

用旋量零标架方法计算氢原子能级

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提 要

本文用旋量零标架方法计算相对论性氢原子能级, 所得结果与 Γ 矩阵方法算得的结果一样, 但不明显地使用任何对易关系。

一、引 言

求解弯曲时空中的(或平直 Minkowski 时空中用曲线坐标表示的) Dirac 方程, 可以用 Γ 矩阵方法^[1,2], 也可以用旋量零标架方法^[3,4]。我们认为, 旋量零标架方法好一些。这表现在, 这种方法不明显地使用任何对易关系, 只要构造的零标架合适, 就能自动化地使 Dirac 方程退耦和分离变量。

对于比较复杂的弯曲时空中的 Dirac 方程, 用 Γ 矩阵方法很难求解, 但用旋量零标架方法却比较容易求解。

为了显示旋量零标架方法的特点, 本文用该方法计算 Minkowski 时空氢原子的(包括相对论效应的)能级。

二、Dirac 方程的退耦和分离变量

用球坐标表示的平直 Minkowski 时空的线元为

$$ds^2 = dt^2 - dr^2 - r^2 d\theta^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2. \quad (1)$$

本文采用 $c = \hbar = 1$ 的单位制。

由(1)式可以构造下面的零标架:

$$\begin{aligned} l_\mu &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 1, 0, 0), \quad n_\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, -1, 0, 0), \\ m_\mu &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0, 0, r, ir \sin \theta), \quad \bar{m}_\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0, 0, r, -ir \sin \theta). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

由(2)式可以计算 $l^\mu, n^\mu, m^\mu, \bar{m}^\mu$ 。不难证明, 我们构造的零标架满足伪正交关系和度规条件。

类氢原子核的电磁四维矢势为

$$A_\mu = \frac{Q}{r}(1, 0, 0, 0), \quad (3)$$

其中 $Q = ze$, z 为电荷数。

由(2)式按 Newman 和 Penrose^[5] 的(4.1 a)式求得下面的旋系数:

$$K = \pi = \varepsilon = \lambda = \sigma = \nu = \tau = \gamma = 0, \\ \rho = \mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r}, \quad \beta = -\alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} \cot \theta. \quad (4)$$

用旋坐标表示的 Dirac 方程为^[3,6]

$$\sqrt{2}(\nabla_{A\dot{B}} + ieA_{A\dot{B}})P^{\dot{A}} + i\mu\bar{Q}_{\dot{B}} = 0, \\ \sqrt{2}(\nabla_{A\dot{B}} - ieA_{A\dot{B}})Q^{\dot{A}} + i\mu\bar{P}_{\dot{B}} = 0, \quad (5)$$

式中 μ 为 Dirac 粒子的质量. 由(5)式可得

$$\sqrt{2}(D + \varepsilon - \rho + ieA_{\mu}l^{\mu})F_1 + \sqrt{2}(\bar{\delta} + \pi - \alpha + ieA_{\mu}\bar{m}^{\mu})F_2 - i\mu G_1 = 0, \\ \sqrt{2}(\Delta + \mu - \tau + ieA_{\mu}n^{\mu})F_2 + \sqrt{2}(\delta + \beta - \tau + ieA_{\mu}\bar{m}^{\mu})F_1 - i\mu G_2 = 0, \\ \sqrt{2}(D + \varepsilon^* - \rho^* + ieA_{\mu}l^{\mu})G_2 - \sqrt{2}(\delta + \pi^* - \alpha^* + ieA_{\mu}m^{\mu})G_1 - i\mu F_2 = 0, \\ \sqrt{2}(\Delta + \mu^* - \tau^* + ieA_{\mu}n^{\mu})G_1 - \sqrt{2}(\bar{\delta} + \beta^* - \tau^* + ieA_{\mu}m^{\mu})G_2 - i\mu F_1 = 0. \quad (6)$$

将微分算子

$$D = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial r}\right), \quad \Delta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r}\right), \\ \delta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(-\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{i}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}\right), \quad \bar{\delta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(-\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}\right) \quad (7)$$

及旋系数(4)式,电磁四维矢势(3)式代入(6)式,可得

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} + \frac{iQe}{r}\right)F_1 + \left(-\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} - \frac{1}{2r}\cot\theta\right)F_2 - i\mu G_1 = 0, \\ \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} + \frac{iQe}{r}\right)F_2 + \left(-\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{i}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} - \frac{1}{2r}\cot\theta\right)F_1 - i\mu G_2 = 0, \\ \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} + \frac{iQe}{r}\right)G_2 - \left(-\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{i}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} - \frac{1}{2r}\cot\theta\right)G_1 - i\mu F_2 = 0, \\ \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} + \frac{iQe}{r}\right)G_1 - \left(-\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} - \frac{1}{2r}\cot\theta\right)G_2 - i\mu F_1 = 0. \quad (8)$$

(8)式可以改写成矩阵形式

$$\left(\gamma^0\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \gamma^1\frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \gamma^2\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \gamma^3\frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} + \gamma^1\frac{1}{r} + \gamma^2\frac{1}{2}\cot\theta + \gamma^0\frac{iQe}{r} - i\mu I\right)\phi = 0, \quad (9)$$

式中

$$\gamma^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \gamma^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \gamma^2 = \frac{1}{r} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \gamma^3 = \frac{1}{r\sin\theta} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & 0 & i & 0 \\ 0 & i & 0 & 0 \\ -i & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (10)$$

I 为 4×4 的单位矩阵, ϕ 为四分量波函数,

$$\phi = (F_1, F_2, G_1, G_2)^T, \quad (11)$$

T 为转置算子. 令

$$\phi = \frac{1}{r(\sin\theta)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \hat{\phi}, \quad (12)$$

将(12)式代入(9)式, 则(9)式化简为

$$\left(r^0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + r^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + r^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} + r^0 \frac{iQe}{r} - i\mu I \right) \hat{\phi} = 0, \quad (13)$$

式中

$$\hat{\phi} = (\hat{F}_1, \hat{F}_2, \hat{G}_1, \hat{G}_2)^T, \quad (14)$$

(13) 式也可以写成

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{iQe}{r} \right) \hat{F}_1 - \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{i}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) \hat{F}_2 - i\mu \hat{G}_1 &= 0, \\ \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{iQe}{r} \right) \hat{F}_2 - \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) \hat{F}_1 - i\mu \hat{G}_2 &= 0, \\ \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{iQe}{r} \right) \hat{G}_1 + \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{i}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) \hat{G}_2 - i\mu \hat{F}_1 &= 0, \\ \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{iQe}{r} \right) \hat{G}_2 + \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) \hat{G}_1 - i\mu \hat{F}_2 &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

由于联立偏微分方程(15)的系数不含 t 和 ϕ , 可设

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{F}_j &= e^{-iEt+im\phi} f_j(r, \theta), \\ \hat{G}_j &= e^{-iEt+im\phi} g_j(r, \theta) \quad j = 1, 2. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

将(16)式代入(15)式, 则(15)式变为

$$\begin{aligned} \left(-iE - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{iQe}{r} \right) f_1 - \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{m}{\sin\theta} \right) f_2 - i\mu g_1 &= 0, \\ \left(-iE + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{iQe}{r} \right) f_2 - \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{m}{\sin\theta} \right) f_1 - i\mu g_2 &= 0, \\ \left(-iE + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{iQe}{r} \right) g_1 + \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{m}{\sin\theta} \right) g_2 - i\mu f_1 &= 0, \\ \left(-iE - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{iQe}{r} \right) g_2 + \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{m}{\sin\theta} \right) g_1 - i\mu f_2 &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

为了进一步分离变量, 令

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(r, \theta) &= X_{+\frac{1}{2}}(r) P_{+\frac{1}{2}}(\theta), \quad f_2(r, \theta) = X_{-\frac{1}{2}}(r) P_{-\frac{1}{2}}(\theta), \\ g_1(r, \theta) &= X_{-\frac{1}{2}}(r) P_{+\frac{1}{2}}(\theta), \quad g_2(r, \theta) = X_{+\frac{1}{2}}(r) P_{-\frac{1}{2}}(\theta). \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

将(18)式代入(17)式, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} r \left[\left(iE + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{iQe}{r} \right) X_{+\frac{1}{2}} + i\mu X_{-\frac{1}{2}} \right] P_{+\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{m}{\sin\theta} \right) X_{-\frac{1}{2}} P_{-\frac{1}{2}} &= 0, \\ r \left[\left(iE - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{iQe}{r} \right) X_{-\frac{1}{2}} + i\mu X_{+\frac{1}{2}} \right] P_{-\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{m}{\sin\theta} \right) X_{+\frac{1}{2}} P_{+\frac{1}{2}} &= 0, \\ r \left[\left(iE - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{iQe}{r} \right) X_{-\frac{1}{2}} + i\mu X_{+\frac{1}{2}} \right] P_{+\frac{1}{2}} - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{m}{\sin\theta} \right) X_{+\frac{1}{2}} P_{-\frac{1}{2}} &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$r \left[\left(iE + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{iQe}{r} \right) X_{+\frac{1}{2}} + i\mu X_{-\frac{1}{2}} \right] P_{-\frac{1}{2}} - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{m}{\sin \theta} \right) X_{-\frac{1}{2}} P_{+\frac{1}{2}} = 0. \quad (19)$$

(19) 式意味着

$$\begin{aligned} r \left[\left(iE + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{iQe}{r} \right) X_{+\frac{1}{2}} + i\mu X_{-\frac{1}{2}} \right] &= \lambda_1 X_{-\frac{1}{2}}, \\ \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{m}{\sin \theta} \right) P_{-\frac{1}{2}} &= -\lambda_1 P_{+\frac{1}{2}}; \\ r \left[\left(iE - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{iQe}{r} \right) X_{-\frac{1}{2}} + i\mu X_{+\frac{1}{2}} \right] &= \lambda_2 X_{+\frac{1}{2}}, \\ \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{m}{\sin \theta} \right) P_{+\frac{1}{2}} &= -\lambda_2 P_{-\frac{1}{2}}; \\ r \left[\left(iE - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{iQe}{r} \right) X_{-\frac{1}{2}} + i\mu X_{+\frac{1}{2}} \right] &= \lambda_3 X_{+\frac{1}{2}}, \\ \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{m}{\sin \theta} \right) P_{-\frac{1}{2}} &= \lambda_3 P_{+\frac{1}{2}}; \\ r \left[\left(iE + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{iQe}{r} \right) X_{+\frac{1}{2}} + i\mu X_{-\frac{1}{2}} \right] &= \lambda_4 X_{-\frac{1}{2}}, \\ \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{m}{\sin \theta} \right) P_{+\frac{1}{2}} &= \lambda_4 P_{-\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

为了使 (20) 式的各式自洽, 必须

$$\lambda_1 = -\lambda_2 = -\lambda_3 = \lambda_4 \equiv \lambda. \quad (21)$$

将 (21) 式代入 (20) 式, 则 (20) 式的四对方程只有以下两对独立:

$$r \left[\left(iE + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{iQe}{r} \right) X_{+\frac{1}{2}} + i\mu X_{-\frac{1}{2}} \right] = \lambda X_{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (22a)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{m}{\sin \theta} \right) P_{-\frac{1}{2}} = -\lambda P_{+\frac{1}{2}}; \quad (22b)$$

$$r \left[\left(iE - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{iQe}{r} \right) X_{-\frac{1}{2}} + i\mu X_{+\frac{1}{2}} \right] = -\lambda X_{+\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (22c)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{m}{\sin \theta} \right) P_{+\frac{1}{2}} = \lambda P_{-\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (22d)$$

(22) 式就是我们所要求的分离变量和部分退耦的方程。

三、能级公式

由 (22b), (22d) 式可得

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{d\theta^2} + \frac{m \cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2 \theta} + \lambda^2 \right) P_{+\frac{1}{2}} = 0, \quad (23a)$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{d\theta^2} - \frac{m \cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2 \theta} + \lambda^2 \right) P_{-\frac{1}{2}} = 0. \quad (23b)$$

令

$$z = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos\theta), \quad (24)$$

则 (23b) 式变为

$$\left\{ z^2(1-z)^2 \frac{d^2}{dz^2} + \left(\frac{1}{2} - z \right) (1-z) z \frac{d}{dz} + \left[-\lambda^2 z^2 + \left(\lambda^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \right) z - \frac{1}{4} m(m+1) \right] \right\} P_{+\frac{1}{2}} = 0. \quad (25)$$

(25) 式的一个解为

$$y = z^{-\frac{1}{2}m} (1-z)^{\frac{1}{2}m} F\left(\lambda, -\lambda, \frac{1}{2} - m, z\right). \quad (26)$$

为了使超几何级数在某一项截断, 成为一多项式. λ 必须取整数值.

令

$$X_{+\frac{1}{2}} = e^{-\alpha r} R_{+\frac{1}{2}}, \quad X_{-\frac{1}{2}} = e^{-\alpha r} R_{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (27)$$

式中 $\alpha = (\mu^2 - E^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. 将 (27) 式代入 (22a), (22c) 式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{d}{dr} - \alpha + iE - \frac{iQe}{r} \right) R_{+\frac{1}{2}} + i\mu R_{-\frac{1}{2}} &= \frac{\lambda}{r} R_{-\frac{1}{2}}, \\ \left(\frac{d}{dr} - \alpha - iE - \frac{iQe}{r} \right) R_{-\frac{1}{2}} - i\mu R_{+\frac{1}{2}} &= \frac{\lambda}{r} R_{+\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

令

$$R_{+\frac{1}{2}} = \sum b_\nu r^{s+\nu}, \quad R_{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum d_\nu r^{s+\nu}, \quad (29)$$

式中 $s = (\lambda^2 - Q^2 e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

将 (29) 式代入 (28) 式比较级数中 $r^{s+\nu-1}$ 项的系数, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} (s+\nu)b_\nu - (\alpha - iE)b_{\nu-1} - iQeb_\nu + i\mu d_{\nu-1} - \lambda d_\nu &= 0, \\ (s+\nu)d_\nu - (\alpha + iE)d_{\nu-1} + iQed_\nu - i\mu b_{\nu-1} - \lambda b_\nu &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

利用熟知的级数求解方法, 由 (30) 式可以导出

$$\alpha(n+s) + EQe = 0, \quad (31)$$

其中 n 为正整数. 由 (31) 式可得

$$E^2 = \mu^2 \left[1 + \frac{Q^2 e^2}{(n+s)^2} \right]^{-1}. \quad (32)$$

正能解为

$$E = \mu \left[1 + \frac{Q^2 e^2}{(n+s)^2} \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \mu \left[1 + \frac{Q^2 e^2}{(n + \sqrt{\lambda^2 - Q^2 e^2})^2} \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (33)$$

恢复使用 CGS 单位制. 令 $\alpha = e^2/c\hbar$ 并注意 $Q = ze$. 于是 (33) 式可以写成

$$E = \mu c^2 \left[1 + \frac{z^2 \alpha^2}{(n + \sqrt{\lambda^2 - z^2 \alpha^2})^2} \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (34)$$

(34) 式就是计入相对论效应类氢原子的能级公式.

四、讨 论

从上面的计算可以清楚地看到旋量零标架方法的特点. 这个方法对 Minkowski 时空

类氢原子的 Dirac 方程的求解,不需要计算任何对易关系,只要构造的零标架合适,就能自动化地求解。

打个比喻,对于球对称的物理问题,最好选用球坐标。对于球对称的物理问题,直角坐标不是好坐标。对于旋量粒子最好选用旋量零标架。从(10)式的 γ 矩阵我们可以看出,由旋量零标架方法导出的 γ 矩阵和一般教科书上通常使用的 γ 矩阵不同。(10)式的 γ 矩阵有利于使 Dirac 方程退耦和分离变量。

再者,旋量零标架方法不是不使用对易关系,而是在计算旋系数的过程中自动地计入了对易关系。

通常总是把旋量零标架方法和静止质量为零的粒子(比如:光子,引力子等)的辐射和传播等一类的问题联系在一起。本文的结果指出,旋量零标架方法可以用于计算静止质量不为零的粒子的束缚态能级。

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CALCULATION OF RELATIVISTIC ENERGY LEVELS OF HYDROGEN ATOM BY SPINOR METHOD

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, the relativistic wave equation of hydrogen atom is studied in spinor formalism. The energy formula derived is the same as that derived by F -matrix method, but the commutation relation is not explicitly used in the calculation.