

## PHY 342 HW Ch.4b

Do problem 4.11, plus the following (\*=optional bonus).

q4.4

For  $l \neq 0$  states in the 3D infinite spherical well:

(a) Sketch the centrifugal and the effective potentials, and indicate where bound states can be found. (b) The eigenenergies are determined by the zeros of  $j_l(ka) = 0$  (Eq. 4.48), or  $k_{nl} = x_{nl}/a$  with  $x_{nl}$  being the  $n$ -th zero of the spherical Bessel function  $j_l(x)$ . Find the first 5 zeros of  $j_l(x)$  for  $l = 1, 2, 3$ . Then give the energies  $E_{nl}$  for each  $l$  in units of  $\hbar^2\pi^2/2ma^2$ . Sketch the energy levels, with  $n$  being the vertical axis and  $l$  the horizontal axis including  $l = 0$ .

You can use the sample program discussed and provided on the course website. Alternatively, try to get AI bots like ChatGPT to write a code to accomplish the same thing. In either case, include the code and results. If you do use AI bots, comment on the process and where it's helpful/unhelpful.

For extra challenge, search for "Scipy zeros spherical Bessel function", or follow this link

[https://docs.scipy.org/doc/scipy/reference/generated/scipy.special.spherical\\_jn.html](https://docs.scipy.org/doc/scipy/reference/generated/scipy.special.spherical_jn.html) to write your own program to obtain the zeros graphically (or numerically with root finding).

q4.5

Use dimensional analysis, find the powers  $i, j, k, l$  such that  $\varepsilon_0^i e^j \hbar^k m^l$  has the dimension of length.

q4.6

Given the equation for  $v$

$$\rho \frac{d^2 v}{d\rho^2} + 2(\ell + 1 - \rho) \frac{dv}{d\rho} + (\rho_0 - 2\ell - 2)v = 0,$$

and the power series solution  $v = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_j \rho^j$ , fill in the steps leading to

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} [(j+1)(j+2\ell+2)c_{j+1} - 2jc_j + (\rho_0 - 2\ell - 2)c_j] \rho^j = 0.$$

q4.7

(a) Plot the radial wave functions  $R_{20}$  and  $R_{21}$  using a computer. Omit the  $a^{-3/2}$  factor, and use Bohr radius as the units for  $r$ .

(b) Plot the radial probability distributions, i.e.,  $|R_{nl}|^2 r^2$ , for the two cases. Restrict  $0 \leq r/a \leq 10$ .

q4.8

Derive the most probable value of  $r$  for finding the electron in the states  $R_{20}$  and  $R_{21}$ . Note this is different than the highest probability density. Compare and discuss your answers with the graphs above.

<https://jwang.blogs.umassd.edu/p342/>