

# Ondas e a equação de Schrödinger

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Unicamp

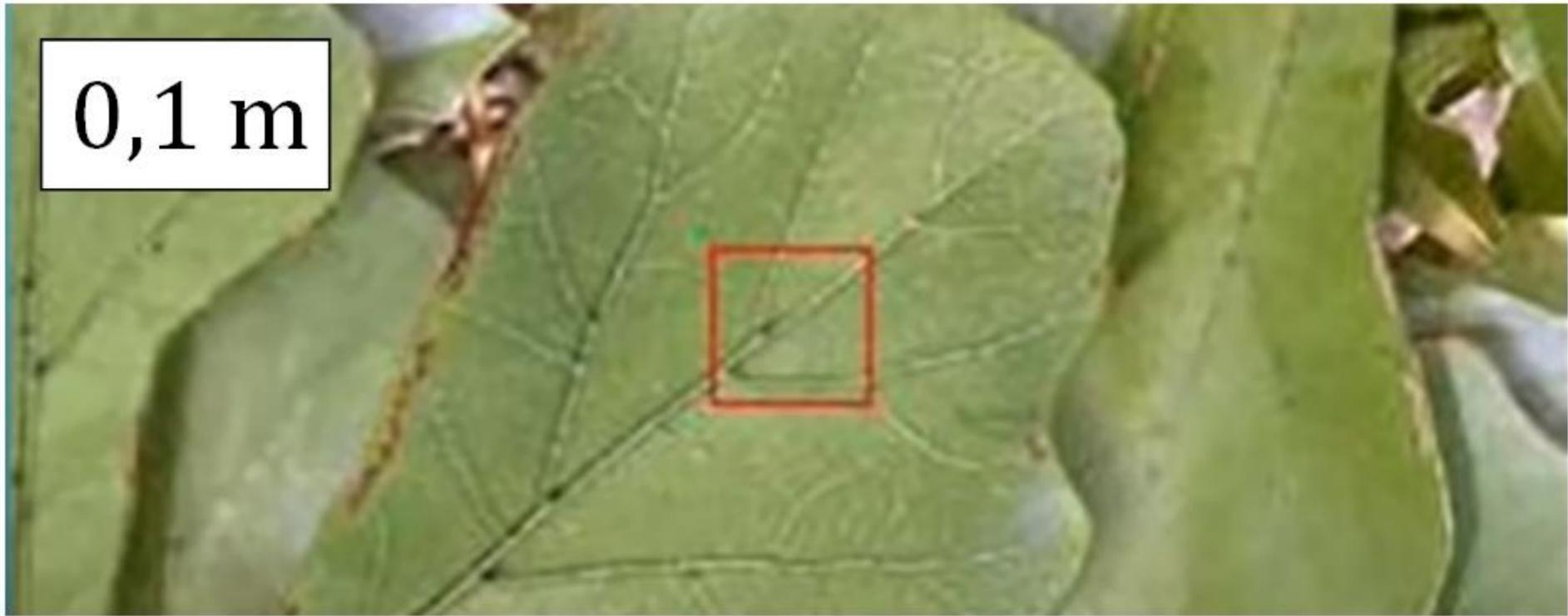
# Dimensão

1 m



Folhas em um ramo de carvalho

0,1 m



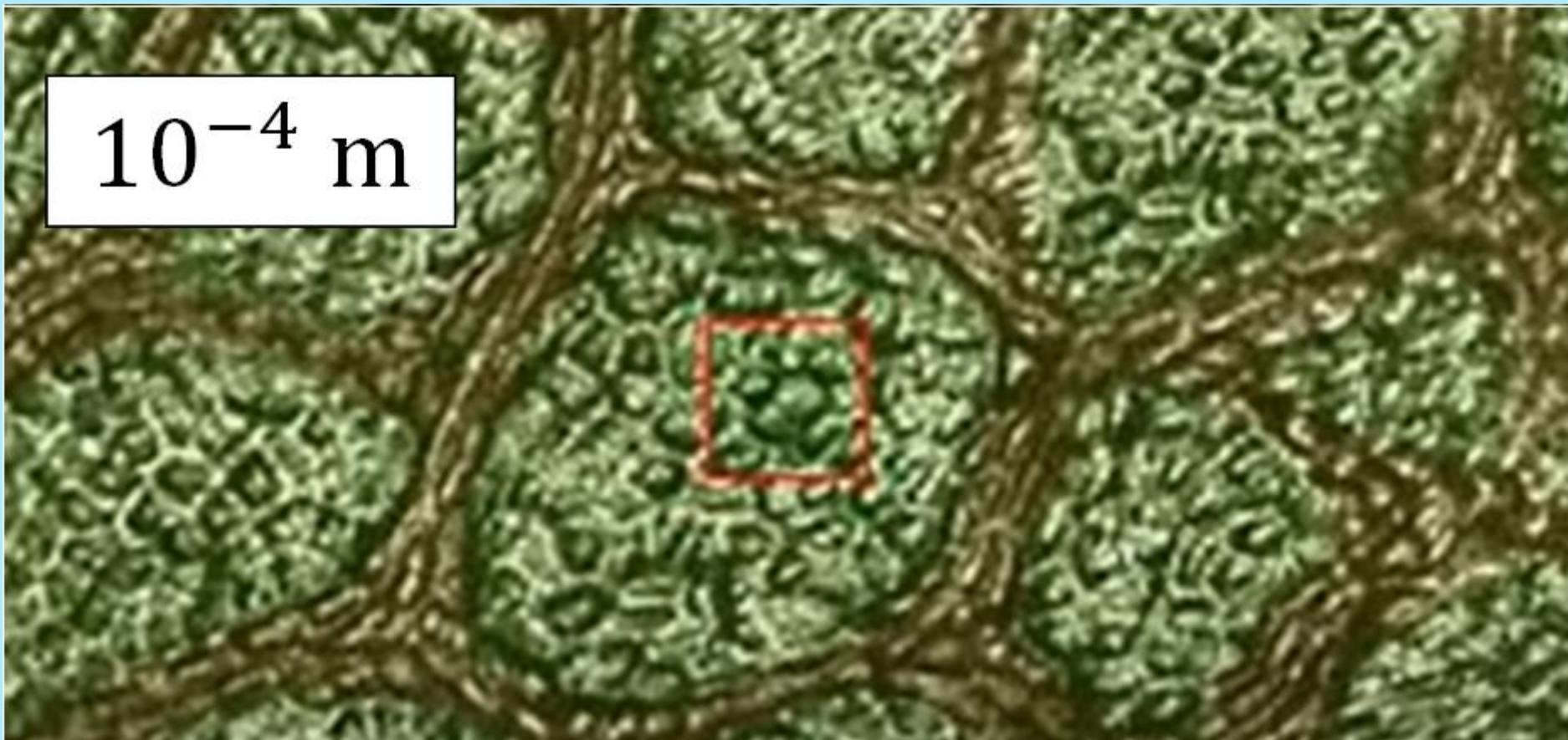
0,01 m



0,001 m



$10^{-4}$  m

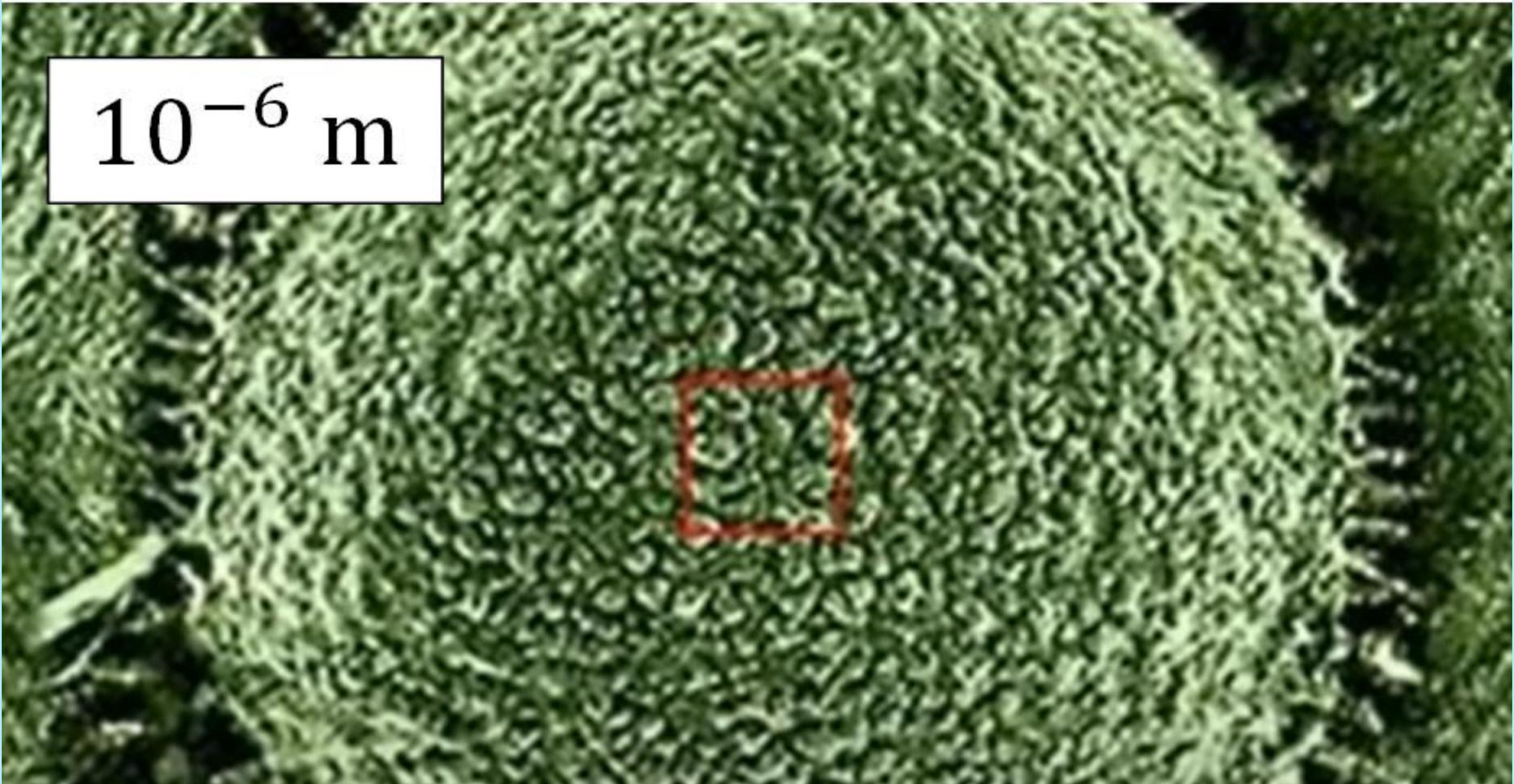


Diâmetro de um fio de cabelo  $\approx 0,07$  mm

$10^{-5}$  m

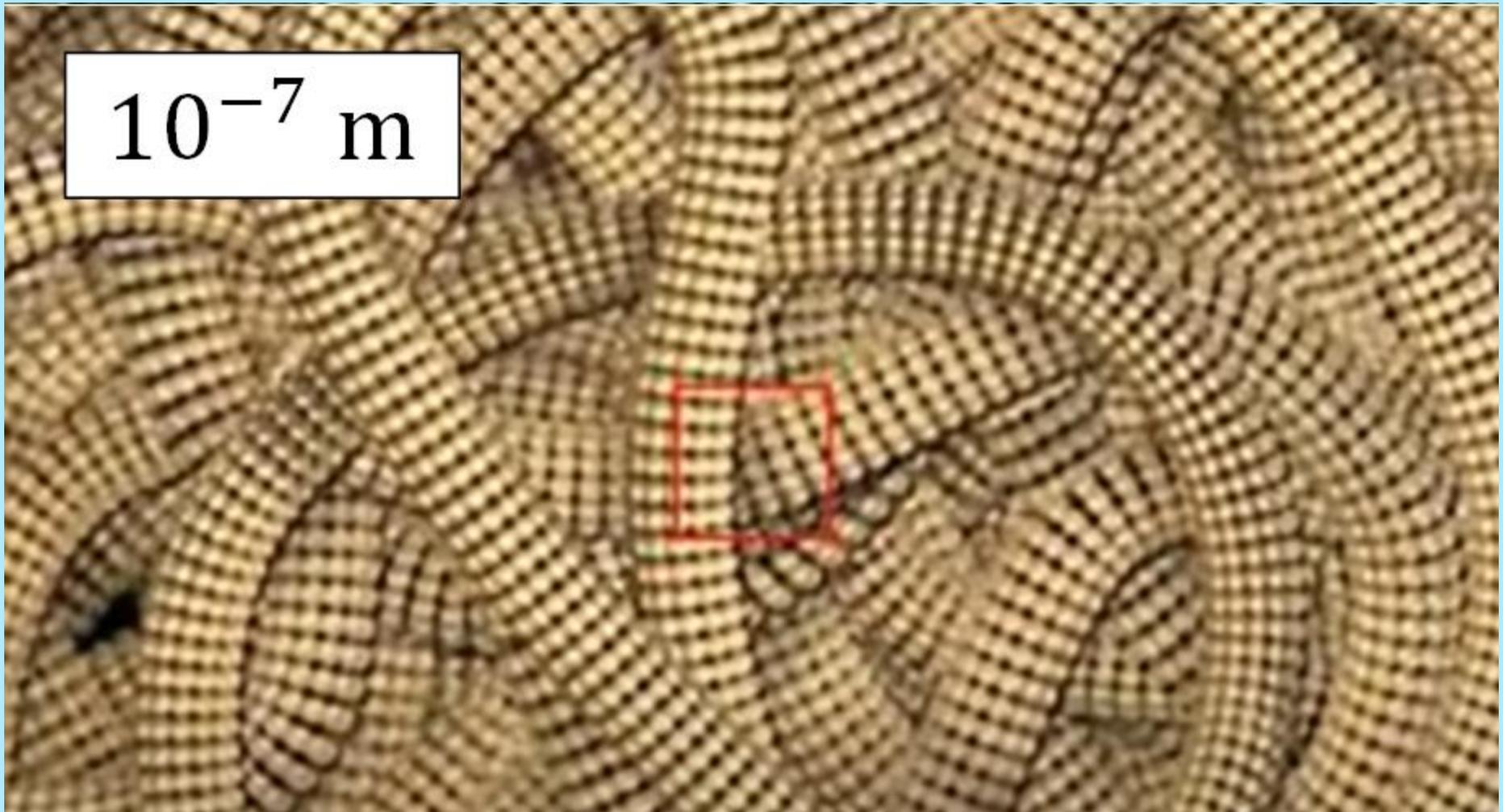


Algumas células na superfície da folha

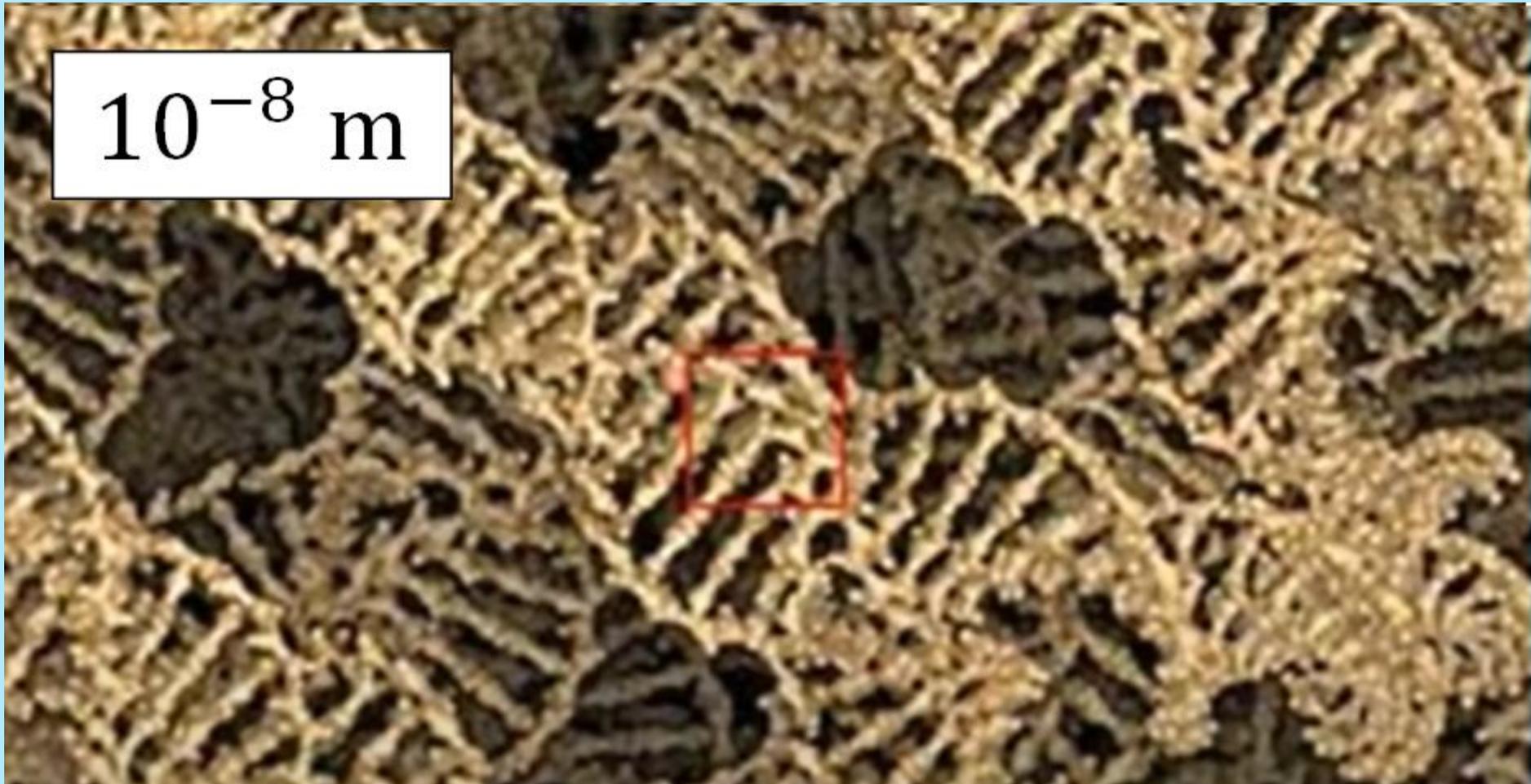


$10^{-6}$  m

Núcleo de uma célula das folhas

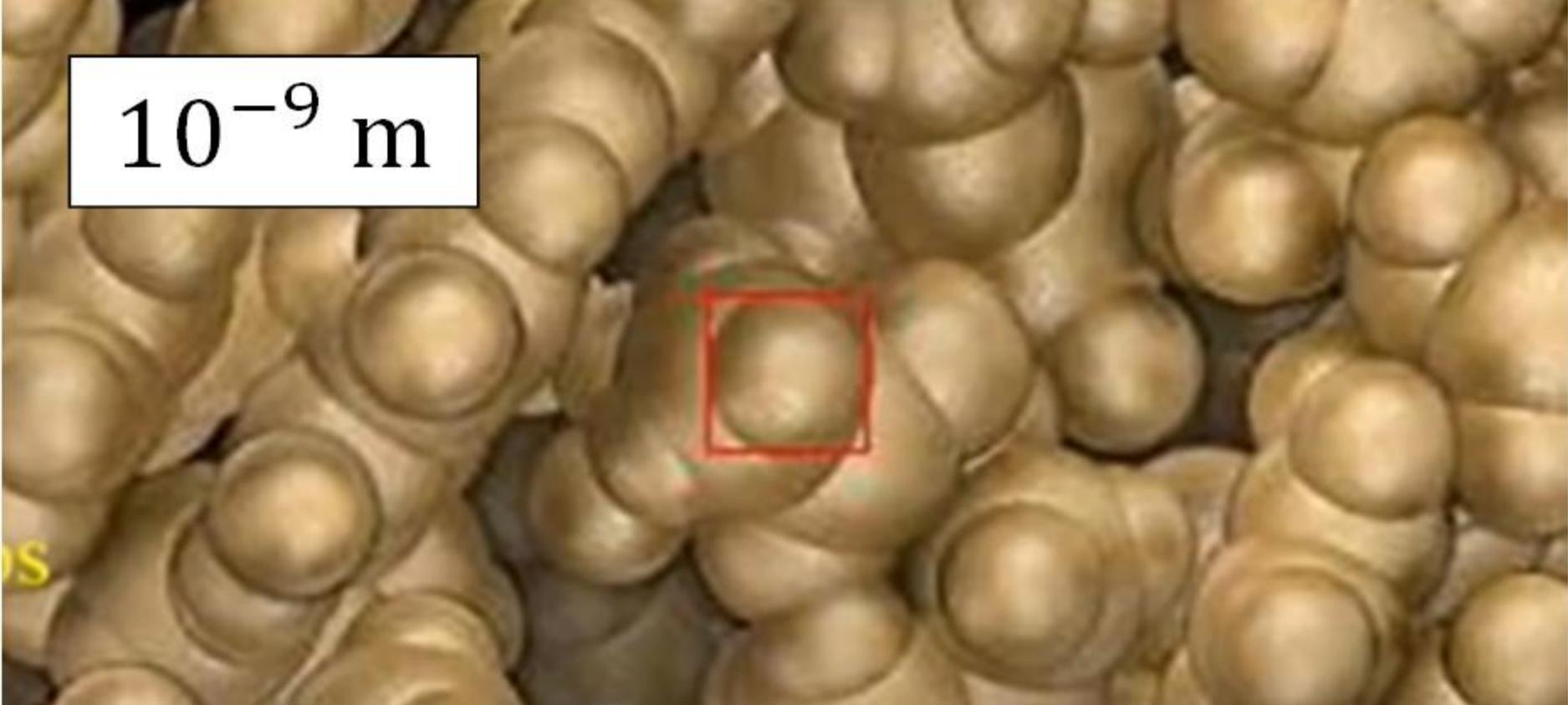


Cromatina no núcleo das células das folhas



Cadeias de DNA (ácido desoxirribonucleico)

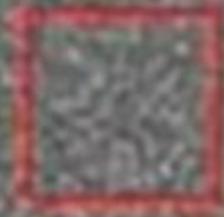
$$10^{-9} = 1 \text{ nm}$$

$$10^{-9} \text{ m}$$
A microscopic image showing a dense array of spherical, light-brown particles, which are the building blocks of DNA. A red square highlights one of these particles in the center. The particles are arranged in a regular, repeating pattern, suggesting a crystalline or highly ordered structure. The background is a light blue color.

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

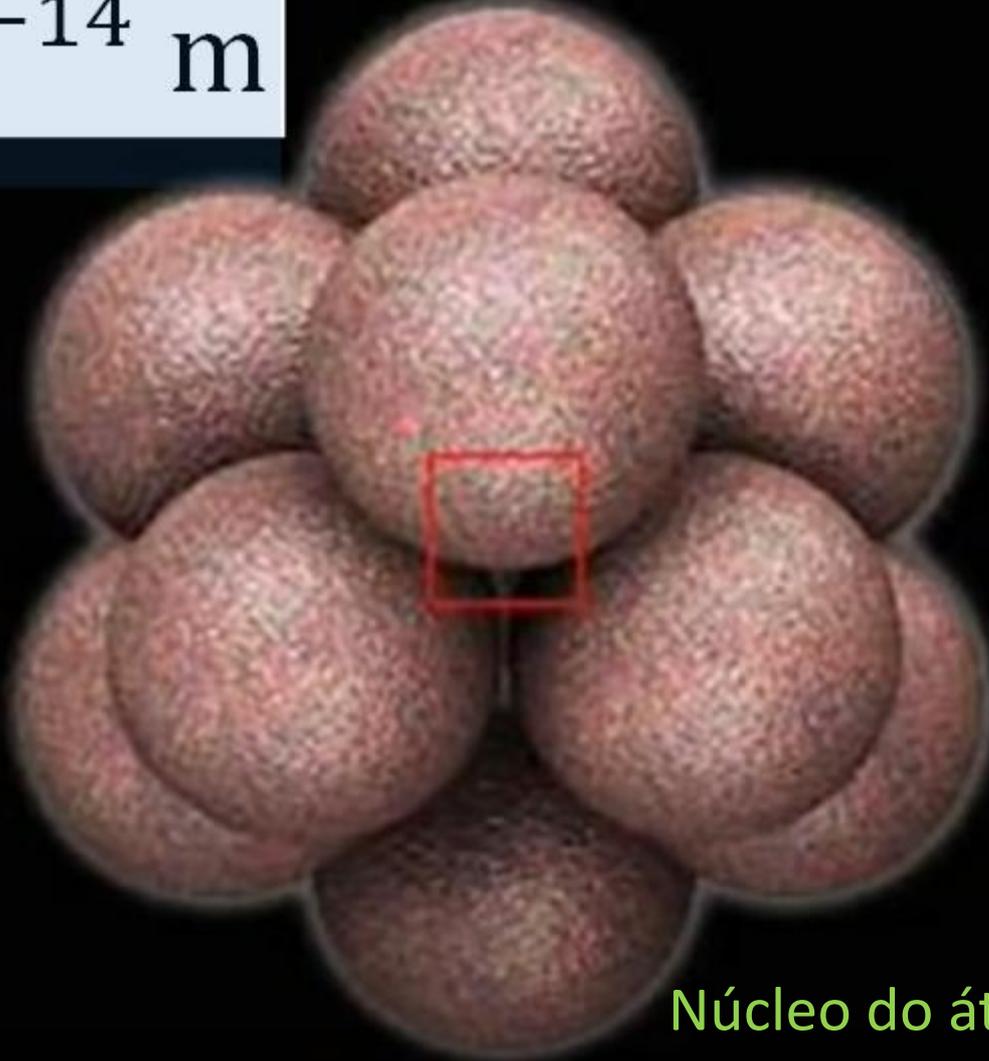
$10^{-12}$  m



$10^{-13}$  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.

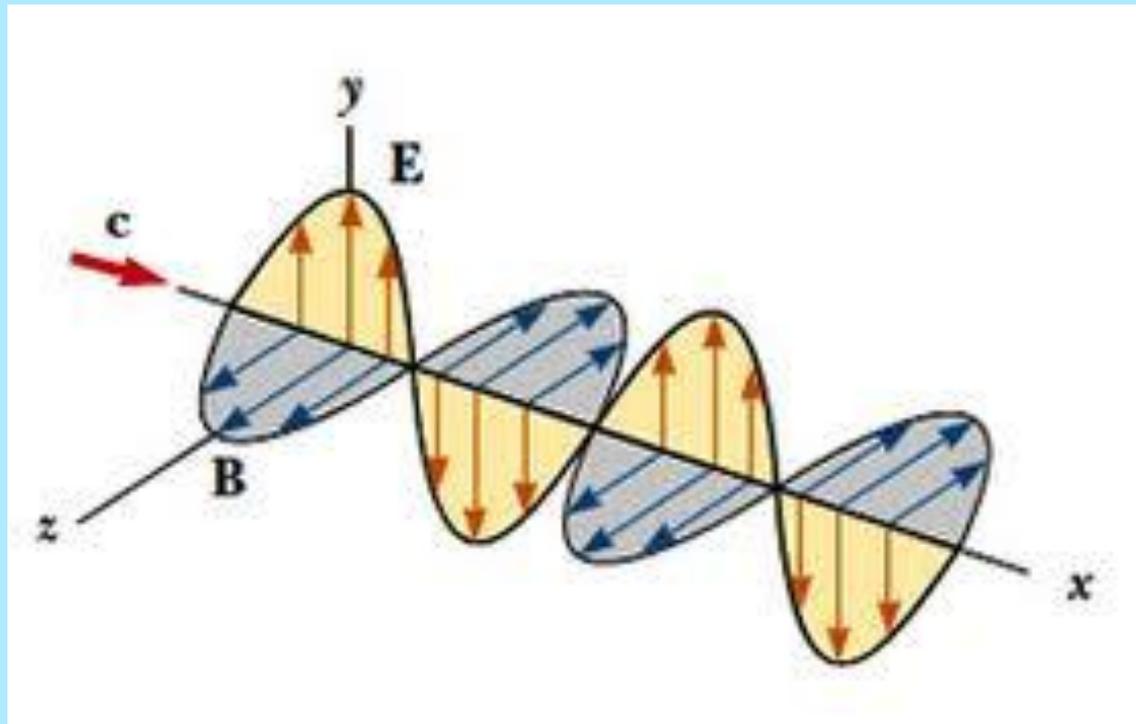
James Clerk Maxwell



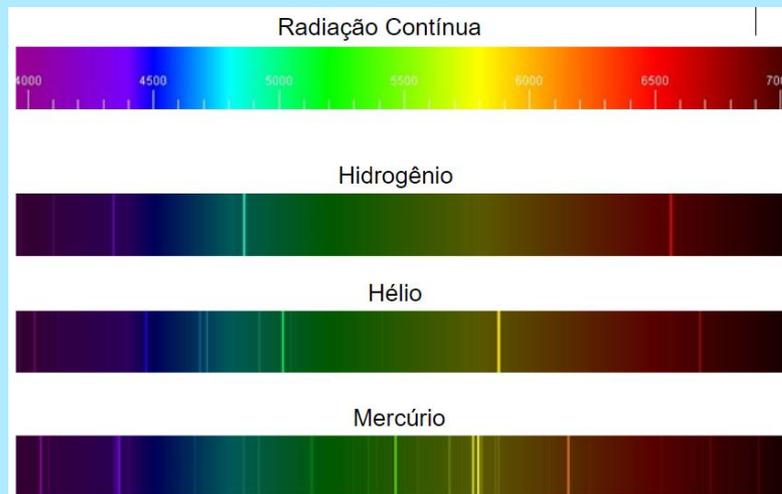
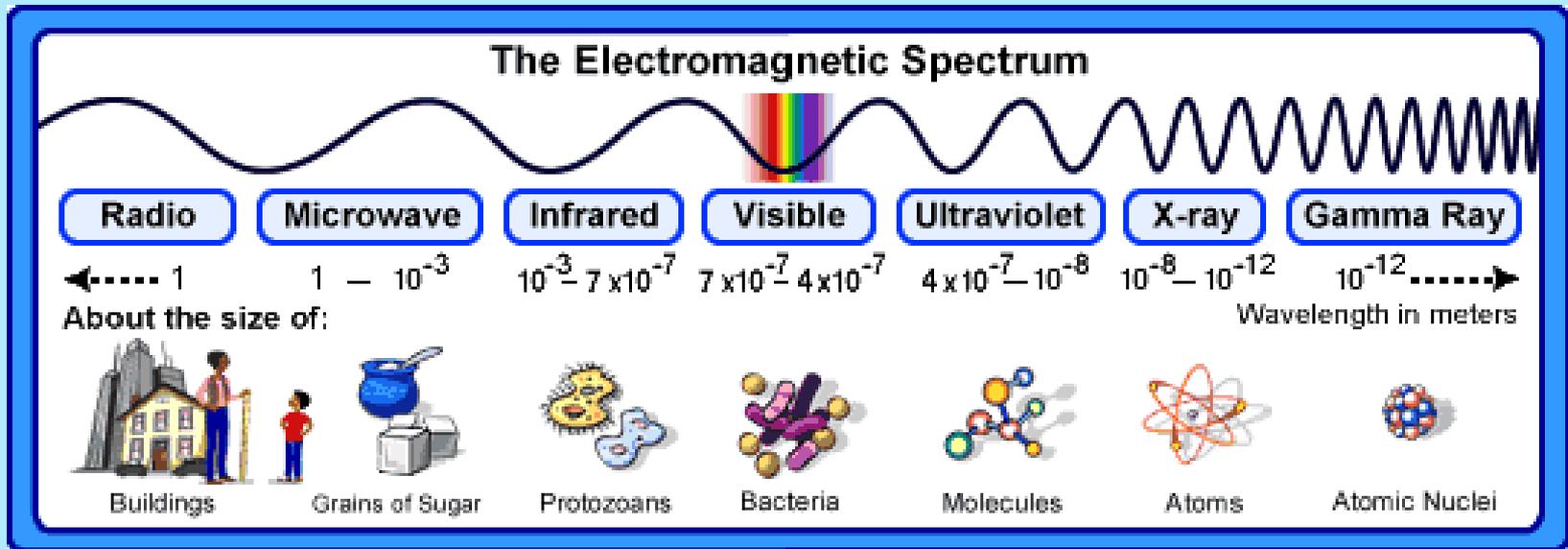
$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} &= 0 \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{E} &= -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} &= \rho \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{B} &= \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{J}\end{aligned}$$

Equações de Maxwell (1865)  
para o eletromagnetismo

A luz é uma onda eletromagnética



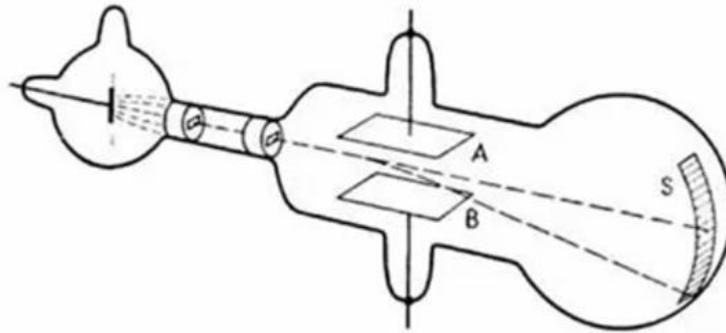
# Espectro da onda eletromagnética



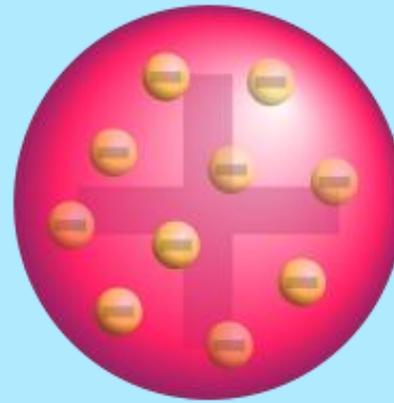
# Descoberta do elétron J.J. Thomson 1895(Nobel 1906)

## Átomo: pudim de ameixas

Joseph John Thomson 

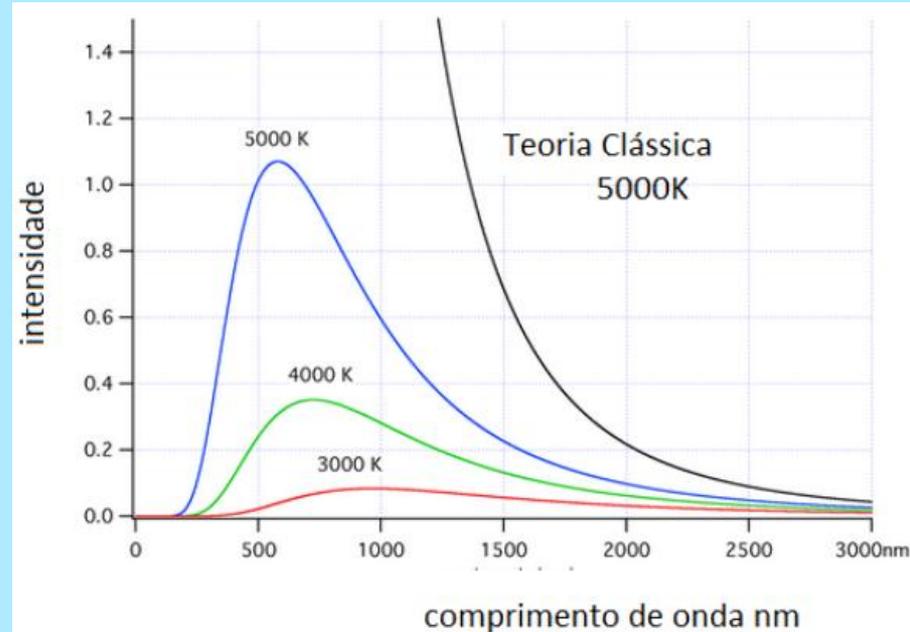
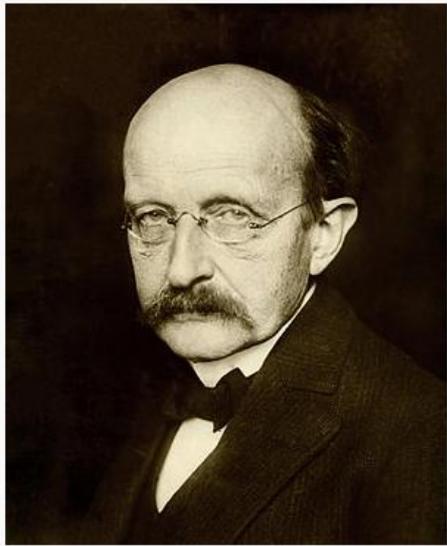


Novo Modelo  
Atômico (1904)  
“pudim de passas”



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

Max Planck 🧑

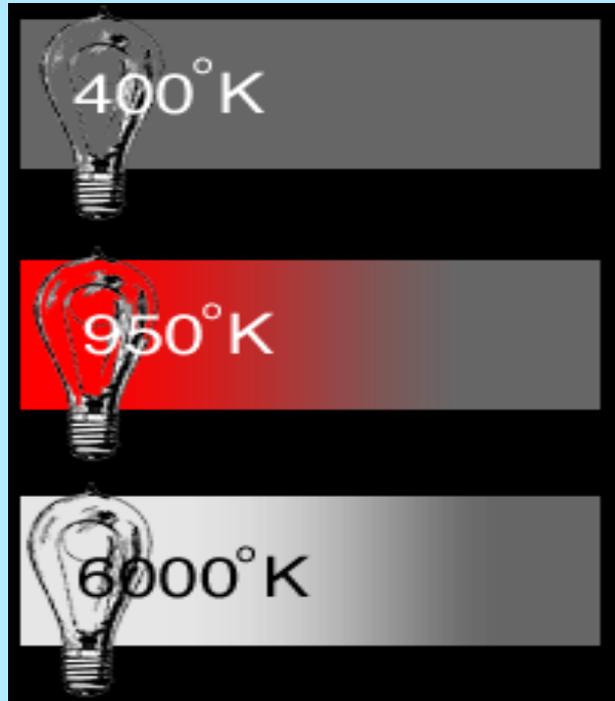


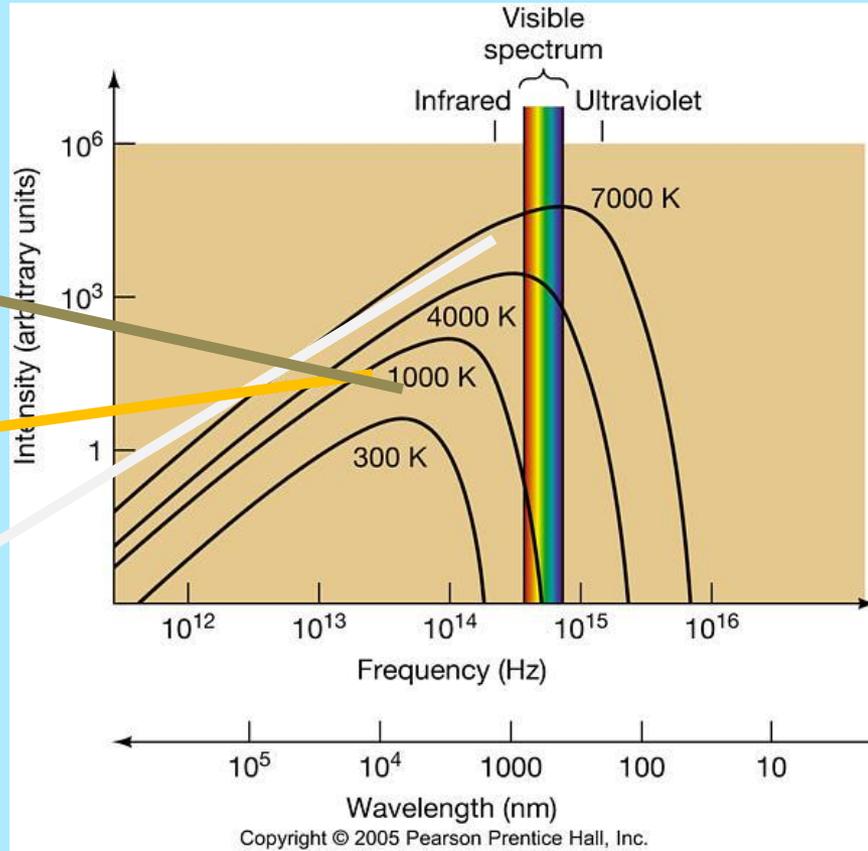
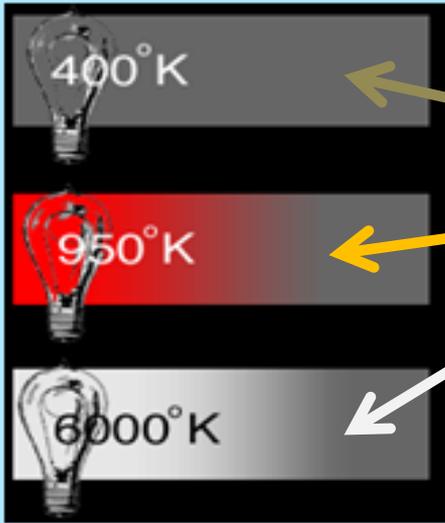
constante de Planck  $h = 6,626076 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$

Hipótese: a energia da radiação é quantizada

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

**Metals  
Incandescentes**  
(Kirchhoff, 1859)

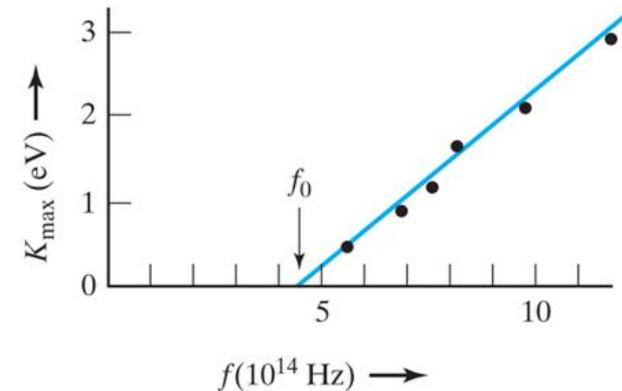
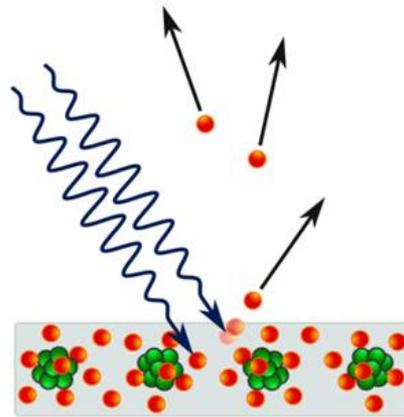
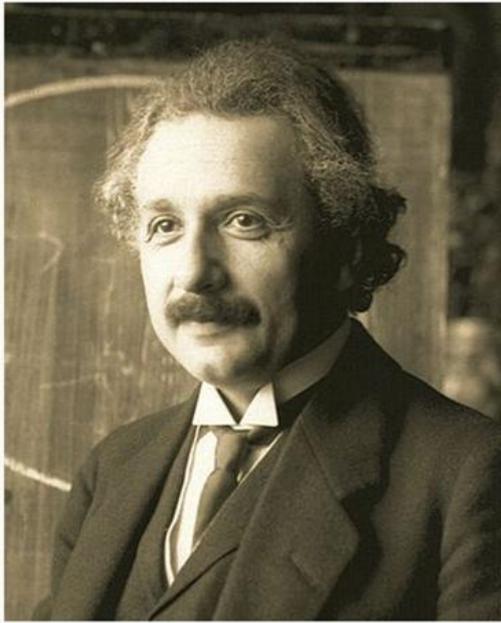




**Corpos  
quentes  
(espectro)**

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

Albert Einstein



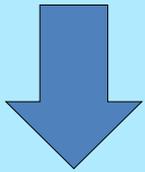
Onda de luz se comporta como partículas: fóton (quantum de luz)

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

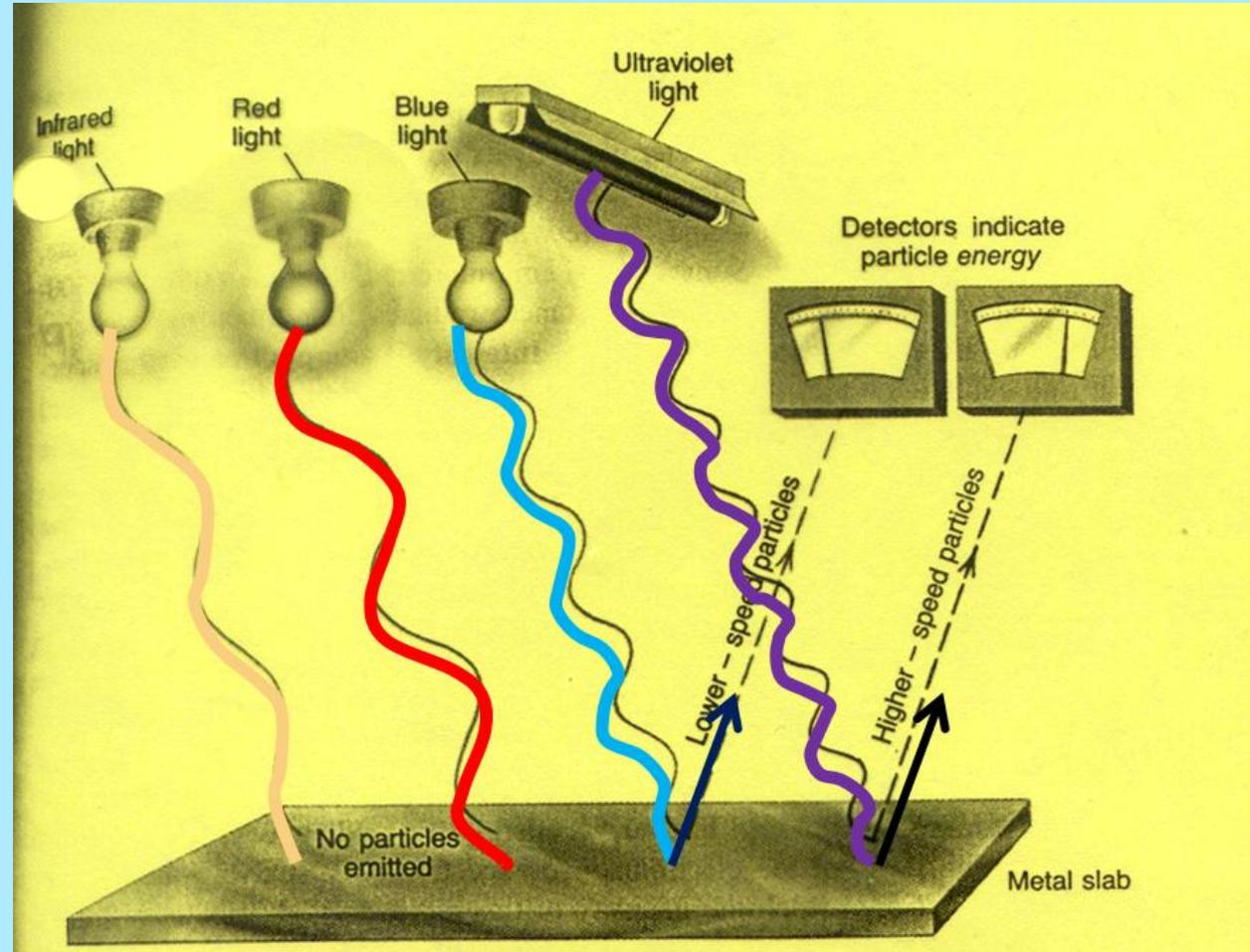
$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda} = \frac{h}{2\pi} \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \hbar k$$

# Efeito Fotoelétrico (Hertz, 1887)

Maior FREQUÊNCIA da luz incidente



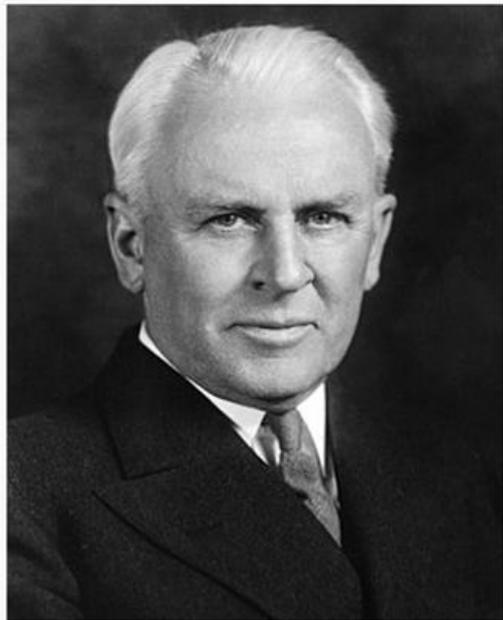
Maior ENERGIA dos elétrons ionizados

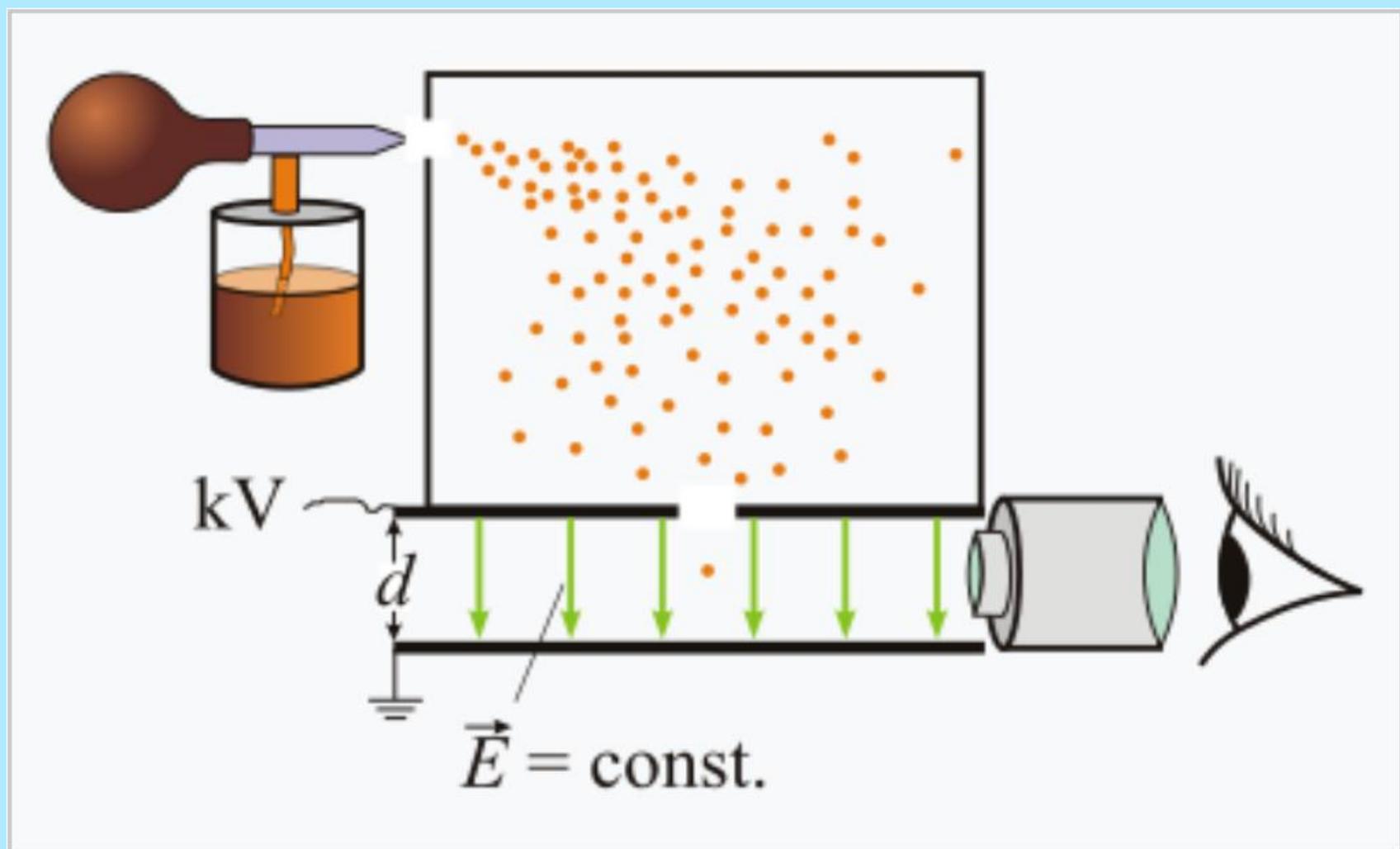


Robert Millikan 1911 (Nobel 1923): carga do elétron

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

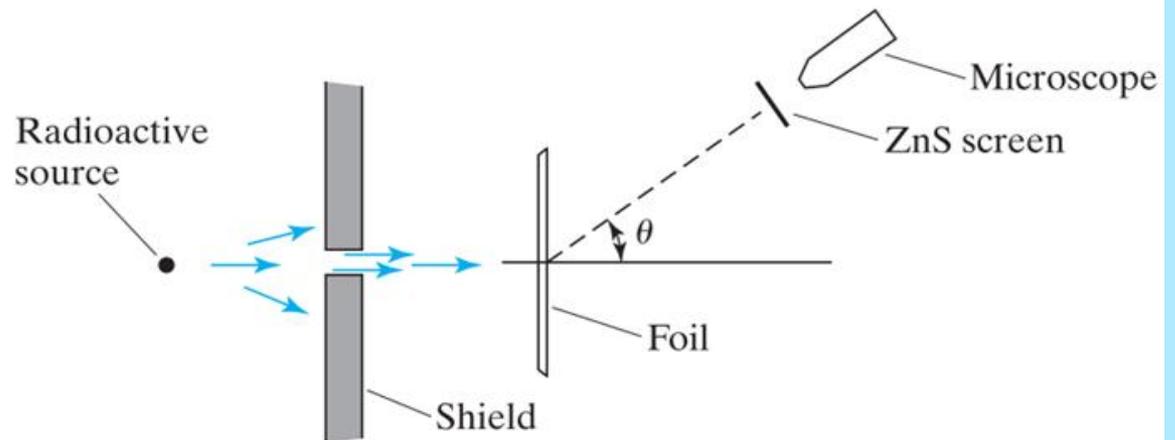
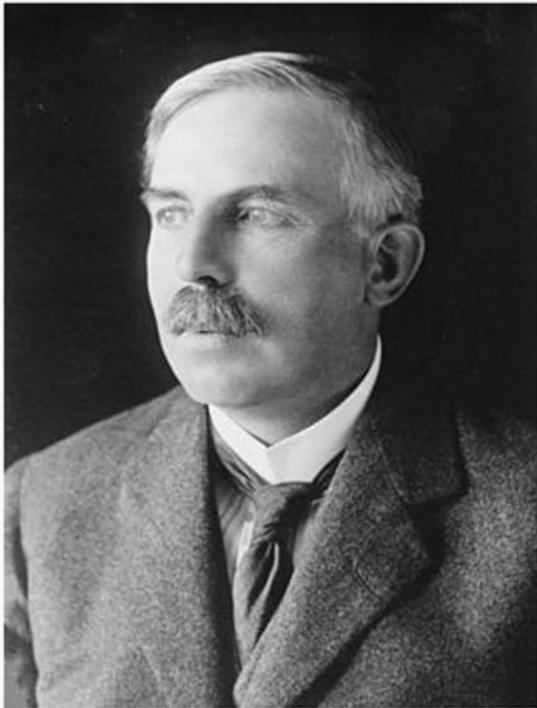
Robert Andrews Millikan 

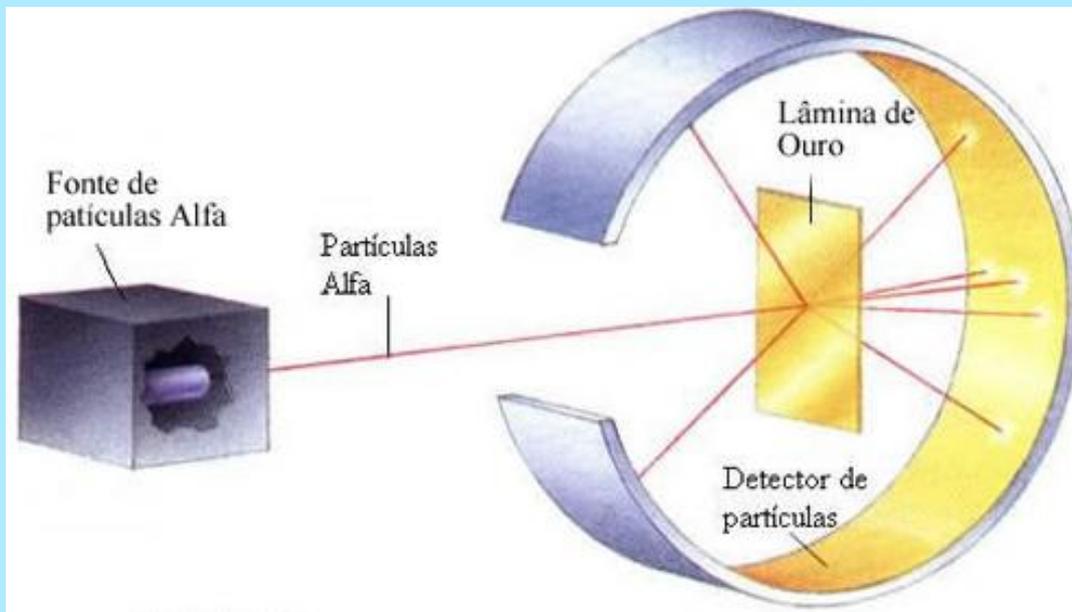




# Ernest Rutherford (Nobel Química 1908) núcleo atômico, Modelo planetário do átomo, aluno de J. J. Thompson

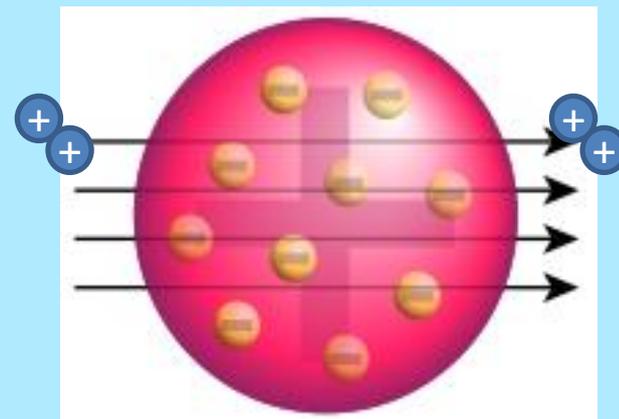
Ernest Rutherford 🧑



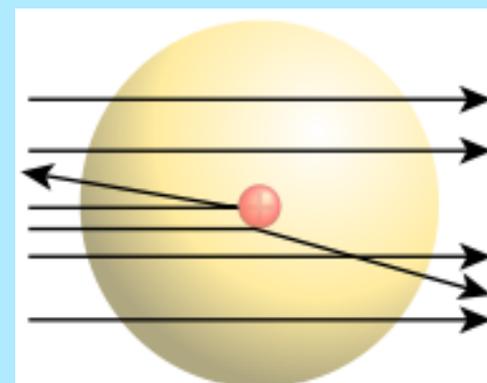


## Descoberta do Núcleo atômico (1911)

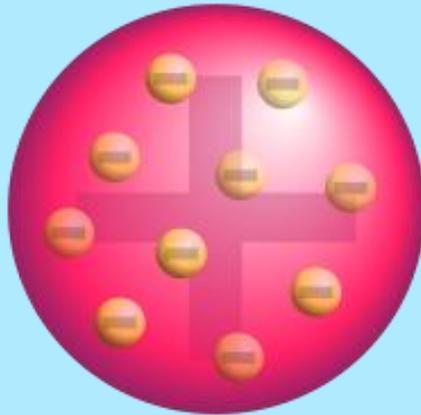
Esperado



Observado

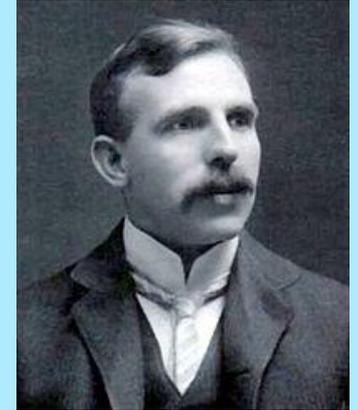
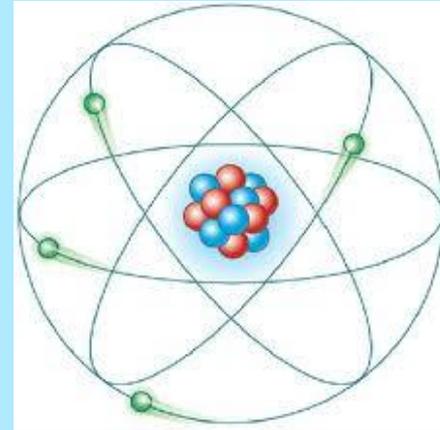


## J.J. Thompson



Átomo  
Estático  
(1904)

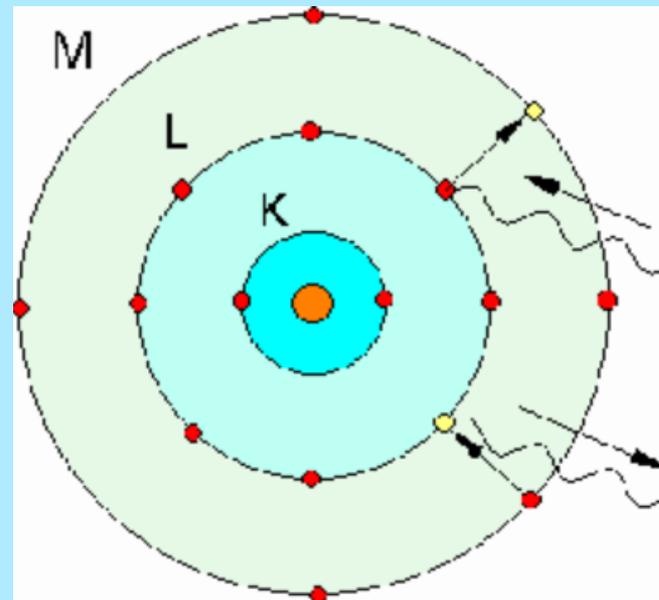
## Ernest Rutherford



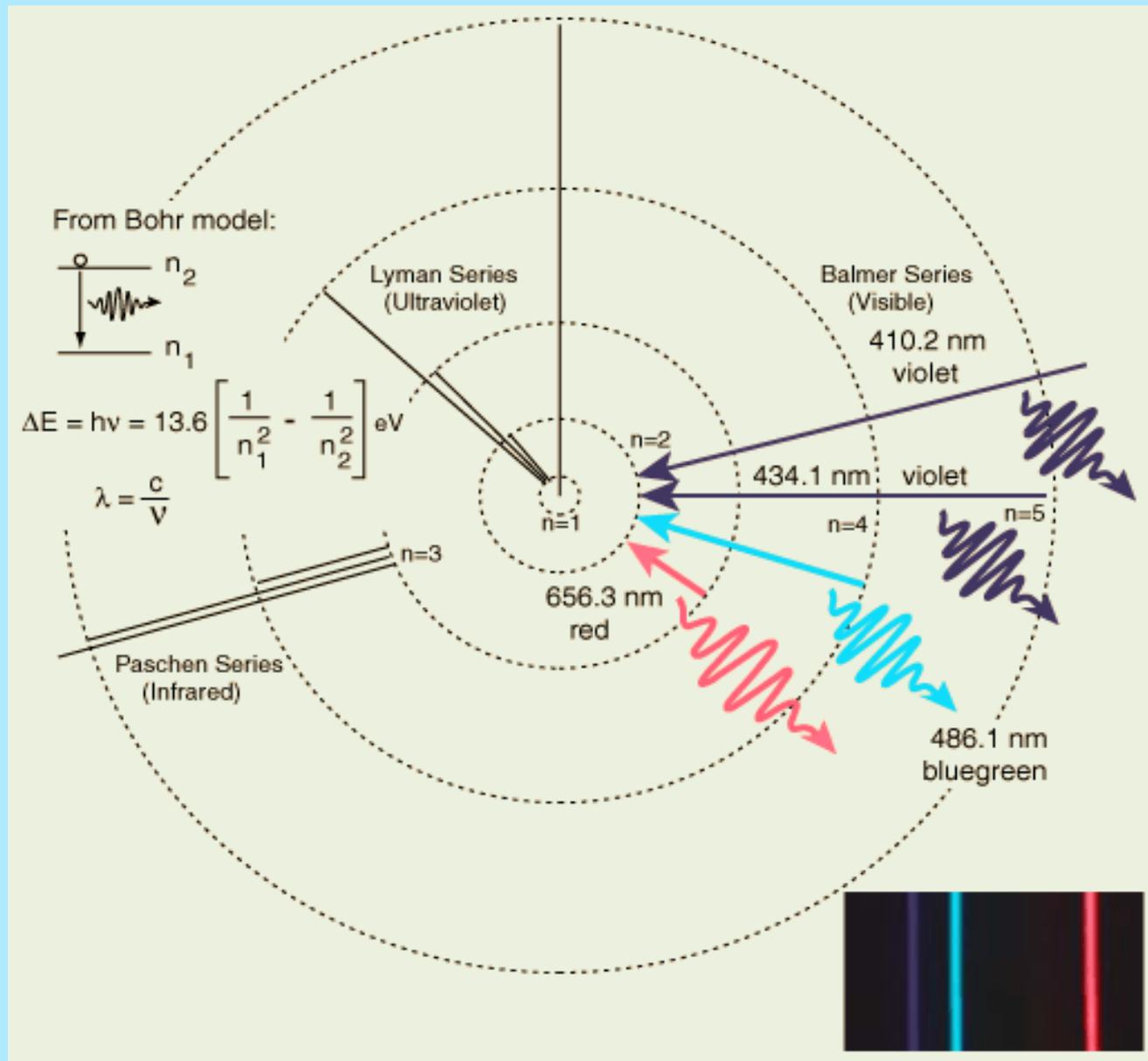
Átomo  
Dinâmico (1911)  
(órbitas eletrônicas)

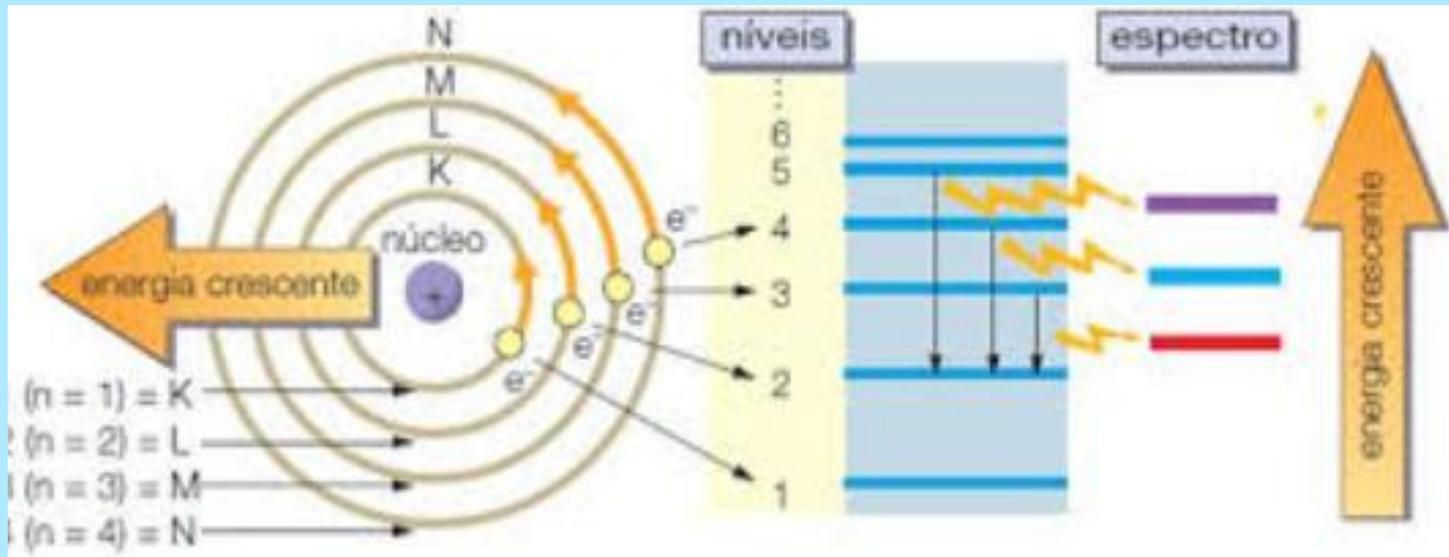
Niels Bohr (Nobel 1922) – átomo de Bohr  
quantização do momento angular → órbitas estáveis

Niels Bohr

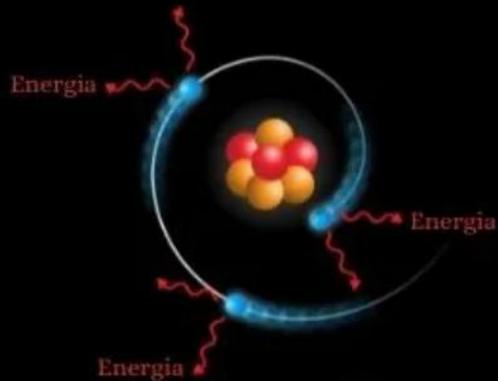


Postulado:  $L = n\hbar, n = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$

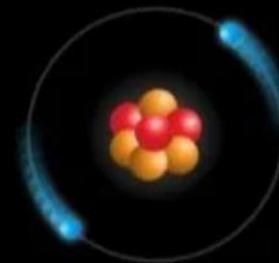




## Modelos atômicos



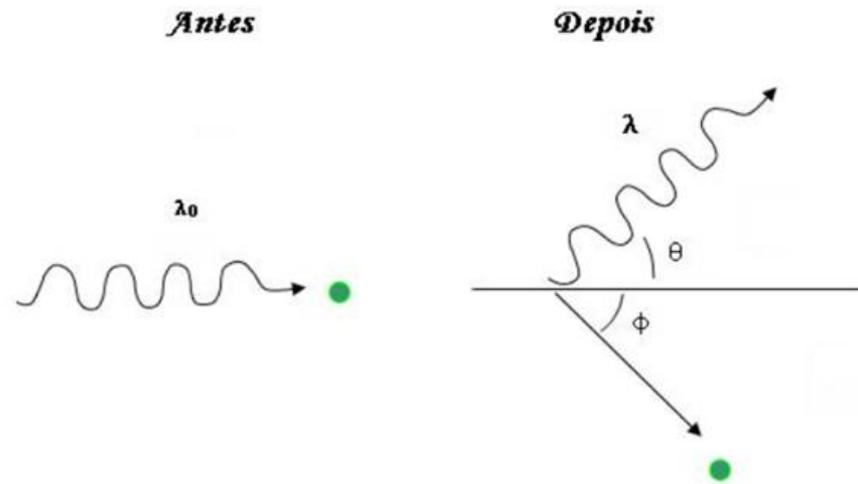
Modelo de Rutherford



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 🧑

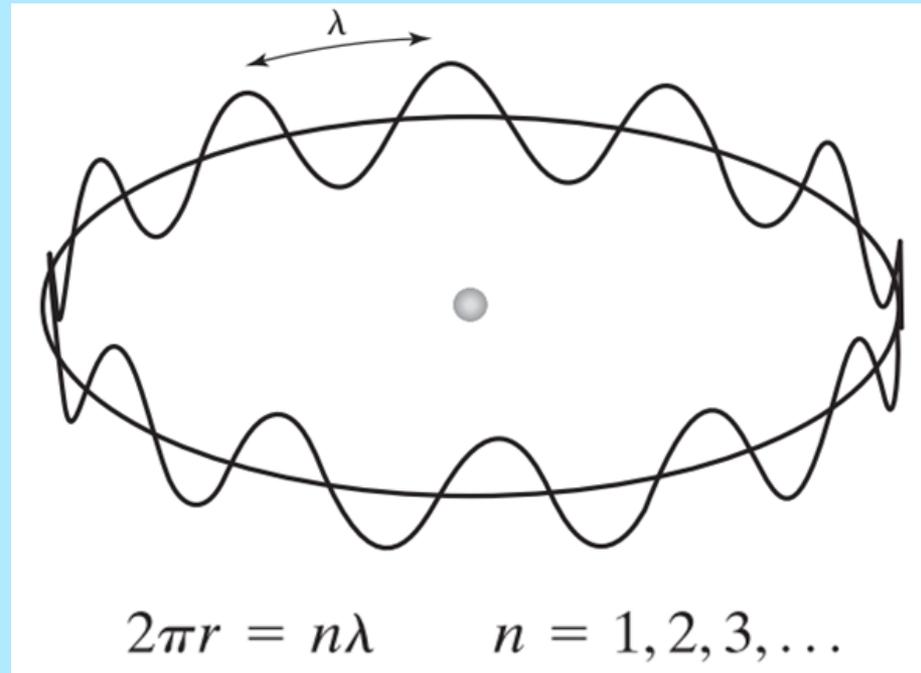


De Broglie 1924 (Nobel 1929)

hipótese dualidade onda-partícula para partículas

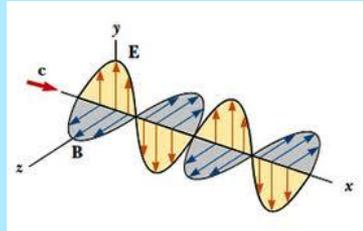
$$E = hf = \frac{h}{2\pi} 2\pi f = \hbar\omega, \quad p = \frac{h}{\lambda} = \frac{h}{2\pi} \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \hbar k$$

Louis de Broglie 🧠





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



*partícula*

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

*onda*



Louis de Broglie (1924)

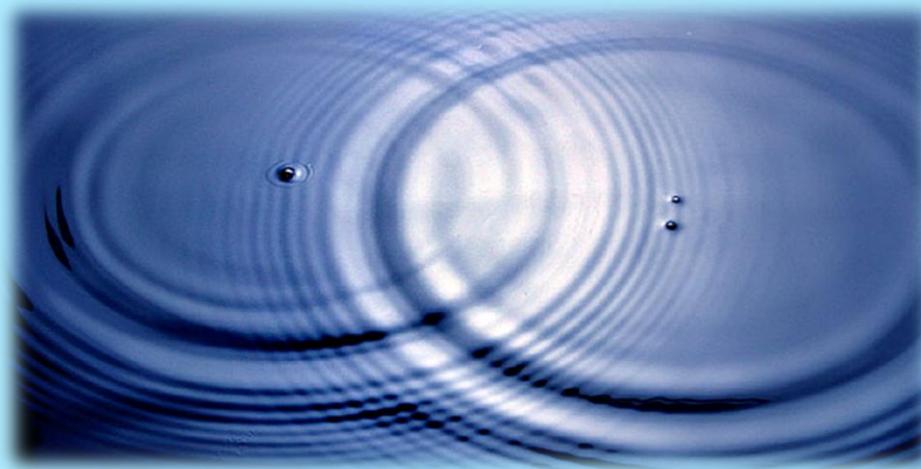
**elétron é onda**

Louis de Broglie  
(1892-1987, Nobel 1929)

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

...Restava entender as órbitas de Bohr:

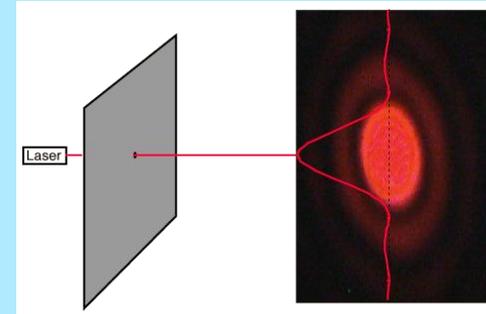
## Natureza ondulatória da partícula



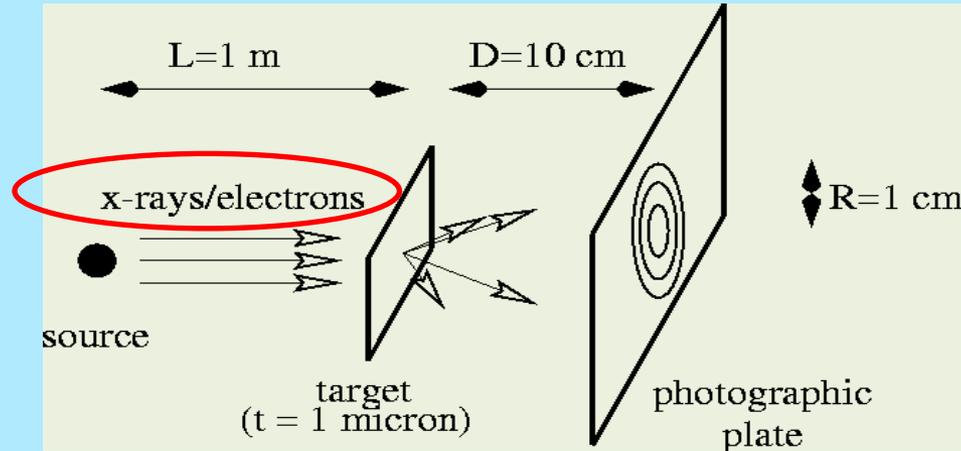


Louis de Broglie (1924)  
- elétron é onda

### Difração da luz (onda)



G.P. Thompson – (1928)



### Difração do Elétron (onda)

Tal pai tal filho ...

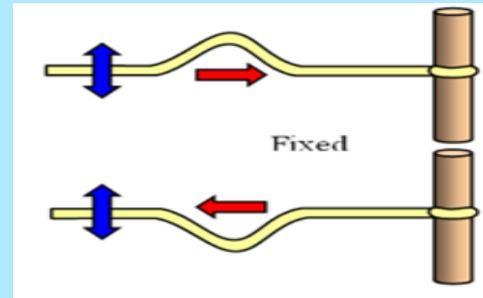


G.P. Thompson filho de J. J. Thompson  
ganhou o prêmio Nobel em 1937

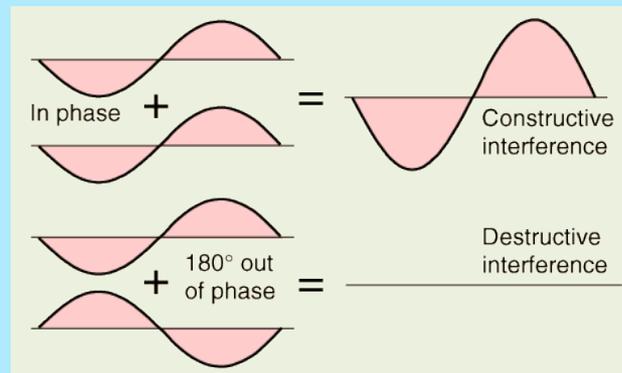
O pai ganhou o prêmio Nobel (1906) descobrindo o elétron (partícula)  
O filho ganhou o prêmio Nobel mostrando o comportamento  
ondulatório do elétron

# Um pouco de ondas...

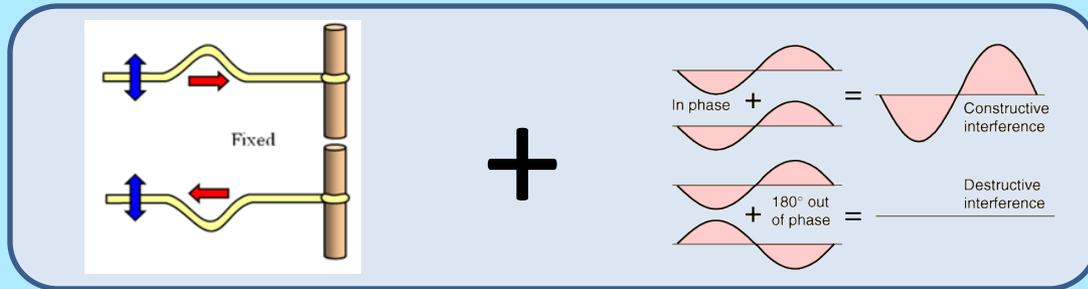
Ondas  
(REFLEXÃO)



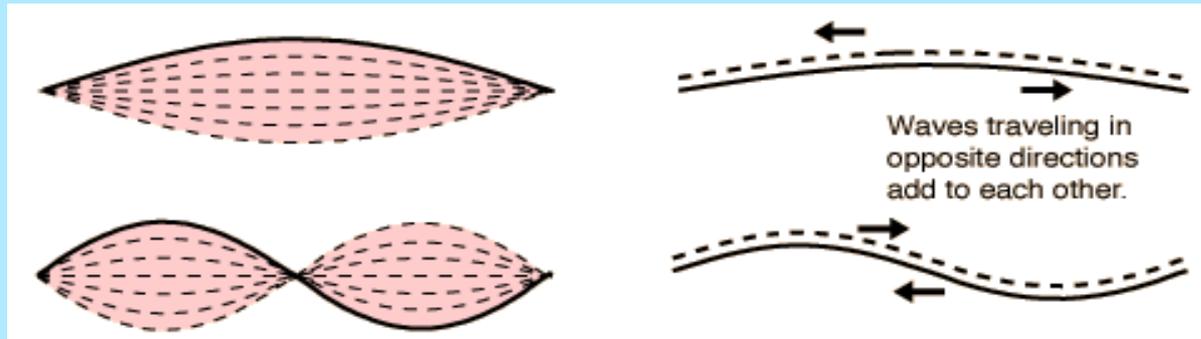
Ondas  
(INTERFERÊNCIA)



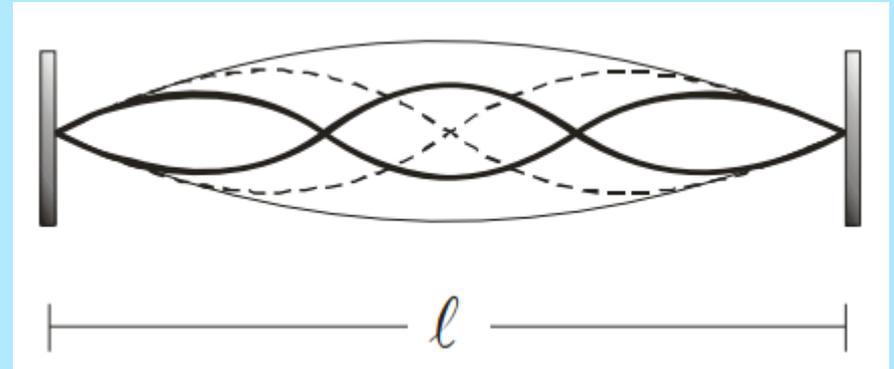
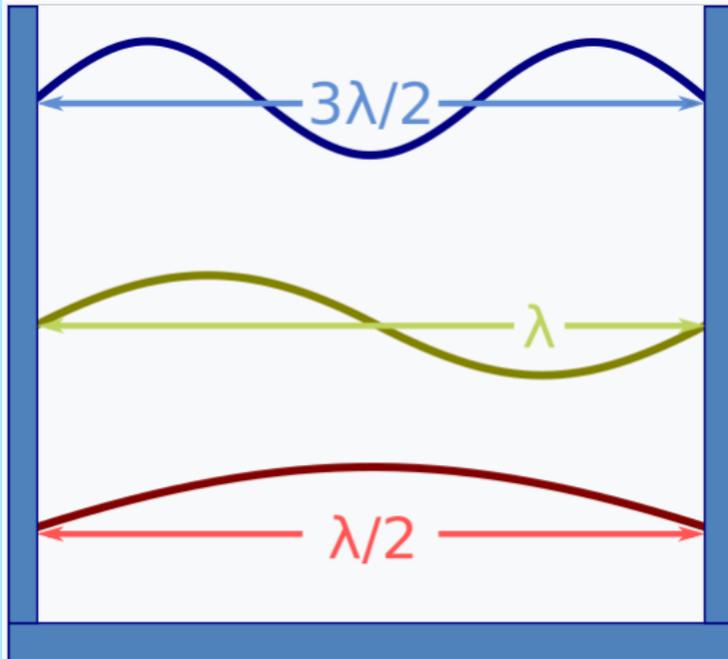
# Um pouco de ondas...



## Ondas ESTACIONÁRIAS

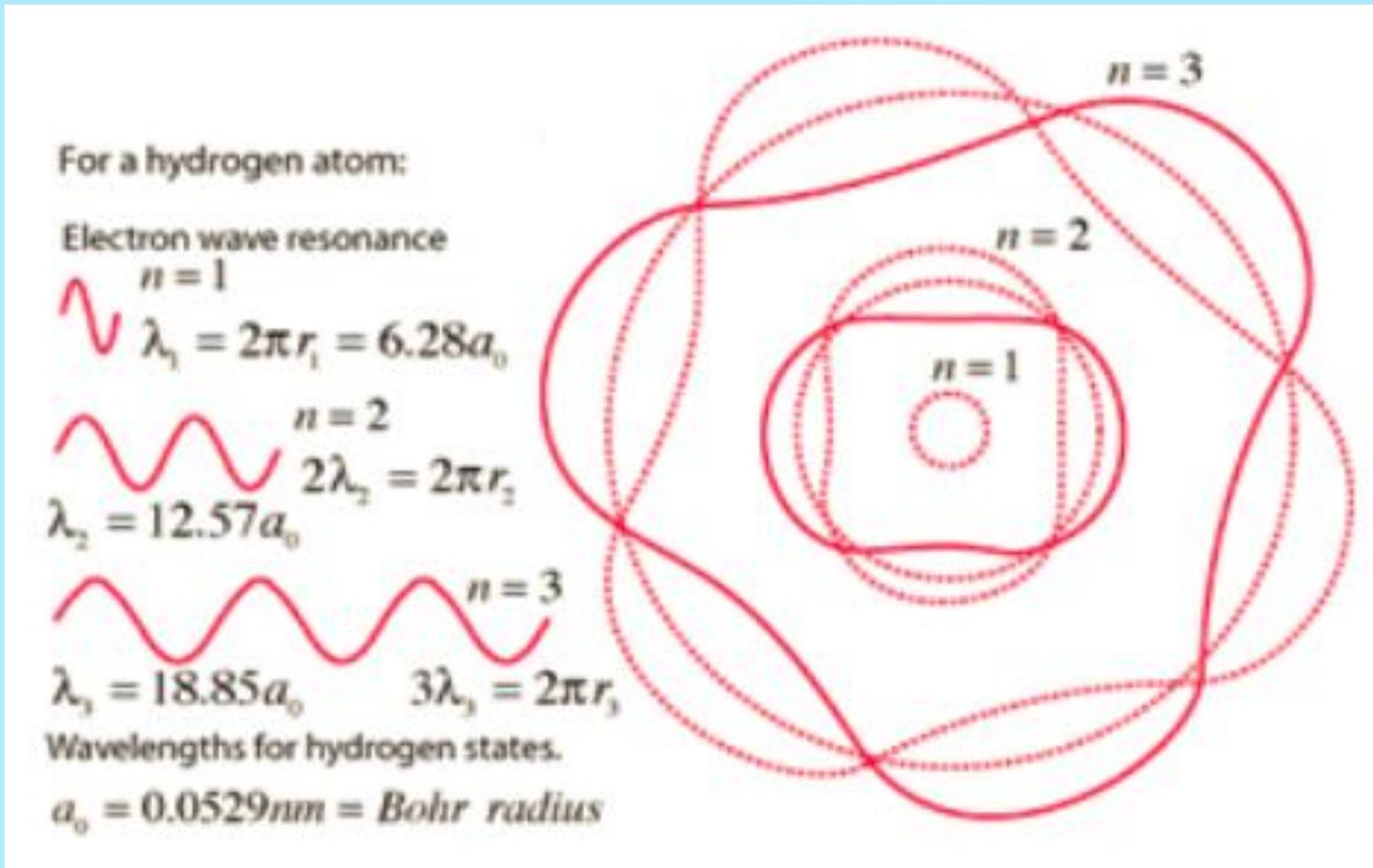


# Ondas estacionárias



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

# ondas estacionárias de de Broglie nas órbitas de Bohr

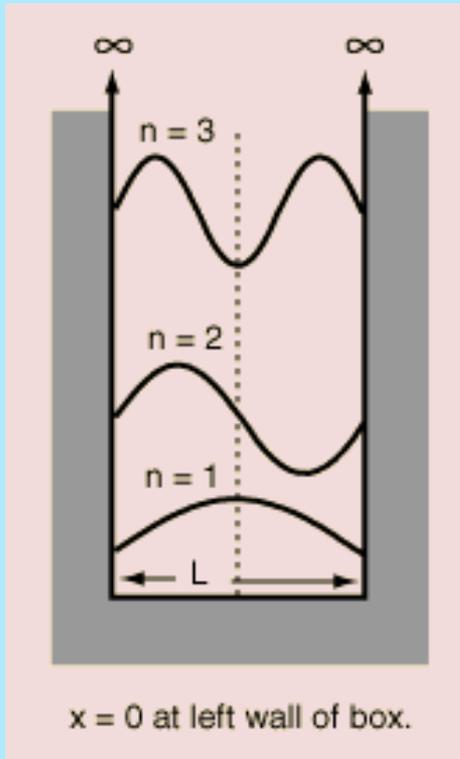


# O Princípio da Correspondência

## 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)?



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



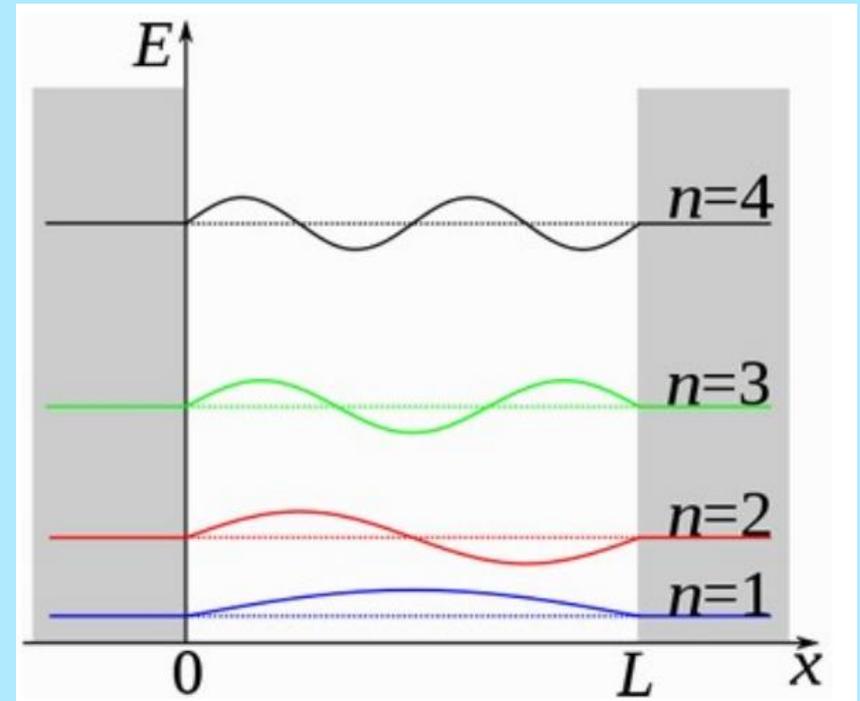
Erwin Schrödinger  
(1887-1961, Nobel 1933)

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

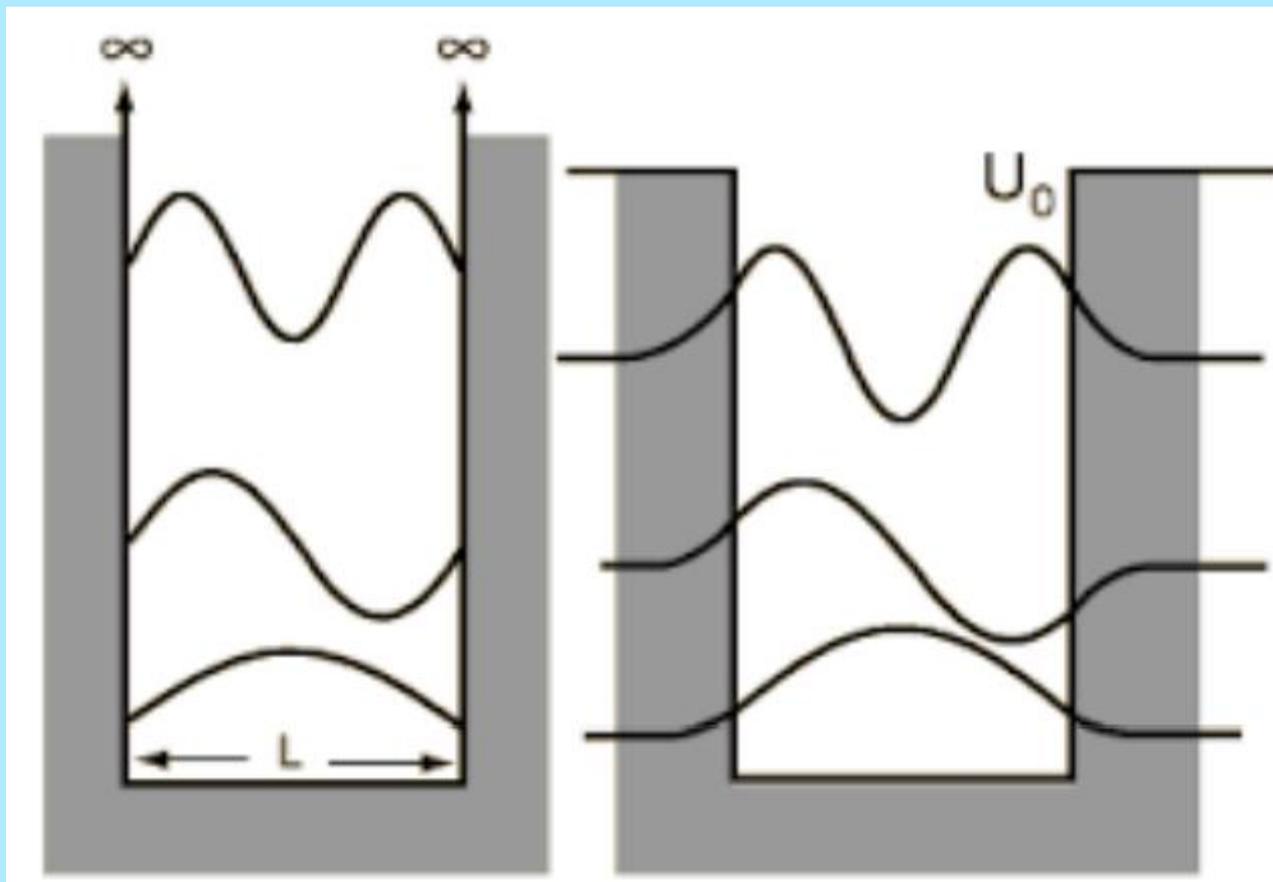
$$P(x) = |\psi(x)|^2 \Delta x$$

# Partícula em uma caixa com barreiras infinitas

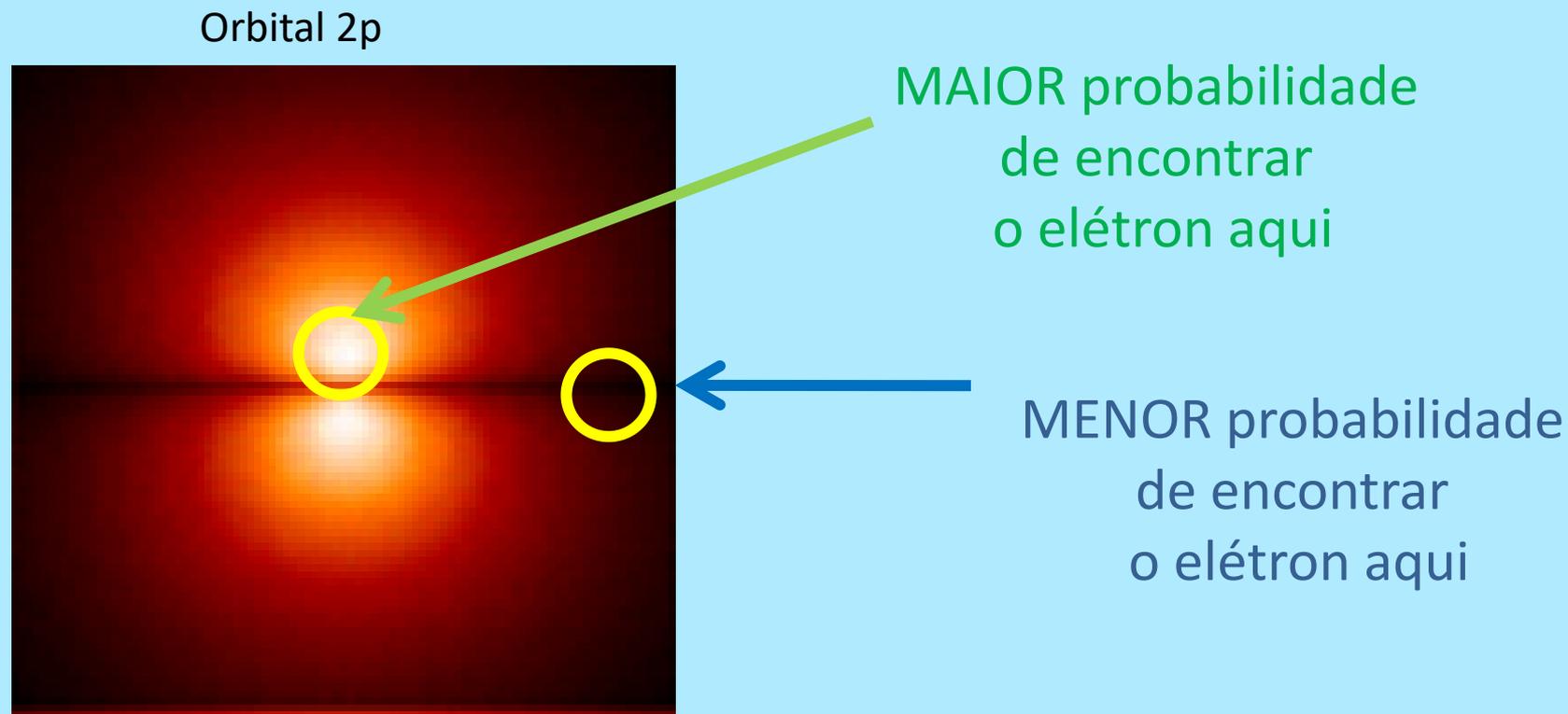
$$E_n = n^2 h^2 / 8mL^2$$



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



Qual a interpretação desta onda (elétron)?



# COMPORTAMENTO QUÂNTICO: PARTÍCULA NUMA CAIXA DUPLA



Caixa-A

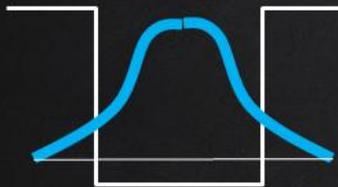
Caixa-B

Estados "clássicos"

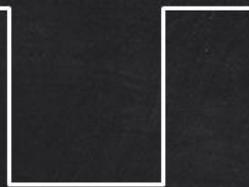


COMPORTAMENTO QUÂNTICO:  
PARTÍCULA NUMA CAIXA DUPLA

Estados "quânticos"



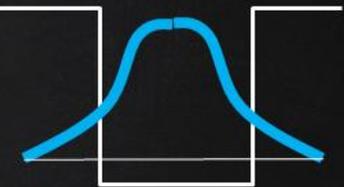
Caixa-A



Caixa-B

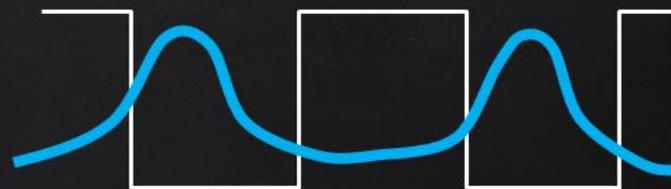


Caixa-A



Caixa-B

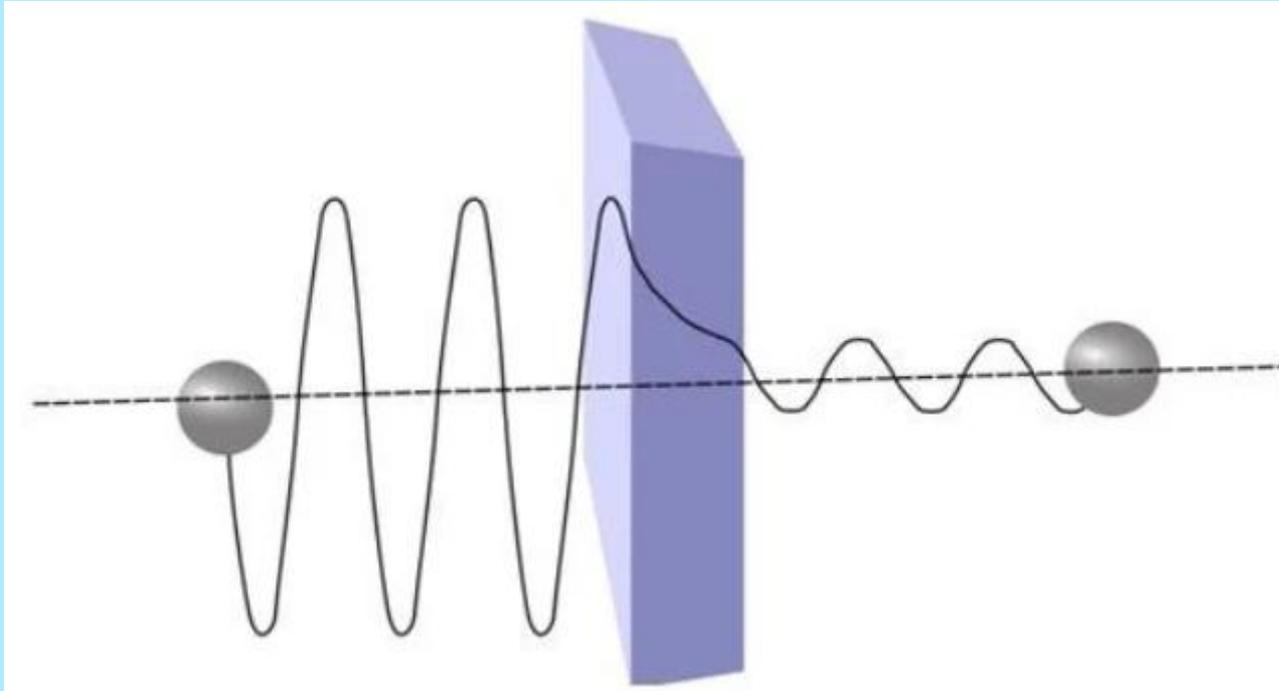
Combinação  
A + B



Caixa-A

Caixa-B

# Tunelamento quântico



# PARTÍCULA NUMA CAIXA DUPLA:

## Estados "quânticos"

Estado Inicial

Combinação  
A + B



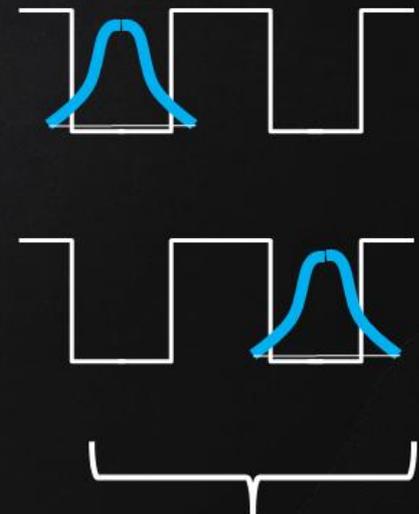
A medida modifica  
o estado inicial



Aparelho de  
Medida:

Detecta em A

Detecta em B

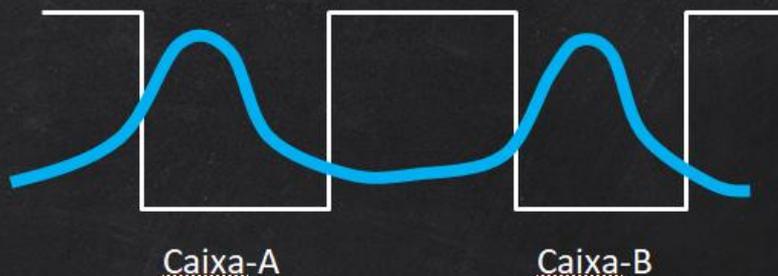


Estados Finais

# PARTÍCULA NUMA CAIXA DUPLA:

Estados "quânticos"

Combinação  
A + B



Mistura  
de estados



# Oscilador harmónico

