

6 (a) Some electron energy levels of the hydrogen atom are illustrated in Fig. 6.1.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS
MARGIN

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS
MARGIN

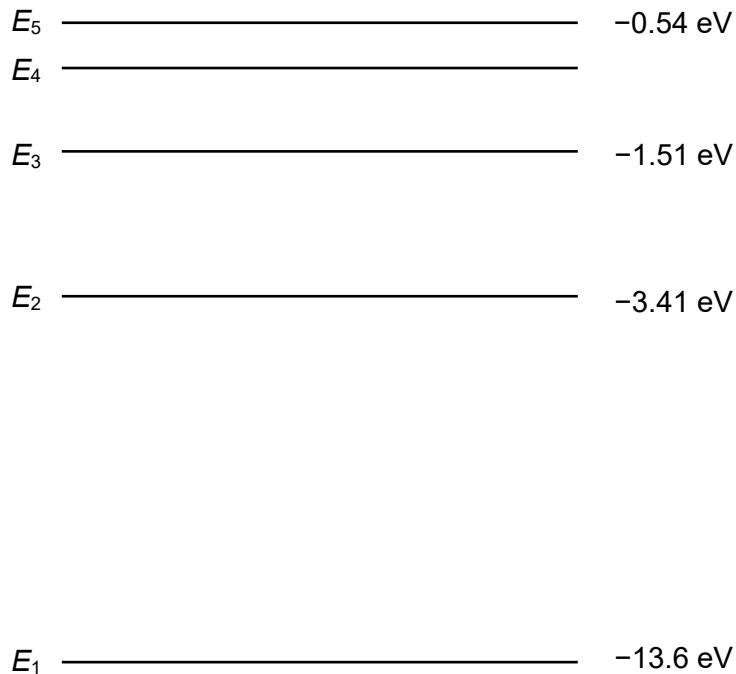


Fig. 6.1 (not to scale)

- (i) By considering the transitions between these energy levels, state how many spectral emission lines might be produced by transitions among these levels.

number of lines = [1]

- (ii) The wavelength of a photon produced by the transition from energy level E_4 to E_1 is 97.5 nm. Calculate the energy level E_4 .

energy = eV [2]

- (b) The radiation emitted from hydrogen atoms is incident on the surface of a sheet of gold. The stopping potential for photoelectrons emitted from the gold surface is 8.13 V.

- (i) Calculate the work function of the metal surface.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS
MARGIN

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS
MARGIN

work function = eV [2]

- (ii) Calculate the momentum of the most energetic electrons emitted from the gold surface.

momentum = N s [2]

- (iii) Hence, determine the de Broglie's wavelength of the electrons in (b)(ii).

wavelength = m [2]

- (iv) The speed of one of the photoelectrons emitted is measured to be $1.2 \times 10^6 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ to an precision of 0.0025 %.
- Calculate the minimum uncertainty in the position of this photoelectron.

minimum uncertainty in position = m [2]

- (v) In theory, these emitted photoelectrons could be accelerated into a tungsten target via a very strong electric field to emit x-rays. Explain how a continuous spectrum of x-rays could be produced from this process.

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

[3]