Quartic potential calculation

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1 Goal

Figure out the relation between some of the important parameters for a double-well formed by quartic potential

2 Parameters

Focusing on the two wells, the intuitive parameters includes

- 1. Confinement for each well (the coefficient of x^2)
- 2. Well separation
- 3. Well height difference

The barrier height between the wells could be useful as well.

3 Setup

Let's say one of the well (let's say the left one) is located at (0,0) and has the form $\frac{x^2}{2}$. The most generic quartic potential we can write is then

$$U = \frac{ax^4}{4} + \frac{bx^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2}$$

note that the trap centering at (0,0) eliminates the linear and constant terms.

4 Derivation

Derivatives

$$U' = ax^3 + bx^2 + x$$
$$U'' = 3ax^2 + 2bx + 1$$

At the bottom of the well(s) (and the top of the barrier) we have

$$0 = U'$$

$$= ax^3 + bx^2 + x$$

$$= (ax^2 + bx + 1)x$$

Solution x = 0 is the one we fixed and for the other well and the barrier we have

$$ax^2 = -(bx+1)$$

Assuming a real solution x exist

$$U'' = 3ax^{2} + 2bx + 1$$

$$= -3(bx + 1) + 2bx + 1$$

$$= -bx - 2$$

$$U = \frac{-(bx + 1)x^{2}}{4} + \frac{bx^{3}}{3} + \frac{x^{2}}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{-bx^{3}}{4} - \frac{x^{2}}{4} + \frac{bx^{3}}{3} + \frac{x^{2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{bx^{3}}{12} + \frac{x^{2}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{x^{2}}{4} \left(1 + \frac{bx}{3} \right)$$

We can pick the position of the second well x_2 and $\alpha \equiv -bx_2 - 2$ as the free parameters.

- 1. The confirment for the second well, relative to the first well is α .
- 2. The well separation is simply x_2 .
- 3. The well height difference is $\frac{x_2^2(1-\alpha)}{12}$

Note that this can describe both the second well and the barrier. The condition for this describing the well, instead of the barrier is simply $\alpha > 0$.

With a fixed ratio of the potential the well height difference goes down quadratically and the only way to get true zero well height differences is for $\alpha = 1$, which means symmetric well.