

4-24

We have:

$$\frac{d^2\psi(x)}{dx^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2}(E - V_0\delta(x-a) - V_0\delta(x+a))\psi(x) = 0$$

Except for $x \neq \pm a$ we have

$$\frac{d^2\psi(x)}{dx^2} + k^2\psi(x) = 0 \quad , \quad k = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}$$

Thus

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{ikx} + Be^{-ikx} ; & x \leq -a \\ Ce^{ikx} + De^{-ikx} ; & -a \leq x \leq a \\ Ee^{ikx} & ; -a \leq x \leq a \end{cases}$$

imposing continuity condition for $\psi(x)$ in $x = \pm a$ we have

$$Ae^{ikx} + Be^{-ikx} = Ce^{ikx} + De^{-ikx} \quad (3)$$

$$Ce^{ikx} + De^{-ikx} = Ee^{ikx} \quad (1)$$

and from discontinuity of its first derivative at $x = \pm a$ and integrating from Schrödinger equation we have:

$$\left. \frac{d\psi(x)}{dx} \right|_{x=-a+\varepsilon} - \left. \frac{d\psi(x)}{dx} \right|_{x=-a-\varepsilon} = \frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2} \psi(-a)$$

$$\left. \frac{d\psi(x)}{dx} \right|_{x=a+\varepsilon} - \left. \frac{d\psi(x)}{dx} \right|_{x=a-\varepsilon} = \frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2} \psi(a)$$

or

$$ik(Ce^{-ika} - De^{ika}) - ik(Ae^{-ika} - Be^{ika}) = \frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2} (Ae^{-ika} + Be^{ika}) \quad (2)$$

$$ikEe^{ika} - ik(Ce^{ika} - De^{-ika}) = \frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2} Ee^{ika}$$

$$\Rightarrow ik(Ce^{ika} - De^{-ika}) = Ee^{ika} \left(ik - \frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2} \right)$$

On the other hand, from (1) we have

$$ik(Ce^{ika} + De^{-ika}) = ikEe^{ika}$$

By adding and subtracting these two equations we get

$$C = E \left(1 + \frac{imV_0}{k\hbar^2} \right) \quad , \quad D = -E \frac{imV_0}{k\hbar^2} e^{2ika}$$

Thus (2) take this form

$$B e^{ika} \left(1 + \frac{2imV_0}{k\hbar^2} \right) = A e^{-ika} \left(1 - \frac{2imV_0}{k\hbar^2} \right) - E \left(e^{-ika} + \frac{imV_0}{k\hbar^2} e^{-ika} + \frac{imV_0}{k\hbar^2} e^{3ika} \right)$$

By finding B from above Equation and impose it on (3) and doing some calculations

$$\frac{E}{A} = \left(1 - \left(\frac{mV_0}{k\hbar^2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{mV_0}{k\hbar^2} \right)^2 \cos(4ka) + i \frac{mV_0}{k\hbar^2} \left(2 + \frac{mV_0}{k\hbar^2} \sin(4ka) \right) \right)^{-1}$$

$$T = \left| \frac{E}{A} \right|^2 = \left(1 + 4 \left(\frac{mV_0}{k\hbar^2} \right)^2 \left[\frac{mV_0}{k\hbar^2} \sin(2ka) + \cos(2ka) \right] \right)^{-1}$$

Mohammad Behtaj & Adel Sepehri



Translate by: @PhysicsDirectory Telegram Channel