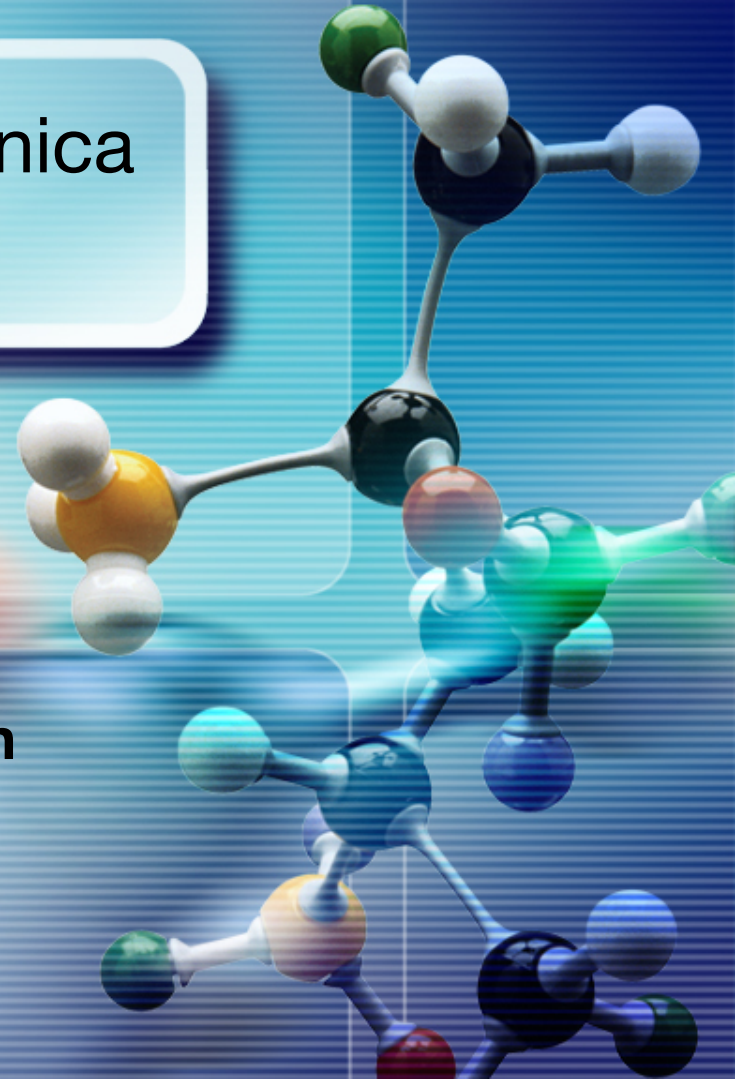


Inleiding tot de kwantummechanica

**Kees Koomen
V6B**



1. Klassieke Mechanica

- Mechanica: Studie van plaats, snelheid, kracht en energie



- Een voorwerp waarop geen resulterende kracht werkt, is in rust of beweegt zich rechtlijnig met constante snelheid voort.

$$\vec{F} = m \cdot \vec{a}$$

- De verandering van de beweging is recht evenredig met de resulterende kracht en volgt de rechte lijn waarin de kracht werkt.

$$\vec{p} = m \cdot \vec{v}$$

- Een kracht komt nooit in z'n eentje, maar is altijd de helft van een tweeling. Actie en reactie zijn even groot, maar tegengesteld van richting.

$$F_{actie} = -F_{reactie}$$

2. Elektromagnetisme

- Elektromagnetisme behandelt de verschijnselen die ontstaan bij wisselwerking tussen elektrische stromen en magnetische velden

$$\oiint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\oiint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = 0$$

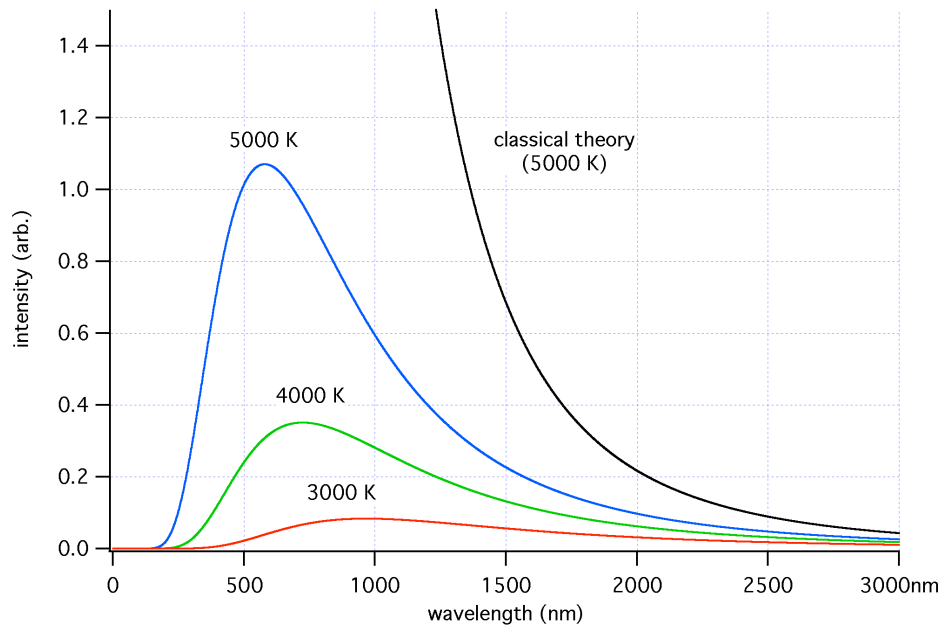
$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{d\Phi_E}{dt}$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$$



3. "Oude" kwantumtheorie

- Kwantisatie van energie en deeltje- golfdualiteit

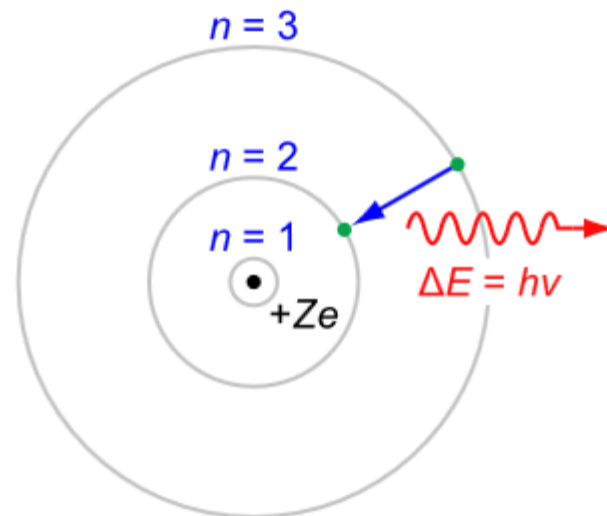


$$E = h \cdot f$$

4. Het atoom



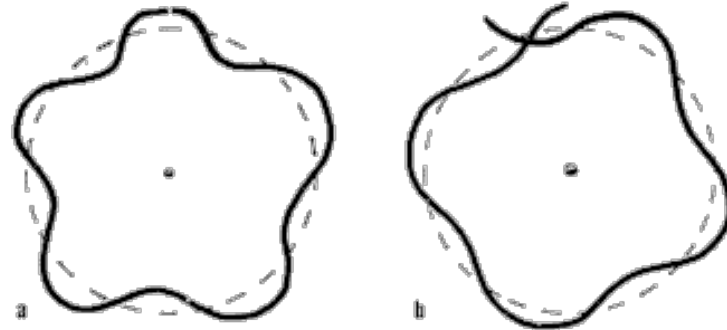
- Elektronen bevinden zich in zogeheten “orbitalen”. Verspringen van orbitaal is mogelijk door emissie of absorptie van een foton.



5. Materiegolven

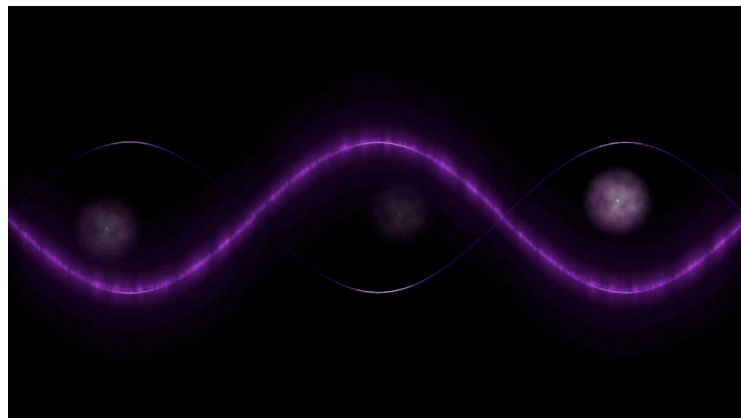
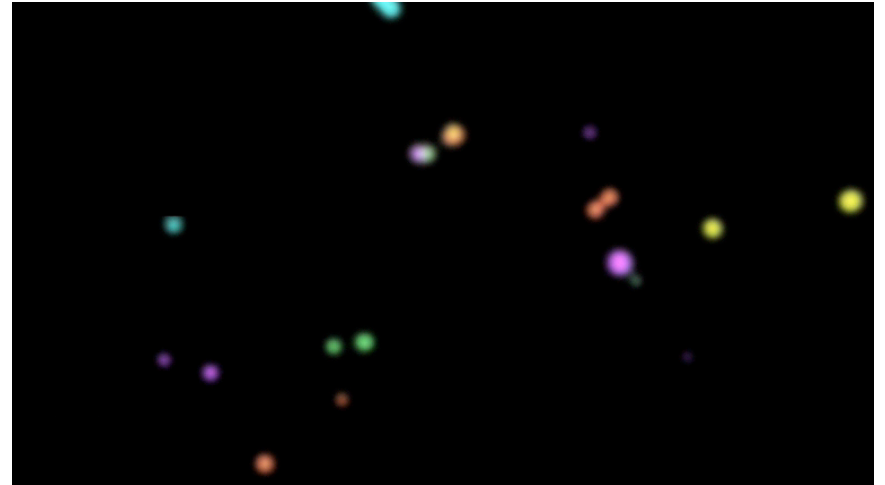
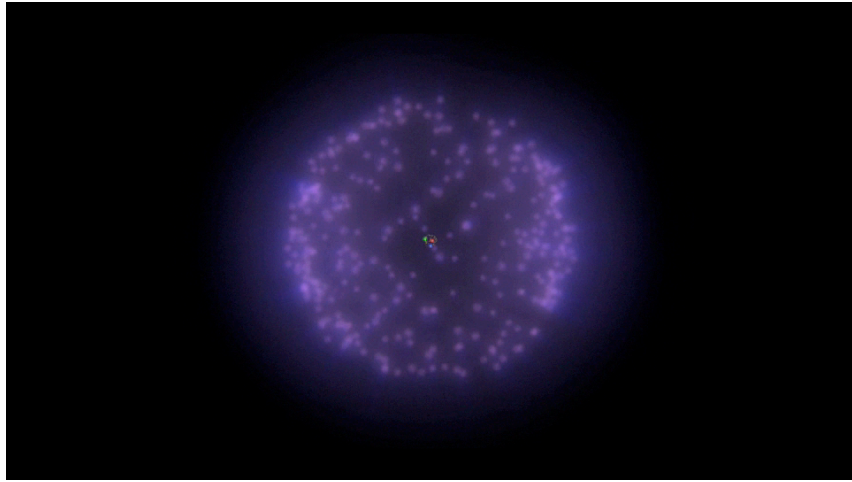


- Alle materie heeft karakteristieke eigenschappen van een golf waarvan de golflengte afhangt van de massa en de snelheid van het deeltje.



$$\lambda = \frac{h}{m \cdot v}$$

6. Kan het nog gekker?



7. De Schrödingervergelijking

- De vergelijking voor het beschrijven van het gedrag van kwanta. De de heilige graal van de kwantummechanica.



$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \Psi + V\Psi$$

=

$$E_{\text{totaal}} = E_{\text{kinetisch}} + E_{\text{potentieel}}$$

8. Het waterstofatoom

- Schrödingervergelijng omzetten naar bolcoördinaten

$$-\frac{\hbar}{2m} \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 (\sin \theta)^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \phi^2} \right) \right] - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \psi = E\psi$$

- Algebraïsch oplossen voor ψ geeft

$$\Psi_{nlm}(r, \theta, \phi) = \sqrt{\frac{(n-l-1)!}{2n(n+1)!}} \left(\frac{2}{na}\right)^3 e^{-\frac{r}{na}} \left(\frac{2r}{na}\right)^l L_{n-l-1}^{2l+1} \left(\frac{2r}{na}\right) \sqrt{\frac{2n+1}{4\pi} \frac{(n-m)!}{(n+m)!}} e^{im\phi} P_l^m(\cos \theta)$$

waar

$$P_l^m(x) = (1-x^2)^{\frac{|m|}{2}} \left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^m \left(\frac{1}{2^l l!}\right) \left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^l (x^2-1)^l$$

$$L_{q-p}^p(x) \equiv (-1)^p \left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^p e^x \left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^q (e^{-x} x^q)$$

9. Uitvoering

- Wolfram Mathematica 8

```
Hydrogen[n_, l_, m_] :=  
Sqrt[2^3/(n*a)^3] *  
Sqrt[(n-l-1)!/(2*n*((n+1)!^3))] *  
Exp[-r/(n*a)]*((2*r)/(n*a))^l *  
LaguerreL[n-l-1, 2*l+1, (2*r)/(n*a)] *  
SphericalHarmonicY[l, m, \[Theta], \[Phi]]  
//FullSimplify
```

- Hydrogen[1,0,0] geeft $\psi_{100} = \text{Sqrt}(1/a^3) * \text{Exp}(-r/a) / \text{Sqrt}(\pi)$

- $P_{\psi_{nlm}} = (\Psi_{nlm})^2 * 4\pi r^2$

- Transformatie van bolcoördinaten naar Cartesische coördinatenstelsel d.m.v. de volgende substitutie

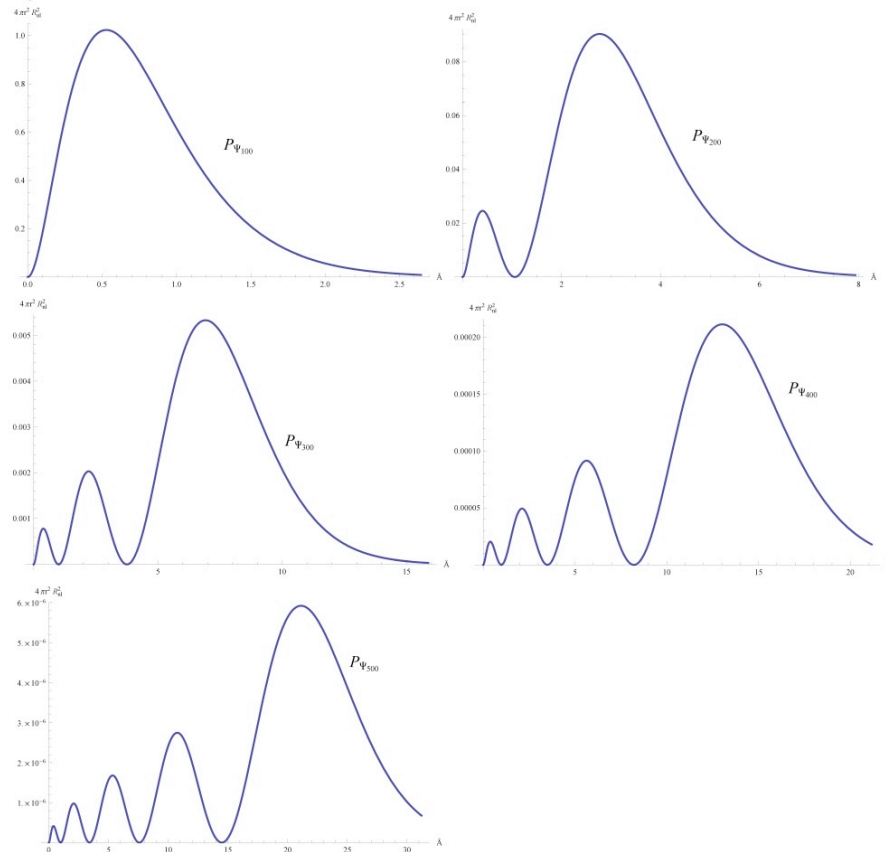
$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \quad \theta = \cos^{-1} \frac{z}{r} \quad \phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}$$

- Bohr radius gelijkstellen aan '1' en plotten

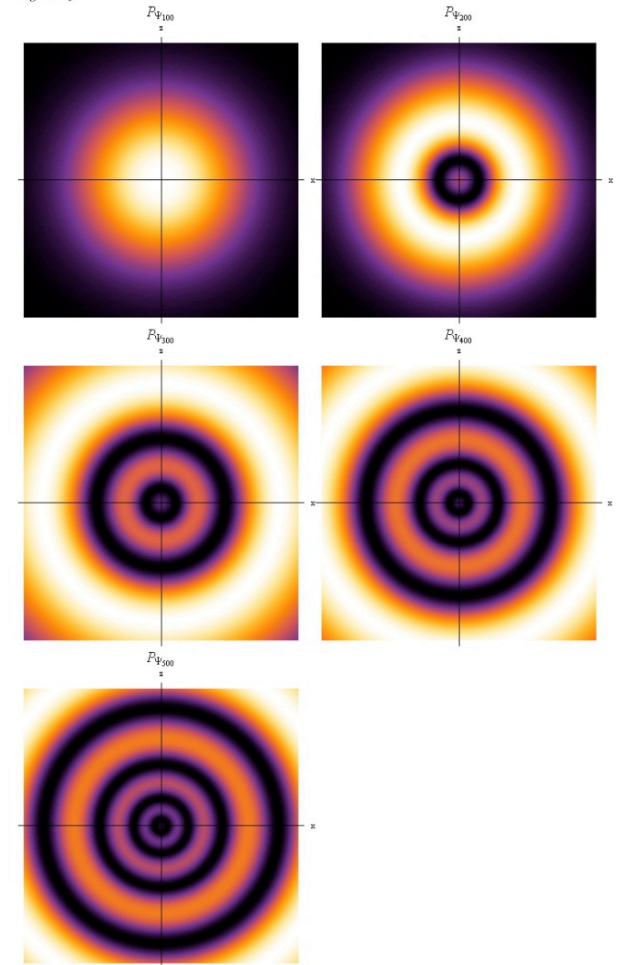
10. Waterstof golf functie

$$\Psi_{nlm} = \Psi_{n00}$$

Figuur 12:



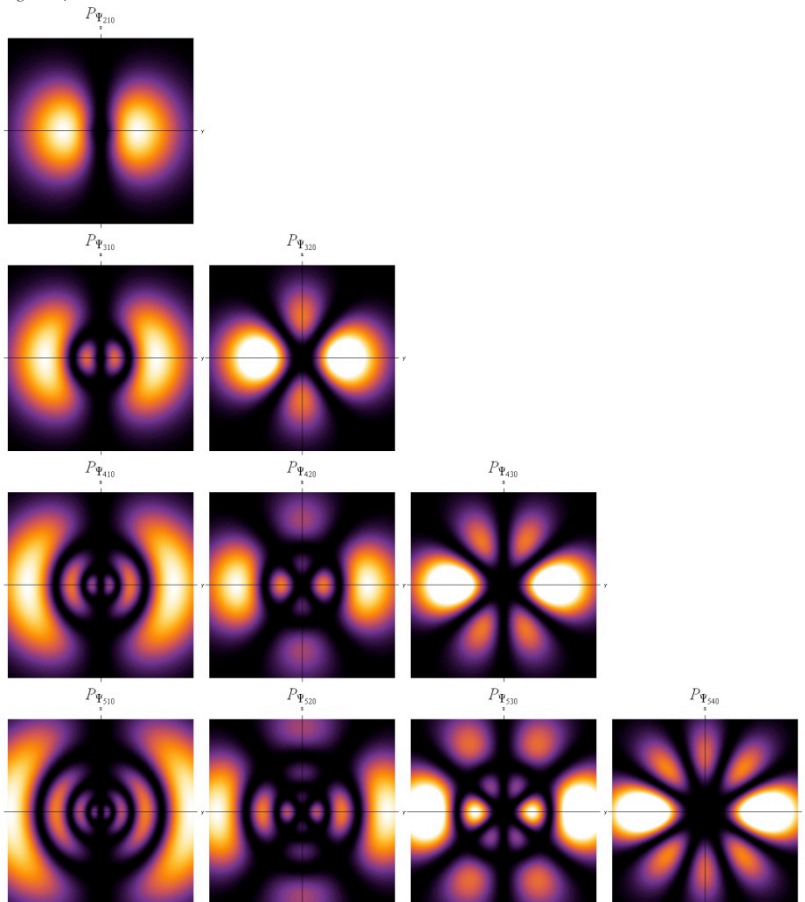
Figuur 13:



11. Waterstof golffunctie


















$$\Psi_{nlm} = \Psi_{nl0}$$

Figuur 14:


















12. Waterstof golffunctie

$$\Psi_{nlm} = \Psi_{nlm}$$

	$s (l = 0)$	$p (l = 1)$		
	$m = 0$	$m = 0$	$m = \pm 1$	
	s	p_z	p_x	p_y
$n = 1$				
$n = 2$				
$n = 3$				
$n = 4$				
$n = 5$				

12. Waterstof golffunctie








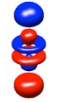




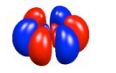
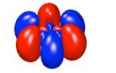
$$\Psi_{nlm} = \Psi_{nlm}$$

	$p(l=2)$				
	$m=0$	$m=\pm 1$		$m=\pm 2$	
	d_{z^2}	d_{xz}	d_{yz}	d_{xy}	$d_{x^2-y^2}$
$n=1$					
$n=2$					
$n=3$					
$n=4$					
$n=5$					

Tabel 2:

12. Waterstof golffunctie





$$\Psi_{nlm} = \Psi_{nlm}$$





	$f(l=3)$						
	$m=0$	$m=\pm 1$		$m=\pm 2$		$m=\pm 3$	
	f_{z^3}	f_{xz^2}	f_{yz^2}	f_{xyz}	$f_{z(x^2-y^2)}$	$f_{x(x^2-3y^2)}$	$f_{y(3x^2-y^2)}$
$n=1$							
$n=2$							
$n=3$							
$n=4$							
$n=5$							

Tabel 3:

12. Waterstof golffunctie

$$\Psi_{nlm} = \Psi_{nlm}$$

	$g (l = 4)$			
	$m = 0$	$m = \pm 1$		$m = \pm 2$
$n = 1$				
$n = 2$				
$n = 3$				
$n = 4$				
$n = 5$				

	$g (l = 4)$			
	$m = \pm 3$		$m = \pm 4$	
$n = 1$				
$n = 2$				
$n = 3$				
$n = 4$				
$n = 5$				

The End

