目 录

第一章 原子的位形

1-1)解:

α 粒子与电子碰撞,能量守恒,动量守恒,故有:

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{2}Mv^{2} = \frac{1}{2}mv_{e}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}Mv'^{2} \\
M\vec{v} = M\vec{v}' + m\vec{v}_{e}
\end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases}
\vec{v} - \vec{v}' = \frac{m}{M}\vec{v}_{e} \\
v^{2} - v'^{2} = \frac{m}{M}v_{e}^{2}
\end{cases}$$

$$\Delta \vec{p} = m\vec{v}_{e} \qquad \text{$\pm \sqrt{1}$: } \Delta p = mv_{e} \qquad (1)$$

$$(v^{2} - v'^{2}) \approx (v + v')(v - v') = \frac{m}{M}v_{e}^{2}$$

近似认为: $\Delta p \approx M(v-v'); v \approx v'$

$$\therefore \hat{\pi} 2 v \cdot \Delta v = \frac{m}{M} v_e^2$$
亦即: $p \cdot \Delta p = \frac{1}{2} M m v_e^2$ (2)

 $(1)^2/(2)$ 得

$$\frac{\Delta p}{p} = \frac{2m^2 v_e^2}{Mm v_e^2} = \frac{2m}{M} = 10^{-4}$$

亦即:
$$tg\theta \approx \theta = \frac{\Delta p}{p} \sim 10^{-4} (rad)$$

1-2) 解: ①
$$b = \frac{a}{2} ctg \frac{\theta}{2}$$
; 库仑散射因子:

$$a = \frac{2Ze^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 E} = \left(\frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\right)\left(\frac{2Z}{E}\right) = 1.44 \text{ fmMev}\left(\frac{2\times79}{5\text{MeV}}\right) = 45.5 \text{ fm}$$

当
$$\theta = 90$$
°时,ctg $\frac{\theta}{2} = 1$ ∴ $b = \frac{1}{2}a = 22.75 \, fm$

亦即: $b = 22.75 \times 10^{-15} m$

② 解: 金的原子量为A=197; 密度: $\rho=1.89\times10^7 g/m^3$

依公式, λ 射 α 粒子被散射到 θ 方向, $d\Omega$ 立体角的内的几率:

$$dP(\theta) = \frac{a^2 d\Omega}{16\sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2}} nt \tag{1}$$

式中, n 为原子核数密度, $\therefore \rho = m \cdot n = (\frac{A}{N_{\perp}})n$

$$\mathbb{H}: \quad n = \frac{\rho V_A}{A} \tag{2}$$

由 (1) 式得: 在 90°→180° 范围内找到 α 粒子得几率为:

$$P(\theta) = \int_{90^{\circ}}^{180^{\circ}} \frac{a^2 nt}{16} \cdot \frac{2\pi \sin \theta d\theta}{\sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4} a^2 nt$$

将所有数据代入得

$$P(\theta) = 9.4 \times 10^{-5}$$

这就是 α 粒子被散射到大于 90° 范围的粒子数占全部粒子数得百分比。 1-3)解:

E = 4.5Mev;对于金核Z = 79;对于 7 Li,Z = 3;

$$r_m = a = \frac{2Ze^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 E} = (\frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0})(\frac{2Z}{E})$$

当 Z=79 时

$$r_m = 1.44 \, fm \cdot Mev \times \frac{2 \times 79}{4.5 \, Mev} = 50.56 \, fm$$

当 Z=3 时,
$$r_m = 1.92 fm$$
;

但此时 M 并不远大于 $mm \cdot E_c \neq E_l$

$$E_c = \frac{1}{2}uv^2 = \frac{M}{M+m}E, \therefore a_c = a(1 + \frac{m}{M})$$
$$r_m = a_c = a(1 + \frac{4}{7}) = 3.02 fm$$

1-4)解:

①
$$r_m = \frac{2Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 E} = (\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0})(\frac{2Z}{E}) = 7 fm$$

将 Z=79 代入解得: E=16.25Mev

② 对于铝, Z=13, 代入上公式解得:

$$4 \text{fm} = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon} (\frac{13}{E}) \quad \text{E=4.68MeV}$$

以上结果是假定原子核不动时得到的,因此可视为理论系的结果,转换到实验室

中有:
$$E_l = (1 + \frac{m}{M})E_c$$

对于

①
$$E_l = (1 + \frac{1}{197})E_c = 16.33 Mev$$

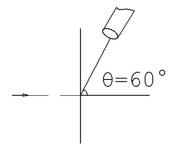
②
$$E_l = (1 + \frac{1}{27})E_c = 4.9 Mev$$

可见, 当 M>>m 时, $E_l \approx E_c$, 否则, $E_l \neq E_c$

1-5)解:

在 θ 方向 $d\Omega$ 立方角内找到电子的几率为:

$$\frac{dN}{N} = nt\left(\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon} \cdot \frac{Z_1 Z_2 e^2}{4E}\right)^2 \frac{d\Omega}{\sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2}}$$



注意到:

$$\frac{A}{N_A}nt = \rho t; nt = \frac{N_A}{A}\rho t : \frac{dN}{N} = \frac{N_A}{A}\rho t(\frac{a}{4})^2 \frac{d\Omega}{\sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2}} = n$$

$$a = (\frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon} \cdot \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{E}) = 1.44 \text{ fmMev} \cdot \frac{79}{1.0 \text{Mev}} = 113.76 \text{ fm}$$

$$d\Omega = \frac{\Delta s}{r^2} = \frac{1.5}{10^2} = 1.5 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dN}{N} := \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23}}{197} \times 1.5 \times 10^{-2} \cdot \left(\frac{114 \times 10^{-15}}{4}\right)^2 \frac{1.5 \times 10^{-2}}{\sin^4 30^o} = 8.9 \times 10^{-6}$$

1-6)解:

$$dN = Nnt(\frac{a}{4})^2 \frac{d\Omega}{\sin 4\frac{\theta}{2}} = (\frac{a}{4})^2 Nnt \cdot 4\pi \frac{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2}} d\theta$$

.: 散射角大于 θ 得粒子数为: $N' = \int_{\theta}^{180^{\circ}} dN$

依题意得:
$$\frac{N\Big|_{\theta>60^{\circ}}}{N\Big|_{\theta>90^{\circ}}} = \frac{\int\limits_{60^{\circ}}^{180^{\circ}} \frac{d\sin\frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin^{3}\frac{\theta}{2}}}{\int\limits_{90^{\circ}}^{180^{\circ}} \frac{d\sin\frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin^{3}\frac{\theta}{2}}} = \frac{3}{1}$$
, 即为所求

1-7)解

$$\begin{split} P(\theta_0 \leq \theta \leq 180^0) &= \int_{\theta_0}^{180^0} \frac{dN}{N} = \int_{\theta_0}^{180^0} nt\pi \left(\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\right)^2 \left(\frac{Z_1 Z_2 e^2}{2E}\right)^2 \frac{\cos\frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin^3\frac{\theta}{2}} d\theta \\ &= \int_{\theta_0}^{180^0} \frac{\rho t N_A}{A} \frac{\pi}{4} a^2 \frac{\cos\frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin^3\frac{\theta}{2}} d\theta = \int_{\theta_0}^{180^0} \frac{\rho_m N_A}{A} \frac{\pi}{4} a^2 \frac{\cos\frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin^3\frac{\theta}{2}} d\theta \\ &= \frac{\rho_m N_A}{A} \frac{\pi}{4} a^2 ctg^2 \frac{\theta_0}{2} = 4 \times 10^{-3} \\ \Rightarrow a^2 &= \frac{16 \times 10^{-3} A}{\pi \rho_m N_A ctg^2 \frac{\theta_0}{2}} \end{split}$$

依題:
$$\sigma_c(\theta) = \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \left(\frac{a}{4}\right)^2 \frac{1}{\sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{181 \times 4 \times 10^{-3}}{4\pi \times 2 \times 10^{-2} \times 6.02 \times 10^{-23}} \times \frac{tg^2 10^0}{\sin^4 30^0}$$
$$= 24 \times 10^{-28} \, m^2 \, / \, sr = 24b \, / \, sr$$

1-8)解:

在实验室系中,截面与偏角的关系为(见课本29页)

$$\therefore \frac{m_{1}}{m_{2}} = 1 \ge \frac{m_{1}}{m_{2}} \sin \therefore (\theta_{L})_{\text{max}} = 90^{\circ} \frac{m_{1}}{m_{2}} \ge -1$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 + \frac{m_{1}}{m_{2}} \sin \theta_{L} \ge 0^{\circ} \\ 1 - \frac{m_{1}}{m_{2}} \sin \theta_{L} \le 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(1 - \frac{m_{1}}{m_{2}} \sin \theta_{L})$$

① 由上面的表达式可见: 为了使 $\sigma_{I}(\theta_{I})$ 存在,必须:

$$1 - (\frac{m_1}{m_2} \sin \theta_L)^2 \ge 0$$

$$\mathbb{E}\mathbb{P}: \quad (1 + \frac{m_1}{m_2} \sin \theta_L) (1 - \frac{m_1}{m_2} \sin \theta_L) \ge 0$$

亦即:
$$\begin{cases} 1 + \frac{m_1}{m_2} \sin \theta_L \ge 0 \\ 1 - \frac{m_1}{m_2} \sin \theta_L \ge 0 \end{cases} \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbb{R}} \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{m_1}{m_2} \sin \theta_L \le 0 \\ 1 - \frac{m_1}{m_2} \sin \theta_L \le 0 \end{cases}$$

考虑到: $\theta_L \leq 180^\circ$ $\sin \theta_L \geq 0$.: 第二组方程无解

第一组方程的解为:
$$1 \ge \frac{m_1}{m_2} \sin \theta_L \ge -1$$

可是,
$$\frac{m_1}{m_2}\sin\theta_L$$
的最大值为 1,即: $\sin\theta_L = \frac{m_1}{m_2}$

②
$$m_1$$
为 α 粒子, m_2 为静止的 He 核,则 $\frac{m_1}{m_2} = 1$,

$$\therefore (\theta_L)_{\text{max}} = 90^{\circ}$$

1-9)解:根据 1-7)的计算,靶核将入射粒子散射到大于 θ 的散射几率是

$$P(\rangle\theta) = nt\frac{\pi}{4}a^2ctg^2\frac{\theta}{2}$$

当靶中含有两种不同的原子时,则散射几率为

$$\eta = 0.7\eta_1 + 0.3\eta_2$$

将数据代入得:

$$\eta = (1 \times 1.44 \times 10^{-13} Mev \cdot cm)^{2} \times \frac{3.142}{4 \times (1.0 Mev)^{2}} \times 1.5 \times 10^{-3} g \cdot cm^{-2} \times 6.022 \times 10^{23} mol^{-1} ctg^{2} 15^{\circ} \times (0.70 \times \frac{79^{2}}{197 g \cdot mol^{-1}} + 0.30 \times \frac{49^{2}}{108 g \cdot mol^{-1}}) = 5.8 \times 10^{-3}$$

1-10)解:

① 金核的质量远大于质子质量,所以,忽略金核的反冲,入射粒子被靶核散时则: $\theta \to \theta - \Delta \theta$ 之间得几率可用的几率可用下式求出:

$$\eta = nt\left(\frac{a}{4}\right)^2 \frac{2\pi \sin\theta\Delta\theta}{\sin^4\frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{\rho t}{A} \left(\frac{a}{4}\right)^2 \frac{2\pi \sin\theta\Delta\theta}{\sin^4\frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$a = \frac{Z_1 Z_2 e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon E_R} = \frac{1 \times 79 \times 1.44 Mev \cdot fm}{1.2 Mev} = 94.8 fm$$

由于 $\theta_1 \approx \theta_2$,可近似地将散射角视为:

$$\theta = \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \frac{59^\circ + 61^\circ}{2} = 60^\circ ; \quad \Delta\theta = \pi \frac{61^\circ - 59^\circ}{180^\circ} = 0.0349 rad$$

将各量代入得:

$$\eta = \frac{19.32 \times 1.5 \times 10^{-4}}{197} \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} \times \left(\frac{94.8 \times 10^{-13}}{4}\right)^{2} \times \frac{2\pi \sin 60^{\circ} \times 0.0349}{\sin^{4} 30^{\circ}} = 1.51 \times 10^{-4}$$

单位时间内入射的粒子数为:
$$N = \frac{Q}{e} = \frac{I \cdot t}{e} = \frac{5.0 \times 10^{-9} \times 1}{1.60 \times 10^{-19}} = 3.125 \times 10^{10}$$
 (个)

:.T 时间内入射质子被散时到59°-61°之间得数目为:

$$\Delta N = N\eta T = 3.125 \times 10^{10} \times 1.51 \times 10^{-4} \times 60 \times 5 = 1.4 \times 10^{9} \, (\uparrow)$$

② 入射粒子被散时大于 6 的几率为:

$$\eta = nt \frac{\pi a^2}{4} ctg^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\rho t}{A} N_A \frac{\pi a^2}{4} ctg^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = 1.88 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\therefore \Delta N = N\eta T = 3.125 \times 10^{10} \times 1.88 \times 10^{-3} \times 60 \times 5 = 1.8 \times 10^{10} \quad (\uparrow)$$

③ 大于10°的几率为:

$$\eta = nt \frac{\pi a^2}{4} ct g^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \Big|_{\theta = 10^\circ} = 8.17 \times 10^{-2}$$

:. 大于10°的原子数为: $\Delta N' = 3.125 \times 10^{10} \times 8.17 \times 10^{-2} \times 60 \times 5 = 7.66 \times 10^{11}$ (个)

:. 小于10°的原子数为: $\Delta N = 3.125 \times 10^{10} \times 1 \times 60 \times 5 - \Delta N' = 8.6 \times 10^{12}$ (个)

注意:大于 0° 的几率: $\eta=1$

:. 大于 0° 的原子数为: $NT = 3.125 \times 10^{10} \times 60 \times 5$

第二章 原子的量子态:波尔模型

2-1)解:

$$hv = E_k + W$$

①
$$E_k = 0, \therefore \nexists h v_0 = W$$

$$v_0 = \frac{W}{h} = \frac{1.9eV}{4.1357 \times 10^{-15} eV \cdot s} = 4.6 \times 10^{14} Hz$$

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{c}{v_0} = \frac{hc}{W} = \frac{1.24 \times 10^3 \, nm \cdot eV}{1.9 eV} = 652.6 nm$$

②
$$\lambda = \frac{c}{v} = \frac{hc}{E_k + W} = \frac{1.24 \times 10^3 \, nm \cdot eV}{(1.5 + 1.9)eV} = 364.7 \, nmhc$$

2-2)解:
$$r_n = a_1 \frac{n^2}{Z}; v_n = \frac{\alpha c}{n} \cdot Z = \frac{V_1}{n} Z; E_n = E_1 (\frac{Z}{n})^2$$

① 对于 H:

$$r_1 = a_1 = 0.53 \text{Å}^\circ; r_2 = 4a_1 = 2.12 \text{Å}^\circ$$

 $v_1 = \alpha c = 2.19 \times 10^6 (m \cdot s^{-1}); v_2 = \frac{1}{2} v_1 = 1.1 \times 10^6 (m \cdot s^{-1})$

对于 He+: Z=2

$$r_1 = \frac{1}{2}a_1 = 0.265 \,\text{A}^\circ; r_2 = 2a_1 = 1.06 \,\text{A}^\circ$$

$$v_1 = 2\alpha c = 4.38 \times 10^6 \,\text{(}m \cdot \text{s}^{-1}\text{)}; v_1 = \alpha c = 2.19 \times 10^6 \,\text{(}m \cdot \text{s}^{-1}\text{)}$$

对于 Li+: Z=3

$$r_1 = \frac{1}{3}a_1 = 0.177 \,\text{Å}^\circ; r_2 = \frac{4}{3}a_1 = 0.707 \,\text{Å}^\circ$$

$$v_1 = 3\alpha c = 6.57 \times 10^6 \,\text{(m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}\text{)}; v_1 = \frac{3}{2}\alpha c = 3.29 \times 10^6 \,\text{(m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}\text{)}$$

② 结合能=
$$|E_n| = -E_1(\frac{Z}{n})^2 \equiv E_A$$

$$E_H = 13.6ev; E_{He^+} = 4 \times 13.6 = 54.4ev; E_{Li^{++}} = 122.4ev$$

③ 由基态到第一激发态所需的激发能:

$$\Delta E_1 = E_1 \left(\frac{Z}{2}\right)^2 - E_1 \left(\frac{Z}{1}\right)^2 = Z^2 E_1 \left(\frac{1}{4} - 1\right) = -\frac{3}{4} E_1 Z^2$$

对于 H:
$$(\Delta E_1)_H = -\frac{3}{4} \times (-13.6) = 10.2 ev; \lambda_{He^+} = \frac{hc}{\Delta E} = \frac{12.4 \times 10^3 eV}{10.2 eV} \, \text{Å}^\circ = 1216 \, \text{Å}^\circ$$

对于 He⁺:
$$(\Delta E_1)_{He^+} = \frac{3}{4} \times 13.6 \times 4 = 40.8 ev; \lambda_{He^+} = \frac{hc}{\Delta E} = 303.9 \, \text{Å}$$

对于 Li⁺⁺:
$$(\Delta E_1)_{Li^{++}} = \frac{3}{4} \times 13.6 \times 9 = 91.8 \text{ ev}; \lambda_{He^+} = \frac{hc}{\Delta E} = 135.1 \text{ Å}^\circ$$

2-3)解:

所谓非弹性碰撞,即把Li⁺⁺打到某一激发态,

而 Li⁺⁺最小得激发能为
$$(\Delta E_{12})_{Li^{++}} = E_2 - E_1 = E_1(\frac{3^2}{2^2} - 3^2) = 91.8eV$$

::这就是碰撞电子应具有的最小动能。

2-4)解: 方法一:

欲使基态氢原子发射光子,至少应使氢原子以基态激发到第一激发态

$$\Delta E_{12} = E_2 - E_1 = 10.2eV$$

根据第一章的推导,入射粒子 m 与靶 M 组成系统的实验室系能量 E_L 与 E_C 之间的关系为: $E_c = \frac{M}{M+m} E_L$

::所求质子的动能为:

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{M+m}{M}E_c = (1+\frac{m}{M})\Delta E_{12} = 2\Delta E_{12} = 20.4eV$$

所求质子的速度为:
$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2E_k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 20.4 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{1.673 \times 10^{-27}}} = 6.26 \times 10^4 (m \cdot s^{-1})$$

方法二:

质子与基态氢原子碰撞过程动量守恒,则

$$m_P v_{10} = (m_P + m_H) v \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad v = \frac{m_P}{m_P + m_H} v_{10}$$

$$\Delta E = \frac{1}{2} m_P v_{10}^2 - \frac{1}{2} (m_P + m_H) v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_P v_{10}^2 \cdot \frac{m_H}{m_P + m_H} = \frac{1}{2} E_{10}$$

$$E_{10} = \frac{1}{2} m_P v_{10}^2 = 2\Delta E = 2(E_2 - E_1) = 20.4eV$$

$$v_{10} = \sqrt{\frac{2E_{10}}{m_P c^2}} \cdot c = 6.26 \times 10^4 (m/s) \qquad \text{其中} m_P c^2 = 938 MeV$$
2-7)解:
$$\widetilde{v} = RZ^2 (\frac{1}{m^2} - \frac{1}{n^2}) , \quad \text{巴而末系和赖曼系分别是:}$$

$$\widetilde{v}_B = RZ^2 \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2}\right) \implies \frac{1}{RZ^2} \frac{36}{5} - \frac{1}{RZ^2} \frac{4}{3} = 133.7 nm$$

$$\widetilde{v}_L = RZ^2 \left(\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2}\right) \implies RZ^2 (133.7 nm) = \frac{88}{15}, \text{解得:} \quad Z = 2\text{III:} \text{ He原子的离子}.$$
2-8)解:

$$\Delta E = hv = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = hcv = hcR \cdot Z^2 (1 - \frac{1}{4}) = \frac{3}{4} \times 4Rhc = 3Rhc = 40.8eV$$

此能量电离 H 原子之后的剩余能量为: $\Delta E' = 40.8 - 13.6 = 27.2eV$

$$\exists P: \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \Delta E' \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{2\Delta E'}{mc^2}}c = \sqrt{\frac{54.4}{0.51 \times 10^6}} \times 3 \times 10^8 = 3.1 \times 10^6 (m \cdot s^{-1})$$

2-9)解:
$$m_1 = m_2 = m$$
 质心系中: $r = r_1 + r_2, r_1 = r_2 = r/2, v_1 = v_2 = v$ 运动学方程: $k \frac{e^2}{r^2} = \frac{2mv^2}{r}$ 角动量量子化条件: $m_1v_1r_1 + m_2v_2r_2 = mvr = n\hbar$

$$r = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0 n^2 \hbar^2}{me^2 / 2}$$

$$E = E_k + E_p = \frac{m_1 v_1^2}{2} + \frac{m_2 v_2^2}{2} - k \frac{e^2}{r}$$

$$= mv^2 - k \frac{e^2}{r} = -k \frac{e^2}{2r}$$

$$E_n = -\frac{2\pi^2 (m/2)e^4}{(4\pi\varepsilon_0)^2 n^2 h^2} = \frac{E_n(H)}{2} = -\frac{13.6eV}{2n^2}$$

(1) 基态时两电子之间的距离: $r = 2a_1 = 0.106nm$

(2) 电离能:
$$\Delta E_{\infty} = -\frac{E_1(H)}{2} = 6.80 eV$$
 第一激发能: $\Delta E_{12} = E_2 - E_1 = \cdots = 5.10 eV$

(3) 由第一激发态退到基态所放光子的波长:

$$\lambda(2 \to 1) = \frac{hc}{E_2 - E_1} = 243.3nm$$

2-10)解:

 μ^- 子和质子均绕它们构成体系的质心圆周运动,运动半径为 r1 和 r2,r1+r2=r 折合质量 $M=m_1\times m_2/(m_1+m_2)=186$ m_e

 $r_1 = r \times m_2/(m_1 + m_2) = r \times M/m_1$ $r_2 = r \times m_1/(m_1 + m_2) = r \times M/m_2$

运动学方程:
$$Ke^2/r^2 = m_1 \times v_1^2/r_1 = m_1^2 \times v_1^2/(M \times r)$$
 ------(1)

$$Ke^2/r^2 = m_2 \times v_2^2/r_2 = m_2^2 \times v_2^2/(M \times r)$$
 (2)

角动量量子化条件: $m_1 \times v_1 \times r_1 + m_2 \times v_2 \times r_2 = n \hbar$ n = 1, 2, 3, ...

共有三个方程、三个未知数。可以求解。

(1) 式 与 (2)式 做比值运算:

$$v_1 / v_2 = m_2 / m_1$$
 代入 (3) 式中

 $M \times v_2 \times (m_2/m_1 + 1) \times r = n \, \hbar$ 即 $m_2 \times v_2 \times r = n \, \hbar$ ------ (4) (2)式 和 (4)式 联立解得:

$$r_n = n^2 \times \frac{4\pi \mathcal{E}_0 \times h^2}{4\pi^2 \times M \times e^2} = \frac{n^2}{186} \times a_1$$
 (5)

式中 $a_1 = 0.529$ A ,为氢原子第一玻尔轨道半径。

根据(5)式,可求得, μ 子原子的第一玻尔轨道半径为 $r_1 = a_1/186 = 0.00284 <math>\stackrel{\circ}{A}$ 。 再从运动学角度求取体系能量对 r 的依赖关系。

$$\begin{split} E &= E_K + E_P = 1/2 \times m_1 \times v_1^2 + 1/2 \times m_2 \times v_2^2 - K \times e^2/r \\ &= (1/2 \times M/m_1 + 1/2 \times M/m_2 - 1) \times K \times e^2/r = -1/2 \times K \times e^2/r \end{split}$$
 把 (5) 式代入上式中

$$E_n = -\frac{2\pi^2 M e^4}{(4\pi\epsilon_0)^2 n^2 h^2} = 186 E_n(H)$$

因此, μ 子原子的最低能量为 $E_{(n=1)} = 186 \times (-13.6 \text{ eV}) = -2530 \text{ eV}$ 赖曼系中最短波长跃迁对应 从 $n=\infty \to 1$ 的跃迁。该跃迁能量即为 2530 eV。

由 $hc/\lambda = 2530 \text{ eV}$ 计算得到 $\lambda_{min} = 4.91 \overset{\circ}{A}$ 2-11)解:

重氢是氢的同位素
$$R_{H} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{M_{e}}{M_{H}}}; R_{D} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{M_{e}}{M_{D}}}$$

$$\frac{R_{H}}{R_{D}} = 0.999728 = \frac{\frac{1}{1 + x}}{\frac{1}{1 + 0.5002x}} = 0.999728$$

解得: $x = 0.5445 \times 10^{-3}$; 质子与电子质量之比 $\frac{1}{x} = 1836.50$

2-12)解:

① 光子动量:
$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$
, 而: $\lambda = \frac{hc}{\Delta E}$

$$\therefore p = \frac{\Delta E}{c} = m_p v \Rightarrow v = \frac{\Delta E}{m_p c^2} \cdot c = \frac{10.2 ev}{938.3 \times 10^6} \times 3 \times 10^8 \, \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} = 3.26 \, \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

② 氢原子反冲能量:
$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m_p v^2 = \frac{(\Delta E)^2}{2 m_p c^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{E_k}{E_v} = \frac{\Delta E}{2m_p c^2} = \frac{10.2ev}{2 \times 938.3 \times 10^6 ev} = 5.4 \times 10^{-9}$$

2-13)解:

由钠的能级图(64 页图 10-3)知:不考虑能能级的精细结构时,在 4P 下有 4 个能级:4S,3D,3P,3S,根据辐射跃迁原则。 $\Delta l=\pm 1$,可产生 6 条谱线:

$$4P \rightarrow 3D; 4P \rightarrow 4S; 3D \rightarrow 3P; 4S \rightarrow 3P; 4P \rightarrow 3S; 3P \rightarrow 3S$$

2-14)解:

依题: 主线系:
$$\widetilde{v} = \frac{1}{\lambda} = T(3S) - T(nP)$$
;
辅线系: $\widetilde{v} = \frac{1}{\lambda} = T(3P) - T(nS)$ 或 $\widetilde{v} = \frac{1}{\lambda} = T(3P) - T(nD)$

$$\mathbb{E}[T: T(3S) - T(3P)] = \frac{1}{589.3nm}; T(3P) - 0 = \frac{1}{408.6nm}$$

①
$$T(3S) = \frac{1}{589.3nm} + \frac{1}{408.6nm} = 4.144 \times 10^6 (m^{-1})$$

 $T(3P) = \frac{1}{408.6nm} = 2.447 \times 10^6 (m^{-1})$

相应的能量:

$$E(3S) = -hcT(3S) = -1.24 \times 10^{3} \, nm \cdot eV \times 4.144 \times 10^{6} \, m^{-1} = -5.14 \, eV$$

$$E(3P) = -hcT(3P) = -1.24 \times 10^{3} \, \text{nm} \cdot eV \times 2.447 \times 10^{6} \, \text{m}^{-1} = -3.03 \, eV$$

② 电离能 |E(3S)| = 5.14eV

第一激发电势:
$$\Delta E_{12} = E(3P) - E(3S) = 2.11eV$$

第三章 量子力学导论

3-1)解: 以 1000eV 为例: 非相对论下估算电子的速度:

$$\frac{1}{2}m_{e}v^{2} = \frac{1}{2}m_{e}c^{2} \cdot \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^{2} = 511keV \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^{2} = 1000eV$$

所以 v≈6.25% ×c

故 采用相对论公式计算加速后电子的动量更为妥当。

加速前电子总能量 $E_0 = m_e c^2 = 511 \text{ keV}$

加速后电子总能量 $E = m_e c^2 + 1000 \text{ eV} = 512000 \text{ eV}$

用相对论公式求加速后电子动量

$$p = \frac{1}{c} \times \sqrt{E^2 - m_e^2 c^4} = \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{262144000000 - 261121000000} eV = \frac{31984 eV}{c}$$

电子德布罗意波长
$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{hc}{31984eV} = \frac{1.241 \times 10^{-6} eV \cdot m}{31984eV} = 0.3880 \times 10^{-10} m = 0.3880 \text{ Å}$$

采用非相对论公式计算也不失为正确:

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m_e E_k}} = \frac{hc}{\sqrt{2m_e c^2 E_k}} = \frac{1.241 \times 10^{-6} \, eV \cdot m}{\sqrt{2 \times 511 keV \times 1000 eV}} = \frac{1.241 \times 10^{-6} \, m}{0.31969 \times 10^5} = \mathbf{0.3882} \, \text{Å}$$

可见电子的能量为 100eV、10eV 时,速度会更小,所以可直接采用非相对论公式计算。

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m_e E_k}} = \frac{hc}{\sqrt{2m_e c^2 E_k}} = \frac{1.241 \times 10^{-6} eV \cdot m}{\sqrt{2 \times 511 keV \times 100 eV}} = \frac{1.241 \times 10^{-6} m}{1.011 \times 10^4} = 1.2287 \text{ Å}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m_e E_k}} = \frac{hc}{\sqrt{2m_e c^2 E_k}} = \frac{1.241 \times 10^{-6} eV \cdot m}{\sqrt{2 \times 511 keV \times 10 eV}} = \frac{1.241 \times 10^{-6} m}{0.31969 \times 10^4} = 3.8819 \text{ Å}$$

3-2)解:

不论对电子(electron)还是光子(photon),都有:

$$\lambda = h/p$$

所以
$$p_{ph}/p_e = \lambda_e/\lambda_{ph} = 1:1$$

电子动能
$$E_e = 1/2 \times m_e \times v_e^2 = p_e^2 / 2m_e = h^2 / (2 \times m_e \times \lambda_e^2)$$

光子动能 $E_{ph} = hv = hc/\lambda_{ph}$

所以
$$E_{ph} / E_e = hc/\lambda_{ph} \times (2 \times m_e \times \lambda_e^2) / h^2 = hc / (2 \times m_e \times c^2 \times \lambda_e)$$

其中 组合常数 $hc = 1.988 \times 10^{-25} \text{ J·m}$ $m_e \times c^2 = 511 \text{ keV} = 0.819 \times 10^{-13} \text{ J}$

代入得 $E_{ph}/E_e = 3.03 \times 10^{-3}$

3-3)解:

(1) 相对论情况下 总能
$$E = E_k + m_0 c^2 = mc^2 = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2}}$$

其中 E_k 为动能, m_0c^2 为静止能量。对于电子,其静止能量为 511 keV。

曲题意:
$$m_0c^2 = E_k = E - m_0c^2 = m_0c^2(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{v}{c})^2}}-1)$$

容易解得 $v = \sqrt{3} / 2 \times c = 0.866c$

(2) 电子动量
$$p = mv = \frac{m_0 v}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2}} = \sqrt{3} \times m_0 \times c$$

其德布罗意波长
$$\lambda = h/p = \frac{h \times c}{\sqrt{3} \times m_0 \times c^2} = \frac{1.988 \times 10^{-25} J \cdot m}{1.732 \times 511 \times 1.602 \times 10^{-16} J} = 0.014 \stackrel{0}{A}$$

3-5)解:

证明: 非相对论下:
$$\lambda_0 = \frac{12.25}{\sqrt{V}} = \frac{h}{p_0}$$

 p_0 为不考虑相对论而求出的电子动量, λ_0 为这时求出的波长。

考虑相对论效应后: $\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$ 这里 p 为考虑相对论修正后求出的电子动量, λ 为这时

求出的波长。则

 $\lambda/\lambda_0 = p_0/p =$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2m_{e}E_{k}}}{\frac{1}{c}\sqrt{E^{2}-m_{e}^{2}c^{4}}} = \frac{c\sqrt{2m_{e}E_{k}}}{\sqrt{(E_{k}+m_{e}c^{2})^{2}-m_{e}^{2}c^{4}}} = \frac{c\sqrt{2m_{e}E_{k}}}{\sqrt{E_{k}^{2}+2m_{e}c^{2}E_{k}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{E_{k}}{2m_{e}c^{2}}+1}}$$

 E_k = 加速电势差×电子电量,如果以电子伏特为单位,那么在数值上即为 V。

$$\lambda/\lambda_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{V}{2m_e c^2} + 1}}$$

这里 mec² 也以电子伏特为单位,以保证该式两端的无量纲性和等式的成立。

 m_ec^2 也以电子伏特为单位时, $2m_ec^2$ 的数值为 1022000。如果设想电子加速电压远小于 1022000 伏特,那么 $V/2m_ec^2$ 远小于 1。(注意,这个设想实际上与电子速度很大存在一点矛盾。实际上电子速度很大,但是又同时不可以过大。否则, $V/2~m_ec^2$ 远小于 1 的假设可能不成立)。

$$i = \frac{\pi}{V}$$
 $y = 1 + V/2$ $m_e c^2 = 1 + \Delta x$, $f(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}$

由于 $\Delta x << 1$, f(y) 函数可在 y=1 点做泰勒展开,并忽略高次项。结果如下:

$$f(y) = 1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}|_{y=1} \times \Delta x = 1 + (-1/2) \times \frac{1}{\sqrt[3/2]{y}}|_{y=1} \times \Delta x = 1 - \Delta x/2 = 1 - \frac{V}{4m_e c^2}$$

将 mec² 以电子伏特为单位时的数值 511000 代入上式,得

$$f(y) = 1 - 0.489 \times 10^{-6} \times V$$

因此
$$\lambda = \lambda_0 \times f(y) = \frac{12.25}{\sqrt{V}} (1 - 0.489 \times 10^{-6}) nm = \frac{12.25}{\sqrt{V(1 + 0.978 \times 10^{-6})}} nm$$

3-7)解:

曲
$$\nu = \frac{c}{\lambda}$$
得: $\Delta \nu = -\frac{c}{\lambda^2} \Delta \lambda$,即 $|\Delta \nu| = \frac{c}{\lambda} \frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{600 \times 10^{-9}} \times 10^{-7} = 5 \times 10^7 Hz$

由
$$E = h \nu$$
得: $\Delta E = h \Delta \nu$

$$\nabla \Delta t \cdot \Delta E = \frac{\hbar}{2}, \text{ fit } \forall \Delta t = \frac{\hbar}{2\Delta E} = \frac{\hbar}{4\pi\hbar\Delta\nu} = \frac{1}{4\pi\Delta\nu} = 1.59 \times 10^{-9} s$$

3-8)解:

由 P88 例 1 可得

$$E_k = \frac{3\hbar^2}{8m_e r^2} = \frac{3 \times (6.63 \times 10^{-34})^2}{32 \times 3.14^2 \times 9.109 \times 10^{-31} \times (1.0 \times 10^{-14})^2}$$
$$= 4.5885 \times 10^{-11} J = 2.8678 \times 10^5 eV$$

3-9)解: (1)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\varphi|^2 dx dy dz = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} N^2 e^{-\left\{\frac{|x|}{a} + \frac{|y|}{b} + \frac{|z|}{c}\right\}} dx dy dz$$

$$= N^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{|x|}{a}} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{|y|}{b}} dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{|z|}{c}} dz$$

$$= N^2 (2a) \cdot (2b) \cdot (2c) = 8abcN^2 = 1$$

归一化常数 $N = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8abc}}$

(2) 粒子 x 坐标在 0 到 a 之间的几率为

$$\int_{0}^{a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\varphi|^{2} dx dy dz = N^{2} \int_{0}^{a} e^{-\frac{|x|}{a}} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{|y|}{b}} dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{|z|}{c}} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{8abc} \cdot \left[a \left(1 - \frac{1}{e} \right) \right] \cdot (2b) \cdot (2c) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e} \right)$$

(3) 粒子的 y 坐标和 z 坐标分别在 $-b \rightarrow +b$ 和 $-c \rightarrow +c$ 之间的几率

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-b}^{+b} \int_{-c}^{+c} |\varphi|^{2} dx dy dz = N^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{|x|}{a}} dx \int_{-b}^{+b} e^{-\frac{|y|}{b}} dy \int_{-c}^{+c} e^{-\frac{|z|}{c}} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{8abc} \cdot (2a) \cdot \left[2b \left(1 - \frac{1}{e} \right) \right] \cdot \left[2c \left(1 - \frac{1}{e} \right) \right] = \left(1 - \frac{1}{e} \right)^{2}$$

3-12)解:

$$\bar{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi_n x \varphi_n^* dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\varphi_n|^2 x dx = \int_0^a \frac{2}{a} x \sin^2 \frac{n\pi x}{a} dx = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a x \frac{1 - \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{a}}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a \frac{x}{2} dx - \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a x \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{a} dx = \frac{a}{2} - \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{a}{2n\pi} \int_0^a x d\left(\sin \frac{2n\pi x}{a}\right)$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} - \frac{1}{2n\pi} \left(-\int_0^a \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{a} dx\right) = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$(x - \bar{x})_{\text{FF}}^{2} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi_{n}(x - \bar{x})^{2} \varphi_{n}^{*} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\varphi_{n}|^{2} \left(x - \frac{a}{2}\right)^{2} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{a} \frac{2}{a} \left(x - \frac{a}{2}\right)^{2} \sin^{2} \frac{n\pi x}{a} dx = \frac{a^{2}}{12} \left(1 - \frac{6}{n^{2}\pi^{2}}\right)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{"}}{=} n \to \infty$$
 时 $\bar{x} = \frac{a}{2}, (x - \bar{x})_{\text{平均}}^2 = \frac{a^2}{12} 3-15$)解

3-15) (1)
$$x(0, V = \infty, \varphi(x) = 0$$

$$0 \le x \le a$$
, $V = 0$, $\frac{d^2 \varphi}{dx^2} = -k^2 \varphi$, $k^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}$, $\varphi(x) = A \sin kx + B \cos kx$

$$x \rangle a$$
, $V = V_0$, $\frac{d^2 \varphi}{dx^2} = k'^2 \varphi$, $k'^2 = \frac{2m(V_0 - E)}{\hbar^2}$, $\varphi(x) = A' e^{k'x} + B' e^{-k'x}$

由函数连续、有限和归一化条件求 A, B, A', B'

由函数有限可得: A'=0

由函数连续可知: x=0 $\varphi(0)=B=0$

$$x = a \qquad \varphi(a) = A\sin ka = B'e^{-k'a} \qquad \qquad \boxed{1}$$

$$\varphi'(a) = kA\cos ka = -k'B'e^{-k'a}$$
 ②

由①和②得
$$kctyka = -k'$$

由函数归一化条件得:
$$\int_0^a (A\sin kx)^2 dx + \int_a^\infty (B'e^{-k'x})^2 dx = 1$$
 ③ 由②和③可求得 A, B'

第四章 原子的精细结构: 电子的自旋

4-1)解:
$$U = -\vec{\mu}_s \cdot \vec{B} = \frac{e}{m_e} \vec{S} \cdot \vec{B} = 2\mu_B m_s B$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta U = 2\mu_B B = 2 \times 0.5788 \times 10^{-4} ev \cdot T^{-1} \times 1.2T = 1.39 \times 10^{-4} eV$$

4-2)
$$D_{3/2}$$
状态, $s = \frac{1}{2}, l = 2, j = \frac{3}{2}; g = \frac{4}{5}$

$$\mu = -\sqrt{j(j+1)}g\mu_B \Rightarrow 其大小: \quad \mu = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}(\frac{3}{2}+1)} \times \frac{4}{5}\mu_B = 1.55\mu_B$$

$$\mu_z = mg\mu_B = \frac{4}{5}m\mu_B$$

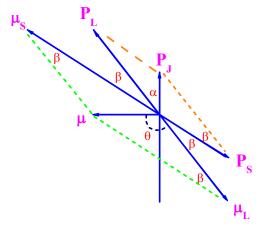
$$m = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\mu_z = (\frac{6}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, -\frac{2}{5}, -\frac{6}{5})\mu_B$$

4-3) **解**:
$${}^{6}G_{3/2}$$
 态: $2s+1=6 \Rightarrow s=\frac{5}{2}, l=4, j=\frac{3}{2};$

该原子态的 Lande
$$g$$
 因子: $g = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\frac{5}{2}(\frac{5}{2}+1) - 4(4+1)}{\frac{3}{2}(\frac{3}{2}+1)} = 0$

原子处于该态时的磁矩: $\mu_j = g\sqrt{j(j+1)}\mu_B = 0$ (J/T)



利用矢量模型对这一事实进行解释:

各类角动量和磁矩的矢量图如上。其中

$$\begin{split} P_S &= [S(S+1)]^{1/2} \, \, \hbar = (35/4)^{1/2} \, \, \hbar \quad P_L = [L(L+1)]^{1/2} \, \, \hbar = (20)^{1/2} \, \, \hbar \quad P_J = [J(J+1)]^{1/2} \, \, \hbar = (15/4)^{1/2} \, \, \hbar \\ \mu_S &= g_S \times [S(S+1)]^{1/2} \times \mu_B = (35)^{1/2} \, \, \mu_B \qquad \quad \mu_L = g_I \times [L(L+1)]^{1/2} \times \mu_B \end{split}$$

利用
$$P_S$$
、 P_L 、 P_J 之间三角形关系可求出 $\alpha = 30^\circ$ $\cos\beta = \frac{5}{2\sqrt{7}}$

由己知的 $cos\beta$ 、 μ_{S} 、 μ_{L} 可求出 $\mu=\sqrt{5}\mu_{B}$ 以及 $\theta=120^{\circ}$ 所以 $\theta-\alpha=90^{\circ}$ 。即 矢量 μ 与 P_{J} 垂直、 μ 在 P_{J} 方向的投影为 0。

或:根据原子矢量模型:总磁矩 μ 等于 $\vec{\mu}_l,\vec{\mu}_s$ 分量相加,即:

$$\mu = \mu_l \cos(\vec{L}, \vec{J}) + \mu_s \cos(\vec{S}, \vec{J}) = (-g_l \mu_B \frac{J^2 + L^2 - S^2}{2I}) + (-g_S \mu_B \frac{J^2 + S^2 - L^2}{2I})$$

可以证明: $\mu_l \cos(\vec{L}, \vec{J}) = -\mu_e \cos(\vec{S}, \vec{J})$

 $\vec{\mu}_i$ 与 $\vec{\mu}_s$ 在 \vec{J} 上投影等值而反向,所以合成后, μ =0

4-4)解:
$$z_2 = \pm \mu_B \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{dD}{mv^2}$$
, $\Delta z_2 = 2\mu_B \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{dD}{mv^2}$

$$\Delta z_2 = 2.0 \times 10^{-3} \, m; d = 10 \times 10^{-2} \, m; D = 25 \times 10^{-2} \, m$$

$$v = 400m \cdot s^{-1}; m = \frac{A}{N_0} = \frac{107.87}{6.02 \times 10^{-23}} \times 10^{-3} kg; \mu_B = 0.93 \times 10^{-23} JT^{-1}$$

将所有数据代入解得: $\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} = 1.23 \times 10^2 \text{ T/m}$

4-5)解:
$${}^{4}F_{3/2}$$
态, $j = \frac{3}{2}$,分裂为: $2j+1=4$ (束)

$$z_2 = -mg\mu_B \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{dD}{mv^2} = -mg\mu_B \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{dD}{2E_L}$$

$$m = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}, g = \frac{2}{5}$$

对于边缘两東, $\Delta z_2 = 2jg\mu_B \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{dD}{2E_b}$

$$=2\times\frac{3}{2}\times\frac{2}{5}\times0.5788\times10^{-4}\times5\times10^{2}\times\frac{0.1\times0.3}{2\times50\times10^{-3}}=1.0\times10^{-2}m$$

4-6)解:

$$^{2}P_{3/2}$$
 $\approx s = \frac{1}{2}, l = 1, j = \frac{3}{2}; m = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}$

2j+1=4 即: 屏上可以接收到 4 束氯线

对于 H 原子:
$$\Delta z_2 = 2\mu_B \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{dD}{2E_k} = 0.6 \times 10^{-2} m$$

对于氯原子: $\Delta z_2' = g\mu_B \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{dD}{2E_k}$

$$\frac{\Delta z_2'}{\Delta z_2} = \frac{g}{2} \implies \Delta z_2' = \frac{1}{2}g(\Delta z_2)$$

对于
$$^{2}P_{3/2}$$
态: $g = \frac{4}{3}$,代入得: $\Delta z_{2}' = \frac{4/3}{2} \times 0.60 = 0.40cm$

<注: T=400K,表明: 大部分 H 原子处于基态,当 $T=10^5K$ 时,才有一定量得原子处于激发态>

4-7)解: 赖曼系,产生于: $n=2 \rightarrow n=1$

$$n=1,l=0$$
,对应 S 能级

n=2; l=0,1,对应 S、P 能级,所以赖曼系产生于: $2P \rightarrow 1S$

双线来源于: 2P的分裂, $2^2P_{3/2}$, $2^2P_{1/2}$

由 21—12°知:
$$\Delta v = \frac{Z^4}{n^3 l(l+1)} \times 5.84 cm^{-1}$$

将
$$\Delta v = 29.6cm^{-1}, n = 2, l = 1$$
代入解得: Z=3

即: 所得的类 H 离子系: Li⁺⁺

4-8)解: 2P 电子双层的能量差为:

$$\Delta U = \frac{Z^4}{n^3 l(l+1)} \times 7.25 \times 10^{-4} ev = \frac{1^4}{2^3 \cdot 1 \cdot (1+1)} \times 7.25 \times 10^{-4} ev = 4.53 \times 10^{-4} ev$$

两一方面:
$$\Delta U = 2\mu_B B$$
 \Rightarrow $B = \frac{\Delta U}{2\mu_B} = \frac{4.53 \times 10^{-4}}{2 \times 0.5788 \times 10^{-4}} = 0.39(T)$

4-10)
$$\Re$$
: ³ S₁ $\&$: 2s + 1 = 3 \Rightarrow s = 1, l = 0, j = 1; g_1 = 2; m_1 = 1,0,−1

$$^{3}P_{0}$$
 态: 2s +1 = 3 ⇒ s = $\frac{3}{2}$, $l = 1$, $j = 0$; $m_{2} = 0$

 $\Delta(mg) = m_1 g_1$ 有三个值,所以原谱线分裂为三个。

相邻谱线的波数差为: $\frac{2\mu_{\scriptscriptstyle B}B}{hc}$

不属于正常塞曼效应(正常塞曼效应是由 s=0 到 s=0 的能级之间的跃迁)

4-11)解: ① $3^2P_{3/2} \rightarrow 3^2S_{1/2}$

$$3^{2}P_{3/2}: s = \frac{1}{2}, l = 1, j = \frac{3}{2}; g = \frac{4}{3}; m = \pm \frac{3}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

 $3^{2}S_{1/2}: s = \frac{1}{2}, l = 0, j = \frac{1}{2}; g = 2; m = \pm \frac{1}{2}$

分裂后的谱线与原谱线的波数差为:

$$\Delta \widetilde{v} = \Delta (mg)\widetilde{\wp} = (-\frac{5}{3}, -1, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, 1, \frac{5}{3})\widetilde{\wp}$$

其中:
$$\widetilde{\wp} = \frac{eB}{4\pi m_e e} = 46.7B = 46.7 \times 2.5 m^{-1} = 116.75 m^{-1}$$

$$\Delta v = c\Delta \widetilde{v} = (\pm \frac{5}{3}, \pm 1, \pm \frac{1}{3}) \times 35GHz$$

②
$$3^2 P_{1/2} \rightarrow 3^2 S_{1/2}$$

$$3^{2}P_{1/2}: s = \frac{1}{2}, l = 1, j = \frac{1}{2}; g = \frac{2}{3}; m = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

::分裂后的谱线与原谱线差:

$$\Delta \widetilde{v} = \Delta (mg)\widetilde{\wp} = (\pm \frac{4}{3}, \pm \frac{2}{3})\widetilde{\wp}$$

其中:
$$\widetilde{\wp} = \frac{eB}{4\pi m_e e} = 46.7B = 46.7 \times 2.5 m^{-1} = 116.75 m^{-1}$$

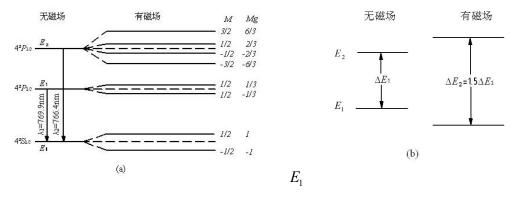
$$\Delta v = c\Delta \widetilde{v} = (\pm \frac{4}{3}, \pm \frac{2}{3}) \times 35GHz$$

4-12)解: (1)钾原子的 766.4nm 和 769.9nm 双线产生于 $4^2P_{\frac{3}{2},\frac{1}{2}} \to 4^2S_{\frac{1}{2}}$ 。这三个能级的 g 因

子分别为:
$$g_2 = \frac{4}{3}, g_1 = \frac{2}{3}, g_0 = 20$$

因在磁场中能级裂开的层数等于 2J+1,所以 $^2P_{3/2}$ 能级分裂成四层, $^2P_{1/2}$ 和 $^2S_{1/2}$ 能级分裂成两层。能量的间距等于 $gu_{\scriptscriptstyle R}B$,故有:

$$\Delta E_2$$
'= $g_2 u_B B = \frac{4}{3} u_B B$; ΔE_1 '= $g_1 u_B B = \frac{2}{3} u_B B$; ΔE_0 '= $g_0 u_B B = 2 u_B B$ 原能级和分裂后的能级图如(a)图所示。



(2) 根据题意,分裂前后能级间的关系如(b)图所示,且有:

$$\Delta E_2 = [E_2 + (\Delta E_2)_{\text{max}}] - [E_1 + (\Delta E_1)_{\text{min}}] = 1.5 \Delta E_1,$$

即
$$E_2 - E_1 + (J_2)_{\text{max}} g_2 u_B B - (J_1)_{\text{min}} g_1 u_B B = \frac{3}{2} \Delta E_1$$
。
将 $(J_2)_{\text{max}} = \frac{3}{2}, (J_1)_{\text{min}} = -\frac{1}{2}$ 代入上式,得:
$$E_2 - E_1 + (\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3}) u_B B = \frac{3}{2} (E_2 - E_1) .$$

经整理有:

$$\frac{7}{3}\mu_{B}B = \frac{1}{2}(E_{2} - E_{1}) = \frac{1}{2}[(E_{2} - E_{0}) - (E_{1} - E_{0})] = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{hc}{\lambda_{2}} - \frac{hc}{\lambda_{1}}) = \frac{hc}{2} \cdot \frac{\lambda_{1} - \lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{1}\lambda_{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 1.24 \times 10^{3} eV \cdot nm \times \frac{(769.9 - 766.4)nm}{769.9nm \times 766.4nm} = 3.678 \times 10^{-3} eV$$
于是 $B = \frac{3}{7\mu_{B}} \times 3.678 \times 10^{-3} eV = \frac{3}{7 \times 0.5788 \times 10^{-4} eV \cdot T^{-1}} \times 3.678 \times 10^{-3} eV = 27.2T$

4-13)解:

(1) 在强磁场中,忽略自旋一轨道相互作用,这时原子的总磁矩是轨道磁矩和自旋磁矩的适量和,即有:

$$\vec{\mu} = \vec{\mu}_L + \vec{\mu}_S = -\frac{e}{2m_e}\vec{L} - -\frac{e}{m_e}\vec{S} = --\frac{e}{2m_e}(\vec{L} + 2\vec{S})$$
 (1)

(2) 此时,体系的势能仅由总磁矩与外磁场之间的相互作用来确定,于是有:

$$U = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} = \frac{e}{2m_e} (\vec{L} + 2\vec{S}) \cdot \vec{B} = \frac{eB}{2m_e} (L_z + 2S_z)$$

$$= \frac{e\hbar B}{2m_e} (m_l + 2m_s) = (m_l + 2m_s) \mu_B B$$
(2)

- (3) 钠原子的基态为 $3^2S_{\frac{1}{2}}$, 第一激发态为 3^2P_0 ; 对于 3S 态: $m_l=0, m_s=\pm\frac{1}{2}$, 因此
 - (2) 式给出双分裂,分裂后的能级与原能级的能量差

$$\Delta E_1 = \pm u_p B$$

对于 3P 态, $m_l = 0,\pm 1; m_s = \pm \frac{1}{2}$,(2)式理应给出 2×3 个分裂,但 $m_l = -1; m_s = \frac{1}{2}$ 与 $m_l = 1; m_s = -\frac{1}{2}$ 对应的 ΔE 值相同,故实际上只给出五分裂,附加的能量差为

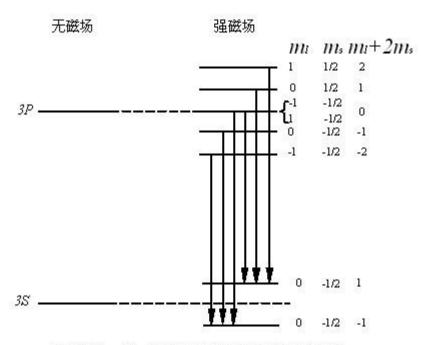
$$\Delta E_2 = (2,1,0,-1,-2)u_B B$$

原能级与分裂后的能级如图所示

根据选择规律: $\Delta m_i = 0,\pm 1; \Delta m_s = 0$

它们之间可发生六条跃迁。由于较高的各个能级之间的间距相等,只产生三个能差值

 $(1,0,-1)\mu_B B$,因此只能观察到三条谱线,其中一条与不加磁场时重合。这是,反常塞曼效应被帕型一巴克效应所取代。



钠原子的3P和3S态在强磁场中的能级分裂和跃迁

4-14)解: 因忽略自旋一轨道相互作用,自旋、轨道角动量不再合成 J,而是分别绕外磁场旋进,这说明该外磁场是强场。这时,即原谱线分裂为三条。因此,裂开后的谱线与原谱线的波数差可用下式表示:

$$\Delta \widetilde{v} = (1,0,-1)\widetilde{\wp}$$

式中
$$\widetilde{\wp} = \frac{e}{4\pi m_e c}B = 46.7m^{-1}T^{-1} \cdot B = 46.7 \times 4m^{-1} = 1.87 \times 10^{-7}nm^{-1}$$

因
$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\widetilde{\nu}}$$
 , 故有 $\Delta \lambda = -\lambda^2 \Delta \widetilde{\nu}$

将 $\lambda,\Delta\widetilde{\nu}$ 代入上式,得:

$$\Delta \lambda = \lambda' - \lambda = -(121.0nm)^2 \times (1, 0, -1) \hat{\wp} = \begin{cases} -2.74 \times 10^{-3} nm \\ 0 \\ 2.74 \times 10^{-3} nm \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \lambda' = \begin{cases} (121.0 - 0.00274)nm \\ 121.0nm \\ (121.0 + 0.00274)nm \end{cases}$$

第五章 多电子原子

5-2 解:
$${}^{4}D_{3/2}: L = 2, S = \frac{3}{2}, J = \frac{3}{2};$$
 由 $\hat{J}^{2} = \hat{L}^{2} + \hat{S}^{2} + 2\hat{L} \cdot \hat{S}$ 得
$$\vec{L} \cdot \vec{S} = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{J}^{2} - \hat{L}^{2} - \hat{S}^{2}) = \frac{1}{2}[J(J+1) - L(L+1) - S(S+1)]\hbar^{2} = -3\hbar^{2}$$
5-3 解 对于 $L = 2; S = \frac{1}{2}; J = \frac{5}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$ 由 $\hat{J}^{2} = \hat{L}^{2} + \hat{S}^{2} + 2\hat{L} \cdot \hat{S}$ 得
$$\vec{L} \cdot \vec{S} = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{J}^{2} - \hat{L}^{2} - \hat{S}^{2}) = \frac{1}{2}[J(J+1) - L(L+1) - S(S+1)]\hbar^{2}$$
当 $L = 2; S = \frac{1}{2}; J = \frac{5}{2}$ 时:
$$\vec{L} \cdot \vec{S} = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{L}^{2} + \hat{S}^{2} - \hat{J}^{2}) = \frac{1}{2}[\frac{5}{2}(\frac{5}{2} + 1) - 2(2+1) - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2} + 1)]\hbar^{2} = \hbar^{2}$$
当 $L = 2; S = \frac{1}{2}; J = \frac{3}{2}$ 时:
$$\vec{L} \cdot \vec{S} = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{L}^{2} + \hat{S}^{2} - \hat{J}^{2}) = \frac{1}{2}[\frac{3}{2}(\frac{3}{2} + 1) - 2(2+1) - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2} + 1)]\hbar^{2} = -\frac{3}{2}\hbar^{2}$$
5-4 解:

$$\vec{P}_J = \vec{P}_L + \vec{P}_S$$

它们的矢量图如图所示。由图可知:

$$P_{S}^{2} = P_{L}^{2} + P_{J}^{2} - 2 ||\vec{P}_{II}|| ||\vec{P}_{S}|| \cos(\vec{P}_{L}, \vec{P}_{JJ})|$$

经整理得:

$$\cos(\vec{P}_{L},\vec{P}_{JJ})) = \frac{L(L+1) + J(J+1) - S(S+1)}{2\sqrt{L(L+1)} \cdot \sqrt{J(J+1)}}$$

 P_L θ P_J

对于 $3F_2$ 态,S=1, L=3, J=2,代入上式得:

$$\cos(\vec{P}_{L}, \vec{P}_{JJ})) = \frac{3 \times 4 + 2 \times 3 - 1 \times 2}{2 \times \sqrt{3 \times 4} \times \sqrt{1 \times 2}} = 0.9428,$$
$$(\vec{P}_{L}, \vec{P}_{L}) = \cos^{-1} 0.9428 = 19^{\circ}28'$$

所以总角动量 \vec{P}_L 与轨道角动量 \vec{P}_J 之间得夹角为 $19^{\circ}28'$ 。

5-6 解: **j-j 耦合:**

根据 j-j 耦合规则,各个电子得轨道角动量 \vec{P}_l 和自旋角动量 \vec{P}_s 先合成各自的总角动量 \vec{P}_j ,即

$$\vec{P}_{i} = \vec{P}_{l} + \vec{P}_{s}$$
, $j = l + s$, $l + s - 1$, ... $|l - s|$.

于是有: $l_1 = 2, s_1 = 1/2$, 合成 $j_1 = 5/2, 3/2$; $l_2 = 2, s_2 = 1/2$, 合成 $j_2 = 5/2, 3/2$ 。

然后一个电子的 \vec{P}_{j1} 再和另一个电子的 \vec{P}_{j2} 合成原子的总角动量 \vec{P}_{J} ,即 $\vec{P}_{J}=\vec{P}_{i1}+\vec{P}_{i2}$,

可见,共 18 种原子态。原子的总角动量量子数为: J=5,4,3,2,1,0

原子的总角动量为 $P_J = \sqrt{J(J+1)}\hbar$

将 J 值依次代入上式即可求得 P_T 有如下 6 个可能值,即

$$P_{t} = 5.48\hbar, 4.47\hbar, 3.46\hbar, 2.45\hbar, 1.41\hbar, 0$$

对于 L-S 耦合:

两个电子的轨道角动量 \vec{P}_{l1} 和 \vec{P}_{l1} ,自旋角动量 \vec{P}_{s1} 和 \vec{P}_{s1} 分别先合成轨道总角动量 \vec{P}_{L} 和自旋总角动量 \vec{P}_{S} ,即

然后每一个 \vec{P}_{t} 和 \vec{P}_{s} 合成 \vec{P}_{t} ,即:

$$\vec{P}_J = \vec{P}_L + \vec{P}_S$$
 $J = L + S, L + S - 1, ... |L - S|$

因此有:

	S=0	S=1
T=0	$^{1}S_{0}$	$^{3}S_{1}$
L=1	¹ P ₁	${}^{3}P_{2, 1, 0}$
L=2	$^{1}\mathrm{D}_{2}$	$^{3}D_{3, 2, 1}$
L=3	$^{1}F_{3}$	${}^{3}F_{4,3,2}$
L=4	$^{1}G_{4}$	${}^{3}G_{5,4,3}$

也是 18 种原子态,而原子的总角动量量子数也为:

$$J=5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0$$

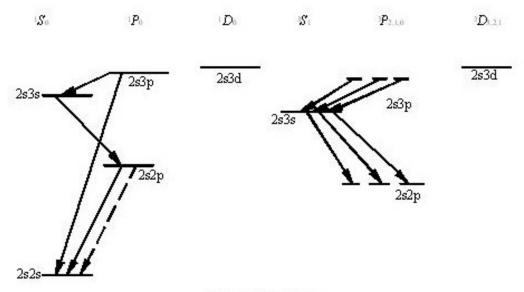
原子的总角动量也为:

$$P_I = 5.48\hbar, 4.47\hbar, 3.46\hbar, 2.45\hbar, 1.41\hbar, 0$$

比较上述两种耦合的结果,可见它们的总角动量的可能值、可能的状态数目及相同 J 值出现的次数均相同。

5-8解:

- (1)要求能级间跃迁产生的光谱线,首先应求出电子组态形成的原子态,画出能级图。 然后根据辐射跃迁的选择规则来确定光谱线的条数。
 - 2s2s 组态形成的原子态: ${}^{1}S_{0}$
 - 2s3p 组态形成的原子态: ${}^{1}P_{1}$, ${}^{3}P_{2.1.0}$



铍原子能级图

其间还有 2s2p 组态形成的原子态: 1P_1 , $^3P_{2,1,0}$; 2s3s 组态形成的原子态: 1S_0 , 3S_1 根据能级位置的高低,可作如图所示的能级图。

根据 L-S 耦合的选择规则:

$$\Delta S = 0, \Delta L = \pm 1, \Delta J = 0, \pm 1(0 \rightarrow 0)$$
 $\Rightarrow 0$

可知一共可产生 10 条光谱线 (图上实线所示)

(2) 若那个电子被激发到 2P 态,则仅可能产生一条光谱线(图上虚线所示) **5-10 解**:

(1) $(nd)^2$ 组态可形成的原子态有: ${}^{1}S_{0}, {}^{1}D_{2}, {}^{1}G_{4}, {}^{3}P_{2,1,0}, {}^{3}F_{4,3,2}$.

利用斯莱特方法求解如下:

对
$$(nd)^2$$
组态:
$$\begin{cases} L_1 = 2; L_2 = 2 \Rightarrow M_{L_1} = 2,1,0,-1,-2; M_{L_2} = 2,1,0,-1,-2 \\ S_1 = \frac{1}{2}; S_2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow M_{S_1} = \pm \frac{1}{2}; M_{L_2} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

根据泡利原理:可能的 M_L 和 M_S 数值如下表

ML			
4		(2,1/2)(2,-1/2)	
3	(1,-1/2)(2,-1/2)	(1,1/2)(2,-1/2) (1,-1/2)(2,1/2)	(1,1/2)(2,1/2)
2	(0,1/2)(2,-1/2)	(0,1/2)(2,-1/2);(1,1/2)(1,-1/2) (0,-1/2)(2,1/2)	(0,-1/2)(2,-1/2)
1	(0,-1/2)(1,-1/2)	(0,1/2)(1,-1/2);(1,1/2)(0,-1/2)	(0,1/2)(1,1/2)
	(2,-1/2)(-1,-1/2)	(2,1/2)(-1,-1/2);(-1,1/2)(2,-1/2)	(2,1/2)(-1,1/2)
0	(1,-1/2)(-1,-1/2) (2,-1/2)(-2,-1/2)	(0,1/2)(0,-1/2); (-2,1/2)(2,-1/2) (2,1/2)(-2,-1/2); (-1,1/2)(1,-1/2) (1,1/2)(-1,-1/2)	(1,-1/2)(-1,-1/2) (2,-1/2)(-2,-1/2)
-1	(0,-1/2)(-1,-1/2) (-2,-1/2)(1,-1/2)	(0,1/2)(-1,-1/2);(-1,1/2)(0,-1/2) (-2,1/2)(1,-1/2);(1,1/2)(-2,-1/2)	(0,1/2)(-1,1/2) (-2,1/2)(1,1/2)
-2	(0,1/2)(-2,-1/2)	(0,1/2)(-2,-1/2);(-1,1/2)(-1,-1/2) (0,-1/2)(-2,1/2)	(0,-1/2)(-2,-1/2)
-3	(-1,-1/2)(-2,-1/2)	(-1,1/2)(-2,-1/2) (-1,-1/2)(-2,1/2)	(-1,1/2)(-2,1/2)
-4		(-2,1/2)(-2,-1/2)	

$$\begin{split} L=4, S=0 & \Longrightarrow J=4 \Longrightarrow^1 G_4 \,; \qquad L=3, S=1 \Longrightarrow J=4, 3, 2 \Longrightarrow^3 F_{4,3,2} \,; \\ L=1, S=1 & \Longrightarrow J=2, 1, 0 \Longrightarrow^3 P_{2,1,0} \,; \quad L=2, S=0 \Longrightarrow J=2 \Longrightarrow^1 D_2 \,; \\ L=0, S=0 \Longrightarrow J=0 \Longrightarrow^1 S_0 \end{split}$$

根据洪特定则和正常次序,可知其中³F₂的能量最低。

(2) 钛原子(Z=22) 基态的电子组态为

$$1S^22S^22P^63S^23P^63d^24S^2$$
 .

因满支壳层的轨道角动量、自旋角动量及总角动量都等于零,故而未满支壳层的那些电子的角动量也就等于整个原子的角动量。由(1)中讨论可知, $3d^2$ 组态所形成的原子态中,能量最低的(即基态)为 3 F₂。

5-11解:

一束窄的原子束通过非均匀磁场后,在屏上接受到的束数由原子的总角动量 J 决定 $(2J+1\ \$)$ 。氦原子 (Z=2) 基态的电子组态 $1s^2$,其基态必为 1S_0 ,即 J=0。因此,在屏上

只能接受到一束。

硼原子 (Z=5) 基态的电子组态为 $1s^22s^22p^1$,其基态为 $^1P_{1/2}$,即 $J=\frac{1}{2}$ 。因此,在屏上可接受到两束。

5-12解:

(1) $_{15}P$ 的基态的电子组态 : $1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^3$,最外层电子数为满支壳层(6 个)

的一半。则根据洪特定则:
$$\begin{cases} S = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \\ L = 1 + 0 + (-1) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 基态为: ${}^4S_{3/2}$
$$J = S = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$2S + 1 = 4$$

(2) $_{16}S$ 的基态的电子组态 : $1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^4$,最外层电子数大于满支壳层 (6 个)

的一半。则根据洪特定则:
$$\begin{cases} S=\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}=1\\ L=1+0+(-1)+1=1\\ J=S+L=2\\ 2S+1=3 \end{cases}$$
 基态为: 3P_2

(3) $_{17}Cl$ 的基态的电子组态 : $1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^5$,最外层电子数大于满支壳层 $(6 \land)$

的一半。则根据洪特定则:
$$\begin{cases} S=\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{2}\\ L=1+0+(-1)+1+0=1\\ J=S+L=\frac{3}{2}\\ 2S+1=3 \end{cases}$$
 基态为: ${}^3P_{3/2}$

(4) $_{18}Ar$ 的基态的电子组态 : $1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^6$,最外层电子数等于满支壳层所能

容纳的电子数(6 个)则根据洪特定则:
$$\begin{cases} S=\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}=0\\ L=1+0+(-1)+1+0+(-1)=0\\ J=0\\ 2S+1=1 \end{cases}$$

基态为: ${}^{1}S_{0}$

6-1)P:
$$\lambda_{\min} = \frac{1.24(nm)}{V(kV)} \Rightarrow V(kV) = \frac{1.24(nm)}{0.0124(nm)} 100kV$$

6-2)P:
$$v_{k\alpha} = 0.246 \times 10^{16} (Z-1)^2 Hz$$

$$v_{k\alpha} = \frac{c}{\lambda} = \frac{2.998 \times 10^8}{0.0685 \times 10^{-9}} = 4.38 \times 10^{18} \, Hz$$

代入解得: Z=43

6-3)解: L 吸收限指的是电离一个 L 电子的能量

$$\mathbb{E} : E_{\infty} - E_L = \Delta E_L = h v_L = \frac{hc}{\lambda_L}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{III}}$$
: $\Delta E_K = E_{\infty} - E_K = E_L - E_K + \frac{hc}{\lambda_L}$

 $\lambda_{K_{\alpha}}$ 的 Moseley 公式为: $v_{K_{\alpha}} = 0.246 \times 10^{16} (Z-1)^2$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{m}}$$
: $hv_{K_{\alpha}} = E_L - E_K$

将 Z = 60; $\lambda_L = 0.19$ nm 代入解得: $\Delta E_K = 42.0$ KeV

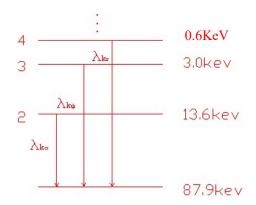
6-5)解: ① K 层电子结合能为:
$$E_K = \frac{hc}{\lambda_K} = \frac{1.24 KeV \cdot nm}{0.0141 nm} = 87.9 KeV$$

由 K_{α} 线的能量体系, $E_{K\alpha} = E_k - E_L$ 得 L 层电子结合能为:

$$E_L = E_k - E_{K\alpha} = 87.9 KeV - \frac{hc}{\lambda_K} = 87.9 KeV - \frac{1.24 KeV \cdot nm}{0.nm0167} = 13.6 KeV$$

同理可得: M,N 层电子结合能为: $E_{\scriptscriptstyle M}=3.0 KeV; E_{\scriptscriptstyle N}=0.6 KeV$

由此可得 P_b 原子 K,L,M,N 能级图 (如下图所示)



② 要产生 L 系谱线,必须使 L 层由空穴,所以产生 L 系得最小能量是将 L 电子电离,此能量为 13.6ev 由图可知, $L\alpha$ 系的能量:

$$h v_{L\alpha} = E_{L\alpha} = E_L - E_M = 13.6 - 3.0 = 10.6 KeV$$

$$\therefore \lambda_{L_\alpha} = \frac{hc}{E_{L_\alpha}} = 0.117 \text{ nm}$$

6-6)解:根据布喇格公式,一级衍射加强的条件为: $2d\sin\theta = \lambda$

式中, d 为晶格常数, 即晶元的间距, 将 $\lambda = 0.54$ nm; $\theta = 120$ °代入得:

$$d = \frac{\lambda}{2\sin\theta} = \frac{0.54nm}{2\sin60^\circ} = 0.31nm$$

即: d = 0.31nm 即为所求

6-7)解:

① 散射光子得能量可由下式表示:

$$hv' = \frac{hv}{1 + \gamma(1 - \cos\theta)}$$
,其中: $\gamma = \frac{hv}{m_e c^2}$

当:
$$hv = m_{\rho}c^2$$
 时, $\gamma = 1$

当: $\theta = 180^{\circ}$ 时, 散射光子的能量 hv' 最小:

$$(h v')_{\min} = \frac{h v}{1 + 2\gamma} = \frac{1}{3} m_e c^2 = \frac{1}{3} \times 0.511 MeV = 0.170 MeV$$

② 系统动量守恒: $\vec{P} = \vec{P}' + \vec{P}_e$

由矢量图可知: 当 $\theta=180^{\circ}$ 时, \vec{P}_e 最大,此时

$$P_e = P' + P = \frac{h}{\lambda} + \frac{h}{\lambda'} = \frac{1}{c} (m_e c^2 + \frac{1}{3} m_e c^2) = \frac{4}{3c} m_e c^2$$
$$= 0.681 (MeV/c) = 3.64 \times 10^{-22} (kg \cdot m/s)$$

6-8)解: ompton 散射中, 反冲电子的动能为:

$$E_K = hv \frac{r(1 - \cos \theta)}{1 + r(1 - \cos \theta)}$$

当 θ =180°时, E_K 最大

$$\therefore (E_K) \max = hv \frac{2r}{1+2r} = 10keV$$

将
$$r = \frac{hv}{m_e c^2}$$
代入,并注意到 $m_e c^2 = 511 keV$ 得: $(hv)^2 - 10 hv - 5 \times 511 = 0$

解此方程得: hv = 56(keV) 即为入射光子的质量

6-9)解:

Compton 波长由 $hv = m_p c^2$ 决定

∴质子的 Compton 波长是:
$$\lambda_p = \frac{c}{v} = \frac{hc}{hv} = \frac{hc}{m_p c^2} = \frac{1.24 \text{KeV} \cdot nm}{938.3 \text{MeV}} = 1.32 \times 10^{-6} \text{nm}$$

在 compton 散射中,反冲粒子的动能为: $E_K = hv \frac{r(1-\cos\theta)}{1+r(1-\cos\theta)}$, 其中 $r = \frac{hv}{m_e c^2}$

解得:
$$(hv)^2 - E_K(hv) - \frac{mc^2 E_K}{1 - \cos \theta} = 0$$

$$hv = \frac{E_k \pm \sqrt{E_k^2 + 4\frac{mc^2E_k}{1 - \cos\theta}}}{2}$$
 ("+"号对应的正根, θ =180°时最小)

$$\therefore (hv) \min = \frac{E_k \pm \sqrt{E_k^2 + 2mc^2 E_k}}{2} = 54.6 MeV, 即为入射光子的最小能量$$

6-13)解: (1) 根据洪特定则求基态电子组态为 $4d^85s^1$ 的基态谱项:

对于 $4d^8$ 组态: n=8(大于满支壳层数10的一半),l=2。所以

$$\begin{cases} S_1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 1 \\ L_1 = 2 + 1 + 0 + (-1) + (-2) + 2 + 1 + 0 = 3 \end{cases}$$

对于 $5s^1$ 组态: n=1(等于满支壳层数2的一半), l=0。所以 $\begin{cases} S_2=\frac{1}{2}\\ L_2=0 \end{cases}$

所以 $\begin{cases} S = S_1 + S_2 = \frac{3}{2} \\ L = L_1 + L_2 = 3 \\ J = L + S = \frac{9}{2} \text{(倒转次序)} \\ 2S + 1 = 4 \end{cases}$ 基态谱项为 $^4F_{9/2}$

(2) 由莫塞莱定律知, 铑的 $K_{\alpha}X$ 射线的能量:

$$E_{K_{\alpha}} = \frac{3}{4} \times 13.6(Z - b)^2 = \frac{3}{4} \times 13.6 \times (45 - 0.9)^2 = 19.84(KeV)$$

即为入射光子的能量。在康普顿散射中,反冲电子和能量为

$$E_{K} = h v \frac{\gamma (1 - \cos \theta)}{1 + \gamma (1 - \cos \theta)} = 19.84 KeV \times \frac{\frac{19.84 KeV}{511 KeV} (1 - \cos 60^{\circ})}{1 + \frac{19.84 KeV}{511 KeV} (1 - \cos 60^{\circ})} = 0.378 KeV$$

(3) 按题意有
$$(I/I_0)_{Pb} = (I/I_0)_{Al}$$

$$e^{-\mu_{Pb}x_{Pb}} = e^{-\mu_{Al}x_{Al}}$$
 即
$$\mu_{Pb}x_{Pb} = \mu_{Al}x_{Al}$$
 所以 $x_{Al} = \frac{\mu_{Pb}}{\mu_{Al}}x_{Pb} = \frac{52.5}{0.765} \times 0.30cm = 21cm$

计算结果表明: 对铑的 $K_{\alpha}X$ 射线的吸收,0.3cm 的铅板等效于 21cm 的铝板,可见铅对X射线的吸收本领比铝大得多.

6-14 解:因 X 射线经过吸收体后的强度服从指数衰减规律,

即 对铜有:
$$I=I_0e^{-\mu_m x \rho}$$
 对锌有: $I'=I_0e^{-\mu'_m x \rho}$

于是有:
$$\frac{I}{I'} = e^{-(\mu'_m - \mu_m)x\rho}$$
 将 $\frac{I}{I'} = 10$ 代入得:
$$\rho x = \frac{\ln 10}{\mu'_m - \mu_m} = \frac{2.303}{325 - 48} = 8.31 \times 10^{-3} (g/cm^2)$$

因镍的密度 $\rho = 8.9g/cm^3$, 可得镍的厚度为 $9.3\mu m$