

Ondas e a equação de Schrödinger

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Unicamp

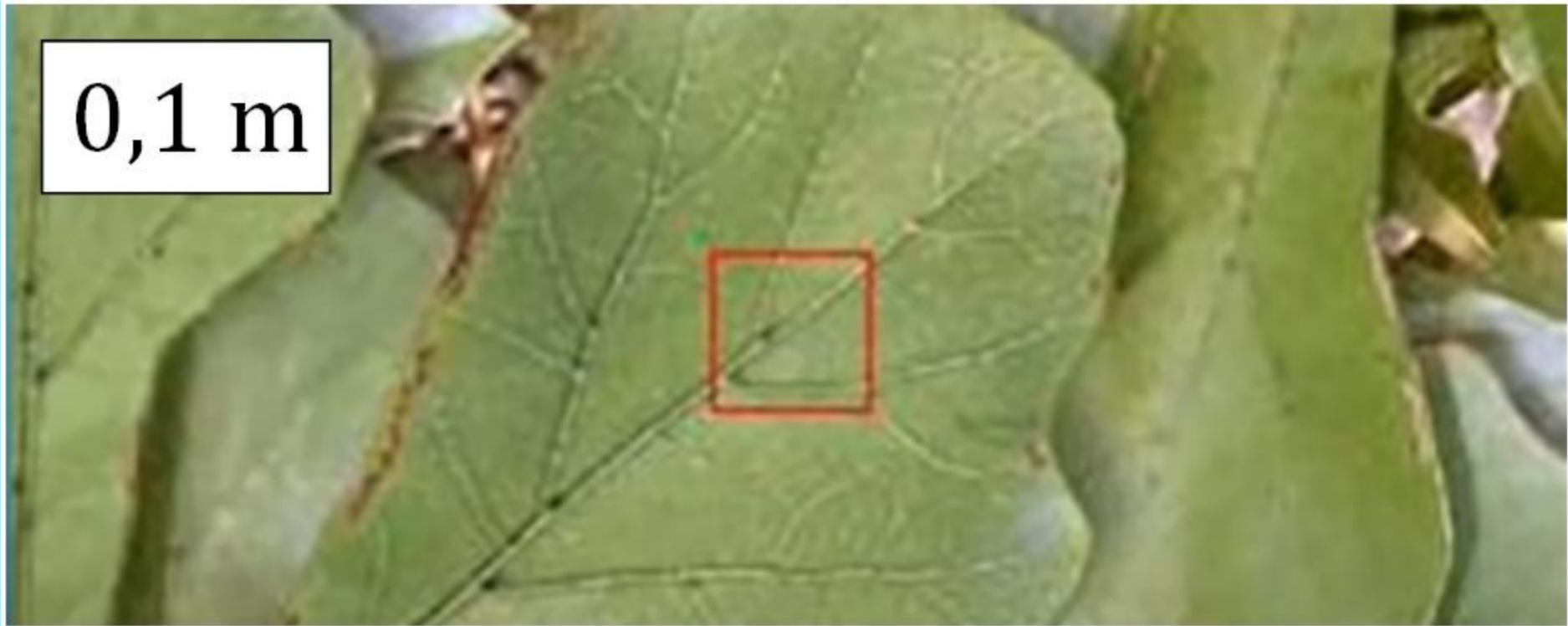
Dimensão

1 m



Folhas em um ramo de carvalho

0,1 m



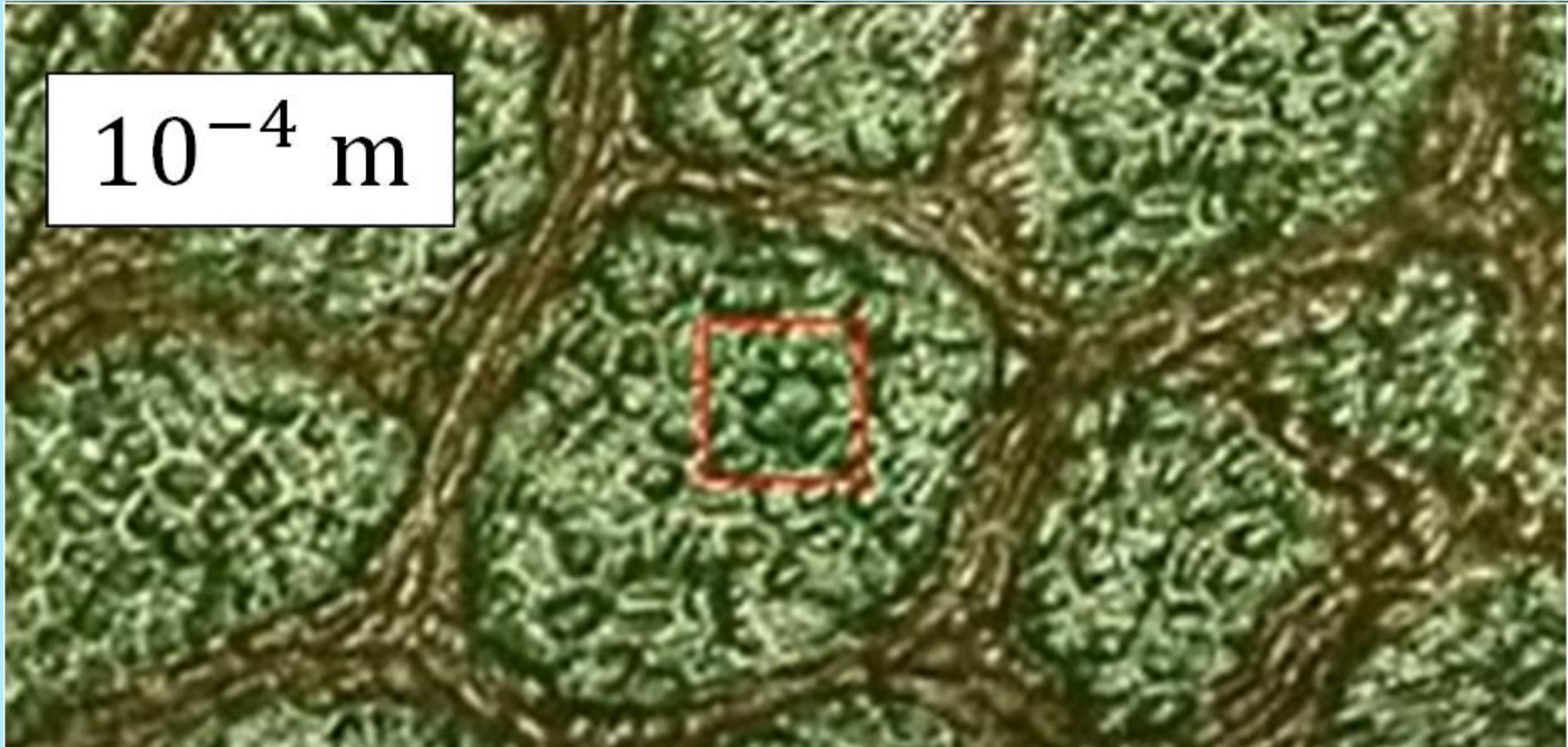
0,01 m



0,001 m



10^{-4} m

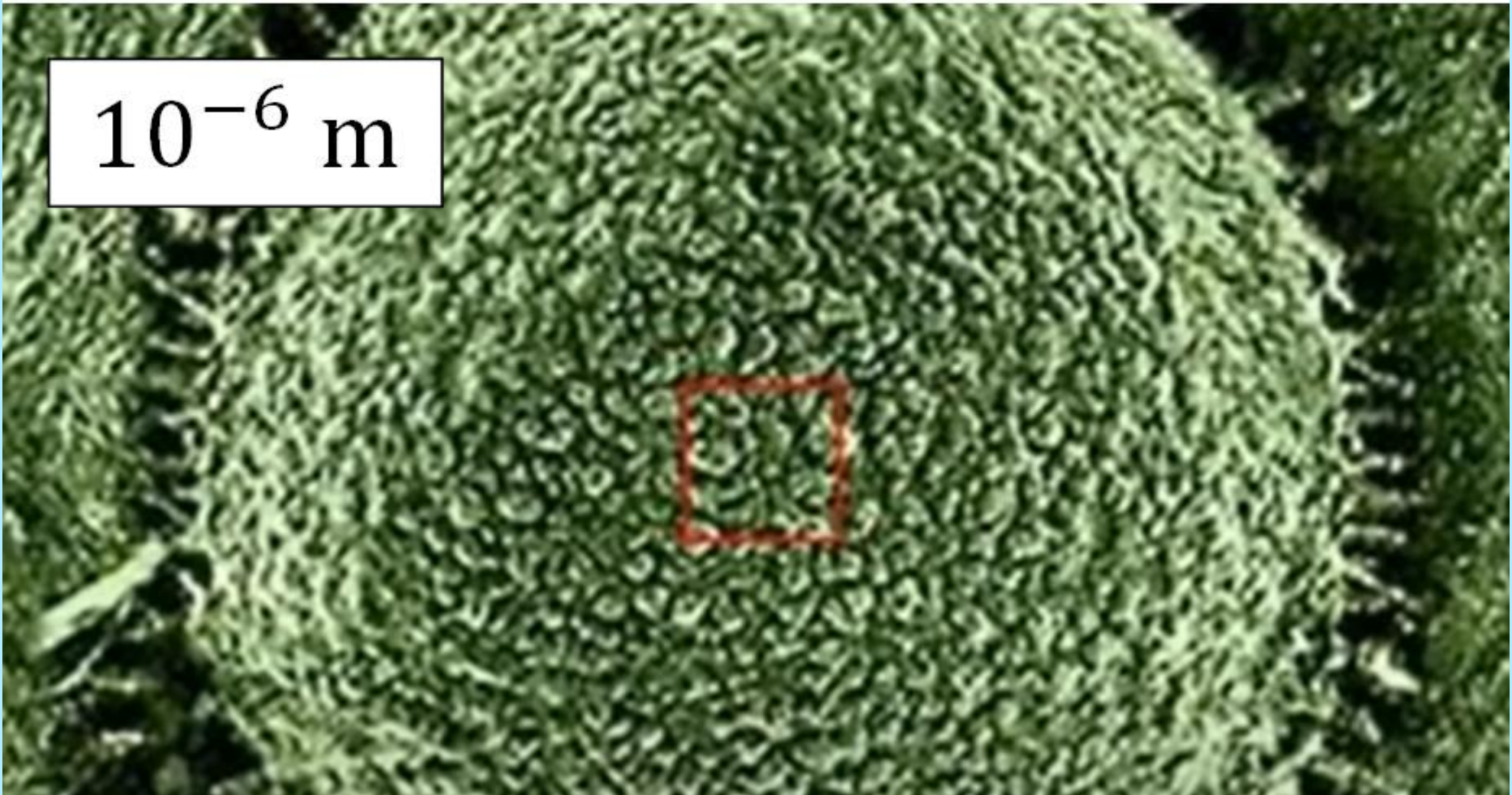


Diâmetro de um fio de cabelo $\approx 0,07$ mm

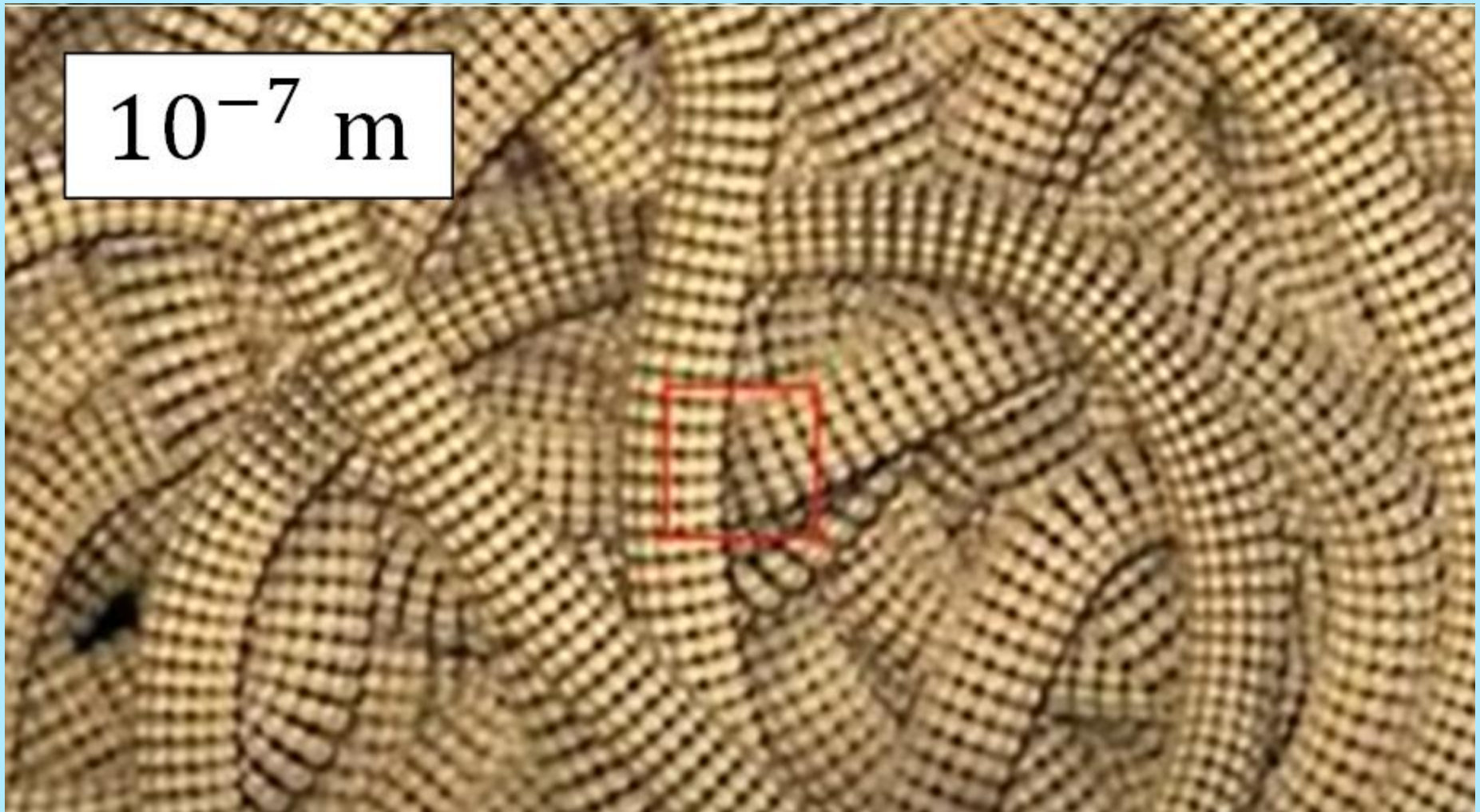
10^{-5} m



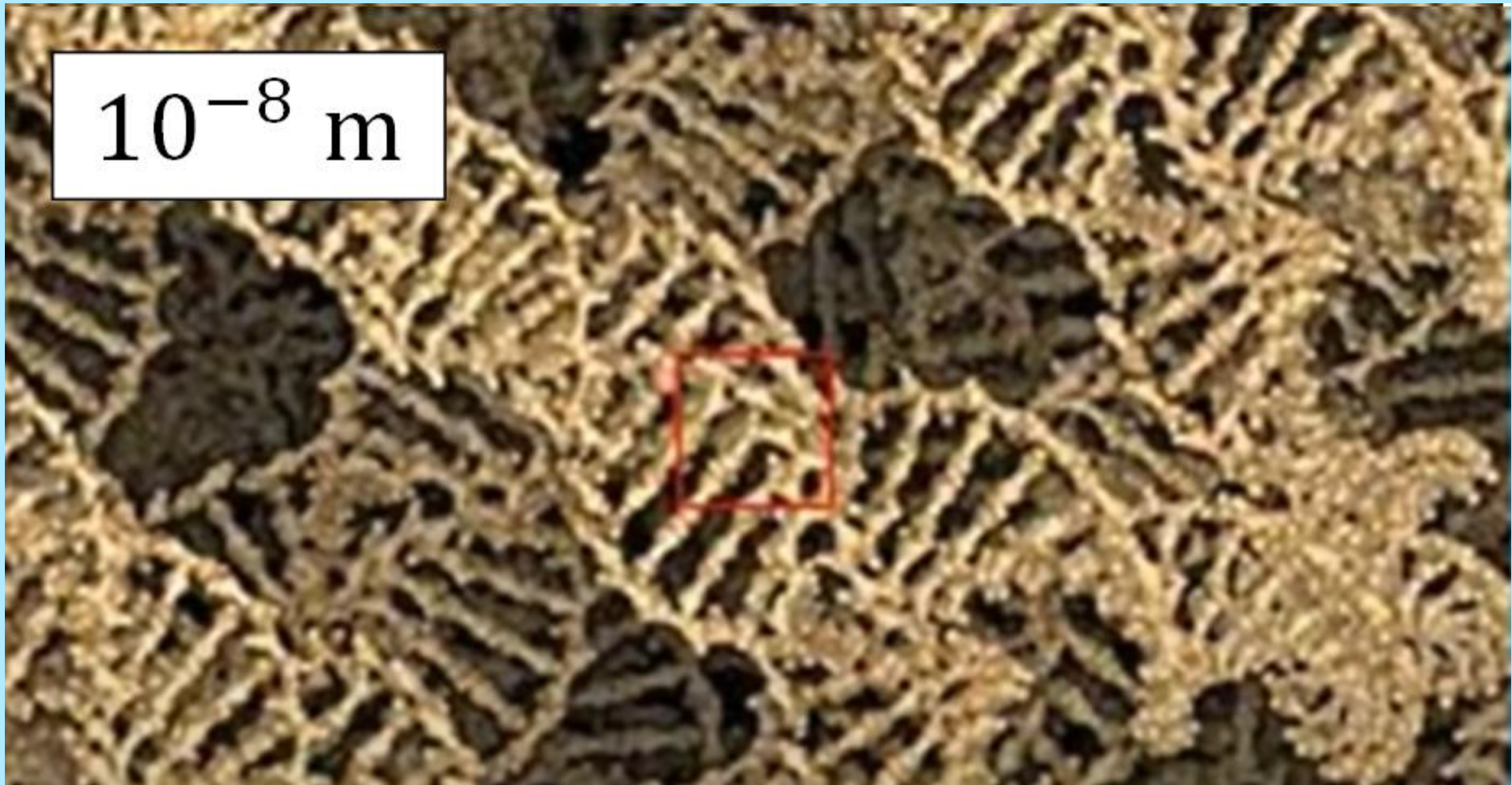
Algumas células na superfície da folha



Núcleo de uma célula das folhas

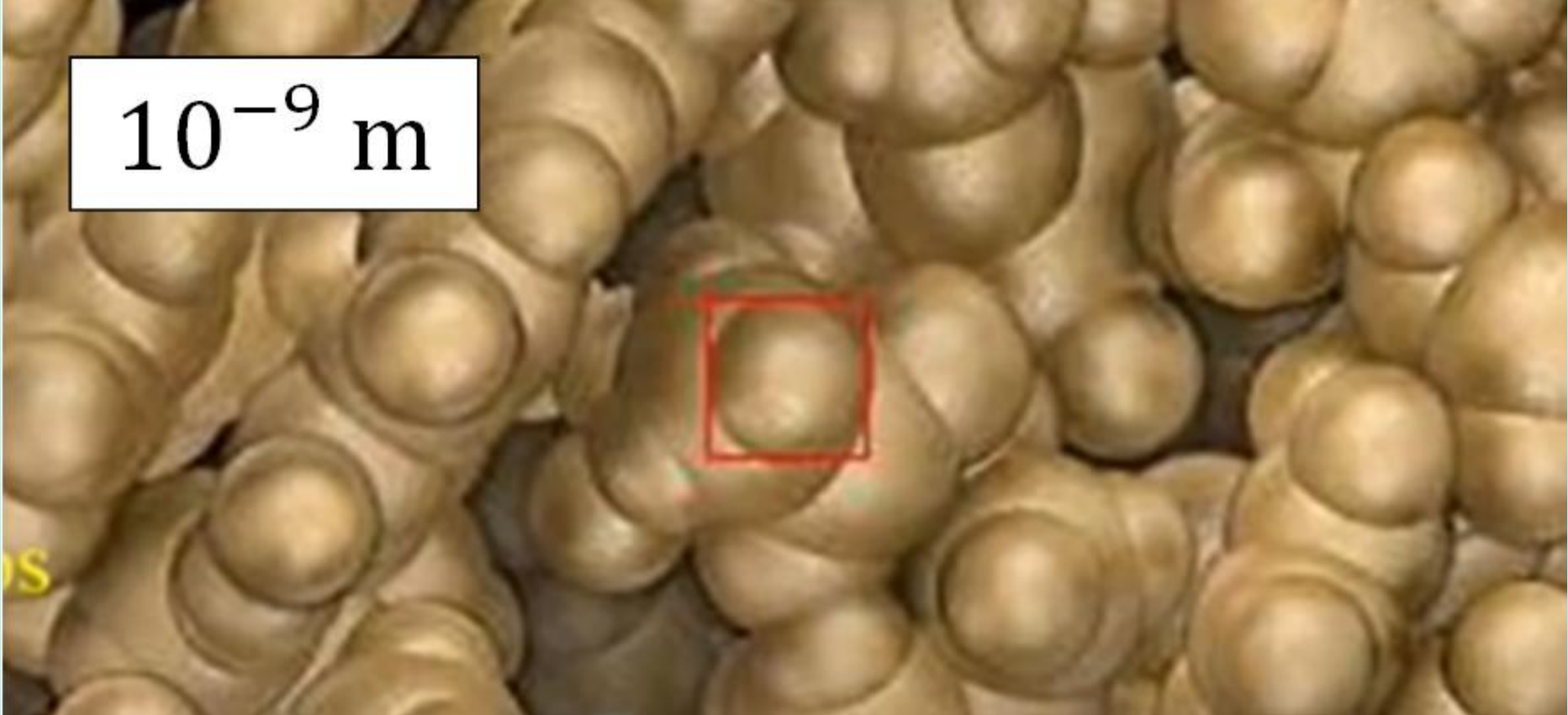


Cromatina no núcleo das células das folhas



Cadeias de DNA (ácido desoxirribonucleico)

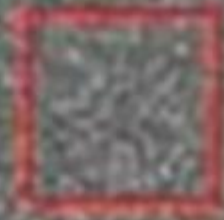
$$10^{-9} = 1 \text{ nm}$$

$$10^{-9} \text{ m}$$
A microscopic image showing a dense array of spherical, golden-brown particles. These particles are arranged in a regular, repeating pattern, representing the building blocks of DNA. A single particle in the center is highlighted with a red square. The overall appearance is that of a crystalline or highly ordered lattice of small molecules.

Blocos de construção do DNA

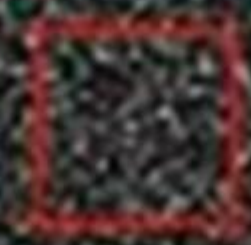
$$10^{-10} = 0,0000000001$$

$$10^{-10} \text{ m} = 1 \text{ \AA}$$



Nuvem eletrônica do átomo de carbono

10^{-11} m



Interior da nuvem eletrônica

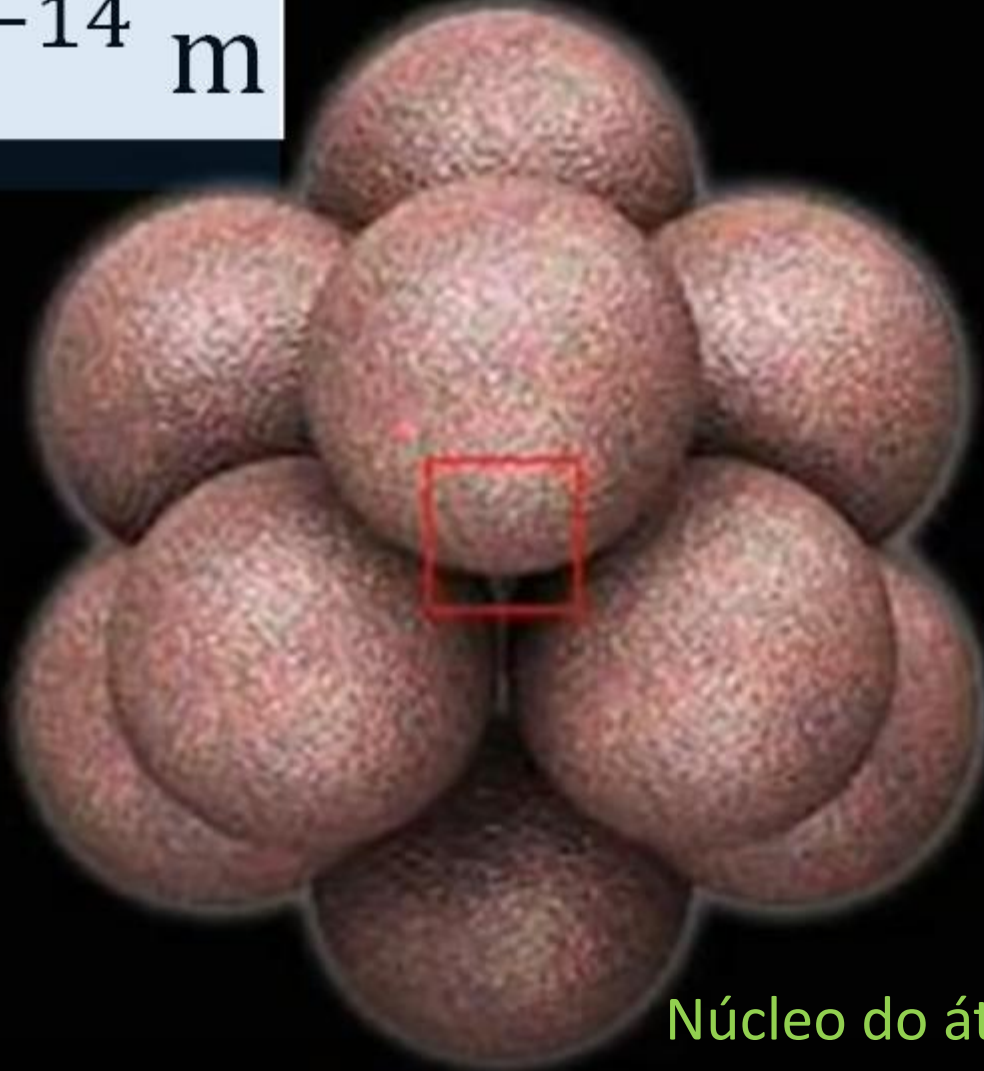
10^{-12} m



10^{-13} m



10^{-14} m



Núcleo do átomo de carbono

Cronologia:

Até o final do século 19, a mecânica, a termodinâmica e o eletromagnetismo explicavam quase tudo.

As equações de Maxwell unificaram a eletricidade e o magnetismo, demonstrando que a luz é uma onda eletromagnética, tornando a ótica um ramo do eletromagnetismo.

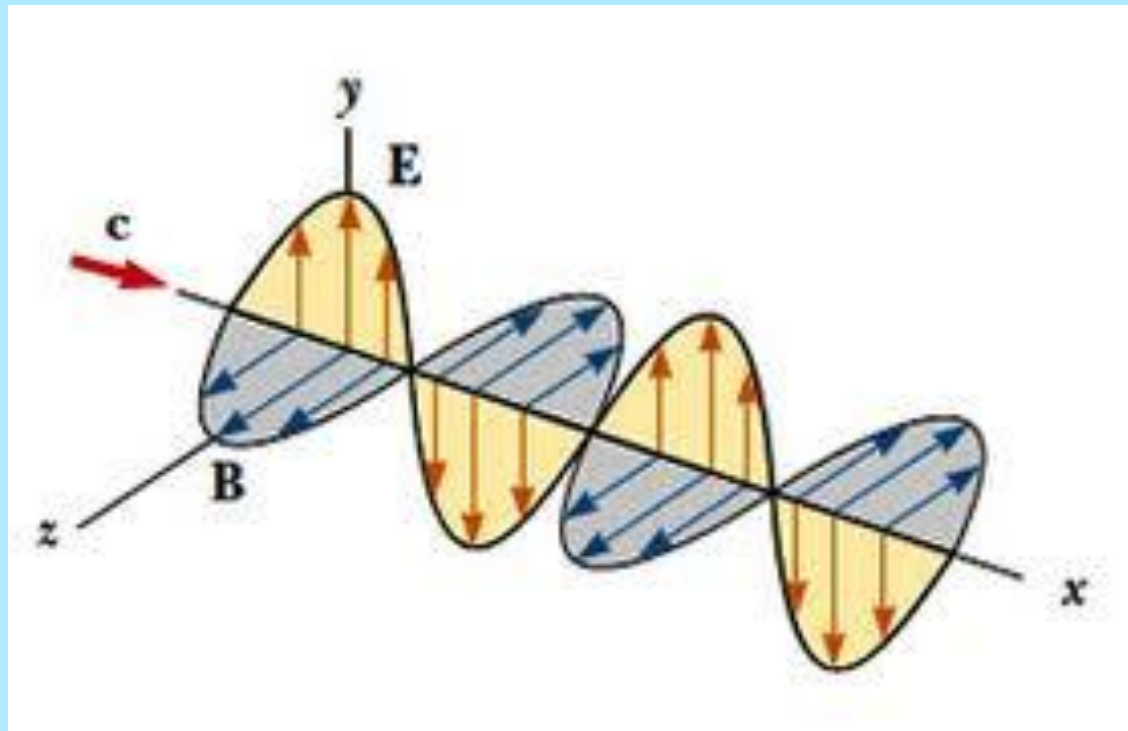
James Clerk Maxwell



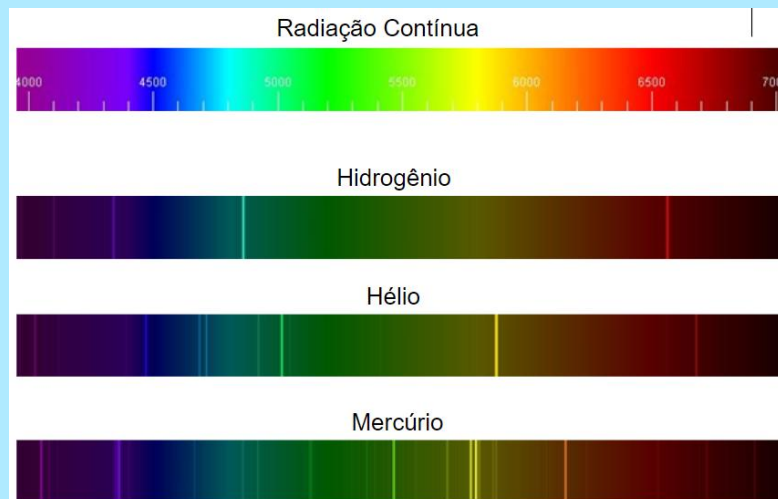
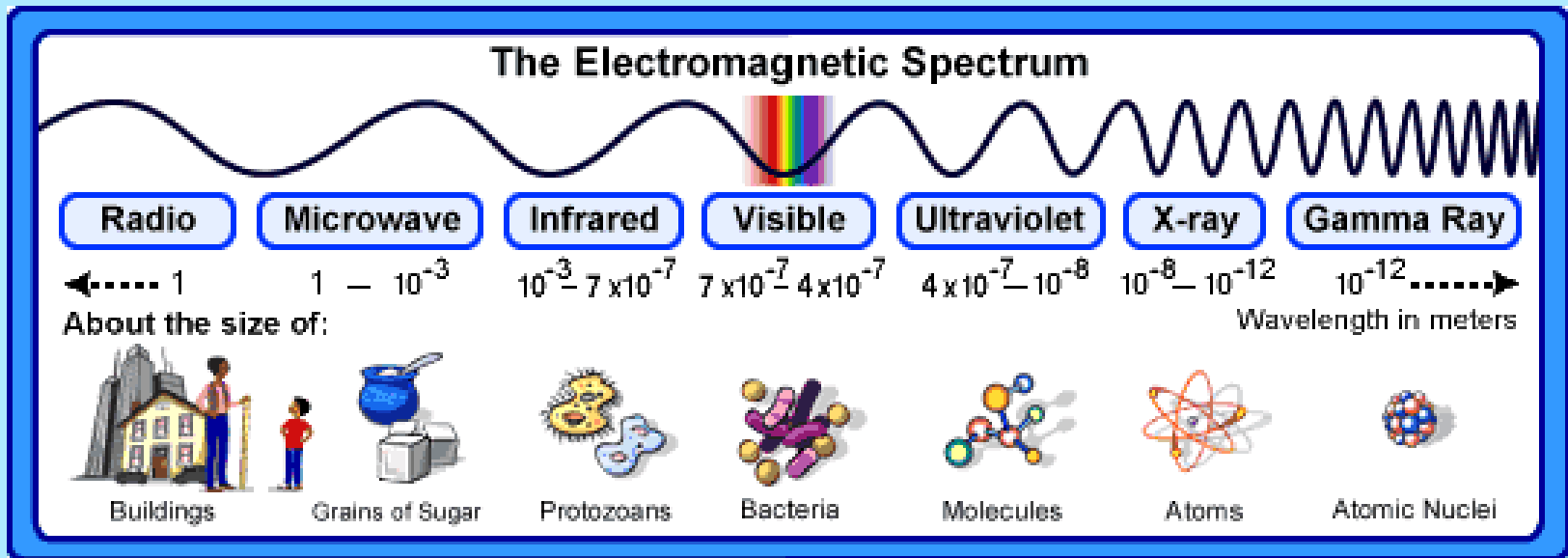
$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} &= 0 \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{E} &= -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} &= \rho \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{B} &= \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{J}\end{aligned}$$

Equações de Maxwell (1865)
para o eletromagnetismo

A luz é uma onda eletromagnética



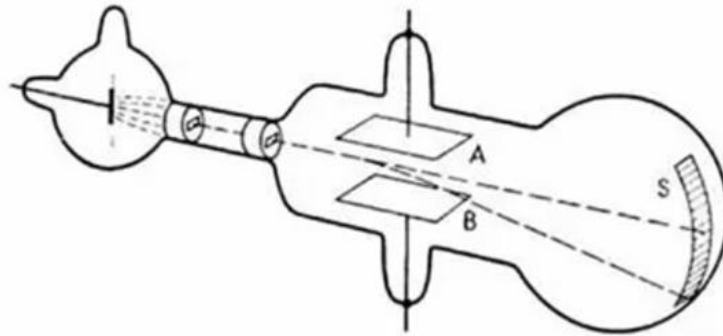
Espectro da onda eletromagnética



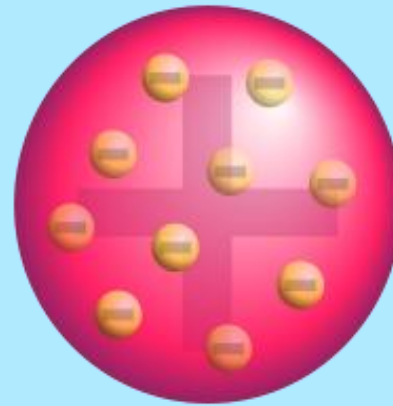
Descoberta do elétron J.J. Thomson 1895(Nobel 1906)

Átomo: pudim de ameixas

Joseph John Thomson 

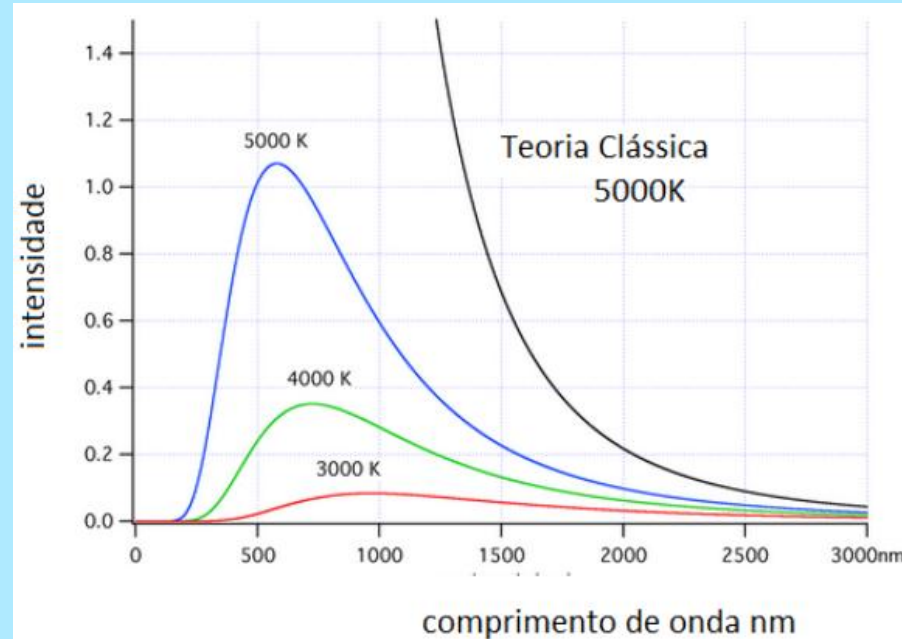
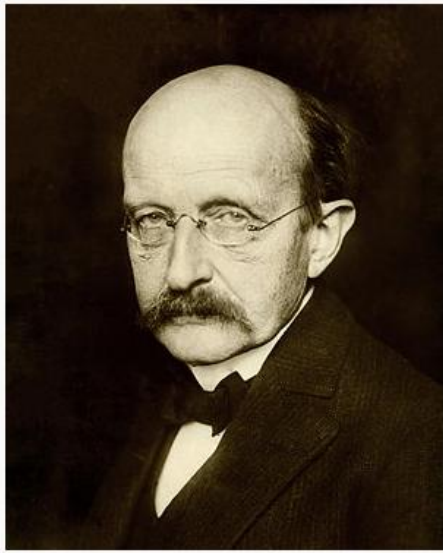


Novo Modelo
Atômico (1904)
“pudim de passas”



Planck (Nobel 1918): radiação do corpo negro 1900 a energia do oscilador é quantizada

Max Planck 🧑

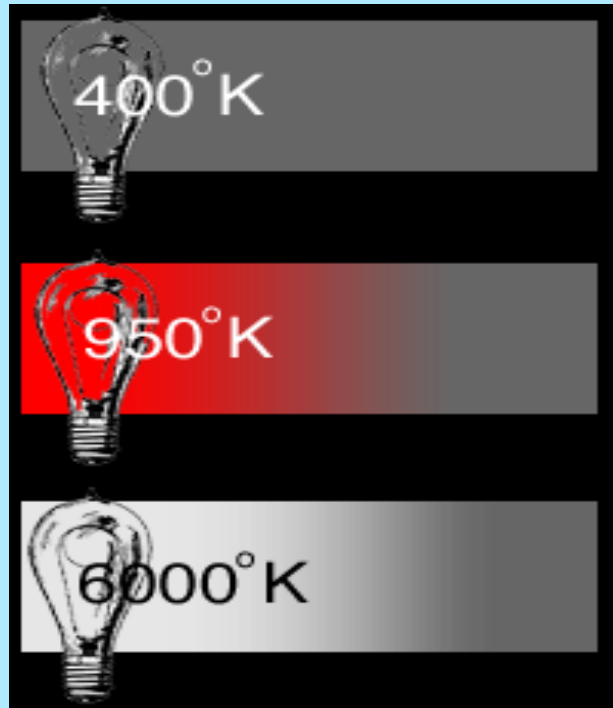


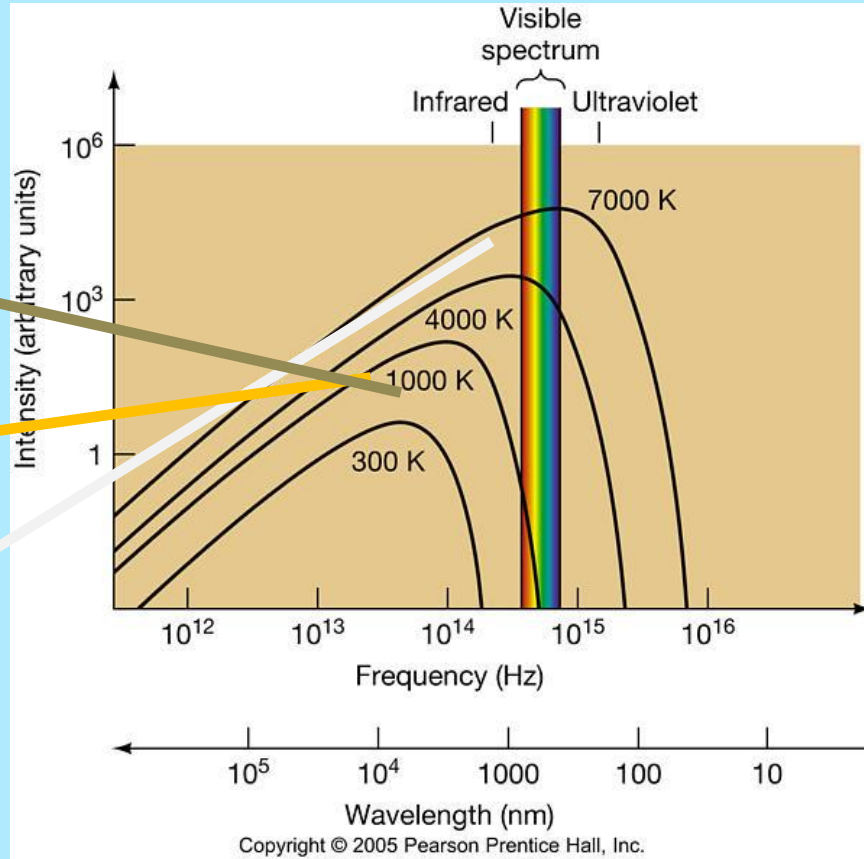
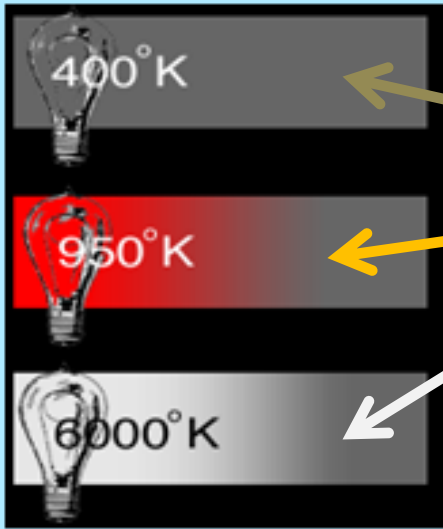
constante de Planck $h = 6,626076 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$

Hipótese: a energia da radiação é quantizada

$$E = nhf, n = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$$

**Metals
Incandescentes**
(Kirchhoff, 1859)

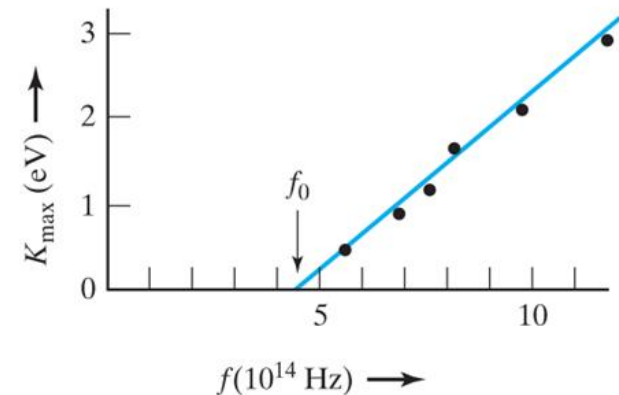
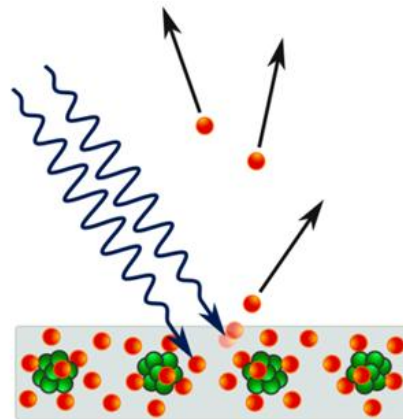
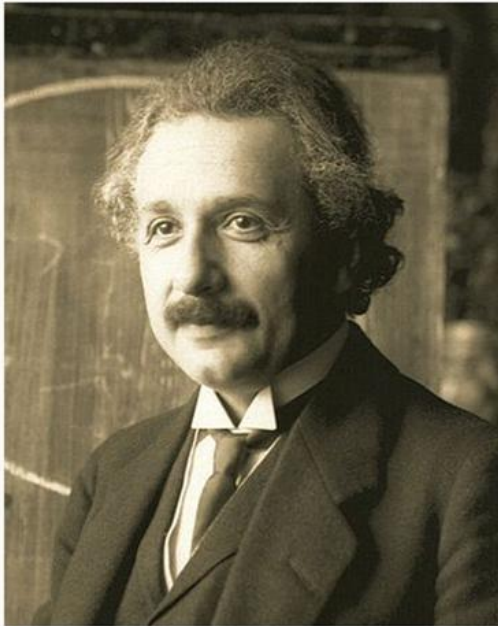




**Corpos
quentes
(espectro)**

Efeito fotoelétrico (Einstein 1905(Nobel 1921)): propõe uma teoria corpuscular para a luz – fóton

Albert Einstein



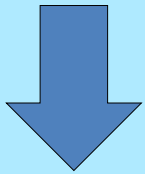
Onda de luz se comporta como partículas: fóton (quantum de luz)

$$E = hf = \frac{h}{2\pi} 2\pi f = \hbar\omega$$

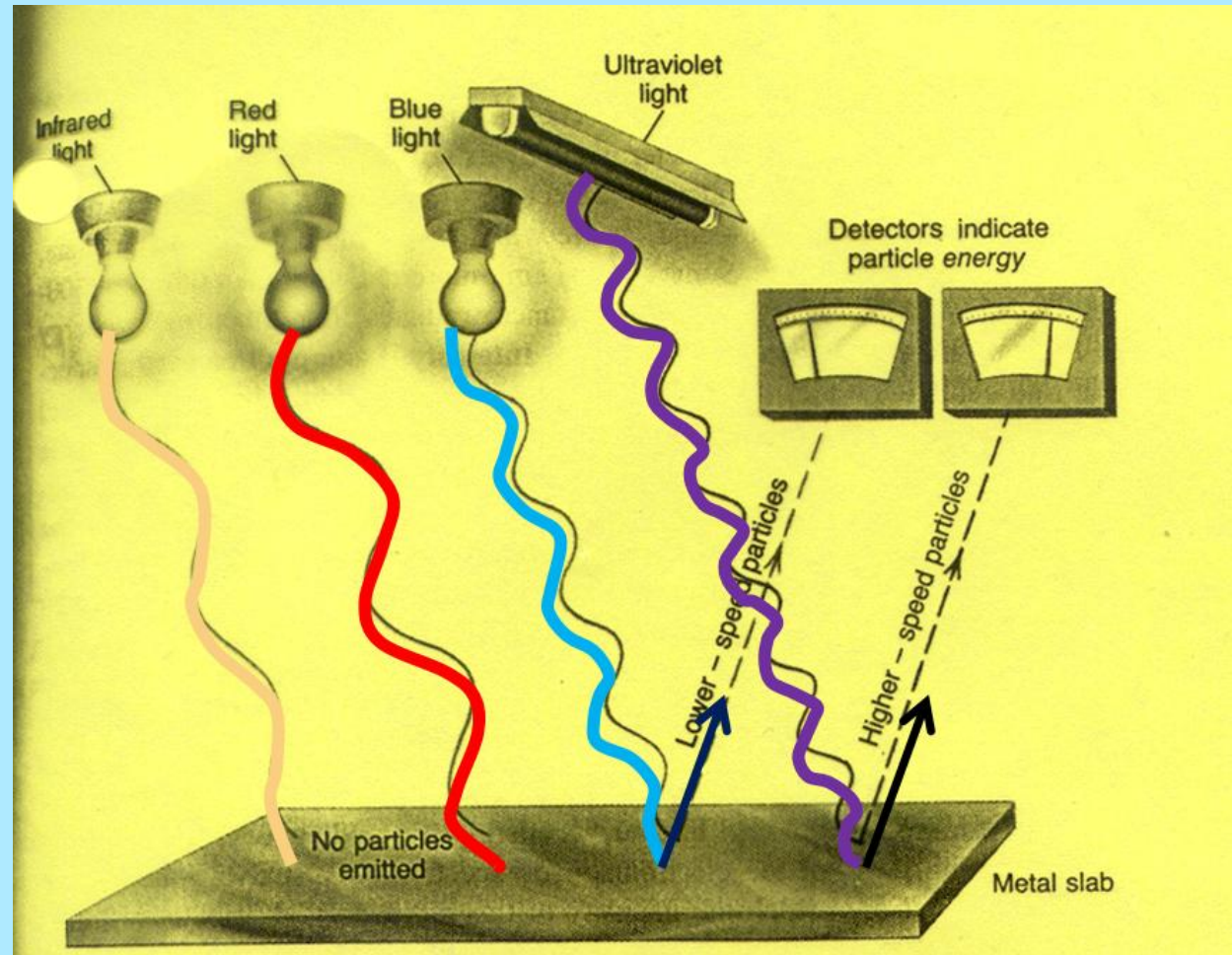
$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda} = \frac{h}{2\pi} \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \hbar k$$

Efeito Fotoelétrico (Hertz, 1887)

Maior FREQUÊNCIA
da luz incidente



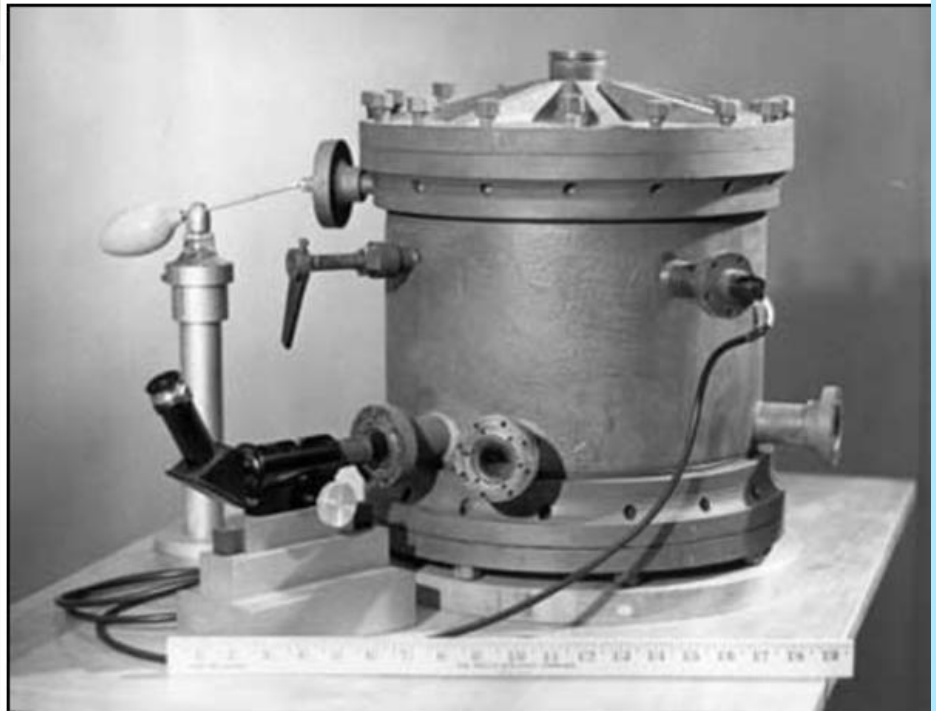
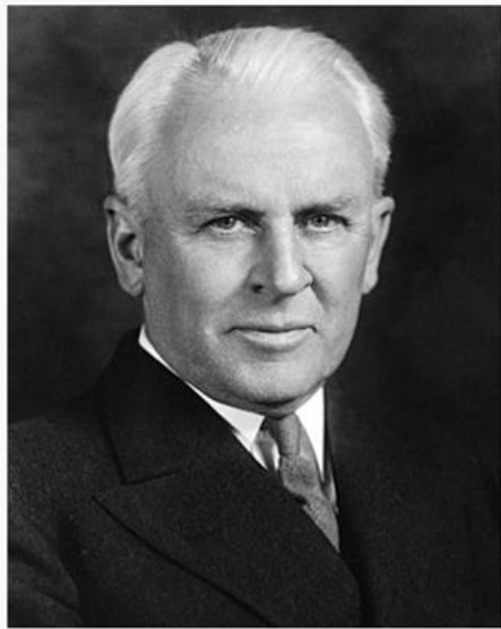
Maior ENERGIA
dos elétrons ionizados

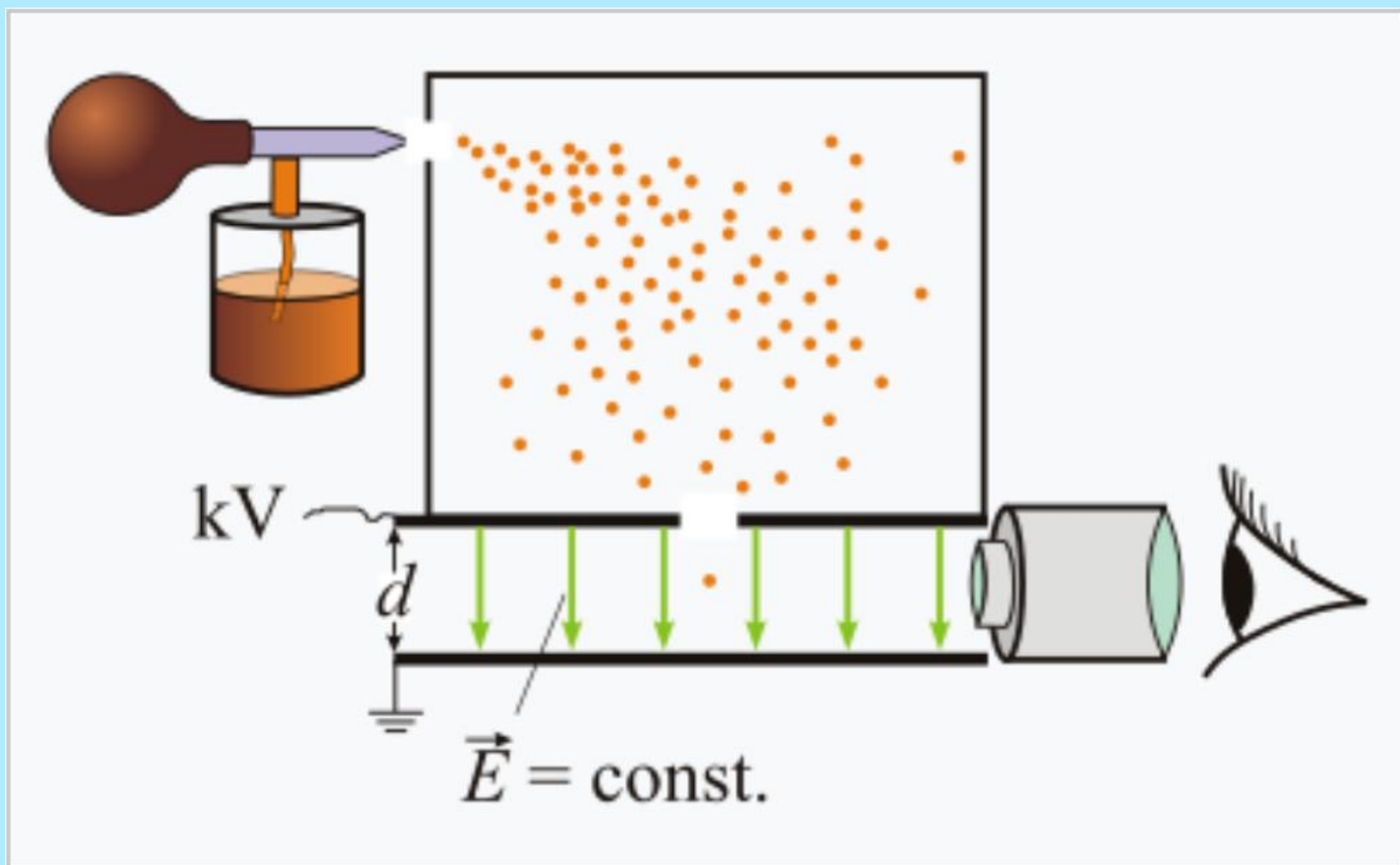


Robert Millikan 1911 (Nobel 1923): carga do elétron

$$e = -1,602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

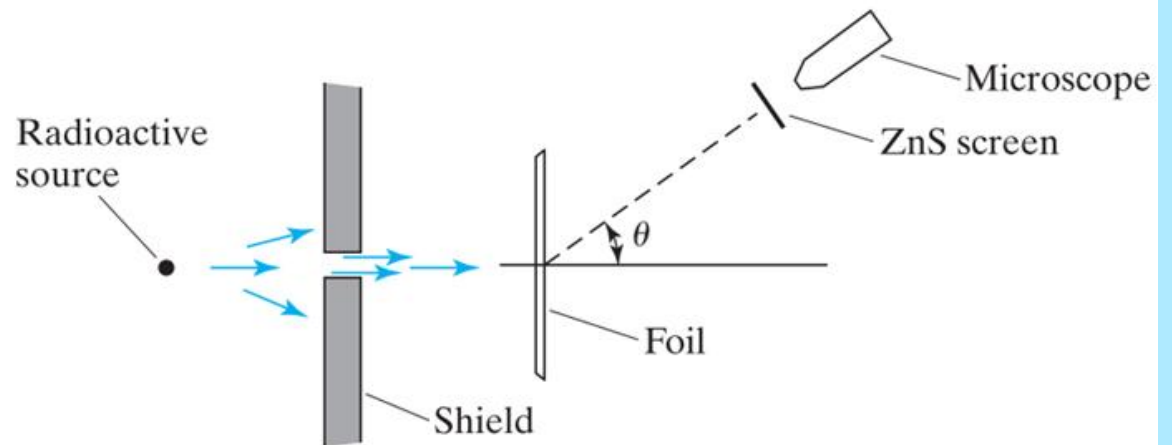
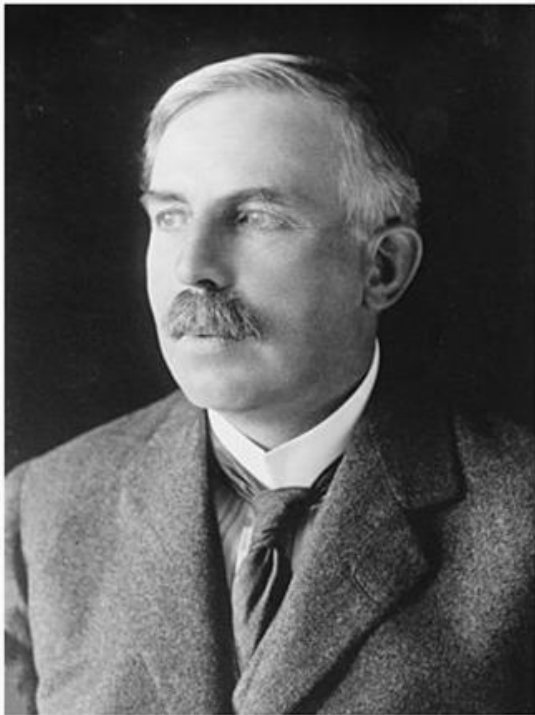
Robert Andrews Millikan 

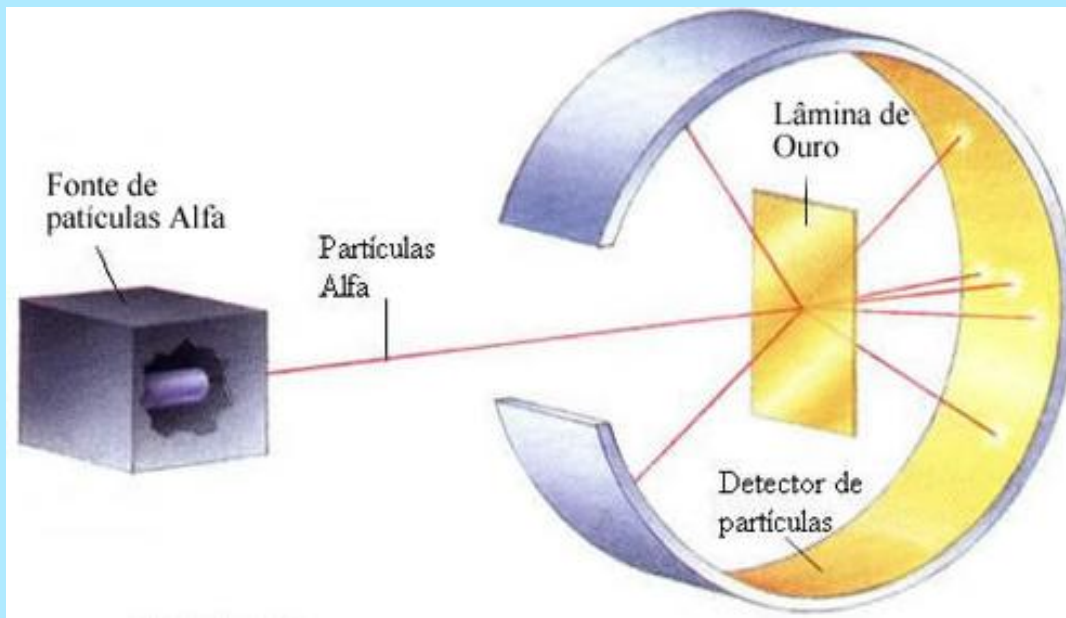




Ernest Rutherford (Nobel Química 1908) núcleo atômico, Modelo planetário do átomo, aluno de J. J. Thompson

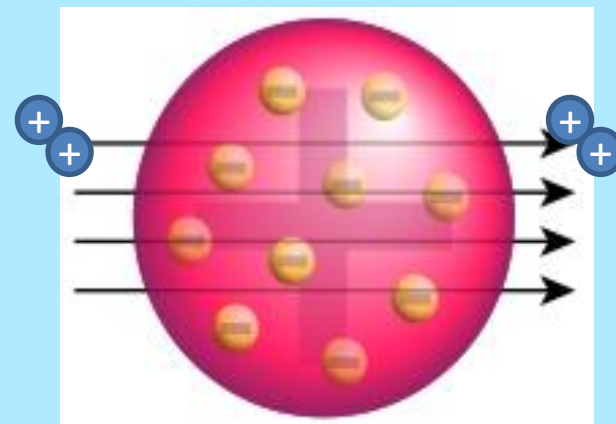
Ernest Rutherford 🧑



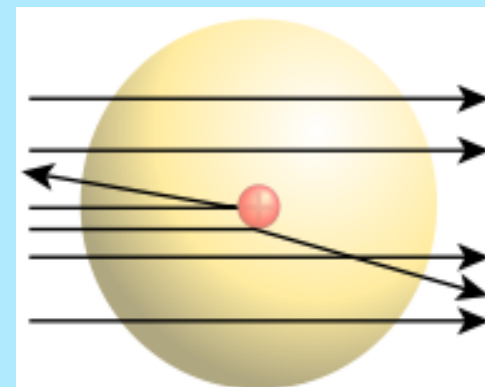


Descoberta do Núcleo atômico (1911)

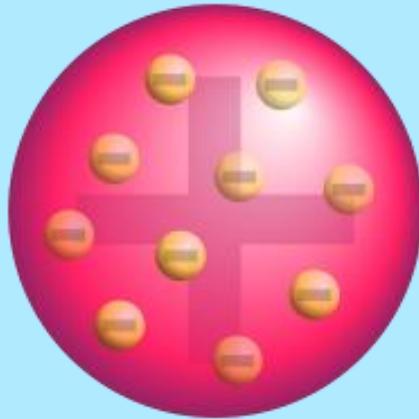
Esperado



Observado

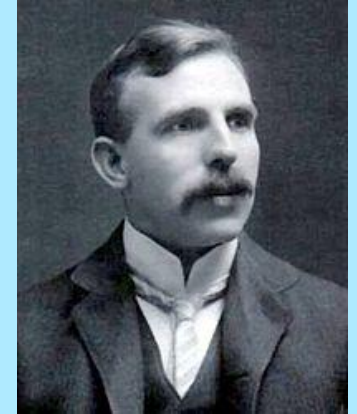
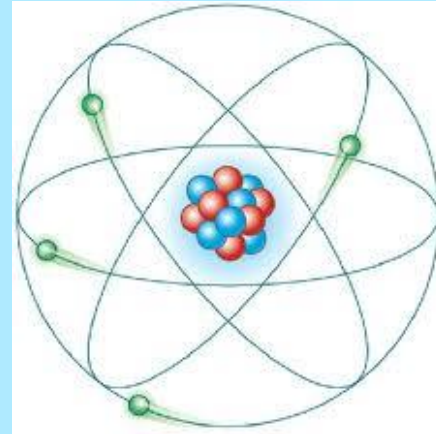


J.J. Thompson



Átomo
Estático
(1904)

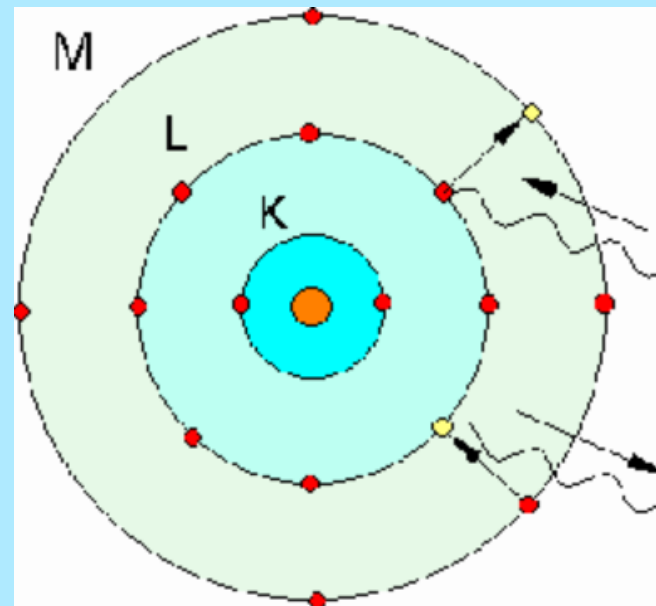
Ernest Rutherford



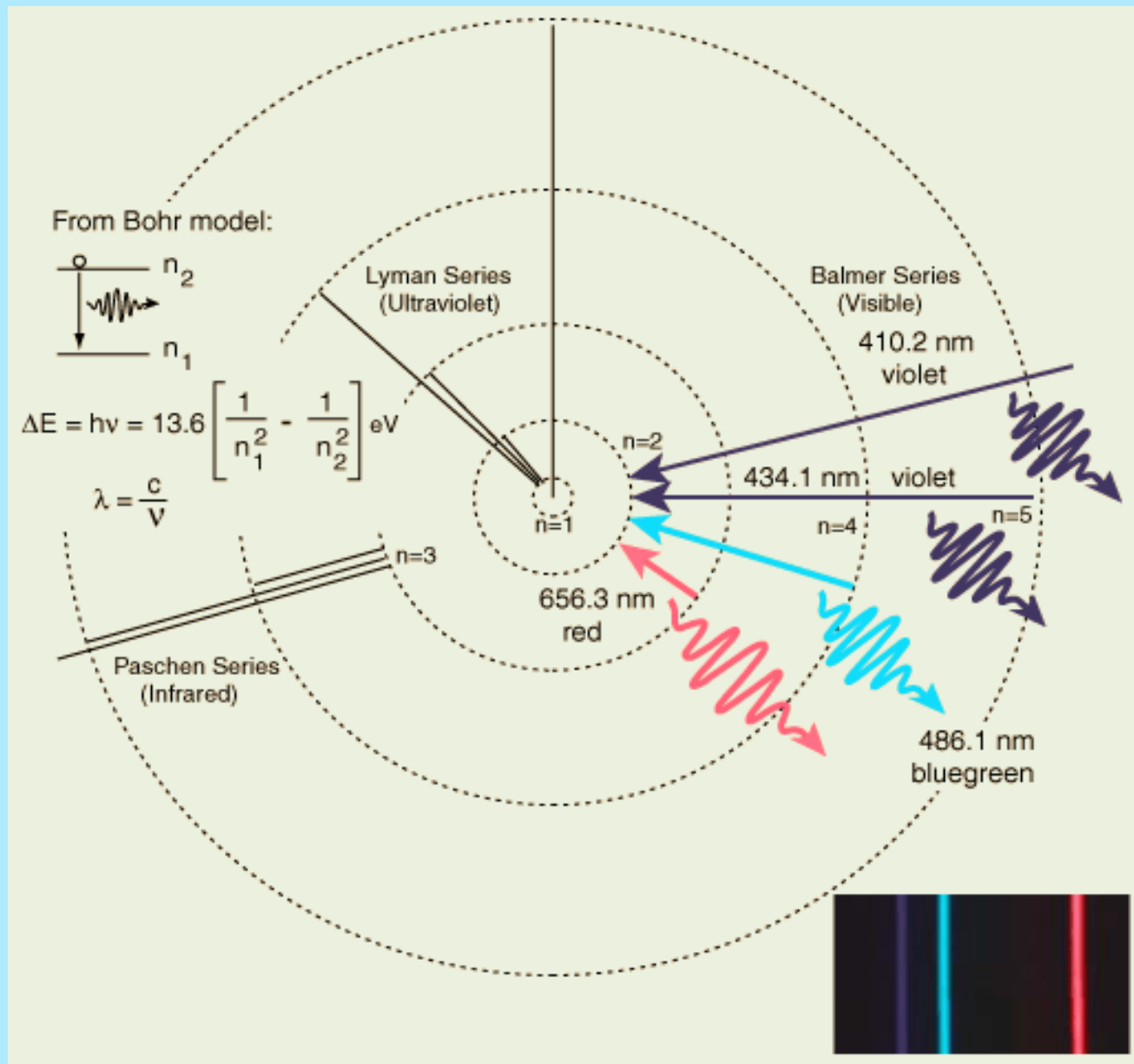
Átomo
Dinâmico (1911)
(órbitas eletrônicas)

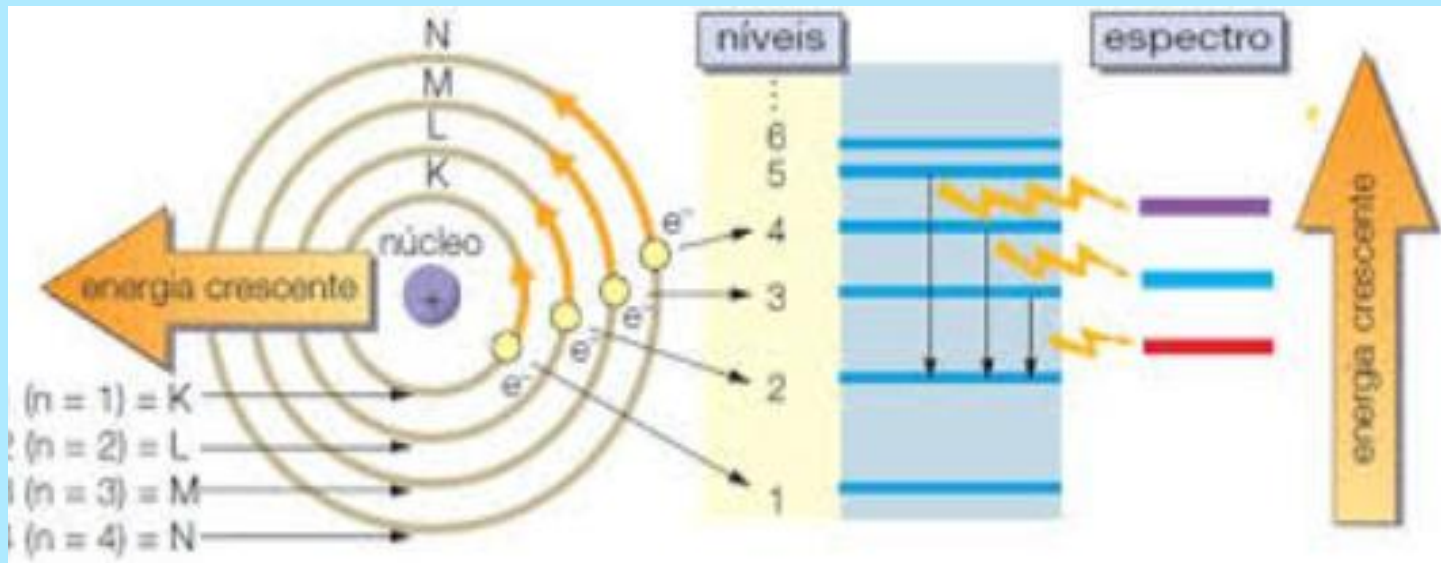
Niels Bohr (Nobel 1922) – átomo de Bohr
quantização do momento angular → órbitas estáveis

Niels Bohr

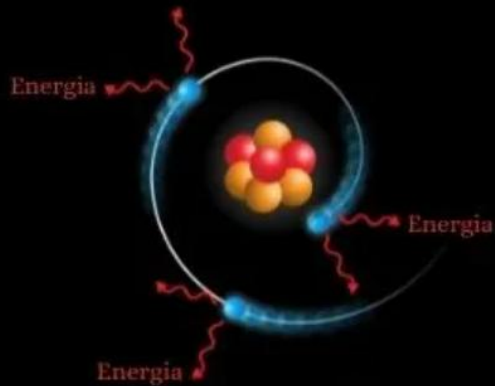


Postulado: $L = n\hbar, n = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$

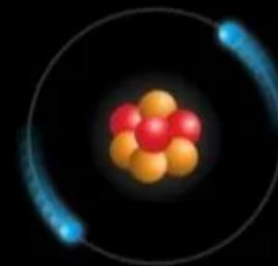




Modelos atômicos



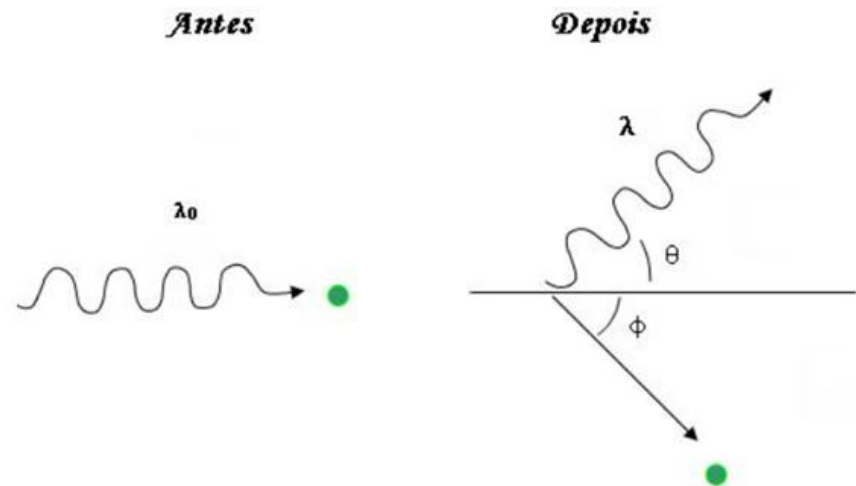
Modelo de Rutherford



Modelo de Bohr

Compton em 1923 (Nobel 1927): espalhamento de raios X por elétrons. Mostrou que a interação pode ser interpretada como a colisão de um fóton e um elétron.

Arthur Holly Compton 🧑

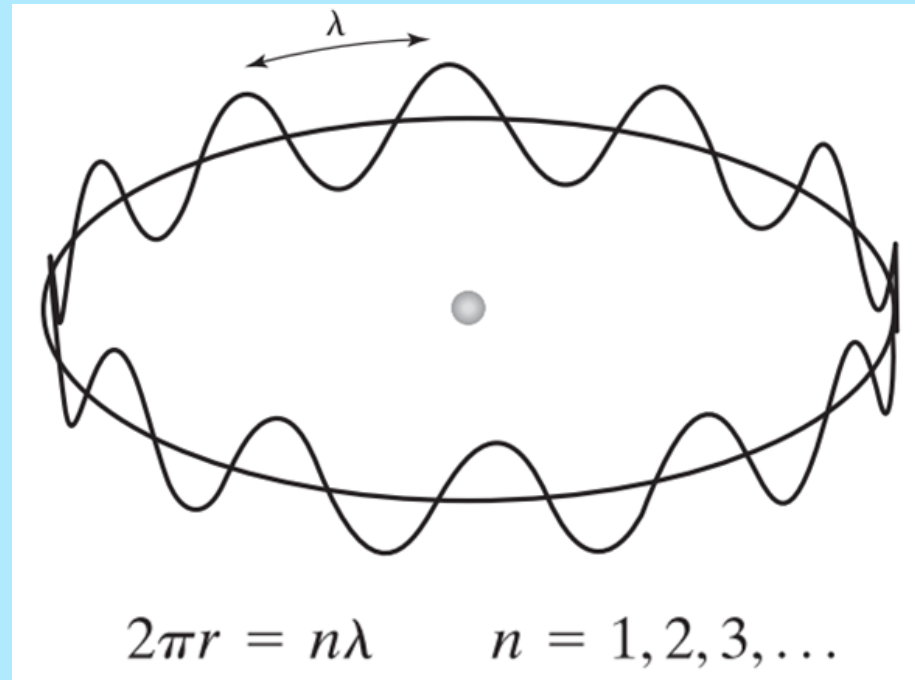


De Broglie 1924 (Nobel 1929)

hipótese dualidade onda-partícula para partículas

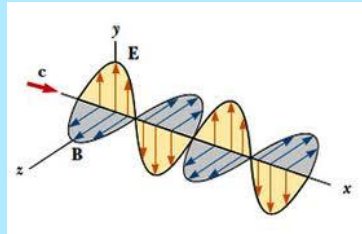
$$E = hf = \frac{h}{2\pi} 2\pi f = \hbar\omega, \quad p = \frac{h}{\lambda} = \frac{h}{2\pi} \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \hbar k$$

Louis de Broglie 🧠





Einstein (1905)–
Luz é “partícula” (quanta=fóton)



partícula

$$E = \hbar\omega, \quad p = \hbar k$$

onda



Louis de Broglie (1924)

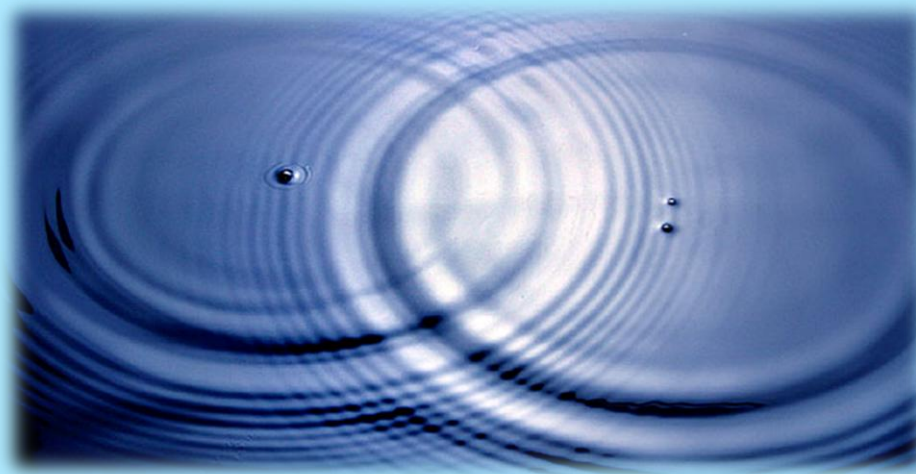
elétron é onda

Louis de Broglie
(1892-1987, Nobel 1929)

$$E = \hbar\omega, \quad p = \hbar k$$

...Restava entender as órbitas de Bohr:

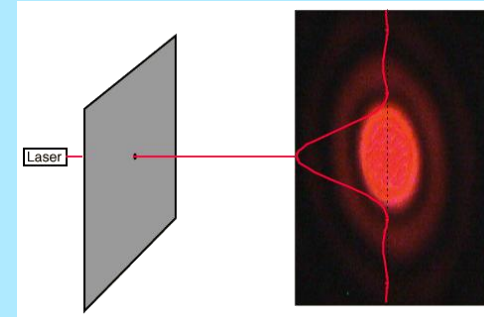
Natureza ondulatória da partícula



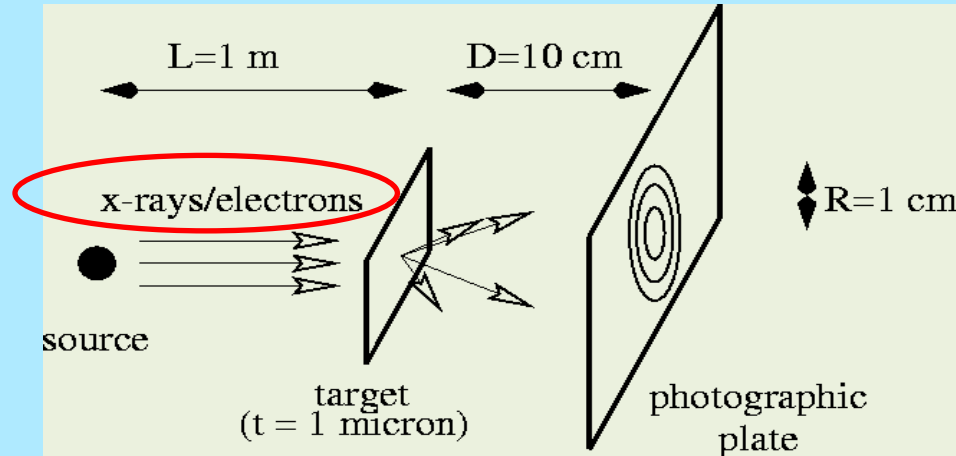


Louis de Broglie (1924)
- elétron é onda

Difração da luz (onda)



G.P. Thompson – (1928)



Difração do Elétron (onda)

Tal pai tal filho ...

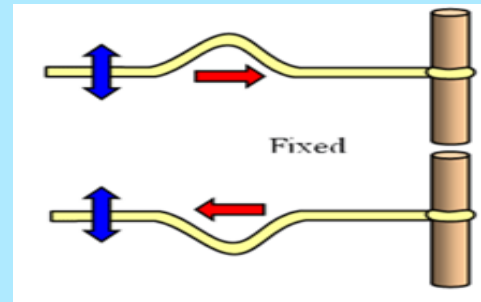


G.P. Thompson filho de J. J. Thompson
ganhou o prêmio Nobel em 1937

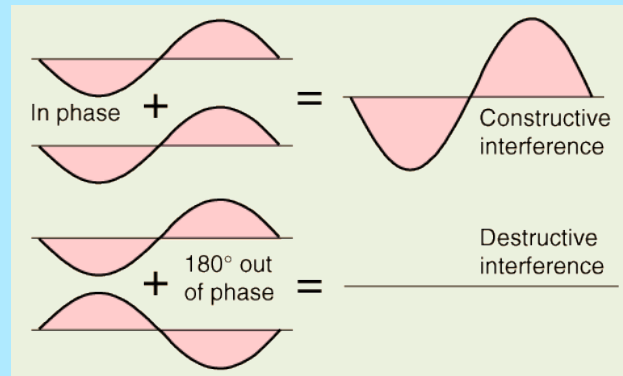
O pai ganhou o prêmio Nobel (1906) descobrindo o elétron (partícula)
O filho ganhou o prêmio Nobel mostrando o comportamento
ondulatório do elétron

Um pouco de ondas...

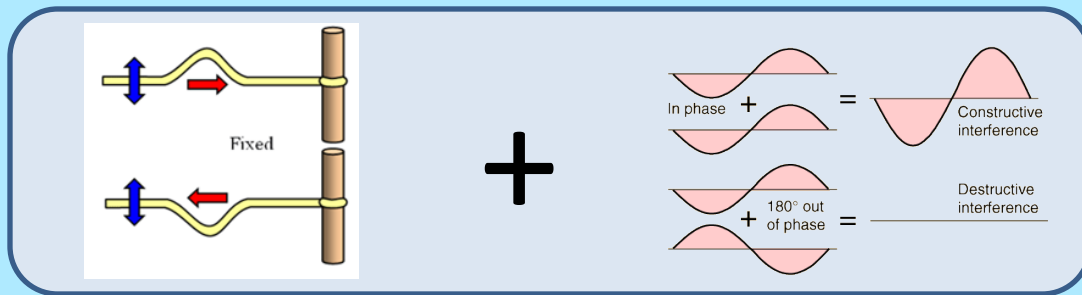
Ondas
(REFLEXÃO)



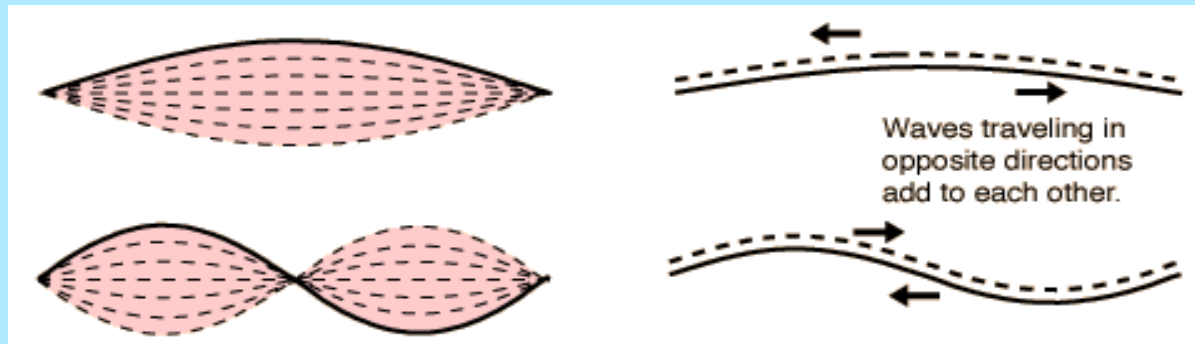
Ondas
(INTERFERÊNCIA)



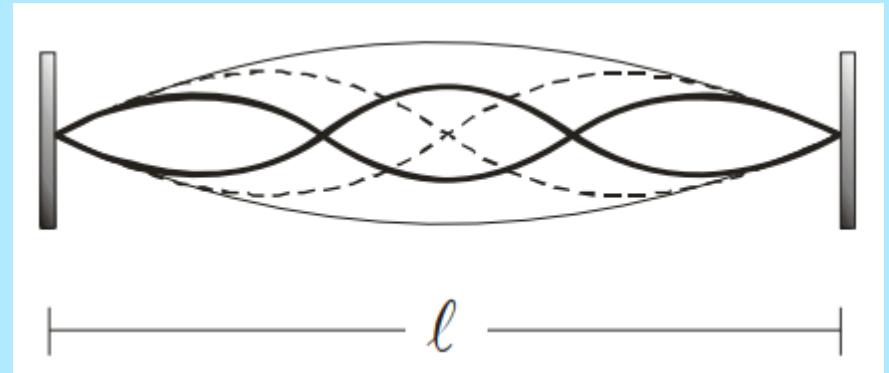
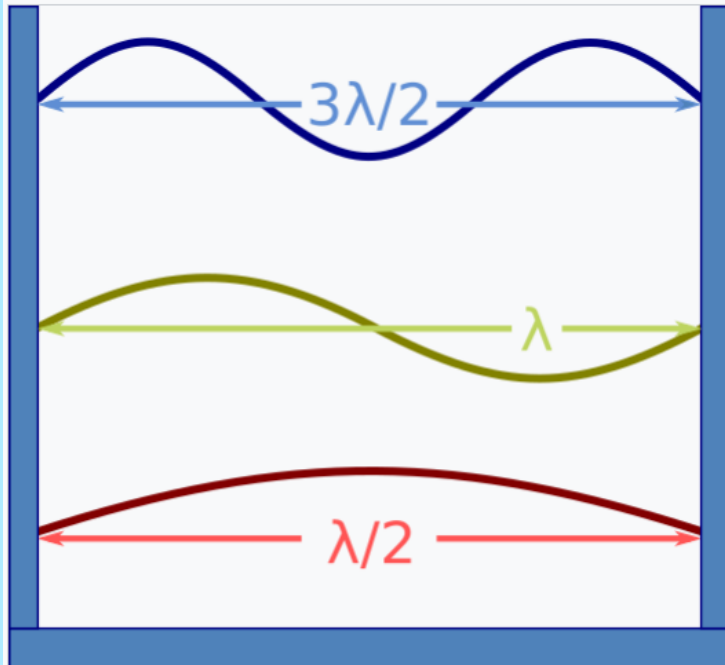
Um pouco de ondas...



Ondas ESTACIONÁRIAS

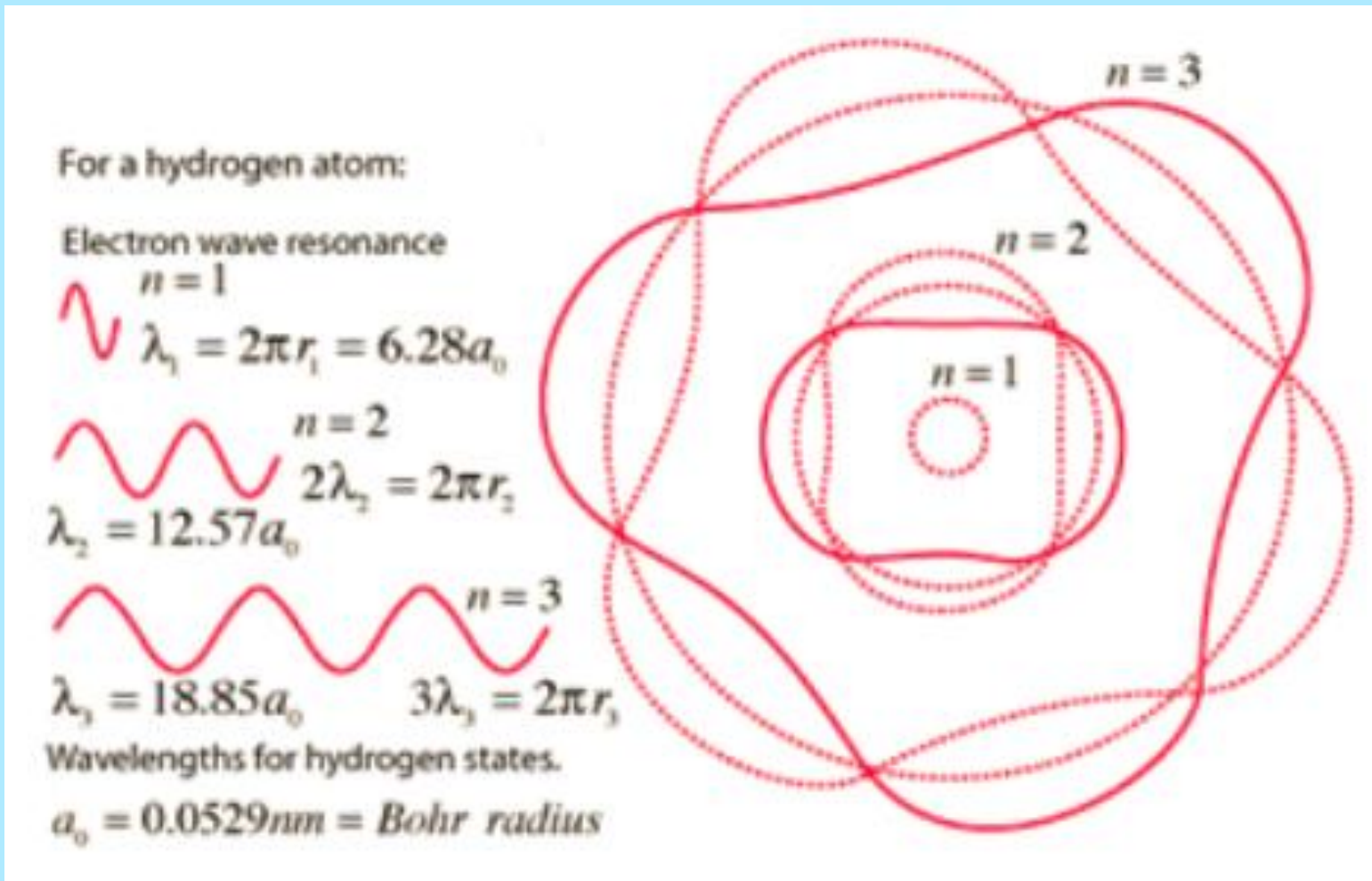


Ondas estacionárias



$$l = n \frac{\lambda}{2}, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

ondas estacionárias de de Broglie nas órbitas de Bohr

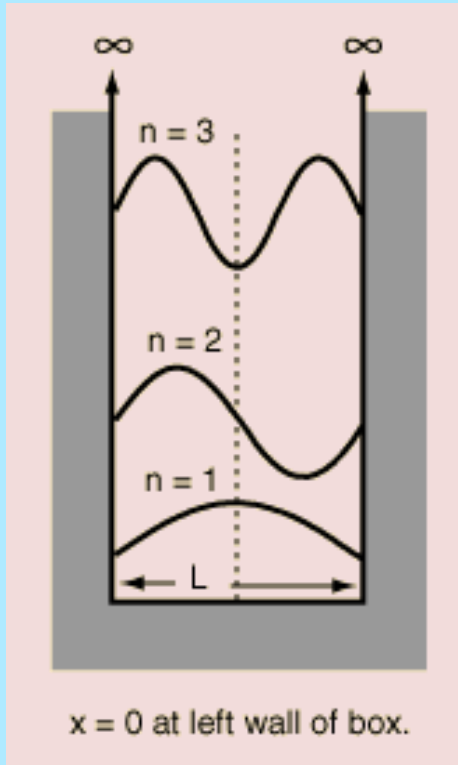


O Princípio da Correspondência

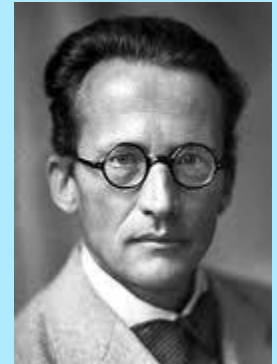
Enunciado de Bohr (1923)

1. *As previsões da teoria quântica para o comportamento de qualquer sistema físico deve corresponder às previsões da física clássica no limite em que os números quânticos que especificam o estado do sistema se tornem muito, muito grandes.*

Qual a interpretação desta onda (elétron)?



$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + V\psi$$



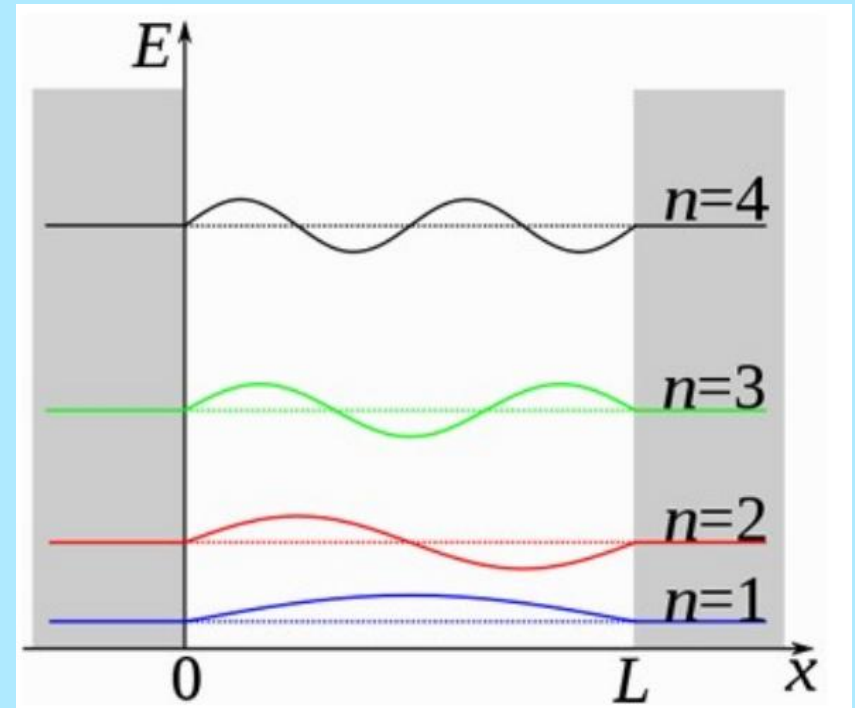
Erwin Schrödinger
(1887-1961, Nobel 1933)

*probabilidade de encontrar a partícula (elétron)
entre x e $x + \Delta x$ é:*

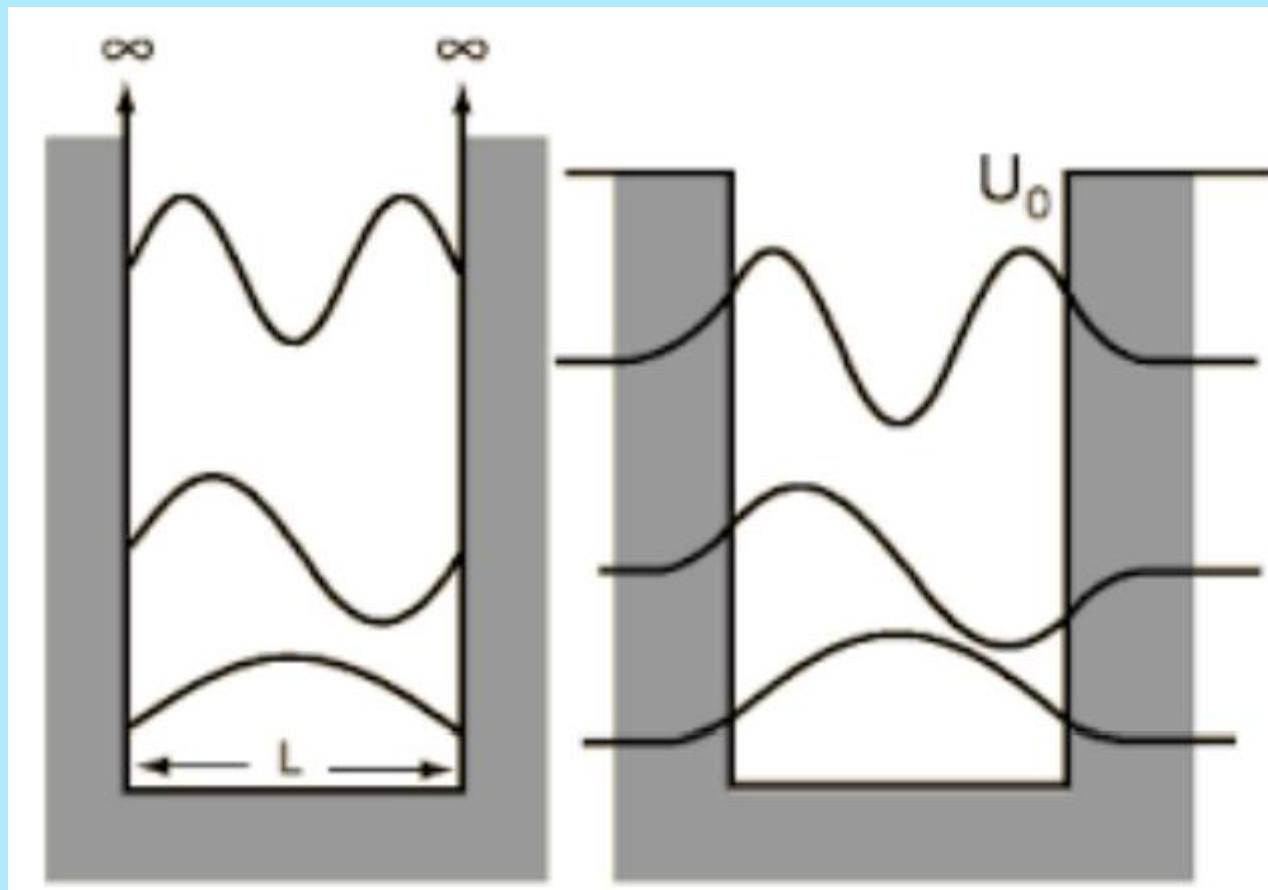
$$P(x) = |\psi(x)|^2 \Delta x$$

Partícula em uma caixa com barreiras infinitas

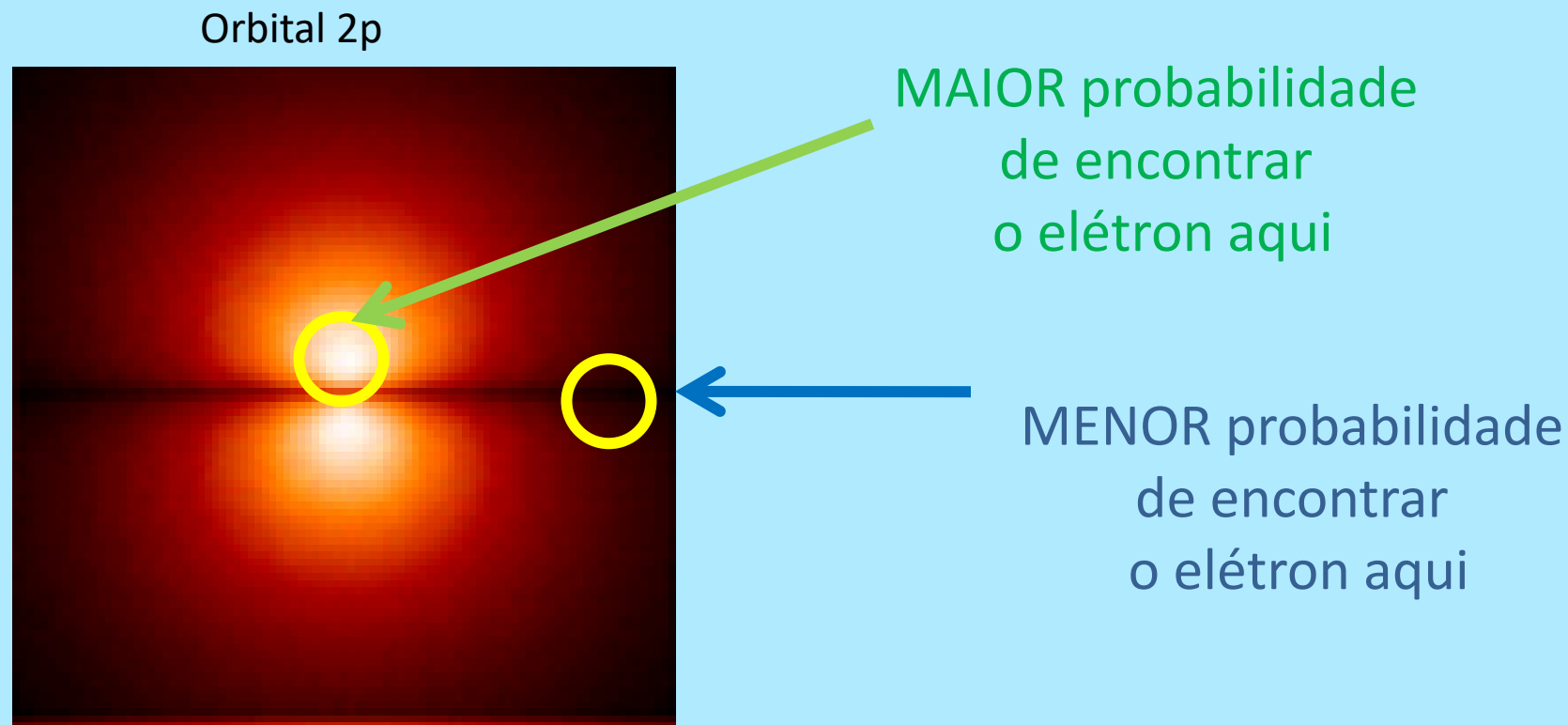
$$E_n = n^2 h^2 / 8mL^2$$



$$\psi(x) = A \text{ sen } (n\pi x/L)$$



Qual a interpretação desta onda (elétron)?



COMPORTAMENTO QUÂNTICO: PARTÍCULA NUMA CAIXA DUPLA



Caixa-A

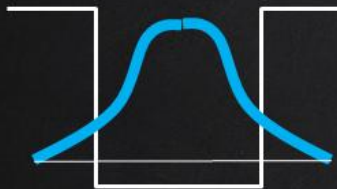
Caixa-B

Estados "clássicos"



COMPORTAMENTO QUÂNTICO:
PARTÍCULA NUMA CAIXA DUPLA

Estados "quânticos"



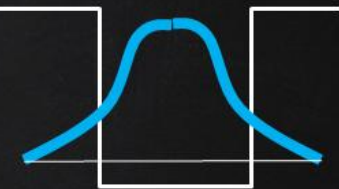
Caixa-A



Caixa-B

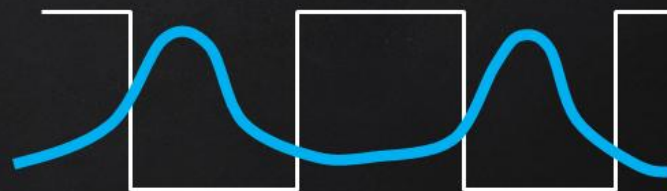


Caixa-A



Caixa-B

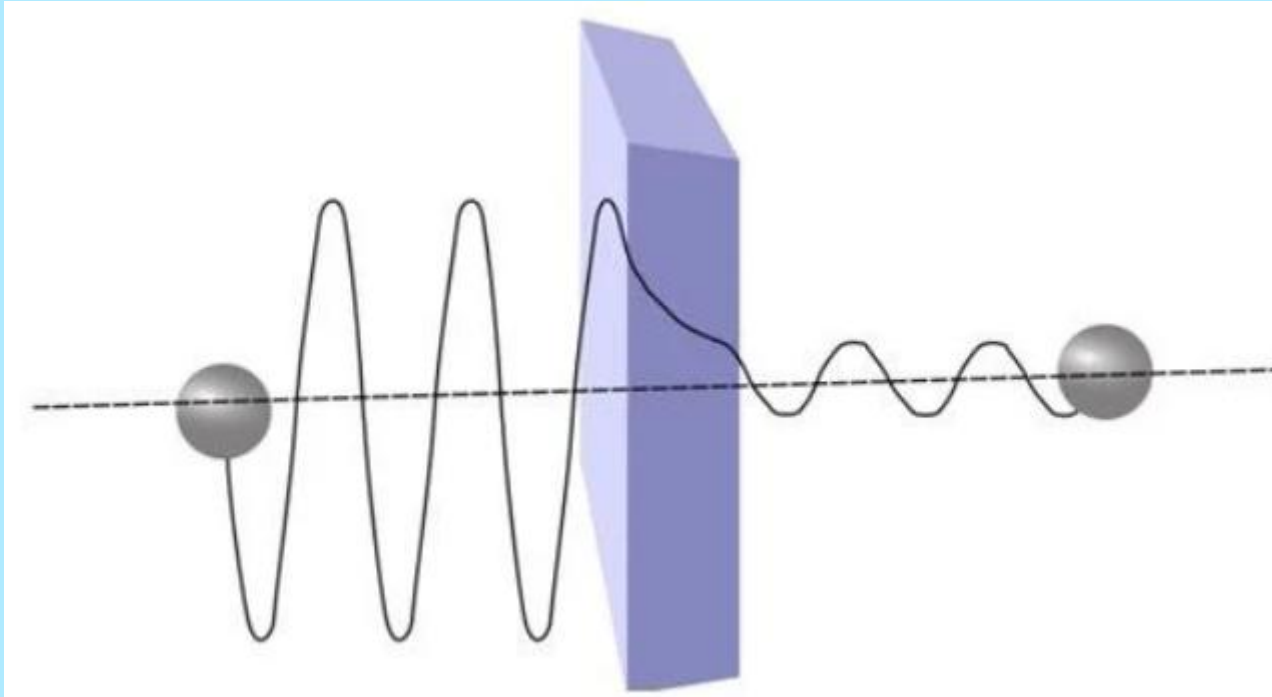
Combinação
A + B



Caixa-A

Caixa-B

Tunelamento quântico

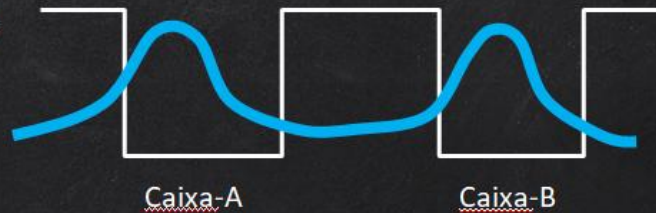


PARTÍCULA NUMA CAIXA DUPLA:

Estados "quânticos"

Estado Inicial

Combinação
A + B



A medida modifica o estado inicial

Aparelho de
Medida:

Detecta em A

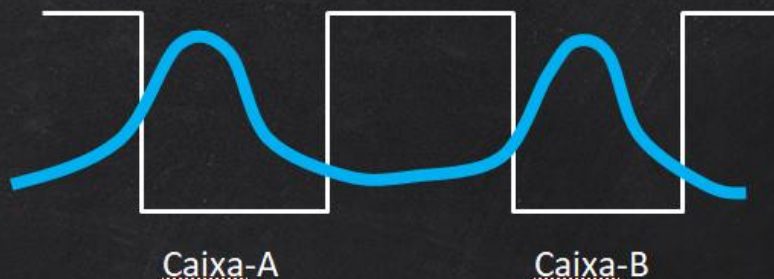
Detecta em B



PARTÍCULA NUMA CAIXA DUPLA:

Estados "quânticos"

Combinação
A + B



Mistura
de estados



Oscilador harmónico

