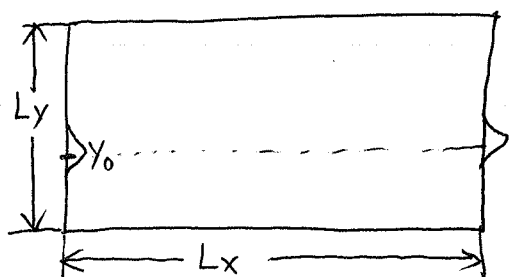


下面我们讨论 Landau Level 的简并度。

假设电子在 $L_x \times L_y$ 的区域中运动。沿 x 方向周期边界。可想象 x 方向形成圆筒。那么 $x+L_x$ 与 x 是同一个地点。

波函数的单值性要求: $e^{ik_x(x+L_x)} = e^{ik_x x}$



$$\Rightarrow k_x \cdot L_x = 2\pi \cdot n_x, \quad n_x = 0, \pm 1, \dots$$

$$k_x = \frac{2\pi}{L_x} \cdot n_x$$

注意波函数的“中心” $y_0 = \frac{c \hbar k_x}{eB} = k_x l^2$, 必须在 0 到 L_y 之间。

$$0 < y_0 = \frac{c \hbar}{eB} \frac{2\pi}{L_x} \cdot n_x \leq L_y$$

$$n_x \text{ 取值范围 } 0 \leq n_x \leq N, \quad N = \frac{L_x L_y eB}{hc} = \frac{AB}{\left(\frac{hc}{e}\right)}$$

$A = L_x L_y$, AB 是总磁通, $\frac{hc}{e}$ 量纲也是磁通, 称磁通量子 (国际单位制下为 $\frac{h}{e}$)

N 就是 Landau Level 的简并度。

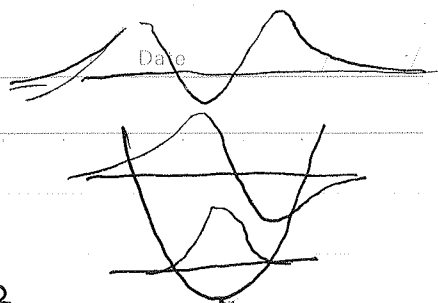
• 实验: 设 $B = 1 \text{ T}$, 则 $l \sim 2.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}$ 。

$$\text{设 } A = L_x \cdot L_y \approx 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2, \quad N \text{ 即 } N = \frac{A}{2\pi \cdot l^2} \sim 10^{10}.$$

$$y_0 \text{ 之间间隔 } \Delta y_0 = l^2 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{L_x} \sim \frac{l}{L_x} \cdot l \sim 10^{-6} \cdot l.$$

远小于 l 。

• 能量为 $\frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_c$ 电子, 经典运动: $\pi r^2 = \frac{hc}{2eB}$, 磁通 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{hc}{e}$



• 本征波函数的性质: $\psi_{n,kx}$

几率密度: $\rho = |\psi_{n,kx}|^2 = \phi_{n,kx}^2(y)$

x 方向几率不变, y 方向为 y_0 中心分布

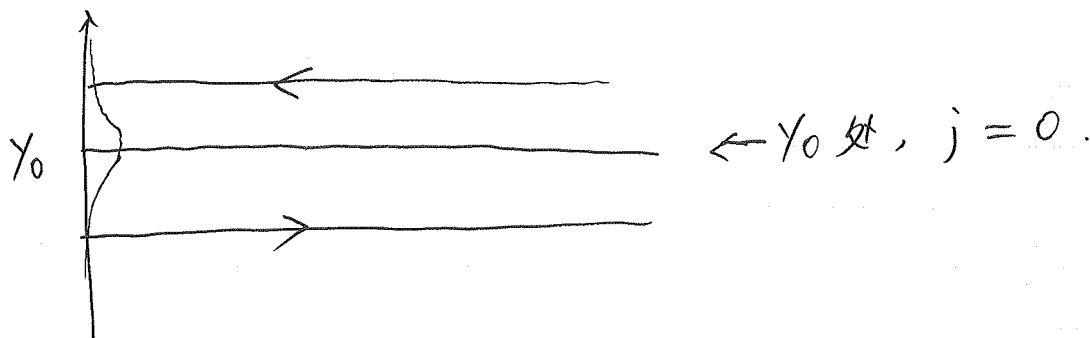
几率流密度 $\vec{j} = \frac{\rho}{m} (\nabla S + \frac{e\vec{A}}{c}) \leftarrow q = -e$

$e^{ik_x x} \rightarrow S = \hbar k_x \cdot x, \vec{A} = -By \vec{e}_x \leftarrow \text{磁场}$

$\Rightarrow \nabla S = \hbar k_x \vec{e}_x, \nabla \cdot \nabla S = 0$

$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \partial_x A_x + \partial_y A_y + \partial_z A_z = 0 \leftarrow \text{库仑规范}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{j} = \frac{\rho}{m} (\hbar k_x - \frac{eB}{c} y) \vec{e}_x, y_0 = \frac{c \hbar k_x}{eB}$



$\nabla \cdot \vec{j} = \frac{\nabla \rho}{m} \cdot (\nabla S + \frac{e\vec{A}}{c}) + \frac{\rho}{m} (\nabla \cdot \nabla S + \frac{e}{c} \nabla \cdot \vec{A})$

由于 ρ 是 y_0 函数 $\Rightarrow \partial_x \rho = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla \rho \cdot \nabla S = 0$
 $\nabla \rho \cdot \vec{A} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot \vec{j} = 0$

几率不随时间变化 $\Rightarrow$ 守恒定态

Landau gauge 还可选为 $\vec{A} = (0, \frac{1}{2} Bx, 0)$

单粒子波函数变为 $\phi_{n, k_y}(x) = N_n e^{-\frac{\alpha^2(x-x_0)^2}{2}} H_n(\alpha(x-x_0))$

$$\psi_{E, k_y} = e^{i k_y y} \phi_{n, k_y}(x)$$

其中 $x_0 = -k_y l^2$, $l^2 = \frac{\hbar c}{eB}$

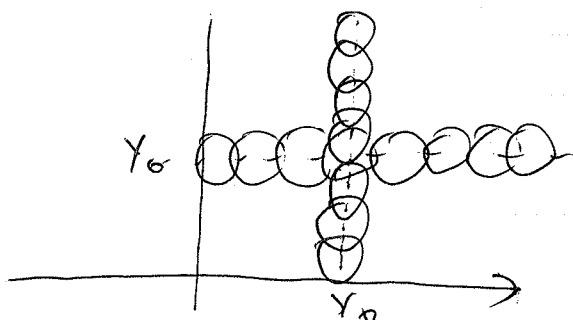
我们看到 一个有 y_0 , 没 x_0 , 另一个有 x_0 , 没有 y_0 . 为什么?

$$[x_0, y_0] = [x - \frac{\pi y}{\mu \omega_c}, y + \frac{\pi x}{\mu \omega_c}] , \quad x_0 \text{ 与 } y_0 \text{ 值需要“测”}$$

利用 $[x_0, \pi_x] = [x - \frac{\pi y}{\mu \omega_c}, \pi_x] = 0 = [x_0, \pi_y]$

$$[x_0, y_0] = i l^2$$

不对易! x_0 与 y_0 是不能同时测准的.



第4讲

§ 在对称规范中讨论: $\vec{B} = (0, 0, B) = B \hat{z}$

$$\vec{A} = -\frac{1}{2}BY \vec{e}_x + \frac{1}{2}Bx \vec{e}_y = (-\frac{1}{2}BY, \frac{1}{2}Bx, 0)$$

$$H_{xy} = \frac{1}{2m} \left[(P_x - \frac{eB}{2c}Y)^2 + (P_y + \frac{eB}{2c}x)^2 \right], \text{ 平面内运动.}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\text{轨道磁矩 } \mu_z = -\frac{e}{2mc} L_z$$

$$\frac{e^2 B^2}{8mc^2} (x^2 + y^2) = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} > 0$$

即 $\vec{\mu}$ 与 $\vec{B}$ 反向, 抗磁

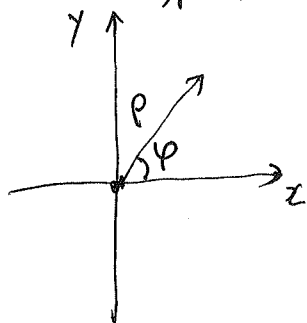
• 在 xy 平面内求解 $H_{xy} \psi(x, y) = E \psi(x, y)$

极坐标下 $P_x^2 + P_y^2 = -\hbar^2 \nabla^2 = -\hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \right) - \frac{\hbar^2}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}$

$$= P_\rho^2 + \frac{L_z^2}{\rho^2}$$

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

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



• 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,

$$E = E_x + E_y = (n_x + n_y + 1) \hbar \omega_L$$

$$n_x, n_y = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad \textcircled{1}$$

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

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

$\therefore$ 取 (L_z, H_{xy}) 为力学量完全集

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

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

$$\text{代入本征方程} \quad H_{xy} \psi_E = E \psi_E$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

• $\omega_L L_z$ 的作用 仅仅是移动 $E \rightarrow E - m\hbar\omega_L \equiv E'$
② 是一维谐振子本征方程(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 ψ_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)

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

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

$$\chi = r^{l+1} e^{-\frac{\alpha^2 r^2}{2}} F(-nr, l + \frac{3}{2}, \alpha^2 r^2) \quad \leftarrow \text{合流超几何}$$

$$\text{where } \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{\mu\omega}{\hbar}} \quad \psi_n = R_{nl} Y_{lm}$$

对比③式与④式: $\rho \rightarrow r$

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

$$\therefore E' = (2n_p + |m| - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2})\hbar\omega_L, \quad n_p = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

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

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

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

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

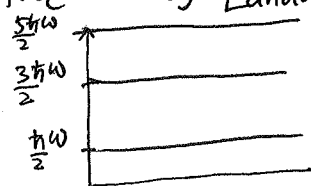
$$\psi_E = \rho^{-\frac{1}{2}} \chi e^{im\phi}$$

③

讨论:

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

2. 简并度



* 第三种 $A = (B, Bx, 0)$ 也一样

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

$|m|$ 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.

这是正常的: “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

ψ_{n_x, n_y, n_z} 与 $\psi_{n, l, m}$, 互相表示, 取为不同表象

在能级有简并的情况下, 能量本征函数的选取不唯一.

与守恒量完全集选取有关.

三维各向同性谐振子可选 (H_x, H_y, H_z) 为完全集.

$$\text{对能级 } E_n = (n_x + n_y + n_z + \frac{3}{2})\hbar\omega = \frac{5}{2}\hbar\omega$$

$$\text{本征态为 } \phi_{n_x=1, n_y=0, n_z=0}, \phi_{0, 1, 0}, \phi_{0, 0, 1}$$

$$\text{其中 } \phi_{n_x n_y n_z} = \psi_{n_x}(x) \psi_{n_y}(y) \psi_{n_z}(z).$$

也可以选 (H, L^2, L_z) 为完全集.

$$\text{对能级 } E_n = \frac{5}{2}\hbar\omega.$$

$$\text{本征态为 } \psi_{nlm} : \psi_{1, 1, 1}, \psi_{1, 1, 0}, \psi_{1, 1, -1}.$$

$$\psi_{nlm} \sim r^l e^{-\frac{\alpha^2 r^2}{2}} F(-nr, l + \frac{3}{2}, \alpha^2 r^2)$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}}, \quad n = 2nr + l.$$

$$\text{可以证明: } \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{1,1,1} \\ \psi_{1,1,-1} \\ \psi_{0,1,0} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{100} \\ \phi_{010} \\ \phi_{001} \end{pmatrix}$$

参考 曾谨言《量子力学》