

Student ID: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## PHYS 2130 Sp2015 FINAL EXAM

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION that you may need:

Speed of light in empty space (c)	$3.0 \times 10^8$ m/s
Planck's constant (h)	$6.626 \times 10^{-34}$ J-sec
$\hbar = h / 2\pi$	
Coulomb's constant (k)	$8.99 \times 10^9$ N-m <sup>2</sup> /C <sup>2</sup>
Charge of an electron (e)	$1.6 \times 10^{-19}$ C
Ground state energy of electron in Hydrogen	-13.6eV
Mass of electron (kg)	$9.11 \times 10^{-31}$ kg
Mass of proton or Mass of neutron (kg)	$1.67 \times 10^{-27}$ kg
hc = 1240 eV-nm	
ke <sup>2</sup> = 1.440 eV-nm	
1 electron – Volt = $1.602 \times 10^{-19}$ Joules	
1 nm = $1 \times 10^{-9}$ m	

Representative wavelengths: Red (680 nm); Orange (610 nm); Yellow (580 nm); Green (540 nm);  
Blue (470 nm); Violet (410 nm)

Work functions of common metals: Sodium=2.28eV; Cadmium=4.07eV; Aluminum=4.08eV;  
Copper=4.7eV; Lead= 4.14eV; Silver= 4.73eV; Carbon= 4.81eV; Nickel= 5.01eV;

Atomic configurations: neutral Hydrogen (H): 1 proton, 1 electron;  
neutral Helium (He): 2 protons, 2 neutrons, 2 electrons

1D Schrodinger Equation:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi(x,t)}{\partial x^2} + V(x,t)\Psi(x,t) = i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi(x,t)}{\partial t}$$
$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 \psi(x)}{dx^2} + V(x)\psi(x) = E\psi(x)$$

# COLOR

## Honor Code Pledge

“On my honor as a University of Colorado at Boulder student I have neither given nor received unauthorized assistance on this work.”

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Student ID: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION that you may need:**

Speed of light in empty space ( $c$ )  $3.0 \times 10^8 \text{ m / s}$

Planck's constant ( $h$ )  $6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$

$$\hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi} \quad 1.055 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$$

Charge of an electron ( $-e$ )  $-1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$

Mass of an electron ( $m_e$ )  $9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$

Ground state energy of electron  
in Hydrogen  $-13.6 \text{ eV}$

Mass of proton ( $m_p$ )  $1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$

$$hc = 1240 \text{ eV} \cdot \text{nm} \quad ke^2 = 1.440 \text{ eV} \cdot \text{nm} \quad 1 \text{ eV} = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

Representative wavelengths: Red (680 nm); Orange (610 nm);  
Yellow (580 nm); Green (540 nm); Blue (470 nm); Violet (410 nm)

$$1 \text{ ns} = 1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ s} \quad 1 \text{ nm} = 1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m} \quad 1 \mu\text{m} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m} \quad 1 \text{ mm} = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

1-D Time-Dependent Schrödinger Equation

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi(x,t)}{\partial x^2} + V(x,t) \Psi(x,t) = i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi(x,t)}{\partial t}$$

deBroglie Relation:

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$$

Energy of a photon:

$$E = hf$$