

La clase pasada vimos:

- Estados estacionarios
- Constantes de movimiento
- Operadores unitarios
- Operador evolución
- Representación de Heisenberg

En esta clase veremos:

- Oscilador armónico: formulación
- Operadores de subida y de bajada
- Autovalores de N
- Estado fundamental y estados excitados

Sistemas conservativos: $H \neq H(t)$

$$H |\psi_{ni}\rangle = E_n |\psi_{ni}\rangle$$

REPASO

Evolución de un estado estacionario:

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = e^{-iE_n(t-t_0)/\hbar} |\psi(t_0)\rangle$$

Constante de movimiento:

$$[A, H] = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\frac{d\langle A \rangle}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \langle \psi(t) | A | \psi(t) \rangle = 0$$

\(\forall\) estado

$$P(a_p, t) = \sum_{ni} |c_{npi}(t)|^2 = \sum_{ni} |c_{npi}(t_0)|^2 \quad // \text{ indep. de } t$$

Provee un buen número cuántico, a_p

Frecuencias de Bohr

$$\langle \psi(t) | B | \psi(t) \rangle = \sum_{ni} \sum_{mj} c_{mj}^*(t_0) c_{ni}(t_0) \langle \psi_{mj} | B | \psi_{ni} \rangle e^{i(E_m - E_n)t/\hbar}$$

$$\omega_{mn} \equiv \frac{E_m - E_n}{\hbar}$$

Operadores unitarios (Complemento C11)

Definición: $U^{-1} = U^\dagger$

U conserva el producto escalar y la norma

A hermítico $\Rightarrow T = e^{iA}$ es unitario

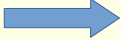
U transforma una base ortonormal en otra base ortonormal

Autovalores: $u = e^{i\varphi}, \quad \varphi \in \mathbb{R}$

REPASO

Transformaciones unitarias

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |\tilde{\psi}\rangle = U|\psi\rangle \\ \tilde{A} = UAU^\dagger \end{array} \right.$$



$$\langle \tilde{\psi} | \tilde{A} | \tilde{\psi} \rangle = \langle \psi | A | \psi \rangle$$

Conservan los elementos de matriz

Operador unitario infinitesimal:

$$U(\epsilon) = \mathbb{1} - i\epsilon F$$

con F hermitico

Operador de evolución

REPASO

Como ESDT es lineal, podremos escribir:
 $|\psi(t)\rangle = U(t, t_0) |\psi(t_0)\rangle$

Caso conservativo $H \neq H(t) \longrightarrow U(t, t_0) = e^{-iH(t-t_0)/\hbar}$

Operador de evolución infinitesimal:

$$|\psi(t + dt)\rangle = \left[\mathbb{1} - \frac{i}{\hbar} H(t) dt \right] |\psi(t)\rangle$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{U(t+dt, t)}$$

Representación de Heisenberg

$$|\Psi_H\rangle = U^\dagger(t, t_0) |\Psi_S(t)\rangle = |\Psi_S(t_0)\rangle$$

El estado no evoluciona

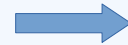
$$A_H(t) = U^\dagger(t, t_0) A_S(t) U(t, t_0)$$

Evolucionan los operadores

Oscilador armónico unidimensional: definición del problema

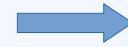
Tratamiento clásico

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$



$$F_x = - \frac{dV}{dx} = - kx$$

$$m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = - \frac{dV}{dx} = - kx$$



$$x = x_M \cos(\omega t - \varphi)$$

con

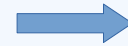
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

Ecuación de Newton

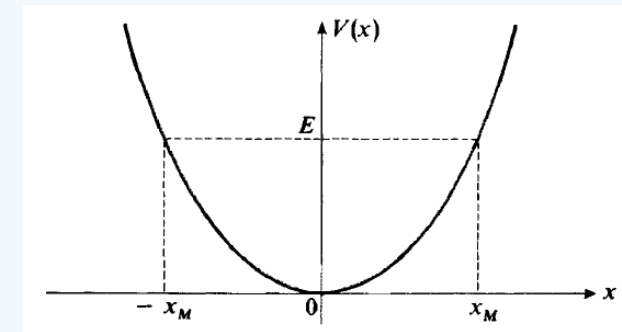
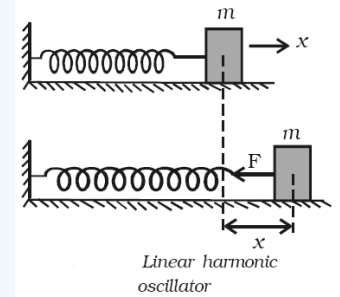
Solución general

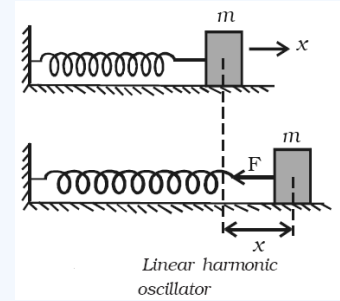
$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 = \frac{p^2}{2m}$$

$$E = T + V = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$$

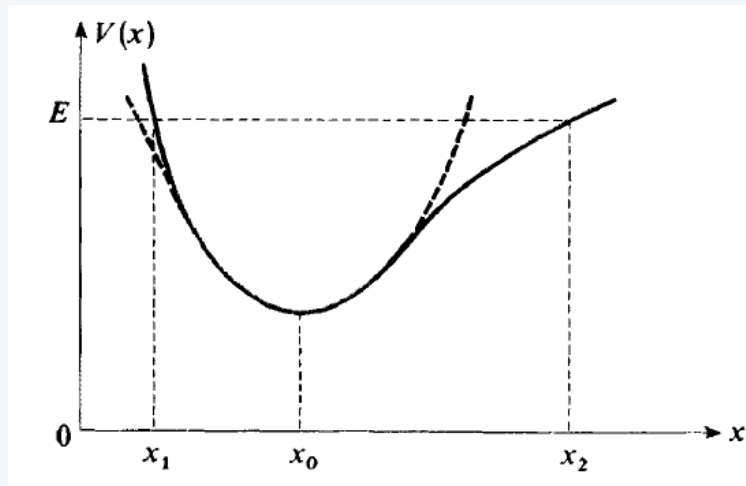


$$E = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x_M^2$$





Aplicabilidad del modelo de oscilador armónico



$$V(x) = a + \underbrace{b(x - x_0)^2}_{\text{oscilador armónico}} + \underbrace{c(x - x_0)^3 + \dots}_{\text{anarmonicidad}}$$

oscilador armónico

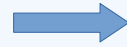
anarmonicidad

El oscilador armónico en mecánica cuántica

$$E = T + V = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 x^2$$

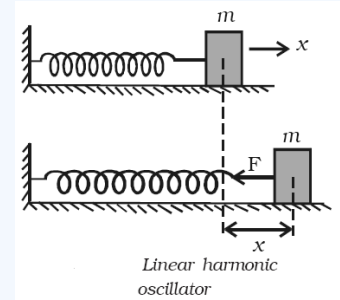
$$x \longrightarrow X$$

$$p \longrightarrow P$$

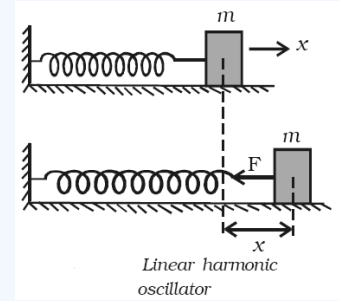


$$H = \frac{P^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 X^2$$

con $[X, P] = i\hbar$



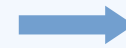
El oscilador armónico en mecánica cuántica



Hamiltoniano:

$$H = \frac{P^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 X^2$$

Queremos resolver el problema de autovalores:



$$H |\varphi\rangle = E |\varphi\rangle$$

Trabajando en la representación de coordenadas $\{|x\rangle\}$:

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 x^2 \right] \varphi(x) = E \varphi(x)$$

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 x^2 \right] \varphi(x) = E \varphi(x)$$

Propiedades

(i) $E > V_{\min} = 0$

(ii) El espectro de energía es discreto (todos estados ligados)

(iii) $V(x)$ es par $\rightarrow \varphi(x)$ es par o impar

Complement M_{III}

BOUND STATES OF A PARTICLE IN A "POTENTIAL WELL" OF ARBITRARY SHAPE

1. Quantization of the bound state energies
2. Minimum value of the ground state energy

Adimensionalización

Adimensionalizamos :

$$\hat{X} = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} X$$
$$\hat{P} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m\hbar\omega}} P$$

Notar:

$$[\hbar] = \text{Acción} = \text{energía} \times \text{tiempo}$$

$$[\hbar] = \text{momento angular} = \text{momento lineal} \times \text{distancia}$$

Adimensionalizamos :

$$\hat{X} = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} X$$
$$\hat{P} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m\hbar\omega}} P$$

$$[X, P] = i\hbar \quad \longrightarrow \quad [\hat{X}, \hat{P}] = i$$

$$H = \frac{P^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 X^2 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} H = \hbar\omega \hat{H} \\ \hat{H} = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{X}^2 + \hat{P}^2) \end{cases}$$

Buscaremos soluciones de : $\hat{H} | \varphi_v^i \rangle = \varepsilon_v | \varphi_v^i \rangle$

Operadores de subida y de bajada
o de creación y destrucción

Notar la particular forma del Hamiltoniano :

$$\hat{H} = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{X}^2 + \hat{P}^2)$$

Veremos que se puede reescribir en forma conveniente con los operadores :

$$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\hat{X} + i\hat{P})$$

op. de bajada o destrucción

$$a^\dagger = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\hat{X} - i\hat{P})$$

op. de subida o creación

Notar: estos operadores **no son hermiticos** (por la presencia de la i en su definición)

Invirtiendo la definición obtenemos :

$$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\hat{X} + i\hat{P})$$
$$a^\dagger = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\hat{X} - i\hat{P})$$



$$\hat{X} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a^\dagger + a)$$
$$\hat{P} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} (a^\dagger - a)$$

Vemos que : $[a, a^\dagger] = 1$

En efecto :

$$[a, a^\dagger] = \frac{1}{2} [\hat{X} + i\hat{P}, \hat{X} - i\hat{P}]$$
$$= \frac{i}{2} [\hat{P}, \hat{X}] - \frac{i}{2} [\hat{X}, \hat{P}] = \frac{i}{2}(-i) - \frac{i}{2}i = 1$$

Relación con el Hamiltoniano :

$$\begin{aligned}a^\dagger a &= \frac{1}{2}(\hat{X} - i\hat{P})(\hat{X} + i\hat{P}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\hat{X}^2 + \hat{P}^2 + i\hat{X}\hat{P} - i\hat{P}\hat{X}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\hat{X}^2 + \hat{P}^2 - 1)\end{aligned}$$

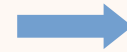
$$\hat{H} = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{X}^2 + \hat{P}^2)$$

$$\hat{H} = a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{X} - i\hat{P})(\hat{X} + i\hat{P}) + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[a, a^\dagger] = 1 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \hat{H} = aa^\dagger - \frac{1}{2}$$

Definimos el operador : $N = a^\dagger a$

$$\hat{H} = a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\hat{H} = N + \frac{1}{2}$$

N es hermitico

H y N tienen los mismos autovectores

$$N | \varphi_\nu^i \rangle = \nu | \varphi_\nu^i \rangle$$

$$H | \varphi_\nu^i \rangle = (\nu + 1/2)\hbar\omega | \varphi_\nu^i \rangle$$

$$[N, a] = [a^\dagger a, a] = a^\dagger [a, a] + [a^\dagger, a] a = -a$$

$$[N, a^\dagger] = [a^\dagger a, a^\dagger] = a^\dagger [a, a^\dagger] + [a^\dagger, a^\dagger] a = a^\dagger$$

$$[a, a^\dagger] = 1$$

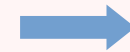
Autovalores de N

Consideremos $N | \varphi_v^i \rangle = \nu | \varphi_v^i \rangle$

Teorema I: $\nu \geq 0$

Sabemos que: $\| a | \varphi_v^i \rangle \|^2 = \langle \varphi_v^i | a^\dagger a | \varphi_v^i \rangle \geq 0$

$$N = a^\dagger a$$



$$\langle \varphi_v^i | a^\dagger a | \varphi_v^i \rangle = \langle \varphi_v^i | N | \varphi_v^i \rangle = \nu \langle \varphi_v^i | \varphi_v^i \rangle \geq 0$$

$$\langle \varphi_v^i | \varphi_v^i \rangle \geq 0$$



$$\nu \geq 0$$

///

Consideremos

$$N |\varphi_\nu^i\rangle = \nu |\varphi_\nu^i\rangle$$

y sea $|\varphi_\nu^i\rangle \neq 0$

Teorema II :

(a) Si $\nu = 0$, entonces $a|\varphi_{\nu=0}^i\rangle = 0$

(b) Si $\nu > 0$, entonces $a|\varphi_\nu^i\rangle \neq 0$ y $Na|\varphi_\nu^i\rangle = (\nu - 1)a|\varphi_\nu^i\rangle$

Teorema III :

(a) $\forall \nu \longrightarrow a^\dagger |\varphi_\nu^i\rangle \neq 0$

(b) $Na^\dagger |\varphi_\nu^i\rangle = (\nu + 1)a^\dagger |\varphi_\nu^i\rangle$

Consideremos

$$N |\varphi_\nu^i\rangle = \nu |\varphi_\nu^i\rangle$$

Teorema II :

(a) Si $\nu = 0$, entonces $a|\varphi_{\nu=0}^i\rangle = 0$ (es el ket nulo)

Vimos que :

$$\|a|\varphi_\nu^i\rangle\|^2 = \langle \varphi_\nu^i | a^\dagger a |\varphi_\nu^i\rangle = \langle \varphi_\nu^i | N |\varphi_\nu^i\rangle = \nu \langle \varphi_\nu^i | \varphi_\nu^i\rangle$$

Entonces, si $\nu = 0 \longrightarrow \|a|\varphi_{\nu=0}^i\rangle\|^2 = 0 \quad ///$

Consideremos $N|\varphi_\nu^i\rangle = \nu|\varphi_\nu^i\rangle$ y sea $|\varphi_\nu^i\rangle \neq 0$

Teorema II:

(b) Si $\nu > 0$, entonces $a|\varphi_\nu^i\rangle \neq 0$ y $Na|\varphi_\nu^i\rangle = (\nu - 1)a|\varphi_\nu^i\rangle$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Na|\varphi_\nu^i\rangle &= (Na - aN + aN)|\varphi_\nu^i\rangle \\
 &= ([N, a] + aN)|\varphi_\nu^i\rangle \\
 &= (-a + aN)|\varphi_\nu^i\rangle \\
 &= a(N - 1)|\varphi_\nu^i\rangle \\
 &= a(\nu - 1)|\varphi_\nu^i\rangle = (\nu - 1)a|\varphi_\nu^i\rangle \quad ///
 \end{aligned}$$

Consideremos

$$N |\varphi_\nu^i\rangle = \nu |\varphi_\nu^i\rangle$$

y sea $|\varphi_n^i\rangle \neq 0$

Teorema III:

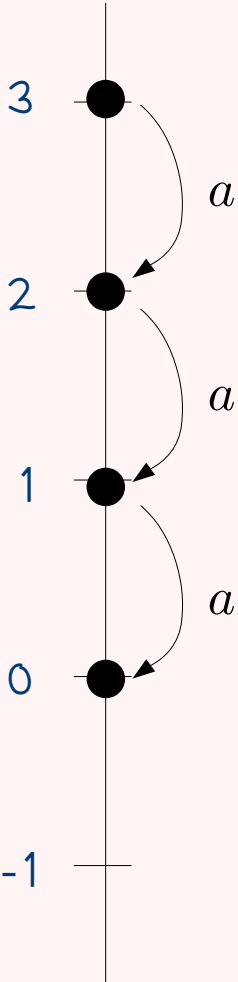
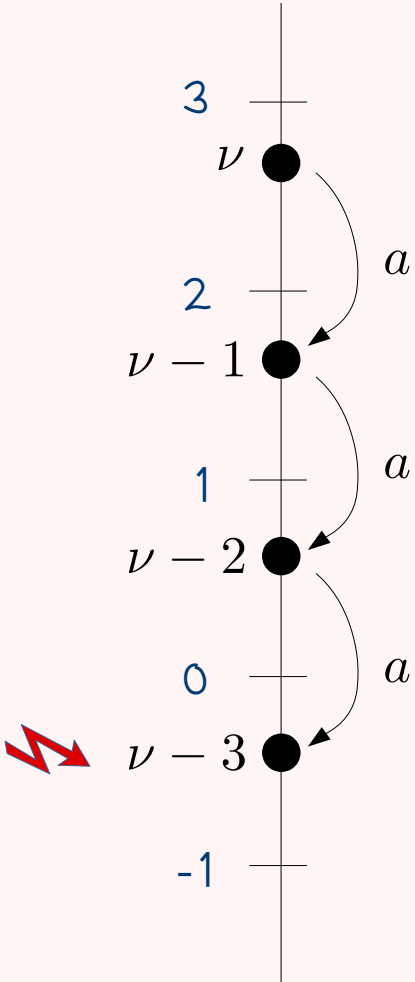
$$(a) \forall \nu \longrightarrow a^\dagger |\varphi_\nu^i\rangle \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|a^\dagger |\varphi_\nu^i\rangle\|^2 &= \langle \varphi_\nu^i | aa^\dagger | \varphi_\nu^i \rangle \\ &= \langle \varphi_\nu^i | (N + 1) | \varphi_\nu^i \rangle \\ &= (\nu + 1) \langle \varphi_\nu^i | \varphi_\nu^i \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) Na^\dagger |\varphi_\nu^i\rangle = (\nu + 1)a^\dagger |\varphi_\nu^i\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} [N, a^\dagger] |\varphi_\nu^i\rangle &= a^\dagger |\varphi_\nu^i\rangle \\ Na^\dagger |\varphi_\nu^i\rangle &= a^\dagger N |\varphi_\nu^i\rangle + a^\dagger |\varphi_\nu^i\rangle = (\nu + 1)a^\dagger |\varphi_\nu^i\rangle \quad /// \end{aligned}$$

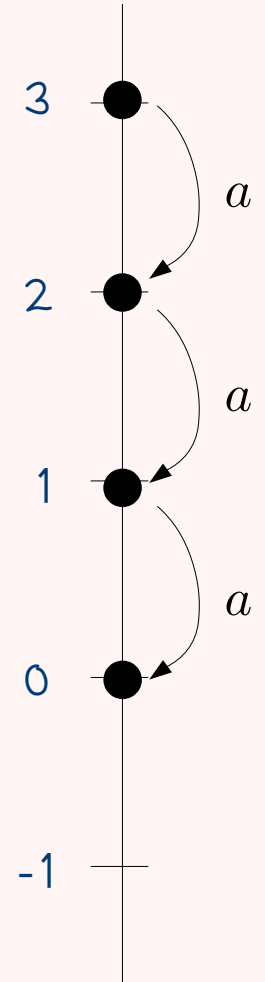
El espectro de N consiste en los enteros ≥ 0



Aplicando a repetidamente
llegamos a estado $|\varphi_0\rangle$ tal que:
 $a|\varphi_0\rangle = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\tilde{X} + i\tilde{P}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} X + \frac{i}{\sqrt{m\omega\hbar}} P \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} x + \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}} \frac{d}{dx} \right) \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \left(\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \varphi_0(x) = 0$$



DETERMINACIÓN DEL
ESTADO FUNDAMENTAL

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \varphi_0(x) = 0$$

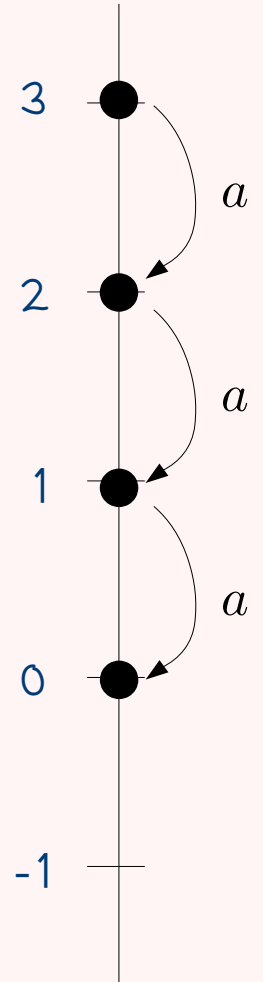
$$\Rightarrow \varphi_0(x) = A_0 e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2}$$

con $E_0 = \frac{1}{2} \hbar\omega$ (verificar)

El resto de las autofunciones se obtiene aplicando a^\dagger

$$\varphi_n(x) = A_n a^{\dagger n} e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2}$$

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



Explícitamente, los autoestados normalizados son:

$$\varphi_n(x) = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n!}} H_n\left(\underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}}x}_{\equiv \xi}\right) e^{-\xi^2/2}$$

$H_n(\xi)$ son los polinomios de Hermite. Ejemplos:

$$H_0 = 1$$

$$H_1 = 2\xi$$

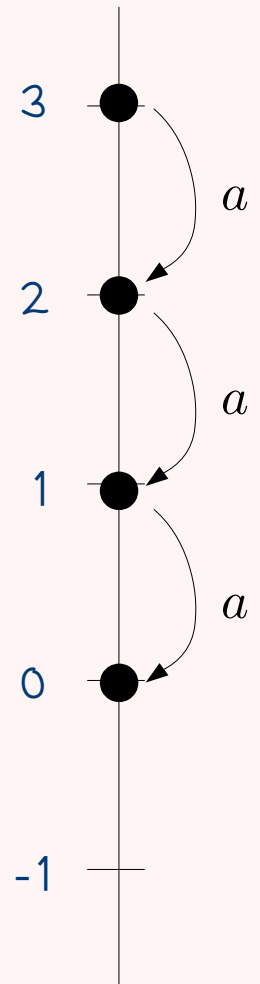
$$H_2 = 4\xi^2 - 2$$

$$H_3 = 8\xi^3 - 12\xi$$

$$H_4 = 16\xi^4 - 48\xi^2 + 12$$

$$H_5 = 32\xi^5 - 160\xi^3 + 120\xi$$

Notar que tienen paridad bien definida.



Resumen de la Clase 11

En esta clase vimos:

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- Operadores de subida y de bajada
- Autovalores de N
- Estado fundamental y estados excitados