

L13 Summary

- $|\Psi(x)|^2 =$ probability / unit $\begin{cases} \text{volume (3D)} \\ \text{length (1D)} \end{cases}$

- The stationary states in 1D satisfy

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\Psi}{dx^2} + V(x)\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x)$$

- For a particle in a box

$$\Psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin(k_n x)$$

↑
NORMALIZATION

$$k_n = \frac{n\pi}{L} = \frac{p_n}{\hbar}$$

$$E_n = \frac{\hbar^2 k_n^2}{2m} = \frac{h^2}{8mL^2} \times n^2$$

- SPECIAL NOTE ON UNCERTAINTY PRINCIPLE

Young + Freedman drop the factor of $1/2$

in the uncertainty principle, and write

$$\Delta x \Delta p \geq \hbar$$

$$\Delta t \Delta E \geq \hbar$$

We will use these formulae in homework + exams.

- Misprint in Young + Freedman:-

$$eV_{AC} = hf_{max} = \frac{hc}{\lambda_{min}} \quad \text{eq. 38.22}$$

Note that for a particle in a box

$$\Delta x = L/2 = \text{uncertainty in position}$$

$$p_n = n \left(\frac{h}{2L} \right) \Rightarrow \Delta p = \frac{h}{2L} = \text{uncertainty in momentum.}$$

$$\Delta x \Delta p = L/2 \times \frac{h}{2L} = h/4 \left(> \frac{h}{4\pi} \right)$$

So the product of the uncertainties is consistent

with Heisenberg's uncertainty relation.

e.g. Electron in an atom sized box $L = 0.5 \text{ \AA}$

$$\text{Ground state energy} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \times \left(\frac{\pi}{L}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2m} (1.05 \times 10^{-34})^2 \times \left(\frac{\pi}{5 \times 10^{-11}}\right)^2$$

$$= 2.4 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$



$$= \frac{2.4 \times 10^{-19}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} \text{ eV}$$

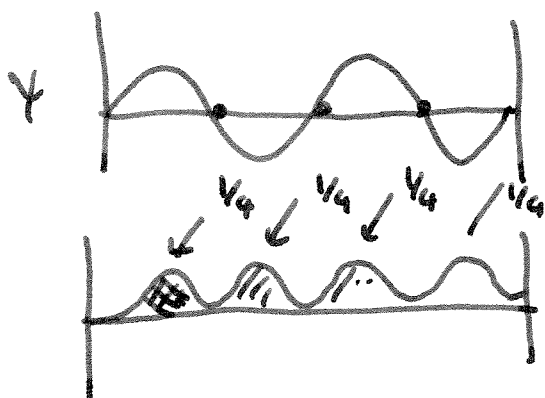


$$= \underline{\underline{1.5 \text{ eV}}}$$

e.g. An electron is in the $n=4$ state of a particle in a box. Calculate the probability it can be found in the first $1/4$ of the box.

$$P = \int_0^{L/4} dx |\psi(x)|^2 = \int_0^{L/4} dx \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{4\pi x}{L}\right)^2$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{L/4} \frac{dx}{L} \sin^2\left(\frac{4\pi x}{L}\right) = 2 \int_0^{L/4} du \sin^2(4\pi u)$$



$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{4}}}$$