

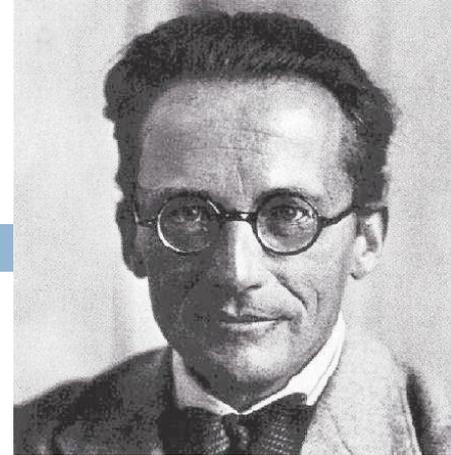
# 18. 파동역학

화공과 김영훈 교수

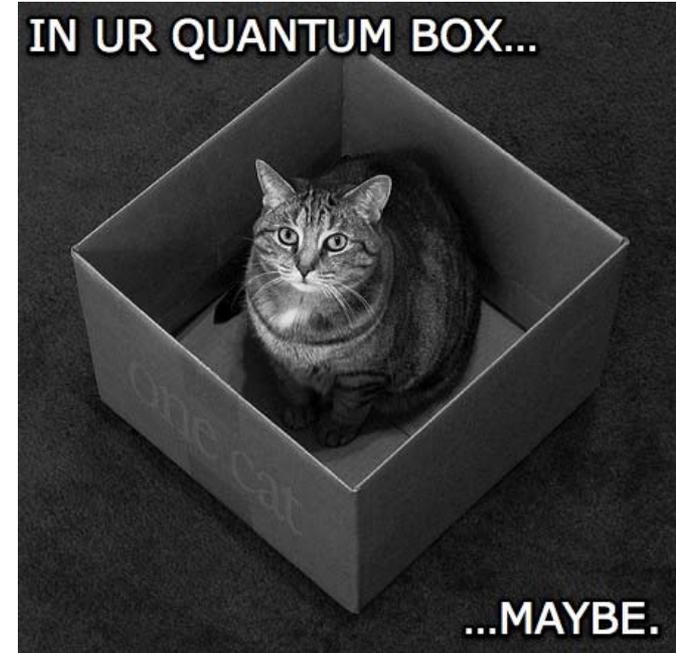
[korea1@kw.ac.kr](mailto:korea1@kw.ac.kr)

# Erwin Schrödinger

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- 하이젠베르크 vs. 슈뢰딩거
  - ▣ Heisenberg: 양자의 수식화, 행렬역학
  - ▣ Schrodinger: 양자의 시각화, 파동역학, 상자속 고양이
- 영감을 얻는 방법
  - ▣ 하이젠베르크: 꽃가루 피해서 등산, 요양
  - ▣ 슈뢰딩거: 호텔에서 밀회
  - ▣ 디렉: 수도원



# Particles in system

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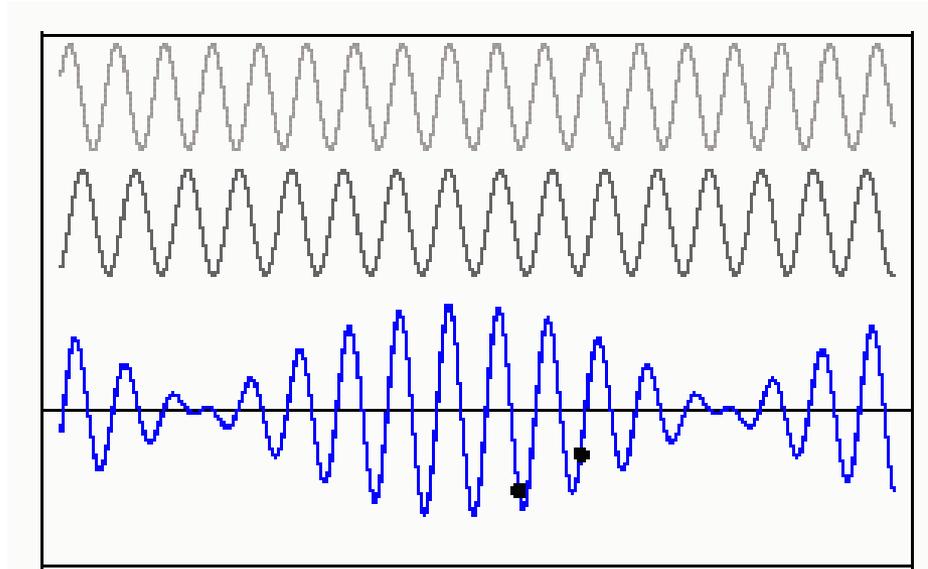
- Macroscopic system
  - ▣ 뉴턴 운동법칙 따름
  - ▣ 입자 성질
- Microscopic system
  - ▣ 뉴턴 운동법칙 따르지 않음
  - ▣ 파동 성질 지님: 물질파
  - ▣ 슈뢰딩거의 양자역학 도입: 드브로이의 물질파 개념 확장 → 미시계의 운동방정식

# 원자내 전자의 물질파 거동

4

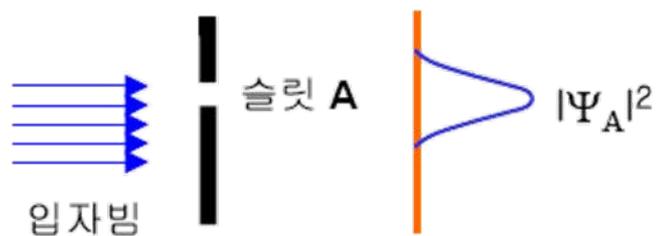
## □ 물질파

- 파속(wave packet): 국부적인 영역에서만 존재하는 파
- 입자의 속도=파속의 집단속도(group velocity)
- Fourier 분석에 의해, 단일 주파수를 갖는 단순파동의 합으로 표현 가능

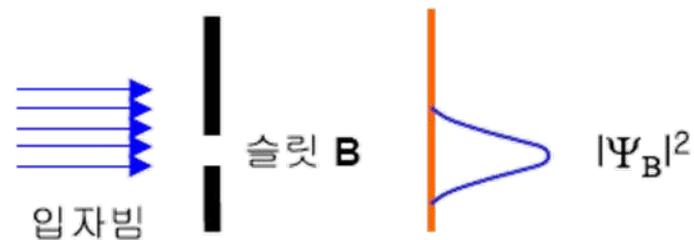


# 파동함수로 살펴본 이중슬릿 결과

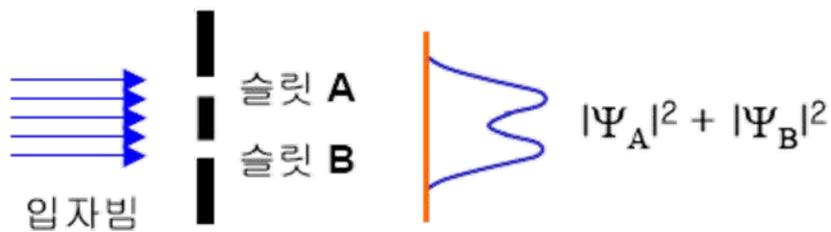
5



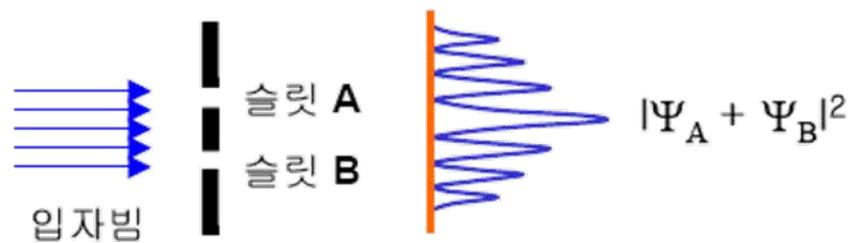
슬릿 A만 열려 있는 경우



슬릿 B만 열려 있는 경우



A, B 모두가 열려 있는 경우  
(입자로만 생각했을 때)

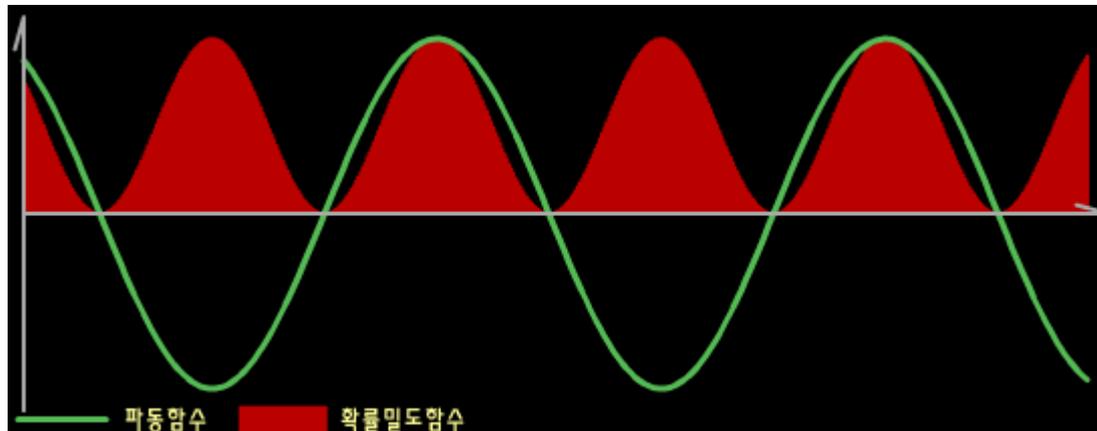


A, B 모두가 열려 있는 경우 :  
(파동으로 생각했을 때)

# 파동함수

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- 물질파는 파동함수로 표현
  - ▣ 파동의 상태: 시공간 좌표점에서의 파동량
  - ▣ 3차원 공간내 파동량= $\Psi(x, y, z, t)$
  - ▣ (de Brogile 해석) 파동량이 입자 자체의 밀도이다
  - ▣ (Born 해석) 파동량의 제곱은 그 지점, 시간에서 입자를 발견할 확률이다  $P(x,t) = |\Psi(x,t)|^2$



# Particle in box

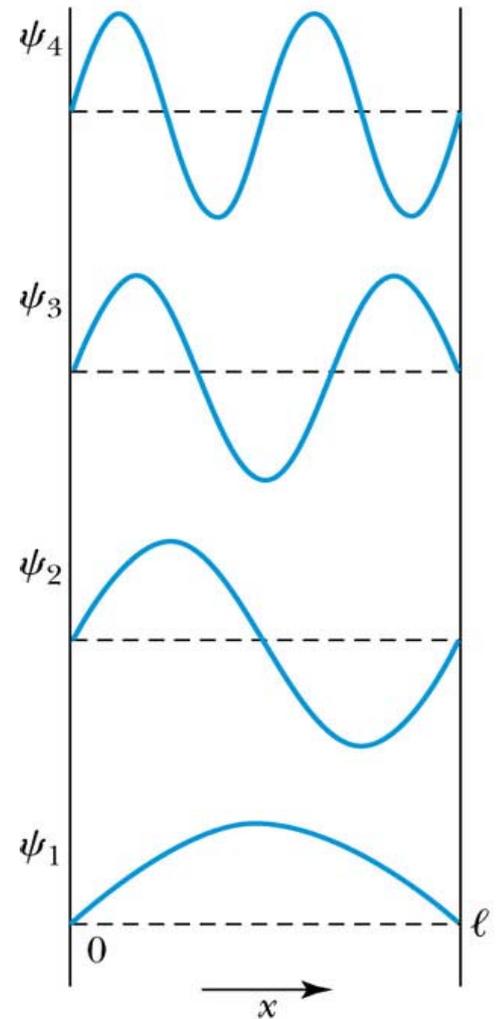
7

- Particle (wave) of mass  $m$  is in a dimensional box of width  $\ell$

$$\frac{n\lambda}{2} = \ell \quad \text{or} \quad \lambda_n = \frac{2\ell}{n} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

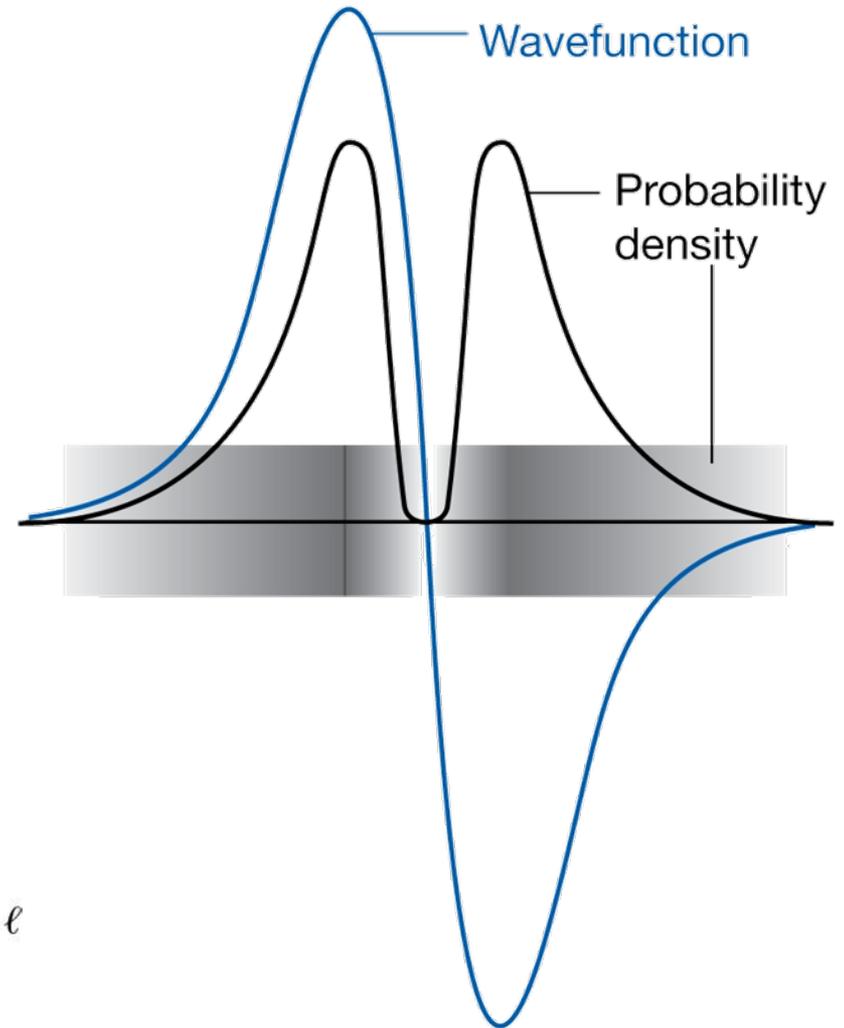
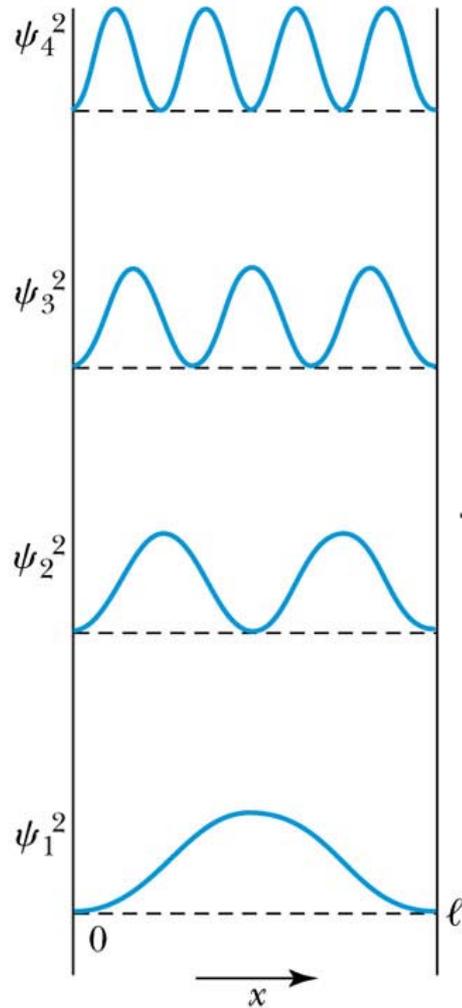
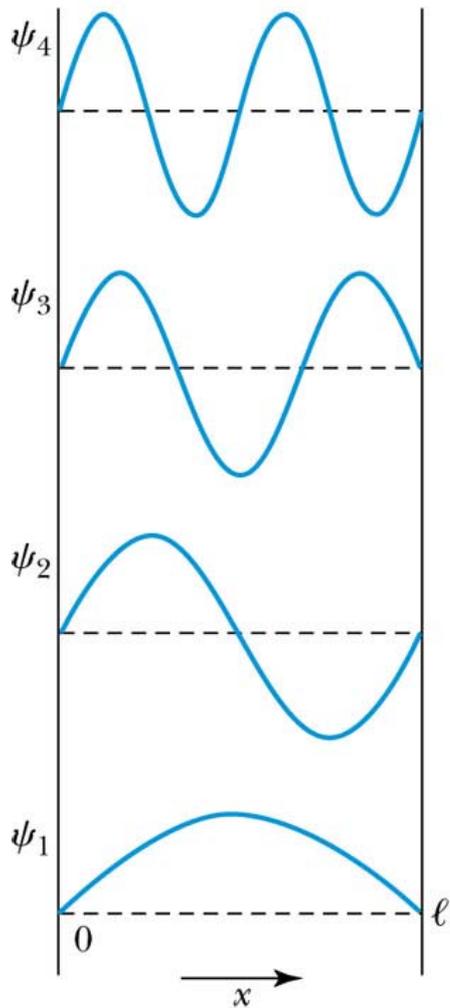
$$E = K.E. = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{p^2}{2m} = \frac{h^2}{2m\lambda^2}$$

$$E_n = \frac{h^2}{2m} \left( \frac{n}{2\ell} \right)^2 = n^2 \frac{h^2}{8m\ell^2} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$



# 확률 밀도와 파동함수

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# 슈뢰딩거 방정식 유도

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- 일반적인 파동함수 + 물질파

$$\Psi(x,t) = A(x,t)e^{i(kx-\omega t)} = A(x,t)e^{i2\pi\left(\frac{x}{\lambda}-\nu t\right)} = A(x,t)e^{i\left(\frac{p}{\hbar}x-\frac{E}{\hbar}t\right)}$$

$$\frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} = -i\frac{E}{\hbar}\Psi$$

$$\frac{\partial^2\Psi}{\partial x^2} = -\left(\frac{p}{\hbar}\right)^2\Psi$$

- 1D 슈뢰딩거 방정식:  $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2\Psi}{\partial x^2} + V\Psi = i\hbar\frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t}$

# 3차원 슈뢰딩거 방정식

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## □ Laplacean 도입

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \Psi + V\Psi = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \Psi + V\Psi = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi = E\Psi$$

## □ Probability amplitude: $\Psi(x,y,z,t)$

- t 시간에 (x,y,z) 위치에서 입자를 발견할 확률 진폭

## □ Probability density: $\Psi^2$

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

## □ Normalization condition(규격화 조건)

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

# Operator (연산자)

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- Momentum operator

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} = (ip/\hbar)\Psi, \quad p\Psi = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi$$

$$p = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

- Energy operator

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = (-iE/\hbar)\Psi,$$

$$E = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

- Hamiltonian operator

$$E = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V$$

$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + V$$

- Simple Schrodinger equation

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \Psi + V\Psi = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi = E\Psi$$

$$H\Psi = E\Psi$$

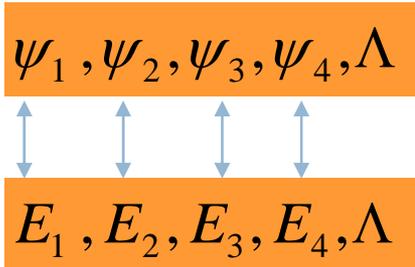
# 시간 독립 슈뢰딩거 방정식

- 변수분리법 이용: t에 무관한 V 가정

$$\Psi(x,t) = \psi(x)\varphi(t) \quad \Rightarrow \quad -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + V(x)\psi = E\psi$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = -i(E/\hbar)\varphi \quad \rightarrow \quad \varphi = Ae^{-i(E/\hbar)t}$$

- 특정한 E 값에서만 존재: eigenvalue equation



파동함수

$$\Psi_1 = \psi_1 e^{-i(E_1/\hbar)t}, \quad \Psi_2 = \psi_2 e^{-i(E_2/\hbar)t} \dots\dots\dots$$

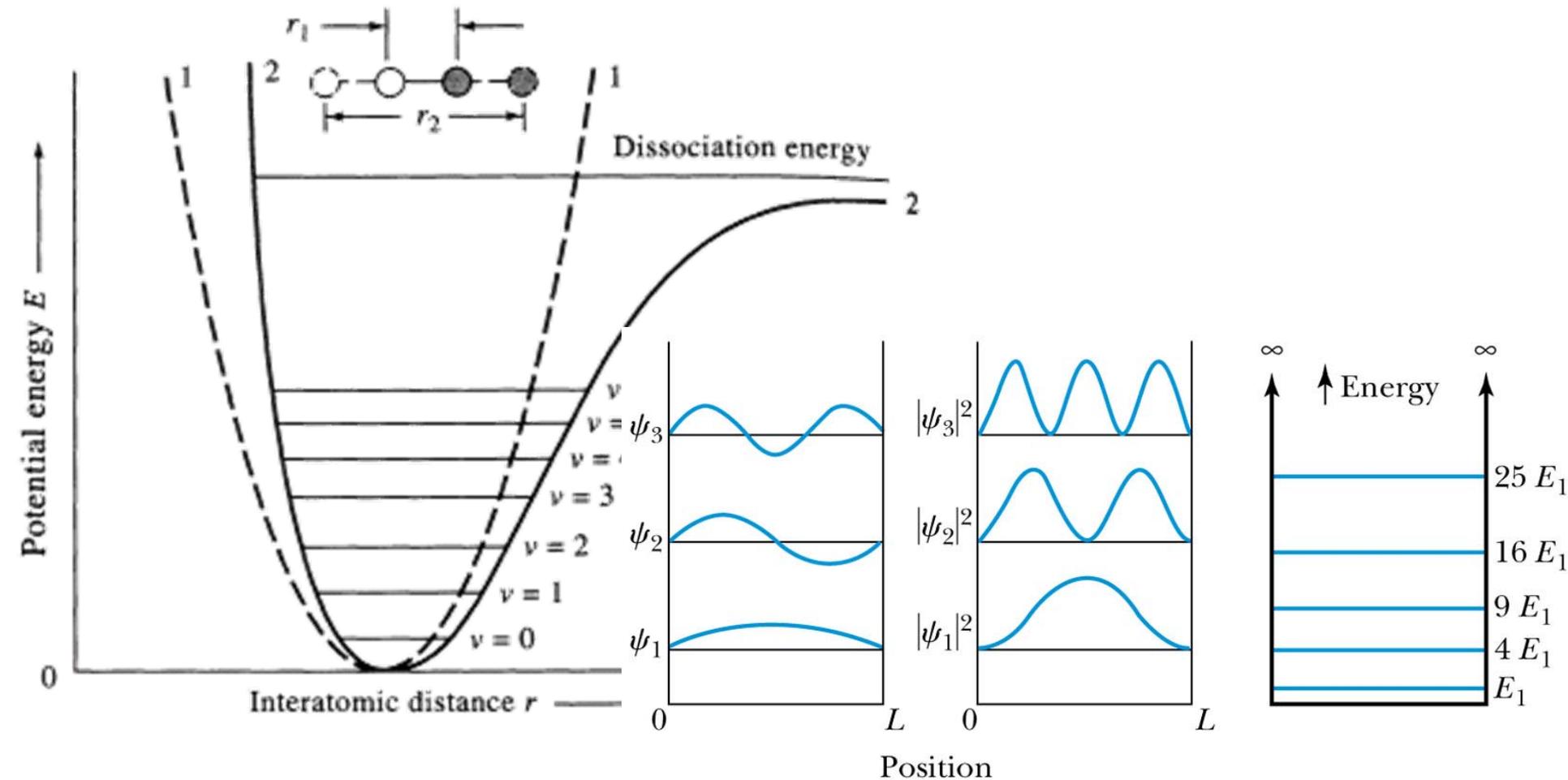
일반해

$$\Psi = c_1 \Psi_1 + c_2 \Psi_2 + c_3 \Psi_3 + \Lambda$$

# 제한되어 있는 입자의 에너지

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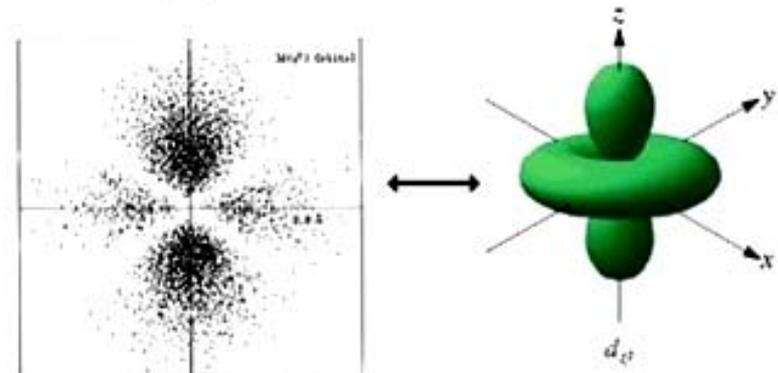
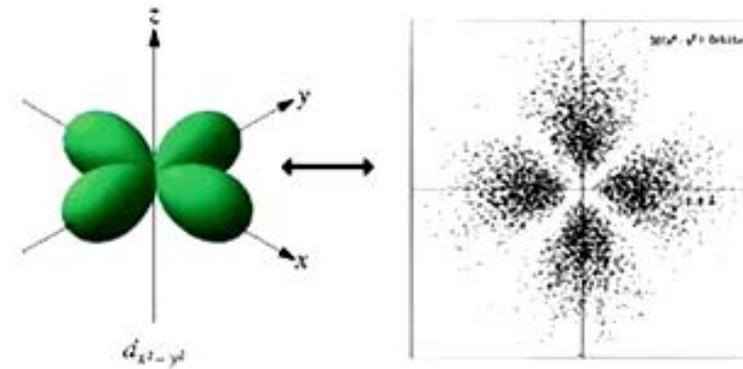
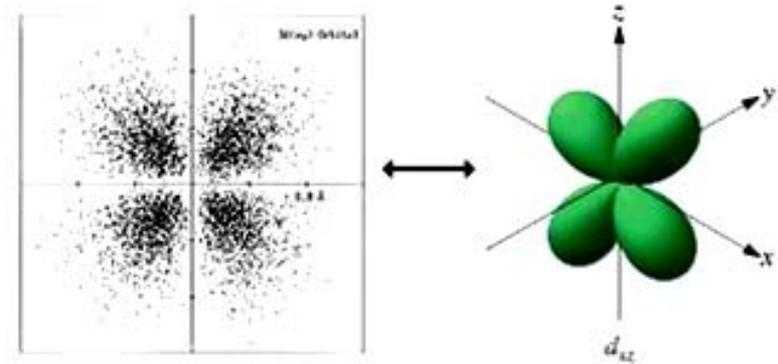
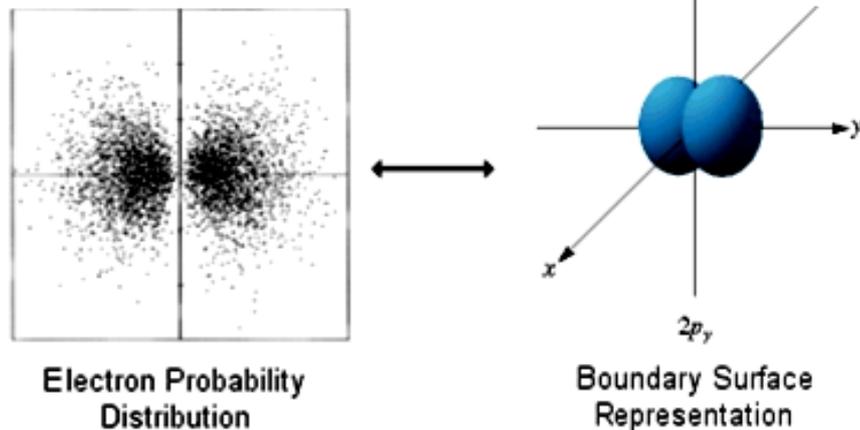
- Confined particle의  $E$ 는 양자화되어 있다



# Schrödinger eq.'s solutions

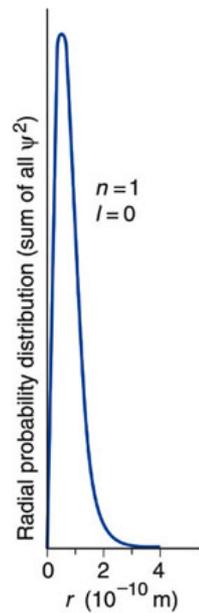
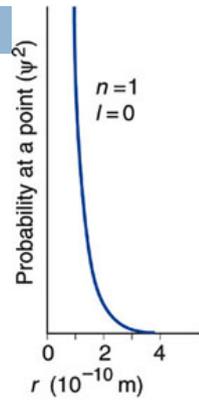
14

- Orbital visualization
  - ▣ Corresponding to different possible orbital
  - ▣ Not tell how an electron moves (travel)
  - ▣ Tell where it is most likely to be located (probability)

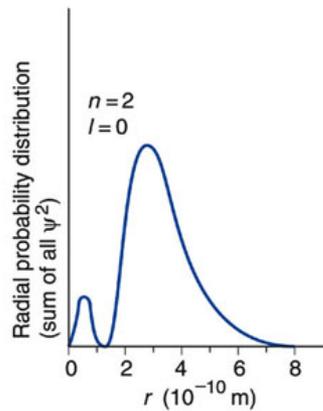
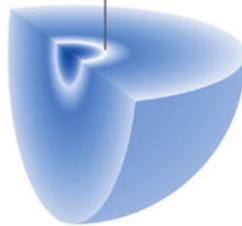
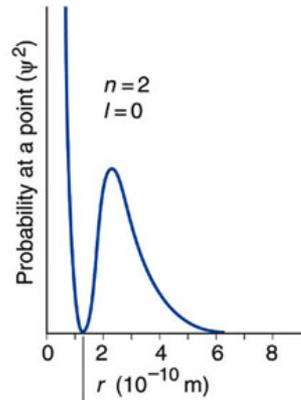


# Shape of s orbital

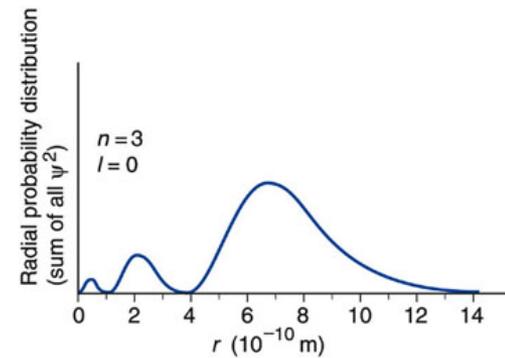
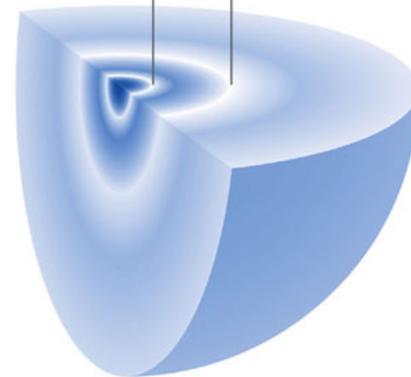
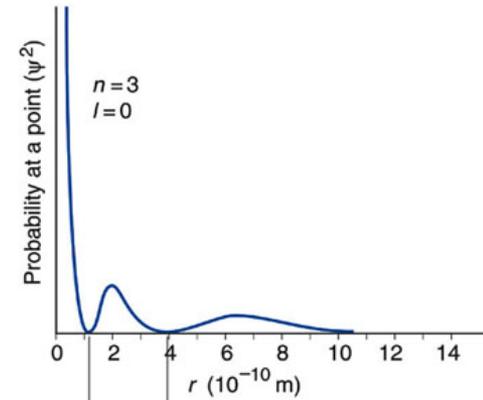
15



**A 1s orbital**



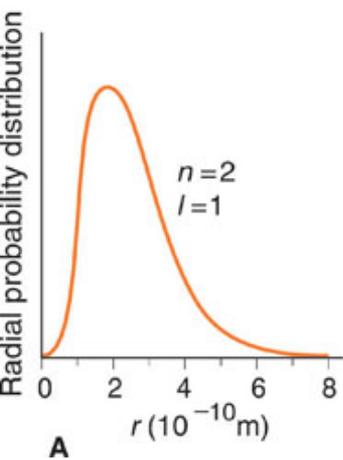
**B 2s orbital**



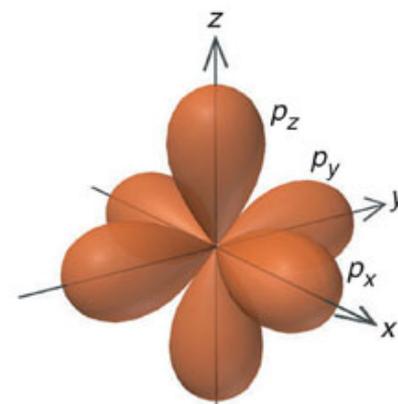
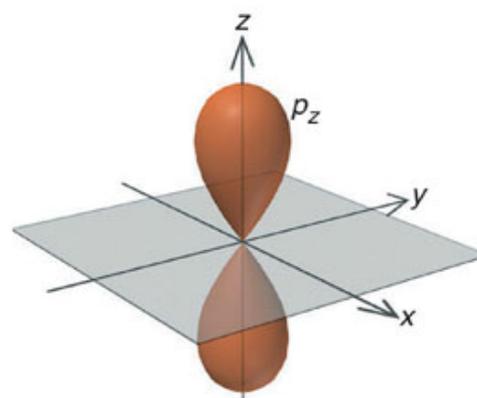
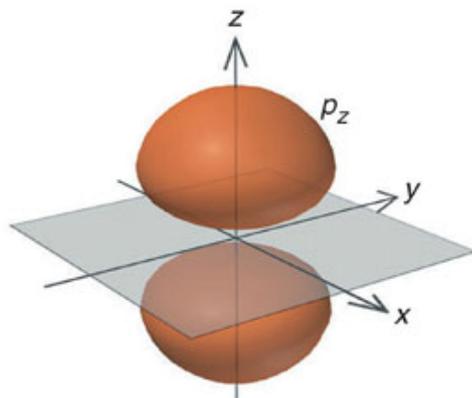
**C 3s orbital**

# Shape of 2p orbital

16

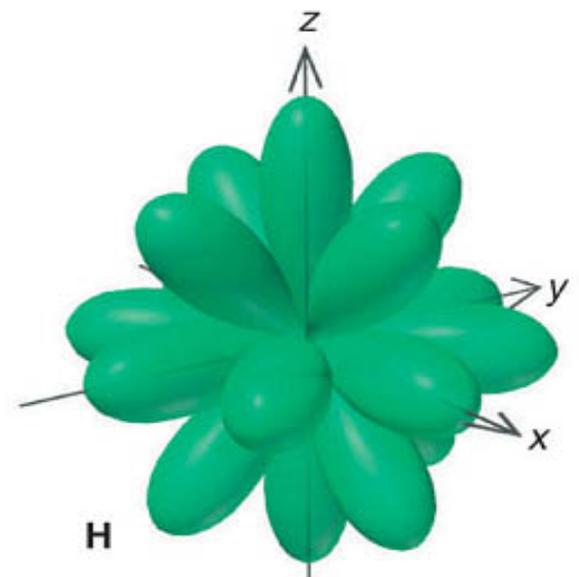
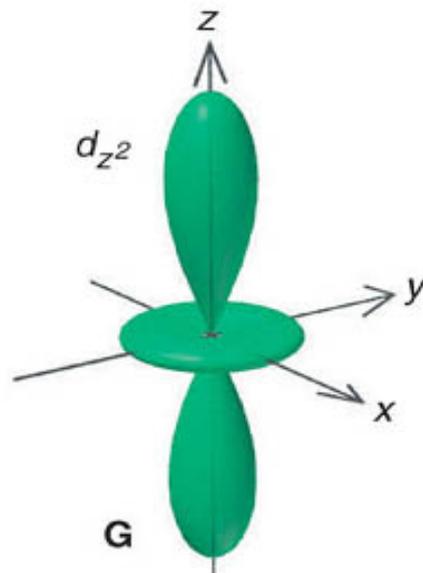
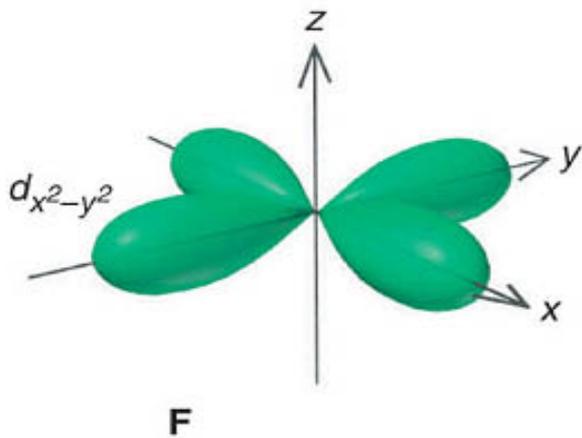
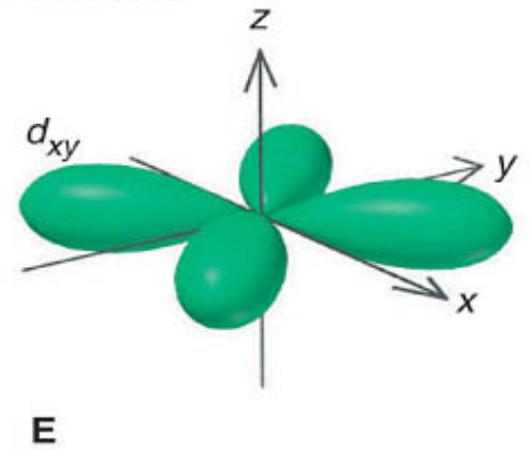
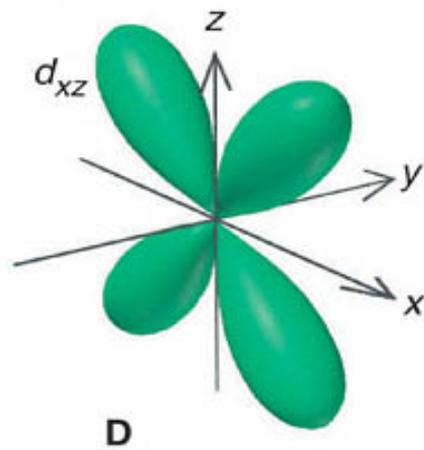
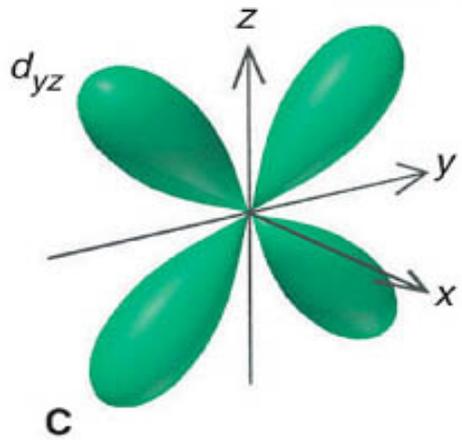


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# Shape of 3d orbital

17

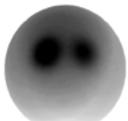
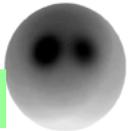


# 양자수(nlm) 별 확률 모양

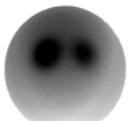
18

$l = 0$

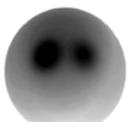
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200



300



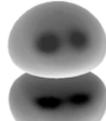
400

$l = 1$

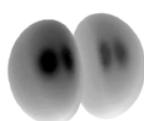
*p-orbitals*



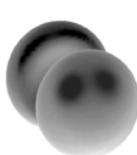
211



210



211



311



310



311



411



410



411

$l = 2$

*d-orbitals*



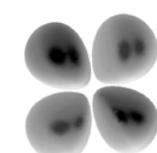
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321



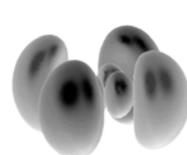
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321



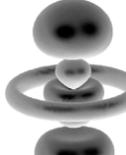
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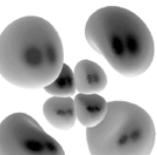
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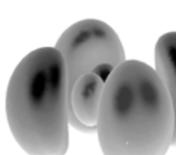
421



420



421



422

$l = 3$

*f-orbitals*



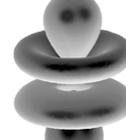
433



432



431



430



431



432



433

# Radial probability distribution

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