

GA 8.7

Let e's BE w $|1, +1\rangle$ TRIPLET STATE

$$\psi \propto \begin{vmatrix} \varphi_1(x_1) & \varphi_2(x_1) \\ \varphi_1(x_2) & \varphi_2(x_2) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\psi = N [\varphi_1(x_1) \varphi_2(x_2) - \varphi_1(x_2) \varphi_2(x_1)]$$

$$= \frac{N\pi}{\mu^2} \left[e^{-\mu^2(x_1-a)^2/2} e^{-\mu^2(x_2+a)^2/2} - e^{-\mu^2(x_2-a)^2/2} e^{-\mu^2(x_1+a)^2/2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{N\pi}{\mu^2} \left[e^{-\mu^2 \left[\frac{x_1^2+a^2-2x_1a}{2} + \frac{x_2^2+2x_2a+a^2}{2} \right]} - e^{-\mu^2 \left[\frac{x_2^2-2x_2a+a^2}{2} + \frac{x_1^2+2x_1a+a^2}{2} \right]} \right]$$

$$= \frac{N\pi}{\mu^2} \left[e^{-\mu^2 \left[\frac{x_1^2+x_2^2}{2} + a^2 + (x_2-x_1)a \right]} - e^{-\mu^2 \left[\frac{x_1^2+x_2^2}{2} + a^2 + (x_2-x_1)a \right]} \right]$$

$$= \frac{N\pi}{\mu^2} e^{-\mu^2 a^2} e^{-\mu^2 \frac{(x_1^2+x_2^2)}{2}} \left[e^{-\mu^2 (x_2-x_1)a} - e^{-\mu^2 (x_1-x_2)a} \right]$$

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$$\text{SET } x_1 = \bar{x} + x/2$$

$$x_2 = \bar{x} - x/2$$

w/ \bar{x} = c.o.m. position

x = pos wrt to c.o.m.

$$\text{So } \psi = \frac{N \pi}{\mu^2} e^{-\mu^2 z^2} e^{-\mu^2 \frac{(x_1^2 + x_2^2)}{2}} \left[e^{\mu^2 x a} - e^{-\mu^2 x a} \right]$$

$$\text{Now } x_1^2 = \bar{x}^2 + \frac{x^2}{4} + \bar{x}x$$

$$x_2^2 = \bar{x}^2 + \frac{x^2}{4} - \bar{x}x$$

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 2\bar{x}^2 + x^2/2$$

Hence,

$$\psi = \frac{2N\pi}{\mu^2} e^{-\mu^2 z^2} e^{-\mu^2 \bar{x}^2} e^{-\mu^2 x^2/4} \sinh \mu^2 x a$$

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Impose NORMALIZATION.

$$\int_{-\phi}^{+\phi} \int_{-\phi}^{+\phi} \psi^2 dx d\bar{x} = 1$$

$$\frac{4N^2\pi^2}{\mu^4} e^{-2\mu^2 a^2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2\mu^2}\right)^{1/2} \int_{-\phi}^{+\phi} dx e^{-\mu x^2/2} \sinh^2 \mu x a = 1$$
$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2\mu^2}} [e^{2\mu^2 a^2} - 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow N^2 = \frac{2\mu^2}{\pi} \frac{\mu^4}{4\pi^2} [1 - e^{-2\mu^2 a^2}]^{-1}$$

$$N = \frac{\mu^3}{\sqrt{2\pi^3}} [1 - e^{-2\mu^2 a^2}]^{-1/2}$$

$$\psi(x, \bar{x}) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \mu [1 - e^{-2\mu^2 a^2}]^{-1/2} \left[e^{-\mu^2 a^2} e^{-\mu^2 \bar{x}^2} e^{-\mu x^2/4} \sinh^2 \mu x a \right] \quad \text{①}$$

TERM ① = 1 IF NO PAULI EX. P.

$$\text{DESIRE } e^{-2\mu^2 a^2} \sim 10^{-3}$$

$$2\mu^2 a^2 \sim 3 \ln 10$$

GA 8.7.

$$a \approx \left[\frac{3 \ln 10}{302} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$a \approx 0.9 \text{ \AA}$$

#2. USE SLATER DETERMINANTS.

$$\psi_A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3!}} \begin{vmatrix} \psi_1(x_1) & \psi_2(x_1) & \psi_3(x_1) \\ \psi_1(x_2) & \psi_2(x_2) & \psi_3(x_2) \\ \psi_1(x_3) & \psi_2(x_3) & \psi_3(x_3) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\psi_1(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \quad x_+$$

$$\psi_2(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{a} \quad x_+$$

$$\psi_3(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{3\pi x}{a} \quad x_+$$

OTHER CHOICES FOR SPIN OR OK.

$$\psi_A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left[\psi_1(x_1) [\psi_2(x_2)\psi_3(x_3) - \psi_2(x_3)\psi_3(x_2)] \right. \\ \left. - \psi_2(x_1) [\psi_1(x_2)\psi_3(x_3) - \psi_1(x_3)\psi_3(x_2)] \right. \\ \left. + \psi_3(x_1) [\psi_1(x_2)\psi_2(x_3) - \psi_1(x_3)\psi_2(x_2)] \right]$$

#3. FOLLOW PAULI EXCLUSION PRINCIPLE.

e^- PACKING: $\uparrow\downarrow$ $\uparrow\downarrow$ \uparrow
 $n=1$ $n=2$ $n=3$

$$E = \frac{n^2 t_1^2 \pi^2}{2 m a^2} \quad ; \quad m = e^- \text{ mass}$$

$$E = \sum_{n=1}^5 = \frac{t_1^2 \pi^2}{2 m a^2} [2(1) + 2(2)^2 + 3^2]$$

$$E_{\text{TOT}} = \frac{19}{2} t_1^2 \pi^2 / m a^2$$

#4 MOST COMMON ISOTOPE OF
As IS ${}^{75}\text{As}$, w/ $Z=33$

THIS MEANS AS HAS 42 NEUTRONS

AS THEREFORE HAS $75 + 33$ FERMIONS
(NEED TO COUNT n's, p's & e's.)

∴ AS IS A BOSON

#5 ${}^{195}\text{Pt}$ IS MOST COMMON ISOTOPE
OF Pt.

SINCE $Z(\text{Pt}) = 78$,

Pt HAS $195 + 78$ FERMIONS IN
ITS NEUTRAL STATE

∴ Pt IS A FERMION

GR 5.12

${}^3I_8 \Rightarrow S=2, L=6 \text{ AND } J=8, \text{ ALL}$
IN UNITS OF $\frac{h}{2\pi}$

FOR e^- CONFIGURATION, SEE GA p 320

Dy: $(Xe)(6s)^2 (4f)^{10}$

w/ $(Xe) = Xe$ CONFIGURATION.