

量子力学B课程总结

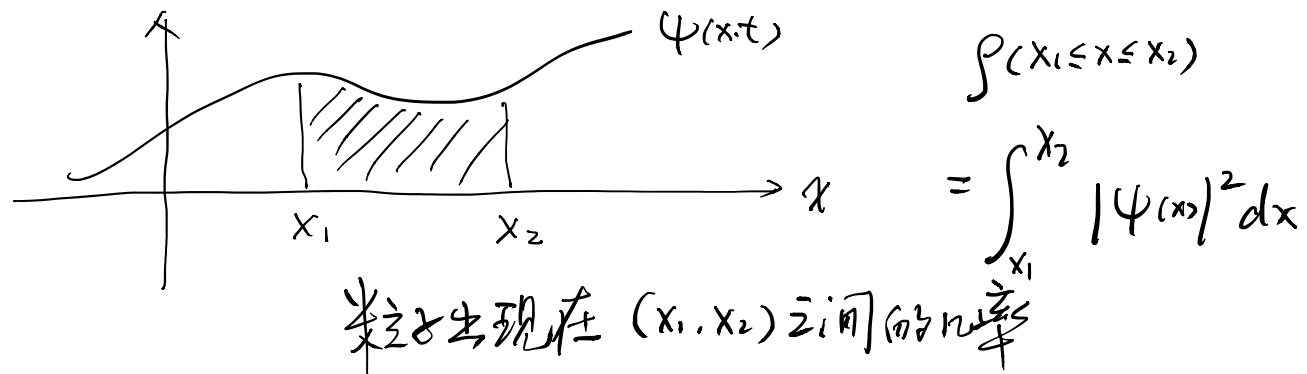
一. 公理化体系

1.1) 量子体系的状态由几率波函数完备地描述.

而波函数是希耳伯特空间中的矢量

$$\psi(\vec{x}, t) \rightarrow |\psi(t)\rangle$$

玻恩几率诠释 —— 最重要的概念革命



1.2) 波函数的演化行为由体系的哈密顿算符决定

$$\begin{aligned} \text{S.E.} \quad i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(x,t) &= \hat{H}(\hat{p}, \hat{x}, t) \Psi(x,t) \\ &= \left[\frac{\hat{p}_x^2}{2m} + V(x,t) \right] \Psi(x,t) \end{aligned}$$

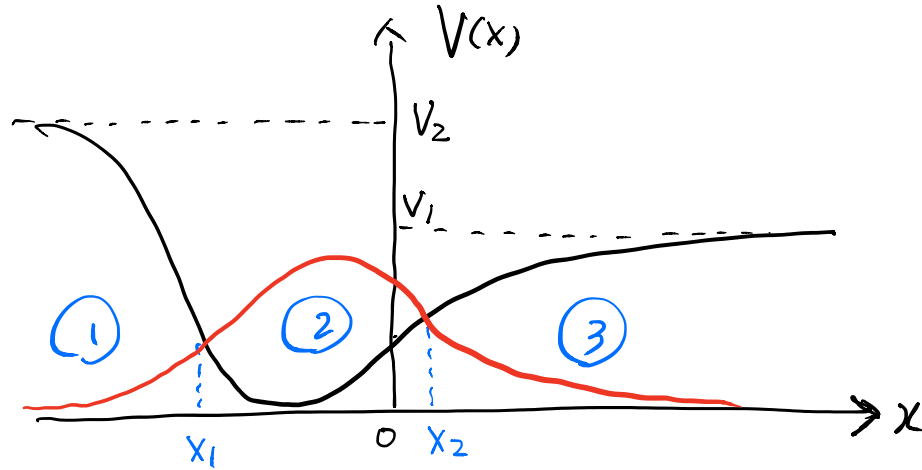
定态薛定谔方程 $V(x,t) = V(x)$, $\Psi(x,t) = \phi(x) f(t)$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(t) = E f(t) \\ \hat{H}(x, \hat{p}) \phi_E(x) = E \phi_E(x) \end{array} \right.$$

↳ 本征值 (与时间无关, 仅与势函数)
(边界条件或初始条件)

$$\Rightarrow \Psi(x,t) = \phi_E(x) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} E t}$$

束缚态和散射态



- 1) $E < V_1$ 束缚态
- 2) $V_1 < E < V_2$ 散射态
- 3) $E > V_2$ 散射态

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

第一种情形 $E < V_1$

区域2: $E > V$, $\psi'' \sim -\psi(x)$
振荡解

区域1和3:

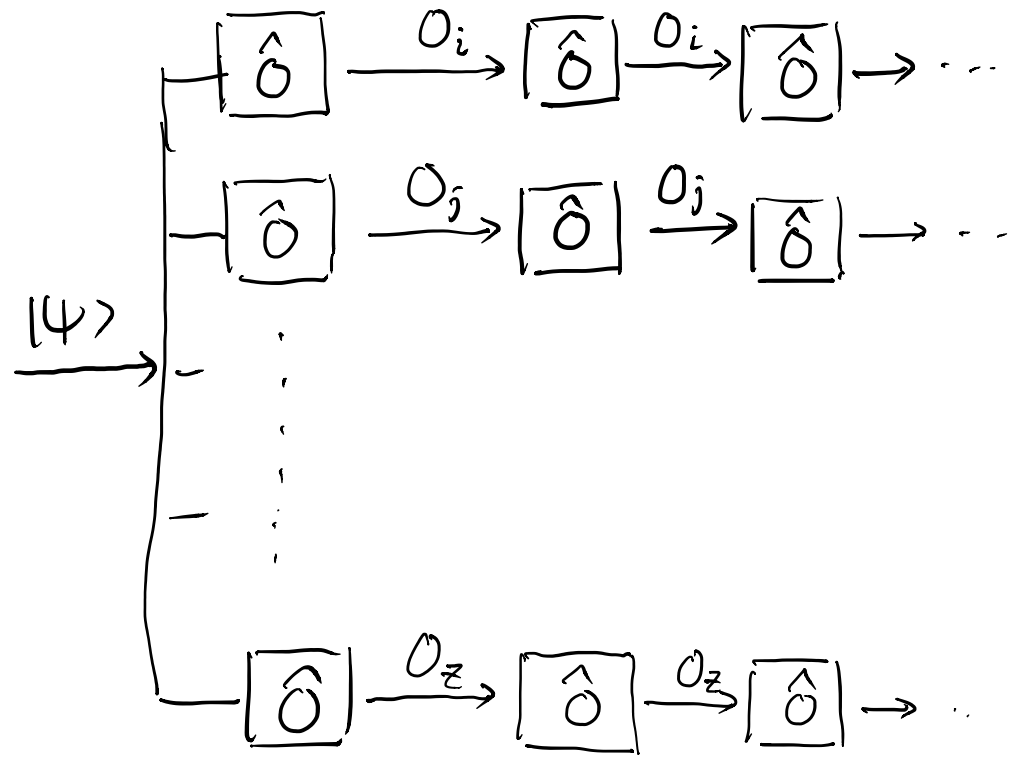
$E < V$, $\psi'' \sim \psi(x)$
指数衰减或增强

仅有E一个参数, 故需对E
满足波函数边界条件

⇒ 离散能级

1.3) 物理可观测量 —— 力学量算符(\hat{O})

平均值: $\langle \hat{O} \rangle_\psi = \int \psi^*(x,t) \hat{O} \psi(x,t) dx$



物理实验测量的
可重复性要求
测量后是 \hat{O} 的某
本征态

$$\hat{O} \phi_i = O_i \phi_i$$

几率是

$$P_i = |\langle \phi_i | \psi \rangle|^2$$

$$\langle \hat{O} \rangle_\psi = \sum_i P_i O_i$$

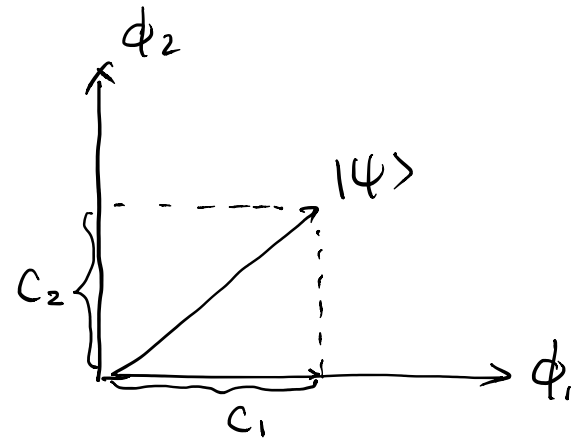
投影测量

$$\hat{O}|\phi_i\rangle = O_i|\phi_i\rangle$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \hat{I}|\psi\rangle = \sum_i |\phi_i\rangle \underbrace{\langle\phi_i|\psi\rangle}_{C_i} = \sum_i C_i |\phi_i\rangle$$

定理: 有下界而无上限的厄米算符的本征函数构成一组正交归一完备集

$$\hat{I} = \sum_i |\phi_i\rangle \langle\phi_i|$$



定理: 两个对易的算符 ($[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = 0$) 具有一组共同的正交归一完备的本征函数组; 反之亦然。

⇒ 选取一组力学量算符集合来定义 Hilbert 基

相容性的测量: $[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = 0$, 即 $\hat{A}\hat{B} = \hat{B}\hat{A}$

测量A和B的结果与顺序无关

不相容测量: $[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] \neq 0$

不同测量顺序导致不同结果

涨落: $\Delta \hat{O} = \sqrt{\langle \hat{O}^2 \rangle - \langle \hat{O} \rangle^2}$

不确定关系

$$\Delta \hat{A} \cdot \Delta \hat{B} \geq \frac{1}{2} \overline{i[\hat{A}, \hat{B}]}$$

注意: 不等式右边是平均值

测量两个物理量的涨落和其对易子有关, 也与波子数有关

平均值随时间的变化行为

$$\frac{d\langle \hat{A} \rangle}{dt} = \left\langle \frac{\partial \hat{A}}{\partial t} \right\rangle + \frac{1}{i\hbar} \overline{[\hat{A}, \hat{H}]}$$

当 \hat{A} 与时间无关且 $[\hat{A}, \hat{H}] = 0$ 时, $\langle \hat{A} \rangle$ 不变
 $\Rightarrow \hat{A}$ 是守恒量

力学守恒量完全集

$$\{ \hat{H}, \hat{A}, \hat{B}, \hat{C}, \dots \}$$

任意两个算符 两两对易, 并且它们的共同本征函数 无简并

$$\hat{T}, \hat{p}, \hat{r}, \hat{L}, \hat{L}^2, \hat{S}^2, \hat{S}_z, V(r), \dots$$

1.4) 全同性原理 (多粒子量子体系)

玻色子 (自旋整数): 整体波函数在置换操作下是对称的

费米子 (自旋半整数): 整体波函数在置换操作下是反对称

泡利不相容原理: 没有两个电子可以占据同一个量子态

例: 两全同粒子系统: $\hat{H} = \hat{h}(q_1) + \hat{h}(q_2)$, $\hat{h}(q)\phi_k(q) = \epsilon_k(q)\phi_k(q)$

$$E = \epsilon_{k_1} + \epsilon_{k_2}, \quad \phi_{k_1}(q_1)\phi_{k_2}(q_2) \text{ 和 } \phi_{k_2}(q_1)\phi_{k_1}(q_2)$$

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

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

二. 一维量子体系

2.1) 一维无限深势阱

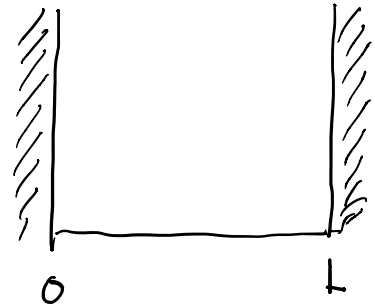
$$E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mL^2}$$

$$\psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)$$

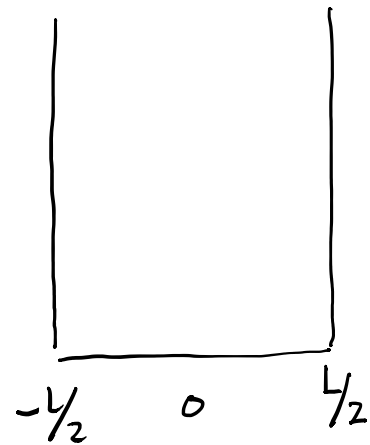
本征能级不变, 波函数改变

$$\psi_n(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right), & n=1, 3, 5, \dots \\ \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right), & n=2, 4, 6, \dots \end{cases}$$

宇称 (空间反演)

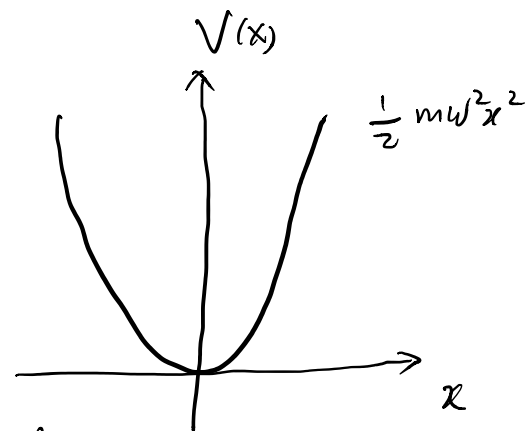


↓ 坐标平移



2.2) 一维简谐振子势

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \right] \phi(x) = E \phi(x)$$



受限运动 \Rightarrow 能量量子化 (离散能级)

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

定义升降算符 \hat{a}^+ 和 \hat{a} :

$$\hat{a}^+ = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \hat{x} - i \frac{\hat{p}}{\sqrt{2m\hbar\omega}} \quad \hat{a} = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \hat{x} + i \frac{\hat{p}}{\sqrt{2m\hbar\omega}}$$

$$[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^+] = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \hat{H} = \hbar\omega \left(\hat{a}^+ \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

设 $\hat{H} \phi_n(x) = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega \phi_n(x)$

则 $\hat{N} = \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}$ 是粒子数算符 $\hat{N} \phi_n(x) = n \phi_n(x)$
 $\hookrightarrow n$ 量子数

$\hat{a} \phi_n = \sqrt{n} \phi_{n-1}$, $\hat{a}^\dagger \phi_n = \sqrt{n+1} \phi_{n+1}$

递推式:

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

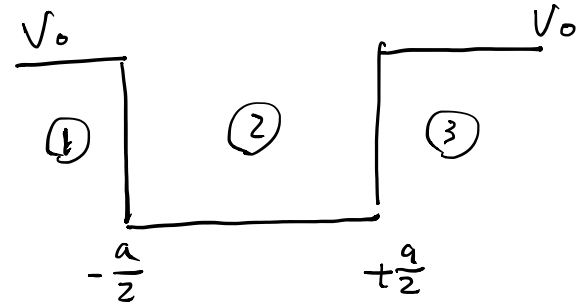
$$\hat{p} \phi_n = -i \sqrt{\frac{m\hbar\omega}{2}} (\sqrt{n} \phi_{n-1} - \sqrt{n+1} \phi_{n+1})$$

在第 n 个能级的本征态中同时测 \hat{x} 和 \hat{p} 的误差

$$(\Delta x) (\Delta p)_n = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar$$

2.3) 一维有限深势阱

束缚态 $E < V_0$



定态S.E: ① $-\frac{d^2\psi_1}{dx^2} + V_0\psi_1 = E\psi_1$

$$\psi_1 = A e^{qx}$$

$$q = \frac{\sqrt{2m(V-E)}}{\hbar}$$

② $-\frac{d^2\psi_2}{dx^2} = E\psi_2$

$$\psi_2 = B \cos kx + C \sin kx$$

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

③ $-\frac{d^2\psi_3}{dx^2} + V_0\psi_3 = E\psi_3$

$$\psi_3 = D e^{-qx}$$

共有5个未知量 A. B. C. D. E

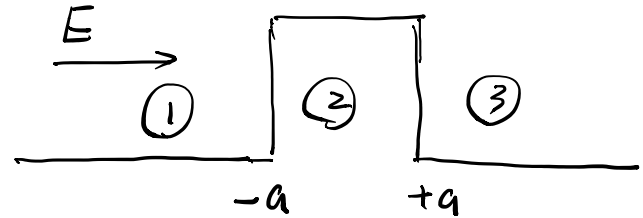
有4个边界条件: $x = \pm \frac{a}{2}$. 波函数连续
波函数导数连续

还有一个全空间的波函数归一化条件

2.4) 一维散射问题

入射粒子能量给定 (E 确定)

问反射和透射的几率



$$\begin{cases} \psi_1 = A e^{ikx} + B e^{-ikx} \\ \psi_2 = C e^{iqx} + D e^{-iqx} \\ \psi_3 = F e^{ikx} \end{cases}$$

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

$$q = \frac{\sqrt{2m(E-V)}}{\hbar}$$

透射系数

$$T = \left| \frac{J_T}{J_i} \right|$$

反射系数

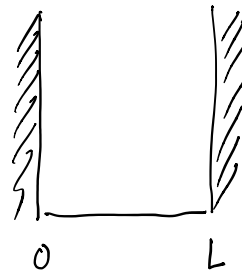
$$R = \left| \frac{J_r}{J_i} \right|$$

J : 几率流密度

三. 三维量子体系

3.1) 简并 — 具有更高的对称性

示例:

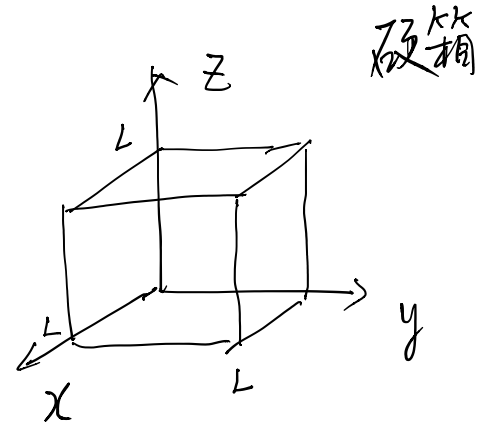


1维无限深势阱

$$\phi_n(x)$$

$$E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mL^2}$$

第一激发态



3维无限深势阱

$$\phi_n(x) \phi_m(y) \phi_k(z)$$

$$E_2 = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mL^2} + \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mL^2} + \frac{4\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mL^2}$$

三重简并

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \phi_2(x) \phi_1(y) \phi_1(z) \\ \phi_1(x) \phi_2(y) \phi_1(z) \\ \phi_1(x) \phi_1(y) \phi_2(z) \end{array} \right.$$

3.2) 中心势场 $V(\vec{r}) = V(r)$ 各向同性

$$\text{T.I.S.E: } \left(\frac{\hat{p}_r^2}{2m} + \frac{\hat{L}^2}{2mr^2} + V(r) \right) \psi(r, \theta, \phi) = E \psi(r, \theta, \phi)$$

$$\hat{p}_r = -i\hbar \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$\hat{L}^2 = -\hbar^2 \left[\frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\phi^2} \right]$$

$$\hat{L}_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial\phi}$$

分离变量 $\psi(r, \theta, \phi) = R(r) Y_l^m(\theta, \phi)$

则有: $\hat{L}^2 Y_l^m(\theta, \phi) = l(l+1)\hbar^2 Y_l^m(\theta, \phi)$

$$\left[\frac{\hat{p}_r^2}{2m} + \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2mr^2} + V(r) \right] R(r) = E R(r)$$

轨道角动量 (\hat{L})

$$\text{角动量对易关系 } [\hat{L}_i, \hat{L}_j] = i\hbar \epsilon_{ijk} \hat{L}_k$$

$$\Rightarrow [\hat{L}_i, \hat{L}^2] = 0$$

力学量完备集 $\{\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_z\}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \hat{L}^2 Y_l^m(\theta, \phi) = l(l+1)\hbar^2 Y_l^m(\theta, \phi) \\ \hat{L}_z Y_l^m(\theta, \phi) = m\hbar Y_l^m(\theta, \phi) \end{array} \right\}$$

球谐函数:

$$Y_l^m(\theta, \phi) = (-1)^m \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!}} P_l^m(\cos\theta) e^{im\phi}$$

$$P_l^m(\cos\theta) = (-1)^{l+m} \frac{1}{2^l l!} \frac{(l+m)!}{(l-m)!} \frac{1}{\sin^m\theta} \left(\frac{d}{d\cos\theta}\right)^{l-m} \sin^{2l}\theta$$

角动量的代数结构

$$\hat{L}_{\pm} = \hat{L}_x \pm i\hat{L}_y, \quad [\hat{L}_i, \hat{L}_j] = i\hbar \epsilon_{ijk} \hat{L}_k$$

$$\Rightarrow [\hat{L}_z, \hat{L}_{\pm}] = \pm \hbar \hat{L}_{\pm}$$

$$[\hat{L}_+, \hat{L}_-] = 2\hbar \hat{L}_z$$

令 $\{\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_z\}$ 共同本征态 $|l, m\rangle$

$$\hat{L}^2 |l, m\rangle = l(l+1)\hbar^2 |l, m\rangle, \quad \hat{L}_z |l, m\rangle = m\hbar |l, m\rangle$$

递推关系: $\hat{L}_{\pm} |l, m\rangle = \sqrt{(l \mp m)(l \pm m + 1)} \hbar |l, m \pm 1\rangle$

轨道角动量的矩阵表示

选 $l=1$ 的 \hat{L}_z 的本征态为 $|1,+1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $|1,0\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $|1,-1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\hat{L}_z = \sum_i |l, m_i\rangle m_i \langle l, m_i| = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{L}_{\pm} |l, m\rangle = \sqrt{(l \mp m)(l \pm m + 1)} \hbar |l, m \pm 1\rangle$$

$$\hat{L}_+ = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \hat{L}_+ |1,0\rangle = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{2} \hbar \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \sqrt{2} \hbar |1,+1\rangle$$

$$\hat{L}_- = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \hat{L}_x = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{L}_+ + \hat{L}_-) = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ \sqrt{2} & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

3.3) 自旋 (\vec{S}): 全新的量子自由度

斯特恩-盖拉赫实验: 自旋空间是2维的

在 $\{\hat{S}^2, \hat{S}_z\}$ 的基中 共同本征态 $|s, m\rangle$

$$\hat{S}^2 |s, m\rangle = s(s+1)\hbar^2 |s, m\rangle = \frac{3}{4}\hbar^2 |s, m\rangle$$

$$\hat{S}_z |s, m\rangle = m\hbar |s, m\rangle, \quad m = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\hat{S}_x = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sigma_1 = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \hat{S}_y = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sigma_2 = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \hat{S}_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sigma_3 = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

升降算符 $\hat{S}_+ = \hat{S}_x + i\hat{S}_y = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$

$$\hat{S}_- = \hat{S}_x - i\hat{S}_y = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

3.4) 氢原子

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 \psi(r, \theta, \phi) - \frac{e^2}{r} \psi(r, \theta, \phi) = E \psi(r, \theta, \phi)$$

力学量完全集 $\{ \hat{H}, \hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_z \}$

定义 $\psi(r, \theta, \phi) = \frac{U(r)}{r} Y_l^m(\theta, \phi)$

$$\frac{d^2}{dr^2} U(r) - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} U(r) + \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2} U(r) + \frac{2\mu e^2}{\hbar^2} \frac{U(r)}{r} = 0$$

无量纲化

$$\rho = \sqrt{-\frac{8\mu E}{\hbar^2}} r, \quad \lambda = \frac{2\mu e^2}{\hbar^2} \sqrt{\frac{-\hbar^2}{8\mu E}} = \frac{1}{a_0} \sqrt{\frac{-\hbar^2}{2\mu E}}$$

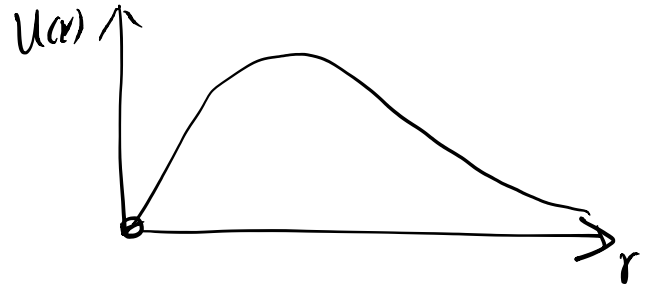
(λ 仅和 E 有关)

径向薛定谔方程化为

$$\frac{d^2}{dr^2} u_l(r) - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} u_l(r) + \frac{\lambda}{r} u_l(r) - \frac{1}{4} u_l(r) = 0$$

边界条件: $u(r) = r R(r) \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} 0$
 $\xrightarrow{r \rightarrow 0} 0$

$\Rightarrow \lambda$ 取离散值



能量量子化: $\lambda = n = n_r + l + 1$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$E_n = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu a_B^2} \frac{1}{n^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \mu (\alpha c)^2 \frac{1}{n^2}$$

\rightarrow 精细结构常数 $\approx \frac{1}{137}$

能级简并度: $n^2 \xrightarrow{\text{自旋}} 2n^2$

3.5) 自旋-轨道角动量耦合 (碱金属的双线结构)

$$\hat{H} = \hat{T} + V(r) + \hat{H}_{SO} \quad SO: \text{ spin-orbit}$$

$$= \frac{\hat{p}_r^2}{2\mu} + \frac{\hat{L}^2}{2\mu r^2} - \frac{ze^2}{r} + z\alpha^2 E_1 \left(\frac{a_0}{r}\right)^3 \frac{\vec{S} \cdot \vec{L}}{\hbar^2}$$

$$[\vec{S}, \vec{S} \cdot \vec{L}] \neq 0, \quad [\vec{L}, \vec{S} \cdot \vec{L}] \neq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{L} \text{ 和 } \vec{S} \text{ 不是守恒量}$$

$$\text{定义总自旋 } \vec{J} = \vec{L} + \vec{S} \quad [\hat{J}_i, \hat{J}_j] = i\hbar \epsilon_{ijk} \hat{J}_k$$

$$[\hat{J}, \vec{L}^2] = [\hat{J}, \vec{S}^2] = 0$$

$$\text{力学量全集 } \{ \hat{H}, \vec{J}^2, \vec{S}^2, \vec{L}^2, \hat{J}_z \}$$

3.6) 自旋-自旋耦合

$$\vec{S} = \vec{S}_1 + \vec{S}_2$$

力学量完全集 $\{ \vec{S}_1^2, \vec{S}_{1z}, \vec{S}_2^2, \hat{S}_{2z} \}$

非耦合基

$\{ \vec{S}^2, \vec{S}_1^2, \vec{S}_2^2, \hat{S}_z \}$

耦合基

$$\begin{pmatrix} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{pmatrix}_1 \otimes \begin{pmatrix} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{pmatrix}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \uparrow_1 \uparrow_2 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\uparrow_1 \downarrow_2 + \downarrow_1 \uparrow_2) \\ \downarrow_1 \downarrow_2 \end{pmatrix} \oplus \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\uparrow_1 \downarrow_2 - \downarrow_1 \uparrow_2)$$

对称波函数

反对称
波函数

四. 应用技术

① 微扰论:

* 定态微扰论

* 含时微扰论

② 变分法

③ 散射

未讲内容

表象 绘景

表象变换

WKB近似

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