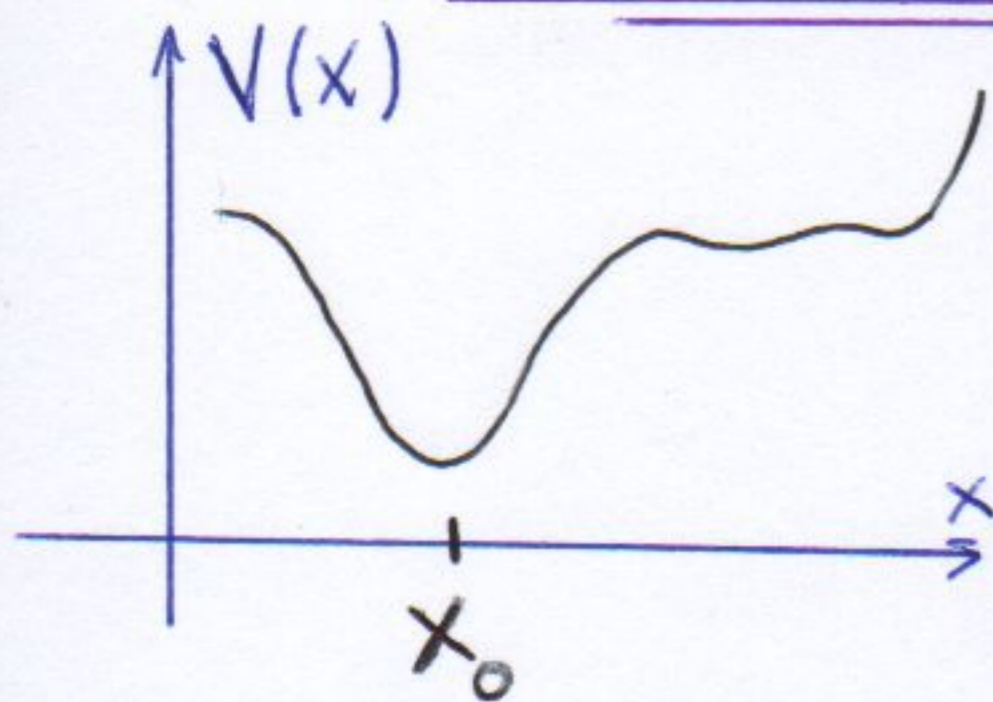


# Oscilador Harmônico



$$p_1 \quad x \sim x_0$$

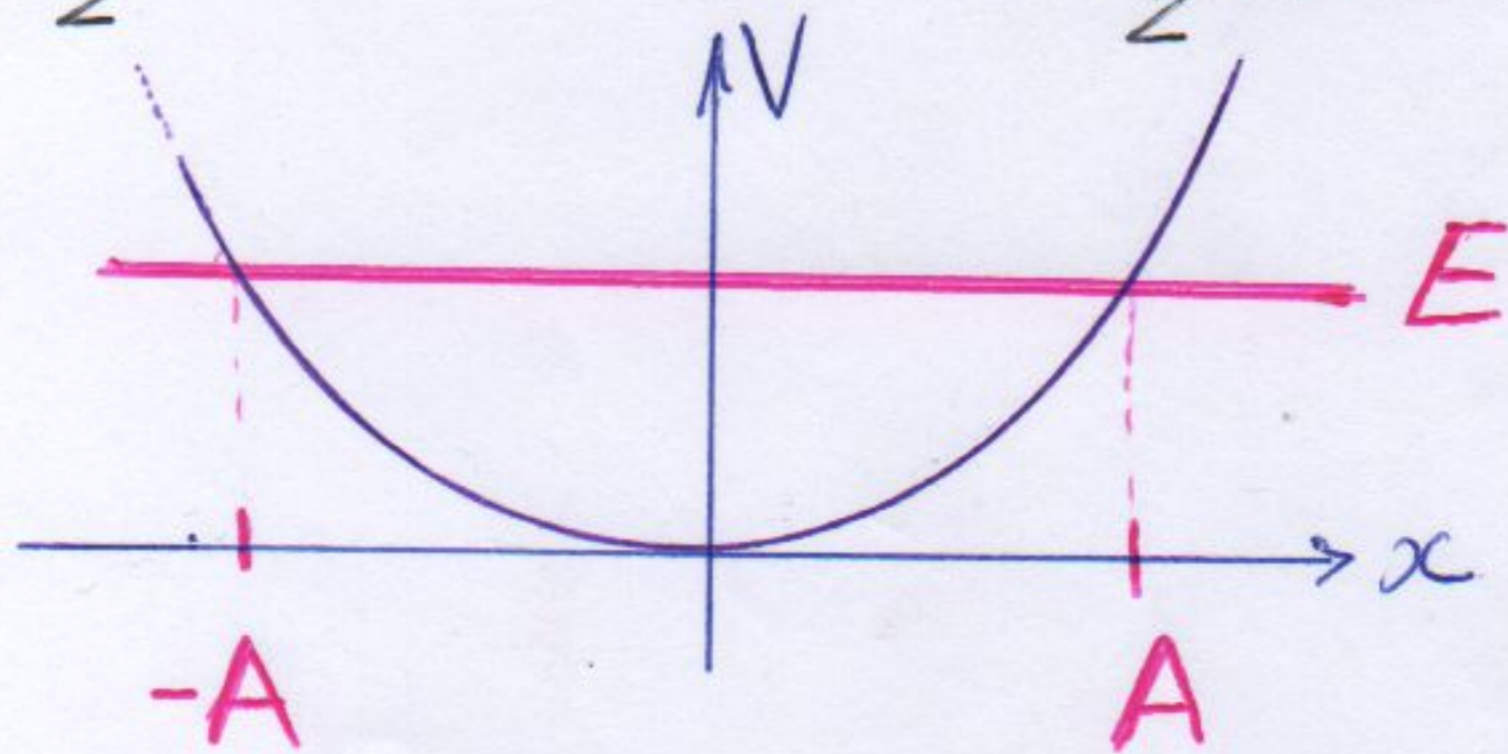
$$V(x) \simeq V(x_0) + V'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2} V''(x_0)(x-x_0)^2 + \dots$$

- escolha  $V(x_0) = 0$
- $V'(x_0) = 0$ , pois  $x_0$  é pto de mínimo
- $V''(x_0) \equiv k$  cto da "mola"
- $x - x_0 \rightarrow x$ : a "deformação"

$$\underline{V(x) = \frac{1}{2} k x^2} \quad \rightarrow \quad F = -kx$$

- $m \ddot{x} = -kx \Rightarrow x = A \sin(\omega t + \phi)$ ,  
com  $A$  amplitude e  $\omega^2 \equiv k/m$ .

$$E = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = \dots = \frac{1}{2} k A^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2 \text{ ou } \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2$$



Classicamente a amplitude  $A$  define os pontos de retorno da oscilação.

Quanticamente, queremos achar os estados estacionários, ou autofunções do operador  $H$ :

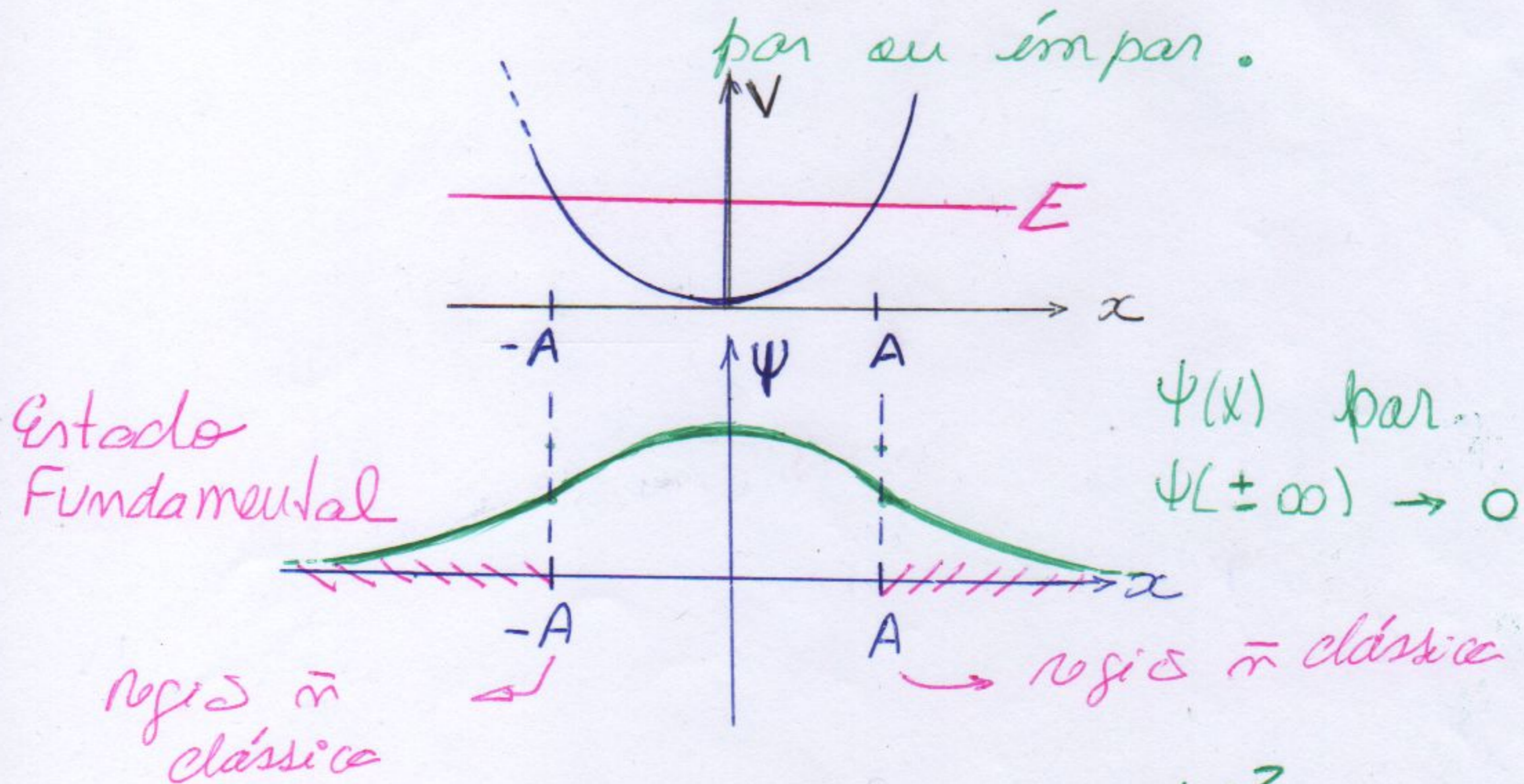
$$\underline{H \psi = E \psi}, \quad \underline{H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2}$$

- Não iremos resolver essa Eq. neste momento.
- Vamos interir algumas soluções baseadas no que já aprendemos:

1) onde  $E < V$ ,  $\psi$  cai exponencialmente.

2)  $\forall E > V$ ,  $\psi$  oscilante e qto maior  $E$  mais zeros (ou nós).

3)  $V(x) = V(-x)$ , isto é, par,  $\psi$  é par ou ímpar.



proposta:  $\psi = e^{-\alpha x^2}$

$$\psi' = -2\alpha x e^{-\alpha x^2}$$

$$\psi'' = (-2\alpha x)^2 e^{-\alpha x^2} - 2\alpha e^{-\alpha x^2} = (4\alpha^2 x^2 - 2\alpha) \psi$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (4\alpha^2 x^2 - 2\alpha) \psi + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \psi = E \psi$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 - \frac{2\hbar^2}{m} \alpha^2 \right) x^2 + \frac{\hbar^2 \alpha}{m} = E, \quad \forall x$$

$\uparrow$  cte

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 - \frac{2\hbar^2}{m} \alpha^2 = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad E = \frac{\hbar^2 \alpha}{m}$$

$$\alpha = \pm \frac{m \omega}{2\hbar}$$

$$E = \frac{\hbar \omega}{2}$$

$$\psi_0 = C e^{-\frac{m \omega}{2\hbar} x^2}, \quad E_0 = \frac{\hbar \omega}{2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi_0|^2 dx = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad C = \left( \frac{2\alpha}{\pi} \right)^{1/4}$$

Pl esse estado o pto de retorno  $A_0$  e'

$$E_0 = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A_0^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad A_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m \omega}}$$

Probab. pl achar oscilador com  $|x| \leq A_0$ :

$$P_0 = \int_{-A_0}^{A_0} |\psi_0|^2 dx = \left( \frac{2\alpha}{\pi} \right)^{1/2} \int_{-A_0}^{A_0} e^{-2\alpha x^2} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^1 e^{-y^2} dy \approx 0,8427$$

$\leftarrow -2\alpha x^2 \equiv y$

Até agora:

$n$	$E_n/\hbar\omega$	$A_n/A_0$	$A_0 = \sqrt{\frac{3\hbar}{m\omega}}$
0	1/2	1	
1	3/2	$\sqrt{3}$	
2	5/2	$\sqrt{5}$	
...			
$n$	$n+1/2$	$\sqrt{2n+1}$	

$$\underline{E_n = \hbar\omega(n + 1/2)}$$

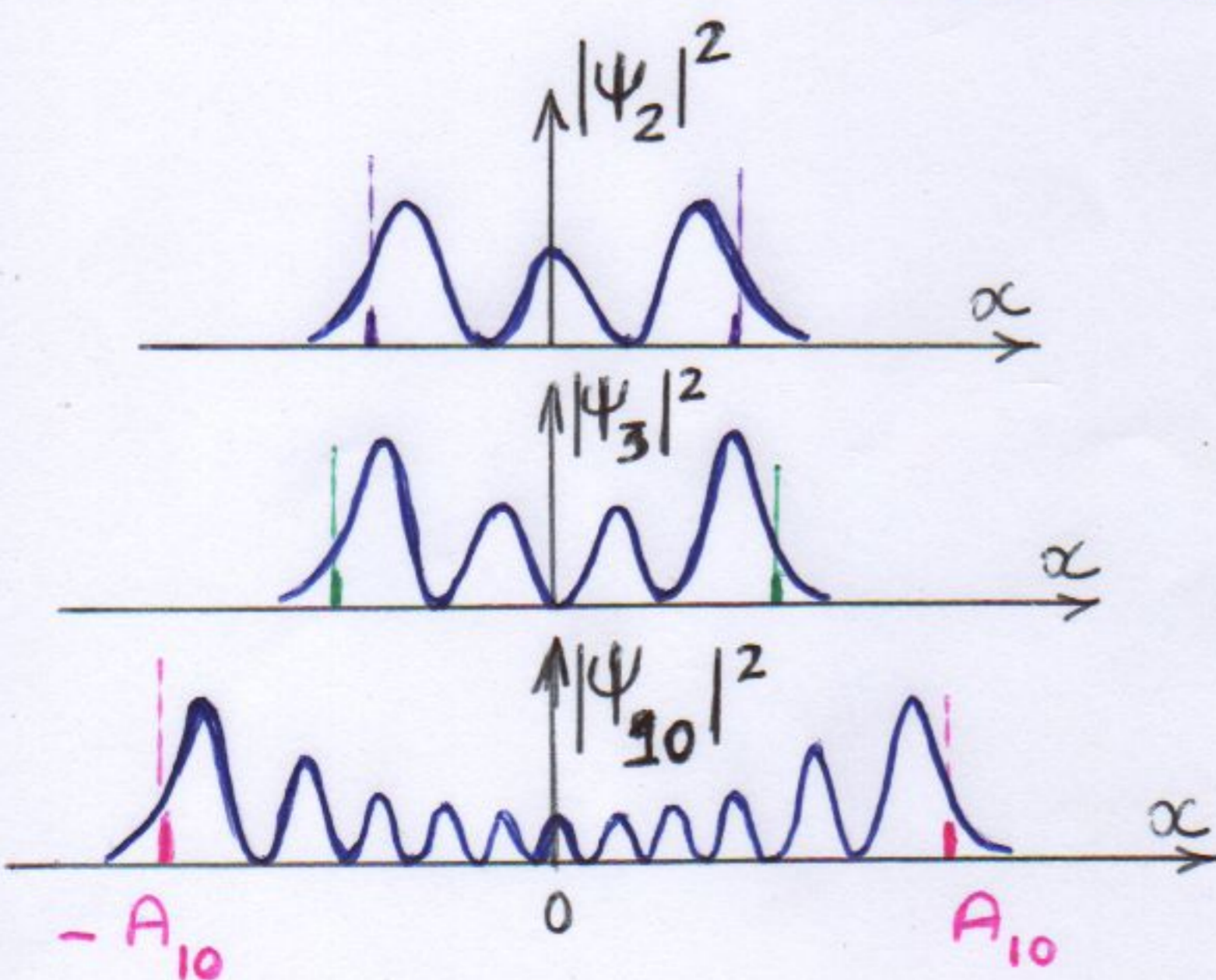
Solução geral p/  $\Psi_n(x)$ :

$$\Psi_n(x) = \left(\frac{2\alpha}{\pi}\right)^{1/4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n!}} H_n(\sqrt{2\alpha} x) e^{-\alpha x^2}$$

onde  $H_0(\xi) = 1$ ,  $H_1(\xi) = 2\xi$ ,  $H_2(\xi) = 4\xi^2 - 2$

são denominados Polinômios de Hermite.

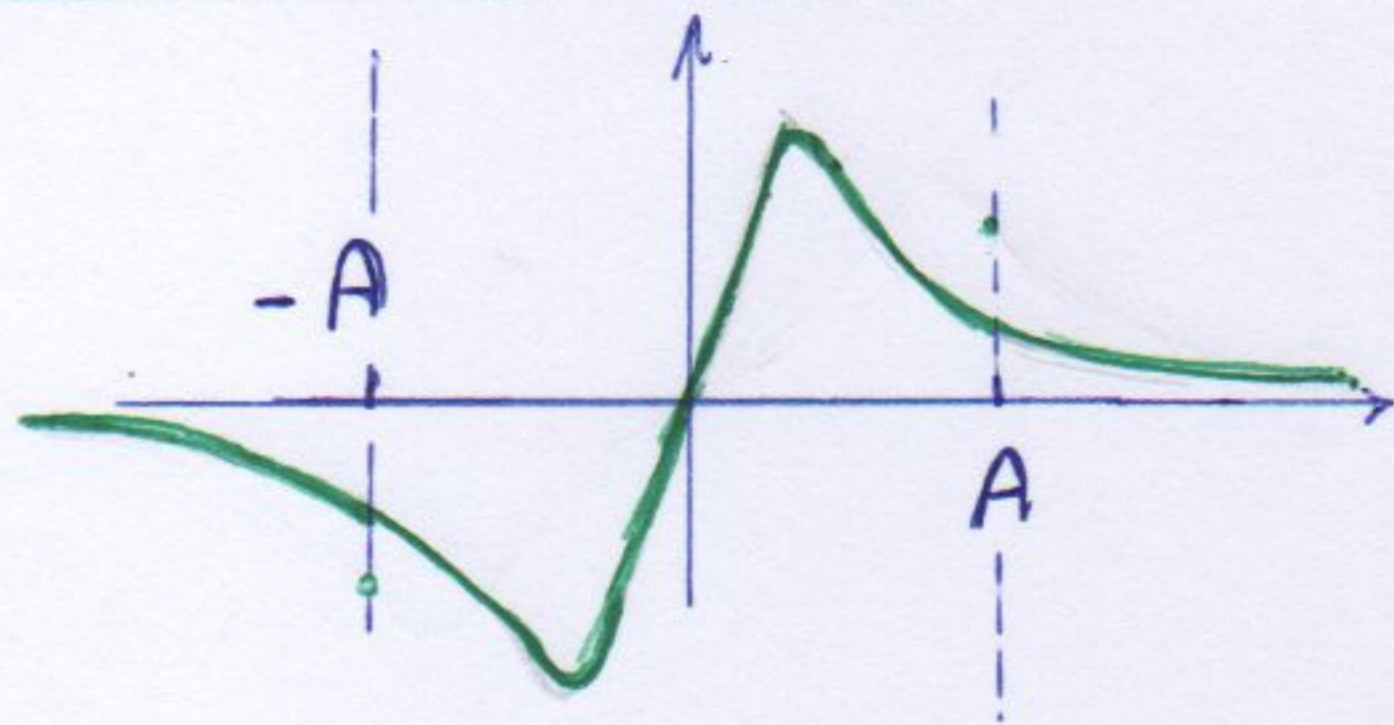
Sec. XIX



• p/  $n$  gde,  $|\Psi_n|^2$  se assemelha à probab. clássica:

$$\bullet \frac{\Delta E_n}{E_n} \approx \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{p/ } n \rightarrow \infty$$

## 1º estado excitado



- $\Psi_1(x)$  ímpar
- 1 zero
- $\Psi_1(\pm\infty) \rightarrow 0$

proposta  $\Psi_1 = x e^{-\beta x^2}$

Substituindo em equações

$$\beta = \alpha = \frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \quad \text{e} \quad \underline{E_1 = \frac{3}{2} \hbar\omega}$$

$$\underline{\Psi_1 = \left(\frac{32\alpha^3}{\pi}\right)^{1/4} \cdot x \cdot e^{-\alpha x^2}}$$

Pto de retorno:

$$E_1 = \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 A_1^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad A_1 = \sqrt{\frac{3\hbar}{m\omega}} = \sqrt{3} A_0$$

Probab. da partícula estar em  $|x| \leq A_1$ :

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= \int_{-A_1}^{A_1} |\Psi_1|^2 dx = \left(\frac{32\alpha^3}{\pi}\right)^{1/2} \int_{-A_1}^{A_1} x^2 e^{-2\alpha x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} y^2 e^{-y^2} dy \approx 0,8884. \end{aligned}$$

Então,  $\approx 11\%$  do chance de estar na região  $\bar{v}$  clássica.

## 2º estado excitado

$\Psi_2$  par,  $\Psi_2(x \rightarrow \pm\infty) \rightarrow 0$

proposta  $\Psi_2 = e^{-\alpha x^2} + b x^2 e^{-\alpha x^2}$

$$\text{Eq. Schr. } \Psi'' = -\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \left( E - \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \right) \Psi$$

$$\Psi'' = \left( \underbrace{-2\alpha}_{\text{green}} + \underbrace{4\alpha^2 x^2}_{\text{purple}} + \underbrace{2b}_{\text{green}} - \underbrace{10b\alpha x^2}_{\text{purple}} + \underbrace{4b\alpha^2 x^4}_{\text{orange}} \right) e^{-\alpha x^2}$$
$$- \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \left( \underbrace{E}_{\text{green}} + \underbrace{bE x^2}_{\text{purple}} - \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 - \frac{b}{2} m \omega^2 x^4 \right) e^{-\alpha x^2}$$

igualando as potências:

$$-2\alpha + 2b = -\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} E$$

$$4\alpha^2 - 10b\alpha = -\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \left( bE - \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 \right)$$

$$4b\alpha^2 = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \frac{b}{2} m \omega^2 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}$$

$$\underline{b = -2 \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} = -2\alpha} \quad \text{e} \quad \underline{E_2 = \frac{5}{2} \hbar\omega}$$

$$\underline{\Psi_2(x) = \left( \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \right)^{1/4} (1 - 2\alpha x^2) e^{-\alpha x^2}}$$

$$E_2 = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A_2^2 \Rightarrow A_2 = 5 \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} = 5A_0$$

$$P_2 = \int_{-A_2}^{A_2} |\Psi_2|^2 dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\sqrt{5}} (1 - 2y^2)^2 e^{-y^2} dy \approx 0,9049$$

## Valor médio ou Valor esperado

Como  $|\Psi(x,t)|^2$  é interpretado como densidade de probabilidade,

$$\langle x \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x |\Psi(x,t)|^2 dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi^* \cdot x \cdot \Psi dx$$

Em geral,  $\langle f(x) \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi^* f(x) \Psi dx$ .

Vamos definir a média de um operador, por exemplo,  $p = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ .

Vamos apelarmos a relação clássica  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{p}{m}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \langle x \rangle &= \frac{d}{dt} \int \Psi^* x \Psi dx = \\ &= \int \frac{\partial \Psi^*}{\partial t} x \Psi dx + \int \Psi^* x \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} dx = \end{aligned}$$

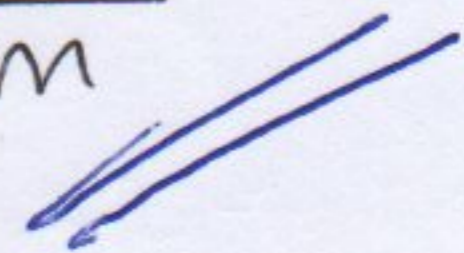
mas que  $i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + V(x) \Psi$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2mi} \left( \int \frac{\partial^2 \Psi^*}{\partial x^2} x \Psi dx - \int \Psi^* x \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} dx \right)$$

faço várias integrações por partes e considero  $\Psi(x \rightarrow \pm\infty, t) \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle x \rangle = \frac{1}{m} \int \Psi^* \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi dx = \frac{\langle p \rangle}{m}$$

$\frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = p$



## Valores médios nos autoestados de O.H.

$$\langle x \rangle_n = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_n^*(x) x \psi_n(x) dx = 0$$

razão:  $V(x)$  é par  $\Rightarrow \psi_n(x)$  é par ou ímpar.

$$\langle p \rangle_n = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_n^*(x) \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{d}{dx} \psi_n(x) dx = 0$$

paridade oposta a de  $\psi_n(x)$

## Média de $x^2$ no estado $n=0$

$$\langle x^2 \rangle_{n=0} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_0^* x^2 \psi_0 dx = \left(\frac{2\alpha}{\pi}\right)^{1/2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-2\alpha x^2} dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-q x^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{q}} ; \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-q x^2} dx = -\frac{d}{dq} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-q x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2 \cdot q^{3/2}}$$

$$\langle x^2 \rangle_{n=0} = \frac{1}{4\alpha} = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}$$

$$\langle V(x) \rangle_{n=0} = \left\langle \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 x^2 \right\rangle_{n=0} = \frac{1}{4} \hbar\omega \stackrel{\text{ou}}{=} \frac{1}{2} E_0$$

$$\langle V(x) \rangle_{n=1} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_1^* \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 x^2 \psi_1 dx = \dots = \frac{1}{2} E_1$$

$$\langle V(x) \rangle_n = \frac{E_n}{2}$$

Mas como  $\langle H \rangle_n = \int \psi_n^* H \psi_n dx$   
 $= \int \psi_n^* E_n \psi_n dx = E_n$

Então,  $\langle T \rangle_n = \langle H - V \rangle_n = E_n - E_n/2 = E_n/2$ .

resumindo  $\langle T \rangle_n = \langle V \rangle_n = \frac{E_n}{2} \leftarrow$  Teorema do Virial



## Incertezas no oscilador

$$\Delta \hat{\Theta} = \left( \langle (\hat{\Theta} - \langle \hat{\Theta} \rangle)^2 \rangle \right)^{1/2} = \left( \langle \hat{\Theta}^2 \rangle - \langle \hat{\Theta} \rangle^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\langle V \rangle_m = \frac{E_m}{2} \Rightarrow \langle x^2 \rangle_m = \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} (m+1/2)$$

$$\Delta x_m = \left( \langle x^2 \rangle_m - \langle x \rangle_m^2 \right)^{1/2} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}} \sqrt{m+1/2}$$

$$\langle T \rangle_m = \frac{E_m}{2} \Rightarrow \langle p^2 \rangle_m = m\hbar\omega (m+1/2)$$

$$\Delta p_m = \left( \langle p^2 \rangle_m - \langle p \rangle_m^2 \right)^{1/2} = \sqrt{m\hbar\omega} \sqrt{m+1/2}$$

$$\therefore, \Delta x_m \Delta p_m = \hbar (m+1/2) \geq \hbar/2$$

## Incertezas e os pts de retorno

$$\frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 A_m^2 = E_m \Rightarrow A_m = \sqrt{2m+1} A_0, A_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}}$$

$$\therefore, \Delta x_m = A_m / \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \text{a incerteza em } x \text{ é } \approx \text{ da região clássica/te permitida}$$

Valor do momento linear no pto  $x=0$ :

$$\frac{p_m^2}{2m} = E_m \Rightarrow P_m = \sqrt{2m+1} P_0, P_0 = \sqrt{m\hbar\omega}$$

$$\therefore, \Delta P_m = P_m / \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \text{a incerteza em } p \text{ é } \approx \text{ do valor clássico máximo de } p.$$

## Equações de Ehrenfest

$$m \frac{d}{dt} \langle x \rangle = \langle p \rangle \quad e \quad \frac{d}{dt} \langle p \rangle = - \left\langle \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \right\rangle$$

Cuidado:  $x$  e  $p$   $\bar{m}$  dependem do tempo;  
 $\langle x \rangle$  e  $\langle p \rangle$  podem depender!

$$\langle x \rangle(t) = \int \psi^*(x, t) x \psi(x, t) dx$$

### Médias em estados estacionários

$$\psi(x, t) = \psi_n(x) e^{i\omega t}$$

$$\langle x \rangle = \int e^{-i\omega t} \psi_n^*(x) x \psi_n(x) e^{i\omega t} dx$$

$$= \int \psi_n^*(x) x \psi_n(x) dx = \int x |\psi_n|^2 dx$$

indip. do tempo

$$\langle p \rangle = \int e^{-i\omega t} \psi_n^*(x) \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{d}{dx} \psi_n(x) e^{i\omega t} dx$$

$$= \int \psi_n^*(x) \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{d}{dx} \psi_n(x) dx, \quad \text{independente do tempo.}$$

Em geral,

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle A \rangle = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \langle [A, H] \rangle + \left\langle \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \right\rangle.$$

$$[A, B] = AB - BA : \text{comutador}$$

## Usando Ehrenfest p1 e O.H.

$$m \frac{d}{dt} \langle x \rangle = \langle p \rangle \quad \text{e} \quad \frac{d}{dt} \langle p \rangle = \left\langle -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \right\rangle$$

$$m \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \langle x \rangle = \frac{d \langle p \rangle}{dt} = \left\langle -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \right\rangle = -m \omega^2 \langle x \rangle$$

$$\frac{d^2 \langle x \rangle}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 \langle x \rangle \Rightarrow \underline{\langle x \rangle = A \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t}$$

"O valor médio  $\langle x \rangle$  segue a Eq. clássica;  $\langle x \rangle$  tb se chama "centro do pacote".  
Isso acontece p/  $V(x) = a x^2$ , p/  $l=0, 1$  ou  $2$  -  
somente