Energy of Photons

光子的能量

A photon is characterized by either a wavelength, denoted by λ or equivalently an energy, denoted by E. There is an inverse relationship between the energy of a photon (E) and the wavelength of the light (λ) given by the equation:

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

where h is Planck's constant and c is the speed of light. The value of these and other commonly used constants is given in the constants page.

光子的特性是通过它的波长 (表示为)或者能量 (表示为)决定的。

光子的能量 (E) 和波长 (λ) 之间的负相关性可以通过以下公式描述:

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

公式中的 h 表示普朗克常量, c 表示光的速度, 这两个量和本文中经常使用的常量的值都在附录"物理常量"页面中给出了。

$$h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34}$$
 joule · s
 $c = 2.998 \times 10^8$ m/s

By multiplying to get a single expression, $hc = 1.99 \times 10^{-25} \, J \cdot m$

$$h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34}$$
 焦耳· 秒

h与c相乘,我们可以得到一个单一的表达式: $hc = 1.99 \times 10^{-25}$ 焦耳·米

The above inverse relationship means that light consisting of high energy photons (such as "blue" light) has a short wavelength. Light consisting of low energy photons (such as "red" light) has a long wavelength.

上述负相关性意味着由高能量光子构成的光(比如蓝光)的波长较短,由低能量光子构成的光(比如红光)的波长较长。

When dealing with "particles" such as photons or electrons, a commonly used unit of energy is the electron-volt (eV) rather than the joule (J). An electron volt is the energy required to raise an electron through 1 volt, thus a photon with an energy of $1 eV = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} J$.

当涉及像光子和电子这样的粒子时,我们通常使用的能量单位是电子伏特(eV)而非焦耳(J)。1 个电子伏特相当于把 1 个电子的电势提高 1 伏特所需要的能量,因此携带 1 个电子伏特的光子的能量为1.602 × 10^{-19} 焦耳。

Therefore, we can rewrite the above constant for hc in terms of eV:

$$hc = (1.99 \times 10^{-29} \text{ joules} \cdot m) \cdot (1 \text{ eV}/1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ joules}) = 1.24 \times 10^{-6} \text{ eV} \cdot m$$

Further, we need to have the units be in in μm (the units for λ):

$$hc = (1.24 \times 10^{-6} \text{ eV} \cdot m) \cdot (1.0 \cdot 10^{6} \, \mu m/m) = 1.24 \text{ eV} \cdot \mu m$$

这样一来,我们可以把上述常量hc的单位中的焦耳用电子伏特表示。

 $hc = (1.99 \times 10^{-29}$ <u>焦</u>耳·米)·(1 电子伏特/1.602 × 10^{-19} <u>焦</u>耳) = 1.24 × 10^{-6} 电子伏特·米 更进一步,我们可以其中的长度单位转换成微米(波长的单位)

$$hc = (1.24 \times 10^{-6} \ e \ f \ f \ f) \cdot (1.0 \cdot 10^{6} \ d) \ d) \ = 1.24 \ e \ f \ f \ f \ d) \ d)$$

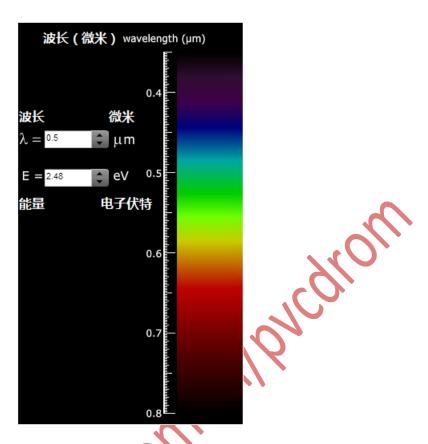
By expressing the equation for photon energy in terms of eV and μm we arrive at a commonly used expression which relates the energy and wavelength of a photon, as shown in the following equation:

$$E(eV) = 1.24/\lambda(\mu m)$$

The exact value of $1 \times 10^6 (hc/q)$ is 1.2398 but the approximation 1.24 is sufficient for most purposes.

通过使用电子伏特和微米来描述光子的能量,我们就可以得到一个很常用的表达式,该表达式 把光子的能量和波长联系起来,如下所示:

 $1 \times 10^6 (hc/q)$ 的准确值是1.2398,但是其近似值1.24在大多数情况下已经足够精确了。



To find the energy of a photon at a particular wavelength, click on the map above.

您可以通过点击上图来获得特定波长的光子的能量(译者注: 只在原文地址有效)。

Photon Energy - Wavelength Calculator				
Wavelength 0.6	μm	Photon Energy	2.0663	eV
		Photon Energy	3.31e-19	Joules
In this calculator you can enter any of the terms and the others will be calculated				

光子能量-波长计算器

