

QUANTUM MECHANICS

Appendix 4

Scattering coefficients for the
finite square well

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Appendix4: Calculation of A, B, C, D, F for the finite potential well

Let us evaluate the coefficients A, B, C, D, F for the scattering states associated to the finite potential well. We have seen that

$$\begin{aligned}x = -a : \quad & Ae^{-ika} + Be^{ika} = Ce^{-ira} + De^{ira} \\ & ikAe^{-ika} - ikBe^{ika} = irCe^{-ira} - irDe^{ira}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x = +a : \quad & Ce^{ira} + De^{-ira} = Fe^{ika} \\ & irCe^{ira} - irDe^{-ira} = ikFe^{ika}\end{aligned}$$

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Using the two continuity conditions for $x = +a$, by multiplying the first equation for k and comparing the two, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} kCe^{ira} + kDe^{-ira} &= rCe^{ira} - rDe^{-ira} \\ \Rightarrow De^{-ira}(r + k) &= Ce^{ira}(r - k) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow D = C e^{2ira} \frac{r - k}{r + k}$$

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and therefore

$$\begin{aligned} Fe^{ika} &= Ce^{ira} + De^{-ira} = \\ &= Ce^{ira} + C e^{2ira} \frac{r-k}{r+k} e^{-ira} = \\ &= Ce^{ira} \left(1 + \frac{r-k}{r+k} \right) = Ce^{ira} \frac{2r}{r+k} \end{aligned}$$

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- ① Let us consider, now, the two equations concerning the continuity conditions of ψ and ψ' in $x = -a$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} Ae^{-ika} + Be^{ika} &= Ce^{-ira} + De^{ira} \\ kAe^{-ika} - kBe^{ika} &= rCe^{-ira} - rDe^{ira} \end{aligned}$$

- ② If we multiply the first equation for r , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} rAe^{-ika} + rBe^{ika} &= rCe^{-ira} + rDe^{ira} \\ kAe^{-ika} - kBe^{ika} &= rCe^{-ira} - rDe^{ira} \end{aligned}$$

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① and if we add them, we get

$$Ae^{-ika}(r+k) + Be^{ika}(r-k) = 2r Ce^{-ira}$$

② whereas, if we subtract them, we obtain

$$Ae^{-ika}(r-k) + Be^{ika}(r+k) = 2r De^{ira} =$$

$$= 2r Ce^{2ira} \frac{r-k}{r+k} e^{ira} =$$

$$= 2r Ce^{-ira} e^{4ira} \frac{r-k}{r+k}$$

$$\Rightarrow (r+k)e^{-2ira} \left[Ae^{-ika}(r-k) + Be^{ika}(r+k) \right] =$$

$$= (r-k)e^{2ira} \left[Ae^{-ika}(r+k) + Be^{ika}(r-k) \right]$$

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from which we have

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-2ira} [Ae^{-ika}(r^2 - k^2) + Be^{ika}(r+k)^2] &= \\ = e^{2ira} [Ae^{-ika}(r^2 - k^2) + Be^{ika}(r-k)^2] &= \\ \Rightarrow e^{-2ira} [Ae^{-ika}(r^2 - k^2) + Be^{ika}(r^2 + k^2) + 2Be^{ika}rk] &= \\ = e^{2ira} [Ae^{-ika}(r^2 - k^2) + Be^{ika}(r^2 + k^2) - 2Be^{ika}rk] &= \\ \Rightarrow A(r^2 - k^2)e^{-ika}2i \sin(2ra) + & \\ + B(r^2 + k^2)e^{ika}2i \sin(2ra) - 2B rk e^{ika} 2 \cos(2ra) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

and finally

$$B = i A e^{-2ika} \frac{(r^2 - k^2) \sin(2ra)}{2rk \cos(2ra) - i(r^2 + k^2) \sin(2ra)}$$

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Concerning the parameter C, we have

$$\begin{aligned} 2r C e^{-ira} &= A e^{-ika}(r+k) + B e^{ika}(r-k) = \\ &= A e^{-ika}(r+k) + \\ &+ i A e^{-ika} \frac{(r^2 - k^2) \sin(2ra)(r-k)}{2rk \cos(2ra) - i(r^2 + k^2) \sin(2ra)} \end{aligned}$$

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and therefore

$$\begin{aligned} 2r C e^{-ira} &= A e^{-ika} . \\ &= \cdot \left\{ \frac{(r+k) [2rk \cos(2ra) - i(r^2+k^2)\sin(2ra)]}{2rk \cos(2ra) - i(r^2+k^2)\sin(2ra)} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{i(r^2-k^2)\sin(2ra)(r-k)}{2rk \cos(2ra) - i(r^2+k^2)\sin(2ra)} \right\} = \\ &= A e^{-ika} \frac{(r+k)2kr \cos(2ra) - 2ikr(k+r)\sin(2ra)}{2rk \cos(2ra) - i(r^2+k^2)\sin(2ra)} = \\ &= A e^{-ika} \frac{(r+k)2kr e^{-2ira}}{2rk \cos(2ra) - i(r^2+k^2)\sin(2ra)} \end{aligned}$$

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In summary, about C , we have

$$2r C e^{-ira} = A \frac{e^{-ika} (r+k) 2kr e^{-2ira}}{2rk \cos(2ra) - i(r^2 + k^2) \sin(2ra)}$$

and finally

$$C = A \frac{e^{-ira} e^{-ika} (r+k) k}{2rk \cos(2ra) - i(r^2 + k^2) \sin(2ra)}$$

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Using the above result we can rewrite the coefficient F and we have

$$\begin{aligned} F &= C e^{ira} \frac{2r}{r+k} = \\ &= A e^{-ika} \frac{2kr}{2rk \cos(2ra) - i(r^2 + k^2) \sin(2ra)} \end{aligned}$$

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