


The Measurement of Planck's Constant

INTERNATIONAL MASTERCLASS

(Jan 30th – 2nd Feb 2012)

LNF

A close-up photograph of a person's forearm. A metal watch with a link bracelet is visible on the wrist. On the forearm, there is a tattoo of the equation for Planck's constant: $h = 6.626\,068\,96(33) \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$. The background is dark and out of focus.
$$h = 6.626\,068\,96(33) \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$$

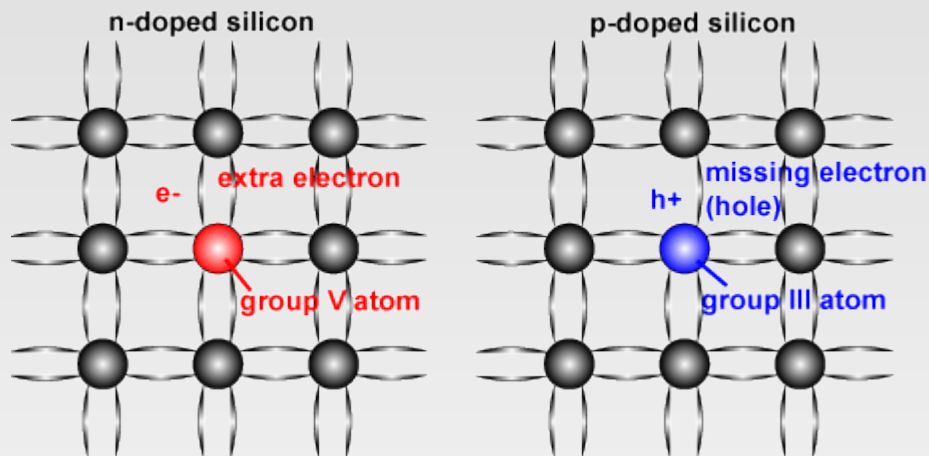
MATTEO MASCOLO
FRANCESCO GONNELLA
GIUSEPPE PAPALINO

Our Experiment

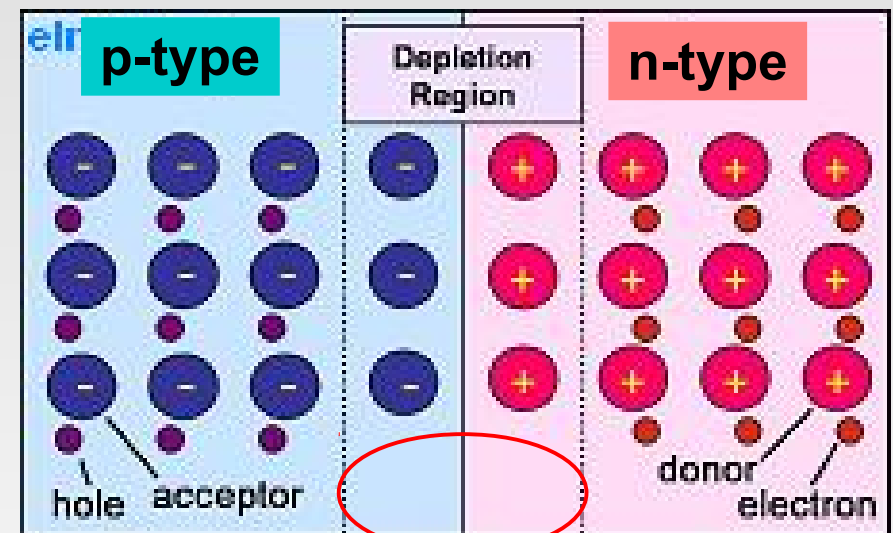
- ✓ The goal of our measurement is to give an estimate of the Planck constant
- ✓ With our experimental setup what we can expect is to find at least the order of magnitude of the constant ($\sim 10^{-33}$ J s)
- ✓ We will measure h with an accuracy of about 10-20%

The diode

"A p-n diode is a type of two-terminal semiconductor diode based upon the p-n junction that conducts current in only one direction, made by joining a p-type semiconducting layer to an n-type semiconducting layer" (Wikipedia)



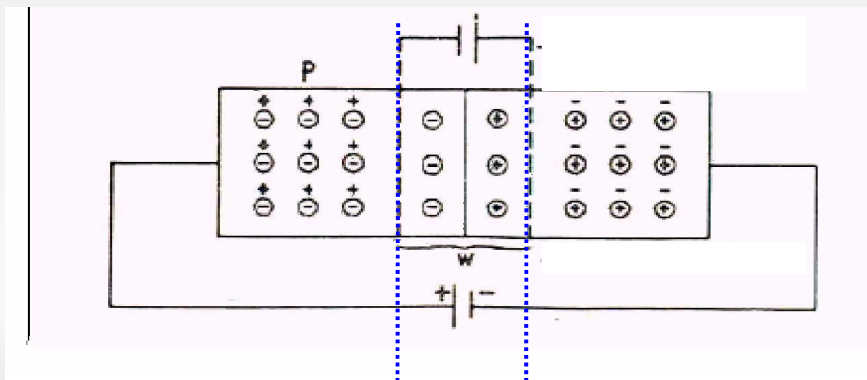
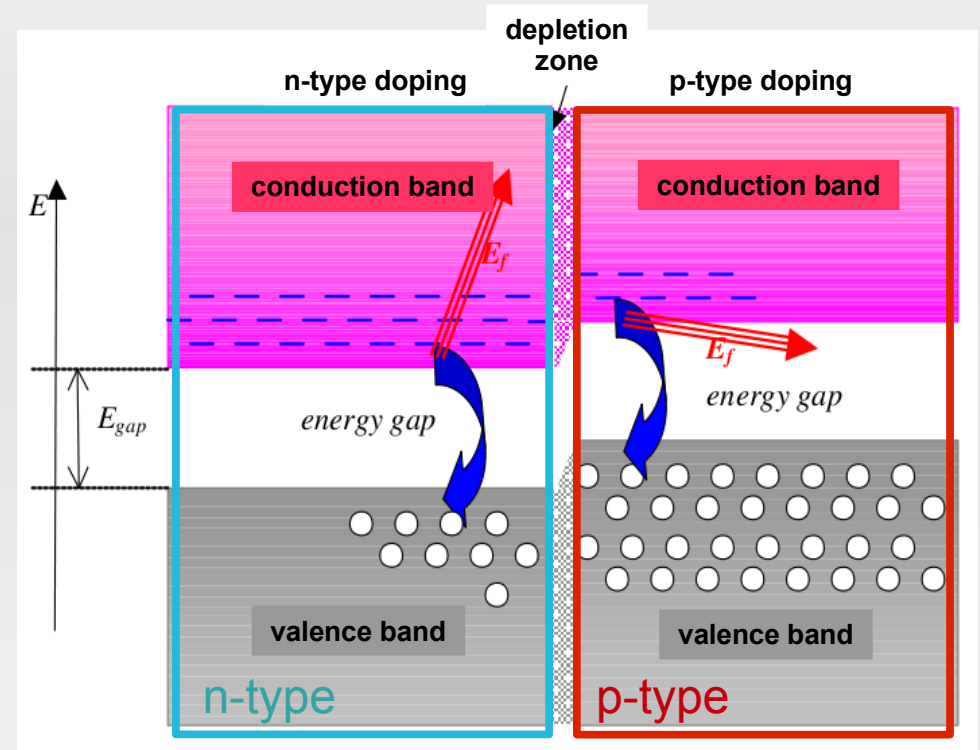
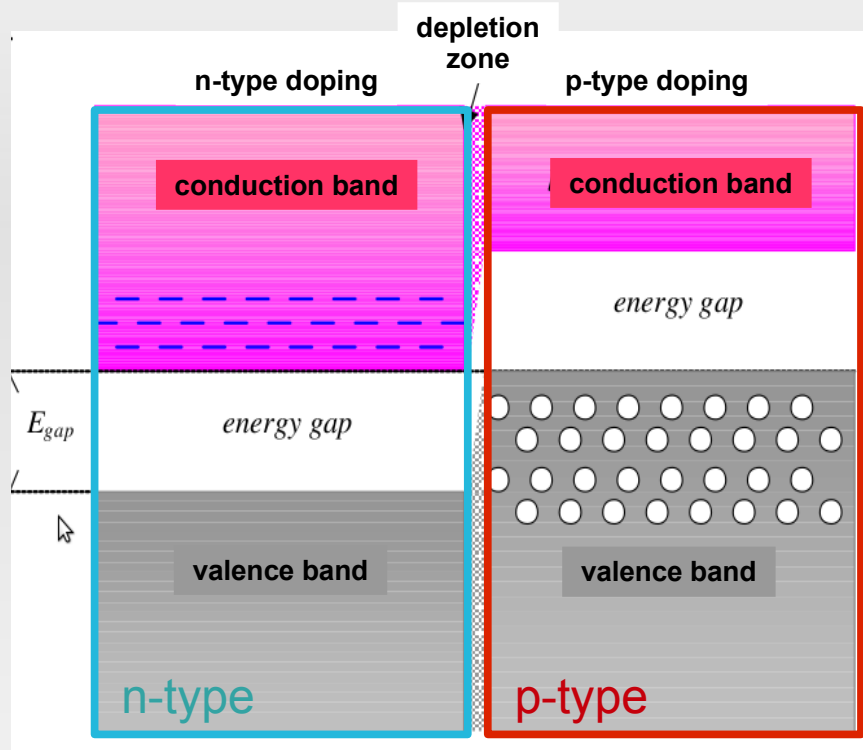
- A hole is like an e^- with positive charge
- Semiconductor has n valence e^-
 - A **donor** has $n+1$ valence e^-
 - An **acceptor** has $n-1$ valence e^-
- Free e^- are available in n-type zone
- Free e^+ are available in p-type zone



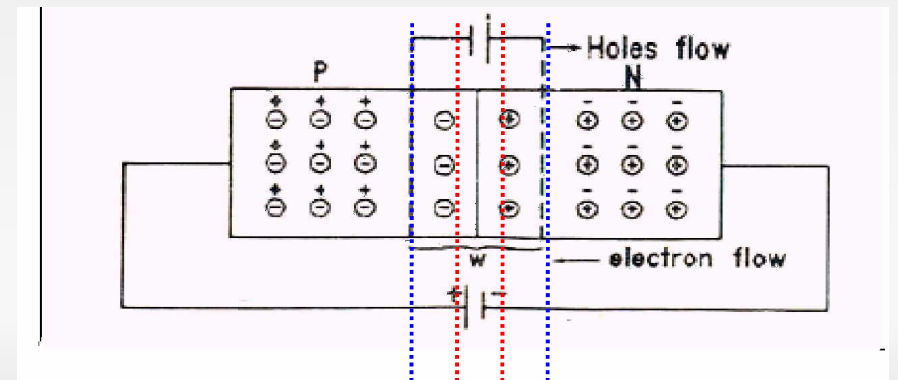
hole + electron = annihilate
NO free charges here!

the depletion zone generate an opposing \mathbf{E} which prevents the drift of other charges!

The LED diode



$$\Delta V = 0$$



$$\Delta V = V_p - V_n > 0$$

h measurement with a LED: "theory"

- When we apply a large enough potential difference across a light-emitting diode (LED), it emits photons that all have the same frequency
- When the LED **just begins to glow**, the energy E lost by each electron as it passes through the LED is converted into the energy of a single photon
- The energy lost by **each** electron is $E = eV$, where e is the elementary charge (1.6×10^{-19} C) and V is the potential threshold across the LED.
- The energy E of a **photon** of frequency f is $E = hf$, where h is Planck's constant ($h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34}$ Js).

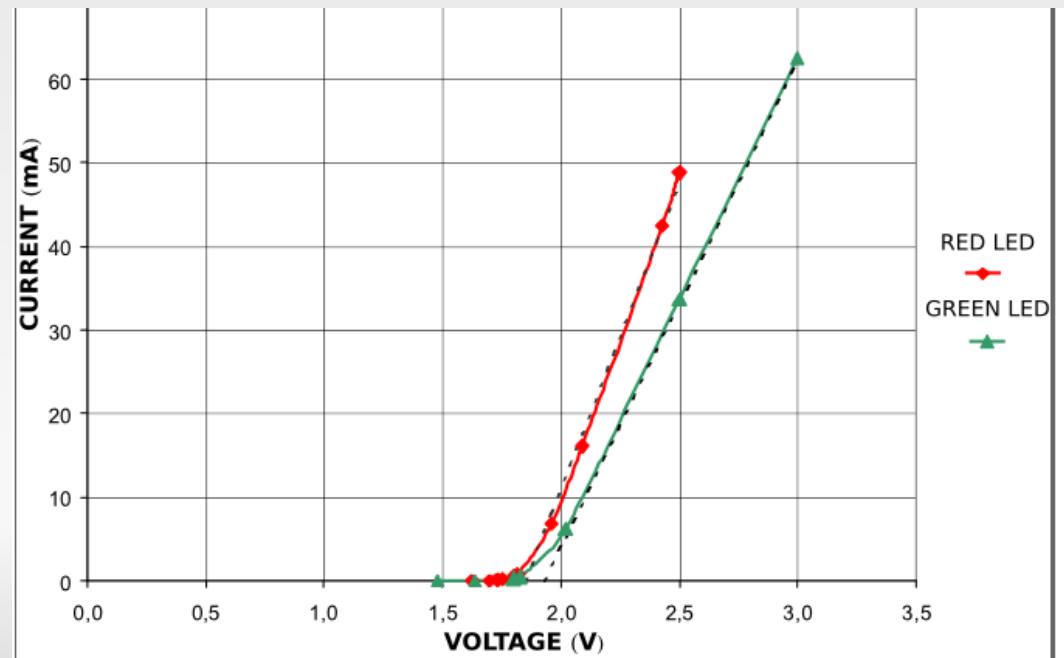
...energy is (always) conserved!! So:

$$eV = hf$$

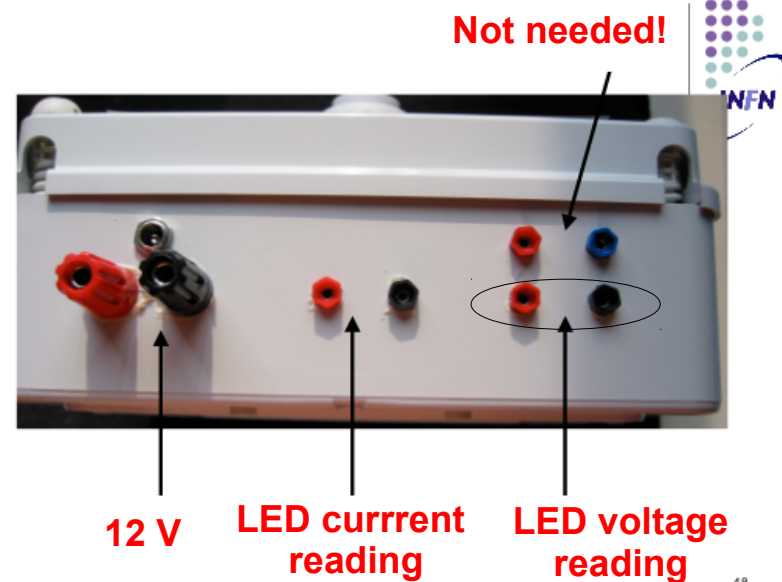
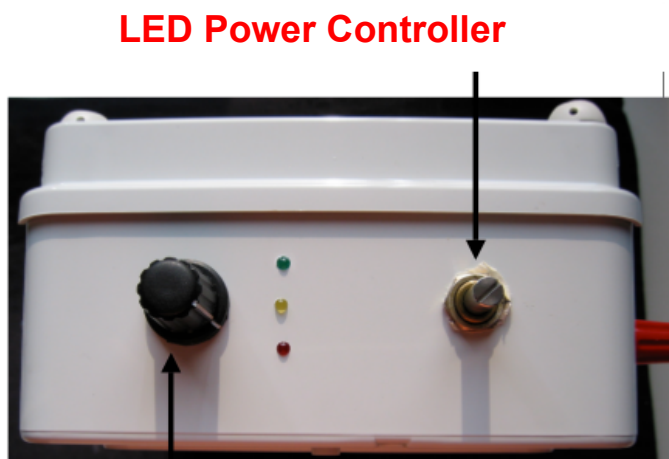
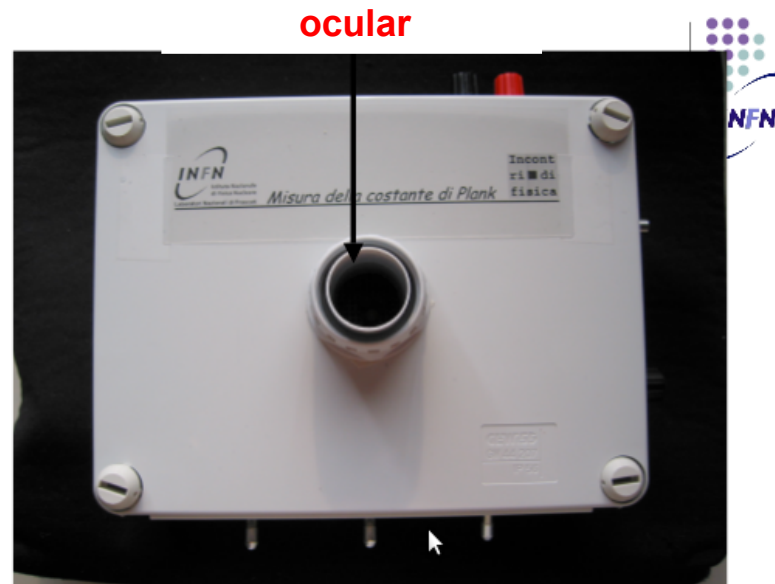
h measurement : what to do...

We need to identify the beginning point of the LED glowing

- 1) Vary the current supply up to the lighting point (use the viewing tube)
- 2) Measure the voltage for increasing values of supply current (put each couple of values on a "I vs V" graph)
- 3) Measure the "threshold voltage" from the extrapolation at $I = 0$ of the **linear portion** of the characteristic curve of the diode
- 4) Extract h from V , f and e (formula: $eV = hf$)

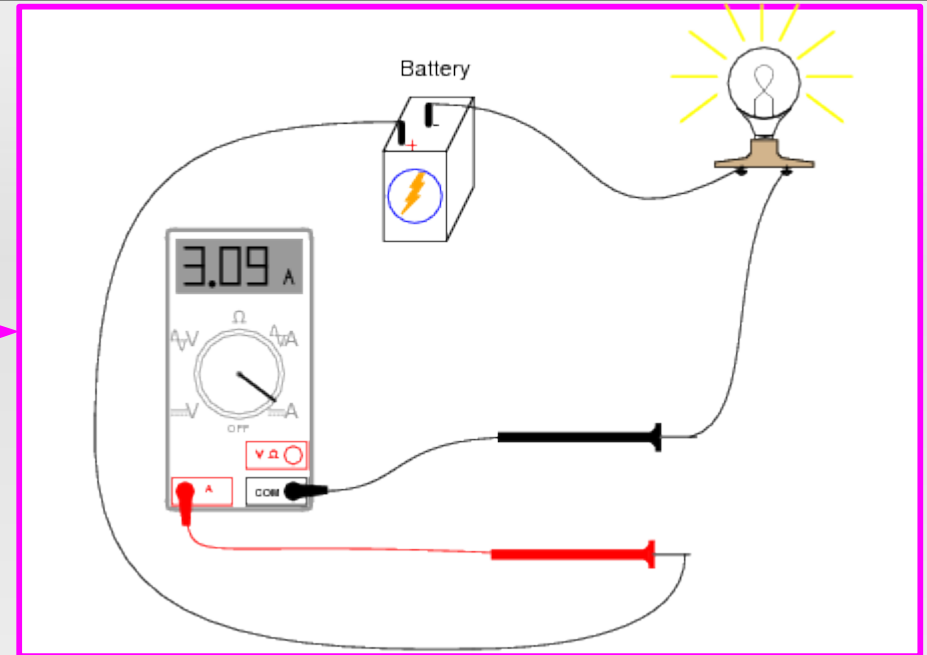


The experimental setup

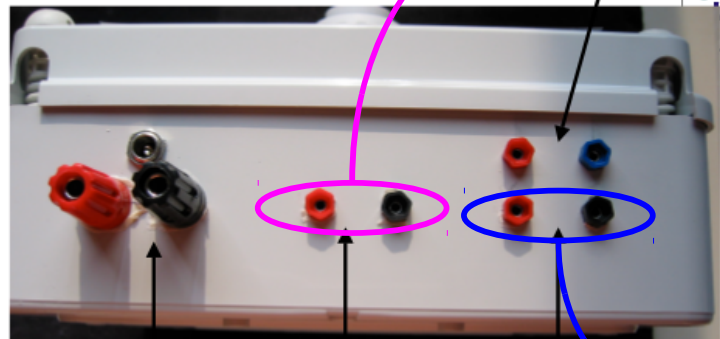


The instruments (be careful !)

AMMETER



Not needed!

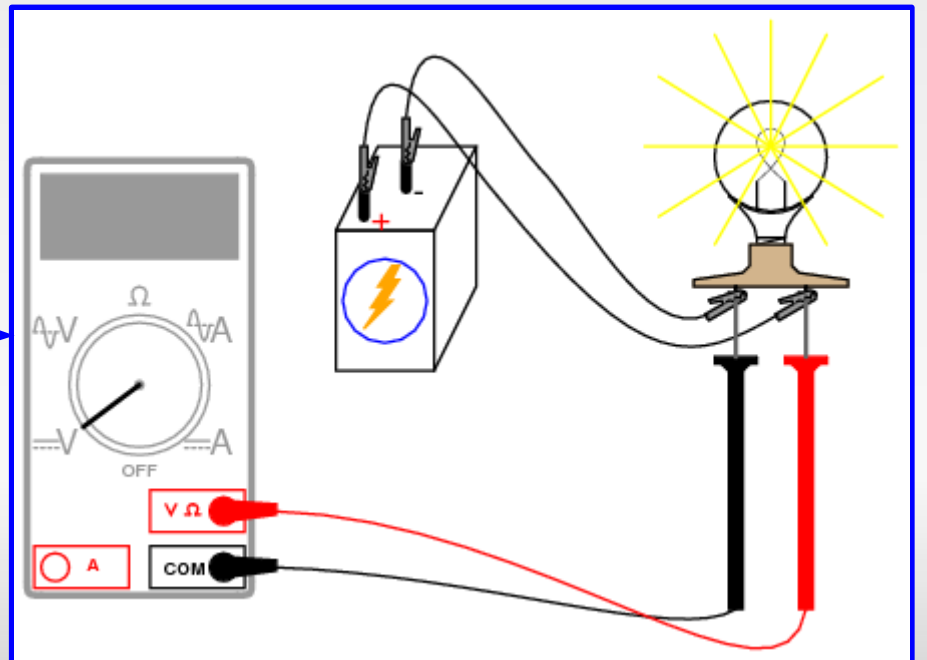


12 V

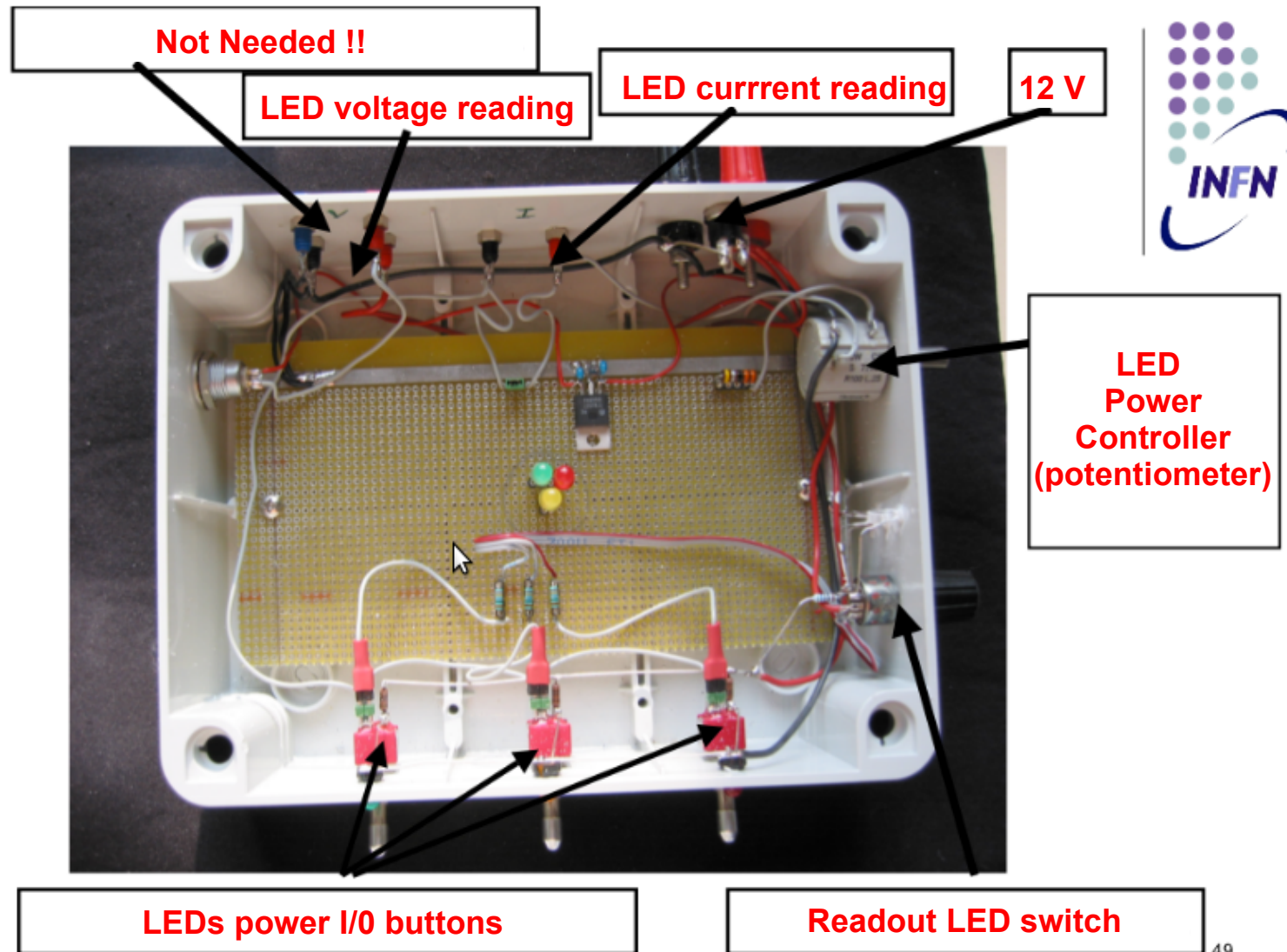
LED current
reading

LED voltage
reading

VOLTMETER



The experimental setup



Last remarks...

- **Be careful:** LEDs can be destroyed if the current flowing through them is too large!!
- Typical frequency values for LEDs (you will use the ones on the datasheet):

Colour of LED	Red (KSB-1372)	Amber (KSB-1393)	Yellow (KSB-1356)	Green (KSB-1337)	Blue (KLL-5058A)
Frequency (x 10 ¹⁴ Hz)	4.54	5.00	5.08	5.31	6.38
Potential Difference (V)	1.43	1.58	1.62	1.69	2.29

- Useful constants (needed to extract h from $eV = hf$):

$$e = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$$

$$f = c/\lambda$$

$$c = 2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

let's get started with the measure...good luck with your work!

Alkali Metals	Alkaline Earth	Basic Metal	Halogen	Noble Gas	Non Metal	Rare Earth	Semi Metal	Transition Metal
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