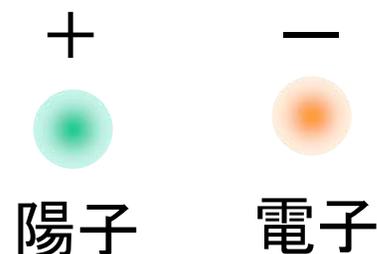


水素原子の量子状態

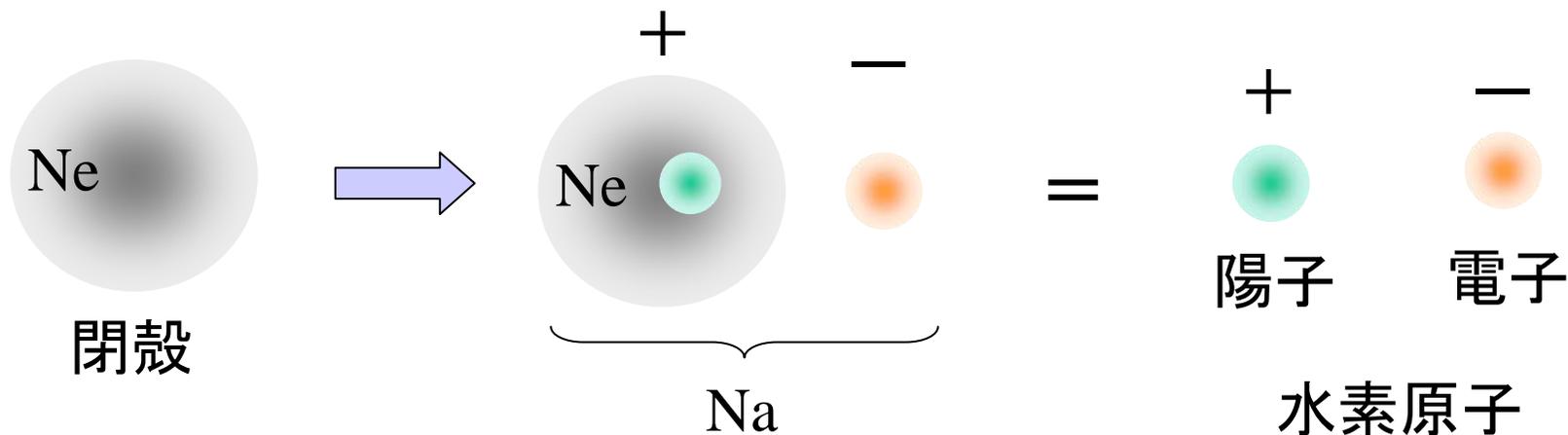
(1) 原子における粒子間の量子力学が解ける

⇒ 水素原子のみ (2体間ポテンシャル)



(2) 他の原子の状態

⇒ 水素原子の解からの類推

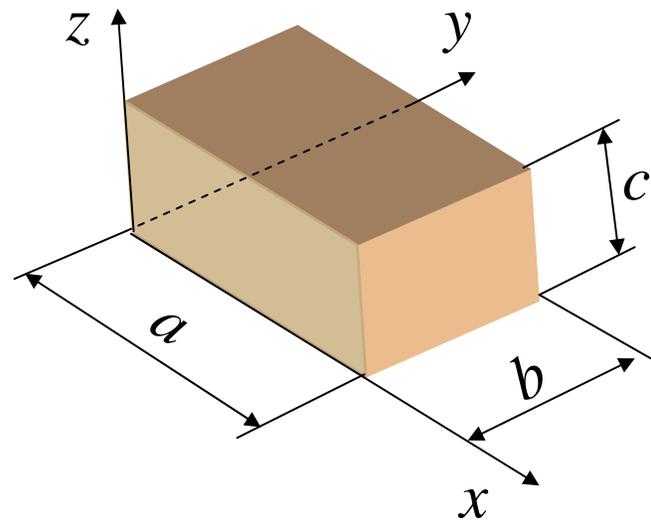


3次元の箱の中の粒子(縮退)

無限に深い井戸型ポテンシャル

$$\text{箱の中: } U(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$\text{箱の外: } U(x, y, z) = \infty$$



固有状態

$$X(x) \propto \sin\left(\frac{n_x \pi}{a} x\right), \quad Y(y) \propto \sin\left(\frac{n_y \pi}{b} y\right), \quad Z(z) \propto \sin\left(\frac{n_z \pi}{c} z\right)$$

エネルギー固有値

$$E_x = \frac{h^2}{8m} \left(\frac{n_x}{a}\right)^2, \quad E_y = \frac{h^2}{8m} \left(\frac{n_y}{b}\right)^2, \quad E_z = \frac{h^2}{8m} \left(\frac{n_z}{c}\right)^2$$

$$(n_x, n_y, n_z = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

全固有状態

$$\psi(x, y, z) = X(x) \cdot Y(y) \cdot Z(z) \propto \sin\left(\frac{n_x \pi}{a} x\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{n_y \pi}{b} y\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{n_z \pi}{c} z\right)$$

全固有エネルギー

$$E(n_x, n_y, n_z) = \frac{h^2}{8m} \left[\left(\frac{n_x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n_y}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n_z}{c}\right)^2 \right]$$

[縮退]

領域が立方体 ($a = b = c$) $E(n_x, n_y, n_z) = \frac{h^2}{8m} (n_x^2 + n_y^2 + n_z^2)$

3状態: $(n_x, n_y, n_z) = (2, 1, 1) = (1, 2, 1) = (1, 1, 2)$

→ 同一のエネルギー $E = \frac{3h^2}{4ma^2}$

9状態: $(6, 1, 1), (2, 3, 5)$ の入替え → 同一のエネルギー $E = \frac{19h^2}{4ma^2}$

「 n 個の状態が同一のエネルギー状態」



n 重に縮退

3次元のシュレーディンガー方程式

エネルギー固有値問題

$$\hat{H}\psi = \hat{E}\psi = E\psi$$

$$\frac{\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{p}}}{2m} \psi(\mathbf{r}) + U(\mathbf{r})\psi(\mathbf{r}) = E\psi(\mathbf{r}); \quad \hat{\mathbf{p}} = -i\hbar\nabla$$

直角直交座標系:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \psi(x, y, z) + U(x, y, z)\psi(x, y, z) = E\psi(x, y, z)$$

3次元の箱の中の粒子

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \psi(x, y, z) = E\psi(x, y, z)$$

$$\psi(0, y, z) = \psi(x, 0, z) = \psi(x, y, 0) = \psi(a, y, z) = \psi(x, b, z) = \psi(x, y, c) = 0$$

$\psi(x, y, z) = X(x)Y(y)Z(z)$ とおく,

$$-\frac{1}{X(x)} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 X(x)}{dx^2} - \frac{1}{Y(y)} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 Y(y)}{dy^2} - \frac{1}{Z(z)} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 Z(z)}{dz^2} = E$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 X(x)}{dx^2} = E_x X(x), \quad -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 Y(y)}{dy^2} = E_y Y(y), \quad -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 Z(z)}{dz^2} = E_z Z(z) \\ E = E_x + E_y + E_z \end{array} \right.$$

「ポテンシャル一定値, 座標軸直交」

⇔ 「状態関数 $X(x), Y(y), Z(z)$ が独立」

⇔ 『 x, y, z 個別に解ける』

2次元調和振動子の量子状態 (縮退, 完備性, 2通りの解)

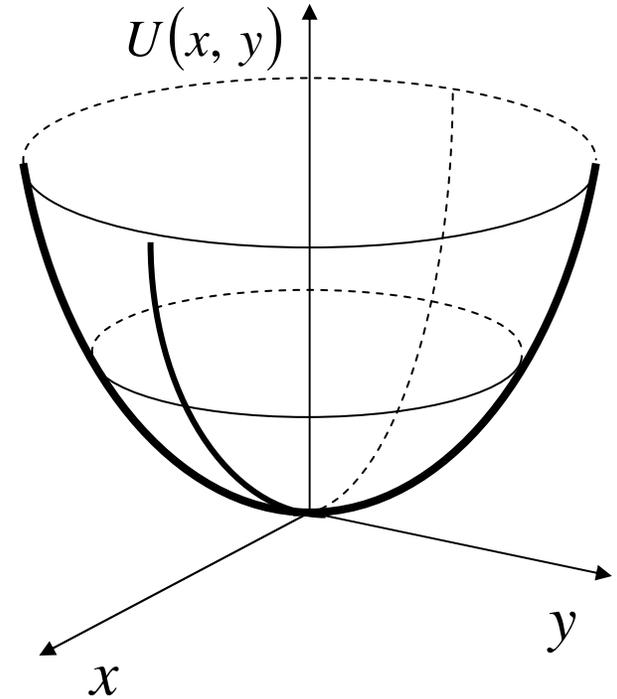
[縮退]

シュレーディンガー方程式

(x, y 座標系表示)

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \psi(x, y) + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 (x^2 + y^2) \psi(x, y) = E \psi(x, y)$$

$$\psi(x, y) = f(x)g(y) \quad \text{とおく}$$



$$g(y) \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \right) f(x) + f(x) \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 y^2 \right) g(y) = E f(x) g(y)$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \right) f(x) = E_{n_x} f(x) \\ \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 y^2 \right) g(y) = E_{n_y} g(y) \end{array} \right.$$

$$E = E_{n_x} + E_{n_y} = (n_x + n_y + 1) \hbar \omega = (n + 1) \hbar \omega$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(x, y)_{n_x, n_y} &\propto H_{n_x} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right) H_{n_y} \left(\frac{y}{a} \right) e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2a^2}} \\ &= H_{n_x} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right) H_{n_y} \left(\frac{y}{a} \right) e^{-\frac{r^2}{2a^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$n=1$ の場合: 2重に縮退 $(n_x, n_y) = (1, 0)(0, 1)$

$n=2$ の場合: 3重に縮退 $(n_x, n_y) = (2, 0)(1, 1)(0, 2)$

[状態関数の完備性][固有関数の完全系]

円柱座標系

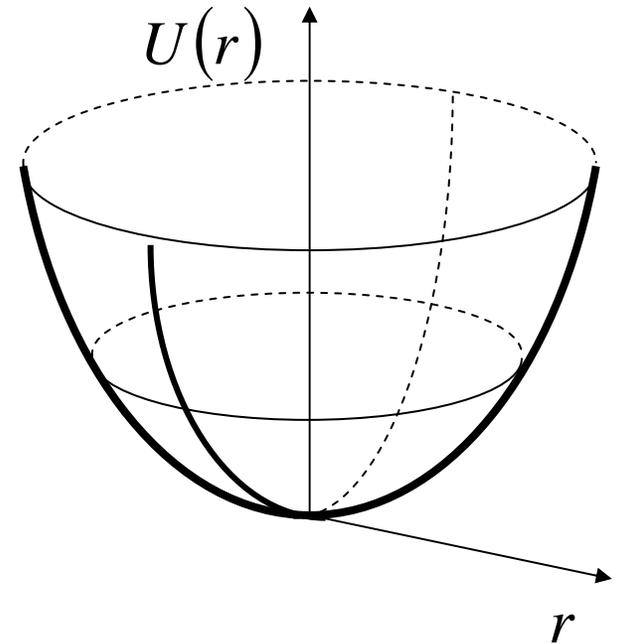
$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + U(r) \right] \psi(r) = E \psi(r)$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi(r) = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left[r^2 \frac{d\psi(r)}{dr} \right] = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d^2 [r\psi(r)]}{dr^2}$$

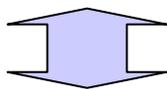
$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + U(r) \right] (r\psi) = E (r\psi)$$

変数変換 $u = r\psi$

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 r^2 \right] u = Eu$$



$n=1$ に対して **1つ**の固有関数 $\psi(r) \propto r e^{-\frac{r^2}{2a^2}}$



ところが, x, y 座標系では

2つの固有関数 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \psi_{1,1,0}(x, y) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{x}{a} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2a^2}}; \quad (n_x, n_y) = (1, 0) \\ \psi_{1,0,1}(x, y) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{y}{a} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2a^2}}; \quad (n_x, n_y) = (0, 1) \end{array} \right. \quad ?$

x, y 座標系: 2方向で束縛 \longrightarrow 円筒座標系でも ϕ 方向を考慮

角運動量演算子 $\hat{L}_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}$

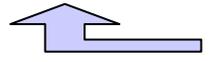
固有関数 $F(\phi)$

$$\hat{L}_z F(\phi) = -i\hbar \frac{\partial F(\phi)}{\partial \phi} = L_z F(\phi) = l\hbar F(\phi)$$

$$F(\phi) = e^{il\phi}$$

周期境界条件: $e^{il\phi} = e^{il(\phi+2\pi)} \longrightarrow$ 量子数: $l = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$

軸対称座標系のシュレーディンガー方程式



(代入)

状態関数 $\psi(r, \phi) = R(r)F(\phi) = R(r)e^{il\phi}$

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} - \frac{l^2 \hbar^2}{2mr^2} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 r^2 \right) (rR) = E(rR)$$

$n = 1$ に対して2つの固有関数

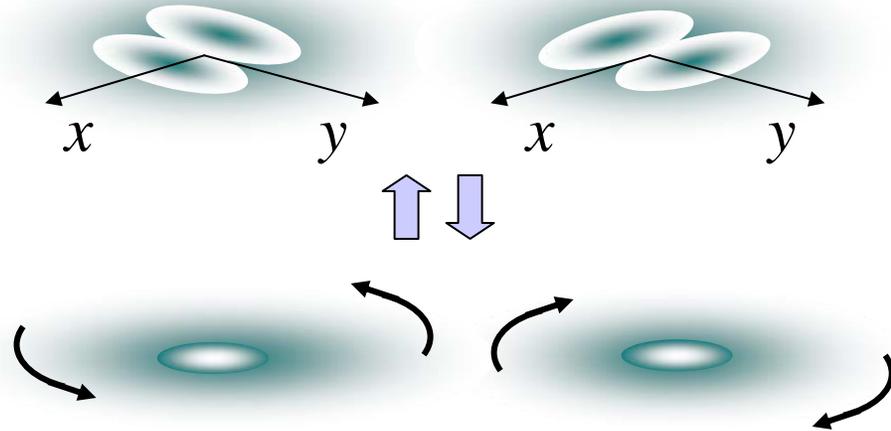
$$\psi_{1, \pm 1}(r, \phi) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} e^{\pm i\phi} \frac{r}{a} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2a^2}}; \quad (n, l) = (1, \pm 1)$$

$re^{\pm i\phi} = x \pm iy$ より

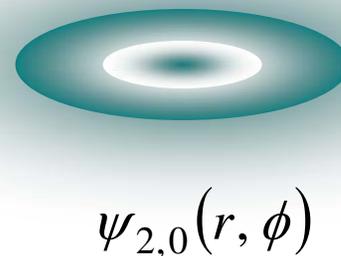
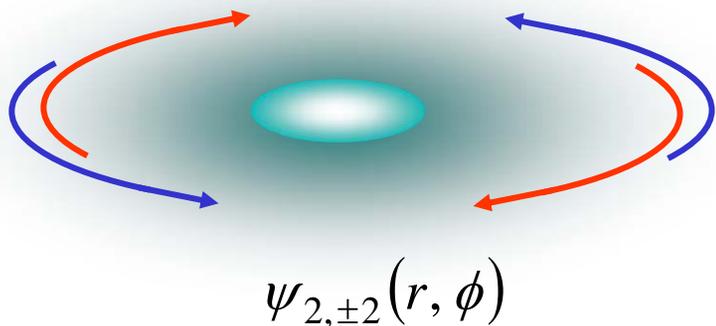
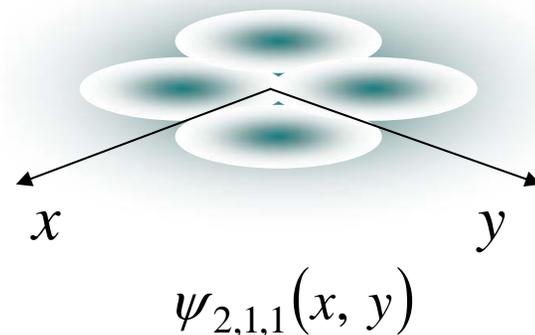
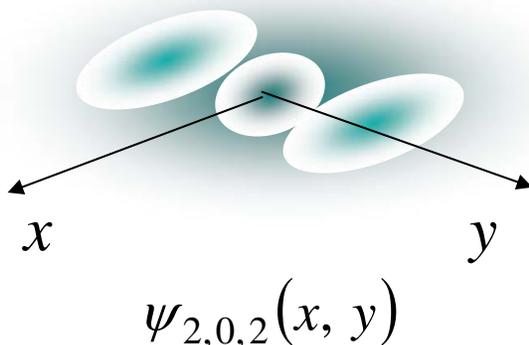
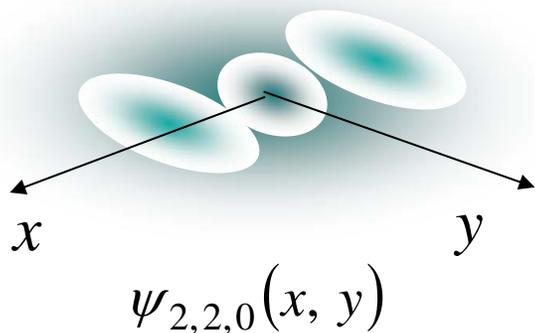
$$\psi_{1, \pm 1}(r, \phi) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} e^{\pm i\phi} \frac{r}{a} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2a^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} (x \pm iy) e^{-\frac{r^2}{2a^2}} = \psi_{1,1,0}(x, y) \pm i \psi_{1,0,1}(x, y)$$

逆に

$$\psi_{1,1,0}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} [\psi_{1,1}(r, \phi) + \psi_{1,-1}(r, \phi)], \quad \psi_{1,0,1}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2i} [\psi_{1,1}(r, \phi) - \psi_{1,-1}(r, \phi)]$$



$n=2$ の場合



$$r^2 e^{\pm 2i\phi} = (x \pm iy)^2 = x^2 \pm 2ixy - y^2$$

$$\longrightarrow \psi_{2,\pm 2}(r, \phi) = \psi_{2,2,0}(x, y) \pm 2i\psi_{2,1,1}(x, y) - \psi_{2,2,0}(x, y)$$

$$\psi_{2,0}(r, \phi) = \psi_{2,2,0}(x, y) + \psi_{2,2,0}(x, y)$$

[2次元, 3次元の問題]

ポテンシャルが r だけの関数

→ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \times \quad r \text{ のみの固有関数; } \psi(r) \\ \circ \quad r, \phi, (\theta) \text{ の固有関数; } \psi(r, \phi, (\theta)) \end{array} \right.$
 $\phi, (\theta)$ については周期境界条件

[関数系の完備, 完全系]

ある座標系の固有関数 \longleftrightarrow 別の座標系の固有関数

水素原子の固有状態

水素原子の電子の運動 = 球対称クーロンポテンシャルの場

$$\frac{\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{p}}}{2m} \psi(\mathbf{r}) - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \psi(\mathbf{r}) = E \psi(\mathbf{r}); \quad \hat{\mathbf{p}} = -i\hbar\nabla$$

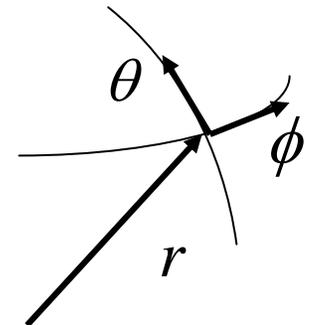
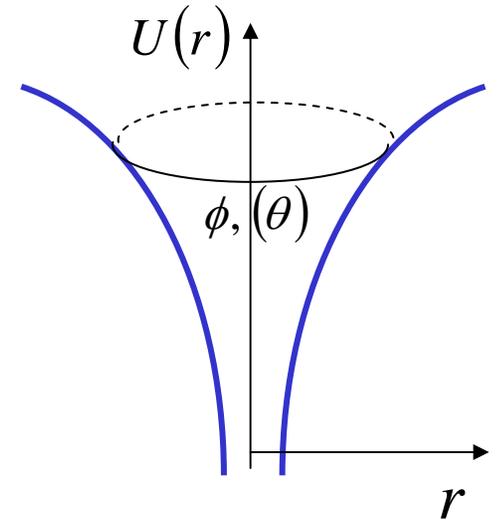
(1) 適切な座標系 (球座標系)

固有関数直交

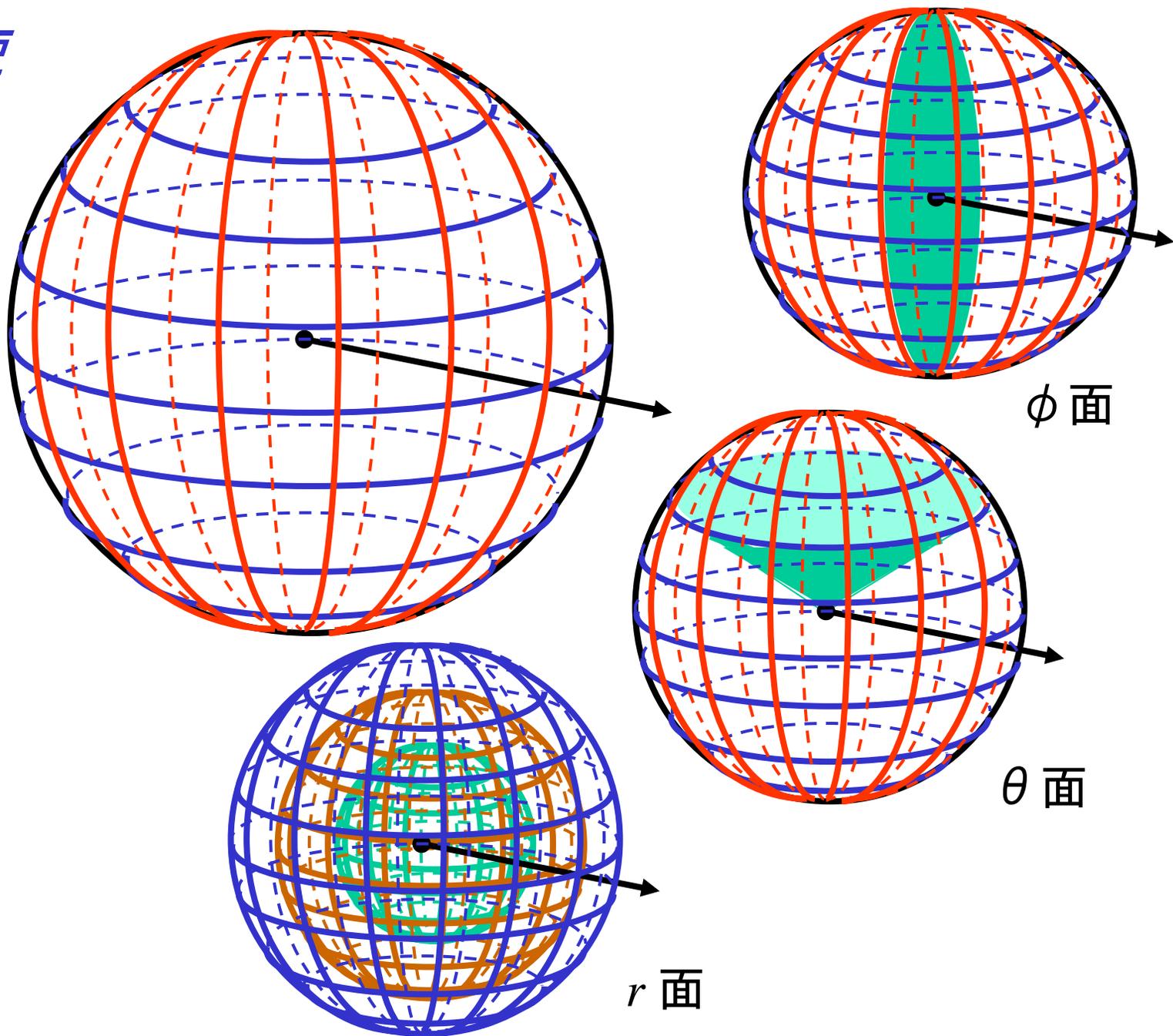
→ 全固有関数 = 各固有関数の積

(2) 各座標系ごとに

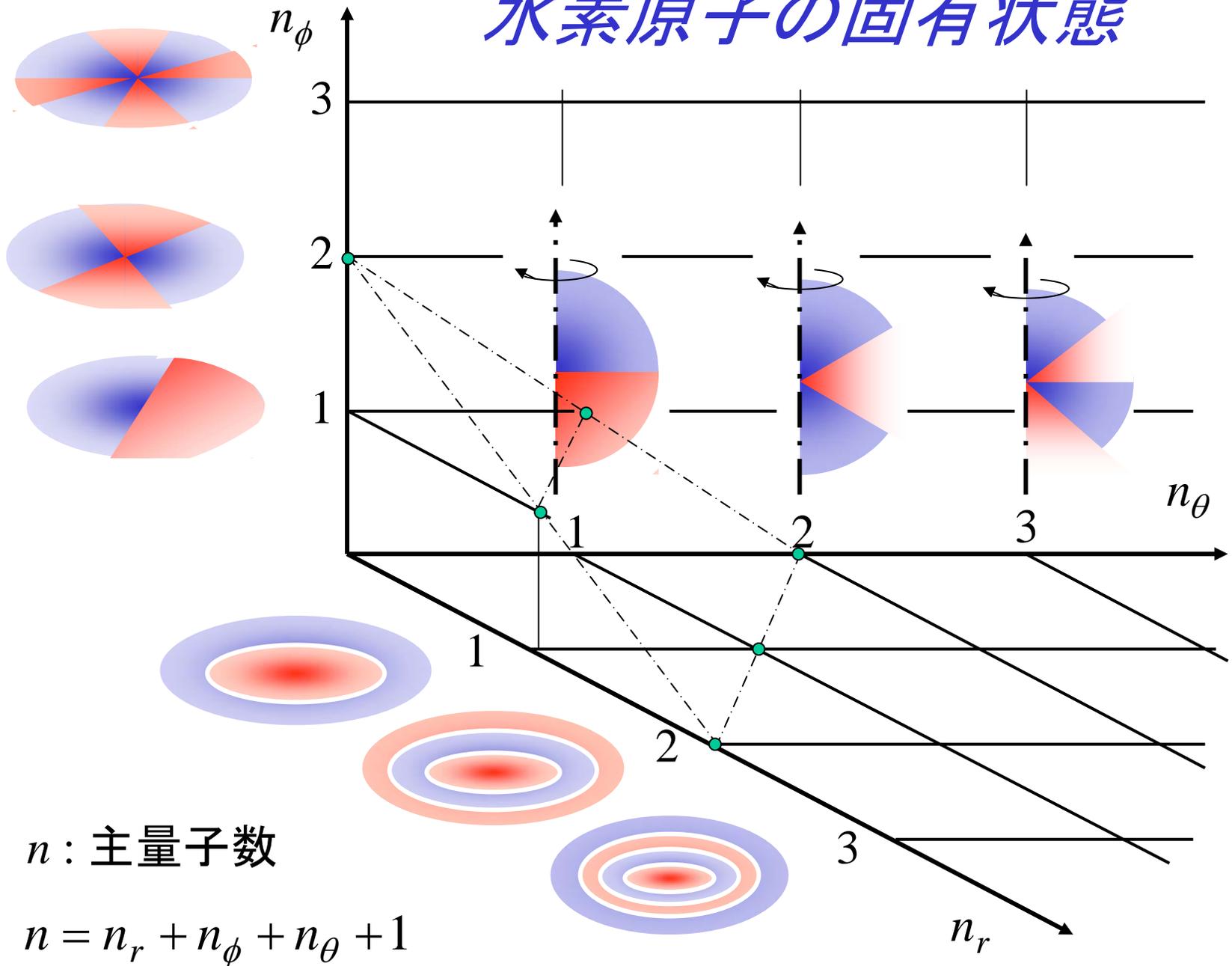
局所化した固有関数 = 高エネルギー状態



球座標



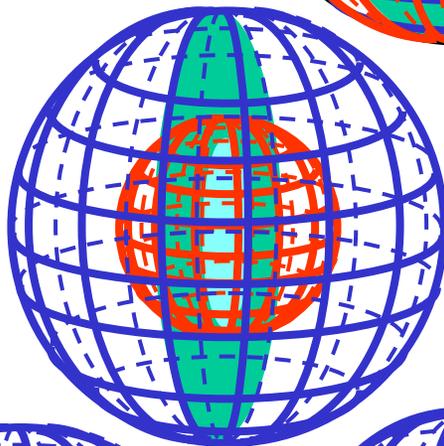
水素原子の固有状態



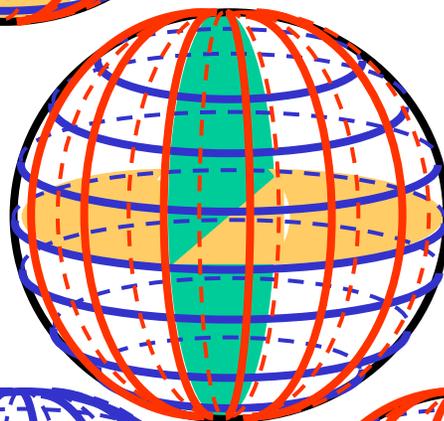
$n = 3$ における
束縛空間



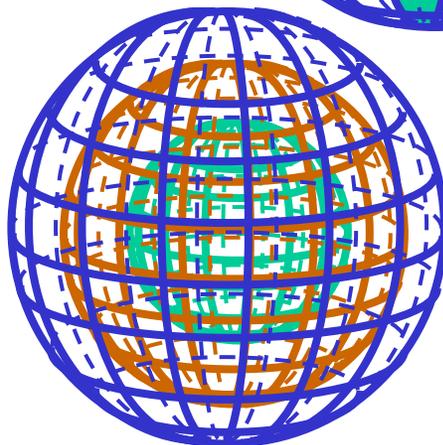
$(0, 0, 2) \times 2$



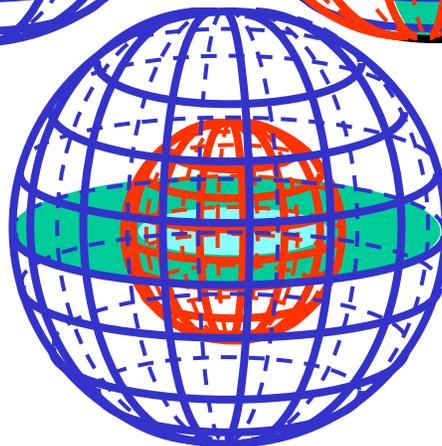
$(1, 0, 1) \times 2$



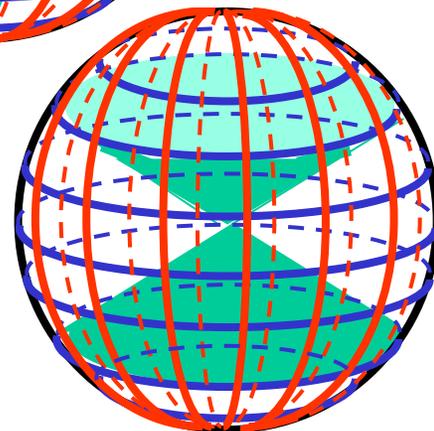
$(0, 1, 1) \times 2$



$(2, 0, 0) \times 1$



$(1, 1, 0) \times 2$



$(0, 2, 0) \times 1$

Schrödinger 方程式による解

$$\hat{H}\psi(r, \theta, \phi) = \left[\frac{\hat{p}_r^2}{2m_e} + \frac{\hat{p}_{\theta, \phi}^2}{2m_e} + U(r) \right] \psi(r, \theta, \phi) = E \psi(r, \theta, \phi)$$

$$\hat{L} = r \hat{p}_{\theta, \phi} \quad \psi(r, \theta, \phi) = R(r)F(\theta, \phi)$$

$$\left[\frac{\hat{p}_r^2}{2m_e} + \frac{\hat{L}^2}{2m_e r^2} + U(r) \right] R(r)F(\theta, \phi) = E R(r)F(\theta, \phi)$$

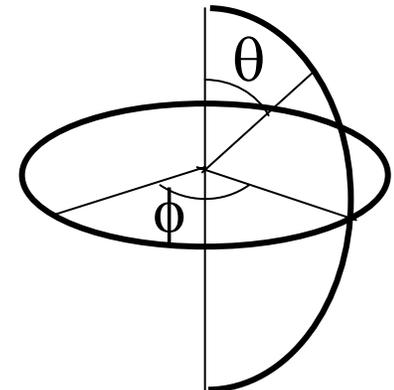
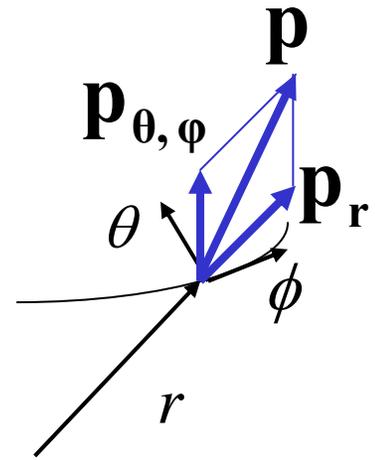
$$\hat{L}^2 F(\theta, \phi) = \text{const.} F(\theta, \phi) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{すなわち, } \begin{cases} \text{const.} = \lambda \hbar^2 : \text{固有値} \\ F(\theta, \phi) : \text{固有関数} \end{cases}$$

であれば, Schrödinger 方程式は r のみの関数

$$\left[\frac{\hat{p}_r^2}{2m_e} + \frac{\lambda \hbar^2}{2m_e r^2} + U(r) \right] R(r) = E R(r)$$

L の共役物理量 = 角度 (θ, ϕ)

$\theta = 0 \sim \pi, \phi = 0 \sim 2\pi \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{固有値存在}$



球面調和関数

$$\hat{L}^2 F(\theta, \phi) = -\hbar^2 \left[\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) - \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right] F(\theta, \phi) = \lambda \hbar^2 F(\theta, \phi)$$

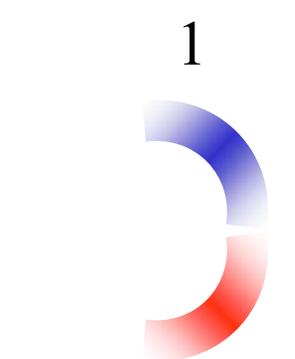
$$\phi \text{ の状態関数} = e^{im\phi} \quad \longrightarrow \quad F(\theta, \phi) = P(\theta) e^{im\phi}$$

$$\longrightarrow \quad \frac{d^2 P}{d\theta^2} + \cot \theta \frac{dP}{d\theta} + \left(\lambda - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2 \theta} \right) P = 0$$

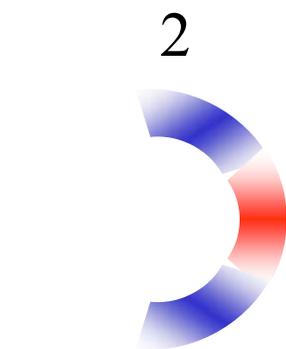
$$\text{固有値: } \lambda = l(l+1)$$



$$\sin^l \theta$$



$$\cos \theta \cdot \sin^{l-1} \theta$$



$$\{(2l-1)\cos^2 \theta - 1\} \sin^{l-2} \theta$$



$$\{(2l-1)\cos^2 \theta - 3\} \cos \theta \sin^{l-3} \theta$$

☆ 円周方向角運動エネルギー

$$\cos m\phi = \frac{1}{2}(e^{im\phi} + e^{-im\phi}), \quad \sin m\phi = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{im\phi} - e^{-im\phi})$$

☆ 球面における量子数

$$\lambda = l(l+1), \quad l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm l$$

l : 角運動量子数, m : 磁気量子数

☆ 同一全角運動エネルギー (l) に対し $(2l+1)$ 重に縮退

[古典力学]

全角運動量の2乗 = 1つの角運動量の最大値の2乗

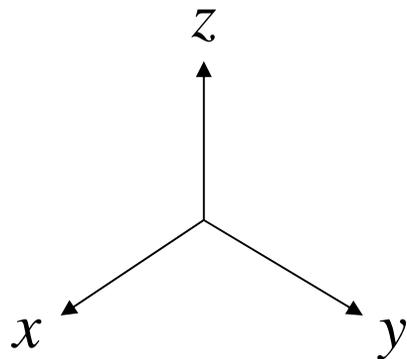
→ [量子力学]

$$\lambda = l(l+1) > l^2$$

$\therefore [L_x, L_y] = i\hbar L_z$: 角運動に対する不確定性原理

球面調和関数

$$l = 1$$



$$\frac{x}{r} = \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$\frac{y}{r} = \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

$$\frac{z}{r} = \cos \theta$$

p_x

$$\sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \theta = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \frac{z}{r}$$

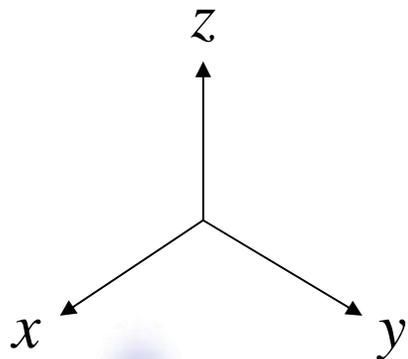
p_z

p_y

$$\sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \sin \theta \cos \phi = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \sin \theta \sin \phi = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \frac{y}{r}$$

$$l = 2$$



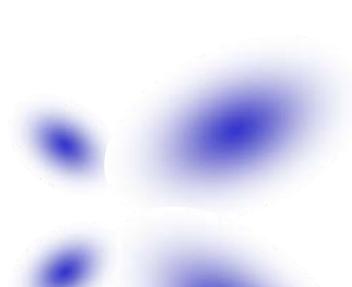
$$d_{3z^2-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (3\cos^2\theta - 1) \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} \frac{(3z^2 - r^2)}{r^2} \end{aligned}$$



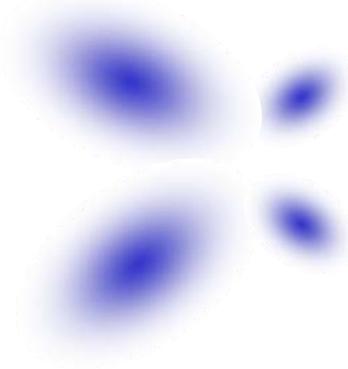
$$d_{xy}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{\frac{15}{16\pi}} \sin^2\theta \sin 2\phi \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{15}{4\pi}} \frac{xy}{r^2} \end{aligned}$$



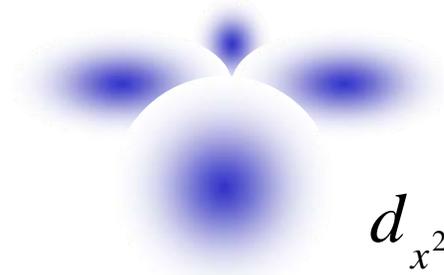
$$d_{yz}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{\frac{15}{4\pi}} \cos\theta \sin\theta \sin\phi \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{15}{4\pi}} \frac{yz}{r^2} \end{aligned}$$



$$d_{zx}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{\frac{15}{4\pi}} \cos\theta \sin\theta \cos\phi \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{15}{4\pi}} \frac{zx}{r^2} \end{aligned}$$



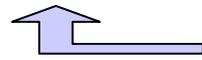
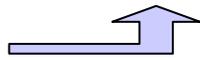
$$d_{x^2-y^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{\frac{15}{16\pi}} \sin^2\theta \cos 2\phi \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{15}{16\pi}} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{r^2} \end{aligned}$$

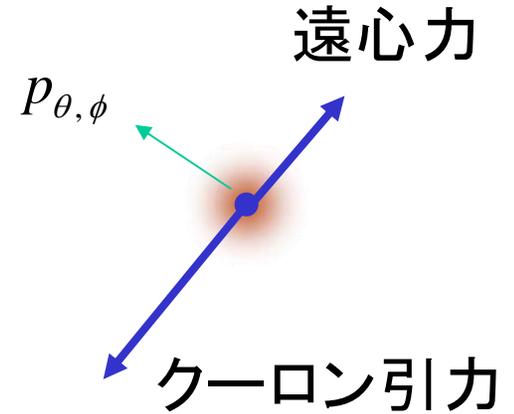
動径方向分布関数

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} + \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2m_e r^2} \right] R = ER$$

クーロン
ポテンシャル



遠心
ポテンシャル



$$\frac{d^2 R}{dr^2} - \left[\alpha^2 - 2\frac{\beta}{r} + \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right] R = 0; \quad \alpha^2 = -\frac{2m_e E}{\hbar^2}, \quad \beta = \frac{m_e e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \hbar^2}$$

$$r \rightarrow 0, r \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow R \rightarrow 0$$

$$R = e^{-\alpha r} r^{l+1} u(r); \quad u = a_0 + a_1 r + a_2 r^2 + \dots = \sum_k a_k r^k$$

各乗数項の恒等関係

$$\{k(k+1) + 2(k+1)(l+1)\} a_{k+1} = 2\{\alpha k - \beta + \alpha(l+1)\} a_k$$

項打ち切りの条件: $a_{p+1} = 0$ ($u(r)$ の次数が p)

→ $p + l + 1 = n, \quad \alpha = \beta/n \quad n : \text{主量子数}$

エネルギー固有値:
$$E = -\frac{m_e e^4}{32\pi^2 \varepsilon_0^2 \hbar^2} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

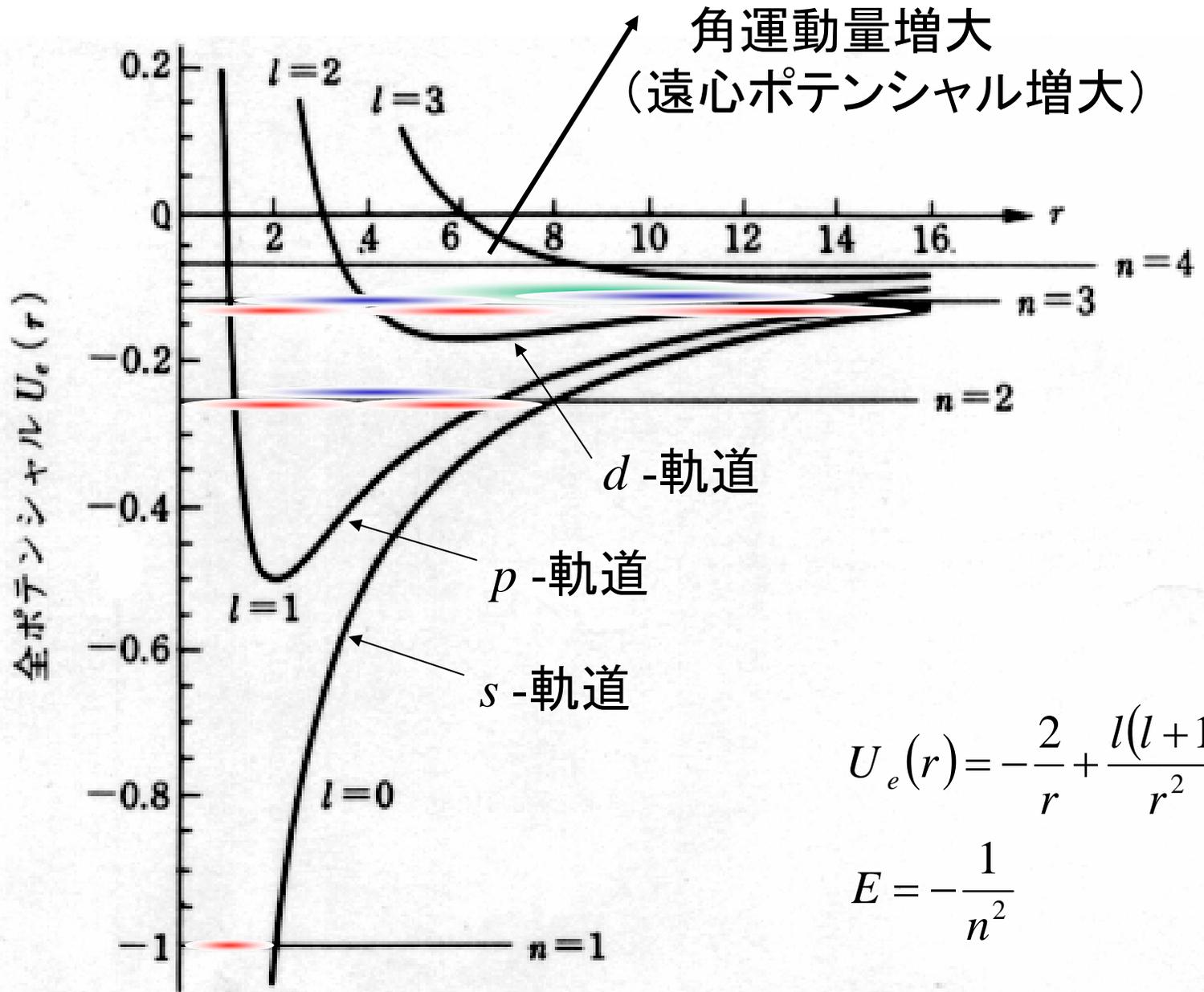
[動径方向分布関数 $R_{n,l}(\rho)$]

$$\rho = r/a_0$$

$$p = 0 \quad R_{n,l}(\rho) = \rho^{n-l} e^{-\rho/n}$$

$$p = 1 \quad R_{2,0} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\rho\right) e^{-\rho/2} \quad R_{3,1}(\rho) = \rho \left(1 - \frac{1}{6}\rho\right) e^{-\rho/3}$$

$$p = 2 \quad R_{3,0}(\rho) = \left(1 - \frac{2}{3}\rho + \frac{2}{27}\rho^2\right) e^{-\rho/3}$$



$$U_e(r) = -\frac{2}{r} + \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2}$$

$$E = -\frac{1}{n^2}$$

水素原子の電子状態のまとめ

固有関数: $\psi_{n,l,m}(\rho, \theta, \phi) = R_{n,l}(\rho)P_{l,m}(\theta)e^{im\phi}$

☆ 量子数

主量子数: n

軌道量子数: $l = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$

磁気量子数: $m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm l$

$$n = n_r + n_\theta + n_\phi + 1$$

$$l = n_\theta + n_\phi$$

$$m = n_\phi$$



空間区分における量子数

1つの主量子数 n に対し,

エネルギー:
$$E = \left(-\frac{m_e e^4}{32\pi^2 \varepsilon_0^2 \hbar^2} \right) \frac{1}{n^2}$$

状態数(縮退度):
$$D_n = 2 \sum_{l=1}^{n-1} (2l+1) = 2n^2$$

固有関数

$n=1$: $1s$

$n=2$: $2s, 2p_x, 2p_y, 2p_z$

$n=3$: $3s, 3p_x, 3p_y, 3p_z, 3d_{y^2-z^2}, 3d_{z^2-x^2}, 3d_{yz}, 3d_{zx}, 3d_{xy}$

主量子数



軌道量子数

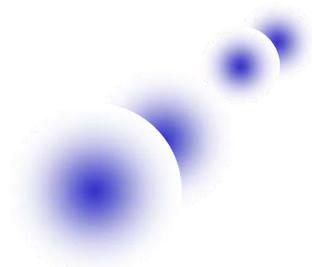
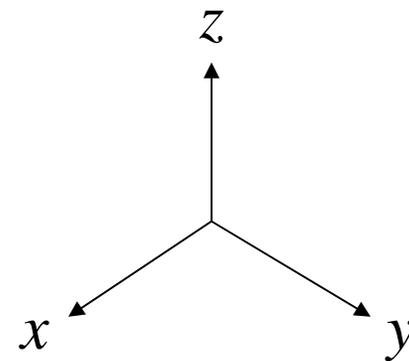
磁気量子数

$n = 3$ の各軌道

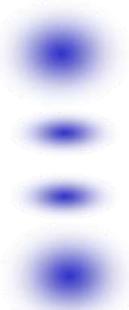
18重に縮退
(各状態にスピン2種類)



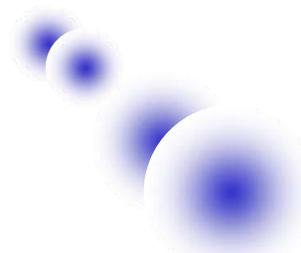
$3s$



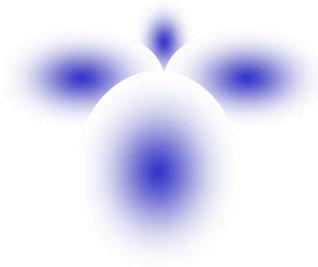
$3p_x$



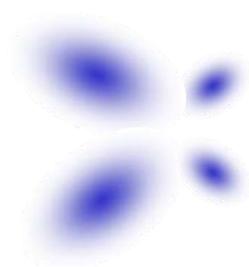
$3p_z$



$3p_y$



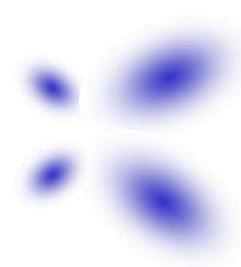
$3d_{x^2-y^2}$



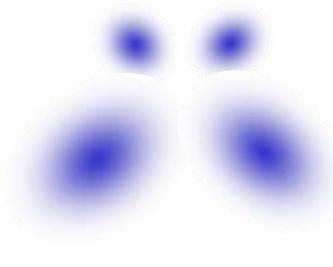
$3d_{zx}$



$3d_{3z^2-1}$



$3d_{yz}$



$3d_{xy}$

$$(z^2 - x^2) + (z^2 - y^2) = (3z^2 - r^2)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[\text{orbital 1} + \text{orbital 2} \right] = \text{orbital 3}$$