



Photoelectric Effect

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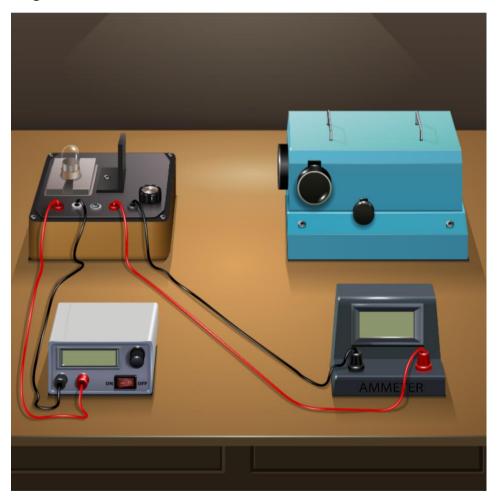
Aim: To understand the phenomenon Photoelectric effect as a whole.

To plot a graph connecting photocurrent and applied potential.

To determine the stopping potential for the photocurrent versus applied potential.

Apparatus: Voltmeter, Rheostat, Battery, Light source, Anode Material.

Diagram:







Observation Table:

Material: Sodium Area of plates: 0.5 cm²

PART I: Fixed wavelength, varying intensity:

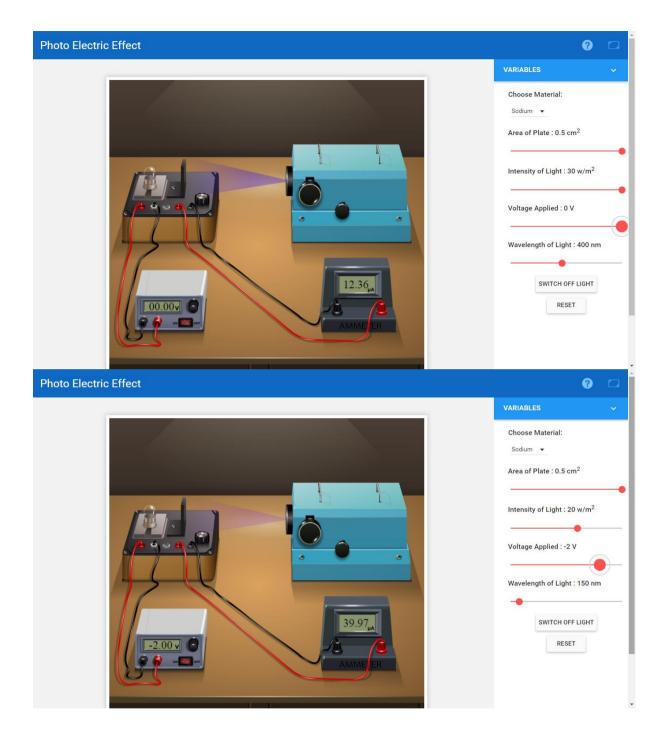
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Wavelength: 150 nm (threshold wavelength = 500 - 600nm)									
Intensity = 15 W/m ²		Intensity = 20 W/m ²		Intensity = 25 W/m ²					
Voltage (V)	Current (µA)	Voltage (V)	Current (µA)	Voltage (V)	Current (μA)				
0		0		0					
-1	37.48	-1	49.97	-1	62.46				
-2	29.98	-2	39.97	-2	49.96				
-3	22.48	-3	29.97	-3	37.46				
-4	14.98	-4	19.97	-4	24.96				
-5	7.48	-5	9.97	-5	12.46				
-5.5	3.73	-5.5	4.97	-5.5	6.21				
-6	0	-6	0	-6	0				

PART II: Fixed intensity, varying wavelength:

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Intensity: 30 W/m ²									
Wavelength = 200 nm		Wavelength = 300 nm		Wavelength = 400 nm					
Voltage (V)	Current (µA)	Voltage (V)	Current (µA)	Voltage (V)	Current (µA)				
0	58.92	0	27.88	0	12.36				
-1	43.92	-0.5	20.38	-0.1	10.86				
-1.5	36.42	-1	12.88	-0.2	9.36				
-2	28.92	-1.2	9.88	-0.4	6.36				
-2.5	21.42	-1.4	6.88	-0.5	4.86				
-3	13.92	-1.6	3.88	-0.6	3.36				
-3.5	6.42	-1.8	0.88	-0.8	0.36				
-4	0	-2	0	-1	0				











Graphs:

- 1. Voltage (X-axis) v/s current (Y-axis) for different intensities.
- 2. Voltage (X-axis) v/s current (Y-axis) for different wavelengths.

