

Cwiczenia 22

26 maja 2014
23:21

1. Stwierdzenie funkcja Greena

przez który „rozwiąza funkcja Greena:

$$G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t) = \sum_n e^{-\frac{i E_n t}{\hbar}} \psi_n(\vec{r}) \psi_n^*(\vec{r}')$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{H} \psi_n(\vec{r}) = E_n \psi_n(\vec{r}) \end{array} \right.$$

+.z:

$$\psi(\vec{r}, t) = \int d^3\vec{r}' G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t) \psi(\vec{r}', 0)$$

wygodnie jest rozszerzyć f. Greena retardowanemu cykl:

$$G_{\pm}(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t) = \begin{cases} G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t), & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

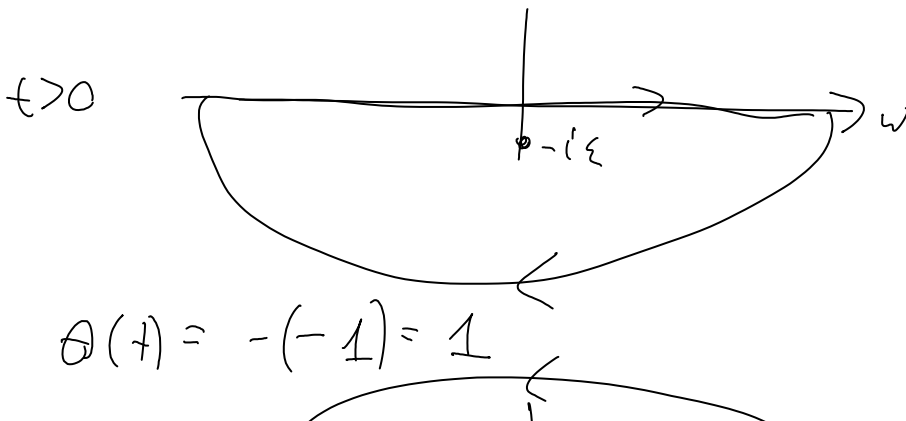
„zachowanie przyczynowości”

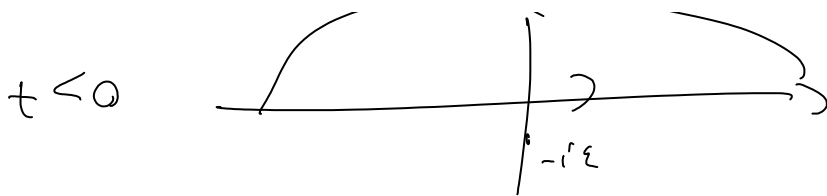
Piszac imaczej:

$$G_{\pm}(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t) = \sum_n \theta(t) e^{-\frac{i E_n t}{\hbar}} \psi_n(\vec{r}) \psi_n^*(\vec{r}')$$

Udowodnijmy najpierw że:

$$\theta(t) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-i\omega t} \frac{d\omega}{\omega + i\epsilon}$$





$$\Theta(t) = 0$$

$$\frac{d\Theta(t)}{dt} = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int \frac{-i\omega e^{i\omega t}}{\omega + i\epsilon} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int e^{i\omega t} d\omega = \delta(t)$$

ok

$$G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t) = \iint_m \frac{1}{2\pi i} e^{-i\omega t} \frac{1}{\omega + i\epsilon} d\omega e^{-\frac{i\omega_m t}{\hbar}} \psi_m(\vec{r}) \psi_m^*(\vec{r}')$$

$$\omega \rightarrow \omega - \omega_m$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\omega e^{-i\omega t} \iint_m \frac{\psi_m(\vec{r}) \psi_m^*(\vec{r}')}{\omega - \omega_m + i\epsilon} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dE e^{-\frac{iEt}{\hbar}} \iint_m \frac{\psi_m(\vec{r}) \psi_m^*(\vec{r}')}{E - E_m + i\epsilon}$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{G_E^+(\vec{r}, \vec{r}')$$

↑
standard retarded Green

zobowiązuje:

$$(E - \hat{H} + i\epsilon) G_E^+(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') = \iint_m \frac{E - E_m + i\epsilon}{E - E_m + i\epsilon} \psi_m(\vec{r}) \psi_m^*(\vec{r}') = \delta^3(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')$$

Czyli zwrócić:

$$(E - \hat{H} + i\epsilon) G_E^+ = \mathbb{1}$$

- + / ^ . 1-1 } dla dowolnego

$$G_{\pm}^{\pm} = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} (E - \hat{H} \pm i\epsilon)^{-1} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{nie oznacza zmiany} \\ \text{miejscowości } -i\epsilon \end{array} \right\}$$

2. Na przykładzie przejścia się rozumie
Lipman Schwingera

$$|\psi_{in}\rangle - \text{stan przychodzący} \quad (E - H_0)|\psi_0\rangle = 0$$

$$|\psi\rangle = |\psi_{in}\rangle + (E - H_0)^{-1} V |\psi\rangle$$

↓ spełnia rek. Schrödingera

$$(E - H_0) |\psi\rangle = V |\psi\rangle \quad \text{ok.}$$

czyli :

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{1 - \underbrace{(E - H_0)^{-1} V}_{G_{0,E}}} |\psi_{in}\rangle$$

L funkcja Greena H_0

Zależny mogli interpretować $|\psi_0\rangle$ jako lokalnie przychodzący
tabela więc reprezentować f. Greena

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{1 - G_{0,E}^+ V} |\psi_{in}\rangle \quad \begin{array}{l} E - \text{energia bli} \\ \text{przychodzący} \end{array}$$

funkcje.

$$|\psi\rangle = (1 + G_0 V + G_0 V G_0 V \dots) |\psi_{in}\rangle =$$

$$= |\psi_{in}\rangle + \underbrace{G_0 (V + V G_0 V + \dots)}_{|\psi_{out}\rangle} |\psi_{in}\rangle$$

$$|\psi_{out}\rangle = G_0 T |\psi_{in}\rangle$$

$$T = V(1 - G_0 V)^{-1} = (1 - V G_0)^{-1} V$$

↑
mean T

Zmierzamy mean T dla reprezentacji
cząstki w 1D no potencjału $V(x) = g\delta(x)$

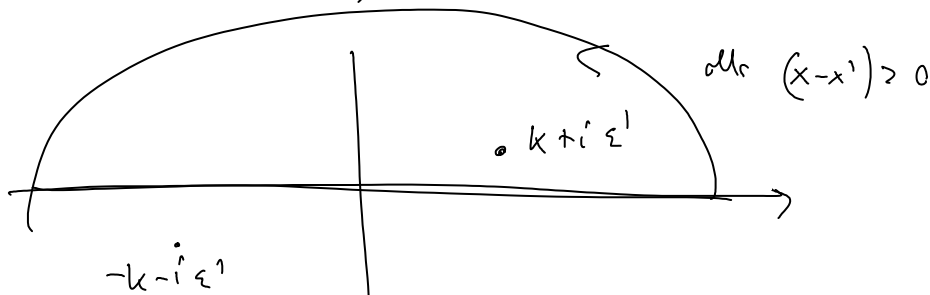
Najpierw szukamy G_0^+

$$G_0^+(x, x') = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dk' \frac{e^{ik'(x-x')}}{E - \frac{\hbar^2 k'^2}{2m} + i\epsilon}$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \psi_k(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{ikx} \\ E = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} \end{array} \right.$

$$= -\frac{m}{\pi \hbar^2} \int dk' \frac{e^{ik'(x-x')}}{k'^2 - k^2 - i\epsilon} = -\frac{m}{\pi \hbar^2} \int dk' \frac{e^{ik'(x-x')}}{(k' - \sqrt{k^2 + i\epsilon})(k' + \sqrt{k^2 + i\epsilon})}$$

$$= -\frac{m}{\pi \hbar^2} \int dk' \frac{e^{ik'(x-x')}}{(k' - k - i\epsilon')(k' + k + i\epsilon')}$$



$$G_0^+(x, x') = -\frac{m}{\pi \hbar^2} \frac{e^{i(k+i\epsilon')(x-x')}}{2k + 2i\epsilon'}$$

$$= -\frac{m i}{\hbar^2} \frac{e^{ik(x-x')}}{k}$$

all $(x-x') < 0 = -\frac{m i}{\hbar^2} \frac{e^{-ik(x-x')}}{k}$

$$G_0^+ = - \frac{i m}{\hbar^2 k} e^{i k |x - x'|}$$

Ł widzi to „proszę” pTygme z x' do x

$$V(x, x') = g \delta(x) \delta(x')$$

$$T = V + V G_0 V + V G_0 V G_0 V + \dots$$

$$T(x, x') = g \delta(x) \delta(x') + g^2 \delta(x) \left(- \frac{i m}{\hbar^2 k} \right) e^{i k |x - x'|} \delta(x') \\ + g^3 \delta(x) \left(- \frac{i m}{\hbar^2 k} \right) e^{i k |x - x''|} \delta(x'') \left(- \frac{i m}{\hbar^2 k} \right) e^{i k |x'' - x'|} \delta(x') + \dots$$

$$= g \delta(x) \delta(x') \left[1 + \left(- \frac{i m g}{\hbar^2 k} \right) + \left(- \frac{i m g}{\hbar^2 k} \right)^2 + \dots \right]$$

$$= g \delta(x) \delta(x') \frac{1}{1 + \frac{i m g}{\hbar^2 k}}$$

Węzy fence $\psi_{in}(x) = e^{i k x} = :$

$$\psi_{out}(x) = \int dx' dx'' G(x, x') T(x', x'') \psi_{in}(x'')$$

$$= - \frac{i m}{\hbar^2 k} \cdot \frac{g}{1 + \frac{i m g}{\hbar^2 k}} e^{i k |x|} = - \frac{e^{i k |x|}}{1 - \frac{i \hbar^2 k}{m g}}$$

$$\left\{ a = \frac{\hbar^2 k}{m g} \right. \quad \psi_{out}(x) = - \frac{e^{i k |x|}}{1 - i k a}$$

Cyżli petyne rozmiane

$$\dots \psi_{in} = e^{i k x} = \frac{e^{i k |x|}}{1 - i k a}$$

$$\psi(x) = \dots \quad 1 - ika$$

dlc $x > a$

$$\psi(x) = e^{ikx} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 - ika} \right) = e^{ikx} \left(\frac{-ika}{1 - ika} \right)$$

czyli współczynnik transmisji

$$T = \frac{(ka)^2}{1 + (ka)^2}$$

dlc $x < 0$

$$\psi(x) = e^{ikx} - \frac{e^{-ikx}}{1 - ika}$$

dlc
przebiega

dlc odbita

$$R = \frac{1}{1 + (ka)^2}$$

$$T + R = 1 \quad \text{ok.}$$