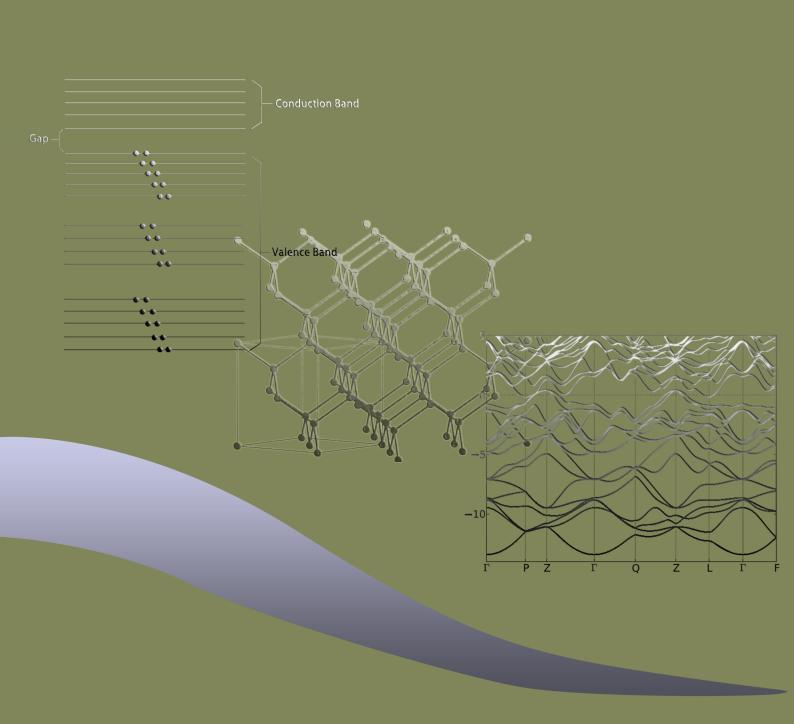
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量子力学札记一2



质量、能量与动量

基于量子力学札记一1中的讨论,我们有物质总能量(包含静止能量与动能)与质量(有静止质量和动质量的区别)之间的关系:

$$E = mc^2 = m_0c^2 + E_k (1-1)$$

与式-(1-1)对应,将动量包含进关系式有:

$$E^{2} = E_{0}^{2} + p^{2}c^{2}$$

$$= (m_{0}c^{2})^{2} + p^{2}c^{2}$$
(1-2)

对于光子而言,应该有: $m_0 = 0$,即光子的静止质量为0,所以有:

$$E^2 = p^2 c^2 \Rightarrow E = pc \tag{1-3}$$

结合Planck假设可得:

$$E = h\nu = mc^2 \Rightarrow m = \frac{h\nu}{c^2} \tag{1-4}$$

结合式-(1-3)与(1-4)可得:

$$m = \frac{E}{\frac{E^2}{p^2}} = \frac{p^2}{E} \tag{1-5}$$

即:

$$E = \frac{p^2}{m} \tag{1-6}$$

这就是光子的质量(注意,是动质量)、动量与能量之间的关系,从中可以看出与经典物理相应关系式($E=\frac{p^2}{2m}$)的区别,具体的原因,将在后面的讨论中有所涉及。

De Broglie电子波沿用了相对论的形式:

$$E^{2} = (m_{0}c^{2})^{2} + p^{2}c^{2} = (mc^{2})^{2}$$
(1-7)

其中:

$$E = \hbar\omega \tag{1-8}$$

$$p = \hbar k \tag{1-9}$$

其中,式-(1-9)就是相对论条件下光子动量表达式,De Broglie正是将动量的这一表达式推广至电子波从而得到了著名的关系式:

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} \tag{1-10}$$

由式-(1-7)可知, m_0 是电子的静止质量,是确定的,c是光速,也是确定的,于是式中E与p之间的关系也就是确定的,这里的问题就出现了,由式-(1-8)与(1-9)可知,E与p之间的关系就是 ω 与k的关系,也就是通常所说的色散关系(参见本文关于<mark>色散关系</mark>的简要介绍),通常意义上说,对于不同的材料,或者同样的材料在不同的条件下色散关系是彼此不



同的,可是这里的色散关系为何是确定的呢?再进一步,由式-(1-7)确定的E、p与m之间的关系,由于电子的静止质量 m_0 不为零(与光子最大的区别),因此对于电子而言,这一关系也不再像光子对应的形式那么简单,更重要的是,对于自由电子而言,其行为可以按照经典物理的思想进行研究,也就是说,对于自由电子来说,量子化形式应该与经典的表示形式统一,而经典物理给出的粒子的E、p与m之间的关系是: $E = \frac{p^2}{2m}$,看上去,这里的经典形式和从式-(1-7)出发得到的量子化形式并没有统一,二者之间存在明显的矛盾,那么事实上应该是什么样的呢?二者之间真的存在矛盾吗?显然不是!

首先,经典形式中的质量与基于De Broglie物质波假设(相对论条件下)的形式中,"质量"的定义是有所区别的,经典形式中的质量就是粒子的可测质量,而量子形式中,质量有静止质量(对于光子而言为零)和动质量的区别;其次,经典形式中的能量E就是粒子的动能,而De Broglie量子化形式(式-1-7)中的能量却是物质的"总能量",这里的"总能量"包括粒子的运动动能,还包括物质的"静止能量",所以可以理解经典形式与量子化形式之间的区别,二者并不矛盾,因为二者所指的能量是有不同含义的。需要指出的是,式-(1-8)中给出了能量与角频率之间的关系,这里的角频率是与物质的总能量对应的频率,这个频率我们可以认为它是存在的,但是实验上是无法实现测量的,

关于色散关系

首先需要说明,这里并不涉及色散关系的具体理论,只是基于个人理解的简要总结,历史上之所以提出色散关系,是因为人们发现了彩虹色现象,从折射率的角度说,实际上就是不同波长的光在同一介质中具有不同的折射率,写成函数的形式就是: $n = f(\lambda)$,而折射率本身又与介质中的光速有相应的关系: n = c/v,结合上面两个表达式可以简要的将结果写成: $v = f_1(\lambda)$ 给出的是介质中光速与波长之间的关系,根据角频率 ω 与波矢k的表达式:

$$\omega = 2\pi\nu \tag{1-11}$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \tag{1-12}$$

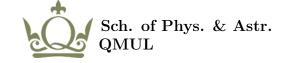
以及:

$$\lambda \nu = v \tag{1-13}$$

可以得到: $v = \omega/k$,于是在上面给出的函数关系 f_1 的基础上,应有: $\omega/k = f_2(k)$,这实际上就是 ω 与k之间的函数关系,即: $\omega = f_0(k)$,也就是在量子力学体系下讨论色散关系问题经常使用的一种表示方式。

About Cross Section

In both classical and quantum field, when we talk about cross section, we are actually talking about an 'area'. Generally, this area (cross section) determines or describes the possibility of the interaction between incoming particle (here the word 'particle' is used for both real classical particle or wave in quantum theory, for simplicity of description) and scatterer (or absorber, etc.).



Then how to understand the fact that interaction possibility can be represented by an **area**? Briefly, we can imagine the traditional collision problem involving two sphere balls. The larger radius the scatter ball possess (which means larger interaction area), the larger probability of collision between the two balls. This gives us the intuitive impression about relationship between an area and interaction probability.

Actually, the total cross section contains contribution from scattering cross section, absorption cross section, etc. (Refer to Cross Section (Physics) Wikipage) Specifically for absorption problem, we then have the following expression:

$$\sigma = \frac{\alpha}{N} \tag{1-14}$$

where σ is the total cross section, N is atom number density and α is absorption coefficient. In SI unit system, the dimension of σ is m^2 , for α is m^{-1} , and for N is m^{-3} . Written in another way, equation-1-14 becomes:

$$\alpha = \sigma N \tag{1-15}$$

The meaning of equation-1-15 is obvious: the product of effective interaction area (total cross section σ) and number of scatterer per unit volume gives the probability of scattering happening per unit length. Recalling the expression for absorption problem:

$$I = I_0 e^{-\alpha x} \tag{1-16}$$

from which one can obviously get the idea of absorption coefficient α . It just describes the absorption probability per unit length, which consists with what we obtain from equation-1-15.

About Differential Cross Section

The following graph from Wikipage (Refer to Scattering cross-section Wikipage), in which the

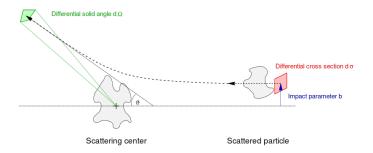
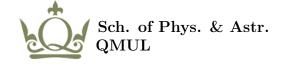


Figure 1 Illustration for differential cross section.

impact parameter b can be imagined as the incoming wave restricted within specific area b (effective interaction area). And the differential cross section $d\sigma$ describes the change of this



'effective interaction area' - thus describing the interaction with scatterer. For any specific system, we should have $d\sigma$ corresponding to small unit of solid angle $d\Omega$, thus we should have:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = f_0 \tag{1-17}$$

Then through integration, we could obtain expression for total cross section σ :

$$\sigma = \int f_0 d\Omega = \int \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} d\Omega \tag{1-18}$$

In quantum scattering theory, we have the definition and corresponding expression for scattering amplitude $f(\theta)$, also we have:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = |f(\theta)|^2 \tag{1-19}$$

Through integration, we can obtain the total cross section as described in expression-1-18. Here it should be noticed that no matter scattering amplitude $f(\theta)$ or total cross section σ in this case refers to single atom. Thus when calculating absorption coefficient using multiple scattering theory, the key problem is how to integrate each single scattering amplitude within the selected scattering path to final effective scattering amplitude of the path. This is just what the FEFF code is concerned about, and also is where the name 'FEFF' comes from ('F' for scattering amplitude and 'EFF' for effective scattering amplitude of selected scattering path).

极矢量(polar vector)与轴矢量(pseudovector)

所谓极矢量与轴矢量,针对的是给定的矢量在空间反射变换下是否会变号,对于极矢量而言,在空间反射变换下是变号的,这是容易理解的,譬如二维坐标下的一个矢量,如果对二维坐标做空间反射变换,那么在新的坐标系下该矢量的两个坐标分量必然会变号,可是对于轴矢量而言,在上述空间反射变换下是不变号的,其原因是,轴矢量可以写成两个极矢量的叉乘形式:

$$\vec{p} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} \tag{1-20}$$

两个极矢量 \vec{a} 与 \vec{b} 在空间反射变换下都变号,结果使得轴矢量 \vec{p} 在空间反射变换下不变号,联想到叉乘的矩阵形式,这相当于对矩阵的两行都乘以-1,那么矩阵的行列式应该是不变的。

可以想象一个镜子,放在镜子前的一个箭头,在镜子里是指向另外一个方向的,但是在镜子前旋转的物体,它在镜子里的旋转方向与真实物体的旋转方向是相同的!

