Brian Wecht, the TA, is away this week. I will substitute for his office hours (in my office 3314 Mayer Hall, discussion and PS session.

Pl. give all regrade requests to me this week (only)

Quiz 3 Will Cover Sections 2.1-2.5

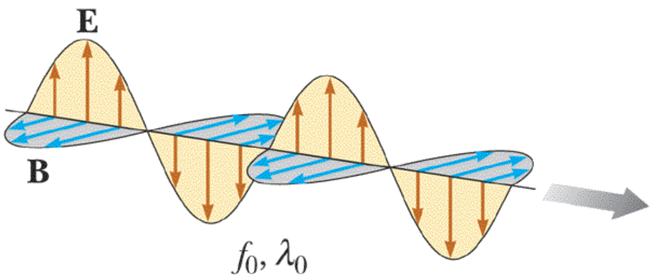
Physics 2D Lecture Slides
Lecture 12: Jan 28th 2004

Vivek Sharma

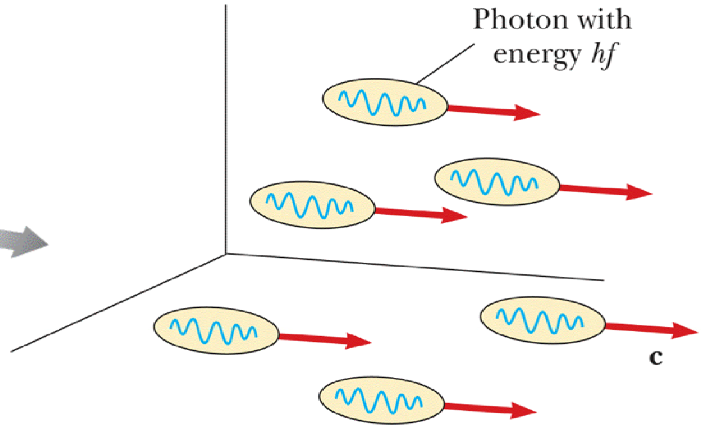
UCSD Physics

Einstein's Explanation of PhotoElectric Effect

What Maxwell Saw of EM Waves



What Einstein Saw of EM Waves



Light as bullets of "photons"
Energy concentrated in photons
Energy exchanged instantly
Energy of EM Wave E= hf

Einstein's Explanation of Photoelectric Effect

- Energy associated with EM waves in not uniformly distributed over wave-front, rather is contained in packets of "stuff"$\Rightarrow$ PHOTON
- E= hf = hc/λ [but is it the same h as in Planck's th.?]
- Light shining on metal emitter/cathode is a stream of photons of energy which depends on frequency f
- Photons knock off electron from metal instantaneously
  - Transfer all energy to electron
  - Energy gets used up to pay for Work Function Φ (Binding Energy)
    - Rest of the energy shows up as KE of electron KE = hf- Φ
- Cutoff Frequency $hf_0 = \Phi$ (pops an electron, KE = 0)
- Larger intensity I → more photons incident
- Low frequency light f → not energetic enough to overcome work function of electron in atom

Photo Electric & Einstein (Nobel Prize 1915)

Light shining on metal cathode is made of photons

Energy E, depends on frequency f , E = hf = h (c/λ)

This QUANTUM of energy is used to knock off electron

$$E = hf = \varphi + KE_{electron}$$

$$eV_s = KE = hf - \varphi$$

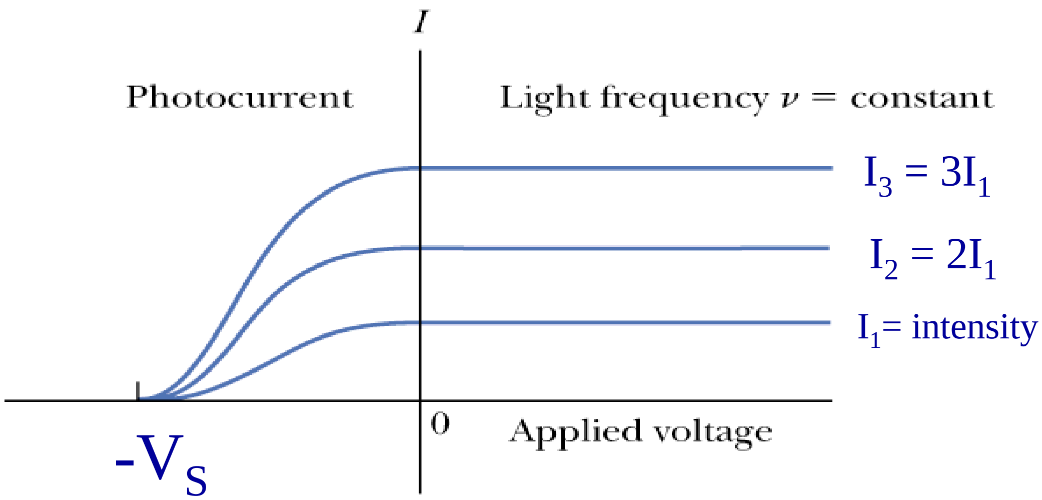
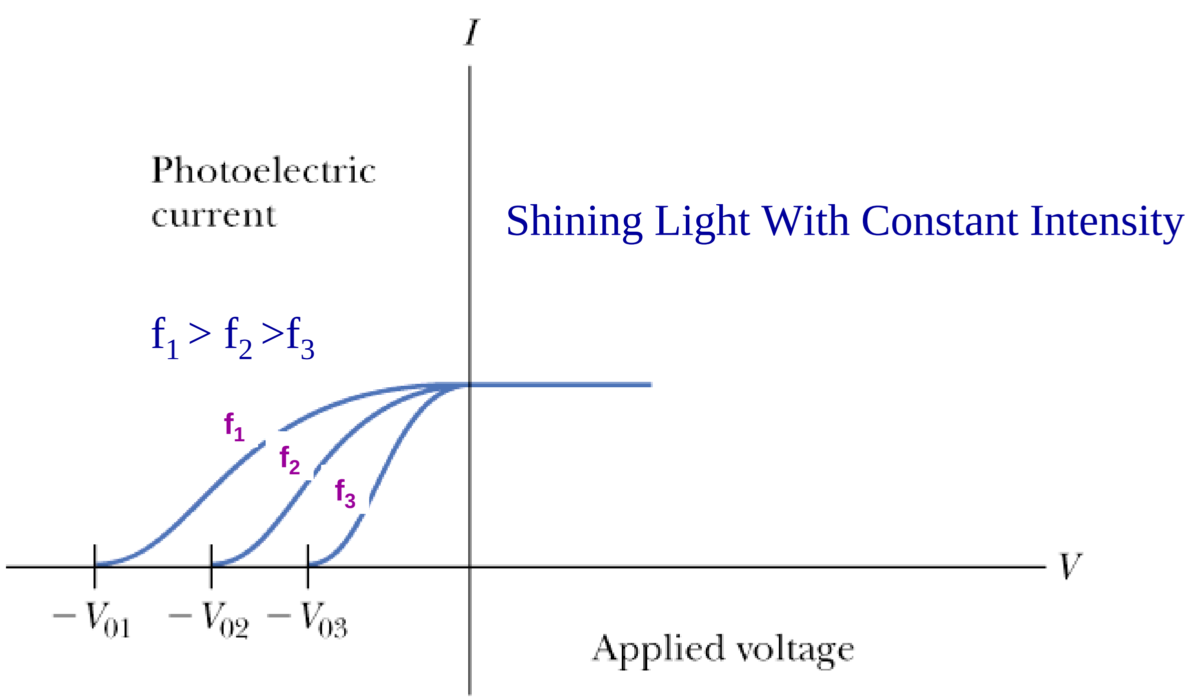


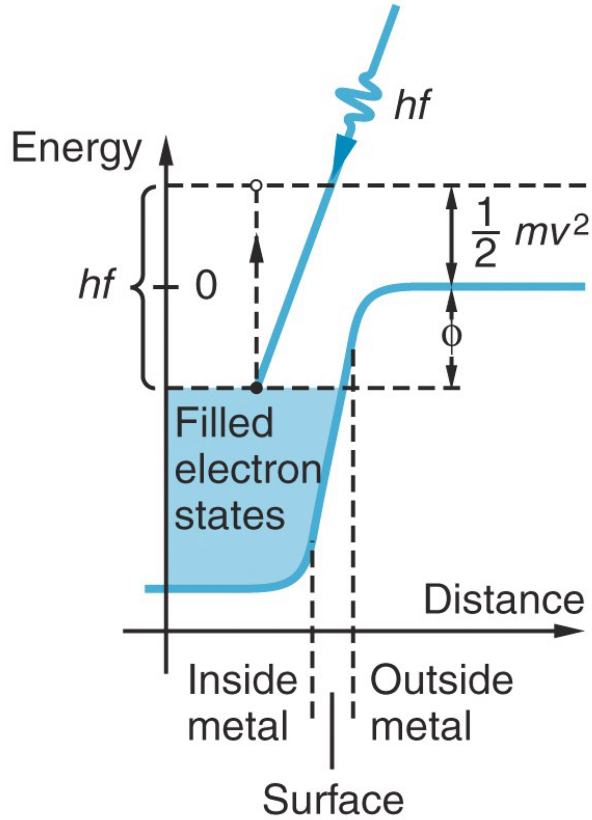
Photo Electric & Einstein (Nobel Prize 1915)

Light shining on metal cathode is made of photons

Quantum of Energy E = hf = KE + φ ⇒ KE = hf - φ



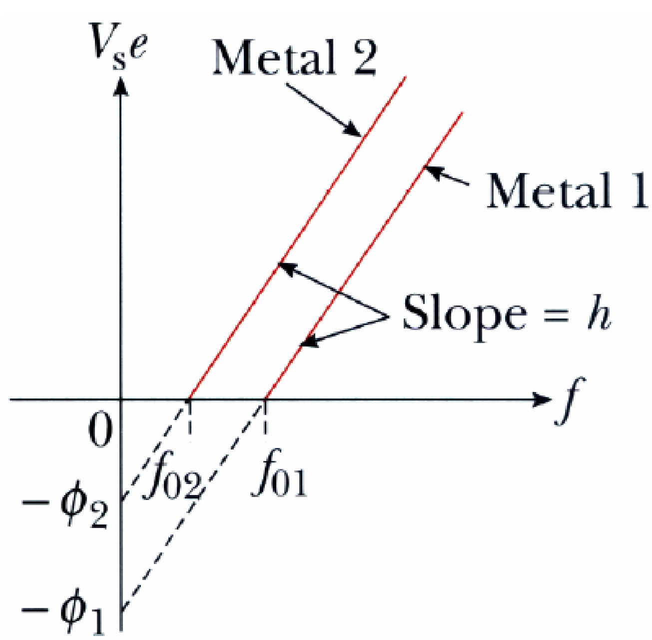
Modern View of Photoelectric Effect



Is "h" same in Photoelectric Effect as BB Radiation?

Slope h = 6.626 x 10^{-34} JS

Einstein → Nobel Prize!



No matter where you travel
in the galaxy and beyond…
..no matter what experiment
You do

h : Planck's constant is same

NOBEL PRIZE FOR PLANCK

Work Function (Binding Energy) In Metals

TABLE 3-1 Photoelectric work functions

Element	ϕ (eV)
Na	2.28
C	4.81
Cd	4.07
Al	4.08
Ag	4.73
Pt	6.35
Mg	3.68
Ni	5.01
Se	5.11
Pb	4.14

Photoelectric Effect on An Iron Surface:

Light of Intensity I = 1.0 μW/cm^2 incident on 1.0cm^2 surface of Fe

Assume Fe reflects 96% of light

further only 3% of incident light is Violet region (λ= 250nm)

barely above threshold frequency for Ph. El effect

(a) Intensity available for Ph. El effect $I = 3\% \times 4\% \times (1.0\ \mu W/cm^2)$

(b) how many photo-electrons emitted per second ?

$$\#\text{ of photoelectrons} = \frac{\text{Power}}{h f} = \frac{3\% \times 4\% \times (1.0\ \mu W/cm^2)\ \lambda}{hc}$$

$$= \frac{(250\times10^{-9} m)(1.2\times10^{-9} J/s)}{(6.6\times10^{-34} J\bullet s)(3.0\times10^{8} m/s)}$$

$$= 1.5\times10^{9}$$

(c) Current in Ammeter : $i = (1.6\times10^{-19}C)(1.5\times10^{9}) = 2.4\times10^{-10} A$

(d) Work Function $\Phi = hf_0 = (4.14\times10^{-15} eV\bullet s)(1.1\times10^{15} s^{-1})$

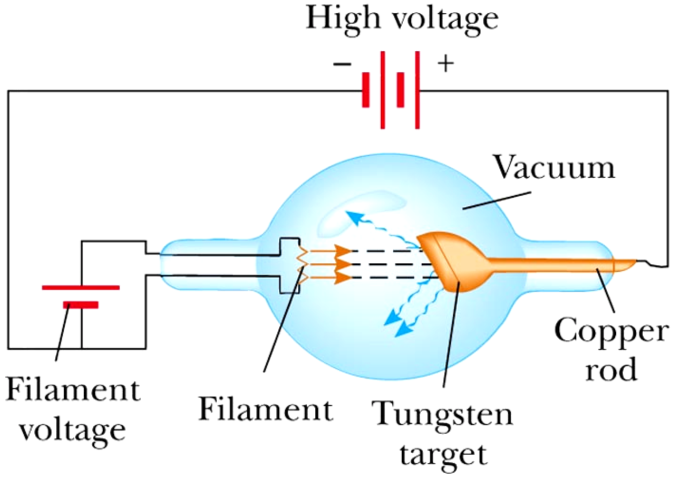
$= 4.5$ eV

Photon & Relativity: Wave or a Particle ?

- Photon associated with EM waves, travel with speed =c
- For light (m =0) : Relativity says $E^2 = (pc)^2 + (mc^2)^2$
- $\Rightarrow E = pc$
- But Planck tells us : $E = hf = h\,(c/\lambda)$
- Put them together : $hc/\lambda = pc$
  - $\Rightarrow$ $p = h/\lambda$
  - Momentum of the photon (light) is inversely proportional to λ
- But we associate λ with waves & p with particles ….what is going on??
  - A new paradigm of conversation with the subatomic particles : Quantum Physics

X Rays "Bremsstrahlung": The Braking Radiation

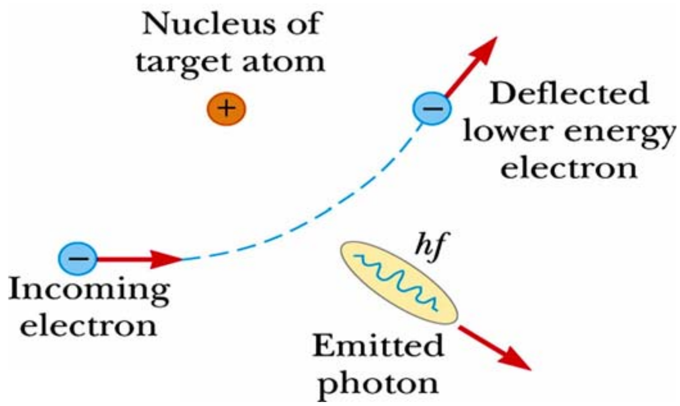
- EM radiation, produced by bombarding a metal target with energetic electrons.
- Produced in general by ALL decelerating charged particles
- X rays : very short $\lambda \cong$ 60-100 pm (10^{-12}m), large frequency f
- Very penetrating because very energetic $E = hf$!!



Useful for probing structure of sub-atomic Particles

(and your teeth)

X Ray Production Mechanism

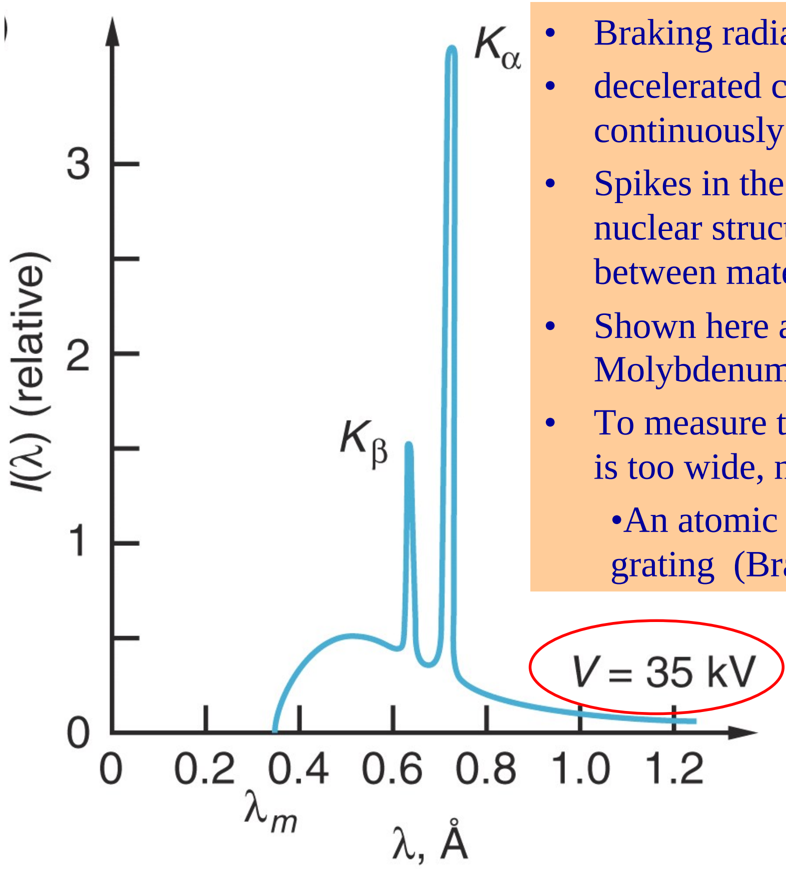


when electron passes near a positively charged target nucleus contained in target material, its deflected from its path because of its electrical attraction , experiences acceleration.

Rules of E&M say that any charged particle will emit radiation when accelerated. This EM radiation "appears" as photons. Since photo carries energy and momentum, the electron must lose same amount. If all of electron's energy is lost in just one single collision then

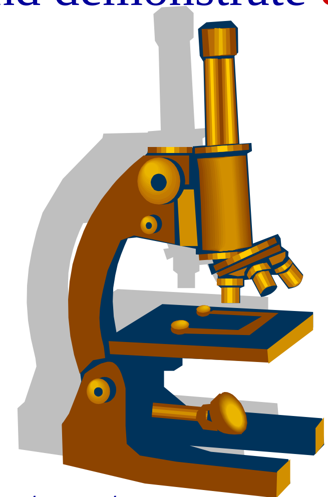
$$e\,\Delta V = hf_{max} = \frac{hc}{\lambda_{min}} \text{ or } \boxed{\lambda_{min} = \frac{hc}{e\,\Delta V}}$$

X Ray Spectrum in Molybdenum (Mo)



- Braking radiation predicted by Maxwell's eqn
- decelerated charged particle will radiate continuously
- Spikes in the spectrum are characteristic of the nuclear structure of target material and varies between materials
- Shown here are the α and β lines for Molybdenum (Mo)
- To measure the wavelength, diffraction grating is too wide, need smaller slits
  - An atomic crystal lattice as diffraction grating (Bragg)

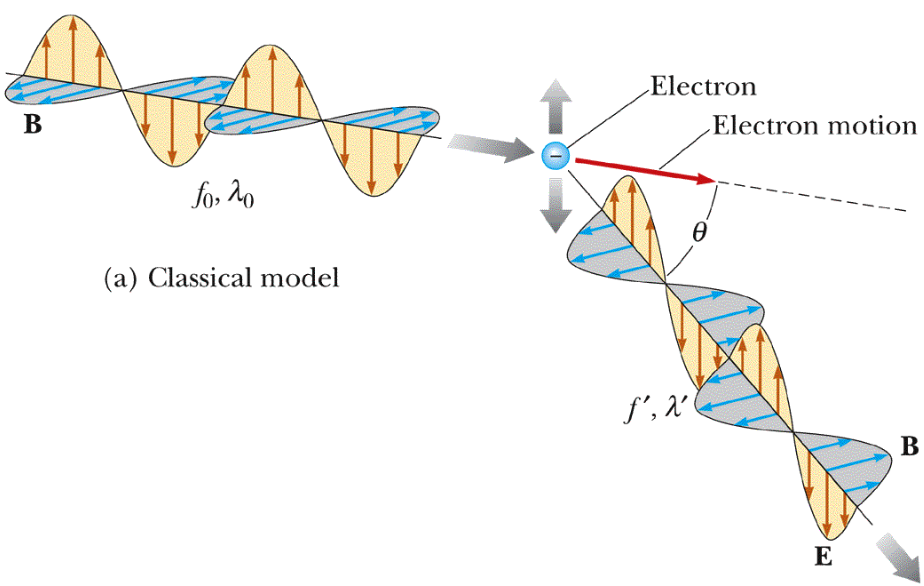
- X rays are EM waves of low wavelength, high frequency (and energy) and demonstrate characteristic features of a wave
  - Interference
  - Diffraction



- To probe into a structure you need a light source with wavelength much smaller than the features of the object being probed
  - Good Resolution → $\lambda << \Delta$
- X rays allows one probe at atomic size (10^{-10})m

Compton Scattering : Quantum Pool !

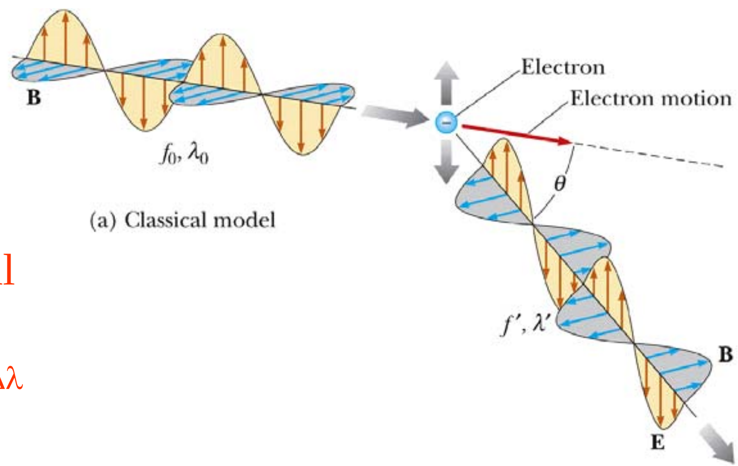
- 1922: Arthur Compton (USA) proves that X-rays (EM Waves) have particle like properties (acts like photons)
  - Showed that classical theory failed to explain the scattering effect of
    - X rays on to free (not bound, barely bound electrons)
- Experiment : shine X ray EM waves on to a surface with "almost" free electrons
  - Watch the scattering of light off electron : measure time + wavelength of scattered X-ray



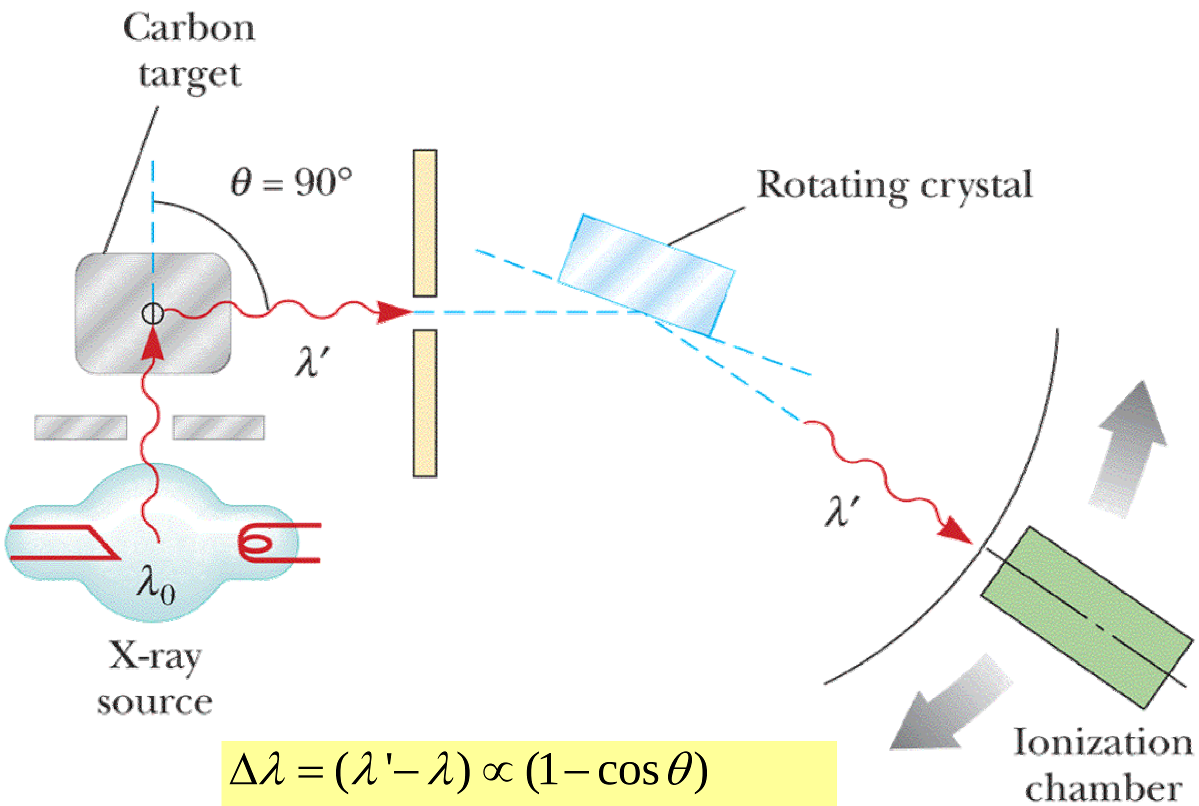
(a) Classical model

Compton Effect: what should Happen Classically?

- Plane wave [f,λ] incident on a surface with loosely bound electrons →interaction of E field of EM wave with electron: **F** = e**E**
- Electron oscillates with $f = f_{incident}$
- Eventually radiates spherical waves with $f_{radiated} = f_{incident}$
  - At all scattering angles, Δf & Δλ must be zero
- Time delay while the electron gets a "tan" : soaks in radiation



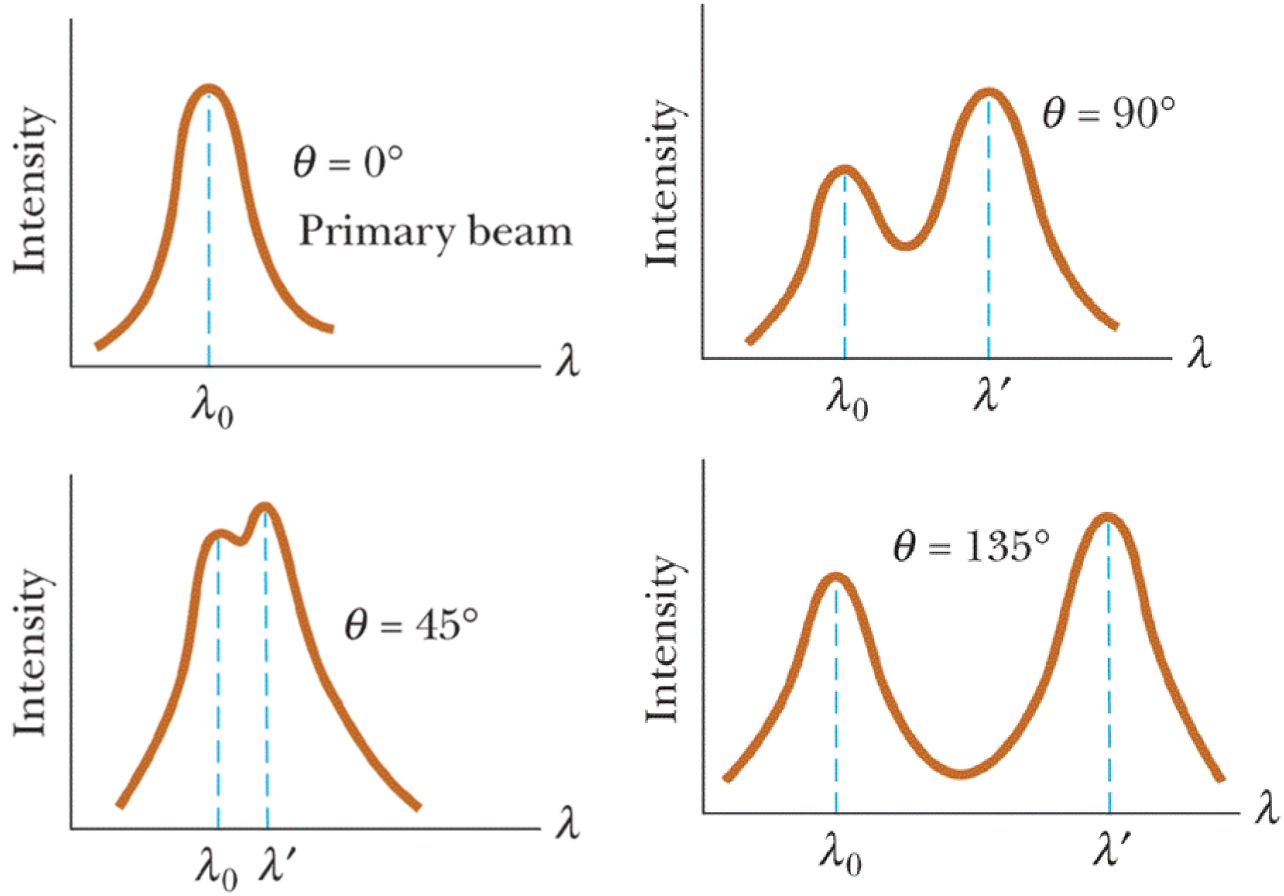
Compton Scattering : Setup & Results



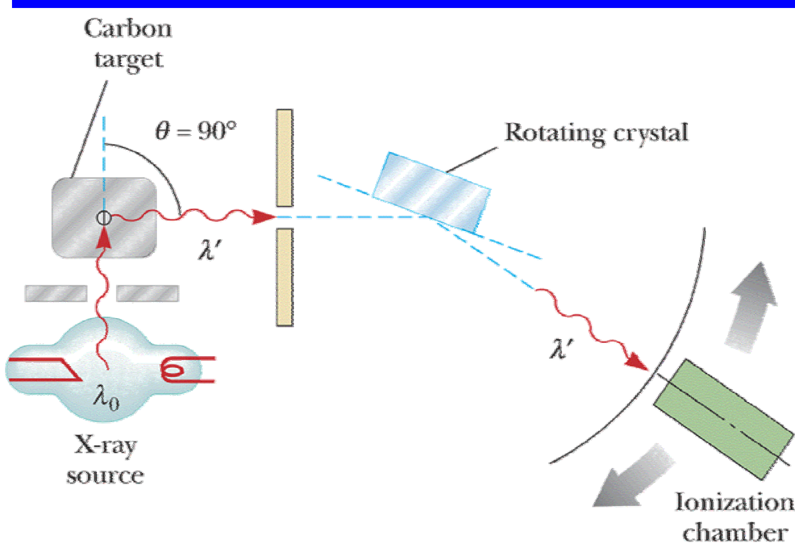
$$\Delta\lambda = (\lambda' - \lambda) \propto (1 - \cos\theta)$$

Scattered λ' larger than incident

Compton Scattering Observations



Compton Scattering : Summary of Observations

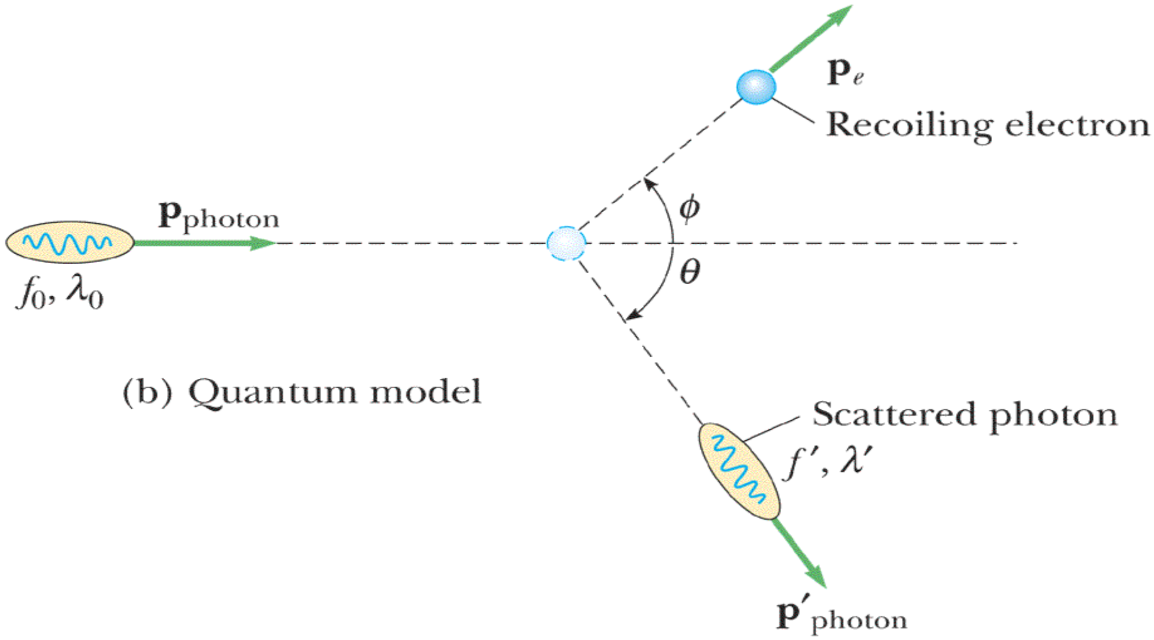


$$\Delta\lambda = (\lambda' - \lambda) \propto (1 - \cos\theta) \,!$$

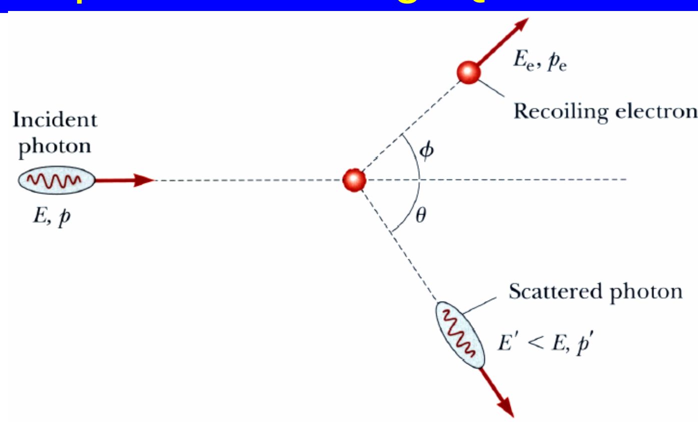
Not isotropy in distribution of scattered radiation

How does one explain this startling anisotropy?

Compton Effect : Quantum (Relativistic) Pool



Compton Scattering: Quantum Picture



Energy Conservation:

$$E + m_e c^2 = E' + E_e$$

Momentum Conserv:

$$p = p'\cos\theta + p_e \cos\phi$$

$$0 = p'\sin\theta - p_e \sin\phi$$

Use these to eliminate electron deflection angle (not measured)

$$p_e \cos\phi = p - p'\cos\theta$$

$$p_e \sin\phi = p'\sin\theta$$

Square and add $\Rightarrow$

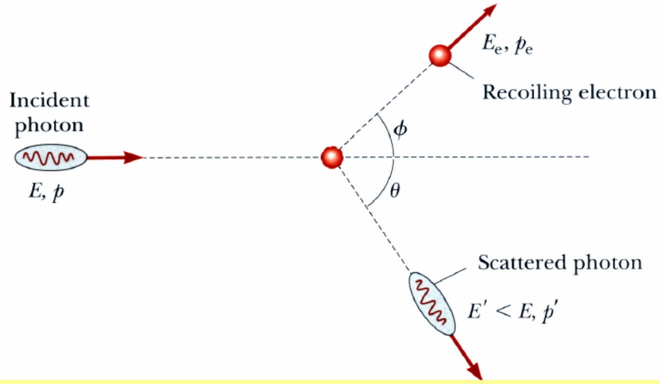
$$p_e^2 = p^2 - 2pp'\cos\theta + p'^2$$

Eliminate p_e & E_e using

$$E_e^2 = p_e^2 c^2 + m_e^2 c^4 \;\; \&$$

$$E_e = (E - E') + m_e c^2$$

Compton Scattering: The Quantum Picture



Energy Conservation:

$$E + m_e c^2 = E' + E_e$$

Momentum Conserv:

$$p = p'\cos\theta + p_e\cos\phi$$

$$0 = p'\sin\theta - p_e\sin\phi$$

Use these to eliminate electron deflection angle (not measured)

$$\left((E - E') + m_e c^2\right)^2 = \left[p^2 - 2pp'\cos\theta + p'^2\right] + (m_e c^2)^2$$

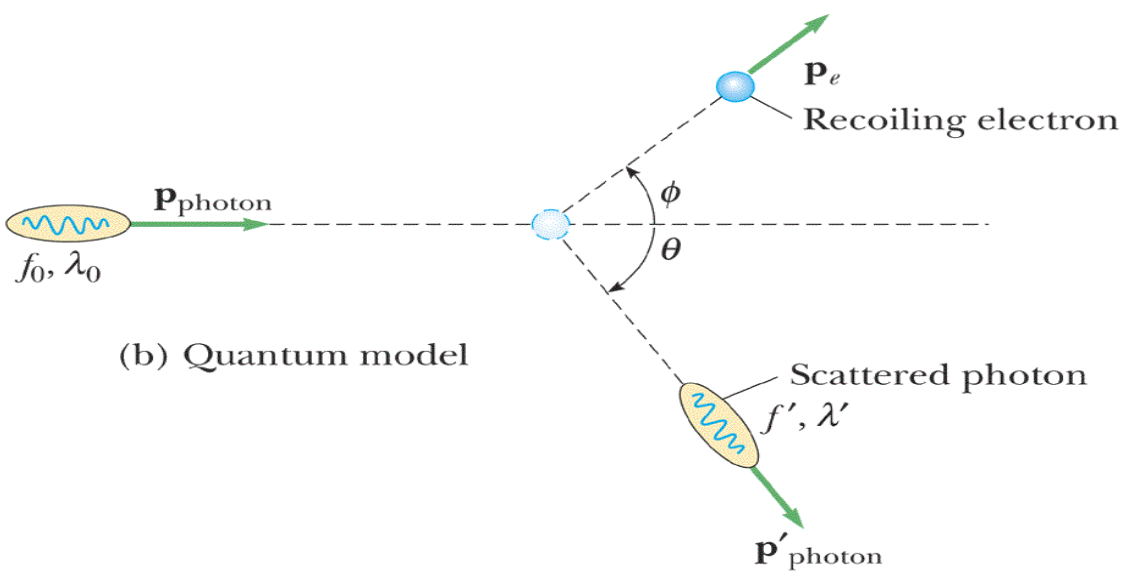
For light $p = \frac{E}{c} \Rightarrow$

$$E^2 + E'^2 - 2EE' + 2(E - E')mc^2 = \left[\frac{E^2}{c^2} - 2\frac{EE'}{c^2}\cos\theta + \frac{E'^2}{c^2}\right]c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow -EE' + (E - E')mc^2 = -EE'\cos\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{E-E'}{EE'} = -\frac{1}{m_e c^2}(1 - \cos\theta) \Rightarrow \boxed{(\lambda' - \lambda) = (\frac{h}{m_e c})(1 - \cos\theta)}$$

Rules of Quantum Pool between Photon and Electron

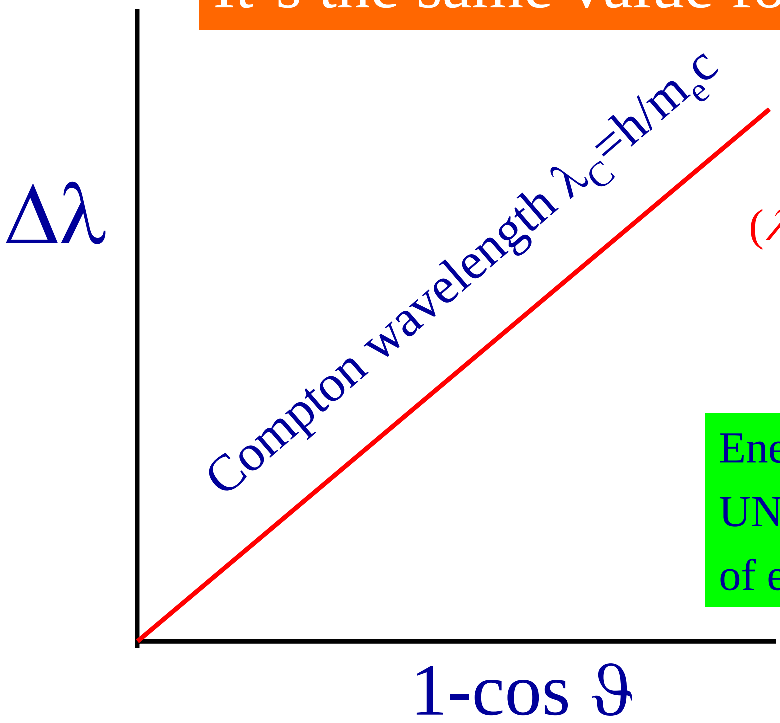


$$(\lambda' - \lambda) = (\frac{\boxed{h}}{m_e c})(1 - \cos\theta)$$

Checking for h in Compton Scattering

Plot scattered photon data, calculate slope and measure “h”

It’s the same value for h again !!



$$(\lambda' - \lambda) = (\frac{h}{m_e c})(1 - \cos\theta)$$

Energy Quantization is a UNIVERSAL characteristic of energy transactions !