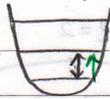
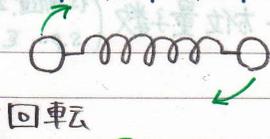
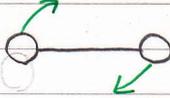


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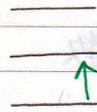


IRスペクトルEとゆば分かる

回転



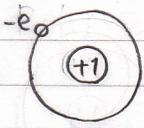
回転も  
角運動量により  
量子化される



$$E = \frac{\hbar^2}{2I} J(J+1) \quad (J: \text{角運動量})$$

↑  
マイクロ波の分光で"回転の様子が分かる"

12/11 (金)



Bohrモデル

不確定性原理

↓  
シュレディンガー方程式

$$\left[ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \right] \phi(r) = E \phi(r)$$

波動性+粒子性

$$\mathcal{H} \phi(r) = E \phi(r)$$

$$-\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} + \frac{mv^2}{2}$$

↓  
箱の中の粒子 分子振動

↓  
水素原子

$$\left[ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \right] \phi = E \phi$$

↓  
x,y,z

↓  
極座標

↓  
r, \theta, \phi 変換

↓  
R(r) \Theta(\theta) \Phi(\phi)

↓  
変数分離

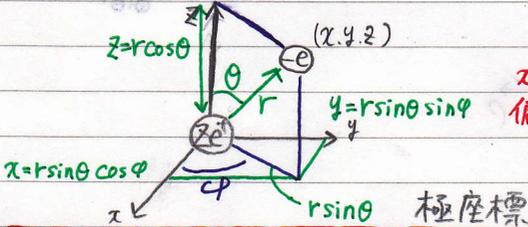
R(r): Laguerre の陪々項式

\Theta(\theta): Legendre の "

\Phi(\phi):

化学者のための数学+講  
(化学同人)

水素類似原子



$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2, \tan \theta = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{z^2}, \tan \phi = \frac{y}{x}$$

↓ 実際計算してみよ (H.W.)

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{\mathcal{L}^2}{r^2}$$

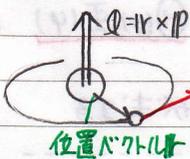
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \sin \theta \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta \cos \phi}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\sin \phi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \sin \theta \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta \sin \phi}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\cos \phi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}$$

x,y,zで  
偏微分

軌道角運動量

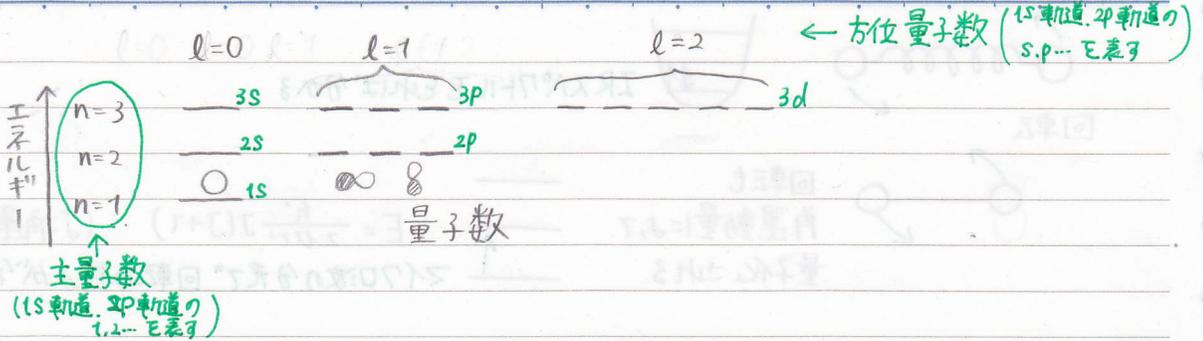


$$l_x = \frac{\hbar}{i} \left( y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)$$



$$l^2 = l_x^2 + l_y^2 + l_z^2 = -\hbar^2 \left[ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right]$$

12/11 (金)



水素類似原子

$\Delta = r \cdot \theta \cdot \phi$  変換したものを  $E$  代入してやると

$$\left[ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{l^2}{2mr^2} - \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \right] \phi = E\phi$$

$$\downarrow \phi = R(r) \Theta(\theta) \Phi(\phi)$$

$$\frac{\hbar^2}{R} \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2\hbar^2}{R} \frac{\partial R}{\partial r} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} r^2 \left( E + \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \right) = \frac{l^2 \Theta \Phi}{R^2} = \alpha$$

①

②

① =  $\alpha \rightarrow$  Laguerre の 陪多項式

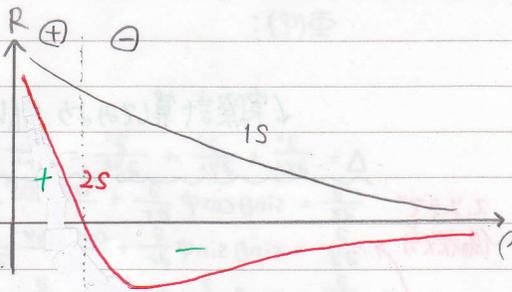
② =  $\alpha \rightarrow$

R の関数 軌道 球形

1s  $R = 2 \left( \frac{Z}{a_0} \right)^{3/2} \exp(-\rho)$  ⊙

2s  $R = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{Z}{a_0} \right)^{3/2} (2-\rho) \exp(-\frac{\rho}{2})$  ⊙ (  $\rho = \frac{Zr}{a_0}$  )

$a_0 = \frac{\hbar^2}{me^2}$



複素共役

$$\int \phi_{1s}^* \phi_{2s} d\tau = 0 \quad \text{直交}$$

ex) 1s と 2p ⊙ ⊙  $\rightarrow$  足れば直交

12/11 (金)

水素類似原子

$$\left[ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta - \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \right] \phi = E\phi$$

極座標  $x, y, z \rightarrow r, \theta, \phi$

$$\left[ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{l^2}{2mr^2} - \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \right] \phi = E\phi \quad \text{変数分離}$$

$\chi(\theta, \phi)$

$$\frac{\hbar^2}{R} \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2\hbar^2}{R} \frac{\partial R}{\partial r} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} r^2 \left[ E + \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \right] = \alpha \quad \phi(r, \theta, \phi) = R(r) \chi(\theta) \Phi(\phi)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{l^2 \Theta \Phi}{R^2}$$

$\rightarrow E = -\frac{Z^2 m e^4}{2\hbar^2 n^2}$  とおいて、Laguerre の 陪多項式 を 解く  $\Rightarrow R(r)$  が 求まる

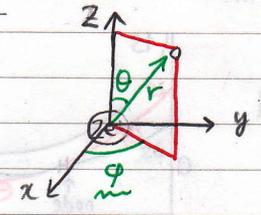
12/18(金)

$\nabla^2 \Phi = k^2 \alpha \Phi$        $\Delta \phi = E \phi$   
 $\frac{\nabla^2 \Phi}{\Phi} = k^2 \alpha$       固有値

$k^2 \left[ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial \phi^2} \right] \Phi = k^2 \alpha \Phi$  (l: 軌道角運動量)  
 左辺  $\frac{k^2 \sin \theta}{\theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \theta} \right) + k^2 d \sin^2 \theta = m^2 k^2$   $\theta$  だけの関数  
 右辺  $-\frac{k^2}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial \phi^2} = m^2 k^2$   $\phi$  だけの関数  
 $\nabla^2 \Phi = l(l+1)k^2 \Phi$ , Legendre の陪多項式を解く  $\Rightarrow \Phi(\theta)$  が求まる。

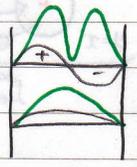
(Z)  $\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial \phi^2} = -m^2 \Phi$

$\Phi = C \exp(\alpha \phi)$  とおく  
 $\frac{\partial^2 \exp(\alpha \phi)}{\partial \phi^2} = -m^2 C \exp(\alpha \phi)$   
 $C \alpha^2 \exp(\alpha \phi) = -m^2 C \exp(\alpha \phi)$   
 $\Phi = C \exp(im\phi) \rightarrow \alpha$



規格化  $\rightarrow$  確率

$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} |\Phi|^2 r^2 dr \sin \theta d\theta d\phi = 1$   
 $= \int_0^\infty |R(r)|^2 r^2 dr \int_0^\pi |\Theta(\theta)|^2 \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} |\Phi|^2 d\phi = 1$



$\int_0^{2\pi} |\Phi(\phi)|^2 d\phi = \int_0^{2\pi} C \exp(-im\phi) C \exp(im\phi) d\phi = 1$

$C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}, \Phi(\phi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(im\phi)$

エネルギー  $E_n = -\frac{me^4 Z^2}{2\hbar^2 n^2} = -\frac{E_H Z^2}{n^2}$

エネルギーと量子数

主量子数	s軌道 (l=0)	p軌道 (l=1)	d軌道 (l=2)	f軌道 (l=3)
n=4 - E <sub>H</sub> Z <sup>2</sup> /16	m=0: -1, 0, +1	-2, -1, 0, +1, +2	-3, -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, +3	-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, +3, +4
n=3 - E <sub>H</sub> Z <sup>2</sup> /9	---	---	---	---
n=2 - E <sub>H</sub> Z <sup>2</sup> /4	---	2P	---	---
n=1 - E <sub>H</sub> Z <sup>2</sup>	1S	---	---	---

l: 方位量子数      m: 磁気量子数

軌道の形と量子数

1S  $\leftrightarrow$  2S (主量子数)  $\rightarrow$  3d (node) 節面

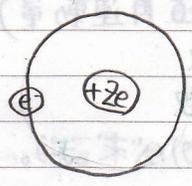
1S  $\rightarrow$  2S  $\rightarrow$  3d

距離 r = 軌道半径

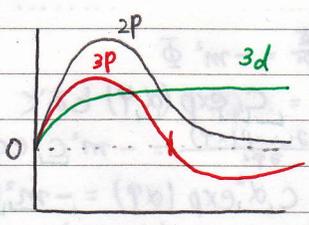
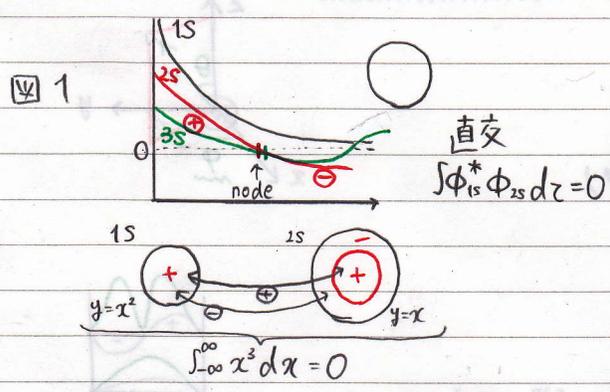
主量子数が増える  $\Rightarrow$  r は +, - 回転回数が増える

1/8 (金)

水素原子  
様、類似



$\nabla^2 \psi = E \psi$   
 $x, y, z, r, \theta, \varphi$  表記  $R(r) \Theta(\theta) \Phi(\varphi)$   
 変数分離により求めた  
 $R(r)$  具体的な関数



$\Theta(\theta) \Phi(\varphi) = Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$

$l=0, m=0$  s orbital  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$   
 $l=1, m=0$  } P orbital  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{3}{\pi}} \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{3}{\pi}} \frac{z}{r} \Rightarrow P_z$   
 $m=\pm 1$  }  $P_x, P_y, P_z \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{3}{\pi}} \sin \theta \exp(\pm i\varphi)$  (??)

$\Phi(\varphi) \propto \exp(im\varphi)$

$(e^{im\varphi} + e^{-im\varphi}) / \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2} \cos m\varphi$

$(e^{im\varphi} - e^{-im\varphi}) / (i\sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{2} \sin m\varphi$

$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{3}{\pi}} \sin \theta \cos \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{3}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{x}{r} \Rightarrow P_x$   
 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{3}{\pi}} \sin \theta \sin \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{3}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{y}{r} \Rightarrow P_y$

$l=1, m=+1$   $\varphi_1$   $l=1, m=-1$   $\varphi_2$   
 規格化  $a\varphi_1 + b\varphi_2$   $b\varphi_1 - a\varphi_2$   
 直交

宿題 1s軌道と2p軌道が直交していることを証明せよ。

Hint

$\phi_{1s} \phi_{2p} \rightarrow r, \theta, \varphi$  の関数  
 $\int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \phi_{1s}^* \phi_{2p} r^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi$

1/8 (金)

水素様原子 Schrödinger 方程式解けた

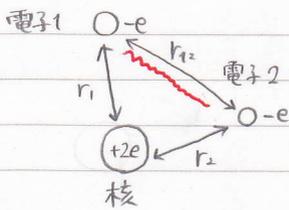
電子がたくさんある  
近似法

多電子原子

分子

水素様原子の波動関数で  
おおよそ説明できる → 例: H<sub>2</sub>O

例: He 原子



$$\hat{H} = \underbrace{-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta_1}_{\text{運動}} - \underbrace{\frac{2e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_1}}_{\text{核-電子}} - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta_2 - \frac{2e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_2} + \underbrace{\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_{12}}}_{\text{電子1-2}}$$

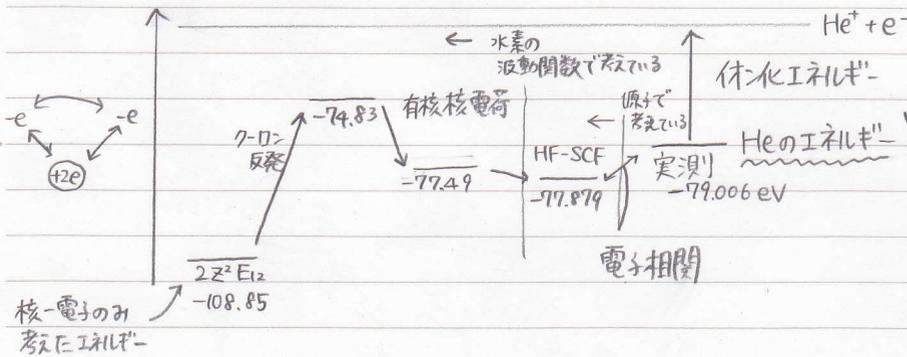
$$= \hat{H}_1(1) + \hat{H}_2(2) + \hat{H}'$$

$\hat{H}\psi = E\psi$  ← 後でこの表し方はやる  
 $\psi^* \hat{H} \psi = \psi^* E \psi$   
 $\int \psi^* \hat{H} \psi d\tau = E \int \psi^* \psi d\tau$

規格化してある ⇒ 1

$$E = \int \psi^* \hat{H} \psi d\tau = \frac{\langle \psi | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle}$$

分子軌道のエネルギー



※有核核電荷

内側の電子による遮蔽のこと

