

## Wavelength, Frequency, and Energy

1. A laser will emit light with a wavelength of 650 nm. What is the frequency of this light?

$$650 \text{ nm} \times \frac{1 \text{ m}}{10^9 \text{ nm}} = 6.50 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$
$$\nu = \frac{2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{6.50 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}} = \mathbf{4.61 \times 10^{14} \text{ s}^{-1}}$$

2. The frequency of radiant energy is  $5.55 \times 10^{14}$  Hz. In what region of the electromagnetic spectrum is this? What is the color of the light? (Hint: Calculate the wavelength)

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{\nu} = \frac{2.998 \times 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}{5.55 \times 10^{14} / \text{s}} = 5.40 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 540 \text{ nm}$$

This is in the visible region and corresponds to the color green.

3. What is the energy, in kJ, of a photon that has a wavelength of  $2.46 \times 10^2$  m?

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{(6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}) \times (2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})}{2.46 \times 10^2 \text{ m}} = \mathbf{8.08 \times 10^{-28} \text{ J}}$$

4. Some sunburn occurs when exposed to light with a wavelength of 325 nm. What is the energy of 1.5 moles of these photons? How many photons are in a 1.50 mJ burst of this radiation?

$$325 \text{ nm} = 3.25 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{(6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}) \times (2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})}{3.25 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}} = 6.12 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J/photon}$$

$$1.5 \text{ mol photons} \times \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ photons}}{1 \text{ mol photons}} \times \frac{6.12 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}}{1 \text{ photon}} = \mathbf{5.5 \times 10^5 \text{ J}}$$

$$1.50 \text{ mJ} \times \frac{1 \text{ J}}{1000 \text{ mJ}} \times \frac{\text{photon}}{6.12 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}} = \mathbf{2.45 \times 10^{15} \text{ photons}}$$

5. The work function,  $\Phi$ , is 437 kJ/mol for copper. What is the threshold frequency? What wavelength does this correspond to?

$$437 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ J}}{1 \text{ kJ}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ photons}} = 7.26 \times 10^{-19} \frac{\text{J}}{\text{photon}}$$

$$E = h\nu \text{ and } \nu = \frac{E}{h} = \frac{7.26 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J/photon}}{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}} = \mathbf{1.10 \times 10^{15} / \text{s}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2.9998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{1.10 \times 10^{15} / \text{s}} = 2.73 \times 10^7 \text{ m} = \mathbf{273 \text{ nm}}$$