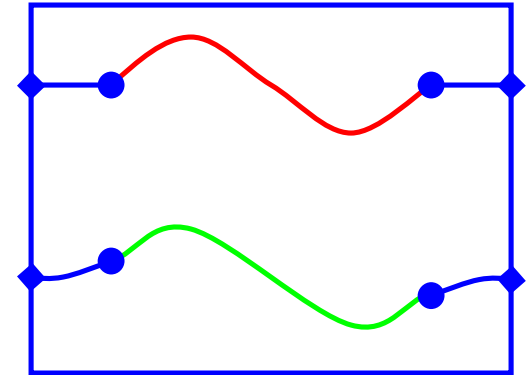


## Particles in nonrigid boxes

String attached with infinite force: only string vibrates with  $\sin(\omega t)$ .

String attached at a realistic fixture: fixture also vibrates a little bit.



Infinite potential well: Wave function is 0 outside well.

**Finite potential well:** There is a wave function with **small amplitude outside the well.**

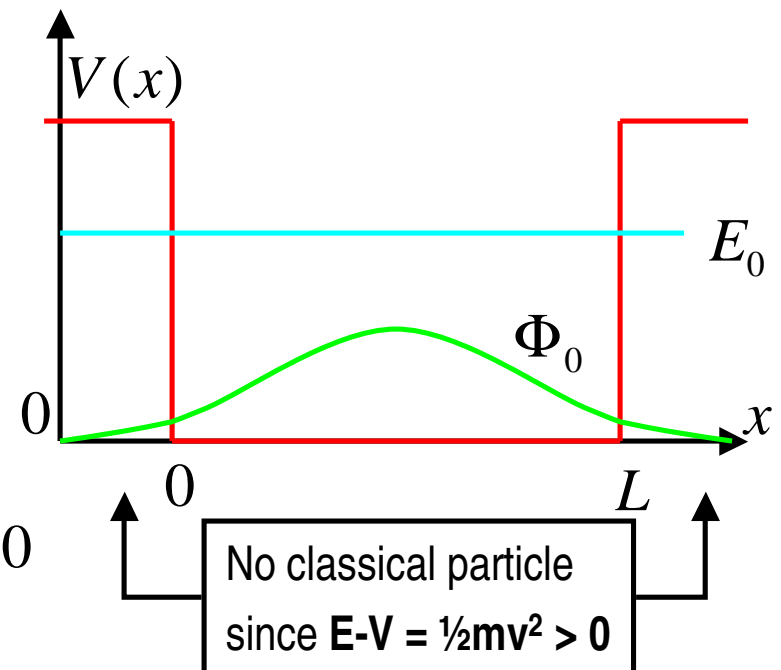
$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Phi(x) + V(x)\Phi(x) = E\Phi(x)$$

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

$E > V$ : Curvature towards x-axis

$E < V$ : Curvature away from x-axis with  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \Phi(x) = 0$

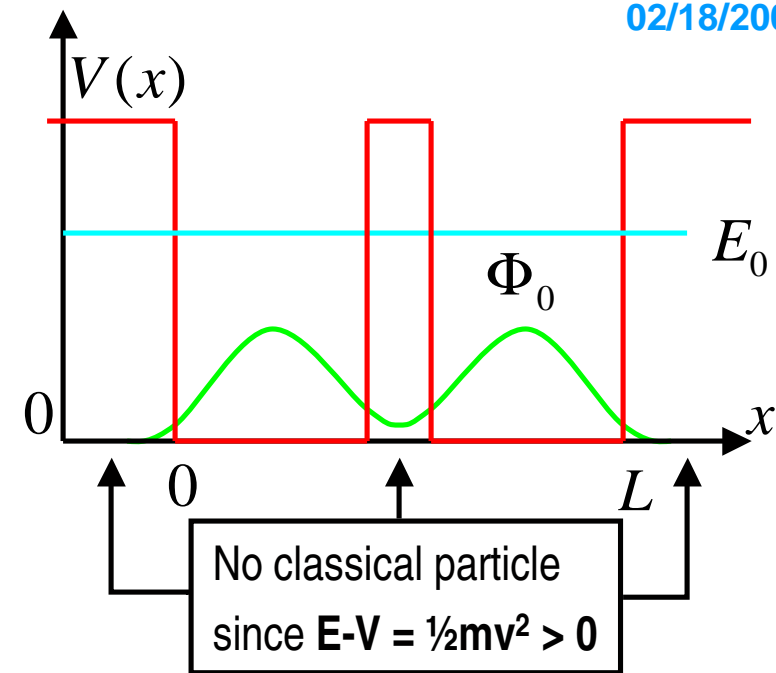
to have  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\Phi(x)|^2 dx = 1$



## Tunneling

How can there be a probability of finding the particle on the left as well as a probability of finding it on the right ?

The particle can come from the left to the right by **tunneling**.



**Properties** of the wave function:

- Stationary Schrödinger equation is satisfied:
- The first derivatives are continuous:
- The wave function is normalized:

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

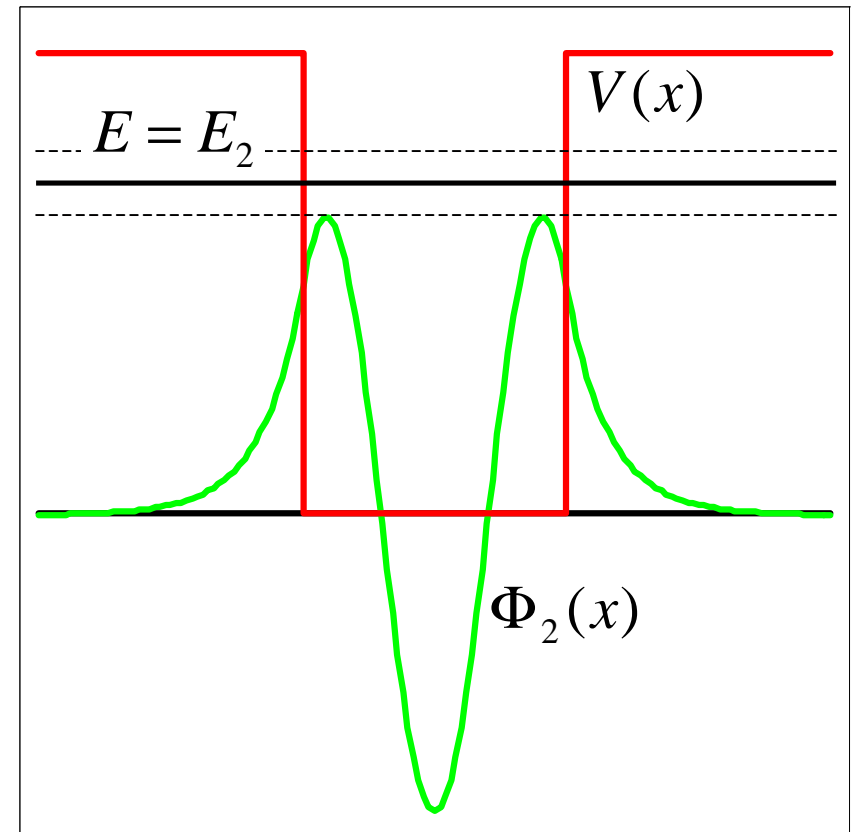
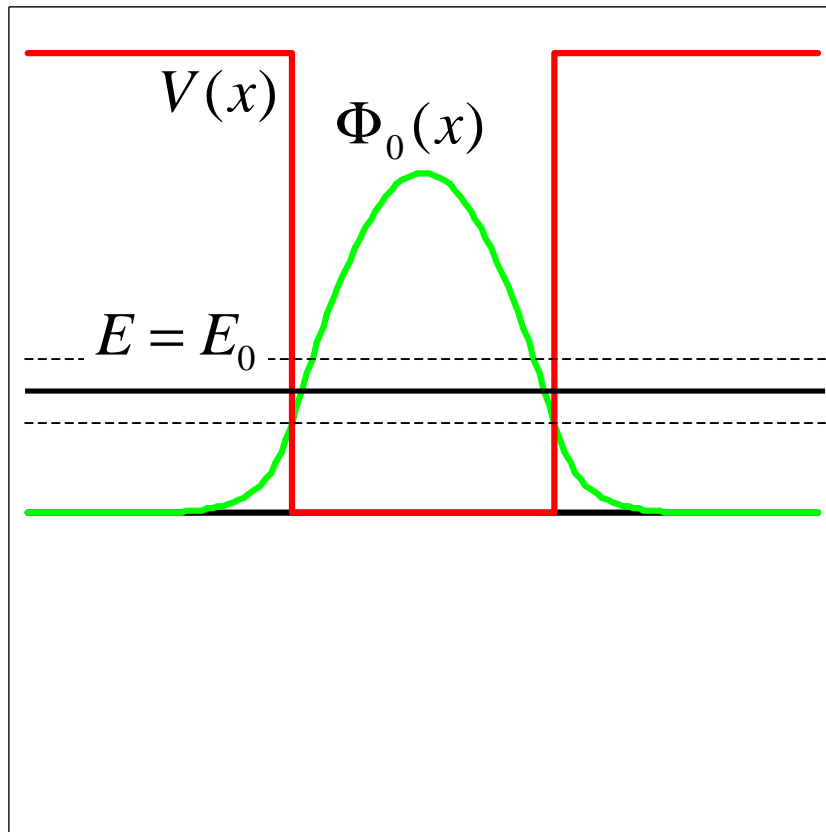
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \Phi'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} \Phi'(x)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\Phi(x)|^2 dx = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \Phi(x) = 0$$

## Fulfilling the boundary conditions

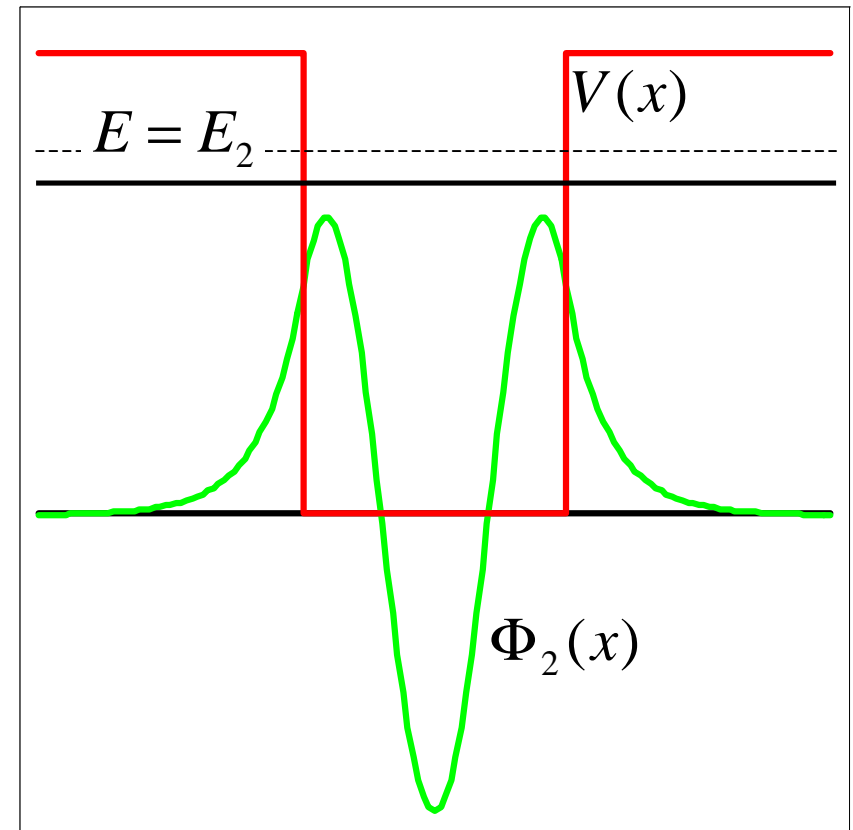
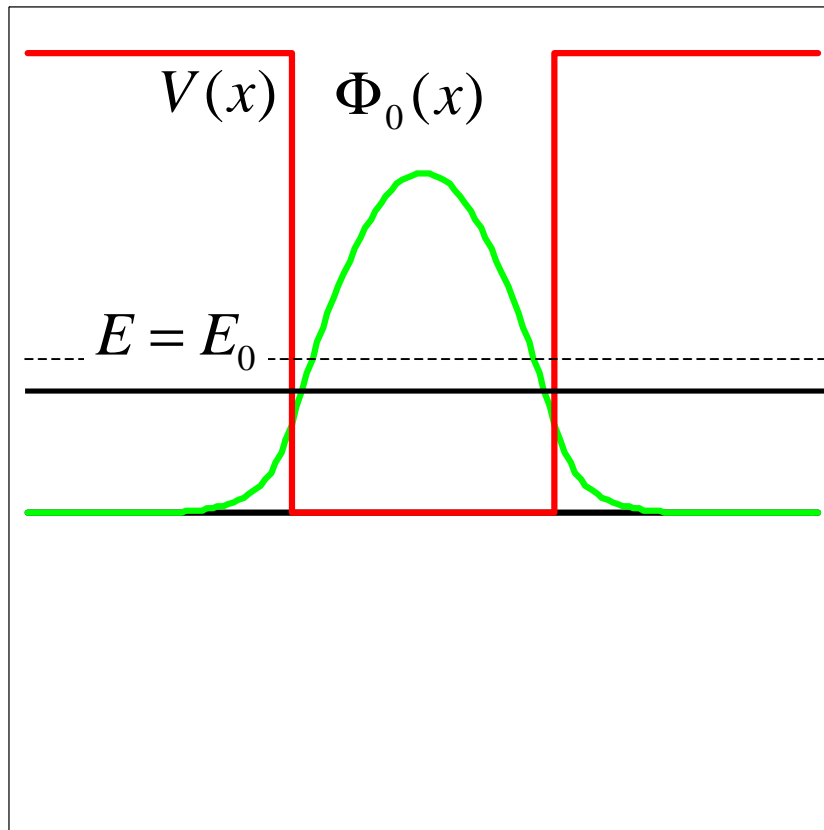
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \Phi(x) = 0$$



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

The normalization requirement leads to boundary conditions at infinity and they lead to energy quantization.

## Energy of a stationary wave function



The “curvature”  $\Phi''(x) / \Phi(x) \propto -(E - V)$  of the wave function is less for the finite potential well and therefore the energy levels  $E_n$  of stationary states are lower.