

APPLIED QUANTUM MECHANICS

Unit 1 *Week 1*

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July XX – August XX, 2010

Outline

Inadequacies of
Classical Physics

Compton Effect

Wave-particle
Duality

de Broglie Waves

1 Inadequacies of Classical Physics

2 Compton Effect

3 Wave-particle Duality

4 de Broglie Waves

INADEQUACIES OF CLASSICAL PHYSICS

APPLIED QUANTUM MECHANICS

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- The phenomenon of **black body radiation** could not be explained within the framework of electromagnetic theory. Max Planck arrived at a formula explaining black body radiation and proved that it can be derived by assuming the quantization of electromagnetic radiation.

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- Einstein showed how the introduction of the photon could explain the unexplained characteristics of the **photoelectric effect**.

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- **Atomic Spectra**.

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- A monochromatic em beam of frequency ν can be regarded as a collection of particlelike **photons**.
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- Each photon possess an energy $E = h\nu$ and a momentum $p = E/c$.
- The collision is **elastic** i.e., energy and momentum is conserved.

DERIVATIONS

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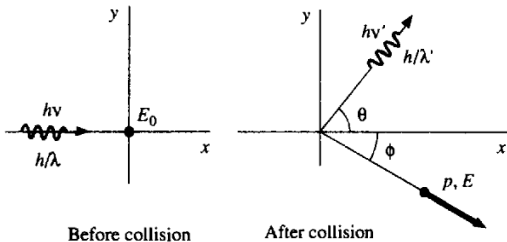
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- A photon moving along x -direction is scattered through angle θ by an electron of mass m_e at rest.

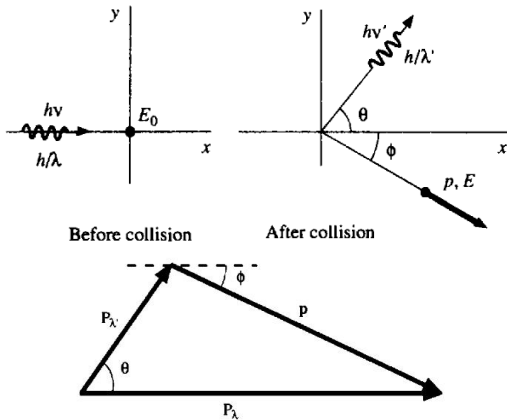
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- Relativistic energy of electron after collision $E = \sqrt{E_0^2 + p^2 c^2}$

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- Relativistic energy of electron after collision $E = \sqrt{E_0^2 + p^2 c^2}$

- Conservation of Energy

$$h\nu + E_0 = h\nu' + E \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} E^2 + E_0^2 - 2EE_0 = h^2\nu^2 + h^2\nu'^2 - 2h^2\nu\nu' \\ p_e^2 c^2 + 2E_0^2 - 2EE_0 = h^2\nu^2 + h^2\nu'^2 - 2h^2\nu\nu' \end{array} \right.$$

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- Conservation of Momentum

$$p_e^2 = p^2 + p'^2 - 2pp' \cos \theta \quad \left| \quad p_e^2 c^2 = h^2\nu^2 + h^2\nu'^2 - 2h^2\nu\nu' \cos \theta \right.$$

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$$2h^2\nu\nu' - 2h^2\nu\nu' \cos \theta = 2EE_0 - 2E_0^2 = (E - E_0)E_0$$

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$$2h^2\nu\nu' - 2h^2\nu\nu' \cos \theta = 2EE_0 - 2E_0^2 = (E - E_0)E_0$$

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$$\left(\frac{c}{\nu'} - \frac{c}{\nu} \right) = \Delta\lambda = \frac{h}{m_e c} (1 - \cos \theta)$$

DOUBLE SLIT INTERFERENCE

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- Consider a beam of light passing through two parallel slits.

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- Consider a beam of light passing through two parallel slits.
- **When either one of the slits is closed**; the pattern observed on a screen placed beyond the barrier is a typical diffraction pattern.

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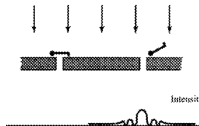
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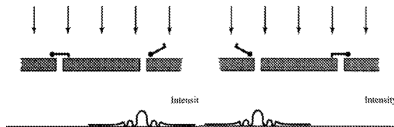
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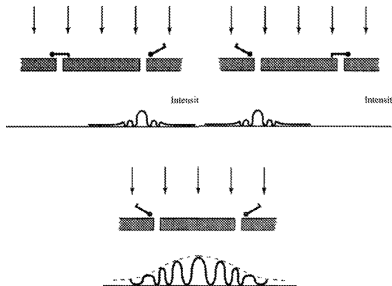
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DUAL NATURE OF LIGHT

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- Suppose that the beam of light consisted of a stream of pointlike classical particles. We note that each one must pass through either one of the slits. Therefore, the pattern obtained when the two slits are open must be the overlapping of the patterns obtained when each of the slits is open separately.

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- **But no** the pattern actually obtained can be explained only in terms of interference of the light passing simultaneously through both of the slits.

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- **But no** the pattern actually obtained can be explained only in terms of interference of the light passing simultaneously through both of the slits.
- **Yet**, if the light intensity is very weak, the photons will reach the screen at a low rate. The pattern will be formed slowly, a point at a time, indicating the arrival of separate photons to the screen.

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- **Yet**, if the light intensity is very weak, the photons will reach the screen at a low rate. The pattern will be formed slowly, a point at a time, indicating the arrival of separate photons to the screen.
- It is impossible to determine which slit each of these photons passes through; such a measurement would destroy the interference pattern.

DE BROGLIE HYPOTHESIS

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- Material particles have wavelike characteristics.

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- Material particles have wavelike characteristics.
- A particle of energy E and momentum p is associated with a wave of angular frequency $\nu = E/h$ and a wavelength $\lambda = h/p$ known as the de Broglie wavelength.

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- Formed the physical basis of the Bohr Atomic Model.

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The electrons move in orbits restricted by the requirement that perimeter of their orbital $2\pi r$ be an integral multiple of de Broglie wavelength $\lambda_p = h/p$.

$$pr = n \frac{h}{2\pi}$$

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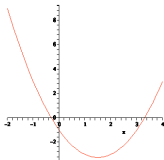
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The relation between the Coulomb force and the centrifugal force can be written in the following form:

$$\frac{e^2}{r^2} = \frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{p^2}{mr}$$

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Combining them we obtain

$$r_n = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \frac{n^2 h^2}{me^2}$$

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$$r_n = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \frac{n^2 h^2}{me^2}$$

The energy is

$$E_n = -\frac{2\pi^2}{n^2} \frac{me^4}{h^2}$$