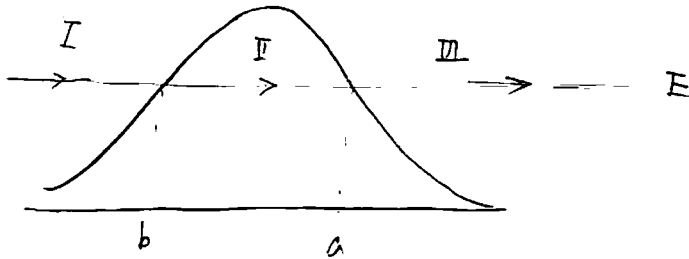


6.4. トネリク



Region III:
$$\psi(x) = \frac{+i \cdot c}{\sqrt{k(x)}} e^{i \int_a^x k(x') dx' - \frac{i}{4} \pi}$$

$$= \frac{+i c}{\sqrt{k(x)}} \left\{ \cos \left(\int_a^x k(x') dx' - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + i \sin \left(\int_a^x k(x') dx' - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right\}$$

→ Region II:
$$\psi(x) = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\gamma(x)}} e^{\int_x^a \gamma(x') dx'} + \frac{i c}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma(x)}} e^{-\int_x^a \gamma(x') dx'}$$

$$= \frac{c}{\sqrt{\gamma(x)}} e^{\int_b^a \gamma(x') dx' - \int_b^x \gamma(x') dx'}$$

→ Region I:
$$\frac{2c}{\sqrt{k(x)}} e^{\int_b^a \gamma(x') dx'} \cos \left(\int_x^a k(x') dx' - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{c}{\sqrt{k(x)}} e^{\int_b^a \gamma(x') dx'} \left\{ e^{i \int_x^a k(x') dx' - \frac{i\pi}{4}} + e^{-i \int_x^a k(x') dx' + \frac{i\pi}{4}} \right\}$$

トネル確率: 入射フラックスと透過フラックスの比

$$\downarrow \boxed{P = e^{-2 \int_b^a \gamma(x) dx}} = e^{-2 \int_b^a \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (V(x) - E)} dx}$$

↓ m が大きいと P は ↓

(note) a と b が近いと接続公式が破綻

→ 一樣近似

$$P = \frac{1}{1 + e^{2 \int_b^a \gamma(x) dx}}$$

(note) $E > V_b$ ても一樣近似は成立

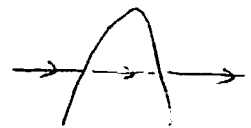
→ a, b は複素数

$$E = V_0 - \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{m \omega^2} (V_0 - E)}$$

(note) $V(x) = V_0 - \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$ のとき

$$P = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\frac{2\pi}{\hbar \omega} (E - V_b)}}$$



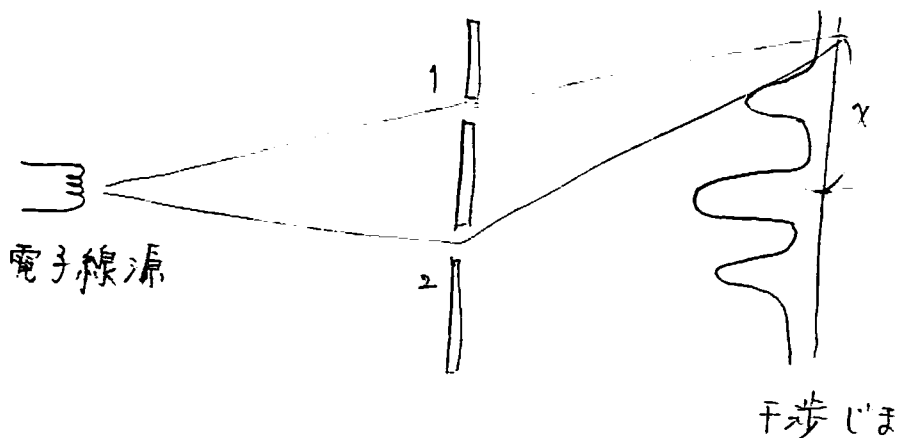
↔ P_{WKB} と一致

7. 経路積分による量子力学の定式化

参考文献: R.P. ファインマン, A.R. ヒュブス
「ファインマン経路積分と量子力学」

7.1 経路積分の考えかた

= 重スリットの問題



振幅:

$$\phi(x) = \phi_1(x) + \phi_2(x)$$

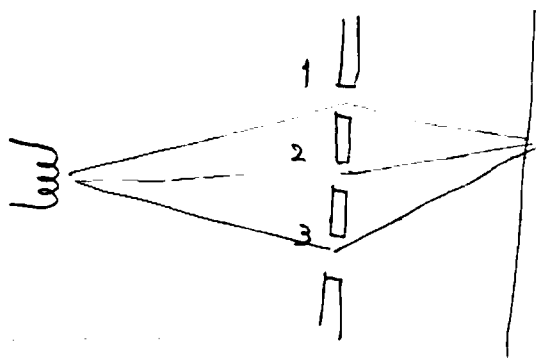
スリット1を通過し x に到達

スリット2を通過

確率:

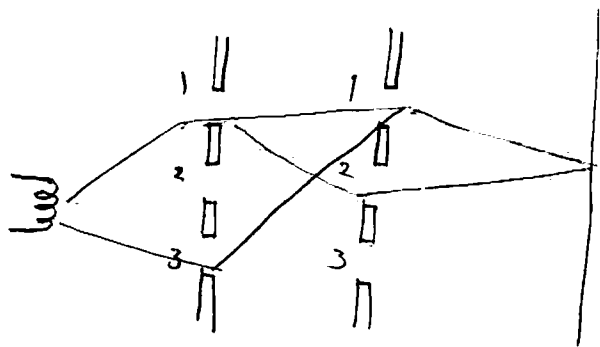
$$P(x) = |\phi(x)|^2 = |\phi_1(x)|^2 + |\phi_2(x)|^2 + \underbrace{(\phi_1 \phi_2^* + \phi_1^* \phi_2)}_{\text{干渉項}}$$

・ スリットが 3 つある場合



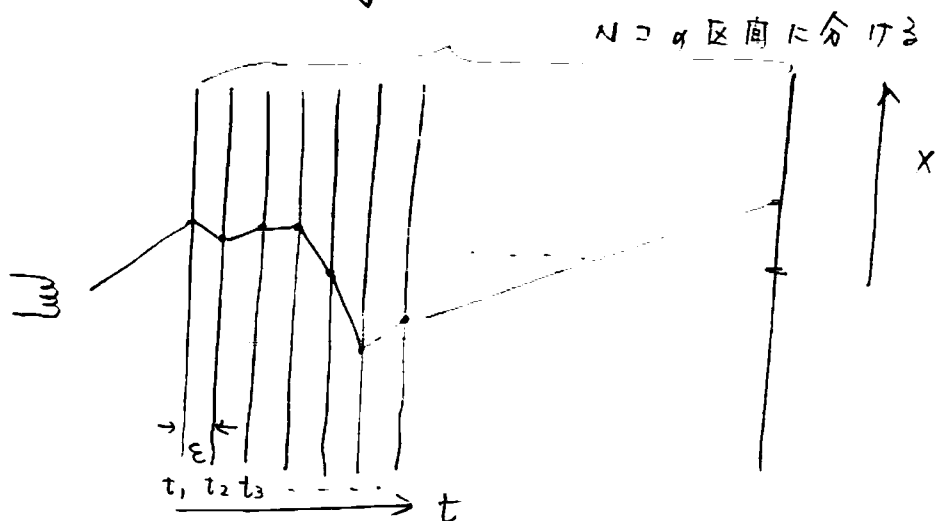
$$\phi(x) = \phi_1(x) + \phi_2(x) + \phi_3(x)$$

• スクリーンを2つ置いた場合



$$\begin{aligned} \phi(x) &= \phi_{11}(x) + \phi_{12}(x) + \phi_{13}(x) \\ &+ \phi_{21}(x) + \phi_{22}(x) + \phi_{23}(x) \\ &+ \phi_{31}(x) + \phi_{32}(x) + \phi_{33}(x) = \sum_{i: \text{経路}} \phi_i(x) \end{aligned}$$

↓ 極限



$$\begin{aligned} \phi(x) = K(x_i, x_f) &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int dx_1 \int dx_2 \cdots \int dx_{N-1} \\ &\times \underbrace{\phi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{N-1})}_{e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_i}^{t_f} L(x, \dot{x}, t) dt} = e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \dots}} \end{aligned}$$

9.2. 経路積分

初期座標 $|x_i\rangle$ $\xrightarrow{\text{時間 } T}$ 終座標 $|x_f\rangle$

遷移振幅: $K(x_f, x_i, T) = \langle x_f | e^{-i\hat{H}T/\hbar} | x_i \rangle$

$$H = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x)$$

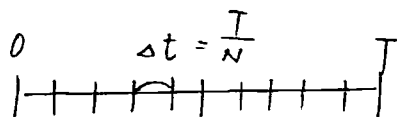
(note) 時間推進演算子:

初期状態 $|\phi_i\rangle$ $|\phi(t=0)\rangle =$
 \rightarrow 時間 t 後の状態 $\hat{U}(t, 0) |\phi_i\rangle$

時間 t に依存するシュレディンガー方程式 $i\hbar \dot{\phi} = H\phi$

$i\hbar \dot{u} = H u \quad \rightarrow \quad u = e^{-i\hat{H}t/\hbar}$

時間 t の区間 $(0, T)$ を N 等分する: $0, \dots, t_n = n\Delta t, \dots, t_N = T$
 $(\Delta t = \frac{T}{N})$



$e^{-i\hat{H}T/\hbar} = e^{-i\hat{H}\Delta t/\hbar} \cdot e^{-i\hat{H}\Delta t/\hbar} \cdots e^{-i\hat{H}\Delta t/\hbar}$

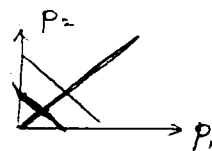
$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{i=1}^N (1 - i\hat{H}\Delta t/\hbar)$

$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int dx_0 \cdots dx_N |x_N\rangle \prod_{i=1}^N \langle x_i | 1 - i\hat{H}\Delta t/\hbar | x_{i-1} \rangle$

$\times \langle x_0 |$

$$u' = p_1 - p_2$$

$$p' = \frac{p_1 + p_2}{2}$$



$$p_1 x_1 - p_2 x_2 = (p' + \frac{u}{2})(x' + \frac{u}{2}) - (p' - \frac{u}{2})(x' - \frac{u}{2})$$

$$= p' u + u x'$$

(note) $\hat{H} = \int \frac{dp' du dx'}{2\pi\hbar} e^{i p' u / \hbar} |x' + \frac{u}{2}\rangle \langle x' - \frac{u}{2}| \cdot H_W(p', x')$

$$H_W(p', x') \equiv \int du \langle p' + \frac{u}{2} | \hat{H} | p' - \frac{u}{2} \rangle e^{i x' u / \hbar}$$

$$= \frac{p'^2}{2m} + V(x')$$

(証明)

$$\hat{H} = \int dp_1 dp_2 dx_1 dx_2 |x_1\rangle \langle x_1 | p_1 \rangle \langle p_1 | \hat{H} | p_2 \rangle \langle p_2 | x_2 \rangle \langle x_2 |$$

$$= \int \frac{dp_1 dp_2 dx_1 dx_2}{2\pi\hbar} |x_1\rangle \langle p_1 | \hat{H} | p_2 \rangle \langle x_2 | \cdot e^{i(p_1 x_1 - p_2 x_2) / \hbar}$$

$(p_1, p_2, x_1, x_2) \xrightarrow{\text{変数変換}} (p', u, x', u)$

$$p_1 = p' + \frac{u}{2}$$

$$x_1 = x' + \frac{u}{2}$$

$$p_2 = p' - \frac{u}{2}$$

$$x_2 = x' - \frac{u}{2}$$

$$= \int \frac{dp' du dx'}{2\pi\hbar} |x' + \frac{u}{2}\rangle \langle x' - \frac{u}{2}| \cdot e^{i p' u / \hbar}$$

$$\times \int du \langle p' + \frac{u}{2} | \hat{H} | p' - \frac{u}{2} \rangle \cdot e^{i u x' / \hbar}$$

"
H_W(p', x')

$$H_W(p, x) = \int du \langle p + \frac{u}{2} | \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + V(\hat{x}) | p - \frac{u}{2} \rangle e^{i x u / \hbar}$$

$$= \int du e^{i x u / \hbar} \left\{ \frac{(p + \frac{u}{2})^2}{2m} \delta(u) + \int dx' V(x') \langle p + \frac{u}{2} | x' \rangle \langle x' | p - \frac{u}{2} \rangle \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} e^{i x' (p - \frac{u}{2} - p + \frac{u}{2})}$$

$$= \frac{p^2}{2m} + \int (du dx') \left(\frac{e^{i u (x - x') / \hbar}}{2\pi\hbar} \delta(x - x') \right) V(x') = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(x)$$

$$\int \frac{dP_i}{2\pi\hbar} e^{iP_i(x_i - x_{i-1})} = \delta(x_i - x_{i-1})$$

2

$$\langle x_i | \hat{H} | x_{i-1} \rangle = \int \frac{dP' dV dx'}{2\pi\hbar} \langle x_i | x' + \frac{V}{2} \rangle \langle x' - \frac{V}{2} | x_{i-1} \rangle \\ \times H_W(P', x') \cdot e^{iP'V/\hbar}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x' + \frac{V}{2} &= x_i \\ x' - \frac{V}{2} &= x_{i-1} \end{aligned} \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} x' &= \frac{x_i + x_{i-1}}{2} \\ V &= x_i - x_{i-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int \frac{dP'}{2\pi\hbar} H_W(P', \frac{x_i + x_{i-1}}{2}) e^{iP'(x_i - x_{i-1})}$$

2

$$e^{-i\hat{H}T/\hbar} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int dx_0 \dots dx_N |x_N \rangle$$

$$\times \prod_{i=1}^N \left\{ \int \frac{dP_i}{2\pi\hbar} e^{iP_i(x_i - x_{i-1})/\hbar} \left[1 - \frac{i}{\hbar} \Delta t H_W(P_i, \frac{x_i + x_{i-1}}{2}) \right] \right\}$$

$$\times \langle x_0 |$$

$$\int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \Delta t H_W}$$

運動量積分を実行:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int dp \ e^{iP\Delta x/\hbar} e^{-\frac{i\Delta t}{\hbar} \frac{P^2}{2m}} \\
 &= \int dp \ \exp \left\{ -\frac{i\Delta t}{2m\hbar} \left(P^2 - \frac{2m\Delta x}{\Delta t} P \right) \right\} \\
 &= \int dp \ \exp \left\{ \frac{i\Delta t}{2m\hbar} \left(P - \frac{m\Delta x}{\Delta t} \right)^2 + \frac{im}{2\Delta t\hbar} (\Delta x)^2 \right\} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{2m\hbar\pi}{i\Delta t}} e^{+ \frac{im}{2\Delta t\hbar} (\Delta x)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

↓

$$K(x_f, x_i, T) = \langle x_f | e^{-i\hat{H}T/\hbar} | x_i \rangle$$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int dx_1 \dots dx_{N-1} \prod_{i=1}^N \sqrt{\frac{m}{2\pi\hbar \cdot i\Delta t}} e^{+ \frac{im}{2\Delta t\hbar} (x_i - x_{i-1})^2 - \frac{i\Delta t}{\hbar} V\left(\frac{x_i + x_{i-1}}{2}\right)}$$

$x_0 = x_i$
 $x_N = x_f$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{m}{2\pi\hbar \cdot i\Delta t}} \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} \int \left(\sqrt{\frac{m}{2\pi\hbar \cdot i\Delta t}} dx_i \right)$$

$$\times e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \Delta t \left(\frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{x_i - x_{i-1}}{\Delta t} \right)^2 - V\left(\frac{x_i + x_{i-1}}{2}\right) \right)}$$

$x_0 = x_i$
 $x_N = x_f$

$$= \int \mathcal{D}L[x(t)] e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} S(x, T)}$$

$x(0) = x_i$
 $x(T) = x_f$

$$S(x, T) = \int_0^T dt L(x, \dot{x}) = \int_0^T dt \left(\frac{m}{2} \dot{x}^2 - V(x) \right)$$

7.3. 様々な表示

◦ $|\phi_i\rangle \rightarrow |\phi_f\rangle$ の遷移:

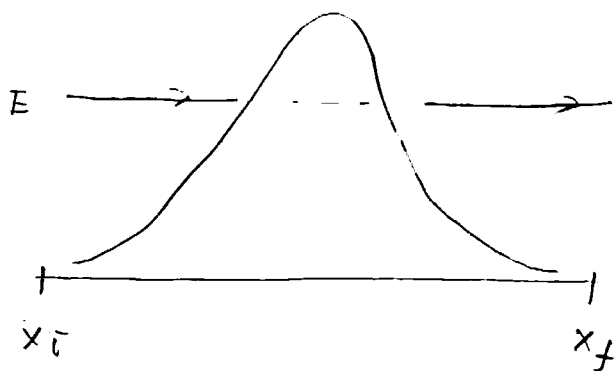
$$\begin{aligned} K_{fi}(T) &= \langle \phi_f | e^{-i\hat{H}T/\hbar} | \phi_i \rangle \\ &= \int dx_i dx_f \phi_f^*(x) \phi_i(x) K(x_f, x_i, T) \end{aligned}$$

◦ エネルギー表示

エネルギーが固定された場合 \rightarrow フーリエ変換

$$G(x_f, x_i, E) = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int_0^\infty dT K(x_f, x_i, T) e^{iET/\hbar}$$

cf. トネリ>フ



$$P(E) = |G(x_f, x_i, E)|^2$$

7.4 半古典近似

(note) 停留位相近似

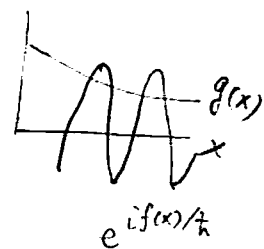
$$I = \int_a^b g(x) e^{if(x)/\hbar} dx$$

$\hbar \rightarrow 0$ では $e^{if(x)/\hbar}$ は激しく振動する関数
(但し停留点以外 $f'(x_\alpha) = 0$) .

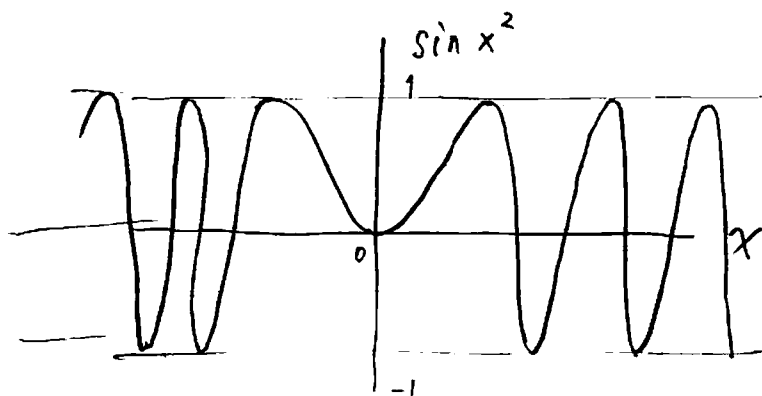
↓ 停留点近傍では正負が打ち消し合う
以外

$$I \sim g(x_\alpha) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} (f(x_\alpha) + \frac{1}{2}(x-x_\alpha)^2 f''(x_\alpha))} dx$$

$$= g(x_\alpha) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} f(x_\alpha)} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi\hbar}{if''(x_\alpha)}}$$

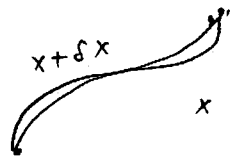


cf. $e^{ix^2} = \cos x^2 + i \sin x^2$



$$K(x_i, x_f, T) = \int_{\substack{x(0)=x_i \\ x(T)=x_f}} d\mathcal{L}[x(t)] e^{iS(x, T)/\hbar}$$

停留(点):
経路



$$\delta S = S[x + \delta x] - S[\bar{x}] = 0$$

$$= \int_0^T dt L(\dot{x} + \delta \dot{x}, x + \delta x, t) - S[x]$$

$$= \int_0^T dt \left[\cancel{L(\dot{x}, x, t)} + \delta \dot{x} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} + \delta x \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} \right] - \cancel{S[x]}$$

$$= \cancel{\delta x \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \Big|_0^T} - \int_0^T dt \delta x \left[\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} \right] = 0$$

$$\Downarrow \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \text{古典的ラグランジュ方程式}$$

\Downarrow

$$\delta S = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad x(t) = x_{cl}(t)$$

半古典近似:

$$x(t) = x_{cl}(x) + \delta x(t)$$

\downarrow

$$V(x) \sim V(x_{cl}) + \frac{(\delta x)^2}{2} V''(x_{cl}) + \dots$$

\downarrow

$$K(x_i, x_f, T) \sim e^{-\frac{1}{2} i \pi \nu} \left| \frac{i}{2\pi\hbar} \frac{\partial^2 S_{cl}}{\partial x_i \partial x_f} \right|^{1/2} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} S_{cl}}$$

\Downarrow 半古典的近似は2次関数に対して exact.