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L18 slide 1

Since \sin matches with growing exponential, this part of ψ_{II} must be zero, i.e.

$$\cos\left(\int_b^a k(x') dx'\right) = 0$$

i.e. $\int_b^a k(x') dx' = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \pi$

$$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

i.e.

$$\int_b^a \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E_n - V(x))} dx = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \pi$$

This has to be read as a highly implicit equation for possible binding energies $E_n \dots$



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... Where one must remember that E dependence exists in the classical turning points a & b as well

The quantum number n designates energies. To lowest approx. we expect H.O. like energies near the local minimum.

More general observation: n can be interpreted as the number of nodes (zeros) of the wave function. ∞



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Note also the analogy to
"old Quantum theory" generalising
Bohr quantization condition as

$$\oint p dq = n h$$

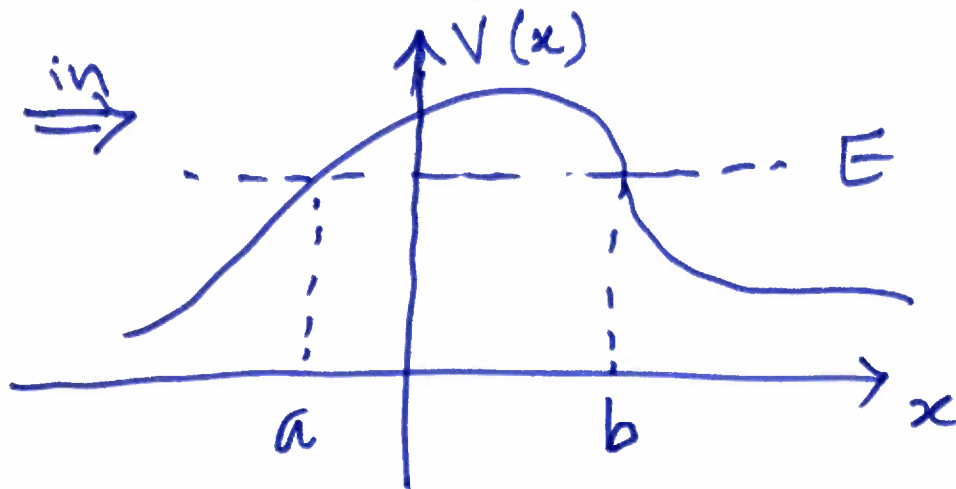
... Sommerfeld formula ... since

$$p = \sqrt{2m(E - V(x))}$$

and a factor 2 explaining
the " \oint " covering the closed classical trajectory

$$b \rightarrow a \rightarrow b$$

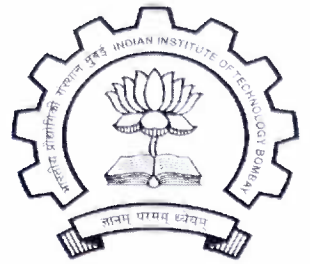
Application to barrier penetration



Transmission coeff.

$$T = \exp\left(-2 \int_a^b \kappa(x) dx\right)$$

$$T = \exp\left(-2 \int_a^b \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (V(x) - E)} dx\right)$$



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|| 2 from
squaring
the
amplitude

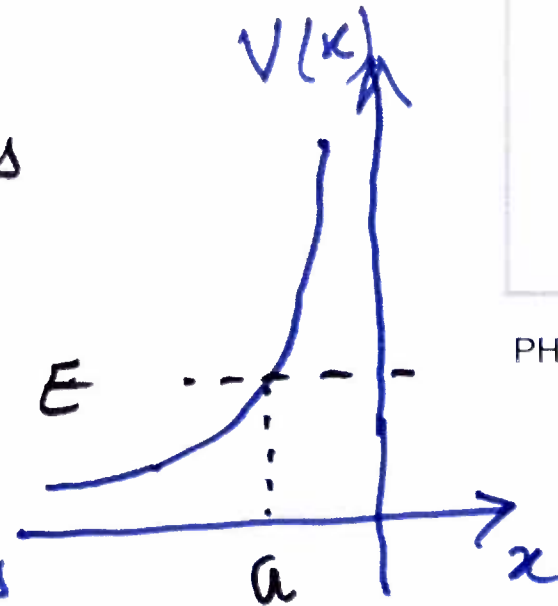
Example

α particles as projectiles
hitting Gold nuclei

Although classically,
reaching the core nucleus

of Gold ~~was~~ would require
prohibitively large energy

However due to tunnelling, the α particle
may penetrate the Coulomb barrier and
then undergo a nuclear reaction



$$\frac{(Ze)(2e)}{(10f)}$$



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Thus, here
$$K = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} \left(\frac{a}{x} - 1\right)^{1/2}$$

Thus the factor in the exponent of the formula for T is

$$\int_a^0 K(x) dx = \sqrt{2mE} \int_a^0 \sqrt{\frac{a}{x} - 1} dx \quad \left\| \begin{array}{l} \frac{2Ze^2}{a} = E \\ \text{determines } a \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \frac{Z \cdot 2}{\hbar v} e^2 \pi$$

$$v = \sqrt{2E/m}$$

$E \rightarrow$ initial
KE of α particle

