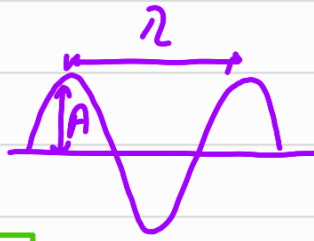


# MODERN PHYSICS

## Dual Nature

• Wave length  $\Rightarrow$



$A = \text{amplitude}$

• Wave number  $\Rightarrow \boxed{\bar{\nu} = \frac{1}{\lambda}}$  (no. of wave pass through unit length.)

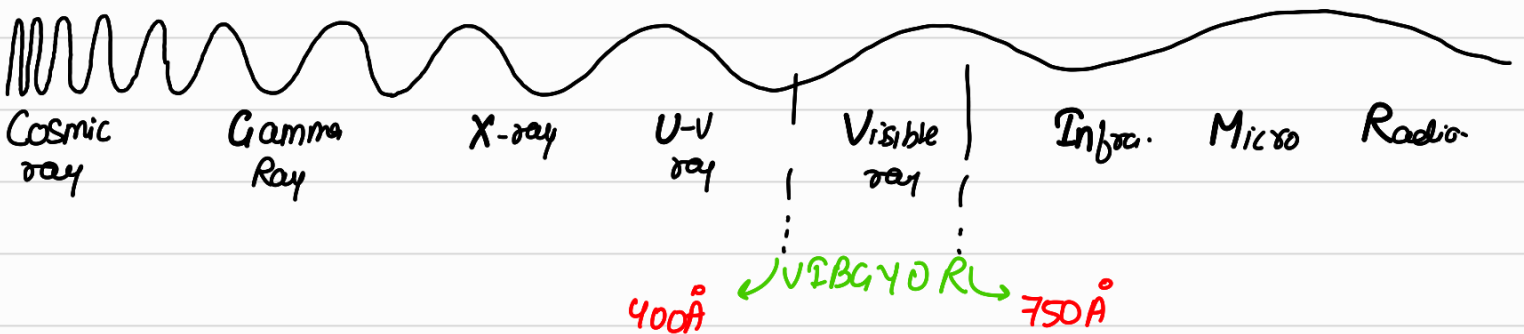
• Frequency  $\Rightarrow$  no. of waves per second.

• Time Period  $\Rightarrow \boxed{T = \frac{1}{\nu}}$  (time taken by 1 wave to pass through a point)

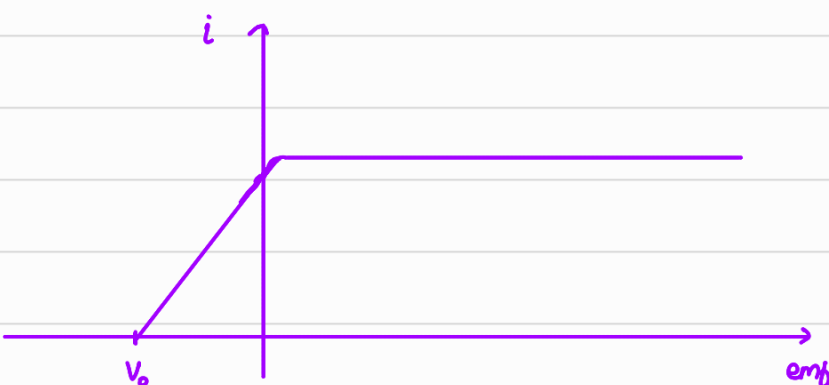
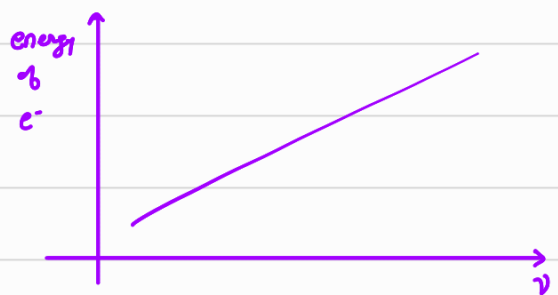
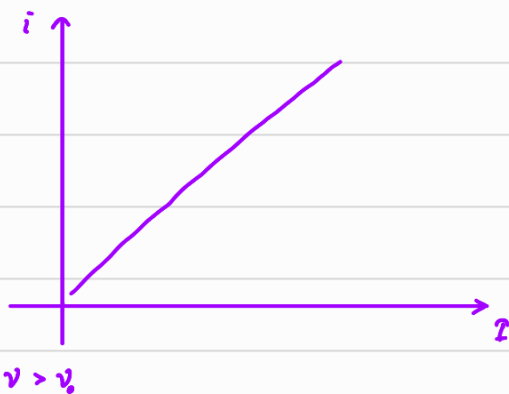
• Wave velocity  $\Rightarrow$  Dist. trav. by wave in unit Sec

$$\boxed{\nu = \frac{c}{\lambda}}$$

$$\boxed{c = \lambda \nu}$$



## PHOTOELECTRIC EFFECT



$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = h\nu$$

$E =$  energy of 1 photon

$h =$  Planck's constant  $= 6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$

$\lambda =$  wavelength

$$E = \frac{1240 \text{ eV}}{\lambda_0} = \frac{12400 \text{ eV}}{\lambda_0}$$

$\lambda_0 = \text{nm}$  ( $10^{-9} \text{ m}$ )

$\lambda_0 = \text{\AA}$  ( $10^{-10} \text{ m}$ )

$1 \text{ eV} = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$

• Threshold frequency ( $\nu_0$ ): min. freq. jisp  $e^-$  pheknq suru ho.

• Work function ( $\phi$ ): min. energy for photoelectric effect (P.E.E.)

$$\phi = h\nu_0 = \frac{hc}{\lambda_0}$$

$h =$  Planck's constant  $= 6.63 \times 10^{-34}$

$c =$  speed of light  $= 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

$\lambda =$  wavelength of light

• Cut-off wavelength ( $\lambda_0$ ): max. wavelength to start P.E.E.

Some Important Points:

$$E = \phi + K.E. \leftarrow \text{cons. of NRQ.}$$

$$\frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{hc}{\lambda_0} + K.E.$$

$$h\nu = h\nu_0 + K.E.$$

$$K.E. = eV$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C} \\ V = \text{stopping potential} \end{array} \right)$$

Debroglie Hypothesis:

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv} = \left( \lambda = \frac{h}{p} \right)$$

$$m(K.E.) = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \quad \left( \lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mK.E.}} \right)$$

$$2m(K.E.) = p^2$$

$$p = \sqrt{2m(K.E.)}$$

( $p =$  momentum)

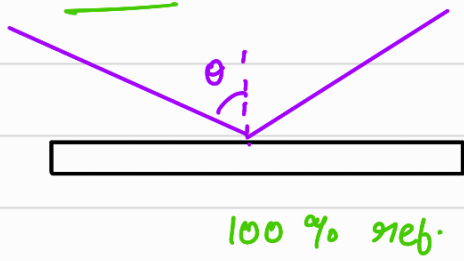
ek max agar  $v$  vel. se move kare to us se associated ek wave hoti hai called matter wave

$$E = \frac{h^2 c^2}{\lambda^2} \times mv = mv c$$

( $E = pc$ )

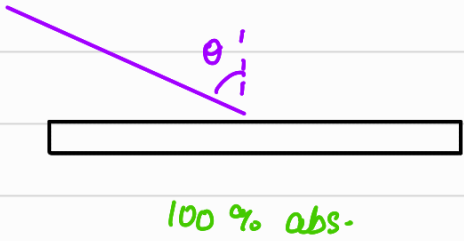
# Radiation force and Pressure:

case I



$$(F_{\text{Plate}})_y = \frac{2IA_s \cos^2 \theta}{c}$$

$I$  = Intensity of lb.  
 $A_s$  = Area of surface  
 $c$  = speed of lb.

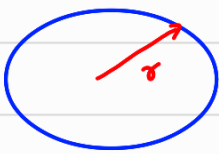


$$(F_{\text{Plate}})_y = \frac{IA_s \cos^2 \theta}{c}$$

$$P = \frac{I}{c}$$

( $P$  = Pressure)

$$(F_{\text{Plate}})_x = \frac{IA_s \sin \theta \cos \theta}{c}$$



$$F = \frac{I\pi r^2}{c}$$

$$= F = \frac{IA_s}{c}$$

(Only for spherical Bodies.)  $\rightarrow$

formula same hoga chahiye reflecting  
ho ya black body.