

علم الفيزياء الكمية

قسم (2)

عنوان: المادة المظلمة: يدرس الإلكترون حول نواة في مدار دائري وله انشعاب طاقته

طاقة وتسمى هذه المدارات بالمدارات المستقرة.

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{2\pi L} \quad L = mvr$$

المادة المظلمة: الإلكترون يدور حول نواة لا تبعث منه أي موجات كهرومغناطيسية.

علم رنغ مدارات له تسمى بالمدارات المستقرة (كمية الحركة ثابتة أو الطاقة المستقرة).

$$E_i - E_f = h\nu$$

حيث ν هو تردد موجة

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda_0} = \frac{\nu}{c} = \frac{2\pi^2 m e^4}{h^3 c} \left(\frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_i^2} \right)$$

* المدارات المستقرة: $\frac{1}{\lambda} = R \left(\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \quad n=2,3,4,5,6$

بالمر $\frac{1}{\lambda} = R \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \quad n=3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100$

بالمر $\frac{1}{\lambda} = R \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \quad n=3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100$

بالمر $\frac{1}{\lambda} = R \left(\frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \quad n=4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100$

بالمر $\frac{1}{\lambda} = R \left(\frac{1}{4^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \quad n=5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100$

بالمر $\frac{1}{\lambda} = R \left(\frac{1}{5^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \quad n=6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + u(x) \right] \psi$$

$$\psi(r,t) = \psi(r) e^{-iEt/\hbar}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} E \psi(r) e^{-iEt/\hbar} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} E \psi(r,t)$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = E \psi(r,t)$$

$$E\psi(x,t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} \Rightarrow E\psi(x) e^{-iEt/\hbar} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (\psi(x) e^{-iEt/\hbar})$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} E\psi(x) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} E\psi(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 \psi_1}{dx^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} E\psi = 0 \quad (I) \quad K_1^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} \quad \Rightarrow v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m}}$$

$$\psi(x) = A e^{iK_1 x} + B e^{-iK_1 x}$$



$$v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m}}$$

$$v_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2(E-V_0)}{m}}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \psi_2}{dx^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E-V_0) \psi_2 = 0 \quad (II)$$

$$\frac{d^2 \psi_2}{dx^2} + K_2^2 \psi_2 = 0 \Rightarrow K_2^2 = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E-V_0)$$

$$\psi_2(x) = C e^{iK_2 x} + D e^{-iK_2 x}$$

$$\psi_1(x)|_{x=0} = \psi_2(x)|_{x=0} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0}$$

$$A + B = C \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = iK_1(A - B) = iK_2 C$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = iK_2 C \Rightarrow K_1(A - B) = C K_2$$

$$B = \frac{K_1 - K_2}{K_1 + K_2} C$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{2K_1}{K_1 + K_2}$$

$$T = \frac{J_t}{J_i} \quad \text{نسبة التمرير، } R = \frac{J_r}{J_i}$$

$$\Leftarrow A=1 \quad \text{بفرض}$$

$$R = \left(\frac{K_1 - K_2}{K_1 + K_2} \right)^2$$

$$R + T = 1$$

$$T = \frac{4K_1 K_2}{(K_1 + K_2)^2}$$

دالة موجية مستوية
 $\frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2}(E - V) \psi = 0$
 $\frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} E \psi = 0$ $K^2 = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} E \Rightarrow \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + K^2 \psi = 0$

$\psi = A_1 e^{iKx} + A_2 e^{-iKx} \Rightarrow A_1, A_2$

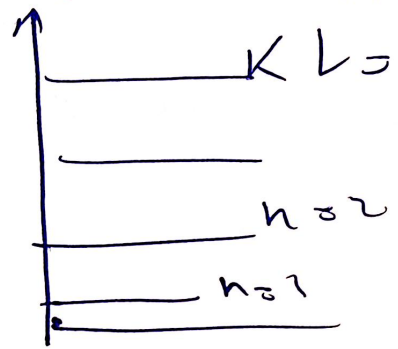
$\psi(x) = 0, x=0, \psi(x) = 0, x=L \Rightarrow \psi(0) = 0$
 $A_1 + A_2 = 0$
 $A_1 = -A_2$

$\Rightarrow \psi_{n=1} = A_1 e^{i(Kx - \frac{1}{2}Kx)}$

$\psi(x) = A_1 2 \sin(Kx) = c \sin Kx$ $2A_1 = c$

$\psi(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x=L$ $\psi(L) = 2A_1 \sin KL = 0$

$E(n) = A_1 e^{iKL} - e^{-iKL} \Rightarrow \psi(L) = 2A_1 \sin KL = 0$
 $= c \sin KL$
 $KL = n\pi \Rightarrow K = \frac{n\pi}{L}$
 $\Rightarrow n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
 $\Leftarrow c \neq 0$
 $\Leftarrow$ وليست دالة موجية مستوية



جواب:
 $\frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \left(\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} E - \frac{m^2 \omega^2 x^2}{\hbar^2} \right) \psi = 0$

الوقت سينزل لنين هو ان الطاقة الكافية ليست كافية كما
 ان المستويين للتمدد لا يمكن ان يكونا صغيرين مثل نصف مكان
 كما هو الحال في المستويين للتمدد