

第二章 薛定谔方程

薛定谔方程

含时薛定谔方程

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\vec{r}, t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi(\vec{r}, t) + U(\vec{r}, t) \psi(\vec{r}, t)$$

定态薛定谔方程

$$\nabla^2 \psi(\vec{r}) + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} [E - U(\vec{r})] \psi(\vec{r}) = 0$$

概率流守恒定律

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \vec{J} = 0$$

概率流密度定义为

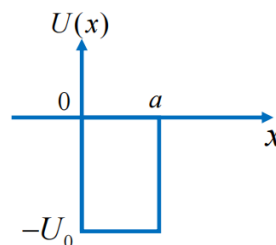
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$$\vec{J} = \frac{\hbar}{2mi} (\psi^* \nabla \psi - \psi \nabla \psi^*)$$

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一维方势阱

$$U(x) = \begin{cases} -U_0, & 0 < x < a \\ 0, & x < 0, x > a \end{cases}$$



本征值 离散取值

能量量子化：能量离散取值。

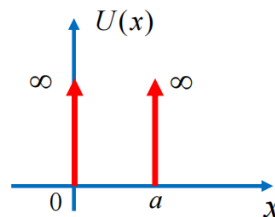
特例：一维无限深势阱

$$U(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < x < a \\ \infty, & x < 0, x > a \end{cases}$$

$$\text{本征值 } E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2}$$

本征函数

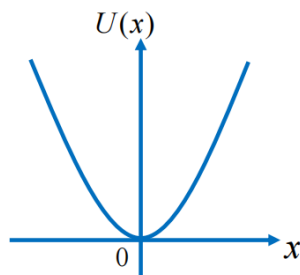
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第二章 薛定谔方程

一维谐振子

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



本征值 $E_n = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hbar \omega$

本征函数 $\psi_n(x) = N_n e^{-\frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 x^2} H_n(\alpha x)$

$$N_n = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}}} \quad \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}}$$

零点振动能: $E_0 = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega$ 。

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一维谐振子

厄密多项式的两个重要性质

递推性质 $\xi H_n(\xi) = \frac{1}{2} H_{n+1}(\xi) + n H_{n-1}(\xi)$

微分性质 $\frac{d}{d\xi} H_n(\xi) = 2n H_{n-1}(\xi)$

常用力学量算符

动量算符 $\hat{\vec{p}} = -i\hbar \nabla$

本征方程: $\hat{\vec{p}}\psi = \vec{p}\psi$

本征值: \vec{p}

本征函数: $\psi(\vec{r}) = c e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}$

$$c = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$[x, \hat{p}_x] = i\hbar \quad [x, \hat{p}_y] = 0$$

$$[y, \hat{p}_y] = i\hbar \quad [y, \hat{p}_z] = 0$$

$$[z, \hat{p}_z] = i\hbar \quad [z, \hat{p}_x] = 0$$

共轭不对易，对易不共轭。

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常用力学量算符

角动量算符 $\hat{L} = \hat{r} \times \hat{p}$

● 角动量平方算符

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

本征方程: $\hat{L}^2 \psi = L^2 \psi$

简并度: $f = (2l+1)$

本征值: $L^2 = l(l+1)\hbar^2$ 本征函数: $Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = N_{lm} P_l^{|m|}(\cos\theta) e^{im\varphi}$
 $l=0,1,2,\dots; m=0,\pm1,\pm2,\dots,\pm l$

$$[\hat{l}_\alpha, x_\beta] = \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} i\hbar x_\gamma$$

$$[\hat{l}_\alpha, \hat{p}_\beta] = \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} i\hbar p_\gamma$$

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = -\varepsilon_{\beta\alpha\gamma} = -\varepsilon_{\alpha\gamma\beta} \\ \varepsilon_{123} = 1 \end{cases}$$

这里: $\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ 为 **Levi-Civita** 符号,
三阶反对称张量, α, β, γ 为
x, y, z

$$\hat{L} \times \hat{L} = i\hbar \hat{L}$$

$$[\hat{L}_x, \hat{L}_y] = i\hbar \hat{L}_z \quad [\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_x] = 0$$

$$[\hat{L}_y, \hat{L}_z] = i\hbar \hat{L}_x \quad [\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_y] = 0$$

$$[\hat{L}_z, \hat{L}_x] = i\hbar \hat{L}_y \quad [\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_z] = 0$$

$$[\hat{l}_\alpha, \hat{l}_\beta] = \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} i\hbar \hat{l}_\gamma$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{l} \times \hat{l} = \hat{l}$$

$$\hat{l}^2 = \hat{l}_x^2 + \hat{l}_y^2 + \hat{l}_z^2$$

$$\Rightarrow [\hat{l}^2, \hat{l}_\alpha] = 0$$

1. 总角动量

电子的轨道-自旋耦合 $\xi(r)\hat{s}\cdot\hat{l}$ $\xi(r) = \frac{1}{2\mu^2 c^2} \frac{1}{r} \frac{dV}{dr}$

引入轨道-自旋耦合后，轨道和自旋角动量均不是守恒量，但它们之和是守恒量。

总角动量 $\hat{j} = \hat{l} + \hat{s}, \quad [\hat{j}, \hat{s}\cdot\hat{l}] = 0$

对易关系 $[\hat{j}_x, \hat{j}_y] = i\hbar\hat{j}_z, \quad [\hat{j}_y, \hat{j}_z] = i\hbar\hat{j}_x, \quad [\hat{j}_z, \hat{j}_x] = i\hbar\hat{j}_y$

$$[\hat{l}_\alpha, \hat{s}_\beta] = 0, \quad \alpha, \beta = x, y, z$$

令 $\hat{j}^2 = \hat{j}_x^2 + \hat{j}_y^2 + \hat{j}_z^2$

可证明: $[\hat{j}^2, \hat{j}_\alpha] = 0, \quad \alpha = x, y, z$

常用力学量算符

角动量算符 $\hat{L} = \hat{r} \times \hat{p}$

● L_z 算符

$$\hat{L}_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$$

本征方程: $\hat{L}_z \psi = L_z \psi$

本征值: $L_z = m\hbar$

m 为磁量子数

本征函数: $\psi_m(\varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{im\varphi}$

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刚转子

$$\hat{H} = \hat{T} = \frac{\hat{L}^2}{2I}$$

本征方程: $\hat{H}\psi = E\psi$

本征值: $E = \frac{\hbar^2}{2I} l(l+1)$

本征函数: $Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = N_{lm} P_l^{|m|}(\cos \theta) e^{im\varphi}$ 简并度: $f = (2l+1)$

$l = 0, 1, 2, \dots; m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm l$

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$$\Theta_{lm}(\theta) = (-1)^m \sqrt{\frac{(l-m)!(2l+1)}{2(l+m)!}} P_l^m(\cos \theta)$$

$$m = l, l-1, \dots, -l+1, -l$$

满足 $\int_0^\pi \Theta_{lm}(\theta) \Theta_{l'm}(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta = \delta_{ll'}$

共同本征函数表示为

$$Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi) = (-1)^m \sqrt{\frac{(l-m)!(2l+1)}{4\pi(l+m)!}} P_l^m(\cos \theta) e^{im\phi}$$

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

$Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$ 称为球谐函数

l, m 量子数

$$\hat{L}_\pm Y_{lm} = \hbar \sqrt{l(l+1) - m(m \pm 1)} Y_{l, m \pm 1} = \hbar \sqrt{(l \mp m)(l \pm m + 1)} Y_{l, m \pm 1}$$

绘景(景象)

薛定谔绘景(景象): 波函数随时间变化, 力学量算符不随时间变化

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi(t)\rangle = \hat{H} |\psi(t)\rangle$$

海森堡绘景(景象): 波函数不随时间变化, 力学量算符随时间变化

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \hat{F}_H(t) = [\hat{F}_H(t), \hat{H}]$$

相互作用绘景(景象): 波函数随时间变化, 力学量算符随时间变化

力学量表象

坐标表象

\hat{x} 在 x 表象中为 $\hat{x} \equiv x$

$$\langle x' | \hat{x} | x'' \rangle = x'' \delta(x' - x'')$$

\hat{p} 在 x 表象中为 $\hat{p} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$

$$\langle x' | \hat{p} | x'' \rangle = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \delta(x' - x'')$$

$$\hat{F}(\hat{x}, \hat{p}) = \hat{F}(x, -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x})$$

动量表象

\hat{p} 在 p 表象中为 $\hat{p} \equiv p$

$$\langle p' | \hat{p} | p'' \rangle = p'' \delta(p' - p'')$$

\hat{x} 在 p 表象中为 $\hat{x} = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p}$

$$\langle p' | \hat{x} | p'' \rangle = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \delta(p' - p'')$$

$$\hat{F}(\hat{x}, \hat{p}) = \hat{F}(i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p}, p)$$

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第六章 自旋

自旋算符

自旋角动量算符 $\hat{\vec{S}}$

对易关系

$$\hat{\vec{S}} \times \hat{\vec{S}} = i\hbar \hat{\vec{S}}$$

$$[\hat{S}_x, \hat{S}_y] = i\hbar \hat{S}_z$$

$$[\hat{S}_y, \hat{S}_z] = i\hbar \hat{S}_x$$

$$[\hat{S}_z, \hat{S}_x] = i\hbar \hat{S}_y$$

$$[\hat{S}^2, \hat{S}_z] = 0$$

本征值

$$S^2 = s(s+1)\hbar^2 = \frac{3}{4}\hbar^2, \quad s = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S_z = m_s \hbar = \pm \frac{1}{2} \hbar$$

本征函数

$$\chi_{\frac{1}{2}} = |S^2, \uparrow\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \chi_{-\frac{1}{2}} = |S^2, \downarrow\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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利用

$$a^+ |n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle$$

$$a |n\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle$$

以及

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a^+ + a), \quad p = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}(a^+ - a)$$

第六章 自旋

自旋算符

泡利算符 $\hat{\sigma}$

$$\hat{S} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \hat{\sigma}$$

$$\hat{\sigma} \times \hat{\sigma} = 2i\hat{\sigma}$$

反对易关系

$$[\hat{\sigma}_x, \hat{\sigma}_y]_+ = [\hat{\sigma}_y, \hat{\sigma}_z]_+ = [\hat{\sigma}_z, \hat{\sigma}_x]_+ = 0$$

本征值

$$\sigma_x^2 = \sigma_y^2 = \sigma_z^2 = 1$$

$$\sigma_z = \pm 1$$

泡利矩阵：在 $\hat{\sigma}_z$ 的表象中

$$\hat{\sigma}_z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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S m

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |11\rangle = \uparrow\uparrow \\ |10\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\uparrow\downarrow + \downarrow\uparrow) \\ |1-1\rangle = \downarrow\downarrow \end{array} \right\} \quad s=1 \text{ (三重态).}$$
$$\left\{ |00\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\uparrow\downarrow - \downarrow\uparrow) \right\} \quad s=0 \text{ (单态).}$$

这些态也是 \hat{S}^2 (总) 与 \hat{S}_z (总) 的共同本征态。接下来验证：

双电子自旋耦合

$$S^2 = (\mathbf{S}^{(1)} + \mathbf{S}^{(2)}) \cdot (\mathbf{S}^{(1)} + \mathbf{S}^{(2)}) = (\mathbf{S}^{(1)})^2 + (\mathbf{S}^{(2)})^2 + 2\mathbf{S}^{(1)} \cdot \mathbf{S}^{(2)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{S}^{(1)} \cdot \mathbf{S}^{(2)} (\uparrow\downarrow) &= (S_x^{(1)} \uparrow)(S_x^{(2)} \downarrow) + (S_y^{(1)} \uparrow)(S_y^{(2)} \downarrow) + (S_z^{(1)} \uparrow)(S_z^{(2)} \downarrow) \\ &= \left(\frac{\hbar}{2}\downarrow\right)\left(\frac{\hbar}{2}\uparrow\right) + \left(\frac{i\hbar}{2}\downarrow\right)\left(\frac{-i\hbar}{2}\uparrow\right) + \left(\frac{\hbar}{2}\uparrow\right)\left(\frac{-\hbar}{2}\downarrow\right) \\ &= \frac{\hbar^2}{4}(2\downarrow\uparrow - \uparrow\downarrow). \end{aligned}$$

同理,

$$\mathbf{S}^{(1)} \cdot \mathbf{S}^{(2)} (\downarrow\uparrow) = \frac{\hbar^2}{4}(2\uparrow\downarrow - \downarrow\uparrow).$$

这样有

$$\mathbf{S}^{(1)} \cdot \mathbf{S}^{(2)} |10\rangle = \frac{\hbar^2}{4\sqrt{2}}(2\downarrow\uparrow - \uparrow\downarrow + 2\uparrow\downarrow - \downarrow\uparrow) = \frac{\hbar^2}{4}|10\rangle,$$

- 关于以上结论的一些讨论:

1. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 是 S_z^2, S_{2z} 的本征态.

\downarrow $S_z(S_z+1)\hbar^2$ $m_z = m_1 + m_2$

第五章 微扰论

非简并微扰论

能级修正到二级

$$E_m = E_m^{(0)} + H'_{mm} + \sum_{n \neq m} \frac{|H'_{nm}|^2}{E_m^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)}}$$

波函数修正到一级

$$\psi_m = \psi_m^{(0)} + \sum_{n \neq m} \frac{H'_{nm}}{E_m^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)}} \psi_n^{(0)}$$

\$\$