§4.7 非对心碰撞



- 如果两个物体碰撞之前的速度不在二者质心的连线上,则碰撞称为非对心碰撞或斜碰 (撞)
- 碰撞前后各物体的速度在同一个平面内的碰撞称为二维碰撞
- 碰撞前后各物体的速度不在同一平面内的碰撞称为三维碰撞
- 本节仅讨论二维完全弹性碰撞
- 假定两物体的表面光滑,因此碰撞过程中相互作用力沿二者接触时的质心连线
- 以二者接触时的接触点为坐标原点,质心连线为 y 轴,x 轴与之垂直
- 很一般地假定两物体的质量分别为 m_1 和 m_2 , 碰撞前两物体的速度分别为 \vec{v}_{10} 和 \vec{v}_{20} , 碰撞后两物体的速度分别为 \vec{v}_1 和 \vec{v}_2

$$\vec{v}_{10} = v_{10x} \, \vec{e}_x + v_{10y} \, \vec{e}_y$$

$$\vec{v}_{20} = v_{20x} \, \vec{e}_x + v_{20y} \, \vec{e}_y$$

$$\vec{v}_1 = v_{1x} \, \vec{e}_x + v_{1y} \, \vec{e}_y$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = v_{2x} \, \vec{e}_x + v_{2y} \, \vec{e}_y$$

• 选择适当的参考系,使得其中一个物体 (如 m_2) 碰撞之前速度为零,即

$$\vec{v}_{20} = \vec{0}$$

$$v_{20x} = 0$$

$$v_{20y} = 0$$

• 碰撞过程历时很短,如果外力的冲量可以忽略,则系统动量守恒

$$m_1 \vec{v}_{10} + m_2 \vec{v}_{20} = m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2$$

$$m_1(v_{10x} \vec{e}_x + v_{10y} \vec{e}_y) = m_1(v_{1x} \vec{e}_x + v_{1y} \vec{e}_y) + m_2(v_{2x} \vec{e}_x + v_{2y} \vec{e}_y)$$

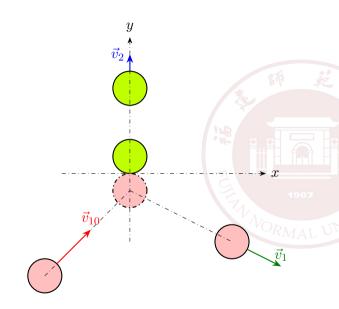
$$m_1 v_{10x} = m_1 v_{1x} + m_2 v_{2x}$$

$$m_1 v_{10y} = m_1 v_{1y} + m_2 v_{2y}$$



假定两物体的表面光滑,因此碰撞 过程中相互作用力沿二者接触时的 质心连线,则有

$$v_{1x} = v_{10x}$$
$$v_{2x} = v_{20x} = 0$$



此时,恢复系数为

$$e = \frac{v_{2y} - v_{1y}}{v_{10y} - v_{20y}} = \frac{v_{2y} - v_{1y}}{v_{10y}}$$

联立

$$m_1 v_{10y} = m_1 v_{1y} + m_2 v_{2y}$$
$$e = \frac{v_{2y} - v_{1y}}{v_{10y}}$$

可以解得

$$v_{1y} = \frac{(m_1 - em_2)v_{10y}}{m_1 + m_2}$$
$$v_{2y} = \frac{(1 + e)m_1v_{10y}}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$m_1v_{10y} = m_1v_{1y} + m_2v_{2y}$$

$$ev_{10y} = v_{2y} - v_{1y}$$

$$em_2v_{10y} = m_2v_{2y} - m_2v_{1y}$$

$$(m_1 - em_2)v_{10y} = (m_1 + m_2)v_{1y}$$

$$v_{1y} = \frac{(m_1 - em_2)v_{10y}}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$m_1v_{10y} = m_1v_{1y} + m_2v_{2y}$$

$$ev_{10y} = v_{2y} - v_{1y}$$

$$em_1v_{10y} = m_1v_{2y} - m_1v_{1y}$$

$$(1 + e)m_1v_{10y} = (m_1 + m_2)v_{2y}$$

$$v_{2y} = \frac{(1 + e)m_1v_{10y}}{m_1 + m_2}$$

完全弹性碰撞, e=1

$$\begin{aligned} v_{1x} &= v_{10x} \\ v_{2x} &= 0 \\ v_{1y} &= \frac{(m_1 - em_2)v_{10y}}{m_1 + m_2} \\ &= \frac{(m_1 - m_2)v_{10y}}{m_1 + m_2} \\ v_{2y} &= \frac{(1 + e)m_1v_{10y}}{m_1 + m_2} \\ &= \frac{2m_1v_{10y}}{m_1} \end{aligned}$$

若
$$m_1 = m_2$$

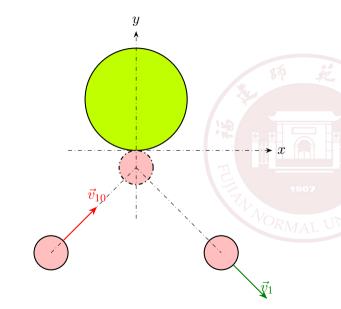
$$\begin{aligned} v_{1x} &= v_{10x} \\ v_{2x} &= 0 \\ v_{1y} &= \frac{(m_1 - m_2)v_{10y}}{m_1 + m_2} \\ &= 0 \\ v_{2y} &= \frac{2m_1v_{10y}}{m_1 + m_2} \\ &= v_{10y} \\ \vec{v}_1 &= v_{10x} \vec{e}_x \\ \vec{v}_2 &= v_{10y} \vec{e}_y \end{aligned}$$

若 $m_1 \gg m_2$

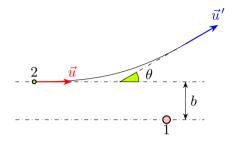
$$v_{1x} = v_{10x}$$
 $v_{2x} = 0$
 $v_{1y} = \frac{(m_1 - m_2)v_{10y}}{m_1 + m_2}$
 $\approx v_{10y}$
 $v_{2y} = \frac{2m_1v_{10y}}{m_1 + m_2}$
 $\approx 2v_{10y}$
 $\vec{v}_1 = v_{10x}\vec{e}_x + v_{10y}\vec{e}_y$
 $= \vec{v}_{10}$
 $\vec{v}_2 = 2v_{10y}\vec{e}_y$

若 $m_1 \ll m_2$

$$\begin{aligned} v_{1x} &= v_{10x} \\ v_{2x} &= 0 \\ v_{1y} &= \frac{(m_1 - m_2)v_{10y}}{m_1 + m_2} \\ &\approx -v_{10y} \\ v_{2y} &= \frac{2m_1v_{10y}}{m_1 + m_2} \\ &\approx 0 \\ \vec{v}_1 &= v_{10x} \, \vec{\mathbf{e}}_x - v_{10y} \, \vec{\mathbf{e}}_y \\ \vec{v}_2 &= \vec{\mathbf{0}} \end{aligned}$$



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习题 4.7.1

质量为 m 的氘核的速率 u 与静止的质量为 2m 的 α 粒子发生完全弹性碰撞,氘核以与原方向成 90° 角散射。(1) 求 α 粒子的运动方向;(2) 用 u 表示 α 粒子的末速度;(3) 百分之几的能量由氘核传给 α 粒子?

解答

以氘核碰撞前的速度方向为 x 轴正方向, 碰撞后的速度方向为 y 轴正方向,以氘核和 α 粒子为研究对象,碰撞过程系统动量守恒

$$mu \vec{\mathbf{e}}_x = mu_1 \vec{\mathbf{e}}_y + 2m\vec{v}$$
$$\vec{v} = \frac{1}{2}(u \vec{\mathbf{e}}_x - u_1 \vec{\mathbf{e}}_y)$$

完全弹性碰撞, 机械能没有损耗

$$\frac{1}{2}mu^2 = \frac{1}{2}mu_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}(2m)v^2$$

$$u^2 - u_1^2 = 2v^2 = 2 \times \frac{1}{4}(u^2 + u_1^2)$$

$$2u^{2} - 2u_{1}^{2} = u^{2} + u_{1}^{2} \qquad \vec{v} = \frac{1}{2}(u\vec{e}_{x} - u_{1}\vec{e}_{y}) \qquad E_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2}(2m)v^{2}$$

$$u^{2} = 3u_{1}^{2}$$

$$u_{1} = \frac{u}{\sqrt{3}} \qquad = \frac{1}{2}\left(u\vec{e}_{x} - \frac{u}{\sqrt{3}}\vec{e}_{y}\right) \qquad = \frac{1}{2}(2m) \times \frac{1}{12}u^{2} \times 4$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}u\left(\sqrt{3}\vec{e}_{x} - \vec{e}_{y}\right) \qquad = \frac{1}{2}mu^{2} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}u\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{e}_{x} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{e}_{y}\right)$$

