

7 (a) By reference to the photoelectric effect, explain

(i) what is meant by *work function energy*,

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[2]

(ii) why, even when the incident light is monochromatic, the emitted electrons have a range of kinetic energy up to a maximum value.

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[2]

(b) Electromagnetic radiation of frequency f is incident on a metal surface. The variation with frequency f of the maximum kinetic energy E_{MAX} of electrons emitted from the surface is shown in Fig. 7.1.

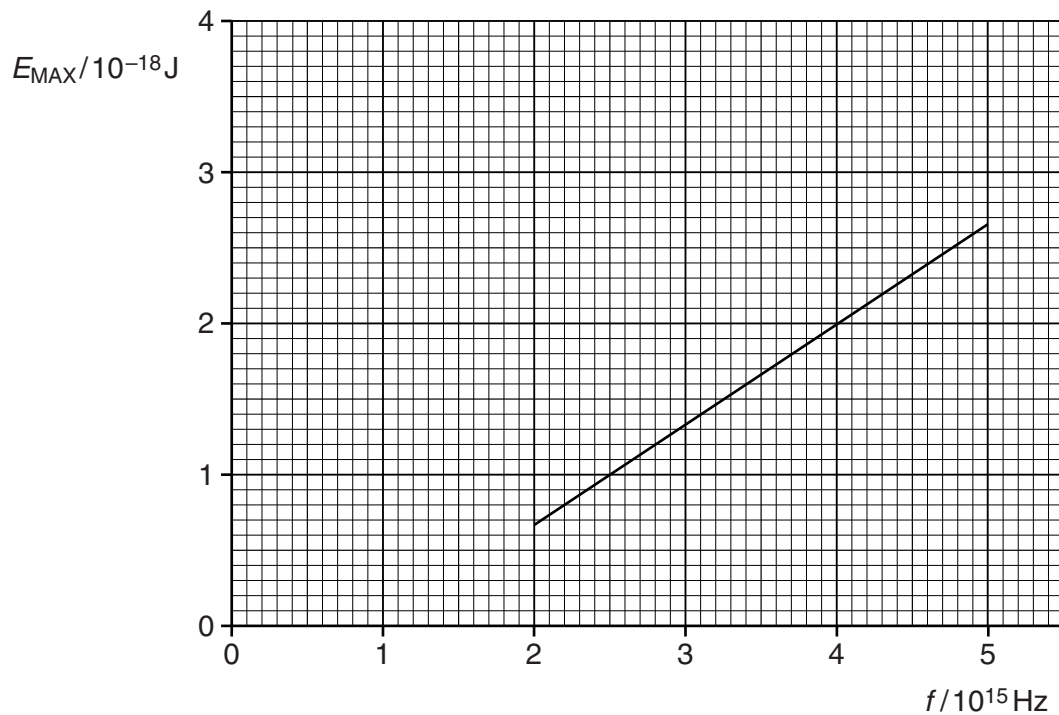


Fig. 7.1

- (i) Use Fig. 7.1 to determine the work function energy of the metal surface.

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work function energy = J [3]

- (ii) A second metal has a greater work function energy than that in (i).
On Fig. 7.1, draw a line to show the variation with f of E_{MAX} for this metal. [2]
- (iii) Explain why the graphs in (i) and (ii) do not depend on the intensity of the incident radiation.

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..... [2]

