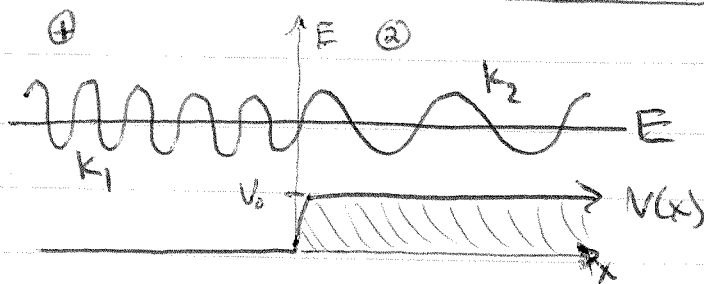


Reflection and Transmission



$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = (E - V) \psi$$

$$\psi = e^{ikx}$$

$$\textcircled{1}: \frac{\hbar^2 k_1^2}{2m} = E \quad k_1 = \pm \sqrt{2mE}/\hbar$$

$$\textcircled{2}: \frac{\hbar^2 k_2^2}{2m} = E - V_0 \quad k_2 = \pm \sqrt{2m(E - V_0)}/\hbar$$

$$\Psi_1(x, t) = e^{i(k_1 x - \omega t)}$$

$$\Psi_2(x, t) = e^{i(\pm k_2 x - \omega t)}$$

$$\psi_1(x) = A e^{ik_1 x} + B e^{-ik_1 x}$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{incident}}$ $\xleftarrow{\text{reflected}}$

$$\psi_2 = C e^{ik_2 x} + D e^{-ik_2 x}$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{transmitted}}$ $\xleftarrow{\text{comes from nowhere}}$

$$\psi_1(0) = \psi_2(0): \quad A + B = C$$

$$\psi_1'(0) = \psi_2'(0): \quad k_1 A - k_1 B = k_2 C$$

3 unknowns
& 2 equations
solve for B/A, C/A

transmission

reflection

$$k_2 A + k_2 B = k_2 C$$

$$k_1 A + k_1 B = k_1 C$$

$$(-) \quad k_1 A - k_1 B = k_2 C$$

$$(+) \quad k_1 A - k_1 B = k_2 C$$

$$(k_2 - k_1) A + (k_2 + k_1) B = 0$$

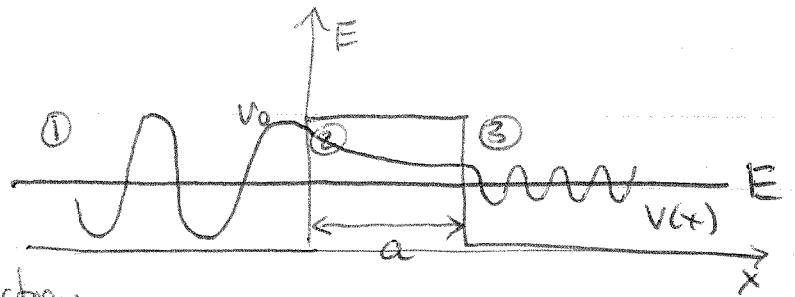
$$2k_1 A = (k_1 + k_2) C$$

$$R = \left| \frac{B}{A} \right|^2 = \left| \frac{k_1 - k_2}{k_1 + k_2} \right|^2$$

$$T = \frac{k_2}{k_1} \left| \frac{C}{A} \right|^2 = \frac{4k_1 k_2}{(k_1 + k_2)^2}$$

$$R + T = \frac{(k_1 - k_2)^2 + 4k_1 k_2}{(k_1 + k_2)^2} = \frac{k_1^2 + 2k_1 k_2 + k_2^2}{(k_1 + k_2)^2} = 1$$

Tunneling



* exponential decay of wave function inside of barrier.

* emerges out the other side

$$k_1 = k_3 = \sqrt{2mE}/\hbar$$

$$ik_2 = \alpha = \sqrt{2m(V-E)}/\hbar$$

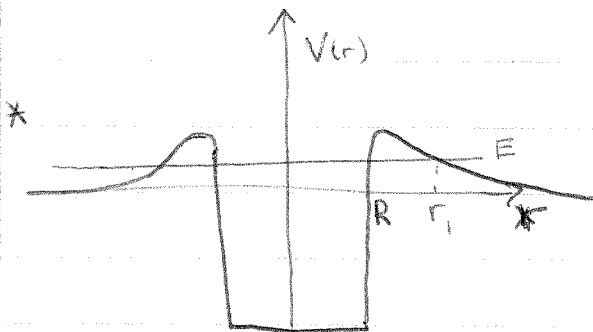
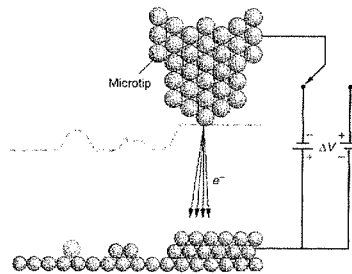
$$T \approx 16 \frac{E}{V_0} \left(1 - \frac{E}{V_0}\right) e^{-2\alpha a}$$

exponential decay in transmission

* STM Scanning Tunneling Microscope

- extremely sensitive to height above sample

- atomic scale resolution



* Alpha decay

- Coulomb repulsion
- nuclear attraction short range.

- decays had less energy than expected.

