

Λύσεις 8^{ου} Set Ασκήσεων Κβαντομηχανικής I

Άσκηση 1

$$E_1^{(1)} = \langle \varphi_1 | H_p | \varphi_1 \rangle$$

Οι καταστάσεις του αδιατάρακτου απειρόβαθου πηγαδιού είναι

$$|\varphi_m^{(0)}\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \text{Sin}(m \pi x/a)$$

Και οι ιδιοενέργειες

$$E_m = \frac{m^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2m_e L^2}$$

Η Χαμιλτονιανή που περιλαμβάνει τη διαταραχή μέσα στο πηγάδι είναι

$$H = H_o + H_p = \frac{p^2}{2m} + qE_0 x$$

Έτσι λοιπόν

$$\begin{aligned} E_1^{(1)} &= \langle \varphi_1 | H_p | \varphi_1 \rangle = \\ &= \frac{2}{L} qE_0 \int_0^L \text{Sin}\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right)^2 x dx \\ &= qE_0 \frac{L}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$|\varphi_n^{(1)}\rangle = \sum_{m \neq 1} \frac{\langle \varphi_m | H_p | \varphi_1 \rangle}{E_1^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}} |\varphi_m\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \varphi_m | H_p | \varphi_1 \rangle &= \frac{2qE_0}{L} \int_0^L \text{Sin}\left(m \frac{\pi x}{L}\right) \text{Sin}\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) x dx \\ &= \frac{qE_0}{L} \int_0^L \left\{ \text{Cos}\left[(1-m) \frac{\pi x}{L}\right] - \text{Cos}\left[(1+m) \frac{\pi x}{L}\right] \right\} x dx \\ &= \frac{4qLE_0}{\pi^2} \frac{(1+(-1)^m)m}{(m^2-1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$E_1^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)} = (1-m^2) \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2m_e L^2}$$

$$|\varphi_n^{(1)}\rangle = \sum_{m \neq 1} \frac{\langle \varphi_m | H_p | \varphi_1 \rangle}{E_1^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}} |\varphi_m\rangle =$$

$$= \left(\frac{q4LE_0}{\pi^2} / \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2m_e L^2} \right) \sum_{m \neq 1} \frac{(1+(-1)^m)m}{(1-m^2)(m^2-1)^2} |\varphi_m\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow |\varphi_n^{(1)}\rangle = qE_0 \frac{L^3 m_e}{\pi^4 \hbar^2} \sum_{m \neq 1} \frac{(1+(-1)^m)m}{(1-m^2)(m^2-1)^2} |\varphi_m\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow |\varphi_1^{(1)}\rangle = E_0 \frac{L^3 m_e}{\pi^4 \hbar^2} (-0.074 |\varphi_2\rangle - 0.00059 |\varphi_4\rangle + \dots)$$

Άσκηση 2

Η Χαμιλτονιανή που περιλαμβάνει τη διαταραχή μέσα στο πηγάδι είναι

$$H = H_o + H_p = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{\hbar^2 \alpha}{2m_e L} \delta(x - L/2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_1^{(1)} &= \langle \varphi_1 | H_p | \varphi_1 \rangle = \\ &= \frac{2}{L} \frac{\hbar^2 \alpha}{2m_e L} \int_0^L \text{Sin} \left(\frac{\pi x}{L} \right)^2 \delta(x - L/2) dx \\ &= \frac{\hbar^2 \alpha}{m_e L^2} \text{Sin} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{\hbar^2 \alpha}{m_e L^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$|\varphi_n^{(1)}\rangle = \sum_{m \neq 1} \frac{\langle \varphi_m | H_p | \varphi_1 \rangle}{E_1^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}} |\varphi_m\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \varphi_m | H_p | \varphi_1 \rangle &= \frac{\hbar^2 \alpha}{m_e L^2} \int_0^L \text{Sin} \left(m \frac{\pi x}{L} \right) \text{Sin} \left(\frac{\pi x}{L} \right) \delta \left(x - \frac{L}{2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{\hbar^2 \alpha}{m_e L^2} \text{Sin} \left(m \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \text{Sin} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{\hbar^2 \alpha}{m_e L^2} \text{Sin} \left(m \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$E_1^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)} = (1 - m^2) \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2m_e L^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\varphi_n^{(1)}\rangle &= \left(\frac{\hbar^2 \alpha}{m_e L^2} / \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2m_e L^2} \right) \sum_{m \neq 1} \frac{\text{Sin} \left(m \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{(1 - m^2)} |\varphi_m\rangle \\ &= \frac{2\alpha}{\pi^2} \sum_{m \neq 1} \frac{\text{Sin} \left(m \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{(1 - m^2)} |\varphi_m\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\varphi_1^{(1)}\rangle = \frac{\alpha}{\pi^2} (0.125|\varphi_3\rangle - 0.041|\varphi_5\rangle + 0.021|\varphi_7\rangle - 0.0125|\varphi_9\rangle + \dots)$$

Άσκηση 3

Οι καταστάσεις του αδιατάρακτου αρμονικού ταλαντωτή είναι

$$|\varphi_m^{(0)}\rangle = \left(\frac{m_e\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^m m!}} H_m\left(\sqrt{\frac{m_e\omega}{\hbar}}x\right) e^{-\frac{m_e\omega}{2\hbar}x^2}$$

Και οι ιδιοενέργειες

$$E_m = \left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hbar\omega$$

Η Χαμιλτονιανή που περιλαμβάνει τη διαταραχή μέσα στο πηγάδι είναι

$$H = H_o + H_p = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2x^2 + \alpha x^3 + \beta x^4$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_0^{(1)} &= \langle \varphi_0 | H_p | \varphi_0 \rangle = \\ &= \langle 0 | \alpha x^3 + \beta x^4 | 0 \rangle \\ &= \alpha \langle 0 | x^3 | 0 \rangle + \beta \langle 0 | x^4 | 0 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Από το 4^ο set έχουμε τα αποτελέσματα:

$$\langle m | \hat{x}^3 | m' \rangle = \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m_e\omega}\right)^{3/2} \left(\sqrt{m'(m'-1)(m'-2)}\delta_{m,m'-3} + 3m'\sqrt{m'}\delta_{m,m'-1} + 3(m'+1)\sqrt{(m'+1)}\delta_{m,m'+1} + \sqrt{(m'+3)(m'+2)(m'+1)}\delta_{m,m'+3} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle m | \hat{x}^4 | m' \rangle &= \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m_e\omega}\right)^2 \left[\sqrt{m'(m'-1)(m'-2)(m'-3)}\delta_{m,m'-4} \right. \\ &+ 2(2m'-1)\sqrt{m'(m'-1)}\delta_{m,m'-2} + 3(2m'^2 + 2m' + 1)\delta_{m,m'} \\ &+ 4(m'+1)\sqrt{(m'+1)(m'+2)}\delta_{m,m'+2} \\ &\left. + \sqrt{(m'+1)(m'+2)(m'+3)(m'+4)}\delta_{m,m'+4} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Άρα } E_0^{(1)} = a\langle 0|x^3|0\rangle + \beta\langle 0|x^4|0\rangle$$

$$= 0 + 3\beta\left(\frac{\hbar}{2m_e\omega}\right)^2$$

Όπου αντικαταστήσαμε τα m, m' με 0, για να βρούμε τη μέση τιμή για τη θεμελιώδη κατάσταση.

$$\Rightarrow E_1^{(1)} = 3\beta\left(\frac{\hbar}{2m_e\omega}\right)^2$$

$$|\varphi_n^{(1)}\rangle = \sum_{m \neq 1} \frac{\langle \varphi_m | H_p | \varphi_0 \rangle}{E_0^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}} |\varphi_m\rangle$$

$$\langle \varphi_m | H_p | \varphi_0 \rangle = a\langle m|x^3|0\rangle + \beta\langle m|x^4|0\rangle$$

$$= a\left[\left(\frac{\hbar}{2m_e\omega}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} (3\delta_{m,1} + \sqrt{6}\delta_{m,3})\right] + b\left(\frac{\hbar}{2m_e\omega}\right)^2 [4\sqrt{2}\delta_{m,2} + \sqrt{24}\delta_{m,4}]$$

$$E_0^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)} = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega - \left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right)\hbar\omega = m\hbar\omega$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\varphi_0^{(1)}\rangle &= \sum_{m \neq 1} \frac{\langle \varphi_m | H_p | \varphi_0 \rangle}{E_0^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}} |\varphi_m\rangle \\ &= \sum_{m \neq 0} -\frac{a\left(\frac{\hbar}{2m_e\omega}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} (3\delta_{m,1} + \sqrt{6}\delta_{m,3}) + b\left(\frac{\hbar}{2m_e\omega}\right)^2 (4\sqrt{2}\delta_{m,2} + \sqrt{24}\delta_{m,4})}{m\hbar\omega} |\varphi_m\rangle = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |0\rangle &= |0^{(0)}\rangle - \frac{1}{\hbar\omega} \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m_e\omega}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[3a|1^{(0)}\rangle + 2\sqrt{2}b\left(\frac{\hbar}{2m_e\omega}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}|2^{(0)}\rangle + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}a|3^{(0)}\rangle \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\sqrt{24}}{4}b\left(\frac{\hbar}{2m_e\omega}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}|4^{(0)}\rangle \right] \end{aligned}$$

Άσκηση 4

Η Χαμιλτονιανή που περιλαμβάνει τη διαταραχή μέσα στο πηγάδι είναι

$$H = H_0 + H_p = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2 + qE_0 x$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_0^{(1)} &= \langle \varphi_0 | H_p | \varphi_0 \rangle = \\ &= qE_0 \langle 0 | x | 0 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Από το 4^ο Set,

$$\langle m | \hat{x} | m' \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m_e\omega}} (\sqrt{m'} \delta_{m,m'-1} + \sqrt{m'+1} \delta_{m,m'+1})$$

$$E_0^{(1)} = 0$$

$$|\varphi_n^{(1)}\rangle = \sum_{m \neq 0} \frac{\langle \varphi_m | H_p | 0 \rangle}{E_0^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}} |\varphi_m\rangle$$

$$\langle \varphi_m | H_p | 0 \rangle = qE_0 \langle \varphi_m | x | 0 \rangle$$

$$= qE_0 \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m_e\omega}} \delta_{m,1}$$

$$E_0^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)} = -m\hbar\omega$$

$$|\varphi_0^{(1)}\rangle = -\frac{qE_0}{\hbar\omega} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m_e\omega}} \sum_{m \neq 0} \frac{\delta_{m,1}}{m} |\varphi_m\rangle$$

Και τελικά

$$|0\rangle = |0^{(0)}\rangle - \frac{qE_0}{\hbar\omega} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m_e\omega}} |1^{(0)}\rangle$$

