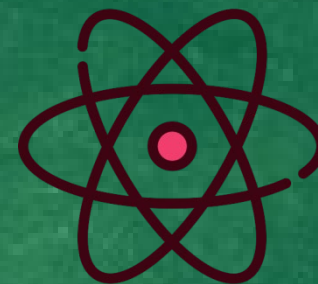


Why



$$E = h\nu ?$$





In memory of **Max Planck**

Complied by:

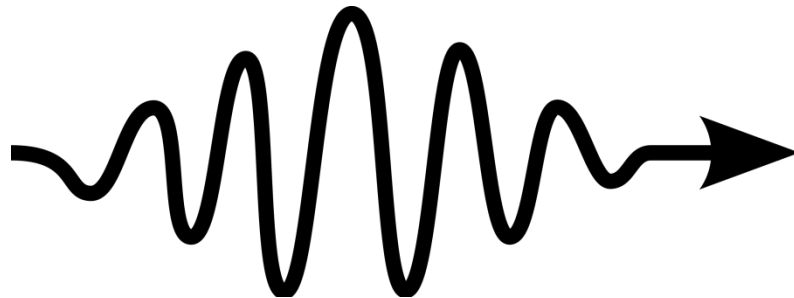
Manjunath.R

#16/1, 8th Main Road, Shivanagar, Rajajinagar, Bangalore 560010, Karnataka, India

*Corresponding Author Email: manjunath5496@gmail.com

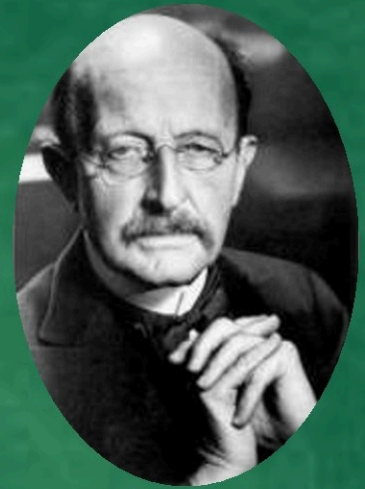
*Website: <http://www.myw3schools.com/>

“New scientific truth does not triumph by convincing its opponents and making them see the light, but rather because its opponents eventually die, and a new generation grows up that is familiar with it.”

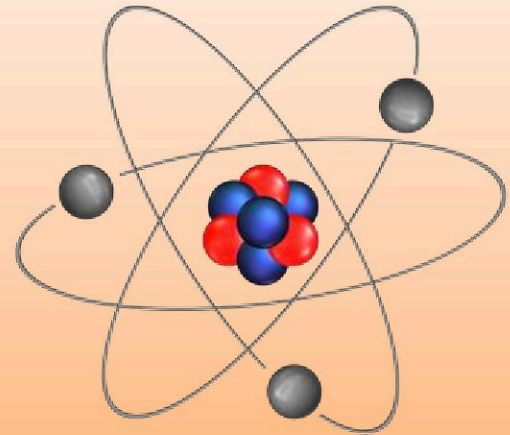




$$E = h\nu$$



- E = Energy
- h = Planck's constant
- ν = frequency



which is a fundamental equation in quantum mechanics



$$E = h\nu$$



This equation says that the energy carried by light which has NO REST MASS is equivalent to **Planck's constant** multiplied by its frequency. Thus, it accounts for the **quantized nature of light** and plays a key role in understanding phenomena such as the photoelectric effect and black-body radiation.

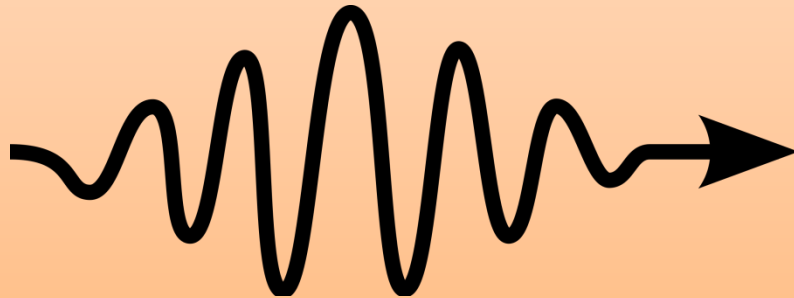


**SCIENCE CANNOT SOLVE THE
ULTIMATE MYSTERY OF NATURE.
AND THAT IS BECAUSE, IN THE
LAST ANALYSIS, WE OURSELVES
ARE A PART OF THE MYSTERY
THAT WE ARE TRYING TO SOLVE.**

- Max Planck

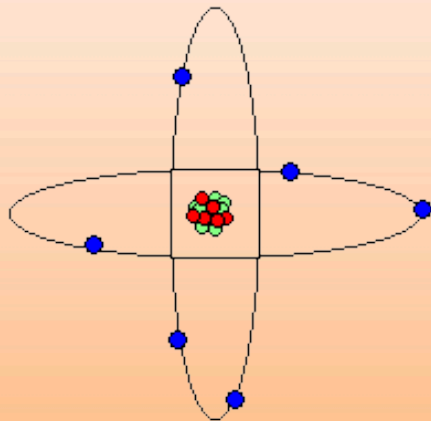
$$h = 6.6260755 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$$

Because **Planck's constant** is very small, the frequency of the light is always greater than its energy. And some say the only thing that quantum mechanics has going for it, in fact, is that it is unquestionably correct. Since the **Planck's constant** is very small, quantum mechanics is for little things.

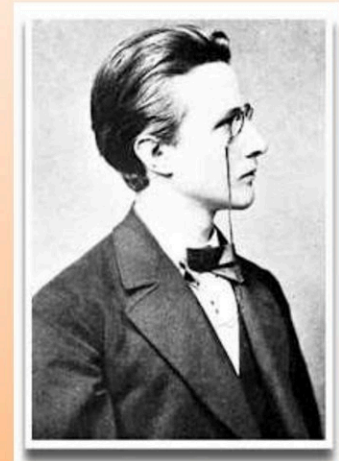
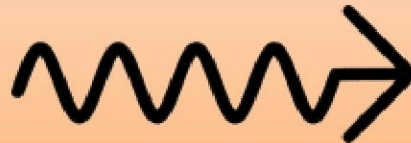




The birth of quantum mechanics is commonly attributed to the discovery of this equation

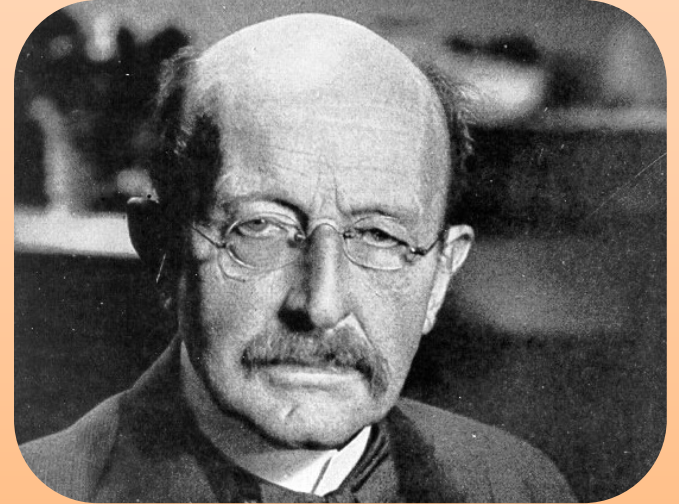
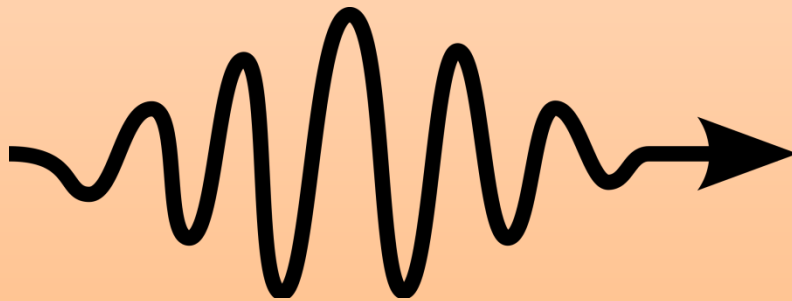


$$E = h\nu = hc/\lambda$$

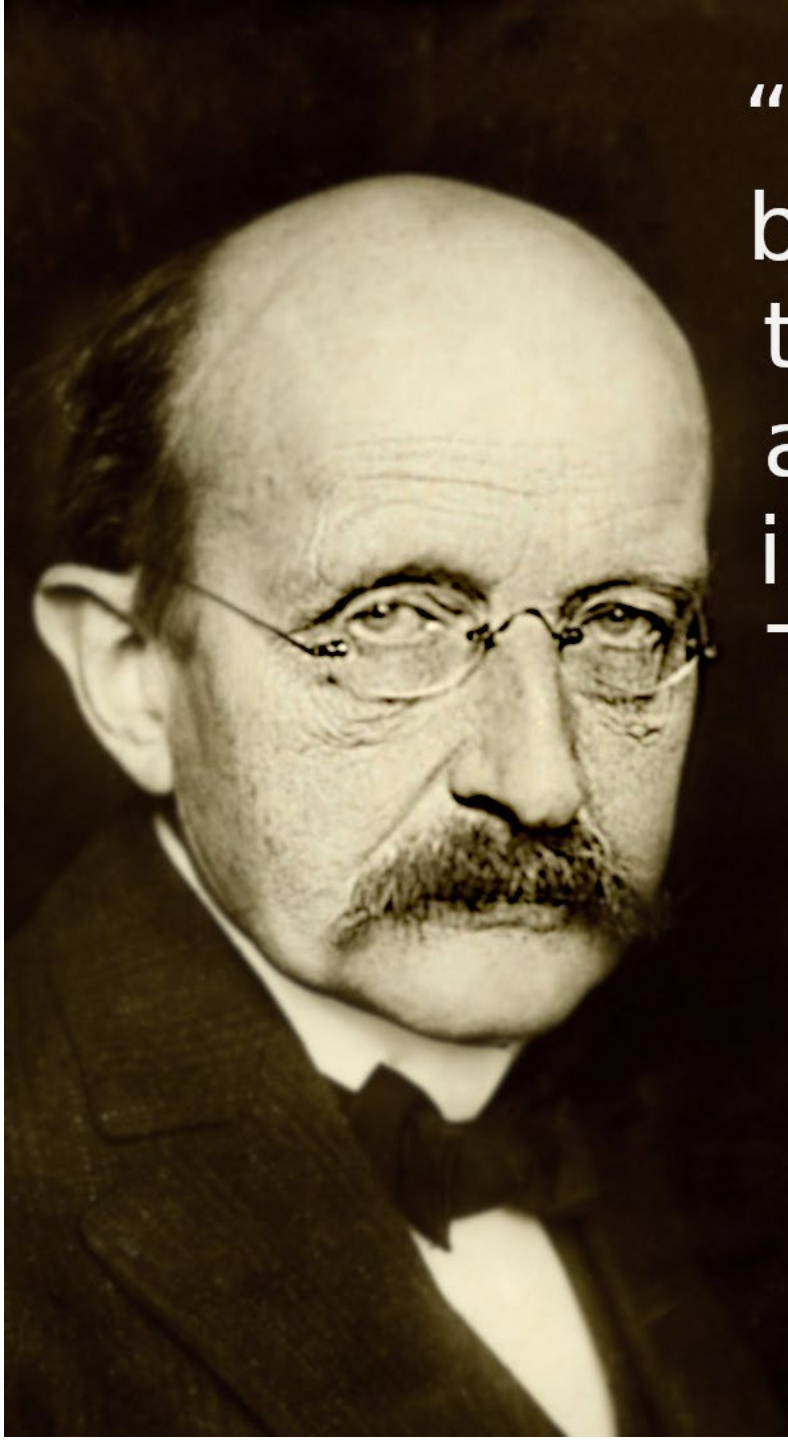


The energy will increase to infinity if the wavelength gets close to zero.

Typically one is given the wavelength of the light. It is then necessary to use this equation to convert the wavelength to energy. The **radical implication** of this equation is that light with low frequency possess lower energy than light with high frequency.



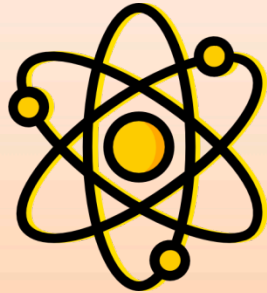


A sepia-toned portrait of Max Planck, an elderly man with a mustache and glasses, wearing a suit and bow tie. The portrait is positioned on the left side of the image.

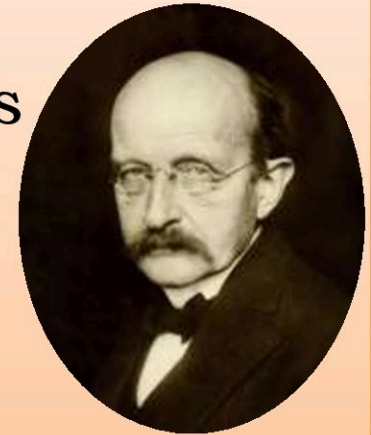
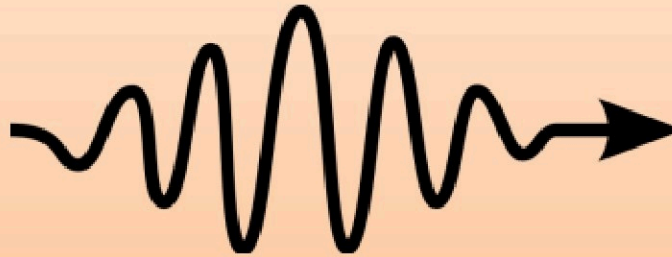
“ I must assume
behind this force
the existence of
a conscious and
intelligent mind.
This mind is the
matrix of
all matter ”

*Max Planck,
founder of
quantum theory*

$$E = h\nu$$



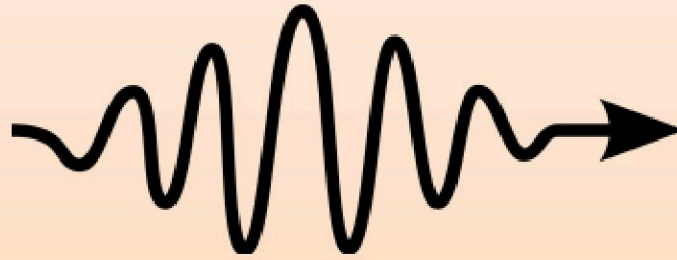
$$h = 6.6260755 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$$



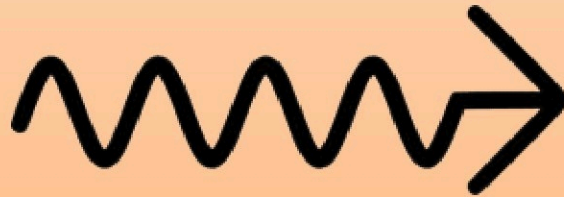
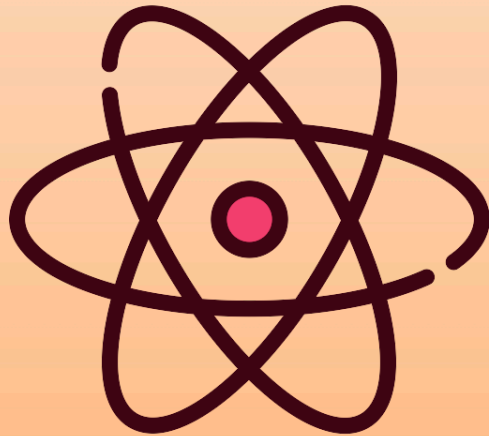
**Quantum mechanical effects are too minute and
unnoticeable for macroscopic objects**

Energy is Planck's constant times frequency

As frequency increases, energy increases



The entire **electromagnetic spectrum** — from radio waves to gamma rays, most of the light in the universe — resembles nothing but transverse waves of energy $E = hu$, which in turn are vibrating Maxwell force fields differing only in their wavelength.





Max Planck's thesis work on the second law of thermodynamics ultimately became the basis of the research that led him to discover an equation which introduced the fundamental concept of energy discreteness into physics - now known as Planck's equation which transfigured our understanding of atomic and subatomic processes, just as **Albert Einstein's theory of relativity** transfigured our understanding of space and time.