

Phy SIK 421

Aufgabe 12

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12. 1. Wasserstoffatom im Magnetfeld

1. Wir haben den Eigenzustand $|nlm_l m_s\rangle$ und den Energiewert E_n

Wie ändert sich der Eigenzustand und EW bei konstantem B_z

$$H' = H_{\text{Kouleme}} - \mu B$$

$$= H_0 - \frac{e}{2m_e} L - \frac{e}{m_e} S = H_0 + \frac{e}{2m_e} L_z B_z + \frac{e}{m_e} S_z B_z$$

$$|L_z |nlm_l m_s\rangle = m_e \hbar |nlm_l m_s\rangle$$

$$|S_z |nlm_l m_s\rangle = m_s \hbar |nlm_l m_s\rangle$$

$$H' |nlm_l m_s\rangle = \left(\frac{e}{2m_e} B_z m_y \hbar + \frac{e}{m_e} B_z m_s \hbar + H \right) |nlm_l m_s\rangle \quad \text{BZ}$$

\Rightarrow Die Eigenzustände ändern sich nicht, aber die Eigenwerte

ändern sich von $-R_y \frac{n^2}{n^2}$ zu $-R_y \frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{e}{2m_e} B_z m_y \hbar + \frac{e}{m_e} m_s \hbar$

12. 1. 2.

$$l = 0, \dots, n-1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} m_l = -l, \dots, l \\ m_s = -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} \sum_{l=0}^{n-1} (2l+1) = 2n^2$$

12. 2. 1

$$\text{Segeben ist } H = \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m} + V(\vec{r})$$

$$\vec{z} : [H, \vec{z}_z] \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} [H, \vec{z}_z] &= \left[\left(\frac{1}{2m} (\vec{p}_x^2 + \vec{p}_y^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\vec{p}} (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}) \right) + V(\vec{r}), \vec{p}_z \right) \right] \mid \text{Vergaest mit allen was} \\ &= \left[\left(\frac{1}{2m} \vec{p}_z^2, \vec{p}_z \right) \right] = \left[\frac{1}{2m} \left(-\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right), -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right] \mid \text{nicht von } z \text{ abhängt} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{z} : [H, \vec{p}_2] \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[\left(\frac{1}{2m} (\vec{p}_x^2 + \vec{p}_y^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\vec{p}} (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}) \right) + V(\vec{r}), \vec{p}_2 \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2m} [\vec{p}_2^2, \vec{p}_2] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$12.2.2 \quad \hat{H} \Psi = E \Psi$$

$$\left(\frac{\hat{P}^2}{2m_e} + V(\vartheta) \right) \Psi = E \Psi$$

$$\frac{1}{2m_e} \left(\hat{P}_\varphi^2 + \hat{P}_z^2 + \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \hat{L}_z^2 \right) \Psi = (E - V(\vartheta)) \Psi \quad \hat{L}_z^2 = -\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}$$

$$\left(- (2m_e(E - V(\vartheta)) - \hat{P}_\varphi^2 - \hat{P}_z^2) \right) \frac{\Psi}{\hbar} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \Psi$$

$$\left(- \frac{\hbar^2}{4} (2m_e(E - V(\vartheta)) - \hat{P}_\varphi^2 - \hat{P}_z^2) \right) f_{nm}(\vartheta) e^{im\varphi} e^{ikz} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} f_{nm}(\vartheta) e^{im\varphi} e^{ikz}$$

$$\left(- \frac{\hbar^2}{4} (2m_e(E - V(\vartheta)) - \hat{P}_\varphi^2 + \hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}) \right) f_{nm}(\vartheta) e^{im\varphi} e^{ikz} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} f_{nm}(\vartheta) e^{im\varphi} e^{ikz}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(- \frac{\hbar^2}{4} (2m_e(E - V(\vartheta)) - \hat{P}_\varphi^2) \right) f_{nm}(\vartheta) e^{im\varphi} e^{ikz} &= \hbar^2 k^2 f_{nm}(\vartheta) e^{im\varphi} e^{ikz} \\ &= -m^2 f_{nm}(\vartheta) e^{im\varphi} e^{ikz} \end{aligned}$$

$$\hbar \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} f_{nm}(\vartheta) = (-m^2 + \hbar^2 k^2 + \frac{\hbar^2}{4} (2m_e(E - V(\vartheta))) f_{nm}(\vartheta)$$

12.3.3

$$\begin{aligned} [\hat{H}, \hat{\Sigma}_Y] &= \left[\frac{1}{2m} \hat{P}_\varphi^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}, \hat{\Sigma}_Y \right] = \frac{1}{2m\hbar^2} \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}, \hat{\Sigma}_Y \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2m\hbar^2} \left(\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \Sigma_Y \right) \Psi(\vartheta, -\varphi, z) - \Sigma_Y \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \Psi(\vartheta, \varphi, z) \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2m\hbar^2} \left((\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \Psi(\vartheta, -\varphi, z) - 2^2 \Psi(\vartheta, -\varphi, z)) \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

\hat{H} und $\hat{\Sigma}_Y$ kommutieren also, Ψ ist eine Testfunktion.

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Sigma}_Y \{ \hat{\Sigma}_Y, \hat{L}_z \} &\stackrel{!}{=} 0 \quad (\hat{\Sigma}_Y \hat{L}_z + \hat{L}_z \hat{\Sigma}_Y) = 0 \\ &= (\hat{\Sigma}_Y \hat{L}_z + \hat{L}_z \hat{\Sigma}_Y) \Psi(\vartheta, \varphi, z) \\ &= \hat{\Sigma}_Y \hat{L}_z \Psi(\vartheta, \varphi, z) + \hat{L}_z \hat{\Sigma}_Y \Psi(\vartheta, \varphi, z) \\ &= \hat{\Sigma}_Y \left(-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right) \Psi(\vartheta, \varphi, z) + \left(-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right) \hat{\Sigma}_Y \Psi(\vartheta, \varphi, z) \\ &= \cancel{-i\hbar} \hat{\Sigma}_Y \left(-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \Psi(\vartheta, \varphi, z) + i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \Psi(\vartheta, -\varphi, z) \right) \\ &= -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \Psi(\vartheta, \varphi, z) + i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \Psi(\vartheta, -\varphi, z) = 0 \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{L}_z (\hat{\Sigma}_Y |\Phi_{nmk}\rangle) = \hat{\Sigma}_Y (\hat{\Sigma}_Y |\Phi_{nmk}\rangle) \quad | \text{ aus anti Kommutation} |$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\hat{\Sigma}_Y (\hat{L}_z |\Phi_{nmk}\rangle) &= \hbar m (-\hat{\Sigma}_Y |\Phi_{nmk}\rangle) \\ &= -\hbar m (\hat{\Sigma}_Y |\Phi_{nmk}\rangle) \end{aligned}$$

Also ist $\hat{\Sigma}_Y |\Phi\rangle$ ein Eigenzustand von \hat{L}_z mit Eigenwert $\hbar m$

12.3.7

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{i}{\hbar} [\hat{H}, \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}] &= \frac{i}{\hbar} \left[\frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 r^2, \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} \right] \\
 &= \frac{i}{\hbar} \left(\left[\frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m} \vec{p}, \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 r^2, \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} \right] \right) \\
 &= \frac{i}{\hbar} \left(\left[p_n P_n, r_m P_m \right] + \frac{1}{2} m \omega [r_e r_k, r_k P_k] \right) \\
 &= \frac{i}{\hbar} \left(\frac{1}{2m} (p_n [p_n, r_m P_m] + [P_m, r_m p_n] p_n) + \frac{1}{2} m \omega [r_e [r_k, r_k P_k] + [r_k, r_k p_k] r_k] \right) \\
 &= \frac{i}{\hbar} \left(\underbrace{\frac{1}{2m} (p_n [p_n, r_m P_m] - [P_m, r_m p_n] p_n)}_{i\hbar S_{nm}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} m \omega (r_e [r_k, r_k P_k] r_k + [r_k, r_k p_k] r_k r_k)}_{i\hbar \delta_{kk}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{i}{\hbar} \left(\frac{i\hbar}{m} \vec{p}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \omega (2i\hbar \vec{r}^2) \right) \\
 &= -\frac{\vec{p}^2}{m} + m \omega \vec{r}^2 \Rightarrow = -2 \left(\frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m} - \frac{1}{2} m \omega \vec{r}^2 \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

12.3.8

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \psi | [\hat{H}, \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}] | \psi \rangle &\stackrel{!}{=} 0 \\
 &= \langle \psi | \hat{H} \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} - \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} \hat{H} | \psi \rangle \\
 &= \langle \psi | \hat{H} \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} | \psi \rangle - \langle \psi | \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} \hat{H} | \psi \rangle \\
 &= \epsilon (\langle \psi | \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} | \psi \rangle - \langle \psi | \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} \hat{H} | \psi \rangle) \\
 &= \epsilon (\langle \psi | \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} | \psi \rangle - \langle \psi | \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} | \psi \rangle) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

12.3.9

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= \langle \psi | -2 \left(\frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m} - \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 r^2 \right) | \psi \rangle \\
 &= -2 \langle \psi | T - V | \psi \rangle \\
 &= \langle \psi | T | \psi \rangle - \langle \psi | V | \psi \rangle \\
 &= \langle T \rangle - \langle V \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$n = 1$

$$\frac{v_0 - k}{-R_y}$$

$$-\frac{R_y}{\pi} + \frac{e}{\pi} \frac{1}{2} B_2 k$$

$$-R_y - \frac{e}{\pi} \frac{1}{2} B_2 k$$

$$-\frac{R_y}{\pi} + \frac{e}{\pi n} k B_2 = *$$

$n = 2$:

$$-\frac{R_y}{\pi}$$

$$|200\frac{1}{2}\rangle \quad \frac{e}{\pi} 1$$

$$|200-\frac{1}{2}\rangle \quad \frac{e}{\pi} -1$$

$$|211\frac{1}{2}\rangle \quad 2$$

$$|211-\frac{1}{2}\rangle \quad 0$$

$$|21-1\frac{1}{2}\rangle \quad 0$$

$$|21-1-\frac{1}{2}\rangle \quad -2$$

$$|210\frac{1}{2}\rangle \quad 1$$

$$|210-\frac{1}{2}\rangle \quad -1$$

<u>$n=3$</u> :	$\frac{-R_2}{3}$	$ 3 \ 0 \ 0 + \rangle$	1
		$ 3 \ 0 \ 0 - \rangle$	-1
		$ 3 \ 1 \ 1 + \rangle$	2
		$ 3 \ 1 \ 1 - \rangle$	0
		$ 3 \ 1 \ 0 + \rangle$	1
		$ 3 \ 1 \ 0 - \rangle$	-1
		$ 3 \ 1 -1 + \rangle$	0
		$ 3 \ 1 -1 - \rangle$	-2
		$ 3 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2 + \rangle$	3
		$ 3 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2 - \rangle$	1
		$ 3 \ 2 \ 1 + \rangle$	2
		$ 3 \ 2 \ 1 - \rangle$	0
		$ 3 \ 2 \ 0 + \rangle$	1
		$ 3 \ 2 \ 0 - \rangle$	-1
		$ 3 \ 2 -1 + \rangle$	0
		$ 3 \ 2 -1 - \rangle$	-2
		$ 3 \ 2 -2 + \rangle$	-1
		$ 3 \ 2 -2 - \rangle$	-3

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} 3 & 1 \\ \hline 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 \\ -1 & 9 \\ -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{array}$$