

# Kvantna mehanika

(Ponovitev MF1)

V 1D namisto klasičnega  $x(t)$ , valorna funkcija  $\Psi(x, t)$

Ž IC  $\Psi(x, 0)$ , rešimo NSE (kvantnomehanska 2NZ)

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(x, t) = H \Psi(x, t) \quad (\text{časovni razvoj VF?})$$

$$\hookrightarrow H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(x)$$

Rešitev  $\Psi(x, t)$  uporabimo za izračun pričakovane vrednosti

$$\text{— kraja } \langle x, t \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi^*(x, t) \times \Psi(x, t) dx$$

$$\text{— gibalne količine } \langle p, t \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi^*(x, t) \underset{\downarrow}{p} \Psi(x, t) dx$$

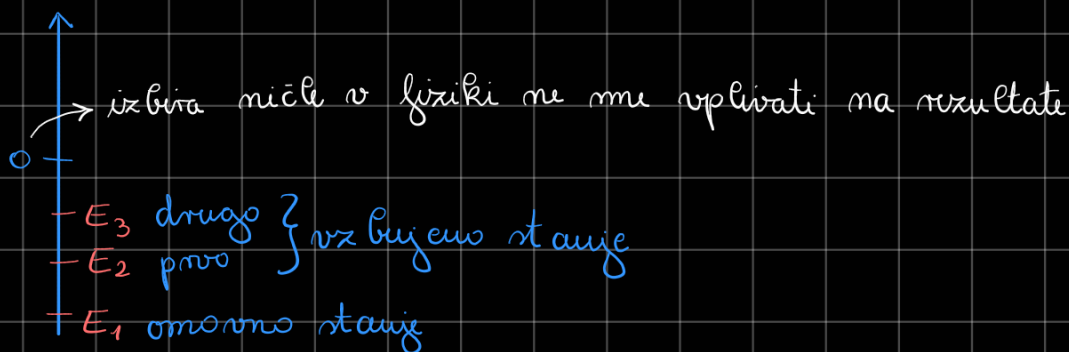
operator GK, dogovor, da ne pišemo  
strice

$$p = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

Č čas. razvoj lahko izračunamo vrednost VF ob času.

$$\text{SSE: } H \Psi_m(x) = E_m \Psi_m(x) \quad (\text{vsak Hamiltonian ima lastne vrednosti})$$

Naravnost lastne vrednosti (majhenjetnijs napaka, če gre lastno stanje  $\rightarrow -\infty$ )



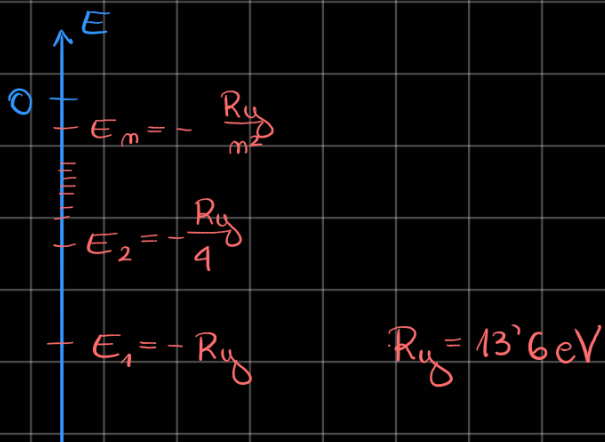
Laikā notaisajās dažādās rīstībās un enerģijas - degenerācijās rīstībās

$$H \psi_m^{(1)}(x) = E_m \psi_m^{(1)}(x)$$

$$H \psi_m^{(2)}(x) = E_m \psi_m^{(2)}(x)$$

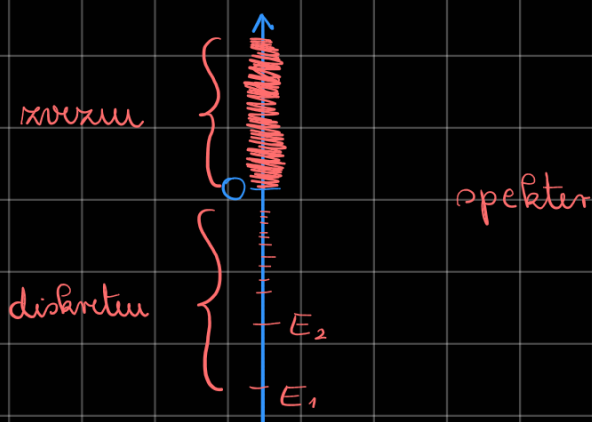
$\psi^{(1)}, \psi^{(2)}$  dažādi VF, kī rīstā stāvī  
 $m \Rightarrow 2 \times$  degenerācijā stāvī

P: H-atom



Ļoti nīva ir  $E_1$  vādiķa  $2 \times$  degenerācija. Ļoti KS  $m, l, m, m_s$  ir  $E_2$   $8 \times$  degenerācija.

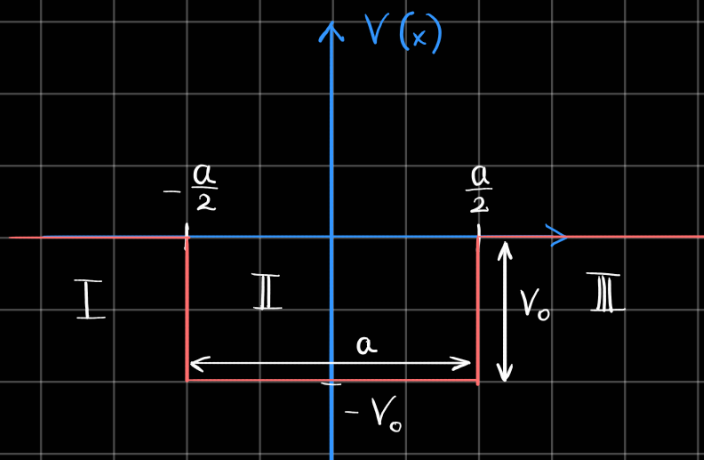
Ļoti ir pozitīvo lāstus  $E$ , pāraņi Ģonu. Pri H-atomu ir dovolģe  
 ir pozitīvo enerģī - rīstī spektr



Ļa nidegenerācijā stāvī obstāja neskončus VF, saj Ļa Ļa mīstīms ir  
 skalaris  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ :



① Koncūa potūcia lūa jama



Vexana lastna stavja koncu potencialne game  $E < 0$ . Rešujemo SSE

→ SSE ⇒ totalni diferencial

$$H = - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x)$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x) + V(x) \psi(x) = E \psi(x) \quad (LDE 2. \text{ reda} \Rightarrow 2 \text{ konstanti})$$

Resitvanje razdelimo na I, II in III (glej graf jame)

Za rosvajanje gljiv zapiski starih produktov

$$\psi_{II}(x) = Ae^{kx} + Be^{-kx} ; \quad k = \sqrt{-\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}, \quad E < 0$$

$$\psi_{II}(x) = C e^{ikx} + D e^{-ikx}; \quad k = \sqrt{\frac{2m(V_0 + E)}{\hbar^2}}$$

$$\psi_{III}(x) = Fe^{Kx} + Ge^{-Kx}$$

Ne poznaemo lastne cu  $E$  in konstant  $A, B, C, D, F, G$

Člana  $e^{Kx} \sim \psi_{III}$  in  $e^{-Kx} \sim \psi_I$  zaradi eksponentnega narasčanja ne moremo



normalizirati in jih nato ertamo.

$$\psi_I = A e^{kx}$$

$$\psi_{II} = C e^{ikx} + D e^{-ikx}$$

$$\psi_{III} = G e^{-kx}$$

Upoštevamo BC (zveznost in zvezna odvedljivost)

$$\psi_I(-\frac{a}{2}) = \psi_{II}(-\frac{a}{2})$$

$$\psi_{II}(\frac{a}{2}) = \psi_{III}(\frac{a}{2})$$

$$\psi_I'(-\frac{a}{2}) = \psi_{II}'(-\frac{a}{2})$$

$$\psi_{II}'(\frac{a}{2}) = \psi_{III}'(\frac{a}{2})$$

Dobimo homogeno sistem lin. enačb.,  $M \in \mathbb{R}^{4 \times 4}$

Ršitev sistema je netrivialna, ko  $\det(M) = 0$ . Determinanta odvaja od  $E$ .

Rševanje sistema enačb je ponavadi fuji fuji.

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digusko reševanje != MFI reševanje

Predpostavimo sodo funkcijo potenciala  $V(x) = V(-x)$

$$H \psi(x) = E \psi(x), \quad H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x)$$

Zamenjava  $x \mapsto -x$  : - po predpostavki  $V(x) = V(-x)$

$$-\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(-x) = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x)$$

=> sod Hamiltonian

$$H\psi(-x) = E\psi(-x)$$

→  $E$  ni degeneriran, dokazujemo  $\psi(-x) = e^{i\alpha} \psi(x)$  kaj smo tu dokazovali?  
 $D: x \mapsto -x: \psi(x) = e^{i\alpha} \psi(-x)$   
 $= e^{2i\alpha} \psi(x)$

$$(e^{i\alpha})^2 = 1$$

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$$e^{i\alpha} = \pm 1$$

⇒  $\psi(x)$  soda ali liha (glj. dif. sodosti, lihosti funkcije)

→  $E$  degeneriran: napisemo lin. komb, da imamo sodo/liho fjo.

$$\psi(x) + \psi(-x) \text{ // soda}$$

$$\psi(x) - \psi(-x) \text{ // liha}$$

Z uporabo tega vira, <sup>2x</sup> izrijemo 2x2 sistem

$$\text{SOD: } \left. \begin{array}{l} \psi_{\text{I}} = A e^{Kx} \\ \psi_{\text{II}} = B \cos kx \\ \psi_{\text{III}} = A e^{-Kx} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{sodost}$$

$$\psi_{\text{II}}\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = \psi_{\text{III}}\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)$$

$$\psi'_{\text{II}}\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = \psi'_{\text{III}}\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)$$

$$B \cos\left(k \frac{a}{2}\right) = A e^{-K \frac{a}{2}} \quad (1)$$

$$-A e^{-K \frac{a}{2}} = -kB \sin\left(k \frac{a}{2}\right)$$

// zaradi sodosti obravnavamo samo  $\frac{a}{2}$   
 $\left(-\frac{a}{2} \text{ je enaka}\right)$

$$A e^{-K \frac{a}{2}} = kB \sin\left(k \frac{a}{2}\right) \quad (2)$$

$$\textcircled{2} / \textcircled{1} : k = k \tan\left(k \frac{a}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \tan\left(k \frac{a}{2}\right) = \frac{k a}{k a} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{LII} : \psi_{\text{I}}(x) = -A e^{kx}$$

$$\psi_{\text{II}}(x) = B \sin(kx)$$

$$\psi_{\text{III}}(x) = A e^{-kx}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\cot\left(\frac{ka}{2}\right) = \frac{ka}{ka} \quad (4)$$

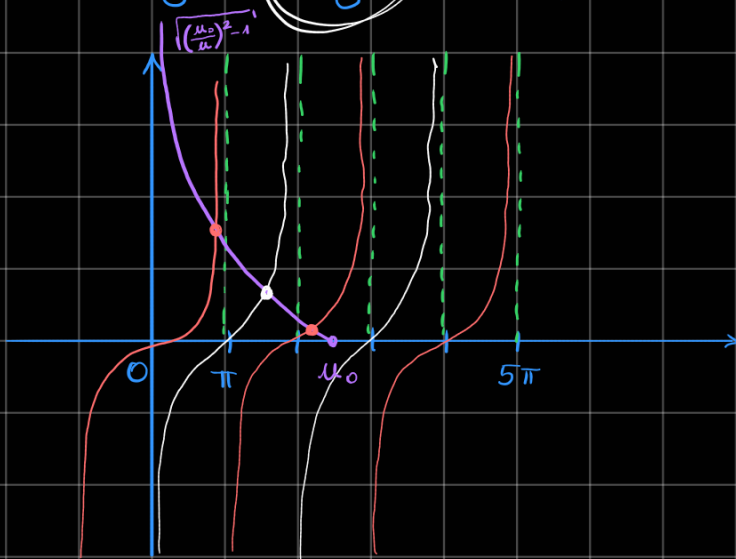
Transcendentna enačba  $\rightarrow$  grafična rešitev ali v limiti

V malokaj naprej podana vrednost  $u_0$ , brezdimenzijski xapis  $u = ka$

$$(ka)^2 + (ka)^2 = \frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2} a^2 = u_0^2$$

$$(3) : \tan\left(\frac{ka}{2}\right) = \tan\left(\frac{u}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{u_0}{u}\right)^2 - 1}$$

$$(4) : \cot\left(\frac{ka}{2}\right) = \cot\left(\frac{u}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{u_0^2 - u^2}}{u} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{u_0}{u}\right)^2 - 1}$$



$u_0$  naključno izbran

$\rightarrow$  ali del  
št. vezanih stanj =  $\left\lfloor \frac{u_0}{\pi} \right\rfloor + 1$

ni degeneracije?

Vedno bo vsaj eno vezano stanje,  
ker skalo vijo

Limitu piemiņi: 1)  $u_0 \rightarrow \infty$ , pārcīšas no potenciāla polih, sajāgē  $\sqrt{\left(\frac{u_0}{u}\right)^2 - 1}$  proti  $\infty$

$$u = n\pi, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{2m(E+V_0)}{\hbar^2} \Rightarrow E = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{n\pi}{a}\right)^2 - V_0$$

ar neskomēti potenciāla līmeņa  $V_0 \rightarrow \infty$  un  $a = \text{konst.}$

2) limita, kur  $V_0 \rightarrow \infty$  un  $a \rightarrow 0$

$$V_0 a = \lambda = \text{konst.}, \text{potenciāls } V(x) = -\lambda \delta(x)$$

iz def.  $u_0$  agē proti 0

opazujamo nodi del, kur  $u_0 \rightarrow 0$

$$\tanh \frac{u}{2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{u_0}{u}\right)^2 - 1}$$

Pro def.  $u \leq u_0$ , mēstamē  $u = u_0 - \varepsilon$ ,  $\varepsilon \ll u_0$

mažhu  
↓  
ar maži

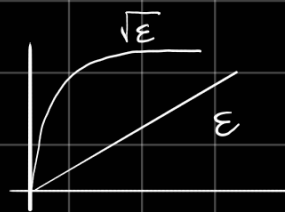
$$\text{Taylorizēt attīstoj } \tanh \frac{u_0 - \varepsilon}{2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{u_0}{u_0 - \varepsilon}\right)^2 - 1}$$

$$\downarrow \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{A} & \frac{1}{A} \\ \frac{1}{y} & \frac{1}{y} \end{matrix} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{u_0}}\right)^2 - 1}$$

$$\frac{u_0 - \varepsilon}{2} = \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{\varepsilon}{u_0}\right)^2 - 1}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + 2\frac{\varepsilon}{u_0} - 1}$$

$$= \sqrt{2\frac{\varepsilon}{u_0}}$$



$$\sqrt{E} \gg E$$

$$\frac{\mu_0 - E}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\mu_0}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\mu_0^3}{8} = E$$

$$\mu = \mu_0 - \frac{\mu_0^3}{8}$$

$$p_R = \sqrt{\frac{2m(E+V_0)}{\hbar^2}}$$

$$\text{ili } \mu = ka$$

$$\frac{\mu_0 - \left(\frac{\mu_0}{2}\right)^3}{a} = \sqrt{\frac{2m(E+V_0)}{\hbar^2}} \cdot a^2$$

$$\mu_0 - 2 \frac{\mu_0^4}{8} + \left(\frac{\mu_0}{2}\right)^6 = a^2 \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E + V_0)$$

ne moramo pokrajšati,

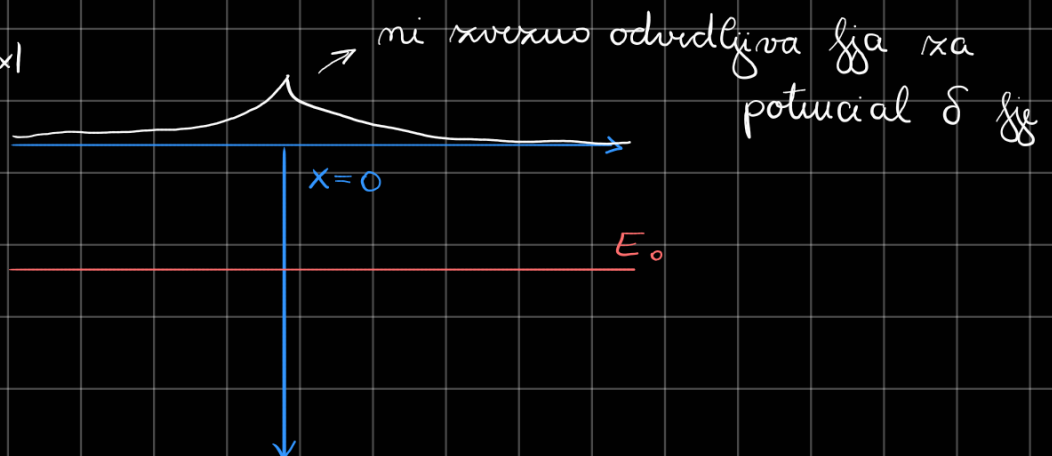
ker je to zadnji pomembni red  
definicija  $\mu_0$

$$\frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2} a^2 - \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} V_0 a^2 \right)^2 = a^2 \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} E + a^2 \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} V_0$$

$$E = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} V_0^2 a^2$$

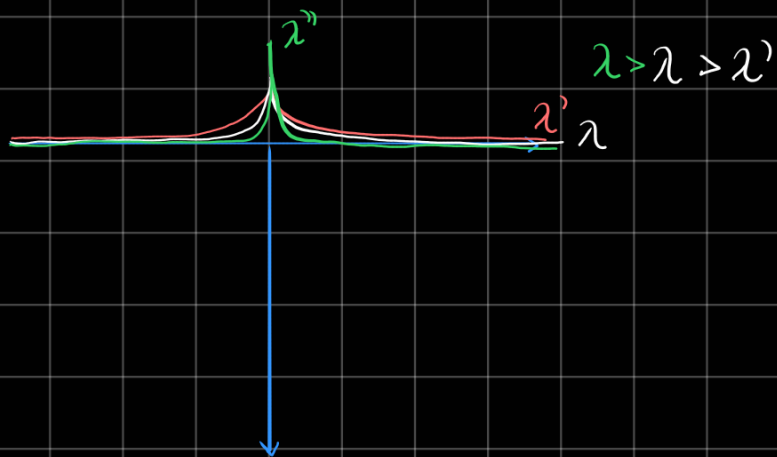
$$E_0 = -\frac{m}{2\hbar^2} \lambda^2$$

$$\psi(x) = Ae^{-k_0|x|}$$



V naravi  $\delta(x)$  potenciala ni, so we're OK.

$$K_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \frac{m}{2\hbar^2} \lambda^2} = \frac{m}{\hbar^2} \lambda$$



Konstanta  $A$  preko normalizacije:

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \psi dx$$

$$= 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A^2 e^{-2K_0 x} dx$$

odakle

$$= 2A^2 \frac{1}{(-2K_0)} e^{-2K_0 x} \Big|_0^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{K_0} A^2 (0 - 1) \Rightarrow A^2 = K_0$$