三. 数据处理

公式

$$egin{align} \psi_k &= \left[\left(heta_1 - { heta_1}^{'}
ight) + \left(heta_2 - { heta_2}^{'}
ight)
ight]/4 \ \lambda_k &= rac{d\sin(\psi_k)}{k} \ E &= rac{\left|ar{\lambda} - \lambda_0
ight|}{\lambda_0} \ \end{aligned}$$

数据

颜色	k	$ heta_1$	θ_2	${\theta_1}'$	${\theta_2}'$	$\psi_k(\degree)$	$\lambda_k(\mathrm{nm})$	$\overline{\lambda}_k(\mathrm{nm})$	$\lambda_{std}(\mathrm{nm})$	E(%)
绿	1	67°30'	247°28'	86°25'	266°23'	9.458333	547.7677	547.8	546.1	0.32
	2	57°32'	237°30'	95°51'	275°50'	19.1625	547.0808			
	3	46°34'	226°33'	105°45'	285°43'	29.5875	548.6135			
黄1	1	66°58'	246°56'	86°50'	266°50'	9.941667	575.4848	579.6	577.0	0.45
	2	56°19'	236°17'	96°58'	279°56'	21.075	599.3162 (?)	(剔除)		
	3	44°36'	224°35'	107°60'	287°58'	31.69583	583.7886			
黄2	1	66°53'	246°52'	86°57'	266°57'	10.0375	580.9757	580.9	579.1	0.31
	2	56°13'	236°11'	97°00'	276°59'	20.39583	580.8398			
	3	44°30'	224°29'	207°37'	287°36'	56.55833	927.1637 (?)	(剔除)		

根据测量结果计算衍射光栅对黄光1和黄光2的角色散率 $(D_k = rac{d heta}{d\lambda} = rac{k}{d\cos heta})$ 。

颜色	k	角色散率
绿	1	304.1346
	2	635.1953
	3	1034.955
黄1	1	304.5735
	2	643.0106
	3	1057.767
黄2	1	304.6632
	2	640.1316
	3	1633.134

数据处理代码见附录

四. 实验结论及现象分析

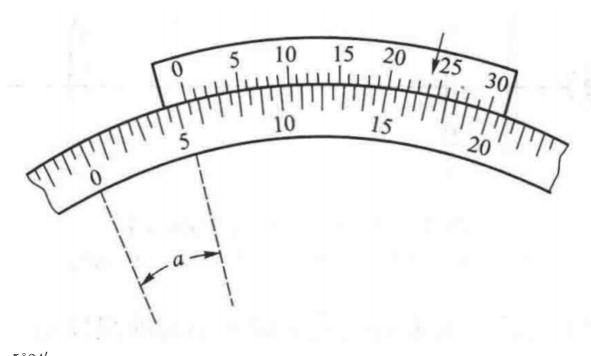
本次实验中,三种色光的测量结果在排除异常数值后和真实值极为接近,误差均不到0.5%,在分光计调节的第二个要求未能完全达到的情况下,表明了分光计的测量的极高准确度。

黄光1第2级测量值与真实值偏差较大的原因可能是测量过程中数据记录和读取时出现了错误。经检测,并非数据录入过程中游标计算出错,无法判断读数错误具体来源,数据作废。

黄光2第3级测量的误差可能是仪器的测量限制,在之前的测量过程中明显发现两级黄光的距离极其接近,而在这次测量时两级有明显的距离,经同学间讨论发现普遍存在这个问题,推测是仪器本身的限制导致的系统误差。

五. 讨论题

- 1. 应用分光计进行测量之前,应调节到何种状态?
 - (1) 望远镜聚焦于无穷远(能接收平行光), 即十字像清晰
 - (2) 望远镜广州与在舞台上转轴垂直(经过粗调和细调),即反射镜在载物台上始终能将十字像呈现在基准线高度。
 - (3) 平行光管发射出平行光, 并与望远镜光轴同轴, 即狭缝的像清晰
- 2. 按游标原理,读出图中的角度数。



读数为: 5°24′

附录:

数据处理代码

import math
import numpy as np

```
data_rad = np.ndarray([9, 4], dtype=float)
data_deg = np.ndarray([9, 4], dtype=float)
psi_rad = np.ndarray([9, 1])
psi_deg = np.ndarray([9, 1])
d = 1/300 * 1e6
lam_k = np.ndarray([9, 1])
aver_lam = np.ndarray([3, 1])
std_lam = np.array([[546.1], [577.0], [579.1]])
error = np.ndarray([3, 1])
# print(std_lam)
path = 'C:/Users/JerryYang/Desktop/大物实验/分光计/'
with open(path + 'data_raw.txt', 'r') as f_in:
    for i in range(9):
        row = f_in.readline()
        num = row.split(',')
        for j in range(4):
            # print(num[j * 2], num[j * 2 + 1])
           data_deg[i][j] = float(num[j * 2]) + float(num[j * 2 + 1]) / 60 # 拼接成以度为单位的数
值
            data_rad[i][j] = math.radians(data_deg[i][j])
        psi_rad[i][0] = abs(data_rad[i][0] + data_rad[i][1] -
                            data_rad[i][2] - data_rad[i][3]) / 4 # radians
        psi_deg[i][0] = abs(data_deg[i][0] + data_deg[i][1] -
                            data_deg[i][2] - data_deg[i][3]) / 4 # degrees
        k = i \% 3 + 1
        lam_k[i][0] = d * math.sin(psi_rad[i][0]) / k
        if k == 3:
            aver_{am[i/3][0]} = (lam_k[i][0] + lam_k[i-1][0] + lam_k[i-2][0])/3
            error[i//3][0] = abs(std_lam[i//3][0] -
                                 aver_lam[i//3][0]) / std_lam[i//3][0] * 100
           # print(aver_lam)
with open(path + 'data_processed.txt','w') as f_out:
    f_out.write('psi_k (radian):\n')
   f_out.write('\n'.join(str(e) for e in psi_rad[0:9, 0]))
   f_out.write('\n\npsi_k (degree):\n')
   f_out.write('\n'.join(str(e) for e in psi_deg[0:9, 0]))
   f_out.write('\n\nlambda_k (nm):\n')
   f_out.write('\n'.join(str(e) for e in lam_k[0:9, 0]))
   f_out.write('\n\naverage_lambda (nm):\n')
   f_out.write('\n'.join(str(e) for e in aver_lam[0:3,0]))
   f_out.write('\n\nrelative error (%):\n')
   f_out.write('\n'.join(str(e) for e in error[0:3,0]))
   # print("Processed data are written to file\'data_processed.txt\'\n")
   # print("Including:\npsi_k (degree)\nlambda_k (nm)\naverage_lambda (nm)\nrelative error
(%)\n")
   print("经处理的数据已写入文件\'data_processed.txt\'")
    print("包含:\npsi_k (radian)\npsi_k (degree)\nlambda_k (nm)\naverage_lambda (nm)\nrelative
error (%)")
```