Question Number	Answer		Mark
17(a)	Use of $v = f\lambda$ Use of $E = hf$ Converts work function from eV to J Use of $hf = \Phi + \frac{1}{2} mv_{\text{max}}^2$ $v_{\text{max}} = 4.5 \times 10^6 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ (MP4 can only be awarded if values substituted are valid energy and mass values)	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	5
	Example of calculation $v = f\lambda$, 3.00×10^8 m s ⁻¹ = f × (20 × 10 ⁻⁹ m), f = 1.50 × 10 ¹⁶ Hz $E = hf = (6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}) (1.50 \times 10^{16} \text{ Hz}) = 9.95 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$ Work function $\Phi = (3.68 \text{ eV}) (1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J/eV}) = 5.89 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ $hf = \Phi + \frac{1}{2} mv^2_{\text{max}}, 9.95 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} = 5.89 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} + \frac{1}{2} mv^2_{\text{max}}$ $\frac{1}{2} (9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}) v^2_{\text{max}} = 9.36 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$ $v_{\text{max}} = 4.53 \times 10^6 \text{ m s}^{-1}$		
17(b)	Increasing intensity leads to more photons/electrons	(1)	
	But intensity does not affect the speed/ KE (of electrons)	(1)	
	Increasing λ leads to a decrease in photon/light energy	(1)	
	Leads to decrease in speed/ KE (for electrons), so student incorrect	(1)	4
	(MP1 – Allow equations with arrows correctly indicating increased and decreased components)		

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Total for Question 17