

# Experimental Physics 3 - Em-Waves, Optics, Quantum mechanics

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Lecture 25

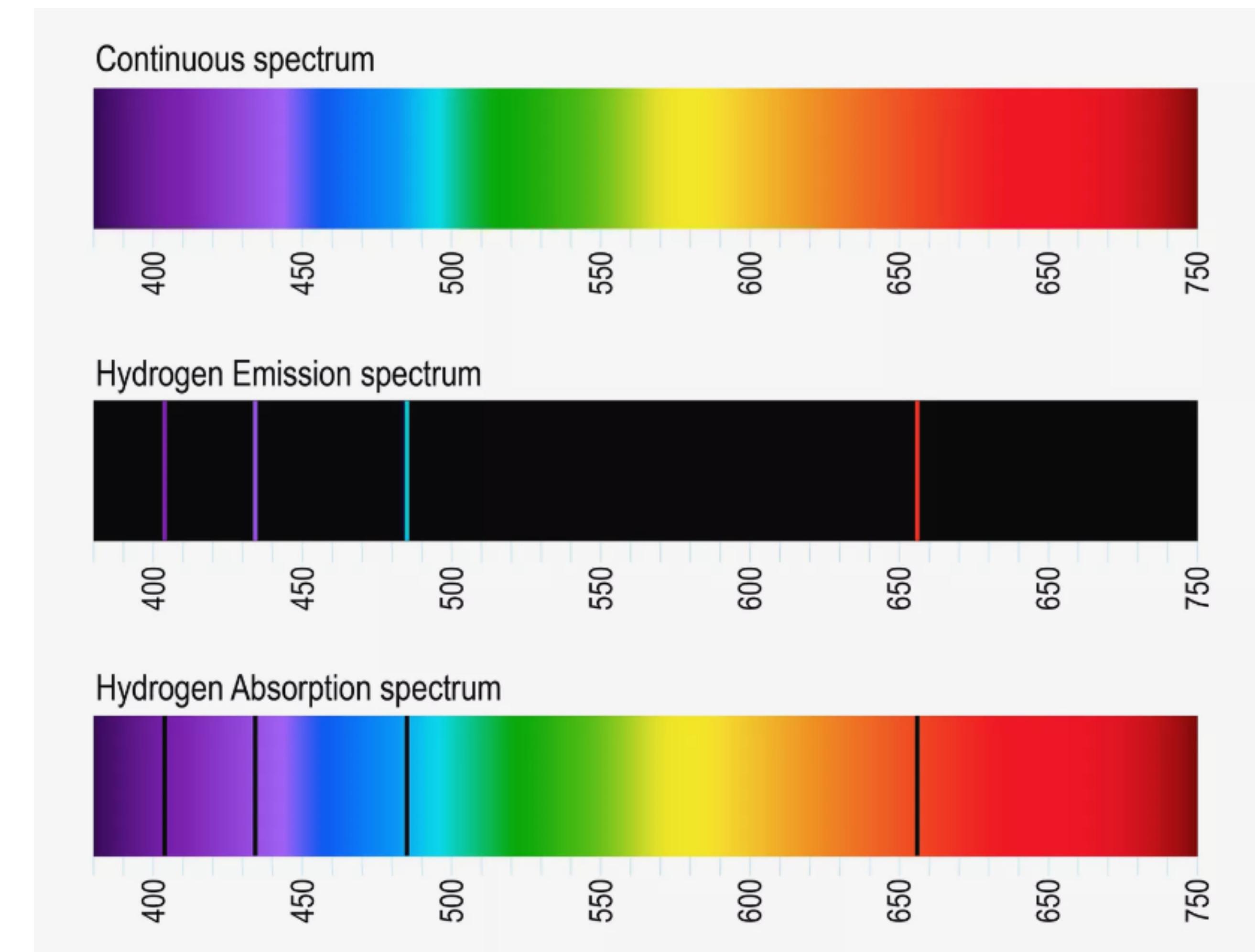
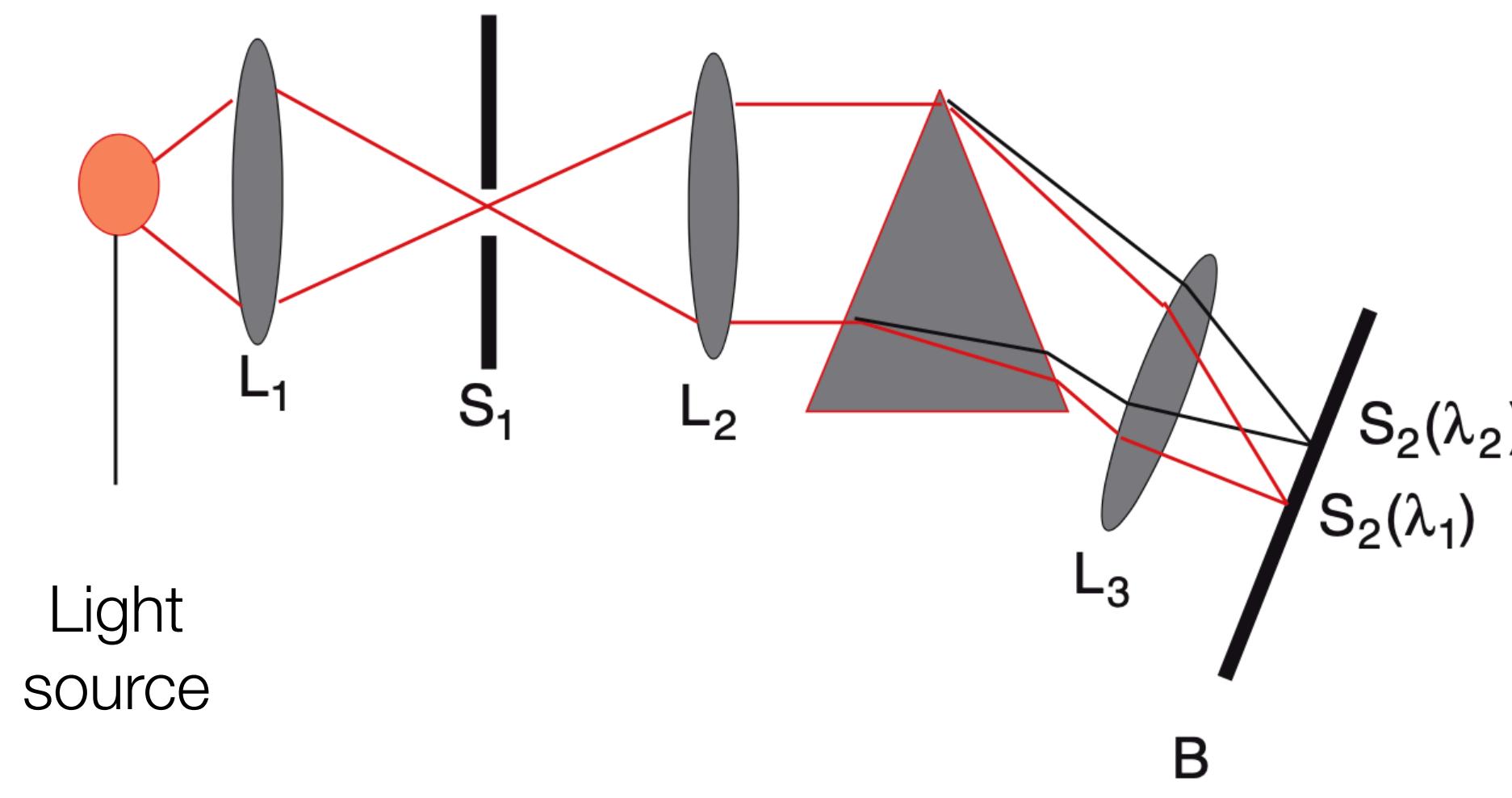
# Some dates in January and February

Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12 Submission sheet 11	13	14	15
16	17	18	19 Submission mock exam	20	21	22
23	24	25	26 Submission sheet 12	27	28	29
30	31 Last Tuesday seminar	1	2 Last Thursday seminar Last lecture	3		

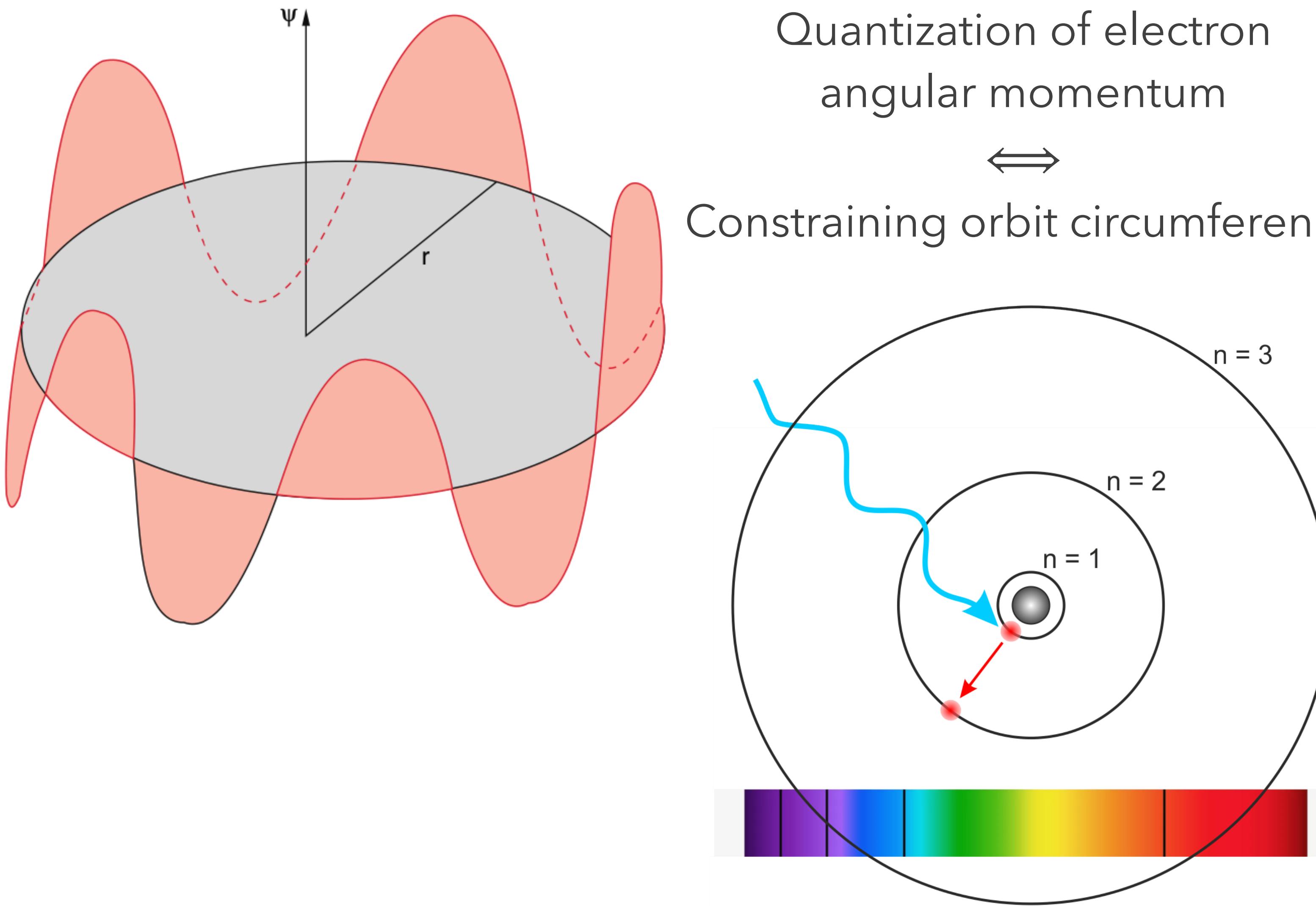
Exam: February 20, 2023, 9 am - 12 pm, 1 (one) DIN A4 page lettered  
Re-exam: March 27, 2023, 9 am - 12 pm

# The Bohr model

# Bohr model - line spectra



# Bohr model - line spectra due to absorption and emission



$$E_n = -Ry^* \frac{Z^2}{n^2}$$

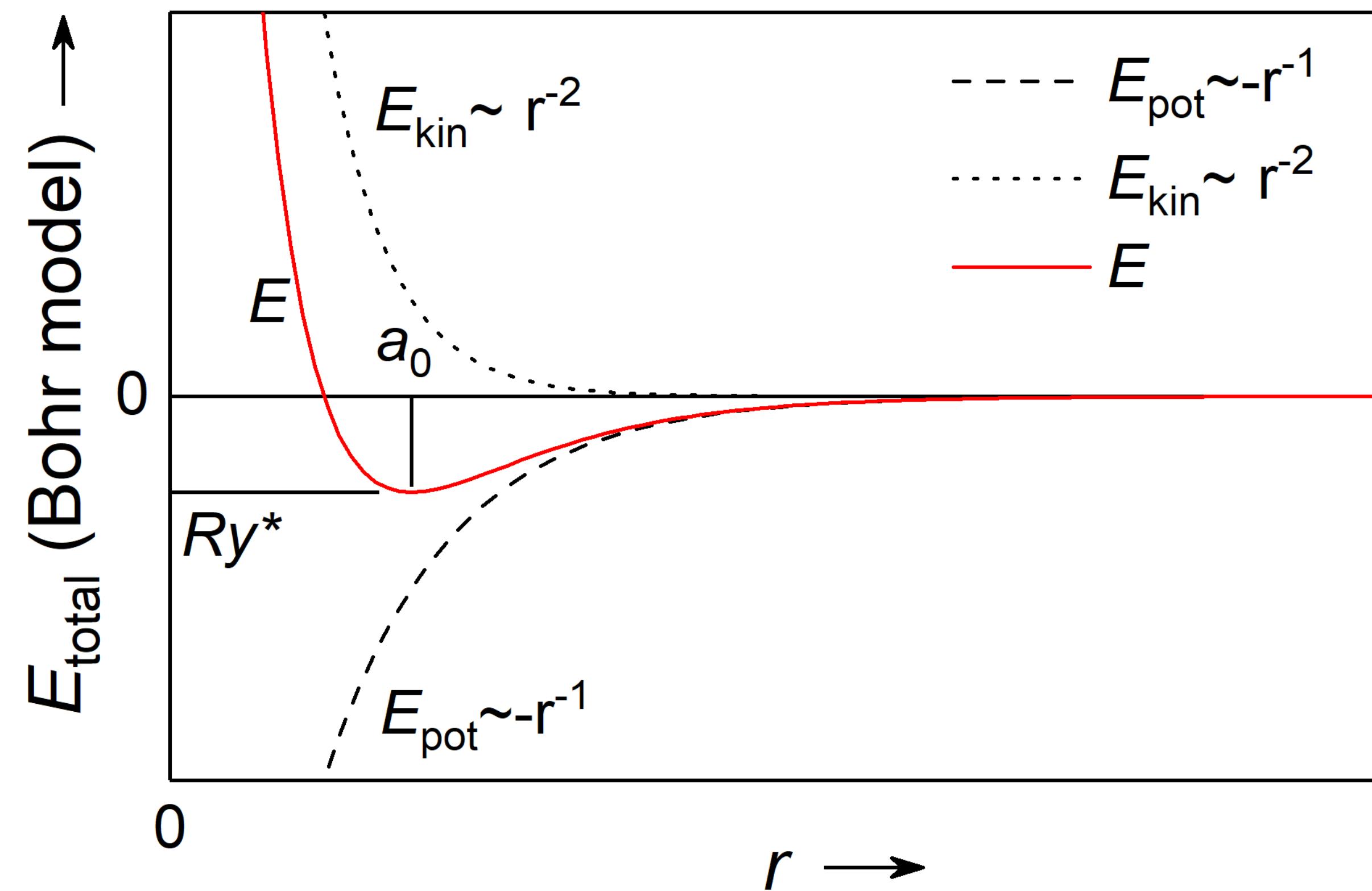
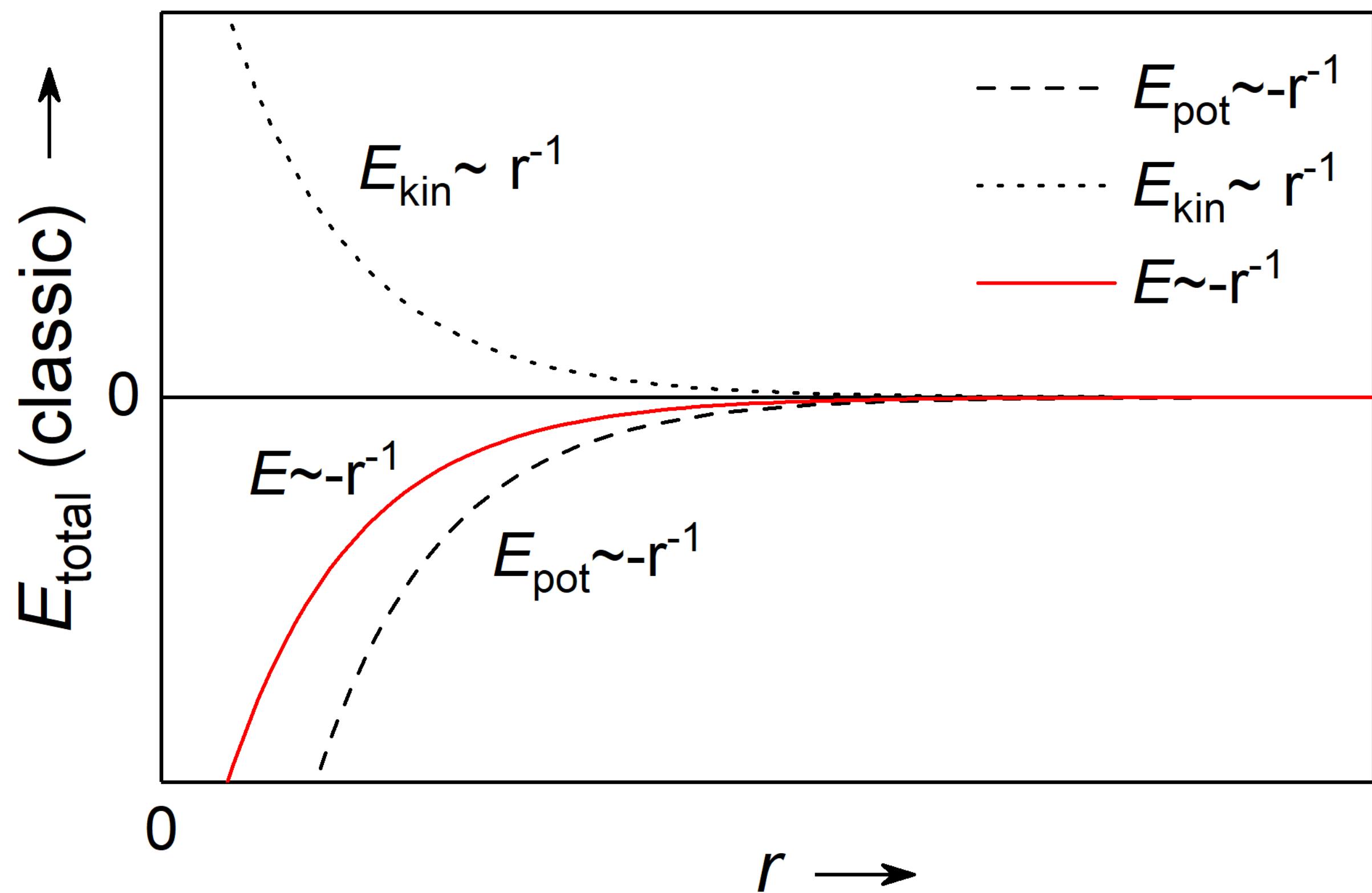
$$r_0 = \frac{a_0}{Z} n^2$$

$$E_{\min} = -Ry^*$$

$$r_{\min} = a_0$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_k - E_i &= Ry^* Z^2 \left( \frac{1}{i^2} - \frac{1}{k^2} \right) \\ &= \hbar \cdot \omega \end{aligned}$$

# Bohr model - stable electron radius



# The Schrödinger equation

# Schrödinger equation

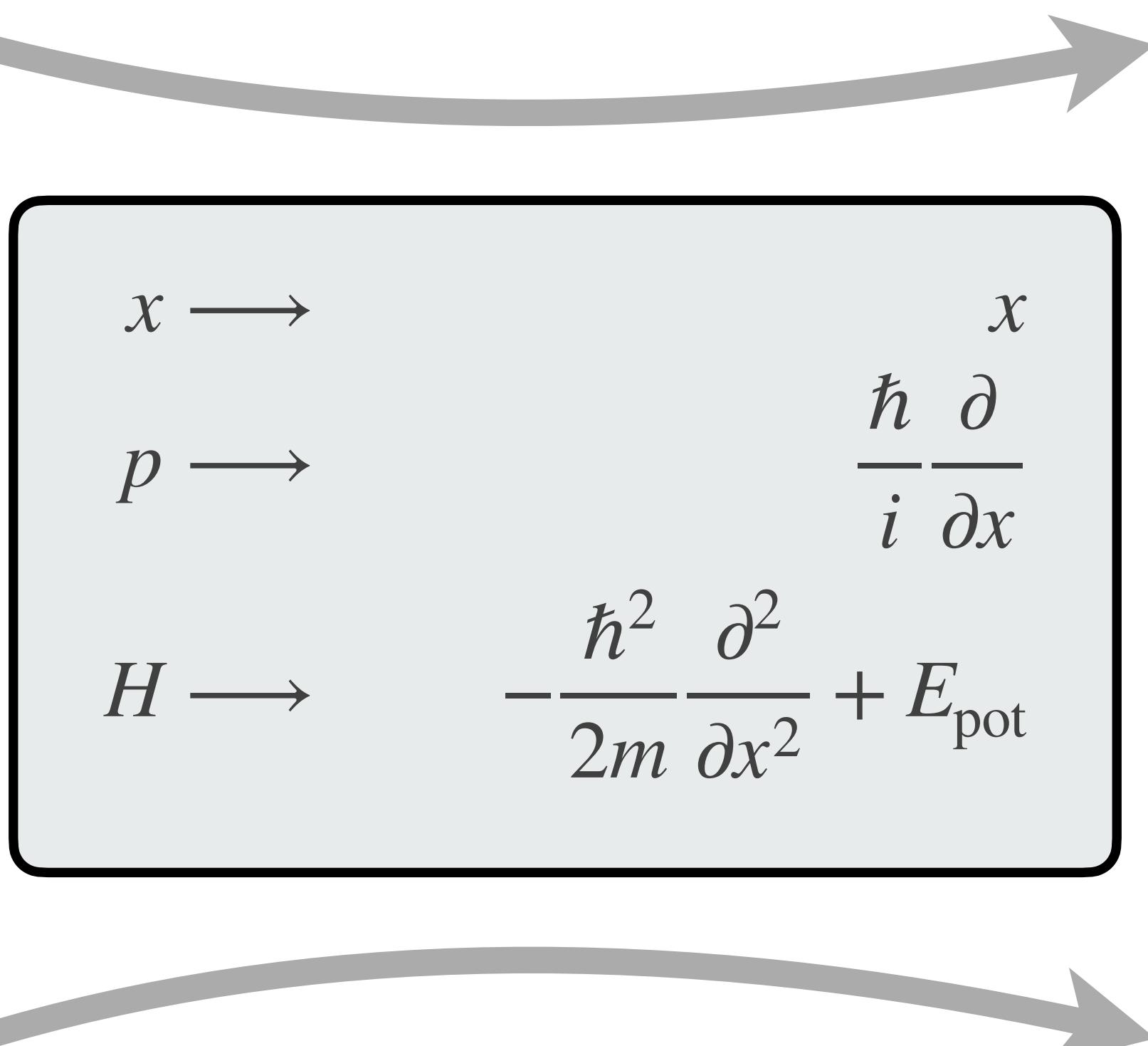
## Classical mechanics

- Conservation of energy
- Prospective conditions by Newton's law

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\text{kin}} + E_{\text{pot}} &= E \\ T + V &= E \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + E_{\text{pot}} = E$$

$$\frac{p^2}{2m} + E_{\text{pot}} = E$$

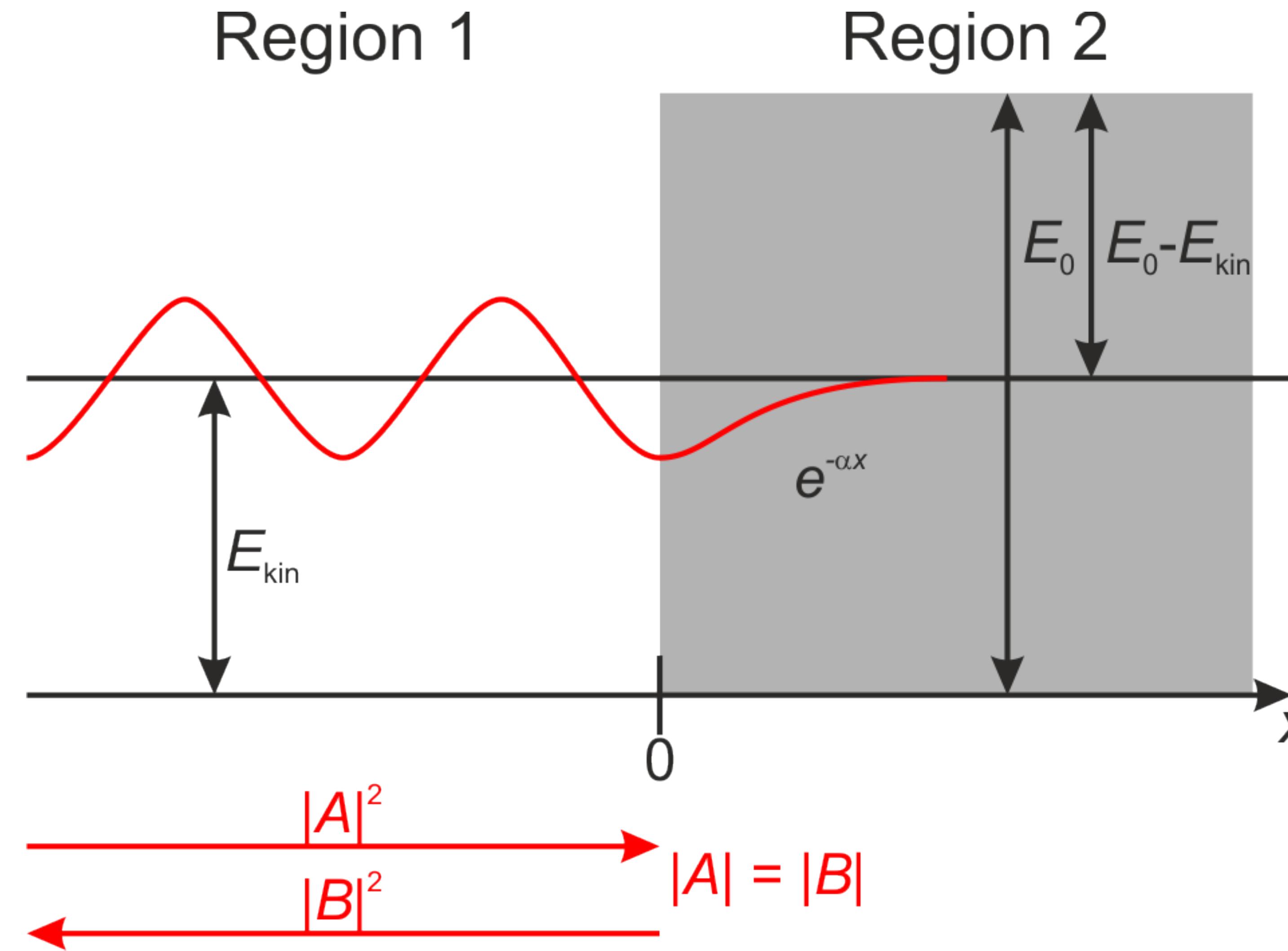


## Quantum mechanics

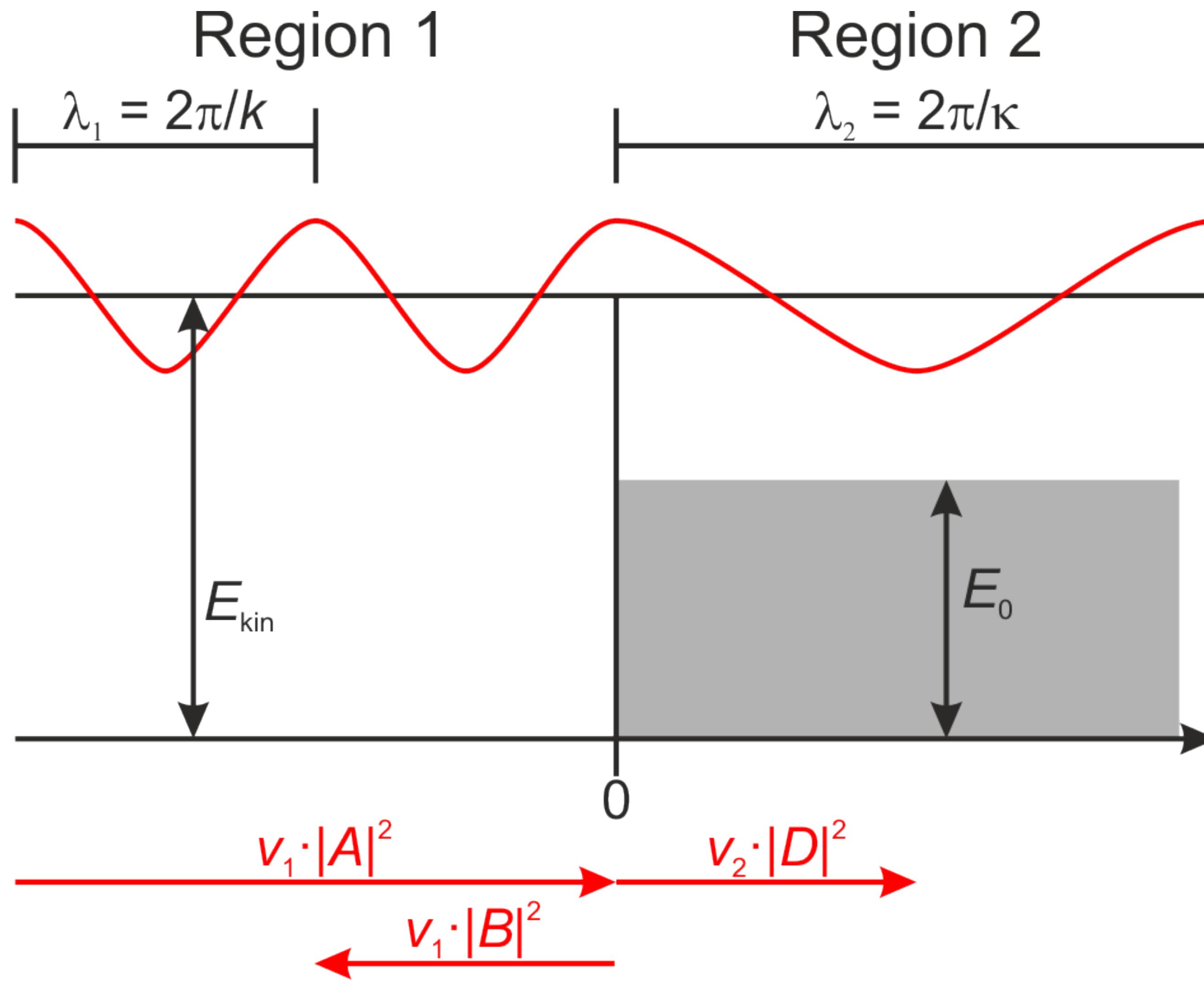
- Conservation of energy
- Prospective conditions by Schrödinger equation
- Physical variables become „operators”
- Observables are operator eigenvalues

$$H\psi = E\psi$$
$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\psi + E_{\text{pot}}\psi = E\psi$$

# Schrödinger equation - potential barrier $0 < E < E_0$

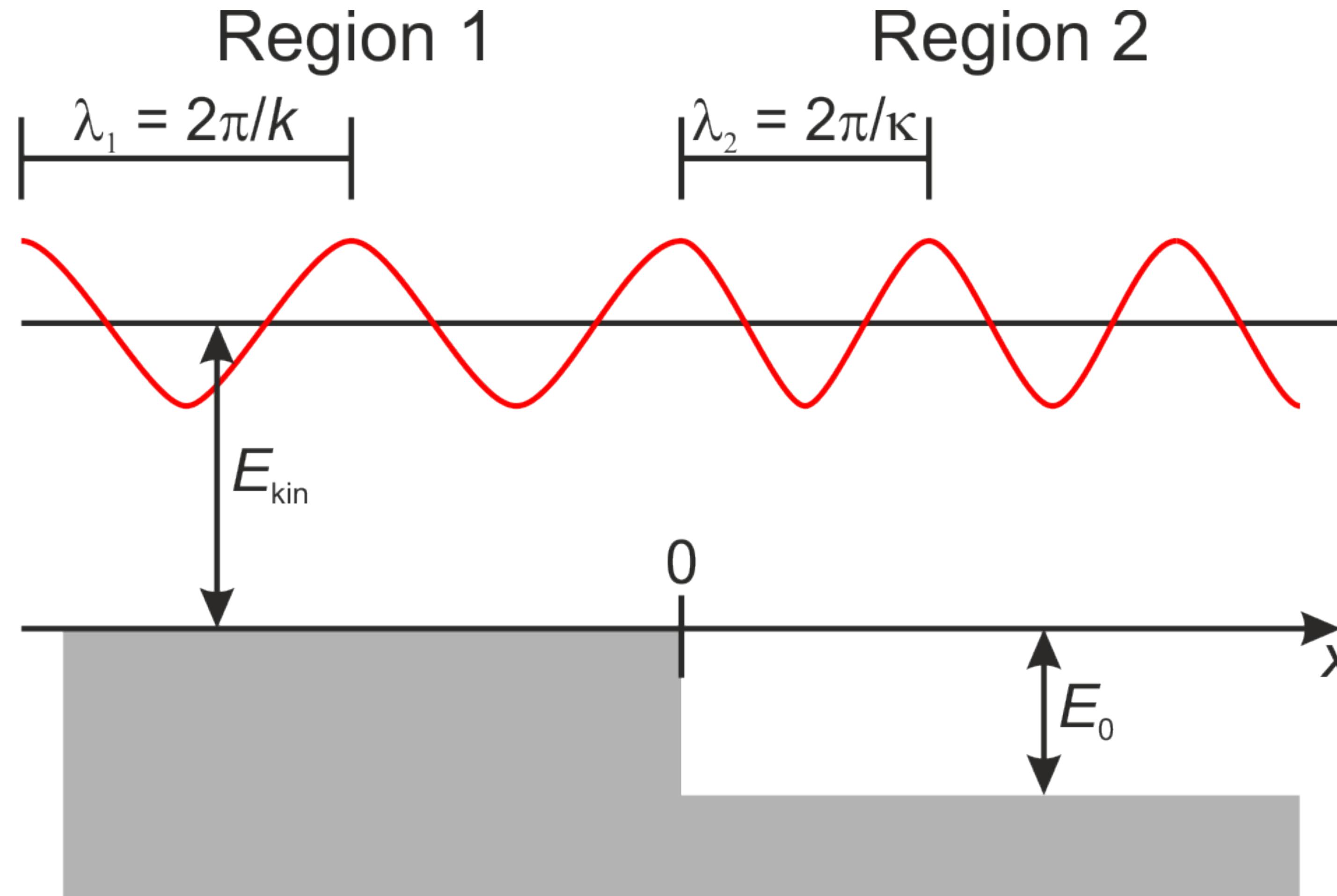


# Schrödinger equation - potential barrier $0 < E_0 < E$

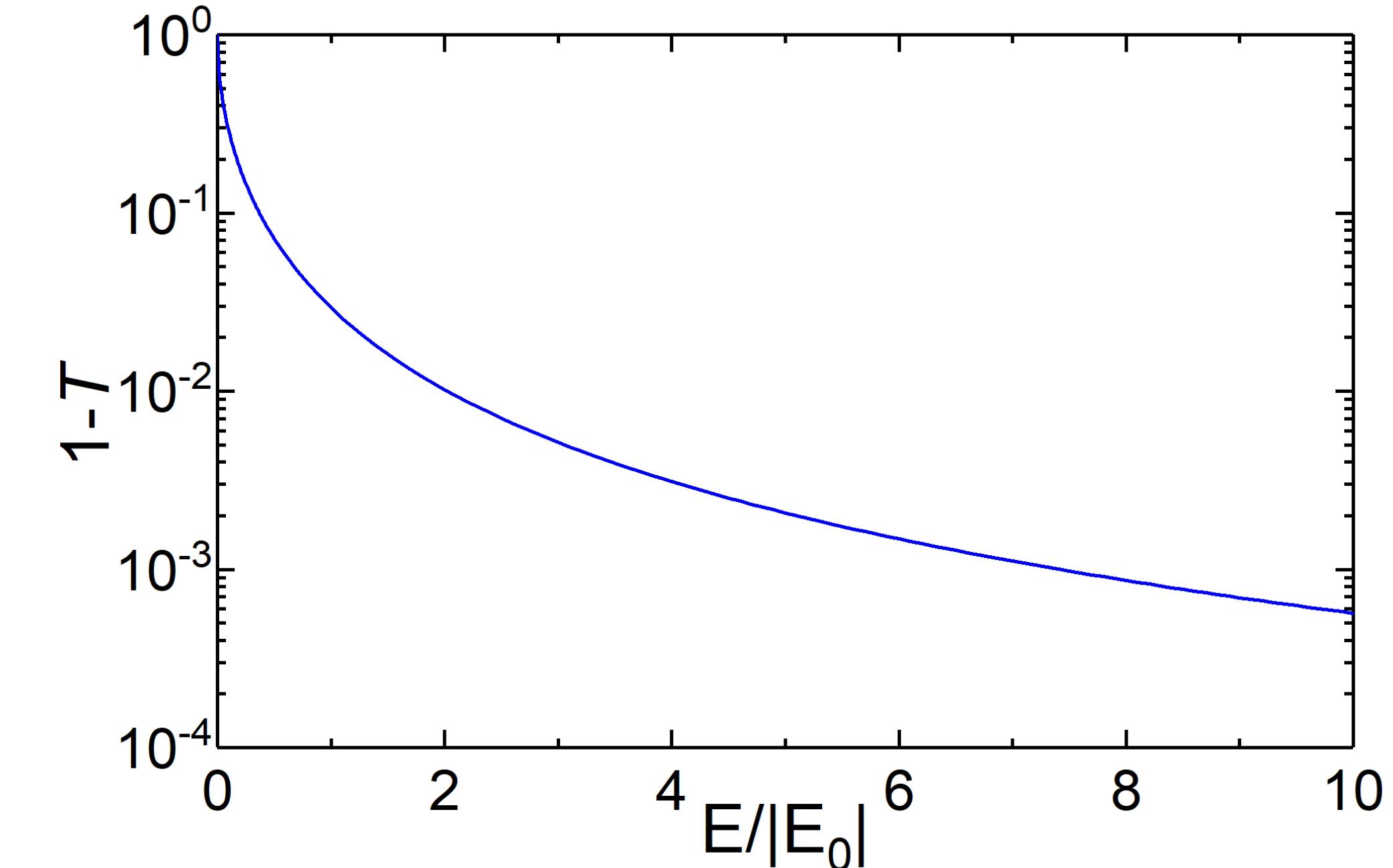
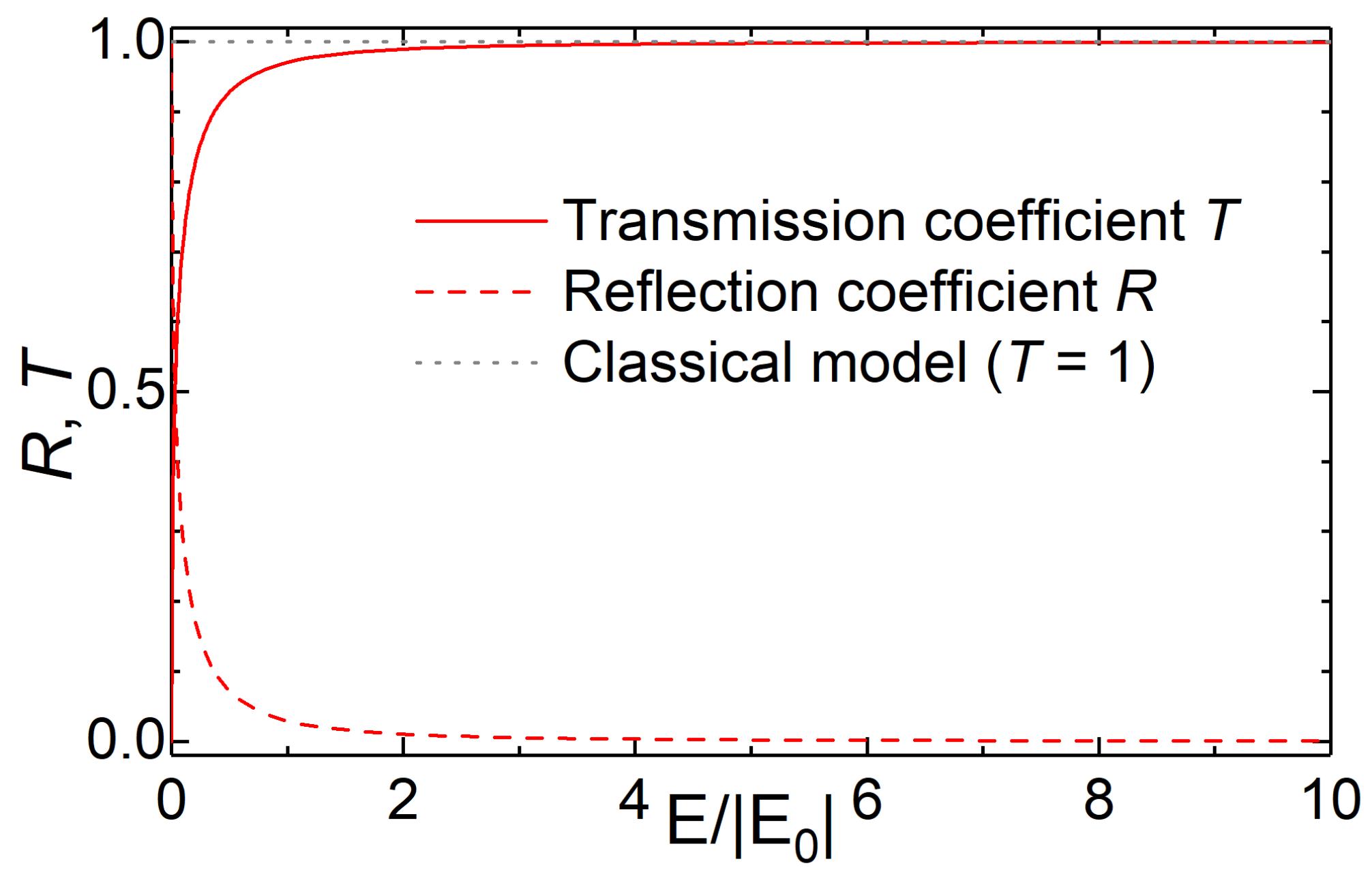
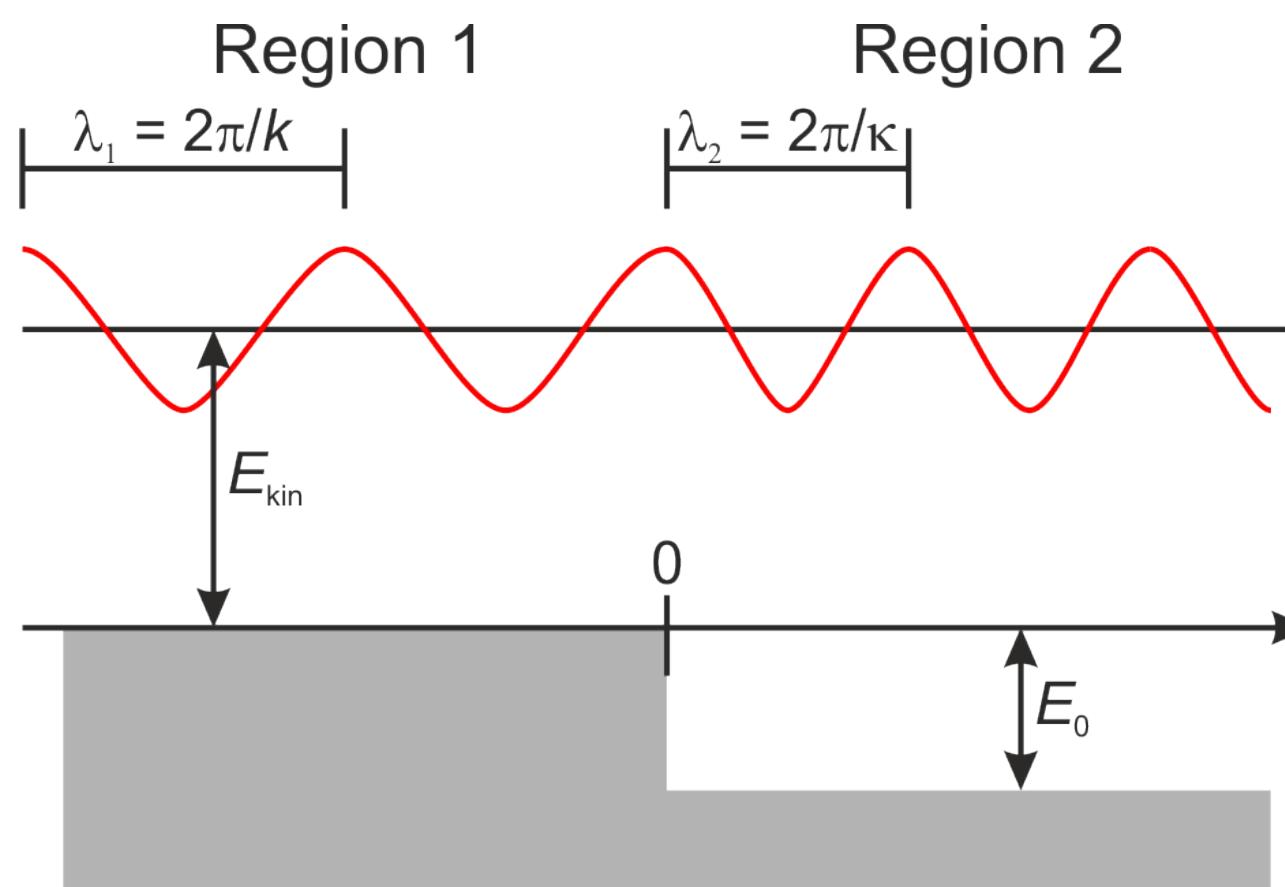


# Schrödinger equation - potential barrier $E_0 < 0 < E$

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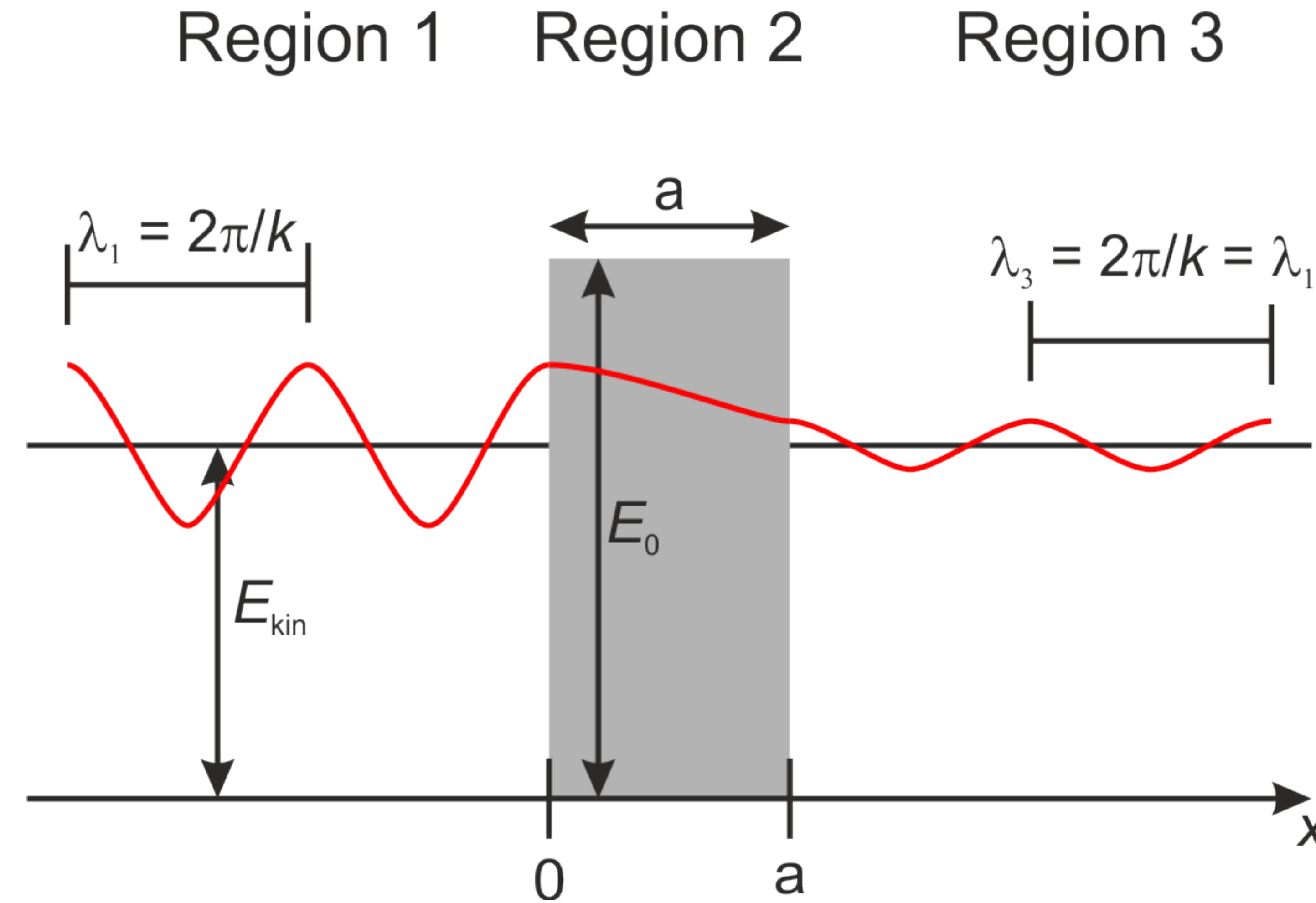


# Schrödinger equation - potential barrier $E_0 < 0 < E$



# Schrödinger equation - potential barrier $0 < E < E_0$

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# Schrödinger equation - quantum tunnelling

