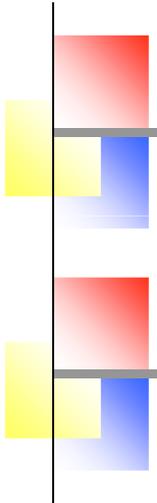




Universidade Federal Fluminense
Instituto de Física
Física IV



Mecânica Quântica Unidimensional
Cap. 41

Daniel

Niterói, 17 de setembro de 2014

Equação principal da Mec. Quântica

Eq. Independente do tempo e unidimensional



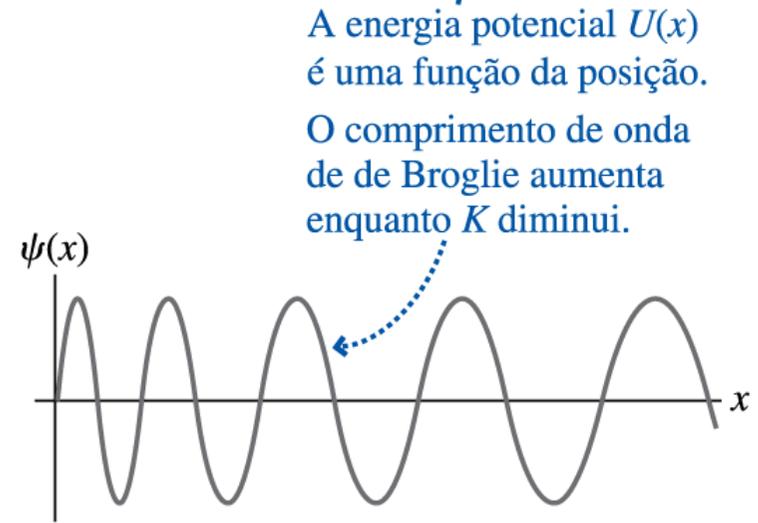
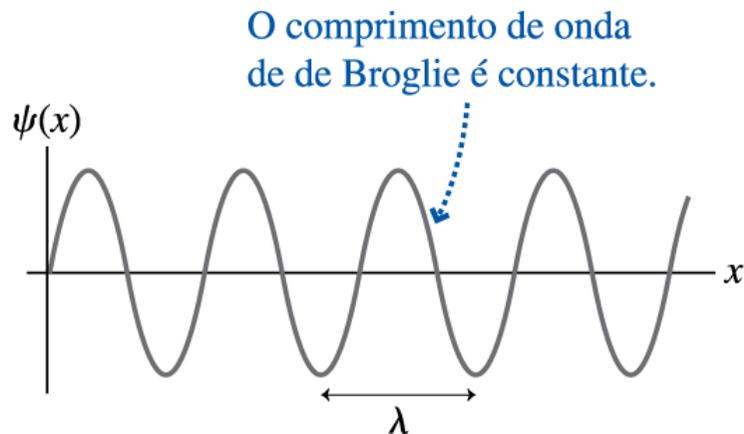
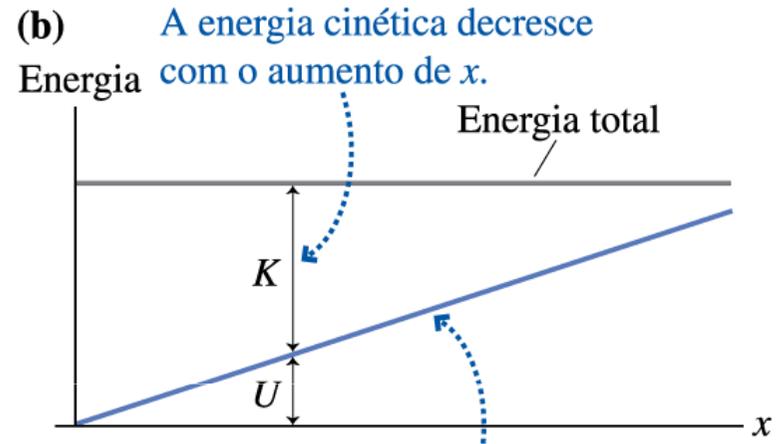
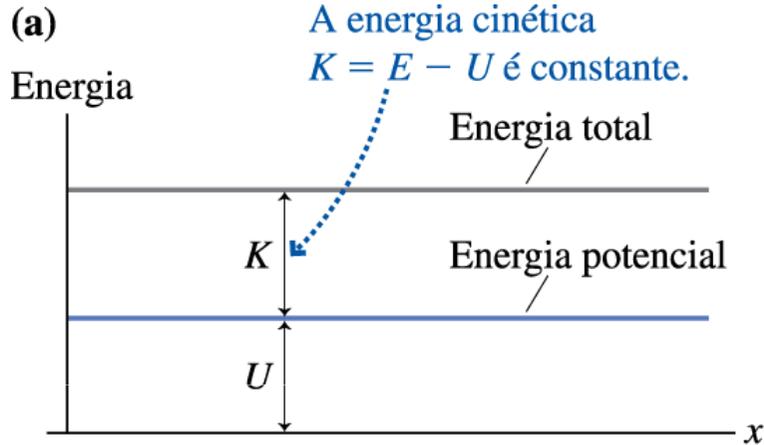
Erwin Schrödinger.

$$\frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} = -\frac{2m}{\hbar^2}[E - U(x)]\psi(x) \quad (\text{the Schrödinger equation})$$

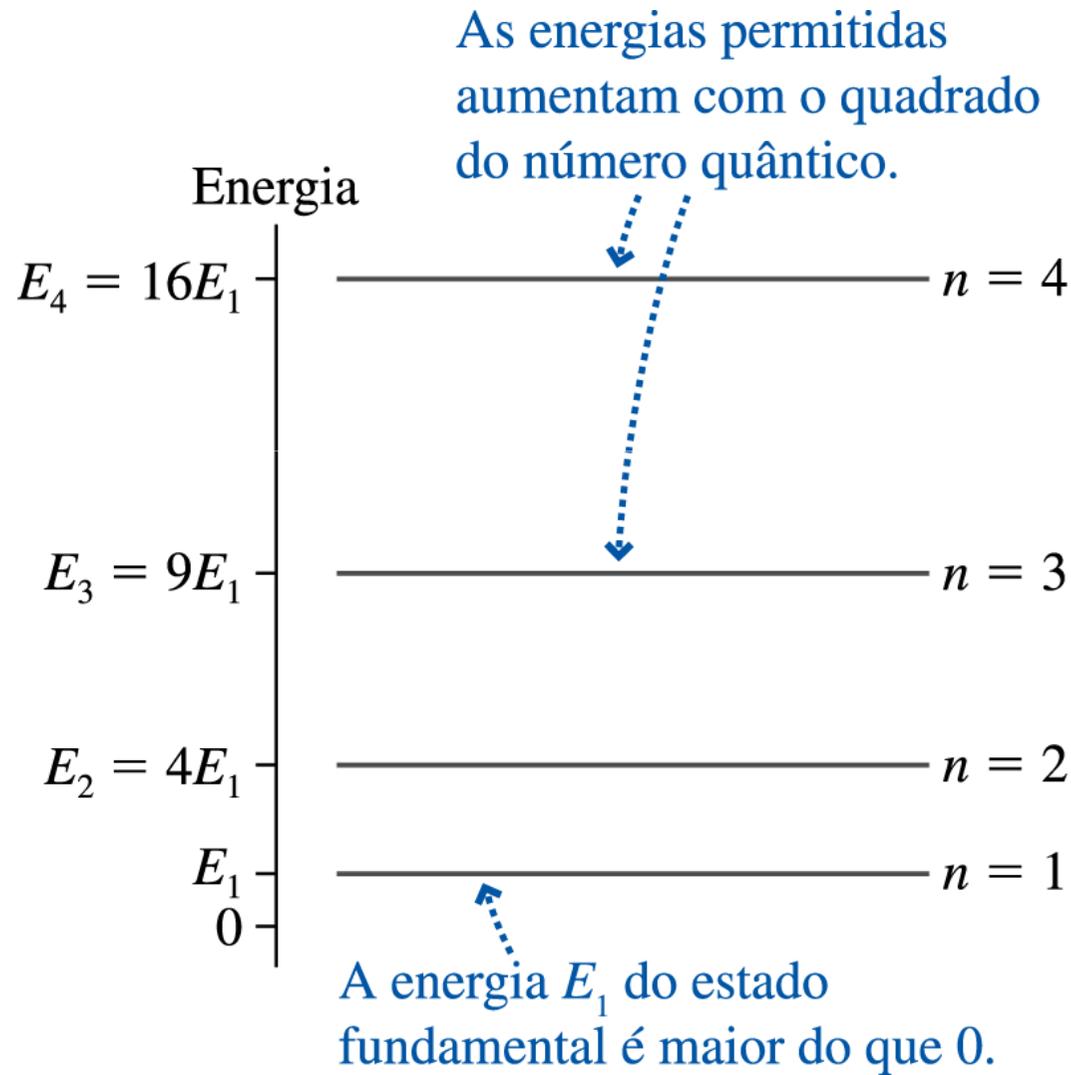
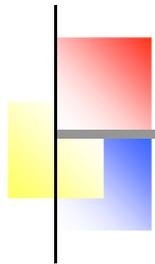
Austríaco, em 1925 pegou um monte de livros e foi para os Alpes Suíços.

Energia cinética x λ_d

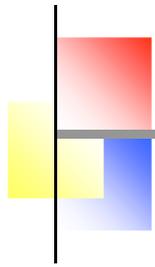
U constante e U dependente de x ($U_g = mgx$)



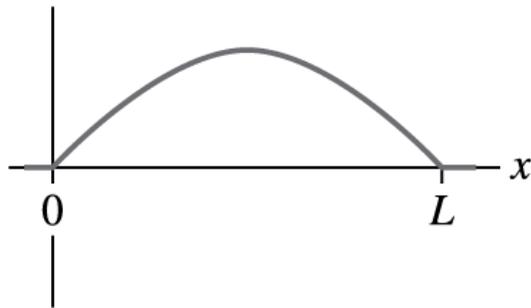
Níveis de energia para partícula em uma caixa



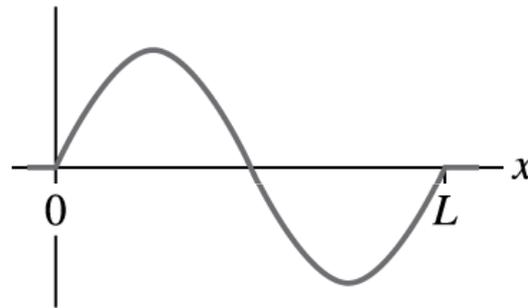
Funções de Onda e P(x)



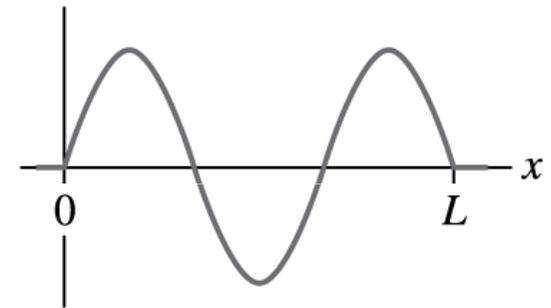
$\psi_1(x)$ $n = 1$



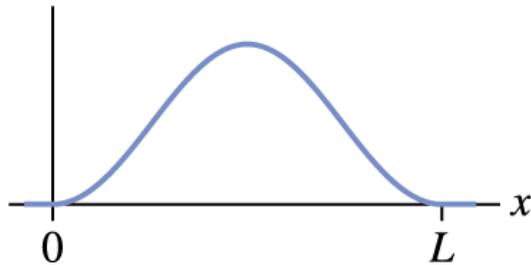
$\psi_2(x)$ $n = 2$



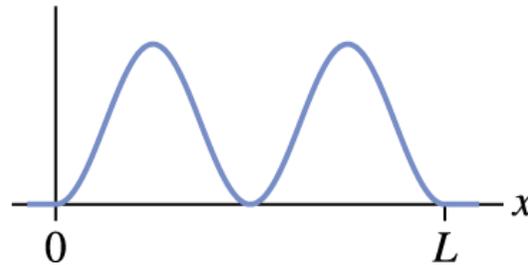
$\psi_3(x)$ $n = 3$



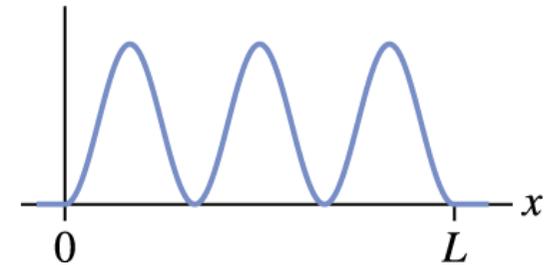
$|\psi_1(x)|^2$



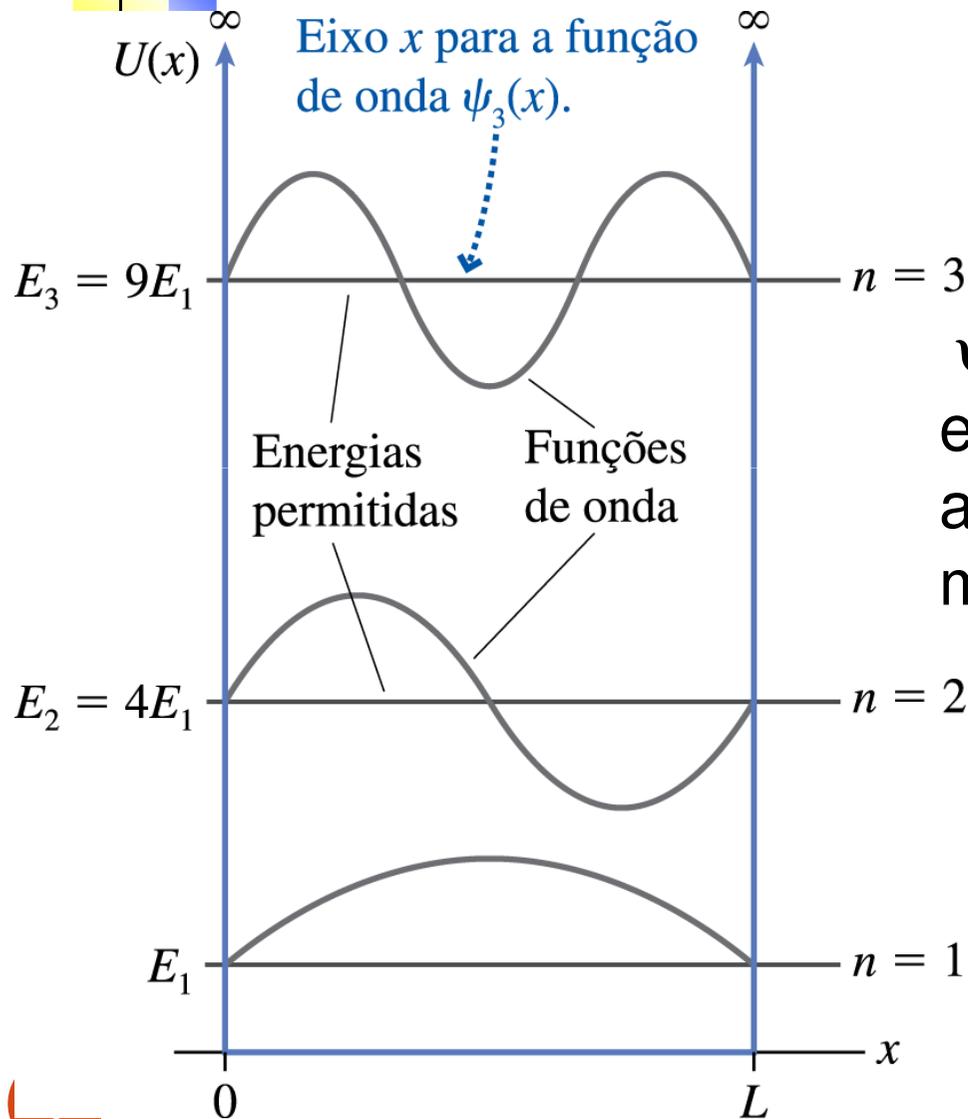
$|\psi_2(x)|^2$



$|\psi_3(x)|^2$



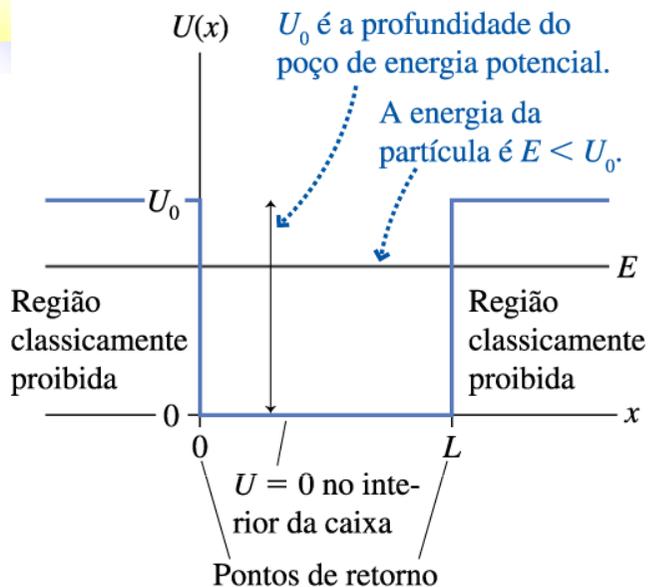
Funções de Onda e Energias



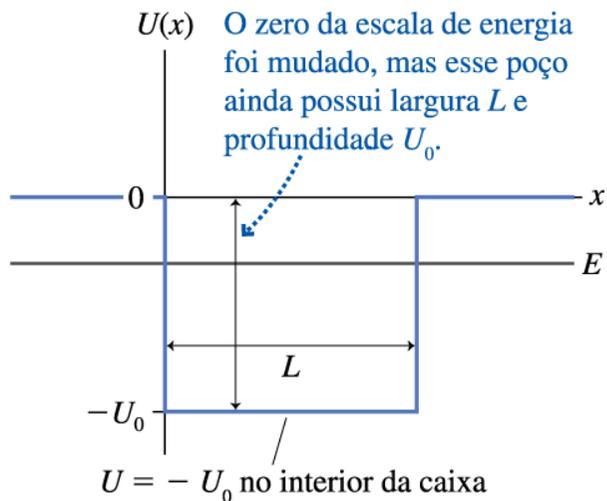
$\psi(x)$ possui $(n-1)$ nós (zeros),
excluídos os extremos, e n
antinodos (máximos e
mínimos)

Poço de Potencial Finito

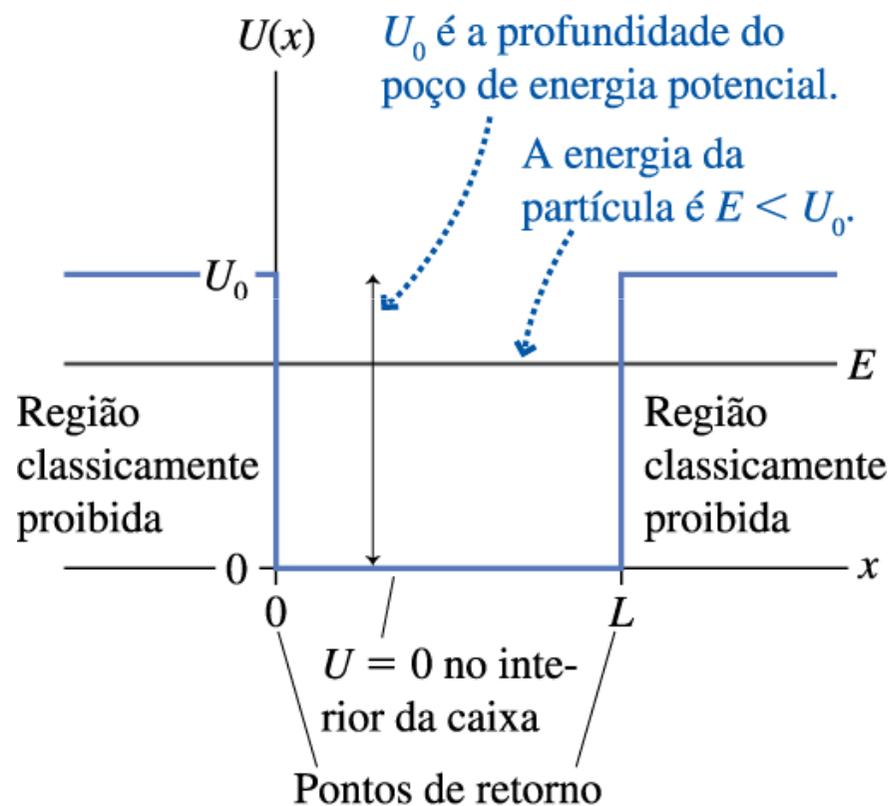
(a) $U = 0$ no interior do poço



(b) $U = 0$ no exterior do poço

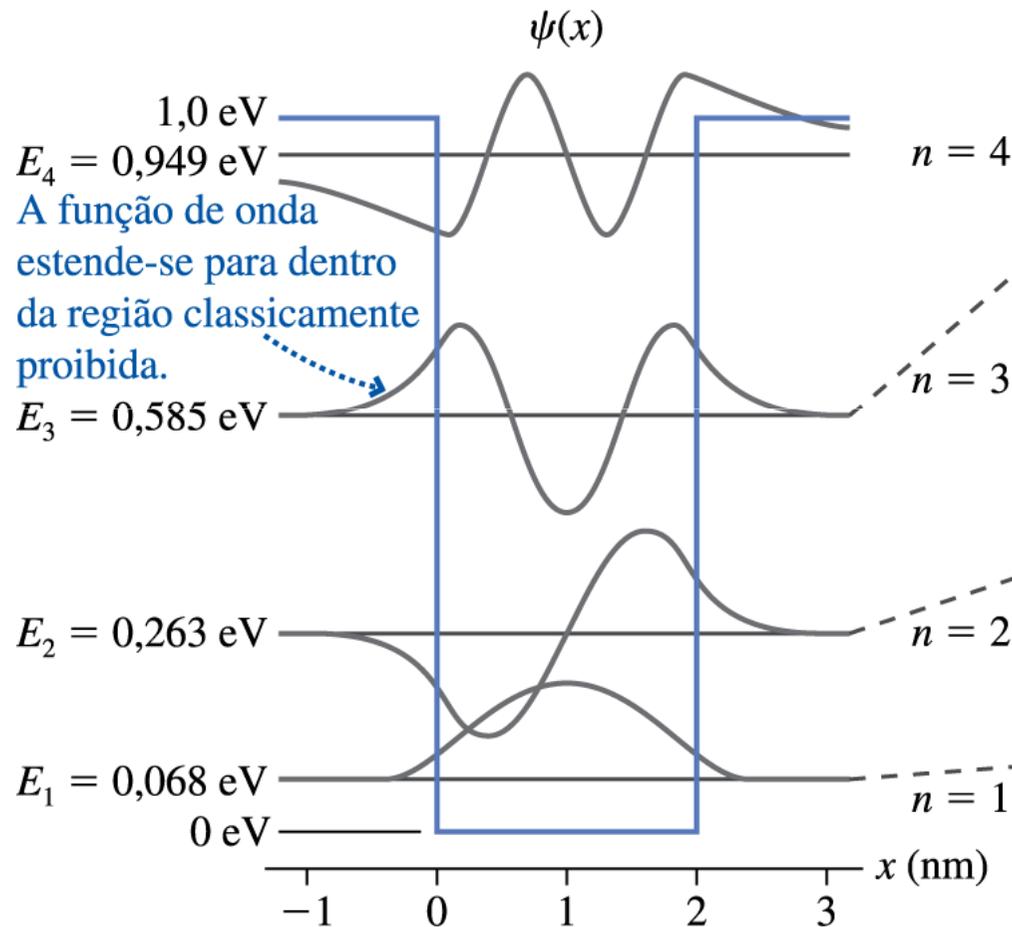


(a) $U = 0$ no interior do poço

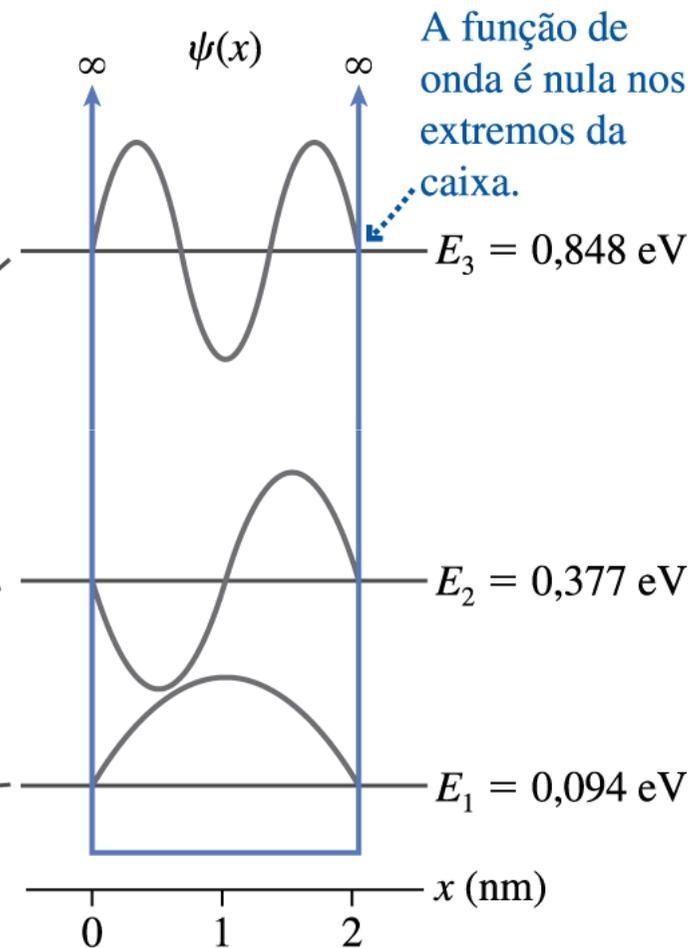


Funções de onda do Poço de Potencial Finito

(a) Poço de potencial finito



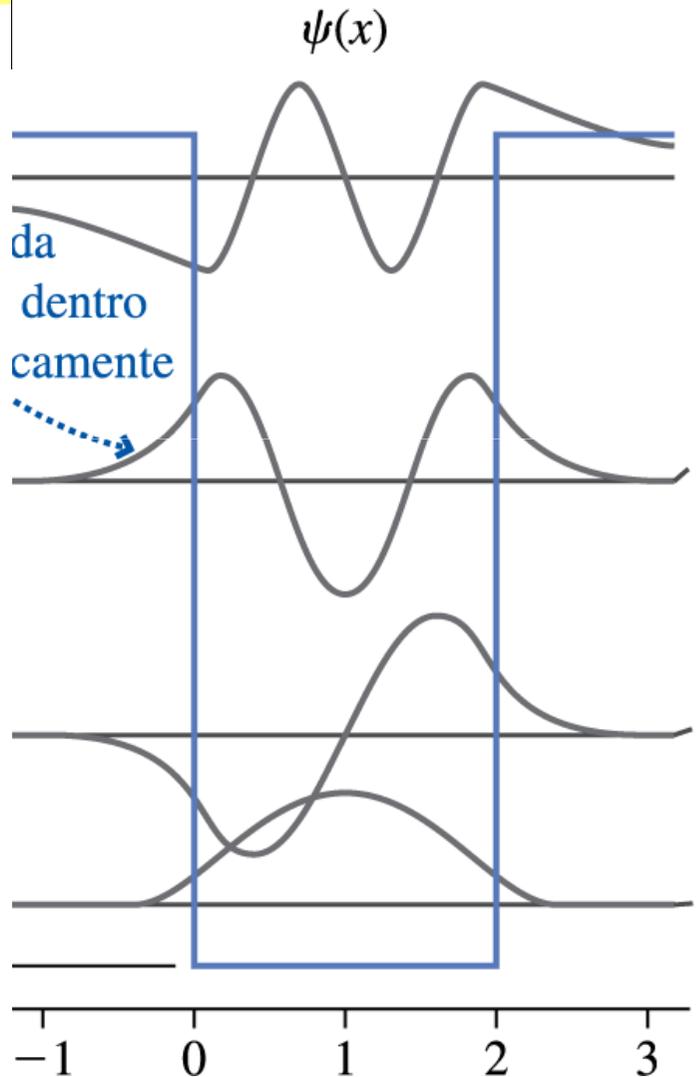
(b) Partícula em uma caixa rígida



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

Funções de onda do Poço de Potencial Finito

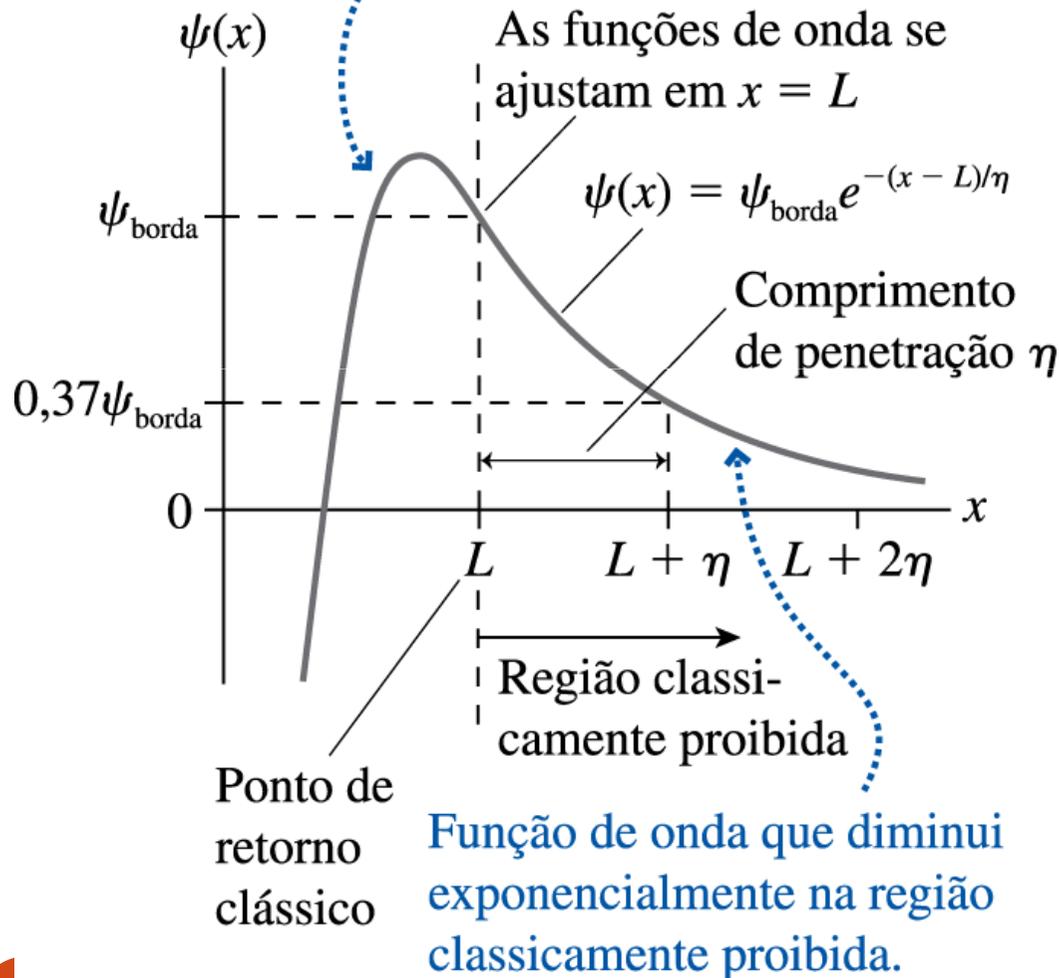
Potencial finito



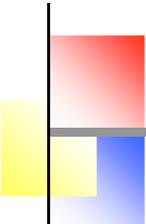
- 1) A energia é quantizada.
- 2) Existe apenas um número finito de estados ligados. Não há estados estacionários para $E > U_0$.
- 3) Funções de onda são qualitativamente iguais aquelas da partícula em uma caixa rígida.
- 4) Extensão da função de onda para regiões classicamente proibidas.

Funções de Onda na região classicamente proibida

A função de onda é oscilatória dentro do poço de potencial



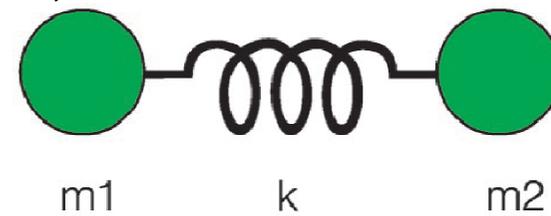
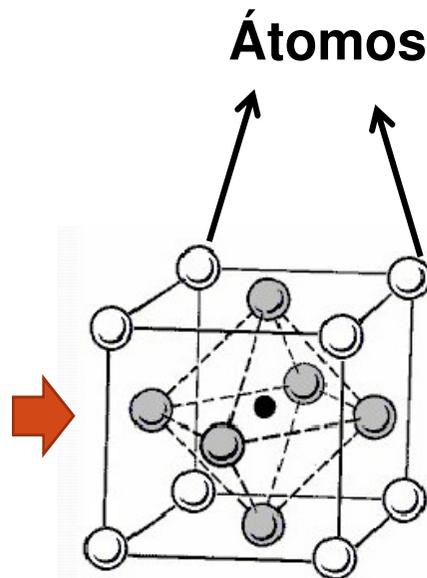
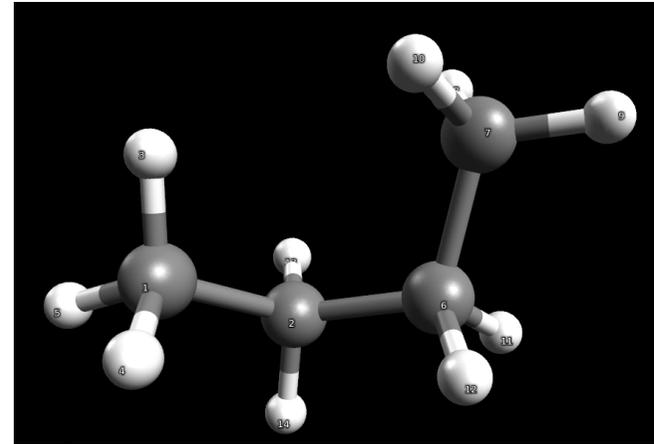
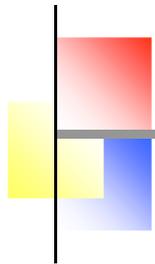
- 1) Observar que o comprimento de penetração depende do inverso de $E - U_0$, ou seja, quanto menor for essa diferença, maior será a penetração na região classicamente proibida.



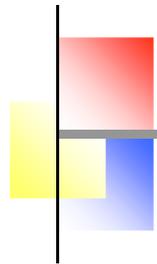
Tunelamento quantomecânico

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 $n = 4$?

Oscilador harmônico quântico



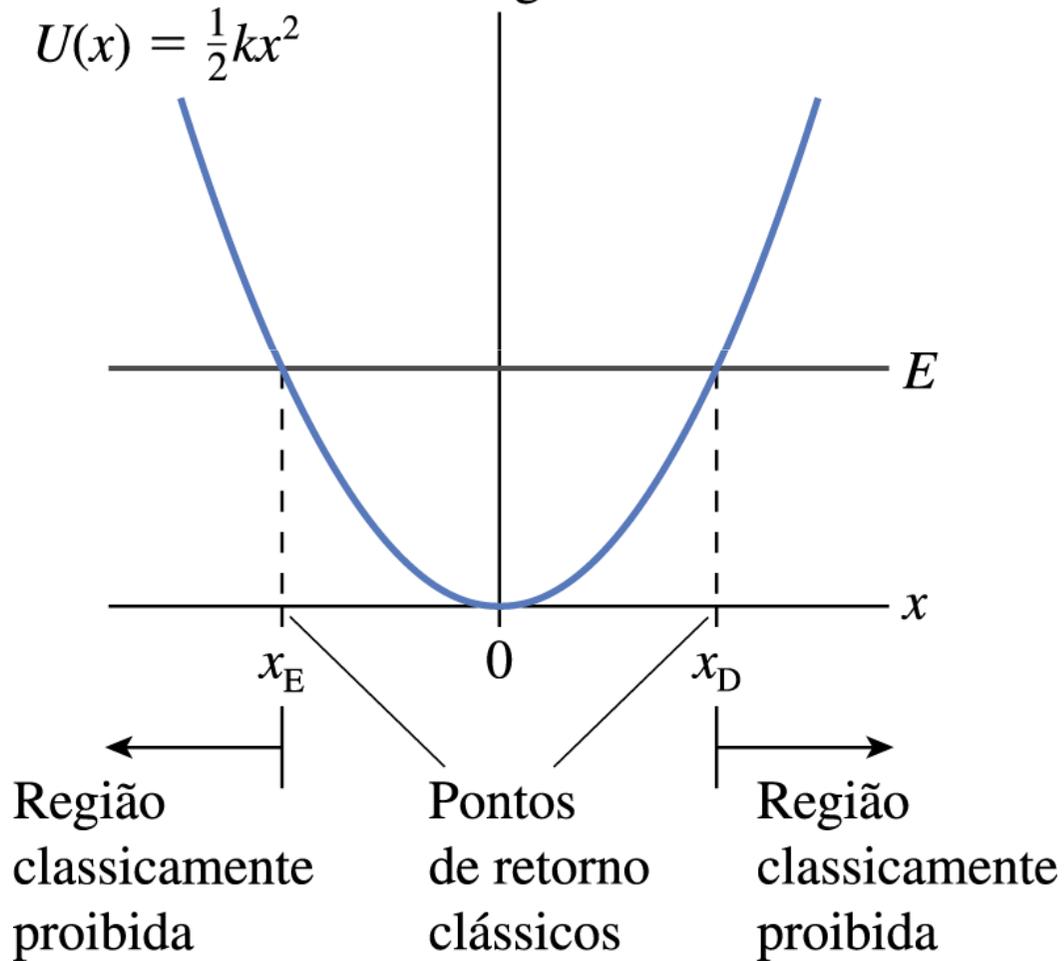
Oscilador harmônico



Classicamente

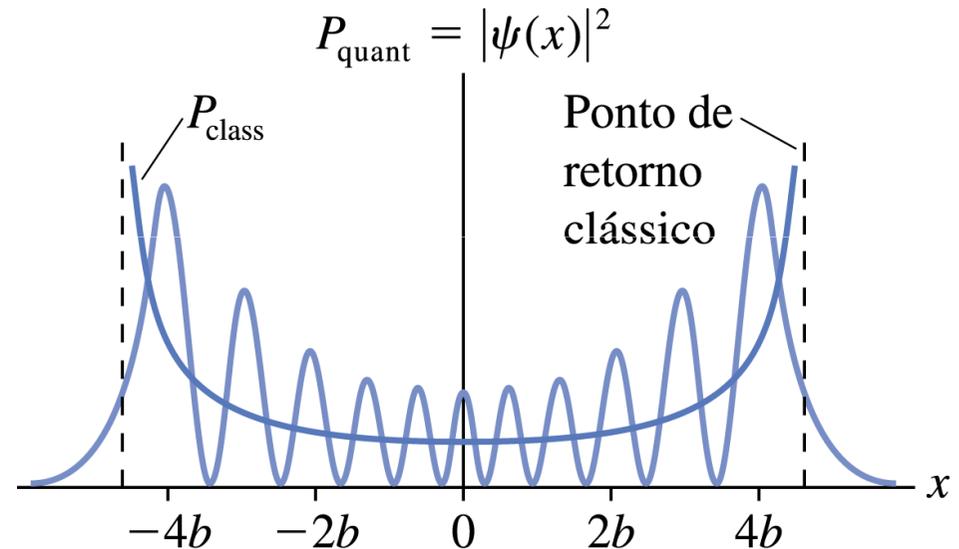
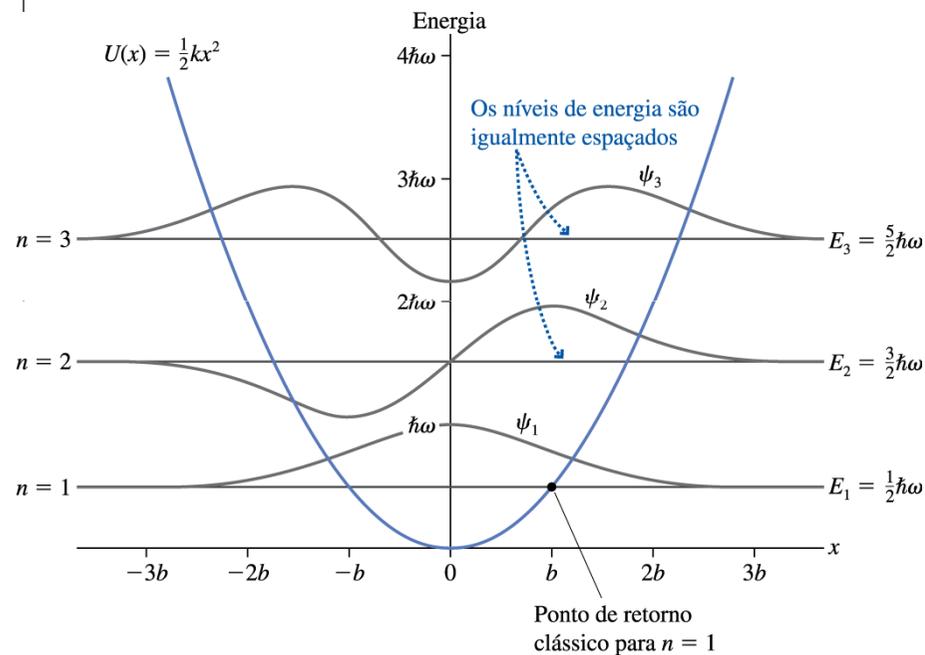
Energia

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



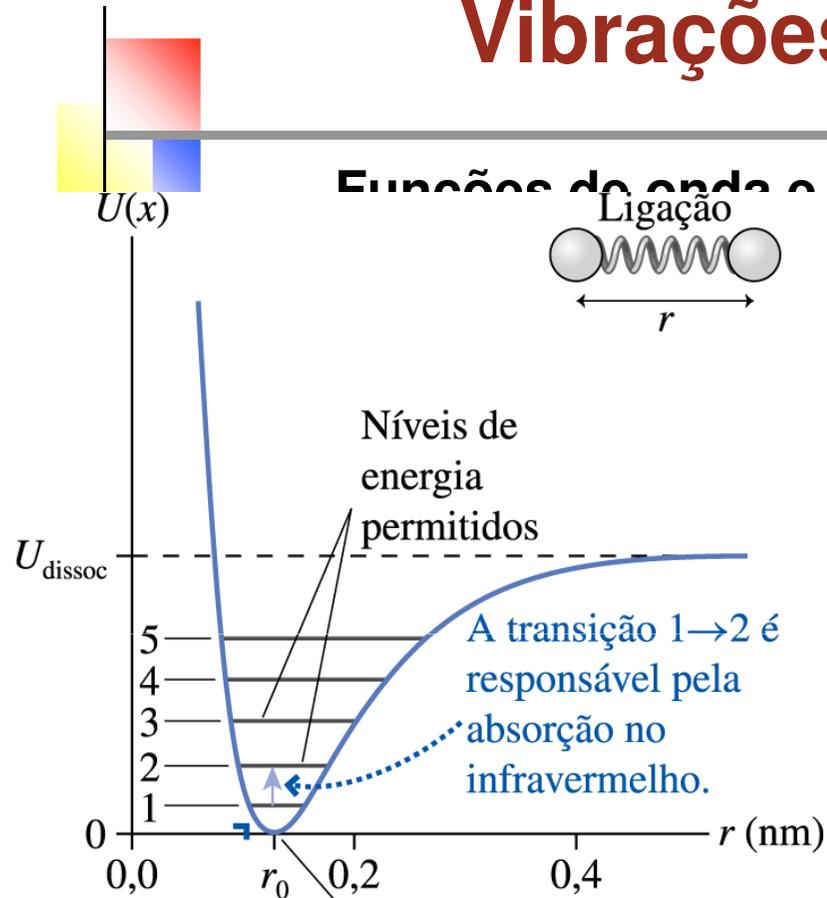
Oscilador harmônico Quântico

Funções de onda e Energias



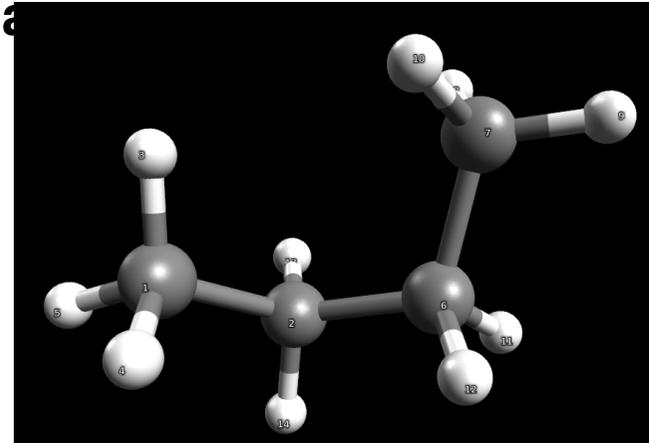
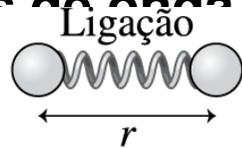
Densidade de probabilidade $n = 11$

Vibrações Moleculares

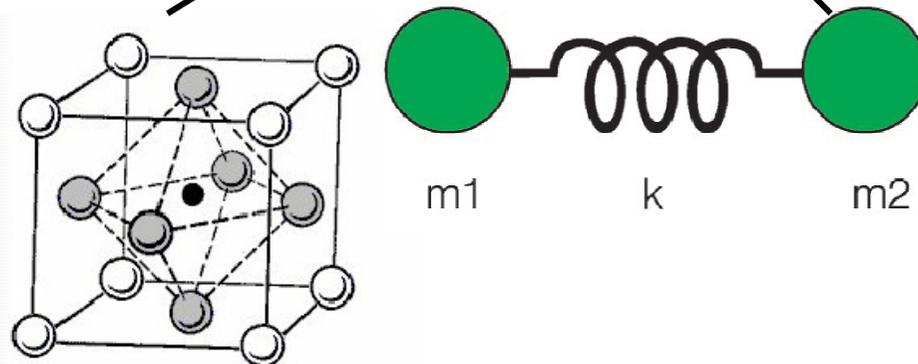


A parte mais funda do poço de potencial é quase uma parabólica.

Separção de equilíbrio



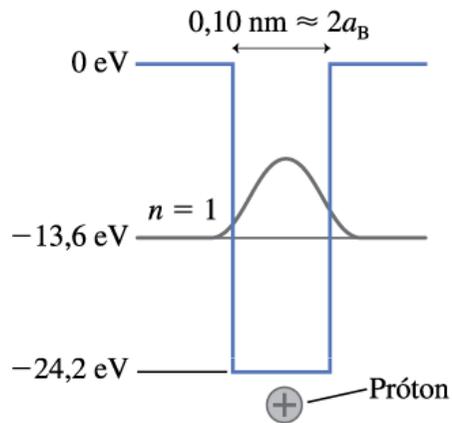
Átomos



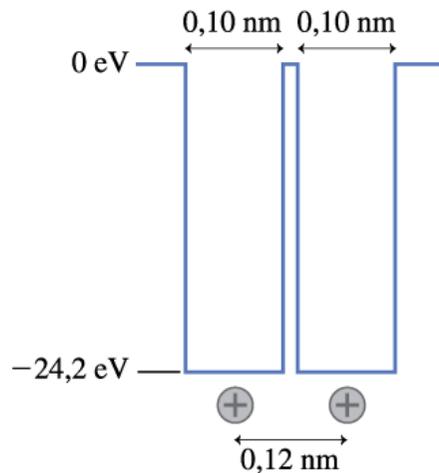
Ligação covalente

Modelo da molécula de H₂

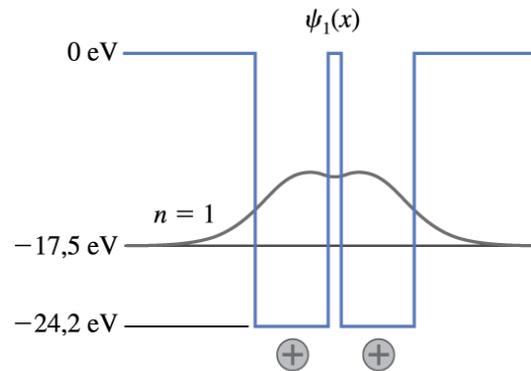
(a) Modelo unidimensional simples de um átomo de hidrogênio



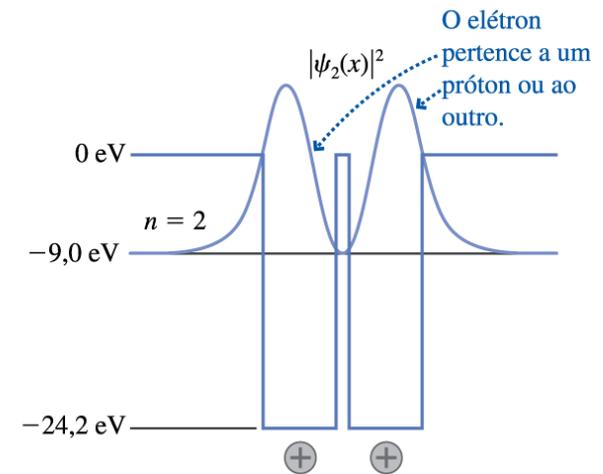
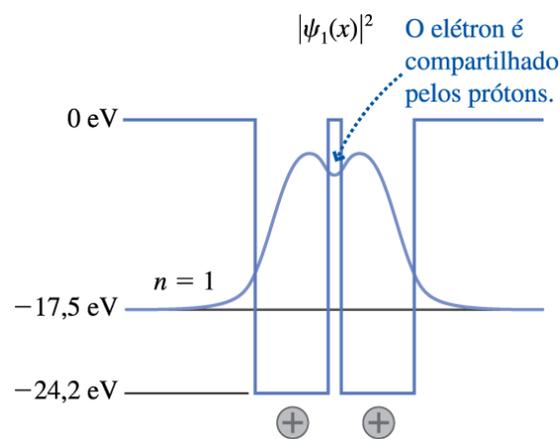
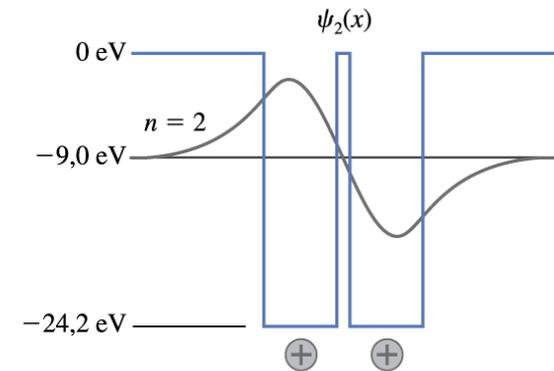
(b) Modelo da molécula de H₂ considerada como um elétron ligado a dois prótons separados por 0,12 nm



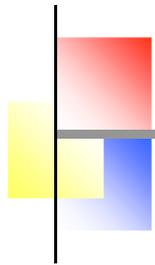
(a) Orbital ligante $\psi_1(x)$



(b) Orbital antiligante $\psi_2(x)$



Ligação covalente



$$E_{\text{mol}} = E_{\text{p-p}} + E_{\text{elet}}$$

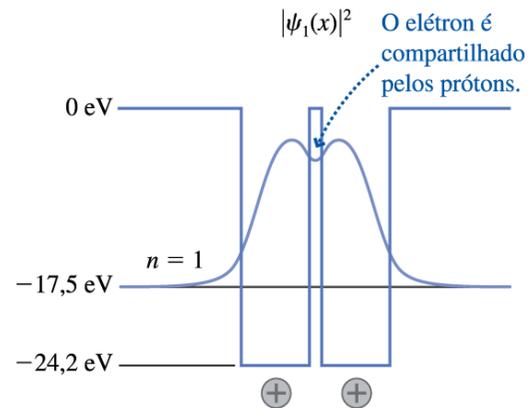
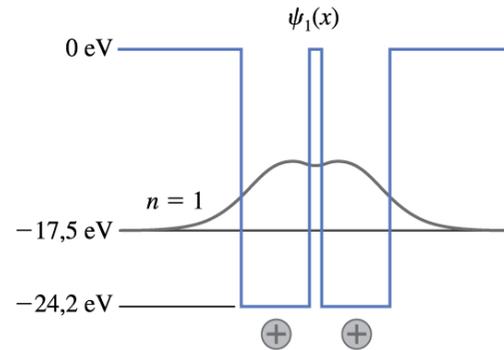
$$(n = 1) \ 12\text{eV} - 17,5\text{eV} = -5,5\text{eV}$$

$$(n = 2) \ 12\text{eV} - 9\text{eV} = +3\text{eV}$$

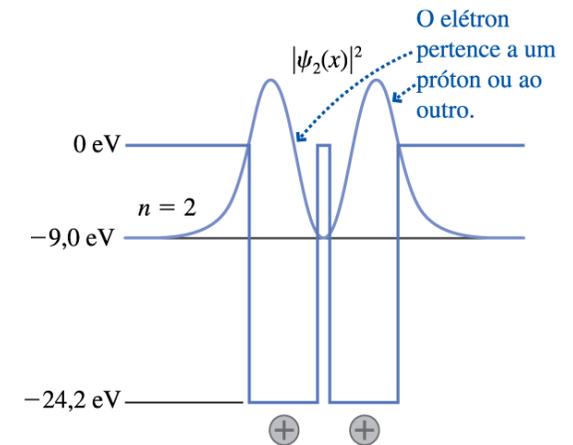
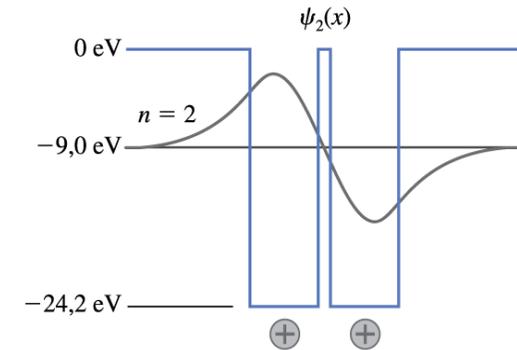
$n=1$ orbital molecular ligante

$n=2$ orbital molecular antiligante

(a) Orbital ligante

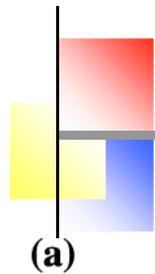


(b) Orbital antiligante



Funções de onda e as $P(x)$ para H_2

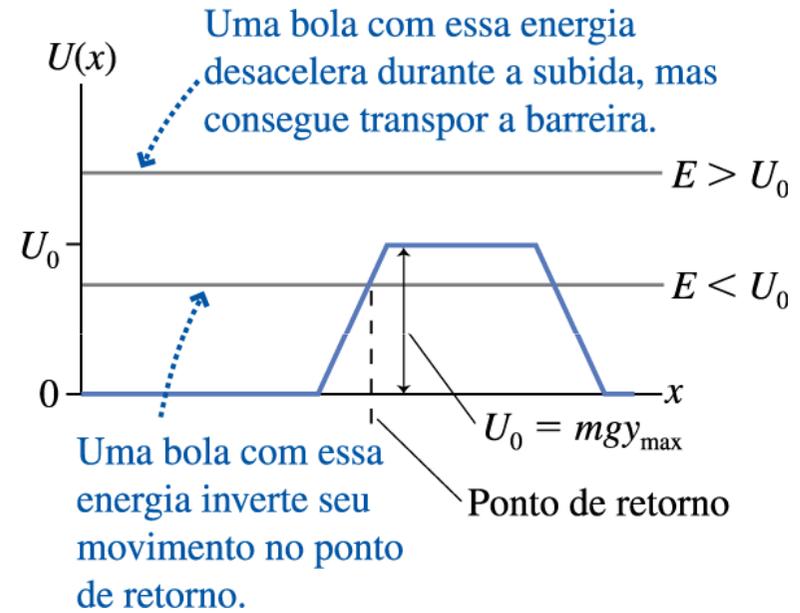
Comprimento de penetração de um elétron



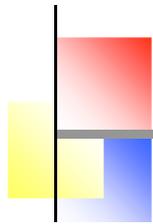
Classicamente



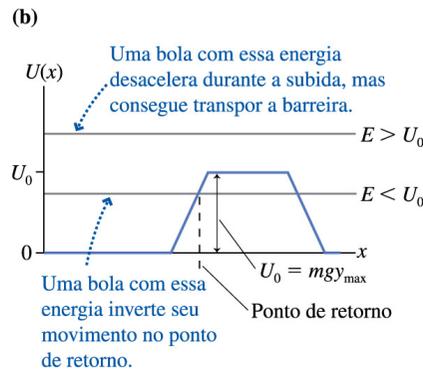
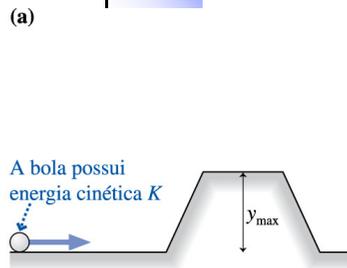
(b)



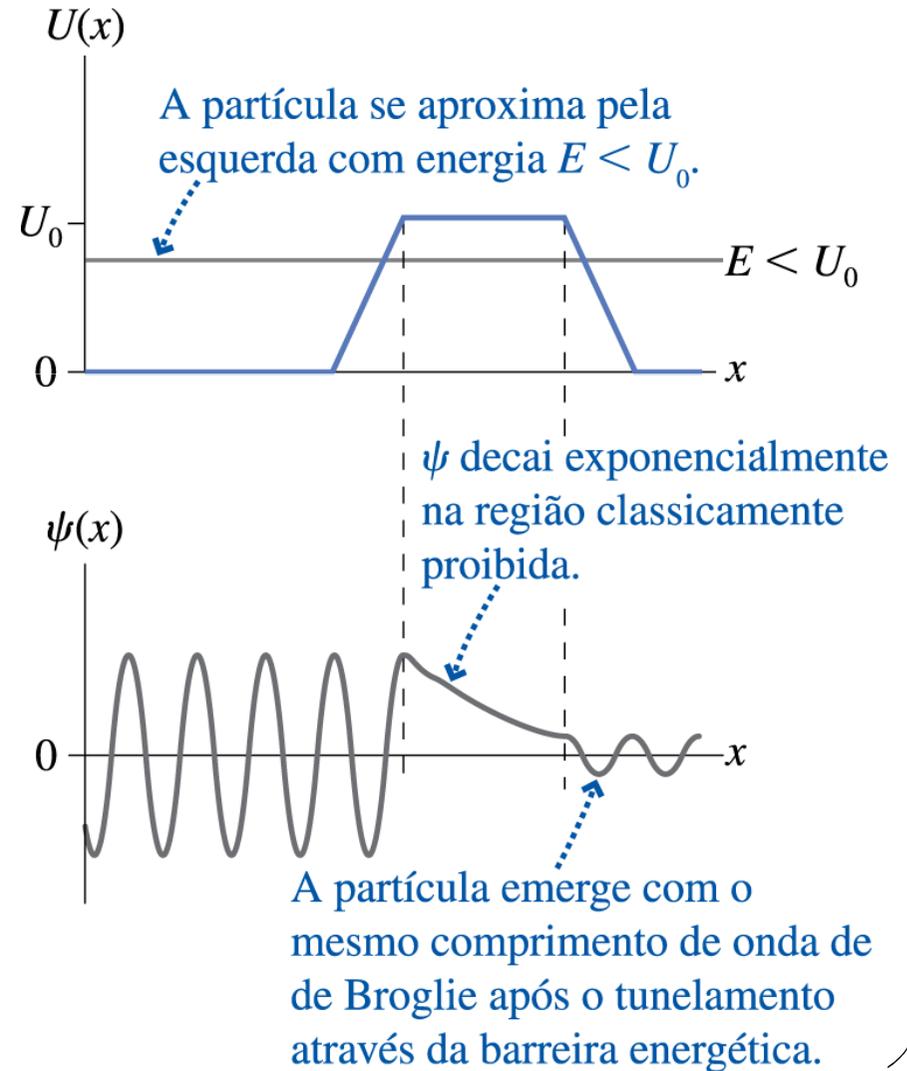
Comprimento de penetração de um elétron



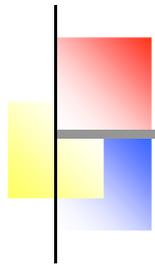
Classicamente



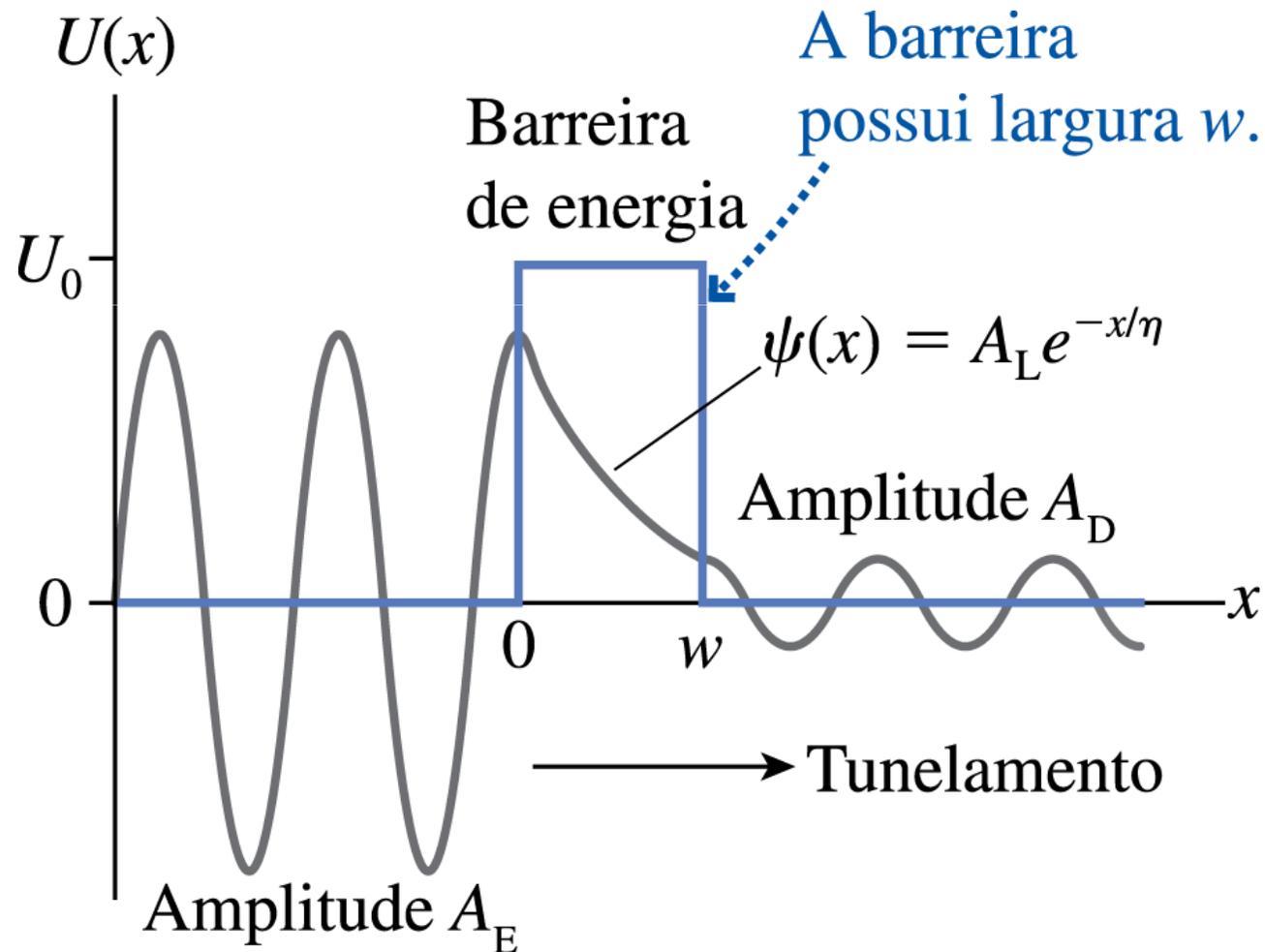
Quanticamente



Comprimento de penetração de um elétron

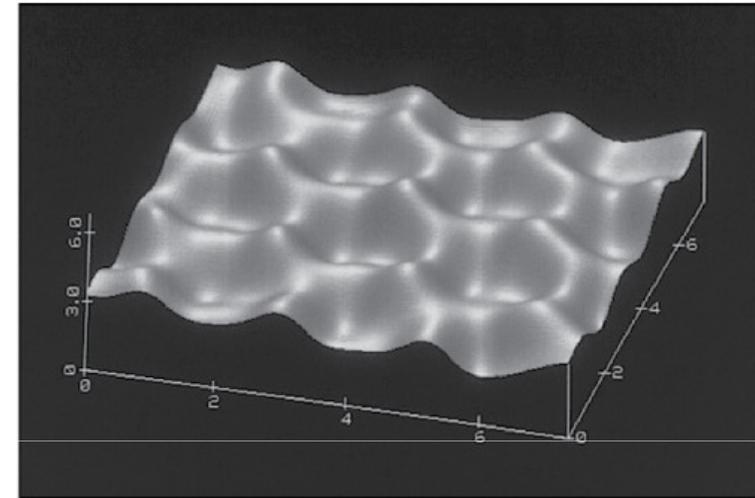
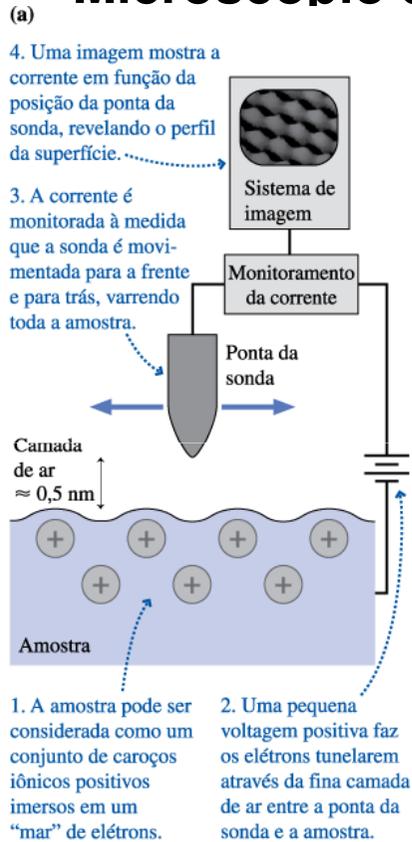


Onda de matéria (partícula) incidindo sobre a barreira

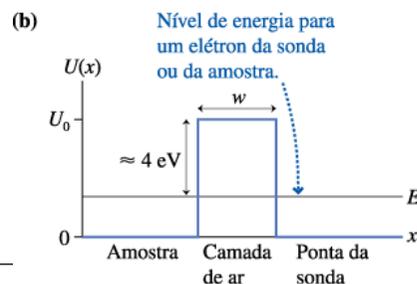


STM – Scanning tunneling microscope

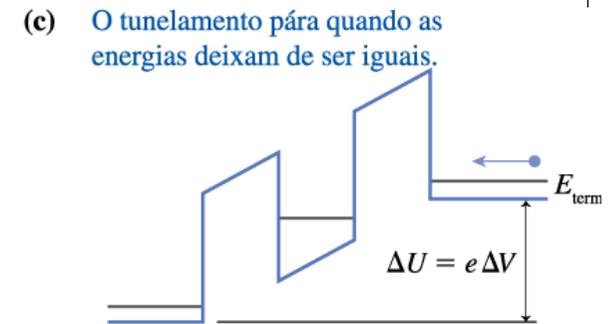
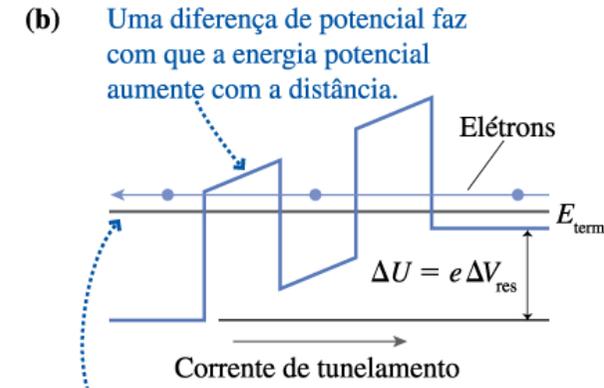
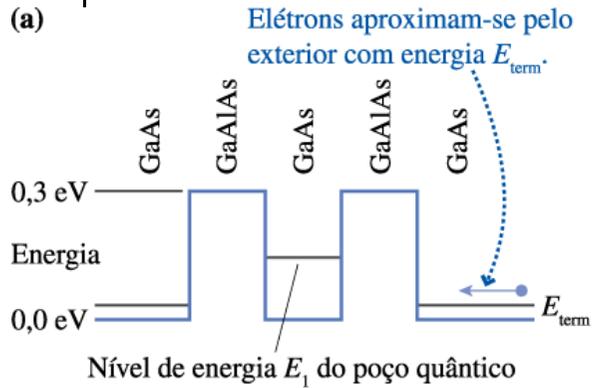
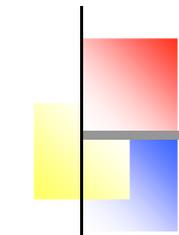
Microscópio de tunelamento



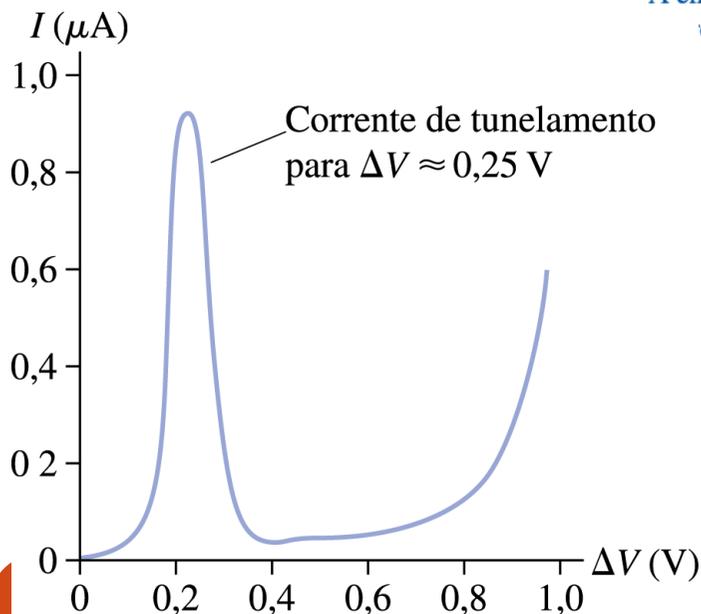
Átomos de carbono na superfície do grafite



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