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Photon and Atomic Physics Formulas

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List of 18 Photon and Atomic Physics Formulas

Photon and Atomic Physics

Atomic Structure

1) Angle between Incident Ray and Scattering Planes in X-ray Diffraction

$$\text{fx } \theta = a \sin \left(\frac{n_{\text{order}} \cdot \lambda_{\text{x-ray}}}{2 \cdot d} \right)$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(de95854c7ee024cfadc48187bbb781b2_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 40.0052^\circ = a \sin \left(\frac{2 \cdot 0.45\text{nm}}{2 \cdot 0.7\text{nm}} \right)$$

2) Energy in Nth Bohr's Orbit

$$\text{fx } E_n = - \frac{13.6 \cdot (Z^2)}{n_{\text{level}}^2}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(6a9b39b98eb945faa14c645ec99e4eaa_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } -408.990635\text{J} = - \frac{13.6 \cdot ((17)^2)}{(3.1)^2}$$



3) Minimum Wavelength in X-ray Spectrum

$$\text{fx } \lambda_{\min} = h \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{10^8}{1.60217662 \cdot 10^{-19} \cdot v}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(cbe80b694ebd74fcfe136a095b608235_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 1\text{E}^{\wedge}35\text{nm} = 6.63 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{10^8}{1.60217662 \cdot 10^{-19} \cdot 120\text{V}}$$

4) Moseley's Law

$$\text{fx } v_{\text{sqrt}} = a \cdot (Z - b)$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(3e2231b1ad3ca8da8658228c00dd08e0_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 15 = 3 \cdot (17 - 12)$$

5) Photon Energy in State Transition

$$\text{fx } E_{\gamma} = h \cdot v_{\text{photon}}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(0d5ec72f61334709c3fc9450209b754f_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 1\text{E}^{\wedge}36\text{J} = 6.63 \cdot 1.56\text{E}35\text{Hz}$$

6) Quantization of Angular Momentum

$$\text{fx } l_Q = \frac{n \cdot h}{2 \cdot \pi}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(b64b40baaee5acddc1eab8538ba84754_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 22.05362 = \frac{20.9 \cdot 6.63}{2 \cdot \pi}$$



7) Radius of Nth Bohr's Orbit

$$\text{fx } r = \frac{n^2 \cdot 0.529 \cdot 10^{-10}}{Z}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(e78f798d4ea5c530c9db49e7d26e6b95_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 1.4E^{-9}\text{m} = \frac{(20.9)^2 \cdot 0.529 \cdot 10^{-10}}{17}$$

8) Spacing between Atomic Lattice Planes in X-ray Diffraction

$$\text{fx } d = \frac{n_{\text{order}} \cdot \lambda_{\text{x-ray}}}{2 \cdot \sin(\theta)}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(05be7c7a8995decd503647c99211f7c2_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 0.700076\text{nm} = \frac{2 \cdot 0.45\text{nm}}{2 \cdot \sin(40^\circ)}$$

9) Wavelength in X-ray Diffraction

$$\text{fx } \lambda_{\text{x-ray}} = \frac{2 \cdot d \cdot \sin(\theta)}{n_{\text{order}}}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(fe3aebe81acea8d45108cd2768939da7_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 0.449951\text{nm} = \frac{2 \cdot 0.7\text{nm} \cdot \sin(40^\circ)}{2}$$



10) Wavelength of Emitted Radiation for Transition between States

$$\text{fx } \lambda = \frac{1}{[\text{Rydberg}] \cdot Z^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{N_1^2} - \frac{1}{N_2^2} \right)}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(e2376d476d06eb31946dc01a69a4403a_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 2.162176\text{nm} = \frac{1}{[\text{Rydberg}] \cdot (17)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(2.4)^2} - \frac{1}{(6)^2} \right)}$$

Photoelectric Effect

11) De Broglie Wavelength

$$\text{fx } \lambda = \frac{[hP]}{p}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(8bba887393ca45b761e5cb49e755e762_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 2.109542\text{nm} = \frac{[hP]}{3.141E^{-25}\text{kg} \cdot \text{m/s}}$$

12) Maximum Kinetic Energy of Ejected Photo-Electron

$$\text{fx } K_{\text{max}} = [hP] \cdot \nu_{\text{photon}} - \phi$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(0fb13ad0bfa3d86868cdd3883e5665b3_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 103.3667\text{J} = [hP] \cdot 1.56E35\text{Hz} - 9.4E^{-17}\text{J}$$

13) Photon's Energy using Frequency

$$\text{fx } K_{\text{max}} = [hP] \cdot \nu_{\text{photon}}$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(e50091943b385fe16d3277389202856f_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 103.3667\text{J} = [hP] \cdot 1.56E35\text{Hz}$$



14) Photon's Energy using Wavelength 

$$fx \quad E = \frac{[hP] \cdot [c]}{\lambda}$$

Open Calculator 

$$ex \quad 9.5E^{-17}J = \frac{[hP] \cdot [c]}{2.1nm}$$

15) Photon's Momentum using Energy 

$$fx \quad p = \frac{E}{[c]}$$

Open Calculator 


$$ex \quad 3.1E^{-25}kg \cdot m/s = \frac{9.41E^{-17}J}{[c]}$$

16) Photon's Momentum using Wavelength 

$$fx \quad p = \frac{[hP]}{\lambda}$$

Open Calculator 

$$ex \quad 3.2E^{-25}kg \cdot m/s = \frac{[hP]}{2.1nm}$$

17) Stopping Potential 

$$fx \quad V_0 = \frac{[hP] \cdot [c]}{[Charge-e]} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \right) - \frac{\phi}{[Charge-e]}$$

Open Calculator 

$$ex \quad 3.699082V = \frac{[hP] \cdot [c]}{[Charge-e]} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2.1nm} \right) - \frac{9.4E^{-17}J}{[Charge-e]}$$



18) Threshold Frequency in Photoelectric Effect

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(feabb98897b440bc8695a03336a6e2df_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{fx } \nu_0 = \frac{\phi}{[hP]}$$

$$\text{ex } 1.4E^{17}\text{Hz} = \frac{9.4E^{-17}\text{J}}{[hP]}$$



Variables Used






- **a** Constant A
- **b** Constant B
- **d** Interplanar Spacing (*Nanometer*)
- **E** Photon Energy (*Joule*)
- **E_n** Energy in nth Bohr's Unit (*Joule*)
- **E_γ** Photon Energy in State Transition (*Joule*)
- **h** Plancks Constant
- **K_{max}** Max Kinetic Energy (*Joule*)
- **I_Q** Quantization of Angular Momentum
- **n** Quantum Number
- **N₁** Energy State n1
- **N₂** Energy State n2
- **n_{level}** Number of Level in Orbit
- **n_{order}** Order of Reflection
- **p** Photon's Momentum (*Kilogram Meter per Second*)
- **r** Radius of nth Orbit (*Meter*)
- **v** Voltage (*Volt*)
- **v₀** Threshold Frequency (*Hertz*)
- **V₀** Stopping Potential (*Volt*)
- **v_{photon}** Frequency of Photon (*Hertz*)
- **v_{sqrt}** Moseley Law
- **Z** Atomic Number





- θ Angle b/w Incident and Reflected X-Ray (Degree)
- λ Wavelength (Nanometer)
- λ_{\min} Minimum Wavelength (Nanometer)
- $\lambda_{\text{x-ray}}$ Wavelength of X-ray (Nanometer)
- ϕ Work Function (Joule)



Constants, Functions, Measurements used

- **Constant:** **pi**, 3.14159265358979323846264338327950288
Archimedes' constant
- **Constant:** **[Charge-e]**, 1.60217662E-19
Charge of electron
- **Constant:** **[c]**, 299792458.0
Light speed in vacuum
- **Constant:** **[hP]**, 6.626070040E-34
Planck constant
- **Constant:** **[Rydberg]**, 10973731.6
Rydberg Constant
- **Function:** **asin**, asin(Number)
The inverse sine function, is a trigonometric function that takes a ratio of two sides of a right triangle and outputs the angle opposite the side with the given ratio.
- **Function:** **sin**, sin(Angle)
Sine is a trigonometric function that describes the ratio of the length of the opposite side of a right triangle to the length of the hypotenuse.
- **Measurement:** **Length** in Meter (m)
Length Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement:** **Energy** in Joule (J)
Energy Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement:** **Angle** in Degree (°)
Angle Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement:** **Frequency** in Hertz (Hz)
Frequency Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement:** **Wavelength** in Nanometer (nm)
Wavelength Unit Conversion 



- **Measurement: Electric Potential** in Volt (V)
Electric Potential Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Momentum** in Kilogram Meter per Second (kg*m/s)
Momentum Unit Conversion 



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