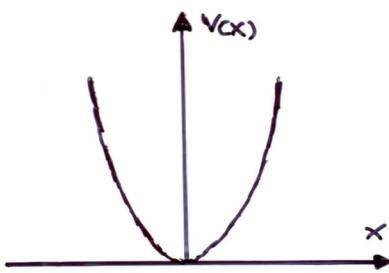


Αρμονικοί Ταλαντώντων



$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 x^2$$

$$F = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = -kx$$

“Όταν οι νόμοι μας έρχονται
εε σύγκρουν με την πραγματικότητα
αλλάζουμε τους νόμους,
οχι την πραγματικότητα.”

Τοπικά

⇒ Αποτελεί μια καλή προσέγγιξη ενός οποιουδήποτε δυναμικού
στη γειτονία ενός ανημίου ευταθούς λειφόνιας

? ΓΙΑΤΙ ?

τυχαίο $V(x)$ - ανάπτυξη Taylor - γύρω από $x=a$ →

$$V(x) = V(a) + V'(a)(x-a) + \frac{V''(a)}{2}(x-a)^2 + \dots$$

έστω $a=0$: ανημίο ευταθούς λειφόνιας $\Rightarrow V'(0)=0, V''(0)=k>0$

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2} kx^2 + \dots \Rightarrow V(x) \approx \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

• E.g. Schrodinger :
$$\left. \begin{aligned} -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \psi'' + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 x^2 \psi &= E\psi \\ \text{διαστατική Ανθονοίνη} : \quad \hbar = m = \omega = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \psi'' + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \psi = E\psi \Rightarrow$$

$$\psi'' + (2E - x^2)\psi = 0$$

Πρόβλημα : ΣΕ Ε με μεταβλητούς συντεταγμένες

Λύση : Ψ ανάπτυξη σε δυναμοσειρά

Άνατανον : Ψ : τετραγωνικά συσκληρώσει μη $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\Psi(x)|^2 dx < \infty$

$$\Psi(x) = \psi_{\infty}(x) \cdot H(x)$$

ασυμπτωτικός
παράγοντας

πολωνυμό

$$\Leftrightarrow \psi_{\infty}(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad x \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \psi_{\infty}(x) = e^{-\alpha x^2}$$

պահուածություն
հօրին էջ. Schr.

$$\Psi'' + (2E - x^2) \Psi = 0$$

$\downarrow x \rightarrow \infty$

$$\Psi'' - x^2 \Psi = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Տօքովայշ } \Psi_{\infty} = e^{-\lambda x^2} &\Rightarrow \Psi'_{\infty} = -2\lambda x e^{-\lambda x^2} \Rightarrow \Psi''_{\infty} = -2\lambda e^{-\lambda x^2} + 4\lambda^2 x^2 e^{-\lambda x^2} \quad \left. \right\} \Rightarrow \\ -2\lambda e^{-\lambda x^2} + 4\lambda^2 x^2 e^{-\lambda x^2} - x^2 e^{-\lambda x^2} &= 0 \Rightarrow (4\lambda^2 x^2 - x^2 - 2\lambda) e^{-\lambda x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \\ (4\lambda^2 - 1)x^2 - 2\lambda &= 0 \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 4\lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \lambda = +\frac{1}{2} \\ \Rightarrow \Psi_{\infty}(x) &= e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

օրա բա
 գթուցի
 շո օօ

• Կոլոշիցիմ ուսուանումներ H(x)

$$\Psi'' + (2E - x^2) \Psi = 0 \quad \left. \right\} \Rightarrow \dots$$

$$\Psi = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} H$$

$$\Psi' = -x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} H + e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} H'$$

↓

$$\Psi'' = -e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} H + x^2 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} H - x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} H' - x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} H' + e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} H''$$

$$\Rightarrow \Psi'' = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} [H'' - 2xH' + (x^2 - 1)H]$$

$$\dots \Rightarrow e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} [H'' - 2xH' + (x^2 - 1)H] + (2E - x^2) e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} H = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$H'' - 2xH' + (2E - 1)H = 0$$

առանցքություն
ու ճակատագրա

$$H(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$$

ուրա և թրաչի յետ և սերու
և ուսուանում թափանու և ուրու

$$2E - 1 = 2n \Rightarrow E_n = n + \frac{1}{2}$$

• Ջայտագրի առկաթացն ($E = \hbar\omega$)

$$\Rightarrow E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{Ք: } H_n'' - 2xH_n' + 2nH_n = 0 \quad \text{e.g. Hermite} \quad H_n(x) : \begin{array}{l} \text{ուսուանում} \\ \text{Hermite} \end{array}$$

integer are the *Hermite polynomials* (symbol H_v). These are polynomials (i.e. functions of the form $a_0 + a_1y + a_2y^2 + \dots + a_vy^v$ running to a *finite* number of terms, unlike $\cos y$, for example, which runs to an infinite number of terms when expressed in the same way) which can be generated by differentiating e^{-y^2} the appropriate number of times:

$$\text{Hermite polynomials: } H_v(y) = (-1)^v e^{y^2} (d^v/dy^v) e^{-y^2}. \quad (14.2.6)$$

The explicit forms of the first few polynomials are given in Box 14.1 together with some of their most useful properties.

Box 14.1 Harmonic oscillator wavefunctions

Write $x = \alpha y$, where x is the displacement from equilibrium and

$$\alpha^2 = \hbar/(mk)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \omega^2 = k/m;$$

then the normalized wavefunctions are

$$\psi_v = N_v H_v(y) e^{-y^2/2}, \quad N_v^2 = 1/\alpha\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} 2^v v!$$

with $v = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ and the $H_v(y)$ the following Hermite polynomials:

v	$H_v(y)$
0	1
1	$2y$
2	$4y^2 - 2$
3	$8y^3 - 12y$
4	$16y^4 - 48y^2 + 12$
5	$32y^5 - 160y^3 + 120y$
6	$64y^6 - 480y^4 + 720y^2 - 120$

The Hermite polynomials (which continue up to infinite v) satisfy the equation

$$H_v'' - 2yH_v' + 2vH_v = 0$$

and the recursion relation

$$H_{v+1} = 2yH_v - 2vH_{v-1}.$$

An important integral is

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} H_v H_{v'} dy \begin{cases} = 0 & \text{if } v' \neq v \\ = \pi^{\frac{1}{2}} 2^v v! & \text{if } v' = v. \end{cases}$$

The wavefunction for the level with label v is the product of the Hermite polynomial $H_v(y)$ and $e^{-y^2/2}$. We need to normalize it to unity, but this is easily done using the properties of the Hermite polynomials, for they have simple, standard integrals, as the following *Example* shows.

Example 14.3

Find the normalization constant for the harmonic oscillator wavefunctions.

- *Method.* Write the wavefunctions as

$$\psi_v(x) = N_v H_v(y) e^{-y^2/2}$$

and choose N_v so that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_v^2 dx = 1.$$

$$\Psi_n(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} H_n(x)$$

$$\bullet n=0 \Rightarrow \Psi_0 = 1 \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \Rightarrow \Psi_0 = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

kavovikonoingen

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\Psi_0(x)|^2 dx &= 1 \\ \Psi_0(x) &= N \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow N^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = 1 \Rightarrow N = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\Psi_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}$$

$$\bullet n=1 \Rightarrow \Psi_1 = x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad \text{kavovikonoingen} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\Psi_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \times e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}$$

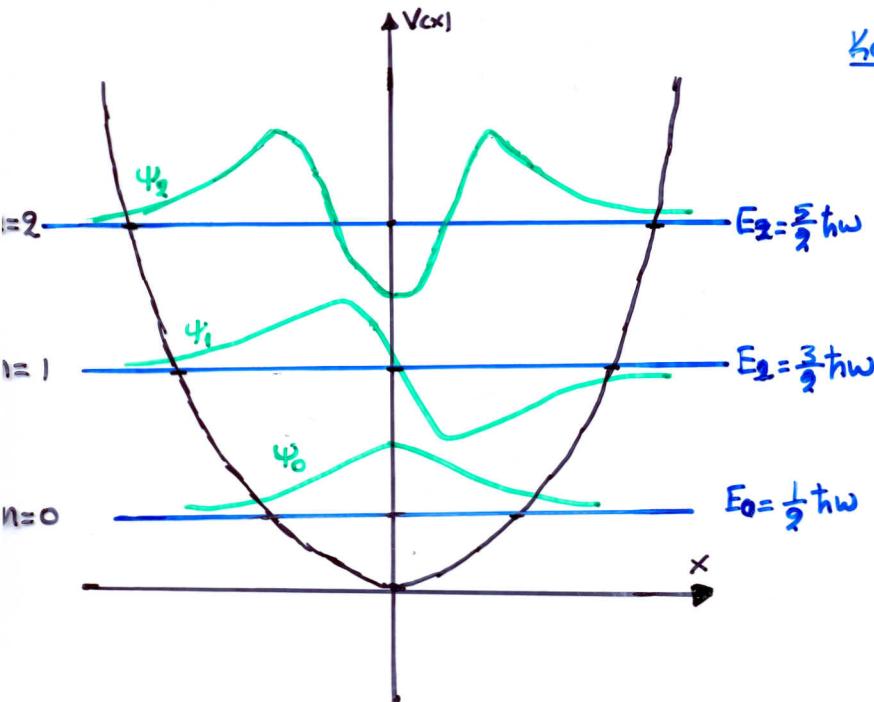
• Διατάξεις Αναράσσεσσην

$$\boxed{\Psi_n(x) = \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{2a^2}}}{\sqrt{a}} H_n(\frac{x}{a}) : a = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{mw}}}$$

$$\Psi_n(x) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \Psi_n(\frac{x}{a})$$

$$: a = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{mw}}$$

характеристични
множители
пропорции



Κατάσκευή Κυριακούναρισσεων

1. Θ. Κύριων
2. Ασυμπτωτικός Ταράχωντας
3. Οι λύραι ηλεγχούν καθώς απορριμνόμαστε από την αρχή και το νέφος τους μεγαλώνει.
4. Άρτιες ή Περιττές

Φυσική Ανάλυση Αποτελεσμάτων

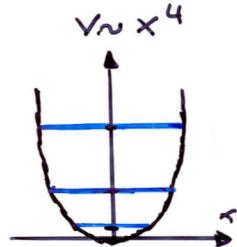
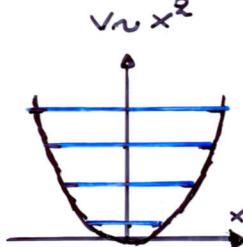
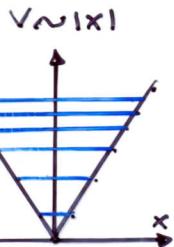
$$1. E_0 = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \\ E_0 \neq 0$$

κλασσικό όριο $\left. \begin{aligned} \hbar \rightarrow 0 \\ m \rightarrow \infty \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow E_0 \rightarrow 0$

Ιεχυρό κρανικό όριο $\left. \begin{aligned} \hbar \rightarrow \infty \\ m \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow E_0 \rightarrow \infty$

$$2. \Psi_0 = N e^{-\frac{x^2}{2a^2}}, a = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{mw}} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{VmK}} \quad \text{κλασσικό όριο} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \hbar \rightarrow 0 \\ m \rightarrow \infty \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \Psi_0 \rightarrow 0$$

3. Ισανέχουσες στάθμες



$$\Delta E = E_{n+1} - E_n = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\hbar\omega - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\hbar\omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\Delta E = \hbar\omega} \neq f(n)$$

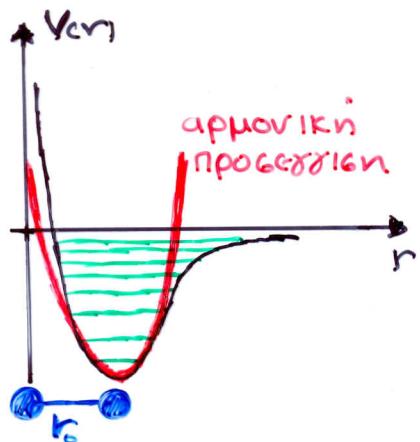
ιδιαίτερο χαρακτηριστικό αρμονικού ταλαντωμά

γιατί? κλασσικά $\omega_{κλ} = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

$$\text{κβαντικά } \omega_{κβ} = \frac{E_{n+1} - E_n}{\hbar}$$

$$\text{στο κλασσικό όριο } (n \gg) \Rightarrow \omega_{κβ} = \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\hbar\omega_{κλ} - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\hbar\omega_{κλ}}{\hbar} = \omega_{κλ}$$

4. Προσέγγιση Ταλαντωμάτου φάσματος διαζομικών μορίων



$$\Delta E \approx \hbar\omega = \hbar\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{αρμονικός} \\ \text{ταλαντωμός} \end{array}$$

$$\Delta E = h\nu_{νηπ} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{νείραμα} \end{array}$$

$$\nu_{νηπ} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \Rightarrow \bar{\nu}_{νηπ} = \frac{1}{2\pi c} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

για σίει τη διεργήση \Rightarrow φαίνεται μιας ζεύκτης θεμελιώδης ευκνήση ταλαντωμά

Τια διαζομική μορία $\sim 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (IR) - IR spectroscopy

ΑΣΚΗΣΗ

→ Να βρεθεί η σταθερά ταλαντωμάτου HCl



$$\bar{\nu}_{νηπ} = 2.90 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\bar{\nu}_{νηπ} = \frac{1}{2\pi c} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \Rightarrow k = (2\pi c \bar{\nu}_{νηπ})^2 m \quad \left. \right\} =$$

$$m = \text{ανοιχτή μάζα} = \frac{35 \cdot 1}{35 + 1} (1.66 \times 10^{-27}) \text{ kg}$$

$$k = [9.314159 \times (3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1})(2.90 \times 10^3 \text{ m}^{-1})]^2 \left(\frac{35}{36} \cdot 1.66 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$k = 4.89 \times 10^2 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$$