1861 - Maxwell’s Equations
1885 - Balmer finds formula for visible Hydrogen spectral lines.
1895 - Röntgen produces bremsstrahlung x-rays.
1897 - JJ Thomson experiment for e/m
1900 - Planck radiation law
1905 - Photo-electric effect explained by Einstein.
1909 - Millikan oil drop
1910 - Rutherford Scattering
1913 - Bohr Model
1914 - Franck-Hertz experiment
1923 - Compton scattering

1924 - de Broglie waves
1926 - Schrödinger equation
1927 - Davisson-Germer electron diffraction
39.2 Diagrams showing the idea of fitting a standing wave around a circular orbit. For the wave to join onto itself smoothly, the circumference of the orbit must be an integral number \(n\) of wavelengths. Examples are shown for \(n = 2\), \(n = 3\), and \(n = 4\).
1. A heated filament emits electrons.

2. The electrons are accelerated by electrodes and directed at a crystal.

3. Electrons strike a nickel crystal.

4. The detector can be moved to detect scattered electrons at any angle $\theta$. 

Voltage source

Electron beam (in vacuum)
In the electron diffraction experiment, if we increase the voltage by which the electrons are accelerated:

a) The diffraction pattern features will get larger.

b) The diffraction pattern features will get smaller.

c) The diffraction pattern features will stay the same.