

The Photoelectric Effect and the Quantization of Light

INTRODUCTION

When a light with a sufficiently high frequency shines on a metal plate, electrons are ejected from the plate. This effect is known as the *photoelectric effect*. The electrons ejected in this process are called *photoelectrons*.

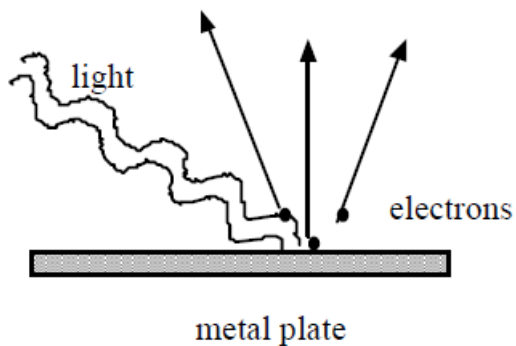


Figure 1

There are several important features of the photoelectric effect that cannot be explained by the classical theory of electromagnetic waves. These are the following.

- Electrons are ejected only when the frequency of the incident light is higher than a threshold value, f_0 , regardless of how intense the light is. The threshold frequency depends on the material being illuminated.
- Electrons are emitted from the surface almost instantaneously, even at low light intensities.
- When a photoelectric effect is observed, the number of electrons ejected is proportional to the intensity of the incident light. However, the maximum kinetic energy (KE_{MAX}) of the photoelectrons is independent of the light intensity.
- The maximum kinetic energy of the photoelectrons increases with higher frequency light.

In order to explain the photoelectric effect, Einstein proposed in 1905 that light of frequency f carries energy in discrete packets, each packet containing an amount of energy, E , given by:

$$E = hf \tag{1}$$

where h is a constant now called Planck's constant. The value of Planck's constant was determined experimentally to be the following.

$$h = 6.6260755 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s} \tag{2}$$

Today the energy packets are called *photons*. When light is incident on a metal surface, an electron in the metal can absorb the photon, thus the photon transfers its energy and momentum to the electron. If the electron acquires enough energy from the photon, it can escape from the metal. Since the electron is bound to the metal, an amount of energy is required to escape the metal. The amount of energy needed for the least tightly bound electron to escape is known as the work function, ϕ . The value of ϕ depends on the specific metal surface being illuminated and is typically on the order of a few electron volts (eV). Therefore, according to Einstein's photoelectric theory (which earned him a Nobel prize), an electron can only be ejected if the photon's frequency is larger than a threshold value, f_o , given by the equation below.

$$hf_o = \phi \quad (3)$$

If the incident photon has energy greater than ϕ , then the excess energy becomes the kinetic energy of the electron. The electrons with the largest kinetic energy are those that are the least tightly bound. Since ϕ is the energy required for the least tightly bound electron to escape, the maximum kinetic energy is given below.

$$KE_{MAX} = hf - \phi \quad (4)$$

The maximum KE of the ejected electrons, therefore, increases with increasing light frequency and is independent of the light intensity, as observed experimentally. However, the number of photons striking the metal surface increases linearly with the light intensity. Thus, the number of electrons ejected is proportional to the intensity of the incident light.

Apparatus

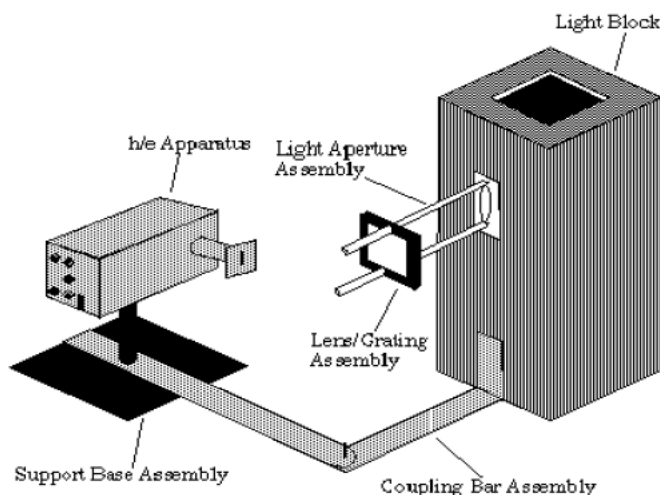
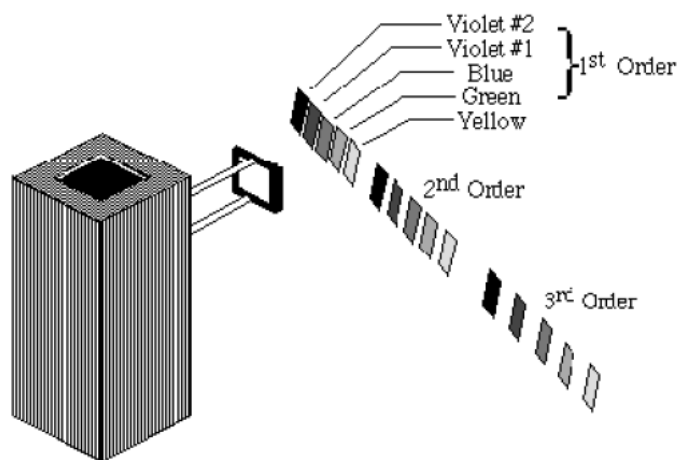


Figure 2

The apparatus for this experiment has three essential parts: a high intensity mercury light source that provides photons of different frequencies, a diffraction grating/lens system to spatially

separate and focus the light or photons with different frequencies, and the target, which is the anode of a vacuum phototube that is housed in the h/e apparatus together with the associated electronics. The arrangement of the three parts is shown in Fig. 2.

When the light from the mercury lamp passes through the lens/grating assembly, it produces a spectrum as shown in Fig. 3. Note that the spectrum is not symmetric on the left and right sides because the diffraction grating is *blazed* to enhance the first-order pattern on one side. The frequencies and the wavelengths of the spectral lines are shown in the table below.



Color	Frequency (Hz)	Wavelength (nm)
Yellow	5.18672E+14	578
Green	5.48996E+14	546.074
Blue	6.87858E+14	435.835
Violet	7.40858E+14	404.656
Ultraviolet	8.20264E+14	365.483

Figure 3

In this experiment, light from each spectral line is focused on a phototube as shown in Fig. 4. The phototube is a vacuum tube with a semi-cylindrical metal electrode (anode) and a thick metal wire at the center (cathode).

When a photon with sufficient energy strikes the anode of the phototube, an electron is released and collected at the cathode (see Fig. 4). The process leaves the anode with a positive charge and a positive potential with respect to the cathode (which is grounded). As more electrons are ejected from the anode it becomes more positively charged. The positive charges attract the photoelectrons as they try to leave the anode, thus causing them to lose kinetic energy as they move to the cathode. The amount of kinetic energy lost per electron is equal to eV , where e is the charge of the electron and V is the potential between the anode and the cathode. When V becomes large enough such that $eV = KE_{MAX}$, even the most energetic electrons (with maximum KE) will be attracted back to the anode and hence, V will have reached a maximum. This maximum value of V is called the

stopping potential. Thus, if we can measure this potential and substitute eV for KE_{MAX} in Eq. (3), we get the following.

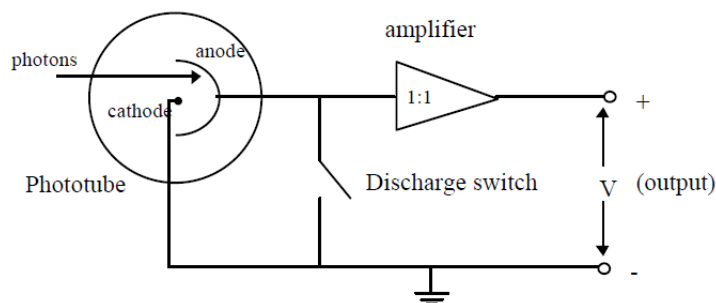


Figure 4

$$eV = hf - \phi \tag{5}$$

Dividing Eq. (5) by e we get the following.

$$V = \left(\frac{h}{e}\right) f - \frac{\phi}{e} \tag{6}$$

A plot of the measured stopping potential as a function of the frequency of the photon should be a straight line (see Fig. 5) whose slope gives Planck's constant h divided by e . The intercept gives the work function ϕ divided by e , which is 1.602×10^{-19} C.

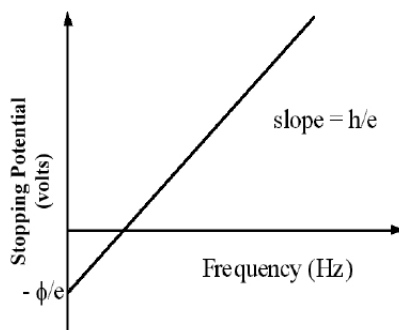


Figure 5

To facilitate measurement of the stopping potential, the anode is connected to a built-in amplifier with an ultra-high input impedance ($> 10^{12} \Omega$). The output from this amplifier is connected to the output jacks on the front panel of the apparatus. This high impedance, unity gain ($V_{OUT}/V_{IN} = 1$) amplifier lets you measure the stopping potential with a digital voltmeter. While the impedance (i.e. resistance) of the amplifier is very high, it is not infinite and some charge leaks off. Thus charging the apparatus is analogous to filling a bathtub with different water flow rates while the drain is partly open.

PROCEDURE

Part 1: Apparatus Set Up

The apparatus should be mostly assembled when you arrive. You may, however, need to check focus and alignment and adjust these as needed. See Fig. 2 for overall assembly view.

- 1 Before checking the following adjustments, place the hinged bars at about a ninety-degree angle so that you have clearance to work. Note that one light source serves two photoheads, so do not move the light source without consulting with the other students sharing your lamp.
- 2 The Lens/Grating Assembly mounts on the support bars of the Light Aperture Assembly. The grating is *blazed* (marked), to produce the brightest spectrum on one side. During your experiment the Lens/Grating Assembly may need to be turned around in order to have the brightest spectrum on a convenient side of your lab table. Consult with your lab instructor if this seems to be the case.
- 3 If the Light Source is not on, turn it on.

Do not turn off the lamp unless told to do so by your instructor.

(The lamp is expensive and its lifetime is shortened more by being turned off and on than by running continually.) Check the alignment of the Light Source and the Aperture to ensure that the light illuminates the Lens/Grating assembly.

- 4 The amplifier in the h/e Apparatus is powered by two 9-volt batteries. You should check the output voltage of the batteries before using the apparatus. Battery test points are located on the side panel of the Apparatus near the ON/OFF switch (see Fig. 6). Batteries functioning below the recommend minimum operating level of 6 volts may cause erroneous results in your experiments. To check the batteries, use a voltmeter and measure the potential difference between the OUTPUT GROUND TERMINAL and each BATTERY TEST TERMINAL. If either battery tests below its minimum rating of +6V or -6V, ask your instructor to replace it before you start taking data.

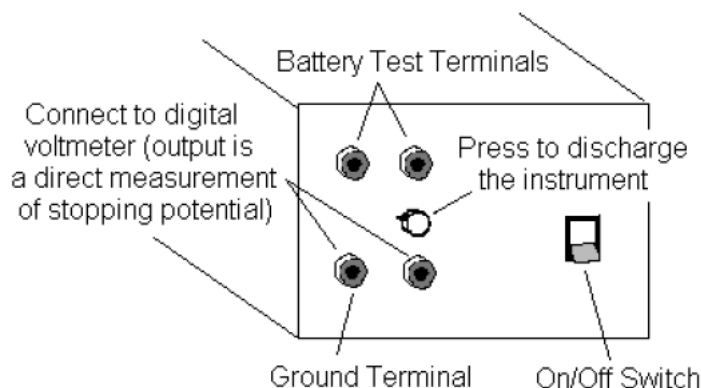


Figure 4

- 5 Rotate the h/e Apparatus about the pin of the Coupling Bar Assembly until one of the colored maxima in the first order shines directly on the slot in the white reflective mask.

It is important that light of only one color enters the slot. There must be no overlap from adjacent spectral maxima.

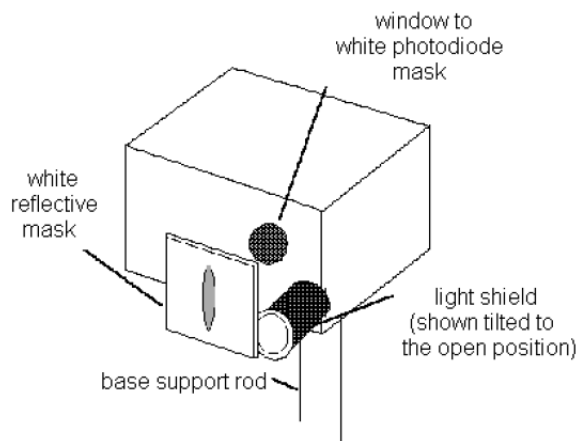


Figure 7

- 6 See Fig. 7. Rotate the light shield of the h/e Apparatus out of the way to reveal the white photodiode mask inside the Apparatus. Rotate the h/e Apparatus back and forth on the base support rod until the image of the aperture is centered on the window in the phototube mask. (If the light will not fall on the window, you may not have the entire assembly directly in front of the mercury lamp.) Then tighten the thumbscrew on the base support rod to hold the Apparatus in place.
- 7 Slide the Lens/Grating Assembly back and forth on its support rods, until you achieve the sharpest possible image of the aperture on the window in the phototube mask. The Assembly will probably end up very near to the end of the rod. Tighten the thumbscrew on the Lens/Grating Assembly and **replace the light shield** to prevent stray light from striking the phototube.
- 8 Connect the digital voltmeter (DVM) to the OUTPUT TERMINALS of the h/e Apparatus (see Fig. 6). Select the **2V** or **20V** DC range on the meter.
- 9 Turn ON the power switch on the h/e apparatus. The output potential difference displayed on your digital voltmeter is a direct measurement of the stopping potential for the photoelectrons.

Part 2: Intensity Dependence

According to the quantum model of light, the maximum kinetic energy, KE_{MAX} , of photoelectrons depends only on the frequency of the incident light, and is independent of the intensity. Thus, the higher the frequency of the light, the greater its energy. In contrast, the classical wave model of light predicted that KE_{MAX} would depend on light intensity. In other words, the brighter the light, the greater its energy. In this part of the experiment, you will investigate the intensity dependence

of the photoelectric effect. You will select two spectral lines from the mercury light source and investigate the maximum energy of the photoelectrons as a function of the intensity.

- 1 Adjust the h/e Apparatus so that only one of the spectral colors falls upon the opening of the mask of the phototube. If you select the green or yellow spectral line, place the corresponding colored filter over the white reflective mask on the h/e Apparatus.
- 2 Place the Relative Transmission Filter in front of the white reflective mask (and over the colored filter, if one is used) so that the light passes through the section marked 100%. Press the INSTRUMENT DISCHARGE BUTTON (see Fig. 6), release it, and record the DVM potential difference once the instrument has reached a maximum potential difference. The charging time may take several seconds. Record the approximate charging time.

The electrodes of the phototube should be discharged before each measurement by using the discharge button, otherwise the potential difference reading may be inaccurate.

- 3 Repeat Step 2 until you have tested the sections of the filter marked 100%, 80%, 60%, 40% and 20%.

Note: a *small* drop (a few percent or less) in potential difference with decreasing light intensity is most likely due to charge leaking off the high impedance amplifier in the h/e Apparatus. The charging time should increase with decreasing intensity, but do not be concerned if this is not the case since the charge leaking from the amplifier may alter the results.

- 4 Repeat the procedure for a different color from the spectrum.

Part 3: Stopping Potential Dependence on Frequency

In this part of the experiment you will measure the stopping potential for different frequencies of light incident on the phototube.

- 1 You can see five colors in three orders of the mercury light spectrum. Adjust the h/e Apparatus carefully so that only one color falls on the openings of the mask of the phototube.
- 2 For each color in the first order, record the stopping potential measured with the DVM. Use the yellow and green colored filters on the Reflective Mask of the h/e Apparatus when you measure the yellow and green spectral lines.
- 3 Move to the second order and repeat the process.
- 4 Move the power switch on the h/e Apparatus to the OFF position, *but leave the mercury light source ON unless yours is the last lab section of the day (check with your TA to confirm).*

ANALYSIS

- 1 Make a scatter plot of V vs. f from the data collected in Part 3.

- 2 If the plot forms a straight line, use the linear least square fit to determine the slope and the intercept of the line.
- 3 Calculate the work function in units of electron volts (eV) from the intercept and determine its uncertainty.
- 4 Calculate the threshold frequency, f_0 .

DISCUSSION

Part 2: Intensity Dependence

Summarize your experimental results for the intensity dependence of the stopping potential.

Describe the effect that passing different amounts of the same colored light through the Variable Transmission Filter has on the stopping potential, and thus, the maximum energy of the photoelectrons. Defend whether this experiment supports a wave or a quantum model of light based on your lab results.

Part 3: Stopping Potential Dependence on Frequency

Summarize your experimental results for the Planck's constant, the work function and the threshold frequency.

Compare your value of h to the accepted value of $6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$. Discuss possible systematic errors and how they might affect your results.

<p>Be sure that both you and your TA each initial your data, and that you hand in a copy of your data before leaving the lab. <i>Remember to pledge your work.</i></p>
