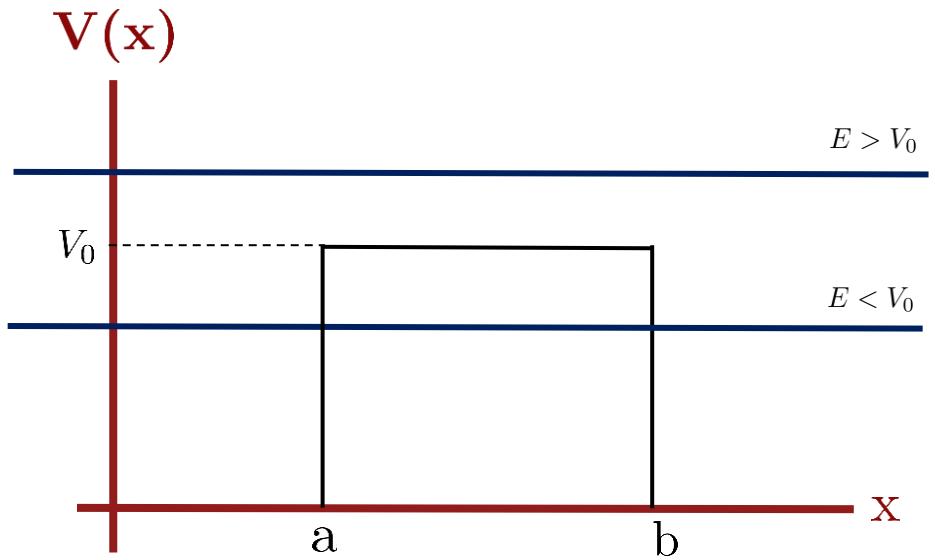


# Desarrollo Rectangular

Picture

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + V(x)\psi = E\psi$$



**Caso  $E < V_0$**

$$\Psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{ikx} + Be^{-ikx} & x < a \\ C e^{qx} + D e^{-qx} & a \leq x \leq b \\ F e^{ikx} + G e^{-ikx} & x > b \end{cases}$$

**Caso  $E > V_0$**

$$\Psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{ikx} + Be^{-ikx} & x < a \\ C e^{iqx} + D e^{-iqx} & a \leq x \leq b \\ F e^{ikx} + G e^{-ikx} & x > b \end{cases}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{m_2}{m_1} \quad k = \sqrt{\frac{2m_1 E}{\hbar^2}} \quad q = \sqrt{\frac{2m_2 |V_0 - E|}{\hbar^2}}$$

# Desarrollo Rectangular

## Matrices de Transferencia

$$\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = M_1^{-1} M_2 M_3^{-1} M_4 \begin{pmatrix} F \\ G \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = M(a^-, b^+) \begin{pmatrix} F \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

### Caso $E < V_0$

$$M(a^-, b^+) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-ikL} \left[ \cosh(qL) + i \frac{(k\gamma)^2 - q^2}{2kq\gamma} \sinh(qL) \right] & -e^{-ik(b+a)} i \frac{(k\gamma)^2 + q^2}{2kq\gamma} \sinh(qL) \\ e^{ik(b+a)} i \frac{(k\gamma)^2 + q^2}{2kq\gamma} \sinh(qL) & e^{ikL} \left[ \cosh(qL) - i \frac{(k\gamma)^2 - q^2}{2kq\gamma} \sinh(qL) \right] \end{pmatrix}$$

### Caso $E > V_0$

$$M(\tilde{a}^-, b^+) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-ikL} \left[ \cos(qL) + i \frac{(k\gamma)^2 + q^2}{2kq\gamma} \sin(qL) \right] & -e^{-ik(b+a)} i \frac{(k\gamma)^2 - q^2}{2kq\gamma} \sin(qL) \\ e^{ik(b+a)} i \frac{(k\gamma)^2 - q^2}{2kq\gamma} \sin(qL) & e^{ikL} \left[ \cos(qL) - i \frac{(k\gamma)^2 + q^2}{2kq\gamma} \sin(qL) \right] \end{pmatrix}$$

Con  $L = b - a$

# Desarrollo Rectangular

## Transmitancia y Reflectancia

$$T = \left| \frac{\mathbf{j}_{\text{trans}}}{\mathbf{j}_{\text{inc}}} \right|^2 \quad R = \left| \frac{\mathbf{j}_{\text{ref}}}{\mathbf{j}_{\text{inc}}} \right|^2$$

$$T = \left| \frac{F}{A} \right|^2 \quad R = \left| \frac{B}{A} \right|^2$$

$$T(E) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{[(k\gamma)^2 + q^2]^2}{4k^2q^2\gamma^2} \sinh^2(qL)} & \text{si } E < V_0 \\ \frac{1}{1 + \frac{[(k\gamma)^2 - q^2]^2}{4k^2q^2\gamma^2} \sin^2(qL)} & \text{si } E > V_0 \end{cases}$$

$$R(E) = \begin{cases} \frac{\frac{[(k\gamma)^2 + q^2]^2}{4k^2q^2\gamma^2} \sinh^2(qL)}{1 + \frac{[(k\gamma)^2 + q^2]^2}{4k^2q^2\gamma^2} \sinh^2(qL)} & \text{si } E < V_0 \\ \frac{\frac{[(k\gamma)^2 - q^2]^2}{4k^2q^2\gamma^2} \sin^2(qL)}{1 + \frac{[(k\gamma)^2 - q^2]^2}{4k^2q^2\gamma^2} \sin^2(qL)} & \text{si } E > V_0 \end{cases}$$

# Desarrollo Rectangular

## Resonancias

De,

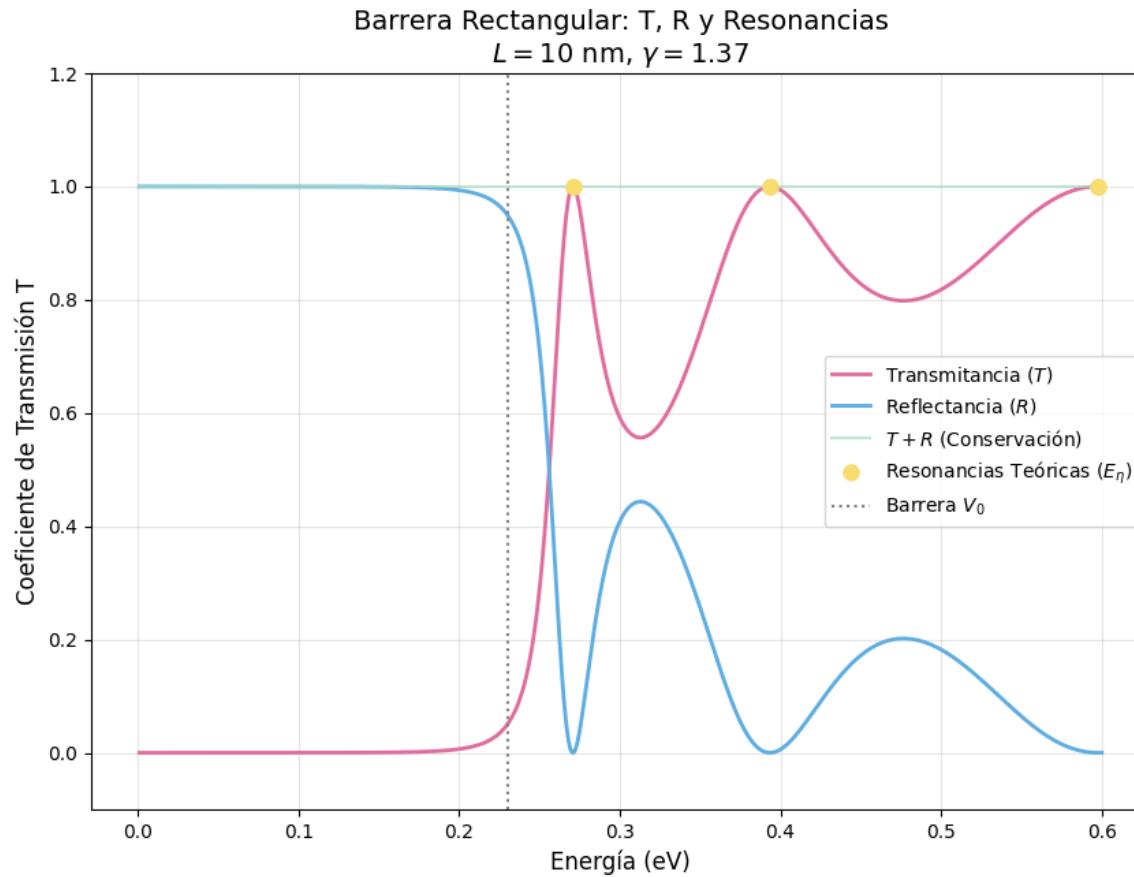
$$q = \sqrt{\frac{2m_2|V_0 - E|}{\hbar^2}}$$

Cuando  $E > V_0$ , en las regiones donde se maximiza la transmitancia, es decir  $T = 1$ , las energías donde se maximiza esta son,

$$E_n = V_0 + \frac{\hbar^2\pi^2n^2}{2m_2L^2}$$

# Desarrollo Rectangular

## Representación 2-Dimensional



# Desarrollo Rectangular

## Representación 3-Dimensional

