

Introdução à Física Atômica e Molecular (4300315)

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1º semestre de 2021

Aulas:

2ª feira: 21h00 – 22h40

4ª feira: 19h00 – 20h40

Local: <https://zoom.us/j/198853668>

Senha: 449916

- Sistema de 2 elétrons (Hélio) e estados de spin
- Momento angular total, Spin total, Autofunções de spin para sistema de muitas partículas

Sistema de 2 elétrons

A função de onda deve ser antissimétrica

$$\psi(1,2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{vmatrix} \psi_1(1) & \psi_1(2) \\ \psi_2(1) & \psi_2(2) \end{vmatrix}$$

Considere o estado fundamental do He

$$M_S = m_{S_1} + m_{S_2} = 0 \Rightarrow S=0 \text{ (singlete)}$$



$\underbrace{\psi_1(1)\alpha(1)}_{\psi_1}$ e $\underbrace{\psi_1(2)\beta(2)}_{\psi_2}$ mesma função espacial ψ_1

$$\psi(1,2) = \begin{vmatrix} \psi_1(1)\alpha(1) & \psi_1(2)\alpha(2) \\ \psi_1(1)\beta(1) & \psi_1(2)\beta(2) \end{vmatrix} = \psi_1(1)\psi_1(2)\alpha(1)\beta(2) - \psi_1(1)\psi_1(2)\beta(1)\alpha(2)$$

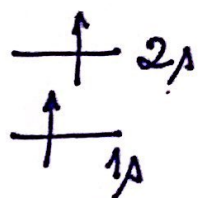
$$= \underbrace{\psi_1(1)\psi_1(2)}_{\text{parte espacial simétrica}} \underbrace{[\alpha(1)\beta(2) - \beta(1)\alpha(2)]}_{\text{parte de spin antissimétrica (singlete)}}$$

parte espacial
simétrica

parte de spin
antissimétrica
(singlete)

Quando consideramos o átomo de He ~~no estado~~
no estado fundamental apenas $\psi_1(1)\psi_1(2)$ foi
suficiente. Note que $\psi(1,2) = \Phi_r \cdot \Phi_{\text{spin}}$. A
função de spin é irrelevante para a energia
pois $\langle \Phi_r \Phi_{\text{spin}} | H | \Phi_r \Phi_{\text{spin}} \rangle$
 $= \langle \Phi_r | H | \Phi_r \rangle \cdot \underbrace{\langle \Phi_{\text{spin}} | \Phi_{\text{spin}} \rangle}_1 = \langle \Phi_r | H | \Phi_r \rangle$.

Agora considere o estado exatado



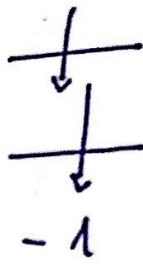
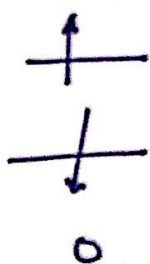
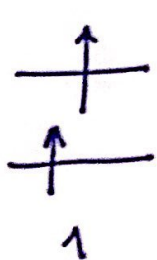
$$\psi_1 = \varphi_1 \cdot \alpha \quad \text{e} \quad \psi_2 = \varphi_2 \cdot \alpha$$

$$M_S = 1 \Rightarrow S = 1 \text{ (triplet)}$$

$$\text{Então } \psi(1,2) = \begin{vmatrix} \varphi_1(1)\alpha(1) & \varphi_1(2)\alpha(2) \\ \varphi_2(1)\alpha(1) & \varphi_2(2)\alpha(2) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \underbrace{[\varphi_1(1)\varphi_2(2) - \varphi_2(1)\varphi_1(2)]}_{\text{parte espacial antissimétrica}} \cdot \underbrace{\alpha(1)\alpha(2)}_{\text{parte de spin simétrica}}$$

Considere as outras possibilidades



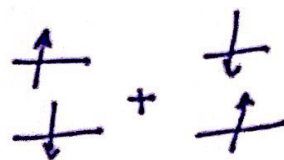
$$\Rightarrow S = 1$$

$$S = 0$$

Consideramos $S=1, M=1$ notação $|S M\rangle$

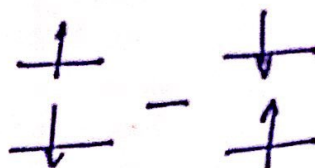
$$|1 1\rangle = \alpha(1)\alpha(2)$$

$$|1 0\rangle = ?$$



$$|1 -1\rangle = \beta(1)\beta(2)$$

$$|0 0\rangle = ?$$



Estados $|SM\rangle$ são autofunções de spin

$$S^2 |11\rangle = 2\hbar^2 |11\rangle \quad \text{lembre } \hbar^2 l(l+1)$$

$$S_z |11\rangle = \hbar |11\rangle \quad \text{lembre } \hbar m.$$

A configuração $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$ não é autofunção de spin!

A configuração $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}$ não é autofunção de spin!

Mas $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \pm \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}$ é autofunção de spin!

Como construir autofunções de spin?

Lembre S_z e S^2 correspondem ao

$$\text{spin total: } \vec{S} = \vec{S}_1 + \vec{S}_2 \equiv \vec{A}_1 + \vec{A}_2$$

$$A_z \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \quad \text{ou } A_z |1/2 \ 1/2\rangle = \frac{1}{2} |1/2 \ 1/2\rangle \quad (\hbar)$$

$$A_z \beta = -\frac{1}{2} \beta \quad \text{ou } A_z |1/2 \ -1/2\rangle = -\frac{1}{2} |1/2 \ -1/2\rangle \quad (\hbar)$$

$$\alpha \equiv |1/2 \ 1/2\rangle \quad \text{e} \quad \beta \equiv |1/2 \ -1/2\rangle$$

spin satisfaz a álgebra de momento angular que recordamos abaixo

$$L^2 |lm\rangle = \hbar^2 l(l+1) |lm\rangle$$

$$L_z |lm\rangle = \hbar m |lm\rangle$$

$$\vec{L} \times \vec{L} = i\hbar \vec{L}, \text{ por exemplo } [L_x, L_y] = i\hbar L_z$$

É conveniente definir

$$L_+ = L_x + iL_y$$

$$L_- = L_x - iL_y$$

de onde decorre $[L_+, L_-] = 2\hbar L_z$

e $[L_+, L_z] = -\hbar L_+$

e, finalmente

$$L_+ |lm\rangle = C_+ |l, m+1\rangle$$

$$L_- |lm\rangle = C_- |l, m-1\rangle$$

$$C_+ = \hbar [l(l+1) - m(m+1)]^{1/2}$$

$$C_- = \hbar [l(l+1) - m(m-1)]^{1/2}$$

Note se $l=m \Rightarrow C_+ = 0$ ou seja $|l, m_{\max}\rangle$ não sobe
se $m = -l \Rightarrow C_- = 0$ ou seja $|l, m_{\min}\rangle$ não desce.

Para o caso de spin $l \rightarrow 1/2 \Rightarrow C_{\pm} = 0$ ou $C_{\pm} = 1$
 $L_- \alpha = \beta; L_+ \alpha = 0$

Note que usando L_+ e L_- também

de corre

$$L_+ L_- = L^2 - L_z^2 + \hbar L_z$$

$$L_- L_+ = L^2 - L_z^2 - \hbar L_z$$

que será muito útil na sequência

Aplicações

Considere duas partículas de novo

O caso $S, M_{\max}$ é chamado caso principal

$$\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad S=1, M=1 : |11\rangle = |1/2 \ 1/2\rangle |1/2 \ 1/2\rangle = \alpha(1)\alpha(2)$$

Vamos obter $S=1, M=0$ o que é possível a partir de $S=1, M=1$ (por isso chamado caso principal)

$$|S=1, M=1\rangle \longrightarrow |S=1, M=0\rangle$$

$$|11\rangle = |1/2 \ 1/2\rangle |1/2 \ 1/2\rangle$$

$$S_- |11\rangle = [\underbrace{S_{-}(1)}_{(1)} + \underbrace{S_{-}(2)}_{(2)}] |1/2 \ 1/2\rangle \cdot |1/2 \ 1/2\rangle$$

$$\sqrt{2} |10\rangle = \underbrace{|1/2 \ -1/2\rangle}_{\beta} \cdot \underbrace{|1/2 \ 1/2\rangle}_{\alpha} + \underbrace{|1/2 \ 1/2\rangle}_{\alpha} \cdot \underbrace{|1/2 \ -1/2\rangle}_{\beta}$$

Então finalmente

$$|10\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|1/2 \ 1/2\rangle \cdot |1/2 \ -1/2\rangle + |1/2 \ -1/2\rangle \cdot |1/2 \ 1/2\rangle]$$

Na linguagem anterior

$$|10\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\alpha(1)\beta(2) + \beta(1)\alpha(2)]$$

Igualmente.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \uparrow & + & \uparrow \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \end{array} \quad \text{tem } |S=1, M=0\rangle$$
$$S_- |10\rangle \longrightarrow |1 \ -1/2\rangle \quad |1 \ -1\rangle$$

Vamos verificar se realmente

$|10\rangle$ é autofunção de S^2 e S_z .

Ou seja $S^2|10\rangle = 2\hbar^2|10\rangle$

$$S_z|10\rangle = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Então } |10\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\alpha(1)\beta(2) + \beta(1)\alpha(2)] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\rangle|\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\rangle + |-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\rangle|\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\rangle]\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}a) S_z|10\rangle &= [S_{z1} + S_{z2}] \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\alpha(1)\beta(2) + \beta(1)\alpha(2)] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2}\alpha(1)\beta(2) - \frac{1}{2}\beta(1)\alpha(2) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{2}\alpha(1)\beta(2) + \frac{1}{2}\beta(1)\alpha(2) \right] = 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{S_z|10\rangle = 0}$$

b) $S^2|10\rangle$ considere $S^2 = S_+S_- + S_z^2 - \hbar S_z$

então $S^2|10\rangle = S_+S_-|10\rangle$

$$S_-|10\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [S_{-1} + S_{-2}] [\alpha(1)\beta(2) + \beta(1)\alpha(2)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\beta(1)\beta(2) + \beta(1)\beta(2)]$$

$$S_-|10\rangle = \sqrt{2} \beta(1)\beta(2)$$

Portanto

$$\begin{aligned} S^2 |10\rangle &= S_+ S_- |10\rangle \\ &= \sqrt{2} S_+ \beta(1) \beta(2) \\ &= \sqrt{2} [\Lambda_+(1) + \Lambda_+(2)] \beta(1) \beta(2) \\ &= \sqrt{2} [\underbrace{\alpha(1) \beta(2) + \beta(1) \alpha(2)}_{\sqrt{2} |10\rangle}] \\ &= \sqrt{2} |10\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$S^2 |10\rangle = 2\hbar^2 |10\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_- &\rightarrow \hbar \\ S_+ S_- &\rightarrow \hbar^2 \end{aligned}$$

Portanto é de fato autofunção.

Se temos $|SM\rangle$ com M máximo podemos obter todos os outros estados por aplicação de S_- .

Dai' $|SM_{\max}\rangle$ é chamado de caso principal.

Consider 3 partículas

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \uparrow & \Rightarrow S=1/2 \text{ e } M=1/2, -1/2 & \downarrow \\ \uparrow\downarrow & & \uparrow\downarrow \\ M=1/2 & & M=-1/2 \end{array}$$

considere no geral

Temos $N^3 = 2^3 = 8$ possibilidades
e esperamos

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1/2 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ \underbrace{}_{S=1,0} & & \\ 3/2 & 1/2 & 1/2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ quarteto} \\ 2 \text{ dubletos} \end{array}$$

$\uparrow$	$\downarrow$	$\uparrow$	$\downarrow$	$\uparrow$	$\downarrow$	$\uparrow$	$\downarrow$
$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$
$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\uparrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$
$3/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	$-1/2$	$1/2$	$-1/2$	$-1/2$	$-3/2$

M_S

$$S = \frac{3}{2}, M = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2}, M = \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2}, M = 1/2, -1/2$$

Caso principal $S = \frac{3}{2}, M = \frac{3}{2}$

$$|3/2 \ 3/2\rangle = \alpha(1)\alpha(2)\alpha(3) = |1/2 \ 1/2\rangle |1/2 \ 1/2\rangle |1/2 \ 1/2\rangle$$

Você consegue obter um dos dois estados

$|1/2 \ 1/2\rangle$? Young Tableaux (standard!)

α
 β

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

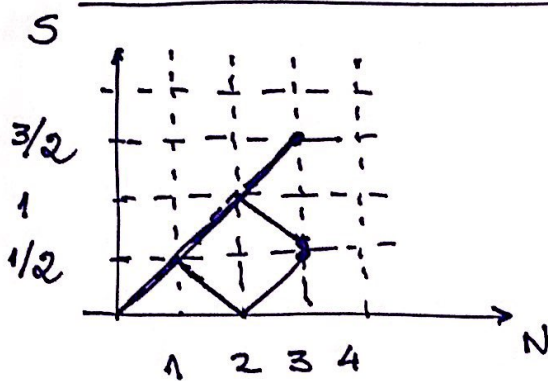
$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 3 \\ \hline 2 & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

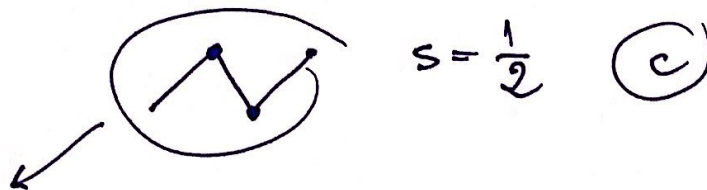
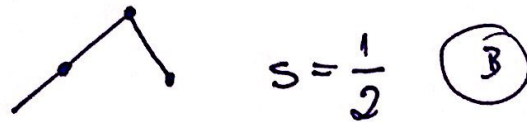
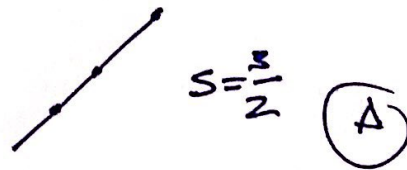
$$\Rightarrow [\alpha(1)\beta(2) - \alpha(2)\beta(1)]\alpha(3)$$

tem $S=1/2, M=1/2$.

Diagrama de bifurcação



$N=3$



(C) $[\alpha(1)\beta(2) - \alpha(2)\beta(1)]\alpha(3) = |1/2 \ 1/2\rangle$

(B) $\alpha(1)[\alpha(2)\beta(3) - \alpha(3)\beta(2)] = |1/2 \ 1/2\rangle$

(C) $\alpha(1)\alpha(2)\alpha(3) = |3/2 \ 3/2\rangle$

O diagrama de bifurcação nos dá o número de estados (caso principal) e uma maneira de escrever os estados de spin.

Exemplo: se $N=4$, quantos estados?

$2^4 = 16 \Rightarrow$ obteremos 1 quinteto $S=2 \quad 5$
 3 tripletos $S=1 \quad 9$
 2 singletos $S=0 \quad 1$
16