

# Mecânica Quântica

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# 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

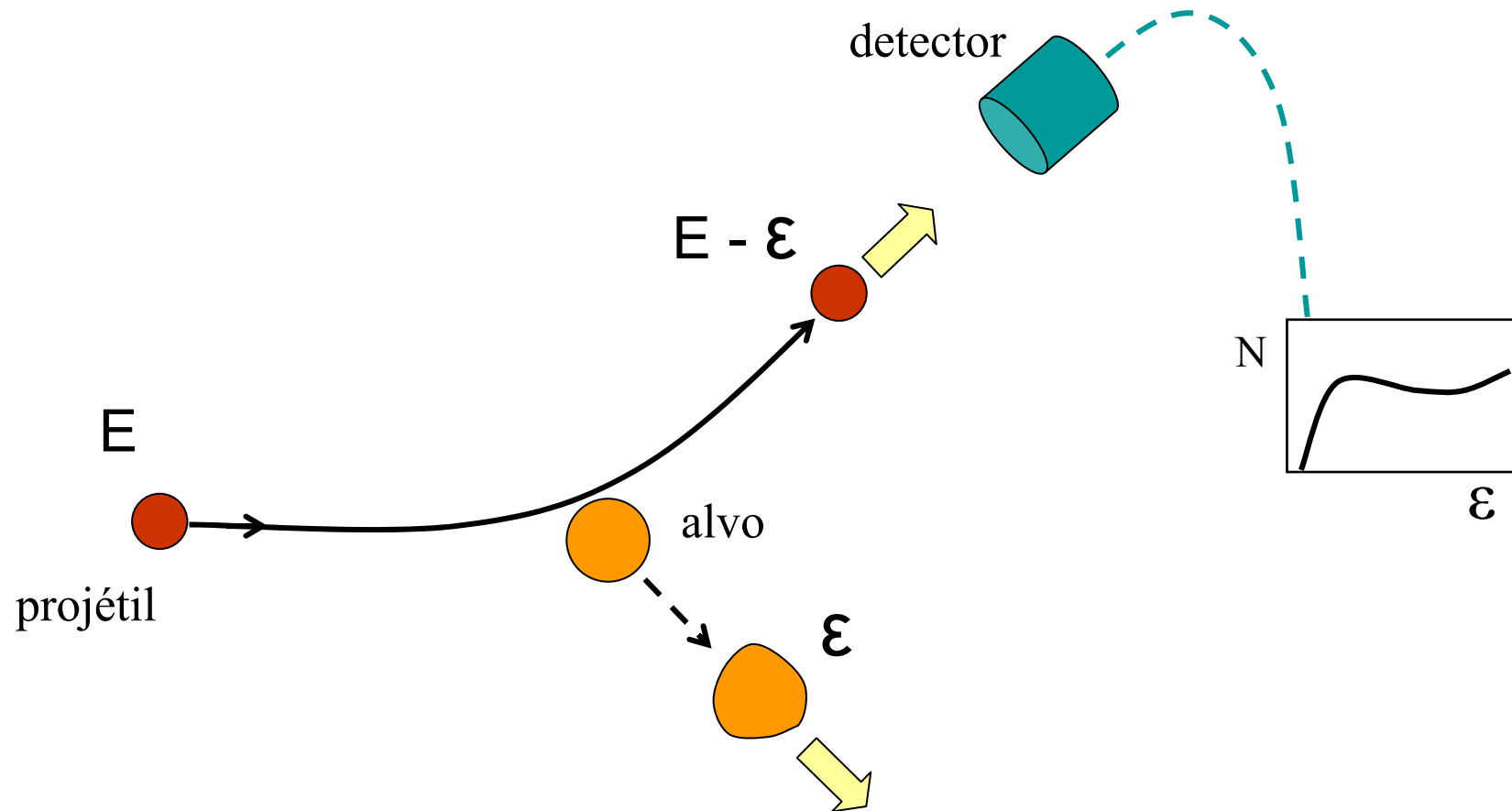
# A física clássica em dificuldades



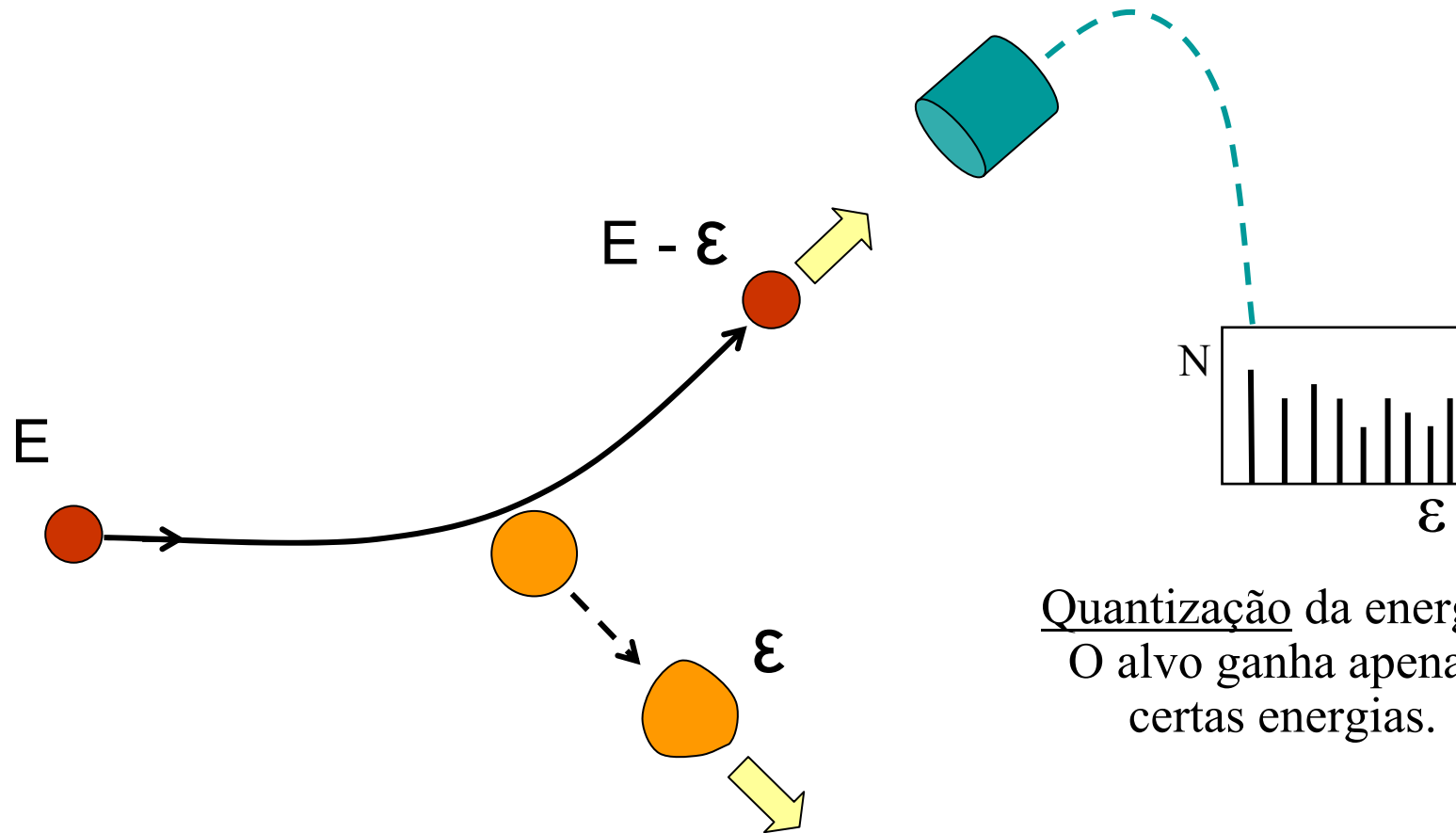
Charles Addams, New Yorker, 1940

# A Quantização da Energia

# Espalhamento inelástico



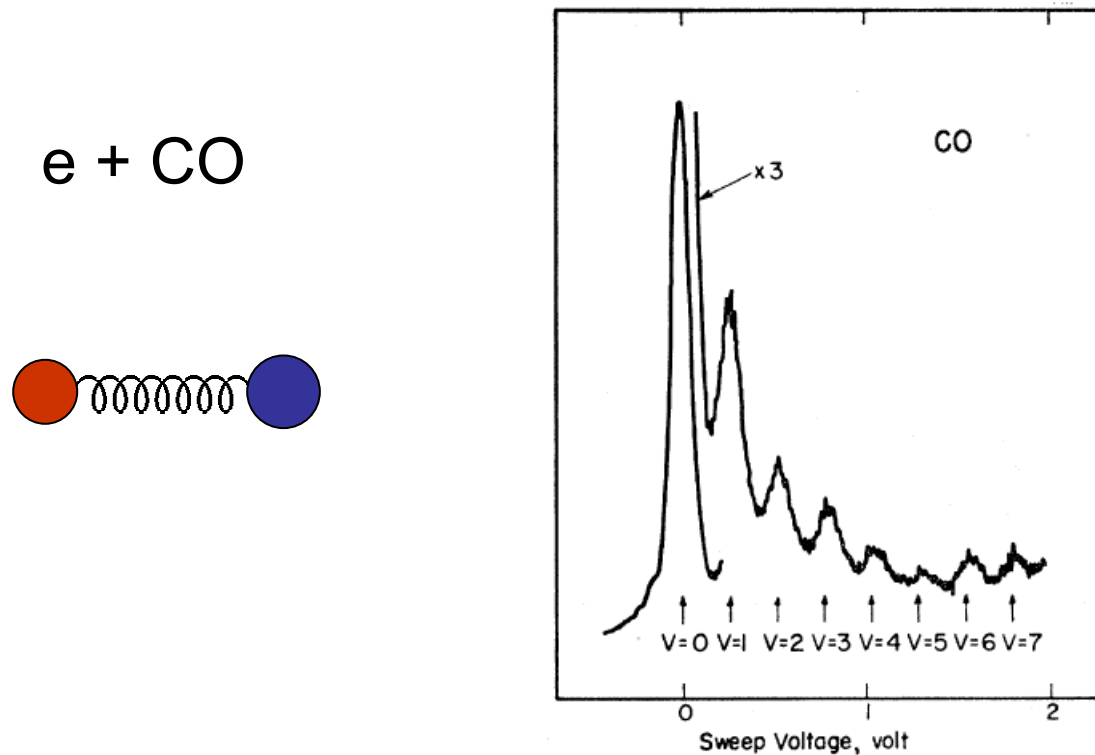
# Espalhamento por moléculas, átomos, ...



Quantização da energia.  
O alvo ganha apenas certas energias.



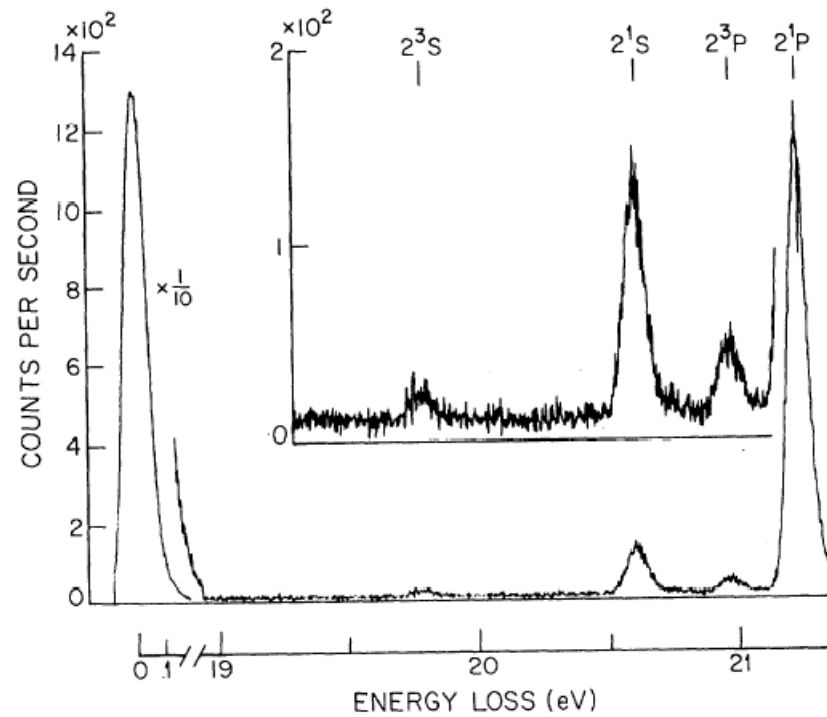
# Espalhamento inelástico pela molécula de CO



G. J. Schulz, *Vibrational Excitation of N<sub>2</sub>, CO, and H<sub>2</sub> by Electron Impact*, Phys. Rev. 135, A988 (1964)

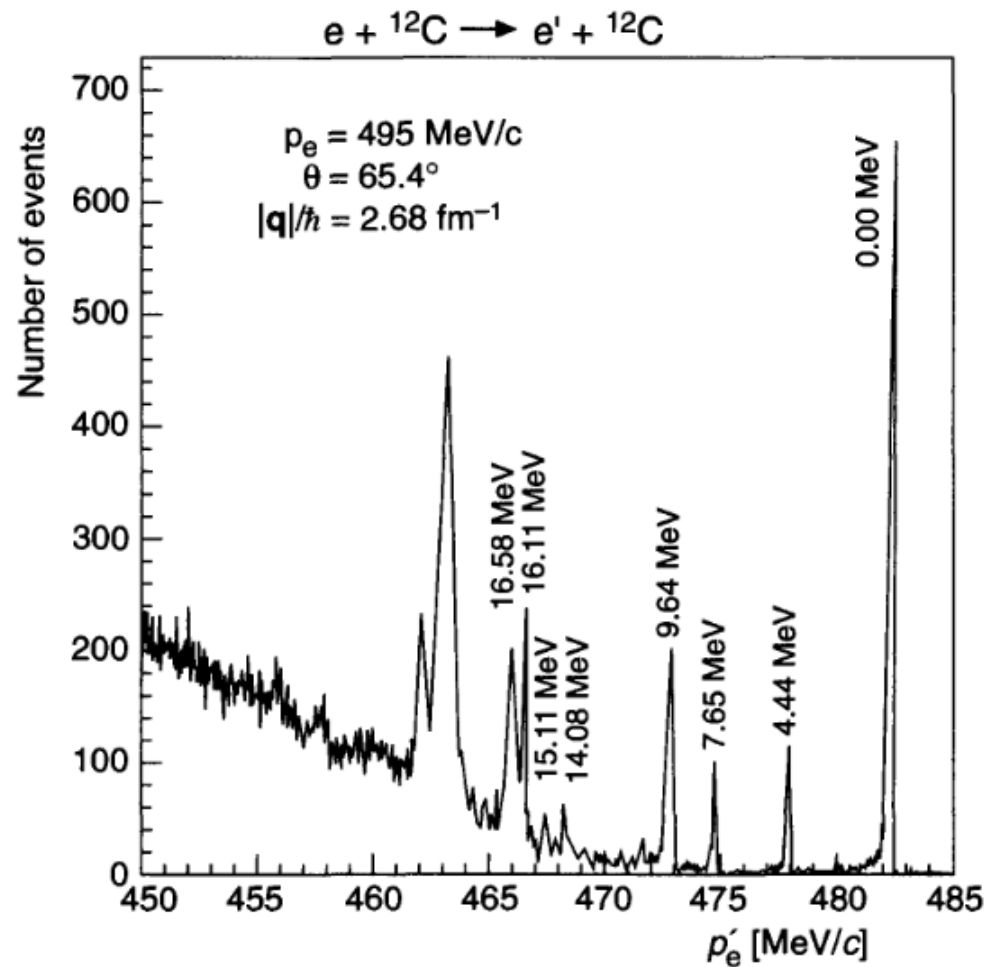
# Espalhamento inelástico pelo átomo de He

e + He



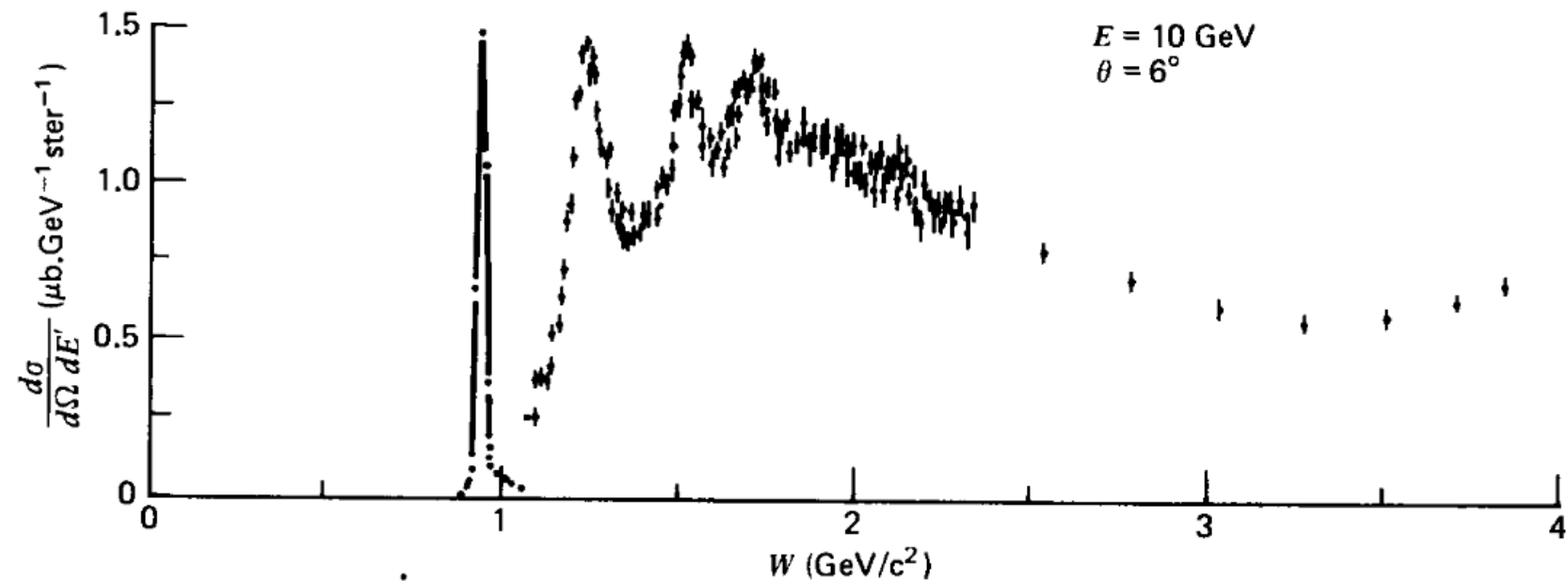
D.G. Truhlar, *Differential and Integral Cross Sections for Excitation of the  $2^1P$  State of Helium by Electron Impact*, Phys. Rev. A 1, 778 (1970)

# Espalhamento inelástico pelo núcleo de $^{12}\text{C}$



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

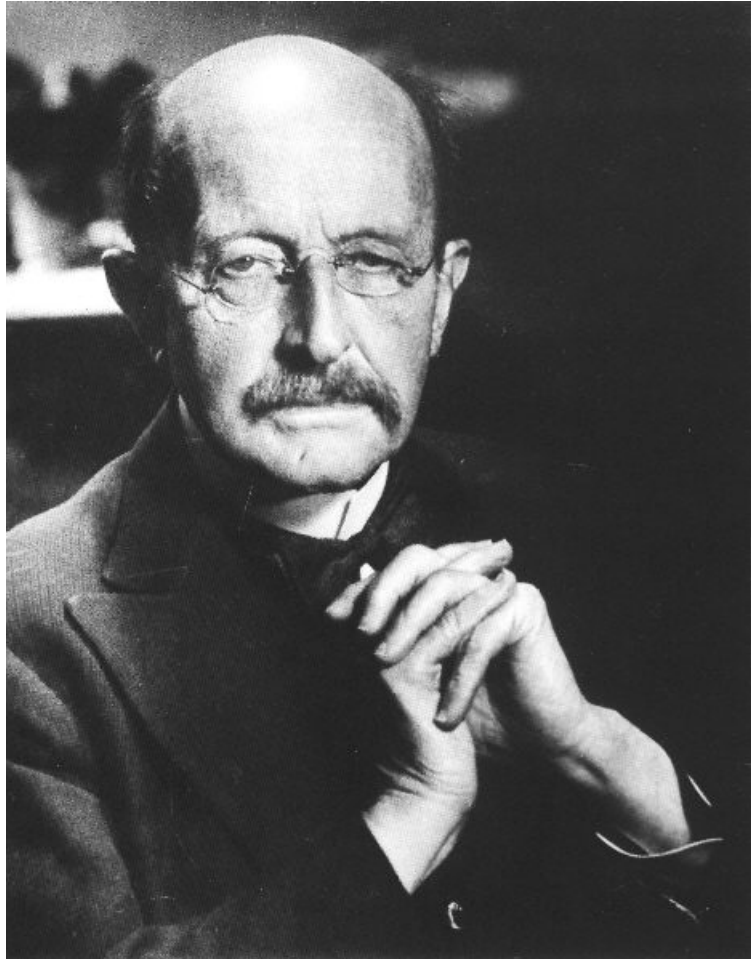
## Em suma:

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

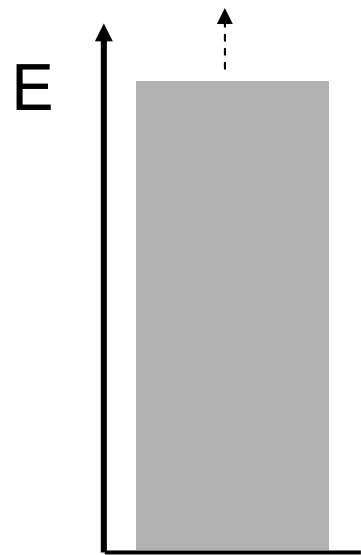
Um *oscilador harmônico* de frequência  $\nu$  pode ter apenas as energias

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

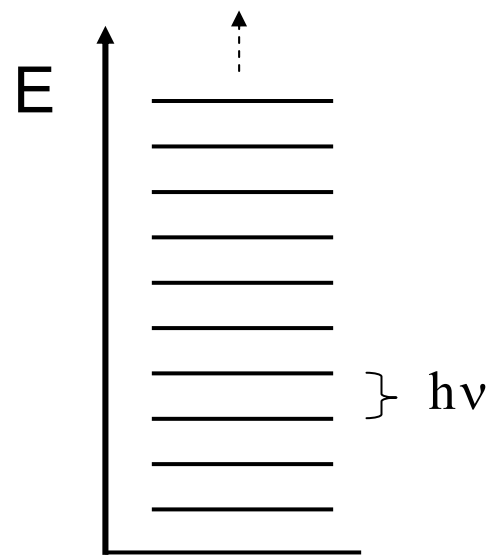
$h \nu =$  *quantum* de energia

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

# O quantum de Planck



clássico



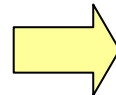
quântico



# h-cortado

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

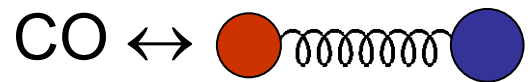
$$\omega = 2\pi \nu$$



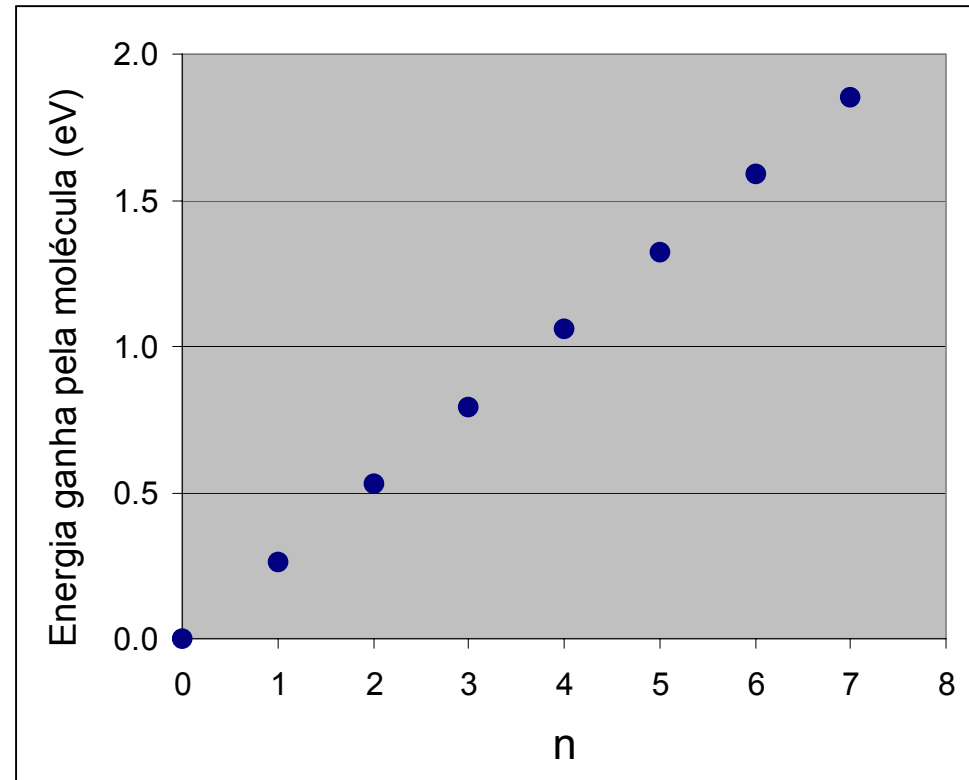
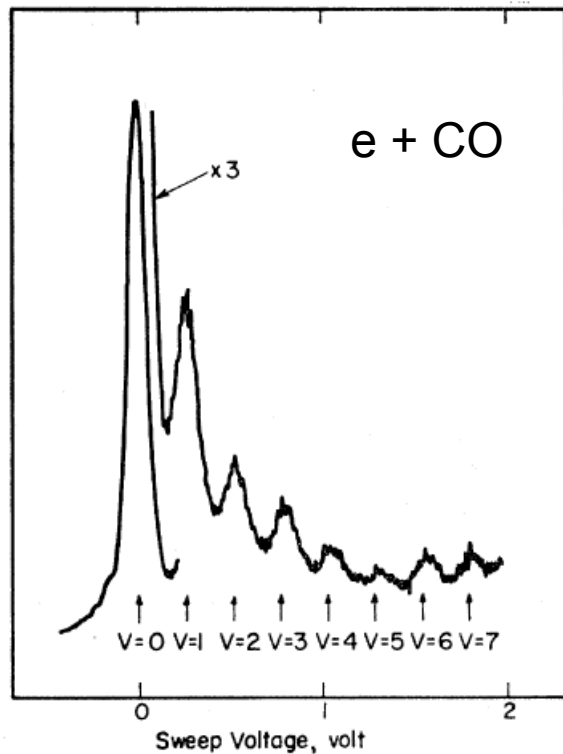
$$\hbar\omega = h\nu$$

freqüência angular do oscilador

# Osciladores moleculares

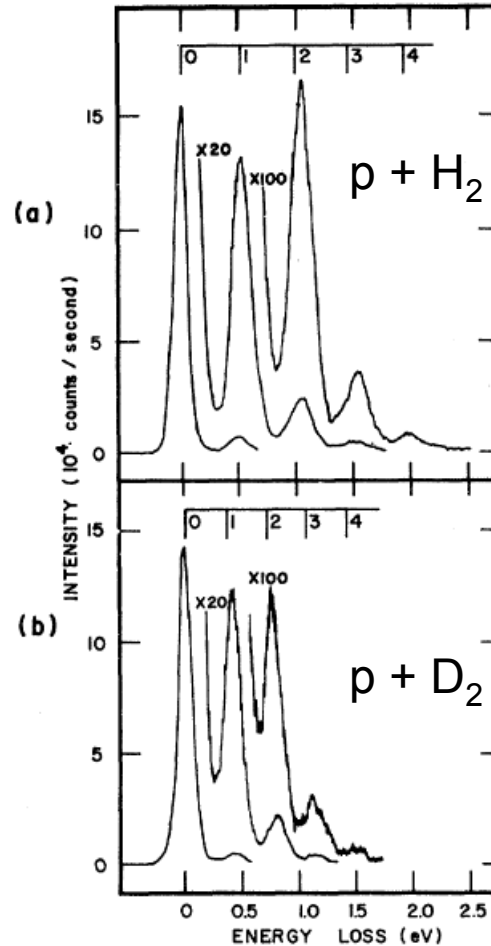
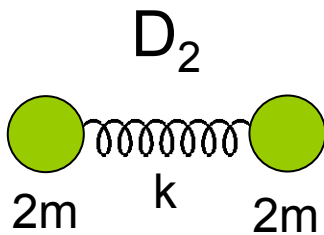
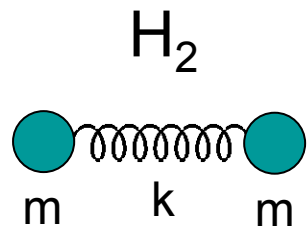


Planck:  $\Delta E = n \hbar \omega$



G. J. Schulz, *Vibrational Excitation of N<sub>2</sub>, CO, and H<sub>2</sub> by Electron Impact*, Phys. Rev. 135, A988 (1964)

# Osciladores moleculares



Planck:

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



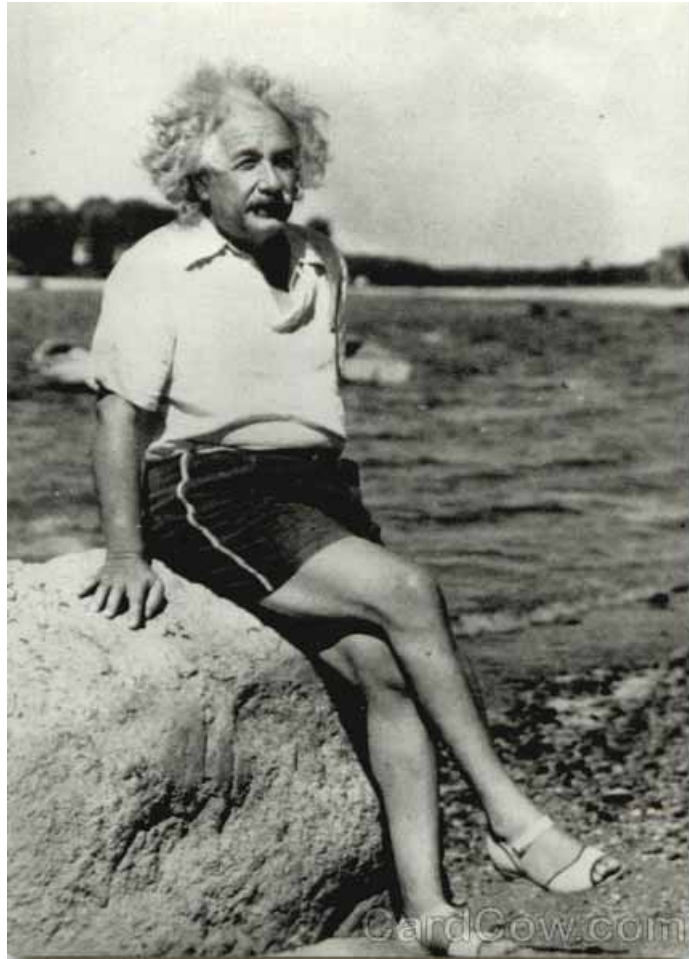
$$\frac{\hbar\omega(D_2)}{\hbar\omega(H_2)} = \sqrt{\frac{m(H)}{m(D)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \approx 0,7$$

Dados:

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

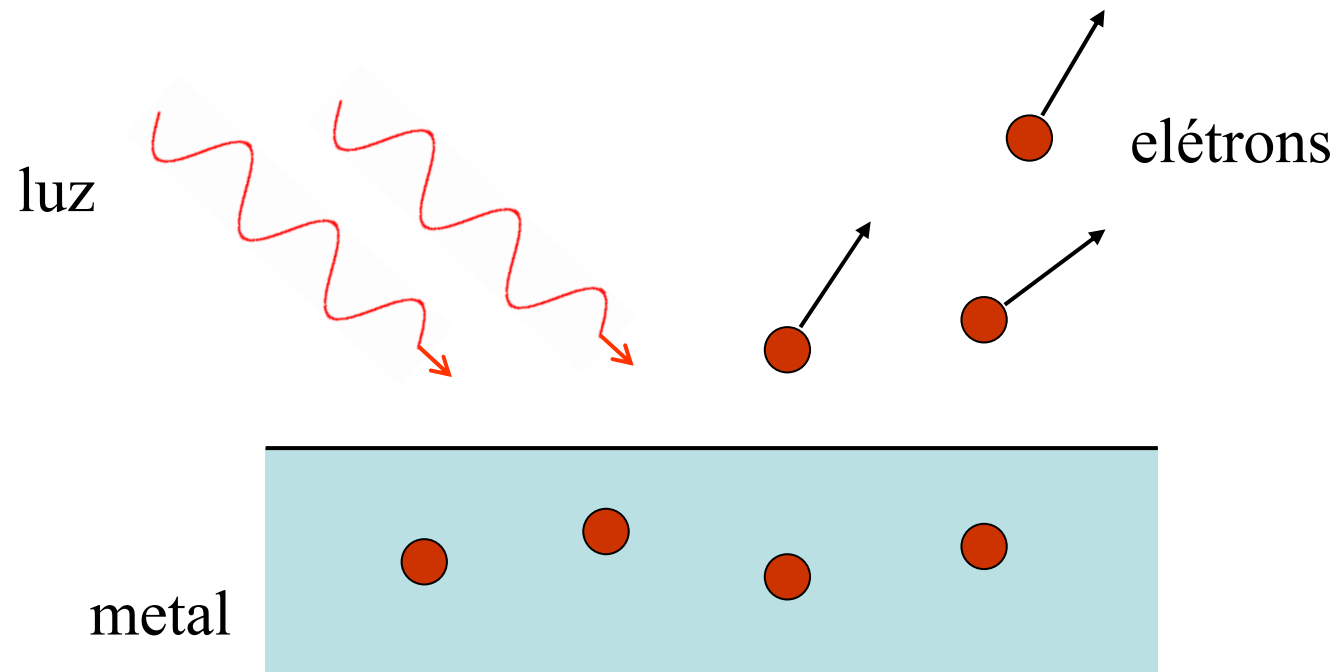
J.H. Moore and J.P. Doering, *Ion-Impact Excitation of Pure Vibrational Transitions in Diatomic Molecules*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 23 564 (1969)

# Partículas de luz

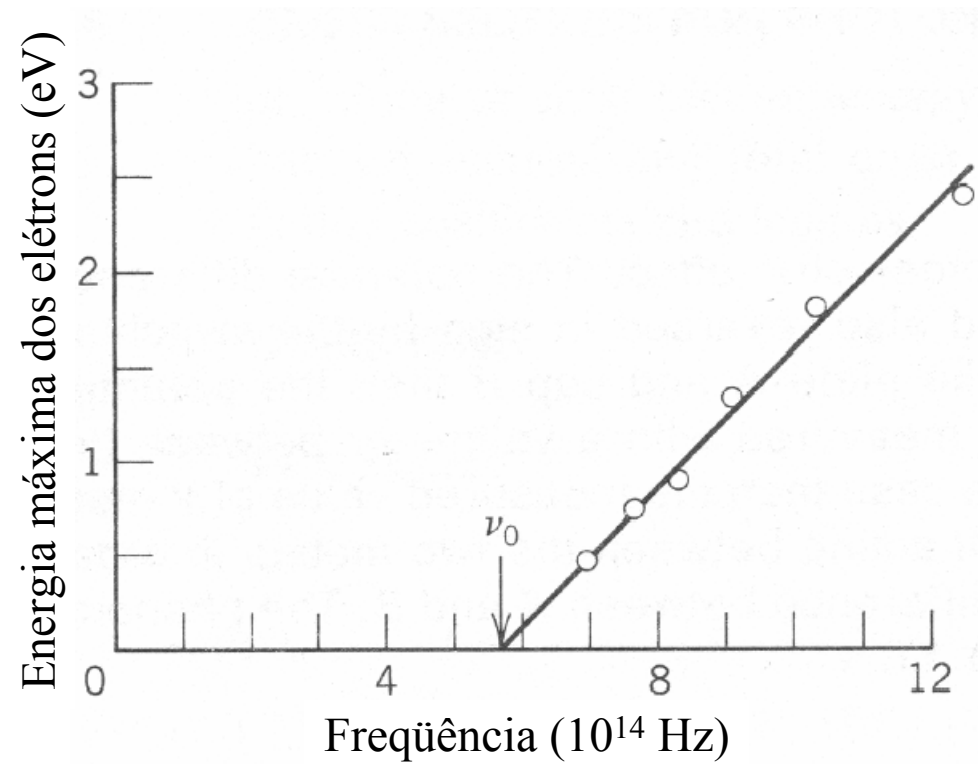


Albert Einstein

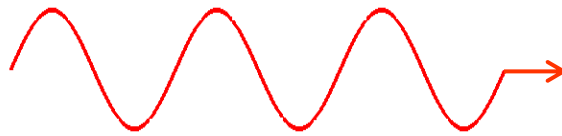
# O efeito fotoelétrico



# O efeito fotoelétrico

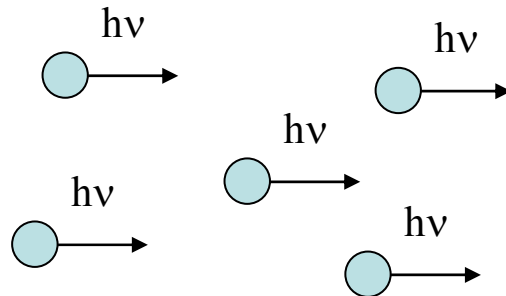


# Fótons



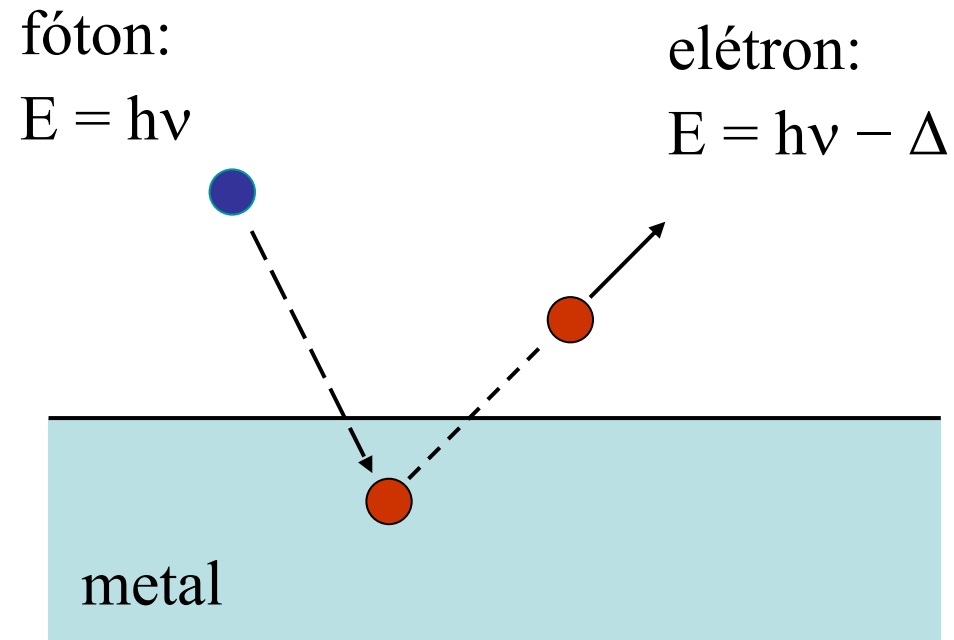
Planck:  
oscilador quantizado

$$E = nh\nu$$



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

# O efeito fotoelétrico



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



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

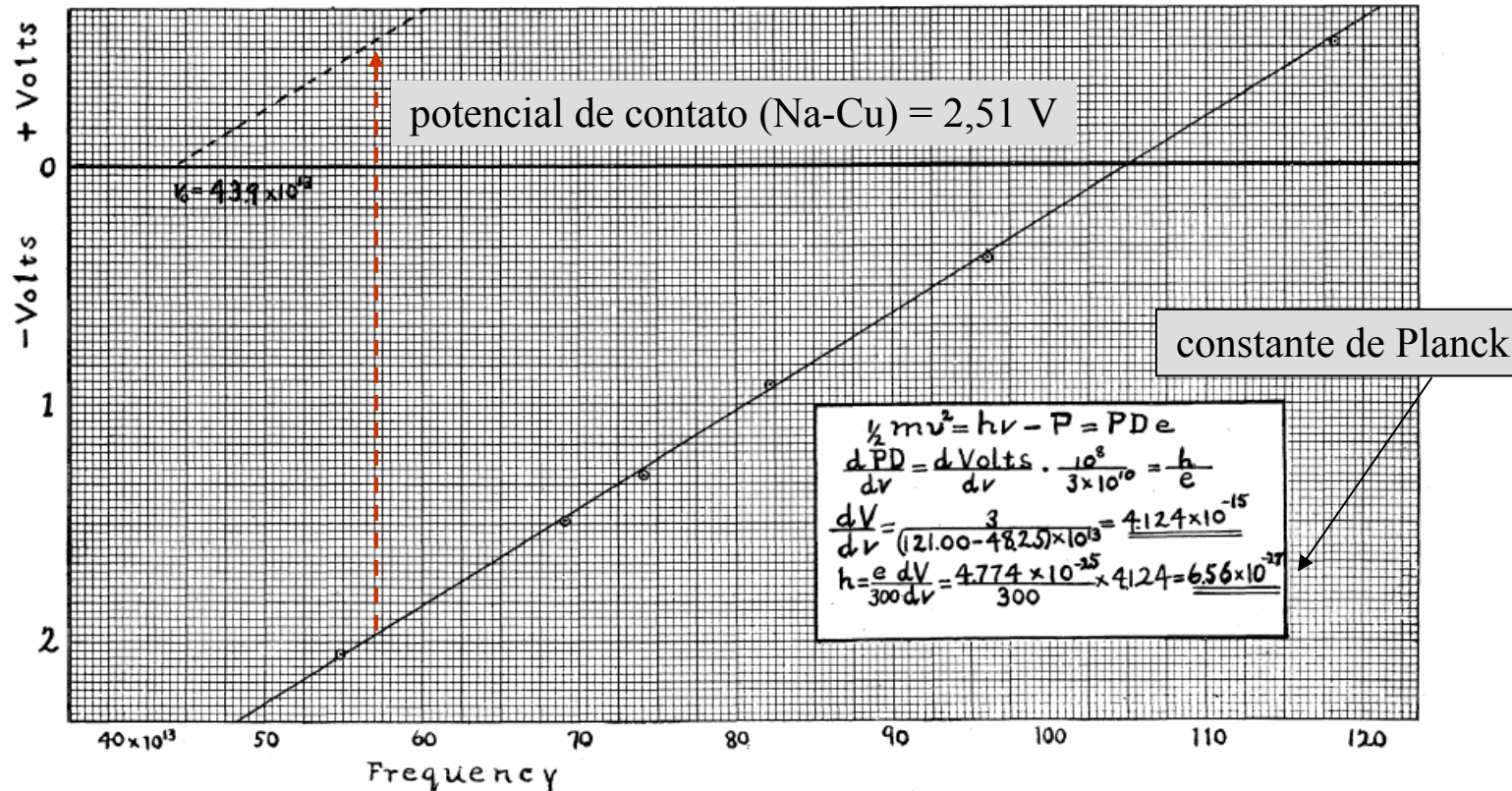
$\nu_0 = W/h =$  frequência de corte



# 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

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

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

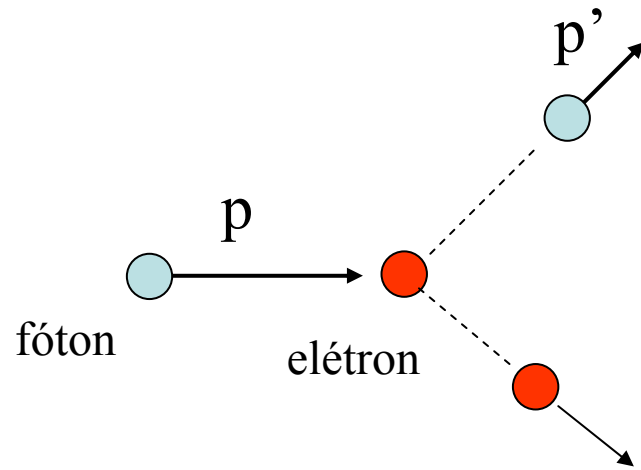
# Momentum do fóton

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

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

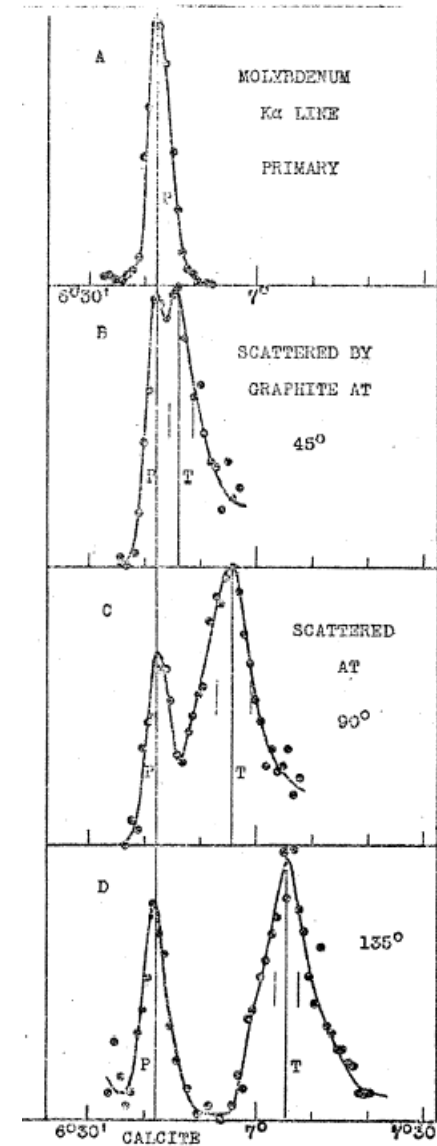
número de onda

# O efeito Compton

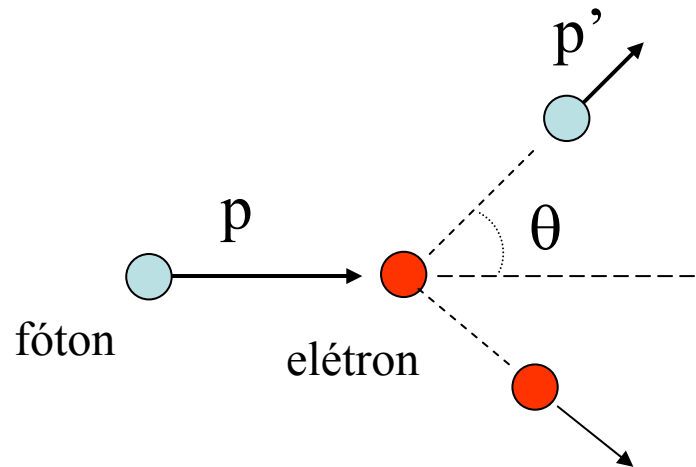


$$p' < p \Rightarrow \lambda' > \lambda$$

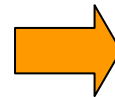
A. H. Compton, *The Spectrum of Scattered X-Rays*,  
Physical Review 22 409 (1923)



# 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<sup>o</sup> duque de Broglie)

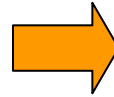
# Relações de de Broglie

Einstein

(1905)

onda  
eletromagnética

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



partícula

$$E = h\nu$$

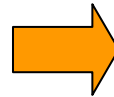
$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

de Broglie

(1923)

partícula

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



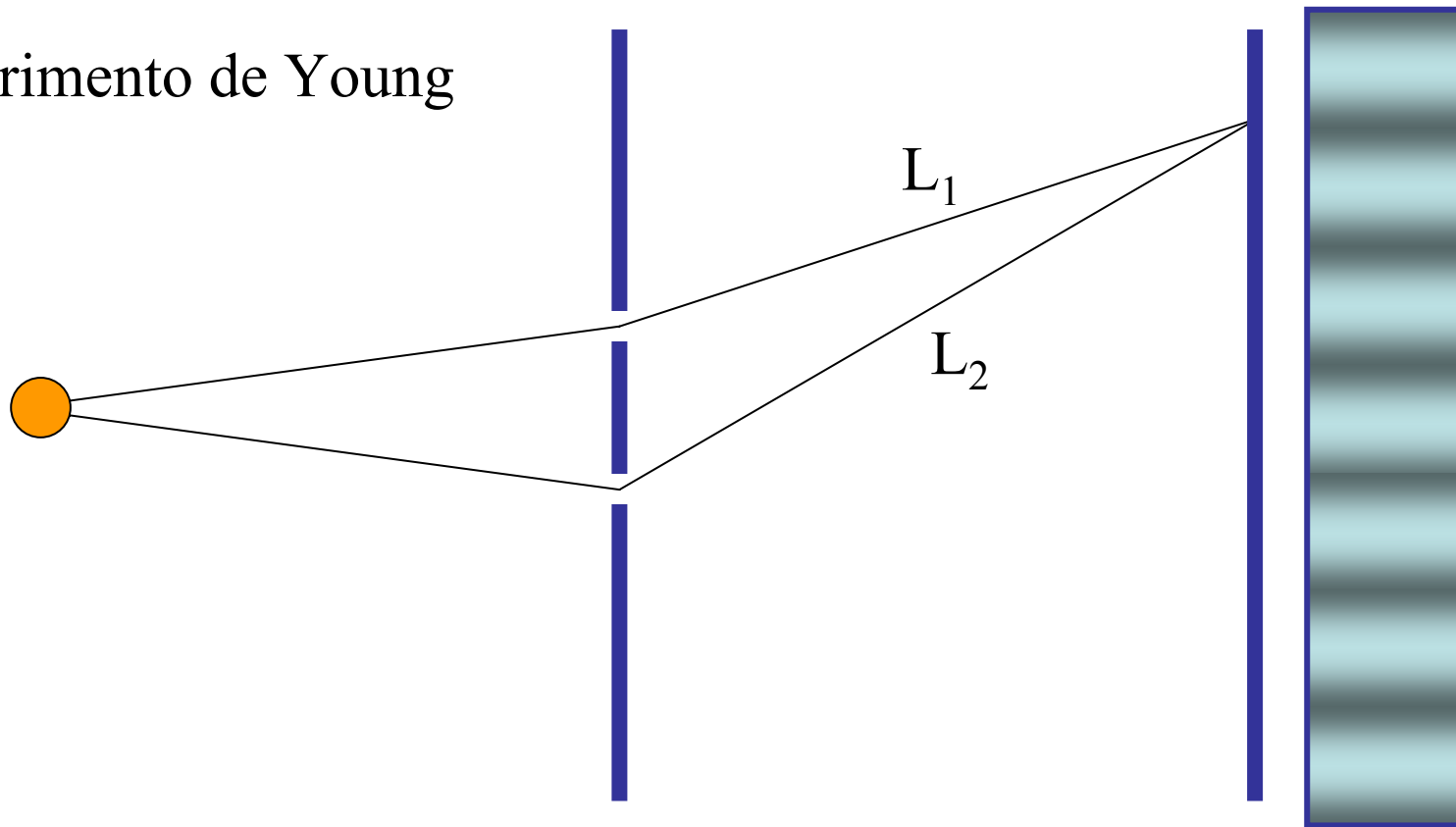
onda

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

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

# Interferência de partículas

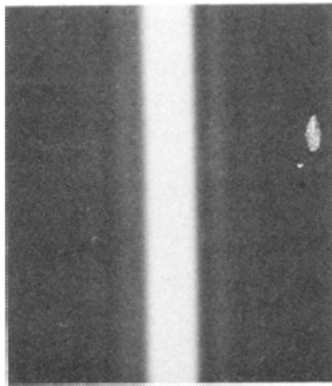
Experimento de Young



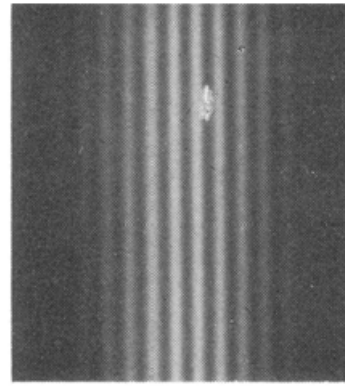
interferência construtiva:  $L_1 - L_2 = n \lambda$



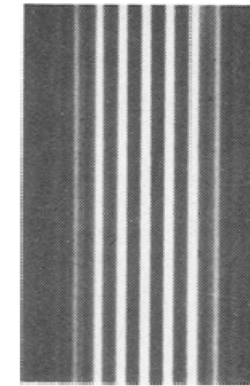
# Experimento de Young: elétrons



1 fenda



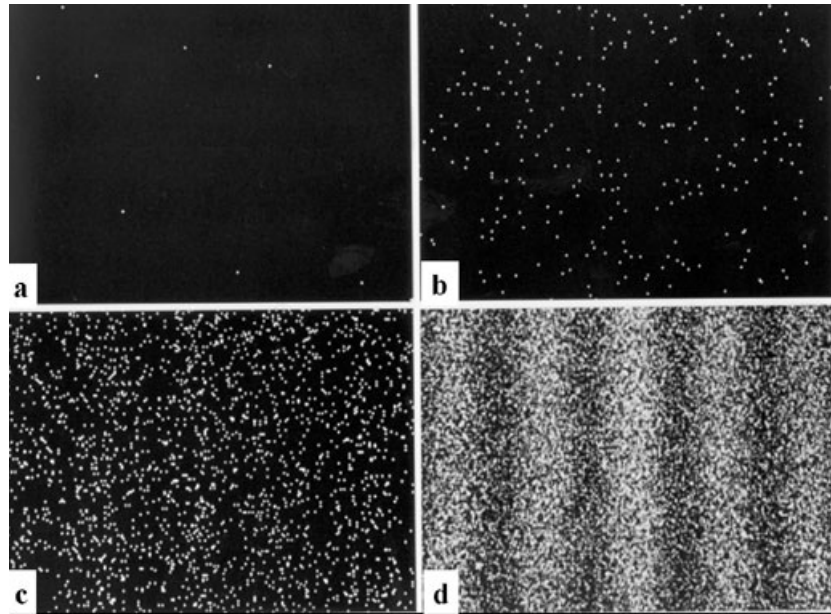
2 fendas



5 fendas

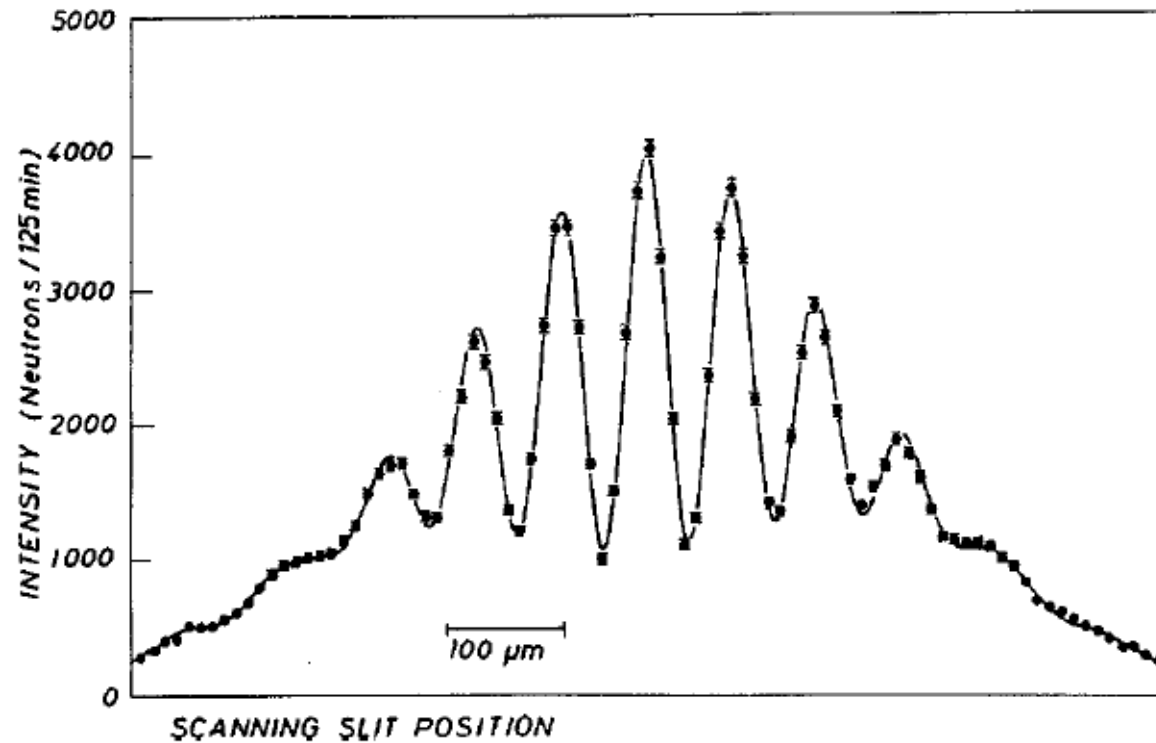
C. Jönsson, *Electron diffraction at multiple slits*, Am. J. Phys. 42, 4 (1974)

# 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).

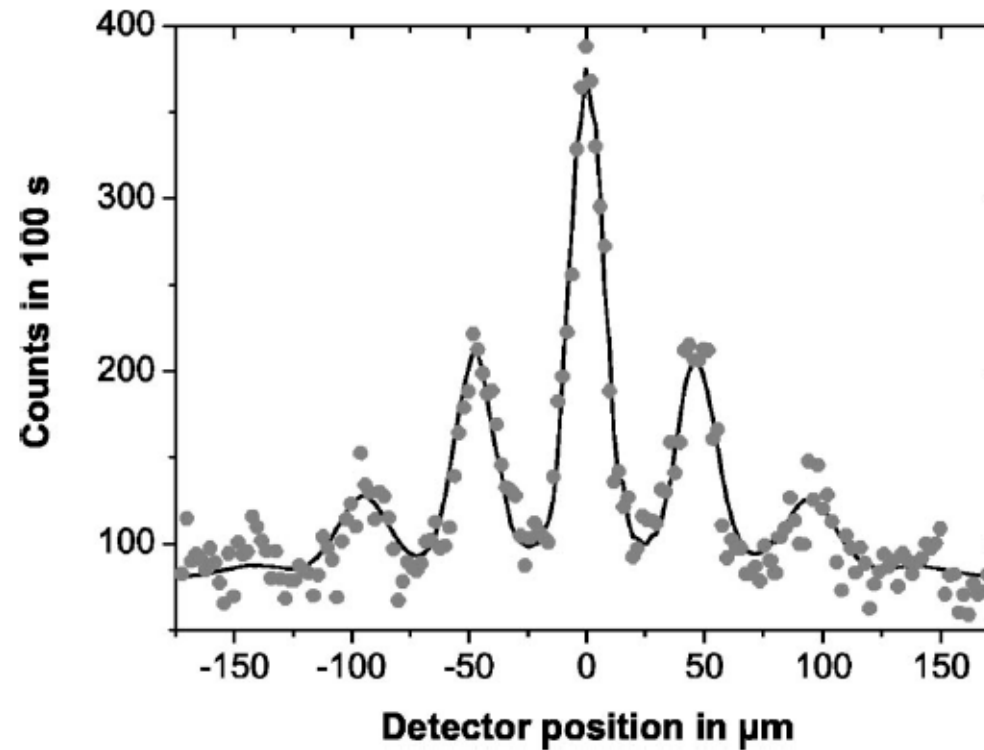
# Experimento de Young : átomos de neônio



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

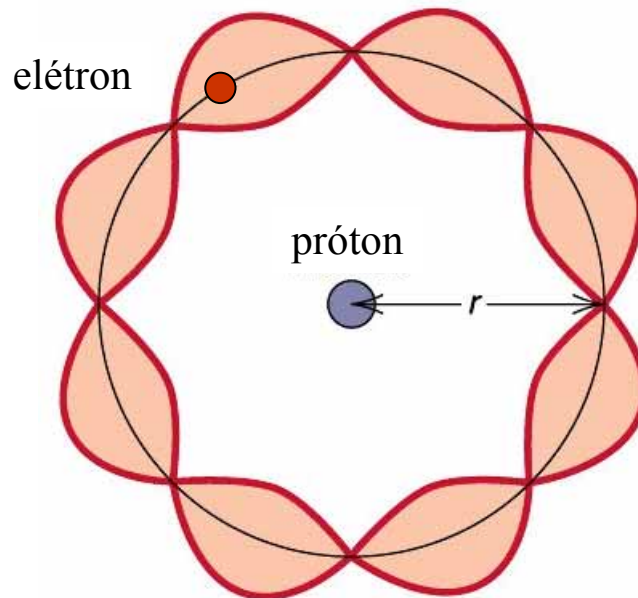
Esses dois “mistérios” estão relacionados.

# A Dualidade Onda-Partícula e a Quantização



# A energia do átomo de hidrogênio

interferência construtiva  
(onda estacionária)

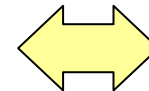


$$2\pi r = n\lambda$$

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

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

Momento angular quantizado!  
Bohr (1913)



$$L = n\hbar$$

## A energia do átomo de hidrogênio

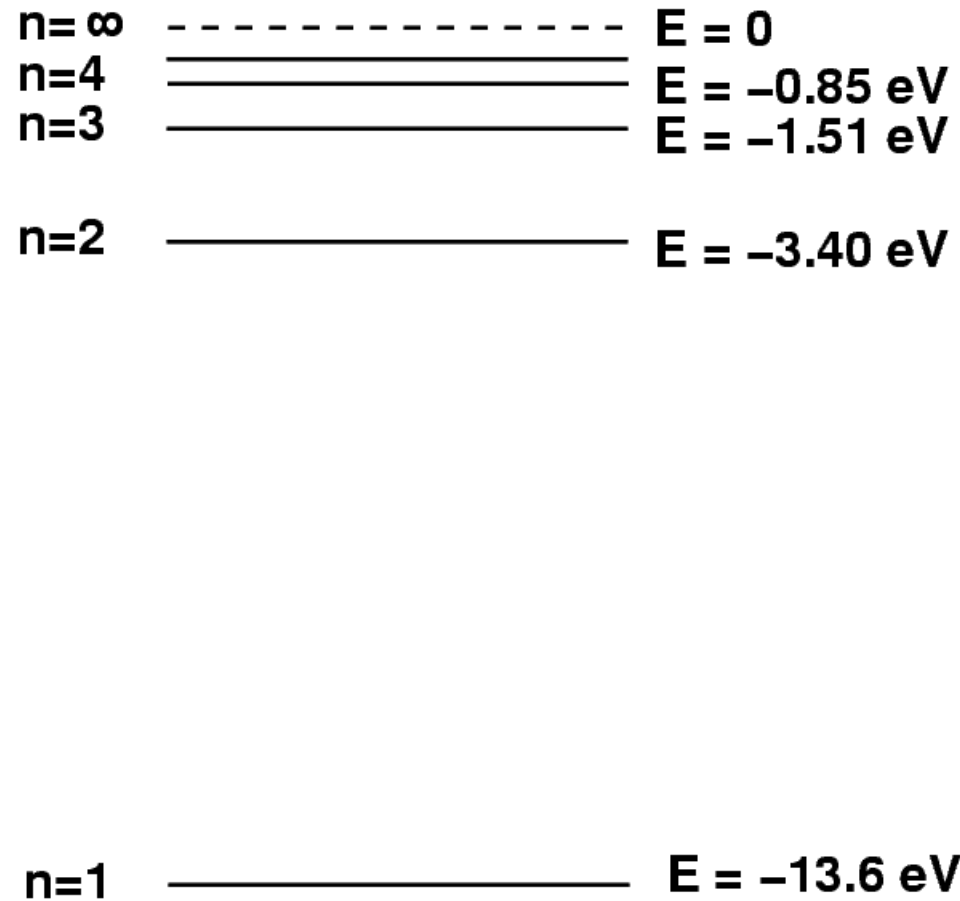
mecânica clássica ( $F = ma$ ):  $m \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{e^2}{r^2} \Rightarrow mv^2 r = e^2$

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

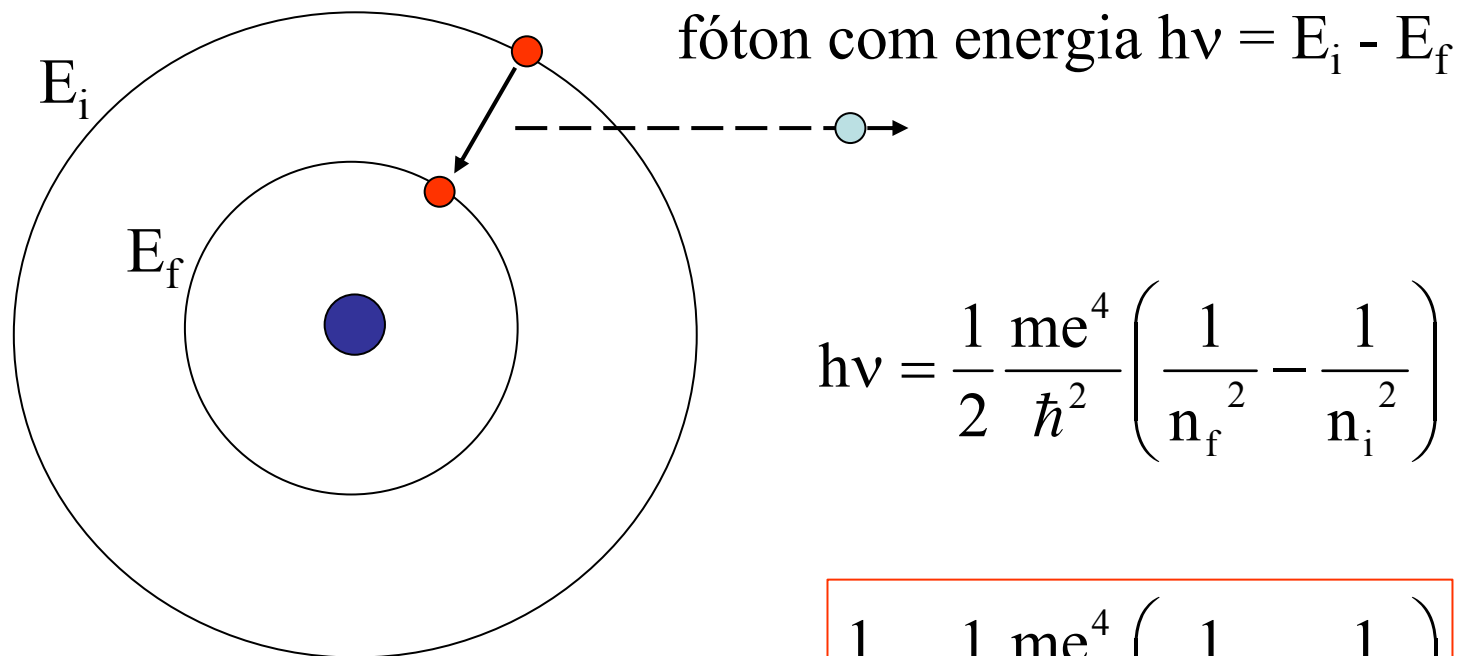
$$E = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 - \frac{e^2}{r} \Rightarrow E = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{me^4}{\hbar^2} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

# 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



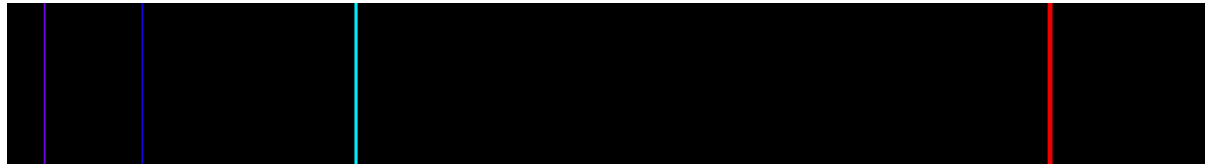
$$h\nu = \frac{1}{2} \frac{me^4}{\hbar^2} \left( \frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_i^2} \right)$$

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

Bohr, 1913

# O espectro do hidrogênio

espectro visível



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

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

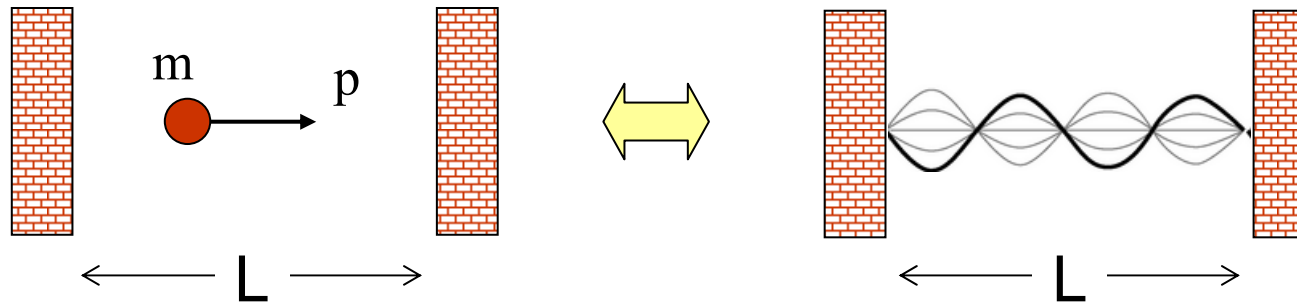
constante de Rydberg

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

m = massa reduzida e-p

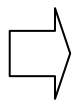


# Partícula em uma caixa



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

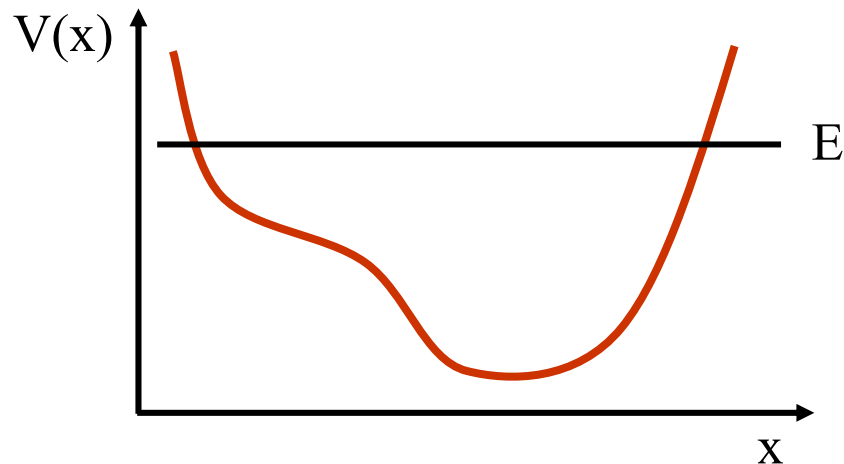
onda estacionária:  $L = n \frac{\lambda}{2}$



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

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

# Partícula em um potencial $V(x)$



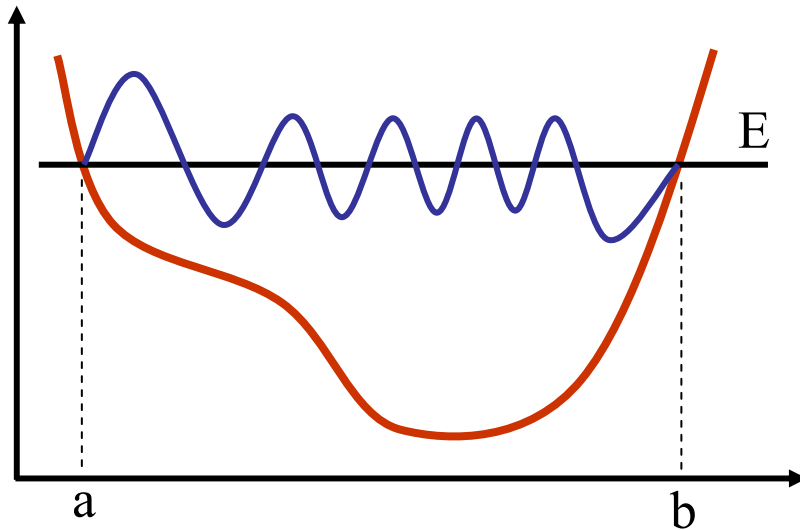
$$E = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(x)$$

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

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



# Partícula em um potencial $V(x)$



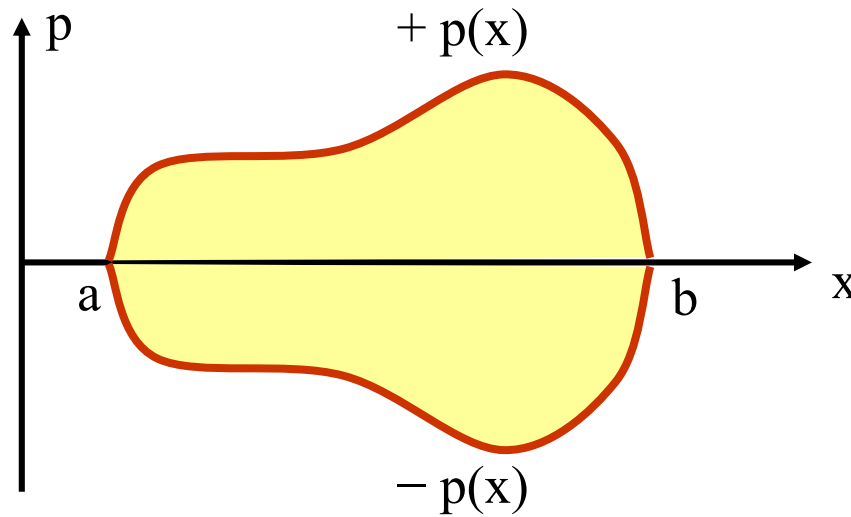
$$\lambda(x) = \frac{h}{p(x)} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m[E - V(x)]}}$$

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

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



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

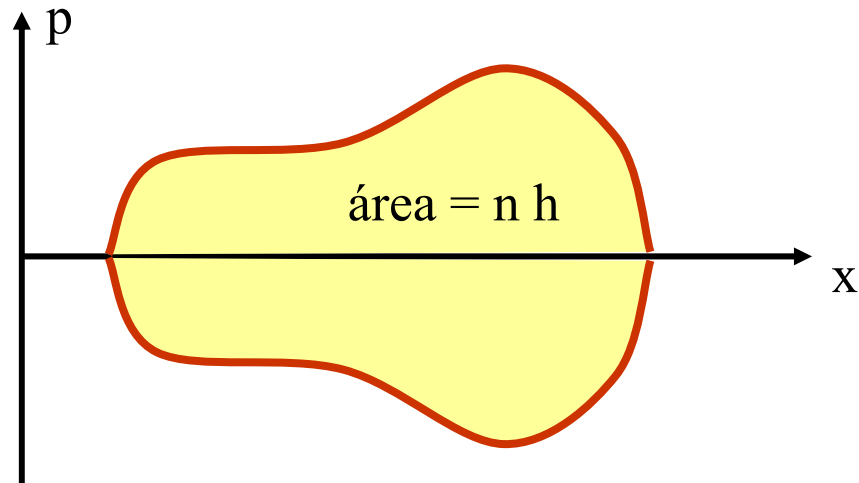


$$\int_a^b p(x) dx = n\pi\hbar = \frac{nh}{2}$$

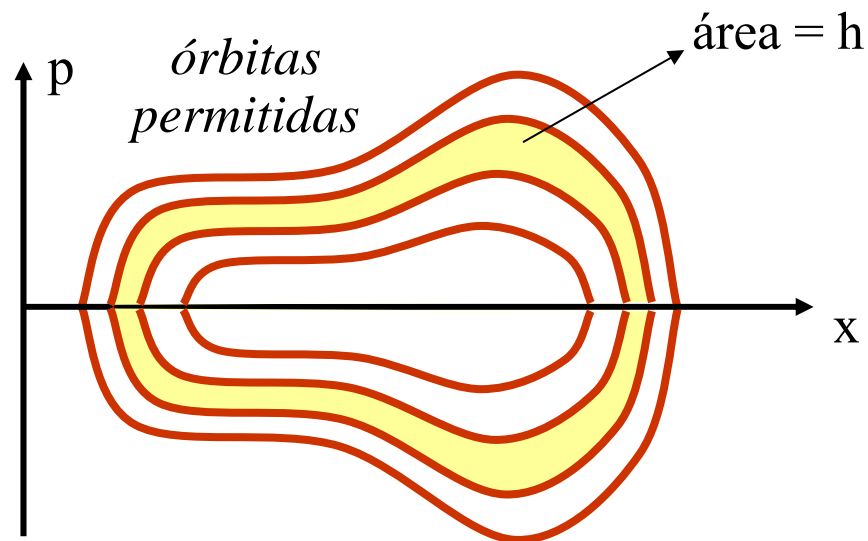


$$\oint p dx = nh$$

# Regra de quantização de Bohr-Sommerfeld



$$\oint p dx = nh$$



área no espaço  
de fase = “ação”

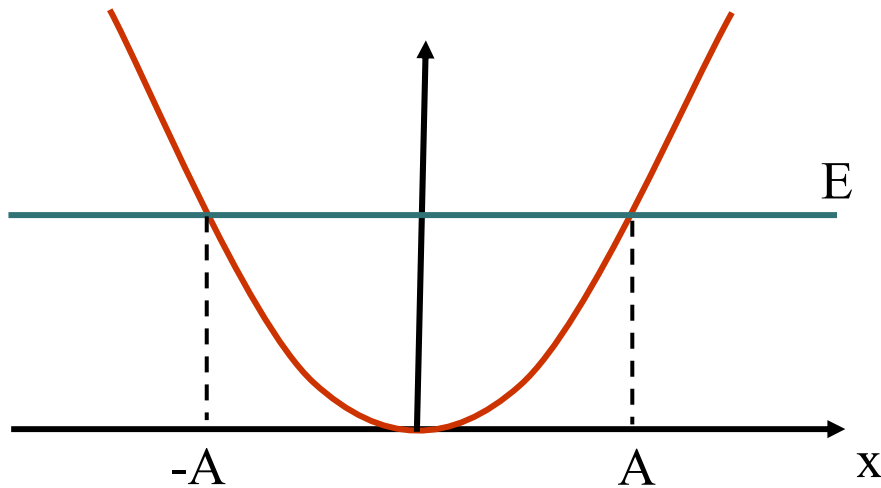


a ação é quantizada



$h$  é o quantum de ação

# Oscilador harmônico via Bohr-Sommerfeld



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

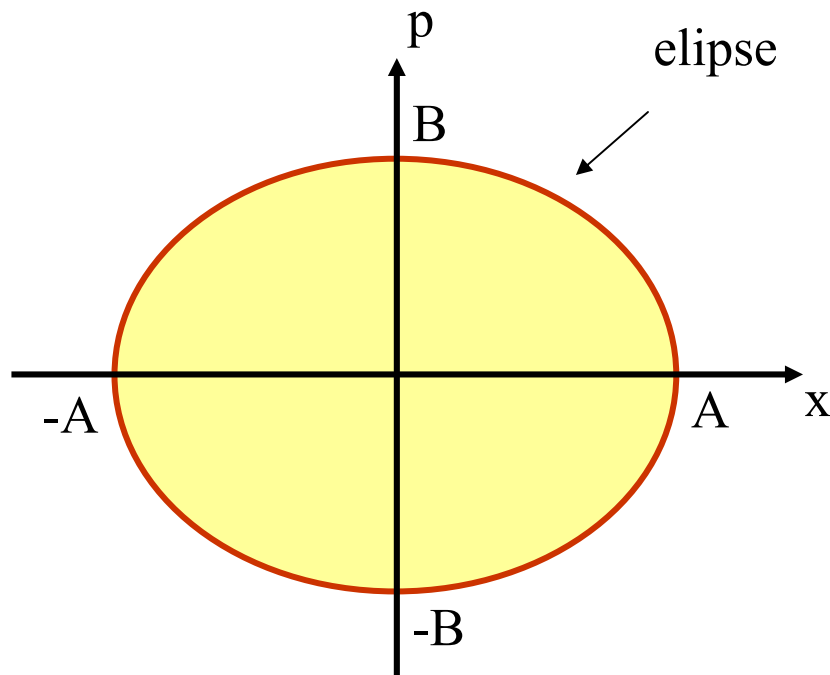
$$E = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} K x^2$$



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

elipse no  
espaço de fase

# Oscilador harmônico via Bohr-Sommerfeld



$$\oint p dx = nh$$

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

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

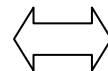


$$\pi \sqrt{\frac{2E}{K}} \sqrt{2mE} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{K}} E = nh$$



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

postulado de Planck



# Momento angular via Bohr-Sommerfeld

$$\oint pdq = nh$$

$p$  e  $q$ : variáveis “conjugadas”



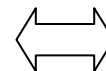
$$\oint L d\theta = nh$$



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

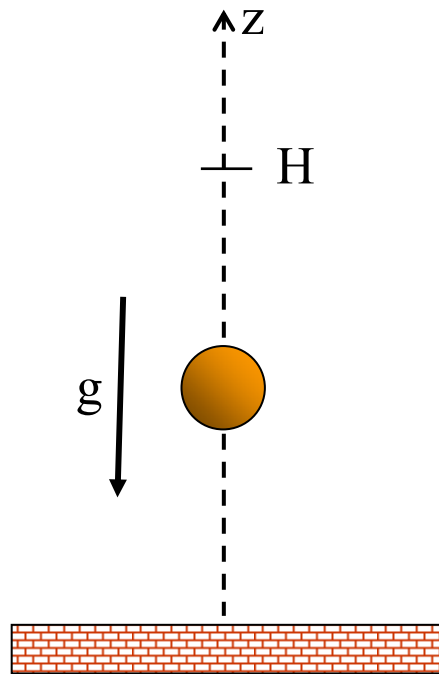


$$L = n\hbar$$



postulado de Bohr

# Partícula quicando via Bohr-Sommerfeld



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

$$\oint pdz = nh$$

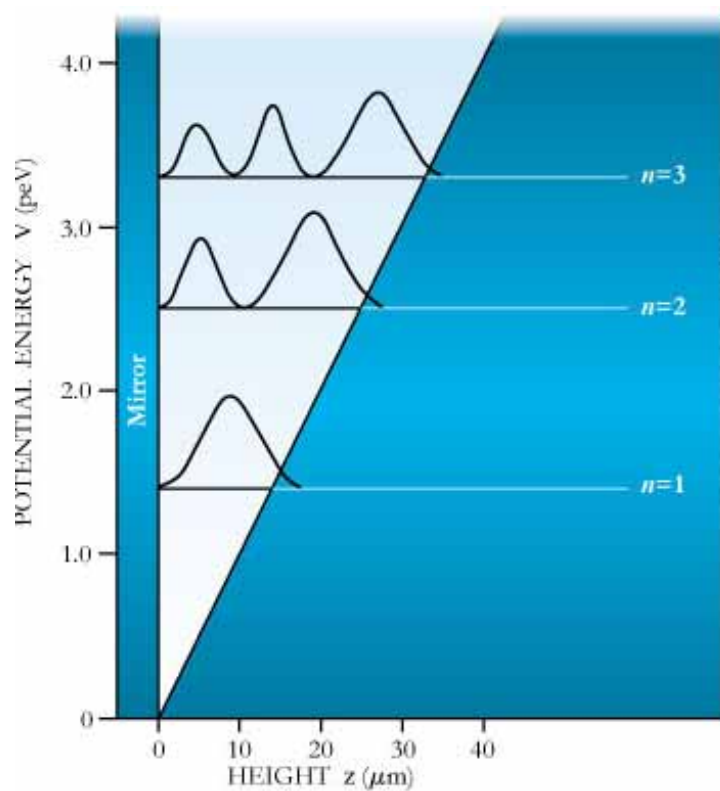


$$\frac{4}{3} \sqrt{2m^2 g} H^{3/2} = nh$$



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

# Nêutrons no campo gravitacional da Terra



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

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

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

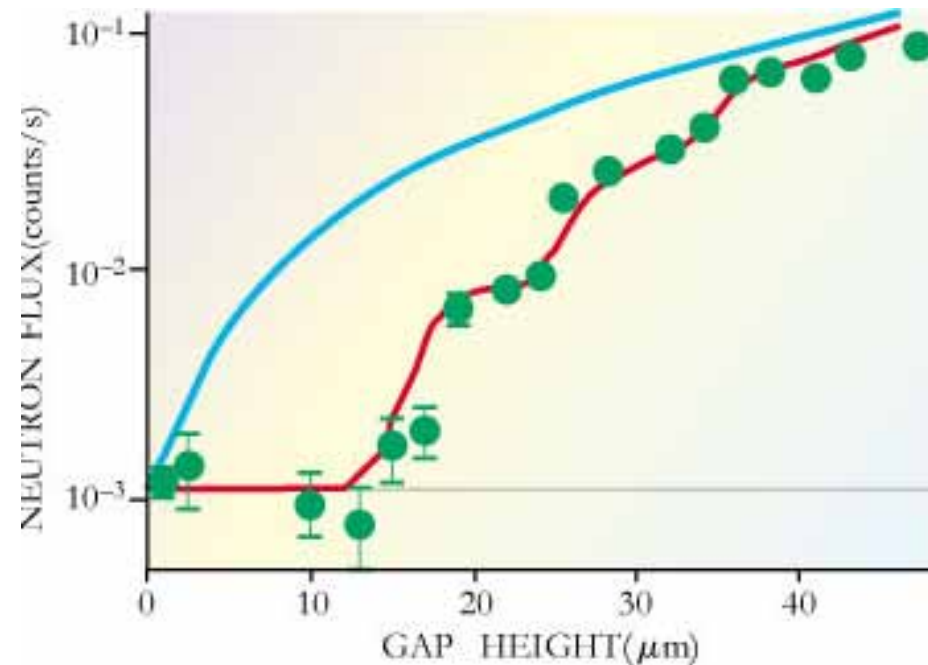
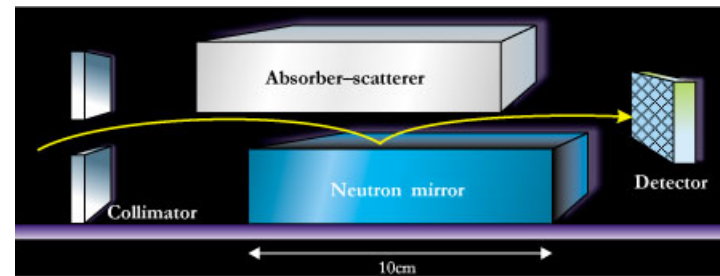
$$H_1 = 16,5 \mu\text{m}$$

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

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



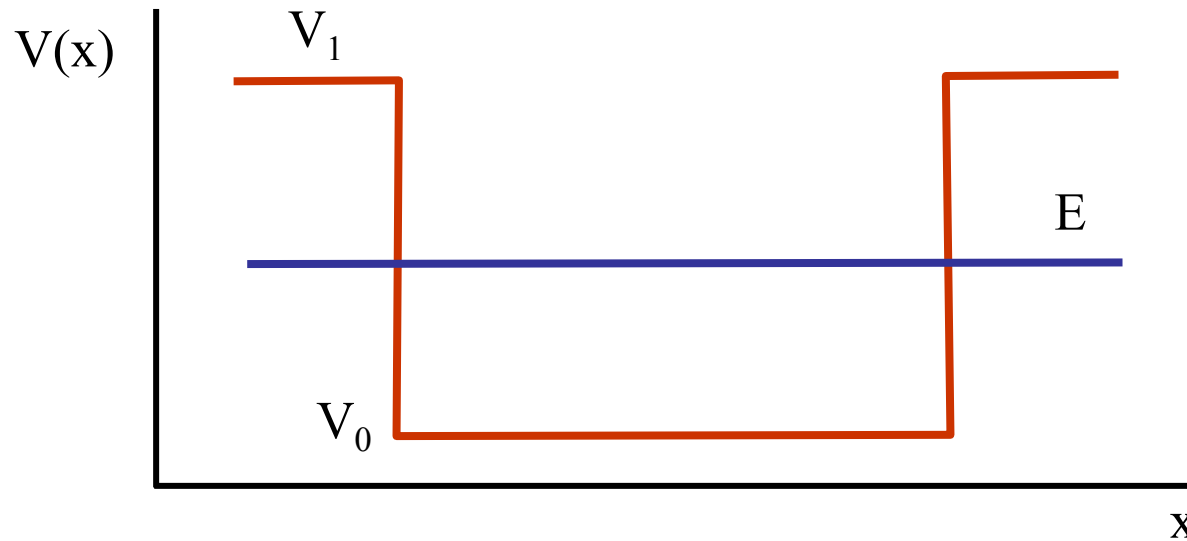
# Nêutrons no campo gravitacional da Terra



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

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

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

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

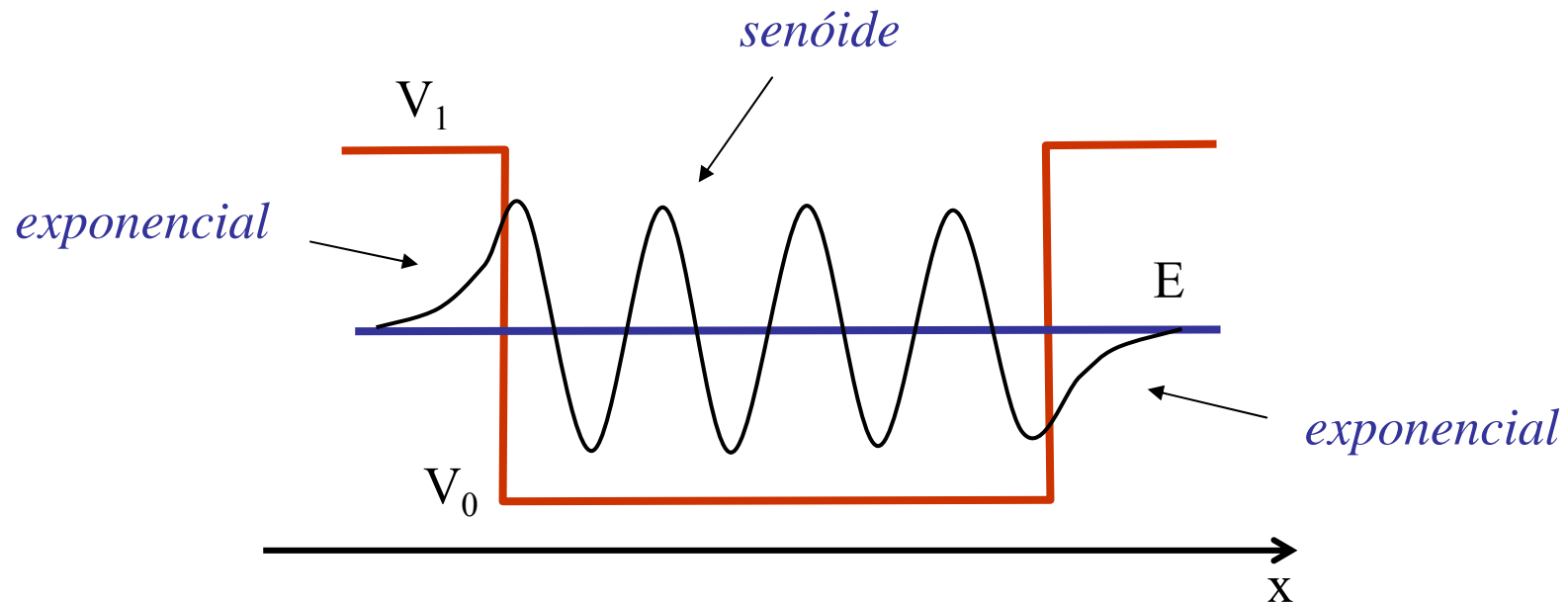
$$p_1 = \sqrt{2m(E - V_1)}$$

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

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

# Tunelamento

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

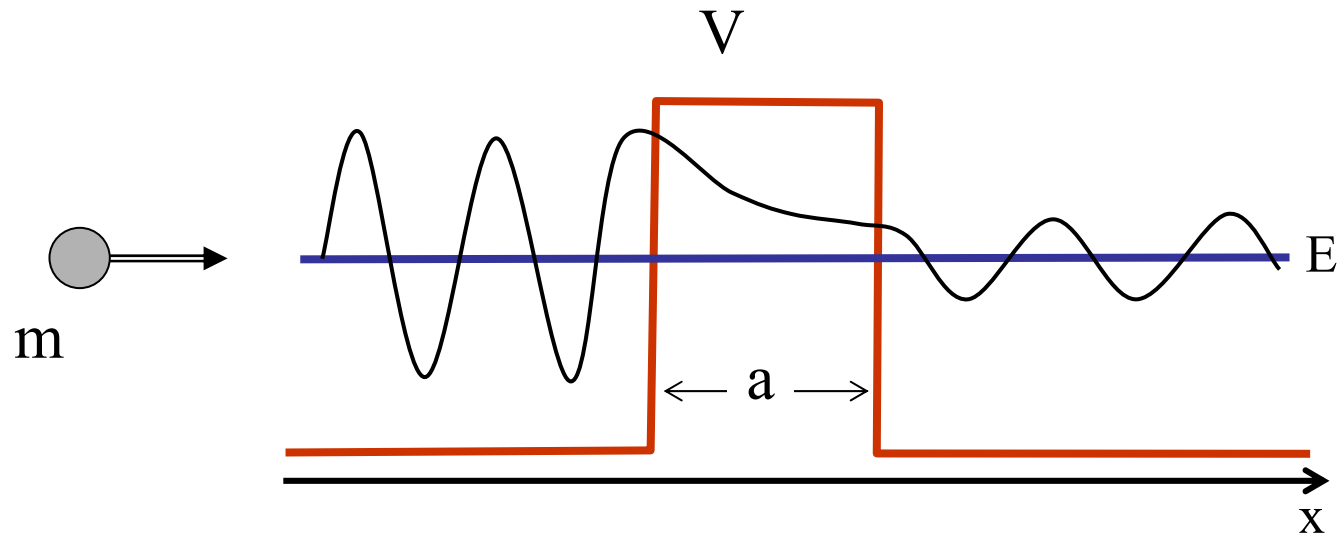


penetração na região  
classicamente proibida



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

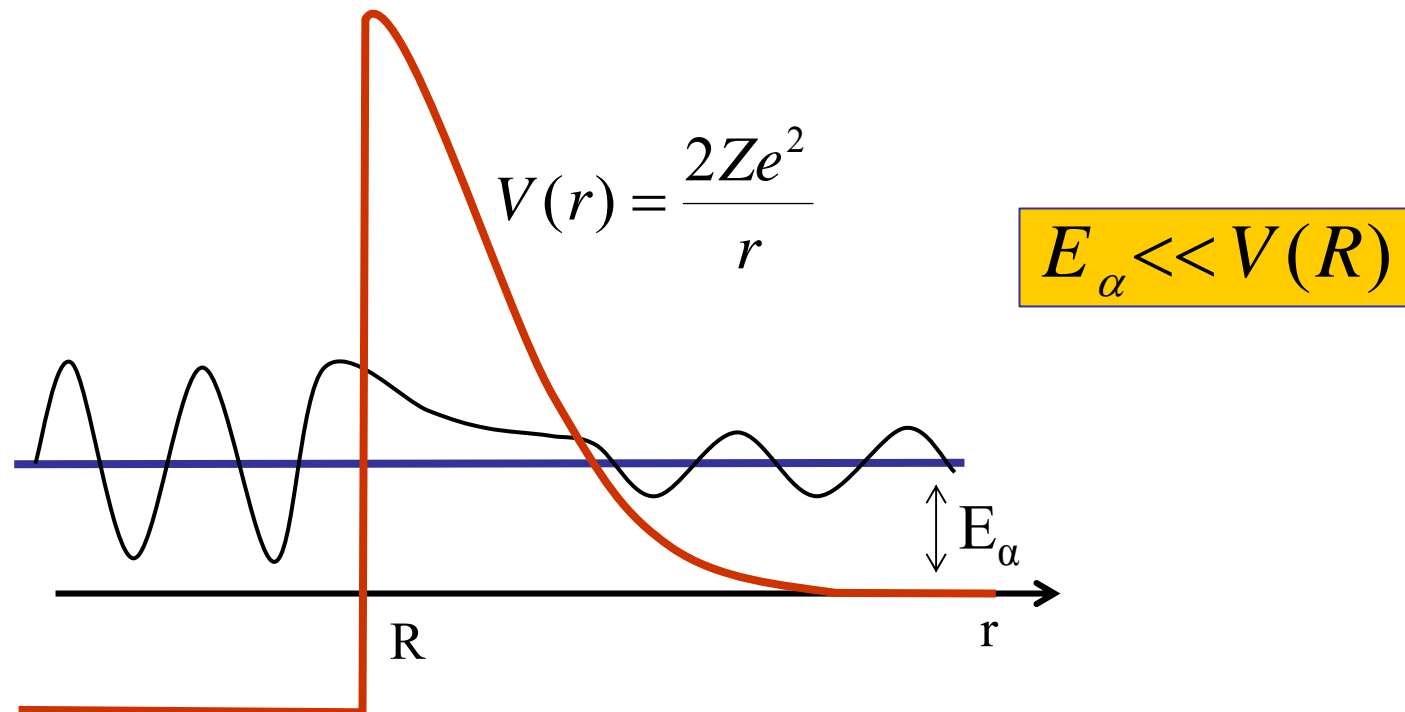
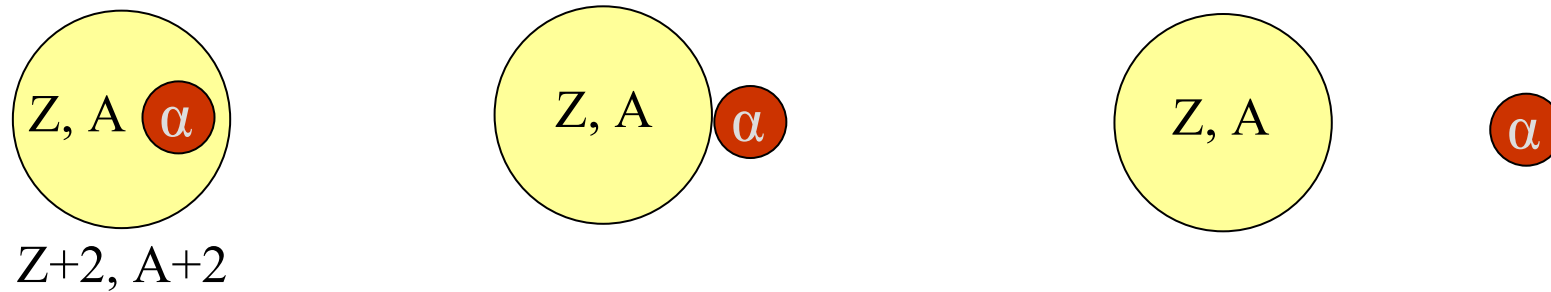
# Tunelamento



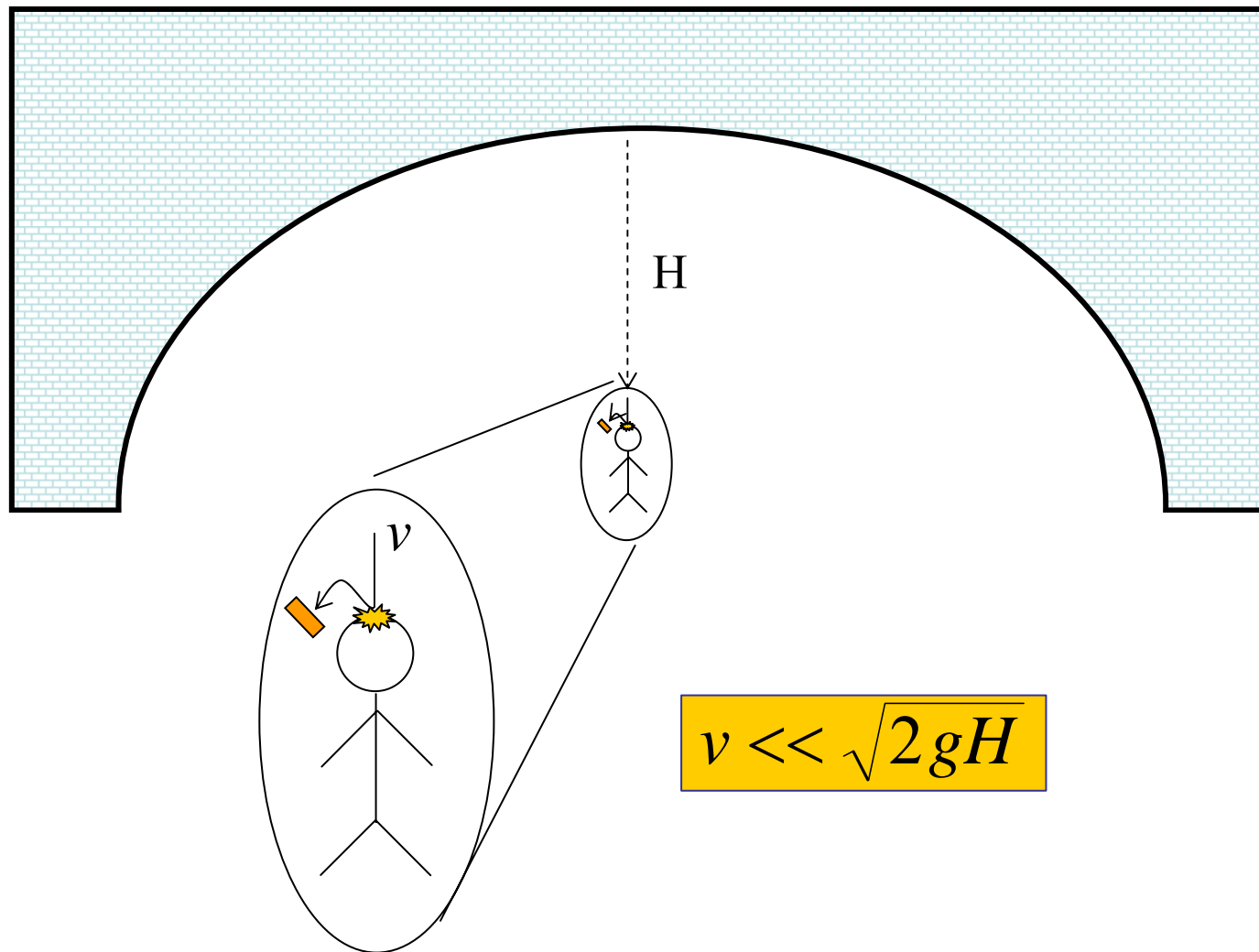
atenuação da onda  
de de Broglie:

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

# Decaimento alfa

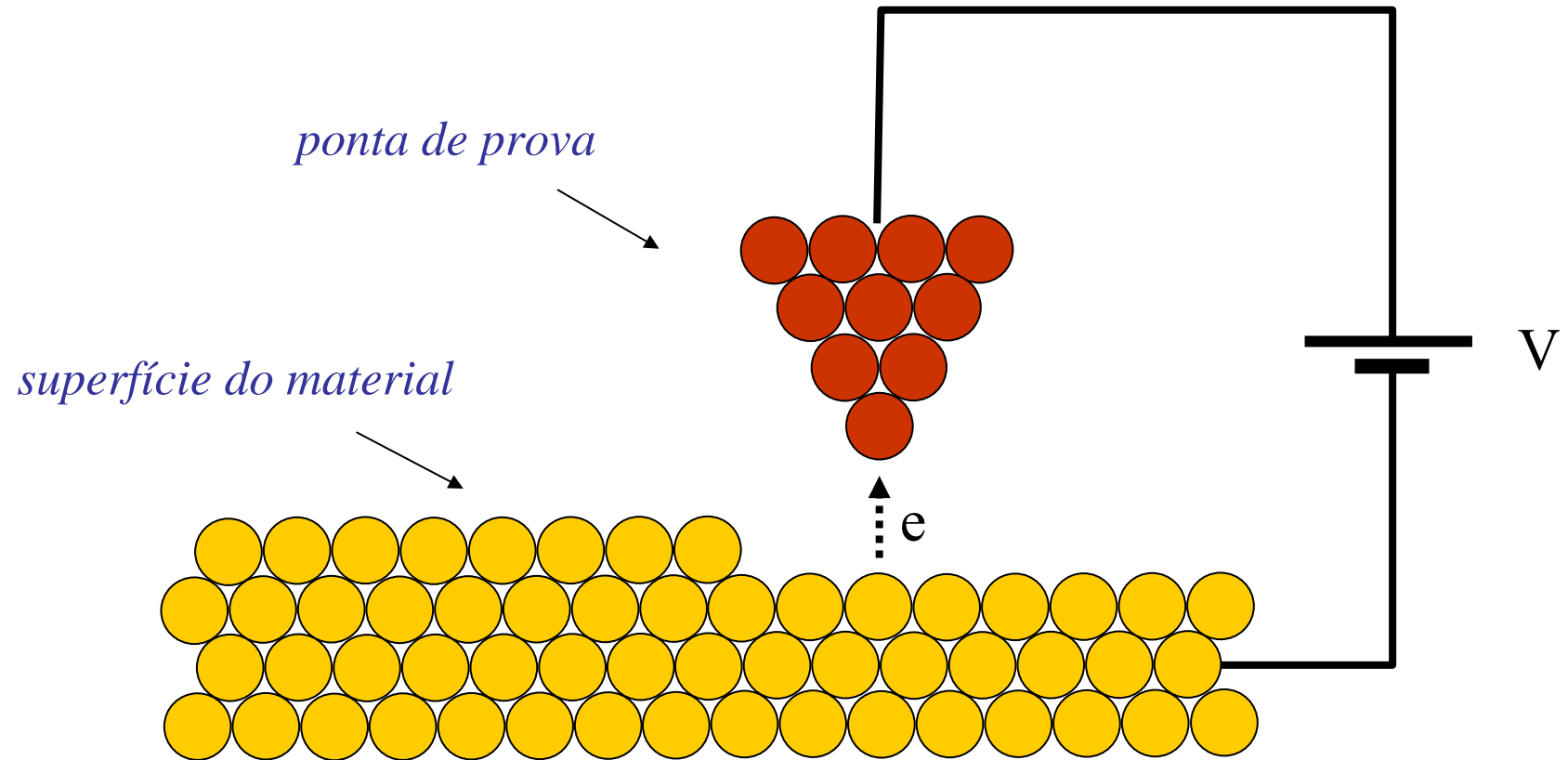


# Decaimento alfa

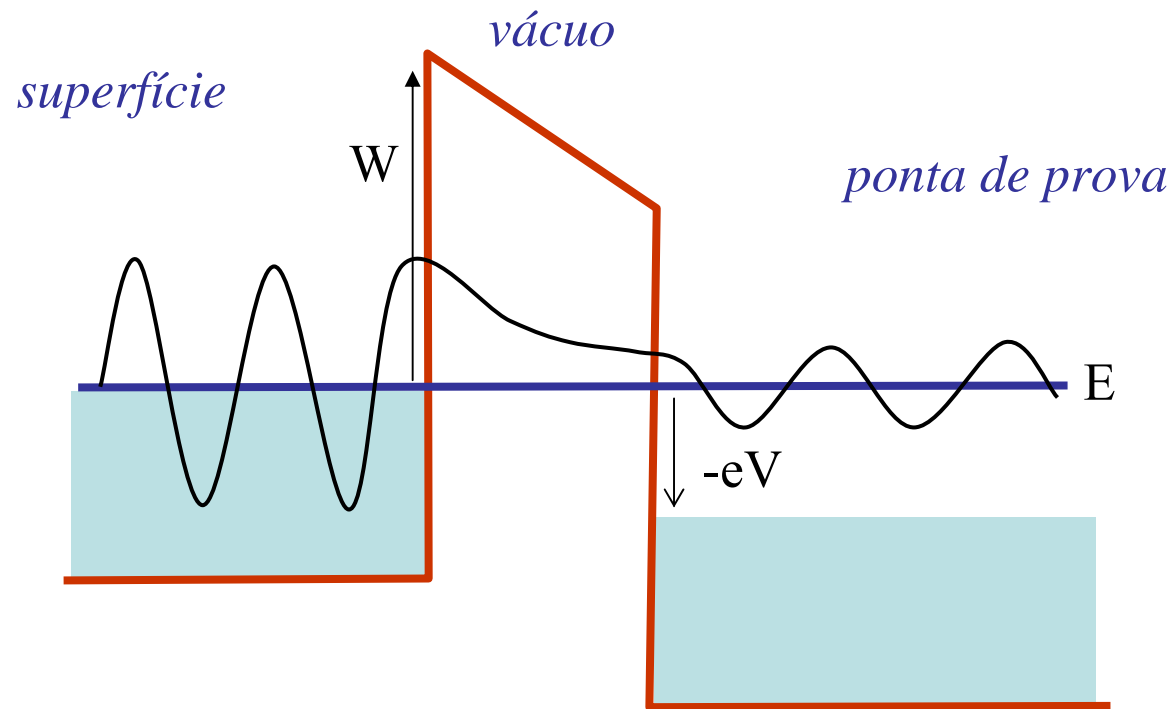




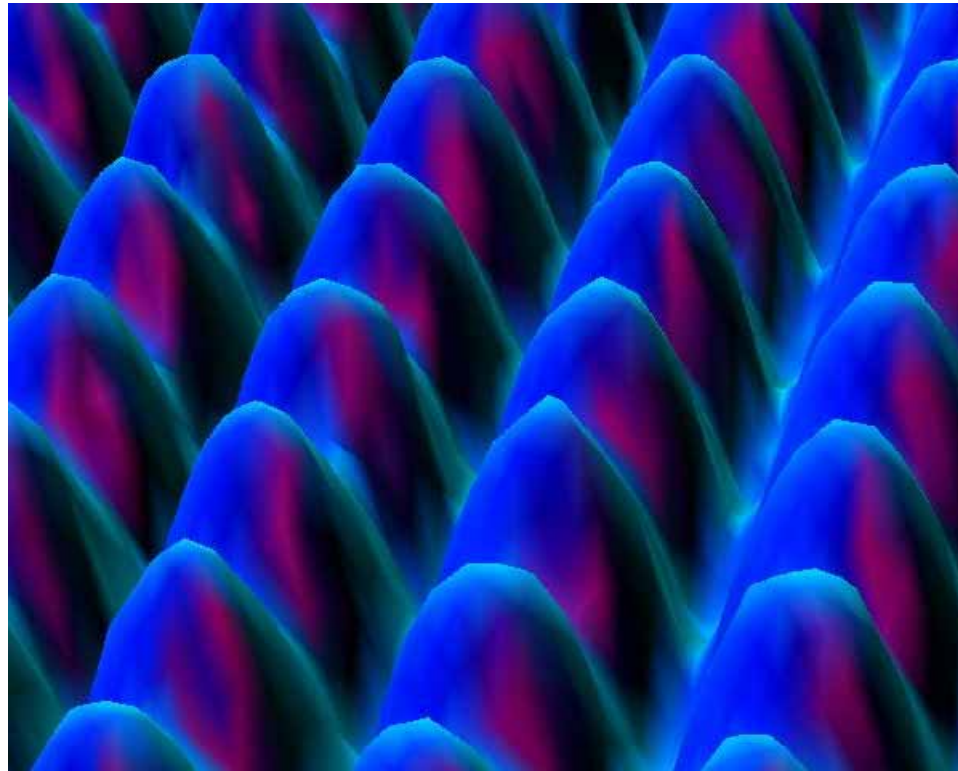
# Microscopia de tunelamento



# Microscopia de tunelamento



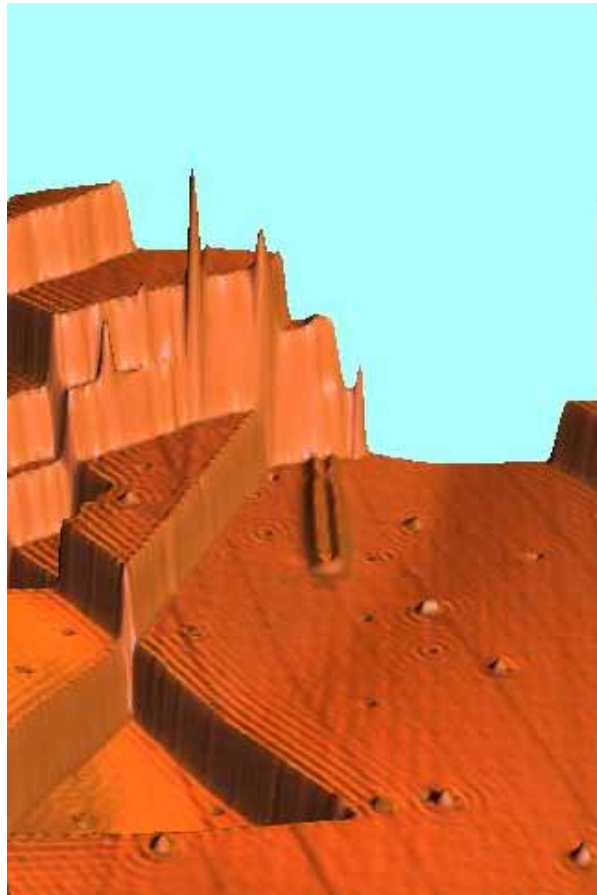
# Microscopia de tunelamento



superfície de níquel

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

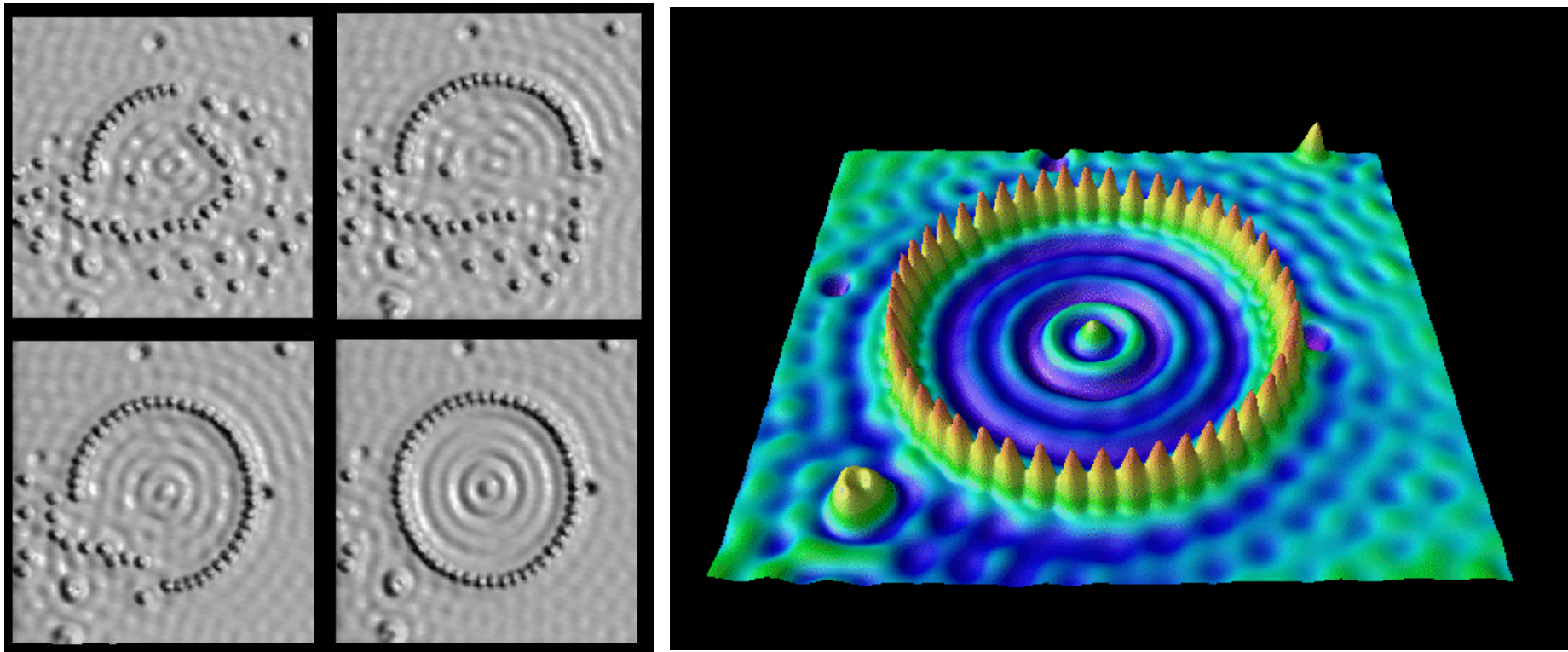
# Microscopia de tunelamento



ondas de elétrons em  
superfície de cobre

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

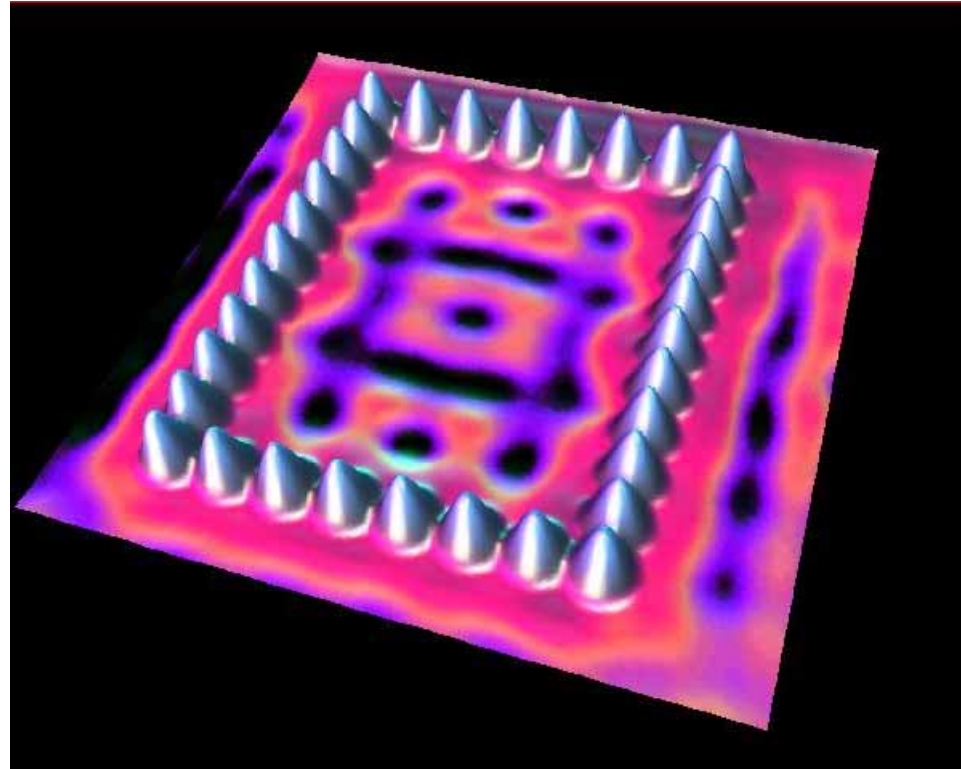
# Elétrons numa caixa circular



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

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

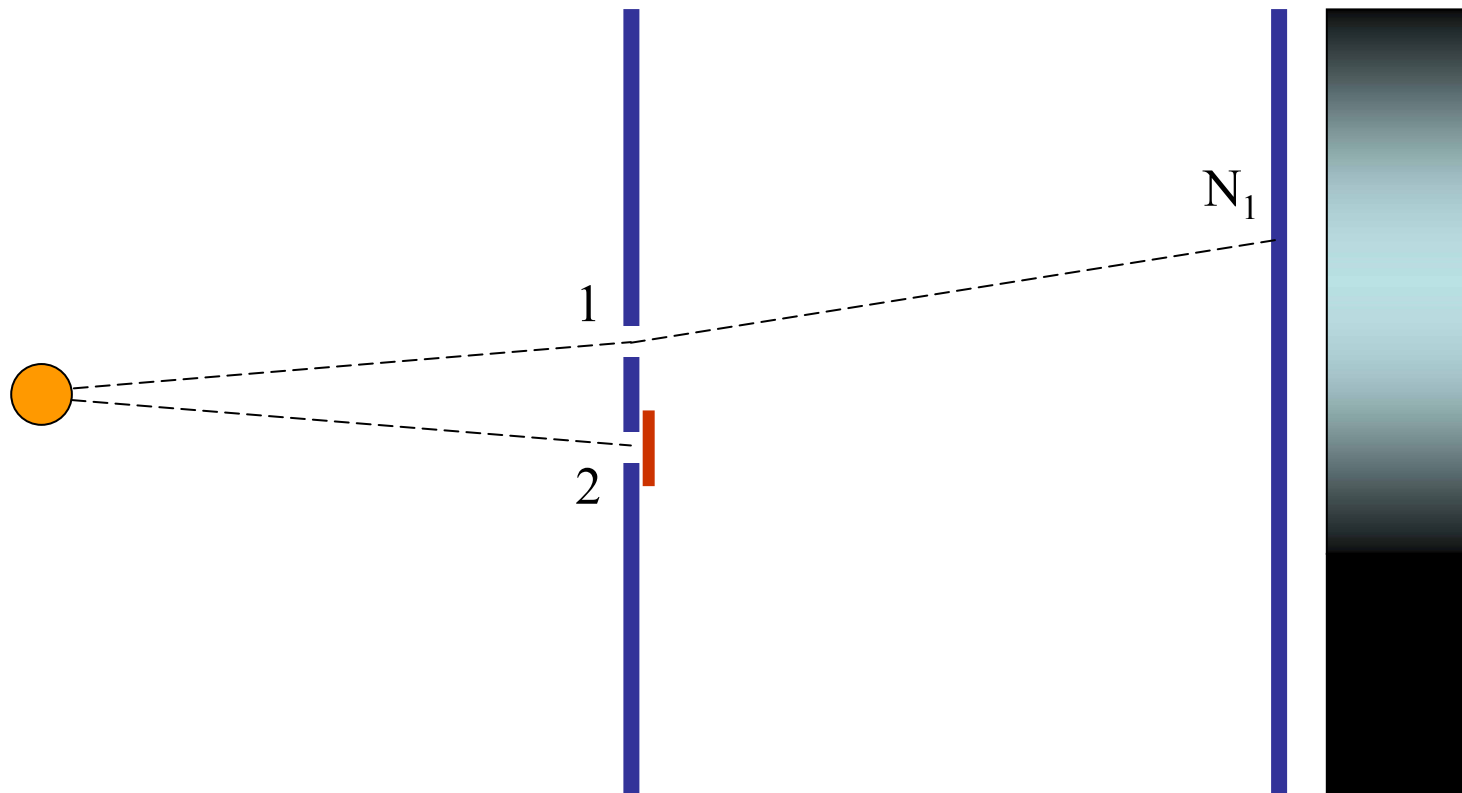
# Elétrons numa caixa retangular



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

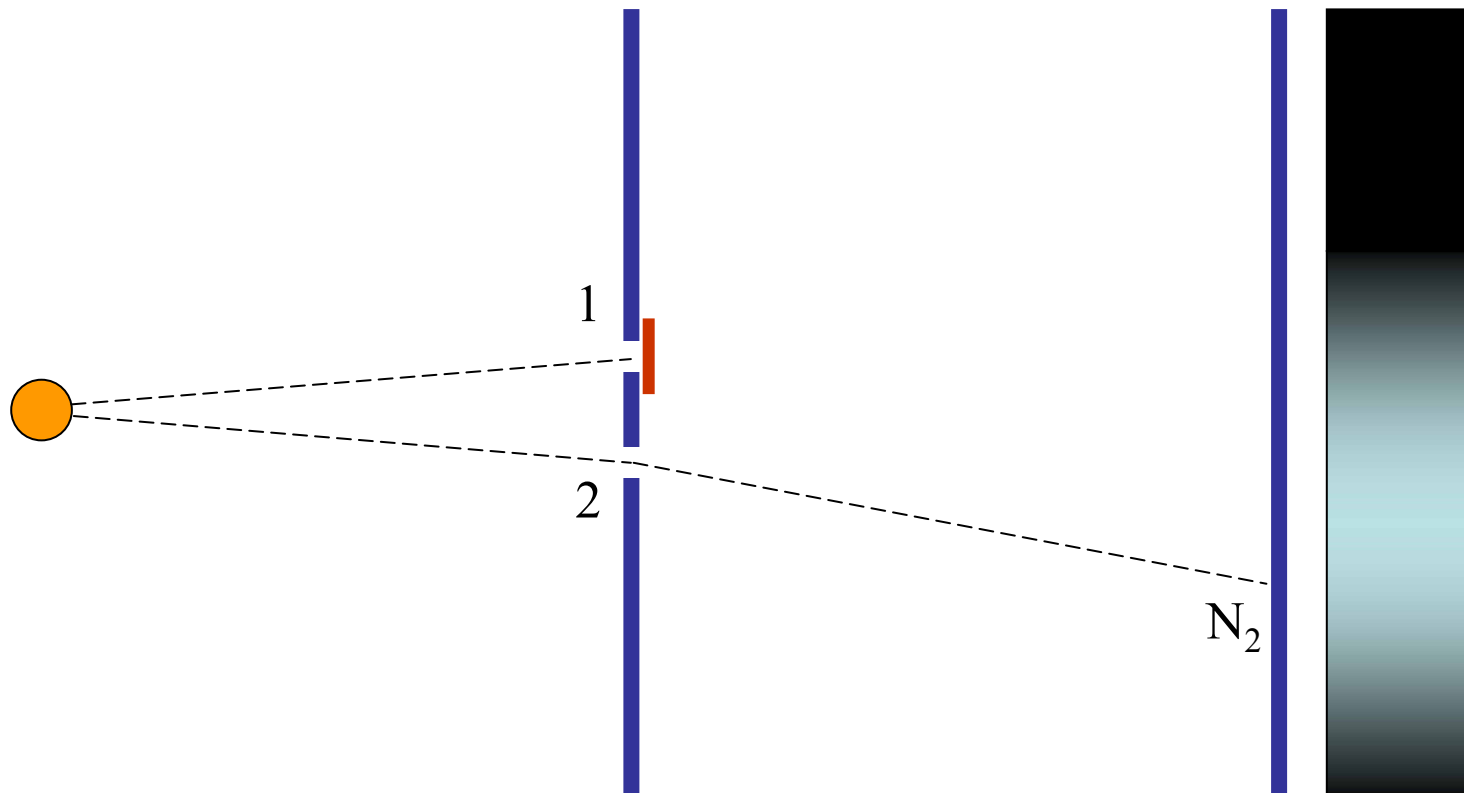
# O único mistério

# Experimento de dupla fenda com partículas



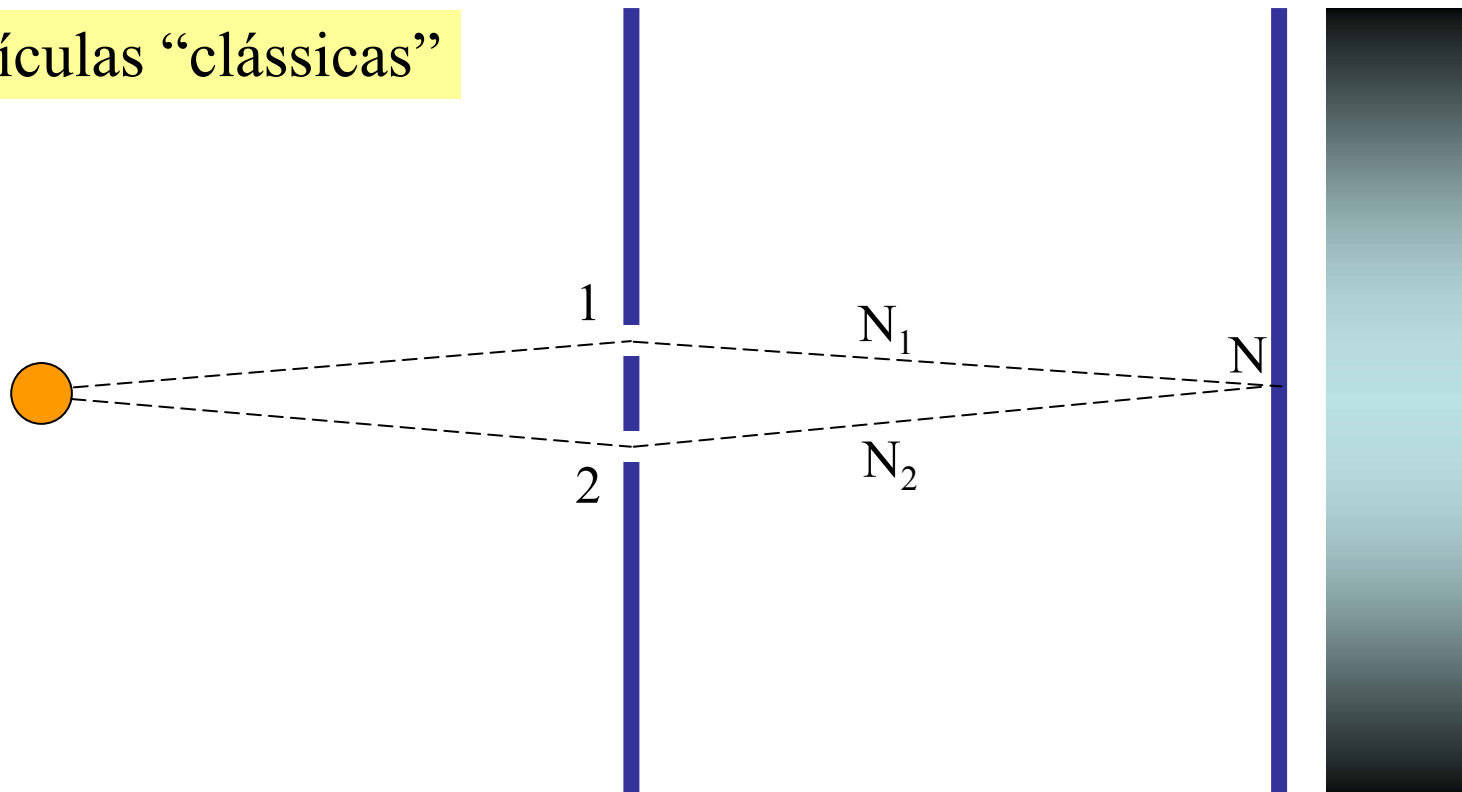


# Experimento de dupla fenda com partículas



# Experimento de dupla fenda com partículas

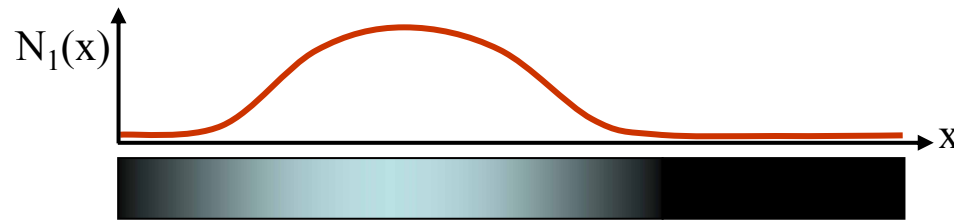
Partículas “clássicas”



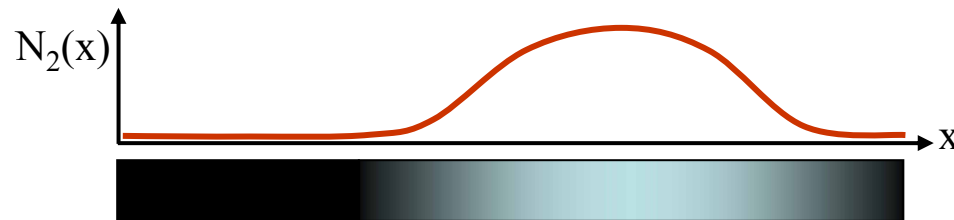
Cada partícula passa *ou* pela fenda 1 *ou* pela fenda 2  $\Rightarrow N = N_1 + N_2$

# Partículas clássicas

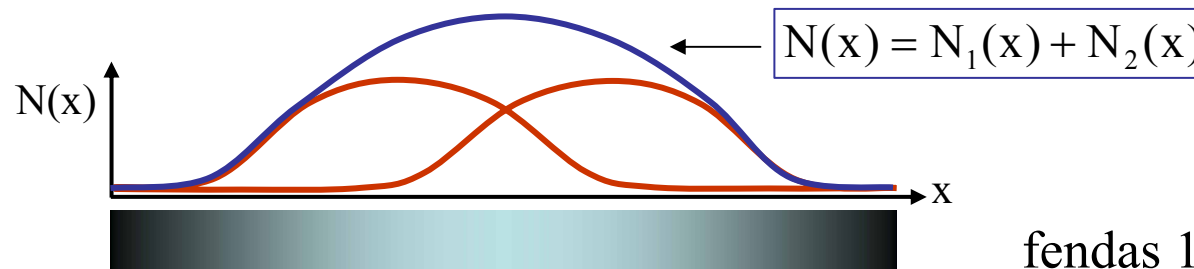
Cada partícula passa *ou* pela fenda 1 *ou* pela fenda 2  $\Rightarrow N = N_1 + N_2$



apenas a fenda 1 aberta



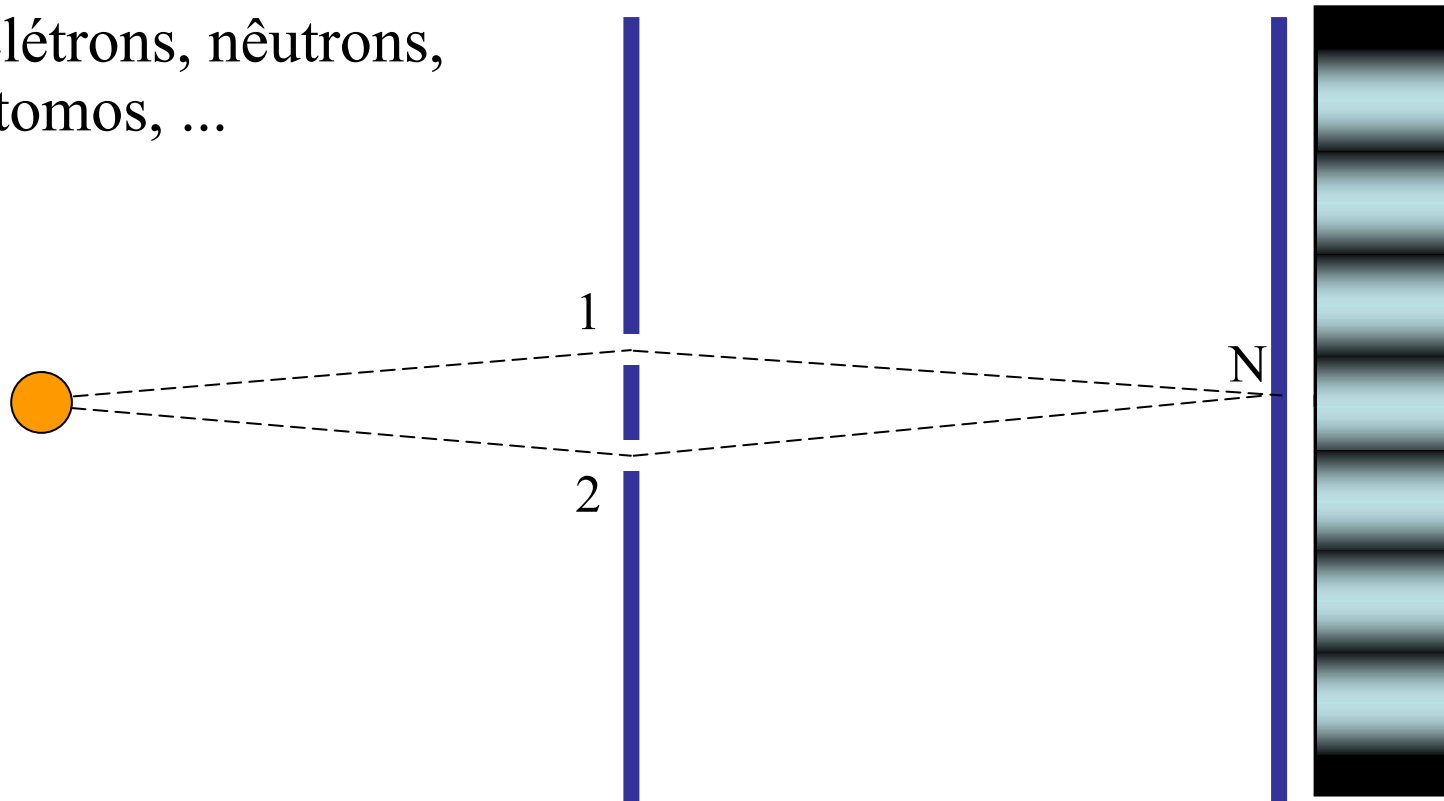
apenas a fenda 2 aberta



fendas 1 e 2 abertas

# Experimento de dupla fenda com partículas

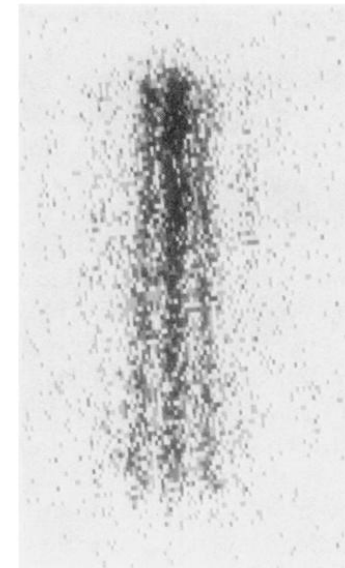
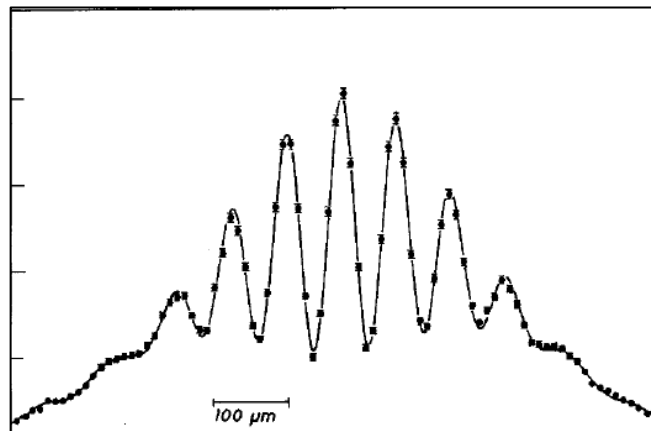
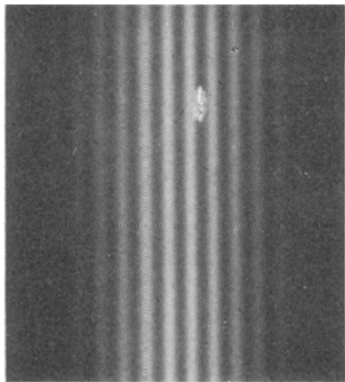
Elétrons, nêutrons,  
átomos, ...



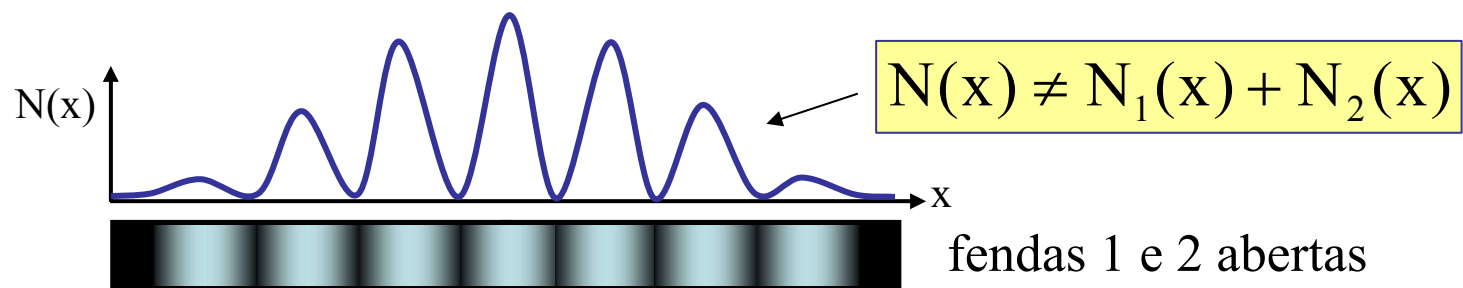
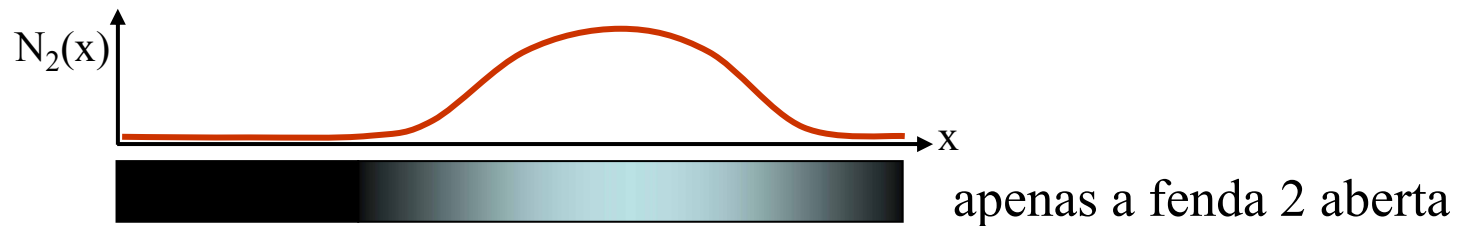
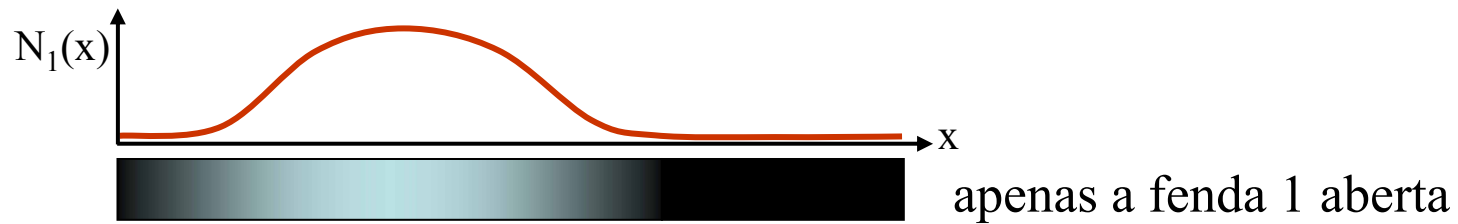
$$N \neq N_1 + N_2$$

# Experimento de dupla fenda com partículas

Elétrons, nêutrons, átomos, ...

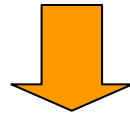


# Elétrons, nêutrons, átomos, ...



## Elétrons, nêutrons, átomos, ...

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



A afirmativa

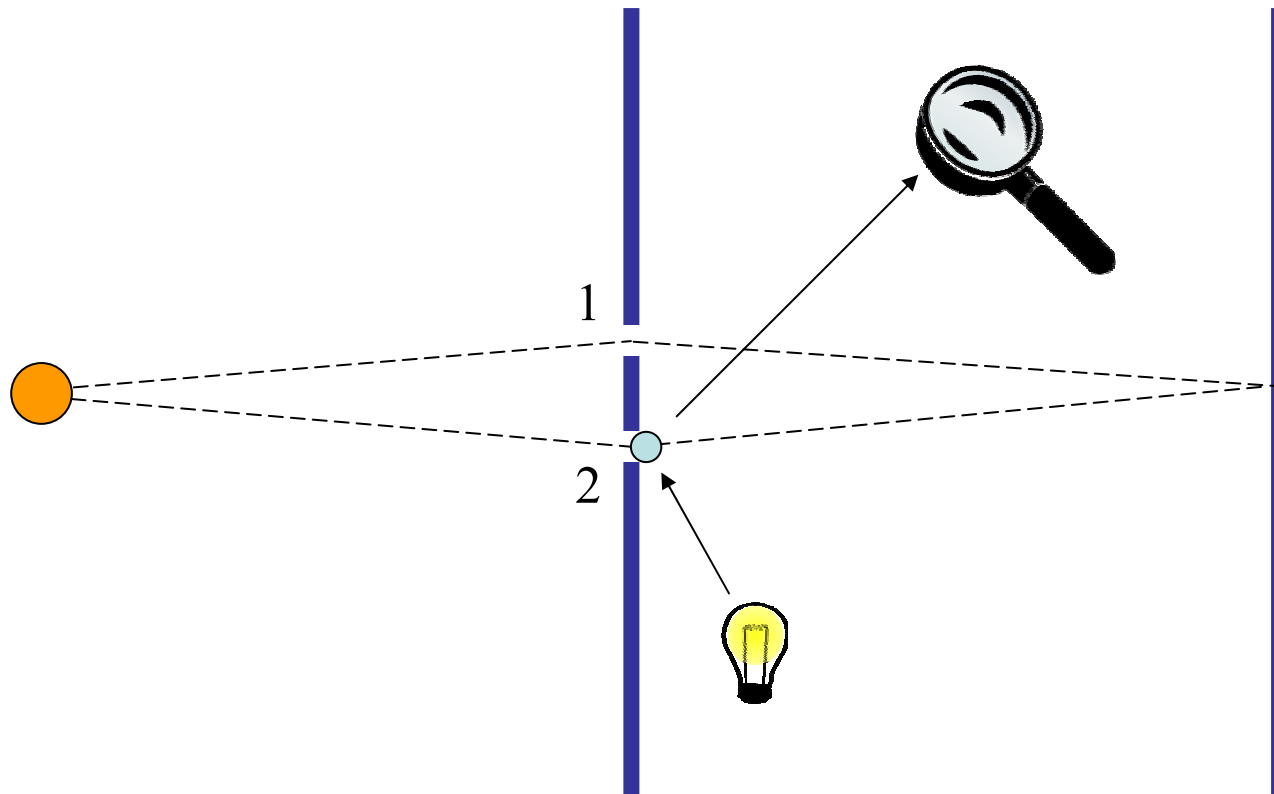
“cada partícula passa ou pela fenda 1 ou pela fenda 2”

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.

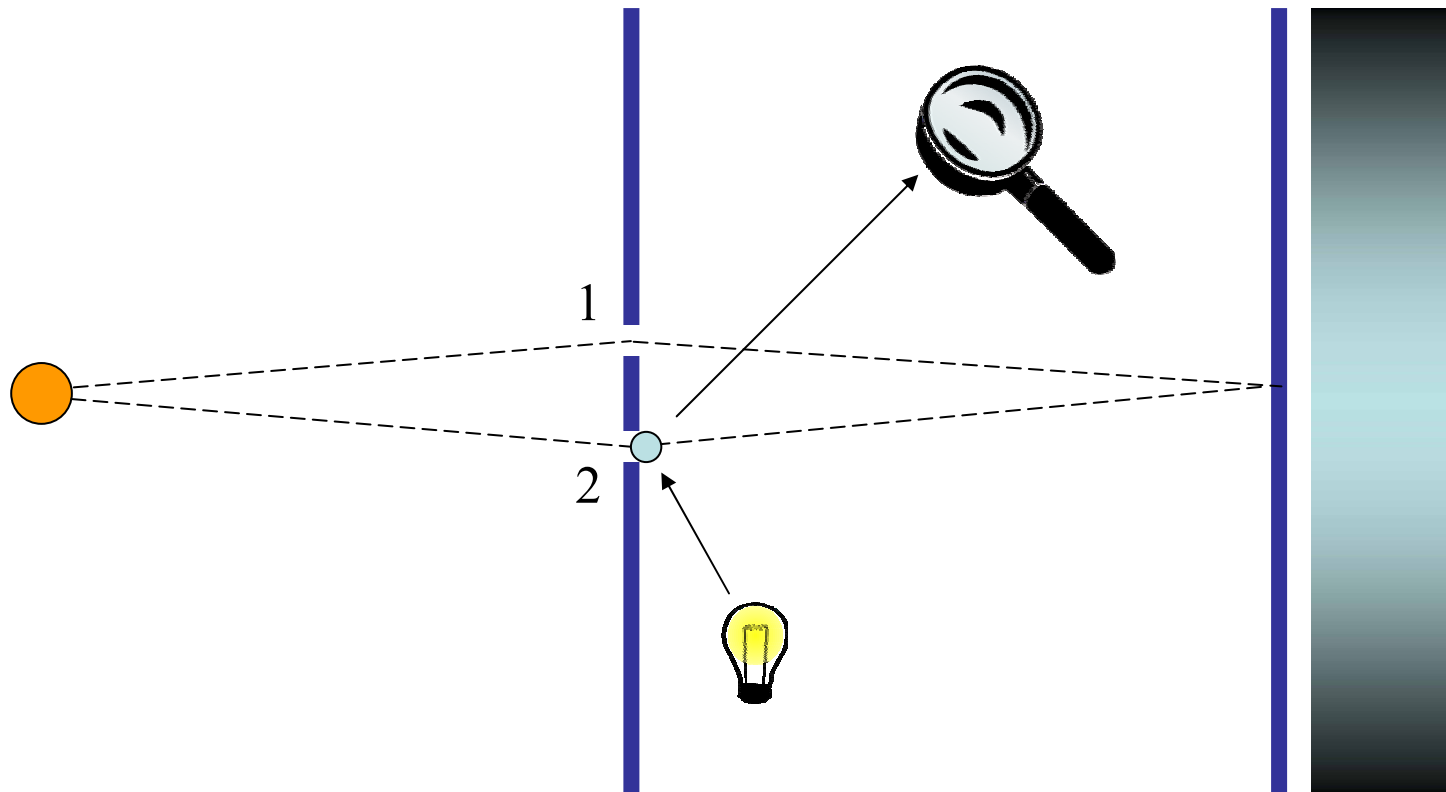
*R. P. Feynman, The Feynman Lectures on Physics, v.3, p.1-1*

# E se observarmos por onde passa a partícula?





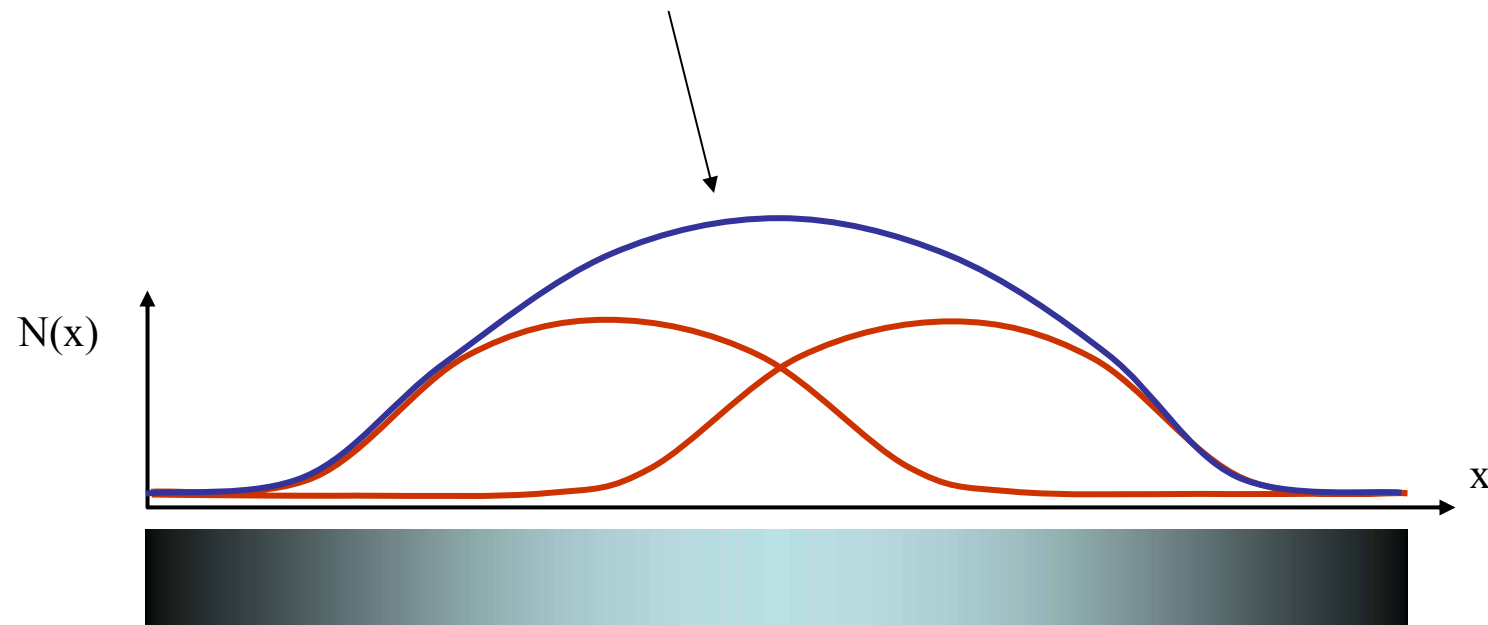
# E se observarmos por onde passa a partícula?



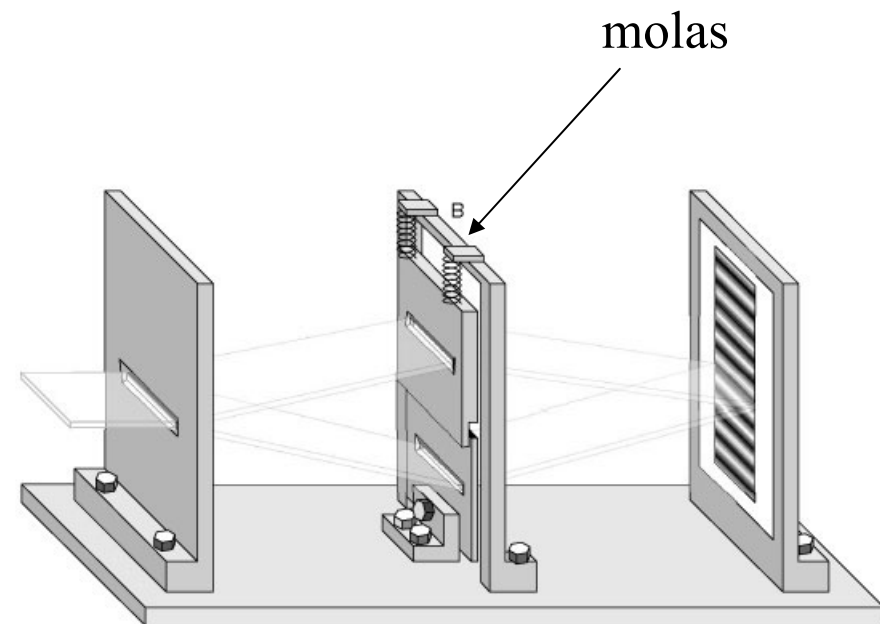
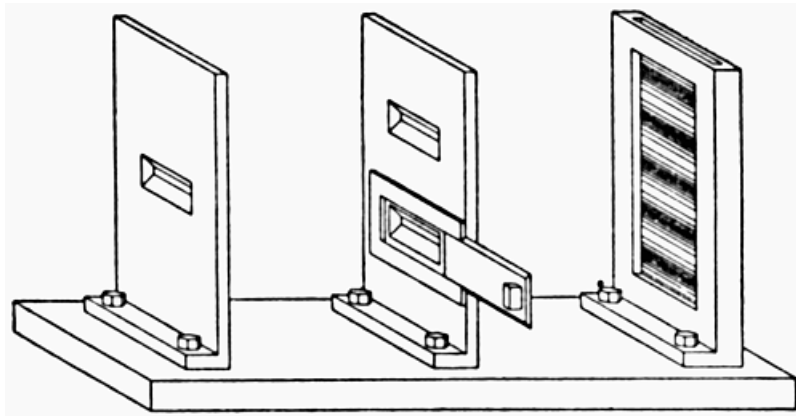
A interferência desaparece!  
-- complementaridade --

E se observarmos por onde passa a partícula?

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

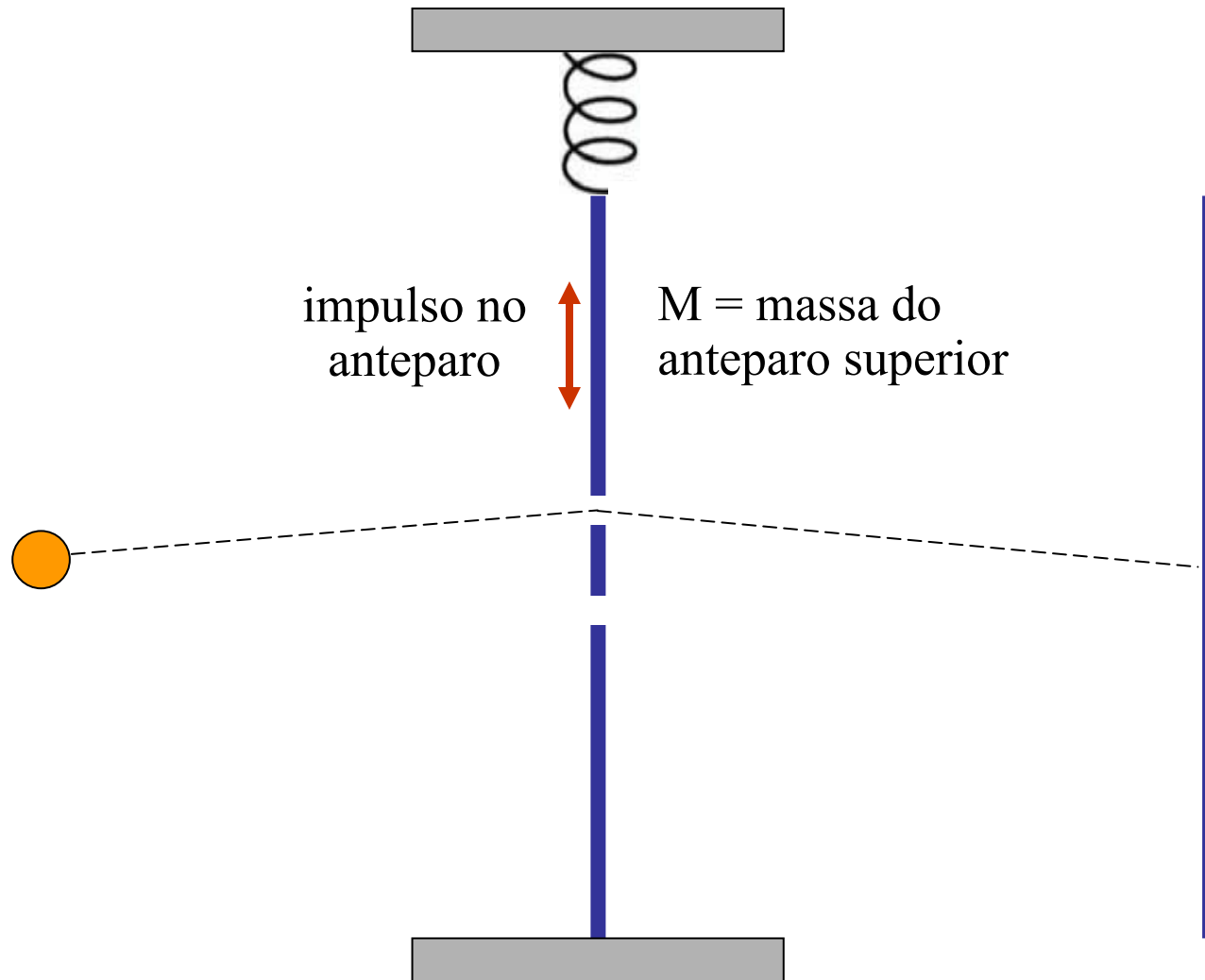


# Experimento sobre a complementaridade

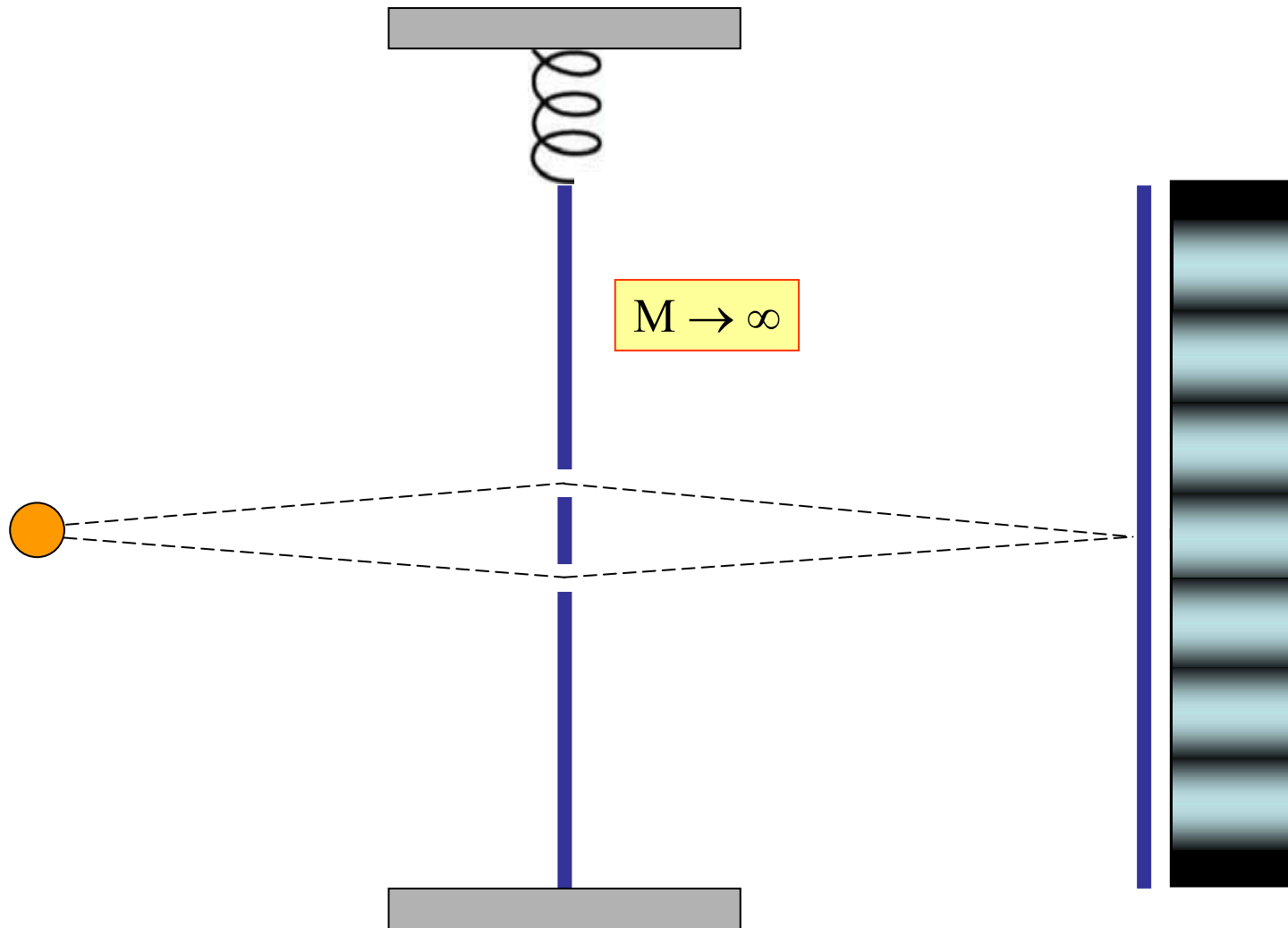


Desenhos: Niels Bohr

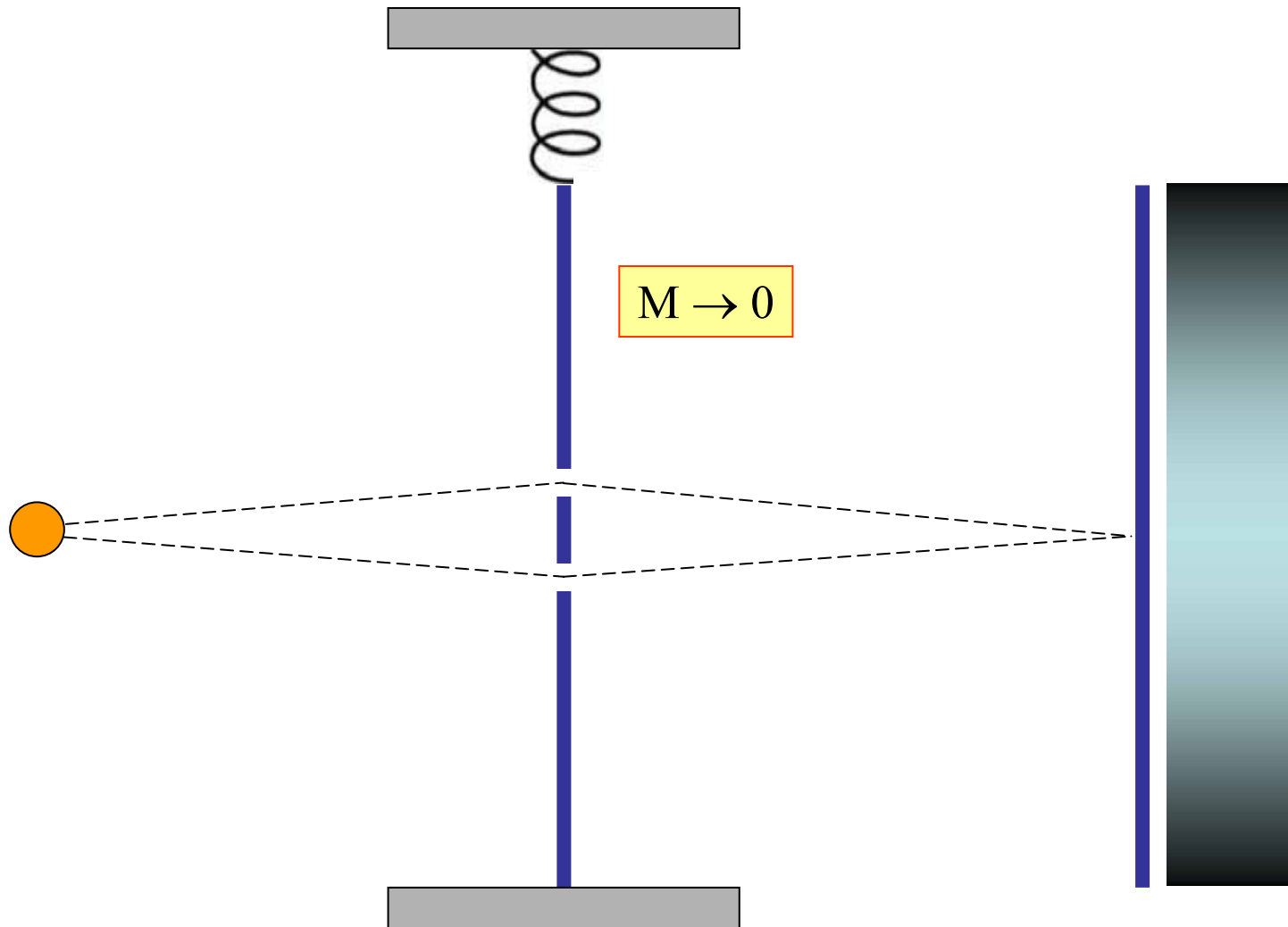
# Experimento sobre a complementaridade



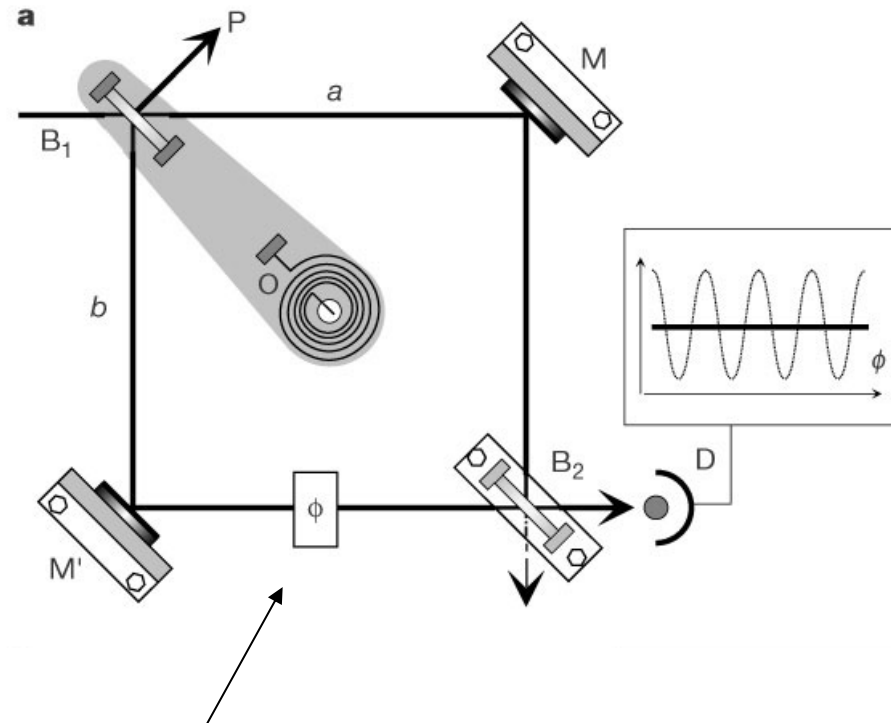
# Experimento sobre a complementaridade



# Experimento sobre a complementaridade



# Experimento sobre a complementaridade

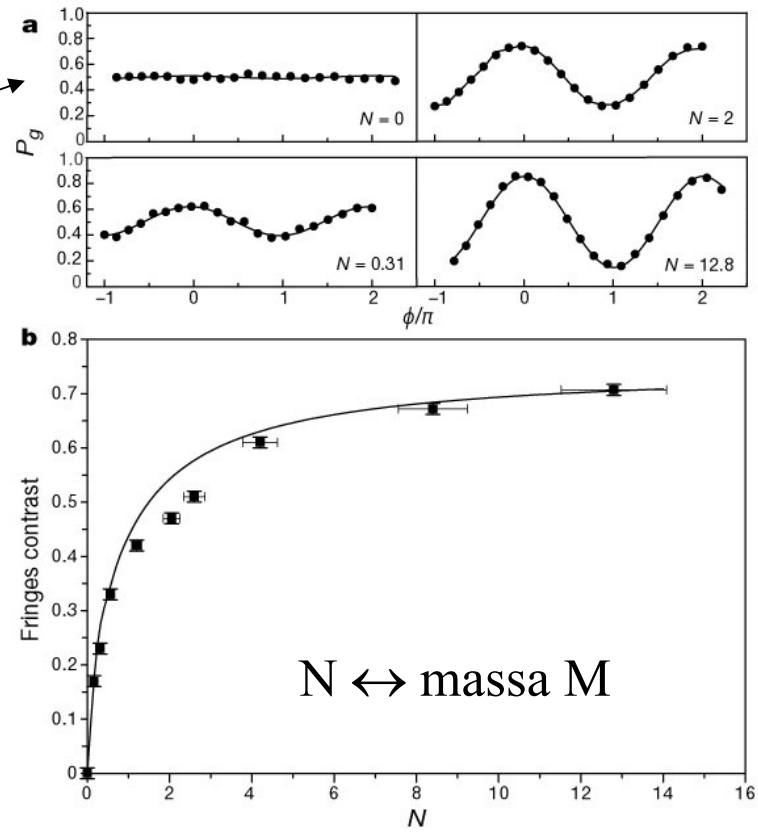


diferença de caminhos (ajustável)

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



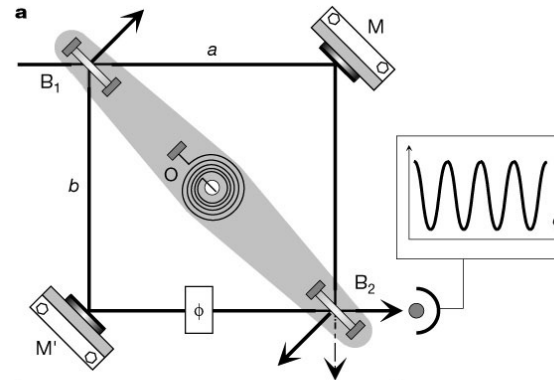
- $M \rightarrow \infty$
- caminho não identificado
- padrão de interferência

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

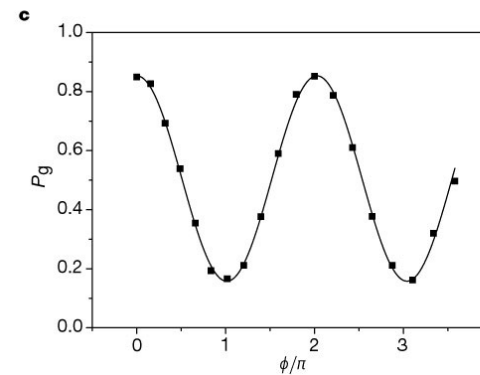


# Experimento sobre a complementaridade

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.