

八十八學年度 電機(機)系(所) 丙 組碩士班研究生入學考試

科目 近代物理 科號 3204 共 2 頁第 1 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

1. (a) Assuming that hydrogen atom has a circular electron orbit and the centripetal force and the electric force are balanced, calculate the total energy of the hydrogen atom using classical dynamics. (7%)

(b) Bohr's condition for hydrogen atom is that an electron orbit contains an integral number of de Broglie wavelengths. Find the orbital radius of hydrogen atom in this Bohr model. (8%)

2. An electron is confined in a one-dimensional box with side L . (a) Calculate the energy of the electron. (b) If the ground state energy of the electron is equal to kT at 300K, what is the value of L ? (7% + 8%)

3. Two particles of mass m_1 and m_2 respectively interact with each other in an otherwise free space. Let $\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2$ be the momenta, and $\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2$ be the position vectors (relative to the origin) of the two particles in some frame of reference (S). The Hamiltonian of the

two-particle system is given by
$$H = \frac{\mathbf{p}_1^2}{2m_1} + \frac{\mathbf{p}_2^2}{2m_2} + \frac{K(\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2)^2}{2}$$

(a) Introducing new variables $\mathbf{R} = \frac{m_1\mathbf{r}_1 + m_2\mathbf{r}_2}{m_1 + m_2}$, $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_2$ (the center-of-mass

position vector and the total momentum) and $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2$, $\mathbf{p} = \frac{m_2\mathbf{p}_1 - m_1\mathbf{p}_2}{m_1 + m_2}$ (the relative

position vector and momentum), express the Hamiltonian H in term of these new variables (Hint: H should be given in the form $H(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{P}) + H(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p})$, where $H(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{P})$ contains only \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{P} , and $H(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p})$, only \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p}) (7%)

(b) Starting from the commutator relationship in the frame of reference S, show that the part $H(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{P})$ and $H(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p})$ in your expression of H in (a) commute, that is, $[H(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{P}), H(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p})] = 0$. (6%)

(c) Now solve the time-independent Schrodinger equation of the two-particle system and find the energy and eigenstates in frame of reference S. (7%)

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4. A particle of mass m moves one-dimensionally in a potential $V(x) = V_0 \tan^2\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$. Suppose we are only interested in the ground state, that is, the movement of the particle close to the origin, find the approximate value of the ground state energy. (15%)

5. Wavefunctions and symmetry.

i) Consider a Hydrogen atom. Plot qualitatively the wave function $\psi_{1s}(r)$, where r is the distance of the electron from the nucleus. (5%)

ii) Consider a ring of four coupled H-atoms. Suppose that the system has a 4-fold rotational symmetry, and that there is only one state (e.g. 1s) on each isolated atom. Plot qualitatively the wavefunction of the lowest energy eigenstate along the ring. (10%)

6. Chemical bond.

i) Explain why normally the energy of an electronic state increases with its number of nodes. (10%)

ii) Consider an H_2^+ molecule (with one plus charge). Explain how the formation of chemical bond lowers the kinetic energy of electrons. (10%)