

粒子在电磁场中的运动

我们已经熟悉了 $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V$. $V = -\frac{Ze^2}{r}$, 带电粒子在电场中.

或者, $V = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}$, 描述粒子自旋导致磁矩, 在磁场中有势能. $\vec{\mu} \sim \vec{L} + 2\vec{S}$

问题: 带电粒子在电磁场中的运动描述? 更一般

经典的牛顿力学: $m\vec{\ddot{r}} = q(\vec{E} + \frac{\dot{\vec{r}}}{c} \times \vec{B})$ Lorentz

写成哈密顿形式的力学, 它叫“量子化”.

但是 Lorentz 力不能写成 V 的梯度! $\rightarrow$ 简单 $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V$ 行不通.

已知: $\vec{E} = -\nabla\phi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}$

$\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A}$

$\vec{A}$ 和 ϕ 是矢势和电势, 于是

$$m\vec{\ddot{r}} = -q(\nabla\phi + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}) + \frac{q}{c} \dot{\vec{r}} \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}) \quad (A)$$

下面我们证明, 若令 $H = \frac{1}{2m} (\vec{p} - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A})^2 + q\phi$

则可根椐, 哈密顿方程 $\dot{\vec{r}} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \vec{p}}$ 与 $\dot{\vec{p}} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \vec{r}}$ 导出 (A) 式.

首先我们发现, $m\dot{\vec{r}} = \vec{p} - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A}$ $\frac{\partial (\vec{p} - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A})^2}{\partial p_x} = 2(\vec{p} - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A}) \cdot \frac{\partial (\vec{p} - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A})}{\partial p_x} = 2(\vec{p} - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A})$ (1, 0, 0)

用到: $(\frac{\partial H}{\partial \vec{p}} = (\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_x}, \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_y}, \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_z}))$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial p_x} (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{A}) = 2\vec{A} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial p_x}$

$\mu \dot{\vec{r}}$ 是我们通常的动量, 称为机械动量 $\vec{\pi}$, $\vec{p}$ 不等于 $\mu \dot{\vec{r}}$, 为
· 正则动量.

再对 $\vec{\pi}$ 求导: $\frac{d\vec{\pi}}{dt} \equiv \ddot{\vec{\pi}}$

→ 第2个方程.

$$\mu \ddot{\vec{r}} = \dot{\vec{p}} - \frac{q}{c} \dot{\vec{A}} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \vec{r}} - \frac{q}{c} \dot{\vec{A}}$$

我们观察 x 分量: $\frac{\partial H}{\partial \vec{r}} = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial H}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} \right)$

$$\mu \ddot{x} = -q \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{dA_x}{dt} \right) + \frac{1}{\mu} \left(\vec{p} - \frac{q}{c} \dot{\vec{A}} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial x}$$

注意: $\vec{p} - \frac{q}{c} \dot{\vec{A}} = \mu \dot{\vec{r}}$, 用到 $\frac{\partial (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{A})}{\partial x} = 2\vec{A} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial x}$

再利用 $\frac{dA_x}{dt} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial t} + \dot{\vec{r}} \cdot \nabla A_x$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \ddot{x} &= -q \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial t} \right) + \frac{q}{c} \left(\dot{\vec{r}} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial x} - \dot{\vec{r}} \cdot \nabla A_x \right) \\ &= -q \left(\nabla \phi + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \right)_x + \frac{q}{c} \left[\dot{\vec{r}} \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}) \right]_x \end{aligned}$$

用到: $(\vec{A} \times \vec{B})_x = A_y B_z - A_z B_y$

$\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A}$, $(\nabla \times \vec{A})_z = \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y}$,

$(\nabla \times \vec{A})_x = -\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z}$

又: $\dot{\vec{r}} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial x} - \dot{\vec{r}} \cdot \nabla A_x = \dot{y} \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} + \dot{z} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} - \dot{y} \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} - \dot{z} \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z}$
 $+ \dot{x} \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} - \dot{x} \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x}$

我们导出了 (A) 式.

就作“量子化”。

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有了哈密顿量，我们可以写出 Schrödinger Eq.

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\alpha\rangle = H |\alpha\rangle, \quad H = \frac{1}{2m} \left(\mathbf{P} - \frac{q}{c} \mathbf{A} \right)^2 + q\phi.$$

在坐标表象下， $\langle x' | \alpha \rangle = \psi(x')$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(x) = \hat{H} \psi(x).$$

$$\hat{H} = \frac{1}{2m} \left(-i\hbar \nabla - \frac{q}{c} \mathbf{A} \right)^2 + q\phi,$$

即用 $-i\hbar \nabla$ 代替 $\mathbf{P}$ ，此为正则量子化。
 $\vec{x}$ 不变，或 $\vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{x}'$ 。

几点说明：

1.

$$\vec{P} \cdot \vec{A} \psi = [(-i\hbar \nabla) \cdot \vec{A}] \psi + \vec{A} \cdot (-i\hbar \nabla) \psi$$

$$\text{即 } [\vec{P}, \vec{A}] = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{A} \quad \text{不对易}$$

注：以上默认为 $\langle x' | \vec{P} \cdot \vec{A} | x \rangle = -i\hbar \nabla \cdot \vec{A}(x) \psi(x) = -i\hbar \nabla \cdot (\vec{A}(x) \psi(x))$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \text{另：由 } [x, p] = i\hbar \\ \Rightarrow \vec{P} \cdot \vec{A}(x) &= -i\hbar \nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \vec{A} \cdot \vec{P} \\ \Rightarrow \langle x' | \vec{P} \cdot \vec{A} | x \rangle &= (-i\hbar \nabla \cdot \vec{A}) \psi(x) + \vec{A} \cdot (-i\hbar \nabla) \psi(x) \end{aligned}$$

2. $\vec{A}$ 是规范场。在 $\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = 0$ 条件下，可选 $\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = 0$

即库仑规范。则 $[\vec{P}, \vec{A}] = 0$ 。

3. 静电场中 S-ef 的波函数，仍有

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \vec{j} = 0.$$

$$\text{其中 } \rho = \psi^* \psi,$$

$$(\text{证明：令 } \nabla' = \nabla - iA, \text{ 则 } \hat{\pi} = -i\nabla', \pi^2 = -\nabla'^2)$$

$$\vec{j} = \frac{1}{2m} (\psi^* \hat{\pi} \psi + \psi \hat{\pi}^* \psi^*)$$

$$-\nabla'^2 = -\nabla^2 + iA \cdot \nabla + i\nabla \cdot A + A^2$$

以上略去 $\frac{q^2}{c^2}$ 。

$$\pi^* = i\hbar \nabla - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A}$$

$$= \frac{i\hbar}{2m} (\psi^* \nabla \psi - \psi \nabla \psi^*) - \frac{q}{mc} A \rho$$

4. 设 $\psi = \sqrt{\rho} e^{iS/\hbar}$ ，则 $\vec{j} = \frac{\rho}{m} \nabla S$ ，静电场中 $\vec{j} = \frac{\rho}{m} (\nabla S - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A})$
 $(\vec{A}=0 \text{ 时})$

细节: $\langle x | (\vec{p} - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A}) | \alpha \rangle = (-i\hbar \nabla - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A}) \langle x | \alpha \rangle = (-i\hbar \nabla - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A}) \psi_\alpha(x)$

$$\langle x | (\vec{p} - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A})^2 | \alpha \rangle = (-i\hbar \nabla - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A}) \langle x | (\vec{p} - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A}) | \alpha \rangle$$

$$= (-i\hbar \nabla - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A}) (-i\hbar \nabla - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A}) \psi_\alpha(x)$$

$$= (-i\hbar \nabla - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A})^2 \psi_\alpha(x)$$

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补充: 坐标表象下 算符的表示

基矢 $|x\rangle$, 满足 $\langle x_1 | x_2 \rangle = \delta(x_1 - x_2)$

$$\int dx' |x\rangle \langle x'| = \mathbb{1}$$

考虑 $x|\alpha\rangle = |\beta\rangle \Rightarrow \langle x'|x|\alpha\rangle = \langle x'|\beta\rangle = \psi_\beta(x')$ 希望将左边的式子: $\hat{x} \psi_\alpha(x')$, $\hat{x}$ 即算符 x 的“表示”

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由于 } \langle x'|x|\alpha\rangle &= \int dx'' \langle x'|x|x''\rangle \langle x''|\alpha\rangle \\ &= \int dx'' x'' \langle x'|x''\rangle \psi_\alpha(x'') \\ &= x' \psi_\alpha(x') \end{aligned}$$

因此: $\hat{x} = x'$ 动量算符 p 的“表示”是什么? 可以从基本对易式 $[x, p] = i\hbar$ 导出

$$x p - p x = i\hbar \Rightarrow \langle x'| (x p - p x) |\alpha\rangle = i\hbar \langle x'|\alpha\rangle$$

$$x' \langle x'|p|\alpha\rangle - \langle x'|p \cdot x|\alpha\rangle = i\hbar \psi_\alpha(x')$$

 $\langle x'|p|\alpha\rangle = \hat{p} \psi_\alpha(x')$, $\hat{p}$ 是我们在找的“表示”.

$$\langle x'|p \cdot x|\alpha\rangle = \hat{p} \langle x'|x|\alpha\rangle = \hat{p} (x' \psi_\alpha(x'))$$

$$\text{可见, } \hat{p} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x'}$$

我们也可以从承认动量本征态 $|p'\rangle$ 的波函数 $\langle x'|p'\rangle = \frac{e^{i p' x'}}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}}$ 出发导出 $\hat{p} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x'}$

考虑 $p|\alpha\rangle = |\beta\rangle \Rightarrow \langle x'|p|\alpha\rangle = \langle x'|\beta\rangle = \psi_\beta(x')$

左边即为 $\hat{p}\psi_\alpha(x')$, $\hat{p}$ 是我们要求的 p 的“表示”.

$$\begin{aligned}\langle x'|p|\alpha\rangle &= \int dp' \langle x'|p|p'\rangle \langle p'|\alpha\rangle \\ &= \int dp' p' \langle x'|p'\rangle \langle p'|\alpha\rangle = \int dp' p' \frac{e^{ip'x'/\hbar}}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \langle p'|\alpha\rangle \\ &= (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x'}) \int dp' \langle x'|p'\rangle \langle p'|\alpha\rangle = (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x'}) \langle x'|\alpha\rangle \\ &= (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x'}) \psi_\alpha(x')\end{aligned}$$

因此 $\hat{p} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x'}$.

有了 $\hat{x}$ 与 $\hat{p}$, 自然 $\hat{x}\hat{p}\psi(x') - \hat{p}\hat{x}\psi(x') = i\hbar\psi(x')$

$\Rightarrow [\hat{x}\hat{p} - \hat{p}\hat{x}] = i\hbar$ (注意后面要跟 WF)

最后: 任意 $F(x, p)$ 算符的表示 = ?

考虑 $\langle x'|F(x, p)|\alpha\rangle = \langle x'|\beta\rangle = \psi_\beta(x')$

寻找 $\hat{F}$: $\hat{F}\psi_\alpha(x') = \psi_\beta(x')$

自然 $\hat{F} = F(\hat{x}, \hat{p})$: 保持函数关系 $x \rightarrow \hat{x} = x'$, $p \rightarrow \hat{p} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$