

《量子化学基础》

第5章 氢原子及类氢离子

Chapter 5 Hydrogen Atom and Hydrogen-like Ion

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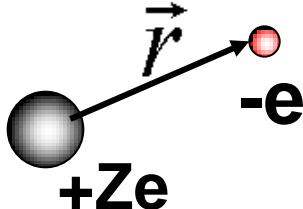
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5.1 中心力场问题

5.1.1 中心力场

$$V = -\frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \rightarrow \vec{F} = -\frac{dV}{dr} \frac{\vec{r}}{r} = -\frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$$



因为: $\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{M}}{dt} = 0$

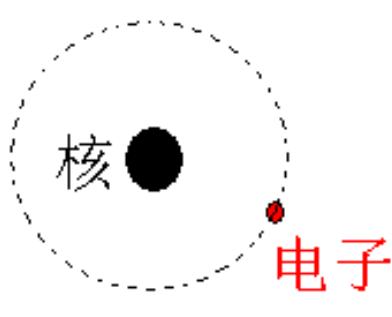
故: 中心力场中, 角动量是守恒的。

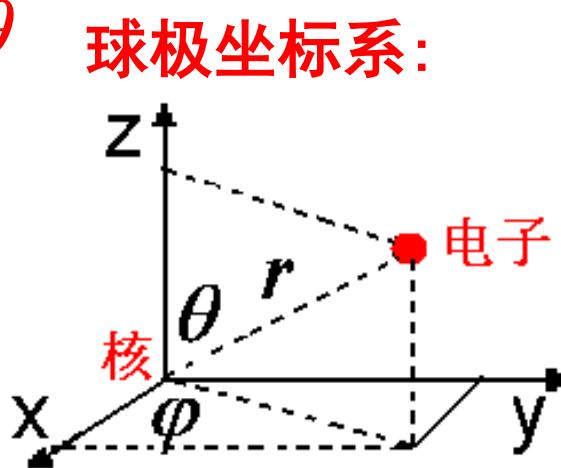
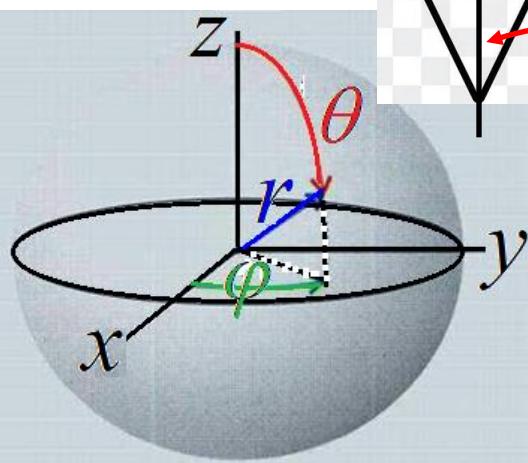
4.1.2 中心力场中运动的粒子的Hamiltonian算符和角动量算符的对易关系

原子核: 坐标原点 电子(x,y,z)

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) + V(r)$$

动能算符 势能算符





$$x = r \sin\theta \cos\varphi$$

$$y = r \sin\theta \sin\varphi$$

$$z = r \cos\theta$$

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e} \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \right] + V(r)$$

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

→

$$\frac{\hat{M}_l^2}{2mr^2}$$



$$[\hat{F}, \hat{G} + \hat{H}] = [\hat{F}, \hat{G}] + [\hat{F}, \hat{H}]$$

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\hat{M}_l^2}{2mr^2} + V(r)$$

$$[\hat{H}, \hat{M}_l^2] = \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right), \hat{M}_l^2 \right] \\ + \left[\frac{\hat{M}_l^2}{2mr^2}, \hat{M}_l^2 \right] + [V(r), \hat{M}_l^2] = 0$$

对易

$$[\hat{H}, \hat{M}_{lz}] = \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right), \hat{M}_{lz} \right] \\ + \left[\frac{\hat{M}_l^2}{2mr^2}, \hat{M}_{lz} \right] + [V(r), \hat{M}_{lz}] = 0$$

对易

前面我们已经证明: $[\hat{M}^2, \hat{M}_z] = 0$ 对易



故, \hat{H} 和 \hat{M}^2 、 \hat{M}_z 是相互对易的三个算符, 根据量子力学理论, 相互对易的算符必定存在一套共同的本征函数完备集。

$$\hat{M}_z \Psi_{n,l,m}(r, \theta, \varphi) = m\hbar \Psi_{n,l,m}(r, \theta, \varphi)$$

$$\hat{M}_l^2 \Psi_{n,l,m}(r, \theta, \varphi) = l(l+1)\hbar^2 \Psi_{n,l,m}(r, \theta, \varphi)$$

$$\hat{H} \Psi_{n,l,m}(r, \theta, \varphi) = -13.6 \frac{z^2}{n^2} \Psi_{n,l,m}(r, \theta, \varphi)$$

$\{\Psi_{n,l,m}(r, \theta, \varphi)\}$

完备集

$$n = 1, 2, 3, 4 \dots$$

$$l = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

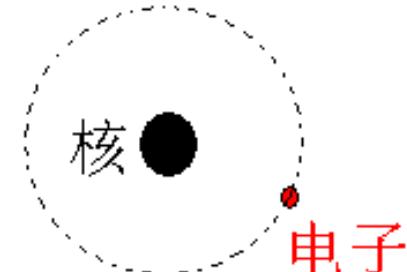
$$m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots \pm l$$

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5.2 氢原子及类氢离子

H原子核、He⁺、Li²⁺等类氢离子为单电子原子，它们由核电荷为Z的原子核和一个核外电子构成的双粒子体系。



5.2.1 双粒子问题约化为单粒子问题

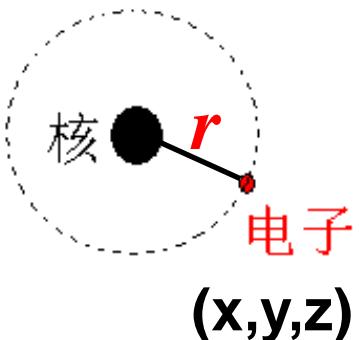
电子的运动速度约 10^6 m/s，核的运动速度约 10^3 m/s，电子绕核一圈，核只动 10^{-13} m，为此，可采用**核固定近似**，只研究电子的运动。

同时，由于电子的运动速度小于光速，故可采用**非相对论近似**（即 $m=m_0$ ）。

$$m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}}$$



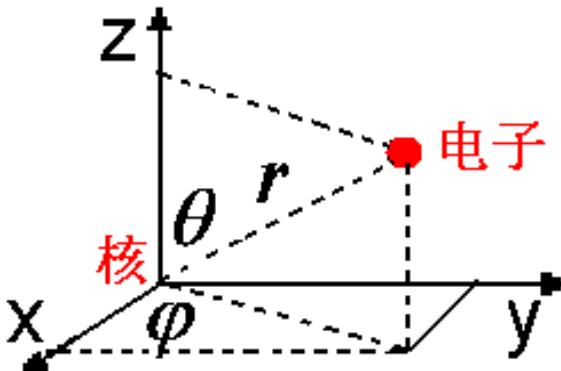
$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$



$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) - \frac{ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

动能算符 势能算符

球极坐标系：



$$x = r \sin\theta \cos\varphi$$

$$y = r \sin\theta \sin\varphi$$

$$z = r \cos\theta$$

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e} \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \right] + V(r)$$



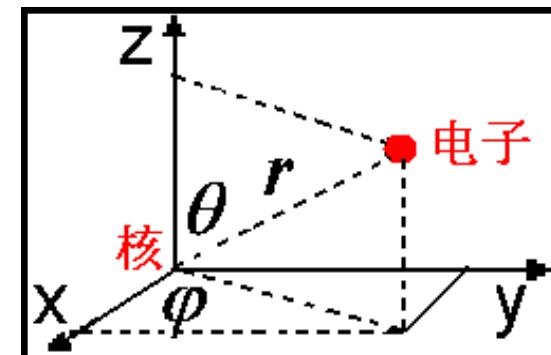
在核固定近似和非相对论近似下，采用球极坐标系，氢原子和类氢离子体系中的电子的Schrödinger方程为：

$$\boxed{-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e} \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} + V(r) \right] \Psi = E \Psi}$$

↓
变量分离
(分离3个变量，需要引入2个常数)

$\Phi(\varphi)$ 、 $\Theta(\theta)$ 和 $R(r)$ 方程

$$\Psi_{n,l,m}(r, \theta, \varphi) = R_{n,l}(r) \Theta_{l,m}(\theta) \Phi_m(\varphi)$$





5.2.2薛定谔方程的解

(1) $\Phi(\varphi)$ 方程的解

$$\frac{d^2\Phi(\varphi)}{d\varphi^2} + m^2\Phi(\varphi) = 0$$

$$\Phi_{|m|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{i|m|\varphi}$$

$$\Phi_{-|m|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-i|m|\varphi}$$

磁量子数 $m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots$

Φ 方程的解是复波函数
(除了 $m=0$ 的情况)

变量分离过程中
引入的常数

m 值	复函数解
0	$\Phi_0(\varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$
1	$\Phi_1(\varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{i\varphi}$
-1	$\Phi_{-1}(\varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-i\varphi}$
2	$\Phi_2(\varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{i2\varphi}$
-2	$\Phi_{-2}(\varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-i2\varphi}$

常数

复函数

复函数



例1：某类氢离子体系，处于 $2p$ 轨道 $\rightarrow 2p_{+1}$

后2

$$\Psi = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{Zr}{a_0}\right) e^{-\frac{Zr}{2a_0}} \sin\theta e^{i\varphi} \rightarrow \text{磁量子数 } m=1$$

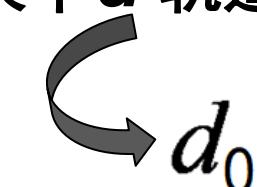
例2：某个 d 轨道，其角度波函数为 $\sin^2\theta e^{i2\varphi} \rightarrow \text{磁量子数 } m=2$



例3：某个 d 轨道，其角度波函数为 $3\cos^2\theta - 1$

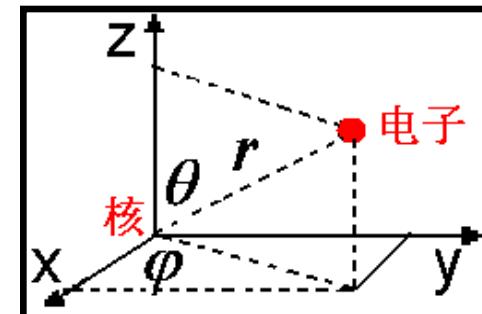
后1

没有 φ 成份，表明 $m=0$



也称 d_{z^2}

$$\begin{aligned}x &= r \sin\theta \cos\varphi \\y &= r \sin\theta \sin\varphi \\z &= r \cos\theta\end{aligned}$$



(2) $\Theta(\theta)$ 方程的解

变量分离过程中
引入的常数

$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2 \theta} \Theta + k \Theta = 0$$

联属勒让德方程

$$k = l(l+1)$$

$l \geq |m|$ 整数

l : 角量子数

$m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm l$
磁量子数

$$\Theta_{l,m}(\theta) = \left[\frac{(2l+1)(l-|m|)!}{2(l+|m|)!} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} P_l^{|m|}(\cos \theta)$$

联属勒让德函数

 $\Theta(\theta)$ 方程的解幂次方为 l 的三角函数

实波函数

l	m	$\Theta_{l m }(\theta)$
0	0	$\Theta_{0,0}(\theta) = 1/\sqrt{2}$ $l=0$
1	0	$\Theta_{1,0}(\theta) = (\sqrt{6}/2)\cos\theta$ $l=1$
	± 1	$\Theta_{1,1}(\theta) = (\sqrt{3}/2)\sin\theta$ $l=1$
2	0	$\Theta_{2,0}(\theta) = (\sqrt{10}/4)(3\cos^2\theta - 1)$ $l=2$
	± 1	$\Theta_{2,1}(\theta) = (\sqrt{15}/2)\sin\theta\cos\theta$
	± 2	$\Theta_{2,2}(\theta) = (\sqrt{15}/4)\sin^2\theta$
3	0	$\Theta_{3,0}(\theta) = (\sqrt{14}/4)(5\cos^3\theta - 3\sin\theta)$

(3) $R(r)$ 方程的解

联属拉盖尔方程

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left[r^2 \frac{dR(r)}{dr} \right] + \left[\frac{2m_e}{\hbar^2} \left(E + \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \right) - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right] R(r) = 0$$

$$E = -13.6 \frac{Z^2}{n^2} (\text{eV})$$

$n \geq l+1$ 的整数

主量子数 $n=1、2\dots$

角量子数 $l=0、1、2\dots n-1$

$$\rho = \frac{2Zr}{na_0}$$

指数部分 $e^{-\frac{Zr}{na_0}}$

$$R_{n,l}(r) = - \left[\left(\frac{2Z}{na_0} \right)^3 \frac{(n-l-1)!}{2n[(n+l)!]^3} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{\rho}{2}} \rho^l L_{n+1}^{2l+1}(\rho)$$

拉盖尔函数



$R(r)$ 方程的解

n	l	$R_{nl}(r)$
1	0	$R_{1,0}(r) = 2 \left(\frac{Z}{a_0} \right)^{3/2} e^{-Zr/a_0}$ $n=1$
2	0	$R_{2,0}(r) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{Z}{a_0} \right)^{3/2} \left(2 - \frac{Zr}{a_0} \right) e^{-Zr/2a_0}$ $n=2$
1		$R_{2,1}(r) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} \left(\frac{Z}{a_0} \right)^{3/2} \left(\frac{Zr}{a_0} \right) e^{-Zr/2a_0}$
3	0	$R_{3,0}(r) = \frac{2}{81\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{Z}{a_0} \right)^{3/2} \left(27 - 18 \frac{Zr}{a_0} + 2 \frac{Z^2 r^2}{a_0^2} \right) e^{-Zr/3a_0}$
1		$R_{3,1}(r) = \frac{4}{81\sqrt{6}} \left(\frac{Z}{a_0} \right)^{3/2} \left(6 \frac{Zr}{a_0} - \frac{Z^2 r^2}{a_0^2} \right) e^{-Zr/3a_0}$ $n=3$
2		$R_{3,2}(r) = \frac{4}{81\sqrt{30}} \left(\frac{Z}{a_0} \right)^{3/2} \left(\frac{Z^2 r^2}{a_0^2} \right) e^{-Zr/3a_0}$

$$e^{-\frac{Zr}{na_0}}$$

↑



$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e} \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} + V(r) \right] \Psi = E \Psi
 \end{aligned}$$

↓ 变量分离

$\Phi(\varphi)$ 、 $\Theta(\theta)$ 和 $R(r)$ 方程

$$\Psi_{n,l,m}(r, \theta, \varphi) = R_{n,l}(r) \Theta_{l,m}(\theta) \Phi_m(\varphi)$$

轨道波函数 径向波函数 角度波函数（球谐函数）

$$E = -13.6 \frac{Z^2}{n^2} (eV)$$

氢原子及类氢离子体系

主量子数 $n=1, 2, \dots$

角量子数 $l=0, 1, \dots, n-1$

磁量子数 $m=0, \pm 1, \dots, \pm l$



(4) 类氢离子轨道能量

仅仅决定于主量子数 n

$$E = -13.6 \frac{Z^2}{n^2} (eV)$$

轨道能级简并度为 n^2

$$\sum_{l=0}^{n-1} (2l + 1) = n^2$$

例：H原子，L壳层， $2s, 2p_x, 2p_y, 2p_z$ ，轨道简并度为4

(5) 类氢离子的轨道波函数

$$\Psi_{n,l,m}(r, \theta, \varphi) = R_{n,l}(r) \Theta_{l,m}(\theta) \Phi_m(\varphi)$$

复波函数

$$e^{-\frac{Zr}{na_0}}$$

幂次方为 l
的三角函数

$$e^{im\varphi}$$

复波函数

类氢离子体系薛定谔方程的直接解是复波函数（复轨道）



由波函数的形式，可推知具体的轨道。

例1：某类氢离子体系

$$\Psi = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{Zr}{a_0}\right) e^{-\frac{Zr}{2a_0}} \sin\theta e^{i\varphi} \quad n=2, l=1, m=1$$

Ψ_{211} 即 $\Psi_{2p_{+1}}$ 这个轨道是薛定谔方程的直接解 $\Psi_{n,l,m}$

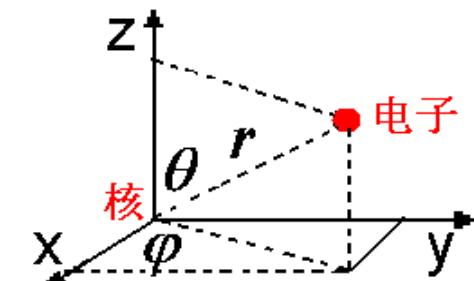
例2：某类氢离子体系

$$\Psi = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{81\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(6 - \frac{Zr}{a_0}\right) \left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right) e^{-\frac{Zr}{3a_0}} r \sin\theta \cos\varphi$$

$n=3, l=1$ $3p_x$ 轨道

这个轨道不是薛定谔方程的直接解。

$$3p_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (3p_{+1} + 3p_{-1})$$



$$x = r \sin\theta \cos\varphi$$



(6) 类氢离子的复轨道与实轨道

$$\underline{\Psi_{n,l,m}(r, \theta, \varphi)} = R_{n,l}(r) \Theta_{l,m}(\theta) \underline{\Phi_m(\varphi)}$$

复函数

复波函数
(复轨道)

态迭加原理

实波函数
(实轨道)

薛定谔方程直接解

P_{+1}	P_0	P_{-1}
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p_x	p_y	p_z
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也是类氢离子体系
可以存在的状态

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(p_{+1} + p_{-1}) = p_x$$

$$\frac{1}{i\sqrt{2}}(p_{+1} - p_{-1}) = p_y$$

$$p_0 = p_z$$

若 $\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_n$ 是体系的状态函数，则

$$\Psi = \sum_i c_i \phi_i$$
 也是体系



$$e^{i\varphi} = \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi$$

$$p_{+1} \sim \sin \theta e^{i\varphi}$$

$$p_{-1} \sim \sin \theta e^{-i\varphi}$$

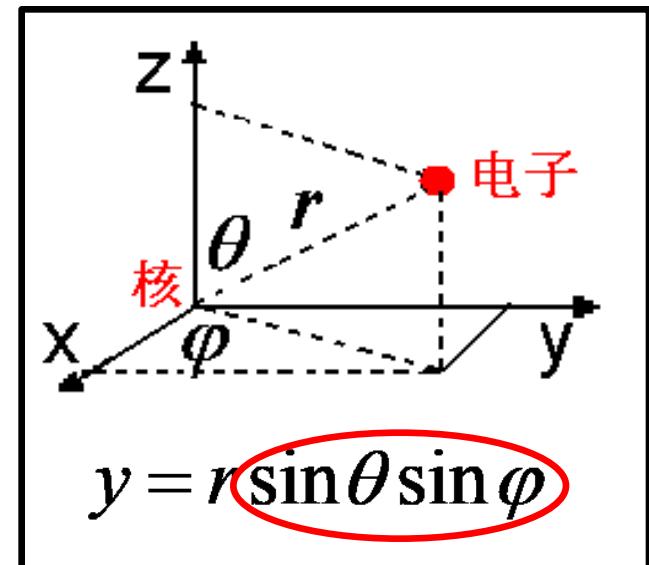
$$p_y \sim \sin \theta \sin \varphi$$

$$\frac{1}{i\sqrt{2}}(p_{+1} - p_{-1}) = \frac{1}{i\sqrt{2}}(\sin \theta e^{i\varphi} - \sin \theta e^{-i\varphi})$$

$$= \frac{1}{i\sqrt{2}} [\sin \theta (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi) - \sin \theta (\cos \varphi - i \sin \varphi)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{i\sqrt{2}} (2 i \sin \theta \sin \varphi) \sim P_y$$

$$\text{故: } \frac{1}{i\sqrt{2}} (p_{+1} - p_{-1}) \sim P_y$$





复波函数（复轨道） 薛定谔方程直接解

d_{-2}	d_{-1}	d_0	d_{+1}	d_{+2}
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d_{xz}	d_{yz}	d_{xy}	d_{z^2}	$d_{x^2-y^2}$
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实波函数（实轨道）

也是类氢离子体系
可以存在的状态

$$d_0 \sim d_{z^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(d_{+1} + d_{-1}) \sim d_{xz}$$

$$\frac{1}{i\sqrt{2}}(d_{+1} - d_{-1}) \sim d_{yz}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(d_{+2} + d_{-2}) \sim d_{x^2-y^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{i\sqrt{2}}(d_{+2} - d_{-2}) \sim d_{xy}$$



$$e^{i\varphi} = \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi$$

$$d_{+2} = \sin^2 \theta e^{i2\varphi} \quad d_{-2} = \sin^2 \theta e^{-i2\varphi}$$

$$d_{x^2-y^2} = \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi$$

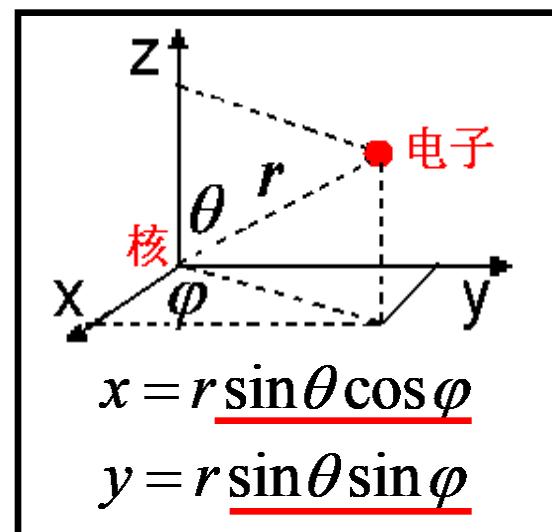
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(d_{+2} + d_{-2}) \leftrightarrow \sin^2 \theta (e^{i2\varphi} + e^{-i2\varphi})$$

$$= \sin^2 \theta (\underline{\cos 2\varphi} + i \underline{\sin 2\varphi}) + \sin^2 \theta (\underline{\cos 2\varphi} - i \underline{\sin 2\varphi})$$

$$= 2 \sin^2 \theta \underline{\cos 2\varphi}$$

$$= 2(\sin^2 \theta \underline{\cos^2 \varphi} - \sin^2 \theta \underline{\sin^2 \varphi})$$

$$\longleftrightarrow d_{x^2-y^2}$$





复波函数（复轨道）

d_{-2}	d_{-1}	d_0	d_{+1}	d_{+2}
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↓
态迭加原理

d_{xz}	d_{yz}	d_{xy}	d_{z^2}	$d_{x^2-y^2}$
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实波函数（实轨道）

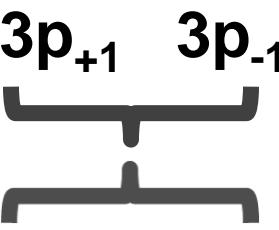
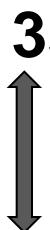
$$d_0 \sim d_{z^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(d_{+1} + d_{-1}) \sim d_{xz}$$

$$\frac{1}{i\sqrt{2}}(d_{+1} - d_{-1}) \sim d_{yz}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(d_{+2} + d_{-2}) \sim d_{x^2-y^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{i\sqrt{2}}(d_{+2} - d_{-2}) \sim d_{xy}$$

以 $n=3$ 为例，复波函数 $3s$ $3p_0$ $3p_{+1}$ $3p_{-1}$ 实波函数 $3s$ $3p_z$ $3p_x$ $3p_y$ $3d_0$ $3d_{z^2}$ $3d_{+1}$ $3d_{-1}$ $3d_{xz}$ $3d_{yz}$ $3d_{+2}$ $3d_{-2}$ $3d_{x^2-y^2}$ $3d_{xy}$

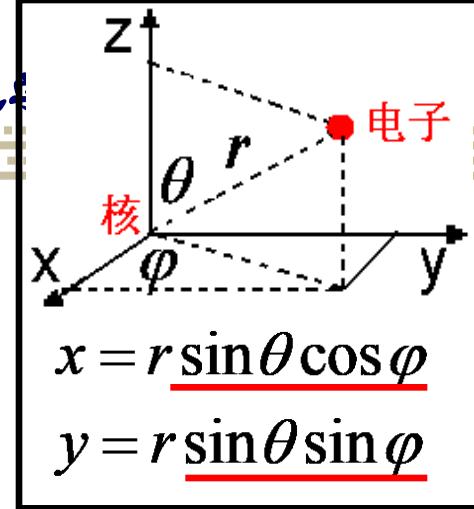


例1：某轨道的角度波函数形式为 $\sin^2\theta \cos 2\varphi$
试推测它是什么类型的轨道？

$$\underline{\sin^2\theta \cos 2\varphi} = \sin^2\theta (\cos^2\varphi - \sin^2\varphi)$$

$$\downarrow \\ d_{x^2-y^2} \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(d_{+2} + d_{-2})$$

$$\cos 2\varphi \longleftrightarrow (e^{i2\varphi} + e^{-i2\varphi})$$



例2：某轨道的角度波函数形式为 $\sin^2\theta \sin 2\varphi$
试推测它是什么类型的轨道？

$$\underline{\sin^2\theta \sin 2\varphi} = 2\sin\theta \cos\varphi \cdot \sin\theta \sin\varphi$$

$$\downarrow \\ d_{xy} \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(d_{+2} - d_{-2})$$

$$\sin 2\varphi \longleftrightarrow (e^{i2\varphi} - e^{-i2\varphi})$$



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Thank you for your attention!



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