

Recitation #4 Solutions

$$\textcircled{\#1} \quad V_c(r) = -\frac{\alpha \hbar c}{r}$$

at nuclear scale  $r \approx 1 \text{ fm}$

$$|V_c| = \frac{1}{137} \frac{197 \text{ MeV} \cdot \text{fm}}{1 \text{ fm}} = 1.4 \text{ MeV}$$

Coulomb repulsion  $\approx 20\%$  nuclear binding

$$\textcircled{\#2} \quad \Psi = (\text{space})(\text{spin})(\text{isospin})$$

identical fermions  $\Psi$  must be antisymmetric

(space) =  $\frac{1}{r} Y_{00}$  for ground state  
symmetric

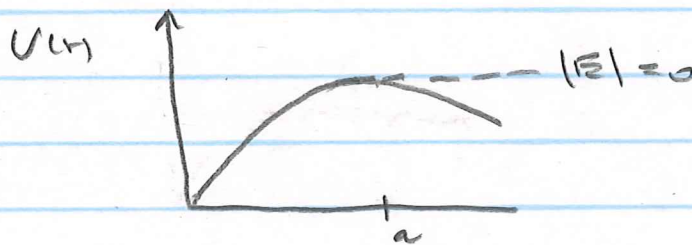
(spin) for  $J=1$  is antisymmetric

so (isospin) must be  $I=0$  symmetric

#3 let  $\psi = \frac{U}{r} Y_{lm}$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} u'' + \left[ \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2\mu r^2} + V \right] u = E u$$

ground state has  $l=0$   $V = \begin{cases} V_0 & r < a \\ 0 & r > a \end{cases}$



with  $Q = \sqrt{2\mu(V_0 - |E|)}/\hbar$

with  $Q^2 + \gamma^2 = 2\mu V_0/\hbar^2$  solution is

$$u(r) = \begin{cases} A \sin Qr & r < a \\ C e^{-\gamma r} & r > a \end{cases}$$

Existence of bound state;  $\left. \frac{d}{dr} (A \sin Qr) \right|_{r=a} > 0$

$$Qa > \frac{\pi}{2}$$

just barely bound  $|E| \ll V_0$

$$\frac{2\mu V_0}{\hbar^2} a^2 > \frac{\pi^2}{4}; \quad V_0 > \left( \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \right) \frac{\pi^2}{4a^2}$$