

# 带电粒子在均匀磁场与三维各向同性谐振子场中运动的双波描述

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研究带电粒子在均匀磁场与三维各向同性谐振子场中运动的双波描述,得到了量子结果及其经典极限,并与纯经典情形比较.

关键词:双波描述,均匀磁场,谐振子场

PACC: 0365, 0250

## 1 引 言

讨论带电粒子在外磁场中的运动规律,有十分重要的理论和应用价值,如回旋加速器、质谱仪、磁聚焦、霍尔效应、塞曼效应和朗道能级等.考虑到物理上谐振动的广泛性,任何体系在平衡位置附近的小振动如分子振动、原子核表面振动、晶格振动及热辐射等原则上均可分解为若干谐振动的合成,因此对谐振动的研究无论是理论或实际应用上都具有重要的意义.自双波函数理论被发现以来,它已被应用于解决一大类量子力学束缚态和非束缚态的问题,并且能够对历史上若干有争议的量子力学问题作出较系统的回答<sup>[1-6]</sup>.作者曾讨论过多维各向同性和各向异性谐振子的双波描述<sup>[7]</sup>及互相垂直的均匀磁场和电场中的一维带电谐振子的双波描述<sup>[8]</sup>.本文讨论在均匀磁场和三维各向同性谐振子场中带电粒子的双波描述,通过在柱坐标系下对该带电粒子的经典解及量子单波函数的分析,引入双波函数,求得各力学量在任意时刻的测量值,并将双波经典极限与纯经典结果比较,获得了对均匀磁场与三维各向同性谐振子场中带电粒子运动行为的较为全面的描述.

## 2 经典描述

设粒子带电量  $q > 0$ ,质量  $\mu$ ,磁场  $B$ ,矢势  $A$ ,  $B = \nabla \times A$ ,可以取  $A = \frac{1}{2}(B \times R)^{[9]}$ .采用柱坐标系  $(r, \theta, z)$ ,各向同性三维谐振子势场  $U(R) =$

$\frac{1}{2} \mu \omega_0^2 R^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega_0^2 (r^2 + z^2)$ . 设均匀外磁场  $B$  沿  $z$

轴正方向,矢势取  $A = (0, \frac{1}{2} Br, 0)$  (直接由  $A =$

$\frac{1}{2} B e_z \times (r e_r + z e_z)$  推出),带电粒子哈密顿量为

$$H = \frac{\left[ p - \frac{q}{c} A \right]^2}{2\mu} + U(R) \text{ 其中 } p \text{ 为正则动量,}$$

$p - \frac{q}{c} A = \mu v$  为机械动量

$$H = \frac{p_r^2}{2\mu} + \frac{1}{2} \mu r^2 \left( \frac{p_\theta}{\mu r^2} - \omega_L \right)^2 + \frac{p_z^2}{2\mu} + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega_0^2 r^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega_0^2 z^2,$$

$$\omega_L = \frac{qB}{2\mu c},$$

其中  $p_r, p_\theta, p_z$  为正则动量.由正则方程可以求得一组经典解:

$$\theta = -\omega_L t + \theta_0, \tag{1}$$

$$r = c_r \cos(\omega t + \varphi_r), \tag{2}$$

$$z = c_z \cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi_z), \tag{3}$$

$$p_\theta = p_\theta^0, \tag{4}$$

$$p_r = -\omega c_r \sin(\omega t + \varphi_r), \tag{5}$$

$$p_z = -\omega_0 c_z \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi_z). \tag{6}$$

机械角动量

$$M_z = x(\mu v_y) - y(\mu v_x) = p_\theta^0 - \mu \omega_L r^2. \tag{7}$$

### 3 量子力学单波描述

直角坐标系下带电粒子在均匀外磁场和三维各向同性谐振子场中的哈密顿算符  $\hat{H}$  为<sup>[9]</sup>

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{H}(x, y, z) &= \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2\mu} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega_0^2 R^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{q^2 B^2}{8\mu c^2}(x^2 + y^2) - \frac{qB}{2\mu c}\hat{L}_z \\ &= \frac{1}{2\mu}(\hat{p}_x^2 + \hat{p}_y^2) + \frac{1}{2}\mu(\omega_0^2 + \omega_L^2) \\ &\quad \cdot (x^2 + y^2) - \omega_L \hat{L}_z + \frac{\hat{p}_z^2}{2\mu} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega_0^2 z^2.\end{aligned}$$

柱坐标系下:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{H}(r, \theta, z) &= \hat{H}_{r, \theta} - \omega_L \hat{L}_z + \hat{H}_z, \\ \hat{H}_{r, \theta} &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 r^2 \quad (\text{二维谐振子的哈密顿算符}), \\ \hat{L}_z &= -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \quad (\text{角动量算符}), \\ \hat{H}_z &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega_0^2 z^2 \quad (z \text{ 向谐振子的哈密顿算符}).\end{aligned}$$

$\hat{H}$  本征波函数

$$\psi_{n, m, n_z}(r, \theta, z) = R_{n, m}(r) \Phi_m(\theta) \psi_{n_z}(z),$$

$$R_{n, m}(r) = N_{n, m} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha_r^2 r^2\right) D_{n, m}(r),$$

$D_{n, m}(r)$  为各向同性谐振子的柱多项式<sup>[10]</sup>,

$$N_{n, m} = \left\{ \frac{2\alpha_r^2}{\left[ \frac{1}{2}(n - |m|) \right] \left[ \frac{1}{2}(n + |m|) \right]!} \right\}^{1/2},$$

$$\Phi_m(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{im\theta},$$

$$\psi_{n_z}(z) = N_{n_z} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha_z^2 z^2\right) H_{n_z}(z)$$

$$n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots,$$

$$n_z = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$\alpha_r = \sqrt{\frac{\mu\omega}{\hbar}}, \alpha_z = \sqrt{\frac{\mu\omega_0}{\hbar}}, \omega_L = \frac{qB}{2\mu c},$$

$$\omega^2 = \omega_L^2 + \omega_0^2.$$

$\hat{H}$  本征能量

$$E_{n, m, n_z} = (n + 1)\hbar\omega - \omega_L m \hbar + \left(n_z + \frac{1}{2}\right)\hbar\omega_0.$$

### 4 双波描述

引入双波函数:

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{n, m, n_z}(r, \theta, z, t) &= R_{n, m}(r) \Phi_m(\theta) \Psi_{n_z}(z) \\ &\quad \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_{n, m, n_z} t - im\theta - in_z \beta'\right),\end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi(r, \theta, z, t) = \sum_{n', m', n'_z} \varphi_{n', m', n'_z}(r, \theta, z, t),$$

$\beta, \theta_0, \beta'$  为双波理论引入的特定参数, 算符  $\hat{f}(t)$  所对应的力学量  $f(t)$  在任意时刻的测量值为

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{f}(t)_{n, m, n_z} &= \text{Re} \int \varphi^*(r, \theta, z, t) \hat{f}(t) \\ &\quad \cdot \varphi_{n, m, n_z}(r, \theta, z, t) d\tau.\end{aligned}$$

$$1) \hat{f} = 1$$

$$\text{Re} \int \varphi^*(r, \theta, z, t) \varphi_{n, m, n_z}(r, \theta, z, t) d\tau = 1$$

(归一化条件).

$$2) \hat{f} = \hat{H}$$

$$\hat{H}_{n, m, n_z} = E_{n, m, n_z} \quad (\text{能量本征值}).$$

$$3) \hat{f} = \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}f(\theta)_{n, m, n_z} &= \text{Re} \int \sum_{n', m', n'_z} \varphi_{n', m', n'_z}^*(r, \theta, z, t) \\ &\quad \cdot f(\theta) \varphi_{n, m, n_z}(r, \theta, z, t) d\tau,\end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(\theta)_{n, m, n_z} = \cos(-\omega_L t + \theta_0),$$

$$\sin(\theta)_{n, m, n_z} = \sin(-\omega_L t + \theta_0),$$

可见

$$\theta_{n, m, n_z} = -\omega_L t + \theta_0.$$

$$4) \hat{f} = r^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}r^2_{n, m, n_z} &= \text{Re} \int \sum_{n', m', n'_z} \varphi_{n', m', n'_z}^*(r, \theta, z, t) \\ &\quad \cdot r^2 \varphi_{n, m, n_z}(r, \theta, z, t) d\tau.\end{aligned}$$

考虑:

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{2\pi} \Phi_m^*(\theta) \Phi_m(\theta) d\theta &= \delta_{m', m}, \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Phi_{n_z}^*(z) \Phi_{n_z}(z) dz &= \delta_{n'_z, n_z},\end{aligned}$$

$$r^2_{n m m_z} = \text{Re} \int_0^\infty \sum_{n'} R_{n'm}^*(r) r^2 R_{n m}^{(r)} r dr \quad p_{z n m m_z} = -\frac{\omega_0 \mu}{\alpha_z} \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_z}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{n_z+1}{2}} \right) \sin(\omega_0 t + \beta')$$

$$\cdot \exp\left( \frac{i}{\hbar} (E_{n' m m_z} - E_{n m m_z}) t + (n' - n) \beta \right) = \frac{d z_{n m m_z}}{dt} \cdot \mu.$$

引入：

$$n_r = \frac{1}{2}(n - |m|) \quad m > |m|, R_{n m}(r) \rightarrow R_{n_r m}(r)$$

$$= N_{n_r m} \exp\left( -\frac{1}{2} \alpha_r^2 r^2 \right) D_{n_r m}(r),$$

$$N_{n_r m} = \left[ \frac{2\alpha^2}{n_r (n_r + |m|)!} \right]^{1/2},$$

$$E_{n_r m m_z} = (2n_r + |m| + 1) \hbar \omega$$

$$- m \hbar \omega_L + \left( n_z + \frac{1}{2} \right) \hbar \omega_0.$$

递推公式：

$$D_{n_r+1 m}(r) + (|m| + 2n_r + 1 - \alpha_r^2 r^2) D_{n_r m}(r)$$

$$+ (|m| + n_r) n_r D_{n_r-1 m} = 0,$$

推出：

$$\alpha_r^2 r^2 R_{n_r m}(r) = \sqrt{(n_r + 1)(n_r + |m| + 1)} R_{n_r+1 m}$$

$$+ (2n_r + |m| + 1) R_{n_r m}(r)$$

$$+ \sqrt{n_r(n_r + |m|)} R_{n_r-1 m},$$

再利用  $R_{n_r m}(r)$  的正交性便可以求出

$$r^2_{n_r m m_z} = \frac{1}{\alpha_r^2} \left[ \left( \sqrt{(n_r + 1)(n_r + |m| + 1)} \right) \right.$$

$$\left. + \sqrt{n_r(n_r + |m|)} \right) \cos 2(\omega t + \beta)$$

$$+ 2n_r + |m| + 1 \left. \right],$$

$$r^2_{n m m_z} = \frac{1}{\alpha_r^2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \sqrt{(n + |m| + 2)(n - |m| + 2)} \right) \right.$$

$$\left. + \sqrt{(n + |m|)(n - |m|)} \right) \cos 2\omega t$$

$$+ \beta + n + 1 \left. \right].$$

5)  $\hat{f} = z$

$$z_{n m m_z} = z_0 + \frac{1}{\alpha_z} \left( \sqrt{\frac{n_z}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{n_z+1}{2}} \right)$$

$$\cdot \cos(\omega_0 t + \beta').$$

6)  $\hat{f} = \hat{L}_z$

$$\hat{L}_z_{n m m_z} = m \hbar.$$

7)  $\hat{f} = \hat{p}_z$

8) 定义机械角动量算符  $\hat{M}_z$

$$\hat{M}_z = \mu \hat{x} \frac{d\hat{y}}{dt} - \mu \hat{y} \frac{d\hat{x}}{dt} \quad (\text{直角坐标表示}).$$

因

$$\frac{d\hat{x}}{dt} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} [\hat{x}, \hat{H}] = \frac{\hat{p}_x}{\mu} + \omega_L y,$$

$$\frac{d\hat{y}}{dt} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} [\hat{y}, \hat{H}] = \frac{\hat{p}_y}{\mu} - \omega_L x,$$

故

$$\hat{M}_z = (x\hat{p}_y - y\hat{p}_x) - \mu\omega_L(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$= \hat{L}_z - \mu\omega_L r^2,$$

$$\hat{M}_z_{n m m_z} = \hat{L}_z_{n m m_z} - \mu\omega_L r^2_{n m m_z}$$

$$= m\hbar - \mu\omega_L r^2_{n m m_z}.$$

## 5 经典极限 c. L

考虑经典极限条件：

$$n \rightarrow \infty, |m| \rightarrow \infty, n_z \rightarrow \infty, n_z \hbar \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega_0 c_z^2,$$

$$m \hbar \rightarrow p_\theta^0, \sqrt{n^2 - |m|^2} \hbar \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega c_r^2,$$

$$(n - \sqrt{n^2 - |m|^2}) \hbar \rightarrow c \rightarrow 0,$$

上述双波解的经典极限分别为

$$\theta_{n m m_z} \rightarrow \theta_{c.L} = -\omega_L t + \theta_0, \quad (8)$$

$$r^2_{n m m_z} \rightarrow r^2_{c.L} = c_r^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \beta), \quad (9)$$

$$z_{n m m_z} \rightarrow z_{c.L} = c_z \cos(\omega_0 t + \beta'), \quad (10)$$

$$\hat{p}_z_{n m m_z} \rightarrow \hat{p}_z_{c.L} = -\omega_0 c_z \sin(\omega_0 t + \beta'). \quad (11)$$

角动量算符  $\hat{L}_z$  其实就是柱坐标下角向正则动量算

符  $\hat{p}_\theta^{[11]}$ ,  $\hat{p}_\theta = \hat{L}_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}$ ,

$$\hat{p}_\theta_{n m m_z} = \hat{L}_z_{n m m_z} \rightarrow \hat{p}_\theta_{c.L} = p_\theta^0, \quad (12)$$

$$\hat{M}_{n m m_z} \rightarrow M_{c.L} = p_\theta^0 - \mu\omega_L r^2_{c.L}, \quad (13)$$

可见 纯经典结果(1)(2)(3)(4)(6)(7)式分别与双波解的经典极限(8)(9)(10)(12)(11),

(13) 式形式上完全相同.

## 6 结 论

1. 本文用双波函数描述均匀磁场和三维各向同性谐振子场中的带电粒子的运动行为,得到了粒子空间位置极坐标  $r, \theta, z$ , 正则动量  $p_\theta, p_z$  及机械角动量  $M_z$  等力学量随时间的演化方程.

2. 粒子双波解的经典极限形式上与纯经典结果完全相同,这有利于作量子与经典的比较.

3. 如果考虑均匀系综或时间系综<sup>[1-3]</sup>,可以肯定双波描述中各力学量的时间系综平均值或均匀系综平均值正是通常量子力学单波函数描述中的状态平均值.量子力学单波函数描述一个系综,在该系综中各带电粒子的  $\beta, \beta', \theta_0$  (代表不同振动模式的初位相的三个参数)各不相同,而双波函数描述单个带电粒子.

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# DOUBLE-WAVE FUNCTION DESCRIPTION FOR THE MOTION OF CHARGED PARTICLE IN BOTH UNIFORM MAGNETIC FIELD AND THREE-DIMENSIONAL HARMONIC OSCILLATOR POTENTIAL FIELD

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## ABSTRACT

Double-wave function quantum theory is applied to describe the motion of charged particle in both uniform magnetic field and three-dimensional harmonic oscillator potential field. Quantum results and classical limit results are derived respectively. A comparison between the classical limit results and those of classical mechanics is made.

**Keywords**: double-wave description, uniform magnetic field, harmonic oscillator potential field

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