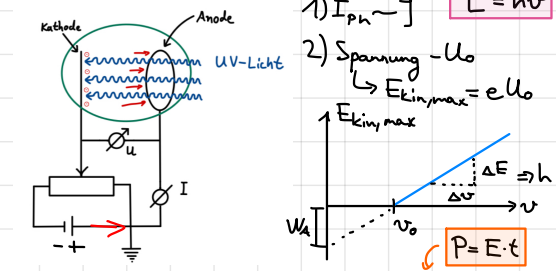


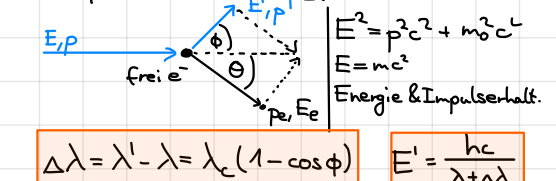
Tourier-Transform
 Def. $F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$
 time shift $F\{f(t-t_0)\} = F(\omega) e^{-i\omega t_0}$
 time scale $F\{f(at)\} = \frac{1}{|a|} F(\frac{\omega}{a})$
 convolution $F\{f(t) * g(t)\} = F(\omega) G(\omega)$
 differentiation $F\{\frac{d}{dt} f(t)\} = -i\omega F(\omega)$
 symmetry $F(f(-t)) = F^*(\omega)$

Teilchencharakter Photoeffekt



- 1) $I_{ph} \sim \int$
 - 2) Spannung $-U_0 \rightarrow E_{kin,max} = eU_0$
 - 3) kein Zeitverzug zwischen Einstrahlung und Emission gemessen
 - 4) $I = I_0 e^{-\mu x}$
- kl. Physik: 1) E_{kin} sollte $\sim \nu$
 2) E_{kin} sollte unabh. von ν
 3) $N = \frac{P_{ph}}{E_{ph}} \Rightarrow I = eN$

Comptoneffekt



- $\Delta \lambda = \lambda' - \lambda = \lambda_c (1 - \cos \phi)$
 $\lambda_c = \frac{h}{m_e c} = 2,4 \text{ pm}$
 1) $\Delta \lambda$ ist unabh. von λ
 2) $\Delta \lambda_{max} = 2\lambda_c, \phi = 180^\circ$
 3) $\frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda_c}{\lambda} (1 - \cos \phi)$
 $E + mc^2 = E' + mc^2 + E_{kin}$

Wärmestrahlung

Spektrale Energiedichte ist auf Volumen normiert
 Rayleigh-Jeans: $E(\lambda, T) = \frac{8\pi}{c^2} u(\lambda, T)$
 mit $u(\lambda, T) = \frac{8\pi \nu^2}{c^3} kT d\nu$
 Wien: $u(\nu, T) = \frac{8\pi \nu^3}{c^3} \exp(-\frac{h\nu}{kT}) d\nu$
 Planck: $I(\lambda, T) = \frac{2\pi hc^2}{\lambda^5} \frac{\exp(-\frac{hc}{\lambda kT})}{1 - \exp(-\frac{hc}{\lambda kT})}$

Wien-Verschiebung

$\lambda_{max} \cdot T = 2,897 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m} \cdot \text{K}$

Stefan-Boltzmann

$P = \sigma T^4$
 $\sigma = \frac{2\pi^5 k^4}{15 h^3 c^2} = 5,67 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \text{K}^4}$

Gravitationswirkung

$\Delta E_{pot} = G \frac{M m}{R^2}$
 $h\nu' = h\nu (1 - \frac{GM}{R^2})$
 $\frac{\Delta \nu}{\nu} = -\frac{GM}{R^2}$

Gravitationsrotverschiebung

$m = \frac{h\nu}{c^2}$
 $E = h\nu$
 $p = \frac{h\nu}{c} = \hbar k$
 $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$

Aharonov-Bohm-Effekt

Schrödinger-Gleichung

zeitabhängig: $i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\vec{r}, t) = \hat{H} \psi(\vec{r}, t)$
 zeitunabhängig: $i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\vec{r}, t) = (V - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta) \psi(\vec{r}, t)$
 $= 0$ wenn potentialfrei

in 1D: $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi(x, t)}{\partial x^2} + V(x, t) \psi(x, t) = i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi(x, t)}{\partial t}$

Separationsansatz: $\psi(x, t) = \psi(x) \phi(t)$
 zeitabh.: $\frac{d}{dt} \phi(t) + \frac{iE}{\hbar} \phi(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \phi(t) = e^{-\frac{iE}{\hbar} t}$

stationär: $\frac{1}{\hbar^2} (E - V) \psi + \Delta \psi = 0$

allg. Lsg. für $E < V(x)$ und $V(x) = \text{const.}$
 $\frac{d^2 \psi(x)}{dx^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - V(x)) \psi(x) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 \psi(x)}{dx^2} = k^2 \psi(x)$
 $\Rightarrow \psi(x) = A e^{kx} + B e^{-kx}$

Normierungsbedingung $\int |\psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2 d^3 \vec{r} = 1$
 für stationär: $\int |\psi(x)|^2 dx = 1$

$\hat{H} \psi(\vec{r}) = E \psi(\vec{r})$
 $\psi(\vec{r}, t) = \sum_n a_n \exp(-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_n t) \phi_n(\vec{r})$

Operatoren

Observable sind selbstadjungiert für Observable muss reell sein
 Eigenwertgleichung: $\hat{A} \chi = a \chi$
 Physikalische Größe: Operator

Ortsvektor $\vec{r}$
 pot. Energie $\hat{E}_{pot} = V(\vec{r})$
 kin. Energie $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta$
 Gesamtenergie $\hat{H} = \hat{E}_{pot} - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + V$
 Impuls $\hat{p} = -i\hbar \nabla$
 Drehimpuls $\hat{L} = -i\hbar (\vec{r} \times \nabla)$
 z-Komponente Drehimpuls $\hat{L}_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}$

Wellencharakter: $\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{mv}$
 De-Broglie: $E = h\nu \Rightarrow v = \frac{mc^2}{h}$
 rel. Masse $m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$
 $p = \frac{E}{c} = \hbar k \Rightarrow \text{Phasengeschw. darf größer als } c \text{ sein}$
 $E = p^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4 \Rightarrow \text{Informationsübertragung mit } v_{gr}$
 rel. p. $p = \frac{\sqrt{2E_k m^2 c^2 + E_k^2}}{c}$ nicht rel. $p = \sqrt{2m_0 E_k}$

Beugung von Elektronen am Nickelkristall

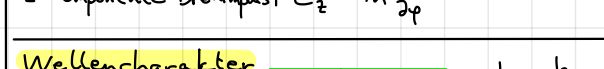
$\Rightarrow$ Nachweis De-Broglie
 Bragg-Streuung: $2a \sin \phi = n \lambda$

Wellen

$v_{gr} = \frac{d\omega}{dk}$
 $\omega = \frac{E}{\hbar}, k = \frac{p}{\hbar}$
 Gruppengeschw. = Teilchengeschw.
 ebene Welle: $\psi(x, t) = A \exp(i(kx - \omega t))$
 Wellenpaket: $\psi(x, t) = \int A(k) \exp(i(kx - \omega t)) dk$

Doppelspaltexperimente

$\Delta s = d \sin(\theta)$
 $\Delta \phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Delta s = \frac{2\pi d \sin(\theta)}{\lambda}$
 KWW: $\sin(\theta) = \tan(\theta) = \frac{x}{L}$
 Heisenbergsche Unschärferelation: $\Delta x \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$



Operatoren weiter

$\psi(x, t) = \sum_n a_n \exp(-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_n t) \phi_n(x)$
 Impuls-Ort-Fourier: $\phi(\vec{p}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi\hbar)^3}} \int d^3 \vec{r} \psi(\vec{r}) e^{-\frac{i\vec{p}\vec{r}}{\hbar}}$
 $\psi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi\hbar)^3}} \int d^3 \vec{p} \phi(\vec{p}) e^{\frac{i\vec{p}\vec{r}}{\hbar}}$
 komplex konjugiert: $\langle n | \alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha | n \rangle^*$

Erwartungswert: $\langle \hat{S}_x \rangle = \langle \psi(t) | \hat{S}_x | \psi(t) \rangle$
 $\langle \alpha \rangle = \int \psi^* \hat{S} \psi dx / \langle \psi | \psi \rangle = \int \psi^* \hat{S} \psi dx$
 für unnormiert: $\langle B(t) \rangle = \frac{\int \psi^* B \psi d^3 \vec{r}}{\int \psi^* \psi d^3 \vec{r}}$

1) Kommutator $[A, B] = AB - BA$
 $\Rightarrow$ wenn EW von A, B gleichzeitig scharf messbar $\Rightarrow [A, B] = 0$
 2) hermitesch: $\hat{A}^\dagger = \hat{A} \Rightarrow$ hermitesche Operatoren haben reelle EW
 3) Eigenfunktionen von Observablen sind orthonormal
 4) EF von Observablen sind vollständig

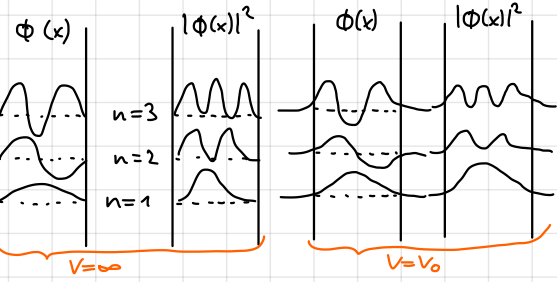
Bra-Ket Notation $|\psi\rangle = \langle \psi |$
 $\langle \psi | \phi \rangle = \int \psi^* \phi d^3 r$ oder für orthonormal $\langle \psi_i | \psi_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$
 Tensorprodukt: $|\psi\rangle \otimes \langle \psi| = |\psi\rangle \langle \psi|$
 wenn $|\psi\rangle$ normiert: $|\psi\rangle \langle \psi|$ Projektor
 $|\psi\rangle = \mathbb{1} |\psi\rangle = \int |\psi\rangle \langle \psi| \psi\rangle d^3 \vec{r}$

Matrixoperatoren
 1) $M |\psi_i\rangle = \sum_j \langle \psi_j | M | \psi_i \rangle |\psi_j\rangle$
 2) gemeinsame EV, wenn $[M_1, M_2] = 0$
 3) EV hermitescher Matrizen sind orthonormal
 4) Vollständigkeitsrelation $|\psi\rangle = \sum_i |\psi_i\rangle \langle \psi_i|$

Drehimpuls: $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$
 Kommutatoren: $[L_x, L_y] = i\hbar L_z$
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 $[L_z, L^2] = 0$
 $[L_x, L_y] = i\hbar L_z$
 $[L_y, L_z] = i\hbar L_x$
 $[L_z, L_x] = i\hbar L_y$
 $[L^2, L_x] = 0$
 $[L^2, L_y] = 0$
 $[L^2, L_z] = 0$
 $[L_x, L^2] = 0$
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 $[L_x, L_y] = i\hbar L_z$
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 $[L^2, L_x] = 0$
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 $[L_x, L_y] = i\hbar L_z$
 $[L_y, L_z] = i\hbar L_x$
 $[L_z, L_x] = i\hbar L_y$
 $[L^2, L_x] = 0$
 $[L^2, L_y] =$

Stationäre Schrödingergleichung Potentialtopf

V(x) = { 0 für 0 < x < L, infinity für x < 0, x > L



1) Schrödingergl. (2m/ħ^2)(E - V(x))psi(x) + d^2/dx^2 psi(x) = 0

2) psi(k^2 + d^2/dx^2 psi = 0 => k^2 = 2mE/ħ^2

3) Lsg.: psi(x) = A e^{ikx} + B e^{-ikx} oder psi(x) = A sin(kx) + B cos(kx) für unendlich: psi(0)=0=psi(L) => psi(x) = 2 A sin(kx) kL = n*pi

psi(-pi/2) = psi(pi/2) = 0 => für B=0 => k/2 = n*pi k = 1, 2, 3, ... => für A=0 => k/2 = n*pi/2 n = 1, 3, 5

=> Koordinatenshift psi_n(x) = A sin(k(x + pi/2)) k = n*pi/L

4) integral |psi_n(x)|^2 dx = 1 => A = sqrt(2/L) Zeitentwicklung: e^{-i E_n t / ħ}

psi_n(x) = i sqrt(2/L) sin(n*pi/L x) e^{-i E_n t / ħ} E_n = (ħ^2 n^2 pi^2) / (2m L^2)

psi_n(x) = sqrt(2/L) sin(n*pi/L (x + pi/2)) e^{-i E_n t / ħ} E_1 = (ħ^2 pi^2) / (2ma^2)

endlicher Potentialtopf

1) RB: I) psi(0) = psi(L) II) dpsi/dx(0) = dpsi/dx(L)

add solution: psi(x) = { D e^{-Kx} x > a/2, A sin(kx) -a/2 < x < a/2, -psi(-x) x < -a/2

Reflexionskoeffizient R = |B|^2 / |A|^2

Eindringtiefe Delta x = 1/K bzw. 1/2K

im Potential: psi(x) L=0 L=1 L=2

n=3	---	---	---
n=2	---	---	---
n=1	---	---	---

harmonischer Oszillator

2 Teilchen mit red. Masse 1/mo = 1/m1 + 1/m2 Energie: E = p^2/2mo + 1/2 kx^2 E_n = ħ omega (n + 1/2) Eo = ħ omega / 2

revival time: T_rev = 2piħ / ΔE allg: psi_0(x,0) = C_0 exp(-mω/2ħ x^2) psi(x,t=0) = sum c_n psi_n(x)

1) Eo = ħω/2 => nicht 0 2) E nicht kontinuierlich => ħω Stufen

Unterschiede zum klassischen: 1) Eo = ħω/2 => nicht 0 2) E nicht kontinuierlich => ħω Stufen

starrer Rotator

v = dL/dt = d(Iω)/dt = I dω/dt = I α Annahmen: E = Iω^2/2, I = μ r^2, L = Iω => E = L^2/2I = μ r^2 ω^2/2 = ħ^2 l(l+1)/2μ r^2 Schrödinger: Δφ + 2μ E φ = 0 => (1/sinθ d/dθ (sinθ dφ/dθ) + 1/sin^2θ d^2φ/dφ^2) φ = 0 => 2IE/ħ^2 = l(l+1) => E = ħ^2 l(l+1)/2I

l(l+1) = ħ^2 l(l+1) l_z = mħ

Clebsch-Gordan-Koeffizienten => wenn nicht aufzufinden => 0 => wir wollen finden: <j1 m1 j2 m2 | J M> 1) J, M berechnen 2) j1, j2 -> Tabelle 3) m1, m2 -> Zeile 4) J, M -> Spalte 5) -x -> -sqrt(x)

Kugelflächenfunktionen 1) orthogonal integral_0^pi integral_0^2pi Y_l^m(phi, theta) (Y_l^m(phi, theta))^* dcosθ dφ = delta_l,l' delta_m,m'

2) Y_l^m(phi, theta) Y_l^m(phi, theta) = sum_{l'=l, l'=l+1} sqrt((2l+1)(2l'+1)/4pi(2l+1)) <l1 m1, l2 m2 | l m> Y_l^m(phi, theta)

3) L+ = Lx + iLy, L- = Lx - iLy Lz Y_l^m(phi, theta) = ħ sqrt(l(l+1) - m(m+1)) Y_l^{m+1}(phi, theta)

V(x) = { 0 -a < x < a, infinity sonst

1) k = sqrt(2mE/ħ^2) 2) RB: psi(-a) = psi(a) = 0 3) A cos(ka) = 0 => k = (2n+1)pi/2a => E = ((2n+1)^2 ħ^2 pi^2) / (2m (2a)^2)

Schrodinger-Gleichung 2 Teilchen (-ħ^2/2m1 Δ1 - ħ^2/2m2 Δ2 + V(r1-r2)) phi(r1, r2) = E phi(r1, r2)

Schwerpunkt R(X,Y,Z) = (m1 r1 + m2 r2) / (m1 + m2) mit r(x,y,z) = r1 - r2

=> (-ħ^2/2m3 ΔR - ħ^2/2m0 Δr + V(r)) phi(r, R) = E phi(r, R) phi(r, R) = e^{i k R} phi(r)

How-to: Quantenzahlen n=1, 2, 3, ... Hauptquantenzahl, je größer n, desto weiter ist e vom Kern entfernt => größere Energie

0 <= l <= n Nebenquantenzahl => Drehimpuls 0: s-Orbital, 1: p-Orbital, 2: d-Orbital, 3: f-Orbital

-l <= m_l <= l Magnetquantenzahl S Spingquantenzahl: 1/2 (Elektron, Protonen, Neutronen), 1 (Photonen)

-s <= m_s <= s j = |l-s|, |l-s|+1, ..., l+s Gesamt Drehimpuls (l und s) -j <= m_j <= j

S = |s1-s2|, ..., s1+s2 Gesamtspin M = m1+m2 J = |j1-j2|, ..., j1+j2 Orbitale: 1s^2, 2s^2, 2p^6

Dipolstrahlung Delta l = +/- 1 Delta m = 0, +/- 1

Orbitale: 1s^2, 2s^2, 2p^6

Block sphere |psi> = r [cos(theta/2) |0> + sin(theta/2) (cos(phi) + i sin(phi)) |1>] (1) = |s, ms> = |1/2, 1/2>, (2) = |1/2, -1/2>

Revival time phi = (E1 - E0) / ħ t = 2pi

Dispersion |psi(x,t)|^2 = |psi_0|^2 sqrt(2/s) exp(-(x-x0-tv_g)^2 / (2 sigma(t)^2))

1) w-k: v_g = v_ph => keine Dispersion, Welle bewegt sich mit v_g

2) w = ak + b: v_g != v_ph => keine Dispersion, Welle geht mit v_g, einzelne Peaks mit v_ph

3) w nicht k-linear: Dispersion => Welle zerfließt nicht-rel.: w(k) = ħ^2 k^2 / (2m) hoch-rel.: w(k) = ck

normaler Zeeman-Effekt

I = Q / t = -ev / 2pi r, mu = I A = -e/2 r^2 omega hat mu = -e/2 me ħ omega hat mu = e ħ / 4 me sqrt(l(l+1)) = beta sqrt(l(l+1)) mit beta = e ħ / 4 me = 9,27 * 10^-24 J T^-1 E_mag = -mu . B = -mu_z B = beta B m E_nm = E_n + E_mag = -me c^2 / 2 (Za)^2 1/n^2 + beta B m mit a^2 = e^2 / (4 pi epsilon_0 ħ c) = 1/137

Wasserstoffatom Kernladung Delta phi(r) + 2Me/ħ^2 (E + Ze^2/4pi epsilon_0 r) phi(r) = 0

E_n = -1/8 epsilon_0 ħ^2 1/n^2 mit mu = me mp / (me + mp) für Wasserstoff: Z=1 Ionisationsenergie des Grundzustands: E_1 = -1/8 epsilon_0 ħ^2 1/n^2

Teilchen im Delta-Potential psi(x) = { A e^{kx} + B e^{-kx} x < 0, F e^{-kx} + G e^{kx} x > 0 => psi(x) = { B e^{-kx} x < 0, F e^{-kx} x > 0

Stern-Gerlach-Experiment mu_s = -gs e ħ / 4 me S; experimentell: für Elektron: gs = 2,0, gl = 1,0

1) neutrale Atome => keine Coulomb-Ablenkung 2) inhomogenes Magnetfeld Sz = +/- ħ/2

1) 1/2 m v^2 = 3/2 k_B T => v_rms = sqrt(3 k_B T / m)

2) t = L / v_rms 3) dz = 1/2 a_z t^2 => F_z = m a_z 4) F_z = -mu_z dB/dz mu_B = beta = e ħ / 4 me dB/dz = F_z / (g mu_B ms)

Block sphere |psi> = r [cos(theta/2) |0> + sin(theta/2) (cos(phi) + i sin(phi)) |1>] (1) = |s, ms> = |1/2, 1/2>, (2) = |1/2, -1/2>

Revival time phi = (E1 - E0) / ħ t = 2pi

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Radiale Wellenfkt n=1 n=2 n=3 R_n,l,m = N_n,l exp(-rho/2) rho^l L_{n-l-1}^{2l+1}(rho) l < n und rho ist definiert durch: rho = 2Zr/na_0

Radiale Wahrscheinlichkeitsdichte # Knoten = n - l - 1 l != 0 => 0 bei r=0

klassischer harm. Oszillator dW/dx = 1 / (pi sqrt(A^2 - x^2)) harmonischer Oszillator w^2 = k/m, erf(c(1) = 0,157 V = 1/2 m omega^2 x^2

Matrix-Formalismus m' { 1 0 -1, 0 1 0, -1 0 1 } gamma approx 1 + 1/2 v^2/c^2

normaler Zeeman j = L, s = 0 hv = hv_0 + delta m g_B

Zeeman g = g_s mu_B / ħ B = 3/8 ħ c / lambda_1 x_1

Delta E = mu_B g m_j B Delta lambda_{(n-1)} = -hc (1/Delta E_4 - 1/Delta E_1)

Delta E_1 = E_1 - 1/3 mu_B (E_1 + mu_B) Delta E_{(B=0)} = E_2 - E_1 Delta E_{Doppler} = -h kv

1) Normierung <psi|psi> = 1 2) zeitabh. e^{-i E_n t / ħ} => globale Phase 3) t_rev = 2pi / Delta E 4) P_0 = |<0|psi(t)>|^2

Potentialstufe mit V_0 = endlich V(x) = { V_0 für x > 0, 0 für x <= 0

I) E > V_0 psi_1(x) = A e^{ik_1 x} + B e^{-ik_1 x} psi_2(x) = C e^{ik_2 x} k_1 = sqrt(2mE/ħ^2) k_2 = sqrt(2m(E-V_0)/ħ^2)

II) E < V_0 psi_1(x) = A e^{ik_1 x} + B e^{-ik_1 x} psi_2(x) = C e^{k_2 x} K = sqrt(2m(V_0-E)/ħ^2)

Potentialwall V(x) = { 0 für x < 0, V_0 für 0 <= x <= a, 0 für x > a

psi_1(x) = A e^{ik_1 x} + B e^{-ik_1 x} psi_2(x) = C e^{k_2 x} + D e^{-k_2 x} psi_3(x) = E e^{ik_3 x} k_1 = sqrt(2mE/ħ^2) k_2 = sqrt(2m(V_0-E)/ħ^2) k_3 = k_1

Wendelwirkungsenergie (He) E_grund = -Z^2 13,6 eV . 2 = -108,8 eV E_H + E_10 = 2 E_H + E_WW => E_WW = -29,8 eV

L_1 = integral_0^infty integral_0^2pi integral_0^pi dO psi^* r psi sin theta