



# Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle

Course on Atomic Structure for Class XI

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$$\underline{1.5 \times 13.6} - \underline{\underline{13.6}} = KE$$

$$0.5 \times 13.6 \text{ eV} = KE$$

$$\lambda = \sqrt{\frac{150}{0.5 \times 13.6}} \text{ \AA}$$

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$$\underline{n\lambda}$$

$$6\lambda$$

$$\boxed{n=6}$$

maximum

$$\underline{3}$$

$$-l \text{ to } +l$$

$$\underline{l=3}$$

$$\boxed{n=4}$$

Q3 Lip 2+

$$\underline{\underline{13.6 \times 9}}$$

$$13.6 \times 8 = 108$$

45

$$m_\alpha = 4 m_p$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2 \cdot m \cdot KE}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{4 m_p \cdot E}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m \cdot 4 E}}$$

(Illusion of reality)

Key to the cosmos



Q. A photon of  $\lambda = 310 \text{ nm}$  was absorbed by an  $e^-$  at rest. find  $\lambda$  of  $e^-$  after absorption of photon.

$$\lambda = \sqrt{\frac{150}{4}}$$


$$E = \frac{1240 \text{ nm} \cdot \text{eV}}{310}$$

$$\boxed{4 \text{ eV}}$$

Q. A photon of energy 6 eV was absorbed  
by an  $e^-$  at rest find its  $\lambda$ .

$$\lambda = \sqrt{\frac{150}{6}} = 5 \text{ \AA}$$

$$E^- = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mKE}}$$


A 60  
B 6

C 7  
D 70

$$\sqrt{\frac{150}{4 \times 10^9}} \times 10^{10}$$

4. The wavelength of electrons accelerated from rest through a potential difference of 40 kV is  $x \times 10^{-12} \text{m}$ . The value of  $x$  is \_\_\_\_\_. (Nearest integer)

Given:

Mass of electron =  $9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$

Charges on an electron =  $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$

Plank's constant =  $6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$

$$\sqrt{37.5} \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}$$

— C  $\times 10^{-12}$



(A) 2  
(B) 20

(C) 4  
(D) 40

$n \cdot h \cdot \nu$   
photons

$$= \frac{1000}{hc/\lambda} = n \cdot h \cdot \nu \cdot e^-$$

5. A source of monochromatic radiation of wavelength 400 nm provides 1000 J of energy in 10 seconds. When this radiation falls on the surface of sodium,  $x \times 10^{20}$  electrons are ejected per second. Assume that wavelength 400 nm is sufficient for ejection of electron from the surface of sodium metal. The value of  $x$  is \_\_\_\_\_. (Nearest integer)  
( $h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34}$  Js)

$$\frac{1000 \times 400 \times 10^{-9} \times 10^{-5}}{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8} = 2$$

# Heisenberg Uncertainty principle $\rightarrow$

It is impossible to determine the exact position and exact momentum of small particle like  $e^-$ ,  $p$  etc, simultaneously



$$\Delta x \cdot \Delta p \geq \frac{h}{4\pi}$$

uncertainty in  
(error)  
position

uncertainty (error)  
in momentum

for minimum error

$$\Delta x \cdot \Delta p = \frac{h}{4\pi}$$

$$dx \cdot dp = \frac{h}{4\pi}$$

$$dx \cdot dv = \frac{h}{4\pi m}$$

Q. find error in position of a particle moving with speed  $10^7 \text{ m/sec} \pm 10^5$

Given mass of particle

$$\frac{6.62}{\pi} \times 10^{-30} \text{ kg}$$

- A)  $10^{-4}/4$       C)  $10^{-9}/4$   
B)  $10^{-5}/4$       D) None

$2.5 \text{ \AA}^0$

$10^{-6}$



$$\underline{\underline{\Delta \alpha}} \cdot \underline{\underline{10^5}} =$$

$$\frac{6.62 \times 10^{-34}}{4\pi \frac{6.62}{\pi} \times 10^{-36} \text{ kg}}.$$

(A) 57

B) 58

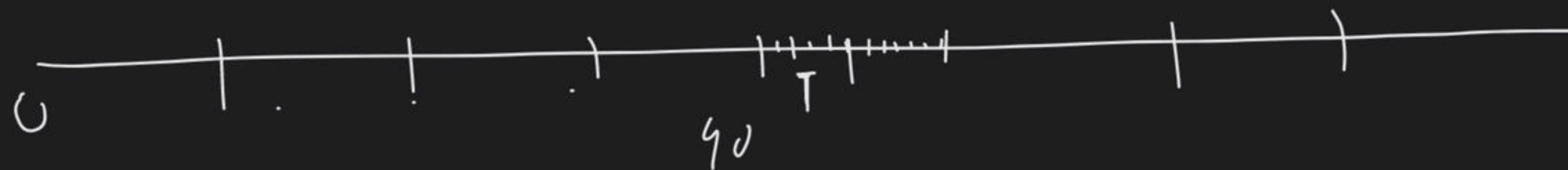
C) 59

D) 60

58

6. An accelerated electron has a speed of  $5 \times 10^6 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  with an uncertainty of 0.02%. The uncertainty in finding its location while in motion is  $x \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$ . The value of  $x$  is \_\_\_\_\_. (Nearest integer)

[Use mass of electron  $= 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ ,  $h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$ ,  $\pi = 3.14$ ]



44 - 45

III

50 kg

50.01

50.001

50.0001

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$$\underline{dx \cdot dp} = \frac{h}{4\pi}$$

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

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

$$\underline{dp} = -\frac{h}{\lambda^2} \underline{d\lambda}$$

$$dx \left( \frac{h}{\lambda^2} d\lambda \right) = \frac{h}{4\pi}$$

$$\underline{KE} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

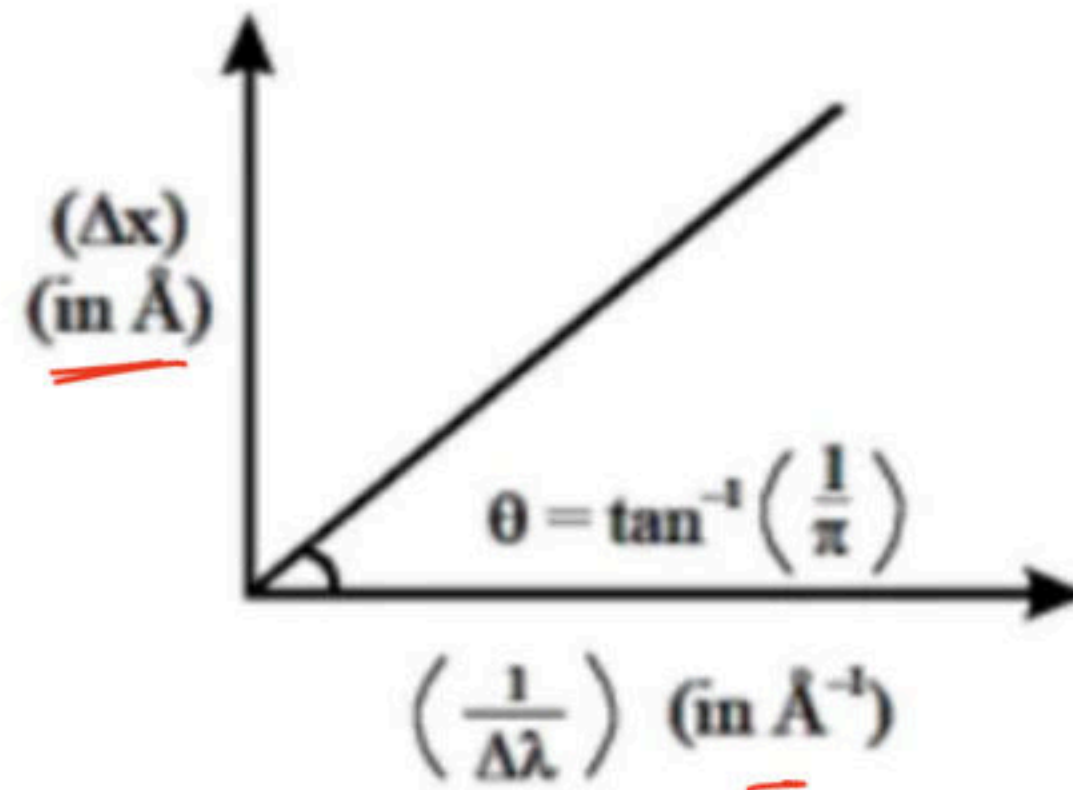
$$dx = \frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi} \frac{1}{d\lambda}$$



144. A graph is plotted between uncertainty in position and inverse of uncertainty in wavelength for an electron. We get a straight line passing through origin. Calculate voltage through which electron is accelerated with -

$$\Delta x = \frac{150}{V}$$

$$V = 37.5$$



$$\frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\lambda = 2 \text{ \AA} = \sqrt{\frac{150}{V}}$$

(A) 150 V

(B) 75 V

(C) 37.5 V

(D) 300 V

8 9 10

1mm

5000

1mg

1mg

5/f

100gm

10f

9.80 Sec

9.84 sec

9.87 Sec.

9.80  
9.80

0-1

49-58

5-1

52-58







▲ 4 • Asked by Sayak

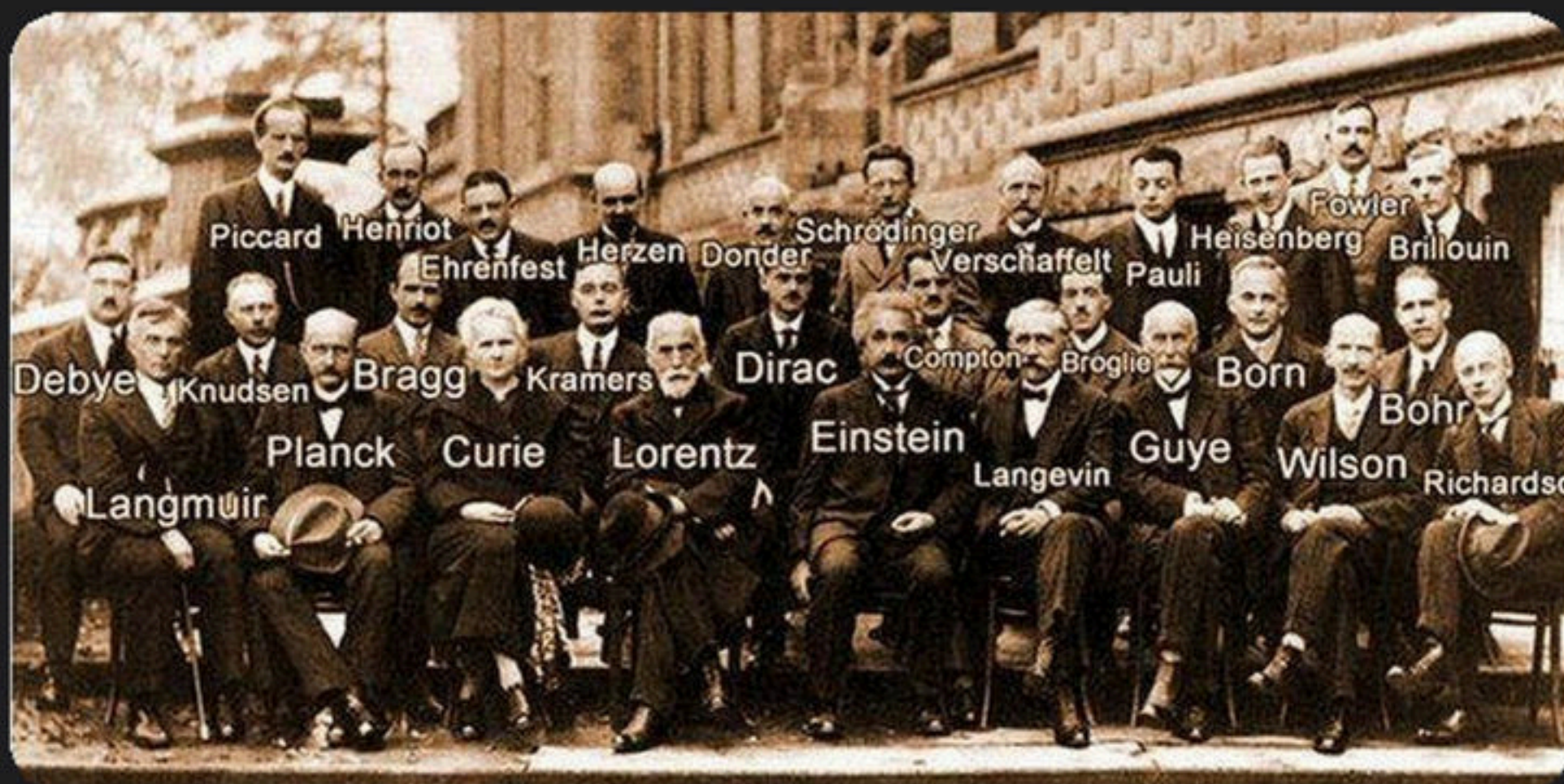
Please help me with this doubt





▲ 10 • Asked by Arnavgupta

SIR YE DEKHO





▲ 8 • Asked by Dhruv

Sir pls help me out with this problem I am getting wrong answer as -0.6

Handwritten calculations on lined paper:

Top left:  $m=6$ ,  $6 \rightarrow 3$ ,  $5 \rightarrow 3$ ,  $4 \rightarrow 3$

Below that:  $m=3$ ,  $m=4$  (min),  $\therefore 4$  waves

Calculations for  $\lambda$ :

$$\lambda_1 = \sqrt{\frac{150}{108}} A^\circ = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} A^\circ = \frac{157}{109} = \frac{17}{14} = 1.2 A^\circ$$

$$\lambda_2 = \sqrt{\frac{150}{19}} A^\circ = \sqrt{7.89} = 2.88 A^\circ$$

$$\lambda_3 = \sqrt{\frac{150}{32}} A^\circ = \sqrt{\frac{75}{16}} = \sqrt{4.68} = 2.16 A^\circ$$

Below these, a calculation for a value:

$$= \frac{0.572 \times 6}{100 \times 10} = -0.6$$

At the bottom, another calculation for  $\lambda$ :

$$\lambda = \sqrt{\frac{1500 \times 100}{13.6 \times 10^5}} A^\circ = 10 \sqrt{\frac{1}{13.6}} = \frac{100}{3.5} = \frac{20}{7} = 2.85$$

A red pencil is visible on the right side of the paper.