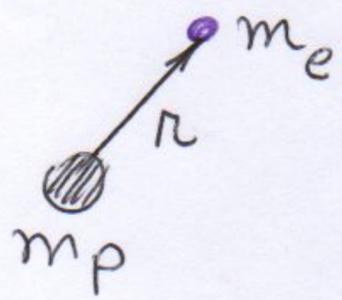


# Cap. 7 - Física Atômica - Hidrogênio

Revisão:



$$m_e = 9,11 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$

$$m_p \sim 1836 m_e$$

$$V(r) = \frac{-q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}, \quad q = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

ou

$$V(r) = \frac{-e^2}{r}, \quad e = 4,8 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ statC}$$

$$\Rightarrow F = -\frac{e^2}{r^2}$$

Sempre que existir  $V / \vec{F} = -\nabla V$  a energia mecânica  $E = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V$  se conserva!

$$\left( \oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{e} = -\oint \nabla V \cdot d\vec{e} = -\oint dV = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{F} \text{ é conservativa} \right)$$

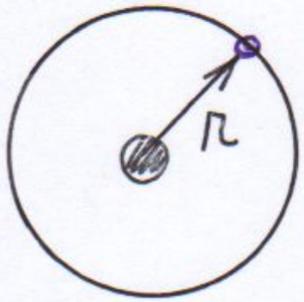
Se tb tivermos que  $V = V(r)$   
 $\uparrow$  módulo

$$\text{Então, } \vec{F} = -\nabla V = -\frac{dV}{dr} \hat{n} : \text{ central}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\tau} = \hat{n} \times \vec{F} = 0; \text{ Mas } \vec{\tau} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Sempre que  $V(r)$ ,  $\vec{L}$  se conserva!  
 $\uparrow$   
módulo

# Revisão Bohr:



$$E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - \frac{e^2}{r}$$

$$F_c = \frac{m v^2}{r} = \frac{e^2}{r^2}$$

$$L = m v r = n \hbar$$

$$r_n = n^2 a_0$$

$$a_0 = \frac{\hbar^2}{m e^2}$$

$$v_n = \frac{e^2}{m \hbar}$$

$$E_n = -\frac{m e^4}{2 \hbar^2} \frac{1}{n^2} \equiv \frac{-E_1}{n^2}$$

$$E_1 = \frac{m e^4}{2 \hbar^2} = \frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 m c^2, \quad \alpha = \frac{e^2}{\hbar c} \sim \frac{1}{137}$$

cte de estrutura fina

$$\Rightarrow |E_n| \ll m c^2$$

non relativistic

ou,

$$\frac{v_n}{c} = \frac{e^2}{\hbar c} \frac{1}{m} = \frac{\alpha}{m} \ll 1 \quad \checkmark$$

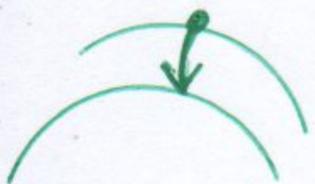
## valores

$$a_0 \approx 0,53 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \infty \text{ --- } 0 \\ n=1 \text{ --- } -E_1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$|E_1| = 13.6 \text{ eV}$$

$$1 \text{ eV} = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$



transição:  $\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{\nu}{c} = \frac{\Delta E}{\hbar c} = R_y \left( \frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right)$

$$R_y = 109677.6 \text{ cm}^{-1}, \text{ cte de Rydberg}$$

# Eq. do Schrödinger em 3d

$$\left( -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(\vec{r}) \right) \psi(\vec{r}) = E \cdot \psi(\vec{r})$$

↑ vetor

expressar em

módulo  
↓  
simetria radial

coord. esféricas.

(p1 solução detalhada ver Griffiths cap. IV)

A simetria radial do potencial implica que as soluções sejam separáveis em  $r, \theta$  e  $\phi$ :

$$\psi(r, \theta, \phi) \equiv R(r) \cdot Y(\theta, \phi)$$

Substituindo na Eq. do Schrödinger resulta que a parte angular é solução de

$$\hat{L}^2 Y_{lm} = l(l+1)\hbar^2 Y_{lm}$$

sendo:

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} = \vec{r} \times \frac{\hbar}{i} \vec{\nabla} \quad \text{operador momento angular}$$

$$l = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$m = -l, -l+1, -l+2, \dots, 0, 1, 2, \dots, l$$

$$Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi) = P_{lm}(\theta) e^{im\phi}$$

↑  
harmônicos esféricos

polinômios associados de Legendre

b) que a parte radial  $R$  é obtida de

$$\underline{\underline{-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} \mu + V_{\text{ef}} \cdot \mu = E \cdot \mu}}$$

sendo:

$$R(r) = \frac{\mu(r)}{r}$$

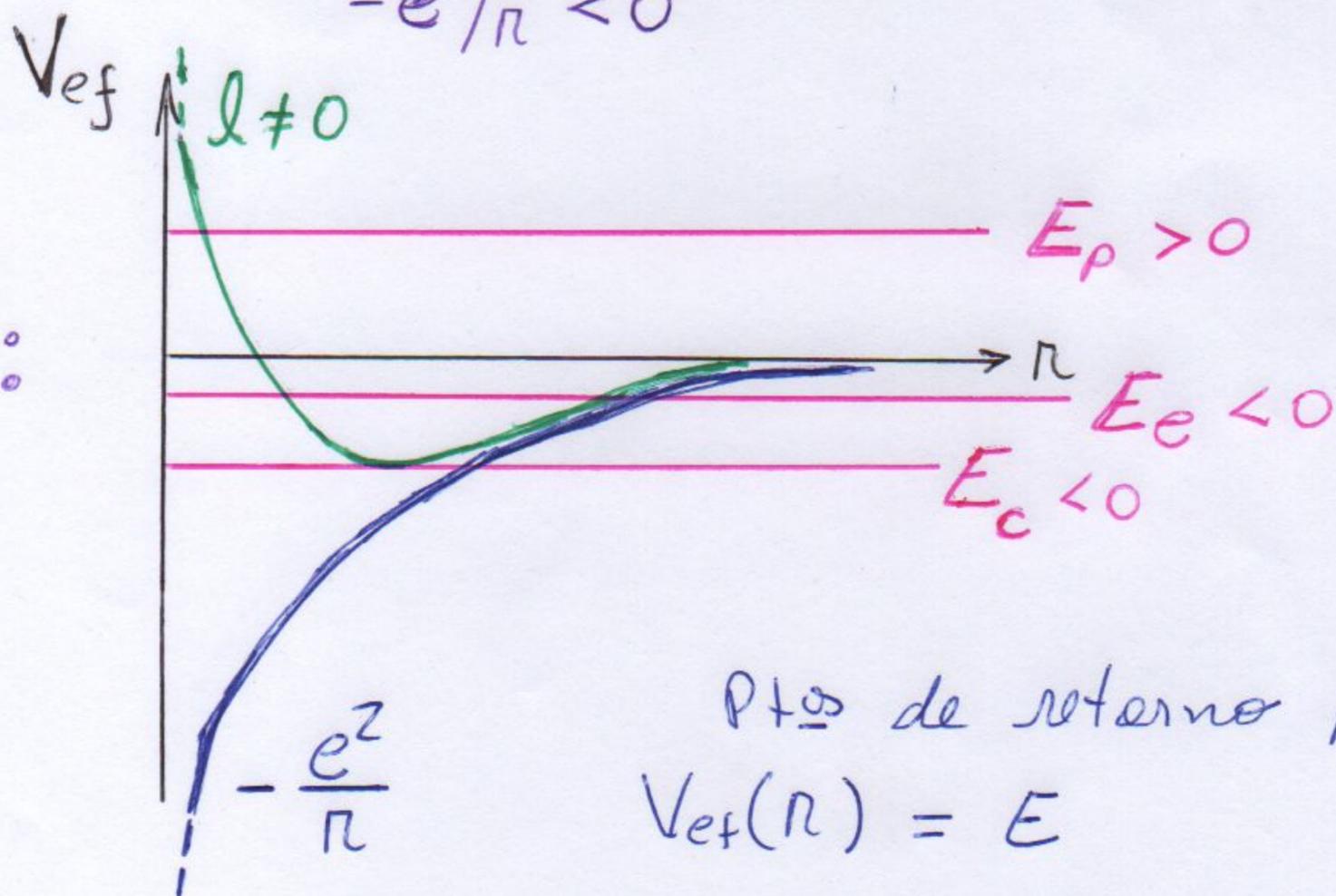
centrifugo

$$e \quad \underline{\underline{V_{\text{ef}} = V(r) + \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2m r^2}}}$$

$$\vec{F} = -\frac{dV_{\text{ef}}}{dr} \hat{n} = \underbrace{-\frac{dV}{dr}}_{\text{"}} \hat{n} + \underbrace{\frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{m r^3} \hat{n}}_{> 0}$$

$-e^2/r < 0$

análise  
clássica:



Então, se a energia  $E$  for igual a

- a)  $E_c$ : órbita circular; um único valor de  $r$
- b)  $E_e$ : órbita elíptica; 2 pts de retorno
- c)  $E_p$ : órbita parabólica; 1 pto de retorno

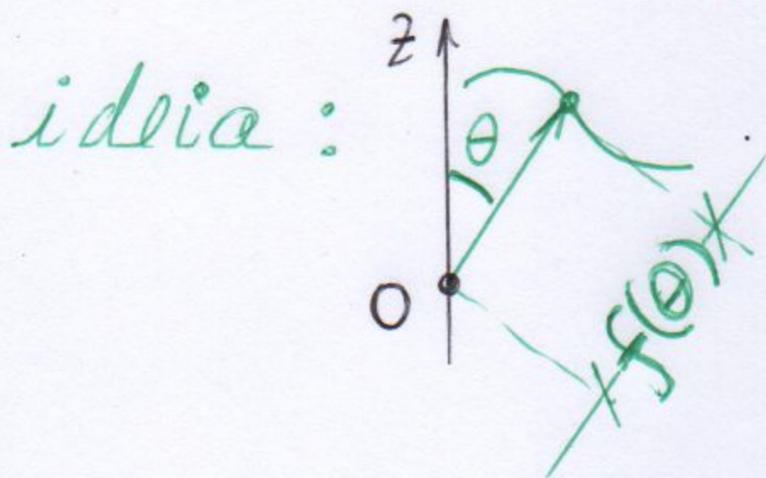
Queresmos estado ligado (órbita estável)  
 $\Rightarrow E < 0$

# Fisionomia das autofunções

## parte angular $Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$

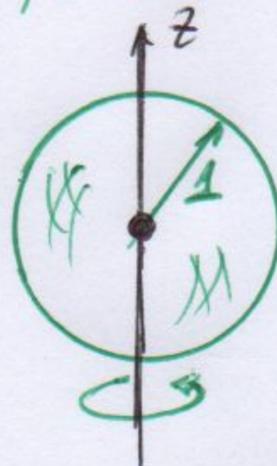
$$Y_{0,0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} ; \quad Y_{1,0} = \sqrt{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \cos \theta ; \quad Y_{1,\pm 1} = \mp \sqrt{\frac{3\pi}{8}} \sin \theta e^{\pm i\phi}$$

Vamos fazer um gráfico polar do  $|Y|^2$



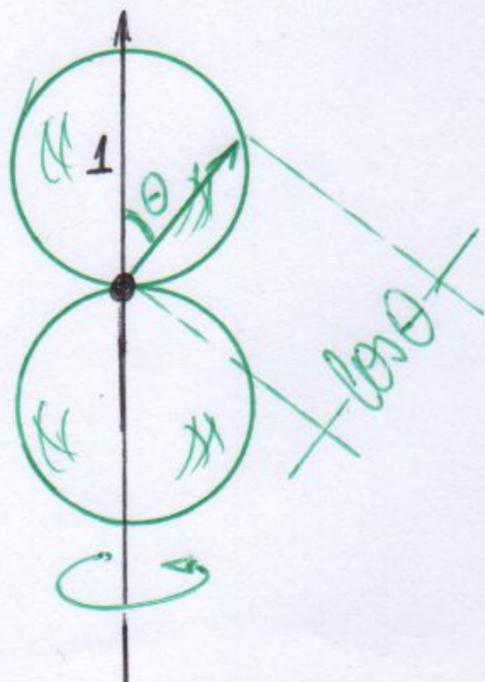
exemplo:

a)  $f(\theta) = \text{cte} = 1$



casca esférica

b)  $f(\theta) = \cos \theta$



Então,

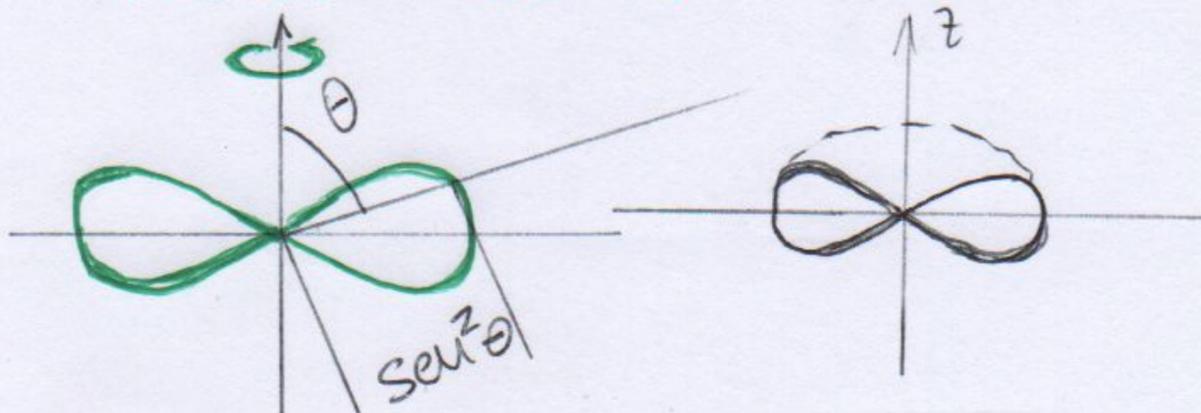
$$|Y_{00}|^2 = 1/4\pi$$



$$|Y_{10}|^2 \sim \cos^2 \theta$$



$$|Y_{1\pm 1}|^2 \sim \sin^2 \theta$$





Nomenclatura:  $l$  estado

$R_{nl}$   
↓

1s, 2s, 2p, 3s, ...

0  
1  
2  
3  
...

s  
p  
d  
f  
...

Então,  $\psi_{n, l, m}(r, \theta, \phi) = R_{nl}(r) \cdot Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$

↑ ↑  
 $0, 1, \dots, n-1$   $-l, \dots, 0, \dots, l$

Diagrama de níveis:

$n=3$ :  $\frac{3s}{0}$ ,  $\frac{3p}{-1 \ 0 \ 1}$ ,  $\frac{3d}{-2 \ -1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2}$

$n=2$ :  $\frac{2s}{0}$ ,  $\frac{2p}{-1 \ 0 \ 1}$

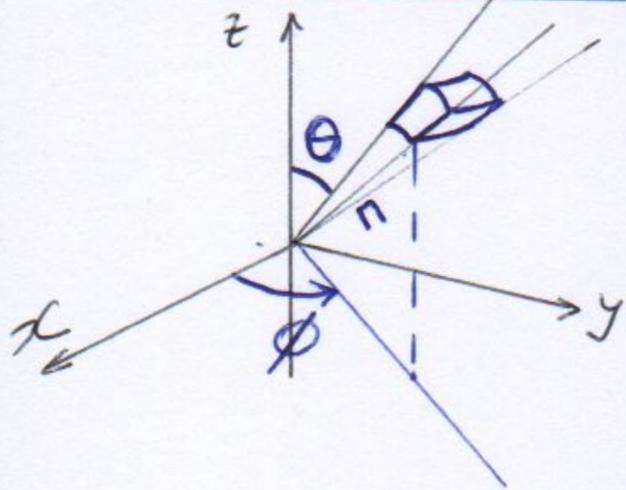
$n=1$ :  $\frac{1s}{0}$

Degenerescência:

é o nº de autofunções que tem igual energia:

$deg = n^2$  (sem spin)

Normalização:



$$dV = r dr \cdot r \sin \theta d\theta \cdot r d\phi$$

$$dV = r^2 dr d\Omega, \quad d\Omega = \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$1 = \int |\psi_{m\ell}|^2 dV = \underbrace{\int |R_{m\ell}|^2 r^2 dr}_{=1} \underbrace{\int |Y_{\ell m}|^2 d\Omega}_{=1}$$

Então,

$$\int_0^\infty |R_{m\ell}|^2 r^2 dr = 1$$

Algumas funções

Lembrando:  $R_{m\ell}(r \rightarrow 0) \sim r^\ell$

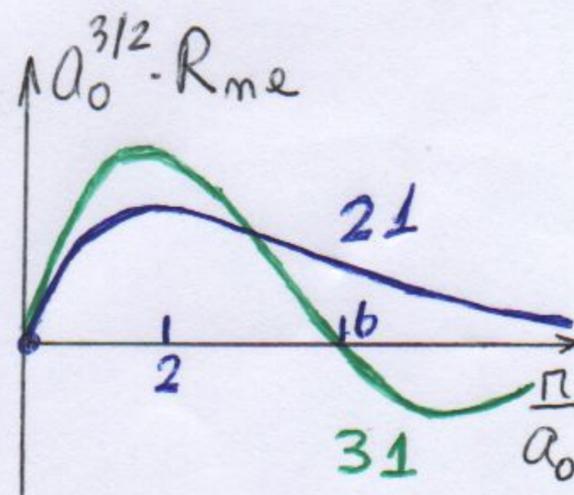
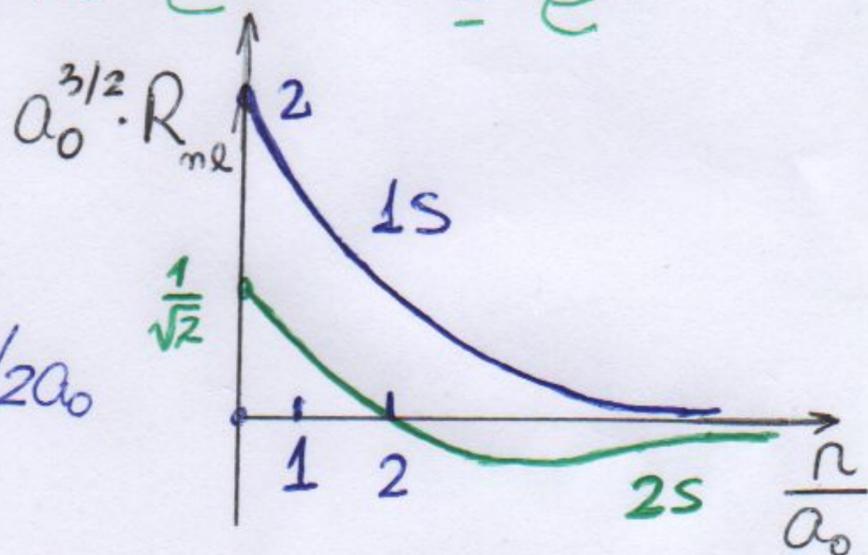
$R_{m\ell}(r \rightarrow \infty) \sim e^{-\alpha_m r} = e^{-r/m a_0}$

1s:  $R_{10} = \frac{2}{a_0^{3/2}} e^{-r/a_0}$

2s:  $R_{20} = \frac{1/\sqrt{2}}{a_0^{3/2}} \left(1 - \frac{r}{2a_0}\right) e^{-r/2a_0}$

2p:  $R_{21} = \frac{1/2\sqrt{6}}{a_0^{3/2}} \left(\frac{r}{a_0}\right) e^{-r/2a_0}$

3p:  $R_{31} = \frac{8/27\sqrt{6}}{a_0^{3/2}} \left(1 - \frac{r}{6a_0}\right) \left(\frac{r}{a_0}\right) e^{-r/3a_0}$



$n^\circ$  de zeros =  $n - \ell - 1$

# Distribuição nodal de probabilidade

- probabilidade radial -

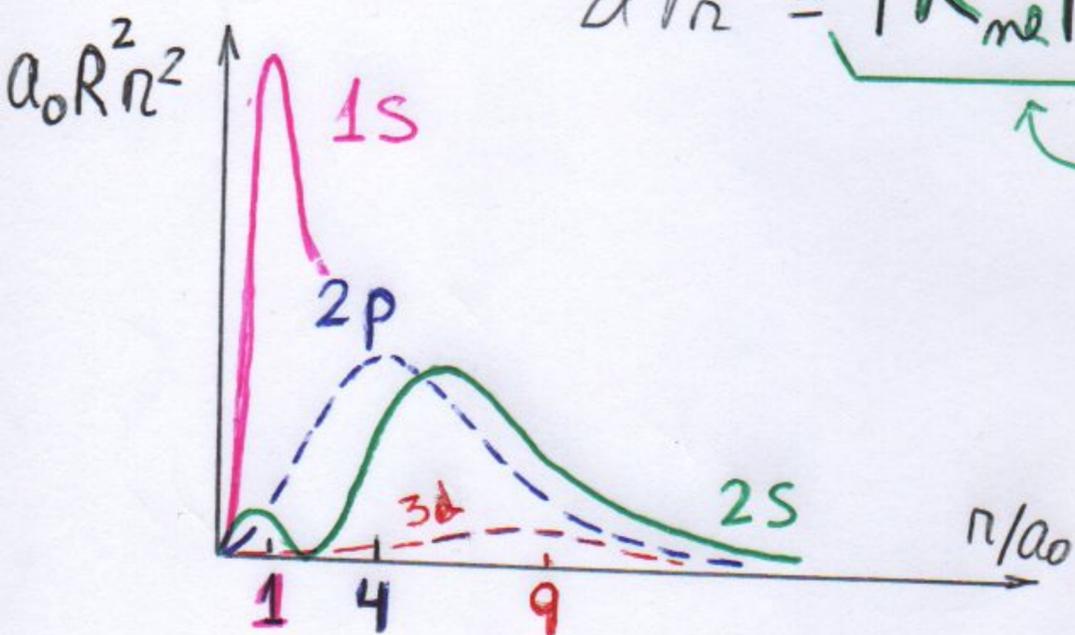
$|\Psi_{nml}|^2$  : densidade volumétrica de probabilidade

$|\Psi_{nml}|^2 dV$  : probab. de achar  $e^-$  em  $dV$

probab. de encontrar  $e^-$  entre  $r$  e  $r+dr$ , em  $\forall$  ângulos :

$$dP_r = \int_{\Omega} |\Psi|^2 dV = |R_{nml}|^2 r^2 dr \cdot \underbrace{\int_{\Omega} |Y_{lm}|^2 d\Omega}_{=1}$$

$$dP_r = |R_{nml}|^2 r^2 dr$$



densidade radial  
de probab.  $\equiv P_r$

$$P_r(n \rightarrow 0) \rightarrow 0 \quad \forall m, l$$

Sempre no maior valor de  $l$ , isto é,  
 $l = n - 1 \rightarrow P_r = n^2 |R|^2 \sim \left(\frac{r}{a_0}\right)^{2m} e^{-2r/a_0}$

e valor máximo de  $P_r$  ocorre em  $\underline{r_m = n^2 a_0}$

e resultado de Bohr!

Probab. de achar  $e^-$  dentro de esfera el radio  $r_0$

$$P_{10}(r_0) = \int_0^{r_0} |R_{10}|^2 r^2 dr = \frac{4}{a_0^3} \int_0^{r_0} r^2 e^{-2r/a_0} dr$$

use que  $\int r^2 e^{-\alpha r} dr = -\frac{d^2}{d\alpha^2} \int e^{-\alpha r} dr$

$$P_{10}(r_0) = 1 - e^{-2} \left( 1 + \frac{2r_0}{a_0} + 2\left(\frac{r_0}{a_0}\right)^2 \right)$$

$$P_{10}(a_0) \approx 0,323 \quad ; \quad P_{10}(2a_0) \approx 0,997$$

Valores médios

$$\begin{aligned} \langle r \rangle_{100} &= \int \psi_{100}^* r \psi_{100} dV = \int_0^\infty r^3 |R_{10}|^2 dr = \\ &= \frac{4}{a_0^3} \int_0^\infty e^{-2r/a_0} r^3 dr = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{2} a_0}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle V(r) \rangle_{100} = \int \psi_{100}^* \frac{-e^2}{r} \psi_{100} dV = -\frac{e^2}{a_0^3} \int_0^\infty r e^{-2r/a_0} dr$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle V(r) \rangle_{100} = -\frac{e^2}{a_0} \quad ; \quad \langle H \rangle_{100} = E_1 = \frac{-e^2}{2a_0}$$

$$\therefore \langle T \rangle_{100} = \frac{e^2}{2a_0}$$

Em geral,  $\langle T \rangle_{mem} = -\frac{1}{2} \langle V \rangle_{mem} = -E_m$

consequência do teorema da virial