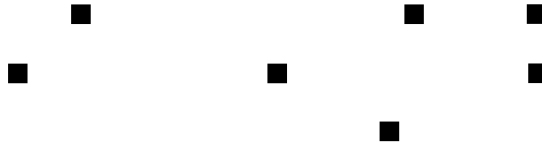


التطور التاريخي لمبدأ الكم

Historical Development of Quantum Mechanics



-

classical

. mechanics

. macroscopic particles (..... - -)

Bulk properties

Thermodynamics

. microscopic particles

Quantum mechanics

. subatomic particles

:

macroscopic

" " " "

atomic and sub-atomic

phenomena

Failures of Classical Mechanics

Black - Body Radiation

Infra - red

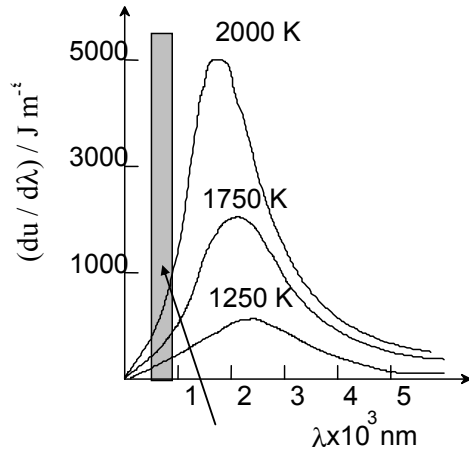
($\lambda - \lambda$)

($\lambda - \lambda$)

T

λ_{\max}

$$\lambda_{\max} \propto 1/T$$



: (1 - 1)

$$T \lambda_{max} =$$

Wien's displacement law

(1 - 1)

$$2.9 \times 10^{-3} m \cdot K$$

$$1000 K$$

$$\lambda_{max}$$

$$= 2900 nm$$

Energy density ()

: Stefan's law

$$F = a \cdot T^4$$

(1 - 2)

:

(...)

" " E = nhv ; n = 1, 2, 3, ...

()

n = E / hv (1 - v)

" "

Oscillators

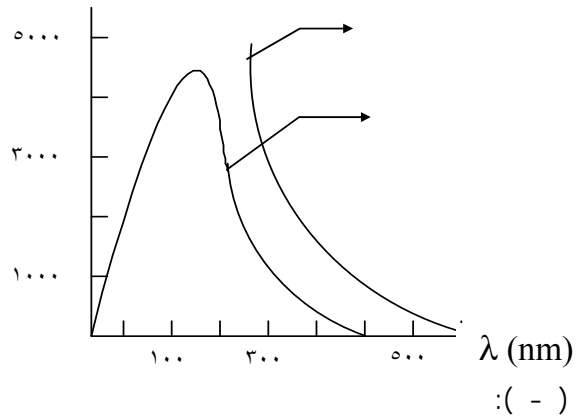
$$(1 - v) \frac{dF(\lambda)}{d\lambda} = \left(\frac{8\pi hc}{\lambda^5} \right) \left\{ \frac{\exp(-\frac{hc}{\lambda kT})}{1 - \exp(-\frac{hc}{\lambda kT})} \right\} d\lambda$$

(-)

.λ

hc / λkT exp (-hc / λkT)

. λ



$$I(\lambda, T) = \frac{2\pi^5 k^4 T^4}{15 h^3 c^3} \frac{1}{\lambda^5} \frac{1}{e^{hc/\lambda kT} - 1}$$

h

$$6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$$

$$I(\lambda, T) = \frac{2\pi^5 k^4 T^4}{15 h^3 c^3} \frac{1}{\lambda^5} \frac{1}{e^{hc/\lambda kT} - 1}$$

$$) \quad h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$$

$$I(\lambda, T) = \frac{2\pi^5 k^4 T^4}{15 h^3 c^3} \frac{1}{\lambda^5} \frac{1}{e^{hc/\lambda kT} - 1}$$

$$I(\lambda, T) = \frac{2\pi^5 k^4 T^4}{15 h^3 c^3} \frac{1}{\lambda^5} \frac{1}{e^{hc/\lambda kT} - 1} \quad (h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s})$$

$$I(\lambda, T) = \frac{2\pi^5 k^4 T^4}{15 h^3 c^3} \frac{1}{\lambda^5} \frac{1}{e^{hc/\lambda kT} - 1}$$

principle of quantization

of energy

:

v h hv Quantum

: -

. 1000 k

:

() 500 - 600 nm (

() 1000 - 10000 nm (

:

200 nm = dλ ; 6000 nm = (

(1 - ν)

(6.626 × 10⁻³⁴ J.s) (2.998 × 10⁸ ms) / (6000 × 10⁻⁹ m)² } πdF = { λ

λ } d [$\frac{-6.626 \times 10^{-34} \times 2.998 \times 10^8}{6000 \times 10^{-9} \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 1000}$] x { exp-

= 8.70 × 10⁻¹⁴ Jm⁻²] 200 × 10⁻⁹ m [8.87 × 10⁻¹⁴ Jm⁻² e^(-17,000)] (=

8.70 × 10⁻¹⁴ J

1.12, 10 nm

9.02 × 10⁻¹⁷ J dλ = 200 nm

1.3

(-)

محدوف: <sp>

:(-)

:

highly characteristic

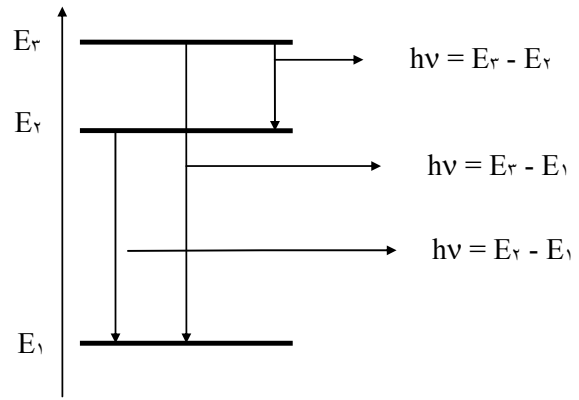
(

sharp lines

(

principles of quantization of matter

(-)



:(-)

Photoelectric Effect

(-)

()

photo sensitive

()

()

(A)

()

()

()

()

(B)

.()

(λ/γ mv^{γ})

$$\lambda/\gamma \text{ } mv^{\gamma} = e \cdot V$$

. stopping voltage

V

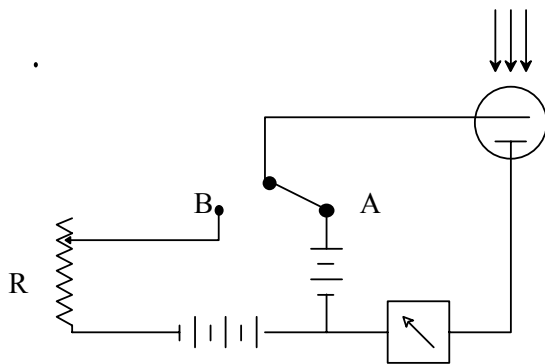
:

-

Threshold frequency ν_0

-

-



:(-)

$$E = h\nu$$

. photon

photon

)

(

$$\frac{1}{2} mv^2 = hv - hv_0$$

$$= hv - W$$

$$W = hv_0$$

W (eV)

Work Function

()

()

: (eV)

(eV)	

-

()

Dual - Nature of Light

$$3.43 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$500 \text{ nm}$$

$$1.00 \times 10^{-17} \text{ J} \quad 500 \text{ nm}$$

$$\lambda E (\text{Photon}) = hv = hc / \lambda$$

$$\frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \times 2.998 \times 10^8}{500 \times 10^{-9}} = 3.97 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} =$$

$$E_{\text{electron}} = E_{\text{photon}} - W$$

$$= 3.97 \times 10^{-19} - 3.43 \times 10^{-19}$$

$$= 5.4 \times 10^{-20} \text{ J}$$

$$E_{\text{electron}} = e \cdot V$$

$$V = E_{\text{electron}} / e = 5.4 \times 10^{-20} / 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$$

$$= 0.34 \text{ J/C} = 0.34 \text{ V}$$

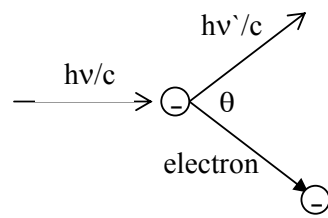
$$E(\text{total}) = nhv$$

$$n = E / hv = 1.00 \times 10^{-17} / 3.97 \times 10^{-19}$$

$$= 2.52 \times 10^1 \text{ Photon}$$

Compton Effect

(-) "Compton Effect" (-)



:(-)

$$\Delta\lambda = \left(\frac{h}{mc} \right) (1 - \cos\theta)$$

h/mc

θ

Compton Wavelength of the Electron

$$c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s} ; m = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$

$$2.426 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}$$

$$4.848 \text{ pm} \quad \theta = 18.0^\circ$$

Bohr Theory for the Hydrogen Atom

Microscopic Phenomena

$$\left(\frac{v}{c} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\frac{v_1}{c} \right)^2$$

$$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad n$$

Angular Momentum

$$mvr = n \frac{h}{2\pi} \quad ; \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad \pi m.v.r = n h/2\pi$$

"Bohr Quantum Condition"

Zeeman Effect

De Broglie Hypothesis

Dual Nature (- -)

Wave nature

Particle - Nature

)

(

Dual Nature of the Electron

$$E = mc^2$$

c

$$E = hv = hc/\lambda$$

$$\begin{aligned} hc/\lambda &= mc^2 \\ \lambda &= h/mc \end{aligned}$$

c

v m/s

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv} \quad (1 - \lambda)$$

.λ

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{SI} \quad 2.0 \text{ eV} \quad (\\ & T = 2.0 \text{ eV} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J/eV} = 3.2 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} \\ & T = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{m^2 v^2}{2m} = \frac{P^2}{2m} \quad P \\ & T = \frac{h^2}{2m\lambda^2} \\ & \lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mT}} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}}{(\sqrt{2 \times 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \times 3.2 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}})} = 4.0 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m} \\ & \quad \quad \quad = 0.4 \text{ nm} \end{aligned}$$

Macroscopic

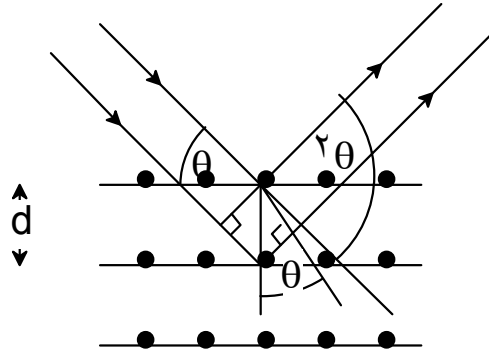
Electron Diffraction

Monochromatic

(-)

x

$$n\lambda = d \sin \theta, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$



:(-)

: -

70°

0.4 eV

0.35 \AA

:

$n = 1$

$$\lambda = 2d \sin \theta = 2(0.35 \text{ nm})(\sin 70) = 0.130 \text{ nm}$$

$$T = (0.4 \text{ eV})(1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J/eV}) = 6.4 \times 10^{-20} \text{ J}$$

$$= 1.6 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m} \quad \lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mT}} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34}}{(2 \times 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 6.4 \times 10^{-20})^{1/2}} = 0.137 \text{ nm}$$

Physical Significance of De Broglie Hypothesis

()

) In-Phase

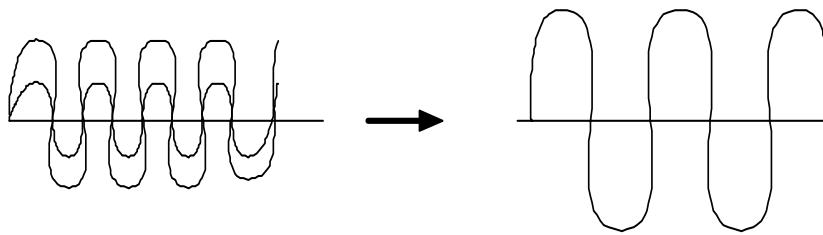
Propagating Waves

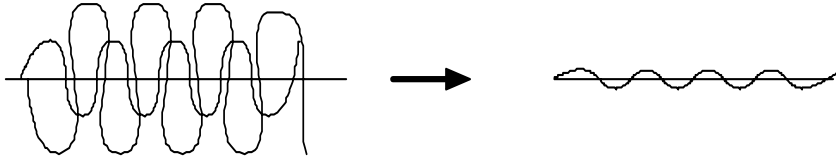
(

() Out-of Phase

Constructive Interference "

Destructive Interference "





:(-)

Standing Waves

(-)

In Phase

((-)) Constructive Interference

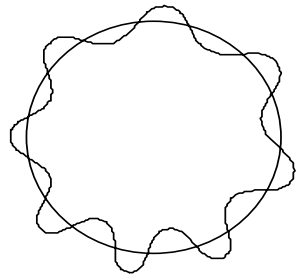
Out of Phase

((-)) Destructive Interference

$$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

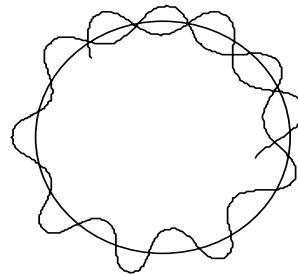
$$n \lambda_n$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \lambda$$



$$\psi \pi r = n \lambda$$

(a)



$$\psi \pi r \neq n \lambda$$

(b)

:(-)

$$r = n \lambda \pi \psi \quad (\quad)$$

$$((-))$$

r

λ

$$r = n h / m v \pi \psi$$

$$\pi m v r = n h / \psi$$

:

Fundamental

Microscopic

)

(

:

T

-

:

300 K (10000 K (3000 K (

"

"

-

$$\lambda_{\max} = 2700 \text{ \AA}$$

-

λ_{\max}

10^9 K

-

:

a) 700 nm ()

b) 500 nm ()

c) 400 nm ()

d) 100 pm (X -)

-

-

700 nm

($\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}$)

-

-

$10^9 \times 10^{-9} \text{ J}$

210 nm

230 nm

1.8 V

:

1.1 eV

1.0 eV

100 nm

()

(300°C)

1.8 eV

$\lambda = 300 \text{ \AA}$

1.83 eV

$\lambda = 400 \text{ \AA}$

:

(

(

(

(

(

300 K

1.8 nm-d = 1.8

