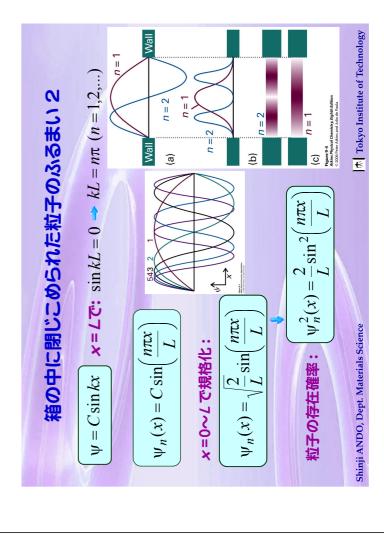


箱の中に閉じこめられた粒子のふるまい1



1 **3-carstene**

一次元の井戸型ポテンシャルで近似できる分子

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Classically allowed energies 箱の中に閉じこめられた粒子のふるまい3 粒子のエネルギー:



$$(n = 1, 2, ...)$$

(⁵1m8/⁵d)/3

$$\Delta E_n = E_{n+1} - E_n = (2n+1) \frac{h^2}{8mL^2}$$

$$n = E_{n+1} - E_n = (2n+1) \frac{n}{8mL^2}$$

電点エネルギー:
$$E_1 = \frac{1}{8}$$

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| ★ Tokyo Institute of Technology $8mL^2$

| ↑ Tokyo Institute of Technology (または、規格直交系にすることができる) すべての波動関数は規格直交系である。 $\psi_1 * \psi_3$ 波動関数の直交性 Shinji ANDO, Dept. Materials Science $\int \Psi_n^* \Psi_{n'} = 0$ $\int \psi_n^* \psi_n = 1$

2次元の箱の中の粒子1

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

変数分離: $\psi(x,y) = X(x) \cdot Y(y)$

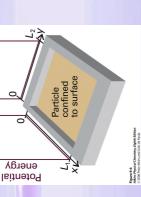
$$\left| \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} \right) \right| = EX \left| \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial y^2} \right) \right| = EY \right|$$

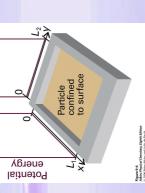
$$E = E_X + E_Y$$

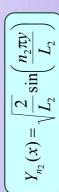
独立解:
$$\left[X_{n_1}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L_1}} \sin\left(\frac{n_1\pi x}{L_1}\right) \right]$$

$$(n_1 = 1, 2, ...)$$









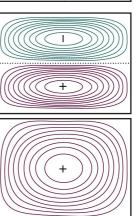
$$(n_2 = 1$$

↑ Tokyo Institute of Technology

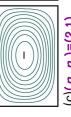
2次元の箱の中の粒子 2

$$\Psi(x,y) = X(x) \cdot Y(y)$$
 $E = E_X + E_Y$

$$\Psi_{n_1 n_2}(x, y) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{I_z I_z}} \sin\left(\frac{n_1 \pi x}{I_z}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n_2 \pi y}{I_z}\right) \left| \frac{E_{n_1 n_2}}{I_z}\right|$$



(a)
$$(n_1, n_2) = (1,1)$$
 (b) $(n_1, n_2) = (1,2)$



(+)

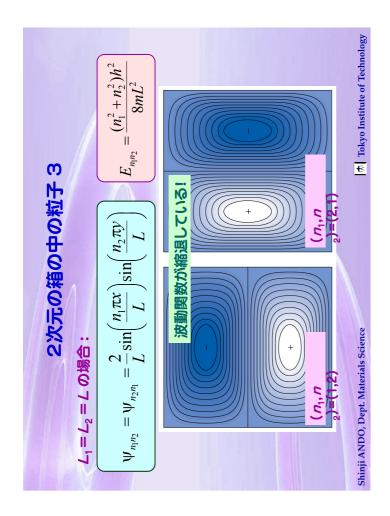
(+)))

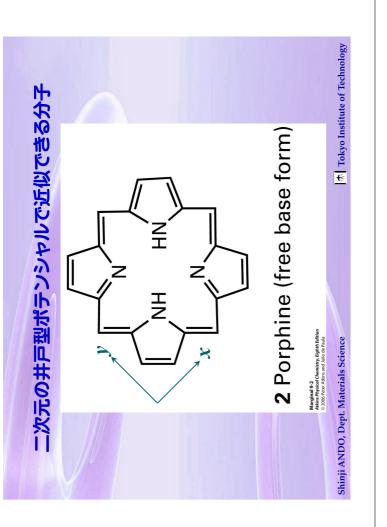
$$(n_1, n_2) = (2,1)$$
 (d) $(n_1, n_2) = (2,2)$

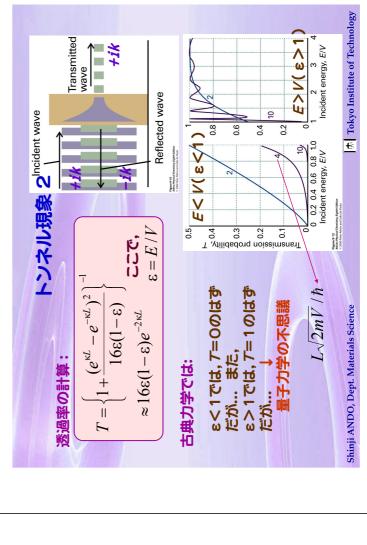
 $(c)(n_1, n_2) = (2,1)$

Figure 9-7
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トンネル現象 1壁の高さが有限の場合:

Wavefunction

 $\Psi = Ae^{ikx} + Be^{-ikx}$

 $\Psi = A'e^{ikx} + B'e^{-ikx}$

:×>7

境界条件1 (×=0, Lでwが連続):

A+B=C+D

0< x< L: $\psi = Ce^{\kappa x} + De^{-\kappa x}$

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6個の変数→4個の方程式:B'=0でも変数5個

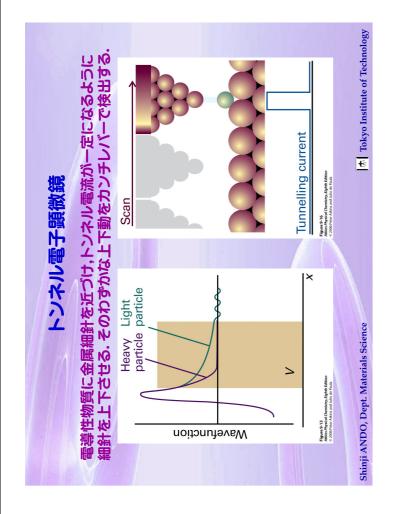
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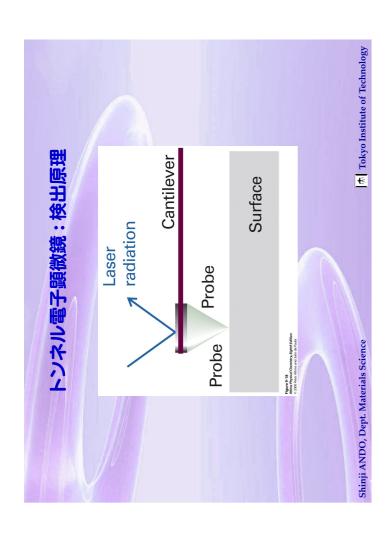
 $\kappa Ce^{\kappa L} - \kappa De^{-\kappa L} = ikA'e^{ikL} - ikB'e^{-ikL}$

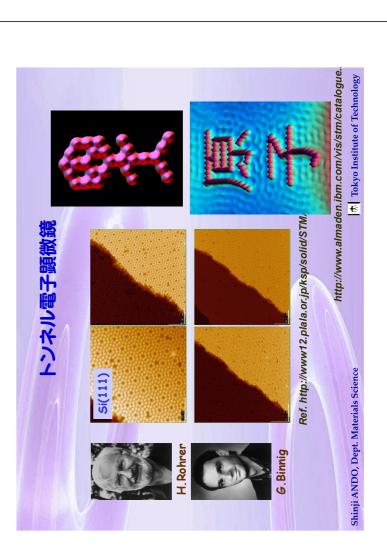
境界条件2 (x=0, Lでdψ/dxが連続):

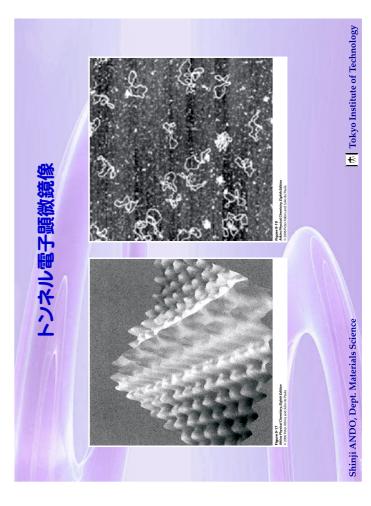
 $ikA - ikB = \kappa C - \kappa D$

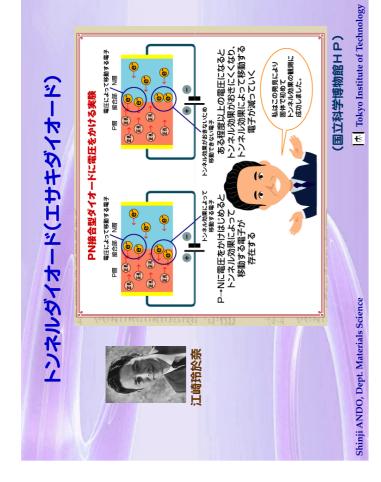
 $Ce^{\kappa L} + De^{-\kappa L} = A'e^{ikL} + B'e^{-ikL}$

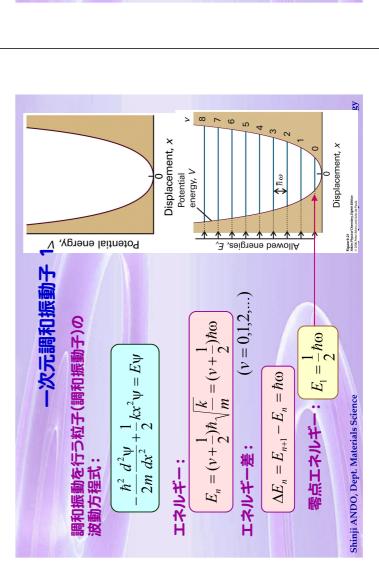












ノーベル賞をとるために"してはいけない五箇条"

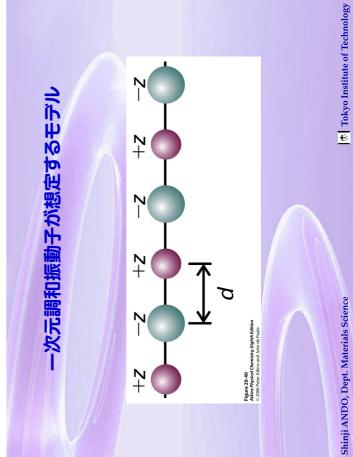
1. 今までの行き掛りにとらわれてはいけません. しがらみという呪縛を解かない限り, 思い切った創造性の発揮等は望めません.

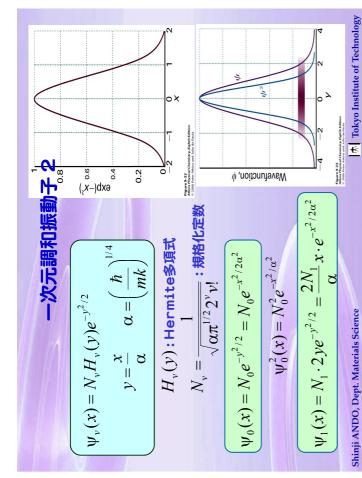


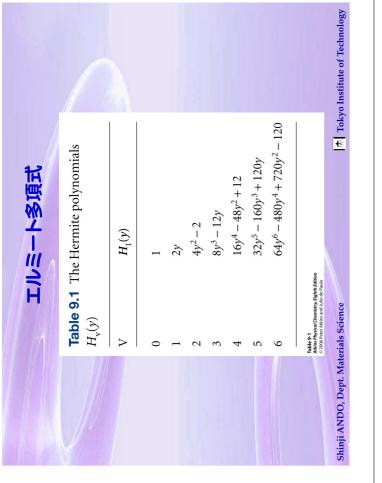
- は宝のおせん・ 2. 教えはいくら受けても結構ですが,大先生にのめり込んではいけませ
- ん. のめり込みますと権威の呪縛は避けられず,自由奔放な若さを失い,自分の創造力も萎縮してしまいます.
- 3.無用なガラクタ情報に惑わされてはいけません。約200ットで動作するわれわれの限定された頭脳の能力を配慮し,選択された必須の情報だけを処理します。
- 4. 自分の主張をつらぬくためには戦う事を避けてはいけません.
- 5.子供のようなあくなき好奇心と初々しい感性を失ってはいけません.

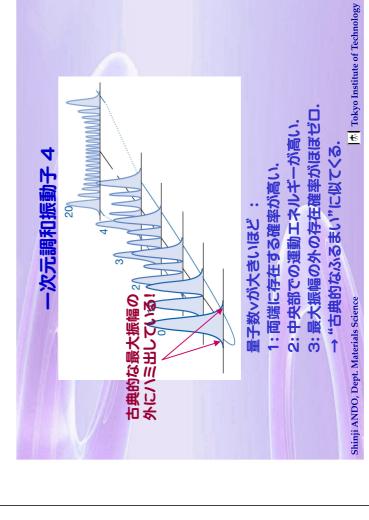
By 江崎玲於奈 (日経新聞:私の履歴書)

Shinji ANDO, Dept. Materials Science









 $\langle x^2 \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_{\nu}^* x^2 \psi_{\nu} dx = (\nu + \frac{1}{2}) \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{\dots}}$

 $\langle V \rangle = \frac{1}{2} k \langle x^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (v + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega$

 $\langle E_{_K} \rangle = \langle E \rangle - \langle V \rangle = \langle V \rangle$

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運動エネルギーの期待値:

ポテンシャルエネルギーの期待値:

位置の期待値: $\left|\langle x
ight
angle = \int_{-\infty}^\infty \psi_\nu x \psi_\nu dx = 0$

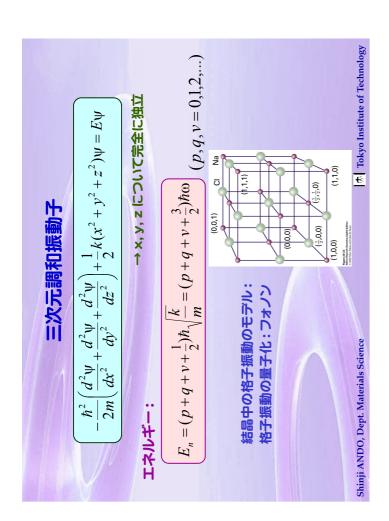
(変位)2の期待値:

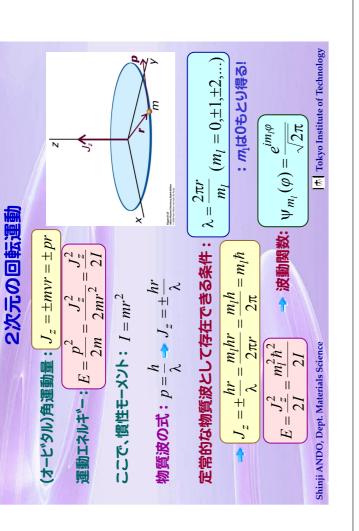
√ ,noitonuteveW

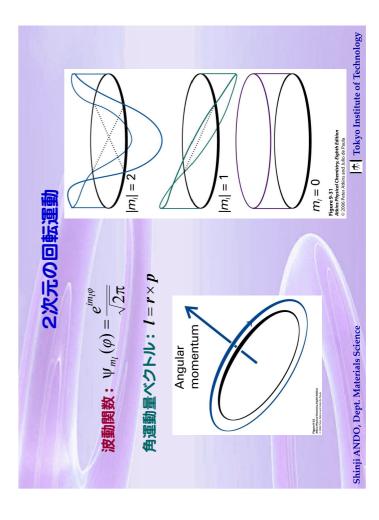
 $\langle \Omega
angle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_{
m v}^* \hat{\Omega} \psi_{
m v} dx$ වන

一次元調和振動子 3

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正と負の角運動量

First

ψ,noitonuteveW

(a)

₩avefunction, ψ

2次元の回転運動

 $m_{i} > 0$

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(b) Figure Principle and Business : 定常的に物質波が存在するための条件 o 2000 Principle Business and Library de Busin

(b)
Figure 9.29
Figure 9.29
Gastes Physical Chemistry, Eighth Edible
0.3003 Perez Aleira and Julio de Publa

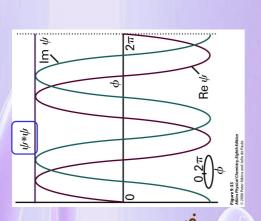
2次元の回転運動

粒子の存在確率:

$$^*_{m_l} \Psi_{m_l} = rac{e^{-im_l arphi}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot rac{e^{im_l arphi}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} = rac{1}{2\pi}$$

- → 円周上のどこでも同じ.
- → 粒子の位置は決められない.

→ (角)運動量 が確定しているから. (不確定性原理による)



3次元の回転運動

$$\mathcal{K}\psi = E\psi$$

$$\mathcal{K} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2$$

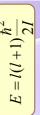
波動関数:球面調和関数

$$\psi(\theta,\varphi) = \Theta(\theta) \cdot \Phi(\varphi) = Y_{l,m_l}(\theta,\varphi)$$

Yを指定する2つの量子数:

$$l = 0,1,2...$$

 $m_l = l, l - 1,..., -l$





:21+1個が縮退

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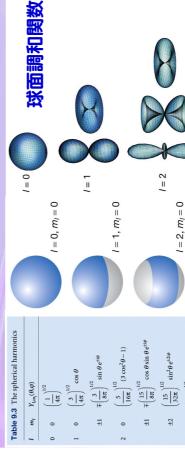
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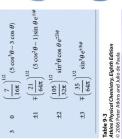
角運動量ベクトルと量子数 $(\mathit{I}=2)$

 $m_1 = +1$

 $m_1 = +2$

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= |m| $l = 3, m_l = 0 \quad l = 3$

 $I=4,\ \mathcal{M}_I=0$ Figure 9-37 Atkins Physical Chemistry, Eighth Edition

က

・横にならんだ波動関数はエネルギー的に縮退.

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Figures 4.0 High State of Lots of Lo

(q)

(a)

 $m_1 = 0$

l = 0,1,2...

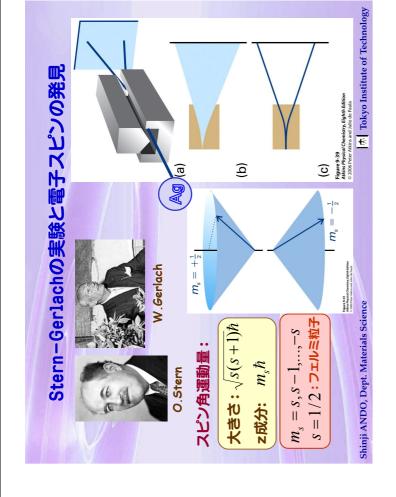
 $J = \sqrt{l(l+1)}h^*$

 $E = l(l+1)\frac{\hbar^2}{2I}$

 $m_l = l,..0,.-l$

 $J_z = m_l \hbar$

 $E=rac{J}{2I}$ より



角運動量に関係する量子数

momentum
ar
angn
ot
Properties
4
9
$\frac{\omega}{\omega}$
ag

Quantum number	Symbol Values*	Values*	Specifies
Orbital angular momentum	1	0, 1, 2,	Magnitude, $\{l(l+1)\}^{1/2}\hbar$
Magnetic	m_l	$l, l-1, \ldots, -l$	Component on z-axis, $m_l \hbar$
Spin	S	1/2	Magnitude, $\{s(s+1)\}^{1/2}\hbar$
Spin magnetic	m_s	$\pm \frac{1}{2}$	Component on z-axis, $m_s \hbar$
Total	j	$[l+s, l+s-1, \ldots, l-s]$	Magnitude, $\{j(j+1)\}^{1/2}\hbar$
Total magnetic	m_j	$j, j-1, \ldots, -j$	Component on z-axis, $m_j \hbar$

To combine two angular momenta, use the Clebsch-Gordan series:

 $j=j_1+j_2,j_1+j_2-1,\ldots,|j_1-j_2|$

For many-electron systems, the quantum numbers are designated by uppercase letters $(L, M_L, S, M_S, {
m etc.})$.

*Note that the quantum numbers for magnitude (l, s, j, etc.) are never negative.

Table 9-4Atkins Physical Chemistry, Eighth Edition
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