

Physics 7501: Homework Set No. 6

Due date: Tuesday, October 20, 2015, 5:00pm
in PRB 3018 (Fuyan Lu's office)

Total point value of set: 100 points

The 1-dimensional square well, $V(x) = \begin{cases} -V_0 & |x| \leq a \quad (V_0 > 0) \\ 0 & |x| > a \end{cases}$

(1) $-V_0 \leq E \leq 0$ (bound states) (60pts.)

(i) Show that the eigenvalue equation for the Hamiltonian $\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + \hat{V}(\hat{x})$ has alternating even and odd solutions, with energy eigenvalues given by the solutions of

$$(15) \quad \begin{aligned} (ka) \tan(ka) &= (\kappa a) & (\text{even}) \\ (ka) \cot(ka) &= -(\kappa a) & (\text{odd}) \end{aligned} \quad (*)$$

where $\hbar\kappa = \sqrt{-2mE}$, $\hbar k = \sqrt{2m(E+V_0)}$. ($\kappa = \text{kappa}$)

(ii) Defining the dimensionless parameter $\beta^2 = \frac{2(ma)(V_0 a)}{\hbar^2}$,

(5) show that $(\kappa a)^2 + (ka)^2 = \beta^2$ and that therefore the solutions for $\chi \equiv ka$ ($\chi = \text{chi}$) and for $|\frac{E}{V_0}|$ depend only on β .

(iii) Solve the eigenvalue equations (*) graphically, by rewriting them as

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\text{even}}(\chi) &\equiv \chi^2 \tan^2 \chi = \beta^2 - \chi^2 \equiv F(\chi^2), \\ f_{\text{odd}}(\chi) &\equiv \chi^2 \cot^2 \chi = F(\chi^2), \end{aligned} \quad (**)$$

(20) plotting the functions f_{even} , f_{odd} , and F defined in (**) as functions of χ^2 , and determining the intersection points between $f_{\text{even/odd}}$ and F for $\beta^2 = 30$. From the plot, read off the resulting values for $F \equiv (\kappa a)^2$. For $\beta^2 = 30$, how many bound states do you find?

(20) (iv) Study analytically the limits $V_0 \rightarrow \infty$, $a = \text{const.}$ (particle in a box) (5pts.) and the case of a δ -fct. potential $V(x) = -g\delta(x)$, $g = \lim_{\substack{a \rightarrow 0 \\ V_0 \rightarrow \infty}} (2aV_0)$. In the latter limit, show that $\beta^2 \rightarrow 0$, $k \rightarrow \infty$,

$ka \rightarrow 0$, and $k^2 a \rightarrow mg/\hbar^2$, and that there are no odd solutions and exactly one even solution with energy eigenvalue $E = -\frac{mg^2}{2\hbar^2}$. So the attractive δ -fet. potential supports exactly one bound state.

(2) $E > 0$ (scattering states) (40 pts.)

(i) Writing
$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} A e^{ikx} + B e^{-ikx} & (x < -a) \\ C e^{ik'x} + D e^{-ik'x} & (-a < x < a) \\ F e^{ikx} + G e^{-ikx} & (x > a) \end{cases}$$

(20)

show that

$$\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (\cos(2k'a) - \frac{i\varepsilon'}{2} \sin(2k'a)) e^{2ika} & -\frac{i\gamma'}{2} \sin(2k'a) \\ \frac{i\gamma'}{2} \sin(2k'a) & (\cos(2k'a) + \frac{i\varepsilon'}{2} \sin(2k'a)) e^{-2ika} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F \\ G \end{pmatrix}$$

where $\varepsilon' = \frac{k'}{k} + \frac{k}{k'}$, $\gamma' = \frac{k'}{k} - \frac{k}{k'}$, $\varepsilon'^2 - \gamma'^2 = 4$.

(ii) Choosing the boundary condition $G=0$ (no wave incident from the right), compute the transmission coefficient $T = \left| \frac{F}{A} \right|^2$ and the reflection coefficient $R = \left| \frac{B}{A} \right|^2$ as a function of β .
You should find $T^{-1} = 1 + \frac{1}{4} \gamma'^2 \sin^2(2k'a)$.

(10)

(iii) Plot T as a function of E/V_0 for a shallow potential with $\beta=10$ and a deep potential with $\beta=300$, showing in each case the first five "resonances" where $T=1$.

(10)

At which values for $(2k'a)$ does T exhibit maxima and minima? Can you interpret these physically? (Hint: think of wavelengths fitting into the potential well.) What are the limiting values of ε' , γ' , and T as $E/V_0 \rightarrow \infty$?