

2. Halbzeit:

- harm. Oszillator: kohärente Zustände
- Störungstheorie
- Unschärferelevationen
- Drehimpuls
- Zentralpotenzial
- g.m. Messung, Dechärenz, Bellsche Unglen.

Letzte Volsq.: 1D harm. Oszillator:

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

hilfreich:

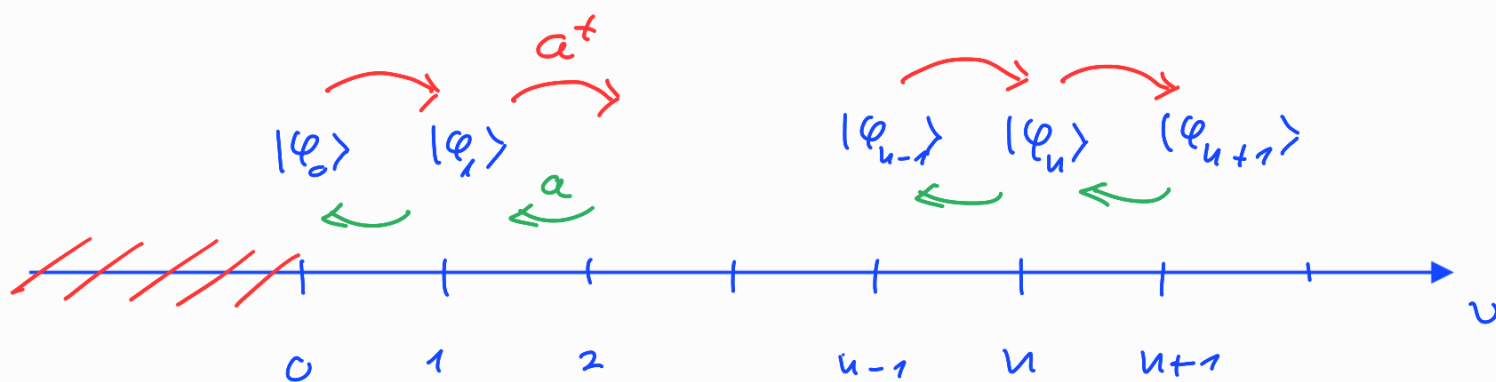
$$\begin{aligned} a &:= \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left(x + \frac{i p}{m\omega} \right) \\ a^\dagger &= \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left(x - \frac{i p}{m\omega} \right) \end{aligned}$$

- $[a, a^\dagger] = 1$
- $H = \hbar\omega \left(\underbrace{a^\dagger a}_{\underline{2}: N} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$

- N positiv

- $|\varphi_v\rangle$ Eze von N zum EW v

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \underline{a^+} |\varphi_v\rangle \text{ Eze zum EW } \underline{v+1} \\ \underline{a} |\varphi_v\rangle \text{ Eze zum EW } \underline{v-1} \\ \underline{a} |\varphi_0\rangle = \underline{0} \end{cases}$$



Eigenwerte von N :

$$v \equiv n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

→ Eigenenergien des harm. Osz. $H = \hbar\omega \left(\underline{N} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$:

$$\boxed{E_n = \hbar\omega \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right)}$$

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

für normierte Eze $|n\rangle \equiv |\varphi_n\rangle$ gilt:

$$\boxed{|n+1\rangle = \frac{a^+}{\sqrt{n+1}} |n\rangle, \quad |n-1\rangle = \frac{a}{\sqrt{n}} |n\rangle}$$

$$|n+1\rangle = \frac{a^\dagger}{\sqrt{n+1}} |n\rangle$$

$$a^\dagger |n\rangle = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{n+1}}} |n+1\rangle$$

$$|n-1\rangle = \frac{a}{\sqrt{n}} |n\rangle$$

$$a |n\rangle = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{n}}} |n-1\rangle$$

↑ check:

$$N |n\rangle = n |n\rangle$$

$$a^\dagger a |n\rangle = a^\dagger \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{n} a^\dagger |n-1\rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{n} \sqrt{n} |n\rangle = n |n\rangle \quad ! \quad \downarrow$$

$a^\dagger a = N$: Besetzungszahloperator

$$(H = \hbar\omega(N + \frac{1}{2}))$$

$a^\dagger$: "Erzeuger"

a : "Vernichter"

in sbas:

$$|1\rangle = a^\dagger |0\rangle$$

$$|2\rangle = \frac{a^\dagger}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle = \frac{(a^\dagger)^2}{\sqrt{1 \cdot 2}} |0\rangle$$

$$|3\rangle = \frac{a^\dagger}{\sqrt{3}} |2\rangle = \frac{(a^\dagger)^3}{\sqrt{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}} |0\rangle$$

⋮

$$|n\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (a^\dagger)^n |0\rangle$$

Eigenfunktionen: $\varphi_n(x) = \langle x | n \rangle$

$n=0$

$$a |0\rangle \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

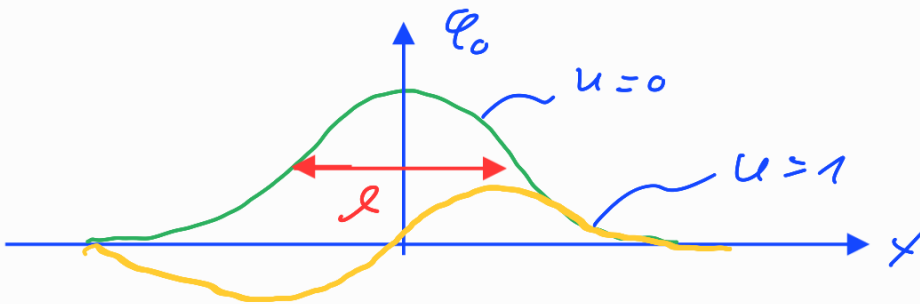
$$\hookrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left(x + \frac{i\hbar}{m\omega} \left(-i\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \right) \varphi_0(x) \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$\ell = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}}$:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\ell} \left(x + \ell^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \varphi_0(x) = 0$$

$\rightarrow$

$$\varphi_0(x) = \frac{1}{(\pi \ell^2)^{1/4}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\ell^2}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \hat{=} a \\ \hat{=} a^+ \end{array}$$



$n \rightarrow n+1$:

$$|n+1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} a^+ |n\rangle$$

$$\hookrightarrow \varphi_{n+1}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+2}} \left(\frac{x}{\ell} - \ell \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \varphi_n(x)$$

Bsp: $\varphi_1(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{x}{\ell} - \ell \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \frac{e^{-x^2/2\ell^2}}{(\dots)^{1/4}}$

$$\varphi_1(x) = (\dots) \times \underline{e^{-x^2/2\ell^2}}$$

Erwartungswerte: $\langle x \rangle_{|u\rangle} = 0$, $\langle p \rangle_{|u\rangle} = 0$ ✓

$$\langle x^2 \rangle_{|u\rangle} = l^2 (u + \frac{1}{2}) \quad \rightarrow \quad \langle x^2 \rangle_{|0\rangle} = l^2 / 2$$

$$\langle p^2 \rangle_{|u\rangle} = \left(\frac{\hbar}{l}\right)^2 (u + \frac{1}{2}) \quad \rightarrow \quad \langle p^2 \rangle_{|0\rangle} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2l^2}$$

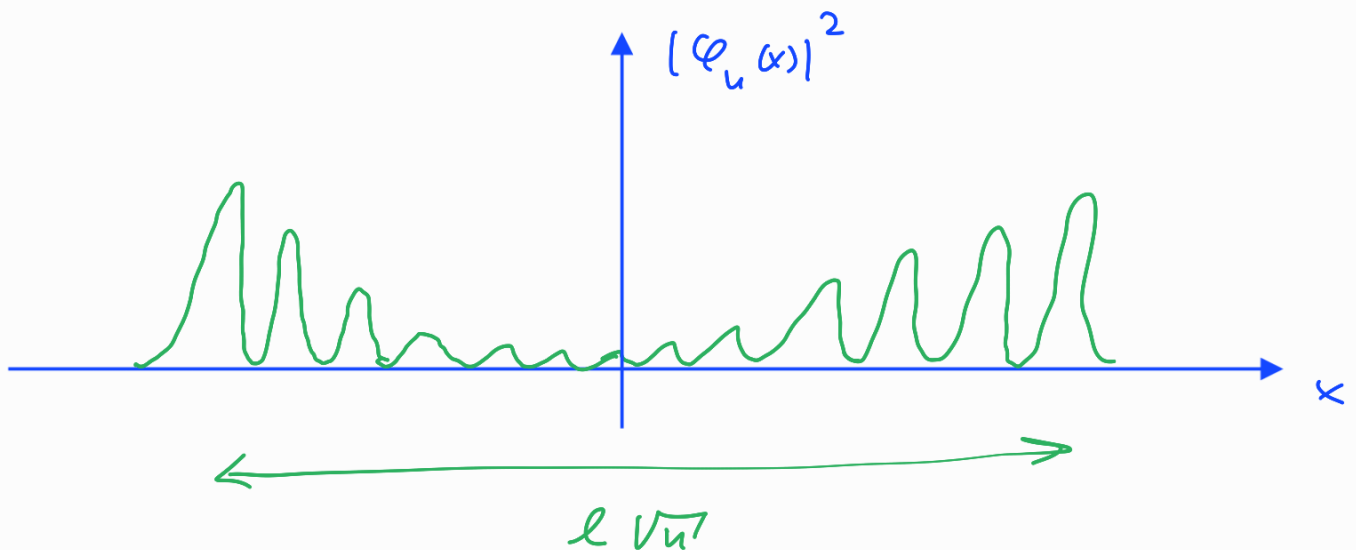
(Übungsaufgabe)

Kohärente Zustände $\hat{=}$ quasi-klassische Zustände

(↑ Quanten-Optik)

R. Glauber ~ 1960

Energieeigenzustände $|u\rangle$, $u \gg 1$

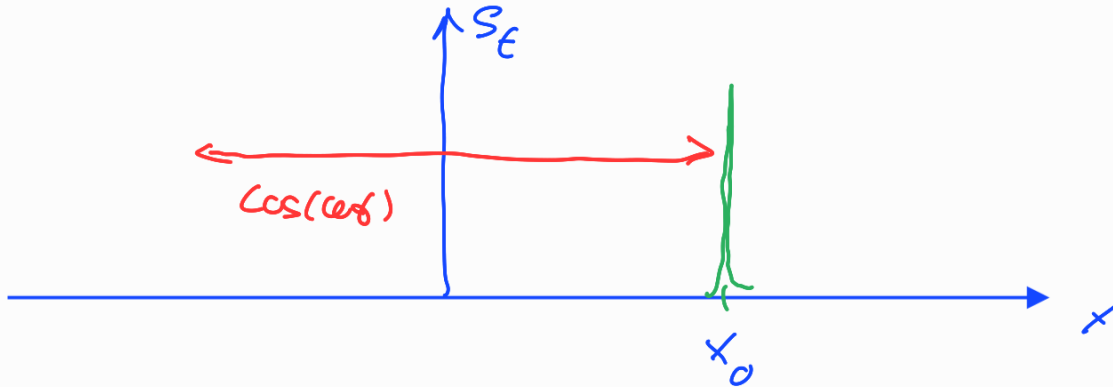


- nicht-lokal

- stationär

klassischer Zustand: $x(t) = x_0 \cos(\omega t)$

2 $\rightarrow S_t(x) = \delta(x - x(t))$



- lokal !
- nicht-stationär !

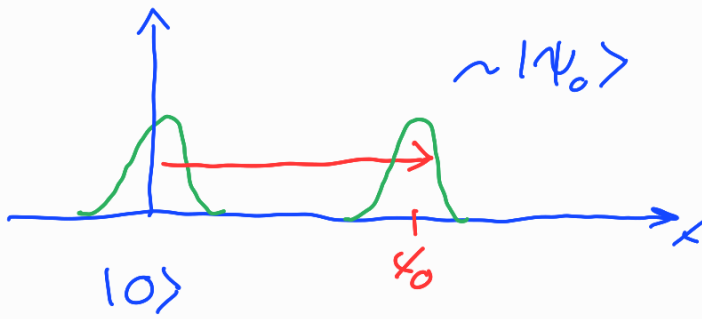
suchen: g.m. Zustände: $|\psi(t)\rangle$

- möglichst lokal ($\langle \Delta X^2 \rangle_t \ll \langle x^2 \rangle_t$)
- klassische Dynamik:

$$\dot{\langle x \rangle}_{\psi_t} = \langle x \rangle_{\psi_0} \cos(\omega t) + \frac{\langle p \rangle_{\psi_0}}{m} \sin(\omega t)$$

Idee?
=

a) "auslenken" aus Grundzustand:



$$e^{-i x_0 \hat{p} / \hbar}$$

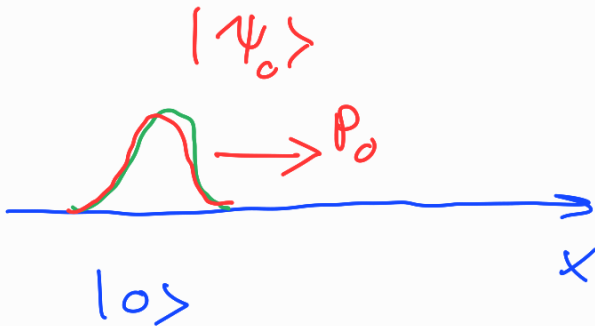
"

$$|\psi_0\rangle = T(x_0) |0\rangle$$

$$\hookrightarrow \langle x \rangle_t = \langle x \rangle_0 \cos \omega t \quad ?!$$

b) "anschubsen":

$$|\psi_0\rangle = \tilde{T}(p_0) |0\rangle$$



$$e^{i \hat{x} p_0 / \hbar} !$$

$$\langle x_t \rangle = \frac{\langle p \rangle_0}{m} \sin(\omega t) \quad ?!$$

c) beides: $|\psi_0\rangle = \tilde{T}(p_0) T(x_0) |0\rangle$

$$\hookrightarrow \langle x_t \rangle = \langle x \rangle_0 \cos(\omega t) + \frac{\langle p \rangle_0}{m} \sin(\omega t)$$

Mathematisch bequeme Beschreibung mittels

Verschiebungsoperators (Displacement) :

für $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$:

$$D(\alpha) := e^{\alpha a^\dagger - \alpha^* a}$$

(zeigen: $D(\alpha) = e^{i\varphi} \tilde{T}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}\hbar}{2} \operatorname{Im} \alpha\right) \cdot T\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}\hbar}{2} \operatorname{Re} \alpha\right)$)

• $D(\alpha)$ ist unitär: $D(\alpha) = e^A$

mit $A = \alpha a^\dagger - \alpha^* a$

$$A^\dagger = \alpha^* a - \alpha a^\dagger = -A$$

$$\rightarrow D(\alpha)^\dagger = e^{A^\dagger} = e^{-A} = (e^A)^{-1} = D(\alpha)^{-1} \checkmark$$

• Spezialfall $\alpha = \mu \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\underline{A} = \mu (a^\dagger - a) = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \mu (-2i \frac{p}{m\omega})$$

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left(x + i \frac{p}{m\omega} \right)$$

$$= -i \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\hbar m \omega}} \mu p = -i \underline{\sqrt{2} \hbar} \mu \hat{p} / \hbar$$

$$\text{d.h. } D(u) = e^{\frac{-i\sqrt{2}l u \hat{p}}{t}} = T(\sqrt{2}l u) !$$

$\uparrow$
 $\mathbb{R}$

• Spezialfall $\alpha = i\nu \in i\mathbb{R}$

$$\rightarrow A = i\nu(a^\dagger + a) = i\sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2t}} \nu (2\hat{x})$$

$$= i\sqrt{2}\frac{t}{l} \nu \hat{x} / t$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{\geq p_0}$

$$D(i\nu) = e^{i\sqrt{2}\frac{t}{l} \nu \hat{x} / t} = \tilde{T}(\frac{\sqrt{2}t}{l} \nu) !$$

allg. $\alpha = \mu + i\nu$:

$$D(\alpha) = e^{\underbrace{i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \nu \hat{x}}_A - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \mu \hat{p}}_B$$

= ?

Baker-Hausdorff-Compu (Glauber-Formel)

für Operatoren A, B , die mit $[A, B]$ vertauschen

$$\underline{e^A e^B} = \underline{e^{\frac{1}{2}[A, B]}} \underline{e^{A+B}}$$

$$D(\alpha) = e^{\underbrace{i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \nu [\hat{x}, \hat{p}]}_{i}} \tilde{T}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \nu\right) T\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \mu\right)$$

$\mu + i\nu$

$$D(\alpha) = e^{i\nu\mu} \tilde{T}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \operatorname{Im} \alpha\right) T\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \operatorname{Re} \alpha\right)$$

$$= e^{\alpha a^\dagger - \alpha^* a}$$

$$\hookrightarrow | \alpha(\alpha) \rangle := D(\alpha) | 0 \rangle$$

↑ Kohärenzzustand, $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$.