

Cwiczenia 19

8 maja 2014
15:06

1. Poprawka relativistyczna do energii kinetycznej w etacie wodoru

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \sqrt{1+x} &\approx 1 + \frac{1}{2}x \\ &- \frac{1}{8}x^2 \dots \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_k^{(nr)} &= \frac{p^2}{2m} & E_k^{(r)} &= mc^2 \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{p^2}{m^2 c^2}} - 1 \right) \approx \\ & & &\approx mc^2 \left(1 + \frac{p^2}{2m^2 c^2} - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{p^2}{m^2 c^2} \right)^2 - 1 \right) \\ & & &= \frac{p^2}{2m} - \frac{p^4}{8m^3 c^2} \end{aligned}$$

Musimy obliczyć:

$$H^{(nr)} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} - \frac{ke^2}{r}$$

$$\langle n, l, m | p^4 | n, l, m \rangle$$

$$\text{Wiemy że } \hat{p}^2 = 2m \left(\hat{H}^{(nr)} + \frac{ke^2}{r} \right)$$

$$\langle p^4 \rangle = 4m^2 \left\langle \hat{H}^2 + \hat{H} \frac{ke^2}{r} + \frac{ke^2}{r} \hat{H} + \frac{k^2 e^4}{r^2} \right\rangle$$

$$= 4m^2 \left(E_n^2 + 2E_n ke^2 \left\langle \frac{1}{r} \right\rangle + k^2 e^4 \left\langle \frac{1}{r^2} \right\rangle \right)$$

Wzrosty wreszcie

$$E_n = -k \frac{e^2}{2a_0} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\left\langle \frac{1}{r} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{a_0 n^2}$$

Potrzebujemy jeszcze $\left\langle \frac{1}{r^2} \right\rangle$

Skorzystajmy z \hat{L}^2 H-F, Hamiltonian w sferoidalnych:

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hat{L}^2}{2m} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r + \left[\frac{\hat{L}^2}{2m r^2} - \frac{ke^2}{r} \right]$$

↑
mamy $\frac{1}{r^2}$

Linia na stanach $R_{nl}(r) Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$ mamy problem jednowymiarowy z H_r :

$$\hat{H}_r = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} r + \left[\frac{\hbar^2 L(L+1)}{2mr^2} - \frac{ke^2}{r} \right]$$

$$\hat{H}_r \cdot R_{n,l}(r) = E_{n,l} R_{n,l}(r) \quad E_{n,l} = -\frac{k}{2a_0} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

P. trójkątny „L” jako parametr ciągły

$$\frac{d\hat{H}_r}{dL} = \frac{\hbar^2(2L+1)}{2mr^2}$$

$$\frac{\hbar^2(2L+1)}{2m} \left\langle \frac{1}{r^2} \right\rangle = \frac{dE_n}{dL}$$

Uwaga 7! przypomnij sobie wyrażenie $E_n \dots$

$$R_{n,l} = r^{l+1} f(r) e^{-\lambda r} \quad E = \begin{cases} a_0 = \frac{\hbar^2}{m e^2 k} \end{cases}$$

$$n = N + L + 1$$

↑ tego nie tutaj wylicz się wstawia $f(r)$ w równaniu

$$E = -\frac{k}{2a_0} \frac{R^L}{(N+L+1)^2} \quad \frac{dE}{dL} = \frac{2k}{2a_0} \frac{1}{(N+L+1)^3} = \frac{ke^2}{a_0 m^3}$$

$$\left\langle \frac{1}{r^2} \right\rangle = \frac{ke^2}{a_0 m^3} \cdot \frac{2m}{\hbar^2(2L+1)} = \frac{2}{a_0^2} \frac{1}{m^3(2L+1)}$$

przebieg

$$E^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{8m^3 c^2} \langle p^4 \rangle = -\frac{1}{8m^3 c^2}$$

$$\cdot 4m^2 \cdot \left(k^2 \frac{e^4}{4a_0^2} \frac{1}{m^4} - \frac{k^2 e^4}{a_0} \frac{1}{m^2} \frac{1}{a_0} \frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{k^2 e^4 \cdot 2}{a_0^2 m^3 (2L+1)} \right) =$$

$$= - \frac{k^2 e^4}{2m c^2 a_0^2 m} \left(- \frac{3}{4} + \frac{2m}{2l+1} \right) = \frac{k^2 e^4}{8m c^2 a_0^2 m^4} \frac{1}{2l+1} \left(\frac{8m}{2l+1} - 3 \right)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} L = \frac{k e^2}{4 \pi \epsilon_0} \\ \approx 7 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ eV} \end{array} \right.$$

2. Model Fieda - Darwina

ciężka w polu $\vec{B} = B \hat{e}_z$ + dźwilkowa

u partycje harmonicznej $V = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 (x^2 + y^2)$,

Zmienić energię wlotne...

$$H = \frac{(\vec{p} - e\vec{A})^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 (x^2 + y^2)$$

$$B = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$

wygodnie będzie zrobić w układzie symetrycznym

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -By \\ Bx \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2m} \left[\left(p_x + \frac{eBy}{2} \right)^2 + \left(p_y - \frac{eBx}{2} \right)^2 + p_z^2 \right] + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 (x^2 + y^2)$$

$$[H, p_z] \Rightarrow \psi(x, y, z) = e^{-i \frac{p_z z}{\hbar}} \psi(x, y)$$

ograniczamy się do 2D

$$= \frac{p_x^2}{2m} + \frac{p_y^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m (\omega^2 + \Omega^2) (x^2 + y^2) + \Omega (p_x y - x p_y)$$

Ω^2

$$(\Omega = eB)$$

$$\Omega = \frac{eB}{2m}$$

Ω^{\pm}

$$x = \frac{a+a^{\dagger}}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\Omega}}$$

$$p_x = \frac{a-a^{\dagger}}{\sqrt{2i}} \sqrt{\hbar m \Omega}$$

$$y = \frac{b+b^{\dagger}}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\Omega}}$$

$$p_y = \frac{b-b^{\dagger}}{i\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\hbar m \Omega}$$

$$= \hbar \tilde{\Omega}' (a^{\dagger}a + b^{\dagger}b + 1) + \frac{\hbar \Omega}{2i} ((a-a^{\dagger})(b+b^{\dagger}) - (a+a^{\dagger})(b-b^{\dagger}))$$

$$= \hbar \tilde{\Omega}' (a^{\dagger}a + b^{\dagger}b + 1) + \frac{\hbar \Omega}{i} (ab^{\dagger} - a^{\dagger}b)$$

$$= \hbar \tilde{\Omega} + \hbar \tilde{\Omega} [a^{\dagger}, b^{\dagger}] \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{i\Omega}{\tilde{\Omega}'} \\ -\frac{i\Omega}{\tilde{\Omega}'} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\Omega - \lambda)^2 - \left(\frac{\Omega}{\tilde{\Omega}'}\right)^2 \quad \lambda_{\pm} = 1 \pm \frac{\Omega}{\tilde{\Omega}'} \quad \lambda_{-} = 1 - \frac{\Omega}{\tilde{\Omega}'}$$

$$\hat{c} = (i \hat{a} + \hat{b}) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\hat{d} = (\hat{a} + i\hat{b}) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$H = \hbar \tilde{\Omega} + \hbar(\tilde{\Omega} + \Omega) c^{\dagger}c + \hbar(\tilde{\Omega} - \Omega) d^{\dagger}d$$

$$= \hbar \Omega_{\pm} (c^{\dagger}c + \frac{1}{2}) + \hbar \Omega_{\pm} (d^{\dagger}d + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\Omega_{\pm} = \sqrt{\omega^2 + \left(\frac{eB}{2m}\right)^2} \pm \frac{eB}{2m}$$

Jeli $\omega = 0$ mamy dodatkowo degenerację

z względu na $\Omega_{-} = 0$,

Stany mają numery (m_c, m_d)

stan przetrwania $\langle a_{10} \rangle = 0$
 $\Delta |a_{10}\rangle = 0$

dobry wybór $|a_{10}\rangle = \psi_{00}(x,y) = N e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}}(x^2+y^2)}$

bc dla moga $a|a_{10}\rangle = 0$ $b|a_{10}\rangle = 0$ czyli $(a+ib)|a_{10}\rangle = 0$

Kolejne stany uzyskamy działając

$$|n_c, m_d\rangle = \frac{(c^\dagger)^{m_c} (d^\dagger)^{m_d}}{\sqrt{m_c!} \sqrt{m_d!}} |a_{10}\rangle$$