

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

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

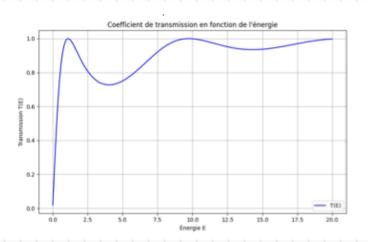
Pour By: On a $\begin{cases} A_{2}e^{-iR_{0}} + B_{1}e^{-iR_{0}} = A_{2}e^{-iQ_{0}} + B_{2}e^{iQ_{0}} & (3) \\ -iR_{1}(e^{-iR_{0}} - B_{1}e^{iR_{0}}) = iQ(A_{1}e^{-iQ_{0}} - B_{1}e^{iQ_{0}}) & (9) \text{ and } \\ B_{2} = A_{2}e^{3iQ_{0}} & \frac{3iQ}{(8R+iQ)} - 3 \end{cases}$ $\frac{Ae^{-i\theta a} + B_{1}e^{i\theta a} - A_{2}e^{-iqa} + A_{1}e^{8iqa}(\frac{8iq}{iR+iq} - 4)e^{iqa}}{iR(Ae^{-i\theta a} - B_{1}e^{i\theta a}) = iq(A_{2}e^{-iqa} - A_{2}e^{8iqa}(\frac{8iq}{iR+iq} - 4)e^{iqa}) \quad (3)$ $= \int_{A} e^{-i\theta\alpha} + B_{1}e^{i\theta\alpha} = B_{2}e^{-iq\alpha} + B_{2}\left(\frac{8iq}{i\theta+iq}\cdot 1\right)e^{3iq\alpha}(3)$ [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

$$\text{Ef } \mathcal{B}^{1} = 6 - i \frac{\left(-i \delta \sigma - 6_{3i \delta \sigma} \left(\frac{3i \delta}{3i \delta} - 1 \right) + i \left(6_{-i \delta \sigma} + 6_{3i \delta \sigma} \left(\frac{3i \delta}{3i \delta} - 1 \right) \right) - 6_{-i \delta \sigma} \right)}{\left(6_{-i \delta \sigma} - 6_{3i \delta \sigma} \left(\frac{3i \delta}{3i \delta} - 1 \right) \right) + i \left(6_{-i \delta \sigma} + 6_{3i \delta \sigma} \left(\frac{3i \delta}{3i \delta} - 1 \right) \right) - 6_{-i \delta \sigma} \right)}$$

On doct maintenant traces T(E)

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

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



$$T = \left| \frac{A_{3}}{A_{4}} \right|^{2} \text{ avec } A_{3} = \frac{2iq}{iR + iq} A_{2} e^{iq\alpha - iR\alpha}$$

$$iq \left(e^{-iq\alpha} - e^{-3iq\alpha} \left(\frac{3iq}{iR + iq} - 1 \right) \right) + iR \left(e^{-iq\alpha} + e^{-3iq\alpha} \left(\frac{3iq}{iR + iq} - 1 \right) \right)$$

$$danc : \left| \frac{A_{2}}{A_{1}} \frac{3iq}{iR + iq} e^{-iR\alpha} \right|^{2}$$

$$A \text{ avai} : \frac{2iR}{iq \left(e^{-iq\alpha} - e^{-3iq\alpha} \left(\frac{3iq}{iR + iq} - 1 \right) \right) + iR \left(e^{-iq\alpha} + e^{-3iq\alpha} \left(\frac{3iq}{iR + iq} - 1 \right) \right)}{iq \left(e^{-iq\alpha} - e^{-3iq\alpha} \left(\frac{3iq}{iR + iq} - 1 \right) \right) + iR \left(e^{-iq\alpha} + e^{-3iq\alpha} \left(\frac{3iq}{iR + iq} - 1 \right) \right)}$$

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 Pa particule voit de moins en moins 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)

- α Si T(E) = 1 ⇒ σ (E) = 0 → pas de diffusión → P'electron traverse Patama sens 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 efficace devient mulle, comme observé experimentalement par R. Townsend
- isculpto do asaste matrix el do muminim nu sendo imp es, istaden cuer emoto? ensuant montade?, esperes cenatros e «

