

BOUND STATES II

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Supplementary Material for
PHY 3305 (Modern Physics)
Harris, Ch. 5.6-5.9

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Review of last class
- SWEs
- Particle in a box
 - The finite well
 - The harmonic oscillator

REVIEW

- We reviewed stationary states
- We discussed the time-independent SWE
- We solved our first problem involving forces
 - the infinite square well

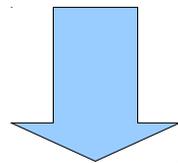
THE SCHRÖDINGER WAVE EQUATION (SWE)

$$\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi(x, t)}{\partial x^2} + U(x) \Psi(x, t) = i \hbar \frac{\partial \Psi(x, t)}{\partial t}$$

TIME-INDEPENDENT SWE

Assume:

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



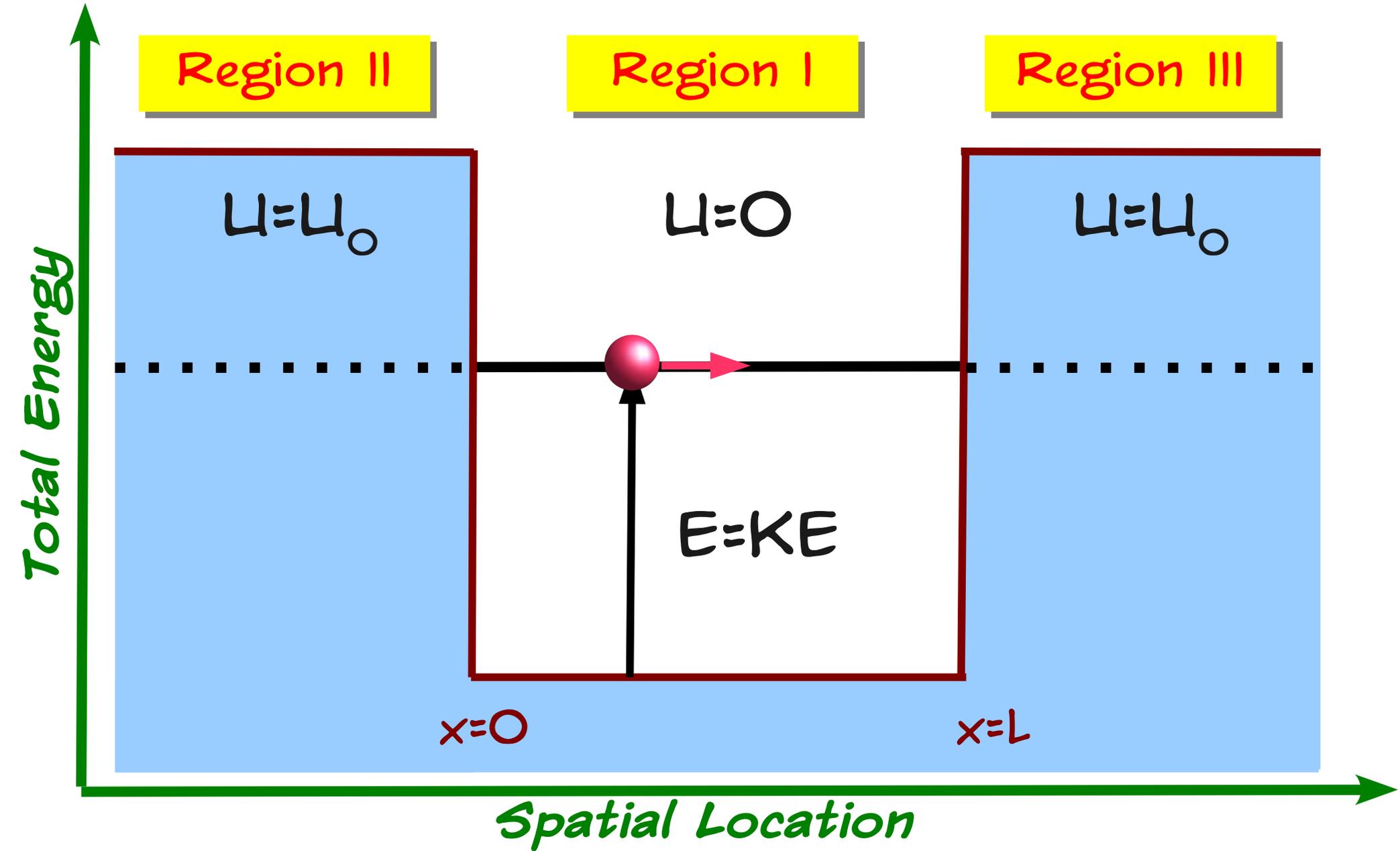
you get...

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

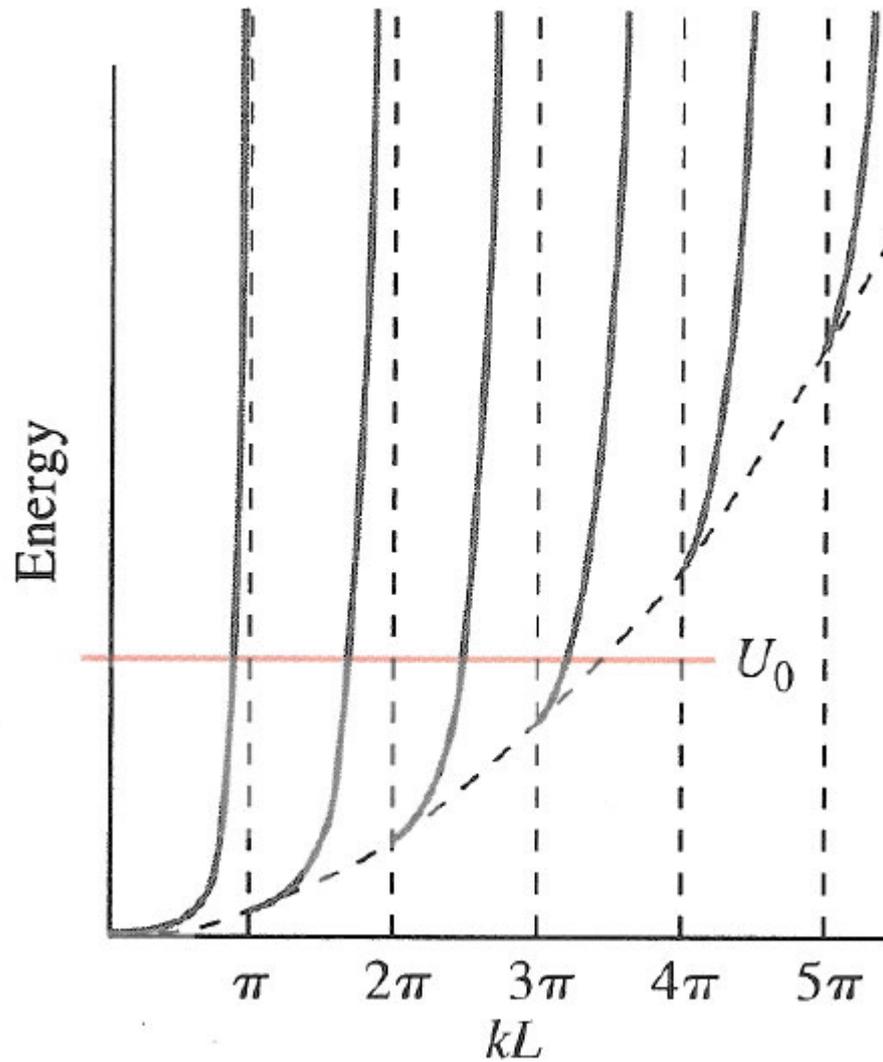
SOLVING PROBLEMS

- Identify the player(s) in the problem
 - what particles?
- Identify constraints
 - what forces (potentials)?
- Solve for the wave function
 - solve differential equation, use smoothness and normalization (physicality constraints)
 - smoothness = "continuity of wave function and first derivative of the wave function"
- Predict outcomes based on the wave function
 - We'll begin to attack this later today

PARTICLE IN A BOX - "FINITE SQUARE WELL"



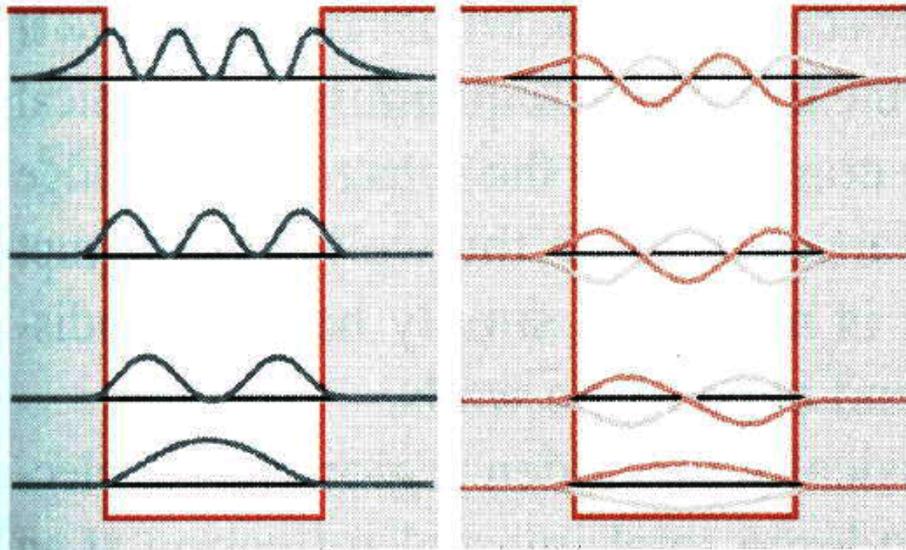
ALLOWED ENERGIES



SOLUTIONS

Density

Amplitude



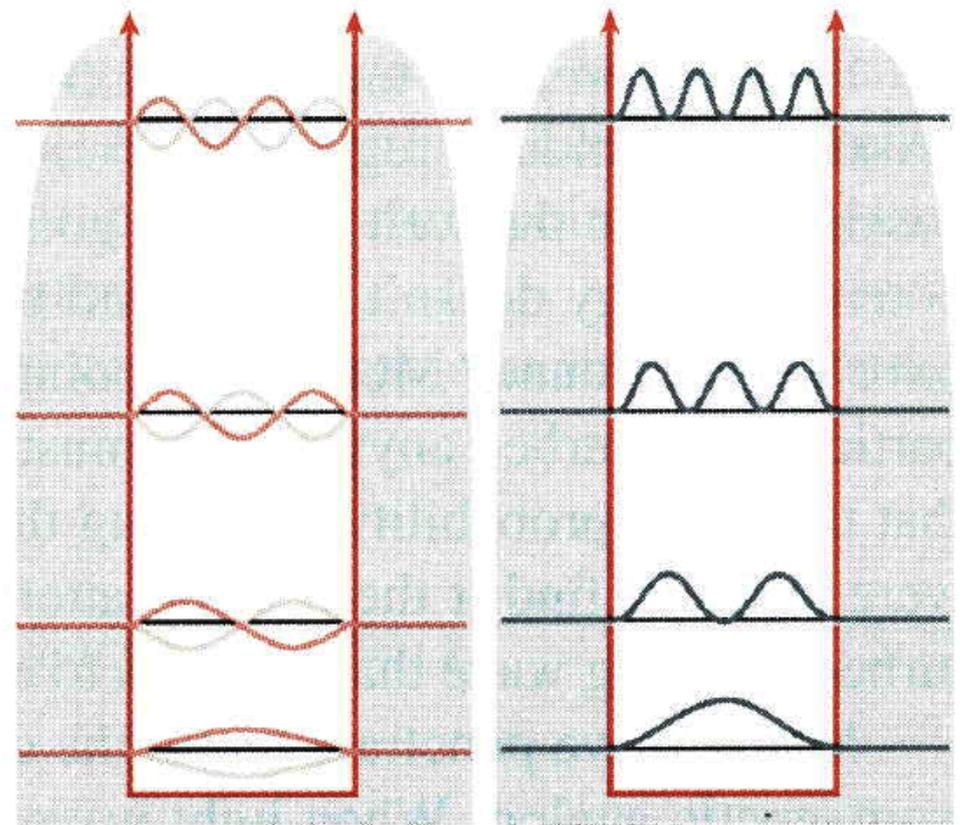
$|\psi(x)|^2$

Finite well

$\psi(x)$

Amplitude

Density

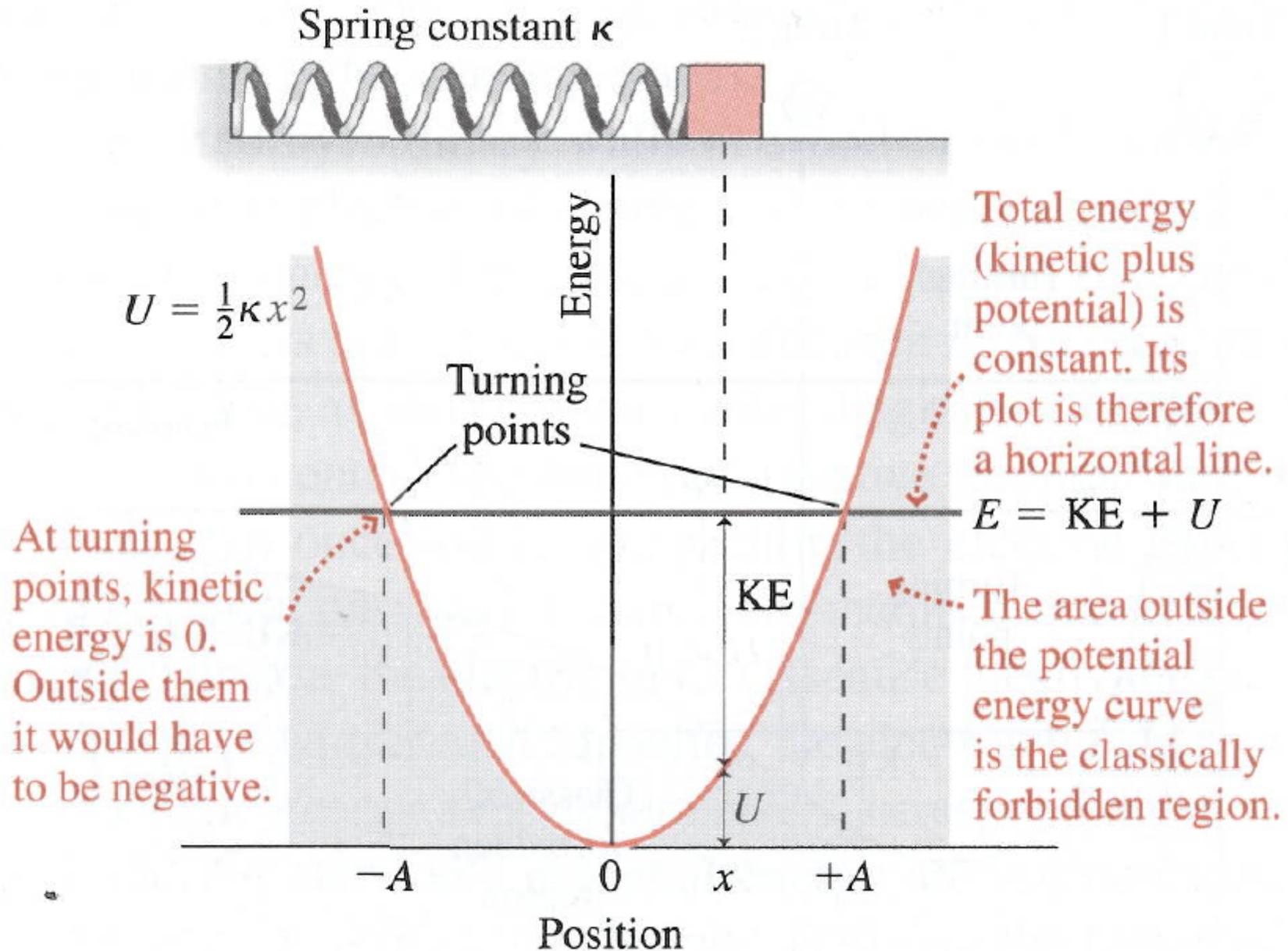


$\psi(x)$

Infinite well

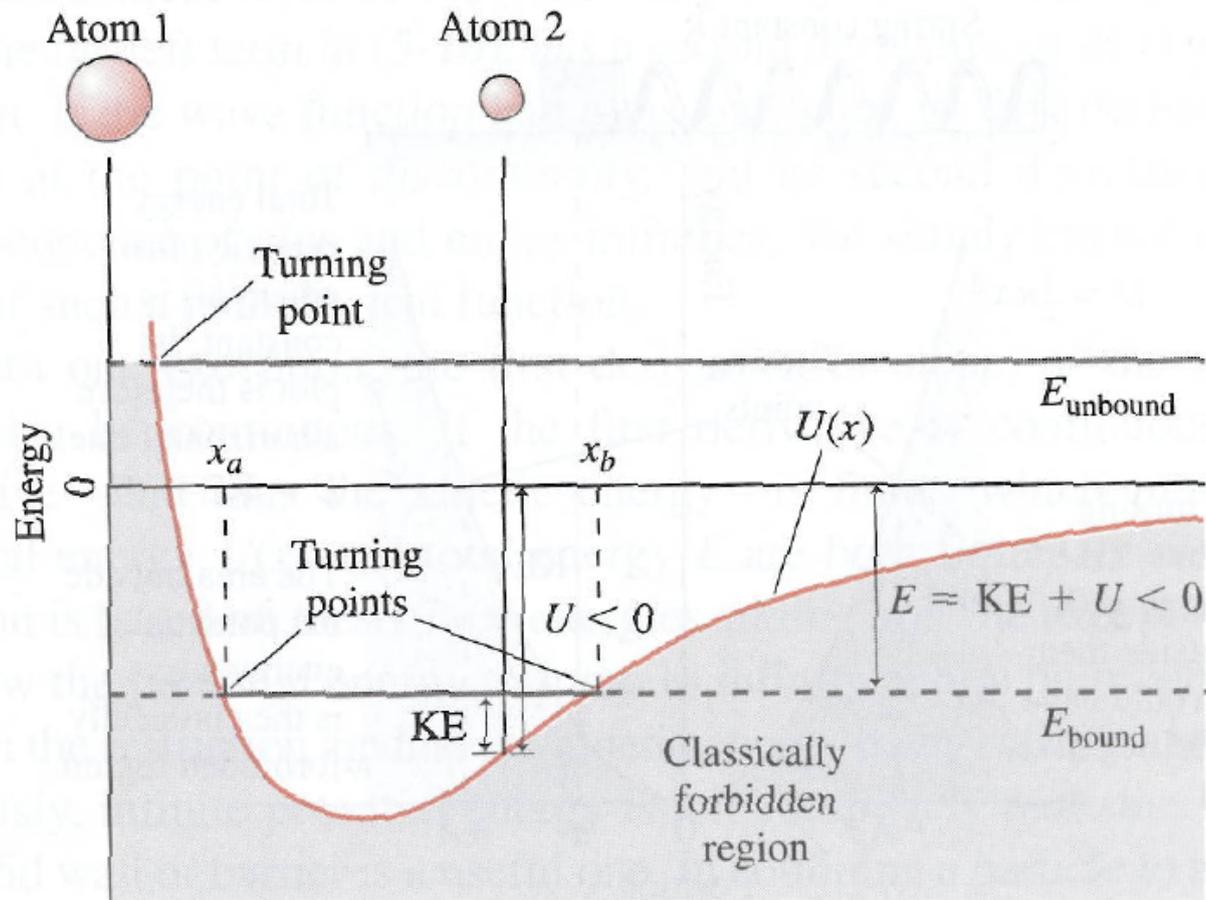
$|\psi(x)|^2$

MASS ON A SPRING

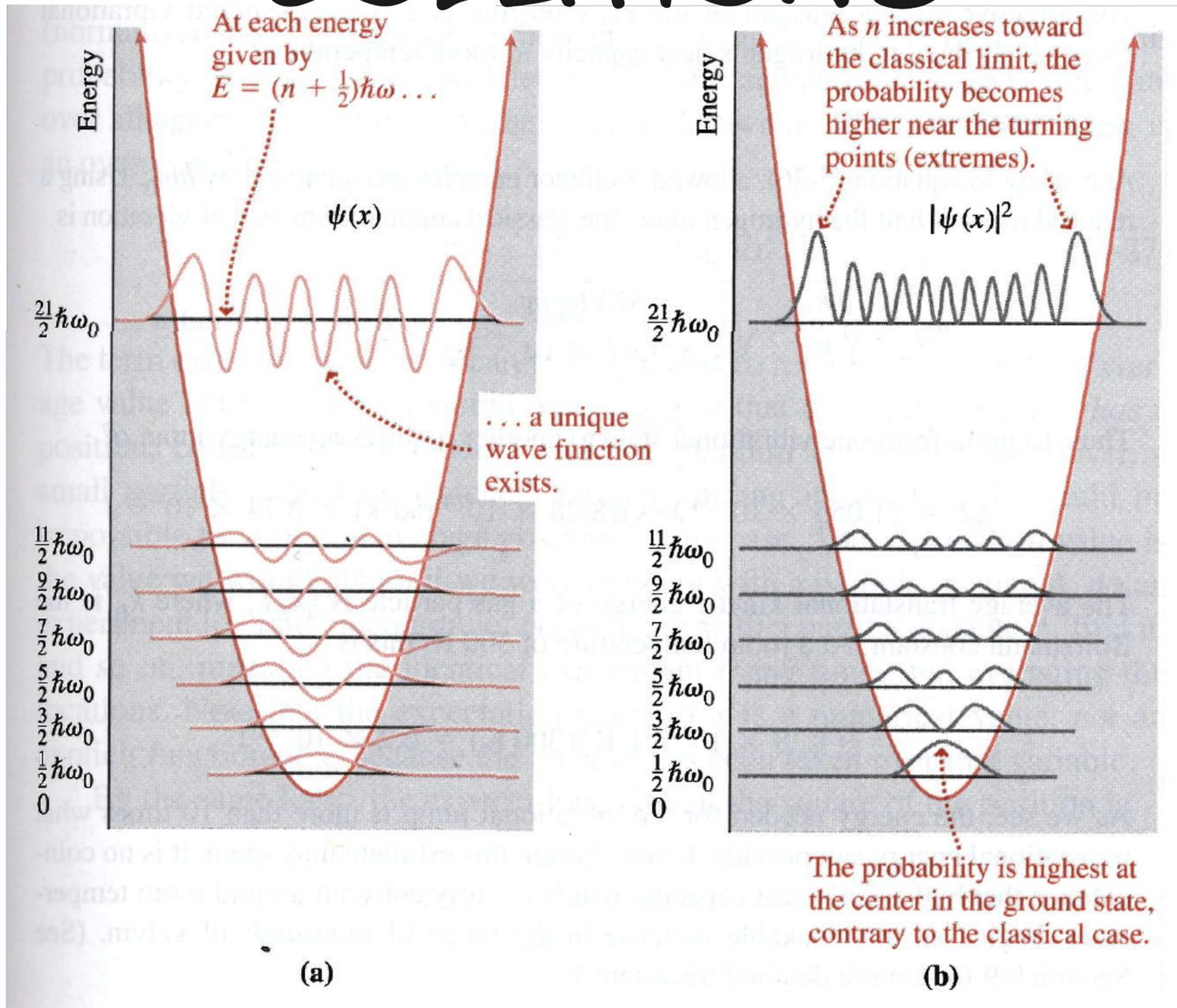


ATOMIC BOUND STATES

Figure 5.3 Energy versus position for the interatomic force between a large atom fixed at the origin and a small one free to move.

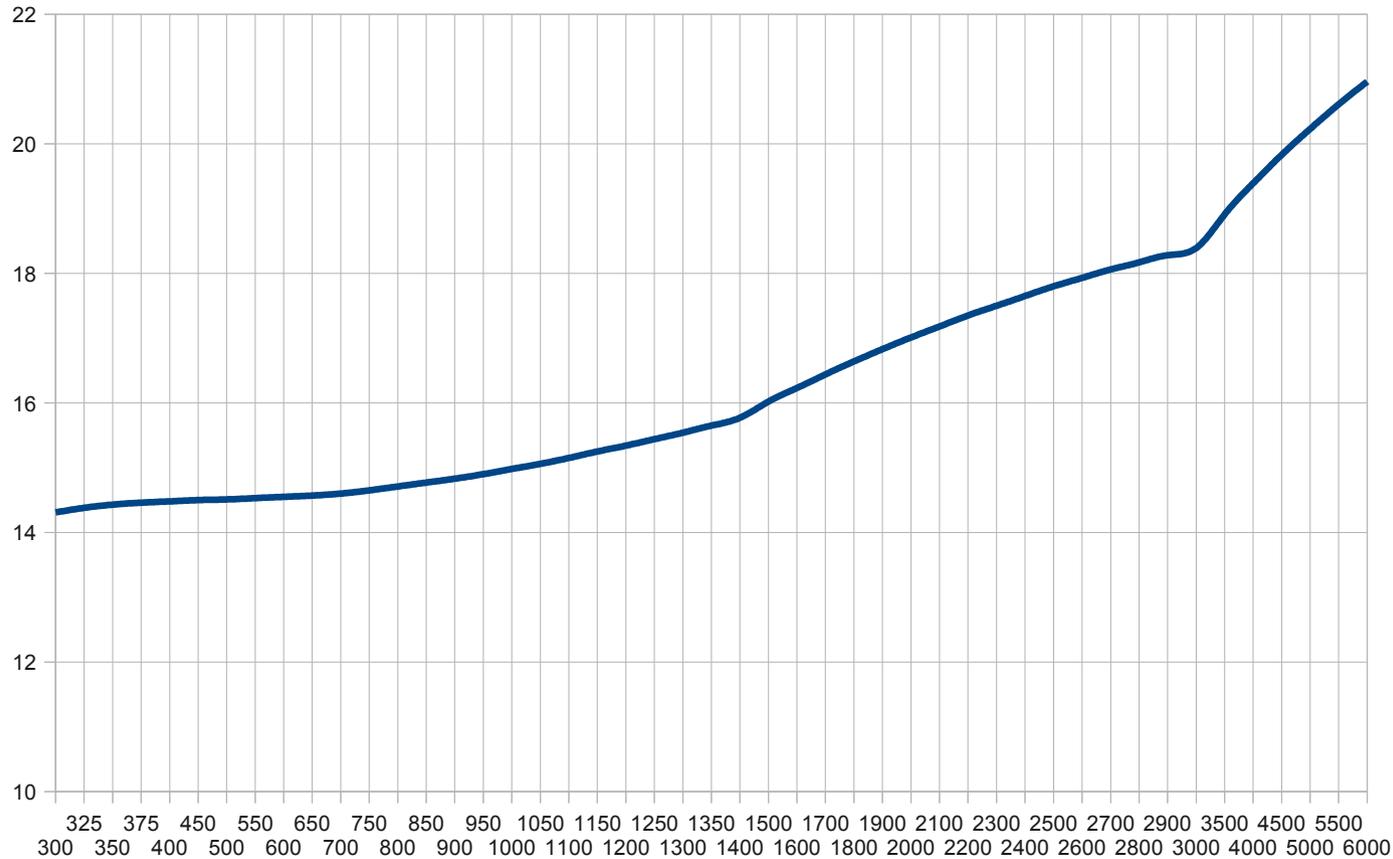


HARMONIC OSCILLATOR: SOLUTIONS



SPECIFIC HEAT - H₂

Specific Heat
Capacity (kJ/(kg K))



Specific Heat Capacity (kJ/(kg*K))

Temperature (K)

NEXT TIME

- Mid-term
- Coming up:
 - unbound states - barriers, tunneling, applications
 - why does nuclear decay take time? ("Alpha Radiation")
 - atomic spectra and "fine structure"