

Davission-Germer Experiment

CLASS-XII

SUBJECT : PHYSICS

CHAPTER NUMBER: 11

CHAPTER NAME : Dual Nature of Radiation and Matter

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

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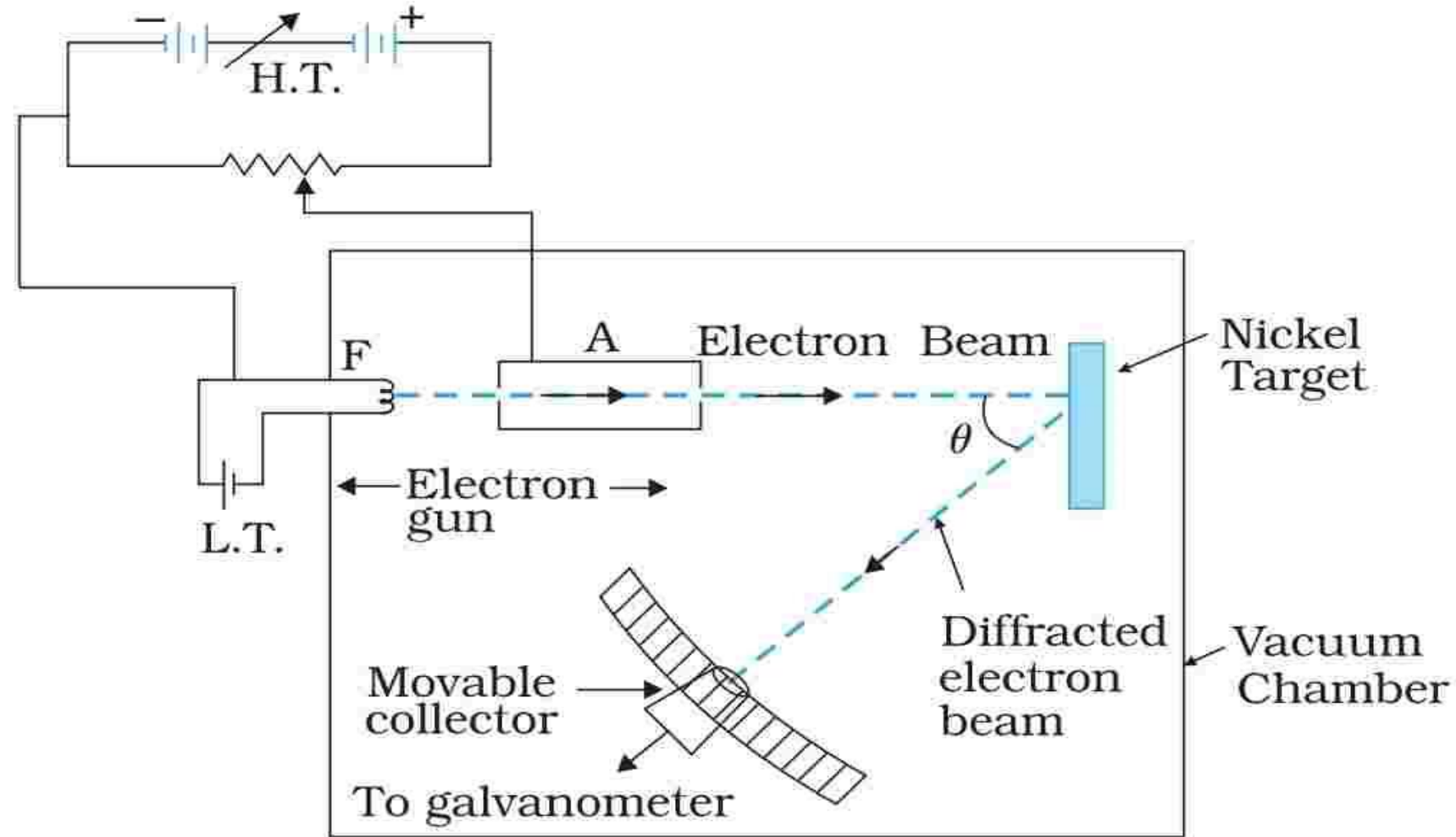
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LEARNING OUTCOME

- To study wave nature of electrons.
- To understand existence of the de-Broglie wave for slow-moving electron.

Davission-Germer Experiment



Confirmation of wave nature of e⁻ by the experiment

According to Bragg's law.

For the 1st order diffraction max

$$2^{\text{nd}} \sin\theta = \lambda$$

$$\rightarrow 2(2.15 \times 10^{-10}) \sin 50^\circ = 0.165 \text{ nm}$$

$$\text{According to de-Broglie } \lambda = \frac{1.227}{\sqrt{V}} \text{ nm} = \frac{1.227}{\sqrt{54}} = 0.167 \text{ nm}$$

There is a close agreement between the experimental value (i.e 0.165 nm) given by Division and Germer and the estimated value by de-Broglie

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