

BÖLÜM 9

ÜÇ BOYUTTA SCHRÖDINGER DENKLEMİ

$$H = \frac{\vec{p}_x^2 + \vec{p}_y^2 + \vec{p}_z^2}{2m} + V(x, y, z)$$

$$V(x, y, z) = V_1(x) + V_2(y) + V_3(z)$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \psi(x, y, z)$$

$$+ [V_1(x) + V_2(y) + V_3(z)] \psi(x, y, z) = E \psi(x, y, z)$$

$$\psi(x, y, z) = \psi_{\epsilon_1}(x) \psi_{\epsilon_2}(y) \psi_{\epsilon_3}(z)$$

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V_1(x) \right] \psi_{\epsilon_1}(x) = \epsilon_1 \psi_{\epsilon_1}(x)$$

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dy^2} + V_2(y) \right] \psi_{\epsilon_2}(y) = \epsilon_2 \psi_{\epsilon_2}(y)$$

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} + V_3(z) \right] \psi_{\epsilon_3}(z) = \epsilon_3 \psi_{\epsilon_3}(z)$$

$$E = \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3$$

BİR KUTUDAKİ SERBEST PARÇACIKLAR

$$V_1(x) = \begin{cases} \infty & x < 0 \\ 0 & 0 < x < L \\ \infty & L < x \end{cases} \quad V_2(y), V_3(z) \text{ aynı}$$

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$$U_E(x, y, z) = ?$$

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V_1(x) \right] U_{E_1}(x) = E_1 U_{E_1}(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{2mE_1}{\hbar^2} \right) U_{E_1}(x) = 0 \Rightarrow U_{E_1}(x) = A \sinh k_1 x + B \cosh k_1 x$$

$$U_{E_1}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0$$

$$U_{E_1}(L) = 0 \Rightarrow k_1 L = n\pi \Rightarrow k_{1n} = \frac{n\pi}{L}$$

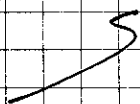
$$A^2 \int_0^L dx \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{L} x = 1 \Rightarrow A^2 \frac{L}{n\pi} \int_0^{n\pi} d\alpha \underbrace{\sin^2 \alpha}_{\frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2}} = 1$$

$$A^2 \frac{L}{n\pi} \int_0^{n\pi} \frac{1}{2} d\alpha = 1 \Rightarrow A^2 \frac{L}{n\pi} \frac{1}{2} n\pi = 1 \Rightarrow A = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}}$$

$$U_E(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{2}{L} \right)^{3/2} \sin \frac{n_1 \pi x}{L} \sin \frac{n_2 \pi y}{L} \sin \frac{n_3 \pi z}{L}$$

$$E = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2mL^2} (n_1^2 + n_2^2 + n_3^2)$$

$\{n_1, n_2, n_3\}$ degenerativ! ✓



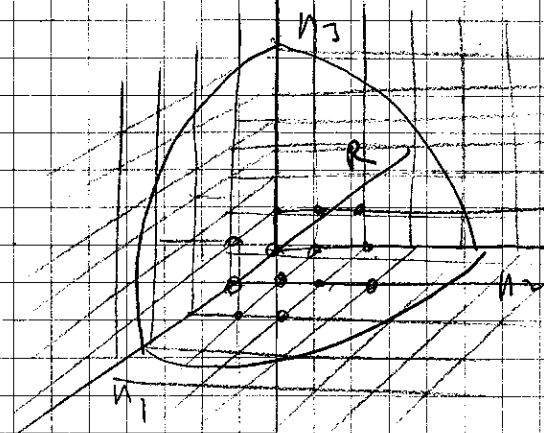
bisherige Zustände von 1. Level nun gebrochen.

$$(k_x, k_y, k_z; \pi)$$

Disorlama İlkesinin Etkileri

Ele aldığımız pot. etkileşimden elektronların ve diğer ödeş fermiyonların enerjilerini tartışmak için oldukça basittir. İlk adım olarak, $L^3 = V$ hacminde N adet etkileşimden ödeş fermiyonların taban durum enerjisini bulalım. Her bir $(1, 1, 1), (2, 1, 1), (1, 2, 1), \dots$ üçli tam sayılar içi iki elektron yerleştirilebilir. Sonuç başka şekilde formak daha kolaydır: $E(n_1, n_2, n_3)$ 'nın E_F 'den daha az olduğu her tam $\{n_1, n_2, n_3\}$ üçlüsü nedir?

$$n_1^2 + n_2^2 + n_3^2 = R^2 = \frac{2mE_F L^2}{\hbar^2 \pi^2}$$



$$\frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{4\pi}{3} R^3 = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{4\pi}{3} \left(\frac{2mE_F L^2}{\hbar^2 \pi^2} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$N = 2 \times \frac{\pi}{2 \cdot 3} \left(\frac{2mE_F L^2}{\hbar^2 \pi^2} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$n = \frac{N}{L^3} \Rightarrow E_F = \frac{\hbar^2 n^2}{2m} \left(\frac{3n}{\pi} \right)^{2/3}$$

n yoğunluklu etkileşimden ödeş elektron gazının taban durumundaki en enerjetik elektronun enerjisi, Fermi enerjisi. Toplam enerji

$$\frac{1}{8} \int_{|\vec{n}| \leq R} d^3 n \quad \text{Örgü noktaları sayısında}$$

$$BSK \quad \frac{\hbar^2 n^2}{m L^2} \frac{1}{8} \int n^2 d^3 n = \frac{\hbar^2 n^2}{8m L^2} 4\pi \int_0^R n^4 dn = \frac{\hbar^2 n^2}{10m L^2} R^5$$

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$$N = 2 \times \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{4\pi}{3} R^3$$

$$E_{\text{tot}} = \frac{\hbar^2 n^3}{10m} \left(\frac{3N}{n} \right)^{5/3} \quad n = N/L^3$$

$$= \frac{\hbar^2 n^3}{10m} \left(\frac{3n}{n} \right)^{5/3} L^3$$

(a) Fermi dekkings teorema $E = \hbar^2 k^2 / 2m$ de dekkings
lengte golw saam $\frac{1}{3}$

$$k_F = (3\pi^2 n)^{1/3}, \quad k = 2\pi/\lambda$$

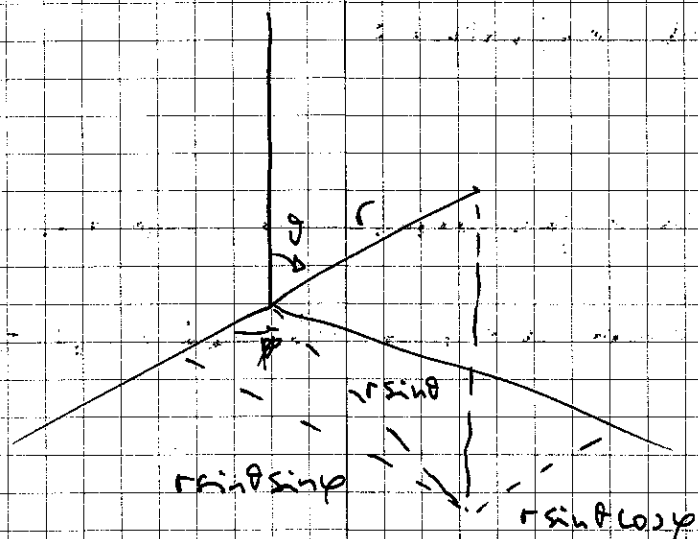
$$\Rightarrow \lambda_F = 2.03 n^{-1/3}$$

$n^{-1/3} \sim$ de partikkel digtheid

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{\lambda_F}{2}$$

$$(b) \quad E_{\text{tot}} = \frac{\hbar^2 n^3}{10m} \left(\frac{3N}{n} \right)^{5/3} \sqrt{-2/3}$$

N col dekkings teorema kanst sekerder seker. Hecap bant
om ane lip luttel.



$$x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}$$

$$y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

$$\theta = \arccos \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

$$z = r \cos \theta$$

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}$$

$$L_x = \frac{\hbar}{i} \left(y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) \right]$$

$$-\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\nabla^2}{\hbar^2}$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi = \lambda \psi$$

Açısıl Mom. Sıra Değiştirme bağıntısı:

H, L_x, L_y ve L_z 'nin eşzamanlı özfonksiyonlarını arayalım. ama bunlar sıradığıstiren değişkenler ve tam kümesi oluşturmaz. Örneğin

$$[L_x, L_y] = [y p_z - z p_y, z p_x - x p_z]$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{i} (y p_x - x p_y)$$

$$= i \hbar L_z$$

$$[L_y, L_z] = i \hbar L_x$$

$$[L_z, L_x] = i \hbar L_y$$

$$[L_i, L_j] = i \hbar \epsilon_{ijk} L_k$$

Bu komütasyon bağıntılarının bir sonucu olarak L^2 'nin özfonksiyonlarını yazarsak L^2 ile birlikte sıradığıstiren gözlenebilirler ve tam kümesi oluşturur ve kullanılır.

Bu sistemde L_y 'nin L_z örneği ve L_x örneği ile eşzamanlı olan L_x ve L_z örneği alalım.

$$L_x u = \hbar u$$

$$L_z u = \hbar u$$

$$L_x L_y \psi = l_1 l_2 \psi = L_y L_x \psi = l_2 l_1 \psi$$

$$\Rightarrow (L_x L_y - L_y L_x) \psi = 0 = \frac{1}{i\hbar} L_z \psi$$

Oyuna, bu şunu gösterir:

$$L_y \psi = \frac{1}{i\hbar} (L_z L_x - L_x L_z) \psi$$

$$= \frac{1}{i\hbar} l_1 L_z \psi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow l_2 = 0 \text{ veya } l_1 = 0$$

Bu şekilde sadece $\vec{L} = \vec{0}$ için sadece L_x, L_y, L_z 'nin eş zamanlı özfonksiyonları vardır.

$$[L_z, \vec{L}^2] = [L_z, L_x^2 + L_y^2 + L_z^2]$$

$$= 0$$

Schrödinger denkleminin değışkenleri ayrılması:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{L}^2 &= (\vec{r} \times \vec{p})^2 = (\vec{r} \times \vec{p}) \cdot (\vec{r} \times \vec{p}) \\
 &= [(\vec{r} \times \vec{p})_x]^2 + [(\vec{r} \times \vec{p})_y]^2 + [(\vec{r} \times \vec{p})_z]^2 \\
 &= -\hbar^2 \left(y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \left(y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \\
 &\quad - \hbar^2 \left(z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \left(z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \\
 &\quad - \hbar^2 \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \\
 &= -\hbar^2 \left[x^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) + y^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + z^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - 2xy \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} - 2yz \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial z} - 2zx \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial x} - 2x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - 2y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - 2z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$L_x L_y \psi = \hbar^2 \psi = L_y L_x \psi = \hbar^2 \psi$$

$$\Rightarrow (L_x L_y - L_y L_x) \psi = 0 = \frac{1}{i\hbar} L_z \psi$$

Oxygen, bei symmetrisch:

$$L_y \psi = \frac{1}{i\hbar} (L_z L_x - L_x L_z) \psi$$

$$= \frac{1}{i\hbar} L_1 L_2 \psi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow L_z = 0 \text{ oder } L_1 = 0$$

Brüder, sodass $\vec{L} = \vec{0}$ ist, sodass L_x, L_y, L_z und
es zusammen überführt, das führt.

$$[L_z, \vec{L}^2] = [L_z, L_x^2 + L_y^2 + L_z^2]$$

$$= 0$$

Schrödinger dreidimensional dargestellt analysieren:

$$\vec{L}^2 = (\vec{r} \times \vec{p})^2 = (\vec{r} \times \vec{p}) \cdot (\vec{r} \times \vec{p})$$

$$= [(\vec{r} \times \vec{p})_x]^2 + [(\vec{r} \times \vec{p})_y]^2 + [(\vec{r} \times \vec{p})_z]^2$$

$$= -\hbar^2 \left(y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \left(y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$- \hbar^2 \left(z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \left(z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$- \hbar^2 \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$= -\hbar^2 \left[x^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) + y^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \right. \\ \left. + z^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \right.$$

$$- 2xy \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} - 2yz \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial z} - 2zx \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial x} - 2x \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\left. - 2y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - 2z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p})^2 &= -\hbar^2 \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \\
 &= -\hbar^2 \left[x^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + z^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right. \\
 &\quad + 2xy \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} + 2yz \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial z} + 2zx \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial x} \\
 &\quad \left. + x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{L}^2 + (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p})^2 &= -\hbar^2 (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \\
 &\quad + \hbar^2 \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \\
 &= r^2 \vec{p}^2 + i\hbar \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{L}^2 + (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p})^2 = r^2 \vec{p}^2 + i\hbar \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{D}^2 &= \frac{1}{r^2} \left[\vec{L}^2 + (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p})^2 - i\hbar \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{r^2} \vec{L}^2 - \hbar^2 \frac{1}{r^2} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right)^2 - \hbar^2 \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{\hbar^2 r^2} L^2 \right] \psi_E(\vec{r}) + V(r) \psi_E(\vec{r}) = E \psi_E(\vec{r})$$

$$\psi_E(\vec{r}) = Y_\lambda(\theta, \phi) R_{E\lambda}(r)$$

$$L^2 Y_\lambda(\theta, \phi) = \lambda Y_\lambda(\theta, \phi)$$

$$\lambda = \ell(\ell+1) \hbar^2 \quad \ell = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots \text{ olduqun qatlar cegir.}$$

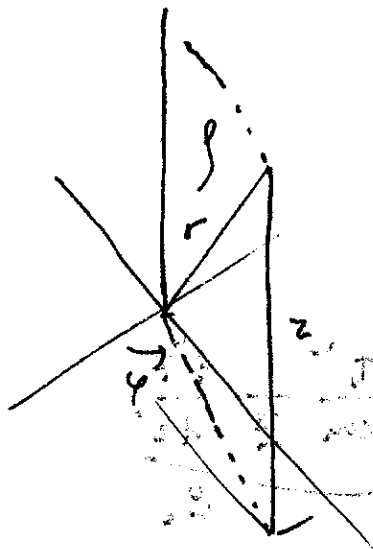
$$L^2 Y_{\ell m}(\theta, \phi) = m \hbar Y_{\ell m}(\theta, \phi)$$

$$-\ell \leq m \leq +\ell \text{ olduqun qatlarcegir.}$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{d}{dr} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} - \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{r^2} \right] R_{\ell m}(r) + V(r) R_{\ell m}(r) = E R_{\ell m}(r)$$

BÖLÜM 9 (3D'lu Schrödinger Denk.'i)

7.1.1.) $\otimes$ pot. silindirik simetrik



$\therefore$ Hamiltoniyen z-ekseni etrafındaki dönmeler altında invariant olduğundan, açısız momentum z-ekseni kommut.

7.ani

$$[H, L_z] = 0$$

H ve L_z aynı zamanda kommut edebilir. L_z kommut edebilir.

$$\vec{\nabla} = \hat{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \hat{\phi} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} = \frac{\hbar}{i} \vec{r} \times \vec{\nabla} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} L_z = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\vec{r} = \hat{r} r + \hat{z} z$$

$$L_r = -\frac{\hbar}{i} z \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}$$

$$L_\phi = -\frac{\hbar}{i} \left(-z \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - r \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) ?$$

$$[H, L_z] = 0$$

$$\vec{p}^2 = \frac{1}{r^2} \left[\vec{L}^2 + (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p})^2 - i \hbar \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} \right]$$

prob. 9.2.)

$$\left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right] + V(r) \right\} U(r, \phi, z)$$

$$= E U(r, \phi, z)$$

$$U(r, \phi, z) = R(r) \Phi(\phi) Z(z)$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{R} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dR}{dr} \right) - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{\Phi} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\phi^2} - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{Z} \frac{d^2 Z}{dz^2} + V(r) = E$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 Z}{dz^2} = E_2 Z$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\phi^2} = E_\phi \Phi$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{r} \frac{1}{R} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + V(r) R + \frac{E_\phi R}{r^2} = (E - E_2) R$$