

QM Tutorial Sheet 3 Q.76

Raghav Gupta

October 25, 2012

A particle of mass m is confined to a one-dimensional box described by $V = 0$ for $0 < x < L$ and for $2L < x < 3L$, $V = V_0$ for $L < x < 2L$ and $V = \infty$, everywhere else.

It is given that the ground state wave function of the particle is independent of x between $L < x < 2L$

- (a) Find L in terms V_0 and m**
- (b) Find the percentage probabilities of finding the particle in three different regions of different potentials.**
- (c) Sketch the wave function everywhere in box.**

Take the TISE
 $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\Psi}{dx^2} = (E - V)\Psi$ and let the energy of the particle be E . Now, in region 2, let $\Psi_2(x) = C$ where C is some constant not dependent on x . Plugging Ψ_2 in the TISE, the left hand side becomes zero, hence $E = V_0$ since $\Psi_2 = 0$ is not acceptable.

For region 1, solving the TISE gives

$$\Psi_1 = A\sin(kx) + B\cos(kx)$$

$$\Psi_2 = C$$

$$\text{and } \Psi_3 = D\sin(kx) + E\cos(kx)$$

Evidently, the wave function would be zero for $x < 0$ and $x > 3L$.

Applying continuity at the boundaries of each region,

$$\Psi_1(0) = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0$$

$$\Psi_1(L) = \Psi_2(L) \Rightarrow A\sin(kL) = C$$

$$\Psi_2(2L) = \Psi_3(2L) \Rightarrow C = D\sin(2kL) + E\cos(2kL)$$

$$\Psi_3(3L) = 0 \Rightarrow D\sin(3kL) + E\cos(3kL) = 0$$

$$\text{Here } k = \sqrt{\frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2}}$$

As a simplification, we may assume that the wave function in region 3 is a mirror image of the wave function in region 1.

Applying differentiability of wave function at $x = L$, $\Psi_1'(L) = \Psi_2'(L) = Ak\cos(kL) = 0 \Rightarrow kL = \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2} \Rightarrow L = \frac{(2n+1)\hbar\pi}{\sqrt{8mV_0}}$.

Now, for ground state, assume that the probability of the particle being in region 1 and in region 3 are equal (symmetry arguments). Also assume that n in the above equation is 0 i.e. its lowest possible value $\Rightarrow A = C$ in ground state. Now, normalizing the wave function, we get $A = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2L}}$

Thus, $P\{\text{particle exists in region 1}\} = \int_0^L A^2 \sin^2(kx) dx = 0.25$

$P\{\text{particle exists in region 2}\} = 0.5$

$P\{\text{particle exists in region 3}\} = 0.25$ by assumed symmetry