

各向同性谐振子径向矩阵元的通项表达式

侯春风 孙秀冬 周忠祥 李 焱

(哈尔滨工业大学物理系, 哈尔滨 150001)

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推导出三维各向同性谐振子径向矩阵元 $\langle nl | r^p | n'l' \rangle$ 和二维各向同性谐振子径向矩阵元 $\langle nm | \rho^q | n'm' \rangle$ 的通项表达式.

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1 引 言

各向同性谐振子势是量子力学中为数不多的能够精确求解的问题之一. 它在原子核壳模型^[1]中得到了广泛的应用, 在原子核结构研究中占有重要地位. 在处理实际问题的过程中经常要计算谐振子的径向矩阵元. 本文利用广义拉盖尔函数的一个积分公式, 推导出三维各向同性谐振子径向矩阵元和二维各向同性谐振子径向矩阵元的通项表达式.

2 三维各向同性谐振子径向矩阵元的通项表达式

三维各向同性谐振子的径向方程(采用自然单位 $M = \omega = \hbar = 1$)为

$$\left[\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{d}{dr} + (2E - r^2) - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right] R_{nl}(r) = 0. \quad (1)$$

其能量本征值及相应的归一化径向波函数可表示为^[2,3]

$$E = 2n + l + 3/2, \\ R_{nl}(r) = N_{nl} r^l \exp(-r^2/2) F(-n, l+3/2, r^2), \quad (2)$$

其中

$$N_{nl} = \left\{ \frac{2^{l+2-n} (2n+2l+1)!!}{\sqrt{\pi} n! [(2l+1)!!]^2} \right\}^{1/2}, \quad (3)$$

$$n, l = 0, 1, 2, \dots; \quad \text{且} \quad 2n+l = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$F(\alpha, \gamma, z) = 1 + \frac{\alpha}{1!} z + \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)}{2! \gamma(\gamma+1)} z^2 + \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)(\alpha+2)}{3! \gamma(\gamma+1)(\gamma+2)} z^3 + \dots \quad (4)$$

为合流超几何函数.

根据文献[4]可知, 合流超几何函数与广义拉盖尔函数有如下关系:

$$F(-n, \mu+1, z) = \frac{n! \Gamma(\mu+1)}{\Gamma(n+\mu+1)} L_n^\mu(z), \quad (5)$$

其中 μ 为不等于负整数的任意实数, $L_n^\mu(z)$ 为广义拉盖尔函数. 把(5)式代入(2)式, 可把三维各向同性谐振子径向波函数重新表为

$$R_{nl}(r) = N_{nl} \frac{n! \Gamma(l+3/2)}{\Gamma(n+l+3/2)} r^l \exp(-r^2/2) L_n^{l+1/2}(r^2). \quad (6)$$

三维各向同性谐振子径向矩阵元为

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle nl | r^p | n'l' \rangle \\ &= \int_0^\infty R_{nl}(r) r^p R_{n'l'}(r) r^2 dr \\ &= N_{nl} N_{n'l'} \frac{n! \Gamma(l+3/2)}{\Gamma(n+l+3/2)} \frac{n'! \Gamma(l'+3/2)}{\Gamma(n'+l'+3/2)} \int_0^\infty r^{l+l'+p} e^{-r^2} L_n^{l+1/2}(r^2) L_{n'}^{l'+1/2}(r^2) r^2 dr \\ &= \frac{N_{nl} N_{n'l'}}{2} \frac{n! \Gamma(l+3/2)}{\Gamma(n+l+3/2)} \frac{n'! \Gamma(l'+3/2)}{\Gamma(n'+l'+3/2)} \\ & \quad \times \int_0^\infty (r^2)^{(l+l'+p+1)/2} e^{-r^2} L_n^{l+1/2}(r^2) L_{n'}^{l'+1/2}(r^2) d(r^2). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

广义拉盖尔函数满足如下积分公式^[4]:

$$\int_0^\infty z^\lambda e^{-z} L_n^\mu(z) L_{n'}^{\mu'}(z) dz = (-1)^{n+n'} \Gamma(\lambda+1) \sum_k \binom{\lambda-\mu}{n-k} \binom{\lambda-\mu'}{n'-k} \binom{\lambda+k}{k}, \quad (8a)$$

$$\int_0^\infty z^\mu e^{-z} L_n^\mu(z) L_n^\mu(z) dz = \frac{\Gamma(\mu+n+1)}{n!} \delta_{nn'}, \quad (8b)$$

其中 $\text{Re}(\lambda) > -1$, 以保证积分收敛. 把(8a)式代入(7)式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle nl | r^p | n'l' \rangle \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{n+n'} N_{nl} N_{n'l'}}{2} \frac{n! \Gamma(l+3/2)}{\Gamma(n+l+3/2)} \frac{n'! \Gamma(l'+3/2)}{\Gamma(n'+l'+3/2)} \Gamma\left(\frac{l+l'+p+3}{2}\right) \\ & \quad \times \sum_k \binom{(l'+p-l)/2}{n-k} \binom{(l+p-l')/2}{n'-k} \binom{(l+l'+p+2k+1)/2}{k}. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

(9)式即为三维各向同性谐振子径向矩阵元的通项表达式, 由于(8a)式要求 $\text{Re}(\lambda) > -1$, 所以对于任何 $p > -3$, 都可利用(9)式求出三维各向同性谐振子的任意径向矩阵元 $\langle nl | r^p | n'l' \rangle$.

3 二维各向同性谐振子径向矩阵元的通项表达式

二维各向同性谐振子的径向方程(采用自然单位 $M = \omega = \hbar = 1$)为

$$\left[\frac{d^2}{d\rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} - \frac{m^2}{\rho^2} + (2E - \rho^2) \right] R_{nm}(\rho) = 0. \quad (10)$$

文献[3]给出二维各向同性谐振子的能量本征值和非归一化径向波函数

$$E = 2n + |m| + 1,$$

$$R_{nm}(\rho) \sim \rho^{|m|} \exp(-\rho^2/2) F(-n, |m|+1, \rho^2),$$

其中 $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$, $m=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$, 且 $2n+|m|=0, 1, 2, \dots$. 设 $R_{nm}(\rho) = N_{nm} \rho^{|m|} \times \exp(-\rho^2/2) F(-n, |m|+1, \rho^2)$, 由归一化条件 $\int_0^\infty [R_{nm}(\rho)]^2 \rho d\rho = 1$, 以及 (5) 和 (8b) 式, 可求得归一化因子为

$$N_{nm} = \left[\frac{2(n+|m|)!}{n! (|m|!)^2} \right]^{1/2}. \quad (11)$$

由此可知二维各向同性谐振子的归一化径向波函数为

$$R_{nm}(\rho) = \left[\frac{2(n+|m|)!}{n! (|m|!)^2} \right]^{1/2} \rho^{|m|} \exp(-\rho^2/2) F(-n, |m|+1, \rho^2). \quad (12)$$

二维各向同性谐振子径向矩阵元为

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle nm | \rho^q | n'm' \rangle \\ &= \int_0^\infty R_{nm}(\rho) \rho^q R_{n'm'}(\rho) \rho d\rho \\ &= N_{nm} N_{n'm'} \int_0^\infty \rho^{|m|+|m'|+q} e^{-\rho^2} F(-n, |m|+1, \rho^2) F(-n', |m'|+1, \rho^2) \rho d\rho \\ &= \frac{N_{nm} N_{n'm'}}{2} \frac{n! \Gamma(|m|+1)}{\Gamma(n+|m|+1)} \frac{n' \Gamma(|m'|+1)}{\Gamma(n'+|m'|+1)} \\ & \quad \times \int_0^\infty (\rho^2)^{(|m|+|m'|+q)/2} e^{-\rho^2} L_n^{|m|}(\rho^2) L_{n'}^{|m'|}(\rho^2) d(\rho^2). \end{aligned}$$

把 (8a) 式代入上式, 即得

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle nm | \rho^q | n'm' \rangle \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{n+n'} N_{nm} N_{n'm'}}{2} \frac{n! \Gamma(|m|+1)}{\Gamma(n+|m|+1)} \frac{n' \Gamma(|m'|+1)}{\Gamma(n'+|m'|+1)} \Gamma\left(\frac{|m|+|m'|+q+2}{2}\right) \\ & \quad \times \sum_k \binom{(|m'|-|m|+q)/2}{n-k} \binom{(|m|-|m'|+q)/2}{n'-k} \binom{(|m|+|m'|+q+2k)/2}{k}. \end{aligned}$$

此式即为二维各向同性谐振子径向矩阵元的通项表达式. 利用该式可以算出任何 $q > -2$ 时二维各向同性谐振子任意径向矩阵元 $\langle nm | \rho^q | n'm' \rangle$.

- [1] M. G. Mayer, J. H. D. Jensen, Elementary Theory of Nuclear Shell Structure (Wiley, New York, 1955).
- [2] P. Goldhammer, Rev. Mod. Phys., **35**(1963), 40.
- [3] Zeng Jin-yan, Quantum Mechanics Vol. I, 2nd ed. (Science Press, Beijing, 1997), Ch. 6 (in Chinese).
- [4] Wang Zhu-xi, Guo Dun-ren, An Introduction to Special Functions (Science Press, Beijing, 1965), pp. 361—365 (in Chinese).

GENERAL FORMULAS FOR RADIAL MATRIX ELEMENTS OF ISOTROPIC HARMONIC OSCILLATORS

HOU CHUN-FENG SUN XIU-DONG ZHOU ZHONG-XIANG LI YAN

(*Department of Physics, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150001*)

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ABSTRACT

The general formulas for radial matrix elements $\langle nl | r^p | n'l' \rangle$ and $\langle nm | \rho^q | n'm' \rangle$ of three-dimensional and two-dimensional isotropic harmonic oscillators are derived.

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