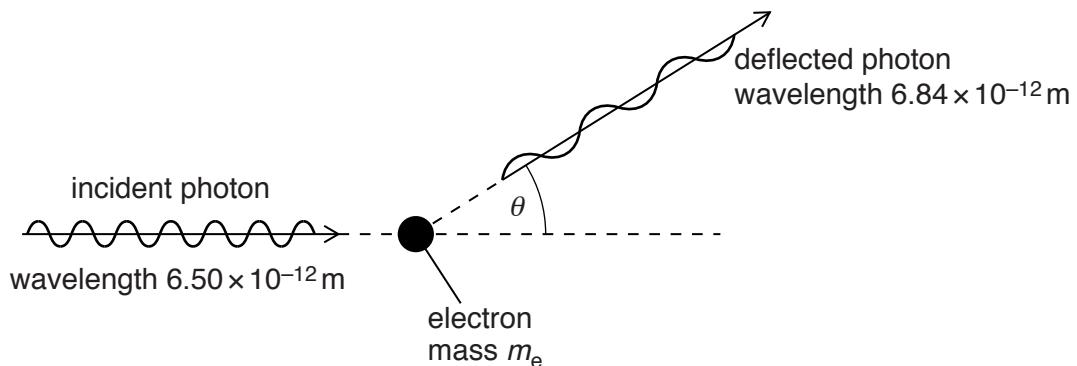


- 8 A photon of wavelength  $6.50 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}$  is incident on an isolated stationary electron, as illustrated in Fig. 8.1.



**Fig. 8.1**

The photon is deflected elastically by the electron of mass  $m_e$ . The wavelength of the deflected photon is  $6.84 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}$ .

(a) Calculate, for the incident photon,

(i) its momentum,

$$\text{momentum} = \dots \text{Ns} [2]$$

(ii) its energy.

$$\text{energy} = \dots \text{J} [2]$$

- (b) The angle  $\theta$  through which the photon is deflected is given by the expression

$$\Delta\lambda = \frac{h}{m_e c} (1 - \cos \theta)$$

where  $\Delta\lambda$  is the change in wavelength of the photon,  $h$  is the Planck constant and  $c$  is the speed of light in free space.

- (i) Calculate the angle  $\theta$ .

$\theta = \dots \text{ } ^\circ$  [2]

- (ii) Use energy considerations to suggest why  $\Delta\lambda$  must always be positive.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

[3]