

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

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

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

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

- (2) 遏止电势差的公式为 $eU_a = E_k$

遏止电势差为

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

- (3) 铝的红限频率为 $\nu_0 = A/h$, 红限波长为

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

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。

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

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

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

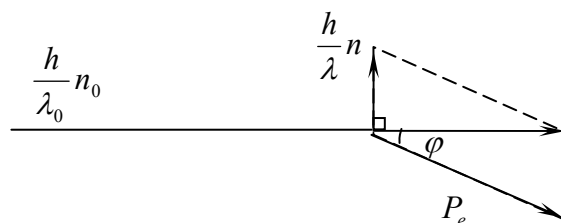
- (3) 如图所示, 根据动量守恒, 有

$$P_e = h \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{h}{\lambda_0 \lambda} (\lambda_0^2 + \lambda^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34}}{0.4 \times 0.424 \times 10^{-20}} \times (0.4^2 + 0.424^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 10^{-10}$$

$$= 2.28 \times 10^{-23} (\text{kg} \cdot \text{m/s})$$

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



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

由题可知 α 粒子受磁场力作用作圆周运动

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

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 $\Delta x = \hbar/2\Delta p$.

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

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