



## ENGINEERING PHYSICS

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# ENGINEERING PHYSICS

## Unit I : Review of concepts leading to Quantum Mechanics

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- **Double slit experiment revisited**
- **Double slit experiment with single particles**
- **Linear Superposition of wave functions**

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## Unit I : Review of concepts leading to Quantum Mechanics

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### ➤ *Suggested Reading*

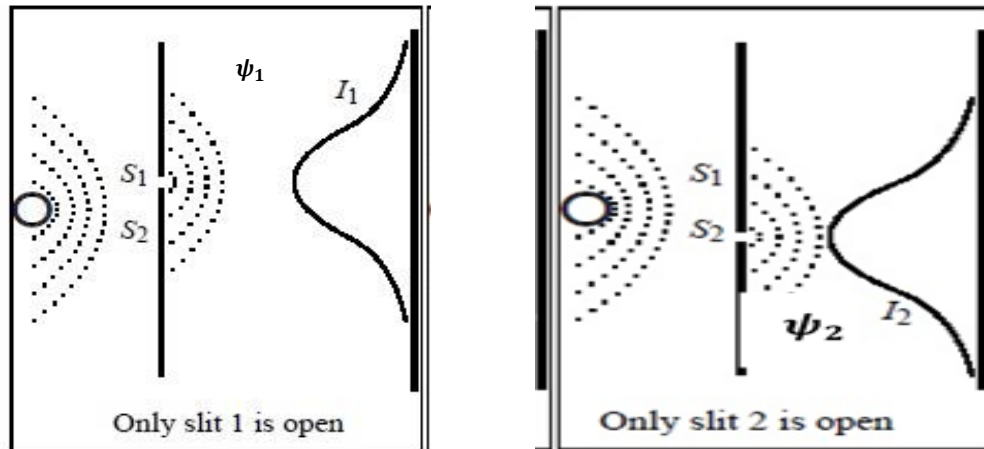
1. *Concepts of Modern Physics, Arthur Beiser, Chapter 3.10*
2. *Learning Material prepared by the Department of Physics*

### ➤ *Reference Videos*

1. *Video lectures : MIT 8.04 Quantum Physics I*

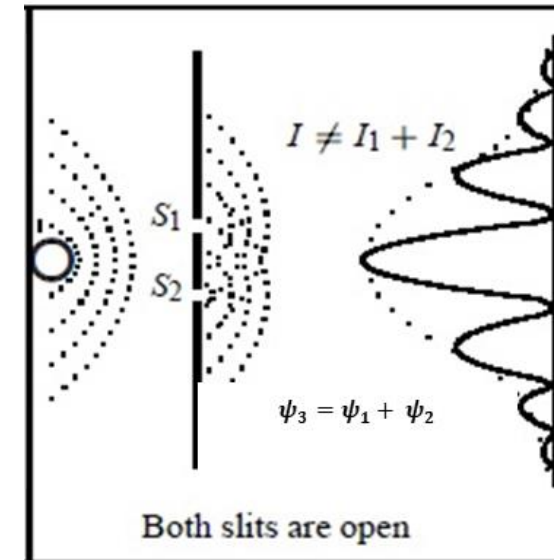
## Double slit experiment revisited

- $I_1$  is the intensity (probability) distribution of the waves from slit 1 reaching the screen.
- $I_2$  is the intensity (probability) distribution of the waves from slit 2 reaching the screen.



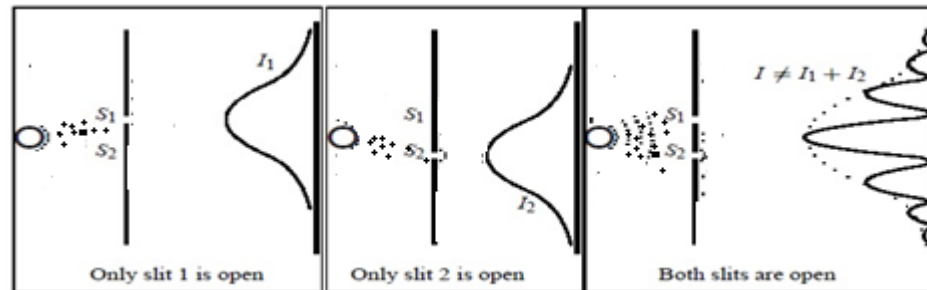
## Young's Double slit experiment

- The Young's double slit experiment (1801) is a classical experiment to prove the wave nature of waves
- Monochromatic waves of wavelength  $\lambda$  from a source is diffracted by a pair of slits and secondary wave fronts which interfere on a screen to produce an interference pattern
- The fringe width is given by  $w = \frac{\lambda D}{d}$  where  $D$  is the distance of the screen from the slits and  $d$  is the distance between the slits



## Single particle diffraction at a Double slit experiment

- If the source is replaced by a laser which emits a single photon at a time, the result is the same - an interference pattern is observed if the experiment is allowed to be conducted for a sufficiently long time.*
- The interference pattern disappears once a detector is placed at any one of the slits and the intensity distribution is the algebraic sum of the individual intensities  $I = I_1 + I_2$*



## Single particle diffraction at a Double slit experiment

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- *Electrons also can be diffracted in the same way as photons by a properly designed double slit*
- *Electron diffraction at a wire by Hitachi*  
*[https://youtu.be/j3Vk4Tu\\_uMo](https://youtu.be/j3Vk4Tu_uMo)*
- *Single particle diffraction at a double slit explicitly show quantum behavior (very different from classical ideas)*
- *Any attempt to detect the particles approaching the slits result in a collapse of the “quantum” behavior*

1. Double slit experiment conclusively proves the wave nature of matter
2. The probability distribution of a double slit experiment is the superposition of the probability density of waves from the single slit operation
3. Single particles cannot be diffracted at the double slit





# THANK YOU

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