

第二十五章：量子物理学 (2003年-2017年)

选择题

① C

$$\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} = \frac{\frac{hc}{E_2}}{\frac{hc}{E_1}} = \frac{E_1}{E_2} = \frac{-5.5e + 10.4e}{-1.6e + 10.4e} = 0.56$$

③ $E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$
 $120e = \frac{1}{2}m_e v^2$
 $v = 6.5 \times 10^6 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

$p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$
 $mv = \frac{h}{\lambda}$
 $6.5 \times 10^6 m_e = \frac{h}{\lambda}$
 $\lambda = 1.12 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$

C

④ $h\gamma_3 = h\gamma_1 + h\gamma_2$
 $\gamma_3 = \gamma_1 + \gamma_2$
 $\frac{c}{\lambda_3} = \frac{c}{\lambda_1} + \frac{c}{\lambda_2}$
 $\frac{1}{\lambda_3} = \frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2}$

B

⑤ A

⑥ $mvr = h \left(\frac{h}{2\pi r} \right)$
 $v = \frac{nh}{2\pi mr}$

$$\frac{mv^2}{r} = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$$

$$m \left(\frac{nh}{2\pi mr} \right)^2 = k \frac{e^2}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{m n^2 h^2}{4\pi^2 m^2 r^2} = k \frac{e^2}{r^2}$$

⑦ D

⑧ $hf = E_{kmax} + W_0$ $hf = E_{kmax} + W_0$
 $hf = E + W_0$ $2hf = E_{kmax} + W_0$
 $E = hf - W_0$ $E_{kmax} = 2hf - W_0$

B

⑨ $E_1 - E_k = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$
 $(-3.28 + 23.52) \text{ ke} = \frac{h \times 3 \times 10^8}{\lambda}$
 $\lambda = 6.12 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}$

D

⑩ B

⑪ C

⑫ $p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$
 $mv = \frac{h}{\lambda}$
 $50 \times 30 = \frac{h}{\lambda}$
 $\lambda = 4.42 \times 10^{-39} \text{ m}$

B

⑬ B

⑭ $\frac{m_x}{m_y} = \frac{v_x}{v_y}$ $\frac{q_x}{q_y} = \frac{4}{1}$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} m_x v_x^2}{\frac{1}{2} m_y v_y^2} = \frac{q_x \cancel{V}}{q_y \cancel{V}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{v_x}{v_y} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{1}$$

$$\frac{v_x}{v_y} = \sqrt{8}$$

$$p_x = \frac{h}{\lambda_x}$$

$$p_y = \frac{h}{\lambda_y}$$

$$\frac{m_x v_x}{m_y v_y} = \frac{\lambda_y}{\lambda_x}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{8} = \frac{\lambda_y}{\lambda_x}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_x}{\lambda_y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

C

⑮ $hf = E_{kmax} + W_0$

$\frac{hc}{\lambda} = 0 + W_0$

$\frac{h \times 3 \times 10^8}{\lambda} = 2.2e$

$\lambda = 5.64 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$

A

⑯ $qV_s = E_{kmax}$

$eV_s = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

$eV_s = \frac{1}{2} \times m \times (6 \times 10^5)^2$

$V_s = 1.02 \text{ V}$

B

⑰ $P = \frac{h}{\lambda} \nu$
 $P = \frac{hf}{c}$

$c = f\lambda$

$\lambda = \frac{c}{f}$

A

⑱ $hf = E_{kmax} + W_0$

$hf = E_{kmax} + hf_0$

$E_{kmax} = h(f - f_0)$

$eV_s = h(f - f_0)$

$V_s = \frac{h}{e}(f - f_0)$

B

⑲ 最长的波长表示能量最小 ($E_3 - E_1$)

$E_3 - E_1 = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$
 $\frac{-13.6e}{3^2} + \frac{13.6e}{2^2} = \frac{h \times 3 \times 10^8}{\lambda}$

$\lambda = 6.57 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$

C

⑳ $n=4$ 去到 $n=2$

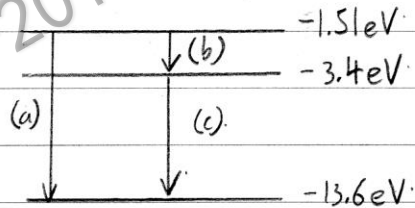
$E_4 - E_2 = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$
 $-0.85e + 3.4e = \frac{h \times 3 \times 10^8}{\lambda}$
 $\lambda = 4.87 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} / 487 \text{ nm}$

B

㉑ $E_3 = -1.51 \text{ eV}$

$E_2 = \frac{-13.6 \text{ eV}}{2^2} = -3.4 \text{ eV}$

$E_1 = -13.6 \text{ eV}$



(a) 12.09 eV

(b) 1.89 eV

(c) 10.2 eV

B

㉒ A

㉓ $E_3 = \frac{-13.6e}{3^2} = -1.51 \text{ eV}$

$E_2 = \frac{-13.6e}{2^2} = -3.4 \text{ eV}$

$E_1 = -13.6 \text{ eV}$

$E_3 - E_1 = -1.51e + 13.6e$

$E = 12.09e$

$E_3 - E_2 = -1.51e + 3.4e$

$= 1.89e$

$= 0.156E$

C

① (a) 4.68 V

(ii) $E_{kmax} = eV_s$

$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = eV_s$

$\frac{1}{2}mev^2 = e \times 1.68$

$v = 7.69 \times 10^5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

$$(ii) hf = E_{kmax} + W_0$$

$$\frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + W_0$$

$$\frac{h \times 3 \times 10^8}{565 \times 10^{-9}} = \frac{1}{2} m_e \times (7.69 \times 10^5)^2 + W_0$$

$$W_0 = 8.27 \times 10^{-20} \text{ J}$$

$$(b)(i) p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

$$mv = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv}$$

在日常生活中,由于宏观物体的质量比微观粒子大很多,所以其物质波长太短,难以观察。

$$(ii) u = 0 \quad v^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

$$a = -9.8 \quad v^2 = 0^2 + 2 \times -9.8 \times -50$$

$$s = -50 \quad v = 31.3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v = ?$$

$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

$$mv = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

$$0.2 \times 31.3 = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda = 1.06 \times 10^{-34} \text{ m}$$

③ (a) 当光照射于一金属表面而使其表面释放出电子的现象,称为光电效应。

$$(b) hf = E_{kmax} + W_0$$

式中 E_{kmax} 为电子的最大动能, hf 为光子的能量, W_0 为逸出功。

上式公式说明照射光子的能量 hf , 是等于光子的最大初动能 E_{kmax} 与电子克服原子力时消耗的能量 W_0 (逸出功) 之和, 所以它遵守能量守恒定律。

$$(c)(i) hf = E_{kmax} + W_0$$

$$\frac{hc}{\lambda} = 0 + W_0$$

$$\frac{h \times 3 \times 10^8}{\lambda} = 2.22e$$

$$\lambda = 5.59 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} / 559 \text{ nm}$$

$$(ii) \frac{hc}{\lambda} = E_{kmax} + W_0$$

$$\frac{h \times 3 \times 10^8}{4 \times 10^{-7}} = \frac{1}{2} m_e v^2 + 2.22e$$

$$v = 5.57 \times 10^5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$(iii) \frac{1}{2} m_e v^2 = eV_s$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times m_e \times (5.57 \times 10^5)^2 = eV_s$$

$$V_s = 0.882 \text{ V}$$

$$③ (i) E_3 - E_1 = \frac{-13.6e}{3^2} - \frac{13.6e}{1^2}$$

$$= 12.1e \text{ V} / 1.94 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$$

$$(ii) E = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

$$12.1e = \frac{1240e \times 10^{-9}}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda = 1.03 \times 10^{-7} / 103 \text{ nm}$$

$$(ii) p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{h}{1.03 \times 10^{-7}}$$

$$= 6.46 \times 10^{-29} \text{ kgms}^{-1}$$

④ (a)(i) hf : 照射光中每一光子的能量, 式中 h 为普朗克常数, f 为光的频率。

$\frac{1}{2}mv^2$: 所释出光电子的最大动能, 式中 m 为光电子的质量, 而 v 为其最大的速率。

W_0 : 被照射的金属片之逸出功。

(ii) 此方程式所代表的物理意义是能量守恒。它来自对光的粒子性的考量。金属表面的电子吸收光子的能量后,

部分用来克服原子核对电子的束缚所需作的功,剩下的就是电子的最大初动能.

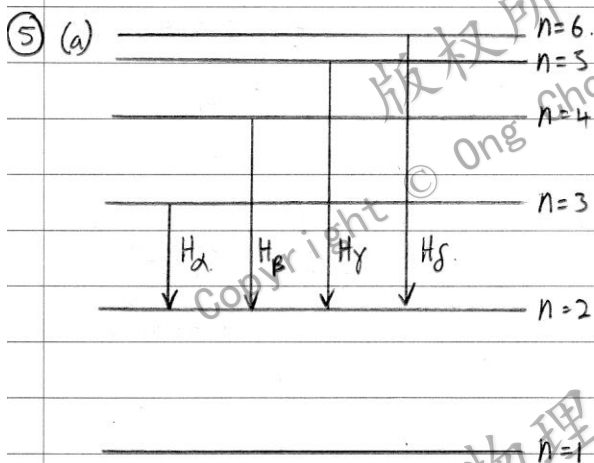
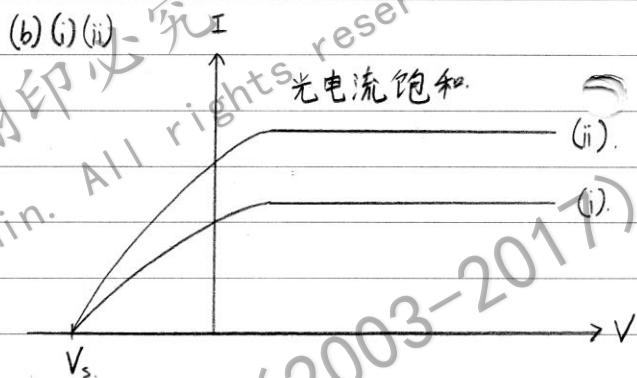
$$-\frac{13.6e}{3^2} + 13.6e = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda = 1.03 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

(b) 电子要从金属表面逃脱出来必须克服原子核对电子的束缚而做功,此功会相对一个最小频率光子的能量.此频率称为临界频率.

⑥ (a) 因为频率较高的紫外线具有的能量比可见光的能量更大,可以破坏皮肤表面的细胞.光的强度表示单位时间内有多少个光子到达单位面积的皮肤表面,只要能量不够就不会对细胞造成伤害.

(c) $hf = E_{kmax} + W_0$
 $h \times 7.2 \times 10^{14} = 1.8 \times 10^{-19} + W_0$
 $W_0 = 1.85 \text{ eV}$



(iii) 从 $I=V$ 图中可直接从 V 轴上的截距, 即得遏止电压, V_s

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = eV_s$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2eV_s}{m_e}}$$

(b) (i). $\frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2}$
 $r = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 mv^2}$
 $= \frac{e^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 mv^2}$

(c) $P = \frac{E}{t}$
 $P = \frac{nhf}{t}$
 $60 = \frac{n}{t} \times h \times \frac{3 \times 10^8}{630 \times 10^{-9}}$
 $\frac{n}{t} = 1.90 \times 10^{20}$
 $I = \frac{Q}{t}$
 $= \frac{nQ}{t}$
 $= 1.90 \times 10^{20} \times e \times \frac{2}{100}$
 $= 0.609 \text{ A}$

$$mvr = \frac{nh}{2\pi}$$

$$mv \left(\frac{e^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 mv^2} \right) = \frac{nh}{2\pi}$$

$$\frac{e^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 v} = \frac{3h}{2\pi}$$

$$v = 7.29 \times 10^5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

(iii) 最短的辐射波长, 能量最大 (从 $n=3$ 到 $n=1$)

$$E_3 - E_1 = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

⑦ (a) (i) 电子具有粒子及波动的性质.

(ii) $P_0 = \frac{h}{\lambda}$
 $= \frac{h}{0.1 \times 10^{-9}}$
 $= 6.63 \times 10^{-24} \text{ kgms}^{-1} \#$

$E_0 = \frac{1}{2} m_e v^2$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2}{m_e}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{(6.63 \times 10^{-24})^2}{m_e}$
 $= 2.41 \times 10^{-17} \text{ J} \#$

$P_f = \frac{h}{\lambda}$
 $= \frac{h}{0.1 \times 10^{-9}}$
 $= 6.63 \times 10^{-24} \text{ kgms}^{-1} \#$

$E_f = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$
 $= \frac{hc}{0.1 \times 10^{-9}}$
 $= 1.99 \times 10^{-15} \text{ J} \#$

(b) (i) 光照或用高速的微粒碰撞

(ii) 需要吸收的能量 = $E_5 - E_1$
 $= \frac{-13.6e}{5^2} + \frac{13.6e}{1^2}$
 $= 2.09 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \#$
 $\# 13.056 \text{ eV}$

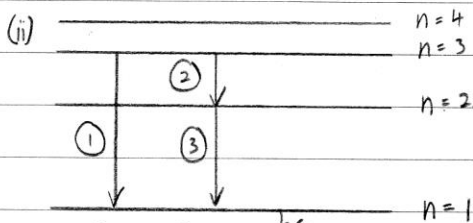
(iii) $n=5 \rightarrow n=1$

$hf = E_5 - E_1$
 $hf = \frac{-13.6e}{5^2} + 13.6e$

$f = 3.16 \times 10^{15} \text{ Hz}$ (紫外线区)

(iv) 当氢原子从 $n=3, 4, 5$ 能量级直接迁到 $n=2$ 能量级时, 可辐射可见光。

⑧ (a) (i) 13.6 eV



$E_3 - E_2 = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$
 $-1.5e + 3.4e = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$

$\lambda = 6.53 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} \# 653 \text{ nm} \#$

(b) (i) 按波动理论, 如果入射光较弱, 照射的时间要长一些, 金属中的电子才能积累足够的能量, 飞出金属表面。

或

按波动理论, 入射光强越大, 光能越大, 飞出的光电子初动能就应越大。

或

按波动理论, 光强越大, 光能越大, 就应该能发生光电效应, 不受光波长影响。

(ii) "-5V" 为遏止电压, 是加在光电管的反向电压, 使电子无法达到正极。

(iii) $hf = E_{kmax} + W_0$
 $\frac{hc}{\lambda} = eV_s + hf_0$
 $\frac{h \times 3 \times 10^8}{\lambda} = e \times 5 + h \times 5.6 \times 10^{14}$
 $\lambda = 1.70 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} \# 170 \text{ nm} \#$

⑨ (a) 光电效应

(b) (i)(ii)(iii) 看 Graph paper.

(c) $hf = E_{kmax} + W_0$

$hf = eV_s + W_0$

$h \times 1.5 \times 10^{15} = eV_s + 4.75 \times 10^{-19}$

$V_s = 3.24 \text{ V} \#$

(d) 看 Graph paper.

⑩ (a) 光照在金属表面, 由金属表面逸出电子的现象。

$$(b) (i) \quad hf = E_{kmax} + W_0$$

$$\frac{hc}{\lambda} = E_{kmax} + W_0$$

$$\frac{h \times 3 \times 10^8}{280 \times 10^{-9}} = E_{kmax} + 3.34e$$

$$E_{kmax} = 1.75 \times 10^{-19} J \#$$

$$I = \frac{Q}{t}$$

$$I = \frac{ne}{t}$$

$$0.4 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{n}{t} e$$

$$\frac{n}{t} = 2.5 \times 10^{15} \text{ 个光子} \#$$

$$(ii) \quad E = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{h \times 3 \times 10^8}{400 \times 10^{-9}}$$

$$= 4.97 \times 10^{-19} J / 3.1eV \#$$

入射光的能量小于逸出功, 不能产生光电效应。

$$(c) \text{ 光子的能量, } E = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{h \times 3 \times 10^8}{5 \times 10^{-7}}$$

$$= 3.98 \times 10^{-19} J \#$$

$$\text{光电子的能量, } E = \frac{p^2}{2m}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2m} \times \frac{h^2}{\lambda^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2m_e} \times \frac{h^2}{(5 \times 10^{-7})^2}$$

$$= 9.64 \times 10^{-25} J \#$$

\therefore 光子及光电子的能量不同。

$$(11) (i) \quad qV = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$2Se = \frac{1}{2}mev^2$$

$$V = 2.97 \times 10^6 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

$$m_e v = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

$$2.97 \times 10^6 m_e = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda = 2.45 \times 10^{-10} m \#$$

$$(ii) \quad \lambda = \frac{a \Delta x}{D}$$

$$2.45 \times 10^{-10} = \frac{50 \times 10^{-6} \Delta x}{1}$$

$$\Delta x = 4.91 \times 10^{-6} m \#$$

$$(iii) \quad d \sin \theta = m \lambda$$

$$\frac{1:1000}{10 \times 10000} \sin \theta = 5 \times 2.45 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$\theta = 7.04^\circ \#$$

$$(12) (a) \quad hf = E_{kmax} + W_0$$

入射光子的能量等于金属板发射出的光电子的动能与金属板的逸出功之和。

$$(b) (i) \quad Bqv = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

$$3.8 \times 10^{-3} \times e = \frac{m_e v}{0.03}$$

$$v = 2.01 \times 10^7 \text{ ms}^{-1} \#$$

$$(ii) \quad p = mv$$

$$= m_e \times 2.01 \times 10^7$$

$$= 1.83 \times 10^{-23} \text{ kgms}^{-1} \#$$

$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

$$1.83 \times 10^{-23} = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda = 3.83 \times 10^{-11} m \#$$

$$(iii) \quad hf = E_{kmax} + W_0$$

$$\frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + W_0$$

$$\frac{h \times 3 \times 10^8}{1.6 \times 10^{-11}} = \frac{1}{2} \times m_e \times (2.01 \times 10^7)^2 + W_0$$

$$W_0 = 1.22 \times 10^{-14} J \#$$

$$(13) (i) \quad eV = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$e \times 3.2 = \frac{1}{2} \times m_e v^2$$

$$v = 1.06 \times 10^6 \text{ ms}^{-1} \#$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad hf &= E_{k\max} + W_0 \\ hf &= eV + W_0 \\ h \times 1.2 \times 10^{15} &= e \times 3.2 + W_0 \\ W_0 &= 2.82 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} \# \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(14) (i)} \quad E_2 - E_1 &= hf \\ \frac{-13.6e}{2^2} + 13.6e &= hf \\ f &= 2.47 \times 10^{15} \text{ Hz} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad \text{总能量} &= \text{动能} + \text{势能} \\ \frac{-13.6e}{2^2} &= \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - 1.08 \times 10^{-18} \\ v &= 1.08 \times 10^6 \text{ ms}^{-1} \# \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(15) (a)} \quad c &= f\lambda \\ 3 \times 10^8 &= 8.1 \times 10^{14} \lambda \\ \lambda &= 3.70 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} \# \\ W_0 &= hf \\ &= h \times 8.1 \times 10^{14} \\ &= 5.37 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} \# \end{aligned}$$

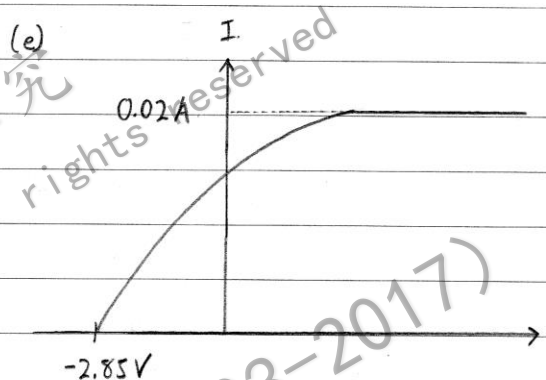
$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad hf &= E_{k\max} + W_0 \\ h \times 1.5 \times 10^{15} &= \frac{1}{2}mev^2 + 5.37 \times 10^{-19} \\ v &= 1 \times 10^6 \text{ ms}^{-1} \# \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c)} \quad p &= mv \\ &= m_e \times 1 \times 10^6 \\ &= 9.13 \times 10^{-25} \text{ kgms}^{-1} \# \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p &= \frac{h}{\lambda} \\ 9.13 \times 10^{-25} &= \frac{h}{\lambda} \\ \lambda &= 7.26 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m} \# \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(d)} \quad I &= \frac{Q}{t} \\ I &= \frac{ne}{t} \\ &= 1.25 \times 10^{17} \times e \\ &= 0.02 \text{ A} \# \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} hf &= E_{k\max} + W_0 \\ h \times 1.5 \times 10^{15} &= eV_s + 5.37 \times 10^{-19} \\ V_s &= 2.85 \text{ V} \# \end{aligned}$$



$E_k / 10^{-19} \text{ J}$

(必须在上方, 斜率必须一样)

8

6

4

2

0

-2

-4

-6

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(ii) $hf = E_{kmax} + W_0$

$E_{kmax} = hf - W_0$

$Y = mX + c$

$W_0 = 4.75 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ (统考的答案)

$f_0 = 0.7 \times 10^{15} \text{ Hz} / 7 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$

(统考的答案)

(iii) 斜率 = h

$h = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$
 $= \frac{0 + 4.75 \times 10^{-19}}{7 \times 10^{-14} - 0}$

$= 6.79 \times 10^{-10} \text{ J s}^{-1}$

(统考的答案)

