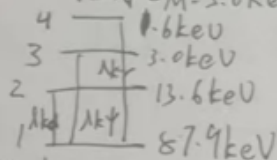


6.5. K层电子结合能  $E_k = \frac{hc}{\lambda_k} = \frac{1.24 \text{ KeV} \cdot \text{nm}}{0.014 \text{ nm}} = 87.9 \text{ keV}$

由  $K\alpha$  线能量体系,  $E_{K\alpha} = E_k - E_L$  得 L 层电子结合能  $E_L = E_k - E_{K\alpha}$

同理可得 M, N 层电子结合能为  $E_M = 3.0 \text{ keV}$   $E_N = 0.6 \text{ keV}$   $= 87.9 \text{ keV} - \frac{1.24 \text{ keV} \cdot \text{nm}}{0.0167 \text{ nm}} = 13.6 \text{ keV}$

由此可得能级图



② 要产生 L 系谱线, 必须使 L 层有空穴, 所以产生 L 系的最小能量是将 L 层电离, 此能量为  $13.6 \text{ eV}$   $h\nu_{L\alpha} = E_{L\alpha} = E_L - E_M = 13.6 - 3.0 = 10.6 \text{ keV}$ ,  $\lambda = \frac{hc}{E_{L\alpha}} = 0.117 \text{ nm}$

6.8 反冲电子动能  $E_{k2} = \frac{h\nu(1-\cos\theta)}{1+r(1+\cos\theta)}$  当  $\theta = 180^\circ$ ,  $E_k$  最大

$E_k = \frac{h\nu r}{1-\cos\theta + r} = \frac{2h\nu r}{1+r} = 10 \text{ keV}$

将  $r = \frac{h\nu}{m_0 c^2}$  代入,  $m_0 c^2 = 511 \text{ keV}$  得  $(h\nu)^2 = 10 h\nu - 511 = 0$

解得  $h\nu = 511 \text{ keV}$  为入射光子质量

18.1  $\lambda_{\min} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s} \times 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C} \times 40 \times 10^3 \text{ V}} \approx 3.12 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}$  位于 X 射线区域

18.2  $E_{(H)} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s} \times 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{121.6 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}} \approx 1.636 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$

$E_{(Co)} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s} \times 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{1.785 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}} \approx 1.104 \times 10^{-15} \text{ J}$

Co 的能级差远远大于氢, 这是因为 Co 原子结构复杂, 电子排布更加密集, 导致能级之间能量差较大, 相比之下, 氢原子只有 1 个电子, 能级之间能量差小

$$18.4 \quad E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s} \times 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{2.16 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}} \approx 9.16 \text{ keV}$$

由莫斯利定律  $69.5 \text{ keV} = k(74-41)^2 = k(z-41)^2$

$\therefore z = 13$ , 样品可能是铝

$$18.8 \text{ a. } E_K = -\frac{13.6 \times 74^2}{1^2} \text{ eV} \quad E_L = -\frac{13.6 \times 74^2}{2^2} \text{ eV}$$

$$E_M = -\frac{13.6 \times 74^2}{3^2} \text{ eV} \quad E_N = -\frac{13.6 \times 74^2}{4^2} \text{ eV}$$

$$b. E = E_L - E_K = -3.4 \times 74^2 - (-13.6 \times 74^2) = 10.2 \times 74^2 \text{ eV}$$

$$E = 10.2 \times 74^2 \times \frac{1}{12.398} \approx 39.57 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R \left( \frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_i^2} \right) = R \left( \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} \right) = R \left( \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2} \right)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{36}{5 \times 13.6} \approx 0.5294 \text{ \AA}$$