

3. Suppose that green light ($\lambda_{green} = 545nm$) was incident onto a cesium metal surface ($\phi = 2.1eV$) with an intensity of $S = 1 \frac{W}{m^2}$. What is the speed of an ejected electron from the cesium surface?

4. In the last problem, green light ejected an electron from the cesium surface. However, shining red light ($\lambda_{red} = 633nm$) onto the same cesium surface, electrons will not be ejected. This is because, according to the photon theory of light, the energy of the red photons of light is lower than the binding energy of the outer valance electron to the cesium nucleus. Suppose that you are not entirely convinced that the photon theory of light is correct. How long would you have to wait to see electrons from red light incident on the cesium surface? To see how long you need to wait to we need to get the red light to interact with the outer valance electron in the 3s-orbital. This defines the size of the atom to be $r_{Cs} = 343 \times 10^{-12}m$.
5. X-rays with energy $74.969keV$ are incident on stationary electrons in a block of insulating material. If the scattered x-rays have an energy of $72.708keV$, at what angle was the x-ray detector placed with respect to the incident beam direction?