

第六讲 波的衍射与干涉

- 01 惠更斯原理
- 02波的衍射
- 03波的干涉
- 04 驻波

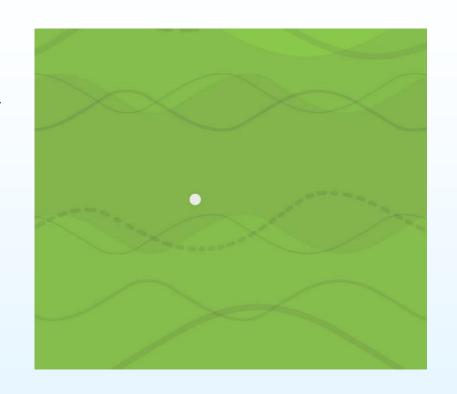


01 惠更斯原理



1678年惠更斯提出

任一波面上各点都可以看作是 发射子波的波源, 子波源发出子波 形成的包络面



根据惠更斯原理可以确定波在任一时刻的波面 和波的传播方向、反射波、折射波和波的衍射。

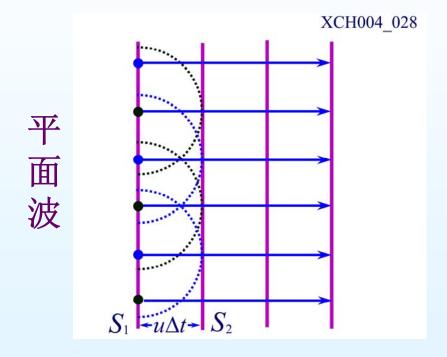
是下一时刻新的波面。

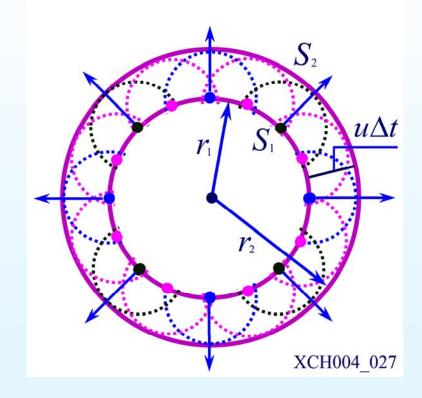


t时刻的波面 S_1

波面上各子波源在时间 Δt 内发出半径为 $u\Delta t$ 的子波

 $t+\Delta t$ 时刻的波面S,为所有这些子波的包络面





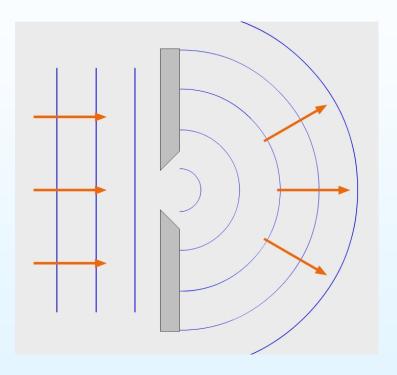
球 面 波

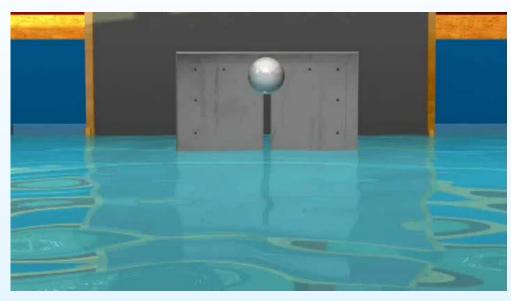
 S_1 和 S_2 面之间的距离 $\Delta r = u \Delta t$

02波的衍射



衍射 —— 波在传播过程中通过障碍物偏离原来传播方向





平面波经过狭缝

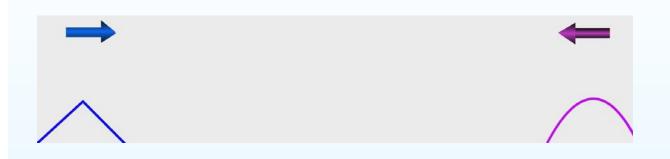
水面波经过狭缝

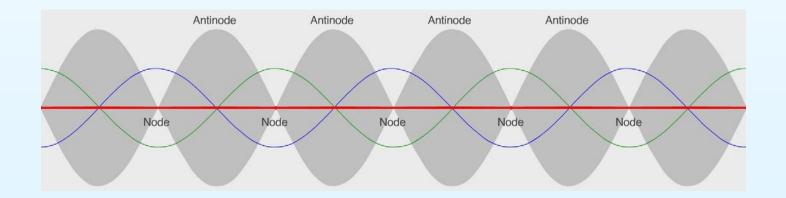




03 波的干涉

1波的叠加原理 —— 几列波在相遇的区域合成 是各波单独存在时引起的位移矢量和





2 波的干涉

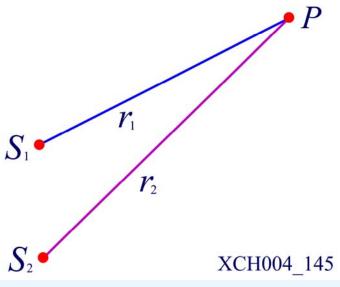


相干波 —— 两列波频率相同、振动方向一致、相差恒定

相干波源 ——产生相干波的波源

波源
$$\begin{cases} y_{10}(t) = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1) \\ y_{20}(t) = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2) \end{cases}$$

两波在P点引起的振动

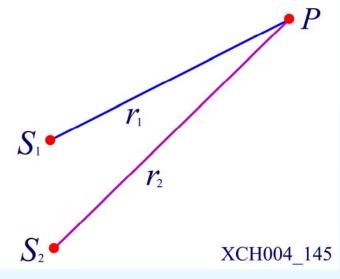


$$\begin{cases} y_1(r_1,t) = A_1 \cos(\omega t - 2\pi \frac{r_1}{\lambda} + \varphi_1) & y = y_1 + y_2 \\ y_2(r_2,t) = A_2 \cos(\omega t - 2\pi \frac{r_2}{\lambda} + \varphi_2) & y = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \end{cases}$$



$$P$$
点合振动方程 $y = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$ HANGZHOU DIAN

合振动的振幅
$$A = A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos\Delta\varphi$$



$$\Delta \varphi = (\omega t - 2\pi \frac{r_2}{\lambda} + \varphi_2) - (\omega t - 2\pi \frac{r_1}{\lambda} + \varphi_1)$$

相差
$$\Delta \varphi = (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) - 2\pi \frac{r_2 - r_1}{\lambda}$$

XCH004_145 强度
$$I = \frac{1}{2} \rho A^2 \omega^2 u$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\rho A^2 \omega^2 u = \frac{1}{2}\rho \omega^2 u (A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1 A_2 \cos \Delta \varphi)$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1I_2}\cos\Delta\varphi$$
 — 相差决定 P 点波的强度

$$\begin{cases} I = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} \cos \Delta \varphi \\ \Delta \varphi = (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) - 2\pi \frac{r_2 - r_1}{\lambda} \end{cases}$$

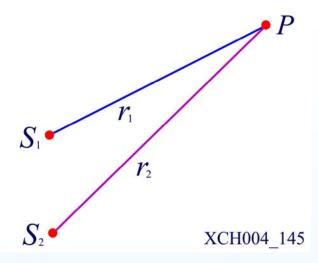


满足
$$(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) - 2\pi \frac{r_2 - r_1}{\lambda} = \pm 2k\pi$$

満足
$$(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) - 2\pi \frac{r_2 - r_1}{\lambda} = \pm (2k+1)\pi$$

$$\begin{cases} A_{\min} = |A_1 - A_2| \\ I = I_1 + I_2 - 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} \end{cases}$$





$$\begin{cases} A_{\text{max}} = A_1 + A_2 \\ I = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_{\min} = |A_1 - A_2| \\ I = I_1 + I_2 - 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} \end{cases}$$

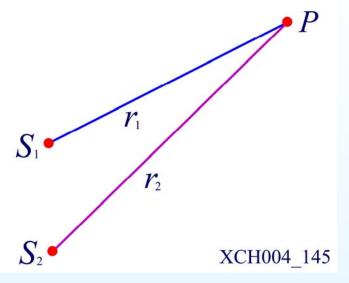
》波程差



$$\Delta \varphi = (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) - 2\pi \frac{r_2 - r_2}{\lambda} \xrightarrow{\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 0} \Delta \varphi = 2\pi \frac{r_2 - r_1}{\lambda}$$

波程差
$$\delta = r_2 - r_1$$

相差
$$\Delta \varphi = 2\pi \frac{\delta}{\lambda} \begin{cases} = \pm 2k\pi \\ = \pm (2k+1)\pi \end{cases}$$



如果

$$\delta = \pm k\lambda$$

$$\delta = \pm (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2}$$

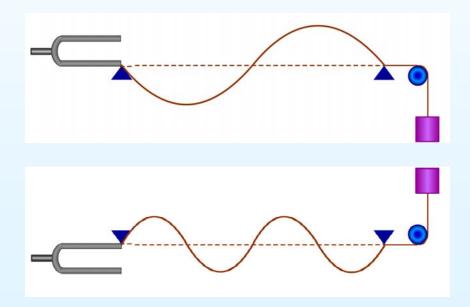
$$I = I_1 + I_2 - 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2}$$

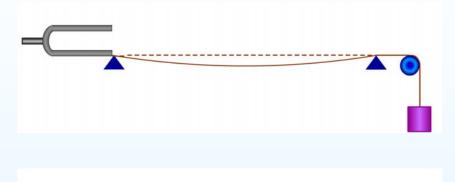


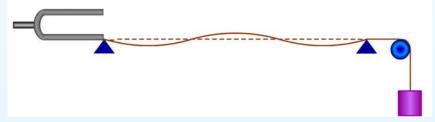


1 驻波实验 ——一定长度的弦线,两端固定, 弦线上可以形成不同波长的波。

没有能量的传播! 没有振动状态的传播!



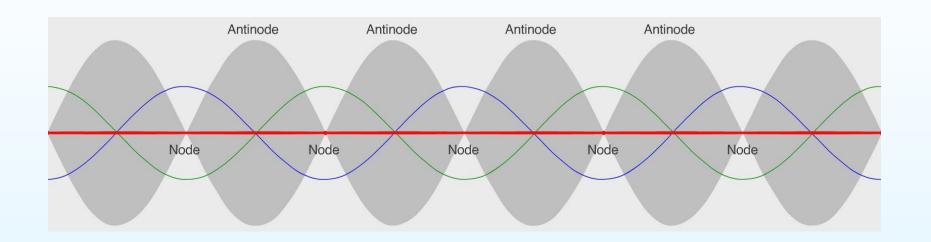




- 一些点始终静止不动!
- 一些点振动幅度最大!



驻波——两列同类相干波:同频率、同振幅、振动一致沿相反方向传播时叠加而成



波节 —— 静止不动的点 波腹 —— 振动最强的点

2 驻波波函数

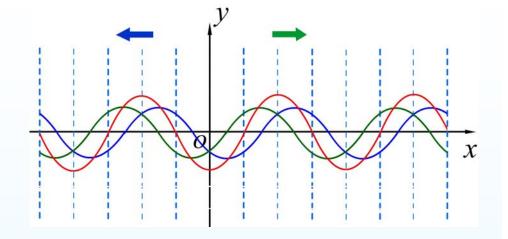


$$y_1 = A\cos[2\pi(vt - \frac{x}{\lambda}) + \varphi_1]$$

$$y_2 = A\cos[2\pi(vt + \frac{x}{\lambda}) + \varphi_2]$$

$$y_2 = A\cos[2\pi(\nu t + \frac{x}{\lambda}) + \varphi_2]$$

$$y = y_1 + y_2$$



$$y = A\cos\left[2\pi(\nu t - \frac{x}{\lambda}) + \varphi_1\right] + A\cos\left[2\pi(\nu t + \frac{x}{\lambda}) + \varphi_2\right]$$

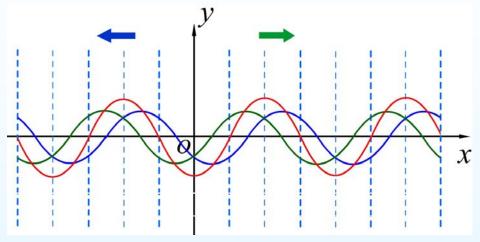
应用三角公式
$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2\cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}\cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$$

$$y = 2A\cos(2\pi\frac{x}{\lambda} + \frac{\varphi_2 - \varphi_1}{2})\cos(2\pi\nu t + \frac{\varphi_2 + \varphi_1}{2})$$

3 驻波的特征



驻波波函数
$$y = 2A\cos(2\pi\frac{x}{\lambda} + \frac{\varphi_2 - \varphi_1}{2})\cos(2\pi\nu t + \frac{\varphi_2 + \varphi_1}{2})$$



对于给定一点 x_0

$$A_{\triangleq} = \left| 2A\cos(2\pi \frac{x_0}{\lambda} + \frac{\varphi_2 - \varphi_1}{2}) \right|$$

$$y = A_{\text{e}} \left[\cos(2\pi vt + \frac{\varphi_2 + \varphi_1}{2}) \right]$$
 一简谐振动

与质点的 位置无关

振幅和质点的位置有关

1) 波腹和波节的位置



 $A_{\triangleq} = 2A \left| \cos 2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda} \right|$

驻波振幅
$$A_{\triangleq} = 2A \left| \cos(2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda} + \frac{\varphi_2 - \varphi_1}{2}) \right|$$
 如果 $\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 0$

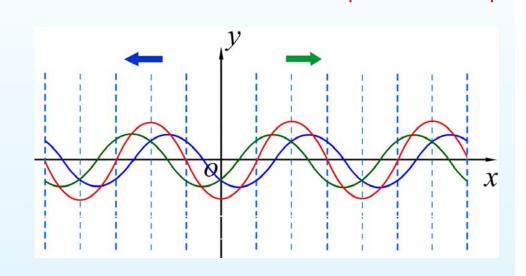
波节
$$2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda} = (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x = (2k+1)\frac{1}{4}\lambda$$

$$k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$$

波腹
$$2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda} = k\pi$$
 $x = k\frac{\lambda}{2}$

相邻两波腹(或波节)的距离 $x_{k+1} - x_k = \frac{\lambda}{2}$



$$x_{k+1} - x_k = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

2) 振动的相的关系

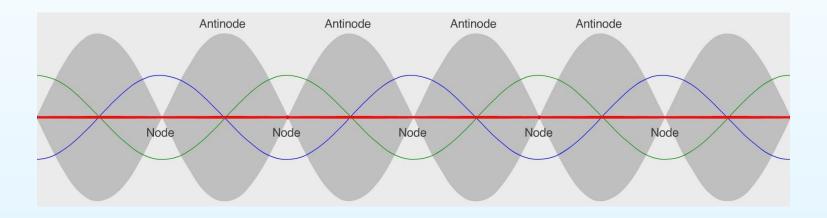


波函数
$$y = \left(2A\cos(2\pi\frac{x}{\lambda} + \frac{\varphi_2 - \varphi_1}{2})\right)\cos(2\pi\nu t + \frac{\varphi_2 + \varphi_1}{2})$$

大小:

振动的振幅

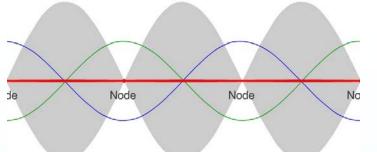
正负: 同相或反相振动

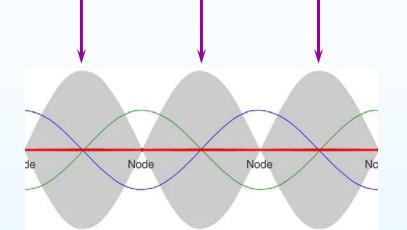


相邻两节点之间各点振动的相一致一个节点两侧各点振动的相相反

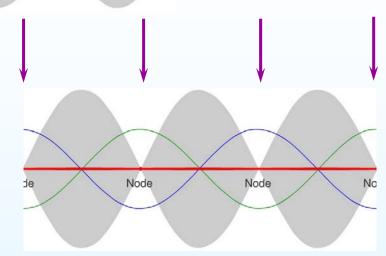




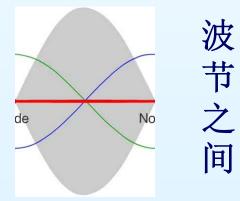


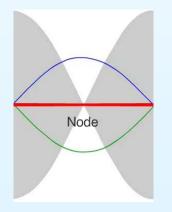


波 腹



波节





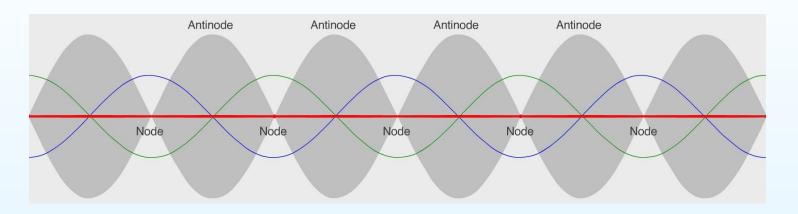
波节两 侧

3) 驻波的能量



形成驻波时 —— 没有振动状态和能量的定向传播

正向波的能流密度
$$I_1 = \omega u = \frac{1}{2} \rho A^2 \omega^2 u$$



负向波的能流密度
$$I_2 = \varpi(-u) = -\frac{1}{2}\rho A^2 \omega^2 u$$

驻波的能流密度 $I = I_1 + I_2 = 0$

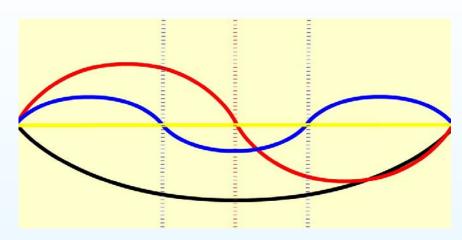
4 半波损失



固定端点静止不动, 入射波与反射波在该点的相差为 π

入射波

$$y_1 = A\cos[2\pi(vt - \frac{x}{\lambda}) + \varphi_1]$$



反射波

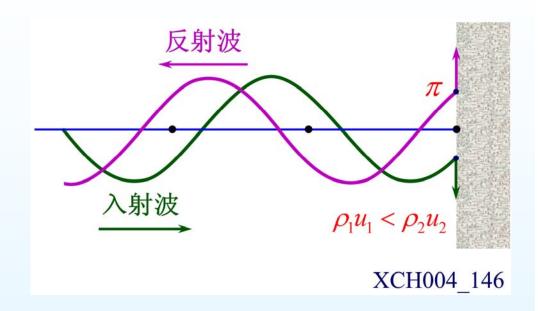


产生半波损失的条件

波从波疏介质(pu小)

到波密介质(ρu 大)的界面

 $\rho_1 u_1 < \rho_2 u_2$



反射波和入射波之间发生π相变 —— 半波损失



→ 将长度为L的弦线两端固定后拉紧

拨动弦线使其振动,形成的波将沿弦线传播

在固定端发生反射而在弦线上形成驻波

已知波在弦线中的传播速度 $u = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}}$

 ρ ——质量线密度 T—— 弦线的张力

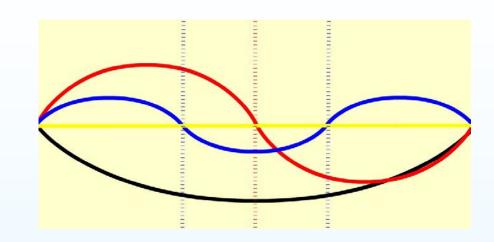
证明弦线只能作下列固有频率的振动 $v_n = \frac{n}{2L} \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}}$



 \bowtie 相邻两波节的距离 $x_{k+1} - x_k = \frac{\lambda}{2}$

长度满足
$$L=n\frac{\lambda}{2}$$

驻波波长
$$\lambda_n = \frac{2L}{n}$$



振动频率
$$v_n = \frac{u}{\lambda_n}$$
 $u = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}}$

$$v_n = \frac{n}{2L} \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}} \qquad --------振动本征频率$$

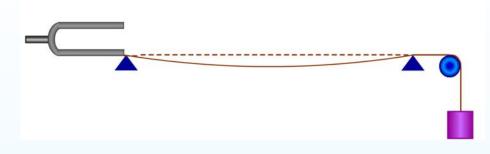


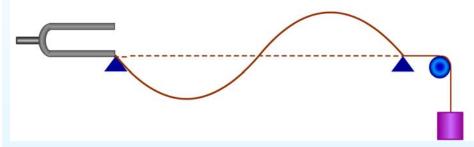
$$v_n = \frac{n}{2L} \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}}$$

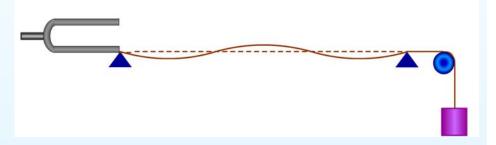
$$v_n = \frac{n}{2L} \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}} \qquad v_1 = \frac{1}{2L} \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}} \quad ----- - \pm \emptyset$$

$$v_n = n(\frac{1}{2L}\sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}}) \qquad n > 1$$

- 谐频

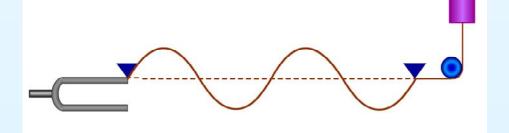






2 次谐频

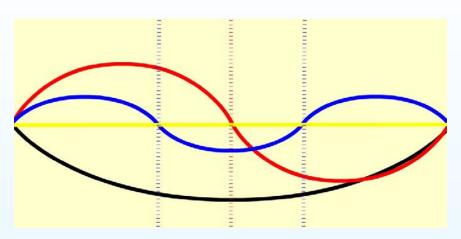
3次谐频



4次谐频



$$v_n = \frac{n}{2L} \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}}$$





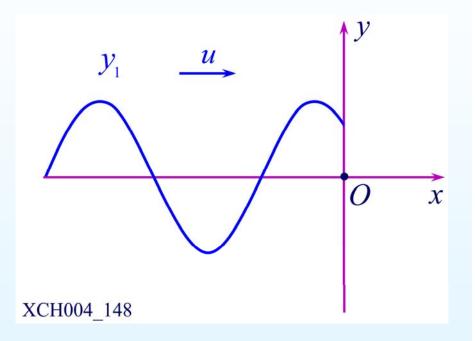
驻波系统的振动 —— 各种频率的驻波叠加 基频决定音调,谐频决定音色。 谐频成分越丰富,声音悦耳动听!



在x=0处发生反射,反射点为节点、求:

- 1) 反射波的波函数
- 2) 合成驻波的波函数
- 3) 各波腹和波节的位置
- 区 t时刻入射波的波形图

O点入射波的振动方程



$$y_{10} = A\cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{0}{\lambda}\right) = A\cos 2\pi \frac{t}{T}$$

$$y_{10} = A\cos 2\pi \frac{t}{T}$$





O点反射波的振动方程

$$y_{2O} = A\cos(2\pi \frac{t}{T} + \pi)$$

反射波的波函数

$$y_2 = A\cos[2\pi(\frac{t}{T} + \frac{x}{\lambda}) + \pi]$$

沿x轴负方向传播

驻波波函数
$$y = A\cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda}\right) + A\cos\left[2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} + \frac{x}{\lambda}\right) + \pi\right]$$

 $y = 2A\sin 2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda} \cdot \sin 2\pi \frac{t}{T}$

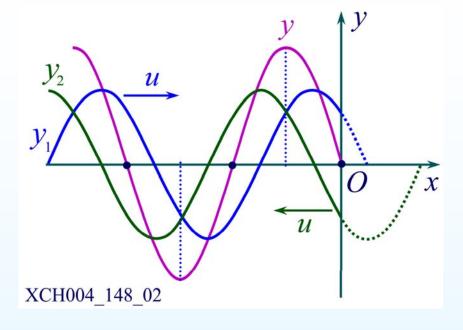


$$y = 2A\sin 2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda} \cdot \sin 2\pi \frac{t}{T}$$

波节位置
$$2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda} = \pm k\pi$$

$$x = -k\frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$



驻波只在原点左方空间形成

波腹位置
$$2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda} = \pm (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x = -(2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{4}$$