

Analyse mathématique de la mécanique quantique

Semaine de la recherche 2025

Sébastien Breteaux

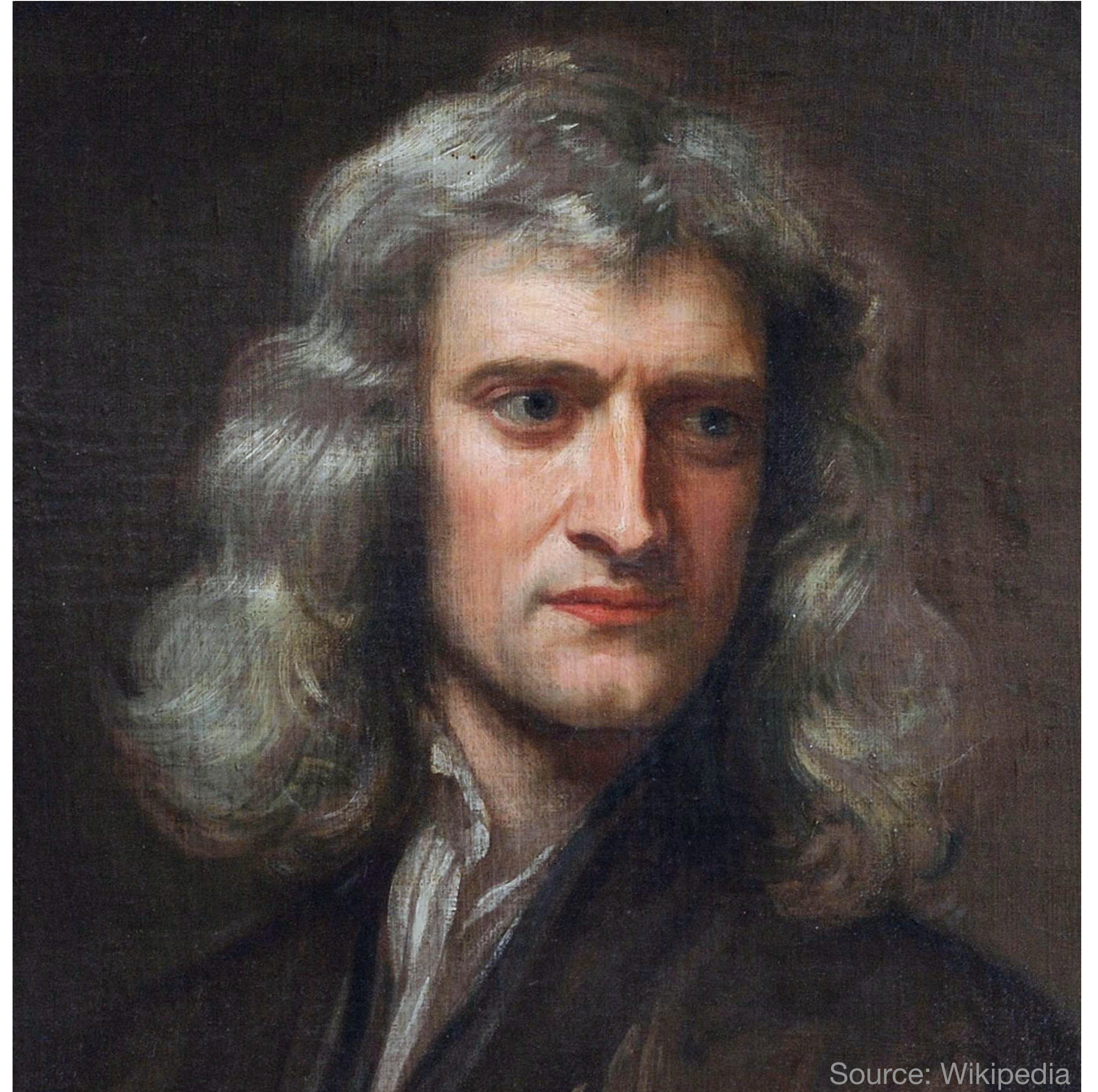
il:ll.
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 UNIVERSITÉ
DE LORRAINE

Isaac Newton

1642-1727

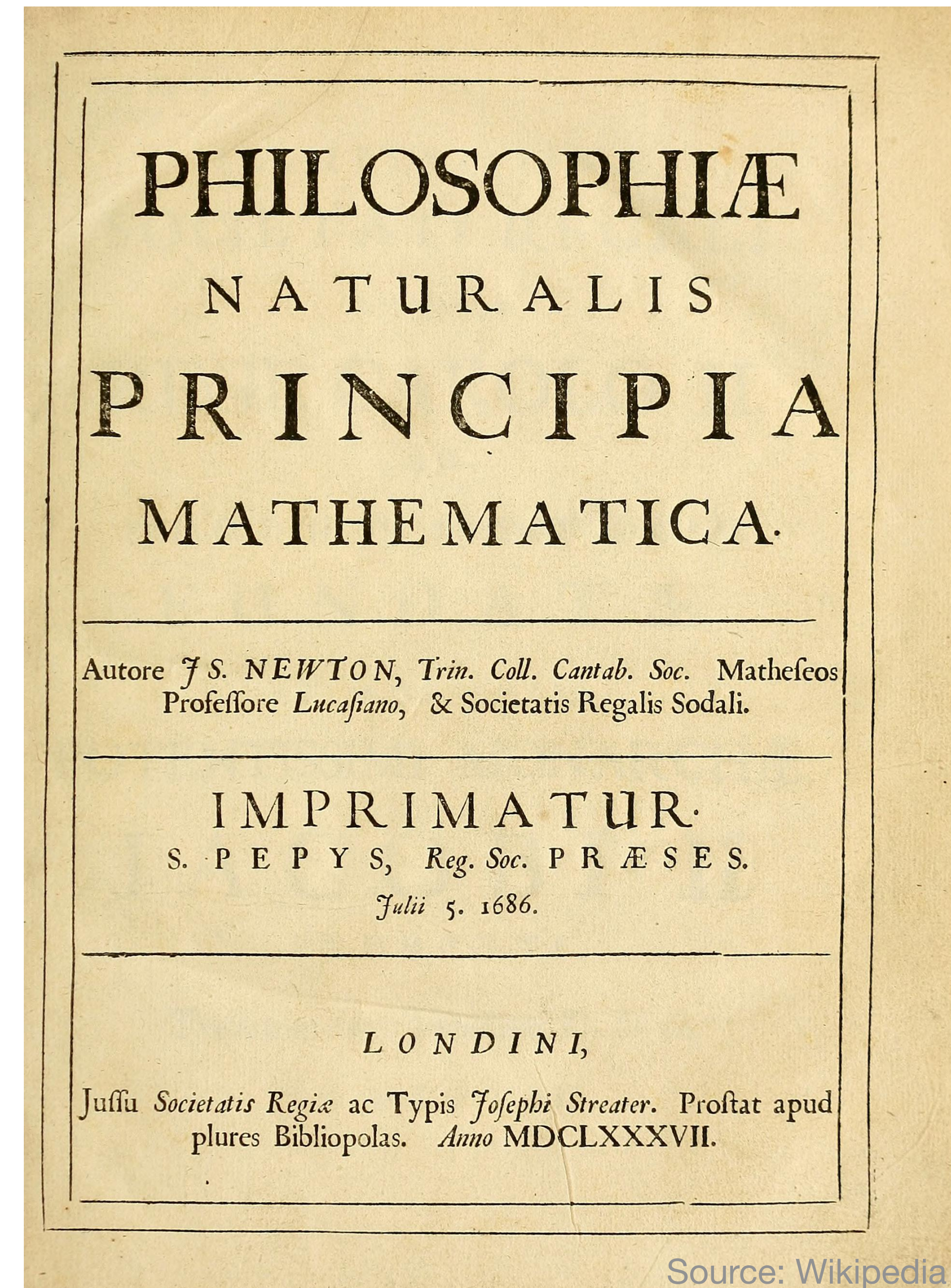


Source: Wikipedia

Seconde loi de Newton

1686

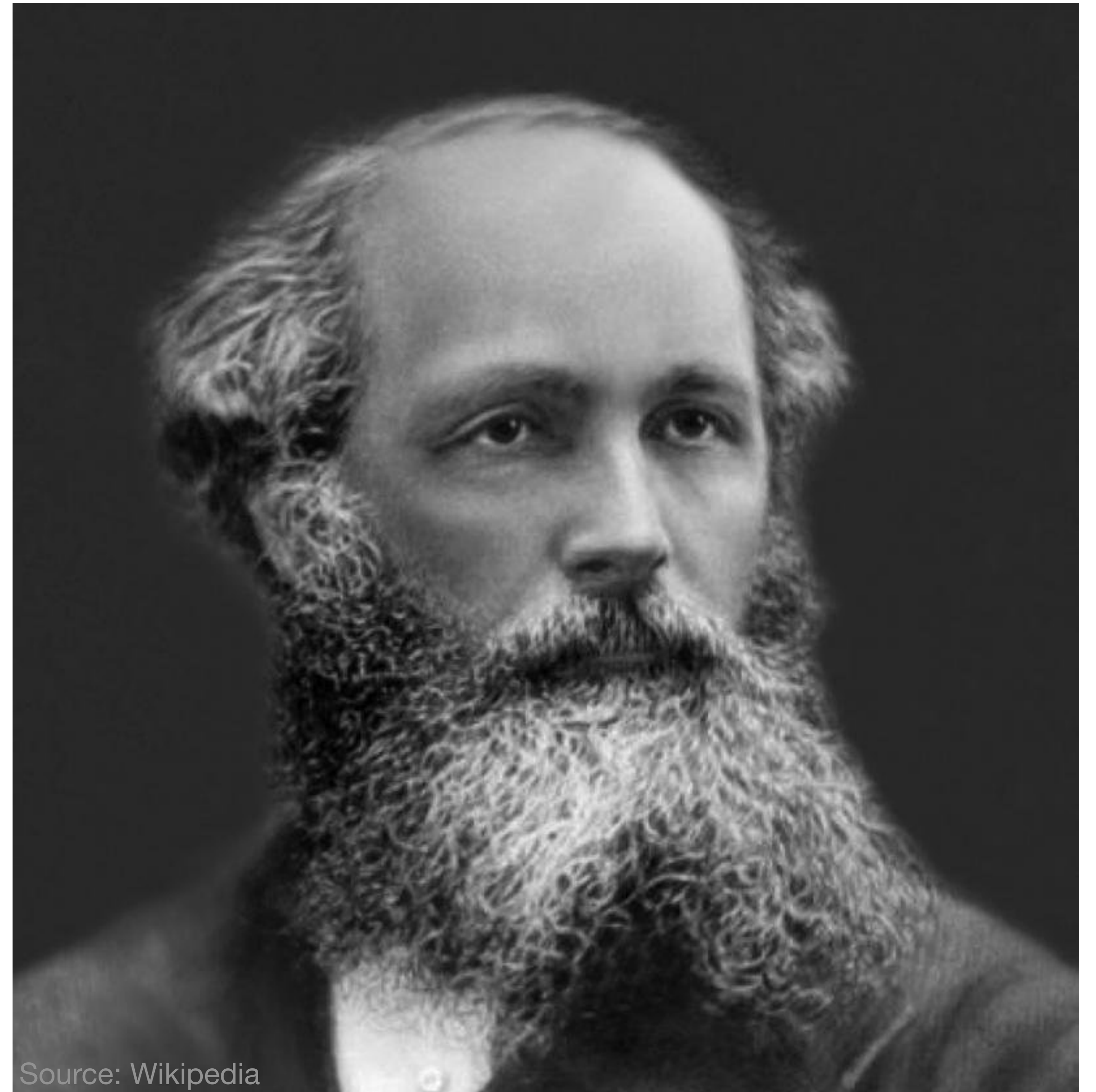
$$\vec{F} = m \frac{d^2 \vec{x}}{dt^2}$$



Source: Wikipedia

James Clerk Maxwell

1831-1879



Source: Wikipedia

Équations de Maxwell

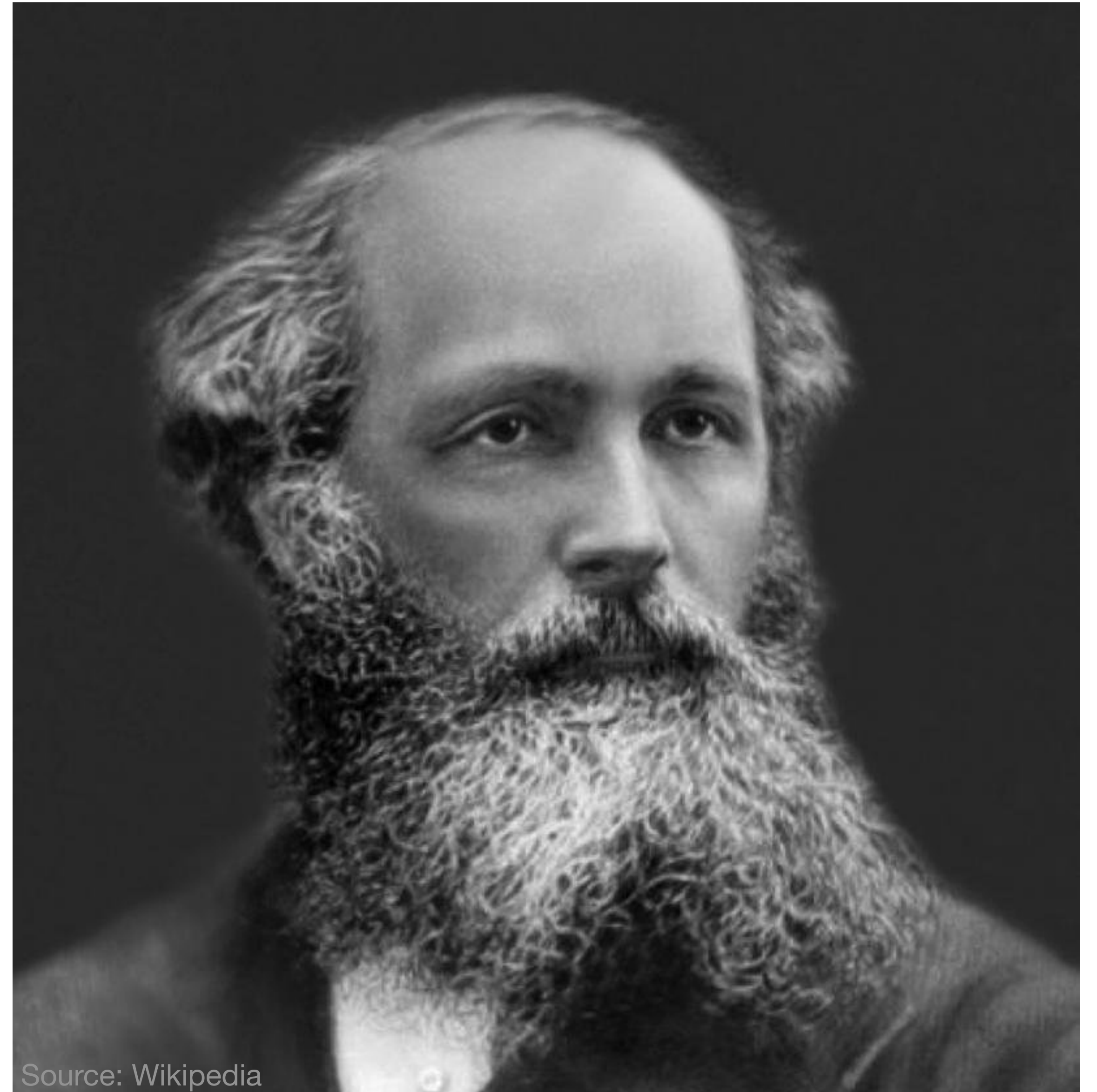
1865

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

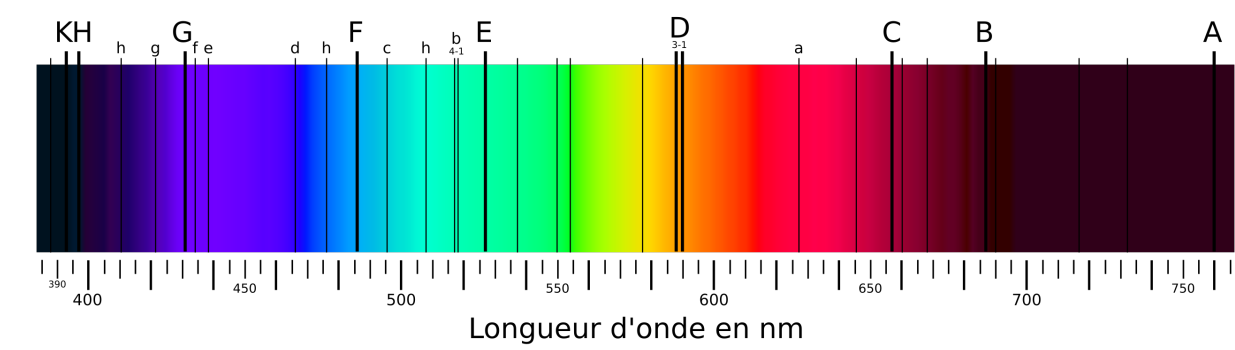
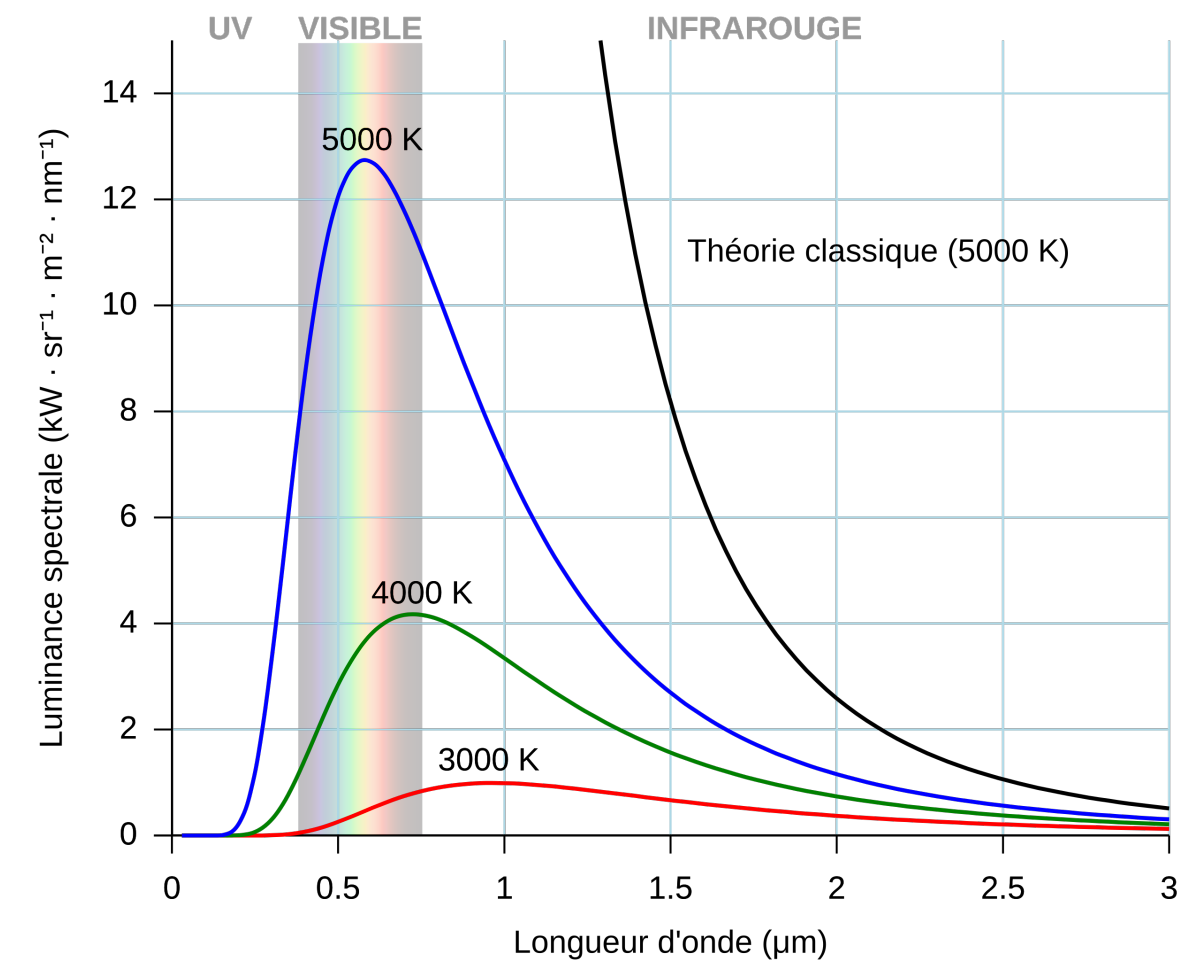
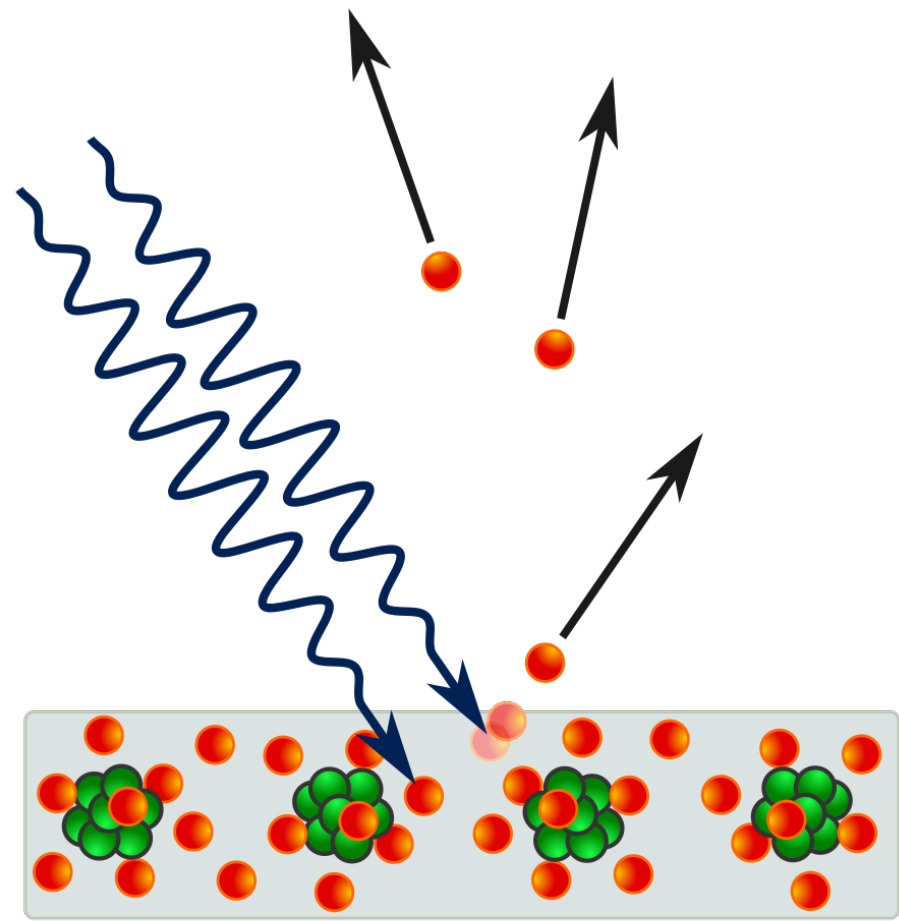
$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$



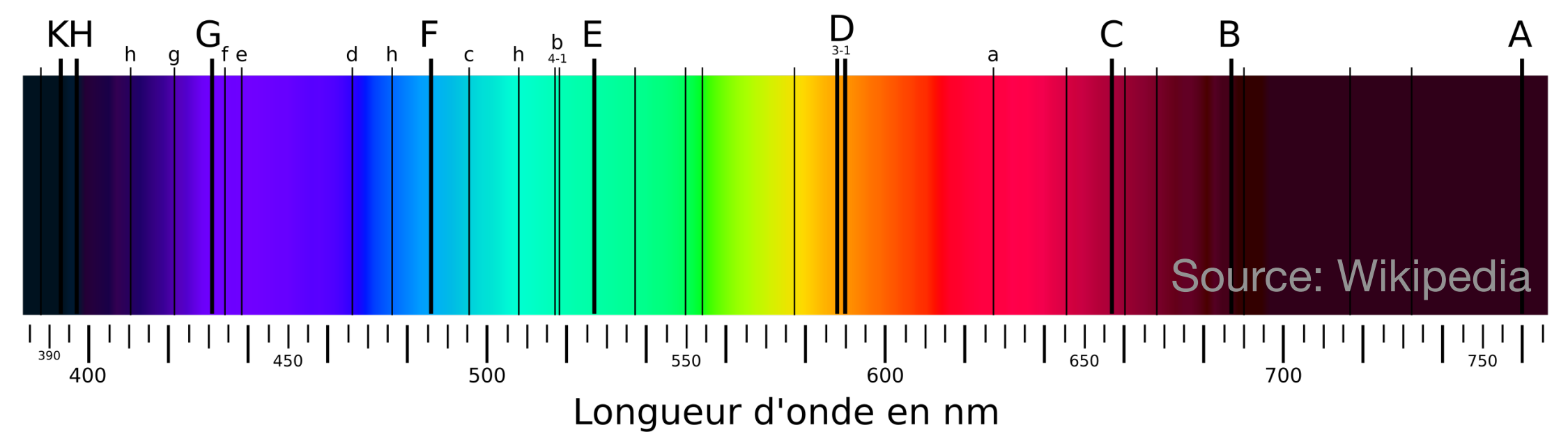
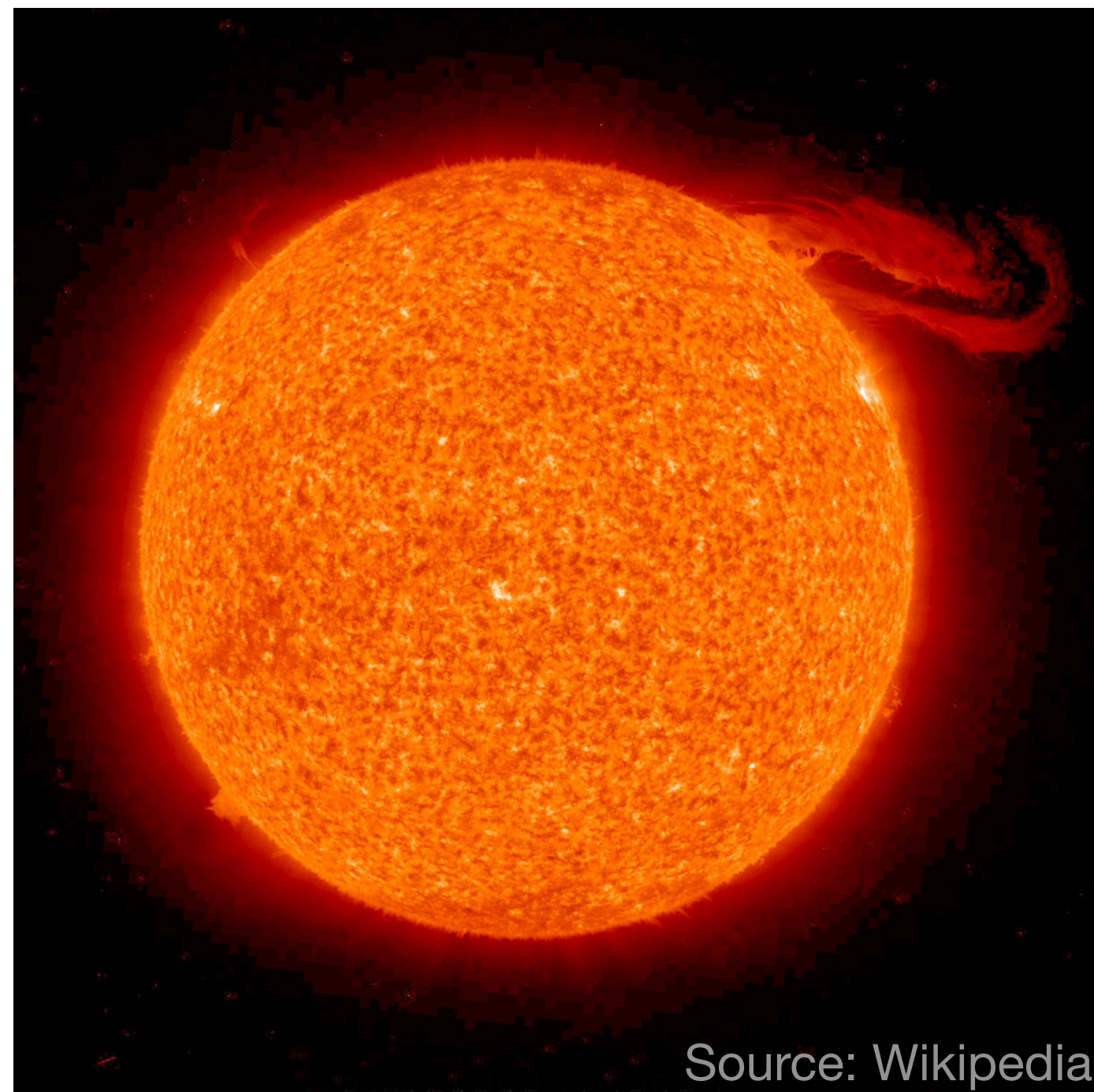
Source: Wikipedia

Des phénomènes inexpliqués



Raies spectrales

Joseph von Fraunhofer ~1817

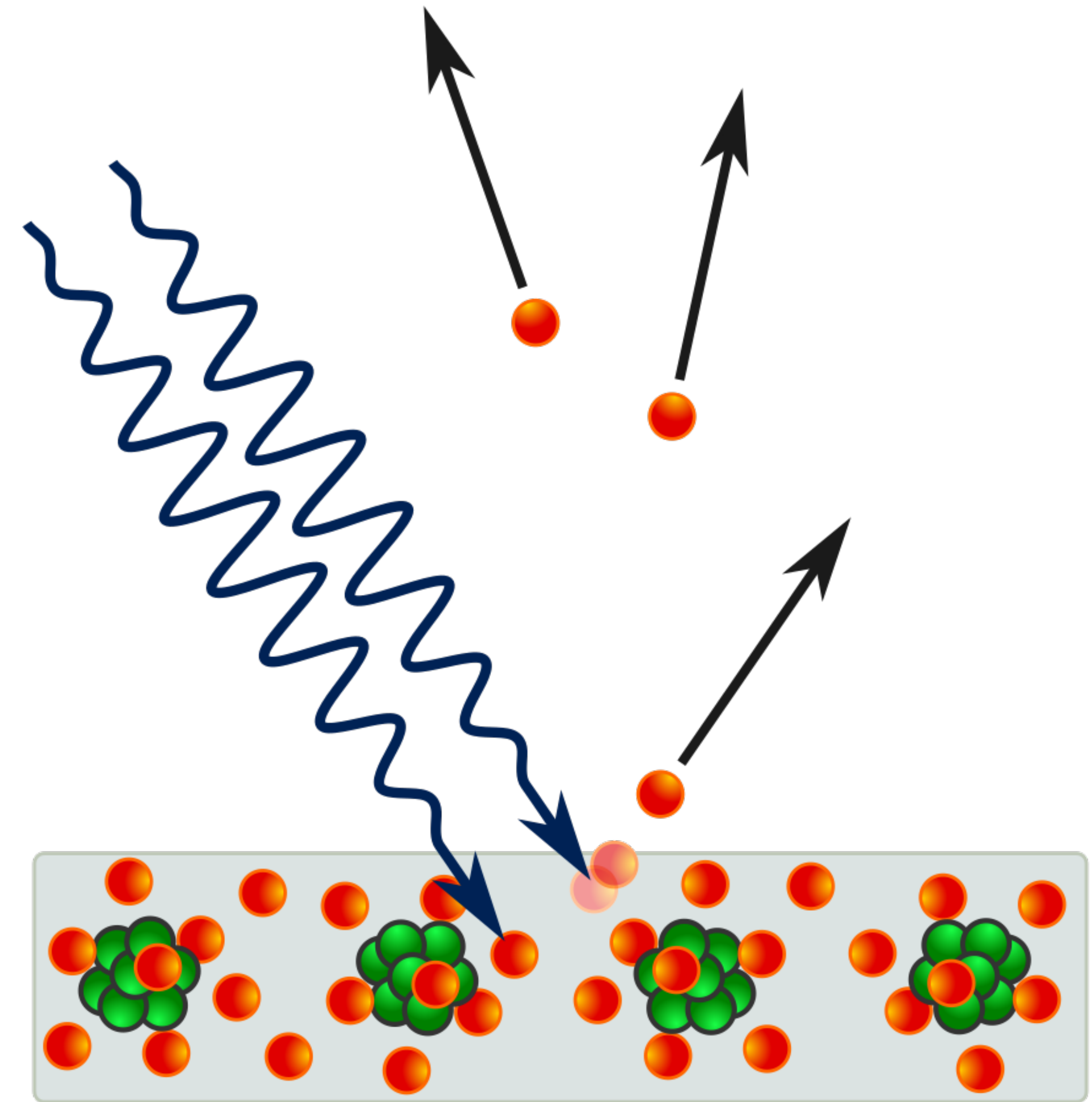


L'effet photoélectrique

Heinrich Hertz 1887

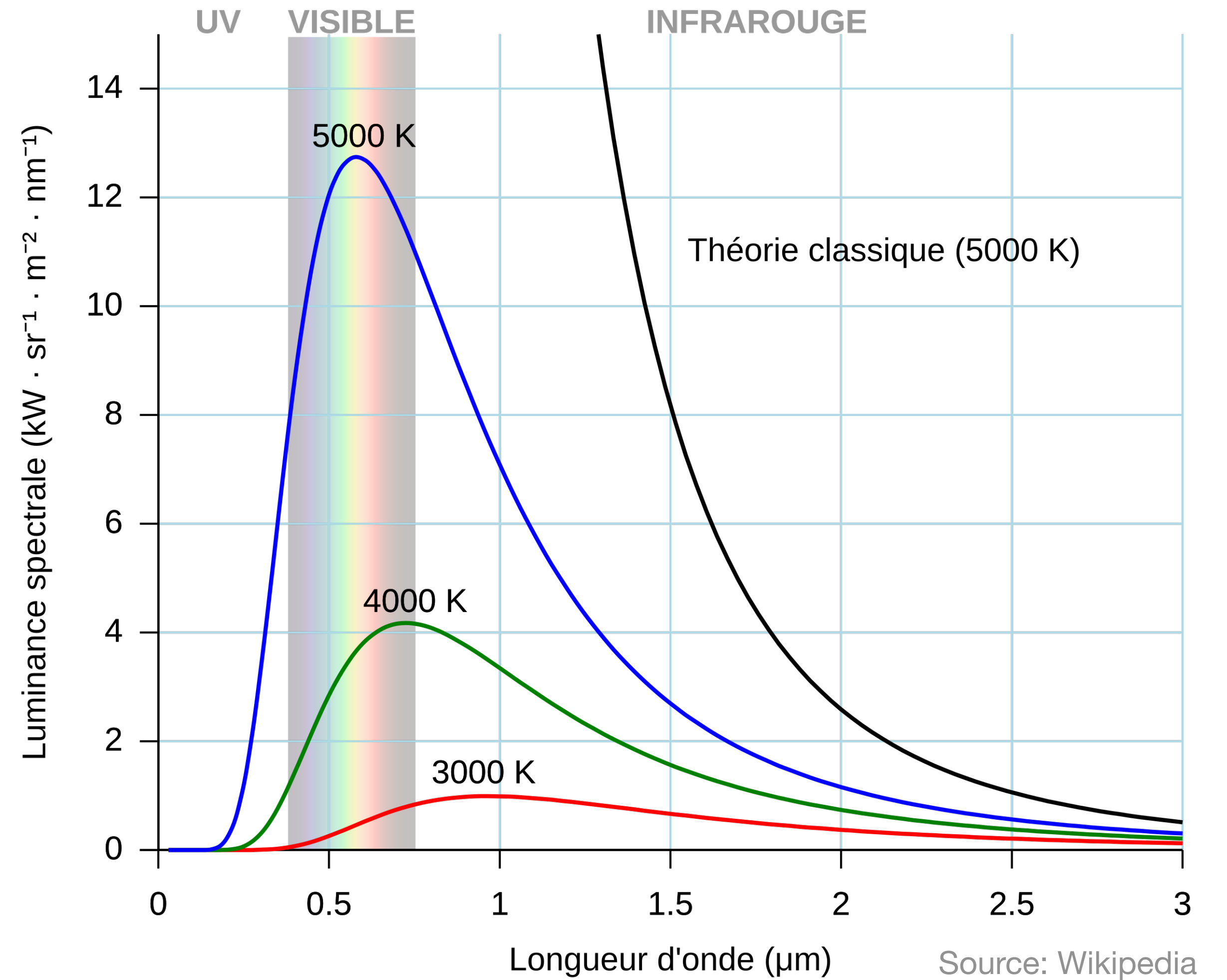
Un matériau reçoit de la lumière.

Si la longueur d'onde assez petite,
le matériau libère des électrons.



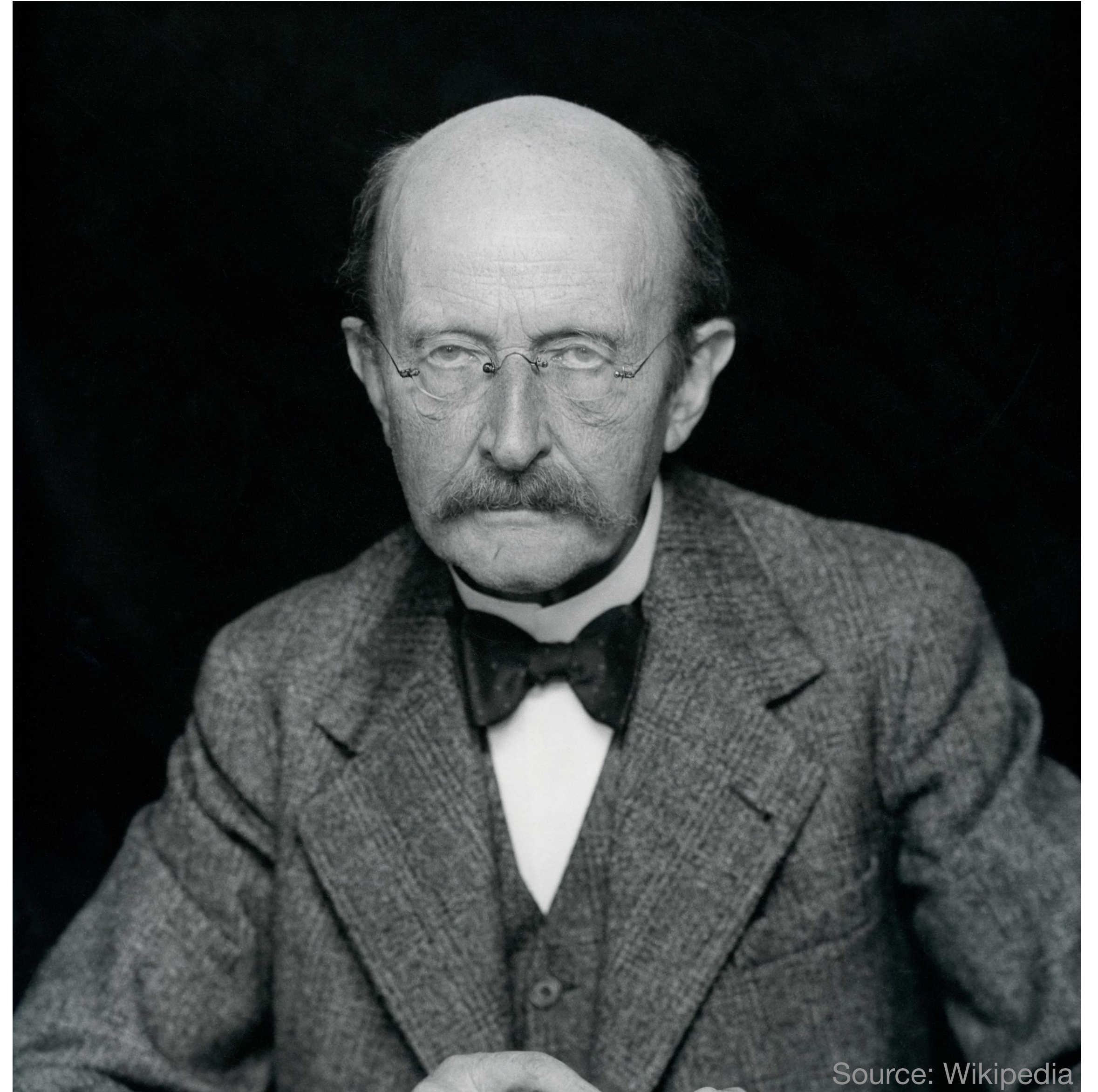
Source: Wikipedia

Le corps noir et son rayonnement



Max Planck

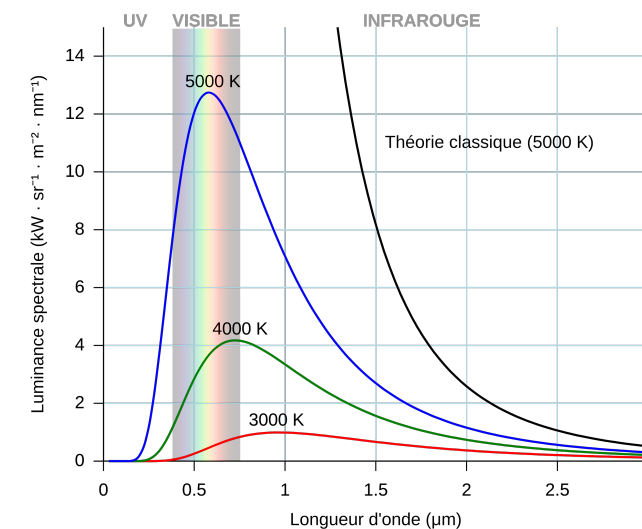
1858-1947



Loi de Planck

1900

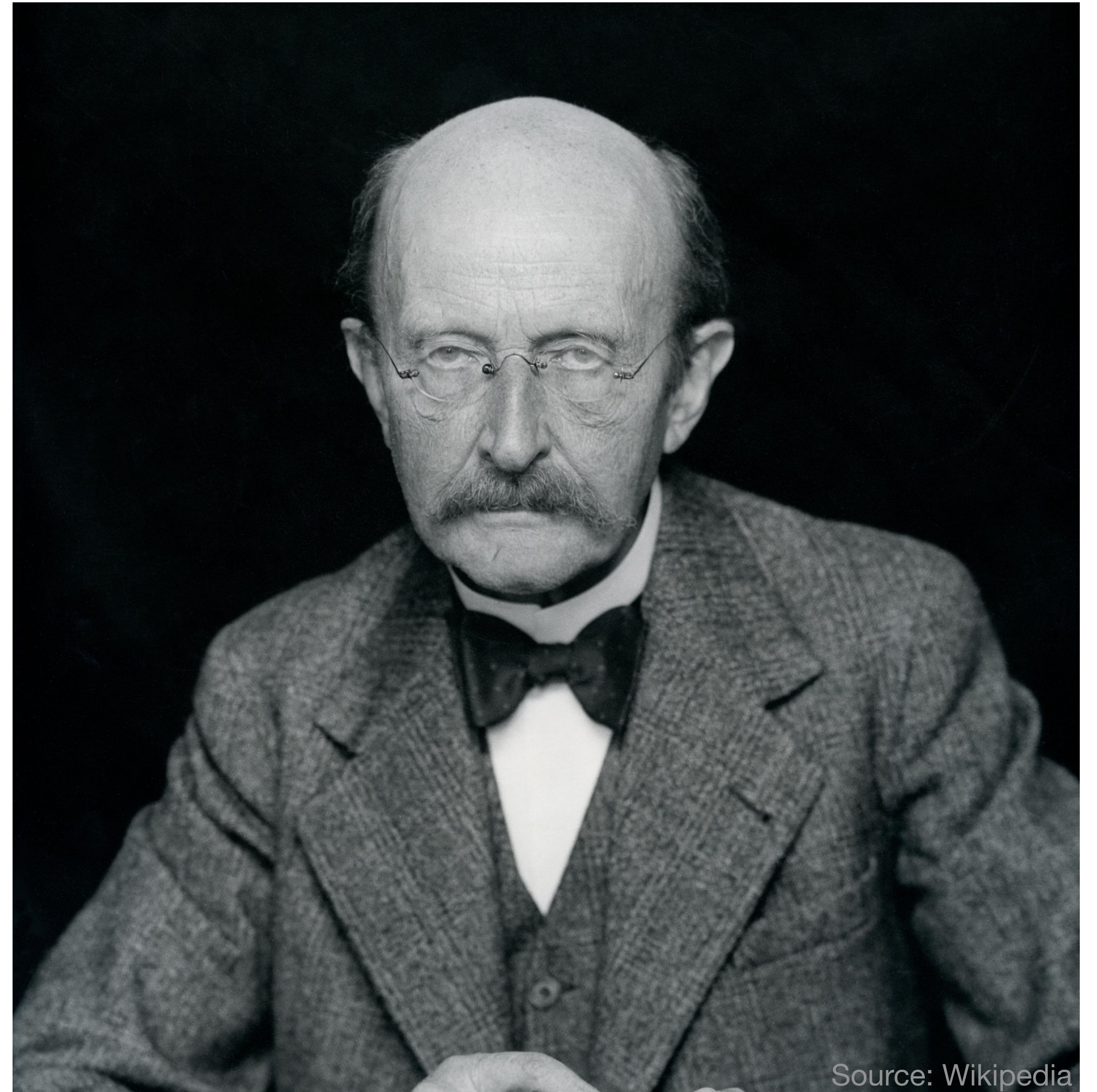
$$L(\lambda, T) = \frac{2hc^2}{\lambda^5} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{hc}{\lambda kT}} - 1}$$



Trouvée en supposant que l'énergie dans une cavité prend des valeurs de la forme

$$n \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

avec $n \in \mathbb{N}$.



Mécanique Quantique

Congrès de Solvay
1927



Source: Wikipedia

Erwin Schrödinger

1887-1961



Source:
Wikipedia

Équation de Schrödinger

1926

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

où

$$\Delta \psi = \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} .$$

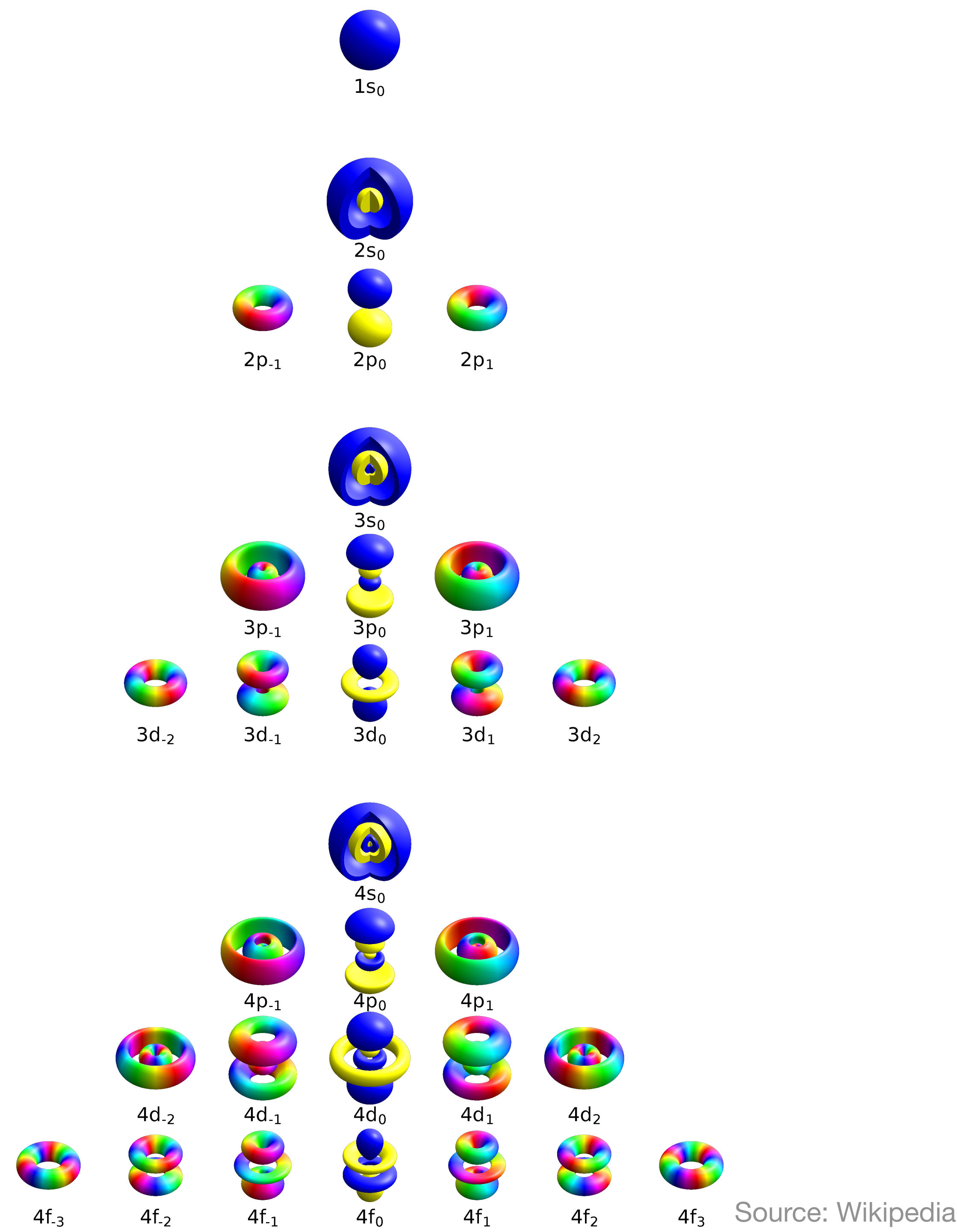


Source:
Wikipedia

Atome hydrogénoïde

$$V(x, y, z) = - \frac{Z e^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

On peut calculer explicitement les vecteurs propres de $-\Delta + V$.

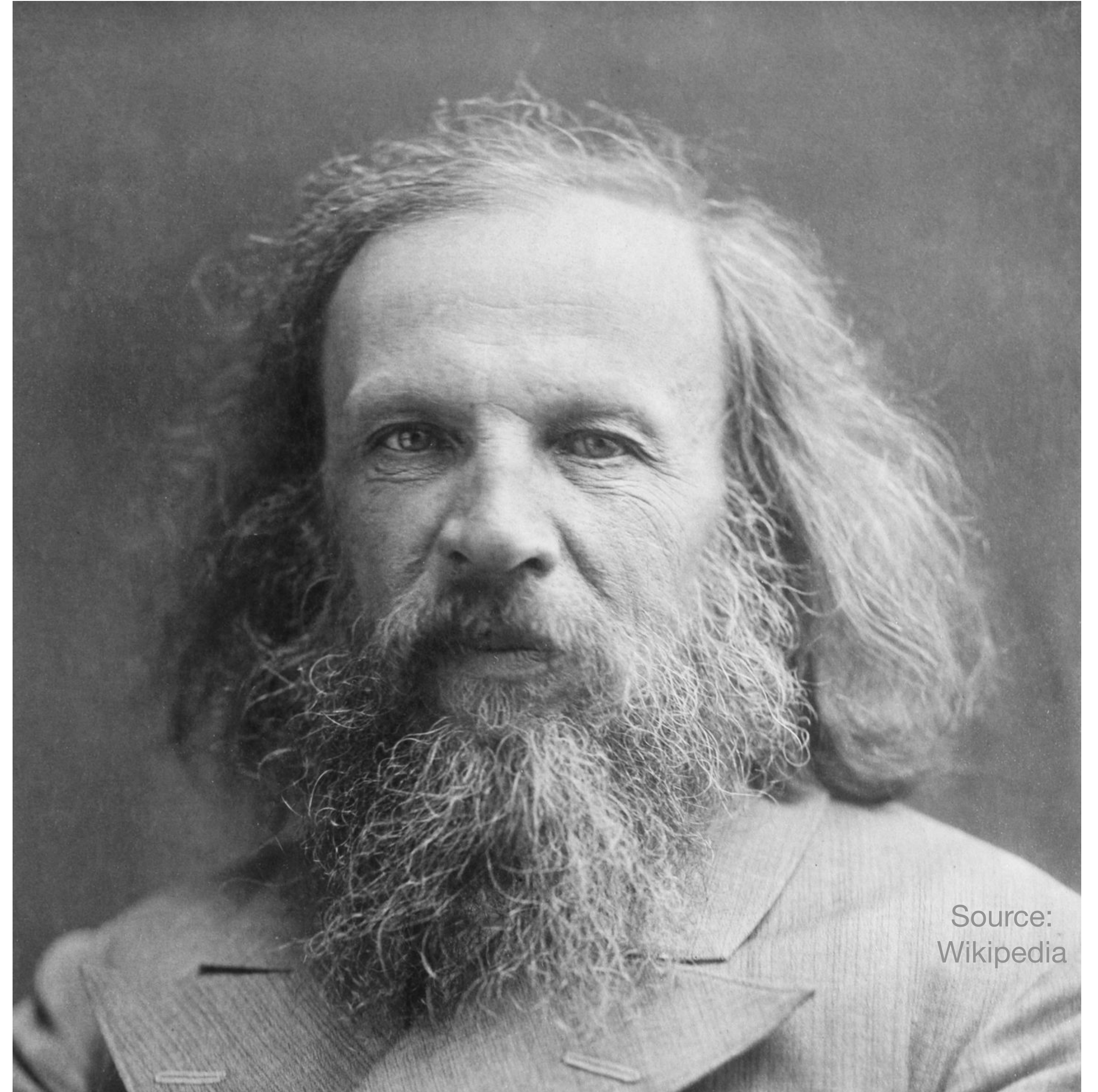


Groupe → I A
Période 1

Métaux						Non métaux				Origine				
Alcalins	Alcalino-terreux	Lanthanides	Actinides	Métaux de transition	Métaux pauvres	Métalloïdes	Autres non-métaux	Halogènes	Gaz nobles	Non classés	Source: Wikipedia	primordial	désintégration d'autres éléments	synthétique

Source:
Wikipedia

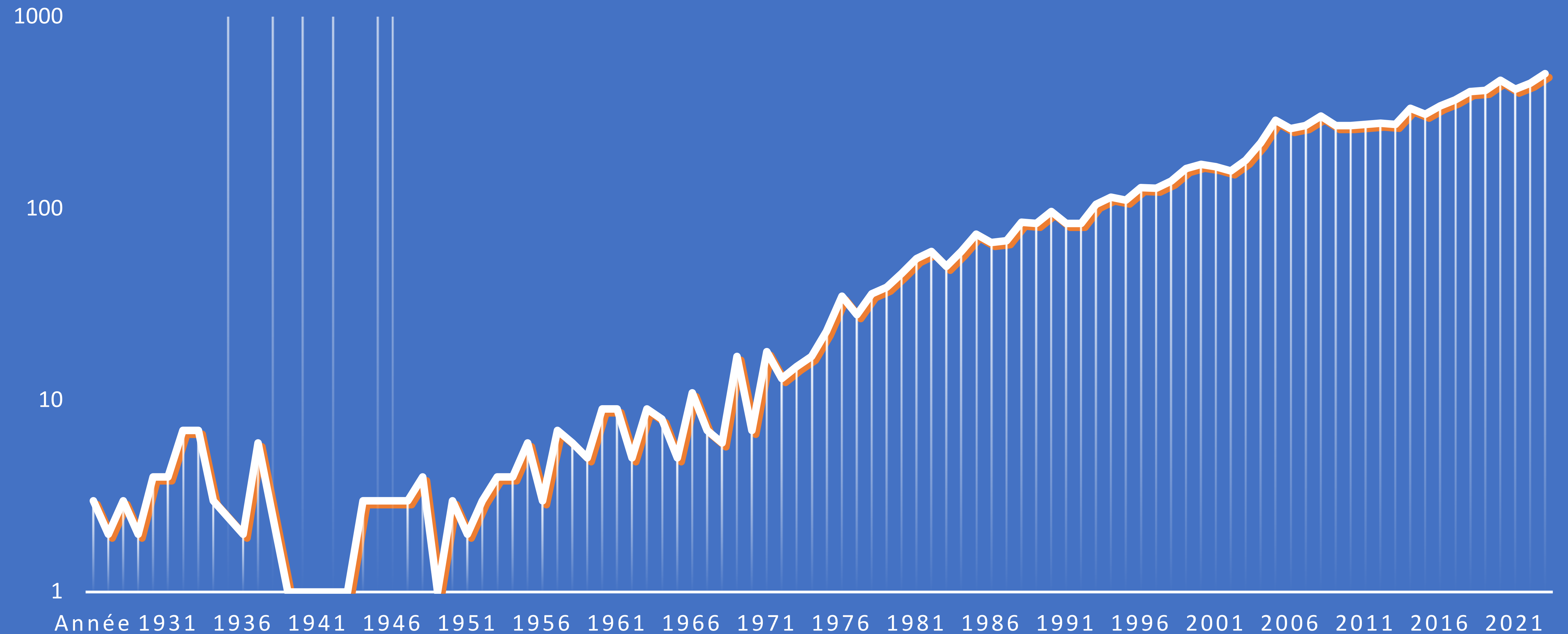
**Дмитрій Ивановичъ
Менделѣевъ
(Dimitri Ivanovitch
Mendeleïev)
1834-1907**



Source:
Wikipedia

ARTICLES DE MATHÉMATIQUES DONT LE TITRE CONTIENT "ÉQUATION DE SCHRÖDINGER" RÉFÉRENCÉS SUR ZBMATH.ORG

— Nombre



Et la recherche actuelle?

Des équations variées

- Plusieurs particules en interaction
- Différents types de particules
- Éq. de Schrödinger non-linéaire
- Cas semi-relativistes:

– Δ devient $\sqrt{1 - \Delta}$.

The image shows a chalkboard with several lines of handwritten mathematical derivations. The equations involve norms of functions ψ_t and ψ_0 , and integrals over time t . The derivations show how the norm of ψ_t is bounded by the norm of ψ_0 and an integral term. The final result shows that the norm of ψ_t is bounded by the norm of ψ_0 multiplied by an exponential factor involving the distance $\text{dist}(x, y)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \|\psi_t\| &= \|\psi_0 e^{-\Delta t}\| \leq e^{-\frac{1}{2} \text{dist}(x, y) t} \|\psi_0\| \\ \|\psi_t\|^2 &= \|\psi_0\|^2 + \int_0^t \partial_z \|\psi_z\|^2 dz \\ \|\psi_z\|^2 &= 2 \text{Re} \langle \psi_z, e^{-\Delta} \nabla \psi_z \rangle \\ &= 2 \text{Re} \langle \psi_z, e^{-\Delta} \nabla e^{-\Delta} \psi_0 \rangle \\ &\leq 2 \|\psi_z\|^2 \\ \|\psi_t\|^2 &\leq \|\psi_0\|^2 e^{2t} \\ &\leq \|1_x\|^2 \|\psi_0\|^2 e^{2t} \\ &\leq e^{-2 \text{dist}(x, y) t} \|\psi_0\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

Et la recherche actuelle?

Diverses questions

- Existence et unicité
- État fondamental, États excités
- Scattering
- Modèles approchés
- Grand nombre de particules
- Vitesse maximale
- ...

The image shows a chalkboard with several lines of handwritten mathematical equations. The equations involve norms of functions ψ_t and ψ_0 , and integrals over time t . The first line shows a norm inequality: $\|1_y \psi_t\| = \|1_y e^{\ell} e^{-\ell} \psi_t\| \leq e^{-\frac{1}{2} \text{dist}(x,y)} \|e^{-\ell} \psi_t\|$. The second line shows a norm squared equation: $\|e^{-\ell} \psi_t\|^2 = \|e^{-\ell} \psi_0\|^2 + \int_0^t \partial_z \|e^{-\ell} \psi_z\|^2 dz$. The third line shows a norm squared equation: $\|e^{-\ell} \psi_z\|^2 = 2 \text{Re} \langle e^{-\ell} \psi_z, e^{-\ell} \langle \nabla \rangle \psi_z \rangle$. The fourth line shows a norm squared equation: $= 2 \text{Re} \langle e^{-\ell} \psi_z, e^{-\ell} \langle \nabla \rangle e^{\ell} e^{-\ell} \psi_z \rangle$. The fifth line shows a norm squared inequality: $\leq 2 \|e^{-\ell} \psi_z\|^2$. The sixth line shows a norm squared inequality: $\|e^{-\ell} \psi_t\|^2 \leq \|e^{-\ell} \psi_0\|^2 e^{2t}$. The seventh line shows a norm squared inequality: $\leq \|e^{-\ell} 1_x\|^2 \|\psi_0\|^2 e^{2t}$. The eighth line shows a norm squared inequality: $\leq e^{-2 \text{dist}(x,y) 2t} \|\psi_0\|^2$.

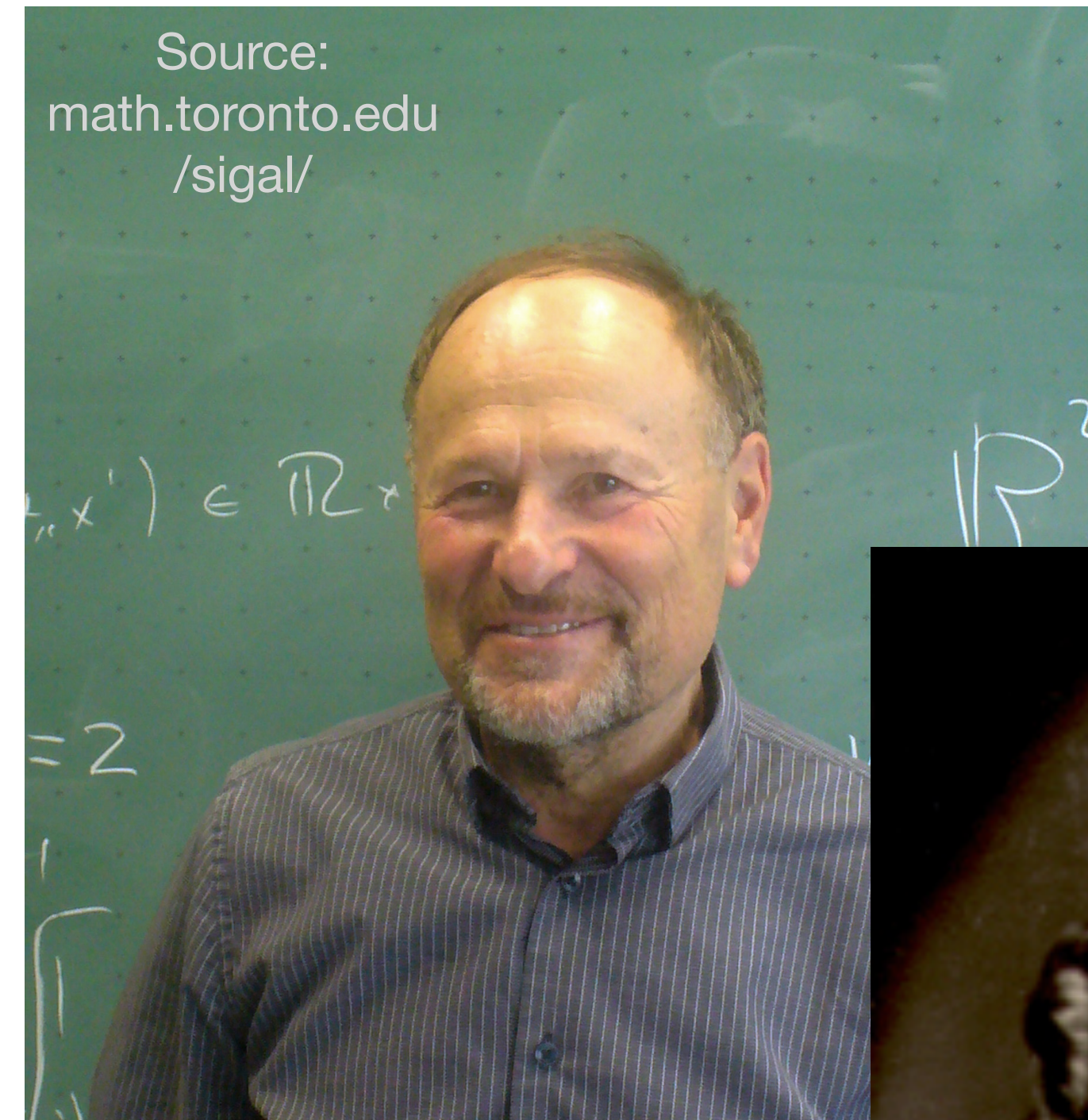
Vitesse maximale

Michael Sigal, Avy Soffer, 1990

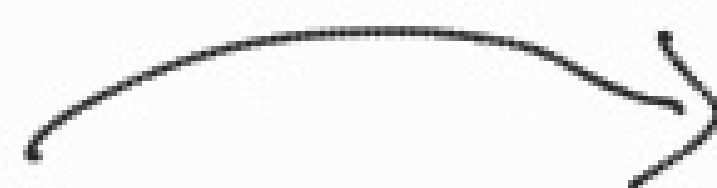
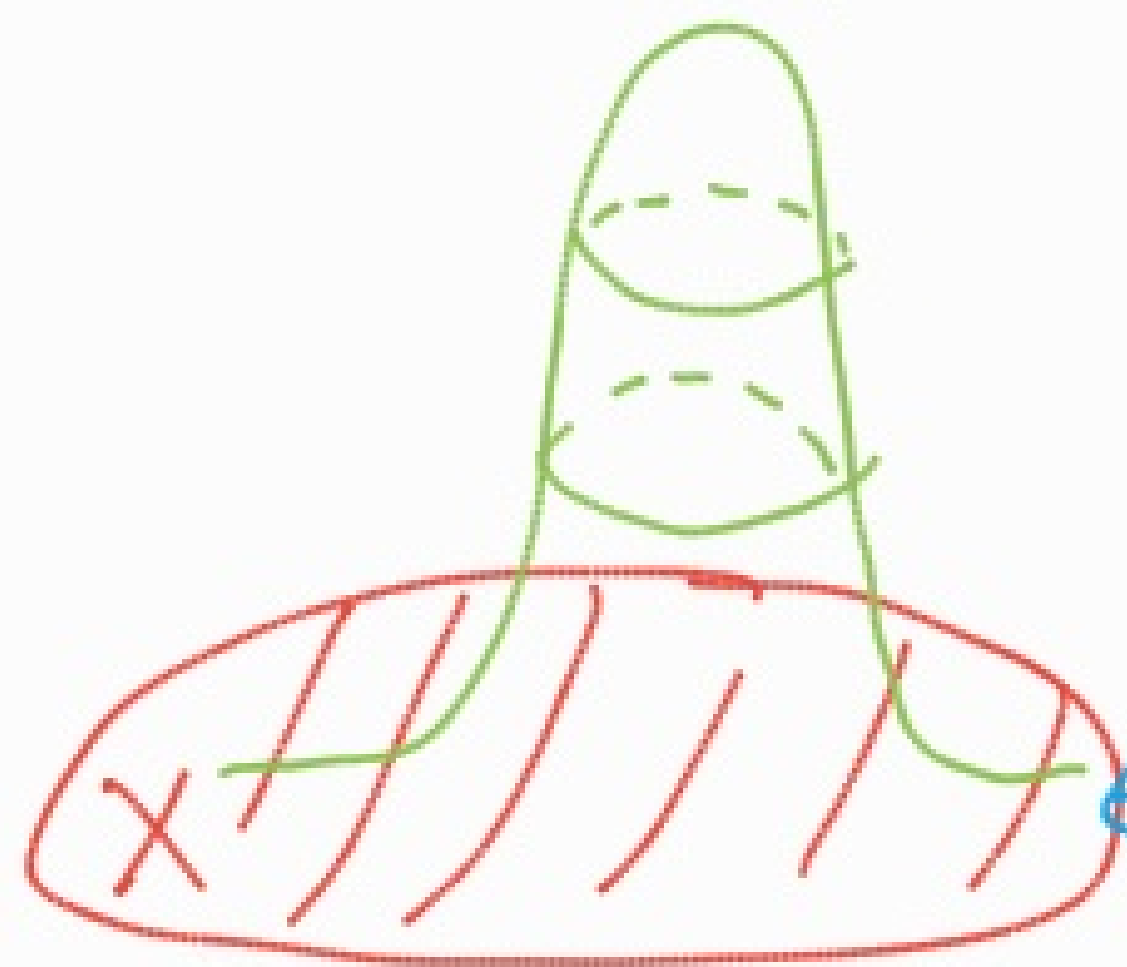
Idée:

Si la donnée initiale $\psi(x, y, z, 0)$ est supportée dans un ensemble $X \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ convexes, alors la partie de $\psi(x, y, z, t)$ qui se trouve au dessus de l'ensemble $Y \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ est petite si

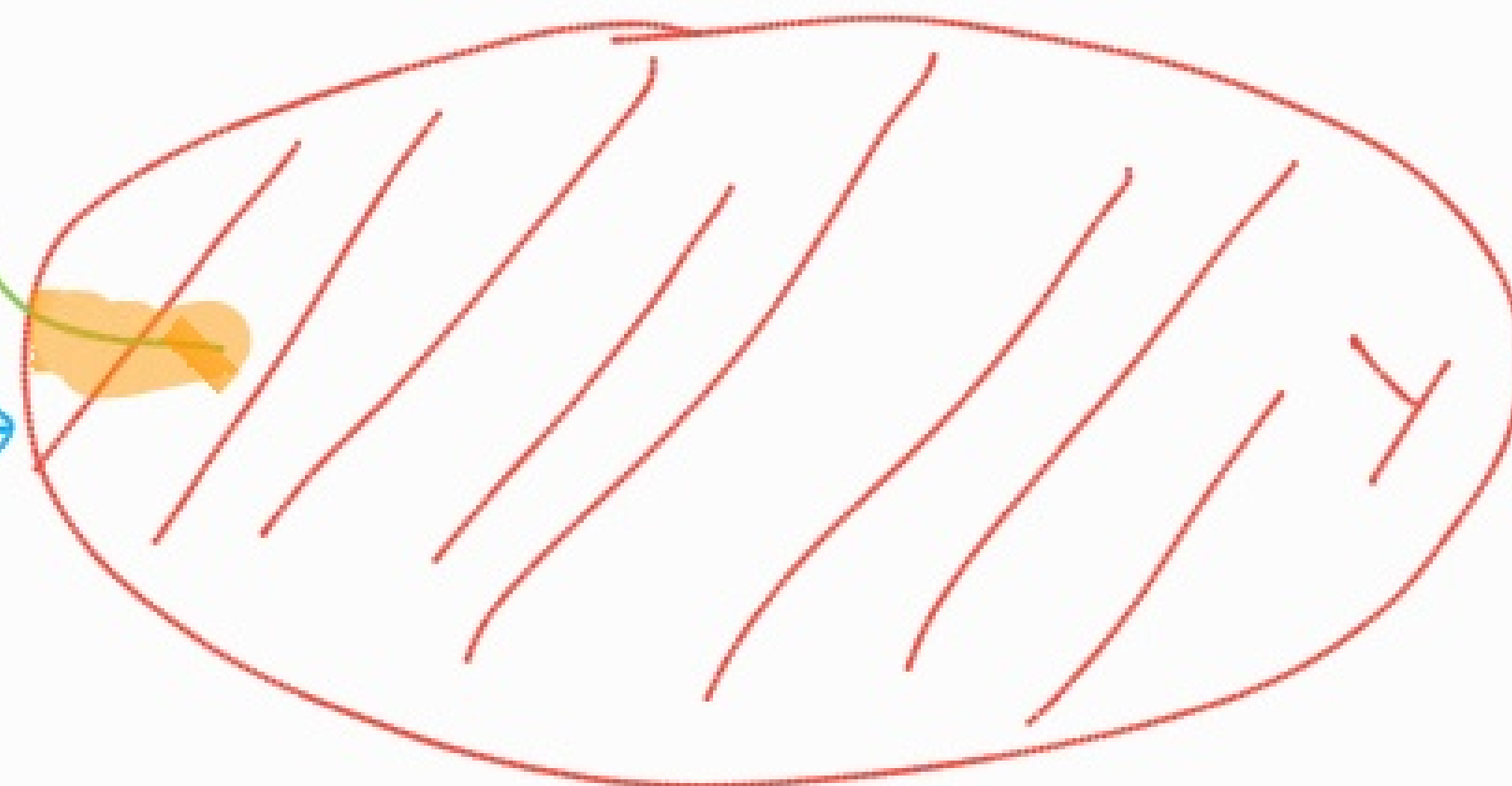
$$d_{X,Y} \geq ct.$$



$$|\psi(x, y, 0)|^2$$



$$|\psi(x, y, t)|^2$$



$$d_{x,y}$$



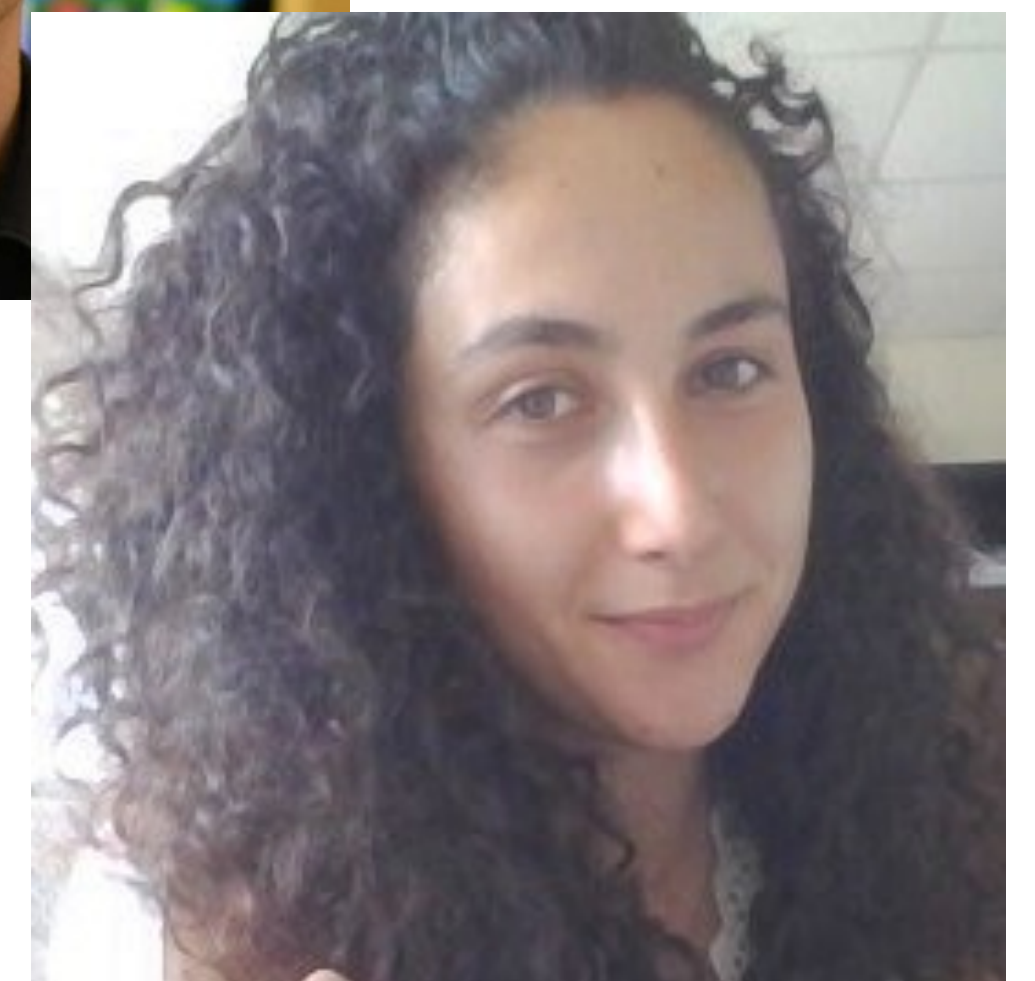
Un théorème

S. B., Jérémy Faupin, Viviana Grasselli, 2025

Si

- $X, Y \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ convexes,
- $V(x, y, z, t), \frac{\partial V}{\partial t}(x, y, z, t)$ bornées,
- $(x, y, z) \mapsto \psi(x, y, z, 0) \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(X; \mathbb{C})$,
- $\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\psi(x, y, z, 0)|^2 = 1$,
- $i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \sqrt{1 - \Delta} \psi + V \psi$,

alors $\int_Y |\psi(x, y, z, t)|^2 dx dy dz \leq e^{2(t-d_{X,Y})}$.



Source: effective-quantum.org

Publier

