

First Name: _____

Last Name: _____

L13 - Formative Quiz - Photons

Use the following diagram to answer Q1:

Types of Photons			
1 - Gamma	2 - Infrared	3 - Microwave	4 - X-Ray

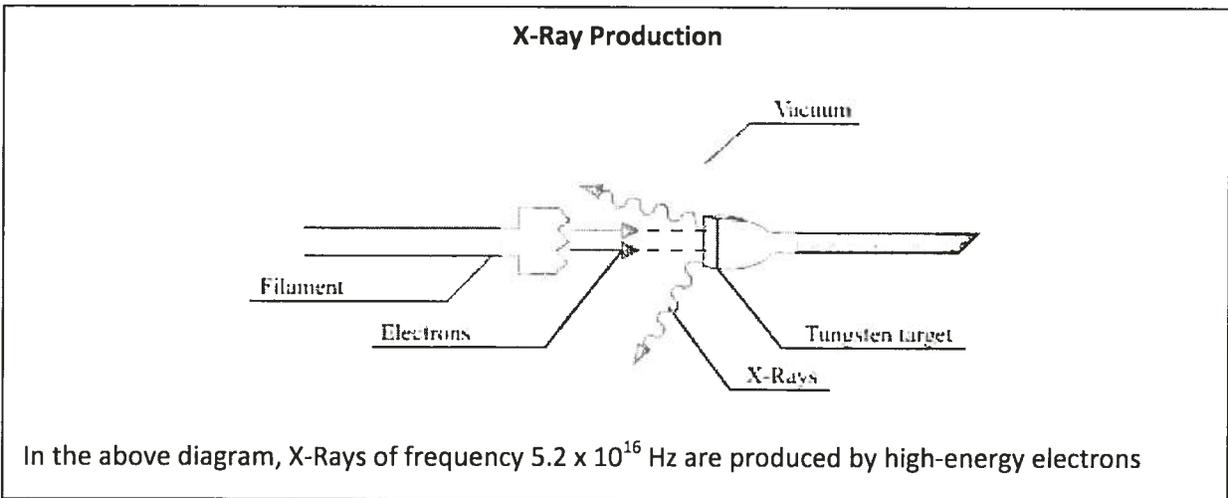
Q1: The photons listed above, when ordered from **least energy** to **highest energy**, are _____ and _____. (1 mark)

(Record your **four-digit** answer in the numerical response boxes below.)

RMIVUXG
 Low E High E ↑ ↑
 Low f High f E = hf

3	2	4	1
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Use the following diagram to answer Q2 and Q3:



Q2: The high-energy electrons have a velocity $a.bc \times 10^d$ m/s. The values of **a**, **b**, **c**, and **d** are _____, _____, and _____. (1 mark)

(Record your **four-digit** answer in the numerical response boxes below.)

8	7	0	6
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Electron \rightarrow E_{photon}

$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 \rightarrow hf$

$\frac{1}{2}(9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg})v^2 = (6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s})(5.2 \times 10^{16} \text{ Hz})$

$v^2 = 7.5688 \dots \times 10^{13}$

$v = 8.69899 \dots \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$

$v \approx 8.70 \times 10^6$

KEY

Q3: Which two *Physics Principals* are required to solve Q2? (1 mark)

(Record you **two-digit** answer in the numerical response boxes below.)

5	9		
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5- Conservation of Energy ($E_{\text{electron}} \rightarrow E_{\text{photon}}$)
 9- Wave-particle duality ($E = hf$)

or 9 5

Q4: An electron is accelerated from rest using an accelerating voltage of $a.bc \times 10^d$ Volts and collides with a tungsten target to generate an X-Ray of energy 4.8×10^{-17} J. The values of **a**, **b**, **c**, and **d** are _____, _____, and _____. (1 mark)

(Record you **four-digit** answer in the numerical response boxes below.)

3	0	0	2
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$$E_p \rightarrow E_{\text{electron}} \rightarrow E_{\text{photon}}$$

$$\Delta V = \frac{\Delta E_p}{q}$$

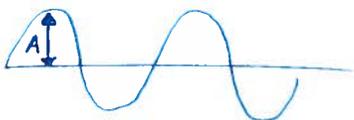
$$\Delta V = \frac{4.8 \times 10^{-17} \text{ J}}{1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}}$$

$$\Delta V = 300 \text{ V} \\ = 3.00 \times 10^2 \text{ V}$$

Q5: SHORT ANSWER – Explain the biggest change between the classical wave theory of light and the quantum theory of light. (1 marks)

Classical

Energy determined by Amplitude



Quantum

Energy determined by frequency.
 $E = hf$

MARKING:

Beginning	0-2
Progressing	3
Competent	4
Exemplary	5