

5

PERSAMAAN SCHRODINGER

Ekuivalensi ini bersesuaian dengan solusi umum persamaan (5.1) untuk gelombang harmonik monokromatik tak teredam dalam arah + x yaitu :

$$Y = A e^{-i\omega(t-x/v)} \quad (5.2)$$

atau

$$Y = A \cos [\omega(t-x/v)] - \text{isin} [\omega(t-x/v)] \quad (5.3)$$

A. Persamaan Schrodinger Bergantung Waktu

:

$$i\hbar \delta\Psi/\delta t = -\hbar^2/2m (\delta^2\Psi/\delta x^2 + \delta^2\Psi/\delta y^2 + \delta^2\Psi/\delta z^2) + V(x,y,z)\Psi \quad (5.16)$$

B. Persamaan Schrodinger Tak Bergantung Waktu

$$\Psi = A e^{-(i/\hbar)(Et-px)} = A e^{-(iE/\hbar)t} e^{(ip/\hbar)x}$$

$$\Psi = \Psi e^{-(iE/\hbar)t} \quad (5.17)$$

dengan $\Psi = e^{-(ip/\hbar)x}$. Jadi Ψ merupakan perkalian dari fungsi gelombang bergantung waktu $e^{-(iE/\hbar)t}$ dan fungsi gelombang bergantung pada kedudukan Ψ . Substitusikan persamaan (5.17) ke dalam persamaan (5.15) maka diperoleh:

$$i\hbar \Psi \left(iE/\hbar \right) e^{-(iE/\hbar)t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} e^{-(iE/\hbar)t} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{dx^2} + v\Psi e^{-(iE/\hbar)t}$$

$$E\Psi = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{dx^2} + v(x)\Psi \quad \text{atau}$$

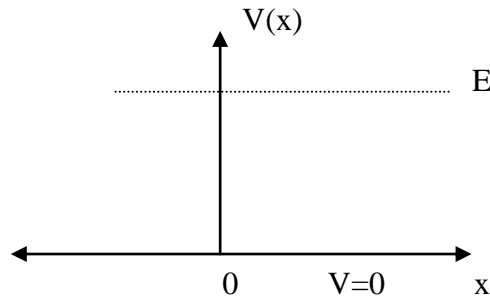
$$\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{dx^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - V)\Psi = 0 \quad (5.18)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} \right) + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - V)\Psi = 0 \quad (5.19)$$

C. Aplikasi Persamaan Schrodinger Pada Permasalahan Sederhana untuk Kasus Satu Dimensi.

1. Partikel Bebas (*Free Particle*)

a. Proton di Dalam Siklotron



Gambar 5.1 Grafik Energi partikel bebas

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) = E\Psi(x)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) = \frac{-2m}{\hbar^2} E\Psi(x)$$

$$\text{misal : } k^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) = k^2\Psi(x)$$

$$\text{Solusinya adalah : } \Psi(x) = Ae^{ikx} + Be^{-ikx}; \text{ dengan } k = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}$$

Ada dua kemungkinan yaitu :

1. Partikel bergerak ke kanan

$$B = 0 \text{ dan } \Psi(x) = Ae^{ikx}$$

$$\text{Energi partikelnya ialah : } \frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (Ae^{ikx}) = E Ae^{ikx}$$

$$\frac{k^2 \hbar^2}{2m} Ae^{ikx} = E Ae^{ikx}$$

$$\text{Atau : } E = \frac{k^2 \hbar^2}{2m}$$

Konstanta normalisasi A dapat ditentukan sebagai berikut :

Jika panjang lintasan partikel itu $0 \leq x \leq L$

$$\int_0^L (Ae^{ikx})^*(Ae^{ikx}) dx = 1$$

$$A^2 \int_0^L dx = 1 \longrightarrow A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}}$$

Maka persamaan keadaannya adalah : $\psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} e^{ikx}$ dengan $k = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar}}$

$$\Psi(x,t) = \psi(x) \cdot \psi(t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} e^{ikx} e^{\left(\frac{-i}{\hbar}\right)Et}$$

Bila dinyatakan dalam variable gelombang semuanya :

$$E = h\nu \text{ maka } \frac{E}{\hbar} = 2\pi\nu = \omega$$

$$\Psi(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} e^{i(kx - \omega t)}$$

Harga rata-rata dari variabel momentumnya :

$$\langle P \rangle = \int_0^L \Psi(x) * \hat{P} \Psi(x) dx$$

$$\langle P \rangle = \int_0^L \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} e^{ikx} \right)^* \left(\frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} e^{ikx} dx = \frac{k\hbar}{L} \int_0^L dx = k\hbar$$

Energi partikel dapat dicari sebagai berikut :

Substitusi $\psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} e^{ikx}$ ke dalam persamaan Schrodinger

$$\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (Ae^{ikx}) = E \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} Ae^{ikx} \right)$$

$$\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} (ik)^2 e^{ikx} = E \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} Ae^{ikx} \right)$$

$$E = + \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}$$

2. Partikel bergerak ke kiri

$$A=0$$

$$\Psi(x) = B e^{-ikx}$$

Dengan cara yang sama, tentukanlah : a) B b) $\psi(x,t)$ c) $\langle P \rangle$ d) E

a) konstanta normalisasi B dapat dicari sebagai berikut :

$$\Psi(x) = B e^{-ikx} \quad ; \quad A = 0$$

$$\int_0^L (B e^{-ikx})^* (B e^{-ikx}) dx = 1$$

$$\int_0^L B e^{ikx} B e^{-ikx} dx = 1$$

$$B^2 \int_0^L dx = 1$$

$$B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}}$$

$$b) \Psi(x,t) = \Psi(x)\Psi(t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} e^{-ikx} e^{(\frac{-i}{\hbar})Et}$$

$$E = \hbar \nu \rightarrow \frac{E}{\hbar} = \frac{\hbar \nu}{\hbar} = 2\pi \nu = \omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} e^{-ikx} e^{-i\omega t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} e^{-i(kx+\omega t)}$$

c) $\langle P \rangle = \dots\dots\dots?$

$$\langle P \rangle = \int_0^L \Psi^*(x) \hat{P} \Psi(x) dx = \int_0^L \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} e^{-ikx} \right)^* \left(\frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} e^{-ikx} \right) dx$$

$$= - \int_0^L \frac{k}{L} \hbar e^0 dx = \langle P \rangle = - \frac{k}{L} \hbar L = -k\hbar$$

d) E = \dots\dots\dots?

$$\Psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} e^{-ikx}$$

$$\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} e^{-ikx} \right) = E \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} e^{-ikx} \right)$$

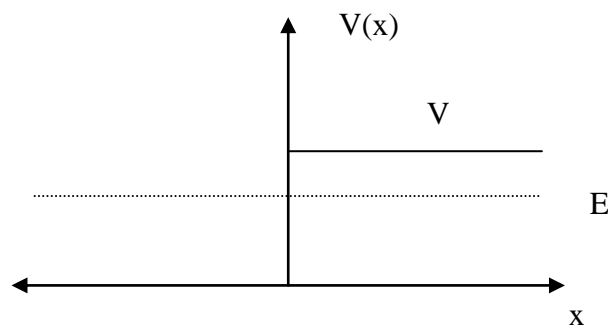
$$\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} (-ik)^2 e^{-ikx} = E \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} e^{-ikx} \right)$$

$$E = \frac{-\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}$$

2. Partikel dalam Keadaan Terikat (*Bound States*)

a. Elektron-Elektron Konduksi yang Berada di Permukaan Logam

t :



Gambar 5.2 Grafik Energi elektron pada permukaan logam

➤ Daerah I : $x < 0$

$V(x) = 0$; energi partikel E

Persamaan schrodingernya ialah:

$$\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) = E \Psi(x)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) = \frac{-2mE}{\hbar^2} \Psi(x)$$

$$\text{misal : } k_1^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) = -k_1^2 \Psi(x)$$

$$\Psi_I(x) = A e^{ik_1 x} + B e^{-ik_1 x}$$

➤ Daerah II ; $x > 0$

$$V(x) = V, E < V$$

$$\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) + V\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) &= \frac{-2m(E-V)}{\hbar^2} \Psi(x) \\ &= \frac{2m(V-E)}{\hbar^2} \Psi(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Misal: } k_2^2 = \frac{2m(V-E)}{\hbar^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) = k_2^2 \Psi(x)$$

$$\text{Solusi ialah } \Psi(x) = C e^{k_2 x} + D e^{-k_2 x}$$

Fungsi yang diinginkan ialah fungsi gelombang berkelakuan baik :

$$\Psi_{II}(x) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty}$$

$$\text{Maka } C = 0 \text{ dari } \Psi_{II}(x) = D_2 e^{-ik_2 x}$$

$$\Psi(x) = \begin{cases} A e^{ik_1 x} + B e^{-ik_1 x} & ; x < 0 \\ D e^{-k_2 x} & ; x > 0 \end{cases}$$

Solusi dari fungsi gelombang yang diperoleh masih terputus di $x = 0$ (tak kontinu) maka, kita gunakan rumus penyambung atau persamaan kontinuitas.

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_I(x) &= \Psi_{II}(x) \\ \frac{d\Psi_I(x)}{dx} &= \frac{d\Psi_{II}(x)}{dx} \quad x=0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow A+B=D \dots\dots\dots 1)$$

$$ik_1 A - ik_1 B = -k_2 D \dots\dots\dots 2)$$

Dari dua persamaan tersebut dapat ditentukan harga konstanta A,B dan D

$$\begin{array}{l|l} A+B=D & (k_2) \\ ik_1 A - ik_1 B = -k_2 D & 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} -k_2 A + k_2 B = -k_2 D \\ ik_1 A - ik_1 B = -k_2 D \end{array} +$$

$$\frac{(k_2 + ik_1)A + (k_2 - ik_1)B = 0}{(k_2 + ik_1)A + (k_2 - ik_1)B = 0}$$

$$(k_2 + ik_1)A = (k_2 - ik_1)B$$

$$B = \frac{ik_1 + k_2}{ik_1 - k_2} A$$

$$D = A$$

$$A + B = D$$

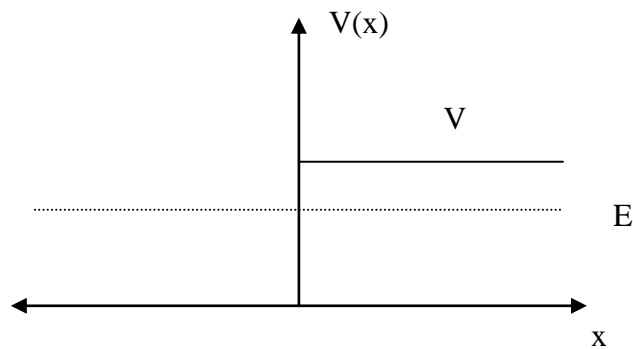
$$ik_1 A - ik_1 B = -k_2 D \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} ik_1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right| \quad \begin{array}{l} ik_1 A + ik_1 B = -k_1 D \\ ik_1 A - ik_1 B = -k_2 D \end{array} +$$

$$\frac{2ik_1 A = (ik_1 - k_2)D}{2ik_1 A = (ik_1 - k_2)D}$$

$$D = \frac{2ik_1}{ik_1 - k_2} A$$

$$\Psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{ik_1 x} + \frac{ik_1 + k_2}{ik_1 - k_2} A; x \leq 0 \\ \frac{2ik_1}{ik_1 - k_2} A; x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

b. Neutron yang mencoba melepaskan diri dari inti



Gambar 5.3 Grafik Energi Neutron

Daerah I : $x < 0$

$V(x) = 0$; energi partikel E

Persamaan schrodinger ialah :

$$\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) = E \Psi(x)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) = \frac{-2mE}{\hbar^2} \Psi(x)$$

misal : $k_1^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) = -k_1^2 \Psi(x)$$

$$\Psi_I(x) = A e^{ik_1 x} + B e^{-ik_1 x}$$

Daerah $x > 0$

$V(x) = V$; energi $E > V$

Persamaan schrodinger nya : $\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) + V \Psi(x) = E \Psi(x)$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) = \frac{-2m(E - V)}{\hbar^2} \Psi(x)$$

$$= \frac{2m(V - E)}{\hbar^2} \Psi(x)$$

Misal : $k_2^2 = \frac{2m(V - E)}{\hbar^2}$

$$\Psi_{II}(x) = C e^{ik_2 x} + D e^{-ik_2 x}$$

Syarat gelombang yang berkelakuan baik : $\Psi(x) = C e^{ik_2 x}$ dan $D = 0$

$$\Psi(x) = \begin{cases} A e^{ik_1 x} + B e^{-ik_1 x}, & x < 0 \\ C e^{ik_2 x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

Persamaan kontinuitas di $x = 0$ agar fungsi gelombang tersebut berkesinambungan:

$$\Psi_I(x) = \Psi_{II}(x) \Big|_{x=0}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \Psi_I(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \Psi_{II}(x) \Big|_{x=0}$$

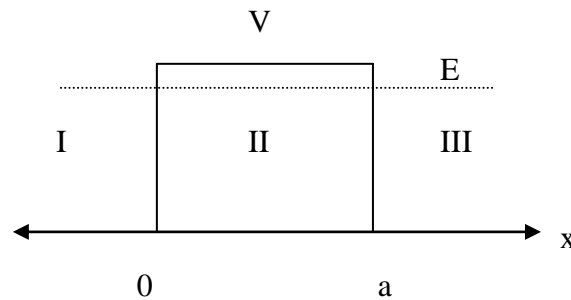
$$\begin{array}{l} A + B = C \\ k_1 A - k_1 B = k_2 C \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} (k_1) \\ 1 \end{array} \right| \quad \begin{array}{l} k_1 A - k_1 B = k_1 C \\ k_1 A - k_1 B = k_2 C \end{array} \quad +$$

$$2k_1 A = (k_1 + k_2) C$$

$$C = \frac{2k_1}{k_1 + k_2} A$$

$$\Psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{ik_1x} + \frac{ik_1 - k_2}{ik_1 + k_2} A; x \leq 0 \\ \frac{2ik_1}{ik_1 + k_2} A; x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

c. Partikel α yang Mencoba Melepaskan Diri dari *Barrier Coulomb*



Gambar 5.4 Grafik Energi Partikel α

Daerah I ; $x < 0$

$$V(x) = 0 \quad \text{energinya } E < V$$

$$\text{Persamaan schrodingeranya : } \frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) + V\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) = \frac{-2mE}{\hbar^2} \Psi(x)$$

$$\Psi_I(x) = \text{dengan } k_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}$$

Daerah II ; $0 < x < a$

$$V(x) = 0$$

$$\text{Persamaan schrodingeranya : } \frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) + V\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (V - E) \Psi(x)$$

$$\Psi_{II}(x) = Ce^{ik_2x} + De^{-ik_2x} \quad \text{dengan } k_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2m(V - E)}{\hbar^2}}$$

Daerah III ; $x > a$

$$V(x)=0$$

Persamaan schrodingeranya : $\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) + V\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x)$

$$\Psi_{III}(x) = Fe^{ik_2x} + Ge^{-ik_1x} \quad \text{dengan } k_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}$$

Pada daerah ini, partikelnya merupakan partikel bebas artinya tidak ada sesuatu yang menyebabkan partikel untuk dipantulkan kembali jadi G=0

$$\Psi_{III}(x) = Fe^{ik_2x}$$

$$\Psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{ik_1x} + Be^{-ik_1x}; x < 0 \\ Ce^{k_2x} + De^{-k_2x}; 0 < x < a \\ Fe^{ik_1x}; x > a \end{cases}$$

Persamaan tersebut masih terputus di x=0 dan x=a maka digunakan persamaan kontinuitas:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Psi_I(x) &= \Psi_{II}(x) \\ \frac{d\Psi_I(x)}{dx} &= \frac{d\Psi_{II}(x)}{dx} \end{aligned} \right|_{x=0}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Psi_I(x) &= \Psi_{II}(x) \\ \frac{d\Psi_I(x)}{dx} &= \frac{d\Psi_{II}(x)}{dx} \end{aligned} \right|_{x=a}$$

$$A+B=C+D \dots\dots\dots 1)$$

$$ik_1A - ik_1B = k_2C - k_2D \dots\dots\dots 2)$$

$$Ce^{k_2a} + De^{-k_2a} = Fe^{ik_1a} \dots\dots\dots 3)$$

$$k_2Ce^{k_2a} - k_2De^{-k_2a} = ik_1Fe^{ik_1a} \dots\dots\dots 4)$$

Dari keempat persamaan tersebut dapat dicari konstanta A,B,C,D dan F.

Dari persamaan 1 dan 2 :

$$\begin{array}{l} A+B=C+D \\ ik_1A - ik_1B = k_2C - k_2D \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} (ik_1) \\ (1) \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} ik_1A + ik_1B = ik_1C - ik_1D \\ ik_1A - ik_1B = k_2C - k_2D \end{array} \quad +$$

$$2ik_1A = (ik_1 + k_2)C + (ik_1 - k_2)D \dots\dots\dots 5)$$

Dari persamaan 3) dan 4)

$$\begin{array}{l}
Ce^{k_2 a} + De^{-k_2 a} = Fe^{ik_1 a} \\
k_2 Ce^{k_2 a} - k_2 De^{-k_2 a} = ik_1 Fe^{ik_1 a}
\end{array}
\quad \left| \begin{array}{l}
(ik_1) \\
(1)
\end{array} \right.
\begin{array}{l}
ik_1 Ce^{k_2 a} + ik_1 De^{-k_2 a} = ik_1 Fe^{ik_1 a} \\
k_2 Ce^{k_2 a} - k_2 De^{-k_2 a} = ik_1 Fe^{ik_1 a} \\
\hline
(ik_1 - k_2) Ce^{k_2 a} = -(ik_1 - k_2) De^{k_2 a} \\
D = \frac{(ik_1 - k_2) e^{2k_2 a}}{-(ik_1 - k_2) e^{-k_2 a}} C \\
D = \frac{(k_2 - ik_1) e^{2k_2 a}}{-(ik_1 + k_2)} C \dots \dots \dots 6)
\end{array}$$

Substitusi 6) ke 5) :

$$\begin{aligned}
2ik_1 A &= (ik_1 + k_2)C + (ik_1 - k_2) \left\{ \frac{(k_2 - ik_1)}{(ik_1 + k_2)} e^{2k_2 a} C \right\} \\
2ik_1 A &= \left\{ (ik_1 + k_2) + (ik_1 - k_2) \frac{(k_2 - ik_1)}{(ik_1 + k_2)} e^{2k_2 a} \right\} C \\
C &= \frac{2ik_1 (ik_1 + k_2)}{(ik_1 + k_2)^2 + (ik_1 + k_2)(k_2 + ik_1) e^{2k_2 a}} A \dots \dots \dots 7)
\end{aligned}$$

Substitusi 7) ke 6) :

$$D = \frac{(k_2 - ik_1) e^{2k_2 a}}{-(ik_1 + k_2)} \left\{ \frac{2ik_1 (ik_1 + k_2)}{(ik_1 + k_2)^2 + (ik_1 + k_2)(k_2 + ik_1) e^{2k_2 a}} A \dots \dots \dots 8) \right\}$$

Substitusi 7) ke 8) :

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Rightarrow \left\{ \frac{2ik_1 (ik_1 + k_2)}{(ik_1 + k_2)^2 + (ik_1 - k_2)(k_2 - ik_1) e^{2k_2 a}} A e^{2k_2 a} \right\} + \\
&\left[\frac{(k_2 + ik_1) e^{2k_2 a}}{(ik_1 + k_2)} \left\{ \frac{2ik_1 (ik_1 + k_2) A}{(ik_1 + k_2)^2 + (ik_1 - k_2)(k_2 - ik_1) e^{2k_2 a}} \right\} e^{-k_2 a} = F e^{ik_1 a} \right. \\
&\Rightarrow 2ik_1 A \left\{ \frac{e^{2k_2 a} (ik_1 + k_2)(k_2 - ik_1)}{(ik_1 + k_2)^2 + (ik_1 - k_2)(k_2 - ik_1) e^{2k_2 a}} \right\} = F e^{ik_1 a} \\
&\Rightarrow F = \frac{2ik_1 (e^{2k_2 a})(ik_1 + k_2)(k_2 - ik_1)}{(ik_1 + k_2)^2 + (ik_1 - k_2)(k_2 - ik_1) e^{2k_2 a}} \frac{1}{e^{2k_2 a}} A \\
&\Rightarrow F = \frac{2ik_1 (ik_1 + k_2)(k_2 - ik_1) e^{k_2 a - ik_1 a}}{(ik_1 + k_2)^2 + (ik_1 - k_2)(k_2 - ik_1) e^{2k_2 a}} A
\end{aligned}$$

Substitusi 7) dan 8) ke 1)

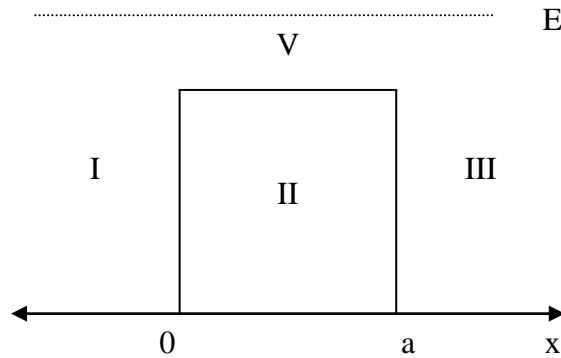
$$B = C + D - A$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2ik_1(k_1 + k_2)A + 2ik_1(k_2 + k_1)e^{2k_2a}A}{(ik_1 + k_2)^2 + (ik_1 - k_2)(k_2 - ik_1)e^{2k_2a}} - A \\
&= A \left[\frac{2ik_1(k_1 + k_2) + 2ik_1(k_2 + k_1)e^{2k_2a} - (ik_1 + k_2)^2 + (ik_1 - k_2)(k_2 - ik_1)e^{2k_2a}}{(ik_1 + k_2)^2 + (ik_1 - k_2)(k_2 - ik_1)e^{2k_2a}} \right] \\
&= A \left[\frac{2ik_1(k_1 + k_2) + 2ik_1(k_2 + k_1)e^{2k_2a} - (ik_1 + k_2) - (ik_1 - k_2)(k_2 - ik_1)e^{2k_2a}}{(ik_1 + k_2)^2 + (ik_1 - k_2)(k_2 - ik_1)e^{2k_2a}} \right] \\
&= A \left[\frac{2ik_1(k_1 + k_2) + ik_1(k_2 + k_1)e^{2k_2a} - (ik_1 + k_2)^2 + k_2(k_2 - ik_1)e^{2k_2a}}{(ik_1 + k_2)^2 + (ik_1 - k_2)(k_2 - ik_1)e^{2k_2a}} \right] \\
&= A \left[\frac{2ik_1(k_1 + k_2) + (ik_1 + k_2)(k_2 - ik_1)e^{2k_2a} - (ik_1 + k_2)^2}{(ik_1 + k_2)^2 + (ik_1 - k_2)(k_2 - ik_1)e^{2k_2a}} \right] \\
&= A \left[\frac{(ik_1 + k_2) - 2ik_1 + (ik_1 + k_2)(k_2 - ik_1)e^{2k_2a} - (ik_1 + k_2)}{(ik_1 + k_2)^2 + (ik_1 - k_2)(k_2 - ik_1)e^{2k_2a}} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

maka persamaan keadaan dari partikel tersebut ialah

$$\Psi(x) \begin{cases} Ae^{ik_1x} + \left[\frac{(ik_1 + k_2) - 2ik_1 + (ik_1 + k_2)(k_2 - ik_1)e^{2k_2a} - (ik_1 + k_2)}{(ik_1 + k_2)^2 + (ik_1 - k_2)(k_2 - ik_1)e^{2k_2a}} \right] e^{-ik_1x} A; x \leq 0 \\ \frac{2ik_1(ik_1 + k_2)}{(ik_1 + k_2)^2 + (ik_1 - k_2)(k_2 - ik_1)e^{2k_2a}} e^{k_2x} A + \left(\frac{2ik_1(k_2 - ik_1)e^{2k_2a}}{(ik_1 + k_2)^2 + (ik_1 - k_2)(k_2 - ik_1)e^{2k_2a}} \right) e^{-k_2x} A; 0 < x < a \\ \left(\frac{2ik_1(ik_1 + k_2)(k_2 - ik_1)e^{k_2a - ik_1a}}{(ik_1 + k_2)^2 + (ik_1 - k_2)(k_2 - ik_1)e^{2k_2a}} \right) e^{ik_1x} A; x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

d. Elektron yang Dihamburkan Oleh Atom yang Terionisasi Negatif



Gambar 5.5 Grafik energi elektron yang dihamburkan oleh Atom terionisasi negatif

Daerah I ; $x < 0$

$$V(x)=0$$

$$\text{Persamaan Schrodingeranya, } \frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) + V\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) = \frac{-2mE}{\hbar^2} \Psi(x)$$

$$\Psi_I(x) = Ae^{ik_1x} + Be^{-ik_1x} \quad \text{dengan } k_1 = \sqrt{\frac{-2m(E)}{\hbar^2}}$$

Daerah II ; $0 < x < a$

$$V(x)=V \text{ energinya } E > V$$

$$\text{Persamaan schrodingeranya : } \frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) + V\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - V)\Psi(x) = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (V - E)$$

$$\Psi_{II}(x) = Ce^{ik_2x} + De^{-ik_2x} \quad \text{dengan } k_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2m(V - E)}{\hbar^2}}$$

Daerah III ; $x > a$

$$V(x)=0$$

$$\text{Persamaan Schrodingeranya, } \frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) = E\Psi(x)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) = -\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} \Psi(x)$$

$$\Psi_{III}(x) = Fe^{ik_1x} + Ge^{-ik_1x} \quad \text{dengan } k_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2m(E)}{\hbar^2}}$$

Pada daerah ini partikel dianggap sebagai partikel bebas sehingga $G=0$

$$\Psi_{III}(x) = Fe^{ik_1x}$$

maka persamaan keadaannya ialah

$$\Psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{ik_1x} + Be^{-ik_1x}; & x < 0 \\ Ce^{k_2x} + De^{-k_2x}; & 0 < x < a \\ Fe^{ik_1x}; & x > a \end{cases}$$

Persamaan tersebut masih terputus di $x=0$ dan $x=a$ maka digunakanlah persamaan kontinuitas :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Psi_I(x) &= \Psi_{II}(x) \\ \frac{d\Psi_I(x)}{dx} &= \frac{d\Psi_{II}(x)}{dx} \end{aligned} \right|_{x=0}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Psi_{II}(x) &= \Psi_{III}(x) \\ \frac{d\Psi_{II}(x)}{dx} &= \frac{d\Psi_{III}(x)}{dx} \end{aligned} \right|_{x=a}$$

$$A+B=C+D \dots\dots\dots 1)$$

$$ik_1A - ik_1B = k_2C - k_2D \dots\dots\dots 2)$$

$$Ce^{k_2a} + De^{-k_2a} = Fe^{ik_1a} \dots\dots\dots 3)$$

$$ik_2Ce^{k_2a} - k_2De^{-k_2a} = ik_1Fe^{ik_1a} \dots\dots\dots 4)$$

Mencari konstanta A,B,C,D & G.

Dari persamaan 1) dan 2) :

$$\begin{array}{l} A+B=C+D \\ ik_1A - ik_1B = k_2C - k_2D \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} (ik_1) \\ (1) \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} ik_1A + ik_1B = ik_1C - ik_1D \\ ik_1A - ik_1B = k_2C - k_2D \end{array} \quad +$$

$$2ik_1A = (ik_1 + k_2)C + (ik_1 - k_2)D \dots\dots\dots 5)$$

Dari persamaan 3) dan 4) :

$$\begin{array}{l} Ce^{k_2a} + De^{-k_2a} = Fe^{ik_1a} \\ k_2Ce^{k_2a} - k_2De^{-k_2a} = ik_1Fe^{ik_1a} \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} (ik_1) \\ (1) \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} ik_1Ce^{k_2a} + ik_1De^{-k_2a} = ik_1Fe^{ik_1a} \\ k_2Ce^{k_2a} - k_2De^{-k_2a} = ik_1Fe^{ik_1a} \end{array}$$

$$(ik_1 - k_2) C e^{k_2 a} = -(ik_1 - k_2) D e^{k_2 a}$$

$$D = \frac{(ik_1 - k_2) e^{2k_2 a}}{-(ik_1 - k_2) e^{-k_2 a}} C$$

$$D = \frac{(k_2 - ik_1) e^{2k_2 a}}{-(ik_1 + k_2)} \dots\dots\dots 6)$$

Substitusi 6) ke 5) :

$$2ik_1 A = (ik_1 + k_2) C + (ik_1 - k_2) \left\{ \frac{(k_2 - ik_1) e^{2k_2 a}}{(ik_1 + k_2)} C \right\}$$

$$2ik_1 A = \left\{ (ik_1 + k_2) + (ik_1 - k_2) \frac{(k_2 - ik_1) e^{2k_2 a}}{(ik_1 + k_2)} \right\} C$$

$$C = \frac{2ik_1 (ik_1 + k_2)}{(ik_1 + k_2)^2 + (ik_1 + k_2)(k_2 + ik_1) e^{2k_2 a}} A \dots\dots\dots 7)$$

Substitusi 7) ke 6), diperoleh :

$$D = \frac{2k_1 e^{2ik_2 a}}{(k_2 - k_1) + (k_1 - k_2) e^{2ik_2 a}} A \dots\dots\dots 8)$$

Substitusi 7) ke 8) ke 3), diperoleh :

$$\Rightarrow F = \frac{4k_1 k_2 e^{ik_2 a - ik_1 a}}{(k_1 + k_2) \left\{ (k_2 - k_1) + (k_1 - k_2) e^{2ik_1 a} \right\}} A$$

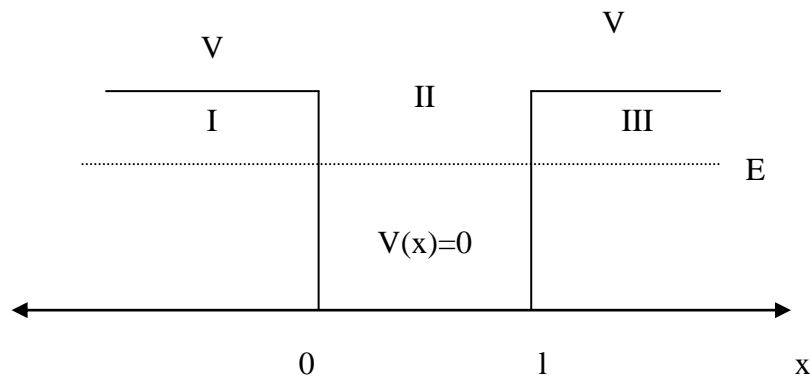
Substitusi 7) dan 8) ke 1)

$$B = C + D - A$$

$$B = \frac{2k_1 \left\{ (k_2 - k_1) + 2k_1 e^{2ik_2 a} \left\{ \frac{(k_1 + k_2) - (k_1 + k_2) \left\{ (k_2 - k_1) + (k_1 - k_2) e^{2ik_2 a} \right\}}{(k_1 + k_2) \left\{ (k_2 - k_1) + (k_1 - k_2) e^{2ik_2 a} \right\}} \right\} \right\}}{(k_1 + k_2) \left\{ (k_2 - k_1) + (k_1 - k_2) e^{2ik_2 a} \right\}} A$$

$$\Psi(x) \begin{cases} Ae^{ik_1x} + \left\{ \frac{2k_1(\epsilon_2 - k_1) + 2k_1e^{2ik_1a}(\epsilon_1 + k_2) - (\epsilon_1 + k_2)(k_2 - k_1) + (\epsilon_1 - k_2)e^{2ik_2a}}{(\epsilon_1 + k_2)(\epsilon_2 - k_1) + (\epsilon_1 - k_2)e^{2ik_2a}} \right\} e^{-ik_1x} A; x \leq 0 \\ \frac{2k_1(\epsilon_2 - k_1)}{(\epsilon_1 + k_2)(\epsilon_2 - k_1) + (\epsilon_1 - k_2)e^{2ik_2a}} e^{ik_2x} A + \frac{2k_1e^{2ik_2a}}{(\epsilon_2 - k_1) + (\epsilon_1 - k_2)e^{2ik_2a}} e^{-ik_2a} A; 0 \leq x \leq a \\ \frac{4k_1k_2e^{ik_2a - ik_1a}}{(\epsilon_1 + k_2)(\epsilon_2 - k_1) + (\epsilon_1 - k_2)e^{2ik_2a}} e^{ik_1x} A; x \geq a \end{cases}$$

e. Neutron yang terikat dalam inti



Gambar 5.6 Grafik energi neutron yang terikat dalam inti

Daerah I ; $x < 0$

$$V(x) = V ; E < V$$

Persamaan Schrodingeranya,
$$\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) + V\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) = \frac{-2m(V - E)}{\hbar^2} \Psi(x)$$

$$\Psi_I(x) = Ae^{k_1x} + Be^{-k_1x}$$

dengan menerapkan syarat fungsi berkelakuan baik yaitu $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \Psi(x)$ mendekati negatif tak hingga maka nilai fungsi harus berhingga, maka haruslah $B = 0$ sehingga solusi didaerah satu ialah

$$\Psi_I(x) = Ae^{k_1x} \text{ dengan } k_1 = \sqrt{\frac{-2m(V - E)}{\hbar^2}}$$

Daerah II ; $0 < x < 1$

$$V(x)=0$$

Persamaan Schrodingeranya, $\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) + V\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x)$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) = \frac{-2mE}{\hbar^2} \Psi(x)$$

$$\Psi_{II}(x) = Ce^{ik_1x} + De^{-ik_1x} \text{ dengan } k_2 = \sqrt{\frac{-2mE}{\hbar^2}}$$

Daerah III ; $x>l$

$$V(x)=V \text{ energinya } E<V$$

Persamaan schrodingeranya : $\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) + V\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x)$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) = \frac{2m(V-E)}{\hbar^2} \Psi(x)$$

$$\Psi_{III}(x) = Fe^{k_1x} + Ge^{-k_1x}$$

Syarat fungsi berkelakuan baik : $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \Psi_{III}(x) = 0$

$$\Psi_{III}(x) = Ge^{-k_1x}$$

$$\Psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{k_1x} & ; x < 0 \\ Ce^{ik_1x} + De^{-ik_1x} & ; 0 < x < l \\ Ge^{-k_1x} & ; x > l \end{cases}$$

Fungsi tersebut masih terputus di titik $x=0$ dan $x=l$ maka digunakan persamaan kontinuitas :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Psi_I(x) &= \Psi_{II}(x) \\ \frac{d\Psi_I(x)}{dx} &= \frac{d\Psi_{II}(x)}{dx} \end{aligned} \right|_{x=0}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Psi_{II}(x) &= \Psi_{III}(x) \\ \frac{d\Psi_{II}(x)}{dx} &= \frac{d\Psi_{III}(x)}{dx} \end{aligned} \right|_{x=l}$$

$$A = C+D \dots\dots\dots 1)$$

$$k_1A = ik_2C - ik_2D \dots\dots\dots 2)$$

$$Ce^{k_2l} + De^{-k_2l} = Ge^{ik_1l} \dots\dots\dots 3)$$

$$ik_2Ce^{k_2l} - k_2De^{-k_2l} = -k_1Ge^{ik_1l} \dots\dots\dots 4)$$

Mencari konstanta A,C,D dan G.

Dari persamaan 1 dan 2

$$\begin{array}{l} A = C + D \\ k_1A = ik_2C - ik_2D \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} | (ik_2) | \\ | (1) | \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} ik_2A = ik_2C - ik_2D \\ k_1A = ik_2C - ik_2D \end{array} \quad +$$

$$(ik_2 - k_1)A = 2ik_2D$$

$$D = \frac{(k_2 - k_1)}{2ik_2} A \dots\dots\dots 5)$$

Substitusi 5) ke 1)

$$C = A - D$$

$$C = \frac{(ik_2 - k_1)}{2ik_2} A$$

$$C = \frac{2ik_2 - ik_2 + k_1}{2ik_2} A$$

$$C = \frac{ik_2 + k_1}{2ik_2} A \dots\dots\dots 6)$$

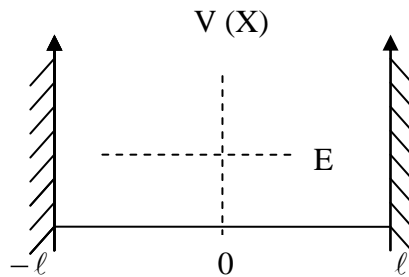
Substitusikan 5) dan 6) ke 3)

$$\left\{ \frac{(k_2 + k_1)}{2ik_2} e^{ik_2l} + \frac{(k_2 - k_1)}{2ik_2} e^{-ik_2l} \right\} A = Ge^{-k_1l}$$

$$G = \left\{ \frac{(k_2 + k_1) e^{ik_2l} + (k_2 - k_1) e^{-ik_2l}}{2ik_2 e^{-ik_2l}} \right\} A$$

$$\Psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{k_1x}; x \leq 0 \\ \frac{(k_2 + k_1)}{2ik_2} Ae^{ik_2l} + \frac{(k_2 - k_1)}{2ik_2} Ae^{-ik_2l}; 0 \leq x \leq l \\ \frac{(k_2 + k_1) e^{ik_2l} + (k_2 - k_1) e^{-ik_2l}}{2ik_2 e^{-ik_2l}} Ae^{-k_1x}; x \geq l \end{cases}$$

f. Molekul Gas yang Terperangkap di Dalam Kotak



Gambar 5.7 Grafik energi partikel dalam kotak

Karena besar dinding potensialnya tak hingga, maka partikel tidak mempunyai peluang untuk loncat ke daerah $x < -l$ dan $x > l$ berarti, solusinya hanya terletak di daerah $-l \leq x \leq l$ dengan $V(x) = 0$.

Persamaan Schrodingeranya :

$$\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) + V\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) = -\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} \Psi(x)$$

$$\Psi(x) = Ae^{ik_1x} + Be^{-ik_1x} \quad \text{dengan } k = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Atau } \Psi(x) &= A (\cos kx + i \sin kx) + B (\cos kx - i \sin kx) \\ &= (A + B) \cos kx + i (A - B) \sin kx \\ &= C \cos kx + D \sin kx \end{aligned}$$

dengan $C = A + B$ dan $D = i (A - B)$

Dilihat dari solusinya, ada dua kemungkinan yaitu :

- $\Psi(x) = C \cos kx \quad ; D=0$

Fungsi gelombang yang dipilih harus memenuhi syarat batas:

$$\Psi(-l) = \Psi(l) = 0$$

$$\Psi(-l) = 0 \quad \text{dan } \Psi(l) = 0$$

$$C \cos k(-l) = 0 \quad C \cos kl = 0$$

$$C \cos(-kl) = 0$$

$$C \cos kl = 0$$

Kedua syarat sudah terpenuhi, maka dicari harga kl yaitu :

$$C \cos kl = 0$$

$\cos kl = n\pi/2$ dengan $n=1,3,5,7,\dots$ (bilangan ganjil)

$$k = \frac{n\pi}{2l} \text{ maka } \Psi(x) = C \cos \frac{n\pi}{2l} x$$

Harga C dapat dicari dengan menormalisasikan fungsi tersebut :

$$\int_{-l}^l \Psi^*(x) \Psi(x) dx = 1$$

$$C^2 \int_{-l}^l \cos^2 \frac{n\pi}{2l} x dx = 1 \rightarrow C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{l}}$$

$$\Psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{l}} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2l} x \text{ dengan : } n = \text{bilangan ganjil}$$

$$\text{energinya yaitu : } \frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{l}} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2l} x \right) = E \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{l}} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2l} x \right)$$

$$E = \frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{n\pi}{2l} \right)^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{l}} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2l} x = E \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2 n^2}{8ml^2}$$

$$E_n = \frac{\hbar^2}{32ml^2} n^2$$

dengan n bilangan ganjil

2. $\psi(x) = D \sin kx$; $C=0$

Fungsi gelombang yang dipilih harus memenuhi syarat batas:

$$\Psi(-l) = \Psi(l) = 0$$

$$\Psi(-l) = 0$$

$$\text{dan } \Psi(l) = 0$$

$$D \sin -(kl) = 0$$

$$D \sin (kl) = 0$$

$$-D \sin kl = 0$$

$$D \sin kl = 0$$

$$\sin kl = 0$$

$$\sin kl = 0$$

Kedua syarat sudah terpenuhi, maka dicari harga kl, yaitu :

$$D \sin kl = 0$$

$$\sin kl = 0$$

$$kl = n\pi$$

$$k = n\pi/l, \text{ dengan : } n = 0,1,2,3,4,\dots$$

$$\Psi(x) = D \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

Konstanta D diperoleh dengan cara menormalisasikan fungsi tersebut :

$$D^2 \int_{-l}^l \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{2l} x dx = 1 \rightarrow D = \frac{1}{\sqrt{l}}$$

$$\Psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{l}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$\text{energinyaitu: } \frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{l}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right) = E \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{l}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right)$$

$$E = \frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2 = \frac{\hbar^2 n^2}{8ml^2}$$

dengan: $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$n \rightarrow n = \frac{n'}{2} \quad (n' = \text{bilanganganap})$$

$$E_n = \frac{\hbar^2 n^2}{32ml^2}; n = \text{bilanganganap}$$

$$\Psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{l}} \sin \frac{n'\pi}{l} x; n' = \text{bilanganganap}$$

Persamaan keadaan dari molekul yang terperangkap dalam kotak ternyata mempunyai paritas ganjil dan genap, dengan energi

$$E_n = \frac{\hbar^2 n^2}{32ml^2}$$

Untuk $n=1$

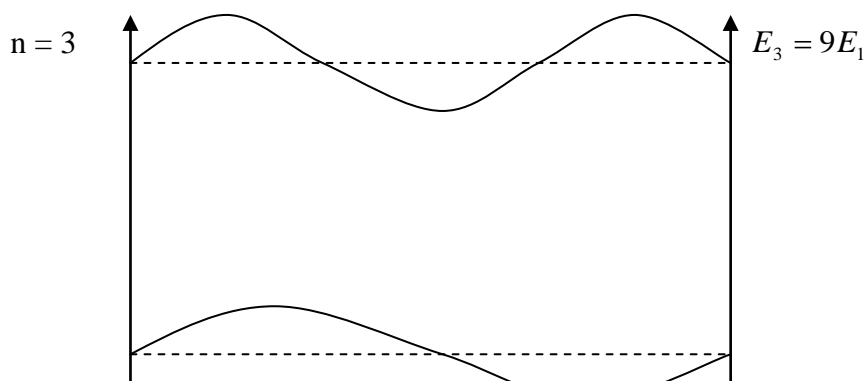
$$k = \frac{\pi}{2l} \Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{\pi}{2l} \Rightarrow 2l = \frac{1}{2} \lambda$$

$$n = 2$$

$$k = \frac{\pi}{l} \Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{\pi}{l} \Rightarrow 2l = \lambda$$

$$n = 3$$

$$k = \frac{3\pi}{2l} \Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{3\pi}{2l} \Rightarrow 2l = \frac{3}{2} \lambda$$



$$\psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{l}} \cos \frac{3\pi}{2l} x$$

n = 2

$$E_2 = \frac{4h^2}{32ml^2} = 4E_1$$

$$\psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{l}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2l} x$$

n = 1

$$E_1 = \frac{h^2}{32ml^2}$$

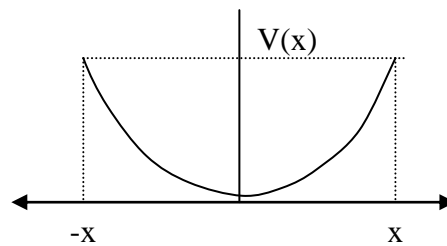
$$\psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{l}} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2l} x$$

-l

l

Gambar 5.8 Energi partikel dalam kotak pada berbagai orde

g. Molekul Diatomik yang Bervibrasi Membentuk Osilator Harmonik Sederhana



Gambar 5.9 Grafik Energi Osilator Harmonik Sederhana Molekul Diatomik

Persamaan Schrodingernya ialah :

$$\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) + \frac{1}{2} kx^2 \Psi(x) = E \Psi(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) + \left(\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} - \frac{mk}{\hbar^2} x^2 \right) \Psi(x) = 0$$

$$\text{misal : } \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} = \lambda^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) + \left(\lambda^2 - \frac{mk}{\hbar^2} x^2 \right) \Psi(x) = 0$$

$$\text{misal : } \frac{mk}{\hbar^2} = \frac{1}{\chi_0^4} \rightarrow \chi_0 = \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{mk} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) + \left(\lambda^2 - \frac{x^2}{\chi_0^4} \right) \Psi(x) = 0 \dots \dots \dots 1)$$

$$\text{misal : } \beta = \frac{x}{\chi_0}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} = \frac{d}{d\beta} \frac{d\beta}{dx} = \frac{1}{\chi_0} \frac{d}{d\beta} \rightarrow \frac{d^2}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{\chi_0^2} \frac{d^2}{d\beta^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\chi_0^2} \frac{d^2}{d\beta^2} \Psi(\beta) + \left(\lambda^2 - \frac{\beta^2}{\chi_0^4} \right) \Psi(\beta) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2}{d\beta^2} \Psi(\beta) + (\lambda^2 \chi_0^2 - \beta^2) \Psi(\beta) = 0 \dots \dots \dots 2)$$

$$\text{dengan : } \lambda^2 \chi_0^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar^2}{mk}}$$

Solusi dari persamaan 2) salah satunya yaitu dengan teknik *trial & error*. Kita pilih sembarang fungsi $\Psi(\beta)$ dimana fungsi yang dipilih harus memenuhi syarat fungsi berkelakuan baik, yaitu:

$$\lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \Psi(\beta) \rightarrow 0$$

Misal fungsi sembarang itu ialah :

$$\Psi(\beta) = \varphi(\beta) e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2} \dots \dots \dots 3)$$

Diuji : $\lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \Psi(\beta) \rightarrow 0$ (dipenuhi)

Substitusi persamaan 3) ke persamaan 2) :

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \frac{d^2}{d\beta^2} \Psi(\beta) + (\chi_0^2 - \beta^2) \Psi(\beta) e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2} = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{d}{d\beta} \left[e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2} \frac{d\varphi(\beta)}{d\beta} - \beta e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2} \varphi(\beta) + (\chi_0^2 - \beta^2) \varphi(\beta) e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2} \right] = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2} \frac{d\varphi(\beta)}{d\beta} - \beta e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2} \frac{d\varphi(\beta)}{d\beta} - e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2} \varphi(\beta) + \beta^2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2} \varphi(\beta) - \beta e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2} \frac{d\varphi(\beta)}{d\beta} \\ &+ (\chi_0^2 - \beta^2) \varphi(\beta) e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2} = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{d^2\varphi(\beta)}{d\beta^2} - 2\beta \frac{d\varphi(\beta)}{d\beta} + (\chi_0^2 - 1) \varphi(\beta) = 0 \dots 4) \end{aligned}$$

Persamaan 4) ini dinamakan persamaan Hermite

Solusi dari persamaan Hermite dicari dengan cara deret

$\varphi(\beta)$ dijabarkan dalam bentuk deret sebagai berikut :

$$\varphi(\beta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} a_l \beta^l \dots \dots \dots 5)$$

$$\varphi(\beta) = a_0 + a_1\beta + a_2\beta^2 + a_3\beta^3 + \dots$$

Substitusi persamaan 5) ke persamaan 4) :

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \frac{d^2}{d\beta^2} (a_0 + a_1\beta + a_2\beta^2 + \dots) - 2\beta \frac{d}{d\beta} (a_0 + a_1\beta + a_2\beta^2 + \dots) \\ &+ (\chi_0^2 - 1) (a_0 + a_1\beta + a_2\beta^2 + \dots) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow (2a_2 + 6a_3\beta + 12a_4\beta^2 + \dots) - 2\beta (a_1 + 2a_2\beta + 3a_3\beta^2 + \dots) \\ &+ (\chi_0^2 - 1) (a_0 + a_1\beta + a_2\beta^2 + \dots) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_2 + (\chi_0^2 - 1)a_0 \\ a_3 - 2a_1 + (\chi_0^2 - 1)a_1\beta \end{cases} \\ &+ \begin{cases} 2a_4 - 4a_2 + (\chi_0^2 - 1)a_2\beta^2 \\ 0a_5 - 6a_3 + (\chi_0^2 - 1)a_3\beta^3 + \dots \end{cases} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Atau secara umum dapat diungkapkan sebagai berikut :

$$(l+1)a_{l+2} - 2la_l + (\chi_0^2 - 1)a_l \beta^l = 0$$

dengan: $l = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$

karena $\beta \neq 0$, maka:

$$(l+1)a_{l+2} - 2la_l + (\chi_0^2 - 1)a_l = 0$$

$$\text{atau: } \frac{a_{l+2}}{a_l} = \frac{2l - (\chi_0^2 - 1)}{(l+1)(l+2)} = \frac{2l+1 - \chi_0^2}{(l+1)(l+2)}$$

$$\text{Untuk } l \text{ besar atau } l \text{ mendekati } \infty : \frac{a_{l+2}}{a_l} \approx \frac{2}{l}$$

Berarti ada dua solusi, yaitu :

$$1. \varphi(\beta) = a_0 + a_2\beta^2 + a_4\beta^4 + \dots \text{ (genap)}$$

$$2. \varphi(\beta) = a_1 + a_3\beta^3 + a_5\beta^5 + \dots \text{ (ganjil)}$$

Perbandingan antar dua sukunya yaitu $\frac{2}{l}\beta^2$

Jadi, deret tersebut mempunyai kelakuan asimptotik untuk seluruh rentang

l sebanding dengan : $e^{2\beta^2}$ atau $\varphi(\beta) \approx e^{2\beta^2} \dots \dots 6)$

Substitusi persamaan 6) ke persamaan 5):

$$\Psi(\beta) = \varphi(\beta) e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2} = e^{\frac{3}{2}\beta^2}$$

Bila diuji dengan : $\lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \Psi(\beta) \neq 0$ (berarti ada kesalahan)

Untuk mengatasi hal tersebut, maka dilakukan cara dengan mengubah deret menjadi bentuk polinom yaitu dengan melakukan pemotongan suku deret.

Misal rentang harga l tidak sampai ∞ tapi sampai l tertentu, misal sampai l max

Itu diperoleh bila $\frac{a_{l+2}}{a_l} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2l+1 - \chi_0^2}{(l+1)(l+2)} = 0$$

$$\text{atau: } 2l+1 - \chi_0^2 = 0$$

$$\text{maka: } 2l+1 = \chi_0^2$$

Karena $l = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ kita ganti saja dengan $(n+1) = \chi_0^2 \dots \dots 7)$

Substitusi persamaan 7) ke 4) dengan mengganti $\Psi(\beta)$ dengan polinomial Hermite $H_n(\beta)$:

$$\frac{d^2}{d\beta^2} H_n(\beta) - 2\beta \frac{d}{d\beta} H_n(\beta) + 2n H_n(\beta) = 0 \dots \dots \dots 8)$$

Lihat persamaan 3) :

$$\Psi(\beta) = \phi(\beta) e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2} \text{ menjadi : } \Psi(\beta) = H_n(\beta) e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2}$$

$$\text{Dengan : } H_n(\beta) = e^{\beta^2} \left(1 - \frac{d}{d\beta} \right)^n e^{-\beta^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_0(\beta) &= e^{\beta^2} \\ H_1(\beta) &= 2\beta \quad \text{dgn : } \beta = \frac{x}{\chi_0} \quad \text{dan} \quad \chi_0 = \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{mk} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \\ H_2(\beta) &= 4\beta^2 - 2 \end{aligned}$$

Solusinya yaitu :

$$\Psi(\beta) = A_n H_n(\beta) e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2} \text{ dengan } A_n = \text{konstanta}$$

A_n dapat dicari sebagai berikut :

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi^* \Psi d\beta = 1 \rightarrow A_n^2 = \frac{1}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} n! 2^n}$$

$$A_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} n! 2^n}}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_n^2 = \begin{cases} 0; m \neq n \\ \frac{1}{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} n! 2^n}; m = n \end{cases}$$

$$A_0 = \pi^{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} \pi^{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\Psi_0(\beta) = \pi^{-\frac{1}{4}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2}$$

$$\Psi_1(\beta) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2\pi}^{-\frac{1}{2}} 2\beta e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2}$$

D. Rapat Probabilitas

1. Proton di dalam berkas siklotron

Kasus 1

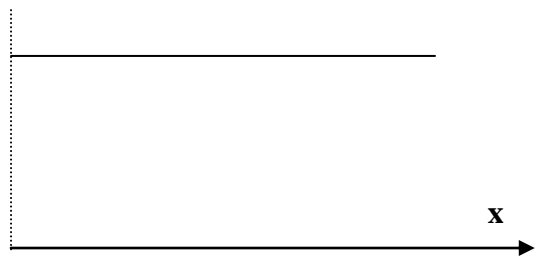
$$\rho(x) = \Psi^*(x) \Psi(x)$$

$$\rho(x) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} e^{ikx} \right)^* \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} e^{ikx} \right) = \frac{1}{L}$$

Kasus 2

$$\rho(x) = \Psi^*(x) \Psi(x)$$

$$\rho(x) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} e^{-ikx} \right)^* \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} e^{-ikx} \right) = \frac{1}{L}$$



Gambar 5.10 Sketsa grafik rapat probabilitas sebagai fungsi posisi

2. Elektron-Elektron Konduksi yang Berada di Permukaan Logam

$$\rho_1(x) = \Psi_1^*(x) \Psi_1(x)$$

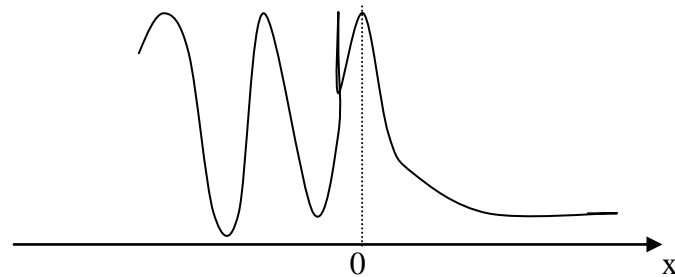
$$\rho_1(x) = \left(A e^{ik_1 x} + \frac{ik_1 + k_2}{ik_1 - k_2} A e^{-ik_1 x} \right)^* \left(A e^{ik_1 x} + \frac{ik_1 + k_2}{ik_1 - k_2} A e^{-ik_1 x} \right)$$

$$= 2A^* A + \left(\frac{-ik_1 + k_2}{-ik_1 - k_2} \right) A^* A e^{2ik_1 x} + \left(\frac{ik_1 + k_2}{ik_1 - k_2} \right) A^* A e^{-2ik_1 x}$$

$$\rho_2(x) = \Psi_2^*(x) \Psi_2(x)$$

$$\rho_2(x) = \left(\frac{2ik_1}{ik_1 - k_2} A e^{-k_2 x} \right)^* \left(\frac{2ik_1}{ik_1 - k_2} A e^{-k_2 x} \right) = \frac{4k_1^2}{k_1^2 + k_2^2} A^* A e^{-2k_2 x}$$

:



Gambar 5.11 Sketsa grafik hubungan rapat probabilitas neutron konduksi terhadap posisinya

3. Neutron yang Mencoba Melepaskan Diri dari Inti

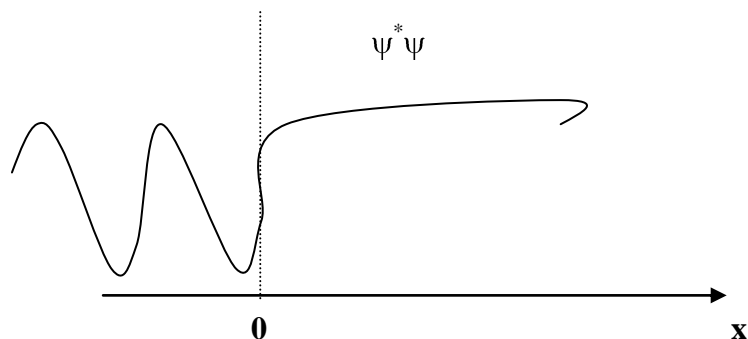
$$\rho_1(x) = \Psi_1^*(x) \Psi_1(x)$$

$$\rho_1(x) = \left(A e^{ik_1 x} + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{k_1 + k_2} A e^{-ik_1 x} \right)^* \left(A e^{ik_1 x} + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{k_1 + k_2} A e^{-ik_1 x} \right)$$

$$= A^* A + \left(\frac{k_1 - k_2}{k_1 + k_2} \right) A^* A e^{-2ik_1 x} + \left(\frac{k_1 - k_2}{k_1 + k_2} \right) A^* A e^{2ik_1 x} + \left(\frac{k_1 - k_2}{k_1 + k_2} \right)^2 A^* A$$

$$\rho_2(x) = \Psi_2^*(x) \Psi_2(x)$$

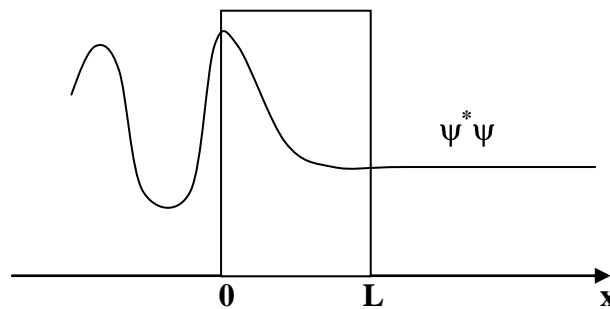
$$\rho_2(x) = \left(\frac{2k_1}{k_1 + k_2} A e^{ik_2 x} \right)^* \left(\frac{2k_1}{k_1 + k_2} A e^{ik_2 x} \right) = \frac{4k_1^2}{k_1^2 + k_2^2} A^* A$$



Gambar 5.12 Sketsa grafik hubungan rapat probabilitas neutron yang melepaskan diri dari inti terhadap posisinya

4. Partikel α yang Mencoba Melepaskan Diri dari Potensial Coulomb

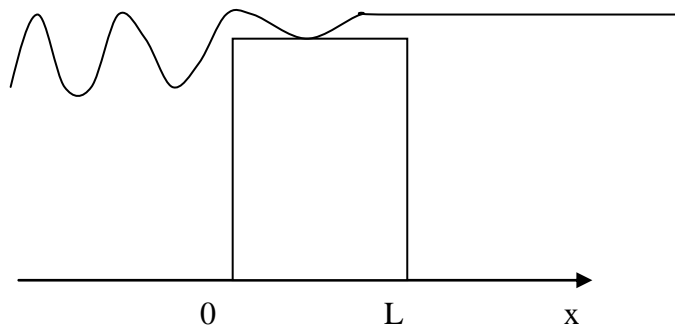
$$\begin{aligned} \rho_1(x) &= A^* A + A^* A e^{-2ik_1 x} \left[\frac{(k_1 + k_2) e^{2ik_1 x} (2ik_1 + k_2 - ik_1 e^{2k_2 a}) - (k_1 + k_2)}{(k_1 + k_2)^2 (k_1 - k_2) (k_2 + ik_1 e^{2k_2 a})} \right] \\ &+ A^* A e^{2ik_1 x} \left[\frac{(ik_1 + k_2) (2ik_1 + k_2 + ik_1 e^{2k_2 a}) - (ik_1 + k_2)}{(ik_1 + k_2)^2 + (ik_1 - k_2) (k_2 + ik_1 e^{2k_2 a})} \right] \\ &+ A^* A \left[\frac{(k_1 + k_2) (2ik_1 + k_2 - ik_1 e^{2k_2 a}) - (ik_1 + k_2)}{(k_1 + k_2)^2 + (k_1 - k_2) (k_2 - ik_1 e^{2k_2 a})} \right]^2 \\ \rho_2(x) &= 4k_1^2 A^* A \left\{ \frac{1}{(ik_1 + k_2)^2 + (ik_1 - k_2) (k_1 + k_2) e^{2k_2 a}} \left[(k_1 + k_2)^2 (k_1 - k_2) (k_2 - ik_1 e^{2k_2 a}) \right] \right. \\ &\left. e^{ik_2 x} (ik_1 + k_2) (k_1 + k_2) + e^{2k_2 a} (ik_1 + k_2)^2 + e^{2k_2 a} (k_1 + k_2)^2 + e^{-2k_2 x + 4k_2 a} (ik_1 + k_2) (k_1 + k_2) \right\} \\ \rho_3(x) &= 4k_1^2 A^* A \left\{ \frac{(ik_1 + k_2) (k_1 + k_2) e^{2ik_1 a}}{(ik_1 + k_2)^2 + (ik_1 - k_2) (k_1 + k_2) e^{2k_2 a}} \right\} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 5.13 Sketsa grafik probabilitas partikel α

5. Elektron yang dihamburkan oleh ion yang terionisasi negatif

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho_1(\epsilon) &= A^*A + A^*Ae^{-2k_1x} \left\{ \frac{2k_1(\epsilon_2 - k_1) + 2k_1e^{2ik_2a}(\epsilon_1 + k_2) - (\epsilon_1 + k_2)(\epsilon_2 - k_1) + (\epsilon_1 - k_2)e^{2ik_2a}}{(\epsilon_1 + k_2)(\epsilon_2 - k_1) + (\epsilon_1 - k_2)e^{2ik_2a}} \right\} \\
&+ A^*Ae^{2ik_1x} \left\{ \frac{2k_1(\epsilon_2 - k_1) + 2k_1e^{-2ik_2a}(\epsilon_1 + k_2) - (\epsilon_1 + k_2)(\epsilon_2 - k_1) + (\epsilon_1 - k_2)e^{2ik_2a}}{(\epsilon_1 + k_2)(\epsilon_2 - k_1) + (\epsilon_1 - k_2)e^{-2ik_2a}} \right\} \\
&+ A^*Ae \left\{ \frac{1}{(\epsilon_1 + k_2)(\epsilon_2 - k_1) + (\epsilon_1 - k_2)e^{-2ik_2a}} \right\} \\
&\left\{ \begin{aligned} &[(k_1(\epsilon_2 - k_1) + 2k_1e^{-2ik_2a}(\epsilon_1 + k_2) - (\epsilon_1 + k_2)(\epsilon_2 - k_1) + (\epsilon_1 - k_2)e^{-2ik_2a})] \\ &[(k_1(\epsilon_2 - k_1) + 2k_1e^{2ik_2a}(\epsilon_1 + k_2) - (\epsilon_1 + k_2)(\epsilon_2 - k_1) + (\epsilon_1 - k_2)e^{2ik_2a})] \end{aligned} \right\} \\
\rho_2(\epsilon) &= \frac{4k_1^2 A^*A}{(\epsilon_2 - k_1) + (\epsilon_1 - k_2)e^{-2ik_2a}(\epsilon_2 - k_1) + (\epsilon_1 - k_2)e^{2ik_2a}} \\
&\left\{ \frac{(\epsilon_1 - k_2)^2}{(\epsilon_1 + k_2)^2} + \frac{(\epsilon_2 - k_1)e^{-2ik_2a} + (\epsilon_2 - k_1)e^{-2ik_2a + 2ik_2x}}{(\epsilon_1 + k_2)} + 1 \right\} \\
\rho_3(\epsilon) &= 4k_1^2 A^*Ae^{-2k_2a} \left\{ \frac{-(ik_1 + k_2)(\epsilon_2 - ik_1)(k_1 + k_2)^2}{-(ik_1 + k_2)^2 + (ik_1 - k_2)(k_1 + k_2)(k_1 + k_2)^2 + (k_1 - k_2)(ik_1 + k_2)} \right\}
\end{aligned}$$



Gambar 5.14 Sketsa grafik probabilitas elektron yang dihamburkan ion

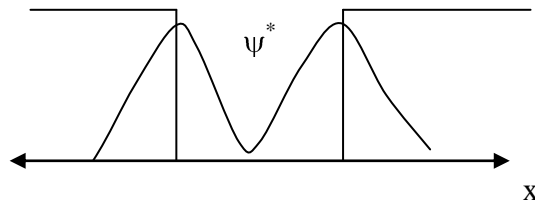
6. Neutron yang terikat dalam inti

$$\rho_1(x) = A e^{k_1 x} A e^{k_1 x} = A^2 e^{2k_1 x}$$

$$\rho_2(x) = \frac{A^2}{4k_2^2} \left[(k_1 + k_2)^2 e^{-2ik_2 x} + (k_1 - k_2)^2 e^{2ik_2 x} + (ik_1 + k_2)^2 \right]$$

$$\rho_3(x) = \frac{A^2}{4k_2^2} \left[(k_1 + k_2)^2 e^{-2ik_2 l} + (k_1 - k_2)^2 e^{2ik_2 l} + (ik_1 + k_2)^2 \right]$$

Grafiknya :



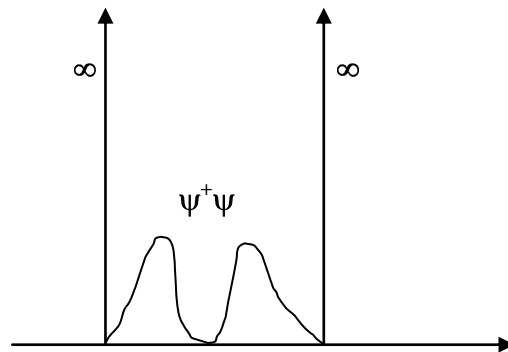
Gambar 5.15 Sketsa grafik probabilitas neutron dalam inti

7. Molekul gas yang terperangkap dalam kotak

$$\rho(x) = \frac{1}{L} \cos^2 \frac{n\pi}{2l} x; n = \text{bil. ganjil}$$

atau :

$$\rho(x) = \frac{1}{L} \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{2l} x; n = \text{bil. genap}$$

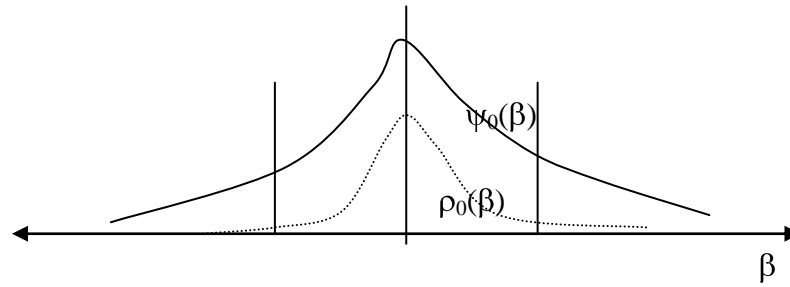


Gambar 5.16 Sketsa grafik probabilitas partikel dalam kotak

8. Molekul diatomik yang bervibrasi membentuk osilator sederhana

$$\rho_0(\beta) = \pi^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\beta^2}$$

$$\rho_1(\beta) = 2\pi^{-\frac{1}{2}} \beta^2 e^{-\beta^2}$$



Gambar 5.17. Sketsa grafik probabilitas osilator harmonik sederhana Molekul diatomik