

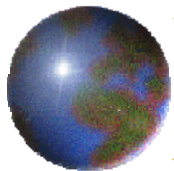
第三章 一维定态问题

现在从最简单的问题来应用所得的原理和方程：**一维，不显含时间的位势。**如

$$\mathbf{V}(\underline{\mathbf{r}}) = \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{y}) + \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{z})$$

$$\mathbf{V}(\underline{\mathbf{r}}) = \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{r})$$

则三维问题可化为一维问题处理。所以一维问题是解决三维问题的基础。

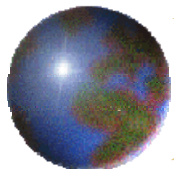


§ 3.1 一般性质

设粒子具有质量 m ，沿 x 轴运动，位势为 $V(x)$ ，于是有

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x)\right)u(x) = Eu(x)$$

(1) 定理 1: 一维运动的分立能级(束缚态), 一般是不简并的。

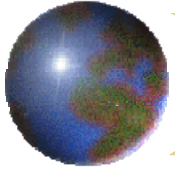


简并度 (degeneracy) : 一个力学量的某个测量值, 可在 n 个独立的 (线性无关的) 波函数中测得, 则称这一测量值是具有 n 重简并度。

如某能量本征值有 n 个独立的定态相对应, 则称这能量本征值是 n 重简并的。

证: 假设 u_1, u_2 是具有同样能量的波函数

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x)\right)u_1(x) = Eu_1(x) \quad (1)$$



$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x)\right)u_2(x) = Eu_2(x) \quad (2)$$

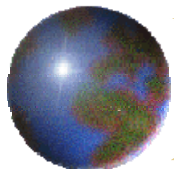
$$u_1 \times (2) - u_2 \times (1)$$

从而得

$$u_2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} u_1(x) - u_1 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} u_2(x) = 0$$

于是

$$u_2 u_1'(x) - u_1 u_2'(x) = c \quad (c \text{ 是与 } x \text{ 无关的常数})$$



对于束缚态 $\mathbf{x} \rightarrow \pm\infty, \mathbf{u}_i \rightarrow \mathbf{0}$ (或在有限区域有某值使 $\mathbf{u}_2\mathbf{u}'_1(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{u}_1\mathbf{u}'_2(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0}$) , 所以

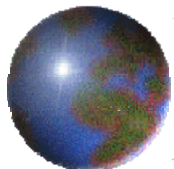
$$c = 0$$

$$\mathbf{u}_2\mathbf{u}'_1(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{u}_1\mathbf{u}'_2(\mathbf{x}) = 0$$

若 $\mathbf{u}_2(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{u}_1(\mathbf{x})$ 不是处处为零, 则有

$$\frac{\mathbf{u}'_2}{\mathbf{u}_2} = \frac{\mathbf{u}'_1}{\mathbf{u}_1} \Rightarrow (\ln \mathbf{u}_2)' = (\ln \mathbf{u}_1)'$$

$$\mathbf{u}_1(\mathbf{x}) = A\mathbf{u}_2(\mathbf{x})$$

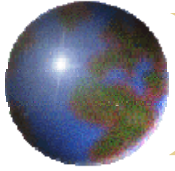


应当注意:

i. 分立能级是不简并的，而对于连续谱时，若一端 $u \rightarrow 0$ ，那也不简并。但如**两端都不趋于0**（如自由粒子），则有简并。

ii. 当变量在允许值范围内（包括端点），波函数无零点，就可能有简并存在。（因常数 $c \neq 0$ ）。

iii. 当 $V(x)$ 有奇异点，简并可能存在。因这时可能导致 $u_2(x)u_1(x)$ 处处为零。



推论：一维束缚态的波函数必为实函数（当然可保留一相位因子）。

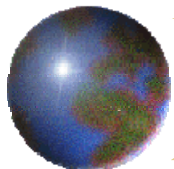
证

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x)\right) u_n(x) = E_n u_n(x)$$

令 $u_n(x) = R_n(x) + iI_n(x)$ ($R_n(x), I_n(x)$ 都是实函数)

则

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x)\right) R_n(x) = E_n R_n(x)$$



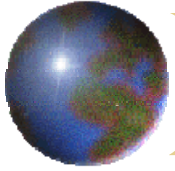
$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x)\right) I_n(x) = E_n I_n(x)$$

但对束缚态，没有简并，所以只有一个解，因而 R_n 和 I_n 应是线性相关的，所以

$$I_n = \alpha R_n$$

因此，

$$\begin{aligned} u_n(x) &= (1 + i\alpha) R_n(x) \\ &= A e^{i\beta} R_n(x) \end{aligned}$$



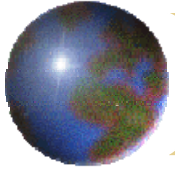
(2) 不同的分立能级的波函数是正交的

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x)\right)u_1(x) = E_1 u_1(x) \quad (1)$$

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x)\right)u_2(x) = E_2 u_2(x) \quad (2)$$

$$u_2^* \times (1) - u_1 \times (2)^*$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (u_2^*(x)u_1''(x) - u_1(x)u_2''^*(x)) = (E_1 - E_2)u_2^*(x)u_1(x)$$

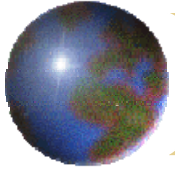


$$\begin{aligned}(\mathbf{E}_1 - \mathbf{E}_2) \int \mathbf{u}_2^* \mathbf{u}_1 \mathbf{d}\mathbf{x} &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int \frac{\mathbf{d}}{\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{u}_2^* \mathbf{u}'_1 - \mathbf{u}_1 \mathbf{u}'_2^*) \mathbf{d}\mathbf{x} \\ &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (\mathbf{u}_2^*(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{u}'_1(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{u}_1(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{u}'_2^*(\mathbf{x})) \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} = \mathbf{0}\end{aligned}$$

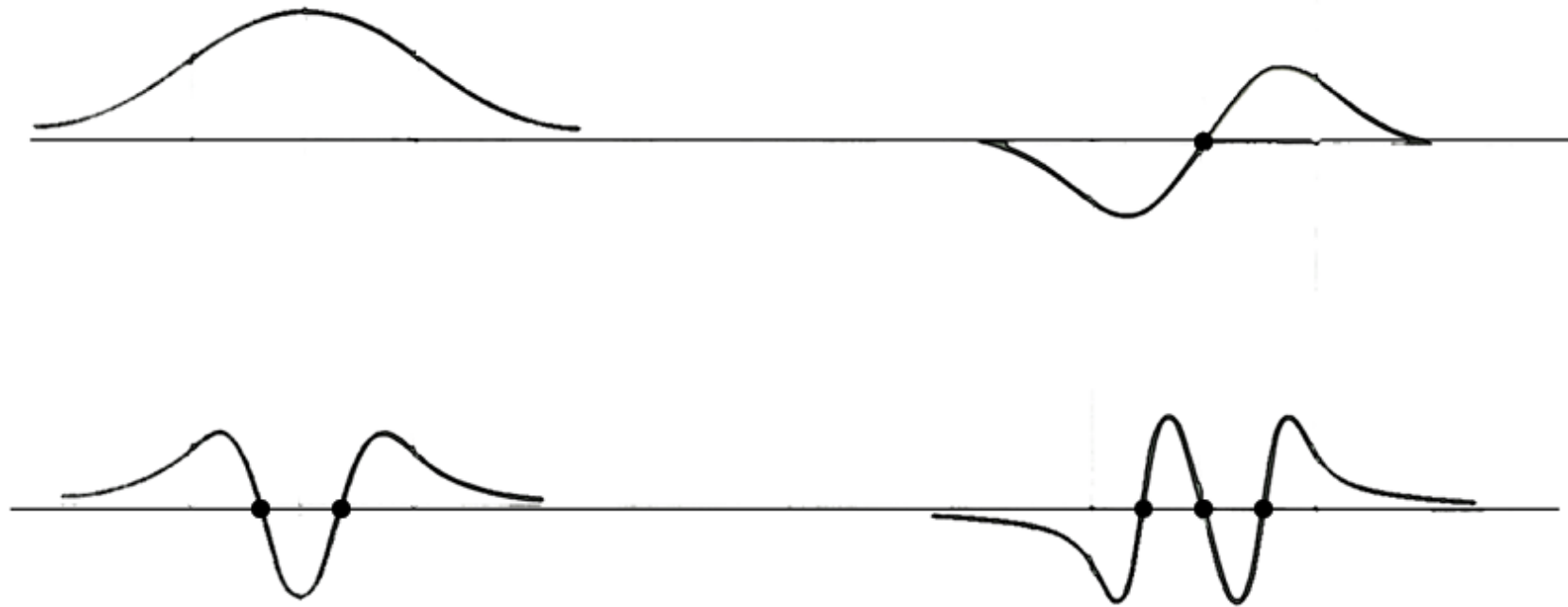
从而证得

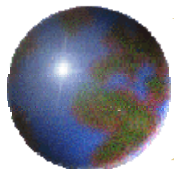
$$\int \mathbf{u}_2^* \mathbf{u}_1 \mathbf{d}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$$

(3) 振荡定理: 当分立能级按大小顺序排列, 一般而言, 第 $n+1$ 条能级的波函数, 在其取值



范围内有 n 个节点（即有 n 个 x 点使 $\mathbf{u}_n(\mathbf{x}_i) = \mathbf{0}$ ，不包括边界点或 ∞ 远）。



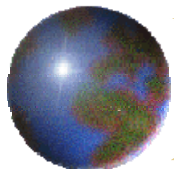


基态无节点（当然处处不为零的波函数没有这性质，如 $e^{im\phi}$ （它是简并的），同样，多体波函数由于反对称性，而可能无这性质）

（4）在无穷大位势处的边条件：根据坐标空间的自然条件，波函数应单值，连续，平方可积，

现先证明**位势若有有限大小间断时，波函数的导数仍连续。**由方程

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x)\right)u(x) = Eu(x)$$



即

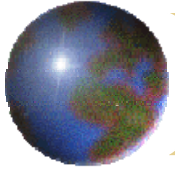
$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} u(x) = [E - V(x)]u(x)$$

由于 $[E - V(x)]u(x)$ 存在，即 $\frac{d^2}{dx^2} u(x)$ 存在，

即 $\frac{d}{dx} u(x)$ 的导数存在，所以

$$\frac{d}{dx} u(x)$$

连续，也就是波函数导数连续。



对于位势是无穷时

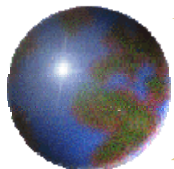
设 $E < V_0$

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V_0\right)u(x) = Eu(x) \quad x > 0$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} u(x) = Eu(x) \quad x < 0$$

令

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}} \quad K = \sqrt{\frac{2m(V_0 - E)}{\hbar^2}}$$



所以，

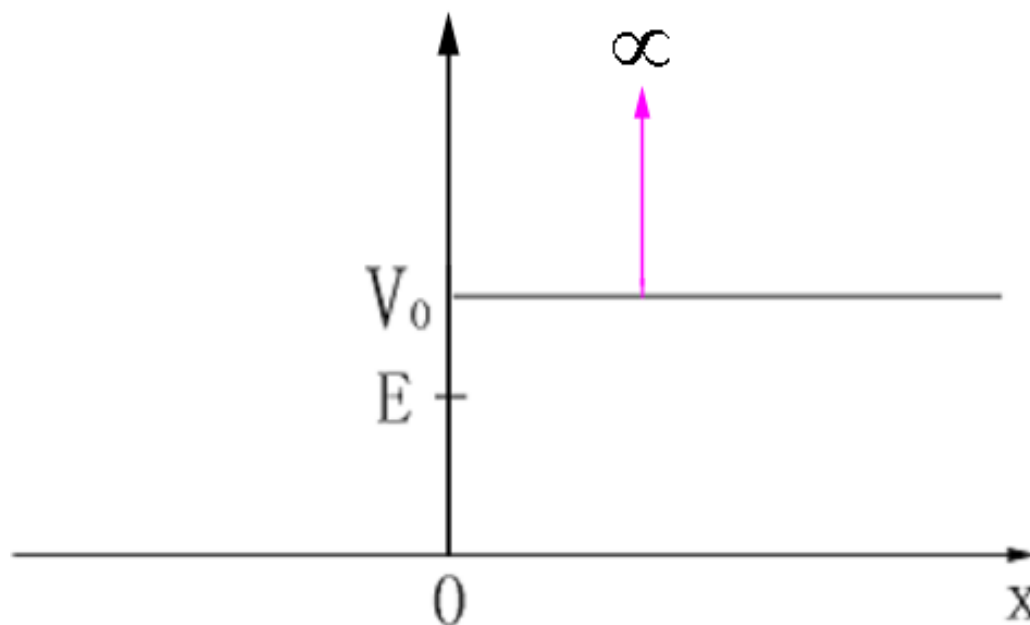
$$\mathbf{u'' = K^2 u} \quad \mathbf{x > 0}$$

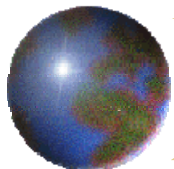
$$\mathbf{u'' = -k^2 u} \quad \mathbf{x < 0}$$

得解

$$\mathbf{u(x) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{B e^{-Kx} + C e^{Kx}} & \mathbf{x > 0} \\ \mathbf{A \sin(kx + \delta)} & \mathbf{x < 0} \end{cases}}$$

要求波函数有界，所以 $C=0$ ，





要求波函数 $x=0$ 处连续，且导数连续

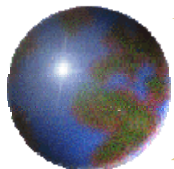
$$A \sin \delta = B$$

$$kA \cos \delta = -KB$$

$$\frac{1}{k} \tan \delta = -\frac{1}{K}$$

当 E 给定， $V_0 \rightarrow \infty, K \rightarrow \infty$

$$\tan \delta = 0 \Rightarrow \sin \delta = 0.$$



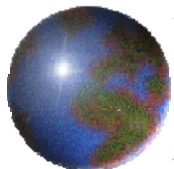
所以，

$$B \rightarrow 0$$

于是，当 $V_0 \rightarrow \infty$ ，方程有解

$$u(x) = \begin{cases} A \sin kx & x < 0 \\ 0 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

这表明，在无穷大的位势处，波函数为0，边界上要求波函数连续，但并不要求再计及导数的连续性。当然，概率密度和概率通量矢总是连续的。



§ 3.2 隧穿效应和扫描隧穿显微镜

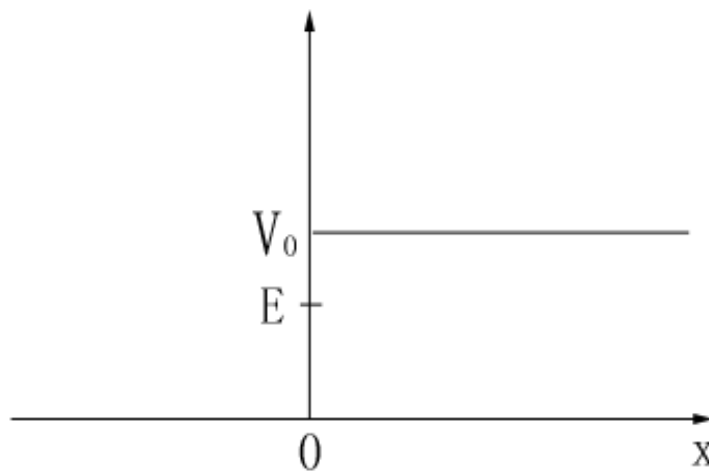
(1) 阶梯位势：讨论最简单的定态问题

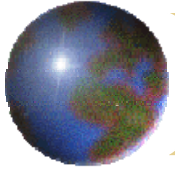
$$V(x) = \begin{cases} V_0 & x > 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

当 $E < V_0$

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V_0\right)u(x) = Eu(x) \quad x > 0$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} u(x) = Eu(x) \quad x < 0$$



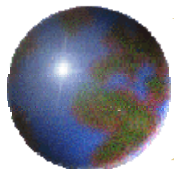


$$\hat{\kappa} \quad \mathbf{k} = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}} \quad , \quad \mathbf{K} = \sqrt{\frac{2m(V_0 - E)}{\hbar^2}}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} u(x) = K^2 u(x) \quad x > 0$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} u(x) = -k^2 u(x) \quad x < 0$$

$$u(x) = \begin{cases} D e^{-Kx} + C e^{Kx} & x > 0 \\ A e^{ikx} + B e^{-ikx} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



由波函数有界, $C=0$

在 $x=0$ 处, 波函数连续, 波函数导数连续,

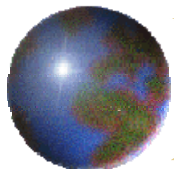
$$A + B = D$$

$$ik(A - B) = -KD$$

解得

$$A = \frac{D}{2} \left(1 + \frac{iK}{k}\right), \quad B = \frac{D}{2} \left(1 - \frac{iK}{k}\right)$$

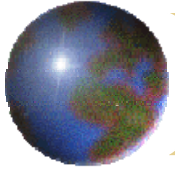
$$\mathbf{u_E(x)} = \begin{cases} \frac{D}{2} \left(1 + \frac{iK}{k}\right) e^{ikx} + \frac{D}{2} \left(1 - \frac{iK}{k}\right) e^{-ikx} & \mathbf{x < 0} \\ D e^{-Kx} & \mathbf{x > 0} \end{cases}$$



对 E 没有限制, 任何 E 都可取, 即取连续值
讨论:

1. $x < 0$ 区域, 有沿 x 方向的平面波和沿 x 反方向的平面波, 且振幅相同, 构成一驻波。

$$\begin{aligned} u_E(x) &= D(\cos kx - \frac{K}{k} \sin kx) \\ &= D\sqrt{1 + (\frac{K}{k})^2} \cos(kx + \alpha) \end{aligned}$$

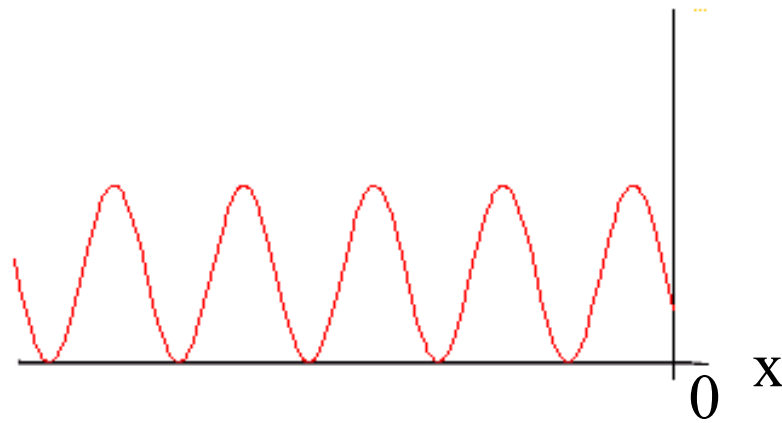


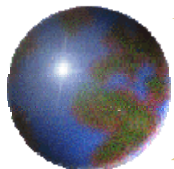
这一驻波，在

$$kx_n + \alpha = -\frac{2n+1}{2}\pi \quad n = 0, 1, 2 \text{ (☹)}$$

处为零

$$\propto \cos^2(2x + 1)$$



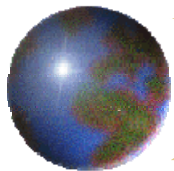


2. 概率通量矢:

i. 透射概率通量矢 ($x > 0$) $\mathbf{j}_t = \mathbf{0}$ (因 e^{-Kx} 是实函数)

ii. 在区域 $x < 0$, 有向右的概率通量,
即入射概率通量矢

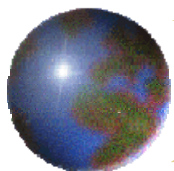
$$\mathbf{j}_i = \text{Re}(\varphi_i^* \frac{\hat{p}_x}{m} \varphi_i) = \frac{\hbar k}{m} \frac{D^2}{4} \left[1 + \left(\frac{K}{k} \right)^2 \right] \quad x < 0$$



iii. 在区域 $x < 0$ ，也有向左的概率通量，即反射概率通量矢

$$\mathbf{j}_r = \text{Re}(\varphi_r^* \frac{\hat{p}_x}{m} \varphi_r) = -\frac{\hbar k}{m} \frac{D^2}{4} \left[1 + \left(\frac{K}{k}\right)^2 \right] \quad \mathbf{x} < 0$$

所以，总概率通量矢为零。当 $E < V_0$ ，入射粒子完全被反射回来，没有概率通量流入到区域 $x > 0$ 中。

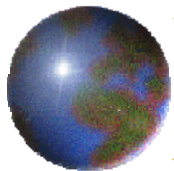


定义: a. 反射份额 $\mathbf{R} = \left| \frac{\mathbf{j}_R}{\mathbf{j}_i} \right|$, 现 $\mathbf{R}=1$;
b. 透射份额 $\mathbf{T} = \frac{\mathbf{j}_T}{\mathbf{j}_i}$, 现 $\mathbf{T}=0$ 。

$$\mathbf{T} + \mathbf{R} = 1$$

3. 在区域 $\mathbf{x} > 0$, 概率密度为

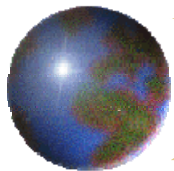
$$\rho = |\mathbf{u}_E(\mathbf{x})|^2 = |\mathbf{D}|^2 e^{-2\mathbf{K}\mathbf{x}}$$



在这一区域，经典粒子是不能到达的。这是量子物理学的结论。它可能带来经典物理学认为不可能出现的物理现象。

(2) 隧穿效应和扫描隧穿显微镜

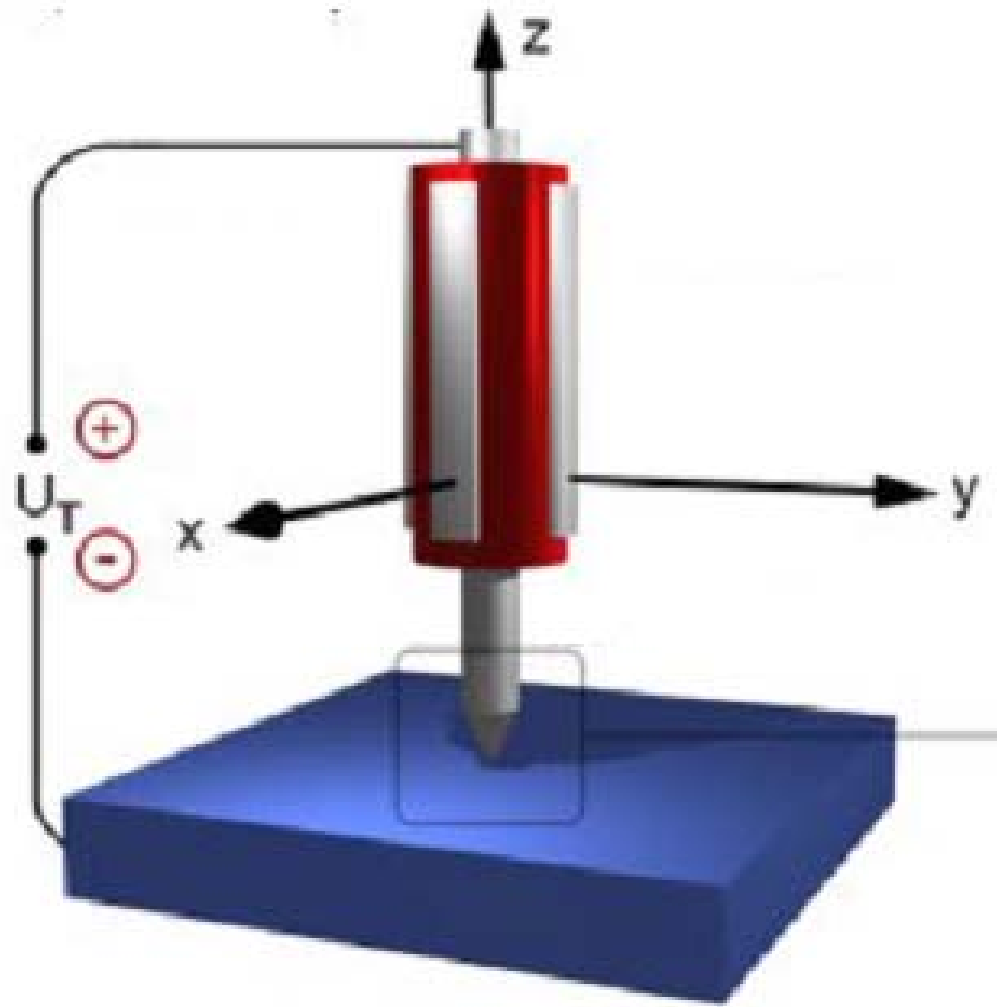
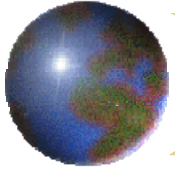
在金属中的电子比真空中的自由电子的能量小(称为功函数)。因此，它们之间有一能隙。从经典物理的观点来看，即使在金属表面附近有外加电场，金属中的电子仍只能在金属内运动。

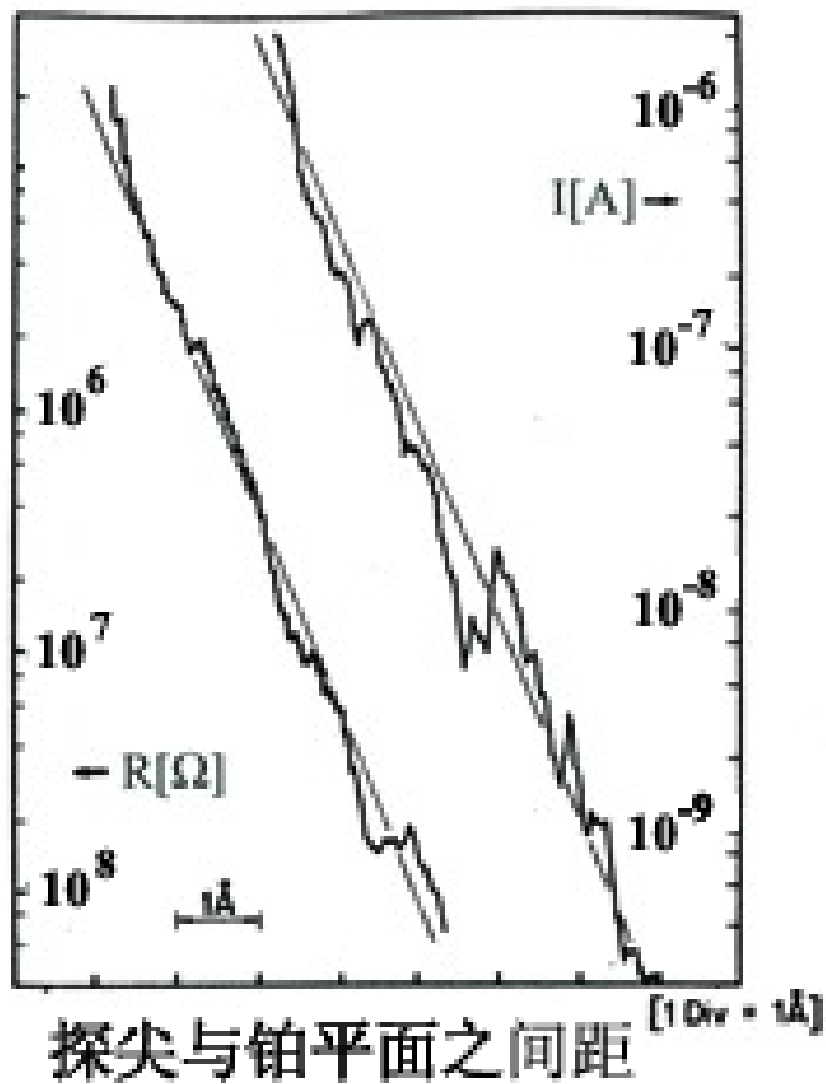
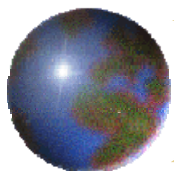


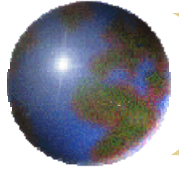
但由上节可知，电子能够穿过比自身动能高的位势而以一定的概率出现在 $x > 0$ 的区域中，这即量子粒子的**隧穿效应** (tunneling effect)

尽管这一概率随 x 增大而指数衰减，但这是一正确的图象。当在金属表面附近有外加电场，则由于这些电子的移动而可能在金属表面外形成电流。

从实验上获得这一电流或电阻与离金属表面的距离成指数关系。从而进一步证实了这一真空隧穿现象。

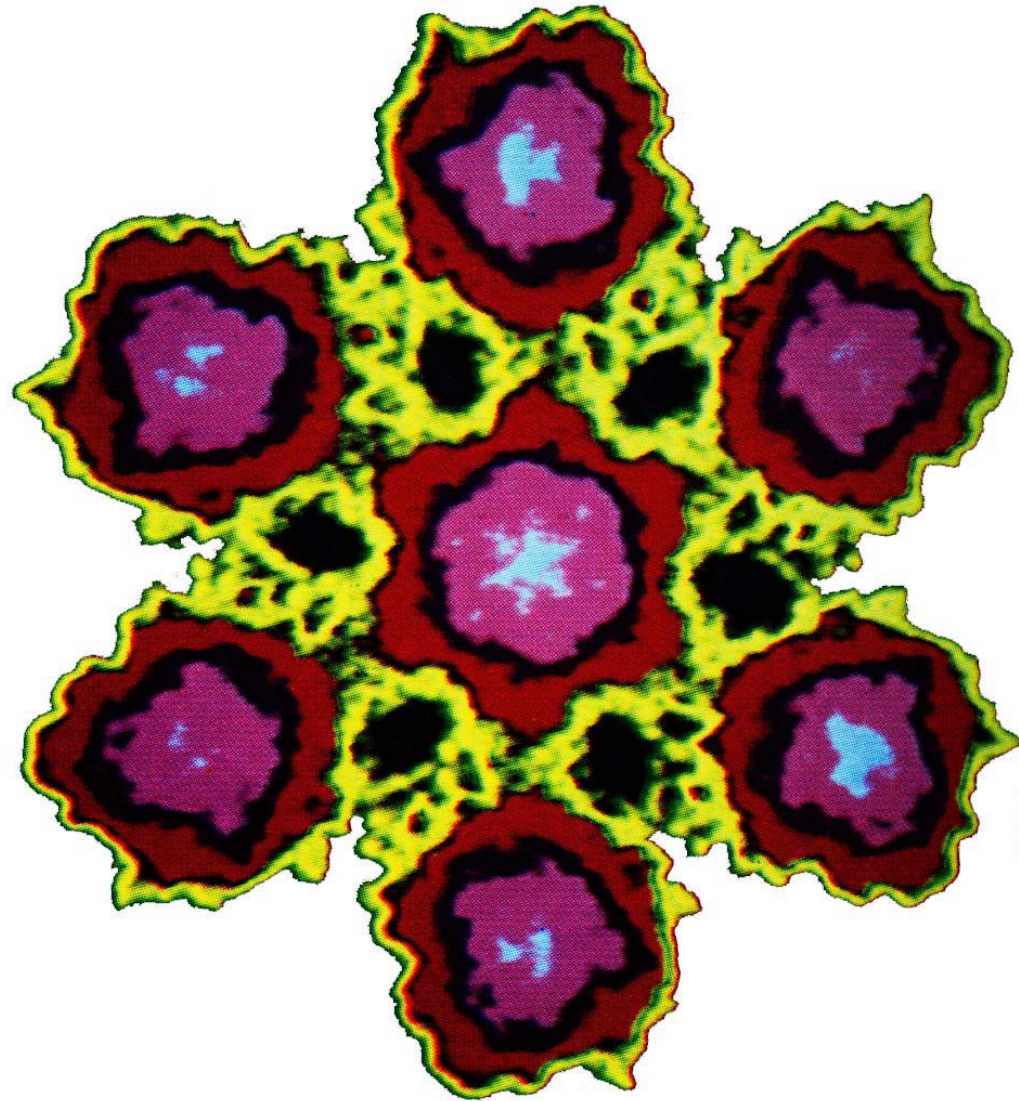
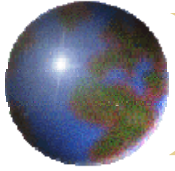


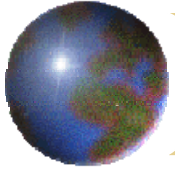




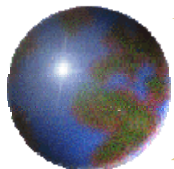
G. Binning, H. Rohrer, C. Gerber and Weibel, Phys. Rev. Lett. Vol. 49, 57(1982)发明了扫描隧穿显微镜。由于隧穿电流极为敏感探尖与材料表面的距离，因而它的分辨率可达**0.01nm**。从而成为研究材料性能和其分子结构的强有力的工具。

下图显示了用扫描隧穿显微镜获得的铯原子的排列图。



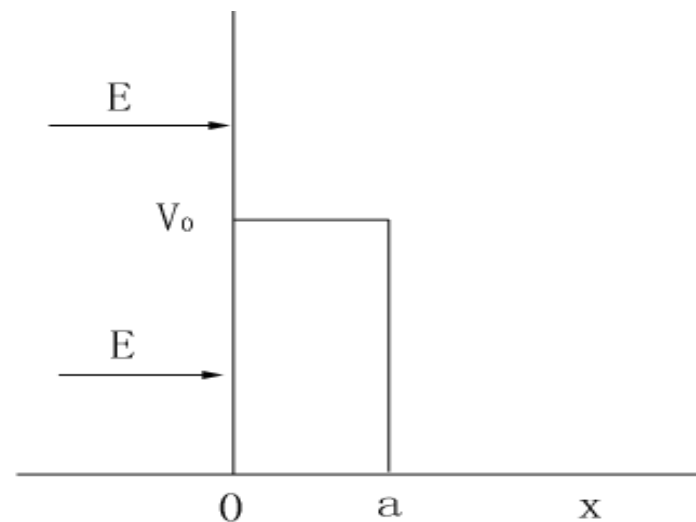


3.1 3.2

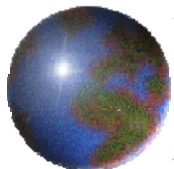


§ 3.3 位垒穿透:

(1) $E < V_0$: 从左向右入射, 所以在 $x < 0$ 区域有解 e^{ikx} (入射波); e^{-ikx} (反射波)。 $x > a$ 区域有解 e^{ikx} (透射波)。



$$u_E(x) = \begin{cases} Se^{ikx} & x > a \\ Ae^{ikx} + Be^{-ikx} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



只要远离作用区，这形式是普遍的。而沿 x 方向的概率通量分别为

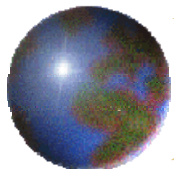
$$j_i = \frac{\hbar k}{m} |A|^2, \quad j_r = -\frac{\hbar k}{m} |B|^2, \quad j_t = \frac{\hbar k}{m} |S|^2$$

$$R = \left| \frac{B}{A} \right|^2 \quad \Downarrow \quad T = \left| \frac{S}{A} \right|^2$$

所以只要求得 $\frac{B}{A}$ ， $\frac{S}{A}$ 即可。

对于 $0 < x < a$ 有方程

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V_0 \right) u(x) = E u(x) \quad 0 < x < a$$



有解

$$\mathbf{u}_E(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{D}e^{K\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{F}e^{-K\mathbf{x}}$$

其中 $K = \left(\frac{2m(V_0 - E)}{h^2}\right)^{1/2}$

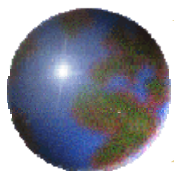
由 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ 处, $u_E(\mathbf{x})$, $u'_E(\mathbf{x})$ 连续

$$A + B = D + F$$

$$ik(A - B) = K(D - F)$$

得

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{D} \\ \mathbf{F} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + i \frac{k}{K}\right) & \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - i \frac{k}{K}\right) \\ \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - i \frac{k}{K}\right) & \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + i \frac{k}{K}\right) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{B} \end{pmatrix}$$



在 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{a}$ 处, $\mathbf{S}e^{i\mathbf{k}\mathbf{a}} = \mathbf{D}e^{K\mathbf{a}} + \mathbf{F}e^{-K\mathbf{a}}$

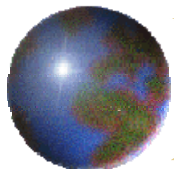
$$i\mathbf{k}\mathbf{S}e^{i\mathbf{k}\mathbf{a}} = \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{D}e^{K\mathbf{a}} - \mathbf{F}e^{-K\mathbf{a}})$$

得

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{S}e^{i\mathbf{k}\mathbf{a}} \\ \mathbf{S}e^{i\mathbf{k}\mathbf{a}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{K\mathbf{a}} & e^{-K\mathbf{a}} \\ -i\frac{\mathbf{K}}{\mathbf{k}}e^{K\mathbf{a}} & i\frac{\mathbf{K}}{\mathbf{k}}e^{-K\mathbf{a}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{D} \\ \mathbf{F} \end{pmatrix}$$

于是有

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{S}e^{i\mathbf{k}\mathbf{a}} \\ \mathbf{S}e^{i\mathbf{k}\mathbf{a}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{K\mathbf{a}} & e^{-K\mathbf{a}} \\ -i\frac{\mathbf{K}}{\mathbf{k}}e^{K\mathbf{a}} & i\frac{\mathbf{K}}{\mathbf{k}}e^{-K\mathbf{a}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(1+i\frac{\mathbf{k}}{\mathbf{K}}) & \frac{1}{2}(1-i\frac{\mathbf{k}}{\mathbf{K}}) \\ \frac{1}{2}(1-i\frac{\mathbf{k}}{\mathbf{K}}) & \frac{1}{2}(1+i\frac{\mathbf{k}}{\mathbf{K}}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{B} \end{pmatrix}$$



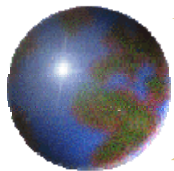
$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cosh Ka + i \frac{k}{K} \sinh ka & \cosh Ka - i \frac{k}{K} \sinh ka \\ \cosh Ka - i \frac{K}{k} \sinh ka & -\cosh Ka - i \frac{K}{k} \sinh ka \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}$$

从而得

$$B = \frac{-(k^2 + K^2) \sinh Ka}{(K^2 - k^2) \sinh Ka - 2iKk \cosh Ka} A$$

代回得

$$S = \frac{-2iKk e^{-ika}}{(K^2 - k^2) \sinh Ka - 2iKk \cosh Ka} A$$



于是有

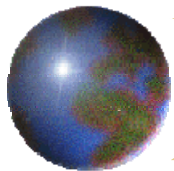
$$R = \left| \frac{B}{A} \right|^2 = \left[1 + \frac{4E(V_0 - E)}{V_0^2 \sinh^2 Ka} \right]^{-1}$$

$$T = \left| \frac{S}{A} \right|^2 = \left[1 + \frac{V_0^2 \sinh^2 Ka}{4E(V_0 - E)} \right]^{-1}$$

(2) 当 $E > V_0$

这时只要将 $K = -ik_1$, 并由 $\sinh Ka = -i \sin k_1 a$,
得

$$B = \frac{-i(k^2 - k_1^2) \sin k_1 a}{2kk_1 \cos k_1 a - i(k_1^2 + k^2) \sin k_1 a} A$$



$$S = \frac{2kk_1 e^{-ika}}{2kk_1 \cos k_1 a - i(k_1^2 + k^2) \sin k_1 a} A$$

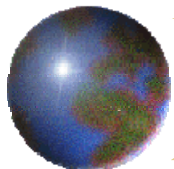
从而有

$$R = \left| \frac{B}{A} \right|^2 = \left[1 + \frac{4E(E - V_0)}{V_0 \sin^2 k_1 a} \right]^{-1}$$

$$T = \left| \frac{S}{A} \right|^2 = \left[1 + \frac{V_0 \sin^2 k_1 a}{4E(E - V_0)} \right]^{-1}$$

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

$$k_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2m(E - V_0)}{\hbar^2}}$$

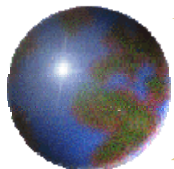


(3) 结果讨论:

A. $R + T = 1$ ($E < V_0$ 或 $E > V_0$)，即概率通量矢连续。当 $E > V_0$ 时，仍有一定概率通量透射过去；

B. 当 $E > V_0$ 时，仍有一定概率通量被反射，但当 $k_1 a = n\pi$ 时， $T = 1$ ，即完全透射过去。这种现象称为**共振透射**（仅在 $E > V_0$ 条件下发生）这时

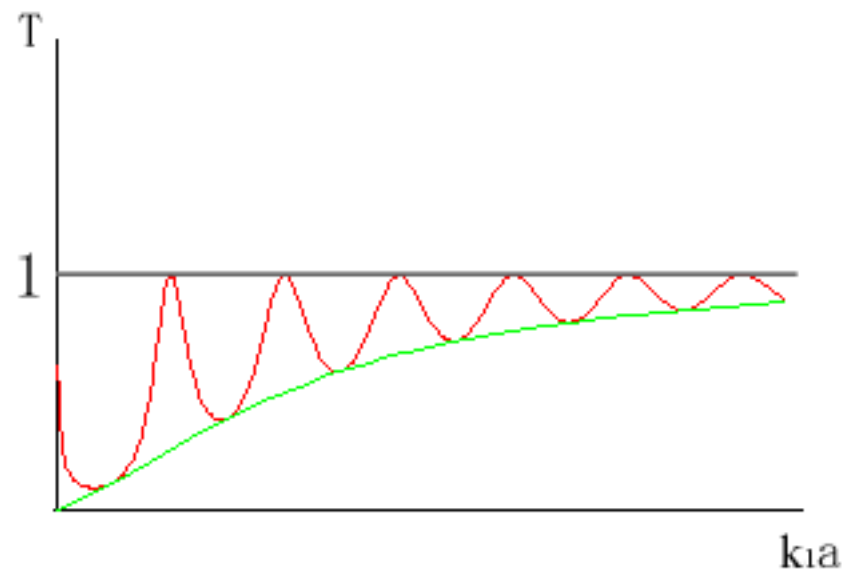
$$E_n = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2} n^2 + V_0$$

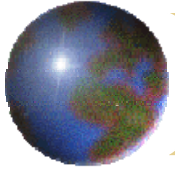


被称为**共振能级**。

这种现象是量子现象。

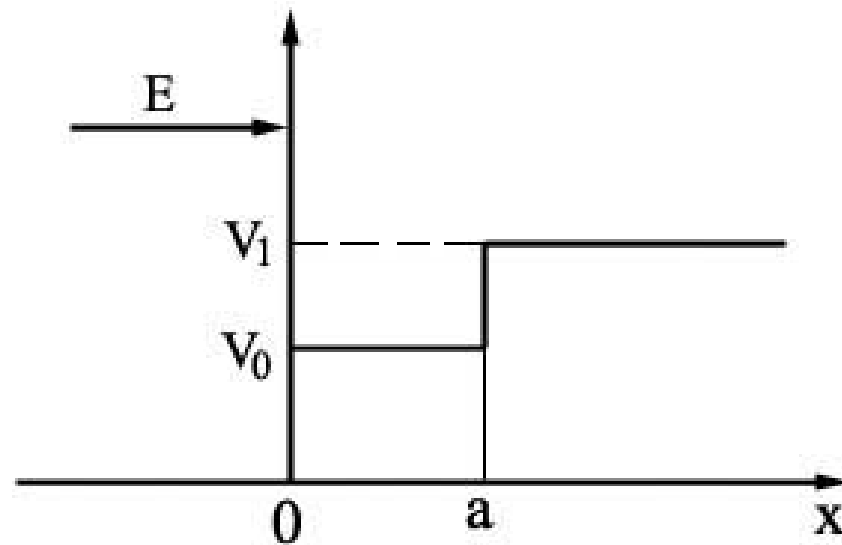
如一种解释，认为 $k_1 a = n\pi$ ，所以 $a = \frac{n\pi}{k_1} = n \frac{\lambda_1}{2}$ ，即位垒宽是半波长的整数倍时，则经过多次反射而透射出去的波的相位相同，从而出现共振透射。

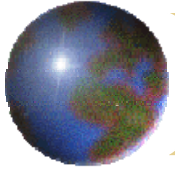




例：能量为 E 的粒子从左边入射到双阶梯式的位垒

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ V_0 & 0 < x < a \\ V_1 & x > a \end{cases} \quad (E > V_1 > V_0)$$





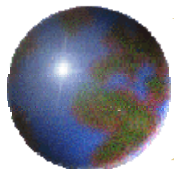
求最大透射份额的条件。

解：根据条件，波函数可表为

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{ikx} + Be^{-ikx} & x < 0 \\ Ce^{ik_0x} + De^{-ik_0x} & 0 < x < a \\ Fe^{ik_1x} & x > a \end{cases}$$

其中

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}, \quad k_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2m(E - V_0)}{\hbar^2}}, \quad k_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2m(E - V_1)}{\hbar^2}}$$



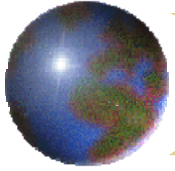
要求波函数及其导数在 $x = 0$ 和 $x = a$ 处连续:

$$A + B = C + D$$

$$ik(A - B) = ik_0(C - D)$$

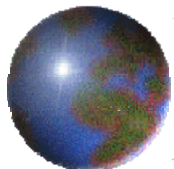
$$Ce^{ik_0a} + De^{-ik_0a} = Fe^{ik_1a}$$

$$ik_0(Ce^{ik_0a} - De^{-ik_0a}) = ik_1Fe^{ik_1a}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{B} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\mathbf{k}_0}{\mathbf{k}}\right) & \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\mathbf{k}_0}{\mathbf{k}}\right) \\ \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\mathbf{k}_0}{\mathbf{k}}\right) & \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\mathbf{k}_0}{\mathbf{k}}\right) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{C} \\ \mathbf{D} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{C} \\ \mathbf{D} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\mathbf{k}_1}{\mathbf{k}_0}\right) e^{i(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_0) \mathbf{a}_F} \\ \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\mathbf{k}_1}{\mathbf{k}_0}\right) e^{i(\mathbf{k}_1 + \mathbf{k}_0) \mathbf{a}_F} \end{pmatrix}$$

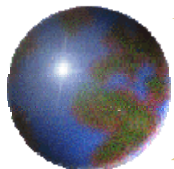


于是有

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{B} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\mathbf{k}_0}{\mathbf{k}}\right) & \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\mathbf{k}_0}{\mathbf{k}}\right) \\ \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\mathbf{k}_0}{\mathbf{k}}\right) & \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\mathbf{k}_0}{\mathbf{k}}\right) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\mathbf{k}_1}{\mathbf{k}_0}\right) e^{i(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_0)a_{\mathbf{F}}} \\ \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\mathbf{k}_1}{\mathbf{k}_0}\right) e^{i(\mathbf{k}_1 + \mathbf{k}_0)a_{\mathbf{F}}} \end{pmatrix}$$

从而得

$$\frac{\mathbf{F}}{\mathbf{A}} = \frac{4}{\left(1 + \frac{\mathbf{k}_0}{\mathbf{k}}\right) \left(1 + \frac{\mathbf{k}_1}{\mathbf{k}_0}\right) e^{i(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_0)a} + \left(1 - \frac{\mathbf{k}_0}{\mathbf{k}}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\mathbf{k}_1}{\mathbf{k}_0}\right) e^{i(\mathbf{k}_1 + \mathbf{k}_0)a}}$$



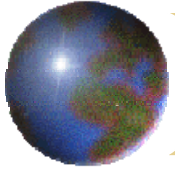
透射份额为

$$T = \frac{k_1}{k} \left| \frac{F}{A} \right|^2 = \sqrt{\frac{E - V_1}{E}} \left\{ \frac{4}{\left[1 + \sqrt{\frac{E - V_1}{E}} \right]^2 - [(V_1 - V_0) V_0 / E(E - V_0)] \sin^2 k_0 a} \right\}$$

这表明，

$$k_0 a = \left(\frac{2n + 1}{2} \right) \pi$$

时，透射份额取极大。所以， $k_0 a = n\pi$ 并不是透射份额取极大（象 $V_1 < V_0$ 时那样）的必要条件。

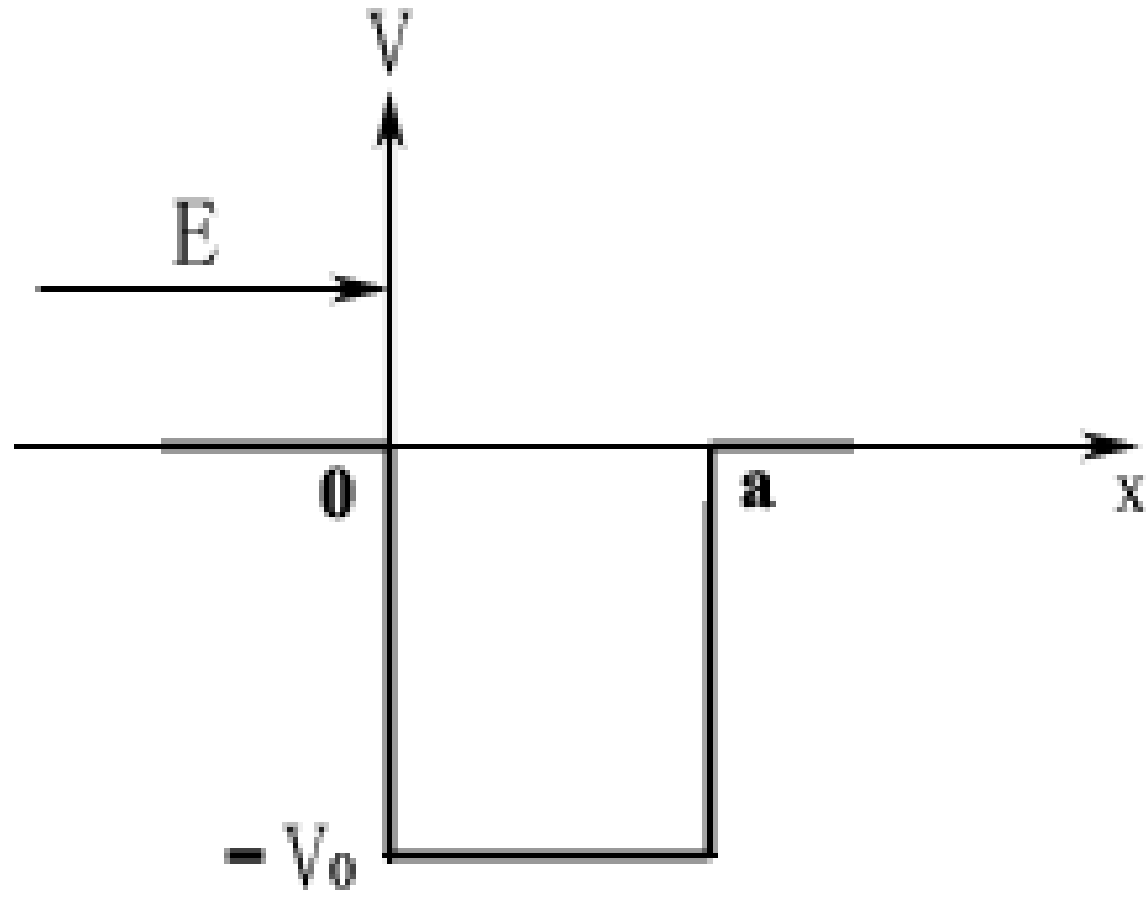
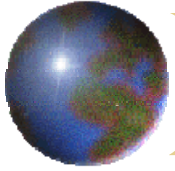


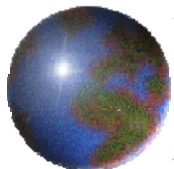
§ 3.4 方位阱穿透：这时只要将 $V_0 \rightarrow -V_0$ 即可。

$$B = \frac{-i(k^2 - k_1^2) \sin k_1 a}{2kk_1 \cos k_1 a - i(k_1^2 + k^2) \sin k_1 a} A$$

$$S = \frac{2kk_1 e^{-ika}}{2kk_1 \cos k_1 a - i(k_1^2 + k^2) \sin k_1 a} A$$

$$R = \left| \frac{B}{A} \right|^2 = \left[1 + \frac{4E(E + V_0)}{V_0^2 \sin^2 k_1 a} \right]^{-1}$$



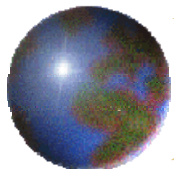


$$T = \left| \frac{S}{A} \right|^2 = \left[1 + \frac{V_0^2 \sin^2 k_1 a}{4E(E + V_0)} \right]^{-1}$$

其中 $k = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}$, $k_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2m(E + V_0)}{\hbar^2}}$ 。

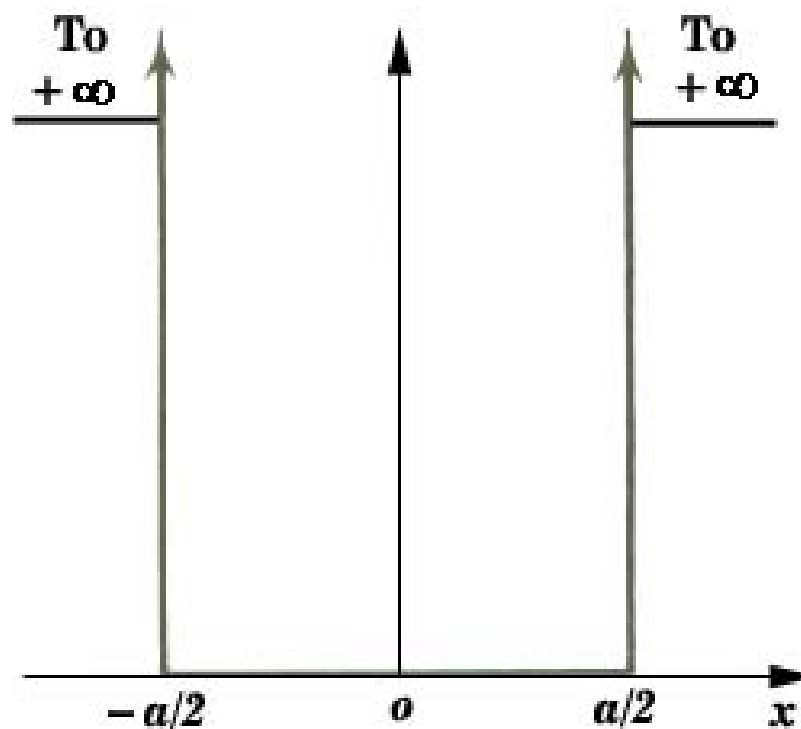
当 $k_1 a = n\pi$ 时, 则同样出现 $T=1$, 即共振透射。这时,

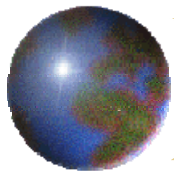
$$E_n = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2} n^2 - V_0 \quad (n \text{ 取值应保证 } E_n \text{ 大于零})$$



§ 3.5 一维无限深方位阱

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & |x| < \frac{a}{2} \\ \infty & |x| > \frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$$





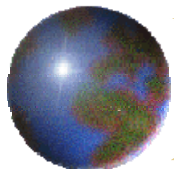
(1) 能量本征值和本征函数:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} u(x) = Eu(x) \quad |x| < \frac{a}{2}$$

$$u(x) = 0 \quad |x| > \frac{a}{2}$$

有解

$$u(x) = \begin{cases} A \sin kx + B \cos kx & |x| < \frac{a}{2} \\ 0 & |x| > \frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$$



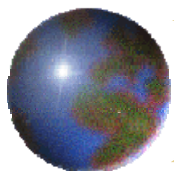
其中

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

要求波函数在 $\pm a/2$ 处连续（当然，并不要求导数连续）

$$-A \sin k \frac{a}{2} + B \cos k \frac{a}{2} = 0$$

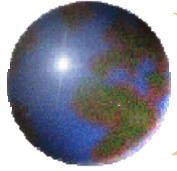
$$A \sin k \frac{a}{2} + B \cos k \frac{a}{2} = 0$$



要求 **A**, **B** 不同时为零，则必须系数行列式为零，即

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\sin k \frac{a}{2} & \cos k \frac{a}{2} \\ \sin k \frac{a}{2} & \cos k \frac{a}{2} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\sin k \frac{a}{2} \cos k \frac{a}{2} = 0$$



$$\text{i. } \sin k \frac{a}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow k = \frac{n\pi}{a} \quad n = 2, 4 \text{ ☹}$$

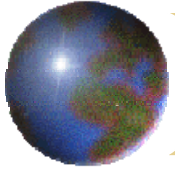
代入方程得

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\text{ii. } \cos k \frac{a}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow k = \frac{n\pi}{a} \quad n = 1, 3, 5 \text{ ☹}$$

代入方程得

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{0}$$

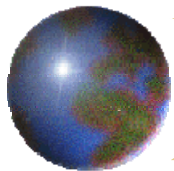


$$u_n(x) = \begin{cases} A \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x & n = 2, 4, 6, \dots \\ B \cos \frac{n\pi}{a} x & n = 1, 3, 5, \dots \\ 0 & |x| > \frac{a}{2} \end{cases} \quad |x| < \frac{a}{2}$$

相应的本征能量为

$$E_n = \frac{h^2 \pi^2}{2ma^2} n^2$$

(2) 结果讨论:

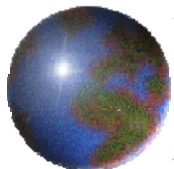


A. 根据一定边条件，要求($x = \pm \frac{a}{2}$ 处，波函数连续)，薛定谔方程自然地给出能级的量子化，即分立能级

B. 一个经典粒子处于无限深位阱中，可以安静地躺着不动。但对量子粒子而言，

$$\Delta x \cdot \Delta p_x \geq \frac{h}{2}$$

所以， $\Delta x \neq 0$ ， $\Delta p_x \neq 0$ ，即 p_x 不能仅取零。
因此，无限深方位势的粒子最低能量不为零。

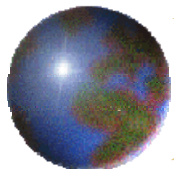


C. 对基态:

$$E_1 = \frac{h^2 \pi^2}{2ma^2}$$

$$u_1(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \cos \frac{\pi}{a} x & |x| < \frac{a}{2} \\ 0 & |x| > \frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$$

无零点，即无节点，是偶函数。

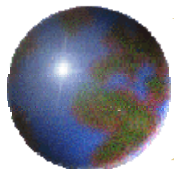


第一激发态：

$$E_2 = \frac{h^2 \pi^2}{2ma^2} 2^2$$

$$u_2(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{2\pi}{a} x & |x| < \frac{a}{2} \\ 0 & |x| > \frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$$

有一零点，即有一节点，是奇函数。

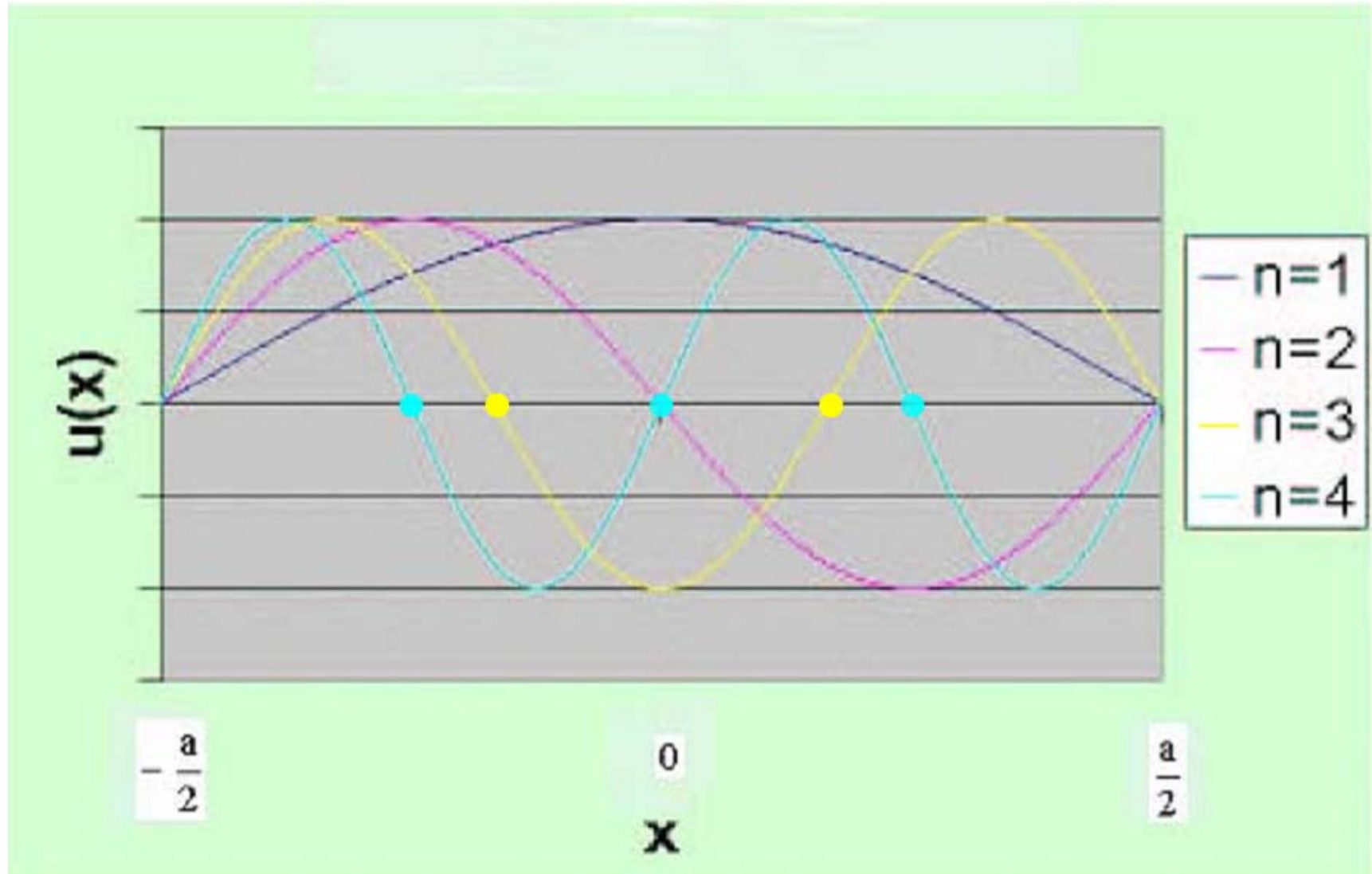
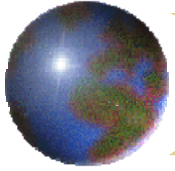


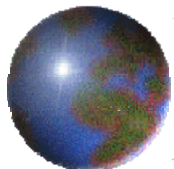
第二激发态：

$$E_3 = \frac{h^2 \pi^2}{2ma^2} 3^2$$

$$u_3(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \cos \frac{3\pi}{a} x & |x| < \frac{a}{2} \\ 0 & |x| > \frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$$

有二个零点，即有二个节点，是偶函数。

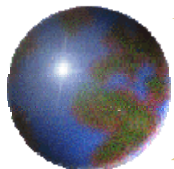




§ 3.6 宇称，一维有限深方势阱，双 δ 位势

(1) 宇称：对称无限深位阱的能量本征函数有两类形式：

$$u_n(x) = \begin{cases} u_{1n} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \cos \frac{n\pi}{a} x & n = 1, 3, 5, \dots \\ u_{2n} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x & n = 2, 4, 6, \dots \\ 0 & |x| > \frac{a}{2} \end{cases} \quad |x| < \frac{a}{2}$$



显然

$$u_{1n}(\mathbf{x}) = u_{1n}(-\mathbf{x})$$

$$u_{2n}(\mathbf{x}) = -u_{2n}(-\mathbf{x})$$

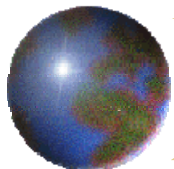
偶函数描述的态称为偶宇称态

奇函数描述的态称为奇宇称态。

这不是偶然的，它是由于位势在 $\mathbf{x} \rightarrow -\mathbf{x}$ 的变换下不变

$$V(-\mathbf{x}) = V(\mathbf{x})$$

的结果。



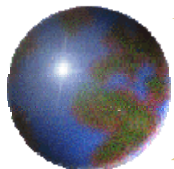
现对这一问题作进一步的讨论：如位势为偶函数

$$V(\mathbf{x}) = V(-\mathbf{x})$$

当 $u(\mathbf{x})$ 是方程的解

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(\mathbf{x}) \right] u(\mathbf{x}) = E u(\mathbf{x})$$

在 $\mathbf{x} \rightarrow -\mathbf{x}$ 变换下，有

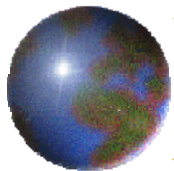


$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(-x) \right] u(-x) = E u(-x)$$

于是有，

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x) \right) u(-x) = E u(-x)$$

所以，当 $u(x)$ 是解，则 $u(-x)$ 也是解。



A. 当能级不简并时：令 $\hat{\Pi}$ 为宇称算符，

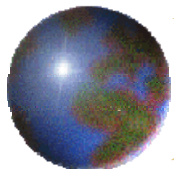
我们有

$$\hat{\Pi}u(\mathbf{x}) = u(-\mathbf{x}) = cu(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\hat{\Pi}^2u(\mathbf{x}) = \hat{\Pi}u(-\mathbf{x}) = u(\mathbf{x}) = c^2u(\mathbf{x})$$

即 $c = \pm 1$

因此，当体系在对称位势下运动（空间反射是对称的）。若能级不简并，其所处的状态，也是宇称算符的本征态，而本征值为 ± 1 ，即



所得的解必有确定宇称。 $\mathbf{u(-x) = \pm u(x)}$

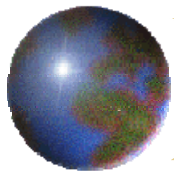
B. 当能级简并时，那所得解当然不一定有确定的宇称。但奇、偶部分分别是解。

已证明， $\mathbf{u(x)}$ 是解，则 $\mathbf{u(-x)}$ 也是解。由于能级是简并的，则 $\mathbf{u(-x)}$ 可能不等于 $\mathbf{cu(x)}$

如果 $\mathbf{u(-x) \neq cu(x)}$ ，则可作线性组合，

$$\mathbf{u(x) + u(-x)} \quad \mathbf{u(x) - u(-x)}$$

前者为偶宇称解，后者为奇宇称解。

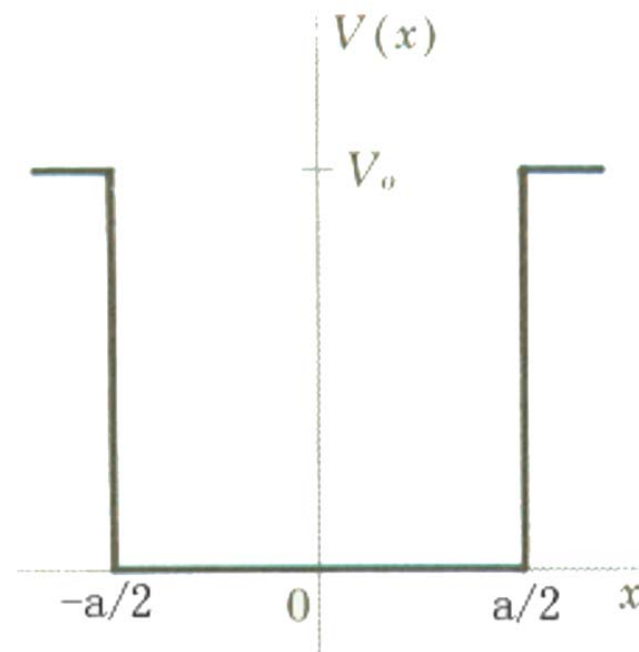


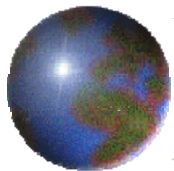
因此，在一维对称位势下，我们总可选具有确定的宇称的函数作为能量本征态的解，而这将使问题处理简化。

宇称的概念是量子力学所特有的。

(2) 有限对称方位阱:

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} V_0 & |x| > \frac{a}{2} \\ 0 & |x| < \frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$$





仅讨论束缚态，所以 $V_0 > E > 0$
只要在 $x > 0$ 区域中求解。

A. 偶宇称解:

$$u(x) = \begin{cases} A \cos \alpha x & 0 < x < \frac{a}{2} \\ C e^{-\beta x} & x > \frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$$

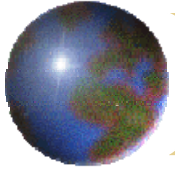
$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}$$

$$\beta = \sqrt{\frac{2m(V_0 - E)}{\hbar^2}}$$

在 $x = \frac{a}{2}$ 处 $\frac{u'}{u}$ 连续，得

$$\xi \tan \xi = \eta$$

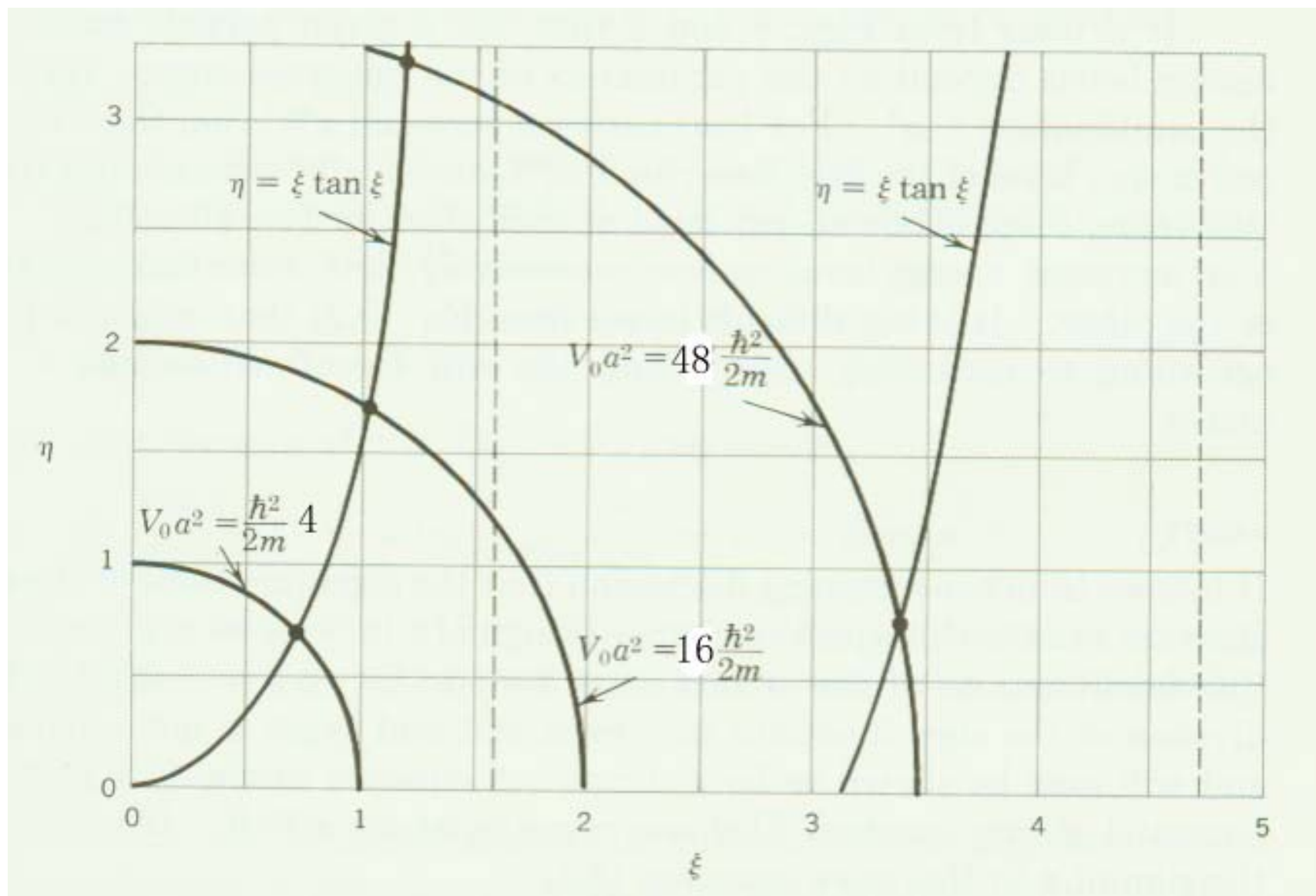
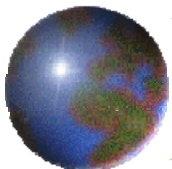
$$\xi = \alpha \frac{a}{2}, \eta = \beta \frac{a}{2}$$

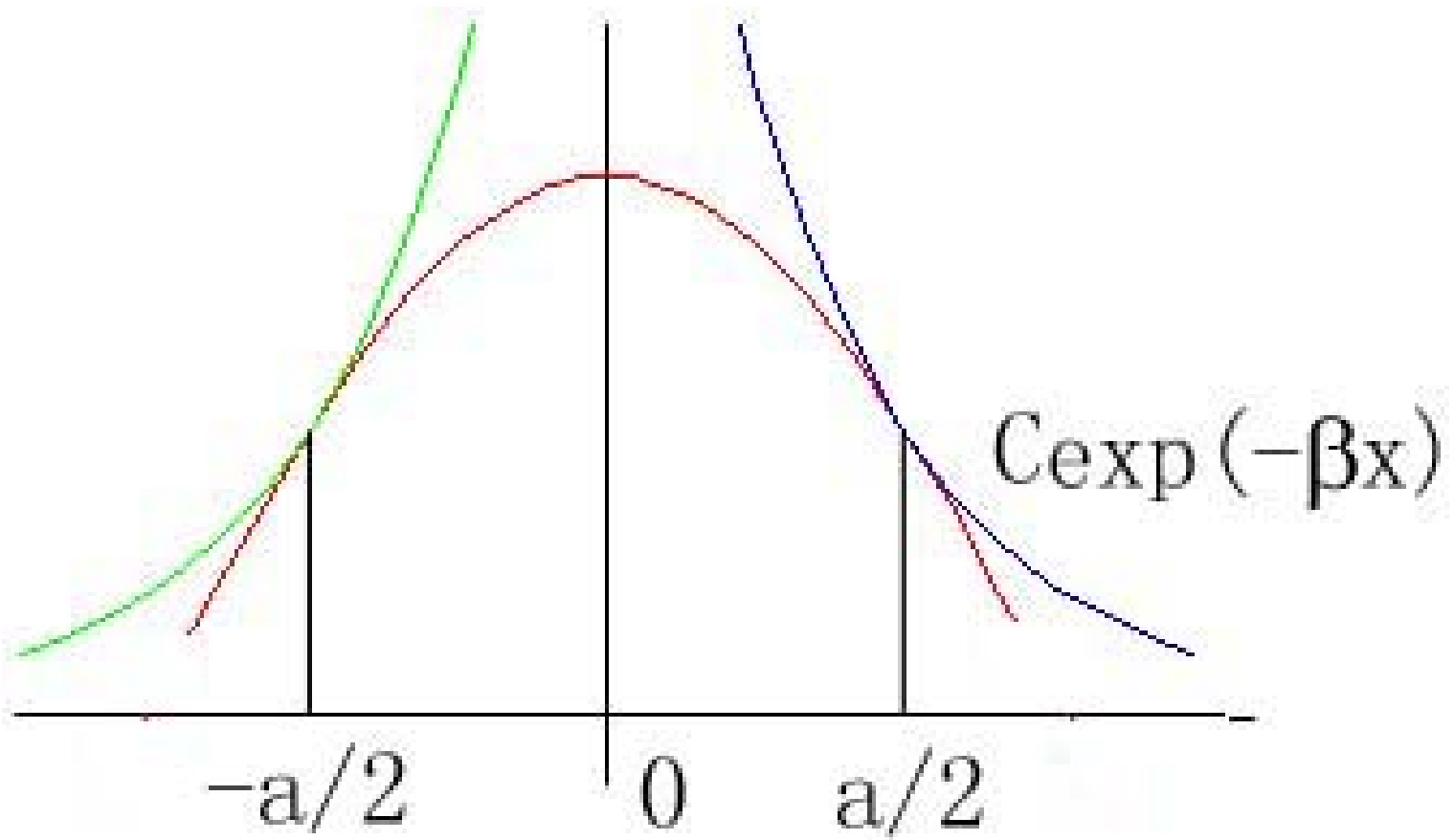
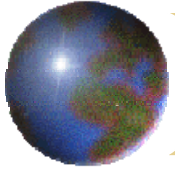


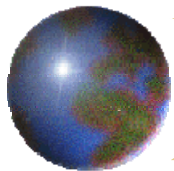
$$\xi^2 + \eta^2 = \frac{mV_0}{2h^2} a^2$$

由这两个方程 $\Rightarrow \xi \Rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow E = \frac{\hbar^2 \alpha^2}{2m}$
($\eta > 0$, 所以, ξ 在第一和第三象限)。

$$u(x) = \begin{cases} Ce^{-\beta x} & x > \frac{a}{2} \\ A \cos \alpha x & |x| < \frac{a}{2} \\ Ce^{\beta x} & x < -\frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$$





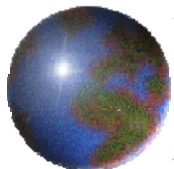


B. 奇宇称解: 由于是奇宇称解, 波函数在 $x = 0$ 处应为0, 得解的形式

$$u(x) = \begin{cases} B \sin \alpha x & 0 < x < \frac{a}{2} \\ C e^{-\beta x} & x > \frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$$

同理在 $x = \frac{a}{2}$ 处 $\frac{u'}{u}$ 连续, 得

$$-\xi \cot \xi = \eta$$



另外

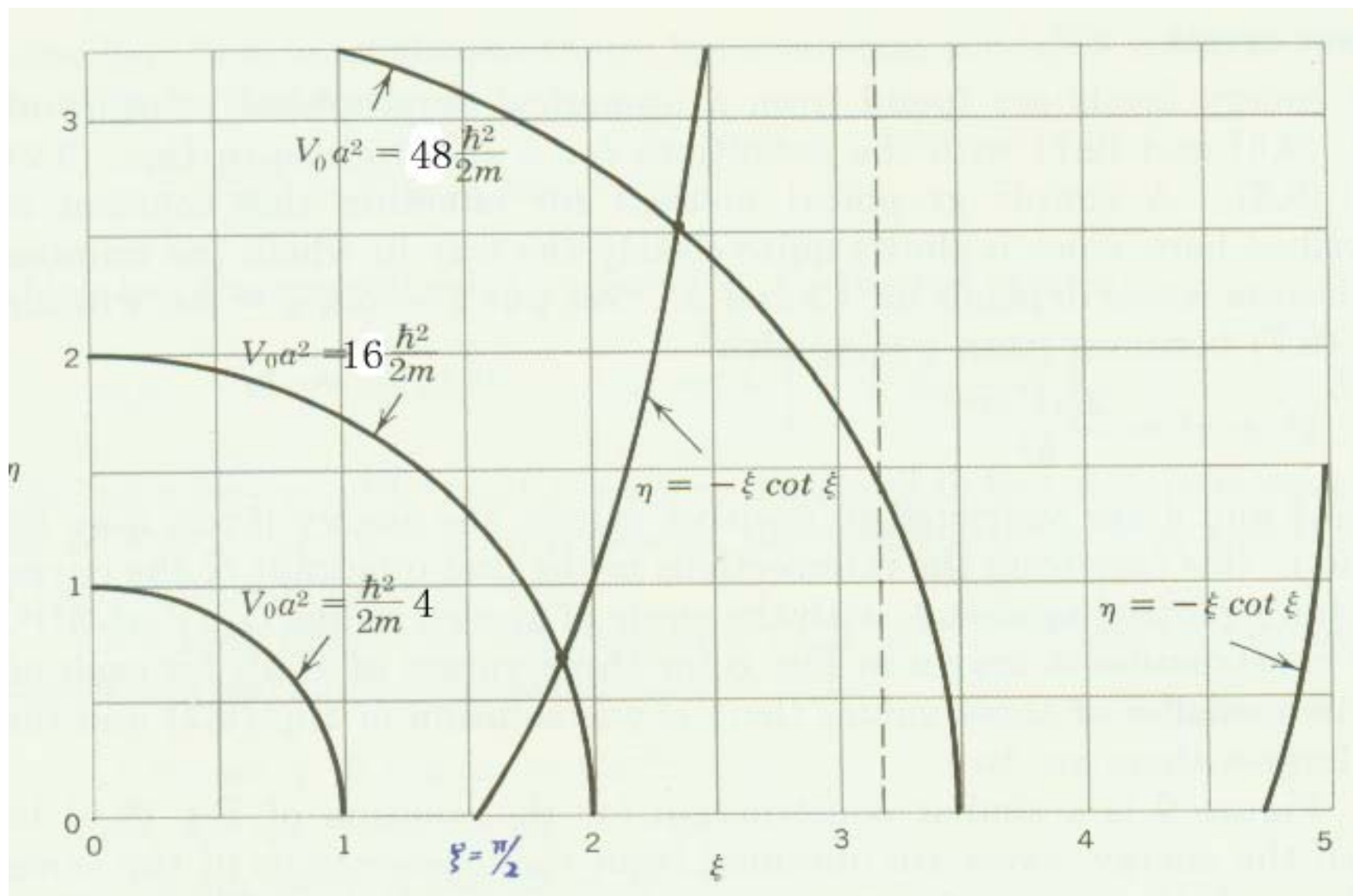
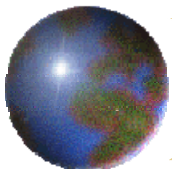
$$\xi^2 + \eta^2 = \frac{mV_0}{2h^2} a^2$$

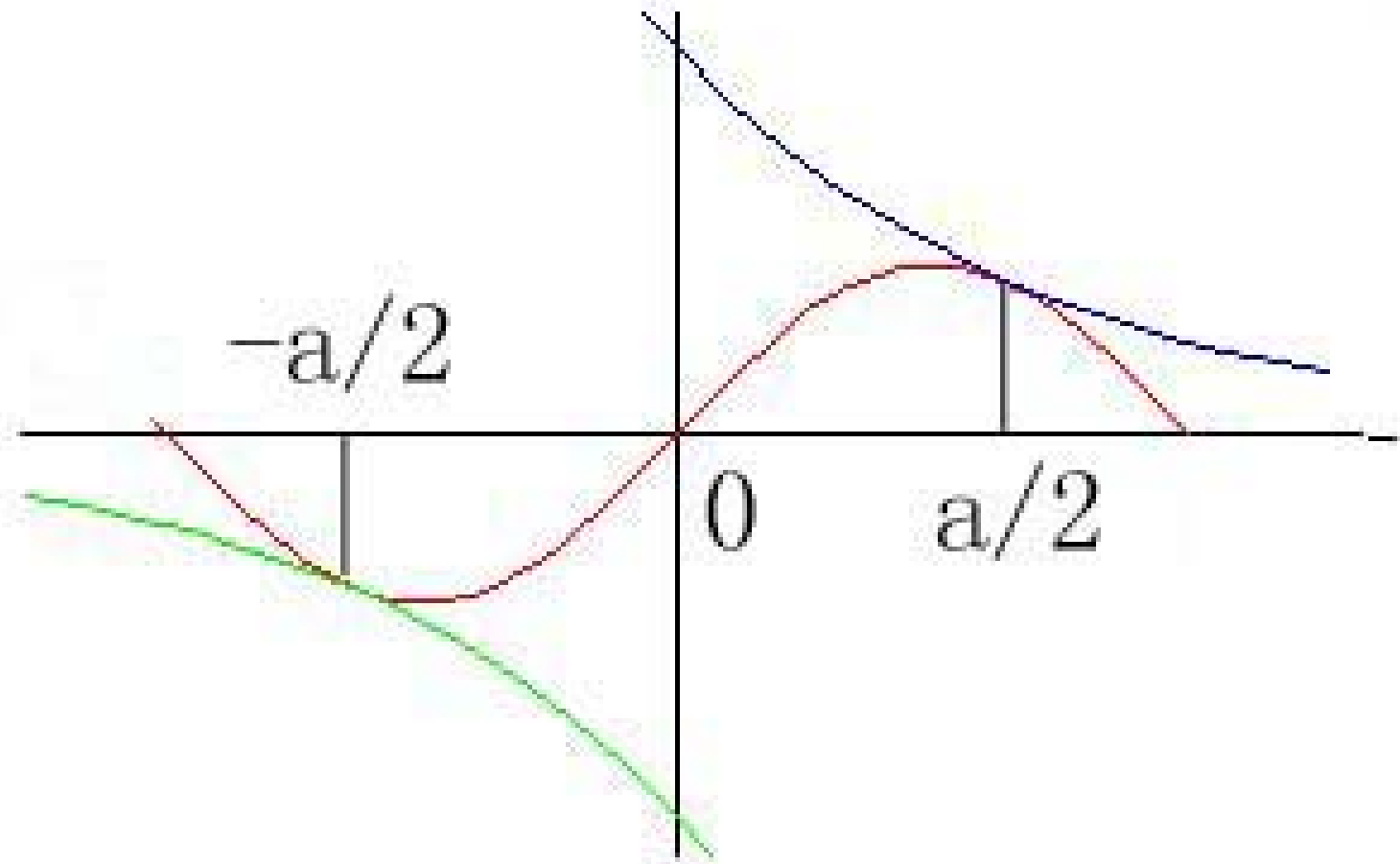
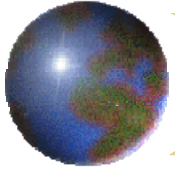
从而求得 $\Rightarrow \xi \Rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow E = \frac{\alpha^2}{2m}$

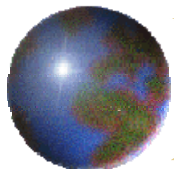
($\eta > 0$, 所以, ξ 在第二和第四象限)

而相应波函数为

$$u(x) = \begin{cases} Ce^{-\beta x} & x > \frac{a}{2} \\ B \sin \alpha x & |x| < \frac{a}{2} \\ -Ce^{\beta x} & x < -\frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$$







C. 讨论

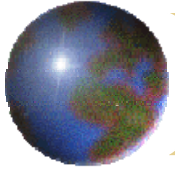
1. 当

$$\frac{mV_0a^2}{2h^2} < \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2$$

即 $\xi^2 + \eta^2 < \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2$, 只有一个解。而在区域

$$|\alpha x| < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

中无零点, 即为基态;



当

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 \leq \frac{mV_0 a^2}{2h^2} < \left(\frac{2\pi}{2}\right)^2$$

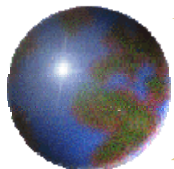
时，这时交二个点，即有二个分立能级。

基态无零点；第一激发态有一个零点

当

$$\left(\frac{(n_0 - 1)\pi}{2}\right)^2 \leq \frac{mV_0 a^2}{2h^2} < \left(\frac{n_0 \pi}{2}\right)^2$$

时，交 n_0 个点，有 n_0 条能级



等高有限方位势，分立能级数目取决于

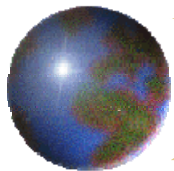
$$mV_0a^2$$

的大小。但不管如何小，总有分立能级，至少一个。

2. 在经典力学中，当

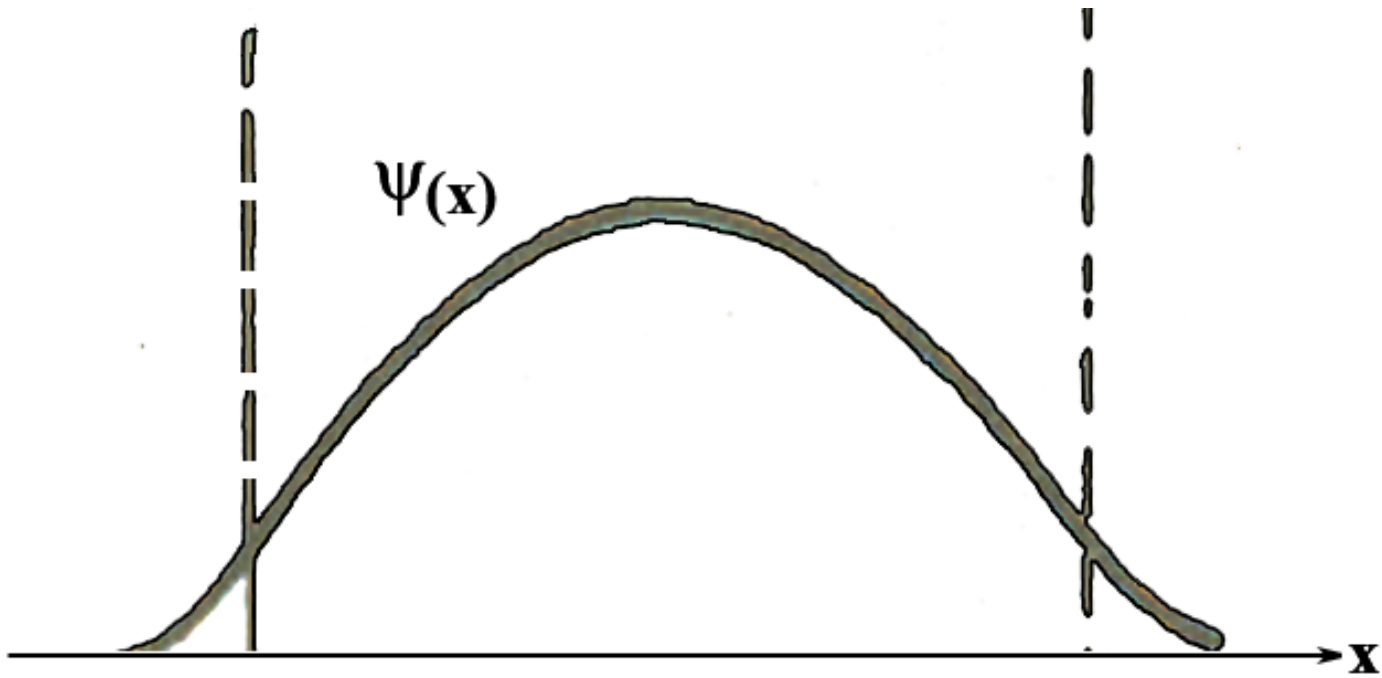
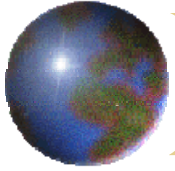
$$E < V_0$$

时，粒子只能处于区域 $-\frac{a}{2} - \frac{a}{2}$ 中。而量子粒子，

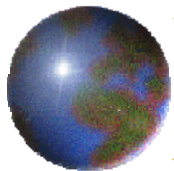


则有一定的概率处于 $V_0 > E$ 区域中，而且必须有。正是由于这一点，无论 mV_0a^2 如何小，至少有一个解。

3.3 3.5 3.6



基态波函数示意图

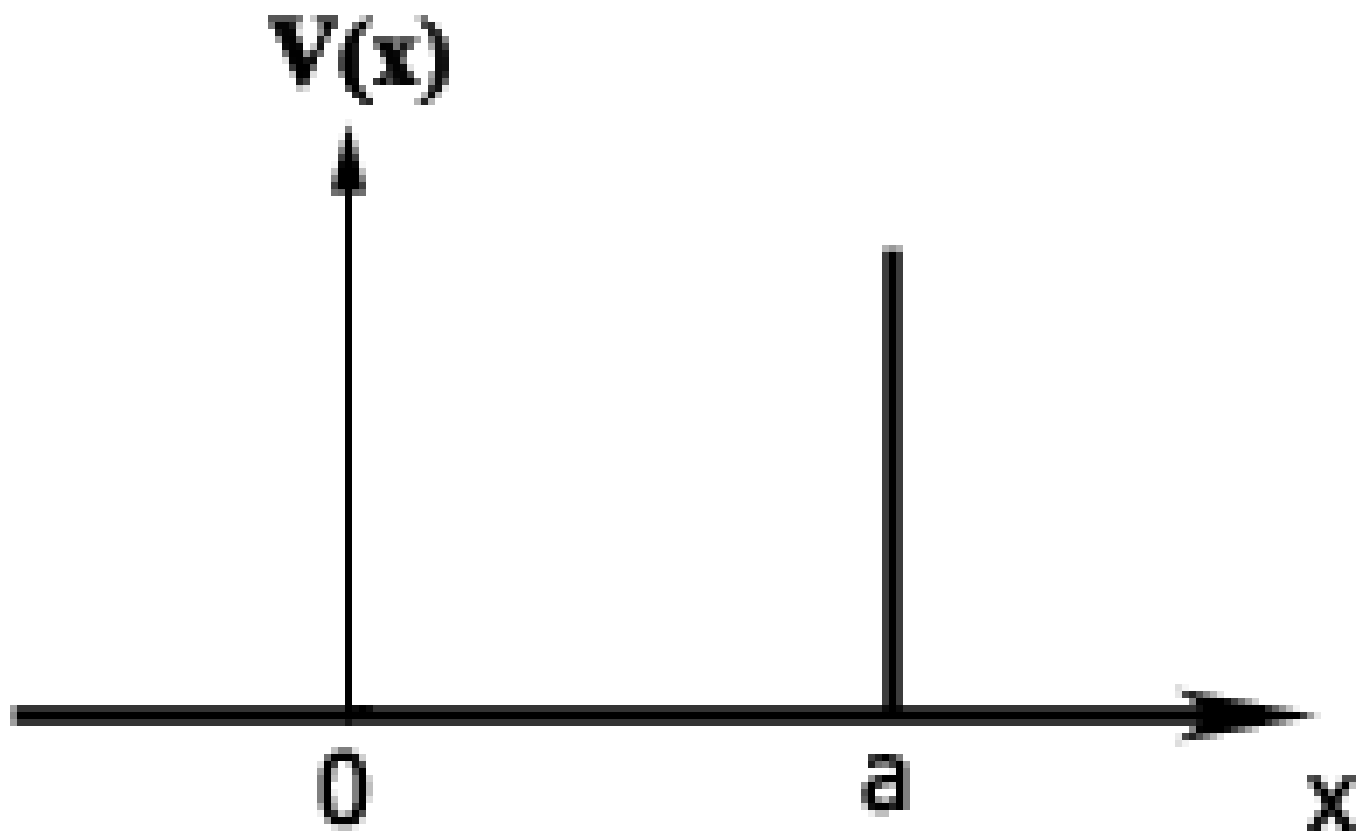
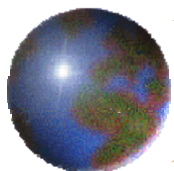


(3) 求粒子在双 δ 位阱中运动

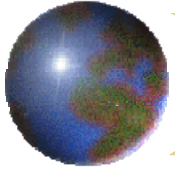
A. δ 位势两边的波函数导数间的关系

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}u''(x) + V(x)u(x) = Eu(x)$$

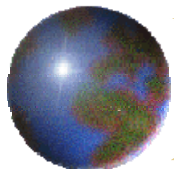
$$V(x) = V_0\delta(x - a)$$



$V_0 \delta(x-a)$ 勢



3.3 3.5 3.6 3.7 3.8



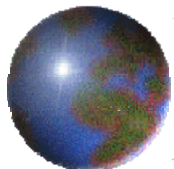
$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int_{a-\varepsilon}^{a+\varepsilon} u'' dx + \int_{a-\varepsilon}^{a+\varepsilon} V_0 \delta(x-a) u(x) dx = \int_{a-\varepsilon}^{a+\varepsilon} E u(x) dx$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} [u'(a+\varepsilon) - u'(a-\varepsilon)] + V_0 u(a) = E u(a + \Delta \cdot \varepsilon) \cdot 2\varepsilon$$

$$\text{当 } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \text{ ,}$$

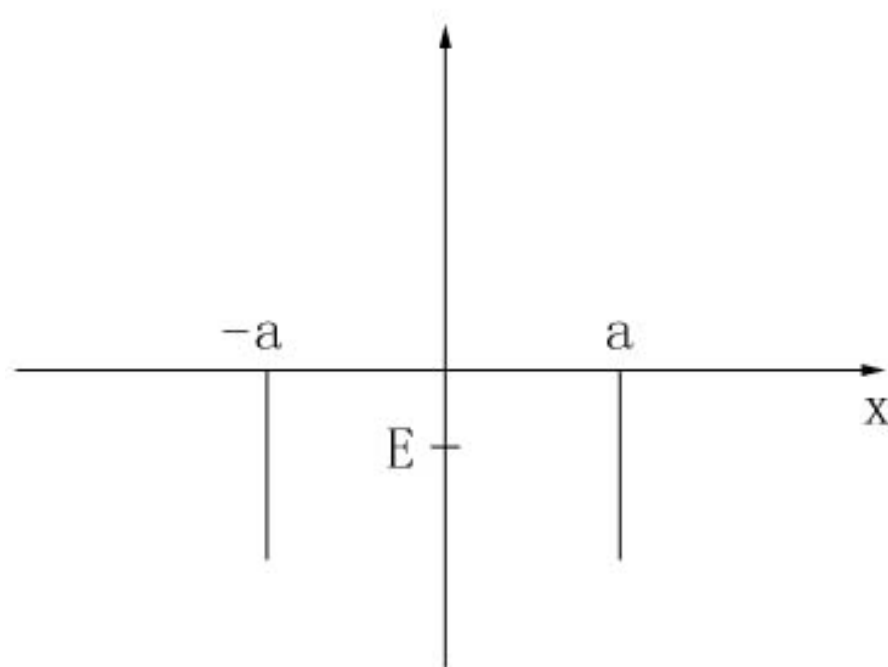
$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} [u'(a+0) - u'(a-0)] + V_0 u(a) = 0$$

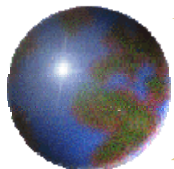
$$[u'(a+0) - u'(a-0)] = \frac{2m V_0}{\hbar^2} u(a)$$



B. 求双 δ 位阱解

$$V(x) = -V_0 [\delta(x - a) + \delta(x + a)]$$



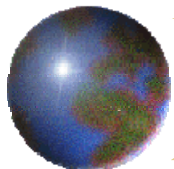


$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}u''(x) = Eu(x) \quad \begin{array}{l} 0 < x < a \\ x > a \end{array}$$

令 $K = \sqrt{\frac{-2mE}{\hbar^2}}$

在 $(0, a)$ 区域有解 e^{Kx}, e^{-Kx} , 即

$$B \cosh Kx + C \sinh Kx$$



其中

$$\cosh Kx = \frac{e^{Kx} + e^{-Kx}}{2}$$

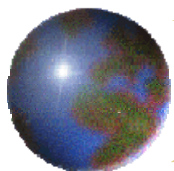
$$\sinh Kx = \frac{e^{Kx} - e^{-Kx}}{2}$$

在 $x > a$ 区域有界, 于是有解

$$Ae^{-Kx}$$

1. 偶宇称态解

$$u(x) = \begin{cases} B \cosh Kx & 0 < x < a \\ Ae^{-Kx} & x > a \end{cases}$$



由波函数在 a 处连续

$$Ae^{-Ka} = B \cosh Ka$$

由导数间的关系为

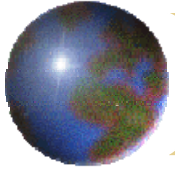
$$-AKe^{-Ka} - BK \sinh Ka = -\frac{2mV_0}{h^2} Ae^{-Ka}$$

所以,

$$\frac{\frac{2mV_0}{h^2} - K}{K} Ae^{-Ka} = B \sinh Ka$$

于是有

$$\tanh Ka = \frac{K_0}{K} - 1 \quad K_0 = \frac{2mV_0}{h^2}$$



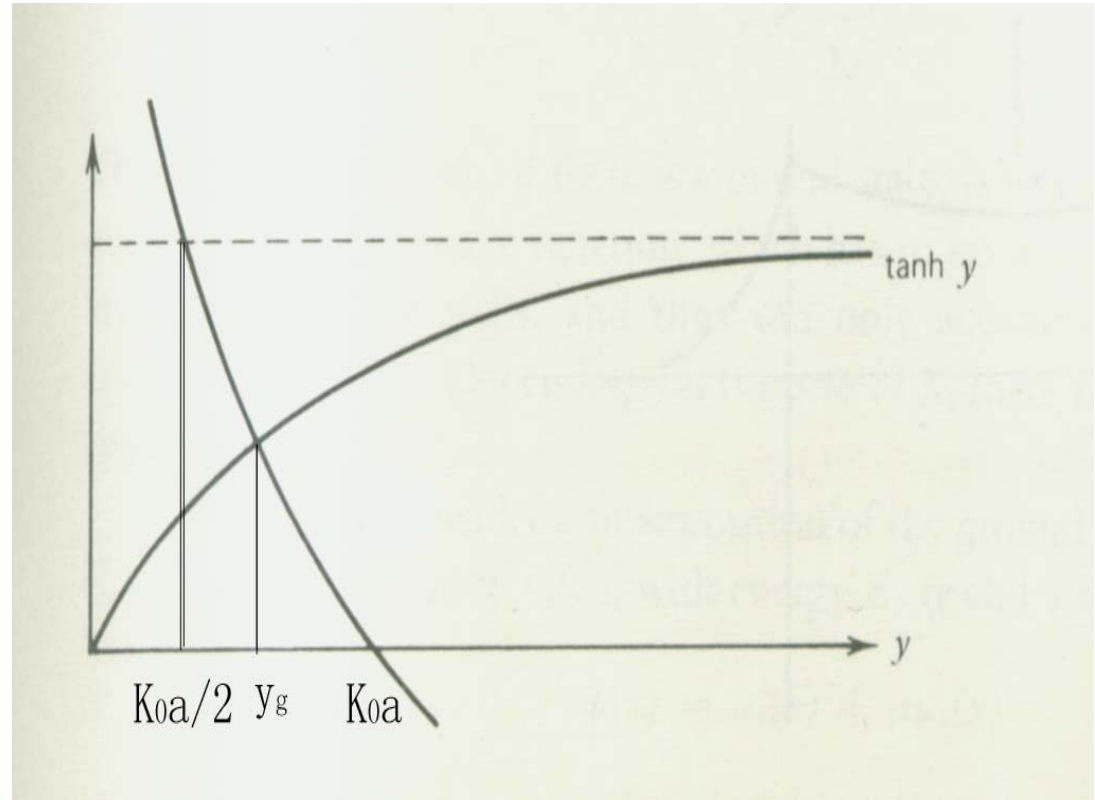
取 $y = Ka$
得

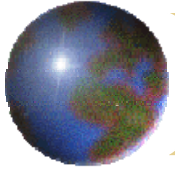
$$\tanh y = \frac{K_0 a}{y} - 1$$

偶宇称态的能量为

$$E_g = -\frac{\cancel{y_g^2} y_g^2}{2ma^2}$$

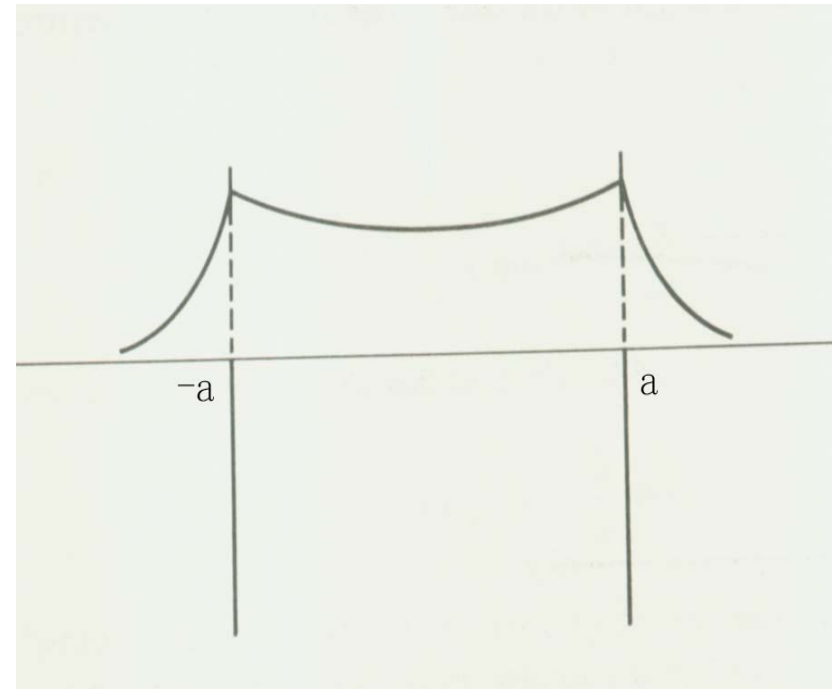
$$\frac{1}{2}K_0 a < y_g < K_0 a$$





其相应的波函数为

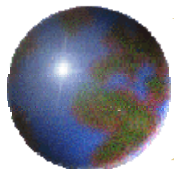
$$u(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{-y_g x/a} & x > a \\ B \cosh y_g x/a & |x| < a \\ Ae^{y_g x/a} & x < -a \end{cases}$$



2. 奇宇称解:

由波函数在 $x = 0$ 处为零, 于是有

$$u(x) = \begin{cases} B \sinh Kx & 0 < x < a \\ Ae^{-Kx} & x > a \end{cases}$$



由波函数在 $x = a$ 处连续

$$B \sinh Ka = A e^{-Ka}$$

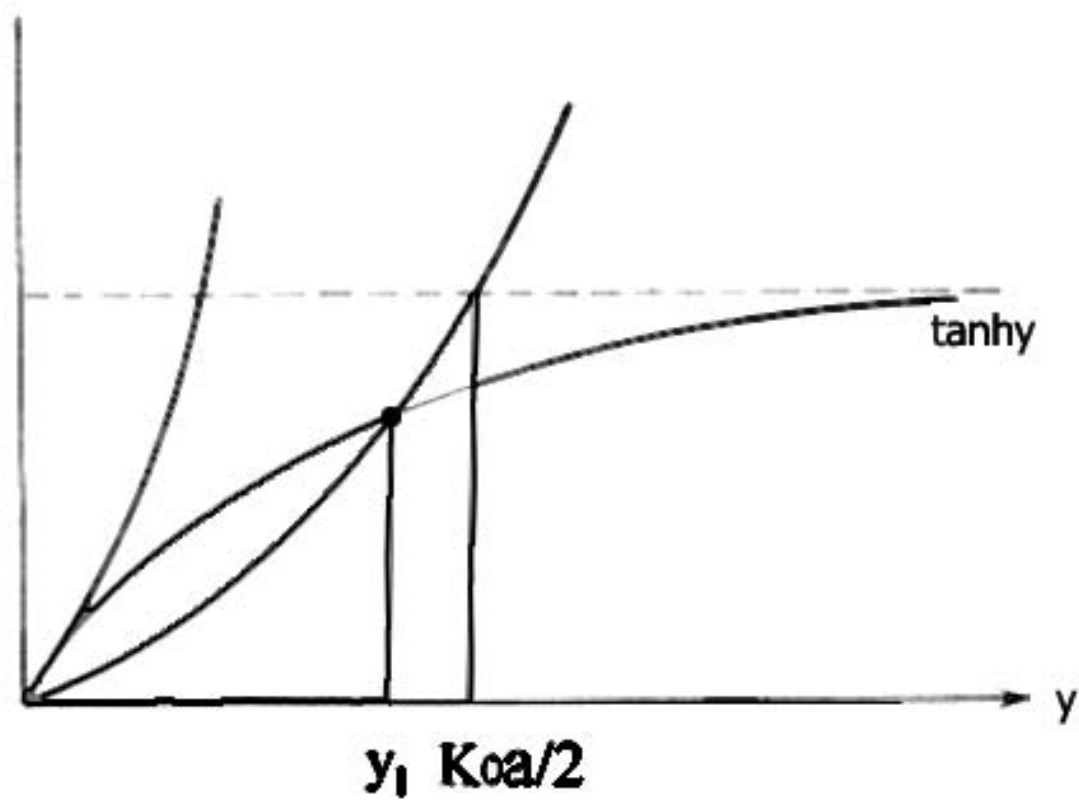
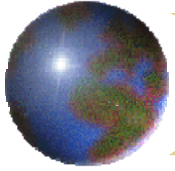
波函数导数在 $x = a$ 处的联系

$$-A K e^{-Ka} - B K \cosh Ka = -\frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2} A e^{-Ka}$$

$$B \cosh Ka = \frac{K_0 - K}{K} A e^{-Ka}$$

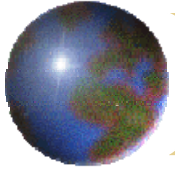
得

$$\tanh y = \frac{y}{K_0 a - y}$$

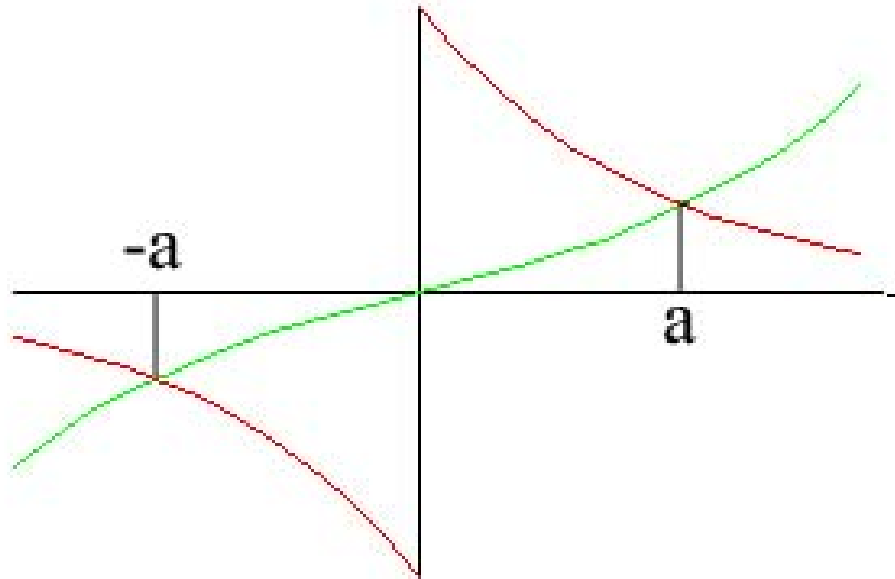


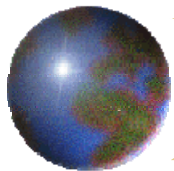
奇宇称态的能量为

$$E_1 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{y_1}{a} \right)^2 \quad 0 < y_1 < \frac{K_0 a}{2}$$



$$u_1(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{-y_1 x/a} & x > a \\ B \sinh y_1 x/a & |x| < a \\ -Ae^{y_1 x/a} & x < -a \end{cases}$$





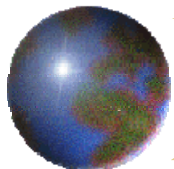
结论：① 当位势有对称性时，用宇称概念求解简易得多。

② 位势如为 δ 势，

$$V = V_0 \delta(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a})$$

则在 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{a}$ 处的波函数导数间的联系为

$$[u'(a+0) - u'(a-0)] = \frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2} u(a)$$



§ 3.8 一维谐振子的算符代数法的解法:

若粒子在

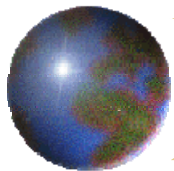
$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2}Kx^2$$

中运动

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2}Kx^2\right)u = Eu$$

令 $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}}$, 则

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2\right)u = Eu$$



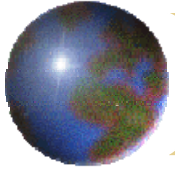
该问题还有其他办法求解，那就是用算符代数法来求解。

(1) 能量本征值

我们定义二个没有量纲的算符

$$\hat{\mathbf{a}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\mathbf{i}(\mathbf{m}\mathbf{h}\omega)^{-1/2} \hat{\mathbf{p}}_{\mathbf{x}} + \left(\frac{\mathbf{m}\omega}{\mathbf{h}} \right)^{1/2} \hat{\mathbf{x}} \right]$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[-\mathbf{i}(\mathbf{m}\mathbf{h}\omega)^{-1/2} \hat{\mathbf{p}}_{\mathbf{x}} + \left(\frac{\mathbf{m}\omega}{\mathbf{h}} \right)^{1/2} \hat{\mathbf{x}} \right]$$



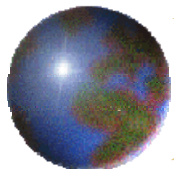
现看

$$\hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{m\hbar\omega} \hat{p}_x^2 + \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} \hat{x}^2 + \frac{i}{\hbar} (\hat{p}_x \hat{x} - \hat{x} \hat{p}_x) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\hbar\omega} \left(\hat{H} + \frac{1}{2} \hbar\omega \right)$$

$$\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{m\hbar\omega} \hat{p}_x^2 + \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} \hat{x}^2 - \frac{i}{\hbar} (\hat{p}_x \hat{x} - \hat{x} \hat{p}_x) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\hbar\omega} \left(\hat{H} - \frac{1}{2} \hbar\omega \right)$$



于是，有二个重要结论：

$$\mathbf{A.} \quad [\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = \hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a} = 1$$

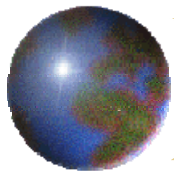
$$\mathbf{B.} \quad \hat{H} = (\hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a} + \frac{1}{2})h\omega = (\hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger - \frac{1}{2})h\omega$$

现看

$$\hat{H}\hat{a} = (\hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger - \frac{1}{2})h\omega\hat{a}$$

$$= \hat{a}(\hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a} - \frac{1}{2})h\omega$$

$$\hat{H}\hat{a} = \hat{a}(\hat{H} - \hbar\omega)$$



若 u_n 是 \hat{H} 的本征态，相应本征值为 E_n

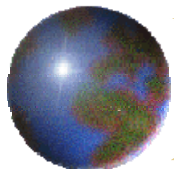
$$\hat{H}u_n = E_n u_n$$

$$\hat{H}\hat{a}u_n = \hat{a}(\hat{H} - \hbar\omega)u_n = (E_n - \hbar\omega)\hat{a}u_n$$

$\hat{a}u_n$ 也是 \hat{H} 的本征态，本征值为 $E_n - \hbar\omega$
能量下降了一个 $\hbar\omega$ (即称为一个量子)，即
湮没一个量子。通常称

\hat{a}

为声子湮没算符



同样有

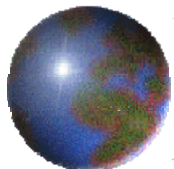
$$\begin{aligned}\hat{H}\hat{a}^\dagger\mathbf{u}_n &= (\hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a} + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega\hat{a}^\dagger\mathbf{u}_n = \hat{a}^\dagger(\hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega\mathbf{u}_n \\ &= \hat{a}^\dagger(\hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger - \frac{1}{2} + 1)\hbar\omega\mathbf{u}_n = (E_n + \hbar\omega)\hat{a}^\dagger\mathbf{u}_n\end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{H}\hat{a}^\dagger\mathbf{u}_n = (E_n + \hbar\omega)\hat{a}^\dagger\mathbf{u}_n$$

$\hat{a}^\dagger\mathbf{u}_n$ 也是 \hat{H} 的本征函数，相应本征值为 $E_n + \hbar\omega$
即能量增加 $\hbar\omega$ ，所以，

$$\hat{a}^\dagger$$

被称为声子的产生算符。



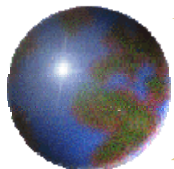
由于 \hat{H} 是二个平方项之和，所以它的能量本征值恒为正。因此必存在能量最小的本征态

$$u_0 \quad E_0$$

$$\hat{a}u_0 \neq 0 \quad E_0 - \hbar\omega$$

这与 u_0 为最低能量所对应的本征态的假设相冲突

$$\hat{a}u_0 = 0$$

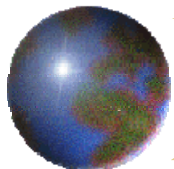


$$\begin{aligned}\hat{H}u_0 &= E_0 u_0 = (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega u_0 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega u_0\end{aligned}$$

所以，最低能量为 $\frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega$

任一激发态 u_n ，在算符 \hat{a} 的连续作用下，最终必须到态 u_0 。

若 u_n 经 $\hat{a}^n u_n \rightarrow u_0$ ，则 u_n 的本征值应为 $(n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega$



$$\begin{aligned}\hat{H}\mathbf{u}_n &\propto (\hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger \hat{\mathbf{a}} + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega(\hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger)^n \mathbf{u}_0 \\ &= (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega(\hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger)^n \mathbf{u}_0\end{aligned}$$

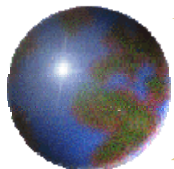
$$\hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger \hat{\mathbf{a}}(\hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger)^n \mathbf{u}_0$$

$$= n(\hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger \hat{\mathbf{a}})^n \mathbf{u}_0$$

所以， $\hat{N} = \hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger \hat{\mathbf{a}}$ 称为声子数算符。

谐振子的能量本征值，即能级是等间距的

$$(n + 1/2)\hbar\omega$$



(2) 能量本征函数

A. 归一化的能量本征态

谐振子的能量本征态，可由 \hat{a}^\dagger 作用而获得

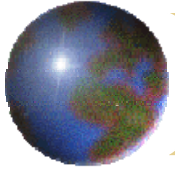
$$\mathbf{u}_n \propto (\hat{a}^\dagger)^n \mathbf{u}_0$$

现求归一化系数

假设： \mathbf{u}_s 是归一化的，相应本征值 $(s + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega$

那

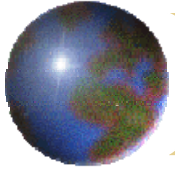
$$\hat{a}^\dagger \mathbf{u}_s = (s + 1 + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega \mathbf{u}_s$$



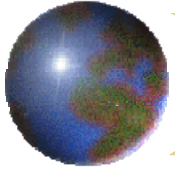
$$\hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[-i(m\hbar\omega)^{-1/2} \hat{\mathbf{p}}_x + \left(\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} \right)^{1/2} \hat{\mathbf{x}} \right] = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left(-\frac{d}{d\xi} + \xi \right)$$

$$\xi = \alpha x \quad \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}}$$

$$\int \left(\hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger \mathbf{u}_s \right)^* \left(\hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger \mathbf{u}_s \right) dx$$



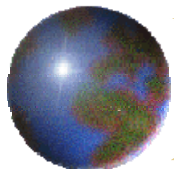
$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\left(-\frac{d}{d\xi} + \xi \right) \mathbf{u}_s^* \right] (\hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger \mathbf{u}_s) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\alpha} \mathbf{u}_s^* (\hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger \mathbf{u}_s) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \mathbf{u}_s^* \left(\frac{d}{d\xi} + \xi \right) (\hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger \mathbf{u}_s) dx \\ &= \int \mathbf{u}_s^* (\hat{\mathbf{a}} \hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger) \mathbf{u}_s dx \\ &= (s + 1) \int \mathbf{u}_s^* \mathbf{u}_s dx \\ &= (s + 1) \end{aligned}$$



$$\mathbf{u}_{s+1} = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger \mathbf{u}_s}{\sqrt{(s+1)}}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_1 = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger \mathbf{u}_0}{\sqrt{1}}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_2 = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger \mathbf{u}_1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger (\hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger \mathbf{u}_0)}{\sqrt{2 \cdot 1}} = \frac{(\hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger)^2 \mathbf{u}_0}{\sqrt{2!}}$$



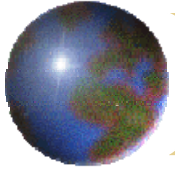
$$\mathbf{u}_3 = \frac{\hat{a}^\dagger \mathbf{u}_2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{(\hat{a}^\dagger)^3 \mathbf{u}_0}{\sqrt{3!}}$$

所以,

$$\mathbf{u}_n = \frac{(\hat{a}^\dagger)^n \mathbf{u}_0}{\sqrt{n!}} \quad \hat{a} \mathbf{u}_0 = 0$$

至此, 对谐振子势下的本征值, 本征态都已求出, 问题已完全解决。

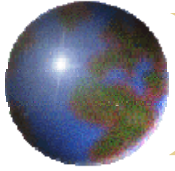
例如: 求 \bar{x} , $\overline{x^2}$



$$\hat{\mathbf{a}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\mathbf{i}(\mathbf{m}\mathbf{h}\omega)^{-1/2} \hat{\mathbf{p}}_x + \left(\frac{\mathbf{m}\omega}{\mathbf{h}} \right)^{1/2} \hat{\mathbf{x}} \right]$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[-\mathbf{i}(\mathbf{m}\mathbf{h}\omega)^{-1/2} \hat{\mathbf{p}}_x + \left(\frac{\mathbf{m}\omega}{\mathbf{h}} \right)^{1/2} \hat{\mathbf{x}} \right]$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{\mathbf{h}}{2\mathbf{m}\omega}} \left(\hat{\mathbf{a}} + \hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger \right)$$

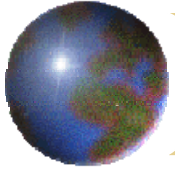


$$\hat{x}^2 = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \left((\hat{a}^\dagger)^2 + (\hat{a})^2 + \hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger + \hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a} \right)$$

于是 $\bar{x} = \int \mathbf{u}_n^* \hat{x} \mathbf{u}_n \mathbf{d}x$

$$= \int \mathbf{u}_n^* \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \left(\hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger \frac{(\hat{a}^\dagger)^{n-1} \mathbf{u}_0}{\sqrt{n!}} + \frac{(\hat{a}^\dagger)^{n+1} \mathbf{u}_0}{\sqrt{n!}} \right) \mathbf{d}x$$

$$= \int \mathbf{u}_n^* \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \left(n \frac{(\hat{a}^\dagger)^{n-1} \mathbf{u}_0}{\sqrt{n!}} + \sqrt{n+1} \mathbf{u}_{n+1} \right) \mathbf{d}x$$



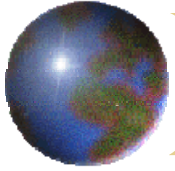
$$= \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \int u_n^* (\sqrt{n} u_{n-1} + \sqrt{n+1} u_{n+1}) dx$$

$$= 0$$

$$\overline{x} = 0$$

$$\overline{x^2} = \int u_n^* \hat{x}^2 u_n dx$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \int u_n^* \left(\frac{(\hat{a}^\dagger)^{n+2} u_0}{\sqrt{n!}} + \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}^\dagger \frac{(\hat{a}^\dagger)^{n-2} u_0}{\sqrt{n!}} + \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger u_n + \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} u_n \right) dx$$

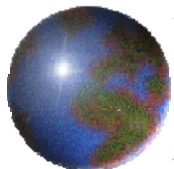


$$= \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \int \mathbf{u}_n^* \left(\sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)} \mathbf{u}_{n+2} + \hat{\mathbf{a}}(\hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger \hat{\mathbf{a}} + 1) \hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger \frac{\mathbf{u}_{n-2}}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}} + (n+1) \mathbf{u}_n + n \mathbf{u}_n \right) d\mathbf{x}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \int \mathbf{u}_n^* \left(n(n-1) \frac{\mathbf{u}_{n-2}}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}} + (n+1) \mathbf{u}_n + n \mathbf{u}_n \right) d\mathbf{x}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\overline{x^2} = \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$



B. 能量本征函数

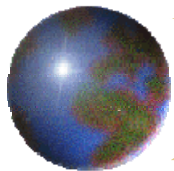
$$\hat{a}u_0 = 0$$

$$\hat{a} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[i(m\hbar\omega)^{-1/2} \hat{p}_x + \left(\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} \right)^{1/2} \hat{x} \right] = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{d}{d\xi} + \xi \right)$$

其中, $\xi = \alpha x$ 是没有量纲的量, $\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}}$ 。

所以

$$\frac{d}{d\xi} u_0 = -\xi u_0$$



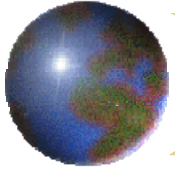
于是有 $\mathbf{u}_0(\mathbf{x}) = A e^{-\xi^2/2}$

由归一化

$$A^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\xi^2} dx = A^2 \left(\frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \right)^{1/2} \sqrt{\pi} = 1$$

$$A = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi \hbar} \right)^{1/4}$$

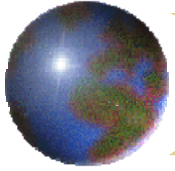
$$\mathbf{u}_0 = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi \hbar} \right)^{1/4} e^{-\xi^2/2} = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right)^{1/2} e^{-\alpha^2 x^2/2}$$



$$\mathbf{u}_0 = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right)^{1/2} e^{-\xi^2/2}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_n = \frac{(\hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger)^n \mathbf{u}_0}{\sqrt{n!}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n!}} \left(-\frac{d}{d\xi} + \xi \right)^n \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right)^{1/2} e^{-\xi^2/2}$$



而算符

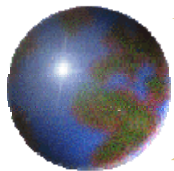
$$\left(-\frac{d}{d\xi} + \xi\right) \equiv -e^{\xi^2/2} \frac{d}{d\xi} e^{-\xi^2/2}$$

$$\left(-\frac{d}{d\xi} + \xi\right)^2 \equiv \left(-\frac{d}{d\xi} + \xi\right)(-1)e^{\xi^2/2} \frac{d}{d\xi} e^{-\xi^2/2}$$

$$\equiv (-1)^2 e^{\xi^2/2} \frac{d}{d\xi} e^{-\xi^2/2} e^{\xi^2/2} \frac{d}{d\xi} e^{-\xi^2/2}$$

$$\equiv (-1)^2 e^{\xi^2/2} \frac{d^2}{d\xi^2} e^{-\xi^2/2}$$

$$\left(-\frac{d}{d\xi} + \xi\right)^n \equiv (-1)^n e^{\xi^2/2} \frac{d^n}{d\xi^n} e^{-\xi^2/2}$$



所以,

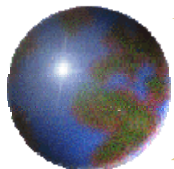
$$\mathbf{u}_n(\mathbf{x}) = \left(\frac{\alpha}{2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}} \right)^{1/2} (-1)^n e^{\xi^2/2} \frac{d^n}{d\xi^n} e^{-\xi^2/2} e^{-\xi^2/2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\alpha}{2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}} \right)^{1/2} e^{-\xi^2/2} \mathbf{H}_n(\alpha \mathbf{x})$$

其中

$$\mathbf{H}_n(\alpha \mathbf{x}) = (-1)^n e^{\xi^2} \frac{d^n}{d\xi^n} e^{-\xi^2}$$

它是一多项式, 最高幂次为 n , 系数为 2^n ; 宇称为 $(-1)^n$, 被称为厄米多项式 (Hermit Polynomials) 。



(3) 讨论和结论

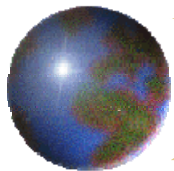
A. 当粒子运动于谐振子势 $\frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2$ 中，其能量取分立值

$$(n + \frac{1}{2})h\omega$$

$$\hat{H}u_n = (n + \frac{1}{2})h\omega u_n \quad \hat{H} = (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2})h\omega \quad [\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = 1$$

$\hbar\omega$ 为一个声子所带的能量。相应的归一化本征态

$$u_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (\hat{a}^\dagger)^n u_0 \quad (\text{而 } \hat{a}u_0 = 0)$$



在坐标空间中，归一化的本征函数

$$u_n(x) = \left(\frac{\alpha}{2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}} \right)^{1/2} e^{-\xi^2/2} H_n(\alpha x)$$

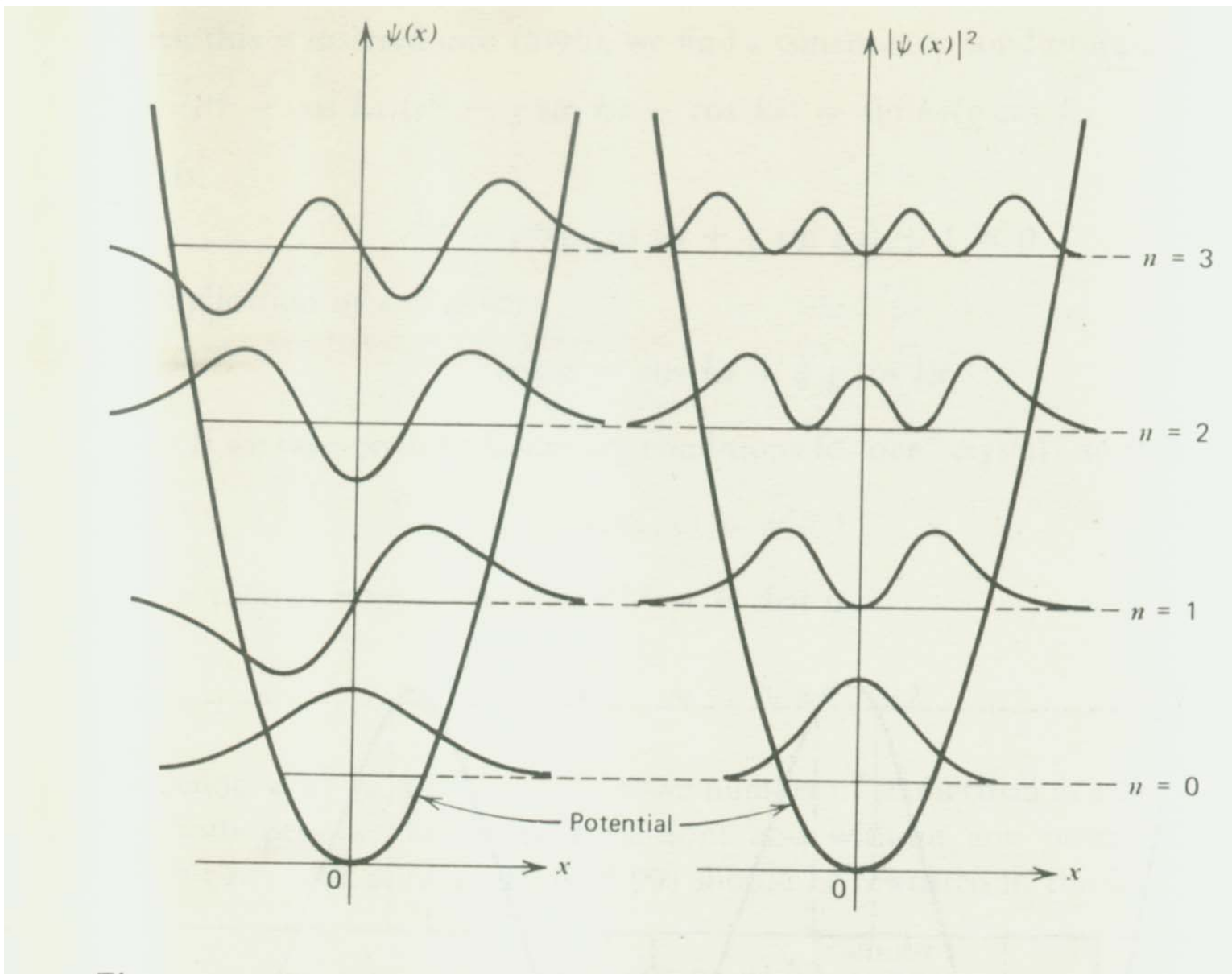
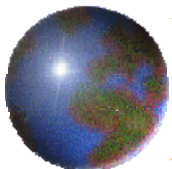
$$H_n(\alpha x) = (-1)^n e^{\xi^2} \frac{d^n}{d\xi^n} e^{-\xi^2} \quad \xi = \alpha x \quad \left(\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} \right)$$

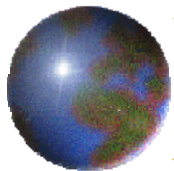
具体而言

$$u_0 = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right)^{1/2} e^{-\alpha^2 x^2/2}$$

$$u_1(x) = \left(\frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \right)^{1/2} e^{-\alpha^2 x^2/2} 2\alpha x$$

$$u_2(x) = \left(\frac{\alpha}{8\sqrt{\pi}} \right)^{1/2} e^{-\alpha^2 x^2/2} [4(\alpha x)^2 - 1]$$





B. u_0 显然是偶函数，而 $\hat{a}^\dagger = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(-\frac{d}{d\xi} + \xi \right)$ 是

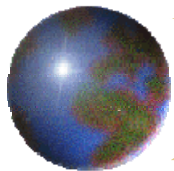
改变奇偶性的算符，所以 $u_n(x)$ 的宇称为 $(-1)^n$ ，即每条能级的宇称是确定的。

C. 零点能与不确定关系： 当体系处于最低态，则

$$\overline{\hat{H}}|_{u_0} = \frac{1}{2} h\omega = \frac{1}{2m} \overline{\hat{p}_{x0}^2} + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 \overline{\hat{x}^2}_0$$

对于任何实数 $A+B=C$ ，则有

$$\frac{C^2}{4} \geq AB$$



于是有

$$\overline{\hat{\mathbf{p}}_{\mathbf{x}0}^2} \cdot \overline{\hat{\mathbf{x}}^2_0} \leq \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}\omega \right)^2 \cdot 2\mathbf{m} \cdot \frac{2}{\mathbf{m}\omega^2} = \frac{\mathbf{h}^2}{4}$$

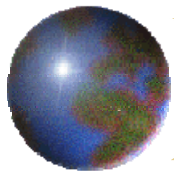
而

$$\Delta \mathbf{x}_0 = \sqrt{\left(\mathbf{x} - \overline{\mathbf{x}} \right)_0^2} = \sqrt{\overline{\mathbf{x}^2_0}}$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{x}0} = \sqrt{\left(\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{x}} - \overline{\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{x}}} \right)_0^2} = \sqrt{\overline{\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{x}0}^2}}$$

所以

$$\Delta \mathbf{x}_0 \cdot \Delta \mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{x}0} \leq \frac{\mathbf{h}}{2}$$



但由不确定关系要求

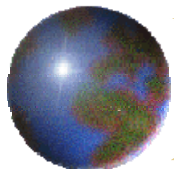
$$\Delta x_0 \cdot \Delta p_{x0} \geq \frac{h}{2}$$

因而，只有

$$\Delta x_0 \cdot \Delta p_{x0} = \frac{h}{2}$$

才不违背不确定关系。

这表明，处于谐振子势中的粒子，最低能量不能小于 $\frac{1}{2}h\omega$ 。这与经典不同，经典粒子可停在原点，能量为零。



D. 可以证明： u_n 有 n 个节点（它是第 $n+1$ 条能级的态）

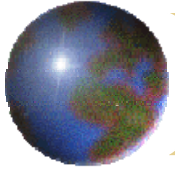
$$u_n(x) = \left(\frac{\alpha}{2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}} \right)^{1/2} e^{-\xi^2/2} H_n(\alpha x)$$

这表明，在 $(n - \frac{1}{2})\omega$ 和 $(n + \frac{1}{2})\omega$ 能级之间不可能有另外能级，所以解是完全的。

E. 递推关系：

我们将导出基本的递推关系

$$1. \quad \hat{a}^\dagger u_n = \hat{a}^\dagger \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (\hat{a}^\dagger)^n u_0$$

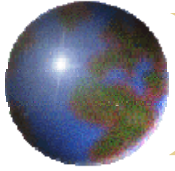


$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (\hat{a}^\dagger)^{n+1} \mathbf{u}_0$$

$$\hat{a}^\dagger \mathbf{u}_n = \sqrt{n+1} \mathbf{u}_{n+1}$$

2.
$$\hat{a} \mathbf{u}_n = \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (\hat{a}^\dagger)^{n-1} \mathbf{u}_0$$

$$= n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (\hat{a}^\dagger)^{n-1} \mathbf{u}_0$$

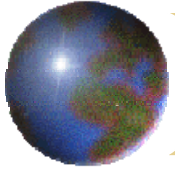


$$\hat{a}u_n = \sqrt{n}u_{n-1}$$

3.

$$xu_n = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger) u_n$$

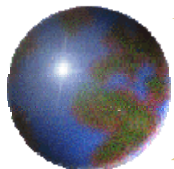
$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} \left(\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} u_{n-1} + \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{2}} u_{n+1} \right)$$



4.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \mathbf{u}_n &= \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} (\hat{a} - \hat{a}^+) \mathbf{u}_n \\ &= \alpha \left(\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \mathbf{u}_{n-1} - \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{2}} \mathbf{u}_{n+1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

3.7 3.8 3.13



§ 3.9 相干态

(1) 湮灭算符 \hat{a} 的本征态

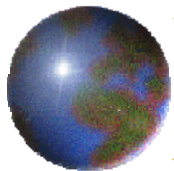
$$\hat{a}V_c = cV_c$$

令

$$V_c = \sum_n b_n u_n$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{a}V_c &= \sum_n b_n \hat{a}u_n \\ &= \sum_n b_n \sqrt{n} u_{n-1} \\ &= c \sum_{n'} b_{n'} u_{n'}\end{aligned}$$



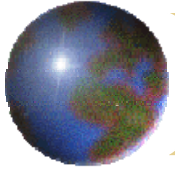
可得

$$\mathbf{b}_n \sqrt{n} = c \mathbf{b}_{n-1} \Rightarrow \mathbf{b}_n = \mathbf{b}_0 \frac{c^n}{\sqrt{n!}}$$

由 \mathbf{V}_c 归一化得

$$\int \mathbf{V}_c^* \mathbf{V}_c d\mathbf{r} = |\mathbf{b}_0|^2 \sum_n \frac{|c|^{2n}}{n!} = |\mathbf{b}_0|^2 e^{|c|^2} = 1$$

$$\mathbf{b}_0 = e^{-\frac{1}{2}|c|^2}$$

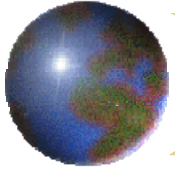


所以 $\hat{\mathbf{a}}$ 相应于本征值为 \mathbf{c} 的归一化本征态

$$\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{c}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}|\mathbf{c}|^2} \sum_{\mathbf{n}=0}^{\infty} \frac{\mathbf{c}^{\mathbf{n}}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{n}!}} \mathbf{u}_{\mathbf{n}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}|\mathbf{c}|^2 + \mathbf{c}\hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger} \mathbf{u}_0$$

我们看到 $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$, $\hat{\mathbf{p}}$, 没有共同的本征态,
但其线性组合

$$\hat{\mathbf{a}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} [\mathbf{i}(\mathbf{m}\mathbf{h}\omega)^{-1/2} \hat{\mathbf{p}}_{\mathbf{x}} + \left(\frac{\mathbf{m}\omega}{\mathbf{h}}\right)^{1/2} \hat{\mathbf{x}}]$$

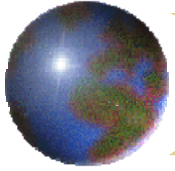


有本征态。这类态称为相干态。它有性质：

A. 在该态中位置和动量满足最小不确定关系

$$\Delta x \cdot \Delta p_x = \frac{1}{2} h$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x} &= \int V_c^* \hat{x} V_c dx = e^{-|c|^2} \sum_{n,s} \frac{c^n}{\sqrt{n!}} \int u_n^* \hat{x} \frac{c^s}{\sqrt{s!}} u_s dx \\ &= e^{-|c|^2} \sum_{n,s} \frac{c^n}{\sqrt{n!}} \int u_n^* \frac{c^s}{\sqrt{s!}} \sqrt{\frac{h}{m\omega}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{s}{2}} u_{s-1} + \sqrt{\frac{s+1}{2}} u_{s+1} \right) dx \end{aligned}$$



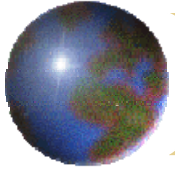
$$= e^{-|c|^2} \sum_n \frac{c^{n*}}{\sqrt{n!}} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \left(\frac{c^{n+1}}{\sqrt{n!}} + \frac{c^{n-1} \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{(n-1)!}} \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (c + c^*)$$

同理有

$$\bar{p}_x = \int V_c^* \hat{p}_x V_c dx = e^{-|c|^2} \sum_{n,s} \frac{c^{n*}}{\sqrt{n!}} \int u_n^* \hat{p}_x \frac{c^s}{\sqrt{s!}} u_s dx$$

$$= e^{-|c|^2} (-i\hbar) \sum_{n,s} \frac{c^{n*}}{\sqrt{n!}} \int u_n^* \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} \frac{c^s}{\sqrt{s!}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{s}{2}} u_{s-1} - \sqrt{\frac{s+1}{2}} u_{s+1} \right) dx$$

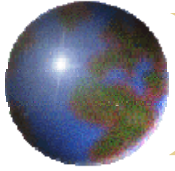


$$= (-i\hbar) \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} e^{-|c|^2} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{|c|^{2n} c}{n!} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|c|^{n-1} c^*}{\sqrt{(n-1)!}} \right)$$

$$= -i \sqrt{\frac{m\hbar\omega}{2}} (c - c^*)$$

$$\overline{x^2} = \int V_c^* \hat{x}^2 V_c dx = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (c^2 + 1 + 2|c|^2 + c^{*2})$$

$$\overline{p_x^2} = \int V_c^* \hat{p}_x^2 V_c dx = \frac{m\hbar\omega}{2} (-c^2 + 1 + 2|c|^2 - c^{*2})$$



于是有

$$\Delta x^2 = \overline{x^2} - \bar{x}^2$$

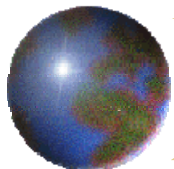
$$= \frac{h}{2m\omega} (c^2 + 1 + 2|c|^2 + c^{*2}) - \frac{h}{2m\omega} (c + c^*)^2$$

$$= \frac{h}{2m\omega}$$

$$\Delta p_x^2 = \overline{p_x^2} - \bar{p}_x^2$$

$$= \frac{h}{2m\omega} (-c^2 + 1 + 2|c|^2 - c^{*2}) + \frac{h}{2m\omega} (c - c^*)^2$$

$$= \frac{mh\omega}{2}$$



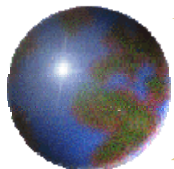
$$\Delta x \cdot \Delta p_x = \frac{1}{2} \approx$$

B. 相干态随时间的演化

若处于谐振子势的粒子，在 $t=0$ 时，处于相干态 ψ_c ，则 t 时，体系的波函数为

$$\psi_c(x, t) = e^{-i\hat{H}t/\hbar} \psi_c$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2}|c|^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c^n}{\sqrt{n!}} e^{-i\hat{H}t/\hbar} \psi_n$$



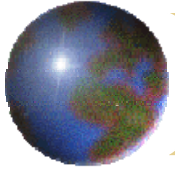
$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2}|\mathbf{c}|^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\mathbf{c}^n}{\sqrt{n!}} e^{-i(n+\frac{1}{2})\omega t} \mathbf{u}_n$$
$$= e^{-i\omega t/2} \mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{c}e^{-i\omega t}}$$

于是

$$\hat{\mathbf{a}} e^{-i\omega t/2} \mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{c}e^{-i\omega t}} = \mathbf{c} e^{-i\omega t} (e^{-i\omega t/2} \mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{c}e^{-i\omega t}})$$

这表明 $\hat{\mathbf{a}}$ 的本征值在 $t=0$ 时为 \mathbf{c} ，而在 t 时刻为

$$\mathbf{c} e^{-i\omega t}$$



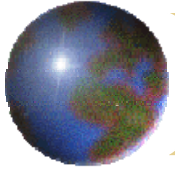
我们有平均值

$$\overline{\hat{\mathbf{a}}} = \int \mathbf{V}_c^*(\mathbf{x}, t) \hat{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{V}_c(\mathbf{x}, t) d\mathbf{x}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \int \mathbf{V}_c^*(\mathbf{x}, t) \left[i(m\hbar\omega)^{-1/2} \hat{\mathbf{p}}_{\mathbf{x}} + \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} \hat{\mathbf{x}} \right] \mathbf{V}_c(\mathbf{x}, t) d\mathbf{x}$$

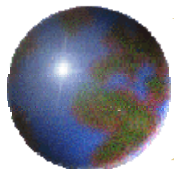
$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[i(m\hbar\omega)^{-1/2} \overline{\hat{\mathbf{p}}_{\mathbf{x}}} + \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} \overline{\hat{\mathbf{x}}} \right]$$

$$= c e^{-i\omega t}$$



我们也有平均值

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{\hat{a}^\dagger} &= \int \mathbf{V}_c^*(\mathbf{x}, t) \hat{a}^\dagger \mathbf{V}_c(\mathbf{x}, t) d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[-i(m\omega)^{-1/2} \overline{\hat{p}_x} + \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} \overline{\hat{x}} \right] \\ &= c^* e^{i\omega t}\end{aligned}$$

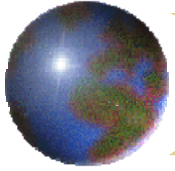


所以，

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{\hat{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{t})} &= \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (\overline{\hat{\mathbf{a}}} + \overline{\hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger}) \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (c e^{-i\omega t} + c^* e^{i\omega t}) \\ &= \mathbf{x}(0) \cos(\alpha - \omega t)\end{aligned}$$

其中

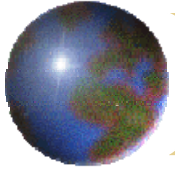
$$\mathbf{c} = |\mathbf{c}| e^{i\alpha} \quad \mathbf{x}(0) = \sqrt{\frac{2\hbar}{m\omega}} |\mathbf{c}|$$



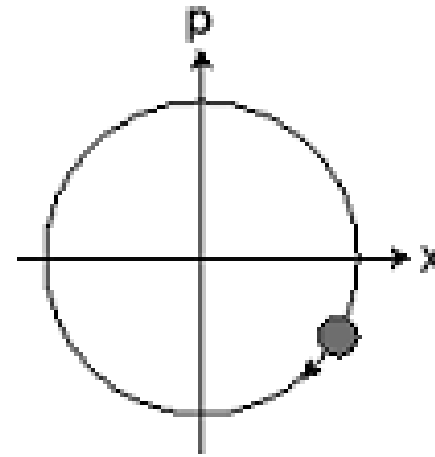
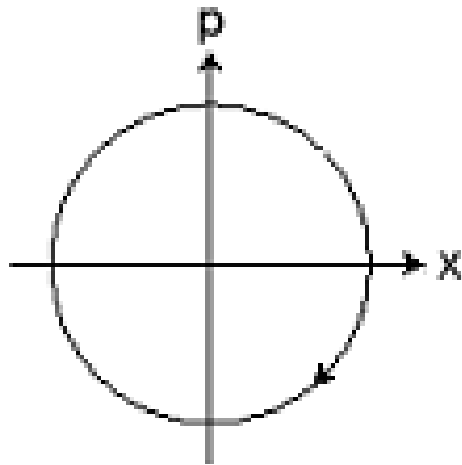
$$\overline{\hat{\mathbf{p}}_{\mathbf{x}}(t)} = \sqrt{\frac{m\hbar\omega}{2}} \frac{(\bar{\hat{\mathbf{a}}} - \overline{\hat{\mathbf{a}}^\dagger})}{i}$$

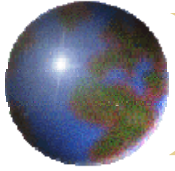
$$= \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2}} \frac{(ce^{-i\omega t} - c^* e^{i\omega t})}{i}$$

$$= m\omega x(0) \sin(\alpha - \omega t)$$



它随 t 的演化很接近经典谐振子的运动。



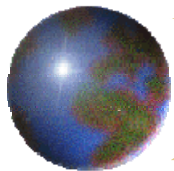


从另一个角度来看

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{t}) &= \mathbf{c}e^{-i\omega\mathbf{t}}\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{t}) \\ &= \rho e^{i\alpha}e^{-i\omega\mathbf{t}}\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{t}) = \gamma\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{t})\end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\mathbf{a}} &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[i(m\hbar\omega)^{-1/2} \hat{\mathbf{p}}_x + \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} \hat{\mathbf{x}} \right] \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \frac{d}{dx} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sigma} \mathbf{x} + \sigma \frac{d}{dx}\end{aligned}$$



其中

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m\omega}$$

$$\gamma = \rho e^{i\theta}$$

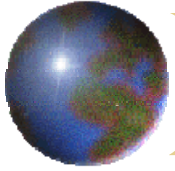
$$\theta = \alpha - \omega t$$

从而得

$$\frac{d}{dx} V(\mathbf{x}, t) = \frac{\gamma}{\sigma} V(\mathbf{x}, t) - \frac{\mathbf{x}}{2\sigma^2} V(\mathbf{x}, t)$$

于是，得解

$$V(\mathbf{x}, t) = A e^{-\frac{\mathbf{x}^2}{4\sigma^2} + \frac{\gamma}{\sigma} \mathbf{x}}$$



由

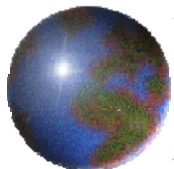
$$|\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{t})|^2 = |\mathbf{A}|^2 e^{-\frac{\mathbf{x}^2}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{\mathbf{x}}{\sigma}(\gamma + \gamma^*)}$$

$$= |\mathbf{A}|^2 e^{-\frac{\mathbf{x}^2}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{\mathbf{x}}{\sigma} 2\rho \cos\theta}$$

$$= |\mathbf{A}|^2 e^{-\frac{(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0)^2}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{\mathbf{x}_0^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

其中

$$\mathbf{x}_0 = 2\sigma\rho \cos\theta = 2\sigma\rho \cos(\alpha - \omega t)$$



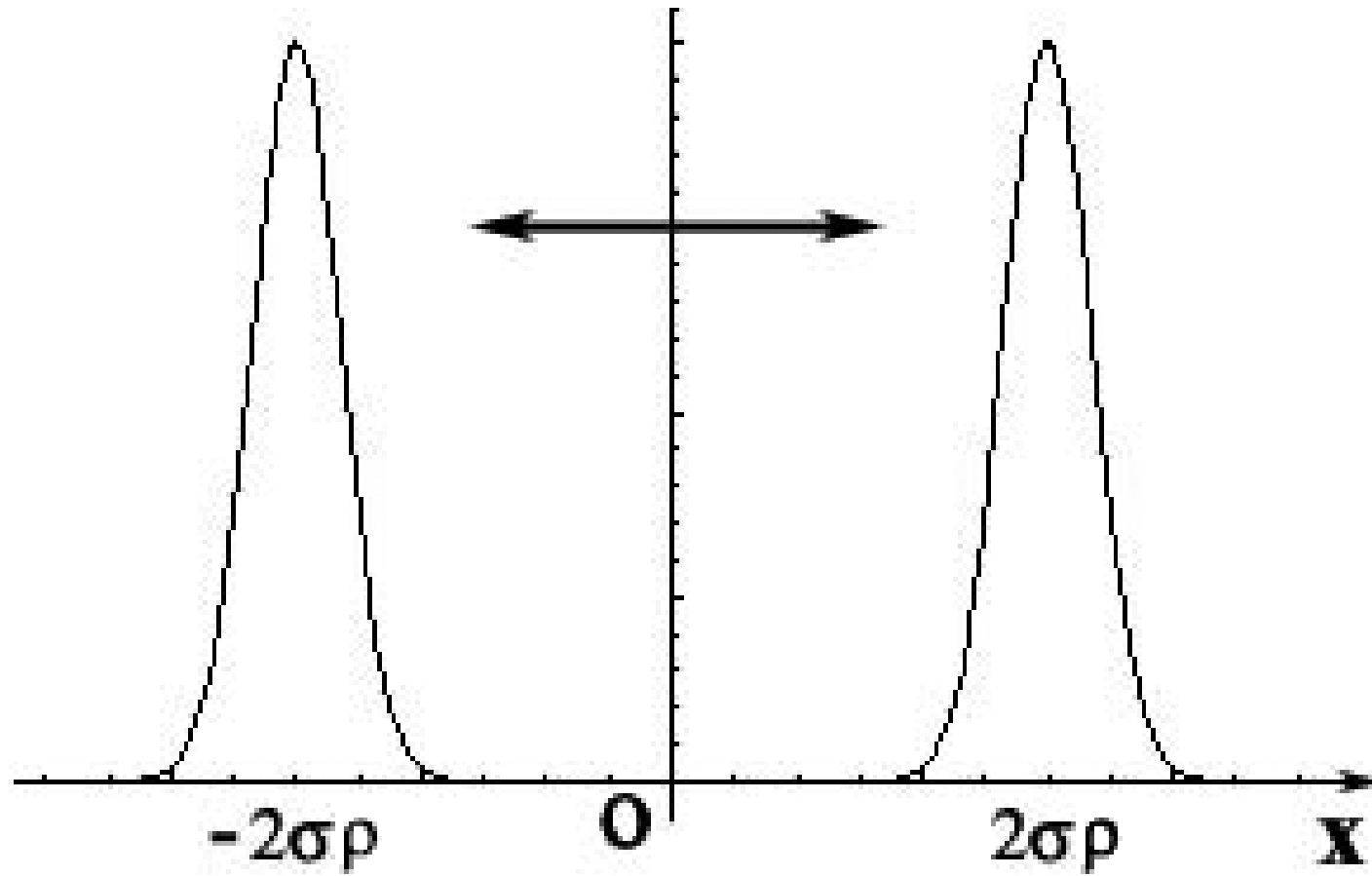
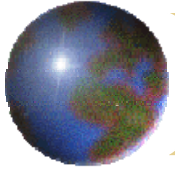
归一化的

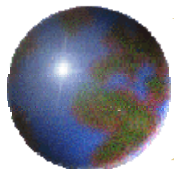
$$|\mathbf{V}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{t})|^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{x}_0)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

所以， \mathbf{t} 时刻算符 $\hat{\mathbf{a}}$ 的本征值为

$$c e^{-i\omega t}$$

所对应的本征函数是一高斯型函数，它随时间作简谐振荡。





C. 本征值为实的相干态正是受迫振动的基态
受迫振动体系的哈密顿量为

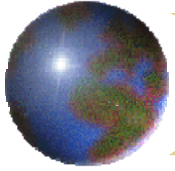
$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}_x^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2 - Fx$$

于是，我们有

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}_x^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 (x - x_0)^2 - \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x_0^2$$

其中

$$x_0 = \frac{F}{m\omega^2}$$



如令

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0$$

• 则

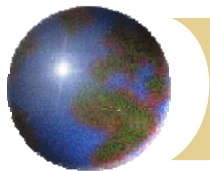
$$\hat{H}_{\mathbf{X}} = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{p}}_{\mathbf{X}}^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 \mathbf{X}^2 - \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 \mathbf{x}_0^2$$

它的基态满足

$$\hat{A}u_0(\mathbf{X}) = 0$$

而

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{A} &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} [i(m\omega)^{-1/2} \hat{\mathbf{p}}_{\mathbf{X}} + \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} \hat{\mathbf{X}}] \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} [i(m\omega)^{-1/2} \hat{\mathbf{p}}_{\mathbf{X}} + \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} (\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{x}_0)]\end{aligned}$$



所以

$$= \hat{\mathbf{a}} - \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\mu}} \mathbf{x}_0$$

$$(\hat{\mathbf{a}} - \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\mu}} \mathbf{x}_0) \mathbf{u}_0(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{0}$$

即

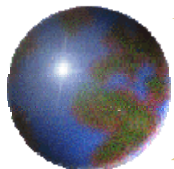
$$\hat{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{u}_0(\mathbf{X}) = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\mu}} \mathbf{x}_0 \mathbf{u}_0(\mathbf{X})$$

这表明

$$\mathbf{u}_0(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{V}_c(\mathbf{x})$$

这时

$$\mathbf{c} = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\mu}} \mathbf{x}_0$$



所以，**受迫振动的基态** $\mathbf{u}_0(\mathbf{X})$ 是哈密顿量

$$\hat{\mathbf{H}} = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{p}}_{\mathbf{x}}^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2\mathbf{x}^2$$

的相干态 $\mathbf{V}_c(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{u}_0(\mathbf{X})$

$$\hat{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{u}_0(\mathbf{X}) = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}}\mathbf{x}_0\mathbf{u}_0(\mathbf{X})$$

其本征值

$$\mathbf{c} = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}}\mathbf{x}_0$$