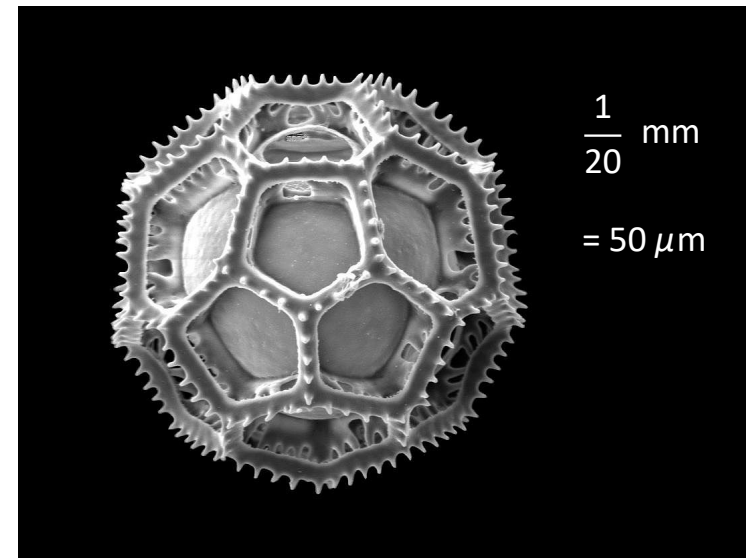
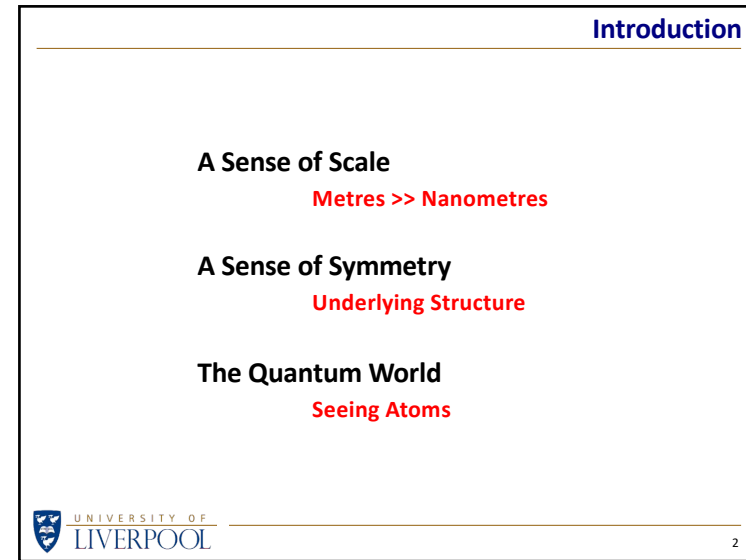
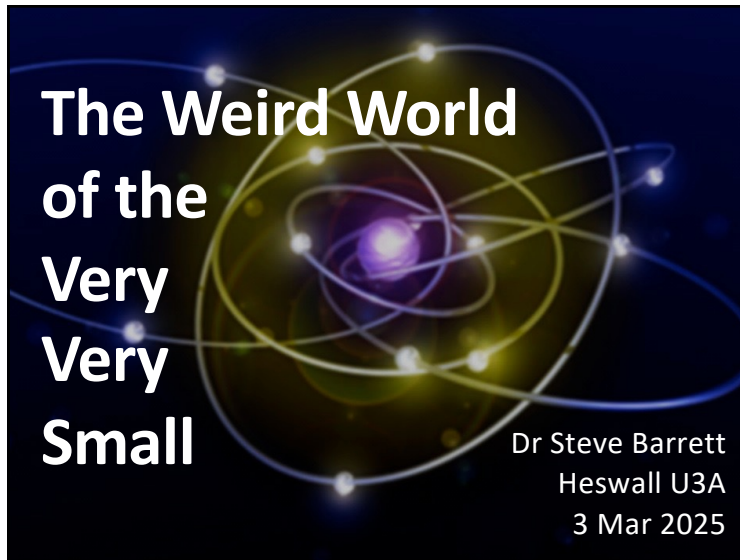
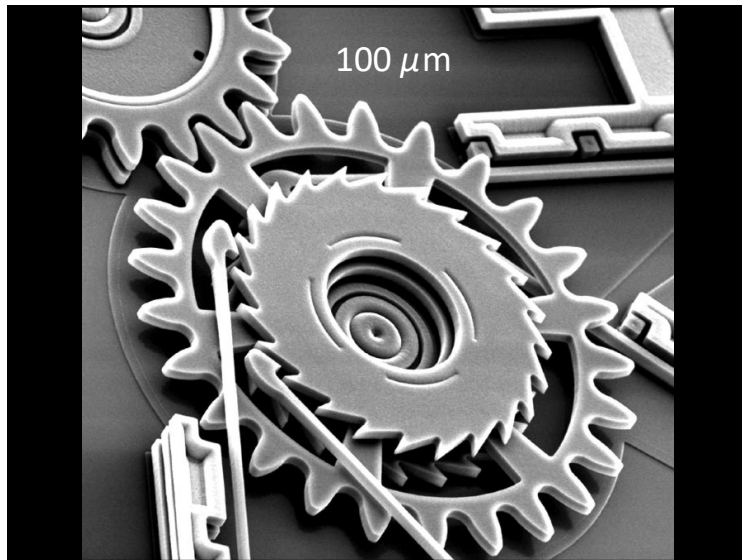


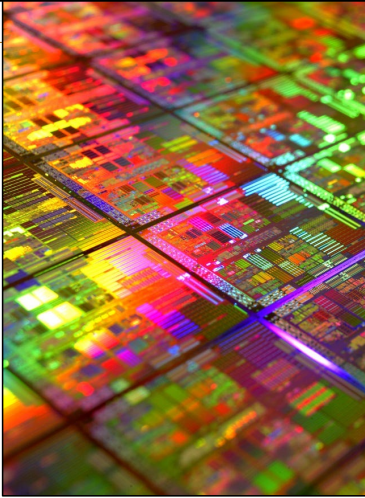
Weird World of the Very Very Small



Weird World of the Very Very Small



A Sense of Scale



Microprocessor chip area $\sim \text{mm}^2$...

100 million transistors ...

so the sizes of the components are $\sim 10 \text{ nm}$

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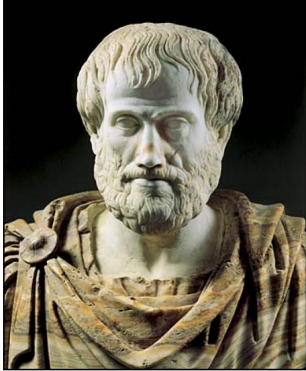
Structure Within

- What is the world made of?
- How can we tell?
- What clues do we have?

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7

Aristotle



Elements

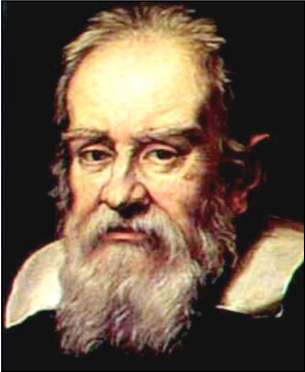
Fire
Air
Water
Earth

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Weird World of the Very Very Small

Galileo

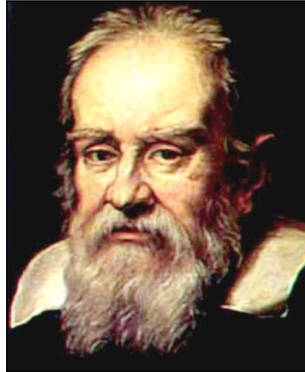


The nature of the world around us should be determined by **quantitative** experiments, not by **qualitative** intellectual arguments

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Galileo

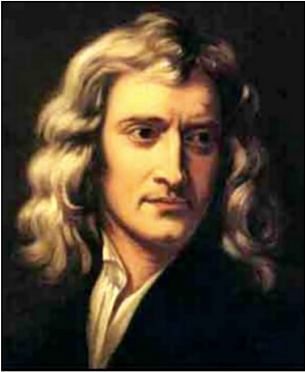


Ask not
"What **should** happen if...?"
but
"What **actually** happens if...?"

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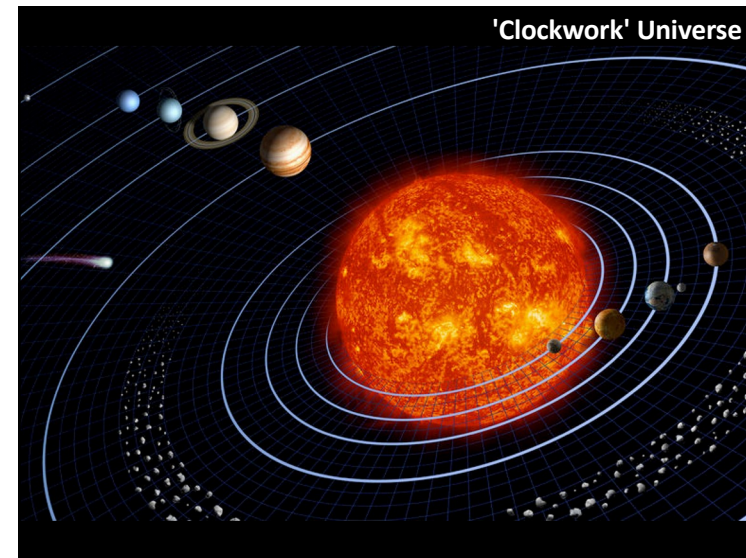
Newton



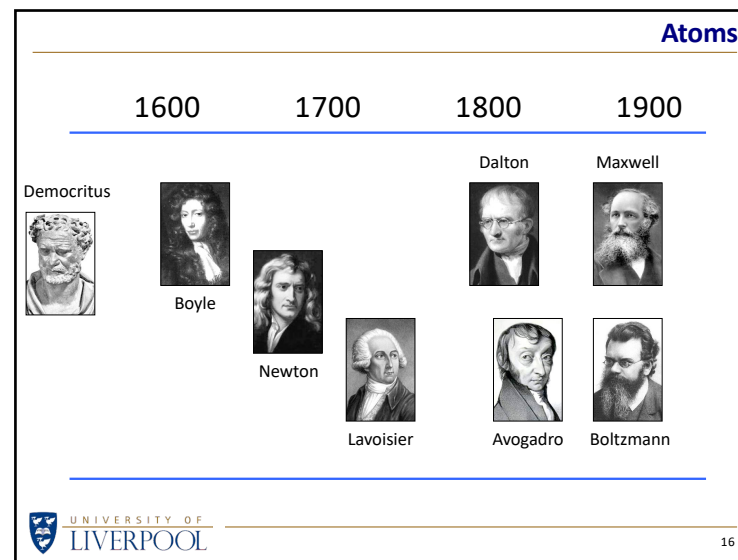
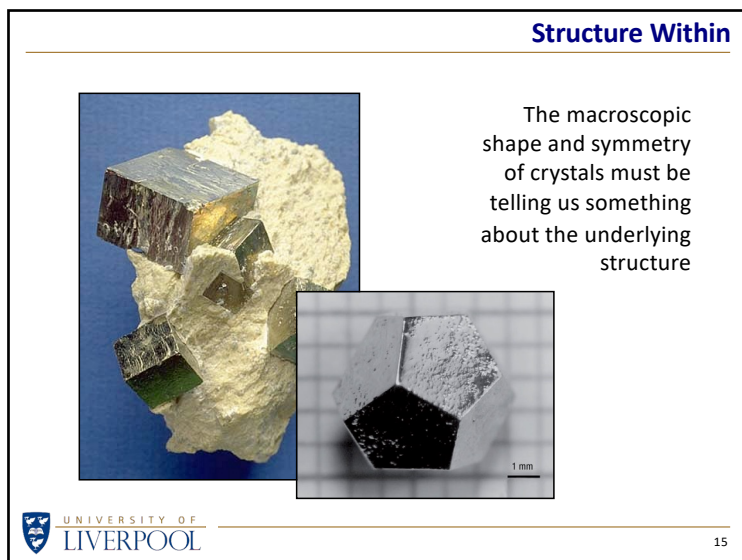
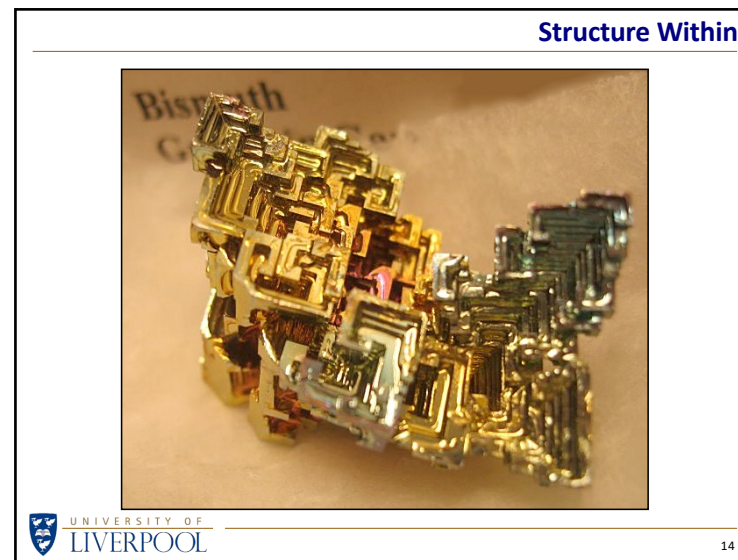
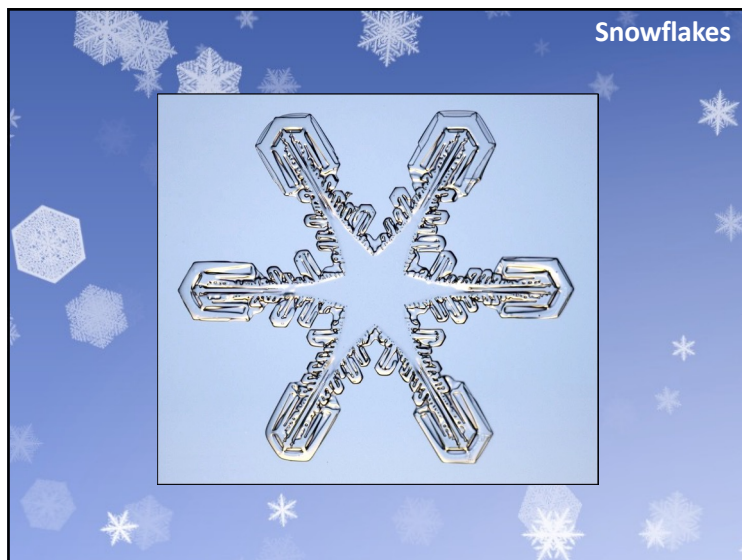
Laws of Motion
Law of Gravity
Nature of Light
"Classical Mechanics"

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Weird World of the Very Very Small




Weird World of the Very Very Small

Particles and Waves

1800 1850 1900



Young



Thomson


Light
(Waves)

Electrons
(Particles)


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Atoms To Quantum Mechanics

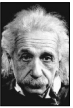
1900 1910 1920 1930




Becquerel




Rutherford




Einstein




deBroglie




Heisenberg



Planck



Bohr



Schrödinger

Radio-activity

Light
(Particles)

Atoms

Atomic
Nucleus

Prob-
ability

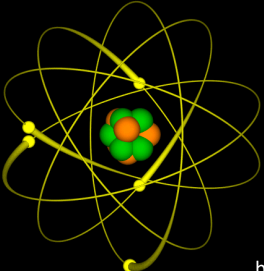
Electrons
(Waves)

QM

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Bohr Model

This might be how we imagine atoms with electrons buzzing around a nucleus like bees ...

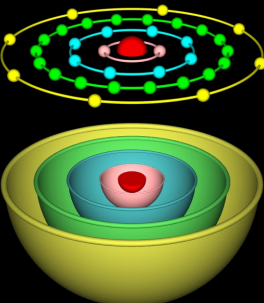


... but it doesn't show us that all the electrons have different energies

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Bohr Model

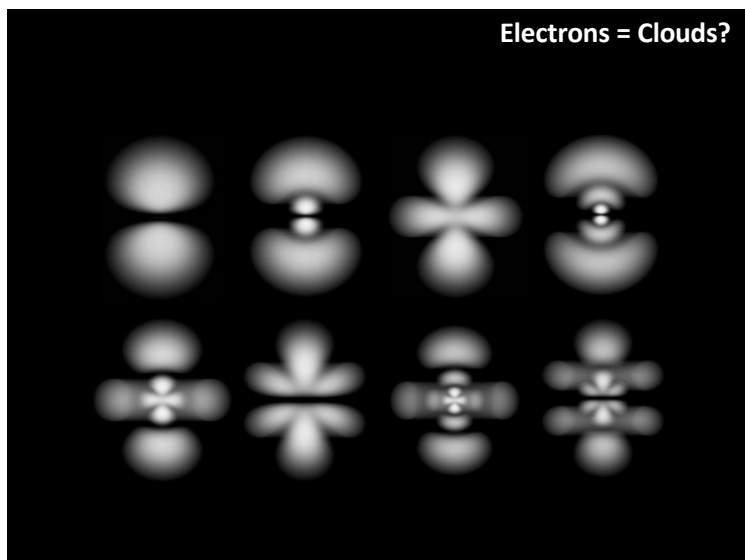
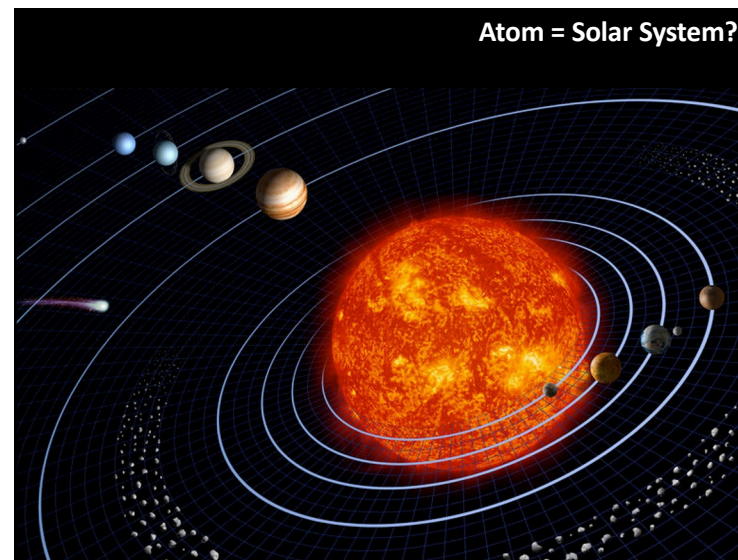
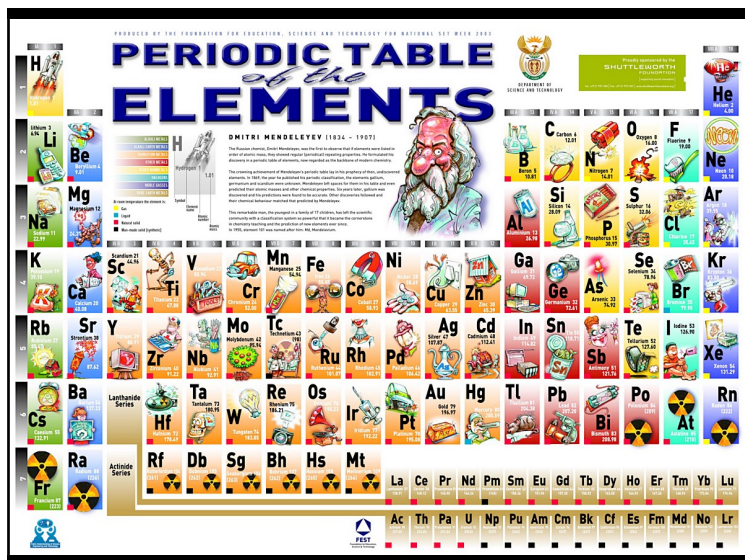
It is better to think of the electrons in different sized orbits ...



... or concentric shells surrounding the nucleus


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Weird World of the Very Very Small



Dealing With Atoms

Particles
Waves
Orbits
Spin
Energy

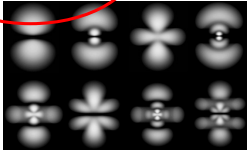



Words

Pictures

Maths

$$H\psi = E\psi$$




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Weird World of the Very Very Small

Dealing With Atoms

$V(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ V_0, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$
 $\sigma_x \sigma_p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$
 $E = \hbar \nu$
 $E = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}$
 $\Psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (A_+ e^{ikx} + A_- e^{-ikx})$
 $\Psi_2(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (B_+ e^{ikx} + B_- e^{-ikx})$
 $T(j, m) \equiv |T(j, m)\rangle = (-1)^{j-m} |j, -m\rangle$
 $i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(r, t) = \hat{H} \Psi(r, t)$
 $|\Psi\rangle \langle A| B\rangle = \sum_{i,j} c_{ij} |i\rangle \langle A| j\rangle \langle B|$
 $P[a \leq X \leq b] = \int_a^b W(x, p) dp dx$
 $H_n(x) = (-1)^n e^{x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (e^{-x^2})$
 $\Psi(x) = A e^{-ikx} + B e^{ikx}$
 $U(t) = \exp\left(-\frac{i\hbar t}{\hbar}\right)$
 $i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} |\Psi(t)\rangle = \hat{H} |\Psi(t)\rangle$
 $A(t) = \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \int X(t) dt\right)$
 $P(a, b) = \int d\lambda \cdot p(\lambda) \cdot p_A(a, \lambda) \cdot p_B(b, \lambda)$
 $\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 \Psi}{dx^2} = E \Psi$
 $\frac{1}{(\pi \hbar)^{1/2}} \exp\left[-\alpha^2 \left(x - \frac{p_0}{\hbar}\right)^2\right]$

Heisenberg



" We wish to talk about the structure of atoms. But we cannot talk about atoms in ordinary language "

Dealing With Atoms

Would it be better to use words that don't carry any 'baggage', or preconceptions?

Rather than say ...

" **The electrons orbit and spin in the atom** "

Would it be better to say ...

" **The slithy toves did gyre and gimbal in the wabe** "

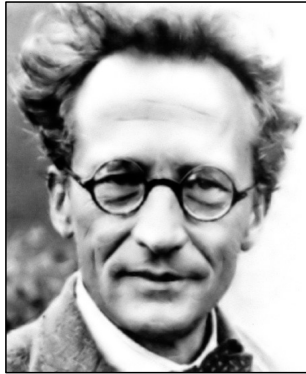
Bohr



" Everything we call real is made of things that cannot be regarded as real "

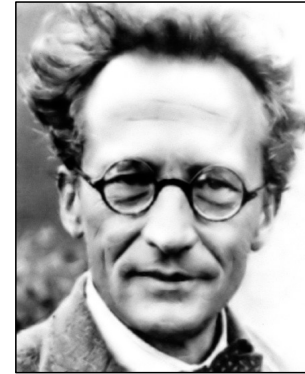
Weird World of the Very Very Small

Schrödinger



" Atomic physics has shown that atoms have no meaning, but can only be understood in experimental measurement "

Schrödinger



" I don't like it, and I'm sorry I ever had anything to do with it "

QM vs Common Sense

Atoms (indeed, all particles) are unpredictable

We can know only the **probability** of an atom having a particular position, speed, energy, ...

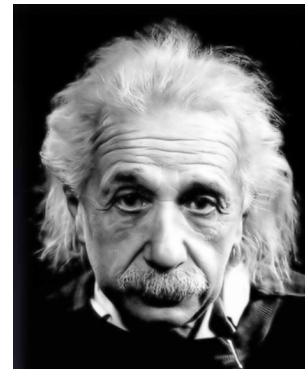
Atoms do not have a finite size

An electron 'in' an atom could be **anywhere**

Atoms can be in two states at the same time

Electron 'spin' can be simultaneously clockwise **and** anticlockwise

Einstein



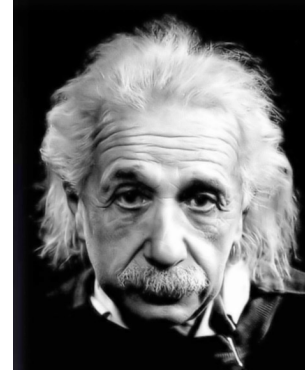
" Common sense is the collection of prejudices acquired by age eighteen "

Weird World of the Very Very Small

Heads or Tails?



Einstein



" God does not
play dice "

" God is subtle
but he is not
malicious "

Bohr



" Stop telling God
what to do! "

Three Aspects of QM

- Order matters
- Schrödinger's Cat
- Using QM to see atoms

Weird World of the Very Very Small

Order Matters


In algebra

$$A \times B = B \times A$$

In Quantum Mechanics

$$A \times B \neq B \times A$$

So what?

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If Order Matters



	
	

Top pair : carnivores
Bottom pair : veggies

Left pair : four legs
Right pair : wings

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If Order Matters

Pick 2 out of the 4
For instance, pick the **veggie** animals
From these, pick again
For instance, pick the **4-legged** animals
You're left with waterbuck **and** lion!

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If Order Matters


	
	

If we had picked in a different order ...
First pick the **4-legged** animals
Then pick the **veggie** animals
You're left with waterbuck **and** ostrich!

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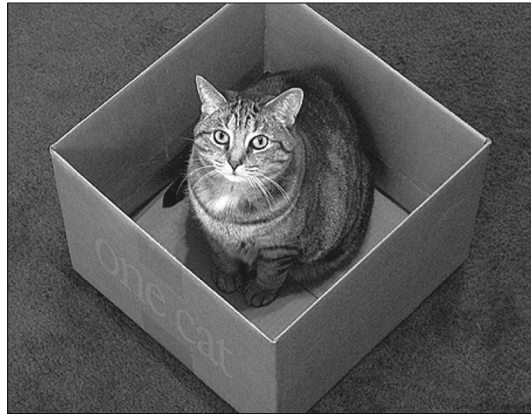
Schrödinger's Cat



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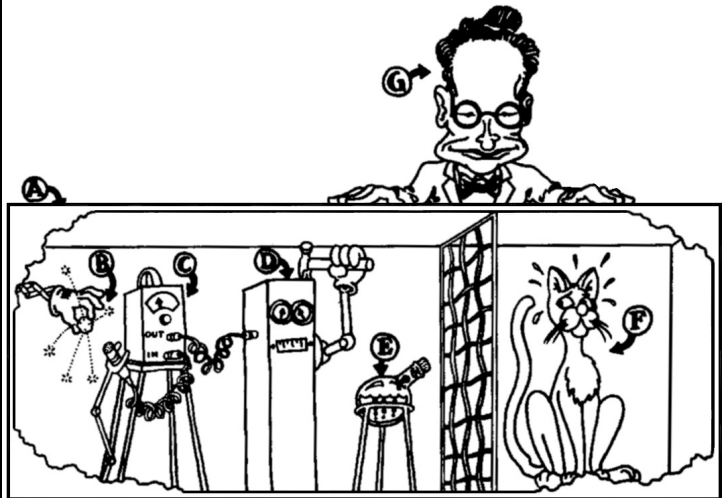
41

Schrödinger's Cat



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Schrödinger's Cat



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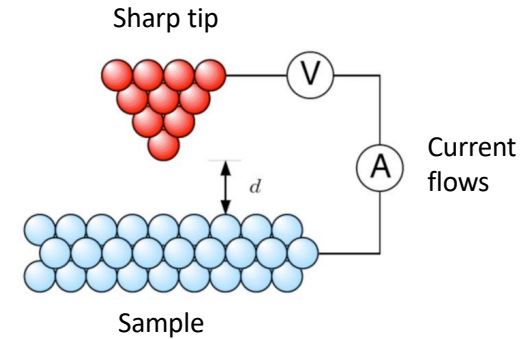
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How Do We Know QM Is Right?

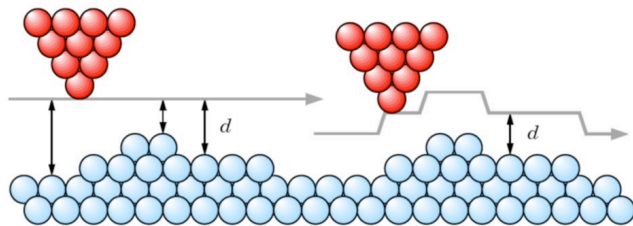
- So far, nothing has proved it wrong
- Quantum Mechanics predicts results that are impossible by 'Classical Mechanics'
- Using QM theory, we can build a microscope that can 'see' atoms

Scanning Tunnelling Microscope



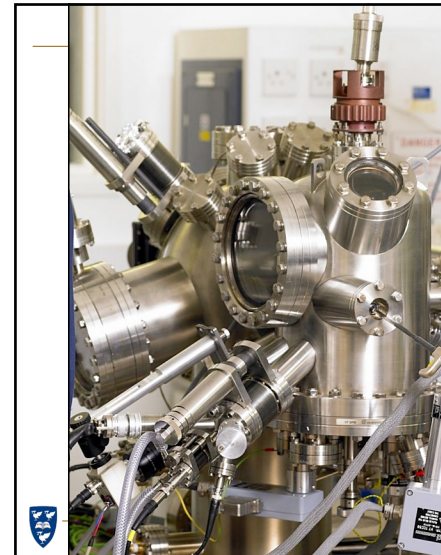
STM

Move the tip across the sample ...



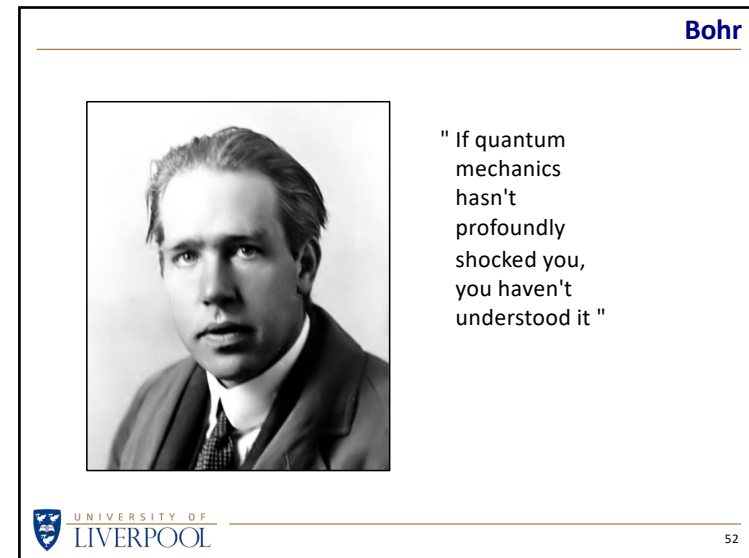
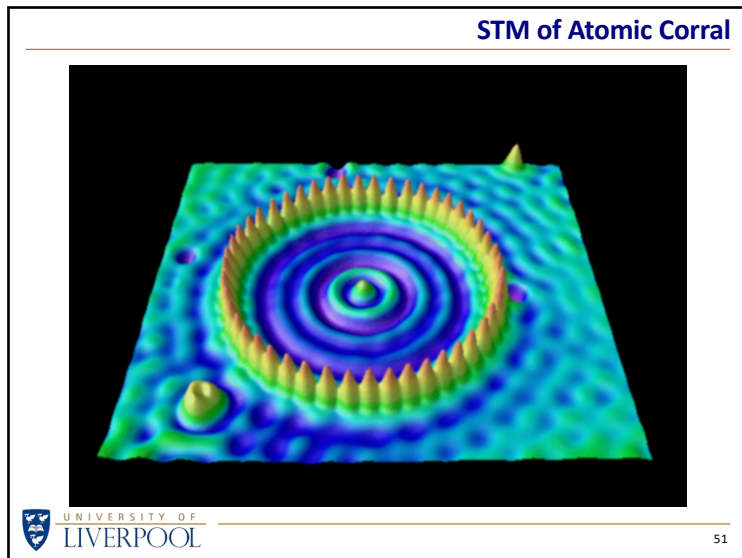
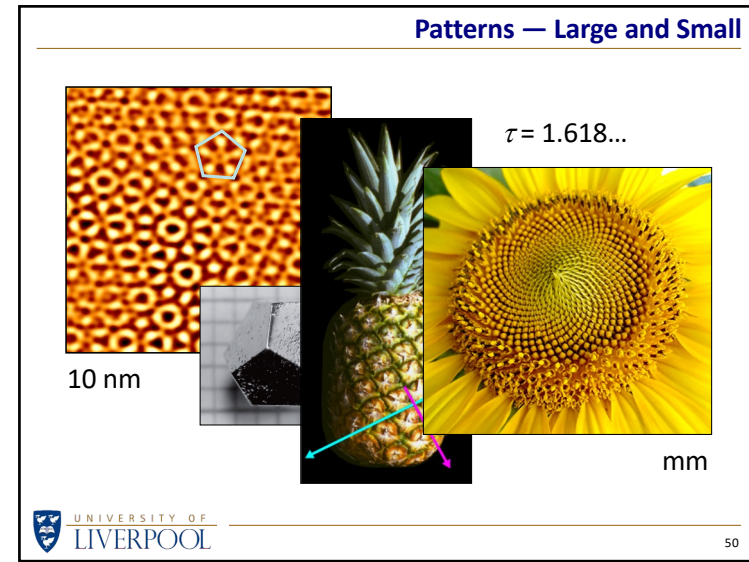
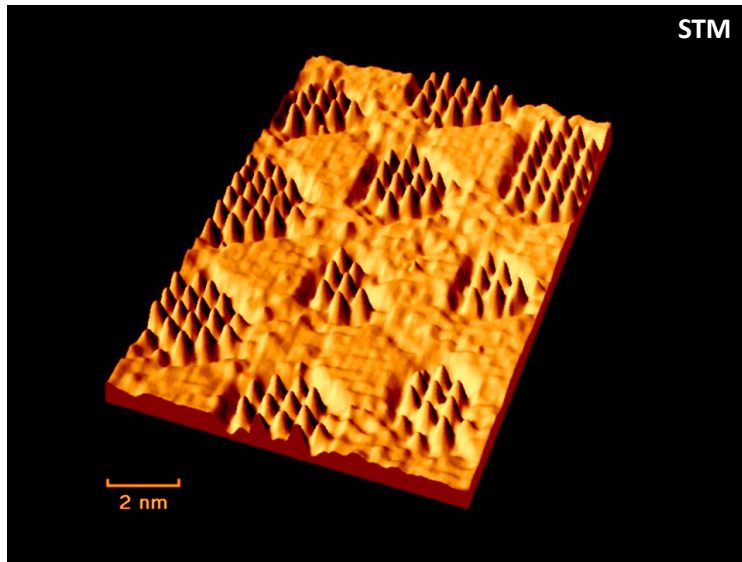
... measuring the current at each point

Surface Science



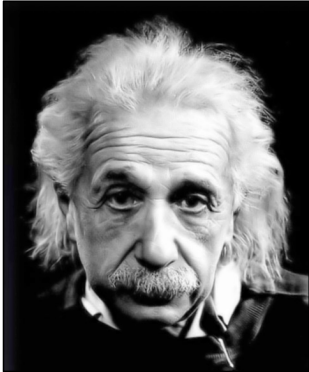
The STM is sealed inside an ultra-high vacuum vessel (10^{-13} atms) to keep it and the sample surface clean.

Weird World of the Very Very Small



Weird World of the Very Very Small

Einstein




" The most incomprehensible thing about the world ...
... is that it is comprehensible "

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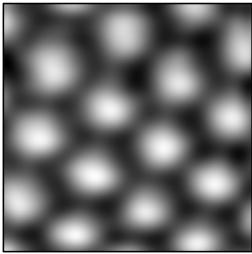
Hmmm ...



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A World of Atoms



On this scale, a grain of sand would be about the size of the Moon.

" To see a world in a grain of sand ... "

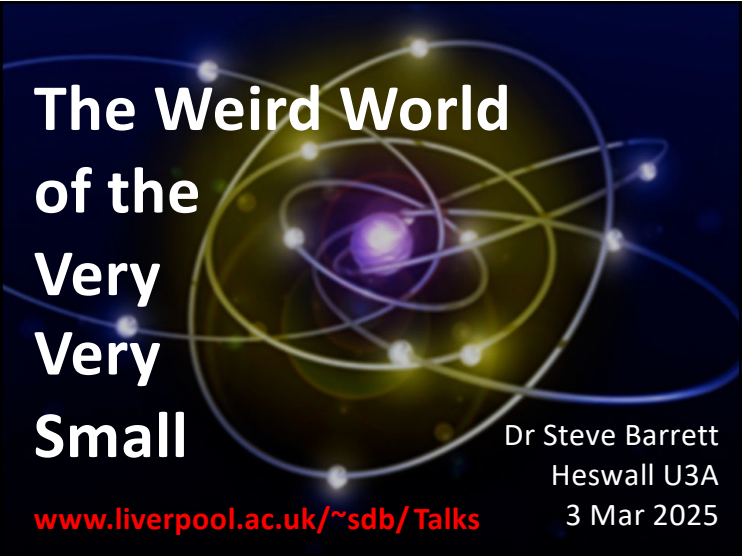
William Blake

850 pm

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The Weird World of the Very Very Small



Dr Steve Barrett
Heswall U3A
3 Mar 2025

www.liverpool.ac.uk/~sdb/Talks