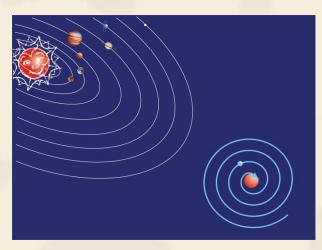
第二章 原子的结构和性质引言

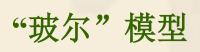
1897年Thomson发现电子

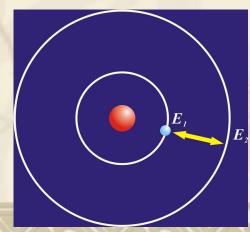
"葡萄丁"模型

1909-1911年间Rutherford的 a 散射实验

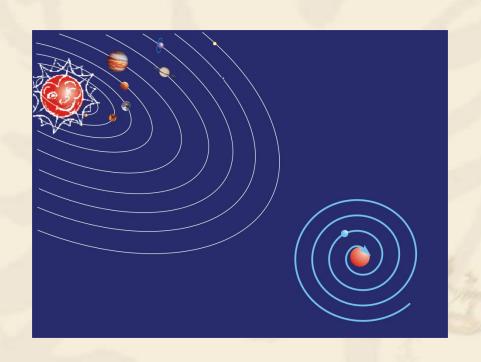


"行星绕日"模型



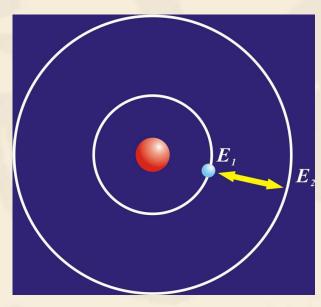


Rutherford的行星绕日模型的缺陷:带电粒子作加速运动时,会辐射能量,电子将逐渐失去动能,最后掉入原子核中,与原子稳定存在的事实不符。

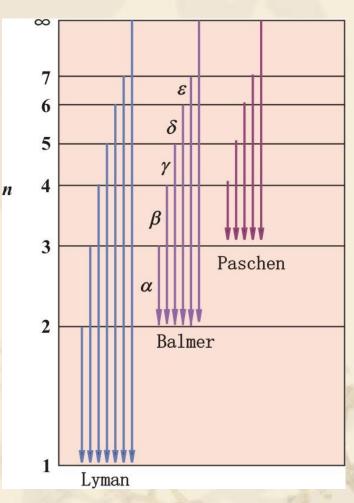


旧量子论:玻尔原子结构理论





存在定态,轨道角动量只能是 h/2π的整数倍,当电子由低能量 轨道跃迁至高能量轨道,必须吸 收一个光子;反之由高返低,则 放出一个光子。



氢原子的能级

了解一下! 看看旧量子论中经典力学的影子!

基于经典力学和角动量量子化条件的推导:

1 向心力=静电吸引力:
$$\frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$$

2 角动量量子化: mvr = nħ

将速度项v消去,得到轨道半径: $r = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0 n^2 \hbar^2}{me^2}$

能量=动能+位能

动能:
$$\frac{mv^2}{2}$$
 位能: $-\frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$

总能量:
$$E = -\frac{me^4}{32\pi^2 \varepsilon_0^2 \hbar^2 n^2} = -\frac{e^2}{8\pi \varepsilon_0 r}$$

2.1 单电子原子(类氢离子)的薛定谔方程及其解

2.1.1 单电子原子的薛定谔方程

总能量=原子核动能+电子动能+核与电子静电作用

$$\hat{H} = \frac{-\hbar^2}{2M} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z_1^2} \right) + \frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z_2^2} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{-Ze^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + (z_1 - z_2)^2}}$$

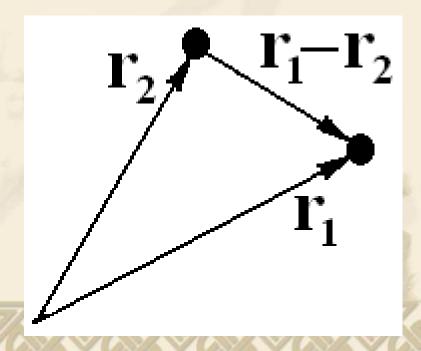
两体(原子核和电子)问题可以简化为一体问题

经典力学中,将两体问题化为一体问题

两体: 指只含有两个质点的孤立系统,一个质点所 受的力一定是由另一个质点施加的,且受力方向在 两个质点的连线上,即:

$$\mathbf{F}_{1\leftarrow 2} = -\mathbf{F}_{2\leftarrow 1} = f(\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2)\mathbf{e}$$

$$\mathbf{e} = \frac{\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2}{|\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2|}$$
连线上单位向量



了解一下!

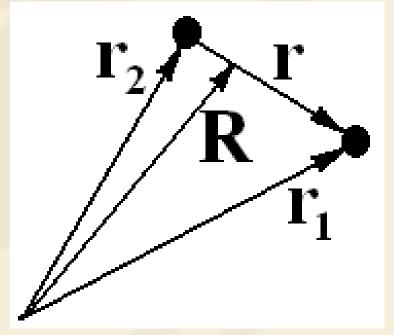
质心位置向量和相对位置向量为

$$\mathbf{R} = \frac{m_1 \mathbf{r_1} + m_2 \mathbf{r_2}}{m_1 + m_2}; \quad \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r_1} - \mathbf{r_2}$$

由牛顿第二定律:

$$m_1\ddot{\mathbf{r}}_1 = \mathbf{F}_{1\leftarrow 2} = f(\mathbf{r})\mathbf{e}$$

 $m_2\ddot{\mathbf{r}}_2 = \mathbf{F}_{2\leftarrow 1} = -f(\mathbf{r})\mathbf{e}$



分别对质心向量和相对位置向量关于时间求两次导数,并将牛顿第二定律代入以消去 \mathbf{r}_1 和 \mathbf{r}_2 得:

$$\ddot{\mathbf{R}} = \mathbf{0}$$
(质心匀速直线)
$$\frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \ddot{\mathbf{r}} = \mu \ddot{\mathbf{r}} = f(\mathbf{r})\mathbf{e}$$

$$\mu = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$
 称为约化质量

上述方程表明两体问题可以简化为两种运动的复合:

- 1质心不受力,作匀速直线运动或静止。
- 2 质量为约化质量的假想体作加速运动,其所受的力就是原来的两个质点之间的作用力,运动时的位移就是原来两个质点之间相对位移。动能、动量等物理量都是指假想体所具有的。总动能为质心动能加上假想体动能,其他物理量类似。

量子力学中, 与经典力学类似方法

质心位置向量和相对位置向量为

$$\mathbf{R} = \frac{m_1 \mathbf{r}_1 + m_2 \mathbf{r}_2}{m_1 + m_2} = (X, Y, Z); \quad \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2 = (x, y, z)$$

用计算偏微分的链式法则,将关于 x_1 , x_2 等的偏微分化为关于X, x等的偏微分:

$$\frac{1}{2M} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z_1^2} \right) + \frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z_2^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2(M+m)} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial X^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial Y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial Z^2} \right) + \frac{1}{2\mu} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

采用新自变量后的哈密顿算符为:

$$\hat{H} = \frac{-\hbar^2}{2(M+m)} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial X^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial Y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial Z^2} \right)$$

$$+\frac{-\hbar^2}{2\mu}\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}\right) + \frac{-Ze^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

只与XYZ有关

只与xyz有关

这样的薛定谔方程可以用分离变量法化为两个方程:

$$\frac{-\hbar^2}{2(M+m)} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial X^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial Y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial Z^2} \right) F = E_{\text{自由运动}} F$$

$$\frac{-\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \psi + \frac{-Ze^2 \psi}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = E\psi$$

量子力学中,两体问题化为一体问题的结果与经典力学中的类似,运动也分为两部分:

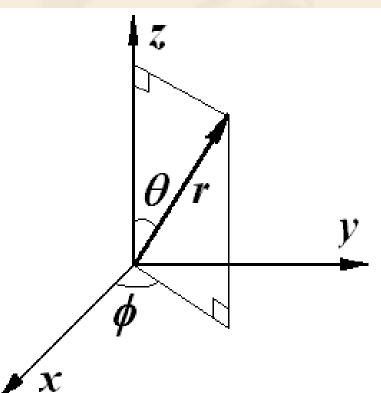
- 1自由部分指质心不受力(即自由)。这个方程的解就是平面波,也就是最简单的波——简谐行波。显然这部分运动的规律是简单清楚的,一般不考虑。
- 2 相对部分指电子和原子核之间的相对运动。这部分就是我们要关注的。
- 3 氢原子核与电子的约化质量几乎等于电子质量,因此电子和核之间的相对运动可近似看作核静止而电子绕核运动,波函数描述电子运动。 $\mu = \frac{m_{\rm p} m_{\rm e}}{m_{\rm p} + m_{\rm e}} = 0.9994 m_{\rm e}$

球坐标系复习:

$$\begin{cases} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ \theta = \arccos \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ z = r \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\phi = \arctan(y/x)$$

$$r \in [0, +\infty)$$
$$\theta \in [0, \pi]$$
$$\phi \in [0, 2\pi]$$



导数计算:

$$\left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z} = \left(\frac{\partial \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \sin\theta\cos\phi$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z} = \left(\frac{\partial \arccos(z/\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z} = \frac{\cos \theta \sin \theta \cos \phi}{r}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z} = \left(\frac{\partial \arctan(y/x)}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z} = -\frac{\sin \phi}{r \sin \theta}$$

$$f(x, y, z) = f(r, \theta, \phi)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial r}\right)_{\theta,\phi} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial r}\right)_{\theta,\phi} + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)_{x,z} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial r}\right)_{\theta,\phi} + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right)_{x,y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial r}\right)_{\theta,\phi} \\
\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial r}\right)_{\theta,\phi} \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z} + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta}\right)_{r,\phi} \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z} + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi}\right)_{r,\theta} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}\right)_{y,z}$$

两套坐标系下的导数转换时,必须区分清楚两套独立变量!由第2式得:

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

$$\Leftrightarrow g = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \text{ 1}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = \sin \theta \cos \phi \frac{\partial g}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta \sin \theta \cos \phi}{r} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\sin \phi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \phi}$$

按照上面的方法经过冗长的推导:

$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \phi^2}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\cot \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \phi^2}$$

用正交曲线坐标理论,有简单方法推导上式。

积分计算:

体积微元: 直角: $d\tau = dxdydz$; 球: $d\tau = r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi$

积分表达式: $f(x, y, z) \sim f(r, \theta, \phi)$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dz \cdot f(x, y, z) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} dr \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\phi \cdot r^{2} \sin\theta \cdot f(r, \theta, \phi)$$

物理量平均值的计算:

某物理量A, 归一化波函数记为 $\psi(r,\theta,\phi)$

$$\langle \hat{A} \rangle = \int d\tau \cdot \psi^* \hat{A} \psi$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} dr \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \cdot r^2 \sin\theta \cdot \psi^*(r,\theta,\phi) \left[\hat{A} \psi(r,\theta,\phi) \right]$$

例: 氢原子的归一化波函数为 $\psi = \frac{r \sin \theta \cos \phi}{4\sqrt{2\pi a_0^5}} \exp\left(\frac{-r}{2a_0}\right)$

请计算电子离核的平均距离〈r〉。

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{\hat{R}} : \quad \langle \hat{r} \rangle &= \int d\tau \cdot \psi^* \hat{r} \psi = \int_0^{+\infty} dr \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \cdot r^2 \sin\theta \cdot \psi^* r \psi \\
&= \int_0^{+\infty} dr \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \cdot r^2 \sin\theta \cdot \frac{r^3 \sin^2\theta \cos^2\phi}{32\pi a_0^5} \exp(-r/a_0) \\
&= \frac{1}{32\pi a_0^5} \int_0^{+\infty} r^5 \exp(-r/a_0) dr \cdot \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3\theta d\theta \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2\phi d\phi \\
&= 5a_0
\end{aligned}$$

电子与核相对运动部分的薛定谔方程

$$\frac{-\hbar^{2}}{2\mu} \left(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z^{2}} \right) \psi + \frac{-Ze^{2}\psi}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}}} = E\psi \xrightarrow{\overline{\mathbf{x}} \underline{\mathbf{x}} \underline{\mathbf{x}}}$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^{2}}{2\mu r^{2}}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r^{2}\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial r}\right)+\frac{1}{\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}\left(\sin\theta\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial\theta}\right)+\frac{1}{\sin^{2}\theta}\frac{\partial^{2}\psi}{\partial\phi^{2}}\right]-\frac{Ze^{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r}\psi=E\psi$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} + \frac{\hat{M}^2 \psi}{2\mu r^2} - \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r} \psi = E\psi$$

其中:
$$\hat{M}^2 = -\hbar^2 \left[\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right]$$

只与角度部分有关,它其实就是角动量平方算符。

由经典力学与量子力学对应关系,角动量算符为:

$$\hat{\mathbf{M}} = \hat{\mathbf{r}} \times \hat{\mathbf{p}} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ x & y & z \\ \frac{\hbar}{\mathbf{i}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\hbar}{\mathbf{i}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\hbar}{\mathbf{i}} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{i} \hat{M}_{x} + \mathbf{j} \hat{M}_{y} + \mathbf{k} \hat{M}_{z}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{M}}_{x} = \frac{\hbar}{\mathrm{i}} \left(y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right); \quad \hat{\boldsymbol{M}}_{y} = \frac{\hbar}{\mathrm{i}} \left(z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right); \quad \hat{\boldsymbol{M}}_{z} = \frac{\hbar}{\mathrm{i}} \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)$$

用球坐标:
$$\hat{M}_x = i\hbar \left(\sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \cot \theta \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right)$$

$$\hat{M}_{y} = i\hbar \left(-\cos\phi \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} + \cot\theta \sin\phi \frac{\partial}{\partial\phi} \right)$$

$$\hat{M}_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}$$

角动量平方算符:

$$\hat{M}^{2} = \hat{M}_{x}^{2} + \hat{M}_{y}^{2} + \hat{M}_{z}^{2}$$

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

2.1.2 变数分离法

$$-\frac{\hbar^{2}}{2\mu r^{2}}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}r^{2}\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial r}+\frac{\hat{M}^{2}\psi}{2\mu r^{2}}-\frac{Ze^{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r}\psi=E\psi\quad \hat{M}^{2}$$
只与角度有关

 $\Rightarrow \psi(r,\theta,\phi) = R(r)\Theta(\theta)\Phi(\phi)$ 将其代入上述方程,

方程两边再同时除以 $\frac{R(r)\Theta(\theta)\Phi(\phi)}{2\mu r^2}$, 移项后得:

$$\frac{\hbar^2}{R(r)}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}r^2\frac{\partial R(r)}{\partial r} + \frac{\mu Z e^2 r}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} + 2\mu r^2 E = \frac{\hat{M}^2 \Theta(\theta)\Phi(\phi)}{\Theta(\theta)\Phi(\phi)}$$

方程左边只与r有关,而右边只与角度有关,所以方程两边必须都为常数,记这个常数为βħ²。

先看角度部分:

$$\hat{M}^{2}\Theta\Phi = -\hbar^{2} \left| \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^{2} \theta} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \phi^{2}} \right| \Theta\Phi = \beta \hbar^{2}\Theta\Phi$$

方程两边再同时除以 $\hbar^2\Theta(\theta)\Phi(\phi)$ 再乘以 $\sin^2\theta$

$$\frac{\sin\theta}{\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\Phi} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial \phi^2} + \beta \sin^2 \theta = 0$$

上述方程中各项可以分为两类,一类只和 θ 有关,另一类只和 ϕ 有关,则每一类都只能为常数,记这个常数为 m^2 :

$$\frac{\sin\theta}{\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial\Theta}{\partial \theta} \right) + \beta \sin^2\theta = -\frac{1}{\Phi} \frac{\partial^2\Phi}{\partial \phi^2} = m^2$$

最后得到三个变量已经分离的方程

角度部分为:

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

$$\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial\Theta}{\partial\theta} \right) + \left(\beta \sin^2\theta - m^2 \right) \Theta = 0$$

径向部分为:

$$\frac{\hbar^2}{R(r)} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 \frac{\partial R(r)}{\partial r} + \frac{\mu Z e^2 r}{2\pi \varepsilon_0} + 2\mu r^2 E = \beta \hbar^2$$

关于上述方程的详细求解,可以参考:

徐光宪,黎乐民,《量子化学》上册,科学出版社

2.1.3 办方程的解

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \Phi}{\mathrm{d}\phi^2} = -m^2 \Phi \Rightarrow \Phi = A \exp(\mathrm{i}m\phi) + B \exp(-\mathrm{i}m\phi)$$

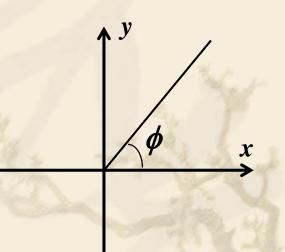
方程有两个线性独立解,通解为它们的叠加。由于其他原因(后详),我们取解为:

$$\Phi = A \exp(\mathrm{i} m \phi)$$

边界条件的确定:

角度 ϕ 定义在一个圆周上, ϕ 和 ϕ +2 π 是同一点,由波函数是单值的,边界条件取为:

$$\Phi(\phi) = \Phi(\phi + 2\pi)$$



方程的解: $\Phi(\phi) = A \exp(im\phi)$ 。

边界条件: $\Phi(\phi) = \Phi(\phi + 2\pi)$ 。

将解代入边界条件得: $\exp(im2\pi) = 1$,则 m=0, ± 1 , ± 2 , ..., m称为磁量子数。

由归一化条件:
$$\int_0^{2\pi} |\Phi(\phi)|^2 d\phi = 1 \to A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

完整的解为:

$$\Phi_m(\phi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(im\phi); \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$$

 ϕ 方程有两个线性独立解,通解为它们的叠加。我们为什么取解为 $A\exp(im\phi)$,而不是通解?

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial \phi^2} = -m^2 \Phi \xrightarrow{\text{mbdn} \psi(-\hbar^2)} -\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial \phi^2} = (m\hbar)^2 \Phi$$

考虑到 $\hat{M}_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}$,上式可写为 $\hat{M}_z^2 \Phi = (m\hbar)^2 \Phi$ 。

所以 Φ 方程实际上是角动量z轴分量的<u>平方</u>的本征方程,求出的本征函数具有确定的 M_z^2 ,但是 M_z 有正负之分,通解没有体现出来,我们取的解不仅是 \hat{M}_z^2 的本征态,还是 \hat{M}_z 的本征态,具有确定的 M_z 。

当m不等于零时, **少**方程的解是复数形式,有时,为方便将复数解线性组合以得到实数解:

$$\Phi_{m}(\phi) = \frac{\exp(im\phi)}{\sqrt{2\pi}}; \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$$

$$\Phi_{\pm m}^{\cos}(\phi) = \frac{\Phi_{m}(\phi) + \Phi_{-m}(\phi)}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\cos(m\phi)}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$\Phi_{\pm m}^{\sin}(\phi) = \frac{\Phi_{m}(\phi) - \Phi_{-m}(\phi)}{i\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sin(m\phi)}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

 $\Phi_m(\phi)$ 是 \hat{M}_z 的本征态,具有确定的角动量z轴分量,但是它们的线性组合就不是 \hat{M}_z 的本征态,所以其角动量z轴分量也不具备确定值。

例:
$$\Phi_{\pm 1}^{\cos}(\phi) = \frac{\Phi_1(\phi) + \Phi_{-1}(\phi)}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\cos(\phi)}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

根据假设II和假设III的推论,对这个态测量 M_z ,我们有50%的机会得到 \hbar ,50%的机会得到 $-\hbar$,如果测量时得到 \hbar ,那么测量完成后,体系的状态就变为 Φ_1 ,如果测量时得到 $-\hbar$,那么测量完成后,体系的状态就变为 Φ_{-1} 。

田方程的解

$$\sin\theta \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{\mathrm{d}\Theta}{\mathrm{d}\theta} \right) + \left(\beta \sin^2\theta - m^2 \right) \Theta = 0$$

求解这个方程,得:

$$\beta = (k + |m|)(k + |m| + 1); \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

令l=k+|m|,则l=0,1,2,...,显然 $|m| \le l$,l称为角量子数

R方程的解

$$\frac{\hbar^2}{R(r)}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}r^2\frac{\partial R(r)}{\partial r} + \frac{\mu Z e^2 r}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} + 2\mu r^2 E = \beta\hbar^2$$

求解这个方程,得:

2.1.4 单电子原子的波函数

$$\hat{H}_{\text{ASS}} \psi_{nlm}(r,\theta,\phi) = E_n \psi_{nlm}(r,\theta,\phi)$$

用分离变量法解得能量本征态波函数:

$$\psi_{nlm}(r,\theta,\phi) = \underline{(-1)^{(m+|m|)/2}} R_{nl}(r) \Theta_{lm}(\theta) \Phi_{m}(\phi)$$

其中的角度部分满足:

$$\hat{M}^{2}\Theta_{lm}(\theta)\Phi_{m}(\phi) = l(l+1)\hbar^{2}\Theta_{lm}(\theta)\Phi_{m}(\phi)$$

$$\hat{M}_{z}\Phi_{m}(\phi) = m\hbar\Phi_{m}(\phi)$$

综合起来,即:

$$\hat{H}\psi_{nlm} = E_n \psi_{nlm}; \hat{M}^2 \psi_{nlm} = l(l+1)\hbar^2 \psi_{nlm}; \hat{M}_z \psi_{nlm} = m\hbar \psi_{nlm}$$

 ψ_{nlm} 是能量、角动量平方和角动量z轴分量这三个物理量共同的本征函数,三者可以同时准确测定。

$$\hat{H}_{$$
类氢离子 $\psi_{nlm}}=E_{n}\psi_{nlm}$

$$\hat{M}^2 \psi_{nlm} = l(l+1)\hbar^2 \psi_{nlm}; \qquad \hat{M}_z \psi_{nlm} = m\hbar \psi_{nlm}$$

$$\psi_{nlm}(r,\theta,\phi) = \underline{(-1)^{(m+|m|)/2}} R_{nl}(r) \Theta_{lm}(\theta) \Phi_{m}(\phi)$$
世頃

能量本征值:
$$E_n = \frac{-\mu e^4 Z^2}{8\varepsilon_0^2 h^2 n^2}$$

角动量平方: $l(l+1)\hbar^2$; 角动量z轴分量: $m\hbar$

n, l, m是解方程得到的量子数,取值范围是:

$$n = 1, 2, ...; l = 0, 1, ..., n-1; m = 0, \pm 1, ..., \pm l$$

波函数的角度部分是M²和M₂的共同归一化本征函 数, 称为球谐函数:

$$Y_{lm}(\theta,\phi) = \Theta_{lm}(\theta)\Phi_{m}(\phi)$$

$$l=0$$
是s轨道, $m=0$: $s=Y_{0,0}(\theta,\phi)=1/\sqrt{4\pi}$

l=1是**p**轨道,有三个,分别对应m=0, ± 1 :

$$p_0 = Y_{1,0}(\theta, \phi) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \theta$$

实函数

$$p_{1} = -Y_{1,1}(\theta, \phi) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta \cdot e^{i\phi}$$

$$p_{-1} = Y_{1,-1}(\theta, \phi) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta \cdot e^{-i\phi}$$

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$$p_{-1} = Y_{1,-1}(\theta, \phi) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta \cdot e^{-i\phi}$$

l=2是d轨道,有五个,分别对应 $m=0,\pm 1,\pm 2$:

$$d_1 = -Y_{2,1}(\theta, \phi) = \sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} \sin \theta \cos \theta e^{i\phi}$$

$$d_{-1} = Y_{2,-1}(\theta, \phi) = \sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} \sin \theta \cos \theta e^{-i\phi}$$

$$d_2 = Y_{2,2}(\theta, \phi) = \sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} \sin^2 \theta e^{i2\phi}$$

$$d_{-2} = Y_{2,-2}(\theta, \phi) = \sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} \sin^2 \theta e^{-i2\phi}$$

复函数

m=0时,轨道波函数的角度部分是实函数,直接用。

$$s = Y_{0,0}(\theta, \phi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$$

$$p_z = p_0 = Y_{1,0}(\theta, \phi) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \theta = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \frac{z}{r}$$

$$d_{z^{2}} = d_{0} = Y_{2,0}(\theta, \phi) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (3\cos^{2}\theta - 1)$$
$$= \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} \left(\frac{3z^{2}}{r^{2}} - 1\right)$$

 $m\neq 0$ 时,轨道波函数的角度部分是复数形式,在原子光谱分析等场合,需要分析角动量,必须使用复数形式的波函数,因它是 M^2 和 M_z 的本征态;但是在许多定性分析场合,使用复数不方便,常将复数形式波函数重新组合成实函数形式的波函数。

$$p_{\pm 1} = \mp Y_{1,1}(\theta, \phi) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta \cdot e^{\pm i\phi}$$

$$p_{x} = \frac{p_{1} + p_{-1}}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \sin \theta \cdot \cos \phi = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \frac{x}{r}$$

$$p_{y} = \frac{p_{1} - p_{-1}}{i\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \sin\theta \cdot \sin\phi = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \frac{y}{r}$$

$$d_{\pm 1} = \mp Y_{2,\pm 1}(\theta,\phi) = \sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} \sin \theta \cos \theta e^{\pm i\phi}$$

$$d_{xz} = \frac{d_1 + d_{-1}}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{4\pi}} \sin \theta \cos \theta \cos \phi = \sqrt{\frac{15}{4\pi}} \frac{xz}{r^2}$$

$$d_{yz} = \frac{d_1 - d_{-1}}{i\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{4\pi}} \sin \theta \cos \theta \sin \phi = \sqrt{\frac{15}{4\pi}} \frac{yz}{r^2}$$

$$d_{\pm 2} = Y_{2,\pm 2}(\theta, \phi) = \sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} \sin^2 \theta e^{\pm i2\phi}$$

$$d_{x^2-y^2} = \frac{d_2 + d_{-2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{16\pi}} \sin^2 \theta \cos(2\phi)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{15}{16\pi}} \sin^2 \theta (\cos^2 \phi - \sin^2 \phi) = \sqrt{\frac{15}{16\pi}} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{r^2}$$

$$d_{xy} = \frac{d_2 - d_{-2}}{i\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{16\pi}} \sin^2 \theta \sin(2\phi)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{15}{4\pi}} \sin^2 \theta \sin \phi \cos \phi = \sqrt{\frac{15}{4\pi}} \frac{xy}{r^2}$$

完整的轨道波函数: 复函数和实函数

例如,np轨道。

$$\psi_{n,1,-1} = R_{n,1}(r) p_{-1} = R_{n,1}(r) \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta \cdot e^{-i\phi}$$

$$\psi_{n,1,1} = R_{n,1}(r) p_{1} = R_{n,1}(r) \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta \cdot e^{i\phi}$$

$$\phi_{n,1,1} = R_{n,1}(r) p_{1} = R_{n,1}(r) \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta \cdot e^{i\phi}$$
確定值

$$\psi_{npx} = R_{n,1} \frac{p_1 + p_{-1}}{\sqrt{2}} = R_{n,1} p_x = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \frac{R_{n,1}(r)}{r} x$$

$$\psi_{npy} = R_{n,1} \frac{p_1 - p_{-1}}{i\sqrt{2}} = R_{n,1} p_y = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \frac{R_{n,1}(r)}{r} y$$

$$\approx \frac{E, M^2 \hat{q}}{\hat{m} \approx \hat{q}}$$

$$m_z = \hat{q}$$

$$m_z = \hat{q}$$

n	l	m	氢原子和类氢离子的波函数 $\rho = 2Zr/(na_0)$
1	0	0	$\psi_{1s} = (1/\sqrt{\pi}) (Z/a_0)^{3/2} e^{-\rho/2}$
2	0	0	$\psi_{2s} = (1/4\sqrt{2\pi})(Z/a_0)^{3/2}(2-\rho)e^{-\rho/2}$
	1	0	$\psi_{2p_z} = (1/4\sqrt{2\pi})(Z/a_0)^{3/2} \rho e^{-\rho/2} \cos\theta$
		±1	$\psi_{2p_x} = (1/4\sqrt{2\pi})(Z/a_0)^{3/2} \rho e^{-\rho/2} \sin\theta \cos\phi$
			$\psi_{2p_y} = (1/4\sqrt{2\pi})(Z/a_0)^{3/2} \rho e^{-\rho/2} \sin\theta \sin\phi$
3	0	0	$\psi_{3s} = (1/18\sqrt{3\pi})(Z/a_0)^{3/2}(6-6\rho+\rho^2)e^{-\rho/2}$
	1	0	$\psi_{3p_z} = (1/18\sqrt{2\pi})(Z/a_0)^{3/2}(4\rho - \rho^2)e^{-\rho/2}\cos\theta$
		±1	$\psi_{3p_x} = (1/18\sqrt{2\pi})(Z/a_0)^{3/2}(4\rho - \rho^2)e^{-\rho/2}\sin\theta\cos\phi$
			$\psi_{3p_y} = (1/18\sqrt{2\pi})(Z/a_0)^{3/2}(4\rho - \rho^2)e^{-\rho/2}\sin\theta\sin\phi$
	2	0	$\psi_{3d_{z^2}} = (1/36\sqrt{6\pi}) (Z/a_0)^{3/2} \rho^2 e^{-\rho/2} (3\cos^2\theta - 1)$
		±1	$\psi_{3d_{xz}} = (1/36\sqrt{2\pi})(Z/a_0)^{3/2} \rho^2 e^{-\rho/2} \sin 2\theta \cos \phi$
			$\psi_{3d_{yz}} = (1/36\sqrt{2\pi})(Z/a_0)^{3/2} \rho^2 e^{-\rho/2} \sin 2\theta \sin \phi$
		±2	$\psi_{3d_{x^2-y^2}} = (1/36\sqrt{2\pi}) (Z/a_0)^{3/2} \rho^2 e^{-\rho/2} \sin^2\theta \cos 2\phi$
			$\psi_{3d_{xy}} = (1/36\sqrt{2\pi})(Z/a_0)^{3/2} \rho^2 e^{-\rho/2} \sin^2\theta \sin 2\phi$