

PHYS-201 Equation Sheet for Exam 2
(4 March 2010, Disque 103, 8:00-8:50 AM)

Diffraction and Interference on a Double Slit or Multiple Slits

$$\begin{aligned}\delta &= d \sin \theta_{\text{bright}} = m\lambda & (m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots) \\ \delta &= d \sin \theta_{\text{dark}} = (m + \frac{1}{2})\lambda & (m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots) \\ y_{\text{bright}} &= L \tan \theta_{\text{bright}} & y_{\text{dark}} = L \tan \theta_{\text{dark}}\end{aligned}$$

Diffraction and Interference on Thin Films

$$2nt = (m + \frac{1}{2})\lambda \quad 2nt = m\lambda$$

Diffraction & Resolution of Single Slit or Circular Apertures

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \theta_{\text{dark}} &= m \frac{\lambda}{a} & (m = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots) \\ \theta_{\text{min}} &= \frac{\lambda}{a} & \theta_{\text{min}} = 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{D}\end{aligned}$$

Blackbody Radiation

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{P} &= \sigma A e T^4 & \sigma = 5.7 \times 10^{-8} \text{Wm}^{-2} \text{K}^{-4} \\ \lambda_{\text{max}} T &= 2.898 \times 10^{-3} \text{m} \cdot \text{K} & E_n = nhf\end{aligned}$$

Photoelectric Effect

$$\begin{aligned}K_{\text{max}} &= hf - \Phi = e\Delta V_S & \lambda_c = \frac{c}{f_c} = \frac{hc}{\Phi} \\ h &= 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{J} \cdot \text{s} & hc = 1240 \text{eV} \cdot \text{nm} \\ \hbar &= 1.055 \times 10^{-34} \text{J} \cdot \text{s} & c = 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ms}^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

Discrete Spectra of Atomic Gases: Rydberg Formula

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \quad (n = 3, 4, 5, \dots) \quad R_H = 1.097 \times 10^7 \text{m}^{-1}$$
$$E_i - E_f = hf$$

Bohr Model of the Hydrogen Atom

$$E = V + K = -\frac{k_e e^2}{2r} \quad m_e v_n r_n = n\hbar \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$
$$r_n = n^2 a_0 \quad E_n = -\frac{k_e e^2}{2a_0 n^2} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$
$$k_e = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 8.988 \times 10^9 \text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2 (\text{As})^{-2} \quad e = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{As}$$
$$a_0 = \frac{\hbar^2}{m_e k_e e^2} = 5.292 \times 10^{-11} \text{m} \quad m_e = 9.109 \times 10^{-31} \text{kg} = 0.511 \text{MeV} \cdot c^{-2}$$
$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_i^2} \right) \quad (n_f = 1 : \text{Lyman}, 2 : \text{Balmer}, 3 : \text{Paschen})$$