

量子 Quiz 1, 2015.3.9

$$1. P(\nu)d\nu = \frac{8\pi h}{c^3} \frac{\nu^3}{e^{h\nu/kT} - 1} d\nu \quad (40\%)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\lambda)d\lambda = \frac{8\pi hc}{\lambda^5} \left(\frac{1}{e^{hc/\lambda kT} - 1} \right) d\lambda$$

$$2. (a) \lambda_{\max} T = \frac{hc}{4.965k} \quad (40\%) \quad k = 1.381 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J K}^{-1}$$

$$(b) T = 10000 \text{ K}, \lambda_{\max} = ? \quad c = 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1} \quad (20\%)$$

ANS:

$$1. c = \nu \cdot \lambda \Rightarrow \nu = \frac{c}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \frac{d\nu}{d\lambda} = -\frac{c}{\lambda^2} \Rightarrow d\nu = -\frac{c}{\lambda^2} d\lambda$$

在此物通常取其大小 $|d\nu| = \frac{c}{\lambda^2} d\lambda$

$$P(\nu)d\nu = \frac{8\pi h}{c^3} \frac{\nu^3}{e^{h\nu/kT} - 1} d\nu = \frac{8\pi h}{c^3} \frac{\left(\frac{c}{\lambda}\right)^3}{e^{hc/\lambda kT} - 1} \frac{c}{\lambda^2} d\lambda$$

$$P(\lambda)d\lambda = \frac{8\pi hc}{\lambda^5} \left(\frac{1}{e^{hc/\lambda kT} - 1} \right) d\lambda$$

———H

$$2. (a) \lambda_{\max} = P'(\lambda) = \frac{dP(\lambda)}{d\lambda} = 0 \quad \text{找出 } \lambda \quad (k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J K}^{-1}, c = 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1})$$

$$P(\lambda) = \frac{8\pi hc}{\lambda^5} \left(\frac{1}{e^{hc/\lambda kT} - 1} \right), \quad \hat{=} \frac{hc}{\lambda \cdot k \cdot T} = x, \quad \lambda = \frac{hc}{x \cdot k \cdot T}$$

$$dx = \frac{-hc}{kT} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^2} d\lambda = \frac{-hc}{kT} \left(\frac{x \cdot k \cdot T}{h \cdot c} \right)^2 d\lambda = \left(\frac{-kT x^2}{hc} \right) d\lambda$$

$$\frac{dP(\lambda)}{d\lambda} = \frac{dP(\lambda)}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{d\lambda} \quad (\text{by chain rule})$$

$$= \left(\frac{-kT}{hc} \right) x^2 \cdot \frac{dP(\lambda)}{dx}$$

$$= \left(\frac{-kT}{hc} \right) x^2 \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \left[(8\pi hc) \left(\frac{xkT}{hc} \right)^5 (e^x - 1)^{-1} \right] = 0$$

$$= \frac{-\left(\frac{kT}{hc} \right)^6 \cdot 8\pi hc \cdot x^2 \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [x^5 (e^x - 1)^{-1}] = 0}{\text{常数}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} [x^5 (e^x - 1)^{-1}] \Rightarrow [5x^4 (e^x - 1)^{-1} - x^5 \cdot e^x (e^x - 1)^{-2}] = 0$$

$$\frac{5x^4}{(e^x - 1)} - \frac{x^5 e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{5x^4 (e^x - 1) - x^5 e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow 5x^4 (e^x - 1) - x^5 e^x = 0 \quad (\text{同除 } x^4)$$

$$\Rightarrow 5e^x - 5 - Xe^x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow Xe^x = 5e^x - 5$$

利用数值法, 求 x , $X_{n+1} = X_n - \frac{f(X_n)}{f'(X_n)}$

$$X_n = 7 \Rightarrow X_{n+1} = 6.33 \quad x \doteq 4.965$$

$$X_n = 6 \Rightarrow X_{n+1} = 5.49$$

$$X_n = 5 \Rightarrow X_{n+1} = 4.96$$

⋮

$$\text{代回 } x = \frac{hc}{\lambda \cdot k \cdot T} \Rightarrow \lambda_{\max} T = \frac{hc}{4.965 k}$$

$$(b) T = 10000 \text{ K}$$

$$\lambda_{\max} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \times 2.998 \times 10^8}{4.965 \times 1.381 \times 10^{-23} \times 10000}$$

$$= 289.7 \text{ (nm)}$$