



量子力学与统计物理

Quantum mechanics and
statistical physics

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第六章：微扰理论

第二讲：简并定态微扰理论 氢原子 Stark 效应

引入:

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}^{(0)} + \hat{H}' \quad (\hat{H}^{(0)} |\psi_n^{(0)}\rangle = E_n^{(0)} |\psi_n^{(0)}\rangle, H'_{mn} = \langle \psi_m^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | \psi_n^{(0)} \rangle)$$

我们已有如下微扰公式

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

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

$$\hat{H} |\psi_n\rangle = E_n |\psi_n\rangle$$

问题:

微扰平均值和微扰矩阵元都是要在能量本征态上计算...，如果能级是简并的，用哪个本征函数进行计算呢？

1: 简并定态微扰理论

存在简并时，设 $\hat{H}^{(0)}$ 的同一个本征值 $E_n^{(0)}$ 对应 f 个简并的本征矢：

$$\hat{H}^{(0)} \left| \phi_{n\alpha}^{(0)} \right\rangle = E_n^{(0)} \left| \phi_{n\alpha}^{(0)} \right\rangle, (\alpha = 1, 2, 3, \dots, f)$$

假设这些本征矢已经正交归一化

$$\left\langle \phi_{n\alpha}^{(0)} \left| \phi_{n\beta}^{(0)} \right\rangle = \delta_{\alpha\beta}, (\alpha, \beta = 1, 2, 3, \dots, f)$$

对本征方程取厄米共轭，可得：

$$\left\langle \phi_{n\alpha}^{(0)} \left| [\hat{H}^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)}] = 0, (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, f) \right.\right.$$

问题：如何用这 f 个简并函数构造 0 级近似波函数？

用这 f 个简并本征矢的线性组合，构成微扰后的0级近似态矢
(在给定表象下，它变成0级近似波函数)

$$|\psi_n^{(0)}\rangle = \sum_{\alpha=1}^f c_{\alpha}^{(0)} |\phi_{n\alpha}^{(0)}\rangle, \text{ with } \hat{H}^{(0)} |\psi_n^{(0)}\rangle = E_n^{(0)} |\psi_n^{(0)}\rangle \text{ and } \sum_{\alpha=1}^f |c_{\alpha}^{(0)}|^2 = 1$$

代入一级修正方程：

$$\begin{aligned} [\hat{H}^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)}] |\psi_n^{(1)}\rangle &= -[\hat{H}^{(1)} - E_n^{(1)}] |\psi_n^{(0)}\rangle \\ &= -[\hat{H}' - E_n^{(1)}] \sum_{\alpha=1}^f c_{\alpha}^{(0)} |\phi_{n\alpha}^{(0)}\rangle = E_n^{(1)} \sum_{\alpha=1}^f c_{\alpha}^{(0)} |\phi_{n\alpha}^{(0)}\rangle - \sum_{\alpha=1}^f c_{\alpha}^{(0)} \hat{H}' |\phi_{n\alpha}^{(0)}\rangle \end{aligned}$$

对上式两边左乘 $\langle \phi_{n\beta}^{(0)} |$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \phi_{n\beta}^{(0)} | [\hat{H}^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)}] |\psi_n^{(1)}\rangle &= E_n^{(1)} \sum_{\alpha=1}^f c_{\alpha}^{(0)} \langle \phi_{n\beta}^{(0)} | \phi_{n\alpha}^{(0)} \rangle - \sum_{\alpha=1}^f c_{\alpha}^{(0)} \langle \phi_{n\beta}^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | \phi_{n\alpha}^{(0)} \rangle \\ &= E_n^{(1)} \sum_{\alpha=1}^f c_{\alpha}^{(0)} \delta_{\beta\alpha} - \sum_{\alpha=1}^f c_{\alpha}^{(0)} H'_{\beta\alpha} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^f [E_n^{(1)} \delta_{\beta\alpha} - H'_{\beta\alpha}] c_{\alpha}^{(0)} \end{aligned}$$

$\langle \phi_{n\beta}^{(0)} | [\hat{H}^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)}] = 0$

得：

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^f [H'_{\beta\alpha} - E_n^{(1)} \delta_{\beta\alpha}] c_{\alpha}^{(0)} = 0, \quad (1)$$

有非零解的条件是
系数行列式为零

$$\begin{vmatrix} H'_{11} - E_n^{(1)} & H'_{12} & \cdots & \cdots \\ H'_{21} & H'_{22} - E_n^{(1)} & \cdots & \cdots \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ H'_{f1} & H'_{f2} & \cdots & H'_{ff} - E_n^{(1)} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow |H' - E_n^{(1)} I| = 0$$

又是久期方程！

解久期方程, 可得 $E_n^{(1)}$ 的 f 个根: $E_{nk}^{(1)}$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, f$.

分析: $E_{nk} = E_n^{(0)} + E_{nk}^{(1)}$, 若这 f 个根都不相等, 一级微扰就可以将 f 度简并完全消除。若 $E_{nk}^{(1)}$ 有重根, 则表明简并只是部分消除, 必须进一步考虑二级以上修正才有可能使能级简并完全消除。

$$E_{nk} = E_n^{(0)} + E_{nk}^{(1)}, \quad k=1,2,\dots,f,$$

把 $E_{nk}^{(1)}$ 依次代回方程 $\sum_{\alpha=1}^f [H'_{\beta\alpha} - E_n^{(1)} \delta_{\beta\alpha}] c_{\alpha}^{(0)} = 0$

得一组展开系数 $c_{\alpha k}^{(0)}$, $k=1, 2, \dots, f$, 从而得到0级近似态矢

$$|\psi_{nk}^{(0)}\rangle = \sum_{\alpha=1}^f c_{\alpha k}^{(0)} |\phi_{n\alpha}^{(0)}\rangle \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, f)$$

经微扰作用之后，原 f 重简并的能级 $E_n^{(0)}$ 分裂成 f 个 E_{nk} 。但若久期方程存在重根，需要特殊处理。

小结

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}^{(0)} + \hat{H}'$$

$$[\hat{H}^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)}] |\phi_{n\alpha}^{(0)}\rangle = 0, \quad \alpha = 1, 2, 3, \dots, f$$

$$H'_{\alpha\beta} = \langle \phi_{n\alpha}^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | \phi_{n\beta}^{(0)} \rangle$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} H'_{11} - E_n^{(1)} & H'_{12} & \dots & \dots \\ H'_{21} & H'_{22} - E_n^{(1)} & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ H'_{f1} & H'_{f2} & \dots & H'_{ff} - E_n^{(1)} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\longrightarrow E_{nk}^{(1)}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, f$$

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^f [H'_{\beta\alpha} - E_{nk}^{(1)} \delta_{\beta\alpha}] c_{\alpha k}^{(0)} = 0$$

$$\text{零级态矢: } |\psi_{nk}^{(0)}\rangle = \sum_{\alpha=1}^f c_{\alpha k}^{(0)} |\phi_{n\alpha}^{(0)}\rangle$$

$$E_{nk} = E_n^{(0)} + E_{nk}^{(1)}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, f,$$

2: 应用实例

例1: 氢原子的一级斯塔克 (Stark) 效应

(1) 氢原子在外电场作用下产生谱线分裂现象称为 Stark 效应。

我们知道电子在氢原子中受到球对称库仑场作用，造成第 n 个能级有 n^2 度简并。处于外电场后，由于势场对称性的破坏，简并消除，可导致谱线发生分裂。

(2) 外电场下氢原子 Hamilton 量

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}^{(0)} + \hat{H}', \quad \begin{cases} \hat{H}^{(0)} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 - \frac{e^2}{r} \\ \hat{H}' = e\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \cdot \mathbf{r} = e\varepsilon r \cos \theta, \quad z = r \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

上式中，已取外电场沿 z 正向。通常外电场强度比原子内部电场强度小得多，例如，强电场 $\approx 10^7$ 伏/米，而原子内部电场 $\approx 10^{11}$ 伏/米，二者相差 4 个量级。所以可以把外电场作微扰处理。

(3) $H^{(0)}$ 的本征值和本征函数

$$\begin{cases} E_n = -\frac{\mu e^4}{2\hbar^2 n^2}, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \\ \psi_{nlm}(\mathbf{r}) = R_{nl}(r)Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) \end{cases}$$

下面讨论 $n = 2$ 的情况，这时简并度 $n^2 = 4$ 。

$$E_2 = -\frac{\mu e^4}{8\hbar^2} = -\frac{e^2}{8a_0}, a_0 = \frac{\hbar^2}{\mu e^2}$$

属于该能级的4个简并态是： $\phi_{2\alpha}$ ， $\alpha = 1, 2, 3, 4$ 。

$$\phi_{21} \equiv \psi_{200} = R_{20}Y_{00} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2\pi}}\left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^{3/2}\left(2 - \frac{r}{a_0}\right)e^{-r/2a_0}$$

$$\phi_{22} \equiv \psi_{210} = R_{21}Y_{10} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2\pi}}\left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^{3/2}\left(\frac{r}{a_0}\right)e^{-r/2a_0}\cos\theta$$

$$\phi_{23} \equiv \psi_{211} = R_{21}Y_{11} = -\frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi}}\left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^{3/2}\left(\frac{r}{a_0}\right)e^{-r/2a_0}\sin\theta e^{i\phi}$$

$$\phi_{24} \equiv \psi_{21-1} = R_{21}Y_{1-1} = -\frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi}}\left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^{3/2}\left(\frac{r}{a_0}\right)e^{-r/2a_0}\sin\theta e^{-i\phi}$$

(4) 求 H' 在各态中的矩阵元

$$H'_{11} = \int \phi_{21}^* \hat{H}' \phi_{21} r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi = \int (R_{20} Y_{00})^* \hat{H}' R_{20} Y_{00} r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi$$

$$H'_{12} = \int \phi_{21}^* \hat{H}' \phi_{22} r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi = \int (R_{20} Y_{00})^* \hat{H}' R_{21} Y_{10} r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi$$

$$H'_{13} = \dots, \dots, H'_{44} = \dots$$

其16个

注意到:

$$\hat{H}' = e\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \cdot \mathbf{r} = e\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} r \cos \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} H'_{11} &= \int (R_{20} Y_{00})^* \hat{H}' R_{20} Y_{00} r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi \\ &= \int R_{20}^* e\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} r R_{20} r^2 dr \int Y_{00}^* \cos \theta Y_{00} \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi \end{aligned}$$

因为：

$$\cos \theta Y_{lm} = \sqrt{\frac{(l-m)(l+m)}{(2l-1)(2l+1)}} Y_{l-1,m} + \sqrt{\frac{(l-m+1)(l+m+1)}{(2l+1)(2l+3)}} Y_{l+1,m}$$

有：

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle Y_{l'm'} | \cos \theta | Y_{lm} \rangle \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{l^2-m^2}{(2l-1)(2l+1)}} \langle Y_{l'm'} | Y_{l-1,m} \rangle + \sqrt{\frac{(l+1)^2-m^2}{(2l+1)(2l+3)}} \langle Y_{l'm'} | Y_{l+1,m} \rangle \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{l^2-m^2}{(2l-1)(2l+1)}} \delta_{l'l-1} \delta_{m'm} + \sqrt{\frac{(l+1)^2-m^2}{(2l+1)(2l+3)}} \delta_{l'l+1} \delta_{m'm} \end{aligned}$$

欲使上式不为0，要求：

$$\begin{cases} l' = l + 1 \\ l' = l - 1 \\ m' = m \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} l' = l + 1 \\ l' = l - 1 \\ m' = m \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \Delta l = l' - l = \pm 1 \\ \Delta m = m' - m = 0 \end{cases}$$

即：仅当 $\Delta l = \pm 1, \Delta m = 0$ 时， H' 的矩阵元才不为 0。

$$n = 2 \Rightarrow l = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \end{cases}, \quad m = \begin{cases} 0 \\ -1, 0, 1 \end{cases}$$

$$Y_{00} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}},$$

$$\langle Y_{l'm'} | \cos \theta | Y_{lm} \rangle$$

$$Y_{1,0} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \theta$$

$$\langle Y_{00} | \cos \theta | Y_{10} \rangle \neq 0$$

$$Y_{1,\pm 1} = \mp \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta e^{\pm i\varphi}$$

$$\langle Y_{10} | \cos \theta | Y_{00} \rangle \neq 0$$

即：矩阵元中只有 H'_{12} 和 H'_{21} 不等于 0

$$\langle Y_{00} | \cos \theta | Y_{10} \rangle = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \cos \theta \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H'_{12} &= H'_{21} = \langle R_{20} | e\epsilon r | R_{21} \rangle \langle Y_{00} | \cos \theta | Y_{10} \rangle \\
&= \frac{e\epsilon}{\sqrt{3}} \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{1}{2a_0}\right)^{3/2} \left(2 - \frac{r}{a_0}\right) e^{-r/2a_0} r \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{1}{2a_0}\right)^{3/2} \left(\frac{r}{a_0}\right) e^{-r/2a_0} r^2 \mathrm{d}r \\
&= \frac{e\epsilon}{24} \left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^4 \int_0^\infty \left(2 - \frac{r}{a_0}\right) e^{-r/a_0} r^4 \mathrm{d}r \\
&= \frac{e\epsilon}{24} \left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^4 \left[\int_0^\infty 2e^{-r/a_0} r^4 \mathrm{d}r - \frac{1}{a_0} \int_0^\infty e^{-r/a_0} r^5 \mathrm{d}r \right] \\
&= -3e\epsilon a_0
\end{aligned}$$

利用积分公式: $\int_0^\infty e^{-ax} x^n \mathrm{d}x = \frac{n!}{a^{n+1}}$

代入久期方程

$$\begin{vmatrix} H'_{11} - E_2^{(1)} & H'_{12} & \cdots & \cdots \\ H'_{21} & H'_{22} - E_2^{(1)} & \cdots & \cdots \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ H'_{41} & H'_{42} & \cdots & H'_{44} - E_2^{(1)} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -E_2^{(1)} & -3e\epsilon a_0 & 0 & 0 \\ -3e\epsilon a_0 & -E_2^{(1)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -E_2^{(1)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -E_2^{(1)} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

(5) 能量一级修正

$$\begin{vmatrix} -E_2^{(1)} & -3e\varepsilon a_0 & 0 & 0 \\ -3e\varepsilon a_0 & -E_2^{(1)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -E_2^{(1)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -E_2^{(1)} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

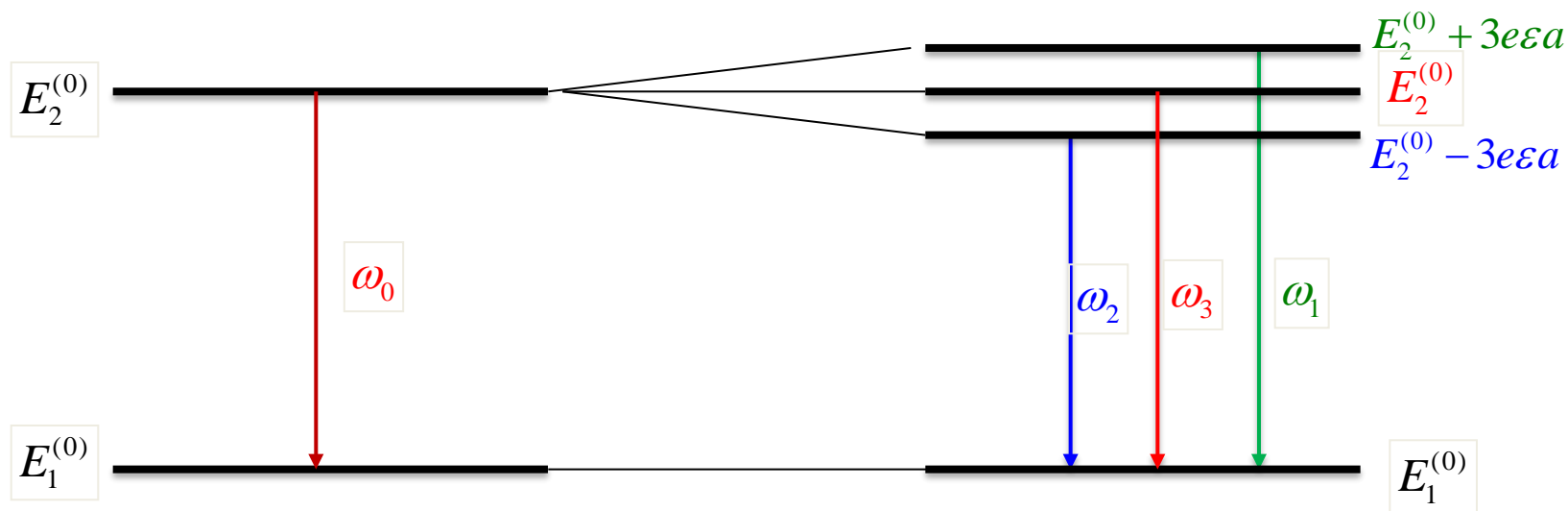
解得 4 个根：

$$\begin{cases} E_{21}^{(1)} = 3e\varepsilon a_0 \\ E_{22}^{(1)} = -3e\varepsilon a_0 \\ E_{23}^{(1)} = E_{24}^{(1)} = 0 \end{cases}$$

由此可见，在外场作用下，原来4重简并的一个能级 $E_2^{(0)}$ 在一级修正下，被分裂成3个能级，简并部分消除。当跃迁发生时，原来的一条谱线就变成了3条谱线。其中一条频率与原来相同，另外两条中一条稍高于（一条稍低于）原来频率。

氢原子光谱线在外电场中的分裂（斯塔克效应）

氢原子的赖曼线系的第一条谱线，在外电场的作用下分裂成三条



$$E_2^{(0)} \rightarrow \begin{cases} E_{21}^{(1)} = 3e\epsilon a_0 \\ E_{22}^{(1)} = -3e\epsilon a_0 \\ E_{23}^{(1)} = E_{24}^{(1)} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{E_2^{(0)} - E_1^{(0)}}{\hbar} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \omega_1 = \omega_0 + \Delta\omega \\ \omega_2 = \omega_0 - \Delta\omega, \\ \omega_3 = \omega_0 \end{cases} \quad (\Delta\omega = \frac{3e\epsilon a_0}{\hbar})$$

(6) 求0级近似波函数

分别将 $E_2^{(1)}$ 的 4 个值代入方程组：

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^4 [H'_{\beta\alpha} - E_n^{(1)} \delta_{\beta\alpha}] c_{\alpha} = 0, \quad \beta = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

得四元一次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} -E_2^{(1)} c_1 - 3e\epsilon a_0 c_2 + 0 + 0 = 0 \\ -3e\epsilon a_0 c_1 - E_2^{(1)} c_2 + 0 + 0 = 0 \\ 0 + 0 - E_2^{(1)} c_3 + 0 = 0 \\ 0 + 0 + 0 - E_2^{(1)} c_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$E_2^{(1)} = E_{21}^{(1)} = 3e\epsilon a_0$
代入上面方程，得：

$$\begin{cases} c_1 = -c_2 \\ c_3 = c_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

相应于能级 $E_2^{(0)} + 3e\epsilon a_0$ 的 0 级近似波函数是(归一化)：

$$\psi_{21}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\phi_{21} - \phi_{22}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\psi_{200} - \psi_{210})$$

$E_2^{(1)} = E_{22}^{(1)} = -3e\epsilon a_0$
代入上面方程，得：

$$\begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_3 = c_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

相应于能级 $E_2^{(0)} - 3e\epsilon a_0$ 的 0 级近似波函数是(归一化)：

$$\psi_{22}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\phi_{21} + \phi_{22}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\psi_{200} + \psi_{210})$$

$E_2^{(1)} = E_{23}^{(1)} = E_{24}^{(1)} = 0$ ，
代入上面方程，得：

$$\begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 = 0 \\ c_3 \text{ 和 } c_4 \text{ 为不同时为 0 的常数} \end{cases}$$

相应于能级 $E_2^{(0)}$ 的 0 级近似波函数可以按如下方式构成：

$$\psi_{23}^{(0)}, \psi_{24}^{(0)} = c_3 \phi_{23} + c_4 \phi_{24} = c_3 \psi_{211} + c_4 \psi_{21-1}$$

不妨仍取原来的0级波函数，即令：

$$\begin{cases} c_3 = 1 \\ c_4 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{cases} c_3 = 0 \\ c_4 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则} \quad \begin{cases} \psi_{23}^{(0)} = \psi_{211} \\ \psi_{24}^{(0)} = \psi_{21-1} \end{cases}$$

所求得的 0 级近似波函数

$$\begin{cases} \psi_{21}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\psi_{200} - \psi_{210}) \\ \psi_{22}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\psi_{200} + \psi_{210}) \\ \psi_{23}^{(0)} = \psi_{211} \\ \psi_{24}^{(0)} = \psi_{21-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\psi_{21}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\psi_{200} - \psi_{210}) \longrightarrow \text{电矩反平行于外电场}$$

$$\psi_{22}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\psi_{200} + \psi_{210}) \longrightarrow \text{电矩平行于外电场}$$

$$\begin{cases} \psi_{23}^{(0)} = \psi_{211} \\ \psi_{24}^{(0)} = \psi_{21-1} \end{cases} \longrightarrow \text{电矩垂直于外电场}$$

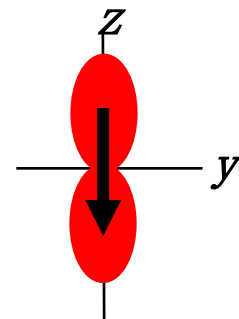
(7) 讨论

这相当于一电偶极矩 $\mathbf{d} = 3ea_0\mathbf{e}_r$ 位于 Z 方向电场中

$$\hat{H}' = -\mathbf{d} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = -d\varepsilon \cos \theta = -3ea_0\varepsilon \cos \theta, \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon \mathbf{e}_z$$

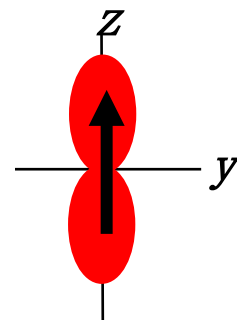
1. 当 \mathbf{d} 与 $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ 方向相反, $\theta = \pi$, $\cos \theta = -1$

$$\hat{H}' = 3ea_0\varepsilon, \quad \psi_{21}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\psi_{200} - \psi_{210})$$



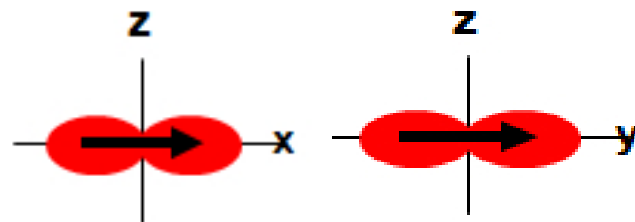
2. 当 \mathbf{d} 与 $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ 方向相同, $\theta = 0$, $\cos \theta = 1$

$$\hat{H}' = -3ea_0\varepsilon, \quad \psi_{22}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\psi_{200} + \psi_{210})$$



3. 当 \mathbf{d} 与 $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ 相互垂直, $\theta = \pi/2$, $\cos \theta = 0$

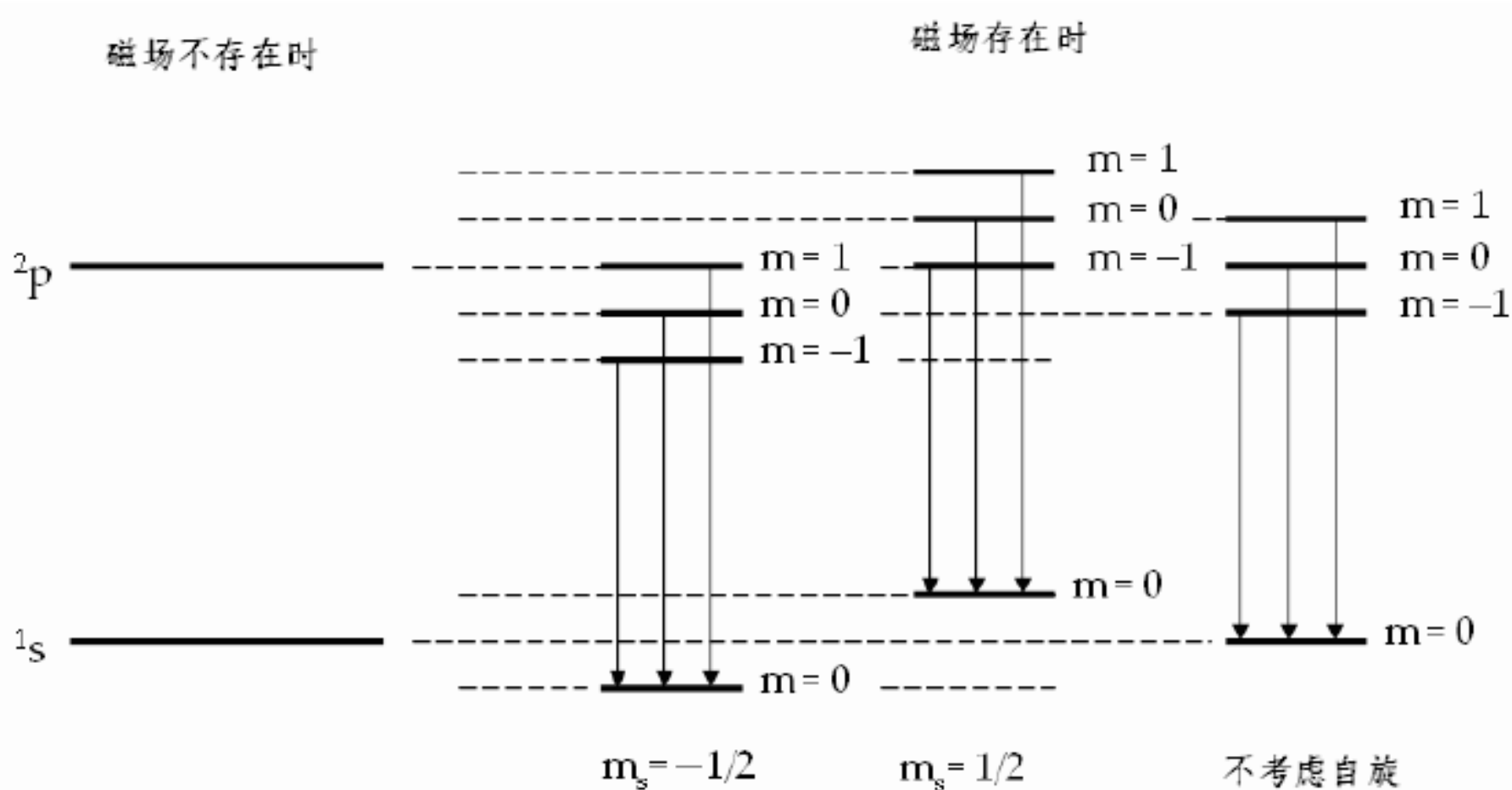
$$\hat{H}' = 0 \quad \text{对应 } \psi_{23}^{(0)} \text{ 和 } \psi_{24}^{(0)}$$



(8) 光谱线在强磁场中的分裂 (塞曼效应)

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \frac{e\mathcal{B}}{2\mu}(\hat{L}_z + 2\hat{S}_z)$$

$$\hat{H}_0 = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2\mu} + V(r)$$



例2： 设Hamilton量的矩阵形式为：

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & c & 0 \\ c & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c-2 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (1) 设 $c \ll 1$ ，应用微扰论求 H 本征值到二级近似；
- (2) 求 H 的精确本征值；
- (3) 在什么样的条件下，上面二结果一致。

解：

(1) $c \ll 1$ ，可取0级和微扰Hamilton量分别为：

$$H = H_0 + H' \Rightarrow H_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, H' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} E_1^{(0)} = 1, E_2^{(0)} = 3, E_3^{(0)} = -2 \\ \psi_1^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \psi_2^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \psi_3^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

由非简并微扰公式

$$\begin{cases} E_n^{(1)} = H'_{nn} \\ E_n^{(2)} = \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{|H'_{mn}|^2}{E_n^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}} \end{cases},$$

$$H' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}, E_n^{(1)} = H'_{nn} = [\psi_n^{(0)}]^T H' \psi_n^{(0)} \Rightarrow$$

注：零级函数是实函数，
其厄米共轭等于其转置

能量一级修正：

$$E_1^{(1)} = H'_{11} = (1 \ 0 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$E_2^{(1)} = H'_{22} = (0 \ 1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$E_3^{(1)} = H'_{33} = (0 \ 0 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = c$$

$$H_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} E_1^{(0)} = 1, E_2^{(0)} = 3, E_3^{(0)} = -2 \\ \psi_1^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \psi_2^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \psi_3^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

由非简并微扰公式

注：零级函数是实函数，
其厄米共轭等于其转置

$$\begin{cases} E_n^{(1)} = H'_{nn} \\ E_n^{(2)} = \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{|H'_{mn}|^2}{E_n^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}} \end{cases}, \quad H' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}, \quad H'_{mn} = [\psi_m^{(0)}]^T H' \psi_n^{(0)} \Rightarrow$$

能量二级修正为：

$$E_1^{(2)} = \sum_{m \neq 1} \frac{|H'_{m1}|^2}{E_1^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}} = \frac{|H'_{21}|^2}{E_1^{(0)} - E_2^{(0)}} + \frac{|H'_{31}|^2}{E_1^{(0)} - E_3^{(0)}} = -\frac{1}{2}c^2$$

$$E_2^{(2)} = \sum_{m \neq 2} \frac{|H'_{m2}|^2}{E_2^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}} = \frac{|H'_{12}|^2}{E_2^{(0)} - E_1^{(0)}} + \frac{|H'_{32}|^2}{E_2^{(0)} - E_3^{(0)}} = \frac{1}{2}c^2$$

$$E_3^{(2)} = \sum_{m \neq 3} \frac{|H'_{m3}|^2}{E_3^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}} = \frac{|H'_{13}|^2}{E_3^{(0)} - E_1^{(0)}} + \frac{|H'_{23}|^2}{E_3^{(0)} - E_2^{(0)}} = 0$$

准确到二级近似的能量本征值为：

$$E_n = E_n^{(0)} + E_n^{(1)} + E_n^{(2)} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} E_1 = 1 - c^2/2 \\ E_2 = 3 + c^2/2 \\ E_3 = -2 + c \end{cases}$$

(2) 精确解:

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & c & 0 \\ c & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c-2 \end{pmatrix}$$

设 H 的本征值是 E , 由久期方程可解得:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-E & c & 0 \\ c & 3-E & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c-2-E \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad (c-2-E)(E^2 - 4E + 3 - c^2) = 0$$

解得:

$$\begin{cases} E_1 = 2 - \sqrt{1+c^2} \\ E_2 = 2 + \sqrt{1+c^2} \\ E_3 = -2 + c \end{cases}$$

(3) 比较

将准确解按 c ($\ll 1$) 展开:

$$\begin{cases} E_1 = 2 - \sqrt{1+c^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}c^2 + \frac{1}{8}c^4 + \dots \\ E_2 = 2 + \sqrt{1+c^2} = 3 + \frac{1}{2}c^2 - \frac{1}{8}c^4 + \dots \\ E_3 = -2 + c \end{cases}$$

比较 (1) 和 (2) 之解, 可知, 微扰论二级近似结果与精确解展开式不计 c^4 及以后高阶项的结果相同。

(3) 比较：将准确解按 $c (<< 1)$ 展开：

$$\begin{cases} E_1 = 2 - \sqrt{1 + c^2} \\ E_2 = 2 + \sqrt{1 + c^2} \\ E_3 = -2 + c \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} E_1 = 2 - \sqrt{1 + c^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}c^2 + \frac{1}{8}c^4 + \dots \\ E_2 = 2 + \sqrt{1 + c^2} = 3 + \frac{1}{2}c^2 - \frac{1}{8}c^4 + \dots \\ E_3 = -2 + c \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} E_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{2}c^2 \\ E_2 = 3 + \frac{1}{2}c^2 \\ E_3 = -2 + c \end{cases}$$

微扰二级近似结果与精确解展开式不计 c^4 及以后高阶项的结果相同。

例3： 设Hamilton量的矩阵形式为：

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & \alpha \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ \alpha & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha \ll 1 \Rightarrow H = H_0 + H', H_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, H' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

求能级的一级近似，波函数的0级近似。

解：

H_0 的本征值是三重简并的，因此是简并微扰问题。

(1) 求本征能量 由久期方程 $|H' - E^{(1)} I| = 0$ 得：

$$\begin{vmatrix} -E^{(1)} & 0 & \alpha \\ 0 & -E^{(1)} & 0 \\ \alpha & 0 & -E^{(1)} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad E^{(1)} \{ [E^{(1)}]^2 - \alpha^2 \} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} E_1^{(1)} = -\alpha \\ E_2^{(1)} = 0 \\ E_3^{(1)} = \alpha \end{cases}$$

能级一级近似：

$$\begin{cases} E_1 = E_0 + E_1^{(1)} = 2 - \alpha \\ E_2 = E_0 + E_2^{(1)} = 2 \\ E_3 = E_0 + E_3^{(1)} = 2 + \alpha \end{cases}$$

简并完全消除

(2) 求解 0 级近似波函数

将 $E_1^{(1)} = -\alpha$ 代入方程,

$$\begin{pmatrix} -E^{(1)} & 0 & \alpha \\ 0 & -E^{(1)} & 0 \\ \alpha & 0 & -E^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{pmatrix} \alpha(c_1 + c_3) \\ \alpha c_2 \\ \alpha(c_1 + c_3) \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = -c_3 \\ c_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

由归一化条件:

$$(c_1^* \ 0 \ -c_1^*) \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ 0 \\ -c_1 \end{pmatrix} = 2|c_1|^2 = 1 \text{ 取 } c_1 = 1/\sqrt{2}$$

则

$$\psi_1^{(0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

将 $E_2^{(1)} = 0$ 代入方程, 得:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{pmatrix} \alpha c_3 \\ 0 \\ \alpha c_1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = c_3 = 0$$

由归一化条件:

$$(0 \ c_2^* \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ c_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = |c_2|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow c_2 = 1$$

则

$$\psi_2^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

如法炮制得:

$$\psi_3^{(0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

总之有：

$$\begin{cases} E_1 = E_0 + E_1^{(1)} = 2 - \alpha \\ E_2 = E_0 + E_2^{(1)} = 2 \\ E_3 = E_0 + E_3^{(1)} = 2 + \alpha \end{cases}, \begin{cases} E_1^{(1)} = \alpha \\ E_2^{(1)} = 0 \\ E_3^{(1)} = -\alpha \end{cases} \quad H' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi_1^{(0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \psi_2^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \psi_3^{(0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

可以证明

$$H'_{ii} = [\psi_i^{(0)}]^T H' \psi_i^{(0)} = E_i^{(1)}, \quad H \psi_i^{(0)} = E_i \psi_i^{(0)}, \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

例 4 : 已知 H 的矩阵形式

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 2\varepsilon & 0 & \varepsilon \\ 0 & 2\varepsilon & 0 \\ \varepsilon & 0 & 2\varepsilon + \lambda \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda \ll \varepsilon \quad H_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2\varepsilon & 0 & \varepsilon \\ 0 & 2\varepsilon & 0 \\ \varepsilon & 0 & 2\varepsilon \end{pmatrix}, \quad H' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

解: $H = H_0 + H'$

不在 H_0 表象, 设其表象为 h , 要求变换矩阵 S , 先解本征方程

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2\varepsilon & 0 & \varepsilon \\ 0 & 2\varepsilon & 0 \\ \varepsilon & 0 & 2\varepsilon \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = E \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{得: } \begin{matrix} E_1 = \varepsilon \\ E_2 = 2\varepsilon \\ E_3 = 3\varepsilon \end{matrix} \quad \psi_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \psi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad S = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$h = S^+ H S = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon + \frac{\lambda}{2} & 0 & -\frac{\lambda}{2} \\ 0 & 2\varepsilon & 0 \\ -\frac{\lambda}{2} & 0 & 3\varepsilon + \frac{\lambda}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

作业1：实际计算例3！

作业2：一体系在无微扰时的哈密顿量为：

$$H_0 = \begin{pmatrix} E_1^{(0)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E_1^{(0)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & E_3^{(0)} \end{pmatrix}$$

有微扰时，体系的哈密顿量为

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} E_1^{(0)} & 0 & a \\ 0 & E_1^{(0)} & b \\ a^* & b^* & E_3^{(0)} \end{pmatrix}$$

1. 用微扰法求H本征值，准到二级近似

2. 把H严格对角化，求H的精确本征值，并进行比较

$$H' = H - H_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 & b \\ a^* & b^* & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

看出一级能量修正为零

$$E_1 = E_1^{(0)} + \frac{|a|^2}{E_1^{(0)} - E_2^{(0)}}, E_1' = E_1^{(0)} + \frac{|b|^2}{E_1^{(0)} - E_2^{(0)}},$$

$$E_2 = E_2^{(0)} + \frac{|a|^2 + |b|^2}{E_1^{(0)} - E_2^{(0)}}$$

例题5 设在 H_0 表象中, H_0 与微扰 H 的矩阵是

$$\hat{H}_0 = E_0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \hat{H}' = \varepsilon \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

求: (1) 基态的一级近似能量和零级近似态矢

(2) 激发态的二级近似能量和一级近似态矢

解： (1) 基态能量 E_0 是二重简并的，相应的态矢量是

$$|\varphi_1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |\varphi_2\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

令零级近似态矢量是 $|\psi^{(0)}\rangle = c_1|\varphi_1\rangle + c_2|\varphi_2\rangle$

则其系数满足的方程是

$$\begin{pmatrix} H'_{11} - E^{(1)} & H'_{12} \\ H'_{21} & H'_{22} - E^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

由 H 的矩阵元可将上式化为 $\begin{pmatrix} 2\varepsilon - E^{(1)} & \varepsilon \\ \varepsilon & 2\varepsilon - E^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

其解为

$$E_1^{(1)} = \varepsilon, \quad \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_2^{(1)} = 3\varepsilon, \quad \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

基态的一级近似能量与零级近似态矢是

$$E_1 = E_0 + \varepsilon, \quad |\psi_1^{(0)}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\varphi_1\rangle + |\varphi_2\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_2 = E_0 + 3\varepsilon, \quad |\psi_2^{(0)}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\varphi_1\rangle + |\varphi_2\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 激发态能量 $2E_0$ 是非简并的，二级近似能量与一级近似态矢是

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_3 &= 2E_0 + H'_{33} + \frac{|H'_{13}|^2}{E_3^{(0)} - E_1^{(0)}} + \frac{|H'_{23}|^2}{E_3^{(0)} - E_2^{(0)}} \\
 &= 2E_0 + \varepsilon + \frac{18\varepsilon^2}{E_0}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\psi_3\rangle &= |\varphi_3\rangle + \frac{H'_{13}}{E_3^{(0)} - E_1^{(0)}} |\varphi_1\rangle + \frac{H'_{23}}{E_3^{(0)} - E_2^{(0)}} |\varphi_2\rangle \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{3\varepsilon}{E_0} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{3\varepsilon}{E_0} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3\varepsilon / E_0 \\ 3\varepsilon / E_0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

附录：近简并二能级体系

设 H_0 的本征能级中，有一些能级彼此靠得很近（即使本身并不简并），此时简并态微扰论和非简并态微扰论都不适合。此时的做法是：在紧邻能级的所有的状态所张开的子空间中把 H 对角化，即把这些紧邻的所有能级一视同仁，首先加以考虑。

设体系的哈密顿为 $H = H_0 + H'$

H_0 有两条非简并能级 E_1 和 E_2 靠得很近，其它能级离开很远

$$H_0|\varphi_1\rangle = E_1|\varphi_1\rangle, \quad H_0|\varphi_2\rangle = E_2|\varphi_2\rangle$$

在 φ_1, φ_2 张开的二维空间中有

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} E_1 & H'_{12} \\ H'_{21} & E_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad H'_{12} = \langle \varphi_1 | H' | \varphi_2 \rangle = H'_{21}^*$$

设 H 的本征态为 $|\psi\rangle = c_1|\varphi_1\rangle + c_2|\varphi_2\rangle$

则 H 的本征方程可写成

$$\begin{pmatrix} E - E_1 & -H'_{12} \\ -H'_{21}^* & E - E_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (64)$$

上述方程有非平庸解的冲要条件是

$$\begin{vmatrix} E - E_1 & -H'_{12} \\ -H'_{21}^* & E - E_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

解得 $E_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} \left[(E_1 + E_2) \pm \sqrt{(E_1 - E_2)^2 + 4|H'_{12}|^2} \right]$

令 $E_c = \frac{1}{2}(E_1 + E_2)$

$$E_d = \frac{1}{2}(E_2 - E_1), \quad E_2 > E_1$$

则 $E_{\pm} = E_c \pm \sqrt{d^2 + |H'_{12}|^2} = E_c \pm |H'_{12}| \sqrt{1 + R^2}, \quad R = d / |H'_{12}|$

$1/R = |H'_{12}|/d$ 是表征微扰的重要性的一个参数。

$1/R \gg 1$ 表示强耦合； $1/R \ll 1$ 表示弱耦合。

为表述方便，令 $\tan \theta = 1/R$, $H'_{12} = |H'_{12}|e^{-i\gamma}$

将 E 代入式(64)得：

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{c_1}{c_2} &= \frac{H'_{12}}{E_- - E_1} = \frac{|H'_{12}|e^{-i\gamma}}{d - \sqrt{d^2 + |H'_{12}|^2}} = -\frac{e^{-i\gamma}}{\sqrt{R^2 + 1} - R} \\ &= -(\sqrt{R^2 + 1} + R) e^{-i\gamma} = -\frac{\cos(\theta/2)}{\sin(\theta/2)} e^{-i\gamma}\end{aligned}$$

则相应的本征态为

$$|\psi_-\rangle = \cos(\theta/2)|\varphi_1\rangle - \sin(\theta/2)e^{i\gamma}|\varphi_2\rangle, \quad \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta/2) \\ -\sin(\theta/2)e^{i\gamma} \end{pmatrix}$$

类似可得到 E_+ 对应的本征态

$$|\psi_+\rangle = \sin(\theta/2)|\varphi_1\rangle + \cos(\theta/2)e^{i\gamma}|\varphi_2\rangle, \begin{pmatrix} \sin(\theta/2) \\ \cos(\theta/2)e^{i\gamma} \end{pmatrix}$$

讨论:

(a) 设 $E_1 = E_2$ (二重简并), $\gamma = \pi$ (引力), 则 $d=0, R=0$ (强耦合), $\theta = \pi/2$, 而

$$|\psi_{\mp}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\varphi_1\rangle \pm |\varphi_2\rangle)$$

(b) 设 $H_{12} \ll d, 1/R \sim \theta \ll 1$ (弱耦合), 则

$$|\psi_-\rangle \approx |\varphi_1\rangle + \frac{1}{2R}|\varphi_2\rangle, \quad E_- \approx E_c - R|H'_{12}|$$

$$|\psi_+\rangle \approx \frac{1}{2R}|\varphi_1\rangle - |\varphi_2\rangle, \quad E_+ \approx E_c + R|H'_{12}|$$

