

Tutorial-5



2D/3D systems —

$$\begin{aligned} 1.) a.) \quad \hat{H} &= \frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 (x^2 + y^2) \\ &= \left[\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \right] \\ &\quad + \left[\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 y^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow Splittable into two 1D SHOs.

$$\text{So } E_{n_x, n_y} = E_{n_x} + E_{n_y}$$

$$= \left(n_x + \frac{1}{2} \right) \hbar \omega + \left(n_y + \frac{1}{2} \right) \hbar \omega$$

$$= (n_x + n_y + 1) \hbar \omega$$

$$[n_x, n_y \in \mathbb{N}]$$

$$b.) \quad \text{let } n_x + n_y = n \quad (n \in \mathbb{N})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{degeneracy level} = {}^{n+2-1}C_{2-1}$$

$$= \boxed{n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2.) a.) \quad (\text{consider } p_1 &\equiv p_x, \omega_1 \equiv \omega_x, q_1 \equiv x \\ p_2 &\equiv p_y, \omega_2 \equiv \omega_y, q_2 \equiv y) \end{aligned}$$

Using separation of variables, we have the following 2 eqⁿs:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega_x^2 x^2 \psi = E_x \psi$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega_x^2 x^2 \psi_x = E_x \psi_x$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi_y}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega_y^2 y^2 \psi_y = E_y \psi_y$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi = \psi_x \psi_y \text{ (written as } \phi_{n_x} \phi_{n_y})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n n!} \sqrt{\frac{m}{\pi \hbar}} (\omega_x \omega_y)^{1/4} H_n \left(\sqrt{\frac{m \omega_x}{\hbar}} x \right) H_n \left(\sqrt{\frac{m \omega_y}{\hbar}} y \right) \times e^{-\frac{m}{2\hbar} (\omega_x x^2 + \omega_y y^2)}$$

Eigen values of ψ

$$= E_{n_x} + E_{n_y}$$

$$= \hbar \left[(n_x + 1/2) \omega_x + (n_y + 1/2) \omega_y \right]$$

b.) $\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} \equiv \frac{\omega_x}{\omega_y} = \frac{3}{4}$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_y = \frac{4}{3} \omega_x$$

$$\text{So } E = \hbar \omega_x \left[(n_x + 1/2) + \frac{4}{3} (n_y + 1/2) \right]$$

$$= \hbar \omega_x \left[n_x + \frac{4}{3} n_y + \frac{7}{6} \right]$$

$$= \hbar \omega_x \left[\frac{3n_x + 4n_y + 7}{3} \right]$$

$$\text{let } 3n_x + 4n_y = n$$

$$\text{Put } n=12 \Rightarrow n_x=4, n_y=0 \text{ and } n_x=0, n_y=3$$

$$\text{Put } n=19 \Rightarrow n_x=5, n_y=1 \text{ and } n_x=1, n_y=4$$

If $\omega_1 \neq \omega_2 \Rightarrow$ no degeneracy.

3.)

$$E_{n_x, n_y, n_z} = (n_x + n_y + n_z + 1.5) h \omega$$

Put $n_x + n_y + n_z = n$ (all $\in \mathbb{N}$)

$$g_n = {}^{n+3-1}C_{3-1} = {}^{n+2}C_2 = \frac{(n+2)(n+1)}{2}$$

[Beggar's method]

— x —