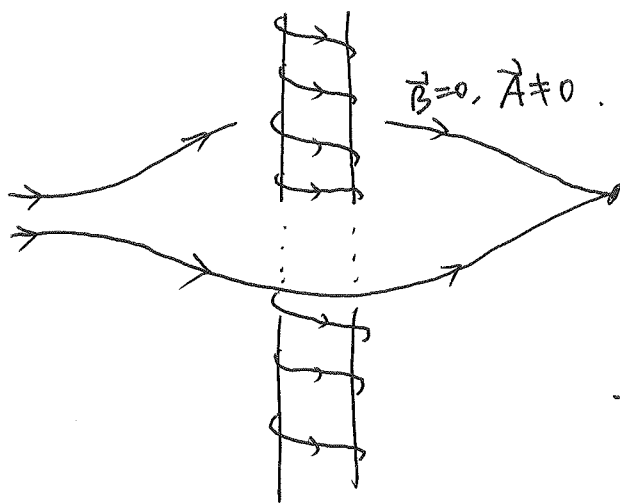


§ AB 效应, 非定态: 一个带电粒子在 $\vec{B}=0$ 的区域运动. ($\phi=0$ 同时).



S-eg:

$$\frac{1}{2m} \left(-i\hbar \nabla - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A} \right)^2 \psi(\vec{r}, t) = i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} + V \psi(\vec{r}, t)$$

假设 $\psi(\vec{r}) = e^{ig(\vec{r})} \psi'(\vec{r})$

其中 $g(\vec{r}) = \frac{q}{\hbar c} \int_0^{\vec{r}} \vec{A}(\vec{r}') \cdot d\vec{r}'$

0 是坐标原点 (或任意参照点)

注意: 在积分区域内, 有 $\nabla \times \vec{A} = 0$, 否则 $g(\vec{r})$ 依赖于积分路径. $\int_{0 \rightarrow \vec{r}} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{0 \rightarrow \vec{r}} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{r}' \Rightarrow \oint \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$
(也就是要绕开 $\vec{B} \neq 0$ 的地方)

$$\nabla \psi = e^{ig} (i \nabla g) \psi' + e^{ig} (\nabla \psi')$$

由于 $\nabla g = \frac{q}{\hbar c} \vec{A}$,

($\vec{A}$ 是个梯度场)

$$g \rightarrow \frac{qA}{\hbar c}, \vec{A} = 0 + \nabla g$$

$$e^{ig} \text{ 记为 } e^{\frac{i q A}{\hbar c}},$$

通过 g , 消去 $\vec{A}$!

$$\left(-i\hbar \nabla - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A} \right) \psi = -i\hbar e^{ig} (\nabla \psi')$$

$$\left(-i\hbar \nabla - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A} \right)^2 \psi = -\hbar^2 e^{ig} \nabla^2 \psi'$$

代回 S-eg:

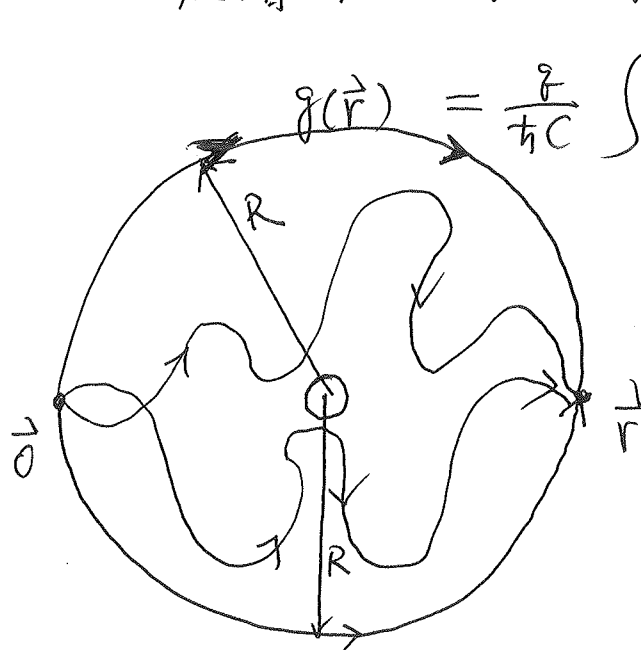
$$\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi' + V \psi' = i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi'}{\partial t}$$

这是一个没有 $\vec{A}$ 的 S-eg, $\vec{A}$ 的效果: $\psi = e^{ig} \psi'$

Aharonov and Bohm: 电子分成两束, 再汇合 (设为 $\vec{r}$ 处). 电子束远离螺线管, 保证 $\vec{B}=0$, 但是 $\vec{A} \neq 0$, (但 $\nabla \times \vec{A} = 0$).

两束电子的 $g(\vec{r})$ 不同:

顺着 $\vec{A}$ 的一束: 把参考点设在 $\vec{0}$ 处, 原点在螺线管中心



$$g(\vec{r}) = \frac{q}{\hbar c} \int_0^{\vec{r}} \vec{A}(\vec{r}') \cdot d\vec{r}', \quad \vec{A}(\vec{r}') = \frac{\Phi}{2\pi r'} \hat{\phi}$$

螺线管下方任意路径积分

都为 $(\because \oint \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int (\nabla \times \vec{A}) \cdot d\vec{S})$

$$g_{\text{down}}(\vec{r}) = \frac{q}{\hbar c} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\Phi}{2\pi R} \hat{\phi} \cdot R \hat{\phi} d\phi$$

$$= \frac{q\Phi}{2\hbar c} = \pi \frac{\Phi}{(\frac{\hbar c}{q})}$$

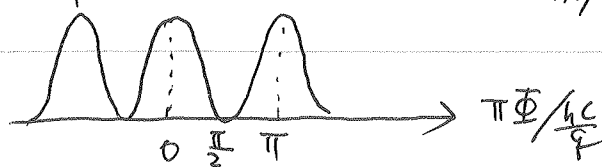
螺线管上方任意路径: $g_{\text{up}}(\vec{r}) = -\frac{q\Phi}{2\hbar c} = -\pi \frac{\Phi}{(\frac{\hbar c}{q})}$

在汇合处 $\vec{r}$: $\psi(\vec{r}, t) = \psi_{\text{up}}(\vec{r}, t) + \psi_{\text{down}}(\vec{r}, t)$

考虑相位, 上下两束解出的 ψ' 是一样. (假设 $t=0$ 时, ψ' 一样)

$$\psi(\vec{r}, t) = \psi' (e^{ig_{\text{up}}} + e^{ig_{\text{down}}}) = \psi' e^{-i\pi \frac{\Phi}{(\frac{\hbar c}{q})}} (1 + e^{\frac{i2\pi\Phi}{(\frac{\hbar c}{q})}})$$

$$|\psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2 = 2|\psi'|^2 (1 + \cos[2\pi \frac{\Phi}{(\frac{\hbar c}{q})}]) = 4|\psi'|^2 \cos^2(\frac{\pi\Phi}{(\frac{\hbar c}{q})})$$



调整螺线管电流, 改变 Φ , 可在 r 处观察到干涉条纹的移动, 这就是著名的 AB 效应: 电子能感觉到 A 的存在. 即使 $\vec{B} = 0$.

但是注意: Φ 是完全由 $\vec{B}$ 决定的!

文献: 实验: R. G. Chambers phys. Rev. Lett. 5, 3 (1960)

理论: A and B. phys. Rev 115, 485 (1959).

朗道能级 (Landau Level)

电子在 z 方向均匀磁场中运动

经典: 圆周运动 $q = -e$

$$\vec{f} = -\frac{e}{c} \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

加速度大小 $\frac{v^2}{r}$

$$r = \frac{mc}{eB} v, \quad \text{周期 } \frac{2\pi r}{v} = \frac{2\pi mc}{eB} \quad \text{与 } v \text{ 无关}$$

$$\omega_c = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{eB}{mc}$$

$$v_x = -v \sin(\omega_c t), \quad v_y = v \cos(\omega_c t) \quad \text{取 } t=0 \text{ 时 } v_x=0, v_y=v$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v_x \Rightarrow x = \frac{v_y}{\omega_c} + x_0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = v_y \Rightarrow y = \frac{-v_x}{\omega_c} + y_0$$

guiding center
(x_0, y_0)

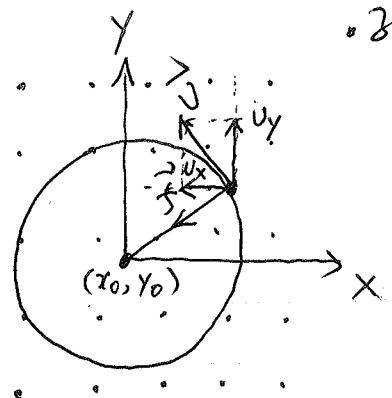
$$\text{谐振子} \quad \text{中心位置 } x_0 = x + \frac{\pi y}{m\omega_c}, \quad y_0 = y + \frac{\pi x}{m\omega_c}$$

$$m \frac{dv_x}{dt} = -\frac{eBv_y}{c} = -m\omega_c^2 (x - x_0)$$

$$m \frac{dv_y}{dt} = \frac{eBv_x}{c} = -m\omega_c^2 (y - y_0)$$

← 分解成两个谐振子

频率 ω_c , 平衡位置 (x_0, y_0) → 可在平面内任意位置



量子力学:

$$H = \frac{\pi_x^2 + \pi_y^2}{2\mu}, \quad \vec{\pi} = \vec{p} - \frac{q\vec{A}}{c}$$

$$[\pi_x, \pi_y] = \frac{i\hbar q}{c} B, \quad [\pi_x, \pi_x] = [\pi_y, \pi_y] = 0.$$

定义 $X = \frac{c}{qB} \pi_x, \quad P = \pi_y$

$$\text{则 } [X, P] = i\hbar, \quad [X, X] = [P, P] = 0.$$

$$\text{且 } H = \frac{P^2}{2\mu} + \frac{1}{2\mu} \left(\frac{qB}{c}\right)^2 X^2 = \frac{P^2}{2\mu} + \frac{\mu}{2} \omega_c^2 X^2.$$

它是谐振子哈密顿量! 代换: a 与 $a^\dagger$

$$\text{能级为 } E_n = \hbar\omega_c \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right), \quad n=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

对应的本征函数是什么? 采用求解薛定谔方程方法.

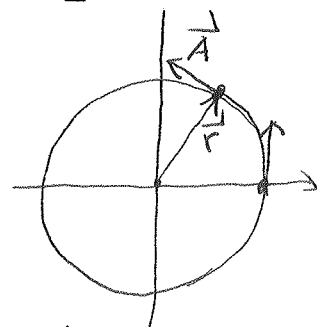
首先写出 $\vec{A}$, 两种常用规范

① Landau gauge: $A_x = -By, \quad A_y = A_z = 0.$

$$\nabla \times \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ -By & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = B \hat{k}$$

② 对称 gauge: $\vec{A} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{B} \times \vec{r} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}By, \frac{1}{2}Bx, 0\right)$

$$\nabla \times \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ -\frac{By}{2} & \frac{Bx}{2} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = B \hat{k}$$



③ 关系 $\nabla A = \left(\frac{1}{2}By, \frac{1}{2}Bx, 0\right)$

$$\nabla \times \nabla A = 0.$$

②

首先在 Landau Gauge 下讨论.

$$H = \frac{1}{2\mu} \left[\left(P_x - \frac{eB}{c} y \right)^2 + P_y^2 + P_z^2 \right]$$

• z 方向特殊. 设 $\psi(x, y, z) = \psi(x, y) e^{ik_z z}$

$[P_z, H] = 0$ P_z 的本征值 $P_z' = \hbar k_z$, 好量子数 k_z

$$E_z = \frac{\hbar^2 k_z^2}{2\mu}$$

$$H = H_{xy} + H_z$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\mu} \left[\left(P_x - \frac{eB}{c} y \right)^2 + P_y^2 \right] + \frac{P_z^2}{2\mu}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \boxed{H_{xy} \psi_{E_{xy}}(x, y) = E_{xy} \psi_{E_{xy}}(x, y)} \quad E = E_{xy} + E_z$$

• H_{xy} 中没有 x 分量坐标 $\Rightarrow [P_x, H_{xy}] = 0$

完全集 (P_x, H) (以下 E_{xy} 简称为 E)

$$\text{设 } \psi_{E, k_x}(x, y) = e^{ik_x x} \phi(y)$$

$$\therefore \hat{P}_x e^{ik_x x} = \hbar k_x e^{ik_x x}$$

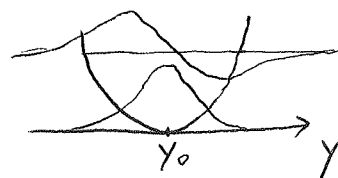
$\hbar k_x$ 是 P_x 的本征值, 记为 P_x'

代入 $\textcircled{1}$.

$$\frac{1}{2\mu} \left[(P_x' - \frac{eB}{c} y)^2 + \hat{P}_y^2 \right] \phi(y) = E \phi(y)$$

$\textcircled{2}$

$$\text{令 } y_0 = \frac{c p_x'}{eB}, \quad \omega_c = \frac{eB}{m c}$$



$$\frac{1}{2m} \left[(y_0 - y)^2 \frac{e^2 B^2}{c^2} - \frac{\hbar^2 d^2}{dy^2} \right] \phi(y) = E \phi(y)$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \phi''(y) + \frac{1}{2} m \omega_c^2 (y - y_0)^2 \phi(y) = E \phi(y)$$

• 此为一维谐振子，中心位置为 y_0 ，频率 ω_c

$$1. \therefore E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega_c, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

著名 Landau level.

2. 本征函数:

$$\phi_{n, k_x}(y) = N_n e^{-\frac{\alpha^2 (y - y_0)^2}{2}} H_n(\alpha (y - y_0))$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{m \omega_c}{\hbar}} = \frac{1}{x_0}, \quad \text{由于 } y_0 = \frac{c \hbar k_x}{eB} \text{ 依赖于 } k_x,$$

$$\therefore \phi_n(y) \rightarrow \phi_{n, k_x}(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_{E, k_x}(x, y) = e^{i k_x x} \phi_{n, k_x}(y), \quad y_0 \text{ 也称 guiding center}$$

l : magnetic length

$$x_0 \text{ 也常作 } l = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{eB}}, \quad y_0 = k_x l^2$$

$$\frac{c p_x'}{eB} = y_0 \text{ 由 } k_x \text{ 决定} \Rightarrow \text{大量简并!}$$

3. 假设 $L_x \times L_y$ 周期边界系统

$$B = 1 \text{ T}, \quad l \approx 2.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}$$

$$e^{i k_x (L_x + x)} = e^{i k_x x} \Rightarrow k_x L_x = 2\pi \cdot n_x, \quad n_x = 0, \pm 1, \dots$$