

Eをrのみ又はvのみで表記

$$\frac{1}{2} m_e v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_e (r\omega)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$v = r\omega$$

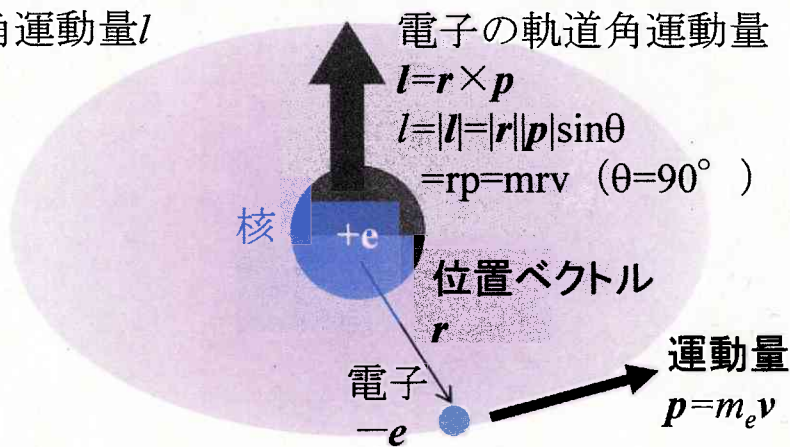
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{e^2}{m_e 4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3}}$$

$$m_e r \omega^2 = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

加速度 クーロン引力

(SI単位系 : ガウス単位系で $\frac{e^2}{r^2}$)

電子の軌道角運動量 l



Eをlで表記

$$E = \frac{E^2}{E} = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}\right)^2}{-\frac{m_e v^2}{2}} = \frac{-m_e e^4}{2(4\pi\epsilon_0 m_e r v)^2} = -\frac{m_e e^4}{32\pi^2 \epsilon_0^2 l^2}$$

二次元の箱の中の粒子(箱の2辺の長さ a_x, a_y): 式誘導

箱の中: $V_x = V_y = 0$, 箱の外: $V_x = V_y = \infty$

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) + V \right] \phi = E\phi$$

変数分離

変数分離①

$$\phi(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(Y(y) \frac{\partial^2 X(x)}{\partial x^2} + X(x) \frac{\partial^2 Y(y)}{\partial y^2} \right) + (V_x + V_y) X(x)Y(y) = EX(x)Y(y)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{X(x)} \frac{\partial^2 X(x)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{Y(y)} \frac{\partial^2 Y(y)}{\partial y^2} \right) - \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (V_x + V_y) = -\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} E$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} X(x)Y(y) \text{で割る}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 X(x)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E_x - V_x) X(x) = 0$$

変数分離

$$\frac{\partial^2 Y(y)}{\partial y^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E_y - V_y) Y(y) = 0$$

$$E = E_x + E_y$$

変数分離②

左辺が x だけの関数、右辺が y だけの関数

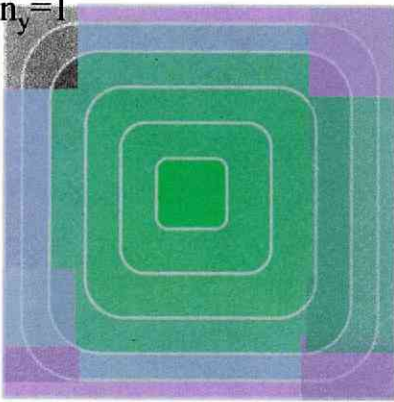
それぞれが定数でなければならない $\rightarrow \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} E_y$ とおく

$$\phi_{n_x n_y} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{a_x a_y}} \sin \frac{n_x \pi}{a} x \sin \frac{n_y \pi}{b} y$$

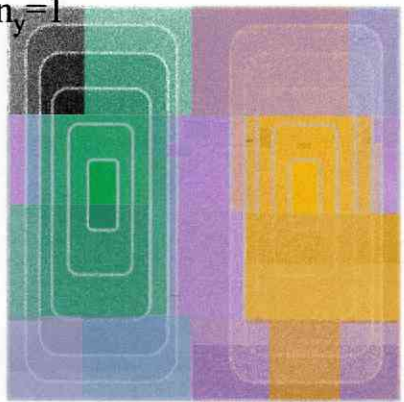
$$E_{n_x n_y} = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{n_x^2}{a^2} + \frac{n_y^2}{a_y^2} \right)$$

$$n_x, n_y = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

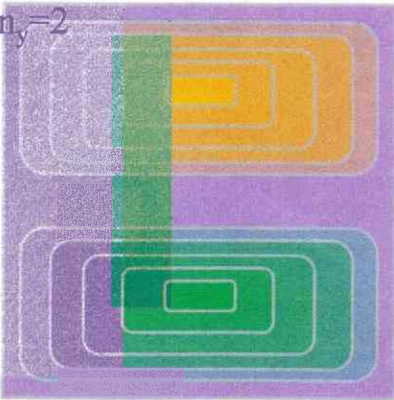
$n_x=1, n_y=1$



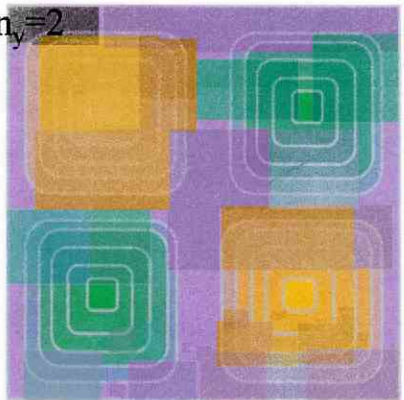
$n_x=2, n_y=1$



$n_x=1, n_y=2$



$n_x=2, n_y=2$



$$\Psi = c_a \phi_a + c_b \phi_b$$

$$H\Psi = \varepsilon\Psi$$

$$\langle \Psi | H | \Psi \rangle = \varepsilon \langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle$$

$$c_a^2 \langle \phi_a | H | \phi_a \rangle + c_b^2 \langle \phi_b | H | \phi_b \rangle + c_a c_b \langle \phi_a | H | \phi_b \rangle + c_b c_a \langle \phi_b | H | \phi_a \rangle = \varepsilon \{ c_a^2 \langle \phi_a | \phi_a \rangle + c_b^2 \langle \phi_b | \phi_b \rangle + c_a c_b \langle \phi_a | \phi_b \rangle + c_b c_a \langle \phi_b | \phi_a \rangle \}$$

$$c_a^2 \alpha_a + c_b^2 \alpha_b + 2c_a c_b \beta_{ab} = \varepsilon \{ c_a^2 + c_b^2 + 2c_a c_b S_{ab} \}$$

ここで微分する $\frac{\partial}{\partial c_a}$ 、 $\frac{\partial}{\partial c_b}$

$$2c_a \alpha_a + 2c_b \beta_{ab} = \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial c_a} \{ c_a^2 + c_b^2 + 2c_a c_b S_{ab} \} + \varepsilon \{ 2c_a + 2c_b S_{ab} \}$$

$$2c_b \alpha_b + 2c_a \beta_{ab} = \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial c_b} \{ c_a^2 + c_b^2 + 2c_a c_b S_{ab} \} + \varepsilon \{ 2c_b + 2c_a S_{ab} \}$$

ε の極小値が真の値に近い (変分法)。 $\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial c_a} = 0$ 、 $\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial c_b} = 0$ とし、極小値を求める。

$$c_a (\alpha_a - \varepsilon) + c_b (\beta_{ab} - \varepsilon S_{ab}) = 0$$

$$c_a (\beta_{ab} - \varepsilon S_{ab}) + c_b (\alpha_b - \varepsilon) = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha_a - \varepsilon & \beta_{ab} - \varepsilon S_{ab} \\ \beta_{ab} - \varepsilon S_{ab} & \alpha_b - \varepsilon \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

対角化して固有値 ε 、固有関数 c_a 、 c_b に関する情報を得る。

この方法を用いれば、 ϕ_i の数が増えても波動関数を得ることができる。