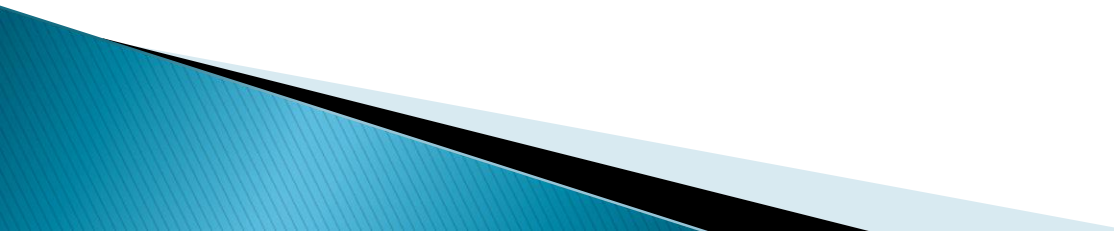
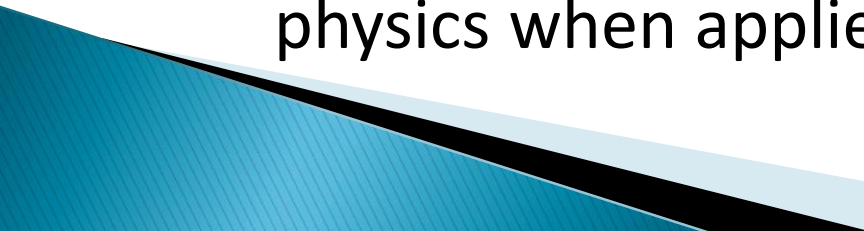


# **PHY 203- PHYSICS III**

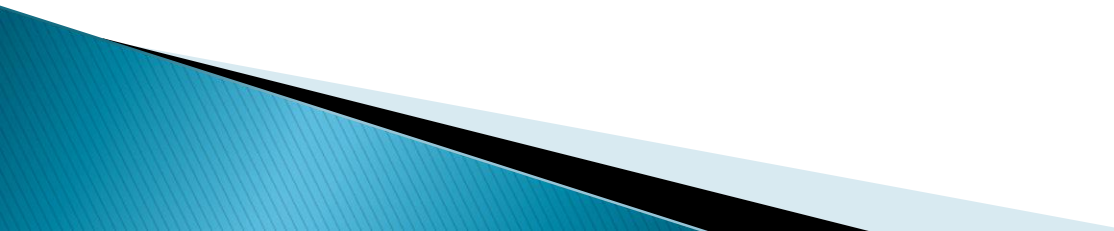
## **Introduction to Quantum Mechanics**



# Introduction

- After relativity, quantum mechanics introduced between 1900-1930 was another revolution in Physics.
  - Quantum mechanics, explains how atoms, molecules and nucleus behave.
  - Quantum mechanics approaches to classical physics when applied to macroscopic systems.
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# Outline

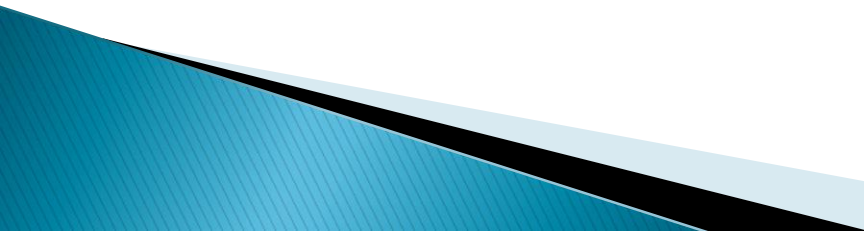
- ▶ Black body radiation and Planck's hypothesis
  - ▶ Photoelectric effect
  - ▶ Compton effect
  - ▶ Atomic spectra
  - ▶ Bohr's atom model
  - ▶ Photons and electromagnetic waves
  - ▶ Wave properties of particles
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# 1. Black Body Radiation

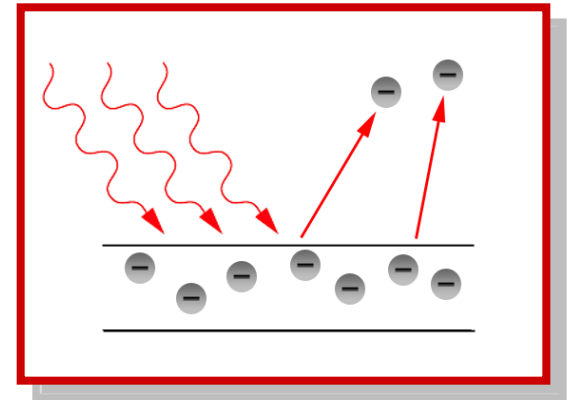
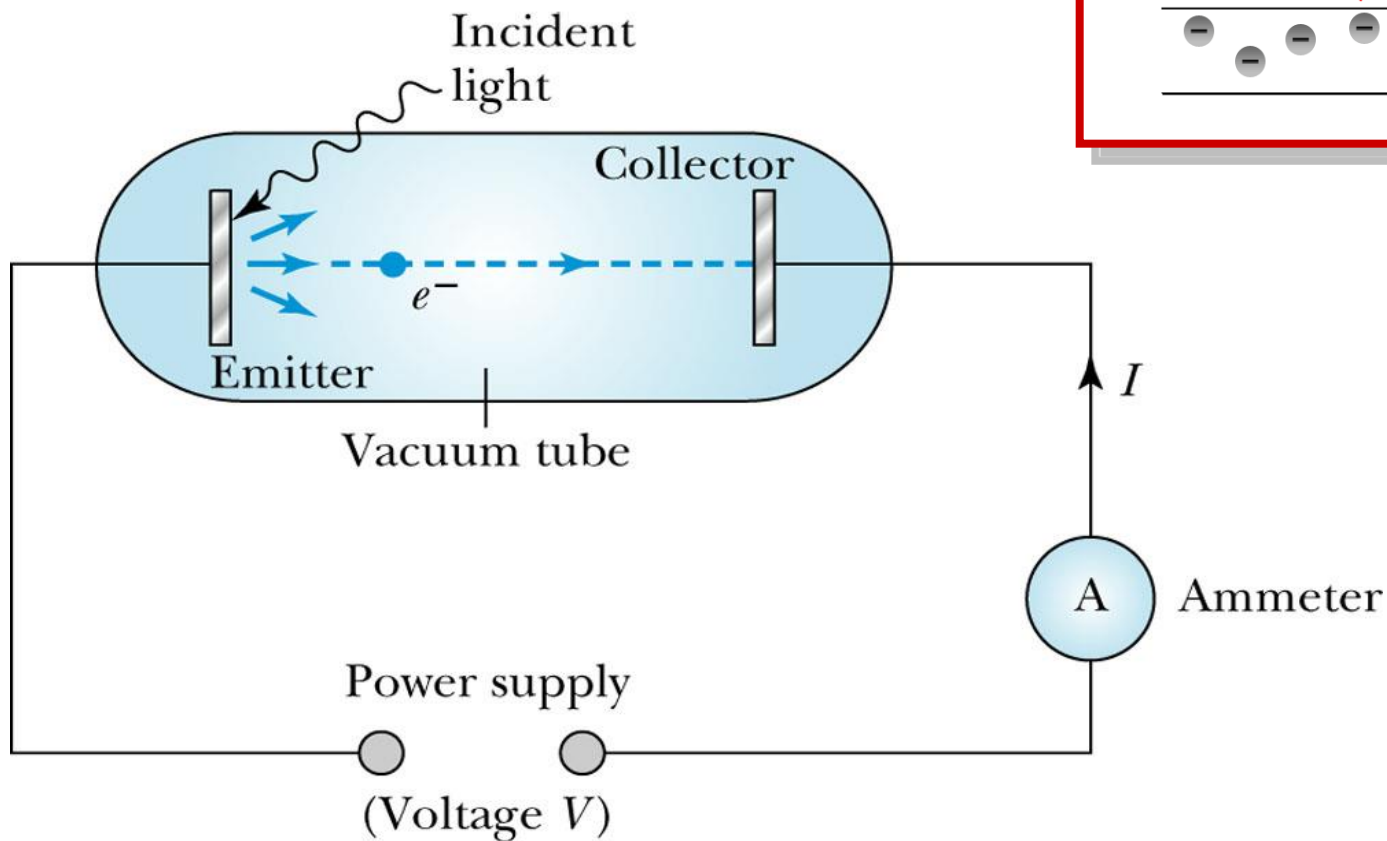
- ▶ Heated matters emit radiation.
- ▶ A **black body** is an idealized physical body that absorbs all incident electromagnetic radiation, regardless of frequency or angle of incidence.
- ▶ A widely used model of a black surface is a small hole in a cavity with walls that are opaque to radiation. A black body emits radiation upon heating.

Black body radiation is interesting because the properties of emitted radiation does not depend on the matter that black body is made of, it depends on the temperature of the black body.

## 2. Photoelectric Effect

- ▶ Methods of electron emission:
  - ▶ **Thermionic emission:** Heat gives energy to electrons to escape.
  - ▶ **Secondary electrons:** Electron can get enough energy from energy transfer of high energy particles striking a metal surface.
  - ▶ **Field emission:** Electric field can also give enough energy to electrons to escape from a metal.
  - ▶ **Photoelectric Effect:** Electromagnetic radiation coming to the metal transfer energy to electrons and electrons are emitted from the metal's surface. Emitted electrons are called **photoelectrons**.
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# Photoelectric Effect Experimental setup



## Results of photoelectric effect

Kinetic energy of photoelectrons are not depend on the intensity of electromagnetic wave.

For a given metal kinetic energy of photoelectrons depend only on the **frequency** of electromagnetic wave.

According to hte wave theory of classical mechanics, high intensity wave should carry mode energy at unit time to the metal surface. Therefore, electrons emmitted from metal should have higher kinetic energies.

No photoelectrons are emitted under a **cutoff frequency**.

This result contradict with classical wave theory. Because wave theory predicts that electrons can emit at every frequency as long as incoming light has enough intensity.

The number of created photoelectrons proportional to the intensity of incoming light.

Classical physics predicts that electrons need some time to absorb and gain enough energy to escape from metal.

## Results of photoelectric effect

If the electric field points toward the cathode, all the electrons are accelerated toward the anode and contribute to the photocurrent. But by reversing the field and adjusting its strength, we can prevent the less energetic electrons from reaching the anode. In fact, we can determine the maximum kinetic energy of the emitted electrons by making the potential of the anode relative to the cathode, just negative enough so that the current stops. This occurs for where is called the stopping potential ( $V_s$ ).

$V_s$  is independent of photon intensity and it determines the kinetic energy of electrons:

$$W_{tot} = -eV_s = \Delta K = 0 - K_{max}$$

$$K_{max} = eV_s$$

According to wave theory, the intensity of an electromagnetic wave depends on its amplitude but not on its frequency. So the photoelectric

effect should occur for light of any frequency, and *the magnitude of the photocurrent should not depend on the frequency of the light.*



## DeneySEL Gözlemler

1. Gelen ışığın frekansı kesilme frekansından  $f_c$  küçükse elektron yayınlanmaz. Bu gözlem ışık şiddetinden bağımsızdır.
2.  $K_{max}$ , ışının şiddetinden bağımsızdır.
3.  $K_{max}$ , ışının frekansı ile doğru orantılıdır.
4. Düşük ışık şiddetlerinde bile, elektronlar yüzeyden, yüzeye ışık düştükten hemen sonra yayınlanırlar. Bu olayda ışık dalga özelliği gösterseydi gelen ışın önce soğrulacak, sonra elektron yayınlanacaktı.

## Kuantum Teorisine Göre Açıklaması

$$hf = \phi + \frac{1}{2} m v_{max}^2$$

$$K = hf - \phi \geq 0$$

$$f_c \geq \phi / h$$

2.  $K_{max} = hf - \phi$  olup sadece ışının frekansına ve  $\phi$ 'ye bağlıdır.

$$3. K_{max} = hf - \phi \rightarrow K_{max} \propto f$$

4. Bu gözlem ışının tanecik kavramını destekler. Fotonlarla elektronlar arasında bire bir etkileşme oluşur.

### 3. Compton Olayı (1923)

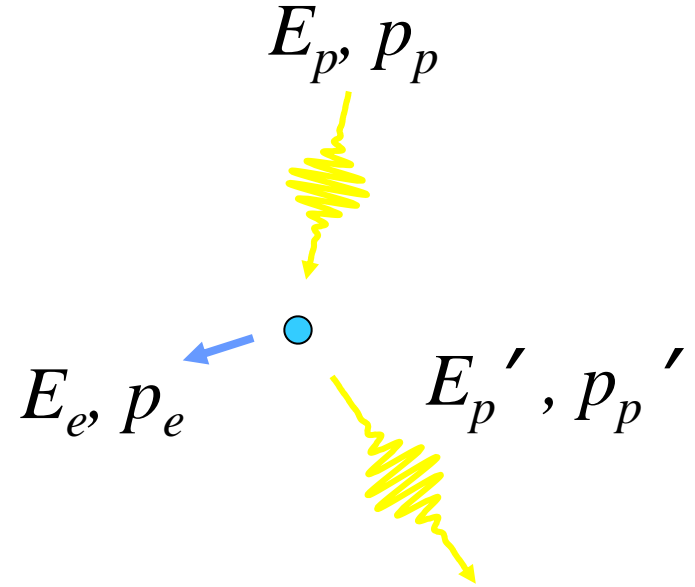
- Compton ve Debye birbirlerinden bağımsız olarak X-ışını demetinin elektronlardan saçılması deneyini gerçekleştirdiler.
- Klasik modele göre saçılma, soğurma ve yeniden ışın yayınlama şeklinde yorumlanır.  $\nu_0$  frekansında gelen dalga, elektronları gelme doğrultusunda ivmelendirir ve ivmeli elektronlar  $\nu_0$  frekansında yeniden ışın yaparlar. Yani ışığın dalga modeline göre saçılan ışık ve gelen ışık aynı frekansa ve dalgaboyuna sahiptirler.
- Deneyler, elektronun ve ışının gelme doğrultusundan farklı açılarda saçıldıklarını ve saçılan ışının frekansının sadece açığa bağlı olduğunu göstermiştir.

### 3. Compton Olayı

Compton olay, fotonlar enerji ve momentuma sahip parçacıklar olarak düşünülerek açıklanabilmiştir:

$$E = hc / \lambda \quad p = h / \lambda$$

- Foton bir malzemeye geldiği zaman, elektronlardan birisi ile etkileşebilir. Bu etkileşimde esnek bir çarpışma olduğu için, enerji ve momentumun korunumu sağlanır.



Saçılan fotonun dalgaboyunda değişim olur ve buna **Compton etkisi** denir:

Ödev: Aşağıdaki bağıntıyı türetiniz.

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

