

第4章 光的衍射



4.1 衍射现象

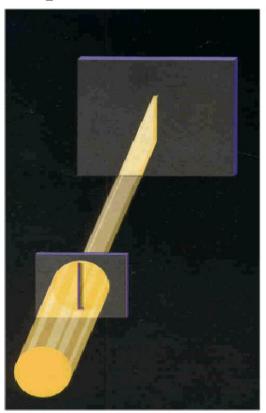
Feynman Lectures on Physics Vol. 1 Chap. 30 Diffraction

This chapter is a direct continuation of the previous one, although the name has been changed from *Interference* to *Diffraction*. No one has ever been able to define the difference between interference and diffraction satisfactorily. It is just a question of usage, and there is no specific, important physical difference between them. The best we can do, roughly speaking, is to say that when there are only a few sources, say two, interfering, then the result is usually called interference, but if there is a large number of them, it seems that the word diffraction is more often used. So, we shall not worry about whether it is interference or diffraction, but continue directly from where we left off in the middle of the subject in the last chapter.

衍射是在研究无数光束的相干叠加问题

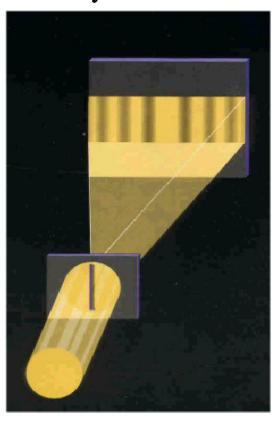
Single slit diffraction?

Expectation:



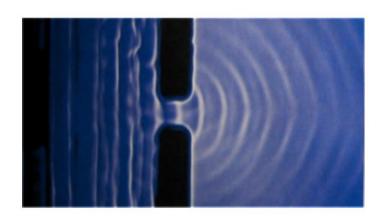
No diffraction

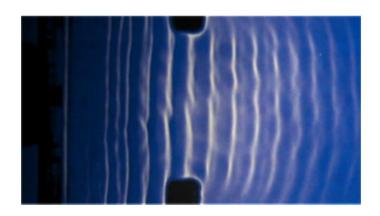
Reality:



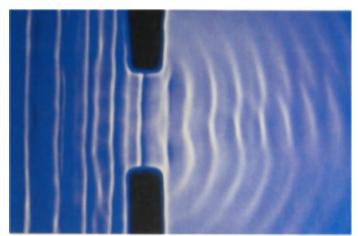
With diffraction

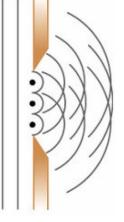
Single slit and Huygens's principle

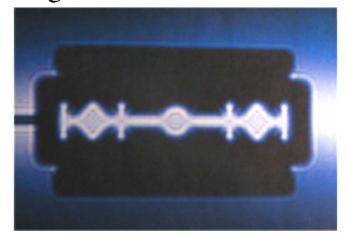




Waves bend around the edges

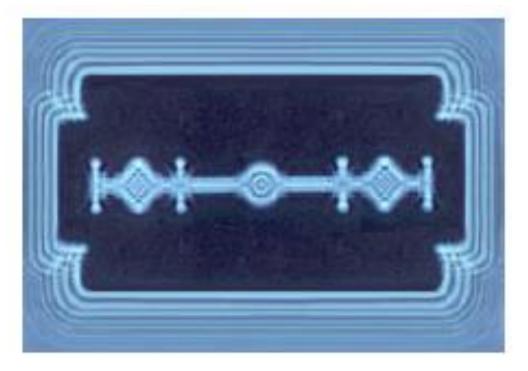


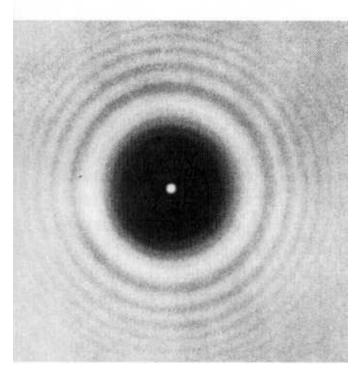




Shadow of razor blade







刀片边缘的衍射

圆屏衍射(泊松点)



4.1 衍射现象

■ 衍射现象是波动性的另一重要表现。它也是光相 干叠加的结果。

波在传播过程中遇到障碍物,能够绕过障碍物的边缘前进这种偏离直线传播的现象称为衍射现象。

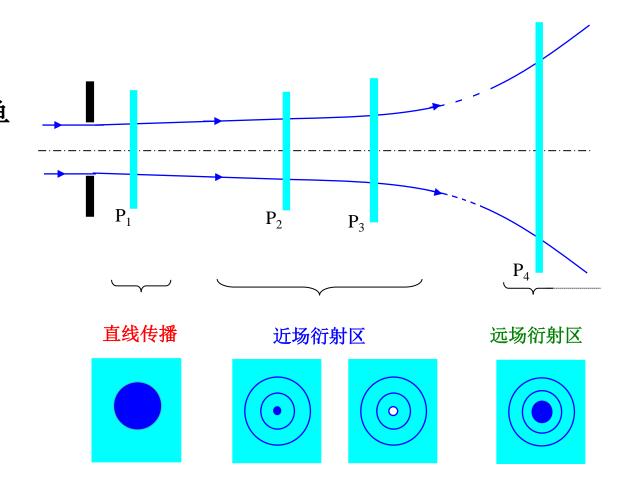
衍射是波的共性。波长较长的波较容易观察到衍射,如无线电波和声波,光波的衍射最早由格利马尔第(Grimaldi)于1665年观察到,1818年菲涅尔解释。

衍射是波动性的重要依据。**1924**年德布洛意关于物质波的假设,也是由电子衍射实验证实。



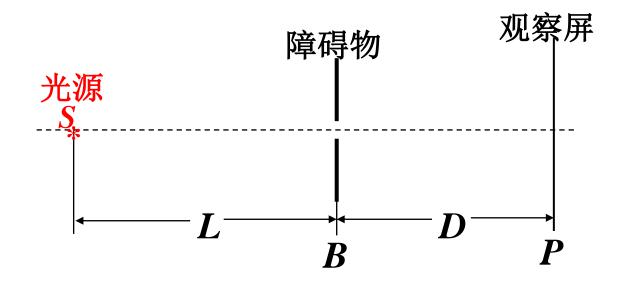
不同的观察区域,有不同的观察结果。

例1:平行单 例光上,平行单 圆孔板的光点 一在同观的 的光点





衍射的分类:



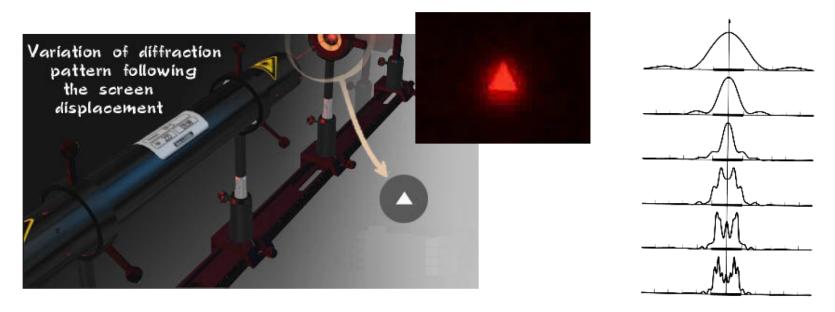
- (1) 菲涅耳(Fresnel)衍射 近场衍射及其以外的区域 L和 D中至少有一个是有限值。
- (2) <u>夫琅禾费(Fraunhofer)</u> 衍射 一 远场衍射

L和 D皆为无限大(比如说平行光)

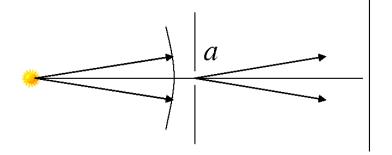


- 这种分类上从理论计算上考虑的。菲涅尔衍射是普遍,而夫朗和费衍射仅是它的一个特例。
- 由于夫朗和费衍射的计算要简单的多,因此把它 单归一类
- "远"和"近"与衍射孔径D及波长λ的相对大小 有关:
 - □对一定的λ,若D越小,衍射现象越明显。
 - □对一定的D, 若λ越小, 衍射现象越不明显。 观察衍射现象一般都是在远处, 且使λ ~D(符 射现象明显)。
 - □ 当λ/D→0时,波动光学 → 几何光学

Fresnel and Fraunhofer diffraction



Fresnel diffraction: 近场衍射区及其以外



Fraunhofer: far-field

$$R \gg a^2/\lambda$$

R - smallest of the distances from the aperture to the source or to the screen (plane waves)

详细的数学推导,Ref. 易明,Born



4.2 惠更斯-菲涅尔原理

惠更斯原理(1678年)认为: 波前上每一个点都可看做是发出 球面子波的波源。但不能说明在 不同方向上波的强度分布





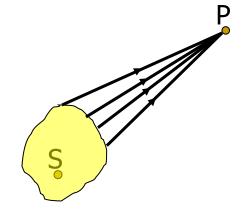
Christiaan Huygens Augustin Fresnel 1629 - 1695

1788-1827

菲涅尔1818年将惠更斯的子波概念修正为:

- 1)波传到的任意点都是子波的波源:
- 2) 各子波在空间各点进行相干叠加。

惠更斯-菲涅耳原理:波所到达的任意点 都可看作是能发出球面子波的波源,空间 中任意点P的振动是包围波源的任意闭合 曲面上发出的子波在该点的相干叠加。





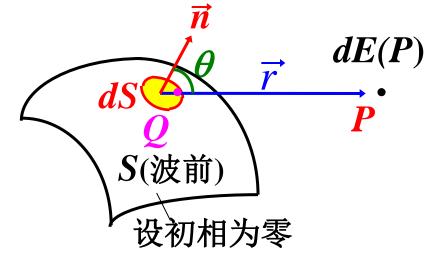
衍射问题变成了一个无限多光束的干涉问题。

处理问题的关键: 计算波源到各面元之间及各面

元到场点之间的光程差。

$$dE(P) \propto F(\theta) E(Q) \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} dS$$
倾斜因子

$$E(P) = \iint_{\Sigma} C \cdot F(\theta) E(Q) \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} dS$$



菲涅尔衍射公式

1882年以后,基尔霍夫(Kirchhoff)解电磁波动 方程,也得到了E(P)的表示式,这使得惠更斯—菲 涅耳原理有了波动理论的根据。



菲涅尔积分公式给出了定量的结果。不过由于倾斜因子**F**(θ)的引入是人为的,无具体的函数形式,使计算复杂化,只能在某些简单情况下有解。

$$F(\theta)$$
: 倾斜因子
$$\begin{cases} \theta = 0, & F = F_{\text{max}} \\ \theta \uparrow \rightarrow F(\theta) \downarrow \\ \theta \geq 90^{\circ}, & F = 0 \end{cases}$$

对于点光源发出的球面波的倾斜因子

$$F(\theta) = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}$$

■ 最后写出Fresnel-Kirchhoff formula

$$E(P) = \frac{-i}{2\lambda} \iint_{\Sigma_0} (1 + \cos \theta) \cdot E(Q) \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} dS$$



- Homework wk11 (submit on May 11)
- P220 思考题4-2