第十一章 波动光学

第二部分:衍射

§11.5 光的衍射

§11.6 单缝衍射

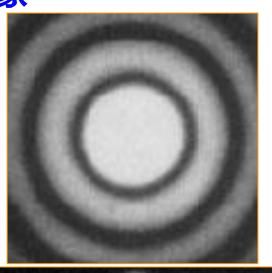
§11.7 圆孔衍射 光学仪器的分辨本领

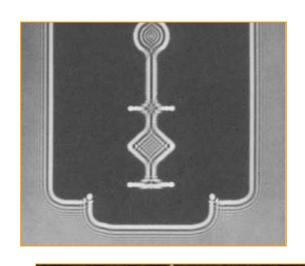
§11.8 光栅衍射

§11-5 光的衍射

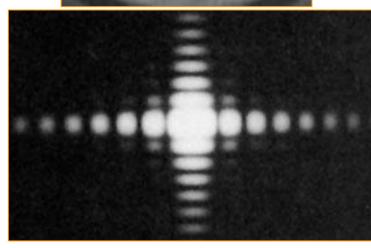
一、衍射现象

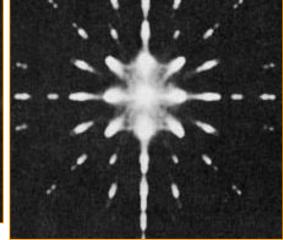
(圆孔衍射)





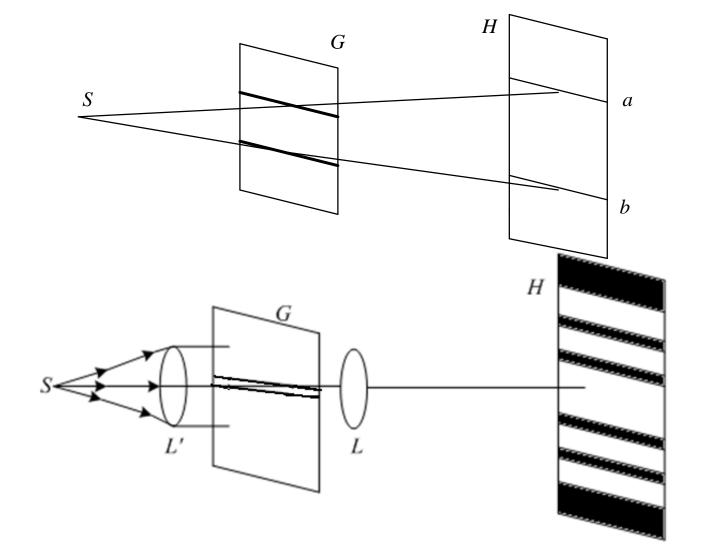
(剃须刀 边缘衍射)

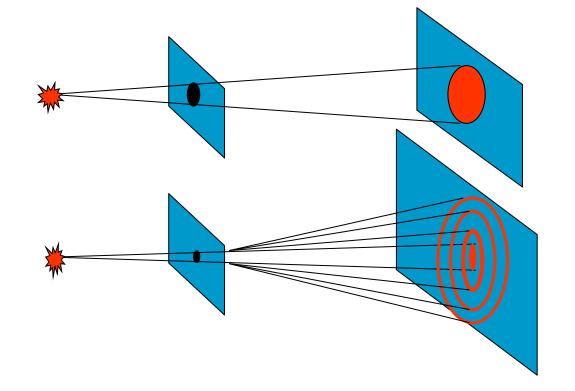




(矩孔衍射)

(矩形网络衍射)

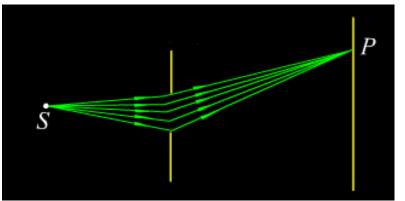




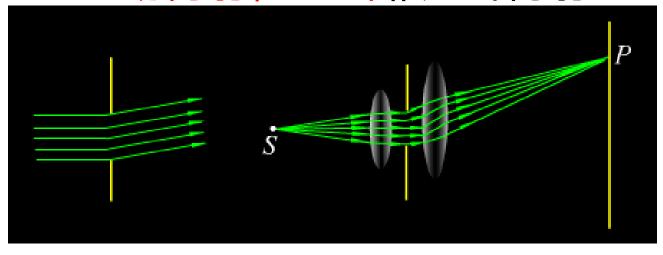
衍射

光在传播过程中,在障碍物受限方向上,光强重新分布 形成明暗条纹的现象.

二、衍射的分类



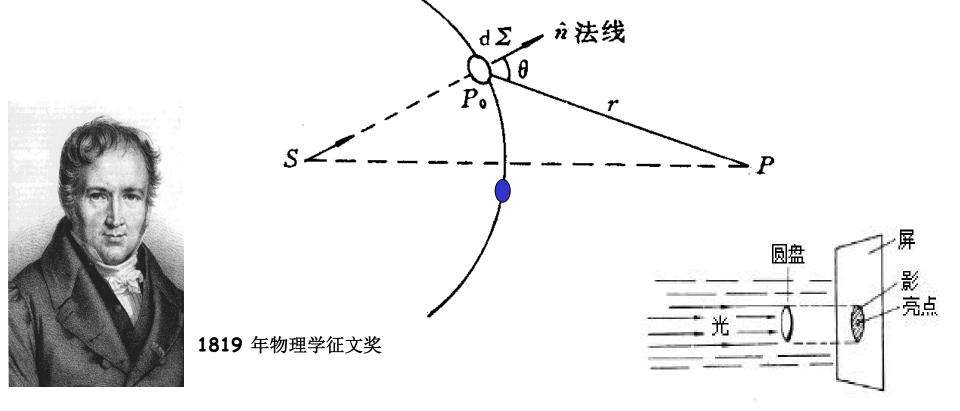
近场衍射, 也叫菲涅耳衍射



远场衍射, 也叫夫琅和费衍射

三、惠更斯—菲涅耳原理

1、内容 波面上的的任何一点都是子波的波源, 各子波在空间某点的相干叠加,就决定了该点波 的强度。



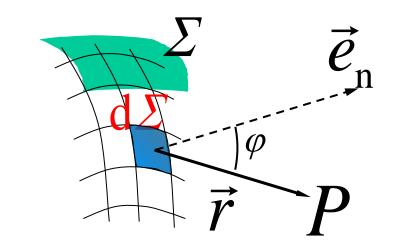
2、菲涅耳衍射积分公式

设初相为零,面积为5的波面 , 其上面

元 $d \sum \mathbf{c} P$ 点引起的振动为

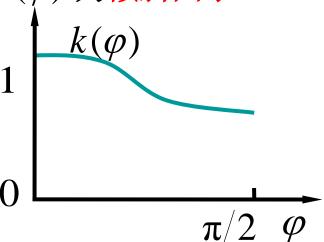
$$dE \propto k(\varphi) \cdot \frac{d\Sigma}{r} \cos(\omega \ t - \frac{2\pi r}{\lambda})$$

$$dE = F \cdot k(\varphi) \frac{d\Sigma}{r} \cos(\omega \ t - \frac{2\pi r}{\lambda})$$



F 取决于波面上d\(\sumeq\)处的波强度, $k(\varphi)$ 为倾斜因子.

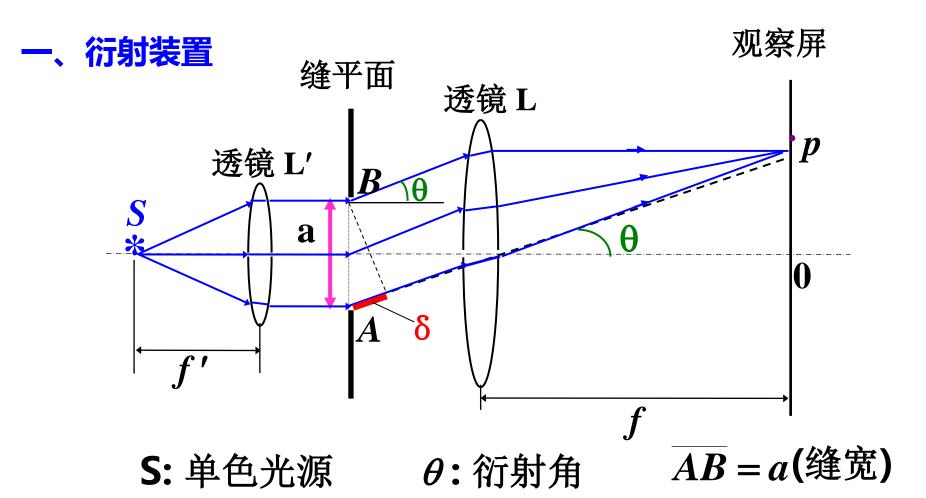
$$\begin{cases} \varphi = 0, k = k_{\text{max}} = 1 \\ \varphi \uparrow \longrightarrow k(\varphi) \downarrow \\ \varphi \ge \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad k = 0 \end{cases}$$



t某时刻,P点处的合振动就等于波面 Σ 上所有d Σ 发出 的次波在P点引起光振动的叠加,即

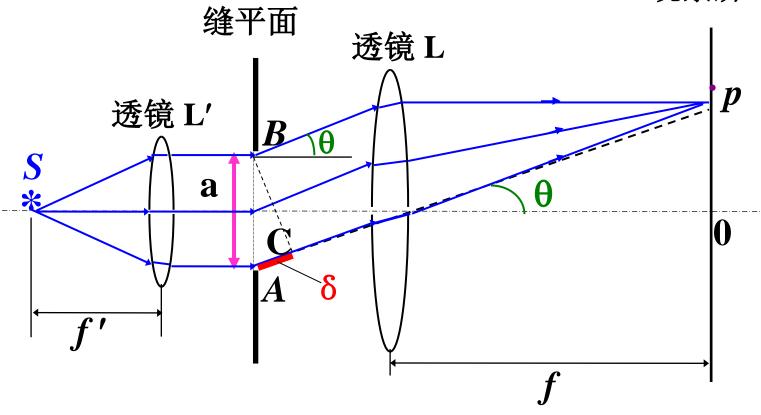
- 半波带法和振幅矢量法分析.
- (2)惠更斯—菲涅耳原理在惠更斯原理的基础上给出了次 波源在传播过程中的振幅变化及位相关系.

§11-6 单缝的夫琅禾费衍射

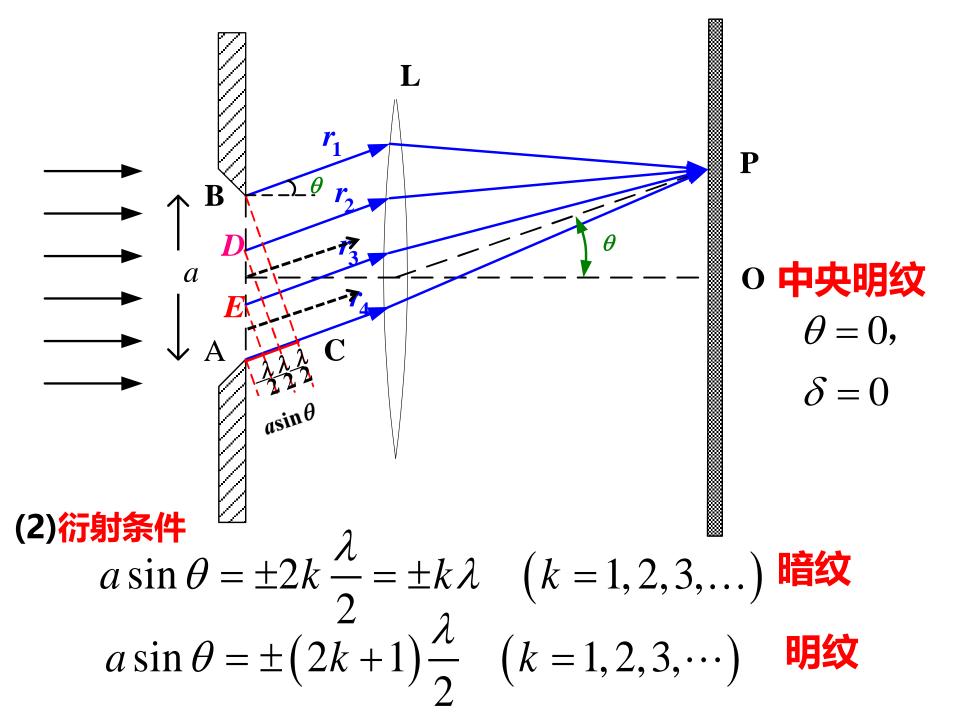


二、半波带法分析衍射图样

观察屏

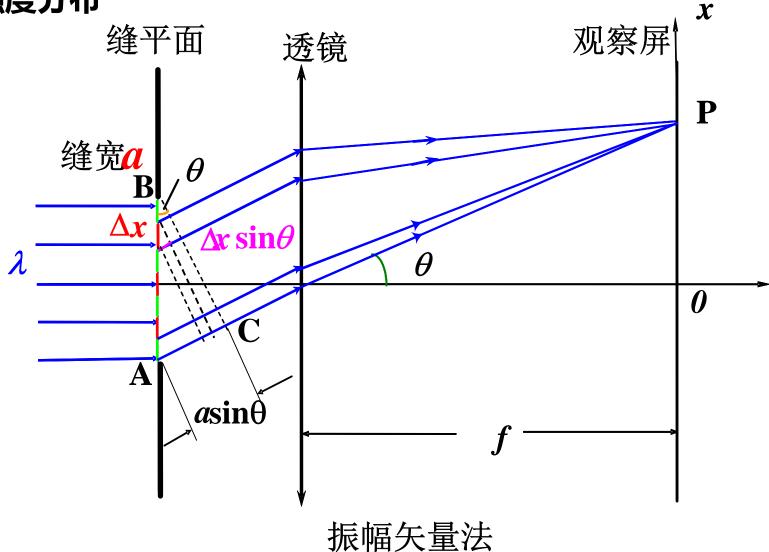


 $(1)A \rightarrow P$ 和 $B \rightarrow P$ 的光程差(最大光程差) $\delta = a \sin \theta$



三、振幅矢量法求光强

1、强度分布



将AB分成N条等宽度的条带,则每个条带的宽度为

$$\Delta x = \frac{a}{N}$$

每一条带到P点的振幅近似相等,设为△A,则相邻两条带到P点的

光程差为

$$\delta = \Delta x \sin \theta = \frac{a \sin \theta}{M}$$

相应的相位差为

$$\Delta \varphi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \delta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \frac{a \sin \theta}{N}$$

则P点的合振幅为N个长度均为 ΔA ,相位差依次差 $\Delta \phi$ 的矢量的和 A_{θ}

$$N$$
 ΔA
 ΔA

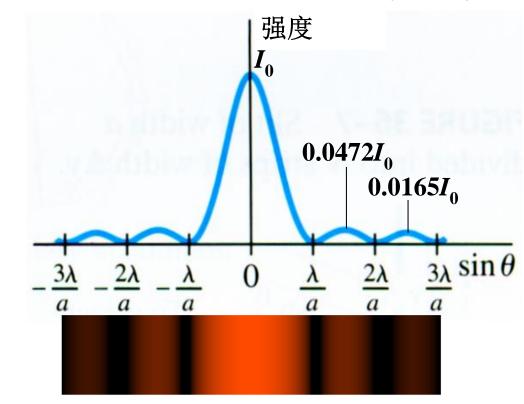
$$\frac{A_{\theta}}{A_{0}} = \frac{2R\sin\alpha}{2R\alpha} = \frac{\sin\alpha}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{A_{\theta}}{A_{0}} = \frac{2R\sin\alpha}{2R\alpha} = \frac{\sin\alpha}{\alpha}$$

其中 $\alpha = \frac{N\Delta\varphi}{2} = \frac{N}{2} \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \frac{a\sin\theta}{N} = \frac{\pi a\sin\theta}{\lambda}$

衍射光强为

$$\frac{I}{I_0} = \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha}\right)^2$$



$$\frac{I}{I_0} = \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha}\right)^2 \quad \alpha = \frac{\pi a \sin \theta}{\lambda}$$
(1)主极大
$$\theta = 0, \quad \alpha = 0, \quad \text{光强最大},$$
称为主极大
$$\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{p} \mathbf{g} \mathbf{g}$$

$$\mathbf{0.0472} \mathbf{I_0}$$

$$\mathbf{0.0165} \mathbf{I_0}$$

$$\mathbf{0.0165} \mathbf{I_0}$$

$$\mathbf{0.0165} \mathbf{I_0}$$

$$\mathbf{0.0165} \mathbf{I_0}$$

$$\mathbf{0.0165} \mathbf{I_0}$$

 $\alpha = k\pi$, $k = \pm 1$, ± 2 ...

光强最小,即暗纹。

$$a \sin \theta = \pm k\lambda$$
 $(k = 1, 2, 3, ...)$

与半波带法所得结果一致

(3)次极大

$$rac{dI}{dlpha} = 0$$
 得超越方程

$$\tan \alpha = \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \pm 1.43\pi, \pm 2.46\pi,$$

$$\pm 3.47\pi$$
,...

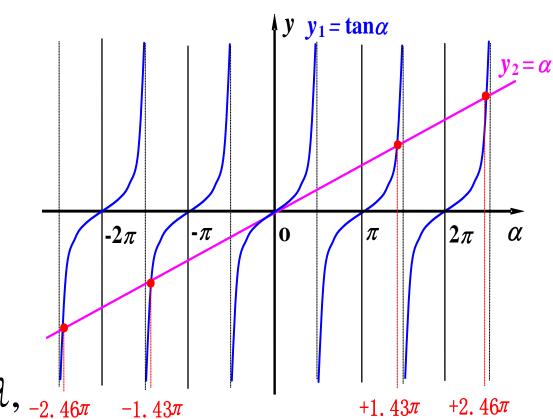
相应得到

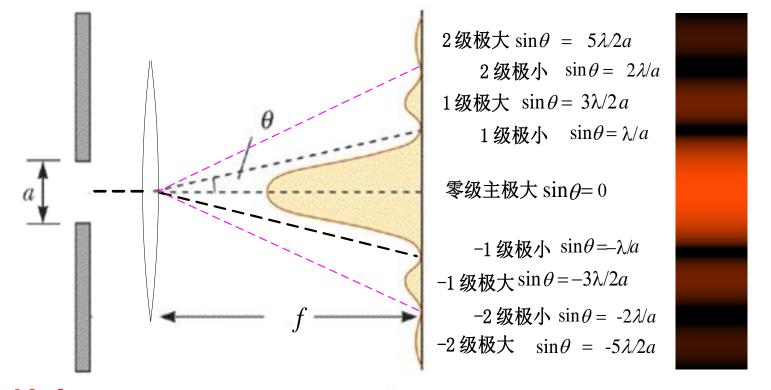
$$a \sin \theta = \pm 1.43\lambda, \pm 2.46\lambda, \frac{1}{-2.46\pi}$$

$$\pm 3.47\lambda,\cdots$$

比较半波带法

$$a\sin\theta = \pm (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} \quad (k=1,2,3,\cdots)$$



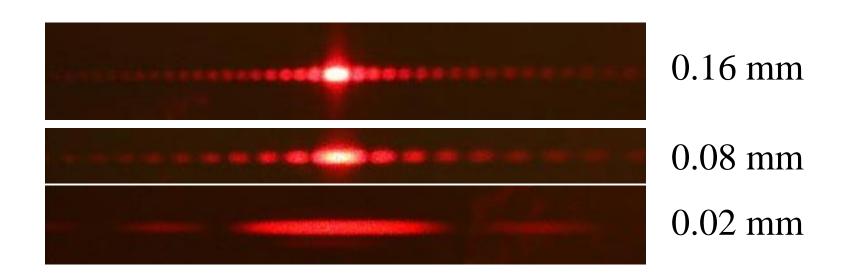


条纹特点:(1)中央处为中央明纹,整体为明暗相间的直条纹。

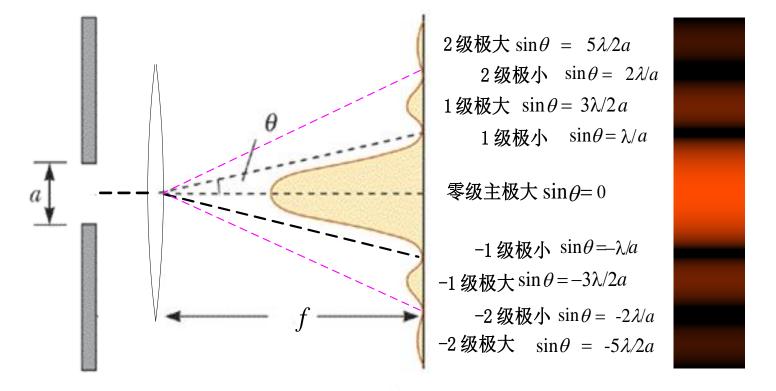
中央明纹的半角宽度: $\sin \theta = \frac{\lambda}{a} \approx \theta$

中央明纹的线宽度: $\Delta x = 2f \tan \theta \approx 2f \sin \theta = 2f \frac{\lambda}{a}$

中央明纹的线宽度: $\Delta x = 2f \tan \theta \approx 2f \sin \theta = 2f \frac{\lambda}{a}$



 $\lambda/a \rightarrow 0$ 波动光学退化到几何光学.



(2)对次级明纹

角宽度:
$$\Delta \theta = \frac{\lambda}{a}$$

线宽度: $\Delta x = f \frac{\lambda}{a}$

(3)缝向上或向下平移,不会使图样改变;但若光源向上平移,则中央明条纹向下移动

四、干涉与衍射的区别

干涉指有限多分立光束的相干叠加; 衍射是无穷多子波发出的光波的相干叠加; 例. 波长为546 nm的平行光垂直照射在 b = 0.437 mm 的单缝上,缝后有焦距为40 cm的凸透镜,求透镜焦平面上出现的衍射中央明纹的宽度。

解:
$$a \sin \theta = \lambda$$

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

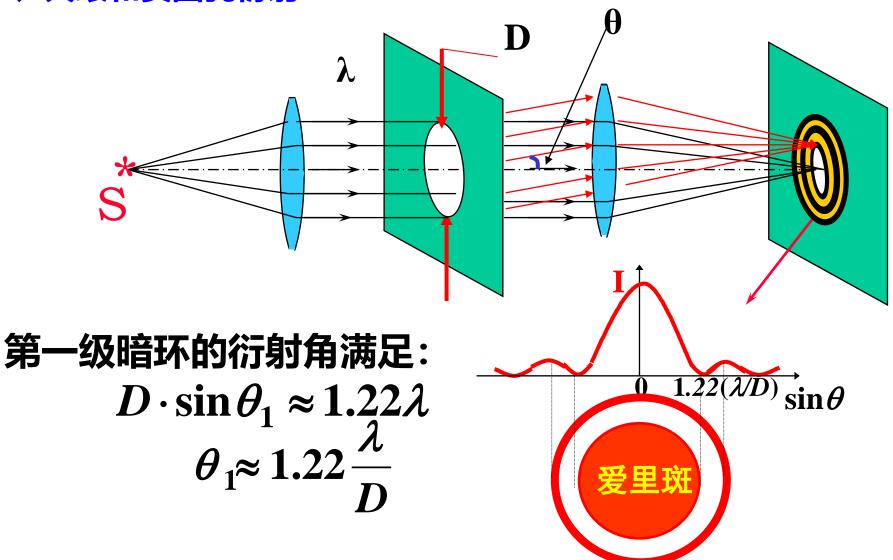
$$L = 2x = 2f \cdot \tan \theta$$

$$\approx 2f\theta = \frac{2\lambda f}{a}$$

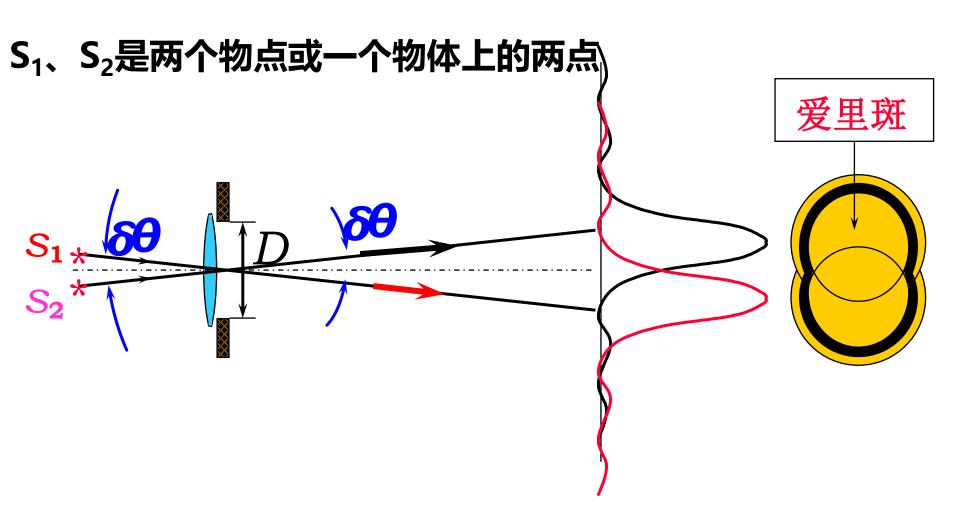
$$= \frac{2 \times 5.460 \times 10^{-7} \times 0.40}{0.437 \times 10^{-3}} = 1.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

§11-7 夫琅和费圆孔衍射 光学仪器的分辨本领

一、夫琅和费圆孔衍射

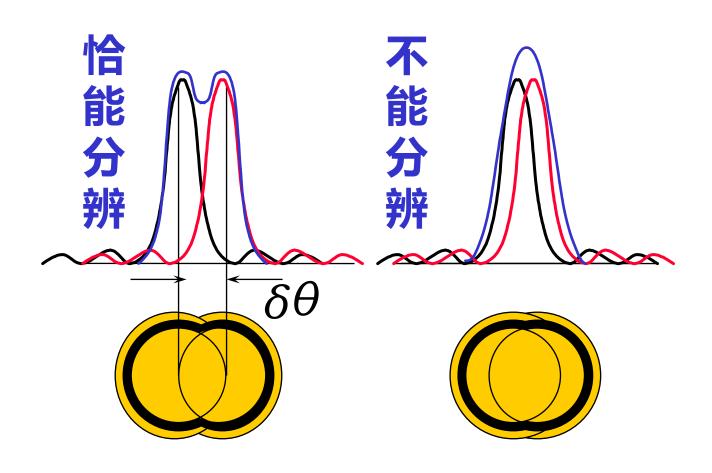


二、光学仪器的分辨本领



三、瑞利判据

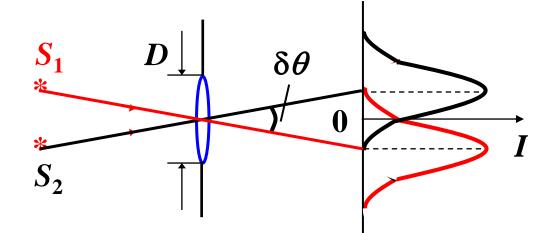
如果一个点光源的衍射图象的中央主极大刚好与另一个点 光源的衍射图象第一极小值相重合,认为这两个点光源恰 好能为这一光学仪器所分辨.



在恰能分辨时,两个点光源在透镜前所张的角度,称为最小分辨角 $\delta \theta$

最小分辨角为:

$$\delta\theta = \theta \approx 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{D}$$



分辨本领

$$R = \frac{1}{\delta\theta} = \frac{D}{1.22\lambda} \qquad \begin{array}{c} D \uparrow \\ \lambda \downarrow \end{array} \rightarrow R \uparrow$$

望远镜: λ 不可选择 $^{\prime}$,可 $\uparrow D \rightarrow \uparrow R$

显微镜: D不会很大,可 $\downarrow \lambda \rightarrow \uparrow R$

例 在通常亮度下,人眼的瞳孔直径为3 mm,问:人眼分辨限角为多少?($\lambda = 550$ nm)。如果窗纱上两根细丝之间的距离为2.0 mm,问:人在多远恰能分辨。

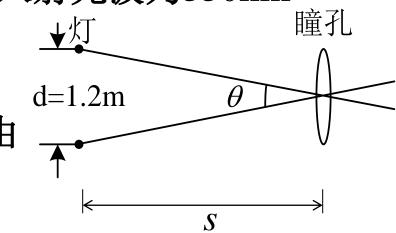
解:
$$\delta\theta = 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{D} = 1.22 \times \frac{5500 \times 10^{-10}}{3 \times 10^{-3}} = 2.2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ rad}(1')$$

$$\delta\theta = \frac{l}{s}$$

$$s = \frac{l}{\delta\theta} = \frac{2.0 \times 10^{-3}}{2.2 \times 10^{-4}} = 9.1 \text{ m}$$

例 在迎面驶来的汽车上,两盏前灯相距120cm,试问人在离汽车多远的地方,眼睛恰能分辨这两盏灯? 设夜间人眼瞳孔直径为5mm,入射光波为550nm

解: $\delta\theta = 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{D}$ 设人到汽车的最远距离为s, $d = s \square \delta\theta$ $s = \frac{d}{dD} = 9.1 \mathbf{m}$



例题:

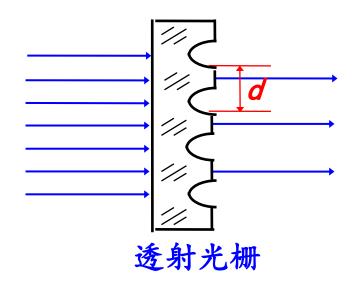
- 帕洛玛的海耳望远镜,口径为200英尺的(5.1米),以550纳米作为天体发光的波长,试计算
 - (1) 望远镜的最小分辨角;
- (2) 人眼的瞳孔大约4.00mm, 人眼的最小分辨角是多少?
- (3) 月球到地球的距离为3.844×108m, 分别计算望远镜和人眼能够在月球表面分 辨相距多远的物体。

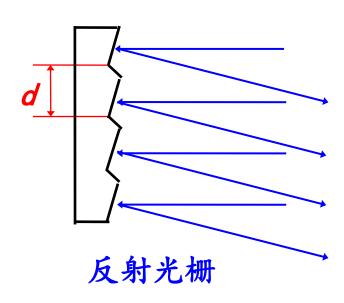
§ 11.8 光栅衍射

一、光栅与光栅常数

光栅—大量等宽等间距的平行狭缝(或反射面)构成的光学元件。

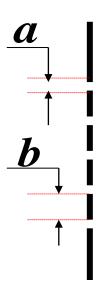
①种类:



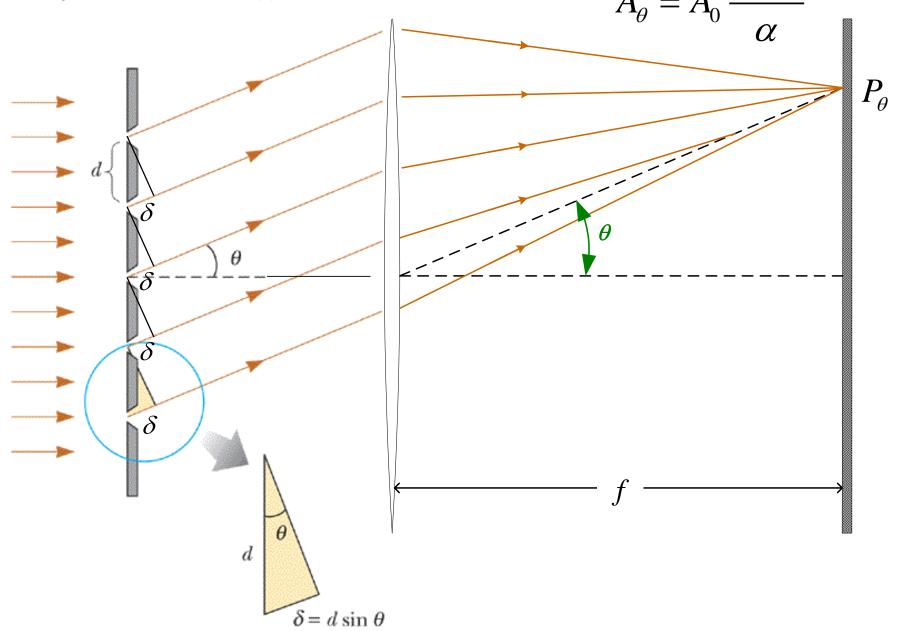


一维光栅、二维光栅、三维光栅

② 光栅常数



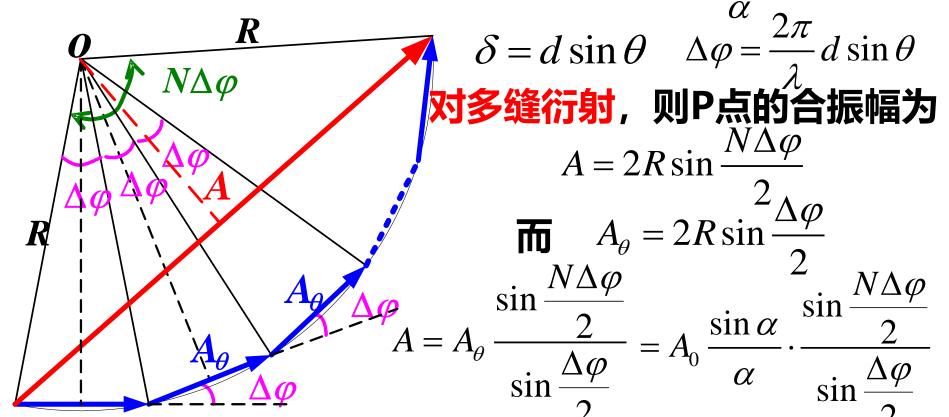
2、多缝衍射-光栅衍射



 $\sin \alpha$

多缝衍射振幅矢量法

对单缝衍射
$$A_{\theta} = A_0 \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha}$$



多缝衍射光强分布公式:
$$I = I_0 \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sin \frac{N_A}{\alpha}}{\sin \frac{\Delta}{\alpha}} \right)^2$$

双缝干涉因子 $\sin \theta$ $-10\frac{\lambda}{d}$ $-5\frac{\lambda}{d}$ $10\frac{\lambda}{d}$ 0 单缝衍射因子 $\sin \theta$ 合成后双缝衍射 $\sin \theta$ $-10\frac{\lambda}{d}$ $-5\frac{\lambda}{d}$ $10\frac{\lambda}{d}$ $5\frac{\lambda}{d}$ 0

$$I = I_0 \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sin \frac{N\Delta \varphi}{2}}{\sin \frac{\Delta \varphi}{2}}\right)^2 I = I_0 \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sin N\beta}{\sin \beta}\right)^2$$

其中
$$\alpha = \frac{\pi a \sin \theta}{\lambda}$$

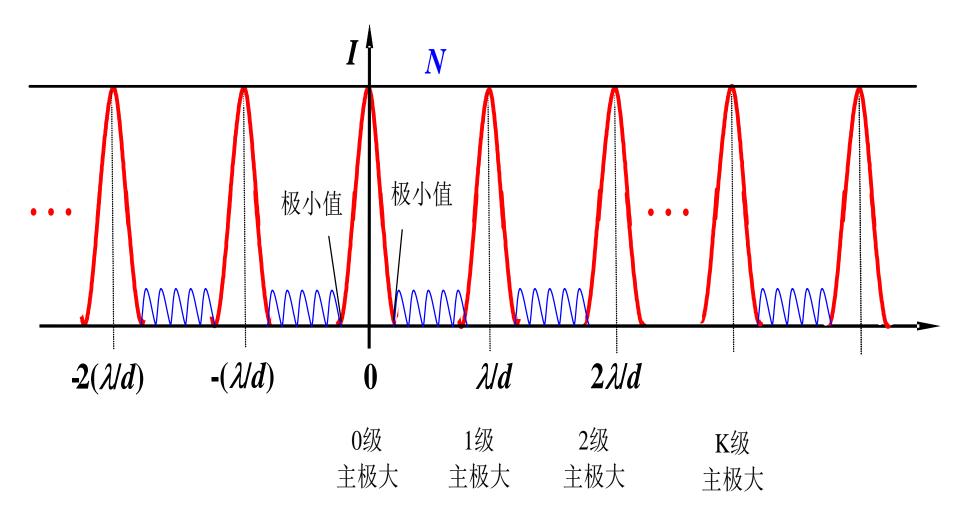
其中
$$\alpha = \frac{\pi a \sin \theta}{\lambda}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\Delta \varphi}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d \sin \theta = \frac{\pi d \sin \theta}{\lambda}$$
 (1)只考虑干涉因子

(1)主极大

$$\Delta \varphi = \pm 2k\pi$$
 $\beta = \pm k\pi$
 $d \sin \theta = \pm k\lambda, k = 0, 1\cdots$

则O点光强为
$$I = I_0 \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2 \cdot N^2$$
 只决定主极大位置



 $d\sin\theta = \pm k\lambda, k = 0, 1\cdots$

N缝的光栅: 主极大、极小、次级大

$$I = I_0 \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sin N\beta}{\sin \beta}\right)^2 \qquad \alpha = \frac{\pi a \sin \theta}{\lambda} \qquad \beta = \frac{\pi d \sin \theta}{\lambda}$$
(2) 极小文章

使光强为零,则 $\sin N\beta = 0$, $\sin \beta \neq 0$

则
$$N\beta = k'\pi$$

$$\beta = \frac{k'}{N}\pi$$

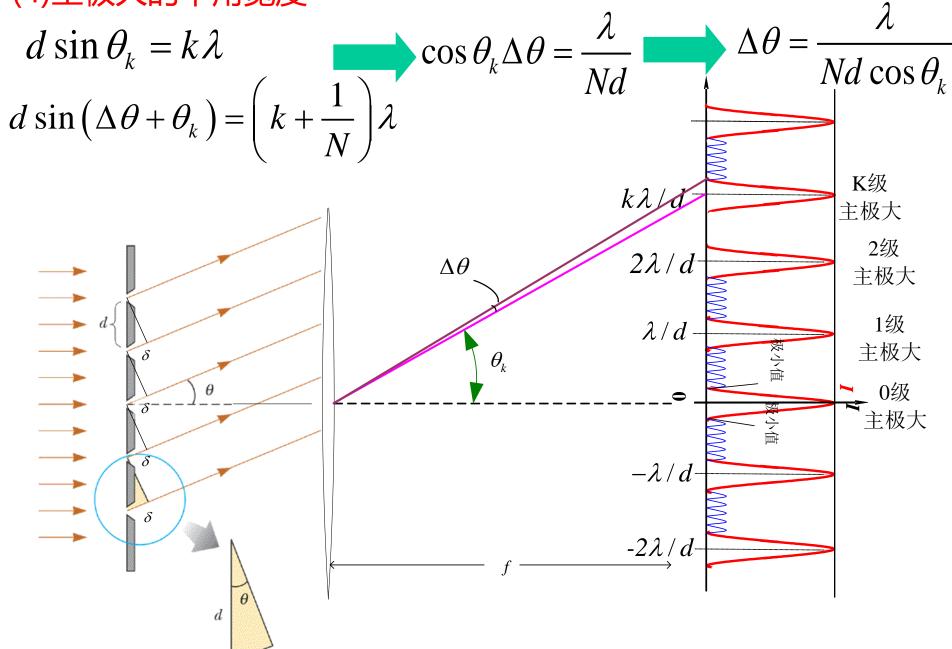
$$d\sin\theta = \frac{k'}{N}\lambda$$

注意取值范围: $k' = 1, 2 \cdots, N-1$

则,在相邻两个主极大之间有N-1个极小值

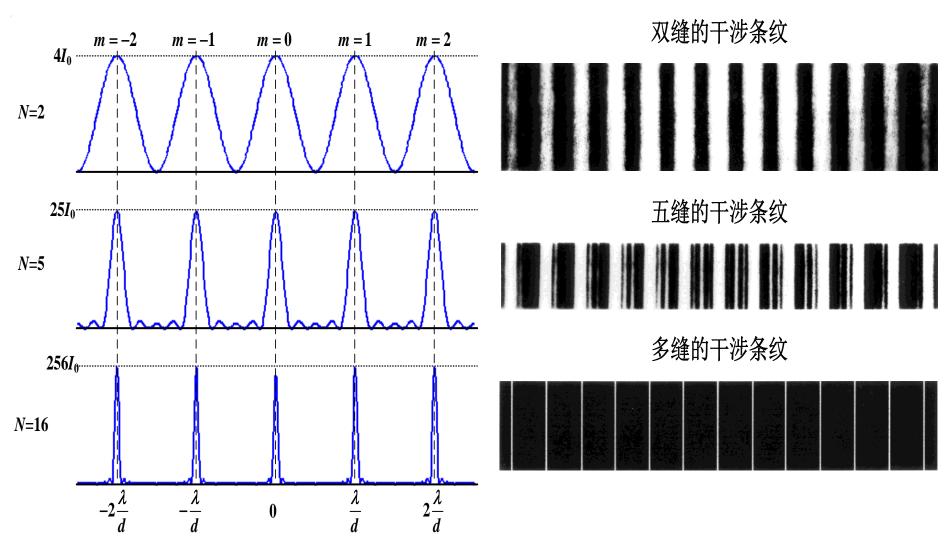
$$d\sin\theta = \left(k + \frac{k'}{N}\right)\lambda$$
 极小值方程

(4)主极大的半角宽度

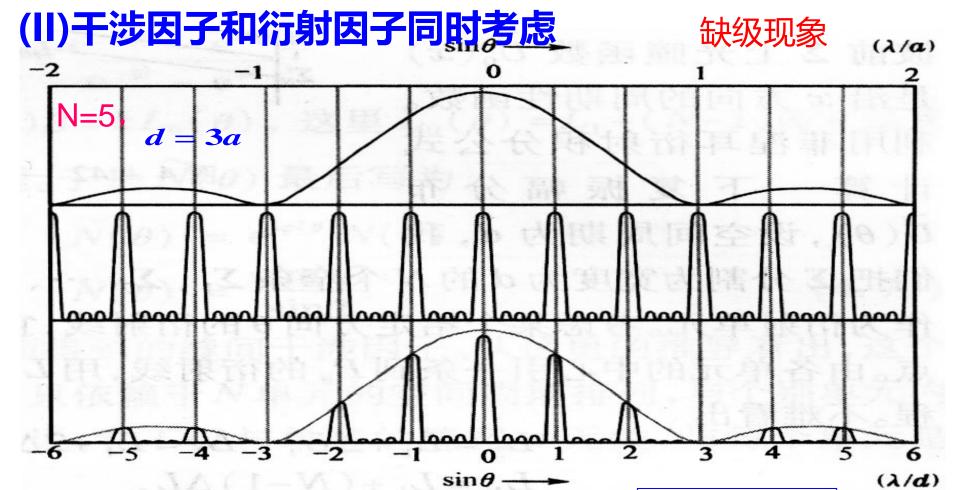


 $\delta = d \sin \theta$

(5)光栅谱线



不同缝数N下的缝间干涉因子



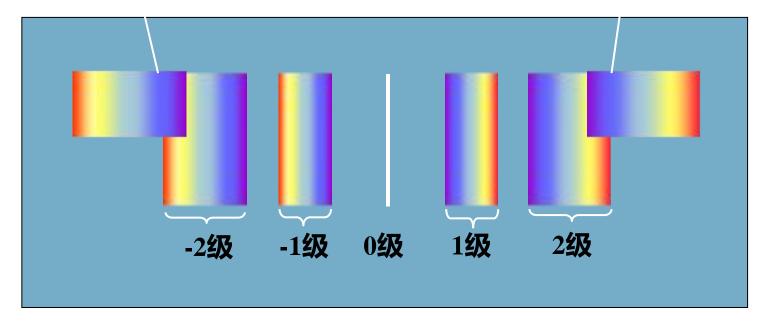
主极大明纹
$$d \sin \theta = \pm k\lambda$$

单缝衍射暗纹条件 $a \sin \theta = \pm n\lambda$

两式相比
$$\frac{d}{d} = \frac{k}{n}$$
 $k = \frac{d}{d}n$, $n = 1, 2, 3 \cdots$

中央包络 线内主极

$$2\frac{d}{a}-1$$



$$d \sin \theta = \pm k\lambda$$
 白光光谱

入射光包含几种不同波长的光,经光栅衍射后除中央 主极大重合外,彼此分开,该现象称为光栅色散.

定义光栅的分辨本领

$$R = \frac{\lambda}{\Delta \lambda} = kN$$