

水素分子イオン (H_2^+)



$$\Psi_+ = N_+ (\Psi_a + \Psi_b)$$

$$\Psi_- = N_- (\Psi_a - \Psi_b)$$

規格化 $\int \Psi_+^* \Psi_+ d\tau = N_+^2 \left[\int \Psi_a^* \Psi_a d\tau + \int \Psi_b^* \Psi_b d\tau + 2 \int \Psi_a^* \Psi_b d\tau \right] = 1$

$$C = \int \Psi_a^* \Psi_b d\tau \ll 1, \quad N_+^2 [2 + 2C] = 1 \rightarrow N_+ = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1+C)}}$$

$$N_- = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1-C)}}$$

エネルギー $E = \int \Psi^* H \Psi d\tau$

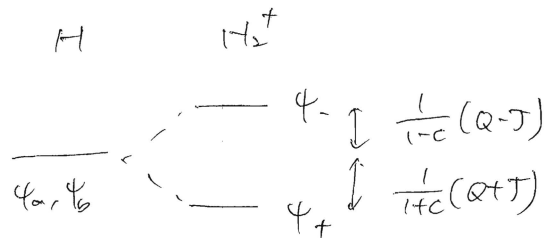
$$E_+ = \int \Psi_+^* H \Psi_+ d\tau = \frac{1}{2(1+C)} \int (\Psi_a^* + \Psi_b^*) H (\Psi_a + \Psi_b) d\tau$$

$$\therefore \int \Psi_a^* H \Psi_a d\tau = \dots \equiv Q$$

$$\int \Psi_a^* H \Psi_b d\tau = \dots \equiv J \quad \ll 1$$

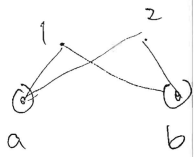
$$E_+ = \frac{1}{1+C} (Q + J)$$

$$E_- = \frac{1}{1-C} (Q - J)$$



二重共鳴構造比の修正

水素分子 H_2



$$\Psi = \Psi_a(1) \Psi_b(2) \text{ と書ける}$$

$$\Psi_a(1) \Psi_b(2) \pm \Psi_a(2) \Psi_b(1) \text{ も解になる}$$

$$\Psi_+ = N_+ [\Psi_a(1) \Psi_b(2) + \Psi_a(2) \Psi_b(1)]$$

$$\Psi_- = N_- [\Psi_a(1) \Psi_b(2) - \Psi_a(2) \Psi_b(1)]$$

$$H_2^+ \text{ の } \Psi = a \text{ と } b \text{ の } c \rightarrow c^2 \text{ と } \frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\begin{cases} N_+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1+c^2)}} \\ N_- = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1-c^2)}} \end{cases}$$

$$E_+ = \frac{1}{1+c^2} (Q+J) \quad , \quad E_- = \frac{1}{1-c^2} (Q-J)$$

$$Q = \int \Psi_a^*(1) \Psi_b^*(2) H \Psi_a(1) \Psi_b(2) d\tau$$

$$J = \int \Psi_a^*(1) \Psi_b^*(2) H \Psi_a(2) \Psi_b(1) d\tau$$

Ψ_+ : 2 の交換に耐性. Ψ_- : 反対称.

スピンの導入

$\Psi = \Psi \chi$ と書ける Ψ は反対称に耐性な波関数 (パウリ原理)

$$\Psi = \Psi_+ \chi_{\text{Anti}} \quad \text{or} \quad \Psi = \Psi_- \chi_{\text{Sym}}$$

$$s \text{ の } m_s = \pm \frac{1}{2} \quad \alpha \text{ と } \beta \quad \alpha = \chi(\frac{1}{2}), \quad \beta = \chi(-\frac{1}{2}) \quad \text{と書ける: } \alpha(1)\beta(2)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{2 電子系では} \\ \text{4 通りの状態がある} \\ \text{と書ける} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \chi_S^I = \alpha(1)\alpha(2) \\ \chi_S^{II} = \beta(1)\beta(2) \\ \chi_S^{III} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\alpha(1)\beta(2) + \alpha(2)\beta(1)] \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} M_s = 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} S = 1$$

$$\chi_A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\alpha(1)\beta(2) - \alpha(2)\beta(1)] \quad M_s = 0 \quad S = 0$$

$$S^2 = (S_1 + S_2)^2 = S_1^2 + S_2^2 + 2S_1 \cdot S_2 = S_1^2 + S_2^2 + 2(S_{x1}S_{x2} + S_{y1}S_{y2} + S_{z1}S_{z2})$$

$$S_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad S_x = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad S_y = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S^2 = \frac{3}{4}\hbar^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi_S^I = \alpha \alpha \quad 1 = S^2 \text{ の固有値}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S^2 \chi_S^I &= 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4}\hbar^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \cdot \frac{\hbar^2}{4} \left[\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right] \\ &= \frac{3}{2}\hbar^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{\hbar^2}{2} \left[\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + i^2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right] \\ &= \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \hbar^2 \alpha(1)\alpha(2) = 2\hbar^2 \alpha(1)\alpha(2) = 2\hbar^2 \chi_S^I \end{aligned}$$

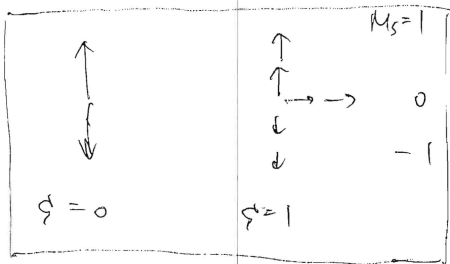
$$\text{他は} \quad S^2 \chi_S^{II} = 2\hbar^2 \chi_S^{II}$$

$$S^2 \chi_S^{III} = 2\hbar^2 \chi_S^{III} \quad \leftarrow \text{必ず計算(25頁)!}$$

$$S^2 \chi_A = 0 \chi_A \quad \text{etc.}$$

χ_S は $m_s = 1$ の状態

$$S^2 = 2\hbar^2 \quad \text{etc.} \quad S^2 = S(S+1)\hbar^2 \rightarrow S = 1$$



$$\chi_{A1} = m_s = 2 \quad S^2 = 0 \rightarrow S = 0$$

$$S^0 = \bar{\uparrow}\bar{\uparrow} \quad \Psi_{\uparrow\uparrow} = \Psi_- \chi_{\uparrow\uparrow}$$

$$E_{\uparrow\uparrow} = E_{\uparrow\uparrow} = \frac{1}{1-c^2} (Q-J)$$

$$S^0 = \bar{\uparrow}\bar{\downarrow} \quad \Psi_{\uparrow\downarrow} = \Psi_+ \chi_{\uparrow\downarrow}$$

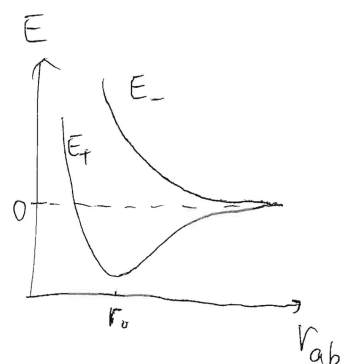
$$E_{\uparrow\downarrow} = E_{\uparrow\downarrow} = \frac{1}{1+c^2} (Q+J)$$

エネルギー差

$$\Delta E = E_{\uparrow\uparrow} - E_{\uparrow\downarrow} = \frac{1}{1-c^2} (Q-J) - \frac{1}{1+c^2} (Q+J)$$

$$0 \leq c \leq 1 \quad \text{つまり} \quad c^2 \ll 1 \quad \text{と} \quad c \ll 1 \quad \text{とき} \quad \Delta E = -2J$$

$J > 0$ のときは $E_{\uparrow\uparrow}$ が最低になる。



スピン交換相互作用

$$E = -J \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2S_1 S_2}{\hbar^2} \right) \quad \text{スピン相互作用}$$

$$2S_1 S_2 = S^2 - S_1^2 - S_2^2$$

$$S = 1 \text{ のとき } S^2 = S(S+1)\hbar^2 \quad \text{上向き}$$

$$2S_1 S_2 = 1(1+1)\hbar^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) \hbar^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) \hbar^2 = \frac{1}{2} \hbar^2$$

$$\text{反平行なときは } S = 0$$

$$2S_1 S_2 = 0(0+1)\hbar^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) \hbar^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) \hbar^2 = -\frac{3}{2} \hbar^2$$

$$S=2 \text{ 平行な場合 } \Rightarrow E = -J \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -J$$

$$\text{反平行な場合 } \Rightarrow E = -J \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \right) = J$$

$$\Delta E = E_{\text{up}} - E_{\text{down}} = -2J$$

一般に、スピン交換相互作用 $E = -J S_i S_j$ である。

交換積分 J の導出

$$J = \int \psi_a^*(1) \psi_b^*(2) \mathcal{H} \psi_a(2) \psi_b(1) d\tau \quad \text{量子的}$$

水素分子 (H_2) の場合、 $E_+ = \frac{1}{1+S} (Q+J)$ である $\Rightarrow J < 0$ スピン反平行

$$\mathcal{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (\nabla_1^2 + \nabla_2^2) + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{-e^2}{r_{1a}} + \frac{-e^2}{r_{2b}} \right) + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{e^2}{r_{ab}} + \frac{e^2}{r_{12}} + \frac{-e^2}{r_{1b}} + \frac{-e^2}{r_{2a}} \right]$$

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥

H' の交換項

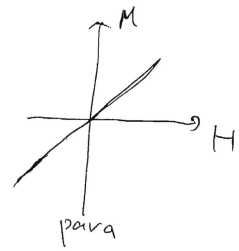
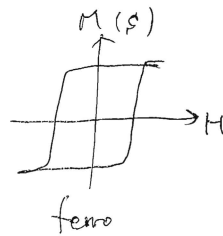
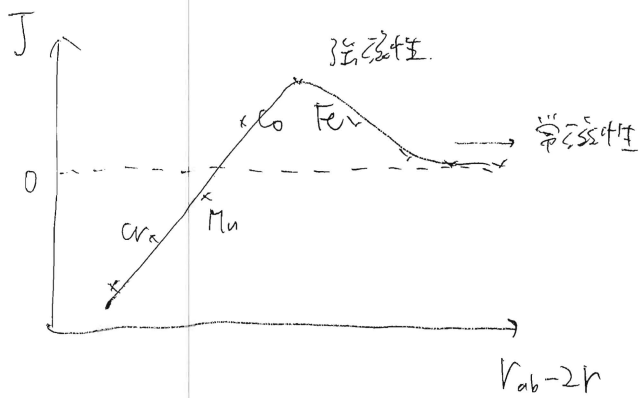
J の符号は?

③、④ 正、⑤、⑥ 負

⑤、⑥ のみ計算

$$\begin{aligned} J &= J_0 - \int \psi_a^*(1) \psi_b^*(2) \frac{e^2}{r_{1b}} \psi_a(2) \psi_b(1) d\tau - \int \psi_a^*(1) \psi_b^*(2) \frac{e^2}{r_{2a}} \psi_a(2) \psi_b(1) d\tau \\ &= J_0 - \int \left\{ \psi_b^*(2) \psi_a(2) \right\} \left[\psi_a^*(1) \frac{e^2}{r_{1b}} \psi_b(1) \right] d\tau - \int \left\{ \psi_a^*(1) \psi_b(1) \right\} \left[\frac{e^2}{r_{2a}} \psi_a(2) \psi_b(2) \right] d\tau \\ &= J_0 - 2 C_{ab} V_{ab} \end{aligned}$$

$C_{ab} = \int \psi_a^* \psi_b d\tau = 0$ であるから $J > 0$ 、 ψ_a と ψ_b は直交する。

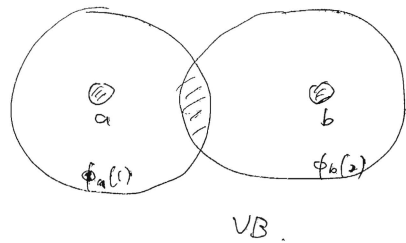
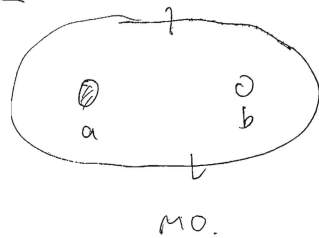


水素分子 $C_{ab} \neq 0$ $a \neq b$. $J < 0$ $\epsilon \sigma'$ 反平行.

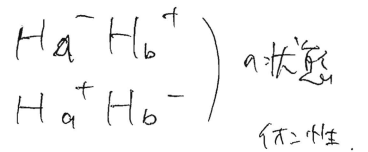
ハイゼンベルグ法 (1927年) $\epsilon \sigma'$ 原子価結合法 (valence bond) $\epsilon \sigma'$ VB
Heitler London

MO と VB の比較

直感的には.



$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{MO} &= \Psi_+(1) \Psi_+(2) \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (d(1)\beta(2) - d(2)\beta(1)) \right] \\ &= (\Psi_a(1) + \Psi_b(1)) (\Psi_a(2) + \Psi_b(2)) \\ &= \underbrace{\Psi_a(1)\Psi_b(2) + \Psi_b(1)\Psi_a(2)}_{\Psi_{VB}} + \underbrace{\Psi_a(1)\Psi_a(2) + \Psi_b(1)\Psi_b(2)}_{\Psi_{ionic}} \end{aligned}$$



1. VB は、イオン性を無視している (共有結合性のみ)

2. MO は、イオン性も過大に取り入れている (イオン性: 共有性 = 1:1)

$\Rightarrow \Psi = c_1 \Psi_{VB} + c_2 \Psi_{ionic}$ $\epsilon \sigma'$. c_1, c_2 は決める必要がある.

配位相互作用 Configuration Interaction (CI)

MO 精度 2 电子方法. 而整体态包含 2 电子

$$\Psi_1 = \psi_+(1)\psi_+(2)$$

$$\Psi_2 = \psi_+(1)\psi_-(2) + \psi_-(1)\psi_+(2)$$

$$\Psi_3 = \psi_+(1)\psi_-(2) - \psi_-(1)\psi_+(2)$$

$$\Psi_4 = \psi_-(1)\psi_-(2)$$

今求 Ψ 近似用 2 轨道 2 电子.

$$\Psi = c_1\Psi_1 + c_2\Psi_2 + c_3\Psi_3 + c_4\Psi_4 \quad 4 \times 4 \text{ 行列}$$

求 $\Psi = c_1\Psi_1 + c_2\Psi_2$ 电子. 2×2

$$\begin{vmatrix} H_{11} - ES_{11} & H_{12} - ES_{12} \\ H_{12} - ES_{12} & H_{22} - ES_{22} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$H_{12} = \int \Psi_1^* H \Psi_2 d\tau = \int \underbrace{\psi_+^*(1)\psi_+(2)}_I \hat{H} (\psi_+(1)\psi_-(2) + \psi_-(1)\psi_+(2)) d\tau$$

$$I = \int \psi_+(1)(\psi_a(2) + \psi_b(2)) H \psi_+(1)(\psi_a(2) - \psi_b(2)) d\tau$$

a, b 轨道能量 ϵ_a, ϵ_b 同 "1" 轨道 "2" $I = -I \rightarrow I = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{同相}} H_{12} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} H_{11} - E & 0 \\ 0 & H_{22} - E \end{vmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow E = H_{11}, H_{22} \text{ 忽略 } \rightarrow \Psi_1 \text{ 与 } \Psi_2 \text{ 反对称 } \Psi_3 \text{ 与 } \Psi_4$$

求 $\Psi = c_1\Psi_1 + c_4\Psi_4$ 对称.

$$\begin{aligned} H_{14} &= \int \Psi_1^* H \Psi_4 d\tau = \int \psi_+^*(1)\psi_+^*(2) H \psi_-(1)\psi_-(2) d\tau \\ &= \int \psi_+^*(1)\psi_+^*(2) H (\psi_a(1) - \psi_b(1)) (\psi_a(2) - \psi_b(2)) d\tau \end{aligned}$$

a, b 轨道能量 ϵ_a, ϵ_b 不同 "1" 轨道 "2" $\rightarrow H_{14} \neq 0$

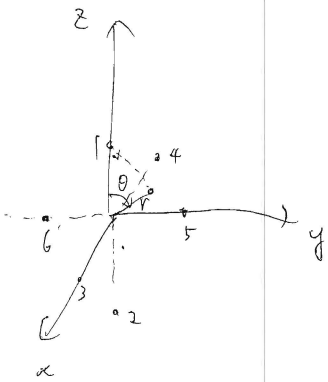
$$\Psi_{CI} = c_1\Psi_1 + c_4\Psi_4$$

$$= c_1\psi_+(1)\psi_+(2) + c_4\psi_-(1)\psi_-(2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= c_1(\psi_a(1)\psi_a(2) + \psi_a(1)\psi_b(2) + \psi_b(1)\psi_a(2) + \psi_b(1)\psi_b(2)) + c_4(\psi_a(1)\psi_a(2) - \psi_a(1)\psi_b(2) \\ &= (c_1 - c_4)(\psi_a(1)\psi_b(2) + \psi_b(1)\psi_a(2)) + (c_1 + c_4)(\psi_a(1)\psi_a(2) + \psi_b(1)\psi_b(2)) \\ &= (c_1 - c_4)\Psi_{VB} + (c_1 + c_4)\Psi_{ionic} \end{aligned}$$

讨论:
MO CI 能量 $E = \epsilon$
 $= VB$ (ionic) $E = \epsilon$

八面体晶体場中の3d電子



空間内の点 P の電子 (-e)

点 1 ~ 6 には $-Ze$ の電荷。

$$V_1 = \frac{(-Ze)(-e)}{d} = \frac{Ze^2}{d}$$

$$d = \sqrt{a^2 + r^2 - 2ar \cos \theta} = a \sqrt{1 - \frac{2r}{a} \cos \theta + \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{r}{a} = q, \quad \cos \theta = t \quad \epsilon \cup z. \quad d = a \sqrt{1 - 2qt + q^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2qt + q^2}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(t) q^l$$

$$P_l(t) = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \frac{d^l}{dt^l} (t^2 - 1)^l \quad (\text{Legendre 多項式})$$

$$V_1 = \frac{Ze^2}{a} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^l P_l(\cos \theta)$$

$$= \frac{Ze^2}{a} \left[1 + \left(\frac{r}{a}\right) P_1(\cos \theta) + \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^2 P_2(\cos \theta) + \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^3 P_3(\cos \theta) + \dots \right]$$

2点 1 と 2 の電荷を足す

$$\cos^n(\theta + \pi) = -\cos^n \theta \quad (l \text{ 奇})$$

$$V_1 + V_2 = \frac{2Ze^2}{a} \left[1 + \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^2 P_2(\cos \theta) + \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^4 P_4(\cos \theta) + \dots \right]$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{z}{r} \quad \epsilon \cup \theta \cup z$$

$$V_1 + V_2 = \frac{2Ze^2}{a} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^2 \left(\frac{3z^2}{r^2} - 1\right) + \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^4 \left(\frac{35z^4}{r^4} - \frac{30z^2}{r^2} + 3\right) \right]$$

$$V_3 + V_4 = \frac{3z^2}{r^2} \quad x^4 \quad x^2$$

$$V_5 + V_6 = \frac{3y^2}{r^2} \quad y^4 \quad y^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって } V &= \sum_{l=1}^6 V_l = \underbrace{\frac{6Ze^2}{a}}_A + \underbrace{\frac{35Ze^2}{4a^5}}_D \left(x^4 + y^4 + z^4 - \frac{3}{5} r^4 \right) \\ &= A + D \left(x^4 + y^4 + z^4 - \frac{3}{5} r^4 \right) \end{aligned}$$

Coulomb $V = -\frac{e^2}{r}$ 期待値

$$\langle E_p \rangle = \int \psi^* \psi d\tau$$

3d 電子軌道. $m_l = 0$ ($n=3, l=2, m=0$) $\psi_{3,2,0} = R_{3,2}(r) \Theta_{2,0}(\theta) \Phi_0(\varphi)$

$$= [R_{3,2}(r)] \left[\frac{\sqrt{10}}{4} (3\cos^2\theta - 1) \right] \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]$$

$$\langle E_p \rangle = \int R^* \Theta^* \Phi^* (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - \frac{2}{3}r^2) R \Theta \Phi d\tau \quad \text{E 期待値. } \textcircled{A}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = [\sin^2\theta (\cos^2\varphi + \sin^2\varphi) + \cos^2\theta] r^2 \quad \text{E 期待値}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \Phi^* (\cos^2\varphi + \sin^2\varphi) \Phi_0 d\varphi = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (c^2 + s^2) d\varphi = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \left(\frac{3}{16}\pi \cdot 2\right)$$

次に θ 方向の積分.

$$\int_0^\pi \Theta^* r^2 \left(\frac{3}{4} \sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta \right) \Theta \sin\theta d\theta$$

$$= \dots = \frac{5}{7} r^2$$

$$\Theta = \Theta^* = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4} (3\cos^2\theta - 1) \quad \text{E 期待値}$$

$$\begin{cases} \int_0^\pi \sin^4\theta d\theta = \frac{3}{16}\pi \\ \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^4\varphi d\varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{A} \rightarrow \langle E_p \rangle = \int_0^\infty R^* \left(\frac{5}{7} Dr^2 \right) R \cdot r^2 dr - \int_0^\infty R^* \left(\frac{3}{5} Dr^2 \right) R \cdot r^2 dr$$

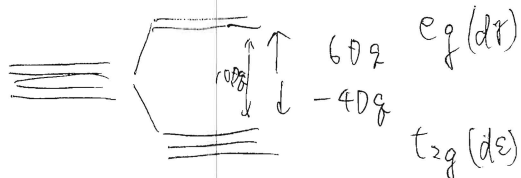
$$= \frac{4}{35} D \int_0^\infty R^2 r^4 \cdot r^2 dr$$

$$\therefore \langle E_p \rangle = \frac{2}{105} \int_0^\infty R^2 r^4 \cdot r^2 dr \quad \text{E 期待値. } \langle E_p \rangle_{3,2,0} = 6Dg \quad \text{E 期待値.}$$

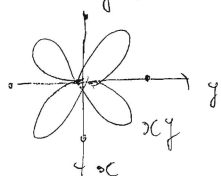
結果として. $z^2, x^2 - y^2$ 軌道 $\rightarrow 6Dg$

xy, yz, zx $\rightarrow -4Dg$

3d 準位の分裂 (立方体) $\rightarrow t_{2g}, e_g$ 軌道.



直感的な説明 - 3d 軌道



3d 電子の配位と電荷遷移 (E 期待値) \rightarrow E 期待値

1x>t

1D 1D - 1D 1D 形式

$$G_H(x, t) = e^{2xt - t^2} \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$G_H(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \underbrace{H_n(x)}_{\text{Hermite 多項式}} t^n$$

$$E_n = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hbar \omega$$

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

1D 1D 形式

$$G_B(x, t) = e^{\frac{x}{2} \left(t - \frac{1}{t}\right)}$$

$$G_B(x, t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) t^n$$

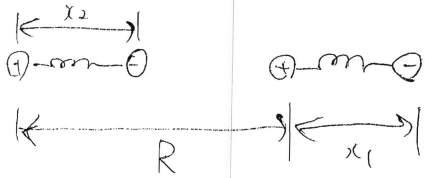
1D 1D 形式

$$G_L(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2xt + t^2}}$$

$$G_L(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2xt + x^2}}$$

$$G_L(x, t) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(t) x^l$$

Van der Waals 相互作用が $\frac{1}{R^6}$ になる理由.



2つの振動振子と見做す.

$$H_0 = \frac{1}{2m} p_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2m} p_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x_2^2$$

Coulomb 項

$$H_1 = \frac{e^2}{R} + \frac{e^2}{R+x_1-x_2} - \frac{e^2}{R+x_1} - \frac{e^2}{R-x_2}$$

$|x_1|, |x_2| \ll R$ とし、 $\frac{1}{R}$ 展開.

$$H_1 \approx -\frac{2e^2 x_1 x_2}{R^3} \quad \text{と見做す.}$$

$$\frac{1}{R+x_1-x_2} = \frac{1}{R} \left(1 + \frac{x_1-x_2}{R}\right)^{-1}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{R} \left(1 - \frac{x_1-x_2}{R} + \frac{(x_1-x_2)^2}{R^2} - \dots\right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{R+x_1} = -\frac{1}{R} \left(1 + \frac{x_1}{R}\right)^{-1}$$

$$\approx -\frac{1}{R} \left(1 - \frac{x_1}{R} + \frac{x_1^2}{R^2} - \dots\right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{R-x_2} = -\frac{1}{R} \left(1 + \frac{-x_2}{R}\right)^{-1}$$

$$\approx -\frac{1}{R} \left(1 - \frac{-x_2}{R} + \frac{(-x_2)^2}{R^2} - \dots\right)$$

$\oplus \Rightarrow \sim \frac{-2x_1 x_2}{R^3}$ が最低次項.

$\left(\frac{1}{R}, \frac{1}{R^2} \text{ (非対称項)}$

正規座標変換

$$x_s \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x_1+x_2), \quad x_a \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x_1-x_2)$$

$$\text{or } \left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x_s+x_a) \\ x_2 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x_s-x_a) \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow x_1 x_2 = \frac{1}{2}(x_s^2 - x_a^2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p_1 \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(p_s+p_a), \quad p_2 \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(p_s-p_a)$$

$$H = H_0 + H_1 = \left[\frac{1}{2m} p_s^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(k - \frac{2e^2}{R^3}\right) x_s^2 \right] + \left[\frac{1}{2m} p_a^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(k + \frac{2e^2}{R^3}\right) x_a^2 \right] \quad \text{と見做す.}$$

$$\therefore \text{角周波数 } \omega = \left[\left(k \pm \frac{2e^2}{R^3}\right) / m \right]^{1/2} \approx \omega_0 \left[1 \pm \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2e^2}{kR^3}\right) - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{2e^2}{kR^3}\right)^2 + \dots \right]$$

$\hookrightarrow \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

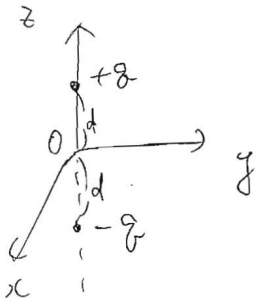
系の零点エネルギー - $\frac{1}{2} \hbar (\omega_s + \omega_a)$ と見做す.

相互作用がないときは $2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_0$ と見做す.

$$\Delta U = \frac{1}{2} \hbar (\Delta \omega_s + \Delta \omega_a) = -\hbar \omega_0 \cdot \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{2e^2}{kR^3}\right)^2 = -\frac{A}{R^6}$$

よって 2つの振動子の間に $\frac{1}{R^6}$ の引力が働く。
↑ 零点エネルギー

電長双極子E-x



電 (0,0,d) r = +q, (0,0,-d) r = -q の電荷分布
 電位 $\phi(x,y,z)$ の電場 E?

$$E = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{r - r_1}{|r - r_1|^3} \Rightarrow$$

$$E_x(x,y,z) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left\{ \frac{x}{(x^2+y^2+(z-d)^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{x}{(x^2+y^2+(z+d)^2)^{3/2}} \right\}$$

$$E_y(x,y,z) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left\{ \frac{y}{(x^2+y^2+(z-d)^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{y}{(x^2+y^2+(z+d)^2)^{3/2}} \right\}$$

$$E_z(x,y,z) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left\{ \frac{z-d}{(x^2+y^2+(z-d)^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{z+d}{(x^2+y^2+(z+d)^2)^{3/2}} \right\}$$

$\approx \approx z, r = \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} \ll z, r \gg d$ のとき

$$(x^2+y^2+(z \mp d)^2)^{-3/2} \approx (x^2+y^2+z^2 \mp 2zd)^{-3/2} = r^{-3} \left(1 \mp \frac{2zd}{r^2} \right)^{-3/2} \approx r^{-3} \left(1 \pm \frac{3zd}{r^2} \right)$$

よって ϕ の電場 E

$$E_x = \frac{2qd}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3xz}{r^5}, \quad E_y = \frac{2qd}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3yz}{r^5}$$

$$E_z = \frac{2qd}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3z^2 - r^2}{r^5}$$

($\approx \approx z$) $2qd \equiv p$ (双極子 (dipole) e-x)

電位

$$\phi(x,y,z) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left\{ \frac{1}{(x^2+y^2+(z-d)^2)^{1/2}} - \frac{1}{(x^2+y^2+(z+d)^2)^{1/2}} \right\}$$

近似: $(x^2+y^2+(z \mp d)^2)^{-1/2} \approx (x^2+y^2+z^2 \mp 2zd)^{-1/2}$

$$= r^{-1} \left(1 \mp \frac{2zd}{r^2} \right)^{-1/2} \approx r^{-1} \left(1 \pm \frac{zd}{r^2} \right)$$

よって $\phi(x,y,z) \approx \frac{2qzd}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} = \frac{p}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{z}{r^3}$

よって $E(x,y,z) = -\nabla\phi(x,y,z)$ を用いて E を求める

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{r^3} \right) = -\frac{3x}{r^5}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{r^3} \right) = -\frac{3y}{r^5}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{1}{r^3} \right) = -\frac{3z}{r^5} \neq 1$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2+y^2+z^2)^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x (x^2+y^2+z^2)^{-1/2} = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (r^n) = \frac{d}{dr} (r^n) \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = nr^{n-1} \frac{x}{r} = nxr^{n-2} \right)$$

$$E_x = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = -\frac{\rho}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{z}{r^3} \right) = \frac{\rho}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3xz}{r^5}$$

$$E_y = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = -\frac{\rho}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{z}{r^3} \right) = \frac{\rho}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3yz}{r^5}$$

$$E_z = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = -\frac{\rho}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{z}{r^3} \right) = -\frac{\rho}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left\{ \frac{1}{r^3} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{1}{r^3} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\rho}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3z^2 - r^2}{r^5}$$

よ、同様の結果が得られる

2. 場合

$l=2$ の場合の環面荷電密度関数と同一関数型が得られる。これはなぜか?

別の考察 (advance)

一般に、 $\phi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\rho(x')}{|r-x'|} d^3x'$ である。 ①

$$\frac{1}{|r-x'|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + x'^2 - 2rx' \cos\theta}} \quad (r > a > x')$$



$\frac{x'}{r}$ のべき級展開は、

$$\frac{1}{|r-x'|} = \frac{1}{r} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x'}{r} \right)^l P_l(\cos\theta)$$

これは Legendre 多項式

$\cos\theta = x/r$. $P_0(x) = 1$
 $P_1(x) = x$
 $P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1)$
 \vdots

$$\rightarrow P_l(x) = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \frac{d^l}{dx^l} (x^2 - 1)^l$$

① $\rightarrow \phi(r) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \phi_l(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^{l+1}} \int \rho(x) x^l P_l(\cos\theta) d^3x \quad r > a$

この重畳積分は、

$$l=0 \rightarrow \phi_0 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \cdot \int P(x) d^3x = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r}$$

$$l=1 \rightarrow \phi_1 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r^2} \int x P(x) \cos\theta d^3x$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r^3} \int (r \cdot x) P(x) d^3x$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{P \cdot n}{r^2}$$

~~双~~ 双极子 $\propto r^{-3}$

$$(n = \frac{r}{|r|})$$

$$P = \int \underbrace{x}_{\text{dipole}} \underbrace{P(x) d^3x}_{\text{charge}}$$

sp 混成軌道

BeH₂ の分子軌道

Be の 2s 電子 と 2p 1 = promotion (↑↓)

$$\xi = a_1 \psi_{2s} + b_1 \psi_{2p_z}$$

$$\xi' = a_2 \psi_{2s} + b_2 \psi_{2p_z}$$

$$\Psi_{\text{BeH}_2} = c_1 \psi_{1s} + c_2 \xi$$

$$\Psi'_{\text{BeH}_2} = c_1' \psi_{1s} + c_2' \xi'$$

$$\psi_{2s} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi}} R(r), \quad \psi_{2p_z} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} R(r) \cos\theta \quad \text{と } \psi_{2p_x}$$

$$\xi = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi}} R(r) (a_1 + \sqrt{3} b_1 \cos\theta)$$

$$\xi' = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi}} R(r) (a_2 + \sqrt{3} b_2 \cos\theta)$$

ξ と ξ' の 直交性 (orthogonality)

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\pi \xi(r, \theta) \xi'(r, \theta) \cdot 2\pi r^2 \sin\theta \, dr d\theta = 0$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty R(r)^2 r^2 \, dr}_{\neq 0} \int_0^\pi (a_1 + \sqrt{3} b_1 \cos\theta) (a_2 + \sqrt{3} b_2 \cos\theta) \sin\theta \, d\theta = 0$$

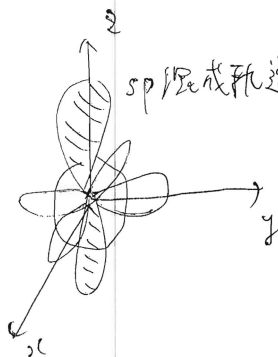
角度部分の条件

$$a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2 = 0$$

2つの Be-H 結合は等価な a_1, a_2 ($|a_1| = |a_2|$, $|b_1| = |b_2|$)

$$\text{よって } \xi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\psi_{2s} + \psi_{2p_z})$$

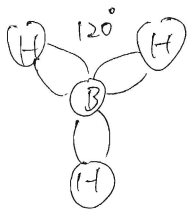
$$\xi' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\psi_{2s} - \psi_{2p_z})$$



sp 混成軌道: Be の 2s と 2pz の結合

sp² 混成軌道

BH₃ 分子



混成軌道 $\zeta_1 = a_1 \psi_{2s} + b_1 \psi_{2p_z} + c_1 \psi_{2p_x}$

$\zeta_2 = a_2 \psi_{2s} + b_2 \psi_{2p_z} + c_2 \psi_{2p_x}$

$\zeta_3 = a_3 \psi_{2s} + b_3 \psi_{2p_z} + c_3 \psi_{2p_x}$

規格化条件 $\left. \begin{aligned} a_1 = a_2 = a_3 \\ a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

sp² 混成軌道 1つは z 軸方向 2つは xz 平面内 $\rightarrow \zeta_1 = a_1 \psi_{2s} + b_1 \psi_{2p_z}$

規格化 $a_1^2 + b_1^2 = \frac{1}{3} + b_1^2 = 1$

$\Rightarrow \zeta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \psi_{2s} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \psi_{2p_z} \quad b_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$

また ζ_1 と ζ_2, ζ_3 が直交条件より $\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{3} + b_2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} + b_3 \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow b_2 = b_3 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$

ζ_2, ζ_3 の規格化より $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + c_i^2 = 1 \rightarrow c_i = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (i=2,3)$

よって $\zeta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \psi_{2s} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \psi_{2p_z} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \psi_{2p_x}$

$\zeta_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \psi_{2s} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \psi_{2p_z} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \psi_{2p_x}$

$\therefore \psi_{2s} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi}} R(r), \psi_{p_z} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} R(r) \cos\theta, \psi_{p_x} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} R(r) \sin\theta \cos\phi$ かつ

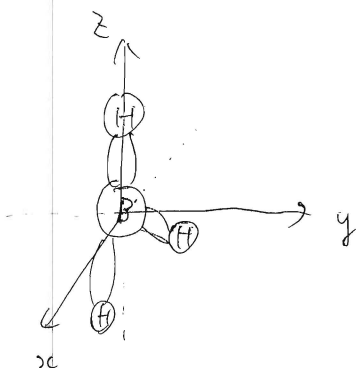
分子面は xz 平面 $\rightarrow \phi = 0$

$\zeta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} R(r) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos\theta + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \sin\theta \right)$

ζ_2 の極大条件 $\frac{d\zeta_2}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} R(r) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin\theta + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \cos\theta \right) = 0$

$\rightarrow \tan\theta = -\sqrt{3}$

$\rightarrow \theta = 120^\circ$



sp³ 混成軌道

CH₄ 正四面体
正四面体.

C: (1s)² (2s)² (2p_x)¹ (2p_y)¹

$\zeta_1 = a_1 \psi_{2s} + b_1 \psi_{2p_x} + c_1 \psi_{2p_y} + d_1 \psi_{2p_z}$ 添え字 1~4 付す.

2s 及び 2p C-H 結合は等価 $\rightarrow a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = a_4 = \frac{1}{2}$ ($a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 + a_4^2 = 1$)

今 ζ_1 は z 軸方向 z 軸 (1, 2, 3, 4) $\rightarrow \zeta_1 = a_1 \psi_{2s} + d_1 \psi_{2p_z}$

規格化 $\rightarrow a_1^2 + d_1^2 = \frac{1}{4} + d_1^2 = 1 \rightarrow d_1 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}$

次に ζ_2 は zx 平面上にあり (2p_x 軸)

よって $\zeta_1 = \frac{1}{2} \psi_{2s} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} \psi_{2p_z}$

$\zeta_2 = \frac{1}{2} \psi_{2s} + b_2 \psi_{2p_x} + d_2 \psi_{2p_z}$

ζ_1 と ζ_2 の直交性 $\rightarrow \frac{1}{4} + d_2 \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} = 0 \rightarrow d_2 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{12}}$

ζ_2 の規格化 $\rightarrow \frac{1}{4} + b_2^2 + \frac{1}{12} = 1 \rightarrow b_2 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ (便宜上 $b_2 < 0$ とする)

$\zeta_2 = \frac{1}{2} \psi_{2s} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \psi_{2p_x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} \psi_{2p_z}$

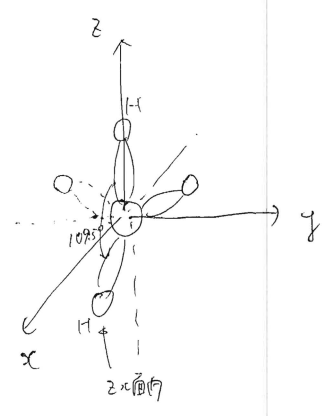
$\psi_{2s} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} R(r)$, $\psi_{2p_x} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} R(r) \sin\theta \cos\phi$, $\psi_{2p_z} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} R(r) \cos\theta$ とする

ζ_2 は zx 平面内 $\rightarrow \phi = 0$

$\zeta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} R(r) \left(\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{2} \sin\theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos\theta \right)$

ζ_2 の方向を決める. $\frac{d\zeta_2}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} R(r) (-\sqrt{2} \cos\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin\theta) = 0 \rightarrow \tan\theta = -\sqrt{8}$
 $\rightarrow \theta = \pm 109.5^\circ$

実際 sp³ 軌道は, 2s, 2p_x, 2p_y, 2p_z を均等に混合している.
 原点を中心に図示



$\zeta_1 = \frac{1}{2} (\psi_{2s} + \psi_{2p_x} + \psi_{2p_y} + \psi_{2p_z})$

$\zeta_2 = \frac{1}{2} (\psi_{2s} - \psi_{2p_x} - \psi_{2p_y} + \psi_{2p_z})$

$\zeta_3 = \frac{1}{2} (\psi_{2s} + \psi_{2p_x} - \psi_{2p_y} - \psi_{2p_z})$

$\zeta_4 = \frac{1}{2} (\psi_{2s} - \psi_{2p_x} + \psi_{2p_y} - \psi_{2p_z})$