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:

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{2}Mv^{2} = \frac{1}{2}mv_{e}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}Mv'^{2} \\
Mv = Mv' + mv_{e}
\end{cases} \Rightarrow
\begin{cases}
\begin{bmatrix}
\mathbb{I} & \mathbb{I} & \mathbb{I} \\
v - v' = \frac{m}{M}v_{e}
\end{bmatrix} \\
v^{2} - v'^{2} = \frac{m}{M}v_{e}^{2}
\end{cases}$$

$$\Delta p = mv_{e} \qquad \text{(1)}$$

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

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

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

(1)2/(2)得

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

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:

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

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: $\rho = 1.89 \times 10^7 \, g \, / \, m^3$

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, $\therefore \rho = m \cdot n = (\frac{A}{N_A})n$

$$\mathbb{P} \colon \ n = \frac{\rho V_A}{A} \tag{2}$$

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:

$$E = 4.5 Mev$$
; 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 7=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 m, $E_c \neq E_l$

$$E_c = \frac{1}{2}uv^2 = \frac{M}{M+m}E, :: a_c = a(1 + \frac{m}{M})$$

$$r_m = a_c = a(1 + \frac{4}{7}) = 3.02 \, fm$$

1-4)解:

①
$$r_m = \frac{2Ze^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 E} = (\frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0})(\frac{2Z}{E}) = 7 fm$$

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

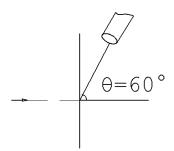
②
$$E_l = (1 + \frac{1}{27})E_c = 4.9 Mev$$

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:

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

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

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

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

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
$$\theta$$
 得粒子数为. $N' = \int\limits_{a}^{180^{\circ}} dN$

依题意得:
$$\frac{N\Big|_{ heta>60^o}}{N\Big|_{ heta>90^o}} = \frac{\int\limits_{60^o}^{180^o} \frac{d\sin\frac{ heta}{2}}{\sin^3\frac{ heta}{2}}}{\int\limits_{90^o}^{180^o} \frac{d\sin\frac{ heta}{2}}{\sin^3\frac{ heta}{2}}} = \frac{3}{1}$$
, 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)

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

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

① 由上面的表达式可见: 为了使 $\sigma_L(\theta_L)$ 存在,必须:

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

$$\text{III.} \quad (1 + \frac{m_1}{m_2} \sin \theta_L) (1 - \frac{m_1}{m_2} \sin \theta_L) \ge 0$$

亦即:
$$\begin{cases} 1 + \frac{m_1}{m_2}\sin\theta_L \geq 0 \\ 1 - \frac{m_1}{m_2}\sin\theta_L \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{ if } \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{m_1}{m_2}\sin\theta_L \leq 0 \\ 1 - \frac{m_1}{m_2}\sin\theta_L \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

考虑到: $\theta_L \leq 180^o$ $\sin \theta_L \geq 0$... 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,
$$rac{\emph{m}_1}{\emph{m}_2} \sin \theta_{\it L}$$
的最大值为 1,即: $\sin \theta_{\it L} = rac{\emph{m}_1}{\emph{m}_2}$

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heta的散射几率是

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

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:

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

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: $\theta o \theta - \Delta \theta$ 之间得几率可用的几率可用下式求出:

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

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

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

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

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 θ 的几率为:

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

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

③ 大于10°的几率为:

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

... 大于
$$10^{\circ}$$
 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)

$$\therefore \text{ 小于 } 10^{\circ} \text{ 的原子数为: } \Delta N = 3.125 \times 10^{10} \times 1 \times 60 \times 5 - \Delta N \text{ '} = 8.6 \times 10^{12} \text{ (} \uparrow \text{)}$$

注意:大于 0° 的几率: $\eta=1$

∴ 大于
$$0^{\circ}$$
 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
$$E_k = 0$$
,∴ $find hv_0 = W$

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

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

2-2)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:

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

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

对于 He+: Z=2

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

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

对于 Li+: Z=3

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

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

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

$$E_H=13.6ev; E_{He^+}=4\times13.6=54.4ev; E_{Li^{++}}=122.4ev$$

③ 由基态到第一激发态所需的激发能:

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

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+: $(\Delta E_1)_{He^+} = \frac{3}{4} \times 13.6 \times 4 = 40.8 ev; \lambda_{He^+} = \frac{hc}{\Delta E} = 303.9 \, \text{Å}^\circ$ 对于 Li+: $(\Delta E_1)_{Li^{++}} = \frac{3}{4} \times 13.6 \times 9 = 91.8 ev; \lambda_{He^+} = \frac{hc}{\Delta E} = 135.1 \, \text{Å}^\circ$

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
$$\left(\Delta E_{12}\right)_{Li^{++}} = E_2 - E_1 = E_1 \left(\frac{3^2}{2^2} - 3^2\right) = 91.8 eV$$

∴ 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

$$\begin{split} E_k &= \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{M+m}{M} E_c = (1+\frac{m}{M}) \Delta E_{12} = 2 \Delta E_{12} = 20.4 ev \\ \text{所求质子的速度为:} \quad v &= \sqrt{\frac{2E_k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 20.4 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{1.673 \times 10^{-27}}} = 6.26 \times 10^4 (m \cdot s^{-1}) \end{split}$$

方法二:

质子与基态氢原子碰撞过程动量守恒,则

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

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

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

$$\widetilde{V}_{B} = RZ^{2} \left(\frac{1}{2^{2}} - \frac{1}{3^{2}} \right)$$

$$\widetilde{V}_{L} = RZ^{2} \left(\frac{1}{1^{2}} - \frac{1}{2^{2}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{RZ^{2}} \frac{36}{5} - \frac{1}{RZ^{2}} \frac{4}{3} = 133.7 nm$$

$$\Rightarrow RZ^2(133.7nm) = \frac{88}{15}$$
,解得: $Z = 2$ 即: 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: $\Delta E' = 40.8 - 13.6 = 27.2 eV$

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

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: $m_1v_1r_1 + m_2v_2r_2 = mvr = n$

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

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

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

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

(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:
$$\Delta E_{12} = E_{2} - E_{1} = \mathbb{I} = 5.10 eV$$

(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× r) ------(1)

$$\text{Ke}^2/\text{r}^2 = \text{m}_2 \times \text{v}_2^2/\text{r}_2 = \text{m}_2^2 \times \text{v}_2^2 / (\text{M} \times \text{r})$$
 ----- (2)

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

$$M \times v_2 \times (m_2/m_1 + 1) \times r = n \hbar \quad \text{IV} \quad m_2 \times v_2 \times r = n \hbar \quad ------ (4)$$

(2)式 和 (4)式 联立解得:

$$\boldsymbol{r}_{n} = \boldsymbol{n}^{2} \times \frac{4\pi \boldsymbol{\mathcal{E}}_{0} \times \boldsymbol{h}^{2}}{4\pi^{2} \times M \times \boldsymbol{e}^{2}} = \frac{\boldsymbol{n}^{2}}{186} \times \boldsymbol{a}_{1}$$
 (5)

式中 ${\bf a_1}$ = 0.529 ${\cal A}$,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 $r_1=a_1/186=0.00284$ $\overset{\square}{A}$ 。 再从运动学角度求取体系能量对 r 的依赖关系。

$$\texttt{E} \; = \; \texttt{E}_{\texttt{K}} \; + \; \texttt{E}_{\texttt{P}} \; = \; 1/2 \; \times \; \texttt{m}_1 \; \times \; \texttt{v}_1{}^2 \; + \; 1/2 \; \times \; \texttt{m}_2 \; \times \; \texttt{v}_2{}^2 \; \; - \; \; \texttt{K} \; \times \; \texttt{e}^2/\texttt{r}$$

=
$$(1/2 \times M/m_1 + 1/2 \times M/m_2 - 1) \times K \times e^2/r = -1/2 \times K \times e^2/r$$

把(5)式代入上式中

$$E_n = -\frac{2\pi^2 M e^4}{(4\pi\varepsilon_0)^2 n^2 h^2} = 186E_n(H)$$

因此, μ 子原子的最低能量为 $E_{(n=1)}$ = 186 × (-13.6 eV) = -2530 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 eV 计算得到 λ_{min} = 4.91 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: $\lambda = \frac{hc}{\Delta E}$

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

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:

依題: 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 $\widetilde{V} = \frac{1}{\lambda} = T(3P) - T(nD)$
即: $T(3S) - T(3P) = \frac{1}{589.3nm}$; $T(3P) - 0 = \frac{1}{408.6nm}$
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:

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

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

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 Å

采用非相对论公式计算也不失为正确:

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

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} = h_V = h_C/λ_{ph}

所以 E_{ph} / E_{e} = hc/λ_{ph} × $(2\times m_e \times \lambda_e^2)$ / h^2 = hc / $(2\times m_e \times c^2 \times \lambda_e)$

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

代入得 $E_{\rm ph}$ / $E_{\rm e}$ = 3.03 × 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。

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

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

(2) 电子动量
$$p=mv=\frac{m_0v}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{v}{C})^2}}=\sqrt{3}\times m_0\times c$$

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:
$$\lambda_0 = \frac{12.25}{\sqrt{V}} = \frac{h}{p_0}$$

ρ₀ 为不考虑相对论而求出的电子动量, λ₀ 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 m_ec² 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)。

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

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:

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

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:

由
$$\nu = \frac{c}{\lambda}$$
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: $\Delta E = h \Delta \nu$

$$\nabla \Delta t \cdot \Delta E = \frac{\mathbb{I}}{2}, \text{ Fit } \forall \Delta t = \frac{\mathbb{I}}{2\Delta E} = \frac{h}{4\pi h \Delta v} = \frac{1}{4\pi \Delta v} = 1.59 \times 10^{-9} s$$

3-8)解:

由 P88 例 1 可得

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

3-9)解: (1)

(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:

$$\begin{split} & \overline{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi_n x \varphi_n^* dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\varphi_n|^2 x dx = \int_0^a \frac{2}{a} x \sin^2 \frac{n\pi x}{a} dx = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a x \frac{1 - \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{a}}{2} dx \\ & = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a \frac{x}{2} dx - \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a x \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{a} dx = \frac{a}{2} - \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{a}{2n\pi} \int_0^a x d \left(\sin \frac{2n\pi x}{a} \right) \\ & = \frac{a}{2} - \frac{1}{2n\pi} \left(-\int_0^a \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{a} dx \right) = \frac{a}{2} \\ & (x - \overline{x})_{\Psi + \Sigma_J}^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi_n (x - \overline{x})^2 \varphi_n^* dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\varphi_n|^2 \left(x - \frac{a}{2} \right)^2 dx \\ & = \int_0^a \frac{2}{a} \left(x - \frac{a}{2} \right)^2 \sin^2 \frac{n\pi x}{a} dx = \frac{a^2}{12} \left(1 - \frac{6}{n^2 \pi^2} \right) \\ & \stackrel{\text{th}}{=} n \to \infty \text{ BT } \overline{x} = \frac{a}{2}, (x - \overline{x})_{\Psi + \Sigma_J}^2 = \frac{a^2}{12} 3^{-15}) \text{ BF} \end{split}$$

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

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

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

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:
$$x=0$$
 $\varphi(0)=B=0$

$$x=a$$
 $\varphi(a)=A\sin ka=B'e^{-k'a}$ 错误! 未找到引用源。
$$\varphi'(a)=kA\cos ka=-k'B'e^{-k'a}$$
 错误! 未找到引用源。

由错误! 未找到引用源。和错误! 未找到引用源。得 kctyka = -k'

由函数归一化条件得:
$$\int_0^a (A\sin kx)^2 dx + \int_a^\infty (B'e^{-k'x})^2 dx = 1$$
 错误! 未找到引用源。

由错误! 未找到引用源。和错误! 未找到引用源。可求得A,B'

第四章 原子的精细结构: 电子的自旋

4-1)
$$_{S}: U = -\mu_{s} \cdot B = \frac{e}{m_{e}} S \cdot B = 2\mu_{B} m_{s} B$$

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

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

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

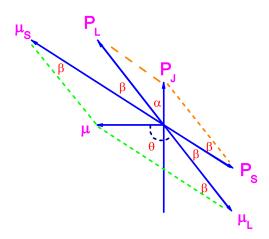
$$m = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}$$

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

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

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

利用
$$P_s$$
、 P_L 、 P_J 之间三角形关系可求出 α = 30° $cos\beta$ = $\frac{5}{2\sqrt{7}}$

由已知的 cosβ 、 $μ_{\rm S}$ 、 $μ_{\rm L}$ 可求出 $μ = \sqrt{5}μ_{\it R}$ 以及 θ = 120°

所以 θ - α = 90°。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 μ_l,μ_s 分量相加,即:

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

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

 μ_{l} 与 μ_{s} 在J上投影等值而反向,所以合成后, μ =0

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

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

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

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

$$z_{2} = -mg\mu_{B} \frac{\partial B_{z}}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{dD}{mv^{2}} = -mg\mu_{B} \frac{\partial B_{z}}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{dD}{2E_{k}}$$

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

对于边缘两束, $\Delta z_2 = 2jg\mu_B \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{dD}{2E_k}$

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

4-6)解:

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

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:
$$\Delta z_2' = g\mu_B \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{dD}{2E_L}$$

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

对于
$$^2P_{3/2}$$
态: $g=rac{4}{3}$,代入得: $\Delta z_2'=rac{4/3}{2} imes0.60=0.40cm$

〈注: T=400K,表明: 大部分 H 原子处于基态,当 T=10™ 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:
$$\Delta \nu = \frac{Z^4}{n^3 l(l+1)} \times 5.84 cm^{-1}$$

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

$$(4-10)$$
解: 3S_1 态: $(2s+1)=3 \Rightarrow s=1, l=0, j=1; g_1=2; m_1=1,0,-1]$
 $(3P_0$ 态: $(2s+1)=3 \Rightarrow s=\frac{3}{2}, l=1, j=0; m_2=0$

 $\Delta(mg) = m_1g_1$ 有三个值,所以原谱线分裂为三个。

相应谱线与原谱线的波数差:
$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{v}' - \widetilde{v} &= \frac{1}{\lambda'} - \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{v'}{c} - \frac{v}{c} \\ &= \frac{1}{c} (v' - v) = (2, 0, -2) \frac{\mu_B B}{hc} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

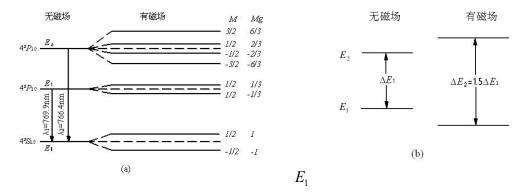
4–12) 解: (1) 钾原子的 766.4nm 和 769.9nm 双线产生于 $4^2P_{\frac{3}{2},\frac{1}{2}} \longrightarrow 4^2S_{\frac{1}{2}}$ 。这三个能级的 g 因子分别为:

$$g_2 = \frac{4}{3}, g_1 = \frac{2}{3}, g_0 = 2$$

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:

$$\Delta E_2' = g_2 u_B B = \frac{4}{3} u_B B; \ \Delta E_1' = g_1 u_B B = \frac{2}{3} u_B B; \ \Delta E_0' = g_0 u_B B = 2 u_B B$$

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:

$$\begin{split} \Delta E_2 = & [E_2 + (\Delta E_2)_{\text{max}}] - [E_1 + (\Delta E_1)_{\text{min}}] = 1.5 \Delta E_1 \,, \\ & \ \, \mathbb{P} \, E_2 - E_1 + (J_2)_{\text{max}} \, g_2 u_{\scriptscriptstyle B} B - (J_1)_{\text{min}} \, g_1 u_{\scriptscriptstyle B} B = \frac{3}{2} \, \Delta E_1 \,. \end{split}$$
 将 $(J_2)_{\text{max}} = \frac{3}{2} \, , (J_1)_{\text{min}} = -\frac{1}{2} \,$ 代入上式,得:
$$E_2 - E_1 + (\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3}) u_{\scriptscriptstyle B} B = \frac{3}{2} \, (E_2 - E_1) \,. \end{split}$$

经整理有:

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 1.24 \times 10^{3} eV \cdot nm \times \frac{(769.9 - 766.4)nm}{769.9nm \times 766.4nm} = 3.678 \times 10^{-3} eV$$

$$\pm B = \frac{3}{7\mu_{B}} \times 3.678 \times 10^{-3} eV = \frac{3}{7 \times 0.5788 \times 10^{-4} eV \cdot T^{-1}} \times 3.678 \times 10^{-3} eV = 27.2T$$

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:

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

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

$$\Delta E_1 = \pm u_B B$$

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

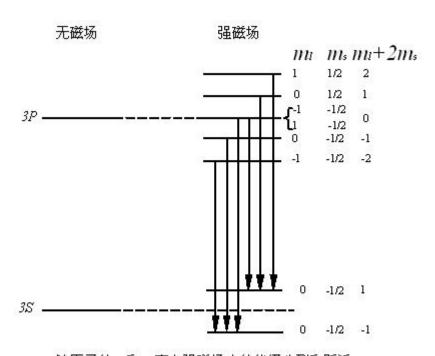
$$\Delta E_2 = (2,1,0,-1,-2)u_B B$$

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:

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

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

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:

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

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

第五章 多电子原子

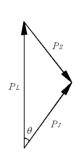
5-2解:
$${}^{4}D_{3/2}: L = 2, S = \frac{3}{2}, J = \frac{3}{2};$$
 由 $\hat{J}^{2} = \hat{L}^{2} + \hat{S}^{2} + 2\hat{L} \cdot \hat{S}$ 得
$$\hat{L} \cdot \hat{S} = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{J}^{2} - \hat{L}^{2} - \hat{S}^{2}) = \frac{1}{2}[J(J+1) - L(L+1) - S(S+1)]\mathbb{D}^{2} = -3\mathbb{D}^{2}$$
 5 - 3 解 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
$$\hat{L} \cdot \hat{S} = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{J}^{2} - \hat{L}^{2} - \hat{S}^{2}) = \frac{1}{2}[J(J+1) - L(L+1) - S(S+1)]\mathbb{D}^{2}$$
 \text{\text{\frac{1}{2}}} \text{\text{\frac{1}{2}}} \text{\text{\frac{1}{2}}} \text{\text{\frac{1}{2}}} \text{\text{\frac{1}{2}}} \text{\text{\frac{1}{2}}} \text{\text{\frac{1}{2}}} \text{\text{\text{\frac{1}{2}}}} \text{\text{\text{\frac{1}{2}}}} \text{\tex

$$\overset{\mathsf{u}}{P}_{I} = \overset{\mathsf{u}}{P}_{I} + \overset{\mathsf{u}}{P}_{S}$$

它们的矢量图如图所示。由图可知:

$$P_S^2 = P_L^2 + P_J^2 - 2 ||P_L^{\mathsf{U}}||P_J^{\mathsf{U}}| \cos(P_L^{\mathsf{U}}, P_J^{\mathsf{U}})$$

经整理得:



$$\cos(P_L, P_J) = \frac{L(L+1) + J(J+1) - S(S+1)}{2\sqrt{L(L+1)} \cdot \sqrt{J(J+1)}}$$

对于 $3F_2$ 态, S=1, L=3, J=2 ,代入上式得:

$$\cos(P_L, P_J) = \frac{3 \times 4 + 2 \times 3 - 1 \times 2}{2 \times \sqrt{3 \times 4} \times \sqrt{1 \times 2}} = 0.9428,$$

$$(P_L, P_J) = \cos^{-1} 0.9428 = 19^{\circ}28'$$

所以总角动量 $\stackrel{ t u}{P_L}$ 与轨道角动量 $\stackrel{ t u}{P_J}$ 之间得夹角为 $19^\circ28'$ 。

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 $\overset{\mathsf{U}}{P_l}$ 和自旋角动量 $\overset{\mathsf{U}}{P_s}$ 先合成各自的总角动量 $\overset{\mathsf{U}}{P_j}$,即 $\overset{\mathsf{U}}{P_j} = \overset{\mathsf{U}}{P_l} + \overset{\mathsf{U}}{P_s}$,j=1+s ,

1+s-1,
$$\cdots |l-s|$$
 .

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

可见,共18种原子态。原子的总角动量量子数为:

原子的总角动量为 $P_J = \sqrt{J(J+1)}$ \square

将 J 值依次代入上式即可求得 P_J 有如下 6 个可能值,即

$$P_{I} = 5.481, 4.471, 3.461, 2.451, 1.411, 0$$

对于 L-S 耦合:

两个电子的轨道角动量 P_{l1} 和 P_{l1} , 自旋角动量 P_{s1} 和 P_{s1} 分别先合成轨道总角动量 P_L 和自旋总角动量 P_S ,即

$$\overset{\text{u}}{P_L} = \overset{\text{u}}{P_{l_1}} + \overset{\text{u}}{P_{l_2}} \qquad L = l_1 + l_2, l_1 + l_2 - 1, \dots, |l_1 - l_2|;$$

$$\overset{\text{u}}{P_S} = \overset{\text{u}}{P_{s1}} + \overset{\text{u}}{P_{s2}} \qquad S = s_1 + s_2, ..., |s_1 - s_2|;$$

$$l_1 = l_2 = 2,$$
 那么 $L = 4, 3, 2, 1, 0,$ $s_1 = s_2 = \frac{1}{2}, S = 1, 0.$

然后每一个 $\stackrel{\,\,{}_{\scriptstyle{\hspace*{-0.5cm} L}}}{P_L}$ 和 $\stackrel{\,\,{}_{\scriptstyle{\hspace*{-0.5cm} L}}}{P_S}$ 合成 $\stackrel{\,\,{}_{\scriptstyle{\hspace*{-0.5cm} L}}}{P_J}$,即:

$$P_{J} = P_{L} + P_{S}$$
 $J = L + S, L + S - 1, ... |L - S|$

因此有:

	S=0	S=1
L=0	¹ S ₀	$^{3}S_{1}$
L=1	¹ P ₁	³ P _{2, 1, 0}
L=2	¹ 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:

原子的总角动量也为:

$$P_t = 5.481, 4.471, 3.461, 2.451, 1.411, 0$$

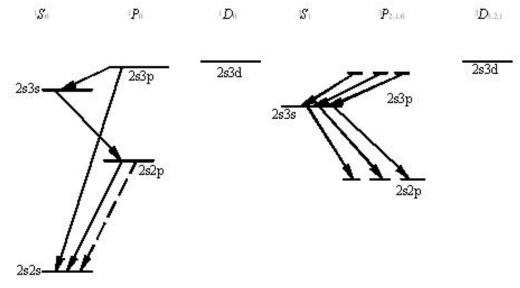
比较上述两种耦合的结果,可见它们的总角动量的可能值、可能的状态数目及相同」值出现的次数均相同。

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:

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

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: ${}^{1}S_{0}, {}^{1}D_{2}, {}^{1}G_{4}, {}^{3}P_{21,0}, {}^{3}F_{4,3,2}$.

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

MS	-1	0	1
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) (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)
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)	

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

根据洪特定则和正常次序,可知其中 3 F₂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 $^3\mathsf{F}_2$ 。

5-11解:

一東窄的原子東通过非均匀磁场后,在屏上接受到的東数由原子的总角动量 J 决定(2J+1 条)。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

漢特定则:
$$\begin{cases} S = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \\ L = 1 + 0 + (-1) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 基态为: ${}^4S_{3/2}$
$$2S + 1 = 4$$

(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:
$$\begin{cases} S = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 1 \\ L = 1 + 0 + (-1) + 1 = 1 \end{cases}$$
 基态为: 3P_2
$$J = S + L = 2$$

$$2S + 1 = 3$$

(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 个)的一半。则

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

(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

$$\begin{cases} S = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \\ L = 1 + 0 + (-1) + 1 + 0 + (-1) = 0 \\ J = 0 \\ 2S + 1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

基态为: 1S_0

第六章 X射线

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

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

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

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

$$\mathbb{P}: E_{\infty}-E_L = \Delta E_L = hv_L = \frac{hc}{\lambda_L}$$

$$\overline{\mathbf{m}} \colon \Delta E_K = E_{\infty} \text{-} E_K = E_L - E_K + \frac{hc}{\lambda_L}$$

$$\lambda_{K_{lpha}}$$
 的 Moseley 公式为: $v_{K_{lpha}}=0.246 imes10^{16}$ (**Z-1)** 2

雨:
$$hv_{K_{\alpha}} = E_L - E_K$$

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

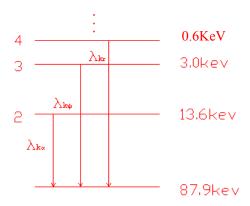
6-5)解: ① K 层电子结合能为:
$$E_{\scriptscriptstyle K}=rac{hc}{\lambda_{\scriptscriptstyle K}}=rac{1.24 KeV\cdot nm}{0.0141 nm}=87.9 KeV$$

由 K_{lpha} 线的能量体系, $E_{Klpha}=E_k-E_L$ 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: $E_M=3.0 KeV$; $E_N=0.6 KeV$

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 α 系的能量:

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

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

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:
$$d=0.31$$
 nm 即为所求

6-7)解:

① 散射光子得能量可由下式表示:

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

当:
$$hv = m_e c^2$$
 时, $\gamma = 1$

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

$$(hv')_{\min} = \frac{hv}{1+2\gamma} = \frac{1}{3}m_ec^2 = \frac{1}{3} \times 0.511 MeV = 0.170 MeV$$

② 系统动量守恒: $P = P' + P_a$

由矢量图可知: 当 θ =180°时, $\overset{\mathtt{u}}{P_e}$ 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, $E_{\scriptscriptstyle K}$ 最大

$$\left(E_{K} = hv \frac{r}{\frac{1}{1-\cos\theta} + r} :: \theta = 180^{\circ}\text{时}, \frac{1}{1-\cos\theta}$$
最小,亦即: E_{K} 最大

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

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: $hv = 56(ke^{-}V)$ 即为入射光子的质量

6-9)解:

Compton 波长由 $h \, \nu = m_p c^2$ 决定

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

在 compton 散射中,反冲粒子的动能为:
$$E_{\it K}=hvrac{r(1-\cos heta)}{1+r(1-\cos heta)}$$
,其中 $r=rac{hv}{m_{\it e}c^2}$

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 $=$ $\frac{E_k \pm \sqrt{{E_k}^2 + 2mc^2E_k}}{2} = 54.6$ *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

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

 $\text{对于} 5s^{1}$ 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
$$x_{Al} = \frac{\mu_{Pb}}{\mu_{Alb}} x_{Pb} = \frac{52.5}{0.765} \times 0.30 cm = 21 cm$$

计算结果表明:对铑的 $K_{lpha}X$ 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:
$$I=I_0e^{-\mu_mx\rho}$$
对锌有: $I'=I_0e^{-\mu'_mx\rho}$
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 $ho=8.9g/cm^3$,可得镍的厚度为 $9.3\mu m$