

单电子原子的 Schrödinger 方程的精确求解

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1 直角坐标表示式

在直角坐标系下，如图 1 所示的体系，电子的薛定谔方程可表示如下：

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) - \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \right] \psi(x, y, z) = E\psi(x, y, z)$$
$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

由于直角坐标系下变量无法分离，不能直接求解，因此我们需要转换成球极坐标系来进行求解。

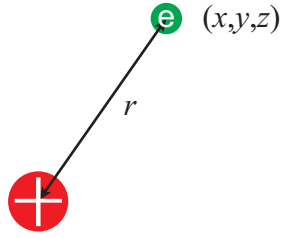


图 1: 单电子原子体系的直角坐标表示

2 球极坐标表示式

如图 2 所示, 我们将直角坐标转换成球极坐标, 它们之间的关系为:

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

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

$$z = r \cos \theta$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

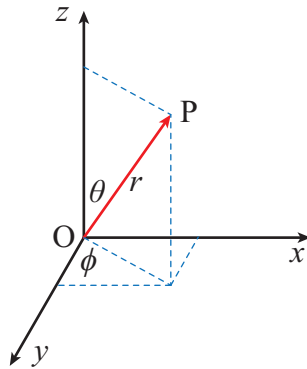


图 2: 单电子原子体系的球极坐标表示

因此有:

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

$$d\tau = r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right] \psi(r, \theta, \phi) - \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \psi(r, \theta, \phi) = E \psi(r, \theta, \phi)$$

此即为球极坐标下的单电子原子的薛定谔方程。

3 求解球极坐标的薛定谔方程

由上式变换得：

$$\left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right] \psi(r, \theta, \phi) + \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} \left[E + \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \right] \psi(r, \theta, \phi) = 0$$

将 $\psi(r, \theta, \phi)$ 看成是 $R(r)$ 和 $Y(\theta, \phi)$ 的函数，即：

$$\psi(r, \theta, \phi) = R(r)Y(\theta, \phi)$$

其中 R 为径向函数， Y 为球谐函数，整理得：

$$\frac{Y}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) R + \frac{R}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) Y + \frac{R}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} \left[E + \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \right] RY = 0$$

两侧同乘 r^2/RY ，得：

$$\frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial R}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{2\mu r^2}{\hbar^2} \left(E + \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \right) = -\frac{1}{Y \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \theta} \right) - \frac{1}{Y \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial \phi^2}$$

令等式的两端都等于 β ，把 r 和 $\theta\phi$ 函数分开，得：

$$\frac{1}{R} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + \frac{2\mu r^2}{\hbar^2} \left(E + \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \right) = \beta \quad R \text{ 方程}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial \phi^2} = -\beta Y \quad Y \text{ 方程}$$

再把 $\theta\phi$ 函数分开，令 $Y(\theta, \phi) = \Theta(\theta)\Phi(\phi)$ 代入 Y 方程，得：

$$\frac{\Phi}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) + \frac{\Theta}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\phi^2} = -\beta \Theta \Phi$$

两侧同乘 $\sin^2 \theta / \Theta \Phi$ ，得：

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\Theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) + \beta \sin^2 \theta = -\frac{1}{\Phi} \frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\phi^2}$$

令左右两边都等于 m^2 ，即得到 Θ 方程和 Φ 方程。

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\Theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) + \beta \sin^2 \theta = m^2 \quad \Theta \text{ 方程}$$

$$-\frac{1}{\Phi} \frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\phi^2} = m^2 \quad \Phi \text{ 方程}$$

通过以上变换，将含有三个变量的偏微分方程转换为三个只含单个变量的常微分方程。

3.1 Φ 方程的解

由

$$-\frac{1}{\Phi} \frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\phi^2} = m^2$$

得：

$$\frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\phi^2} + m^2 \Phi = 0$$

该方程为常系数二阶线性齐次方程，其特解为：

$$\Phi(\phi) = Ae^{im\phi}$$

根据单值条件 (周期性边界条件)，有：

$$\Phi(\phi) = Ae^{im\phi} = \Phi(\phi + 2\pi) = Ae^{im\phi} e^{im2\pi}$$

$$e^{im2\pi} = \cos(2m\pi) + i \sin(2m\pi) = 1 \quad (\text{Euler 公式})$$

$$\cos(m2\pi) = 1 \quad i \sin(m2\pi) = 0$$

$m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ m 称磁量子数 (magnetic quantum number) 根据归一化条件，得：

$$A = \sqrt{1/2\pi}$$

因此：

$$\Phi_m(\phi) = \sqrt{1/2\pi} e^{im\phi}$$

表 1: 函数 $\Phi_m(\phi)$ 的解

m	复数解	实数解
0	$\Phi_0(\phi) = \sqrt{1/2\pi}$	$\Phi_0(\phi) = \sqrt{1/2\pi}$
1	$\Phi_1(\phi) = \sqrt{1/2\pi}e^{i\phi}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Phi_{\pm 1}^{\cos}(\phi) = \sqrt{1/\pi} \cos \phi \\ \Phi_{\pm 1}^{\sin}(\phi) = \sqrt{1/\pi} \sin \phi \end{array} \right.$
-1	$\Phi_{-1}(\phi) = \sqrt{1/2\pi}e^{-i\phi}$	
2	$\Phi_2(\phi) = \sqrt{1/2\pi}e^{i2\phi}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Phi_{\pm 2}^{\cos}(\phi) = \sqrt{1/\pi} \cos 2\phi \\ \Phi_{\pm 2}^{\sin}(\phi) = \sqrt{1/\pi} \sin 2\phi \end{array} \right.$
-2	$\Phi_{-2}(\phi) = \sqrt{1/2\pi}e^{-i2\phi}$	
3	$\Phi_3(\phi) = \sqrt{1/2\pi}e^{i3\phi}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Phi_{\pm 3}^{\cos}(\phi) = \sqrt{1/\pi} \cos 3\phi \\ \Phi_{\pm 3}^{\sin}(\phi) = \sqrt{1/\pi} \sin 3\phi \end{array} \right.$
-3	$\Phi_{-3}(\phi) = \sqrt{1/2\pi}e^{-i3\phi}$	

3.2 Θ 方程的解

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\Theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) + \beta \sin^2 \theta = m^2$$

化为联属勒让德 (Associated Legendre) 方程, 具有已知解:

$$\beta = l(l+1) \begin{cases} l = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots \\ l \geq |m| \end{cases}$$

对于给定的 l , $m = 0, \pm 1, \dots, \pm l$

$\Theta(\theta) = CP_l^m(\cos \theta)$ 与量子数 l, m 有关

$$P_l^{|m|}(\cos \theta) = \frac{1}{2^l l!} (1 - \cos^2 \theta)^{\frac{|m|}{2}} \frac{d^{l+|m|}}{d \cos \theta^{l+|m|}} (\cos^2 \theta - 1)^l \quad \text{联属勒让德函数}$$

l 为角量子数 (angular momentum quantum number)

归一化条件:

$$\int_0^\pi \Theta^* \Theta \sin \theta d\theta = 1$$

联属勒让德函数的解:

$$\Theta_{0,0} = 1/\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Theta_{1,0} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \cos \theta$$

$$\Theta_{1,\pm 1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \theta$$

$$\Theta_{2,0} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4} (\cos^2 \theta - 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Theta_{2,\pm 1} &= \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2} \sin \theta \cos \theta \\
\Theta_{2,\pm 2} &= \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} \sin^2 \theta \\
\Theta_{3,0} &= \frac{\sqrt{14}}{4} (5 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta) \\
\Theta_{3,\pm 1} &= \frac{\sqrt{42}}{8} \sin \theta (5 \cos^2 \theta - 1) \\
\Theta_{3,\pm 2} &= \frac{\sqrt{105}}{4} \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \\
\Theta_{3,\pm 3} &= \frac{\sqrt{70}}{8} \sin^3 \theta
\end{aligned}$$

3.3 R 方程的解

联属拉盖尔 (Associated Laguerre) 方程:

$$\frac{1}{R} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + \frac{2\mu r^2}{\hbar^2} \left(E + \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \right) = l(l+1)$$

有收敛解的条件:

$$\begin{cases} n \geq l+1 & n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \\ E_n = -\frac{\mu e^4}{8\epsilon_0^2 \hbar^2} \cdot \frac{Z^2}{n^2} \end{cases}$$

$R_{n,l}(r)$ 与量子数 n, l 有关, 归一化条件:

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\infty R^* R r^2 dr &= 1 \\
R_{nl}(r) &= C e^{-\frac{\rho}{2}} \rho^l L_{n+1}^{2l+1}(\rho) \\
\rho &= \frac{2Z}{na_0} r \\
a_0 &= \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 \hbar^2}{m_e e^2} \quad \text{玻尔半径}
\end{aligned}$$

联属拉盖尔函数为:

$$L_{n+1}^{2l+1}(\rho) = \frac{d^{2l+1}}{d\rho^{2l+1}} \left[e^\rho \cdot \frac{d^{n+1}}{d\rho^{n+1}} (e^{-\rho} \cdot \rho^{n+1}) \right]$$

类氢原子径向波函数 $R_{n,l}(r)$ 的解为:

$$R_{1,0}(r) = 2 (Z/a_0)^{3/2} e^{-\rho/2}$$

$$R_{2,0}(r) = \frac{(Z/a_0)^{3/2}}{2\sqrt{2}} (2 - \rho) e^{-\rho/2}$$

$$R_{2,1}(r) = \frac{(Z/a_0)^{3/2}}{2\sqrt{6}} \rho e^{-\rho/2}$$

$$R_{3,0}(r) = \frac{(Z/a_0)^{3/2}}{9\sqrt{3}} (6 - 6\rho + \rho^2) e^{-\rho/2}$$

$$R_{3,1}(r) = \frac{(Z/a_0)^{3/2}}{9\sqrt{6}} (4\rho - \rho^2) e^{-\rho/2}$$

$$R_{3,2}(r) = \frac{(Z/a_0)^{3/2}}{9\sqrt{30}} \rho^2 e^{-\rho/2}$$

$$R_{4,0}(r) = \frac{(Z/a_0)^{3/2}}{96} (24 - 36\rho + 12\rho^2 - \rho^3) e^{-\rho/2}$$

$$R_{4,1}(r) = \frac{(Z/a_0)^{3/2}}{32\sqrt{15}} (20\rho - 10\rho^2 + \rho^3) e^{-\rho/2}$$

$$R_{4,2}(r) = \frac{(Z/a_0)^{3/2}}{96\sqrt{15}} (6\rho^2 - \rho^3) e^{-\rho/2}$$

$$R_{4,3}(r) = \frac{(Z/a_0)^{3/2}}{96\sqrt{35}} \rho^3 e^{-\rho/2}$$

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