

# LECTURE # 3

Note Title

9/5/2007

MON SEPT 10<sup>th</sup> NO CLASS

Makeup → Nov 9 FRI (NOV 14 II MIDTERM) ←  
1:40 - 2:55

HW 1

Hydrogen

Scaling

$$a_B = \frac{\hbar^2}{m_e^2} = .5 \text{ \AA} \quad (\text{define size H})$$

$$R_y = \frac{e^2}{2a_B} = \frac{m_e^4}{2\hbar^2} \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow 13.6 \text{ eV} \\ (\text{Binding E of H ground state}) \end{matrix}$$

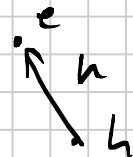
$$\text{Hartree} = 2 R_y$$

excitons, phonon, ... hydrogenic systems

Rescale  $\mu$  and  $e^2$  EXCITON.

Separation of variables 3D

$$\left( -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla_n^2 - \frac{e^2}{r} \right) \psi(\vec{r}) = E \psi(\vec{r})$$



Make ANSATZ  $\psi(\vec{r}) = R(r) Y(\vartheta, \phi)$

$$\nabla_n^2 = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\hat{L}^2}{r^2}$$

$$V(r) = -\frac{e^2}{r}$$

$$\hat{L}^2 = \frac{1}{\sin\vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} \sin\vartheta \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2\vartheta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2}$$

$$\left( \frac{-\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left( \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\hat{L}^2}{r^2} \right) + V(r) \right) R(r) Y(\theta, \phi) = E R(r) Y(\theta, \phi)$$

Y pass through

Divide by  $R(r) Y(\theta, \phi)$       Multiply by  $-\frac{2\mu r^2}{\hbar^2}$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} R - \frac{2\mu r^2}{\hbar^2} (V(r) - E) \right] + \left[ \frac{1}{Y(\theta, \phi)} \hat{L}^2 Y(\theta, \phi) \right] = 0$$

$$F(r) + G(\theta, \phi) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{R(r) Y(\theta, \phi)} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} R(r) Y(\theta, \phi) = \frac{1}{R(r) Y(\theta, \phi)} E R(r) Y(\theta, \phi)$$

$\forall r$   
 $\forall \theta$   
 $\forall \phi$

$$f(x) + g(y) = 0$$

$$G(\theta, \phi) = \text{CONSTANT} = c$$

$$F(u) = -\text{CONSTANT}$$

No other solutions!

$$\nabla^2 \psi = c \psi$$

We know how to solve

$\hat{l}$  = total angular momentum

$$\hat{l} = r \times p = \hat{r} \times -i\hbar \nabla_r$$

$$\hat{l}^2 = \hat{l} \cdot \hat{l}$$

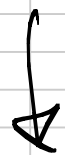
$Y(\theta, \phi)$  are Spherical Harmonics (Eigenstates)

$c$  has to be  $l(l+1)$   $l = 0, 1, 2, 3$

$c = 0 \quad 2 \quad 6 \dots$  ONLY possible

values of  $c$  for which  $\exists$  solutions

of Eq. \*



$$F(u) = 0$$

$$\left[ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{u^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( u^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \right) R - \frac{e^2}{u} + \frac{l(l+1)}{u^2} \right] R(u) = E R(u)$$

Make substitutions

$$R(u) = u^l e^{-u/2} w(u)$$

Eq. for  $w(u)$  that is solvable

Solutions  
Known

$$w(u) = L_{m+l}^{2l+1}(u) \rightarrow \text{Laguerre polynomials}$$

Only meaningful solutions for  $w(u)$

are those in which

$$m - l \text{ INTEGER } > 1$$

Otherwise it diverges

$$E = -\frac{1}{n^2} R_y$$

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$n - l$  integer  $> 1$   
 $\downarrow$   
 principal quantum numbers

$\downarrow$   
 angular momentum

$\rightarrow n = 1$

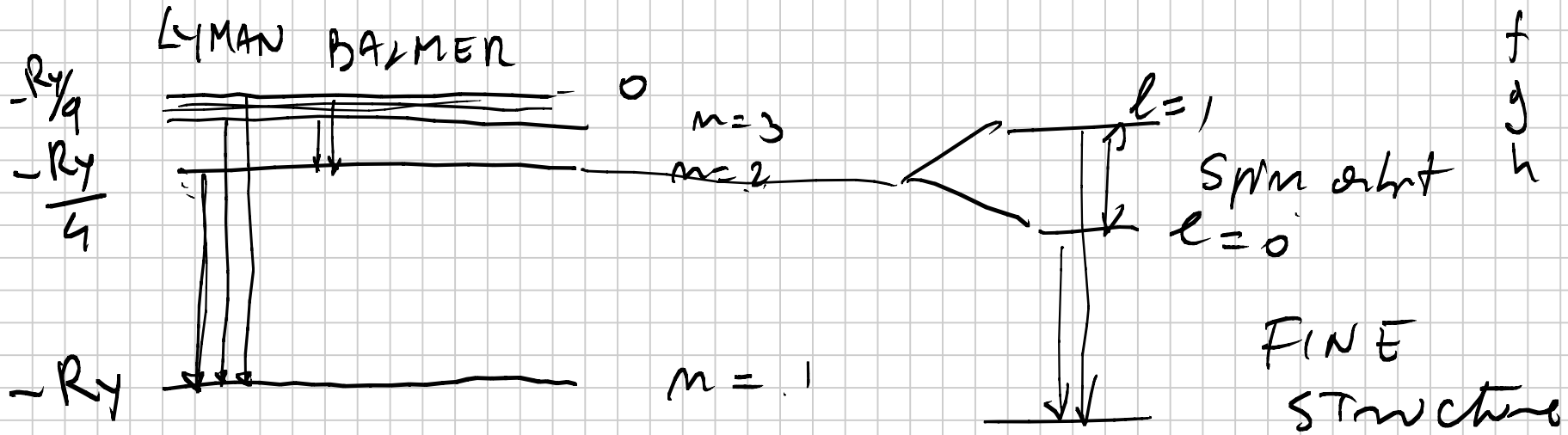
$l = 0 \rightarrow$  s orbitals

$n = 2$

$l = 0, l = 1 \rightarrow$  p orbitals

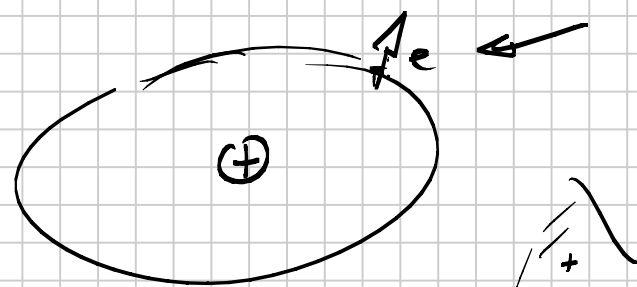
$n = 3$

$l = 0, l = 1, l = 2 \rightarrow$  d orbitals

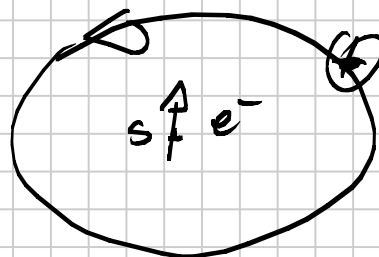


• RELATIVISTIC EFFECTS DUE TO SPIN ELECTRON

→ Spin-Orbit effects



From  $e^-$  frame



current due to proton

$$S \cdot B_{eff}$$

$$I \sim \vec{L}$$

$$H_{SO} = \alpha \vec{S} \cdot \vec{L}$$

Eliminate  $p$ -degeneracy → Fine-structure of atom

SPIN  $e$       SPIN  $p$   
 Hyperfine coupling.

$$H = \alpha \vec{S}_e \cdot \vec{S}_p \rightarrow$$

Hyperfine-structure  
 Much smaller