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UG/5th Sem/Phys(H)/T/19

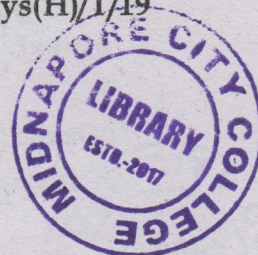
2019

B.Sc. (Honours)

5th Semester Examination

PHYSICS

Paper - C11T



Full Marks : 40

Time : 2 Hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
Candidates are required to give their answers
in their own words as far as practicable.*

1. Answer any five questions from the following :

5×2=10

(a) Using relation $[\hat{x}, \hat{p}] = i\hbar$, prove

$$[\hat{p}, f(x)] = -i\hbar \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}.$$

(b) The eigenvalue of an operator $\left(x + \frac{d}{dx}\right)$ is α .

Find eigenfunction.

[Turn Over]

(2)

- (c) An electron has a speed of 300 m/s, accurate to 0.01%. With what accuracy can the position of the electron be located ?
- (d) Write down the Hamiltonian of the electron in the hydrogen atom.
- (e) In a many electron atom, the orbital, spin and total angular momenta are denoted by \bar{L} , \bar{S} and \bar{J} respectively. If $L=2$, $S=1$ and $J=2$, find the angle between \bar{L} and \bar{S} using vector atom model.
- (f) A spectral line of wavelength 4500\AA when produced in a magnetic field to 10 Tesla is observed to split to a normal zeeman triplet. Calculate the wavelength separation between components of the triplet.
- (g) Compute the value of $\langle r \rangle$ in the ground state of hydrogen atom.
- (h) Find Landé-g-factor and total magnetic moment for ${}^6S_{5/2}$ given $\mu_B = 9.27 \times 10^{-24} \text{ J/T}$

(3)

2. Answer any *four* questions from the following :

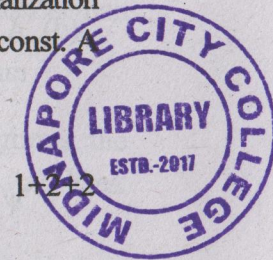
5×4=20

- (a) What is the physical significance of normalization of wave function ? Find normalization constant and sketch the graph of the function.

$$\psi(x) = A(x-1)x, \quad 0 \leq x \leq l.$$

1+2+2

- (b) (i) What is meant by space quantisation ?
- (ii) In a Stern-Gerlach experiment, the gradient of magnetic field is $5 \text{ volt. s.m}^{-2}/\text{mm}$ with pole pieces of 0.07m long. A narrow beam of silver atoms from an oven at 1000K passes through the magnetic field. Calculate the separation of the beams as they emerge from the magnetic field. 2+3
- (c) (i) What do you mean by stationary states ?
- (ii) The wave function of a particle in a stationary state with energy E_0 at time $t=0$ is $\psi(x)$. After how much minimum



[Turn Over]

(4)

time will the wave function be again

$\psi(x)$?

2+3

- (d) A free particle which is initially localized in the range $-a < x < a$ is released at time $t = 0$.

$$\psi(x, 0) = \begin{cases} A & \text{if } -a < x < a \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Calculate $\phi(x)$ {wave-vector function of

$\psi(x, 0)$ in momentum space} and find

$\psi(x, t)$.

3+2

- (e) Write down the Hamiltonian and Schrödinger wave equation for hydrogen atom. Separate the Schrödinger equation for the motion of electron in hydrogen atom into radial and angular parts.

5

- (f) Discuss briefly, with theory, the Stern-Gerlach experiment.

Justify the use of a beam of silver atoms in the experiment.

5

(5)

3. Answer any *one* question from the following :

10×1=10

- (a) (i) Describe the theory of anomalous Zeeman effect.

- (ii) Illustrate with appropriate diagrams the Zeeman splitting of sodium D_1 and D_2 lines.

- (iii) Calculate the precessional frequency of an electron orbit when placed in a magnetic field of strength $4T$.

5+3+2

- (b) (i) The potential energy of a linear harmonic oscillator consisting of a particle of mass m and executing oscillations with an angular

frequency ω_0 is $V(x) = \frac{1}{2} m \omega_0^2 x^2$.

Write down Hamiltonian operator and time independent Schrödinger equation for the oscillator. What are the eigenvalues and eigenfunctions of the Hamiltonian ?

2+3

[Turn Over]

(6)

(ii) What is Zero-point energy ? How does it reconcile with classical view point ? 2+2

(iii) Is it possible for a free particle to have negative energy ? 1
