

§ 2.6 单电子(H)原子—径向方程



径向方程

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + \left[\frac{2m_e}{\hbar^2} (E - V(r)) - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right] R = 0$$
$$l = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

径向方程与 $V(r)$ 的具体形式有关。

令 $R(r) = \frac{\chi(r)}{r}$

方程简化为

$$\frac{d^2 \chi}{dr^2} + \frac{2m_e}{\hbar^2} \left[E - V(r) - \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2m_e r^2} \right] \chi(r) = 0$$

对于氢原子(类氢离子)

$$V(r) = -\frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

§ 2.6 单电子(H)原子—径向方程

➤ 对于任何 $E > 0$ ，方程都有有意义的解。

因此，在 $E > 0$ 时，我们得到的是连续谱。

➤ 对于 $E < 0$ ，电子束缚在库仑势阱内。

做变换

$$\rho = \left(-\frac{8m_e E}{\hbar^2} \right)^{1/2} r$$

并设

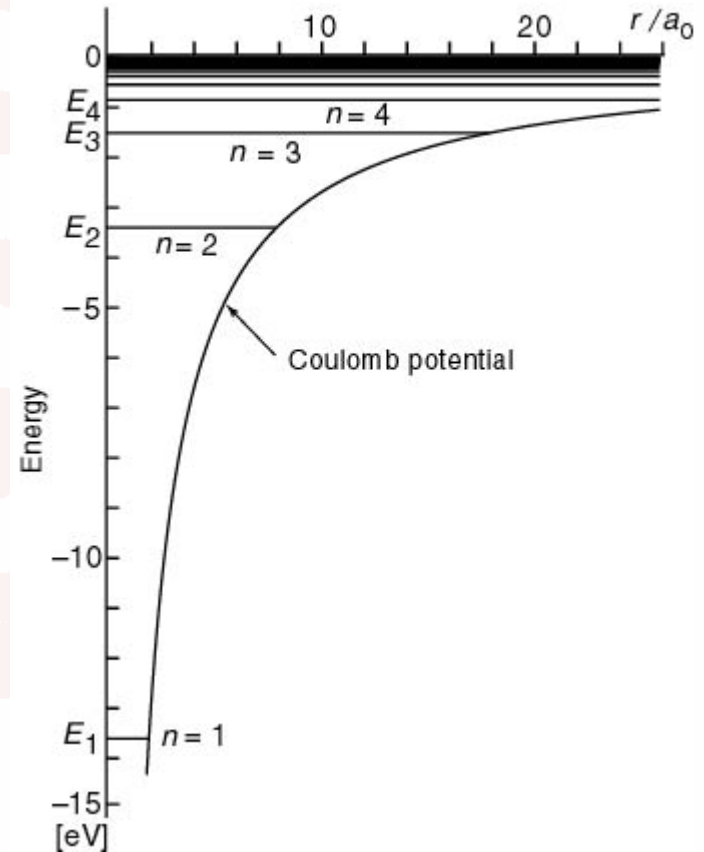
$$n = \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar} \left(-\frac{m_e}{2E} \right)^{1/2}$$

方程化为

$$\left[\frac{d^2}{d\rho^2} - \frac{l(l+1)}{\rho^2} + \frac{n}{\rho} - \frac{1}{4} \right] \chi(\rho) = 0$$

根据波函数标准条件的要求

$$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad \text{且} \quad l \leq n - 1$$



方程的解

$$R(r) = R_{n_l}(r) = N_{n_l} e^{-\rho/2} \rho^l L_{n_l+l}^{2l+1}(\rho)$$

$$\rho = \left(-\frac{8m_e E}{\hbar^2} \right)^{1/2} r$$

连带拉盖尔多项式

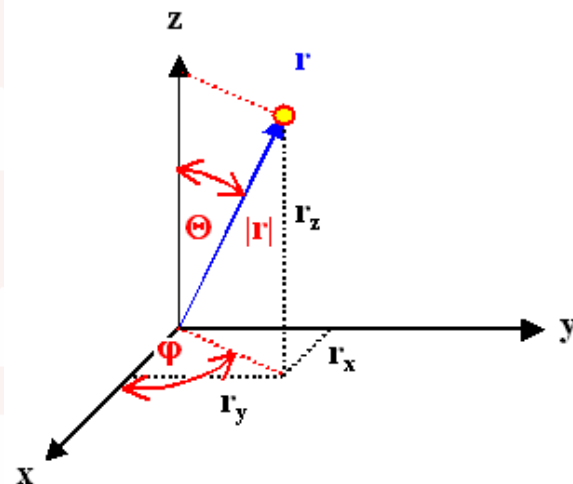
$$L_{n+l}^{2l+1}(\rho) = \sum_{v=0}^{n-l-1} (-1)^{v+1} \frac{[(n+l)!]^2 \rho^v}{(n-l-1-v)!(2l+1+v)!v!}$$

归一化

$$\int_0^\infty |R_{nl}(r)|^2 r^2 dr = 1$$

归一化系数

$$N_{n,l} = - \left\{ \left(\frac{2Z}{na_0} \right)^3 \frac{(n-l-1)!}{2n[(n+l)!]^3} \right\}^{1/2}$$



$$d\tau = dr \cdot r d\theta \cdot r \sin \theta d\varphi$$

$$= r^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi$$

§ 2.6 单电子(H)原子—径向方程



$$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$l = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n - 1$$

$$R_{10}(r) = 2(Z / a_0)^{3/2} \exp(-Zr / a_0)$$

$$R_{20}(r) = 2(Z / 2a_0)^{3/2} (1 - Zr / 2a_0) \exp(-Zr / 2a_0)$$

$$R_{21}(r) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (Z / 2a_0)^{3/2} (Zr / a_0) \exp(-Zr / 2a_0)$$

$$R_{30}(r) = 2(Z / 3a_0)^{3/2} (1 - 2Zr / 3a_0 + 2Z^2 r^2 / 27a_0^2) \exp(-Zr / 3a_0)$$

$$R_{31}(r) = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9} (Z / 3a_0)^{3/2} (1 - Zr / 6a_0) (Zr / a_0) \exp(-Zr / 3a_0)$$

$$R_{32}(r) = \frac{4}{27\sqrt{10}} (Z / 3a_0)^{3/2} (Zr / a_0)^2 \exp(-Zr / 3a_0)$$

§ 2.6 单电子(H)原子—H原子中电子的概率分布



$$u(\mathbf{r}) = u_{nlm}(r, \theta, \varphi) = R_{nl}(r)Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$$

量子数

$$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$l = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

$$m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm l$$

归一化条件

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^\infty \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} |u_{nlm}(r, \theta, \varphi)|^2 r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^\infty \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} |R_{nl}(r)Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)|^2 r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^\infty R_{nl}^2(r) r^2 dr \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} |Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)|^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

§ 2.6 单电子(H)原子—H原子中电子的概率分布



➤ 氢原子(类氢离子)处在束缚态 $u_{nlm}(r, \theta, \varphi)$, 则在 (r, θ, φ) 点附近 $d\tau$ 体积元内电子出现的概率为:

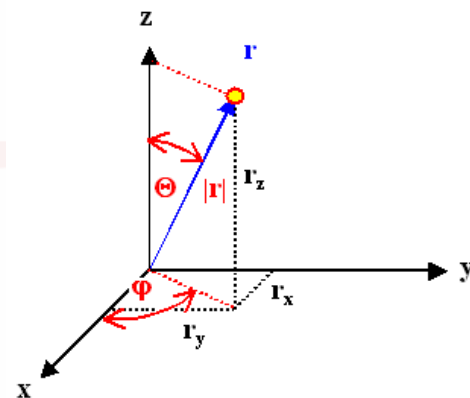
$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{nlm}(r, \theta, \varphi)d\tau &= |u_{nlm}(r, \theta, \varphi)|^2 r^2 \sin\theta dr d\theta d\varphi \\ &= R_{nl}^2(r) r^2 dr |Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)|^2 d\Omega\end{aligned}$$

径向分布

角向分布

角向分布函数 $W_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$

$$\begin{aligned}W_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)d\Omega &= \left[\int_0^\infty |u_{nlm}(r, \theta, \varphi)|^2 r^2 dr \right] \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \\ &= \left[\int_0^\infty R_{nl}^2(r) r^2 dr \right] |Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)|^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \\ &= |Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)|^2 d\Omega\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}d\tau &= dr \cdot r d\theta \cdot r \sin\theta d\varphi \\ &= r^2 dr \frac{d\Omega}{r^2} = r^2 dr d\Omega\end{aligned}$$

§ 2.6 单电子(H)原子—H原子中电子的概率分布



$$Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = N_{lm} P_l^m(\cos \theta) e^{im\varphi}$$

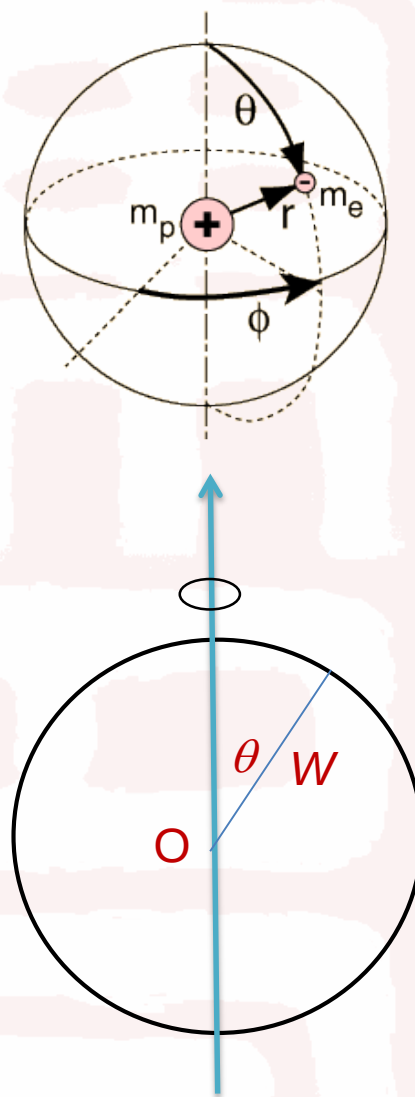


角向分布函数

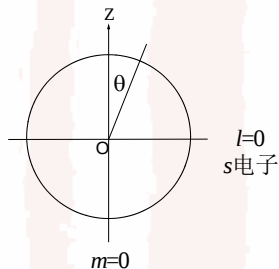
$$W_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = |Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)|^2 = N_{lm}^2 |P_l^m(\cos \theta)|^2$$

角向分布函数表示：处在束缚态 $u_{nlm}(r, \theta, \varphi)$ 的氢原子(类氢离子)，在 (θ, φ) 方向单位立体角内电子出现的概率。

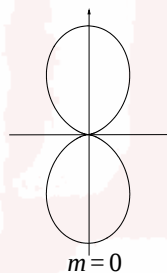
角向分布函数与方位角无关，具有旋转对称性。



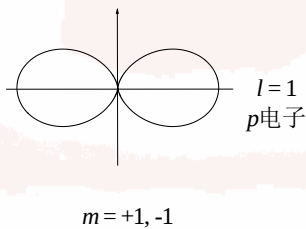
§ 2.6 单电子(H)原子—H原子中电子的概率分布



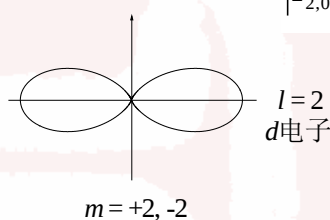
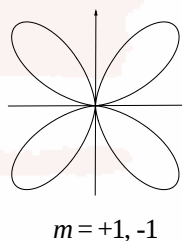
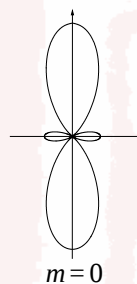
$$|Y_{0,0}|^2 = \frac{1}{4\pi}$$



$$|Y_{1,0}|^2 = \frac{3}{4\pi} \cos^2 \theta \quad |Y_{1,\pm 1}|^2 = \frac{3}{8\pi} \sin^2 \theta$$



$$|Y_{2,0}|^2 = \frac{5}{16\pi} (3\cos^2 \theta - 1)^2 \quad |Y_{2,\pm 1}|^2 = \frac{15}{8\pi} \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$$



$$Y_{2,\pm 2} = \frac{15}{32\pi} \sin^4 \theta$$

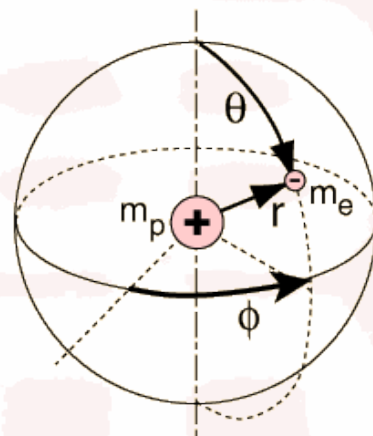
$$W_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = |Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)|^2$$

§ 2.6 单电子(H)原子—H原子中电子的概率分布



径向分布函数 $W_{nl}(r)$

$$\begin{aligned} W_{nl}(r)dr &= \left[\int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} |u_{nlm}(r, \theta, \varphi)|^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi \right] r^2 dr \\ &= \left[\int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} |Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)|^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi \right] R_{nl}^2(r) r^2 dr \\ &= R_{nl}^2(r) r^2 dr \end{aligned}$$

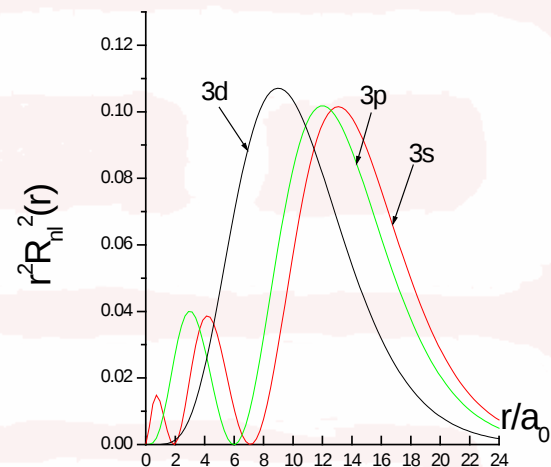
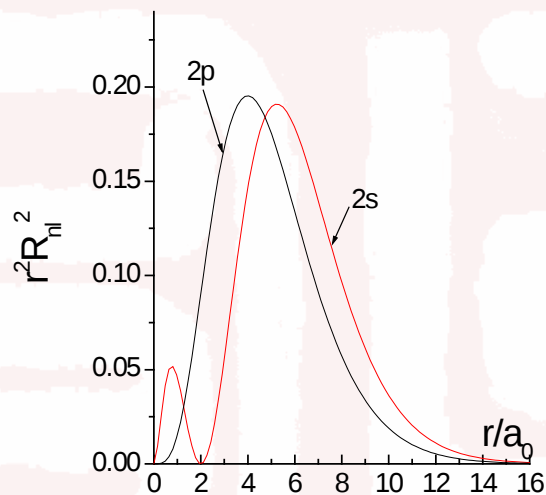
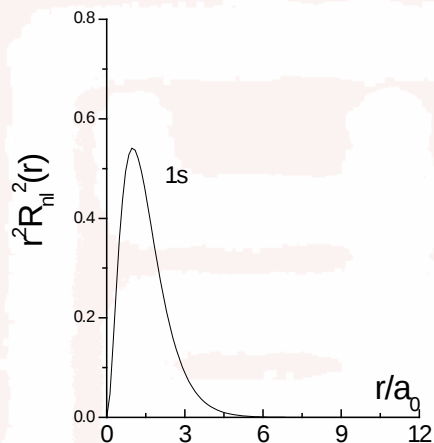
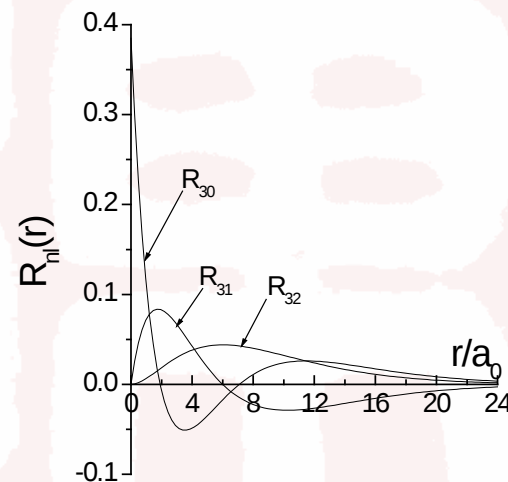
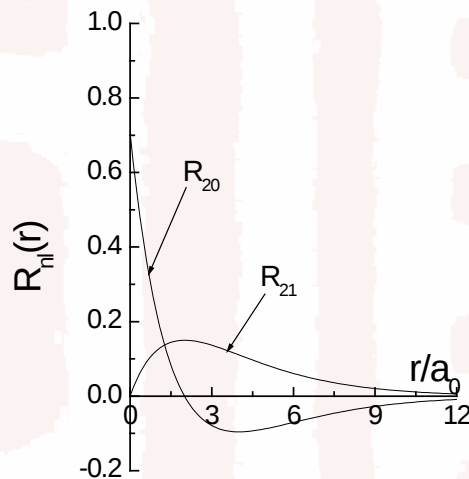
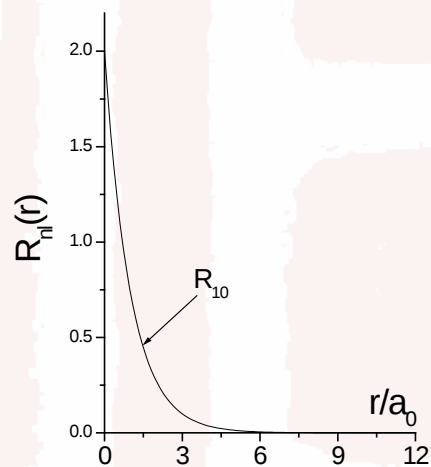


径向分布函数

$$W_{nl}(r) = R_{nl}^2(r) r^2$$

径向分布函数表示：处在束缚态 $u_{nlm}(r, \theta, \varphi)$ 的氢原子(类氢离子)，在半径 r 处单位厚度球壳内电子出现的概率。

§ 2.6 单电子(H)原子—H原子中电子的概率分布





§ 2.6 单电子(H)原子—H原子中电子的概率分布

(1) 只有 $l = 0$ 的 s 态, 径向波函数在 $r = 0$ 处不为零。

(2) 最可几半径

$$\frac{dW_{n,n-1}(r)}{dr} = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad r_m = n^2 a_0$$

例如: 氢原子处在 $1s$ 态时, 电子最可几半径为 a_0

(3) 平均半径

$$\begin{aligned} \langle r \rangle_{nlm} &= \int u_{nlm}^*(\mathbf{r}) r u_{nlm}(\mathbf{r}) d\tau \\ &= \int_0^\infty |R_{nl}(r)|^2 r^3 dr \\ &= \frac{n^2 a_0}{Z} \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{l(l+1)}{n^2} \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

例如: 氢原子处在 $1s$ 态时, 电子平均半径为 $3a_0/2$

§ 2.6 单电子(H)原子—H原子中电子的概率分布



(4) 其它常用的平均值

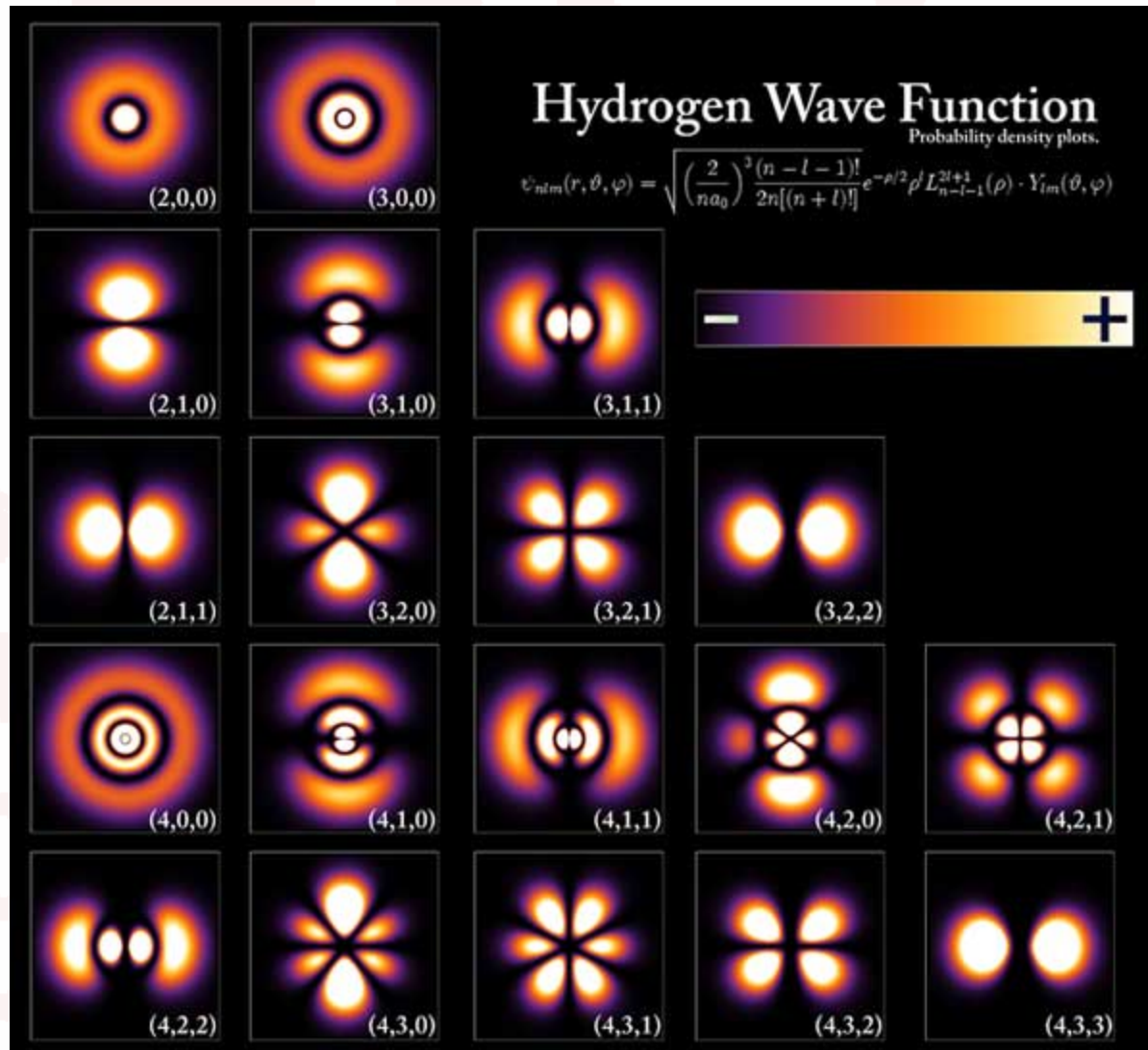
$$\langle r^2 \rangle_{nlm} = \frac{n^4 a_0^2}{Z^2} \left\{ 1 + \frac{3}{2} \left[1 - \frac{l(l+1) - 1/3}{n^2} \right] \right\}$$

$$\left\langle \frac{1}{r} \right\rangle_{nlm} = \frac{Z}{a_0 n^2}$$

$$\left\langle \frac{1}{r^2} \right\rangle_{nlm} = \frac{Z^2}{a_0^2 n^3 (l + 1/2)}$$

$$\left\langle \frac{1}{r^3} \right\rangle_{nlm} = \frac{Z^3}{a_0^3 n^3 l(l + 1/2)(l + 1)}$$

§ 2.6 单电子(H)原子—H原子中电子的概率分布



§ 2.6 单电子(H)原子—H原子中电子的概率分布



坐标空间和动量空间

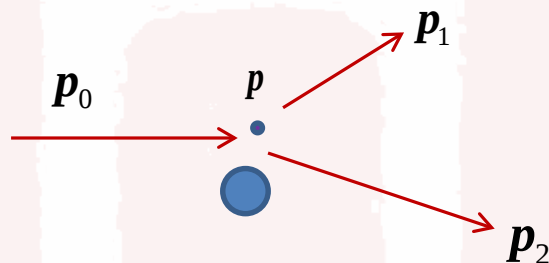
对于H原子：

$$\psi_{1s}(r) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-r}$$

$$\phi_{1s}(p) = \frac{2^{3/2}}{\pi(1+p^2)^2}$$

$$|\phi_{1s}(p)|^2 = 8\pi^{-2}(1+p^2)^{-4}$$

§ 2.6 单电子(H)原子—H原子中电子的概率分布



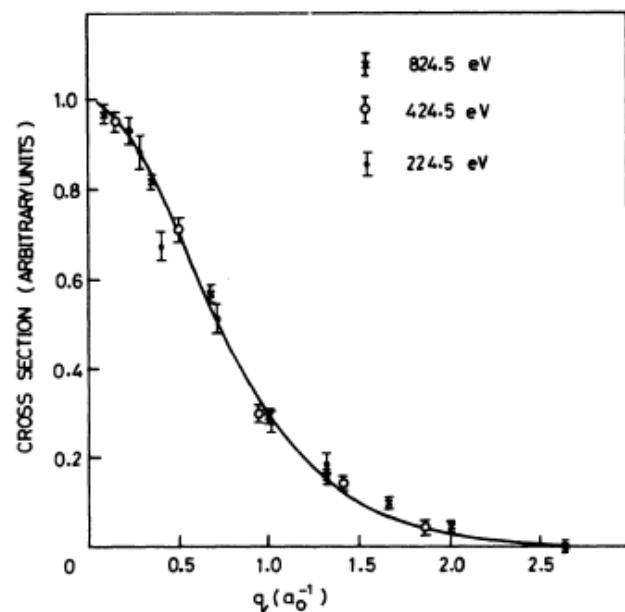
$$p_0 + p = p_1 + p_2$$



Eric Weigold
(1937-)



Ian McCarthy
(1930-2005)



§ 2.6 单电子(H)原子—H原子波函数的宇称



宇称：空间反演的对称性。

设 $\hat{P}$ 为宇称算符，定义为：

$$\hat{P}\varphi(\mathbf{r}) = \varphi(-\mathbf{r}) \quad \text{空间反演操作：}\mathbf{r} \rightarrow -\mathbf{r}$$

再做一次空间反演操作，有

$$\hat{P}^2\varphi(\mathbf{r}) = \hat{P}\varphi(-\mathbf{r}) = \varphi(\mathbf{r})$$

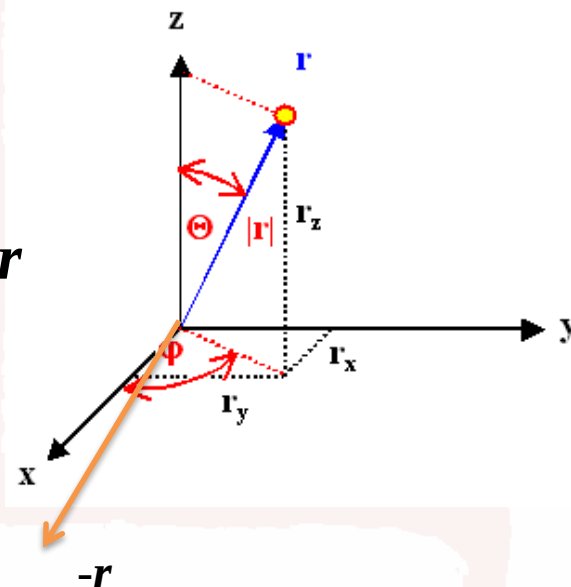
宇称算符的本征方程

$$\hat{P}\varphi(\mathbf{r}) = \eta\varphi(\mathbf{r})$$

$$\hat{P}^2\varphi(\mathbf{r}) = \hat{P}(\eta\varphi(\mathbf{r})) = \eta\hat{P}\varphi(\mathbf{r}) = \eta^2\varphi(\mathbf{r})$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \eta = \pm 1$$

$$\text{所以 } \hat{P}\varphi(\mathbf{r}) = \pm\varphi(\mathbf{r})$$



§ 2.6 单电子(H)原子—H原子波函数的宇称



$\eta = +1$ 空间反演对称, 体系具有偶宇称;

$\eta = -1$ 空间反演反对称, 体系具有奇宇称;

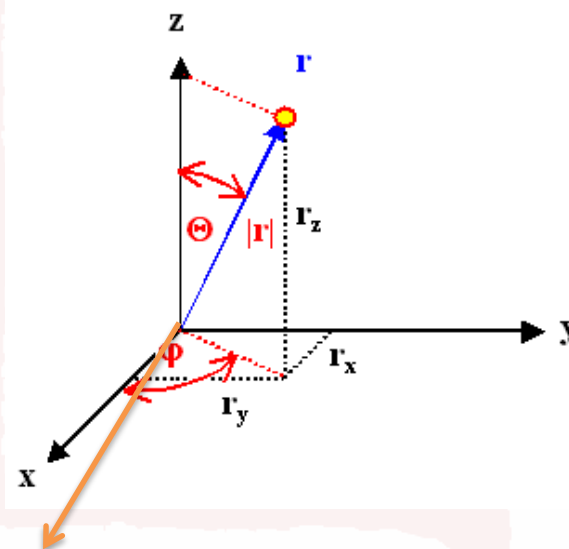
在球坐标下, 空间反演操作相当于变换:

$$(r, \theta, \phi) \rightarrow (r, \pi - \theta, \pi + \phi)$$

对于氢原子(类氢离子)波函数

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{P}[R_{nl}(r)Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)] &= R_{nl}(r)Y_{lm}(\pi - \theta, \phi + \pi) \\ &= R_{nl}(r)(-1)^l Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)\end{aligned}$$

宇称取决于 $(-1)^l$



§ 2.6 单电子(H)原子—量子数的物理意义



$$u(\mathbf{r}) = u_{nlm}(r, \theta, \varphi) = R_{nl}(r)Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$$

量子数

$$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$l = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

$$m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm l$$

§ 2.6 单电子(H)原子—量子数的物理意义



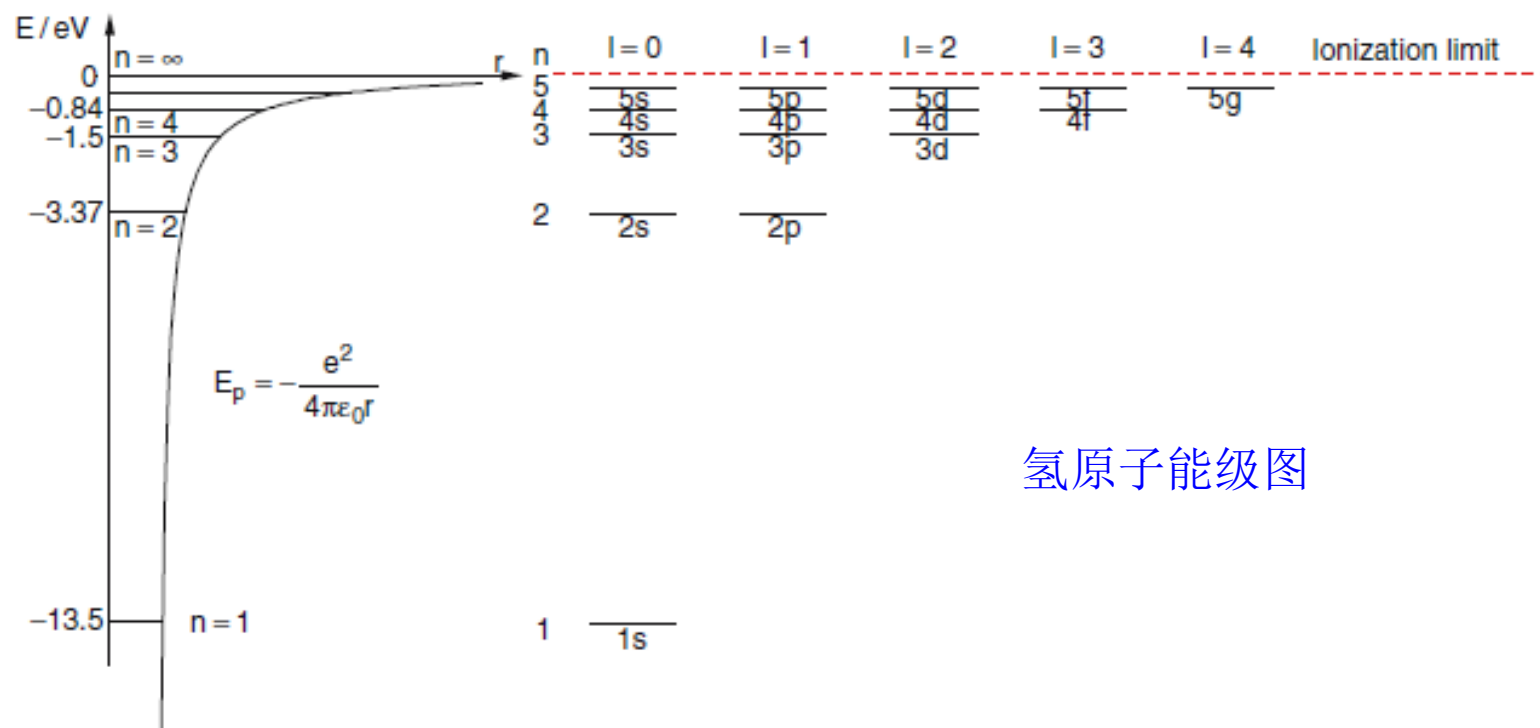
(1) 主量子数 n 和氢原子能级

$$\begin{aligned} n = \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar} \left(-\frac{m_e}{2E} \right)^{1/2} &\quad \rightarrow \quad E_n = -\frac{1}{2n^2} \left(\frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \right)^2 \frac{m_e}{\hbar^2} \\ &= -\frac{e^2}{(4\pi\epsilon_0)a_0} \frac{Z^2}{2n^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} m_e \alpha^2 c^2 \frac{Z^2}{n^2} \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \end{aligned}$$

氢原子能量是量子化的，与Bohr理论结果一致；

氢原子能量取决于量子数 n ，称为主量子数；

§ 2.6 单电子(H)原子—量子数的物理意义



氢原子能级图

对于给定的量子数 n , $l = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$

对于量子数 l , $m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm l$

共有: $\sum_{l=0}^{n-1} (2l+1) = n^2$ 个不同的状态。

它们都有相同的能量, 称它们是 n^2 重简并的。

§ 2.6 单电子(H)原子—量子数的物理意义



(2) 轨道量子数(角量子数) l 和轨道角动量的大小

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

两边同乘 $R_{nl}(r)$

$$R_{nl}(r) \hat{L}^2 Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = l(l+1)\hbar^2 R_{nl}(r) Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$$



$$\hat{L}^2 R_{nl}(r) Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = l(l+1)\hbar^2 R_{nl}(r) Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$$



$$\hat{L}^2 u_{nlm}(r, \theta, \varphi) = l(l+1)\hbar^2 u_{nlm}(r, \theta, \varphi)$$

所以 $u_{nlm}(r, \theta, \varphi)$ 是 $\hat{L}^2$ 的本征态, 相应的本征值为 $l(l+1)\hbar^2$

量子数 l 描述电子做轨道运动角动量的大小, 称为轨道角动量量子数,
简称轨道量子数或角量子数。

$$L = \sqrt{l(l+1)}\hbar \quad l = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

角动量可以等于0

比较Bohr的量子假设: $L = n\hbar$

§ 2.6 单电子(H)原子—量子数的物理意义



(3) 磁量子数 m 与轨道动量的z分量

角向函数是球谐函数

$$Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = N_{lm} P_l^m(\cos \theta) e^{im\varphi}$$

$$\hat{L}_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{L}_z Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = m\hbar Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$$

两边同乘 $R_{nl}(r)$, 得 $\hat{L}_z u_{nlm}(r, \theta, \phi) = m\hbar u_{nlm}(r, \theta, \phi)$

所以 $u_{nlm}(r, \theta, \varphi)$ 也是 $\hat{L}_z$ 的本征态, 相应的本征值为 $m\hbar$

量子数 m 描述电子轨道角动量 z 分量的大小, 称为磁量子数。

$$L_z = m\hbar \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \pm l$$

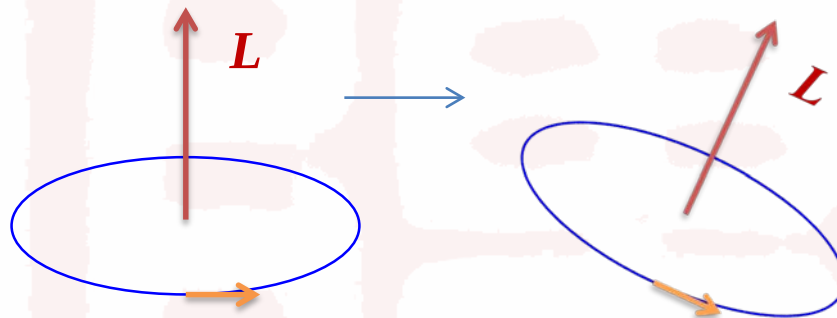
§ 2.6 单电子(H)原子—量子数的物理意义



(4) 角动量矢量 L

经典的角动量矢量：

大小和方向可以取任意值。



量子的角动量矢量：

大小量子化：

$$L = \sqrt{l(l+1)}\hbar \quad l = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

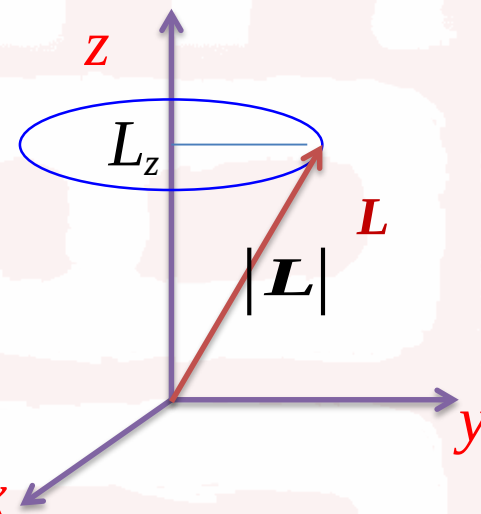
方向

$$L_z = m\hbar \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm l$$

但可以证明 L_x, L_y 没有确定取值

$$\langle L_x \rangle = \langle L_y \rangle = 0$$

经典角动量



量子角动量的矢量模型

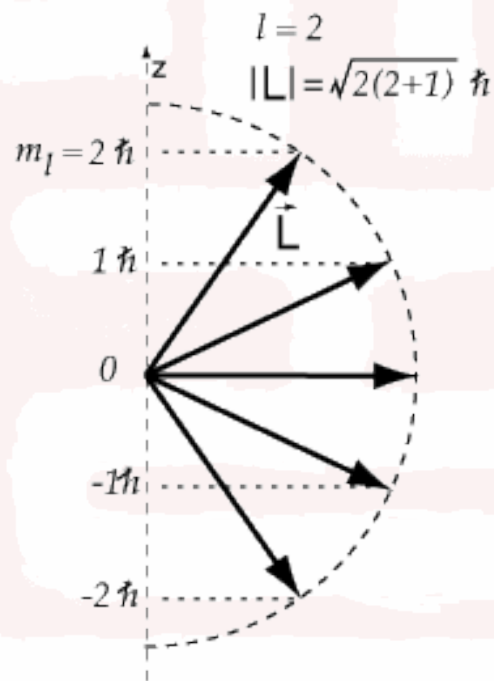
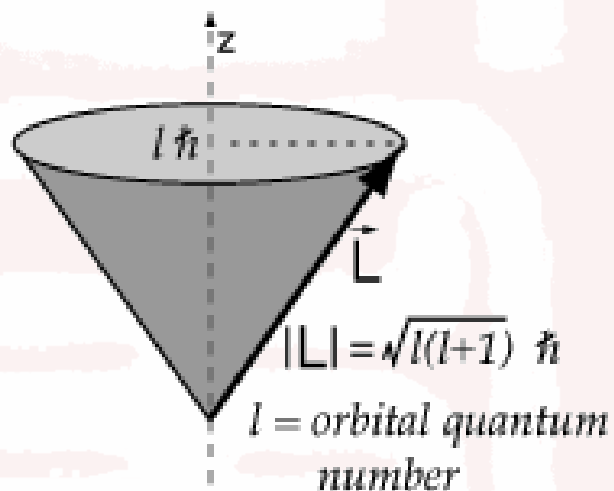
§ 2.6 单电子(H)原子—量子数的物理意义



(5) 空间取向量子化

$$L = \sqrt{l(l+1)}\hbar \quad L_z = m\hbar$$

对于给定量子数 l , $m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm l$



Vector Model for Orbital Angular Momentum