# Simple Harmonic Oscillator

Orthonormality of eigenstates

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#### The Hamiltonian of SHO

The total energy 
$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2x^2$$

Here  $\omega = \sqrt{k/m}$  is angular frequency of the oscillation.

The Hamiltonian 
$$\hat{H}=\frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m}+\frac{1}{2}m\omega^2\hat{x}^2.$$
 
$$V(\hat{x})=\frac{1}{2}m\omega^2\hat{x}^2.$$

$$V(\hat{x}) = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 \hat{x}^2$$

#### Factorized Hamiltonian of SHO

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

$$\hat{N} \equiv \hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a}$$

Number operator

$$\hat{a} = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left( \hat{x} + \frac{i\hat{p}}{m\omega} \right)$$

$$\hat{a}^{\dagger} = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left( \hat{x} - \frac{i\hat{p}}{m\omega} \right)$$

### Wave functions and energy eigenvalues

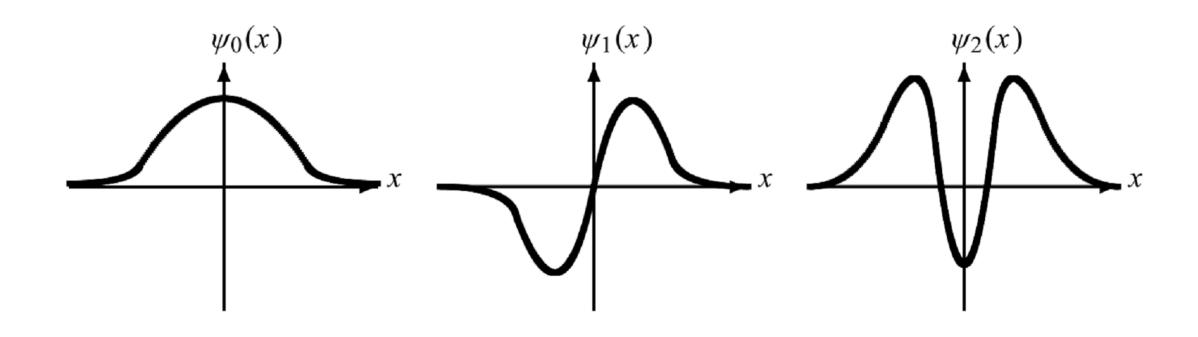
$$\psi_n \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} \, \hat{\underline{a}}^{\dagger} \, \underbrace{\hat{a}^{\dagger} \, \cdots \, \hat{a}^{\dagger}}_{} \psi_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (\hat{a}^{\dagger})^n \psi_0$$

$$\psi_0(x) = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}x^2}$$

$$E_n = \hbar\omega \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \qquad E_0 = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega$$

$$E_0 = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega$$

#### Shapes of the first three wave functions of the SHO



$$\psi_n \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} \hat{\underline{a}}^{\dagger} \cdot \dots \cdot \hat{\underline{a}}^{\dagger} \psi_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (\hat{a}^{\dagger})^n \psi_0$$



#### Operator manipulation

$$[\hat{N}, (\hat{a})^k] = -k(\hat{a})^k$$

$$[\hat{N}, (\hat{a}^{\dagger})^k] = k(\hat{a}^{\dagger})^k$$

$$[\hat{a}^{\dagger}, (\hat{a})^k] = -k(\hat{a})^{k-1}$$

$$[\hat{a}, (\hat{a}^{\dagger})^k] = k(\hat{a}^{\dagger})^{k-1}$$

If 
$$\hat{A}\psi = 0$$
, then  $\hat{A}\hat{B}\psi = [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]\psi$ 

# Properties of of $\hat{a}$ and $\hat{a}^{\dagger}$

$$\hat{a}\psi_n = \hat{a}\frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}}(\hat{a}^{\dagger})^n\psi_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}}[\hat{a}, (\hat{a}^{\dagger})^n]\psi_0 = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n!}}(\hat{a}^{\dagger})^{n-1}\psi_0$$
$$= \frac{n}{\sqrt{n!}}\sqrt{(n-1)!}\,\psi_{n-1} = \sqrt{n}\,\psi_{n-1}$$

$$\hat{a}^{\dagger} \psi_{n} = \hat{a}^{\dagger} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (\hat{a}^{\dagger})^{n} \psi_{0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (\hat{a}^{\dagger})^{n+1} \psi_{0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} \sqrt{(n+1)!} \psi_{n+1} = \sqrt{(n+1)} \psi_{n+1}$$

## Orthonormality of eigenstates

Eigenstates are orthonormal: 
$$| (\psi_m, \psi_n) = \delta_{mn}$$

#### Kronecker delta

$$\delta_{mn} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } m = n, \\ 0 & \text{if } m \neq n. \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{a}\psi_n = \sqrt{n}\,\psi_{n-1},$$

$$\hat{a}^{\dagger}\psi_n = \sqrt{(n+1)}\,\psi_{n+1}.$$

Thank you for watching

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