

$$\frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \varphi} = \lambda \psi$$

próba for: $\psi = A e^{im\varphi}$

$$e^{im(\varphi+2\pi)} = e^{im\varphi} = e^{im\varphi} \cdot e^{im2\pi}$$

$$e^{im\varphi} = e^{im\varphi} \cdot e^{im2\pi}$$

$$e^{im2\pi} = 1$$

$$\cos(m2\pi) + i \sin(m2\pi) = 1$$

$$\sin m2\pi = 0$$

$$\cos m2\pi = 1$$

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

$$\lambda = m \hbar$$

- impulzusmomentum nem folytonos, mert m nem az (első bűgösség)

m -mágneses kvantumszám

Rotátor probléma

$$\text{Laplace-operátor: } \Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} = \nabla^2$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta \psi = E \psi \quad \text{- Schrödinger 3D}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \vartheta^2} + \cot \vartheta \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \vartheta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \right)$$

↓
mert r nem változik

↑
kétlenségi
nyomaték \ominus

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} + \cot \vartheta \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \vartheta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \vartheta} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \varphi^2} = -\frac{2m r^2}{\hbar^2} E \psi$$

Próba:

$$\Psi(r, \varphi) = F(r) \cdot G(\varphi)$$

$$\frac{F''}{F} \sin^2 \varphi + \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \frac{F'}{F} + \frac{2\Theta}{\hbar^2} E \sin^2 \varphi + \frac{G''}{G} = 0$$

$$G'' + m^2 G = 0$$

$$G = A e^{im\varphi}$$

$$F = r \cos r = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$(1 - \xi^2) \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \xi^2} - 2\xi \frac{\partial F}{\partial \xi} + \left(\frac{2\Theta}{\hbar^2} E - \frac{m^2}{(1-\xi^2)} \right) F = 0$$

$$E = \frac{\hbar^2}{2\Theta} l(l+1) \text{ ahol } l=0, 1, 2, \dots \text{ egész szám}$$

Gömbfüggvények

$$\Psi_{l,m} = \sin^{|m|} \varphi \underbrace{P_l^m(\cos \varphi)}_{\text{Legendre polinomok}} \cdot e^{im\varphi} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{módosított} \\ \text{Legendre-} \\ \text{polinom} \end{array}$$

$L^2 = ?$ L^2 operátor sajátfüggvényei

$$L^2 \Psi = \lambda \Psi \quad L^2 = L_x^2 + L_y^2 + L_z^2$$

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

Descartes-ból \rightarrow polár koord. rendszerbe

$$-\hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial \varphi^2} \right) = \lambda \Psi$$

$$\lambda = 2 \Theta E$$

$$\lambda = \hbar^2 l(l+1) \text{ ahol } l=0, 1, 2 \text{ egész szám}$$

$$\boxed{|L| = \hbar \sqrt{l(l+1)}} = \text{impulzusmomentum nem vehet föl tetszőleges értéket}$$

l -mellek-quantumszám

$$Y(\vartheta, \varphi)$$

Atomok, dezhonok

Hidrogén-atom esete: (1 proton, 1 dezhon)

$$\Delta \psi + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - V(r)) \psi = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \vartheta^2} + \text{ctg } \vartheta \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \vartheta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \vartheta} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \varphi^2} \right) + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - V(r)) \psi = 0$$

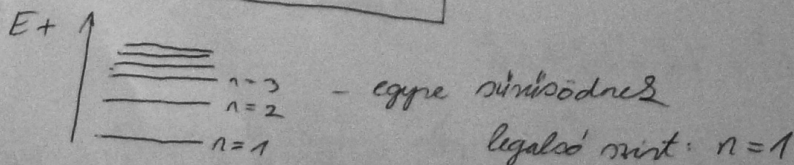
$$\psi(r, \vartheta, \varphi) = R(r) \cdot Y(\vartheta, \varphi) \text{ ahol } \boxed{V(r) = -\frac{e^2}{r}} \quad \downarrow \quad E + \frac{e^2}{r}$$

$$\frac{d^2 R}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{dR}{dr} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \left(E + \frac{e^2}{r} - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right) R = 0$$

Sommerfeld-féle polinom módszer

$$R_a\left(\frac{\xi}{2}\right) = e^{-\frac{\xi}{2}} \cdot V(\xi)$$

$$\boxed{E_n = -\frac{m e^4}{2 \hbar^2 n^2}} \text{ ahol } n = 1, 2, \dots, \infty \text{ egész}$$



Laguerre-polinomok

$L \cdot Y = \text{teljes}$

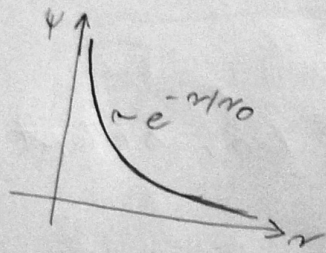
Kvantumszámok

1. Főkvantumszám - $n = 1, 2, 3 \dots \infty$
2. Mellekvantumszám - $l = 0, 1, 2 \dots (n-1)$
3. Mágneses kvantumszám - $m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2 \dots \pm l$
- 4.

$n=1, l=0, m=0$ - hidrogén e^- legalsó energiaszintje

$$\psi_{1,0,0} = C_{1,0,0} e^{-r/r_0}$$

r_0 - Bohr -
távolság
 $r_0 = 0,0529 \text{ nm}$

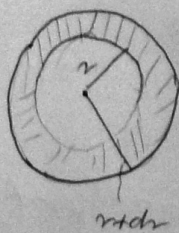


$$\rho = |\psi|^2 \sim e^{-2r/r_0}$$

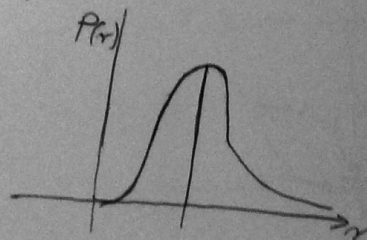
megtalálási ~~szög~~ r szög origóban a legnagyobb,
távolodva az atomtól egyre kisebb

↓
nem jó így

$$\int |\psi|^2 dr$$



$$\int_r^{r+dr} |\psi|^2 4r^2 \pi dr$$



$$\frac{dP(r)}{dr} = 4\pi C_{1,0,0}^2 \left(2r e^{-r/r_0} - r^2 \frac{2}{r_0} e^{-r/r_0} \right) = 0$$

$$r = r_0$$

$$C_{1,0,0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{r_0} \right)^{3/2}$$

H atom helyett Z rendszámú atom:

$$e^{-Zr/r_0}$$

gömbszimmetrikus megoldás

$$l=0 \quad - s \text{ állapot}$$

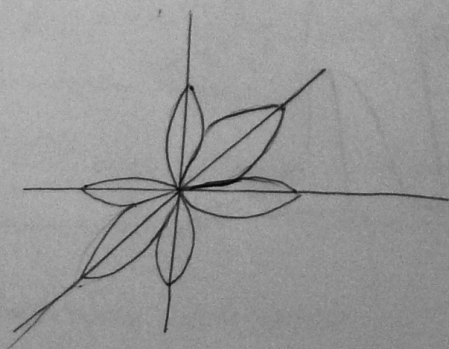
$n=2$, Z rendszámú atom

$$\psi_{2,0,0} = C_{2,0,0} \left(2 - \frac{Zr}{r_0} \right) e^{-Zr/r_0} \quad - l=0, s \text{ állapot}$$

$$\psi_{2,1,0} = C_{2,1,0} \frac{Zr}{r_0} e^{-Zr/r_0} \cos \vartheta$$

vizsga: lehet-e olyan hogy $\psi_{1,1,0} \rightarrow \text{NEM}$

$$\psi_{2,1,1} = C_{2,1,1} \frac{Zr}{r_0} e^{-Zr/2r_0} \sin \vartheta e^{\pm i\varphi}$$



$l=1$ p-állapot

P_x, P_y, P_z