

PHY64 Experiment 3: The Franck-Hertz Experiment

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I. INTRODUCTION

In 1914 German physicists James Franck and Gustav Hertz performed the first measurement to clearly show the quantum nature of atoms. By bombarding gases with energetic electrons, Franck and Hertz observed that the transfer of kinetic energy from an electron could raise a mercury atom from its ground state to an excited state. The pair discovered that when an electron collided with a mercury atom, it could lose only a specific amount of its kinetic energy. Franck and Hertz were able to show that atoms absorb kinetic energy from electrons in quantized amounts. In a later experiment, they showed that the excited atoms radiate away the absorbed energy in these same amounts.

We replicate the Franck-Hertz experiment with an apparatus similar to the one used by Franck and Hertz in 1914. The central element of our experiment is a tube manufactured by Klinger consisting of three electrodes. The tube is evacuated except for the presence of a small amount of mercury. The cathode is heated by a filament to emit electrons. The electrons are then accelerated to the anode by a potential difference V_a . The anode is a mesh to allow for energetic electrons to pass through and reach the repeller. The repeller potential V_r is set to be negative relative to the anode so that only electrons with kinetic energy greater than eV_r may reach the repeller. The current I formed by the electrons reaching the repeller is measured by a picoamperometer. The collisions between electrons and mercury atoms result in a periodic variation of the repeller current. From the periodicity of this current we may infer the energy of the first excited state of the mercury atom.

II. THEORY

The theory of quantum mechanics dictates that the energies of electrons bound to atomic nuclei are restricted to certain allowed magnitudes. These values form a discrete spectrum of energy levels. An electron in a mercury atom in its ground state E_0 may be excited to its first excited state E_1 by a collision with another particle. When the accelerating voltage V_a is small, the collisions between the electrons and the mercury atoms are completely elastic and do not result in an atomic transition. As V_a is increased, a threshold voltage is reached in which inelastic collisions between the electrons and the mercury atoms begin to occur. In these collisions, the electrons transfer almost all of their kinetic energy to the atom, causing a transition from the ground state, E_0 , to the first excited

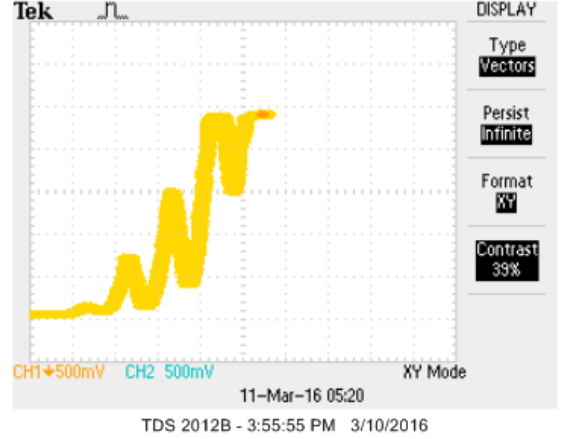


FIG. 1. Current variation at 152K

state, E_1 . The electrons that have lost their kinetic energy in these collisions are then unable to reach the repeller, resulting in a decrease in the current I . As we continue to increase V_a , the scattered electrons are reaccelerated and are capable of overcoming the retarding current and reach the repeller resulting in an increase in the current. The current continues to increase until V_a is large enough for an electron to have two inelastic collisions. In these events, the bombarding electron causes an electron in two different mercury atoms to have a transition to the first excited state E_1 . As in the single-scattering scenario, these electrons have insufficient energy to reach the repeller, resulting in second decrease in the current I . This phenomenon continues as V_a is increased to allow for higher collision multiplicities. By observing the locations of the current peaks we may deduce the magnitude of the first excited state of the mercury atom.

III. RESULTS

We vary the voltage V_a from zero to 30 V to determine the positions of the current peaks. The current variations are recorded through an oscilloscope and are shown in figures 1 and 2. Several trials were performed at different temperatures for more accurate results. The periodicity of the current variations is obtained by observing the voltage difference between local maxima. These periodicities are averaged over all trials performed to obtain a more accurate measurement. The average periodicity is calculated to be

$$V = 4.946 \text{ V}$$

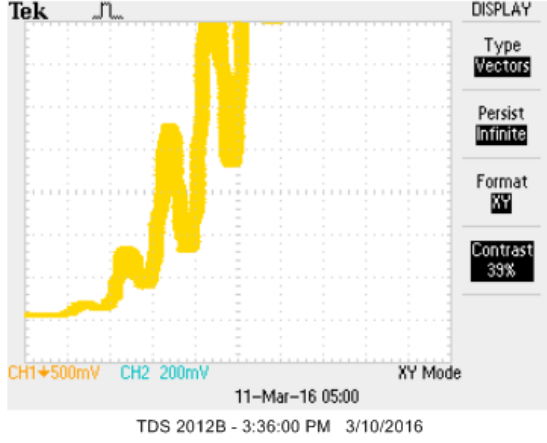


FIG. 2. Current variations at 160K

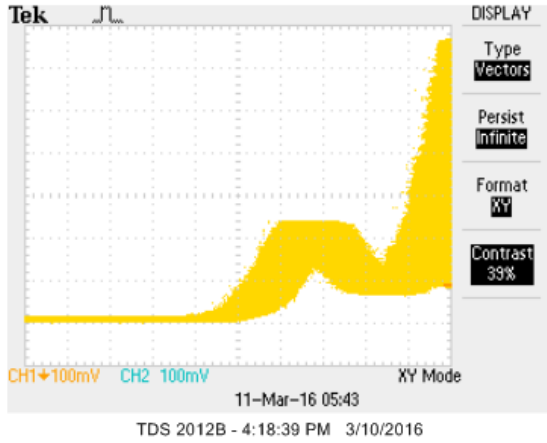


FIG. 3. Voltage offset due to contact potential

Hence, from this we deduce that the energy of the first excited state of the mercury atom is

$$E_1 = 4.946 \text{ eV}.$$

From the theory outlined in section II, we expect that the first current maximum should occur at $V = 4.946 \text{ V}$, precisely at the voltage corresponding to the value of the first excited state of mercury. However, there is an offset to the pattern of voltages at which the current reaches its local maximum. This is due to the presence of a contact potential generated by the two different metals used in the fabrication of the cathode and anode in our apparatus.

This offset is shown in figure 3. The average location of the first maximum was calculated to be 6.963 V . Hence, the offset from the expected location of this maximum is $6.963 \text{ V} - 4.946 \text{ V} = 2.017 \text{ V}$. Thus, we conclude that the contact potential in our apparatus, V_c , is

$$V_c = 2.017 \text{ V}.$$

IV. ERROR

The width of the local maxima in the oscilloscope data give rise to a proportional amount of uncertainty in our measurement. The exact position of the maximum is difficult to ascertain given the large number of points on the oscilloscope curves corresponding to the same maximal current values. Thus, each measured interval between successive local maxima is assigned a relative uncertainty. Using the error propagation formula we, calculate a value for the overall uncertainty in our measurement. The standard deviation of the measurement of E_1 is found numerically to be

$$\sigma_{E_1} = 0.173 \text{ eV}.$$

Similarly, the error in our result for the contact potential is calculated to be

$$\sigma_{V_c} = 0.155 \text{ V}.$$

V. CONCLUSION

We were able to calculate the value of E_1 to be

$$E_1 = (4.946 \pm 0.173) \text{ eV}.$$

Comparing this with the known value of the first excited state of mercury, $E_1 = 4.9 \text{ eV}$, we see that the known value of E_1 falls within one standard deviation of our measurement. Thus, our experimentally determined value of E_1 agrees reasonably with the known value. The exact value for the contact potential in our apparatus is not known, but our measured value of

$$V_c = (2.017 \pm 0.155) \text{ V}.$$

is consistent with our expectations.