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5.74 Introductory Quantum Mechanics II  
Spring 2009

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**5.74, Problem Set #0**  
**Spring 2009**  
**Not graded**

These are some problems to make sure that you are up to speed on the basics of solving numerical problems.

1. **Numerically solving for eigenstates and eigenvalues of an arbitrary 1D potential.**

Obtain the energy eigenvalues  $E_n$  and wavefunctions  $\psi_n(r)$  for the anharmonic Morse potential below. (Values of the parameters correspond to HF). Tabulate  $E_n$  for  $n = 0$  to 5, and plot the corresponding  $\psi_n(r)$ .

$$V = D_e [1 - e^{-\alpha x}]^2$$

$$\text{Equilibrium bond energy: } D_e = 6.091 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$\text{Equilibrium bond length: } r_0 = 9.109 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m} \quad x = r - r_0$$

$$\text{Force constant: } k = 1.039 \times 10^3 \text{ J m}^{-2} \quad \alpha = \sqrt{k/2D_e}$$

(If you aren't familiar with these problems, study the notes and worksheets on the Discrete Value Representation).

2. **Resonant driving of two level system.** If two states  $k$  and  $l$  are coupled with a sinusoidal potential, the differential equations that describe their probability amplitude are

$$\dot{b}_k = \frac{-i}{2\hbar} b_l V_{kl} e^{i(\omega_{kl} - \omega)t}$$

$$\dot{b}_l = \frac{-i}{2\hbar} b_k V_{lk} e^{-i(\omega_{kl} - \omega)t}$$

Numerically solve for the probability of being in state  $k$  and  $l$  for times  $t = 0$  to  $t = 1$  ps given that the system is in state  $k$  at  $t = 0$ . You can take the coupling to be  $V_{lk} / hc = 100 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Compare the behavior for detuning from resonance of  $(\omega_{kl} - \omega) / 2\pi c = 0 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $100 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

(If you aren't familiar with numerically solving differential equations, study your software's implementation of the Runge-Kutta method).