(1) 程子、彼书机率

Maxwoll 的EM fleory: 艺is wave. 是处上的证据: 單处的絕利的双别于涉

Einsteln的为了学说: 艺is particles 曼酸证据: 为量处之, Compton级应.

→ 程子形波動間的関連方何? 方量effect中, 克色的数目《为路楼;又?一烟巨吸牧一烟 艺子 ⇒ 为了数目《艺路楼(《后子中房子),其中的产出了 遵子 Maxwell EM theory.

之名巨的产生HEMWave有関。但为了的艺波間的関係是有名 汉統計或和学的就是現:名户的产生是Vandom的,在艺 经产大的地方,名户产生的机率最高 与机率又后。

e或物質的設動-科子特性的艺科园、 一> 经现在分的和学 ~ 物質波振幅的平方。

Maxwell ezs. 决定为的被勤行为、 Schrödinger wave ez. 则决定物質的难動行为。 (2) Schrödinger of.

- 5國 分建设y(x,t) 分 wave e. : 22y = 1 22y at2 ひ名波達

英解为 y(x,t)=Asin(kx-wt), where k=25 and 安=v.

计程子(e.g.ē)被局限在一定的空間中,为保持energy=constant, 程子的物質波必須是standing wave あるよう式、 こ、ソ(x,t)=Y(x)Sinwt 分)wave 号。

 $\Rightarrow \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \frac{\omega^2}{v^2}\psi = 0$ 

where  $\frac{\omega^2}{t^2} = k^2 \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\right)^2 \left(\frac{2\pi \cdot p}{k}\right)^2 = \frac{p^2}{t^2}$  (we use  $\lambda \cdot p = h$ ).

272JBg total energy E=k+V= P2 / (V=potential energy)

i, p2 = 2m (E-Zs) (Here we use non-SR relation K= zm.)

? 描述物質波空間波函数少的 ex 方

 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{2m}{h^2} (E-V)\psi = 0 \quad \forall b \text{ } 1-D \text{ time-independent BG}$ schrödinger g.

是要乙头道就能解出了一一可以知道所有的information 几年2子. U 新1311子: 無限高petential well

簡語運動potentia又

有限的 potential well

Hatom 1398 V(r) =- ke2/r



設学上, 4(X)的 boundary conditions: 4 and 改建集委函数(U>×公例》) IRI dy and dry -> 00

力理上,4(x) かる boundary conditions: 4(x) >0 when x→土∞,

for bound particle.

Wave function 4(x) 意義:

Born 引用为子观念解釋中(x):

程3 wave function 的 至3=單位 建 数 对 数 和 至 3 的 机 平 3 2 3 的 机 平 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 3 的 和 2 3 的 和 2 3 的 和 2 4 2 9 probability density

In I-D: P(x)=4(x).dx=在x到x+dx間程子被类现的机率。

4一般是複数,孝身不代表物理量,只有42具有意義。

Normalization condition of 2: 5 4(x) dx =

一 好中的線數 Set to 1 → Set the amplitude 1, 4. 符名以述保件的 4= normalized 4.

古典物理:春於決定論、认知道科子的趣始位置、建產品作用力, then 可弹磁矩其路径、位置 and every

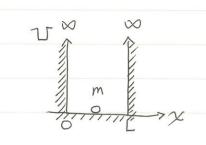
波動力学: 足能步河 是 是了在某個位置出现的机率, 些法律確 看到地类位置。

一> 了是测的是物理量的至均位,推算一边里位、



(3) 無限高知住有2# (infinite square well: ID)

~1-D盒中的起子, 就是假設性倒子,但能近似实際的例子, 机被唇子来膊的巨, 被唇子表



左图: mass m 的 particle 在 [o, L] 中運動, /2於 X=0 及 X=L的 wells無法穿越, ~,

$$\{U=0, in [0, L].$$
  
 $U=\infty,$  其他位置.

古典物理:在EO,LT类视particl的机率相同,在well外则为O.

In Schröding eg., 程子的 wave function 4(x)有(B.C.)

(i) 4=0 at x<0 and x>L.

(ji) 4是連續的,即4(x=0)=0=4(x=L),在x=0及X=L是連續的.

in Lo, L] Ros schrödinger of La

$$\frac{d^{2}\psi}{dx^{2}} + \frac{2m}{h^{2}} = \psi = 0$$
, Set  $k^{2} = \frac{2m}{h^{2}} = \frac{2m}{h^{2}}$ 

Y(X)的通解为 Y(X)=Asin(kx+中), k=wave number.

$$4(x=L)=0$$
, i,  $\sin k L=0 \Rightarrow k = \frac{n\pi}{L}$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 

 $7, \psi(x) = A \sin \frac{h\pi}{L} \times$ , where we take  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $: \psi(x) \neq 0$ ,  $: n \neq 0$   $\psi(x) = 0$  意方没有 particle。另:另有4<sup>2</sup>

有意義、了晚去的为真值部分。

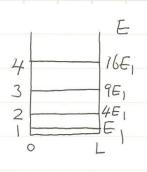


$$\Rightarrow$$
 Energy 里子(K:  $k = \frac{n\pi}{L} = \frac{1}{h}\sqrt{2mE}$  (量)从的條件的來後,?)

↓ IF式作注: 対章 てh(x) 共入 Schrädinger ef. 電ア町で出去。

$$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{\pi^2 h^2}{2mL^2} \cdot n^2 = \frac{h^2}{8mL^2} \cdot n^2 \left( \frac{2mL^2}{2mL^2} \right)$$

n: quantum number, nEN



h=1,  $E_1 = \frac{h^2}{8m_1^2} = ground-state energy$ 或稱为 Zero pointenergy. \$21 By min, energy + 0 even at 0 K 古典物理: E=o at OK for everything,

E1+Q也可以從Uncertainty principle理解: if  $E_{min} = 0 \rightarrow p = 0$ ,  $\mathbb{R} \vee \Delta p = 0$ , and  $\Delta \times \Delta p = L \cdot 0 = 0$ violates Ax-sp≥to.

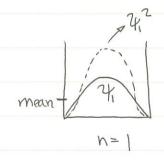
 $\Rightarrow \psi(x)$ 

Use normalization conditions to determine 
$$A:$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^{2}(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \psi^{2}(x) dx = A^{2} \int_{0}^{1} \sin^{2}\left(\frac{h\pi}{L}x\right) dx = A^{2}$$

$$A = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}}$$

in normalized wave function  $\psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{h\pi x}{L}\right)$ 



mean  $\frac{1}{2}$  mean  $\frac{1}{2}$  mean  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

Particle在[0,L]出现的机率互准多處相同。

重到稳建到期的 1 mean value

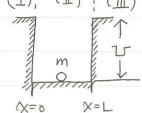
But as n→∞, 42的peaks 数→∞,使detector (作有一定的宽度) 测量到的是classics预测的結果:每底的机率管相同—

Correspondence principle.



(4) I-D finite square potential well (有限前往常井)
(I); (I); (II);

如太图深度为订的有限高往宵8样。 影井底的U=0,则被领bound的自由 e了抗如业士,义士跨U= = = work function



→ 吉典物理: No particle 的E<U,则在井外不會発現 particle. E<U: bound state, m被来維於信容井 U。

-> QM: 4+0 in (I) and (II)

NamE = p=th

左(I)区, U=0, :, Schrödinger og. 2 12 + k2 + 0, k= 1 12mE 通解な4mm=C sinkx+Daskx

 $t_{\pm}(I)\beta(II)$  [X, U > E, ?) Schvödinger of.  $t_{\pm} \frac{d^2b}{dx^2} = k^2t$ , where  $k = \frac{1}{h} \sqrt{2m(U-E)}$ 

通解分少(x)=Ae\*x+Be\*\*

 $\not\leftarrow$  (I)  $\not\subset$   $\not\cap$  , v(x)  $\rightarrow$  0 when v  $\rightarrow$   $-\infty$ 

 $(x) = Ae^{kx}$ 

同理血及内,化的一口 as 火一心

 $2/4I(x) = Be^{-kx}$ 

+ normalization condition 末出時後一個係数.

 $\begin{cases} 4_{\pm}(x) = A e^{kx} \\ 4_{\pm}(x) = \frac{k}{R} A \sin kx + A \cos kx \end{cases}$ 

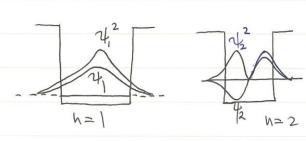


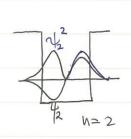
1 UI(x) = R/Ae-Kx, where R= et (KShrkL+coskL).

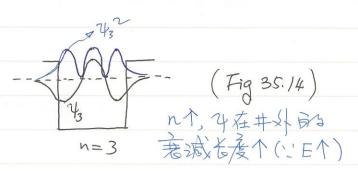
·, 4在[0,L]为据鉴形式,但在Well外则为指数衰减形式

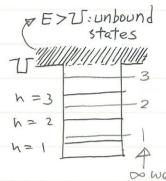
→ twell \$ 發現particle By 机学子发素, → tunneling effect.

是默证据:STM的tunnely美友。









怡滋服高位能井的比較:

(1):物質波在井外仍有长度, 2, for a given n, 有限高well的几>無限高well的几度方面老的巨 leveltt取了, 皿n个, 两者的差距愈大。

well (ji)有限高well by bound states 数目有限。

There is always at least one bound state, no matter how shallow the well.

(iii) E>U, Unbound state,井内、井外的心智为振器解 (井內的乙醇起以Ktt醇大)

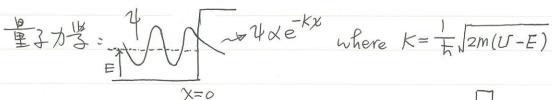
(Eな連續位)

(5) Tunneling effect (穿透效应)

Classically, 程子智量E< potential barrier LB号, 程子照住在 barrier的左汉被类观。程子在X=0 potential barrier 的形式: 反反。

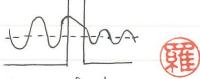
E > L > X

(两個游客摆匠的全奏,并多或e is potential barrier)



二、夏季 barrier 的复奏L

子要大大就在左边找到程子》 tunne ling effect





Wolfson ch35

tunnely for probability  $44^{2} \propto (e^{-KL})^{2} = \exp\left[-\frac{2L}{\hbar}\sqrt{2m(U-E)}\right]$ 

了三個因素方方穿燧机率: barrier的复度上、科子的mass M友 表到的energy EHS barrier 的流流及15时的差。 (>) mass his 孝子, tunneling effect 不好题。(microscopic phenomenon.) (分敘拉高 tunneling probability 万藉由投高particle 的 energy E

Quantum tunneling effects telm & ? (1)半事好問的批的經濟養

(1) Scanning Tunneling Microscopy - STM (河) 核病人 (nuclear fusion)—墨西南山, Without tunneling, the sun wouldn't shine (jv) 又 起子的原生、

(b) The harmonic oscillator 了同的system用不同工技述。(C=O分子, H2O分子) For 图子是新的振動,如C或atom在分子結構中的振動, 英信能U可使用Spring System的信報近何。

— 支典物理中的 Spring System: k = f price constant, k = f by k = f

i, I-D time-independent Schrödinger of - /2  $\frac{\mathrm{d}\psi}{\mathrm{d}x^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \left( E - \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \right) \psi = 0 \quad -(a)$ 

R M - Clock - > X + 0 ->

一)表表階数学,解生的4分Hermite functions、 4的boundary conditions 为 4(x)>0 ap 1x1>10

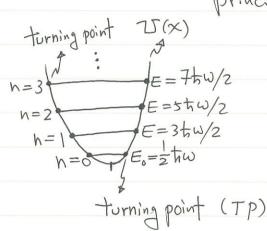
算出少再兴入(a) 即可求出亡。如将(p 9 的 4 6 (x) 兴入(h) 即可求出 E。= 是 t W 國立清華大學物理系(所) 研究》

13 1 hr energy level  $E_n = (n+\frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega$ , n=0,1,2,3,...Ground state  $\lambda = E_0 = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega$ 

> 古典物理: Emin=0

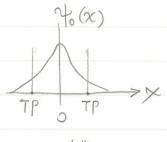
QM: Emin=Eo= = to to conform to the uncertainty principle.

名26日:

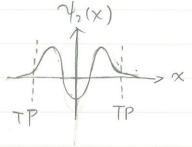


相对能管差为

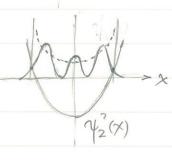
 $V_n$ : Hermite function eg.  $V_o(x) = C e^{-m\omega x^2/2\hbar}$ 



14,(x) TP X



方典 22°2 >× ¥<sup>2</sup>(x)



雞

古典物理: 左turning points的程子, v=0, 小此蕨类礁程子的机学最高, 而在平衡点(x=0), "V最大, 小粒子次键和

QM: No P e.g. n=o, You 在 x=o 最大。You turning points 原正准最大。Yn 可以leaks到口(x) x)。

But as n > w, QM > to the.

(7)3-D

1-D的Sakriblingers。旅方出量了世界的奇里地,如常智慧市 享险 effect.

How about 3D ?

3-D time-independent schrödinger eg.: 
$$\nabla^2 \psi + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E-I) \psi = 0, \text{ where } \nabla^2 = \frac{3^2}{2\chi^2} + \frac{3^2}{3y^2} + \frac{3^2}{3y^2} + \frac{3^2}{3y^2}$$

for a particle confined in a box of LxxLyxLz 文 機位為對 in 3D

The single confined in a Down - Ly x by 
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}$ 

where . nx, ny, nz EN. (similar to ID)

and energy 
$$E = E_x + E_y + E_z = E_{n_x, n_y, n_z}$$
  
=  $\frac{h^2}{8m} \left( \frac{n_x^2}{L_x^2} + \frac{n_y^2}{L_y^2} + \frac{n_z^2}{L_z^2} \right)$ 

If 
$$L_x = L_y = L_z = L$$
, then (cubic box)  

$$E = \frac{R^2}{8mL^2} (n_x^2 + n_y^2 + n_z^2)$$
 (see problem 49)(p11)

Ground State = nx= |= ny=nz, i.e. E = 3h 7 8mL2

First excited states: nz, ny, nz中有一個为己, 共餘为1, 与有三個 excited states(112)(121)(211)具有相同的energy 长之。6 這些states稱为 degenerate states.

Nite: of the box is rectangular, the degeneracy is removed?

=> degeneracy 粉量了多点形成对养的复有関。



Degeneracy is often associated with symmetry of the QM system.

Lx + Ly + Lz & box would remove the degeneracy. In a more realistic function system, imposing a B field on an otherwise spherically symmetric atom breaks the symmetry and split energy levels."

Problem 49. 3D as Schrödinger ez. な プサ+(E-U) 4=0。在一個之外盒中(L³) あ起子的波域放力 4(x, y, z) = A sin(nxtx) sin(nytxy) sin(nxtxz), 別共 energy E=の

$$V = A \sin\left(\frac{n_x \pi}{L} x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n_y \pi}{L} y\right) \sin\left(\frac{n_x \pi}{L} z\right) = A \sin(x) \sin(y) \sin(z)$$

$$V = A \cdot \left(\frac{n_x \pi}{L}\right) \cos(x) \sin(y) \sin(z) +$$

$$A \cdot \left(\frac{n_y \pi}{L}\right) \sin(x) \cos(y) \sin(z) +$$

$$A \cdot \left(\frac{n_x \pi}{L}\right) \sin(x) \sin(y) \cos(z).$$

$$\sqrt{1} = -A \left( \frac{h_{x}\pi}{L} \right)^{2} \sin(x) \sin(y) \sin(2) + \\
(-A) \left( \frac{n_{y}\pi}{L} \right)^{2} \sin(x) \sin(y) \sin(2) + \\
(-A) \left( \frac{h_{z}\pi}{L} \right)^{2} \sin(x) \sin(y) \sin(2) = \frac{\pi}{L^{2}} \left( n_{x}^{2} + n_{y}^{2} + n_{z}^{2} \right) (-4)$$

In the box, T=0,  $T^{2} + \frac{2m}{h^{2}} E \psi = 0 = \frac{\pi^{2}}{L^{2}} (n_{x}^{2} + n_{y}^{2} + n_{z}^{2}) (-\psi) + \frac{2m}{h^{2}} E$   $E = \frac{h^{2}}{2m} \cdot \frac{\pi^{2}}{L^{2}} (n_{x}^{2} + n_{y}^{2} + n_{z}^{2}) = \frac{h^{2}}{8mL^{2}} (n_{x}^{2} + n_{y}^{2} + n_{z}^{2})$ 



Schrödinger eg、並無相对論修正、在大部分的意子、分子的固態物理的是用上,程子(尤其是色)的 UKC,以不须修正、但嚴謹的言程式是及相对論的设言程式。即使是慢速程子,相对論子多性(invariance)的要求,導致驚吞的新現象,如反程子,它的 知识等。

Wolfson ch35 Zxample 35. ] 世语高温智典· \$33度。 36 around state , 就在「0 = 12

类限高信息井中,程子底彩和Und State, 求在[0, 4]类搜起一的机率=?

Well: [0, L] and 
$$V_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)$$
 (normalized)

for ground state  $n = 1$ ,  $\therefore V_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{L}x\right)$ 

$$\therefore P\left(x = \frac{L}{4}\right) = \int_0^{\frac{L}{4}} V_n^2(x) dx = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^{\frac{L}{4}} \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2\pi} = 0.09 I, \qquad V^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2\pi} = 0.25$$

$$P\left(x = \frac{L}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$$

For  $\Omega = \frac{1}{2} \sin \left( \frac{n\pi}{L} \times \right)$   $P\left(x \le \frac{L}{4}\right) = \int_{0}^{1/4} \frac{1}{2} \sin \left( \frac{n\pi}{L} \times \right) dx$   $= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\sin \left( \frac{n\pi}{L} \right)}{2n\pi}$ 

As n→w, p(x = = = results ) 支要等を建. (又達-5個 Correspondence principle あるは)子)

