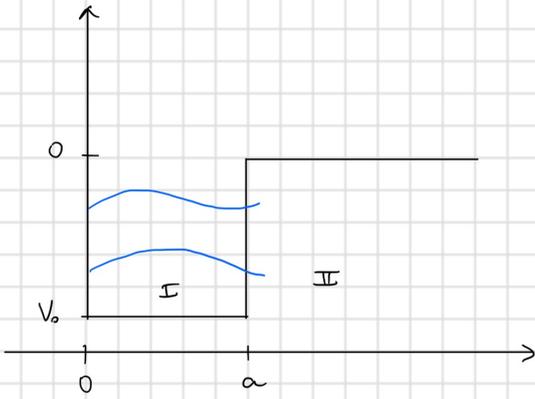


TD1 - MECANIQUE QUANTIQUE

Exercice 2



Complément : reprise de l'exercice sans considérer un puits  $\infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Zone I} \quad \psi_I(x) &= A \cos(kx) + B \sin(kx) \\ \text{Zone II} \quad \psi_{II}(x) &= C e^{qx} + D e^{-qx} \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} k^2 &= \frac{2m(E-V_0)}{\hbar^2} \\ q^2 &= \frac{2m(-E)}{\hbar^2} \end{aligned} \right.$$

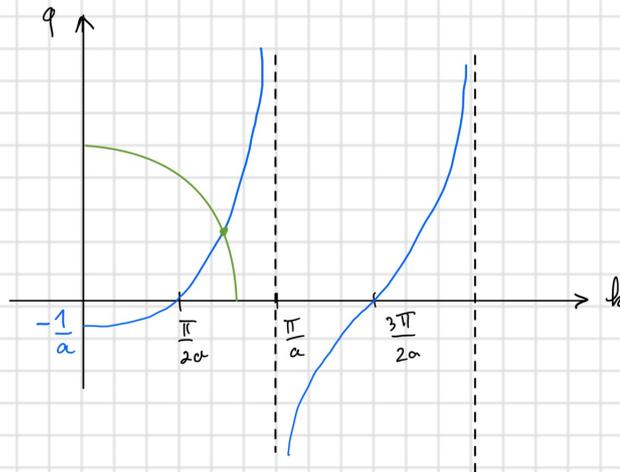
$e^{qx}$  diverge quand  $x \rightarrow \infty$   
 $\Rightarrow C = 0$  (E < 0 ici)

Conditions aux limites :

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \text{en } x=0, \text{ discontinuité } \infty &\Rightarrow \psi(0) = 0 \\ \text{en } x=a, \text{ discontinuité finie} &\left\{ \begin{aligned} \psi_I(a) &= \psi_{II}(a) \\ \psi'_I(a) &= \psi'_{II}(a) \end{aligned} \right. \end{aligned} \right.$$

On a ainsi :

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} A &= 0 \\ B \sin(ka) &= D e^{-qa} \\ B k \cos(ka) &= -D q e^{-qa} \end{aligned} \right. \Rightarrow \underline{q = -k \cotan(ka)}$$



On a d'autre part :

$$q^2 + k^2 = -\frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  cercle de rayon  $\frac{\sqrt{-2mV_0}}{\hbar}$

$\Rightarrow$  1 seul point d'intersection

pour  $\frac{\pi}{2a} < \frac{\sqrt{-2mV_0}}{\hbar} < \frac{\pi}{a}$