

**PHY 6646 - Quantum Mechanics II - Spring 2021**  
**Homework set # 6, due February 26**

1. Problem 16.1.3 in Shankar's book.

2. Consider a particle of mass  $\mu$  in one dimensional motion in the potential:

$$\begin{aligned} V(x) &= eEx && \text{for } x > 0 \\ &= \infty && \text{for } x < 0 \end{aligned} \quad . \quad (0.1)$$

This potential is called a *triangular barrier*, for obvious reasons. It is the potential seen by an electron in a uniform electric field for  $x > 0$  and a 'hard wall' at  $x = 0$ . It is relevant to semiconductor device physics where  $V(x)$  is a good approximation to the potential in a Si MOSFET at the Si/SiO<sub>2</sub> interface. Electrons trapped at the interface behave in many ways like a two-dimensional electron gas and many interesting effects such as the Quantum Hall Effect can occur in these devices. Use the trial wavefunction  $\Psi(x) = xe^{-\alpha x}$  for  $x > 0$  and 0 otherwise, with  $\alpha$  real. This wavefunction insures that the boundary condition  $\Psi(0) = 0$  is obeyed. Solve for the variational parameter  $\alpha$  and estimate the energy of the ground state.

3. The variational technique can sometimes be used to find excited states.

- a. For the hydrogen atom, show that the minimum expectation value of the energy in the state described by the wavefunction  $\Psi(\vec{r}) = r \sin\theta e^{i\phi} f(r)$  is  $-0.25$  Ry.
- b. Minimize the energy with respect to  $\alpha$  for wavefunctions of the form  $r \sin\theta e^{i\phi} e^{-\alpha r^2}$ , and compare your result to the minimum above.
- c. What would happen if you used the variational function  $r \sin\theta e^{i\phi} e^{-\alpha r}$  instead?
- d. How would you use the variational method to get the higher lying excited states of the hydrogen atom?

4. 1. A particle of mass  $\mu$  is in linear motion in the potential

$$\begin{aligned} V(x) &= 5kx && \text{for } x > 0 \\ &= -kx && \text{for } x < 0 \end{aligned} \quad (0.2)$$

with  $k$  positive. Use the WKB approximation to estimate the energies of the states of the particle.

5. Problems 16.2.1 and 16.2.4 in Shankar's book.