No. of Printed Pages: 7

MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAMME IN PHYSICS (MSCPH)

Term-End Examination

December, 2024

MPH-004: QUANTUM MECHANICS-I

Time: 2 Hours Maximum Marks: 50

Note: (i) Answer any five questions.

- (ii) Symbols have their usual meanings.
- (iii) You may use a calculator.
- (iv) The values of physical constants are given at the end.
- (v) The marks for each question are indicated against it.

- 1. (a) What should be the minimum kinetic energy of electrons in an electron microscope in order to observe an atom with a diameter of 0.1 nm?
 - (b) The energy of a quantum particle of mass $m \text{ is } E = \frac{P^2}{2m} + \alpha x^4, \text{ where } \alpha \text{ is a positive}$ constant. Use the uncertainty principle to calculate the minimum possible energy of the particle. 7
- 2. (a) Calculate the probability current density for a wave function:

$$\psi(x) = \phi(x) e^{iu(x)}$$

where $u(x), \phi(x)$ are real.

(b) Show that:

$$[\hat{L}_{x}, \hat{L}_{y}, \hat{L}_{z}] = i\hbar(\hat{L}_{x}^{2} - \hat{L}_{y}^{2}).$$

- 3. Write down the potential function for a onedimensional potential barrier of width a. State the boundary conditions for the wave function and obtain the general solution to the time-Schrödinger independent eguation all regions for a particle of mass m in this Define the reflection potential. and transmission coefficients when the energy of the particle is less than the height of the potential barrier. 2+2+4+2
- 4. Explain the importance of the simple harmonic potential problem in Physics. Write down the time-independent Schrödinger equation for the one-dimensional simple harmonic oscillator with the potential function $V(x) = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2$.

Show that the Schrödinger equation can be

written in terms of the dimensionless variables

$$\lambda = \frac{2E}{\hbar\omega}$$
 and $a^2 = \frac{m\omega}{\hbar}$ as:

$$\frac{d^2\psi(\xi)}{d\xi^2} + (\lambda - \xi^2)\psi(\xi) = 0$$

Do the eigen functions of the simple harmonic oscillator have a definite parity? Explain.

5. Define a spherically symmetric potential.

Derive the time-independent Schrödinger equation in spherical polar coordinates for a spherically symmetric potential function and a wave function $\psi(r,\theta,\phi)$. Show that the wave function can be written as $\psi(r,\theta,\phi) = R(r)Y(\theta,\phi)$.

Obtain the differential equations for R(r) and $Y(\theta,\phi)$.

6. A two-dimensional state space has the following basis vectors:

$$\left|\psi_{1}\right\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\0 \end{pmatrix}; \left|\psi_{2}\right\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0\\1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (i) Show that the states $|\psi_1\rangle, |\psi_2\rangle$ are orthonormal.
- (ii) If the action of an operator \hat{A} in this space is defined by :

$$\hat{\mathbf{A}}\left|\psi_{1}\right\rangle = -\frac{i\hbar}{2}\left|\psi_{2}\right\rangle;\,\hat{\mathbf{A}}\left|\psi_{2}\right\rangle = \frac{i\hbar}{2}\left|\psi_{1}\right\rangle$$

determine $\hat{A}|\phi_1\rangle$ and $\hat{A}|\phi_2\rangle$

where
$$\left|\phi_{1}\right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\left|\psi_{1}\right\rangle - i\left|\psi_{2}\right\rangle\right)$$

and
$$\left|\phi_{2}\right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\left|\psi_{1}\right\rangle + i\left|\psi_{2}\right\rangle\right).$$
 7

Write the Heisenberg equation of motion for a Heisenberg operator \hat{A}_H which does not depend explicitly on time. Determine the equations of motion for the operator $\left\langle \hat{X}\right\rangle$ and $\left\langle \hat{P}\right\rangle$ for a particle of mass m in a gravitational field with the Hamiltonian $\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{P}^2}{2m} + mg \hat{x}$. Solve the equations of motion to get $\hat{X}(t)$ and $\hat{P}(t)$, using conditions $\hat{X}(t=0) = \hat{X}(0)$ and the $\hat{\mathbf{P}}(t=0) = \hat{\mathbf{P}}(0) .$ 2+4+4

8. Describe the Stern-Gerlach experiment with the help of a schematic diagram. Explain how the results of the experiment confirm the

C-2437/MPH-004

quantization of the z-component of the angular momentum and deduce the existence of spin.

10

Physical constants:

$$h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \,\mathrm{Js}$$

$$\hbar = 1.05 \times 10^{-34} \, Js$$

$$m_e = 9.11{\times}10^{-31}\,{\rm kg}$$

$$e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$$
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