

# 非球谐环形振子势的 Schrödinger 方程的解析解\*

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**摘 要** :量子力学中除了无限深势阱、一维线性谐振子、库仑势和三维各向同性谐振子势外,绝大部分 Schrödinger 方程是没有精确解的,这给具体问题的深入研究带来了很大的障碍。本文从求解 Schrödinger 方程的 NU Method 方法出发,求解了非球谐环形振子势  $V(r, \theta) = \mu\omega^2 r^2/2 + \hbar^2 \alpha/(2\mu r^2) + \hbar^2 \beta \cos\theta/(2\mu r^2 \sin^2 \theta)$  的本征方程的角向方程,获得解析解,将求解的过程大大简化;同时用特殊函数的方法求解了非球谐环形振子势的 Schrödinger 方程的径向方程,借以拓宽对 Schrödinger 方程求解方法的研究。

**关键词** :非球谐环形振子势; Schrödinger 方程; 角向方程; 径向方程

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量子力学中除了无限深势阱、一维线性谐振子、库仑势和各向同性谐振子势外,绝大部分 Schrödinger 方程是没有精确解的,在研究工作中只能对它们进行近似求解,这给具体问题的深入研究带来了很大的障碍,尤其是对于那些边缘学科。非球谐环形振子势是近来在研究环状分子模型及变形核子之间相互作用等量子力学领域的实际应用问题<sup>[1-2]</sup>中较前沿的研究课题,物理学工作者构造了很多非球谐环形振子势应用于实践,但随之而来的就是对非球谐环形振子势解的问题。很多学者希望能向以往那样通过各种偏微分方程求解模式对进行求解<sup>[3-6]</sup>,但除了少数的几个方程外,大部分都以失败告终,即使是解出来的非球谐环形振子势,其求解过程也异常复杂。

本文从 NU Method 方法<sup>[7]</sup>入手,求解非球谐环形振子势 Schrödinger 方程的角向方程解析解,改变以往量子力学中解各种偏微分方程的求解模式,将求解的过程大大简化,同时本文用特殊函数的方法求解了 Schrödinger 方程的径向方程,借以拓宽对 Schrödinger 方程求解方法的研究。

## 1 Schrödinger 方程、非球谐振子势 $V(r, \theta)$ 与分离变量

$$\text{Schrödinger 方程} \left[ -\frac{\hbar}{2\mu} \nabla^2 + V \right] \Psi(r) = E\Psi(r), \text{非球谐振子势} V(r, \theta) = \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 r^2 + \frac{\hbar^2 \alpha}{2\mu r^2} + \frac{\hbar^2 \beta \cos\theta}{2\mu r^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

球坐标下的 Schrödinger 定态方程<sup>[8]</sup>

$$\left[ -\frac{\hbar}{2\mu} \left( \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \right) + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 r^2 + \frac{\hbar^2 \alpha}{2\mu r^2} + \frac{\hbar^2 \beta \cos\theta}{2\mu r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \right] \Psi(r, \theta, \varphi) = E\Psi(r, \theta, \varphi) \quad (1)$$

设  $\Psi(r, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{u(r)}{r} \Theta(\theta) \Phi(\varphi)$  代入(1)式,得到分离变量的结果  $\frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\varphi^2} + m^2 \Phi = 0$ , 其解为  $\Phi_m(\varphi) =$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{im\varphi} \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2.$$

$$(1-x^2) \frac{d^2 \Theta}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{d\Theta}{dx} + \left[ \gamma - \frac{m^2 + \beta x}{1-x^2} \right] \Theta = 0 \quad (x = \cos\theta, \gamma = \text{const}) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} + \left[ \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2} - \frac{\mu^2 \omega^2}{\hbar^2} r^2 - \frac{\gamma + \alpha}{r^2} \right] u = 0$$

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## 2 A. F. Nikiforov-V. B. Uvarov 方法

对于形如以下形式的二阶微分方程

$$u''(z) + \frac{\tilde{\tau}(z)}{\sigma(z)}u'(z) + \frac{\tilde{\sigma}(z)}{\sigma^2(z)}u(z) = 0 \quad (3)$$

其中  $\tilde{\tau}(z)$  是不高于一次的多项式,  $\sigma(z)$ ,  $\tilde{\sigma}(z)$  是不高于二次的多项式, 设

$$u(z) = \varphi(z)y(z) \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\varphi'(z)}{\varphi(z)} = \frac{\pi(z)}{\sigma(z)} \quad (\text{其中 } \pi(z) \text{ 是不高于一次的多项式}) \quad (5)$$

(3) 式可化为  $\sigma(z)y''(z) + \tau(z)y'(z) + \lambda y(z) = 0$

其中

$$\tau(z) = 2\pi(z) + \tilde{\tau}(z) \quad (6)$$

$$\lambda = \pi'(z) + \kappa \quad (7)$$

$$\pi(z) = \left[ \frac{\sigma'(z) - \tilde{\tau}(z)}{2} \right] \pm \sqrt{\left[ \frac{\sigma'(z) - \tilde{\tau}(z)}{2} \right]^2 - [\tilde{\sigma}(z) - \kappa\sigma(z)]}$$

$\kappa$  为常数, 其值由上式根号下是一个二次完全平方式的条件决定<sup>[8]</sup>. 设

$$v_1(z) = y'(z), \text{ 则 } \sigma(z)v_1''(z) + \tau_1(z)v_1'(z) + \mu_1 v_1(z) = 0 \quad (8)$$

其中  $\tau_1(z) = \sigma'(z) + \tau(z)$ ,  $\mu_1 = \lambda + \tau'(z)$  将(8)式递推, 设  $v_n(z) = y^{(n)}(z)$  则

$$\sigma(z)v_n''(z) + \tau_n(z)v_n'(z) + \mu_n v_n(z) = 0 \quad (9)$$

其中

$$\tau_n(z) = n\sigma'(z) + \tau(z), \mu_n = \lambda + n\tau'(z) + \frac{1}{2}n(n-1)\sigma''(z) \quad (10)$$

当  $v_n(z) = y_n^{(n)}(z) = 0$  时  $\mu_n = 0$ , 得到

$$\lambda_n = -n\tau'(z) - \frac{1}{2}n(n-1)\sigma''(z), n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad (11)$$

将(8)式乘  $\rho(z)$  得到  $[\rho(z)\sigma(z)y'(z)]' + \lambda\rho(z)y(z) = 0$  其中

$$[\rho(z)\sigma(z)]' = \rho(z)\tau(z) \quad (12)$$

同理 将(9)式乘  $\rho(z)$  得到

$$[\rho_n(z)\sigma(z)v_n'(z)]' + \mu_n\rho_n(z)v_n(z) = 0 \quad (13)$$

其中

$$[\rho_n(z)\sigma(z)]' = \rho_n(z)\tau_n(z) \quad (14)$$

由(10)、(11)、(14)式得到

$$\rho_n(z) = \sigma^n(z)\rho(z) \quad (15)$$

由(9)、(13)、(15)式, 得到  $\rho_n(z)v_n(z) = -\frac{1}{\mu_n}[\rho_n(z)\sigma(z)v_n'(z)]' = -\frac{1}{\mu_n}[\rho_{n+1}(z)v_{n+1}(z)]'$

$$\rho(z)y(z) = \rho_0(z)v_0(z) = -\frac{1}{\mu_0}[\rho_1(z)v_1(z)]' = \dots = \frac{(-1)^n}{\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \mu_k}[\rho_n(z)v_n(z)]' = \frac{1}{A_n}[\rho_n(z)v_n(z)]^{(n)}$$

其中  $A_0 = 1$ ,  $A_n = (-1)^n \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \mu_k$ , 所以当  $v_n(z) = y_n^{(n)}(z) = \text{const}$  时,

$$y(z) = y_n(z) = \frac{1}{A_n \rho(z)} [\rho_n(z)v_n(z)]^{(n)} = \frac{y_n^{(n)}(z)}{A_n \rho(z)} [\sigma^n(z)\rho(z)]^{(n)} = \frac{B_n}{\rho(z)} [\sigma^n(z)\rho(z)]^{(n)} \quad (16)$$

其中  $B_n = \frac{y_n^{(n)}(z)}{A_n} = \text{const}$ .

### 3 角向方程的求解

$$\frac{d^2\Theta}{dx^2} + \frac{-2x}{1-x^2} \frac{d\Theta}{dx} + \frac{\gamma - m^2 - \beta x - \gamma x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} \Theta = 0 \quad (x = \cos\theta)$$

其中

$$\tilde{\pi}(x) = -2x, \sigma(x) = 1 - x^2, \tilde{\sigma}(x) = \gamma - m^2 - \beta x - \gamma x^2 \quad (17)$$

由(8)式  $\pi(x) = \pm \sqrt{\gamma - \kappa} \sqrt{\left[x + \frac{\beta}{2(\gamma - \kappa)}\right]^2 - \left[\frac{\beta}{2(\gamma - \kappa)}\right]^2 + \frac{\kappa - \gamma + m^2}{\gamma - \kappa}} = \pm \sqrt{\gamma - \kappa} \left(x + \frac{\beta}{2(\gamma - \kappa)}\right),$

其中

$$-\left[\frac{\beta}{2(\gamma - \kappa)}\right]^2 + \frac{\kappa - \gamma + m^2}{\gamma - \kappa} = 0 \Rightarrow \kappa = \gamma - \frac{m^2 \pm \sqrt{m^4 - \beta^2}}{2}.$$

设  $a = \sqrt{\frac{m^2 + \sqrt{m^4 - \beta^2}}{2}}, b = \sqrt{\frac{m^2 - \sqrt{m^4 - \beta^2}}{2}}, ab = \frac{\beta}{2} \Rightarrow \kappa_{1,2} = \gamma - a^2, \gamma - b^2$ , 得到  $\pi(x)$  的4个解

$$\begin{cases} \pi(x) = \pm \left( \sqrt{\gamma - \kappa} x + \frac{\beta}{2\sqrt{\gamma - \kappa}} \right) = \pm(ax + b) & \kappa = \gamma - a^2 \\ \pi(x) = \pm \left( \sqrt{\gamma - \kappa} x + \frac{\beta}{2\sqrt{\gamma - \kappa}} \right) = \pm(bx + a) & \kappa = \gamma - b^2 \end{cases}$$

考虑到  $\pi(x) = 2\pi(x) + \tilde{\pi}(x)$  有负微商<sup>[5]</sup>, 所以  $\pi(x) = -(ax + b), \kappa = \gamma - a^2$ , 那么由(6),(17)式  $\pi(x) = -2(ax + b) - 2x, \kappa = \gamma - a^2$ , 得到  $\tau'(x) = -2a - 2, \sigma''(x) = -2$ 。由(7),(11)式得到

$$\lambda = \pi'(x) + \kappa = -a + \gamma - a^2, \lambda_n = -n\tau'(x) - \frac{1}{2}n(n-1)\sigma''(x) = 2(a+1)n + n(n-1)$$

令  $\gamma = l(l+1)$ , 比较上面两式, 得到  $l = n + a, n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ , 由(5)式  $\varphi(x) = (1+x)^{\frac{a-b}{2}}(1-x)^{\frac{-a-b}{2}}$ , 由(12)式  $\rho(x) = (1+x)^{a-b}(1-x)^{-a-b}$ , 由(16)式

$$y(x) = y_n(x) = \frac{B_n}{\rho(x)} \left[ \sigma^n(x) \varphi(x) \right]^n = \frac{B_n}{(1+x)^{a-b}(1-x)^{-a-b}} \left[ (1-x^2)^n (1+x)^{a-b} (1-x)^{-a-b} \right]^n$$

至此, 综合(4),(16)式, 得到

$$\Theta(x) = \varphi(x)y(x) = B_n (1+x)^{\frac{-a+b}{2}} (1-x)^{\frac{a+b}{2}} \left[ (1-x^2)^n (1+x)^{a-b} (1-x)^{-a-b} \right]^n$$

其中  $B_n$  为归一化常数。

### 4 径向方程的求解<sup>[9-11]</sup>

令  $\gamma = l(l+1)$  (2)式变为  $\frac{d^2u}{dr^2} + \left[ \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2} - \frac{\mu^2 \omega^2}{\hbar^2} r^2 - \frac{l(l+1) + \alpha}{r^2} \right] u = 0$ , 方程(2)有两个奇点  $r=0, r=\infty$ 。

1)  $r \rightarrow 0, \frac{d^2u}{dr^2} - \frac{l(l+1) + \alpha}{r^2} u = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d^2u}{dr^2} - \frac{l'(l'+1)}{r^2} u = 0, l(l+1) + \alpha = l'(l'+1)$  (18)

这是 Euler 方程, 设  $r = e^t, D = \frac{d}{dt}$ , 则  $D(D-1)u - l'(l'+1)u = 0$ , 得到  $u \sim r^{-l'}, r^{l'+1}$ , 其中  $u \sim r^{-l'}$  舍弃(不满足波函数有限性条件)。

2)  $r \rightarrow \infty$ , 设  $\kappa^4 = \frac{\mu^2 \omega^2}{\hbar^2}, \zeta = \kappa r$ , 则  $\frac{d^2u}{d\zeta^2} - \zeta^2 u = 0$  (19)

得到  $u \sim e^{\pm \frac{1}{2}\zeta^2}$ , 其中  $u \sim e^{\frac{1}{2}\zeta^2}$  舍弃(不满足波函数有限性条件)。

综合(18)(19)式的解, 设  $u(r) = r^{l'+1} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\kappa^2 r^2} \chi(r)$  来简化(2)式, 得到

$$\frac{d^2\chi(r)}{dr^2} + \frac{2(l'+1) - 2\kappa^2 r^2}{r} \frac{d\chi(r)}{dr} + \left[ -\kappa^2(2l'+3) + \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2} \right] \chi(r) = 0$$

设  $\xi = r^2$ , 得到  $\xi \frac{d^2\chi(\xi)}{d\xi^2} + \left[ \left( l' + \frac{3}{2} \right) - \kappa^2 \xi \right] \frac{d\chi(\xi)}{d\xi} + \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2} - 2\kappa^2 l' - 3\kappa^2 \right) \chi(\xi) = 0$ , 取自然单位  $\hbar = \mu =$

$\omega = 1$  得到

$$\xi \frac{d^2 \chi(\xi)}{d\xi^2} + \left[ \left( l' + \frac{3}{2} \right) - \xi \right] \frac{d\chi(\xi)}{d\xi} - \frac{1}{4} (2l' + 3 - 2E) \chi(\xi) = 0 \quad (20)$$

将(20)式对比于合流超几何方程<sup>[12]</sup>

$$zy''(z) + (Y - z)y'(z) - \eta y = 0 \quad (21)$$

则  $Y = l' + \frac{3}{2}$ ,  $\eta = \frac{1}{4}(2l' + 3 - 2E)$ , 合流超几何方程(21)式, 有两个线性无关解  $F(\eta, Y, \xi)$  和  $\xi^{1-Y} F(\eta - Y + 1, Y, \xi)$ 。对于  $\xi^{1-Y} F(\eta - Y + 1, Y, \xi)$ ,  $\xi^{1-Y} \sim \xi^{1-(l'+\frac{3}{2})} = r^{-(2l'+1)}$  根据波函数标准条件, 在空间任一有限体积元  $V$  内,  $\int_V |\Psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2 d^3r =$  有限值, 故  $\xi^{1-Y} F(\eta - Y + 1, Y, \xi)$  舍弃。

那么  $R(r) = \frac{u(r)}{r} = r^{l'} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\kappa^2 r^2} \chi(r) \sim r^{l'} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\kappa^2 r^2} F(\eta, Y, \xi) = r^{l'} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\kappa^2 r^2} F\left(\frac{1}{4}(2l' + 3 - 2E), l' + \frac{3}{2}, r^2\right)$ , 但

由于  $F(\eta, Y, \xi) = 1 + \frac{\eta}{Y} \xi + \frac{\eta(\eta+1)}{2Y(Y+1)} \xi^2 + \frac{\eta(\eta+1)(\eta+2)}{3Y(Y+1)(Y+2)} \xi^3 + \dots + \frac{\eta(\eta+1)(\eta+2)\dots(\eta+k-1)}{(k-1)Y(Y+1)(Y+2)\dots(Y+k-1)} \xi^k +$

... 所以当  $\eta \neq 0$  或负数时,  $F(\eta, Y, \xi) \xrightarrow{\xi \rightarrow \infty} e^\xi$ , 即级数发散, 不满足波函数标准条件。取  $\eta = -n_r$  ( $n_r = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ) 使  $F(\eta, Y, \xi)$  中断为某一多项式, 至此非球谐振子势的能谱  $-n_r = \eta = \frac{1}{4}(2l' + 3 - 2E)$  即  $E = 2n_r +$

$l' + \frac{3}{2}$ , 添上单位可得非球谐振子势的能谱  $E = \left( 2n_r + \sqrt{l(l+1)} + \alpha + \frac{1}{4} + 1 \right) \hbar\omega$  其中  $l = n + a = n +$

$\sqrt{\frac{m^2 + \sqrt{m^4 + \beta^2}}{2}}$ ,  $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ,  $m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ,  $n_r = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ , 由此可见非球谐振子势已经破坏了原

来的球对称, 所以它的能谱与径向、角向的量子数( $n_r, n, m$ ) 都有关系, 对比于三维各向同性谐振子的能谱  $E = \left( 2n_r + l + \frac{3}{2} \right) \hbar\omega$ <sup>[9]</sup>, 非球谐振子势的能级的简并度更高了。

## 5 结论

由以上对非球谐环振子势 Schrödinger 方程的角向方程和径向方程的求解过程, 可以看出 NU Method 比统的通过特殊函数的方法求解 Schrödinger 方程要简单, 省去了很多繁琐冗长的讨论过程, 但是 NU Method 的适用范围还有待进一步探讨和研究。

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## Analytic Solution of the Schrödinger Equation in the Non-spherical Ring Shaped Oscillator

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**Abstract** Most of Schrödinger equations in quantum mechanics haven't analytic solutions except the problems of well with infinite depth , one-dimensional linear harmonic oscillator and Coulomb's potential as well as three-dimensional isotropic harmonic oscillator. These Schrödinger equations include the various equations in the non-spherical ring shaped oscillator potential that haven't analytic solutions. We can only solve these problems approximately in our research activities , but the solving process of these problems is often exceptional complex. The limitation handicaps us to lucubrate the idiographic problems. This paper adopts NU Method( A. F. Nikiforov- V. B. Uvarov Method ) to solve the angular equation of the Schrödinger equation in the non-spherical ring shaped oscillator potential  $V(r, \theta) = \mu\omega^2 r^2/2 + \hbar^2 \alpha/(2\mu r^2) + \hbar^2 \beta \cos\theta/(2\mu r^2 \sin^2 \theta)$ . We decompose the Schrödinger equation in the non-spherical ring shaped oscillator potential step by step until we obtain the analytic solutions of the equation , thus we obtain the analytic solution of the angular eigenfunction , and simplify the process of solutions. Moreover , this paper adopts special functions in the radial equation at the same time to broaden our study in solving the Schrödinger equations.

**Key words** non-spherical ring shaped oscillator potential ; Schrödinger equation ; angular equation ; radial equation

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