

The quantum harmonic oscillator



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- Classical harmonic oscillator

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- Classical harmonic oscillator
- Quantum harmonic oscillator

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- Classical harmonic oscillator
- Quantum harmonic oscillator
- Commutators

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- Classical harmonic oscillator
- Quantum harmonic oscillator
- Commutators
- Factoring the Hamiltonian

Harmonic oscillator



The classical harmonic oscillator is governed by
Hooke's Law

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$$F(x) = -kx = m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$$

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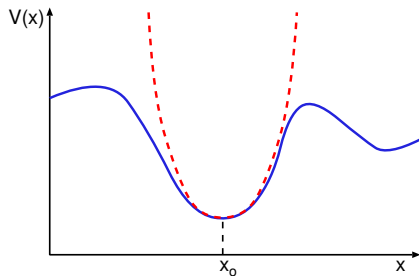
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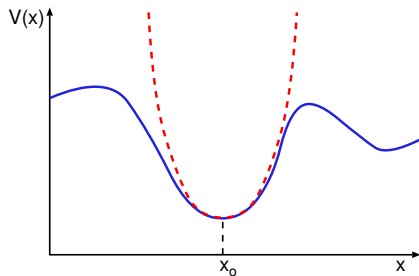
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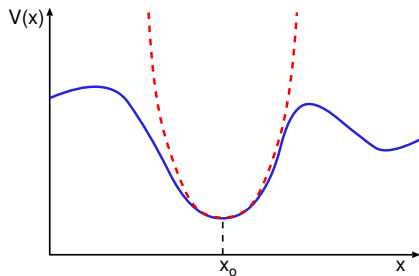
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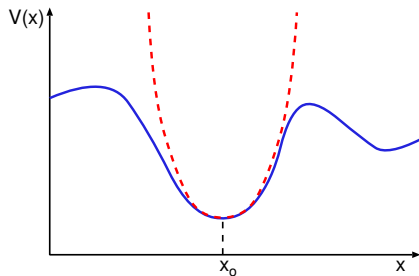
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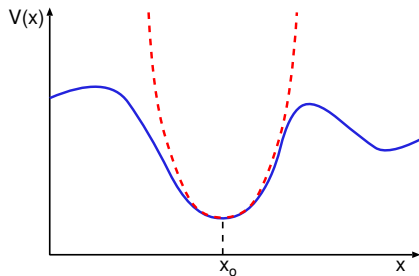
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$$k = V''(x_0)$$

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Commutators



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“Factoring” the Hamiltonian



$$a_- a_+ = \frac{1}{\hbar\omega} \frac{1}{2m} [p^2 + (m\omega x)^2 - im\omega [x, p]]$$

Using the commutator, we can rewrite the product $a_- a_+$

“Factoring” the Hamiltonian



$$a_- a_+ = \frac{1}{\hbar\omega} \frac{1}{2m} [p^2 + (m\omega x)^2 - im\omega [x, p]] = \frac{1}{\hbar\omega} \hat{H} - \frac{i}{2\hbar} i\hbar$$

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Note that if we change the order of a_+ and a_- we have

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$$\hat{H} = \hbar\omega \left(a_- a_+ - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

Note that if we change the order of a_+ and a_- we have

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“Factoring” the Hamiltonian



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“Factoring” the Hamiltonian



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“Factoring” the Hamiltonian



$$a_- a_+ = \frac{1}{\hbar\omega} \frac{1}{2m} [p^2 + (m\omega x)^2 - im\omega \textcolor{red}{[x, p]}] = \frac{1}{\hbar\omega} \hat{H} - \frac{i}{2\hbar} \textcolor{red}{i\hbar} = \frac{1}{\hbar\omega} \hat{H} + \frac{1}{2}$$

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“Factoring” the Hamiltonian



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$$[a_-, a_+] = \left(\frac{1}{\hbar\omega} \hat{H} + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{\hbar\omega} \hat{H} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

“Factoring” the Hamiltonian



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The Schrödinger equation for the harmonic oscillator can now be written

"Factoring" the Hamiltonian



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$$E\psi = \hbar\omega \left(a_{\pm} a_{\mp} \pm \frac{1}{2} \right) \psi$$

Harmonic oscillator - algebraic solution



Harmonic oscillator - algebraic solution



- Generating new solutions recursively

Harmonic oscillator - algebraic solution



- Generating new solutions recursively
- Raising and lowering operators

Harmonic oscillator - algebraic solution



- Generating new solutions recursively
- Raising and lowering operators
- The ground state

Harmonic oscillator - algebraic solution



- Generating new solutions recursively
- Raising and lowering operators
- The ground state
- Quantum oscillator energies

Solving the Schrödinger equation



$$E\psi = \hat{H}\psi = \hbar\omega \left(a_{\pm} a_{\mp} \pm \frac{1}{2} \right) \psi$$

If ψ satisfies the Schrödinger equation with energy E , then what about $a_{+}\psi$?

Solving the Schrödinger equation



$$E\psi = \hat{H}\psi = \hbar\omega \left(a_{\pm} a_{\mp} \pm \frac{1}{2} \right) \psi$$

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$$[a_-, a_+] = 1 = \textcolor{red}{a}_- \textcolor{red}{a}_+ - a_+ a_-$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H}(a_+\psi) &= \hbar\omega \left(a_+ a_- + \frac{1}{2} \right) (a_+\psi) \\ &= \hbar\omega \left(\textcolor{blue}{a}_+ a_- a_+ + \frac{1}{2} \textcolor{blue}{a}_+ \right) \psi \\ &= \hbar\omega \textcolor{blue}{a}_+ \left(\textcolor{red}{a}_- \textcolor{red}{a}_+ + \frac{1}{2} \right) \psi \end{aligned}$$

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Solving the Schrödinger equation



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Solving the Schrödinger equation



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Solving the Schrödinger equation



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$$= \hbar\omega \textcolor{blue}{a}_+ \left(\textcolor{red}{a}_- \textcolor{red}{a}_+ + \frac{1}{2} \right) \psi$$

$$= a_+ \left[\hbar\omega \left(\textcolor{red}{a}_+ \textcolor{red}{a}_- + \textcolor{red}{1} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \psi \right]$$

$$= a_+ (\hat{H} + \hbar\omega) \psi = a_+ (E + \hbar\omega) \psi$$

$a_+\psi$ also satisfies the Schrödinger equation, but with “energy” $E + \hbar\omega$!

Harmonic oscillator solutions



Just as $a_+\psi$ is a solution of the harmonic oscillator Hamiltonian

$$\hat{H}(a_+\psi) = (E + \hbar\omega)(a_+\psi)$$

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Just as $a_+\psi$ is a solution of the harmonic oscillator Hamiltonian, so it can be shown that $a_-\psi$ is also a solution.

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Using the commutator

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Raising and lowering operators



The operators a_{\pm} are called “raising” and “lowering” operators, respectively, and provide a recursive solution to the harmonic oscillator potential.

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This general phenomenon is called **zero point motion**.

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