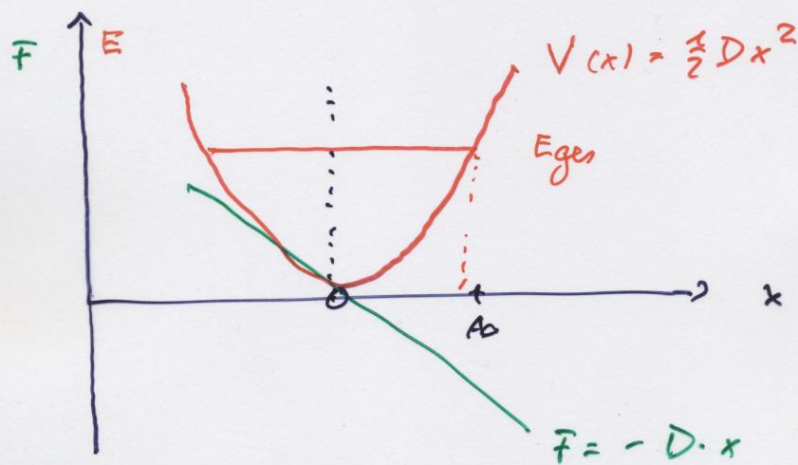
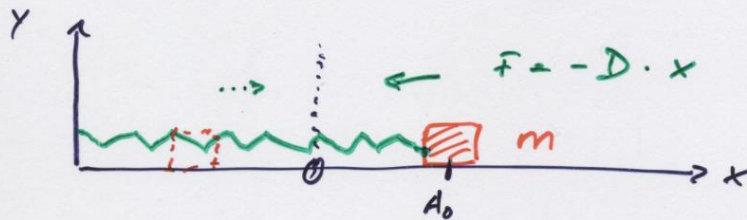


6.2.4 Harmonischer Oszillator



a. Klassisch (Federpendel)

- $m \ddot{x} = -Dx$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = A_0 \cos \sqrt{\frac{D}{m}} t$$

- $E_{\text{ges}} = E_k + V(x)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} D x^2$$

$$= D A_0^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \quad = \frac{1}{2} D A_0^2 \sin^2(\cdot) + \frac{1}{2} D A_0^2 \cos^2(\cdot)$$

b. QM (Bsp. Moleküle, Atome im Kristallg.)

Schrödinger (stat.)

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2} D x^2 \right) u(x) = E \cdot u(x)$$

$$\text{mit } \lambda = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2},$$

$$\alpha^2 = \frac{mD}{\hbar^2} = \frac{m^2 \omega^2}{\hbar^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + (\lambda - \alpha^2 x^2) u = 0$$

i. Für $x \rightarrow \infty$: $\frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} - \alpha^2 x^2 u = 0$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = A_0 e^{-\alpha \frac{x^2}{2}} \\ = A_0 e^{-\frac{\sqrt{m \cdot D}}{2\hbar} x^2}$$

ii Für beliebige x :

$$\text{Ansatz } u(x) = A_0 e^{-\alpha \frac{x^2}{2}} (a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2)$$

$$\text{Es muß gelten: } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |u(x)|^2 dx = 1$$

$u(x)$ darf nicht beliebig anwachsen mit x .

Lösung: Hermite'sche Polynome

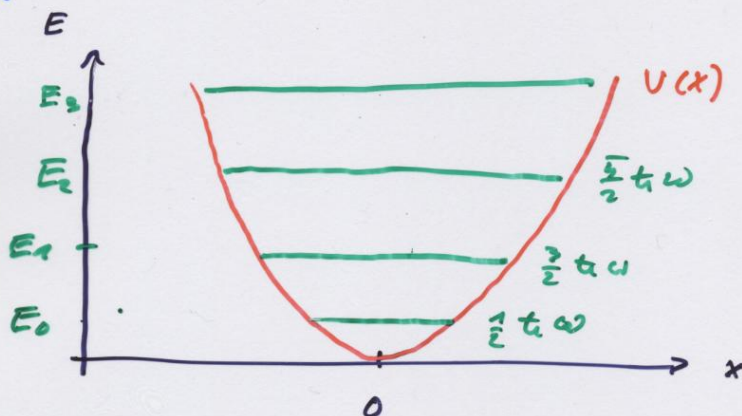
$$\Rightarrow \lambda_n = \alpha (2n + 1)$$

$$\text{Mit } \lambda_n = \frac{2m E_n}{\hbar^2}, \quad \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{m D}}{\hbar} \therefore$$

$$E_n = \hbar \sqrt{\frac{D}{m}} \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right), \quad n=0, 1, \dots$$

$$= \hbar \omega$$

• Energie

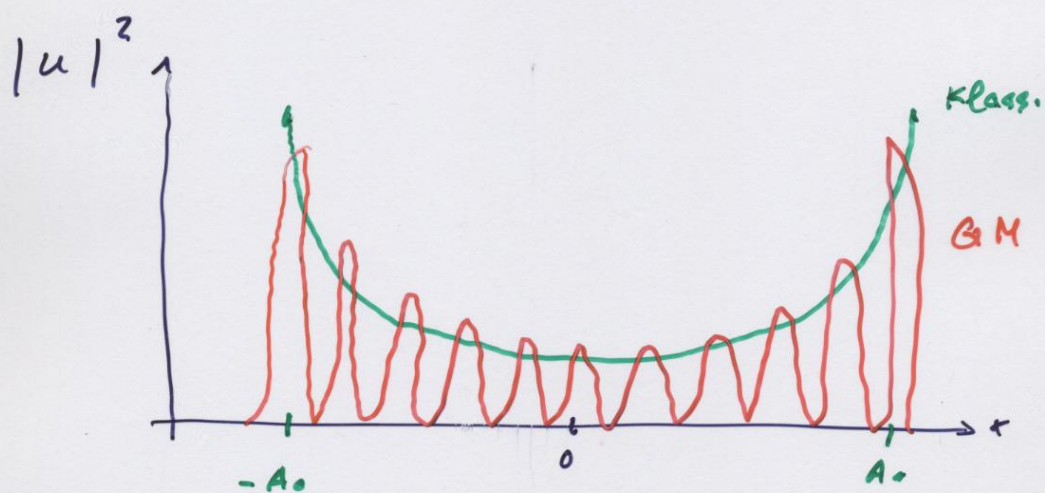
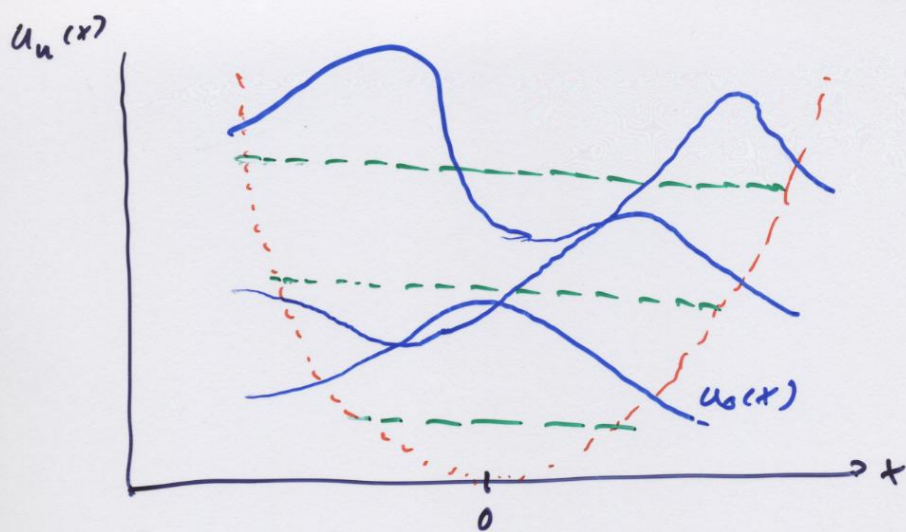


• Wellenfunktion

$$\psi_0(x) = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \alpha x^2}$$

$$\psi_1(x) = \left(\frac{4\alpha^3}{\pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot x \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \alpha x^2}$$

$$\psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{4}{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x^2} \cdot H_n \left(x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} \right)$$



7. Das Wasserstoffatom

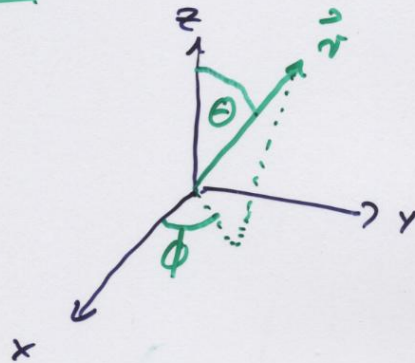
7.1. Schrödingergleichung im Zentralfeld ($V = V(r)$)

- Nehme Kugelkoordinaten

$$x = r \cdot \sin \Theta \cos \phi$$

$$y = r \cdot \sin \Theta \cdot \sin \phi$$

$$z = r \cdot \cos \Theta$$



- Berücksichtige, daß $m < \infty$

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_1} \Delta_1 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_2} \Delta_2 \right) \psi + V(\vec{r}_{12}) \psi = E \psi$$

$$\vec{r}_{12} = \vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2 \equiv \vec{r}$$

$$\mu \text{ oder } M \text{ oder } m = \frac{m_1 \cdot m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

- Auch: $\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$

$$= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(\sin \Theta \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \Theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2}$$

1. Lösungsansätze:

$$i) \psi(r, \theta, \phi) = R(r) \cdot Y(\theta, \phi)$$

separation möglich, da V nur von r abhängt.

$$= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dR}{dr} \right) \cdot Y + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - V(r)) R \cdot Y =$$
$$- \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \theta} \right) R - \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial \phi^2} R$$

$$\times \frac{r^2}{R \cdot Y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{R} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + \frac{2m r^2}{\hbar^2} (E - V(r))$$

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

$$= \text{const.} = \ell(\ell+1)$$

ad hoc

$$ii) \quad \gamma(\theta, \phi) = T(\theta) \cdot F(\phi)$$

Separation möglich, da Potential isotrop.

$$-\frac{1}{T \cdot F} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{dT}{d\theta} \right) \cdot F + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \left(\frac{d^2 F}{d\phi^2} \right) \cdot T \right\} = 0$$

$$\times -\sin^2 \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta \left\{ \frac{1}{T \sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{dT}{d\theta} \right) + l(l+1) \right\} = -\frac{1}{F} \frac{d^2 F}{d\phi^2}$$

$$= \text{const.} = m^2 \quad (\text{ad hoc})$$

Ergebnis:

$$\bullet \quad \frac{d^2 F}{d\phi^2} + m^2 F = 0 \quad \text{Azimutalgleichung}$$

$$\bullet \quad \frac{1}{T \sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{dT}{d\theta} \right) + l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2 \theta} = 0 \quad \text{Polargleichung}$$

$$\bullet \quad \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{R} \frac{d}{dn} \left(n^2 \frac{dR}{dn} \right) + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - V(n)) - \frac{l(l+1) \hbar^2}{2m n^2} = 0 \quad \text{Radialgleichung}$$

zur Lösung:

Gleichungen:

- verschwinden für $n \rightarrow \infty$
- eindeutig auf der Kugel
- quadratintegrierbar

$$\begin{cases} F(\phi) = F(\phi + 2\pi) \\ T(\theta) = T(\theta + 2\pi) \end{cases}$$

(i) Azimutalgleichung:

Ausatz: $F_m = A \cdot e^{\pm i m \phi}$

Normierung: $\int_0^{2\pi} |F_m|^2 d\phi \stackrel{!}{=} 1$

$$= |A|^2 \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi = 2\pi |A|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow F_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\pm i m \phi}$$

$$m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

↑ ↑ ↑
Eindeutigkeit

(Bz: für $m = 7,3$:
 $e^{i \cdot 7,3 \phi} \neq e^{i \cdot 7,3 (\phi + 2\pi)}$)

ii) Polargleichung :

Ansatz: Legendre-Polynome ($m=0$)

Zugeordnete L-P ($m \neq 0$)

$$T_l^m(\theta) = \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{2} \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!}} P_l^m(\cos\theta)$$

$$|m| \leq l$$

Insgesamt:

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi) &= T_l \cdot F \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} N_l^m \cdot P_l^m \cdot e^{im\phi} \end{aligned}$$

Kugelflächenfunktion

unabhängig von $V(r)$

Voraussetzung:

- QM Wellen
- Quadrat integrierbar
- Eindeutigkeit
- Kugelsymmetrie