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李兴华 杨亚天

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Li Xing-Hua Yang Ya-Tian

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球坐标中三维各向同性谐振子的类经典态*

李兴华† 杨亚天

(福建师范大学物理与能源学院, 福州 350007)

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把坐标平均值随时间的变化和在宏观条件下与经典解相同的量子态定义为类经典态(NCS), 并求解球坐标中三维各向同性谐振子的NCS问题, 有助于从波动力学角度理解量子到经典过渡的问题. 选与经典态相应的大量子数附近的矩形波包作为NCS, 得到与经典解一致的结果, 但NCS不是惟一的. 一个经典态可以有很多NCS与之对应, 就像一个热力学态可以有无数力学态与之对应一样, 从量子到经典的描述是一个粗粒化和信息丢失的过程.

关键词: 量子经典对应, 类经典态, 三维谐振子

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1 引言

在一定条件下^[1-5], 量子力学可以过渡到经典力学, 问题是什么样的波函数可以给出经典轨道? Schrödinger 曾认为经典态是对应于坐标平均值随时间的变化与经典解相同的量子波包, 人们把这样的态称为 Schrödinger 相干态^[6,7]. 但是, 除了谐振子外, 不可能严格地找到这样的相干态^[8]. 人们曾试图给出氢原子的相干态, 虽取得了相当大的进展, 但都未能奏效^[9]. 这样就使人们从波动力学的角度理解量子到经典的过渡产生了困难.

无可否认, 物理学家们从路径积分和相干态出发在理解量子和经典的关系方面都取得了巨大的进展^[10-17]. 但路径积分处理的是量子体系, 它侧重于研究哪些路径可以给出该系统的主要量子特征, 并未着眼于回答什么样的波函数可以给出经典轨道. 以相干态作为连续基出发, 在经典过渡方面, 人们企图找出谐振子以外的严格的相干态, 但这基本上是行不通的^[8].

我们认为相似于相对论力学中的任何解都和牛顿解不同, 只有略去 v/c 及其高次项后才和牛顿

解相同, 同样, 量子力学的解也和经典解不同, 只有在一定条件下, 略去某些项目后才能给出经典的结果. 否则, 有些态的坐标平均值和经典解相同(它意味着在微观条件下也可以看到类似于经典运动的轨道), 有些态却不同, 这更令人费解. 我们在文献^[8]中定义了量子力学中类经典态(NCS): 即在宏观条件下坐标平均值随时间的演化与经典解相同的状态. 并给出了一维无限高方势阱和一维谐振子的NCS作为例子. 本文将给出三维各向同性谐振子(3 DIHO)的球坐标NCS.

2 球坐标中三维各向同性谐振子的经典解

3DIHO的哈密顿量为

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2\mu} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 r^2, \quad (1)$$

其中, μ 和 \mathbf{p} 分别是粒子的质量和动量; \mathbf{r} 是粒子的位置坐标, $r \equiv |\mathbf{r}|$; ω 是振动频率. 粒子的角动量为

$$\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{p}. \quad (2)$$

中心力场中能量和角动量都是守恒量, 选择角动量 \mathbf{L} 的方向为 z 轴的正向, 则粒子在 $x-y$ 平面上

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† 通信作者. E-mail: lixh@fjnu.edu.cn

运动. 用球坐标来解由(1)式所表达的哈密顿量的正则方程. 在球坐标中 \mathbf{r} 用 (r, θ, ϕ) 表示, 哈密顿量可具体写为

$$H = \frac{1}{2\mu} \left(p_r^2 + \frac{p_\theta^2}{r^2} + \frac{p_\phi^2}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 r^2 = T + V, \quad (1a)$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} p_r &= \mu \frac{dr}{dt}, \\ p_\theta &= \mu r^2 \frac{d\theta}{dt}, \\ p_\phi &= \mu r^2 \sin^2 \theta \frac{d\phi}{dt}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

由于角动量的方向选为 z 轴的正向, 因而, $\theta = \pi/2, \frac{d\theta}{dt} = 0$, 这导致 $p_\theta = 0$. 中心力场中角动量是守恒的, 所以 $|\mathbf{L}|$ 是一个常数:

$$|\mathbf{L}| = \mu r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt} = p_\phi = L_{cl}. \quad (4)$$

另外 H 也是守恒量, 它对应于粒子的总能量 E_{cl} :

$$E_{cl} = \frac{1}{2\mu} \left[\mu^2 \left(\frac{dr}{dt} \right)^2 + \frac{L_{cl}^2}{r^2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 r^2. \quad (5)$$

由(4)和(5)式得

$$\frac{dr}{\sqrt{\frac{2E_{cl}}{\mu} - \frac{L_{cl}^2}{\mu^2 r^2} - \omega^2 r^2}} = dt. \quad (6)$$

对(6)式积分得

$$r^2 = \xi = \xi_0(1 + \lambda \cos(2\omega t)), \quad (7)$$

其中,

$$\lambda \equiv \sqrt{1 - \frac{\omega^2 L_{cl}^2}{E_{cl}^2}}, \quad \xi_0 \equiv \frac{E_{cl}}{\mu \omega^2}. \quad (8)$$

由(4)式得

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{L_{cl}}{\mu r^2} = \frac{L_{cl}}{\mu \xi_0(1 + \lambda \cos(2\omega t))}, \quad (9)$$

其解为

$$\phi = \arctg \left(\sqrt{\frac{1-\lambda}{1+\lambda}} \operatorname{tg}(\omega t) \right),$$

即

$$\operatorname{tg} \phi = \sqrt{\frac{1-\lambda}{1+\lambda}} \operatorname{tg}(\omega t). \quad (10)$$

消去 t , 我们得到球坐标下粒子运动的轨迹为

$$r^2 = \frac{\xi_0(1-\lambda^2)}{1-\lambda \cos(2\phi)} = \frac{\xi_0(1-\lambda)}{1 - \frac{2\lambda}{1+\lambda} \cos^2 \phi}. \quad (7a)$$

对比椭圆 $\begin{cases} x = a \cos(\omega t) \\ y = b \sin(\omega t) \end{cases}$ 的极坐标方程

$$r^2 = \frac{a^2(1-\varepsilon^2)}{1-\varepsilon^2 \cos^2 \phi}, \quad (7b)$$

其中, $\varepsilon \equiv \sqrt{1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}}$, ε 是椭圆的偏心率, a 是半长轴, b 是半短轴. 则由(7a)式可知

$$a = \sqrt{\xi_0(1+\lambda)}, \quad b = \sqrt{\xi_0(1-\lambda)}. \quad (11)$$

比较(7a)和(7b)式, 并考虑到(2)和(8)式, 可知

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon^2 &= \frac{2\lambda}{1+\lambda} = 1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}, \\ E_{cl} &= \mu \omega^2 \xi_0 = \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 (a^2 + b^2), \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 b^2 &= \xi_0(1-\lambda^2) = \xi_0 \frac{\omega^2 L_{cl}^2}{E_{cl}^2}, \\ L_{cl} &= \frac{E_{cl}}{\omega \sqrt{\xi_0}} ab. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

由此可见, 总能量 E_{cl} 和角动量 L_{cl} 决定了粒子的轨迹.

$$0 \leq L_{cl}^2 \leq E_{cl}^2 / \omega^2, \quad (14)$$

$L_{cl} = 0$ 时粒子的轨迹是直线; $L_{cl} = E_{cl} / \omega$ 时粒子的轨迹是圆; 其他情况下粒子的轨迹是椭圆.

(7)和(10)式可由 a 和 b 写为

$$\begin{aligned} r^2 &= b^2 + (a^2 - b^2) \cos^2(\omega t) \\ &= \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2} + \frac{a^2 - b^2}{2} \cos(2\omega t) \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (7c)$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \phi = \frac{b}{a} \operatorname{tg}(\omega t). \quad (10a)$$

(7)和(10)式可由 E_{cl} 和 L_{cl} 写为

$$r^2 = \frac{E_{cl}}{\mu \omega^2} \left(1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{\omega^2 L_{cl}^2}{E_{cl}^2}} \cos(2\omega t) \right), \quad (7d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg} \phi &= \frac{E_{cl}}{\omega L_{cl}} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\omega L_{cl}}{E_{cl}} \right)^2} \right] \\ &\quad \times \operatorname{tg}(\omega t). \end{aligned} \quad (10b)$$

3 球坐标中三维各向同性谐振子的 Schrödinger 相干态

球坐标中谐振子的能量本征解为^[18]

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{2n_r+l,l,m}(r, \vartheta, \varphi) \\ = N_{n_r l m} r^l F(-n_r, l + 3/2, r^2) Y_{lm}(\vartheta, \varphi), \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

其中, F 是合流超几何函数, Y 是球函数, N 是归一化常数, n_r 是径向量子数, l 是角动量量子数, m 是角动量在 z 轴投影的量子数. 引入无量纲的量 $\rho = \sqrt{\frac{\mu\omega}{\hbar}} r = \frac{r}{\lambda_0}$ 以代替 r , 其中, $\lambda_0 \equiv \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{\mu\omega}}$,

$$\xi = \rho \sin \vartheta \cos \phi, \quad \eta = \rho \sin \vartheta \sin \phi, \quad \zeta = \rho \cos \vartheta;$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} = \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \cos \vartheta \cos \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\sin \varphi}{\sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}, \quad (16a)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} = \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \cos \vartheta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\cos \varphi}{\sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}, \quad (16b)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} = \cos \vartheta \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} - \frac{1}{\rho} \sin \vartheta \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta}. \quad (16c)$$

令玻色算子

$$a_{\pm 1}^{\pm} = \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(b_1^{\pm} \pm ib_2^{\pm}), \quad a_0^{\pm} = b_3^{\pm}; \quad (17a)$$

$$a_{\pm 1} = \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(b_1 \mp ib_2), \quad a_0 = b_3. \quad (17b)$$

其中,

$$b_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\xi_i + i\hat{p}_{\xi_i}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\xi_i + \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_i}\right),$$

$$b_i^{\dagger} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\xi_i - i\hat{p}_{\xi_i}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\xi_i - \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_i}\right),$$

$$\xi_i = \sqrt{\frac{\mu\omega}{\hbar}} x_i = \frac{x_i}{\lambda_0}, \quad i = 1, 2, 3,$$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) \equiv (x, y, z);$$

$$\hat{p}_{\xi_i} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\omega\hbar}} \hat{p}_{x_i} = -i \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_i}, \quad i = 1, 2, 3.$$

$$[a_i, a_j^{\dagger}] = \delta_{ij}, \quad [a_i^{\dagger}, a_j^{\dagger}] = [a_i, a_j] = 0. \quad (18)$$

定义

$$\hat{n}_i = a_i^{\dagger} a_i, \quad i = 0, \pm 1. \quad (19)$$

可知:

$$\hat{n} = \hat{n}_1 + \hat{n}_2 + \hat{n}_3 = \sum_{i=0, \pm 1} \hat{n}_i. \quad (20)$$

令

$$\hat{L}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\hat{L}_x + i\hat{L}_y) = a_0^{\dagger} a_{-1} + a_1 a_0, \quad (21a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{L}_0 &= \hat{n}_1 - \hat{n}_{-1} = i(b_y^{\dagger} b_x - b_x^{\dagger} b_y) \\ &= -i \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = L_z, \end{aligned} \quad (21b)$$

$$\hat{L}_{-1} = a_0^{\dagger} a_1 + a_{-1}^{\dagger} a_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\hat{L}_x - i\hat{L}_y), \quad (21c)$$

其中 $\hat{L}_x, \hat{L}_y, \hat{L}_z$ 是角动量在坐标轴上各分量的算符.

在文献 [19] 中我们给出了 3DIHO 的能量本征函数为

$$|nlm\rangle = N_{nlm} (P_0^{\dagger})^{n_r} (\hat{L}_{-1})^{l-m} (a_{+1}^{\dagger})^l |0\rangle, \quad (22)$$

其中, 主量子数 $n = 2n_r + l$;

$$\begin{aligned} P_0^{\dagger} &= (a_0^{\dagger 2} - 2a_1^{\dagger} a_{-1}^{\dagger}) \\ &= (b_1^{\dagger 2} + b_2^{\dagger 2} + b_3^{\dagger 2}), \end{aligned} \quad (23a)$$

$$P_0 = (P_0^{\dagger})^{\dagger} = a_0^2 - 2a_1 a_{-1}; \quad (23b)$$

归一化常数为

$$N_{nlm} = \sqrt{\frac{2^{l-m} (2l+1)(l+m)!(n_r+l)!}{(l!)^2 (2l)! n_r! (2n_r+2l+1)! (l-m)!}}; \quad (23c)$$

能量本征值为

$$E_n = \left(n + \frac{3}{2}\right) \hbar\omega, \quad n = 2n_r + l.$$

球坐标中谐振子的 Schrödinger 相干态为

$$\begin{aligned} |\alpha\rangle &\equiv |\alpha_1, \alpha_{-1}, \alpha_0\rangle = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=\pm 1, 0} |\alpha_i|^2\right) \\ &\times \exp\left(\sum_{i=\pm 1, 0} \alpha_i a_i^{\dagger}\right) |0\rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (24a)$$

它也满足

$$a_i |\alpha\rangle = \alpha_i |\alpha\rangle \quad (i = \pm 1, 0); \quad \alpha_0 = 0.$$

其时间演化态为

$$\begin{aligned} |\alpha, t\rangle &= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=\pm 1} |\alpha_i|^2\right) \\ &\times \exp\left(\sum_{i=\pm 1} \alpha_i e^{-i\omega t} a_i^{\dagger}\right) \\ &\times \exp\left[-i\omega t \sum_{i=\pm 1, 0} \left(\hat{n}_i + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right] |0\rangle \\ &= \exp\left(-i\frac{3}{2}\omega t\right) |\alpha_1 e^{-i\omega t}, \alpha_{-1} e^{-i\omega t}, 0\rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (24b)$$

下面计算

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{1}{2} \lambda_0 (a_{-1} + a_{-1}^{\dagger} - a_1 - a_1^{\dagger}), \\ \bar{x} &= \langle \alpha | x | \alpha \rangle \\ &= \lambda_0 (|\alpha_{-1}| \cos(\phi_{-1} - \omega t) \\ &\quad - |\alpha_1| \cos(\phi_1 - \omega t)); \end{aligned} \quad (25a)$$

$$y = \frac{i}{2} \lambda_0 (-a_{-1} + a_{-1}^+ - a_1 + a_1^+),$$

$$\bar{y} = \langle \alpha | y | \alpha \rangle = \lambda_0 (|\alpha_{-1}| \sin(\varphi_{-1} - \omega t) + |\alpha_1| \sin(\varphi_1 - \omega t)). \quad (26a)$$

若选初始条件为 $t = 0$, $\bar{x} = r_{\max} = a$, $\bar{y} = 0$, 则有

$$\phi_{-1} = 0, \quad \phi_1 = \pi. \quad (27)$$

此时

$$\bar{x} = \lambda_0 (|\alpha_1| + |\alpha_{-1}|) \cos(\omega t), \quad (25b)$$

$$\bar{y} = \lambda_0 (|\alpha_1| - |\alpha_{-1}|) \sin(\omega t). \quad (26b)$$

令

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{r}^2 &\equiv \bar{x}^2 + \bar{y}^2 + \bar{z}^2 \\ &= \lambda_0^2 (|\alpha_1|^2 + |\alpha_{-1}|^2 \\ &\quad + 2|\alpha_1||\alpha_{-1}| \cos(2\omega t)) \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

和经典解相符. 另一方面

$$r^2 = \frac{\lambda_0^2}{2} \left(P_0 + P_0^+ + 2 \sum_{i=\pm 1,0} n_i + 3 \right),$$

得

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{r}^2 &= \frac{\lambda_0^2}{2} [-2\alpha_{-1}\alpha_1 e^{-2i\omega t} - 2\alpha_{-1}^*\alpha_1^* e^{2i\omega t} \\ &\quad + 2(|\alpha_{-1}|^2 + |\alpha_1|^2) + 3] \\ &= \lambda_0^2 [2|\alpha_{-1}||\alpha_1| \cos(2\omega t) + (|\alpha_{-1}|^2 \\ &\quad + |\alpha_1|^2) + 3]. \end{aligned} \quad (29a)$$

(28) 和 (29a) 式相差 $3\lambda_0^2$, 在宏观条件下 $|\alpha_{-1}|$ 和 $|\alpha_1| \gg 1$, $3\lambda_0^2$ 可忽略不计.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{y}}{\bar{x}} &= \frac{r \sin \theta \sin \phi}{r \sin \theta \cos \phi} \\ &\equiv \text{tg } \phi_{\text{cl}} = \frac{\lambda_0 (|\alpha_1| - |\alpha_{-1}|) \sin(\omega t)}{\lambda_0 (|\alpha_1| + |\alpha_{-1}|) \cos(\omega t)} \\ &= \frac{b}{a} \text{tg}(\omega t) \end{aligned} \quad (30a)$$

也和经典解符合.

4 球坐标中三维各向同性谐振子的 NCS

取球坐标中 3DIHO 的一般相干态为

$$|CS\rangle = \sum_{nlm} c_{nlm} |nlm\rangle \exp(-in\omega t), \quad (31a)$$

要求它满足

$$\bar{E} \equiv \langle CS | H | CS \rangle = E_{\text{cl}}. \quad (32a)$$

$$|\hat{\mathbf{L}}^2| = L_{\text{cl}}^2, \quad (32b)$$

$$\hat{L}_z = |L_{\text{cl}}|, \quad \hat{L}_x = \hat{L}_y = 0; \quad (32c)$$

$$\bar{r}^2 = D_1 + D_2 \cos^2(\omega t); \quad (29b)$$

$$\overline{\text{tg } \phi} = C \text{tg}(\omega t); \quad (30b)$$

$\bar{z} = \overline{r \cos \theta} = 0$ 及 \bar{z}^2 在宏观尺度下可忽略. 若取

$$\begin{aligned} |CS\rangle &= \sum_{nl} c_{nl} |nll\rangle e^{-in\omega t} \\ &= \sum_{n_r l} c_{n_r l} |2n_r + l, l, l\rangle e^{-in\omega t}, \end{aligned} \quad (31b)$$

$$|nll\rangle = N_{nll} (P_0^+)^{n_r} (a_{+1}^+)^l |0\rangle, \quad (33a)$$

其中

$$N_{nll} = \sqrt{\frac{(2l+1)!(n_r+l)!}{(l!)^2 n_r! (2n_r+2l+1)!}}. \quad (33b)$$

若 $c_{n+2, l}^* c_{nll}$ 为实数, 则

$$\bar{r}^2 = A \cos 2(\omega t) + B, \quad (29c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \lambda_0^2 \sum_{n_r l} \sqrt{2(n_r+1)(2n_r+2l+3)} \\ &\quad \times c_{n_r+1, l}^* c_{n_r l}, \end{aligned} \quad (34a)$$

$$B = \lambda_0^2 \sum_{n_r l} (2n_r + l + 3/2) c_{n_r, l}^* c_{n_r l}. \quad (35a)$$

和 (7c) 式比较, 得

$$a^2 = B + A,$$

$$b^2 = B - A.$$

且

$$\bar{z} \equiv \langle CS | z | CS \rangle = 0, \quad (36)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x} &= \langle CS | \frac{1}{2} \lambda_0 (a_{-1} + a_{-1}^+ - a_1 - a_1^+) | CS \rangle \\ &= -(A' + B') \cos(\omega t), \end{aligned} \quad (25c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{y} &= \langle CS | \frac{i}{2} \lambda_0 (-a_{-1} + a_{-1}^+ - a_1 + a_1^+) | CS \rangle \\ &= (A' - B') \sin(\omega t), \end{aligned} \quad (26c)$$

其中,

$$A' = \lambda_0 \sum_{nl} c_{n_r-1, l+1, l+1}^* c_{n_r l} \sqrt{\frac{n_r(2l+2)}{(2l+3)}}, \quad (37a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} B' &= \lambda_0 \sum_{n_r l} c_{n_r, l+1, l+1}^* c_{n_r l} \\ &\quad \times \sqrt{\frac{(2n_r+2l+3)(2n_r+2l+2)(l+1)^2}{(n_r+l+1)(2l+3)(2l+2)}}. \end{aligned} \quad (38a)$$

若取 $c_{n_r l}^* c_{n_r-1, l}$ 为实数,

$$\overline{z^2} \equiv \langle CS | z^2 | CS \rangle = C' \cos(2\omega t) + D', \quad (39)$$

其中,

$$C' = \frac{\lambda_0^2}{2} \sum_{n_r l} c_{n_r-1, l}^* c_{n_r l} N_{n_r-1, l} N_{n_r l} \times \frac{2n_r!(2n_r+2l+1)(l+1)!!}{(n_r+l)!(2l+3)!}, \quad (40a)$$

$$D' = \frac{\lambda_0^2}{2} \sum_{n_r l} |c_{n_r l}|^2 \left[2 \frac{(2n_r+2l+3)}{(n_r+l)(2l+3)} - \frac{(n_r+l)!(2l+1)!}{n_r!(2n_r+2l+1)!(l)!^2} \right]. \quad (41a)$$

故在球坐标中 3DIHO 的 NCS 为

$$|NCS\rangle = \sum_{n=N-\Delta N}^{N+\Delta N} \sum_{l=l_M-\Delta l_M}^{l_M+\Delta l_M} c_{nl} |nll\rangle = \sum_{n_r l} c_{n_r l} |2n_r+l, l, l\rangle. \quad (42)$$

选取

$$c_{nl} = \frac{1}{2\Delta N+1} \frac{1}{2\Delta l_M+1}, \quad (43)$$

这里 $\Delta N/N \ll 1$, $\Delta l_M/l_M \ll 1$. N, l_M 分别由下式确定:

a) N 的确定

基于 $\bar{E} \equiv \langle NCS | H | NCS \rangle = E_{cl}$,

$$\bar{E} = \left(N + \frac{3}{2} \right) \hbar\omega \approx N\hbar\omega,$$

$$N = \left[\frac{E_{cl}}{\hbar\omega} \right],$$

其中 $[x]$ 表示 x 的整数部分;

b) l_M 的确定

$$|\overline{L^2}| = L_{cl}^2,$$

$$|\overline{L^2}| \approx l_M(l_M+1)\hbar^2 \approx l_M^2 \hbar^2,$$

$$l_M = [L_{cl}/\hbar].$$

$$\overline{r^2} = A^o \cos(2\omega t) + B^o, \quad (29d)$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} A^o &= \lambda_0^2 \sum_{n_r l} \sqrt{2(n_r+1)(2n_r+2l+3)} c_{n_r+1, l}^* c_{n_r l} \\ &= \lambda_0^2 \sum_{nl} \sqrt{(n-l+2)(n+l+3)} c_{n+1, l}^* c_{nl} \\ &\approx \lambda_0^2 N \sqrt{1 - \frac{l_M^2}{N^2}} \\ &= \frac{E_{cl}}{\mu\omega^2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\omega^2 L_{cl}^2}{E_{cl}^2}}, \end{aligned} \quad (34b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} B^o &= \lambda_0^2 \sum_{nl} (n+3/2) c_{n_r l}^* c_{n_r l} \approx \lambda_0^2 N \\ &= \frac{\hbar E_{cl}}{\mu\omega \hbar\omega} = \frac{E_{cl}}{\mu\omega^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (35b)$$

和经典解 (7d) 式一致:

$$n = 2n_r + l, \quad \lambda_0 \equiv \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{\mu\omega}},$$

$$r^2 = \frac{E_{cl}}{\mu\omega^2} \left(1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{\omega^2 L_{cl}^2}{E_{cl}^2}} \cos(2\omega t) \right). \quad (7d)$$

定义 $\overline{\text{tg} \phi} = \bar{y}/\bar{x}$, 由 (25c)–(38a) 式, 得

$$\overline{\text{tg} \phi} = -\frac{A' - B'}{A' + B'} \text{tg}(\omega t),$$

其中,

$$A' = \lambda_0 \sum_{nl} c_{n_r-1, l+1, l+1}^* c_{n_r l} \sqrt{\frac{n_r(2l+2)}{(2l+3)}}$$

$$\approx \frac{\lambda_0}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{N - l_M},$$

$$B' = \lambda_0 \sum_{n_r l} c_{n_r, l+1, l+1}^* c_{n_r l}$$

$$\times \sqrt{\frac{(2n_r+2l+3)(2n_r+2l+2)(l+1)^2}{(n_r+l+1)(2l+3)(2l+2)}}$$

$$\approx \frac{\lambda_0}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{N + l_M};$$

$$\overline{\text{tg} \phi} = -\frac{A' - B'}{A' + B'} \text{tg}(\omega t)$$

$$= \frac{N}{l_M} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{l_M^2}{N^2}} \right) \text{tg}(\omega t).$$

考虑到 $N = \left[\frac{E_{cl}}{\hbar\omega} \right]$ 及 $l_M = [L_{cl}/\hbar]$, 有

$$\overline{\text{tg} \phi} = \frac{E_{cl}}{\omega l_{cl}} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\omega L_{cl}}{E_{cl}} \right)^2} \right] \text{tg}(\omega t), \quad (10b)$$

也和经典解一致.

5 结 论

本文把量子态中坐标平均值随时间的变化与宏观经典运动有相同解的态定义为 NCS, 并求解球坐标中三维各向同性谐振子的 NCS 问题, 有助于从波动力学角度理解量子到经典过渡的问题. 从本文结果来看, NCS 有如下特点:

1) NCS 是这样一族态 $|\psi_n\rangle$ 的叠加: $n \in (N - \Delta N, N + \Delta N)$, $\Delta N/N \ll 1$, $\langle \psi_n | H | \psi_n \rangle \cong E_{cl}$;

2) $\Delta x/\bar{x} \ll 1$, 在宏观分辨率下, 可认为质点具有确定的位置;

3) 运动周期取决于 $(E_m - E_n)/\hbar$, $m, n \in (N - \Delta N, N + \Delta N)$ 中之最小者;

4) 和一个确定的宏观态相对应的 NCS 不止一个.

例如, 我们取质量为 μ 的 3 DIHO 的经典态为 $x = a \cos(\omega t), y = b \sin(\omega t)$, 取 NCS 为

$$\langle x_1 = x, x_2 = y, x_3 = z/NCS \rangle = \prod_{i=1}^3 \psi_i(x_i, t),$$

$$\psi_i(x_i, t) = \sum_{n=N_i-\Delta N_i}^{N_i+\Delta N_i} c_n \psi_n(x_i) e^{-in\omega t},$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\Delta N_i + 1}}, \quad i = 1, 2,$$

$$\psi_3(x_3, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{N_3} c_n \psi_n(x_3) e^{-in\omega t}, \quad c_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_3}},$$

其中, $a = \sqrt{2}\lambda_0\sqrt{N_x}, b = \sqrt{2}\lambda_0\sqrt{N_y}, N_3 \equiv N_z = \Delta N_x = \Delta N_y \ll N_y$ 可重现此经典态.

若取 NCS 为

$$\begin{aligned} |NCS\rangle &= \sum_{n=N-\Delta N}^{N+\Delta N} \sum_{l=L-\Delta L}^{L+\Delta L} c_{nl} |nll\rangle \\ &= \sum_{n_r, l} c_{n_r, l} |2n_r + l, l, l\rangle, \end{aligned}$$

$$c_{nl} = \frac{1}{2\Delta N + 1} \frac{1}{2\Delta L + 1},$$

其中 N, L 由下式确定

$$N = \left\lceil \frac{E_{cl}}{\hbar\omega} \right\rceil, \quad E_{cl} = \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2(a^2 + b^2);$$

$$l_M = \lceil L_{cl}/\hbar \rceil, \quad L_{cl} = \mu\omega ab.$$

这样的 NCS 也能重现经典轨道, 而且由于 ΔN 和 Δl_M 有一定任意性, 所以, 即使 N 和 l_M 确定了, 上述的 NCS 也很多. 这里 NCS 系数的选取用了矩形波包, 也可用高斯波包. 由此可见, 就像一个宏观热力学态对应很多个微观力学态一样, 一个经典力学态, 也对应很多量子 NCS. 从力学态到热力学态的描述是信息流失的过程. 同样从量子到经典的描述也是信息丢失的过程. 就像统计力学中的粗粒化描述一样, 经典态是量子态的粗粒描述.

研究 NCS 的意义在于可以对波动力学有一个更全面的了解. 一方面是微观世界需用量子力学计

算, 另一方面是宏观世界可用经典力学处理. 从波动力学来看, 经典轨道只不过是 NCS 在宏观分辨率下的表现而已. 夹在中间的介观层次, 若用 NCS 处理, 就不能做宏观分辨率下的近似, 需进行更精确一些的计算. 这有点类似于在路径积分中考虑稳相近似, 或更高阶的量子修正.

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Near classical states of three-dimensional isotropic harmonic oscillator in spherical coordinate system*

Li Xing-Hua[†] Yang Ya-Tian

(College of Physics and Energy, Fujian Normal University, Fuzhou 350007, China)

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Abstract

One can easily understand the transition from special relativity to Newton mechanics under the condition of $v/c \ll 1$. But it is not so easy to understand the transition from quantum representation to classical representation from the point of view of wave mechanics. We define such a quantum state as near classical state (NCS), in which the mean value of coordinates equals the classical solution on a macroscopic scale. We take the NCS for three-dimensional isotropic harmonic oscillator in a spherical coordinate system for example. We take

$$|NCS\rangle = \sum_{n=N-\Delta N}^{N+\Delta N} \sum_{l=l_M-\Delta l_M}^{l_M+\Delta l_M} c_{nl} |nll\rangle = \sum_{nrl} c_{nrl} |2n_r + l, l, l\rangle,$$

and choose

$$c_{nl} = \frac{1}{2\Delta N + 1} \frac{1}{2\Delta l_M + 1}.$$

The mean values of coordinates are

$$r^2 = \frac{E_{cl}}{\mu\omega^2} \left(1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{\omega^2 L_{cl}^2}{E_{cl}^2}} \cos(2\omega t) \right)$$

and

$$\text{tg } \phi = \frac{E_{cl}}{\omega l_{cl}} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\omega L_{cl}}{E_{cl}} \right)^2} \right] \text{tg}(\omega t)$$

in this NCS, which are in agreement with the classical solution on a macroscopic scale, where $\Delta N/N \ll 1$, $\Delta l_M/l_M \ll 1$. N and l_M are determined by the macroscopic state. $N = \left[\frac{E_{cl}}{\hbar\omega} \right]$, $E_{cl} = \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2(a^2 + b^2)$, $l_M = [L_{cl}/\hbar]$, and $L_{cl} = \mu\omega ab$. Here μ , E_{cl} and L_{cl} respectively denote the mass, the energy and the angular momentum of harmonic oscillator. And the bracket $[c]$ means taking the integer part of the number c , for example $[2.78] = 2$. It is also emphasized that for a definite macro state, there are many NCS corresponding to a macro state; just like the case in statistical physics, many micro dynamical states correspond to a macro thermodynamic state. Thus the transition from quantum representation to classical representation is a coarse-graining process and also an information losing process.

Keywords: quantum-classical correspondence, near classical states, three dimensional isotropic harmonic oscillator

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[†] Corresponding author. E-mail: lixh@fjnu.edu.cn