

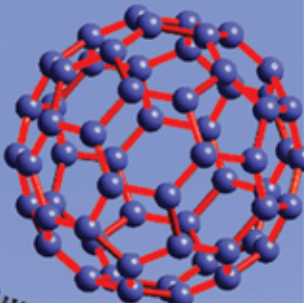
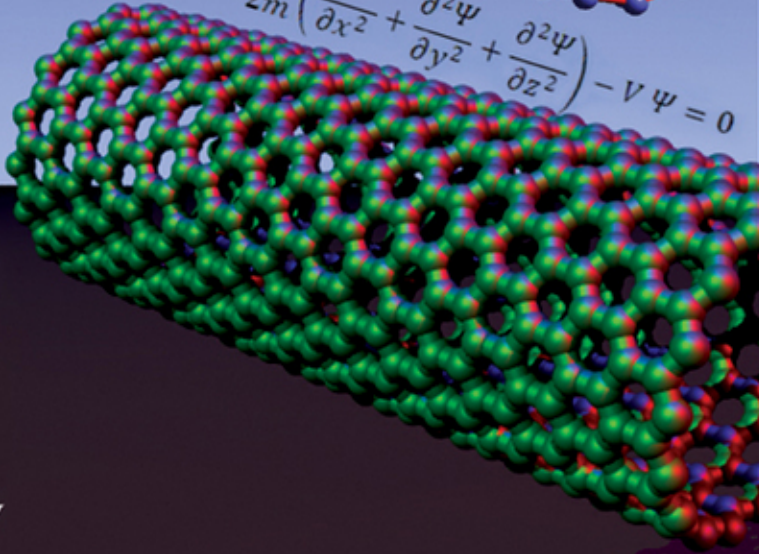


# Quantum Physics for Scientists and Technologists

Fundamental Principles and Applications for  
Biologists, Chemists, Computer Scientists,  
and Nanotechnologists



*Paul Sanghera*


$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} \right) - V\psi = 0$$




WILEY



**QUANTUM PHYSICS  
FOR SCIENTISTS AND  
TECHNOLOGISTS**



# QUANTUM PHYSICS FOR SCIENTISTS AND TECHNOLOGISTS

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**Fundamental Principles and  
Applications for Biologists,  
Chemists, Computer Scientists,  
and Nanotechnologists**

**Paul Sanghera**

*Senior Research Scientist*

*Infonential, Inc.*

*Former Research Scientist at CERN and Cornell*

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*To scores of my teachers, thousands of my students,  
and hundreds of my colleagues all across the globe from whom  
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# Contents

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<b>Acknowledgments</b>	<b>xv</b>
<b>About the Author</b>	<b>xvii</b>
<b>About the Tech Editor</b>	<b>xix</b>
<b>Periodic Table of the Elements</b>	<b>xxi</b>
<b>Fundamental Physical Constants</b>	<b>xxiii</b>
<b>Important Combinations of Physical Constants</b>	<b>xxv</b>
<b>Preface: Science, Nanotechnology, and Quantum Physics: Mind the Gap</b>	<b>xxvii</b>
<b>1 First, There Was Classical Physics</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Introduction	2
1.2 Physics and Classical Physics	3
1.3 The Classical World of Particles	10
1.4 Physical Quantities	12
1.5 Newton's Laws of Motion	15
1.6 Rotational Motion	18
1.7 Superposition and Collision of Particles	22
1.7.1 Superposition	22
1.7.2 Collision and Scattering	25
1.8 Classical World of Waves	26
1.8.1 Periodic Waves	27
1.8.2 Defining Wave Characteristics	27
1.9 Reflection, Refraction, and Scattering	30
1.10 Diffraction and Interference	32
1.10.1 Diffraction	32
1.10.2 Interference	34
1.11 Equation of Wave Motion	35
1.12 Light: Particle or Wave?	38
1.13 Understanding Electricity	39
1.14 Understanding Magnetism	45
1.14.1 Magnetic Field	45
1.14.2 Magnetic Flux	47

- 1.15 Understanding Electromagnetism 49
  - 1.15.1 Types of Electromagnetic and Other Waves 49
  - 1.15.2 Electromagnetic Spectrum 50
- 1.16 Maxwell's Equations 52
- 1.17 Confinement, Standing Waves, and Wavegroups 55
  - 1.17.1 Confinement 55
  - 1.17.2 Standing Waves 55
  - 1.17.3 Wavegroups 59
- 1.18 Particles and Waves: The Big Picture 62
- 1.19 The Four Fundamental Forces of Nature 63
  - 1.19.1 Gravitational Force 65
  - 1.19.2 Electromagnetic Force 66
  - 1.19.3 Weak and Strong Nuclear Forces 67
  - 1.19.4 Four Fundamental Forces: The Big Picture 68
- 1.20 Unification: A Secret to Scientific and Technological Revolutions 69
- 1.21 Special Theory of Relativity 72
- 1.22 Classical Approach 75
  - 1.22.1 Separation of Particles and Waves: Either It Is a Particle or a Wave 75
  - 1.22.2 Either It Is Here or There: The Certainty 75
  - 1.22.3 The World Is Continuous: Any Value Within a Range Is Possible 76
  - 1.22.4 Common Grounds Among Particles and Waves: A Red Flag 76
- 1.23 Summary 77
- 1.24 Additional Problems 78

## 2 Particle Behavior of Waves

80

- 2.1 Introduction 82
- 2.2 The Nature of Light: The Big Picture 82
- 2.3 Black-Body Radiation 84
  - 2.3.1 The Classical Collapse 85
  - 2.3.2 The Quantum Rescue 89
- 2.4 The Photoelectric Effect 93
  - 2.4.1 The Photoelectric Effect: The Experiment 93
  - 2.4.2 The Classical Collapse 95
  - 2.4.3 The Quantum Rescue 98
- 2.5 X-Ray Diffraction 103
- 2.6 The Compton Effect 106
- 2.7 Living in the Quantum World 110
  - 2.7.1 Using Black-Body Radiation 110
  - 2.7.2 Using the Photoelectric Effect 111
  - 2.7.3 Using Compton Scattering 113

- 2.8 Summary 114
- 2.9 Additional Problems 115

### **3 Wave Behavior of Particles** **117**

- 3.1 Introduction 118
- 3.2 Particles and Waves: The Big Picture 118
- 3.3 The de Broglie Hypothesis 120
- 3.4 Measuring the Wavelength of Electrons 125
- 3.5 Quantum Confinement 129
- 3.6 The Uncertainty Principle 133
  - 3.6.1 Understanding Particle Waves 133
  - 3.6.2 Understanding the Uncertainty Principle 136
  - 3.6.3 Another Form of the Uncertainty Principle 140
- 3.7 Wave-Particle Duality of Nature 141
- 3.8 Living in the Quantum World 143
  - 3.8.1 Seeing the Nanoworld with Electron Waves 143
  - 3.8.2 Seeing Nanostructures with the Diffraction of Particle Waves 145
  - 3.8.3 Using Atomic Waves to Navigate Your Way 147
- 3.9 Summary 147
- 3.10 Additional Problems 148

### **4 Anatomy of an Atom** **150**

- 4.1 Introduction 151
- 4.2 Quantum Mechanics of an Atom: The Big Picture 152
- 4.3 Dalton's Atomic Theory 153
- 4.4 The Structure of an Atom 154
- 4.5 The Classical Collapse of an Atom 157
- 4.6 The Quantum Rescue 161
  - 4.6.1 Bohr's Model 161
  - 4.6.2 The Bohr Model Meets the Spectral Series 165
  - 4.6.3 Limitations of the Bohr Model 171
- 4.7 Quantum Mechanics of an Atomic Structure 171
  - 4.7.1 Principle Energy Levels 172
  - 4.7.2 Sublevels 173
  - 4.7.3 Electron Orbitals 173
- 4.8 Classical Physics or Quantum Physics: Which One Is the True Physics? 175
- 4.9 Living in the Quantum World 178
  - 4.9.1 Free Electron Model for Pi Bonding 178
- 4.10 Summary 180
- 4.11 Additional Problems 180

**5 Principles and Formalism of Quantum Mechanics 182**

- 5.1 Introduction 183
- 5.2 Here Comes Quantum Mechanics 184
- 5.3 Wave Function: The Basic Building Block of Quantum Mechanics 185
  - 5.3.1 It Is All about Information 186
  - 5.3.2 Introducing Probability in Science 186
- 5.4 Operators: The Information Extractors 189
- 5.5 Predicting the Measurements 189
  - 5.5.1 Expectation Values 191
  - 5.5.2 Operators 193
- 5.6 Put It All into an Equation 196
- 5.7 Eigenfunctions and Eigenvalues 198
- 5.8 Double Slit Experiment Revisited 200
  - 5.8.1 Double Slit Experiment for Particles 201
  - 5.8.2 Chasing the Electron 202
- 5.9 The Quantum Reality 204
- 5.10 Living in the Quantum World 206
- 5.11 Summary 208
- 5.12 Additional Problems 209

**6 The Anatomy and Physiology of an Equation 210**

- 6.1 Introduction 211
- 6.2 The Schrödinger Wave Equation 211
- 6.3 The Schrödinger Equation for a Free Particle 217
- 6.4 Schrödinger Equation for a Particle in a Box 219
  - 6.4.1 Setting Up and Solving the Schrödinger Equation 220
  - 6.4.2 Here Comes the Energy Quantization 221
  - 6.4.3 Exploring the Solutions of the Schrödinger Equation 224
  - 6.4.4 The Uncertainty and Correspondence Principles: Revisited 226
  - 6.4.5 Quantum Mechanical Tunneling 228
- 6.5 A Particle in a Three-Dimensional Box 232
- 6.6 Harmonic Oscillator 234
  - 6.6.1 Understanding Harmonic Motion 234
  - 6.6.2 Harmonic Motion in Quantum Mechanics 238
- 6.7 Understanding the Wave Functions of a Harmonic Oscillator 243
- 6.8 Comparing Quantum Mechanical Oscillator with Classical Oscillator 247
- 6.9 Living in the Quantum World 250
- 6.10 Summary 252
- 6.11 Additional Problems 252

<b>7</b>	<b>Quantum Mechanics of an Atom</b>	<b>254</b>
7.1	Introduction	255
7.2	Applying the Schrödinger Equation to the Hydrogen Atom	257
7.3	Solving the Schrödinger Equation for the Hydrogen Atom	260
7.3.1	Separating the Variables in the Schrödinger Equation	260
7.3.2	Solution of the Azimuthal Equation	262
7.3.3	Solutions of the Angular Equation	264
7.3.4	Solutions of the Radial Equation	264
7.3.5	Solutions of the Schrödinger Equation for the Hydrogen Atom: Putting It All Together	267
7.4	Finding the Electron	270
7.5	Understanding the Quantum Numbers	273
7.5.1	The Principal Quantum Number and Energy Radiations	273
7.5.2	The Orbital Quantum Number	276
7.5.3	Magnetic Quantum Number	280
7.6	The Significance of Hydrogen	282
7.7	Living in the Quantum World	282
7.8	Summary	284
7.9	Additional Problems	286
<b>8</b>	<b>Quantum Mechanics of Many-Electron Atoms</b>	<b>287</b>
8.1	Introduction	288
8.2	Two Challenges to Quantum Mechanics: The Periodic Table and the Zeeman Effect	289
8.2.1	The Periodic Table of Elements	290
8.2.2	The Split Spectral Lines and the Zeeman Effect	291
8.3	Introducing the Electron Spin	292
8.4	Exclusion Principle	295
8.5	Understanding the Atomic Structure	298
8.5.1	Understanding Shells, Subshells, and Orbitals	298
8.5.2	Understanding the Electron Configuration of Atoms	301
8.6	Understanding the Physical Basis of the Periodic Table	307
8.6.1	General Trends Across Groups and Periods	310
8.6.2	Alkalis and Alkaline Earths	312
8.6.3	Transition Metals	312
8.6.4	Inert Gases	313
8.6.5	Halogens	313
8.6.6	Lanthanides and Actinides	314
8.7	Completing the Story of Angular Momentum	314
8.8	Understanding the Zeeman Effect	317
8.9	Living in the Quantum World	319
8.10	Summary	321
8.11	Additional Problems	322

<b>9</b>	<b>Quantum Mechanics of Molecules</b>	<b>324</b>
9.1	Introduction	325
9.2	A System of Molecules in Motion	327
9.3	Bond: The Atomic Bond	329
9.4	Diatomic Molecules	334
9.5	Rotational States of Molecules	336
9.6	Vibrational States of Molecules	340
9.7	Combination of Rotations and Vibrations	344
9.8	Electronic States of Molecules	350
9.9	Living in the Quantum World	351
9.10	Summary	353
9.11	Additional Problems	354
<b>10</b>	<b>Statistical Quantum Mechanics</b>	<b>356</b>
10.1	Introduction	357
10.2	Statistical Distributions	358
10.3	Maxwell–Boltzmann Distribution	360
10.4	Molecular Systems with Quantum States	369
10.5	Distribution of Vibrational Energies	371
10.5.1	Vibrational Energy	372
10.5.2	Population Probability of Vibrational States	373
10.5.3	Correspondence with Classical Mechanics	376
10.6	Distribution of Rotational Energies	378
10.6.1	Rotational Energy	378
10.6.2	Population Probability of Rotational States	378
10.6.3	Correspondence with Classical Mechanics	380
10.7	Distribution of Translational Energies	381
10.8	Quantum Statistics of Distinguishable Particles: Putting It All Together	384
10.9	Quantum Statistics of Indistinguishable Particles	386
10.10	Planck’s Radiation Formula	391
10.11	Absorption, Emission, and Lasers	394
10.12	Bose–Einstein Condensation	396
10.13	Living in the Quantum World	399
10.14	Summary	400
10.15	Additional Problems	402
<b>11</b>	<b>Quantum Mechanics: A Thread Runs through It all</b>	<b>405</b>
11.1	Introduction	406
11.2	Nanoscience and Nanotechnology	407
11.2.1	Sciences behind Nanoscience	407
11.2.2	You Need to See Them before You Could Control Them	410

11.3	Nanoscale Quantum Confinement of Matter	415
11.3.1	Buckyballs	415
11.3.2	Carbon Nanotubes	419
11.3.3	Nanocrystals	420
11.3.4	Quantum Dots	421
11.3.5	Quantum Mechanics for Nanostructures	423
11.3.6	Favoring Balls and Tubes	425
11.3.7	Fruits of Quantum Confinement	425
11.4	Quick Overview of Microelectronics	426
11.4.1	Microelectronics: A Hindsight	426
11.4.2	Basics of Microchips	428
11.5	Quantum Computing	432
11.6	Quantum Biology	434
11.6.1	Four Fundamental Nanostructures of Life	435
11.6.2	Central Dogma of Molecular Biology	441
11.6.3	Sizes of Biological Particles	442
11.6.4	Diving Deeper into the Cell with Quantum Mechanics	444
11.7	Exploring the Interface of Classical Mechanics and Quantum Mechanics	449
11.8	Living in the Quantum World	449
11.9	Summary	451
11.10	Additional Problems	451

**Bibliography** **453**

**Index** **455**



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# About the Author

---

Dr. Paul Sanghera, an educator, scientist, technologist, and an entrepreneur, has a diverse background in major fields on which nanoscience and nanotechnology is based including physics, chemistry, biology, computer science, and math. He holds a Ph.D. in Physics from Carleton University, Canada; a Master degree in Computer Science from Cornell University, U.S.A; and a B.Sc. from India with triple major: physics, chemistry, and math. He has authored and co-authored more than 100 research papers on the subatomic particles of matter published in well-reputed European and American research journals. At the world class laboratories, such as CERN in Europe and Nuclear Lab at Cornell, he has participated in designing and conducting experiments to test the quantum theories and models of subatomic particles. His current research interests involve topics in biotechnology, biochemistry, and molecular biology. In computer science, Dr. Sanghera has contributed to building such world class technologies as Netscape Communicator and Novell's NDS. As an engineering manager, he has been at the ground floor of several startups. A former lecturer at San Jose State University, he has taught a wide spectrum of courses at institutions all across the globe including India, Canada, and the United States. Dr. Sanghera is the author of several best selling books in the fields of science, technology, and project management. He lives in Silicon Valley, California.



# About the Tech Editor

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Dr. John Serri has held a variety of positions from basic physics research to application software development. His broad industrial and academic experience enabled him to develop a rigorous yet practical perspective to physics. Serri received his BS degree in Math and Physics from the State University of New York (SUNY) at Albany and earned a Ph.D. in Physics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he developed novel techniques for using lasers to probe the dynamics of intermolecular collisions. The techniques he developed have led to numerous applications in basic physics including laser cooling, which led one of his mentors, Dr. William Phillips, to the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1997. After leaving MIT, Dr. Serri joined the staff at Bell Laboratories, where he conducted basic research in surface physics and applied research related to the effects of nuclear weapons on telecommunication systems. Later he joined the staff of Loral Aerospace and was one of the designers of the Globalstar System. At Globalstar, he led the development of the systems to control and manage the Globalstar network. Serri currently serves on the adjunct faculty of the Mathematics and Computer Science Department at California State University East Bay and is Vice President of Strategic Initiatives at Manhattan Software Inc., a major provider of Advanced Integrated enterprise software.



# Periodic Table of the Elements

Period	Group										Group									
	1											13	14	15	16	17	18			
	IA											IIIA	IVA	VA	VIA	VIIA	vIIIA			
	1A											3A	4A	5A	6A	7A	8A			
1	1 H 1.008											13 Al 26.98	14 Si 28.09	15 P 30.97	16 S 32.07	17 Cl 35.45	18 Ar 39.95			
2	3 Li 6.941	4 Be 9.012											5 B 10.81	6 C 12.01	7 N 14.01	8 O 16.00	9 F 19.00	10 Ne 20.18		
3	11 Na 22.99	12 Mg 24.31	3 Al 26.98	4 Si 28.09	5 P 30.97	6 S 32.07	7 Cl 35.45	8 Ar 39.95	9 K 39.10	10 Ca 40.08	11 Sc 44.96	12 Ti 47.88	13 V 50.94	14 Cr 52.00	15 Mn 54.94	16 Fe 55.85	17 Co 58.87	18 Ni 58.69	19 Cu 63.55	20 Zn 65.39
4	19 K 39.10	20 Ca 40.08	21 Sc 44.96	22 Ti 47.88	23 V 50.94	24 Cr 52.00	25 Mn 54.94	26 Fe 55.85	27 Co 58.87	28 Ni 58.69	29 Cu 63.55	30 Zn 65.39	31 Ga 69.72	32 Ge 72.59	33 As 74.92	34 Se 78.96	35 Br 79.90	36 Kr 83.80		
5	37 Rb 85.47	38 Sr 87.62	39 Y 88.91	40 Zr 91.22	41 Nb 92.91	42 Mo 95.94	43 Tc (98)	44 Ru 101.1	45 Rh 102.9	46 Pd 106.4	47 Ag 107.9	48 Cd 112.4	49 In 114.8	50 Sn 118.7	51 Sb 121.8	52 Te 127.6	53 I 126.9	54 Xe 131.3		
6	55 Cs 132.9	56 Ba 137.3	57 La* 138.9	72 Hf 178.5	73 Ta 180.9	74 W 183.9	75 Re 186.2	76 Os 190.2	77 Ir 190.2	78 Pt 195.1	79 Au 197.0	80 Hg 200.5	81 Tl 204.4	82 Pb 207.2	83 Bi 209.0	84 Po (210)	85 At (210)	86 Rn (222)		
7	87 Fr (223)	88 Ra (226)	89 Ac (227)	104 Rf (257)	105 Db (260)	106 Sg (263)	107 Bh (262)	108 Hs (265)	109 Mt (266)	110 ( )	111 ( )	112 ( )	114 ( )	116 ( )	118 ( )					
Lanthanide Series	58 Ce 140.1	59 Pr 140.9	60 Nd 144.2	61 Pm (147)	62 Sm 150.4	63 Eu 152.0	64 Gd 157.3	65 Tb 158.9	66 Dy 162.5	67 Ho 164.9	68 Er 167.3	69 Tm 168.9	70 Yb 173.0	71 Lu 175.0						
Actinide Series	90 Th 232.0	91 Pa (231)	92 U (238)	93 Np (237)	94 Pu (242)	95 Am (243)	96 Cm (247)	97 Bk (247)	98 Cf (249)	99 Es (254)	100 Fm (253)	101 Md (256)	102 No (254)	103 Lr (257)						



# Fundamental Physical Constants<sup>a</sup>

---

Quantity	Symbol	Value(s)
Atomic mass unit or Dalton	amu, u, Da	$1.660538782 \times 10^{-27}$ kg $931.494028 \times 10^6$ eV/c <sup>2</sup>
Avogadro number	$L, N_A$	$6.02214179 \times 10^{23}$ mol <sup>-1</sup>
Boltzmann constant	$k$	$1.3806504 \times 10^{-23}$ J K <sup>-1</sup>
Elementary charge	$e$	$1.602176487 \times 10^{-19}$ C
Gravitational constant	$G$	$6.67428 \times 10^{-11}$ m <sup>3</sup> kg <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-2</sup>
Mass of electron	$m_e$	$9.10938215 \times 10^{-31}$ kg $8.18710438 \times 10^{-14}$ J/c <sup>2</sup> $0.510998910$ MeV/c <sup>2</sup>
Mass of proton	$m_p$	$5.4857990943 \times 10^{-4}$ u $1.672621637 \times 10^{-27}$ kg $1.503277359 \times 10^{-10}$ J/c <sup>2</sup> $938.272013$ MeV
Molar gas constant	$R$	$1.00727646677$ u $8.314472$ J K <sup>-1</sup> mol <sup>-1</sup> $0.08205746$ L atm K <sup>-1</sup> mol <sup>-1</sup> K for kelvin
Permeability of vacuum	$\mu_0$	$4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ N A <sup>-2</sup>
Magnetic constant		N for newton and A for ampere.
Permittivity of vacuum	$\epsilon_0$	$8.854187817 \times 10^{-12}$ F m <sup>-1</sup>
Electric constant		
Planck constant	$h$	$6.62606896 \times 10^{-34}$ J s $4.13566733 \times 10^{-15}$ eV s $6.62606896 \times 10^{-27}$ erg s
Speed of light in vacuum	$c$	$2.99792458 \times 10^8$ m/s
Stefan-Boltzmann constant	$\sigma$	$5.670400 \times 10^{-8}$ W m <sup>-2</sup> K <sup>-4</sup> W for watt

<sup>a</sup> Courtesy of the National Institute of Standards and Constants (NIST).



# Important Combinations of Physical Constants

---

Quantity	Symbol	Value(s)
Bohr magneton	$\mu_B = \frac{e\hbar}{2m_e}$	$927.400915 \times 10^{-26} \text{ JT}^{-1}$
Bohr radius	$a_0 = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar^2}{m_e e^2}$	$0.52917720859 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$
Compton wavelength	$\lambda_c = \frac{h}{m_e c}$	$2.4263102175 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}$
Molar gas constant	$R = N_A k$	$8.314472 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ $0.08205746 \text{ L atm K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
Rydberg constant	$\mathfrak{R}_\infty = \frac{me^4}{4\pi c\hbar^3(4\pi\epsilon_0)^2}$	$1.0973731568527 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^{-1}$
Speed of light	$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0\mu_0}}$	$2.99792458 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$
—	$\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$	$8.98755 \times 10^9 \text{ m F}^{-1}$ F for farad, a unit of capacitance
—	$\hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi}$	$1.054571628 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$ $6.58211899 \times 10^{-16} \text{ eV s}$
—	$hc$	$1.9864 \times 10^{-25} \text{ J m}$ $1239.8 \text{ eV nm}$
—	$\hbar c$	$3.1615 \times 10^{-26} \text{ J m}$ $197.33 \text{ eV nm}$



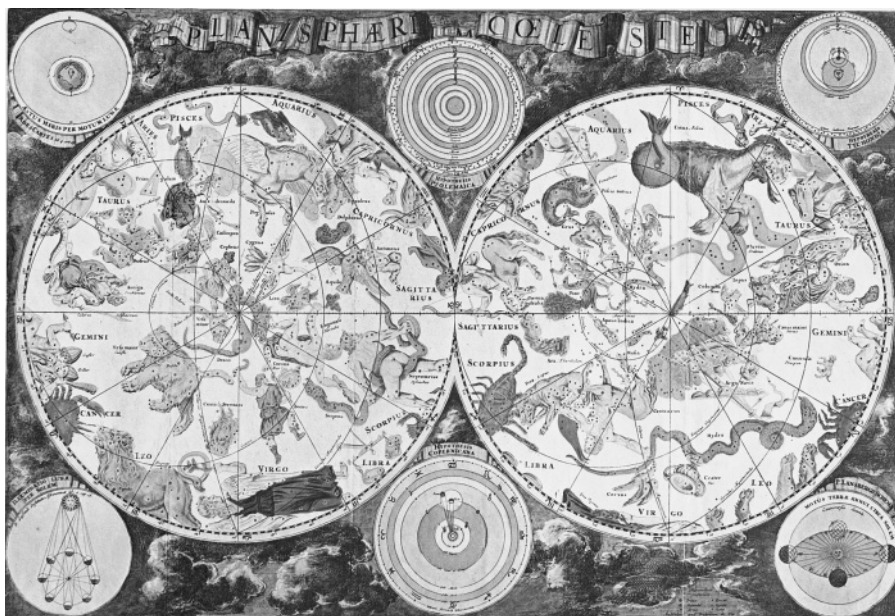
# Preface

## *Science, Technology, and Quantum Physics: Mind the Gap*

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*Quantum physics thus reveals a basic oneness of the universe.*

Erwin Schrodinger



**Figure P.1** Celestial map from the seventeenth century, by the Dutch cartographer Frederik de Wit (1630–1698).

### **In This Preface**

P.1	Three Secrets of Nature	xxviii
P.2	From Natural Philosophy to Physics	xxx
P.3	Physics the Most Fundamental Science	xxxii
P.4	Quantum Physics: The Science of the Molecular Age	xxxiv
P.5	Why This Book	xxxvii
P.6	In This Book	xl
P.7	Back to the Future	xxvii

To an artist, in Shakespeare's words, All the world's a stage. Taking this metaphor to another level, to a scientist, the whole universe is a colossal party with a cosmic dance on dance floors at all levels, ranging from an expanding universe with swirling galaxies, to planets revolving around their suns, to organisms of all shapes and sizes dancing through their life cycles, to molecules in action inside living and nonliving systems, to atoms making and breaking bonds to make molecules and crystals, to electrons dancing around the nucleus of atoms, and so on. The universe and everything in it, living and nonliving, originally started (and still starts) at the microscopic level, a level too small for human senses to resolve. In this book, we focus on the concept of micro in contrast to that of macro; micro means anything small enough not to be seen by the naked eye, including the size scales of micrometers, nanometers, and smaller items. Because the universe and everything in it is comprised of microentities, to fully understand the macro we need to understand the micro.

Humans, the macrobeings, have evolved to a relatively advanced level. For better or for worse we are late comers to this party of life on Earth. On the scale of a 12-h clock, if the party started at the hour zero (i.e., midnight) with the solidification of the earth's crust, and if it is noon now, we have just arrived at 11:59:59. However, now that we have arrived, we are the most curious and ambitious creatures at the party. We want to know everything about everyone and everything in the party: Who (or what) are you? What are you made of? How did you get here? Where are you from, no I mean where are you originally from? Where are you headed, that is, what is your future?

All the answers accumulated from our age old queries have uncovered the three most important higher-level secrets of nature, important and general enough that they should become part of the thinking of scientists and students of all sciences.

## **P.1 THREE SECRETS OF NATURE**

At first glance, the diversity around us is obvious and ubiquitous. However, during the entire history of the development of science, the history of discoveries and inventions, nature has taught us a very powerful lesson over and over again: Look for the underlying unity behind apparent diversity of things and phenomena, and therefore behind the laws governing those things and phenomena. In my opinion, the three most salient of all the secrets of nature that science has discovered so far are the following:

*There Is an Underlying Unity Behind Apparent Diversity.* This concept is a key point to understanding not only the things and phenomena around us, but also their diversity. For example, all life is made up of the same basic building block of life: the cell. Most great discoveries and breakthroughs in the history of science have revealed this secret over and over again: unity behind diversity.