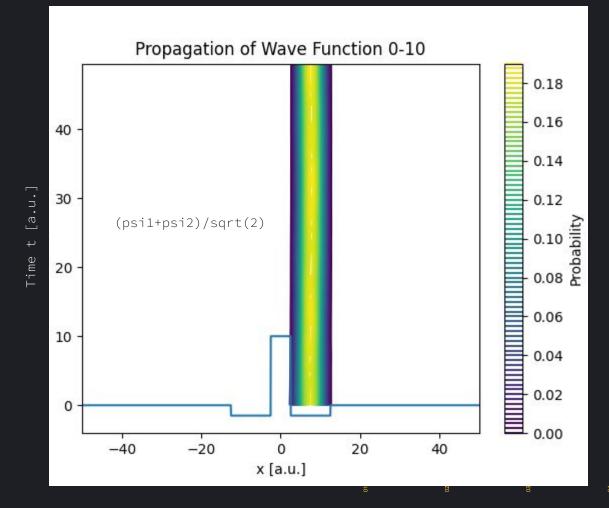


O1. Double Wells

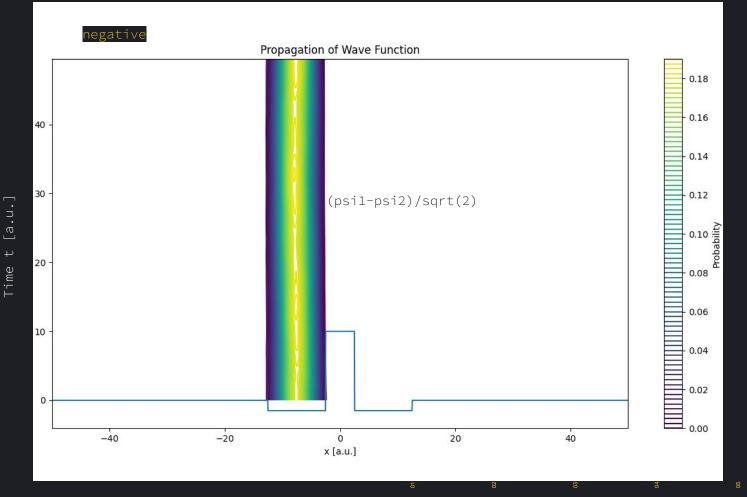
⊕ Positive normal







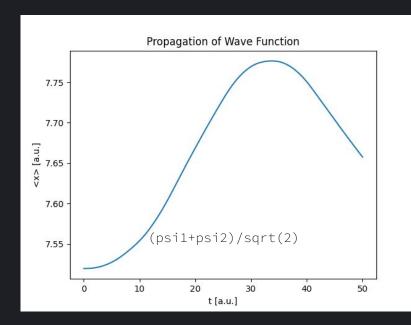
Negative normal

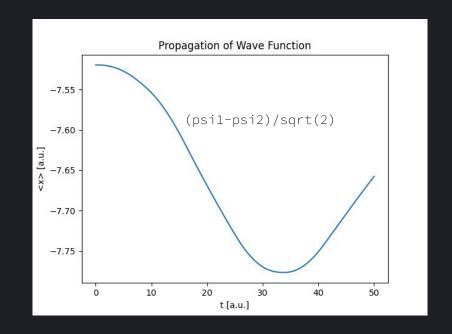




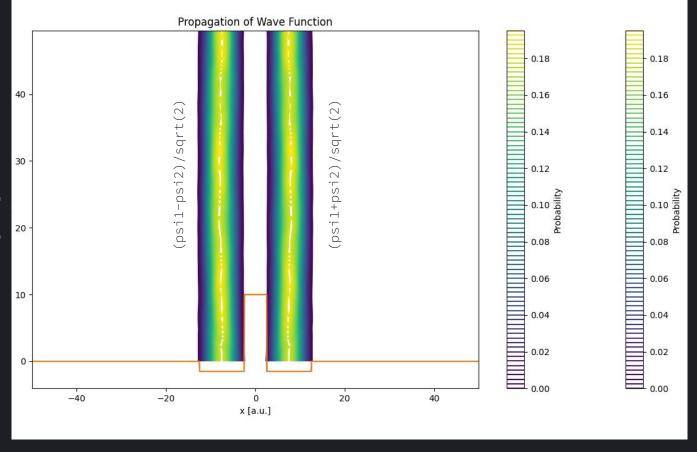


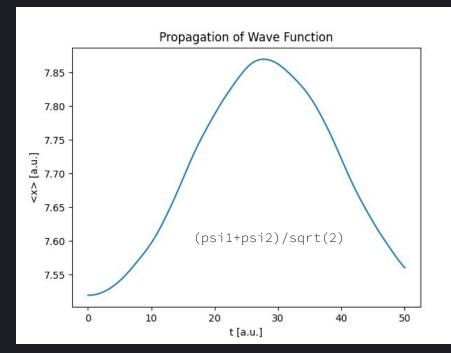


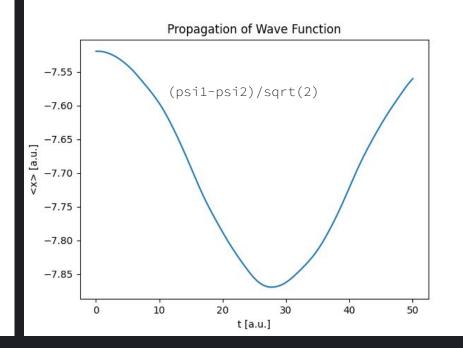




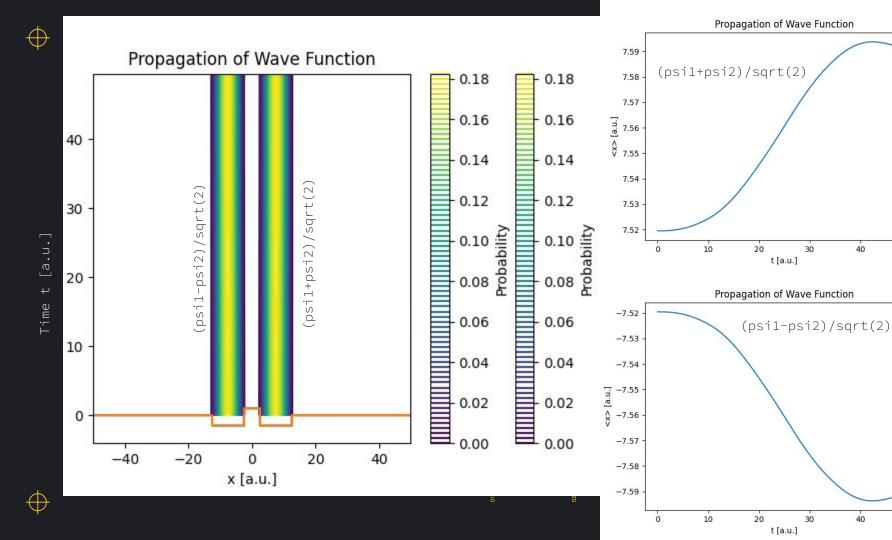




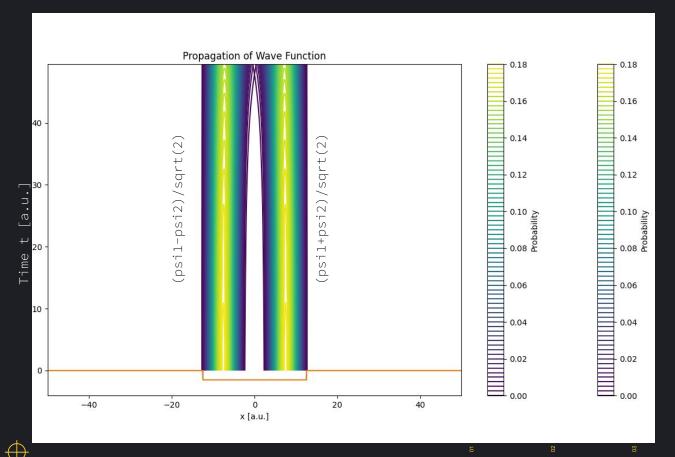


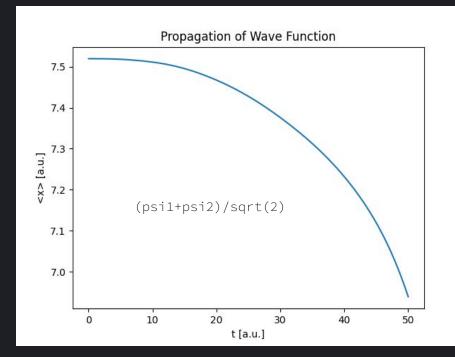


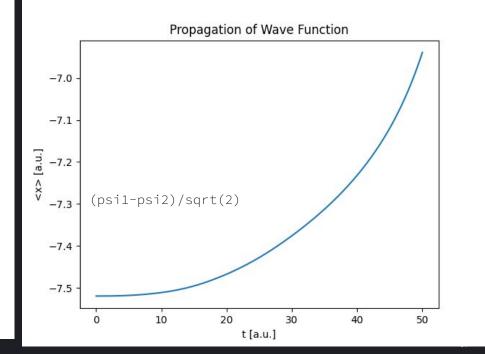




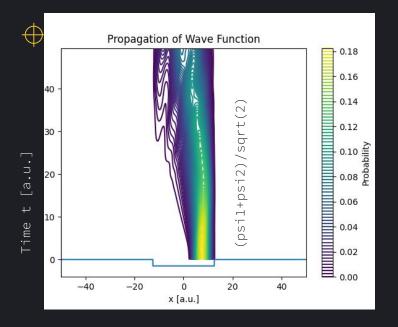
⊕ normal

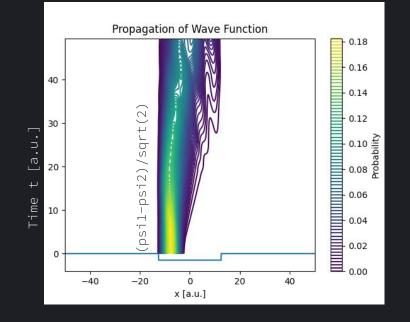






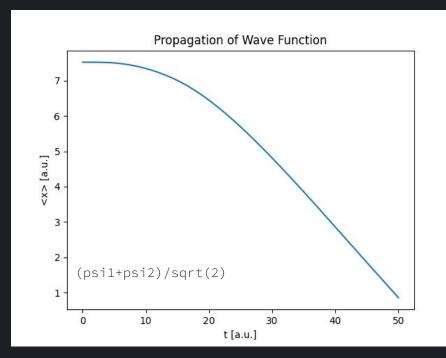


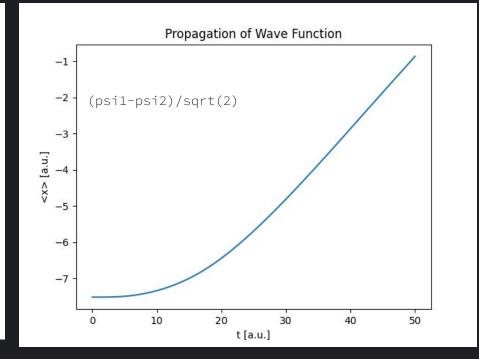




quick

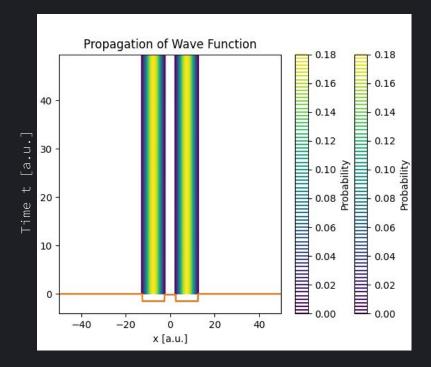


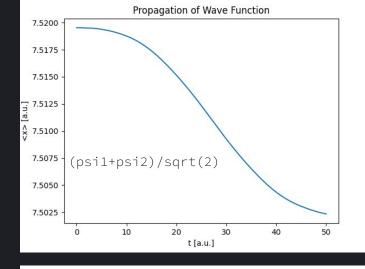


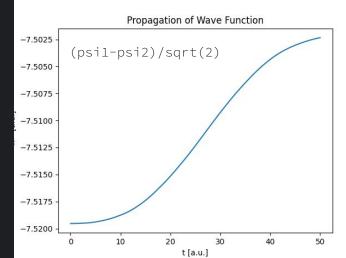










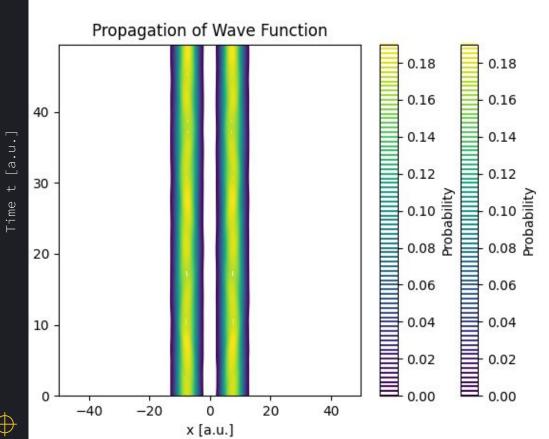


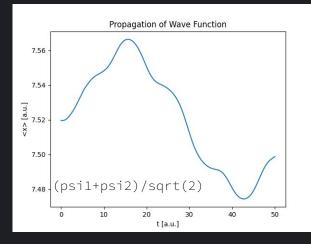
slow

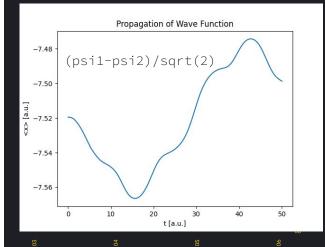
When the barriers decrease quickly, the wave starts to tunnel through the second well. This could be seen when the barriers decrease slowly, but not very evident. Oppositely, the barriers increase quickly or slowly do not affect much the expected position through time.



b).5 with turn off at 5

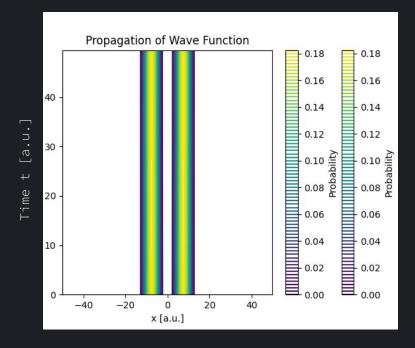


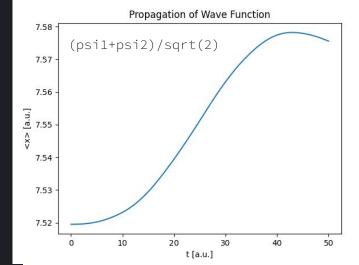


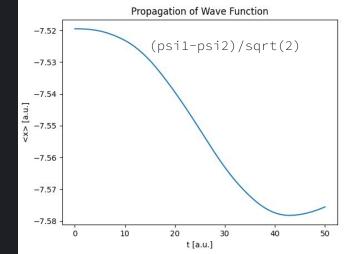








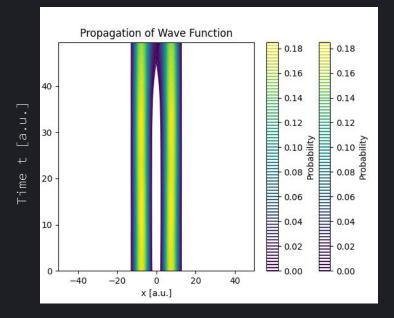


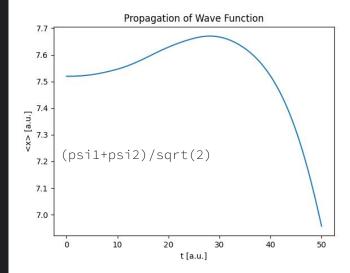


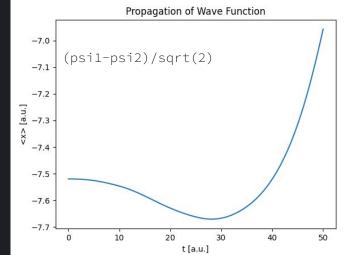


.01

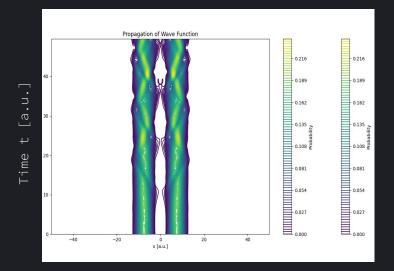
22

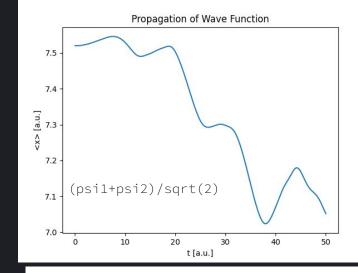


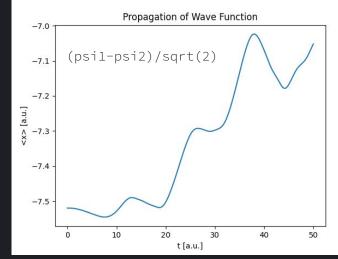




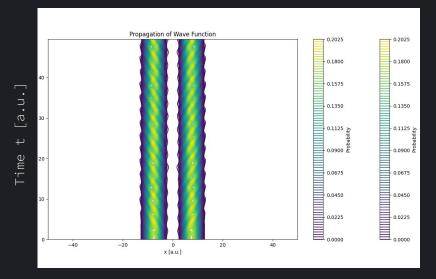


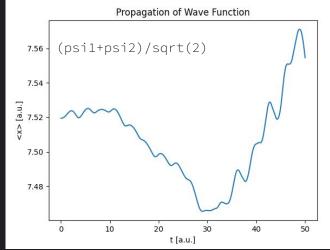


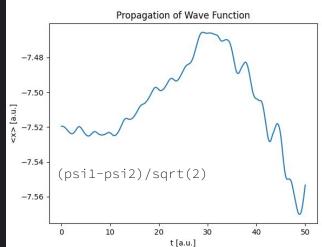














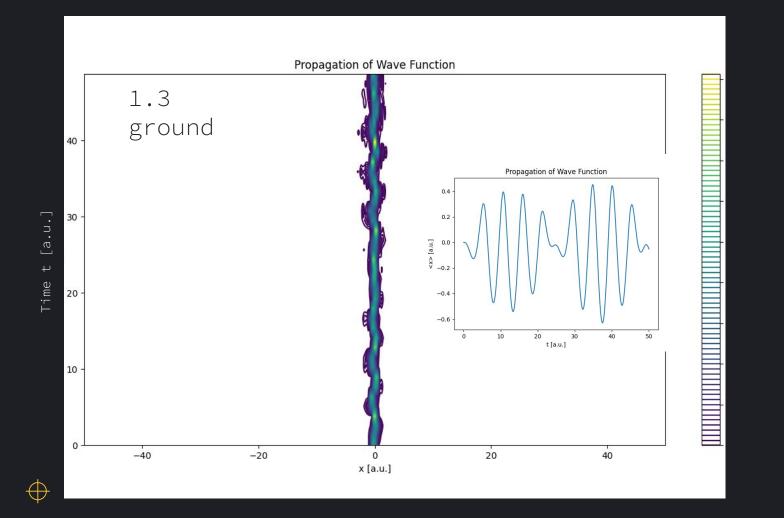
As we increase the Omega value, the oscillations of the expected values increase.



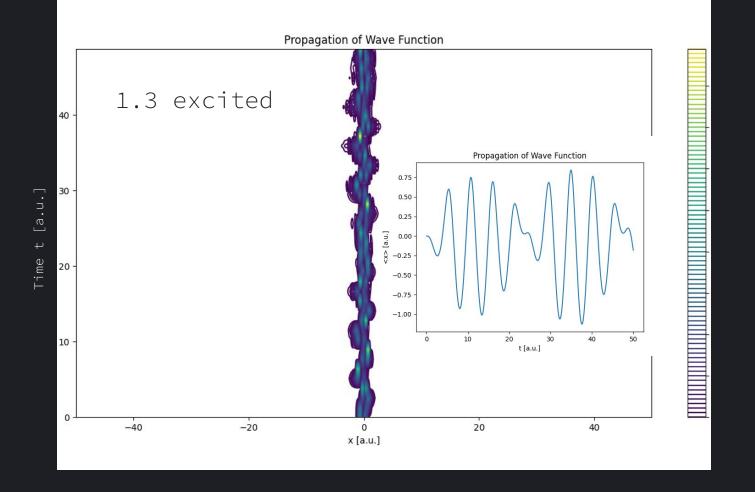






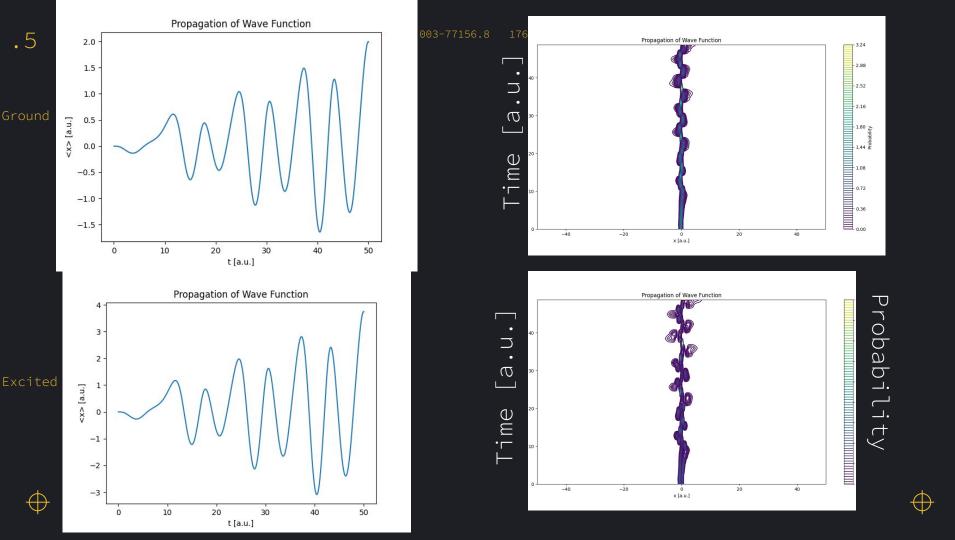










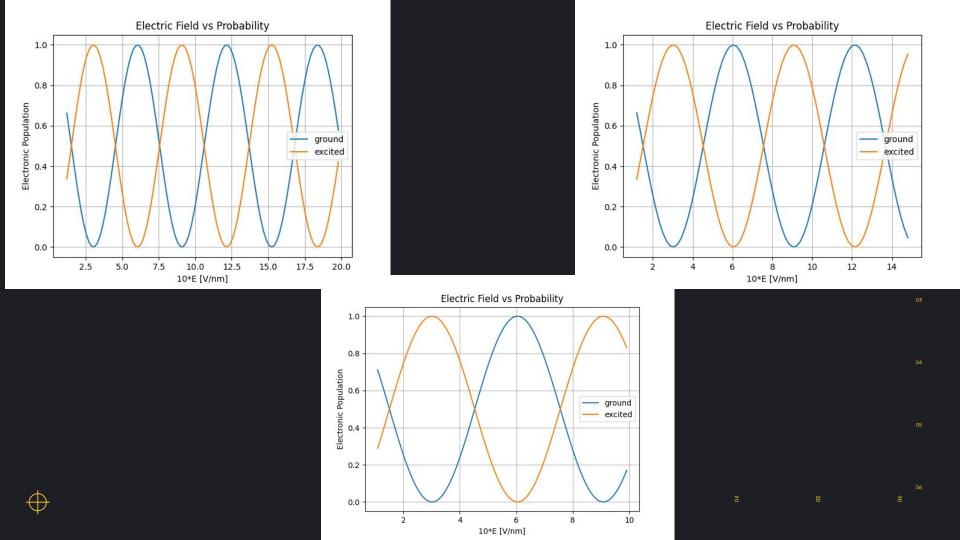


The lower Omega becomes, the less the impact of oscillating potential on the expected positions become.









The pi pulses could be observed every .6 V/nm

