

# 量子力学与统计物理

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光电科学与工程学院

# 整体结构

第一章 量子力学的诞生 第二章 波函数和薛定谔方程 第三章 量子力学中的力学量 第四章 态和力学量的表象 第五章 求解定态薛定谔方程实例 第六章 微扰理论 第七章 自旋与全同粒子 第八章 统计物理

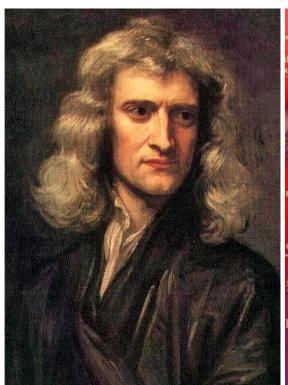
#### 第一章量子力学的诞生

- > 经典物理学的困难
- > 光的波粒二象性
- > 原子结构的Bohr理论
- > de Broglie波粒二象性



#### 经典物理王国的荣耀

1687年, Newton的划时代巨著《Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy》在伦敦出版,其影响遍及英国(工业革命)、欧陆(启蒙运动)和全世界,理论高度与现世荣耀前所未有。









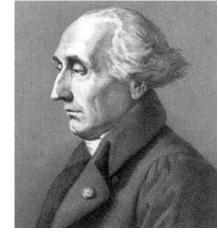
#### 经典物理王国的荣耀



分析力学



电动力学



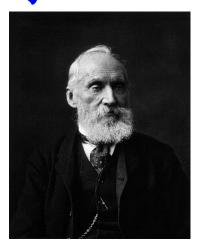
J. L. Lagrange



W. R. Hamilton



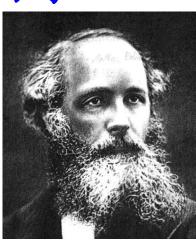
J. P. Joule



W. Thomson



M. Faraday



J. C. Maxwell

"在几年中,所有重要的物理常数将被近似估算出来...给科学界人士留下来的只是提高这些常数的观测值的精度。"—— J. C. Maxwell

### 19th Century clouds over the dynamical theory of heat and light

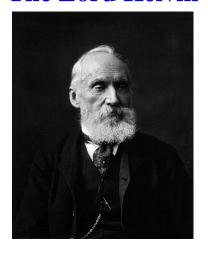


**Aether** 



- > 固体低温比热
- ✓ 黑体辐射
- ✓ 光电效应
- ✓ 原子光谱及结构稳定性

— W. Thomson
The Lord Kelvin

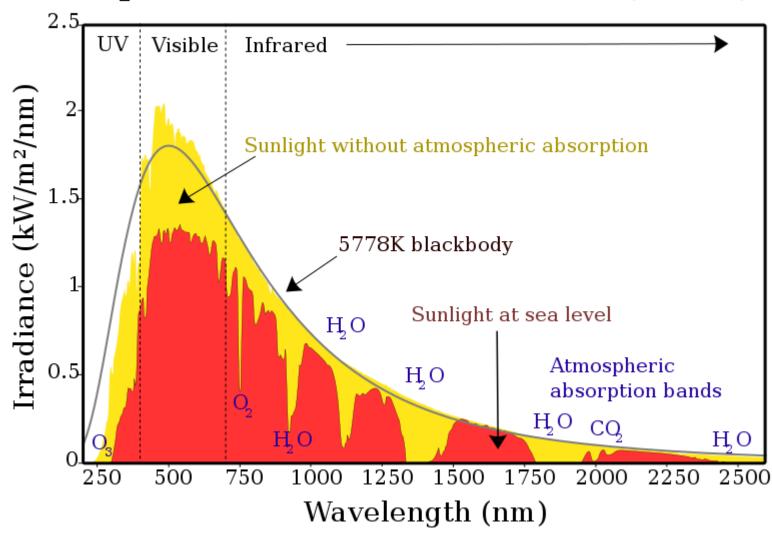




#### 常识:

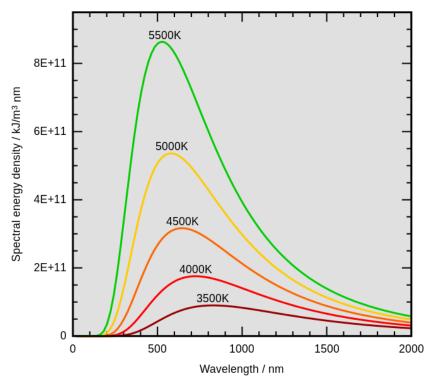
- 所有物体都发出热辐射,这种辐射是一定波长范围的电磁波;
- 对外来的辐射,物体有反射或吸收作用。

#### Spectrum of Solar Radiation (Earth)





- ▶ 黑体的定义:若一个物体能全部吸收投射到 它上面的辐射(黑体仍然要向外辐射),这 种物体就称为黑体。
- ► 辐射平衡: 物体向环境所发射出的辐射能量和它从环境所吸收的辐射能量相等时的状态。
- >实验发现:辐射平衡时,黑体辐射的能量密度与辐射波长的分布曲线,其形状和峰值位置只与其绝对温度有关而与形状和材料无关。



#### Wien's displacement law

$$\lambda_{\max} T = b$$

Wilhelm Wien 1864 ~ 1928 1911 Nobel Prize

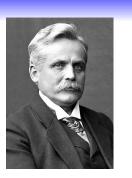


▶ Wien从热力学出发加上一些特殊的假设, 得到一个经验分布公式,其中C<sub>1,2</sub>为待定系 数:

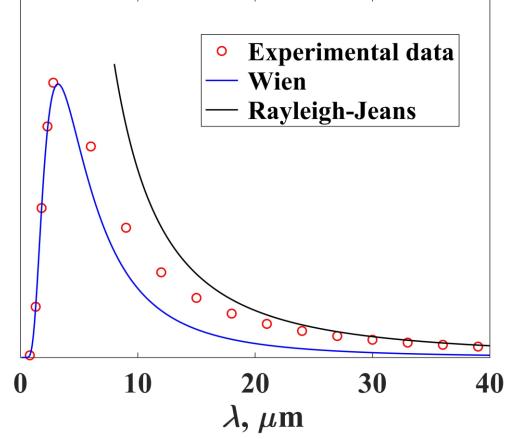
$$\rho_{\nu} = C_1 \nu^3 e^{-\frac{C_2 \nu}{T}}$$

➤ Wien公式在短波部分与实验数据在定量上 符合很好,而在长波部分在定量上则明显 不一致。

Wilhelm Wien 1864 ~ 1928 1911 Nobel Prize







➤ Rayleigh-Jeans根据经典电动力学和统计物理理论,假设黑体是由电谐振子组成,能辐射和吸收能量以保持热平衡,从而得到:

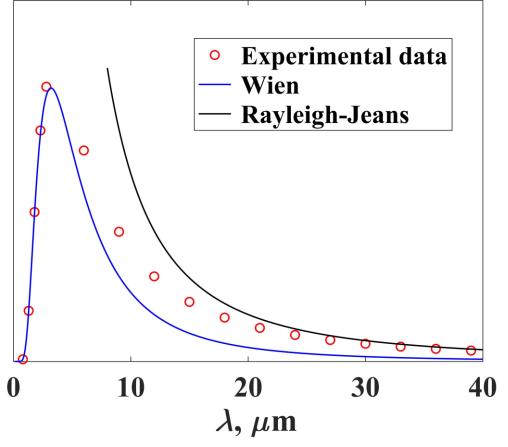
$$\rho_{\nu} = \frac{8\pi k_{\rm B}T}{c^3} \nu^2$$

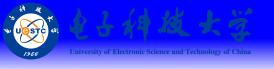
▶ 该公式在长波部分与实验符合较好,而在 短波部分则完全不符,且趋于无穷大,史 称紫外灾难(Catastrophe)。

John William Strutt The Lord Rayleigh 1842 ~ 1919 1904 Nobel Prize

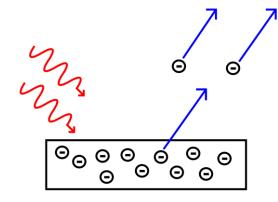








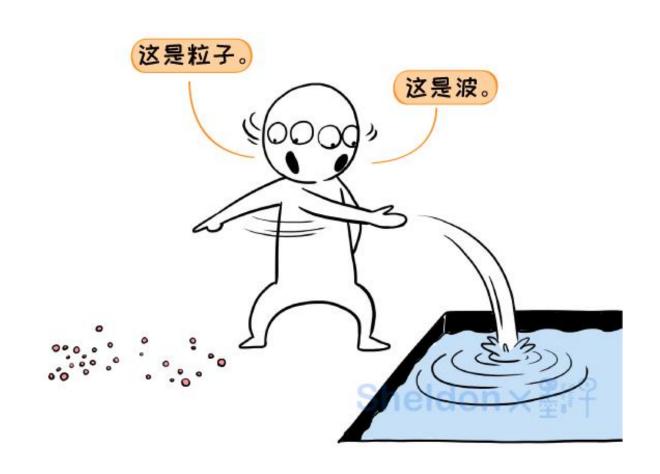
当光照射到金属上,有电子从金属表面逸出,这种现象被称作光电效应,相应的电子称为光电子。

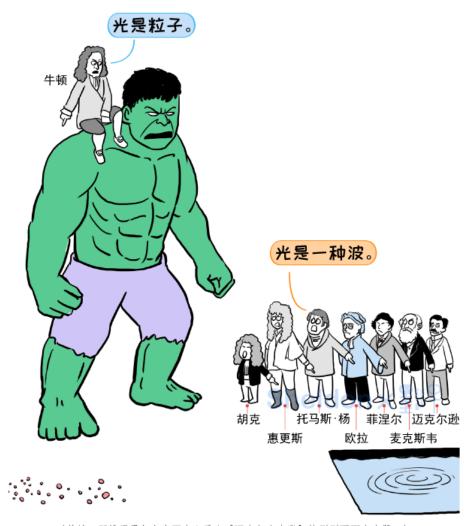


光电效应的实验结果具有以下突出特征:

- > 只有当光的频率大于一定值时, 才有光电子发射出来;
- > 光的频率低于这个值时,不论光的强度多大、照射时间多长,都没有光电子产生;
- 光电子的能量只与光的频率有关,而与光的强度无关;光的频率越高,光电子的能量就越大;
- > 光的强度只影响光电子的数目,强度增大则光电子的数目就增多。







(美編:那堆歪果仁名字不小心看出"迈克尔杰克逊"快到到下面去点赞。)





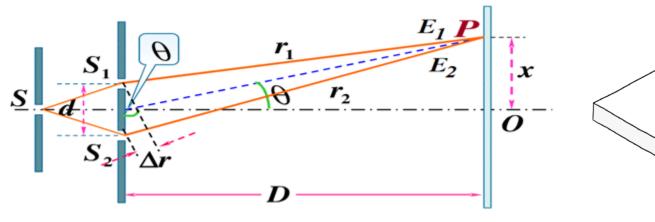


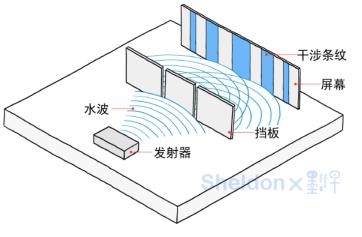


漫画来自 http://blog.sciencenet.cn/u/sheldon42



1807年的杨氏双缝干涉实验(曾)导致此贴终结,1865年的麦氏方程组(曾)导致板上钉钉。





$$\begin{cases}
\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} \\
\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \\
\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{J}$$

$$\begin{cases} E_1 = E_0 \cos \omega t \\ E_2 = E_0 \cos(\omega t + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d \sin \theta) \end{cases}$$

$$E = E_1 + E_2$$

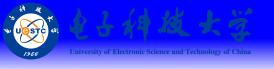
$$= 2E_0 \cos(\frac{\pi}{\lambda} d \sin \theta) \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{\lambda} d \sin \theta)$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin \theta = n \frac{\lambda}{d}, & n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ \sin \theta = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \frac{\lambda}{d}, & n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

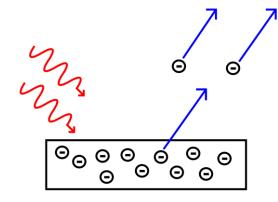
$$I = 4I_0 \cos^2(\frac{\pi}{\lambda} d \sin \theta)$$

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按照光的电磁理论, 光的能量只决定于光的强度而与频率无关!???



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光电效应的实验结果具有以下突出特征:

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- > 光的强度只影响光电子的数目,强度增大则光电子的数目就增多。





#### 都给我住手, 让我来看看是怎么回事!



1807年的杨氏双缝干涉实验(曾)导致此贴终结,1865年的麦氏方程组(曾)导致板上钉钉。

漫画来自 http://blog.sciencenet.cn/u/sheldon42



注:爱因斯坦提出的科学依据叫作光电效应。由于解释了光电效应源于光的粒子性,爱因斯坦获得了1921年诺贝尔物理学奖。



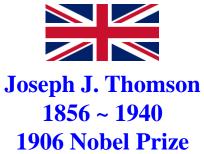


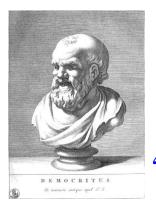


#### 原子论的困难

#### Greek "atomos" => Latin => Old French => atom











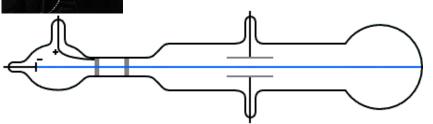








William Thomson hode-raydetlection electsic4field(/1897)



#### **Cavendish Laboratory**



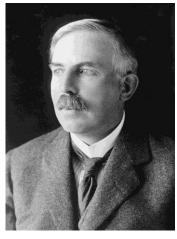
#### **Plum-pudding model**





### 师门正统

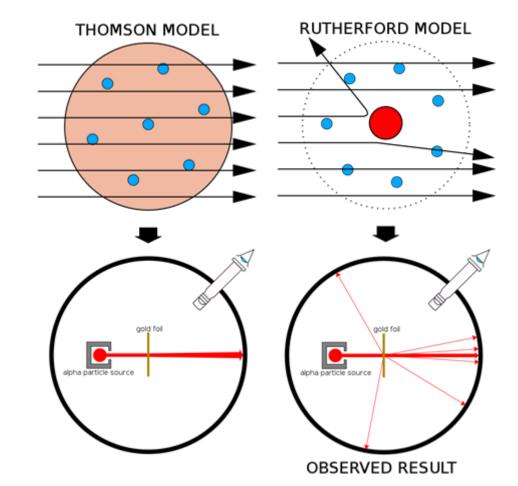






Ernest Rutherford 1871 ~ 1937 1908 Nobel Prize

#### Geiger-Marsden experiment (1908)



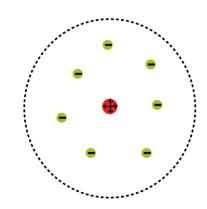


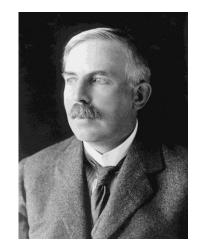




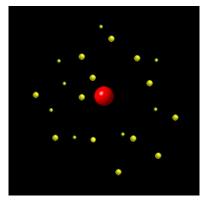


# 后生可畏





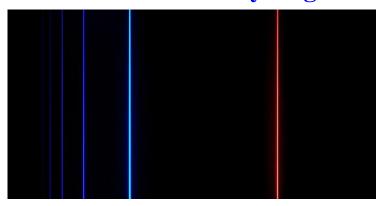




I.XXIX. The Scattering of α and β Particles by Matter and the Structure of the Atom. By Professor E. RUTHERFORD, F.R.S., University of Manchester \*.

§ 1. TT is well known that the  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  particles suffer deflexions from their rectilinear paths by encounters with atoms of matter. This scattering is far more marked for the  $\beta$  than for the  $\alpha$  particle on account of the much smaller momentum and energy of the former particle. There seems to be no doubt that such swiftly moving particles pass through the atoms in their path, and that the deflexions observed are due to the strong electric field traversed within the atomic system. It has generally been supposed that the scattering of a pencil of  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$  rays in passing through a thin plate of matter is the result of a multitude of small scatterings by the atoms of matter traversed. The observations, however, of Geiger and Marsden  $\dagger$  on the scattering of  $\alpha$  rays indicate that some of the a particles must suffer a deflexion of more than a right angle at a single encounter. They found, for example, that a small fraction of the incident a particles, about 1 in 20,000, were turned through an average angle of 90° in passing through a layer of gold-foil about 00004 cm. thick, which was equivalent in stopping-power of the a particle to 1.6 millimetres of air. Geiger I showed later that the most probable

#### **Balmer series of Hydrogen**







**Johann Balmer 1825** ~ **1898** 

▶ "转还是不转?""转!"

- 电荷做圆周运动,至少有个向心加速度,意味着速度随时间变化;移动的电荷形成环形电流,而电流与速度成正比,电流也随时间变化,对时间的一阶导数不为零...
- > 应该发出频率连续分布的电磁辐射
- ▶ 难道是一口一口地吐电磁波!?

# 物理学天翻地覆 就在今日!





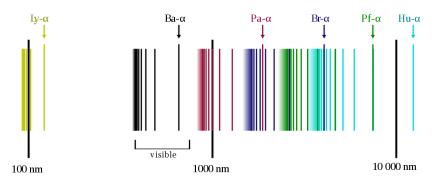


### 雄姿英发







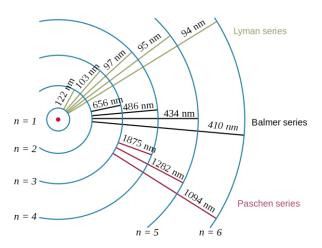


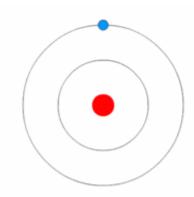
$$v = R_{\rm H} c \left(\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{m^2}\right)$$

$$\begin{cases}
 n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \\
 m = 2, 3, 4, \dots
\end{cases}, \quad n < m$$

$$h\nu = R_{\rm H}hc(\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{m^2})$$

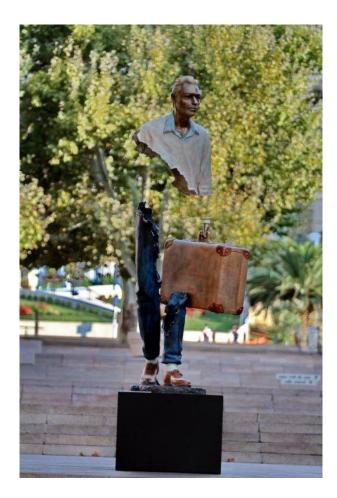






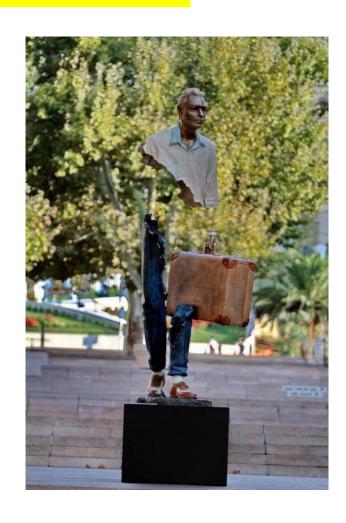
$$hv = R_{\rm H}hc(\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{m^2})$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $R_{\rm H} = \frac{k_{\rm e}^2 m_{\rm e} e^4}{4\pi\hbar^3 c} = 1.097 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$ 

### 以彼之道



- "我问你,你这住在高层的电子它非跳楼不可吗?"
- "不是啊,也可以呆在那个轨道上保持能量不变啊。"
- "那它在那里做什么运动?"
- "绕原子核转呗。"
- "几个月前你说我的原子里电子绕核转就会发射电磁波而陨落,那怎么你的电子旋转就不发射电磁波就不往下掉呢?凭什么你的电子就搞特殊化?"
  - "我也纳闷儿,正琢磨呢。"
  - "我再问你,你的电子要跳楼之前,知不知道在哪里停下来?"
  - "应该不知道吧,掉到哪里算哪里....."
  - "会不会有人在某层接住它?"
  - "应该没有人吧....."

### 还施彼身



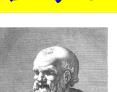
- "那它跳楼过程中何时发光呢?"
- "落到下面某层的时候。"
- "哦,摔得半死才吐光子,好个硬汉,那你这个硬汉遵守能量守恒吗?""应该吧。"
- "那好,电子往下掉的过程中能量连续下降,但到达底层摔得半死才吐光子,那么到达底层前,它的能量高度不停地下降却不准吐光子,就像内急不断加剧却不准上厕所,不憋得慌吗?"
- "确实憋得慌....."
- "憋得慌事小,违反能量守恒事大。"
- "能量也许不守恒吧....."

问者卒。

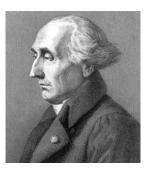
1913



# 哲学宣言



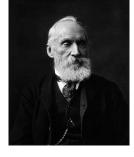










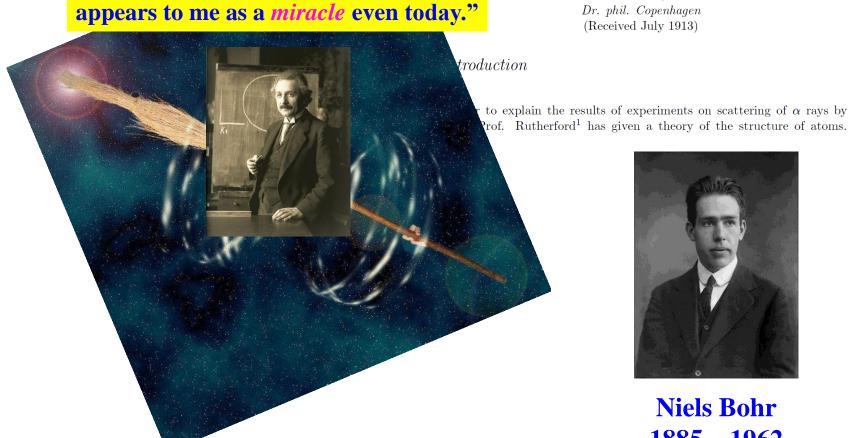




N. Bohr, Philos. Mag. 26, 1

On the Constitution of Atoms and Molecules

N. Bohr, Dr. phil. Copenhagen (Received July 1913)



"...appeared to me like a miracle, and

**Niels Bohr 1885** ~ **1962 1922 Nobel Prize** 

本叙事受王秋平老师《一代天骄玻尔兹曼与统计物理》生花妙笔的启发。