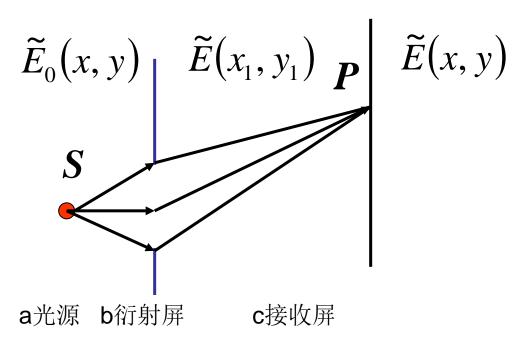
第十三章 衍射补充例题

衍射系统的基本配置:光源、衍射屏和观察屏



衍射现象的基本问题:

- 1)已知a、b,求c
- 2) 已知b、c, 求a
- 3) 已知a、c, 求b

光栅的衍射强度分布=单元的衍射因子× $\left[\frac{\sin(No/2)}{\sin(S/2)}\right]^2$

单元的衍射因子

$$\widetilde{E}_{s} = C \int_{-\frac{d}{2}}^{\frac{d}{2}} \widetilde{t}(x_{1}) \exp(-iklx_{1}) dx_{1}$$

$$\begin{split} \widetilde{E}_s &= C \int_{-\frac{d}{2}}^{\frac{d}{2}} (1 + B \cos \frac{2\pi}{d} x_1) \exp(-iklx_1) dx_1 \\ &= \int_{-\frac{d}{2}}^{\frac{d}{2}} [1 + \frac{B}{2} \exp(i\frac{2\pi}{d} x_1) + \frac{B}{2} \exp(-i\frac{2\pi}{d} x_1)] \exp(-iklx_1) dx_1 \\ &= \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} + \frac{B}{2} \frac{\sin(\alpha + \pi)}{\alpha + \pi} + \frac{B}{2} \frac{\sin(\alpha - \pi)}{\alpha - \pi} \end{split}$$

光栅的衍射强度分布

$$I = I_0 \left[\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} + \frac{B}{2} \frac{\sin(\alpha + \pi)}{\alpha + \pi} + \frac{B}{2} \frac{\sin(\alpha - \pi)}{\alpha - \pi} \right]^2 \left[\frac{\sin(N\delta/2)}{\sin(\delta/2)} \right]^2$$

例题1、波长为5460Å的平行光垂直照射在a=0.437mm的单缝上,缝后有焦距为40cm的凸透镜,求透镜焦平面上出现的衍射中央明纹的宽度。

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{M} &: \quad a \sin \theta = \lambda \\
\theta &\approx \sin \theta = \frac{\lambda}{a} \\
L &= 2x = 2f \cdot tg\theta \\
\approx 2f\theta = \frac{2\lambda f}{a} \\
&= \frac{2 \times 5.460 \times 10^{-7} \times 0.40}{0.437 \times 10^{-3}} = 1.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

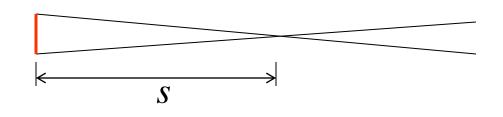
例题2、在通常亮度下,人眼的瞳孔直径为3mm,问: 人眼最小分辨角为多大?(λ=5500A)如果窗纱上两根 细丝之间的距离为2.0mm,问:人在多远恰能分辨。

解:

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

$$=1.22 \times \frac{5500 \times 10^{-10}}{3 \times 10^{-3}} = 2.2 \times 10^{-4} \operatorname{rad}(1')$$

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



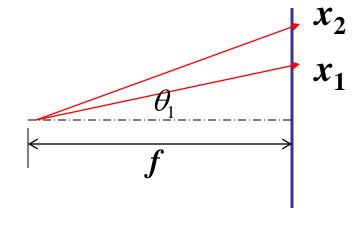
$$s = \frac{l}{\delta\theta} = \frac{2.0 \times 10^{-3}}{2.2 \times 10^{-4}} = 9.1$$
m

例题3、波长为5000Å和5200Å的两种单色光同时垂直入射在光栅常数为0.002cm的光栅上,紧靠光栅后用焦距为2米的透镜把光线聚焦在屏幕上。求这两束光的第三级谱线之间的距离。

$$d \sin \theta = m\lambda$$

$$\sin \theta_1 = \frac{3\lambda_1}{d} \qquad \sin \theta_2 = \frac{3\lambda_2}{d}$$

$$x_1 = f \cdot tg\theta_1$$
 $x_2 = f \cdot tg\theta_2$



$$\sin \theta \approx tg\theta$$

$$\Delta x = f(tg\theta_2 - tg\theta_1) = f(\frac{3\lambda_2}{d} - \frac{3\lambda_1}{d}) = 0.006 \text{ m}$$

例题4、用每毫米500条栅纹的光栅,观察钠光谱线 (λ=5900Å)问: (1)光线垂直入射; (2)光线 以入射角30°入射时,最多能看到几级条纹?

解: (1) $d \sin \theta = m\lambda$

$$m = \frac{d}{\lambda} \sin \theta \quad \sin \theta = 1 \quad (\theta = 90^\circ) \quad m$$
最大

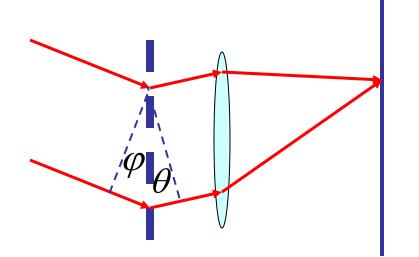
$$d = \frac{1 \times 10^{-3}}{500} = 2 \times 10^{-6} \,\mathrm{m}$$

$$m = \frac{d}{\lambda} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-6}}{5900 \times 10^{-10}} \approx 3.39 \quad \text{Rm} = 3$$

看到7条条纹

$$d(\sin\phi + \sin\theta) = m\lambda$$

$$\mathbf{m} = \frac{d(\sin \phi + \sin \theta)}{\lambda}$$

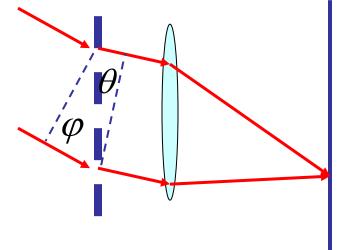


$$\sin \theta = 1$$
 ($\theta = 90^{\circ}$) m最大

$$m = \frac{2 \times 10^{-6} \times (\sin 30^{\circ} + 1)}{5900 \times 10^{-10}} \approx 5$$

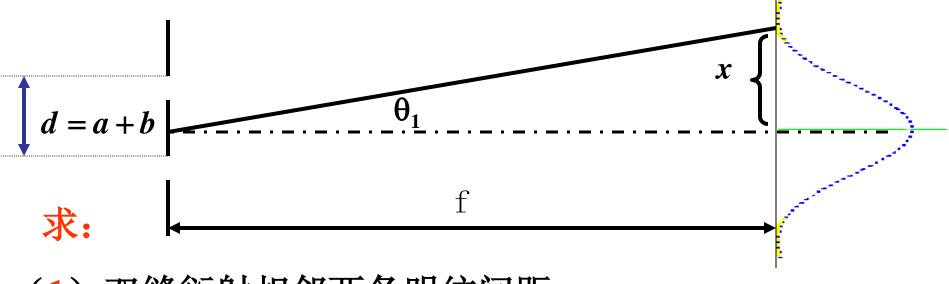
$$\mathbf{m} = \frac{d(\sin \phi - \sin \theta)}{\lambda}$$

$$=-1.69$$
 \mathbb{R} m =-1



看到7条条纹

例题5、已知 f = 50cm, $\lambda = 480nm$, $d = 0 \cdot 1mm$, $a = 0 \cdot 02mm$



- (1) 双缝衍射相邻两条明纹间距
- (2) 包络线中的'x'
- (3) 双缝衍射的第1级明纹的相对强度
- (4) 中央明纹的包线中, 共包含了几条完整的明纹?
- (5) 中央明纹包线中恰好11条明纹,如何设计a、d?

解: (1):
$$\Delta x = \frac{f}{d}\lambda = 2 \cdot 4mm$$
(2): $x = f t g \theta_1 \approx f \sin \theta_1 = f \frac{\lambda}{a} = 12mm$

(3) 双缝衍射的第1级明纹的相对强度

根据
$$I_{\theta} = I_{m} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha}\right)^{2} \cos^{2} \left(\frac{\delta}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{I_{\theta}}{I_{m}} = \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha}\right)^{2} \cos^{2}\left(\frac{\delta}{2}\right)$$
 根据题意:

$$d \sin \theta = 1\lambda$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\lambda}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\delta}{2} = \frac{\pi d \sin \theta}{\lambda} = \pi \\ \alpha = \frac{\pi a \sin \theta}{\lambda} = \frac{\alpha}{d} \pi = \frac{\mathbf{0} \cdot \mathbf{02}}{\mathbf{0} \cdot \mathbf{1}} \pi = \frac{\pi}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{I_{\theta}}{I_{m}} = (\frac{\sin\frac{\pi}{5}}{\frac{\pi}{5}})^{2}(\cos\pi)^{2} = 86\%$$

(4) 中央明纹的包线中, 共包含了几条完整的明条纹?

包线的第一极小的衍射角: $a \sin \theta_1 = n\lambda \Rightarrow \sin \theta_1 = \frac{\lambda}{a}$

设中央明纹中共有 m 级明纹 $d \sin \theta_1 = k\lambda$

$$d\frac{\lambda}{a} = m\lambda \qquad \Rightarrow m = \frac{d}{a} = \frac{0 \cdot 1}{0 \cdot 02} = 5 \qquad (第5 級缺级!)$$

包含了 $2\times4+1=9$ 条明条纹

(5) 若要中央明纹的包线中恰好 有 11 条明纹,应如何设计 a 、 d ?

$$\begin{cases} a \sin \theta = n\lambda \cdots (1) \cdots (n = 1) \\ d \sin \theta = (m + \frac{1}{2})\lambda \cdots (2) & m = ? \end{cases}$$

$$(1) : a = 2 \qquad (m = 5!)$$

