

La barrière de potentiel

Mécanique Quantique

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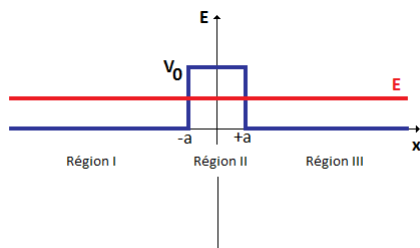
8/19/2008

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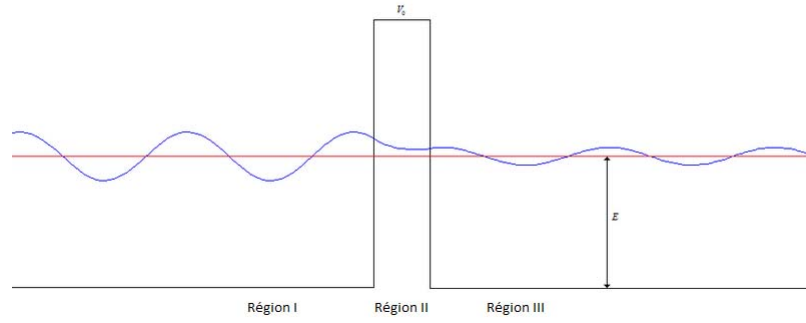
$$V(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \quad x < -a \\ V_0 & , \quad -a < x < a \\ 0 & , \quad x > a \end{cases}$$

On s'intéresse ici seulement à la solution dans le cas où $E < V_0$

Le cas $E < V_0$



Région I		Région II		Région III
$\hat{H}u(x) = Eu(x)$		$\hat{H}u(x) = Eu(x)$		$\hat{H}u(x) = Eu(x)$
$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x) \right] u(x) = Eu(x)$		$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x) \right] u(x) = Eu(x)$		$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x) \right] u(x) = Eu(x)$
$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} u(x) + V(x)u(x) = Eu(x)$		$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} u(x) + V(x)u(x) = Eu(x)$		$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} u(x) + V(x)u(x) = Eu(x)$
$V(x) = 0$		$V(x) = V_0$		$V(x) = 0$
$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} u(x) = Eu(x)$		$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} u(x) + V_0 u(x) = Eu(x)$		$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} u(x) = Eu(x)$
$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} u(x) + \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} u(x) = 0$		$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} u(x) - \frac{2m(V_0 - E)}{\hbar^2} u(x) = 0$		$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} u(x) + \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} u(x) = 0$
$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} u(x) + k^2 u(x) = 0$ où $k^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}$		$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} u(x) - \kappa^2 u(x) = 0$ où $\kappa^2 = \frac{2m(V_0 - E)}{\hbar^2}$		$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} u(x) + k^2 u(x) = 0$ où $k^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}$
$u_I(x) = e^{ikx} + R e^{-ikx}$ où $k^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}$	Frontière $X = -a$	$u_{II}(x) = A e^{-\kappa x} + B e^{\kappa x}$ où $\kappa^2 = \frac{2m(V_0 - E)}{\hbar^2}$	Frontière $X = a$	$u_{III}(x) = T e^{ikx}$ où $k^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}$



Les conditions de continuités :

À $x = -a$:

1. $u_I(-a) = u_{II}(-a) \Rightarrow e^{-ika} + Re^{ika} = Ae^{\kappa a} + Be^{-\kappa a}$
2. $u'_I(-a) = u'_{II}(-a) \Rightarrow ike^{-ika} - ikRe^{ika} = -\kappa Ae^{\kappa a} + \kappa Be^{-\kappa a}$

À $x = a$:

3. $u_{II}(a) = u_{III}(a) \Rightarrow Ae^{-\kappa a} + Be^{\kappa a} = Te^{ika}$
4. $u'_{II}(a) = u'_{III}(a) \Rightarrow -\kappa Ae^{-\kappa a} + \kappa Be^{\kappa a} = ikTe^{ika}$

Trouvons R et T :

$$\begin{cases} -Re^{ika} + 0 \times T + Ae^{\kappa a} + Be^{-\kappa a} = -e^{-ika} \\ ikRe^{ika} + 0 \times T - \kappa Ae^{\kappa a} + \kappa Be^{-\kappa a} = ike^{-ika} \\ 0 \times R + Te^{ika} + Ae^{-\kappa a} + Be^{\kappa a} = 0 \\ 0 \times R - ikTe^{ika} - \kappa Ae^{-\kappa a} + \kappa Be^{\kappa a} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -e^{ika} & 0 & e^{\kappa a} & e^{-\kappa a} \\ ike^{ika} & 0 & -\kappa e^{\kappa a} & \kappa e^{-\kappa a} \\ 0 & e^{ika} & e^{-\kappa a} & e^{\kappa a} \\ 0 & -ike^{ika} & -\kappa e^{-\kappa a} & \kappa e^{\kappa a} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} R \\ T \\ A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -e^{-ika} \\ ike^{-ika} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Donc,

Coefficient de réflexion	$R = \frac{(k^2 + \kappa^2) \sinh^2 \kappa a e^{-2ika}}{2i\kappa k \cosh 2\kappa a + (k^2 - \kappa^2) \sinh 2\kappa a}$
Coefficient de transmission	$T = e^{-2ika} \frac{2k\kappa}{2k\kappa \cosh 2\kappa a + i(k^2 - \kappa^2) \sinh 2\kappa a}$

Les cas particuliers :

Transmission totale	$\begin{cases} \kappa \rightarrow 0 \\ \text{le largeur de la barrière devient très petit} \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2\kappa a \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \sinh 2\kappa a \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow T \rightarrow 1$
	$2\kappa a \gg 1 \Rightarrow \sinh^2 2\kappa a \rightarrow \frac{e^{2\kappa a}}{2} \Rightarrow T ^2 \rightarrow \frac{(4k\kappa)^2}{(k^2 + \kappa^2)} e^{-4\kappa a}$