

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  $E = \int \Psi^* H \Psi d\tau$

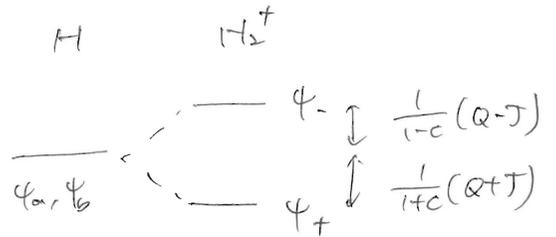
$$E_+ = \int \Psi_+^* H \Psi_+ d\tau = \frac{1}{2(1+C)} \int (\Psi_a^* + \Psi_b^*) H (\Psi_a + \Psi_b) d\tau$$

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

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

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

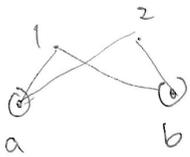
$$E_- = \frac{1}{1-C} (Q - J)$$



二巻「構造化学」の復習

水素分子  $H_2$

$H = H_1 + H_2$  のとき  $\psi = \psi_1 \psi_2$   
種



$\psi = \psi_a(1) \psi_b(2)$  と表す。

$\psi_a(1) \psi_b(2) \pm \psi_a(2) \psi_b(1)$  も解となる。

$\psi_+ = N_+ [\psi_a(1) \psi_b(2) + \psi_a(2) \psi_b(1)]$

$\psi_- = N_- [\psi_a(1) \psi_b(2) - \psi_a(2) \psi_b(1)]$

$H_2^+$  のとき  $a \pm b \rightarrow c \rightarrow c^2 \pm 2ab + b^2$

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

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

$Q = \int \psi_a^*(1) \psi_b^*(2) H \psi_a(1) \psi_b(2) d\tau$

$J = \int \psi_a^*(1) \psi_b^*(2) H \psi_a(2) \psi_b(1) d\tau$

$\psi_+$  : 2 の重ね合わせ。  $\psi_-$  : 反対相。

スピンも導く

$\Psi = \psi \chi$  と表す  $\Psi$  は反対相、 $\chi$  は対称、反対称、(パウリ原理)

$\Psi = \psi_+ \chi_{Anti}$  or  $\Psi = \psi_- \chi_{sym}$

スピン  $m_s = \pm \frac{1}{2}$  のとき  $\alpha = \chi(\frac{1}{2})$  ,  $\beta = \chi(-\frac{1}{2})$  と表す。  $\alpha(1)\beta(2)$

2 電子系では  $\chi_s^I = \alpha(1)\alpha(2)$   $M_s = 1$   
 $\chi_s^{II} = \beta(1)\beta(2)$   $-1$  }  $S = 1$   
 $\chi_s^{III} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\alpha(1)\beta(2) + \alpha(2)\beta(1)]$   $0$

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

$$S^2 = (S_x + S_y)^2 = S_x^2 + S_y^2 + 2S_x S_y = S_x^2 + S_y^2 + 2(S_{x_1} S_{x_2} + S_{y_1} S_{y_2} + S_{z_1} S_{z_2})$$

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

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

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

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

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

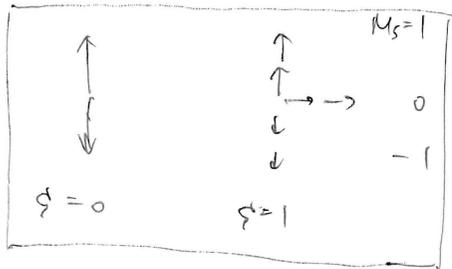
$$S^2 \chi_S^{III} = 2 \hbar^2 \chi_S^{III} \quad \leftarrow \text{計算(25行)!}$$

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

$\chi_S^I = \alpha \alpha$  とき

$$S^2 = 2 \hbar^2 \text{ とき } S^2 = S(S+1) \hbar^2 \rightarrow S = 1$$

$$\chi_A^I = \alpha \alpha \quad S^2 = 0 \rightarrow S = 0$$



$$S^2 = 0 \text{ 時 } \Psi_{M_S} = \alpha \alpha - \chi_{M_S}$$

$$E_{M_S} = E_{S=0} = \frac{1}{1-c^2} (Q - J)$$

$$S^2 = 2 \text{ 時 } \Psi_{M_S} = \alpha \alpha + \chi_{M_S}$$

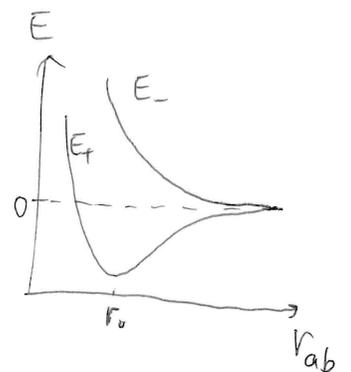
$$E_{M_S} = E_{S=1} = \frac{1}{1+c^2} (Q + J)$$

$J > 0$  のとき

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

$$0 \leq c \leq 1 \text{ のとき } c^2 \ll 1 \text{ と仮定すると } \Delta E = -2J$$

$J > 0$  のとき  $E_{M_S}$  は  $J=0$  のときより



$S^z =$  自旋交换相互作用

$$E = -J \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2S_1 S_2}{\hbar^2} \right) \quad \text{自旋态}$$

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

$$S = 1 \text{ 或 } 0 \quad S^2 = S(S+1)\hbar^2 \quad \text{上式}$$

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

反平行自旋  $S = 0$

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

$$S=2, \text{ 平行自旋 } \uparrow\uparrow \Rightarrow E = -J \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -J$$

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

$$\Delta E = E_{\uparrow\uparrow} - E_{\downarrow\downarrow} = -2J$$

一般地:  $S^z = S_1, S_2$  自旋相互作用  $E = -J S_i S_j$  自旋态

交换积分  $J$  的符号

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

水素分子 ( $H_2$ ) 自旋态.  $E_+ = \frac{1}{1+S} (Q+J)$  成键  $\Rightarrow J < 0$  自旋反平行

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

$J$  的符号?

③④ 正, ⑤⑥ 负

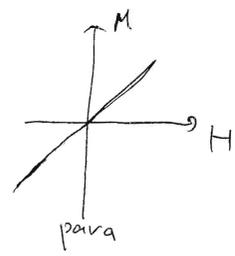
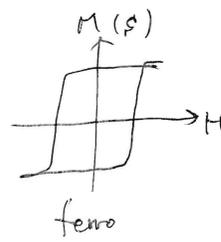
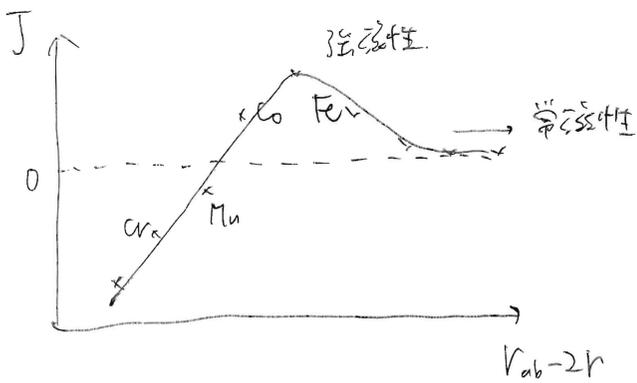
③⑥ 的符号?

$$J = J_0 - \int \psi_a^*(1) \psi_b^*(2) \frac{e^2}{r_{1b}} \psi_a(2) \psi_b(1) d\tau - \int \psi_a^*(1) \psi_b^*(2) \frac{e^2}{r_{2a}} \psi_a(2) \psi_b(1) d\tau$$

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

$$= J_0 - 2C_{ab}V_{ab}$$

$C_{ab} = \int \psi_a^* \psi_b d\tau = 0$  因此  $J > 0$ .  $\psi_a$  与  $\psi_b$  正交

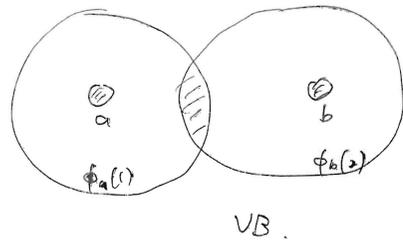
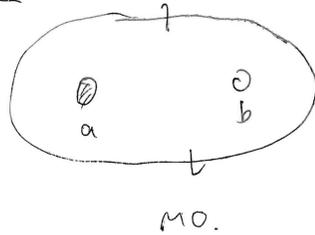


水素分子  $C_{ab} \neq 0$   $\alpha \neq \mu$ .  $J < 0$  etail 反平行.

ハイテラ-ロンドン法 (1929年)  $\psi_{ion}$  は 原子価結合法 (valence bond)  
 Heitler London  $\psi_{VB}$

MO と VB の比較

直感的には.



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

$\left. \begin{matrix} H_a^- H_b^+ \\ H_a^+ H_b^- \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} \alpha \text{ 状態} \\ \beta \text{ 状態} \end{matrix}$

1. VB は、イオン性を無視している (共有結合性のみ)

2. MO は、イオン性も適度に取り入れている (イオン性: 共有性 = 1:1)

$\Rightarrow \Psi = c_1 \Psi_{VB} + c_2 \Psi_{ionic}$  したがって  $c_1, c_2$  は決まるが  $\alpha, \beta$  ではない.

# 配置相互作用 Configuration Interaction (CI)

MO 精度 E 上的方法. 而整体态包含电子态

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

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

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

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

令其  $\Psi$  为它们的线性组合.

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

对  $\Psi = c_1\Psi_1 + c_2\Psi_2$  求解.  $2 \times 2$

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

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

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

a, b 是原子轨道在同一个轨道上  $I = -I \rightarrow I = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{同理}} H_{12} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} H_{11} - E & 0 \\ 0 & H_{22} - E \end{vmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow E = H_{11}, H_{22} \text{ 等等} \rightarrow \Psi_1 \neq \Psi_2 \text{ 其他} \Psi_3 \text{ 其他} \Psi_4$$

所以  $\Psi = c_1\Psi_1 + c_4\Psi_4$  (2-2)

$$H_{14} = \int \Psi_1^* H \Psi_4 d\tau = \int \psi_+^*(1)\psi_+^*(2) H \psi_-(1)\psi_-(2) d\tau$$

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

a, b 是原子轨道在两个不同的轨道上  $\rightarrow H_{14} \neq 0$

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

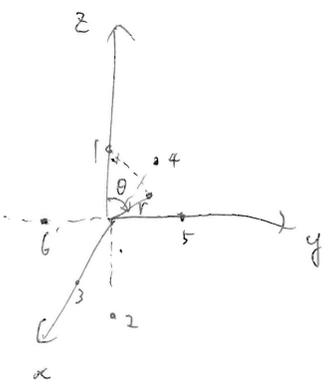
$$= c_1\psi_+(1)\psi_+(2) + c_4\psi_-(1)\psi_-(2)$$

$$= c_1(\psi_a(1)\psi_a(2) + \psi_a(1)\psi_b(2) + \psi_b(1)\psi_a(2) + \psi_b(1)\psi_b(2)) + c_4(\psi_a(1)\psi_a(2) - \psi_a(1)\psi_b(2) - \psi_b(1)\psi_a(2) + \psi_b(1)\psi_b(2))$$

$$= (c_1 - c_4)\Psi_{VB} + (c_1 + c_4)\Psi_{ionic} \rightarrow$$

结论:  
MO CI 是原子轨道  
= VB 是原子轨道

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

点 1 ~ 6 の電荷は  $\pm Ze$

$\cos(\theta + \pi) = -\cos \theta \quad \text{且}$

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

$\cos \theta = \frac{z}{r} \quad \text{且} \quad \text{且}$

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

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

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

よって  $V = \sum_{l=1}^6 V_l = \frac{6Ze^2}{a} + \frac{35Ze^2}{4a^5} \left( x^4 + y^4 + z^4 - \frac{3}{5} r^4 \right)$

$= A + D \left( x^4 + y^4 + z^4 - \frac{3}{5} r^4 \right)$

Coulomb  $\mu = \pm 3$  期待値

$$\langle E_p \rangle = \int \psi^* \nabla^2 \psi d\tau$$

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

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

$$\langle E_p \rangle = \int R^* \Theta^* \Phi^* \nabla^2 (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - \frac{2}{3}r^4) R \Theta \Phi d\tau \quad \text{E 計算上. } \textcircled{A}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = [\sin^2\theta (\cos^2\varphi + \sin^2\varphi) + \cos^2\theta] r^2 \quad \text{E 計算上. } \textcircled{B}$$

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

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

次に  $\Theta$  方向の積分.

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

$$= \dots = \frac{5}{7} r^4$$

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

$$\textcircled{A} \rightarrow \langle E_p \rangle = \int_0^{\infty} R^* \left( \frac{5}{7} Dr^4 \right) R \cdot r^2 dr - \int_0^{\infty} R^* \left( \frac{3}{5} Dr^4 \right) R \cdot r^2 dr$$

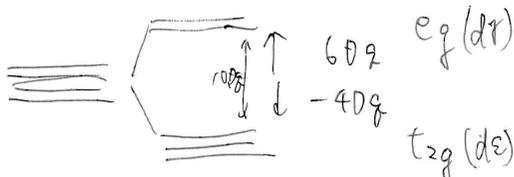
$$= \frac{4}{35} D \int_0^{\infty} R^2 r^4 \cdot r^2 dr$$

$$\therefore \textcircled{B} \quad \bar{q} = \frac{2}{105} \int_0^{\infty} R^2 r^4 \cdot r^2 dr \quad \text{E 計算上. } \langle E_p \rangle_{3,2,0} = 6D\bar{q} \quad \text{E 計算上.}$$

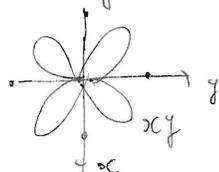
結果 E 計算上.  $z^2, x^2 - y^2$  軌道  $\rightarrow 6D\bar{q}$

$xy, yz, zx$   $\rightarrow -4D\bar{q}$

3d 準位の分裂 (1 個体)  $\rightarrow t_{2g}, e_g$  軌道.



直感的な軌道 - 3d



3d 電子軌道の配位子の電荷に近づくほど E は上がる. (軌道)

ルジャンドル多項式の基底

グラム-シュミットの直交化法

多項式  $g_n(x) = x^n$  ( $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$ ) 区間  $[-1, 1]$  上で定義

直交基底を求めよ

$$g_0(x) = x^0 = 1 \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\|g_0\| = \sqrt{\int_{-1}^1 g_0(x)^2 dx} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$f_0(x) = \frac{g_0}{\|g_0\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

次に  $g_1(x) = x$  ( $n=1$ ) に対して  $g_1(x)$  から  $f_0(x)$  方向の成分を削除

$\rightarrow f_0(x)$  成分は直交基底から削除

$$\tilde{g}_1(x) = g_1(x) - f_0(x) \langle f_0, g_1 \rangle$$

規格化  $\| \tilde{g}_1 \| = \sqrt{\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$

$$f_1(x) = \frac{\tilde{g}_1(x)}{\| \tilde{g}_1 \|} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} x$$

$$\tilde{g}_2(x) = g_2(x) - f_0(x) \langle f_0, g_2 \rangle - f_1(x) \langle f_1, g_2 \rangle$$

$$= x^2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-1}^1 dx \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x = x^2 - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\| \tilde{g}_2 \| = \sqrt{\int_{-1}^1 dx \left( x^2 - \frac{1}{3} \right)^2} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{45}} \quad \text{区間} [-1, 1] \text{ で規格化} \rightarrow f_2(x) = \sqrt{\frac{45}{8}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (3x^2 - 1)$$

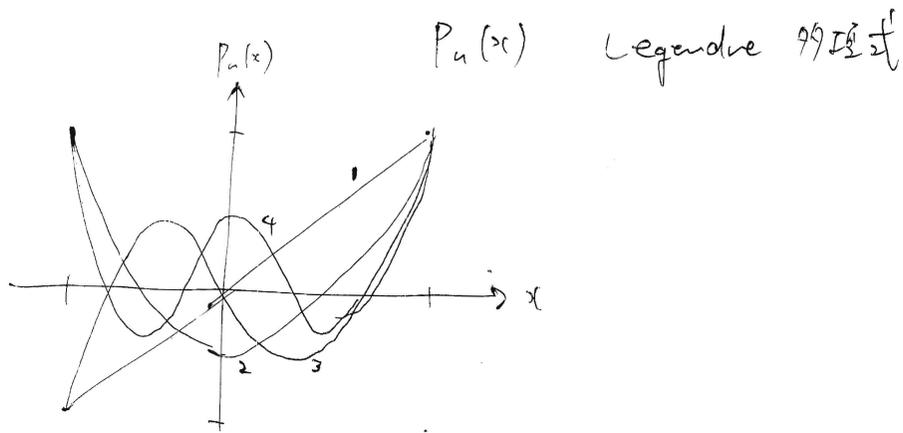
同様にして

$$f_3(x) = \sqrt{\frac{7}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (5x^3 - 3x)$$

$$f_4(x) = \sqrt{\frac{9}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{8} (35x^4 - 30x^2 + 3)$$

⋮

$$f_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2n+1}{2}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2-1)^n}_{P_n(x)} \quad \in \tau_{2'} \}$$

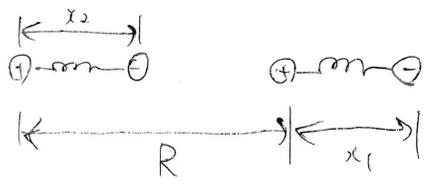


99 理式  $f(x) = x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$

$$= \left(x^3 - \frac{3}{5}x\right) + \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{8}{5}x + \frac{4}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} P_3(x) + \frac{2}{3} P_2(x) + \frac{8}{5} P_1(x) + \frac{4}{3} P_0(x) \quad \text{基底 理式}$$

Van der Waals 相互作用の  $\frac{1}{R^6}$  の導出



2つの調和振動子系を扱う。

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

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、 $\frac{1}{R}$  展開する。

$$H_1 \approx -\frac{2e^2 x_1 x_2}{R^3} \quad \text{ε Ta'g.} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R} \cdot 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

⊕ ⇒  $\sim \frac{-2e^2 x_1 x_2}{R^3}$  が最低次ε Ta'g.  
 $\left(\frac{1}{R}, \frac{1}{R^2} \text{ は斥力項}\right)$

正規座標変換

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

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

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

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

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

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

系の零点エネルギー -  $\frac{1}{2} \hbar (\omega_s + \omega_a)$  ε Ta'g.

相互作用がないときは  $2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_0$  ε Ta'g.

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

よって 2つの振動子系には  $\frac{1}{R^6}$  の引力が働く。  
 ↓ ε Ta'g. ε Ta'g.

# 1x>t

1. 1D 自由粒子

$$G_H(x, t) = e^{2xt - t^2} \quad x < 0.$$

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

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

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

2. 1D 調和振動子

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

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

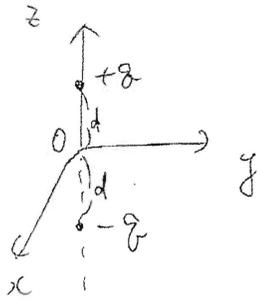
3. 1D 自由粒子

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

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

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

電荷双極子E-x-y-z



電荷 (0,0,d) r=+q, (0,0,-d) r=-q の電荷分布を想定。  
 原点から遠く離れた点 (x,y,z) での電場は?

$$E = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{r-r_0}{|r-r_0|^3} \Rightarrow$$

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

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

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

∴ z, r = √(x²+y²+z²) < r < z, r ≫ d と仮定。

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

∴ z, 遠く離れた点での電場は:  $E_x = \frac{2qd}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3xz}{r^5}$        $E_y = \frac{2qd}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3yz}{r^5}$

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

(∴ z) 2qd ≡ p (電荷双極子 (dipole) E-x-y-z)

別の方法

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

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

∴ E:  $E(x,y,z) = -\nabla\phi(x,y,z)$  電場は E の成分。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

よ、同の結果が得られる

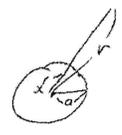
2. 2

$l=2$  の場合の環面調和関数と同型関数型が得られる。これはなぜか？

3. 1 考察 (advance)

一般に  $\phi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\rho(x')}{|r-x'|} d^3x'$  電荷密度  $\rho(x')$  とする。

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



$\frac{x'}{r}$  の展開係数は Legendre

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

Legendre 多項式

$\cos\theta = x \in (-1, 1)$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P_0(x) &= 1 \\ P_1(x) &= x \\ P_2(x) &= \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1) \\ &\vdots \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow P_l(x) = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \frac{d^l}{dx^l} (x^2 - 1)^l \rightarrow$$

$$\phi(r) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \phi_l(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^{2l+1}} \int \rho(x) x^l P_l(\cos\theta) d^3x \quad r > a$$

多項式展開と一致。

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

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

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

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

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

$$P = \int \alpha P(x) d^3x$$

~~双~~ 双电子无-x 冲  
重长

→ 微分方程

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( (1-x^2) \frac{dP_l}{dx} \right) + l(l+1) P_l = 0$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_l(x) P_{l'}(x) dx = \frac{2}{2l+1} \delta_{ll'} \quad \text{正交关系}$$