## Chemistry 2720 Fall 2005 Quiz 6 Solution

1. Since n = 1 (from the note),

$$d = \frac{\lambda}{2\sin\theta} = \frac{2.079\,\text{\AA}}{2\sin75^{\circ}} = 1.076\,\text{\AA}.$$

2.

$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda} = \frac{6.626\,068\,8 \times 10^{-34}\,\mathrm{J/Hz}}{2.079 \times 10^{-10}\,\mathrm{m}} = 3.187 \times 10^{-24}\,\mathrm{kg\,m/s}.$$

3. According to the uncertainty principle,

$$\Delta p \ge \frac{h}{4\pi\Delta x}.$$

In this case, the uncertainty in the position after passing through the slit is 5 nm. (Our best guess about the position would be that the centre of the slit, so a neutron that gets through the slit could be as much as 5 nm away from our guess.) Thus,

$$\Delta p \ge \frac{6.626\,068\,8 \times 10^{-34}\,\mathrm{J/Hz}}{4\pi(5 \times 10^{-9}\,\mathrm{m})} = 1.055 \times 10^{-26}\,\mathrm{kg\,m/s}$$

This means that p (calculated in question 2) should sit between  $p_{\rm min} = 3.187 \times 10^{-24} \,\mathrm{kg} \,\mathrm{m/s} - 1.055 \times 10^{-26} \,\mathrm{kg} \,\mathrm{m/s} = 3.177 \times 10^{-24} \,\mathrm{kg} \,\mathrm{m/s}$  and  $p_{\rm max} = 3.187 \times 10^{-24} \,\mathrm{kg} \,\mathrm{m/s} + 1.055 \times 10^{-26} \,\mathrm{kg} \,\mathrm{m/s} = 3.198 \times 10^{-24} \,\mathrm{kg} \,\mathrm{m/s}$ . Now calculate  $\lambda$  for these two momenta:

$$\lambda_{\max} = \frac{h}{p_{\min}} = \frac{6.626\,068\,8 \times 10^{-34}\,\mathrm{J/Hz}}{3.177 \times 10^{-24}\,\mathrm{kg\,m/s}} = 2.0859\,\mathrm{\AA}.$$
  
$$\lambda_{\min} = \frac{h}{p_{\max}} = \frac{6.626\,068\,8 \times 10^{-34}\,\mathrm{J/Hz}}{3.198 \times 10^{-24}\,\mathrm{kg\,m/s}} = 2.0721\,\mathrm{\AA}.$$
  
$$\therefore \Delta\lambda = \frac{1}{2}\left(2.0859 - 2.0721\,\mathrm{\AA}\right) = 0.007\,\mathrm{\AA}.$$

In case you're curious about the method based on advanced error analysis hinted at in the problem sheet, here it is:

$$\lambda \pm \Delta \lambda = \frac{h}{p \pm \Delta p}$$
$$= \frac{h}{p} \pm \left| \frac{d}{dp} \left( \frac{h}{p} \right) \right| \Delta p$$
$$= \frac{h}{p} \pm \frac{h}{p^2} \Delta p.$$
$$\therefore \Delta \lambda = \frac{h}{p^2} \Delta p.$$

If you put in the numbers, you of course get the same answer as above. Note that there is no reason why you should have known this.