

Review: 1d harmonic oscillator $V(x) = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$

in natural units $\hat{H} = \frac{\hbar \omega}{2} (\hat{P}^2 + \hat{Q}^2)$

$$\hat{Q} = \frac{1}{b} \hat{Q} \quad \text{with oscillator length } b = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m \omega}}$$
$$y = \frac{x}{b}$$

ladder operators

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{raising operator } \hat{a}^\dagger = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\hat{Q} - i \hat{P}) \\ \text{lowering operator } \hat{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\hat{Q} + i \hat{P}) \\ \quad - (\hat{a}^\dagger)^\dagger \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{H} = \hbar \omega (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2}) \quad \text{and} \quad [\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = 1$$

eigenstates of $(\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}) |n\rangle = n |n\rangle$

have eigenvalues $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

\Rightarrow equidistant spectrum $\hat{H} |n\rangle = E_n |n\rangle$ with $E_n = \hbar \omega (n + \frac{1}{2})$

excited states $|n\rangle$ can be created from ground state $|0\rangle$:

$$|n\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (\hat{a}^\dagger)^n |0\rangle$$

$$\langle m | \hat{a}^\dagger |n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} \langle m | |n+1\rangle$$

$$\langle m | \hat{a} |n\rangle = \sqrt{n} \langle m | |n-1\rangle$$

$n=0$

$$\Rightarrow \langle m | \hat{a}^\dagger |n\rangle = \delta_{m,n+1} \sqrt{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle m | \hat{a} |0\rangle = 0$$

eigenfunctions in coordinate space

$$\langle y | n \rangle = \Psi_n(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n! \pi}} H_n(y) e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \rightarrow \Psi_n(y = \frac{x}{\hbar})$$

with Hermite polynomials $H_n(y)$ (poly. of degree n)

$$H_0(y) = 1$$

$$H_1(y) = 2y$$

$$H_2(y) = 4y^2 - 2$$

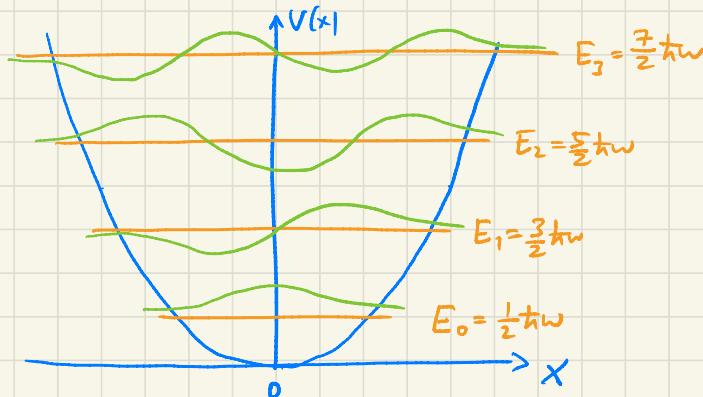
$$H_3(y) = 8y^3 - 12y$$

:

$$H_{n+1}(y) = 2y H_n(y) - 2n H_{n-1}(y)$$

even
odd

$$\text{differential equation for } H_n(y): \left(\frac{d^2}{dy^2} - 2y \frac{d}{dy} + 2n \right) H_n(y) = 0$$



Vorlesung heute:

6. Harmonischer Oszillator

- Umschärfen ✓
- Oszillierendes Wellenpaket ✓
- 3d HO ✓

7. Spektrum selbstadjungierter Operatoren, ...

6. H0 continued

Umschärfen

$$\hat{Q} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger) \quad \hat{P} = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega\hbar}{2}} \frac{1}{i} (\hat{a} - \hat{a}^\dagger)$$

(dim. voll)

Erwartungswert des Orts im n-ten Zustand

$$\hookrightarrow \langle x \rangle_n = \langle n | \hat{Q} | n \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \langle n | \underbrace{\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger}_{\sim |n+1\rangle} | n \rangle = 0$$

$$(\Delta x_n)^2 = \langle x^2 \rangle_n - (\langle x \rangle_n)^2 = \langle x^2 \rangle_n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x^2 \rangle_n &= \langle n | \hat{Q}^2 | n \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \langle n | (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger)(\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger) | n \rangle \\ &= \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \langle n | \underbrace{\hat{a}^2}_{\sim |n\rangle} + \underbrace{\hat{a}^{\dagger 2}}_{\sim |n+2\rangle} + \underbrace{\hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger}_{\sim |n+1\rangle} + \underbrace{\hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a}}_{\sim |n+1\rangle} | n \rangle \\ &= \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \langle n | \underbrace{2\hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a}}_n + 1 | n \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (2n+1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta x_n = \sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle_n} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}} \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{1/2}$$

b Oszillänge

Genauso:

$$\langle p \rangle_n = \langle n | \hat{P} | n \rangle = 0$$

$$(\Delta p_n)^2 = \langle p^2 \rangle_n = \langle n | \hat{P}^2 | n \rangle = \frac{m\omega\hbar}{2} (2n+1)$$

$$\Delta p_n = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega\hbar}{2}} \sqrt{n + \frac{1}{2}}$$

$\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}$

$$\rightarrow \Delta x_n \Delta p_n = \hbar \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

Grundzustand $n=0 \rightarrow$ Gaußfkt $\rightarrow \Delta x_0 \Delta p_0 = \frac{\hbar}{2} \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$ Heisenberg

Oszillierendes Wellenpaket

Betrachte Überlagerung von H₀ Eigenzuständen

→ Wellenpaket eines Teilchens in H₀ (\rightarrow Schwingg.)

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |n\rangle \underbrace{\langle n| \Psi(t)\rangle}_{C_n(t)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(t) |n\rangle$$

Einsetzen von $|\Psi(t)\rangle$ in S-Glg. $i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\Psi(t)\rangle = \hat{H} |\Psi(t)\rangle$

$$\Rightarrow i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} c_n(t) = E_n c_n(t) \quad \forall n$$

$$\Rightarrow c_n(t) = e^{-i \frac{E_n t}{\hbar}} c_n(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow |\Psi(t)\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(0) e^{-i \underbrace{(n+\frac{1}{2})}_{\text{ungerade wt}} \omega t} |n\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow |\Psi(t + \frac{2\pi}{\omega})\rangle = - |\Psi(t)\rangle$$

"T = klassische Schwingungsperiode

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ws dichte } |\langle x | \Psi(t + \frac{2\pi}{\omega}) \rangle|^2 = |\langle x | \Psi(t) \rangle|^2$$

\hookrightarrow periodisch in Zeit mit Periode T

$$\rightarrow \text{Skript } \langle x \rangle(t) = \langle \Psi(t) | \hat{Q} | \Psi(t) \rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2t}{m\omega}} \operatorname{Re} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{\Gamma}^{*} c_{n-1}(0) c_n(0) e^{-i\omega t} \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2\hbar}{m\omega}} \frac{1}{2} (A e^{-i\omega t} + A^* e^{i\omega t})$$

$$\langle x \rangle(t) = X \underset{x}{\cos(\omega t - \text{const.})} = X \frac{1}{2} (e^{i(\omega t - \alpha)} + e^{-i(\omega t - \alpha)})$$

\$e^{i\omega t} A^*\$

\$e^{-i\omega t} i\dot{x}\$

\rightarrow harmonische Schwingung wie in kl. Mechanik

3d Harmonischer Oszillator

$$\text{allg. } V(\vec{r}) = \frac{m}{2} (\omega_x^2 x^2 + \omega_y^2 y^2 + \omega_z^2 z^2)$$

Spezialfall sphärisch-sym. 3d HO $\omega_x = \omega_y = \omega_z = \omega$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{H} = \hat{H}_x + \hat{H}_y + \hat{H}_z \quad \text{allg.}$$

sphärisch sym. alle 3 Richtungen gleich

\Rightarrow Zustand
Wellenfkt. faktorisiert

$$\Psi_{n_x, n_y, n_z}(\vec{r}) = \underbrace{\varphi_{n_x}(x)}_{1 \text{d HO Eigenfkt.}} \underbrace{\varphi_{n_y}(y)}_{\text{1d HO Eigenfkt.}} \underbrace{\varphi_{n_z}(z)}_{\text{1d HO Eigenfkt.}}$$

$$E_{n_x, n_y, n_z} = \hbar \omega_x \left(n_x + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \hbar \omega_y \left(n_y + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \hbar \omega_z \left(n_z + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$E_N = \hbar \omega \underbrace{\left(n_x + n_y + n_z + \frac{3}{2}\right)}_N \quad \text{sphärisch sym.}$$

Beispiel: Sphärisch sym. $E_N = \hbar \omega \left(N + \frac{3}{2}\right)$

$$N = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Entartung $1, 3, 6$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 n_x = n_y = n_z = 0 \\
 n_x = 1, n_y = n_z = 0 \\
 n_y = 1, n_x = n_z = 0 \\
 n_z = 1, n_x = n_y = 0
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 n_x = 1, n_y = 0, n_z = 0 \\
 n_x = 0, n_y = 1, n_z = 0 \\
 n_x = 0, n_y = 0, n_z = 1 \\
 n_x = 1, n_y = 1, n_z = 0 \\
 n_x = 0, n_y = 1, n_z = 1 \\
 n_x = 1, n_y = 0, n_z = 1
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 n_x = 2, n_y = 0, n_z = 0 \\
 n_x = 0, n_y = 2, n_z = 0 \\
 n_x = 0, n_y = 0, n_z = 2 \\
 n_x = 1, n_y = 1, n_z = 0 \\
 n_x = 0, n_y = 1, n_z = 1 \\
 n_x = 1, n_y = 0, n_z = 1
 \end{array}$$

N -ter Zustand ist $\frac{1}{2}(N+1)(N+2)$ -fach entartet

Später: $N = n + 2l$

Radialquantenzahl n

$|\vec{r}|$

Drehimpulsgz.

$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

7. Spektrum selbstadj. Operatoren, Darstellungen und zeitliche Entwicklung

7.1 Spektrum selbstadj. Operatoren

bisher: selbstadj. Op. \hat{A} mit diskretem Spektrum

aber: hatten schon (z.B. bei Pot. barriere) gesehen, dass

für $E > V$: kontinuierliche Energien/Spektrum

von Streuzuständen → nützliche Basisfkt. für Wellenpakete
 mit Orthogonalitätsrelation
 Vollständigkeitsrelationen
aber nicht normierbar

Bsp.: Impulsoperator

$$\hat{p} = \hat{p}^+$$

Eigenwertfkt.

$$\hat{p} |\Psi\rangle = p |\Psi\rangle$$

$$\frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi(x) = p \Psi(x)$$

hat Lösung $\Psi(x) = N e^{i \frac{p}{\hbar} x} = N e^{ikx} = N u_k(x)$