

## 5 Particle Behaviour Near a Capacitor

Imagine that you have a particle with charge  $q > 0$  and mass  $m$  inside a sufficiently large parallel plate capacitor with a negatively charged plate at  $x = 0$  and a positively charged plate at  $x = d$ .

(a) Justify using the following potential function and find  $\alpha$  in terms of  $q$  and the electric field  $E$ .

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{if } x \geq d \\ \alpha x & \text{if } 0 < x < d \\ \infty & \text{if } x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

*Hint: Recall that the electric force on a particle of charge  $q$  is  $F = q\mathbf{E}$  and that the  $\mathbf{E}$  field inside a sufficiently large capacitor is constant.*

(b) Will this potential yield bound states, scattering states, or both? Explain.

(c) Using the time-independent Schrödinger equation, find a general expression for the wavefunction of a quantum system in this potential. *Hint: Write your answer in terms of “Airy functions”  $Ai(z)$  and  $Bi(z)$  which are the two linearly independent solutions of  $y'' - zy = 0$ . See Figure 1 for a diagram.*

(d) Now, assume that the particle is close enough the capacitor at  $x = 0$  for it to be a good approximation to ignore the far plate barrier (i.e.  $x \ll d$ ), giving the simpler potential

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} \alpha x & \text{if } x > 0 \\ \infty & \text{if } x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

Note that your previous answers will remain correct. Knowing that  $Ai(x \rightarrow \infty) = 0$  and  $Bi(x \rightarrow \infty) = \infty$ , enforce the boundary condition that  $\psi(x \rightarrow \infty) = 0$ . Then, enforce  $\psi_n(0) = 0$  to find an implicit expression for the energy levels  $E_n$  using the  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  airy function approximations:

$$Ai(-z) \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} z^{1/4}} \sin \left( \frac{2}{3} z^{3/2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \quad (14)$$

$$Bi(-z) \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} z^{1/4}} \cos \left( \frac{2}{3} z^{3/2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \quad (15)$$

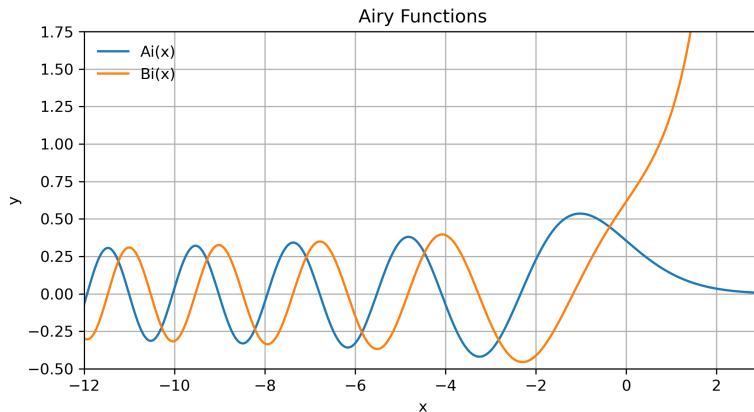


Figure 1: Airy functions of the first and second kind.