

obiectul: Fizica  
cl. a XII-a  
Timp: 1 h.

# cl. 12a - Ipoteza L. de Broglie. Difractia de $e^-$ . Exp. Davisson si Germer. (Aplicatii)

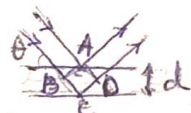
Subiectul: Dualismul unda corpuscul. Exp. Davisson si Germer (1927)

- obiective:
- Natura duala a lumii - pre-
  - prezinta un caracter dual  $\rightarrow$  unda (interferenta, difractie, reflexie, refractie)
  - $\rightarrow$  corpuscul (ef. fotoelectric, ef. Compton, emisie, abs.)
  - Ipoteza de Broglie (1923) - microparticulelor de masa ( $m$ ) si energie ( $E$ ) le putem asocia
  - o unda ( $\lambda, \nu$ )  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda = h/p = h/mv \\ E = h\nu \rightarrow \nu = \frac{E}{h}, h = 6,626 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s} \end{array} \right.$
  - $\rightarrow$  proprietati ondulatorii ( $\lambda, \nu$ )
  - $\rightarrow$  proprietati de particula ( $E, p$ )

- Dovezi experimentale - exp. de difractie a  $e^-$  rapizi pe cristallul de Ni

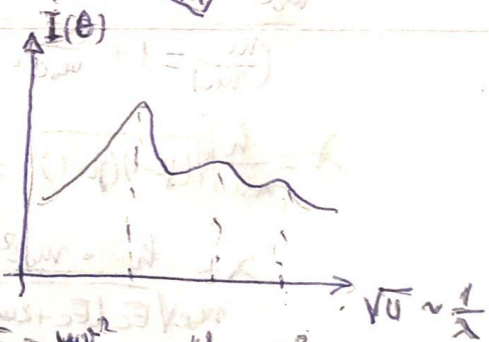
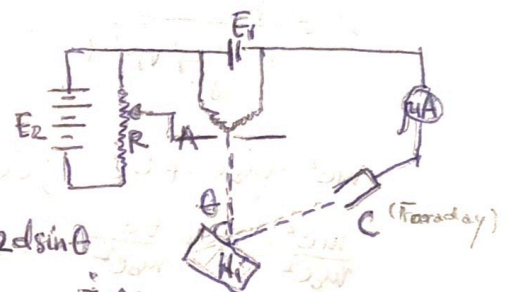
- $\rightarrow$  Montaj exp. - alcătuire
- $\rightarrow$  Desenarea exp.
- $\rightarrow$  Date experimentale
- $\rightarrow$  Concluzii:

- Obținerea max de curent  $I_{max} = f(\theta)$   
este o constantă independentă de  $\theta$  de difractie si interferență specifice undelor  
deci  $e^-$  au comportament de unda



$$S = (BC + CD) = 2d \sin \theta$$

$$S = K\lambda$$



$$\begin{cases} E_c = 9U \\ \frac{p^2}{2m} = eU \\ p = \frac{h}{\lambda} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda \approx 0,164 \text{ nm} \\ \lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2meU}} \\ U \approx 54 \text{ V} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \theta = 65^\circ \\ d \approx 0,9 \text{ \AA} \\ n = 1 \\ \text{Ni} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 2d \sin \theta = K\lambda \\ \text{cond. Bragg de difractie pe retea 3D} \end{cases}$$

Exp D-G. confirmă ip. de Broglie

Extinderea ideii lui de Broglie  $\rightarrow$  Heisenberg (1926) Schrodinger  
(dezv. mee. cuantice)

Aplicatii:

microscopul electronic  $50.000 \times$   
 $\lambda \sim \frac{h}{\sqrt{U}}$  protonice + ionice  $10 \times$   
microscopul optic (comparatie)  
 $\lambda \in (400 - 780 \text{ nm}) (10^{-6} \text{ m})$

$$E_c = \frac{mv^2}{2} = 9U = \frac{p^2}{2m}$$

$$\rightarrow p = \sqrt{2m \cdot 9U}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m \cdot 9U}}$$

Rez. de ph. 3,7 / 108

Tema 3,8 / 108

Actualizarea cunoștințelor: Ef. fotoelectric, legi:  $h\nu = h\nu_0 + E_c$ ,  $E_c^{max} = eU_s$   
Ef. Compton (rad. x)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta\lambda = 2\lambda_c \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}, \lambda_c = \frac{h}{m_0 c} \approx 2,426 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ m} \\ h\nu_0 = h\nu + E_c + \gamma \\ h\nu_0 = \frac{hc}{\lambda_0} = \frac{hc}{\lambda} + E_c \end{array} \right.$

$$E = qU = \frac{mv^2}{2} = \frac{p^2}{2m} \equiv E, \quad \frac{mv^2}{2} \equiv E, \quad mv = p \quad \langle \text{Rez. de pb.} \rangle \rightarrow \text{Tema (3.7/106; 3.8/106)}$$

$$p = \sqrt{2mE}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{mv} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mE}}$$

$$\boxed{\lambda = \frac{h}{p}} \quad E_c = mc^2 - m_0c^2 = m_0c^2 \left( \frac{1}{\gamma} - 1 \right) = (\gamma - 1) m_0c^2$$

$m, E_c$

$$E_t^2 = p^2c^2 + m_0^2c^4$$

$$\frac{E_c^2}{c^2} = p^2 + m_0^2c^2$$

$$E_c^2 = E^2 - m_0^2c^4 = p^2c^2, \quad p^2 = (E_c/c)^2$$

3.8/106

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p}, \quad p = mv = \frac{m_0v}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}} = m_0v\gamma$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{m_0v\gamma}, \quad \gamma = \frac{m}{m_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}} \rightarrow \gamma^2 = \frac{1}{1-v^2/c^2}$$

$$\gamma^2 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\gamma^2 = 1$$

$$(\gamma^2 - 1) = \frac{v^2}{c^2}\gamma^2$$

$$c^2 \left( \frac{\gamma^2 - 1}{\gamma^2} \right) = v^2 \rightarrow v = \frac{c}{\gamma} \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{m_0 \frac{c}{\gamma} \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1}} = \frac{h}{m_0c \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1}}$$

$$mc^2 = m_0c^2 + E_c; \quad E_c = qU \text{ diu } E_c = Epq$$

$$\frac{mc^2}{m_0c^2} = 1 + \frac{E_c}{m_0c^2} \rightarrow \gamma = 1 + \frac{E_c}{m_0c^2} \rightarrow (\gamma - 1) = \frac{E_c}{m_0c^2}$$

$$\left( \frac{m}{m_0} \right) = 1 + \frac{E_c}{m_0c^2} \quad \gamma + 1 = 2 + \frac{E_c}{m_0c^2} \rightarrow (\gamma + 1) = \frac{2m_0c^2 + E_c}{m_0c^2}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{m_0c \sqrt{(\gamma - 1)(\gamma + 1)}} = \frac{h}{m_0c \sqrt{\frac{E_c}{m_0c^2} \cdot \frac{2m_0c^2 + E_c}{m_0c^2}}} = \frac{h}{m_0c \sqrt{E_c(2m_0c^2 + E_c)}} = \frac{hc}{\sqrt{E_c(E_c + 2m_0c^2)}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{hc + m_0c^2}{m_0c \sqrt{E_c(E_c + 2m_0c^2)}}$$

3.7/106

$$E_c = \frac{p^2}{2m} = qU$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{h}{m_1v_1}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{h}{m_2v_2}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{m_2v_2}{m_1v_1}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{m_2}{m_1} \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2}}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \sqrt{\frac{m_2}{m_1}}$$

$m_1, m_2$

$$E_{c1} = E_{c2}$$

$$\lambda_1/\lambda_2 = ?$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{m_1v_1^2}{2} = \frac{m_2v_2^2}{2} \\ E_{c1} = E_{c2} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{m_1}{m_2} = \left( \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right)^2 \rightarrow \frac{v_2}{v_1} = \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{m_2}}$$