#### Cours d'introduction à la chimie quantique

Chapitre 3 : Système simple Partie 1 : Particule dans une boîte

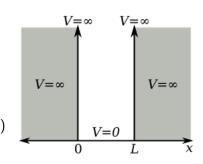
François Dion

2020

#### Le potentiel

Le potentiel considéré est le cas où:

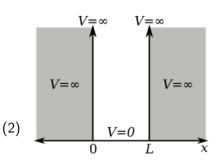
$$V(x) = \begin{cases} \text{inf} & x \le 0\\ 0 & 0 \le x < L\\ \text{inf} & x \ge L \end{cases}$$
 (1)



#### Le potentiel

L'Hamiltonien de ce système est

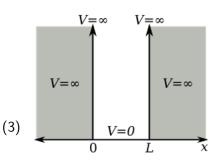
$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \hat{V}(x)$$



#### Le potentiel

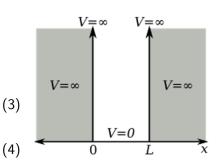
L'Hamiltonien de ce système est

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$$



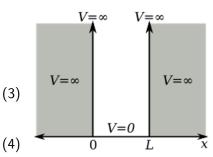
$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\hat{H}\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x)$$



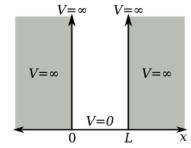
$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \tag{3}$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x)$$



$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x)$$

$$\Psi(x) = A\sin(kx) + B\cos(kx) \qquad (5)$$

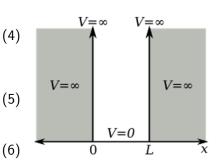


$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x)$$

$$\Psi(x) = A\sin(kx) + B\cos(kx)$$

$$\Psi(0) = 0$$

$$\Psi(L)=0$$



$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x)$$

$$\Psi(x) = A\sin(kx)$$

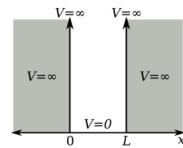
$$B = 0$$

$$\Psi(L)=0$$



(5)

(6)



$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x) \tag{4}$$

$$\Psi(x) = A\sin(kx) \tag{5}$$

$$\Psi(L)=0 \tag{6}$$

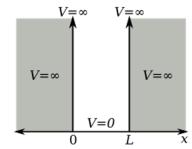


Figure: Shéma représentant le potentiel d'une particule dans une boîte

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x) \tag{4}$$

$$\Psi(x) = A\sin(kx) \tag{5}$$

$$\Psi(L)=0 \tag{6}$$

$$\Psi(L) = 0 = A\sin(kL) \tag{7}$$

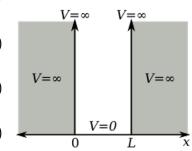


Figure: Shéma représentant le potentiel d'une particule dans une boîte

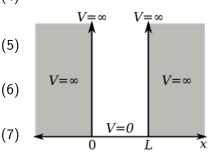
$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x) \tag{4}$$

$$\Psi(x) = A\sin(kx) \tag{5}$$

$$\Psi(L)=0 \tag{6}$$

$$\Psi(L) = 0 = A\sin(kL)$$

$$kL = n\pi, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$



$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x) \tag{4}$$

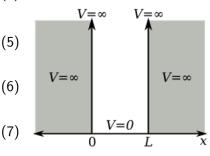
$$\Psi(x) = A\sin(kx) \tag{5}$$

$$\Psi(L)=0 \tag{6}$$

$$\Psi(L) = 0 = A\sin(kL)$$

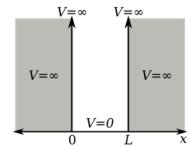
$$kL = n\pi, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$k = \frac{n\pi}{I}, n \in \mathbb{N}^* \tag{8}$$



$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\Psi_n(x) = E_n\Psi(x) \tag{4}$$

$$\Psi_n(x) = A\sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L}) \tag{5}$$



$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\Psi_n(x) = E_n\Psi(x) \tag{4}$$

$$\Psi_n(x) = A\sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L}) \tag{5}$$

$$\int dx \Psi_n(x)^* \Psi_n(x) = 1 \qquad (6)$$

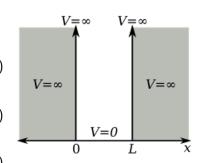


Figure: Shéma représentant le potentiel d'une particule dans une boîte

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\Psi_n(x) = E_n\Psi_n(x)$$
 (4)

$$\Psi_n(x) = A\sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L}) \tag{5}$$

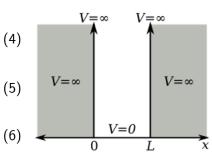
$$\int dx (A\sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L}))(A\sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L})) = 1$$
(6)

 $V = \infty$   $V = \infty$ 

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x) \tag{4}$$

$$\Psi(x) = A\sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L})$$

$$\int dx A^2 \sin^2(\frac{n\pi x}{L}) = 1$$



$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x)$$

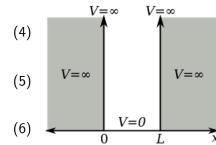
$$\Psi(x) = A\sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L})$$

$$\int dx A^2 \sin^2(\frac{n\pi x}{L}) = 1$$

$$A^2 \frac{L}{2} = 1$$



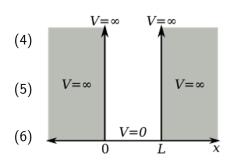
(6)



$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\Psi_n(x) = E\Psi_n(x) \qquad (4)$$

$$\Psi_n(x) = A\sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L})$$

$$\int dx A^2 \sin^2(\frac{n\pi x}{L}) = 1$$



$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\Psi_n(x) = E\Psi_n(x)$$

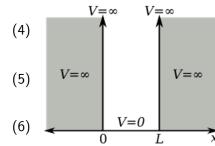
$$\Psi_n(x) = A\sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L})$$

$$\int dx A^2 \sin^2(\frac{n\pi x}{L}) = 1$$

$$A = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}}$$

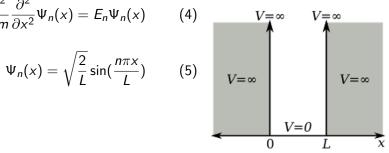


(6)



$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\Psi_n(x)=E_n\Psi_n(x)$$

$$\Psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L})$$
 (5)



$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\Psi_n(x) = E_n\Psi_n(x) \qquad (4)$$

$$\Psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L})$$
 (5)

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\sqrt{\frac{2}{L}}\sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L}) = E_n\Psi_n(x)$$

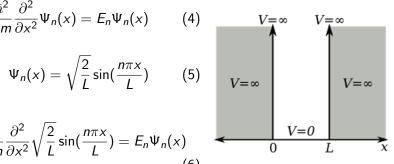


Figure: Shéma représentant le potentiel d'une particule dans une boîte

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\Psi_n(x) = E_n\Psi_n(x) \qquad (4)$$

$$\Psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L})$$
 (5)

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\sqrt{\frac{2}{L}}\sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L}) = E_n\Psi_n(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L}) = -\frac{n^2\pi^2}{L^2}\sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L}) \quad (6)$$

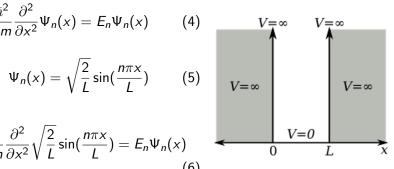


Figure: Shéma représentant le potentiel d'une particule dans une boîte

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\Psi_n(x) = E_n\Psi_n(x) \qquad (4)$$

$$\Psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L})$$
 (5)

$$\frac{\hbar^2 n^2 \pi^2}{2mL^2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L}) = E_n \Psi_n(x) \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L}) = -\frac{n^2\pi^2}{L^2}\sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L}) \quad (7)$$

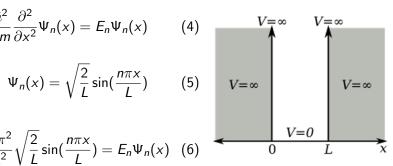


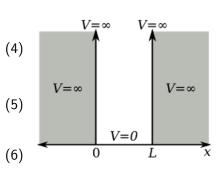
Figure: Shéma représentant le potentiel d'une particule dans une boîte

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\Psi_n(x)=E_n\Psi_n(x)$$

$$\Psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L})$$

$$\frac{\hbar^2 n^2 \pi^2}{2mL^2} \Psi_n(x) = E_n \Psi_n(x)$$

$$E_n = \frac{\hbar^2 n^2 \pi^2}{2mL^2}$$



$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\Psi_n(x) = E_n\Psi_n(x) \tag{4}$$

$$\Psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L}) \tag{5}$$

$$E_n = \frac{\hbar^2 n^2 \pi^2}{2mL^2}$$
 (8)

$$\hbar = m_e = 1, L = 5.0u.a.$$
 (9)

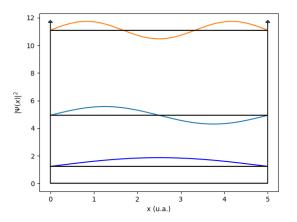


Figure: Trois première fonctions propres de la particule dans une boîte

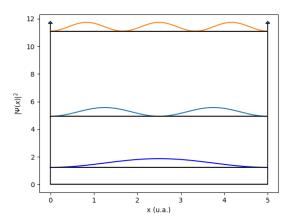


Figure: Trois première fonctions propres de la particule dans une boîte

L'hamiltionien d'une particule libre dans une boîte dimensionnelle est :

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \tag{1}$$

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_{x} + \hat{H}_{y} \tag{2}$$

Pour analyser une particule dans une boîte bidimensionnelle, on peut séparer les variables.

$$\Psi(x,y) = \psi_x(x)\psi_y(y) \tag{3}$$

$$\hat{H}\psi_{x}(x)\psi_{y}(y) = \hat{H}_{x}\psi_{x}(x)\psi_{y}(y) + \psi_{x}(x)\hat{H}_{y}\psi_{y}(y)$$
(4)

$$\hat{H}_{x}\psi_{nx}(x) = E_{nx}\psi_{nx}(x) \tag{5}$$

$$\hat{H}_{y}\psi_{ny}(y) = E_{ny}\psi_{ny}(y) \tag{6}$$

$$\hat{H}\Psi_{nx,ny}(x,y) = (E_{nx} + E_{ny})\Psi_{nx,ny}(x,y)$$
 (7)

L'hamiltionien d'une particule libre dans une boîte dimensionnelle est :

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \tag{8}$$

$$\hat{H}\psi_{x}(x)\psi_{y}(y) = -\frac{\hbar^{2}}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} \psi_{x}(x)\psi_{y}(y) + \psi_{x}(x) \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} \psi_{y}(y) \right)$$
(9)

Pour analyser une particule dans une boîte bidimensionnelle, on peut séparer les variables.

$$\Psi(x,y) = \psi_x(x)\psi_y(y) \tag{10}$$

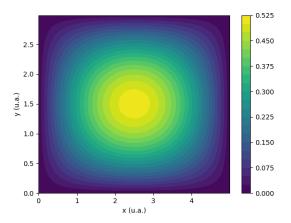


Figure: Fonction propre  $\psi_{1,1}(x,y)$  d'une boîte bidimensionnelle de dimension  $L_x=5$  u.a. et  $L_y=3$  u.a.

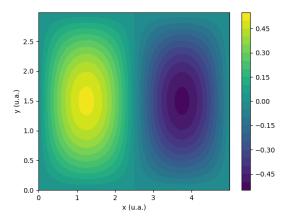


Figure: Fonction propre  $\psi_{2,1}(x,y)$  d'une boîte bidimensionnelle de dimension  $L_x=5$  u.a. et  $L_y=3$  u.a.

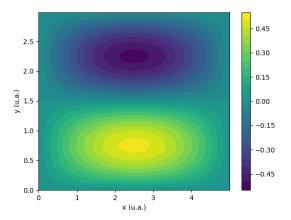


Figure: Fonction propre  $\psi_{1,2}(x,y)$  d'une boîte bidimensionnelle de dimension  $L_x=5$  u.a. et  $L_y=3$  u.a.

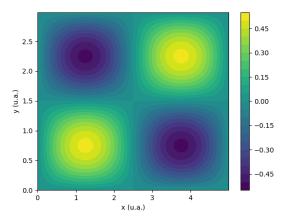


Figure: Fonction propre  $\psi_{2,2}(x,y)$  d'une boîte bidimensionnelle de dimension  $L_x = 5$  u.a. et  $L_y = 3$  u.a.

In this slide

In this slide the text will be partially visible

In this slide the text will be partially visible And finally everything will be there

#### Sample frame title

In this slide, some important text will be highlighted because it's important. Please, don't abuse it.

#### Remark

Sample text

#### Important theorem

Sample text in red box

#### Examples

Sample text in green box. The title of the block is "Examples".

#### Two-column slide

This is a text in first column.

$$E = mc^2$$

- First item
- Second item

This text will be in the second column and on a second tought this is a nice looking layout in some cases.