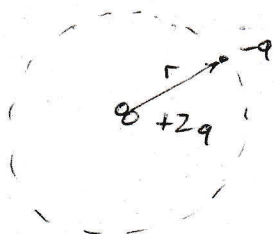


S. 14

Modèle de Bohr:

$$q = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$



* Il faut considérer l'énergie mécanique totale de l'électron sur sa 'orbite'

$$E_{\text{mec totale}} = E_{\text{PE}} + E_{\text{cin}} = - \text{Energie d'ionisation}$$

$$E_{\text{PE}} = -q \cdot k \cdot \frac{2q}{r}$$

$$E_{\text{cin}} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

* L'électron a un MCA:

$$F_{\text{centrifuge}} = m \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$F_{\text{centrifuge}} = qE = q \cdot k \frac{2q}{r^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} F_{\text{centrifuge}} = m \frac{v^2}{r} \\ F_{\text{centrifuge}} = qE = q \cdot k \frac{2q}{r^2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow qk \frac{2q}{r} = m \frac{v^2}{r} \Rightarrow m v^2 = 2k \frac{q^2}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\text{cin}} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} 2k \frac{q^2}{r} = k \frac{q^2}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\text{mec}} = -2k \frac{q^2}{r} + k \frac{q^2}{r} = -k \frac{q^2}{r} = -E_{\text{ionisation}}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\text{ionisation}} = k \frac{q^2}{r} = 8,95 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \frac{(1,6 \cdot 10^{-19})^2}{2,65 \cdot 10^{-11}} \approx 8,68 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ J}$$

$$\approx \underline{\underline{543 \cdot 10^1 \text{ eV}}}$$