19.4.12 lecture PCIII Chemische Bindung und Molekulare Spektroskopie (Lehramt)

Subjects:

- black body radiation
- quantization of energy
- photoelectric effect
- hydrogen atom energy states
- wave-particle duality
- uncertainty principle

#### Radiation of heated bodies (Black body radiation )



A huge plume of molten rock that is linked to volcanic eruptions has been detected below southern Africa.

B.Israel, OurAmazingPlanet Staff Writer / June 21, 2010



The more heated material, the more intense radiation

#### **Black body radiation- quantization of energy**



## **Energy is quantized**

 Quantization of energy and light :Photoelectric effect (A. Einstein 1905)
 Interpretation of energy levels in Hydrogen atom

(N. Bohr 1913)

microscopic vs.macroscopic world and the necessity to a new formalism

- Wave-Particle duality (L. de Broglie 1923)

- Uncertainty rule (W.Heisenberg 1927)

**Qantum mechanic formalism is born!** 

E.Scrödinger, W.Heisenberg, M.Born, P.Jordan (1925-1927)

## photoelectric effect : light in packets of $h_V$



(a) Above a certain threshold ( $\Phi$ = hv<sub>0</sub>) electron is emitted. The kinetic energy of electron increases linearly with frequency and it is independent of the light intensity.

(b) The number of electrons emitted per second (i.e. the electric current) is independent of frequency and increases linearly with the light intensity.

# **Bohr and Hydrogen atom**

Emission lines as finger prints or elemental barcodes: light is emitted at discerete frequencies

#### Hydrogen



#### empirically derived formula by J.Rydberg -1880

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R_H \left( \frac{1}{f^2} - \frac{1}{i^2} \right), i, f > 0$$
  
R<sub>H</sub>=109677.581 cm<sup>-1</sup>

Bohr approach : quantized energy levels- 1913

$$E_{upper} - E_{lower} = \Delta E = hv$$
  
v : emission /absorbtion frequency



### **Wave-Particle duality of matter**

Einstein :

$$E_{photon} = hv$$
  

$$E_{photon} = mc^{2} \quad hv = mc^{2} , v = \frac{c}{\lambda} \quad \swarrow \quad \lambda_{photon} = \frac{h}{mc}$$

\* Rest mass of a photon =0 but relativistic mass of a photon  $\neq 0$ 

In a similar way, de Broglie suggested for a particle of mass m :

$$\lambda = rac{h}{m 
u}$$
 ,  $p = m 
u = linear$  momentum

Example :

-an electron travelling at  $1.0 \times 10^6 \ m/s = 7.0 \times 10^{-10} = 7A^\circ$ 

- a particle with amass 1.0 g travelling at 1.0  $^{cm}/_{s} = 7.0 \times 10^{-27} cm$ 

Linear momentum is quantized, as well. Quantum effects can not be considered for macroscopic objects and vice versa.



Measuring the exact location of a particle in a small area of space is together with an uncertainty in its momentum and conversely. It means that one can't measure (x,p) simultanously in a precise way. In other words *one measuring effects the other!* 

$$\Delta x. \Delta p_x \ge \frac{h}{4\pi}$$
 or  $\Delta x. m \Delta v_x \ge \frac{h}{4\pi}$   $\hbar = h/2\pi$ 

Example :

The minimum uncertainty on the positin of (a) an electron in H atom and (b) a virus which move at speed of 1.0  $\mu^m/_s$  is calculated as follows:

Take 
$$m_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} kg$$
,  $m_{virus} = 1.00 \times 10^{-15} kg$   
$$\Delta x \ge \frac{h}{4\pi m \Delta v}$$

(a)  $\Delta x_e = \frac{6.62 \times 10^{-34} \text{ j.s}}{4\pi \times 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \times 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m/s}} = 58m$  far larger than the size of atom ( $\approx 100 \text{ pm}$ )

(b) 
$$\Delta x_{virus} = \frac{6.62 \times 10^{-34} \, j.s}{4\pi \times 1.00 \times 10^{-15} \, kg \, \times 1 \times 10^{-6} \, m/s} = 5.3 \times 10^{-14} m$$