

Why quantization?

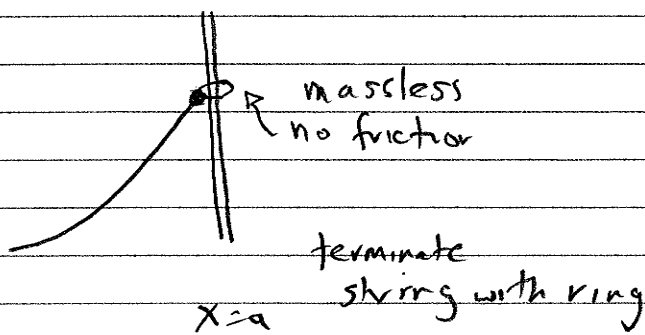
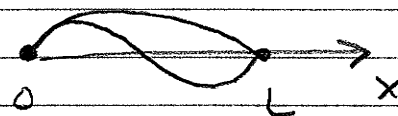
Vibrating string

wave eqn $\frac{1}{v^2} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$

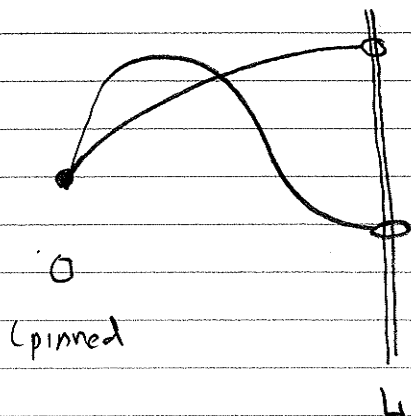
sols $\sin(kx - kv t) = y(x, t)$ any k

But Boundary conditions $y(x=0, t) = y(x=L, t) = 0$

forces quantized $k = n\pi/L$



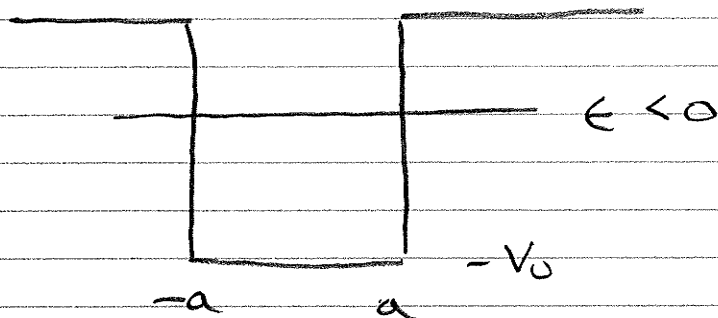
Boundary condition
 $\left. \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right|_{x=a} = 0$



$k = \frac{\pi}{2L}, \frac{3\pi}{2L}, \dots$

FSW-1

Finite Square well



$$E > -V_0$$

$$E + V_0 > 0$$

Outside well

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} = E\psi$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$x > 0$

$$\psi(x) = Ae^{-Qx}$$

$$\rightarrow \psi(x) = e^{Qx}, e^{-Qx}$$

$$\frac{\hbar^2 Q^2}{2m} = -E$$


Inside well

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} - V_0\psi = E\psi$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} = (V_0 + E)\psi \rightarrow \psi(x) = \sin kx \text{ or } \cos kx$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{2cm}}_{> 0}$$

$$\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} = (V_0 + E)$$

Inside well wave like vibrating string 

But at well wall wave has specified slope, must

match up $\frac{d\psi}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} Ae^{-Qx} = -QAe^{-Qa}$

This known slope forces k to be quantized (just like vibrating string!)

Look for even solns (since $V(x) = V(-x)$
solns will be even or odd)

$Pf(x) = f(-x)$ parity operator

$$HP = PH$$

$$P^2 = I$$

Proof:

$$Pv = \lambda v$$

$$P^2 v = \lambda^2 v = v$$

$$\lambda = \pm 1$$

even
odd

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{-\alpha x} & x > a \\ B \cos kx & x < a \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} Ae^{-\alpha a} = B \cos ka \\ -\alpha Ae^{-\alpha a} = -k B \sin ka \end{cases}$$

Dividing

$$k \tan ka = \alpha$$

Define $z = ka$ $z_0 = \frac{a}{\hbar} \sqrt{2mV_0}$

$$\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} = (V_0 + \epsilon) = V_0 - \frac{\hbar^2 \alpha^2}{2m} \Rightarrow \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (\alpha^2 + k^2) = V_0$$

$$\frac{\hbar^2 \alpha^2}{2m} = -\epsilon$$

$$\alpha^2 + k^2 = \frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2} = \left(\frac{z_0}{a}\right)^2$$

$$\alpha^2 a^2 = z_0^2 - k^2 a^2 = z_0^2 - z^2$$

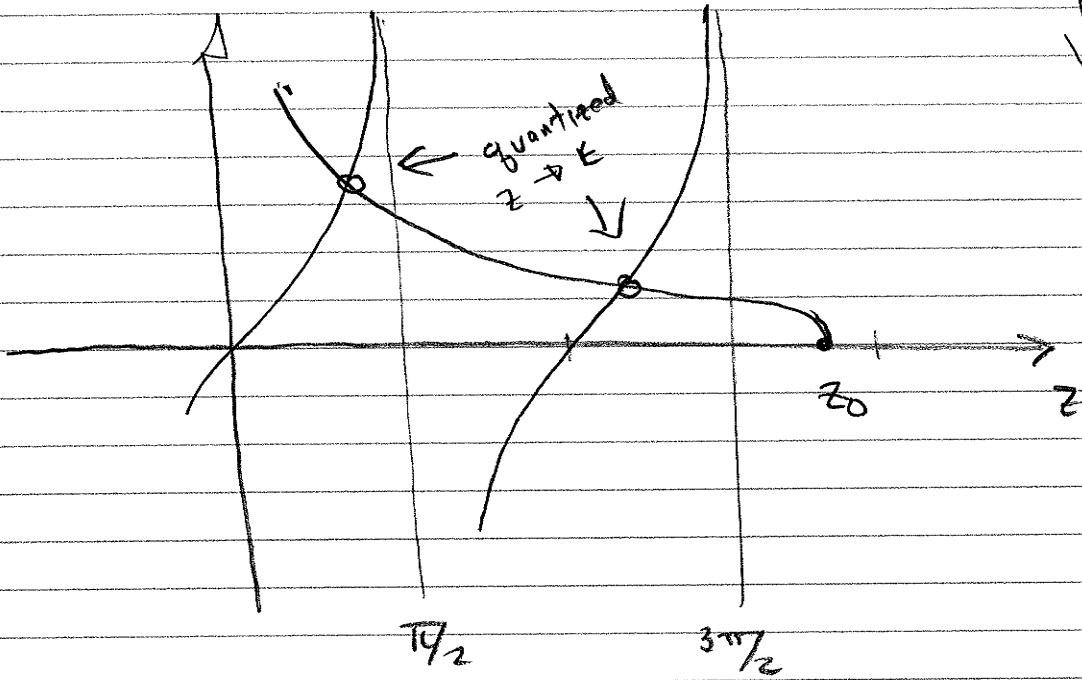
$$\tan ka = \frac{\alpha}{k} = \frac{\alpha a}{ka} = \frac{\sqrt{z_0^2 - z^2}}{z} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{z_0}{z}\right)^2 - 1}$$

\uparrow
 $\tan z$

FSW-3

$$\tan z = \sqrt{\left(\frac{z_0}{z}\right)^2 - 1}$$

$$z_0 = \frac{a}{\hbar} \sqrt{2mV_0}$$



$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{z_0}{z}\right)^2 - 1} \text{ ends}$$

when

$$\frac{z_0}{z} = 1$$

$$z = z_0$$