Quantum Mechanics
Physics 237

Frank L. H. Wolfs
Department of Physics and Astronomy
University of Rochester

1

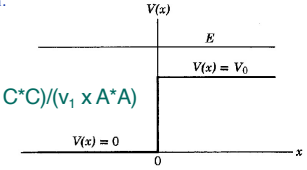
When I do not worry about Quantum Mechanics, I try to find dark matter.

SURF. At 4850'. June 27, 2019

2

Two final comments about Chapter 6. Solutions to problems!

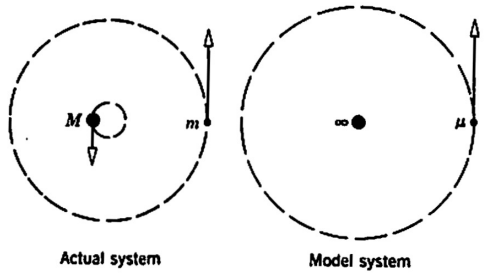
- When we calculate transmission coefficients, we need to include the effect of different propagation velocities if the wave numbers differ in the regions on the left and on the right of the "barrier".
- The transmission coefficient is the ratio of the probability fluxes and is proportional to the velocity of propagation and the probability density in each region.



$T = (v_2 \times C^*C)/(v_1 \times A^*A)$

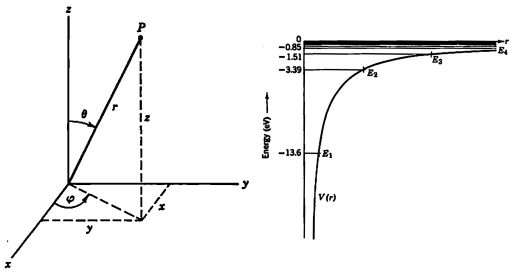
3

Chapter 7: Single-electron atoms. Move from 1D to 3D.



4

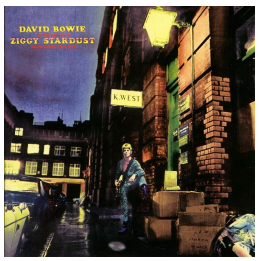
Spherical coordinates are used to solve the Schrödinger equation.



5

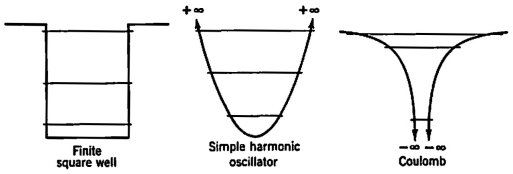
3 Minute 33 Second Intermission.

- Since paying attention for 1 hour and 15 minutes is hard when the topic is physics, let's take a 3 minute 33 second intermission.
- You can:
  - Stretch out.
  - Talk to your neighbors.
  - Ask me a quick question.
  - Enjoy the fantastic music.



6

Many features of the solutions in 3D are similar to those we have seen in 1D.



7

Solutions single-electron atom.

Table 7-2 Some Eigenfunctions for the One-Electron Atom

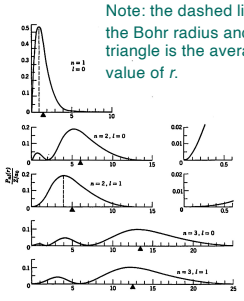
Quantum Numbers n	l	m_l	Eigenfunctions
1	0	0	$\psi_{100} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}\left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} e^{-Zr/a_0}$
2	0	0	$\psi_{200} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2\pi}}\left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2}\left(2-\frac{Zr}{a_0}\right)e^{-Zr/2a_0}$
2	1	0	$\psi_{210} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2\pi}}\left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2}\frac{Zr}{a_0}e^{-Zr/2a_0}\cos\theta$
2	1	±1	$\psi_{21\pm1} = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi}}\left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2}\frac{Zr}{a_0}e^{-Zr/2a_0}\sin\theta\, e^{\pm i\varphi}$
3	0	0	$\psi_{300} = \frac{1}{81\sqrt{3\pi}}\left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2}\left(27-18\frac{Zr}{a_0}+2\frac{Z^2r^2}{a_0^2}\right)e^{-Zr/3a_0}$
3	1	0	$\psi_{310} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{81\sqrt{\pi}}\left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2}\left(6-\frac{Zr}{a_0}\right)\frac{Zr}{a_0}e^{-Zr/3a_0}\cos\theta$
3	1	±1	$\psi_{31\pm1} = \frac{1}{81\sqrt{\pi}}\left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2}\left(6-\frac{Zr}{a_0}\right)\frac{Zr}{a_0}e^{-Zr/3a_0}\sin\theta\, e^{\pm i\varphi}$
3	2	0	$\psi_{320} = \frac{1}{81\sqrt{6\pi}}\left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2}\frac{Z^2r^2}{a_0^2}e^{-Zr/3a_0}(3\cos^2\theta-1)$
3	2	±1	$\psi_{32\pm1} = \frac{1}{81\sqrt{\pi}}\left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2}\frac{Z^2r^2}{a_0^2}e^{-Zr/3a_0}\sin\theta\cos\theta\, e^{\pm i\varphi}$
3	2	±2	$\psi_{32\pm2} = \frac{1}{162\sqrt{\pi}}\left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2}\frac{Z^2r^2}{a_0^2}e^{-Zr/3a_0}\sin^2\theta\, e^{\pm 2i\varphi}$

8

Solutions single-electron atom.

Table 7-2 Some Eigenfunctions for the One-Electron Atom

Quantum Numbers n	l	m_l	Eigenfunctions
1	0	0	$\psi_{100} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}\left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} e^{-Zr/a_0}$
2	0	0	$\psi_{200} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2\pi}}\left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2}\left(2-\frac{Zr}{a_0}\right)e^{-Zr/2a_0}$
2	1	0	$\psi_{210} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2\pi}}\left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2}\frac{Zr}{a_0}e^{-Zr/2a_0}\cos\theta$
2	1	±1	$\psi_{21\pm1} = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi}}\left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2}\frac{Zr}{a_0}e^{-Zr/2a_0}\sin\theta\, e^{\pm i\varphi}$
3	0	0	$\psi_{300} = \frac{1}{81\sqrt{3\pi}}\left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2}\left(27-18\frac{Zr}{a_0}+2\frac{Z^2r^2}{a_0^2}\right)e^{-Zr/3a_0}$
3	1	0	$\psi_{310} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{81\sqrt{\pi}}\left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2}\left(6-\frac{Zr}{a_0}\right)\frac{Zr}{a_0}e^{-Zr/3a_0}\cos\theta$
3	1	±1	$\psi_{31\pm1} = \frac{1}{81\sqrt{\pi}}\left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2}\left(6-\frac{Zr}{a_0}\right)\frac{Zr}{a_0}e^{-Zr/3a_0}\sin\theta\, e^{\pm i\varphi}$
3	2	0	$\psi_{320} = \frac{1}{81\sqrt{6\pi}}\left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2}\frac{Z^2r^2}{a_0^2}e^{-Zr/3a_0}(3\cos^2\theta-1)$
3	2	±1	$\psi_{32\pm1} = \frac{1}{81\sqrt{\pi}}\left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2}\frac{Z^2r^2}{a_0^2}e^{-Zr/3a_0}\sin\theta\cos\theta\, e^{\pm i\varphi}$
3	2	±2	$\psi_{32\pm2} = \frac{1}{162\sqrt{\pi}}\left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2}\frac{Z^2r^2}{a_0^2}e^{-Zr/3a_0}\sin^2\theta\, e^{\pm 2i\varphi}$



Note: the dashed line is the Bohr radius and the triangle is the average value of *r*.

9

ENOUGH FOR TODAY?

10