

Übungsaufgaben VIII, von 17.12.2001

Musterlösungen

1.

Der Energie (Hamilton) Operator lautet: $\hat{E} = \frac{\hat{p}}{2m} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2}$

Schrödinger-Gleichung: $\hat{E}\psi_E^n = e_n \psi_E^n$

$$\hat{E}\psi_E^n = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi_E^n = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \right) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{n\pi}{L} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} \right)$$

$$\hat{E}\psi_E^n = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{L^2} \left(-\sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \right) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{L^2} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{E}\psi_E^n = \underbrace{\frac{n^2 \hbar^2 \pi^2}{2mL^2}}_{e_n} \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L}}_{\psi_E^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{für } n=1 \quad \hat{E}\psi_E^1 = \underbrace{\frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2mL^2}}_{E_1} \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{\pi x}{L}}_{\psi_E^1} \quad E_1 = \frac{\hbar^2}{8mL^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{für } n=2 \quad \hat{E}\psi_E^2 = \underbrace{\frac{\hbar^2 4\pi^2}{2mL^2}}_{E_2} \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{L}}_{\psi_E^2} \quad E_2 = \frac{4\hbar^2}{8mL^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{für } n=3 \quad \hat{E}\psi_E^3 = \underbrace{\frac{\hbar^2 9\pi^2}{2mL^2}}_{E_3} \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{3\pi x}{L}}_{\psi_E^3} \quad E_3 = \frac{9\hbar^2}{8mL^2}$$

2.

Allgemeine Ausdruck für Wahrscheinlichkeit :

$$\int_0^R \psi^*(r) \psi(r) d\tau = \int_0^R \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} e^{-2r/a_0} \frac{d\tau}{4\pi^2 dr} = \frac{4}{a_0^3} \int_0^R r^2 e^{-2r/a_0} dr$$

$$\left(\int x^2 e^{ax} dx = e^{ax} \left(\frac{x^2}{a} - \frac{2x}{a^2} + \frac{2}{a^3} \right) \right)! \quad \text{wo } a = -2/a_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^R r^2 e^{-2r/a_0} dr = \left[e^{-2r/a_0} \left(-\frac{r^2}{2} a_0 - \frac{r}{2} a_0^2 - \frac{1}{4} a_0^3 \right) \right]_0^R$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{a_0^3} \left[e^{-2R/a_0} \left(-\frac{R^2}{2} a_0 - \frac{R}{2} a_0^2 - \frac{1}{4} a_0^3 \right) + \frac{1}{4} a_0^3 \right] = 1 - e^{-2R/a_0} \left[1 + \frac{2R}{a_0} + \frac{2R^2}{a_0^2} \right]$$

a) $R = 2a_0 = 105.8 \text{ pm}$

$$\Rightarrow 2R/a_0 = 4 \quad \Rightarrow 1 - e^{-4} [1 + 4 + 8] = 1 - 13e^{-4} \approx 0.7$$

b) $R = 2 \text{ pm}$

$$\Rightarrow 2R/a_0 = 4/a_0 \quad a_0 = 52.9$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - e^{-4/52.9} \left[1 + \frac{4}{52.9} + \frac{8}{(52.9)^2} \right] \approx 6.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

3.

$$\Delta r \cdot \Delta p \cong (\geq!) \hbar \quad \Rightarrow r \cdot p \cong \hbar$$

Grundzustand $\Rightarrow E_{\min} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dE}{dr} = 0$

$$E = \frac{(\hbar)^2}{2m} - \frac{e^2}{(4\pi\epsilon_0)r}$$

$$\frac{dE}{dr} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{mr^3} + \frac{e^2}{(4\pi\epsilon_0)r^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{e^2}{(4\pi\epsilon_0)r^2} = \frac{\hbar^2}{mr^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle r_{\text{GZ}} \rangle = \frac{\hbar^2 \cdot 4 \cdot \pi \cdot \epsilon_0}{m \cdot e^2} = a_0 = 0.53 \text{ \AA}$$

Substituiere r_{GZ} in E

$$E_{\text{GZ}} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2mr^2} - \frac{e^2}{(4\pi\epsilon_0)r}$$

$$E_{\text{GZ}} = -\frac{\hbar^2 m^2 e^4}{\hbar^4 4^2 \pi^2 \epsilon_0^2 m} - \frac{e^2 m e^2}{(4\pi\epsilon_0) \hbar^2 4 \pi \epsilon_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{me^4}{32\pi^2 \epsilon_0^2 \hbar^2} - \frac{me^4}{16\pi^2 \epsilon_0^2 \hbar^2}$$

$$= -\frac{me^4}{32\pi^2 \epsilon_0^2 \hbar^2} = -13.6 \text{ eV}$$

4.

Intensität nach einen Polarisator $I_{i+1} = \cos^2(\alpha) \cdot I_i$

$I_0 = 1.0$

Intensität mit horizontale Polarisationsrichtung $I_{\perp} = \left(\prod_n \cos^2(\alpha)\right) \cdot I_0$

$$\Rightarrow 0.7 = \cos(\alpha)^{2n} \cdot 1; \quad \alpha \text{ ist gegeben als } \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2n}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.7 = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right)^{2n};$$

Einsetzen :

$$\text{mit } n = 7 ; I_{\perp} = 0.70I_0$$

$$\text{mit } n = 6 ; I_{\perp} = 0.66I_0$$

7 Polarisatoren werden benötigt