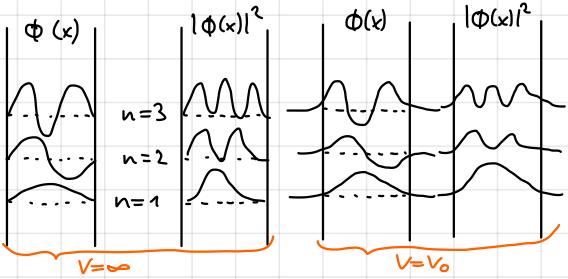


Stationäre Schrödinger-Gleichung

Potentialtopf

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{für } 0 < x < L \\ \infty & \text{für } x \leq 0, x \geq L \end{cases}$$



$$1) \text{ Schrödinger-Gl. } \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - V(x)) \psi(x) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi = 0$$

$$2) \psi'' + \frac{2}{x^2} \psi = 0 \Rightarrow k^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}$$

$$3) \text{ Lsg.: } \psi(x) = A e^{ikx} + B e^{-ikx} \text{ oder } \psi(x) = A \sin(kx) + B \cos(kx)$$

für unendlich: $\psi(0) = 0 = \psi(L) \Rightarrow \psi(x) = 2A \sin(kx)$

$$kL = n\pi$$

$$\psi(\frac{n\pi}{2}) = \psi(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{für } B=0 \Rightarrow \frac{k\pi}{2} = n\pi \quad n=1,2,3,\dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{für } A=0 \Rightarrow \frac{k\pi}{2} = \frac{n\pi}{2} \quad n=1,3,5$$

\Rightarrow Koordinatenshift $\psi_n(x) = A \sin(k(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}))$

$$4) \int_{-\frac{n\pi}{2}}^{\frac{n\pi}{2}} |\psi_n(x)|^2 dx = 1 \Rightarrow A = \sqrt{\frac{2}{n\pi}}$$

$$\text{Zeitentwicklung: } e^{-i\frac{E_n t}{\hbar}}$$

$$\psi_n(x) = i \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L} x\right) e^{-i\frac{E_n t}{\hbar}}$$

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

endlicher Potentialtopf

$$1) \text{ RB: } I \psi(0) = \psi(L)$$

$$II) \frac{d\psi(0)}{dx} = \frac{d\psi(L)}{dx}$$

$$K = \sqrt{\frac{2m(V_0-E)}{\hbar^2}}$$

$$\text{odd solution: } \psi(x) = \begin{cases} D e^{-Kx} & x > \frac{a}{2} \\ A \sin(Kx) & -\frac{a}{2} < x < \frac{a}{2} \\ -\psi(-x) & x < -\frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Reflexionskoeffizient } R = \frac{V_0 |B|^2}{V_0 |A|^2}$$

$$\text{Eindringtiefe } \Delta x = \frac{1}{K}$$

$$\text{im Potential: } \psi(x) \quad \text{endlich} < E_n \quad \text{unendlich}$$

$$T = \frac{|C_1|^2}{|A_1|^2}, \quad T+R=1$$

harmonischer Oszillator

$$2 \text{ Teilchen mit red. Masse } \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2}$$

$$\text{Energie: } E = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} k x^2 \quad V(x) = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$$

$$E_0 = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2}, \quad E_n = \hbar\omega(n + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\psi_n(x) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{\sqrt{2^n n!}}\right)^{1/2} H_n(\sqrt{a^2}x) \exp\left(-\frac{a^2 x^2}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{revival time: } T_{\text{rev}} = \frac{2\pi\hbar}{\Delta E}$$

$$\text{allg: } \psi_n(x, 0) = C_0 \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega x^2}{2}\right)$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \phi(x) + \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = E \phi(x)$$

$$\text{mit } a^2 = \frac{\mu_0 k}{\hbar^2}, \quad b = \frac{2\mu_0 E}{\hbar^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \phi(x) - a^2 x^2 \phi(x) = -b \phi(x)$$

$$\text{Unterschiede zum klassischen: } 1) E_0 = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \Rightarrow \text{richtig } 0$$

$$2) E \text{ nicht kontinuierlich} \Rightarrow \text{ktw Stufen}$$

$$\psi(x)$$

starrer Rotator

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \hat{\omega}$$

$$\text{Annahmen: } E = \frac{I\omega^2}{2}, \quad I = \mu_0 r^2, \quad \hat{\omega} = \omega \hat{I}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{I\omega^2}{2T} = \frac{\mu_0 v^2}{2} = \frac{p^2}{2\mu_0}$$

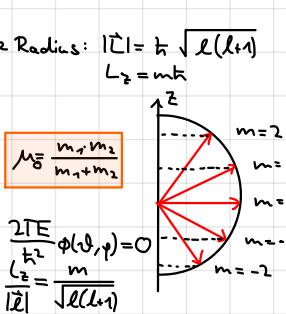
$$\text{Schrodinger: } \Delta \phi + \frac{2}{\hbar^2} E \phi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\theta^2} (\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}) + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\varphi^2} \right) \phi(l, \varphi) + \frac{2IE}{\hbar^2} \phi(l, \varphi) = 0$$

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

$$|\vec{l}| = \hbar \sqrt{l(l+1)}$$

$$l_z = m_l$$



normaler Zeeman-Effekt

$$I = \frac{Q}{t} = \frac{-ev}{2\pi r} = \frac{-ev}{2\pi}, \quad \vec{\mu} = I \hat{\lambda} = -\frac{e}{2} r^2 \omega \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{\mu} = -\frac{e}{2me} \hat{r}, \quad \sqrt{\mu^2} = \frac{e\hbar}{2me} \sqrt{l(l+1)} = \beta \sqrt{l(l+1)} \text{ mit } \beta = \frac{e\hbar}{2me} = 9,27 \cdot 10^{24} \frac{1}{F}$$

$$\mu_z = -\frac{e}{2me} m_l = -\beta m_l$$

für Wasserstoff, $l \neq 0$, ext. Feld \vec{B} (z-Achse):

$$\text{Eionisation} = -E_1$$

$$E_{nm} = E_n - E_m = -\frac{mc^2}{2} (Z_d)^2 \frac{1}{n^2} + \beta B_m \text{ mit } \alpha^2 = \frac{e^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 c^2} \approx \frac{1}{137}$$

\vec{B} wirkt auf $\vec{\mu}$ und führt zu Präzessionsbewegung mit Larmor-Frequenz

$$\text{Larmor-Frequenz: } \omega_L = \frac{\beta}{\hbar} B \quad \text{myonischer Wasserstoff: } g_J = 1 + \frac{j(j+1) - l(l+1) + (S+1)}{2j(j+1)}$$

$$\Delta \phi(\vec{r}) + \frac{2Me}{\hbar^2} (E + \frac{2e^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 c^2} \frac{1}{r}) \phi(\vec{r}) = 0$$

$$\text{myonischer Wasserstoff: } \mu = \frac{207 me}{207 me + mp}$$

$$\text{Ionisationsenergie des Grundzustands: Myonium: } \mu = \frac{207 me}{207 me + mp}$$

$$E_1 = -\frac{Me^4}{8\epsilon_0^2 \hbar^2}, \quad r = \frac{E_1 \hbar^2}{e^2 c^2 m}$$

$$|\psi(r)|^2 = 4\pi r^2 |\psi_{100}(r, \theta, \varphi)|^2$$

$$\text{Teilchen im Delta-Potential}$$

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} A e^{ikx} + B e^{ikx} & x < 0 \\ F e^{-ikx} + G e^{-ikx} & x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \psi(x) = \begin{cases} B e^{ikx} & x < 0 \\ B e^{-ikx} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

soll nicht divergieren $\Rightarrow A=0, G=0$

$$\text{stetig bei } x=0 \Rightarrow B=F$$

$$1) \text{ außerhalb } \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} E \psi + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi = 0 \Rightarrow k^2 = -\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} \int \psi(r) \frac{d}{dr} \int \psi(r) dr = 1$$

$$2) x > 0 \quad \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E + \delta(x)) \psi + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \int \psi(r) \frac{d}{dr} \int \psi(r) dr = -\frac{1}{r^2} \Rightarrow k = \frac{m\omega}{\hbar^2} = E = -\frac{m\omega^2}{2\hbar^2}$$

$$\text{Stern-Gerlach-Experiment}$$

$$\mu_B = -g_S \frac{e}{2M_e} \hat{S}; \text{ experimentell: für Elektron: } g_S = 2,0, g_L = 1,0$$

$$\text{klassisch: } \frac{eB}{2m}, \quad \text{Erwartung: } \frac{eB}{2m}$$

$$z_1 = \frac{F_2}{mv_{rms}^2} \left[\frac{\Delta y^2}{2} + \Delta y \Delta y_{\perp} \right] \text{ aber: } \text{Ag-Atom: 5 Schalen, } 4s^2$$

$$1) \text{ neutrale Atome} \Rightarrow \text{keine Coulomb-Ablenkung}$$

$$2) \text{ inhomogenes Magnetfeld: } S_z = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$U = -\mu_B \vec{B} \quad \text{E}_{ph, str} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{E_{ph, str}}{kT}}} (1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$E_{kin} = E_0 - E_{ph, str}$$

$$M_z = g_S \frac{e}{2m} S_z$$

$$= \pm 2\beta \frac{1}{2} = \pm \beta$$

$$\text{Bloch sphere}$$

$$|1\rangle = \left| \begin{array}{c} \cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) \\ \sin(\frac{\theta}{2}) \end{array} \right\rangle, \quad |0\rangle = \left| \begin{array}{c} \cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) \\ -\sin(\frac{\theta}{2}) \end{array} \right\rangle$$

$$(1) = |S, m_S\rangle = \left| \begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\rangle, \quad (0) = \left| \begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\rangle$$

$$S_z = S_x \pm i S_y$$

$$\text{Reival time: } \Phi = \frac{(E_1 - E_0)}{\hbar} t = \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$\sin(2\theta) = 2 \sin(\frac{\theta}{2}) \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\frac{\theta}{2})} = 2 \sin(\frac{\theta}{2}) \sqrt{1 - \cos^2(\theta)}$$

$$\cos^2(\theta) + \sin^2(\theta) = 1$$

$$|\psi(x,t)|^2 = |\psi_0(x)|^2 e^{-\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2\sigma(t)^2}}$$

$$\text{Normierung}$$

Radiale Wellenfunktion

$$n=1$$

$$n=2$$

$$n=3$$

$$s: l=0$$

$$p: l=1$$

$$d: l=2$$

$$f: l=3$$

$$g: l=4$$

$$h: l=5$$

$$i: l=6$$

$$j: l=7$$

$$k: l=8$$

$$l: l=9$$

$$m: l=10$$

$$n: l=11$$

$$o: l=12$$

$$p: l=13$$

$$q: l=14$$

$$r: l=15$$

$$s: l=16$$

$$t: l=17$$

$$u: l=18$$

$$v: l=19$$