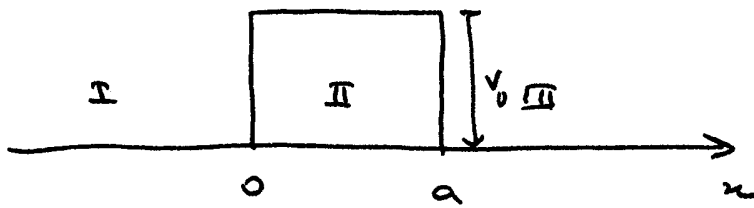


Comentário sobre o Fluxo

①



$$k^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} \quad ; \quad \kappa^2 = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (V_0 - E)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_{\text{I}}(x) = e^{ikx} + R e^{-ikx} \\ u_{\text{II}}(x) = A e^{-\kappa x} + B e^{\kappa x} \\ u_{\text{III}}(x) = T e^{ikx} \end{array} \right.$$

Fluxo em I

$$\begin{aligned} j_{\text{I}}(x) &= \frac{\hbar}{2im} \left[u^* \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{du^*}{dx} \right] \\ &= \frac{\hbar k}{m} (1 - |R|^2) \end{aligned}$$

Fluxo em II

$$\begin{aligned} j_{\text{II}}(x) &= \frac{\hbar}{2im} \left[u^* \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{du^*}{dx} \right] \\ &= \frac{\hbar k}{m} 2 \operatorname{Im}(A^* B) \end{aligned}$$

Fluxo em III

$$j_{III}(x) = \frac{\hbar k}{m} |T|^2$$

Demonstração da conservação de fluxos:

em $x=0$:

$$\begin{cases} 1 + R = A + B \\ \frac{ik}{\kappa} (1 - R) = -A + B \end{cases}$$

donde

$$2B = 1 + \frac{ik}{\kappa} + R \left(1 - \frac{ik}{\kappa}\right)$$

$$2A = 1 - \frac{ik}{\kappa} + R \left(1 + \frac{ik}{\kappa}\right)$$

Depois de alguns cálculos

$$2 \operatorname{Im}(A^* B) = \frac{k}{\kappa} (1 - |R|^2)$$

e portanto

$$j_{II}(x) = \frac{\hbar k}{m} 2 \operatorname{Im}(A^* B) = \frac{\hbar k}{m} (1 - |R|^2) = j_{I}(x)$$

em $x=a$:

$$\begin{cases} A e^{-\kappa a} + B e^{\kappa a} = T e^{ika} \\ -\kappa (A e^{-\kappa a} - B e^{\kappa a}) = ik T e^{ika} \end{cases}$$

Dnde

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$$A = \frac{1}{2} e^{kx} \left(1 - i \frac{k}{\kappa} \right) T e^{i'kx}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2} e^{-kx} \left(1 + i \frac{k}{\kappa} \right) T e^{i'kx}$$

$$2 \operatorname{Im}(A^* B) = \frac{k}{\kappa} |T|^2$$

Logo

$$j_{II}(x) = \frac{\hbar k}{m} 2 \operatorname{Im}(A^* B) = \frac{\hbar k}{m} |T|^2 = j_{III}(x)$$

Conclusão: Existe fluxo no sentido II e o fluxo é
conservado!