

§ 在对称规范中讨论

$$\vec{A} = -\frac{1}{2}By \vec{e}_x + \frac{1}{2}Bx \vec{e}_y$$

$$H_{xy} = \frac{1}{2m} \left[ \left( P_x - \frac{eB}{2c} y \right)^2 + \left( P_y + \frac{eB}{2c} x \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{交叉项} & -(P_x y + y P_x) + (P_y x + x P_y) \\ & = 2(x P_y - y P_x) = 2 L_z \end{aligned}$$

$$H_{xy} = \frac{1}{2m} (P_x^2 + P_y^2) + \frac{e^2 B^2}{8mc^2} (x^2 + y^2) + \frac{eB}{2mc} L_z$$

- 当电子运动范围很小  $x^2 + y^2 \sim 0$  (比如在原子内部)

$$H_{xy} = \frac{1}{2m} (P_x^2 + P_y^2) - \vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}$$

$$\mu_z = -\frac{e}{2mc} L_z$$

- 在xy平面内求解  $H_{xy} \psi(x, y) = E \psi(x, y)$

极坐标下

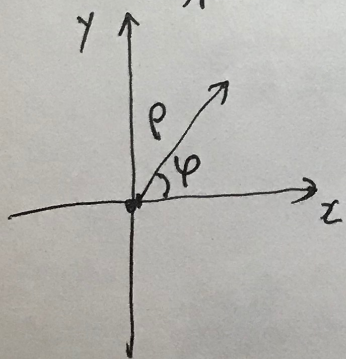
$$\begin{aligned} P_x^2 + P_y^2 &= -\hbar^2 \nabla^2 = -\hbar^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \right) - \frac{\hbar^2}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \\ &= P_\rho^2 + \frac{L_z^2}{\rho^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$H_{xy} = \frac{P_\rho^2}{2m} + \frac{L_z^2}{2m\rho^2} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega_L^2 \rho^2 + \omega_L L_z$$

$$\text{其中 } \boxed{\omega_L \equiv \frac{eB}{2mc} = \frac{\omega_c}{2}}$$

- Without  $\omega_L L_z$ ,  $H_{xy} \rightarrow P_x^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \omega_L^2 x^2 + P_y^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \omega_L^2 y^2$

二维谐振子



• 包含  $w_L L_z$ ,  $H_{xy} = \left( \frac{P_\rho^2}{2\mu} + \frac{L_z^2}{2\mu\rho^2} \right) + \frac{1}{2}\mu w_L^2 \rho^2 + w_L L_z$

$$[L_z, H_{xy}] = 0 \leftarrow \because L_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$$

$\therefore$  取  $(L_z, H_{xy})$  为力学量完全集

$$\Psi_E(x, y) \text{ 可设为 } \boxed{R(\rho) e^{im\varphi}}$$

$$\text{再定义 } \chi = \rho^{\frac{1}{2}} R, \Rightarrow \int R^2(\rho) \rho d\rho = \int \chi^2 d\rho$$

$$\text{代入方程 } H_{xy} \Psi_E = E \Psi_E$$

$$\left( \frac{P_\rho^2}{2\mu} + \frac{m^2 \hbar^2}{2\mu\rho^2} + \frac{1}{2}\mu w_L^2 \rho^2 + w_L m\hbar \right) R(\rho) = E R(\rho)$$

$$\rho^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{P_\rho^2}{2\mu} R + \frac{m^2 \hbar^2}{2\mu\rho^2} \chi + \frac{1}{2}\mu w_L^2 \rho^2 \chi = (E - m\hbar w_L) \chi \quad (1)$$

$$\chi' = \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho^{\frac{1}{2}} R) = \frac{1}{2} \rho^{-\frac{1}{2}} R + \rho^{\frac{1}{2}} R'$$

$$\chi'' = -\frac{1}{4} \rho^{-\frac{3}{2}} R + \frac{1}{2} \rho^{-\frac{1}{2}} R' + \frac{1}{2} \rho^{-\frac{1}{2}} R' + \rho^{\frac{1}{2}} R''$$

$$P_\rho^2 R = -\hbar^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \right) R$$

$$= -\hbar^2 (R'' + \rho^{-1} R')$$

$$\rho^{\frac{1}{2}} P_\rho^2 R = -\hbar^2 \left( \rho^{\frac{1}{2}} R'' + \rho^{-\frac{1}{2}} R' - \frac{1}{4} \frac{\rho^{\frac{1}{2}} R}{\rho^2} \right) - \frac{\hbar^2}{4\rho^2} \chi$$

$$\therefore (1) \Rightarrow \frac{-\hbar^2}{2\mu} \chi'' + \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu\rho^2} (m^2 - \frac{1}{4}) \chi + \frac{1}{2}\mu w_L^2 \rho^2 \chi = (E - m\hbar w_L) \chi \quad (2)$$

•  $w_L L_z$  的作用仅是移动  $E \rightarrow E - m\hbar w_L \equiv E'$   
② 是三维谐振子方程(径向) ②

• 通过分离变量, 容易求解二维谐振子.

但是②才是要求  $\psi_E$  是  $L_z$  的本征态.

我们在极坐标下求解.  $E' = E - m\omega_L \hbar$

$$\textcircled{2} \rightarrow \chi'' + \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} \left( E' - \frac{(m+\frac{1}{2})(m-\frac{1}{2})\hbar^2}{2\mu \rho^2} - \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega_L^2 \rho^2 \right) \chi = 0 \quad \textcircled{3}$$

可以利用现成的三维中心力解 (三维各向同性谐振子)

$$\text{某径向: } \chi'' + \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} \left( E - \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2\mu r^2} - \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 r^2 \right) \chi = 0 \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$E = (2nr + l + \frac{3}{2}) \hbar \omega = (N + \frac{3}{2}) \hbar \omega, \quad N = 2nr + l$$

$$\chi = r^{l+1} e^{-\frac{\alpha^2 r^2}{2}} F(-nr, l + \frac{3}{2}, \alpha^2 r^2)$$

$$\text{where } \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{\mu \omega}{\hbar}}$$

对比③式与④式:  $\rho \rightarrow r$

$$|m - \frac{1}{2}| \rightarrow l \quad (\text{当 } m < 0, -m - \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow l)$$

$$\therefore E' = (2n\rho + |m| - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}) \hbar \omega_L$$

$$\boxed{E = (2n\rho + |m| + m + 1) \hbar \omega_L = (N+1) \hbar \omega_L = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega_L}$$

$$n = \frac{1}{2} N = n\rho + \frac{(|m| + m)}{2} = \begin{cases} n\rho + m, & \text{if } m \geq 0 \\ n\rho, & \text{if } m < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\chi = \rho^{|m| + \frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{\alpha_L^2 \rho^2}{2}} F(-n\rho, |m| + 1, \alpha_L^2 \rho^2)$$

$$\text{where } \alpha_L = \frac{\mu \omega_L}{\hbar} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{eB}{\hbar c}, \quad \frac{\pi B (\frac{1}{\alpha_L})^2}{\frac{\hbar c}{e}} = 1$$

$$\psi_E = \rho^{-\frac{1}{2}} \chi e^{im\phi}$$

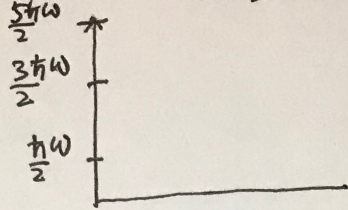
③

讨论:

1.  $E = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega_c$  与 Landau Gauge 的结果一致.

\* 第三种  $A = (B, Bx, 0)$  也一样

2. 简并度



• 基态  $n_p = 0$ , 所有  $m < 0$  的态能量相同  $\Rightarrow f = \infty$ .

$|m|$  对应转动能,  $\uparrow$

$m$  对应的势能,  $\downarrow$

其它能级也一样.

• 对于有限尺寸系统: 面积  $A$  的圆盘.

简并波函数的“半径”  $R^2 \propto \frac{2|m+1}{2\alpha_L^2}$ .

$$m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \alpha_L^2 R^2 - 1$$

$$f = \alpha_L^2 R^2 = \frac{eB R^2}{2\hbar c} = \frac{eBA}{\hbar c} = \frac{BA}{\frac{\hbar c}{e}}$$

与 Landau Gauge 相同.

(具体见作业)

3. 两种规范得到的本征波函数不同.

正常: 好量子数选取得不同.

例: 三维各向同性谐振子. 以  $H_x, H_y, H_z$  为

完全集 与 以  $H, L^2, L_z$  为完全集的能量本征函数

$\psi_{n_x, n_y, n_z}$  与  $\psi_{n, l, m}$ , 互相表示 <sup>取为</sup> 不同表象

## § Landau Level 与 Quantized Hall effect

朗道研究并解决了带电粒子在均匀磁场中的能级问题  
得到. 1. 三维金属的抗磁性 (orbital diamagnetism)

2. 低温下, 随外加磁场增强, 磁矩的符号反复变更 (德哈斯-范阿尔芬效应).

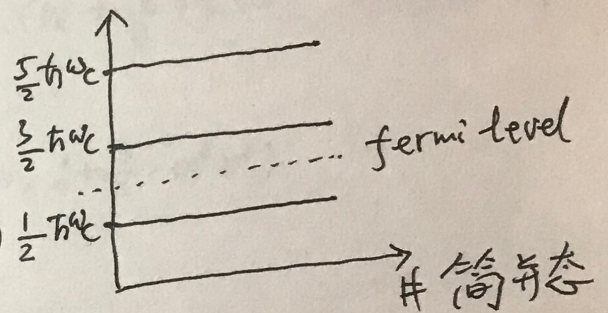
### • 二维电子气

$$E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega_c \quad (\text{没有 } E_0)$$

$$\text{简并度 } f = \frac{BA}{(\hbar c)}$$

当电子数  $N_e / f = \text{整数}$

费米面处于能隙中 (Energy Gap)



$$\Rightarrow \text{量子化的 Hall 电导 } \sigma_H = \nu \cdot \frac{e^2}{h}$$

$$\nu = \frac{N_e}{f} \quad \text{整数量子 Hall effect}$$

### • 电子的相互作用导致

分数量子 Hall 效应 fractional Hall effect.

$$H = \sum_i \frac{1}{2m} \left| p_i + \frac{qA(r_i)}{c} - \frac{q a_i}{c} \right|^2 + \frac{V_{\text{Coulomb}}}{c}$$

$a_i$ : Chern-Simons 矢势, gauge 变换

$$\nabla \times a(\vec{r}) = 4\pi \sum_i \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i)$$