

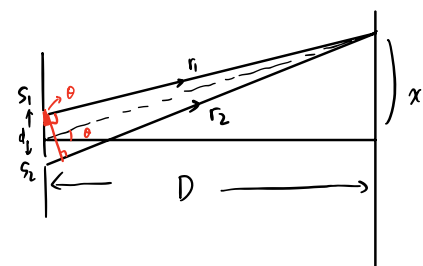
§12-2

1. 原子发射的光波是一段频率一定, 振动方向一定, 有限长的光波. 称之为 **光波列**

2. 相干光: 两束光振动频率相同, 振动的方向和相位差恒定

§12-3

1. 双缝干涉:



$$\begin{aligned} \text{波程差: } \delta &= r_2 - r_1 \\ &= d \sin \theta \approx d \theta \approx d \tan \theta \\ &\approx d \tan \theta = \frac{x}{D} \\ \therefore x &= \pm k \frac{D\lambda}{d} \text{ 时} \rightarrow \text{明纹} \\ x &= \pm (2k+1) \frac{D\lambda}{2d} \rightarrow \text{暗纹} \end{aligned}$$

2. 半波损失: 从光疏 \rightarrow 光密, 入射角 $i \approx 0^\circ / 90^\circ$ 时.

反射光相位较入射光亮 π

§12-4

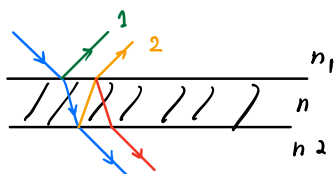
1. 光程差: 定义 $\delta = n \cdot x$. n 为折射率, x 为光线实际路径长

$$\rightarrow \text{相位差 } \Delta \phi = \frac{2\pi \delta}{\lambda}$$

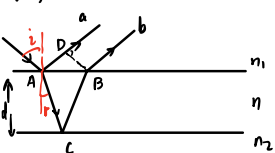
2. 反射光相位突变和附加光程差:

$$\text{当有 } \begin{cases} n_1 > n \\ n_2 > n \end{cases} \text{ or } \begin{cases} n_1 < n \\ n_2 < n \end{cases} \text{ 时.}$$

1 & 2 之间会有附加相位差 π (即附加光程差 $\frac{\lambda}{2}$)



(2):



求 a, b 光程差.

$$\delta = n(AC + CB) - n_1 AD$$

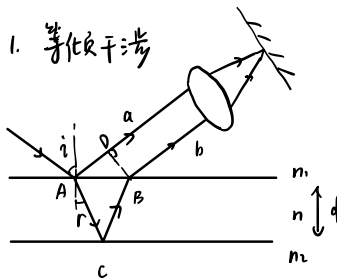
$$\Rightarrow \delta_1 = 2d \sqrt{n^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 i}$$

但又有附加光程差 $\frac{\lambda}{2}$

$$\rightarrow \delta = 2d \sqrt{n^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 i} + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

§12-5

1. 等倾干涉



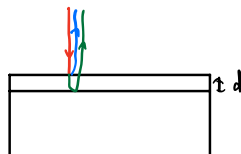
$$\text{由前可知 } \delta = 2d \sqrt{n^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 i} + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

当 $\delta = k\lambda$ 产生明条纹

$$\frac{(2k+1)\lambda}{2} \text{ 产生暗条纹}$$

中间亮, 外部稀疏.

2. 增透膜: 减少反射光

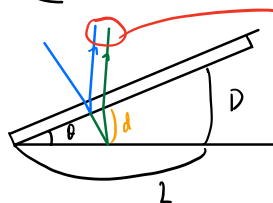


利用 $\uparrow \uparrow$ 抵消.

$$\rightarrow \text{光程差为 } (k + \frac{1}{2})\lambda.$$

$$2nd = (k + \frac{1}{2})\lambda \Rightarrow d_{\min} = \frac{\lambda}{4n}.$$

3. 避光膜:

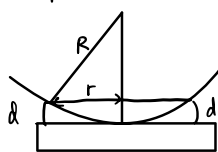


产生干涉. 当光线垂直入射时近似认为

$$\delta = 2d + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$\therefore l \sin \theta = \frac{\lambda}{2} \approx l \frac{D}{L}$$

牛顿环



$$r^2 = (R^2) - (R-d)^2 = 2Rd - d^2 \quad (R \gg d)$$

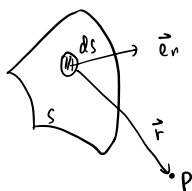
$$\approx 2Rd$$

$$\therefore d = \frac{r^2}{2R}. \text{ 而 } \begin{cases} \text{明: } 2d + \frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda \\ \text{暗: } 2d + \frac{\lambda}{2} = (k + \frac{1}{2})\lambda \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{明环半径: } r = \sqrt{\frac{(2k-1)R\lambda}{2}} \\ \text{暗环} \dots r = \sqrt{kR\lambda} \end{cases}$$

§12-7

1. 惠更斯-菲涅耳原理: 波在传播过程中, 从同一波阵面上各点发出的子波, 经传播而在空间中某点相遇时, 产生相干叠加.

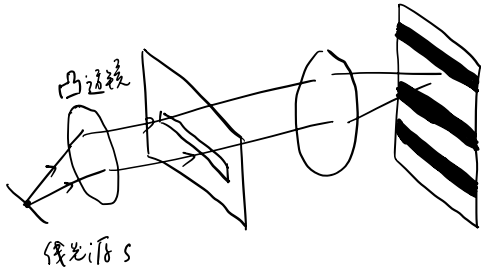


振幅大小:

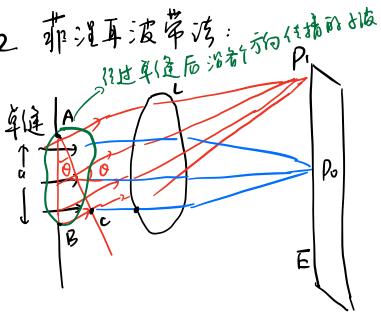
$$dE = C \cdot \frac{a(s_i)k(\theta)}{r} \cos \left[(\omega t - \frac{2\pi r}{\lambda}) + \phi_0 \right]$$

§12-8

1. 单缝的夫琅禾费衍射:

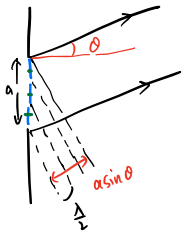


2. 菲涅耳波带法:



θ 称作衍射角

$BC = a \sin \theta \rightarrow$ 即为两束光光程差



按合相波面, 每一个合中总有相对应的点

\rightarrow 其光程差为半波长, 相邻两者恰抵消

当单缝可分为偶数个合时, 完全抵消, P为暗纹

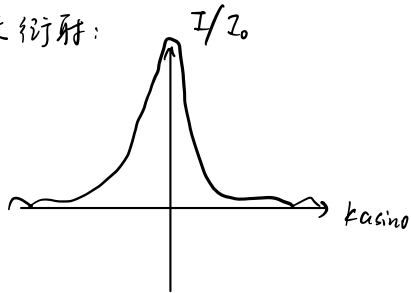
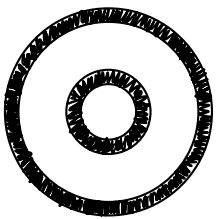
—— 奇数个合时, 剩半, P为亮纹

即 $a \sin \theta = \pm 2k \frac{\lambda}{2}$ 时为暗纹

$a \sin \theta = \pm (2k+1) \frac{\lambda}{2}$ -- 亮纹

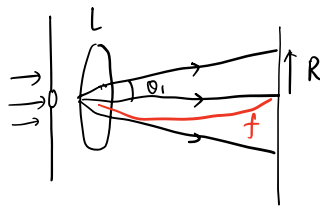
§12-9

1. 圆孔的夫琅禾费衍射:



计算表明, $\sin \theta_1 = 0.61 \frac{\lambda}{r} = 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{d}$

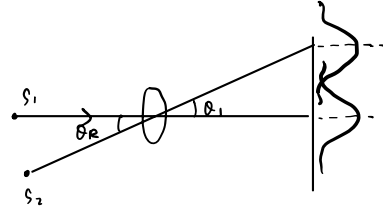
r 为圆孔半径, d 为直径, θ_1 为第一级暗环衍射角



$$R = f \tan \theta_1 \quad (f \text{ 为焦距})$$

$$\approx 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{d} f \quad (\theta \approx \sin \theta \approx \tan \theta)$$

2. 光学仪器的分辨率



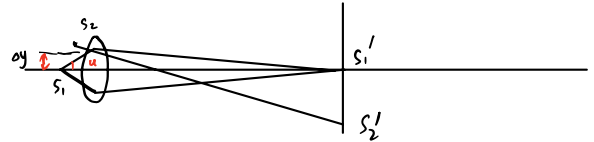
$$\sin \theta_1 = 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{d} \approx \theta_1 = \theta_R$$

记 $R = \frac{1}{\theta_R}$ 表示仪器分辨率

$$\text{望远镜: } R = \frac{1}{\theta_R} = \frac{1}{1.22} \frac{d}{\lambda}$$

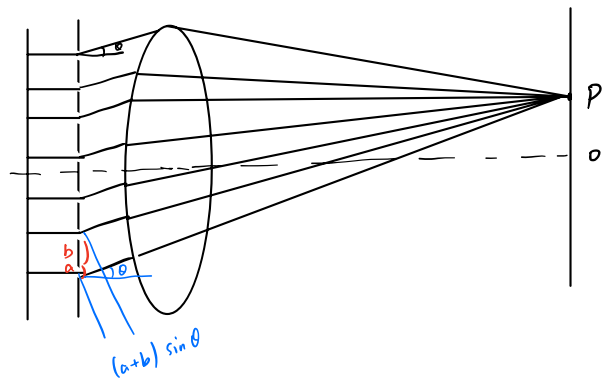
$$\text{显微镜: } \Delta y = \frac{0.61 \lambda}{n \sin u} \quad n \text{ 为物方折射率, } u \text{ 为孔径角}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{\Delta y} = \frac{n \sin u}{0.61 \lambda} \quad \text{半张角}$$



§12-10

1. 光栅衍射:



成像



成因: ① 各个狭缝处在

同一波阵面上, 相邻两缝

发出的光程差相等 \rightarrow 形成干涉

② 各个狭缝形成衍射, 通过透镜

后完全重合.

2. 光栅方程:

$$(a+b) \sin \theta = \pm k \lambda \rightarrow \text{亮纹}$$

$k=0$ 表示中间亮纹.

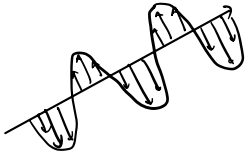
3. 缺级

若同时满足

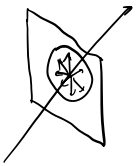
$$\begin{cases} (a+b) \sin \theta = k \lambda & (\text{是光栅亮纹}) \\ a \sin \theta = k' \lambda & (\text{是单缝暗纹}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow k = \frac{a+b}{a} k' \quad \text{这一级是“缺失的”}$$

§ 12-12.

1. 线偏振光/平面偏振: 仅在一个方向上振动

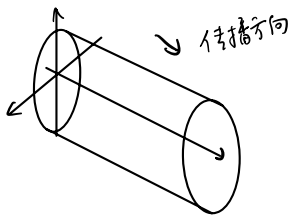


2. 自然光: 在所有方向振动, 分布完全对称



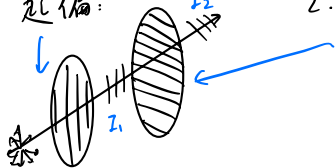
3. 部分偏振:

4. 圆偏振与椭圆偏振



§ 12-13.

1. 起偏: 2. 检偏



2. 马吕斯定律

$$I_2 = I_1 \cos^2 \alpha, \quad \alpha \text{ 为两方向夹角}$$

§ 12-15.

1. 布儒斯特角: $\tan i_B = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$ 时.

当入射角 $i = i_B$ 时, 反射光为完全偏振光

