



Advanced Quantum Mechanics II

PEN425

Dr. H.Ozgur Cildiroglu

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Week 11

Topological Phases

Aharonov-Bohm Phase

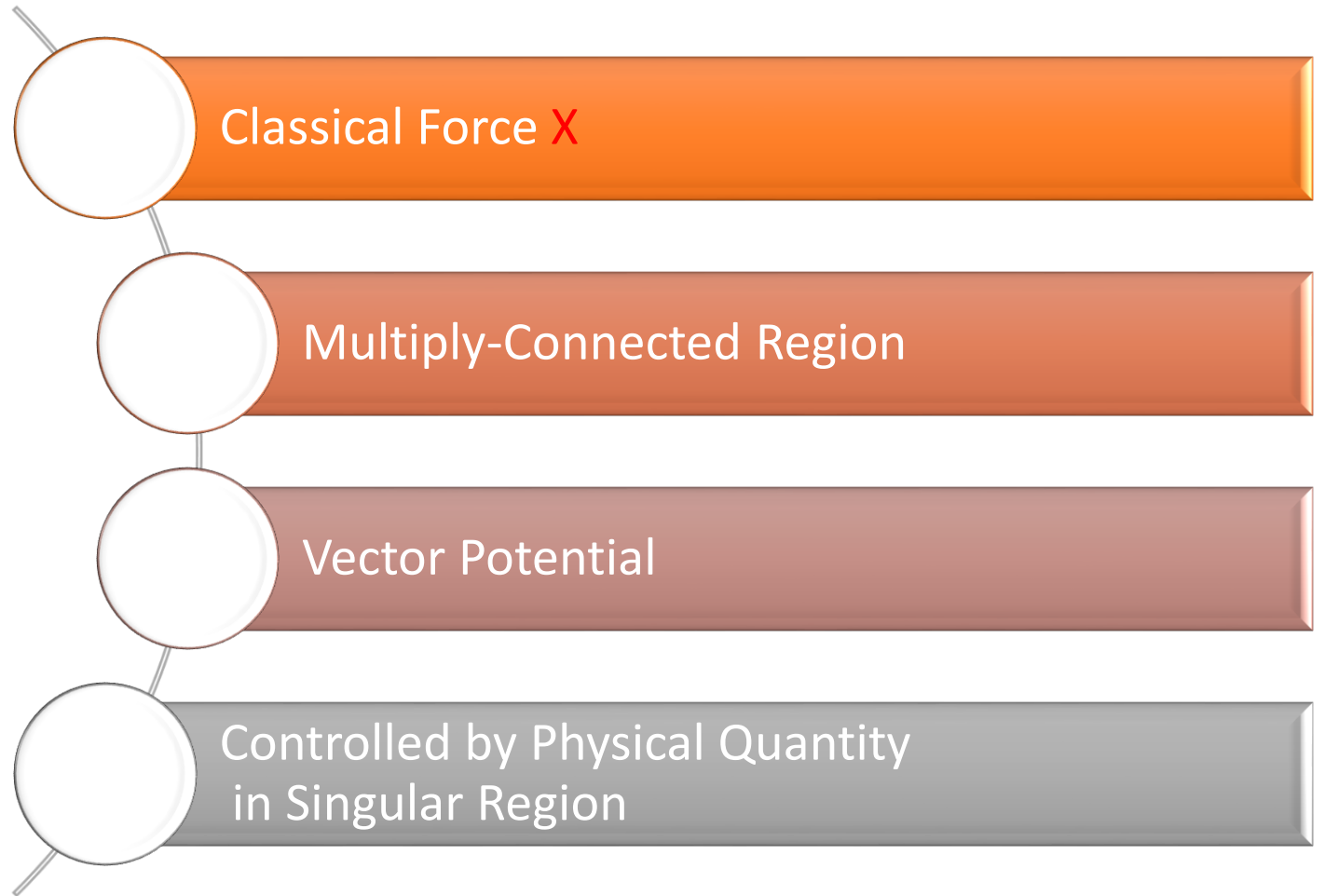
Aharonov-Casher Phase

He-Mc-Kellar-Wilkins Phase

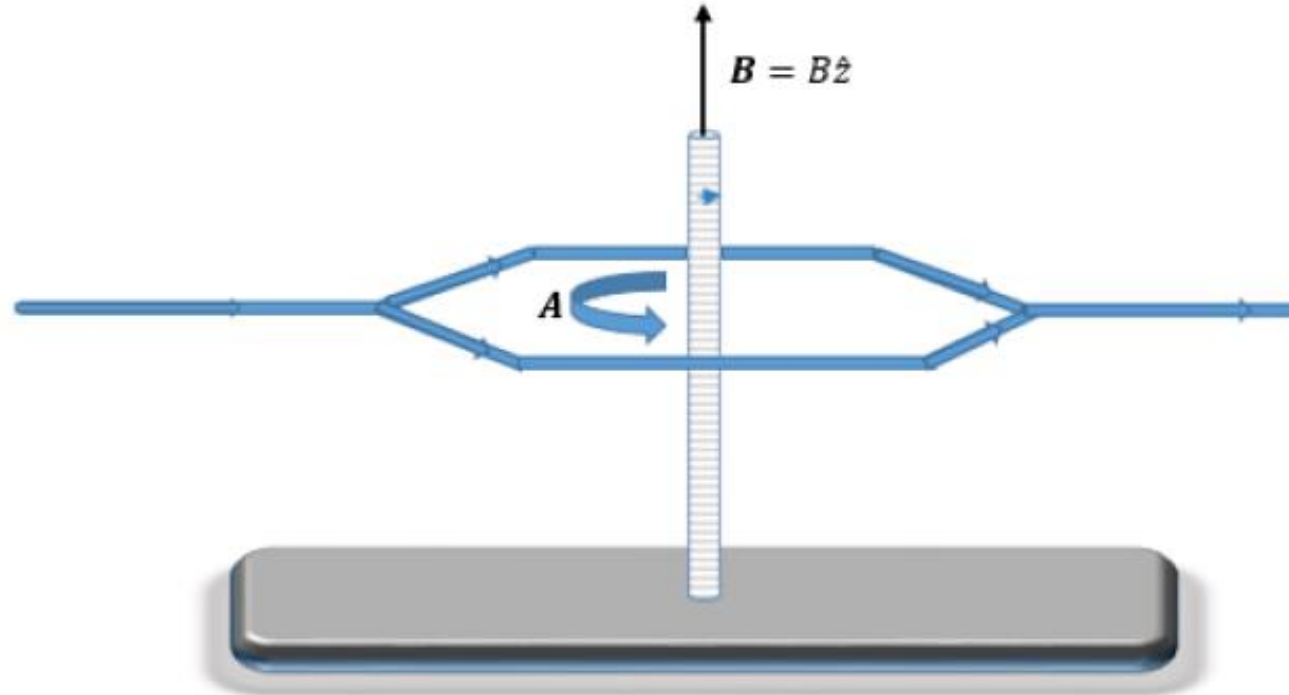
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Topological Phases



Aharonov - Bohm Phase



$$\psi' = e^{-ie \oint \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l}} \psi$$

$$\mathbf{A}' = \mathbf{A} + \nabla g(\mathbf{x}, t).$$

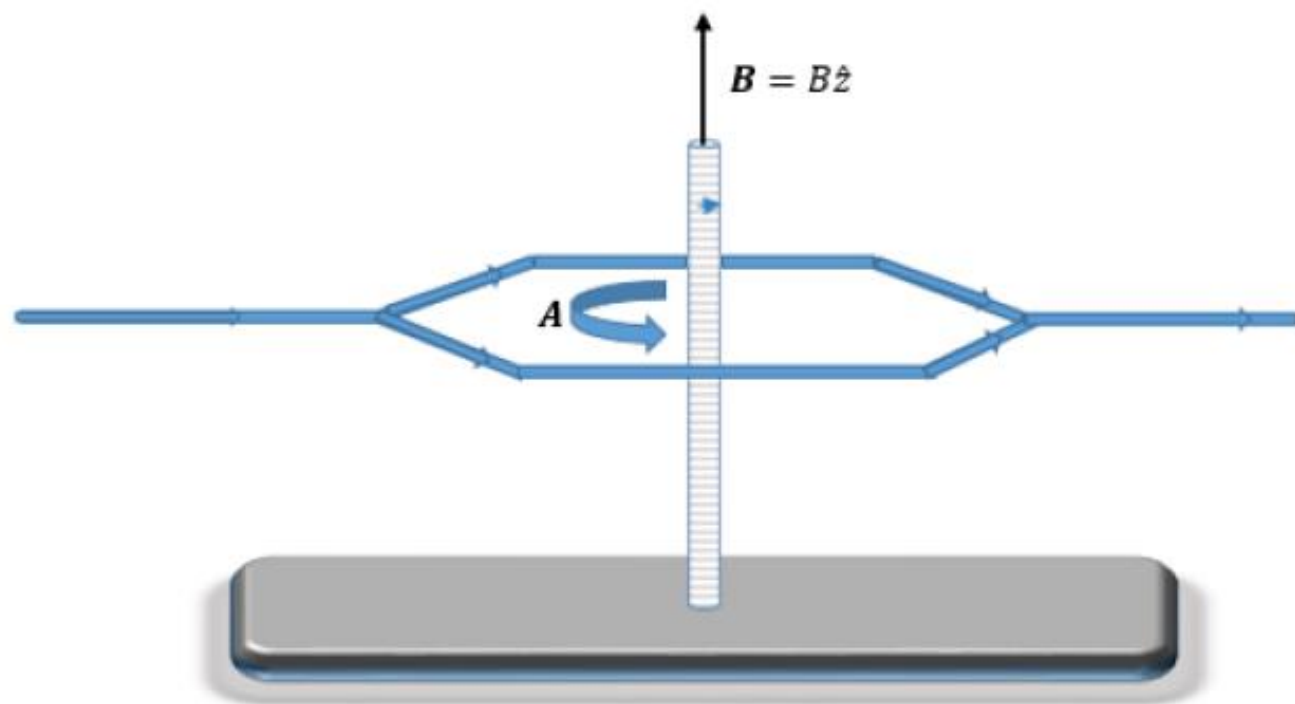
$$\mathbf{A}' = 0$$

$$\mathbf{A} = -\nabla g(\mathbf{x}, t)$$

$$g(\mathbf{x}, t) = -\int^{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x}') \cdot d\mathbf{x}'$$

$$\psi \rightarrow \psi' = U\psi \quad U = e^{ieg(\mathbf{x}, t)}$$

Aharonov - Bohm Phase



$$\mathbf{F}_{Lorentz} = q [\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}]$$

$$\mathbf{A}' = \mathbf{A} + \nabla g(\mathbf{x}, t).$$

$$\mathbf{A}' = 0$$

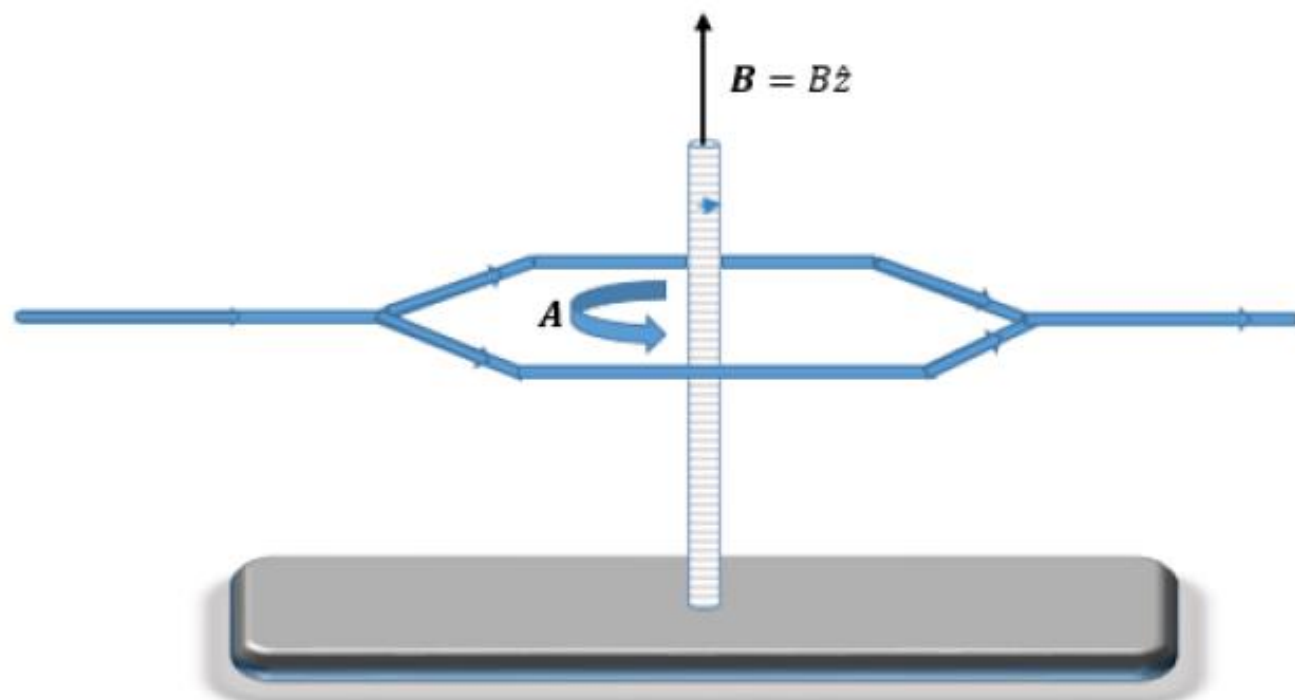
$$\mathbf{A} = -\nabla g(\mathbf{x}, t)$$

$$g(\mathbf{x}, t) = -\int^{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x}') \cdot d\mathbf{x}'$$

$$\psi \rightarrow \psi' = U\psi \quad U = e^{ieg(\mathbf{x}, t)}$$

$$\psi' = e^{-ie \int^{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l}} \psi$$

Aharonov - Bohm Phase



$$\psi' = e^{-ie \int^x \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l}} \psi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi &= \psi_1 + \psi_2 \\ &= U_{(1)} \psi'_1 + U_{(2)} \psi'_2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\psi = e^{-ie \int_{l_1} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l}} \psi'_1 + e^{-ie \int_{l_2} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l}} \psi'_2$$

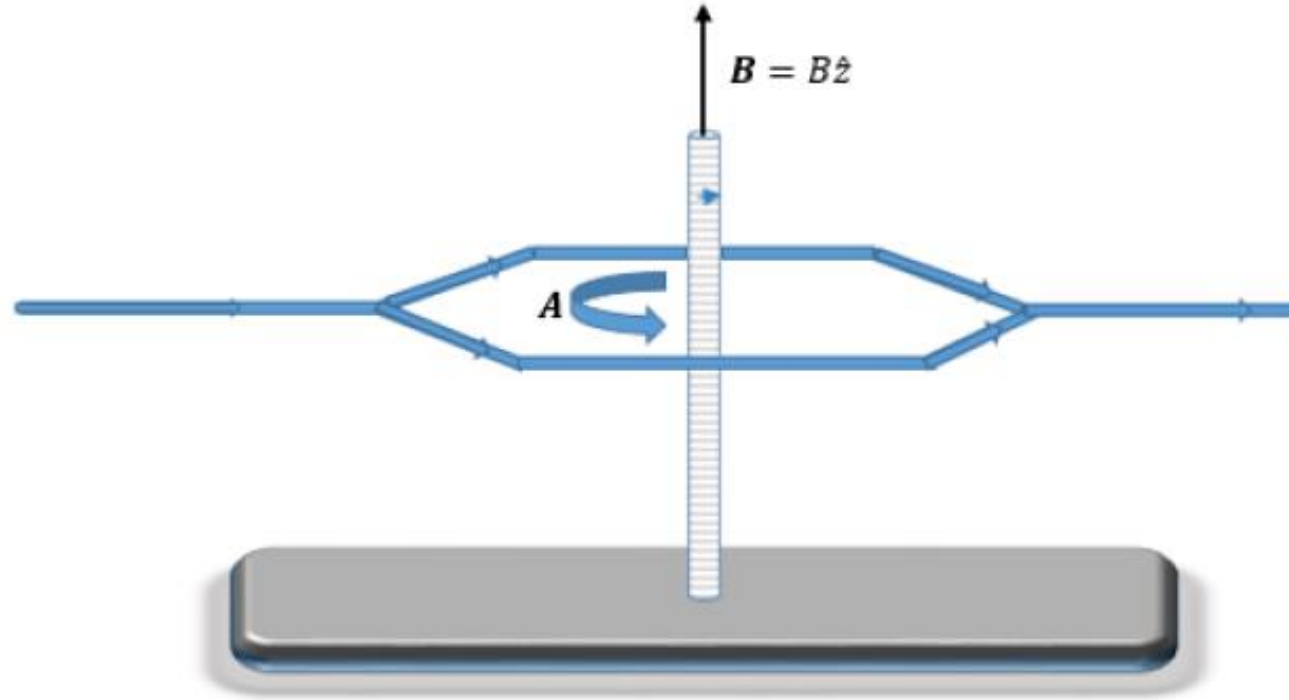
$$\psi = e^{-ie \int_{l_1} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l}} \left[\psi'_1 + e^{ie \left(\int_{l_1} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} - \int_{l_2} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} \right)} \psi'_2 \right]$$

$$\int_{l_1} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} - \int_{l_2} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_{l_1} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} + \int_{l'_2} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \oint \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

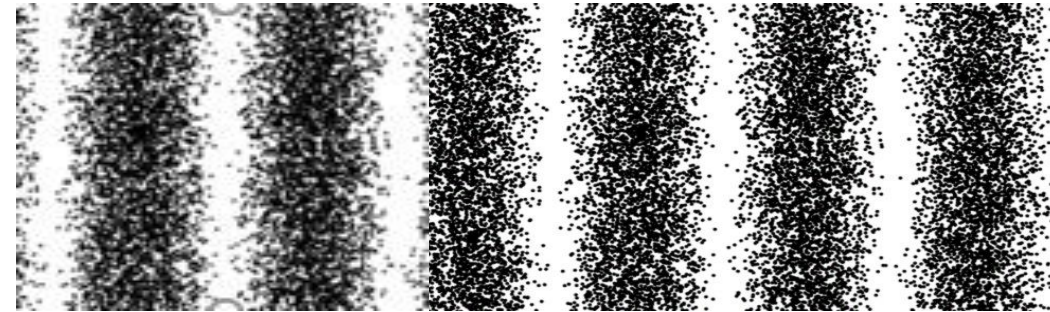
$$\psi = e^{-ie \int_{l_1} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l}} \left[\psi'_1 + e^{ie \oint \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l}} \psi'_2 \right]$$

$$\delta = e \oint \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

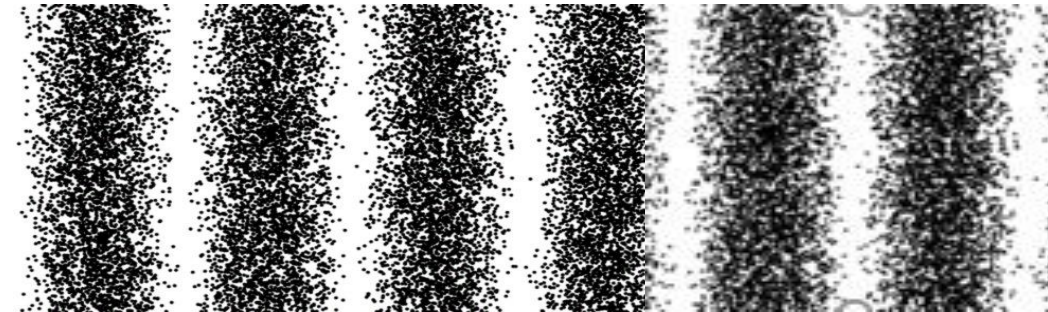
Aharonov - Bohm Phase



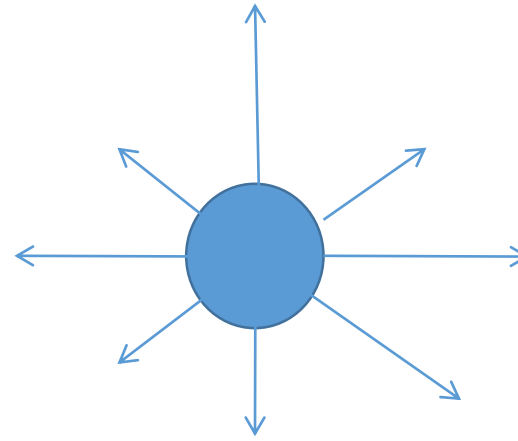
$B = 0$



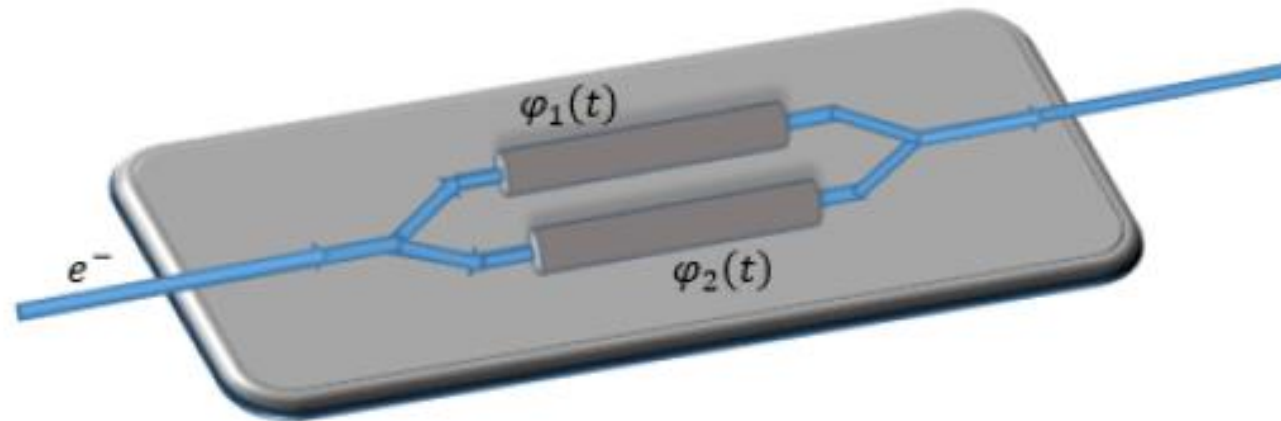
$B \neq 0$



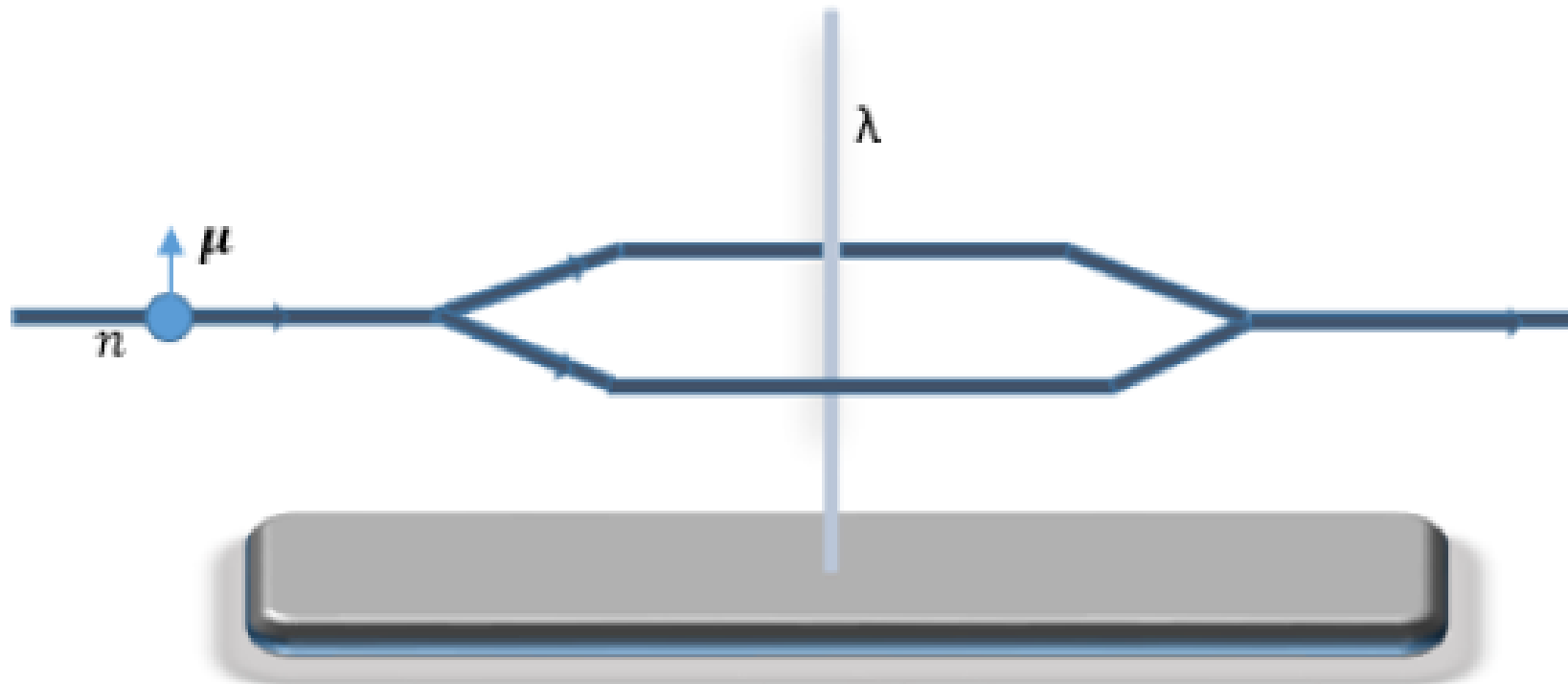
$$\psi' = e^{-ie\Phi}\psi.$$



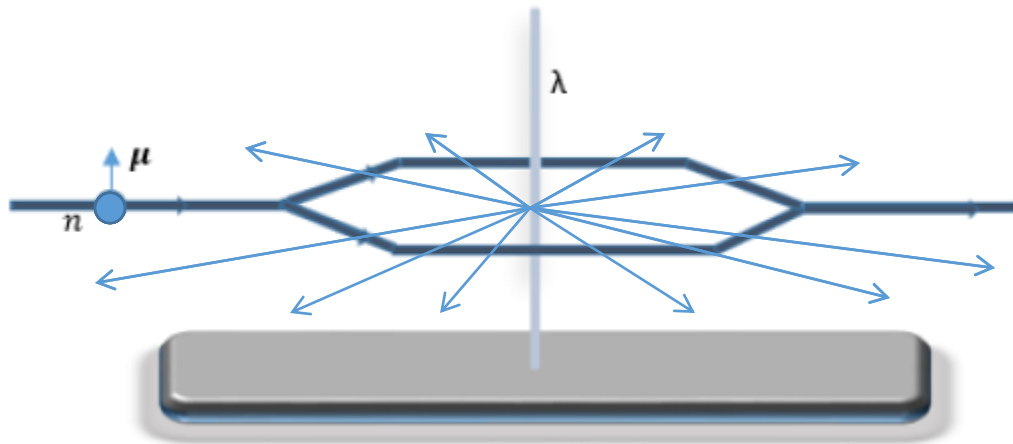
Scalar AB Effect







Aharonov-Casher Effect



$$L = \frac{mv^2}{2} + \frac{MV^2}{2} + e\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial v_i} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial r_i}$$

$$m\dot{v}_i = e\epsilon_{ijk}v_j B_k + e[\partial_j A_i] V_j$$

Classical Force?

$$m\dot{v}_i = e[\partial_j A_i] V_j \neq 0.$$

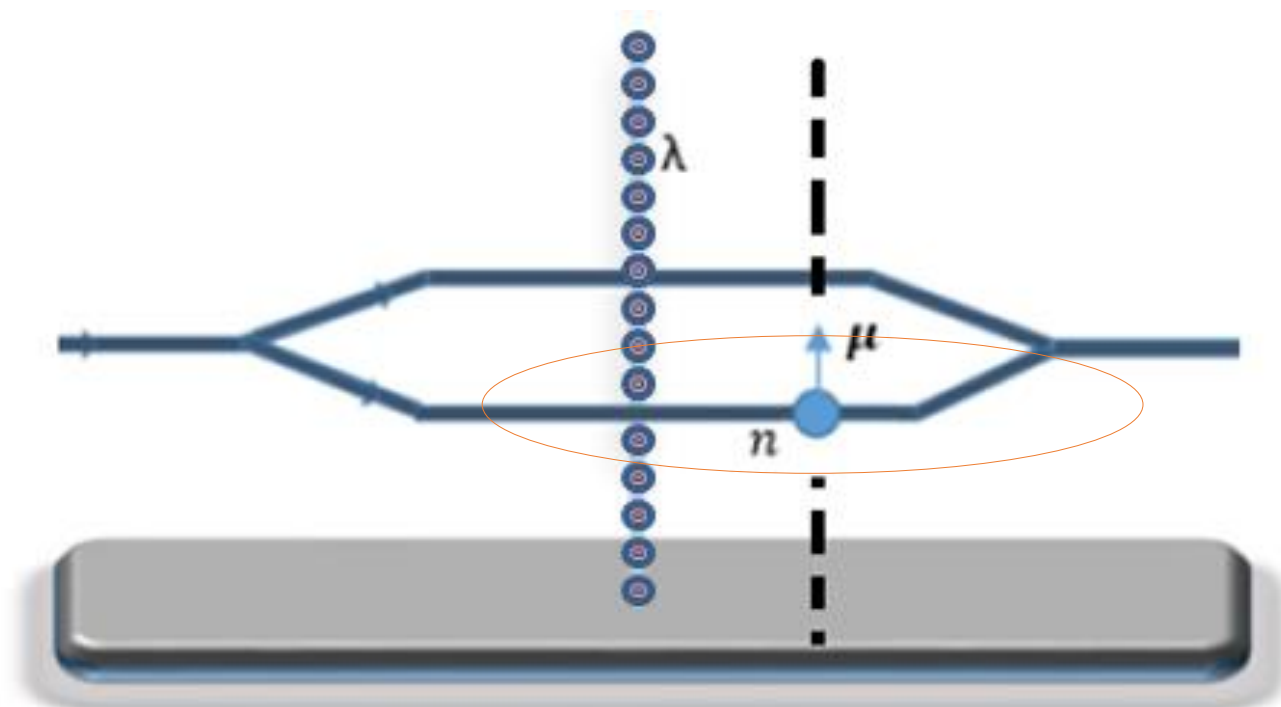
$$L = \frac{m\mathbf{v}^2}{2} + \frac{M\mathbf{V}^2}{2} - e\mathbf{A} \cdot (\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{V})$$

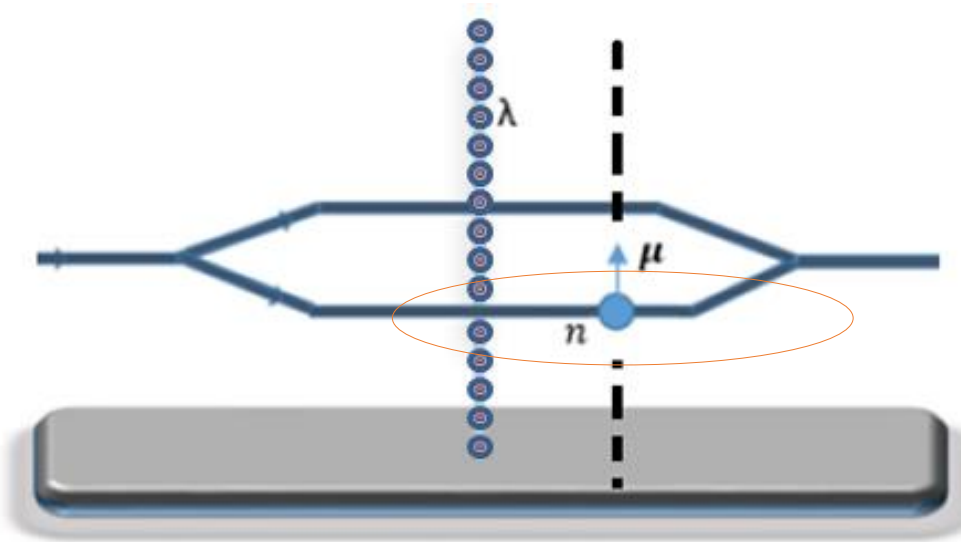
$$m\dot{v}_i = e \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial r_j} (v_j - V_j) - e \frac{\partial A_j}{\partial r_i} (v_j - V_j)$$

$$= e \left[\frac{\partial A_i}{\partial r_j} - \frac{\partial A_j}{\partial r_i} \right] (v_j - V_j)$$

$$= -e [\partial_i A_j - \partial_j A_i] (v - V)_j$$

$$= -e\epsilon_{ijk} (v - V)_j B_k = 0.$$





$$L = \frac{MV^2}{2} + e\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{V}$$

$$H = \dot{\mathbf{x}} \cdot \mathbf{p} - L$$

$$H = \frac{[\mathbf{p} - e\mathbf{A}]^2}{2m}$$

$$\delta = \oint \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{R}$$

$$\psi' = e^{-ie \oint \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{R}} \psi$$

$$\mathbf{p} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{x}}} = M\mathbf{V} + e\mathbf{A}$$

