

Oscilador armónico

Clásico: $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$

$$\beta = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} \rightarrow [\beta] = \frac{1}{L}$$

$$\underline{x} = \beta x \quad ; \quad \underline{p} = \frac{1}{\hbar\beta} p \quad \frac{d}{dt}\underline{x} = \omega \underline{p} \quad \frac{d}{dt}\underline{p} = -\omega \underline{x}$$

Variables normales $\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\underline{x} + i \underline{p})$; $\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = -i\omega \alpha$

$$\alpha(t) = \alpha_0 e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$E = \hbar\omega |\alpha_0|^2$$

Oscilador armónico cuántico

(por fuerza bruta)

reemplazar
cantidades por
operadores

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \rightarrow \hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 \hat{x}^2$$

La ecuación $\hat{H}|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle$ en la rep. de $\{ |x\rangle \}$

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

Resolviendo esta ecuación diferencial obtenemos polinomios de Hermite (pero lo haremos distinto).

- Vamos a utilizar el "método algebraico".

- Adimensionalizamos $\underline{\hat{x}} = \beta \hat{x} = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} \hat{x}$; $\underline{\hat{p}} = \frac{1}{\hbar\beta} \hat{p} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\hbar m \omega}} \hat{p}$

Con esto

$$[\underline{\hat{x}}, \underline{\hat{p}}] = [\beta \hat{x}, \frac{1}{\hbar\beta} \hat{p}] = \frac{\beta}{\hbar\beta} [\hat{x}, \hat{p}] = \frac{i\hbar}{\hbar} = i$$

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 \hat{x}^2 = \frac{(\hbar\beta \underline{\hat{p}})^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{m\omega^2}{\beta^2} \underline{\hat{x}}^2$$

$$\hat{H} = \hbar^2 \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m\hbar} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{m\omega^2}{m\hbar} \hbar \hat{x}^2 = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} (\hat{p}^2 + \hat{x}^2)$$

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{H}}{\hbar\omega} \Rightarrow \hat{H} = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{p}^2 + \hat{x}^2)$$

Definimos operadores $\hat{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\hat{x} + i\hat{p})$
(análogo a las variables normales)

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

no hacen falta las +

Ojo: son operadores aunque los denotamos con minúsculas.

$$\hat{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger) \quad \hat{p} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} (\hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a})$$

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

$$= -i \frac{2}{2} [\hat{x}, \hat{p}] = -i i = 1$$

Algo que será útil

$$i[\hat{x}, \hat{p}] = -1$$

$$\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{x} - i\hat{p}) (\hat{x} + i\hat{p}) = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{x}^2 + \hat{p}^2 - i\hat{p}\hat{x} + i\hat{x}\hat{p}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\hat{x}^2 + \hat{p}^2 - 1) = \hat{H} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{H} = \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \hat{H} = \hbar\omega (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\text{Definimos } \hat{N} = \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} \quad \text{y} \quad \hat{H} = \hbar\omega (\hat{N} + \frac{1}{2})$$

Si encontramos los e-vectores $|\phi_\nu\rangle$ y e-valores ν de $\hat{N}$, tendremos los de $\hat{H}$.

$$\hat{N} |\phi_\nu\rangle = \nu |\phi_\nu\rangle \Rightarrow \hat{H} |\phi_\nu\rangle = \hbar\omega (\hat{N} + \frac{1}{2}) |\phi_\nu\rangle = \hbar\omega (\nu + \frac{1}{2}) |\phi_\nu\rangle$$

Hemos definido $\hat{a}$, $\hat{a}^\dagger$ y $\hat{N}$

$$\hat{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\hat{x} + i\hat{p})$$

$$\hat{N} = \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}$$

• $\hat{a}$ no es hermitiano $\hat{a}$ y $\hat{a}^\dagger$ son distintos

• $(\hat{N})^\dagger = (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a})^\dagger = \hat{a}^\dagger (\hat{a}^\dagger)^\dagger = \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}$ sí es hermitiano

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

$$[A, BC] = [A, B]C + B[A, C]$$

$$[AB, C] = -[C, AB] = -[C, A]B - A[C, B] \\ = [A, C]B + A[B, C]$$

$$[\hat{N}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = [\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = \hat{a}^\dagger [\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] + [\hat{a}^\dagger, \hat{a}^\dagger] \hat{a} \\ = \hat{a}^\dagger$$

Vamos a usar estas relaciones para encontrar los e-valores de $\hat{N}$ y por ende los de $\hat{H}$.

Factos:

1) Los eigenvalores de $\hat{N}$ son ≥ 0 .

Tomando un e-vector $|\phi_\nu\rangle$

$$0 \leq \|\hat{a}|\phi_\nu\rangle\|^2 = \langle\phi_\nu|\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}|\phi_\nu\rangle = \langle\phi_\nu|\hat{N}|\phi_\nu\rangle \\ = \nu \langle\phi_\nu|\phi_\nu\rangle = \nu \|\phi_\nu\|^2$$

Como $|\phi_\nu\rangle$ es e-vector, $\|\phi_\nu\|^2 > 0$
 $\therefore \nu \geq 0$

2) Si $|\phi_\nu\rangle$ es e-vector de $\hat{N}$ con e-valor ν

i) Si $\nu=0$, $\hat{a}|\phi_\nu\rangle = 0$

ii) Si $\nu > 0$, $\hat{a}|\phi_\nu\rangle$ es un e-vector de $\hat{N}$ con e-valor $\nu-1$.

i) Si $\nu=0$, de lo anterior

$$\|\hat{a}|\phi_\nu\rangle\|^2 = \nu \overbrace{\langle\phi_\nu|\phi_\nu\rangle}^{\neq 0}, \text{ con } \nu=0 \quad \|\hat{a}|\phi_\nu\rangle\|^2=0$$

entonces $\hat{a}|\phi_\nu\rangle=0$. ↑ por esto

ii) Si $\nu > 0$, $\hat{a}|\phi_\nu\rangle \neq 0$.

$$\hat{N}(\hat{a}|\phi_\nu\rangle) = \hat{N}\hat{a}|\phi_\nu\rangle = (\hat{a}\hat{N} - \hat{a})|\phi_\nu\rangle = (\hat{a}\nu - \hat{a})|\phi_\nu\rangle = (\nu-1)\hat{a}|\phi_\nu\rangle$$

$$[\hat{N}, \hat{a}] = \hat{N}\hat{a} - \hat{a}\hat{N} \Rightarrow \hat{N}\hat{a} = \hat{a}\hat{N} + [\hat{N}, \hat{a}] = \hat{a}\hat{N} - \hat{a}$$

3) Si $|\phi_\nu\rangle$ es e-vector de $\hat{N}$ con e-valor ν

i) $\hat{a}^+|\phi_\nu\rangle$ nunca es cero

ii) $\hat{a}^+|\phi_\nu\rangle$ es un e-vector de $\hat{N}$ con e-valor $\nu+1$.

$$i) \|\hat{a}^+|\phi_\nu\rangle\|^2 = \langle\phi_\nu|\hat{a}\hat{a}^+|\phi_\nu\rangle = \langle\phi_\nu|\underbrace{\hat{a}\hat{a}^+}_{\hat{N}+1}|\phi_\nu\rangle$$

$[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^+] = 1$ ↑

$$= \underbrace{(\nu+1)}_{>0} \underbrace{\langle\phi_\nu|\phi_\nu\rangle}_{>0} > 0$$

$$ii) \hat{N}(\hat{a}^+|\phi_\nu\rangle) = (\hat{a}^+\hat{N} + \hat{a}^+)|\phi_\nu\rangle = (\nu+1)\hat{a}^+|\phi_\nu\rangle$$

$$\hat{a}^+ = [\hat{N}, \hat{a}^+] = \hat{N}\hat{a}^+ - \hat{a}^+\hat{N}$$

% $\hat{a}$ y $\hat{a}^+$ son operadores "escalera".