

Quiz 2

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October 16, 2019

a)

The time-independent Schrödinger equation in one dimension:

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x) \right] \psi(x) = E\psi(x)$$

Converting the above to two-dimensions:

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2}{dy^2} \right) + V(x, y) \right] \psi(x, y) = E\psi(x, y)$$

Using separation of variables we can write $\psi(x)$ as $X(x)Y(y)$:

$$X(x) = A \sin(k_x x) + B \cos(k_x x)$$

$$Y(y) = C \sin(k_y y) + D \cos(k_y y)$$

Applying boundary conditions:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sin(ka/2) & \cos(ka/2) \\ \sin(-ka/2) & \cos(-ka/2) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

For odd values of n :

$$\psi_n(x) = B_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right)$$

For even values of n :

$$\psi_n(x) = A_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right)$$

Applying the normalization condition:

$$1 = \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} A^2 C^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) \sin^2\left(\frac{n\pi y}{a}\right) dx dy = \frac{1}{4} a^2 A^2 C^2$$

$$1 = \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} B^2 D^2 \cos^2\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) \cos^2\left(\frac{n\pi y}{a}\right) dx dy = \frac{1}{4} a^2 B^2 D^2$$

For even n :

$$\psi(x, y) = \frac{2}{a} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi y}{a}\right)$$

For odd n :

$$\psi(x, y) = \frac{2}{a} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi y}{a}\right)$$

The energy eigenvalue for the one dimensional system:

$$E_1 = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2m} \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{a^2} \right) = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{ma^2}$$

b)

From the book we know that for a 1D well:

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

From section a we know that for a 2D well:

$$E_n = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2m} \left(\frac{n^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{a^2} \right)$$

We can infer that for a 3D well:

$$E_n = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2m} \left(\frac{n^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{a^2} \right)$$

c)

$$E_1 = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2m} \left(\frac{1^2}{a^2} + \frac{1^2}{a^2} + \frac{1^2}{a^2} \right) = \frac{3\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2ma^2}$$

$$E_1 = \frac{3(1.1 \cdot 10^{-34})^2 \pi^2}{2(9.1 \cdot 10^{-31})(10^{-9})^2} \approx 2.0 \cdot 10^{-19} J$$