

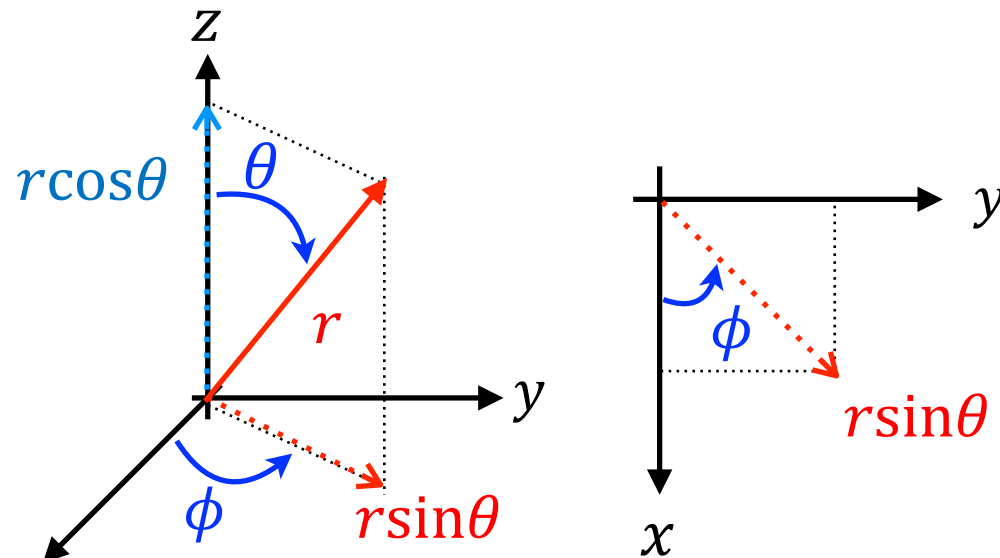
シュレディンガー方程式を解く

Schrödinger equation

★ 直交座標から球座標（極座標）のSchrödinger方程式へ（3次元系）

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

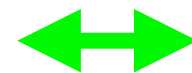
= 3次元極座標（球座標） =



$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ z = r \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

デカルト座標（直交座標） (x, y, z)

↓
球座標（極座標） (r, θ, ϕ)



$$\begin{cases} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ \tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{z} \\ \tan \phi = \frac{y}{x} \end{cases}$$

量子論的な取り扱い

● 極座標形式の全微分

$f = f(r, \theta, \phi)$ について...

$$\mathbf{r} = (x, y, z) = (r \sin \theta \cos \phi, r \sin \theta \sin \phi, r \cos \theta)$$

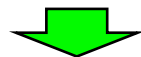
$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{z} \rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{z} \right)$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{y}{x} \rightarrow \phi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)$$

以上より直交座標におけるSchrödinger eq.は波動関数を $\varphi(r, \theta, \phi)$
系のエネルギーを E として,

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) + V(x, y, z) \right] \varphi = E \varphi$$



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

偏微分方程式の変数分離

量子論的な取り扱い

● 3次元球座標Schrödinger eq.

偏微分方程式の変数分離

$\varphi(r, \theta, \phi)$ の解を $\varphi(r, \theta, \phi) = R(r)Y(\theta, \phi)$ と変数分離形の解とにおいて
方程式に代入する

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

↓ 変形

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left\{ \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) \right\} + V(r) - E \right] \varphi - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[\frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right] \varphi = 0$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2mr^2} \varphi = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2mr^2} RY \text{ で割ると}$$

↓

$$-\frac{2mr^2}{\hbar^2} \frac{1}{R} \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left\{ \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) \right\} + V(r) - E \right] R + \frac{1}{Y} \left[\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right] Y = 0$$

↓

$$-\frac{2mr^2}{\hbar^2} \frac{1}{R} \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left\{ \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) \right\} + V(r) - E \right] R = -\frac{1}{Y} \left[\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right] Y$$

量子論的な取り扱い

● 3次元球座標Schrödinger eq.

偏微分方程式の変数分離

$$-\frac{2mr^2}{\hbar^2} \frac{1}{R} \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left\{ \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) \right\} + V(r) - E \right] R = -\frac{1}{Y} \left[\frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right] Y$$

ここで左辺は r のみ, 右辺は θ, ϕ にのみそれぞれ依存する関数なので両辺とも $r, (\theta, \phi)$ に依存しない定数となる. この定数を λ とおくと…

1) 左辺より

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left\{ \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) \right\} + V(r) - E \right] R = -\frac{\hbar^2 \lambda}{2mr^2} R$$

$$\therefore \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left\{ \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{\lambda}{r^2} \right\} + V(r) \right] R(r) = ER(r)$$

.....

$R(r)$ (動径方向) のみの関数

量子論的な取り扱い

● 3次元球座標Schrödinger eq.

偏微分方程式の変数分離

$$-\frac{2mr^2}{\hbar^2} \frac{1}{R} \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left\{ \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) \right\} + V(r) - E \right] R = -\frac{1}{Y} \left[\frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right] Y$$

ここで左辺は r のみ, 右辺は θ, ϕ にのみそれぞれ依存する関数なので両辺とも $r, (\theta, \phi)$ に依存しない定数となる. この定数を λ とおくと…

II) 右辺より

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

$$\therefore \left\{ \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right\} Y(\theta, \phi) + \lambda Y(\theta, \phi) = 0$$

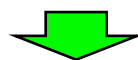
$Y(\theta, \phi)$ (角度方向) のみの関数

量子論的な取り扱い

● 3次元球座標Schrödinger eq.

偏微分方程式の変数分離

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\phi^2} \right\} Y(\theta, \phi) + \lambda Y(\theta, \phi) = 0$$

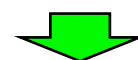


$$\left\{ \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} \right) \right\} Y(\theta, \phi) + \lambda Y(\theta, \phi) + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\phi^2} Y(\theta, \phi) = 0$$

更にこの方程式は r と θ, ϕ について変数分離形になっている

$Y(\theta, \phi) \rightarrow Y(\theta, \phi) = \Theta(\theta)\Phi(\phi)$ として代入

$\frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} Y = \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \Theta\Phi$ で割ると



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

∴

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

量子論的な取り扱い

- 3次元球座標Schrödinger eq.

偏微分方程式の変数分離

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

ここで左辺は θ のみ, 右辺は ϕ にのみそれぞれ依存する関数なので両辺とも (θ, ϕ) に依存しない定数となる. この定数を ν とおくと…

A) 左辺より

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

B) 右辺より

$$\frac{d^2 \Phi(\phi)}{d\phi^2} + \nu \Phi(\phi) = 0$$

量子論的な取り扱い

- 3次元球座標Schrödinger eq.

$$B) \quad \frac{d^2\Phi(\phi)}{d\phi^2} + \nu\Phi(\phi) = 0$$

$\Phi(\phi)$ の一般解を $\Phi(\phi) = A \exp(\alpha\phi)$ とおいて $\alpha^2 + \nu = 0$ より $\alpha = \pm i\sqrt{\nu}$

$$\therefore \Phi(\phi) = A \exp(\pm i\sqrt{\nu}\phi)$$

ϕ は方位角であるため, $\Phi(\phi)$ は ϕ についての 2π の周期性をもつ. $\Phi(\phi) = \Phi(\phi + 2\pi)$

$$\therefore \exp(\pm i\sqrt{\nu}2\pi) = 1 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \pm\sqrt{\nu}2\pi = 2\pi m$$

$$\sqrt{\nu} = m \quad (\text{整数})$$

$$\therefore \Phi(\phi) = A \exp(im\phi) \quad (m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3 \dots) : \text{磁気量子数}$$

規格化して

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |\Phi(\phi)|^2 d\phi = |A|^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi = 2\pi |A|^2 \equiv 1$$

$$\Phi_m(\phi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(im\phi) \quad (m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3 \dots)$$

mは量子化される

量子論的な取り扱い

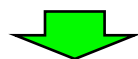
- 3次元球座標Schrödinger eq.

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

(θ, ϕ) は半径”1”の点の位置を与えるものと考えられる.

$z = \cos\theta$ としてZの関数で記述すると.. $\Theta(\theta) = P(z)$

$$dz = -\sin\theta d\theta \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \frac{d}{dz} = -\frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{d}{d\theta}$$



$$\frac{d}{dz} \left\{ \sin\theta (-\sin\theta) \frac{d}{dz} P(z) \right\} + \left(\lambda - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2\theta} \right) P(z) = 0$$

よって

$$\frac{d}{dz} \left[(1 - z^2) \frac{dP(z)}{dz} \right] + \left(\lambda - \frac{m^2}{1 - z^2} \right) P(z) = 0$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \quad \text{に対して} \quad |z| \leq 1$$

量子論的な取り扱い

- Legendreの(陪)多項式：特殊関数

$$\lambda = l(l+1) \quad (l = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$\frac{d}{dz} \left[(1-z^2) \frac{dP_l^m(z)}{dz} \right] + \left(l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{1-z^2} \right) P_l^m(z) = 0$$

l : 方位量子数 (角運動量量子数)

$$\longleftrightarrow \frac{d}{dz} \left[(1-z^2) \frac{dP(z)}{dz} \right] + \left(\lambda - \frac{m^2}{1-z^2} \right) P(z) = 0$$

$$\varphi(r, \theta, \phi) = R(r)Y(\theta, \phi) = R(r) \Theta(\theta) \Phi(\phi)$$

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left\{ \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{\lambda}{r^2} \right\} + V(r) \right] R(r) = ER(r)$$

$$\Theta(\theta) = P(z)$$

$$\Phi_m(\phi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(im\phi)$$

量子論的な取り扱い

● Legendreの(陪)多項式：特殊関数

$$P_0(t) = 1$$

$$P_1(t) = t$$

$$P_1^1(t) = (1 - t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$P_2(t) = \frac{3}{2}t^2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_2^1(t) = 3(1 - t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}t$$

$$P_2^2(t) = 3(1 - t^2)$$

$$P_3(t) = \frac{5}{2}t^3 - \frac{3}{2}t$$

$$P_3^1(t) = \frac{3}{2}(1 - t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}(5t^2 - 1)$$

$$P_3^2(t) = 15(1 - t^2)t$$

$$P_3^3(t) = 15(1 - t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$P_4(t) = \frac{35}{8}t^4 - \frac{15}{4}t^2 + \frac{3}{8}$$

$$P_4^1(t) = \frac{5}{2}(1 - t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}(7t^3 - 3t)$$

$$P_4^2(t) = \frac{15}{2}(1 - t^2)(7t^2 - 1)$$

$$P_4^3(t) = 105(1 - t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}t$$

$$P_4^4(t) = 105(1 - t^2)^2$$