

# XXXII 3次元でのSchrödinger方程式

## 【Schrödinger方程式】

[直角座標系]

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} + \frac{8\pi^2 m_e}{h^2} (E - V) \phi = 0 \quad (32.1)$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi + \frac{8\pi^2 m_e}{h^2} (E - V) \phi = 0 \quad (32.2)$$

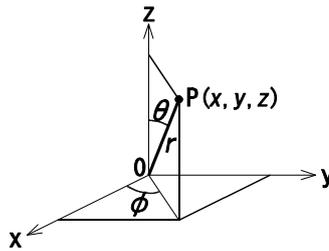
$$\nabla^2 \equiv \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \quad : \text{Laplacian} \quad (32.3)$$

[極座標系]

$$x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi \quad (32.4)$$

$$y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi \quad (32.5)$$

$$z = r \cos \theta \quad (32.6)$$



$$1 \quad \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{8\pi^2 m_e}{h^2} (E - V) \phi = 0 \quad (32.7)$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi + \frac{8\pi^2 m_e}{h^2} (E - V) \phi = 0 \quad (32.8)$$

$$\nabla^2 \equiv \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \quad (32.9)$$

[ハミルトン演算子]

$$\mathbf{H} \phi = E \phi \quad (32.10)$$

$$\mathbf{H} \equiv - \frac{h^2}{8\pi^2 m_e} \nabla^2 + V \quad : \text{Hamiltonian} \quad (32.11)$$

## 【水素(型)原子】

[ポテンシャル]

$$V = - \frac{z e^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r} \quad (32.12)$$

$$H(z=1), He^+(z=2), Li^{2+}(z=3)$$

[波動関数]

$$\psi_{1,0,0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} e^{-\rho/2} \quad : 1s \quad (32 \cdot 13)$$

$$\psi_{2,0,0} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\frac{z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} (2-\rho) e^{-\rho/2} \quad : 2s \quad (32 \cdot 14)$$

$$\psi_{2,1,-1} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\frac{z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} \rho e^{-\rho/2} \sin\theta \sin\phi \quad : 2p_y \quad (32 \cdot 15)$$

$$\psi_{2,1,0} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\frac{z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} \rho e^{-\rho/2} \cos\theta \quad : 2p_z \quad (32 \cdot 16)$$

$$\psi_{2,1,1} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\frac{z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} \rho e^{-\rho/2} \sin\theta \cos\phi \quad : 2p_x \quad (32 \cdot 17)$$

$$\psi_{3,0,0} = \frac{1}{18\sqrt{3\pi}} \left(\frac{z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} (6-6\rho+\rho^2) e^{-\rho/2} \quad : 3s \quad (32 \cdot 18)$$

$$a_0 \equiv \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar^2}{m_e e^2} \quad (\text{ボーア半径}) \quad (32 \cdot 19)$$

$$\hbar \equiv \frac{h}{2\pi} \quad (32 \cdot 20)$$

$$\rho \equiv \frac{zr}{a_0} \quad (r : \text{原子核と電子との距離}) \quad (32 \cdot 21)$$

[問32・1] ボーア半径  $a_0$  を求めよ。

[問32・2] 水素(型)原子でのそれぞれの電子の波動関数のおおよその形を図示せよ。

[波動関数のエネルギー]

$$E = - \frac{z^2 e^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 a_0 n^2} \quad (32 \cdot 22)$$

[問32・3] 水素原子は、つぎの波長  $\lambda/\text{nm}$  の電磁波を出す。このことを、水素原子の電子の波動関数の持つエネルギーから説明せよ。

93.782	94.976	97.254	102.583	121.566
379.790	383.539	388.905	397.007	410.174
434.047	486.133	656.279	954.62	1004.98
1093.8	1281.81	1875.11	2630	4050
7400				