

# 第 16 章 早期量子论和量子力学基础

## 一、选择题

1. D    2. A    3. A    4. D    5. C  
6. C    7. D    8. B    9. C    10. D

## 二、计算题

1. 解：太阳表面的温度大约为

$$T = \frac{b}{\lambda_m} = \frac{2.897 \times 10^{-3}}{510 \times 10^{-9}} = 5680 \text{ (K)}$$

2. 解：(1) 光子的能量为  $E = h\nu = hc/\lambda$ ,

根据爱因斯坦光电效应方程:  $h\nu = E_k + A$ ,

产生的光电子的最大初动能为

$$E_k = h\nu - A = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8 / 2.0 \times 10^{-7} - 6.72 \times 10^{-19} = 3.23 \times 10^{-19} \text{ (J)}$$

(2) 遏止电势差的公式为  $eU_a = E_k$

遏止电势差为

$$U_a = E_k/e = 3.23 \times 10^{-19} / 1.6 \times 10^{-19} = 2.0 \text{ (V)}$$

(3) 铝的红限频率为  $\nu_0 = A/h$ , 红限波长为

$$\lambda_0 = c/\nu_0 = hc/A = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8 / 6.72 \times 10^{-19} = 2.96 \times 10^{-7} \text{ (m)}$$

3. 解：(1) 由图中数据可知，该金属的红限频率  $\nu_0 = 5.0 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$

(2) 由  $e|U_a| = h\nu - A$  得  $|U_a| = h\nu/e - A/e$ , 即  $d|U_a|/d\nu = h/e$  (恒量) 由此可知，对不同金属，曲线的斜率相同。

$$(3) h = e \frac{2.0 - 0}{(10.0 - 5.0) \times 10^{14}} = 6.4 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$$

4. 解：(1) 由康普顿散射公式，有

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\lambda &= \lambda - \lambda_0 = 2\lambda_c \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \\ &= 2 \times 0.024 \times \sin^2 45^\circ \\ &= 0.0024 \text{ nm} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

散射光波长

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= \lambda_0 + \Delta\lambda = 0.04 + 0.0024 \\ &= 0.0424 \text{ (nm)} = 4.24 \times 10^{-12} \text{ (m)} \end{aligned}$$

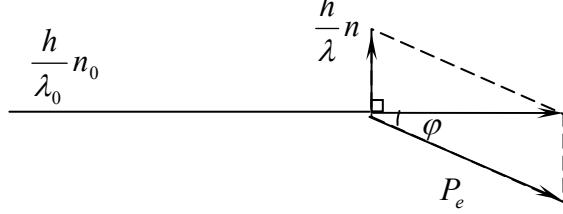
(2) 反冲电子动能等于入射 X 射线与散射光波能量之差，故

$$\begin{aligned} E_k &= \frac{hc}{\lambda_0} - \frac{hc}{\lambda} = hc \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_0} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \right) \\ &= 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8 \times \left( \frac{1}{0.4} - \frac{1}{0.424} \right) \times 10^{10} \\ &= 2.81 \times 10^{-16} \text{ (J)} = 1.76 \times 10^3 \text{ (eV)} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

(3) 如图所示，根据动量守恒，有

$$\begin{aligned}
P_e &= h \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_0^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{h}{\lambda_0 \lambda} (\lambda_0^2 + \lambda^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&= \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34}}{0.4 \times 0.424 \times 10^{-20}} \times (0.4^2 + 0.424^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 10^{-10} \\
&= 2.28 \times 10^{-23} (\text{kg} \cdot \text{m/s})
\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda} = \arctan \frac{0.4}{0.424} = 43.3^\circ$$



5. 解: (1) 德布罗意公式:  $\lambda = h / (mv)$

由题可知  $\alpha$  粒子受磁场力作用作圆周运动

$$\therefore qvB = m_\alpha v^2 / R, \quad m_\alpha v = qRB$$

$$\text{另 } q = 2e$$

$$\therefore m_\alpha v = 2eRB$$

故

$$\lambda_\alpha = h / (2eRB) = 1.00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m} = 1.00 \times 10^{-2} \text{ nm}$$

(2) 由上一问可得  $v = 2eRB / m_\alpha$

对于质量为  $m$  的小球

$$\begin{aligned}
\lambda &= \frac{h}{mv} = \frac{h}{2eRB} \cdot \frac{m_\alpha}{m} \\
&= \frac{m_\alpha}{m} \cdot \lambda_\alpha = 6.64 \times 10^{-34} \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

6. 解: 粒子的动量为  $p = mv$

动量的不确定量为  $\Delta p = p/1000$

根据动量和位置的不确定关系  $\Delta p \cdot \Delta x \geq \hbar/2$

位置的不确定量为  $\Delta x = \hbar/2\Delta p$ .

$$(1) \quad \Delta x \geq \frac{\hbar}{2\Delta p} = \frac{1000h}{4\pi mv} = \frac{1000 \times 6.63 \times 10^{-34}}{4\pi \times 5 \times 10^3 \times 2} = 5.276 \times 10^{-30} \text{ (m)}$$

$$(2) \quad \Delta x \geq \frac{\hbar}{2\Delta p} = \frac{1000h}{4\pi mv} = \frac{1000 \times 6.63 \times 10^{-34}}{4\pi \times 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 1.8 \times 10^8} = 3.22 \times 10^{-10} \text{ (m)}$$