## ightharpoonup 回顾: 定态薛定谔方程 $\left| -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + U(\vec{r}) \right| \psi(\vec{r}) = E\psi(\vec{r})$

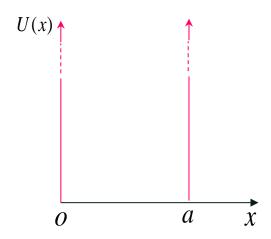
• 一维无限深势阱 束缚态 能级分立

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

**阱外的波函数**  $\Psi(x) = 0$ 

阱内的波函数

$$\Psi_n(x,t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}Et} \qquad E_n = \frac{n^2 h^2}{8ma^2}$$



### 23.3 隧道效应

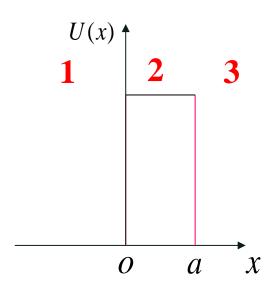
### 一、一维散射的一般问题

当 
$$U(+\infty) = U(+\infty) = 0$$
 而  $E > 0$ 

### 非束缚态(散射态)

E > 0 的任何值都可以使方程有单值、 有限、连续的解,即能量有<mark>连续谱</mark>。

主要问题: 求散射几率



### 

方程为 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2\psi(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2}E\psi(x) = 0$$

### 粒子左方入射时

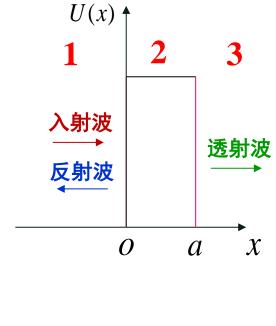
$$x \to -\infty \qquad \psi_1(x) = Ae^{ikx} + Be^{-ikx}$$

$$\lambda y \qquad \xi y$$

$$x \to +\infty \qquad \psi_3(x) = Ce^{ikx} + Ce^{-ikx}$$

透射 该区域无左行波 C'=0

## 反射和透射的<mark>几率</mark>各是多大?



$$\psi(x)_{\lambda} = Ae^{ikx}$$

$$\psi(x)_{\lambda \text{ blin}} = Ae^{ikx}$$
  $\psi(x)_{\overline{k} \text{ blin}} = Be^{-ikx}$   $\psi(x)_{\overline{k} \text{ blin}} = Ce^{ikx}$ 

$$\psi(x)_{\text{\tiny MBhig}} = Ce^{ikx}$$

## 概率流密度 $J = \frac{i\hbar}{2m} (\psi \nabla \psi^* - \psi^* \nabla \psi)$

### 将以上波函数分别代入了

入射概率流密度  $J_I = \frac{\hbar k}{L} |A|^2$ 

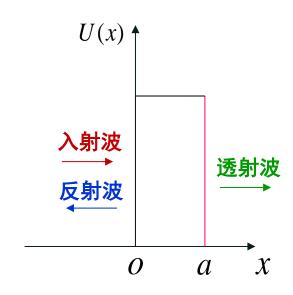
$$J_I = \frac{\hbar k}{m} |A|^2$$

反射概率流密度  $J_R = -\frac{\hbar k}{2} |B|^2$ 

$$J_R = -\frac{\hbar k}{m} |B|^2$$

透射概率流密度  $J_T = \frac{\hbar k}{2} |C|^2$ 

$$J_T = \frac{\hbar k}{m} |C|^2$$



$$J_{I} = \frac{\hbar k}{M} |A|$$

$$J_{I} = \frac{\hbar k}{m} |A|^{2} \qquad J_{R} = -\frac{\hbar k}{m} |B|^{2} \qquad J_{T} = \frac{\hbar k}{m} |C|^{2}$$

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{L^2}}$$

m

$$\therefore k = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}} \qquad \therefore \frac{k}{m} = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{m\hbar} = \frac{p}{m\hbar}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\hbar k}{m} = \frac{p}{m} = v$$
 粒子的经典速度

$$J_{I} = v|A|^{2}$$
  $J_{R} = -v|B|^{2}$   $J_{T} = v|C|^{2}$  粒子流

$$v|C|^2$$
 粒子流

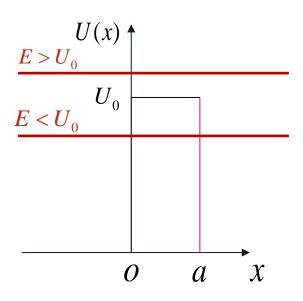
反射系数 
$$R = |J_R / J_I| = |B|^2 / |A|^2$$

透射系数 
$$T = J_T / J_I = |C|^2 / |A|^2$$

### 势能函数

$$U(x) = U_0$$

$$U(x) = 0$$







### 1、当 $0 < E < U_0$

$$k_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}} \qquad k_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2m(U_0 - E)}{\hbar^2}}$$

$$=\sqrt{\frac{2m(U_0-E)}{\hbar^2}}$$

### 定态薛定谔方程表示为

$$\frac{d^2\psi(x)}{dx^2} + k_1^2\psi(x) = 0 \quad x < 0, x > a$$

$$\frac{d^2\psi(x)}{dx^2} - k_2^2 \psi(x) = 0 \qquad 0 < x < a$$

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{ik_1x} + A'e^{-ik_1x} & (x < 0) \\ Be^{k_2x} + B'e^{-k_2x} & (0 < x < a) \\ Ce^{ik_1x} & (x > a) \end{cases}$$

### 由连续性条件

### 在x=0处,波函数及其一阶导数均连续

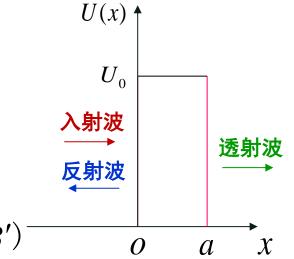
$$(\psi_1)_{x=0} = (\psi_2)_{x=0} \longrightarrow A + A' = B + B'$$

$$\left(\frac{d\psi_1}{dx}\right)_{x=0} = \left(\frac{d\psi_2}{dx}\right)_{x=0} \longrightarrow ik_1(A - A') = k_2(B - B')$$

### 同理,在x=a处

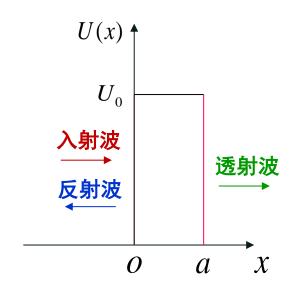
$$(\psi_2)_{x=a} = (\psi_3)_{x=a} \longrightarrow Be^{k_2a} + B'e^{-k_2a} = Ce^{ik_1a}$$

$$\left(\frac{d\psi_2}{dx}\right)_{x=a} = \left(\frac{d\psi_3}{dx}\right)_{x=a} \longrightarrow k_2 B e^{k_2 a} - k_2 B' e^{-k_2 a} = i k_1 C e^{i k_1 a}$$



$$(1+A')\cosh k_2 a + \frac{ik_1}{k_2}(1-A')\sinh k_2 a = Ce^{ik_1 a}$$

$$\frac{k_2}{ik_1}(1+A')\sinh k_2 a + (1-A')\cosh k_2 a = Ce^{ik_1 a}$$



其中 
$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}, \cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

### 解以上方程,得

$$A' = \frac{(k_1^2 + k_2^2)\sinh k_2 a}{(k_1^2 - k_2^2)\sinh k_2 a + 2ik_1 k_3 \cosh k_3 a} A$$

$$C = \frac{2ik_1k_3e^{-ik_1a}}{(k_1 - k_3)^2\sinh k_3a + 2ik_1k_3\cosh k_3a}A$$

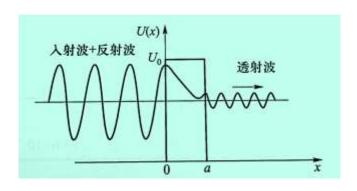
反射系数 
$$R = \frac{J_R}{J_I} = \frac{|A'|^2}{|A|^2} = \frac{(k_1^2 + k_2^2) \sinh^2 k_2 a}{(k_1^2 + k_2^2) \sinh^2 k_2 a + 4k_1^2 k_2^2}$$

透射系数 
$$T = \frac{J_T}{J_I} = \frac{|C|^2}{|A|^2} = \frac{4k_1^2 k_2^2}{(k_1^2 + k_2^2) \sinh^2 k_2 a + 4k_1^2 k_2^2} = 1 - R$$

### 讨论:

 $(1) E < U_0$ ,但 $T \neq 0$ ,这是经典力学不能解释的,称为

量子隧道效应(Quantum tunneling effect),简称量子隧穿。



(2) R+T=1,即几率守恒,也就是粒子数守恒。

可以证明,上式对任意势能函数上发生的散射都成立。

 $E=mc^2$ 

### (3) 若粒子能量很小, $k_2a >> 1$

$$T \approx T_0 e^{-2k_2 a} = T_0 e^{-\frac{2a}{\hbar}\sqrt{2m(U_0 - E)}}$$

### 量子隧穿率对势垒高度 $U_0$ 、宽度 $\alpha$ 和粒子能量E非常敏感

### T 随势垒宽度a的增加迅速减小

a/nm	1.0	2.0	5.0	10.0
T	0.101	$1.02 \times 10^{-2}$	1.06×10 <sup>-5</sup>	1.12×10 <sup>-10</sup>

宏观粒子不会发生隧道效应。

### 2、当 $E > U_0$ 时 同理可解出

透射系数 
$$T = \frac{J_T}{J_I} = \frac{|C|^2}{|A|^2} = \frac{4k_1^2 k_2^2}{(k_1^2 - k_2^2)\sin^2 k_2 a + 4k_1^2 k_2^2}$$

反射系数 
$$R = \frac{J_R}{J_I} = \frac{|A'|^2}{|A|^2} = \frac{(k_1^2 - k_2^2)\sin^2 k_2 a}{(k_1^2 - k_2^2)\sin^2 k_2 a + 4k_1^2 k_2^2} = 1 - T$$

### 讨论:

- (1) 在  $E > U_0$  粒子一般也不能百分之百的穿透势垒。
- (2) 粒子一定能穿过势垒的条件

$$k_1 = k_2$$
 不存在势垒

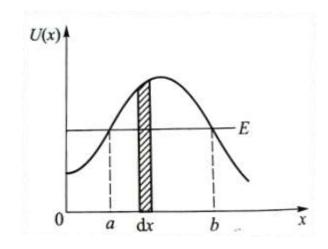
$$\sin^2 k_2 a = 0$$
  $k_2 a = \frac{a\sqrt{2m(E-U_0)}}{\hbar} = n\pi$  共振隧穿 (Resonant tunneling)

### 3、如果势垒不是方形,而是任意形状 U(x)

势垒宽度: dx

势垒高度: U(x)

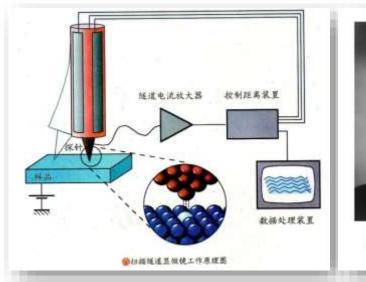
**能量:** 
$$U(a) = U(b) = E$$



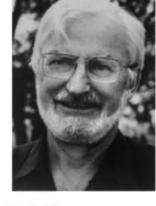
$$T = T_0 e^{-\frac{2}{\hbar} \int_a^b \sqrt{2m(U(x) - E)} dx}$$

 $T = T_0 e^{-\frac{2}{\hbar}\sqrt{2m(U(x) - E)}dx}$ 

由
$$a \rightarrow b$$
的透射系数







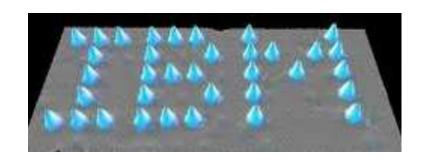
蔥・宾尼 (Gerd Binning)

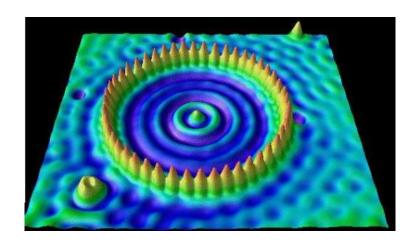
海 · 罗雷尔 (Heinrich Rohrer)

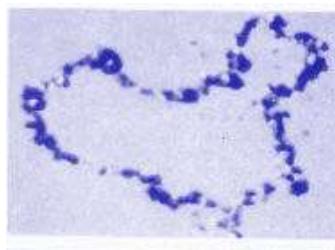
扫描隧道显微镜(STM)
Scanning Tunneling Microscope
1982年研制

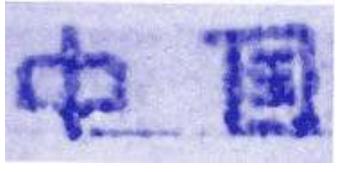
1986年德国物理学家 宾尼和罗雷尔获诺贝尔奖

### 基于STM(Scanning Tunneling Microscope)的量子操控









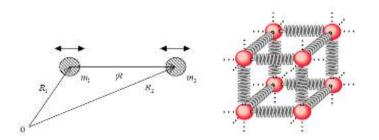
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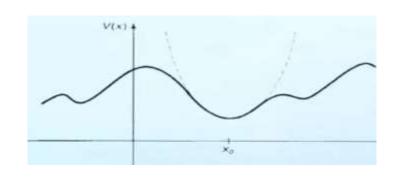
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + \omega^2 x = 0 \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \alpha)$$

•谐振子势能: $U = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 A^2$ 

### ▶ 量子谐振子





$$U(x) \approx U_0 + \frac{1}{2}k(x - x_0)^2$$

### 23.4 一维谐振子

### 一、模型建立

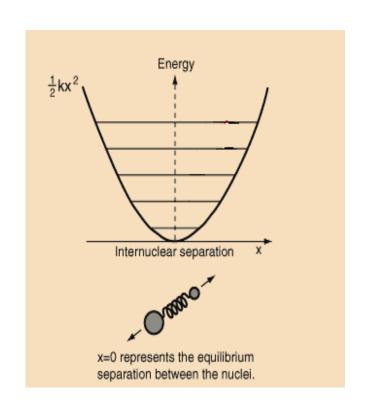
### 以平衡位置为零势能点

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

### 定态薛定谔方程

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \psi}{\mathrm{d}x^2} + \left(\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} - \frac{m\omega^2}{\hbar^2} x^2\right) \psi = 0$$

### 变系数二阶常微分方程



### 二、模型求解

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \psi}{\mathrm{d}x^2} + \left(\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} - \frac{m\omega^2}{\hbar^2} x^2\right) \psi = 0$$

引进无量纲参量 
$$\xi = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} x \equiv \alpha x, \quad \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}}, \quad \lambda = \frac{2E}{\hbar\omega}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \psi}{\mathrm{d}\xi^2} + (\lambda - \xi^2)\psi = 0$$

(1) 先讨论论  $\xi \to \pm \infty$  的行为,求渐进解

$$\xi \to \pm \infty$$
  $\lambda \Box \xi^2$   $\frac{\mathbf{d}^2 \psi}{\mathbf{d} \xi^2} - \xi^2 \psi = \mathbf{0}$ 

 $E=mc^2$ 

求解可得:  $\psi = Ae^{-\xi^2/2} + Be^{\xi^2/2}$ 

波函数在 $\xi \to \pm \infty$  时的有限性条件,B=0

### (2) 求实际解

$$\psi(\xi) = H(\xi)e^{-\xi^2/2}$$
 代入方程,可得

$$\frac{d^{2}H}{d\xi^{2}} - 2\xi \frac{dH}{d\xi} + (\lambda - 1)H = 0$$
 用级数法求解

### 对 $H(\xi)$ 在 $\xi = 0$ 附近作泰勒展开求解方程

$$H(\xi) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k \xi^k$$

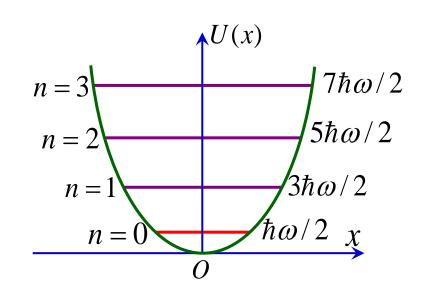
为了在  $\xi \to \infty$  时,波函数有限, $H(\xi)$  必须截断为多项式。

### 即可得能量本征值 E满足:

$$E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega$$
  $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ 

### 1.能量本征值

$$E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega$$
$$n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$



(1)谐振子的能量是量子化的,其能级是均匀分布的,相邻两能级之间的间隔均为  $\hbar\omega$ ;

(2)基态能量
$$E_0 = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2}$$
, 称为零点能。

### 2.波函数及概率密度

$$\psi_n(x) = N_n e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}} H_n(\xi)$$
 厄米(Hermite)多项式

$$= N_n e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} H_n(\alpha x) \quad (\alpha = \sqrt{m\omega/\hbar})$$

### 由归一化条件 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi_n(x)|^2 dx = 1$

### 利用Hermite多项式的正交性:

用Hermite多项式的正交性:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\xi^2} H_n(\xi) H_m(\xi) d\xi = 2^n n! \sqrt{\pi} \delta_{mn}$$

$$\delta_{mn} = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ 1, & m = n \end{cases}$$

$$\delta_{mn} = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ 1, & m = n \end{cases}$$

得到 
$$N_n = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}}}$$

• 谐振子的最低几条能级及对应的波函数

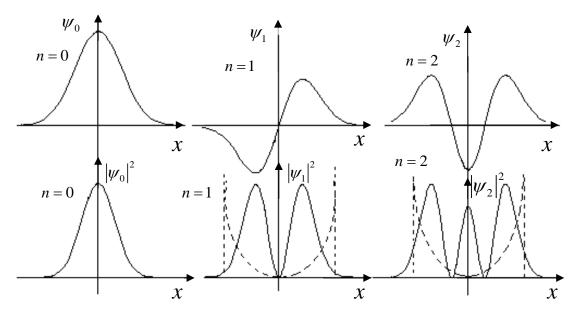
$$E_0 = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega$$
  $\psi_0 = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{\pi^{1/4}}e^{-\alpha^2 x^2/2}$  高斯 (Gauss) 函数

$$E_1 = \frac{3}{2}\hbar\omega$$
  $\psi_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2\alpha}}{\pi^{1/4}}\alpha x e^{-\alpha^2 x^2/2}$ 

$$E_2 = \frac{5}{2}\hbar\omega$$
  $\psi_2 = \frac{1}{\pi^{1/4}}\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(2\alpha^2x^2 - 1)e^{-\alpha^2x^2/2}$ 

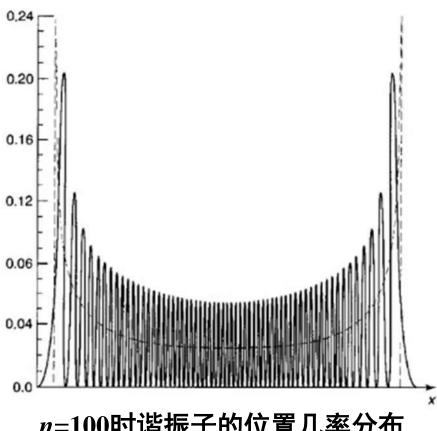
$$E_3 = \frac{7}{2}\hbar\omega$$
  $\psi_3 = \frac{\sqrt{3}\alpha}{\pi^{1/4}}(\frac{2}{3}\alpha^2x^2 - 1)\alpha xe^{-\alpha^2x^2/2}$ 

• n=0,1,2 时的波函数及概率密度的图



- (1)  $\psi_n(x)$  有个节点(零点)。
- (2)  $\psi_n(x)$  字称为 $(-1)^n$ 。
- (3) n较小时粒子出现的概率与经典差异较大。

随着n的增大,概率密度越来越接近经典结论。



n=100时谐振子的位置几率分布

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### 3.经典禁区

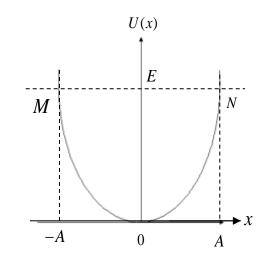
### 经典 $x = \pm A$ 处振子的速度为零

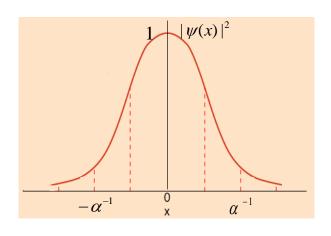
基态为例: 
$$|\alpha x| \leq 1$$

量子 
$$|\psi_0|^2 = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\alpha^2 x^2}$$

$$\int_{-1}^{-\infty} |\psi_0|^2 d\xi + \int_{1}^{\infty} |\psi_0|^2 d\xi = 15.7\%$$

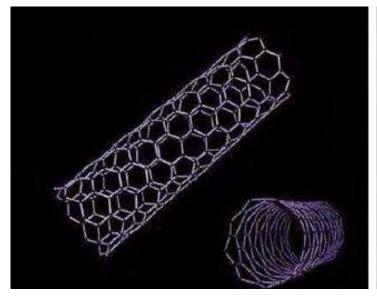
### 在经典禁区内发现粒子的概率不为零!

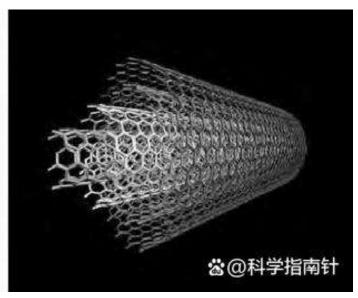




### 拓展应用

体系指纹 如单壁碳纳米管的呼吸模。





通过测量碳纳米管的径向呼吸模的频率值确定其径向尺度

### 作业:

- 1、P245: 二、4
- 2、已知一维谐振子的势能表达式为  $U = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$ ,则该 体系的定态薛定锷方程为( )
- A.  $\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2}kx^2\psi = E\psi$
- B.  $\frac{h^2}{2m}\frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} \frac{1}{2}kx^2\psi = E\psi$
- C.  $-\frac{h^2}{2m}\frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2}kx^2\psi = E\psi$
- $\mathbf{D.} \quad -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\mathrm{d}^2\psi}{\mathrm{d}x^2} \frac{1}{2}kx^2\psi = E\psi$