## 第三章 光波的叠加 I

- 光学研究的内容包括:
  - 光的产生(Production)光源、激光、同步辐射
  - - 各向同性介质 传播规律 , 特別 是干涉、衍射、偏振
    - ■各向异性介质 双折射、旋光
  - 光与物质的相互作用(Interaction)
    - 散射、吸收、光电效应、光化学效应

量子光学

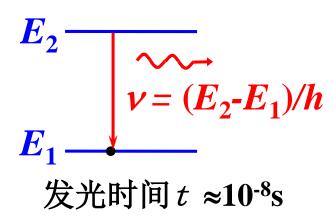


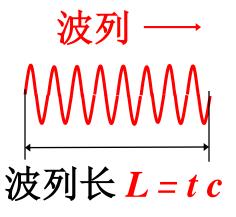
## 光源的发光特性

光源的最基本的发光单元是分子、原子。

■普通光源

自发辐射跃迁







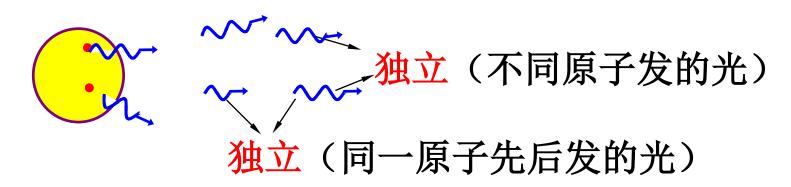
### 普通光源 每个原子发光是间隙式的;

普通光源 各个原子的发光是完全独立的, 互不相关:

它们何时发光完全是不确定的; 发光频率,光的振动方向,光波的初位相 以及光波的传播方向等都可能不同;



普通光源的不同原子发的光不可能产生干涉现象。

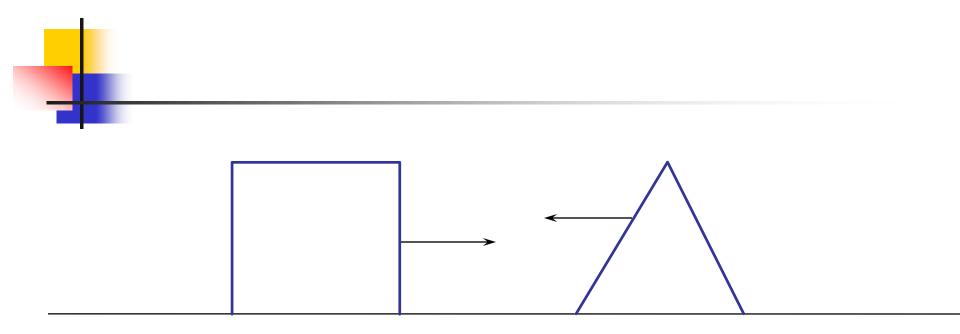


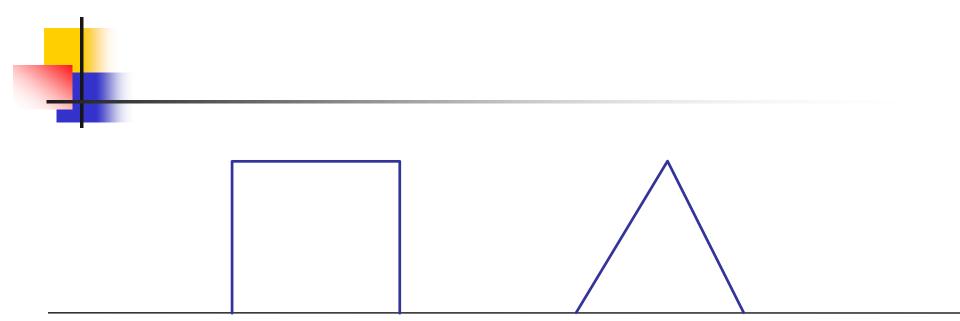
例如:普通灯泡发的光;火焰;电弧;太阳光等等。

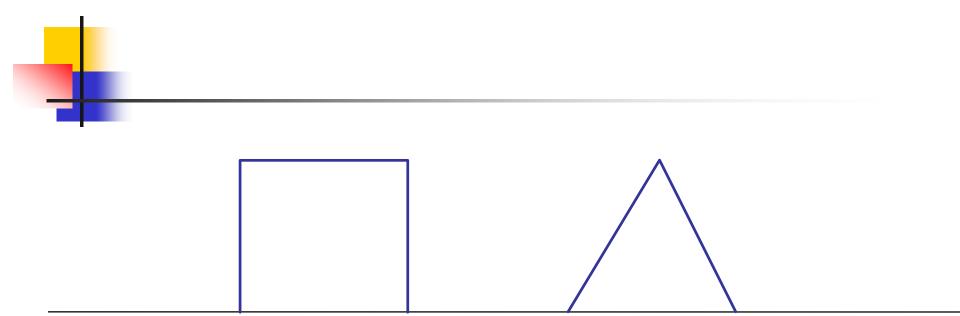


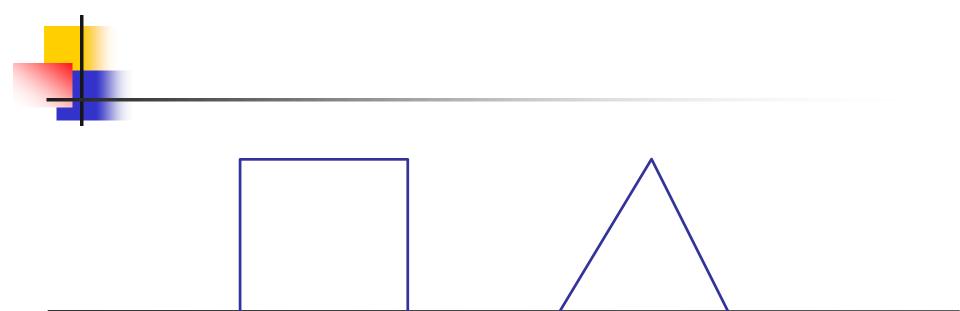
### ■ 1. 叠加原理

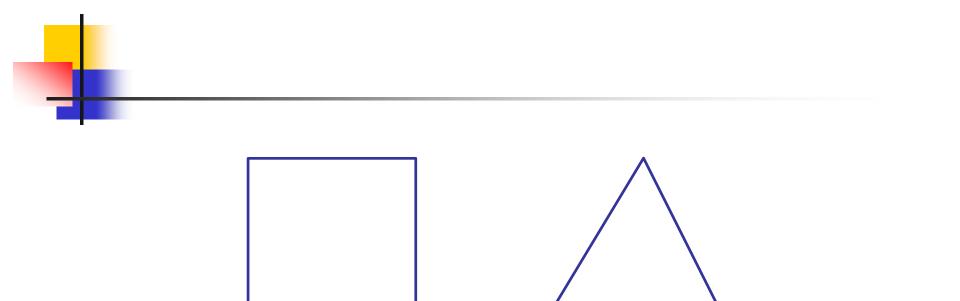
- 简谐波在空间自由传播时,空间各点都将引起振动。 当两列波在同一空间传播时,空间各点必然同时参 与每列波在该点的振动。由于光传播的独立传播原 理,在叠加区各点的总的振动就是各光波单独存在 时光振动之合成。这就是光波的**叠加原理**。
- 由于光波是矢量波,因此叠加应该是**矢量叠加**,化 为标量时,应理解为同一方向的分量合成。

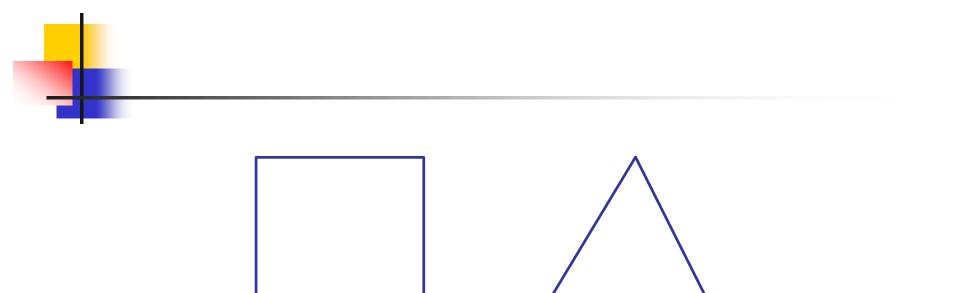


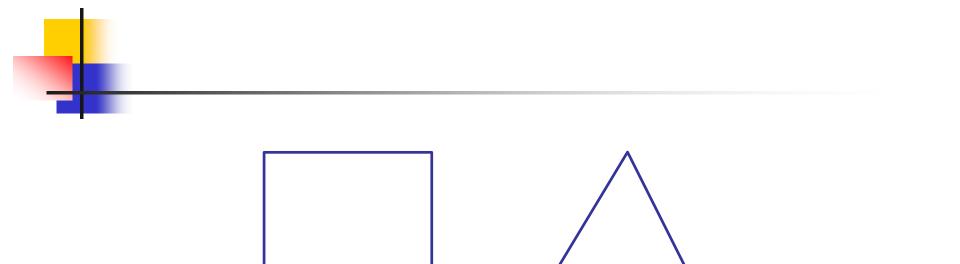


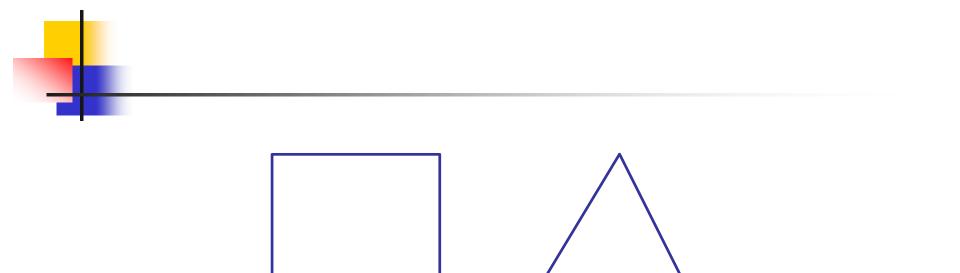


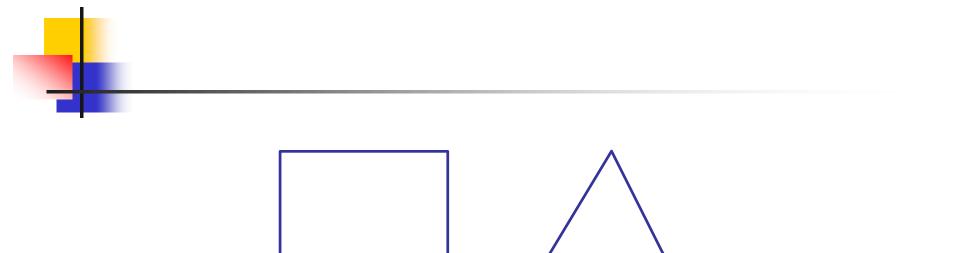






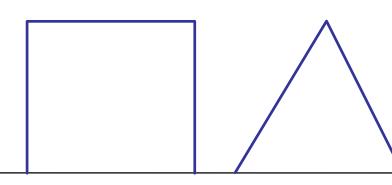




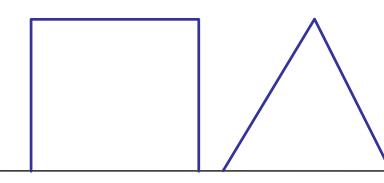




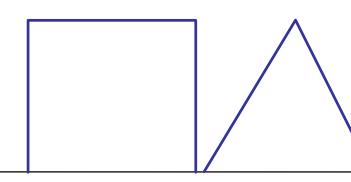




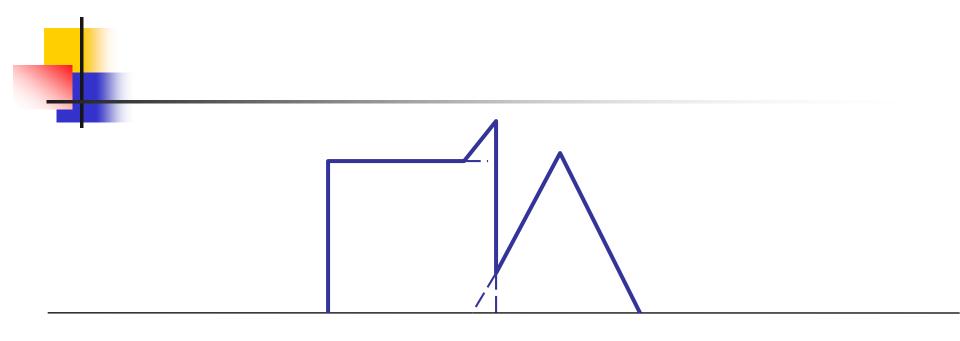


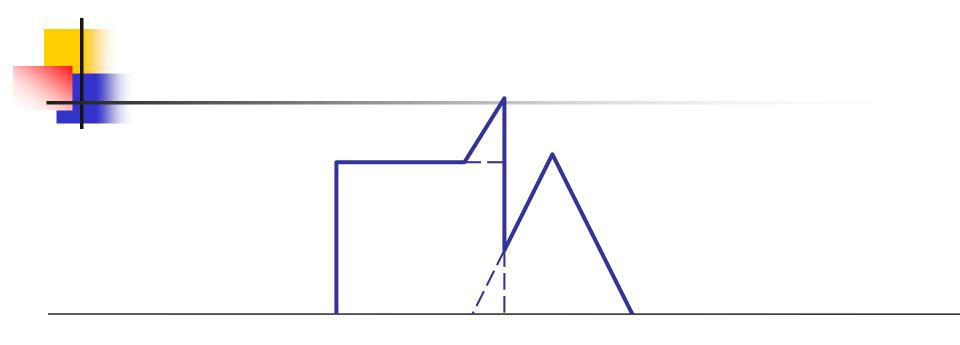


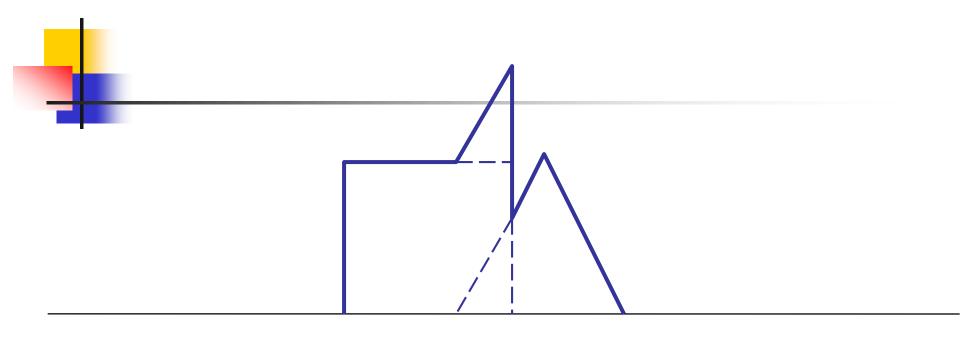


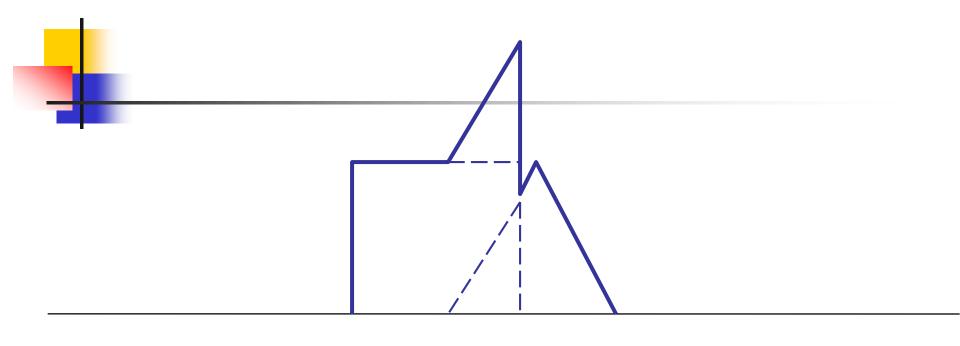


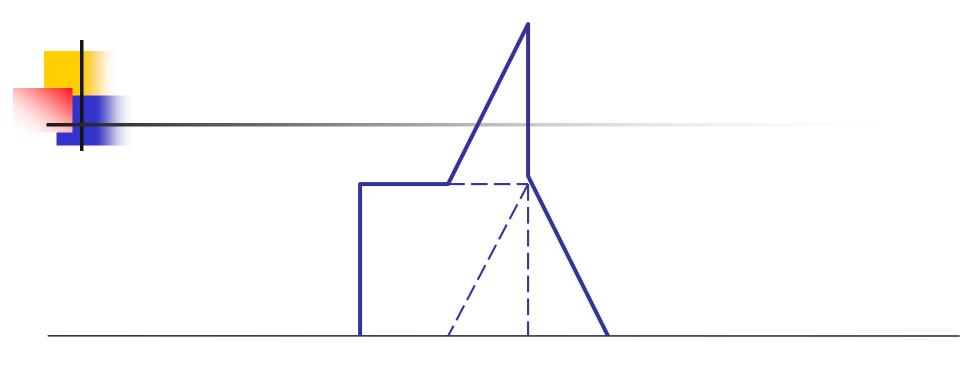


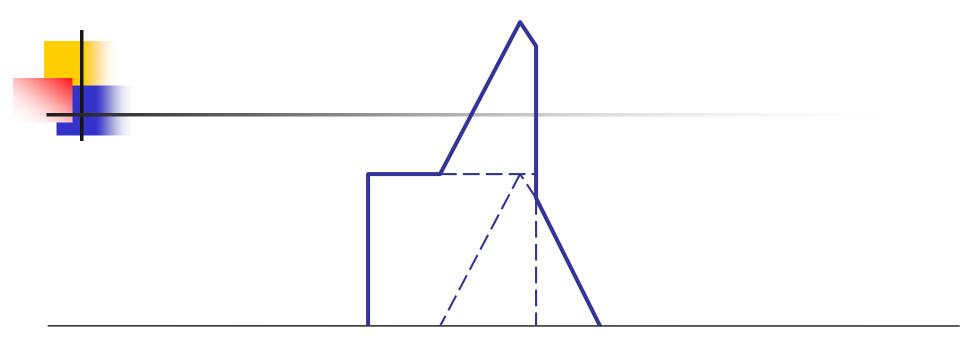


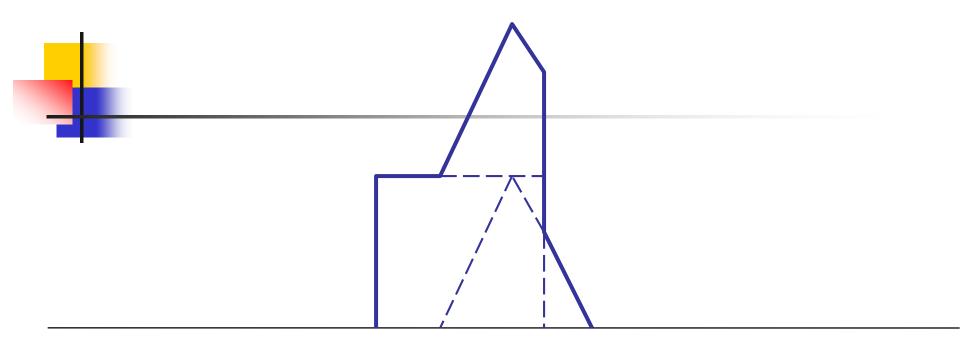


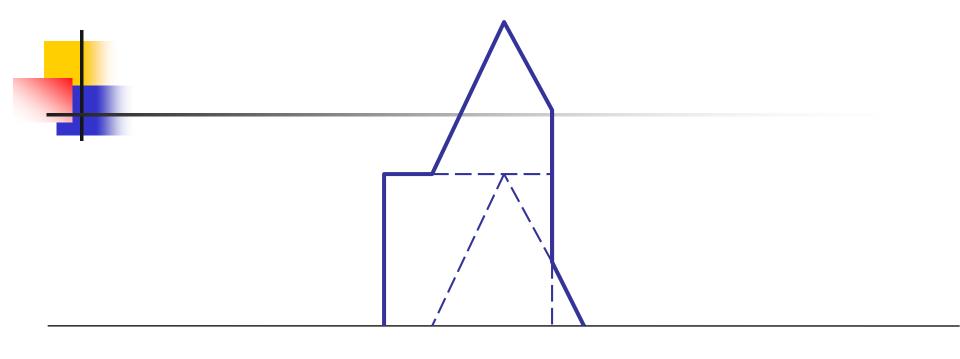


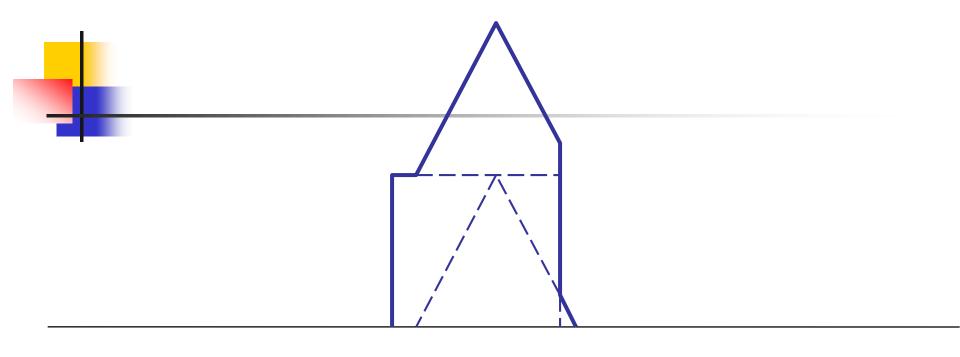


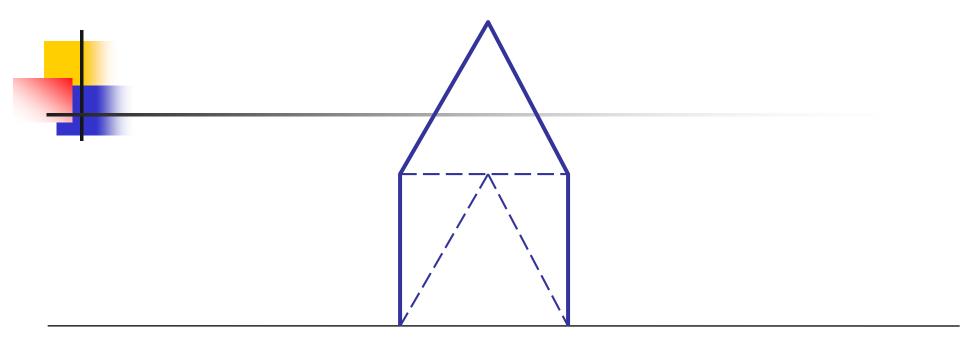


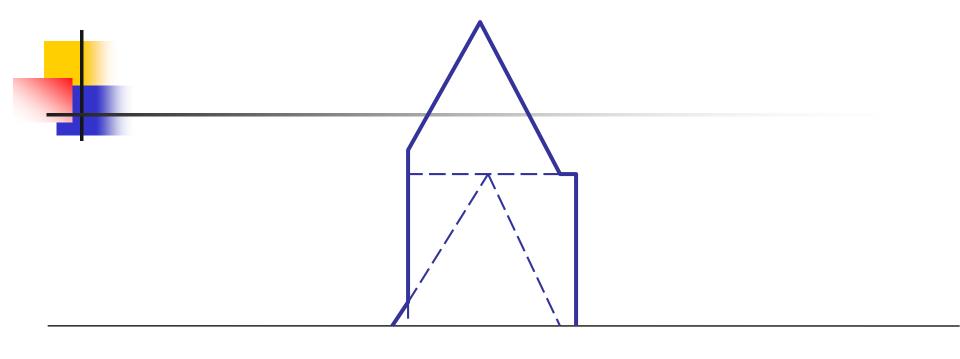


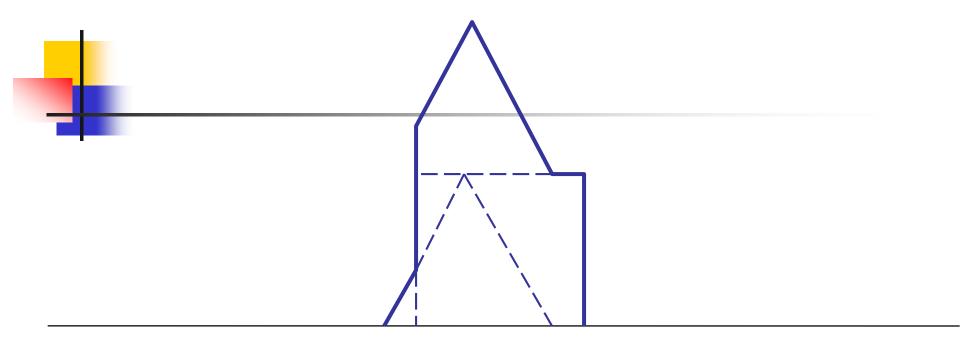


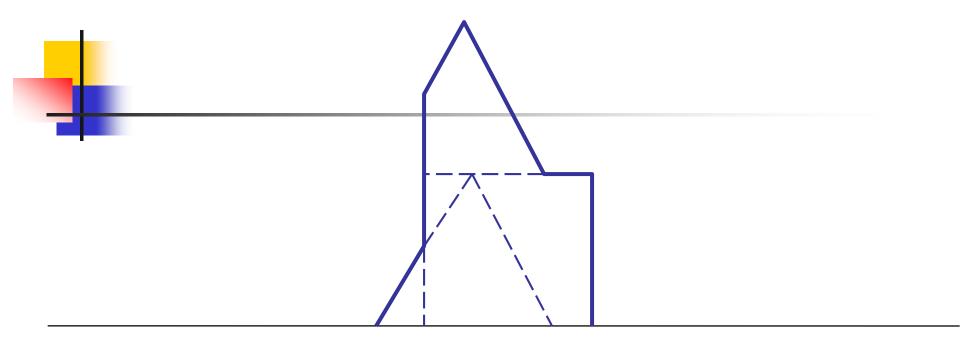


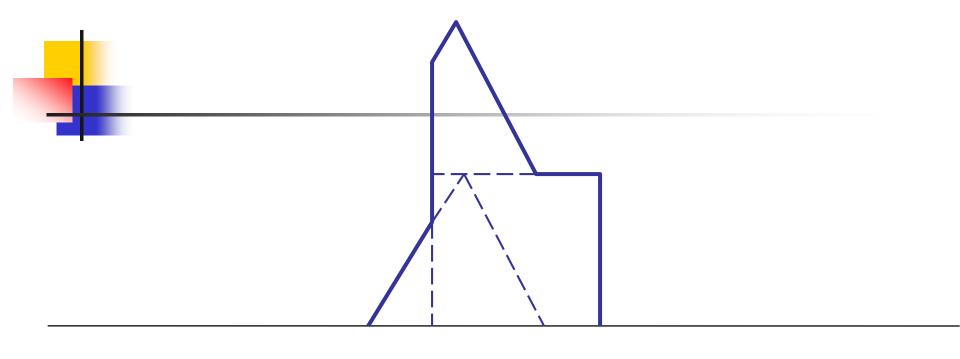


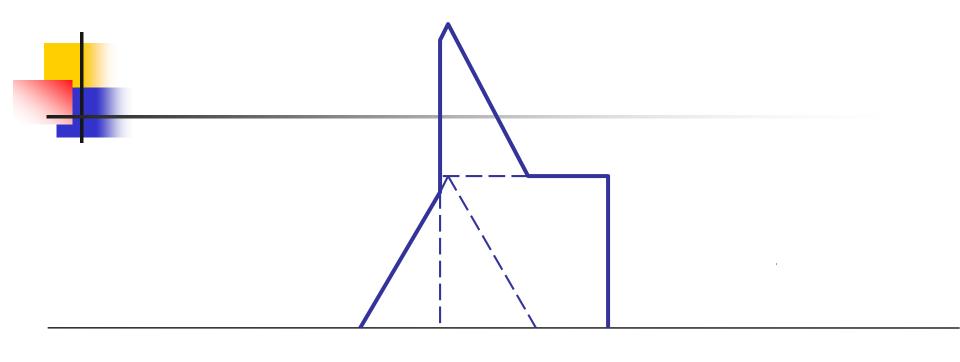


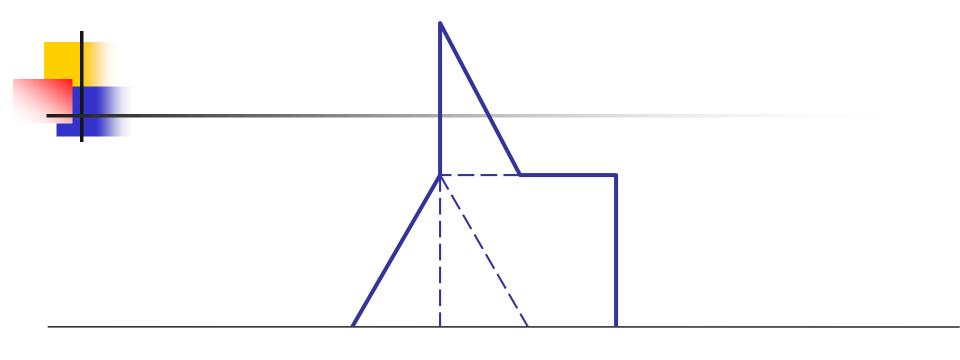


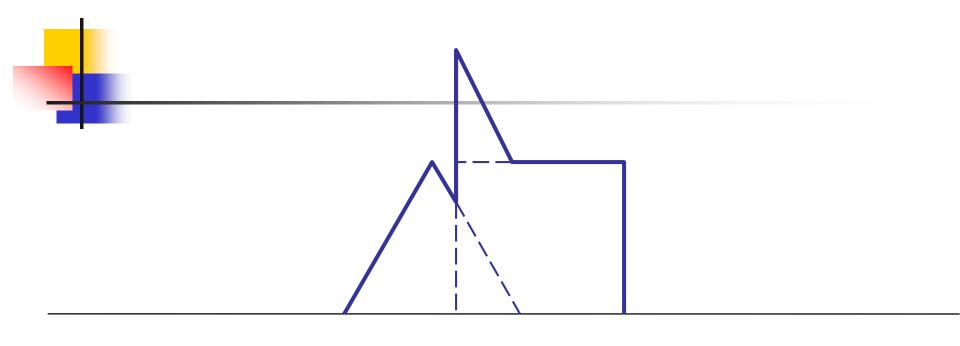


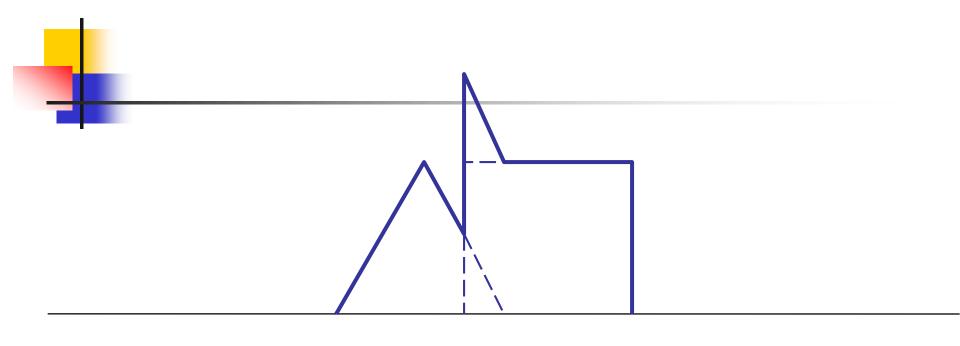


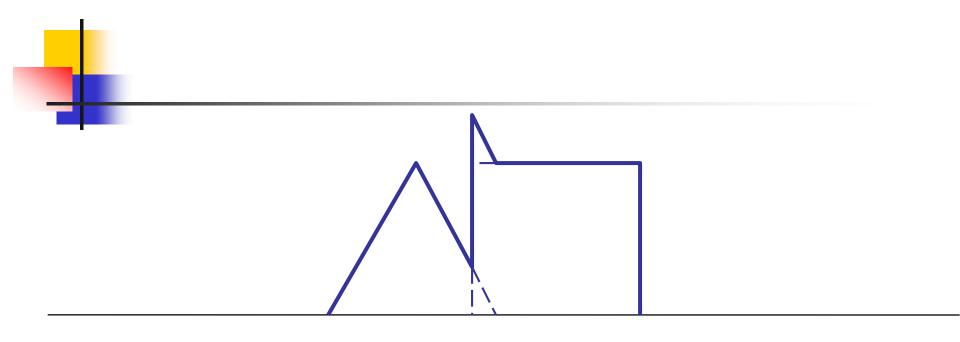




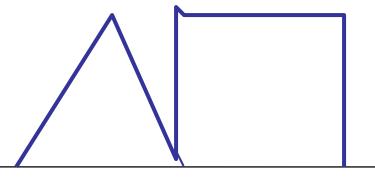


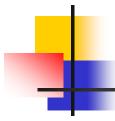


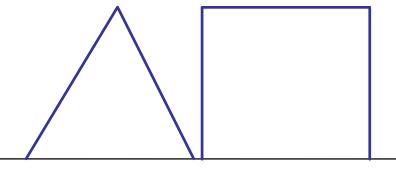


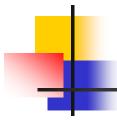


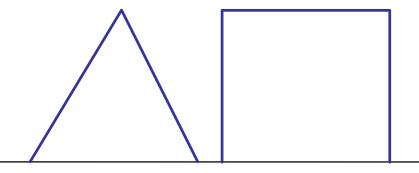


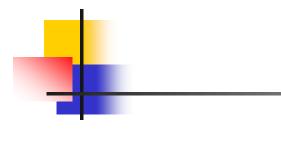


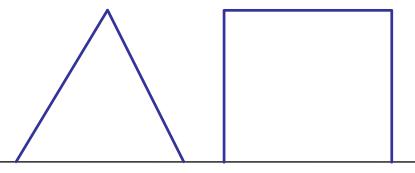












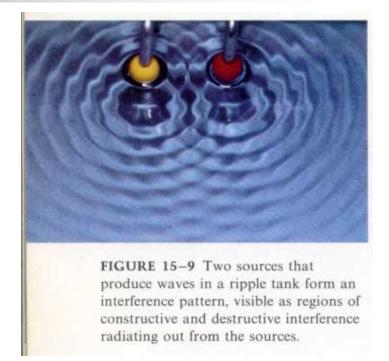


#### ■ 2. 光波的相干叠加

■ 干涉现象是光作相干叠加的结果

我们把两束或两束以上的光波 在一定条件下叠加,在重叠区 域形成的稳定、不均匀的光强 分布的现象称为光的干涉。

■ <u>光的干涉在历史上曾作为光的</u> <u>波动性的重要例证</u>



### 水波盘演示 干涉现象

# 物理学史

- Huygens, 1678, 巴黎科学院《论光》
- Newton, 1704, 出版《光学》, 其中称Huygens 为力学家、几何学家和天文学家
- 1802, Thomas Young, 干涉, 指出粒子学说缺点有三:
  - 强弱光是传播速度一致
  - 为何有部分反射,部分折射
  - 无法说明干涉



- Young在论文中称: "尽管我仰慕牛顿的大名,但我并不因此非得认为他是百无一失的...。我...遗憾地看到他也会弄错,而他的权威也许有时甚至阻碍了科学进步。"
- 但Young认为光是纵波,因而无法解释1808年Malus发现的偏振现象
- 1818, Fersnel, 横波理论,参与巴黎科学院的悬赏征文而轰动一时,最后由傅科和斐索的仲裁实验一锤定音。 因波动论认为光疏V大,而粒子论相反。