

FENŐN7 - harmonikus kötés

A) Harmonikus oszcilláció

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

definiujme $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$, $x = \xi \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}}$

foras $p = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = -i\sqrt{\hbar m \omega} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}$

$$\frac{p^2}{2m} = -\frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2}, \quad \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \xi^2$$

$$\rightarrow H = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \left(-\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} + \xi^2 \right)$$

definiujme

$$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\xi + \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \right)$$

$$a^+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\xi - \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \right)$$

fontos me $\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \right)^+ = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}$

Nemaj:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \psi | \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \right)^+ | \varphi \rangle &= \langle \varphi | \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} | \psi \rangle^* \\ &= \int d\xi \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial \xi} \varphi = \int d\xi \psi^* \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \right) \varphi \end{aligned}$$

Melne:

$$a^+ a = \frac{1}{2} \left(\xi^2 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} - 1 \right)$$

$$a a^+ = \frac{1}{2} \left(\xi^2 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} + 1 \right)$$

$$\rightarrow H = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} (a^+ a + a a^+)$$

$$[a, a^+] = 1$$

a szimmetrikus kommutációs reláció
melne

$$H = \hbar\omega \left(a^+ a + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$[a, a] = [a^+, a^+] = 0 \rightarrow \text{kommutatív}$$

Spektrum operátora H je meghatározandó.

Nemaj:

$$\langle \varphi | \left(a^+ a + \frac{1}{2} \right) | \varphi \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \langle \varphi | \varphi \rangle + \underbrace{\langle \varphi | a^+ a | \varphi \rangle}_{\geq 0} = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\langle \varphi | \varphi \rangle}_{\geq 0} + \underbrace{\langle \varphi | \varphi \rangle}_{\geq 0}$$

2)

Nees star - o negatīvā enerģija je $|0\rangle$. Pēc $a|0\rangle = 0$.

Dokāt oprim.

$$\rightarrow \text{nees } H|0\rangle = E_0|0\rangle, \langle 0|0\rangle = 1.$$

Nees $a|0\rangle \neq 0$. Pēc

$Ha|0\rangle = (E_0 - \hbar\omega)a|0\rangle$ a kāda star - $a|0\rangle$ ir negatīvā enerģija
neā star - $|0\rangle$. Tā ir ap. Pēc $a|0\rangle = 0$.

izpilda $[H, a] = -\hbar\omega a$, tātad $Ha|0\rangle = aH|0\rangle - \hbar\omega a|0\rangle = (E_0 - \hbar\omega)a|0\rangle$

Pēc $E_0 = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega$. [tātad $\hbar\omega(a^\dagger + \frac{1}{2})|0\rangle = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega|0\rangle$].

Nees $H|n\rangle = E_n|n\rangle$.

Pēc $Ha^\dagger|n\rangle = (E_n + \hbar\omega)a^\dagger|n\rangle$... izpilda $[H, a^\dagger] = \hbar\omega a^\dagger$

Tātad enerģija star - $a^\dagger|n\rangle$ ir $\hbar\omega$ vairāk, tātad enerģija star - $|n\rangle$

$\rightarrow$ Operāta $a^\dagger$ piedāvā katrai enerģijai $\hbar\omega$.

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

Tātad star - ir normēti, $\langle n|n\rangle = 1$.

Dokāt: pēc $[a, (a^\dagger)^n] = n(a^\dagger)^{n-1}$ (arī ar indukciju)

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

$$= \frac{1}{n!} \langle 0|a^{n-1} [n(a^\dagger)^{n-1} + (a^\dagger)^n a]|0\rangle = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \langle 0|a^{n-1} (a^\dagger)^{n-1}|0\rangle$$

$$= \langle n-1|n-1\rangle = \dots = \langle 0|0\rangle = 1$$

Enerģija star - $|n\rangle$: $E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega$

Plati: $a|n\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle$ -- annihilating operator

(*) $a^+|n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle$ -- creating operator

$a^+a|n\rangle = n|n\rangle \rightarrow a^+a = \text{operator počin číslu}$

Summary:

Hilbertův prostor harmonického oscilátoru: $|0\rangle, |1\rangle, |2\rangle, \dots$

operator nízkoenergie

hybnost

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (a + a^+) \\ P &= i\sqrt{\frac{\hbar m\omega}{2}} (a^+ - a) \end{aligned}$$

$\rightarrow$ lze porovnat na
vlastní strany požadavek
rovnice (*)

$H = \hbar\omega(a^+a + \frac{1}{2})$ -- hamiltonian, $H|n\rangle = E_n|n\rangle$

$E_n = \hbar\omega(n + \frac{1}{2})$

B) Kvantování kmitů - mřížky

aktuální model:

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k\lambda} [P_{k\lambda}^2 + \omega_{k\lambda}^2 Q_{k\lambda}^2] \quad (1)$$

hale

$$P_{k\lambda} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{R_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{M_0}} \vec{P}_{R_0} \cdot \vec{e}_\lambda(k) e^{ik \cdot R}$$

$$Q_{k\lambda} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{R_0} \sqrt{M_0} \vec{r}_{R_0} \cdot \vec{e}_\lambda(k)^* e^{-ik \cdot R}$$

(2)

$\rightarrow$ hamiltonian
kmitů - mřížky
(harmonické
aproximace)

o pořízení $[r_{R_0}^\alpha, p_{R_0'}^{\alpha'}] = i\hbar \delta_{\alpha\alpha'} \delta_{RR'} \delta_{00'}$

labeled vidno:

$$[Q_{k\lambda}, P_{k'\lambda'}] = i\hbar \delta_{kk'} \delta_{\lambda\lambda'}$$

kanonické komutační vztahy

$$[Q_{k\lambda}, Q_{k'\lambda'}] = [P_{k\lambda}, P_{k'\lambda'}] = 0 \quad (3)$$

Ergebnis der Operationen f_{kA} , $f_{kA}^\dagger$ & a_{kA} , $a_{kA}^\dagger$

(4)

$$f_{kA} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\hbar \omega_{kA}}} (a_{kA}^\dagger - a_{kA})$$

$$f_{kA}^\dagger = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\hbar \omega_{kA}}} (a_{kA} + a_{kA}^\dagger)$$

mit

(5)

$$a_{kA} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar \omega_{kA}}{2}} f_{kA} + \sqrt{\frac{\hbar \omega_{kA}}{2}} f_{kA}^\dagger$$

$$a_{kA}^\dagger = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar \omega_{kA}}{2}} f_{kA} - \sqrt{\frac{\hbar \omega_{kA}}{2}} f_{kA}^\dagger$$

Ergebnis der (7) und (8):

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{kA} \hbar \omega_{kA} (a_{kA}^\dagger a_{kA} + a_{kA} a_{kA}^\dagger) \quad \text{---} \quad \text{Ergebnis der } a_{kA}^\dagger = a_{kA}$$

Ergebnis (5) u. (3) folgendermaßen:

(6)

$$[a_{kA}, a_{k'A}^\dagger] = \delta_{kA, k'A}$$

$$[a_{kA}^\dagger, a_{k'A}^\dagger] = 0$$

Ergebnis, kommutator
mit

Ergebnis (6) unter Berücksichtigung der (7):

$$H = \sum_{kA} \hbar \omega_{kA} (a_{kA}^\dagger a_{kA} + \frac{1}{2}) \quad (7)$$

Ergebnis (6), (7) mit Berücksichtigung der (8):

Ergebnis unter Berücksichtigung der (8):

Ergebnis unter Berücksichtigung der (8):

$| \{ n_{kA} \} \rangle$ für $\{ n_{kA} \} = n_{kA}$ ist ein Eigenzustand der H mit dem Wert $E = \sum_{kA} \hbar \omega_{kA} (n_{kA} + \frac{1}{2})$

inventu vlny k rovnici (2):

$$\vec{P}_{R0} = \sqrt{\frac{M_0}{N}} \sum_{k, \lambda} P_{k, \lambda} \vec{e}_s(\vec{k}, \lambda) e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}}$$

$$\vec{u}_{R0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{NM_0}} \sum_{k, \lambda} Q_{k, \lambda} \vec{e}_s(\vec{k}, \lambda) e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}}$$

čistým dradičím rovnici (4), máme

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{P}_{R0} &= \frac{i}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{k, \lambda} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar \omega_{k, \lambda} M_0}{2}} (a_{k, \lambda}^+ - a_{-k, \lambda}) \vec{e}_s(-\vec{k}, \lambda) e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}} \\ \vec{u}_{R0} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{k, \lambda} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2M_0 \omega_{k, \lambda}}} (a_{k, \lambda} + a_{-k, \lambda}^+) \vec{e}_s(\vec{k}, \lambda) e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}} \end{aligned}$$

C) Průměrná kinetická energie k měrnému teplu

$$E(T) = \sum_{k, \lambda} \frac{\hbar \omega_{k, \lambda}}{e^{\frac{\hbar \omega_{k, \lambda}}{T}} - 1}$$

• vysoké teploty: $T \gg$ fundamentální frekvence $\rightarrow E(T) = T \sum_{k, \lambda} 1$

$$C_V = \frac{1}{\Omega} \frac{dE}{dT} = 3n \frac{N}{\Omega} = 3n \leftarrow E(T) = 3nNT$$

klasická limita (Dulong-Petit)

• nízké teploty: $T \ll$ optické frekvence

koncentrace
velkých atomů

$$E(T) = \sum_{\lambda} \frac{\Omega}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3k \frac{\hbar v_{\lambda}(\vec{k}) k}{e^{\frac{\hbar v_{\lambda}(\vec{k}) k}{T}} - 1}$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda} \frac{\Omega}{(2\pi)^3} \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \sin \theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^{\infty} dk k^2 \frac{\hbar v_{\lambda}(\vec{k}) k}{e^{\frac{\hbar v_{\lambda}(\vec{k}) k}{T}} - 1}$$

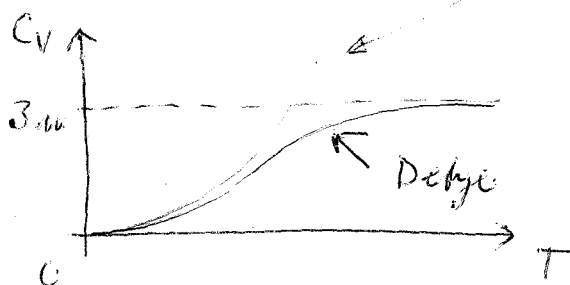
$$\rightarrow \left| \frac{E(T)}{\Omega} = \frac{\pi^2}{10} \frac{T^4}{(\hbar v)^3} \right|$$

6. Poni li mi : $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx x^3}{e^x - 1} = \frac{\pi^4}{15}$

$$\frac{1}{2-3} \equiv \frac{1}{3} \sum_{\lambda} \left\langle \frac{1}{v_{\lambda}^{-3}} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{\lambda} \int \frac{d\Omega \sin \alpha d\varphi}{4\pi} \frac{1}{v_{\lambda}^3(\alpha, \varphi)}$$

Praclo $C_V = \frac{1}{\Omega} \frac{dE}{dT} \rightarrow \boxed{C_V = \frac{2\pi^2}{5} \left(\frac{T}{\hbar v} \right)^3}$

v-ritet 3. veln
temperaturne



• Debyeova interpolacijska formula

aproximativno spektrom fonona - 3 identičnih temperaturnih ravnini
s frekvencijami $\omega = v \cdot k$, kjer v je brzina zvoka pri $k \ll k_D$

Potem

$$\frac{E(T)}{\Omega} = \frac{3}{8\pi^3} \int_{k \ll k_D} d^3k \frac{\hbar v \cdot k}{e^{\frac{\hbar v \cdot k}{T}} - 1} = \frac{3}{2\pi^2} \frac{T^4}{(\hbar v)^3} \int_0^{\hbar v/T} \frac{dx x^3}{e^x - 1} \quad (*)$$

količina $\theta = \hbar v \cdot k_D$ je Debyeova temperatura

Formula (*) reprodukuje eksaktni rezultat pri $T \rightarrow 0$

Aly smo dobili Debye - Petit v limiti $T \rightarrow \infty$, kar ustreza

Frekvenci $\boxed{k_D^3 = 6\pi^2 n}$

Toda $\boxed{\theta = \hbar v (6\pi^2 n)^{1/3}}$

$$\frac{E(T)}{\Omega} = \frac{3}{2\pi^2} \frac{T^4}{(\hbar v)^3} \int_0^{\hbar v/T} \frac{dx x^3}{e^x - 1}$$

napr.

LiF	$\theta = 730\text{K}$
NaCl	$\theta = 321\text{K}$
Na	$\theta = 152\text{K}$
C	$\theta = 1860\text{K}$
Si	$\theta = 625\text{K}$
Pb	$\theta = 88\text{K}$