光电效应测普朗克常量数据处理

一、测量数据

在Φ=4mm, d=40cm, λ 分别取 365nm、405 nm、436 nm、546 nm、577nm,测量-2~0V 之间的伏安特性数据如下:

1, $\lambda = 365$ nm:

电	压 (V)	-1	.986 -	1.934	-1.895	-1.857	-1.818	-1.78	2 -1.7	44 -1	1.717	-1.649	-1.625	-1.584
电流	(10 ⁻ 13A)	-3	-3	-2	-2	-1	0	2		3	10	13	20
-1.503	-1.446	-1.288	-1.058	-0.86	7 -0.6	86 -0.4	179 -0.	310 -	0.130	0.003	_			
38	55	127	278	433	61	2 85	54 10)93	1426	1687	_			

2, $\lambda = 405$ nm:

电	压 (V)	-1	.978 -	1.857 -	1.761	-1.630	-1.554	-1.477	-1.445	-1.431	-1.407	-1.373	-1.300
电流	(10 ⁻ 13A) .	-13	-12	-10	-8	-6	-3	-2	-1	0	3	11
-1.232	-1.137	-1.062	-0.928	-0.865	-0.78	4 -0.7	02 -0.6	524 -0.:	518 -0.3	397 -0.2	52 -0.1	22 0.0	03
21	44	72	141	179	231	28	8 34	7 43	34 54	14 68	7 83	2 98	35

3. $\lambda = 436$ nm:

电	压(V)	-1	.969 -	1.800 -	1.691	-1.577	-1.480	-1.390	-1.291	-1.215	-1.197	-1.175	-1.165
电流	(10 ⁻ 13A) -	-24	-21	-19	-17	-15	-13	-10	-6	-4	-2	-1
-1.152	-1.141	-1.118	-1.097	-0.985	-0.91	4 -0.81	15 -0.6	79 -0.5	584 -0.4	495 -0.4	02 -0.2	294 -0.1	85 0.003
0	2	5	9	39	71	138	3 24	8 33	30 41	14 50	8 62	75	6 1007

4, $\lambda = 546$ nm:

电	压(V)	-1	.990 -	1.934 -	1.858	-1.748	-1.639	-1.386	-1.020	-0.954	-0.835	-0.762	-0.687
电流	(10^-13	A) -	14	-14	-14	-13	-13	-12	-11	-11	-10	-9	-7
-0.657	-0.633	-0.625	-0.579	-0.578	-0.54	8 -0.48	82 -0.4	42 -0.3	885 -0.2	97 -0.1	84 -0.0	95 0.0	03
-6	-5	-3	-1	0	5	20	32	2 5.	3 88	3 13	8 18	2 23	5

$5 \lambda = 577$ nm:

电压 (V)	-1.991	-1.936	-1.855	-1.721	-1.650	-1.191	-0.916	-0.780	-0.592	-0.524	-0.465
电流(10^-13A)	-5	-5	-5	-4	-4	-4	-3	-3	-3	-2	-1

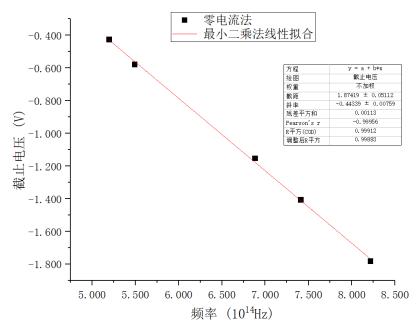
-0.425	-0.388	-0.333	-0.246	-0.130	0.003
0	2	5	12	23	39

二、数据处理:

1、零电流法找截止电压如下表:

波长λ _i (nm)	365.0	404. 7	435.8	546. 1	577.0
频率 v i (×10 ¹⁴ Hz)	8. 214	7.408	6. 879	5. 490	5. 196
截止电压 U _s (V)	-1.782	-1.407	-1.152	-0. 578	-0.425

作图拟合:

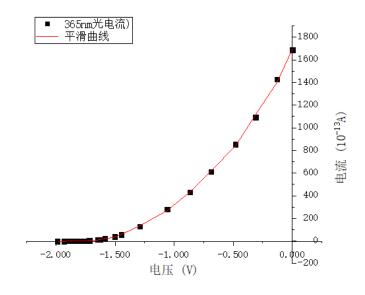


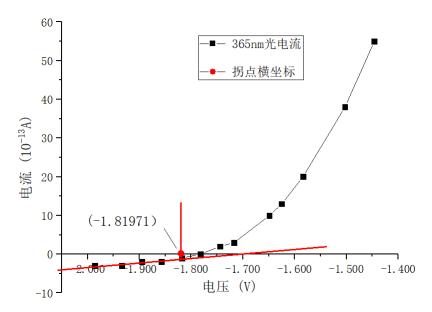
最小二乘法拟合得到斜率 $k=0.4434k=4.43\times 10^{-15}$ $h=e\times k=4.43\times 10^{-15}\times 1.602\times 10^{-19}=7.10\times 10^{-34}J\cdot s$ 百分误差:

$$E = \left| \frac{h - h_{\angle}}{h_{\angle}} \right| \times 100\% = \left| \frac{7.10 - 6.626075}{6.626075} \right| \times 100\% = 7.1\%$$

2、拐点法找截止电压:

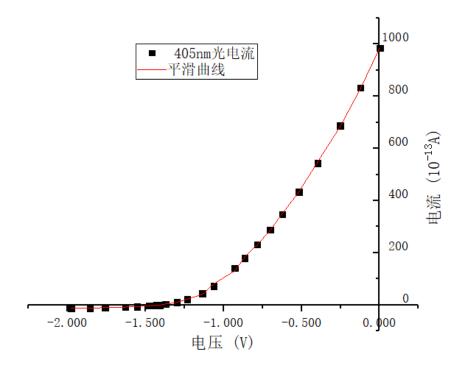
(1) 365nm

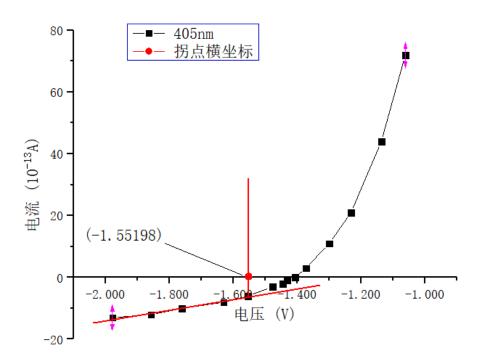




从图中取得 365nm 的截止电压为-1.820V

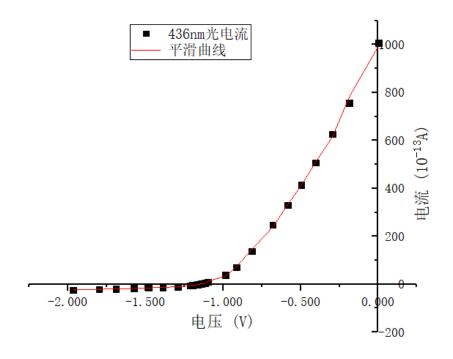
(2) 405nm

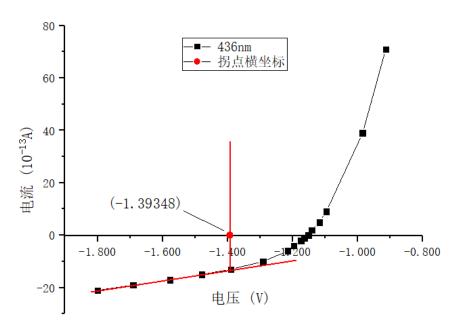




从图中取得 405nm 的截止电压为-1.552V

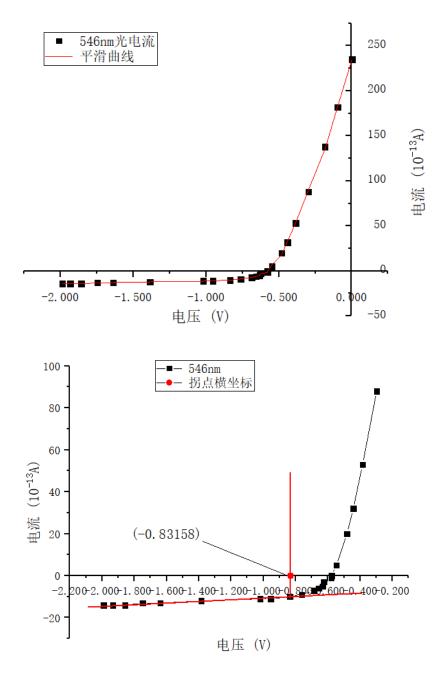
(3) 436nm





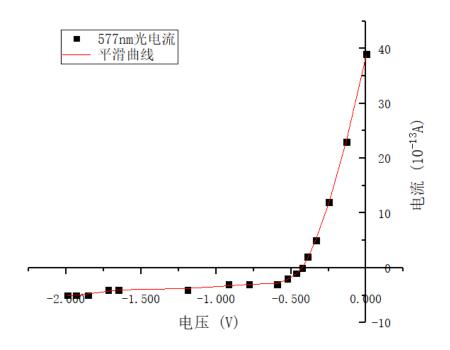
从图中取得 436nm 的截止电压为-1.393V

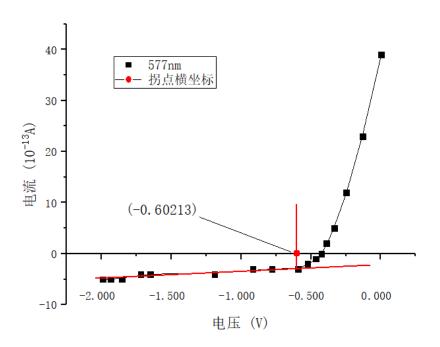
(4) 546nm



从图中取得 546nm 的截止电压为-0.832V

(5) 577nm



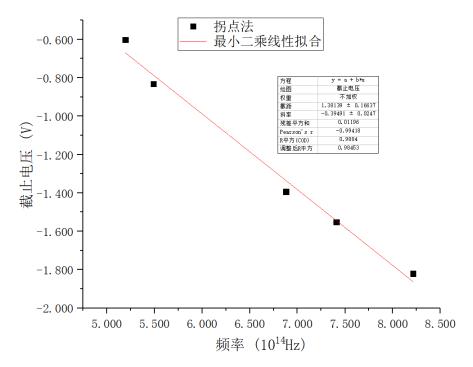


从图中取得 546nm 的截止电压为-0.602V

综上得拐点法找截止电压数据为:

波长 λ _i (nm)	365.0	404. 7	435.8	546. 1	577.0
频率 v ; (×10 ¹⁴ Hz)	8. 214	7.408	6.879	5. 490	5. 196
截止电压 U _s (V)	-1.820	-1.552	-1.393	-0.832	-0.602

作图拟合:



最小二乘法拟合得到斜率 $k = 3.95 \times 10^{-15}$

$$h = e \times k = 3.95 \times 10^{-15} \times 1.602 \times 10^{-19} = 6.33 \times 10^{-34} J \cdot s$$

百分误差:

$$E = \left| \frac{h - h_{\angle}}{h_{\angle}} \right| \times 100\% = \left| \frac{6.33 - 6.626075}{6.626075} \right| \times 100\% = 4.5\%$$

疑问:

拐点法找点存在主观因素影响,得到的数据处理后误差更低,是否更优?