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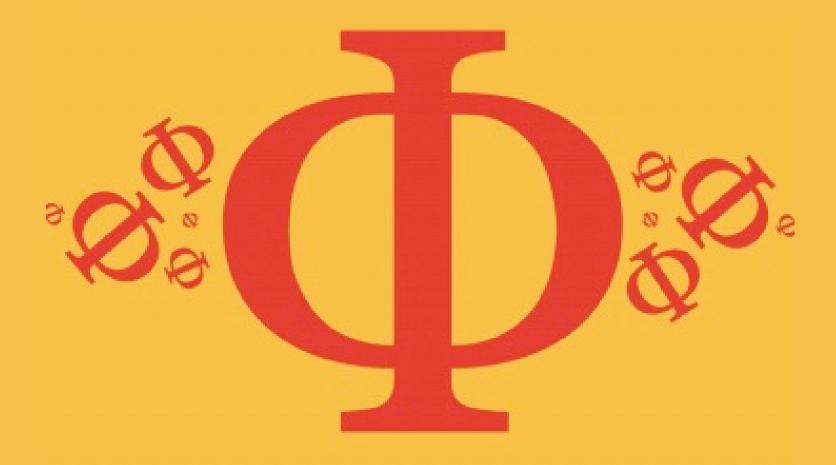
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Detailed mark scheme

Suitable for all boards

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## 12.1 The Interaction of Matter with Radiation Medium



### PHYSICS

**IB HL** 



# 12.1 The Interaction of Matter with Radiation Question Paper

Course	DP IB Physics
Section	12. Quantum & Nuclear Physics (HL only)
Topic	12.1 The Interaction of Matter with Radiation
Difficulty	Medium

### **EXAM PAPERS PRACTICE**

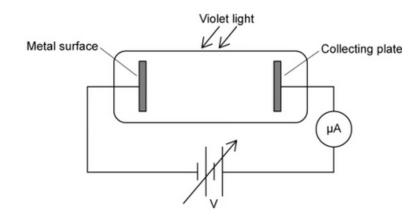
Time allowed: 20

Score: /10

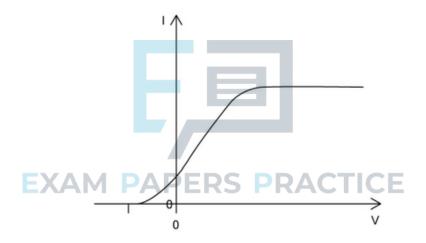
Percentage: /100



Violet light is incident on a metal surface, producing photoelectrons.



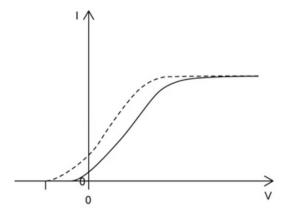
The variation of photocurrent I with potential difference V is shown.



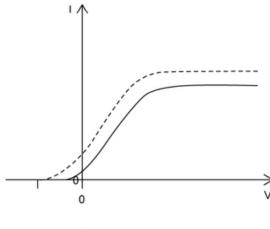
The light source is changed to red light of the same intensity as the violet light. Which graph shows the variation of photocurrent I with potential difference V for the red light? The results for the violet light are shown as a dashed line.



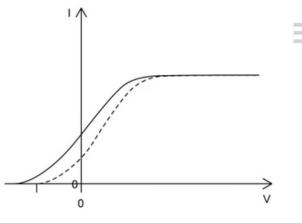
A.



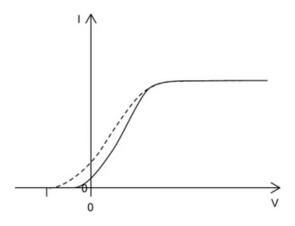
В.



C.



D.





A subatomic particle of mass m has an uncertainty in its position r, denoted by  $\Delta r$ . What is the uncertainty in its velocity,  $\Delta v$ ?

A. 
$$\frac{hm}{4\pi\Delta r}$$

B. 
$$\frac{h}{4\pi\Delta r}$$

C. 
$$\frac{h}{4\pi m\Delta r}$$

D. 
$$\frac{h}{4\pi}$$

[1 mark]

#### Question 3

Which expression is proportional to the probability of finding an electron in a particular region of space?

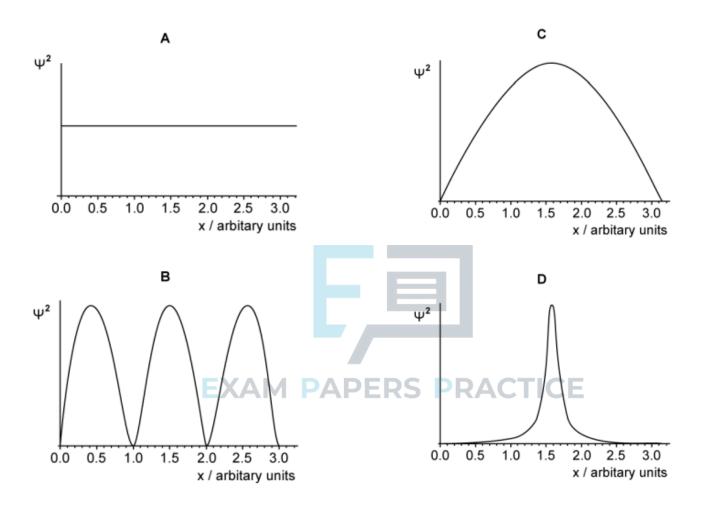
- A. The magnitude of the wave function
- B. The square of the magnitude of the wave function

C. 
$$\frac{h}{4\pi \times uncertainty in momentum}$$
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D. 
$$\frac{h}{4\pi \times uncertainty \ in \ energy}$$

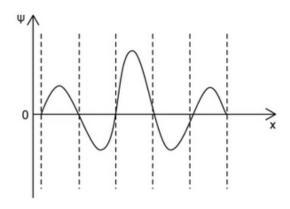


The graphs show the variation with distance x of the square of the magnitude of the wave function,  $\psi^2$ , of a particle. Which graph corresponds to a particle with the largest uncertainty in momentum?

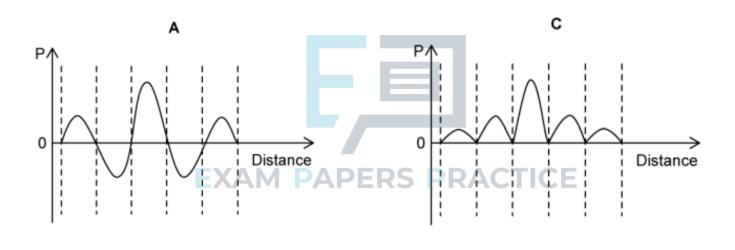


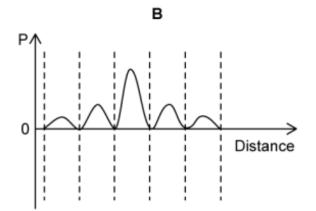


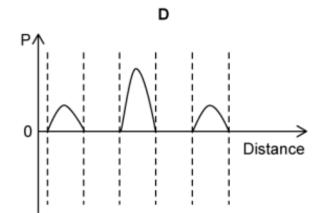
The graph shows how the wave function  $\Psi$  of an electron varies with distance x.



Which of the following graphs shows the probability  $\mathbb{P}$  of finding the electron at each position along the distance x?









According to Heisenberg's uncertainty principle, conjugate quantities are pairs of quantities that cannot be known simultaneously with unlimited precision. What unit represents the product of two conjugate quantities?

- $A. kg^2 m s^{-1}$
- B. kg m<sup>2</sup> s
- $C. kg m^2 s^{-1}$
- $D. kg m^2 s^{-2}$

[1 mark]

#### Question 7

Alpha particles of mass m are accelerated from rest through a potential difference  $\Delta V$ . Which of the following gives the de Broglie wavelength of the alpha particles as a result of the acceleration?

Use the following data:

- Planck's constant is h
- The magnitude of charge on an electron is e

 $A.hm\Delta V$ 

B.  $\sqrt{2hm\Delta Ve}$ 



$$C.\sqrt{\frac{h}{m\Delta V}}$$

D. 
$$\frac{h}{\sqrt{4m\Delta Ve}}$$



Which expression evaluates the de Broglie wavelength of an electron of mass m and charge e in the n = 2 state of hydrogen?

A. 
$$\frac{h}{\sqrt{2me}}$$

B. 
$$\frac{h}{\sqrt{3.4me}}$$

C. 
$$\frac{h}{\sqrt{6.8me}}$$

D. 
$$\frac{h}{\sqrt{13.6me}}$$

[1 mark]

#### Question 9

The electron wave function  $\Psi$  is a function of position and time. Which expression evaluates the probability of discovering the electron in some volume  $\Delta V$ ?

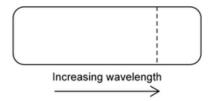
- Α. ψ
- B.  $\psi^2$
- C.  $|\psi|^2$
- D.  $|\psi|^2 \Delta V$

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According to the Bohr model for hydrogen, visible light is emitted when electrons make transitions from excited states down to the state with n=2.

The dotted line in the diagram represents such a transition, from n = 3 to n = 2, in the spectrum of hydrogen.



Which of the following diagrams could represent the visible light emission spectrum of hydrogen?

