

Problem set #2 (Modern Physics)

04/02/2018 Provided by Masahito Oh-e

Solve the problems below. Describe the ways of thinking in English: only final solutions are not accepted. Make clear how you reach each solution.

Problem 1.

Calculate photon energies of the edges of the visible range spectrum at $\lambda=380$ nm, and $\lambda=770$ nm, respectively, with the units of J and eV.

Problem 2.

Show that the Planck spectral distribution formula leads to the experimentally observed Stefan law for the total radiation emitted by a blackbody at all wavelengths. Stefan law: $E_{\text{total}} = aT^4 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-4}$, where T is the temperature and a is the constant. Use the relation $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^3}{(e^x-1)} dx = \frac{\pi^4}{15}$.

Problem 3.

Suppose that light of total intensity $1.0 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ falls on a clean iron sample 1.0 cm^2 in area. Assume that the iron sample reflects 96% of the light and that only 3.0% of the absorbed energy lies in the violet region of the spectrum above the threshold frequency.

- What intensity is actually available for the photoelectric effect?
- Assuming that all the photons in the violet region have an effective wavelength of 250 nm, how many electrons will be emitted per second?
- Calculate the current in the photo-tube in amperes.
- If the cutoff frequency is $f_0 = 1.1 \times 10^{15}$ Hz, find the work function, ϕ , for iron.
- Find the stopping voltage for iron if photo-electrons are produced by light with $\lambda=250$ nm.

Problem 4.

X-rays of wavelength $\lambda=0.200$ nm are aimed at a block of carbon. The scattered x-rays are observed at an angle of 45.0° to the incident beam. Calculate the increased wavelength of the scattered x-rays at this angle.

Problem 5.

An electron of charge q and mass m is accelerated from rest through a small potential difference $V=50$ V. Calculate de Broglie wavelength λ , assuming that the particle is nonrelativistic.

Problem 6.

Consider a $2 \mu\text{g}$ mass traveling with a speed of 10 cm/s. If the particle's speed is uncertain by 1.5%, what is its uncertainty in position? Use the uncertainty relation: $\Delta x \Delta p_x \geq \hbar$.