

# **محاضرات الكم والأطياف**

**المرحلة الرابعة**

**الفصل الأول : كيمياء ومتانيك الكم**

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**جامعة ديالى**

**Quantum Chemistry and Spectroscopy**

**Semester one: Quantum mechanics**

#### ملخص مفردات المرحلة الرابعة

##### الكمياء الفيزيائية (كمياء الكم والأطباف)

الفصل الأول: أهداف الكيمياء النظرية، الشكل الجزيئي والفعالية الكيميائية.

الفصل الثاني: المسألة لحرمية والطاقة المتناثرات (مراجعة الميكانيك التقليدي)

- مثال المهاجر التوافقي المتشابه في الجهات الثلاثة.

- المهاجر التوافقي المتشابه في الجهات الثلاثة موصفاً بالحداثيات الكروية.

- قانون حفظ الزخم الزاوي.

- معدلات هاميلتون للحركة.

- حل المسألة الحركية لجسمين متجلانين متنقلين في الفراغ.

#### الفصل الثالث: نظرية الكم القديمة.

- تجربة بلانك حول شعاع جسم الاسود.

- الظاهرة الكهرومغناطيسية وتقدير فلشنفيان لها.

- نموذج بور-زيرنفورد للشكل الناري.

- قواعد سومرفيلد للتكم.

- مسألة المهاجر التوافقي ذي الاتجاه الواحد المكتم، حلها حسب سومرفيلد (علاقتها بالحركة الاهتزازية للجزئيات).

- حل المكتم لمسألة الدوار الصند (علاقتها بطبقات الاستدارة للجزئيات).

- الجزئية ذات الذرتين في حالة الاهتزاز والاستدارة.

- الجسم في صندوق الجهد (الحل المكتمل)، ، علاقة المسالة بالمستويات الطيفية للإلكترونات.
- المسالة الحركية لزرة الهيدروجين وحلها غير المكتمل.
- المسالة الحركية لزرة الهيدروجين وحلها المكتمل حسب موغرفلد.

#### الفصل الرابع: ميكانيك الكم

- تجربة هايزنبرك المقترضة، عملية القياس وقانون اللاذقة.

- تمثيل ديناميك لميكانيك الكم.

- معادلة القيمة الذاتية، احتمالية القياس.

- قوس العامل ونتائج القياس لحالات العامة.

- الانحلال.

- تبادل العوامل.

- نظام المحافظ.

- المسالة الحركية للمهتر التواصلي ذي الاتجاه الواحد الحل المكتمل بصورة دراك.

- مجال المتجهات، فضاءات هيلبت.

- وصف هايزنبرك لميكانيك الكم (ميكانيك المصروفات).

- القي ملذاتية والمؤملة حسب ميكانيك المصروفات.

#### الفصل الخامس: ميكانيك الموجة او وصف شروبنكر لميكانيك الكم.

- التكيم الناتج عن حل معادلة القيمة الذاتية.

- حل المسالة الحركية لزرة الهيدروجين بالأسلوب شروبنكر.

- معادلة شروبنكر الوقتية واللاوقتية لزرة الهيدروجين.

- المنظومات ذات الإلكترونات المتعددة.

- الحلول التقريبية لمعادلة القيمة الذاتية بصيغة شروبنكر.

- نظرية التغيير، حل مسألة ذرة الهليوم بطريقة التغيير.

- نظرية التشويش.

- التشويش من الترتيب صفر.

- التشويش من الترتيب الأول.

- التشويش من الترتيب الثاني.

- نموذج هارتمي للاحظة ذات الإلكترونات المتعددة.

- الحركة المترالية للأكترون.
- قانون باولي في التمثيل العكسي للدالة الموجية.
- نظرية هاردي-فوك للانظمة ذات الأكترونات المتعددة.
- الفصل السادس: حلول معادلة شروبنكلر لمعظومات الجزيئية.
- تقريب بورن-اوينهابرم.
- نظرية الاصحة التكافؤية.
- سلسلة هايتل-لوندون لجزيء الهيدروجين.
- نظرية المدارات الجزيئية.
- ايون جزيء الهيدروجين.
- جزيء الهيدروجين، طاقات المدارات الجزيئية في جزء  $H$ .
- التوزيع الفراغي للذرتين الموجيتين  $\psi_1, \psi_2$  في جزيء الهيدروجين.
- $HeH^+$
- نظرية هائل للمدارات الجزيئية.

#### الاطياف الجزيئية:

- الحالات الاستقرارية للجزيئات ، الحالات الأرضية والمتهاجرة.
- منحنيات الطاقة الالكترونية-الاهتزازية للجزيئات في الحالة الأرضية والمتهاجرة.
- الانتقالات الالكترونية الطيفية، شكل الجزيئية وتغير الشكل البهلوسي.
- اطيف الامتصاص الالكترونية.
- اطيف الاباعث الالكترونية، تضورة والفسرة.
- مخطط بابلوسكي.
- الانتقالات الالكترونية في المركبات الحلقة.
- نظرية الطيف الالكتروني، الكرند، شدد الامتصاص، الاستقطاب الطيفي.
- قانون بير-لامبرت.

#### اطيف الاهتزاز الجزيئية.

- الجزيئية ذات الذرتين.
- الجزيئات ذات الذرات المتعددة ، معادلة ويلسون.
- اطيف الاستقرار للجزيئات (اطيف المايكروية)
- الانتقالات الاستقرارية، والاستقرارية-الاهتزازية-تطبيقات مختلفة.
- حزم بيرم المزدوجة.

- التوزيع الفراغي للذالكين الموجبين  $\psi$  و  $\psi'$  في جزئية البيروجين .

-  $\text{HeH}^+$

- نظرية حكل للمدارات الجزيئية .

### الاطياف الجزيئية

- الحالات الاستقرارية للجزئيات ، الحالات الارضبة والمتيبة .

- منحنيات الطاقة الالكترونية - الاهتزازية للجزئيات في الحالة الارضية والمتيبة .

- الانتقالات الالكترونية الطيفية ، شكل الجزيئية وتغير الشكل الهندسي .

- اطياط الامتصاص الالكترونية .

- اطياط الانبعاث الالكتروني ، الفورة والفسرة .

- مخطط بيلونسكي .

- الانتقالات الالكترونية في العركبات الحلقية .

- نظرية الطيف الالكتروني ، تردد ، شدد الامتصاص ، الاستقطاب الطيفي .

- قانون بير - لامبرت .

### اطياط الاهتزاز الجزيئية

- الجزيئية ذات الذرتين .

- الجزيئيات ذات الذرات المتعددة ، معادلة ويلسون .

### اطيف الاستدارة للجزئيات ( الاطياف المايكروية )

- الانتقالات الاستدارية ، والاستدارية - الاهتزازية - تحليقات مختلفة .

- حزم بيرم المزدوجة .

### اطيف الرنين المغناطيسي

- الرنين النووي المغناطيسي ، اسس نظرية وتطبيقاته .

- الرنين الالكتروني المغناطيسي ، اسس نظرية وتطبيقاته .

- اطياط للرنين الشعري الالكتروني .

**مقدمه رياضيه و داله الجهد**

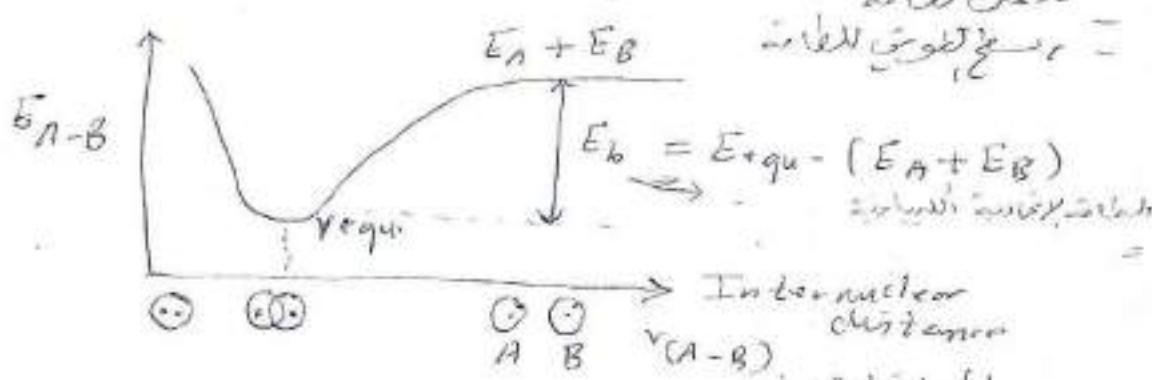
**Theoretical introduction and Potential function**

## Quantum chemistry

لیکار، لئے

١٠٣ ملحوظة مكتوبة في دين A ، B ، C ملحوظة المطاعة ، على  
٦٧ ببرقة المقترن الذي يرجو رحمة الله تعالى

$$E_{AB} = f(r_A - r) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{potential energy curve} \\ \text{Hyper surface energy} \\ \text{curve} \end{array}$$



٦-  $E_{\text{b}} = E_{\text{el-1}} + E_{\text{el-2}} + E_{\text{el-3}} + E_{\text{el-4}}$   
 حجم الماء  $= \frac{E_{\text{el-1}} + E_{\text{el-2}} + E_{\text{el-3}} + E_{\text{el-4}}}{E_{\text{b}}}$   
 (متحركة)  
 P.M. MAYER.

$$E = D_{eq} \left[ 1 - \exp \{ a(v_{eq} - v) \}^2 \right]$$

$\alpha$  = constant for particular molecule  
D<sub>g</sub> =  $\frac{2\pi \eta R}{\alpha}$

0

أمثلة على انتشار الطيف في الموجات الميكانيكية  
 ونوع الموجات المترافق مع الموجات الميكانيكية  
 ملخص الموجات الميكانيكية

$$E_{A-B} = E_b \left[ e^{-2\beta(v-v_{eq})} - e^{-\beta(v-v_{eq})} \right] - E_A - E_B$$

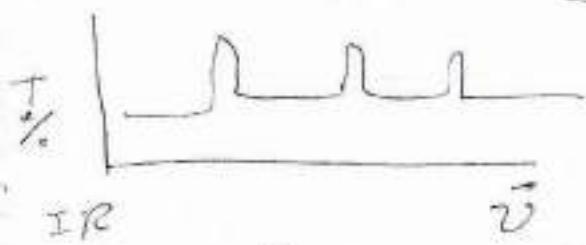
$$\beta^2 = \frac{\kappa}{2E_b}$$

$$\kappa = \frac{d^2 E_{A-B}}{d^2 r_{A-B}}$$

$E_b$  موجة  
 $v_{eq}$  x-ray  
 $E_A, E_B$  موجات  
 $\kappa$  تابع

$$\bar{v} = \frac{1}{2\pi c} \sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{m}}$$

بين الموجتين  
 reduced mass  $\frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$

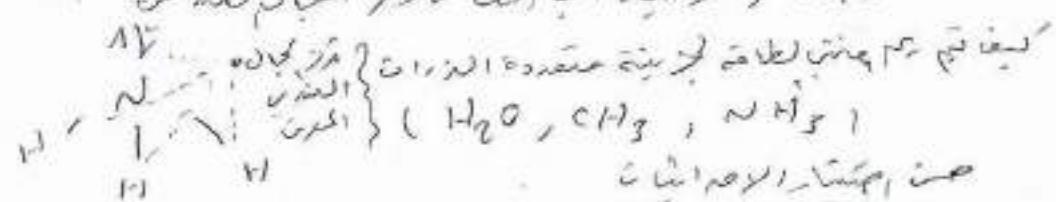


موجات حركة دوارة

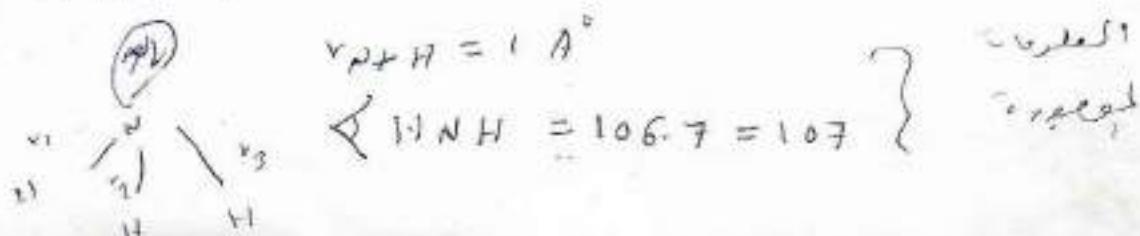
polycyclic molecules

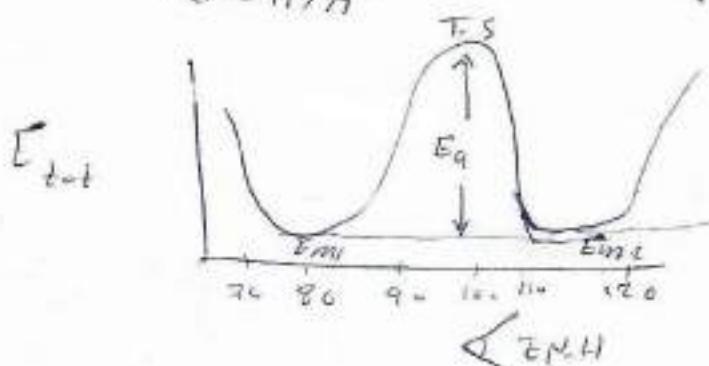
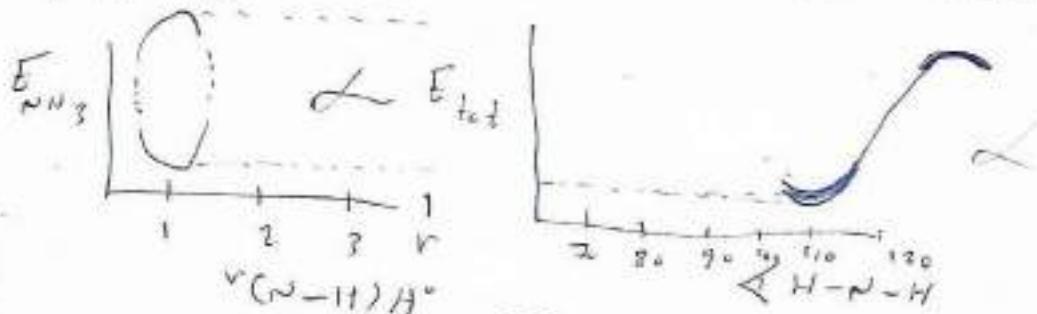
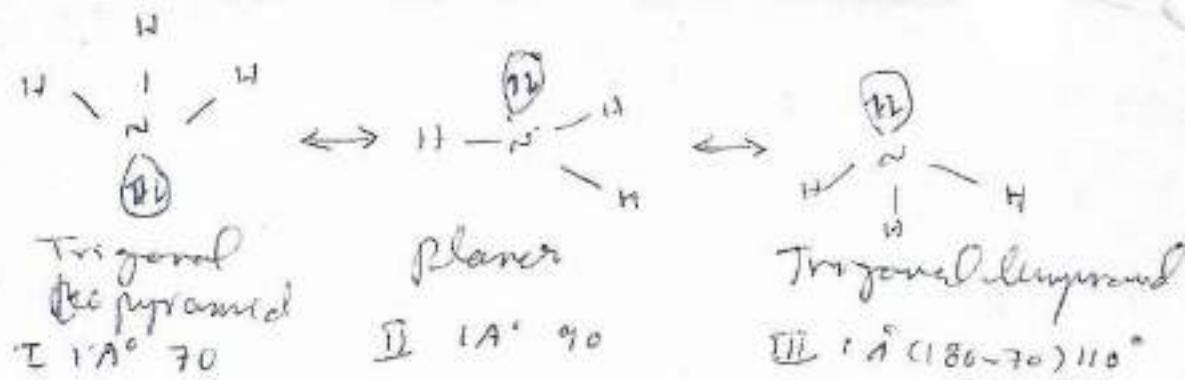
$$E_{tot} = f(v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_{3N})$$

موجات دوارة (موجات الحركة الدوارة، الارتداد، الموجات الدوارة)  
 امثلة على الموجات الدوارة: الماء، الميثان، البوتان، البرولين



$$E_{ring} = f(v_1, v_2, \theta)$$



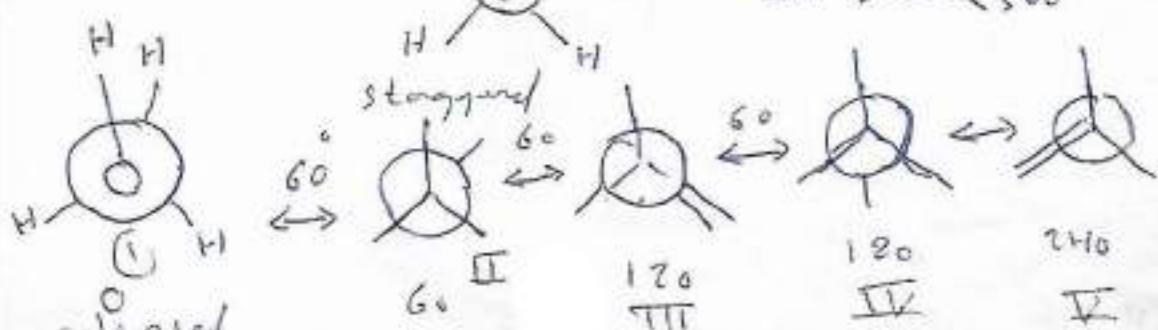
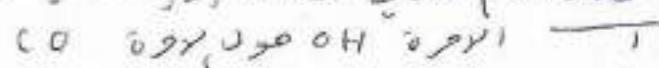
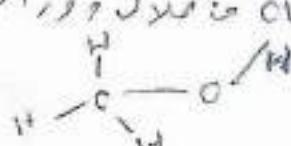


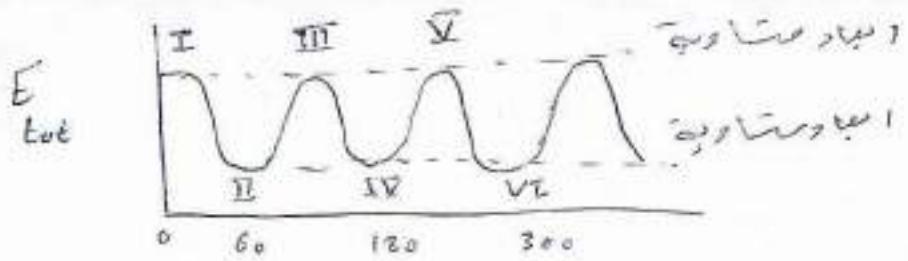
مثلاً مفتاح علبة  
 وفراء  
 $E_{m1}$  مفتاح مفتوح - ت.  
 $E_{m2}$  مفتاح مغلق - ت.  
 $E_q$  مفتاح مفتوح أو مغلق  
 طاقة استقرار

Home WORK  $\text{CH}_3$ ,  $\text{CH}_3$  و  $\text{CH}_3$  ، مفتاح استقرار

(plane). -  $\text{C}'$

مثال ١: حفظ الطاقة الحرارية لـ  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  عند تبدل  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  إلى  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}$ .

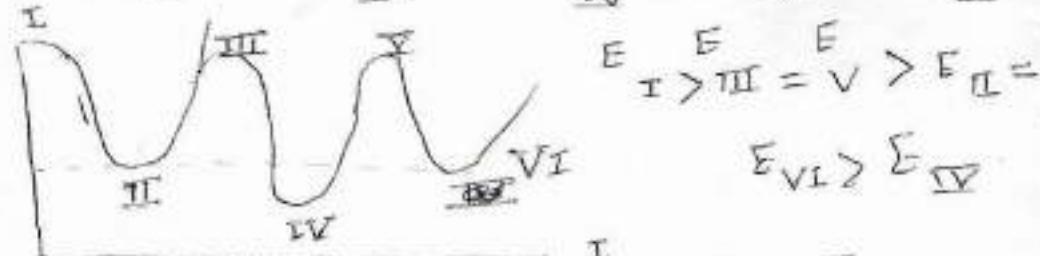
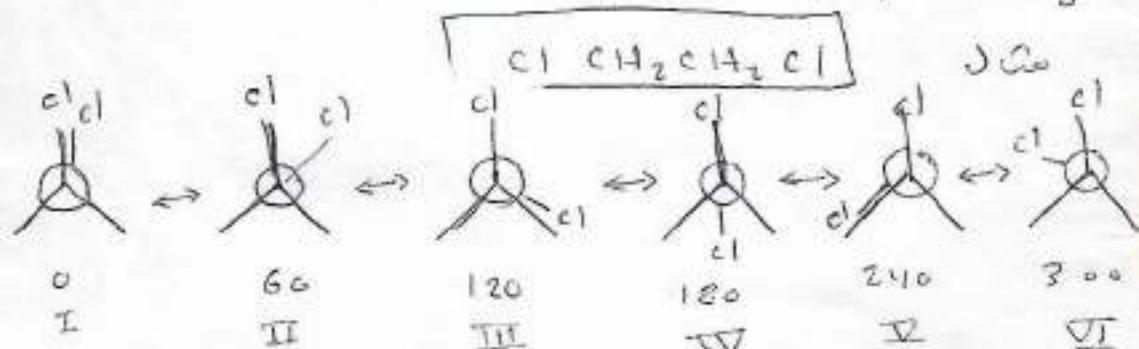




$$E_1 = E_3 = E_5 > E_2 = E_4 = E_6$$

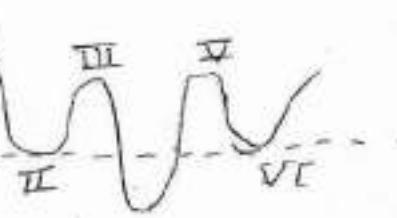
Transition states  
unstable thermally  
and energetically

Home work.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_3$



دیاریت از جمله اینهاست

١٢٠ الایمیں ۱۲۰ میں  
۱۳-۱۴ ۱۲۰ الایمیں ۱۲۰ میں  
۱۴-۱۵ ۱۲۰ میں ۶۰ میں ۱۲۰ میں  
۱۵-۱۶ ستمبر ۱۹۷۰ء / ۱۰ ختمیاں



## Theoretical Introduction

المقدمة النظرية

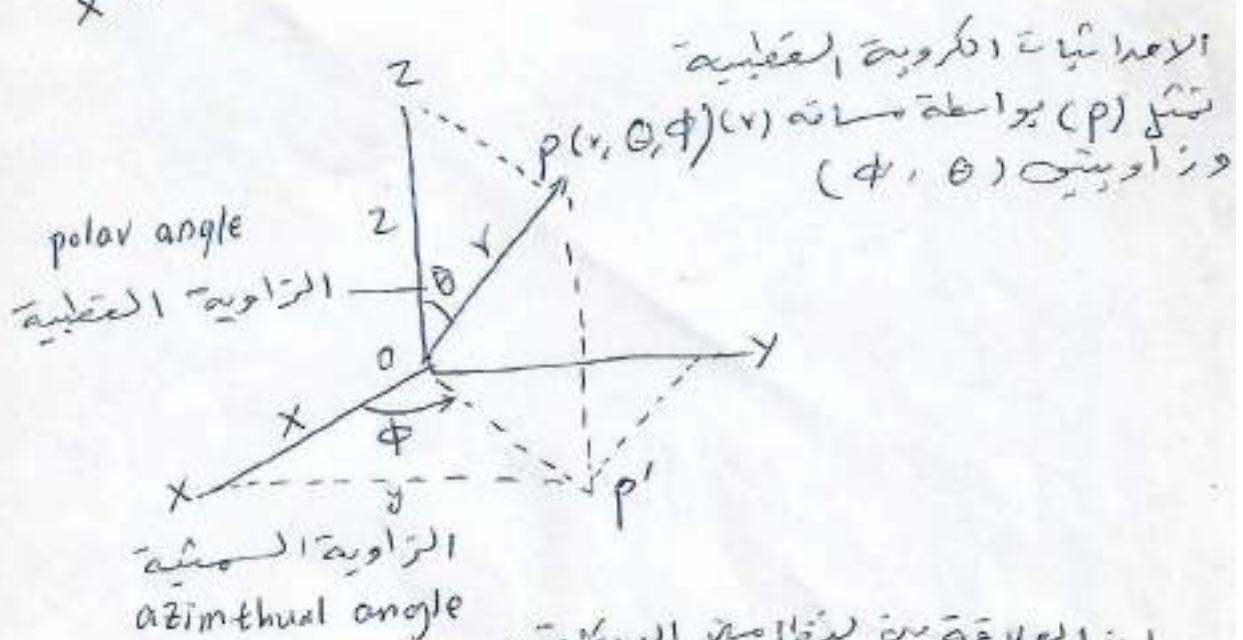
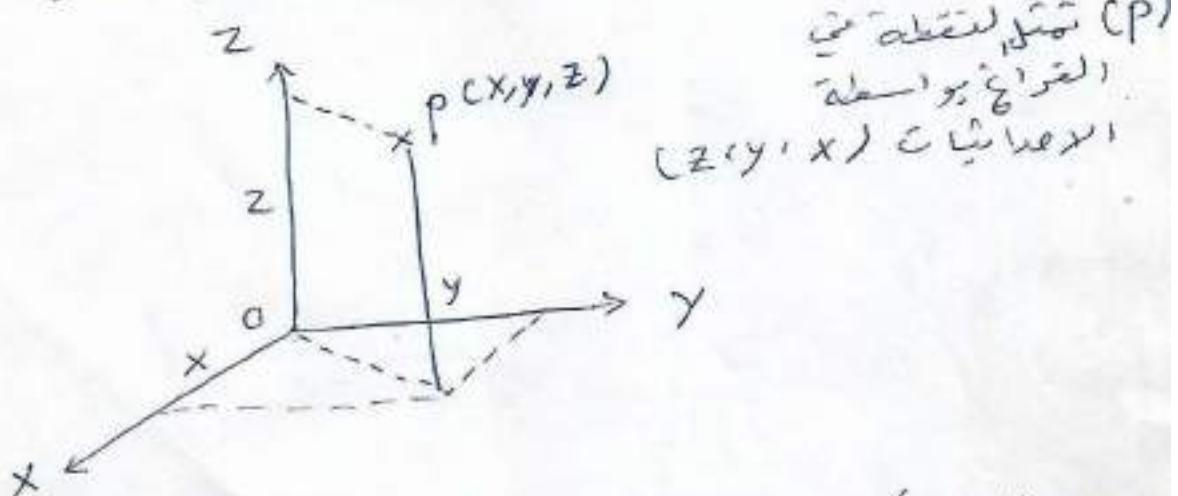
1- Cartesian coordinates

2- Spherical polar coordinates

3- Cylindrical coordinates

4- Confocal ellipsoidal coordinates

الديكارتية - الكرة - المثلثية - المثلثية المثلثية - المثلثية المثلثية



$$x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

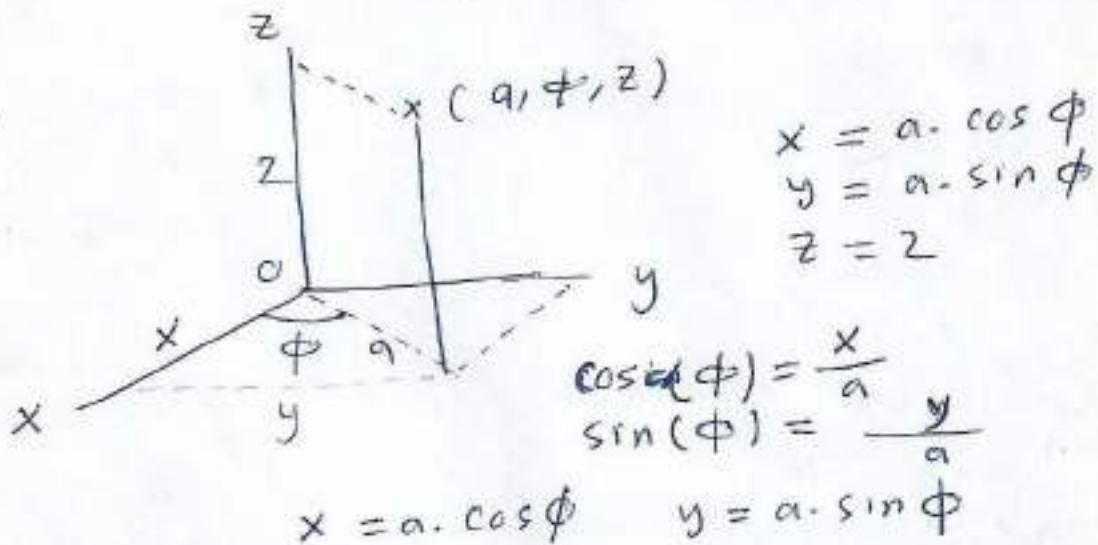
$$y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

$$z = r \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{r \cdot \overline{OP}}{r} \cdot \frac{x}{\overline{OP}} = x$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{r^2 - z^2}}{r} \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{r^2 - z^2}} = y$$

من الأصل مساحتات الاستطلاعية تحدى المتغيرات  $(\rho, \theta, \phi)$  بواسطة  
مساحتية مرآة أوجية المسماة  $d\sigma$  - وملحوظ  $\rightarrow$   
( $a$ )  $\rightarrow$   $O P$  هي المستو على  $(x, y, z)$  ابعاد



Integration limit  $-\infty \leq (x, y, z) \leq +\infty$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x, y, z \, dx, dy, dz = d^3$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} r \int_0^{\pi} \theta \int_0^{2\pi} \phi \, r^2 \cdot \sin \theta \, dr \cdot d\theta \cdot d\phi = d^3$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} a \int_0^{2\pi} \phi \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} z \, a \cdot dz \cdot d\phi = d^3$$

**الميكانيك الكلاسيكي**

**Classical mechanics**

# Classical Mechanics

## الmekanik الكلاسيكية

الارتفاع المعاكس = التقاء بمحاذق هو المقاوم الذي يعوق منه حاصل في الطاقة الحركية والثانية معاكس لحركة ثابتة و غير صورة في الزمن . ويكون منه انتقامه لغوفة

$$F = -\Delta V \quad \Delta = \frac{d}{dx}$$

$$F_x = m \cdot \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{equall}} \quad \begin{array}{c} x \\ m \\ \text{Force} \end{array}$$

$$-\frac{dV(x)}{dx} = m \cdot \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = m \cdot \frac{d\dot{x}}{dt}$$

نعتبر لمعرفة  $\ddot{x}$   $\dot{x}$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{d\dot{x}}{dt}$$

$$-\frac{dV(x)}{dx} \cdot dx = m \cdot \frac{d\dot{x}}{dt} \cdot dx$$

$$-dV(x) = m \cdot d\dot{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = m \cdot \dot{x} d\dot{x}$$

$$-\int dV(x) = m \int \dot{x} d\dot{x}$$

$$-V(x) + C = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2$$

الثابت  $C$

$$\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + V(x) = C$$

الثانية والحركية هو ثابت ولا يغير على الزمن حيث لا يوصي بـ لعادلة.

$$x \text{ مسافة} \quad \dot{x} \text{ سرعة}, \quad \ddot{x} = \frac{d}{dt} - \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\ddot{X}_i = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{X}} \quad T = F(\dot{x}, \dot{y}, \dot{z})$$

$$x_i = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial X} \quad V = F(x, y, z)$$

$$\ddot{X}_i + x_i = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{X}} + -\frac{\partial V}{\partial X} = 0$$

حاله لا يكرايج

$$L = L(\dot{x}_1, \dot{y}_1, \dot{z}_1, \ddot{x}_2, \ddot{y}_2, \ddot{z}_2, \dots, \ddot{x}_n, \ddot{y}_n, \ddot{z}_n)$$

وهي بـ الطاقة الكليه بـ بـ لـ اـ لـ مـ عـ اـ دـ اـ لـ عـ كـ رـ اـ جـ

$$L = T - V$$



$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{X}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial X} = 0$$

محاسب الطاقة الكليه للمستوى افقي بـ لـ اـ لـ مـ عـ اـ دـ اـ لـ عـ كـ رـ اـ جـ  
الدسيـكارـتـيـهـ في الـ اـ جـ هـ اـ لـ مـ عـ اـ دـ اـ لـ عـ كـ رـ اـ جـ

$$\text{---} \xrightarrow{v - v_0}$$

$$\Delta l \propto \Delta r$$

$$v_0 \quad r$$

$$\delta f = c \cdot \Delta r$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} C X^2$$

$$\Delta f = c(r - r_0)$$

طاقة  
لـ مـ عـ اـ دـ اـ لـ عـ كـ رـ اـ جـ

$$\Delta f = c \cdot r \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

very  
small

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2$$

شكل مـ عـ اـ دـ اـ لـ عـ كـ رـ اـ جـ

$$L = T - V = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 - \frac{1}{2} C X^2$$

15

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 - \frac{1}{2} cx^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} [m \dot{x} - 0] + [0 + cx] = m \cdot \frac{d \dot{x}}{dt} + cx$$

$$m \ddot{x} + cx = 0 \rightarrow m \ddot{x} = -cx$$

$\frac{d \dot{x}}{dt}$  نحوال

$$m \cdot \frac{d \dot{x}}{dt} = -cx$$

تقریب بطریق

$$\frac{dx}{dt} - m \cdot \frac{d \dot{x}}{dt} = -cx \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$$

تقریب بطریق می  $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\dot{x} \cdot m \cdot \frac{d \dot{x}}{dt} = -c \cdot x \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m \frac{d \dot{x}^2}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} c \cdot \frac{dx^2}{dt}$$

نظام بطریق

$$\frac{1}{2} m \ddot{x}^2 = \frac{1}{2} c x^2 + \text{constant}$$

$$e = \frac{1}{2} c x_0^2 = \text{constant}$$

$$c = 4\pi^2 m v_0^2$$

$$2\pi v_0 dt = \frac{dx}{(\dot{x}_0^2 - x^2)^{1/2}}$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{جای}} 2\pi v_0 t + \delta x = \sin^{-1}(x/x_0)$

$$x = x_0 \sin(2\pi v_0 t) + \delta x$$

رسالة - مقدمة في مجال كهربائي صوره (أ) بحث عن قانون  
الحركة (النهاية المركبة ، الارتفاع ، السرعة ، الزمن)

T الصانع الحركي  
V الكامنة

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2$$

$$V = -e F x$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + e F x$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = m \ddot{x}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{d}{dt} m \dot{x} = m \ddot{x}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0 + \frac{\partial e F x}{\partial x}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = e F}$$

$$m \ddot{x} - e F = 0$$

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{e F}{m}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{e F}{m} \quad \dot{x} \rightarrow \text{صفر}$$

$$\dot{x} \cdot \frac{d\dot{x}}{dt} = \frac{e F}{m} \cdot \dot{x}$$

$$\dot{x} \frac{d\dot{x}}{dt} = \frac{e F}{m} \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\dot{x} \cdot d\dot{x} = \frac{e F}{m} \cdot dx$$

$$\int \dot{x} d\dot{x} = \frac{e F}{m} \int dx \quad \uparrow$$

$$x - x_0 = \frac{e F}{m} t \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \dot{x}^2 = \frac{e F x}{m} + C \quad \downarrow$$

$$\dot{x}^2 = \frac{2 e F x}{m}$$

$$\dot{x} = \sqrt{\frac{2 e F x}{m}}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{2 e F x}{m}}$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot dx = \sqrt{\frac{2 e F}{m}} \cdot dt$$

$$2x^{1/2} = \sqrt{\frac{2 e F}{m}} \cdot t \quad \leftarrow \text{جذب}$$

$$x^{1/2} = \sqrt{\frac{2 e F}{m}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} t$$

$$x = \frac{2 e F}{m} \cdot \frac{1}{4} t^2$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e F}{m} \cdot t^2$$

$$\dot{x} = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$$

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$$x = \frac{2eF}{4m} t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{eF}{m} \cdot t^2$$

$$\dot{x} = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{eFt}{m}$$

العُصُب تُرْكِيَّة  
على الرُّسْنِ

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{d\dot{x}}{dt} = \frac{eF}{m}$$

العُوَّة تُرْكِيَّة لِلزَّمِنِ

Newton equation of motions  
LAGRANGIAN FORM

هي بادئات الدِّيَكَارِتِيَّة بِقُرْب السُّرْعَةِ وَالْمُسْعِلِ

$$\dot{x} = \frac{dx}{dt} \quad \ddot{x} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{d\dot{x}}{dt}$$

$$\dot{y} = \frac{dy}{dt} \quad \ddot{y} = \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = \frac{d\dot{y}}{dt}$$

$$\dot{z} = \frac{dz}{dt} \quad \ddot{z} = \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = \frac{d\dot{z}}{dt}$$

مُطابِقٌ مُنْوَى الْثَّانِيَّةِ بِرِبْطِ العُوَّةِ  
وَالْمُدْتَلَّةِ وَالْمُسْعِلِ

$$F_x = m \ddot{x}$$

$$F_y = m \ddot{y}$$

$$F_z = m \ddot{z}$$

مُعْجَمٌ بِعَلَاقَةِ الْكَامِيَّةِ وَالْمُرْكَبَّةِ

$$V = V(x, y, z)$$

$$F_x = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$$

$$F_y = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial y}$$

$$F_z = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial z}$$

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for a system of  $n$  particles with masses  $m_i$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m_1 (\dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{y}_1^2 + \dot{z}_1^2) + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (\dot{x}_2^2 + \dot{y}_2^2 + \dot{z}_2^2) + \dots$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i m_i (\dot{x}_i^2 + \dot{y}_i^2 + \dot{z}_i^2) \quad (3)$$

من اجله يمكن ادلة

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}_i} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{y}_i} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y_i} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{z}_i} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z_i} = 0$$

$$L = L(x_i, y_i, z_i, \dot{x}_i, \dot{y}_i, \dot{z}_i)$$

$$= T - V$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_i} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}_i} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_i} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{z}_i} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_i} = 0$$

الى ادلة

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial \dot{x}_i} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial \dot{y}_i} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial \dot{z}_i}$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial y_i} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial z_i}$$

الكتبه معاذه حررته كتلة ( $m$ ) تحت الجاذبية هي (جهاز)  
وكتب معاذه لا يرجع

$$V = mgz$$

حل Solution

$$F_x = m \ddot{x} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial (mgz)}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$F_y = m \ddot{y} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial (mgz)}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$F_z = m \ddot{z} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial (mgz)}{\partial z} = mg$$

$$\text{So } \boxed{m \ddot{x} = 0 \quad m \ddot{y} = 0 \quad m \ddot{z} = mg}$$

مقدار لات التأثير معطى بعد بجهة  $z$

$$L = T - V = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) - mgz$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{d}{dt} (m \ddot{x}) - 0 = \boxed{m \ddot{x}} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = \frac{d}{dt} (m \ddot{y}) - 0 = 0 \quad \boxed{m \ddot{y} = 0}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{z}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \frac{d}{dt} (m \ddot{z}) - mg = 0$$

$$= m \ddot{z} - mg = 0$$

هذه مقدار المحسود عليه هي نفس قيم  
التعود من الحالتين

$$\boxed{m \ddot{z} = mg}$$

**الداله الذاتيه والقيمه الذاتيه**

**Eigen Value and Eigen Function**

Operators

المؤثرات (العوامل)

(المؤثر هو رمز يأمرنا بعمل شيء معين)

$$\sin x \quad \cos a \quad \tan(x+y)$$

$$\sqrt{5} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$$

تحيز برهان (٠) - صادقة المؤثر التبادل

2- linearity الخطأية

$$\hat{P} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)_{yz} \quad \hat{Q} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)_{xz}$$

$$\hat{P}\hat{Q} = \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)_{xz} \right]_{yz} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} \quad ) \text{ مصادقة}$$

$$\hat{Q}\hat{P} = \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)_{yz} \right]_{xz} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial x}$$

so  $\hat{P}\hat{Q} = \hat{Q}\hat{P} \rightarrow \text{commute operators}$

$$P(f+g) = Pf + Pg$$

$$P(n \cdot f) = n \cdot Pf$$

↓  
ثابت

$$\sqrt{3+4} \neq \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4} \quad \text{غير صحيح}$$

$$\nabla^2 = \nabla \cdot \nabla$$

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \quad \text{دالة رتبة ٢}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^2 &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \end{aligned}$$

If  $\Psi = 5 \cdot e^{8x}$        $\dot{p} = (d/dx)$   
prove that  $E = (5)$

Vectors and scalars

دالة مقادير و اتجاه مثمن  
العترة - (نقطة) ، المتجه ، المقدمة  
الثربان

$E^{\rightarrow}$

لرسام كميات متعاقبة

$$26, (x^2 + 3x + 8)$$

## Eigen Value and Eigen function

$$\hat{P} \cdot F = E \cdot F \quad \text{Eigen function}$$

Operator  $\hat{P}$       eigen value  $E$   
 مُؤثر      قيمةً ايجين

عندما يعمم مؤثرنا إلى دالة مستمرة - ستكون خصوصيتها  
دالة متضوقة مقدار ثانية متضررة دالة أو بعدها  
يعادلة الدالة الأولى

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \quad x^4 \rightarrow 4x^3 \rightarrow 12x^2 \quad x$$

$$\sin \theta \rightarrow \cos \theta \rightarrow -\sin \theta \quad \checkmark$$

$$\cos \theta \rightarrow -\sin \theta \rightarrow -\cos \theta \quad \checkmark$$

$$\hat{P} = \frac{d}{dx} \quad f = \sin nx \quad \text{لـ دالة} \quad \text{لـ دالة}\}$$

$$\hat{P}f = n \cdot \cos nx \rightarrow -n^2 \sin nx = (-n^2) \sin nx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} & \quad \text{جواباتي} \\ x^2 & \rightarrow 2x \quad x \\ e^{nx} & \rightarrow \quad \checkmark \\ \cos x & \rightarrow -\sin x \quad \text{عبر} \quad x \\ \sin x & \rightarrow \cos x \quad \text{عبر} \quad x \end{aligned}$$

الدالة  
مع  
تقدير

Show that the function  $\Psi = 2e^{ax}$  where  $a$  is constant is an eigen function of the operator  $(d/dx)$  and calculate the eigen value.

$$\frac{d}{dx}(2 \cdot e^{ax}) = 2a \cdot e^{ax} = a \cdot 2 \cdot e^{ax} = \textcircled{a} \Psi$$

# Eigen value



## Problems related to eigenvalue equations

1. Determine which of the following functions are eigenfunctions to the operator  $\frac{d}{dx}$

(a):  $e^{ikx}$ ; (b):  $\cos(kx)$ ; (c):  $k$ ; (d):  $kx$ ; (e):  $e^{-\alpha x^2}$

Give the corresponding eigenvalue where appropriate

Answer:

In each case form  $\Omega f$ . If the result is  $wf$  where  $w$  is a constant, then  $f$  is an eigenfunction of the operator  $\Omega$  and  $w$  is the eigenvalue

(a):  $\frac{de^{ikx}}{dx} = ike^{ikx}$ , yes; eigenvalue =  $ik$

(b):  $\frac{d \cos(kx)}{dx} = -k \sin(kx)$ ; no

(c):  $\frac{dk}{dx} = 0$ ; yes; eigenvalue 0

(d):  $\frac{dkx}{dx} = k = \frac{1}{x} kx$ ; no [ $\frac{1}{x}$  is not a constant]

(e):  $\frac{de^{-\alpha x^2}}{dx} = -2\alpha x e^{-\alpha x^2}$ ; no [- $2\alpha x$  is not a constant]

2. Determine which of the following functions are eigenfunctions of the inversion operator  $\hat{I}$  (which has the effect of making the replacement  $x \rightarrow -x$ ).

Answer:

(a)  $f = x^3 - kx$ ; (b)  $f = \cos kx$ ; (c)  $f = x^2 + 3x - 1$ .

State the eigenvalue of  $\hat{I}$  when appropriate.

Operate on each function with  $\hat{I}$ ; if the function is regenerated multiplied by a constant, it is an eigenfunction of  $\hat{I}$  and the constant is the eigenvalue.

(b)  $f = \cos kx$ ; (c)

$$\hat{I}\cos kx = \cos k(-x) = \cos kx = f$$

Therefore,  $f$  is an eigenfunction with eigenvalue, +1

(c)  $f = x^2 + 3x - 1$

$$\hat{I}(x^2 + 3x - 1) = x^2 - 3x - 1 \neq (\text{constant}) * f$$

Therefore,  $f$  not an eigenfunction to  $\hat{I}$

3.1. Determine which of the following functions are eigenfunctions to the operator  $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$

(a):  $e^{ikx}$ ; (b):  $\cos(kx)$ ; (c):  $k$ ; (d):  $kx$ ; (e):  $e^{-\alpha x^2}$

Give the corresponding eigenvalue where appropriate

In each case form  $\Omega f$ . If the result is  $wf$  where  $w$  is a constant, then  $f$  is an eigenfunction of the operator  $\Omega$  and  $w$  is the eigenvalue

Answer:

(a):  $\frac{d^2(e^{ikx})}{dx^2} = -k^2 e^{ikx}$ , yes eigenvalue  $= -k^2$

(b):  $\frac{d^2 \cos(kx)}{dx^2} = -k^2 \cos(kx)$ , yes: eigenvalue  $= -k^2$

(c):  $\frac{d^2 k}{dx^2} = 0$ ; yes; eigenvalue

(d):  $\frac{d^2(kx)}{dx^2} = 0 = 0(kx)$ ; yes eigenvalue 0

(e):  $\frac{d^2 e^{-\alpha x^2}}{dx^2} = (-2\alpha + 4\alpha^2 x^2)e^{-\alpha x^2}$ ; no

Hence (a,b,c,d) are eigenfunctions of  $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ ;

(b,d) are eigenfunctions of  $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ , but not of  $\frac{d}{dx}$ .

$$\hat{A}f = kf \quad (4-1)$$

حيث  $k$  القيمة الخاصة

مثال:

أثبت أن الدالة التالية هي ثوابت، حيث  $A, \alpha$  ثوابت ،

$$\psi = A e^{-\alpha x}$$

هي دالة مميزة للمؤثر التالي:

$$\hat{F} = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{2}{x} \frac{d}{dx} + \frac{2\alpha}{x}$$

الحل:

$$\hat{F}\psi = \frac{d^2}{dx^2}(A e^{-\alpha x}) + \frac{2}{x} \frac{d}{dx}(A e^{-\alpha x}) + \frac{2\alpha}{x}(A e^{-\alpha x})$$

$$\hat{F}\psi = \alpha^2 A e^{-\alpha x} + \frac{2}{x}(-\alpha A e^{-\alpha x}) + \frac{2\alpha}{x}(A e^{-\alpha x})$$

$$\hat{F}\psi = \left( \alpha^2 - \frac{2\alpha}{x} + \frac{2\alpha}{x} \right) A e^{-\alpha x}$$

$$\hat{F}\psi = \alpha^2 A e^{-\alpha x}$$

$$\hat{F}\psi = \alpha^2 \psi$$

أي أن  $\psi$  دالة مميزة و  $\alpha^2$  القيمة المميزة

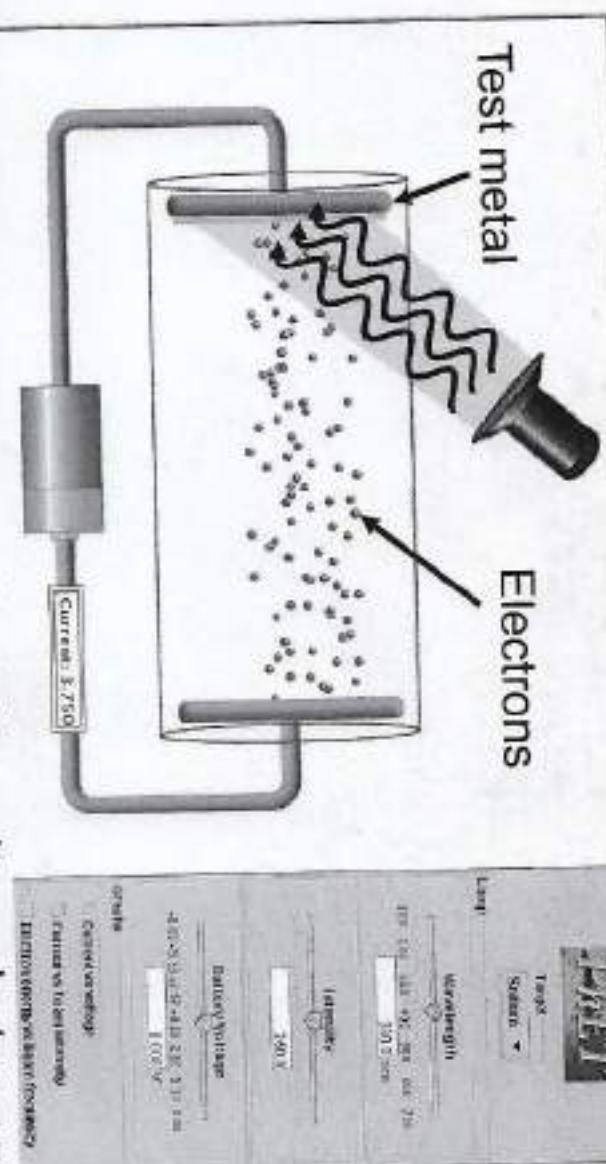
تمرين أوجد الدالة المميزة للمؤثر التالي :

$$\hat{G} = i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + bx$$

**الظاهره الكهروضوئيه**

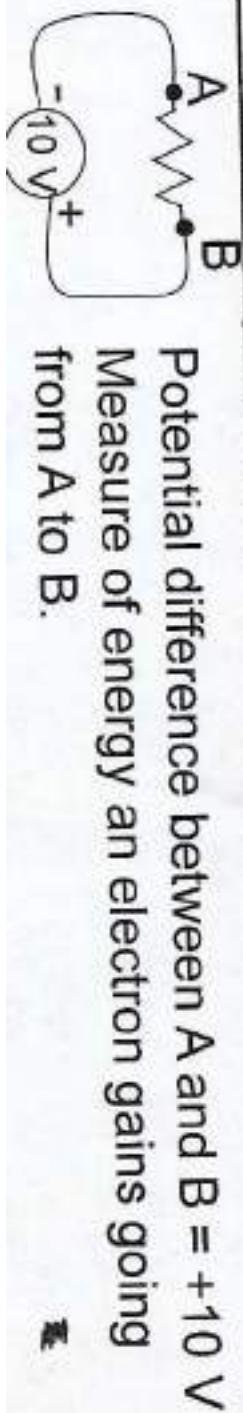
**Photoelectric effect**

# Photoelectric effect experiment apparatus.



Two metal plates in vacuum, adjustable voltage between them, shine light on one plate. Measure current between plates.

## I. Understanding the apparatus and experiment.



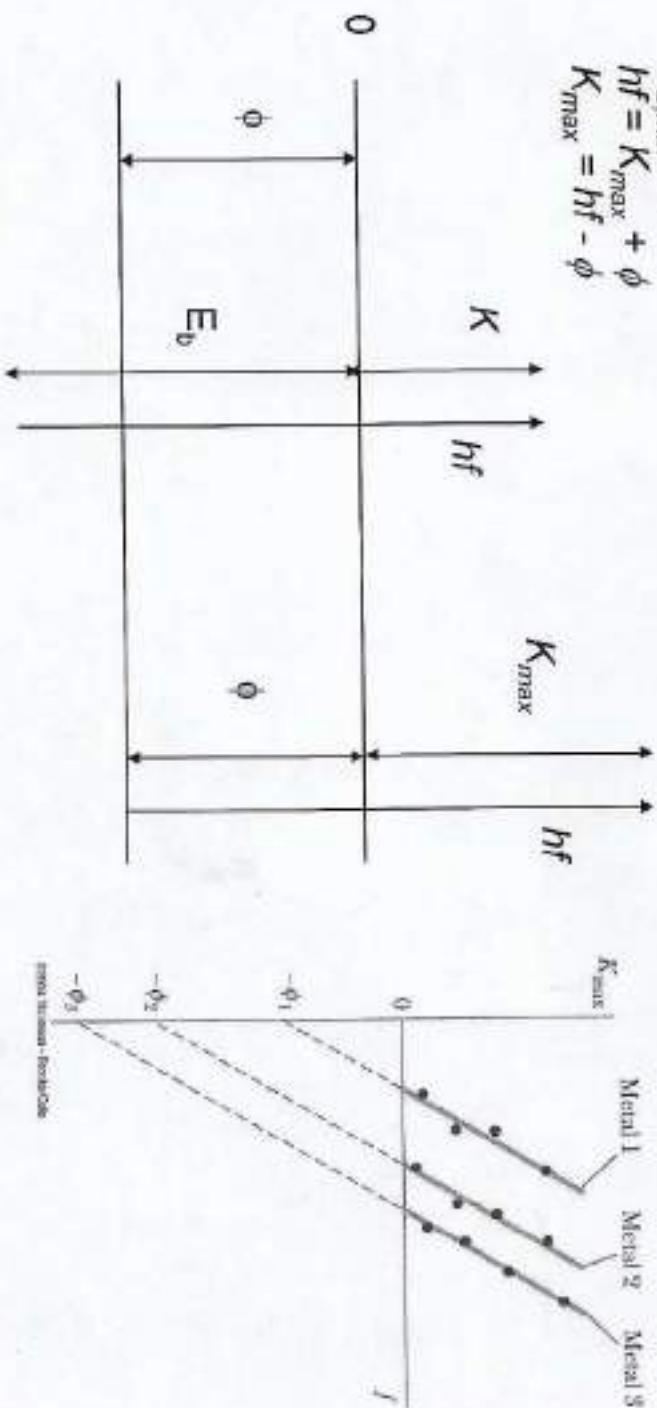
Potential difference between A and B = +10 V  
Measure of energy an electron gains going from A to B.

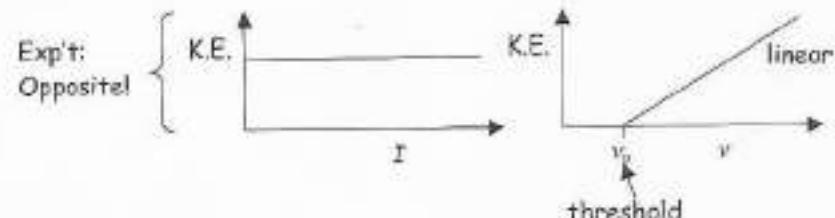
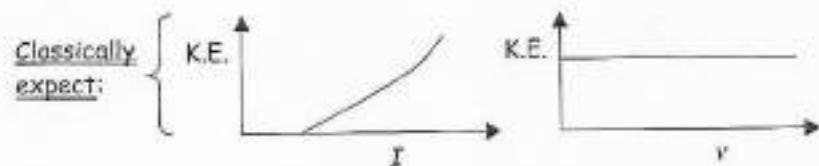
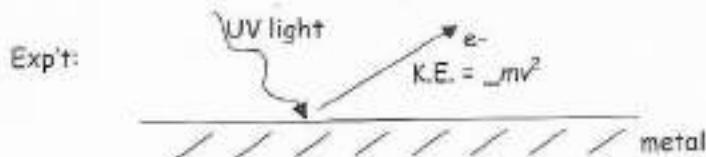
# Photons

$E = hf$   
 $hf = K + E_b$   
 $hf = K_{max} + E_{b,min}$   
 $E_{b,min} = \phi$   
 $hf = K_{max} + \phi$   
 $K_{max} = hf - \phi$

No photoelectrons emitted  
 for  $hf < hf_c = E_{b,min} = \phi$ ,

For,  $f > f_c$  cutoff frequency  
 $K_{max} = e\Delta V_s = hf - \phi$   
 $\Delta V_s = \frac{h}{e}f - \frac{\phi}{e}$



(b) Photoelectric effect

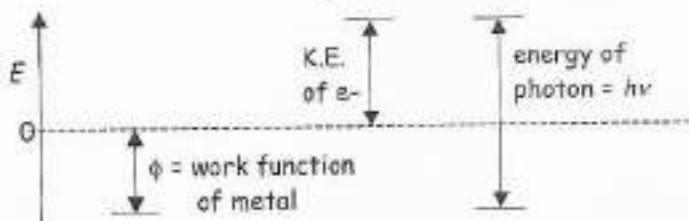
Einstein (1905) proposed:

- (1) Light is made up of energy "packets": "photons"
- (2) The energy of a photon is proportional to the light frequency

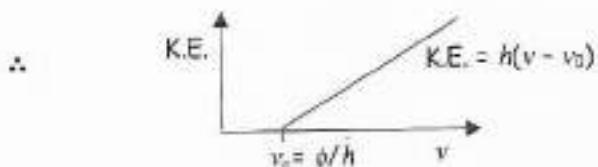
$$E = h\nu$$

$h$  = Planck's constant

New model of photoelectric effect:



$\Delta$   $\text{K.E.} = h\nu - \phi = h\nu - h\nu_0 = h(v - v_0)$



Comparing to exp't, value of "h" matches the one found by Planck!

This was an extraordinary result!

Summary:

- (1) Structure of atom can't be explained classically
- (2) Discrete atomic spectra and Rydberg's formula can't be explained
- (3) Blackbody radiation can be "explained" by quantifying energy of oscillators  $E = h\nu$
- (4) Photoelectric effect can be "explained" by quantifying energy of light  $E = h\nu$

## photoelectric Effect

in 1887 by Hertz discovered when he try to prove the existence of electromagnetic wave

جديدة لا تتواءم بالرغم من كونها مبنية على مبدأ (K / Na) يوصله ضوء ملئ اكتشافه - Lenard U.V, visible

- ١- المبادئ هي أسماء عاصمة (الاكترونات)
- ٢- السيا- روتانية هي شدة الصور الساقط
- ٣- العلاقة الحركية لارتفاع شدة الصور الساقط
- ٤- الالكترونات لا تتبع الا اذا امكان تردد (لقطة ساقط اعماق من قيمة معينة) [يسمى اقل تردد و الداعية بـ  $\nu_0$ ] حيث ادعى انتقام بتردد (اند)

Threshold frequency

وهو مختلف حسب بعده

التجربة - ١ - ~~لا يوجد قيل بمتلازمة الموجية (مثل)~~

1905 - < اكتشاف و سمع مزعنة بلاند

Energy is quantized  $E = h\nu, 2h\nu, 3h\nu$

Quanta of light is photons

$\boxed{N}$

عند امتصاص العدالة للطاقة المقطورة  
الانحراف  $\phi$

الزيادة يسمى الحد المطلق  
حرفيه ينطوي على الامر

$$h\nu_0 = \phi$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_{max}^2 = E_{max}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = h\nu - h\nu_0 = h\nu - \phi$$

مترجع لـ  $\phi$   
العنصر

دالة الشغل

work function

احل شغل لازم لازمه لا يذكره من سطح المعدن

ان عنصر المقطورة (عنصرية) = عنصر حسي تقريرية الاستثنائية وعندما يتغير لون الضوء وحيث التقريرية الاستثنائية تكون عنصر المقطورة لا

$$E = h\nu = mc^2 = m \cdot c \cdot c = p \cdot c$$

$$h\nu = p \cdot c$$

$$[p = \frac{h\nu}{c} = \frac{h}{\lambda}] \text{ dual nature of light}$$

ا) صواعق الموجات لبروف  $\lambda = (h/p)$   
تطبيقات مهارات الصناعة الصناعية  
ب) الموجات سواد

ما هو الطول الموجي ( $\lambda$ ) لدرجه الحرارة  $T$  وعمرها  $t$  ملار  
صفرة  $E$  كله مقداره  $100V$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{P^2}{2m}$$

$$P = \sqrt{2mE}$$

$$E = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \frac{J}{V} \times 100V = 1.602 \times 10^{-17} J$$

$$P = \sqrt{2 \times 9.110 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \times 1.602 \times 10^{-17} \text{ J}}$$

$$P = 5.403 \times 10^{-24} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{P} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}}{5.403 \times 10^{-24} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}} = 1.226 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

1226 nm

# Typical energies

Photon Energies:

Each photon has: Energy = Planks constant * Frequency (Energy in Joules)	$E = hf = (4.14 \times 10^{-15} \text{ eV-s}) * (f \text{ s}^{-1})$
$E = hf = (6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J-s}) * (f \text{ s}^{-1})$	$E = hc/\lambda = (1240 \text{ eV-nm})/(\lambda \text{ nm})$

Red Photon: 650 nm       $E_{\text{photon}} = \frac{1240 \text{ eV-nm}}{650 \text{ nm}} = 1.91 \text{ eV}$

Work functions of metals (in eV):

Aluminum	4.08 eV	Cesium	2.1	Lead	4.14	Potassium	2.3
Beryllium	5.0 eV	Cobalt	5.0	Magnesium	3.68	Platinum	6.35
Cadmium	4.07 eV	Copper	4.7	Mercury	4.5	Selenium	5.11
Calcium	2.9	Gold	5.1	Nickel	5.01	Silver	4.73
Carbon	4.81	Iron	4.5	Niobium	4.3	Sodium	2.28
						Uranium	3.86
						Zinc	4.3

اشعاع الجسم الأسود

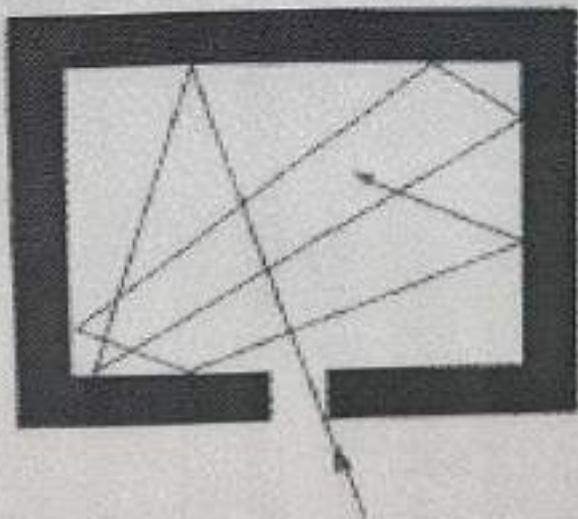
Black body radiation

## Definition of a black body

الجسم الأسود

Black Body

A black body is an ideal body which allows the whole of the incident radiation to pass into itself ( without reflecting the energy ) and absorbs within itself this whole incident radiation (without passing on the energy). This property is valid for radiation corresponding to all wavelengths and to all angles of incidence. Therefore, the black body is an ideal absorber of incident radiation.



Univ. of Oregon web site



## Basic Laws of Radiation

- 1) All objects emit radiant energy.
- 2) Hotter objects emit more energy than colder objects. The amount of energy radiated is proportional to the temperature of the object raised to the fourth power.

► This is the Stefan Boltzmann Law

$$F = \sigma T^4$$

$F$  = flux of energy ( $\text{W/m}^2$ )

$T$  = temperature (K)

$\sigma = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}^4$  (a constant)



## Basic Laws of Radiation

- 1) All objects emit radiant energy.
- 2) Hotter objects emit more energy than colder objects (per unit area). The amount of energy radiated is proportional to the temperature of the object.
- 3) The hotter the object, the shorter the wavelength ( $\lambda$ ) of emitted energy.

♦ This is Wien's Law

$$\lambda_{\max} \simeq \frac{3000 \text{ } \mu\text{m}}{T(\text{K})}$$



♦ Stefan Boltzmann Law.

$$F = \sigma T^4$$

F = flux of energy ( $\text{W/m}^2$ )

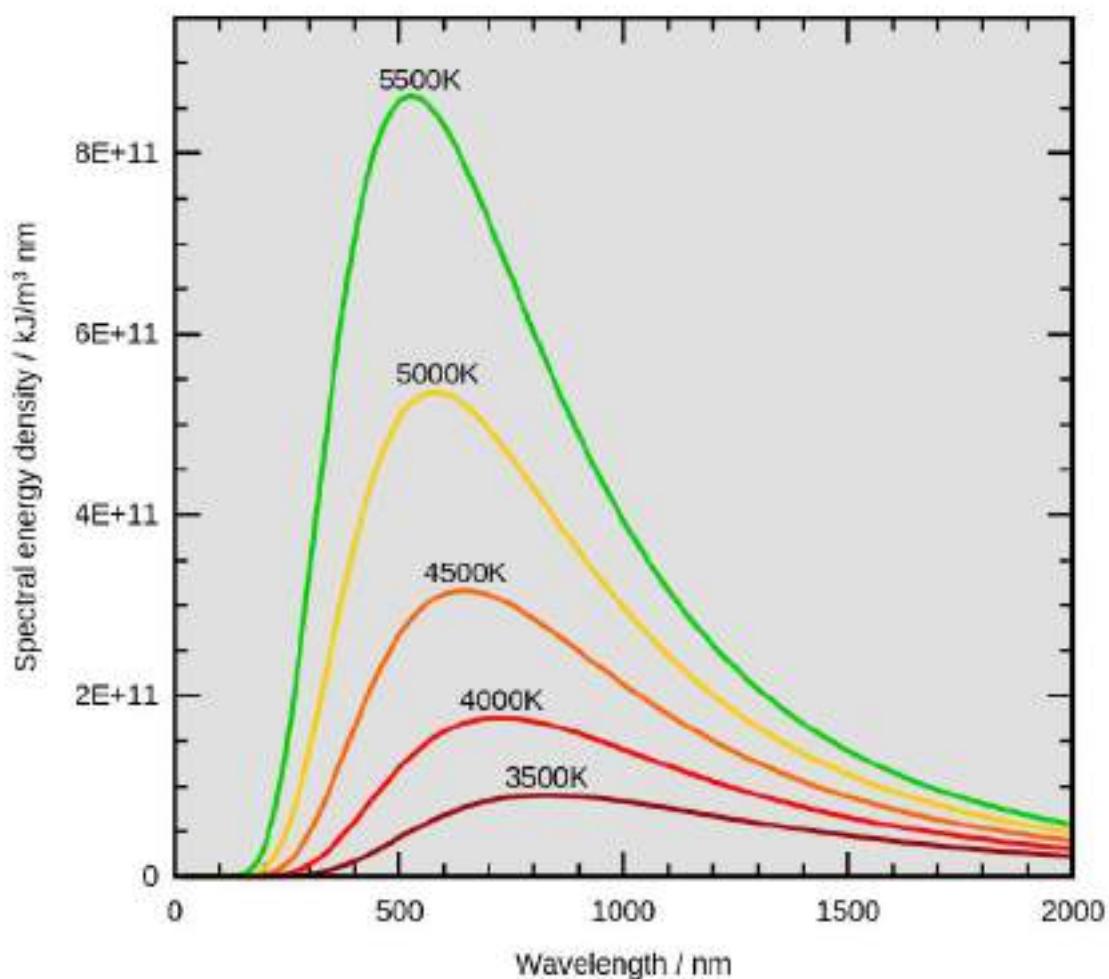
T = temperature (K)

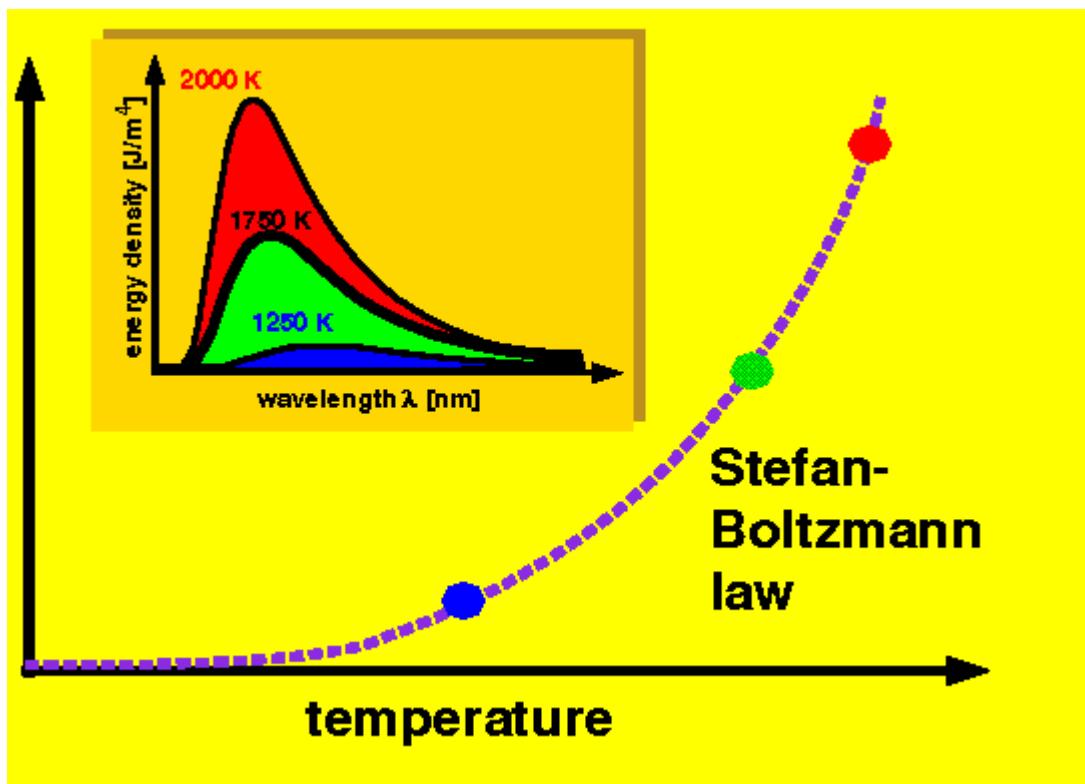
$\sigma = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}^4$  (a constant)

♦ Wien's Law

$$\lambda_{\max} \approx \frac{3000 \mu\text{m}}{T(\text{K})}$$





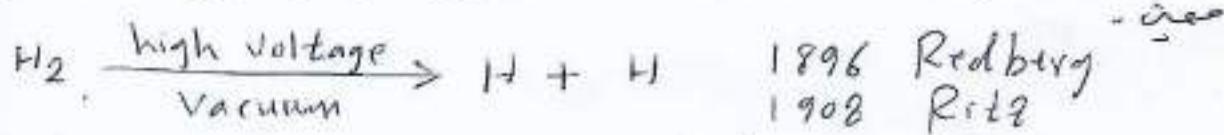


**الخطوط الطيفيه للذرات**

**Spectral lines of atoms**

## Spectral lines of atoms اطيفات الذرات

عند تخييم اعلاه والغاز = الغازية التي تتوجه وامرا، المعنون بالذرة موجة انتقال من امر تبع اطبول موجة



$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = \tilde{\nu} = R \left[ \frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right] \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Palmer} \\ R = 109677.76 \text{ cm}^{-1} \end{matrix}$$

<u>Region</u>	<u>Series name</u>	<u><math>n_1</math></u>	<u><math>n_2</math></u>
U-V	Lyman	1	2, 3, ...
UV-visible	Palmer	2	3, 4, ...
IR	Baschen	3	4, 5, ...
IR	Bracelett	4	5, 6, ...
IR	Pfauend	5	6, 7, ...

$$\frac{R}{n_2^2}, \frac{R}{n_1^2} \quad \text{مخطط يوضح انتقالات طيفية}$$

Examples: Determine  $\tilde{\nu}, \lambda, \nu, E$  for the first and last or final lines of Lyman and Palmer series

$$\text{Lyman} \quad n_1 = 1 \quad n_2 = \infty \rightarrow n_1 = 2 \quad \text{لما يكتب}$$

$$\text{Palmer} \quad n_1 = 2 \quad n_2 = \infty \rightarrow n_1 = 3 \quad \text{لما يكتب}$$

$$n_1 = 1 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \tilde{\nu} = 8.23 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}, \lambda = 1.22 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm} \\ \nu = 2.46 \times 10^{15} \text{ s}^{-1} \end{array} \right.$$

$$n_1 = 1 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \tilde{\nu} = 1.0967776 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-1}, \lambda = 9.12 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m} \\ \nu = 8.99 \times 10^{16} \text{ s}^{-1} \end{array} \right.$$

$$E = h\nu$$

**Example**

What is the De-Broglie wavelength  $\lambda$  of an electron that has been accelerated through a potential difference of 100V.

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = p^2/2m \rightarrow p = \sqrt{2mE}$$

$$E = 100 V \times 1.602 \times 10^{-19} J/eV = 1.602 \times 10^{-17} J$$

$$P = \sqrt{2} \times 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 1.602 \times 10^{-17} = 5.403 \times 10^{-24} \text{ kg.m.s}^{-1}$$

$$\lambda = h/p = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J.s} / 5.403 \times 10^{-24} \text{ kg.m.s}^{-1} = 1.226 \times 10^{-10} = 0.1226 \text{ nm}$$

**Spectral lines of atoms**

Alkali metal salts when heated to brightness and the emitted light is analyzed through prism, we will have a series of spectral lines corresponds to different wavelengths.



1896 Redberg

1908 Ritz

Palmer-Redberg-Ritz

$$(1/\lambda) = v = R[(1/n_1^2) - (1/n_2^2)] \quad R = 109678 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

any spectral line is a difference between two terms

Region	spectral series	$n_2$	$n_1$
U.V	Lyman	...3, 2	1
U.V visible	Balmer	...4, 3	2
IR	Baschen	...5, 4	3
IR	Brackett	...6, 5	4
IR	Pfund	...7, 6	5

**Example :** Determine the  $\lambda$ ,  $v$ ,  $\nu$ , and  $E$  for the first Lyman and Palmer series lines.

$$n_2 = 2, n_1 = 1 \quad \lambda = 1.22 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm}, v = 2.46 \times 10^{15} \text{ s}^{-1}, \nu = 8.23 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$n_2 = 3, n_1 = 2 \quad \lambda = 6.56 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm}, v = 4.57 \times 10^{14} \text{ s}^{-1}, \nu = 1.52 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

Final Lyman series

$$n_2 = \infty, n_1 = 1 \quad \lambda = 9.12 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}, v = 8.99 \times 10^{16} \text{ s}^{-1}, \nu = 1.09 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

**Example:** what is the energy of the third line of Pfund series for a hydrogen atom in wave number, wavelength, frequency and energy.

$$(1/\lambda) = v = R_H[(1/n_1^2) - (1/n_2^2)] = 109678(1/5^2 - 1/8^2) = 2632.3 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\lambda = 1/2632.3 = 3.8 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm}$$

$$v = c/\lambda = 3 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm s}^{-1}/3.8 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm} = 7.9 \times 10^{17} \text{ s}^{-1} (\text{Hz})$$

$$E = h\nu = 5.23 \times 10^{-20} \text{ J}$$

## نموذج بور للذرء

The Bohr Model of the Atom

**Example:** what is the wavelength of the first three lines of Paschen series for a hydrogen atom in  $\mu\text{m}$ .

$$(1/\lambda) = v = R_H[(1/n_1^2) - (1/n_2^2)]$$

$$\lambda = 1/v = 1/R_H[n_1^2 n_2^2 / (n_2^2 - n_1^2)] = 1/R_H [9 n_2^2 / (n_2^2 - 9)] \quad n_2 = 4, 5, 6$$

$$\text{first line } \lambda = 1/109678[9 \times 16 / (16 - 9)] = 1.875 \mu\text{m}.$$

$$\text{second line } \lambda = 1/109678[9 \times 25 / (25 - 9)] = 1.282 \mu\text{m}.$$

$$\text{third line } \lambda = 1/109678[9 \times 36 / (36 - 9)] = 1.094 \mu\text{m}.$$

**Example:** if the longest wavelength of a series in a hydrogen atom is at 656.3 nm. What is the name of this series. Longest wavelength mean the first line so we assume

$$n_2 = n_1 + 1$$

**Example:** One of lyman series in a hydrogen atom is at  $97492.208 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , from which  $n$  value does electron falls.

$$Z=1 \text{ and Lyman series } n_1=1$$

$$(1/\lambda) = v = R[(1/n_1^2) - (1/n_2^2)] \quad R = 109678 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$97492.208 = 109678 [1/1^2 - 1/n_2^2]$$

$$n_2 = 3$$

#### Bohr Rutherford Model of Atom

1911 Rutherford explained that atom contains nucleus with most positive charge in and electrons circulated around it in an orbit like galaxies around sun.

later Gieger and Marsden etc... studies failed to explain electronic transitions and photo emmissions.

1913 Bohr/Denemark and Rutherford/UK suggested several proposal to explain differences between classical theory and experimental results.

1. Nucleus contain (protons + neutrons) and electrons circulated around.

2. Electrons circulated around nucleus in a constant orbit with an angular momentum of  $n(h/2\pi)$  where  $n$  is an integer = 1,2,3.

3. When electron is in the orbit, there is no emission and its energy is constant if it did not change its orbit. This agree with the idea of the presence of energy levels in atom with electron having constant and limited energy.

4. Each spectral line in an atom resulted from electron transition from  $E_2$  to  $E_1$  energy levels with  $\Delta E = E_2 - E_1$  and energy is emitted as light of quanta of frequency  $v$ .

These were proposed for H atom ( $p, e, n$ )

We have two forces on the electron :

- (a) Centrifugal force to remove electron from its orbit  $= (mv^2)/r$
- (b) Attraction force of it to nucleus (coulombs law)  $= (Ze^2)/r^2$
- (c) For the equilibrium and the electron to stay in its orbit the two forces must be equal i.e.  $(Ze^2)/r^2 = (mv^2)/r \rightarrow (Ze^2)/r = mv^2 \rightarrow$

$$r = (Ze^2)/mv^2$$

$$mv^2 = (Ze^2)/r \rightarrow Mvr = (Ze^2)/v \text{ but } L = mvr = n(h/2\pi) = nh$$

$$v = nh/(2\pi mr)$$

$$n(h/2\pi) = (Ze^2)/v \rightarrow v = (2\pi Ze^2)/nh$$

$$\text{so } r = (Ze^2)/m[(2\pi Ze^2)/nh]^2$$

$$r = n^2 h^2 / (4\pi^2 m Z e^2)$$

$$E = K.E + U \quad U = - \int [(Ze^2)/r^2] dr = -(Ze^2)/r$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 - (Ze^2)/r$$

But from above  $mv^2 = (Ze^2)/r$  multiply by 1/2 gives

$$\frac{1}{2} mv^2 = \frac{1}{2} (Ze^2)/r = (Ze^2)/2r$$

$$E = (Ze^2)/2r - (Ze^2)/r = -(Ze^2)/2r, \text{ since } r = n^2 h^2 / (4\pi^2 m Z e^2)$$

$E = -(2\pi^2 m Z^2 e^4) / n^2 h^2$  therefore energy of an electron in any orbit around atom of atomic number  $Z$  equal  $1/1, 1/4, 1/9, 1/16$  of energy of first orbit.

$$E_{n2} = -(2\pi^2 m Z^2 e^4) / n_2^2 h^2$$

$$E_{n1} = -(2\pi^2 m Z^2 e^4) / n_1^2 h^2$$

$$\Delta E = h\nu = E_{n2} - E_{n1} = -(2\pi^2 m Z^2 e^4) / n_2^2 h^2 - [-(2\pi^2 m Z^2 e^4) / n_1^2 h^2]$$

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$$mv^2 = (Ze^2)/r \rightarrow Mvr = (Ze^2)/v \text{ but } L = mvr = n(v/2\pi) = nh$$

$$v = nh/(2\pi mr)$$

$$n(h/2\pi) = (Ze^2)/v \rightarrow$$

$$v = (2\pi Ze^2)/nh$$

$$\text{so } r = (Ze^2)/m[(2\pi Ze^2)/nh]^2$$

$$r = n^2 h^2 / (4\pi^2 m Z e^2)$$

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$$E = -(2\pi^2 m Z^2 e^4) / n^2 h^2$$

therefore energy of an electron in any orbit around atom of atomic number Z equal 1/1, 1/4, 1/9, 1/16 of energy of first orbit.

$$E_{n2} = -(2\pi^2 m Z^2 e^4) / n_2^2 h^2$$

$$E_{n1} = -(2\pi^2 m Z^2 e^4) / n_1^2 h^2$$

$$\Delta E = h\nu = E_{n2} - E_{n1} = -(2\pi^2 m Z^2 e^4) / n_2^2 h^2 - [-(2\pi^2 m Z^2 e^4) / n_1^2 h^2]$$

$$\nu = [(2\pi^2 m Z^2 e^4)/h^3] [1/n_1^2 - 1/n_2^2]$$

$$\Phi = [(2\pi^2 m Z^2 e^4)/h^3 c] [1/n_1^2 - 1/n_2^2]$$

$$\text{electrostatic unit(esu)} = e = (4.802 \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^{3/2} \text{ g}^{1/2} \text{ s}^{-1})$$

$$e^2 = 2.306 \times 10^{-19} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ g s}^{-2}$$

Example : Calculate the radius of the first Bohr orbit of H atom.

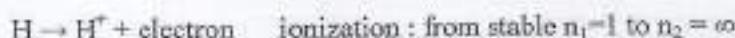
$$Z = 1, n = 1, \text{ and } r = n^2 h^2 / (4\pi^2 m Z e^2)$$

$$= [1^2 (6.626 \times 10^{-34})^2] / [4 \times (3.141)^2 \times 9.107 \times 10^{-31} \times (4.8 \times 10^{-10} \text{ absecu})^2]$$

$$= 0.529 \text{ Å}$$

Example : Calculate the electron speed in the first Bohr orbit of H atom.

$$v = nh/(2\pi mr) = [1(6.626 \times 10^{-34})] / [2 \times (3.141) \times 9.107 \times 10^{-31} \times 0.529]$$
$$= 2.188 \times 10^6 \text{ cm/s}$$



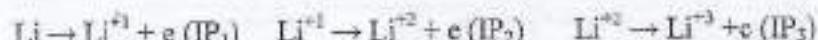
$$\text{Ionization potential} = [(2\pi^2 m Z^2 c^4)/h^2] [1/n_1^2 - 1/n_2^2]$$

$$\text{For H} \quad \text{IP} = 2.179 \times 10^{-11} \text{ erg}$$
$$1 \text{ erg} = 10^{-7} \text{ Joule}$$

$$\text{IP} = 2.179 \times 10^{-11} \text{ erg} \times 10^{-7} \text{ Joule, erg}^{-1} = 2.179 \times 10^{-18} \text{ joule}$$

$$1 \text{ joule} = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ ev}$$

$$\text{IP} = 2.179 \times 10^{-18} \text{ joule} / (1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ joule, ev}^{-1}) = 13.6$$



$$(\text{IP}_3) = (\text{IP}_1) \cdot (Z)^2 \text{ where } Z \text{ is the number of electron lost} = 3$$

$$(\text{IP}_3) = (\text{IP}_1) \cdot (Z)^2 = 13.6 (3^2) = 122.4 \text{ ev}$$

$$\frac{Ze^2}{r^2} = \frac{mv^2}{r} \rightarrow \frac{Ze^2}{r} = mv^2$$

$$r = \frac{Ze^2}{mv^2}$$

$$mv^2 r = \frac{Ze^2}{v}$$

as 1/r, r<sup>2</sup>,

$$mv^2 r = \frac{n\hbar}{2\pi l}$$

$$\frac{Ze^2}{v} = \frac{n\hbar}{2\pi l}$$

$$v = \frac{2\pi l Ze^2}{n\hbar}$$

$$r = \frac{Ze^2}{m(\frac{2\pi l Ze^2}{n\hbar})^2}$$

$$r = \frac{n^2 \hbar^2}{4\pi^2 m Ze^2}$$

$$E = K.E + U \quad U = - \int \left( \frac{Ze^2}{r^2} \right) dr = - \frac{Ze^2}{r}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 - \frac{Ze^2}{r}$$

$$mv^2 = \frac{Ze^2}{r} \times \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} mv^2 = \frac{Ze^2}{2r}$$

$$E = \frac{Ze^2}{2r} - \frac{Ze^2}{r} = -\frac{Ze^2}{2r} \quad r \text{ چون}$$

$$E = -\frac{2\pi^2 m Z^2 e^4}{n^2 \hbar^2} \quad E_{n_1}, \quad E_{n_2}$$

$$\Delta E = E_{n_2} - E_{n_1} = h\nu = h \cdot \frac{c}{\lambda} = hc\tilde{\nu}$$

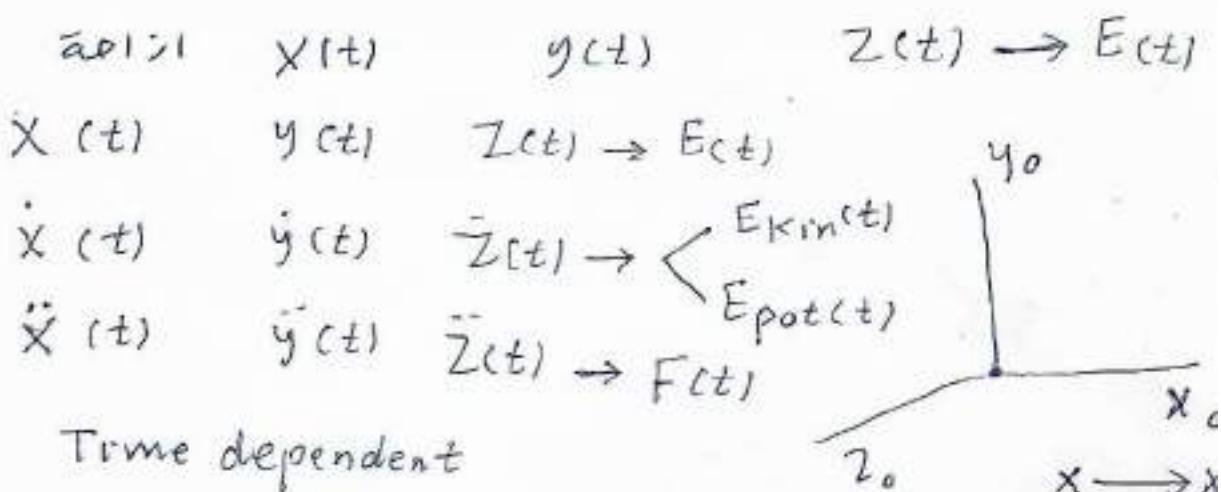
المهتز التوافقي

Harmonic oscillator

مقدار الحركة المترافق المتداه لجهاز  
في الاتجاهات الثلاثة حسب الارقام المدعاة

مقدار الحركة في  
السرعة، التس晁يل وكل ما  
يتعلّق

المتر المترافق يعني  
الذريعة بت (ثانية متر يوم)  
vibration / sec



$$E_{kin} = T_x + T_y + T_z \quad T_x = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2$$

$$x = x_0 \sin[(2\pi\nu_0 t) + \delta_x]$$

$$\dot{x} = \frac{dx}{dt} = x_0 \cdot 2\pi\nu_0 \cos(2\pi\nu_0 t + \delta_x)$$

$$T_x = \frac{1}{2} m (x_0 \cdot 2\pi\nu_0 \cos(2\pi\nu_0 t + \delta_x))^2$$

$$T_x = 2m\pi^2 \nu_0^2 x_0^2 \cos^2(2\pi\nu_0 t + \delta_x)$$

$$T_y = 2m\pi^2 \nu_0^2 y_0^2 \cos^2(2\pi\nu_0 t + \delta_y)$$

$$T_z = 2m\pi^2 \nu_0^2 z_0^2 \cos^2(2\pi\nu_0 t + \delta_z)$$

$$T_x + T_y + T_z = 2m\pi^2 \nu_0^2 (x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2) \cos^2(2\pi\nu_0 t)$$

$\underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{A}$

$$E_{kin} = T_x \quad T_x + T_y \quad T_x + T_y + T_z$$

$$E_{pot} = V_x \quad V_x + V_y \quad V_x + V_y + V_z$$

$$E_{kin} = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2)$$

$$E_{pot} = V_x + V_y + V_z = \frac{1}{2} C (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

$$V_x = \frac{1}{2} C x^2 \quad C = 4\pi^2 v_0^2 m \\ x = x_0 \sin(2\pi v_0 t + \delta x)$$

$$V_x = \frac{1}{2} (4\pi^2 v_0^2 m) (x_0 \sin(2\pi v_0 t + \delta x))$$

$$V_x = 2m\pi^2 v_0^2 x_0^2 \sin^2(2\pi v_0 t + \delta x)$$

$$V_y = 2m\pi^2 v_0^2 y_0^2 \sin^2(2\pi v_0 t + \delta y)$$

$$V_z = 2m\pi^2 v_0^2 z_0^2 \sin^2(2\pi v_0 t + \delta z)$$

$$E_{pot} = V_x + V_y + V_z \\ = 2m\pi^2 v_0^2 (x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2) \sin^2(2\pi v_0 t)$$

أو  $\omega$ ,  $A$

$\omega$  هو  $\omega_0$

$$E_{total} = E_{kin} + E_{pot} \\ = A \cdot \cos^2(2\pi v_0 t) + A \cdot \sin^2(2\pi v_0 t) \\ = A [\cos^2(2\pi v_0 t) + \sin^2(2\pi v_0 t)] \\ = A \cdot (1) = A$$

أو  $E_{total}$  هو  $E_{kin}$  أو  $E_{pot}$   $\therefore$   
حيث  $E_{kin}$  هو  $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$

$$t = \frac{1}{\nu_0} \quad \text{حيث هو مماثل لـ } 2\pi / \omega_0$$

$$\text{at } t=0 \quad (2\pi\nu_0 t) = 0$$

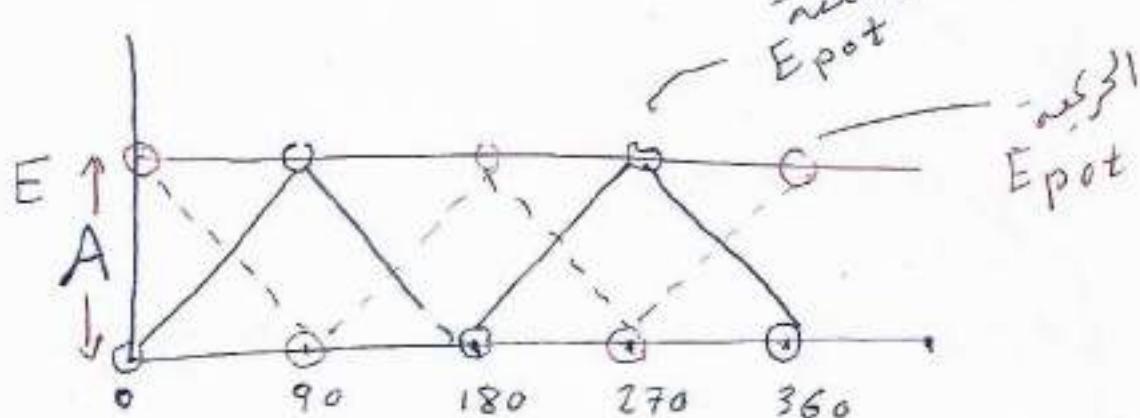
$$t = \frac{1}{4\nu_0} \quad (2\pi\nu_0 - \frac{1}{4\nu_0}) = 90$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2\nu_0} \quad (2\pi\nu_0 - \frac{1}{2\nu_0}) = 180$$

$$t = \frac{3}{4\nu_0} \quad (2\pi\nu_0 - \frac{3}{4\nu_0}) = 270$$

$$t = \frac{1}{\nu_0} \quad (2\pi\nu_0 - \frac{1}{\nu_0}) = 360$$

$E_{pot}$	$E_{kin}$	$t =$
$A \sin^2(2\pi\nu_0(0))$	$A \cos^2(2\pi\nu_0(0))$	$0^\circ$
$A \sin^2(2\pi\nu_0(90))$	$A \cos^2(2\pi\nu_0(90))$	$\frac{1}{4}\nu_0$
$A \sin^2(2\pi\nu_0(180))$	$A \cos^2(2\pi\nu_0(180))$	$\frac{1}{2}\nu_0$
$A \sin^2(2\pi\nu_0(270))$	$A \cos^2(2\pi\nu_0(270))$	$\frac{3}{4}\nu_0$
$A \sin^2(2\pi\nu_0(360))$	$A \cos^2(2\pi\nu_0(360))$	$\frac{1}{\nu_0}$



$$t = 0 \quad \frac{1}{4\nu_0} \quad \frac{1}{2\nu_0} \quad \frac{3}{4\nu_0} \quad \frac{1}{\nu_0}$$

### Harmonic oscillator in three dimensions in term of polar coordinates

In polar coordinate we have :  $r, \theta, \phi$

$$\cos \phi = x/r \quad x = r \cos \phi$$

$$\sin \theta = r/r \quad r = r \sin \theta$$

$$x = r \cdot \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$\sin \phi = y/r \quad y = r \sin \phi$$

$$\sin \theta = r/r \quad r = r \sin \theta$$

$$y = r \cdot \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

$$\cos \theta = z/r$$

$$z = r \cos \theta$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

$$x = r \cdot \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$x = dx/dt = (dx/dr)(dr/dt) + (dx/d\theta)(d\theta/dt) + (dx/d\phi)(d\phi/dt)$$

$$x = \sin \theta \cos \phi \cdot r + r \cos \theta \cos \phi \cdot \theta + r \cdot \sin \theta (-\sin \phi) \phi$$

$$x^2 = r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi + r^2 \cos^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi \cdot \theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi \cdot \phi^2$$

The same thing for  $y$

$$y = r \cdot \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

$$y = dy/dt = (dy/dr)(dr/dt) + (dy/d\theta)(d\theta/dt) + (dy/d\phi)(d\phi/dt)$$

$$y = r \cdot \sin \theta \sin \phi + r \cos \theta \sin \phi \cdot \theta + r \cdot \sin \theta \cos \phi \phi$$

$$y^2 = r^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi + r^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi \cdot \theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi \phi^2$$

$$z = r \cos \theta$$

$$z = dz/dt = (dz/dr)(dr/dt) + (dz/d\theta)(d\theta/dt) + (dz/d\phi)(d\phi/dt)$$

$$z = r \cos \theta - r \sin \theta \cdot \theta + 0$$

$$z^2 = r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cdot \theta^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x^2 + y^2 + z^2 &= r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi + r^2 \cos^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi, \theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi, \phi^2 + \\
&r^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi + r^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi, \theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi, \phi^2 + r^2 \cos^2 \theta \\
&+ r^2 \sin^2 \theta, \theta^2 \\
&= r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi + r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \cos^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi, \theta^2 + \\
&r^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi, \theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi, \phi^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi, \phi^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta, \theta^2 \\
&= r^2 \sin^2 \theta (\cos^2 \phi + \sin^2 \phi) + r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \cos^2 \theta, \theta^2 (\cos^2 \phi + \sin^2 \phi) \\
&+ r^2 \sin^2 \theta \phi^2 (\sin^2 \phi + \cos^2 \phi) + r^2 \sin^2 \theta, \theta^2 \\
&= r^2 \sin^2 \theta + r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \cos^2 \theta, \theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta, \theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \phi^2 \\
&= r^2 (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \phi^2 + r^2 \theta^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) \\
&= r^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \phi^2 + r^2 \theta^2 \\
&= r^2 + r^2 \theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \phi^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m(r^2 + r^2 \theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \phi^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V &= \frac{1}{2} C(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = \frac{1}{2} C r^2 \quad C = (4\pi^2 m v_0^2) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (4\pi^2 m v_0^2) r^2 \\
&= 2\pi^2 m v_0^2 r^2
\end{aligned}$$

(1) Lagrange equations of motion in term of  $r$

$$(d/dt)(\partial L/\partial r) - (\partial L/\partial r) = 0 \quad L = T - V$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m(r^2 + r^2 \theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \phi^2)$$

$$(d/dt)[\partial/\partial r \{ \frac{1}{2} m r^2 + \frac{1}{2} m r^2 \theta^2 + \frac{1}{2} m r^2 \sin^2 \theta \phi^2 \}] - (\partial V/\partial r) - (\partial L/\partial r) = 0$$

$$(d/dt)[m r + 0 + 0 - 0 - (\partial L/\partial r)] = 0$$

$$(d/dt)[m\dot{r} - \partial/\partial r(T-V)] = 0$$

$$(d/dt)[m\dot{r} - \partial T/\partial \dot{r} + \partial V/\partial r] = 0$$

$$(d/dt)[m\dot{r} - (m\dot{r}\theta^2 + m\dot{r}\sin^2\theta\dot{\varphi}^2) + 4\pi^2m v_0^2 r] = 0$$

### (2) Lagrange equations of motion in term of $\varphi$

$$(d/dt)(\partial L/\partial \dot{\varphi}) - (\partial L/\partial \varphi) = 0 \quad L = T - V$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (d/dt)[\partial/\partial \dot{\varphi} \{ \frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}^2\theta^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}^2\sin^2\theta\dot{\varphi}^2 \}] - (\partial V/\partial \varphi) \\ & - \partial/\partial \varphi \{ \frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}^2\theta^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}^2\sin^2\theta\dot{\varphi}^2 \} - (\partial V/\partial \varphi) = 0 \\ & = (d/dt)\{ m\dot{r}^2\sin^2\theta, \dot{\varphi} \} \cdot 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(d/dt)(\partial L/\partial \dot{\varphi}) - (\partial L/\partial \varphi) = (d/dt)\{ m\dot{r}^2\sin^2\theta, \dot{\varphi} \}$$

### (3) Lagrange equations of motion in term of $\theta$

$$(d/dt)(\partial L/\partial \dot{\theta}) - (\partial L/\partial \theta) = 0 \quad L = T - V$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (d/dt)[\partial/\partial \dot{\theta} \{ \frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}^2\theta^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}^2\sin^2\theta\dot{\varphi}^2 \}] - (\partial V/\partial \theta) \\ & - \partial/\partial \theta \{ \frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}^2\theta^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}^2\sin^2\theta\dot{\varphi}^2 \} - (\partial V/\partial \theta) = 0 \\ & (d/dt)[0 + m\dot{r}^2\theta + 0 \cdot 0] - (0 + 0 + (2/2)m\dot{r}^2\sin\theta\cos\theta\dot{\varphi}^2) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

This is because  $\sin^2\theta = \sin\theta \cdot \sin\theta$

$$(\partial/\partial \theta) = \sin\theta \cos\theta + \cos\theta \sin\theta = 2\sin\theta\cos\theta$$

$$(d/dt)(\partial L/\partial \dot{\theta}) - (\partial L/\partial \theta) - (d/dt)[m\dot{r}^2\theta - m\dot{r}^2\sin\theta\cos\theta\dot{\varphi}^2] = 0$$

(مواعيد التكثيم لسرير خليل) ١٩١٥

ستتيط سرير خليل مواعيد عادة لمعالجة الانفلونزا الفيروسية وفقاً لعمر病يه بيلانسي وتسهيل لاسهار المعالجه وفقاً لعمر من الله ٦ لقواعد على ما يلي:

- ١- معايج الانفلونزا وفقاً لمقدار تقدره، حيث يتم استفادة معادلات الحركة المكتوبة بهذه كرتن أو استورن أو لها حلقة حسب ملائمه، حيث تحدد المعادلات للطبيعة لغيرها، لتنطوي على
- ٢- من معادلات الحركة لتحول عملية التكثيم الحا لمعالجه بغير عيوب التأثير أو معايسين بمتامالتها

$$\oint P_K dq_K = n_K h$$

$P_K$  زخم الحركة المقرنة بالتقدير  $n_K$ .  
 $n_K$  عدد ذاتي يدعى رقم التكثيم.  
 $h$  بولز.

- ٣- كلما، بعد برياضي لمعادلة التفاضلية عن احصاء، تطاير هنا، ان تقادره تغير صوت طابل صور الحركة، فهو يهدى التي تتطلع نحوه وتنتهي بفتح المعرفة

حالة المزج المتوازن  $\Rightarrow$  الاتجاه الموافق لجهة حركة المزج

كتلة  $m$  مشدودة اسماً  $x$   
حالة عيده ان يكون بعدها  
الاستقرار في سرعة الحال رسمت في  $x_0$

من الممكن تطبيق قانون حركة على جسم بلا زمام

$$-4\pi^2 m v_0^2 x = -k \cdot x = \text{النحو}$$

$$x = x_0 \sin(2\pi v_0 t) \quad \text{متذبذبة بزاوية } x_0.$$

$$\dot{x} = 2\pi v_0 x_0 \cos(2\pi v_0 t) \quad \text{ازمة } P_x \text{ باتجاه } P_x$$

$$P_x = m \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = [2\pi \cdot m \cdot v_0 \cdot x_0 \cos(2\pi v_0 t)]$$

ادخل سرعة المزج المزدوجة في قانون المزج لقطع

$$dx = \frac{dx}{dt} \cdot dt$$

بالطبع، صلاحة

$$\int P_x dx = \int m (2\pi v_0 x_0 \cos(2\pi v_0 t)) dt$$

$$= 2\pi^2 v_0 m x_0 = n \cdot h \cdot$$

$$\int P_x dx = \int m \dot{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} dt = \int m \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} dt$$

$$t=0$$

$$t=0$$

$$\dot{x}^2$$

$$\int_{t=0}^{t=v_0} m (2\pi v_0 x_0 \cos(2\pi v_0 t))^2 dt$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x)$$

$$= \int 4m\pi^2 v_0^2 x_0^2 \cos^2(2\pi v_0 t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2(2\pi v_0 t)) dt$$

ICX

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{t=0}^{1/\nu_0} \left[ \frac{1}{2} m \pi^2 \nu_0^2 \chi_0^2 dt + \frac{1}{2} m \pi^2 \nu_0^2 \chi_0^2 \int_{t=1/\nu_0}^{1/\nu_0} \cos(4\pi\nu_0 t) dt \right] \\
 & = \left. 2m\pi^2 \nu_0^2 \chi_0^2 t \right|_{t=0} + \left. 2m\pi^2 \nu_0^2 \chi_0^2 \right|_{t=0} \sin(4\pi\nu_0 t) \\
 & = 2m\pi^2 \nu_0^2 \chi_0^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\nu_0} - \underbrace{2m\pi^2 \nu_0^2(0)}_{\text{zero}} \\
 & = 2m\pi^2 \nu_0 \chi_0^2 = n_k h
 \end{aligned}$$

$\sin 0 = 0$   
 $\sin \pi = 0$   
 $\sin 2\pi = 0$   
 $\sin 4\pi = 0$

$$X_{0,n} = \frac{n_k h}{2m\pi^2 \nu_0} \rightarrow X_{0,n} = \left[ \frac{n_k h}{2m\pi^2 \nu_0} \right]$$

حيث  $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{t+t} &= \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2 \\
 &= \frac{P_x^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} k x^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{2\pi m \nu_0 \chi_0 \cos(2\pi\nu_0 t)}{m} \right]^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{k}{m} \frac{x^2}{2\pi m \nu_0 \sin(2\pi\nu_0 t)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= (2\pi^2 m \nu_0^2 \chi_{0,n}^2) \left( \frac{\cos^2(2\pi\nu_0 t) + \sin^2(2\pi\nu_0 t)}{1} \right)$$

$$= 2\pi^2 m \nu_0^2 \chi_{0,n}^2 = 2\pi^2 m \nu_0^2 \cdot \frac{n_k h}{2m\pi^2 \nu_0} = n_k h \nu_0$$

$$E = n_k h \nu_0$$

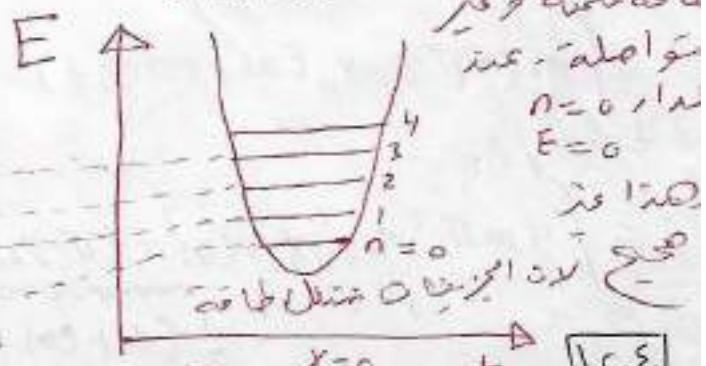
$$n=0 \quad E=0$$

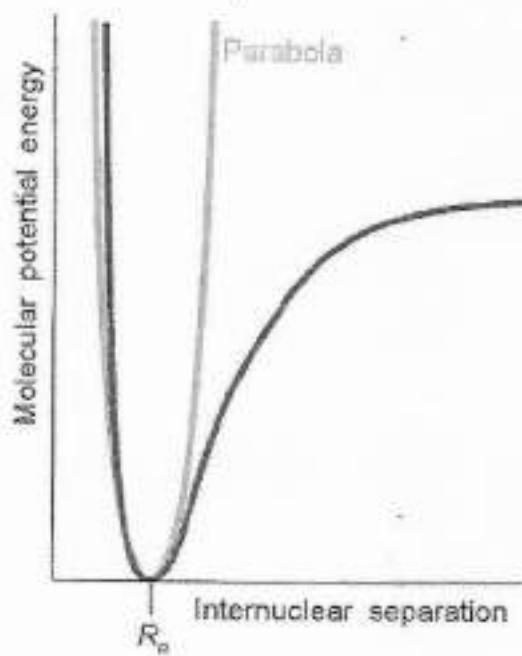
$$1 \quad = h \nu_0$$

$$2 \quad = 2h \nu_0$$

$$3 \quad = 3h \nu_0$$

$$4 \quad = 4h \nu_0$$

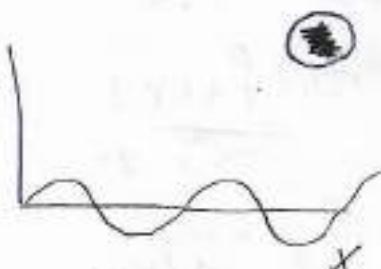




# Schrödinger Equation.

$v_x$  السرعة

$y$  الموضع المطلق



classical Mechanics

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{v_x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2}$$

لـ  $x$  لـ  $t$  لـ  $y$  من اللامساواة الموجة

المحل الموجة المتنفس

$$y = f_1(x) \cdot f_2(t)$$

$$f_2(t) = A \sin(2\pi v t)$$

$$y = f_1(x) - A \sin(2\pi v t)$$

مشتق  $y$  بـ  $x$  مرتين باستثناء  $f_1(x)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = f_1''(x) \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f_2(t)}{\partial t^2}$$

مشتق  $y$  بـ  $t$  مرتين باستثناء  $f_2(t)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = f_1(x) \cdot (-4\pi^2 v^2) \cdot A \sin(2\pi v t)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{v_x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2}$$

لـ  $f_1(x)$  الموجة المتنفسة (الصورة)

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{v_x^2} \cdot f_1(x) \cdot (-4\pi^2 v^2) \cdot A \sin(2\pi v t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{v_x^2} \cdot f_1(x) \cdot (-4\pi^2 v^2) \cdot f_2(t)$$

~~$\frac{1}{v_x^2} f_1(x) \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f_2(t)}{\partial t^2}$~~

100

$$\frac{\partial^2 f_1(x)}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{v_x^2} \cdot (-4\pi^2 v^2) f_1(x)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{v_x}{v} = x \quad \xrightarrow{\text{as}} \quad x = \lambda = v_x \cdot t = v_x \cdot \frac{1}{v} = \frac{v}{v_x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f_1(x)}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2} f_1(x) \quad \boxed{f_1(y) = \psi}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2} \psi$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi = -\frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2} \psi$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv}$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi = -\frac{4\pi^2 m^2 v^2}{h^2} \psi$$

$$E = E_k + U = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 + U$$

$$mv^2 = 2(E-U)$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi = -\frac{8\pi^2 m}{h^2} (E-U) \psi \approx 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi + \frac{8\pi^2 m}{h^2} (E-U) \psi = 0$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} \right) + \frac{8\pi^2 m}{h^2} (E-U) \psi = 0$$

لذلك فإن مقداره سرددون و الذي ينفيه من تفسير

سلسلة الموجات المارجانية التي تغير ميلانها

$\square$

الات كيتفيلم التبيه بيداله الملوحة 1926 و درستها الحدود

Born.

$$\Psi \quad \Psi^* \xrightarrow{\text{complex}} \text{conjugate of } \Psi$$

حاصل ضرب الدالة الموجية  $\Psi$  بـ  $\Psi^*$  مترتبها يعطى  
 (Probability density) كثافة الاصفالية

$$P(x) = \Psi(x) \Psi^*(x)$$

ان  $P(x)$  لها معنوية وهي عبارة عن مترتب ابع متغير مطلق  
 الاصفالية فيه.

مثلث على اكابر  $x$  احتمالية وجود particle بين  $(x, x+dx)$

$$P(x) \cdot dx = \Psi(x) \Psi^*(x) \cdot dx$$

total probability

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Psi(x) \Psi^*(x) \cdot dx = 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Psi_{(x,y,z)}^* \Psi_{(x,y,z)} dx dy dz = 1$$

$$\therefore P(x,y,z) = \Psi_{(x,y,z)}^* \Psi_{(x,y,z)}$$

المتغيرات  
 $[x, x+dx]$   
 $[y, y+dy]$   
 $[z, z+dz]$

$$P(x,y,z) dx dy dz = \Psi_{(x,y,z)}^* \Psi_{(x,y,z)} dx dy dz$$

حيث ان تكون احتمالية رقم  $\Psi \Psi^* dz$  افتار  
 موجي و متعين لذل نفرض  $\Psi$  complex  
 conjugate

## Schrödinger Equation

studied 1926 (هایزبرگ + شرودنگر) separately  
separately دو فرد می‌خواهند

(موجی)  $\psi$ ,  $\psi$  (حیاتی) می‌خواهند

↓  
Some theoretical results

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + V(x)\psi(x) = E\psi(x) \quad (\text{بعد از})$$

Time independent Schrödinger equation |  $\rightarrow$  نظریه

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 \psi(x,y,z)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi(x,y,z)}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi(x,y,z)}{\partial z^2} \right]$$

$$+ V(x,y,z)\psi(x,y,z) = E\psi(x,y,z)$$

ویژگی اینجا

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi(x,y,z) + V(x,y,z)\psi(x,y,z) = E\psi(x,y,z)$$

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

**مبدأ الأدقه**

**Uncertainty principle**

## Uncertainty Principle

Werner Heisenberg's  
1932

[من مبدأ الماكنة معرفة ومحضها لا يمكن المعرفة والرقم المقصود]

$$\Delta x \cdot \Delta p \geq \frac{h}{4\pi} \geq \frac{1}{2} \hbar$$

$$\Delta x \cdot \Delta(m \cdot v) \geq \hbar$$

$$\Delta x \cdot m \cdot \Delta v \geq \frac{1}{2} \hbar = \frac{h}{4\pi}$$

$$(\text{كتلة} \cdot \text{سرعة}) \cdot \Delta p$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{h}{m \cdot v}$$

$(5 \times 10^{-26} \text{ m})$  هو الحد الأقصى لبيان الموضع في الميكانيكا الكلاسيكية

ـ معه معرفة حديقة معرفة الموضع

$$\Delta p \cdot \Delta x \geq \frac{h}{4\pi} \quad [\Delta p \cdot \Delta x \geq \frac{1}{2} \hbar]$$

$$(m \cdot \Delta v) \cdot \Delta x = \frac{h}{4\pi}$$

$$(10^{-3} \text{ kg})(5 \times 10^{-26} \text{ m}) \cdot \Delta x = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34}}{4 \times 3.14}$$

$$\Delta v = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m/s}$$

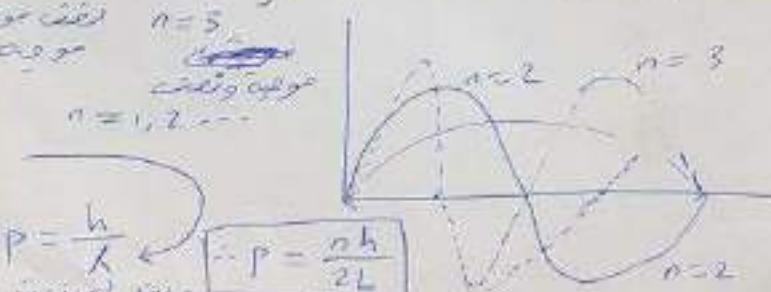
Energy of a particle in a box from De Broglie relation and boundary condition in wavefunction

$$\begin{aligned} n &= 1 & n &= 5 \\ n &= 2 & n &= 3 \\ L &= n \cdot \frac{1}{2} \lambda & n &= 1, 2, \dots \\ \lambda &= \frac{2L}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} \quad P = \frac{h}{\lambda} \quad [-P = \frac{n\hbar}{2L}]$$

$$E = \frac{p^2}{2m} = \frac{n^2 \hbar^2}{8mL^2}$$

$$1.7$$



## Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle

- Example: Location an Electron.
- The speed of an electron is measured to have a value of  $5 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$  to an accuracy of 0.003%. Find the uncertainty in determining the position of this electron.

\boxed{1 -}

## **Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle**

---

- The momentum of the electron is  
$$p = mv = (9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}) \cdot (5 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s})$$
$$= 4.56 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kgm/s}$$
- Since the uncertainty is 0.003% we get  
$$\Delta p = 0.00003p = 1.37 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kgm/s}$$

1.1

## **Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle**

---

- From the uncertainty principle  $\Delta x \Delta p \geq \hbar$

$$\therefore \Delta x \geq \frac{h}{2\pi\Delta p} = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} J \cdot s}{2\pi(1.37 \times 10^{-31} kgm / s)}$$

$$= 0.77 \times 10^{-3} m$$

1.5

معادله دیبرولی

De Broglie Equation

# de Broglie equation

- Describes wave characteristics of particles

$$\lambda = \frac{\text{Planck's constant}}{\text{momentum}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{m \cdot v}$$

$h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$

$\text{J} = \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^2$

momentum = mass•velocity

=  $m \cdot v$       mass in kilograms!!!



## Example problem

Calculate the wavelength ( $\lambda$ ) of an electron ( $e^-$ ) traveling with a velocity of  $5.97 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$ .

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{m \cdot v}$$

Angstrom =  $10^{-10} \text{ m}$

$m_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$

$$\lambda = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}}{9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \cdot 5.97 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\lambda = 1.22 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m} = 1.22 \text{ Å} = 0.122 \text{ nm}$$

(✓)

## Examples

What is the d<sup>B</sup>roglie wavelength of an electron travelling at  $7 \times 10^6 \text{ m.s}^{-1}$ ?

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda &= h/p = 6.63 \times 10^{-34}/9.11 \times 10^{-31} \times 7 \times 10^6 \\ &= 1 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m (more or less)}\end{aligned}$$

This is similar to the average spacing between atoms in a crystal.

## Examples

What is the de Broglie wavelength of a tennis ball (mass 58g) travelling at  $10^2 \text{ m.s}^{-1}$ ?

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda &= h/p = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} / 0.058 \times 10^2 \\ &= 1 \times 10^{-34} \text{ m (more or less)}\end{aligned}$$

The tennis ball would have to interact with something of a similar size to demonstrate any wave properties!

Remember the nucleus of an atom is around  $10^{-15} \text{ m}$ , a million, million, million times bigger than this!

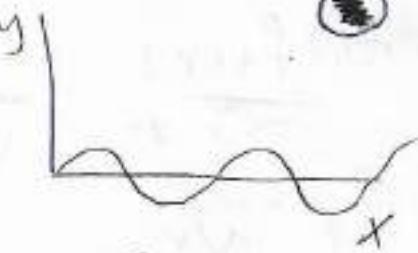


معادله شرودنکر

Schrödinger equation

# Schrödinger Equation.

$v_x$  السرعة  
 $y$  الموجة



Classical Mechanics

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{v_x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2}$$

الزمان والمسافة متساوية

الكلمة الموجة

$$y = f_1(x) \cdot f_2(t)$$

$$f_2(t) = A \sin(2\pi v t)$$

$$y = f_1(x) \cdot A \sin(2\pi v t)$$

موجة متحركة بسرعة  $v$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = f_1(x) \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f_2(t)}{\partial t^2}$$

موجة متحركة بسرعة  $v$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = f_1(x) \cdot (-4\pi^2 v^2) \cdot A \sin(2\pi v t)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{v_x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2}$$

النهاية الموجة  
التجريبية (النظر.)

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{v_x^2} \cdot f_1(x) \cdot (-4\pi^2 v^2) \cdot A \sin(2\pi v t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{v_x^2} \cdot f_1(x) \cdot (-4\pi^2 v^2) \cdot f_2(t)$$

~~$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = f_1(x) \cdot f_2(t)$~~

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②

$$\frac{\partial^2 f_1(x)}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{v_x^2} \cdot (-4\pi^2 v^2) f_1(x)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{v_x}{v} = x \quad \xrightarrow{x=\lambda=v_x \cdot t = v_x \cdot \frac{1}{v} = \frac{v}{v_x}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f_1(x)}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2} f_1(x) \quad \boxed{f_1(x) = \psi}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2} \psi$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi = -\frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2} \psi$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv}$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi = -\frac{4\pi^2 m^2 v^2}{h^2} \psi$$

$$E = E_k + U = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 + U$$

$$mv^2 = 2(E-U)$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi = -\frac{8\pi^2 m}{h^2} (E-U) \psi = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi + \frac{8\pi^2 m}{h^2} (E-U) \psi = 0$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} \right) + \frac{8\pi^2 m}{h^2} (E-U) \psi = 0$$

لذلك هي معادلة سرددية و التي تكتب من قسم

موجات الماده ماده حيث ينبع ميلاند الموج

1c7

الآن تبيّن التعبُّد الموجيّة أو دراسة الحدائق 1926

Born.

$$\Psi \quad \Psi^* \xrightarrow{\text{complex}} \text{conjugate of } \Psi$$

حاصل ضرب الدالة الموجيّة ( $\Psi$ ) بـ ( $\Psi^*$ ) هي مترافقها معنوي (Probability density) كثافة الاحتمالية (Probability density)  $P(x) = \Psi(x) \Psi^*(x)$

إن ( $P(x)$ ) لها معنوية وهي عبارة عن مترافق متقطعي الاحتمالية فيه.

مقدار على المترافق  $x$  احتمالية وجود particle بين  $(x, x+dx)$

$$P(x) \cdot dx = \Psi(x) \Psi^*(x) \cdot dx$$

total probability  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Psi(x) \Psi^*(x) dx = 1$  Normalized

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Psi(x) \Psi^*(x) dx = 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Psi^*(x, y, z) \Psi(x, y, z) dx dy dz = 1$$

$$\therefore P(x, y, z) = \Psi^*(x, y, z) \Psi(x, y, z)$$

$$P(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \Psi^*(x, y, z) \Psi(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

مقدار  $\Psi \Psi^* dz$  يبيّن تكون الاحتمالية في مجموعت ومتغير لذلال تفريغ complex conjugate

OR

## Schrödinger Equation

studied 1926 (هيلزبرج + شروبنك)   
 separately درجة معونة

ميكانيك الكم (موجة) ميكانيك الكم

↓ ↓  
Same theoretical results

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + V(x)\psi(x) = E\psi(x) \quad (\text{بعد واحد})$$

Time independent Schrödinger equation | نظرية

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 \psi(x,y,z)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi(x,y,z)}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi(x,y,z)}{\partial z^2} \right] \\ + V(x,y,z)\psi(x,y,z) = E\psi(x,y,z)$$

↓ دالة

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi(x,y,z) + V(x,y,z)\psi(x,y,z) = E\psi(x,y,z)$$

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

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**شروط وفرضيات الدالة الموجية**

**Conditions and hypothesis of a wave function**

ان تطبيقات او معادله سرور تكر نتائج معلومات عن

### ١- صورة الجسم

operator

الؤثر

٢- المعلومات بامثلية باو قابل المؤثر  
المعلومات او انتاج استفادة بمحضات لامتناهية من مبدأ  
هارنريل او الادارة

٤-  $\Psi^* \Psi$  عبارة الايقالية وهي مثروبة ذات قيمة واحدة  
وتلائمها في الواقع  $\Psi^* \Psi = 1$  Unity

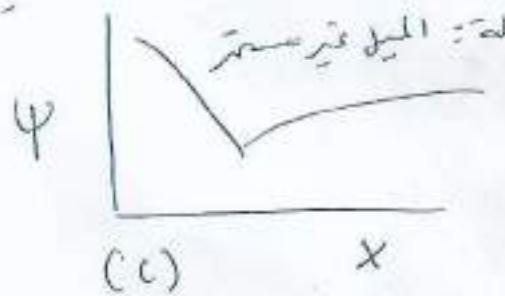
٥- الدالة المرجعية مستمرة - دالة مستمرة لا يحويها  
تكون محددة في المقامات المفترضة بحيث لا تحدى ميئي.

٦- السرور طرق هي:-

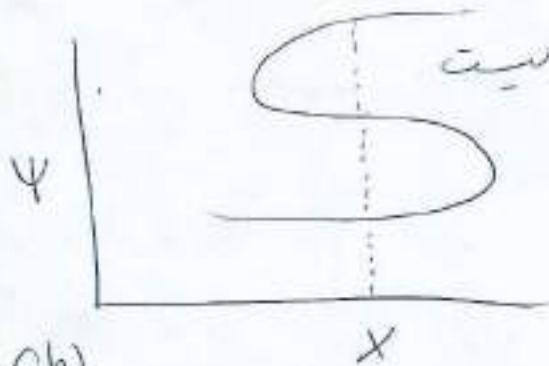
غير مستمرة / غير سرور



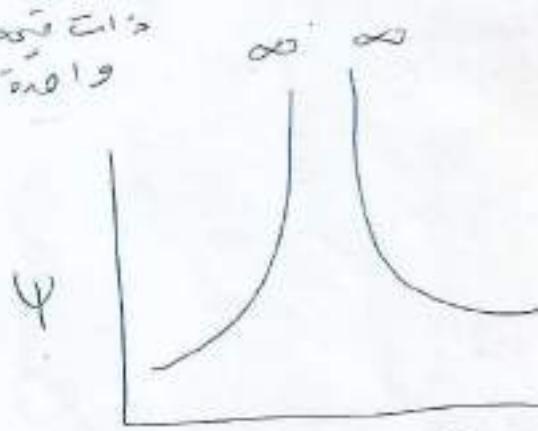
(a)



(c)



(b)



غير مصبوحة : عند قيم معينة  $\Psi = 0$  حيث  
مصبولة

### REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ACCEPTABLE WAVEFUNCTION

1. The wave function  $\psi$  must be continuous. All its partial derivatives must also be continuous (partial derivatives are  $\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial y}$  etc.). This makes the wave function "smooth".
2. The wave function  $\psi$  must be quadratically integrable. This means that the integral  $\int \psi^* \psi d\tau$  must exist.
3. Since  $\int \psi^* \psi d\tau$  is the probability density, it must be single valued.
4. The wave functions must form an orthonormal set. This means that
  - the wave functions must be normalized.
  - the wave functions must be orthogonal.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_i^* \psi_i d\tau = 1$$

- the wave functions must be orthogonal.

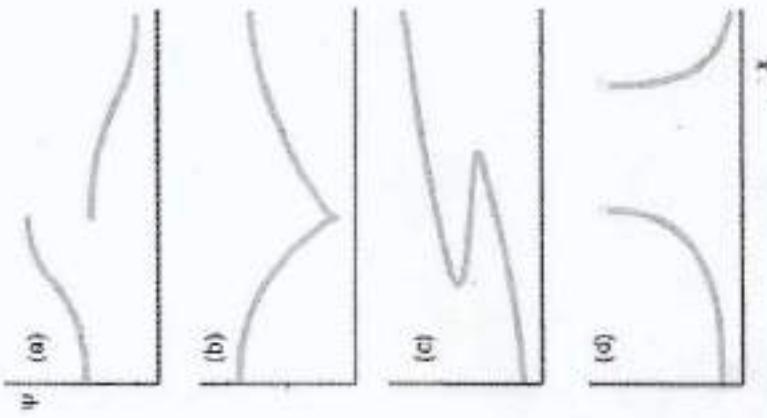
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_i^* \psi_j d\tau = 0$$

OR  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_i^* \psi_j d\tau = \delta_{ij}$  where  $\delta_{ij} = 1$  when  $i = j$  and  $\delta_{ij} = 0$  when  $i \neq j$

$\delta_{ij}$  is called Kronecker delta

5. The wave function must be finite everywhere.
6. The wave function must satisfy the boundary conditions of the quantum mechanical system it represents.

# Properties of an Acceptable Wavefunction



◆ The wavefunction must be

- Continuous
- Single-valued
- No singularities
- Continuous first derivatives

A unitary operator preserves the "lengths" and "angles" between vectors, and it can be considered as a type of rotation operator in abstract vector space. Like Hermitian operators, the eigenvectors of a unitary matrix are orthogonal. However, its eigenvalues are not necessarily real.

### Postulates of Quantum Mechanics

In this section, we will present six postulates of quantum mechanics. Again, we follow the presentation of McQuarrie [1], with the exception of postulate 6, which McQuarrie does not include. A few of the postulates have already been discussed in section 3.

**Postulate 1.** The state of a quantum mechanical system is completely specified by a function  $\Psi(\mathbf{r}, t)$  that depends on the coordinates of the particle(s) and on time. This function, called the wave function or state function, has the important property that  $\int \Psi^*(\mathbf{r}, t)\Psi(\mathbf{r}, t)d\mathbf{r}$  is the probability that the particle lies in the volume element  $d\mathbf{r}$  located at  $\mathbf{r}$  at time  $t$ .

The wavefunction must satisfy certain mathematical conditions because of this probabilistic interpretation. For the case of a single particle, the probability of finding it somewhere is 1, so that we have the normalization condition

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi^*(\mathbf{r}, t)\Psi(\mathbf{r}, t)d\mathbf{r} = 1 \quad (110)$$

It is customary to also normalize many-particle wavefunctions to 1.<sup>2</sup> The wavefunction must also be single-valued, continuous, and finite.

**Postulate 2.** To every observable in classical mechanics there corresponds a linear, Hermitian operator in quantum mechanics.

This postulate comes about because of the considerations raised in section 3.1.5: if we require that the expectation value of an operator  $\hat{A}$  is

real, then  $\hat{A}$  must be a Hermitian operator. Some common operators occurring in quantum mechanics are collected in Table 1.

Table 1: Physical observables and their corresponding quantum operators (single particle)

اسم المشاهدة	رمز المشاهدة	رمز المؤثر	المؤثر
Position الموضع	$\underline{r}$	$\hat{\underline{r}}$	Multiply by $\underline{r}$
Momentum كمية الحركة	$\underline{p}$	$\hat{\underline{p}}$	$-i\hbar \left( \hat{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)$
Kinetic energy الطاقة الحركية	$T$	$\hat{T}$	$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right)$
Potential energy الطاقة الكامنة	$V(\underline{r})$	$\hat{V}(\underline{r})$	Multiply by $V(\underline{r})$
Hamiltonian الهايبلتوني	$H$	$\hat{H}$	$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) + V(\underline{r})$
Total energy الطاقة الكلية	$E$	$\hat{E}$	$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$
Angular momentum كمية الحركة انزوية المدارية	$\underline{l}_z$	$\hat{\underline{l}}_z$	$-i\hbar \left( y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)$

(الاندفاع الزاوي)			
	$\hat{l}_y$	$\hat{l}_z$	$-i\hbar \left( z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)$
	$\hat{l}_x$	$\hat{l}_y$	$-i\hbar \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)$

**Postulate 3.** In any measurement of the observable associated with operator  $\hat{A}$ , the only values that will ever be observed are the eigenvalues  $a$ , which satisfy the eigenvalue equation

$$\hat{A}\Psi = a\Psi \quad (111)$$

This postulate captures the central point of quantum mechanics--the values of dynamical variables can be quantized (although it is still possible to have a continuum of eigenvalues in the case of unbound states). If the system is in an eigenstate of  $\hat{A}$  with eigenvalue  $a$ , then any measurement of the quantity  $A$  will yield  $a$ .

Although measurements must always yield an eigenvalue, the state does not have to be an eigenstate of  $\hat{A}$  initially. An arbitrary state can be expanded in the complete set of eigenvectors of  $\hat{A}$  ( $\hat{A}\Psi_i = a_i\Psi_i$ ) as

$$\Psi = \sum_i c_i \Psi_i \quad (112)$$

where  $\hat{A}$  may go to infinity. In this case we only know that the measurement of  $A$  will yield *one* of the values  $a_i$ , but we don't know which one. However, we do know the *probability* that eigenvalue  $a_i$  will occur—it is the absolute value squared of the coefficient,  $|c_i|^2$  (cf. section 3.1.4), leading to the fourth postulate below.

An important second half of the third postulate is that, after measurement of  $\Psi$  yields some eigenvalue  $a_i$ , the wavefunction immediately "collapses" into the corresponding eigenstate  $\Psi_i$  (in the case that  $\Psi$  is degenerate, then  $\Psi$  becomes the projection of  $\Psi$  onto the degenerate subspace). Thus, measurement affects the state of the system. This fact is used in many elaborate experimental tests of quantum mechanics.

**Postulate 4.** If a system is in a state described by a normalized wave function  $\Psi$ , then the average value of the observable corresponding to  $\hat{A}$  is given by

$$\langle A \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi^* \hat{A} \Psi d\tau \quad (113)$$

**Postulate 5.** The wavefunction or state function of a system evolves in time according to the time-dependent Schrödinger equation

$$\hat{H}\Psi(r, t) = i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} \quad (114)$$

The central equation of quantum mechanics must be accepted as a postulate, as discussed in section 2.2.

**Postulate 6.** The total wavefunction must be antisymmetric with respect to the interchange of all coordinates of one fermion with those of another. Electronic spin must be included in this set of coordinates.

The Pauli exclusion principle is a direct result of this *antisymmetry principle*. We will later see that Slater determinants provide a convenient means of enforcing this property on electronic wavefunctions.

# تطبيقات الفرضيات

Normalize the wavefunction  $\Psi = \frac{1}{\pi^{1/2}} e^{-r/a_0}$   
 i.e. find  $N \rightarrow \Psi = N e^{-r/a_0}$

$$\int \Psi \Psi^* dr = 1 \rightarrow \int N e^{-r/a_0} \cdot N e^{-r/a_0} dr = 1$$

$$1 = \pi^2 \int_0^\infty r^2 e^{-2r/a_0} dr \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi$$

$$1 = N^2 \left( \frac{a_0^3}{4!} \right) (2) (2\pi) = N^2 \cdot \pi \cdot a_0^3$$

$$N = \left( \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} \right)^{1/2} \rightarrow \boxed{\Psi = \left( \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} \right)^{1/2} e^{-r/a_0}}$$

الخطوة 1

The wavefunction of an electron in the lowest energy state of a hydrogen atom is  $\propto e^{-r/a_0}$ .

لـ  $a_0$  مساحة (أو  $1 \text{ pm}^3$ ) ممكناً في أي مكان

$$\rho \propto \Psi \Psi^* dv = e^{-r/a_0} \cdot e^{-r/a_0} dv$$

$$\rho = e^{-2r/a_0} \cdot (1 \text{ pm}^3) \Big|_{r=0/a_0} = e^{-0} (1) = 1.00$$

$$(a) \quad r=0 \rightarrow \rho = e^{-2(0)/a_0} (1) = e^0 (1) = 1.00$$

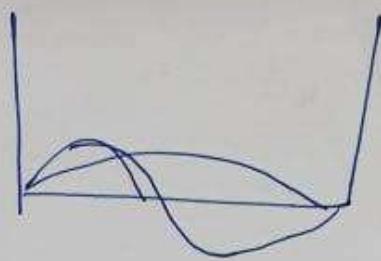
$$(b) \quad r=a_0 \rightarrow \rho = e^{-2(1)/a_0} (1) = 0.14 (1) = 0.14$$

$$\rho_{(a)} / \rho_{(b)} = (1) / (0.14) = 7.1$$

نقطة في المساحة متساوية احتمالية  
 على المساحة التي تحيط بالatom.

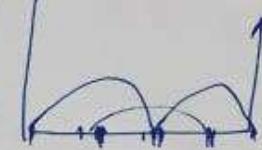
$$\psi = \sin^n \frac{n\pi x}{a}$$

$$P = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a \sin^2 \frac{n\pi x}{a} dx$$



$$P = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \cos 2n\pi x/a \right] \right] dx$$

$$P = \frac{1}{a} \left[ dx - \cos 2n\pi x/a dx \right]$$



$$P = \frac{1}{a} \left[ x - \frac{a}{2n\pi} \sin 2n\pi x \right]$$

$$P = \frac{1}{a} \left[ x - \frac{a}{2n\pi} \frac{\sin 2n\pi x}{a} \right]_0^a$$

$$P = \frac{1}{a} \left[ a - 0 - \left[ 0 - 0 \right] \right] \frac{1+9}{4}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{a} \left[ x - \frac{a}{2n\pi} \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{a} \right]_{a/4}^{3a/4}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{2n\pi} \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{a} \right]_{a/4}^{3a/4} \frac{3a/4}{a/4}$$

$$P = \frac{(0.75a - 0.25)}{0.25} - \left( \frac{\sin 2 \times 1 \times 0.75 \pi / a}{\sin 1.5 \pi} \right)$$

Evaluate the root mean square  $\langle r^2 \rangle^{1/2}$  of an electron from the nucleus in the hydrogen atom.  $\Psi = \frac{1}{(\pi a_0^3)^{1/2}} e^{-r/a_0}$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle = \int_0^\infty \left( \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} \right)^{1/2} e^{-r/a_0} r^2 \cdot r^2 \left( \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} \right)^{1/2} e^{-r/a_0} dr$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \sin \theta \cdot d\theta \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi$$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} \int r^4 e^{-2r/a_0} dr (2)(2\pi)$$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} \times \frac{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2} (2)(2\pi)$$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} \times \frac{3 a_0^5}{4!} \times 4\pi = 3 a_0^2$$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle = 3 a_0^2$$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle^{1/2} = \sqrt{3} a_0 = (3)^{1/2} \cdot (52.9) = 91.6 \text{ pm}$$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle^{1/2} = \boxed{91.6 \text{ pm}}$$

10-



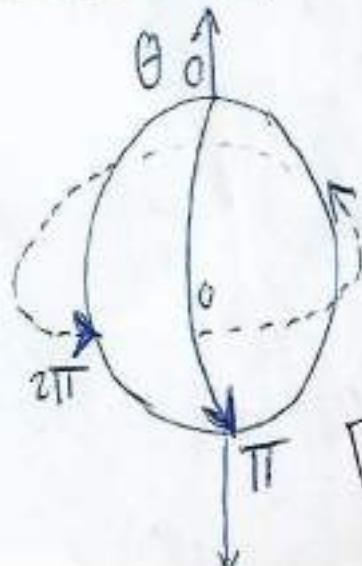
In spherical coordinates  
polar

$$x = r \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \cos \phi \quad dV = r^2 \cdot \sin \theta \cdot dr \cdot d\theta \cdot d\phi$$

$$y = r \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \sin \phi$$

$$z = r \cdot \cos \theta$$

يكتنف كروي سطح كروي (نهايات)  
يسود على  $\theta \in [0, \pi]$  (الصلوة)  
يعد لها دوران العوسر ساعي من  $\phi \in [0, 2\pi]$



أو مركب معدل (Average position) (الخطوة 15)

$$\Psi = \left(\frac{2}{a}\right) \sin \frac{n\pi X}{a}$$

الدالة الموجية في

$$\hat{\bar{X}} = \hat{X} = X$$

$$\langle X \rangle = \int \left(\frac{2}{a}\right)^{1/2} \sin \frac{n\pi X}{a} - X \cdot \left(\frac{2}{a}\right)^{1/2} \sin \frac{n\pi X}{a} dX$$

$$Z = \frac{n\pi X}{a}$$

$$\frac{dZ}{dX} = \frac{n\pi}{a}$$

$$\langle X \rangle = \frac{2}{a} \int X \sin^2 \frac{n\pi X}{a} dX$$

$$dX = \frac{a}{n\pi} dz$$

$$\langle X \rangle = \frac{2}{a} \left(\frac{a}{n\pi}\right)^2 \int Z \cdot \sin^2 Z \cdot dz$$

$$X=0 \rightarrow Z=0$$

$$X=a \rightarrow Z=n\pi \quad ] \quad \langle X \rangle = \left(\frac{2}{a}\right) \left(\frac{a}{n\pi}\right)^2 \int_0^{n\pi} Z \cdot \sin^2 Z \cdot dz$$

$$\langle X \rangle = \left(\frac{2}{a}\right) \left(\frac{a}{n\pi}\right)^2 \left(\frac{n^2\pi^2}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{a}\right) \left(\frac{a^2}{n^2\pi^2}\right) \left(\frac{n^2\pi^2}{4}\right)$$

$$\langle X \rangle = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right) \quad \text{حيث } n \text{ ممكنة Potential Well}$$

تحتى نقت درتها  $\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)$  على امرتي المركز لامها مستاضرة عن  $n=1$



**معادلات جسم في صندوق الجهد**

**Particle in a box problem**

Energy of a particle in a box from De Broglie relation and boundary condition on wavefunction

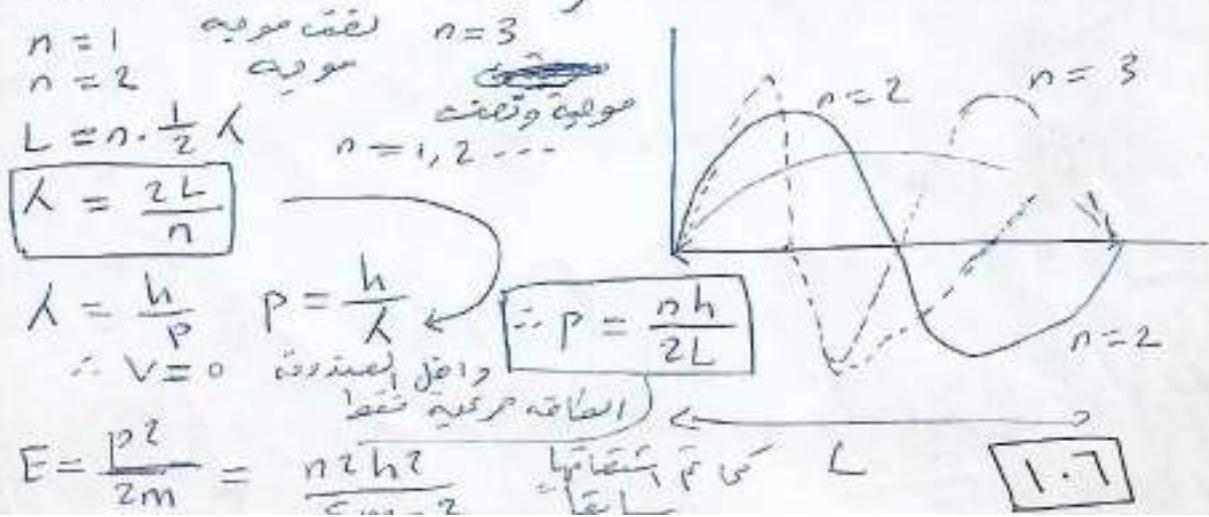
$$n=1 \quad \text{associated} \quad n=3$$
$$n=2 \quad \text{associated} \quad n=4$$
$$L = n \cdot \frac{1}{2} \lambda$$

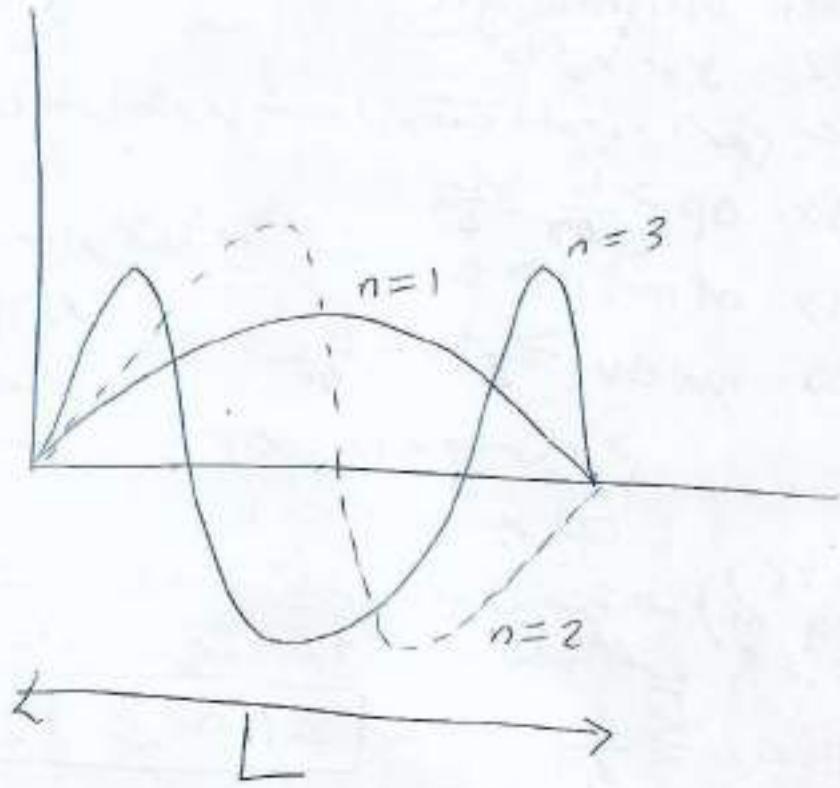
$$\lambda = \frac{2L}{n}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\hbar}{p} \quad p = \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \quad \therefore p = \frac{n\hbar}{2L}$$
$$\therefore v = 0 \quad \text{since} \quad \text{no motion}$$

$$E = \frac{p^2}{2m} = \frac{n^2 \hbar^2}{8m L^2} \quad \text{by kinetic energy}$$

1.7





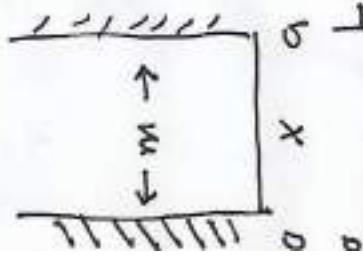
number of nodes =  $n - 1$

- $n = 1$  zero node
- $n = 2$  1 node
- $n = 3$  2 nodes

~~NO~~

particle in a box

موجة متسame صندوق



$$\psi(x) = A \sin\left(\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}\right)^{1/2} x + B \cos\left(\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}\right)^{1/2} x$$

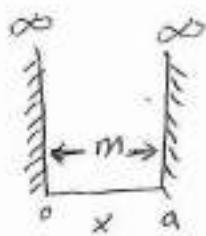
Boundary condition:  $\psi(x) = 0$  when  $x=0 \rightarrow B=0$

$$\psi(x) = A \sin\left(\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}\right)^{1/2} x$$

Boundary condition:  $\psi(x) = 0$  when  $x=L$ :

$$\psi(0) = A \sin\left(\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}\right)^{1/2} L = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad E = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mL^2}$$

## Particle in one-dimensional box



$x = 0$  و  $x = a$  الحدود

الداخل  $V = 0$  صفر

$$\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + E\psi = 0$$

جذب قوي

$$\psi = A \sin\left(\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}x\right) + B \cos\left(\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}x\right)$$

$x = 0$  و  $x = a$  (boundary conditions)

$V = \infty$  لذا  $\psi = 0$  في هذه الحالة

من حيث

[For  $\psi$  to be zero] at  $x = 0, x = a$

at  $x = 0$   $A'$  must be zero

$$\text{at } x = a \rightarrow \left(\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}\right)^{1/2} = n\pi$$

Because  $\sin n\pi = 0$

$$\left(\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}\right)^{1/2} a = n\pi$$

{ First boundary condition  
Second condition}

$$\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} a^2 = n^2\pi^2$$

(since,  $\psi = 0$ )

جذب قوي  
جذب قوي

17c

$$\frac{2mE\pi^2\hbar^2}{h^2}a^2 = n^2\pi^2 \quad (55)$$

$$E = \frac{n^2 h^2}{8ma^2} \quad n = 1, 2, 3 / \text{quantized}$$

no zero point energy.

$$n=1 \quad E = \frac{h^2}{8ma^2}$$

a.  $\Psi = 0$

$$\Psi = A \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a}$$

$x = 0$  اليمين المطلق

$x = a$  اليمين المطلق

$$I = \int_0^a \Psi^* \Psi dx = A^2 \int_0^a \sin^2 \frac{n\pi x}{a} dx$$

$$I = \frac{A^2 a}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin^2(n\alpha) d\alpha \quad [\alpha = \frac{\pi x}{a}]$$

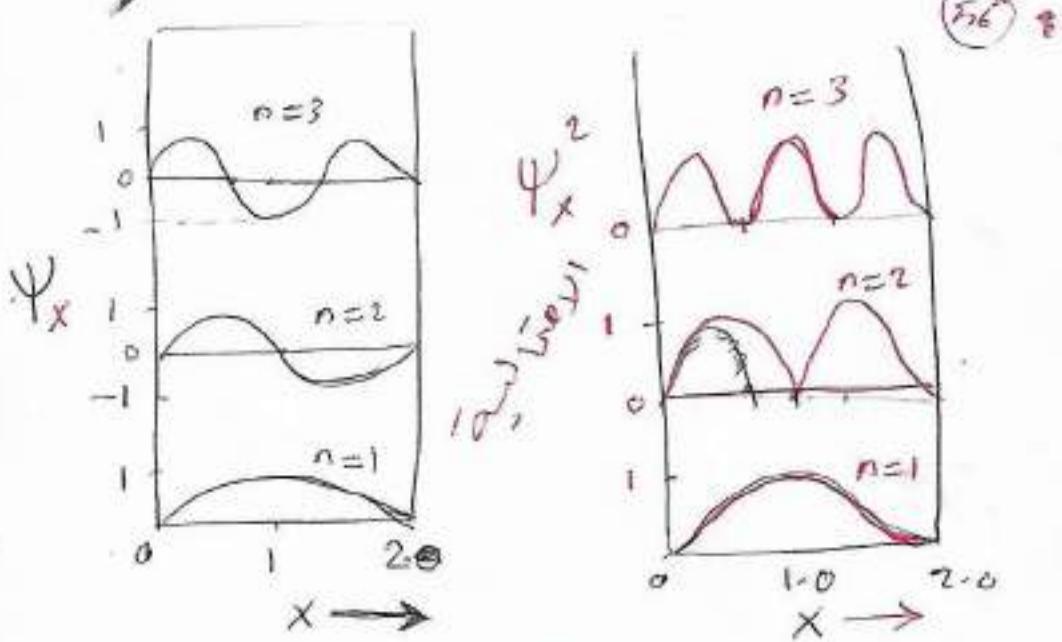
$$\int_0^\pi \sin^2(n\alpha) d\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \frac{d\alpha}{dx} = \frac{\pi}{a} \quad dx = \frac{a}{\pi} d\alpha$$

$\Psi \Psi^* \rightarrow$  real and equal  $\Psi^2$

$$I = \frac{A^2 \cdot a}{\pi} \times \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$A = \left(\frac{2}{a}\right)^{1/2}$$

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موجة الموجة ومرجعها

$$\text{Probability} = \Psi \cdot \Psi^*$$

حيث L = طول صندوق دفعه  $\hbar^2/2m$  متر العلاقة بين  $n=2$  و  $n=1$

$$L = 10 \text{ cm} \quad L = 1 \text{ Å} \quad \text{line} \\ L = 10 \text{ cm} \quad 1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm} \quad = L = 1 \text{ Å} \quad \text{line}$$

$$n=1 \quad E_1 = \frac{\pi^2 \times n^2 \hbar^2}{8 m a^2} = \frac{(1)^2 \times (6.63 \times 10^{-34})^2}{8 \times 9.108 \times 10^{-31} \text{ g} \times (1 \times 10^{-8})^2}$$

$$E_1 = 6.0 \times 10^{-11} \quad (1 \times 10^{-8})^2$$

$$n=2 \quad E_2 = 24 \times 10^{-11} = \frac{(2)^2 (6.63 \times 10^{-34})^2}{8 \times 9.108 \times 10^{-31} \times (1 \times 10^{-8})^2}$$

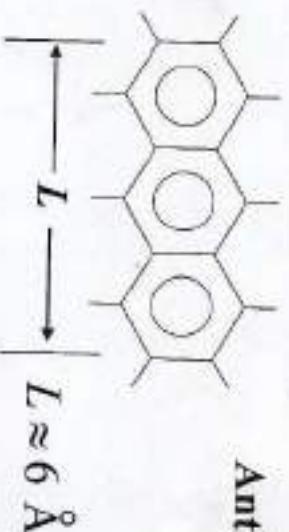
$$E_2 - E_1 = (24 - 6) \times 10^{-11} = 1.2 \times 10^{-10} \text{ erg}$$

Particle in a Box → Simple model of molecular energy levels.

Anthracene

$\pi$  electrons – consider “free”,  
in box of length  $L$ .

Ignore all coulomb interactions.



$E_2$

Calculate wavelength of absorption of light.  
Form particle in box energy level formula

$\Delta E$

$$\Delta E = E_2 - E_1 = \frac{3h^2}{8mL^2}$$

$E_1$

$S_0$

$m = m_e = 9 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$

$L = 6 \text{ \AA} = 6 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$

$\hbar = 6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$

$\Delta E = 5.04 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$

$$\Delta E = h\nu$$

$$\nu = \Delta E / \hbar = 7.64 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$$

$$\lambda = c / \nu = 393 \text{ nm blue-violet}$$

$$\text{Experiment} \Rightarrow 400 \text{ nm}$$

particle in a box  $n = 1, 2, 3 \dots$

Two adjacent energy levels  $n, n+1$

$$E_n = \frac{n^2 h^2}{8ma^2} \quad E_{n+1} = \frac{(n+1)^2 h^2}{8ma^2}$$

$$\Delta E = E_{n+1} - E_n = (2n+1) \frac{h^2}{8ma^2} \quad 2.2$$

Zero point energy  $n=1$

if  $L = 1 \text{ nm}$

Zero point energy for electron =  $6 \times 10^{-20} \text{ J}$

$n=2 \leftarrow n=1$  انتقال من  $n=1$  إلى  $n=2$

$$1.8 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} \approx 1.1 \text{ eV}$$

اصل طاقة انتقال السطوة (البروتون) المموج في الفوتون

قد تكون متساوية الامثلية لستوواه (1 fm)

in one dimensional infinite square well

$$(0.6 \text{ GeV}) \approx 1.25 \text{ fm}$$

$$1 \text{ fm} =$$

Q1) If real is first question

$$\Psi = \left(\frac{2}{a}\right)^{1/2} \sin n \frac{\pi x}{a}$$

Q: What is the ground state energy  
for an electron that is confined to  
a potential well with a width of  
0.2 nm

$$E = \frac{n^2 h^2}{8 m a^2} = \frac{(6.626 \times 10^{-34})^2 \times (1)^2}{8 \times 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \times (0.2 \times 10^{-9})^2}$$
$$= 1.506 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$$
$$= 1.506 \times 10^{-18} \times 6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mole}^{-1}$$
$$= 9.07 \text{ kJ/mole}$$

Q-2. Calculate the energy between the  
first two level ( $n=0, n=1$ ) for  
the following

1. 50 gm golf ball constrained to 100m  
fairway
2. An ( $\alpha$ -particle) (1-He-nucleus) moving  
in 10 m accelerator tube
3. An electron in  $1.5 \text{ Å}^2$  ( $1.5 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2$ ) bound.

$$E_0 = 0$$

$$\frac{m}{\alpha \text{ particle}} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}{6.022 \times 10^{23}} = 6.64 \times 10^{-27}$$

[ ] [ ] [ ]

الكترون من صور دلائل بزنسنجه داون هيلد ميادي  
1 nm احسب امثل طاقة تمكن انتقالها للكترون

(1) امثل طاقة 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 nm للكترون

(2) احتمالية صعود للكترون من صرطقة اعلاه

$$x = 0.51 \text{ nm} \quad x = 0.49 \text{ nm}$$

مهم احتمالية صعود للكترون من بعده

$$x = 0.2 \text{ nm}$$

$$(1) \text{min. energy } n=1 \quad E = \frac{(1)2(\hbar)^2}{8 \times 9 - 1 \times 10^{-10} X} \times (1 \times 10^{-9})^2$$

امثل طاقة 1, 2, 3 nm

$$(2) E_2 \leftarrow E_1 \quad n=1$$

$$E_2 = \frac{(n)2(\hbar)^2}{8 \times 9 - 1 \times 10^{-10} X}$$

$$= 24.096 \times 10^{-20} \text{ J} = 24.096 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$= 6.024 \times 10^{-20} \text{ J} \\ = 36.28 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$\Delta E = E_2 - E_1 = 24.096 - 36.28 = 108.8 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$(3) \Psi_{(1)}^2 dL \quad L = x, y, z$$

$$dL = 0.02 \text{ nm} \quad \frac{0.5}{\text{nm}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.49 \\ 0.51 \end{array} \right\} \text{ جسم}$$

$$= \left( \frac{2}{1.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}} \right) \sin^2 \left( \frac{0.5 \times \pi}{1.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}} \right) (0.02)$$

$$= 0.04 \quad \Psi \Psi = \frac{2}{a} \sin^2 \left( \frac{n\pi x}{a} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 ④ \int_0^a &= \int_{x=0 \text{ nm}}^{x=0.2 \text{ nm}} \Psi_{(1)}^2 dL = \int_0^{0.2} \frac{2}{\pi r^3} \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) dL \\
 &= 2 \times 10^{-9} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x - \left( \frac{1.0 \text{ nm}}{4\pi} \right) \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{1.0}\right) \right]_0^{0.2} \\
 &= 2 \times 10^{-9} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \times 0.2 - \left( \frac{1.0}{2\pi} \right) \sin\left(\frac{0.4\pi}{1.0}\right) \right] \\
 &= 0.0486
 \end{aligned}$$

(59)

الناتج المرضي للذرة من دعوه اصل الحالة المستقرة في

$$\Psi_{(1)} = \left( \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} \right)^{1/2} e^{-r/a_0} \quad \text{حيث } a_0 \text{ هي نصف قطر الذرة}$$

احجم متساوية لذرة وذرة دعوه اصل  $a_0 = 0.53 \text{ \AA}$

$$1 \text{ pm}^3 = 0.1 \text{ \AA}^3 \quad \text{كمتر}^3 \quad \text{كمتر}^3 = 10^{-30} \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\Psi_{(1)}^2 dV \quad \text{حيث } V = 0 \quad \text{حيث } a_0 = 0.53 \text{ \AA} \quad (60)$$

$$[\Psi_{(1)}^2 dV]_{V=0} \quad V = 0 \quad \text{حيث } a_0 = 0.53 \text{ \AA} \quad (61)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left( \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} \right) dV = \frac{1}{(53)^3 \cdot \pi \cdot 10^{-30}} \times 1 \text{ pm}^3 \\
 &= 2.14 \times 10^{-6}
 \end{aligned}$$

حيث بعد 50 pm من السطح فان انتشاره واسع (b)

← انتشار ← 119 →

$$\left[ \Psi_{cr}^2 dr \right]_{r=50} = \left[ \frac{1}{(53)^2 \pi p_m^3} \right] \left[ \exp \left( 2(-\frac{10}{53}) \right) / p_m^3 \right]$$

$$= 2.14 \times 10^{-6} \exp(-1.89)$$

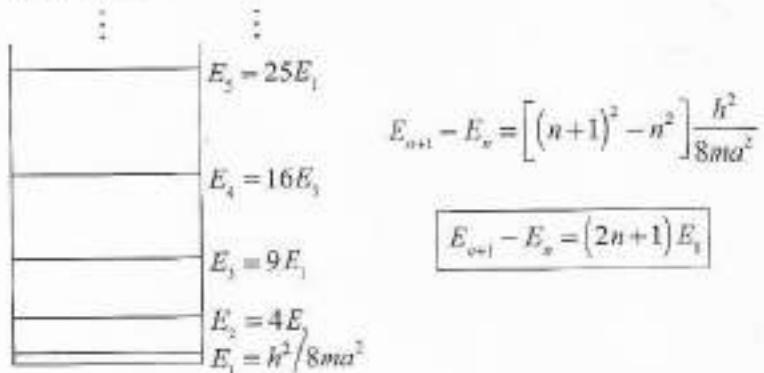
$$= 3.24 \times 10^{-7}$$

(60)

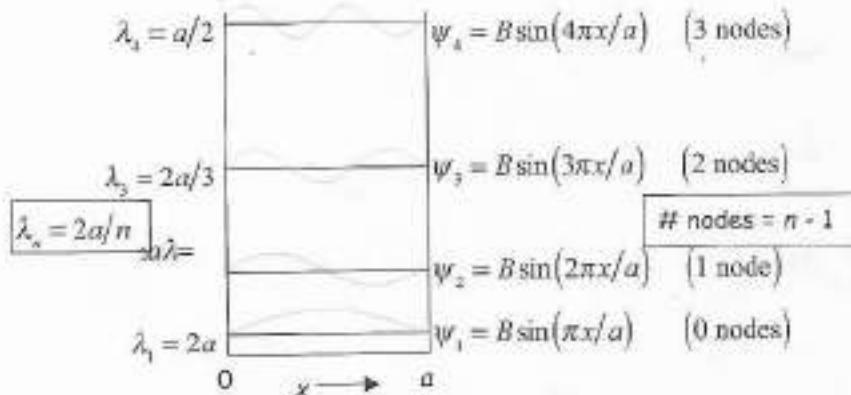
$$\Psi_{cr}^2 dr = \left( \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} \right)^{1/2} \exp^{-r/a_0} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} \right)^{1/2} \exp^{-r/a_0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} \exp^{-2r/a_0}$$

- (a) The energy spacing between successive states gets progressively larger as  $n$  increases



- (b) The wavefunction  $\psi(x)$  is sinusoidal, with the number of nodes increased by one for each successive state



- (c) The energy spacings increase as the box size decreases.

$$E \propto \frac{1}{a^2}$$

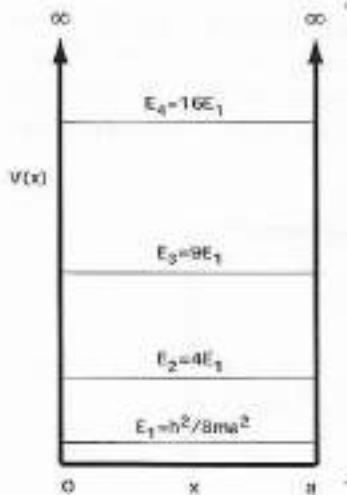


Figure 1. Potential well and lowest energy levels for particle in a box.

This potential is represented by the dark lines in Fig. 1. Infinite potential energy constitute an impenetrable barrier. The particle is thus bound to a *potential well*. Since the particle cannot penetrate beyond  $x = 0$  or  $x = a$ ,

$$\psi(x) = 0 \quad \text{for } x < 0 \quad \text{and} \quad x > a \quad (10)$$

By the requirement that the wavefunction be continuous, it must be true as well that

$$\psi(0) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \psi(a) = 0 \quad (11)$$

which constitutes a pair of boundary conditions on the wavefunction *within* the box. Inside the box,  $V(x) = 0$ , so the Schrödinger equation reduces to the free-particle form (1)

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\psi''(x) = E\psi(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq a \quad (12)$$

We again have the differential equation

$$\psi''(x) + k^2\psi(x) = 0 \quad \text{with} \quad k^2 = 2mE/\hbar^2 \quad (13)$$

The general solution can be written

$$\psi(x) = A \sin kx + B \cos kx \quad (14)$$

The first few eigenfunctions and the corresponding probability distributions are plotted in Fig. 2. There is a close analogy between the states of this quantum system and the modes of vibration of a violin string. The patterns of standing waves on the string are, in fact, identical in form with the wavefunctions (24).

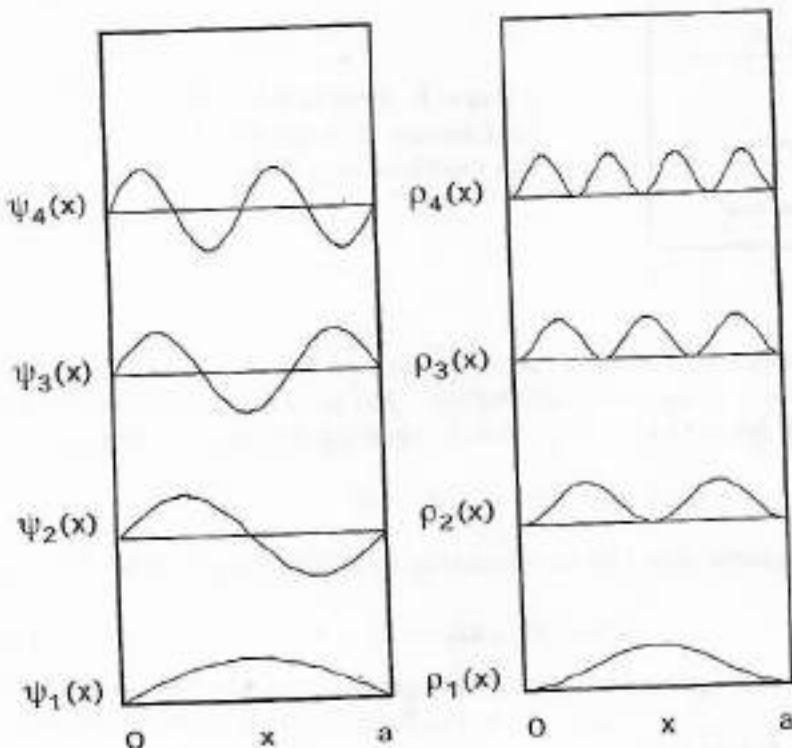


Figure 2. Eigenfunctions and probability densities for particle in a box.

A significant feature of the particle-in-a-box quantum states is the occurrence of *nodes*. These are points, other than the two end points (which are fixed by the boundary conditions), at which the wavefunction vanishes. At a node there is exactly zero probability of finding the particle. The  $n$ th quantum state has, in fact,  $n - 1$  nodes. It is generally true that the number of nodes increases with the energy of a quantum state, which can

be rationalized by the following qualitative argument. As the number of nodes increases, so does the number and steepness of the 'wiggles' in the wavefunction. It's like skiing down a slalom course. Accordingly, the average curvature, given by the second derivative, must increase. But the second derivative is proportional to the kinetic energy operator. Therefore, the more nodes, the higher the energy. This will prove to be an invaluable guide in more complex quantum systems.

Another important property of the eigenfunctions (24) applies to the integral over a product of two *different* eigenfunctions. It is easy to see from Fig. 3 that the integral

$$\int_0^a \psi_2(x) \psi_1(x) dx = 0$$

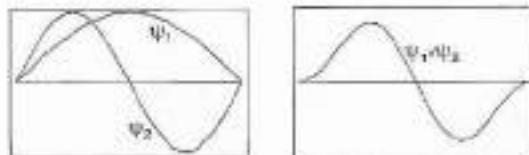


Figure 3. Product of  $n=1$  and  $n=2$  eigenfunctions.

To prove this result in general, use the trigonometric identity

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)]$$

to show that

$$\int_0^a \psi_m(x) \psi_n(x) dx = 0 \quad \text{if } m \neq n \quad (25)$$

This property is called *orthogonality*. We will show in the Chap. 4 that this is a general result for quantum-mechanical eigenfunctions. The normalization (22) together with the orthogonality (25) can be combined into a single relationship

$$\int_0^a \psi_m(x) \psi_n(x) dx = \delta_{mn} \quad (26)$$

in terms of the *Kronecker delta*

$$\delta_{mn} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } m = n \\ 0 & \text{if } m \neq n \end{cases}$$

أوجي مركب (average position) في الموضع المركب

$$\Psi = \left(\frac{2}{a}\right) \sin \frac{n\pi X}{a}$$

$$\hat{O} = \hat{X} = X$$

$$\langle X \rangle = \int_0^a \left(\frac{2}{a}\right)^{1/2} \sin \frac{n\pi X}{a} - X \cdot \left(\frac{2}{a}\right)^{1/2} \sin \frac{n\pi X}{a} dX$$

$$Z = \frac{n\pi X}{a}$$

$$\frac{dZ}{dX} = \frac{n\pi}{a}$$

$$\langle X \rangle = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a X \sin^2 \frac{n\pi X}{a} dX$$

$$dX = \frac{a}{n\pi} dZ$$

$$\langle X \rangle = \frac{2}{a} \left(\frac{a}{n\pi}\right)^2 \int_0^{n\pi} Z \sin^2 Z dZ$$

$$X=0 \rightarrow Z=0$$

$$X=a \rightarrow Z=n\pi \quad ] \quad \langle X \rangle = \left(\frac{2}{a}\right) \left(\frac{a}{n\pi}\right)^2 \int_0^{n\pi} Z \sin^2 Z dZ$$

$$\langle X \rangle = \left(\frac{2}{a}\right) \left(\frac{a}{n\pi}\right)^2 \left(\frac{n^2\pi^2}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{a}\right) \left(\frac{a^2}{n^2\pi^2}\right) \left(\frac{n^2\pi^2}{4}\right)$$

$$\langle X \rangle = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right) \text{موضع صيغة Potential Well}$$

معنى ذلك وقوع  $\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)$  على طرفي المركز لا ينبع من اضطراره عنه



## Particle in three dimensional box

موجة الموجة بمعادلة شودنگر  
partial differential equation

تحليلية معلم المتغيرات حيث إن الاراء  $\Psi$  هي

$$\Psi(x,y,z) = X \cdot \Psi(x) Y \Psi(y) Z \Psi(z)$$

موجة متعددة عاملة شودنگر ونسم على

$$X(x) Y(y) Z(z)$$

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

$\Psi(x,y,z)$  wave function

$V(x,y,z)$  potential function

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[ \frac{1}{X(x)} \cdot \frac{d^2 X(x)}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{Y(y)} \cdot \frac{d^2 Y(y)}{dy^2} + \frac{1}{Z(z)} \cdot \frac{d^2 Z(z)}{dz^2} \right] = E$$

حيث  $E_x, E_y, E_z$  هي طاقات  $V$  حيث

$$E = E_x + E_y + E_z$$

$$E_x = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[ \frac{1}{X(x)} \cdot \frac{d^2 X(x)}{dx^2} \right]$$

$$E_y = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[ \frac{1}{Y(y)} \cdot \frac{d^2 Y(y)}{dy^2} \right]$$

$$E_z = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[ \frac{1}{Z(z)} \cdot \frac{d^2 Z(z)}{dz^2} \right]$$

وهي تكمل معادلات الحركة في

حالة

١٨١

$$X(x) = A_x \sin \frac{n_1 \pi x}{a} = A_x \sin \left( \frac{2m E_x}{\hbar^2} \right) x$$

$$Y(y) = A_y \sin \frac{n_2 \pi y}{b} = A_y \sin \left( \frac{2m E_y}{\hbar^2} \right) y$$

$$Z(z) = A_z \sin \frac{n_3 \pi z}{c} = A_z \sin \left( \frac{2m E_z}{\hbar^2} \right) z$$

$a, b, c$  length of the box sides in the  $x, y, z$  directions  
 $n_1, n_2, n_3$  quantum numbers

$$E = \frac{\hbar^2}{8m} \left( \frac{n_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{n_2^2}{b^2} + \frac{n_3^2}{c^2} \right)$$

if the box is cube  $a = b = c$  So

$$E = \frac{\hbar^2}{8ma^2} (n_1^2 + n_2^2 + n_3^2)$$

كل رقم كمي يعطى طاقة واحدة لمنطقة  
 one dimensional box

جهاز متعدد الأبعاد		
$n_1$	$n_2$	$n_3$
1	1	2
1	2	1
2	1	1

الطاقة المطلوبة

Degeneracy

different States of system  
 different wave functions

**حركة الجسم الحر**

**The free particle**

## ① The free particles الحالة الحرة

نفترض أن الموضع  $x = 0$  و  $y = 0$  و  $z = 0$  حيث  $U = 0$

$$\nabla^2 \Psi + \frac{8\pi^2 m}{h^2} (E - U) \Psi = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \Psi + \frac{8\pi^2 m}{h^2} E \Psi = 0$$

(66)

$\Psi$  دالة

$$\frac{1}{\Psi} \nabla^2 \Psi + \frac{8\pi^2 m}{h^2} E = 0 \quad \leftarrow$$

دالة تحليلية يكتبها

$$E = E_x + E_y + E_z \rightarrow$$

$$\Psi = \Psi_x \Psi_y \Psi_z \rightarrow$$

$$\sum \left( \frac{1}{\Psi_x} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{8\pi^2 m E_x}{h^2} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{\Psi_y} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi_y}{\partial y^2} + \frac{8\pi^2 m E_y}{h^2} \right)$$

$$+ \left( \frac{1}{\Psi_z} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi_z}{\partial z^2} + \frac{8\pi^2 m E_z}{h^2} \right) = 0$$

عملية متزامنة في كل الاتجاهات ممكنا

حل لفرقة اتجاه

$$\Psi_x = A_x \sin \left( \frac{2\pi x}{h} \sqrt{2m E_x} \right)$$

$$\Psi_y = A_y \sin \left( \frac{2\pi y}{h} \sqrt{2m E_y} \right)$$

$$\Psi_z = A_z \sin \left( \frac{2\pi z}{h} \sqrt{2m E_z} \right)$$

حيث  $A_x, A_y, A_z$  ثوابت و  $E_x, E_y, E_z$  طاقات الحدود

Boundary conditions

$$E_x = \frac{1}{2} m v_x^2 \quad E_y = \frac{1}{2} m v_y^2 \quad E_z = \frac{1}{2} m v_z^2$$

ج) مسأله تبيين ان المقادير  $v_x$ ,  $v_y$ ,  $v_z$  هي مقدار مزدوج  
الى المقادير  $v_x$ ,  $v_y$ ,  $v_z$  المترادفة

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m(v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2) = \frac{1}{2} m V^2$$

$v = 0 \rightarrow K.E = \text{total energy}$ .