

QM I - 8 Částice v elms poli

OPAKOVÁNÍ: $\hat{H} = \frac{(\vec{p} - q\vec{A})^2}{2m} + q\vec{\phi}$

• operátor hybnosti (kauzické) $\vec{p} = -i\hbar \vec{D}$

• operátor rychlosti: $\vec{v} = (\vec{p} - q\vec{A})/m$

kalibráční transformace ... $\mathcal{L}(\vec{x})$... libovol. skalár. pole:

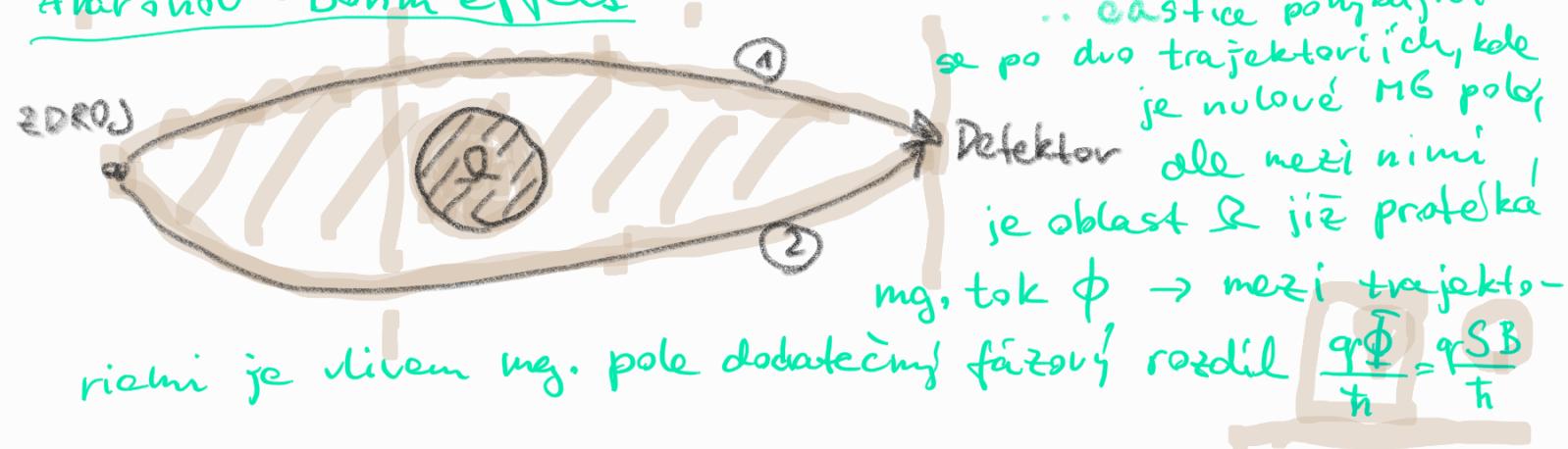
$$\vec{A} \rightarrow \vec{A}' = \vec{A} + \nabla \chi \quad \phi \rightarrow \phi' = \phi - \partial_t \chi \quad \psi \rightarrow \psi' = \psi e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} q \chi}$$

invariantní: - Schrödingerova rovnice

- pozorovatelné veličiny

- tok hustoty pravděpodobnosti

Aharanov - Bohm effect



⑥ částice se spinem v MB poli ... Pauliho rovnice

$$\gamma = \gamma_R \otimes \gamma_S = \underbrace{[{}^2(R^3)]}_{\cdots} \otimes \underbrace{[{}^2]}_{\pm \frac{1}{2}} \begin{matrix} (1) (1) \\ (1) (-1) \end{matrix} \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \psi_+(\vec{r}) \\ \psi_-(\vec{r}) \end{pmatrix} \quad [14]^2 = \int [14_+^2 + 14_-^2] d^3r$$

• pozorovatelné: $\hat{x}_i = \hat{x}_i \otimes \hat{I}$ $\hat{p}_i = -i\hbar \partial_{x_i} \otimes \hat{I}$

$$\hat{S} = \hat{I} \otimes \frac{\hbar}{2} \hat{\vec{\sigma}} \quad \hat{H} \otimes \hat{I} + \text{spin}$$

$$\vec{\mu} = g \mu_B \frac{\vec{S}}{\hbar}$$

magnetic moment.

$\frac{e\hbar}{M}$ elektron
 $\frac{2}{5.6}$ proton
 -3.82 neutron

$$e^-$$
 Bohr magneton
 p, n nuclear magneton $\mu = \frac{e\hbar}{2M}$

$$\hat{T} = \frac{[\hat{p} - q\hat{A}(\hat{x})]^2}{2M} + q\hat{\phi}(\hat{x}) - \vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}$$

procast se spin $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\hat{t}(|\psi\rangle) = i\hbar \partial_t |\psi\rangle$$

Pauliho rovnice

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2M} [\hat{p}^2 - q^2 \hat{A}^2] + q\hat{\phi} \right\} |\psi\rangle = i\hbar \partial_t |\psi\rangle$$

neval. limita Diracs vý rovnice

$$\delta_i \delta_j = \delta_{ij} I + i \epsilon_{ijk} \sigma_k$$

$$\Rightarrow (\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{a})(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{b}) = \underbrace{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}} + i \vec{\sigma} \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$$

$$[\vec{\sigma} \cdot (\vec{p} - q\vec{A})]^2 = (\vec{p} - q\vec{A})^2 + i \vec{\sigma} \cdot (\vec{p} - q\vec{A}) \times (\vec{p} - q\vec{A})$$

$\cancel{p \times p + q^2 A \times A}$

$$= (\vec{p} - q\vec{A})^2 - q\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{G} \cdot \left(\underbrace{\vec{p} \times \vec{A} + \vec{A} \times \vec{p}}_{[\vec{p}, \vec{A}]} \right)$$

$\cancel{[\vec{p}, \vec{A}] \sim -i\hbar \nabla \times \vec{A}}$

$$= (\vec{p} - q\vec{A})^2 - q\hbar \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{B}$$

castice se spinem $S > \frac{1}{2}$ -- $\Psi_S = \psi^{2S+1}$

$$\Psi(\vec{r}) = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_S(\vec{r}) \\ \vdots \\ \psi_{-S}(\vec{r}) \end{pmatrix} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2S+1 \\ \text{komponent} \end{array} \right. \quad S_z = \hbar(-S), \hbar(-S+1) \dots \hbar S$$

↑ ↑
IS) (S-1) ... (-S)

$$\vec{S} = (S_x, S_y, S_z)$$

$$\hat{J}_z = g \mu_B \frac{\vec{S}}{\hbar}$$

Applikace na atom v m g poli - zehnací jev

$$\hat{H} = \frac{(\vec{p} + e\vec{A})^2}{2M} + V(\vec{r})$$

$\vec{q} = -e\vec{A}$

$$V = -\frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

konst. m g pole $\vec{B} = B\vec{e}_z = \text{rad } \vec{A}$

$$\vec{A} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{B} \times \vec{r} = \frac{B}{2}(-y_1 \vec{x}_1, 0) \quad \text{div } \vec{A} \approx 0$$

$$\hat{H}\Psi = \frac{p^2}{2m}\Psi + \frac{e}{2m}(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{A} + \vec{A} \cdot \vec{p}) + \frac{e^2 A^2}{2m} + V(\vec{r})$$

~~-i\hbar/2 \vec{A} \cdot \vec{p}~~ ~~(p_1 A_2)~~ ~~div A = 0~~ $\therefore B^2 \approx 0$ scaled pole

$$\hat{H} = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{e}{m}\vec{A} \cdot \vec{p} + V(\vec{r}) \quad \Rightarrow \text{H atom} + \frac{e}{2m}\vec{B} \cdot \vec{L}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{p} = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{B} \times \vec{n}) \cdot \vec{p} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{B} \cdot \left(\frac{\vec{n} \times \vec{p}}{L} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \vec{B} \cdot \vec{L}$$

• (x)

$$\text{Zatímn bez spin. členu} - \vec{n} \cdot \vec{B} = 2 \cdot \frac{e\hbar}{2M} \frac{1}{2} \vec{S} \cdot \vec{B}$$

hamiltonián sčetnice spinu

$$H = H_{\text{atom}} + \frac{e}{2m} \vec{B} \cdot (\vec{L} + g \vec{S})$$

atom v ky poli
v příkladu
slabého pole

(nerelatativisticky)

$$|nlm\rangle \sim H_{\text{atom}}$$

$$L^2 \quad L_z \quad \xrightarrow{\text{tvar}} \quad S_z$$

$$\frac{e}{2m} \vec{B} \cdot (L_z + g S_z)$$

$$\frac{\hbar}{2} S_z \quad \pm 1$$

zeemanův $\Delta E = \frac{e}{2m} B (m + S_z) \hbar$

pozuv

KONEC Z. 5.