



COEP TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY (COEP Tech)

A Unitary Public University of Government of Maharashtra
(Formerly College of Engineering Pune (COEP))

END Semester Examination

Programme: B. Tech.

Course Code: PH23002

Branch: Computer Engg (FY Div8,9)

Duration: 3Hrs

Semester: II

Course Name: Quantum Physics

Academic Year: 2023-24

Max Marks: 60

Student PRN No. Instructions:

612303043

1. Figures to the right indicate the full marks.
2. Mobile phones and programmable calculators are strictly prohibited.
3. Writing anything on question paper is not allowed.
4. Exchange/Sharing of stationery, calculator etc. not allowed.
5. Write your PRN Number on Question Paper.

			Marks	CO	PO
Q 1	A	Using the concept of wavepacket, derive the expression for Heisenberg's uncertainty principle.	4	I	
	B	Show that, for a "non-relativistic particle", group velocity is equal to particle velocity.	4	I	
	C	If the kinetic energy of electron is measured to be 1eV with an accuracy of 0.0001eV, what is the uncertainty in it's position? Given that, $(h/2\pi) = 1.054 \times 10^{-34}$ J sec, mass of electron = 9.1×10^{-31} Kg. (Use the uncertainty product of the order of $\hbar = h/2\pi$)	4	I	
Q 2	A	Using the wavefunction of the particle derive Schrodinger's time dependent wave equation.	4	II	
	B	Apply the Schrodinger's wave equation to the harmonic oscillator problem and show that energy levels are quantized. Also sketch the energy levels.	4	II	
	C	Calculate the probability of transmission of alpha particle through the barrier of height 2eV. Given that, energy of particle is 1eV, mass of alpha particle is 6.4×10^{-27} Kg and width of the barrier is 1 A.U., the value of $(h/2\pi) = 1.054 \times 10^{-34}$ J sec.	4	II	
Q 3	A	Show that for a Hermitian operator, all of its eigenvalues are real and the eigenvectors corresponding to different eigenvalues are orthogonal.	4	III	



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B	<p>Show that the commutator of two Hermitian operators is anti-Hermitian.</p>	2	III
C	<p>A state $\Psi\rangle$ is define as</p> $ \Psi\rangle = (1/\sqrt{2}) \phi_1\rangle + (-i/\sqrt{2}) \phi_2\rangle \text{ where } \{ \phi_i\rangle\} \text{ are orthonormal bases.}$ <p>Check if this state $\Psi\rangle$ forms the projection operator? Determine the closure condition for the given state $\Psi\rangle$</p>	4	III
D	<p>Determine the eigen value of the operator \hat{O} having eigen function $g(x)$. The operator \hat{O} and the eigen function are as given below:</p> $\hat{O} = \left(-\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + x^2 \right) \quad g(x) = A x e^{\frac{-x^2}{2}}$	4	III
E	<p>For the given operators A and B,</p> $A = \begin{pmatrix} 8-2i & 4i & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1-i \\ -8 & i & 6i \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} -i & 2 & 1-i \\ 6 & 1+i & 3i \\ 1 & 5+7i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ <p>Calculate Trace $[A, B]$.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Calculate A^{-1}, B^{-1} and check that $(A B)^{-1} = B^{-1} A^{-1}$ for operators A, B as above.</p>	4	III
Q 4	<p>A Consider a state $\Psi\rangle$, which is given in terms of three orthonormal vectors $\phi_1\rangle, \phi_2\rangle$, and $\phi_3\rangle$ as follows:</p> $ \psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} \phi_1\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \phi_2\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \phi_3\rangle,$ <p>where $\phi_n\rangle$ are eigenstates to an operator B such that:</p> $\hat{B} \phi_n\rangle = (3n^2 - 1) \phi_n\rangle$ <p>with $n = 1, 2, 3$.</p> <p>Calculate the norm of the state $\Psi\rangle$ and find the expectation value of B for the eigen state $\Psi\rangle$.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Determine the expectation value of B^2 for the state $\Psi\rangle$. Operator B is defined as above.</p>	4	IV



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B	<p>Consider an unpolarised electron beam: 25% spin up state $0\rangle$ and 75% spin down state $1\rangle$.</p> <p>Calculate the density matrix for the given system.</p> <p>Determine the expectation value of the operator \hat{A} which is given by</p> $\hat{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -3i \\ 3i & 5 \end{bmatrix}$	6	IV	
C	<p>State the following properties of commutators for the operators A, B and C</p> <p>(1) Linearity and (2) Distributive</p>	2	IV	
D	<p>Consider a particle whose Hamiltonian matrix is</p> $H = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & i & 0 \\ -i & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$ <p>Calculate the eigen values of H and normalized energy eigenvectors for the corresponding eigen values of H.</p>	6	IV	