

# 弗兰克赫兹实验电流极小值的讨论

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- ▶ 数据处理
- ▶ 模型假定
- ▶ 理论结果
- ▶ 数据支持



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$$U_n \approx U_0 + nU_a \quad (3)$$



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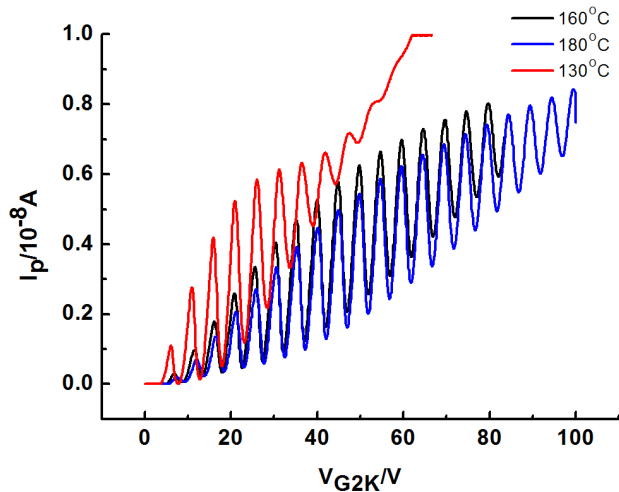
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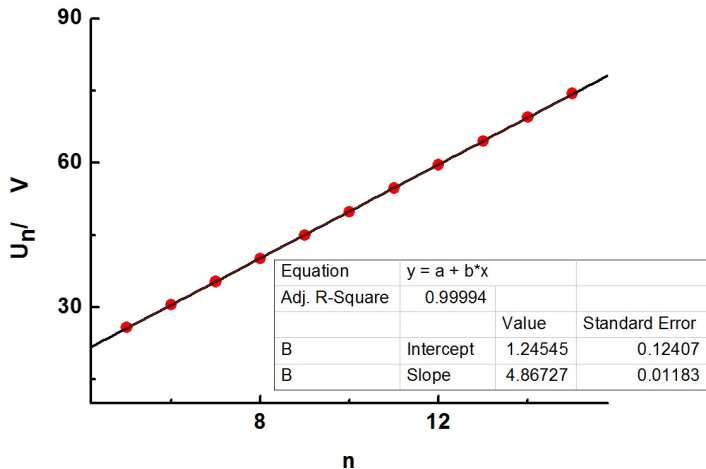
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# Background

汞原子电离贡献本底电流

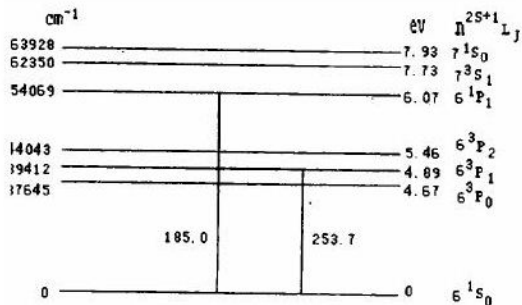


180°C的 $I_p - V_{G2k}$ 曲线对峰位 $U_n$ 和序号 $n$ 直线拟合。





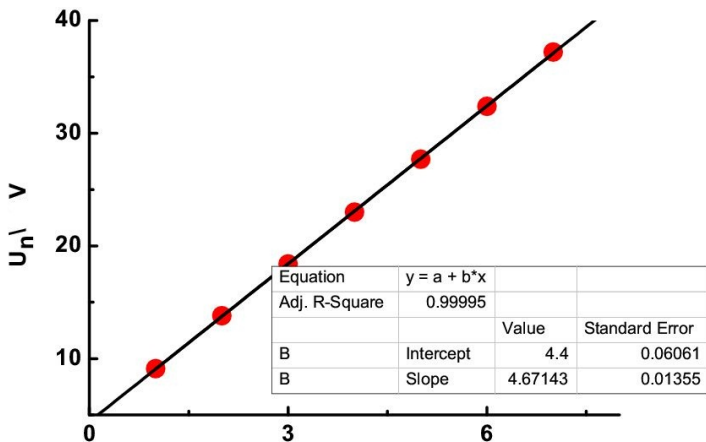
# Not the Lowest One



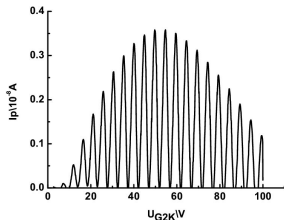
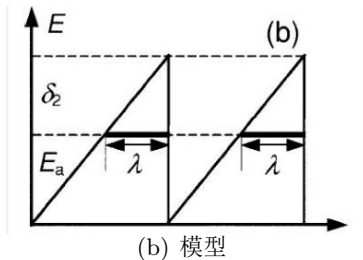
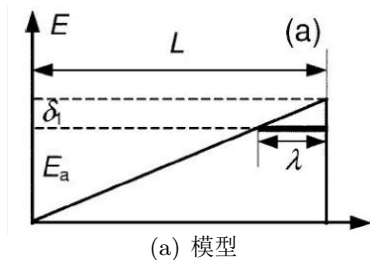
$6^3P_1$ 能级激发电位4.89eV

$6^3P_0$ 能级激发电位4.67eV

180°C的 $I_p - V_{G2k}$ 曲线对谷位 $U_n$ 和序号 $n$ 直线拟合。



Am. J. Phys. 74(5), May 2006



(c) 去本底后曲线



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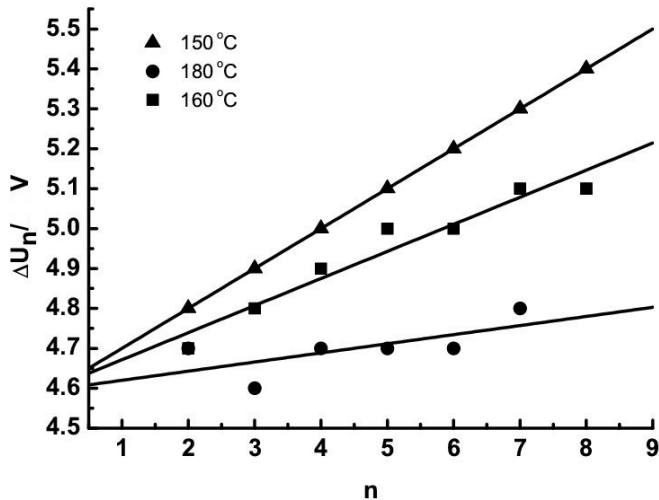
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- ▶  $\Delta E(0.5) \equiv E_a$





$$\lambda = \frac{L}{2E_a} \frac{d\Delta E(n)}{dn} \quad (7)$$

$$\lambda_{ela} \neq \lambda_{inela} \quad (8)$$

$T/^\circ C$	150	160	180
$\frac{L}{2E_a} \frac{d\Delta E(n)}{dn} / mm$	0.05	0.04	0.02
$\lambda / mm$	0.09	0.05	0.03

需要更多的电压有效数字

- ▶ 根据电流极大值位置可以测量 $6^3P_1$ 能级的激发电位
- ▶ 根据电流极小值位置可以测量 $6^3P_0$ 能级的激发电位
- ▶ 电流极小值位置可以确定激发平均自由程

# Great Thanks

- ▶ 白翠琴老师的指导和解答
- ▶ 徐迪飞同学的帮助

Thank you for your attention