

$$P = \frac{16}{4 + \left(\frac{\delta'}{a}\right)^2} e^{-2\delta' L}$$

keďže  $\left(\frac{\delta'}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{V}{T} - 1 \approx 1$

Podstatné je teda exponenciálna závislosť  $\Rightarrow$

$$P \approx e^{-2\delta' L}$$

$$\ln P = -2\delta' L$$

častice nenavrhá na pravouhlú bariéru, ale na bariéru typu  $V(x)$  s promennou výškou  $\Rightarrow$

$$\ln P = -2 \int_0^L \delta'(x) dx = -2 \int_{R_0}^R \delta'(x) dx$$

$R_0$  - polomer jadra

$R$  - vzdialenosť od stredu, kde  $T = V$

$R > R_0$ ,  $T > V$  - častice sa môže voľne pohybovať.

$$V(x) = \frac{2Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 x}$$

$$\delta' = \sqrt{\frac{2m(V-T)}{\hbar^2}} = \left(\frac{2m}{\hbar^2}\right)^{1/2} \left[\frac{2Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 x} - T\right]^{1/2}$$

$T = V$  ak  $x = R \Rightarrow$

$$\delta' = \left(\frac{2mT}{\hbar^2}\right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{R}{x} - 1\right)^{1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln P = -2 \int_{R_0}^R \delta'(x) dx = -2 \left(\frac{2mT}{\hbar^2}\right)^{1/2} \int_{R_0}^R \left(\frac{R}{x} - 1\right)^{1/2} dx$$

$$= -2 \left(\frac{2mT}{\hbar^2}\right)^{1/2} R \left[ \arccos\left(\frac{R_0}{R}\right)^{1/2} - \left(\frac{R_0}{R}\right)^{1/2} \left(1 - \frac{R_0}{R}\right)^{1/2} \right]$$