 + q \phi \end{aligned}$$

对于处于电磁场中的类氢原子,其最外层电子的 q=-e;电子有自旋磁矩 $\vec{\mu}_S=-2\mu_B\hat{\vec{S}}/\hbar$,而磁场与自旋磁矩相互作用导致的作用势为 $-\vec{\mu}_S\cdot\vec{B}$. 总之,电磁场中类氢原子的最外层电子哈密顿算符为:

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + rac{e}{mc} ec{A} \cdot \hat{ec{p}} + rac{e^2}{2mc^2} ec{A}^2 - e\phi + 2rac{\mu_B}{\hbar} ec{B} \cdot \hat{ec{S}}, \quad \hat{H}_0 = rac{\hat{ec{p}}^2}{2m} - rac{Ze^2}{r} + \xi(r)\hat{ec{L}} \cdot \hat{ec{S}}$$

寒曼效应

在外加**磁场**(无电场)作用下,原子的能级发生劈裂,这种现象称为塞曼效应。

考虑如下的外加磁矢势、电势:

$$ec{A}=-rac{B}{2}yec{e}_x+rac{B}{2}xec{e}_y,\quad \phi=0$$

其中 B 是常数。显然,外加电场为零。相应外加磁场为:

$$\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A} = B\vec{e}_z$$

也即外加磁场是沿 z 方向的均匀磁场。

电子在这个外加均匀磁场中的哈密顿量为:

$$\begin{split} \hat{H} &= \hat{H}_0 + \frac{e}{mc} \vec{A} \cdot \hat{\vec{p}} + \frac{e^2}{2mc^2} \vec{A}^2 - e\phi + 2\frac{\mu_B}{\hbar} \vec{B} \cdot \hat{\vec{S}} \\ &= \hat{H}_0 + \frac{e}{mc} \frac{B}{2} \left(x \hat{p}_y - y \hat{p}_x \right) + \frac{e^2 B^2}{8mc^2} \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) + 2\frac{\mu_B}{\hbar} B \hat{S}_z \\ &= \hat{H}_0 + \frac{e\hbar}{2mc} \frac{B}{\hbar} \hat{L}_z + \frac{e^2 B^2}{8mc^2} \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) + 2\frac{\mu_B}{\hbar} B \hat{S}_z \\ &= \hat{H}_0 + \mu_B \frac{B}{\hbar} \hat{L}_z + \frac{e^2 B^2}{8mc^2} \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) + 2\frac{\mu_B}{\hbar} B \hat{S}_z \\ &= \hat{H}_0 + \frac{\mu_B}{\hbar} B \left(\hat{L}_z + 2\hat{S}_z \right) + \frac{e^2 B^2}{8mc^2} \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) \end{split}$$

其中, $x^2 + y^2$ 项比较小,一般可忽略。则均匀磁场中类氢原子电子哈密顿量为:

$$\hat{H}=\hat{H}_0+rac{\mu_B}{\hbar}B\left(\hat{L}_z+2\hat{S}_z
ight), \quad \hat{H}_0=rac{\hat{ec{p}}^2}{2m}-rac{Ze^2}{r}+\xi(r)\hat{ec{L}}\cdot\hat{ec{S}}$$

简单(正常)塞曼效应

磁场很强,以致自旋-轨道耦合能可以忽略不计。

$$\hat{H}(B)=rac{\hat{ar{p}}^2}{2m}+V(r)+rac{\mu_B}{\hbar}B(\hat{L}_z+2\hat{S}_z)$$

已知 $\left\{\hat{H}(0),\hat{\vec{L}}^2,\hat{L}_z,\hat{S}_z\right\}$ 构成力学量完全集,它们的共同本征态为:

$$\psi_{nlm_lm_s}=\psi_{nlm_l}\chi_{m_s},\quad m_s=\pmrac{1}{2}$$

而由于 $\left[\hat{H}(B),\hat{L}_z\right] = \left[\hat{H}(B),\hat{S}_z\right] = \left[\hat{H}(B),\hat{L}^2\right] = \left[\hat{H}(B),\hat{H}(0)\right] = 0$,因此 $\psi_{nlm_lm_s}$ 也是 $\hat{H}(B)$ 的本征函数,相应本征值记为 $E_{nlm_lm_s}$.

$$egin{aligned} \hat{H}(B)\psi_{nlm_lm_s} &= \left[\hat{H}(0) + rac{\mu_B}{\hbar}B(\hat{L}_z + 2\hat{S}_z)
ight]\psi_{nlm_lm_s} \ &= \left[E_{nl}^{(0)} + rac{\mu_B}{\hbar}B\left(m_l + 2m_s
ight)
ight]\psi_{nlm_lm_s} \end{aligned}$$

也即:

$$\hat{H}(B)\psi_{nlm_lm_s}=E_{nlm_lm_s}\psi_{nlm_lm_s},\quad E_{nlm_lm_s}=E_{nl}^{(0)}+rac{\mu_B}{\hbar}B\left(m_l+2m_s
ight)$$

原来不加磁场时,一组确定的 n,l 就确定了一个能级 $E_{nl}^{(0)}$;加磁场后,由于 m_l 可以取 $-l,-l+1,\cdots,l$, m_s 可以取 $\pm 1/2$,因此能级发生劈裂。

跃迁选择定则:用来判断一个粒子(如电子)从一个量子态跃迁到另一个量子态时,该跃迁是否允许。跃迁的过程伴随光子的吸收/放出,因此可形成光谱。

这里直接给出跃迁选择定则: $\Delta l=\pm 1; \Delta m_l=0,\pm 1; \Delta m_s=0.$ 也就是说,电子从一个态跃迁到另一个态,轨道角动量量子数要相差 1,轨道磁量子数要相差 0 或 1,自旋不能改变。

复杂 (反常) 寒曼效应

$$\hat{H}=rac{\hat{ec{p}}^2}{2m}+V(r)+\xi(r)ec{S}\cdotec{L}+rac{\mu_B}{\hbar}B(\hat{L}_z+2\hat{S}_z)$$

简并微扰:

 \hat{H}_0 : $R_{nl}\psi_{im}$

$$\int R_{nl'}^* \psi_{j'm'_j}^* \frac{B\mu_B}{\hbar} (\hat{J}_z + \frac{\hbar}{2} \hat{\sigma}_z) R_{nl} \psi_{jm_j} d^3 \vec{r} = \int R_{nl'} R_{nl} r^2 dr \int \psi_{j'm'_j}^* \frac{B\mu_B}{\hbar} (\hat{J}_z + \frac{\hbar}{2} \hat{\sigma}_z) \psi_{jm_j} d\Omega$$

$$= \delta_{ll'} \int \psi_{j'm'_j}^* \frac{B\mu_B}{\hbar} (\hat{J}_z + \frac{\hbar}{2} \hat{\sigma}_z) \psi_{jm_j} d\Omega$$

$$= B\mu_B (m + \langle \hat{\sigma}_z \rangle)$$

$$= 0$$

$$g \equiv 1 + rac{\langle \hat{\sigma}_z
angle}{2m_j} = egin{cases} 1 + rac{1}{2j}, & j = l + rac{1}{2} \ 1 - rac{1}{2j + 2}, & j = l - rac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

第7章 多粒子体系的全同性原理

全同性原理

全同粒子: 称质量、电荷、自旋等属性都相同的微观粒子为全同粒子。微观全同粒子完全无法区分

全同性原理:不可区分性使全同粒子体系中,任意粒子相互代换不引起物理状态的变化

量子力学第五公设(全同性公设)

全同性微观粒子按其自旋分为玻色子和费米子:	玻色子波函数服从交换对称性.	费米子波函数服从交换反对称性。