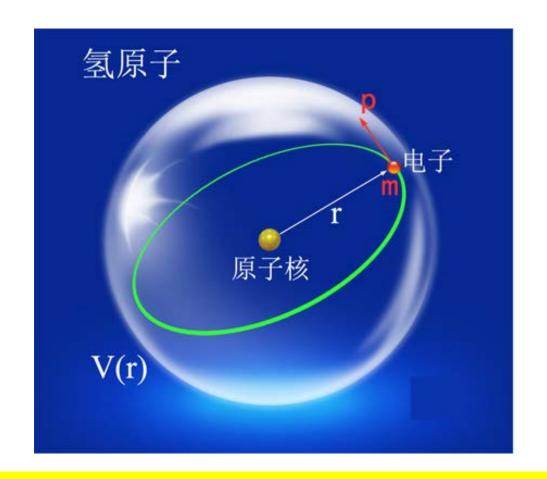


量子力学与统计物理 Quantum mechanics and statistical physics

光电科学与工程学院 王智勇

第五章,求解定态薛定谔方程

第五讲,氢原子



在量子力学发展史上,有个最为突出的成就:就是对氢原子光谱给予了相当满意的解释。氢原子是最简单的原子,其 \$-方程可以严格求解。同时,对氢原子的认识是了解其他复杂原子和分子的基础。



氢原子包含一个原子核和一个核外电子,所以 是两体问题。

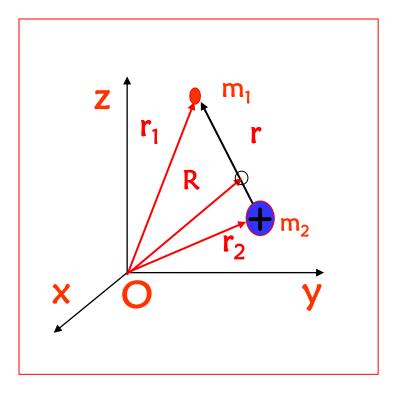
两体体系的哈密顿量:

$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_1} \nabla_1^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_2} \nabla_2^2 + V(\vec{r}_1) + V(\vec{r}_2) + U(|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|)$$

其中 $U(|\vec{r_1} - \vec{r_2}|)$ 是库仑势。

两体体系的波函数:

$$\Psi(\vec{r}_1,\vec{r}_2)$$



当两体体系所处的背景势V=0 时,

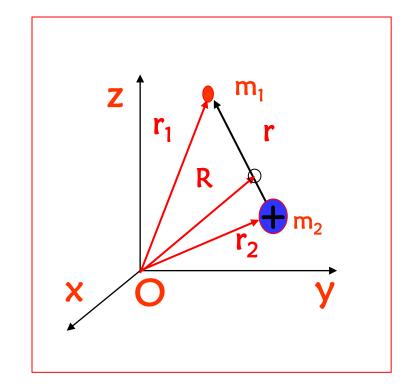
S-方程可以写成 (总能量 $E_{total} = E_t$)

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_1}\nabla_1^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_2}\nabla_2^2 + U(|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|)\right] \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2) = E_t \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2)$$

一、分离变量

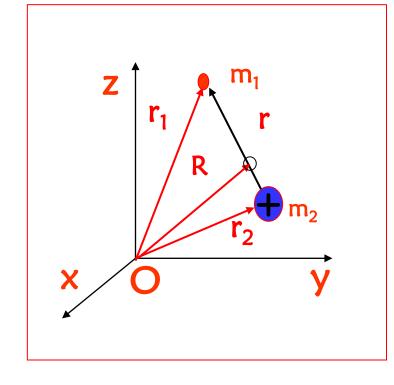
引入约化质量 (折合质量)

$$M = m_1 + m_2$$
 体系的总质量 $\mu = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$ 约化质量。



引入相对坐标和质心坐标

$$egin{cases} ec{r} = ec{r}_1 - ec{r}_2, & \ R = \dfrac{m_1 ec{r}_1 + m_2 ec{r}_2}{m_1 + m_2} & \ R = \dfrac{m_1 ec{r}_1 + m_2 ec{r}_2}{m_1 + m_2} \end{cases}$$



记 和 R 的 三 个 分 量 分 别 为 (x, y, z), (X, Y, Z)

$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_1} \nabla_1^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_2} \nabla_2^2 + U(|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|) \qquad \text{$\vec{\mathcal{R}}$: ∇_1^2, ∇_2^2 in $\vec{\mathcal{H}}$:$\vec{\mathcal{L}}$}$$

$$= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_1} \nabla_1^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_2} \nabla_2^2 + U(\vec{r}) \qquad \qquad \vec{r}_1 = f(\vec{R}, \vec{r}), \ \vec{r}_2 = f'(\vec{R}, \vec{r})$$

$$X = \frac{x_1 - x_2}{X}$$

$$X = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2}{M}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial X} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{m_1}{M} \frac{\partial}{\partial X} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} = \frac{m_1^2}{M^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial X^2} + \frac{2m_1}{M} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial X \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$$

同理可以获得关于y1和Z1二阶偏微分的变换式:

$$\frac{1}{m_1}\nabla_1^2 = \frac{m_1}{M^2}\nabla_R^2 + \frac{2}{M}\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial X \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial Y \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial Z \partial z}\right) + \frac{1}{m_1}\nabla_r^2$$

同理,得:

$$\frac{1}{m_2}\nabla_2^2 = \frac{m_2}{M^2}\nabla_R^2 - \frac{2}{M}\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial X\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial Y\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial Z\partial z}\right) + \frac{1}{m_2}\nabla_r^2$$

结合在一起,得

$$\frac{1}{m_1} \nabla_1^2 + \frac{1}{m_2} \nabla_2^2 = \frac{1}{M} \nabla_R^2 + \frac{1}{\mu} \nabla^2, \quad (\mu = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2})$$

$$\nabla_R^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial X^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial Y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial Z^2}, \quad \nabla^2 = \nabla_r^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

代入下式

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_1}\nabla_1^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_2}\nabla_2^2 + U(\vec{r})\right]\Psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2) = E_t\Psi(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2)$$

得质心坐标系下的5-方程

$$[-\frac{\hbar^{2}}{2M}\nabla_{R}^{2} - \frac{\hbar^{2}}{2\mu}\nabla_{r}^{2} + U(\vec{r})]\Psi(\vec{r}, \vec{R}) = E_{t}\Psi(\vec{r}, \vec{R})$$

现在,可分离变量了

代回5-方程,得分离变量后的两个方程:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2M}\nabla_R^2\varphi(\vec{R}) = E_c\varphi(\vec{R}) \tag{1}$$

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu}\nabla_r^2 + U(\vec{r})\right]\psi(\vec{r}) = E\psi(\vec{r}) \tag{2}$$

二、解方程

方程(1)是描写质心运动状态的波函数

这是一个能量为 E_c (质心能量)的自由粒子的定态薛定谔方程。由此可见,二体体系的质心按能量为 E_c 的自由粒子的方式运动。其解为平面波。

$$[-\frac{\hbar^{2}}{2\mu}\nabla_{r}^{2} + U(\vec{r})]\psi(\vec{r}) = E\psi(\vec{r})$$
 (2)

方程 (2) 描述的是氢原子中电子相对于核的运动,它是一个折合质量为 μ 的粒子在势能 $U(r) = -e^2/r$ 的库仑场 中的运动。

$$\mu = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \xrightarrow{m_2 \gg m_1} \mu = m_1 \ (\ \ \ \ \ \ \)$$

前面我们已讨论过电子在库仑场中的运动问题, 有如下结论:

$$\int_{n}^{\infty} E_{n} = -\frac{\mu Z^{2} e_{s}^{4}}{2n^{2} \hbar^{2}} = -\frac{Z^{2} e_{s}^{2}}{2a_{0}} \frac{1}{n^{2}}$$

$$\psi_{nlm}(r, \theta, \varphi) = R_{nl}(r) Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$$

取质量为折合质量

$$\mu = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2}, \ e_s = \frac{e}{\sqrt{4\pi \varepsilon_0}}$$

电荷为-e,质子数Z=1时,可得解氢原子问题:

$$\int_{n_{lm}}^{E_{n}} E_{n} = -\frac{\mu e_{s}^{4}}{2\hbar^{2}} \frac{1}{n^{2}} = -\frac{e_{s}^{2}}{2a_{0}} \frac{1}{n^{2}}, \ a_{0} = \frac{\hbar^{2}}{\mu e_{s}^{2}}$$

$$\psi_{nlm}(r, \theta, \varphi) = R_{nl}(r)Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$R_{nl}(r) = N_{nl} \exp(-\frac{r}{na_0})(\frac{2r}{na_0})^l L_{n+l}^{2l+1}(\frac{2r}{na_0})$$

$$R_{10} = (Z/a_0)^{3/2} 2 \exp(-Zr/a_0)$$

$$R_{20} = (Z/2a_0)^{3/2} (2 - Zr/a_0) \exp(-Zr/2a_0)$$

$$R_{21} = (Z/2a_0)^{3/2} (Zr/a_0\sqrt{3}) \exp(-Zr/2a_0)$$

$$R_{30} = (\frac{Z}{3a_0})^{3/2} [2 - \frac{4Zr}{3a_0} + \frac{4}{27} (\frac{Zr}{a_0})^2] \exp(-\frac{Zr}{3a_0})$$

$$R_{31} = (\frac{2Z}{a_0})^{3/2} (\frac{2}{27\sqrt{3}} - \frac{Zr}{81a_0\sqrt{3}}) \frac{Zr}{a_0} \exp(-\frac{Zr}{3a_0})$$

$$R_{32} = (\frac{2Z}{a_0})^{3/2} (\frac{1}{81\sqrt{15}}) (\frac{Zr}{a_0})^2 \exp(-\frac{Zr}{3a_0})$$

$$Z = 1$$

$$Y_{00} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}, Y_{10} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos\theta, Y_{20} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{16\pi}} (3\cos^2\theta - 1)$$

$$Y_{1\pm 1} = \mp \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin\theta \exp(\pm i\varphi), Y_{2\pm 1} = \mp \sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} \sin\theta \cos\theta \exp(\pm i\varphi)$$

 $Y_{2\pm 2} = \mp \sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} \sin^2 \theta \exp(\pm i2\varphi)$

三、讨论

1. 概率分布

$$egin{aligned} & w_{nlm}(r, heta,\phi) = \left| \psi_{nlm}(r, heta,\phi)
ight|^2 = R_{nl}^2(r)\Theta_{lm}^2(heta) \left| \Phi_m(\phi)
ight|^2 \\ & \left| \Phi_m(\phi)
ight|^2 \qquad \mathcal{H}$$
 我概率随角度 ϕ 的分布 $\Theta_{lm}^2(\theta) \qquad \mathcal{H}$ 我概率随角度 θ 的分布 $R_{nl}^2(r) \qquad \mathcal{H}$ 我概率随身在 r 的分布 因此,在 $r, heta,\phi$ 附近 $d au$ 内找到电子的概率为 $w_{nlm}(r, heta,\phi) \mathrm{d} au = R_{nl}^2(r)\Theta_{lm}^2(heta) \left| \Phi_m(\phi)
ight|^2 \mathrm{d} au = R_{nl}^2(r)\Theta_{lm}^2(\theta) \left| \Phi_m(\phi)
ight|^2 r^2 \sin \theta \mathrm{d}r \mathrm{d}\theta \mathrm{d}\phi \\ & = \left| R_{nl}(r)
ight|^2 r^2 \mathrm{d}r \left| Y_{lm}(\theta,\phi)
ight|^2 \sin \theta \mathrm{d}\theta \mathrm{d}\phi \end{aligned}$

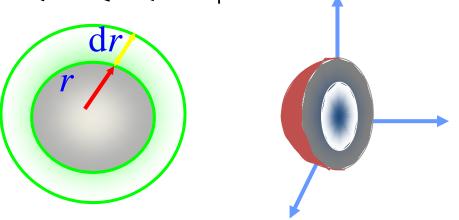
□ 径向概率分布

 $w_{nl}(r)\mathrm{d}r = R_{nl}^2(r)r^2\mathrm{d}r$

径向概率密度:

$$W_{nl}(r) = R_{nl}^2(r)r^2$$

在半径为r到r+dr的球壳内找 到电子的概率



比如:基态概率分布:

$$w_{10}(r) = R_{10}^{2}(r)r^{2} = \left[2a_{0}^{-3/2}\exp(-r/a_{0})\right]^{2}r^{2} = 4a_{0}^{-3}r^{2}\exp(-2r/a_{0})$$

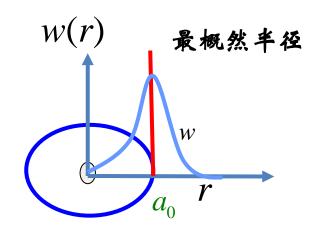
若对分布函数求一阶导数:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}r} w_{nl}(r) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}r} [r^2 R_{nl}^2(r)] = 0$$

可得电子出现概率最值的对应位置r, 称为最概然半径。

$$\frac{dw_{10}}{dr} = 4a_0^{-3}(2r - \frac{2r^2}{a_0})\exp(-\frac{2r}{a_0}) = 0 \qquad w(r)$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 0, \ r = +\infty, \ r = a_0$$



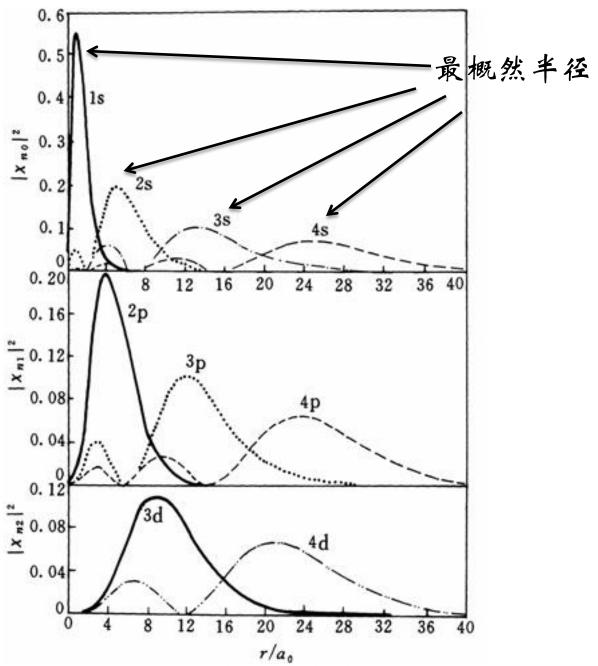
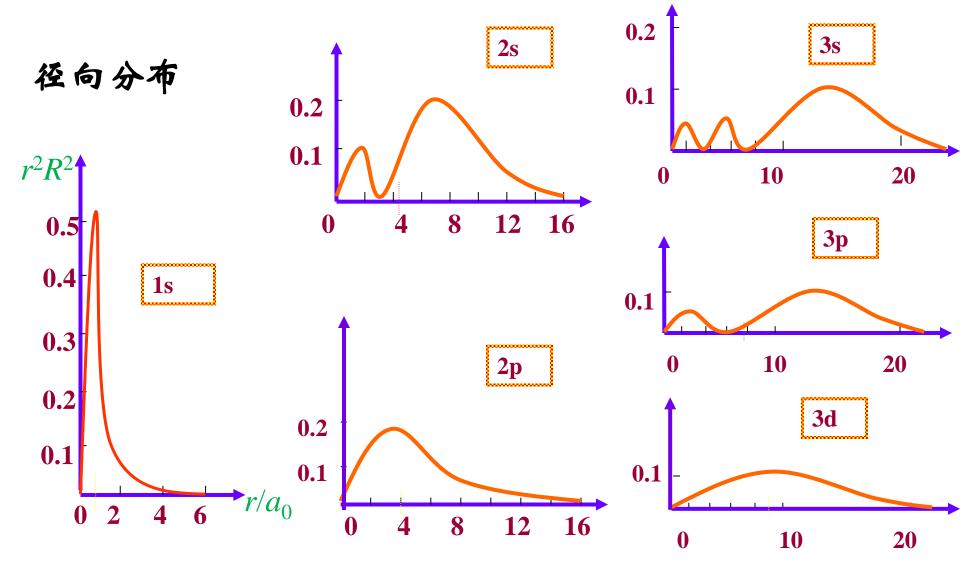


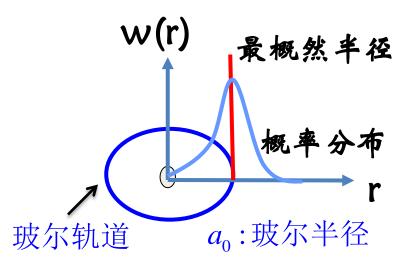
图22-3 电子的径向概率分布



玻尔理论认为: 氢原子中的电子是处于以r_n 为半径的圆轨道上绕核旋转, 偏离轨道的位置 无电子。

量子力学中,以r_n为半径的球面是发现电子概率最大的位置,只是偏离此球面的位置越远,则越难发现电子。

原子"轨道"概念应用"概率云"或"电 用一数等概念来代替, 子子力学中程子运动 没有"轨道"。



波尔理论与量子理论的比较

□ 角向概率分布

在定态 $\psi_{nlm}(r,\theta,\varphi)$ 中,电子出现在立体角 $\mathrm{d}\Omega = \sin\theta\mathrm{d}\theta\mathrm{d}\varphi$

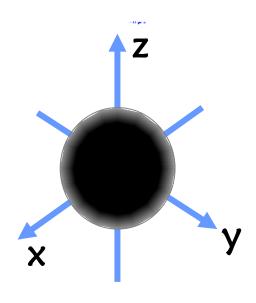
内的概率为

$$w_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) d\Omega = |Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)|^{2} d\Omega$$

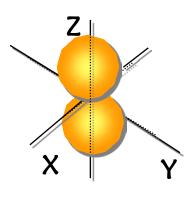
$$= |N_{lm} P_{l}^{|m|} (\cos \theta)|^{2} |\exp(im\varphi)|^{2} d\Omega$$

$$= |N_{lm} P_{l}^{|m|} (\cos \theta)|^{2} \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi$$

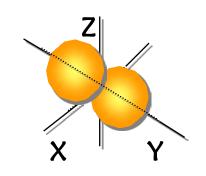
比如:基态角向概率密度分布: 对于1s态 $(n=1,\ell=0 m=0)$

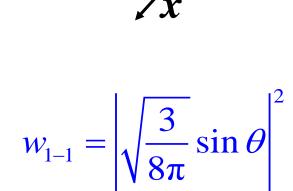


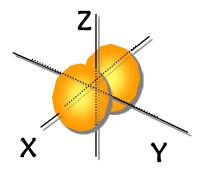
$$w_{10} = (\sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}}\cos\theta)^2 = \frac{3}{4\pi}\cos^2\theta$$



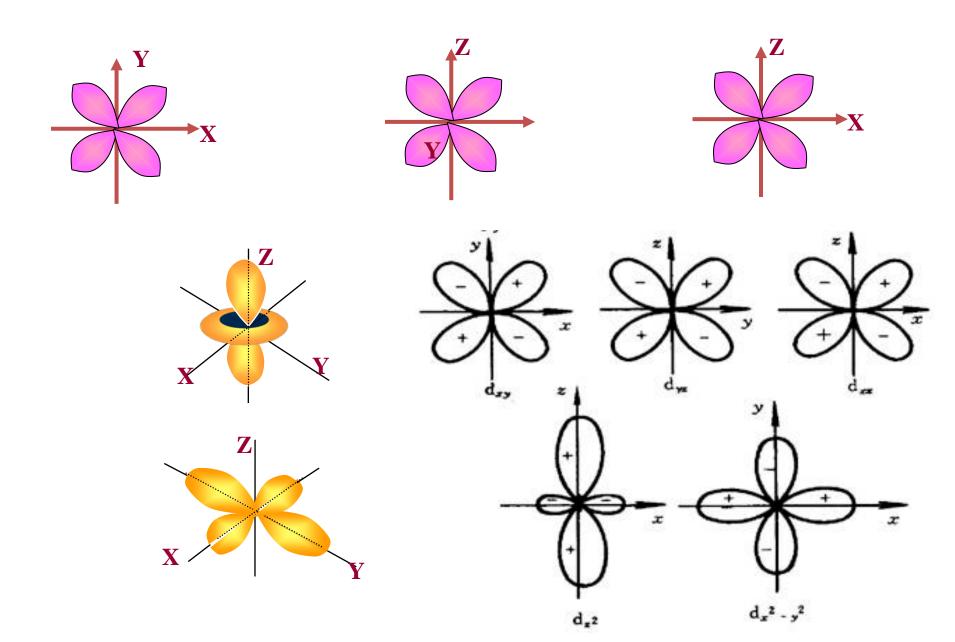
$$w_{11} = \left| \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta \right|^2$$







3 d态(n=3,ℓ=2,m=0,±1,±2) 电子的角向分布



概率的空间整体分布

(以Ψ_{2.1.1}态为例)

径向函数:

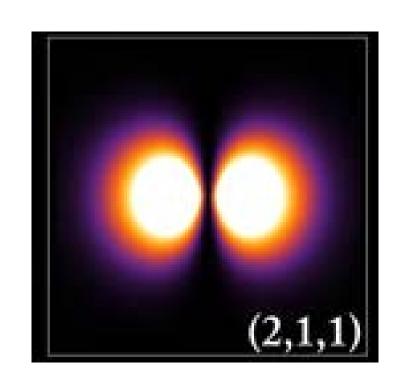
$$R_{2,1} = \left(\frac{1}{2a_0}\right)^{3/2} \frac{r}{a_0\sqrt{3}} \exp\left(-\frac{r}{2a_0}\right)$$

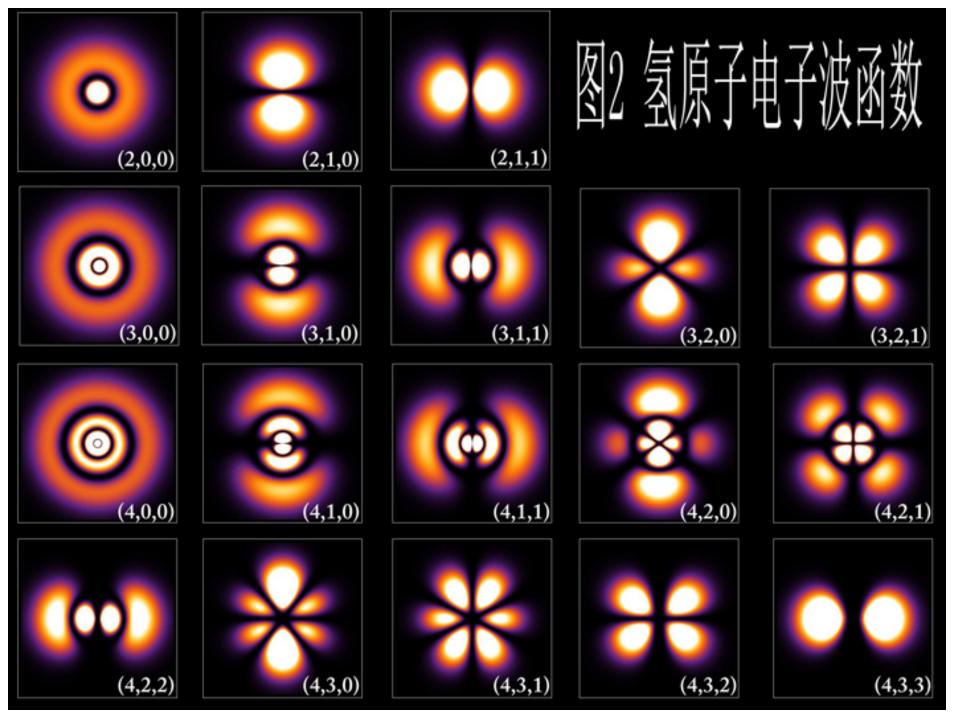
角向函数:

$$Y_{1,1} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin\theta \exp(i\varphi)$$

整体概率分布:

$$\left|\psi_{2,1,1}\right|^2 = \frac{3r^2}{192\pi a_0^5} \exp(-\frac{r}{a_0}) \cdot \frac{3}{8\pi} \sin^2 \theta$$





2. 氢原子磁矩

在定态 $\Psi_{nlm}(r,\theta,\varphi)$ 中,电子的电流密度为

$$\vec{j}_e = -e\vec{j} = \frac{ie\hbar}{2\mu} (\psi_{nlm}^* \nabla \psi_{nlm} - \psi_{nlm} \nabla \psi_{nlm}^*)$$

式中:
$$\psi_{nlm} = R_{nl}(r)P_l^m(\cos\theta)e^{im\varphi}$$

$$\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial r}\vec{e}_r + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}\vec{e}_\theta + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}\vec{e}_\varphi$$

$$\begin{split} \vec{J}_{e} &= -e\vec{J} = -e\frac{i\hbar}{2\mu} [\psi_{n\ell m} (\vec{e}_{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \vec{e}_{\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \vec{e}_{\varphi} \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}) \psi_{n\ell m}^{*} \\ &- \psi_{n\ell m}^{*} (\vec{e}_{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \vec{e}_{\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \vec{e}_{\varphi} \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}) \psi_{n\ell m}] \\ &= -\frac{ie\hbar}{2\mu} [\vec{e}_{r} (\psi_{n\ell m} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \psi_{n\ell m}^{*} - \psi_{n\ell m}^{*} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \psi_{n\ell m}) + \vec{e}_{\theta} (\psi_{n\ell m} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \psi_{n\ell m}^{*} \\ &- \psi_{n\ell m}^{*} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \psi_{n\ell m}) + \vec{e}_{\varphi} (\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \psi_{n\ell m} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \psi_{n\ell m}^{*} - \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \psi_{n\ell m}^{*} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \psi_{n\ell m}^{*})] \end{split}$$

因 $R_{nl}(r)$ 和 $P_l^{|m|}(\cos\theta)$ 均为实函数,前两项为零,于是

$$= -\frac{ie\hbar}{2\mu r \sin \theta} (-im|\psi_{n\ell m}|^2 - im|\psi_{n\ell m}|^2) \vec{e}_{\varphi}$$
$$= -\frac{e\hbar m}{\mu r \sin \theta} |\psi_{n\ell m}|^2 \vec{e}_{\varphi}$$

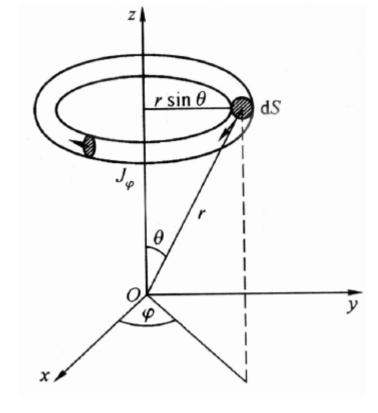
结论:

$$\vec{j} = (j_{e_r}, j_{e_\theta}, j_{e_\phi})$$

$$j_{e_r} = j_{e_\theta} = 0$$

$$j_{e_\phi} = -\frac{e\hbar}{\mu} \cdot \frac{m}{r \sin \theta} |\psi_{nlm}|^2$$

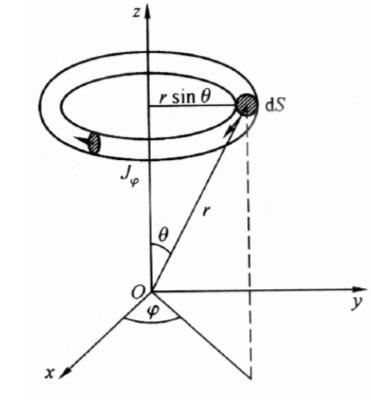
 j_{e_o} 是绕Z轴的环形电流密度。



已知面元: $dS = rdrd\theta$

计算通过截面 dS 的电流元 $dI=j_{e_{\varphi}}dS$

$$\begin{split} dI &= j_{e_{\varphi}} dS = j_{e_{\varphi}} r dr d\theta \\ &= -\frac{me\hbar}{\mu} \cdot \frac{|\psi_{nlm}|^2}{\sin \theta} dr d\theta \end{split}$$



相应的磁矩元:

$$dM_z = AdI = \pi (r \sin \theta)^2 dI$$
$$= -\frac{e\hbar m}{\mu} r^2 \pi \sin \theta |\psi_{nlm}|^2 dr d\theta$$

磁矩为

$$M_{z} = \int dM_{z}$$

$$= \int -\frac{e\hbar m}{\mu} r^{2} \pi \sin \theta |\psi_{nlm}|^{2} dr d\theta$$

$$= -m \frac{e\hbar}{2\mu}$$

$$= -m M_{B}$$

式中m是磁量子数;

 $M_B = \frac{e\hbar}{2\mu}$ 是玻尔磁子,也常用 μ_B 表示

因为

$$L_z = m\hbar \qquad M_z = -mM_B \qquad M_B = \frac{e\hbar}{2\mu}$$

有

$$\frac{M_z}{L_z} = -\frac{e}{2\mu}$$

这个比值称为轨道磁回旋比率。

例 1: 氢原子处于态
$$\psi(r,\theta,\varphi) = \frac{1}{(\pi a_0^3)^{1/2}} e^{-r/a_0}$$
, 求

(1)r的平均值

(2)势能
$$-e_s^2/r$$
 的平均值 (3)最概然半径 (4)动量平均值

(5) 动量的几率分布函数

解:(1)由公式
$$\overline{F} = \int \psi^*(x) \hat{F} \psi(x) dx$$

$$\overline{r} = \int \psi^*(r, \theta, \varphi) \hat{r} \psi(r, \theta, \varphi) d\tau = \frac{1}{(\pi a_0^3)^{1/2}} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-2r/a_0} \cdot r \cdot r^2 \sin\theta dr d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 2\pi}{(\pi a_0^3)^{1/2}} \int_0^\infty e^{-2r/a_0} r^3 dr = \frac{4\pi}{(\pi a_0^3)^{1/2}} \frac{3!}{(2/a_0)^4} = \frac{3}{2} a_0$$

已知积分公式:
$$\int_0^\infty e^{-ax} x^n dx = \frac{n!}{a^{n+1}}$$

(2)
$$\langle -\frac{e_s^2}{r} \rangle = \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-2r/a_0} \frac{e_s^2}{r} r^2 \sin\theta dr d\theta d\phi$$

$$= -\frac{4e_s^2}{a_0^3} \int_0^\infty r e^{-2r/a_0} dr = -\frac{4e_s^2}{a_0^3} \frac{1}{(2/a_0)^2} = -\frac{e_s^2}{a_0}$$

(3) 在半径r~r+dr的球壳内找到电子的几率:

$$\begin{aligned} w_{100}(r)\mathrm{d}r &= \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left| \psi_{100}(r,\theta,\varphi) \right|^{2} r^{2} \sin \theta \mathrm{d}r \mathrm{d}\theta \mathrm{d}\varphi = 4\pi \left| \psi_{100} \right|^{2} r^{2} \mathrm{d}r = \frac{4}{a_{0}^{3}} e^{-2r/a_{0}} r^{2} \mathrm{d}r \\ w_{100}(r) &= \frac{4}{a_{0}^{3}} e^{-2r/a_{0}} r^{2}, \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}w_{100}}{\mathrm{d}r} &= \frac{4}{a_{0}^{3}} (2r e^{-2r/a_{0}} - r^{2} \frac{2}{a_{0}} e^{-2r/a_{0}}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

即
$$2r(1-\frac{r}{a_0})e^{-2r/a_0}=0$$
,有 $r=0$, $r=\infty$ 或 $r=a_0$

代回 $W_{100}(r)$ 中,可见 $r=0,\infty$ 为 $W_{100}(r)$ 极小点(w=0)

 \therefore 最概然半径(概率密度最大处): $r=a_0$

$$(4) \qquad \overline{P^{2}} = \int \psi_{100}^{*} \hat{P}^{2} \psi_{100} d\tau = \frac{1}{\pi a_{0}^{3}} \int e^{-r/a_{0}} (-i\hbar \nabla)^{2} e^{-r/a_{0}} d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi a_{0}^{3}} \int e^{-r/a_{0}} \left[-\frac{\hbar^{2}}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}) \right] e^{-r/a_{0}} d\tau = \frac{1}{\pi a_{0}^{3}} \int e^{-r/a_{0}} \left[-\frac{\hbar^{2}}{r^{2}} (\frac{r^{2}}{a_{0}^{2}} - \frac{2r}{a_{0}}) \right] e^{-r/a_{0}} d\tau$$

$$= \frac{\hbar^{2}}{\pi a_{0}^{3}} \int e^{-2r/a_{0}} \left[\frac{1}{r^{2}} (\frac{r^{2}}{a_{0}^{2}} - \frac{2r}{a_{0}}) \right] r^{2} \sin\theta dr d\theta d\phi = \frac{4\hbar^{2}}{a_{0}^{3}} \int e^{-2r/a_{0}} (\frac{2r}{a_{0}} - \frac{r^{2}}{a_{0}^{2}}) dr$$

$$= \frac{4\hbar^{2}}{a_{0}^{3}} \left[\frac{2}{a_{0}} \frac{1!}{(2/a_{0})^{2}} - \frac{1}{a_{0}^{2}} \frac{2!}{(2/a_{0})^{3}} \right] = \frac{\hbar^{2}}{a_{0}^{2}}$$

动能平均值:
$$\overline{T} = \frac{P^2}{2\mu} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu a_0^2}$$

$$(5) \quad \psi_{100}(r,\theta,\varphi) = \int c_p \psi_p(\bar{p}) d\tau_p$$

$$c_p = \int \psi_p^* \psi_{100} d\tau = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2}} \int \exp(-\frac{i}{\hbar} \bar{p} \cdot \bar{r}) \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} \exp(-\frac{r}{a_0}) d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} \int \exp(-\frac{r}{a_0}) \exp(-\frac{i}{\hbar} pr \cos \theta) r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\pi^2 (2a_0\hbar)^{3/2}} \int_0^{\pi} \exp(-\frac{r}{a_0}) \exp(-\frac{i}{\hbar} pr \cos \theta) r^2 dr d(-\cos \theta)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi (2a_0\hbar)^{3/2}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{r}{a_0}} \frac{\hbar}{ipr} [\exp(\frac{i}{\hbar} pr) - \exp(-\frac{i}{\hbar} pr)] r^2 dr$$

$$= \frac{2\hbar}{\pi ip(2a_0\hbar)^{3/2}} \int_0^{\infty} {\exp[(\frac{i}{\hbar} p - \frac{1}{a_0})r] - \exp[(-\frac{i}{\hbar} p - \frac{1}{a_0})r]} r dr$$

$$= \frac{2\hbar}{\pi ip(2a_0\hbar)^{3/2}} [(-\frac{ip}{\hbar} + \frac{1}{a_0})^{-2} - (\frac{ip}{\hbar} + \frac{1}{a_0})^{-2}]$$

$$= \frac{8a_0^3 \hbar^4}{\pi (2a_0\hbar)^{3/2} (\hbar^2 + a_0^2 p^2)^2}$$

二、动量空间的几率分布(动量在 $p\sim p+dp$ 球壳内的几率):

$$w(p)dp = |c_p|^2 4\pi p^2 dp$$

$$= \frac{64a_0^6 \hbar^8}{\pi^2 (2a_0 \hbar)^3 (\hbar^2 + a_0^2 p^2)^4} 4\pi p^2 dp$$

$$= \frac{32a_0^3 \hbar^5 p^2}{\pi (\hbar^2 + a_0^2 p^2)^4} dp$$

例 2:设氢原子处于状态

$$\psi(r,\theta,\varphi) = \frac{1}{2} R_{21}(r) Y_{10}(\theta,\varphi) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} R_{21}(r) Y_{1-1}(\theta,\varphi)$$

求氢原子能量、角动量平方及角动量 Z 分量的可能值,这些可能值出现的几率和这些力学量的平均值。

解: 在此能量中, 氢原子能量有确定值

$$E_2 = -\frac{\mu e_s^2}{2\hbar^2 n^2} = -\frac{\mu e_s^2}{8\hbar^2} \qquad (n=2)$$

角动量平方有确定值为

$$L^{2} = \ell(\ell+1)\hbar^{2} = 2\hbar^{2} \qquad (\ell=1)$$

角动量Z分量的可能值为

$$L_{Z1} = 0 \ L_{Z2} = -\hbar$$

其相应的几率分别为

$$\frac{1}{4}$$
, $\frac{3}{4}$

其平均值为

$$\overline{L}_Z = \frac{1}{4} \times 0 - \hbar \times \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{3}{4} \hbar$$

19 3:利用测不准关系估计氢原子的基态能量

解: 设氢原子基态的最概然半径为 R, 则原子半径的不确定范围可近似取为 $\Delta r \approx R$

由测不准关系

$$\overline{(\Delta r)^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta p)^2} \ge \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$

得

$$\overline{(\Delta p)^2} \ge \frac{\hbar^2}{4R^2}$$

对于氢原子,基态波函数为偶字称,而动量算符p为奇字称,所以

又有
$$\overline{p} = 0$$

$$\overline{(\Delta p)^2} = \overline{p}^2 - \overline{p}^2$$

又有

$$\overline{p^2} = \overline{(\Delta p)^2} \ge \frac{\hbar^2}{4R^2}$$

可近似取

$$\overline{p^2} \approx \frac{\hbar^2}{R^2}$$

能量平均值为

$$\overline{E} = \frac{\overline{P^2}}{2\mu} - \frac{\overline{e_s^2}}{r}$$

作为数量级估算可近似取

$$\frac{\overline{e_s^2}}{r} \approx \frac{e_s^2}{R}$$

则有

$$\overline{E} \approx \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu R^2} - \frac{e_s^2}{R}$$

基态能量应取 \overline{E} 的极小值,由

$$\frac{\partial \overline{E}}{\partial R} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{\mu R^3} + \frac{e_s^2}{R^2} = 0$$

得

$$R = \frac{\hbar^2}{\mu e_s^2}$$

代入 \overline{E} ,得到基态能量为 $\overline{E_{\min}} = -\frac{\mu e_s^4}{2\hbar^2}$

$$\overline{E_{\min}} = -\frac{\mu e_s^4}{2\hbar^2}$$

作业:试证明:处于 1s, 2p 和 3d 态的氢原子的电子在离原子核的距离分别为 $a_0\sqrt{4}a_0$ 和9 a_0 的球壳内被发现的几率最大(a_0 为第一玻尔轨道半径)

作业2:写出氢原子处于基态时的能量和波函数

作业3:以例4为作业, 完成其中的计算过程

附录: 1 设 t=0 时, 粒子的状态为

$$\psi(x) = A[\sin^2 kx + \frac{1}{2}\cos kx]$$

求此时粒子的平均动量和平均动能。

解:
$$\psi(x) = A[\sin^2 kx + \frac{1}{2}\cos kx] = A[\frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2kx) + \frac{1}{2}\cos kx]$$

$$= \frac{A}{2} [1 - \cos 2kx + \cos kx]$$

$$= \frac{A}{2} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{i2kx} - e^{-i2kx} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{ikx} + e^{-ikx} \right) \right]$$

$$=\frac{A\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}}{2}\left[e^{i0x}-\frac{1}{2}e^{i2kx}-\frac{1}{2}e^{-i2kx}+\frac{1}{2}e^{ikx}+\frac{1}{2}e^{-ikx}\right]\cdot\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}}$$

动量的可能值为0 2kh -2kh kh -kh

$$(\frac{A^2}{4} \frac{A^2}{16} \frac{A^2}{16} \frac{A^2}{16} \frac{A^2}{16}) \cdot 2\pi\hbar \qquad A = 1/\sqrt{\pi\hbar}$$

动能的可能值为0
$$\frac{2k^2\hbar^2}{\mu}$$
 $\frac{2k^2\hbar^2}{\mu}$ $\frac{k^2\hbar^2}{2\mu}$ $\frac{k^2\hbar^2}{2\mu}$ $\frac{k^2\hbar^2}{2\mu}$ $(\frac{1}{2}) \cdot A^2\pi\hbar$

$$\overline{p} = \sum_{n} p_{n} \omega_{n}$$

$$= 0 + 2k\hbar \times \frac{A^{2}}{16} \cdot 2\pi\hbar - 2k\hbar \times \frac{A^{2}}{16} \cdot 2\pi\hbar + k\hbar \times \frac{A^{2}}{16} \cdot 2\pi\hbar - k\hbar \times \frac{A^{2}}{16} \cdot 2\pi\hbar = 0$$

$$\overline{T} = \frac{p^2}{2\mu} = \sum_{n} \frac{p_n^2}{2\mu} \omega_n$$

$$= 0 + \frac{2k^2\hbar^2}{\mu} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \times 2 + \frac{k^2\hbar^2}{2\mu} \times \frac{1}{8} \times 2$$

$$=\frac{5k^2\hbar^2}{8\mu}$$

附录: 2 用线性谐振子模型, 计算二氧化碳分子 的能量并讨论其振动方式 附录 3 一刚性转子转动惯量为1,它的能量表达式为 $\hat{H} = \frac{L^2}{2I}$, L为角动量。求量子转子在下列情况下的定态能量及波函数。 (1)转子绕一固定轴转动; (2)转子绕一固定点转动。

解:(1)设转子绕Z轴转动,则
$$L=L_z, \hat{H}=\frac{L_z^2}{2I}, L_z=-i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$$

能量本征值方程:
$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2I}\frac{d^2}{d\varphi^2}\psi = E\psi, \quad \ \ \, \mathbb{U}\psi(\varphi)'' + \frac{2IE}{\hbar^2}\psi = 0$$

∴解为
$$\psi(\varphi) = Ae^{i\sqrt{\lambda}\varphi} + Be^{-i\sqrt{\lambda}\varphi}, \quad \lambda = 2IE/\hbar^2$$

利用自然边界条件:
$$\psi(\varphi=0)=\psi(\varphi=2n\pi):\sqrt{\lambda}=m',\ m'=0,1,2,\cdots$$

归一化形式为
$$\psi(\varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{im\varphi}, \quad m = \sqrt{\frac{2IE}{\hbar^2}}$$
 为整数。

解二: 已知
$$\hat{L_z}^2$$
的本征函数为 $\Phi(\varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{im\varphi}, m = 0, \pm 1, \dots$

而 $\hat{H} = \frac{L_z^2}{2I}$, $\therefore \hat{H}$ 的本征函数也是 $\Phi(\varphi)$, 且本征值 $E_n = \frac{L_z^2}{2I} = \frac{n^2\hbar^2}{2I}, \quad n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$

(2)转子绕固定点转动, θ , φ 均改变, $\hat{L}=\hat{L}(\theta,\varphi)$

 $\therefore \hat{L}^2$ 的本征函数为球谐函数 $Y_{lm}(\theta,\varphi)$,而 $\hat{H} = \frac{L^2}{2I}$

 \dot{H} 的本征函数也是 $Y_{lm}(heta, arphi)$,且本征值

$$E_n = \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2I}, \quad l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$