

一、 氢原子的玻尔理论

(1) 玻尔的氢原子假设

① 定态假设

① 电子轨道角动量量子化假设

$$L = mvr = n \frac{h}{2\pi} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

① 跃迁的频率条件 $h\nu = E_i - E_f$

(2) 氢原子能量 $E_n = -\frac{me^4}{8\varepsilon_0^2 h^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{E_1}{n^2}$

基态能量 $(n=1) \quad E_1 = -13.6\text{eV}$

(3) 玻尔理论对氢原子光谱的解释

$$h \frac{c}{\lambda} = hcR \left(\frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_i^2} \right) = E_i - E_f$$

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{\lambda} = R \left(\frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_i^2} \right), \quad n_i > n_f$$

① 里德伯常量 $R = \frac{me^4}{8\varepsilon_0^2 h^3 c} = 1.0973731 \times 10^7 \text{m}^{-1}$