

# EQUATION DE SCHRÖDINGER: ●

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

$\hookrightarrow V(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x < 0 \text{ ou } x > L \\ -V_0 & \text{si } 0 < x < L \end{cases}$  (l'énergie est supposée positive  $E > 0$ )

ZONE 1 et 3:

$$\frac{d^2 \psi(x)}{dx^2} + k_1^2 \psi(x) \text{ avec } k_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}$$

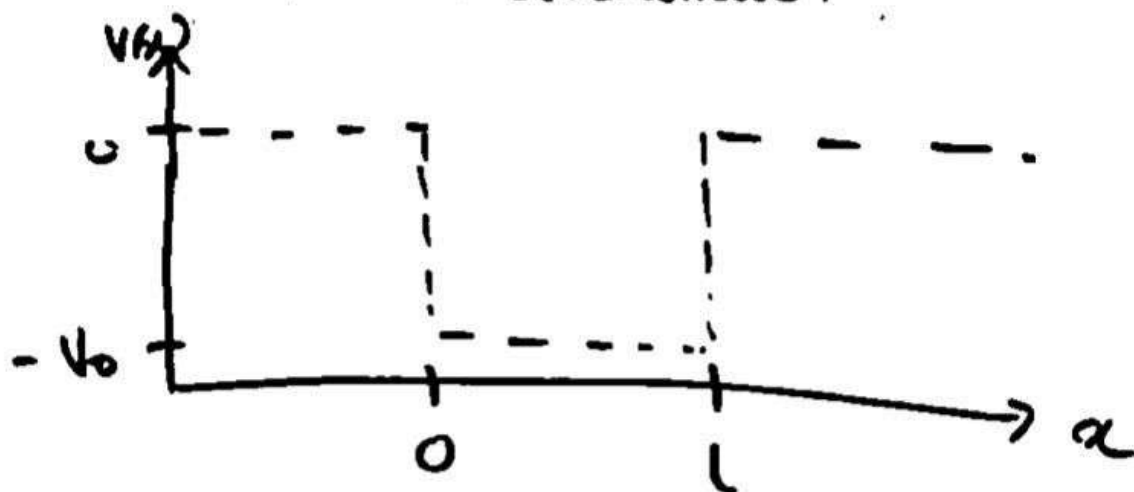
SOLUTION GÉNÉRAL:  $\psi_1(x) = A e^{ik_1 x} + B e^{-ik_1 x}$   
 $\psi_3(x) = f e^{ik_1 x}$

ZONE 2:

$$\frac{d^2 \psi(x)}{dx^2} + k_2^2 \psi(x) \text{ avec } k_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2m(E+V_0)}{\hbar^2}}$$

SOLUTION GÉNÉRAL:  $\psi_2(x) = C e^{ik_2 x} + D e^{-ik_2 x}$

avec A: amplitude incidente qu'on fixe à 1  
 B: amplitude réfléchi  
 C, D: amplitudes à l'intérieur du puits.  
 f: amplitude transmise.



# CONDITION DE CONTINUITE:

$$\Rightarrow \text{pour } x=0, \psi_1(0) = \psi_2(0) \quad (1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A+B = C+D.$$

$$\bullet \psi_1'(0) = \psi_2'(0) \quad (2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow ik_1(A-B) = ik_2(C-D).$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{pour } x=L, \psi_2(L) = \psi_3(L) \quad (3)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Ce^{ik_2L} + De^{-ik_2L} = Fe^{ik_1L}$$

$$\bullet \psi_2'(L) = \psi_3'(L) \quad (4)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow ik_2(Ce^{ik_2L} - De^{-ik_2L}) = ik_1Fe^{ik_1L}.$$

## RÉSOLUTION:

$$\bullet (2) / ik_2: \quad \frac{k_1}{k_2} (A-B) = C-D.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A+B = C+D \quad (i) \\ \frac{k_1}{k_2} (A-B) = C-D \quad (ii) \end{cases} \begin{cases} C = \left[ \frac{A+B + \frac{k_1}{k_2}(A-B)}{2} \right] \\ D = \left[ \frac{A+B - \frac{k_1}{k_2}(A-B)}{2} \right] \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

Or  $A=1$  donc

$$\begin{cases} C = \frac{1}{2} \left[ (1+B) + \frac{k_1}{k_2} (1-B) \right] \\ D = \frac{1}{2} \left[ (1+B) - \frac{k_1}{k_2} (1-B) \right] \end{cases} \text{ et } \begin{aligned} e^{ik_2L} + e^{-ik_2L} &= 2\cos(k_2L) \\ e^{ik_2L} - e^{-ik_2L} &= 2i\sin(k_2L) \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet (3) \text{ et } (4): \quad \begin{cases} (1+B)\cos(k_2L) + i \frac{k_1}{k_2} \sin(k_2L) = Fe^{ik_1L} \quad (5) \\ -k_2(1+B)\sin(k_2L) + i k_1(1-B)\cos(k_2L) = ik_1Fe^{ik_1L} \quad (6) \end{cases}$$

on remplace C et D  
et les exp par cos et sin

$$= ik_1 Fe^{ik_1L}$$

RÉSOLUTION COURTE: ●

$$\frac{(6)}{(5)}: \frac{-k_2(1+B)\sin(k_2L) + i k_1(1-B)\cos(k_2L)}{(1+B)\cos(k_2L) + i \frac{k_1}{k_2}(1-B)\sin(k_2L)} = i k_1 \frac{F_e^{(1)} F_e^{(2)}}{F_e^{(1)} F_e^{(2)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow -k_2(1+B)\sin(k_2L) + i k_1(1-B)\cos(k_2L) - i k_1 \left[ (1+B)\cos(k_2L) + i \frac{k_1}{k_2}(1-B)\sin(k_2L) \right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -k_2(1+B)\sin(k_2L) + i k_1(1-B)\cos(k_2L)$$

$$- i k_1(1+B)\cos(k_2L) + \frac{k_1^2}{k_2}(1-B)\sin(k_2L) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -k_2\sin(k_2L) - B k_2\sin(k_2L) + i k_1\cos(k_2L) - B i k_1\cos(k_2L)$$

$$= 0 \quad - i k_1\cos(k_2L) - B i k_1\cos(k_2L) + \frac{k_1^2}{k_2}\sin(k_2L) - B \frac{k_1^2}{k_2}\sin(k_2L)$$

$$\Rightarrow -B \sin(k_2L) \frac{k_2^2 + k_1^2}{k_2} - B i k_1\cos(k_2L) + \frac{k_1^2 - k_2^2}{k_2} \sin(k_2L) = 0$$

$$\times k_2 \quad \Rightarrow B \left[ \sin(k_2L)(k_2^2 + k_1^2) + 2 i k_1 k_2 \cos(k_2L) \right] + (k_1^2 - k_2^2) \sin(k_2L) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{(k_1^2 - k_2^2) \sin(k_2L)}{\sin(k_2L)(k_2^2 + k_1^2) + 2 i k_1 k_2 \cos(k_2L)}$$

On reprend (5):

$$(1+B)\cos(k_2 L) + i \frac{n_1}{n_2} (1-B)\sin(k_2 L) = Fe^{ik_1 L}$$

Calcul de  $(1+B)$  et  $(1-B)$ :

$$1+B = \frac{(k_1^2 + k_2^2)\sin(k_2 L) + 2ik_1 k_2 \cos(k_2 L) + (k_1^2 - k_2^2)\sin(k_2 L)}{(k_1^2 + k_2^2)\sin(k_2 L) + 2ik_1 k_2 \cos(k_2 L)}$$

$$= \frac{2k_1^2 \sin(k_2 L) + 2ik_1 k_2 \cos(k_2 L)}{(k_1^2 + k_2^2)\sin(k_2 L) + 2ik_1 k_2 \cos(k_2 L)}$$

$$= \frac{2k_1 (k_1 \sin(k_2 L) + ik_2 \cos(k_2 L))}{(k_1^2 + k_2^2)\sin(k_2 L) + 2ik_1 k_2 \cos(k_2 L)}$$

$$1-B = \frac{2k_2 (k_2 \sin(k_2 L) + ik_1 \cos(k_2 L))}{(k_1^2 + k_2^2)\sin(k_2 L) + 2ik_1 k_2 \cos(k_2 L)}$$

On remplace dans (5):

$$\frac{2k_1 (k_1 \sin(k_2 L) + ik_2 \cos(k_2 L))}{(k_1^2 + k_2^2)\sin(k_2 L) + 2ik_1 k_2 \cos(k_2 L)} \cos(k_1 L) + i \frac{k_1}{k_2} \frac{2k_2 (k_2 \sin(k_2 L) + ik_1 \cos(k_2 L))}{(k_1^2 + k_2^2)\sin(k_2 L) + 2ik_1 k_2 \cos(k_2 L)} \sin(k_1 L) = Fe^{ik_1 L}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2k_1 [(k_1 \sin + ik_2 \cos)\cos + (k_2 \sin + ik_1 \cos)\sin]}{(k_1^2 + k_2^2)\sin(k_2 L) + 2ik_1 k_2 \cos(k_2 L)} = Fe^{ik_1 L}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2k_1 [k_1 \sin \cos - k_1 \sin \cos + ik_2 (\cos^2 + \sin^2)]}{(k_1^2 + k_2^2)\sin(k_2 L) + 2ik_1 k_2 \cos(k_2 L)} = Fe^{ik_1 L}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2ik_1 k_2}{(k_1^2 + k_2^2)\sin(k_2 L) + 2ik_1 k_2 \cos(k_2 L)} = Fe^{ik_1 L}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{or } (k_1^2 + k_2^2) \sin(k_2 L) + 2ik_1 k_2 \cos(k_2 L) \\
 &= (k_1^2 + k_2^2) \left( \frac{e^{ik_2 L} - e^{-ik_2 L}}{2i} \right) + 2ik_1 k_2 \left( \frac{e^{ik_2 L} + e^{-ik_2 L}}{2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{(k_1 + k_2)^2 e^{ik_2 L} - (k_1 - k_2)^2 e^{-ik_2 L}}{2i}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{done on 2: } \frac{2ik_1 k_2}{(k_1 + k_2)^2 e^{ik_2 L} - (k_1 - k_2)^2 e^{-ik_2 L}} = \frac{-4k_1 k_2}{(k_1 + k_2)^2 e^{ik_2 L} - (k_1 - k_2)^2 e^{-ik_2 L}} = f e^{ik_2 L}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \frac{-4k_1 k_2 e^{-ik_2 L}}{(k_1 + k_2)^2 e^{ik_2 L} - (k_1 - k_2)^2 e^{-ik_2 L}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta &= (k_1 + k_2)^2 [\cos + i \sin] - (k_1 - k_2)^2 [\cos - i \sin] \\
 &= [(k_1 + k_2)^2 - (k_1 - k_2)^2] \cos(k_2 L) + i [(k_1 + k_2)^2 + (k_1 - k_2)^2] \sin(k_2 L) \\
 &= 4k_1 k_2 \cos(k_2 L) + i 2(k_1^2 + k_2^2) \sin(k_2 L)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$|\Delta|^2 = 16 k_1^2 k_2^2 \cos^2(k_2 L) + 4 (k_1^2 + k_2^2)^2 \sin^2(k_2 L)$$

$$|F|^2 = \frac{16 k_1^2 k_2^2}{16 k_1^2 k_2^2 \cos^2(k_2 L) + 4 (k_1^2 + k_2^2)^2 \sin^2(k_2 L)}$$

$$= \frac{4 k_1^2 k_2^2}{4 k_1^2 k_2^2 \cos^2(k_2 L) + (k_1^2 + k_2^2)^2 \sin^2(k_2 L)}$$

$$= \frac{4 k_1^2 k_2^2 \cos^2(k_2 L) + (k_1^2 + k_2^2)^2 \sin^2(k_2 L)}{4 k_1^2 k_2^2}$$

$$= \frac{4 k_1^2 k_2^2 \cos^2(k_2 L) + \frac{(k_1^2 + k_2^2)^2}{4 k_1^2 k_2^2} \sin^2(k_2 L)}{4 k_1^2 k_2^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |F|^2 &= \frac{1}{\cos^2(k_2 L) + \frac{(k_1^2 + k_2^2)^2}{4k_1^2 k_2^2} \sin^2(k_2 L)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 - \sin^2(k_2 L) + \frac{(k_1^2 + k_2^2)^2}{4k_1^2 k_2^2} \sin^2(k_2 L)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{(k_1^2 + k_2^2)^2}{4k_1^2 k_2^2} \sin^2(k_2 L)} \quad \text{car } (k_1^2 + k_2^2)^2 = (k_1^2 - k_2^2)^2 + 4k_1^2 k_2^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = |F|^2 = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{(k_1^2 + k_2^2)^2}{4k_1^2 k_2^2} \sin^2(k_2 L)}$$

T est le coefficient de transmission  
 Pour que  $T=1$ ,  $\sin(k_2 L) = 0 \Rightarrow k_2 L = n\pi$   
 $\Rightarrow L = \frac{n\pi}{k_2}$   
 On a donc un maxima de réflexion  $\Rightarrow$  une particule peut donc traverser un obstacle sans réflexion  $\Rightarrow$  effet Ramsauer-Touschek selon les énergies.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{On a } k_1^2 &= \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}, \quad k_2^2 = \frac{2m(E+V_0)}{\hbar^2}, \quad (k_1^2 - k_2^2)^2 = \frac{4m^2 V_0^2}{\hbar^4} \\
 4k_1^2 k_2^2 &= \frac{16m^2 E(E+V_0)}{\hbar^4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{V_0^2}{4E(E+V_0)} \sin^2\left(\frac{2m(E+V_0)}{\hbar^2} L\right)}$$