

# Quantum Theory

What is light

- We found Electro-magnetic radiation was represented as a wave
- Characteristics Freq, Wavelength, amplitude, velocity
- can emit any level of Energy

Problem ① ↑ Temperature → Shorter Wavelengths

Ex. Metal Glows red → orange → white when hot

Ultraviolet Catastrophe - For small wavelengths, emitted energy will become infinitely large

Solution: Energy does not exist at any level you want, but is quantized (only discrete)

Energy is not continuous, but is quantized, exists in a series of discrete bundles. (certain energy)

Photon - A quantum (packet) of light

Quantum Theory - Light travels as a discrete "quanta" or "particle" of energy, rather than a wave.

- A particle of light will have momentum and KE.

Photoelectric Effect - When light strikes the surface of a material, electrons are emitted. The energy from the photons supplies the work necessary to free the electrons from the material surface to create a current.

$$E_{\text{photon}} = hf$$

Green light

$h$  = Planck's Constant  $6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$

$f$  = frequency

the ~~photo~~ freq of sodium is  $5.6 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$  - What is the energy of the photon in J and eV

$$E_p = hf$$

$$(3.7 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J})$$

$$3.7 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} \times \frac{1 \text{ eV}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}} = 2.3 \text{ eV}$$

$$p = (6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{Hz}) (5.6 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz})$$

$$\frac{1 \text{ eV}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}}$$

The energy of a photon is 2.11 eV

a) What is the energy of the photon in Joules

$$2.11 \text{ eV} \times \frac{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}}{1 \text{ eV}} = 3.38 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

b) Find the frequency

Use Joules since  
h is in Joules

$$E_{\text{photon}} = hf \quad f = \frac{E}{h} = \frac{3.38 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}}{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}} = 5.10 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$$

c) What is the color of the light of the photon

Using the Reference Table  $5.10 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz} \Rightarrow$  Yellow Light



If you change the energy of an object, you will also change its mass.

When you form a nucleus, energy will be released and matter will be lost

$$E = mc^2$$

↓ ↓

To break up a nucleus, energy is needed to separate the nucleons, mass must increase

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