

SESSION 2: THE AGE OF QUANTA

CLOUDS
GATHER...

WAVELENGTH

MATHEMATICS

PLANK INVENTS
FORMULA WHICH
WORKS...

$$R_{\lambda} = \frac{c_1}{\lambda^5} \frac{1}{e^{c_2/\lambda T} - 1}$$

c_1 & c_2 ARE
FUZZ FACTORS

$$E = hf$$



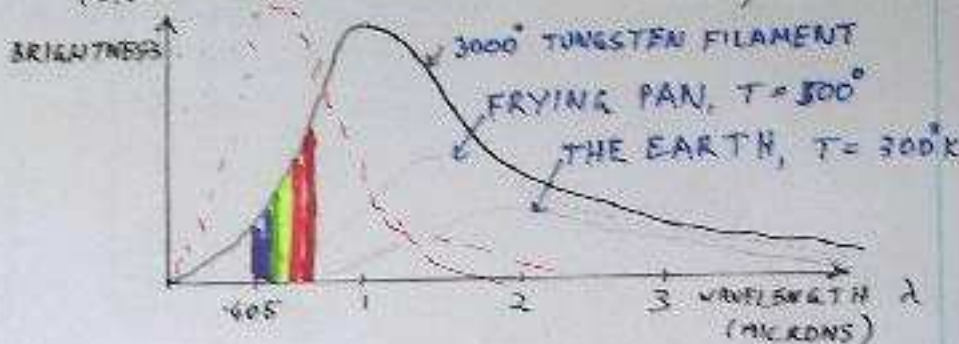
IMPOSSIBLE
ATOM



$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$$

PROFF PLANK TRIES TO DERIVE A
FORMULA FOR LIGHT FROM HOT OBJECTS

(LIKE LIGHT BULB FILAMENTS)

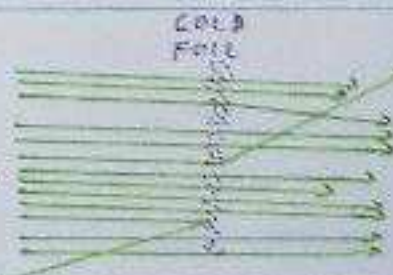


PLANK IS FORCED TO USE BOLTZMAN
STATISTICS OF ELECTRON OSCILLATORS WITH
ENERGIES hf , $2hf$, $3hf$. THE AGE OF QUANTA
BEGINS.

RUTHERFORDS
SURPRISE!

α PARTICLES

1 IN 10,000



BOHR'S CONVENIENT
ASSUMPTION:

SPECIAL ORBITS ALLOWED IF...

PRINCE DE-BROGLIE POSITS:

"IF LIGHT CAN BE A PARTICLE,
PERHAPS AN ELECTRON CAN BE A
WAVE!"

THEORY
OF
REALITY

ATOMS DON'T REALLY EXIST
JUST A CALCULATION TRICK
CHEMISTS USE!

PLANK STILL
THINKS LIGHT
IS CONTINUOUS

ATOMS
&
QUANTA

SESSION 26

BIG SUCCESS, BIG QUESTIONS

THE MATHS:

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$$

THE BALMER SERIES - SPECIAL NUMBERS

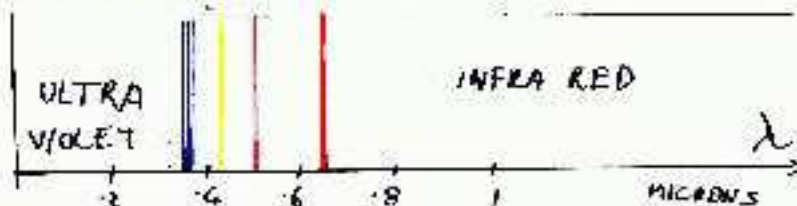
VERY NEAT FORMALISM

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi + V\psi = i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

SPACE DISTRIBUTION POTENTIAL ENERGY DISTRIBUTION
TIME VARIANCE

ψ^2 AT A POINT IS A PROBABILITY.

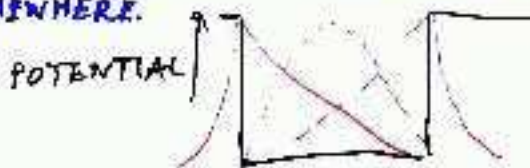
PRINCE DE-BROGLIE VINDICATED:
ELECTRON DIFFRACTION OBSERVED.
(55eV electrons reflected off Nickel at 50°)
ALSO THIS TIES IN WITH THE SPECIAL ORBITS OF ELECTRONS IN ATOMS AND A SURPRISING VICTORY....



SPECTRUM OF HYDROGEN.

THE SHRÖDINGER EQUATION:

ψ IS A MATTER WAVE!
A WAVE OF EXISTENCE.
DEPENDING V ψ CAN BE A TRAVELLING WAVE PACKET OR AN ELECTRON SLOSHING ABOUT IN A POTENTIAL WELL - SEMICONDUCTOR HOLE, ATOM OR SOMEWHERE.



A STRANGE INTERPRETATION

ψ^2 IS THE PROBABILITY OF EXISTENCE OF FINDING A PARTICLE AT THAT POINT IF YOU LOOKED!

REALITY THEORY

ATOMS RECEIVE & PRODUCE QUANTA OF LIGHT

WAVE FUNCTION ψ

ψ^2 IS A PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

SESSION 2c

MORE CURIOUS...

$\Delta p \Delta x \gg \hbar$

1927 HEISENBERGH UNCERTAINTY PRINCIPLE:

THERE ARE COMPLEMENTARY ATTRIBUTES OF A PARTICLE WHICH CANT BOTH BE KNOWN.

eg MOMENTUM & POSITION.

THE MORE YOU SPECIFY ONE OF THESE THE LESS YOU CAN KNOW THE OTHER.

THEORY of REALITY

OUTCOMES OF EXPERIMENTS ARE UNPREDICTABLE.

THEORY OF REALITY #1:

COPENHAGEN INTERPRETATION #1

(AFTER THE BOHR INSTITUTE OPENED 1921)

"YOU CANT PREDICT OUTCOMES, BUT YOU CAN PREDICT THE ODDS."

THEORY #2:

HEISENBERGH WENT FURTHER,

"THERE IS NO REALITY UNTIL YOU MEASURE IT"

OBSERVATION CREATES REALITY

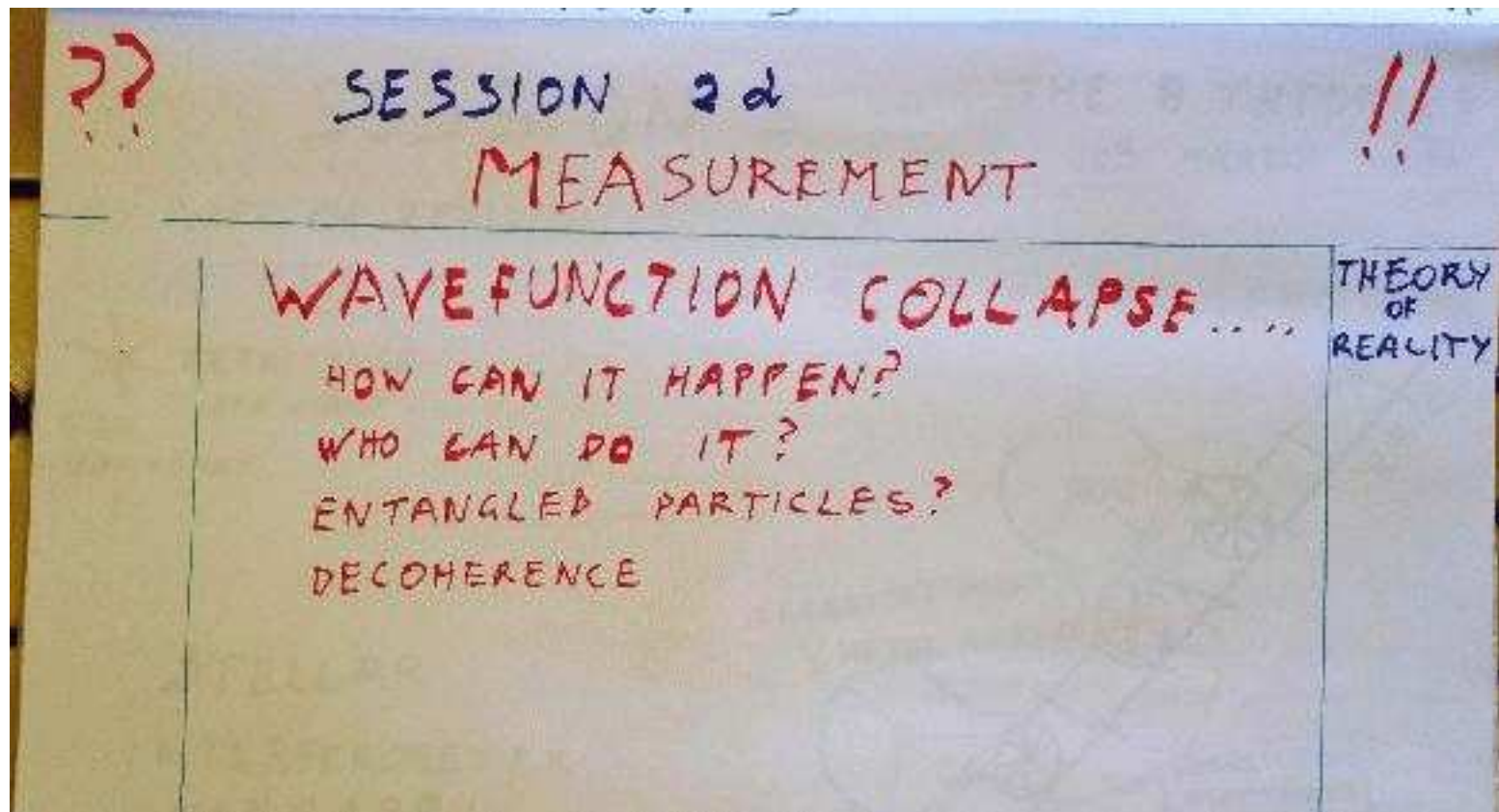
THE END OF CAUSALITY

THE "DISTURBANCE" INTERPRETATION

OF THE UNCERTAINTY PRINCIPLE REJECTED

NO NEED FOR INTERPRETATION

"JUST SHUT UP & CALCULATE!"



END