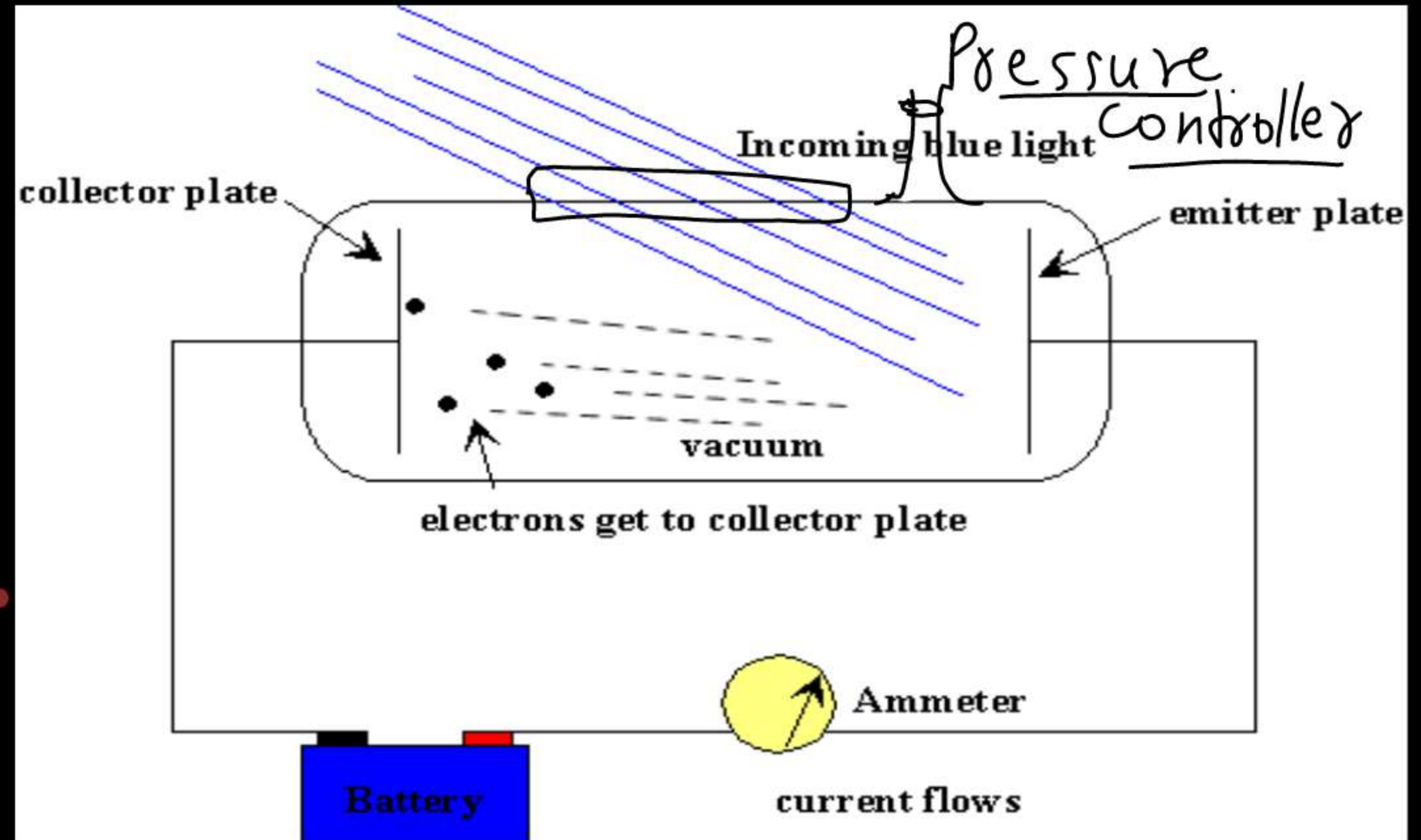


How to analyse photoelectric effect?

Multiple Parameters

Indep: intensity, frequency, voltage, ϕ

Dep: KE, V_s , I_p



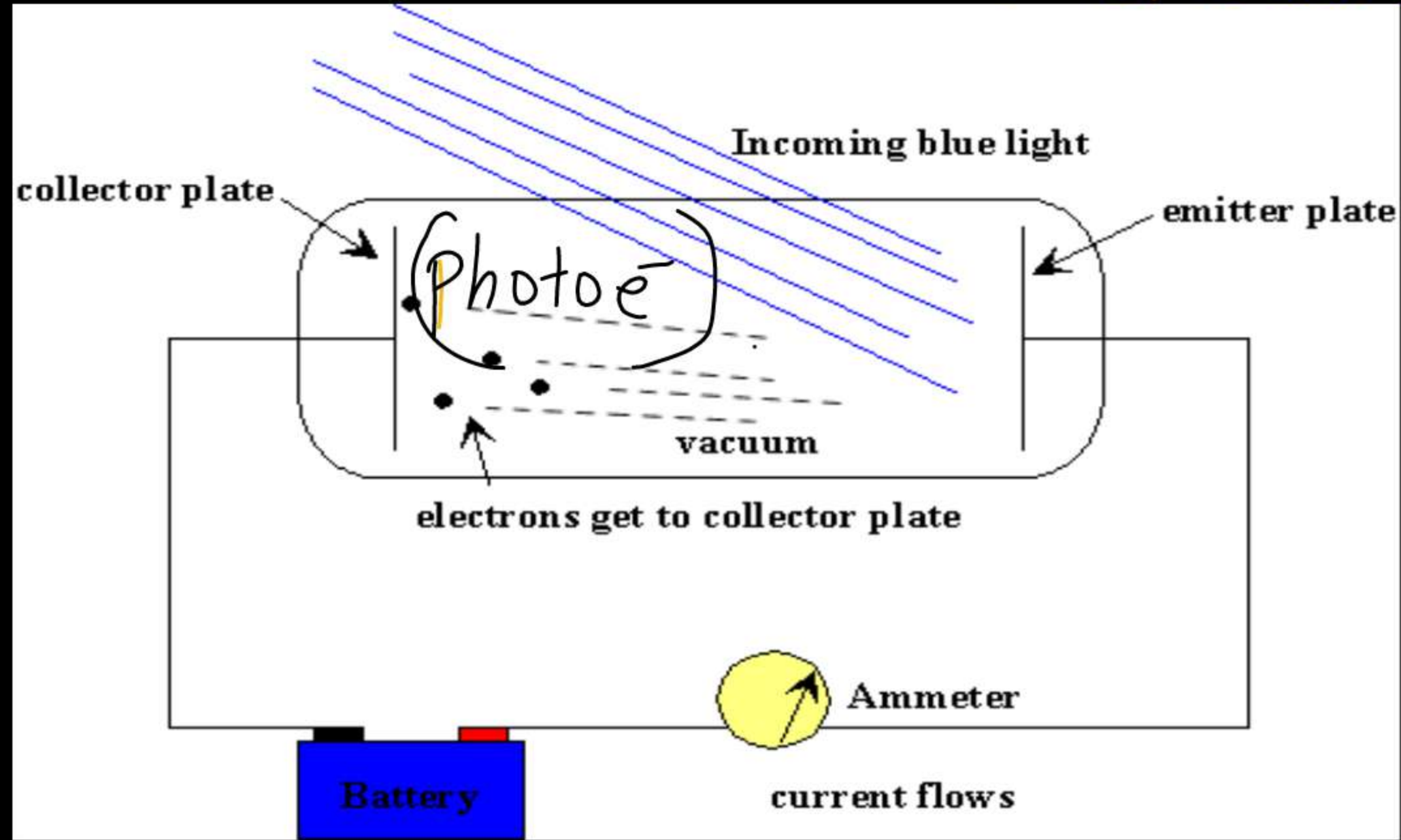
Other parameters

- Quantum efficiency = $\frac{\text{no of photoelectrons emitted/s}}{\text{no of photons incident/s}} \times 100$
- KE at anode
- Threshold wavelength & frequency
- Pinch-off voltage
- Saturation current

How to analyse photoelectric effect?

no of photons is not conserved.

Multiple Parameters
Indep: intensity, frequency, voltage, ϕ
Dep: KE, V_s , I_p



Other parameters

- Quantum efficiency $\frac{K.E. \rightarrow \text{Cathode}}{e} \rightarrow 0 \text{ to } k_{\max}$ $\frac{\text{anode}}{eV \text{ to } k_{\max} + eV}$
 - KE at anode
 - Threshold wavelength & frequency
 - Pinch-off voltage
 - Saturation current
- \rightarrow equivalent to work f^{th} (ϕ) (metal)

frequency of light → if freq needs to be increased or decreased,
we need to change the light.

Spectrum of light.

Monochromatic light.

$$\boxed{KE_{max} = h\nu - \phi}$$

P.E.E.

Threshold λ & ν

$$0 = h\nu - \phi$$

$$\Rightarrow h\nu = \phi$$

$$\Rightarrow \nu_0 = \phi/h$$

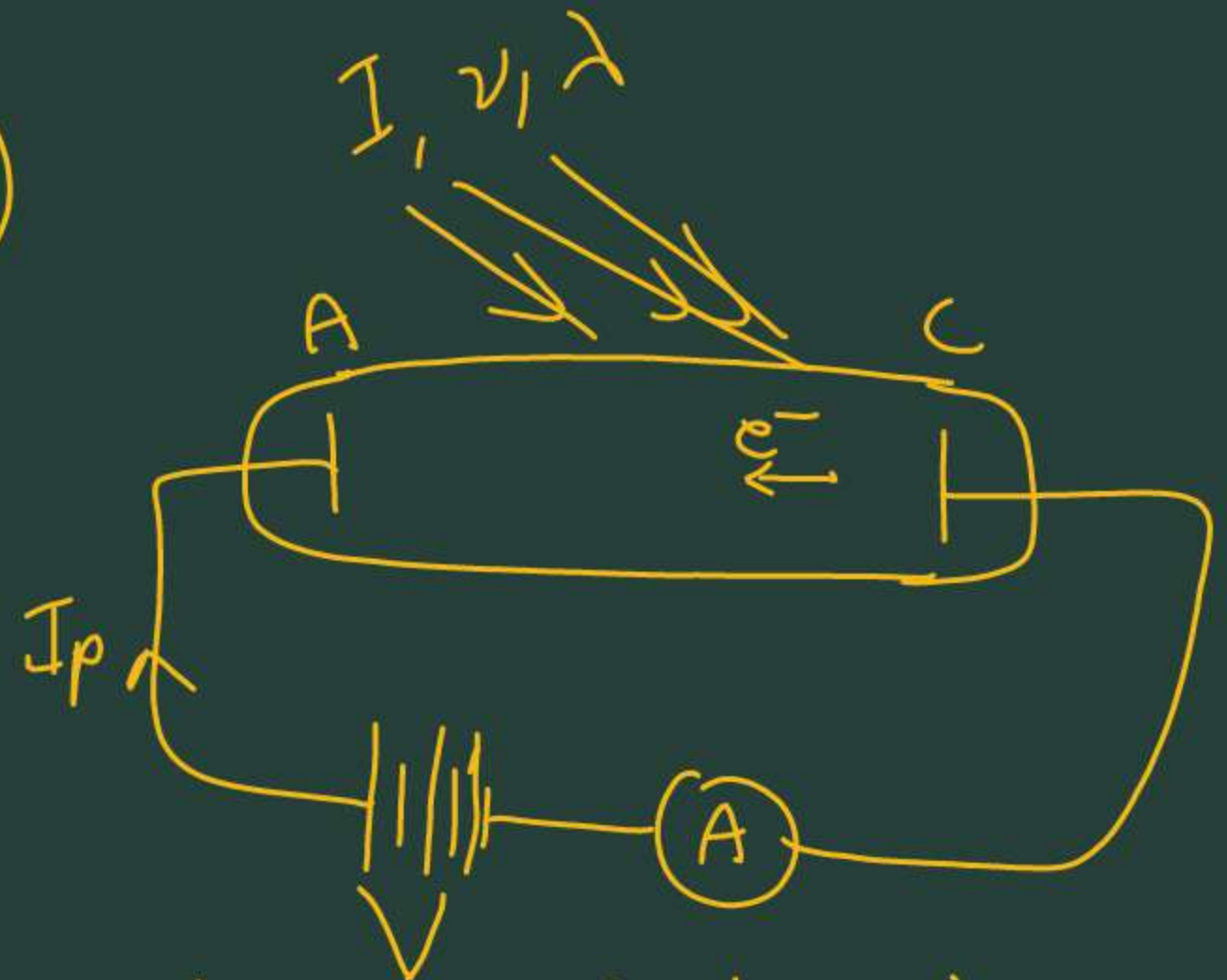
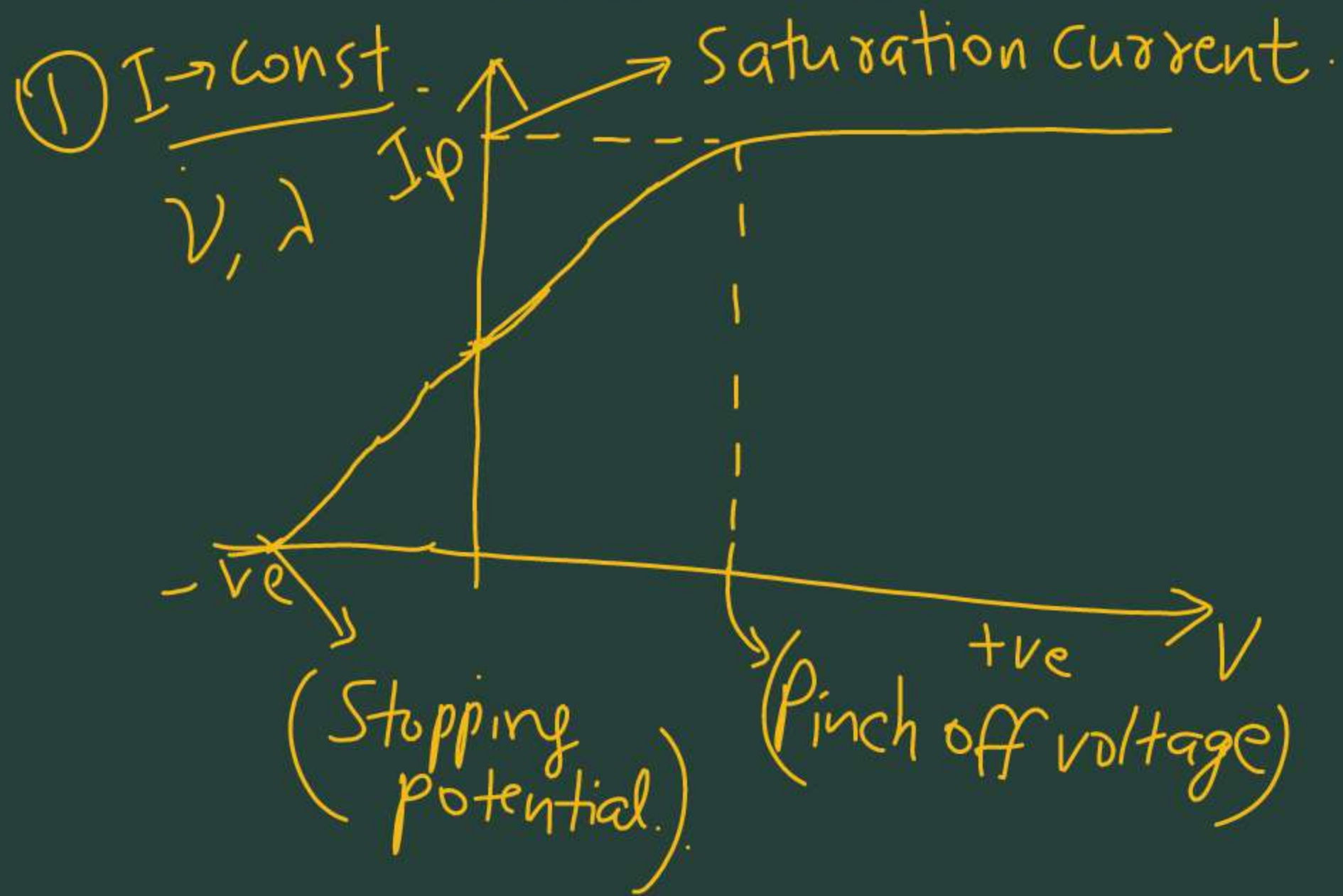
threshold frequency.

$$\frac{c}{\lambda} = \phi/h$$

$$\boxed{\lambda_0 = \frac{ch}{\phi}}$$

threshold wavelength

I_p v/s Voltage (intensity)



Stopping potential depends upon the max^m KE of e^- @ cathode.

$\rightarrow \nu$ of light