

4E : The Quantum Universe

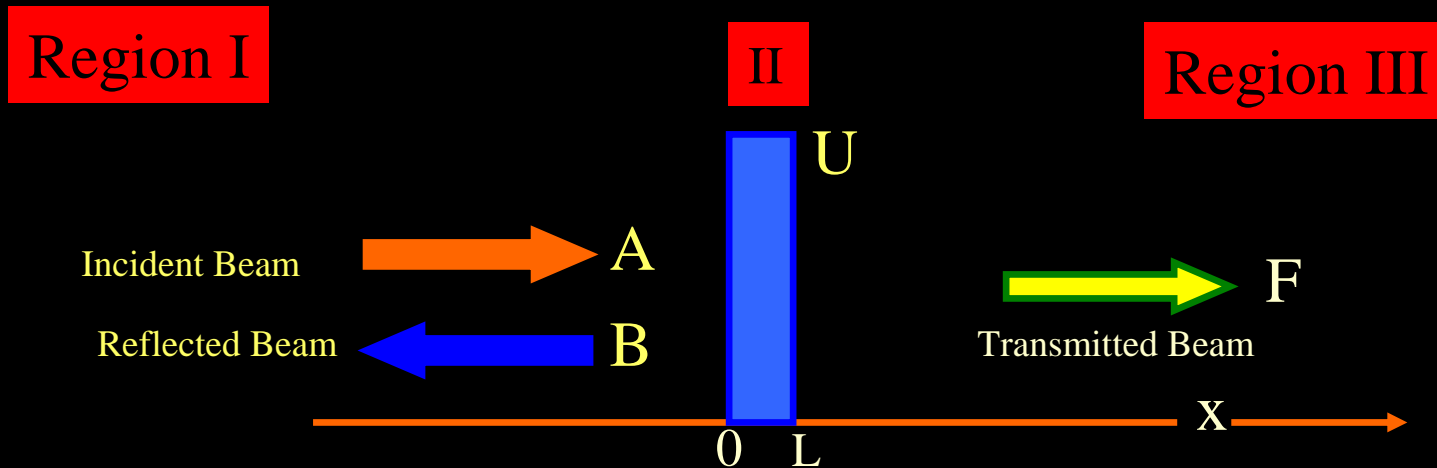


Lecture 18, April 30

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Beam Of Particles With $E < U$ Incident On Barrier From Left



Description Of WaveFunctions in Various regions: Simple Ones first

In Region I: $\Psi_I(x,t) = Ae^{i(kx-\omega t)} + Be^{i(-kx-\omega t)}$ = incident + reflected Waves

$$\text{with } E = \hbar\omega = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}$$

define Reflection Coefficient: $R = \frac{|B|^2}{|A|^2}$ = frac of incident wave intensity reflected back

In Region III: $\Psi_{III}(x,t) = Fe^{i(kx-\omega t)} + Ge^{i(-kx-\omega t)}$ = transmitted

Note: $Ge^{i(-kx-\omega t)}$ corresponds to wave incident from right !

This piece does not exist in the scattering picture we are thinking of now ($G=0$)

So $\Psi_{III}(x,t) = Fe^{i(kx-\omega t)}$ represents transmitted beam. Define $T = \frac{|F|^2}{|A|^2}$

Unitarity Condition $\Rightarrow R + T = 1$ (particle is either reflected or transmitted)

Wave Function Across The Potential Barrier

In Region II of Potential U

$$\text{TISE: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\psi(x)}{dx^2} + U\psi(x) = E\psi(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2\psi(x)}{dx^2} = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (U - E)\psi(x) = \alpha^2\psi(x)$$

$$\text{with } \alpha^2 = \frac{\sqrt{2m(U-E)}}{\hbar} ; U > E \Rightarrow \alpha^2 > 0$$

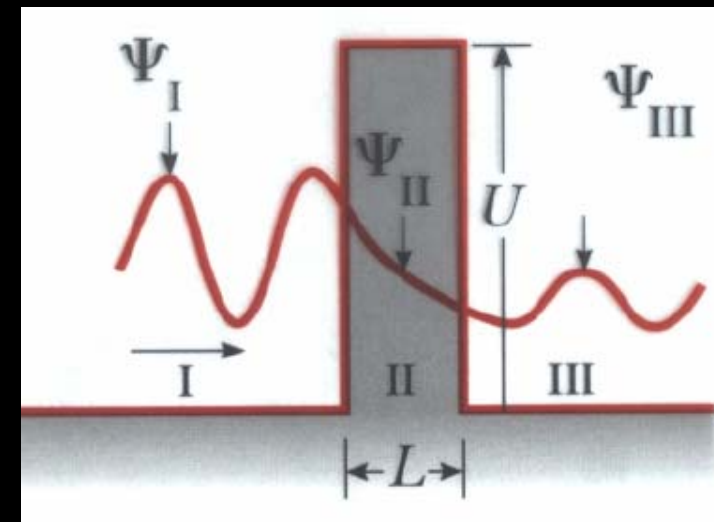
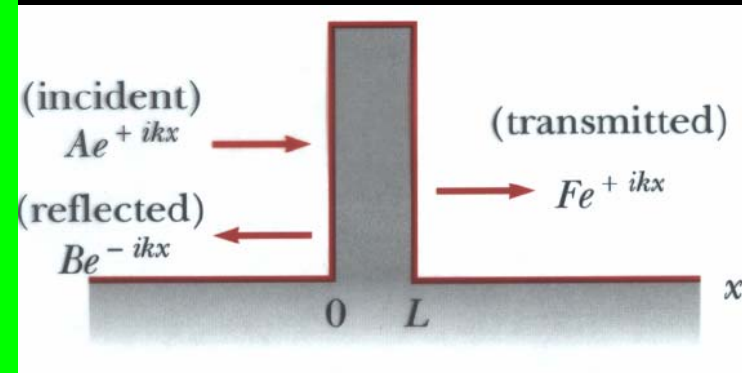
Solutions are of form $\psi(x) \propto e^{\pm\alpha x}$

$$\Psi_{II}(x,t) = Ce^{+\alpha x - i\omega t} + De^{-\alpha x - i\omega t} \quad 0 < x < L$$

To determine C & D \Rightarrow apply matching cond.

$\Psi_{II}(x,t) = \text{continuous}$ across barrier ($x=0,L$)

$$\frac{d\Psi_{II}(x,t)}{dx} = \text{continuous across barrier } (x=0,L)$$



Continuity Conditions Across Barrier

At $x = 0$, continuity of $\psi(x) \Rightarrow$

$$A+B=C+D \quad (1)$$

At $x = 0$, continuity of $\frac{d\psi(x)}{dx} \Rightarrow$

$$ikA - ikB = \alpha C - \alpha D \quad (2)$$

Similarly at $x=L$ continuity of $\psi(x) \Rightarrow$

$$Ce^{-\alpha L} + De^{+\alpha L} = Fe^{ikL} \quad (3)$$

at $x=L$, continuity of $\frac{d\psi(x)}{dx} \Rightarrow$

$$-(\alpha C)e^{-\alpha L} + (\alpha D)e^{+\alpha L} = ikFe^{ikL} \quad (4)$$

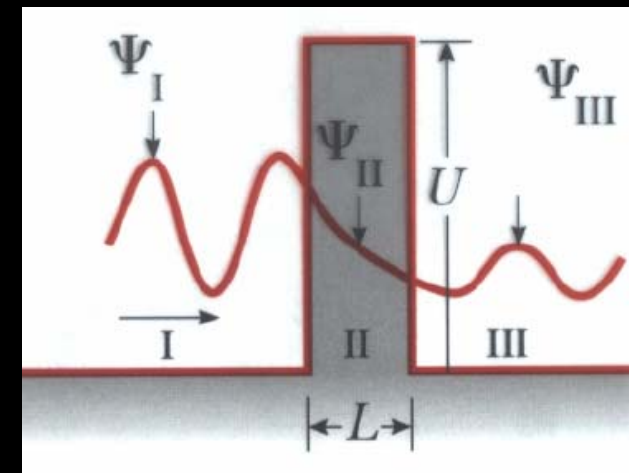
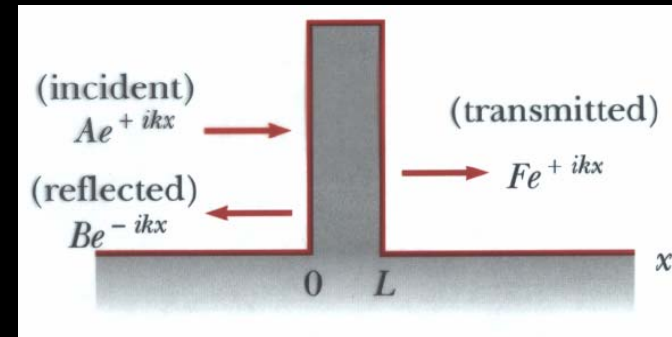
Four equations & four unknowns

Cant determine A,B,C,D but if you

Divide thruout by A in all 4 equations :

\Rightarrow ratio of amplitudes \rightarrow relations for R & T

That's what we need any way



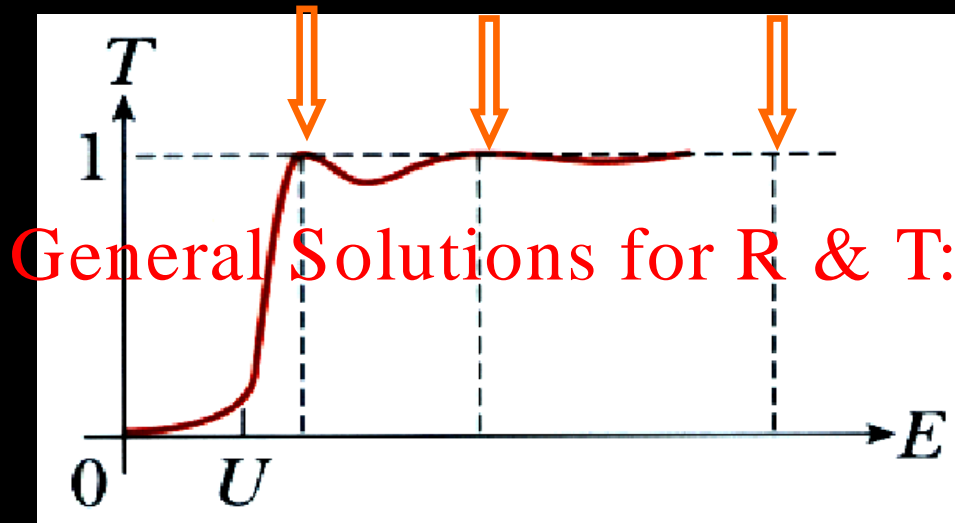
Potential Barrier when $E < U$

Expression for Transmission Coeff $T=T(E)$:

Depends on barrier Height U , barrier Width L and particle Energy E

$$T(E) = \left[1 + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{U^2}{E(U-E)} \right) \sinh^2(\alpha L) \right]^{-1}; \quad \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2m(U-E)}}{\hbar}$$

and $R(E)=1-T(E)$what's not transmitted is reflected



Above equation holds only for $E < U$

For $E > U$, $\alpha = \text{imaginary}$

$\text{Sinh}(\alpha L)$ becomes oscillatory

This leads to an Oscillatory $T(E)$ and

Transmission resonances occur where

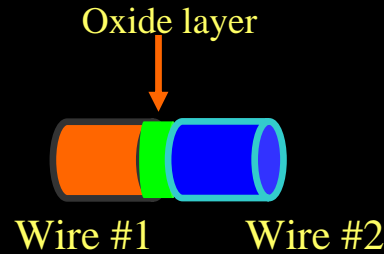
For some specific energy ONLY, $T(E) = 1$

At other values of E , some particles are reflected back ..even though $E > U$!!

[do the derivation on blackboard]

That's the Wave nature of the Quantum particle

Separated in Coppertino



Q: 2 Cu wires are separated by insulating Oxide layer. Modeling the Oxide layer as a square barrier of height $U=10.0\text{eV}$, estimate the transmission coeff for an incident beam of electrons of $E=7.0\text{ eV}$ when the layer thickness is (a) 5.0 nm (b) 1.0nm

Q: If a 1.0 mA current in one of the intertwined wires is incident on Oxide layer, how much of this current passes thru the Oxide layer on to the adjacent wire if the layer thickness is 1.0nm? What becomes of the remaining current?

$$T(E) = \left[1 + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{U^2}{E(U-E)} \right) \sinh^2(\alpha L) \right]^{-1}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2m(U-E)}}{\hbar}, k = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar}$$

$$T(E) = \left[1 + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{U^2}{E(U-E)} \right) \sinh^2(\alpha L) \right]^{-1}$$

Use $\hbar = 1.973 \text{ keV}\cdot\text{\AA}/c$, $m_e = 511 \text{ keV}/c^2$

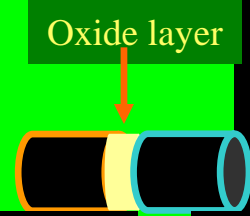
$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2m_e(U-E)}}{\hbar} = \frac{\sqrt{2 \times 511 \text{ keV}/c^2 (3.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ keV})}}{1.973 \text{ keV}\cdot\text{\AA}/c} = 0.8875 \text{\AA}^{-1}$$

Substitute in expression for $T=T(E)$

$$T = \left[1 + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{10^2}{7(10-7)} \right) \sinh^2(0.8875 \text{\AA}^{-1})(50 \text{\AA}) \right]^{-1} = 0.963 \times 10^{-38} \text{ (small)!!}$$

However, for $L=10 \text{\AA}$; $T=0.657 \times 10^{-7}$

Reducing barrier width by $\times 5$ leads to Trans. Coeff enhancement by 31 orders of magnitude !!!



Wire #1

Wire #2

$$1 \text{ mA current} = I = \frac{Q=Nq_e}{t} \Rightarrow N=6.25 \times 10^{15} \text{ electrons}$$

$N_T = \#$ of electrons that escape to the adjacent wire (past oxide layer)

$$N_T = N \cdot T = (6.25 \times 10^{15} \text{ electrons}) \times \boxed{T};$$

$$\text{For } L=10 \text{\AA}, T=0.657 \times 10^{-7} \Rightarrow N_T = 4.11 \times 10 \Rightarrow \boxed{I_T = 65.7 \text{ pA}}!!$$

Current Measured on the first wire is sum of incident+reflected currents and current measured on "adjacent" wire is the I_T

Oxide thickness makes all the difference !
That's why from time-to-time one needs to Scrape off the green stuff off the naked wires

A Special Case That is Instructive & Useful: $U \gg E$

Given the 4 equations from Continuity Conditions: Solve for $\frac{A}{F}$

$$\frac{A}{F} = \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{4} \left(\frac{\alpha}{k} - \frac{k}{\alpha} \right) \right] e^{(ik+\alpha)L} + \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{4} \left(\frac{\alpha}{k} - \frac{k}{\alpha} \right) \right] e^{(ik-\alpha)L}$$

Remember $\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2m(U-E)}}{\hbar}$, $k = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar}$,

when $U \gg E$, $\alpha \gg k$ & $\frac{\alpha}{k} \gg \frac{k}{\alpha}$ So $\frac{\alpha}{k} - \frac{k}{\alpha} \approx \frac{\alpha}{k}$; For large Barrier L, $\alpha L \gg 1$

$$\frac{A}{F} = \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{4} \left(\frac{\alpha}{k} \right) \right] e^{(ik+\alpha)L}; \left(\frac{A}{F} \right)^* = \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{4} \left(\frac{\alpha}{k} \right) \right] e^{(-ik+\alpha)L}$$

$$T^{-1} = \left(\frac{A}{F} \right)^* \frac{A}{F} = \left[\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{\alpha^2}{k^2} \right) \right] e^{(2\alpha)L} = \frac{1}{T(E)}; \text{ now invert \& consolidate}$$

$$T = \left| \frac{F^* F}{A^* A} \right| = \left(\frac{16}{4 + \left(\frac{\alpha}{k} \right)^2} \right) e^{-2\alpha L}; \text{ now watch the variables employed}$$

A Special Case That is Instructive & Useful: $U \gg E$

$$\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2m(U-E)}}{\hbar}, k = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} = \frac{p}{\hbar} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$\left(\frac{\alpha}{k}\right)^2 = \frac{2m(U-E)/\hbar^2}{2mE/\hbar^2} = \frac{U}{E} - 1 \approx \frac{U}{E}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{16}{4 + \left(\frac{\alpha}{k}\right)^2}\right) = \left(\frac{16}{4 + \left(\frac{U}{E} - 1\right)}\right) \rightarrow \text{varies slowly compared with } e^{-2\alpha L} \text{ term}$$

keeping in mind only the Order of magnitude, I suggest

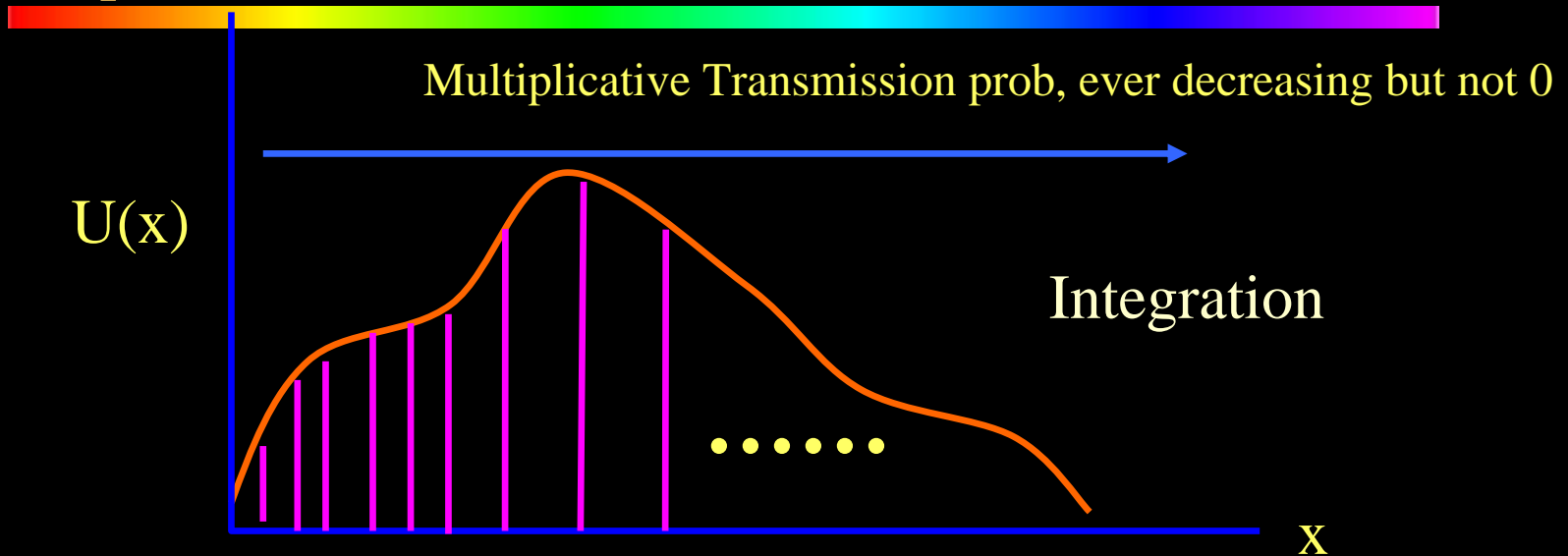
$$\left(\frac{16}{4 + \left(\frac{U}{E} - 1\right)}\right) \approx 1; \text{ back to } T = \left(\frac{16}{4 + \left(\frac{\alpha}{k}\right)^2}\right) e^{-2\alpha L} \text{ substituting}$$

So approximately

$$\boxed{T \approx e^{-2\alpha L}} \text{ Transmission Prob is fn of } U, E, L$$

Why subject you to this TORTURE? → Estimate T for complicated Potentials
See next (example of Cu oxide layer, radioactivity, blackhole blowup etc)

A Complicated Potential Barrier Can Be Broken Down



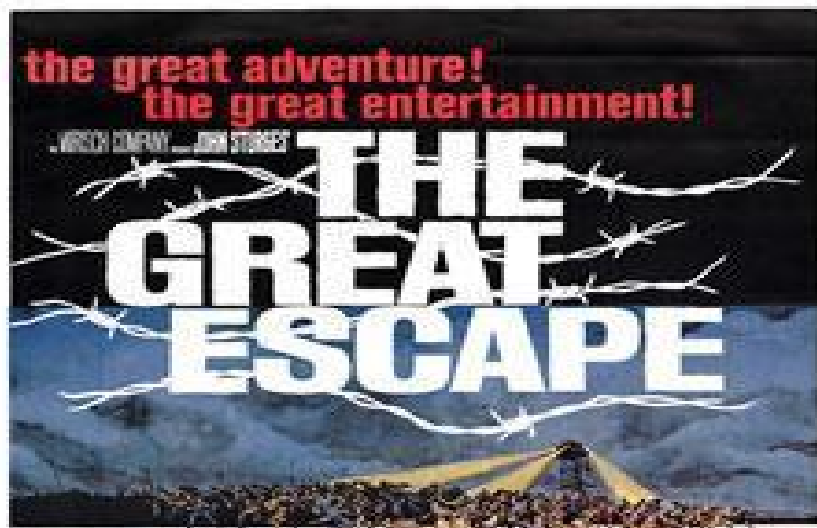
Can be broken down into a sum of successive Rectangular potential barriers for which we learnt to find the Transmission probability T_i

The Transmitted beam intensity thru one small barrier becomes incident beam intensity for the following one

So on & so forth ...till the particle escapes with final Transmission prob T

$$T = \int T_i dx = e^{-2 \left[\frac{\sqrt{2m}}{\hbar} \int \sqrt{U(x) - E} dx \right]}$$

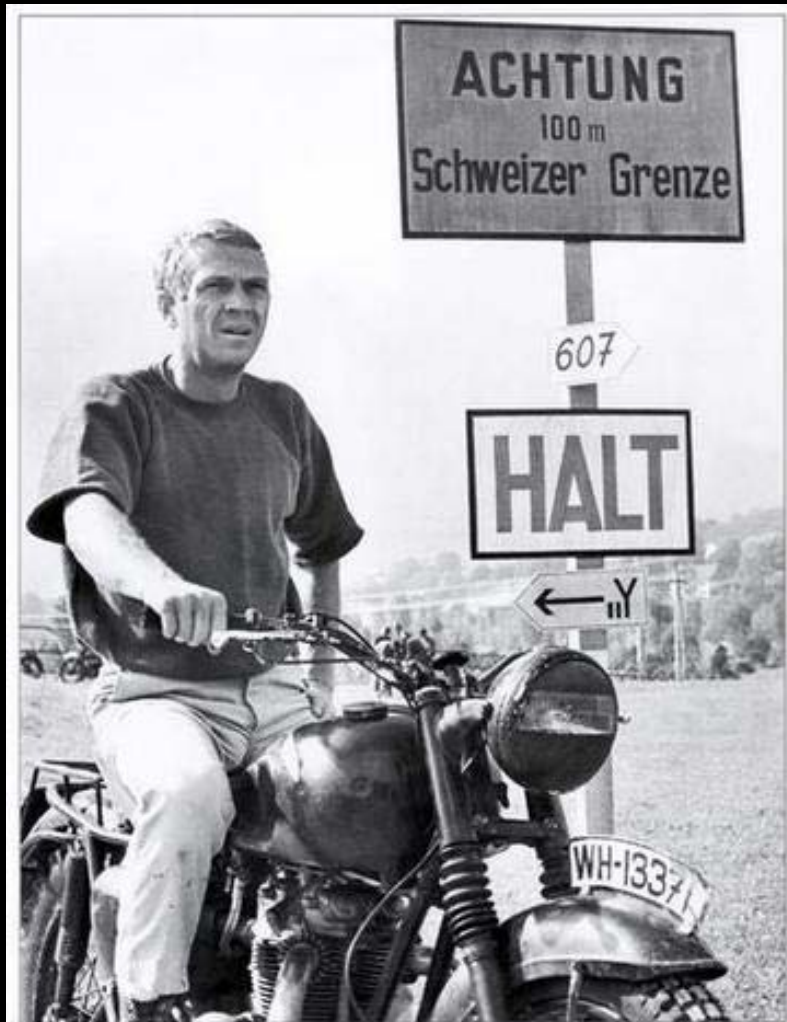
The Great Escape ! My Favorite Movie



STEVE McQUEEN JAMES GARNER RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH

JAMES DONALD CHARLES BRONSON DONALD PLEASENCE JAMES EDGORN

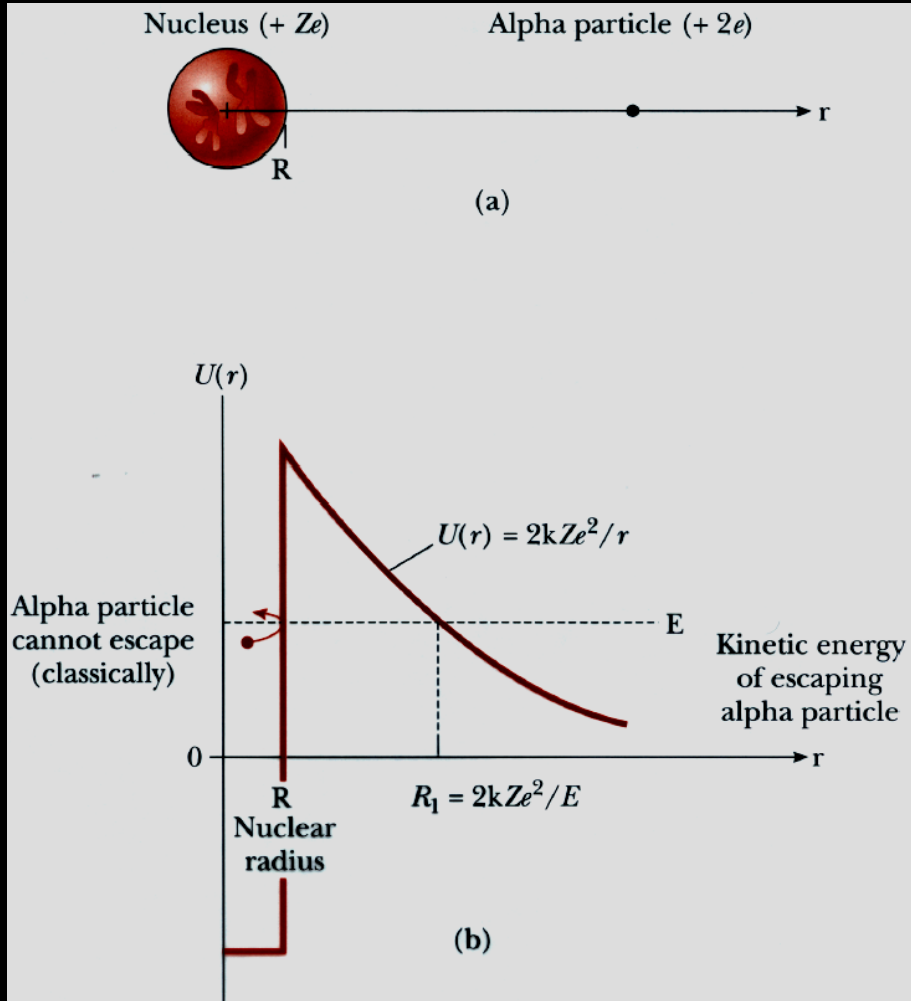
JOHN STURGES JOHN CAMEL & R. H. BARNETT PAUL BRIDGEL COLOR PANTAVISION



Story involves an Allied plan for a massive breakout from a Nazi P.O.W. camp, during World War Two. The Nazis had created a high-security, escape -proof prisoner of war camp for those annoying detainees who have attempted escape from their other prison of war camps.

These prisoners are not discouraged at all, as they plan a huge escape of 100 men.

Radioactivity: The α -particle & Steve McQueen Compared



- In a Nucleus such as Ra, Uranium etc α particle rattles around parent nucleus, “hitting” the nuclear walls with a very high frequency (probing the “fence”), if the Transmission prob $T > 0$, then eventually particle escapes
- Within nucleus, α particle is virtually free but is trapped by the Strong nuclear force, once outside nucleus, the particle “sees” only the repulsive (+) columbic force (nuclear force too faint outside) which keeps it within nucleus
- Nuclear radius $R = 10^{-14}$ m, $E_\alpha = 9$ MeV
- Coulomb barrier $U(r) = kq_1q_2/r$
 - At $r=R$, $U(R) \approx 30$ MeV barrier
- α -particle, due to QM, tunnels thru
- It’s the sensitivity of T on E_α that accounts for the wide range in half-lives of radioactive nuclei

$$T = \int T_i dx = e^{-2 \left[\frac{\sqrt{2m_\alpha}}{\hbar} \int \sqrt{\frac{2ke^2Z}{r} - E_\alpha} dx \right]}$$

Discuss on the Blackboard