Phys 245

近代物理導論

Introduction to Modern Physics

Wed 7, 8, 9

15:40 - 16:30

16:40 - 17:30

17:40-18:30

閱愛德

Office 714
Tel. 574-2521 (0) 571 - 2832(H)

e-mail edyen@ phys. nthu. edu. tw

功 019

助教 郭彦廷 李融宗

Recitation 7 - 9 pm (19-21) Session 1/2 Monday / Tuesday "Physics for Scientists and Engineers with Modern
Physics" Third Edition
by
Fishbane, Gasiorowicj Thorton

Chapters 1-39 have been covered.

Chapters 40-45 will be covered this semseter

Comments on the book through its preface

Emphasis.

Doing things correctly

Conceptual emphasis

Modern physics integrated.

Mathematics

Self-contained

Appears in progressive degree of difficulty.

Versions of the text

Extended (with Modern Physics) Chapters 1-45

Standard Chapters 1-40

3 volume softcover volumes.

volume I (Chapters 1-20), volume II (Chapters 21

-38), and volume III (Chapters 39-45)

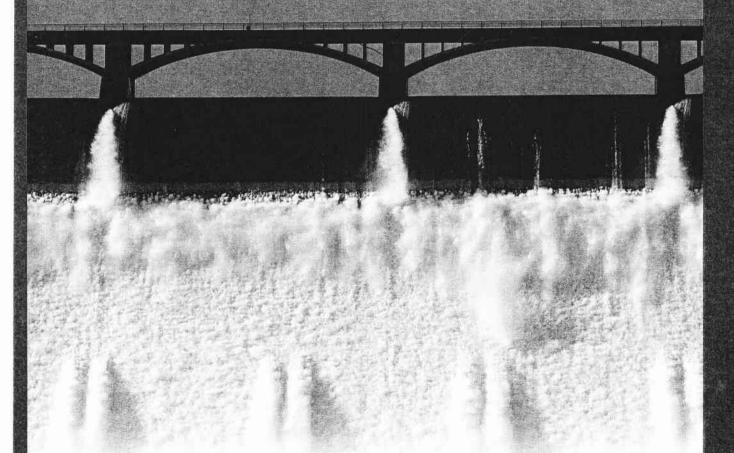
國立清華大學物理系(所)研究室紀錄

INTERNATIONAL EDITION

PHYSICS

for Scientists and Engineers with Modern Physics

THIRD EDITION



FISHBANE

GASIOROWICZ

THORNTON

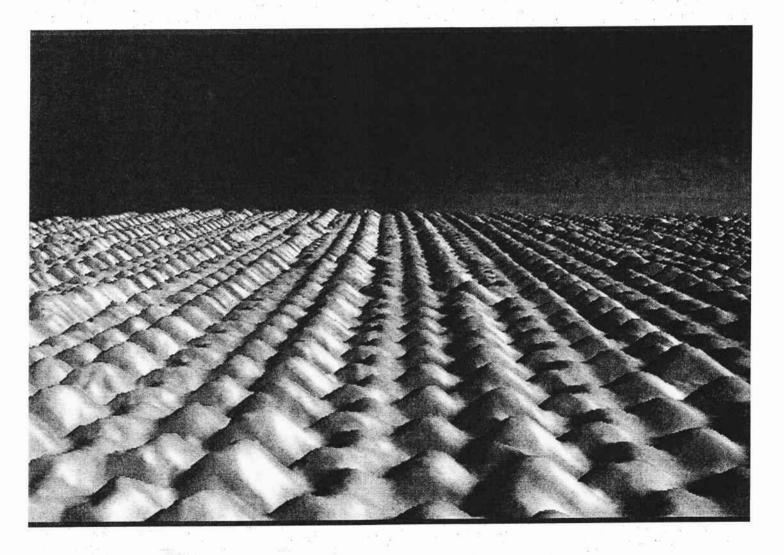


歐亞書局有限公司 EURASIA BOOK CO.

Brief Contents

1	Tooling Up	1	27	Direct-Current Circuits 766
2	Straight-Line Motion	. 28	28	The Effects of Magnetic Fields 791
3	Motion in Two and Three Dimensions	. 60	29	The Production and Properties
4	Newton's Laws	. 87		of Magnetic Fields 820
5	Applications of Newton's Laws	119		Faraday's Law 847
6	Work and Kinetic Energy	151	31	Magnetism and Matter 873
7	Potential Energy		32	Inductance and Circuit Oscillations 893
	and Conservation of Energy	183	33	Alternating Currents 917
8	Linear Momentum, Collisions, and the Center of Mass	209	34	Maxwell's Equations and Electromagnetic Waves 943
9	Rotations of Rigid Bodies	246	35	Light 974
10	More on Angular Momentum and Torque	280	36	Mirrors and Lenses and Their Uses 998
11	Statics	313	37	Interference
12	Gravitation	338	38	Diffraction
13	Oscillatory Motion	366	39	Special Relativity 1073
14	Waves	397	40	Quantum Physics 1112
15	Superposition and Interference		41	Atomic and Molecular Structure 1137
	of Waves	435		Quantum Effects in Large Systems of
16	Properties of Fluids	462		Fermions and Bosons
17	Temperature and Ideal Gases	491	43	Quantum Engineering
8	Heat Flow and the First Law		44	Nuclear Physics
	of Thermodynamics	515	45	Particles and Cosmology 1236
	The Molecular Basis of Thermal Physics	548	App	pendices A-1
20	The Second Law of Thermodynamics	573		swers to "What Do You Think?"
21	Electric Charge	609		QuestionsQ-1
22	Electric Field	633		wers to Odd-Numbered Understanding the Concepts Questions
23	Gauss' Law	661		swers to Odd-Numbered
24	Electric Potential	683		Problems 0-1
25	Capacitors and Dielectrics	714	Pho	to Credits P-1
26	Currents in Materials	738	Inde	ex 1-1

MODERN PHSICS



JEREMY BERNSTEIN
PAUL M. FISHBANE
STEPHEN GASIOROWICZ

Brief Contents

1	A Review	1
---	----------	---

PART 1 Relativity 32

- **2** The Basics of Relativity 34
- **3** Consequences of Relativity 70

PART 2 Quantum Mechanics 101

- **4** Waves As Particles and Particles As Waves 108
- **5** Atoms and the Bohr Model 130
- **6** The Schrödinger Equation 152
- **7** Wave Packets and the Uncertainty Principle 176
- **8** Barriers and Wells 203
- **9** Angular Momentum and the Hydrogen Atom 229
- **10** Many Particles 269

PART 3 Applications 297

- 11 Complex Atoms and Molecules 298
- **12** Statistical Physics 326

- 13 Decays, Radiation from Atoms, and Lasers 370
- 14 Conductors, Semiconductors, and Superconductors 394
- **15** The Atomic Nucleus 441

PART 4 Frontiers 477

- **16** Elementary Particle Physics 479
- **17** General Relativity 516
- 18 Cosmology 544

Appendix A Tables 571

Appendix B A Mathematical Tool Chest 575

Answers to Odd-Numbered Problems 583

Bibliography 587

Photo Credits 591

Index 593

About the Authors xiii	Another Look at the Michelson–Morley Result:
Preface xv	Time Dilation 47 2–4 The Lorentz Transformations 51 The Transverse Lorentz Transformations 54
1 A Review 1	Invariant Quantities 56
1–1 Newton's Laws 1 Gravity 3	— 2–5 Simultaneity and Relativity 57 Consequences of the Relativity of Simultaneity 58
Hooke's Law 3 1–2 Work, Energy, and the Conservation of Energy 4	2–6 The Relativistic Doppler Shift and Relativistic Velocity Addition 60 The Doppler Shift 60
1–3 Rotations and the Center of Mass 7	The Addition of Velocities 61
1–4 Elastic Media and Waves 9	Questions 64
Power and Energy in Waves 12	Problems 65
Reflection and Refraction 12 Coherence, Interference, and Diffraction 13 The Doppler Shift 14	Appendix 67
1–5 Thermal Phenomena 14 Kinetic Theory 18	3 Consequences of Relativity 70
1–6 The Atomic Structure of Matter 20 1–7 Electricity and Magnetism 22	3–1 Time Dilation and the Decay of Unstable Particles <i>70</i>
1–8 Electromagnetic Waves and Light 27 Energy and Momentum Transport 30	3–2 The Relativistic Doppler Shift 72 The Traveling Twins 74
Polarization 30	3–3 Mass, Momentum, and Energy 77
Conclusion 31	The Relativistic Momentum 77 Work and Energy in Relativity 78 The Equivalence of Mass and Energy 81
PART 1 Relativity 32	Observing the Rest Energy 82 A Word about Units 83 Binding Energy and Mass 84
2 The Basics of Relativity 34	3–4 The Uses of Relativistic Momentum and Energy 86
2–1 Some Historical Background 34 The Ether 34 How to Measure Earth's Speed through the Ether	Transformations of Momentum and Energy 86 A Useful Invariant 87
The Michelson–Morley Experiment 37 The Lorentz–Fitzgerald Length Contraction 41	*3–5 Forces in Relativity 91
2–2 Classical Relativity 42	Summary 93
Coordinate Transformations 42 The Classical Doppler Shift 44	Questions 94
2–3 Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity 45	Problems 95
Einstein's Postulates 46	Appendix 98

PAI	RT 2 Quantum Mechanics 101 Historical Introduction 101		The Form of the Schrödinger Equation 157 Expectation Values 159 Normalization 159
4	Waves As Particles and Particles As Waves 108		Expectation Values 160 The Time–Independent Schrödinger Equation 163 An Example The Infinite Well 164
4-1 4-2 4-3 4-4 4-5 4-6	The Nature of Photons 108 The Photoelectric Effect 110 The Compton Effect 114 Blackbody Radiation 116 Conceptual Consequences of Light As Particles 119 Matter Waves and Their Detection 120 Conditions for Interference in Crystals 121 Testing the Wave Character of Electrons 123 Conceptual Consequences of Particles As Waves 124 Summary 125	6–5 6–6	An Example: The Infinite Well 164 The Physical Meaning of Eigenfunctions and Eigenvalues 167 The Schrödinger Equation in Three Dimensions 169 Summary 170 Questions 170 Problems 171 Appendix 174 Wave Packets and the Uncertainty Principle 176
5	Questions 126 Problems 127 Atoms and the Bohr Model 130		A Free Electron in One Dimension 177 Wave Packets 179 Making a Pulse 181 The Free Particle Moves 183 Uncertainty Relations 184
5-1 5-2 5-3	The Behavior and Structure of Atoms 130 The Bohr Atom 132 The Atomic Radius 133 The Atomic Energy 134 Atomic Transitions in the Bohr Model 136 The Franck—Hertz Experiment 139 Application of Bohr's Ideas to Other Systems 140 Rotations of Diatomic Molecules 141 The Harmonic Oscillator 143 The Correspondence Principle 144 *Experiments in Nearly Classical Atoms 146	7–4 7–5 7–6	Evaluation of Widths in Position and Momentum 185 The Heisenberg Uncertainty Relation 186 The Meaning of the Uncertainty Relations 190 The Two-Slit Experiment 193 The Time-Energy Uncertainty Relation 194 Estimating Energies 196 Summary 197 Questions 198 Problems 199
	Summary 147 Questions 147	8	Barriers and Wells 203
6 5-1	The Schrödinger Equation 152 Wave Functions and Probabilities 152		Particle Motion in the Presence of a Potential Barrier 203 Wave Functions in the Presence of a Potential Barrier 206 Continuity Conditions 207 Properties of the Solution for $E > V_0$ 208
	The Probabilistic Interpretation 155 Towards an Equation for the Wave Function 156	8–3 8–4	Tunneling through the Potential Barrier 210 Applications and Examples of Tunneling 212 Nuclear Physics 212

	Molecular Physics 214 Electronics 215	10 Many Particles 269
8–5	Bound States 218 Even and Odd Solutions 220 Nodes and Energies 222 Summary 223 Questions 224 Problems 225 Appendix 228	 10–1 The Multiparticle Schrödinger Equation 269 10–2 Independent Particles 270 10–3 Identical Particles 272 10–4 Exchange Symmetries and the Pauli Principle 275 The Total Spin of Two Electrons 277 Electrons in a Well 278 Exchange Forces 280
9	Angular Momentum and the Hydrogen Atom 229	10–5 The Fermi Energy 282 Three Dimensions 284 Examples of Degenerate Matter 287
9–1	The Schrödinger Equation for Central Potentials 230 Reduction and Partial Solution of the Schrödinger Equation 231 Probabilistic Interpretation of the Wave Function 232 *Solving for the Spherical Harmonics 234	10–6 Degeneracy Pressure 287 A Back-of-the-Envelope Estimate of Degeneracy Pressure 287 *A More Accurate Calculation of the Degeneracy Pressure 288 Astrophysical Applications 289 Summary 291
9–2	Angular Momentum 237 Eigenvalue Equations for L^2 and L_z 238	Questions 292
9–3	Allowed Energies and Electron Spatial Distribution in the Hydrogen Atom 240 Energy Eigenvalues for Hydrogen 241 Radial Eigenfunctions for Hydrogen 243	Problems 293 PART 3 Applications 297
9-4	The Zeeman Effect 247 The Connection between Magnetic Moments and Angular Momentum 248 Hydrogen in Magnetic Fields and the Zeeman Effect 249 Experimental Observation of the Zeeman Effect 251	11 Complex Atoms and Molecules 298 11–1 Energy in the Helium Atom 298
9–5	The Stern–Gerlach Experiment 251 Spin 252	11–2 Building Up the Periodic Table 300 How to Build Up the Periodic Table 302
	The Magnetic Moment of the Electron and the Anomalous Zeeman Effect 253 Modern Measurement of the Electron	11–3 Beyond $Z = 10$ and General Comments 306 Moseley's Law and the Auger Effect 309
	g-Factor 255 *Addition of Spin and Orbital Angular Momentum 255 *Spin–Orbit Coupling 257	11–4 Molecules 312 The H_2^+ Molecule 312 The H_2 Molecule and Valence Bonds 314 Ionic Bonding 315
*9–6	Hyperfine Structure and Magnetic Resonance Imaging 259 Nuclear Magnetic Resonance 260	11–5 Nuclear Motion and Its Consequences 316 Vibrations in Molecules 316 Rotations of Molecules 319
	Summary 262	Summary 321
	Questions 263	Questions 322
	Problems 264	Problems 323

Varieties of Lasers 385
The Gyro Laser 387
Cooling and Trapping of Atoms 389
Optical Tweezers and Scissors 389

12 Statistical Physics 326	Summary 390
12–1 The Description of a Classical Gas 327 12–2 The Maxwell Distribution 331	Questions 390 Problems 391
Experimental Verification of the Maxwell Distribution 333	14 Conductors, Semiconductors,
12–3 The Boltzmann Distribution 334 An Elementary Derivation of the Boltzmann Distribution 335 A System of Molecules with Discrete Energies 337	and Superconductors 394 14–1 The Classical Theory of Conductivity 394 Mean Free Path and Collision Cross Sections 395 The Classical Drude Formula 397
12–4 Equipartition and Heat Capacity 339 Experiments on Equipartition 343	14–2 The Quantum Mechanical Free-electron Model 397
12–5 The Fermi–Dirac Distribution 345 Identification of the Constants 347 12–6 The Bose–Einstein Distribution 348	The Quantum Mechanical Speed for the Drude Formula 398
12–7 Transition to a Continuum Distribution and the Calculation of Averages 350 The Transition to the Continuum 351 Finding Averages 351	Scattering from a Regular Lattice 400 14–3 The Band Structure 403 The Connection between Bands and Propagation in a Lattice 407 The Differences between Conductors and
12–8 Systems of Relativistic Particles and the Blackbody Distribution 353	Insulators 410 14–4 Semiconductors 411
12–9 Some Applications 354 The Specific Heat of Electrons in Metals 354	Electrons and Holes 413 14–5 Intrinsic and Extrinsic Semiconductors 418
The Specific Heat of Molecules 355 Bose–Einstein Condensation 357	Fermi Energies in Doped Semiconductors 419 14–6 Engineering Applications of Semiconduc-
Liquid Helium and Superfluidity 359 Summary 361	tors—Present and Future 420 Optical Effects in Semiconductors 420
Questions 362	The p–n Junction 421
Problems 363	Transistors 424 Semiconductor Lasers 426
13 Decays, Radiation from	Nanostructures and Integrated Circuits 426 Artificial Atoms 427
Atoms, and Lasers 370	14–7 Superconductivity 428 Magnetic Properties of Superconductors 429
13–1 Decay Rates and Exponential Decay 370 Exponential Decay 371	Specific Heat and the Superconducting Energy Gap 429
13–2 The Ingredients of a Quantum Calculation 373 Quantum Mechanical Expression for the Transition Rate 374	The Bardeen–Cooper–Schrieffer (BCS) Theory 431 Magnetic Flux Quantization 432 High Temperature Superconductors 435
Selection Rules 375	Summary 435
13–3 Induced Transitions 376 13–4 Lasers 379	Questions 436
Creating a Population Inversion 381 Pumping Schemes 382 The Cavity 383	Problems 437 15 The Atomic Nucleus 441
Pulses 384	

15–1 Neutrons and Protons 441 15–2 Nuclear Size and Mass 443

15–3 The Semiempirical Mass Formula 445 Nuclear Decays 450

15–4 Aspects of Nuclear Structure 452 The Liquid-drop Model 453	17 General Relativity 516
The Shell Model 455 15–5 Nuclear Reactions 457 Time Dependence in Quantum-Mechanical Decays 457 Nuclear Decay Modes 459 Collision Reactions 463 15–6 Applications 465 Geological and Archeological Dating 465 Nuclear Chain Reactions (Fission) 466 Fusion Reactions 467 Effects of Radiation 469 Summary 470 Questions 471 Problems 472	 17–1 The Equivalence Principle 516 17–2 The Gravitational Red Shift 520 Some Practical Matters 524 17–3 The Bending of Light 525 The Precession of the Perihelion of Mercury 529 17–4 Gravitational Radiation 530 The LIGO Project 532 17–5 Black Holes 533 Astronomical Black Holes 536 Seeing Black Holes 537 Are Black Holes Forever? 538 Summary 539 Questions 539 Problems 540
PART 4 Frontiers 477	
16 Elementary Particle Physics 479	18 Cosmology 544
16–1 Relativistic Quantum Mechanics and Antiparticles 480 16–2 Conservation Laws 482 Does the Proton Decay? 484 16–3 Virtual Particles and a Pictorial Representation 485 Feynman Diagrams 486 Quantum Electrodynamics 488 16–4 The Yukawa Hypothesis and Pions 489 16–5 The Particle "Zoo" and the Discovery of Quarks 491 The Quark Model 493 Quark Confinement and the Experimental Discovery of Quarks 495 16–6 Interactions among the Quarks: Quantum Chromodynamics 497	 18–1 The Expanding Universe 544 18–2 The Discovery of the Expanding Universe 548 18–3 The Future of the Universe and the Critical Density 552 18–4 The Early Universe and the Background Blackbody Radiation 555
Heavy Quarks and Quarkonium 499 16–7 Weak Interactions and Leptons 502 Yukawa Hypothesis for the Weak Interactions 504	Questions 567 Problems 568 Appendix A Tables 571
More Leptons 504 16–8 Pulling Things Together 506 Internal Conservation Laws Revisited 506 The Standard Model 508	Appendix B A Mathematical Tool Chest 575 Answers to Odd-Numbered Problems 583
Summary 509	Bibliography 587 Photo Credits 591
Questions 509	Photo Credits 591

Index 593

Questions 509 Problems 512

"Modern Physics" by Bernstein, Fishbane, and Gasiorowicz

大陸改編版

改编版

Modern Physics 近代物理学

- ☐ J. BERNSTEIN P. M. FISHBANE S. GASIOROWICZ
- 史斌星 改编



高等教育出/ Higher Education

Abo	ut the Authors		Particles 55
Preface i			Matter Waves and Their Detection 56 Conditions for Interference in Crystals 57 Testing the Wave Character of Electrons 59
1	A Review 1	2–7	Conceptual Consequences of Particles As Waves 60
	Newton's Laws 2 Gravity 3 Hooke's Law 3		Summary 62 Questions 62 Problems 63
1–2	Work, Energy, and the Conservation of Energy 5 Rotations and the Center of Mass 8	3	Atoms and the Bohr
_	Elastic Media and Waves 10		Model 67
, ,	Power and Energy in Waves 13 Reflection and Refraction 14 Coherence, Interference, and Diffraction 14	3–1	The Behavior and Structure of Atoms 67
1–5	The Doppler Shift 15 Thermal Phenomena 16	3–2	The Bohr Atom 69 The Atomic Radius 71 The Atomic Energy 72
	Kinetic Theory 19 The Atomic Structure of Matter 21 Electricity and Magnetism 24		Atomic Transitions in the Bohr Model 74 The Franck–Hertz Experiment 78
1-8	Electromagnetic Waves and Light 29 Energy and Momentum Transport 32 Polarization 33	3–3	Application of Bohr's Ideas to Other Systems 79 Rotations of Diatomic Molecules 79 The Harmonic Oscillator 82
	Conclusion 33	3-4	The Correspondence Principle 83 *Experiments on Nearly Classical Atoms 85
PA	RT 1 Quantum Mechanics 35		Summary 86
	Historical Introduction 35		Questions 86 Problems 87
2	Waves As Particles and		
	Particles As Waves 42	4	The Schrödinger Equation 91
2-1 2-2 2-3 2-4 2-5	The Photoelectric Effect 45 The Compton Effect 49 Blackbody Radiation 51	4-	1 Wave Functions and Probabilities 91 The Probabilistic Interpretation 94 Towards an Equation for the Wave Function 96

4-2	The Form of	the	Schrödinger
	Equation	97	

- 4–3 Expectation Values 99
 Normalization 100
 Expectation Values 100
- 4–4 The Time–Independent Schrödinger Equation 103
- 4–5 An Example: The Infinite Well 104 The Physical Meaning of Eigenfunctions and Eigenvalues 108
- 4–6 The Schrödinger Equation in Three Dimensions 110

Summary 111

Questions 111

Problems 112

Appendix 115

5 Wave Packets and the Uncertainty Principle 117

- 5–1 A Free Electron in One Dimension 117
- 5–2 Wave Packets 121 Making a Pulse 122 The Free Particle Moves 126
- 5–3 Uncertainty Relations 127
 Evaluation of Widths in Position and
 Momentum 127
 The Heisenberg Uncertainty Relation 129
- 5–4 The Meaning of the Uncertainty Relations 133 The Two-Slit Experiment 136
- 5–5 The Time–Energy Uncertainty Relation 138
- 5-6 Estimating Energies 140

Summary 142

Questions 143

Problems 144

6 Barriers and Wells 148

- 6–1 Particle Motion in the Presence of a Potential Barrier 149
- 6–2 Wave Functions in the Presence of a

Potential Barrier 151 Continuity Conditions 153 Properties of the Solution for $E > V_0$ 154

- 6–3 Tunneling through the Potential Barrier 156
- 6–4 Applications and Examples of Tunneling 159 Nuclear Physics 159 Molecular Physics 161 Electronics 164
- 6–5 Bound States 167
 Even and Odd Solutions 169
 Nodes and Energies 171

Summary 172

Questions 173

Problems 174

Appendix 178

7 Angular Momentum and the Hydrogen Atom 180

7-1 The Schrödinger Equation for Central Potentials 181 Reduction and Partial Solution of the Schrödinger Equation 182 Probabilistic Interpretation of the Wave

Function 184 *Solving for the Spherical Harmonics 185

- 7–2 Angular Momentum 189 Eigenvalue Equations for L^2 and L_z 190
- 7–3 Allowed Energies and Electron Spatial
 Distribution in the Hydrogen
 Atom 193
 Energy Eigenvalues for Hydrogen 194
 Radial Eigenfunctions for Hydrogen 196
- 7-4 The Zeeman Effect 200
 The Connection between Magnetic
 Moments and Angular Momentum 200
 Hydrogen in Magnetic Fields and the
 Zeeman Effect 202
 Experimental Observation of the Zeeman
 Effect 204
 The Stern-Gerlach Experiment 204

7–5 Spin 205 The Magnetic Moment of the Electron and

Modern Measurement of the Electron g-Factor 209	9–2 Building Up the Periodic Table 258 How to Build Up the Periodic Table 260
*Addition of Spin and Orbital Angular Momentum 210	9–3 Beyond $Z = 10$ and General Comments 264
*Spin-Orbit Coupling 211	Moseley's Law and the Auger Effect 267
*7–6 Hyperfine Structure and Magnetic Resonance Imaging 212 Nuclear Magnetic Resonance 214 Summary 216	9–4 Molecules 270 The H_2^+ Molecule 270 The H_2 Molecule and Valence Bonds 272 Ionic Bonding 273
Questions 217	9–5 Nuclear Motion and Its
Problems 218	Consequences 274 Vibrations in Molecules 274
	Rotations of Molecules 274 Rotations of Molecules 277
8 Many Particles 223	Summary 280
	Questions 281
8–1 The Multiparticle Schrödinger Equation 223	Problems 282
8–2 Independent Particles 224	
8–3 Identical Particles 226	10 Statistical Physics 284
8–4 Exchange Symmetries and the Pauli	10–1 The Description of a Classical Gas 28
Principle 229 The Total Spin of Two Electrons 232	10–2 The Maxwell Distribution 289
Electrons in a Well 233 Exchange Forces 236	Experimental Verification of the Maxwell Distribution 292
8-5 The Fermi Energy 237 Three Dimensions 240 Examples of Degenerate Matter 244	10–3 The Boltzmann Distribution 293 An Elementary Derivation of the Boltzmann Distribution 294 A System of Molecules with Discrete
8–6 Degeneracy Pressure 244 A Back-of-the-Envelope Estimate of	Energies 296
Degeneracy Pressure 244 *A More Accurate Calculation of the	10–4 Equipartition and Heat Capacity 299 Experiments on Equipartition 304
Degeneracy Pressure 245 Astrophysical Applications 246	10–5 The Fermi-Dirac Distribution 305 Identification of the Constants 307
Summary 249	10–6 The Bose-Einstein Distribution 308
Questions 249	10–7 Transition to a Continuum Distribution and the Calculation of
Problems 250	Averages 311
	The Transition to the Continuum 312 Finding Averages 312
PART 2 Applications 255	10–8 Systems of Relativistic Particles and the Blackbody Distribution 314
	10–9 Some Applications 315
9 Complex Atoms and	The Specific Heat of Electrons in Metals 315

Molecules 256

the Anomalous Zeeman Effect 207

	The H ₂ Molecule and Valence Bonds 272 Ionic Bonding 273
9–5	Nuclear Motion and Its Consequences 274
	Vibrations in Molecules 274
	Rotations of Molecules 277
	Summary 280
	Questions 281
	Problems 282
10	Statistical Physics 284
10-1	The Description of a Classical Gas 285
10–2	The Maxwell Distribution 289 Experimental Verification of the Maxwell Distribution 292
10–3	
10-3	An Elementary Derivation of the
	Boltzmann Distribution 294
	A System of Molecules with Discrete
10.1	Energies 296
10–4	Equipartition and Heat Capacity 299 Experiments on Equipartition 304
10–5	The Fermi-Dirac Distribution 305 <i>Identification of the Constants</i> 307
10-6	The Bose-Einstein Distribution 308
10–7	Transition to a Continuum Distribution and the Calculation of Averages 311
	The Transition to the Continuum 312 Finding Averages 312
10-8	Systems of Relativistic Particles and the Blackbody Distribution 314
10-9	Some Applications 315 The Specific Heat of Electrons in
	Metals 315 The Specific Heat of Molecules 316

9–1 Energy in the Helium Atom 256

Bose–Einstein Condensation 317 Liquid Helium and Superfluidity 320

Summary 322
Questions 323
Problems 324

11 Decays, Radiation from Atoms, and Lasers 331

11--1 Decay Rates and Exponential Decay 331 Exponential Decay 332

11–2 The Ingredients of a Quantum
Calculation 334
Quantum Mechanical Expression for the
Transition Rate 335
Selection Rules 336

11-3 Induced Transitions 337

11–4 Lasers 340
Creating a Population Inversion 342
Pumping Schemes 343
The Cavity 344
Pulses 346
Varieties of Lasers 347
The Gyro Laser 348
Cooling and Trapping of Atoms 350
Optical Tweezers and Scissors 351

Summary 352
Questions 352
Problems 353

12 Conductors, Semiconductors, and Superconductors 356

12–1 The Classical Theory of
Conductivity 356
Mean Free Path and Collision Cross
Sections 357
The Classical Drude Formula 359

12–2 The Quantum Mechanical Free-electron Model 360

The Quantum Mechanical Speed for the Drude Formula 361 Scattering from a Regular Lattice 362

12–3 Band Structure 366
The Connection between Bands and
Propagation in a Lattice 370
The Differences between Conductors and
Insulators 374

12–4 Semiconductors 375 Electrons and Holes 377

12–5 Intrinsic and Extrinsic Semiconductors 382 Fermi Energies in Doped Semiconductors 383

12–6 Engineering Applications of
Semiconductors: Present and
Future 384
Optical Effects in Semiconductors 384
The p–n Junction 386
Transistors 390
Semiconductor Lasers 392
Nanostructures and Integrated
Circuits 392

Artificial Atoms 393

12–7 Superconductivity 395

Magnetic Properties of
Superconductors 395

Specific Heat and the Superconducting
Energy Gap 396

The Bardeen—Cooper—Schrieffer (BCS)
Theory 398

Magnetic Flux Quantization 399

High Temperature Superconductors 402

Summary 402
Questions 403
Problems 404

13 The Atomic Nucleus 407

13–1 Neutrons and Protons 407

13–2 Nuclear Size and Mass 410

13–3 The Semiempirical Mass Formula 412 Nuclear Decays 417

13–4 Aspects of Nuclear Structure 419
The Liquid-drop Model 420

The Shell Model 422

13–5 Nuclear Reactions 425
Time Dependence in Quantum
Mechanical Decays 425
Nuclear Decay Modes 427
Collision Reactions 431

13–6 Applications 432
Geological and Archeological Dating 432
Nuclear Chain Reactions (Fission) 434
Fusion Reactions 435
Effects of Radiation 436

Summary 437
Questions 438
Problems 439

14 Elementary Particle Physics 444

14–1 Relativistic Quantum Mechanics and Antiparticles 445

14–2 Conservation Laws 448

Does the Proton Decay? 449

14–3 Virtual Particles and a Pictorial Representation 451 Feynman Diagrams 451 Quantum Electrodynamics 453

14–4 The Yukawa Hypothesis and Pions 454

14–5 The Particle "Zoo" and the Discovery of Quarks 458

The Quark Model 461

Quark Confinement and the Experimental Discovery of Quarks 464

14–6 Interactions among the Quarks:
Quantum Chromodynamics 465
Heavy Quarks and Quarkonium 467

14–7 Weak Interactions and Leptons 470
Yukawa Hypothesis for the Weak
Interactions 473
More Leptons 474

14–8 Pulling Things Together 475
Internal Conservation Laws
Revisited 475
The Standard Model 477

Summary 478

Questions 479
Problems 479

Appendix A Tables 485

Appendix B A Mathematical Tool Chest 489

Answers to Odd-Numbered Problems 498

Bibliography 503
Photo Credits 506

除了頭尾外, 這两本書基本上雷同。

本課將按改編版以原則上一星期一章的速度至第十四章後加上英文版的第十七章及第十八章

第十七章 General Relativity. (廣義相對論) 第十八章 Cosmology (宇宙論) 最後內章狩請邵錦昌教授代授

内容简介

本书是Jeremy Bernstein等编著的Modern Physics (Pearson出版集团,2000年出版)的改编版。本书的原版本内容丰富、资料翔实、涉及物理学领域的最新成果和研究课题、在国外被许多院校指定或推荐给学生作为近代物理学的主要参考书。具有比较大的影响。本书根据国内教学实际、删去了原版第一篇"狭义相对论"部分、保留了"量子力学"、"物理应用"和"物理前沿"的大部分内容。本书详细阐述了量子力学发展的历程和取得的成就、涉及复杂原子与分子、统计物理、原子辐射与激光、导体、半导体与超导体、原子核等内容以及基本粒子物理等一些前沿领域。

本书可供普通高等学校理科物理类专业作为双语教学教材使用,也可供其他专业和社会读者参考。

出版者的话

为适应当前我国高等学校各类创新人才培养的需要,大力推进教育部倡导的双语教学,配合教育部实施的"高等学校教学质量与教学改革工程"和"精品课程"建设的需要,国内一些出版社都陆续原版引进了不少海外优秀教材。海外优秀教材的立体化配套、多种教学资源的整合,以及为课程提供的整体教学解决方案,都有不少值得我们学习借鉴之处。但一个不容忽视的问题是,外文原版教材与我国现行的课程内容、教学体系、教学习惯等存在自己的差异性。譬如,重点课程的原版教材通常很厚,内容很多、容量是国内自编教材的信。 国外的情况是,老师未必会都讲,剩下大量的内容留给学生自学;而国内的情况不尽和同。受国内教学学时所限,完全照搬是不合时宜的。教材的国际化必须与本民族的文化和育传统相融合,在原有的基础上吸收国外优秀教材的长处,这使得我们需要对外文原版教材进行适当的改编。改编不是简单地使内容减少,而是结合国内教学特点、引进国外先进的教学模式及思想、在教学内容和方式上更中国化,使之更符合国内的课程设置及教学环境。

2004年伊始,高等教育出版社有计划、大规模地开展了海外优秀理科系列教材的引进及改编工作。在引进改编海外优秀教材的过程中,我们坚持了两条原则:(1)精选版本,打造精品系列:(2)慎选改编者,保证品质。

首先,我们和Pearson Education, John Wiley & Sons,McGraw-Hill以及Thomson Learning等国外出版公司进行了广泛接触,经推荐并在国内专家的协助下,提交引进版权总数200余种,学科专业领域涉及数学、物理、化学化工、地理、环境等。收到样书后,我们聘请了国内高校一线教师、专家学者参与这些原版教材的评介工作,从中遴选出了一批优秀教材进行改编,并组织出版。这批教材普遍具有以下特点: (1)基本上是近几年出版的,在国际上被广泛使用,在同类教材中具有相当的权威性; (2)高版次,历经多年教学实践检验,内容翔实准确,反映时代要求; (3)各种教学资源配套整齐,为师生提供了极大的便利; (4)插图精美,丰富,图文并茂,与正文相辅相成; (5)语言简练,流畅,可读性强,比较适合非英语国家的学生阅读。

其次、慎选改编者。原版教材确定后,随之碰到的问题是寻找合适的改编者。要改编一本教材,必须要从头到尾吃透它,有这样的精力自编一本教材都绰绰有余了。我们与国内众多高等院校的专家学者进行了广泛的接触和细致的协商,几经酝酿,最终确定下来改编者。大多数改编者都是有国外留学背景的中青年学者,他们既有相当高的学术水平,又热爱教学、长期工作在教学第一线。他们了解引进版教材的知识结构、表达方式和写作方法,最重要的是他们有时间,有精力,有热情,有的甚至付出了比写一本新教材更多的劳动。我们向他们表示最真诚的敬意。

在努力降低引进教材售价方面、高等教育出版社做了大量和细致的工作,这套引进改编的教材体现了一定的权威性、系统性、先进性和经济性等特点。

First Middle Term Examination
Chapter 1-6

Second Middle Term Examination Chapter 7-12

Final Examination

Chapter 13 - 14

Chapter 15 General Relativity
Chapter 16 Cosmology.

Grading

2 middle term 2 x 25% Final 25% Homework, Recitation 25%

FROM FALLING BODIES TO RADIO WAVES

Classical Physicists and Their Discoveries

Emilio Segrè



















Preface

viii

	A Whimsical Prelude 1
Chapter 1	The Founding Fathers: Galileo and Huygens 15 Pisa: preparation. Padua: marvels of the skies. Florence:
	glory and downfall. Huygens: a transition figure.
Chapter 2	The Magic Mountain: Newton 45
	A complex, mysterious personality. Revelations to the Cambridge student. Lucasian professor: light decomposed. The Principia and the fabric of the universe. Past the prime of his age for invention. Science abandoned: warden of the mint and the darker side.
Chapter 3	What Is Light? 79
	Newton's heirs: mathematics and nature. The mathematicians. The physicists. Light is waves: Thomas Young; a universal talent. The French scientific nurseries. Fresnel's perfection. The messages of the spectra: Fraunhofer, Bunsen, and Kirchhoff.
Chapter 4	Electricity: From Thunder to Motors and Waves 105
	The difficult conquest of electrostatics and magnetism. Help from the frogs: Galvani and Volta and "the most marvelous

instrument invented by mankind." Electromagnetism: the current and the needle—Oersted and Ampère. A fresh look and a powerful imagination: Faraday—from bookbinder to prince of science and experimenter supreme. Infallible in physics: Maxwell. A bridge to modern physics: H. A. Lorentz.

Chapter 5 Heat: Substance, Vibration, and Motion

186

Between chemistry and physics: the properties of gases.
Patriotism, engineering, and genius: Carnot and his prophet
William Thomson. The solid fortress, thermodynamics:
conservation of energy — Mayer, Joule, and Helmholtz.
Thermodynamics perfected: Rudolf Clausius.

Chapter 6 Kinetic Theory: The Beginning of the Unraveling of the Structure of Matter 233

Unfortunate precursors. Again, Clausius and Maxwell. Ludwig Boltzmann. Statistics and probability enter physics. Real gases, as found in nature. Van der Waals's marvelous equation. The Yankee physicist Gibbs.

Conclusions 252

Appendixes

- 1. Newton's mathematical principles (Section II): the determination of centripetal forces. 255
- 2. Newton's mathematical principles (Section III): the motion of bodies in eccentric conic sections. 257
- 3. Kepler's laws in modern standard derivation. 259
- 4. Kirchhoff's law on heat exchange. 261
- 5. The arguments of the "Newton of electricity." 262
- 6. The measurement of the ratio of electrostatic to electromagnetic units of charge and the velocity of light. 264
- 7. Plane waves from Maxwell's equations. 267
- 8. The influence of pressure on the melting point of ice. 270

9.	The absolute	scale	of	temperature	and	the	gas
	thermometer.		27	'3			

- 10. Maxwell's distribution of velocities of molecules in his own words. 275
- 11. Boltzmann's epitaph. 277
- 12. The essentials of Boltzmann's H-theorem. 278
- 13. Dilemmas posed by the equipartition of energy. 280
- 14. The marvelous equation of van der Waals and Clausius' virial theorem. 281

Bibliography 284

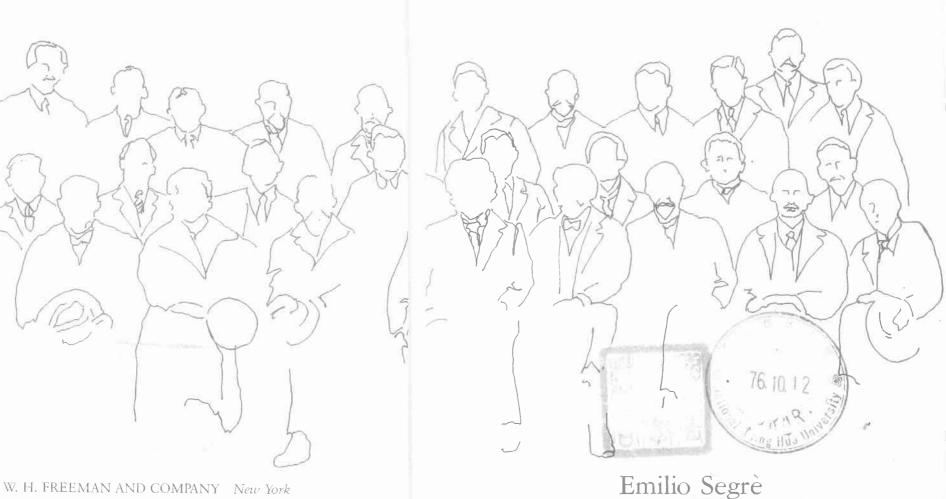
Name Index 289

Subject Index 294

FROM X-RAYS TO QUARKS

Modern Physicists and Their Discoveries

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY



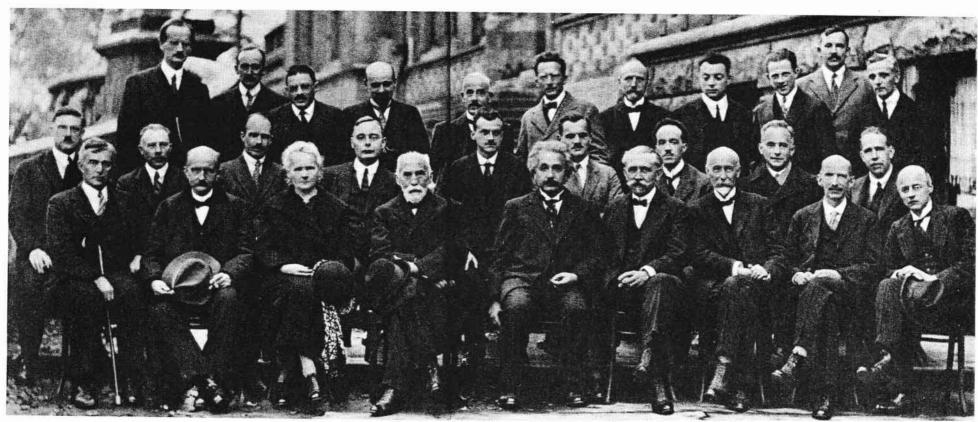


Figure 8.9 The participants in the 1927 Solvay Council. It was devoted to quantum mechanics, and the new field was, so to speak, officially inaugurated at this meeting. There were discussions between Einstein and Bohr. In the front row, left to right: I. Langmuir, M. Planck, M. Curie, H. A. Lorentz, A. Einstein, P. Langevin, C. E. Guye, C. T. R. Wilson, O. W. Richardson. Second row, left to right: P. Debye, M. Knudsen, W. L. Bragg, H. A. Kramers, P. A. M. Dirac, A. H. Compton, L. V. de Broglie, M. Born, N. Bohr. Standing, left to right: A. Piccard, E. Henriot, P. Ehrenfest, E. Herzen, T. De Donder, E. Schrödinger, E. Verschaffelt, W. Pauli, W. Heisenberg, R. H. Fowler, L. Brillouin. (Institut Solvay.)

Preface	ix
Chapter 1	Introduction 1 The physicists' world in 1895. New horizons. Pieter Zeeman. Joseph John Thomson. Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen.
Chapter 2	H. Becquerel, the Curies, and the Discovery of Radioactivity 26 Becquerel's "predestined" discovery. The Curies and a great leap forward.
Chapter 3	Rutherford in the New World: The Transmutation of Elements 46 Rutherford's early career. Investigations in radioactivity. Disciples and the discovery of transmutation.
Chapter 4	Planck, Unwilling Revolutionary: The Idea of Quantization 61 The theoretical pillars of physics. An encompassing problem: the blackbody. Max Planck.
Chapter 5	Einstein—New Ways of Thinking: Space, Time, Relativity, and Quanta 78 An unconventional youth. Relativity. Grains of light and molecular hits. From patent office to world fame. The world order collapses and space is curved. The later years and Einstein's solitude.

Chapter 6 Sir Ernest and Lord Rutherford of Nelson 101

Back to England. New light on alpha particles. The atomic nucleus. The planetary atom. Same but different: the concept of isotopism. The disintegration of the nucleus. Director of the Cavendish Laboratory.

Chapter 7 Bohr and Atomic Models 119

The young Bohr and the hydrogen atom. X-rays come into their own. The quantized atom established. Weimar and Copenhagen physics. The exclusion principle.

Chapter 8 A True Quantum Mechanics at Last 149

Louis de Broglie: matter waves. Werner Heisenberg and Wolfgang Pauli: magic matrices. Paul Adrien Maurice Dirac: abstraction and mathematical beauty. Erwin Schrödinger. The meaning of the equations. A new look at reality: complementarity. Mysteries explained, but doubts remain.

Chapter 9 The Wonder Year 1932: Neutron, Positron, Deuterium, and Other Discoveries 175

The discovery of the neutron. The discovery of deuterium. The positron. The new nuclear physics.

Chapter 10 Enrico Fermi and Nuclear Energy 200

Discoveries at Rome. The discovery of fission. The steps to the atomic bomb. Transuranic elements. Physics mobilized. Consequences of the bomb. Fermi's final work.

Chapter 11 E. O. Lawrence and Particle Accelerators 223

Large-scale physics. The first accelerators. Lawrence and the cyclotron. Policies and personalities. Racing for ever-higher energies.

Chapter 12	Beyond the Nucleus 241
	The elementary particles. The new science in Japan. Discovery of the pion. A horde of new particles. Antinucleons. The downfall of parity. The bubble chamber. Order in the wilderness.
Chapter 13	New Branches from the Old Stump 271
	Quantum electrodynamics. Laser and maser. Nuclear physics. The Mössbauer effect. Superconductivity. Other macroscopic quantum effects. At the boundaries of physics: astrophysics, biology. The perplexed scientist.
Chapter 14	Conclusions 292
	Future trends. The innards of physics.
Appendixes	 Stefan's law. Wien's law 301 Planck's hunt for the blackbody radiation formula 302 Einstein's heuristic argument for postulating the existence of light quanta 304 Brownian motion 306 Blackbody energy fluctuations according to Einstein 308 Specific heat of solids according to Einstein 310 A and B of Einstein 311 J. J. Thomson's parabola method for finding elm of ions 313 Bohr's hydrogen atom 314 Quantum mechanics in a nutshell 316
Bibliography	318
Name Index	329
Subject Index	335

Preface

This book is based on lectures I gave at the University of California, Berkeley, at the University of Chicago, and at the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei in Rome. The many flattering requests I received from audiences expressing a wish to see the lectures printed persuaded me to collect them and offer them for publication.

The lectures were addressed to people who are curious about the physicist's world, and I attempted to describe it as I would to a close friend in another field. In other words, I tried to show not only the main discoveries but also the way they were reached, the personalities of the leading physicists, and the errors committed before the right path was found. The human side and the succession of events are often full of drama.

Experience has also shown me that many young scientists wish to know more about the personalities of important scientists rather than just names attached to some discovery, and I hope that this book may at least partly satisfy such legitimate curiosity.

The book does not pretend in any way to be a history of modern physics and even less to be a small physics text. It is, rather, an impressionistic view of the events as they appeared to me during my scientific career, which started about 1927. Naturally they cannot be treated out of context, and for this reason the story begins earlier. The choice of persons and subjects treated is thus subjective, limited, and colored by my personal experience.

I am indebted to the late Mrs. Laura Fermi, Professor J. Heilbron, and several of my contemporaries and colleagues for criticism and suggestions. I thank Professor F. Rasetti, l'Institut Solvay, CERN, California Institute of Technology, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, and others for illustrations.

January 1980

Emilio Segrè