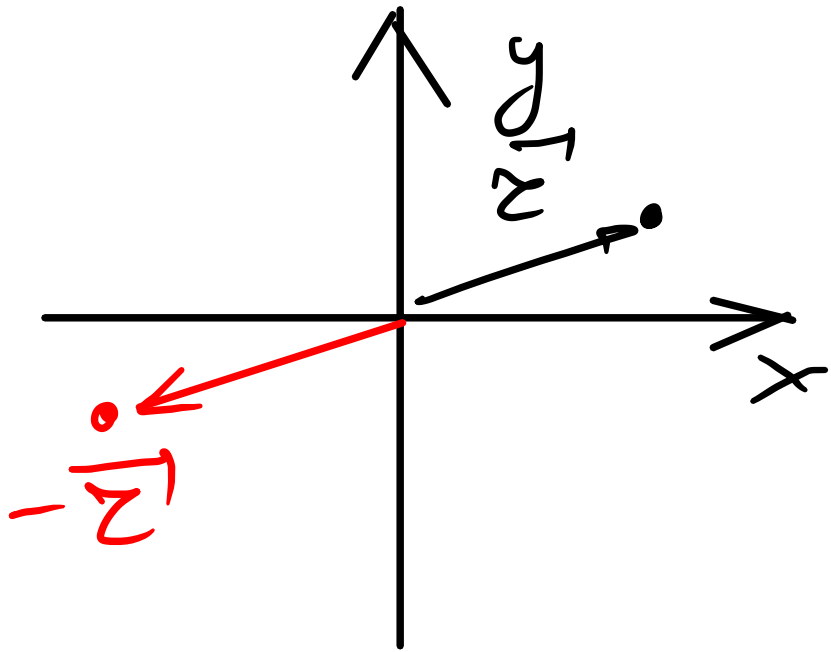


# Глава 11. Теория Угара

## 11.1. Теория волновых функций



$$\vec{r} \rightarrow (-\vec{r})$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &\rightarrow -x \\ y &\rightarrow -y \\ z &\rightarrow -z \end{aligned}$$

$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + \underline{U(r)}$$

↓  
не изм. при замене переменных.

Σειμα q-ε

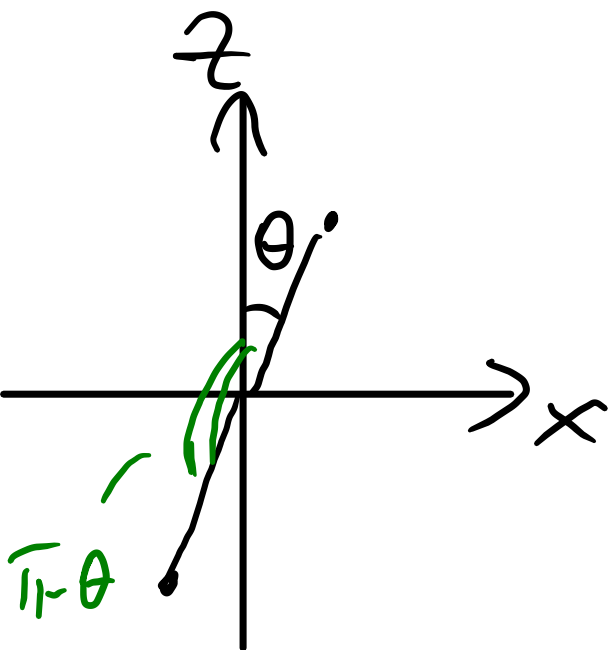
$$f(\vec{z}) = f(-\vec{z})$$

ηεσειμα q-ε

$$f(\vec{z}) = -f(-\vec{z})$$

В сф. СК. предр.  $\vec{z} \rightarrow (-\vec{z})$  соот.

$$(r, \theta, \varphi) \rightarrow (r, \theta - \pi, \varphi + \pi)$$



Рассм. атом водорода

( $m_s$ -оузгсаем)  
 $m_l = m$

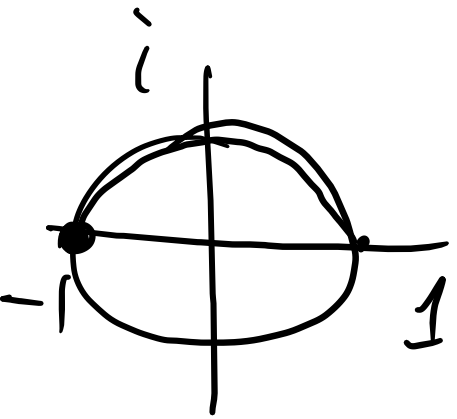
$$\psi_{nlm}(r, \theta, \varphi) = R_{nl}(r) Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi)$$

$\Rightarrow$  закон описе сферич. грее.

$$Y_l^m = C_l^m e^{im\varphi} P_l^m(\cos\theta);$$

$$P_l^m(\xi) = \frac{1}{2^l l!} (1-\xi^2)^{m/2} \frac{d^{l+m}}{d\xi^{l+m}} (\xi^2-1)^l$$

$$e^{im\varphi}$$



$$e^{im(\varphi + \pi)} = e^{im\pi} e^{im\varphi} =$$
$$= (e^{i\pi})^m e^{im\varphi} = \underline{(r1)^m e^{im\varphi}}$$

и при  $z = r e^{i\theta}$  ;  $e^{im\varphi} = z^m$ !  
и радиус .

$$P_e^m$$

$$\underline{(1 - \xi^2)^{m/2}} - \text{zeitnae} , \text{T.K. } \theta \rightarrow \theta - \pi$$
$$\xi = \cos \theta \rightarrow -\cos \theta = -\xi$$

$$\frac{d^{l+m} z^{l+m}}{dz^{l+m}} \underbrace{(z^2 - 1)^l}_{\text{ветвь}} = \frac{d^{l+m-1} z^{l+m-1}}{dz^{l+m-1}} \underbrace{l(z^2 - 1)^{l-1} \cdot 2z}_{\text{ветвь}}$$

$$2l - (l+m) = \underline{l-m}.$$

Общая ветвь  $u^m$  и  $z^l$  — сумма ветвей:

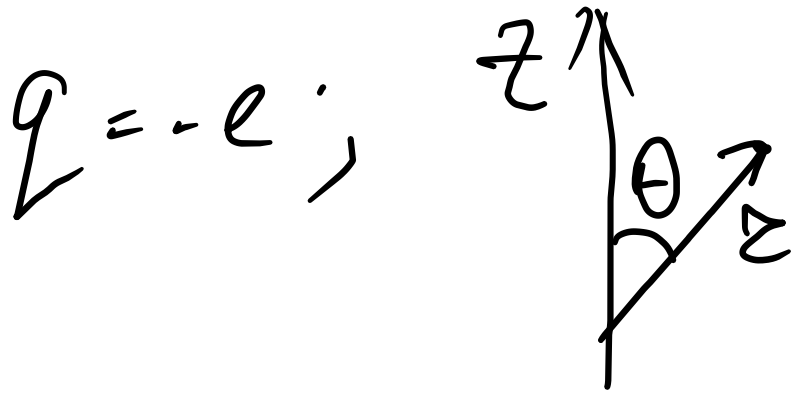
$(u^m z^l)$  имеет ветвь  $m + \underline{l-m} = l$ .

ветвь  $u^m z^l$  равна ветви  $z^l$ .

## 11.2. Атом водорода во внешнем поле ( $n=1$ )

Рассм. атом H в эл. поле  $\mathcal{E} \ll \mathcal{E}_0 = \frac{k e^2}{a_B^2} = 5 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ В/м}$

$\vec{\mathcal{E}} \parallel Oz$  . Коор. вол. фн.  $\hat{U} = -q\mathcal{E}z = \hat{V}$



$$z = z' \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{U} = e\mathcal{E}z' \cos \theta = \hat{V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{z}' &\rightarrow (-\hat{z}) \\ \theta &\rightarrow \theta - \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos \theta \rightarrow -\cos \theta$$

незатрачено

Рассм.  $\hat{V}$  как малое возм. к гамильтониану  $\hat{H}^0$ :

$$\hat{H}^{(0)} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 - \frac{ke^2}{r}$$

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}^{(0)} + \hat{V}$$

$n=1$  осн. сост.  $l=0; m=0;$

$$\psi_{100} = R_{10} Y_0^0 - \text{результ}$$

поправка к энергии 1-го порядка  $E_{100}^{(1)} = V_{100,100} = \langle 100 | \hat{V} | 100 \rangle$

$$V_{100,100} = \int \psi_{100}^{(0)*} \hat{V} \psi_{100}^{(0)} d^3z =$$

$$= \int \underbrace{|\psi_{100}^{(0)}|^2}_{\text{real}} \underbrace{V}_{\text{real}} d^3z.$$

$$\int d^3z = dx dy dz =$$

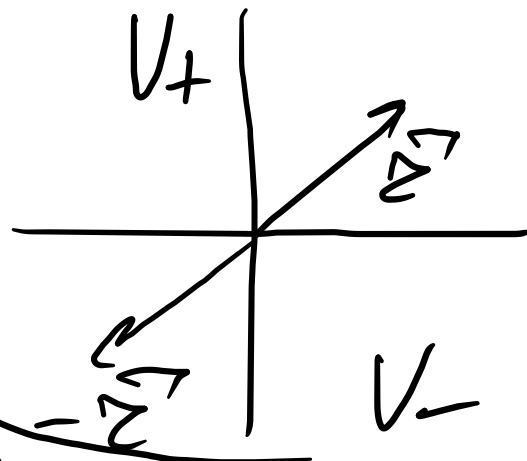
$$= r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi =$$

$$= r dr d\phi dz$$

$$\int_{\text{real}} f(\vec{z}) \underbrace{g(\vec{z})}_{\text{real}} d^3z = \int_{V_+} fg d^3z +$$

$$+ \int_{V_-} fg d^3z = \int_{V_+} fg d^3z + \int_{V_+} f(-g) d^3z = \int_{V_+} (fg - fg) d^3z =$$

$$\underline{\underline{0}}.$$





$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{V_{100,100} = \mathbb{Q}} = \begin{matrix} E & (1) \\ & 100 \end{matrix}$$

В 1<sup>м</sup> квартале Эффект пер. сост. не лижен!

### 11.3 Первые возб. сос. в $n=1$ уровне

$$n=2$$

$$l=0 \quad m=0$$

$$l=1 \quad m=0, \pm 1$$

13 нод.  $E = E_2^{(0)}$  — 4 в.г.  $\psi_{200}, \psi_{210}, \psi_{211}, \psi_{21-1}$

4<sup>х</sup> кратное вырождение .

$$\begin{vmatrix}
 V_{00,00} - E^{(1)} & V_{00,10} & V_{00,11} & V_{00,1-1} \\
 V_{10,00} & V_{10,10} - E^{(1)} & V_{10,11} & V_{10,1-1} \\
 V_{11,00} & V_{11,10} & V_{11,11} - E^{(1)} & V_{11,1-1} \\
 V_{1-1,00} & V_{1-1,10} & V_{1-1,11} & V_{1-1,1-1} - E^{(1)}
 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$V_{\alpha\beta} = \int \underbrace{\psi_{\alpha}^{(1)*}}_{\text{Hermit.}} V \underbrace{\psi_{\beta}^{(1)}}_{\text{Hermit.}} d^3r \neq 0, \text{ если четность} \\
 \text{в-ся не совпадает}$$





$$\underline{Y_e^m = C_e^m e^{im\varphi} P_e^m(\cos\theta);}$$

$$\underline{P_e^m(\xi) = \frac{1}{2^e e!} (1-\xi^2)^{m/2} \frac{d^{e+m}}{d\xi^{e+m}} (\xi^2-1)^e}$$

$$R_{nl} = N_{nl} e^{-\rho/2} \rho^l Q_{n-l-1}^{2l+1}(\rho)$$

$$\underline{Q_s^q = e^{\rho} \rho^{-q} \frac{d^s}{d\rho^s} (e^{-\rho} \rho^{q+s})}$$

$$\rho = \frac{2Zz}{na_B}$$

$$a_B = \frac{\hbar^2}{kme^2} = a$$

परिणत एकर

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi_{200}^{(0)} &= R_{20} Y_0^0 = N_{20} e^{-\rho/2} Q_1^1 \cdot C_0^0 = \\
&= N_{20} C_0^0 e^{-\rho/2} e^{\rho} \rho^{-1} \frac{d}{d\rho} (e^{-\rho} \rho^2) = \\
&= N_{20} C_0^0 e^{+\rho/2} \frac{1}{\rho} (-e^{-\rho} \rho^2 + e^{-\rho} \cdot 2\rho) = \\
&= N_{20} C_0^0 (2 - \rho) e^{-\rho/2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi_{210}^{(0)} &= R_{21} Y_1^0 = N_{21} e^{-\rho/2} \rho Q_0^3 C_1^0 \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{d}{d\rho} (\rho^2 - 1) \right) = \\
&= N_{21} C_1^0 \rho e^{-\rho/2} \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cos \theta = \\
&= N_{21} C_1^0 \rho e^{-\rho/2} \cos \theta
\end{aligned}$$

$$C_l^m = \left( \frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$N_{nl} = 2A^{3/4} [(n-l-1)!(n+l)!n]^{-1/2} \quad A = \frac{Z}{(na_B)^2}$$

$$N_{20} = 2 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2a} \right)^{3/2} (1!2!2)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{(2a)^{3/2}}$$

$$C_0^0 = \left( \frac{1}{4\pi} \right)^{1/2} \quad N_{20} C_0^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi \cdot 8a^3}} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2\pi a^3}}$$

$$N_{21} = \dots = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3 \cdot 8 \cdot a^3}}; \quad C_1^0 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}}$$

$$N_{21} C_1^0 = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2\pi a^3}}$$



$$\psi_{200}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2\pi}a^3} (2-p)e^{-p/2}$$

$$\psi_{210}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2\pi}a^3} p e^{-p/2} \cos\theta$$

$$p = r/a$$

$$V_0 = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^a dr \cdot r^2 \sin\theta \cdot \frac{1}{16 \cdot 2\pi a^3} (2p) \frac{r}{a} e^{-p} \cos\theta \times$$

$$\times e k r \cos\theta =$$

$$= \frac{ek}{16a^4} \int_0^\pi \sin\theta \cos^2\theta d\theta \int_0^a r^4 (2 - \frac{r}{a}) e^{-r/a} dr$$

$$\int_0^1 \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta = \int_{y=1}^{y=-1} y^2 \, dy =$$

$$= \left. \frac{y^3}{3} \right|_{-1}^1 = \underline{\underline{2/3}}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} z^4 \left(2 - \frac{z}{a}\right) e^{-z/a} dz = \int_0^{\infty} p = z/a ; z = ap / =$$

$$= a^5 \int_0^{\infty} (2p^4 - p^5) e^{-p} dp = a^5 \left( -e^{-p} (2p^4 - p^5) \right) \Big|_0^{\infty} +$$

$$+ \int_0^{\infty} (2 \cdot 4 p^3 - 5 p^4) e^{-p} dp = a^5 \left( -e^{-p} (2 \cdot 4 p^3 - 5 p^4) \right) \Big|_0^{\infty} +$$

$$+ \int_0^{\infty} (2 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 p^2 - 5 \cdot 4 \cdot p^3) e^{-p} dp =$$

$$= 4a^5 \left( -e^{-p} (2 \cdot 3 p^2 - 5 p^3) \right) \Big|_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} (2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 p - 5 \cdot 3 p^2) e^{-p} dp$$

$$= 4a^5 \left( -e^{-p} (2 \cdot 3p^2 - 5p^3) \Big|_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty (2 \cdot 3 - 2p - 5 \cdot 3p^2) e^{-p} dp \right) =$$

$$= 4 \cdot 3 a^5 \left( -e^{-p} (2 \cdot 2 \cdot p - 5p^2) \Big|_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty (2 \cdot 2 - 5 \cdot 2p) e^{-p} dp \right) =$$

$$= 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot a^5 \left( (2 - 5p) (-e^{-p}) \Big|_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty (-5) e^{-p} dp \right) =$$

$$= 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot a^5 (2 + 5e^{-p} \Big|_0^\infty) =$$

$$= 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot a^5 (2 - 5) = -4 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot a^5 =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-72a^5}}$$

$$V_0 = \frac{e\epsilon}{16a^4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2) a^5 \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$V_0 = -3e\epsilon a$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{cc|cc} -E^{(1)} & V_0 & 0 & 0 \\ V_0 & -E^{(1)} & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & E^{(1)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -E^{(1)} \end{array} \right| = 0$$

$$(E^{(1)})^2 \left( (E^{(1)})^2 - V_0^2 \right) = 0$$

Решение:

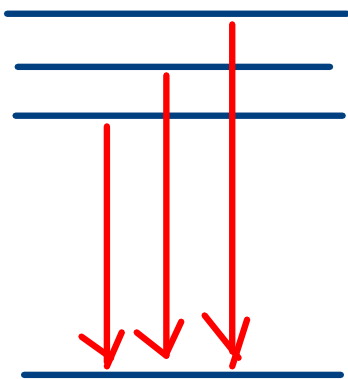
$$E_1^{(1)} = +V_0 = -3e\epsilon a$$

$$E_2^{(1)} = -V_0 = +3e\epsilon a$$

$$E_3^{(1)} = E_4^{(1)} = 0$$

Эффект  
Утгарен

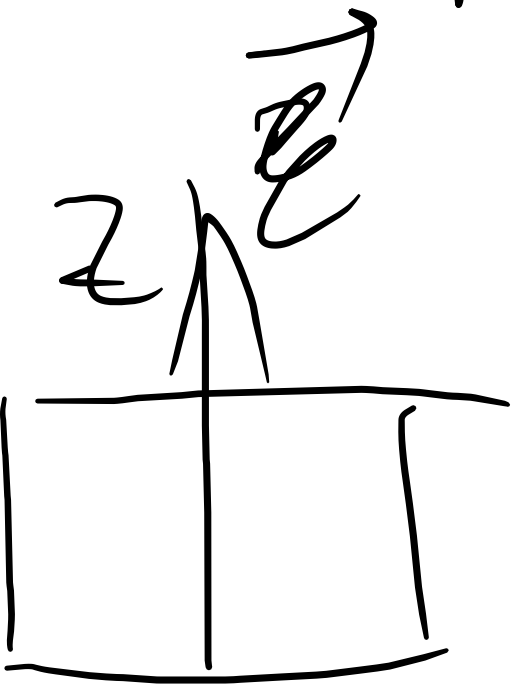
$n=2$



$n=1$

В ат. core линия  
 $n=2 \rightarrow n=1$  расщепл.  
на 3.

Вырождение слоев не полностью.



Осталась сумма —

— отражение от и. плоскости,  
проходящей через  $DZ$

Возм.е наруш. не все св-ва

сумма ламинации,

Найдем  $b_{-q}$ .

$$E_1^{(1)} = V_0 = -Ze\epsilon a$$

Сист. дв. коэфф.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_{00}^{(0)}(-V_0) + C_{10}^{(0)}V_0 + 0 + 0 = 0 \\ C_{00}^{(0)}V_0 + C_{10}^{(0)}(-V_0) + 0 + 0 = 0 \\ 0 + 0 + C_{11}^{(0)}(-V_0) + 0 = 0 \\ 0 + 0 + 0 + C_{1-1}^{(0)}(-V_0) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\Rightarrow C_{00}^{(2)} = C_{10}^{(2)}; \quad C_{11}^{(2)} = C_{1-1}^{(2)} = \underline{0}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_1^{(2)} &= C_{00}^{(2)} \psi_{200}^{(2)} + C_{10}^{(2)} \psi_{210}^{(2)} + C_{11}^{(2)} \psi_{211}^{(2)} + C_{1-1}^{(2)} \psi_{21-1}^{(2)} \\ &= C_{00}^{(2)} (\psi_{200}^{(2)} + \psi_{210}^{(2)}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int |\Phi_1^{(2)}|^2 d^3z &= |C_{00}^{(2)}|^2 \int (|\psi_{200}^{(2)}|^2 + \\ &+ \psi_{200}^* \psi_{210} + \psi_{210}^* \psi_{200} + |\psi_{210}^{(2)}|^2) d^3z = \\ &= |C_{00}^{(2)}|^2 (1 + 0 + 0 + 1) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi_1^{(0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\psi_{200}^{(0)} + \psi_{210}^{(0)})$$

Аналогично:  $\Phi_2^{(0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\psi_{200}^{(0)} - \psi_{210}^{(0)})$

$$\Phi_3^{(0)} = \psi_{211}^{(0)}; \quad \Phi_4^{(0)} = \psi_{21-1}^{(0)}$$

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