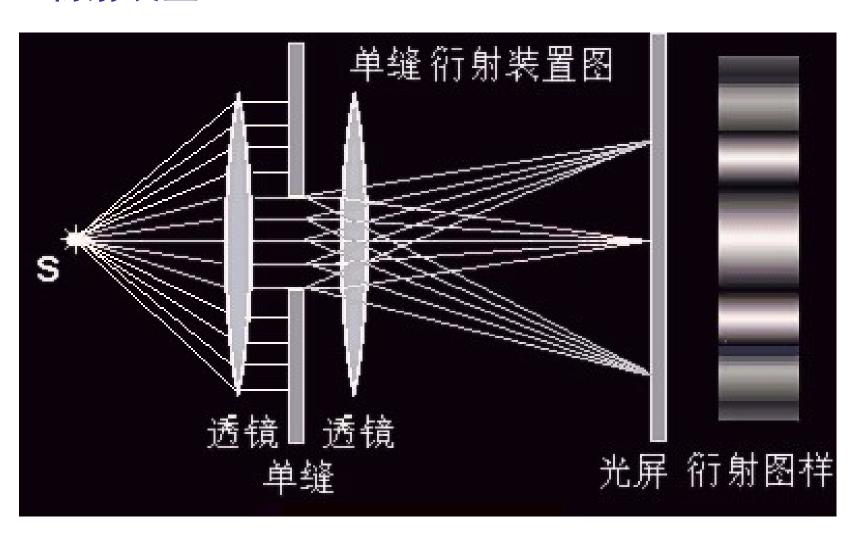
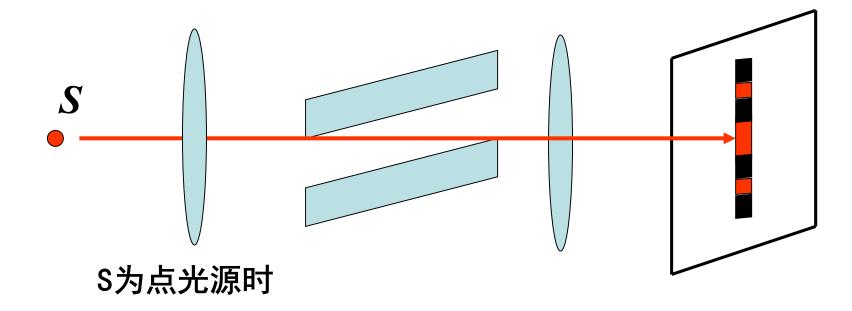
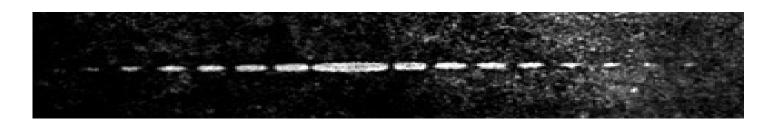
# 单缝夫琅和费衍射

## 一、衍射装置

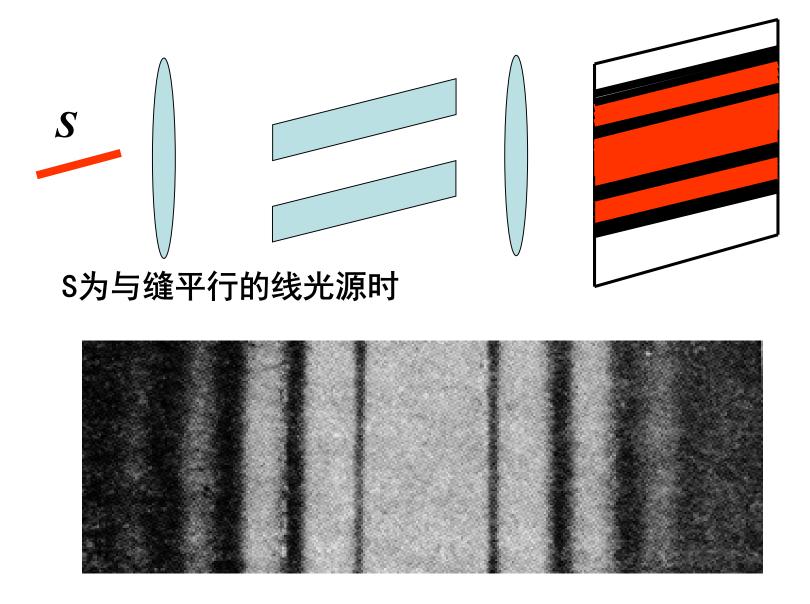


## 二、衍射图样





S为点光源时的衍射图样

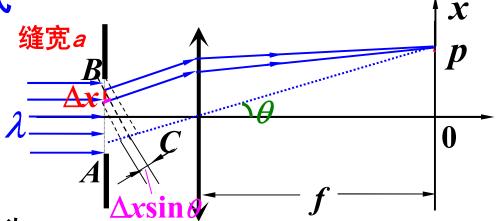


S为线光源时的衍射图样

### 三、衍射图样分析

## 1. 矢量图解法→光强公式

将缝等分成N个窄带,各窄带发的子波在P点(傍轴)振幅近似相等 $\Delta E_0$ 



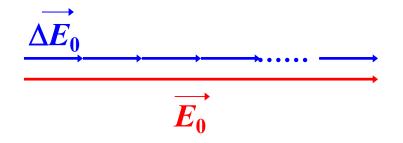
相邻窄带发的子波到p点的相位差为:

$$\Delta \varphi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \Delta x \sin \theta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \sin \theta}{N}$$

P点即为N同频率、同振幅、相差依次为 $\triangle \varphi$ 的子波的叠加(矢量合成)

*P*点的合振幅*E*。就是<u>各子波</u>的振幅矢量和的模;相邻矢量间的夹角为各子波间振动的相位差

对于O点:  $\theta = 0$ ,  $\Delta \varphi = 0$ 



$$\vec{E}_0 = N\Delta \vec{E}_0$$

对于其它点P:  $\theta$ ,  $\Delta \varphi$ 

$$E_p < E_0$$
(弧长)

 $N\to\infty$ 时, $\Delta E_0\to 0$ ,N个相接的折线将变为一个圆弧

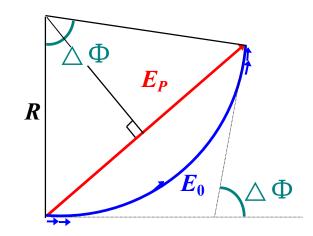
$$E_p = 2R\sin\frac{\Delta\Phi}{2} \qquad E_0 = R\Delta\Phi \qquad (\text{MK})$$

$$E_p = 2\frac{E_0}{\Delta\Phi}\sin\frac{\Delta\Phi}{2} = \frac{E_0}{\Delta\Phi/2}\sin\frac{\Delta\Phi}{2}$$

$$\Delta \Phi = (N-1)\Delta \varphi = \frac{\mathsf{a} \sin \theta}{\lambda} 2\pi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow: \quad \alpha = \frac{\Delta \Phi}{2} = \frac{\pi a \sin \theta}{\lambda}$$

P点的光强(单缝夫琅和费 衍射的强度分布公式)

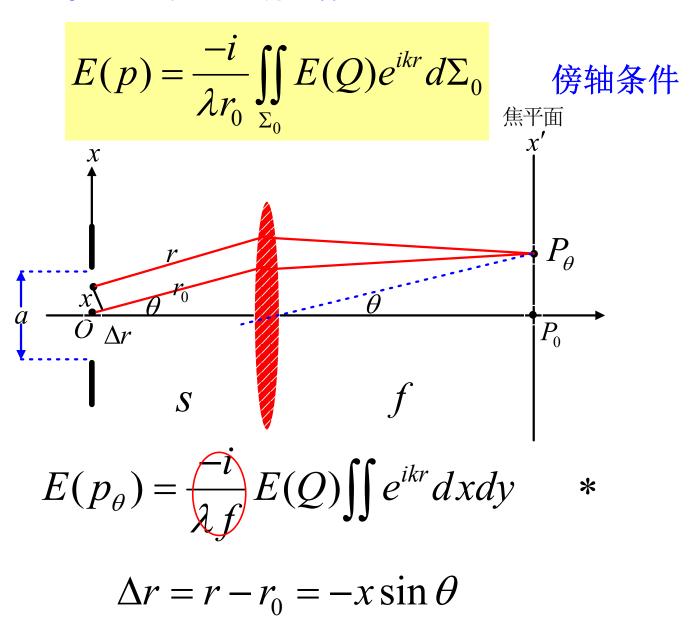


$$\Delta \varphi = \frac{\Delta x \sin \theta}{\lambda} \cdot 2\pi$$
$$= \frac{a \sin \theta}{N} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

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

单缝衍射因子

### 2. 菲涅耳—基尔霍夫衍射公式



$$E(p_{\theta}) = C \int_{-\mathsf{a}/2}^{\mathsf{a}/2} e^{ik\Delta r} dx \qquad = C \int_{-\mathsf{a}/2}^{\mathsf{a}/2} \exp(-ikx\sin\theta) dx$$

$$= C \frac{\exp(-ikx\sin\theta)}{-ik\sin\theta} \bigg|_{x=-a/2}^{x=a/2} = 2C \frac{\sin(ka\sin\theta/2)}{k\sin\theta}$$

$$=2C\frac{\sin(\kappa a \sin \theta/2)}{k \sin \theta}$$

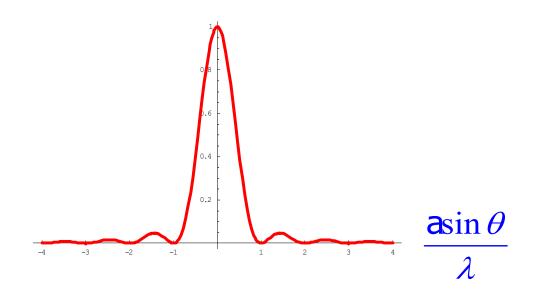
$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{k \operatorname{a} \sin \theta}{2} = \frac{\pi \operatorname{a} \sin \theta}{\lambda}$$

$$=aC\frac{\sin\alpha}{\alpha}$$

$$\theta = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = 0 \rightarrow \sin \alpha / \alpha = 1$$

$$E_0(p_0) = \mathsf{a} C$$

## 单缝衍射的特征



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

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

(1) 主极大(中央明纹中心)位置(零级衍射斑或主极强)

$$\theta = 0$$
,  $\alpha = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} = 1 \rightarrow I = I_0 = I_{\text{max}}$ 

零级衍射斑即为几何光学的像点

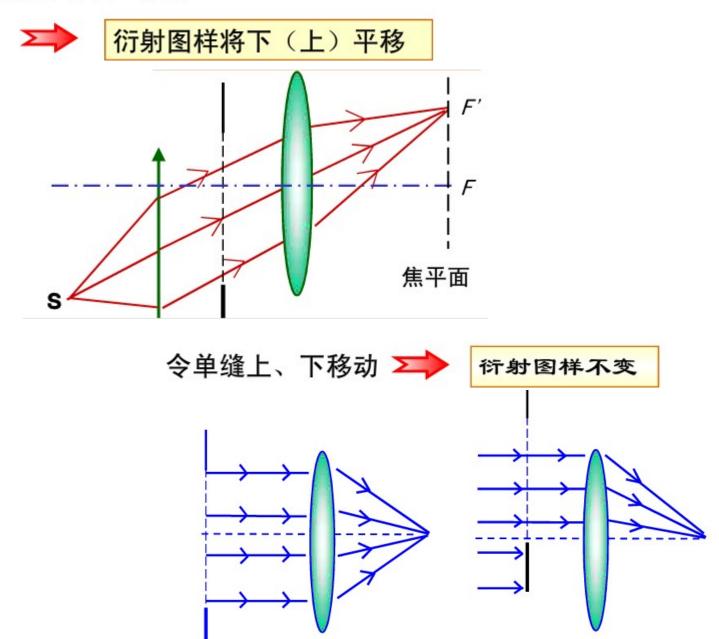
 $\theta$ =0, 所有光线等光程

费马原理

? <u>点光源</u>上下移动

? 缝上下移动

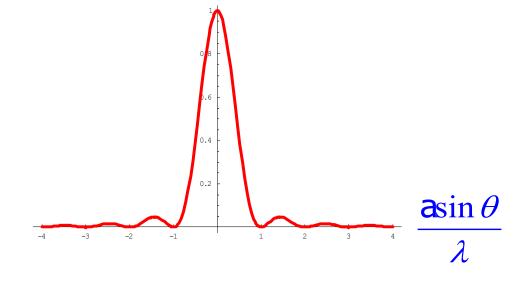
### 令光源上(下)移动



### (2) 极小(暗斑)位置:

$$\alpha = \pm m\pi$$
,  $m = 1, 2, 3 \cdots$   $\exists i \in \alpha = 0 \rightarrow I = 0$ 

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi \, \operatorname{a} \sin \theta}{\lambda} = \pm m\pi$$



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

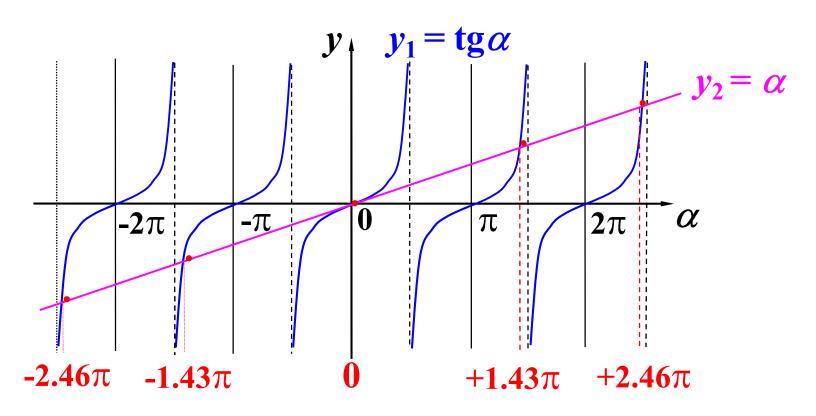
$$\alpha = \frac{\pi a \sin \theta}{\lambda}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\Delta \Phi}{2} = \frac{\pi a \sin \theta}{\lambda}$$

(3) 次极大位置: (高级衍射斑)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\alpha} \left( \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right) = 0$$

$$\to \operatorname{tg}\alpha = \alpha$$



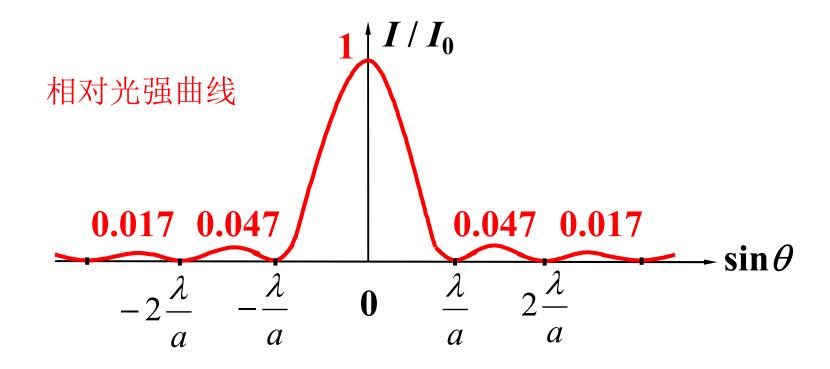
$$\alpha = \pm 1.43\pi, \pm 2.46\pi, \pm 3.47\pi, \cdots$$
  
 $a \sin \theta = \pm 1.43\lambda, \pm 2.46\lambda, \pm 3.47\lambda, \cdots$ 

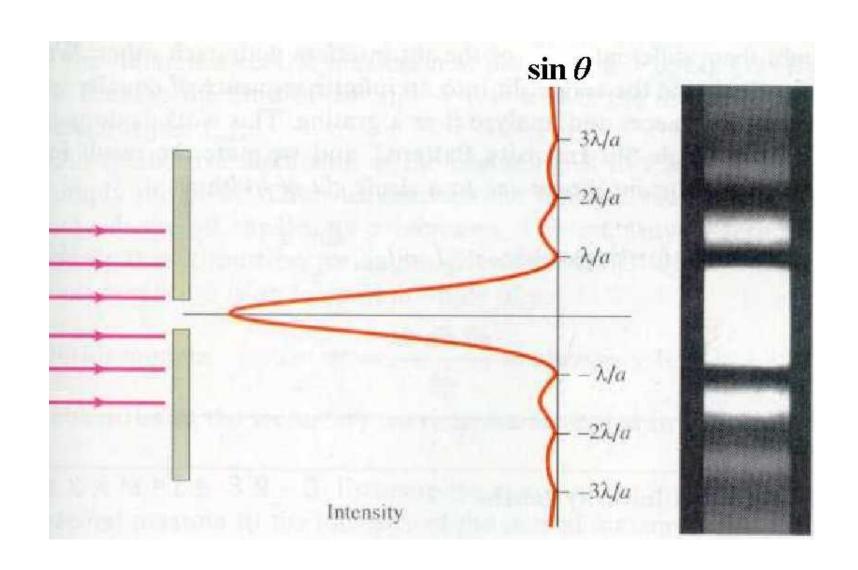
#### (4) 光强:

$$\alpha = \pm 1.43\pi, \pm 2.46\pi, \pm 3.47\pi, \quad \cdots \to I = I_0 \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha}\right)^2$$

从中央往外各次极大的光强依次为  $0.0472 I_0$  ,  $0.0165 I_0$  ,  $0.0083 I_0$  ···

$$I_{\text{WW}} < I_{\text{EW}}$$

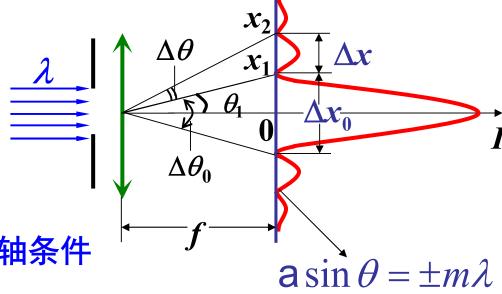




单缝衍射图样

## 条纹宽度

1. 中央明纹宽度



角宽度

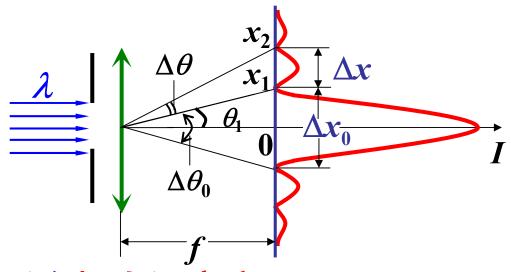
$$\Delta \theta_0 = 2 \frac{\lambda}{a}$$
 **傍轴条件**

半角宽度

$$\lambda / a$$

$$\theta \approx \sin \theta = \pm m\lambda / a$$

$$\Delta x_0 = 2 f \cdot \text{tg } \theta_1 = 2 f \theta_1 = 2 f \frac{\lambda}{a}$$



2. 其他明纹(次极大)宽度

次极大角宽度:  $\Delta \theta = \theta_2 - \theta_1 \approx \lambda / a$ 

次极大线宽度:  $\Delta x = f \frac{\lambda}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta x_0$  —衍射明纹宽度的特征

零级亮斑的宽度比其余的大一倍

### 3. 缝宽变化对条纹的影响

$$\Delta x \propto \frac{\lambda}{a}$$
 — 缝宽越小,明纹宽度越宽。 
$$\exists \ a \uparrow \Rightarrow \ \theta_k = \pm k \frac{\lambda}{a} \to 0$$
 只显出单一的明条纹 ——缝(?)的几何光学像

直线传播

二几何光学是波动光学在 $a >> \lambda$  时的极限情形。

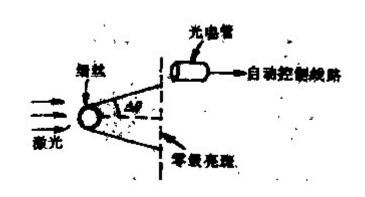
波长越短,衍射效应越可忽略 $\to$ 几何光学是短波 $(\lambda\to 0)$ 的极限

# 细丝衍射

巴俾涅原理 
$$\tilde{E}_a(p) + \tilde{E}_b(p) = \tilde{E}_0(p)$$

除接收屏上中心点,其余地方细丝衍射与单缝衍射场强度分布相同

角宽度:  $a\Delta\theta = \lambda$ 



## 例题:

例1. 一单缝宽a=0.10mm,在缝后放一焦距为 50cm的透镜。用平行绿光 (λ=546nm)垂直照射单缝,求位于透镜焦平面处的屏上中央明纹的宽度.

解: 暗纹条件 
$$a\sin\theta = \pm k\lambda$$

$$\therefore \theta$$
 很小  $\therefore tg\theta_1 \approx \sin \theta_1 = \frac{\lambda}{a}$ 

$$\Delta x_0 = 2 \operatorname{ftg} \theta_1$$

$$= 2 f \frac{\lambda}{a} = 5.5 \operatorname{mm}$$

- 例2. 钠黄光( $\lambda = 589.3 \, nm$ )垂直入射到宽  $a = 0.20 \, mm$  的单缝上, 透镜的焦距  $f = 40 \, cm$  求: (1) 中央明纹的宽度;
  - (2) 第一级暗纹和第二级暗纹之间的距离;
  - (3) 到中心3.54*mm*处是明纹还是暗纹? 相应单缝处的波振面分成几个半波带?

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#### 解: (1) 中央明纹的宽度

$$\Delta x_0 = 2f \cdot \frac{\lambda}{a} = 2 \times 400 \times \frac{5893 \times 10^{-7}}{0.20} = 2.4 \, mm$$

(2) 第一级和第二级暗纹间的距离:

$$\Delta x = x_2 - x_1 = \frac{\Delta x_0}{2} = 1.2 \, mm$$

(3) 
$$\frac{a\sin\theta}{\lambda/2} = \frac{2ax}{\lambda f} = 6.007 \approx 2 \times 3$$
 波振面分成 6 个半 波带, 是第三级暗纹.