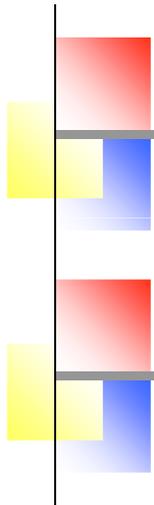


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Física IV



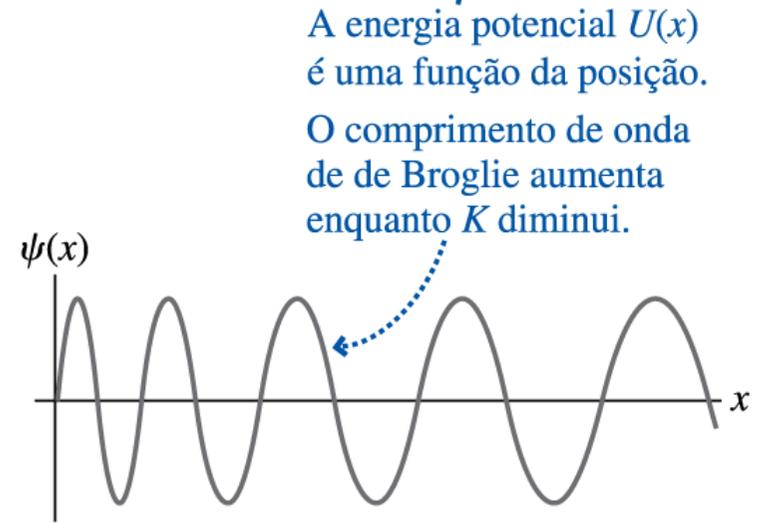
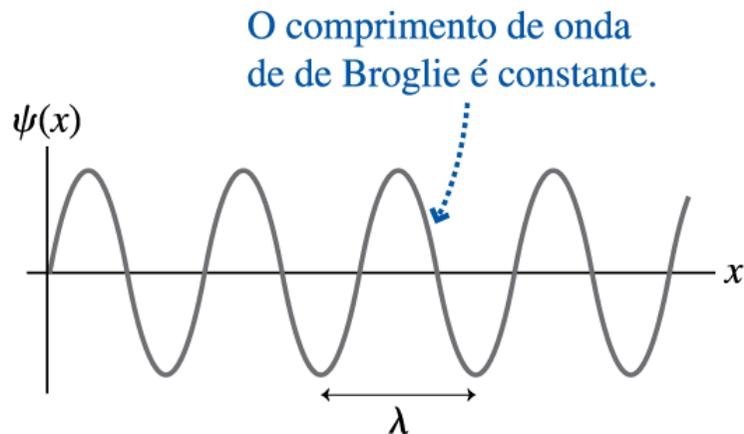
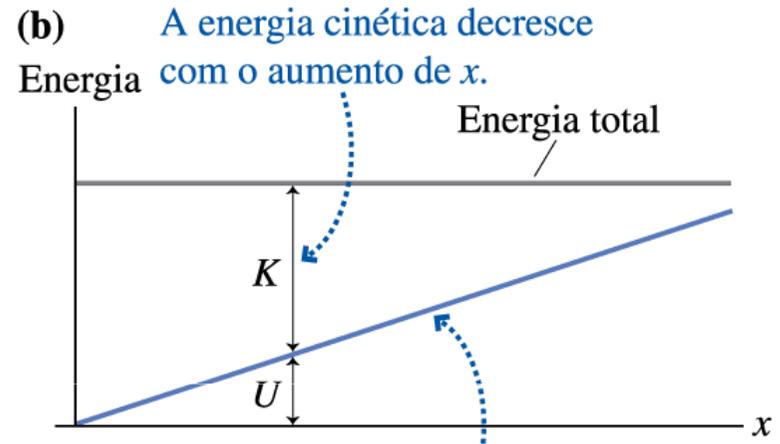
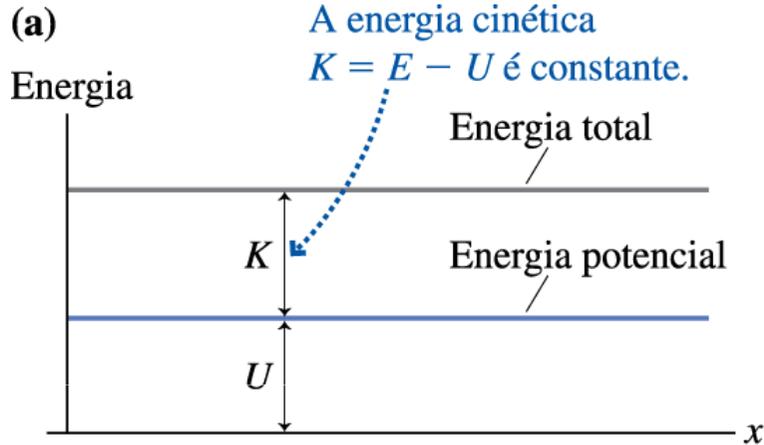
Mecânica Quântica Unidimensional
Cap. 41

Daniel

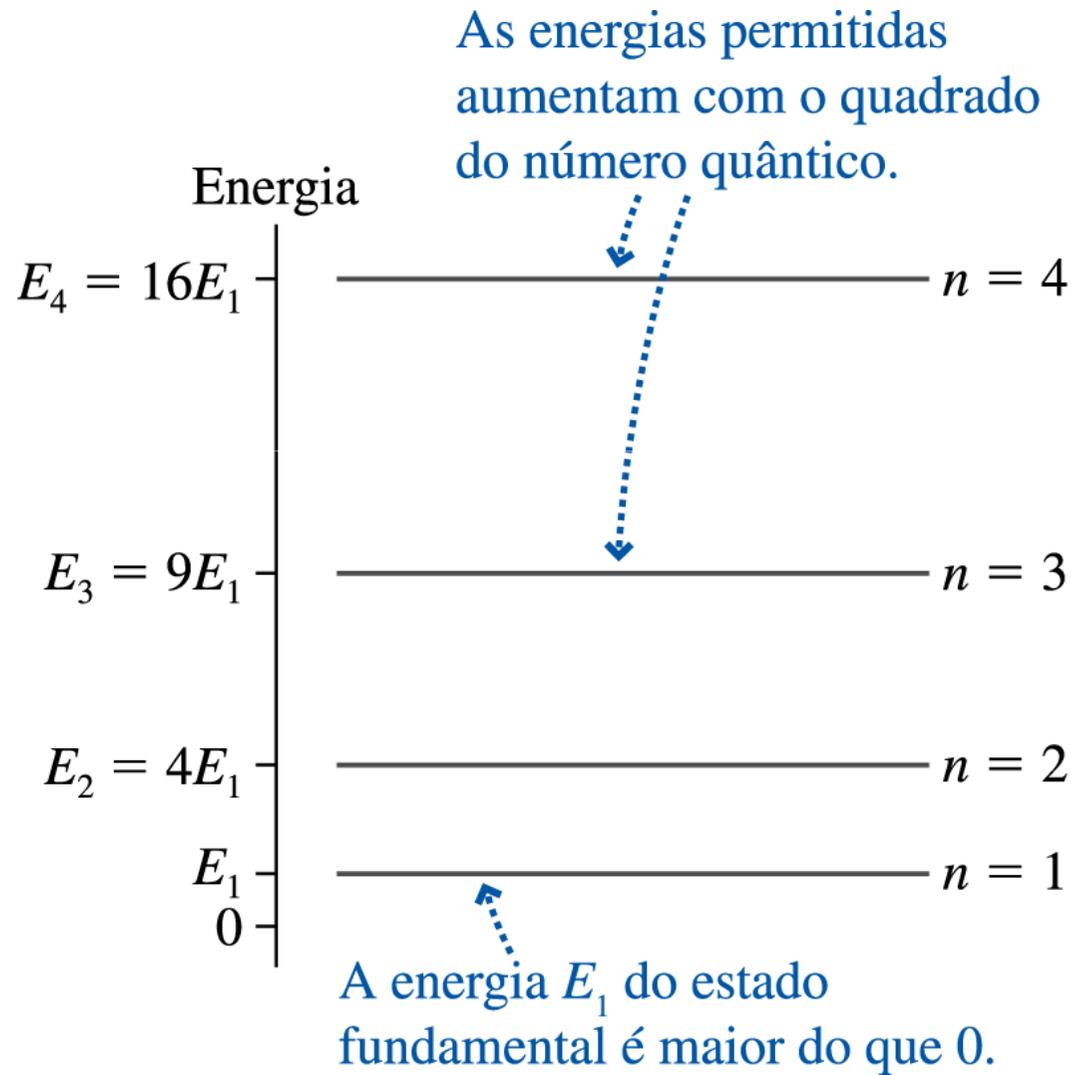
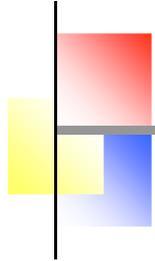
Niterói, 26 de Junho de 2013

Energia cinética x λ_d

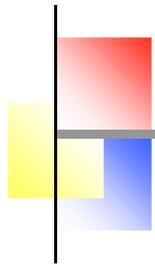
U constante e U dependente de x ($U_g = mgx$)



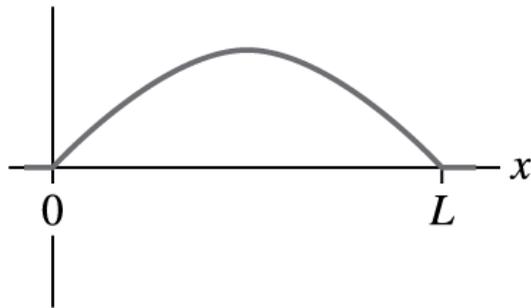
Níveis de energia para partícula em uma caixa



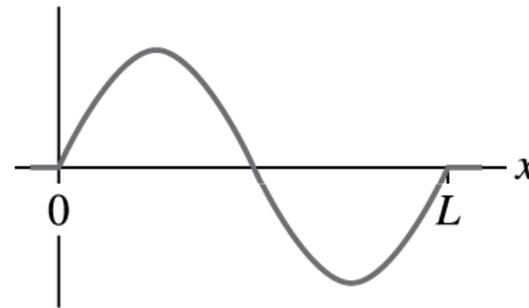
Funções de Onda e P(x)



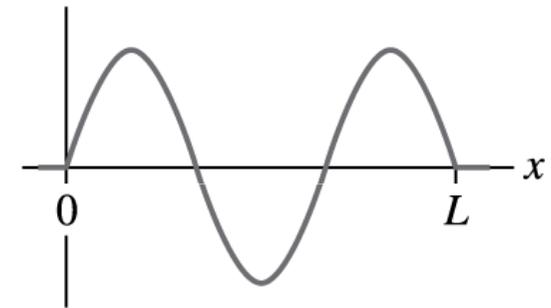
$\psi_1(x)$ $n = 1$



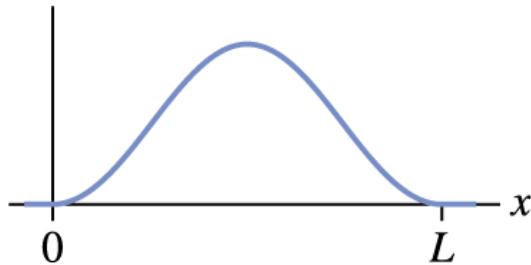
$\psi_2(x)$ $n = 2$



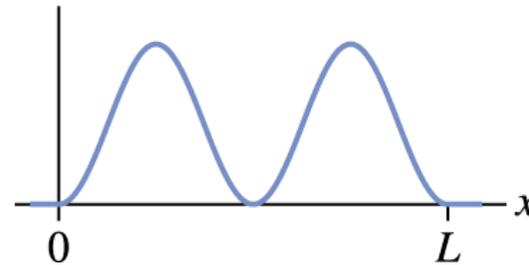
$\psi_3(x)$ $n = 3$



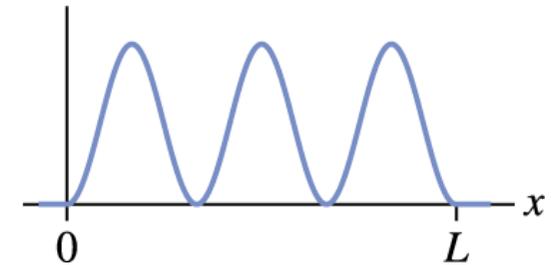
$|\psi_1(x)|^2$



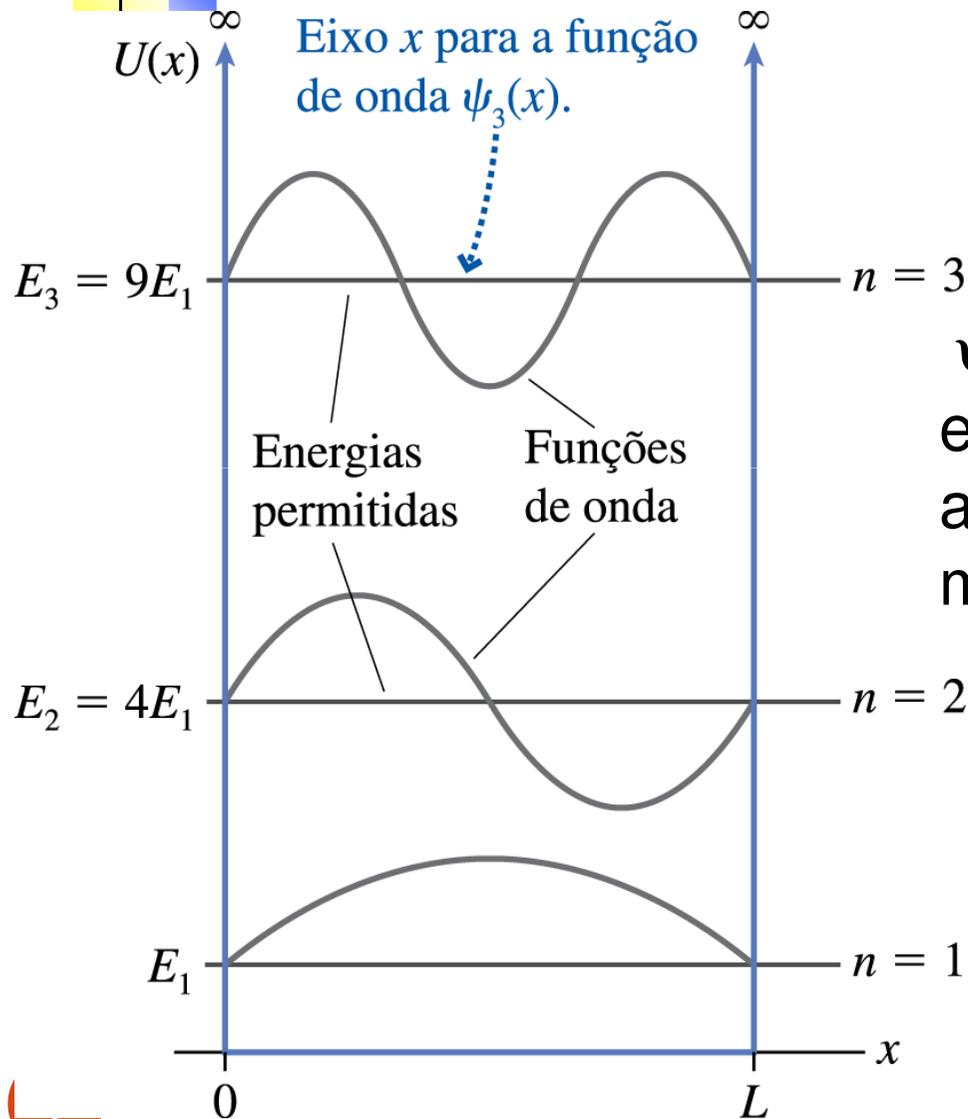
$|\psi_2(x)|^2$



$|\psi_3(x)|^2$



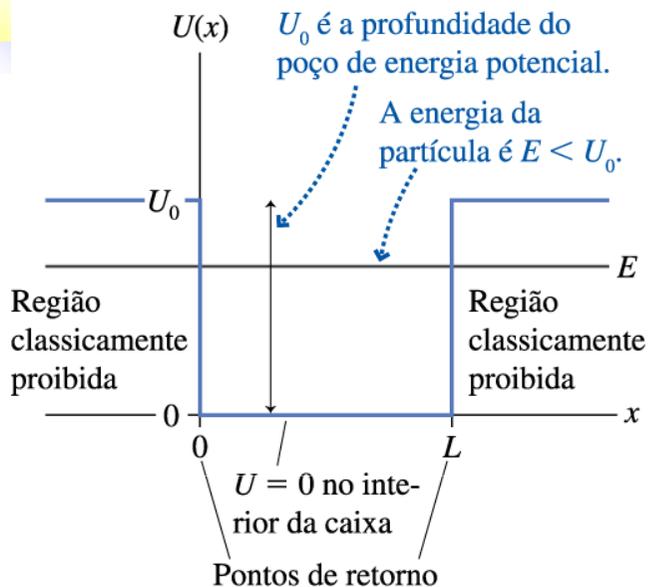
Funções de Onda e Energias



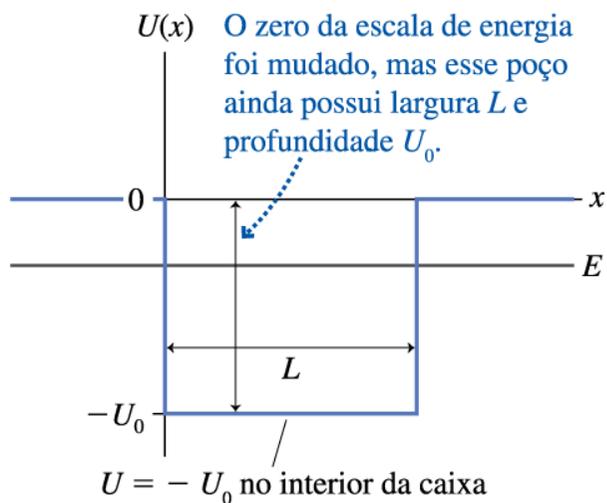
$\psi(x)$ possui $(n-1)$ nós (zeros),
excluídos os extremos, e n
antinodos (máximos e
mínimos)

Poço de Potencial Finito

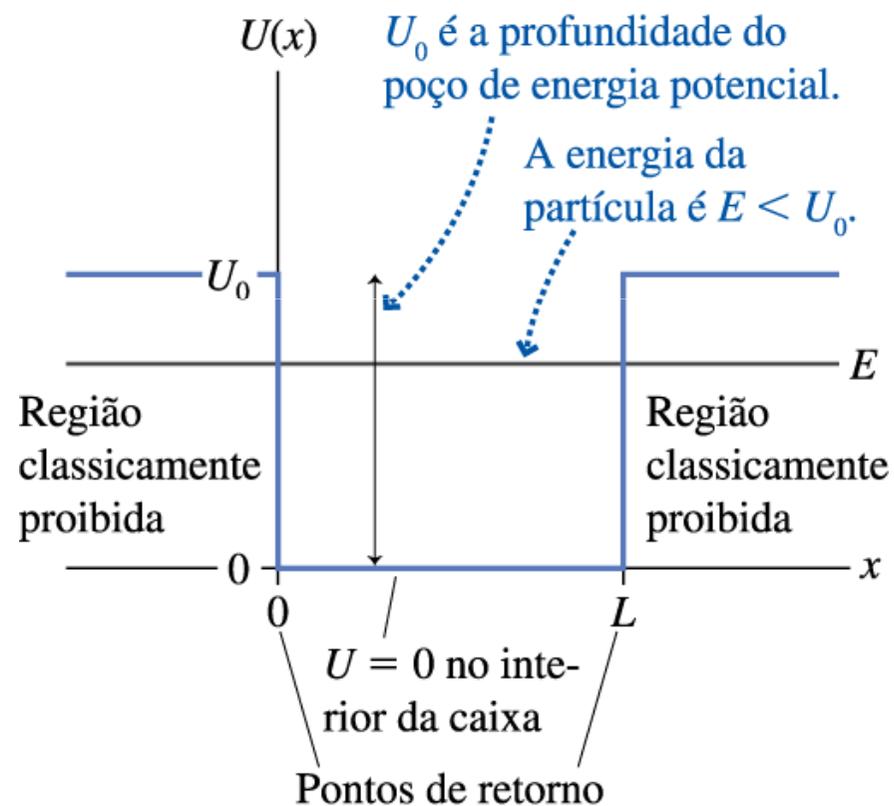
(a) $U = 0$ no interior do poço



(b) $U = 0$ no exterior do poço

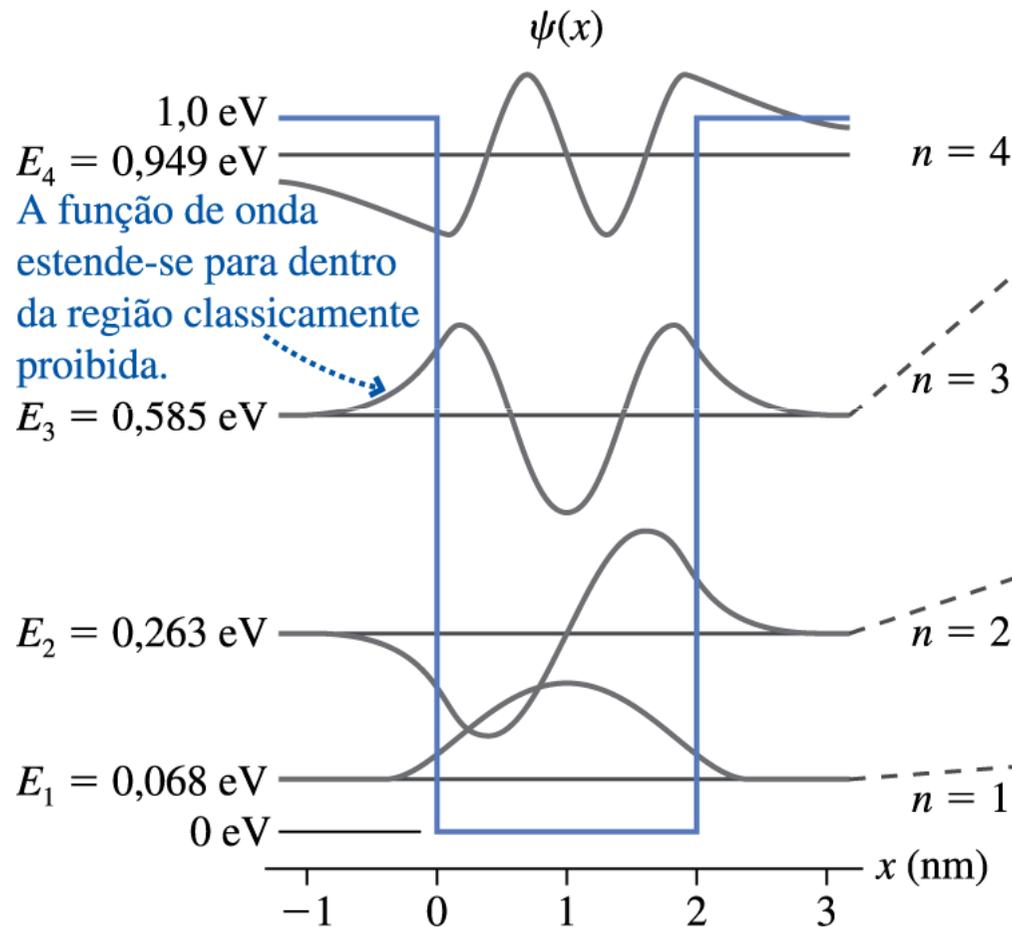


(a) $U = 0$ no interior do poço

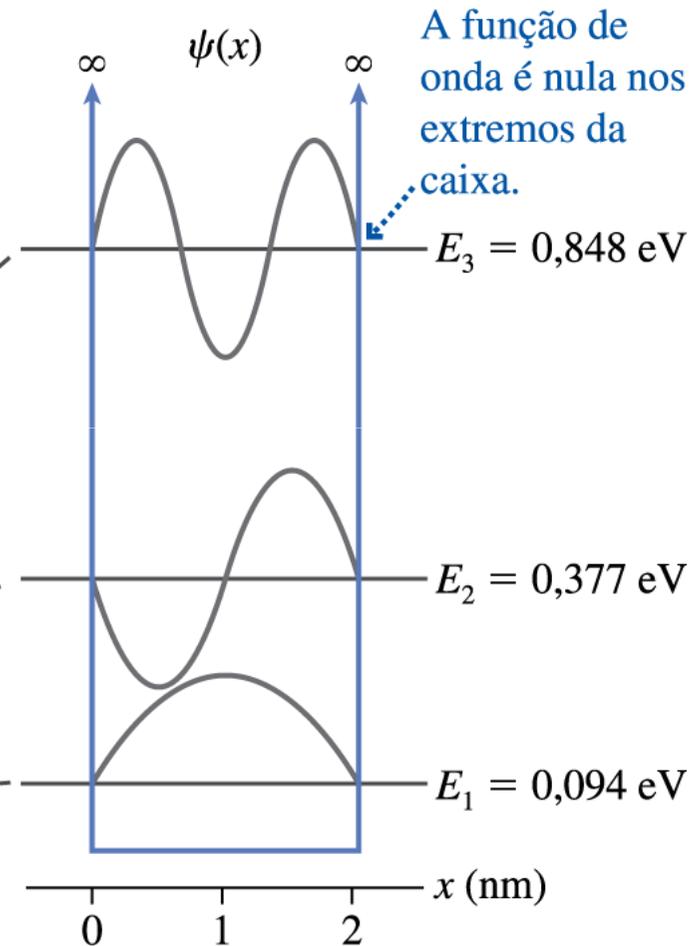


Funções de onda do Poço de Potencial Finito

(a) Poço de potencial finito



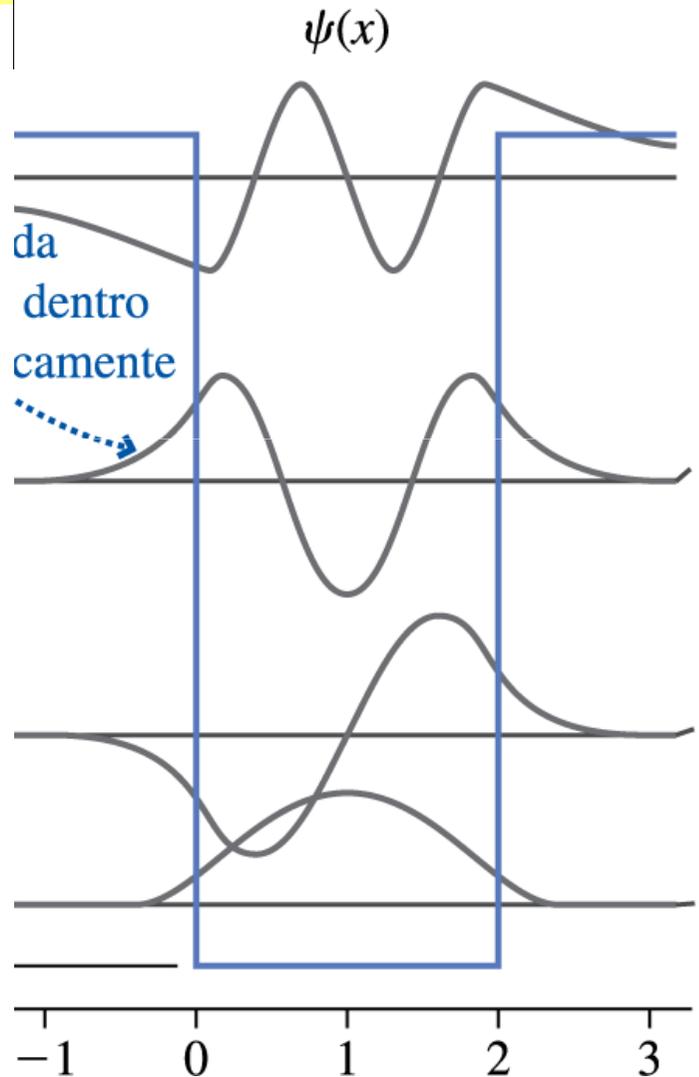
(b) Partícula em uma caixa rígida



Cálculo para o elétron em um semicondutor $U_0 = 1$ eV e poço de largura 2 nm.

Funções de onda do Poço de Potencial Finito

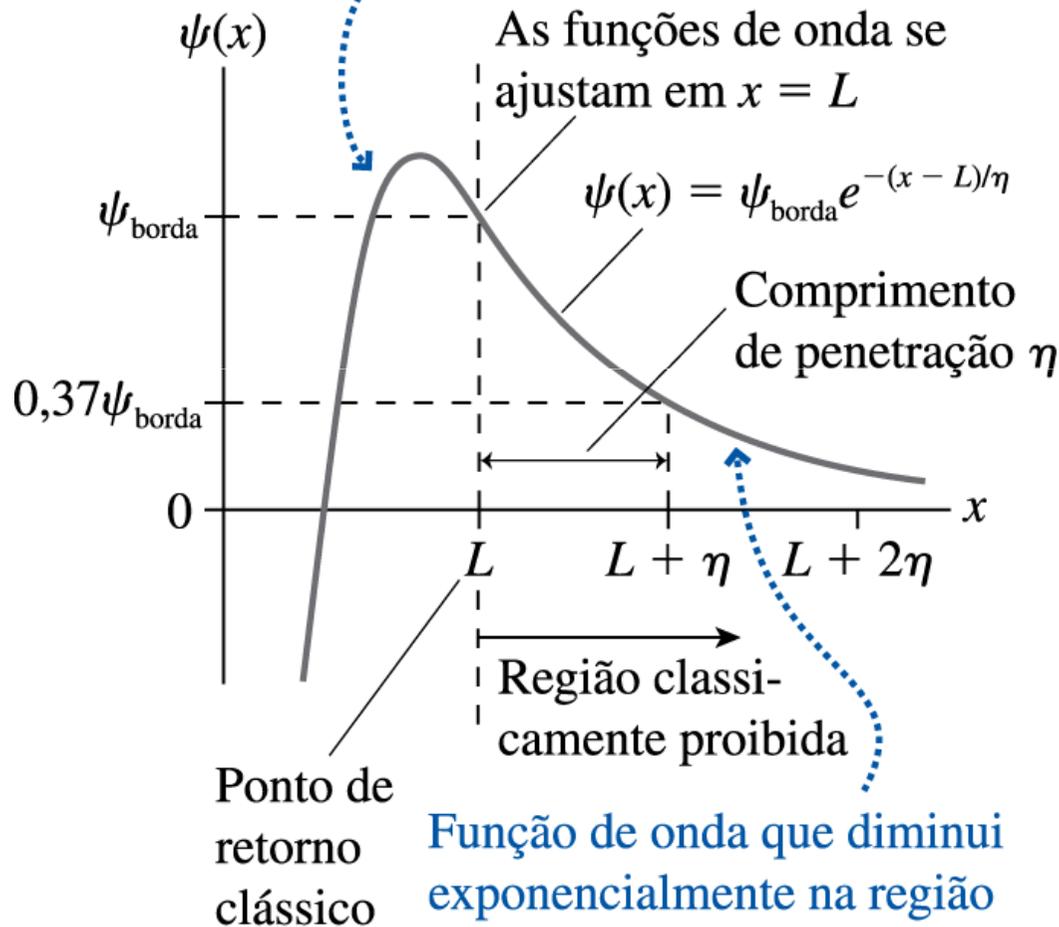
Potencial finito



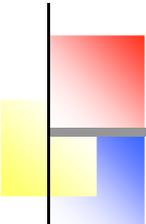
- 1) A energia é quantizada.
- 2) Existe apenas um número finito de estados ligados. Não há estados estacionários para $E > U_0$.
- 3) Funções de onda são qualitativamente iguais aquelas da partícula em uma caixa rígida.
- 4) Extensão da função de onda para regiões classicamente proibidas.

Funções de Onda na região classicamente proibida

A função de onda é oscilatória dentro do poço de potencial



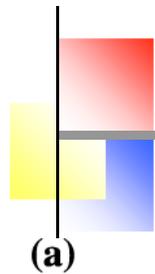
- 1) Observar que o comprimento de penetração depende do inverso de $E - U_0$, ou seja, quanto menor for essa diferença, maior será a penetração na região classicamente proibida.



Tunelamento quantomecânico

Ex. 41.7 - Um elétron encontra-se confinado em uma região de largura 2,0 nm e com profundidade de potencial igual a 1,0 eV. Qual é o comprimento de onda de penetração na região classicamente proibida para um elétron nos estados $n = 1$ e $n = 4$?

Comprimento de penetração de um elétron

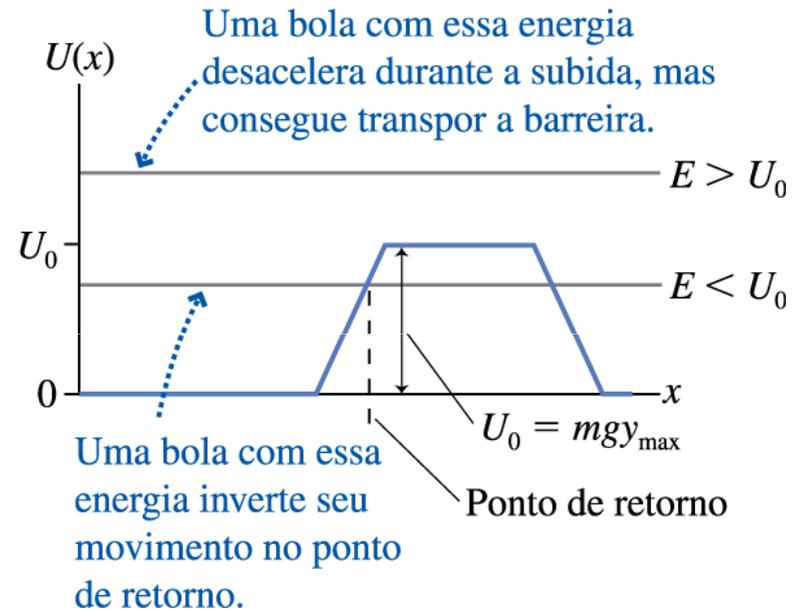


Classicamente

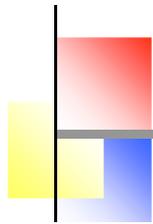


A bola possui energia cinética K

(b)



Comprimento de penetração de um elétron

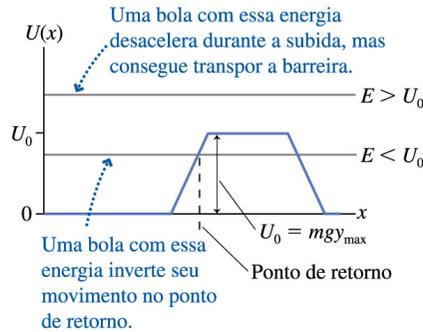


Classicamente

(a)

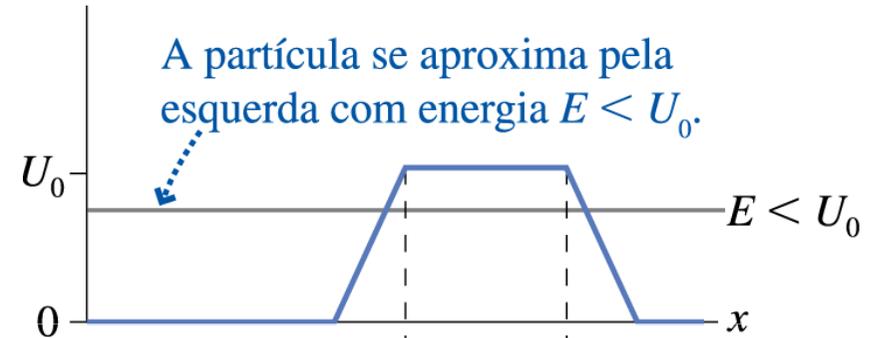


(b)



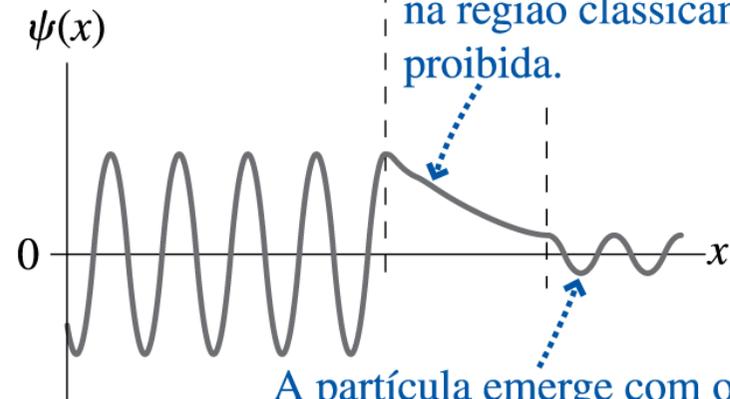
Quanticamente

$U(x)$



A partícula se aproxima pela esquerda com energia $E < U_0$.

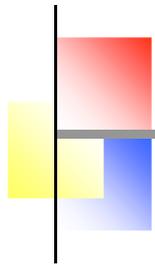
$\psi(x)$



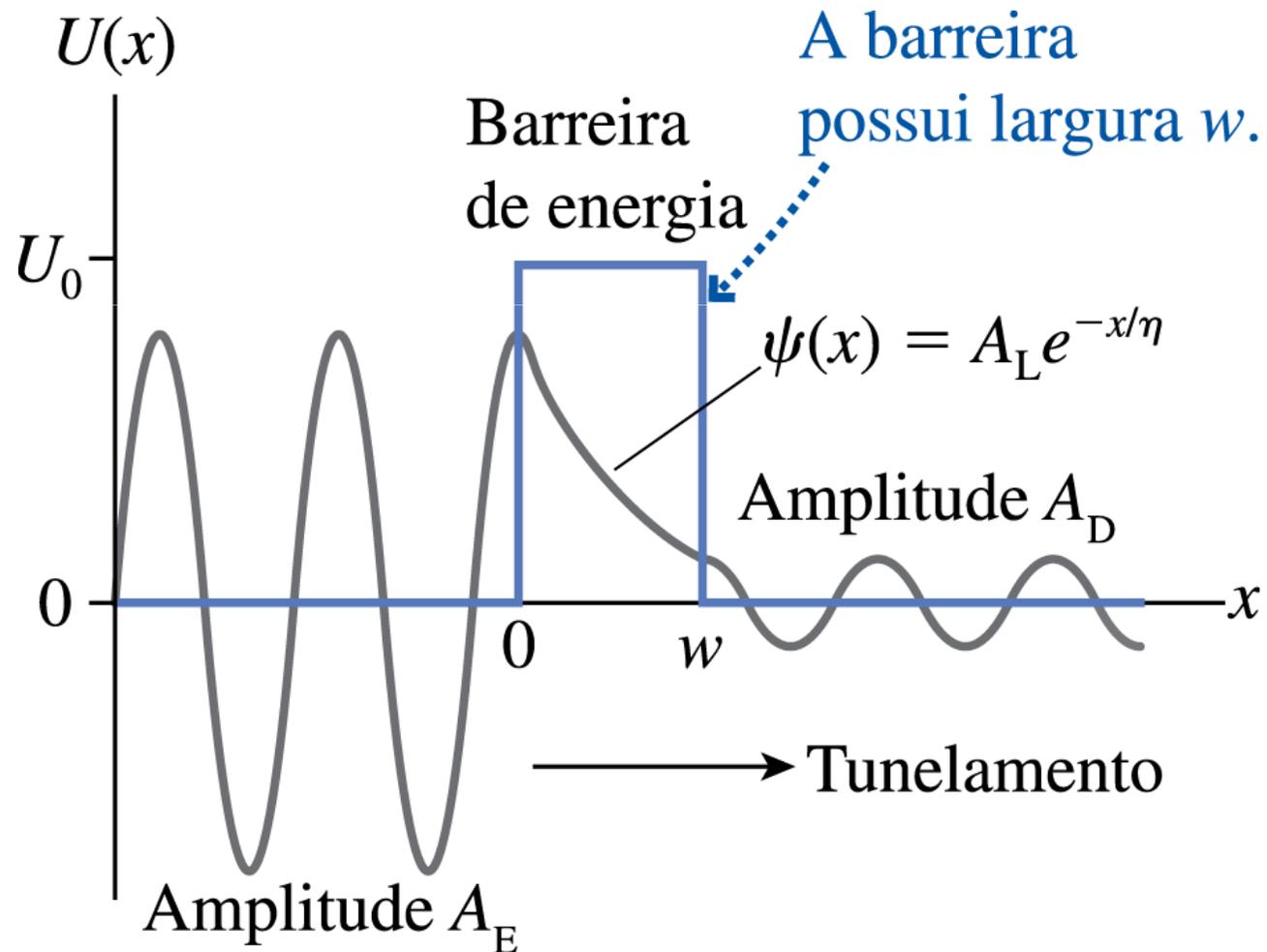
ψ decai exponencialmente na região classicamente proibida.

A partícula emerge com o mesmo comprimento de onda de de Broglie após o tunelamento através da barreira energética.

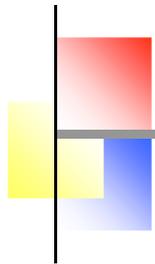
Comprimento de penetração de um elétron



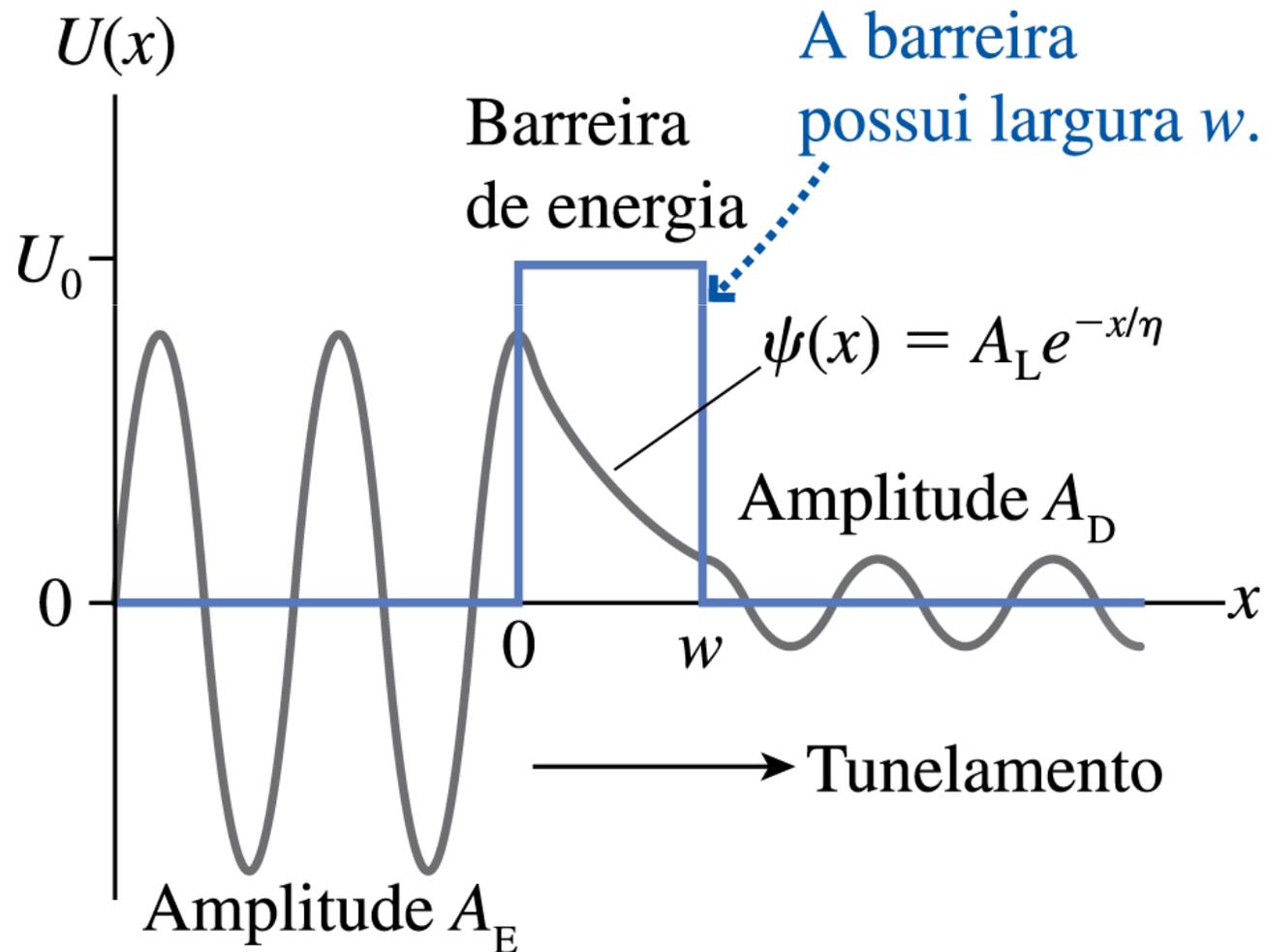
Onda de matéria (partícula) incidindo sobre a barreira



Comprimento de penetração de um elétron

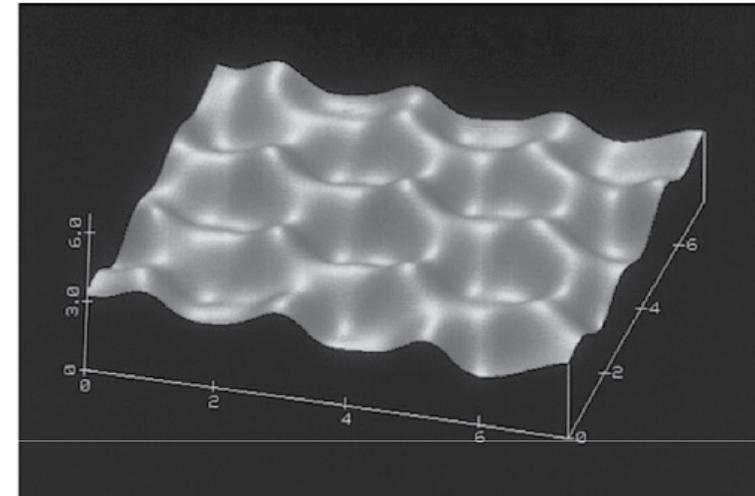
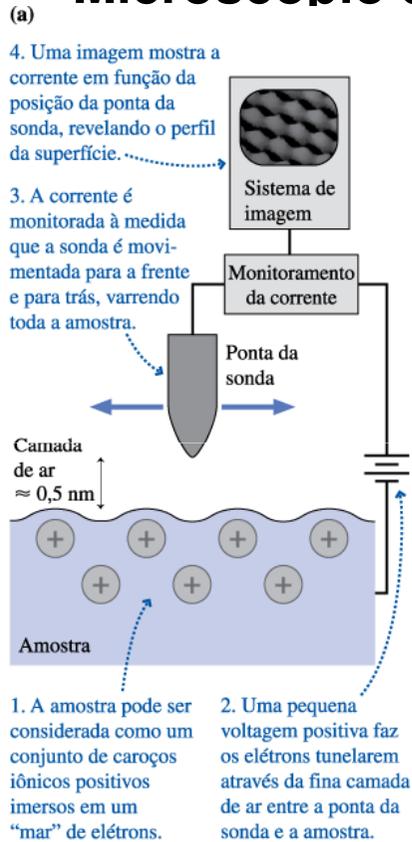


Onda de matéria (partícula) incidindo sobre a barreira

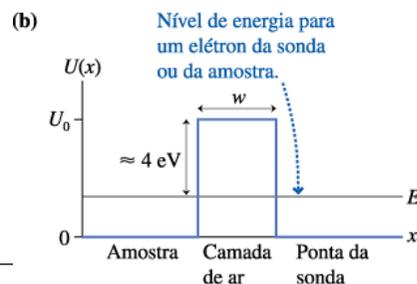


STM – Scanning tunneling microscope

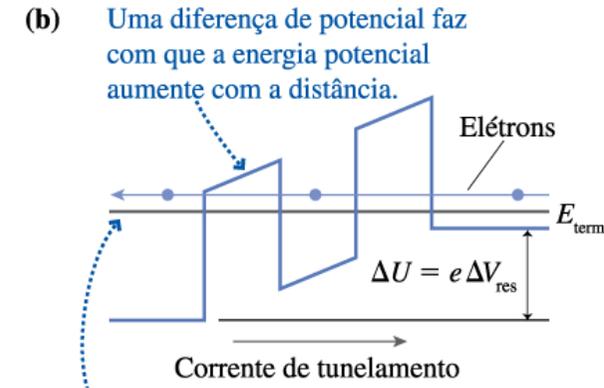
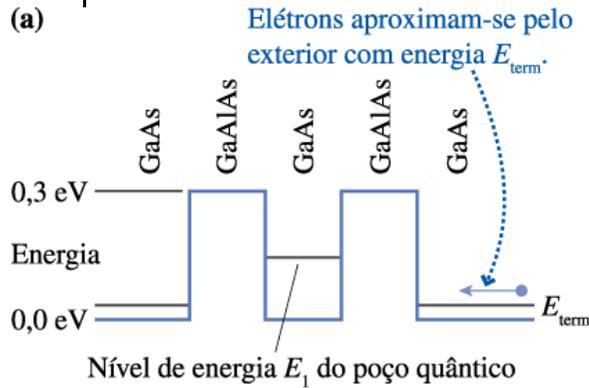
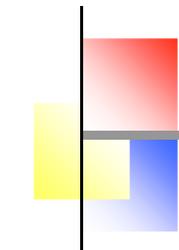
Microscópio de tunelamento



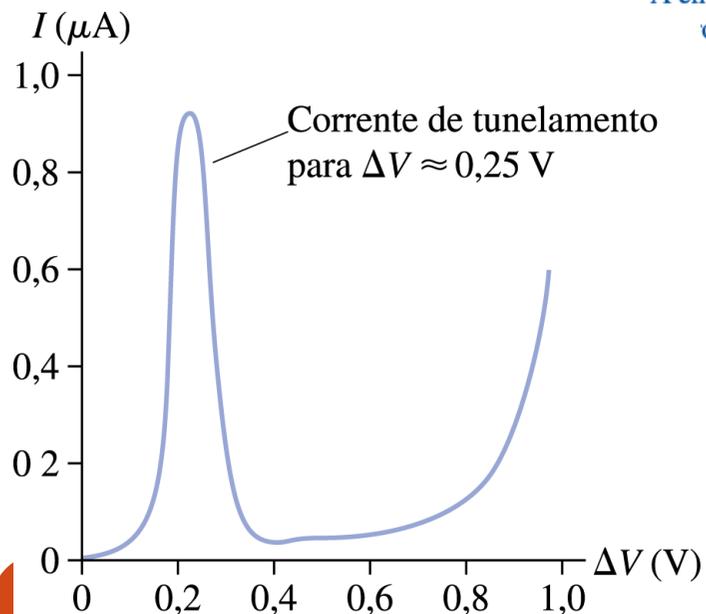
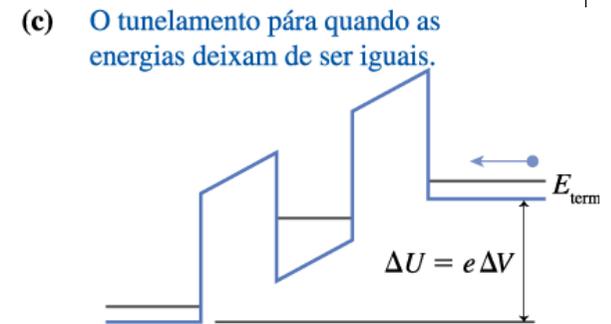
Átomos de carbono na superfície do grafite



Diodo Túnel Ressonante



A energia do poço quântico se iguala à energia do con, o que permite que os elétrons tunelem.

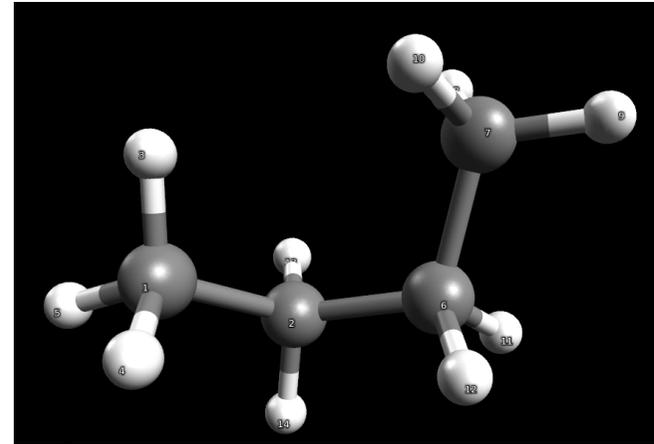
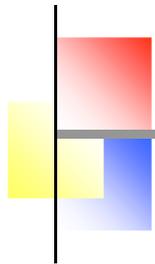


Dado experimental de uma camada de 4 nm GaAs, e 10 nm de GaAlAs

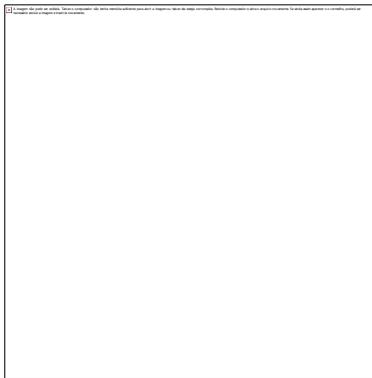
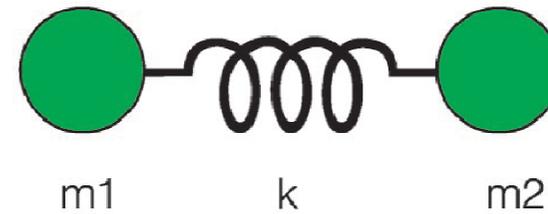
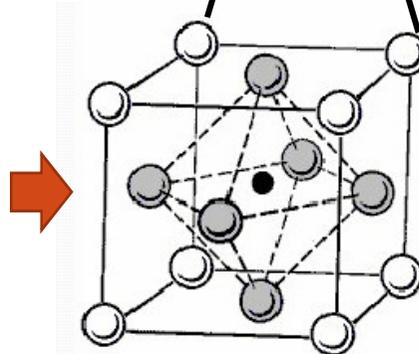
Faixa estreita de voltam 0,25 V onde a corrente aumenta 10 vezes.

Circuitos digitais de computadores

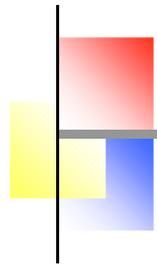
Oscilador harmônico quântico



Átomos



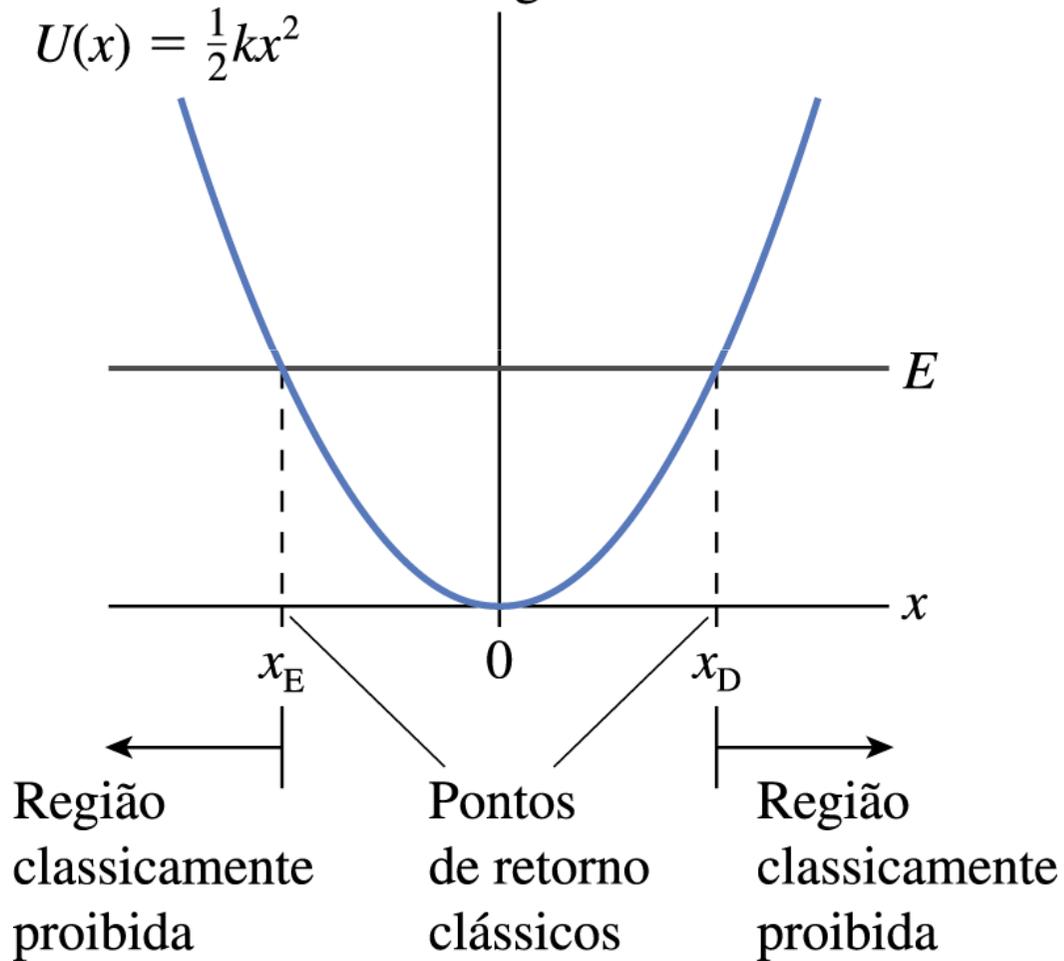
Oscilador harmônico



Classicamente

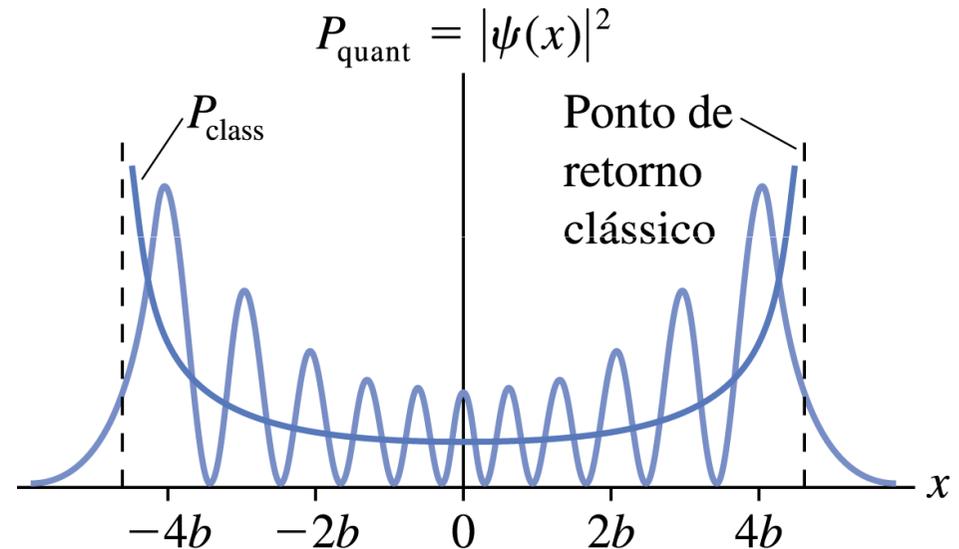
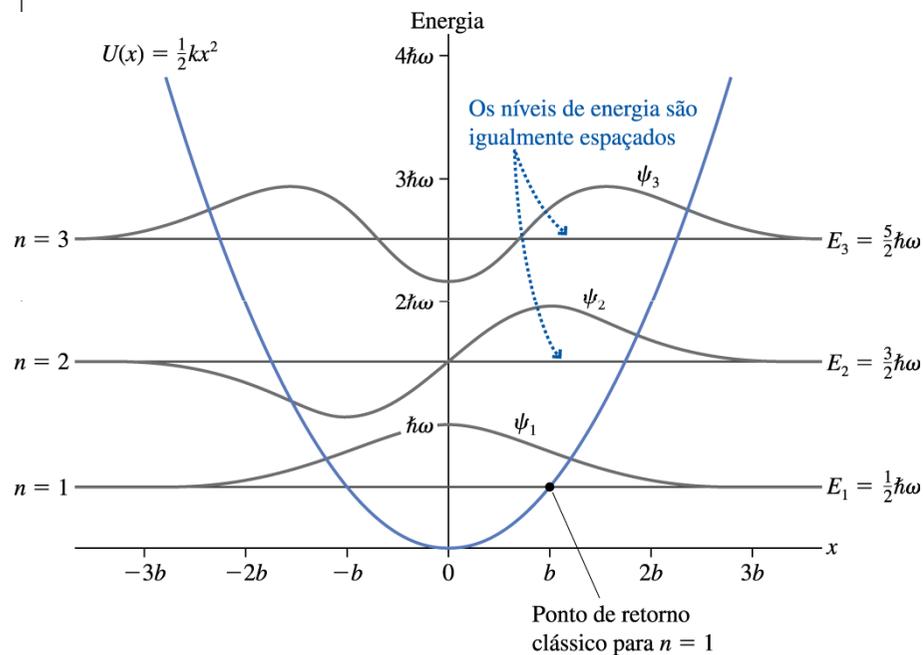
Energia

$$U(x) = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$



Oscilador harmônico Quântico

Funções de onda e Energias



Densidade de probabilidade $n = 11$