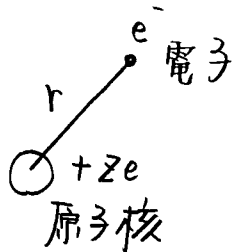


## 4.2. "水素"原子の束縛状態



$$V(r) = -\frac{ze^2}{r}$$

$$\psi(r) = R_l(r) Y_{lm}(\hat{r})$$



$$\left[ \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{d}{dr} + \frac{2M}{\hbar^2} \left( E + \frac{ze^2}{r} - \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2Mr^2} \right) \right] R_l(r) = 0.$$

$$\rho \equiv \sqrt{\frac{8M|E|}{\hbar^2}} r$$



$$\left[ \frac{8M|E|}{\hbar^2} \left( \frac{d^2}{d\rho^2} + \frac{2}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} - \frac{l(l+1)}{\rho^2} \right) + \frac{2M}{\hbar^2} \left( \underbrace{E}_{-|E|} + \sqrt{\frac{8M|E|}{\hbar^2}} \cdot \frac{ze^2}{\rho} \right) \right] R_l(\rho) = 0$$

$$\frac{2M}{\hbar^2} |E| \left( \underbrace{\left( \sqrt{\frac{8M}{\hbar^2|E|}} \cdot ze^2 \right)}_{\frac{1}{4\lambda}} \frac{1}{\rho} - 1 \right)$$



$$\left[ \frac{d^2}{d\rho^2} + \frac{2}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} - \frac{l(l+1)}{\rho^2} + \left( \frac{\lambda}{\rho} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \right] R_l(\rho) = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{ze^2}{\hbar} \sqrt{\frac{M}{2|E|}} = Z \cdot \underbrace{\left( \frac{e^2}{\hbar c} \right)}_{\alpha} \sqrt{\frac{\mu c^2}{2|E|}}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{137}$$

•  $p \rightarrow \infty$   $\tau''$  の振る舞い

$$\frac{d^2}{dp^2} R_l - \frac{1}{4} R_l = 0$$

$$\leadsto R_l(p) \sim e^{-\frac{p}{2}}$$

•  $p \rightarrow 0$   $\tau'$  の振る舞い

$$\frac{d^2}{dp^2} R_l + \frac{2}{p} \frac{d}{dp} R_l - \frac{l(l+1)}{p^2} R_l = 0$$

$$\leadsto R_l \sim p^l$$

$$\left( R_l'' - \frac{2}{p} R_l' = l(l-1)p^{l-2} + 2lp^{l-2} = l(l+1)p^{l-2} \right)$$

$\leadsto$

$$R_l(p) = e^{-\frac{p}{2}} \underbrace{G(p)} = e^{-\frac{p}{2}} \underbrace{p^l H(p)} \quad \text{と お'い'て'み'よ。}$$

$\downarrow$

$$R_l' = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{p}{2}} G + e^{-\frac{p}{2}} G'$$

$$R_l'' = \frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{p}{2}} G - e^{-\frac{p}{2}} G' + e^{-\frac{p}{2}} G''$$

$\leadsto$

$$\left[ \cancel{\frac{1}{4}} G - G' + G'' - \cancel{\frac{1}{p}} G + \frac{2}{p} G' - \frac{l(l+1)}{p^2} G + \left( \frac{1}{p} - \cancel{\frac{1}{4}} \right) G \right]$$

$$\times e^{-\frac{p}{2}} = 0$$

$\leadsto$

$$G'' - \left(1 - \frac{2}{p}\right) G' + \left(\frac{1-l}{p} - \frac{l(l+1)}{p^2}\right) G = 0.$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k k(k-1) \rho^{k-2} = 2a_2 + 6a_3 \rho + \dots$$

Department of Physics  
Tohoku University

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{k+1} \cdot k(k+1) \rho^{k-1} = 2a_2 + 6a_3 \rho + \dots$$

Sendai Jap. n.

$$G(\rho) = \rho^l H(\rho)$$

$$G' = l \rho^{l-1} H + \rho^l H'$$

$$G'' = l(l-1) \rho^{l-2} H + 2l \rho^{l-1} H' + \rho^l H''$$

$$\begin{aligned} & l(l-1) \rho^{l-2} H + 2l \rho^{l-1} H' + \rho^l H'' - l \rho^{l-1} H - \rho^l H' \\ & + 2l \rho^{l-2} H + 2 \rho^{l-1} H' - l(l+1) \rho^{l-2} H \\ & + \frac{\lambda-1}{\rho} \rho^l H = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{H'' + \left( \frac{2l+2}{\rho} - 1 \right) H' + \frac{\lambda-l-1}{\rho} H = 0}$$

$$H(\rho) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \rho^k \quad \text{と展開してみる}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \left[ \underline{k(k-1)} \rho^{k-2} + k \left( \frac{2l+2}{\rho} - 1 \right) \rho^{k-1} + (\lambda-l-1) \rho^{k-1} \right] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} & \left( \underline{a_{k+1} (k+1) \cdot k} \cdot \rho^{k-1} + \underline{(k+1)(2l+2)} \rho^{k-1} a_{k+1} \right. \\ & \left. - k a_k \rho^{k-1} + (\lambda-l-1) \rho^{k-1} a_k \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Downarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p^{k-1} [(k+1)(k+2l+2) a_{k+1} + (1-l-1-k) a_k] = 0$$

$$\Downarrow \boxed{(k+1)(k+2l+2) a_{k+1} + (1-l-1-k) a_k = 0}$$

漸近式'

$$\cup \text{ (note) } \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} = - \frac{1-l-1-k}{(k+1)(k+2l+2)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{k}$$

$$\Downarrow a_k \sim \frac{1}{k!}$$

$\Downarrow$  もし  $k$  の シリ-ズ "が" 無, 限に 続 け ば "

$$H(p) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k p^k \sim \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{p^k}{k!} = e^p$$

この時

$$R_l(p) \sim p^l e^p \cdot e^{-\frac{p}{2}} = p^l e^{\frac{p}{2}} \quad (\text{発散})$$

$\rightarrow$  この じやうに なら ない ため に は 和 が "と" こ が 止 ま る 必 ず がある。

$\Downarrow$

$$\boxed{\lambda = l + 1 + n_r}$$

という 条件 が 満 足 せ ね ば "

$$a_k = 0 \quad (k \geq n_r + 1)$$

$$n = n_r + l + 1 \quad \text{とあ'く'て}$$

- $n \geq l + 1$
- $n$  は 整数
- エネルギーは

$$\lambda = \frac{ze^2}{\hbar c} \sqrt{\frac{\mu c^2}{2|E|}} = n$$

⇓

$$E = -|E| = -\frac{(z\alpha)^2}{2n^2} \cdot \mu c^2$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{\frac{8\mu}{\hbar^2} \cdot \frac{(z\alpha)^2}{2n^2} \cdot \mu c^2} \quad r = \frac{2(\mu c)}{n(\hbar)} \cdot \frac{z\alpha}{2} \cdot r$$

$$= \frac{2z}{na_0} r; \quad a_0 = \frac{\hbar}{\mu c \alpha}$$

(ボア半径)

エネルギーは  $n$  によ'る'だけ。

⇔ 同じ  $n$  を持'つ'  $l, m$  の組は同じエネルギーを持'つ'。

• 基底状態 ( $n=1$ )

$$n_r = l = 0$$

$$E = -\frac{(z\alpha)^2}{2} \cdot \mu c^2$$

$$\mu c^2 = 0.51 \text{ MeV}, \quad z = 1 \quad \text{とあ'る'て}$$

$$E = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{137}\right)^2 \cdot 0.51 = 1.36 \times 10^{-5} \text{ MeV}$$

$$= 13.6 \text{ eV}$$

波動関数:  $R_{10}(r) \propto e^{-\frac{r}{a_0}} = e^{-zr/a_0}$

$\underbrace{\phantom{10}}_{nl}$   
 $\uparrow$   
 $n, l$

• 第 1 励起状態, ( $n=2$ )

$$n_r + l + 1 = 2 \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} n_r = 1, l = 0 ; m = 0 \\ n_r = 0, l = 1 ; m = 0, \pm 1 \end{array}$$

4つの状態が"同じエネルギー"を持つ

U

$$E = -\frac{(Z\alpha)^2}{8} \mu c^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot E_{n=0}$$

波動関数

i)  $n_r = 1, l = 0$

$$\frac{a_1}{a_0} = -\frac{4}{2} \rightarrow H(\rho) \propto \left(1 - \frac{\rho}{2}\right)$$

$$\Downarrow \psi(r) \propto \left(1 - \frac{Zr}{2a_0}\right) e^{-\frac{Zr}{2a_0}} Y_{00}(\hat{r})$$

U

ii)  $n_r = 0, l = 1 \rightarrow H(\rho) = \text{const.}$

$$\psi(r) \propto r e^{-\frac{Zr}{2a_0}} Y_{1m}(\hat{r})$$

• 第 2 励起状態, ( $n=3$ )

$$n_r + l + 1 = 3 \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} n_r = 2, l = 0, m = 0 \\ n_r = 1, l = 1, m = 0, \pm 1 \\ n_r = 0, l = 2, m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2 \end{array}$$

9つの状態が"エネルギー"的に「縮退」

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{---} \\
 \vdots \\
 n=3 \text{ ---} \quad (l=2, m=0, \pm 1, \pm 2), (l=1, m=0, \pm 1), (l=0, m=0) \\
 \qquad \qquad \qquad 3D \qquad \qquad \qquad 3P \qquad \qquad \qquad 3S \\
 n=2 \text{ ---} \quad (l=1, m=0, \pm 1) \quad (l=0, m=0) \\
 \qquad \qquad \qquad 2P \text{ 状態}, \qquad 2S
 \end{array}$$

$E=0$

$$n=1 \text{ ---} \quad (l=0, m=0) \\
 \qquad \qquad \qquad 1S \text{ 状態}$$

- 一般に, 与えられた  $n$  に対し

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

$$\text{各 } l \text{ に対し } -l \leq m \leq l$$

の状態で, 常にエネルギー的に縮退.

$$\text{波動関数は } H(\rho) = L_{n-l-1}^{(2l+1)}(\rho)$$

ラゲール陪多項式

$$L_n^{(\alpha)}(\rho) = \sum_{m=0}^n \binom{n+\alpha}{n-m} \frac{(-\rho)^m}{m!}$$