

## Quiz 2 – Sept. 4, 2019

$c = 2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

$h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$

$E_{\text{photon}} = h\nu$

$\nu = \frac{c}{\lambda}$

$\Delta E = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left( \frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_i^2} \right) \quad E_{\text{photon}} = |\Delta E|$

$E_{K, \text{ejected } e^-} = E_{\text{photon}} - \phi$

$E_K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

$\lambda_{\text{matter}} = \frac{h}{mv}$

1. (7 pts) Planck showed that energy is **quantized** (forming the basis for our modern understanding of electrons). Explain **in a few words** what this term means and **give the equation** that is associated with Planck's work. **Quantized** means that only certain values are allowed.

$E = h\nu$

2. (18 pts) Suppose that you want to build a new device that functions on the basis of the photoelectric effect. You have a green laser pointer with a wavelength of 543.0 nm and are looking for a suitable metal from which your laser photons will eject electrons.

$\lambda = 543.0 \text{ nm}$

- a. (8 pts) What is the **energy of each photon** emitted by the laser?

$$E = h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{(6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s})(2.9979 \times 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})}{(543.0 \text{ nm})(\frac{1 \text{ m}}{1 \times 10^9 \text{ nm}})}$$

$$E_{\text{photon}} = 3.658 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

- b. (3 pts) Several metals and their work functions are listed below. Please fill in the element names corresponding to the symbols provided.

Element symbol	Element Name??	Work Function (J)
Cs	cesium	$3.124 \times 10^{-19}$
Rb	rubidium	$3.621 \times 10^{-19}$
Sm	samarium	$4.325 \times 10^{-19}$

- c. (7 pts) **Which of the metals above could you use in your device?** (That is, from which one(s) can your laser eject electrons?) Be sure to **show your work and/or explain** your reasoning.

$$E_K = E_{\text{photon}} - \Phi$$

In order for an  $e^-$  to be ejected,  $E_{\text{photon}} \geq \Phi$ , resulting in  $E_K \geq 0$ .

Comparing  $E_{\text{photon}}$  to the  $\Phi$  values given, the photon can eject  $e^-$  from Rb and Cs, but not Sm.

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} 3.658 \times 10^{-19} > 3.621 \times 10^{-19} \text{ for Rb } \checkmark \\ 3.658 \times 10^{-19} > 3.124 \times 10^{-19} \text{ for Cs } \checkmark \end{array} \right)$$

The photon does not have enough energy to overcome the work function of Sm.