

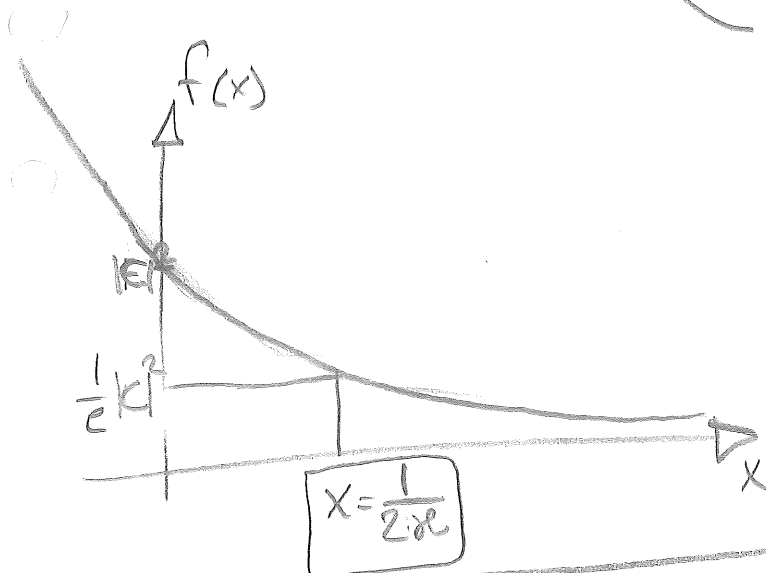
Föreläsning 8

TUNNELEFFEKT, FORTSÄTTNING

Sannolikhetstäthet i väggen

$$\phi_{II}(x) = |\psi_{II}(x)|^2 = |C|^2 \cdot e^{-2\alpha x}$$

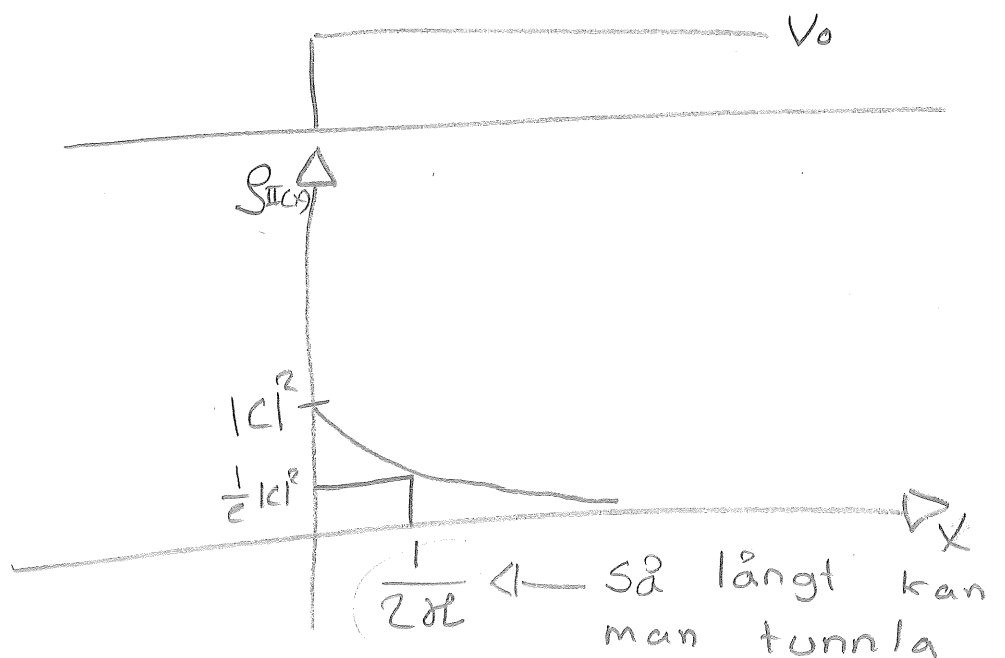
↑
fås från passningsvillkor



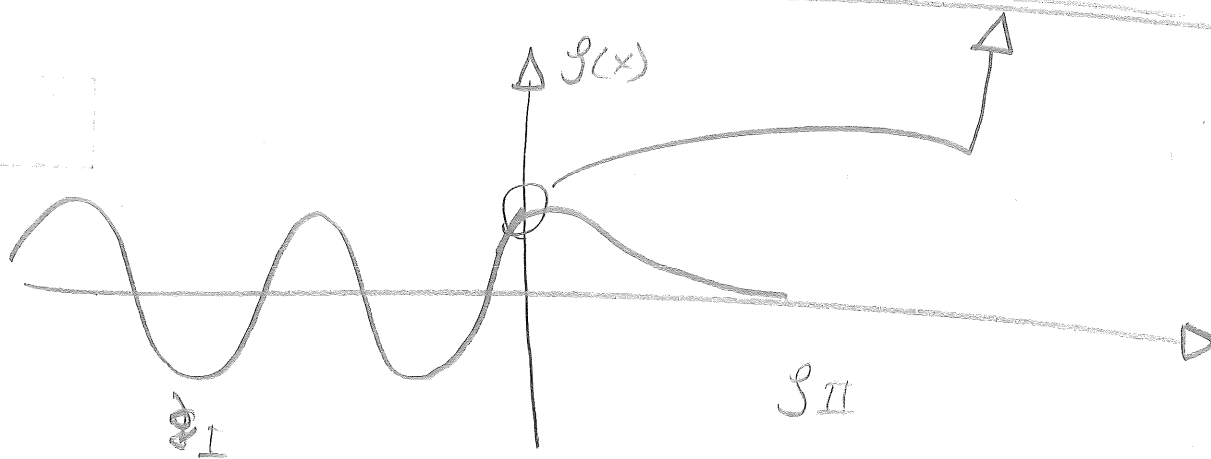
Karakteristiska
längden

Används för att avgöra
hur fort $f(x)$ "inte blir noll"...

$$[a] = m^{-1}$$



AVSLUTA MATTERBITEN: PASSNINGSVILLKOR



$$\textcircled{1} \phi_I(x=0) = \phi_{II}(x=0)$$
$$Ae^{ik \cdot 0} + Be^{-ik \cdot 0} = C \cdot e^{ik \cdot 0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A + B = C$$

$$\textcircled{2} \phi'_I(x=0) = \phi'_{II}(x=0)$$

$$ikA \cdot e^{ik \cdot 0} - ikB e^{-ik \cdot 0} = C(-\alpha) e^0$$

$$ikA - ikB = -C\alpha$$

$$\textcircled{1} B = C - A$$

$$\textcircled{2} ikA - ik(C - A) = -C\alpha$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = C \frac{-\alpha + ik}{2ik} = \frac{1}{2} C \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{ik} \right)$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2} C \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{ik} \right)$$

Reflektionssannolikhet

$$R = \frac{|B|^2}{|A|^2} = \frac{|\frac{1}{2}c|^2 \left| \left(1 - i\frac{\partial \ell}{k}\right) \right|^2}{|\frac{1}{2}c|^2 \left| \left(1 + i\frac{\partial \ell}{k}\right) \right|^2} = \frac{\left(1 - i\frac{\partial \ell}{k}\right) \left(1 + i\frac{\partial \ell}{k}\right)}{\left(1 - i\frac{\partial \ell}{k}\right) \left(1 + i\frac{\partial \ell}{k}\right)} = \boxed{1}$$

Transmission

$$\Phi_{II}(x=a) \propto e^{-2\kappa a}$$

↑
proportionellt

$$T \approx e^{-2\kappa a}$$

↑
Transmissionssannolikhet

$$\left(= 16 \cdot \frac{E}{V_0} \left(1 - \frac{E}{V_0}\right) \cdot e^{-2\kappa a} \right)$$

≈ 1

$T \rightarrow 0$ när $2\kappa a \gg 1$ (obv.)

$a > \frac{1}{2\kappa}$ } kar. längd
 } tunnlingenslängd

Saker man kan rita

- ① Vågfunktion $(\text{Re}(\psi(x)))$
- ② Sannolikhets täthet $\phi(x) = |\psi(x)|^2$
- ③ Transmissionssannolikhet $T(E)$

