

BOHR'S MODEL

$$E = K + V$$

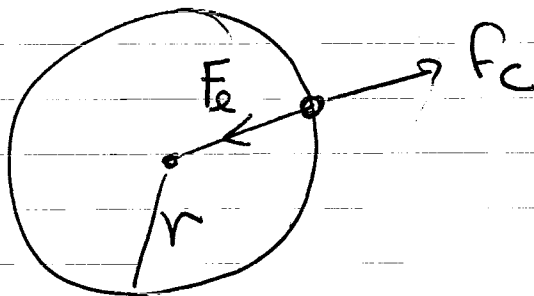
$$E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - \frac{z e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$F = - \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} = - \frac{z e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

FOR A CIRCULAR TRAJECTORY

ELECTROSTATIC FORCE = CENTRIPETAL FORCE

$$F_e = + \frac{z e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{m v^2}{r} \equiv f_c$$



BOHR'S ASSUMPTION:

ANGULAR MOMENTUM IS QUANTIZED

$$\boxed{L = m v r = n \frac{h}{2\pi}}, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$a) \quad 2\pi r = n \frac{h}{mv}$$

$$b) \quad v = \frac{nh}{2\pi r m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{m}{r} \frac{n^2 h^2}{4\pi^2 r^2 m^2}$$

$$r_n = \frac{n^2 h^2 \epsilon_0}{\pi m z e^2} = \frac{n^2}{z} a_0$$

$$a_0 = 5.29 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m \left(\frac{nh}{2\pi r m} \right)^2 - \frac{ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r}$$

$$= \frac{n^2 h^2}{8\pi^2 m} \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r}$$

$$= \frac{n^2 h^2}{8\pi^2 m} \left(\frac{\pi m z e^2}{n^2 h^2 \epsilon_0} \right)^2 - \frac{ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{\pi m z e^2}{n^2 h^2 \epsilon_0} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{\pi^2} h^2}{8\cancel{\pi^2} m} \frac{\cancel{\pi^2} z^2 e^4}{n^4 h^4 \epsilon_0^2} - \frac{ze^2}{4\cancel{\pi}\epsilon_0} \frac{\cancel{\pi} m z e^2}{n^2 h^2 \epsilon_0}$$

$$F = \frac{z^2 q^4 m}{8 h^2 n^2 \epsilon_0^2} - \frac{z^2 q^4 m}{4 h^2 \epsilon_0^2 n^2}$$

$$F_n = - \left(\frac{m q^4}{8 \epsilon_0^2 h^2} \right) \frac{z^2}{n^2}$$

FOR THE ORBITS CHARACTERIZED BY

F_n , THE e^- DOES NOT RADIATE

EVEN THOUGH IT IS UNDER THE

CENTRIPETAL ACCELERATION.

de Broglie

Particles have WAVE PROPERTIES
WITH WAVE LENGTH

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv}$$
$$p = mv$$

HEISENBERG UNCERTAINTY PRINCIPLE

$$\Delta x \Delta p_x \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$\hbar \equiv \frac{h}{2\pi}$$

LIMITATION IN OUR ABILITY TO MEASURE THE VALUES OF THE OBSERVABLES x AND p_x AT THE SAME INSTANT IN TIME.

THEREFORE THE BOHR MODEL DOES NOT SATISFY THIS PRINCIPLE!