

hi

Day 18, 26.03.2019

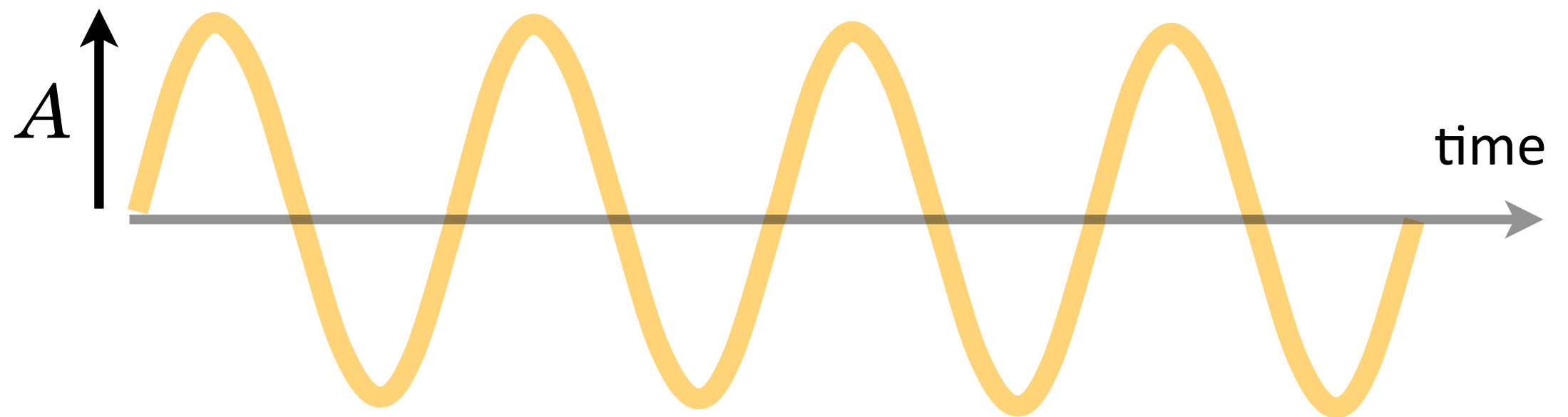
Quantum Mechanics 1

remember”

waves?

just some  
facts,  
Ma'am

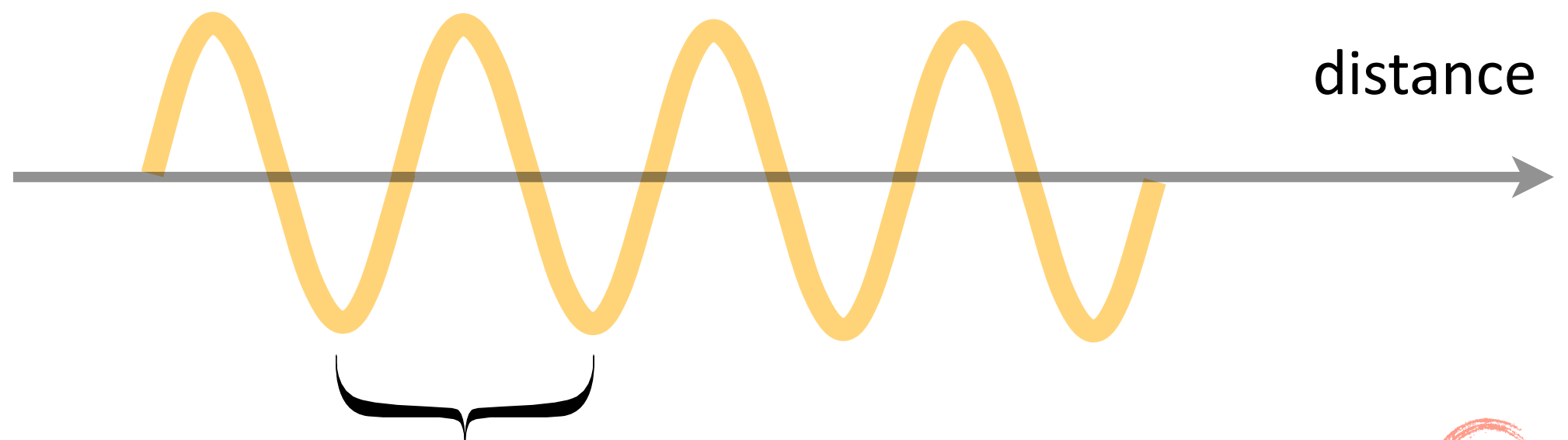
maximum height of the disturbance: "Amplitude,"  $A$ .  
"Intensity" is  $\sim A^2$



time to repeat: "Period,"  $T$ . seconds

rate of repetition: "Frequency,"  $f$ . (Hz)

$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$



distance through which it repeats: "Wavelength,"  $\lambda$  m

$$v = \frac{\lambda}{T}$$

$$v = \lambda f$$



relation alert: **speed of a wave**

refers to:  $v = \lambda f$

middle C  $\sim$  4 ft (=1.2 m) wavelength

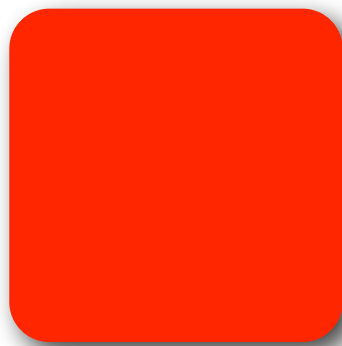
example:  $f = 262$  Hz, so speed of sound:

$$v = 1.2 \times 262 = 314 \text{ m/s}$$

what  
characterizes  
a wave?

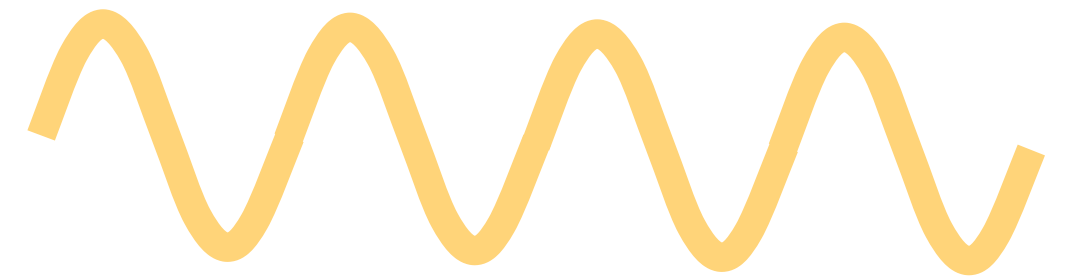
different from  
a material  
body?

a material object is



here.

a wave is

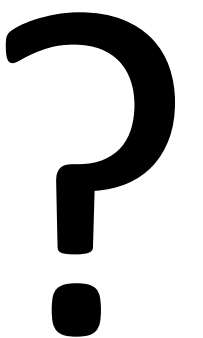


everywhere.

a material bounces



doesn't pass through.

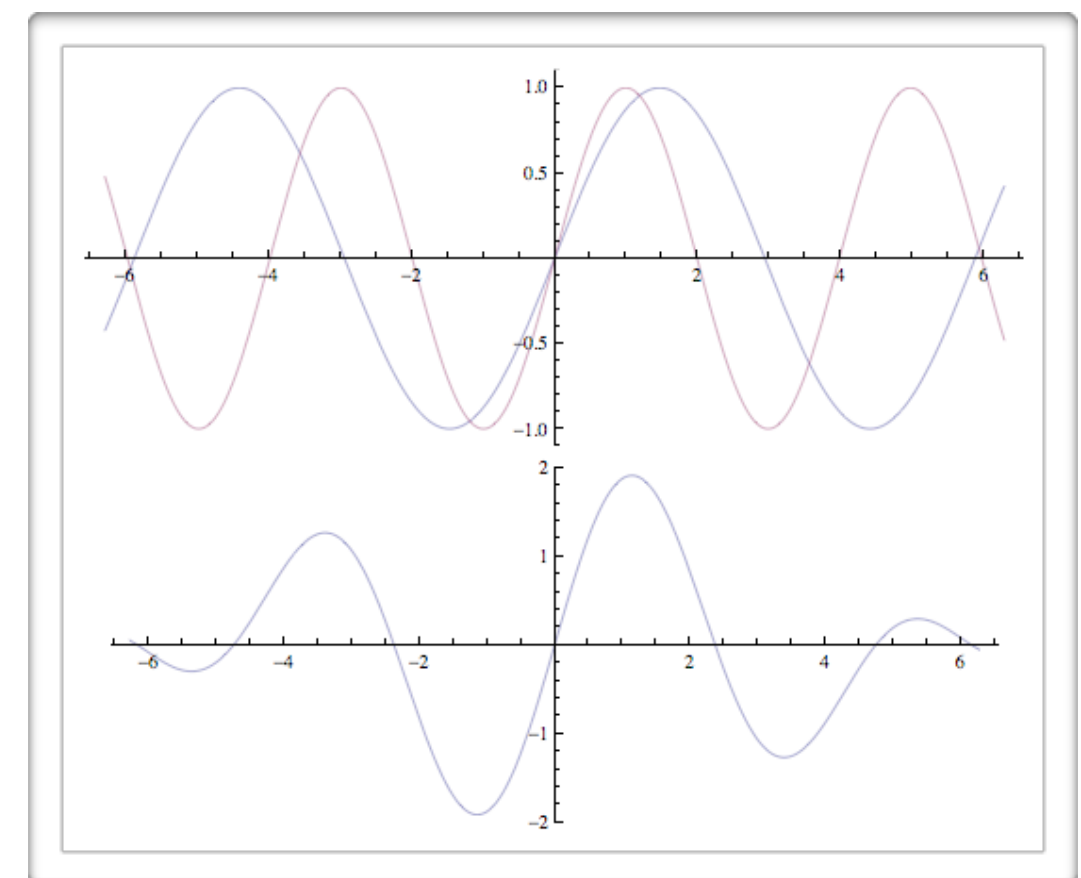


waves go right  
through

blue or red

blue + red

one another



the



for waves?

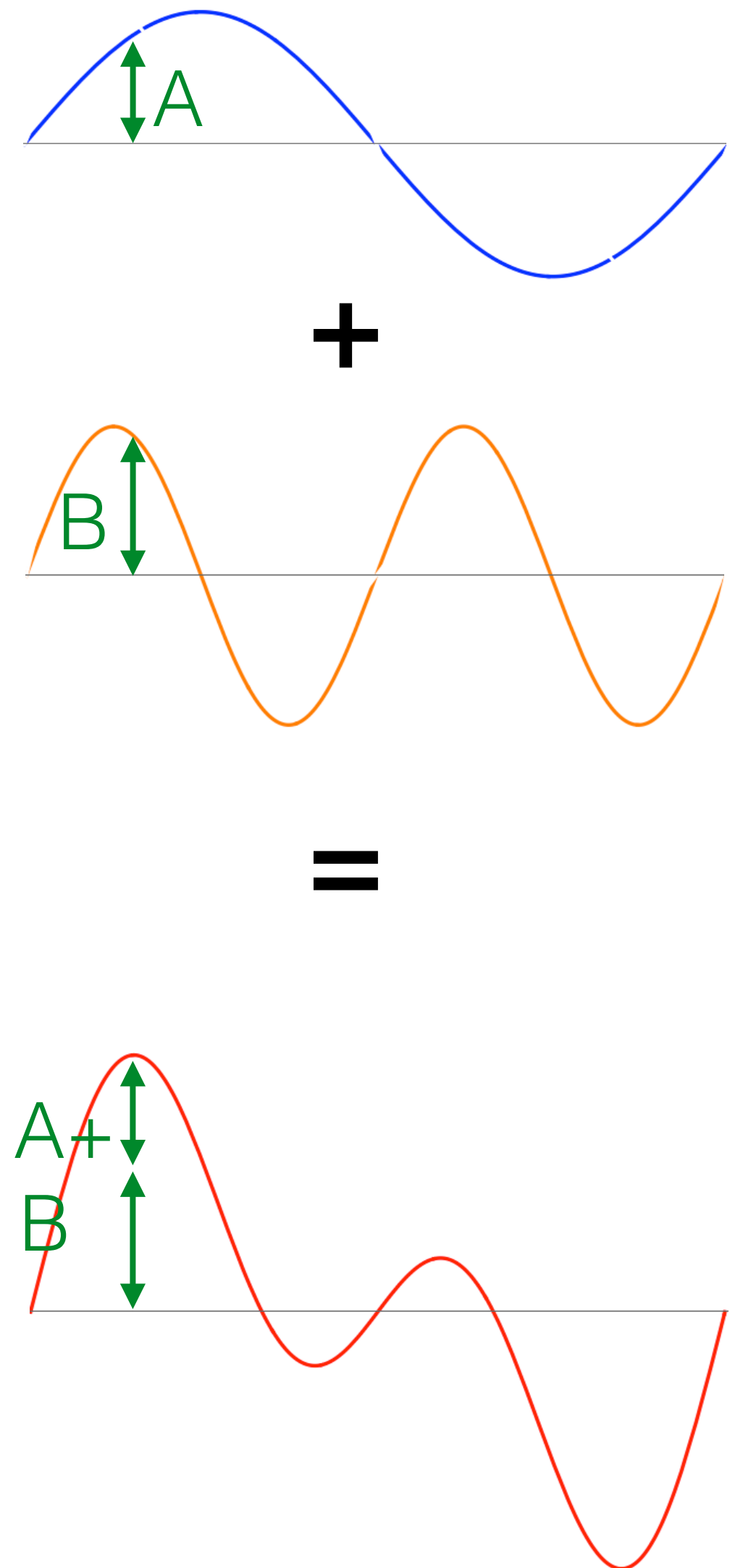
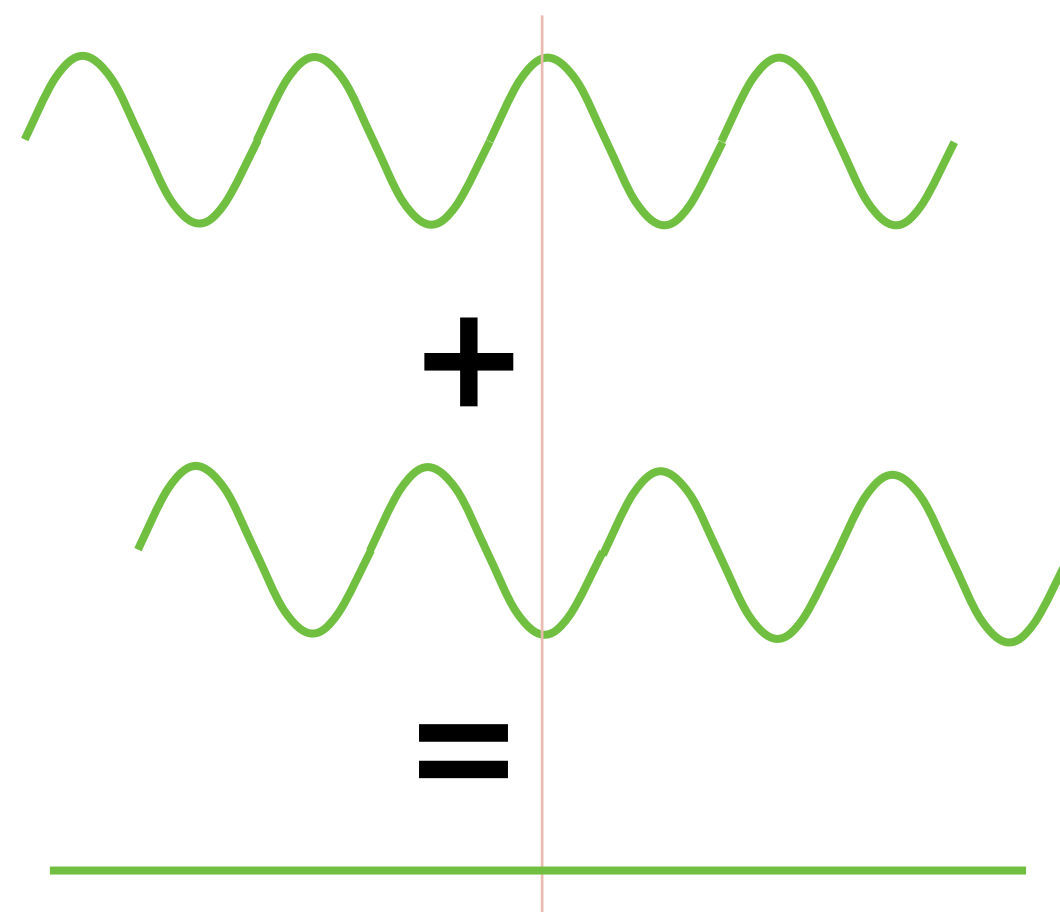
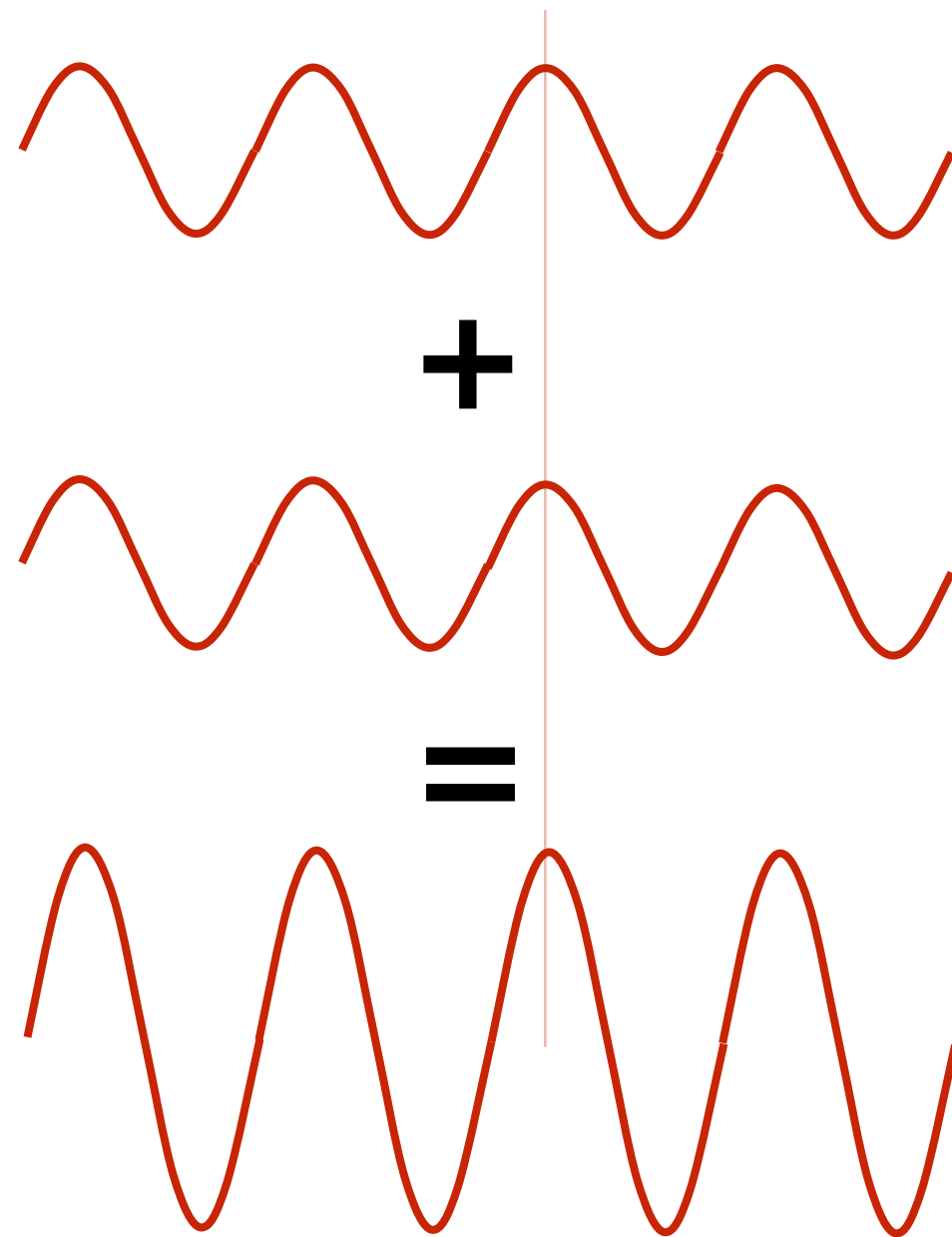


that's  
right

interference



can always make  
a third wave out  
of the sum of two  
waves



for us, two kinds

traveling waves

the disturbance translates

standing waves

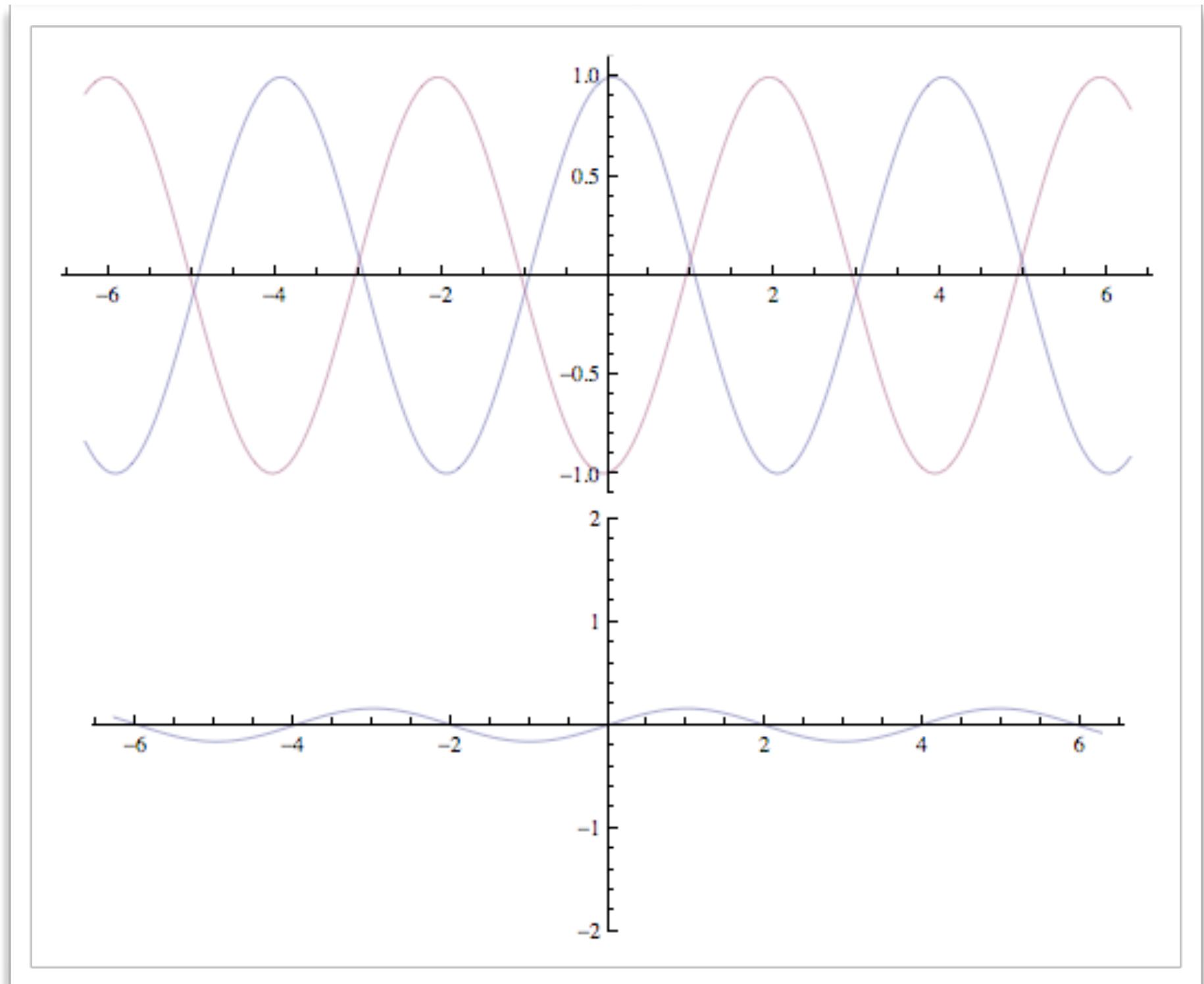
the disturbance marches in place



# Standing room only

"standing wave"

the sum of two  
traveling waves  
moving in opposite  
directions



# Quantum Mechanics

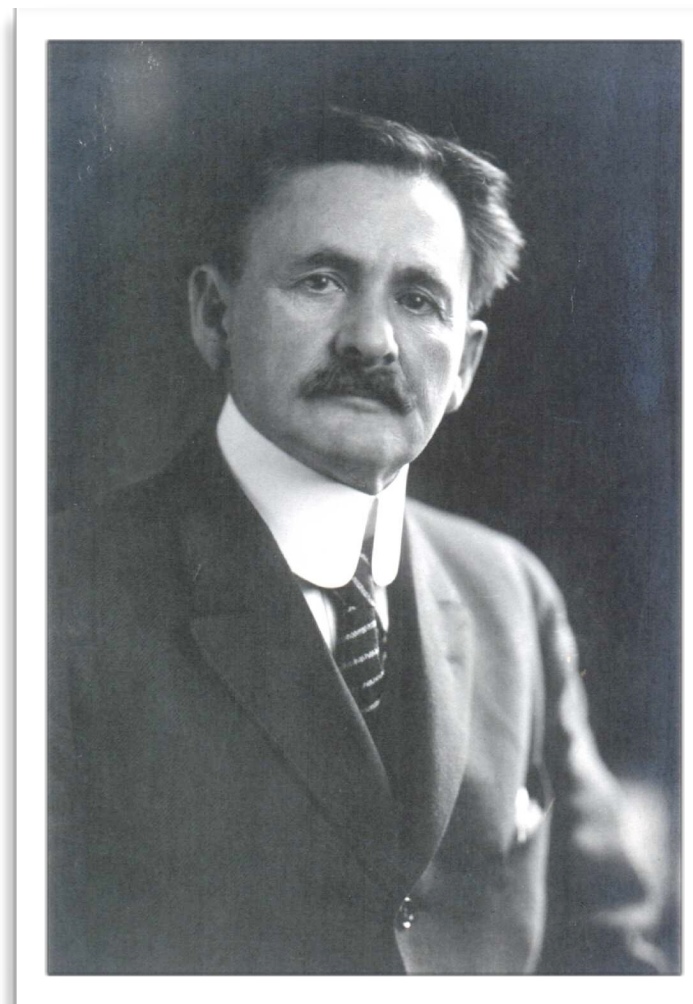
so...all  
tied up in a  
nice  
package, Mr  
Michelson?

notsomuch

we got matter falling  
apart in radioactivity

we got the Michelson  
Morley Experiment  
showing no Ether

we got Blackbody  
radiation all messed up



The more important fundamental laws and facts  
of physical science have all been discovered,  
and these are now so firmly established that  
the possibility of their ever being supplanted  
in consequence of new discoveries is  
exceedingly remote.

— A. A. Michelson  
Light Waves and Their Uses (1903)

in the  
1890's  
things were  
heating up

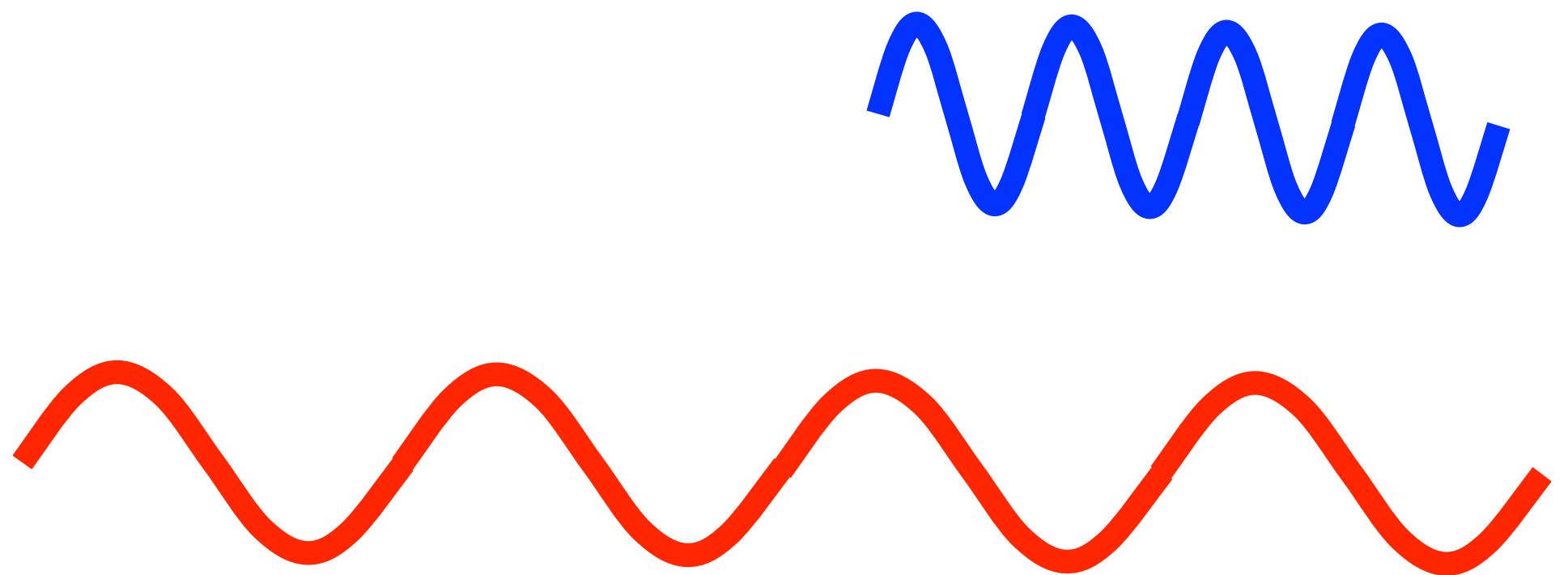
I mean, literally.

color =  
temperature

why?



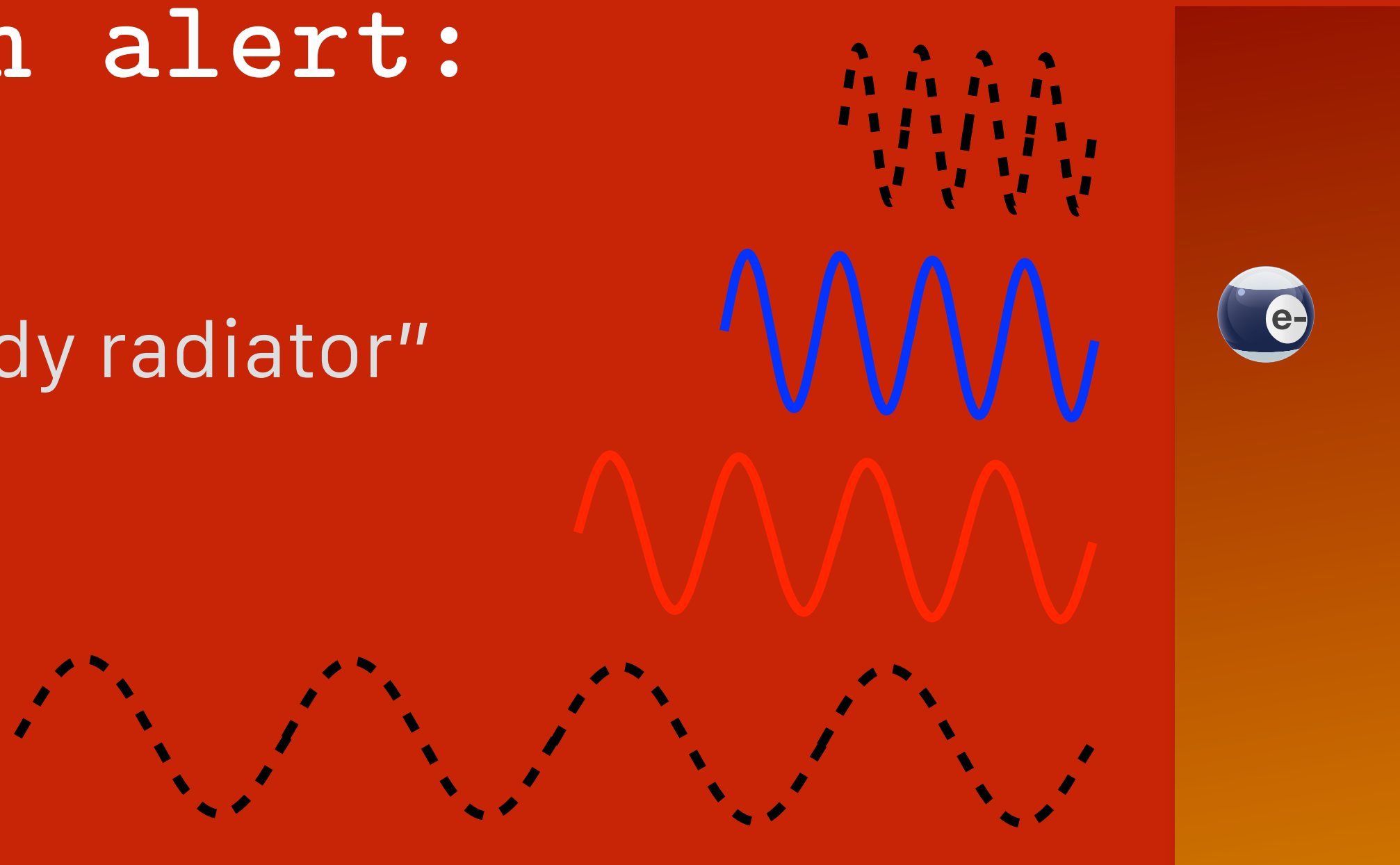
Gassan Sadatoshi



amount of each wavelength: depends **ONLY** on temperature

jargon alert:

“Blackbody radiator”



A little more complicated - glass, metals, soot...all behave differently

Basically think of a “Blackbody Radiator” as a perfectly absorbing, perfectly radiating substance.

jargon alert:

## Black Body Radiation

refers to:

A thermal absorber that perfectly absorbs all wavelengths of EM radiation and emits according to its temperature

etymology:

“black” in the sense of a perfect absorber...no reflection

example:

A cavity with a hole, a near-black object, a star...



everything radiates

everything.

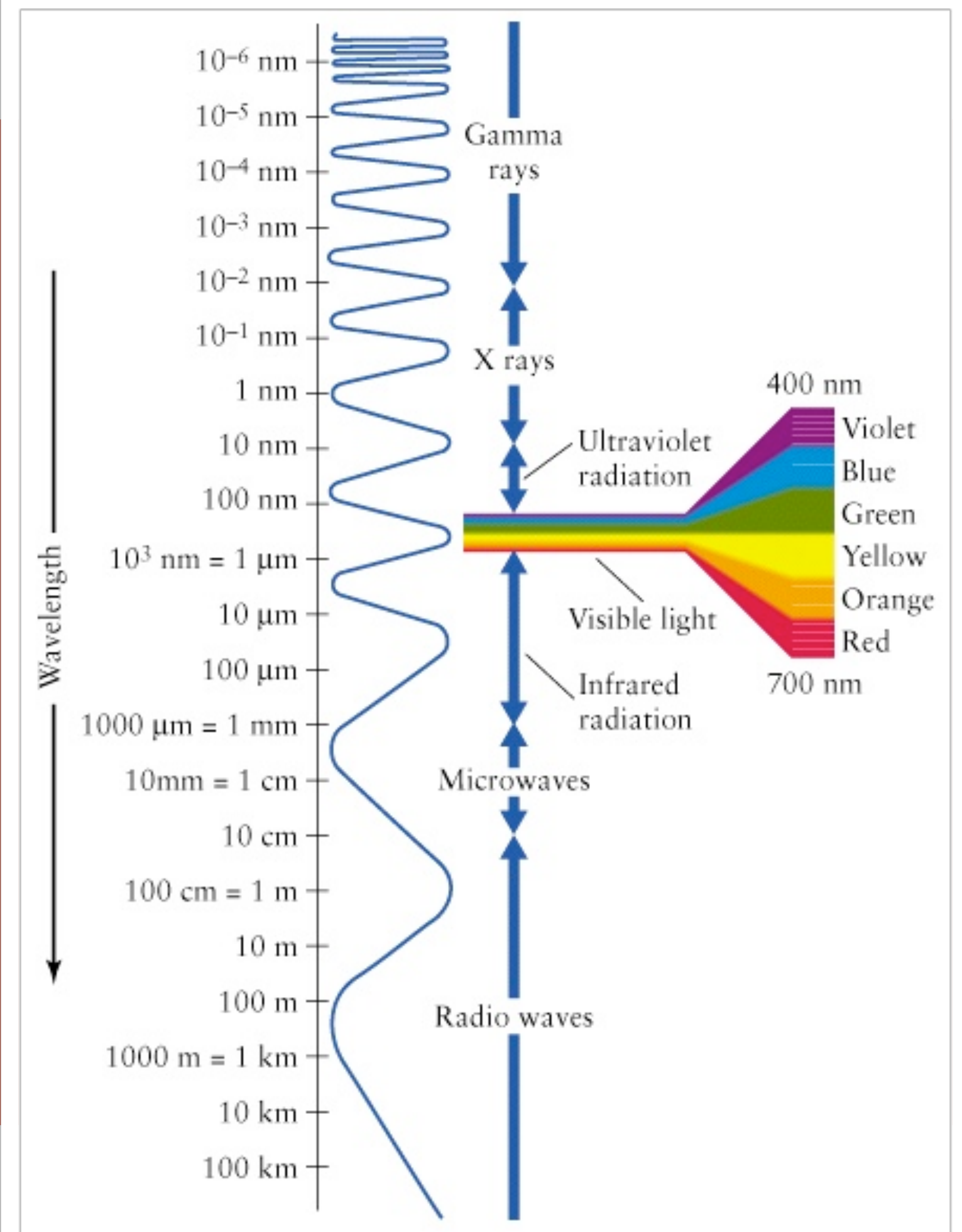
Many objects approximate Blackbody radiators:

stars

you, me

heated metal

stuff...



# temperature scales

water freezing – boiling – absolute zero

The US go-it-alone scale: Fahrenheit

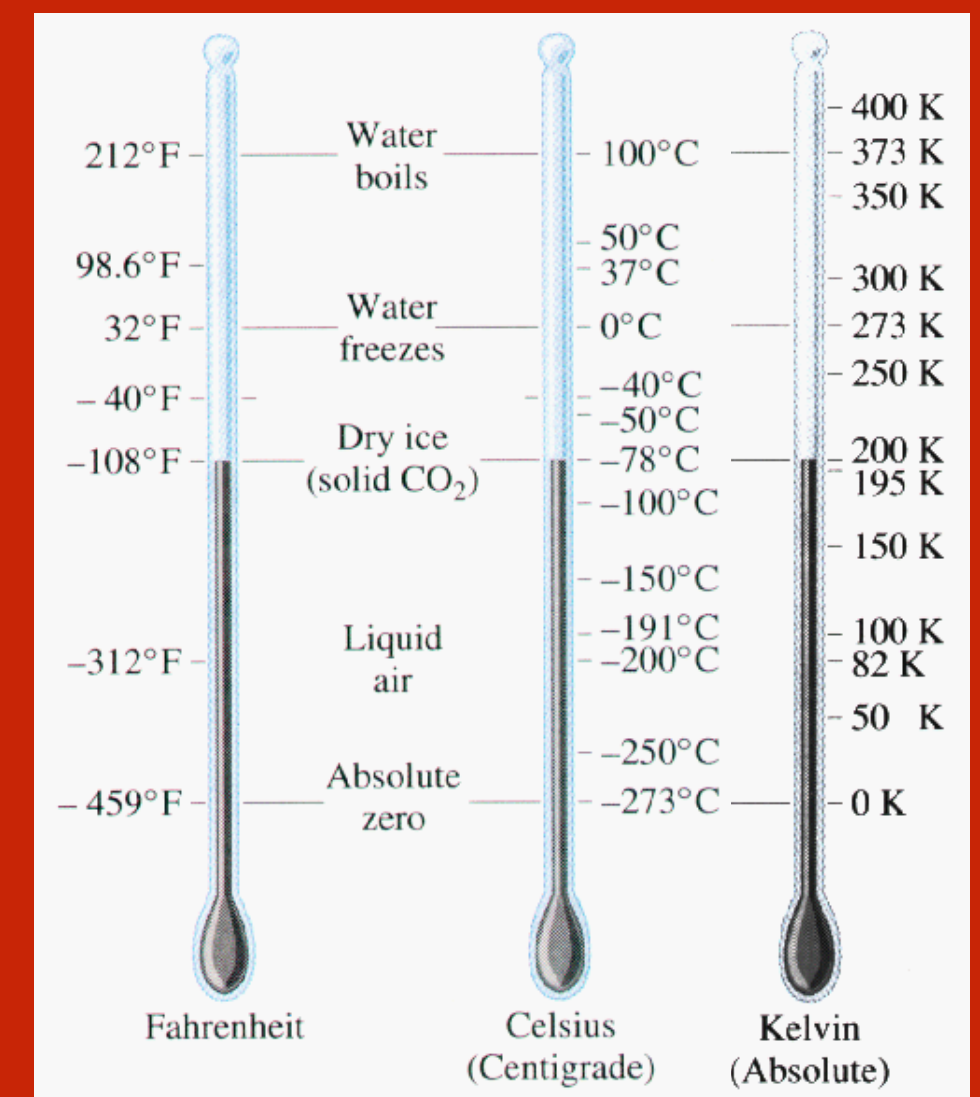
- ( $32^{\circ}\text{F}$  –  $212^{\circ}\text{F}$  –  $-459^{\circ}\text{F}$ )

The rest of the world: Celsius (or Centigrade)

- ( $1^{\circ}\text{C}$  –  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$  –  $-273^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

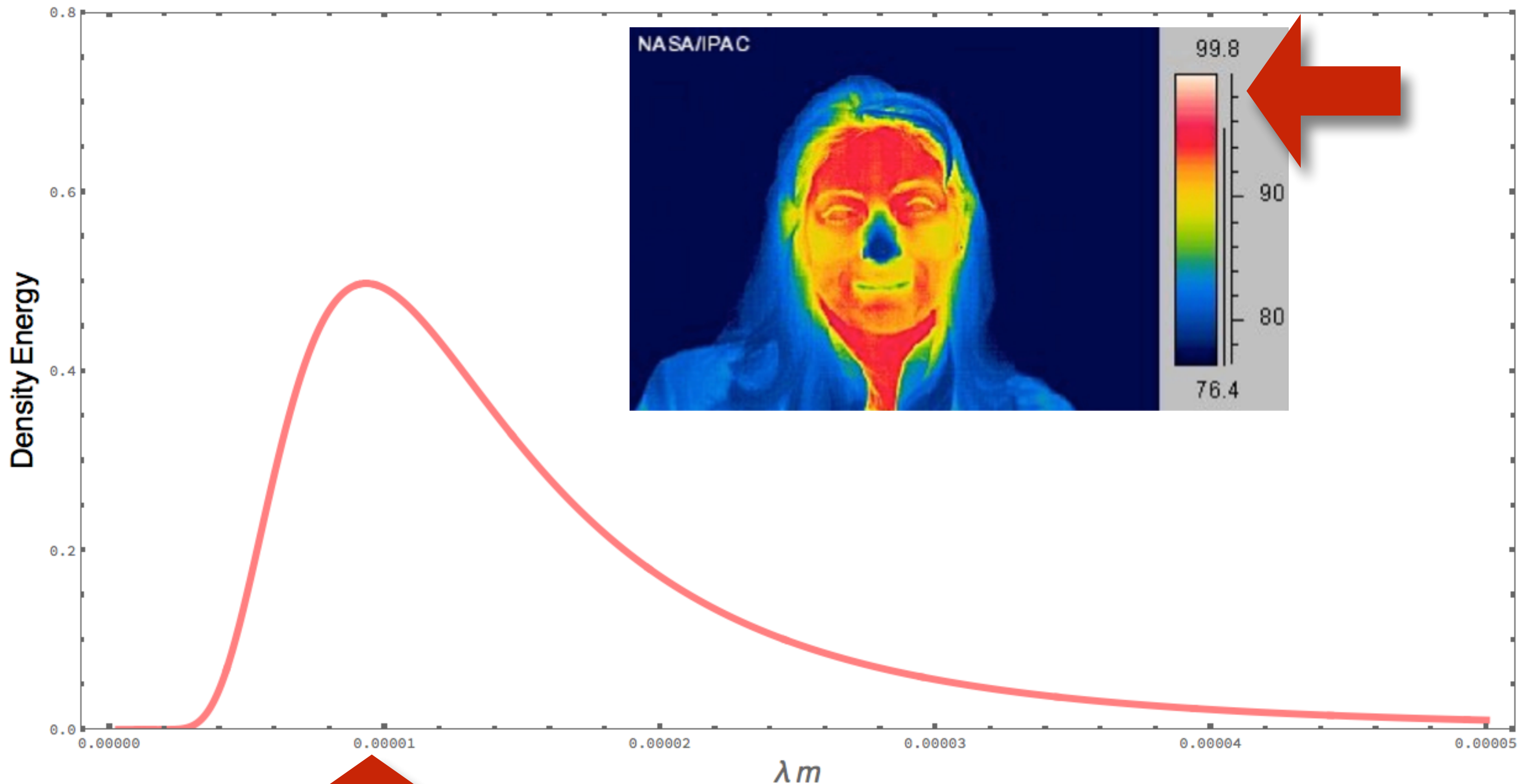
The scientific community: Kelvin

- ( $273\text{ K}$  –  $373\text{ K}$  –  $0\text{ K}$ )



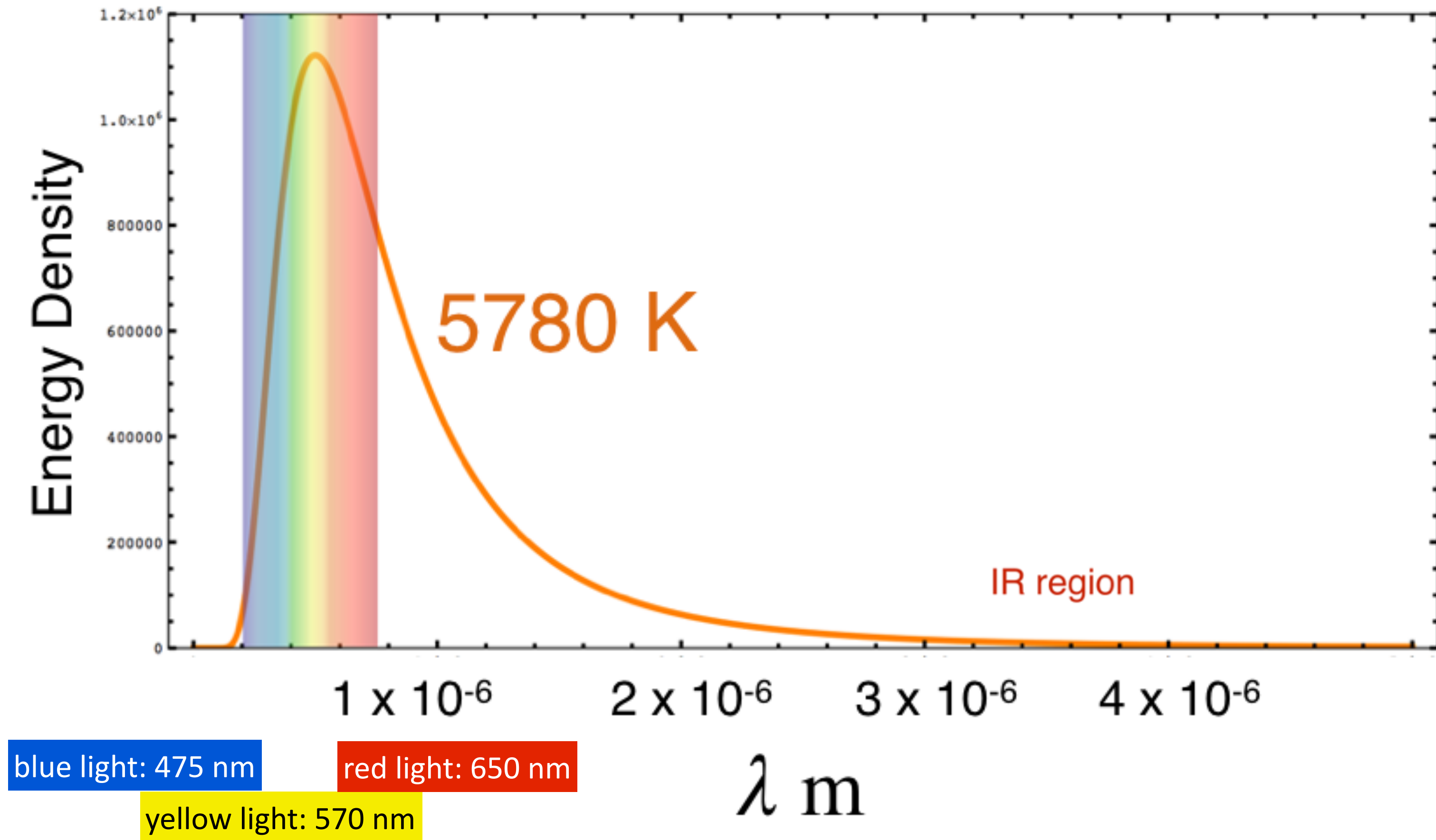


everything with a temperature radiates  
electromagnetic waves



about  $1 \times 10^{-5} m$ , 10 microns: **infrared**

# sun



# Sun's warmth? not so much

