

电磁感应.

$$1. \mathcal{E}_i = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$I = \frac{N\Delta\Phi}{R}$$

$$2. \text{动生: } \mathcal{E}_i = \int_a^b (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\text{感生: } \oint \vec{E}_i \cdot d\vec{l} = -\iint \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$3. \text{自感: } L = \frac{d\Psi}{dI}, \mathcal{E}_i = -\frac{d\Psi}{dt} = -L \frac{dI}{dt}$$

$$\text{互感: } M = \frac{\Psi_{21}}{I_1} = \frac{\Psi_{12}}{I_2}, M = k\sqrt{L_1 L_2}$$

4. 磁场能量.

$$W = \frac{1}{2} L I^2$$

$$w_e = \frac{1}{2} BH$$

$$W = \iiint_V w_e dV$$

电磁场和电磁波

1. 位移电流

$$\vec{J}_D = \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

$$I_D = \int_S \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$I_{\text{总}} = \sum I + \int_S \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

连续性方程:

$$\oint (\vec{J} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}) \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$

2. 麦克斯韦方程组.

$$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iiint \rho dv$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\iint_S \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint_S \left(\vec{E} + \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \right) \cdot d\vec{S}$$

光的干涉.

$n\lambda$: 相长. $\frac{2m+1}{2}\lambda$: 相消.

1. 双缝干涉.

$$\delta = d \sin \theta = d \frac{x}{l}$$

$$\text{亮纹间距 } x = \pm k \frac{l}{d} \lambda$$

$$\text{强度: } I_p = 4I \cos^2 \frac{\phi}{2}$$

(ϕ 是相位差.)

2. 等倾干涉

$$\delta = 2n_2 e \cos r + \delta' \rightarrow \text{半波损失.}$$

\downarrow 垂直入射

$$\delta = 2n_2 e + \delta'$$

3. 等厚干涉:

$$\delta = 2n_2 e + \delta' \rightarrow \text{半波损失, 决定边缘明暗.}$$

$$\text{间距: } l = \frac{\lambda}{2 \sin \theta}$$

4. 牛顿环.

$$\delta = 2n_2 e + \delta'$$

$$e = \frac{r^2}{2R}$$

光的衍射:

1. 单缝衍射

$$\text{半波带: } \delta = a \sin \theta.$$

偶数: 暗 奇数: 明.

$$\Delta \theta = \frac{\lambda}{a}.$$

定量分析:

$$u = \frac{\lambda a \sin \theta}{\lambda}$$

光强关系:

$$u = \frac{\lambda a \sin \theta}{\lambda}$$

暗: $\sin \theta = k \frac{\lambda}{a}$

明: $\tan u = u$

光强关系: $\frac{I}{I_0} = \frac{\sin^2 u}{u^2}$

2. 光栅

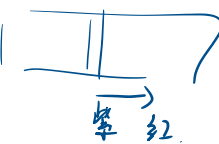
$$d = a + b$$

主极大: $d \sin \theta = k \lambda, \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$

暗条纹: $d \sin \theta = \frac{k}{N} \lambda, k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm(N-1)$

次极大: $\begin{array}{c} | \\ | \\ | \end{array}$
暗次暗

缺级: $\begin{cases} a \sin \theta = k \lambda \\ d \sin \theta = k_2 \lambda \end{cases}$

光谱: $\lambda \downarrow \theta \downarrow \Rightarrow$ 

分辨率本领: $R = \frac{\lambda}{\Delta \lambda} = kN$ (k为谱线等级)

3. 圆孔衍射:

第一级暗纹: $\sin \theta = 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{D}$

艾里斑半径: $r = 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{D} f$

最小分辨角: $\theta = 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{D}$

分辨率本领: $R = \frac{1}{\theta} = \frac{D}{1.22 \lambda}$

4. X射线晶体衍射

$$\delta = 2d \sin \theta$$

加强: $2d \sin \theta = k \lambda$


光的偏振

1. 马吕斯定律:

$$I = I_0 \cos^2 \alpha$$

(P.S. $I_{\text{偏}} = \frac{1}{2} I_{\text{自然}}$)

2. 布儒斯特定律:
(起偏角)

$$\tan i = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$


3. 椭圆偏振光.

振幅: $A \cos \omega t$, $A \sin \omega t$

相位差: $\Delta \varphi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (n_o - n_e) d$

$$\delta = (n_o - n_e) d$$

圆偏振光: $\delta = \frac{1}{2} \lambda$

4. 相互垂直振动合成(李萨如图)

$0 \sim \lambda$: 直线

$\frac{\lambda}{2}, \frac{3\lambda}{2}$: 正椭圆 

其他: 斜椭圆

$0 \sim \lambda$: \odot $\lambda \sim 2\lambda$: \odot

5. 两偏振光正交:

$$\Delta \varphi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} |n_o - n_e| d + \pi$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \varphi = 2k\pi & \text{相长} \\ \Delta \varphi = (2k+1)\pi & \text{相消} \end{cases}$$

6. 两偏振光平行:

$$\Delta \varphi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} |n_o - n_e| d$$

干涉条件同上.

量子光学

1. 辐射度:

单色 $M_\lambda(T) = \frac{dM_\lambda}{d\lambda}$

辐射度: $M(T) = \int_0^\infty M_\lambda(T) d\lambda$

黑体规律:

$t \uparrow$ $\lambda_m \downarrow$
 $t \uparrow$ 峰值 \uparrow

2. 两个定律

① 斯特藩玻尔兹曼: $M_B(T) = \int_0^\infty M_\lambda(T) d\lambda = \sigma T^4$ 与物体无关

① 斯特藩玻尔兹曼: $M_B(T) = \int_0^\infty M_{B\lambda}(T) d\lambda = \sigma T^4$ 与物体无关

② 维恩位移定律: $\lambda_m = \frac{b}{T}$

3. 普朗克能量量子

$$\epsilon = h\nu$$

$$M_{B\lambda}(T) = \frac{2\pi hc^2}{\lambda^5} \frac{1}{e^{hc/\lambda kT} - 1} \quad (\text{应该不用记})$$

4. 光电效应

$$h\nu - A = E_k = eU_c$$

$$h\nu_0 = A$$

5. 康普顿效应

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



$$\Delta\lambda = \frac{2h}{m_0 c} \sin^2 \frac{\phi}{2}$$

量子力学

1. 德布罗意关系

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

2. 不确定性关系

$$\Delta x \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2} \quad \hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi}$$

$$\Delta E \Delta t \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

3. 一维势阱

$$\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a}$$

$$E_n = n^2 \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2}$$

$$\text{驻波解波长: } \lambda = \frac{2a}{n}$$

与波解波长: $\lambda = \frac{c}{\nu}$.

氢原子能级.

1. 巴耳末公式:

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R \left(\frac{1}{k^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right).$$

线系: 莱曼: $\rightarrow 1$
巴耳末: $\rightarrow 2$

2. 玻尔假设.

$$L = mvr = n\hbar.$$

德布罗意解释.

$$\begin{cases} 2\pi r = \lambda \\ \lambda = \frac{h}{mv} \end{cases}$$

3. 电子轨道和电子能级.

$$r_n = n^2 \frac{\epsilon_0 \hbar^2}{\pi m e^2}.$$

$$E_n = -\frac{1}{n^2} \left(\frac{m e^2}{8 \epsilon_0^2 \hbar^2} \right) = -\frac{R}{n^2}$$

4. 4个量子数.

① 主量子数 n .

$$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$E = -\frac{1}{n^2} \left(\frac{m e^2}{8 \epsilon_0^2 \hbar^2} \right)$$

② 角量子数 l .

$$l = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1,$$

$$L = \sqrt{l(l+1)} \hbar.$$

③ 磁量子数 m_l .

$$m_l = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm l.$$

$$L_z = m_l \hbar$$

④ 自旋量子数 m_s

④ 自旋量子数 m_s

$$m_s = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S = \frac{\hbar}{2}, S_z = m_s \hbar$$

5. 简并度: n^2 .

最多电子状态: $2n^2$.