

Module title		Abbreviation
Optics and Quantum Physics		11-E-OAV-152-m01
Module coordinator		Module offered by
Managing Director of the Institute of Applied Physics		Faculty of Physics and Astronomy
ECTS	Method of grading	Only after succ. compl. of module(s)
6	numerical grade	--
Duration	Module level	Other prerequisites
2 semester	undergraduate	--
Contents		
<p>A. optics and quanta</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Light (linked to 11-E-E): basic concepts, the speed of light, Huygens-Fresnel principle: reflection, refraction. 2. Light in matter: propagation velocity in the medium; dispersion, complex and frequency-dependent dielectric constant; absorption, Kramers-Kronig relation, interfaces, Fresnel equations, polarization, generation by absorption, birefringence, optical activity (dipole) 3. Geometrical optics: basic concepts, Fermat's principle, optical path, planar interfaces, Snell's law, total reflection, optical tunneling, evanescent waves, prism; normal and anomalous dispersion, curved interfaces, thin and thick lenses, lens systems, lens grinder formula, aberrations, imaging errors (spherical & chromatic aberration, astigmatism, coma, distortion, correction approaches). 4. Optical instruments: characteristics; camera, eye, magnifying glass, microscope, telescope types, bundle beam vs. image construction (electron lenses, electron microscope), confocal microscopy. 5. Wave optics: spatial and temporal coherence, Young's double slit experiment, interference pattern (intensity profile), thin films, parallel layers, wedge-shaped layers, phase shift, Newton rings, interferometer (Michelson, Mach-Zender, Fabry-Perot). 6. Diffraction in the far field: Fraunhofer diffraction, , single slit, intensity distribution, apertures, resolving power, Rayleigh & Abbé criterion, Fourier optics, optical grating, n-fold slit, intensity distribution, grating spectrometer and resolution, diffraction off atomic lattices, convolution theorem. 7. Diffraction in the near field: Fresnel, near-field diffraction at circular apertures/disks, Fresnel zone plate, near-field microscopy, holography, Huygens-Fresnel concept; white light hologram. 8. Failure of classical physics I - from light wave to photon: black body radiation and Planck's quantum hypothesis; photoelectric effect and Einstein's explanation, Compton effect, light as a particle, wave-particle duality, , quantum structure of nature 9. Failure of classical physics II - particles as waves: de Broglie's matter wave concept; diffraction of particle waves (Davisson-Germer-experiment, double slit interference). 10. Wave mechanics: wave packets, phase and group velocity (recap of 11-EM), uncertainty principle, Nyquist-Shannon theorem, wave function as probability amplitude, probability of residence, measurement process in quantum mechanics (double-slit experiment & which-way information, collapse of the wave function, Schrödinger's cat). 11. Mathematical concepts of quantum mechanics: Schrödinger equation as wave equation, conceptual comparison to wave optics, free particle and particles in a potential, time-independent Schrödinger equation as eigenvalue equation, simple examples in 1D (potential step, potential barrier and tunnel effect, box potential and energy quantization, harmonic oscillator), box potential in higher dimensions and degeneracy, formal theory of QM (states, operators, observables). <p>B. atomic and molecular physics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Structure of atoms: experimental evidence for the existence of atoms, size of the atom, charges and masses in the atom, isotopes, internal structure, Rutherford experiment, instability of the "classical" Rutherford atom 2. Quantum mechanical foundations of atomic physics (short recap of part A.): light as particle beam, particles as waves, wave functions and probability interpretation, uncertainty relation and stability of the atom, energy quantization in the atom, Franck-Hertz experiment, atomic spectra, Bohr's model and its limitations, non-relativistic Schrödinger equation. 		

3. The non-relativistic hydrogen atom: hydrogen and hydrogen-like atoms, central-symmetric potential and angular momentum in QM, Schrödinger equation of the H-atom, atomic orbitals, radial and angular wave functions, quantum numbers, energy eigenvalues.
4. Atoms in external fields: orbital magnetic dipole moment, gyromagnetic ratio, magnetic fields: normal Zeeman effect, electrical fields: Stark effect.
5. Fine and hyperfine structure: electronic spin and magnetic spin moment, Stern-Gerlach experiment, Einstein-de Haas effect, glimpse of the Dirac equation (spin as relativistic phenomenon and existence of antimatter), electron spin resonance (ESR), spin-orbit coupling, relativistic fine structure, Lamb shift (quantum electrodynamics), nuclear spin and hyperfine structure.
6. Multielectron atoms: helium atom as simplest example, indistinguishability of identical particles, (anti)symmetry with respect to particle exchange, fermions and bosons, relationship to spin, Pauli principle, orbital and spin wave function of two-particle systems (spin singlets and triplets), LS- and jj-coupling, periodic table of the elements, Aufbau principles and Hund's rules.
7. Light-matter interaction: time-dependent perturbation theory (Fermi's Golden Rule) and optical transitions, matrix elements and dipole approximation, selection rules and symmetry, line broadening (lifetime, Doppler effect, collision broadening), atomic spectroscopy.
8. LASER: elementary optical processes (absorption, spontaneous and stimulated emission), stimulated emission as light amplification, Einstein's rate equations, thermal equilibrium, non-equilibrium character of a laser: rate equations, population inversion, and laser condition, principle structure of a laser, optical pumping, 2-, 3- and 4-level lasers, examples (ruby laser, He-Ne laser, semiconductor laser).
9. Inner-shell excitations and x-ray physics: generation of x-ray radiation, Bremsstrahlung and characteristic spectrum, x-ray emission for elemental analysis (EDX), x-ray absorption and contrast formation in x-ray images, x-ray photoemission, non-radiative Auger processes, synchrotron radiation, application examples.
10. Molecules and chemical bonding: molecular hydrogen ion (H_2^+) as simplest example: rigid molecule approximation and LCAO approach, bonding and antibonding molecular orbitals, hydrogen molecule (H_2): molecular orbital vs. Heitler-London approximation, diatomic heteronuclear molecules: covalent vs. ionic bonding, van der Waals bonds and Lennard-Jones potential, (time allowing: conjugated molecules).
11. Molecule rotations and vibrations: Born-Oppenheimer approximation, rigid rotator (symmetric and unsymmetrical molecules), centrifugal splitting/expansion, molecule as (an)harmonic oscillator, Morse potential, normal vibrational modes, vibrational-rotational interaction.
12. Molecular spectroscopy: transition matrix elements, vibrational spectroscopy: infrared spectroscopy and Raman effect, vibrational-rotational transitions: Fortrat diagram, electronic transitions: Franck-Condon principle.

Intended learning outcomes

The students understand the basic principles and contexts of radiation, wave and quantum optics and quantum phenomena as well as Atomic and Molecular Physics. They understand the theoretical concepts and know the structure and application of important optical instruments and measuring methods. They understand the ideas and concepts of quantum theory and Astrophysics and the relevant experiments to observe and measure quantum phenomena. They are able to discuss their knowledge and to integrate it into a bigger picture.

Courses (type, number of weekly contact hours, language — if other than German)

V (4) + V (4)

Method of assessment (type, scope, language — if other than German, examination offered — if not every semester, information on whether module is creditable for bonus)

oral examination of one candidate each (approx. 30 minutes)
Language of assessment: German and/or English

Allocation of places

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Additional information

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Workload

180 h

Referred to in LPO I (examination regulations for teaching-degree programmes)

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Module appears in

Bachelor' degree (1 major) Physics (2015)
Bachelor' degree (1 major) Nanostructure Technology (2015)
Bachelor' degree (1 major) Physics (2020)
Bachelor' degree (1 major) Nanostructure Technology (2020)
Bachelor' degree (1 major) Quantum Technology (2021)