

《高等量子力学》第 17 讲

3. Born 级数

1) 散射振幅

考虑到散射球面波向外传播，选择推迟 Green 函数 G^+ ，

$$\psi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d^3\vec{r}' U(\vec{r}') \psi(\vec{r}') \frac{e^{ik|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}。$$

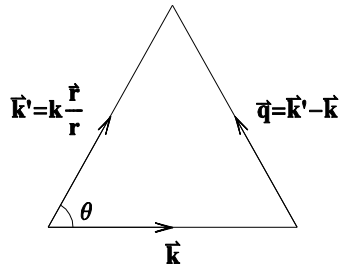
考虑渐进解。由于 $U(\vec{r}')$ 的有效区域有限，当 $r \rightarrow \infty$ 时， $r'/r \rightarrow 0$ ，有

$$|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'| = \sqrt{(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')^2} = (r^2 + r'^2 - 2\vec{r}\cdot\vec{r}')^{1/2} \approx r \left(1 - 2\frac{\vec{r}\cdot\vec{r}'}{r^2} \right)^{1/2} \approx r - \frac{\vec{r}\cdot\vec{r}'}{r}$$

$$\psi(\vec{r}) \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} - \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} \int d^3\vec{r}' e^{-i\vec{k}'\cdot\vec{r}'} U(\vec{r}') \psi(\vec{r}')$$

相位中 $|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|$ 保留到一级近似，分母中 $|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|$ 只保持到零级， $\vec{k}' = k \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$ 是散射

波矢， $|\vec{k}'| = k$ 。



与标准渐进解

$$\psi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}} + \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} f(\theta, \varphi) \frac{e^{ikr}}{r}$$

比较，得散射振幅

$$f(\theta, \varphi) = -\frac{(2\pi)^3}{4\pi} \int d^3\vec{r}' \frac{e^{-i\vec{k}'\cdot\vec{r}'}}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} U(\vec{r}') \psi(\vec{r}')$$

2) 一级 Born 近似

若势能 $V(\vec{r})$ 是一个弱势 (入射能量 $E \gg V(\vec{r})$), 用迭代法求解。零级近似

$$\psi^{(0)}(\vec{r}) = \frac{e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}}}{(2\pi)^{3/2}},$$

$$f^{(0)}(\theta, \varphi) = -\frac{(2\pi)^3}{4\pi} \int d^3\vec{r}' \frac{e^{-i\vec{k}'\cdot\vec{r}'}}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} U(\vec{r}') \frac{e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}'}}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int d^3\vec{r}' e^{i(\vec{k}-\vec{k}')\cdot\vec{r}'} U(\vec{r}')$$

对于低能散射,

$$|\vec{k} - \vec{k}'| = \sqrt{k^2 + k'^2 - 2kk' \cos \theta} = \sqrt{4k^2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = 2k \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

很小, 相位在有效相互作用范围内是一个缓变函数, 可看成一个常数, 提到 $f^{(0)}(\theta, \varphi)$ 的积分号外, 对 σ 无贡献,

$$f^{(0)}(\theta, \varphi) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int d^3\vec{r}' U(\vec{r}').$$

例题: 考虑低能散射势 $V(r) = \begin{cases} V_0, & r \leq a \\ 0, & r > a \end{cases}$,

$$f^{(0)}(\theta, \varphi) = -\frac{mV_0}{2\pi\hbar^2} \int_{r \leq a} d^3\vec{r} = -\frac{mV_0}{2\pi\hbar^2} \frac{4}{3}\pi a^3$$

$$\sigma(\theta, \varphi) = |f(\theta, \varphi)|^2 = \left(\frac{2mV_0 a^3}{3\hbar^2} \right)^2$$

总截面

$$\sigma_{tot} = \int \sigma(\theta, \varphi) d\Omega = 4\pi \left(\frac{2mV_0 a^3}{3\hbar^2} \right)^2.$$

对于一般非低能散射, 如果为中心势场 $V(\vec{r}) = V(r)$,

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(0)}(\theta, \varphi) &= -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^\infty dr' r'^2 U(r') \int_0^\pi d\theta' \sin \theta' e^{-iqr' \cos \theta'} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi' \\ &= -\frac{1}{q} \int_0^\infty dr' U(r') r' \sin qr' \end{aligned}$$

注意: 使用 **Born** 近似的条件是弱势散射。

3) Born 级数

$$\psi(\vec{r}) = \psi^{(0)}(\vec{r}) + \int d^3\vec{r}' \psi(\vec{r}') U(\vec{r}') G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}')$$

零级近似: $\psi^{(0)}(\vec{r}) = Ae^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r}}$

一级近似: $\psi^{(1)}(\vec{r}) = \psi^{(0)}(\vec{r}) + \int d^3\vec{r}' \psi^{(0)}(\vec{r}') U(\vec{r}') G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}')$

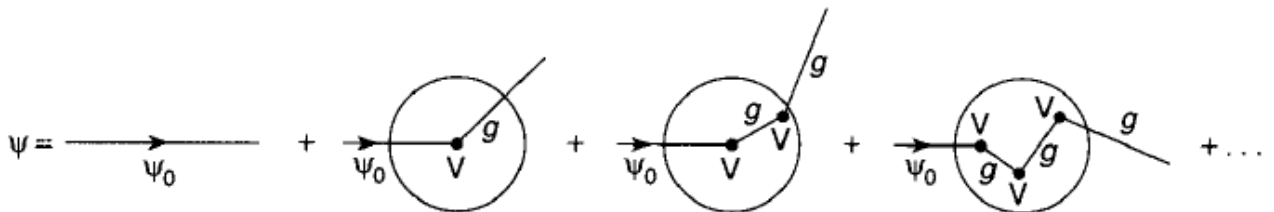
$$\psi^{(2)}(\vec{r}) = \psi^{(0)}(\vec{r}) + \int d^3\vec{r}' \psi^{(1)}(\vec{r}') U(\vec{r}') G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}')$$

二级近似:

$$= \psi^{(0)}(\vec{r}) + \int d^3\vec{r}' \psi^{(0)}(\vec{r}') U(\vec{r}') G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}')$$

$$+ \int d^3\vec{r}' d^3\vec{r}'' \psi^{(0)}(\vec{r}') U(\vec{r}') G(\vec{r}', \vec{r}'') U(\vec{r}'') G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}'')$$

上面级数展开可以用下面的图形来表示,



Green 函数是传播两点之间相互作用的函数。

4. Lippmann-Schwinger 方程

讨论以上积分方程的一般形式 (不进入表象)。

1) Lippmann-Schwinger 方程

定态方程

$$\hat{H}|\psi\rangle = (\hat{H}_0 + \hat{V})|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle, \quad (E - \hat{H}_0)|\psi\rangle = \hat{V}|\psi\rangle$$

用算符 $\frac{1}{E - \hat{H}_0}$ 作用, 有

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{E - \hat{H}_0} \hat{V}|\psi\rangle$$

满足边界条件 $\lim_{V \rightarrow 0} |\psi\rangle = |\vec{k}\rangle$ ($\hat{H}_0|\vec{k}\rangle = E|\vec{k}\rangle$) 的形式解是

$$|\psi\rangle = |\vec{k}\rangle + \frac{1}{E - \hat{H}_0} \hat{V} |\psi\rangle。$$

尝试将能量扩展到复平面，以避免方程在态 $|\vec{k}\rangle$ 的发散，把形式解写成

$$|\psi^\pm\rangle = |\vec{k}\rangle + \frac{1}{E - \hat{H}_0 \pm i\eta} \hat{V} |\psi^\pm\rangle。$$

为了看出引入复平面的意义，进入坐标表象，

$$\langle \vec{r} | \psi^\pm \rangle = \langle \vec{r} | \vec{k} \rangle + \int d^3 \vec{r}' \langle \vec{r} | \frac{1}{E - \hat{H}_0 \pm i\eta} | \vec{r}' \rangle \langle \vec{r}' | \hat{V} | \psi^\pm \rangle$$

其中

$$\langle \vec{r} | \frac{1}{E - \hat{H}_0 \pm i\eta} | \vec{r}' \rangle = \int d^3 \vec{p}' d^3 \vec{p}'' \langle \vec{r} | \vec{p}' \rangle \langle \vec{p}' | \frac{1}{E - \hat{H}_0 \pm i\eta} | \vec{p}'' \rangle \langle \vec{p}'' | \vec{r}' \rangle$$

由于

$$\langle \vec{p}' | \frac{1}{E - \hat{H}_0 \pm i\eta} | \vec{p}'' \rangle = \frac{\delta(\vec{p}' - \vec{p}'')}{E - E' \pm i\eta}, \quad \langle \vec{r} | \vec{p}' \rangle = \frac{e^{i\vec{p}' \cdot \vec{r} / \hbar}}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2}},$$

$$\text{故} \quad \langle \vec{r} | \frac{1}{E - \hat{H}_0 \pm i\eta} | \vec{r}' \rangle = \int \frac{d^3 \vec{p}'}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \frac{e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p}' \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}}}{E - E' \pm i\eta} = \int \frac{d^3 \vec{k}'}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{e^{i\vec{k}' \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}}}{E - E' \pm i\eta}。$$

考虑到可以把推迟和超前 Green 函数写成

$$G^\pm(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d^3 \vec{k}'}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{e^{i\vec{k}' \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}}{(k \pm i\epsilon)^2 - k'^2} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int \frac{d^3 \vec{k}'}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{e^{i\vec{k}' \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}}{E - E' \pm i\eta}$$

$$\text{则} \quad \langle \vec{r} | \frac{1}{E - \hat{H}_0 \pm i\eta} | \vec{r}' \rangle = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} G^\pm(\vec{r} - \vec{r}'),$$

则在坐标表象的形式解为

$$\langle \vec{r} | \psi^\pm \rangle = \langle \vec{r} | \vec{k} \rangle + \int d^3 \vec{r}' G^\pm(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') \langle \vec{r}' | \hat{U} | \psi^\pm \rangle。$$

由于

$$\langle \vec{r}' | \hat{U} | \psi^\pm \rangle = \int d^3 \vec{r}'' \langle \vec{r}' | \hat{U} | \vec{r}'' \rangle \langle \vec{r}'' | \psi^\pm \rangle = U(\vec{r}') \langle \vec{r}' | \psi^\pm \rangle$$

故得到坐标表象的积分方程

$$\psi^\pm(\vec{r}) = \psi^{(0)}(\vec{r}) + \int d^3 \vec{r}' \psi^\pm(\vec{r}') U(\vec{r}') G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}'),$$

是 **Lippmann-Schwinger 方程**

$$|\psi^\pm\rangle = |\vec{k}\rangle + \frac{1}{E - \hat{H}_0 \pm i\eta} V |\psi^\pm\rangle$$

在坐标表象的形式。

2) Dyson 方程

$$\text{由} \quad \langle \vec{r} | \frac{1}{E - \hat{H}_0 \pm i\eta} | \vec{r}' \rangle = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} G^\pm(\vec{r} - \vec{r}'),$$

定义自由 *Green* 算符 (只与 \hat{H}_0 有关)

$$\hat{G}_0^\pm = \frac{1}{E - \hat{H}_0 \pm i\eta}.$$

引入完全 *Green* 算符 (与 \hat{H} 相关)

$$\hat{G}^\pm = \frac{1}{E - \hat{H} \pm i\eta},$$

由

$$(E - \hat{H} \pm i\eta) \hat{G}^\pm = 1,$$

$$(E - \hat{H}_0 \pm i\eta) \hat{G}^\pm - V \hat{G}^\pm = 1$$

两边用 \hat{G}_0^\pm 作用, 有

$$\hat{G}^\pm = \hat{G}_0^\pm + \hat{G}_0^\pm V \hat{G}^\pm,$$

称为 **Dyson 方程**, 描述自由 *Green* 算符和完全 *Green* 算符的关系, 在量子统计和量子场论中有重要的应用。

5. 光学定理

因为

$$\langle \vec{k}' | \hat{U} | \psi^\pm \rangle = \int d^3 \vec{r}' d^3 \vec{r}'' \langle \vec{k}' | \vec{r}' \rangle \langle \vec{r}'' | \hat{U} | \vec{r}'' \rangle \langle \vec{r}'' | \psi^\pm \rangle = \int d^3 \vec{r}' \frac{e^{-i\vec{k}' \cdot \vec{r}'}}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} U(\vec{r}') \psi^\pm(\vec{r}')$$

有

$$f(\theta, \varphi) = -\frac{(2\pi)^3}{4\pi} \int d^3 \vec{r}' \frac{e^{-i\vec{k}' \cdot \vec{r}'}}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} U(\vec{r}') \psi^+(\vec{r}') = -\frac{(2\pi)^3}{4\pi} \langle \vec{k}' | \hat{U} | \psi^+ \rangle$$

考虑向前散射振幅的虚部, $\theta = 0$, 即 $\vec{k}' = \vec{k}$,

$$\text{Im} f(0, \varphi) = -\frac{(2\pi)^3}{4\pi} \text{Im} \langle \vec{k} | \hat{U} | \psi^+ \rangle。$$

由 *Lippmann-Schwinger* 方程,

$$\langle \vec{k} | = \langle \psi^+ | - \langle \psi^+ | \hat{V} \frac{1}{E - \hat{H}_0 - i\eta} ,$$

有
$$\langle \vec{k} | \hat{V} | \psi^+ \rangle = \langle \psi^+ | \hat{V} | \psi^+ \rangle - \langle \psi^+ | \hat{V} \frac{1}{E - \hat{H}_0 - i\eta} \hat{V} | \psi^+ \rangle$$

利用柯西公式
$$\frac{1}{E - \hat{H}_0 - i\eta} = \text{Pr.} \frac{1}{E - \hat{H}_0} + i\pi \delta(E - \hat{H}_0),$$

并注意 V , $V \left(\text{Pr.} \frac{1}{E - \hat{H}_0} \right) V$ 为厄米算符, 平均值为实数, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Im} \langle \vec{k} | \hat{V} | \psi^+ \rangle &= -\pi \langle \psi^+ | \hat{V} \delta(E - \hat{H}_0) \hat{V} | \psi^+ \rangle \\ &= -\pi \int d^3 \vec{k}' \langle \psi^+ | \hat{V} | \vec{k}' \rangle \langle \vec{k}' | \delta(E - \hat{H}_0) \hat{V} | \psi^+ \rangle \\ &= -\pi \int d^3 \vec{k}' \left| \langle \vec{k}' | \hat{V} | \psi^+ \rangle \right|^2 \delta \left(E - \frac{\hbar^2 k'^2}{2m} \right) \end{aligned}$$

将 k' 积分掉，并利用

$$f(\theta, \varphi) = -\frac{(2\pi)^3}{4\pi} \langle \vec{k}' | \hat{U} | \psi^+ \rangle$$

有，

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Im} \langle \vec{k} | \hat{V} | \psi^+ \rangle &= -\frac{\pi m k}{\hbar^2} \int d\Omega' \left| \langle \vec{k}' | \hat{V} | \psi^+ \rangle \right|^2 \\ &= -\frac{\hbar^2 k}{4^2 \pi^3 m} \int d\Omega' |f(\theta, \varphi)|^2 \\ &= -\frac{\hbar^2 k}{4^2 \pi^3 m} \int d\Omega' \sigma(\theta, \varphi) \\ &= -\frac{\hbar^2 k}{4^2 \pi^3 m} \sigma_{tot} \end{aligned}$$

故向前散射振幅的虚部

$$\text{Im} f(0, \varphi) = -\frac{(2\pi)^3}{4\pi} \text{Im} \langle \vec{k} | \hat{U} | \psi^+ \rangle = \frac{k}{4\pi} \sigma_{tot} \text{。}$$

这就是光学定理，描述向前散射振幅与总截面的关系。