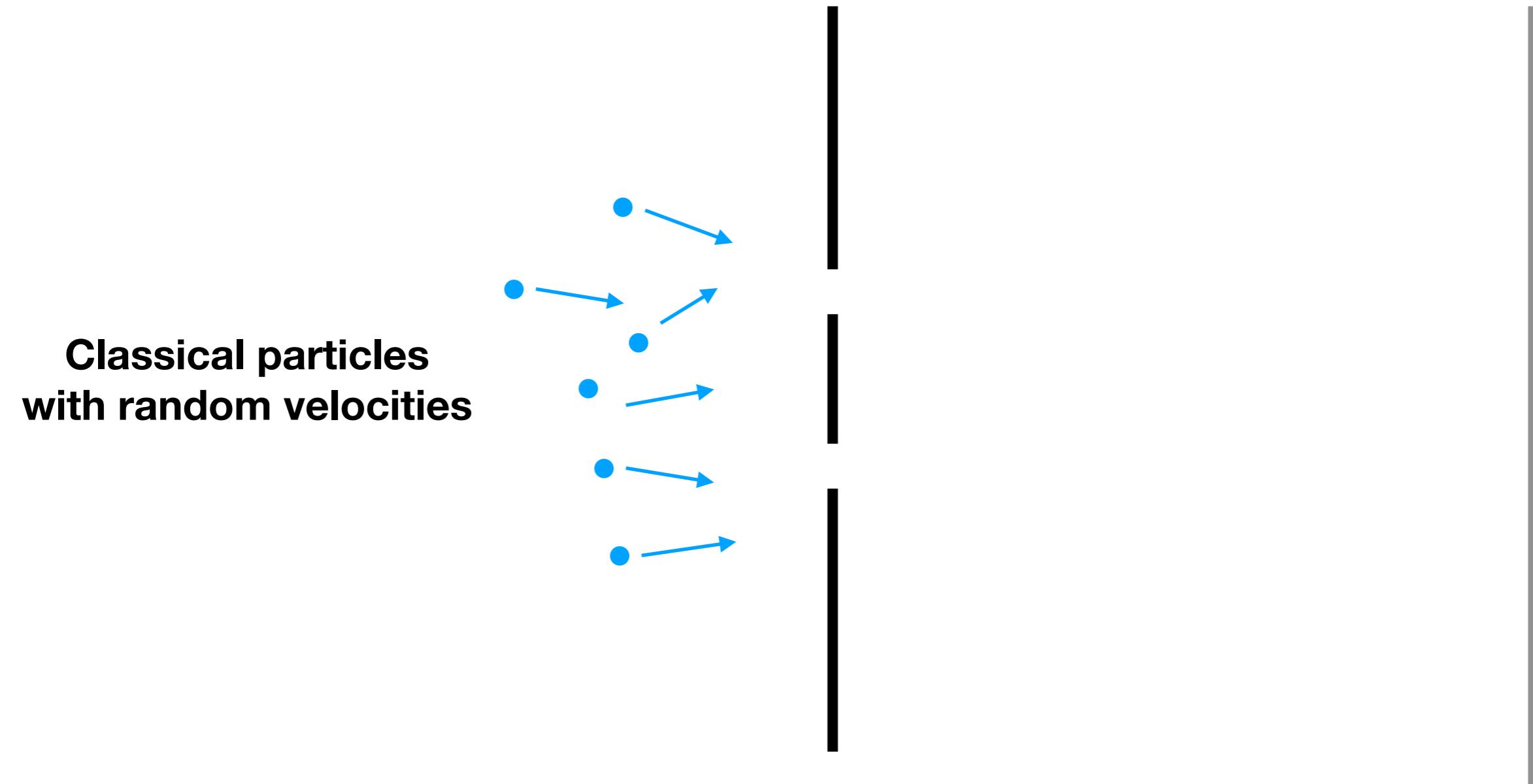


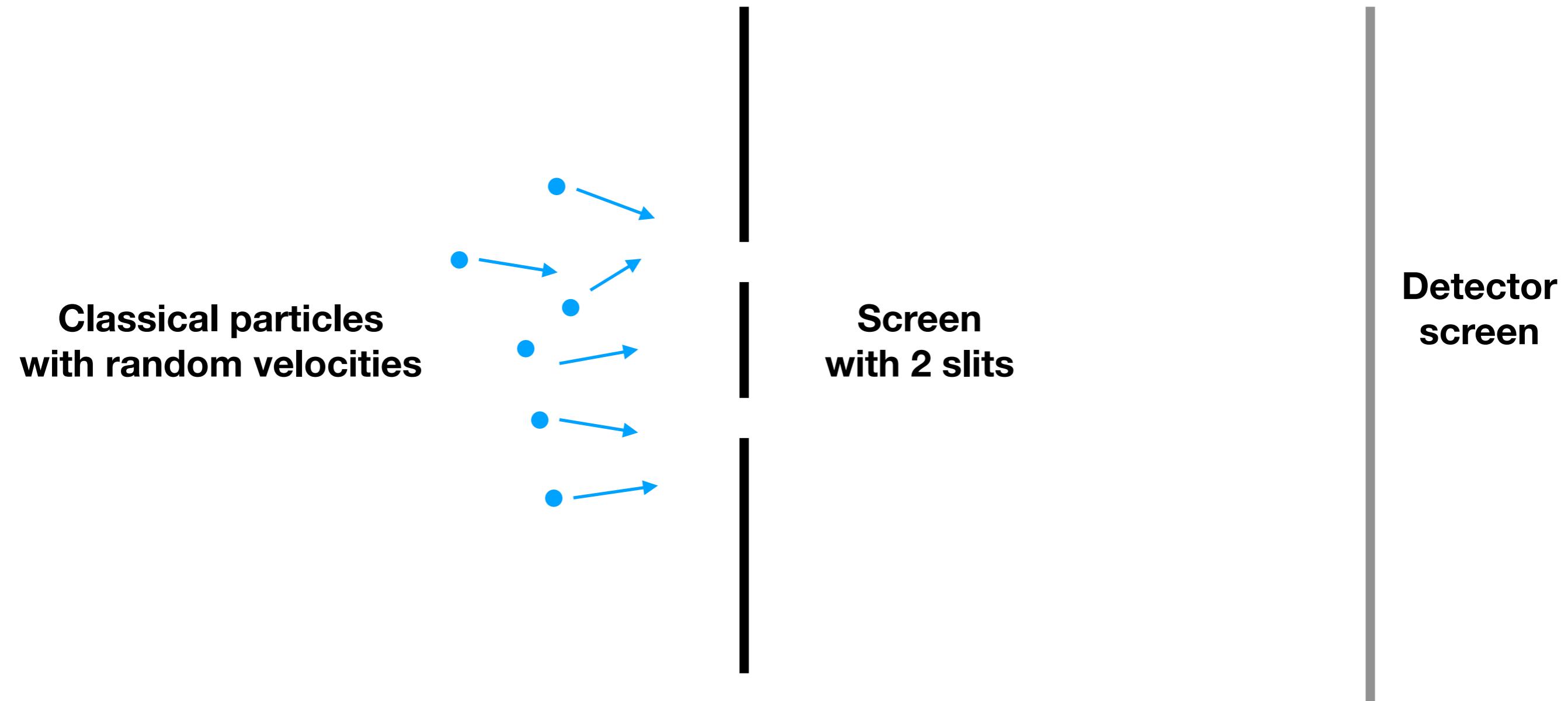
Complementarity and the 2-slit experiment



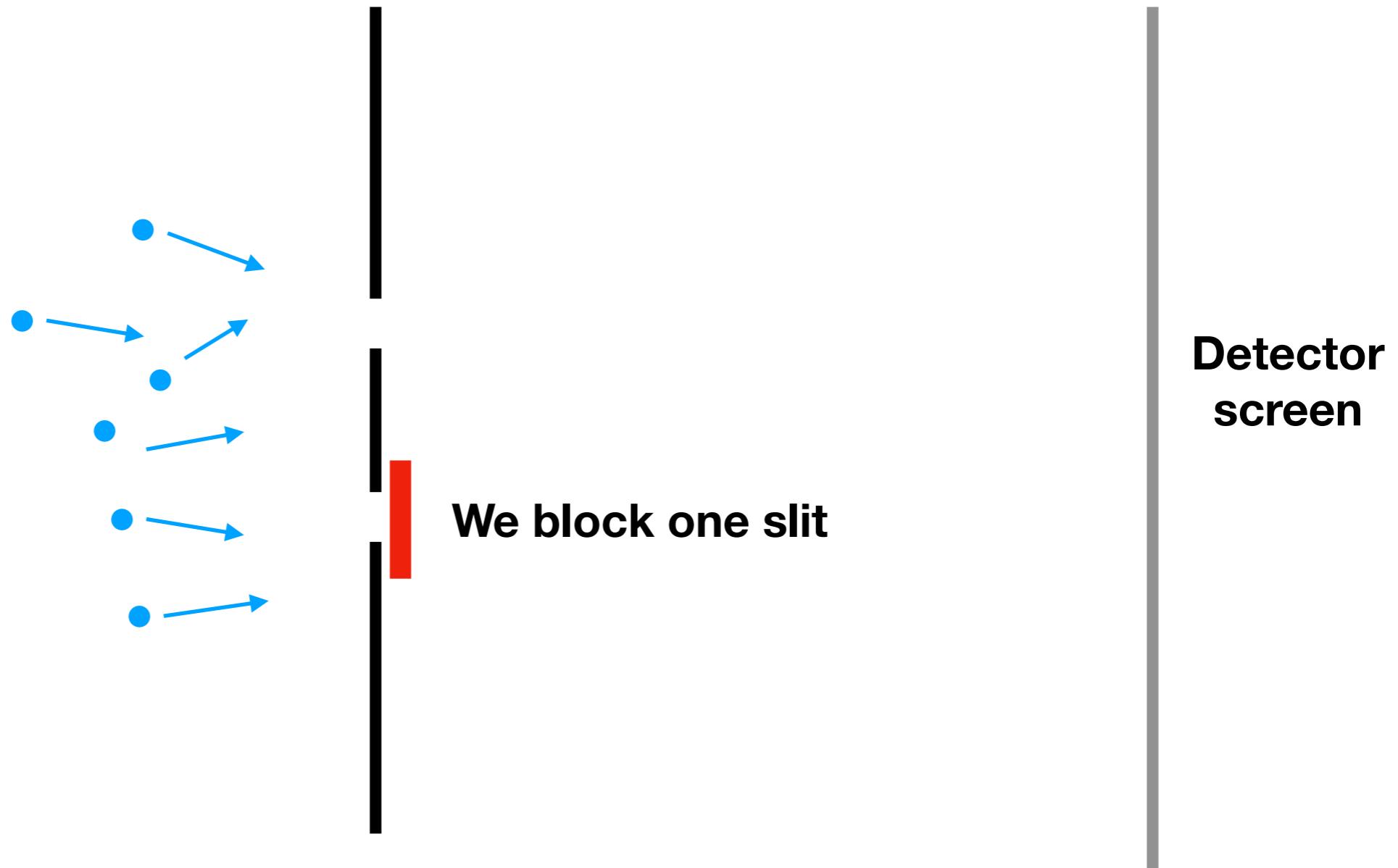
The 2-slit experiment



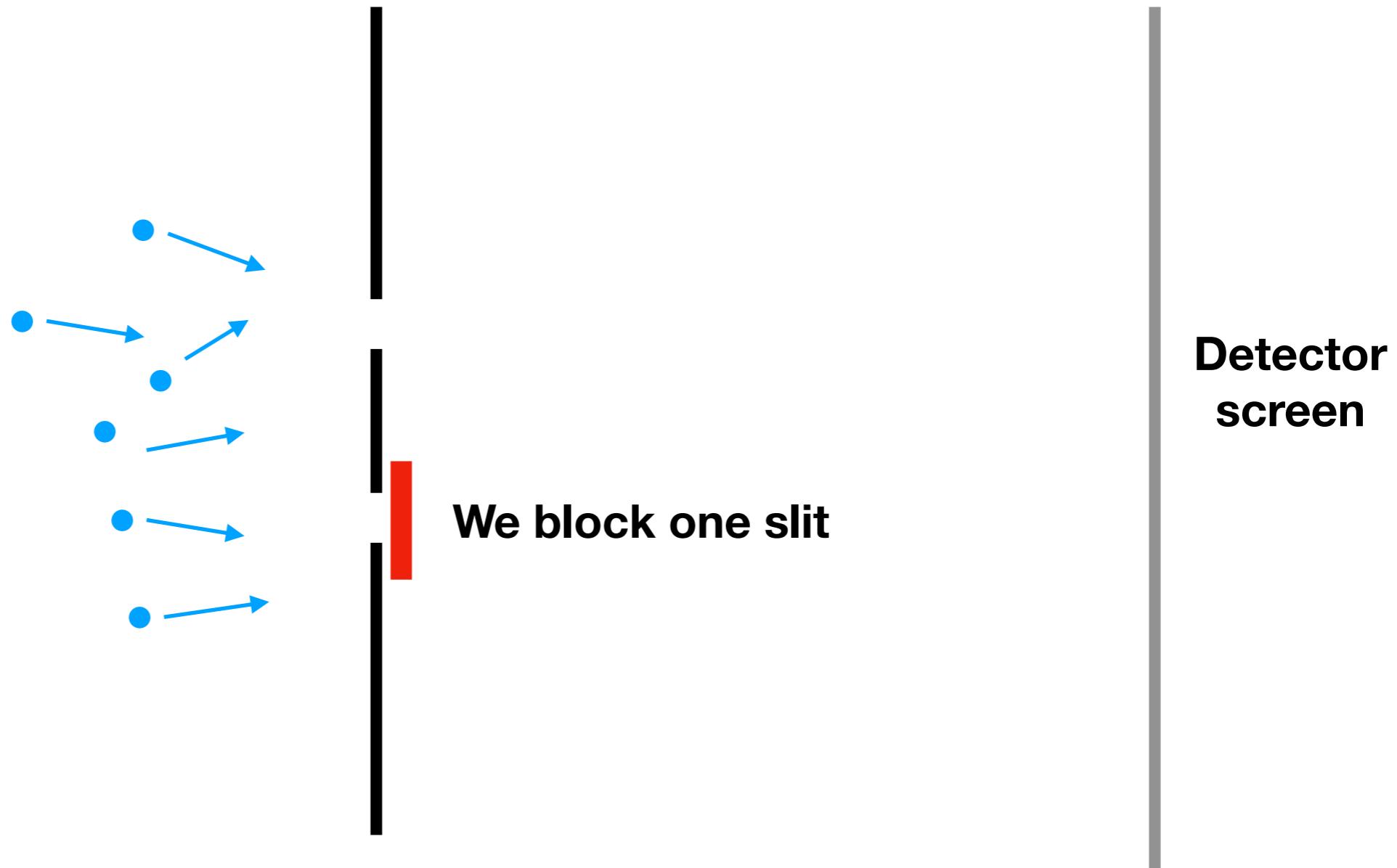
The 2-slit experiment



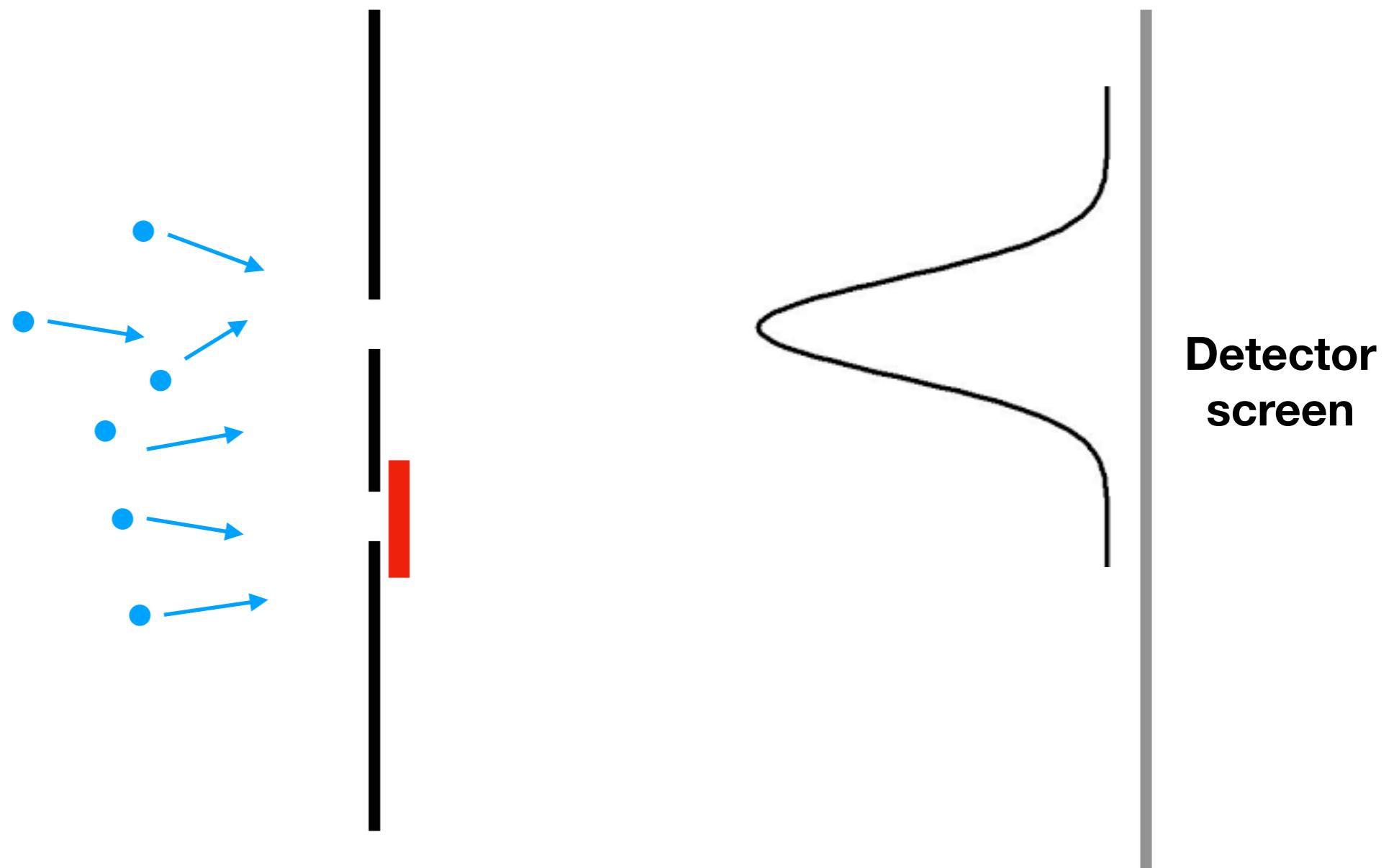
The 2-slit experiment

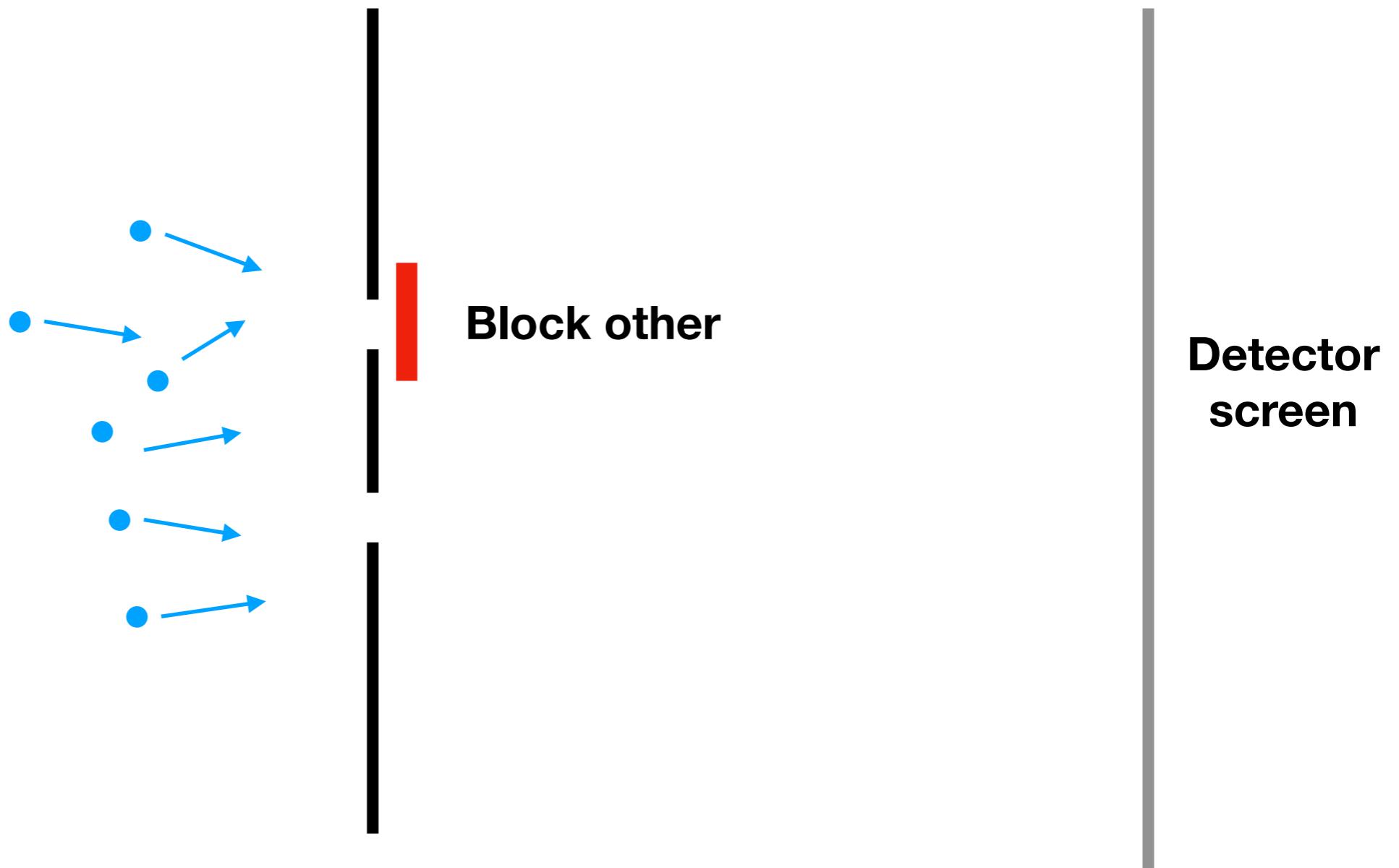


The 2-slit experiment

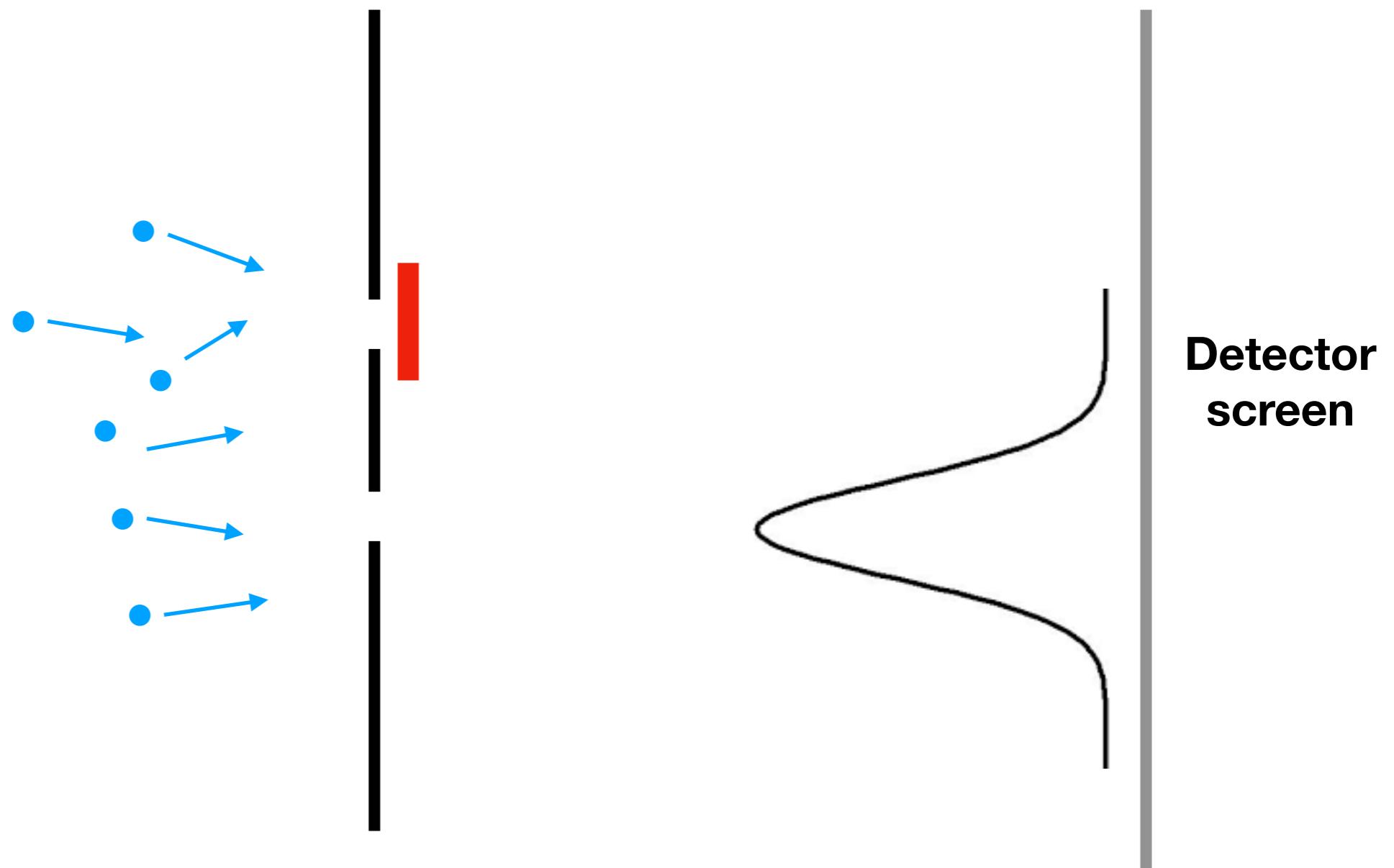


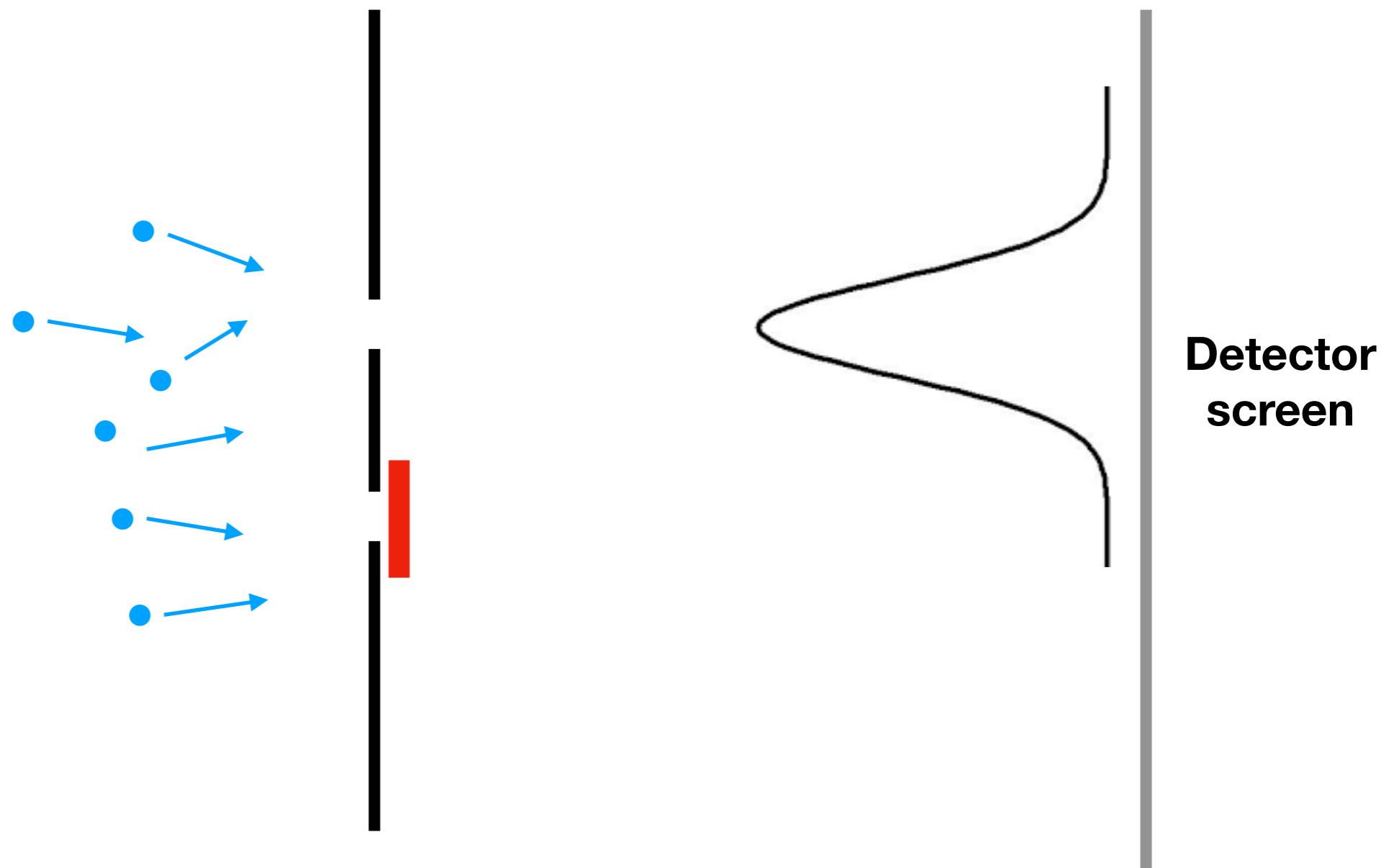
What distribution of particle hits on the detector screen do we measure?





What distribution of particle hits on the detector screen do we measure?

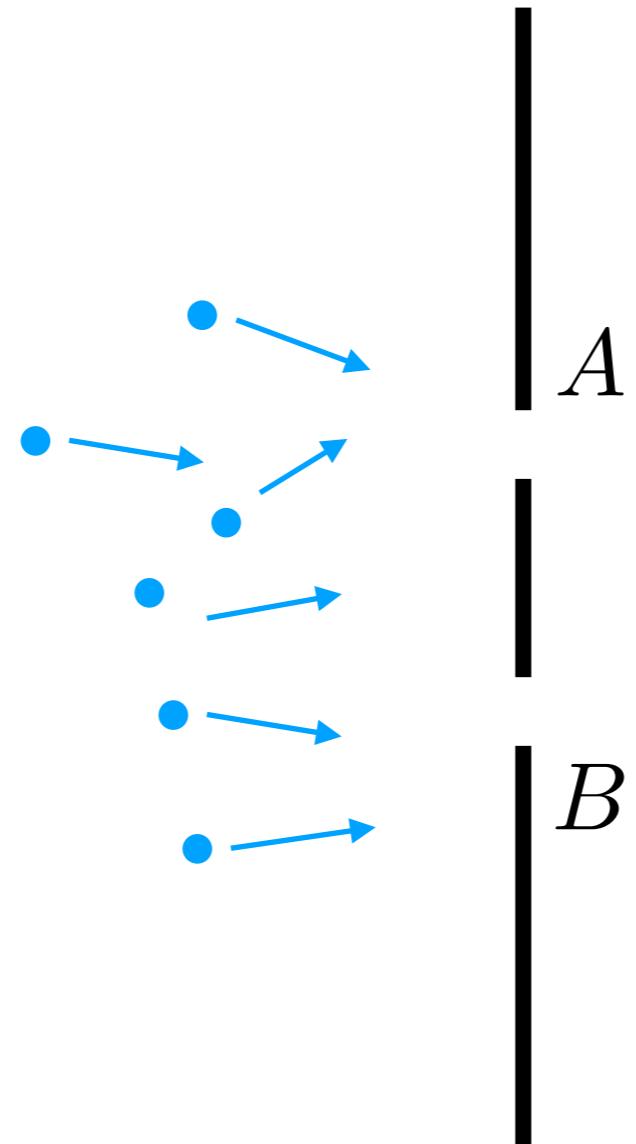




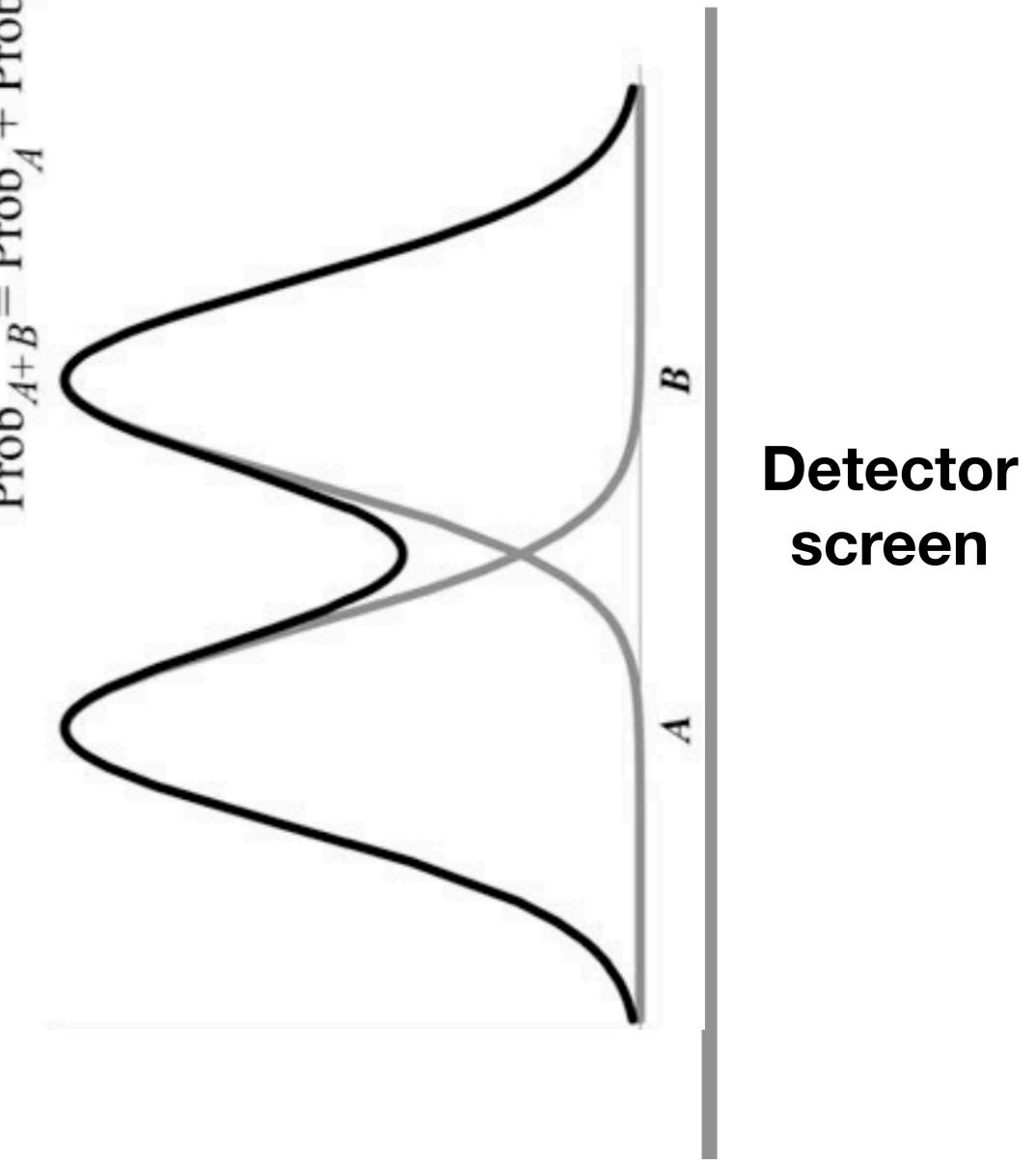


Both slits open? What pattern on screen?

**Classical particles
with random velocities**

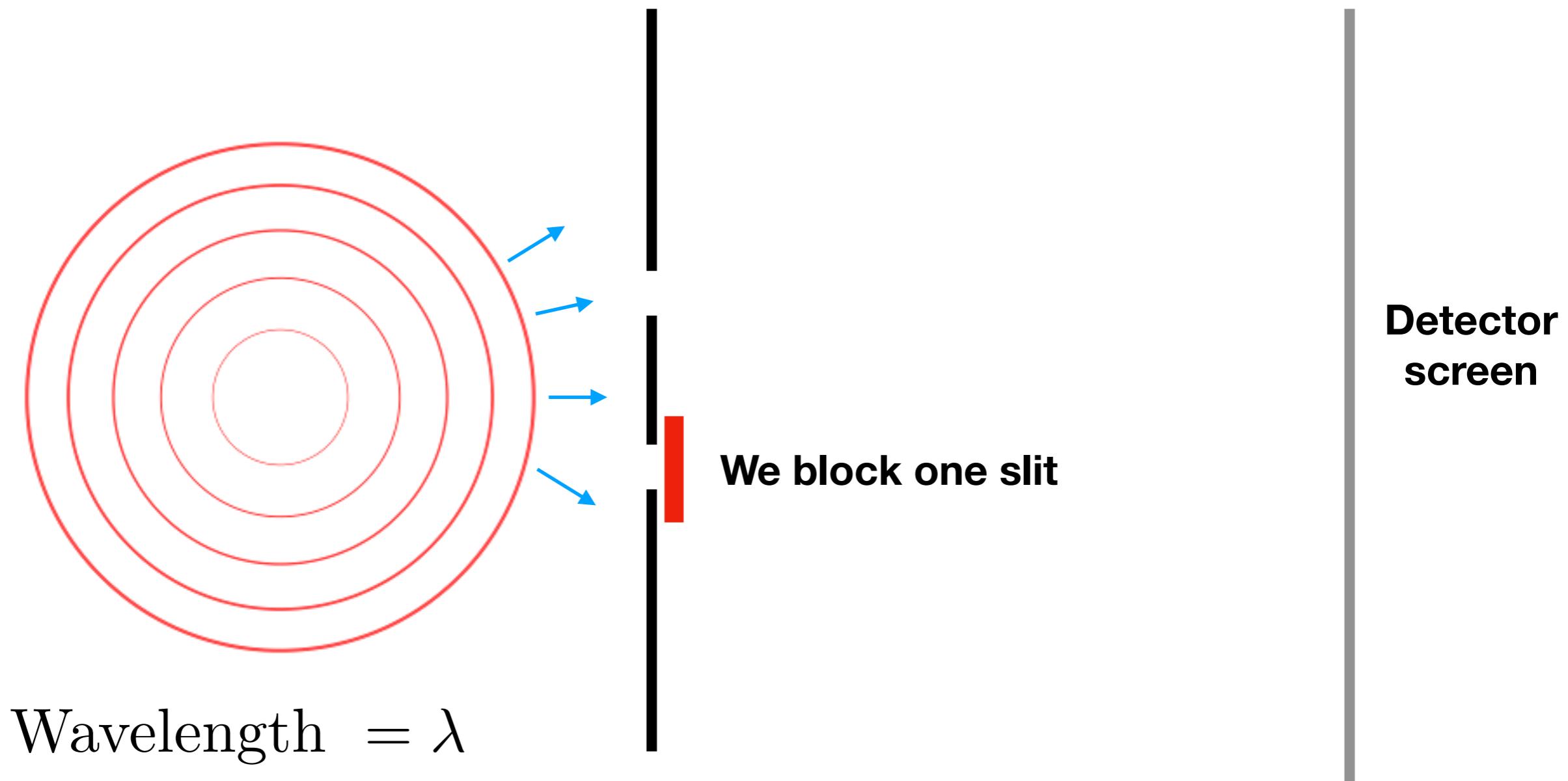


$$\text{Prob}_{A+B} = \text{Prob}_A + \text{Prob}_B$$

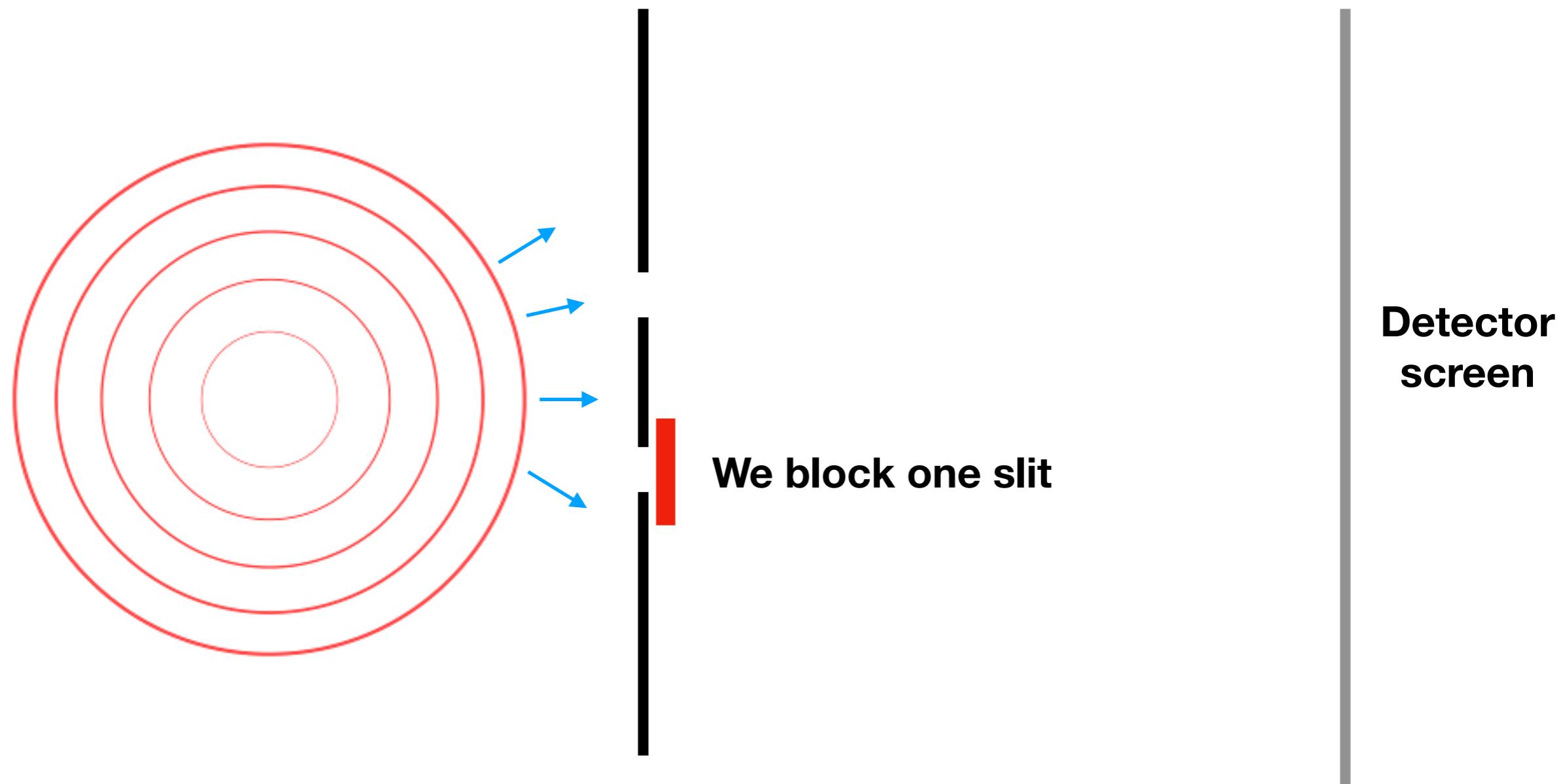


Double-peaked distribution of particles

Now with sound waves

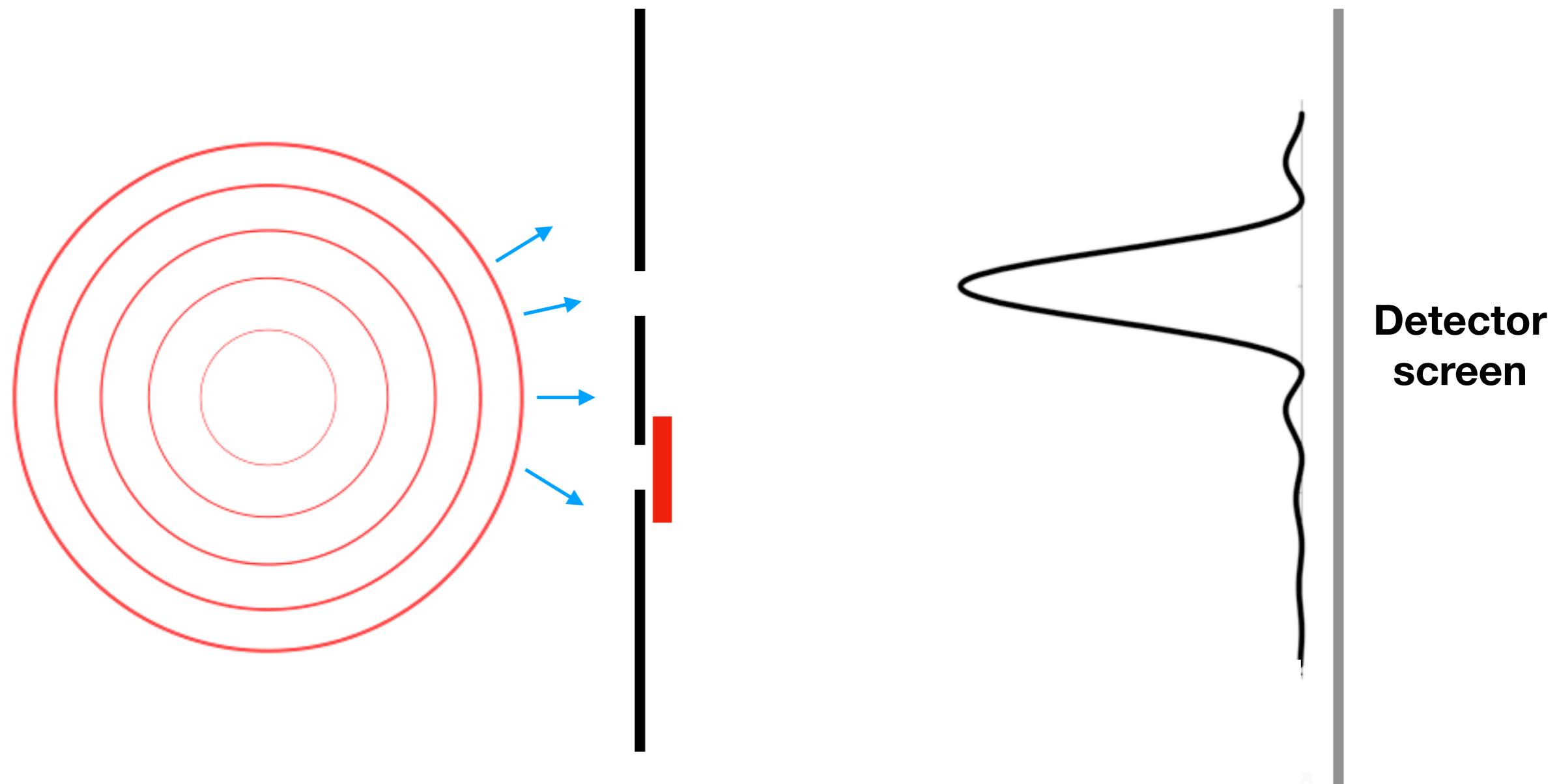


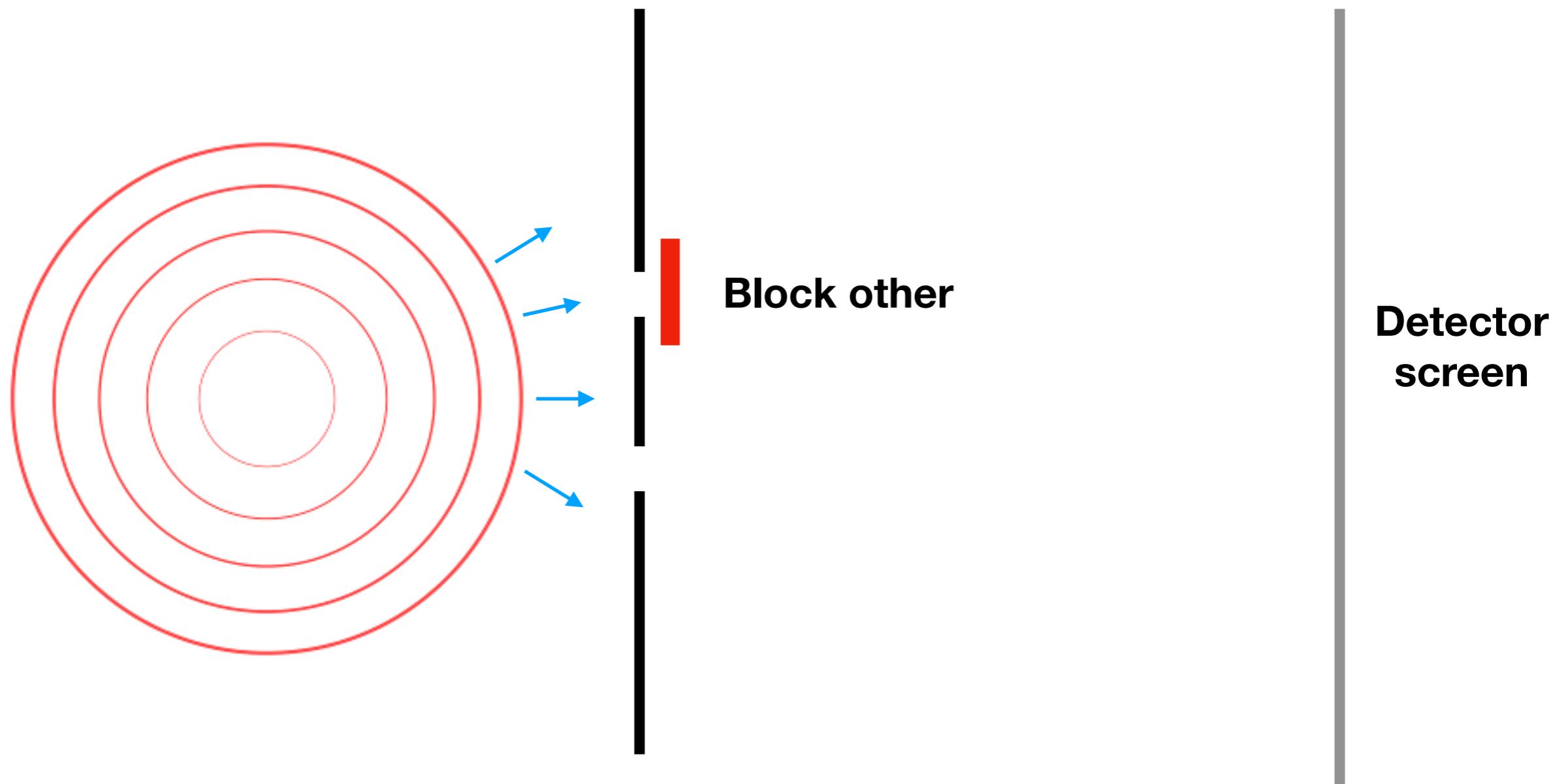
Now with sound waves



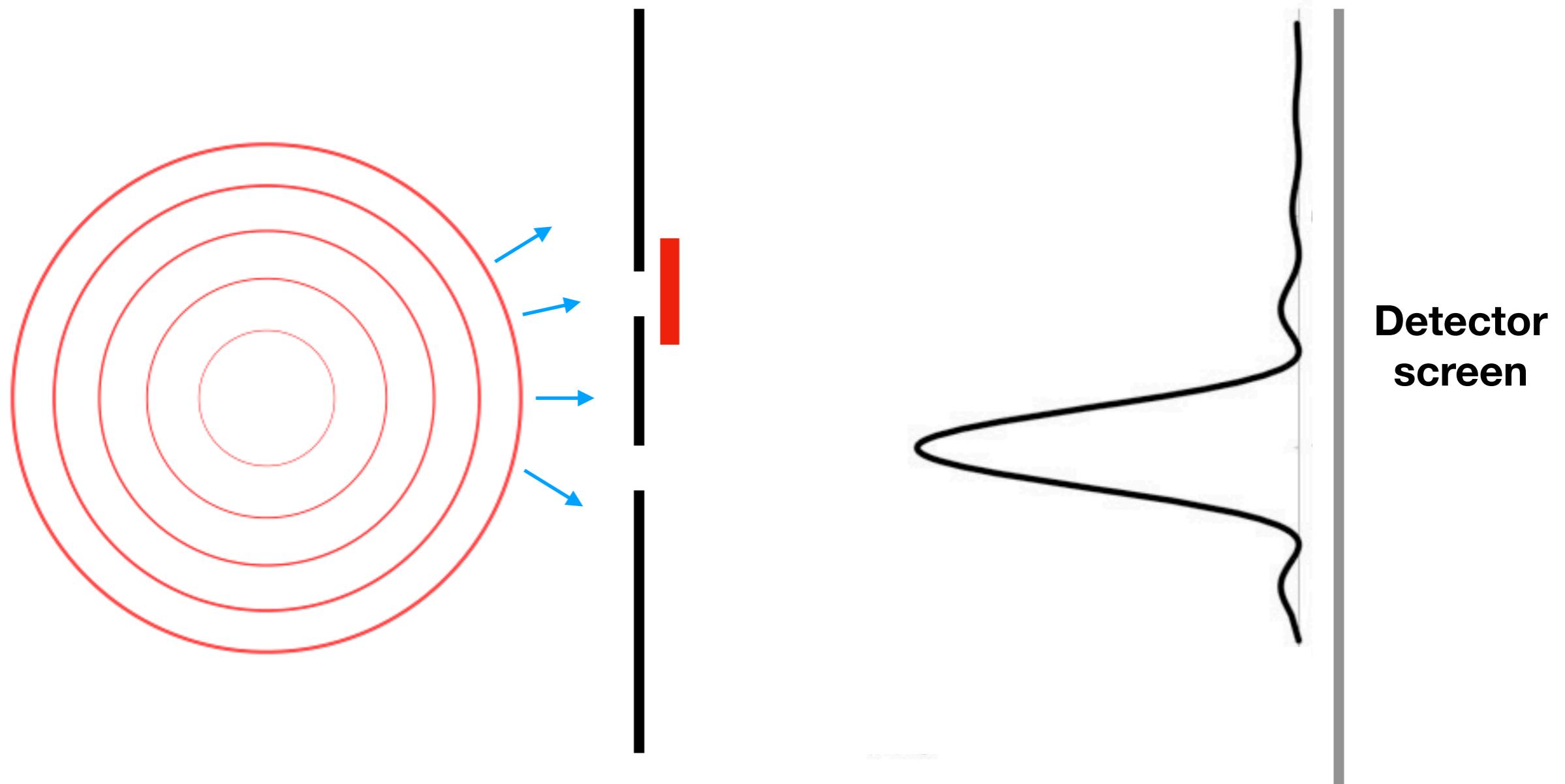
What is intensity profile on detector screen?

Now with sound waves

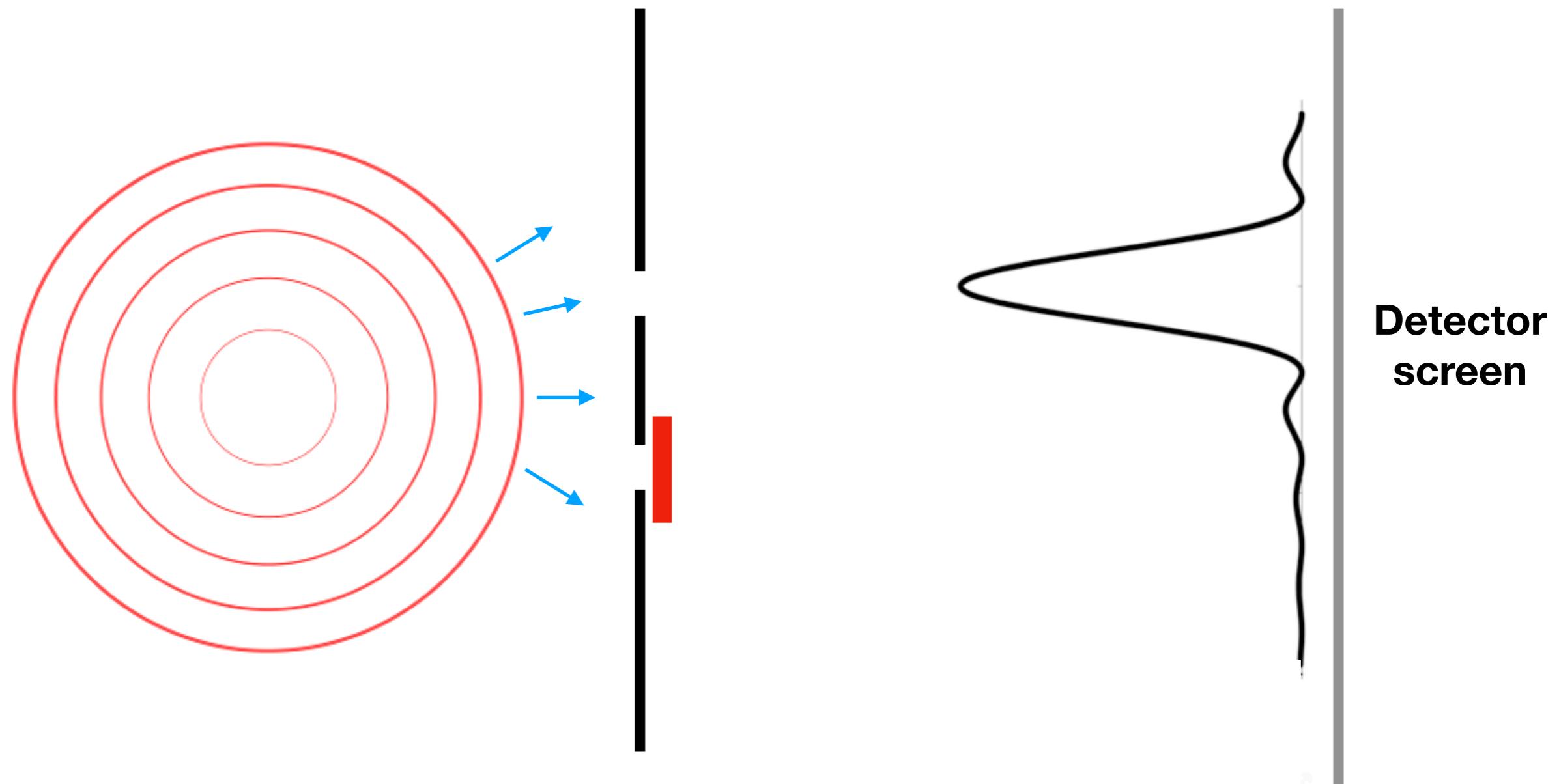




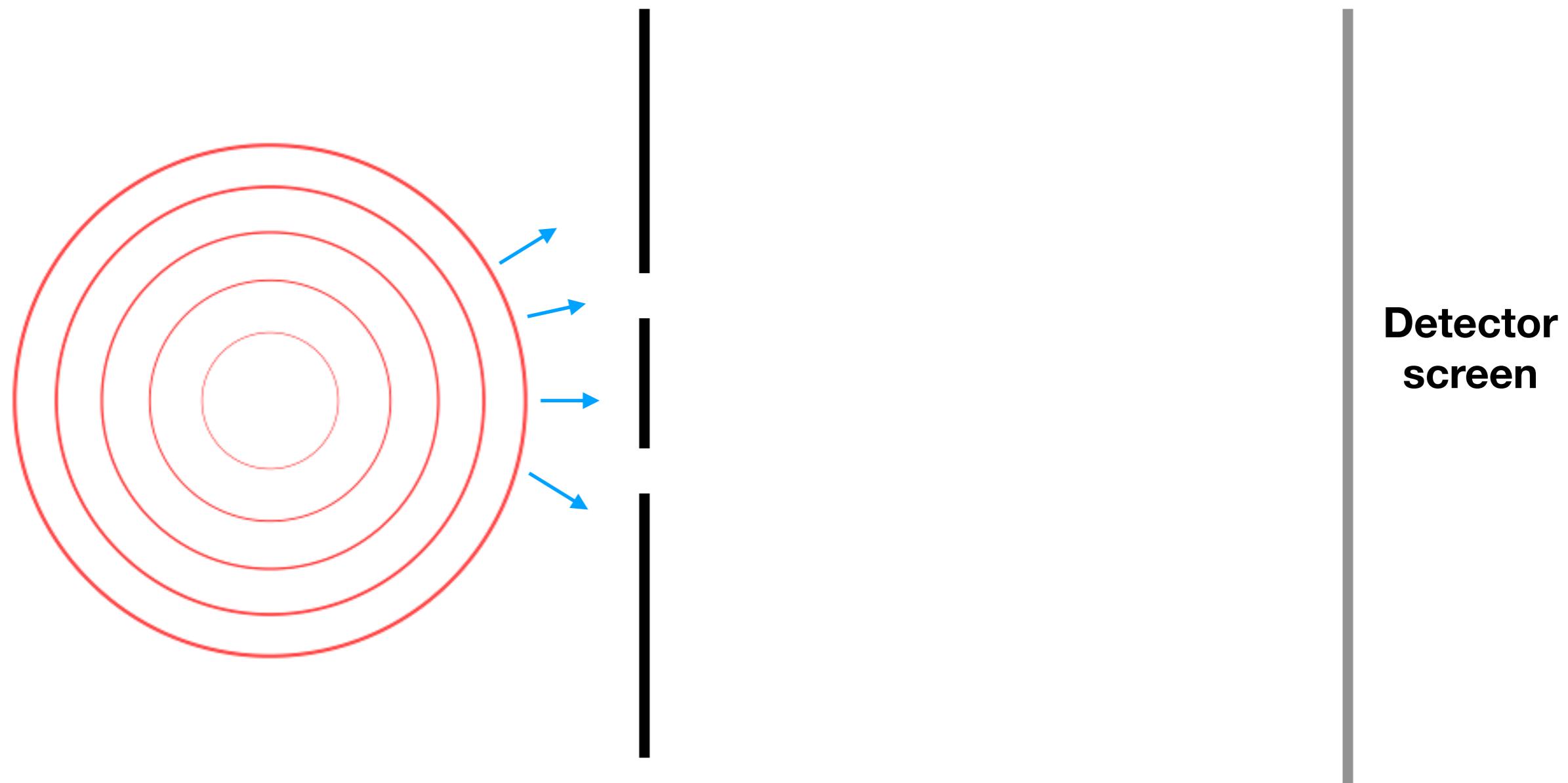
What intensity profile do we measure?



Now with sound waves

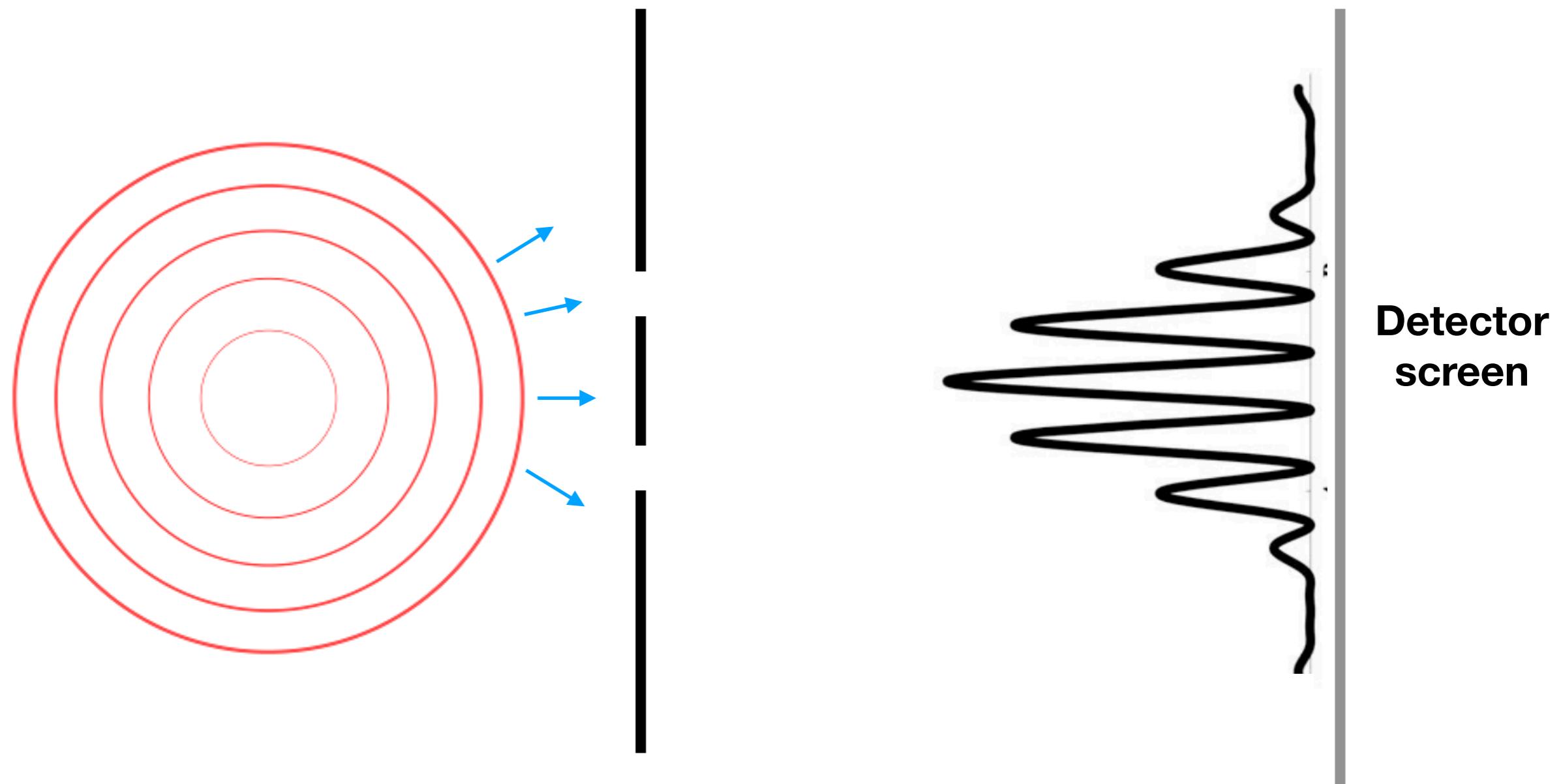


Now with sound waves



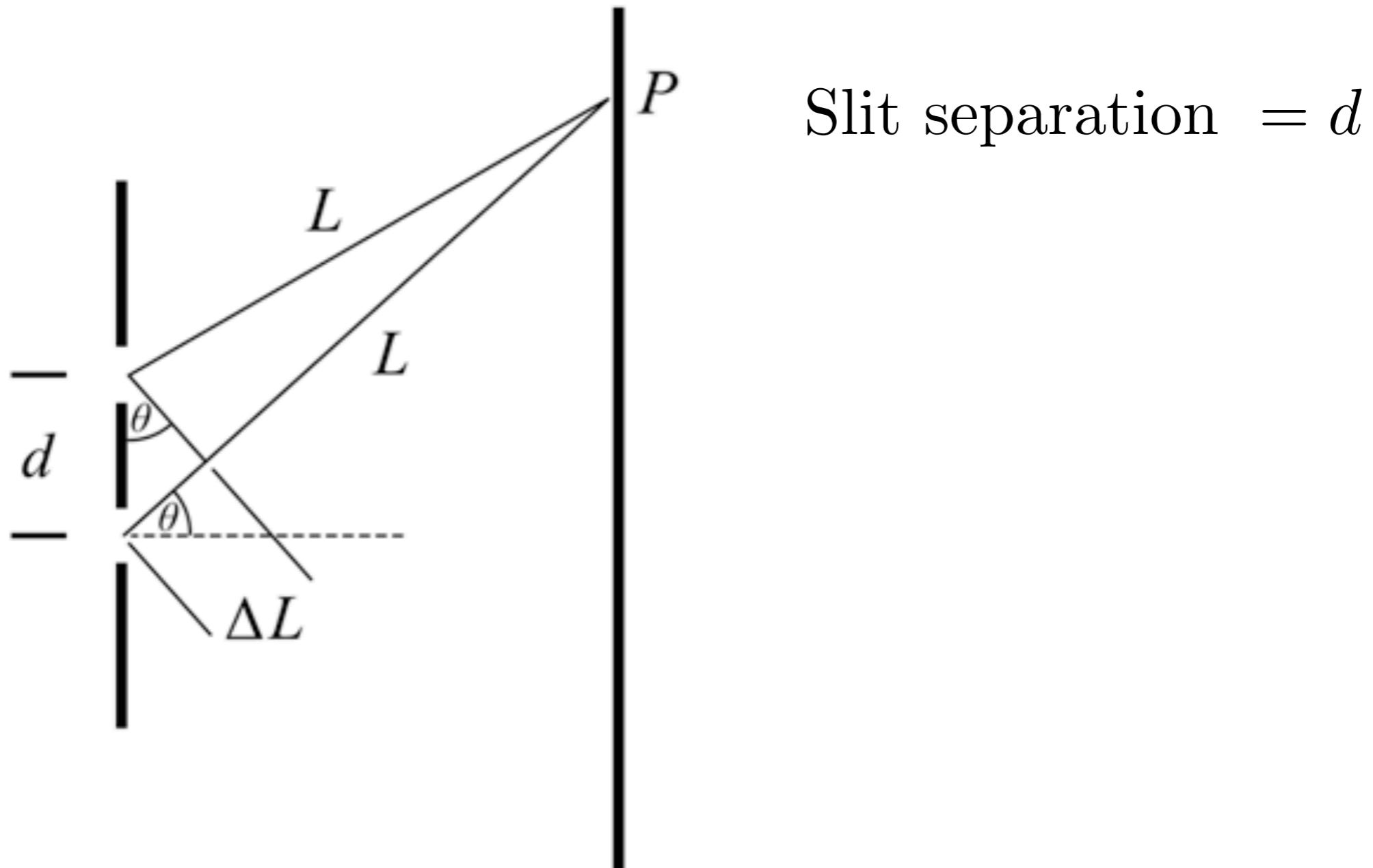
Both slits open??

Now with sound waves

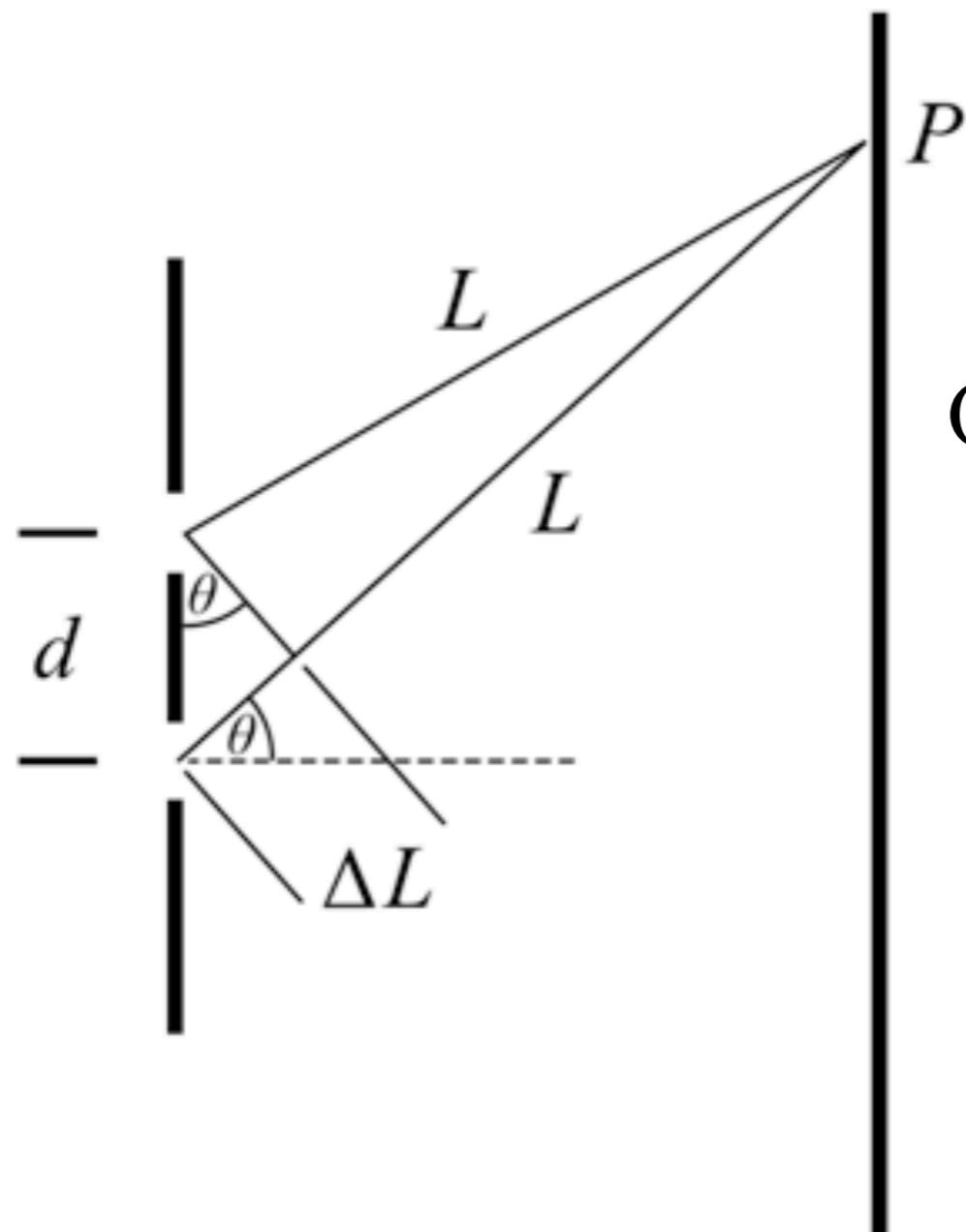


Constructive + Destructive interference

Interference theory



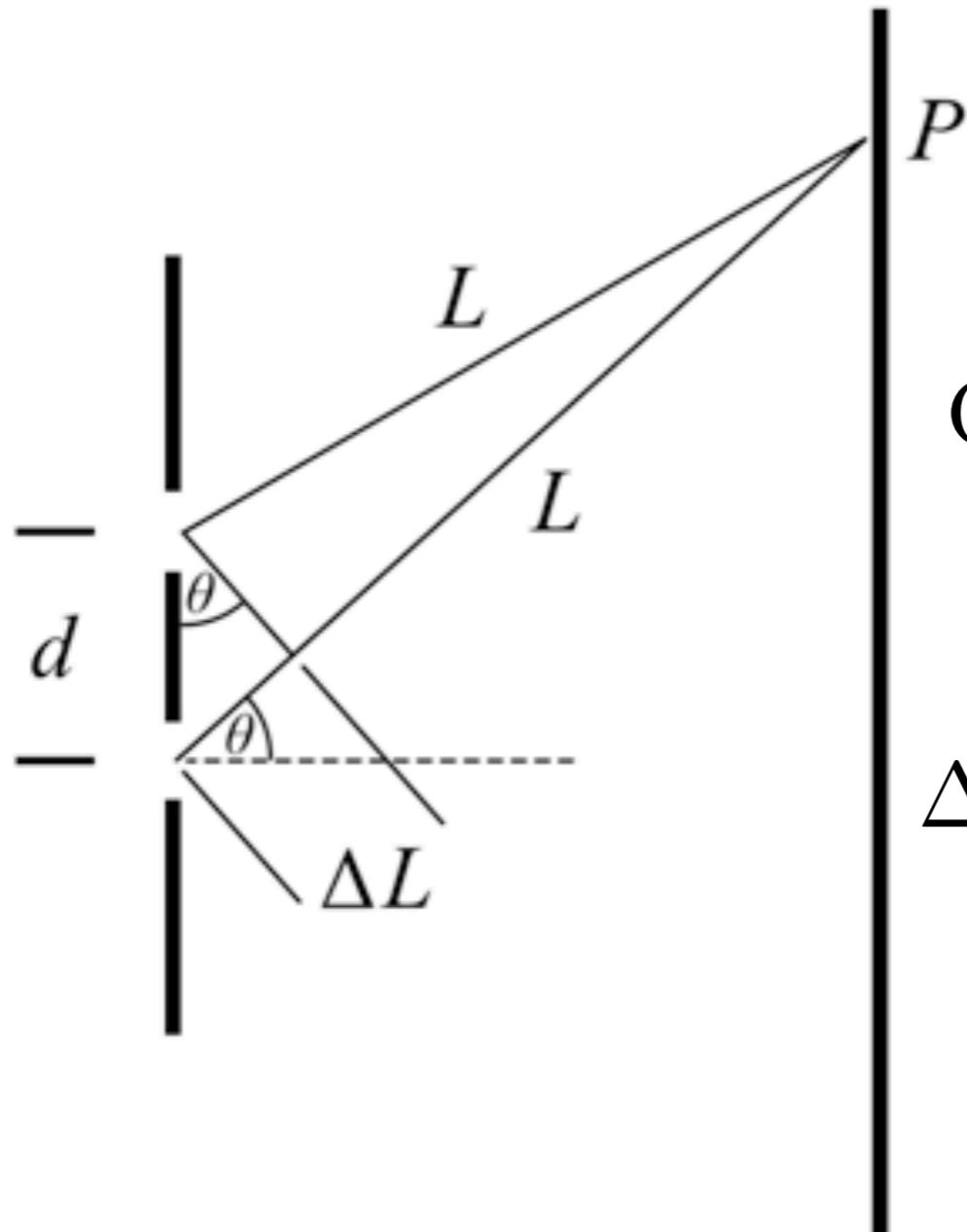
Interference theory



Slit separation = d

Consider a point P on screen
at angle θ from lower slit

Interference theory



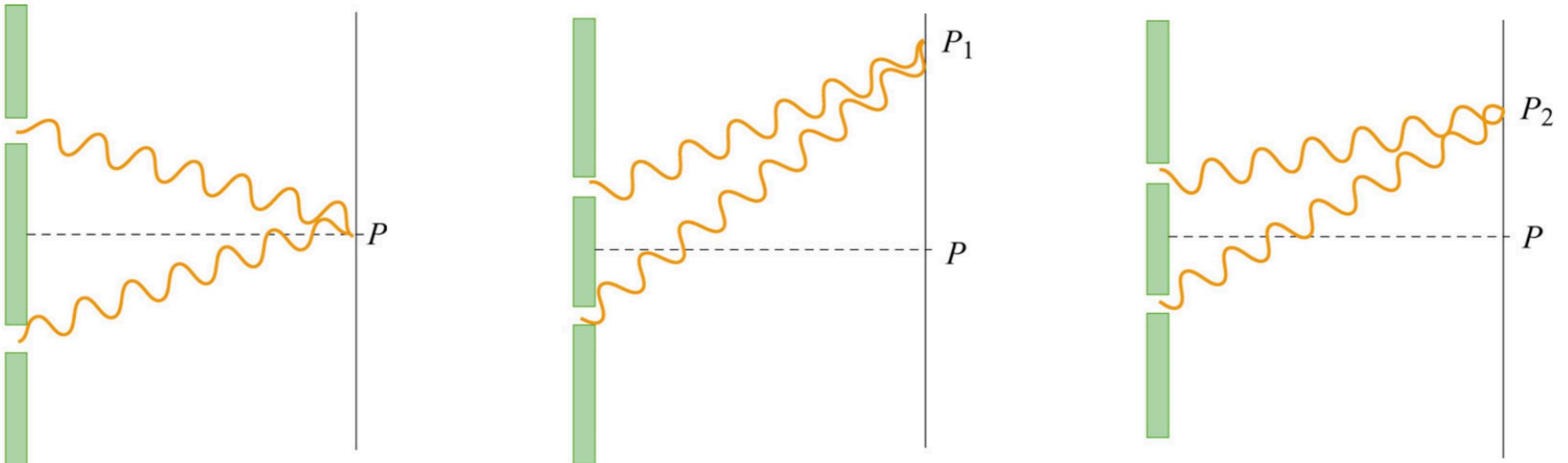
Slit separation = d

Consider a point P on screen
at angle θ from lower slit

ΔL = difference in path lengths

$$\Delta L = d \sin \theta$$

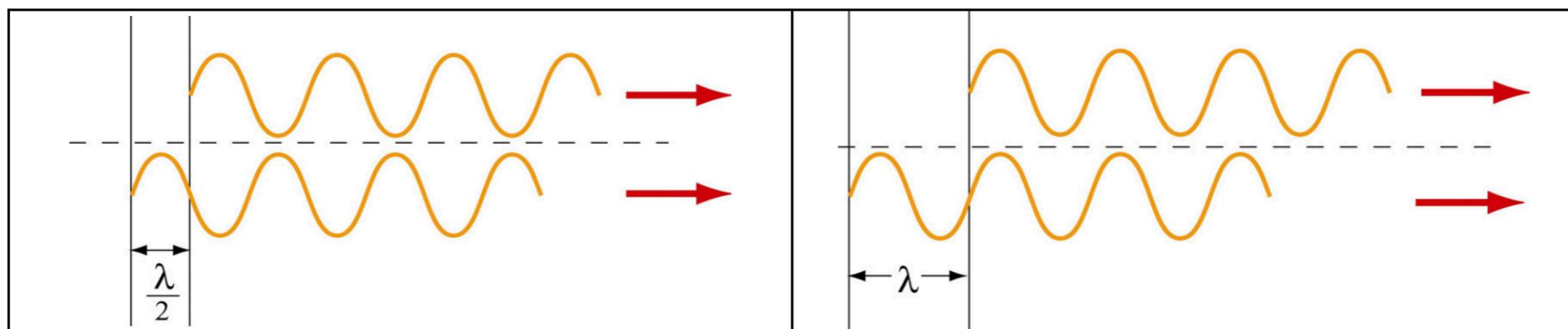
Interference theory



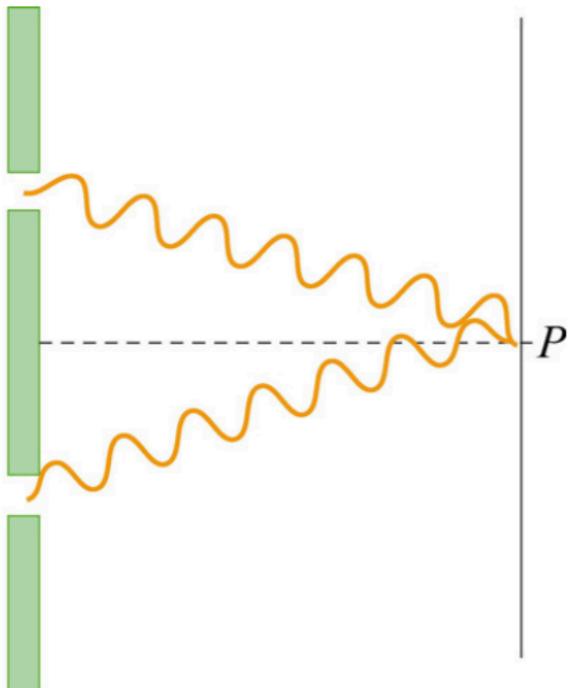
**Constructive
interference**

**Constructive
interference**

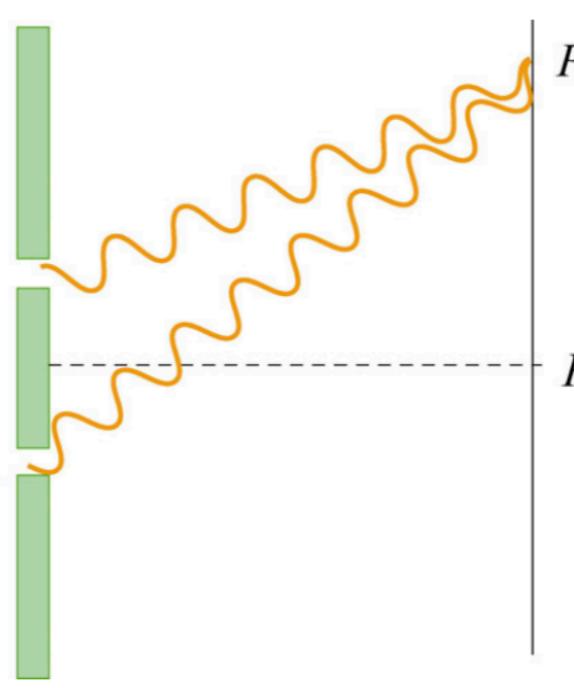
**Destructive
interference**



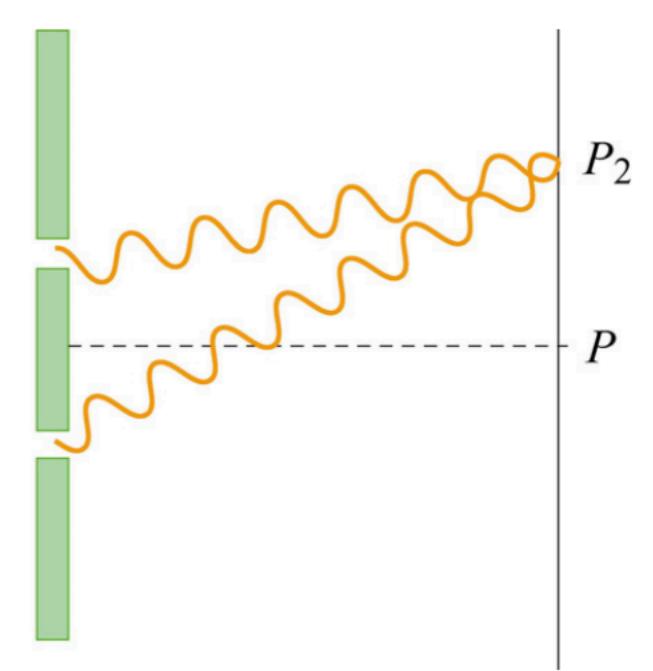
Interference theory



**Constructive
interference**



**Constructive
interference**

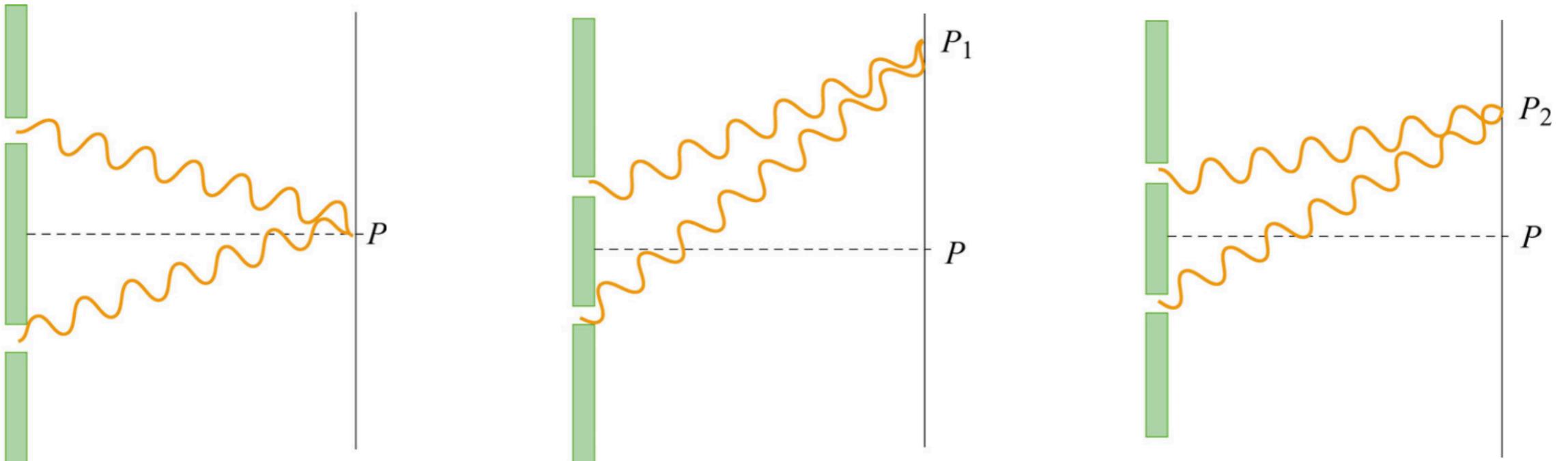


**Destructive
interference**

Constructive: path difference is **integer multiple** of wavelength

Destructive: path difference is **half-integer multiple** of wavelength.

Interference theory



**Constructive
interference**

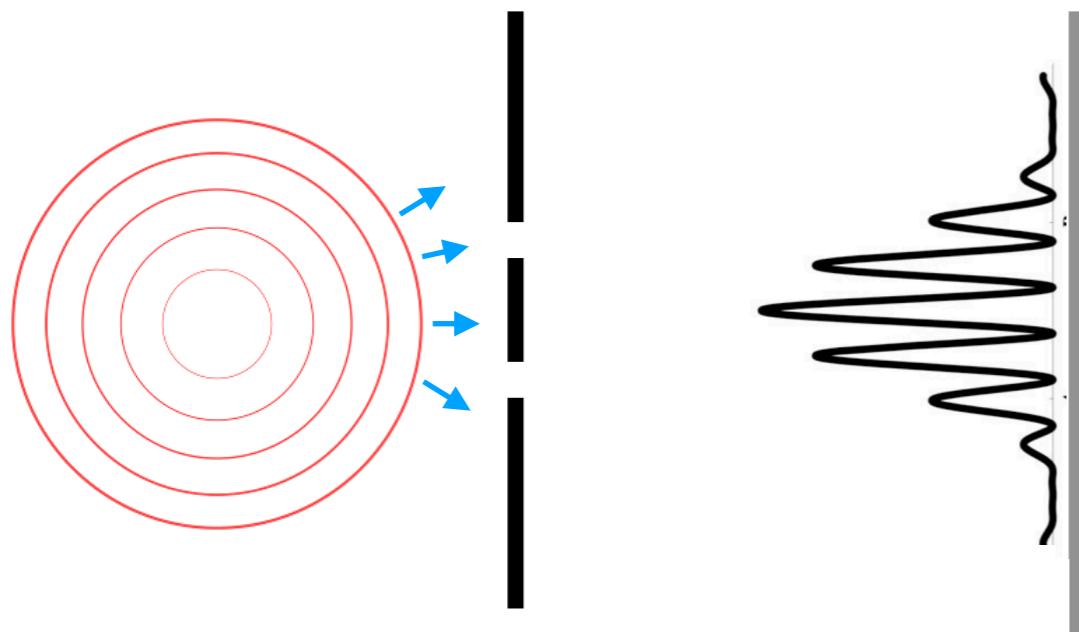
Constructive: $\Delta L = n\lambda$ with $n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots$

Destructive: $\Delta L = \frac{1}{2}n\lambda$ with $n = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots$

**Constructive
interference**

**Destructive
interference**

Peaks in profile



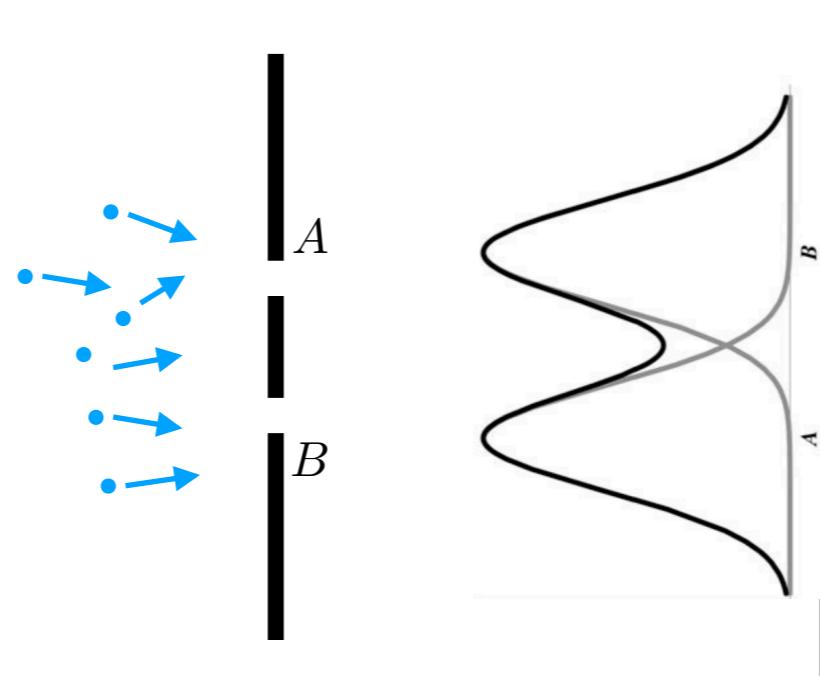
$$\Delta L = n\lambda \text{ with } n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots$$

$$\Delta L = d \sin \theta$$

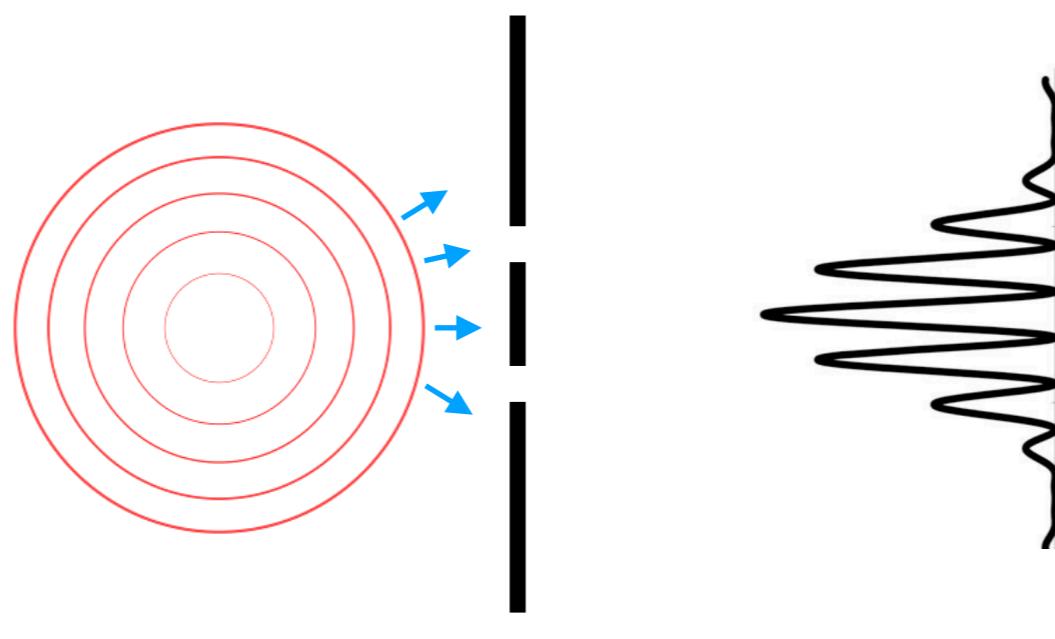
this implies peaks when: $n\lambda = d \sin \theta$

Particles vs Waves

Particles incident

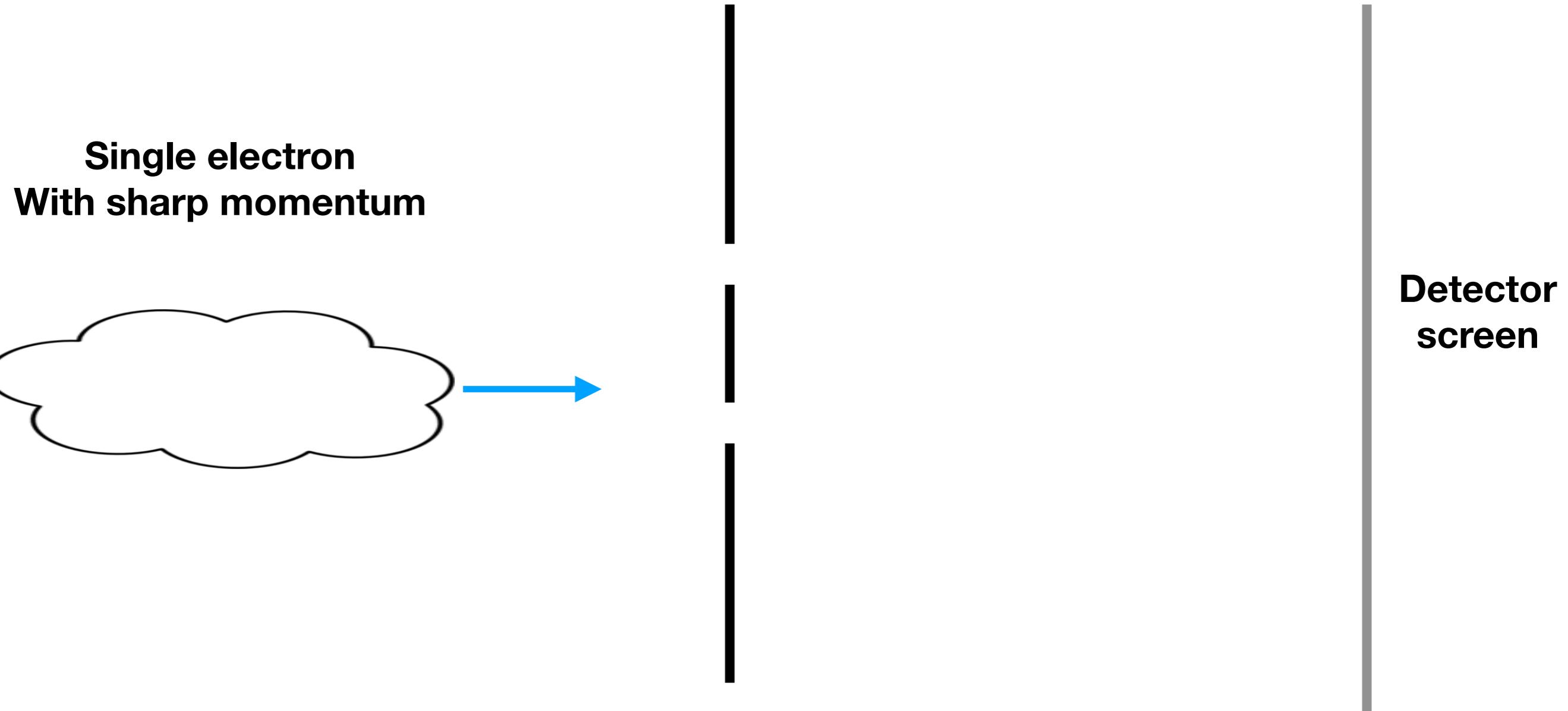


Wave incident



$$n\lambda = d \sin \theta$$

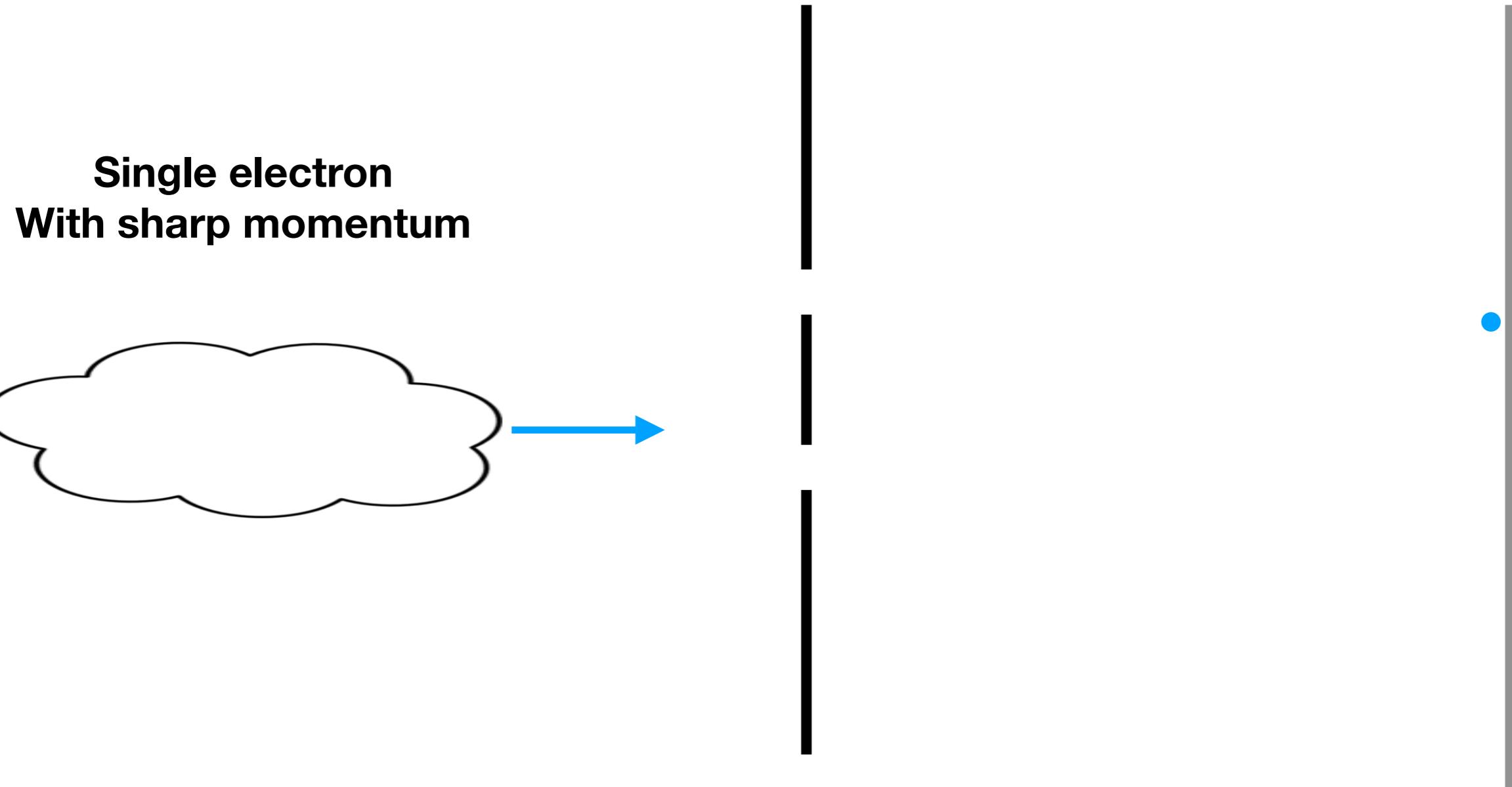
Electron incident



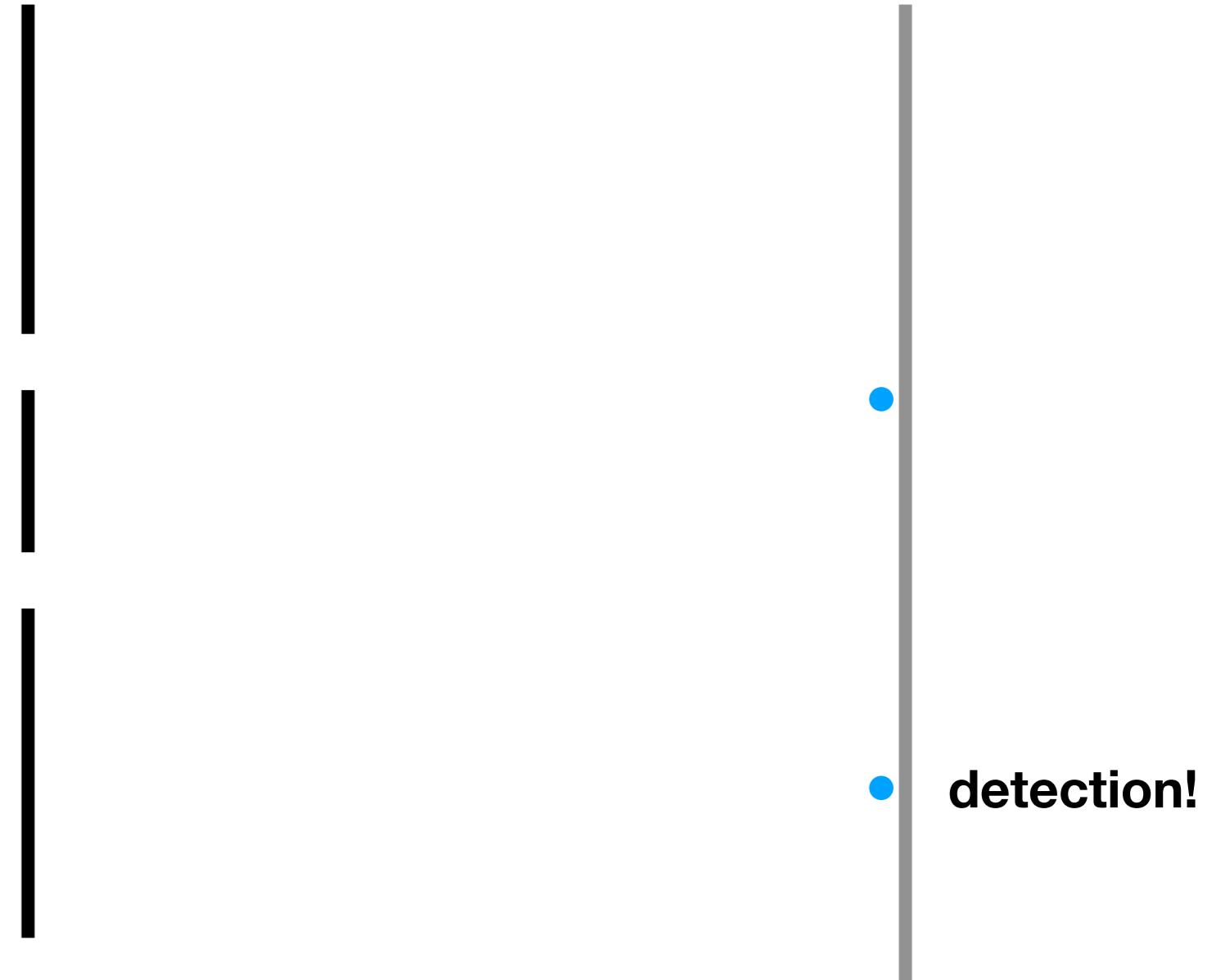
Electron incident



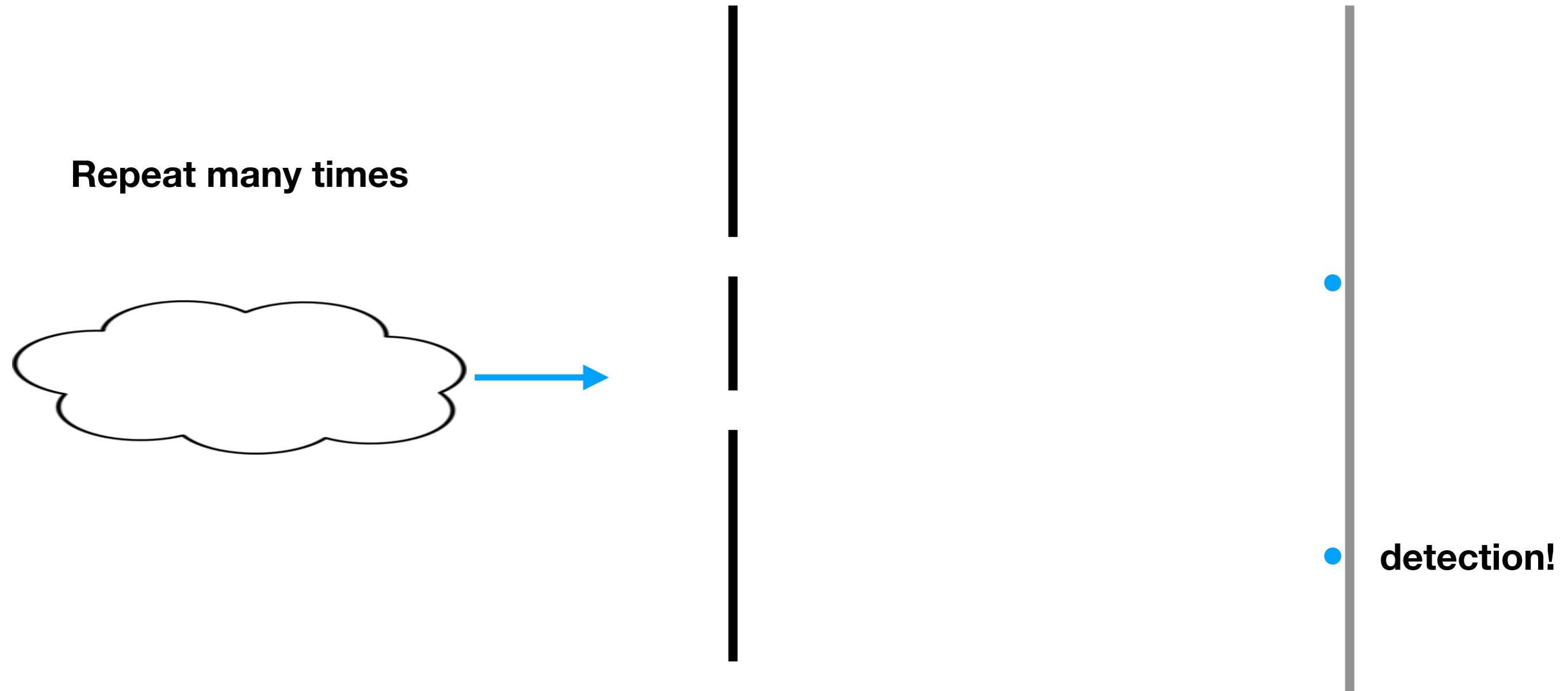
Electron incident



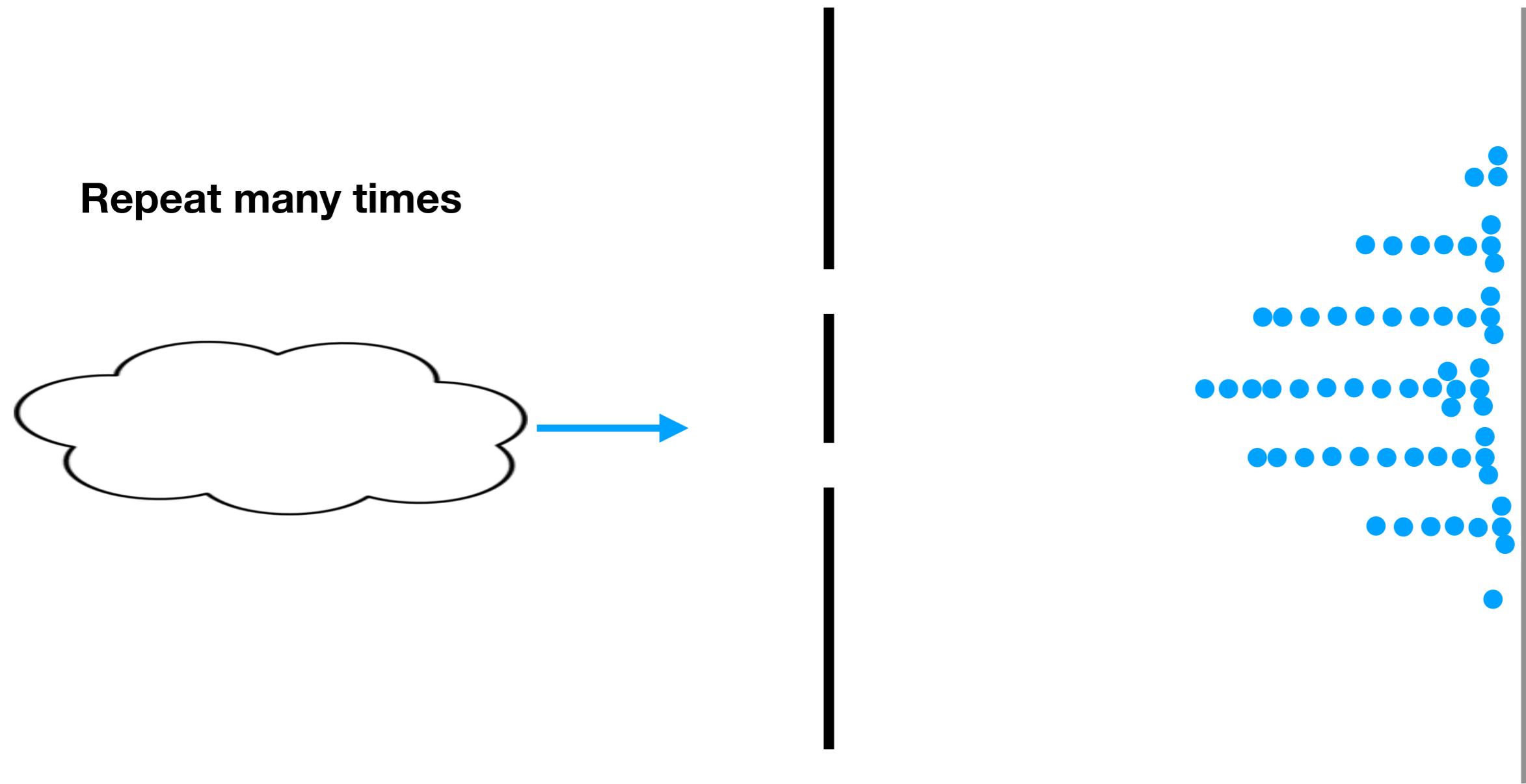
Electron incident



Electron incident

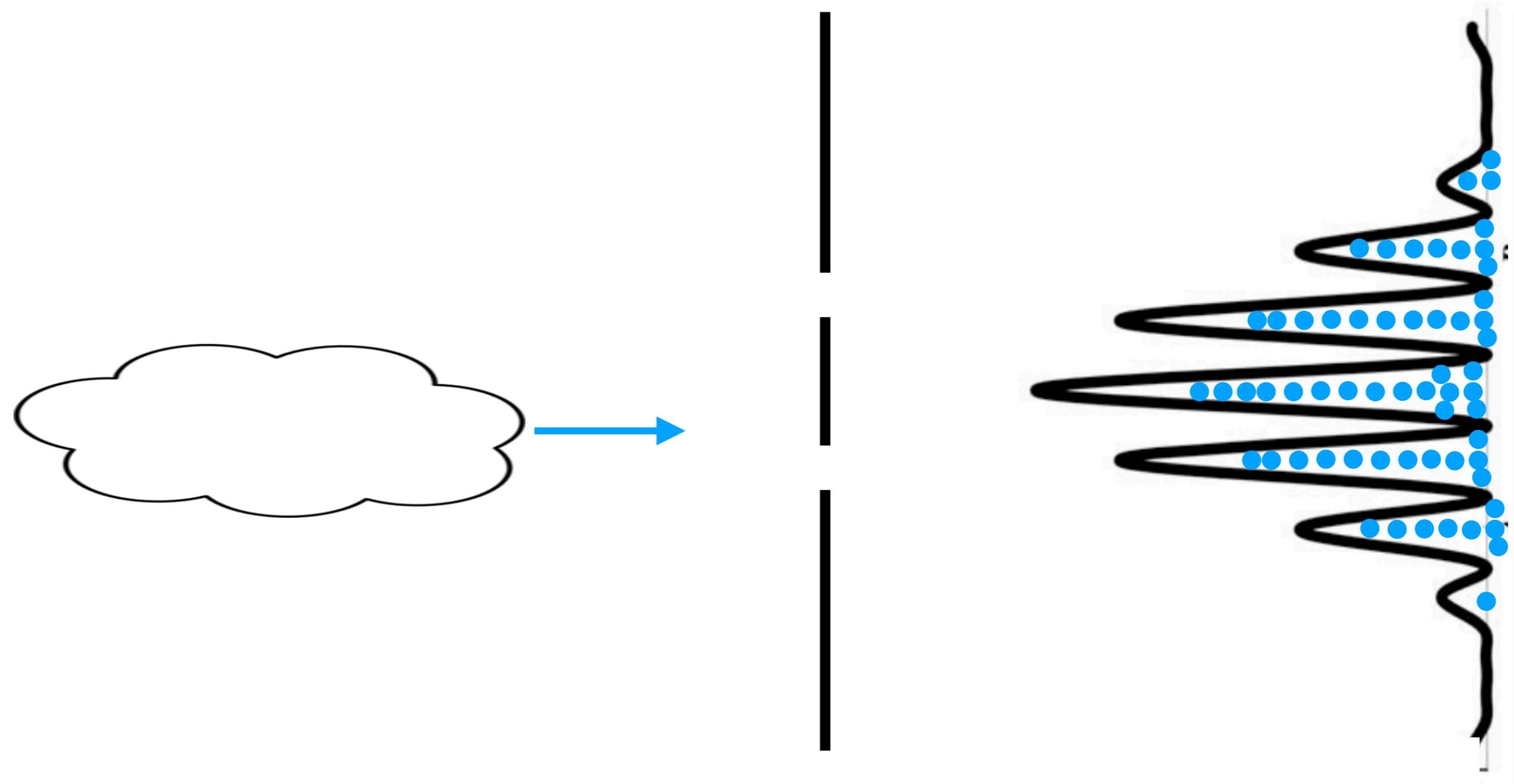


Electron incident



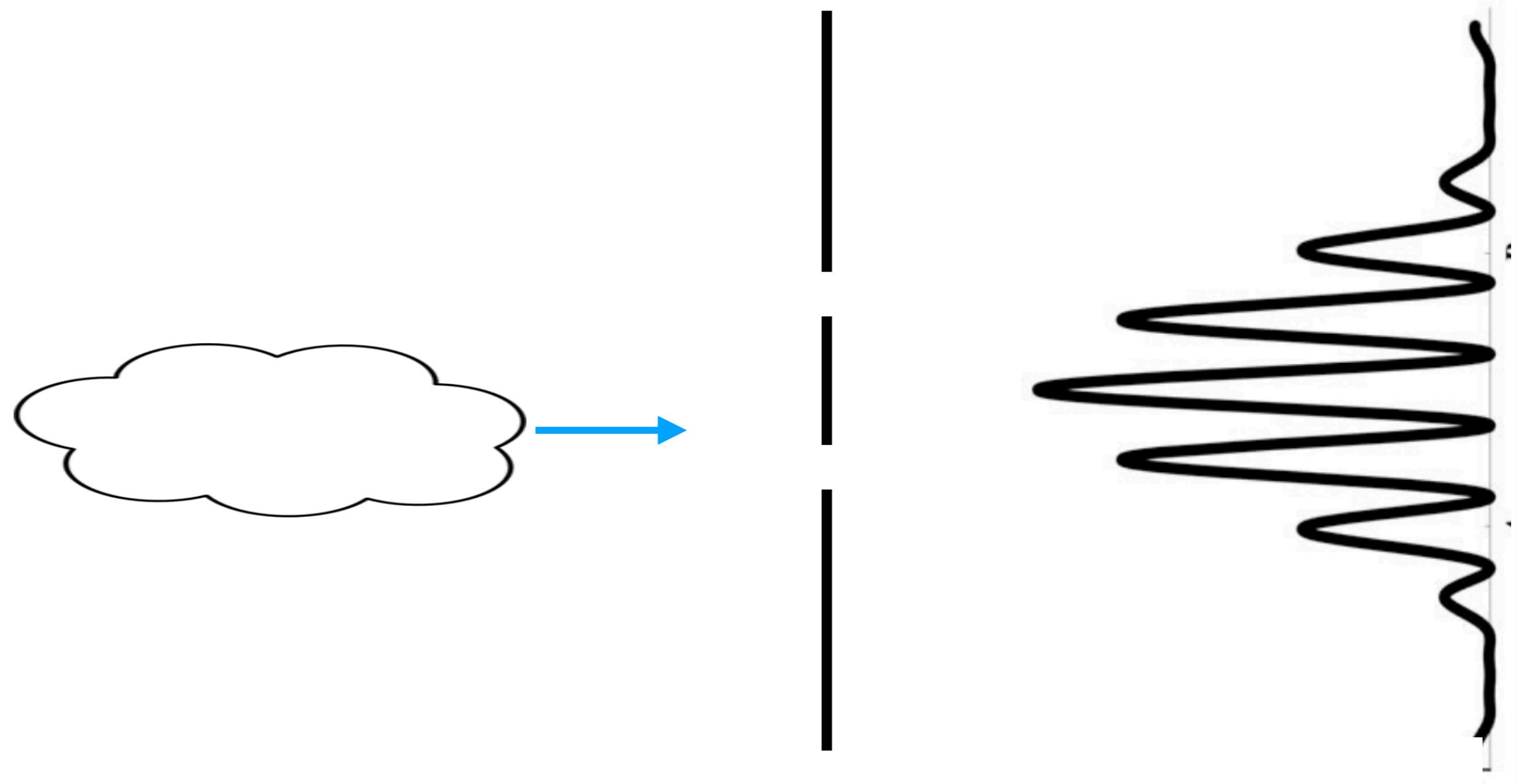
Multiple peaks!

Electron incident



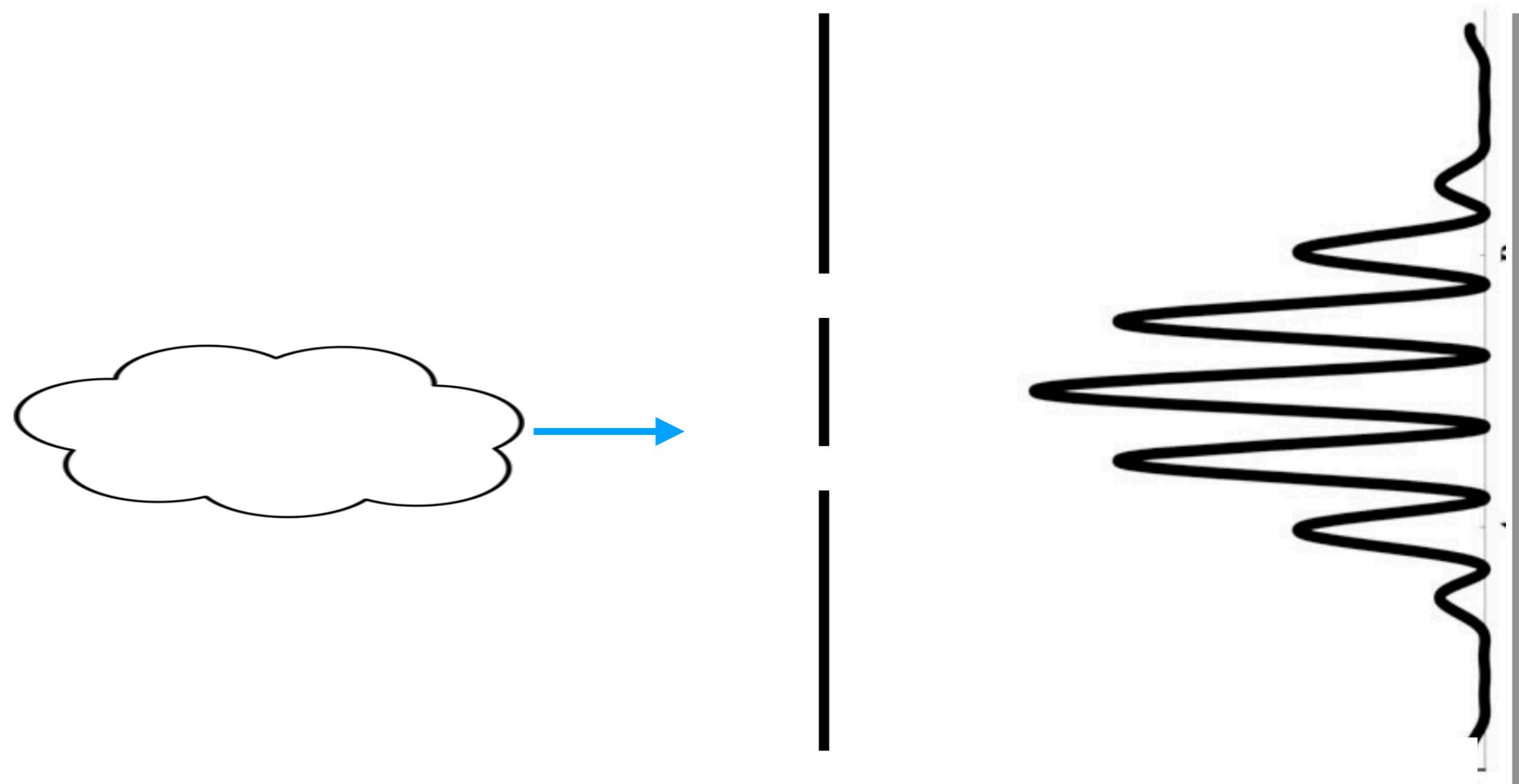
Wavelike pattern!

Electron incident

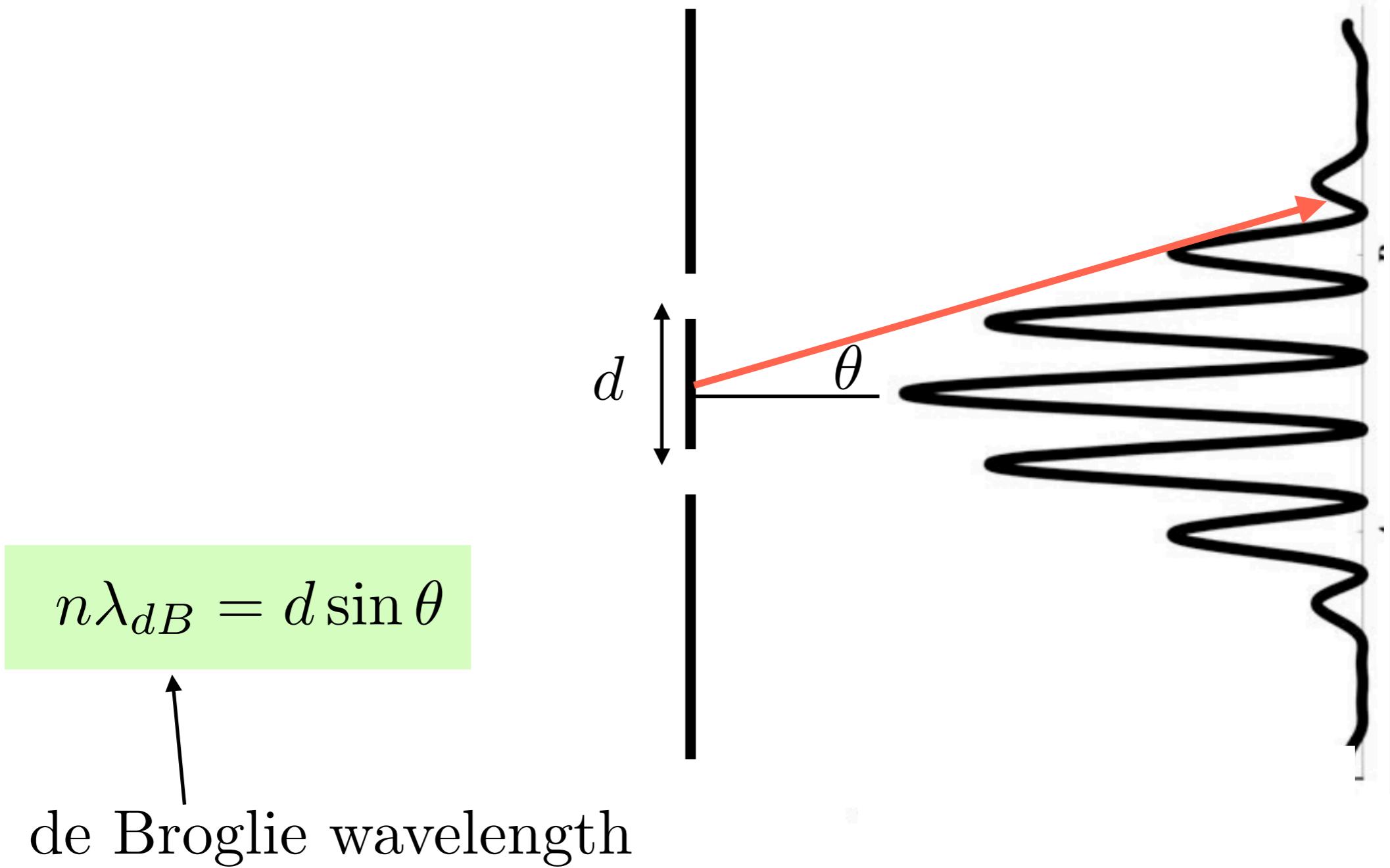


Wavelike pattern!

Electron incident



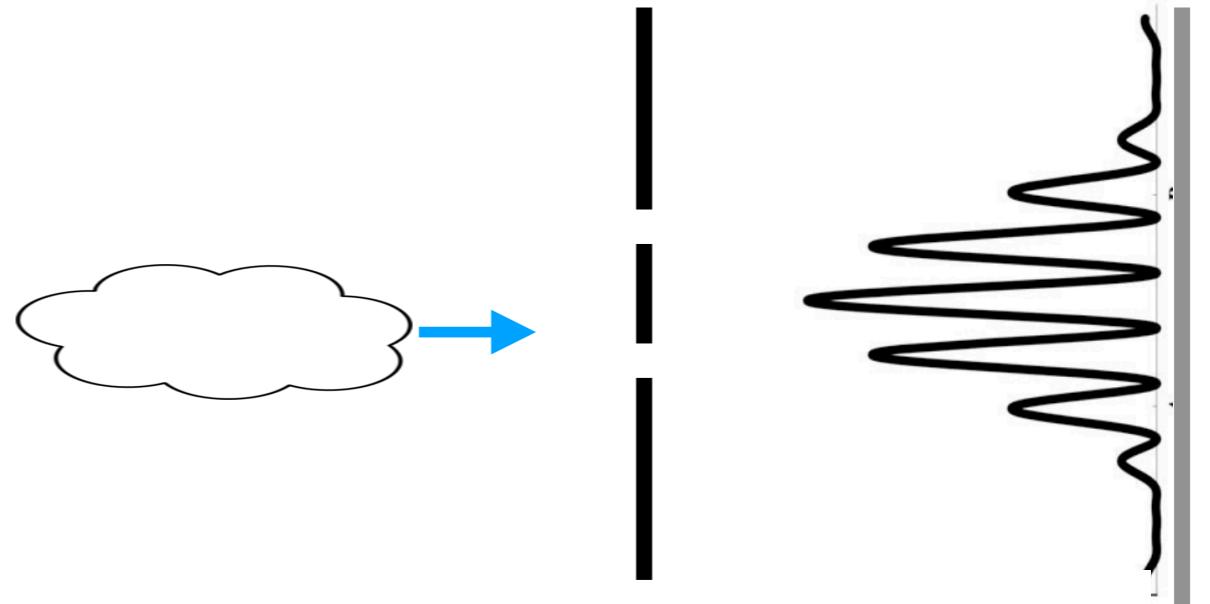
Peaks in distribution



Example calculation

Slit separation: $d = 0.4\text{mm}$

Distance to screen: $L = 0.5\text{m}$



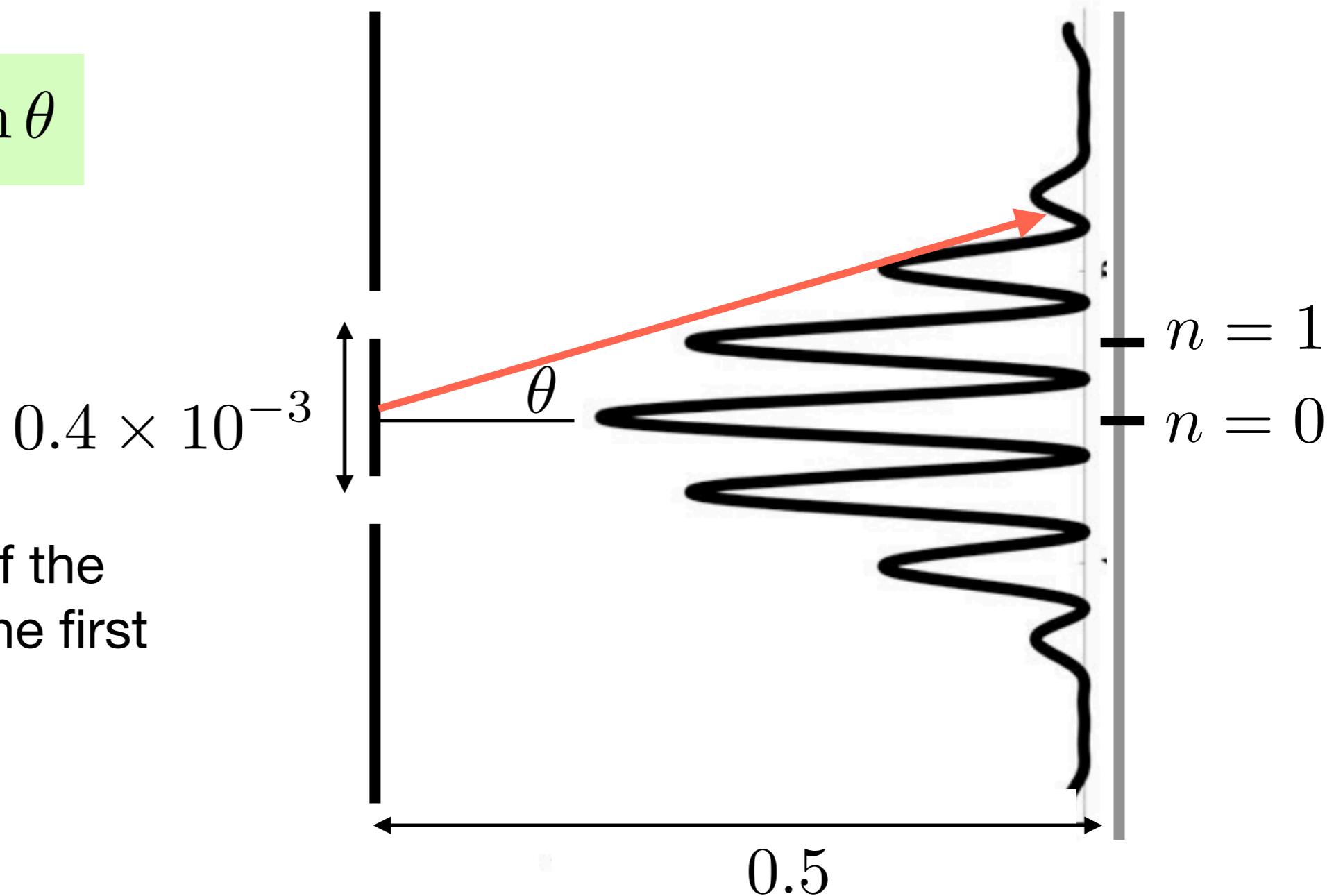
The separation of the central peak to the first peak is 0.05m

What is the de Broglie wavelength?

Example calculation

$$n\lambda_{dB} = d \sin \theta$$

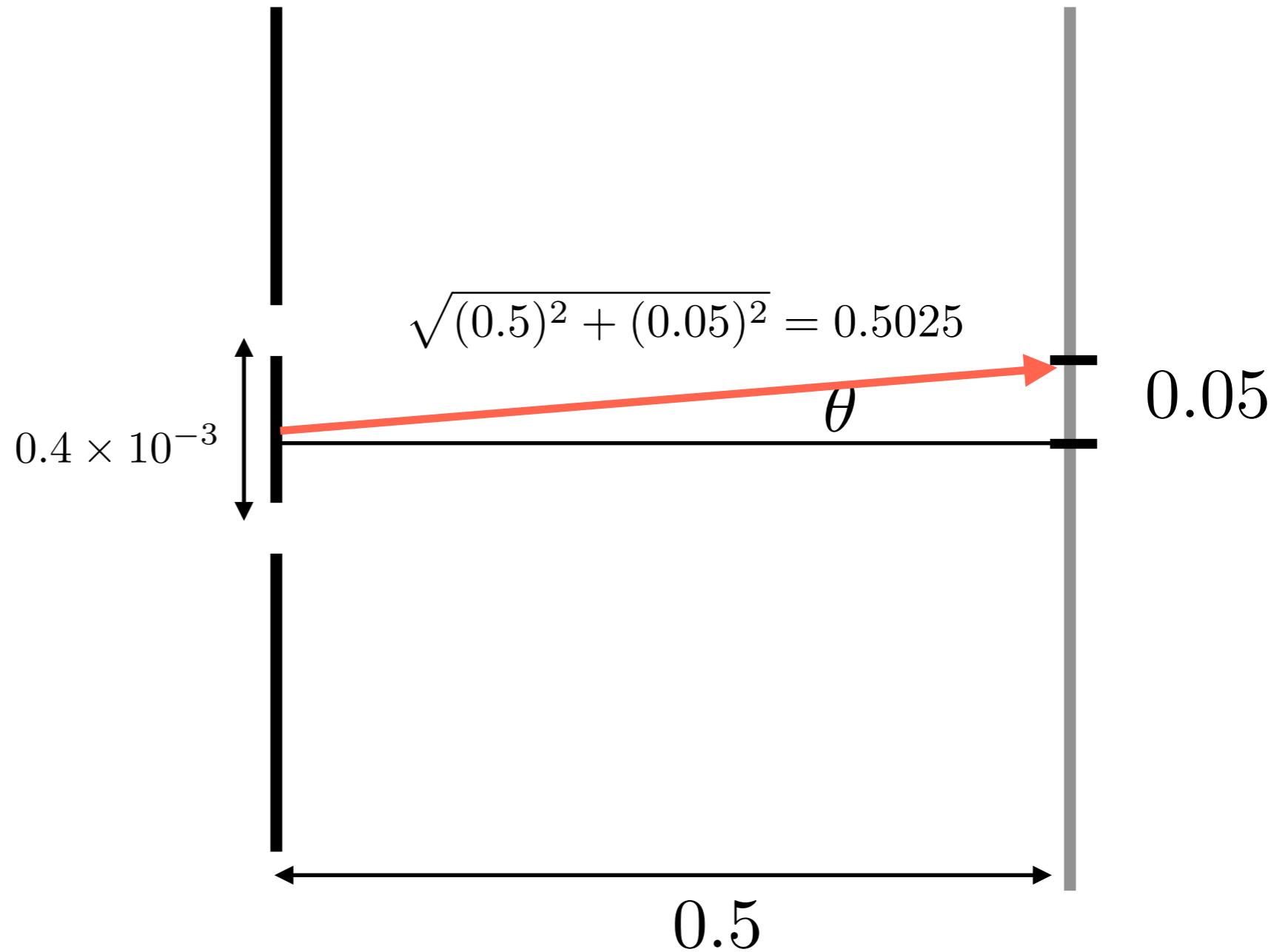
The separation of the central peak to the first peak is 0.05m



Example calculation

$$n\lambda_{dB} = d \sin \theta$$

$$n = 1$$



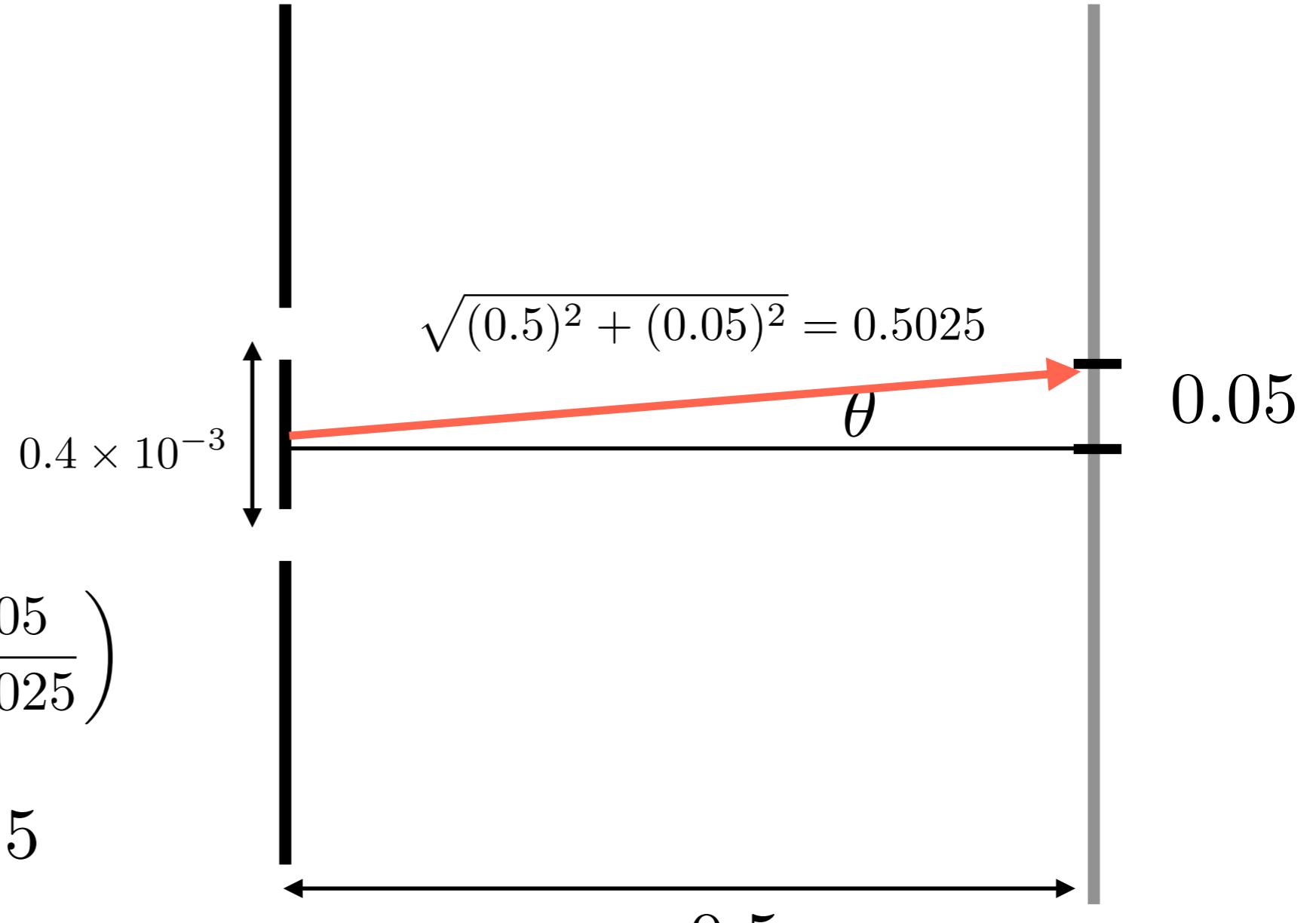
Example calculation

$$n\lambda_{dB} = d \sin \theta$$

$$\lambda_{dB} = (0.4 \times 10^{-3}) \left(\frac{0.05}{0.5025} \right)$$

$$= 0.0000398015$$

$$= 3.98015 \times 10^{-5} m$$

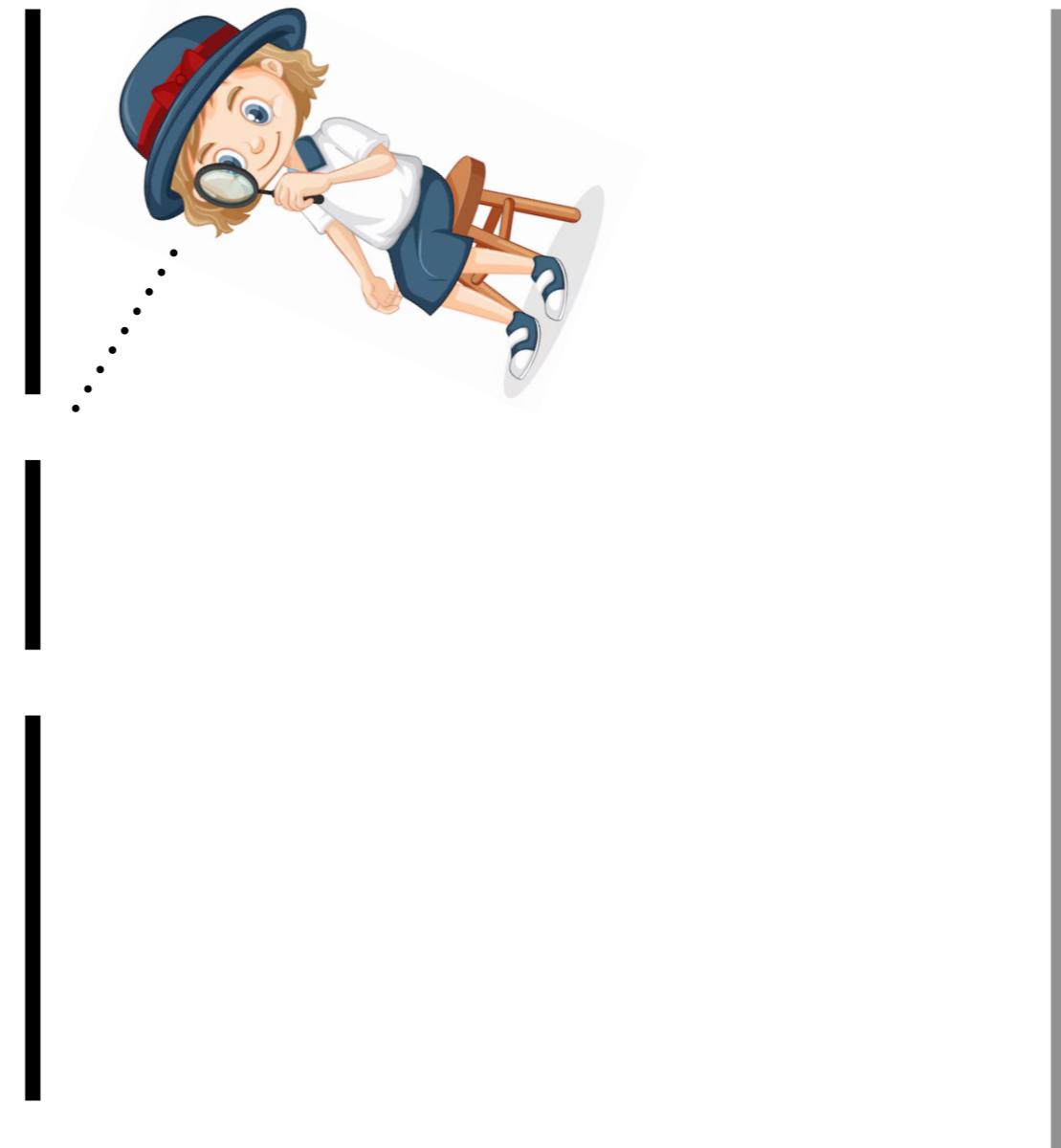
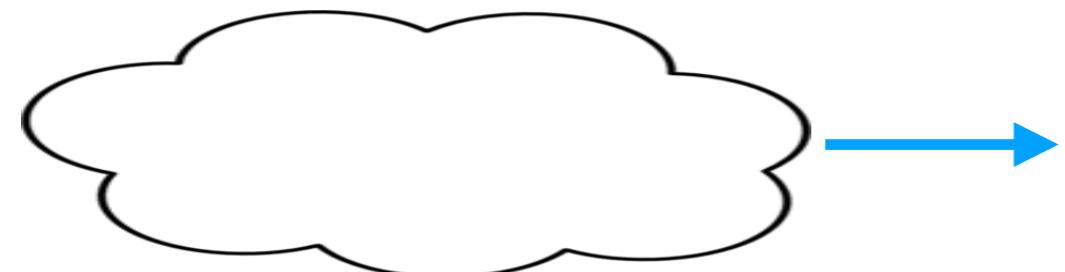


Complementarity



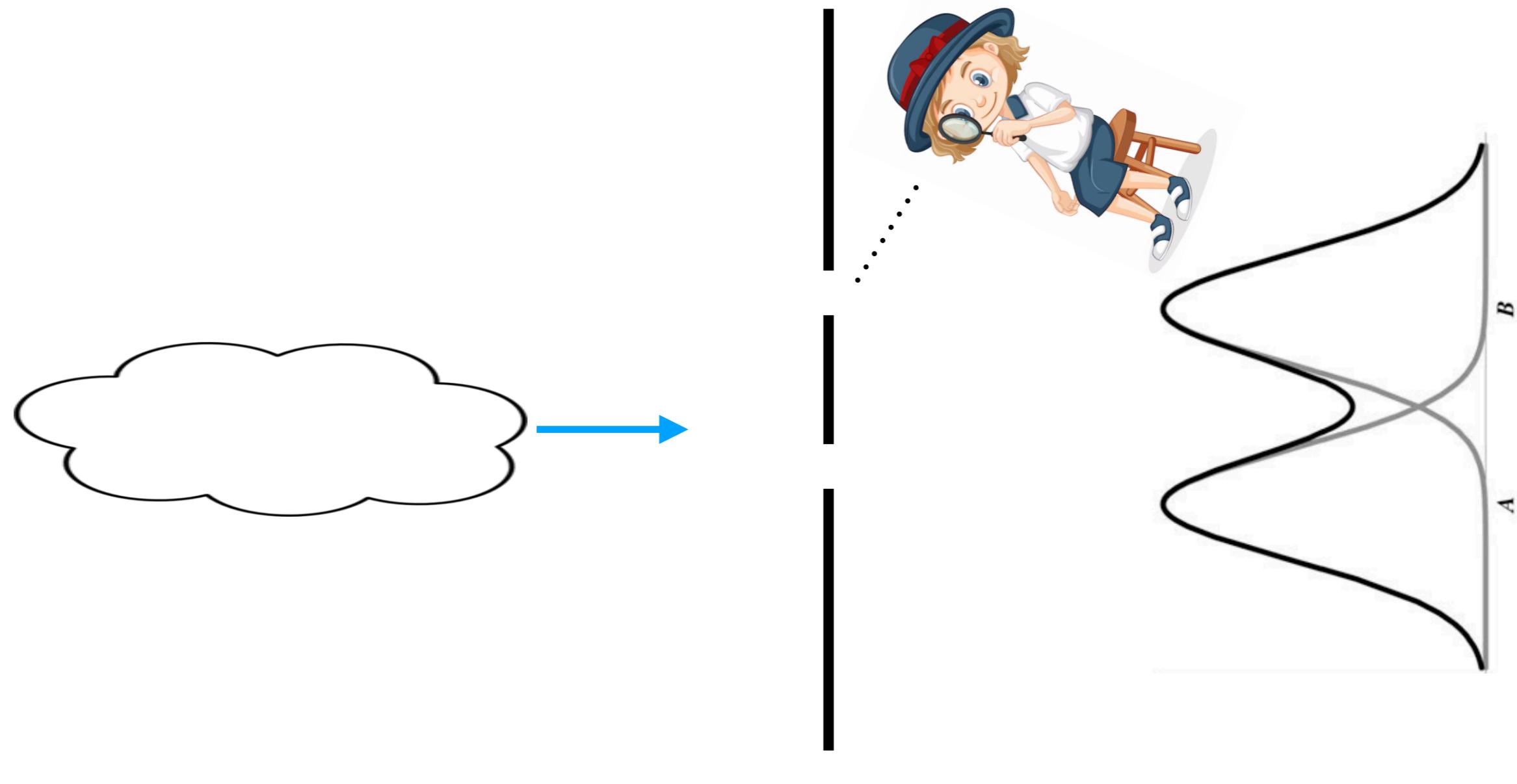
Probing the matter

**Single electron
With sharp momentum**



A person monitors one slit with really gentle detector

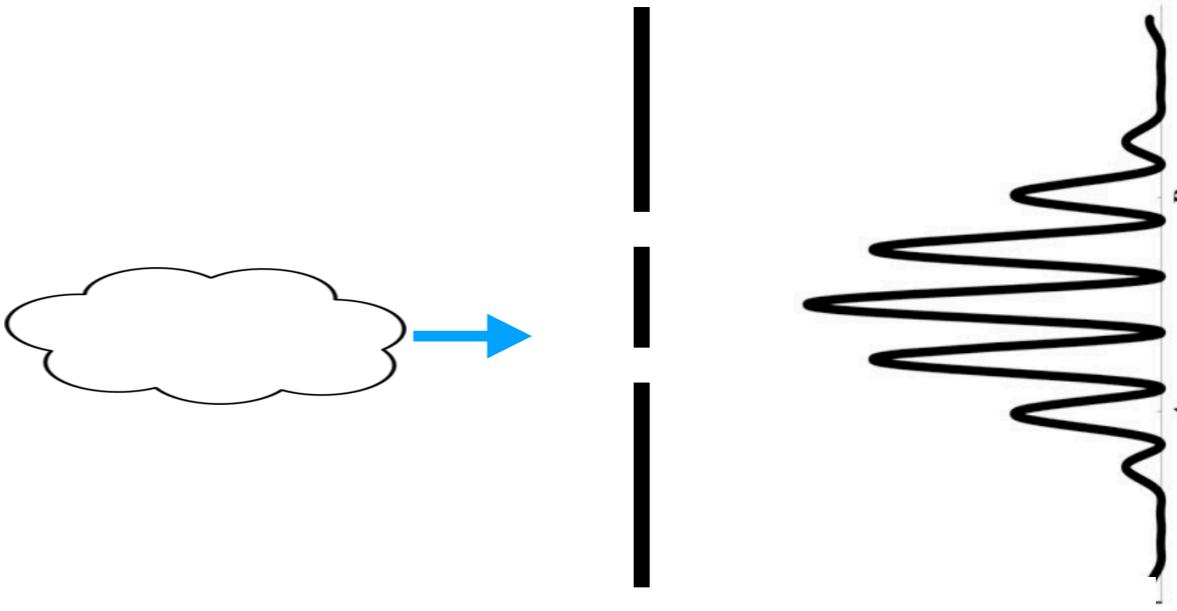
Probing the matter



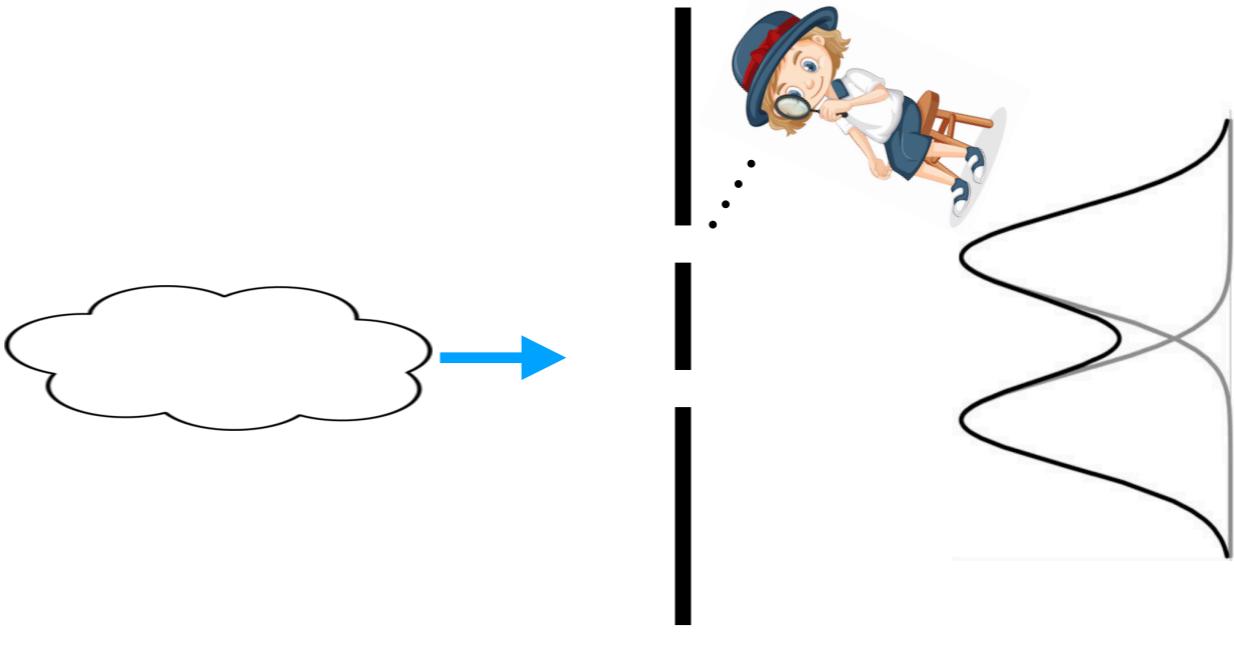
Double peaked distribution!!

Complementarity

Electron with sharp momentum.
Wave-like properties.
Interference pattern.

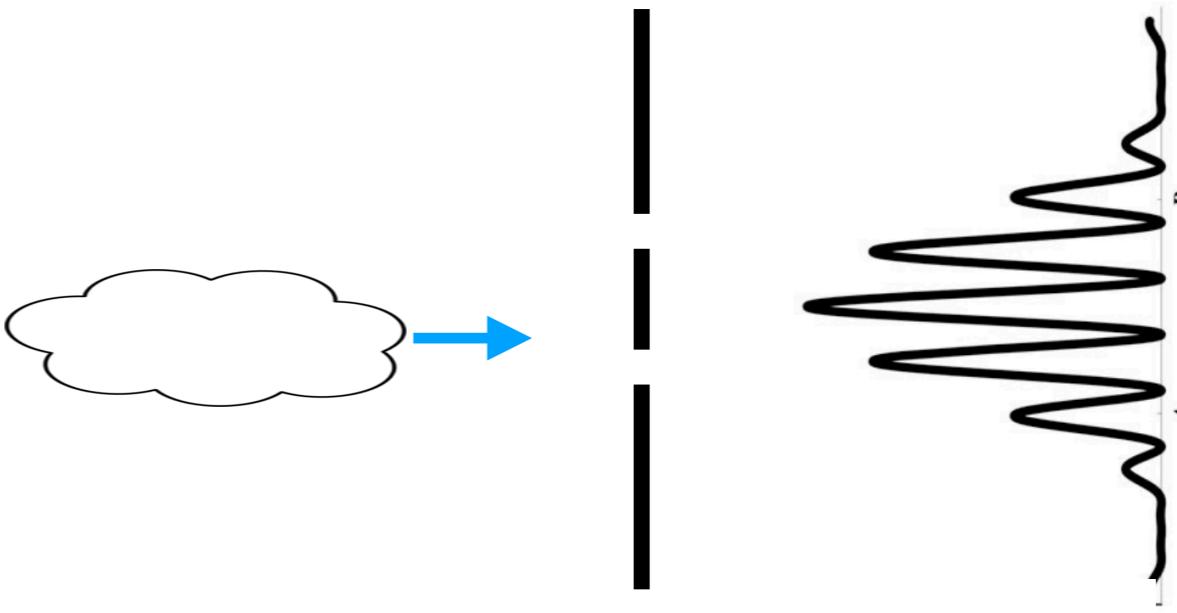


Learn information on position.
Becomes *particle-like*.
No interference pattern.



Complementarity

Electron with sharp momentum.
Wave-like properties.
Interference pattern.



Complementarity: “Wave-particle Duality”

Learn information on position.
Becomes *particle-like*.
No interference pattern.

