

Problem 3: 
$$x > 0$$
 $x > \sqrt{(x+1)} = 0$ 

ED:  $-\frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = Ed(x) \Rightarrow -\frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + Ed(x) = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} + \frac{R^2}{8m} \frac{d^2d}{dx} = 0$ 
 $x > \frac{$ 

Pour By: On a  $\begin{cases} A_{2}e^{-iR_{0}} + B_{1}e^{-iR_{0}} = A_{2}e^{-iQ_{0}} + B_{2}e^{iQ_{0}} & (3) \\ -iR_{1}(e^{-iR_{0}} - B_{1}e^{iR_{0}}) = iQ(A_{1}e^{-iQ_{0}} - B_{1}e^{iQ_{0}}) & (9) \text{ and } \\ B_{2} = A_{2}e^{3iQ_{0}} & \frac{3iQ}{(8R+iQ)} - 3 \end{cases}$  $\frac{Ae^{-i\theta a} + B_{1}e^{i\theta a} - A_{2}e^{-iqa} + A_{1}e^{8iqa}(\frac{8iq}{iR+iq} - 4)e^{iqa}}{iR(Ae^{-i\theta a} - B_{1}e^{i\theta a}) = iq(A_{2}e^{-iqa} - A_{2}e^{8iqa}(\frac{8iq}{iR+iq} - 4)e^{iqa}) \quad (3)$  $= \int_{A} e^{-i\theta\alpha} + B_{1}e^{i\theta\alpha} = B_{2}e^{-iq\alpha} + B_{2}\left(\frac{8iq}{i\theta+iq}\cdot 1\right)e^{3iq\alpha}(3)$ [ i& (Ae-180 - B, ei80)= iq (A2e-iqa - A2(819-1)e3190)(8)  $\begin{array}{l}
\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left\{ \begin{array}{ll}
\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1$  $(=) \begin{cases} B_{1} = e^{-iRQ} \left( A_{2} \left( e^{-iQQ} + e^{3iQQ} \left( \frac{Riq}{iR+iq} \cdot 1 \right) \right) - \frac{1}{4} e^{-iRQ} \right) \end{cases}$  $\left(i\Re\left(2\Re\left(-\frac{1}{2}\operatorname{de}^{-i\Re\alpha}--\operatorname{Age}^{-iq\alpha}--\operatorname{Age}^{3iq\alpha}\left(\frac{8iq}{i\Re+iq}-1\right)\right)\right)=A_{2}\operatorname{iq}\left(e^{-iq\alpha}-e^{3iq\alpha}\left(\frac{8iq}{i\Re+iq}-1\right)\right)$ => A2 id (6-ido-63ido(3id-7)) + 45 ig(6-ido+63ido(3id-7)) = 3 ig 6-igo y => P2 (iq (e-iqa-e3iqa(8iq-1))+i&(e-iqa+e3iqa(8iq-1)))-3i&e-i&aA  $iq\left(e^{-iq\alpha}-e^{3iq\alpha}\left(\frac{8iq}{i^{8}+iq}-1\right)\right)+i\Re\left(e^{-iq\alpha}+e^{3iq\alpha}\left(\frac{8iq}{i^{8}+iq}-1\right)\right)$ dome B2=A\_ Egido (gid -T)  $R_{3} = \frac{18 \text{ fig}}{18 \text{ fig}} R_{2} e^{-i\theta\alpha} - e^{3i\theta\alpha} \left( \frac{8iq}{8iq} - 1 \right) + i8 \left( e^{-i\theta\alpha} + e^{3i\theta\alpha} \left( \frac{8iq}{8iq} - 1 \right) \right) + i8 \left( e^{-i\theta\alpha} + e^{3i\theta\alpha} \left( \frac{8iq}{8iq} - 1 \right) \right)$   $= \frac{18 \text{ fig}}{18 \text{ fig}} R_{2} e^{-i\theta\alpha} - e^{3i\theta\alpha} \left( \frac{8iq}{8iq} - 1 \right) + i8 \left( e^{-i\theta\alpha} + e^{3i\theta\alpha} \left( \frac{8iq}{8iq} - 1 \right) \right)$   $= \frac{18 \text{ fig}}{18 \text{ fig}} R_{2} e^{-i\theta\alpha} - e^{3i\theta\alpha} \left( \frac{8iq}{8iq} - 1 \right) + i8 \left( e^{-i\theta\alpha} + e^{3i\theta\alpha} \left( \frac{8iq}{8iq} - 1 \right) \right)$   $= \frac{18 \text{ fig}}{18 \text{ fig}} R_{2} e^{-i\theta\alpha} - e^{3i\theta\alpha} \left( \frac{8iq}{8iq} - 1 \right) + i8 \left( e^{-i\theta\alpha} + e^{3i\theta\alpha} \left( \frac{8iq}{8iq} - 1 \right) \right)$ e iga - ila

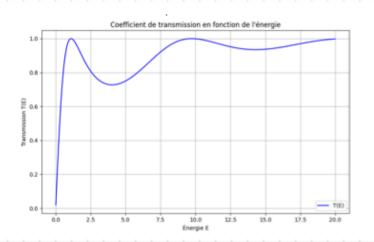
Et 
$$B_{1} = e^{-iRa} \left( \frac{A_{1} \otimes iRe^{-iRa}}{iq\left(e^{-iqa} - e^{3iqa}\left(\frac{8iq}{i84iq} - 1\right)\right) + iR\left(e^{-iqa} + e^{3iqa}\left(\frac{8iq}{i84iq} - 1\right)\right)} \right) + iR\left(e^{-iqa} + e^{3iqa}\left(\frac{8iq}{i84iq} - 1\right)\right)$$

On dot maintenant traces  $T(E)$ 

On doct maintenant traces T(E)

avec R(E)+T(E):1

Pour pouvoir ensute elucium R section efficace de diffusion (diffusion : tronsmission + reflectio)



$$T = \left(\frac{A_{3}}{A_{1}}\right)^{2} \text{ avec } A_{3} = \frac{3 \cdot q}{i R + i q} A_{2} e^{i q \alpha - i R \alpha}$$

$$i q \left(e^{-i q \alpha} - e^{3i q \alpha} \left(\frac{8 i q}{i R + i q} - 1\right)\right) + i R \left(e^{-i q \alpha} + e^{3i q \alpha} \left(\frac{8 i q}{i R + i q} - 1\right)\right)$$

$$donc : \left(\frac{A_{2}}{A_{1}} \frac{3 i q}{i R + i q} e^{i (q - R_{1}) \alpha}\right)^{2}$$

$$A \cdot w = \frac{3 \cdot q}{i q \cdot q} \left(\frac{3 \cdot q}{i R + i q} - 1\right) + i R \left(e^{-i q \alpha} + e^{3i q \alpha} \left(\frac{8 \cdot q}{i R + i q} - 1\right)\right)^{2}$$

$$i q \left(e^{-i q \alpha} - e^{3i q \alpha} \left(\frac{3 \cdot q}{i R + i q} - 1\right)\right) + i R \left(e^{-i q \alpha} + e^{3i q \alpha} \left(\frac{8 \cdot q}{i R + i q} - 1\right)\right)^{2}$$

decture graphique de T(E):

- \* A borne emergia (E a); T(E) -> 0
- → P'electron na parse prosque pas à travers a puit (effet turnel prosque mul) \* Autour de E ~ 2 : T(E) ~ 1 (= mox de transmission)
- ls c'est exactement l'esfet Ramsauer-Tournerd: l'eséction travers l'atoma seus etra disfusé \* Oscillations avec E: transmissions veue en fanction de l'emergie, avec des minima et mossima dus à des interferences quant ques.
- \* Pour E>> Vo: T(E) -> 1
  - is to particula voit de moins en mais de puits

D'apres l'emoncé du projet on a 6 qui est la rection esprace de disfusion Donc on s'interesse à la probabilité qu'un electron soit diffusé par un atoma (donc non transmis) Cotte probabilité de diffusción est: o (E) or 1 - T(E)

- $\alpha SiT(E) = 1 \Rightarrow \sigma(E) = 0 \Rightarrow pao de diffusión <math>\Rightarrow P'electron$  traverse Patama seus etra davice
- a S: T(E)= 0 => O(E)= 1 -> Outfusion botale

- \* Sur Be courte Bo pics à T(E) ~ 1 correspondent aux valeurs de l'enangie pour Bajuelles Be rection efficie devient mulle, comme observé experimentalement par R. Townsend
- -> a contames energie, P'elactron travere P'atome reus inteactif, ce qui donne un minimum de la section efficace de diffusión

92. Etats statements: Pour pouvoir les obssures il faut prevotre la partie roul ob mos fonctions \$ 1, et posé A, = 1 par exemple et rempteur les correlantes par co quian érous précedemment

Si sur Pa combe on observe un "sout" c'est con on a pris Pa pontie noolle de \$(2)

Si on veut la donnette de probabilité on denne  $|\phi(x)|^2$ Si on veut juste falondion d'ade c'ort (GC)

