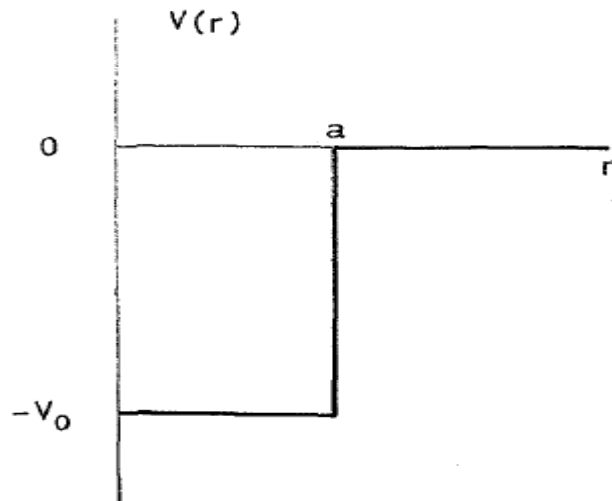


Pozo de potencial esférico finito



$$V(r) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } r > a \\ -V_0 & \text{si } r < a \end{cases}$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right] \Psi + V(r) \Psi = E \Psi$$

(3)

$$\Psi(r, \theta, \phi) = R(r)Y(\theta, \phi)$$

$$\frac{d^2 R}{d\rho^2} + \frac{2}{\rho} \frac{dR}{d\rho} + \left[1 - \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{\rho^2} \right] R = 0$$

$$\rho = \alpha r \quad \text{para } r < a \quad \text{y } \rho = i\beta r \quad \text{para } r > a$$

Pozo de potencial esférico finito

$$l = 0$$

$$\Psi(r, \theta, \phi) = R(r)Y(\theta, \phi) \quad \chi(r) = R(r)/r$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{8m\pi^2} \frac{d^2\chi}{dr^2} - V_0 \chi = E \chi \quad r < a$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{8m\pi^2} \frac{d^2\chi}{dr^2} = E \chi \quad r > a$$

$$\chi = A \sin(\alpha r) \quad r < a$$

$$\alpha = [8m\pi^2(V_0 - |E|)/\hbar^2]^{1/2}$$

$$\chi = B e^{-\beta r} \quad r > a$$

$$\beta = [8m\pi^2|E|/\hbar^2]^{1/2}$$

Igualando las derivadas logarítmicas $(1/R) dR/dr$ de las dos soluciones en $r = a$, podemos obtener las energías de los estados s. Definimos:

$$\xi = \alpha a$$

$$\eta = \beta a$$

$$\xi \cot \xi = -\eta$$

$$\xi^2 + \eta^2 = u_0^2 = 8m\pi^2 V_0 a^2 / \hbar^2$$

$$\xi^2 + \eta^2 = u_0^2$$

Pozo de potencial esférico finito

$$l = 0$$

$$\alpha = [8m\pi^2(V_0 - |E|)/h^2]^{1/2}$$

$$\beta = [8m\pi^2|E|/h^2]^{1/2}$$

$$\xi \cotg \xi = -\eta$$

$$\xi = \alpha a$$

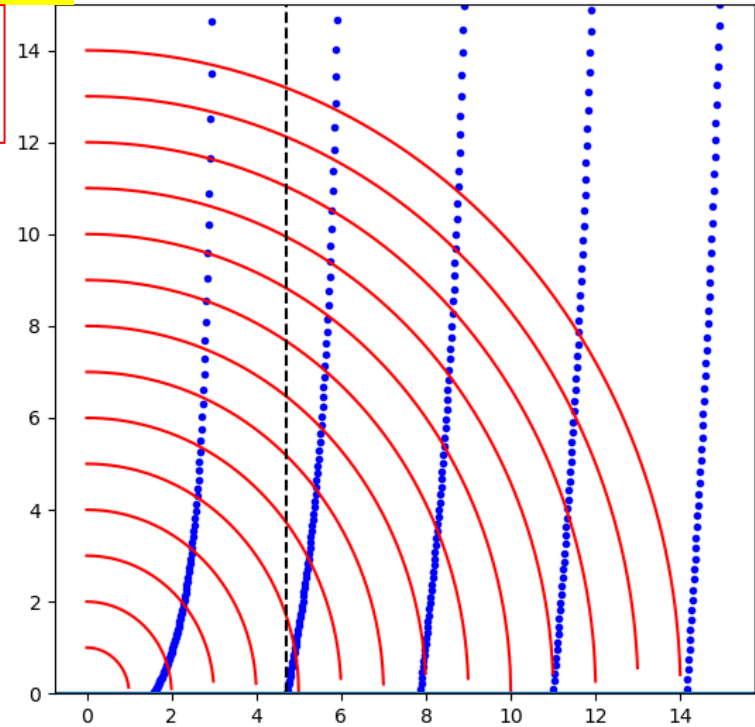
$$\xi^2 + \eta^2 = u_0^2$$

$$\eta = \beta a$$

$$\eta = \sqrt{u_0^2 - \xi^2}$$

$$\xi^2 + \eta^2 = u_0^2 = 8m\pi^2 V_0 a^2 / h^2$$

$$\xi \cotg \xi = -\eta$$

 η

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Pozo de potencial esférico finito

$$l = 0$$

$$\xi = \alpha a$$

$$\eta = \beta a$$

$$\alpha = [8m\pi^2(V_0 - |E|)/h^2]^{1/2}$$

$$\beta = [8m\pi^2|E|/h^2]^{1/2}$$

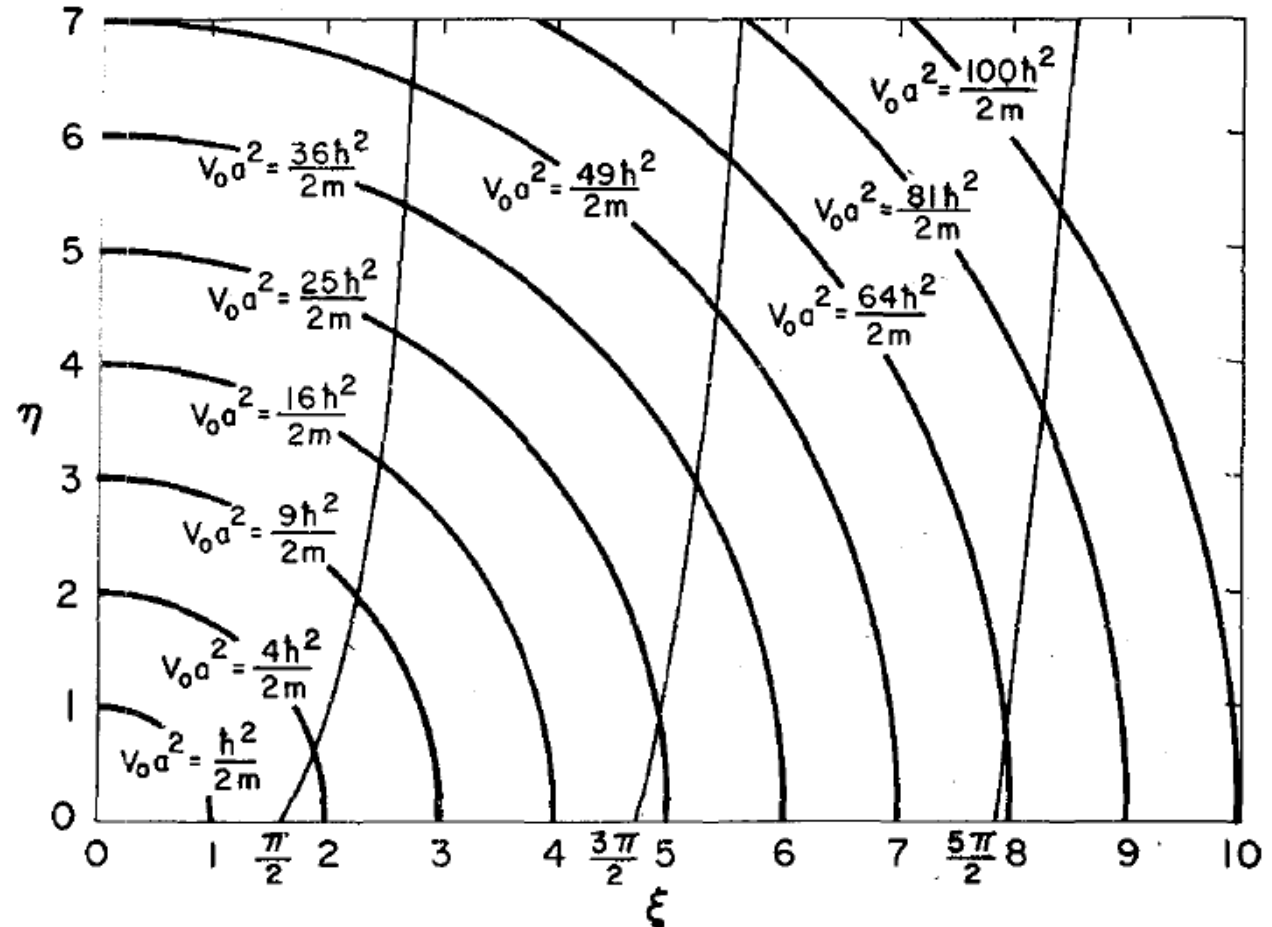
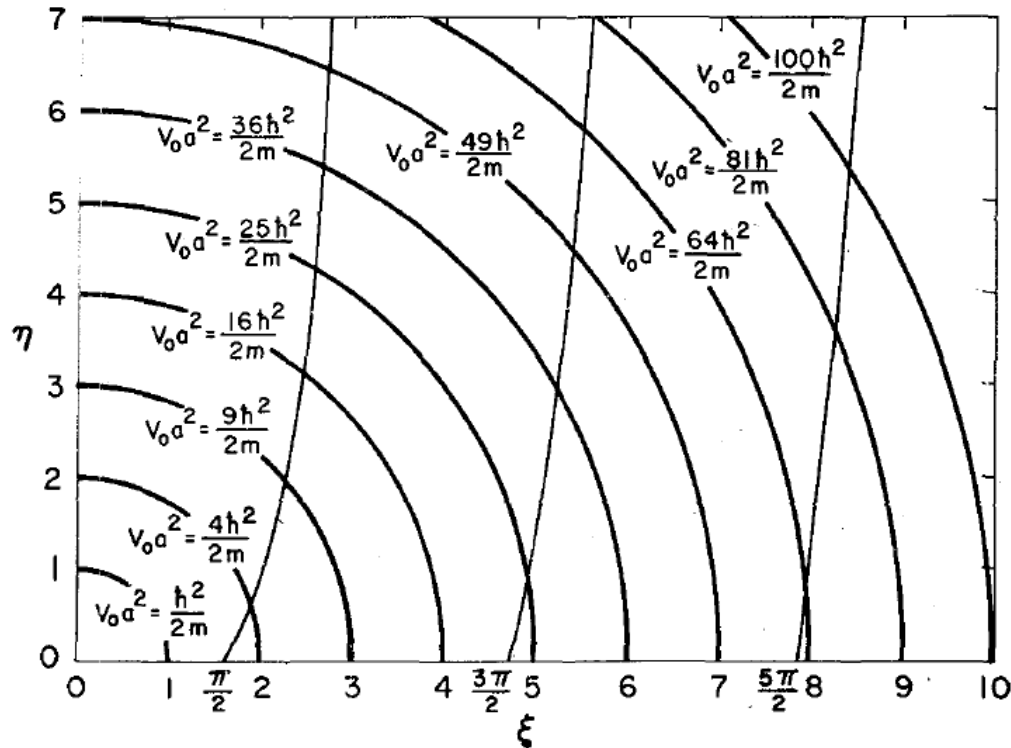


Fig. 2 - Curves of $\eta = -\xi \cot \xi$ and $\xi^2 + \eta^2 = 2mV_0 a^2 / \hbar^2$.

Pozo de potencial esférico finito

$l = 0$



no bound s-states if $V_0 a^2 \leq (\pi^2 \hbar^2 / 8m)$

one bound s-state if $(\pi^2 \hbar^2 / 8m) < V_0 a^2 \leq (9\pi^2 \hbar^2 / 8m)$

two bound s-state if $(9\pi^2 \hbar^2 / 8m) < V_0 a^2 \leq (25\pi^2 \hbar^2 / 8m)$

etc.

$\ell =$ arbitrario

$$\frac{d^2 R}{d\rho^2} + \frac{2}{\rho} \frac{dR}{d\rho} + \left[1 - \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{\rho^2} \right] R = 0$$

$\ell = 1$

$$\rho = \alpha r \quad \text{para } r < a \quad \text{y } \rho = i\beta r \quad \text{para } r > a$$

$$j_1(\rho) = \frac{\text{sen } \rho}{\rho^2} - \frac{\text{cosp} \rho}{\rho} \quad \text{para } r < a \quad (\text{Bessel esférica})$$

$$h_1(i\beta r) = i \left(\frac{1}{\beta r} + \frac{1}{\beta^2 r^2} \right) e^{-\beta r} \quad \text{para } r > a \quad (\text{Hankel esférica})$$

Niveles de energía

$$\frac{\cot g \xi}{\xi} - \frac{1}{\xi^2} = \frac{1}{\eta} + \frac{1}{\eta^2}$$

$$S(\xi)\eta^2 - \eta - 1 = 0$$

$$\xi^2 + \eta^2 = u_0^2$$

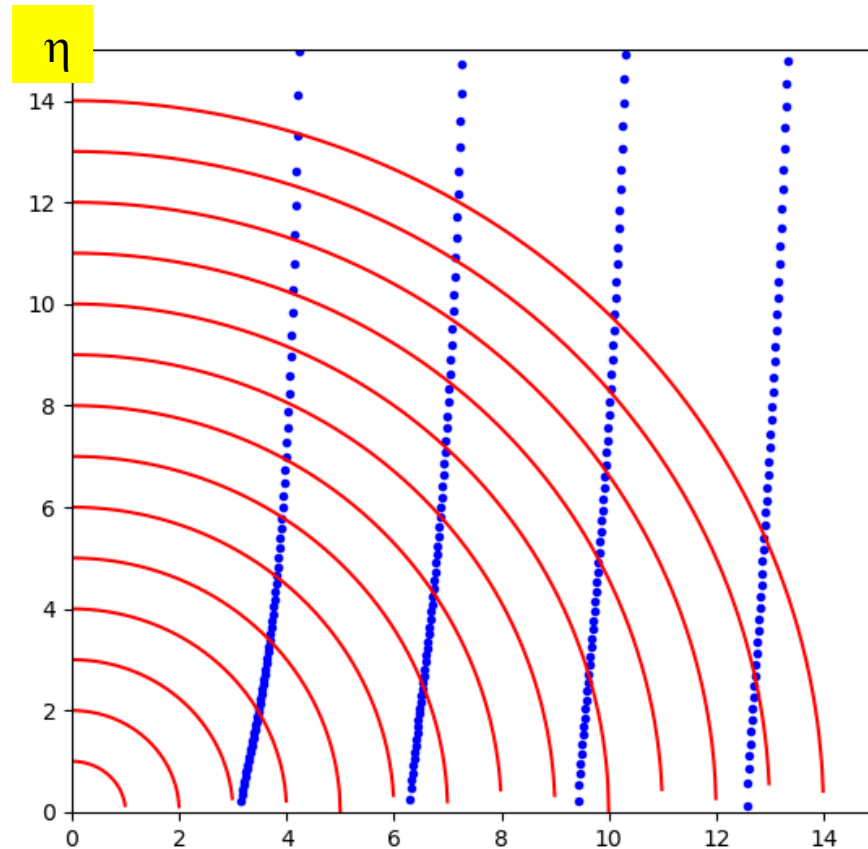
Niveles de energía $\ell = 1$

$$\frac{\cot g \xi}{\xi} - \frac{1}{\xi^2} = S(\xi)$$

$$S(\xi)\eta^2 - \eta - 1 = 0$$

$$\eta = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4S(\xi)}}{2S(\xi)}$$

$$\xi^2 + \eta^2 = u_0^2$$



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Pozo de potencial esférico finito

Niveles de energía

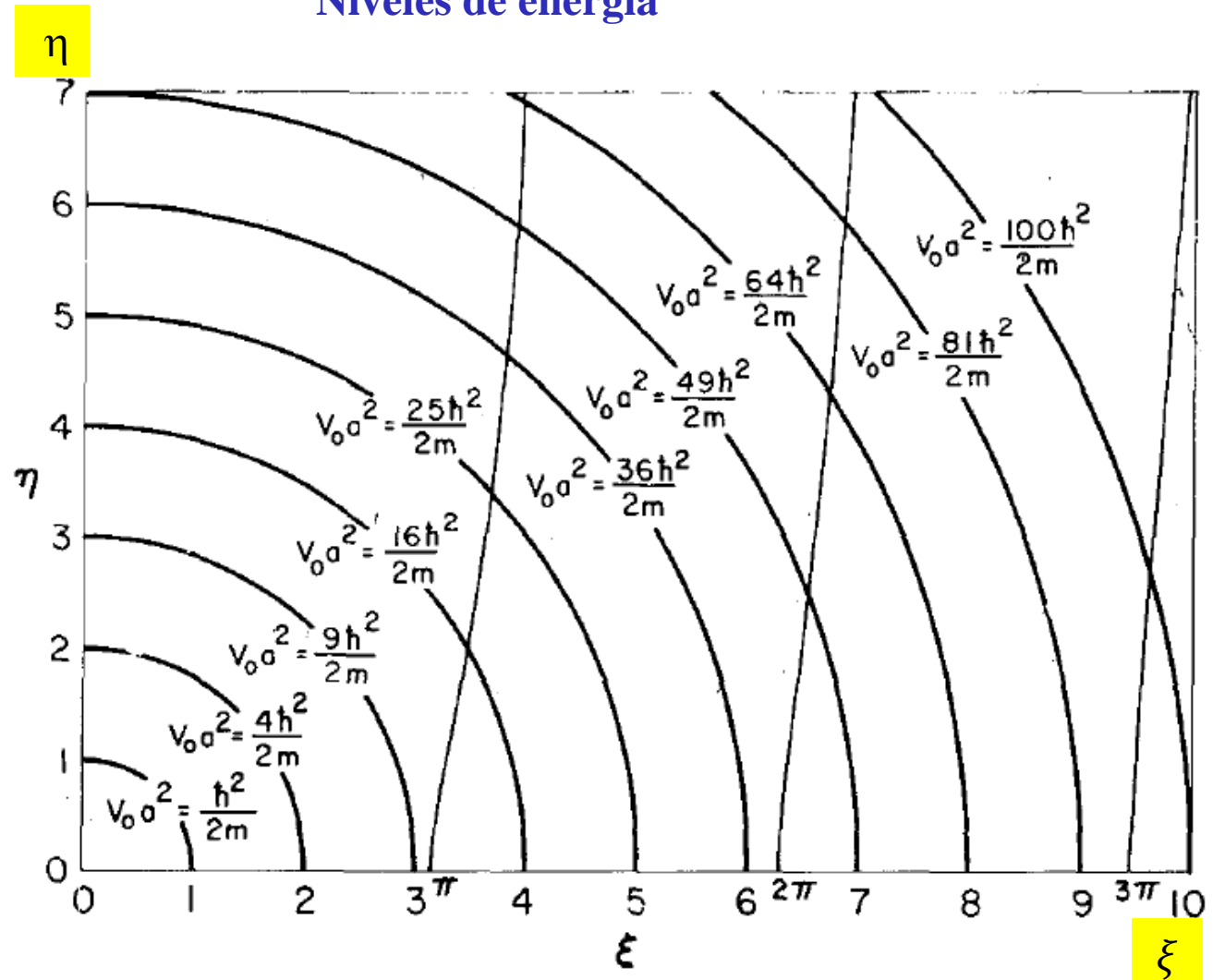
$$\ell = 1$$

$$\frac{\cot g \xi}{\xi} - \frac{1}{\xi^2} = S(\xi)$$

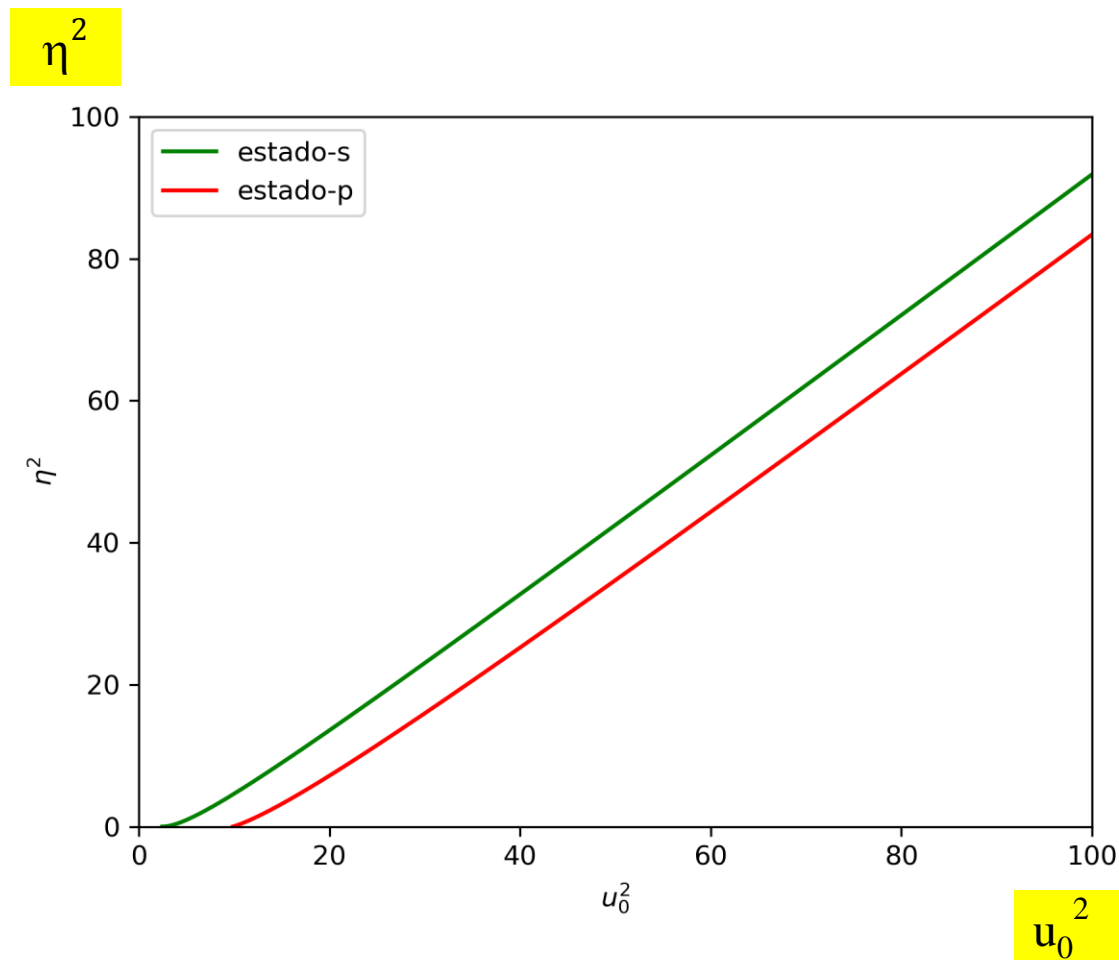
$$S(\xi)\eta^2 - \eta - 1 = 0$$

$$\eta = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4S(\xi)}}{2S(\xi)}$$

$$\xi^2 + \eta^2 = u_0^2$$



Pozo de potencial esférico finito



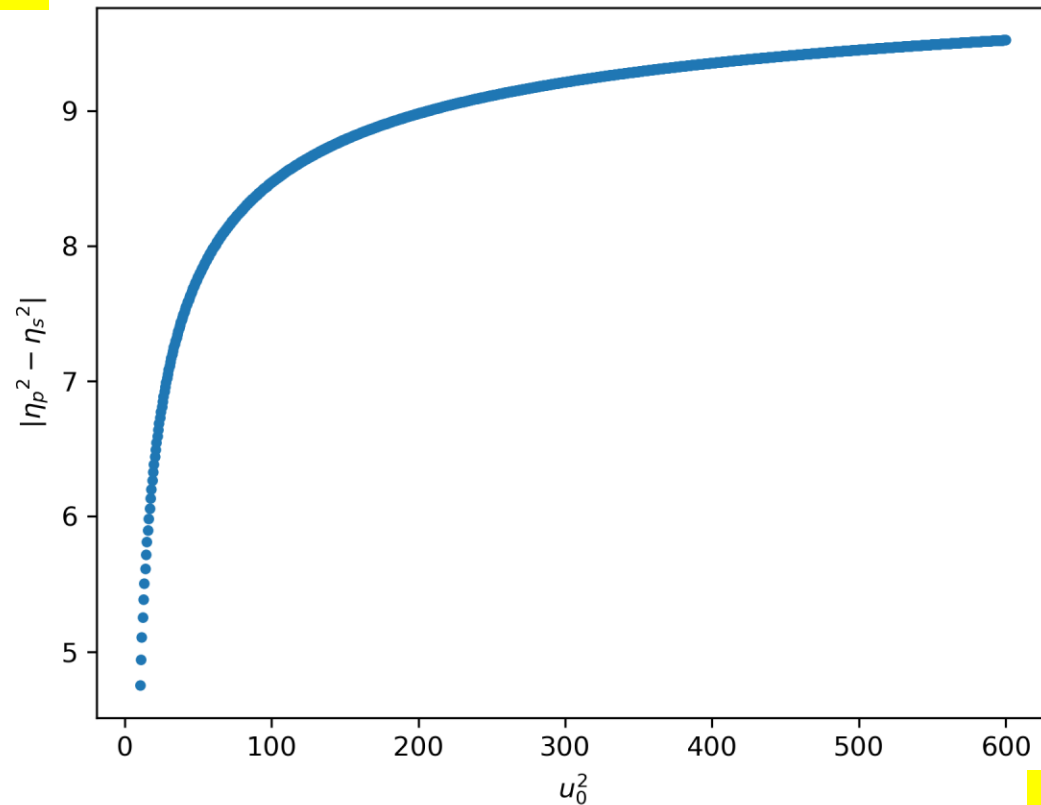
E, V_0 [eV]; R [nm]

$\Delta\eta^2$

$$\Delta\eta^2 = \frac{8m\pi^2}{h^2} |\Delta E| R^2$$

$$\Delta\eta^2 = 26.18 |\Delta E| R^2$$

$$u_0^2 = 26.18 V_0 R^2$$



Pozo infinito



$$\Delta E = \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu R^2} (z_{1,1}^2 - z_{1,0}^2) \approx 10,315 \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu R^2}$$

u_0^2

Pozo de potencial esférico finito

E, V_0 [eV]; a, R [nm]

$$\Delta\eta^2 = \frac{8m\pi^2}{h^2} |\Delta E| R^2$$

$\Delta\eta^2$

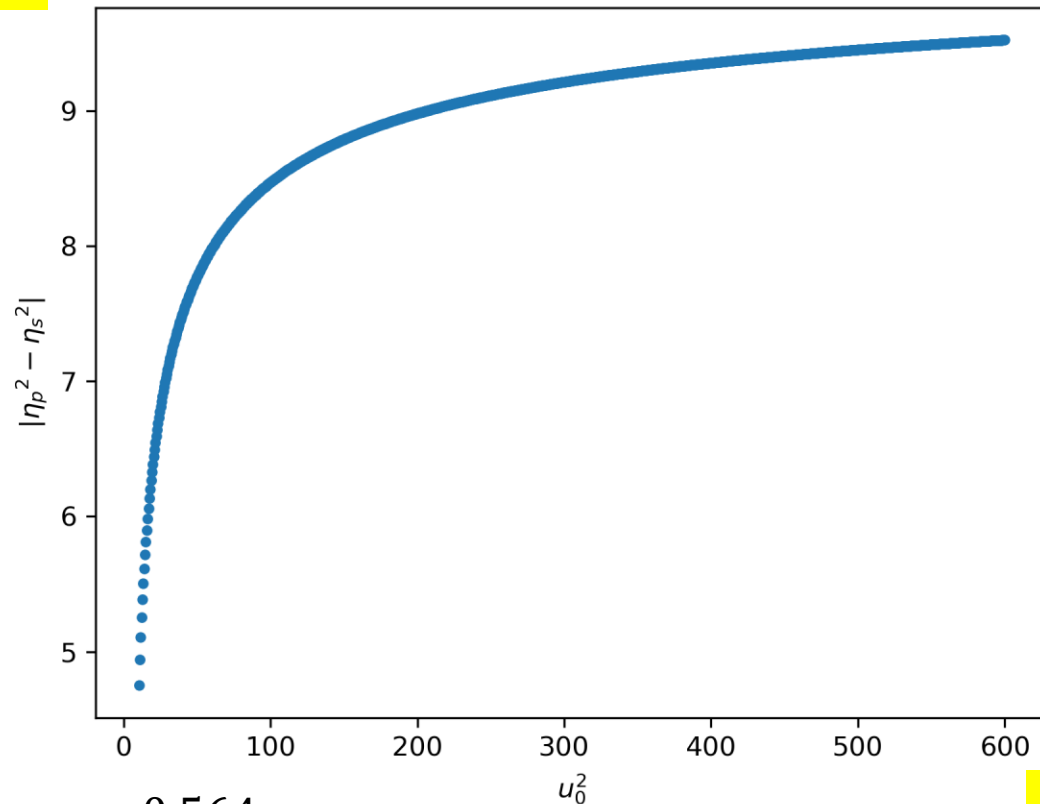
$$\Delta\eta^2 = 26.18 |\Delta E| R^2$$

$$u_0^2 = 26.18 V_0 R^2$$

ClNa: 2,746 eV ; $a = 0.564$ nm

$R = a/2$

$$\Delta E = E_{1p} - E_{1s} = 2.75 \text{ eV}$$



$$\Delta\eta^2 = 26.18 * 2.75 * 0.564 * \frac{0.564}{4} = 5.725 \rightarrow$$

$$u_0^2 \sim 10$$

$$V_0 \sim 4.8 \text{ eV}$$

u_0^2

E, V_0 [eV]; a, R [nm]

$$\Delta\eta^2 = \frac{8m\pi^2}{h^2} |\Delta E| R^2$$

$$\Delta\eta^2 = 26.18 |\Delta E| R^2$$

$$u_0^2 = 26.18 V_0 R^2$$

Para los centros F de interés, es :

$$|\Delta E| = 68 (10a)^{-1.85}$$

según la ley de Mollwo – Ivey (con «a» en nanómetros , E en eV)

Asumiendo $R = x * a$

$$\Delta\eta^2 = 26.18 |\Delta E| R^2 = 26.18 * 68 (10a)^{-1.85} * (xa)^2$$

$$\Delta\eta^2 = 25.15 * a^{0.15} x^2$$

Para $x = 0.5$ y $0.4 \leq a \leq 0.74$ debe ser : $5.48 \leq \Delta\eta^2 \leq 6$