

## WKB APPROXIMATION OF A DOUBLE POTENTIAL WELL - TURNING POINTS

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In this post, we'll start applying the WKB approximation to the problem of a double potential well, in which the potential is an even function with two minima, at  $\pm x_0$  and a finite maximum  $V_0$  at  $x = 0$ . The potential will tend to  $+\infty$  as  $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$ , and we'll be looking for bound states with a total energy  $E < V_0$ , so classically, the particle would be confined to one of the two wells. To make things definite, we'll look at the wave function in the right-hand well, where the turning points are at  $x_1$  (where  $V'(x_1) < 0$ ) and  $x_2$  (where  $V'(x_2) > 0$ ).

The situation at turning point  $x_2$  is the same as with the single-well potential, so we get

$$\psi(x) \approx \begin{cases} \frac{2D}{\sqrt{p(x)}} \sin \left[ \int_x^{x_2} p(x') dx' / \hbar + \frac{\pi}{4} \right] & x_1 < x < x_2 \\ \frac{D}{\sqrt{|p(x)|}} \exp \left[ - \int_{x_2}^x |p(x')| dx' / \hbar \right] & x > x_2 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where  $D$  is a normalization constant.

To get the wave function for  $0 < x < x_1$  we need to use the patching function to connect the WKB functions on either side of  $x = x_1$ . We've done a similar analysis for the downward sloping turning point in a single well potential, but in that case we assumed that  $V(x) \rightarrow \infty$  as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  so we could throw away the positive exponential term in the wave function. In this case, we can't do that since the potential is finite to the left of  $x = 0$ , at least up to the point where it decreases and goes below  $E$  in the left-hand well.

The plan is essentially the same as that used in analyzing the finite barrier with sloping sides. First, we linearize the potential near the point  $x = x_1$ , then we work out the patching function in the region  $x > x_1$  and relate it to the WKB function in that region. Since we already know the WKB function for  $x_1 < x < x_2$ , we make the WKB function from the left turning point match that given in 1. Finally, we use the patching function to find the WKB function for  $0 < x < x_1$ .

As usual, we'll do the analysis by shifting  $x_1$  to the origin. Then the WKB functions near  $x = 0$  are

$$\psi = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|p|}} \left[ G e^{\int_x^0 |p(x')| dx' / \hbar} + F e^{-\int_x^0 |p(x')| dx' / \hbar} \right] & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \left[ B e^{i \int_0^x p(x') dx' / \hbar} + C e^{-i \int_0^x p(x') dx' / \hbar} \right] & x > 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Linearizing the potential, we have

$$V(x) \approx E + V'(0)x \quad (3)$$

As before, solving the Schrödinger equation for this linearized potential gives us the patching wave function  $\psi_p$ :

$$\psi_p(x) = a Ai(\alpha x) + b Bi(\alpha x) \quad (4)$$

$$\alpha \equiv \left( \frac{2mV'(0)}{\hbar^2} \right)^{1/3} \quad (5)$$

In the overlap region to the right of  $x_1$ ,  $x > 0$  so

$$p(x) = \sqrt{2m(E - V(x))} = \hbar \sqrt{-\alpha^3 x} \quad (6)$$

Note that  $p$  is real, since  $\alpha < 0$  (due to  $V'(0) < 0$ ) and  $x > 0$ . Therefore

$$\int_0^x p(x') dx' = \frac{2}{3} \hbar (-\alpha x)^{3/2} \quad (7)$$

and the WKB function from 2 for  $x > 0$  is

$$\psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\hbar} (-\alpha)^{3/4} x^{1/4}} (B e^{iq} + C e^{-iq}) \quad (8)$$

$$q \equiv \frac{1}{\hbar} \int_0^x p(x') dx' = \frac{2}{3} (-\alpha x)^{3/2} \quad (9)$$

Now for the patching function  $\psi_p$  for  $x > 0$  from 4, we see that the argument is negative since  $\alpha < 0$ , so we can apply the large negative asymptotic forms for the Airy functions:

$$Ai(z) \sim \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}(-z)^{1/4}} \sin \left[ \frac{2}{3} (-z)^{3/2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right] & z \ll 0 \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}z^{1/4}} e^{-2z^{3/2}/3} & z \gg 0 \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

$$Bi(z) \sim \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}(-z)^{1/4}} \cos \left[ \frac{2}{3} (-z)^{3/2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right] & z \ll 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}z^{1/4}} e^{2z^{3/2}/3} & z \gg 0 \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

This gives us

$$\psi_p(x) \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}(-\alpha x)^{1/4}} \left[ a \sin\left(q + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + b \cos\left(q + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right] \quad (12)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}(-\alpha x)^{1/4}} \left[ \frac{a}{2i} \left( e^{iq+i\pi/4} - e^{-iq-i\pi/4} \right) + \frac{b}{2} \left( e^{iq+i\pi/4} + e^{-iq-i\pi/4} \right) \right] \quad (13)$$

Equating coefficients of  $e^{\pm iq}$  in this equation and the WKB function 8 we get

$$a = i \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{-\hbar\alpha}} \left( B e^{-i\pi/4} - C e^{i\pi/4} \right) \quad (14)$$

$$b = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{-\hbar\alpha}} \left( B e^{-i\pi/4} + C e^{i\pi/4} \right) \quad (15)$$

The WKB function 8 must be the same as 1 in the region  $x_1 < x < x_2$ . To use this fact, we note that

$$\int_x^{x_2} p(x') dx' = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} p(x') dx' - \int_{x_1}^x p(x') dx' \quad (16)$$

Applying this to 1 we get

$$\psi(x) \approx \frac{2D}{\sqrt{p(x)}} \sin \left[ \frac{1}{\hbar} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} p(x') dx' - \frac{1}{\hbar} \int_{x_1}^x p(x') dx' + \frac{\pi}{4} \right] \quad (17)$$

$$= \frac{2D}{\sqrt{p(x)}} \sin \left( \theta - q + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \quad (18)$$

$$= \frac{2D}{\sqrt{p(x)}} \frac{1}{2i} \left( e^{i\theta - iq + i\pi/4} - e^{-i\theta + iq - i\pi/4} \right) \quad (19)$$

where

$$\theta \equiv \frac{1}{\hbar} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} p(x') dx' \quad (20)$$

This function must be the same as 8 so we can get the constants  $B$  and  $C$  in terms of  $D$ :

$$B = -\frac{D}{i} e^{-i\theta - i\pi/4} \quad (21)$$

$$C = \frac{D}{i} e^{i\theta + i\pi/4} \quad (22)$$

We can insert these into 14 and 15 to get

$$a = -\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{-\hbar\alpha}} D \left( e^{-i\theta - i\pi/2} + e^{i\theta + i\pi/2} \right) \quad (23)$$

$$= -2\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{-\hbar\alpha}} D \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad (24)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{-\hbar\alpha}} D \sin\theta \quad (25)$$

$$b = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{-\hbar\alpha}} \frac{D}{i} \left( -e^{-i\theta - i\pi/2} + e^{i\theta + i\pi/2} \right) \quad (26)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{-\hbar\alpha}} D \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad (27)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{-\hbar\alpha}} D \cos\theta \quad (28)$$

Now we can look at the other side of the turning point, where  $x < x_1$  (or  $x < 0$  in our calculations). First, we note that, from 6

$$|p(x)| = \left| \hbar \sqrt{-\alpha^3 x} \right| = \hbar \sqrt{\alpha^3 x} \quad (29)$$

since  $\alpha < 0$  and  $x < 0$ . Also, since  $|p(x)|$  is an even function and  $x < 0$

$$\int_x^0 |p(x')| dx' = \int_0^{-x} p(x') dx' = \hbar q \quad (30)$$

Therefore, from 2 with  $x < 0$  we get

$$\psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\hbar} (-\alpha)^{3/4} (-x)^{1/4}} (Ge^q + Fe^{-q}) \quad (31)$$

Using the same patching function as before but now taking its large positive asymptotic form (since  $\alpha < 0$  and  $x < 0$ , so  $\alpha x > 0$ ), we get

$$\psi_p(x) \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} (\alpha x)^{1/4}} \left( \frac{a}{2} e^{-q} + be^q \right) \quad (32)$$

Comparing coefficients with the WKB form:

$$\frac{a}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{-\hbar\alpha}} F \quad (33)$$

$$b = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{-\hbar\alpha}} G \quad (34)$$

Using 25 and 28 we can write  $F$  and  $G$  in terms of  $D$ :

$$F = D \sin \theta \quad (35)$$

$$G = 2D \cos \theta \quad (36)$$

Substituting back into the first of 2 and restoring the turning point from  $x = 0$  to  $x = x_1$  we get for  $0 < x < x_1$ :

$$\psi(x) \approx \frac{D}{\sqrt{|p(x)|}} \left[ 2 \cos \theta e^{\int_{x_1}^{x_1} |p(x')| dx' / \hbar} + \sin \theta e^{-\int_{x_1}^{x_1} |p(x')| dx' / \hbar} \right] \quad (37)$$

This, together with 1, gives us the complete WKB wave function for  $x > 0$ .

#### PINGBACKS

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