



全同粒子

粒子的可区分性

“凡物莫不相异” 莱布尼茨

经典物理的所有物体都是可以区分的。

- * “空间”是物理对象“位置”的自然沿拓，
是由占据它的粒子来定义的。

- * 粒子（或质点）具有不可入性，
可根据物理对象的空间位置来区分它们

量子力学中“轨道”没有物理意义，

- * 波函数要涵盖整个坐标空间

- * 多粒子体系，态叠加原理并没有要求两个粒子
出现在空间同一点的几率密度为零

两个物体是否可以在同一时刻处于同一状态？

量子化的后果

量子化将导致全同粒子

定义为所有物理属性（质量、电荷、自旋等）
完全相同的粒子。

自旋 (s): $0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}, \dots$

电荷 (e): $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm \frac{2}{3}, \pm \frac{1}{3}, \dots$

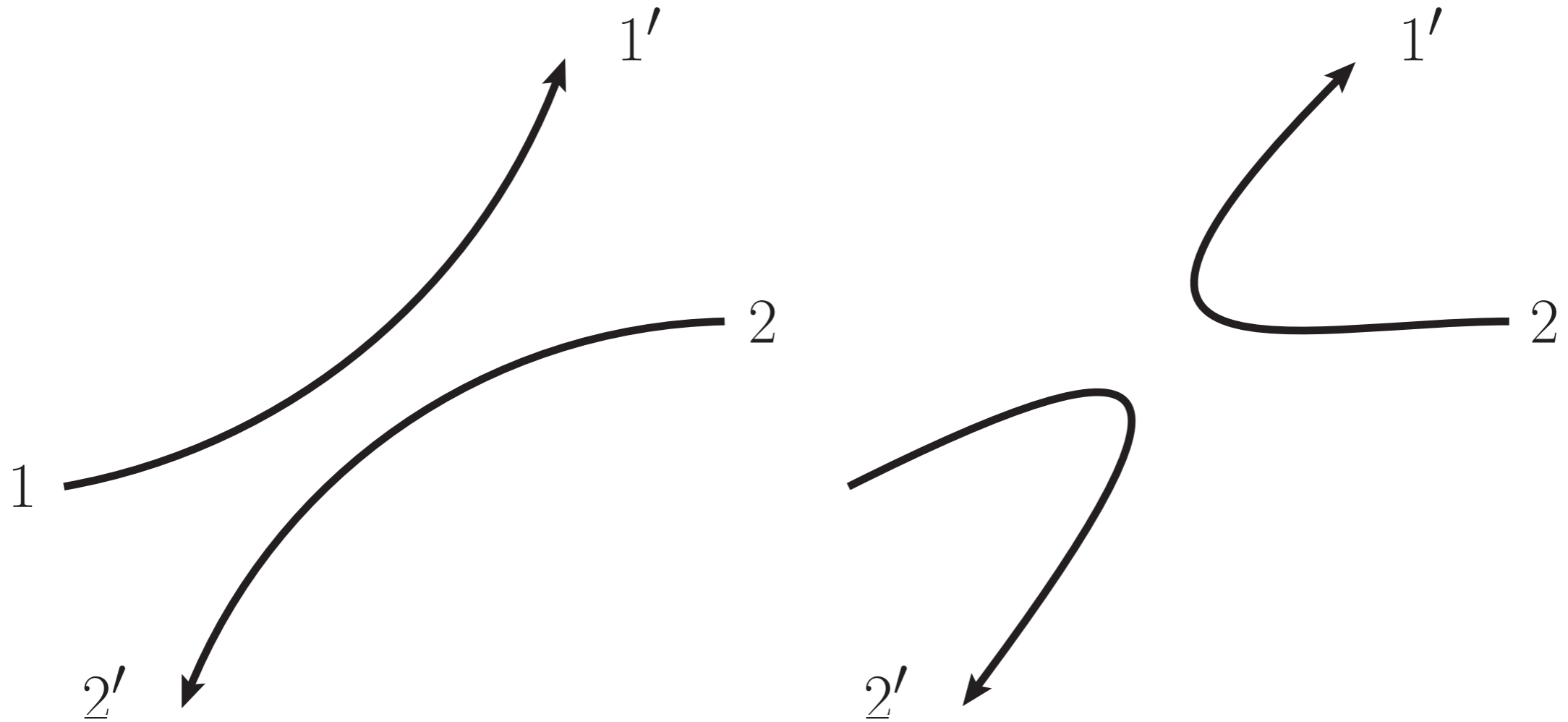
弱荷 (I): $\pm \frac{1}{2}$

质量 (M): m_e, m_p, \dots

宇宙中所有电子的
质量、自旋和电荷等
诸般属性完全相同。

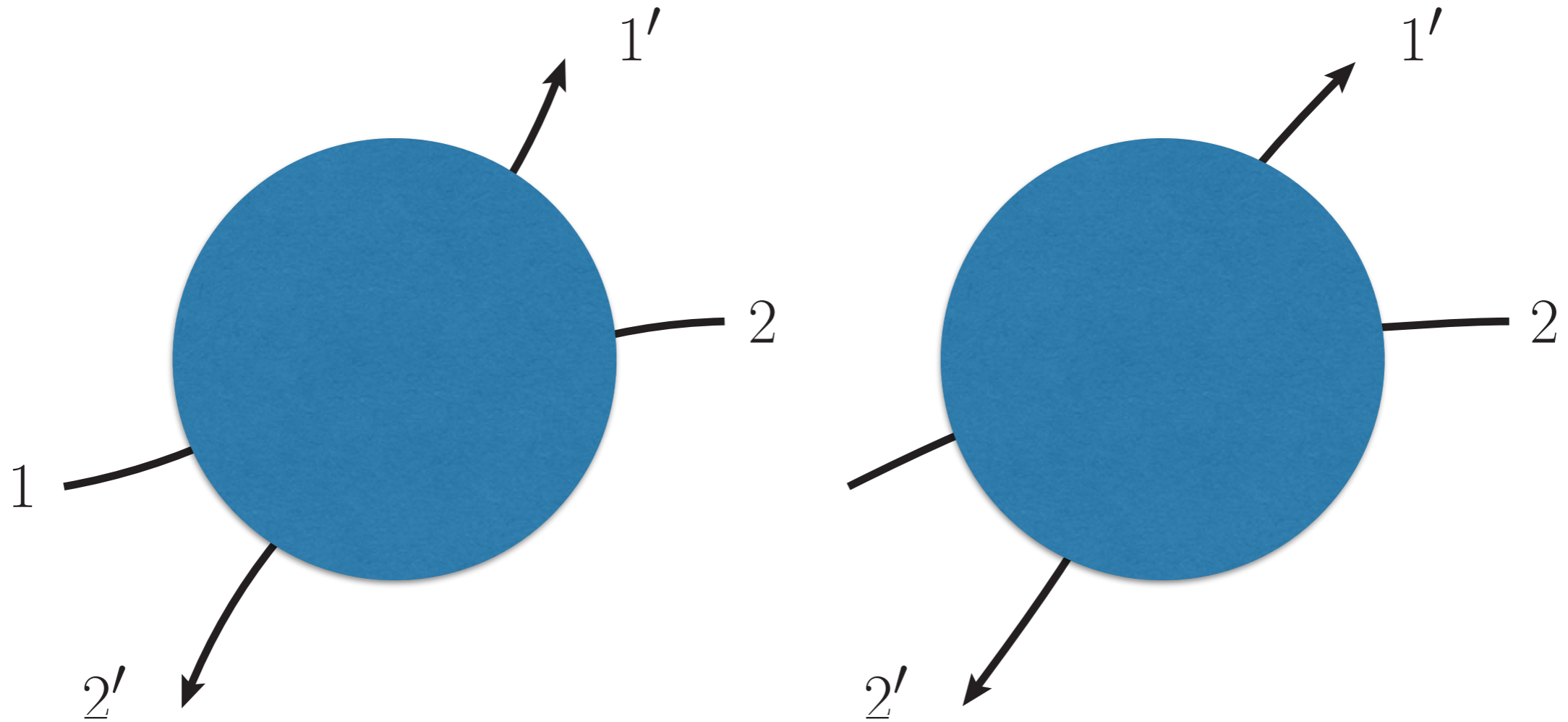
内禀属性完全相同的粒子是否可以处于相同状态？

全同粒子的不可区分性



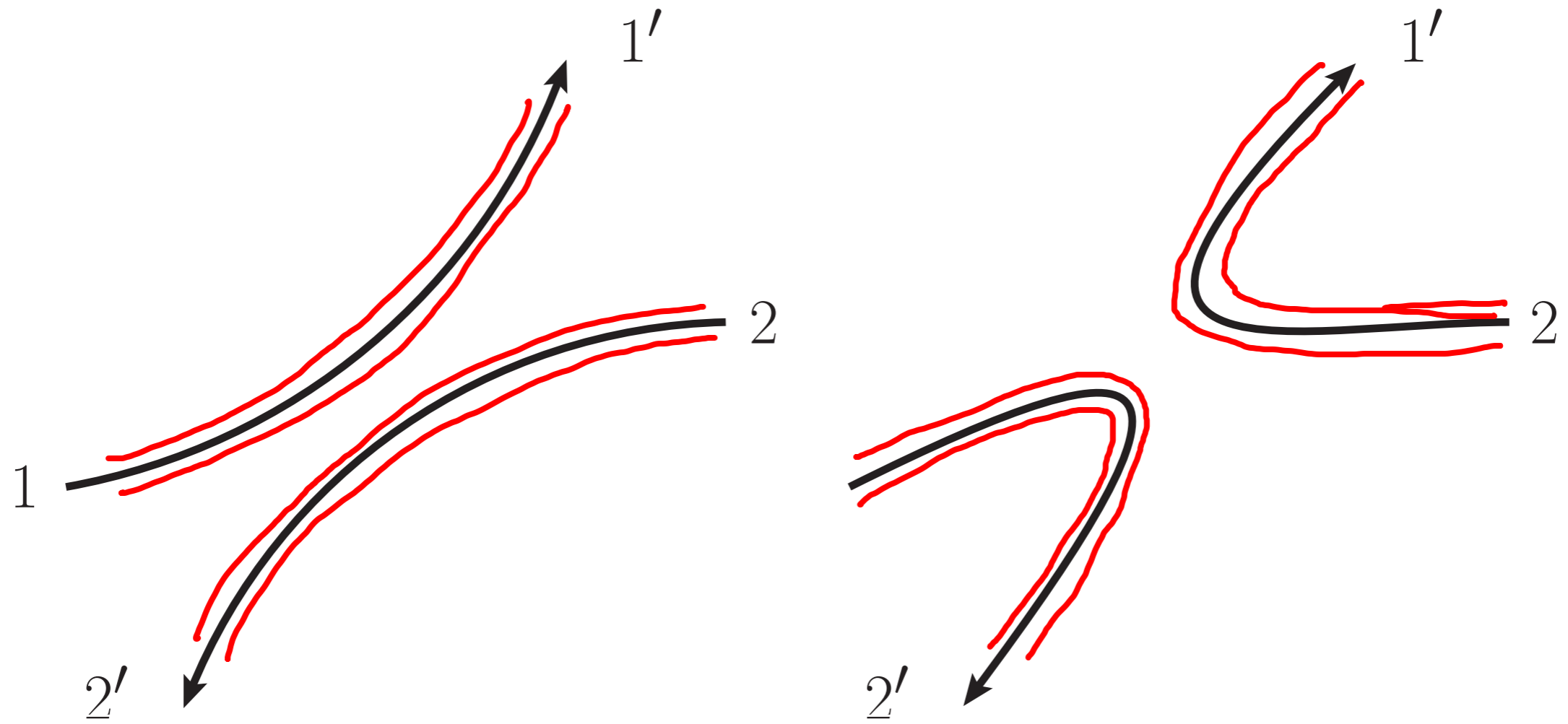
经典物理中两条不同的轨迹

全同粒子的不可区分性



两粒子的德布罗意波重叠区域，我们无法区分

全同粒子的不可区分性



两个粒子间距远大于它们各自的德布罗意波长

红线代表粒子的波包所覆盖的范围

全同粒子体系的波函数

量子理论预言的不确定性

例子：一维谐振子势中运动的两个全同粒子

$$\hat{H} = \hat{h}^{(1)} + \hat{h}^{(2)} \equiv \frac{\hat{p}_1^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2\hat{x}_1^2 + \frac{\hat{p}_2^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2\hat{x}_2^2$$

$$\hat{h}\phi_n(x) = \varepsilon_n(x)\phi_n(x) = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\hbar\omega\phi_n(x)$$

两粒子都处于基态时 $E_0 = \hbar\omega$

$$\Phi_0(x_1, x_2) = \phi_0(x_1)\phi_0(x_2)$$

两粒子体系处于第一激发态时 $E_1 = 2\hbar\omega$

$$\phi_1(x_1)\phi_0(x_2) \text{ or } \phi_0(x_1)\phi_1(x_2).$$

全同粒子体系的波函数

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例子：一维谐振子势中运动的两个全同粒子

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态叠加原理

$$\Phi(x_1, x_2) = \lambda\phi_1(x_1)\phi_0(x_2) + \mu\phi_0(x_1)\phi_1(x_2)$$

存在多个态函数对应于同一个物理状态，
我们无法确定何种线性组和形式
才是描述物理体系的正确形式

全同粒子体系的波函数

量子理论预言的不确定性

在 $\Phi_1(x_1, x_2)$ 波函数中测量两粒子的坐标位置 $\hat{x}_1 \otimes \hat{x}_2$

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \hat{x}_1 \otimes \hat{x}_2 \rangle \\ = & \langle \lambda\phi_1(x_1)\phi_0(x_2) + \mu\phi_0(x_1)\phi_1(x_2) | \hat{x}_1\hat{x}_2 | \lambda\phi_1(x_1)\phi_0(x_2) + \mu\phi_0(x_1)\phi_1(x_2) \rangle \\ = & \langle \lambda\phi_1(x_1)\phi_0(x_2) | \hat{x}_1\hat{x}_2 | \lambda\phi_1(x_1)\phi_0(x_2) \rangle + \langle \mu\phi_0(x_1)\phi_1(x_2) | \hat{x}_1\hat{x}_2 | \mu\phi_0(x_1)\phi_1(x_2) \rangle \\ + & \langle \lambda\phi_1(x_1)\phi_0(x_2) | \hat{x}_1\hat{x}_2 | \mu\phi_0(x_1)\phi_1(x_2) \rangle + \langle \mu\phi_0(x_1)\phi_1(x_2) | \hat{x}_1\hat{x}_2 | \lambda\phi_1(x_1)\phi_0(x_2) \rangle \\ = & \lambda^*\mu \langle \phi_1(x_1) | \hat{x}_1 | \phi_0(x_1) \rangle \langle \phi_0(x_2) | \hat{x}_2 | \phi_1(x_2) \rangle \\ & + \lambda\mu^* \langle \phi_0(x_1) | \hat{x}_1 | \phi_1(x_1) \rangle \langle \phi_1(x_2) | \hat{x}_2 | \phi_0(x_2) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{x}\phi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (\sqrt{n}\phi_{n-1} + \sqrt{n+1}\phi_{n+1})$$

$$\langle \hat{x}_1 \otimes \hat{x}_2 \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (\lambda^*\mu + \lambda\mu^*) = \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \Re(\lambda^*\mu)$$

λ 和 μ
可观测
物理量
并非
任意

全同粒子体系的波函数

量子理论预言的不确定性

在 $\Phi_1(x_1, x_2)$ 波函数中测量两粒子的坐标位置 $\hat{x}_1 \otimes \hat{x}_2$

$$\langle \hat{x}_1 \otimes \hat{x}_2 \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (\lambda^* \mu + \lambda \mu^*) = \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \Re(\lambda^* \mu)$$

但量子理论没有提供 λ 和 μ 的任何信息
理论具有不确定性或不完备，
我们只有在固定 λ 和 μ 后才能做理论预言。

非常幸运地是，自然界仅仅允许 $\lambda = \pm \mu$ ，
这里正负号取决于粒子的属性

置换算符

为了描述两粒子体系，即使它们是不可区分的全同粒子，我们仍然需要对粒子进行编号，例如称之为粒子1和粒子2。当然这个编号没有任何物理意义，任何可观测物理量都不应该依赖于粒子编号。

定义 $\{|k\rangle\}$ 为 \mathcal{H}_1 空间基矢， $\{|n\rangle\}$ 是 \mathcal{H}_2 空间基矢，


双粒子体系的希尔伯特空间是 $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_1 \otimes \mathcal{H}_2$

两粒子波函数是

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{k,n} C_{k,n} |k\rangle \otimes |n\rangle \equiv \sum_{k,n} C_{k,n} |1:k; 2:n\rangle$$

置换算符

定义交换算符 \hat{P}_{12} ，它作用在全同粒子体系波函数上会将粒子编号1和2交换 ($1 \leftrightarrow 2$)

$$\hat{P}_{12} |1 : k; 2 : n\rangle = |2 : k; 1 : n\rangle$$


因为任何实验结果都不依赖于具体粒子编号，交换操作后的波函数应该和交换之前波函数等价，最多仅仅差一个相位因子

$$|2 : k; 1 : n\rangle = e^{i\delta} |1 : k; 2 : n\rangle$$

态叠加原理要求这个相位因子和具体波函数无关，对物理体系进行两次连续置换操作后就会回到物理体系原始状态

$$\hat{P}_{12}^2 = \hat{I} \quad e^{i\delta} = \pm 1$$

$$\hat{P}_{12} |1 : k; 2 : n\rangle = \pm |1 : k; 2 : n\rangle$$

置换算符是运动常数

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{P}_{12}\hat{H}(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2)\psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, t) &= \hat{H}(\vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_1, t)\psi(\vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_1, t) \\ &= \hat{H}(\vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_1, t)\hat{P}_{12}\psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, t)\end{aligned}$$

$$\longrightarrow \hat{P}_{12}\hat{H}(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, t) = \hat{H}(\vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_1, t)\hat{P}_{12}$$

如果

$$\hat{H}(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, t) = \hat{H}(\vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_1, t) \longrightarrow \left[\hat{P}_{12}, \hat{H}(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, t) \right] = 0$$

在初始时刻全同粒子构成的物理体系处于某个置换对称态，在此后任意时刻，物理体系都将处于此置换对称态中——量子动力学遵从全同原理

对称或反对称的波函数

含有两个全同粒子的系统，当置换两全同粒子时，
系统的波函数是对称的或反对称的，

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{k,n} C_{k,n} |1:k; 2:n\rangle, \quad C_{k,n} = \pm C_{n,k}$$

对称波函数：

$$|\psi_S\rangle \propto \sum_{k,n} C_{k,n} (|1:k; 2:n\rangle + |2:k; 1:n\rangle),$$

$$\hat{P}_{12} |\psi_S\rangle = |\psi_S\rangle$$

反对称波函数：

$$|\psi_A\rangle \propto \sum_{k,n} C_{k,n} (|1:k; 2:n\rangle - |2:k; 1:n\rangle),$$

$$\hat{P}_{12} |\psi_A\rangle = -|\psi_A\rangle$$

泡利不相容原理

为了解释原子周期结构，泡利提出“不相容原理”

(物理学中最简单、最基本的物理规律)

“没有两个电子可以占据同一个量子态”。

费米和狄拉克进而给出了更一般的形式：

自然界中所有粒子都可以归于如下两类粒子：

- (1) 自旋为整数的玻色子，
其波函数在置换操作下是对称的；
- (2) 自旋为半整数的费米子，
其波函数在置换操作下是反对称的。

考虑两个全同粒子构成的量子系统。忽略两者之间的相互作用，则此两粒子系统的哈密顿算符为

$$\hat{H} = \hat{h}(q_1) + \hat{h}(q_2)$$

$$\hat{h}(q)\phi_k(q) = \epsilon_k\phi_k(q)$$

设一个粒子处于 ϕ_{k_1} 而另一个粒子处于 ϕ_{k_2} ，则 $\phi_{k_1}(q_1)\phi_{k_2}(q_2)$ 和 $\phi_{k_1}(q_2)\phi_{k_2}(q_1)$ 两种波函数组会都对应于能量 $\epsilon_{k_1} + \epsilon_{k_2}$ 。

1) 玻色子情况：波函数是对称的

$k_1 \neq k_2$ 时，

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_{k_1 k_2}^{(S)}(q_1, q_2) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\phi_{k_1}(q_1)\phi_{k_2}(q_2) + \phi_{k_1}(q_2)\phi_{k_2}(q_1)] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1 + \hat{P}_{12}) \phi_{k_1}(q_1)\phi_{k_2}(q_2)\end{aligned}$$

$k_1 = k_2 = k$ 时， $\phi_{kk}^{(S)}(q_1, q_2) = \phi_k(q_1)\phi_k(q_2)$

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2) 费米子情况：波函数是反对称的

$$\psi_{k_1 k_2}^{(A)}(q_1, q_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\phi_{k_1}(q_1)\phi_{k_2}(q_2) - \phi_{k_1}(q_2)\phi_{k_2}(q_1)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_1 \neq k_2 \text{ 时,} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{vmatrix} \phi_{k_1}(q_1) & \phi_{k_1}(q_2) \\ \phi_{k_2}(q_1) & \phi_{k_2}(q_2) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1 - \hat{P}_{12}) \phi_{k_1}(q_1)\phi_{k_2}(q_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$k_1 = k_2 = k \text{ 时, } \psi_{kk}^{(A)} = 0$$

$$\psi_s(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\psi(\xi_1, \xi_2) + \psi(\xi_2, \xi_1) \right]$$

$$\psi_a(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\psi(\xi_1, \xi_2) - \psi(\xi_2, \xi_1) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_s(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left[\psi(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) + \psi(\xi_1, \xi_3, \xi_2) + \psi(\xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_1) \right. \\ \left. + \psi(\xi_2, \xi_1, \xi_3) + \psi(\xi_3, \xi_1, \xi_2) + \psi(\xi_3, \xi_2, \xi_1) \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_a(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left[\psi(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) - \psi(\xi_1, \xi_3, \xi_2) + \psi(\xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_1) \right. \\ \left. - \psi(\xi_2, \xi_1, \xi_3) + \psi(\xi_3, \xi_1, \xi_2) - \psi(\xi_3, \xi_2, \xi_1) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

示例 1

两个全同自由粒子，令其动量分别为 $\hbar\vec{k}_\alpha$ 和 $\hbar\vec{k}_\beta$
下面讨论它们的空间相对位置的几率分布。

$$\phi_k(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2}} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}}$$

a) 没有置换对称性 (非全同粒子)

在一个粒子周围，半径在 $(r, r + dr)$ 的球壳内找到另一个粒子的几率为

$$r^2 dr \int |\phi_k(\vec{r})|^2 d\Omega = \frac{4\pi r^2 dr}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} = 4\pi r^2 P(r) dr$$

↓
常数

示例 1

(b) 交换反对称：当粒子 $1 \leftrightarrow 2$ 交换时， $\vec{r} \rightarrow -\vec{r}$ ，反对称波函数为

$$\phi_k^{(A)}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1 - \hat{P}_{12}) \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2}} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} = \frac{i\sqrt{2}}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2}} \sin(\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}),$$

由此计算可得

$$\begin{aligned} 4\pi r^2 P^{(A)}(r) dr &= r^2 dr \int |\phi_k^{(A)}(r)|^2 d\Omega = \frac{2r^2 dr}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int \sin^2(\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}) d\Omega \\ &= \frac{2r^2 dr}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^\pi \sin^2(kr \cos\theta) \sin\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{4\pi r^2 dr}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \left[1 - \frac{\sin(2kr)}{2kr} \right], \end{aligned}$$

即

$$P^{(A)}(r) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \left[1 - \frac{\sin(2kr)}{2kr} \right].$$

示例 1

a) 无置换对称性 (非全同粒子)

$$P_k(r) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3}$$

b) 置换反对称 (全同费米子)

$$P_k^{(A)}(r) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \left[1 - \frac{\sin(2kr)}{2kr} \right]$$

c) 置换对称 (全同玻色子)

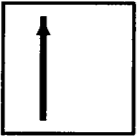
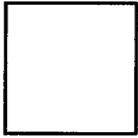
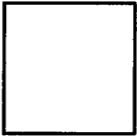
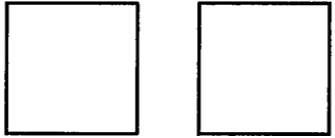
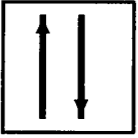
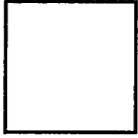
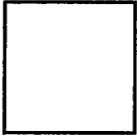
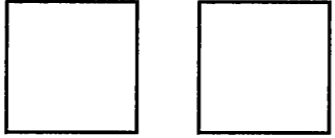
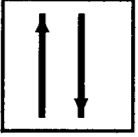
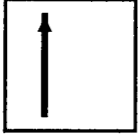
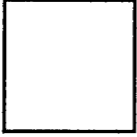
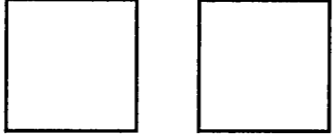
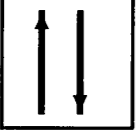
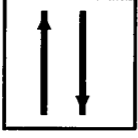
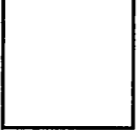

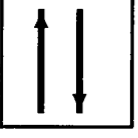
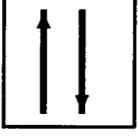
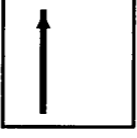
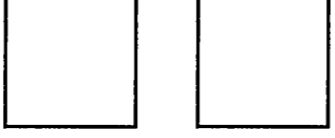
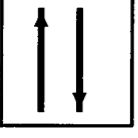
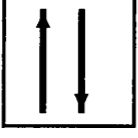
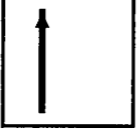
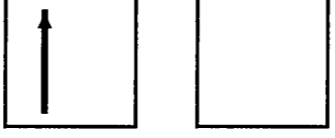
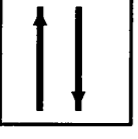
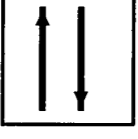
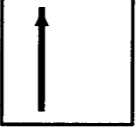
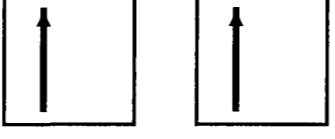
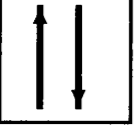
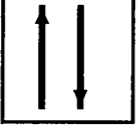
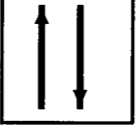
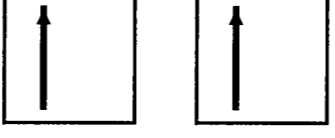
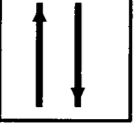
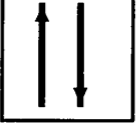
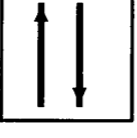
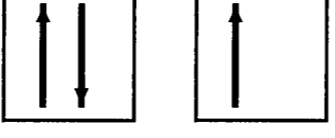
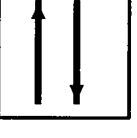
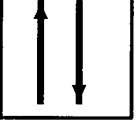
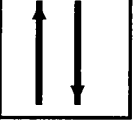
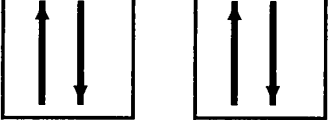
$$P_k^{(S)}(r) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \left[1 + \frac{\sin(2kr)}{2kr} \right]$$

当 $r \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 三者没有差别。

示例 2

元素周期表

H ¹ 1s ¹ $^2S_{1/2}$																He ² 1s ² 1S_0	
Li ³ 2s ¹ $^2S_{1/2}$	Be ⁴ 2s ² 1S_0											B ⁵ 2p ¹ $^2P_{1/2}$	C ⁶ 2p ² 3P_0	N ⁷ 2p ³ $^4S_{3/2}$	O ⁸ 2p ⁴ 3P_2	F ⁹ 2p ⁵ $^2P_{3/2}$	Ne ¹⁰ 2p ⁶ 1S_0
Na ¹¹ 3s ¹ $^2S_{1/2}$	Mg ¹² 3s ² 1S_0											Al ¹³ 3p ¹ $^2P_{1/2}$	Si ¹⁴ 3p ² 3P_0	P ¹⁵ 3p ³ $^4S_{3/2}$	S ¹⁶ 3p ⁴ 3P_2	Cl ¹⁷ 3p ⁵ $^2P_{3/2}$	Ar ¹⁸ 3p ⁶ 1S_0
K ¹⁹ 4s ¹ $^2S_{1/2}$	Ca ²⁰ 4s ² 1S_0	Sc ²¹ 3d ¹ $^2D_{3/2}$	Ti ²² 3d ² 3F_2	V ²³ 3d ³ $^4F_{3/2}$	Cr ²⁴ 4s ¹ 3d ⁵ 7S_3	Mn ²⁵ 3d ⁵ $^6S_{5/2}$	Fe ²⁶ 3d ⁶ 5D_4	Co ²⁷ 3d ⁷ $^4F_{9/2}$	Ni ²⁸ 3d ⁸ 3F_4	Cu ²⁹ 4s ¹ 3d ¹⁰ $^2S_{1/2}$	Zn ³⁰ 3d ¹⁰ 1S_0	Ga ³¹ 4p ¹ $^2P_{1/2}$	Ge ³² 4p ² 3P_0	As ³³ 4p ³ $^4S_{3/2}$	Se ³⁴ 4p ⁴ 3P_2	Br ³⁵ 4p ⁵ $^2P_{3/2}$	Kr ³⁶ 4p ⁶ 1S_0
Rb ³⁷ 5s ¹ $^2S_{1/2}$	Sr ³⁸ 5s ² 1S_0	Y ³⁹ 4d ¹ $^2D_{3/2}$	Zr ⁴⁰ 4d ² 3F_2	Nb ⁴¹ 5s ¹ 4d ⁴ $^6D_{1/2}$	Mo ⁴² 5s ¹ 4d ⁵ 7S_3	Tc ⁴³ 5s ¹ 4d ⁶ $^6D_{9/2}$	Ru ⁴⁴ 5s ¹ 4d ⁷ 5F_5	Rh ⁴⁵ 5s ¹ 4d ⁸ $^4F_{9/2}$	Pd ⁴⁶ 5s ⁰ 4d ¹⁰ 1S_0	Ag ⁴⁷ 5s ¹ 4d ¹⁰ $^2S_{1/2}$	Cd ⁴⁸ 4d ¹⁰ 1S_0	In ⁴⁹ 5p ¹ $^2P_{1/2}$	Sn ⁵⁰ 5p ² 3P_0	Sb ⁵¹ 5p ³ $^4S_{3/2}$	Te ⁵² 5p ⁴ 3P_2	I ⁵³ 5p ⁵ $^2P_{3/2}$	Xe ⁵⁴ 5p ⁶ 1S_0

Element	1s	2s	1s	2p	Configuration
H					$(1s)^1$
He					$(1s)^2$
Li					$(1s)^2(2s)^1$
Be					$(1s)^2(2s)^2$
B					$(1s)^2(2s)^2(2p)^1$
C					$(1s)^2(2s)^2(2p)^2$
N					$(1s)^2(2s)^2(2p)^3$
O					$(1s)^2(2s)^2(2p)^4$
F					$(1s)^2(2s)^2(2p)^5$
Ne					$(1s)^2(2s)^2(2p)^6$

示例 2

不相容原理和 元素周期表

示例 3

一维无限深势阱（长度为L）中的多个电子

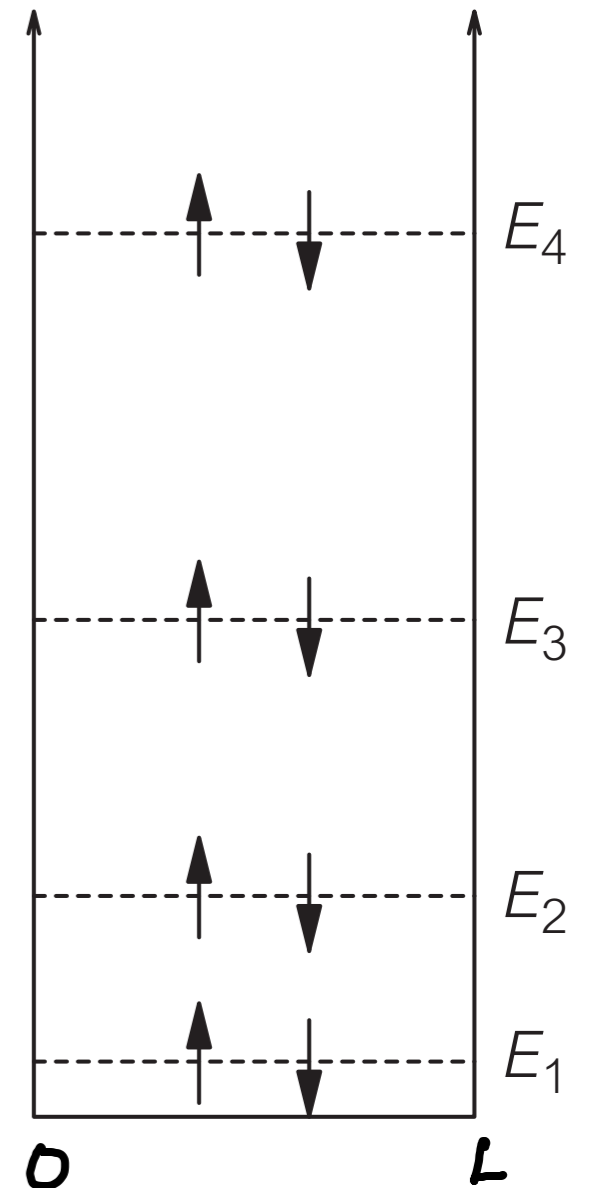
$$E_n = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2 n^2}{2mL^2}, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$E_{\text{tot}} = \left(\frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2mL^2} \right) N_e \quad (\text{without exclusion principle})$$

$$E_{\text{tot}} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{N_{\text{max}}} E_n = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{mL^2} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{\text{max}}} n^2 \quad N_{\text{max}} = N_e/2$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N_{\text{max}}} n^2 = \frac{N_{\text{max}}(N_{\text{max}} + 1)(2N_{\text{max}} + 1)}{6} \approx \frac{N_{\text{max}}^3}{3}$$

$$E_{\text{tot}} = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{mL^2} \left(\frac{N_{\text{max}}^3}{3} \right) = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{24mL^2} N_e^3 \quad (\text{with exclusion principle})$$



示例 3

一维无限深势阱（长度为L）中的多个电子

$$E_n = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2 n^2}{2mL^2}, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$E_{\text{tot}} = \left(\frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2mL^2} \right) N_e \quad (\text{without exclusion principle})$$

$$E_{\text{tot}} = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{mL^2} \left(\frac{N_{\text{max}}^3}{3} \right) = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{24mL^2} N_e^3 \quad (\text{with exclusion principle})$$

$$\frac{E_{\text{tot}}(\text{with exclusion})}{E_{\text{tot}}(\text{without exclusion})} \approx \frac{N_e^2}{12}$$

