

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY  $\substack{(202)-806-6245\ (Main\ Office)\\(202)-806-5830\ (FAX)}$ 

Quantum Mechanics II 2nd Midterm Exam

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[7pt]

[7pt]

## (Student name and ID)

This is an "open Textbook (Park), open lecture notes" two-part exam: problems #1-2 are due at the end of the Monday class, #3 and any additions/corrections to #1-2 are **due Friday**, 5:00 **p.m.** For full credit, show all your work. If you cannot complete one part of a calculation, a clear description of the procedure/method will still earn you partial credit. No collaboration is allowed; by handing in the exam you implicitly agree to abide by this.

Don't Panic !

Consider a modification of the Kronig-Penney model (p.454), where  $c \to 0, V_0 \to \infty$ 1. but  $\Delta = cV_0$  remains constant; this is called the Dirac comb.

a.	Determine †	the matching	conditions	across	$V = \Delta \delta(x)$	). [7]	[pt]
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- b. Find the appropriate analogue of Eq. (15.11). [7pt]
- c. Find the appropriate analogue of Eq. (15.12); explain the result. [7pt]
- d. Describe the effect of  $\Delta \to 0$  on the energy bands.
- e. Describe the effect of  $\Delta \to \infty$  on the energy bands.

(Hint: For part a., integrate the Schrödinger equation accross a barrier. Then, either carefully evaluate the Dirac comb limit of Eqs. (15.11) and (15.12), or use your result in part a. )

Consider the effects of a strong  $\vec{B}$ -field perturbation on the  $|2, \ell, m, m_s\rangle$  states of the 2. H-atom, where  $\vec{B} = B_0 z^2 \hat{e}_z$ , and  $b_0$  is a suitable constant. Neglect the  $\vec{B}^2$  term.

- a. Carefully determine the operators with which this perturbation commutes. [5pt]
- b. Specify which of the  $|2, \ell, m, m_s\rangle$  will be mixed by the perturbation. [5pt]
- c. Calculate the first order shift to the energy of the  $|2, \ell, m, m_s\rangle$  states. [15pt]

3. Modify Bethe's model of  $\alpha$ -decay, so that the effective nuclear potential is V(r) = $\hbar cr/R^2 - V_0$ , for  $r \leq R$ , and  $V(r) = 2Z e'^2/r$ , for  $r \geq R$ , and  $V_0$  ensures that V(r) is continuous.

- a. Determine  $V_0$ , and the turning points  $r_1, r_2$  for an  $\alpha$ -particle of energy E > 0. [10pt]
- b. Assuming spherical symmetry, find the differential equation for  $u(r) = r\psi(r)$ . [10pt]
- c. Transform this differential equation into the Bessel equation, and determine which solutions are physical. [10pt]
- d. Using regularity at r = 0, write down and sketch the final radial dependence of the ground state  $\psi_0$ ; elliminate all but an overall constant by aplying the boundary matching conditions. [10pt]
- e. Calculate  $\frac{d}{dt} \int d^3 \vec{r} |\psi_0|^2$  within a sphere of radius  $r_2$  using the equation of continuity, and specify its physical significance of this quantity. [10pt]
- f. Evaluate the Gamow factor  $e^{-2\sigma}$ ,  $\sigma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{\hbar} \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \mathrm{d}r \sqrt{2m(E-V(r))}$  exactly. [10pt]