Scattering state and bound state

1.散射态

①.根据李普曼-施温格方程建立散射振幅f与T矩阵之间的关系:

$$|\phi\rangle = |i\rangle + \frac{1}{E - \hat{H}_0 + i\epsilon} \hat{V}|\phi\rangle \tag{1}$$

$$<\vec{r}|\phi> = <\vec{r}|i> + \int <\vec{r}|\frac{1}{E - \hat{H_0} + i\epsilon}|\vec{r'}> <\vec{r'}|V|\phi>d\vec{r'}$$
 (2)

当已知初始波函数,已知势能的具体形式,就可以根据李普曼-施温格方程,求解出,散射波函数,下面求解格林函数:

$$\begin{split} <\vec{r}|\frac{1}{E-\hat{H}+i\epsilon}|\vec{r'}> &= \int <\vec{r}|\vec{p'}> <\vec{p'}|\frac{1}{E-\hat{H}+i\epsilon}|\vec{r'}>\mathrm{d}\vec{p'}\\ &= \int \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{\frac{3}{2}}}e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p'}}\vec{r}\frac{1}{E-\frac{p'^2}{2\mu}+i\epsilon} <\vec{p'}|\vec{r'}>\mathrm{d}\vec{p'}\\ &= \int \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{\frac{3}{2}}}e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p'}}\vec{r}\frac{1}{E-\frac{p'^2}{2\mu}+i\epsilon}\frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{\frac{3}{2}}}e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p'}}\vec{r'}\,\mathrm{d}\vec{p'}\\ &= \frac{2\mu}{(2\pi\hbar)^3}\int \frac{e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p'}(\vec{r}-\vec{r'})}}{p^2-p'^2+i\epsilon}\mathrm{d}\vec{p'} \end{split}$$

令 $\vec{r} - \vec{r}' = \vec{R}$,上式变为:

$$\langle \vec{r} | \frac{1}{E - \hat{H} + i\epsilon} | \vec{r'} \rangle = \frac{2\mu}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int \frac{e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}p'R\cos(\theta)}}{p^2 - p'^2 + i\epsilon} p'^2 dp' d\Omega$$
 (3)

将(3)式根据留数定理计算得:

$$<\vec{r}|\frac{1}{E-\hat{H}+i\epsilon}|\vec{r'}> = \frac{4\pi\mu\hbar}{(2\pi\hbar)^3iR}\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{p^{'}}{p^2-p^{'2}+i\epsilon} (e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}p^{'}R}-e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}p^{'}R})dp^{'}$$
 (4)

下面主要计算积分部分:

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{p^{'}}{p^{2} - p^{'2} + i\epsilon} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}p^{'}R} dp^{'} - \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{p^{'}}{p^{2} - p^{'2} + i\epsilon} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}p^{'}R} dp^{'}$$

令上式第二部分的积分变量 $-p^{'}=p^{''}$,故有 $-dp^{'}=dp^{''}$

$$-\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{p'}{p^{2} - p'^{2} + i\epsilon} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}p'R} dp' = -\int_{0}^{-\infty} \frac{p'}{p^{2} - p'^{2} + i\epsilon} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}p''R} (-dp'')$$
$$\int_{0}^{-\infty} \frac{p'}{p^{2} - p'^{2} + i\epsilon} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}p''R} dp'' = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{p''}{p^{2} - p''^{2} + i\epsilon} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}p''R} dp''$$

然后再 $\diamond p'' = p'$ 带入上式可得:

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{p^{'}}{p^{2} - p^{'2} + i\epsilon} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}p^{'}R} dp^{'} + \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{p^{'}}{p^{2} - p^{'2} + i\epsilon} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}p^{'}R} dp^{'}$$
 (5)

上述表达式合并之后得到:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{p'}{p^2 - p'^2 + i\epsilon} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}p'R} \mathrm{d}p' = -\pi i e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}pR} \tag{6}$$

将(6)式带入到(4)式可得

$$\langle \vec{r} | \frac{1}{E - \hat{H} + i\epsilon} | \vec{r'} \rangle = \frac{4\pi\mu\hbar}{(2\pi\hbar)^3 iR} (-\pi i) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}pR}$$
 (7)

将(7)式带入到(2)式,可得:

$$<\vec{r}|\phi> = <\vec{r}|i> -\frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} \int \frac{e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}pR}}{4\pi R} <\vec{r'}|V|\phi> d\vec{r'}$$
 (8)

已知 $\vec{R} = \vec{r} - \vec{r'}$,因此可得 $R = |\vec{r} - \vec{r'}|$ 带入到上式可得:

$$<\vec{r}|\phi> = <\vec{r}|i> -\frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} \int \frac{e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}p|\vec{r}-\vec{r'}|}}{4\pi|\vec{r}-\vec{r'}|} V(r')\phi(r')d\vec{r'}$$
 (9)

在这里r'可以理解为势能的作用范围,当r'大于势能的作用范围之后,势能是为零的,被积函数是为零的,之后的积分对于末态波函数没有贡献。r可以理解为是探测器距离势能中心的距离。因为往往在观察末态波函数时,观测器距离r相对与势能的作用半径r'都是非常大的。因此有条件r >> r'。因此对 $|\vec{r} - \vec{r'}| = (r^2 + r'^2 - 2rr'\cos(\theta))^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 做展开可的 $(\frac{r'}{r} = x << 1)$:

$$f(x) = (1 + x^2 - 2x\cos(\theta))^{\frac{1}{2}} \to \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) \sim 1 - \cos(\theta)x = 1 - \frac{r'}{r}\cos(\theta) \quad (10)$$

$$|\vec{r} - \vec{r'}| = (r^2 + r'^2 - 2rr'\cos(\theta))^{\frac{1}{2}} \to r - r'\cos(\theta) = r - \vec{r'}\hat{r}$$
 (11)

将(11)式的近似带入到(9)式中,可得积分形式为:

$$\int \frac{e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}p|\vec{r}-\vec{r'}|}}{4\pi|\vec{r}-\vec{r'}|} V(r')\phi(r')d\vec{r'} = \int \frac{e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}p(r-\vec{r'}\hat{r})}}{4\pi r} V(r')\phi(r')d\vec{r'}$$
(12)

将上述表达式打开,之后可得:

$$\int \frac{e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}p\vec{r}'\vec{\hat{r}}}}{4\pi}V(r')\phi(r')d\vec{r}'\frac{e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}pr}}{r}$$
(13)

(13)式,将 $p\vec{r} = \vec{p}'$,则 \vec{p}' 的大小与入射动量大小一样,方向为出射方向。将(13)式带入到(9)式之后得到最终表达式(14)式。

$$\phi(\vec{r}) = <\vec{r}|i> -\frac{2\mu}{4\pi\hbar^2} \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}'\vec{r}'} V(r')\phi(\vec{r}')d\vec{r}' \frac{e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}pr}}{r}$$
(14)

(14)式中 \vec{p} 的方向,是出射粒子的动量方向。假设入射动量方向为Z轴,积分将 \vec{r} 积分完之后只剩下变量 \vec{p} ,即散射振幅f是 \vec{p} 的函数。当入射动量给定之后,f只是 \vec{p} 与 \vec{p} 向量之间夹角 θ 的函数。已知散射末态波函数为

$$\phi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{\frac{3}{2}}} (e^{ik\vec{r}} + f(\vec{p}') \frac{e^{ikr}}{r})$$
 (15)

通过比较(14)(15)式,可以得出散射振幅表达式为:

$$f(\vec{p}') = -\mu \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\hbar}} \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p}' \vec{r}' V(r') \phi(r')} d\vec{r}'$$
 (16)

将上述表达式写成单位基矢的表达式可得:

$$f(\vec{p}') = -\mu \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\hbar}} (2\pi\hbar)^{\frac{3}{2}} \int \langle \vec{p}' | \vec{r}' \rangle \langle \vec{r}' | \hat{V} | \phi \rangle d\vec{r}'$$
 (17)

将单位基矢拿去之后,可的散射振幅的表达式为:

$$f(\vec{p}') = -\mu \hbar (2\pi)^2 < \vec{p}' |V| \phi > \to -\mu (2\pi)^2 < \vec{p}' |V| \phi >$$
 (18)

已知 $\hat{V}|\phi>=\hat{T}|\vec{p}>$,故得到:

$$f(\vec{p}') = -\mu \hbar (2\pi)^2 < \vec{p}' | V | \phi > \to f(\vec{p}') = -\mu \hbar (2\pi)^2 < \vec{p}' | T | \vec{p} >$$
 (19)

将 $<\vec{p}'|T|\vec{p}>$ 分波展开:

$$<\vec{p}'|T|\vec{p}> = \sum_{lm,l'm'} \int <\vec{p}'|k,l,m> < k,lm|T|k'l'm' > < k'l'm'|\vec{p}> k^{2}dkk'^{2}dk'$$

$$= \sum_{lm,l'm'} \int \frac{\delta(p'-k)}{p'k} Y_{lm}(\hat{p}) T_{l'}(k,k') \delta_{ll'} \delta_{mm'} \frac{\delta(k'-p)}{k'p} Y_{l'm'}^{*}(\hat{p}) k^{2}dkk'^{2}dk'$$

$$= \sum_{lm,l'm'} Y_{lm}(\hat{p}) T_{l'}(p',p) \delta_{ll'} \delta_{mm'} Y_{l'm'}^{*}(\hat{p})$$

$$= \sum_{lm} Y_{lm}(\hat{p}) T_{l}(p',p) Y_{lm}^{*}(\hat{p}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{l} (2l+1) T_{l}(p',p) P_{l}(\cos\theta)$$

上述分波法计算的最终结果是

$$<\vec{p}'|T|\vec{p}> = \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{l} (2l+1)T_l(p',p)P_l(\cos\theta)$$
 (21)

上述表达式中p' = p。将(21)式带入到(19)式可得:

$$f(\vec{p}') = \sum_{l} (2l+1)[-\mu \pi T_{l}(p',p)]P_{l}(\cos(\theta)) = \sum_{l} (2l+1)f_{l}(p',p)P_{l}(\cos(\theta))$$
(22)

上述结果采用了自然单位制。

②.T矩阵与散射相移之间的关系:

已知散射振幅的表达式为:

$$f(\theta) = \sum_{l} (2l+1) \frac{P_l(\cos(\theta))}{2ik} (e^{2i\delta_l} - 1)$$
 (23)

比较(22)(23)式得:

$$-\mu \pi T_l(k,k) = \frac{e^{2i\delta_l} - 1}{2ik}$$
 (24)

下面讨论弹性散射下的上述表达式的具体形式(此时相移是一个实数):

$$\frac{e^{2i\delta_l} - 1}{2ik} = \frac{1}{k \cot(\delta_l) - ik} = -\mu \pi T_l(k, k)$$
 (25)

③.散射波函数和散射相移之间的关系:

$$\phi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} (e^{i\vec{k}\vec{r}} + f(\vec{p}') \frac{e^{ikr}}{r})$$

将上述波函数用分波法展开可得:

$$\phi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \sum_{l} (2l+1) P_l(\cos(\theta)) [i^l j_l(kr) + \frac{e^{i\delta_l} \sin \delta_l}{k} \frac{e^{ikr}}{r}]$$
 (26)

得到分波的散射波函数为:

$$\phi_l(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} (2l+1) P_l(\cos(\theta)) [i^l j_l(kr) + \frac{e^{i\delta_l} \sin \delta_l}{k} \frac{e^{ikr}}{r}]$$
 (27)

当给出散射相移, 散射波函数也就知道了。

④. 根据李普曼-施威格方程,给出求T矩阵的数值计算方法(常用积分方法 是高斯积分):

$$\hat{T} = \hat{V} + \hat{V} \frac{1}{E - \hat{H_0} + i\epsilon} \hat{T}$$

将上式分波展开:

$$T_l(q,k) = V_l(q,k) + \int_0^{\Lambda} V_l(q,p) \frac{p^2}{\frac{k^2}{2\mu} - \frac{p^2}{2\mu} + i\epsilon} T_l(p,k) dp$$
 (28)

整理上式积分可得;

$$\begin{split} \int_0^{\Lambda} V_l(q,p) \frac{p^2}{\frac{k^2}{2\mu} - \frac{p^2}{2\mu} + i\epsilon} T_l(p,k) \mathrm{d}p &= \int \frac{f(p) - f(k)}{k^2 - p^2} \mathrm{d}p + \int_0^{\Lambda} f(k) \frac{1}{k^2 - p^2} \mathrm{d}p \\ &= \sum_j \frac{f(p_j) - f(k)}{k^2 - p_j^2} W_j - \frac{f(k)}{2k} \ln \frac{\Lambda - k}{\Lambda + k} - \frac{i\pi}{2k} f(k) \\ &= \sum_j \frac{f(p_j)}{k^2 - p_j^2} W_j - \sum_j \frac{f(k)}{k^2 - p_j^2} W_j - \frac{f(k)}{2k} \ln \frac{\Lambda - k}{\Lambda + k} - \frac{i\pi}{2k} f(k) \\ &= \sum_j \frac{f(p_j)}{k^2 - p_j^2} W_j + f(k) [\sum_j \frac{1}{p_j^2 - k^2} W_j + \frac{1}{2k} \ln \frac{\Lambda + k}{\Lambda - k} - \frac{i\pi}{2k}] \end{split}$$

从上述表达式可以看出,当 $p_j \neq k$ 时,每一个 p_j 对应的权重是 W_j 。而 $p_{n+1} = k$ 时,对应的权重为 W_k ,且 W_k 等于:

$$W_{k} = \sum_{j} \frac{1}{p_{j}^{2} - k^{2}} W_{j} + \frac{1}{2k} \ln \frac{\Lambda + k}{\Lambda - k} - \frac{i\pi}{2k}$$
 (29)

上式 $f(p) = 2\mu V_l(q,p)p^2T_l(p,k)$ 。将上式写成比较紧凑的形式,令 $\frac{1}{k^2-p_s^2}$ $G_0(k, p_i)$ 且 $G_0(k, k) = 1$ 。上式可表示为:

$$T_l(p_i, k) = V_l(p_i, k) + \sum_{j=1}^n 2\mu V_l(p_i, p_j) p_j^2 G_0(k, p_j) T_l(p_j, k) W_j + 2\mu V(p_i, k) k^2 G_0(k, k) T_l(k, k) W_k$$

$$\begin{split} T_l(p_i,k) &= V_l(p_i,k) + \sum_{j=1}^n 2\mu V_l(p_i,p_j) p_j^2 G_0(k,p_j) T_l(p_j,k) W_j + 2\mu V(p_i,p_{n+1}) p_{n+1}^2 G_0(k,p_{n+1}) T_l(p_{n+1},k) W_{n+1} \\ T_l(p_i,k) &= V_l(p_i,k) + \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} 2\mu V_l(p_i,p_j) p_j^2 G_0(k,p_j) T_l(p_j,k) W_j \end{split}$$

$$T_l(p_i, k) = V_l(p_i, k) + \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} 2\mu V_l(p_i, p_j) p_j^2 G_0(k, p_j) T_l(p_j, k) W_j$$

将上式变形可得结果:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n+1} [\delta_{ij} - 2\mu V_l(p_i, p_j) p_j^2 G_0(k, p_j) W_j] T_l(p_j, k) = V_l(p, k)$$
(30)

将(3)式写成矩阵的形式为:

$$[K_{ij}] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 2\mu V_l^{1,1} p_1^2 G_0^1 W_1 & \dots & -2\mu V_l^{1,n} p_n^2 G_0^n W_n & -2\mu V_l^{1,n+1} p_{n+1}^2 G_0^{n+1} W_{n+1} \\ -2\mu V_l^{2,1} p_1^2 G_0^1 W_1 & \dots & -2\mu V_l^{2,n} p_n^2 G_0^n W_n & -2\mu V_l^{2,n+1} p_{n+1}^2 G_0^{n+1} W_{n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -2\mu V_l^{n,1} p_1^2 G_0^1 W_1 & \dots & 1 - 2\mu V_l^{n,n} p_n^2 G_0^n W_n & -2\mu V_l^{n,n+1} p_{n+1}^2 G_0^{n+1} W_{n+1} \\ -2\mu V_l^{n+1,1} p_1^2 G_0^1 W_1 & \dots & 1 - 2\mu V_l^{n+1,n} p_n^2 G_0^n W_n & 1 - 2\mu V_l^{n+1,n+1} p_{n+1}^2 G_0^{n+1} W_{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[K_{ij}] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 2\mu V_l^{1,1} p_1^2 G_0^1 W_1 & \dots & -2\mu V_l^{1,n} p_n^2 G_0^n W_n & -2\mu V_l^{1,k} p_k^2 G_0^k W_k \\ -2\mu V_l^{2,1} p_1^2 G_0^1 W_1 & \dots & -2\mu V_l^{2,n} p_n^2 G_0^n W_n & -2\mu V_l^{2,k} p_k^2 G_0^k W_k \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -2\mu V_l^{n,1} p_1^2 G_0^1 W_1 & \dots & 1 - 2\mu V_l^{n,n} p_n^2 G_0^n W_n & -2\mu V_l^{n,k} p_k^2 G_0^k W_k \\ -2\mu V_l^{k,1} p_1^2 G_0^1 W_1 & \dots & 1 - 2\mu V_l^{k,n} p_n^2 G_0^n W_n & 1 - 2\mu V_l^{k,k} p_k^2 G_0^k W_k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{l}(p_{1},k) \\ V_{l}(p_{2},k) \\ \vdots \\ V_{l}(p_{n},k) \\ V_{l}(p_{n+1},k) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} K_{1,1} & \dots & K_{1,n} & K_{1,k} \\ K_{2,1} & \dots & K_{2,n} & K_{2,k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ K_{n,1} & \dots & K_{n,n} & K_{n,k} \\ K_{k,1} & \dots & K_{k,n} & K_{k,k} \end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix} T_{l}(p_{1},k) \\ T_{l}(p_{2},k) \\ \vdots \\ T_{l}(p_{n},k) \\ T_{l}(p_{k},k) \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $p_k = p_{n+1} = k, V_l^{i,k} = V_l(p_i, k), G_0^i = G_0(k, p_i) \rightarrow G_0^k = G_0(k, k) = K_0^{i,k}$ 1,由此可得T矩阵的第n+1行就是 $T_l(k,k)$,即在壳T矩阵的值。求出K矩阵之后就 可以得出T矩阵:

$$[V_i] = [K_{ij}][T_j] \to [K_{ij}]^{-1}[V_i] = [T_j]$$

计算得出T矩阵的值,根据T矩阵与相移之间的关系式可得出相移的值(采用自然单位制):

$$\frac{1}{k \cot \delta_l - ik} = -\mu \pi T_l(k, k) \tag{31}$$

②.给出势V(r)与势 $V(\vec{q}, \vec{k})$ 如何分波展开:

 \mathbf{i} .给出势V(r);

$$e^{i\vec{k}\vec{r}} = \sum_{l} (2l+1)i^{l}j_{l}(kr)P_{l}(\cos\theta) = \sum_{lm} (2l+1)i^{l}j_{l}(kr)\frac{4\pi}{2l+1}Y_{lm}^{*}(\theta_{1},\varphi_{1})Y_{lm}(\theta_{2},\varphi_{2})$$

$$e^{i\vec{k}\vec{r}} = \sum_{lm} (2l+1)i^l j_l(kr) \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} Y_{lm}^*(\hat{k}) Y_{lm}(\hat{r}) = 4\pi \sum_{lm} i^l j_l(kr) Y_{lm}^*(\hat{k}) Y_{lm}(\hat{r})$$

利用球谐函数和勒让德函数的正交性可得:

$$\int e^{i\vec{k}\vec{r}} Y_{lm}(\hat{k}) Y_{lm}^*(\hat{r}) d\Omega_k d\Omega_r = 4\pi i^l j_l(kr)$$
(32)

$$\int e^{i\vec{k}\vec{r}} P_l(\cos\theta) \sin\theta d\theta = 2i^l j_l(kr)$$
(33)

$$< rlm|plm> = \int \int < rlm|\vec{x}> < \vec{x}|\vec{q}> < \vec{q}|plm> d\vec{x}d\vec{q}$$

$$= \int \int \frac{\delta(r-x)}{rx} Y_{lm}^*(\hat{x}) \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{i\vec{q}\vec{x}} \frac{\delta(q-p)}{qp} Y_{lm}^*(\hat{q}) x^2 dx d\Omega_x p^2 dp d\Omega_p$$

$$=\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\int\int Y_{lm}^{*}(\hat{x})Y_{lm}^{*}(\hat{q})e^{ipr\hat{x}\hat{q}}=\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}}}4\pi i^{l}j_{l}(pr)=\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}i^{l}j_{l}(pr)$$

根据上式< $rlm|plm> = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}i^lj_l(pr)$ 可得局域势分波展开为:

$$< p^{'}lm|V|plm> = V_{l}(p^{'},p) = \int < p^{'}lm|rlm> < rlm|V|plm> r^{2}dr$$

$$= \int \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} (i^{l})^{*} j_{l}(p^{'}r) V(r) \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} (i^{l}) j_{l}(pr) r^{2} dr$$
$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int j_{l}(p^{'}r) V(r) j_{l}(pr) r^{2} dr$$

对于局域势用分波法展开为:

$$V_{l}(p',p) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int j_{l}(p'r)V(r)j_{l}(pr)r^{2}dr$$
(34)

ii.对于势 $V(\vec{q}, \vec{k})$:

$$\langle qlm|\hat{V}|klm \rangle = V_l(q,k) = \int \langle qlm|\vec{p'} \rangle \langle \vec{p'}|\hat{V}|\vec{p''} \rangle \langle \vec{p''}|klm \rangle d\vec{p'}d\vec{p''}$$

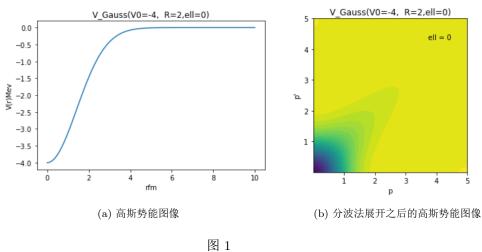
$$V_l(q,k) = \int V(q,k,\theta)P_l(\cos\theta)\sin\theta d\theta$$
(35)

下面分别给出Gauss势和Volkov势分别计算散射相移 δ_l 散射长度 a_0 和有效力 程 r_0 。

<1>Gauss势

$$V(r) = V_0 e^{\frac{-r^2}{R^2}}$$

下面是高斯势能图像,和通过在分波法展开之后的高斯势能图像



假设约化质量 $\mu = 0.5 Mev$,入射动量k = 1 Mev,计算其S分波的散射相移 $\delta_0 =$ -39.7073°。现在求此情况下的散射长度和有效力程根据有效力程公式:

$$k \cot(\delta_0) = -\frac{1}{a_0} + \frac{1}{2} r_0 k^2$$

作图,令横坐标为 k^2 ,纵坐标为 $k\cot(\delta_0)$,在低能情况下,图应该是一条直 线, 截距是 $-\frac{1}{a_0}$,斜率是 $0.5r_0$ 。

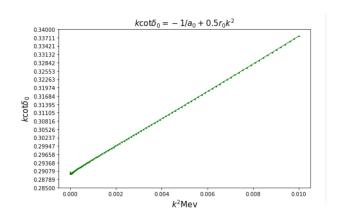


图 2

从上图不难看出,图像近似一条直线,截距从图中看出,近似为0.28789,故可得:

$$a_0 = -\frac{1}{0.28789} = -3.47355 fm$$

令 $k\to 0$ 时的散射相移 $\delta_0,k\cot(\delta_0),a_0=-\lim_{k\to 0}\frac{1}{k\cot(\delta_0)},$ 由程序分别计算如下:

$$k = 0.000001 Mev$$

$$\delta_0 = 0.000197232^{\circ}$$

$$k \cot(\delta_0) = 0.29049976385$$

$$a_0 = -\frac{1}{k \cot(\delta_0)} = -3.44234 fm$$

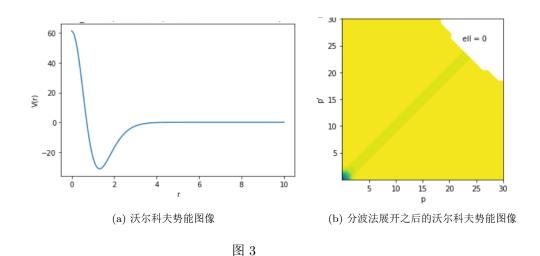
将点拟合为一次函数,得到的拟合结果是:

$$y = 4.745x + 0.29$$

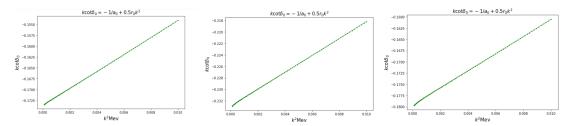
故其有效力程为 $r_0 = 2 \times 4.745 = 9.49 fm$, $a_0 = -1/0.29 = -3.448276$ <2>下面给出Volkov势:

$$V(r) = V_R e^{-\frac{r^2}{R_1^2}} + V_A e^{-\frac{r^2}{R_2^2}}$$

其中给出 $V_R=144.86 Mev, V_A=-83.34 Mev, R1=0.82 fm, R2=1.6 fm, \mu=\frac{m_n m_p}{m_n+m_p}=469.459 Mev$ 。对于这个势能,程序出现了问题。下面分别是势能曲线和分波法展开之后的势能图,如下所示:



从上述图像不难看书,在对角部分,贡献都非常大,且一直延申至无穷远,但是程序在25左右就无法计算了。计算图像和解释如下:



(a) 取积分上限为p=10Mev,拟合曲线(b) 取积分上限为p=15Mev,拟合曲线(c) 取积分上限为p=20Mev,拟合曲线 为y = 1.959x - 0.1737为y = 1.481x - 0.2337为y = 1.912x - 0.1796

图 4

而文献上给出的拟合曲线为y = 1.185x - 0.99206。程序有待优化

2.束缚态:

已知齐次的李普曼-施威格方程为

$$|\phi_b> = \frac{1}{E_b - H_0} V |\phi_b>$$

计算得出坐标表象下的波函数为:

$$\phi_{b}(\vec{x}) = -\mu\sqrt{2\pi} \int \frac{e^{-\sqrt{2\mu|E_{b}|}|\vec{x}-\vec{x}'|}}{|\vec{x}-\vec{x}'|} V(x') \phi_{b}(\vec{x}') d\vec{x}'$$
(36)

已知 $\hat{T} = \hat{V} + \hat{V} \frac{1}{E - \hat{H_0} + i\epsilon} \hat{T} = \hat{V} + \hat{V} G_0(E) \hat{T}$ 。 将上式利用迭代的方法展开可的:

$$\hat{T} = (1 + \hat{V}\hat{G}_0 + \hat{V}\hat{G}_0\hat{V}\hat{G}_0 + \dots)\hat{V} = \hat{V}(1 + \hat{V}\hat{G}_0 + \hat{V}\hat{G}_0\hat{V}\hat{G}_0 + \dots)$$

当能量 $E = E_b$ 时:

$$\hat{T}|\phi_b>=\hat{V}(1+1+1+.....)|\phi_b>$$

不难看出上式是一个发散的等式。由此对于束缚态,T矩阵是一个发散的 物理量。

$$\hat{T} = \hat{V} + \hat{V}\hat{G}_0(E)\hat{T} \to \hat{T} = (1 - \hat{V}\hat{G}_0)^{-1}\hat{V}$$
$$\hat{T} = [\hat{G}_0(\hat{G}_0^{-1} - \hat{V})]^{-1}\hat{V} = \hat{G}_0^{-1}\hat{G}\hat{V}$$

将单位基式 $|\phi_b><\phi_b|+\int \mathrm{d}\vec{p}|\phi_{\vec{p}}><\phi_{\vec{p}}|$ 插入上式可得:

$$\hat{T} = \hat{V} |\phi_b > \frac{1}{E - E_b} < \phi_b | \hat{V} + \int \mathrm{d}\vec{p} \hat{V} |\phi_{\vec{p}} > \frac{1}{E - \frac{p^2}{2\mu}} < \phi_{\vec{p}} | \hat{V}$$

当 $E \to E_b$ 时, 散射态消失T矩阵变为:

$$\hat{T} = \hat{V}|\phi_b > \frac{1}{E - E_b} < \phi_b|\hat{V} = \frac{|B|}{E - E_b}$$

分波展开可得:

$$B_{l}(p) = \int V_{l}(p,q)G_{0}(E_{b},q)B_{l}(q)q^{2}dq$$
 (37)

因为束缚能 $E_b < 0$,故可以假设 $E_b = -B$,且B > 0,将上式打开成如下表达式:

$$B_l(p) = \int -2\mu V_l(p,q) \frac{q^2}{2\mu B + q^2} B_l(q) dq$$

数值积分可得:

$$\sum_{j=1} B_l(p_j) [\delta_{ij} + 2\mu V_l(p_i, p_j) \frac{p_j^2}{2\mu B + p_j^2} W_j] = 0$$

如果要想 $B_l(p)$ 有解,则行列式必须为零 $\det[K_{ij}]=0$,从中可以解出B,B>0就是束缚态。B<0就是散射态。在用程序求解过程中要解 $\sum_j a_j B^j=0$,很难求解束缚态。下面给出两种求解方法,一是在坐标空间下直接求解薛定谔方程。二是在动量空间下,做分波展开,求解薛定谔方程。

①.直接求解薛定谔方程:

$$[\hat{H} + \hat{V}]|\phi> = E|\phi>$$

$$[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu}\vec{\nabla}^2 + V(r)]\phi(\vec{r}) = E\phi(\vec{r})$$

$$(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} - [\frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} + \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2}V(r)])U_l(r) = -\frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2}U_l(r)$$

$$\hat{H}_lU_l(r) = EU_l(r)$$

将上述哈密顿量写出矩阵的形式(向前差分法):

$$f(x + \Delta x) = f(x) + f'(x)\Delta x + \frac{f''(x)}{2}\Delta x^2 + \frac{f^3(x)}{3!}\Delta x^3 + \frac{f^4(x)}{4!}\Delta x^4$$
$$f(x - \Delta x) = f(x) - f'(x)\Delta x + \frac{f''(x)}{2}\Delta x^2 - \frac{f^3(x)}{3!}\Delta x^3 + \frac{f^4(x)}{4!}\Delta x^4$$

两式相加去除高阶无穷小可得中心差分的二阶导数的表达式:

$$f''(x) = \frac{f(x + \Delta x) + f(x - \delta x) - 2f(x)}{\Delta x^2}$$

构造出二阶导数表达式为:

$$[SD] = \frac{1}{\Delta x^2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

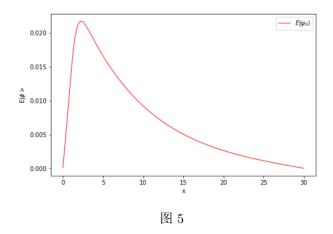
对r进行离散化r=[a,b,n],步距 $h=\frac{b-a}{n}=\Delta x$,得到哈密顿的矩阵形式为:

$$[H_l] = [SD] - diag[\frac{l(l+1)}{r_j^2} + \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2}V(r_j)]$$

求出哈密顿矩阵之后求其本征值和本征态就可以求解其能级和波函数。这 里注意单位换算。其误差主要来自于截断误差:

$$\delta \approx \Delta x^2$$

并不是 Δx 越小越好,因为当 Δx 变得很小时舍入误差会非常明显。下面仍以沃尔科夫势为列子,直接通过计算哈密顿矩阵的方式计算其结合能,并且得到相应的束缚态波函数图像。



此图即本征值E=-0.5506Mev,对应的束缚态波函数,不难看出,波函数是趋向于零的。计算结果,只有S波存在一个束缚态。文献上给出的结合能为E=-0.545Mev。值得一说的是此结果是取了8000个点计算得出的结果。因此直接通过求解薛定谔方程求本征值和束缚态,似乎并不是一个好的方法。

②.将薛定谔方程分波法展开:

$$[\hat{H}_{0} + \hat{V}]|\phi\rangle = E|\phi\rangle$$

$$\phi(\vec{p}) = \sum_{l} C_{lm}\phi_{l}(p)Y_{lm}(\hat{p})$$

$$\phi(\vec{p}) = \langle \vec{p}|\phi\rangle = \sum_{lm} \int \langle \vec{p}|klm\rangle \langle klm|\phi\rangle k^{2}dk$$

$$= \sum_{lm} \int \frac{\delta(p-k)}{pk}Y_{lm}(\hat{p}) \langle klm|\phi\rangle k^{2}dk$$

$$= \sum_{lm} \langle plm|\phi\rangle Y_{lm}(\hat{p})$$
(38)

故可的(40)式

$$\phi(\vec{p}) = \sum_{lm} \langle plm | \phi \rangle Y_{lm}(\hat{p}) \tag{40}$$

将(40)式与(39)式做对比可的:

$$\langle plm|\phi \rangle = C_{lm}\phi_l(p)$$
 (41)

下面根据薛定谔方程,做分波法展开:

$$< plm|\hat{H}_0|\phi> + < plm|\hat{V}|\phi> = < plm|E|\phi>$$
 (42)

对(42)式插入单位基矢 $\sum_{lm} \int |plm> < plm| p^2 dp$ 得:

$$\langle plm|\hat{H}_{0}|\phi\rangle + \int \sum_{l'm'} \langle plm|\hat{V}|p'l'm'\rangle \langle p'l'm'|\phi\rangle p'^{2}dp' = \langle plm|E|\phi\rangle$$

$$= \frac{p^{2}}{2\mu}C_{lm}\phi_{l}(p) + \sum_{l'm'} \int V_{l'}(p,p')\delta_{ll'}\delta_{mm'}C_{l'm'}\phi_{l'}(p')p'^{2}dp'$$

$$= \frac{p^{2}}{2\mu}C_{lm}\phi_{l}(p) + C_{lm} \int V_{l}(p,p')\phi_{l}(p')p'^{2}dp' = EC_{lm}\phi_{l}(p)$$

$$(43)$$

故最终薛定谔方程由分波法展开可得:

$$E\phi_{l}(p) = \frac{p^{2}}{2\mu}\phi_{l}(p) + \int V_{l}(p, p')\phi_{l}(p')p'^{2}dp'$$
(44)

将上式积分表达式变成数值积分可得:

$$E\phi_{l}(p_{i}) = \sum_{j} \left[\frac{p_{j}^{2}}{2\mu} \delta_{ij} + V_{l}(p_{i}, p_{j}) p_{j}^{2} W_{j}\right] \phi_{l}(p_{j})$$

故可得在动量空间的哈密顿算符的矩阵形式,求解其本征值和本征态,即可求解能级和对应的束缚态波函数。