

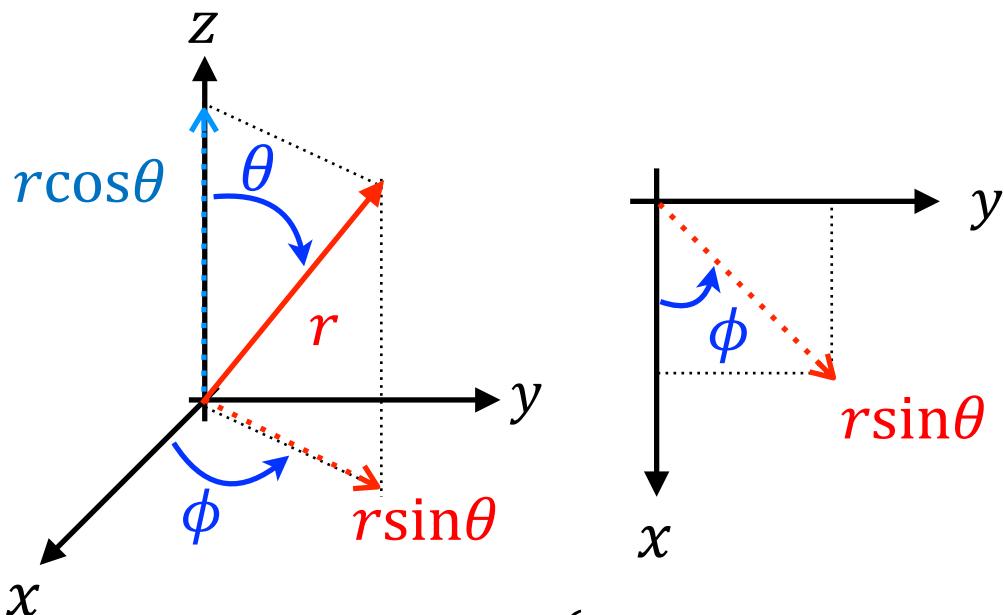
## シュレディンガー方程式 **を解く**

Schrödinger equation

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

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

= 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)  $(r, \theta, \phi)$



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

# 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,

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



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

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

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

↓ 变形

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

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

↓

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

↓

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

# 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

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

ここで左辺は  $r$  のみ, 右辺は  $\theta, \phi$  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  $\lambda$  とおくと…

I) 左辺より

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

∴

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

$R(r)$  (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

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

ここで左辺は  $r$  のみ, 右辺は  $\theta, \phi$  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  $\lambda$  とおくと…

II) 右辺より

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

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

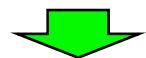
$Y(\theta, \phi)$  (角度方向) のみの関数

# 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

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

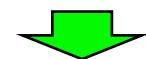


$$\left\{ \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} \left( \sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} \right) \right\} Y(\theta, \phi) + \lambda Y(\theta, \phi) + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\phi^2} Y(\theta, \phi) = 0$$

更にこの方程式は  $r$  と  $\theta, \phi$  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



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

∴

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

- 3次元球座標Schrödinger eq.

偏微分方程式の変数分離

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

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

A) 左辺より

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

B) 右辺より

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

# 量子論的な取り扱い

## ● 3次元球座標Schrödinger eq.

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

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

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

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

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

$$\sqrt{\nu} = m \quad (\text{整数})$$

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

規格化して

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

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

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

$(\theta, \phi)$ 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

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

$0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$  に対して  $|z| \leq 1$

# 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)

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

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

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

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$$\underline{\Theta(\theta) = P(z)}$$

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

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# 量子論的な取り扱い

## ● Legendreの(陪)多項式：特殊関数

$$P_0(t) = 1$$

$$P_1(t) = t$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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