

Mecânica Quântica

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Instituto de Física - UFRJ

1º período letivo de 2010

Plano do curso

1. A física clássica em dificuldades.
2. Os princípios da mecânica quântica: sistemas de dois estados.
3. Sistemas de dois estados: aplicações.
4. Sistemas de N estados.
5. Partículas idênticas.
6. Simetrias.
7. Posição e momentum.
8. Equação de Schroedinger em 1 dimensão: aplicações.
9. A soma sobre caminhos.

Leituras recomendadas

- M. Le Bellac, *Quantum Physics*, Cambridge, 2006.
- H.M. Nussenzveig, *Curso de Física Básica: Ótica, Relatividade, Física Quântica*, Blucher, 2002.
- R.P. Feynman, R.B. Leighton, M. Sands, *Lições de Física de Feynman*, vol. III, Bookman, 2008.
- R.P. Feynman, *QED - A estranha teoria da luz e da matéria*, Gradiva, 1988.
- T.F. Jordan, *Quantum Mechanics in Simple Matrix Form*, Dover, 2005.
- D.F. Styer, *The Strange World of Quantum Mechanics*, Cambridge, 2000.
- J.S. Townsend, *A Modern Approach to Quantum Mechanics*, USB, 2000.
- O. Pessoa Jr, *Conceitos de Física Quântica*, Livraria da Física, 2003.
- A. Zeilinger, *A Face Oculta da Natureza*, Globo, 2005.

Sobre o ensino de mecânica quântica:

- M. A. Moreira, I. M. Greca, *Uma revisão da literatura sobre estudos relativos ao ensino da mecânica quântica introdutória*, Investigações em Ensino de Ciências, 6 (2001) 29-56.
- I. M. Greca, M. A. Moreira, V.E. Herscovitz, *Uma proposta para o ensino de mecânica quântica*, Revista Brasileira de Ensino de Física, 33 (2001) 444.
- R. Müller, H. Wiesner, *Teaching quantum mechanics on an introductory level*, American Journal of Physics 70 (2002) 200; ver também a discussão em AJP 70 (2002) 887.
- I. D. Johnston, K. Crawford, P. R. Fletcher, *Student difficulties in learning quantum mechanics*, International Journal of Science Education 20 (1998) 427-446.
- I. M. Greca, O. Freire Jr, *Does an Emphasis on the Concept of Quantum States Enhance Students' Understanding of Quantum Mechanics?*, Science & Education 12 (2003) 541–557.
- D. F. Styer, *Common Misconceptions Regarding Quantum Mechanics*, American Journal of Physics 64 (1996) 31-34.
- C. R. Rocha, V. E. Herscovitz, M. A. Moreira, *O Ensino de Mecânica Quântica sob a Perspectiva dos Referenciais Teóricos da Aprendizagem Significativa e dos Campos Conceituais*, Anais do XVIII SNEF (2009).
- L. D. Carr, S. B. McKagan, *Graduate Quantum Mechanics Reform*, arxiv.org: 0806.2628

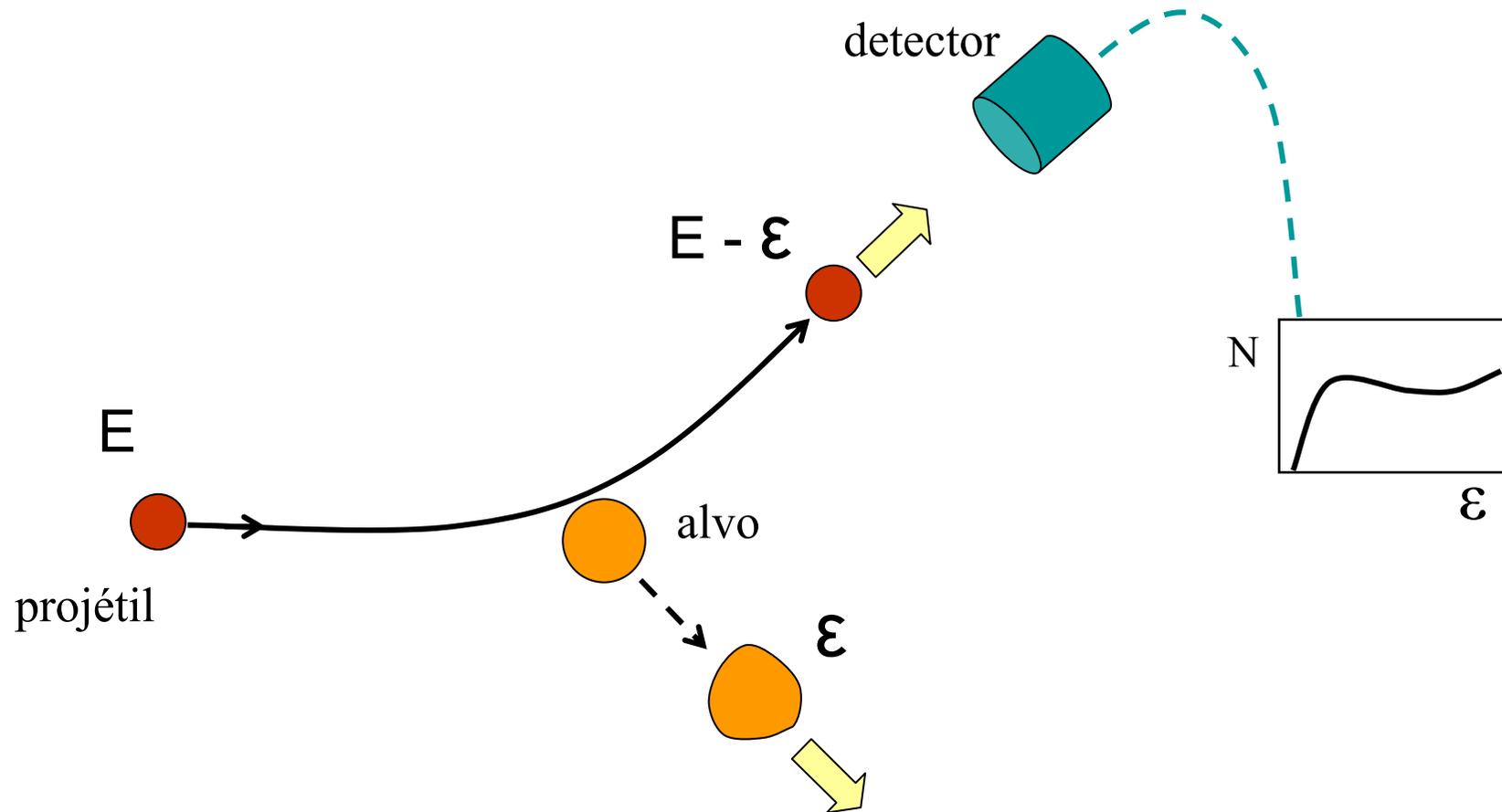
A física clássica em dificuldades



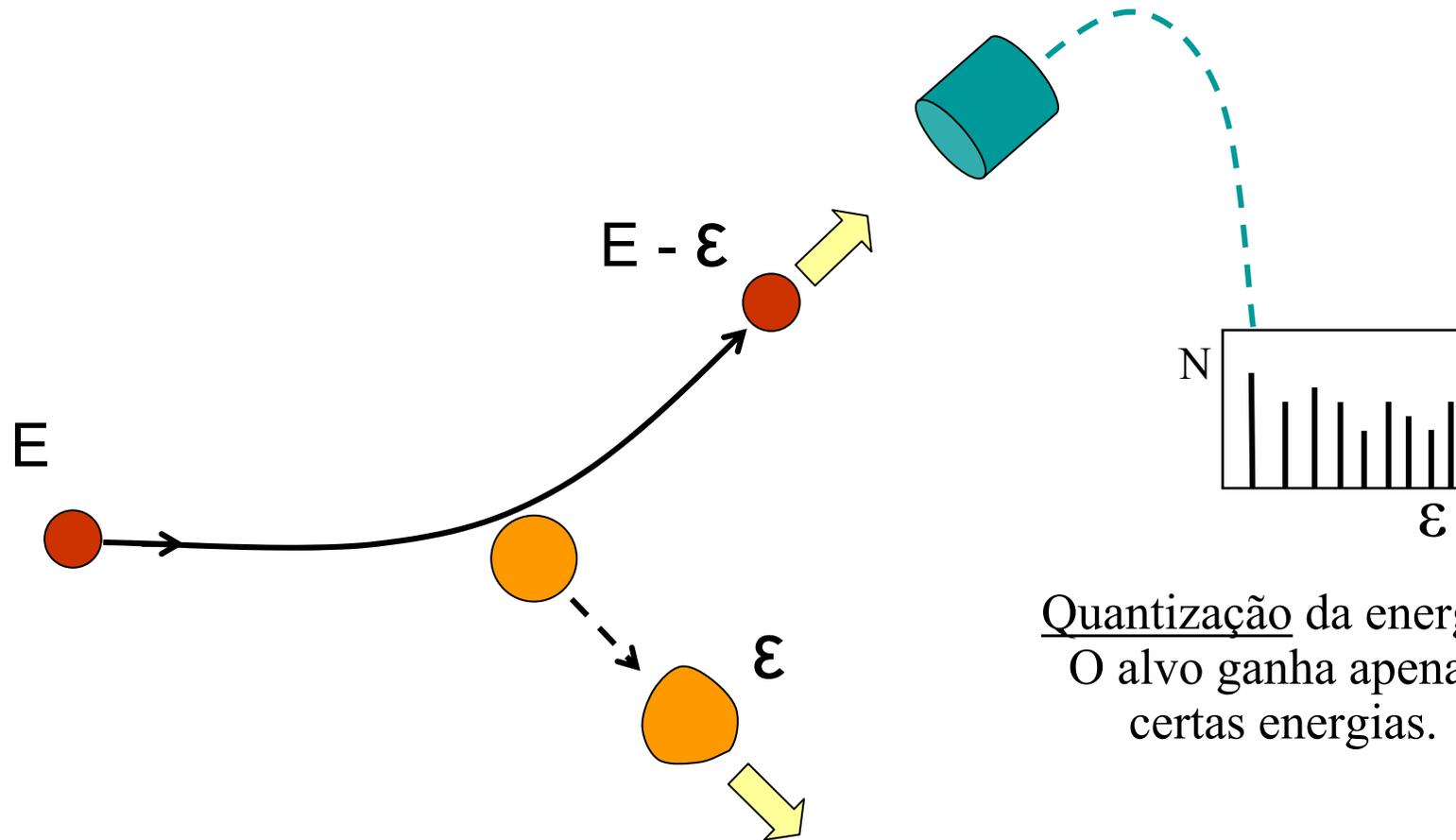
Charles Addams, New Yorker, 1940

A Quantização da Energia

Espalhamento inelástico

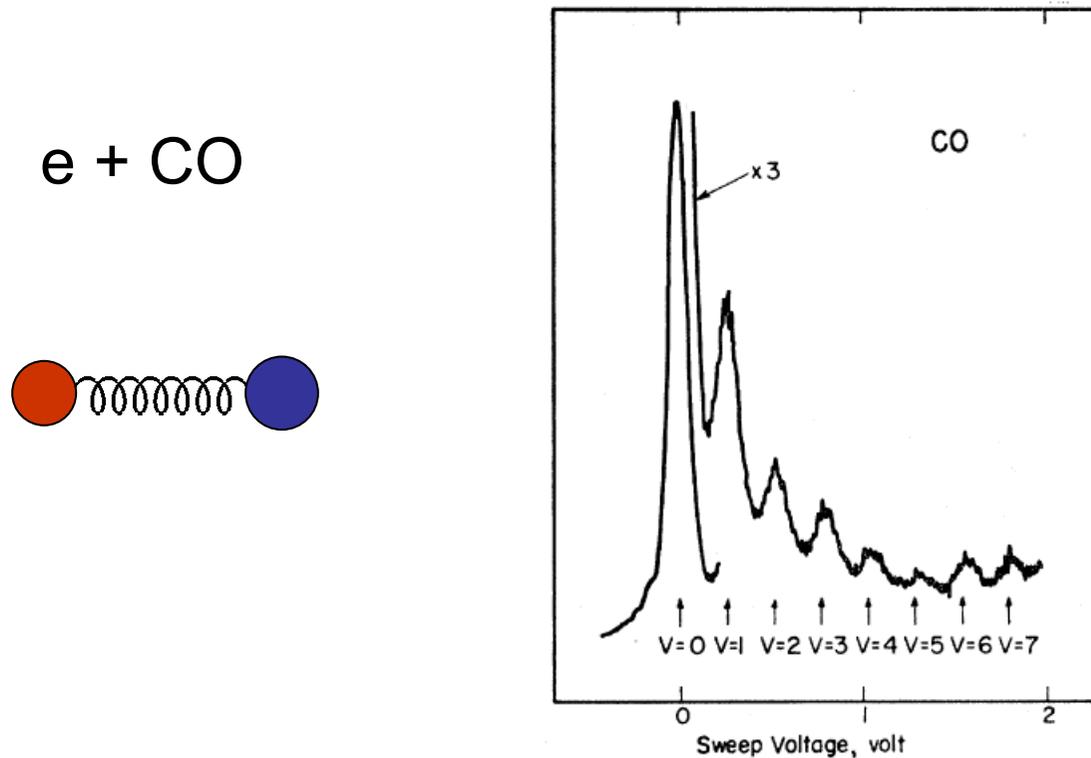


Espalhamento por moléculas, átomos, ...



Quantização da energia.
O alvo ganha apenas certas energias.

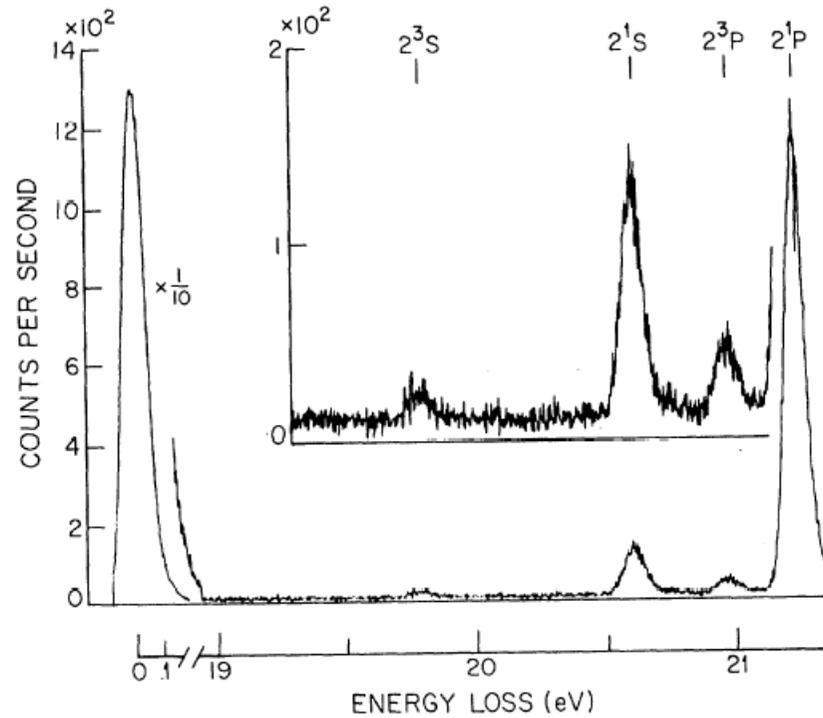
Espalhamento inelástico pela molécula de CO



G. J. Schulz, *Vibrational Excitation of N₂, CO, and H₂ by Electron Impact*, Phys. Rev. 135, A988 (1964)

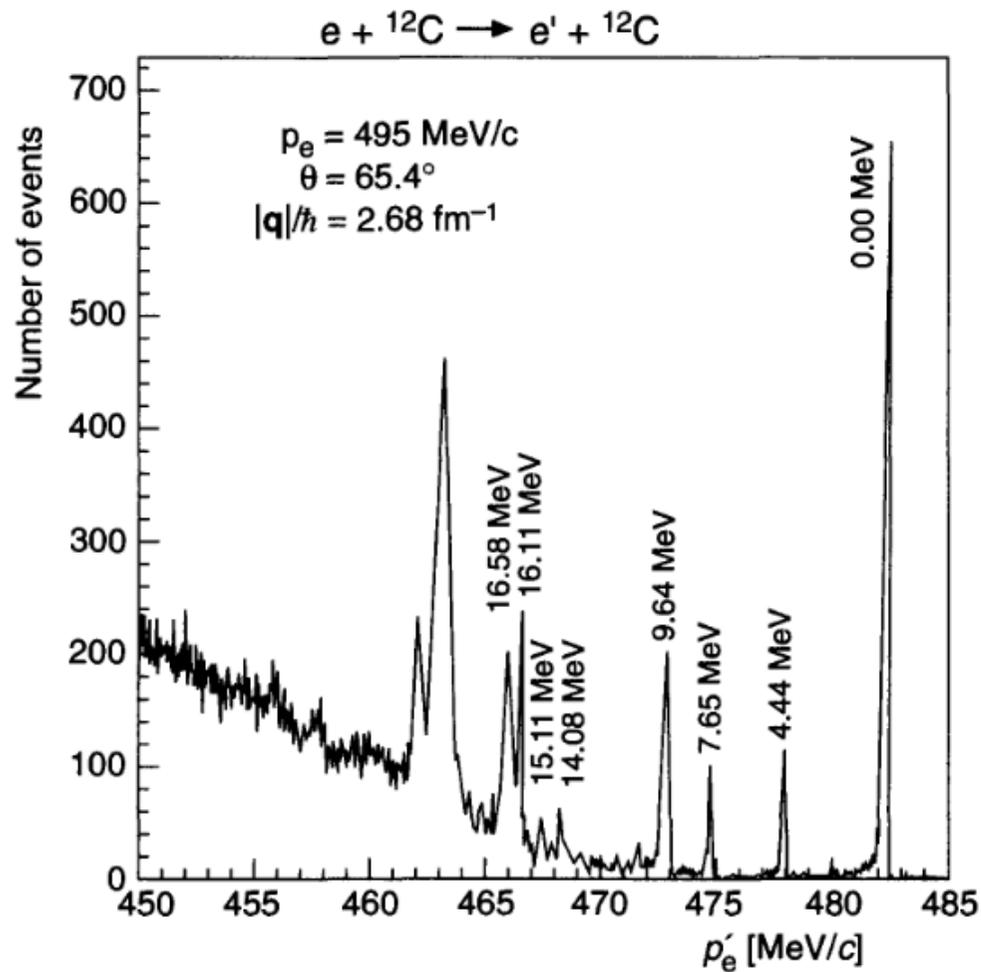
Espalhamento inelástico pelo átomo de He

e + He



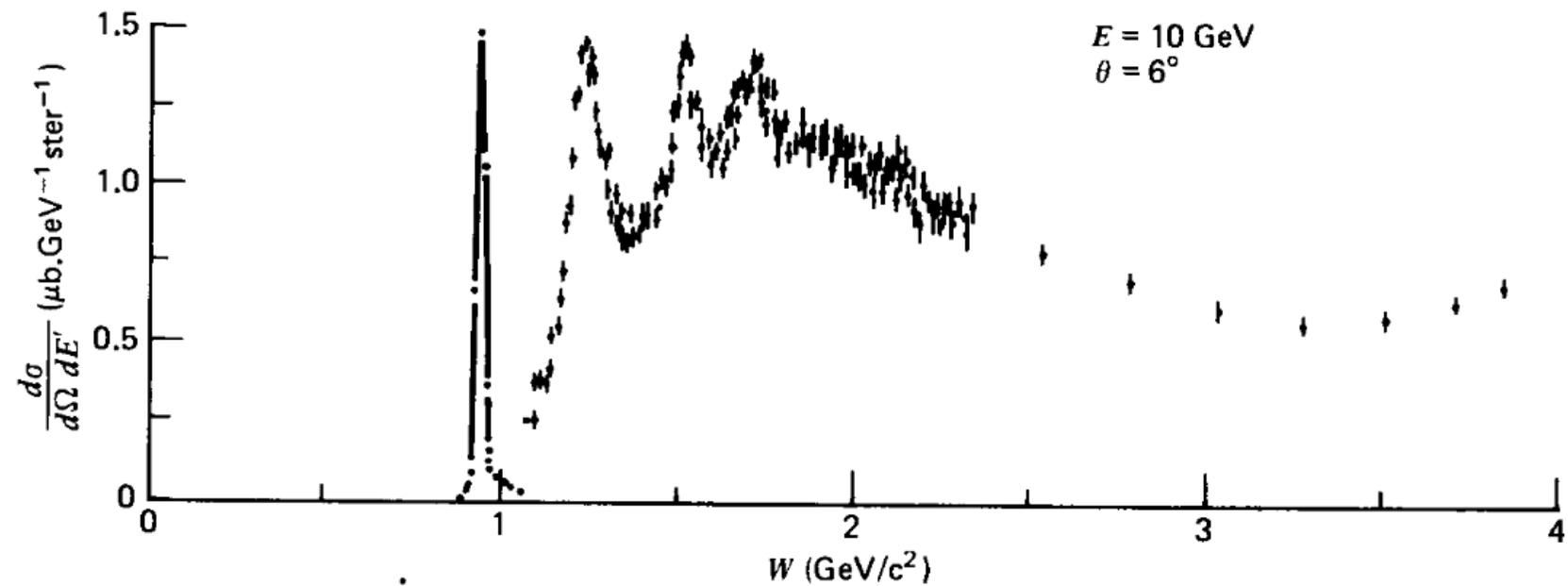
D.G. Truhlar, *Differential and Integral Cross Sections for Excitation of the 2^1P State of Helium by Electron Impact*, Phys. Rev. A 1, 778 (1970)

Espalhamento inelástico pelo núcleo de ^{12}C



B. Povh et al., *Particles and Nuclei* (Springer, 2004) p.70

Espalhamento inelástico pelo próton



F. Halzen, A.D. Martin, *Quarks and Leptons* (Wiley, 1984) p.180

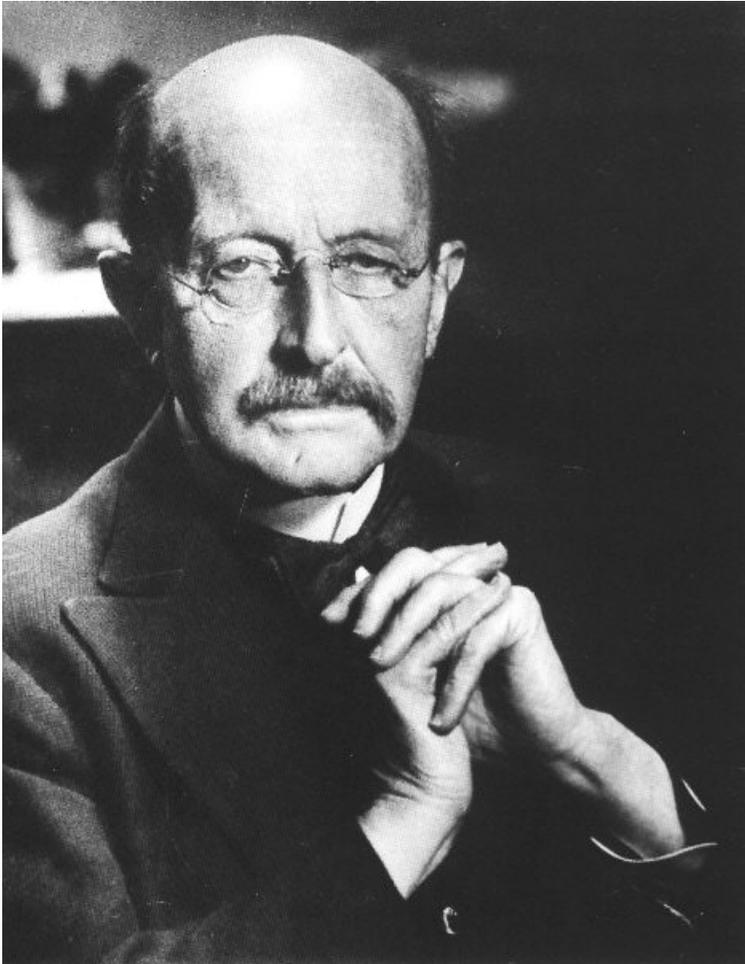
Em suma:

A energia de

- moléculas,
- átomos,
- núcleos atômicos,
- hádrons,
- ...

é quantizada.

O quantum de Planck



Max Planck: the reluctant revolutionary

Helge Kragh, Physics World (Dec. 2000)

<http://physicsworld.com/cws/article/print/373>

O quantum de Planck

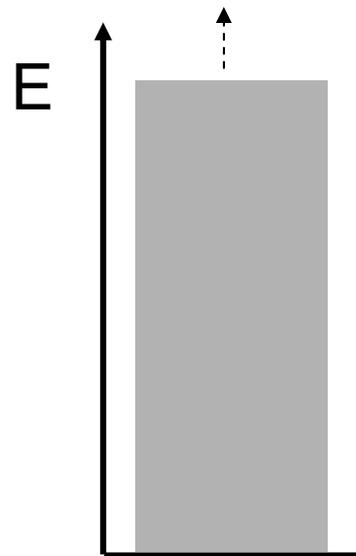
Um *oscilador harmônico* de frequência ν pode ter apenas as energias

$$E = n h \nu , \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

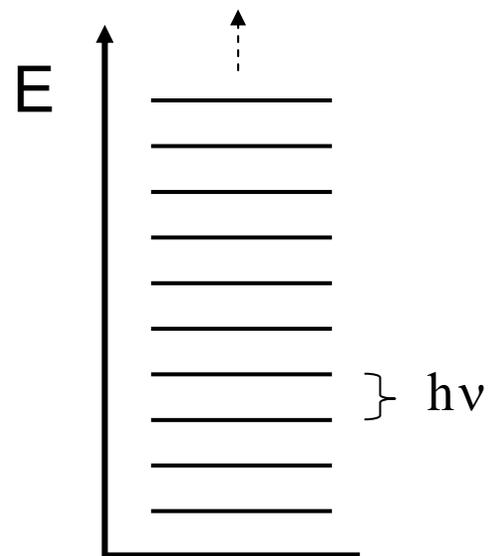
$h \nu =$ *quantum* de energia

$h =$ *constante de Planck* $= 6,626069 \times 10^{-34}$ Js

O quantum de Planck



clássico

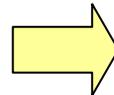


quântico

h-cortado

$$\hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi} = 1,054\,571\,6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js} \quad (\text{constante de Planck reduzida})$$

$$\omega = 2\pi \nu$$



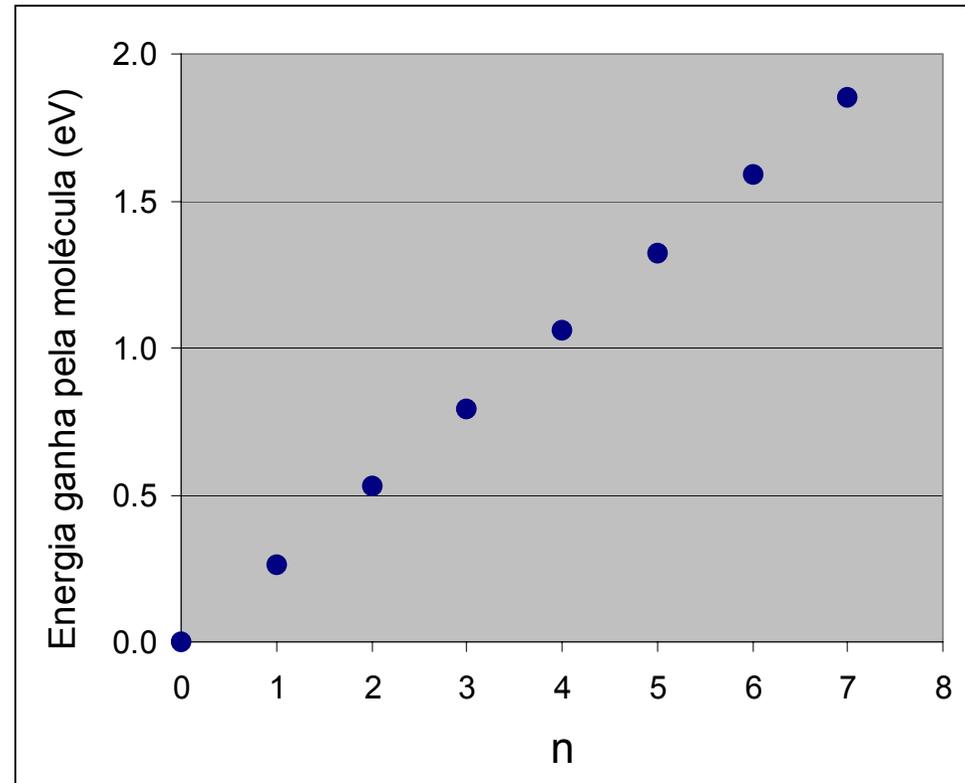
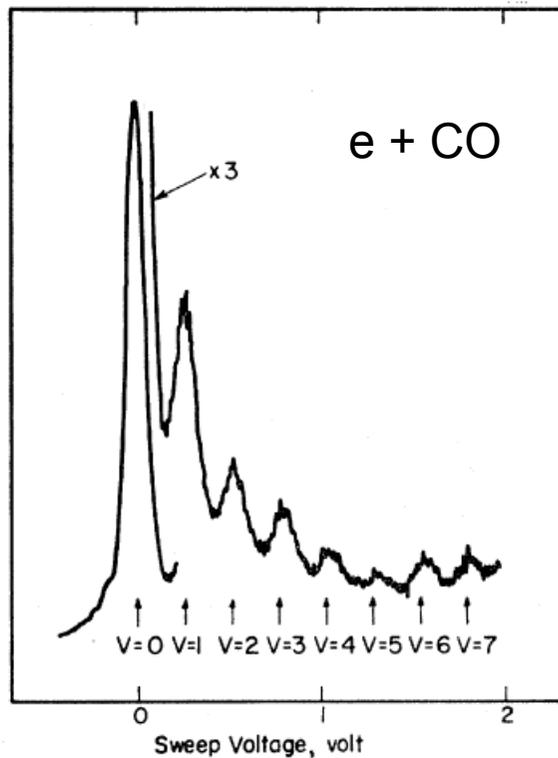
$$\hbar\omega = h\nu$$

freqüência angular do oscilador

Osciladores moleculares

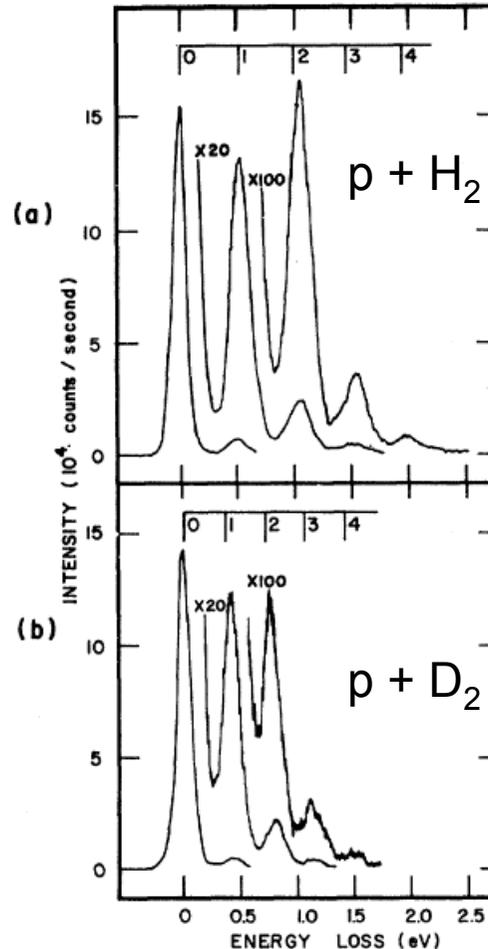
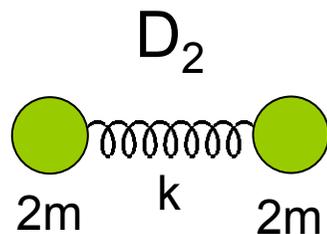
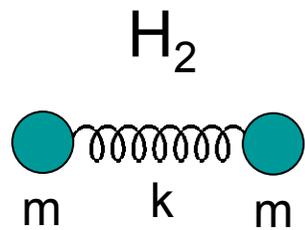


Planck: $\Delta E = n \hbar \omega$



G. J. Schulz, *Vibrational Excitation of N₂, CO, and H₂ by Electron Impact*, Phys. Rev. 135, A988 (1964)

Osciladores moleculares



Planck:

$$\omega = \sqrt{k / \mu}$$



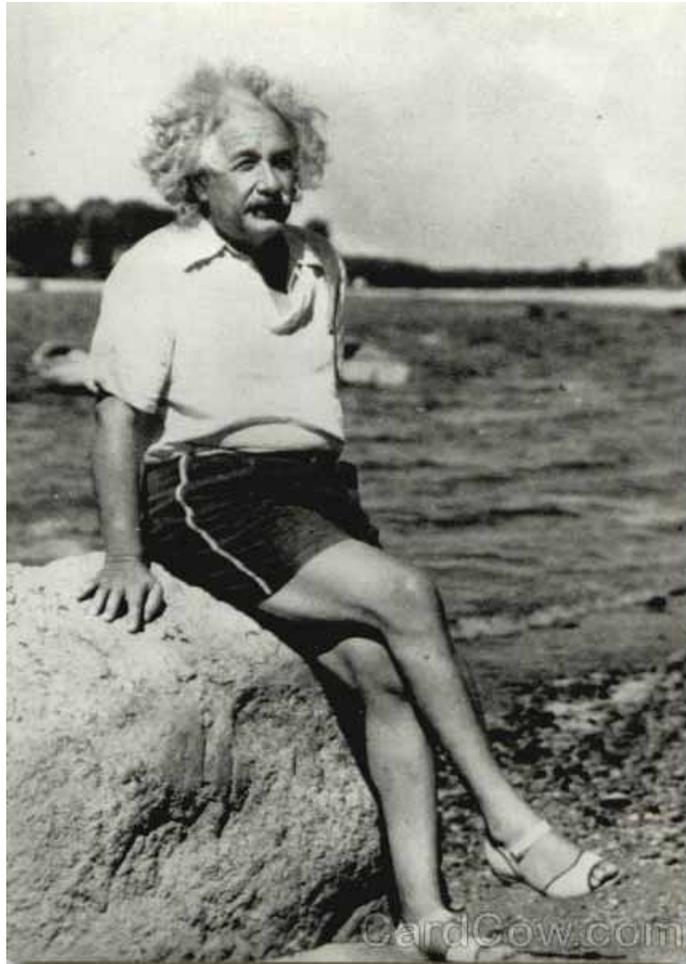
$$\frac{\hbar\omega(D_2)}{\hbar\omega(H_2)} = \sqrt{\frac{m(H)}{m(D)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \approx 0,7$$

Dados:

$$\frac{\Delta E(D_2)}{\Delta E(H_2)} \approx 0,8$$

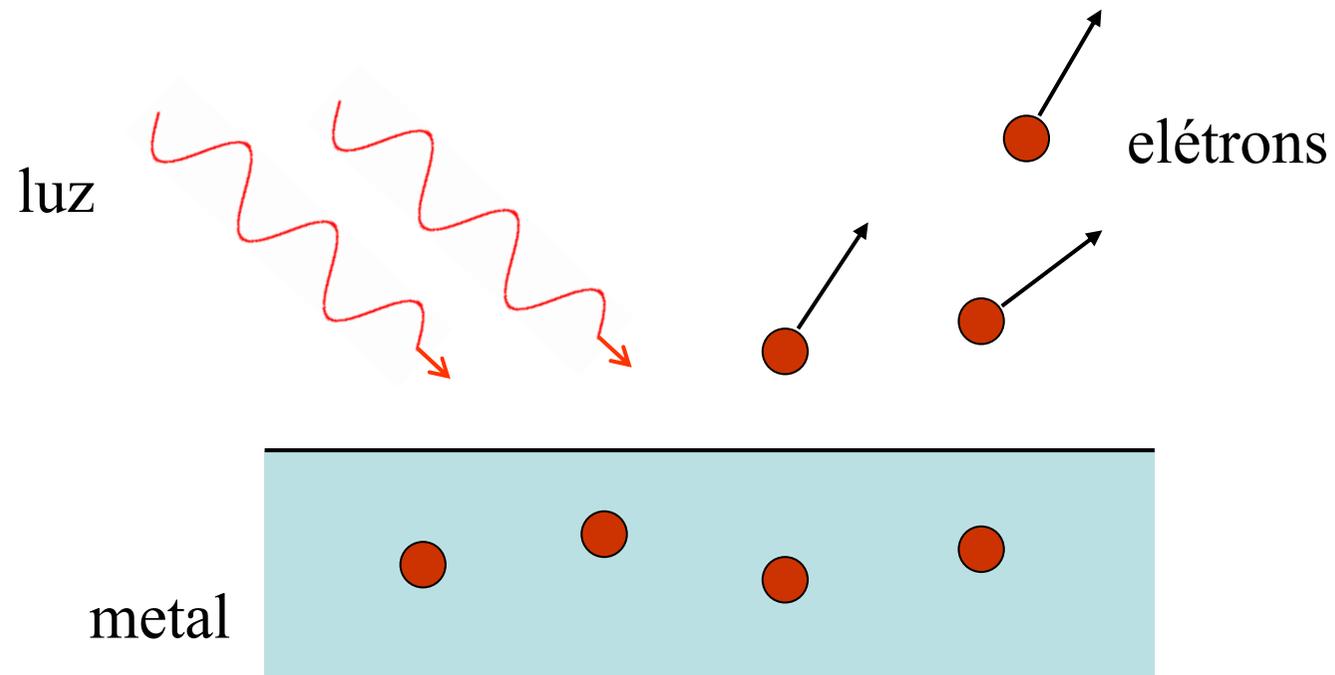
J.H. Moore and J.P. Doering, *Ion-Impact Excitation of Pure Vibrational Transitions in Diatomic Molecules*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 23 564 (1969)

Partículas de luz

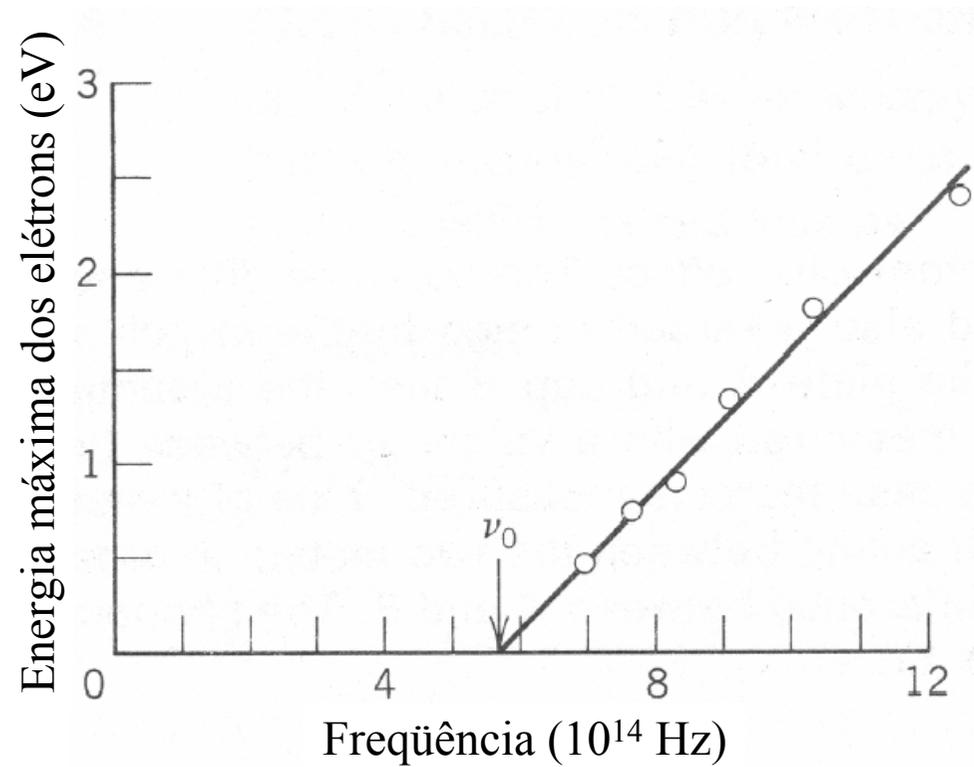


Albert Einstein

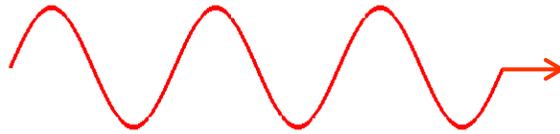
O efeito fotoelétrico



O efeito fotoelétrico

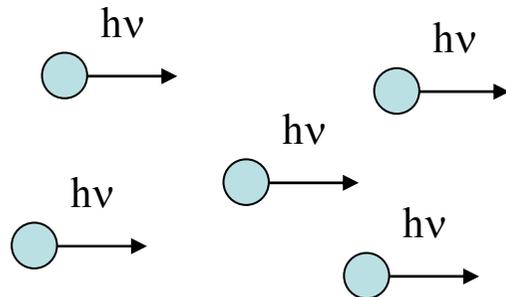


Fótons



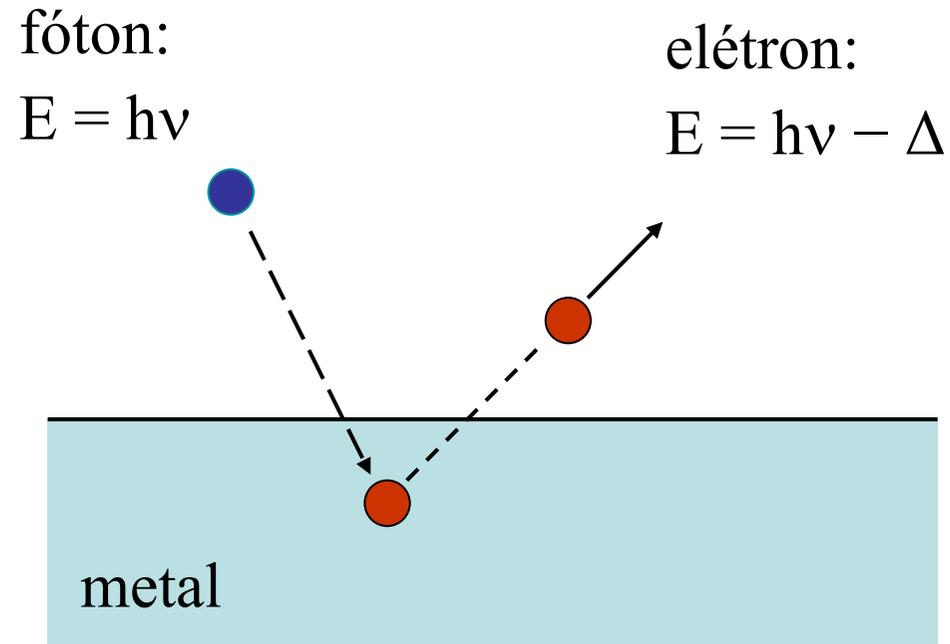
Planck:
oscilador quantizado

$$E = nh\nu$$



Einstein:
 n = número de fótons
 $h\nu$ = energia de um fóton

O efeito fotoelétrico



$\Delta_{\min} \equiv W \leftrightarrow$ função trabalho



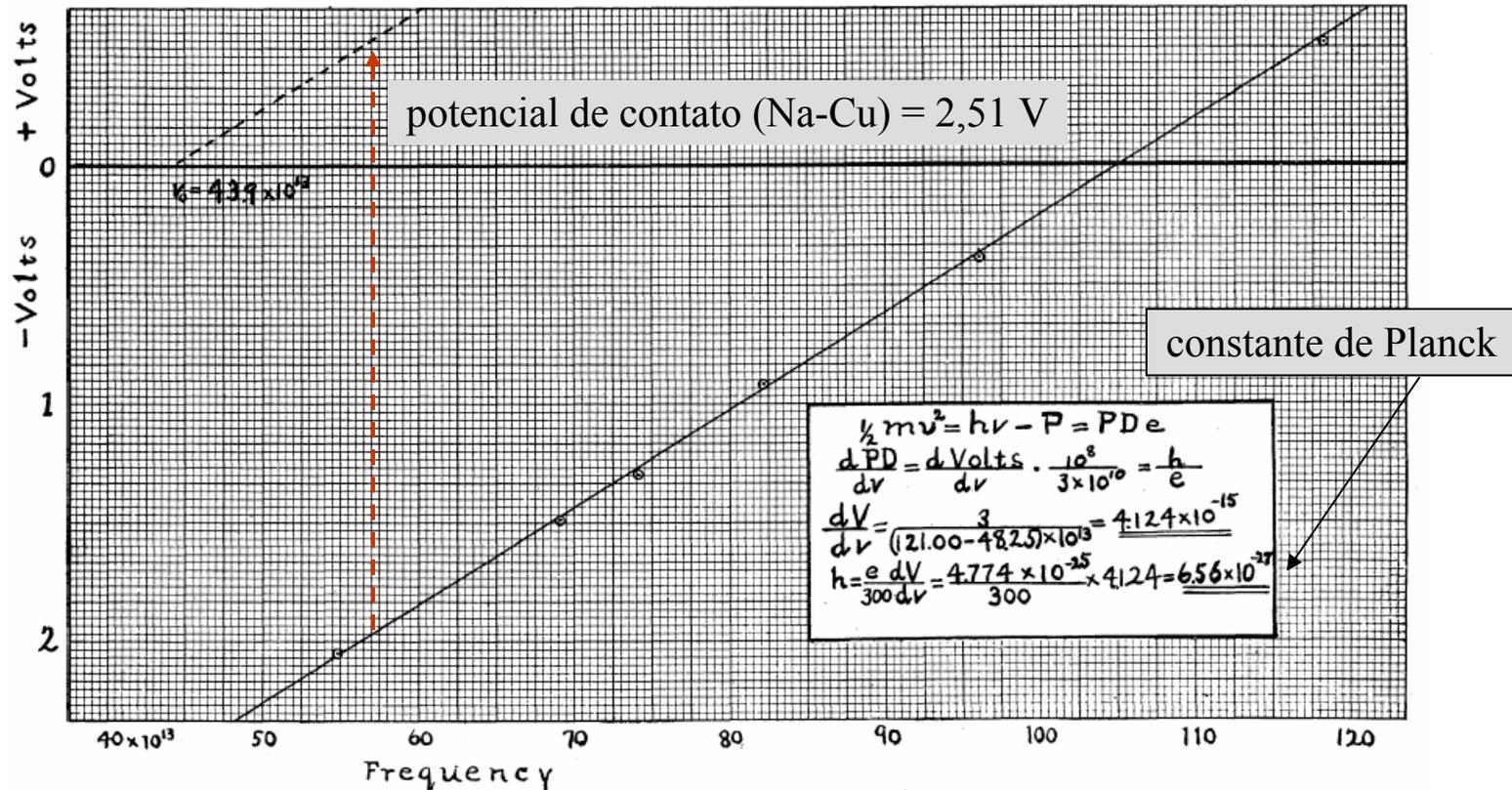
$$E_{\max} = h\nu - W$$

$\nu_0 = W/h =$ frequência de corte

O efeito fotoelétrico

Sódio metálico

R.A. Millikan, *A Direct Photoelectric Determination of Planck's "h"*, Physical Review 7, 355 - 388 (1916)



Massa do fóton

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E &= \frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1 - v^2 / c^2}} \\ p &= \frac{mv}{\sqrt{1 - v^2 / c^2}} \end{aligned} \right\} E^2 = c^2 p^2 + m^2 c^4$$

$$v = c \Rightarrow m = 0 \Rightarrow E = cp$$

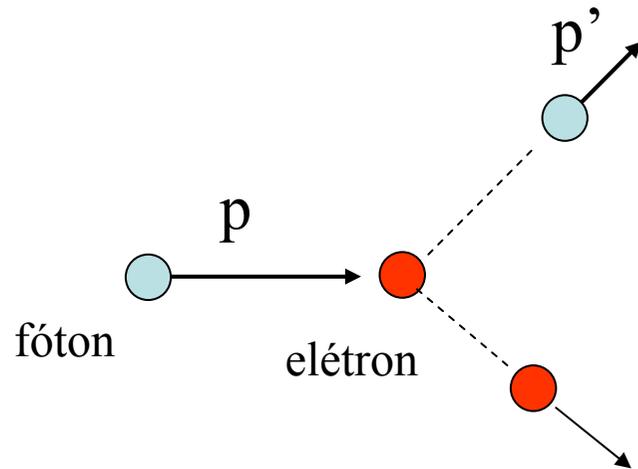
Momentum do fóton

$$p = \frac{E}{c} = h \frac{\nu}{c} \quad \Rightarrow \quad p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

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

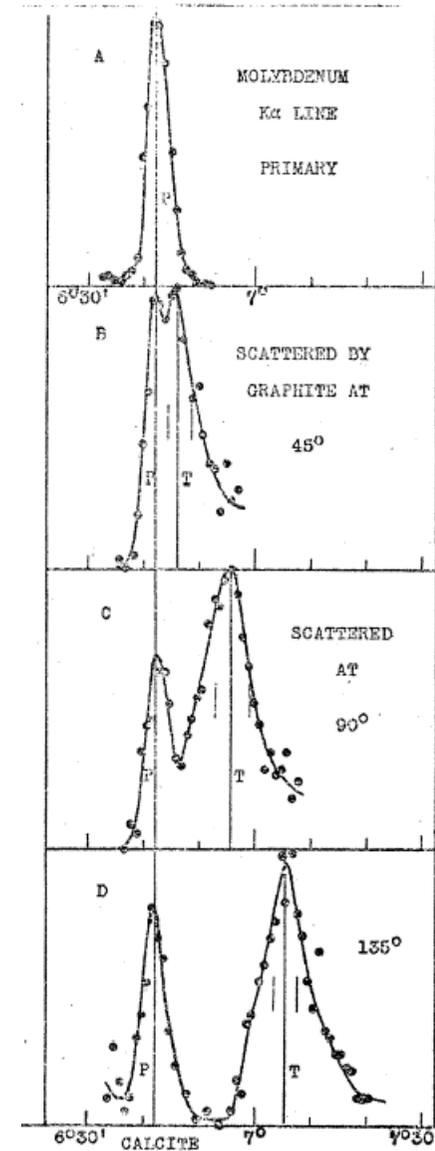
número de onda

O efeito Compton

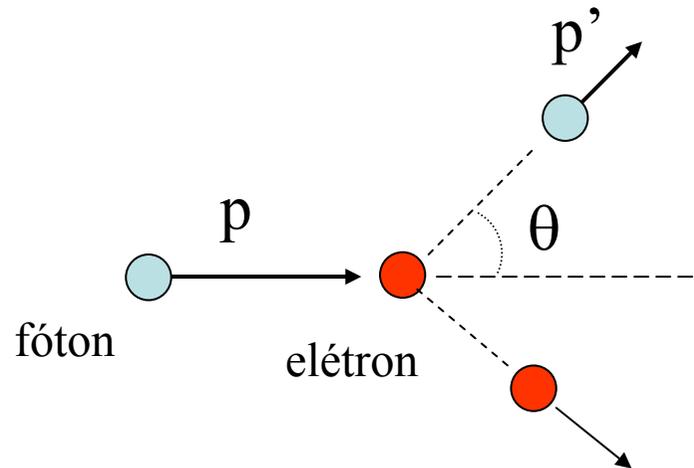


$$p' < p \Rightarrow \lambda' > \lambda$$

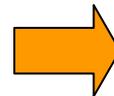
A. H. Compton, *The Spectrum of Scattered X-Rays*,
Physical Review 22 409 (1923)



O efeito Compton



conservação da
energia e momentum



$$\lambda' - \lambda = \frac{h}{m_e c} (1 - \cos \theta)$$

$h/m_e c$ = comprimento de onda Compton = 0,024 Å

Ondas de matéria



Louis de Broglie
(Louis-Victor-Pierre-Raymond,
7^o duque de Broglie)

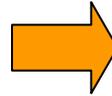
Relações de de Broglie

Einstein

(1905)

onda
eletromagnética

$$\begin{array}{c} \nu \\ \lambda \end{array}$$



partícula

$$E = h\nu$$

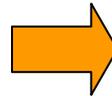
$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

de Broglie

(1923)

partícula

$$\begin{array}{c} E \\ p \end{array}$$



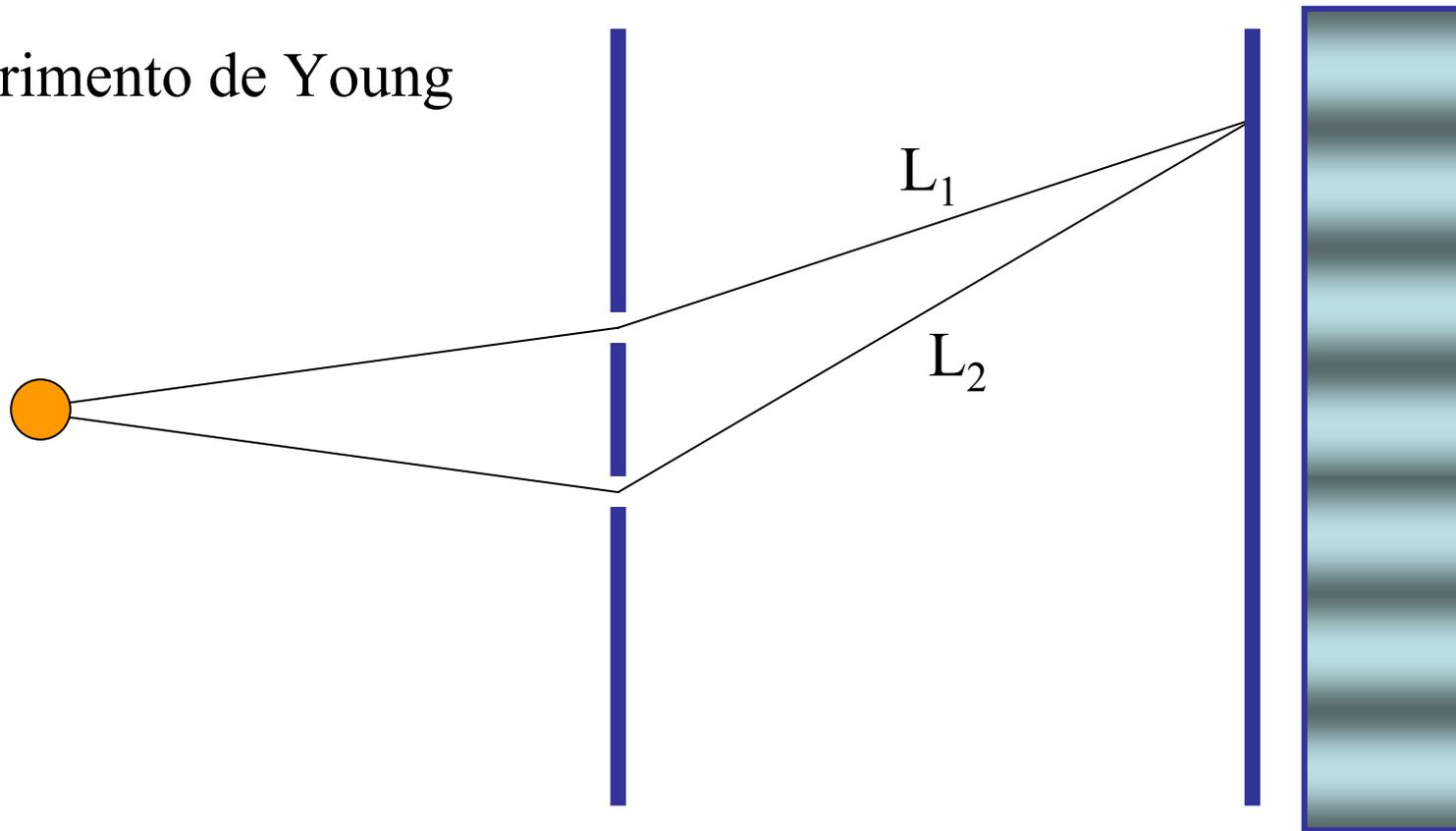
onda

$$\nu = \frac{E}{h}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$$

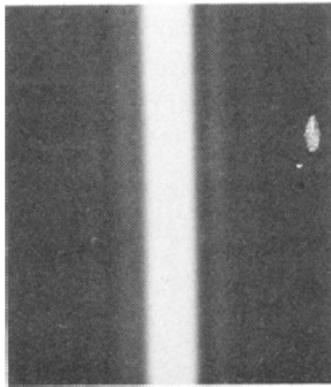
Interferência de partículas

Experimento de Young

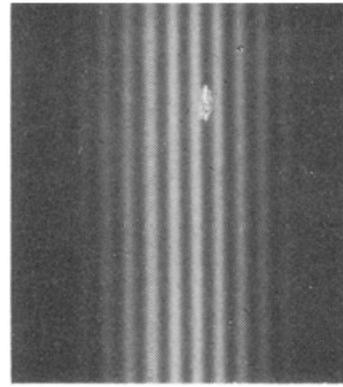


interferência construtiva: $L_1 - L_2 = n \lambda$

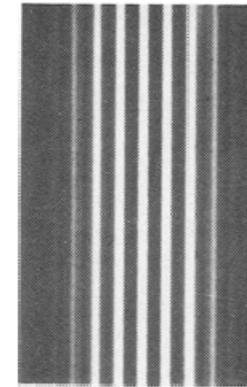
Experimento de Young: elétrons



1 fenda



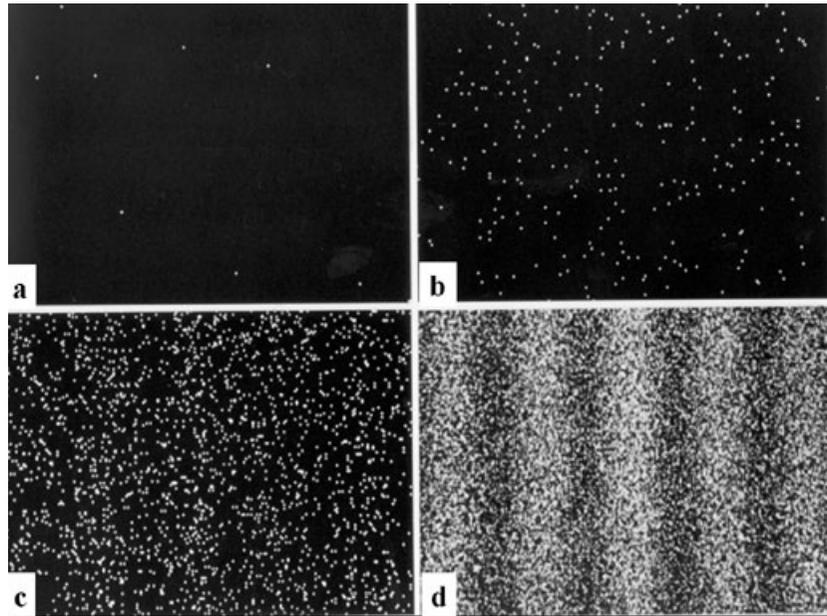
2 fendas



5 fendas

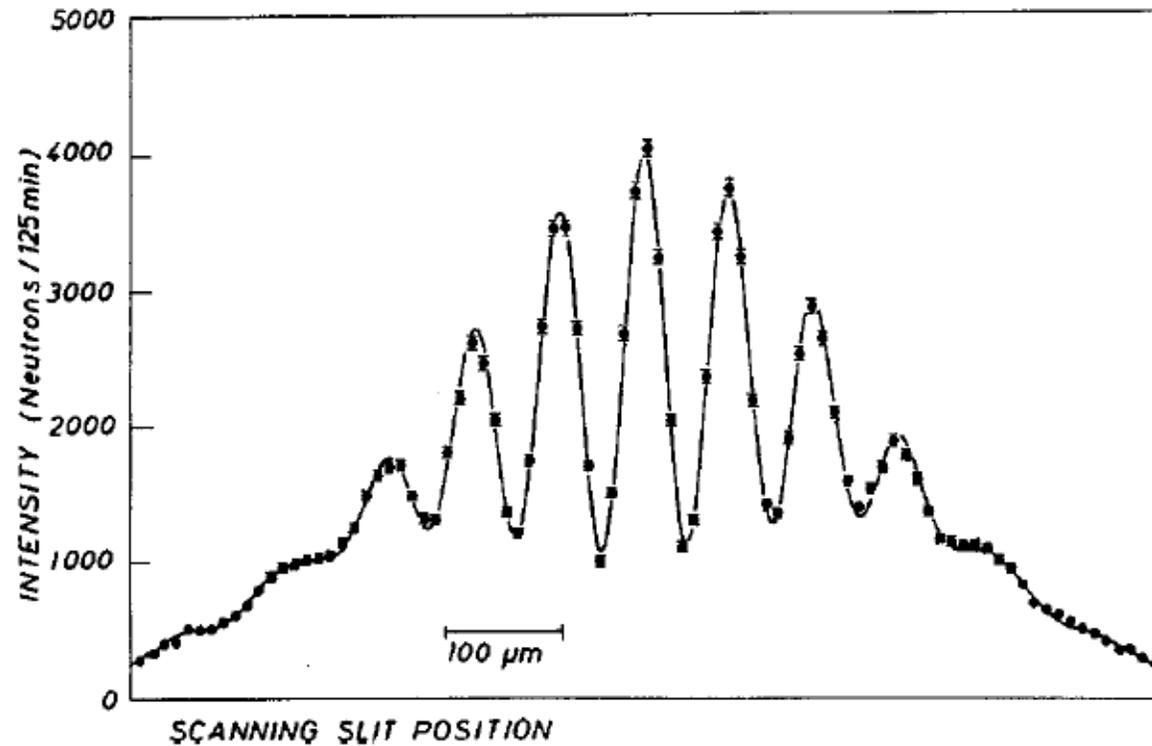
C. Jönsson, *Electron diffraction at multiple slits*, Am. J. Phys. 42, 4 (1974)

Elétrons (um a um)



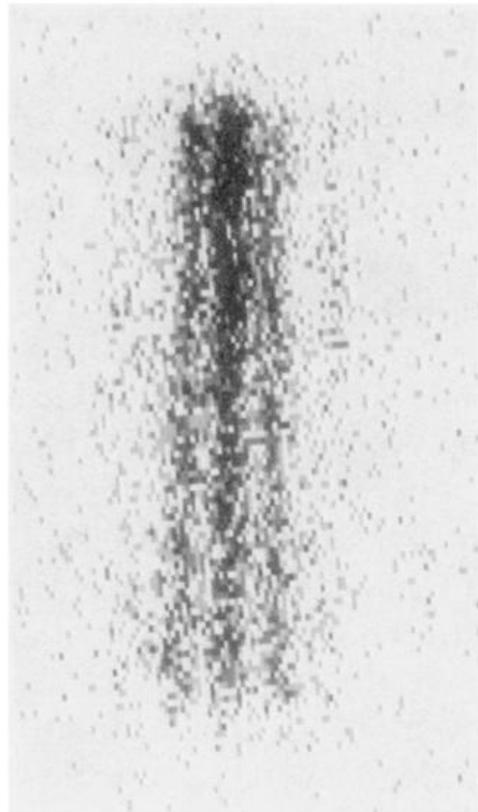
A. Tonomura et al., *Demonstration of single-electron build-up of an interference pattern*, Am. J. Phys. 57, 117 (1989)

Experimento de Young: nêutrons



R. Gähler, A. Zeilinger, *Wave-optical experiments with very cold neutrons*, Am. J. Phys. 59, 316 (1991).

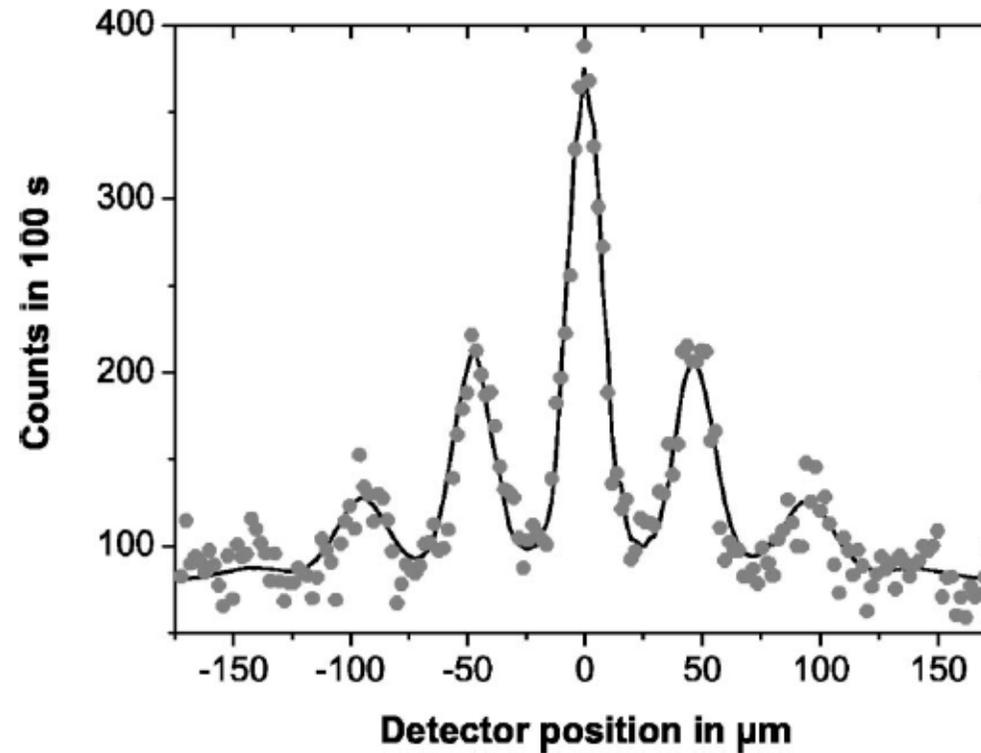
Experimento de Young : átomos de neônio



1 mm

F. Shimizu et al., *Double-slit interference with ultracold metastable neon atoms*, Phys. Rev. A 46, R17 (1992)

Experimento de Young : moléculas de C-60



O. Nairz, M. Arndt, A. Zeilinger, *Quantum interference experiments with large molecules*, Am. J. Phys. 71, 319 (2003).

Em suma:

- Ondas eletromagnéticas podem ter comportamento corpuscular
- Partículas podem ter comportamento ondulatório

Dois “mistérios”

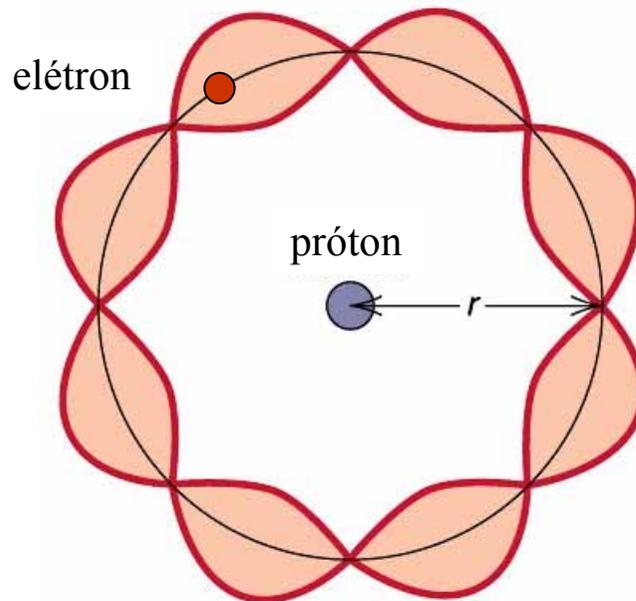
- Quantização da energia
- Dualidade onda-partícula

Esses dois “mistérios” estão relacionados.

A Dualidade Onda-Partícula e a Quantização

A energia do átomo de hidrogênio

interferência construtiva
(onda estacionária)

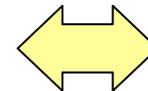


$$2\pi r = n\lambda$$

$$2\pi r = n \frac{h}{p}$$

$$pr = n \frac{h}{2\pi} = n\hbar$$

Momento angular quantizado!
Bohr (1913)



$$L = n\hbar$$

A energia do átomo de hidrogênio

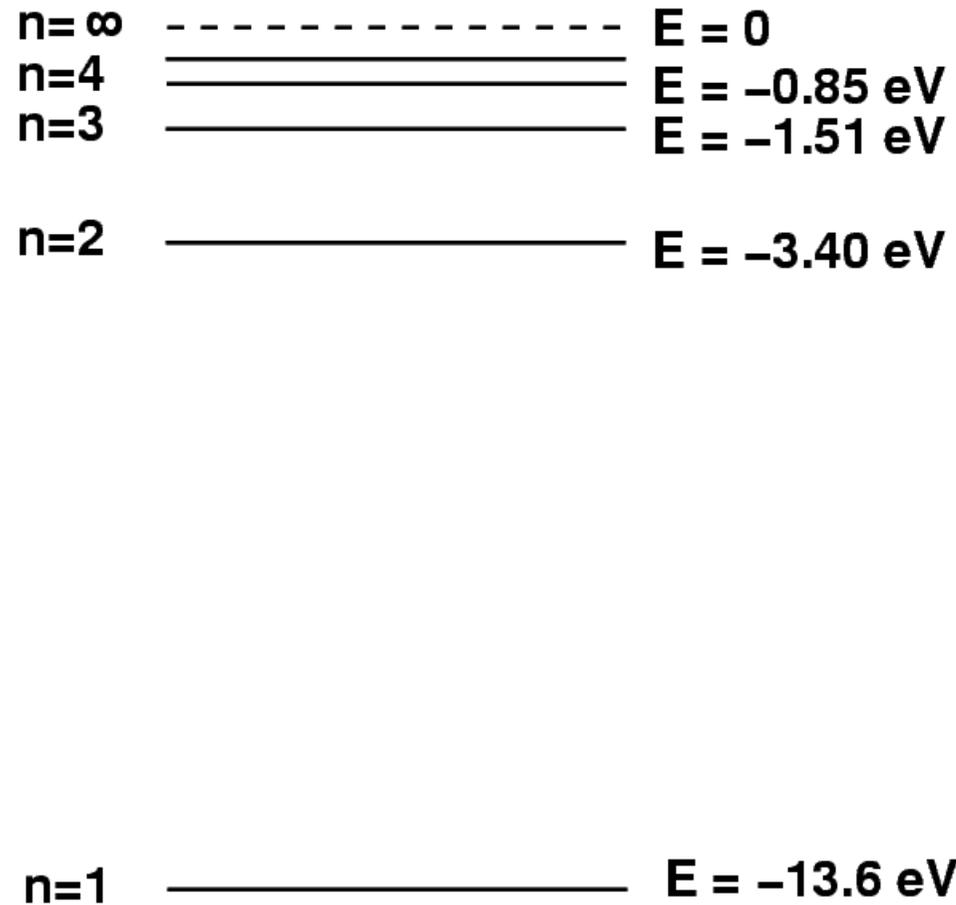
mecânica clássica ($F = ma$): $m \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{e^2}{r^2} \Rightarrow mv^2 r = e^2$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} mv^2 r = e^2 \\ mvr = n\hbar \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} v = \frac{e^2}{\hbar} \frac{1}{n} \\ r = \frac{\hbar^2}{me^2} n^2 \end{array} \right.$$

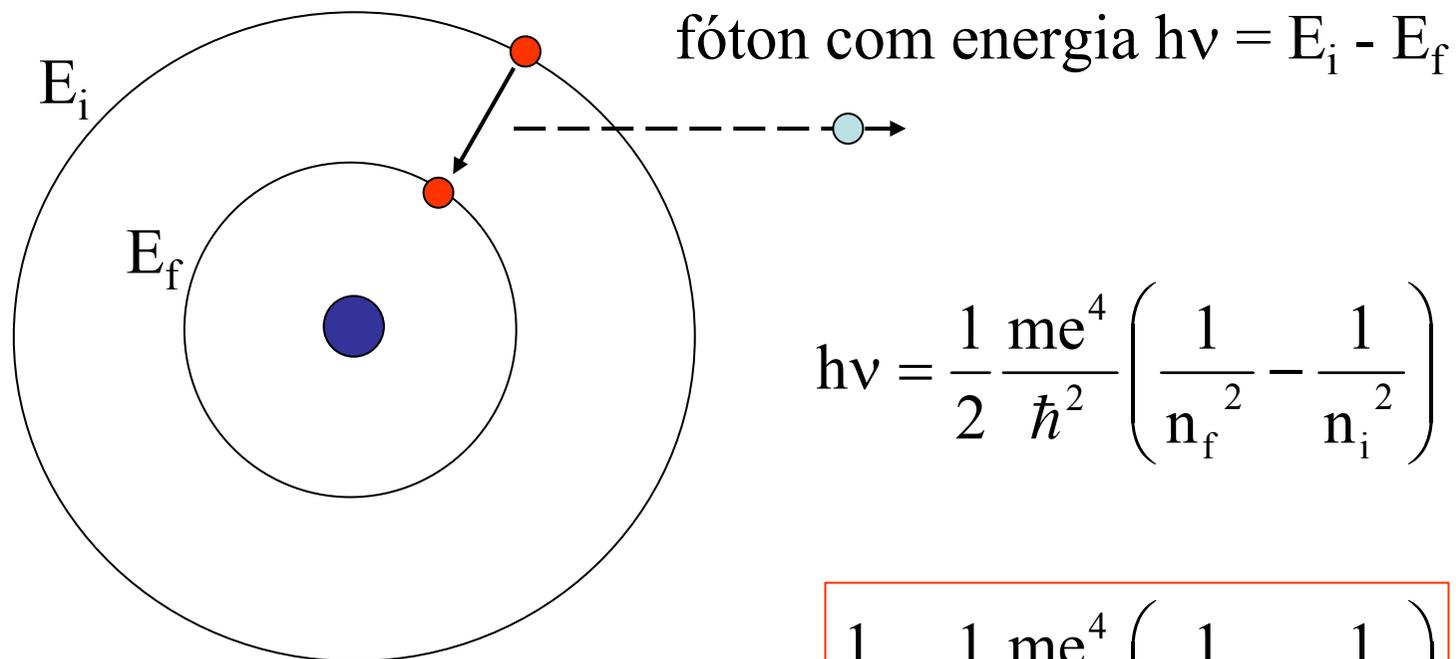
$$E = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 - \frac{e^2}{r} \Rightarrow E = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{me^4}{\hbar^2} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

A energia do átomo de hidrogênio

$$E = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{m e^4}{\hbar^2} \frac{1}{n^2}$$
$$= -\frac{13,6 \text{ eV}}{n^2}$$



O espectro do hidrogênio



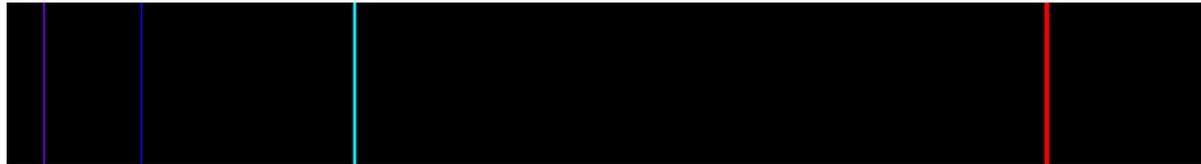
$$h\nu = \frac{1}{2} \frac{me^4}{\hbar^2} \left(\frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_i^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{me^4}{\hbar^3 c} \left(\frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_i^2} \right)$$

Bohr, 1913

O espectro do hidrogênio

espectro visível



Balmer:

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{n_i^2} \right)$$

$$R_H = 109,677 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

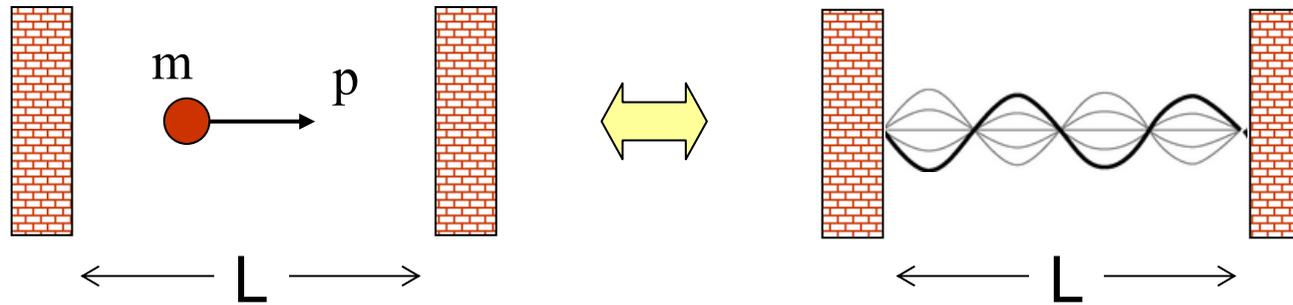
constante de Rydberg

Bohr:

$$R_H = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m e^4}{\hbar^3 c}$$

m = massa reduzida e-p

Partícula em uma caixa



de Broglie: $p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$

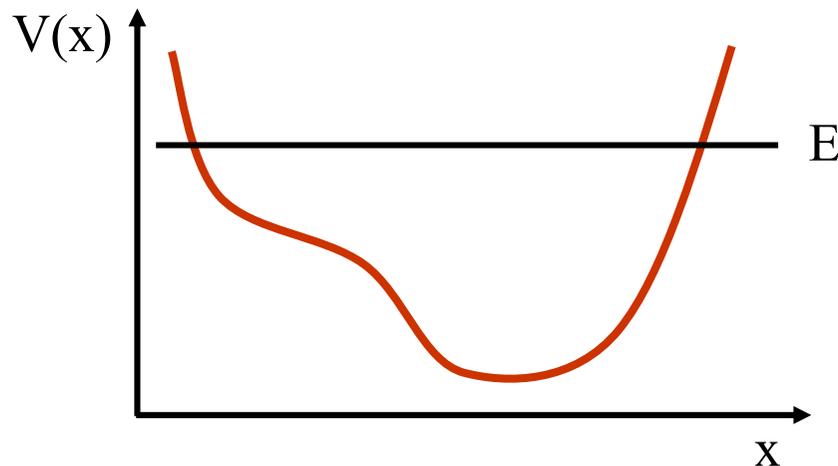
onda estacionária: $L = n \frac{\lambda}{2}$



$$p_n = \frac{h}{2L} n$$

$$E_n = \frac{p_n^2}{2m} = \frac{h^2}{8mL^2} n^2$$

Partícula em um potencial $V(x)$

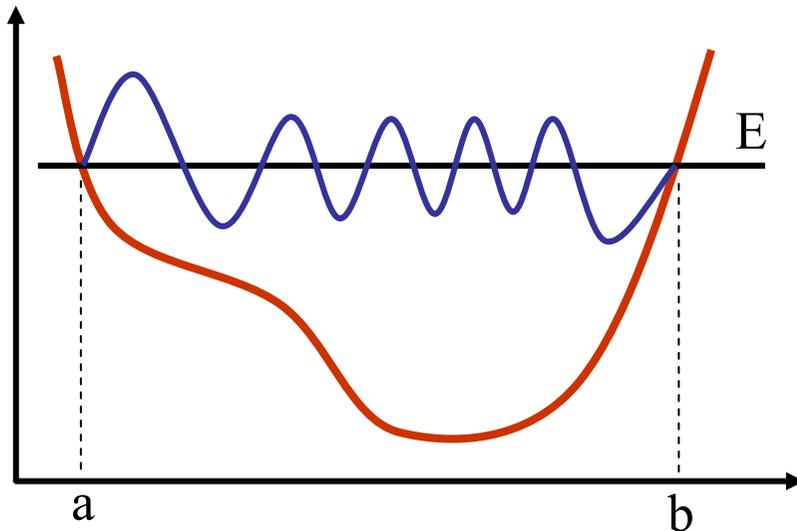


$$E = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(x)$$

$$p = \pm p(x)$$

$$p(x) = \sqrt{2m[E - V(x)]}$$

Partícula em um potencial $V(x)$



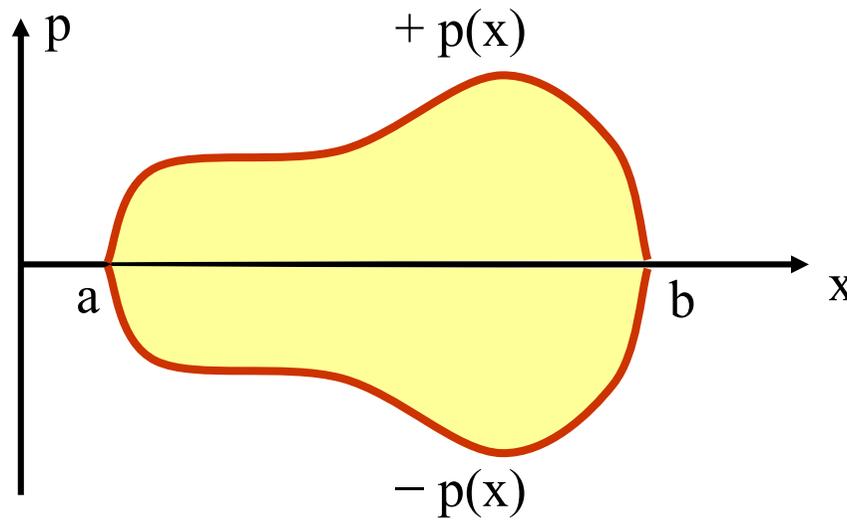
$$\lambda(x) = \frac{h}{p(x)} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m[E - V(x)]}}$$

$$k(x) = \frac{p(x)}{\hbar} = \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} [E - V(x)]}$$

Caixa: $\frac{L}{\lambda} = \frac{n}{2} \iff kL = n\pi$

Potencial: $\int_a^b \frac{dx}{\lambda(x)} = \frac{n}{2} \iff \int_a^b k(x) dx = n\pi$

Regra de quantização de Bohr-Sommerfeld



$$\int_a^b k(x) dx = n\pi$$

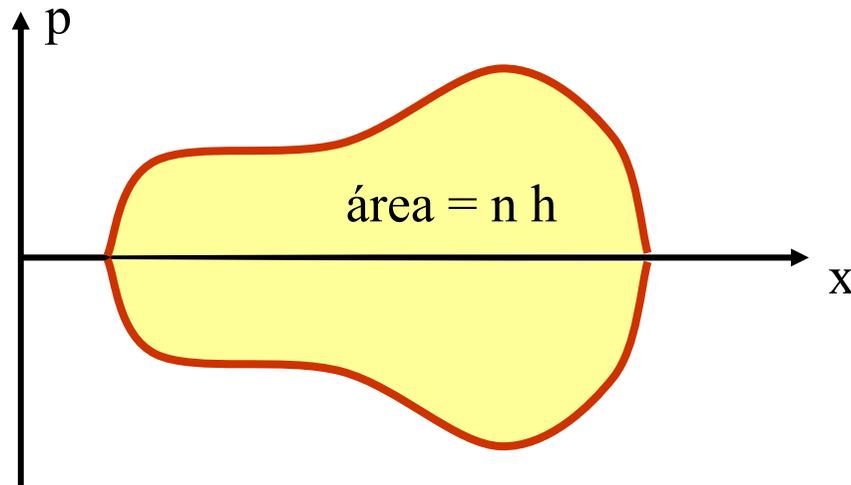


$$\int_a^b p(x) dx = n\pi\hbar = \frac{nh}{2}$$

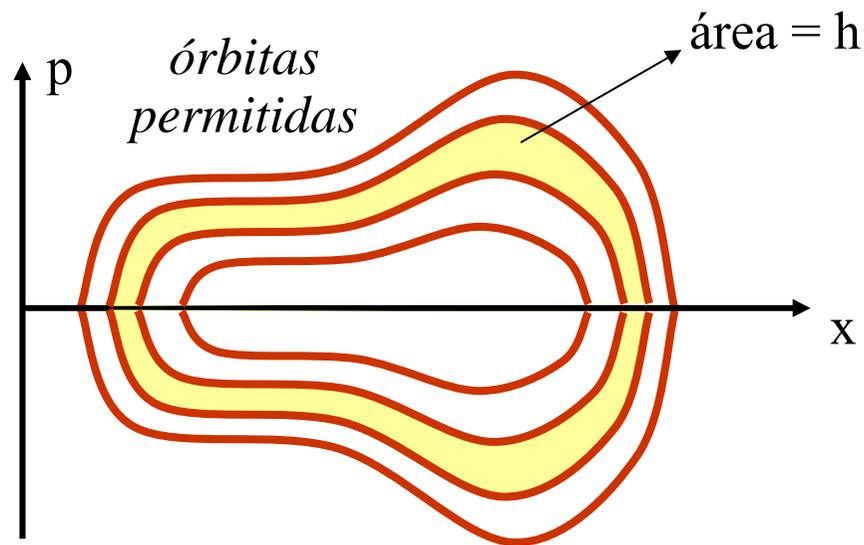


$$\oint p dx = nh$$

Regra de quantização de Bohr-Sommerfeld



$$\oint p dx = nh$$



área no espaço
de fase = “ação”

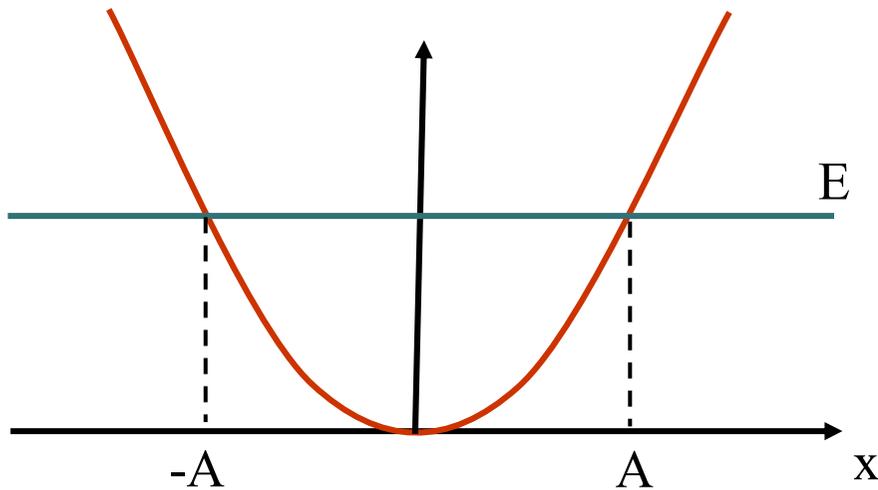


a ação é quantizada



h é o quantum de ação

Oscilador harmônico via Bohr-Sommerfeld



$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2} K x^2$$

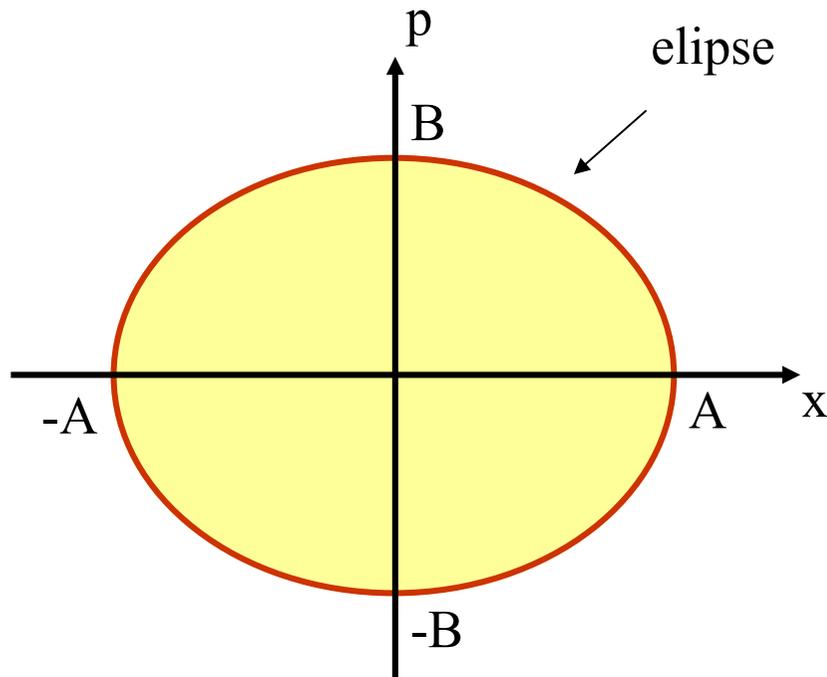
$$E = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} K x^2$$



$$\frac{p^2}{2mE} + \frac{x^2}{2E/K} = \frac{p^2}{B^2} + \frac{x^2}{A^2} = 1$$

elipse no
espaço de fase

Oscilador harmônico via Bohr-Sommerfeld



$$\oint p dx = nh$$

$$\text{área da elipse} = \pi A B = nh$$

$$A = \sqrt{2E/K} \quad B = \sqrt{2mE}$$

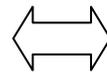


$$\pi \sqrt{\frac{2E}{K}} \sqrt{2mE} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{K}} E = nh$$



$$E = n \frac{h}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}} = n\hbar\omega$$

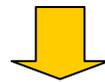
postulado de Planck



Momento angular via Bohr-Sommerfeld

$$\oint pdq = nh$$

p e q : variáveis “conjugadas”



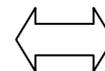
$$\oint L d\theta = nh$$



$$L \times 2\pi = nh$$

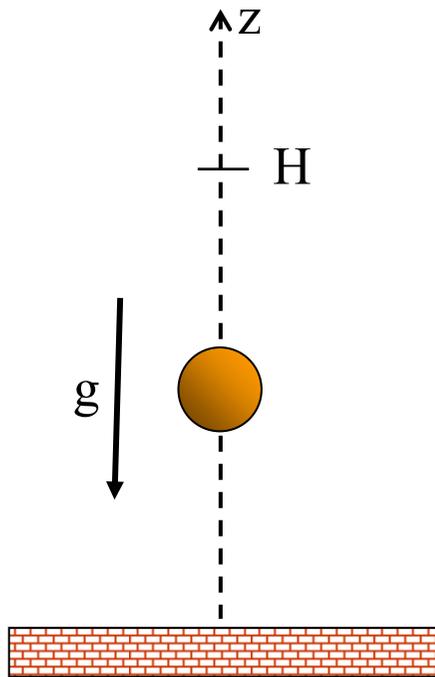


$$L = n\hbar$$



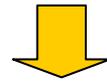
postulado de Bohr

Partícula quicando via Bohr-Sommerfeld

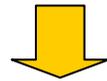


$$E = mgH = \frac{p^2}{2m} + mgz$$

$$\oint pdz = nh$$

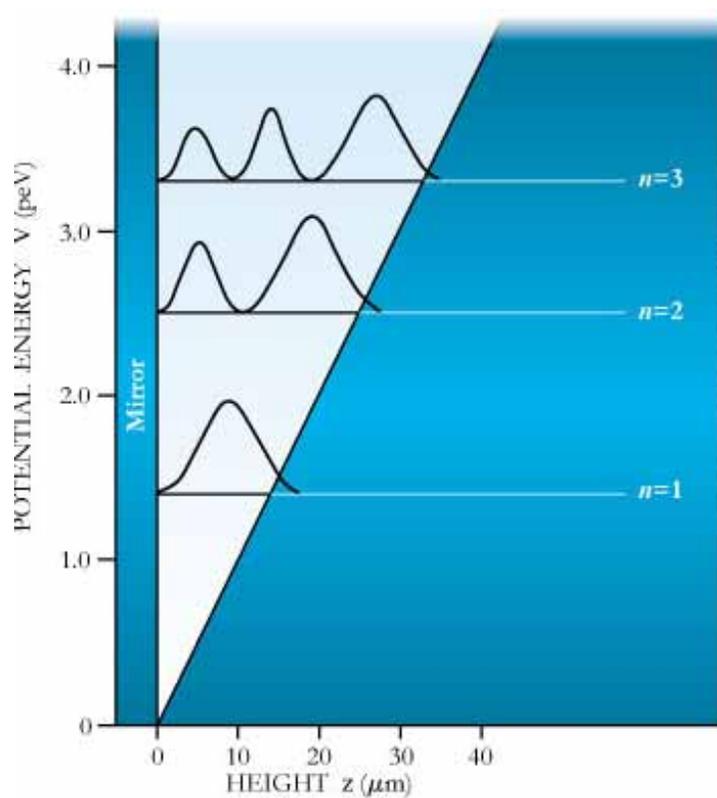


$$\frac{4}{3} \sqrt{2m^2 g} H^{3/2} = nh$$



$$H = \left(\frac{9h}{32m^2 g} \right)^{1/3} n^{1/3}$$

Nêutrons no campo gravitacional da Terra



$$H = a n^{2/3}$$

$$a = \left(\frac{9h^2}{32m^2 g} \right)^{1/3}$$

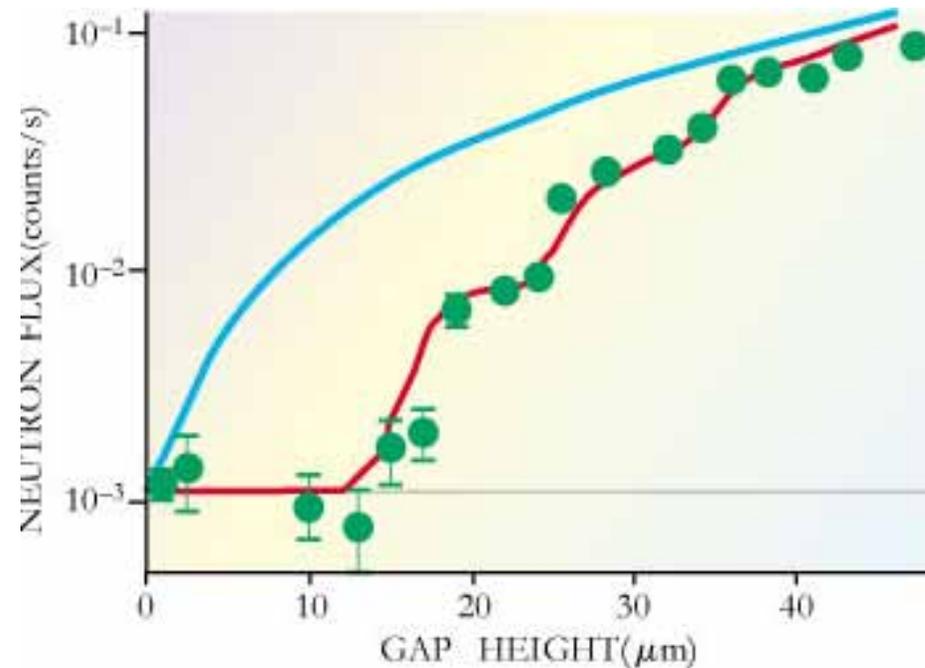
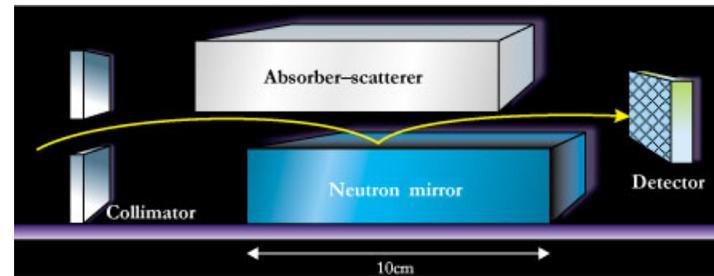
$$a = 16,5 \mu\text{m}$$

$$H_1 = 16,5 \mu\text{m}$$

$$H_2 = 26,2 \mu\text{m}$$

$$H_3 = 34,3 \mu\text{m}$$

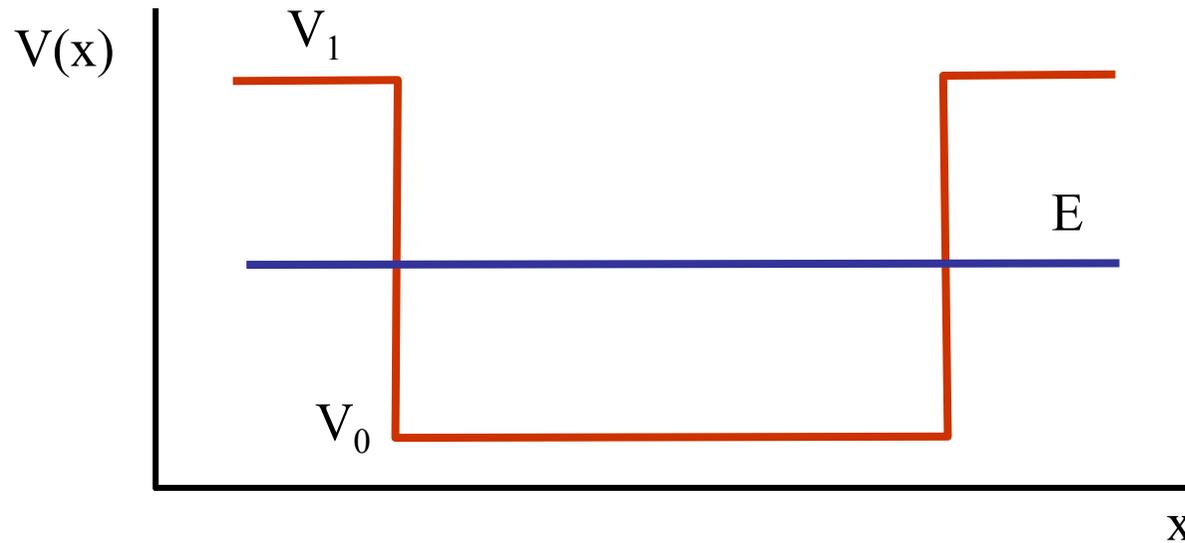
Nêutrons no campo gravitacional da Terra



V. V. Nesvizhevsky et al., *Quantum states of neutrons in the Earth's gravitational field*, Nature 415, 297-299 (2002).

Mais Consequências da Dualidade Onda-Partícula

Tunelamento



$$p_0 = \sqrt{2m(E - V_0)}$$

$$p_1 = \sqrt{2m(E - V_1)} = i\sqrt{2m(V_1 - E)} \quad \Rightarrow$$

momentum imaginário,
energia cinética negativa:
proibido “classicamente”

Tunelamento

$$p_0 = \sqrt{2m(E - V_0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow k_0 = \sqrt{2m(E - V_0)} / \hbar$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{onda de de Broglie} = A \sin(k_0 x) + B \cos(k_0 x)$$

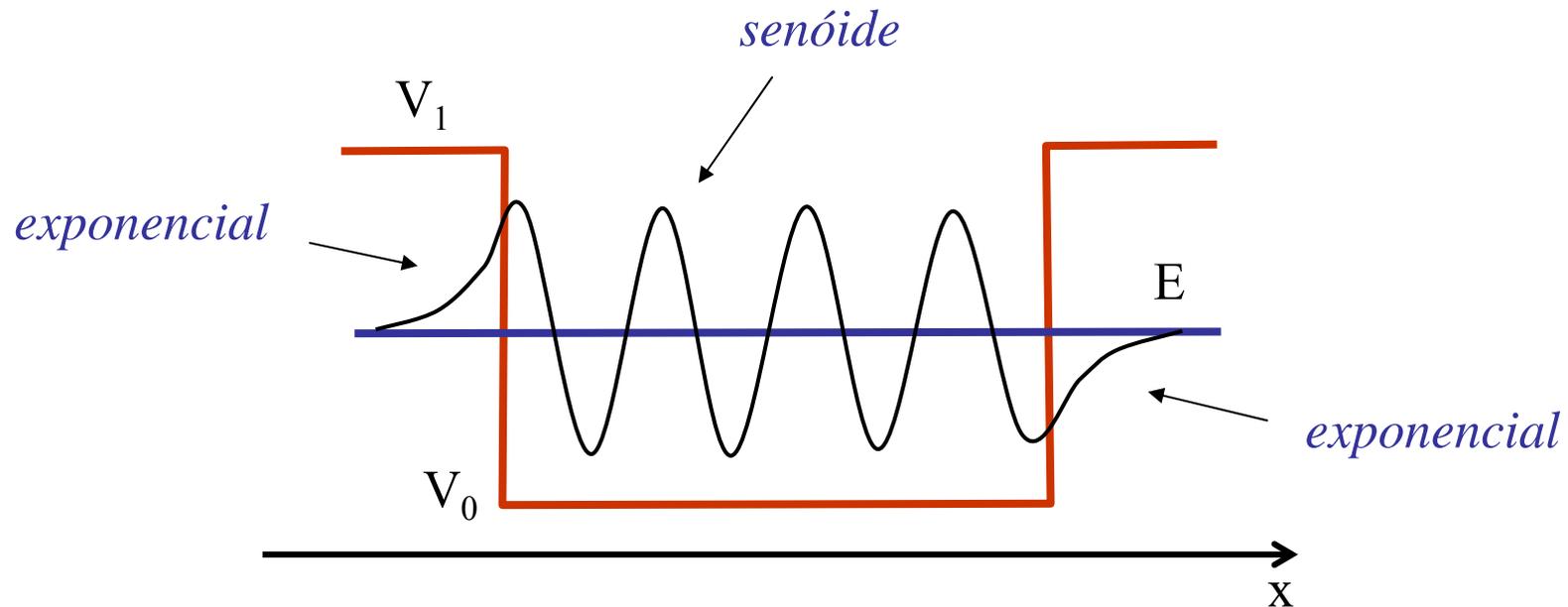
$$p_1 = \sqrt{2m(E - V_1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow k_1 = \sqrt{2m(E - V_1)} / \hbar = i\kappa_1, \quad \kappa_1 = \sqrt{2m(V_1 - E)} / \hbar$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{onda de de Broglie} &= A \sin(k_1 x) + B \cos(k_1 x) \\ &= A' \exp(ik_1 x) + B' \exp(-ik_1 x) \\ &= A' \exp(-\kappa_1 x) + B' \exp(\kappa_1 x) \end{aligned}$$

Tunelamento

A onda de de Broglie penetra em regiões onde, pela física clássica, a partícula não poderia ir.

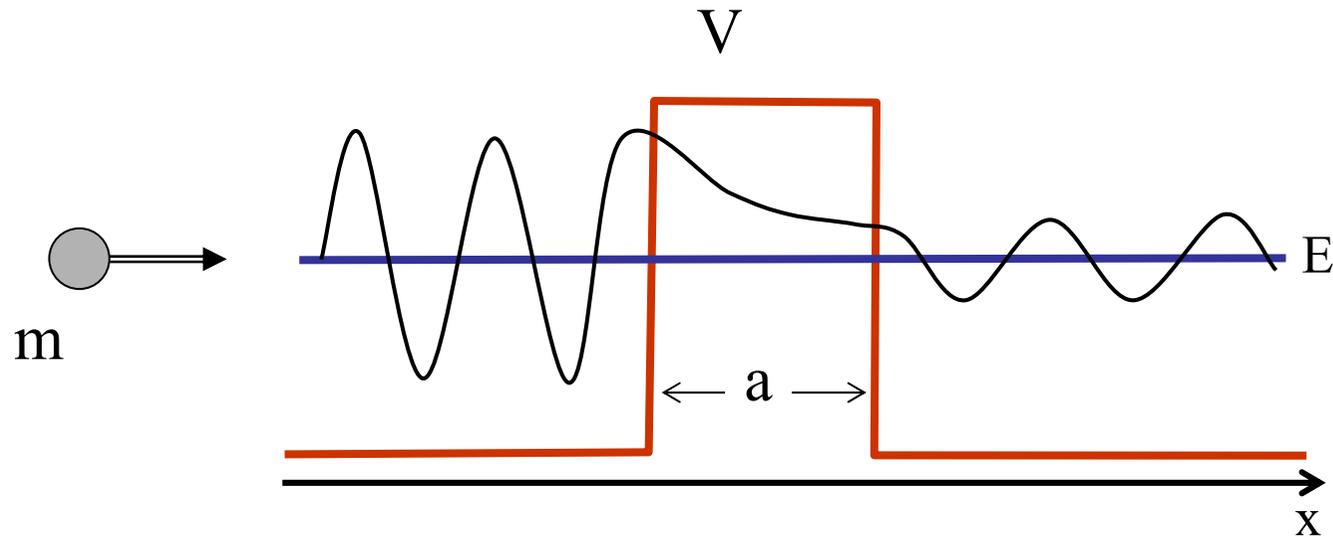


penetração na região
classicamente proibida



$$\Delta x = 1/\kappa_1 = \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2m(V_1 - E)}}$$

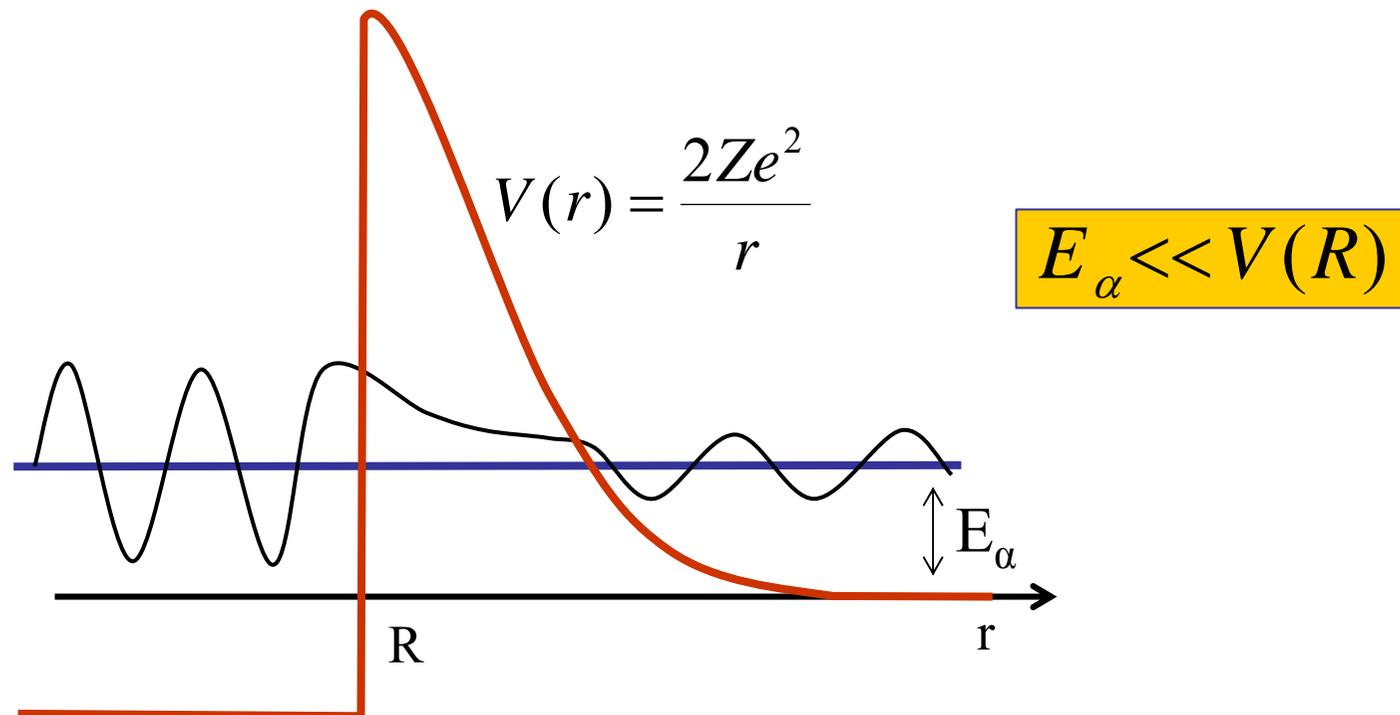
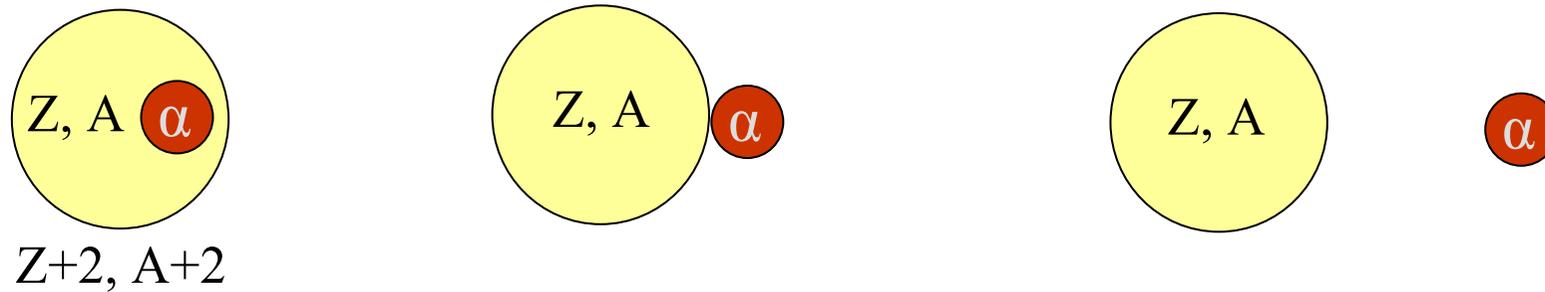
Tunelamento



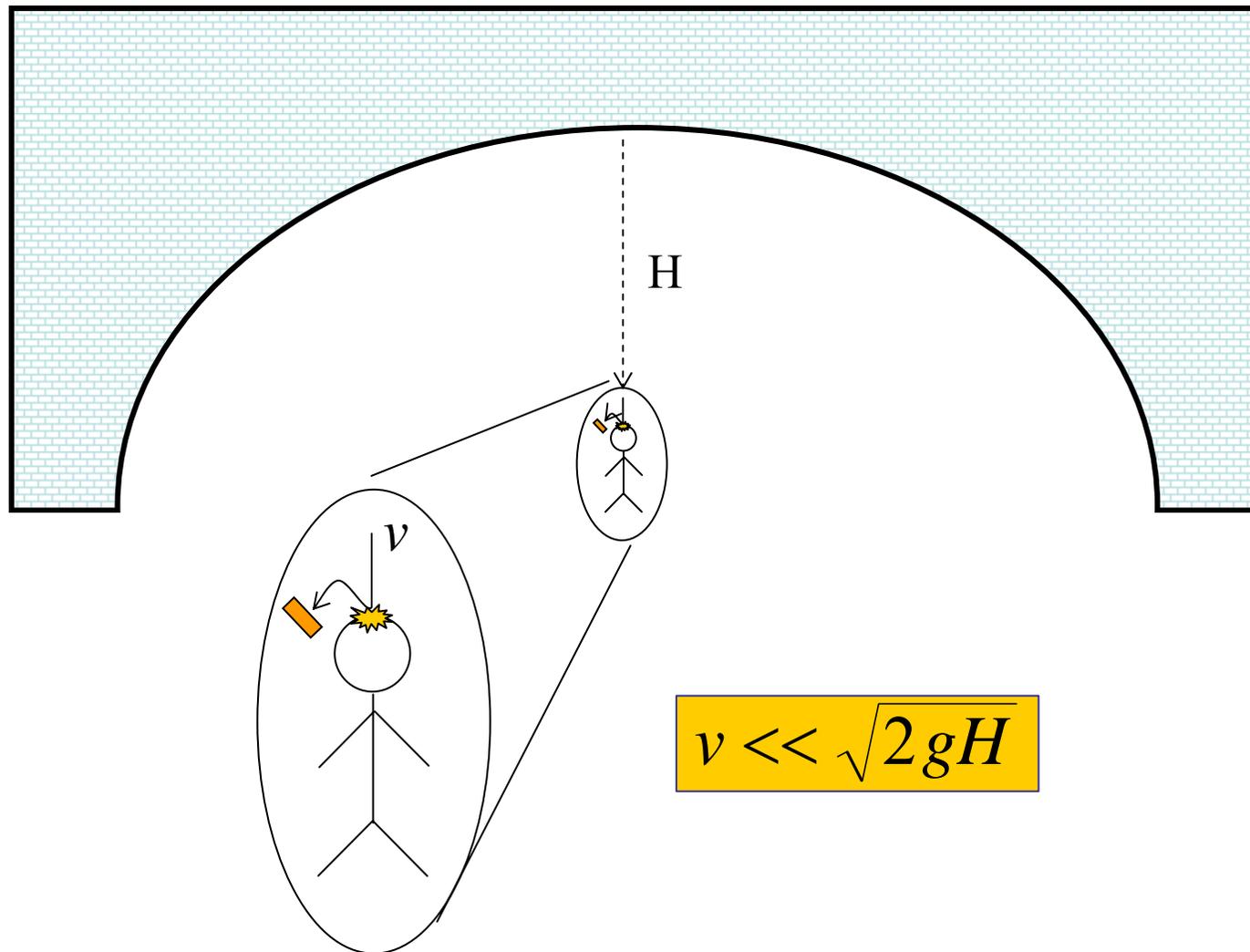
atenuação da onda
de de Broglie:

$$\sim \exp(-\kappa a) = \exp\left(-\frac{a\sqrt{2m(V-E)}}{\hbar}\right)$$

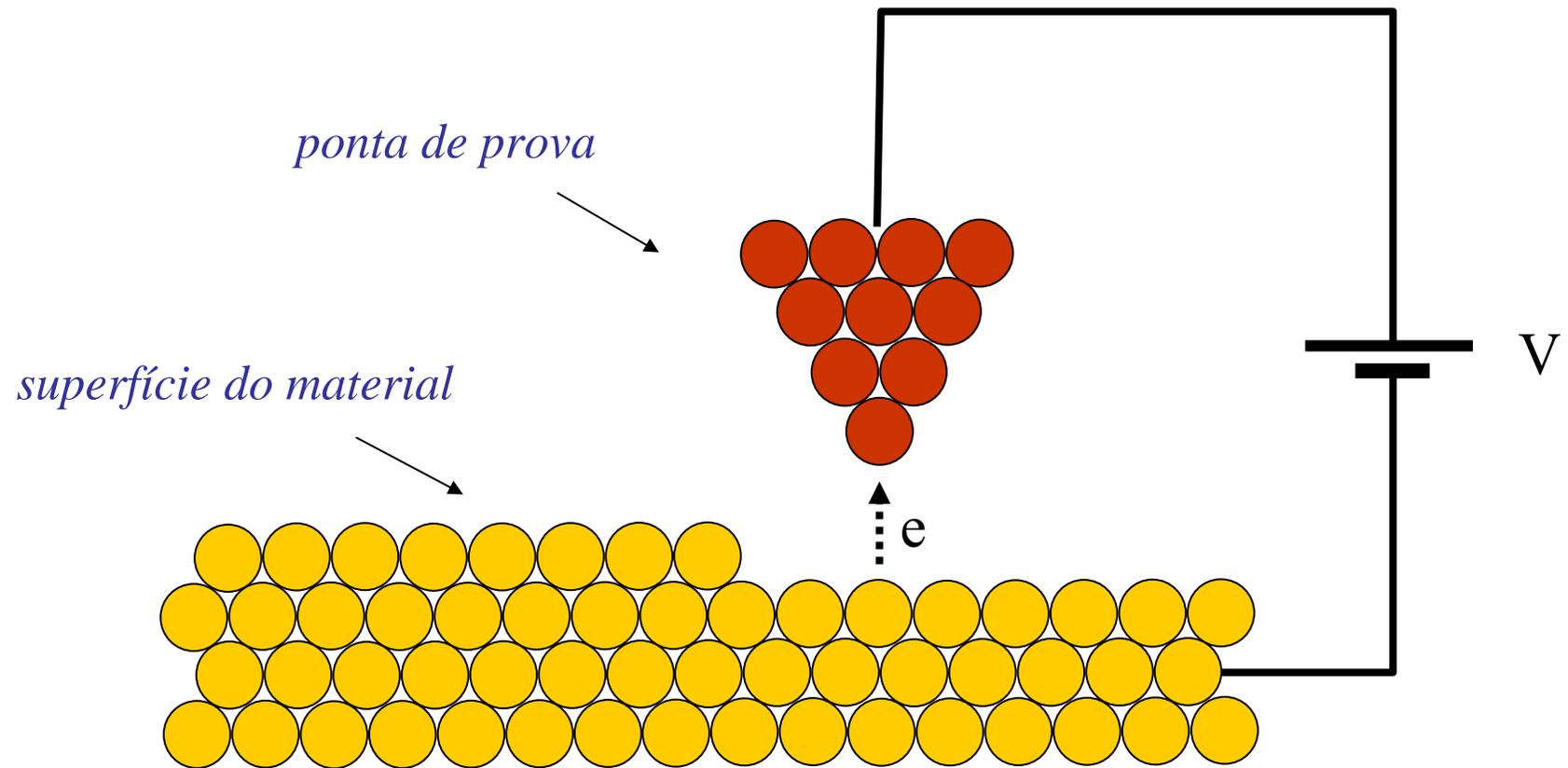
Decaimento alfa



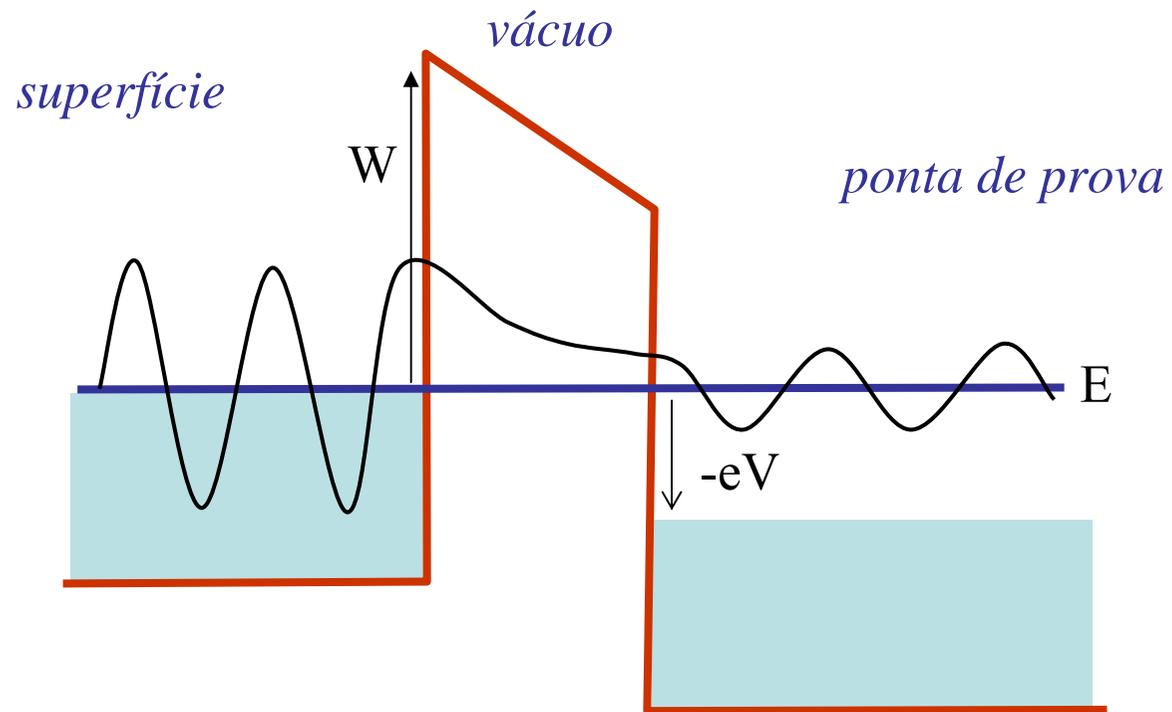
Decaimento alfa



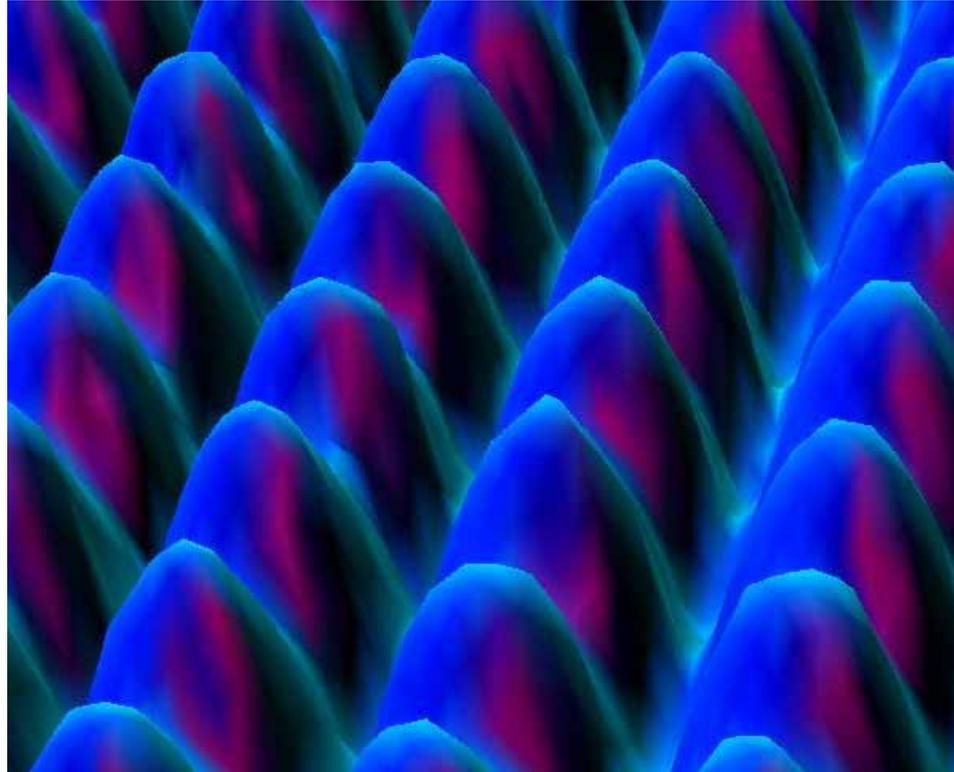
Microscopia de tunelamento



Microscopia de tunelamento



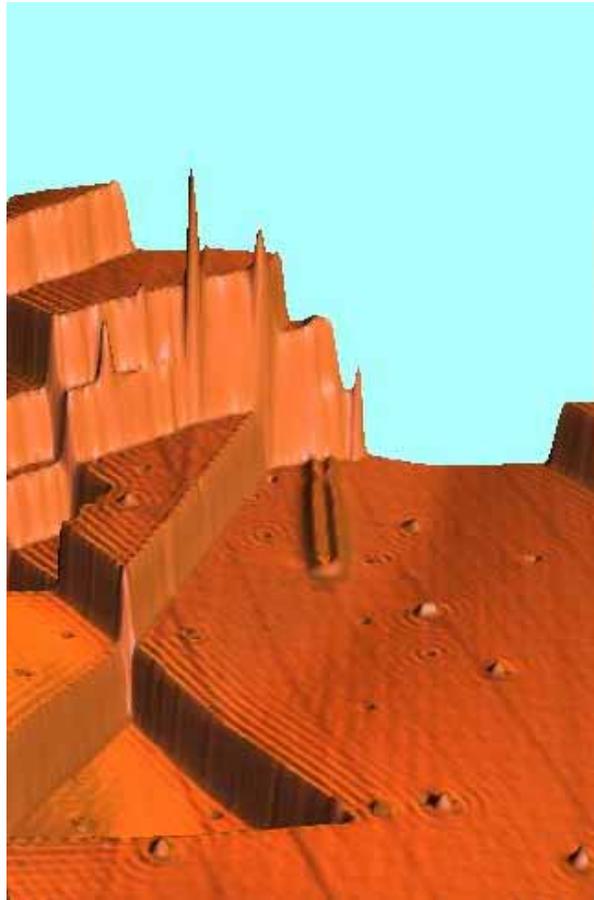
Microscopia de tunelamento



superfície de níquel

<http://www.almaden.ibm.com/vis/stm/gallery.html>

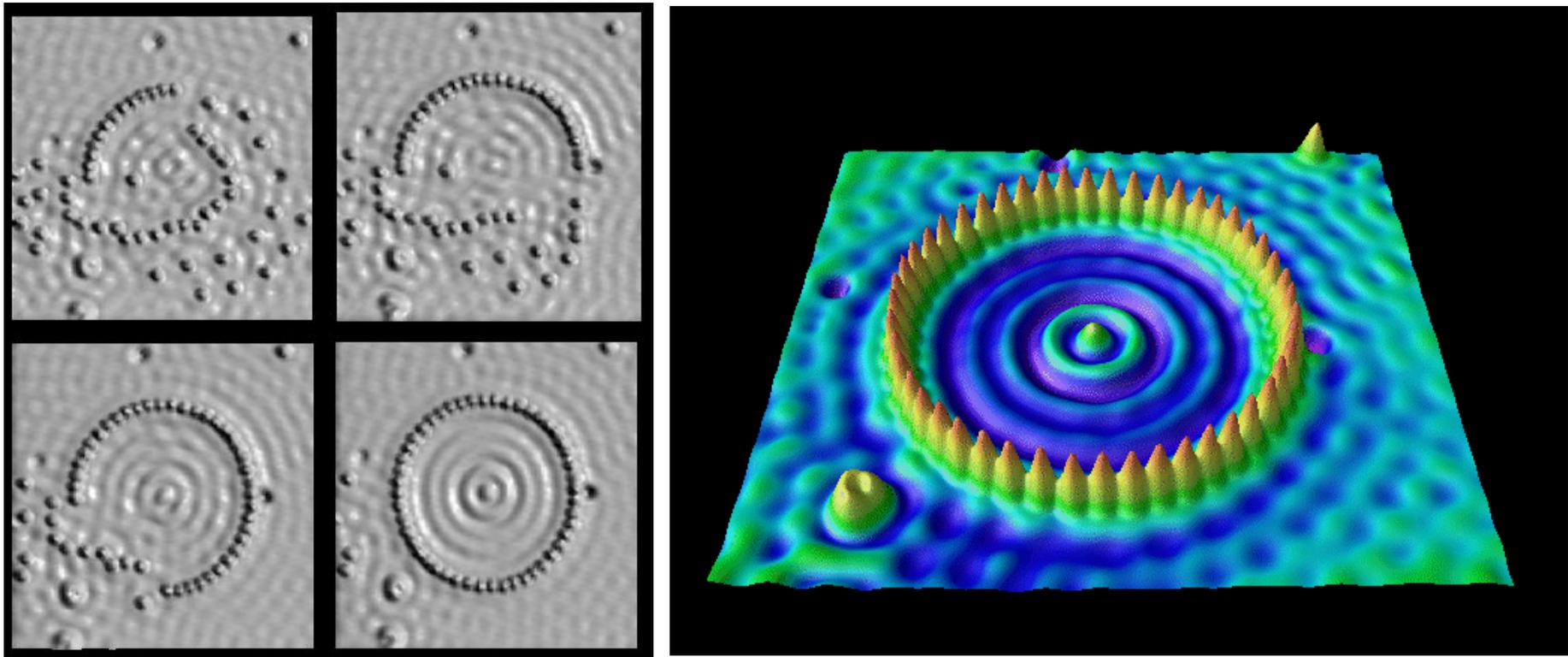
Microscopia de tunelamento



ondas de elétrons em
superfície de cobre

<http://www.almaden.ibm.com/vis/stm/gallery.html>

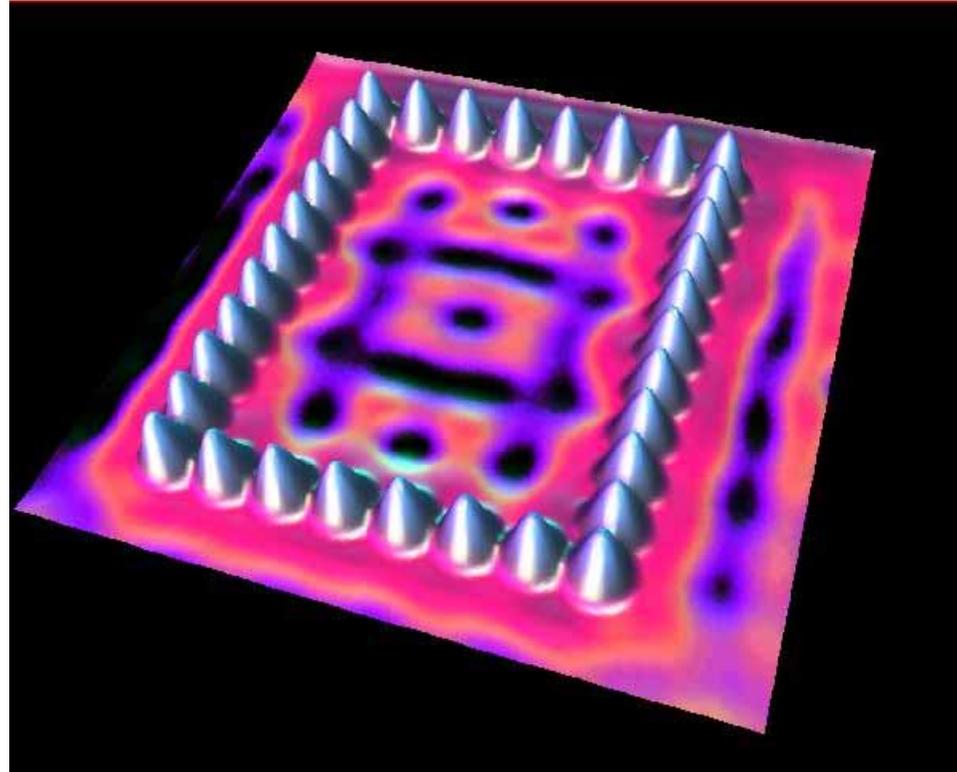
Elétrons numa caixa circular



“curral” feito com 48 átomos de ferro sobre uma superfície de cobre

<http://www.almaden.ibm.com/vis/stm/gallery.html>

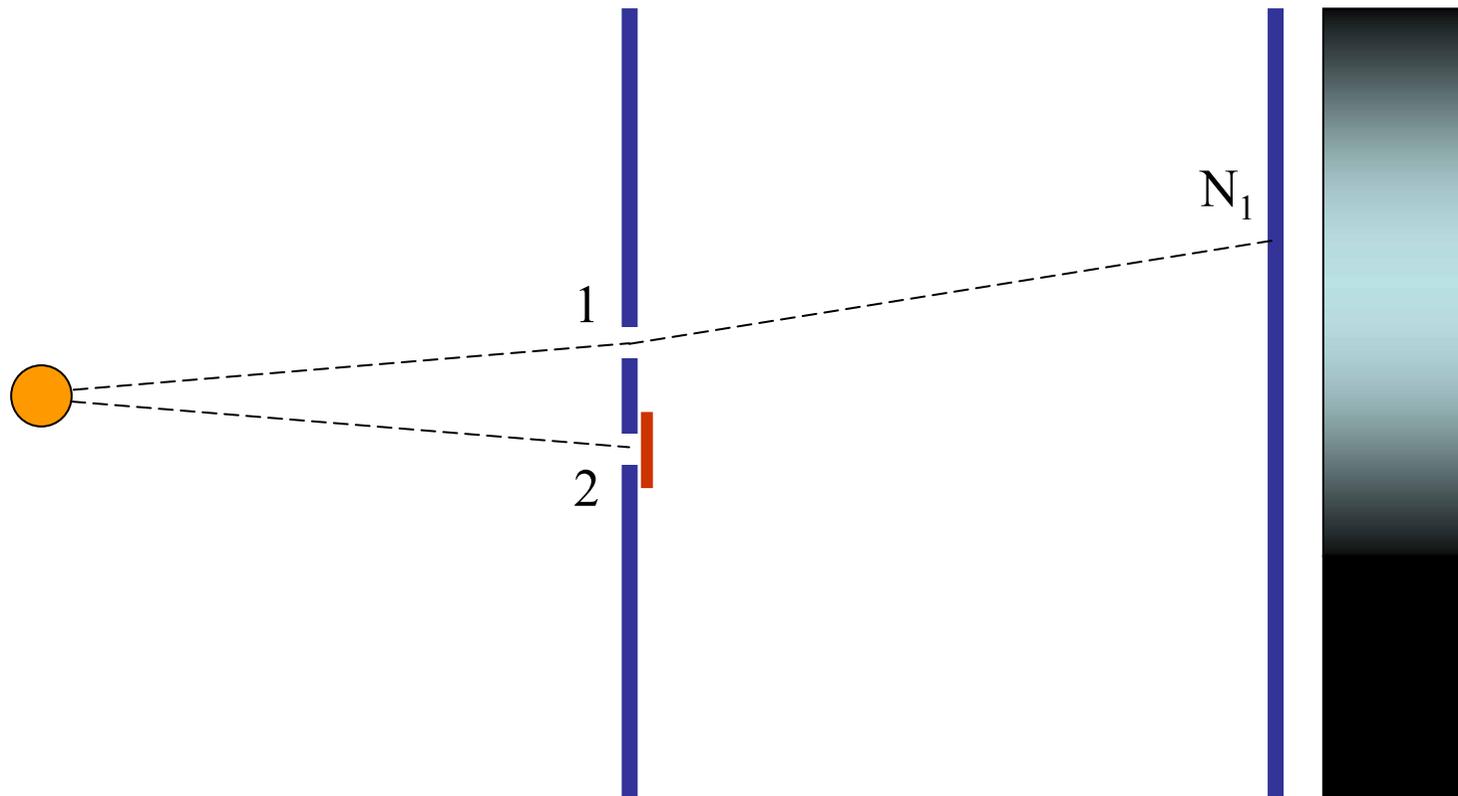
Elétrons numa caixa retangular



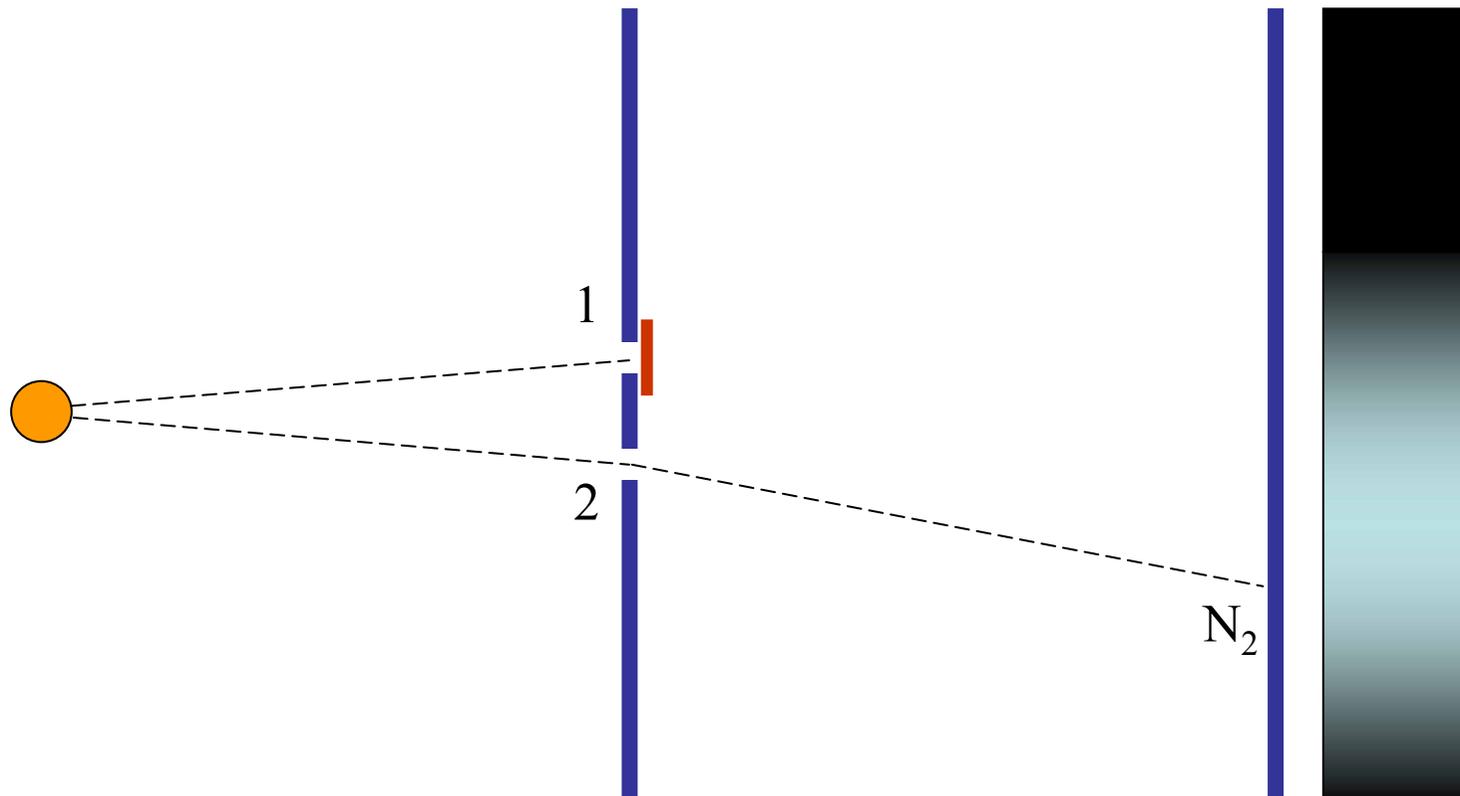
<http://www.almaden.ibm.com/vis/stm/gallery.html>

O único mistério

Experimento de dupla fenda com partículas

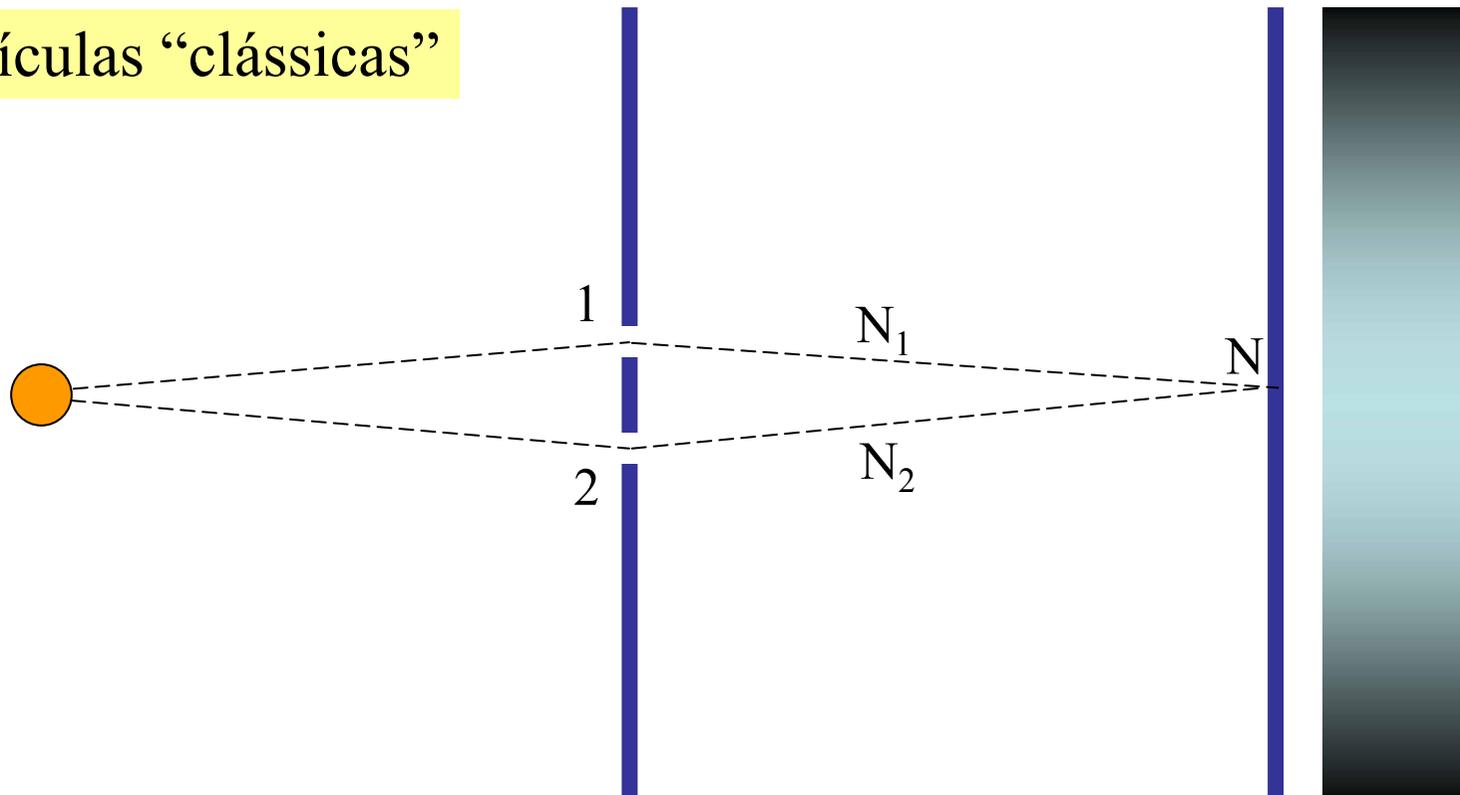


Experimento de dupla fenda com partículas



Experimento de dupla fenda com partículas

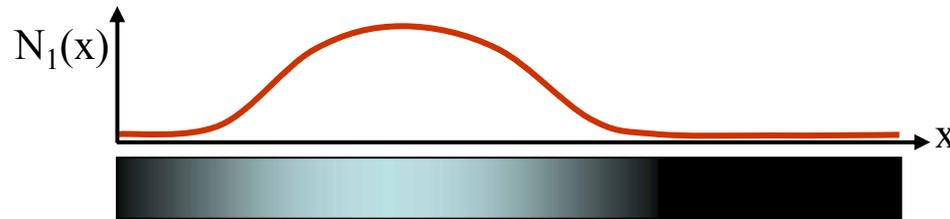
Partículas “clássicas”



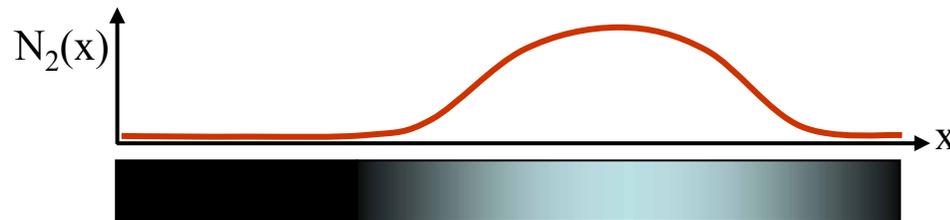
Cada partícula passa *ou* pela fenda 1 *ou* pela fenda 2 $\Rightarrow N = N_1 + N_2$

Partículas clássicas

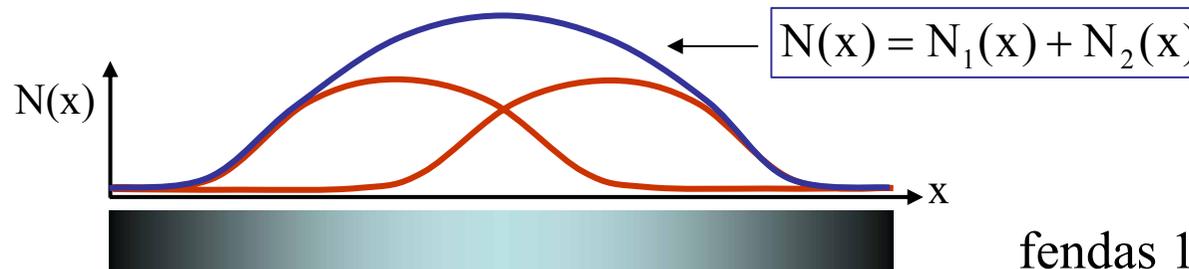
Cada partícula passa *ou* pela fenda 1 *ou* pela fenda 2 $\Rightarrow N = N_1 + N_2$



apenas a fenda 1 aberta



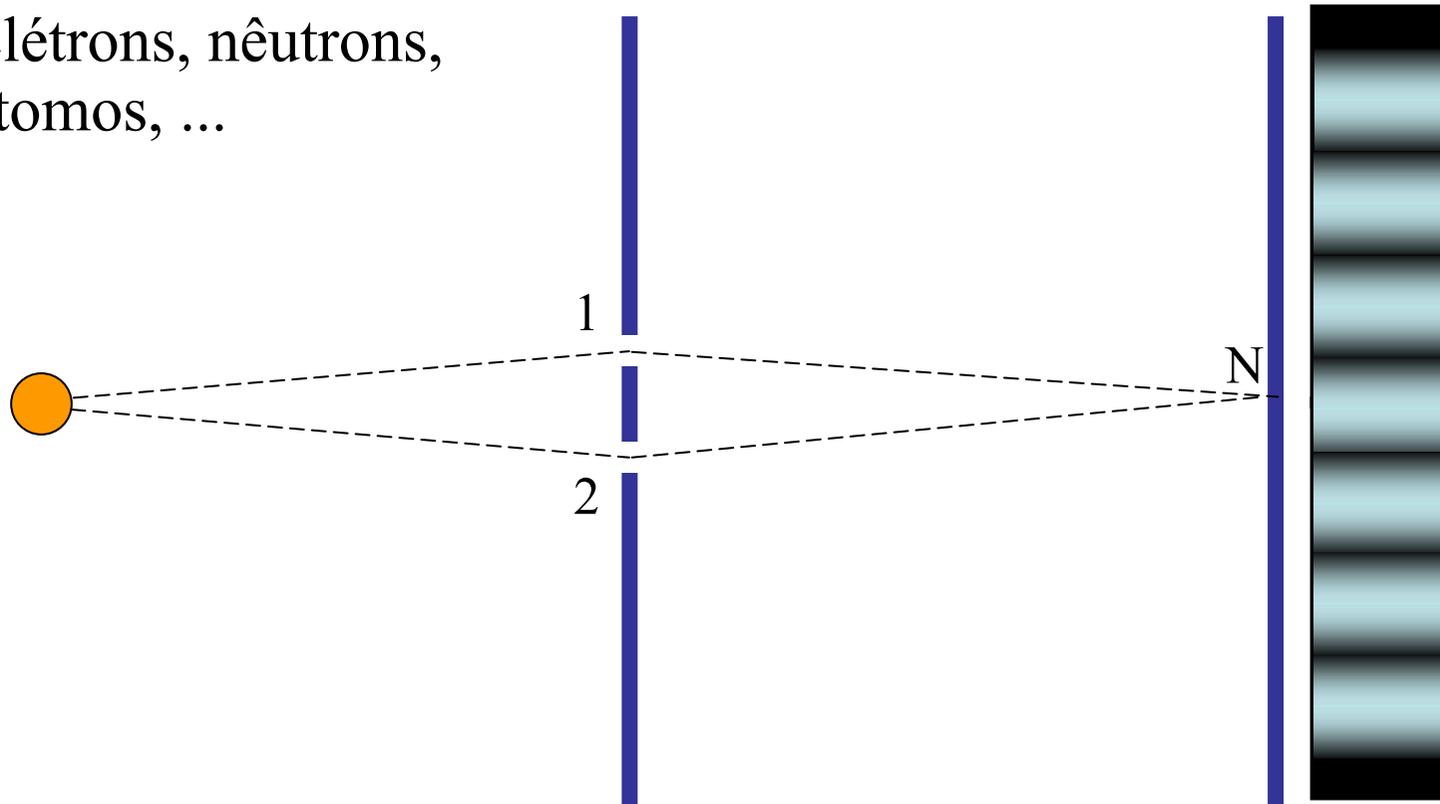
apenas a fenda 2 aberta



fendas 1 e 2 abertas

Experimento de dupla fenda com partículas

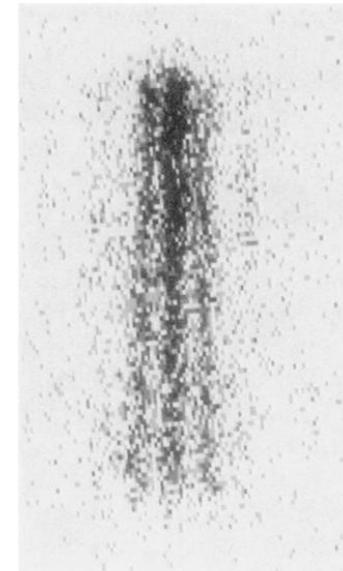
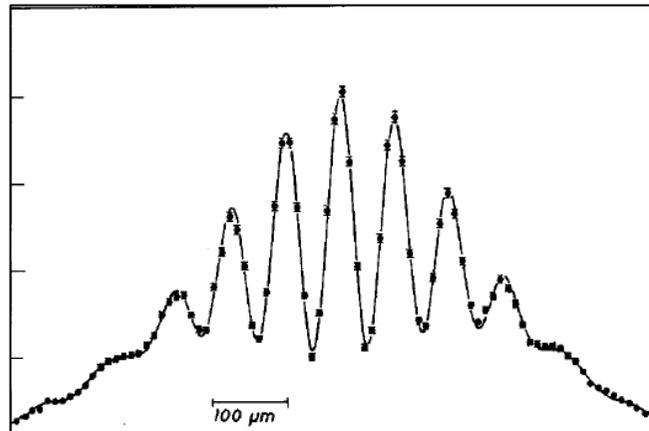
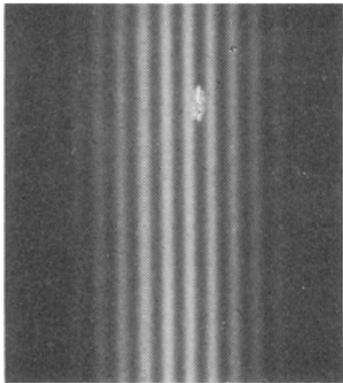
Elétrons, nêutrons,
átomos, ...



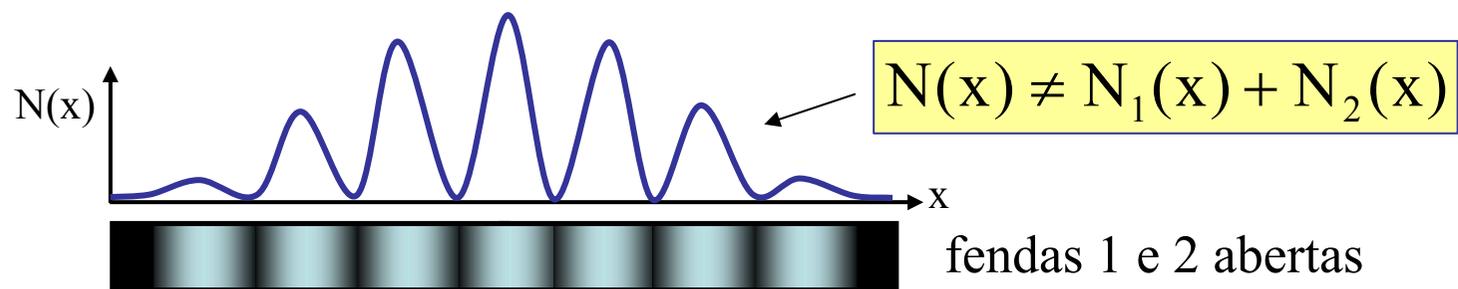
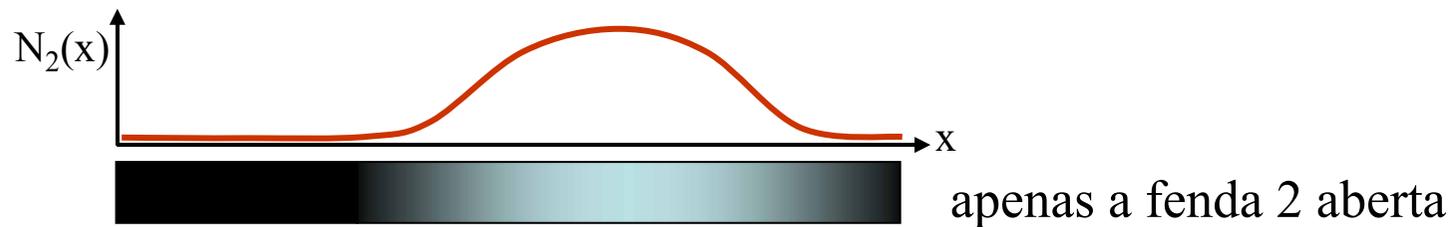
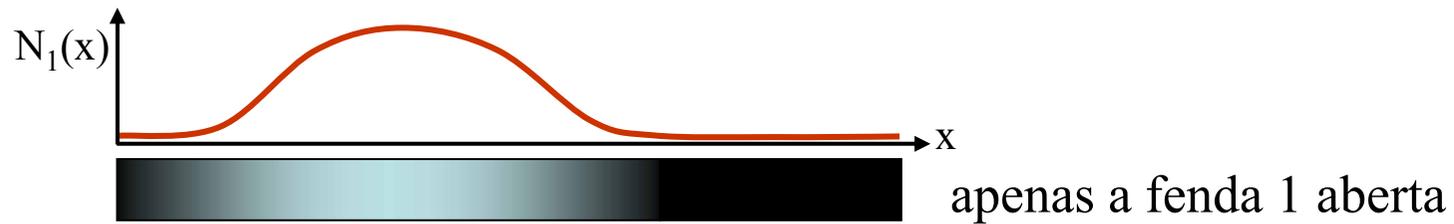
$$N \neq N_1 + N_2$$

Experimento de dupla fenda com partículas

Elétrons, nêutrons, átomos, ...

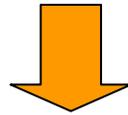


Elétrons, nêutrons, átomos, ...



Elétrons, nêutrons, átomos, ...

$$N(x) \neq N_1(x) + N_2(x)$$



A afirmativa

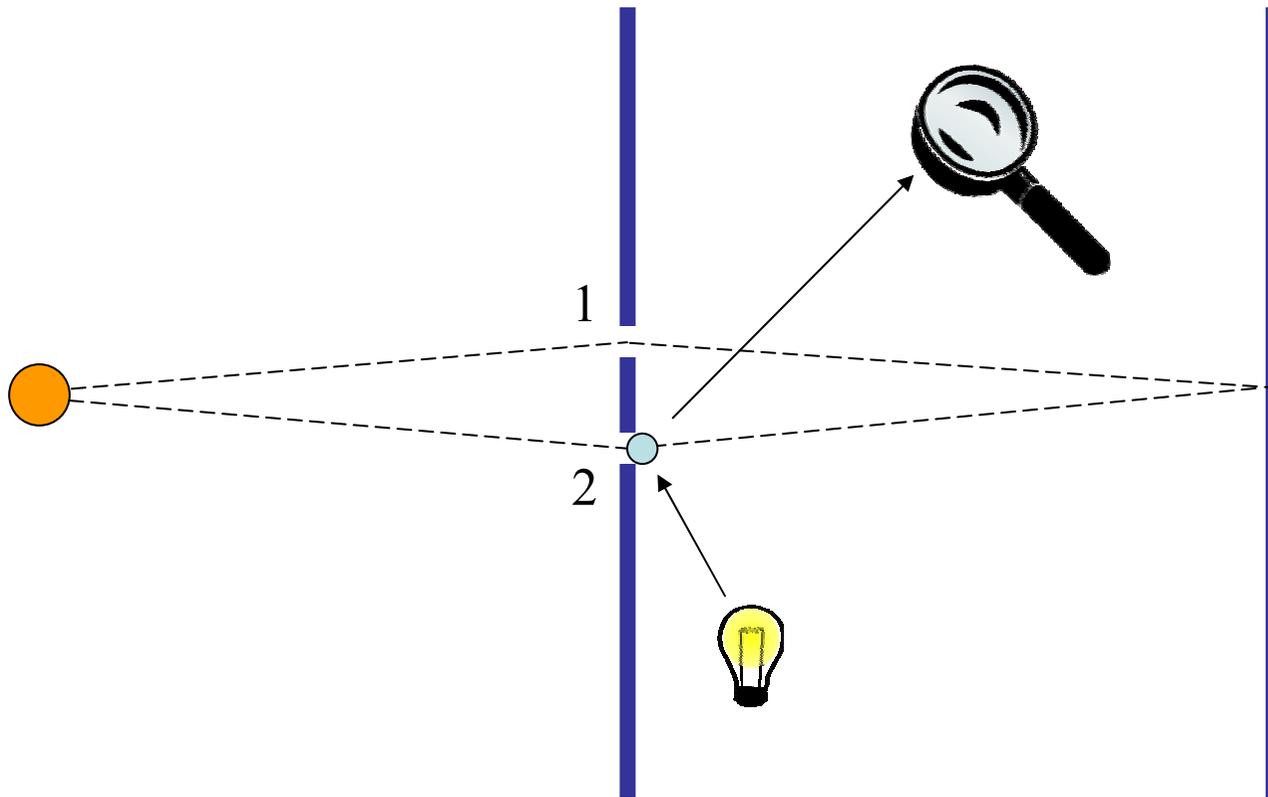
“cada partícula passa ou pela fenda 1 ou pela fenda 2”

é falsa.

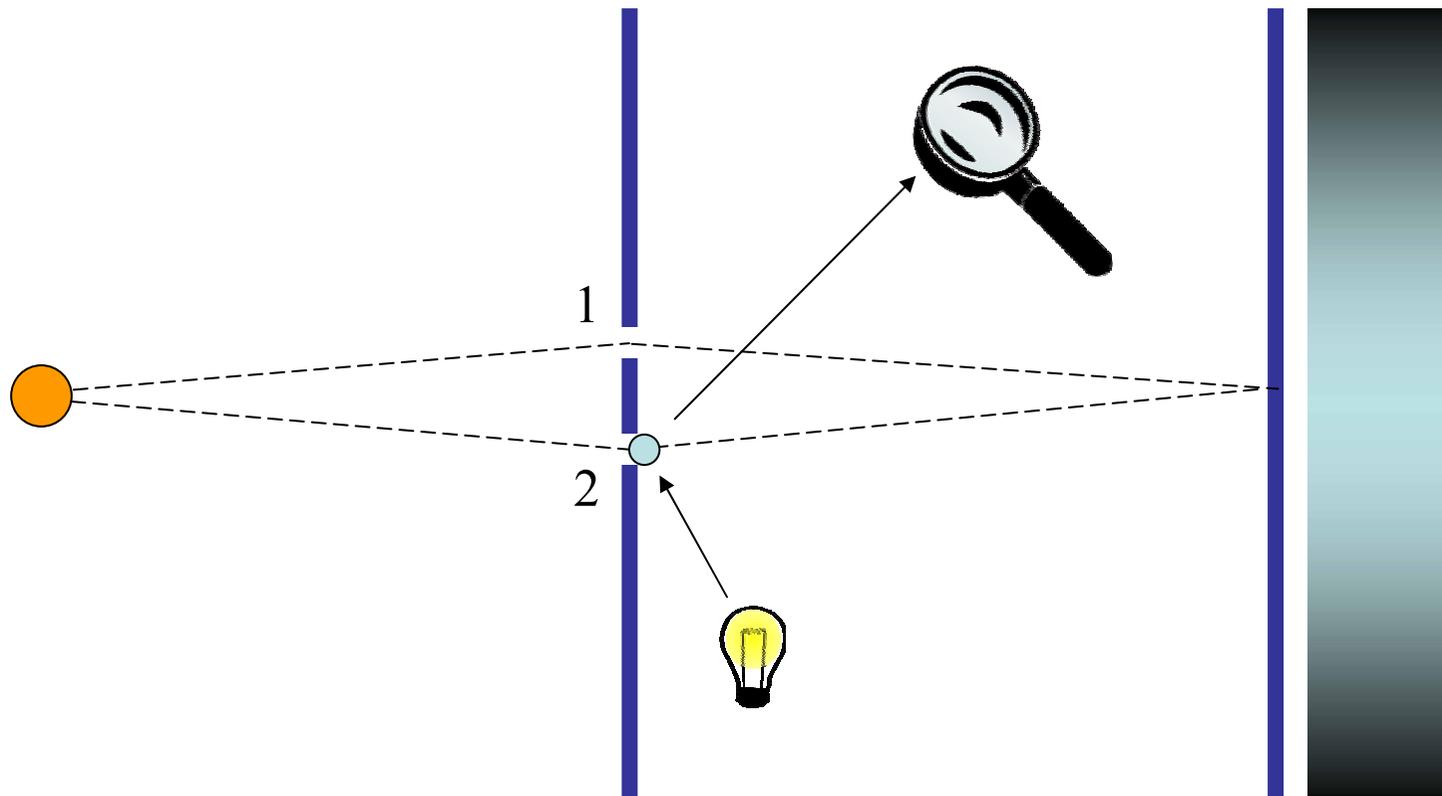
... a phenomenon which is impossible, *absolutely* impossible, to explain in any classical way, and which has in it the heart of quantum mechanics. In reality, it contains the *only* mystery.

R. P. Feynman, The Feynman Lectures on Physics, v.3, p.1-1

E se observarmos por onde passa a partícula?



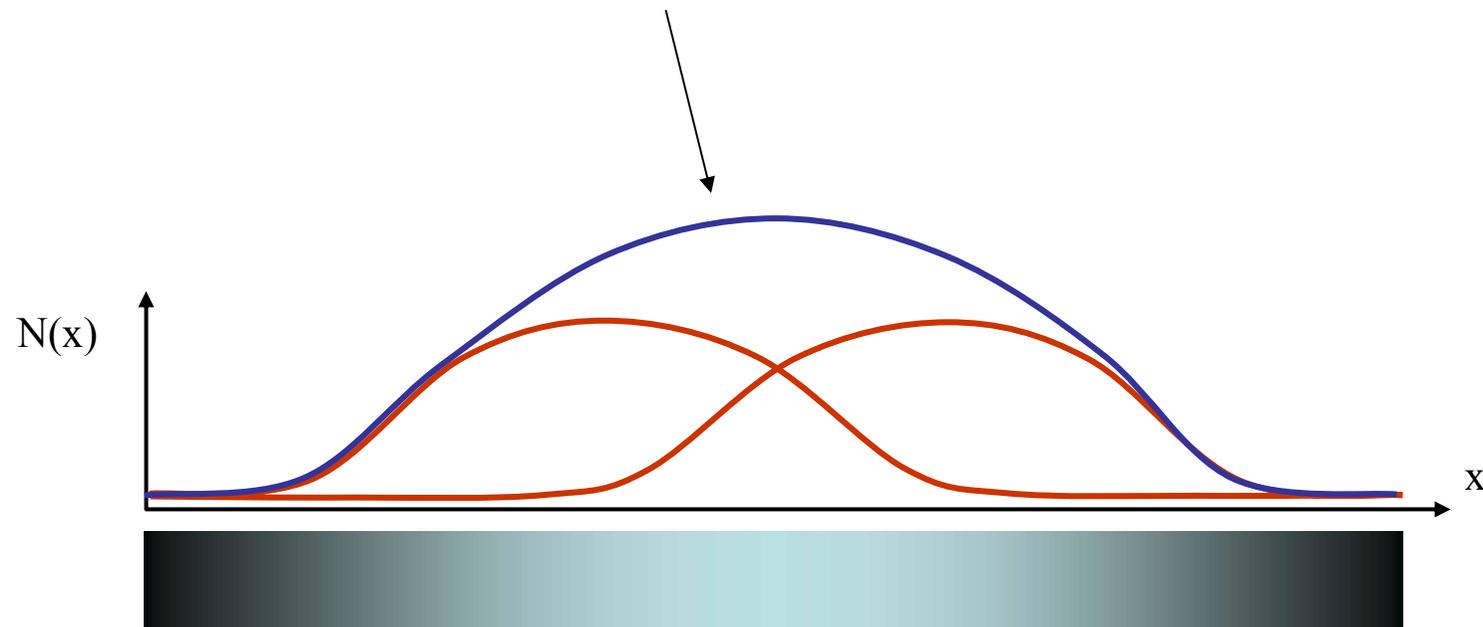
E se observarmos por onde passa a partícula?



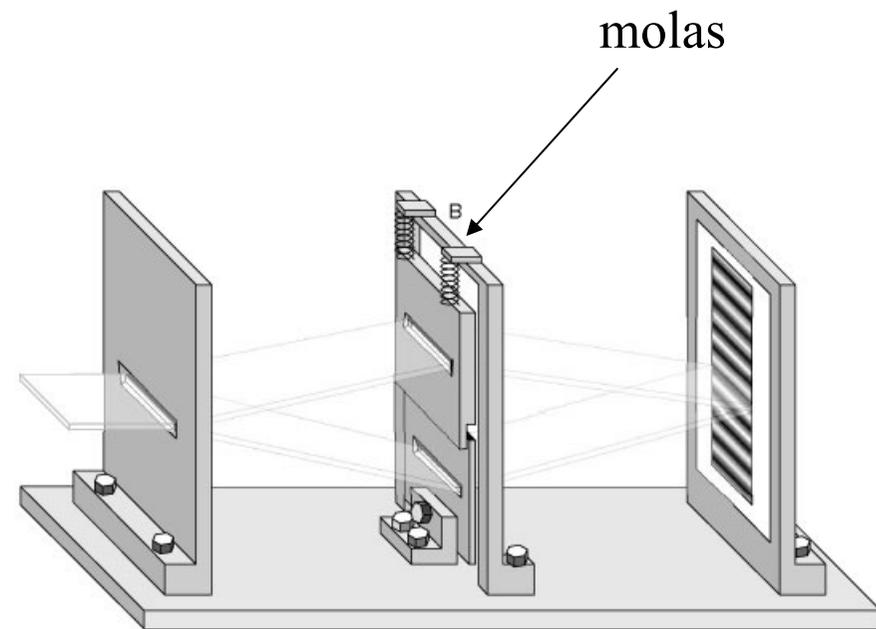
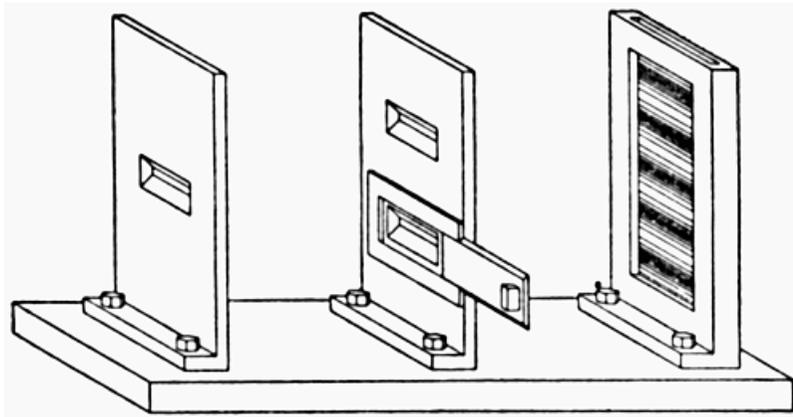
A interferência desaparece!
-- complementaridade --

E se observarmos por onde passa a partícula?

$$N(x) = N_1(x) + N_2(x)$$

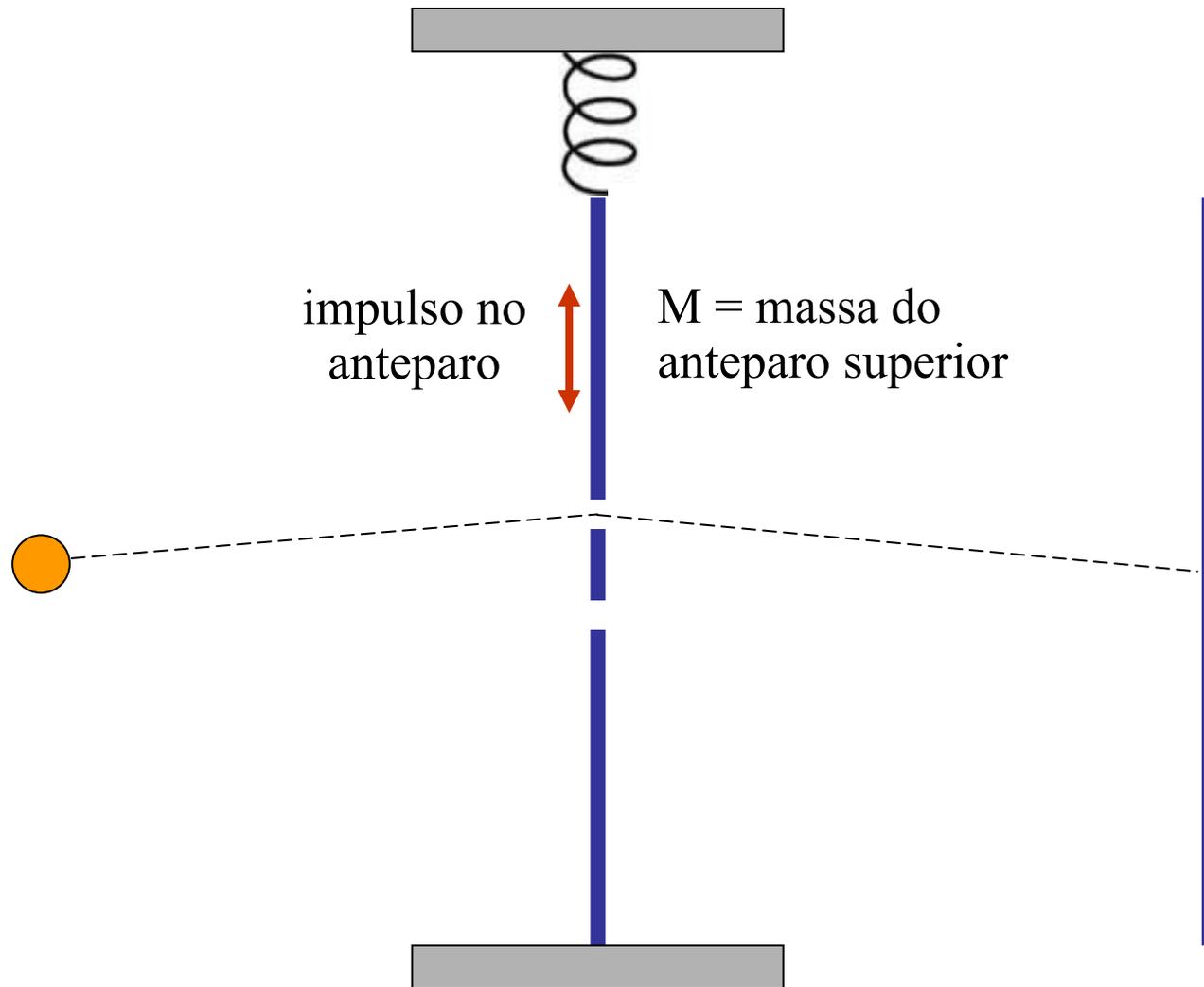


Experimento sobre a complementaridade

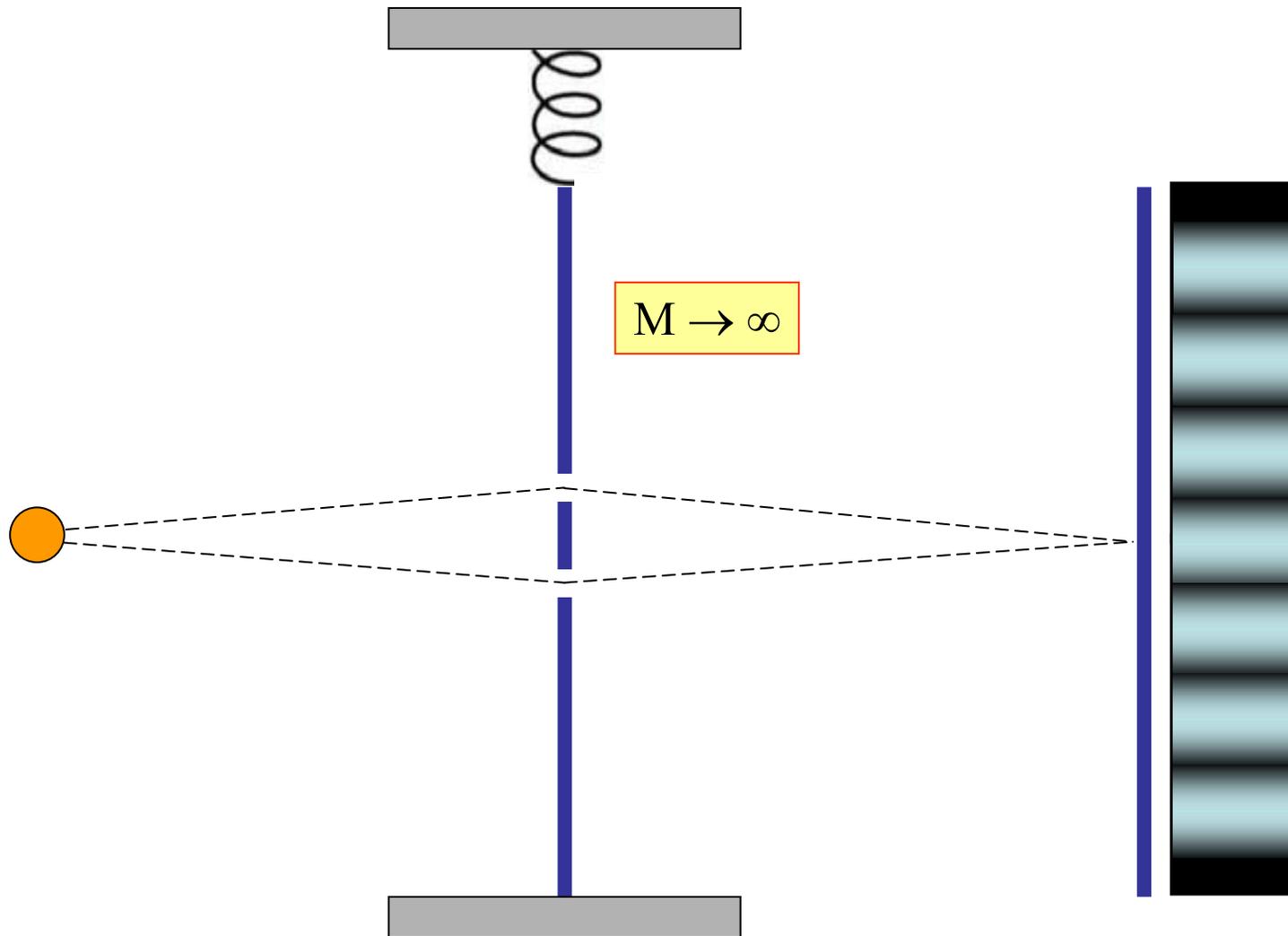


Desenhos: Niels Bohr

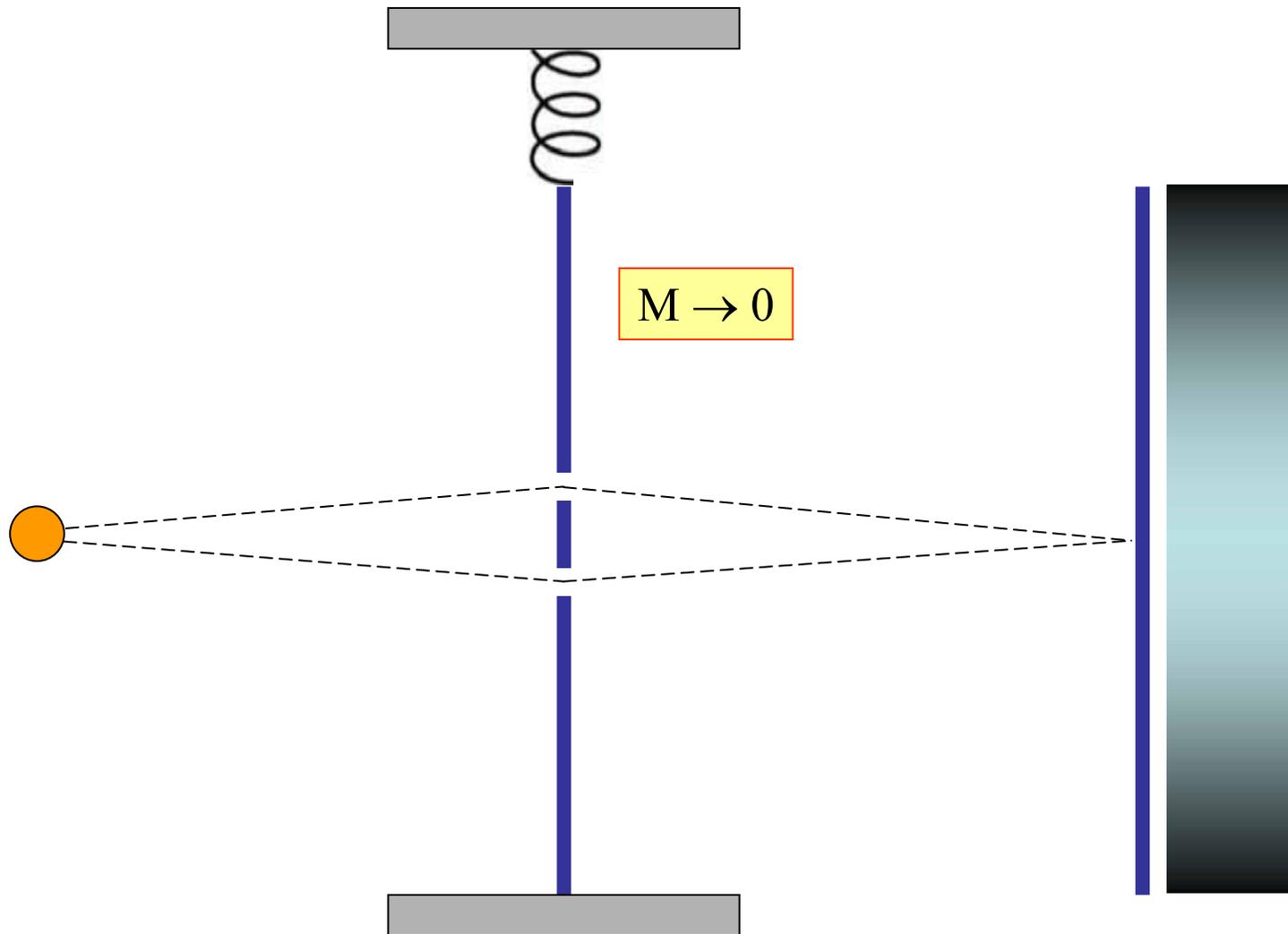
Experimento sobre a complementaridade



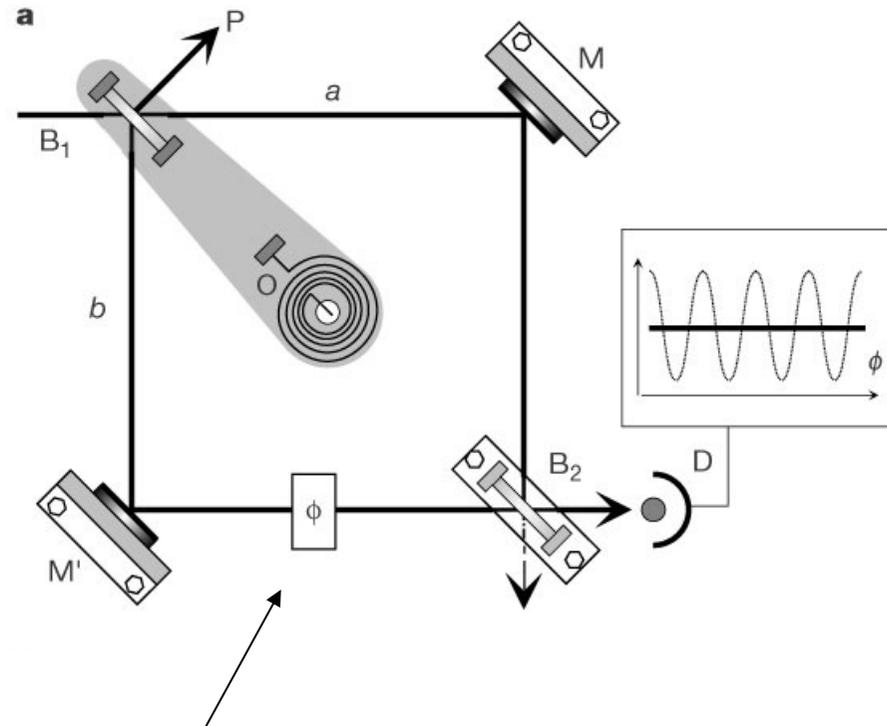
Experimento sobre a complementaridade



Experimento sobre a complementaridade



Experimento sobre a complementaridade

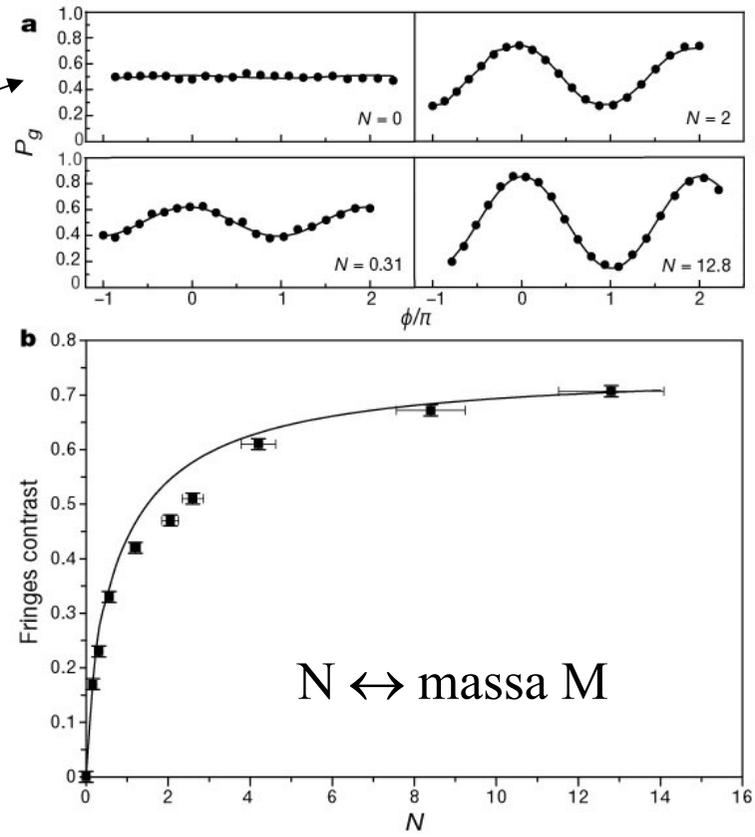


diferença de caminhos (ajustável)

P. Bertet et al., *A complementarity experiment with an interferometer at the quantum-classical boundary*, Nature 411, 166 (2001)

Experimento sobre a complementaridade

- $M = 0$
- caminho identificado
- não há padrão de interferência

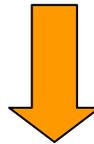
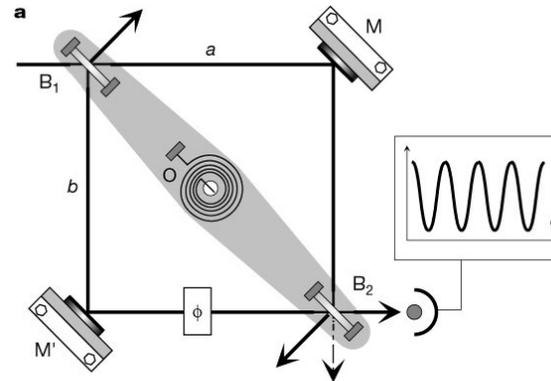


- $M \rightarrow \infty$
- caminho não identificado
- padrão de interferência

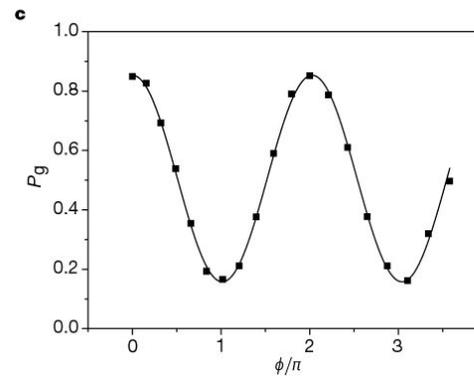
P. Bertet et al., *A complementarity experiment with an interferometer at the quantum-classical boundary*, Nature 411, 166 (2001)

Experimento sobre a complementaridade

impossível determinar
o caminho



interferência



P. Bertet et al., *A complementarity experiment with an interferometer at the quantum-classical boundary*, Nature **411**, 166 (2001)

Próximos passos (não estão em ppt)

2. Os princípios da mecânica quântica: sistemas de dois estados.
3. Sistemas de dois estados: aplicações.
4. Sistemas de N estados.
5. Partículas idênticas.
6. Simetrias.
7. Posição e momentum.
8. Equação de Schroedinger em 1 dimensão: aplicações.
9. A soma sobre caminhos.