

$\hat{H} \psi_i = E_i \psi_i$   
 Ansatz für  $\psi$ :

$\psi(\varphi, \rho) = \Theta(\varphi) \phi(\rho)$   
 $\hat{H} \Theta(\varphi) \phi(\rho) = E \Theta(\varphi) \phi(\rho)$

mathematische Lösung:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2I} \left[ \phi(\rho) \frac{1}{\sin^2 \varphi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left( \sin^2 \varphi \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \varphi} \right) + \Theta(\varphi) \frac{1}{\sin^2 \varphi} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \rho^2} \right) \right] = E \phi(\rho) \Theta(\varphi)$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2I} \left[ \frac{1}{\Theta(\varphi)} \frac{1}{\sin^2 \varphi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left( \sin^2 \varphi \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \varphi} \right) + \frac{1}{\phi(\rho)} \frac{1}{\sin^2 \varphi} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \rho^2} \right) \right] = E$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{\Theta(\varphi)} \frac{1}{\sin^2 \varphi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left( \sin^2 \varphi \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \varphi} \right) + \frac{1}{\phi(\rho)} \frac{1}{\sin^2 \varphi} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \rho^2} \right) \right] = -\frac{2IE}{\hbar^2}$$

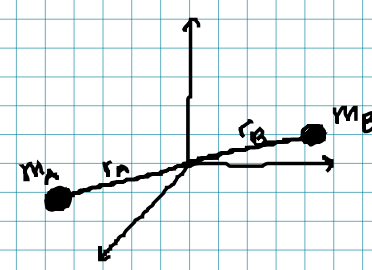
$$\dots + \frac{2IE}{\hbar^2} = -\frac{1}{\phi(\rho)} \frac{1}{\sin^2 \varphi} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \rho^2} \right)$$

$$\underbrace{\sin^2 \varphi \left[ \frac{1}{\Theta(\varphi)} \frac{1}{\sin^2 \varphi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left( \sin^2 \varphi \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \varphi} \right) + \frac{2IE}{\hbar^2} \right]}_{\text{konst.}} = \underbrace{-\frac{1}{\phi(\rho)} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \rho^2} \right)}_{\text{konst.}} = C$$

Physikalische Chemie II 30.11.18  
Perlag

Wiederholung

Starrer Rotator



$I = \mu r^2$        $r = r_A + r_B$

$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2$

$\hat{H} \psi_i = E_i \psi_i$

$$\hat{H}\psi_i = E_i \psi_i$$

Ansatz für  $\psi$

$$\psi(\vartheta, \varphi) = \Theta(\vartheta) \phi(\varphi)$$

$$\hat{H}\Theta(\vartheta) \phi(\varphi) = E \Theta(\vartheta) \phi(\varphi)$$

mathematische Lösung:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2I} \left[ \phi(\varphi) \frac{1}{\sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} \left( \sin \vartheta \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \vartheta} \right) + \Theta(\vartheta) \frac{1}{\sin^2 \vartheta} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \varphi^2} \right) \right] = E \phi(\varphi) \Theta(\vartheta)$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2I} \left[ \frac{1}{\Theta(\vartheta)} \frac{1}{\sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} \left( \sin \vartheta \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \vartheta} \right) + \frac{1}{\phi(\varphi)} \frac{1}{\sin^2 \vartheta} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \varphi^2} \right) \right] = E$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{\Theta(\vartheta)} \frac{1}{\sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} \left( \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \vartheta} \sin \vartheta \right) + \frac{1}{\phi(\varphi)} \frac{1}{\sin^2 \vartheta} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \varphi^2} \right) \right] = -\frac{2IE}{\hbar^2}$$

$$\dots + \frac{2IE}{\hbar^2} = -\frac{1}{\phi(\varphi)} \frac{1}{\sin^2 \vartheta} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \varphi^2} \right)$$

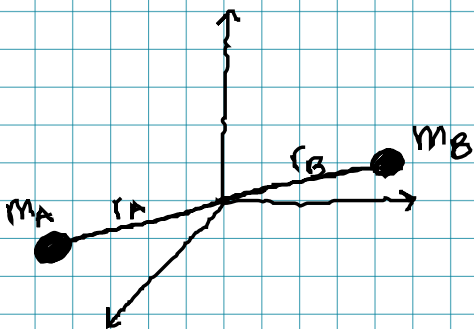
$$\underbrace{\sin^2 \vartheta \left[ \frac{1}{\Theta(\vartheta)} \frac{1}{\sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} \left( \sin \vartheta \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \vartheta} \right) + \frac{2IE}{\hbar^2} \right]}_{\text{Konst.}} = \underbrace{-\frac{1}{\phi(\varphi)} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \varphi^2} \right)}_{\text{Konst.}} = C$$

## Physikalische Chemie II

30.11.18  
Freitag

Wiederholung:

Starrer Rotator



$$I = \mu r^2$$

$$r = r_A + r_B$$

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2$$

$$\hat{H}\psi_i = E_i \psi_i$$

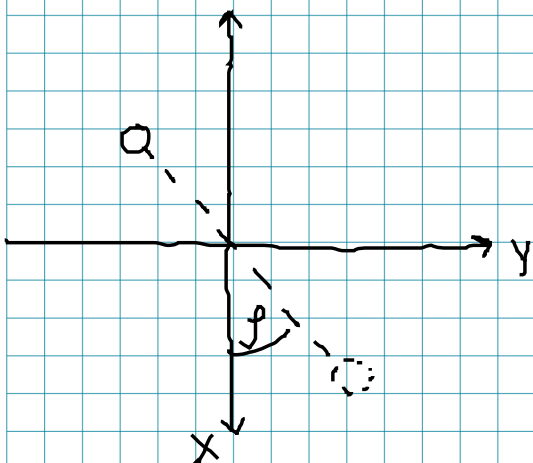
↳ Ansatz Lsg:  $\Psi(r, \varphi) = \Theta(\varphi) \phi(r)$

mathematische Lösung: 
$$C = \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{\Theta(\varphi)} \left[ \frac{2IE\Theta(\varphi)}{\hbar^2} + \frac{1}{\sin \varphi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \varphi} \right] = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\phi(r)} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial r^2}}_{\text{const.}} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad - \frac{1}{\phi(r)} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial r^2} = C$$

$$\phi(r) = A e^{imr} \rightarrow \phi'' = -Am^2 e^{imr} \rightarrow C = m^2$$

→ Frage nach Eindeutigkeit?



$$\phi(r) = \phi(r + 2\pi)$$

$$A e^{imr} = A e^{imr} \cdot \underbrace{e^{im2\pi}}_{\text{Damit das oben gilt muss das 1 sein}}$$

Damit das oben gilt muss das 1 sein

↳ m kann damit die Werte

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

↳ 
$$\phi(r) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{imr}$$

$\textcircled{2}$

Eindeutigkeit und Stetigkeit  $\Theta(\varphi)$

(→ Legendre zugeordnete Legendregleichung)

Bedingungen:

$$\frac{2IE}{\hbar^2} = j(j+1) \quad j = 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots$$

$$|m| \leq j$$

## Energieeigenwerte

$$E_{\text{rot}} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2I} j(j+1)$$

$j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$  } Rotationsquantenzahl

$(2j+1)$  fache Entartung (Werte)

Beispiel  $j=1 \rightarrow m = 0, \pm 1$

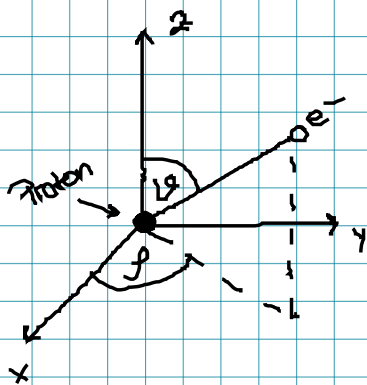
Wellenfunktion:  $\Psi(r, \vartheta, \varphi) = \Theta(j, m) \Phi(m)$

↑ zugeordnete Legendre-Polynome

J	m	$\Theta(j, m)$
0	0	$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2}$
1	0	$\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \cos \vartheta$
1	$\pm 1$	$\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} \sin \vartheta$

## 5. Elektron. Struktur von Atomen

### 5.1 H. Atom



$$E_{\text{pot}} = V$$

$$V = \frac{ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

"Coulomb-Pot."

$$\text{Hamilton-Op. : } \hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 - \frac{ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$\text{Schwungergl.: } \hat{H}\Psi(r, \vartheta, \varphi) = E\Psi(r, \vartheta, \varphi)$$

$$\text{Lsg. Ansatz: } \Psi(r, \vartheta, \varphi) = R(r) \Theta(\vartheta) \Phi(\varphi)$$

Schwingungsgleichung H-Atom

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} \left( \sin^2 \vartheta \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \vartheta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \varphi^2} \right) + \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} \left( E + \frac{ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \right) \psi = 0$$

Separation in 3 Gleichungen je einer Variablen

$$(1) \frac{1}{\phi} \frac{d^2 \phi}{d\varphi^2} = -m^2$$

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

$$(3) \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r^2 \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + \left[ \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} \left( E + \frac{ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \right) - \frac{\lambda}{r^2} \right] R = 0$$

mit konst.  $m$  u.  $\lambda = \ell(\ell+1)$   $\ell = \text{Drehimpulsquantenzahl}$

Lsg. (1) u (2)  $\rightarrow$  starrer Rot ( $\ell$  statt  $J$ )

Radialer Teil der WF

$$\psi(r, \vartheta, \varphi) = \underbrace{R(r)}_{\text{Radialteil}} \Theta(\vartheta) \Phi(\varphi)$$

$R(n, \ell) \rightarrow$  Lsg. (3)  $\rightarrow$  zugeordnete ~~Lsg.~~ Laguerregleichung

Randbed.

$$E_n = \frac{z^2 e^4 \mu}{32\pi^2 \epsilon_0^2 \hbar^2 n^2} \quad n = 1, 2, 3, 4 \quad (\text{Hauptquantenzahl})$$

Winkelabhängiger Teil der WF

$$\Psi(r, \vartheta, \varphi) = R(r) \underbrace{\Theta(\vartheta) \Phi(\varphi)}$$

$$\Theta(\vartheta, m) \Phi(m) = Y_{\ell, m}(\vartheta, \varphi)$$

↳ Kugelflächenfunktion

$\ell$  - Drehimpuls QZ

$$L^2 \Theta(\ell, m) \Phi(m) = \underbrace{\ell(\ell+1) \hbar^2}_{\text{Eigenwert}} \Theta(\ell, m) \Phi(m)$$

$$0 \leq \ell \leq n-1 \quad \text{d.h. } 0, 1, 2, \dots, (n-1)$$

$\ell = 0$  s - Zustand (Orbit)

1

1 p

2 d

3 f

$m$  = magnet. QZ

$$\hat{L}_z \Phi(m) = \underbrace{m \hbar}_{\text{Eigenschaft}} \Phi(m)$$

$$|m| \leq \ell \quad \text{d.h. } \underbrace{0, \pm 1, \dots, \pm \ell}_{(2\ell+1) \text{ Werte}}$$

magnet. Feld  $\longrightarrow$  Aufhebung Entartung "Zeeman-Effekt"

Entartung  $E_n$ ?

$\sum$

$$\sum_{\ell=0}^{n-1} (2\ell+1) = n^2$$

$n-1$  einfach

2 vielfach

Beispiele:

$R(n, l)$

$$\text{z.B. } n=1, l=0 \quad R(1,0) = 2 \left( \frac{z}{a_0} \right)^{3/2} e^{-\frac{zr}{a_0}}$$

$$2 \quad 0 \quad R(2,0) = \left( \frac{z}{2a_0} \right)^{3/2} \left( 2 - \frac{2r}{a_0} \right) e^{-\frac{zr}{2a_0}}$$

$\Theta(l, m)$

$$\text{z.B. } l=0, m=0 \quad \Theta(0,0) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2}$$

$$1 \quad 0 \quad \Theta(1,0) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \cos \vartheta$$

$$\Phi(m) \rightarrow A e^{im\varphi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{im\varphi}$$

Anwendung: H-Atom, 1s-Orbital

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{\substack{n \\ l \\ m}}(1,0,0) &= \cancel{2} \left( \frac{1}{a_0} \right)^{3/2} e^{-\frac{r}{a_0}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^0 \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} \right)^{1/2} e^{-\frac{r}{a_0}} \end{aligned}$$

$a_0$  = Bohrscher Radius  
siehe SVL