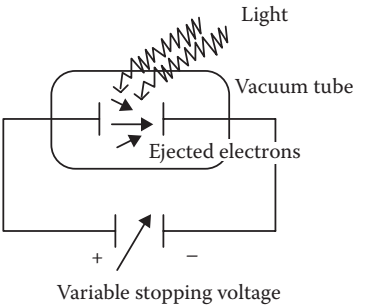

Figure 2.1 Schematic experimental setup for the photoelectric effect.

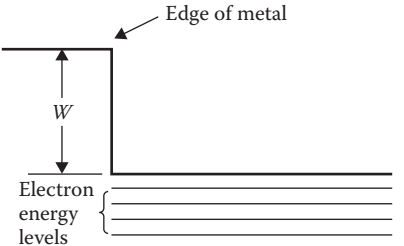

Figure 2.2 Schematic illustration of the work function, W, seen by electrons at the edge of a metal.

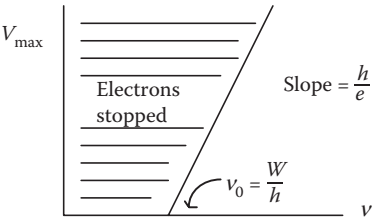

Figure 2.3 Relationship between V_{max} and frequency, ν, for the photoelectric effect.

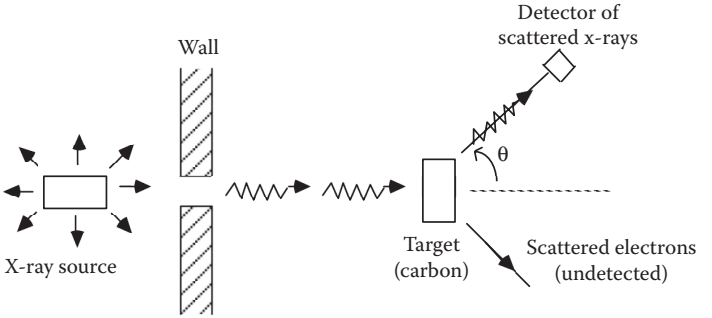

Figure 2.4 Schematic representation of the Compton experiment.

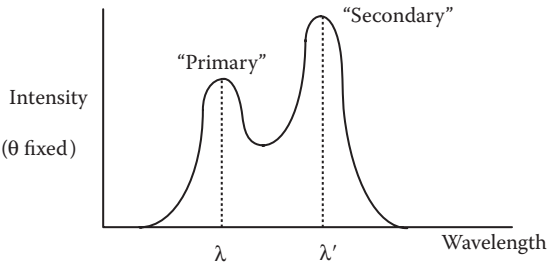

Figure 2.5 The two-peak result for intensity versus wavelength from the scattering of X-rays from electrons.

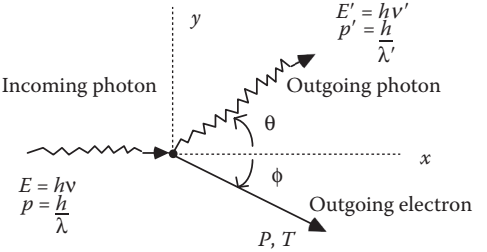

Figure 2.6 Kinematic diagram for the Compton effect. θ is the scattering angle for the X-ray.

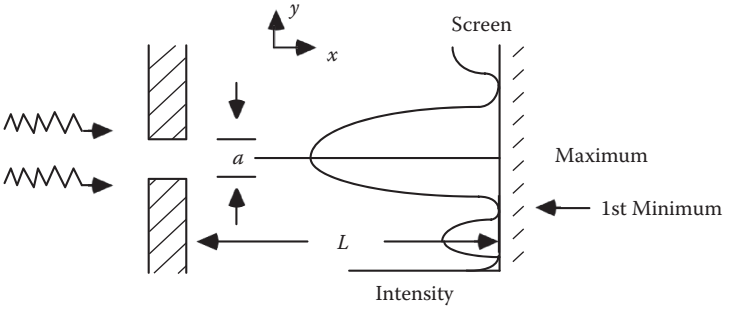

Figure 2.7 Schematic representation of a diffraction intensity pattern arising from a single slit.

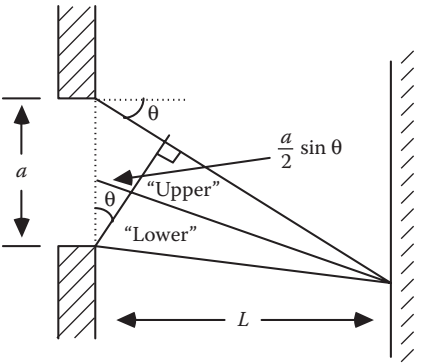

Figure 2.8 Geometry associated with locating the angular position of the first diffraction minimum from a single slit.

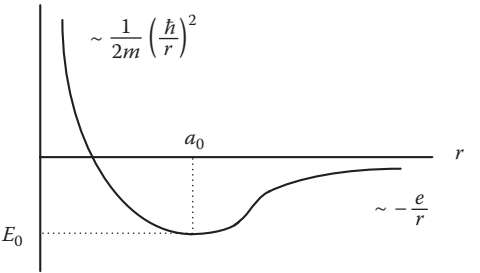

Figure 2.9 Effective ground state energy of hydrogen from the uncertainty principle.

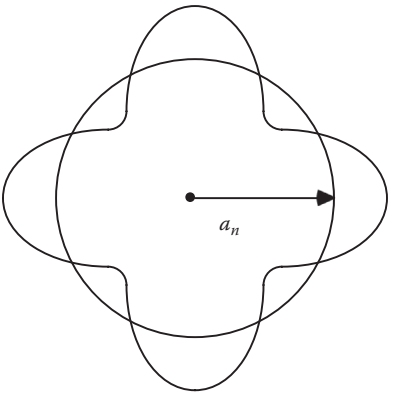

Figure 2.10 Schematic representation of the phase of an electron in a circular orbit around a proton.

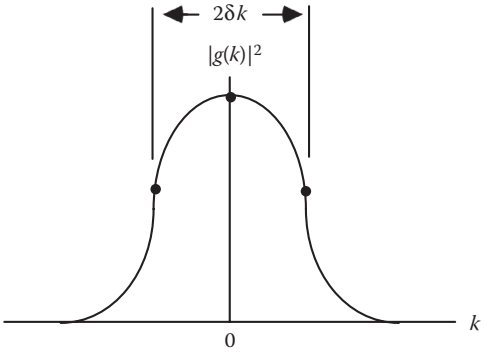

Figure 2.11 A function, g(k), whose absolute square, $|g(k)|^2$, is peaked near the origin in k-space with an approximate full width of 2δk.

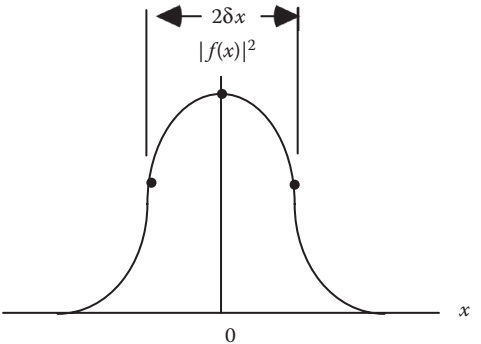

Figure 2.12 A qualitative plot of absolute square of the function, f(x), which results from the Fourier transform of the g(k) function shown in Figure 2.11.

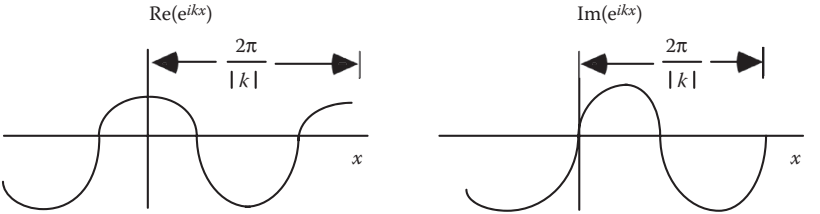

Figure 2.13 The real and imaginary parts of e^{ikx} as a function of x.

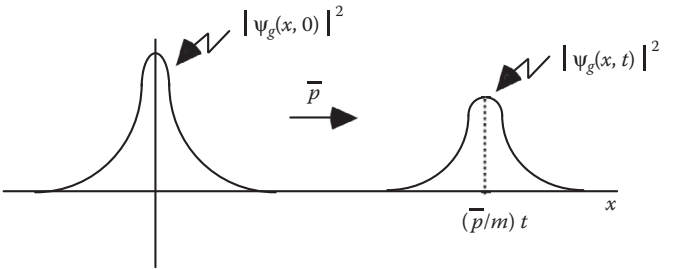

Figure 2.14 Representation of the evolution in time of a Gaussian wave packet.

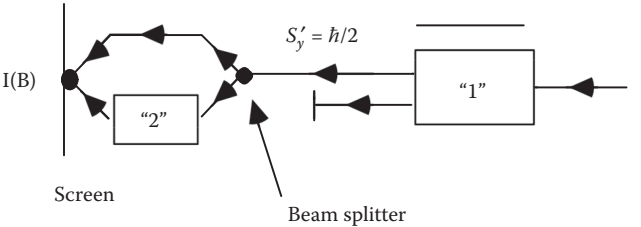

Figure 2.15 A selection/beam-splitting tabletop experiment done with spin 1/2 particles.