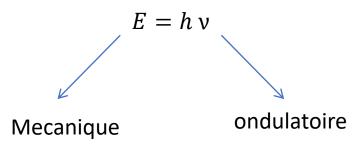
LP39-Aspects ondulatoires de la matière. Notion de fonction d'onde.

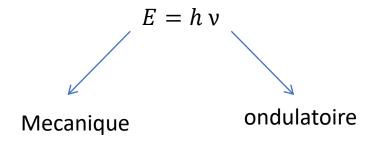
Introduction

Energie d'un photon :

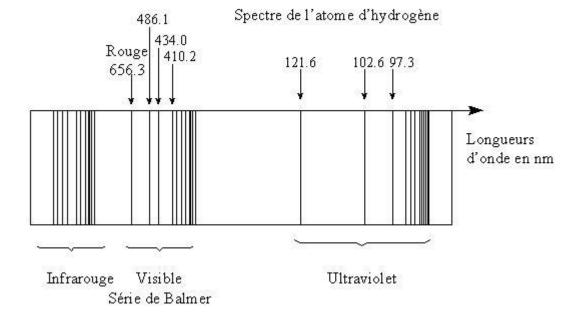


Introduction

Energie d'un photon :



Spectre de raies de l'atome d'hydrogène :

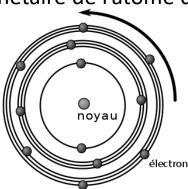


Introduction

Niels Bohr (1885-1962)



Modèle Planétaire de l'atome d'hydrogène



Première hypothèse : certains états de l'atome d'hydrogène, dits stationnaires, ont un moment cinétique multiple entier de h, l'électron, en mouvement circulaire uniforme ne rayonne pas d'énergie.

$$L = n\hbar$$

Deuxième hypothèse : L'émission de la lumière par un atome est due à des transitions entre deux états stationnaires i et j et :

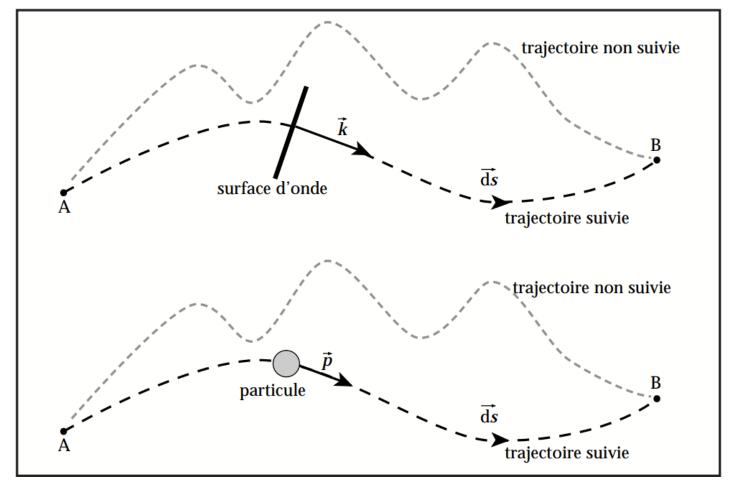
$$E_i - E_j = h v_{ij}$$

Energie d'un état stationnaire :

$$E_n = -\frac{13.6}{n^2} \text{ (eV)}$$

Louis De Broglie (1892-1987)



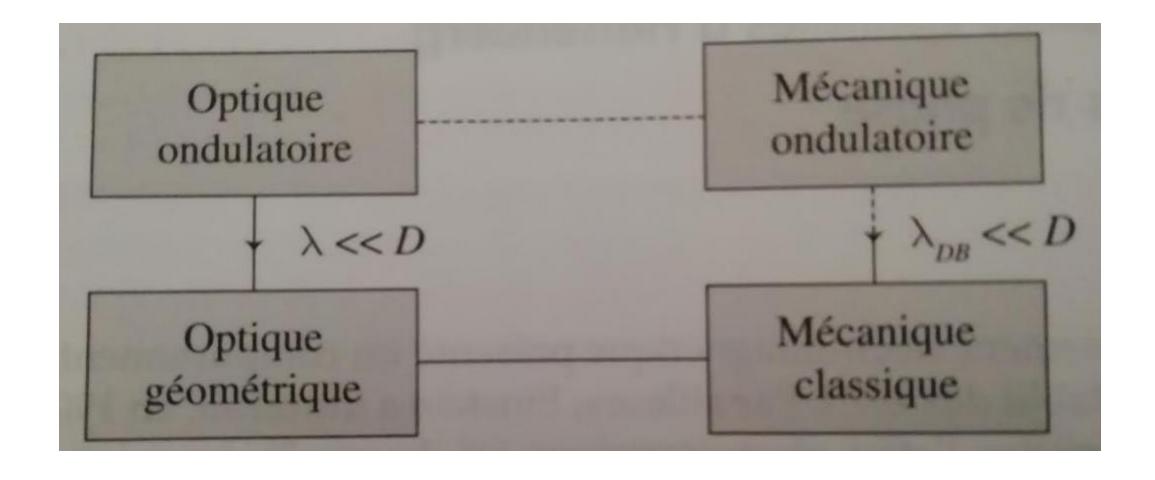


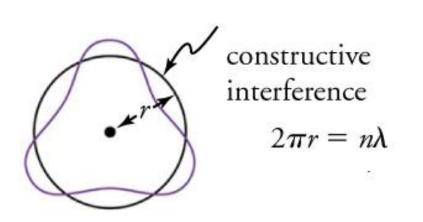
Louis De Broglie (1892-1987)

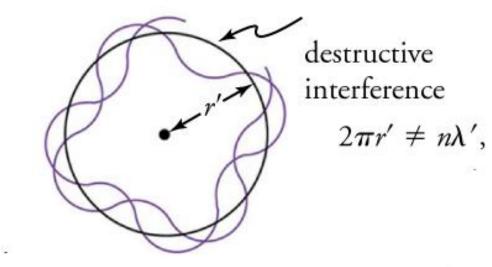


A toute particule de matière, de quantité de mouvement p, doit être associée une longueur d'onde donnée par :

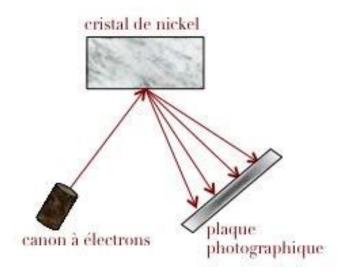
$$\lambda_{DB} = \frac{h}{\gamma m v}$$
 où $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$ $= \frac{h}{m v}$ En non relativiste



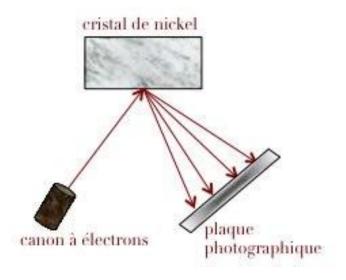


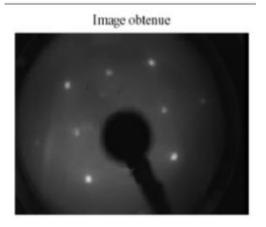


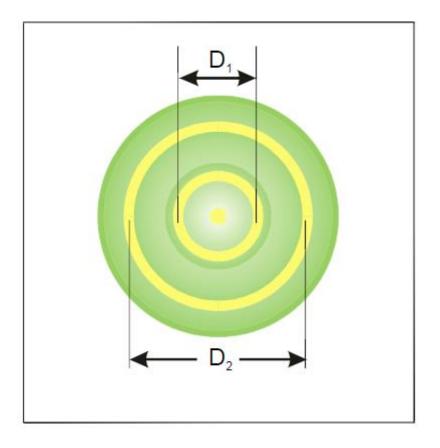
1-2-Expérience de Davisson et Germer (1927)

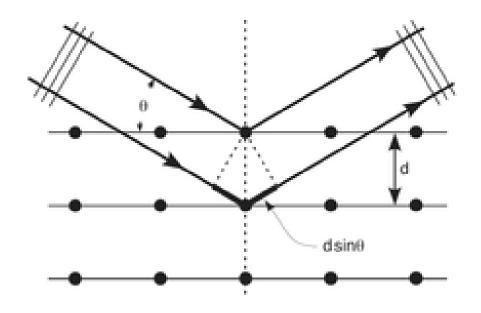


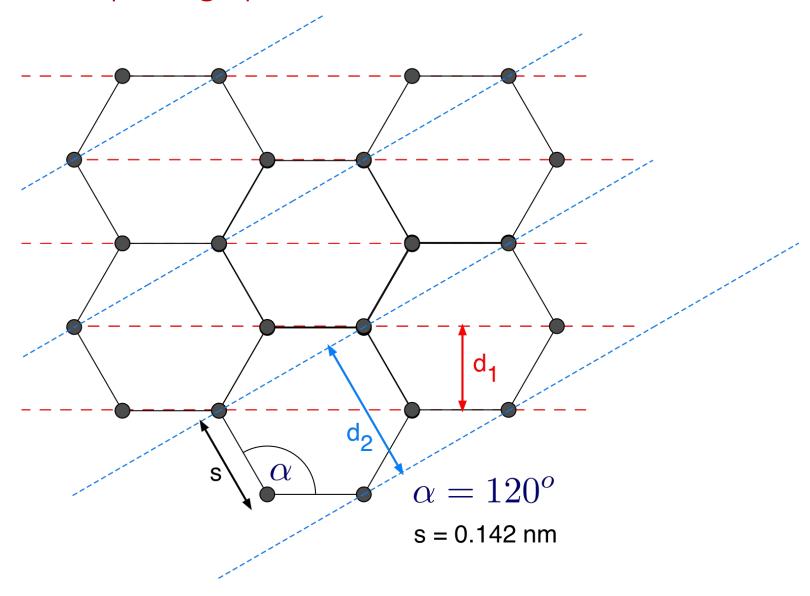
1-2-Expérience de Davisson et Germer (1927)

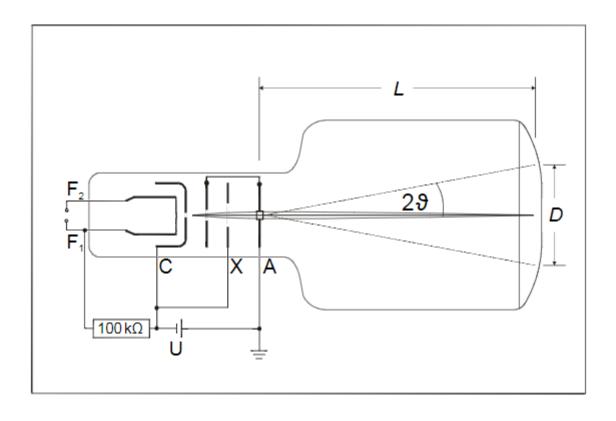


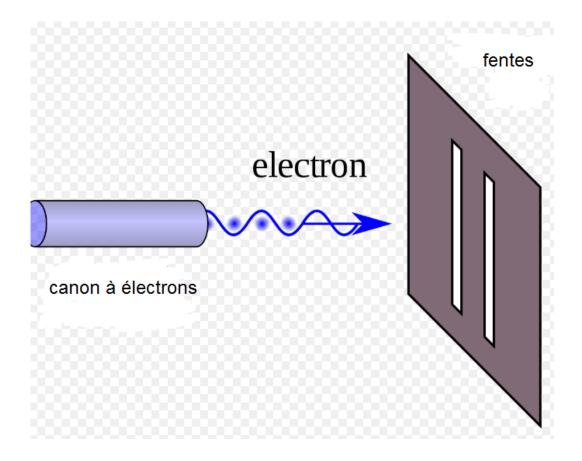


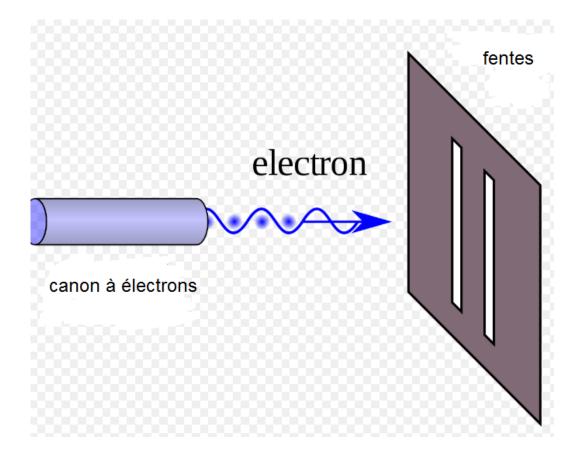


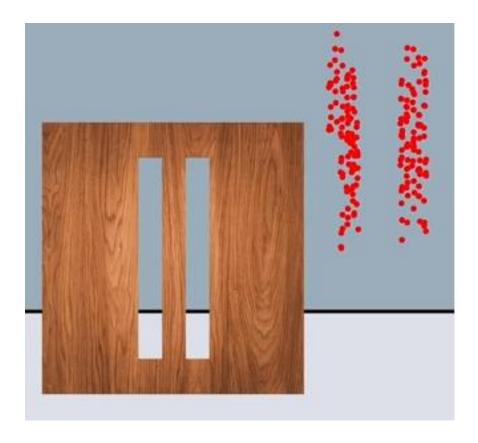


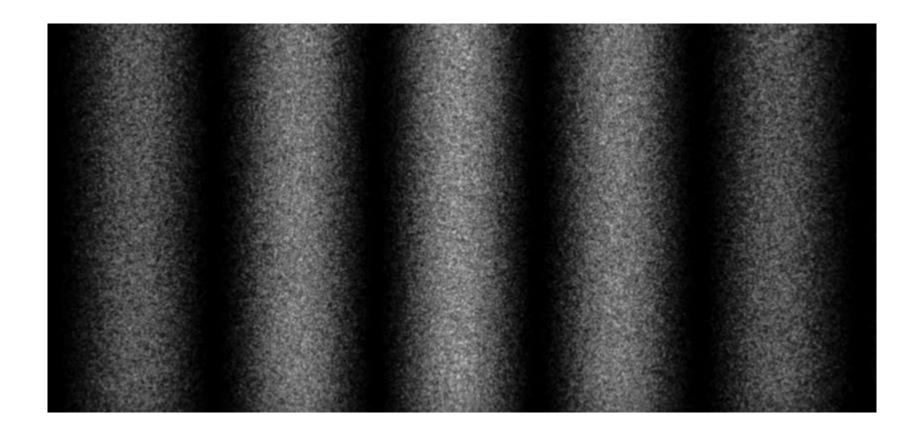






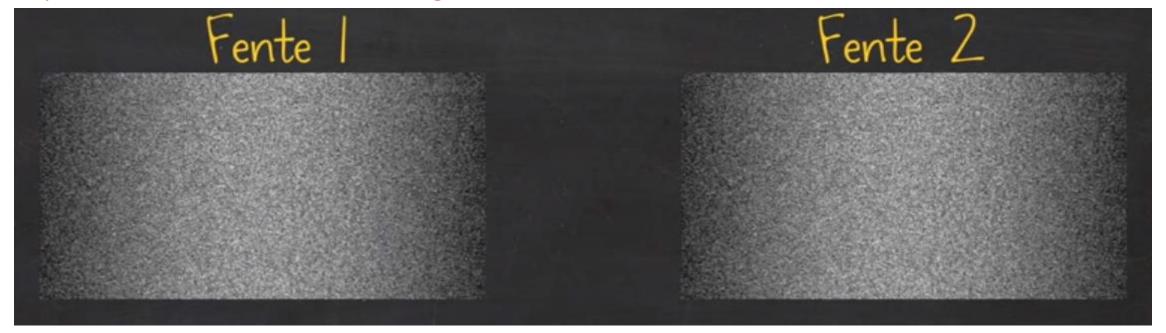








animation



2-1-Experience des fentes d'Young

