

# THE UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

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FIRST SEMESTER, 2011

Campus: Hatfield

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## PHYSICS

Modern Physics

Total: 70

(Time allowed: TWO AND A HALF hours)

**NOTE:** Answer all the questions. At the end of the paper you will find a survey about this module which I would like to you complete, you will receive 3 free marks for completing the survey. Please fill in this survey on this paper and tear it off when finished.

### SECTION A

#### Quantization of Atomic Energy Levels

1. Consider an electron orbiting around a proton in a circular path with no other forces present.
  - (a) Show that  $mv^2 = \frac{ke^2}{r^2}$ .
  - (b) Show that we can write the total energy of the electron as  $E = \frac{-1}{2} \frac{ke^2}{r}$ .
  - (c) Show that angular momentum is quantized;  $L = n\hbar$ , with  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ .
  - (d) Show that the values of the radii are quantized  $r = n^2 a_B$  where  $a_B = \frac{\hbar^2}{ke^2 m}$ .
  - (e) Show that the Bohr model finds the same form as that of the Rydberg formula for the energies of the emitted photons  $E_\gamma = hcR \left( \frac{1}{n'^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$  where  $R = \frac{ke^2}{2a_B hc}$ .

(10 marks)

2. The negative muon is a subatomic particle with the same charge as the electron but a mass what is about 207 times greater. A muon can be captured by a proton to form a “muonic hydrogen atom”, with energy and radius given by the Bohr model, except that  $m_e$  must be replaced by  $m_\mu$ . (In this problem treat the proton as fixed.)
  - (a) What are the radius and energy of the first Bohr orbit in a muonic hydrogen atom?
  - (b) What is the wavelength of the Lyman  $\alpha$  line in muonic hydrogen?
  - (c) What sort of electromagnetic radiation is this?

(6 marks)

CONTINUED

## SECTION B

## Matter Waves

3. According to the Born interpretation of quantum mechanics, what is a matter wave? (2 marks)
4. According to Fourier any periodic function  $F(x)$  can be expanded in terms of sines and cosines. If the function happens to be even,  $F(x) = F(-x)$ , only cosines are needed and the expansion has the form

$$F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \cos\left(\frac{2n\pi x}{\lambda}\right)$$

where  $\lambda$  is the period (or wavelength) of the function.

- (a) Prove that

$$A_0 = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^{\lambda} F(x) dx.$$

- (b) Prove that for  $m > 0$ ,

$$A_m = \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_0^{\lambda} F(x) \cos\left(\frac{2m\pi x}{\lambda}\right)$$

where we have labeled the coefficient as  $A_m$  for reasons that will become clear in your proof.

(7 marks)

5. An unusually long-lived unstable atomic state has a lifetime of 1 ms.
- (a) What is the minimum uncertainty in its energy?
- (b) Assuming that the photon emitted when this state decays is visible ( $\lambda \approx 550$  nm), what are the uncertainty and fractional uncertainty in its wavelength?

(5 marks)

## SECTION C

## The Schrodinger Equation in One Dimension

6. Without using the Schrodinger equation, show that the energies of a quantum particle inside a one dimensional infinite potential well is quantized by

$$E_n = n^2 \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2}.$$

(4 marks)

7. Show that you get the same result as above when using the Schrodinger equation. (4 marks)

8. Consider a particle in the ground state of a rigid box of length  $a$ .
- Find the probability density  $|\psi|^2$ .
  - What would be the average result if the position of a particle in the ground state were measured many times?
- (6 marks)

9. Draw the first three energy levels and wave function of the simple harmonic oscillator potential.
- (3 marks)

10. The  $n = 1$  wave function for the simple harmonic oscillator potential is given by

$$\psi(x) = A_1 \frac{x}{b} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2b^2}}$$

where  $b = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega_c}}$ . Verify that this wave function does indeed satisfy the Schrodinger equation with the harmonic oscillator potential and energy.

(5 marks)

11. State the time dependent Schrodinger equation
- (2 marks)

## SECTION D

### The 3D Schrodinger Equation

12. (a) Using two different methods, show that when solving the Schrodinger equation for the 2D infinite potential well with side lengths  $a$ , you find that the energy is given by

$$E_{n_x, n_y} = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2Ma^2} (n_x^2 + n_y^2)$$

- (b) Determine the amplitude of the ground state wave function.
- (13 marks)

-THE END-

**SURVEY**

**Name:** .....

**Student No:** .....

1. If you had to give this module a rating out of 10, what would it be?

2. How do you think this module can be made better for both students and lectures?

3. I am planning to present some popular science lectures for you, I would like an indication of certain topics of interest. We might have a discussion about the current happenings with the LHC, some string theory, GUT, or anything you would like to know about. Please state the topic of interest below.

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