

Course code	F0018T / MTF131
Examination date	2008-12-19
Time	09.00 - 14.00

Examination in: **QUANTUM MECHANICS AND STATISTICAL PHYSICS**

Total number of problems: 5

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The results are put up: 21 November 2008.

The marking may be scrutinised: after the results have been announced

Allowed aids: Fysikalia, Physics Handbook, Beta, calculator, COLLECTION OF FORMULAE

Define notations and motivate assumptions and approximations. Present the solutions so that they are easy to follow. Maximum number of point is 15 p. 7.0 points are required to pass the examination. Grades 3: 7.0, 4: 9.5, 5: 12.0

1. Reflexion and transmission at potential step

Consider an electron of energy E incident on the potential step $V(x)$,

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } x < 0 \\ V_0 & \text{for } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

where $V_0 = 10.0\text{eV}$. Calculate the reflection coefficient R and the transmission coefficient T

- a) when $E = 5.0\text{ eV}$,
- b) when $E = 15.0\text{ eV}$,
- c) when $E = 10.0\text{ eV}$.

(3p)

2. Measurement of spin

A spin $\frac{1}{2}$ particle is prepared to be in an eigenstate to S_z with eigenvalue $+\frac{1}{2}\hbar$. A subsequent measurement of the spin in the direction $\hat{n} = \sin(\varphi)\hat{e}_y + \cos(\varphi)\hat{e}_z$ is made. The value of φ is $\pi/4$.

- (a) What is the probability to get the value $+\hbar/2$ and $-\hbar/2$ in this new direction \hat{n} ?
- (b) What would the result (eigenvalue and probability) be of a subsequent measurement in the z -direction of the $+\hbar/2$ state in a) ?

(3p)

3. Eigenfunctions and uncertainty

An electron confined in a quantum well has four discrete energy levels $E_1 = 0.31$ eV, $E_2 = 0.97$ eV, $E_3 = 1.81$ eV, $E_4 = 3.35$ eV, $E_5 = 4.08$ eV. It is in a state in which the probabilities associated with these energies are $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{12}$, $\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{3}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$ respectively.

- Find the expectation value of its energy $\langle \hat{H} \rangle$ and the corresponding uncertainty $\Delta \hat{H}$.
- Obtain an expression for the wave function $\Psi(z)$ describing the state of the particle in terms of its energy eigenfunctions $\psi_n(z)$ at time $t = 0$. Why is the expression not unique? Write down two different wave functions corresponding to the same values of $\langle \hat{H} \rangle$ and $\Delta \hat{H}$ that you found in (a).
- Assume the potential is the infinite square well of width L , and you would have calculated $\langle \hat{H} \rangle$ in some way. If one adiabatically changes L to $L/2$ by how much would $\langle \hat{H} \rangle$ change? Adiabatically means we are not inducing transitions between levels in the system.

(3 p)

4. Hydrogen like spectra

A space-engineering student in Kiruna borrows a spectroscope and records the following spectrum (in visible light) of a hot star.

λ	(nm)	658.30	543.04	487.63	470.22	455.75
<i>Intensity</i>	(rel units)	80	30	15	200	8

λ	(nm)	435.38	421.45	411.44	403.97
<i>Intensity</i>	(rel units)	6	5	4	4

She reflects it looks very much like a Hydrogen Balmer series but still it does not fit. Here friends suggest the spectrum might be from a Helium ion!

Assume it is the spectrum of a Helium ion and analyse the data. Determine for each spectral line the principal quantum numbers for the levels involved. (Note one line belongs to a different series)

(3p)

5. Binding of O₂ to hemoglobin

A hemoglobin molecule can bind four O₂ molecules. Assume ϵ is the energy of each bound O₂, relative to O₂ at rest at infinite distance. Let λ denote the absolute activity $e^{\mu/\tau}$ of free O₂ (in solution).

- What is the probability that one and only one O₂ is adsorbed on a hemoglobin molecule?
- What is the probability that four O₂ are adsorbed on a hemoglobin molecule?
- Make a sketch of these probabilities as a function of λ .

(3p)

GOOD LUCK !