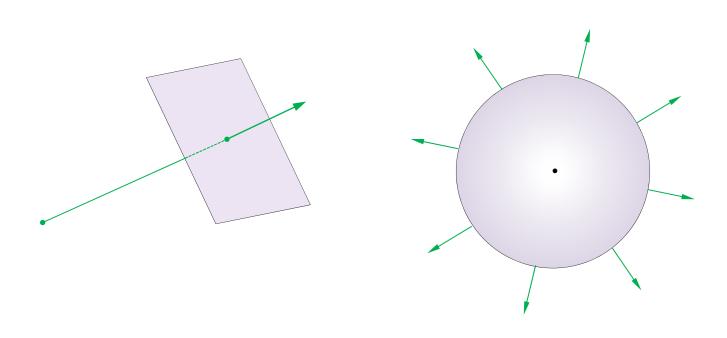


 $\underline{https://www.youtube.com/watch?v{=}ImknFucHS_c}$

単一フォトンによるヤングの干渉実験(浜松ホトニクス/1982年)10:40



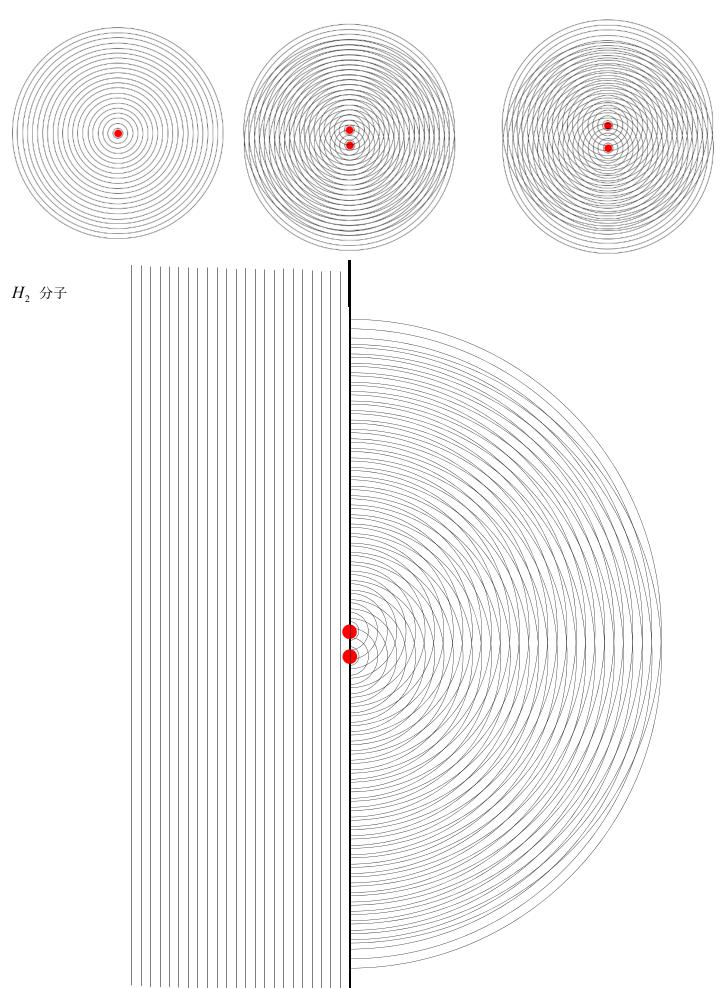
§ 波の重ね合せ

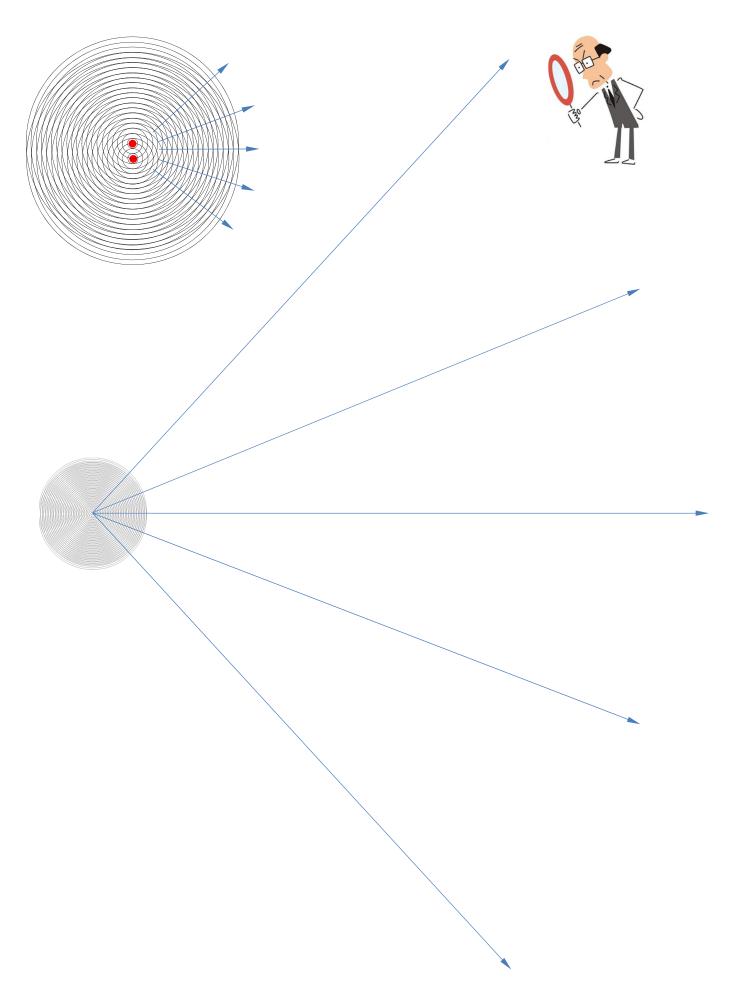


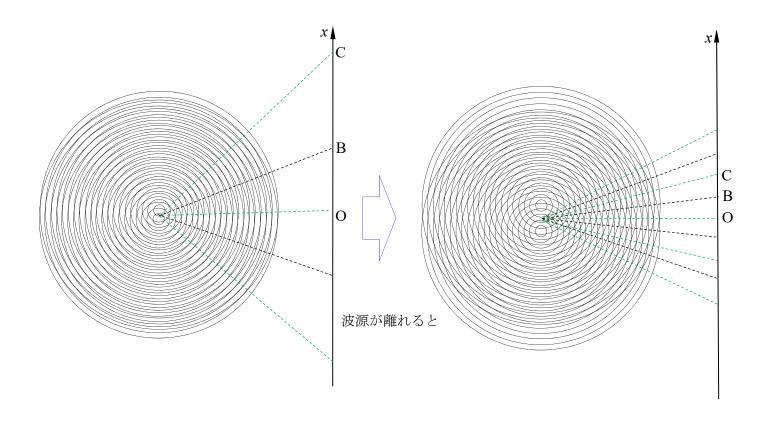
いくつかの波源から球面波が発生するとそれらは重なり合う

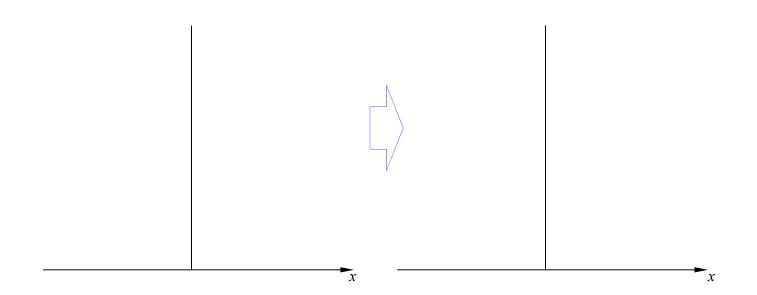


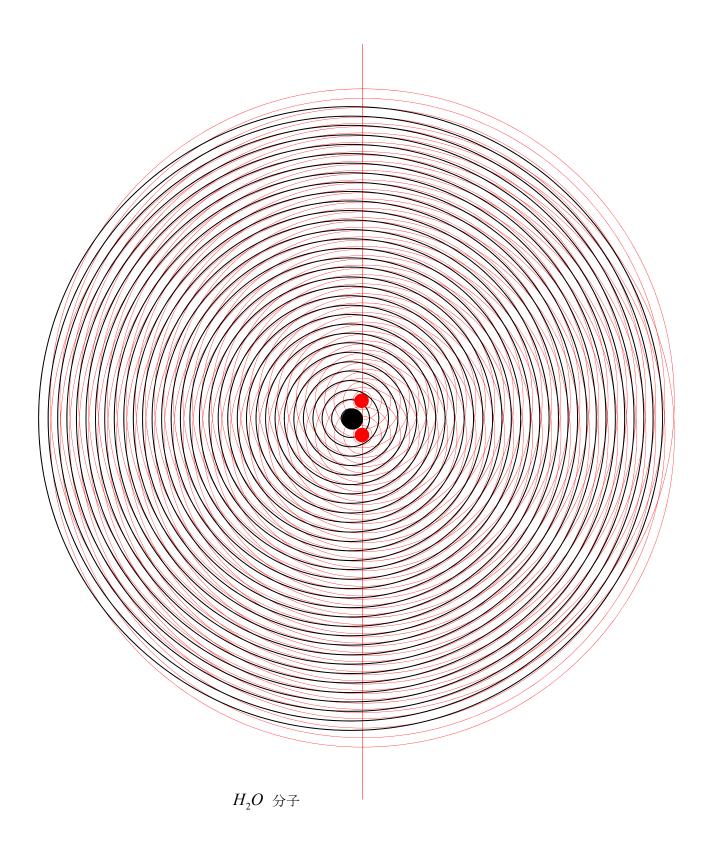
波源が離れると

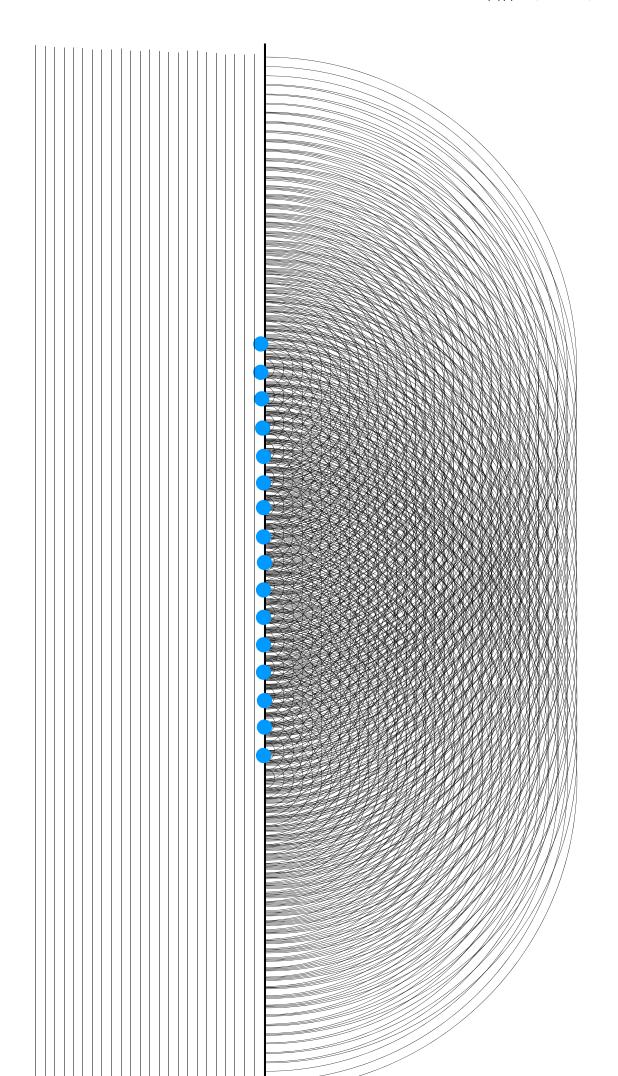




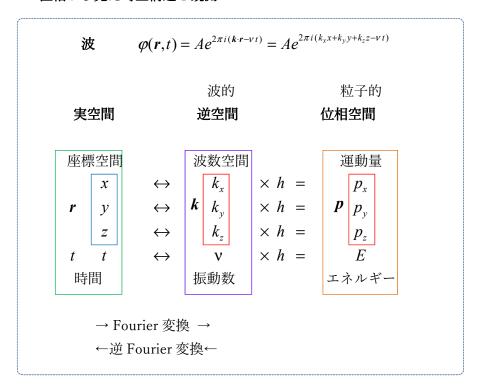


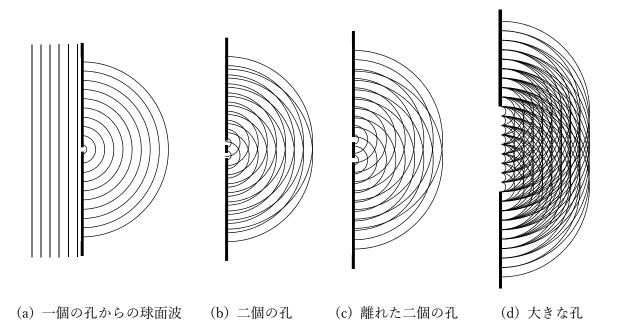






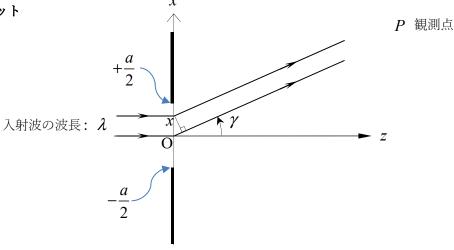
位相から見た時空構造と観測





ハイレベル高校物理 波動例題 2 4 ヤング実験 43:18 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1o-ZhFk5l3I





開口幅=aのスリットの関数は、

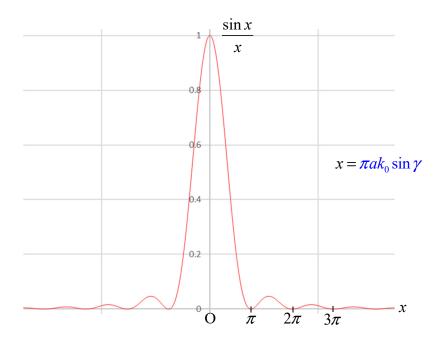
$$q(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & for & -\frac{a}{2} \le x \le \frac{a}{2} \\ 0 & for & x < -\frac{a}{2}, \quad \frac{a}{2} < x \end{cases}$$

十分遠方の点Pにおける波の振幅 $\Psi(P)$ は,

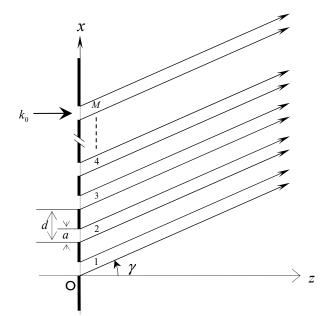
$$\Psi(P) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} q(x) e^{2\pi i \frac{\sin \gamma}{\lambda} x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{a}{2}} 0 e^{2\pi i \frac{\sin \gamma}{\lambda} x} dx + \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} 1 e^{2\pi i \frac{\sin \gamma}{\lambda} x} dx + \int_{\frac{a}{2}}^{\infty} 0 e^{2\pi i \frac{\sin \gamma}{\lambda} x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda} = k_0 \ge \exists v < 0$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} e^{2\pi i k_0 \sin \gamma x} dx = \left[\frac{e^{2\pi i k_0 \sin \gamma x}}{2\pi i k_0 \sin \gamma} \right]_{x=-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} = \frac{1}{\pi k_0 \sin \gamma} \frac{e^{\pi a i k_0 \sin \gamma} - e^{-\pi a i k_0 \sin \gamma}}{2i} = a \frac{\sin(\pi a k_0 \sin \gamma)}{\pi a k_0 \sin \gamma}$$

回折像(観測される強度): $\left|\Psi(P)\right|^2 = a^2 \left(\frac{\sin\left(\pi a k_0 \sin \gamma\right)}{\pi a k_0 \sin \gamma}\right)^2$



§ 回折格子

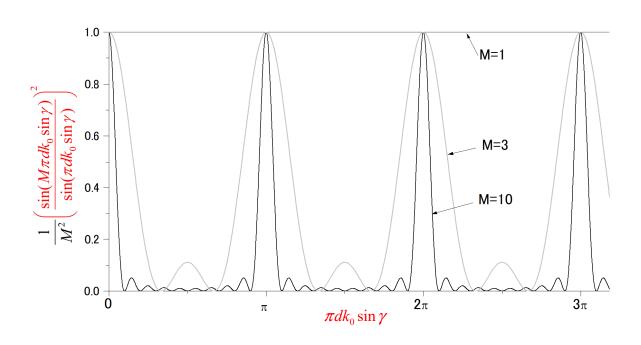


P 観測点

回折格子の関数:
$$q(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & for \ (j-1)d \leq x \leq (j-1)d + a \\ 0 & for \ (j-1)d + a < x < jd \end{cases}$$
 ここで $j = 1, 2, \dots, M$ 点 P における波の振幅:
$$\Psi(P) = \sum_{j=1}^{M} \left(\int_{(j-1)d}^{(j-1)d+a} 1 \cdot e^{2\pi i x k_0 \sin \gamma} dx \right)$$

$$= e^{\pi i a k_0 \sin \gamma} e^{\pi i (M-1) d k_0 \sin \gamma} a \cdot \frac{\sin(\pi a k_0 \sin \gamma)}{\pi a k_0 \sin \gamma} \frac{\sin(M \pi d k_0 \sin \gamma)}{\sin(\pi d k_0 \sin \gamma)}$$

回折像(観測される強度): $\left|\Psi(P)\right|^2 = a^2 \left(\frac{\sin\left(\pi a k_0 \sin \gamma\right)}{\pi a k_0 \sin \gamma}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\sin(M\pi d k_0 \sin \gamma)}{\sin(\pi d k_0 \sin \gamma)}\right)^2$



光波から物質波までの説明 28:49

AT&T Archives: Matter Waves, Holden and Germer on Wave Nature and the Davisson-Germer Experiment https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=szGJnpNowqw&list=PLrCr7e1xtOBISb-1I5hZflV1KQIRI23nC