

2014 H12

$$H = \frac{(\vec{p} + e\vec{A})^2}{2m_e} - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}, \quad \vec{p} = -i\hbar\vec{\nabla}, \quad \vec{B} = B\vec{e}_z, \quad \vec{B} = \text{rot } \vec{A}$$

a) $\vec{A} = \frac{B}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{div } \vec{A} = \frac{B}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \checkmark$

$$\vec{B} = \text{rot } \vec{A} = \frac{B}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{B}{2} \vec{e}_z \quad \checkmark$$

b) $(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{A} - \vec{A} \cdot \vec{p}) \psi(\vec{r}) = [-i\hbar \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} - \vec{A} \cdot (-i\hbar) \vec{\nabla}] \psi(\vec{r})$

$$= -i\hbar [\cancel{\text{rot } \vec{A}} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{A} \psi(\vec{r})) - \vec{A} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \psi(\vec{r}))]$$

$$= -i\hbar [\underline{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \psi(\vec{r})} + \underbrace{(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A})}_{=0 \text{ (Coulomb-Eichung)}} \psi(\vec{r}) - \underline{\vec{A} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \psi(\vec{r}))}] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [\vec{p}, \vec{A}] = 0$$

$$c) H = \frac{p^2}{2m_e} + \frac{e\vec{p}\cdot\vec{A}}{2m_e} + \frac{e\vec{A}\cdot\vec{p}}{2m_e} + \frac{e^2\vec{A}^2}{2m_e} - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{p^2}{2m_e} - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}}_{=H_0} + \underbrace{\frac{e\vec{p}\cdot\vec{A}}{m_e} + \frac{e^2\vec{A}^2}{2m_e}}_{=H'}$$

$$H' = \frac{e}{m_e} \vec{p}\cdot\vec{A} + \frac{e^2\vec{A}^2}{2m_e} = \frac{eB}{2m_e} \begin{pmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{e^2 B^2}{8m_e} \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\omega_c}{2} \underbrace{(x p_y - y p_x)}_{=L_z} + \frac{m_e \omega_c^2}{8} (y^2 + x^2) = \frac{\omega_c}{2} L_z + \frac{m_e \omega_c^2}{8} (r^2 \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \vartheta + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \vartheta)$$

$$= \frac{\omega_c}{2} L_z + \frac{m_e \omega_c^2}{8} r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta$$

$$d) \langle n l m | \frac{\omega_c}{2} L_z | n l m \rangle = \frac{\omega_c}{2} \langle n l m | L_z | n l m \rangle = \frac{\omega_c}{2} \hbar m \cdot \underbrace{\langle n l m | n l m \rangle}_{=1} = \frac{\omega_c}{2} \hbar m$$

Die Entartung wird für $B \neq 0$ für unterschiedliche Werte von m aufgehoben, die Zustände $|n l m_1\rangle$ und $|n l m_2\rangle$ haben für $m_1 \neq m_2$ unterschiedliche Energien.

Die Entartung bzgl. l bleibt erhalten: Die Zustände $|n l_1 m\rangle$ und $|n l_2 m\rangle$ haben die gleiche Energie.

$$e) \langle nlm | \frac{\omega_c}{2} L_z | nlm \rangle = \hbar \frac{\omega_c}{2} m = 0 \quad \text{für } m=0$$

$$\langle nlm | \frac{m_e}{8} \omega_c^2 r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta | nlm \rangle = \frac{m_e}{8} \omega_c^2 \langle nlm | r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta | nlm \rangle$$

$$\stackrel{m=0}{=} \frac{m_e}{8} \omega_c^2 \langle n00 | r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta | n00 \rangle = \frac{m_e}{8} \omega_c^2 \langle r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta \rangle \stackrel{!}{=} -\frac{1}{2} \chi \frac{B^2}{\mu_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi = -\frac{2\mu_0}{B^2} \frac{m_e}{8} \frac{e^2 B^2}{m_e^2} \langle r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta \rangle = -\frac{\mu_0}{4} \frac{e^2}{m_e} \langle r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta \rangle$$

$$= -\frac{\mu_0}{4} \frac{4\pi}{\mu_0} d^2 a_B \langle r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta \rangle = -\pi d^2 a_B \langle r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta \rangle < 0 \Rightarrow \text{diamagn. Verhalten}$$

$$f) \ell = n-1$$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle = \frac{\int_0^\infty r^2 dr r^2 R_{n,n-1}^2}{\int_0^\infty r^2 dr R_{n,n-1}^2} = \frac{\int_0^\infty dr r^4 \left(r^{n-1} e^{-r/a_B} \right)^2}{\int_0^\infty dr r^2 \left(r^{n-1} e^{-r/a_B} \right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\int_0^\infty dr r^{2n+2} e^{-2r/a_B}}{\int_0^\infty dr r^{2n} e^{-2r/a_B}} = \frac{(2n+2)! \left(\frac{na_B}{2} \right)^{2n+3}}{(2n)! \left(\frac{na_B}{2} \right)^{2n+1}} = (2n+2)(2n+1) \frac{n^2 a_B^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} n^2 a_B^2 (n+1)(2n+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi = -\pi d^2 a_B \frac{1}{2} n^2 a_B^2 (n+1)(2n+1) \frac{2(\ell^2 + \ell + 1)}{(2\ell-1)(2\ell+3)} \stackrel{\ell=n-1}{=} -\pi d^2 a_B^3 n^2 (n+1)(2n+1)$$

$$\times \frac{n^2 - 2n + 1 + n - 1 - 1}{(2n-2-1)(2n-2+3)} = -\pi d^2 a_B^3 n^2 (n+1) \frac{n^2 - n - 1}{2n-3}$$

$$\text{Für } n \gg 1: \chi \approx -\frac{\pi}{2} d^2 a_B^3 n^2 (n+1)n \approx -\frac{\pi}{2} d^2 a_B^3 n^4$$