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```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.stats import linregress

def calculate_plancks_constant():
    """
    This function calculates Planck's constant from photoelectric effect data.
    User inputs frequencies and corresponding stopping potentials, and the program
    performs linear regression to determine h.
    """
    print("Photoelectric Effect: Planck's Constant Calculation")
    print("----------------------------------------------")
    print("Enter experimental data (frequency in Hz, stopping potential in V)")
    print("Enter 'done' when finished\n")

    # Collect experimental data
    frequencies = []
    stopping_potentials = []

    while True:
        user_input = input("Enter frequency (Hz) and stopping potential (V) separated by space: ")
        if user_input.lower() == 'done':
            break
        try:
            freq, potential = map(float, user_input.split())
            frequencies.append(freq)
            stopping_potentials.append(potential)
        except:
            print("Invalid input. Please enter two numbers separated by space or 'done' to finish.")

    if len(frequencies) < 2:
        print("Error: At least two data points are required.")
```

```python
        return

    # Convert to numpy arrays
    frequencies = np.array(frequencies)
    stopping_potentials = np.array(stopping_potentials)

    # Perform linear regression
    slope, intercept, r_value, p_value, std_err = linregress(frequencies, stopping_potentials)

    # Calculate Planck's constant (h = slope * e)
    e = 1.602176634e-19  # elementary charge in Coulombs
    h = slope * e

    # Calculate work function (phi = -intercept * e)
    phi = -intercept * e  # work function in Joules
    phi_ev = -intercept   # work function in eV

    # Plot the data and regression line
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
    plt.scatter(frequencies, stopping_potentials, color='blue', label='Experimental Data')
    plt.plot(frequencies, slope*frequencies + intercept, color='red',
             label=f'Linear Fit: y = {slope:.2e}x + {intercept:.2f}\nR² = {r_value**2:.4f}')

    plt.xlabel('Frequency (Hz)')
    plt.ylabel('Stopping Potential (V)')
    plt.title('Photoelectric Effect: Stopping Potential vs. Frequency')
    plt.legend()
    plt.grid(True)

    # Display results
    print("\nResults:")
    print(f"SLOPE (h/e): {slope:.4e} V/Hz")
    print(f"INTERCEPT (-φ/e): {intercept:.4f} V")
    print(f"CALCULATED PLANCK'S CONSTANT VALUE (h): {h:.4e} J·s")
    print(f"ACCEPTED PLANCK'S CONSTANT VALUE: 6.62607015e-34 J·s")
    print(f"PERCENT ERROR: {abs(h - 6.62607015e-34)/6.62607015e-34 * 100:.2f}%")
    print(f"WORK FUNCTION (φ): {phi:.4e} J or {phi_ev:.4f} eV")


    plt.show()

# Run the function
calculate_plancks_constant()
```