

第六章 坐标表象下的定态问题

讨论定态薛定谔方程在坐标表象的解

$$\hat{H}|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle$$

↓

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2 + V(r)\right]\psi(r) = E\psi(r) \Rightarrow \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2 + V(r)\right] \sum_n C_n \psi_n(r) = E \sum_n C_n \psi_n(r)$$

$$\int \psi_m^*(r) d^3r \Rightarrow \sum_n \underbrace{\int \psi_m^*(r) \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2 + V(r)\right] \psi_n(r) d^3r}_{H_{mn}} C_n = E \sum_n C_n \underbrace{\int \psi_m^*(r) \psi_n(r) d^3r}_{\delta_{mn}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_n H_{mn} C_n = E C_m \quad \text{都可用于计算定态}$$

1. 一维势阱 (分段常数)

$$\psi''(x) + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2}(E-V)\psi(x) = 0$$



① $E > V$ 振荡解 $\psi(x) = A\sin kx + B\cos kx$, $k = \sqrt{\frac{2m(E-V)}{\hbar^2}}$

② $E < V$ 指数解 $\psi(x) = Ae^{kx} + Be^{-kx}$, $k = \sqrt{\frac{2m(V-E)}{\hbar^2}}$

边界条件: $|x| \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\psi(x) \rightarrow 0$
 $\psi(x)$ 与 $\psi'(x)$ 均连续

在边界 R 处 $\int_{R^-}^{R^+} \psi''(x) dx = \int_{R^-}^{R^+} \left[-\frac{2m}{\hbar^2}(E-V)\right] \psi(x) dx$
 $\Rightarrow \psi'(R^+) - \psi'(R^-) = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \psi(R) \int_{R^-}^{R^+} V(x) dx$

若 V 在 R 有阶, 则 $\psi(x)$ 在 R 连续
 若 $V \sim \delta(x-R)$, 则 $\psi'(x)$ 在 R 不连续

一般流程:

- ① 分区域求出通解
- ② 边界条件
- ③ 归一化

a. 一维无限深势阱 ($E > 0$)

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 < x < R \\ \infty & \text{其它} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \psi(x) \equiv 0, x \notin (0, R)$$

$x \in (0, R)$: $\psi(x) = A\sin kx + B\cos kx$, $k = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}$, $\psi(0) = \psi(R) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} kR = n\pi \Rightarrow k_n = \frac{n\pi}{R} \\ B = 0 \end{cases} n=1, 2, \dots$

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

$$\Rightarrow \psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{R}} \sin k_n x, x \in (0, R), n=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

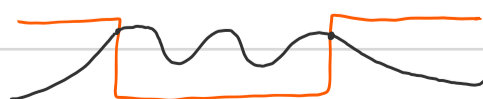
b. 有限深势阱

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & |x| < \frac{R}{2} \\ V, & |x| \geq \frac{R}{2} \end{cases}$$

① $0 < E < V$ 束缚态 离散取值态

$|x| > \frac{R}{2}$: $\psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{kx}, & x > \frac{R}{2} \\ ce^{kx}, & x < \frac{R}{2} \end{cases}$ $|x| < \frac{R}{2}$: $\psi(x) = B\sin(kx + \varphi)$, $k = \sqrt{\frac{2m(E-V)}{\hbar^2}}$

$V(x) = V(-x) \rightarrow \hat{H}$ 具有宇称对称性 \rightarrow 总存在具有确定宇称的本征态

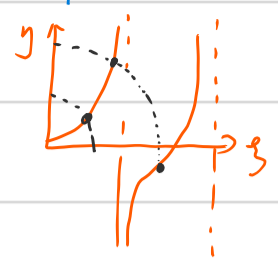


(不一定对称)

i) 偶宇称

$\psi(x) = B \cos kx, |x| < \frac{R}{2}$ 令 $[\ln \psi(x)]' = \frac{\psi'(x)}{\psi(x)}$ 连续 (可以给出本征态的信息, 虽然会丢掉一些边界)

$k \tan \frac{kR}{2} = k \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \xi \tan \xi = \eta \\ \xi^2 + \eta^2 = \frac{mVR^2}{2\hbar^2} \end{cases}$

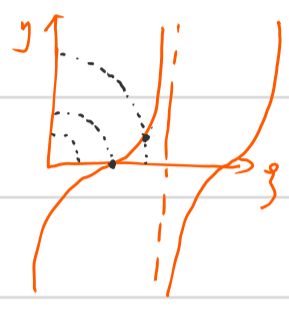


无论E是多少, 至少会有一个偶宇称的解, 甚至会有多解 (E足够大)

ii) 奇宇称

$\psi(x) = B \sin kx, |x| < \frac{R}{2}$

$\Rightarrow -k \cot \frac{kR}{2} = k \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\xi \cot \xi = \eta \\ \xi^2 + \eta^2 = \frac{mVR^2}{2\hbar^2} \end{cases}$



至少 $\frac{mVR^2}{2\hbar^2} > \frac{\pi^2}{4}$ 时, 即 $V > \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mR^2}$ 时, 有第一个奇宇称的解 (坑足够深)

* 宇称的讨论 (对称性)

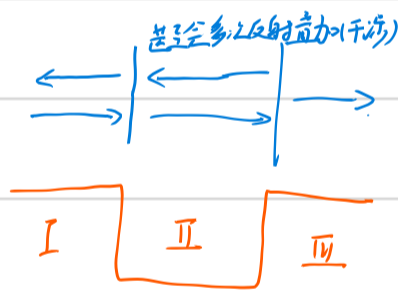
$\hat{P}\psi(x) = \psi(-x) \quad \hat{P}^2 = \hat{I} \quad \hat{P} = \hat{P}^\dagger$ (可证) 本征值 $\lambda = \pm 1$

若H具有宇称对称性 $\hat{P}\hat{H}\hat{P}^\dagger = \hat{H} \Rightarrow [\hat{P}, \hat{H}] = 0$ 即P与H有共同本征态

即若H有非简并本征态 $|\psi\rangle$, 则 $|\psi\rangle$ 有确定宇称; 若H的本征态 $|\psi\rangle$ 简并, 则可以找到 $|\psi\rangle$ 的线性组合, 使之有确定宇称

$\rightarrow \hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2 + V(x)$ 当 $V(x) = V(-x)$ 时

Id: $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\psi(-x) + V(x)\psi(-x) = E\psi(-x) \Rightarrow \psi(x) = \pm\psi(-x)$ 或 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}[\psi(x) \pm \psi(-x)]$
 \rightarrow 偶
 \rightarrow 奇



② $E > V$ 散射态 无穷远处也有取值

$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} e^{ikx} + R e^{-ikx} & \text{I (反射)} \\ A e^{ikx} + B e^{-ikx} & \text{II (驻波混合)} \\ S e^{ikx} & \text{III (透射)} \end{cases}$

$k = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}} \quad k' = \sqrt{\frac{2m(E+V)}{\hbar^2}}$

条件: $|R|^2 + |S|^2 = 1$ (可证) 概率守恒
 $x=0, R$ 处 ψ 连续

$\Rightarrow T = |S|^2 = \left[1 + \frac{\sin^2 k'R}{4 \frac{E}{\hbar^2} (\frac{E}{\hbar^2})} \right]^{-1}$



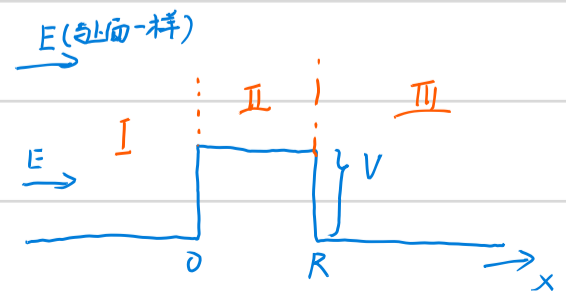
$T=1$: 共振透射 (干涉效应)
 $E = -V + \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mR^2}$

$\psi(x) \sim \int \psi(k) e^{ikx} dx$ 基 e^{ikx} 的解已在上方



c 方势垒 (散射)

$V(x) = \begin{cases} V & 0 < x < R \\ 0 & x \geq R, x \leq 0 \end{cases}$



$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} e^{ikx} + Re^{-ikx}, & \text{I} \\ Ae^{-kx} + Be^{-kx}, & \text{II} \\ Se^{ikx}, & \text{III} \end{cases}$$

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

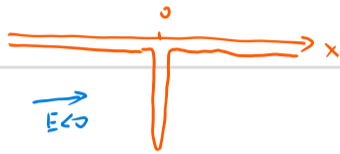
$$k = \sqrt{\frac{2m(V-E)}{\hbar^2}}$$



$$T = |S|^2 = \left[1 + \frac{1}{E} \left(1 - \frac{E}{V} \right) \sinh^2 kR \right]^{-1}$$

2. 一维 δ -势阱

$$V(x) = -r\delta(x) \quad r > 0$$



$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} - r\delta(x)\psi(x) = E\psi(x)$$

$$\int_{0^-}^{0^+} dx \Rightarrow -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (\psi'(0^+) - \psi'(0^-)) - r\psi(0) = 0 \quad (\psi(x) \text{ 连续, 但 } \psi'(x) \text{ 不连续})$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi'(0^+) - \psi'(0^-) = -\frac{2mr}{\hbar^2} \psi(0)$$

$$\text{对 } x \neq 0, \psi'' = -\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} \psi \quad k \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sqrt{\frac{-2mE}{\hbar^2}} \Rightarrow \psi \propto e^{-k|x|}$$

\hat{H} 是偶宇称的, 在本题可以讨论奇偶宇称

① 偶宇称

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{-kx}, & x > 0 \\ Ae^{kx}, & x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow k = \frac{mr}{\hbar^2} \text{ (唯值)} \Rightarrow E = -\frac{m^2 r^2}{2\hbar^2}$$



② 奇宇称

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{-kx}, & x > 0 \\ Ae^{-kx}, & x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A=0 \text{ 无束缚态!}$$

3. 一维谐振子问题

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

无量纲化 (选择合适的单位) \rightarrow 便于计算机处理

定义 $\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}}$, 则 $\xi = \alpha x$ 为无量纲的长度, $\lambda = \frac{E}{\frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega}$ 为无量纲的能量

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2\psi}{d\xi^2} + (\lambda - \xi^2)\psi = 0$$

具有类似边界



渐近行为:

$$\xi \rightarrow \pm\infty \quad \frac{d^2\psi}{d\xi^2} = \xi^2\psi \quad \psi \sim Ae^{-\frac{1}{2}\xi^2} + Be^{\frac{1}{2}\xi^2}$$

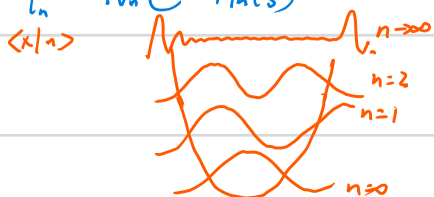
令 $\psi = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\xi^2} u(\xi)$, 求 $u(\xi)$ 的方程

$$\frac{d^2u}{d\xi^2} - 2\xi \frac{du}{d\xi} + (\lambda - 1)u = 0 \quad \text{厄米方程}$$

$$\text{解为 } H_n(\xi) = (-1)^n e^{\xi^2} \frac{d^n}{d\xi^n} (e^{-\xi^2}) \quad \text{厄米多项式}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 2k+1$$

$$\psi_n(x) = N_n e^{-\frac{1}{2}\xi^2} H_n(\xi)$$



$$\Rightarrow E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega$$

$$\text{级数解法: } u(\xi) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k \xi^k \rightarrow C_{k+2} = \frac{2k - \lambda + 1}{(k+1)(k+2)} C_k$$

为使 $\psi(x)|_{x \rightarrow \infty} = 0$, $u(\xi)$ 的级数展开必须截断

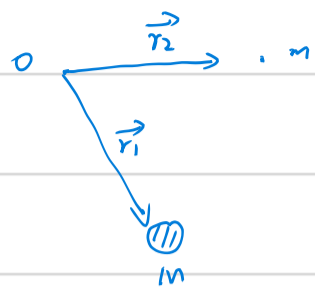
否则 $C_k \sim \frac{1}{(k/2)!}$, $u(\xi) \sim \sum \frac{1}{(k/2)!} \xi^{k/2} \sim e^{\xi^2}$, $\psi \sim e^{\frac{1}{2}\xi^2}$ 发散

截断方式?

$C_0 \rightarrow$ 偶宇称 截断 \downarrow , 让另一个归 0
 $C_1 \rightarrow$ 奇宇称

3D: 球向过校 + 多项式

4. 氢原子 (三维中心力场定态问题)



$M \gg m$

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_{\vec{r}_1}^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \nabla_{\vec{r}_2}^2 + V(|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|) \right] \psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2) = E \psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2)$$

\downarrow
 $\langle \vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2 | \psi_e, \psi_n \rangle$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} \vec{R} = \frac{m}{M+m} \vec{r}_1 + \frac{M}{M+m} \vec{r}_2 \\ \vec{r} = \vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{变量代换}$$

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2(M+m)} \nabla_{\vec{R}}^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla_{\vec{r}}^2 + V(|\vec{r}|) \right] \psi(\vec{R}, \vec{r}) = E \psi(\vec{R}, \vec{r})$$

分离变量 令 $\psi(\vec{R}, \vec{r}) = \psi_c(\vec{R}) \psi(\vec{r})$

\downarrow
普通平面波

B-0 近似

$$\vec{r}: \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla_{\vec{r}}^2 + V(r) \right) \psi(\vec{r}) = E \psi(\vec{r})$$

具有中心对称性 \Rightarrow 用球坐标

角向方程: $\hat{L}^2 Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi) = L(L+1) \hbar^2 Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi)$

$\hat{L}_z Y_l^m = \lambda \langle 0, \varphi | \psi \rangle$

径向方程: $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2 u(r)}{dr^2} + \left[V(r) + \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right] u(r) = E u(r)$

考虑: $V(r) = -\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$ 无量纲化: 令 $k = \sqrt{\frac{-2mE}{\hbar^2}}$, 则 $\rho = kr$ 无量纲的长度

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 u(\rho)}{d\rho^2} - \left[1 - \frac{\rho_0}{\rho} + \frac{l(l+1)}{\rho^2} \right] u(\rho) = 0, \quad \rho_0 = \frac{me^2}{2\pi\epsilon_0 \hbar^2 k} \text{ 无量纲}$$

渐近行为:

$\rho \rightarrow \infty, u'' - u = 0 \quad u \sim Ae^{-\rho} + Be^{\rho}$

$\rho \rightarrow 0, u'' - \frac{l(l+1)}{\rho^2} u = 0, u \sim A\rho^{l+1} + B\rho^{-l}$

取通解形式: $u = \rho^{l+1} e^{-\rho} v(\rho)$

$$\Rightarrow \rho v'' + 2(l+1-\rho)v' + (\rho_0 - 2l - 2)v = 0$$

类似谐振子, 令 $v = \sum_k C_k \rho^k$

$$\Rightarrow C_{k+1} = \frac{2(k+l+1) - \rho_0}{(k+1)(k+2l+2)} C_k$$

$k \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $C_k \sim \frac{2}{k} C_{k-1} \sim \frac{2^k}{k!} C_0 \Rightarrow v(\rho) \sim e^{\rho}$ 且 $u(\rho)$ 在 $\rho \rightarrow \infty$ 时发散

故级数而截断, 令分子为 0

$$\rho_0 = 2(k_m + l + 1) \equiv 2\eta \quad \begin{matrix} \eta = 1, 2, \dots \\ l = 0, 1, \dots \end{matrix}$$

\downarrow
主量子数

$$\Rightarrow E_n = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2ma_0^2} \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \text{可证 } \rho = \frac{r}{a_0 n}$$

波函数: $v(\rho) = L_{n-l-1}^{2l+1}(\rho)$

\hookrightarrow L x Lagrange 多项式

$$\Rightarrow \psi_{nlm} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{na_0}\right)^3 \frac{(n-l-1)!}{2^n [(n+l)!]^3}} e^{-\frac{r}{na_0}} \left(\frac{2r}{na_0}\right)^l L_{n-l-1}^{2l+1}\left(\frac{2r}{na_0}\right) \times Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi)$$

简并度很高, 因为 E_n 只与 n 有关

$$2 \sum_{l=0}^{n-1} (2l+1) = 2n^2$$

$$\langle n, l, m | \hat{H} | n, l, m \rangle$$

ps: 若定义 $\rho = 2\rho \quad v(\rho) = F_l(-n+l+1, 2l+2, \rho)$ 令流超几何函数

讨论:

i) $|u|^2$ 与 $|Y|^2$ 的图像

ii) 以上是零级近似

① 相对论修正 ② L-S 作用 ③ 核自旋