

## Physics Notes 10-25-16

Separation of variables

1D  $\longrightarrow$  3D

$\Psi(x,t) \longrightarrow \Psi(x,y,z,t)$

Prob:  $(x \dots x + \Delta x) \longrightarrow$  Prob.  $(x \dots x + \Delta x, y \dots y + \Delta y, z \dots z + \Delta z)$

$|\Psi(x,t)|^2 * \Delta x$  (inside a 3-D volume  $\Delta\tau = \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z$ )

$|\Psi(x,y,z,t)|^2 * \Delta x * \Delta y * \Delta z$

Require:  $\int |\Psi(x,t)|^2 dx = 1 \longrightarrow \iiint |\Psi(x,y,z,t)|^2 dx dy dz = 1$

3 position operators  $X, Y, Z$

$(X_\psi)(x,y,z) = x * \psi(x,y,z)$

$(Y_\psi)(x,y,z) = y * \psi(x,y,z)$

$(Z_\psi)(x,y,z) = z * \psi(x,y,z)$

Momentum  $\vec{P}$  vector form  $\vec{P} = (\hbar/i)$

$P_x = (\hbar/i) d/dx$

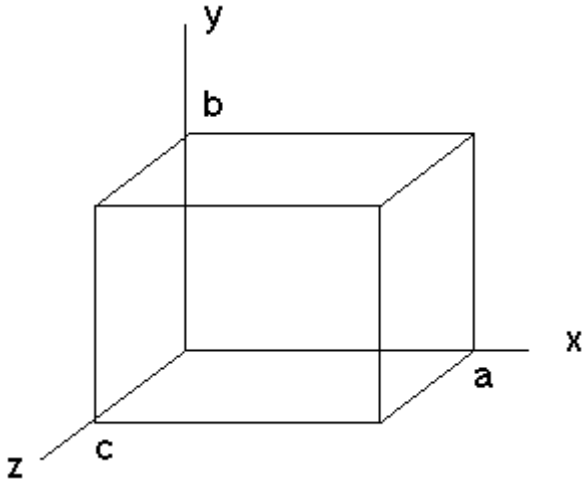
$P_y = (\hbar/i) d/dy$

$P_z = (\hbar/i) d/dz$

$H = (P_x^2 + P_y^2 + P_z^2)/(2m) + V(x,y,z) = (-\hbar^2/2m)(d^2/dx^2 \psi + d^2/dy^2 \psi + d^2/dz^2 \psi) + V(x,y,z) * \psi(x,y,z) = H\psi$

To Do:

1. Find eigenstates  $H \phi_E(x,y,z) = E \phi_E(x,y,z)$
2. Write full solution to Schrödinger equation



$V(x,y,z) \longrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } 0 < x < L \text{ and } 0 < y < L \text{ and } 0 < z < L \\ \text{infinity} & \text{else} \end{cases}$

Separation of Variables:  $\phi_E(x,y,z) = \phi_1(x) \phi_2(y) \phi_3(z)$

$$[-\hbar^2/2m][(d^2 \phi_1/dx^2) \phi_2 \phi_3 + (d^2 \phi_2/dy^2) \phi_1 \phi_3 + (d^2 \phi_3/dz^2) \phi_1 \phi_2] + V^* \phi_1 \phi_2 \phi_3 = E^* \phi_1 \phi_2 \phi_3$$

$$[-\hbar^2/2m][(1/\phi_1(x))(d^2 \phi_1/dx^2) + (1/\phi_2(y))(d^2 \phi_2/dy^2) + (1/\phi_3(z))(d^2 \phi_3/dz^2)] + V = E$$

$$F(x) = E_1$$

$$G(y) = E_2$$

$$H(z) = E_3$$

3 Equations

$$(-\hbar^2/2m)(d^2 \Psi(x)/dx^2) = E \phi_1(x) \quad \phi_1(x) = A \sin(n \pi x/L), E_1 = (n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2/2mL^2) \quad 0 < x < L, 0 \text{ else}$$

$$(-\hbar^2/2m)(d^2 \Psi(y)/dy^2) = E \phi_2(y) \quad \phi_2(y) = A \sin(m \pi y/L), E_2 = (m^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2/2mL^2)$$

$$(-\hbar^2/2m)(d^2 \Psi(z)/dz^2) = E \phi_3(z) \quad \phi_3(z) = A \sin(k \pi z/L), E_3 = (k^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2/2mL^2)$$

$$\text{Solution: } \phi_{n,m,k}(x,y,z) = A \sin(n \pi x/L) \sin(m \pi y/L) \sin(k \pi z/L)$$

Quantum Numbers  $n, m, k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$E_{n,m,k} = (\pi^2 \hbar^2/2mL^2)(n^2 + m^2 + k^2)$$

$$\text{Lowest (ground state) energy } E_{1,1,1} = 3(\pi^2 \hbar^2/2mL^2)$$

Degeneracy: Same energy for several different states, e.g.  $E_{1,1,2} = E_{1,2,1} = E_{2,1,1}$