

Carectia question de cours

• Relation de fermeture  $\sum_{i=1}^N P_i = \sum_{i=1}^N |u_i\rangle\langle u_i| = \hat{1}$  <sup>opérateur identité</sup> ← <sup>projeté</sup>

⇒ s'assurer que la base est complète

• Phase temporelle ⇒ eq Schrödinger dep du temps  $\hat{H}|\psi(x,t)\rangle = i\hbar \frac{d}{dt}|\psi(x,t)\rangle$

$|\psi(x,t)\rangle = |\varphi(x)\rangle \langle \phi(t)\rangle$

$\hat{H}|\varphi(x)\rangle \langle \phi(t)\rangle = i\hbar \frac{d}{dt}|\varphi(x)\rangle \langle \phi(t)\rangle = i\hbar |\varphi(x)\rangle \frac{d}{dt}\langle \phi(t)\rangle$

→  $\langle \phi(t)\rangle = e^{-\frac{iEt}{\hbar}}$  <sup>eg diff t ordi</sup>

• Cdk stationnaire  $\hat{H}|\psi(x,t)\rangle = E|\psi(x,t)\rangle = E|\varphi(x)\rangle e^{-\frac{iEt}{\hbar}}$   
 $2\pi\hbar\omega = m\omega$  <sup>m entier</sup>  
 période = multiple entiere longueur d'onde  
 avec  $\lambda = \frac{h}{p} \in \text{qte de } \omega$

$2\pi\hbar\omega = m\frac{h}{p} \Leftrightarrow p\omega = \frac{h}{2\pi} \times m = m\hbar$

$m^l$  cinétique ⇒ on retrouve  $\hbar$  → quantification de  $L$   
 $m^l$  cinétique (Bohr)

•  $[J_x, J_y] = i\hbar J_z$  et par permutations circulaires  $[J_y, J_z] = i\hbar J_x$  puis  $[J_z, J_x] = i\hbar J_y$

← <sup>rot magnét</sup>  $\vec{\mu}$  <sup>normale surface</sup>

•  $\vec{\mu} = i\vec{A}$   <sup>$i = dq = q$  avec  $t = \frac{2\pi\hbar}{v} \Rightarrow i = \frac{qv}{2\pi\hbar}$</sup>   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \vec{L} = \vec{\tau}$   
 $\vec{A} = \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \vec{L}$   
 $= \frac{qv}{2\pi\hbar} \vec{L} = \frac{qv}{2} \vec{L} = \frac{q}{2m} \vec{L} \in m^l$  cinétique

• Stern et Gerlach → mise en évidence d't fame quantification spatiale (direction privilégiée) celle du spin d't particule dotée d't  $m^l$  magnétique ds un gradient de champ magnétique  $\vec{F} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mu_B \vec{e}_3$

• Ordu 1 en énergie ⇒  $E_m^{(1)} = \langle \psi_m^{(0)} | W | \psi_m^{(0)} \rangle$   <sup>$|\psi_m^{(0)}\rangle$  base  $W$  perturbation  $\ll V_0$</sup>

$$H = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 \hat{x}^2 ; \hat{x}' = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} \hat{X} ; \text{annihilation } \hat{a} = \frac{\hat{X} + i\hat{P}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\hat{p}' = \frac{\hat{p}}{\sqrt{m\hbar\omega}} \quad \text{creation } \hat{a}^+ = \frac{\hat{X} - i\hat{P}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow H = \hbar\omega (\hat{a}^+ \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^+] = 1$$

a)  $|\alpha\rangle = \sum_m c_m |m\rangle$  base  $|m\rangle$

récurrence  $\hat{a}|m\rangle = \sqrt{m}|m-1\rangle$

$$\hat{H}|m\rangle = E_m |m\rangle$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \hat{a}|\alpha\rangle &= \hat{a} \sum_m c_m |m\rangle = \sum_m c_m \hat{a}|m\rangle = \sum_m c_m \sqrt{m} |m-1\rangle \\ \hat{a}|\alpha\rangle &= \alpha |\alpha\rangle = \alpha \sum_m c_m |m\rangle \end{aligned} \right.$$

Multiplications par le bras  $\langle m|$  :  $\alpha \sum_m c_m \underbrace{\langle m|m\rangle}_{\delta_{m,m}} = \sum_m c_m \sqrt{m} \underbrace{\langle m|m-1\rangle}_{\delta_{m,m-1}}$

$$\alpha c_m = c_{m+1} \sqrt{m+1} \quad \text{ou } m = m+1$$

soit  $c_{m+1} = \frac{\alpha c_m}{\sqrt{m+1}}$  relation de récurrence

$$\text{ou } c_m = \frac{\alpha c_{m-1}}{\sqrt{m}} = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{m}} \left( \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{m-1}} c_{m-2} \right) \dots = \frac{\alpha^m}{\sqrt{m!}} c_0$$

(premier coefficient)

b) Normalisation  $\langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle = 1 = \sum_m |c_m|^2 \underbrace{\langle m|m\rangle}_{\substack{\delta_{m,m} \\ \text{base orthogonale}}} = \sum_m |c_m|^2 = \sum_m \frac{|\alpha|^{2m}}{m!} |c_0|^2$

$$= |c_0|^2 \sum_m \frac{|\alpha|^{2m}}{m!} = |c_0|^2 e^{|\alpha|^2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |c_0|^2 = \frac{1}{e^{|\alpha|^2}} = e^{-|\alpha|^2}$$

$$\text{soit } |c_0| = e^{-|\alpha|^2/2}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Etat propre  $|\alpha\rangle$  de  $\hat{a}$  quel qu'est  $\alpha$

c) Probabilité de mesure  $E_m = (m + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega$  :  $P_m = |c_m|^2 = \frac{|\alpha|^{2m}}{m!} e^{-|\alpha|^2}$

d) Valeur moyenne de l'énergie  $\langle E \rangle$ , écart quadratique  $\Delta E$

$$\langle \hat{H} \rangle_\alpha = \langle E \rangle = \sum_m P_m E_m = \sum_m \frac{|\alpha|^{2m} e^{-|\alpha|^2}}{m!} (m + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega = 1$$

$$= \sum_m \frac{|\alpha|^{2m} e^{-|\alpha|^2}}{m!} m \hbar \omega + \sum_m \frac{|\alpha|^{2m} e^{-|\alpha|^2}}{m!} \frac{\hbar \omega}{2}$$

$$= \sum_m \frac{|\alpha|^{2m} e^{-|\alpha|^2}}{(m-1)!} \hbar \omega + \frac{\hbar \omega}{2}$$

$$= |\alpha|^2 \sum_m \frac{|\alpha|^{2(m-1)} e^{-|\alpha|^2}}{(m-1)!} \hbar \omega + \frac{\hbar \omega}{2}$$

$$= |\alpha|^2 \hbar \omega + \frac{\hbar \omega}{2} = \hbar \omega (|\alpha|^2 + \frac{1}{2})$$

*m! = m(m-1)!*

Autre méthode  $\hat{H} = \hbar \omega (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2})$

$$\langle \hat{H} \rangle_\alpha = \hbar \omega \langle \alpha | (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2}) | \alpha \rangle$$

$$= \hbar \omega \langle \alpha | \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} | \alpha \rangle + \frac{\hbar \omega}{2} \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle$$

$$= \hbar \omega \alpha^* \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle + \frac{\hbar \omega}{2} \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle$$

$$= \hbar \omega (|\alpha|^2 + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\langle \hat{H}^2 \rangle_\alpha = \langle E^2 \rangle = \sum_m P_m E_m^2 = \sum_m P_m \hbar^2 \omega^2 (m + \frac{1}{2})^2 = \hbar^2 \omega^2 \sum_m P_m (m^2 + m + \frac{1}{4})$$

$$= \hbar^2 \omega^2 \left( \sum_m P_m (m(m-1) + 2m + \frac{1}{4}) \right)$$

$$= \hbar^2 \omega^2 \left( \frac{1}{4} \sum_m P_m + \sum_m P_m m(m-1) + 2 \sum_m P_m m \right)$$

$$= \hbar^2 \omega^2 \left( \frac{1}{4} + \underbrace{\sum_m \frac{|\alpha|^{2m} e^{-|\alpha|^2}}{(m-2)!}}_{|\alpha|^4} + 2 \underbrace{\sum_m \frac{|\alpha|^{2m} e^{-|\alpha|^2}}{(m-1)!}}_{|\alpha|^2} \right)$$

$$= \hbar^2 \omega^2 \left( \frac{1}{4} + 2|\alpha|^2 + |\alpha|^4 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ecart quadratique moyen } \Delta E^2 = \langle E^2 \rangle - \langle E \rangle^2 = \hbar^2 \omega^2 \left( \frac{1}{4} + 2|\alpha|^2 + |\alpha|^4 - (|\alpha|^2 + \frac{1}{2})^2 \right)$$

$$= \hbar^2 \omega^2 \left( \frac{1}{4} + 2|\alpha|^2 + |\alpha|^4 - |\alpha|^4 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \hbar^2 \omega^2 |\alpha|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E = \hbar \omega |\alpha|$$

$$\frac{\Delta E}{\langle E \rangle} = \frac{\hbar \omega |\alpha|}{\hbar \omega (|\alpha|^2 + \frac{1}{2})} \rightarrow 0 \quad |\alpha| \rightarrow \infty$$

énergie moyenne définie  $\sigma_{\text{quad}}$

Autre méthode

$$\hat{H} = \hbar \omega (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\langle A^2 \rangle_\alpha = \hbar^2 \omega^2 \langle \alpha | (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2})^2 | \alpha \rangle = \hbar^2 \omega^2 \langle \alpha | (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \frac{1}{4}) | \alpha \rangle$$

$$\text{or } \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} = \hat{a}^\dagger (\hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger) \hat{a} \quad [a, a^\dagger] = 1$$

$$= \hat{a}^\dagger (1 + \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}) \hat{a}$$

$$= \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} \hat{a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle A^2 \rangle_\alpha &= \hbar^2 \omega^2 (\langle \alpha | \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} | \alpha \rangle + 2 \langle \alpha | \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} | \alpha \rangle + \frac{1}{4} \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle) \\ &= \hbar^2 \omega^2 (|\alpha|^4 + 2|\alpha|^2 + \frac{1}{4}) \quad \text{comme précédemment} \end{aligned}$$