

多缝衍射—光栅

1. 光栅的概念

任何具有周期性的空间结构或光学性能（透射率、折射率）的衍射屏→光栅。

2. 光栅的种类

透射光栅、反射光栅

黑白光栅、正弦光栅

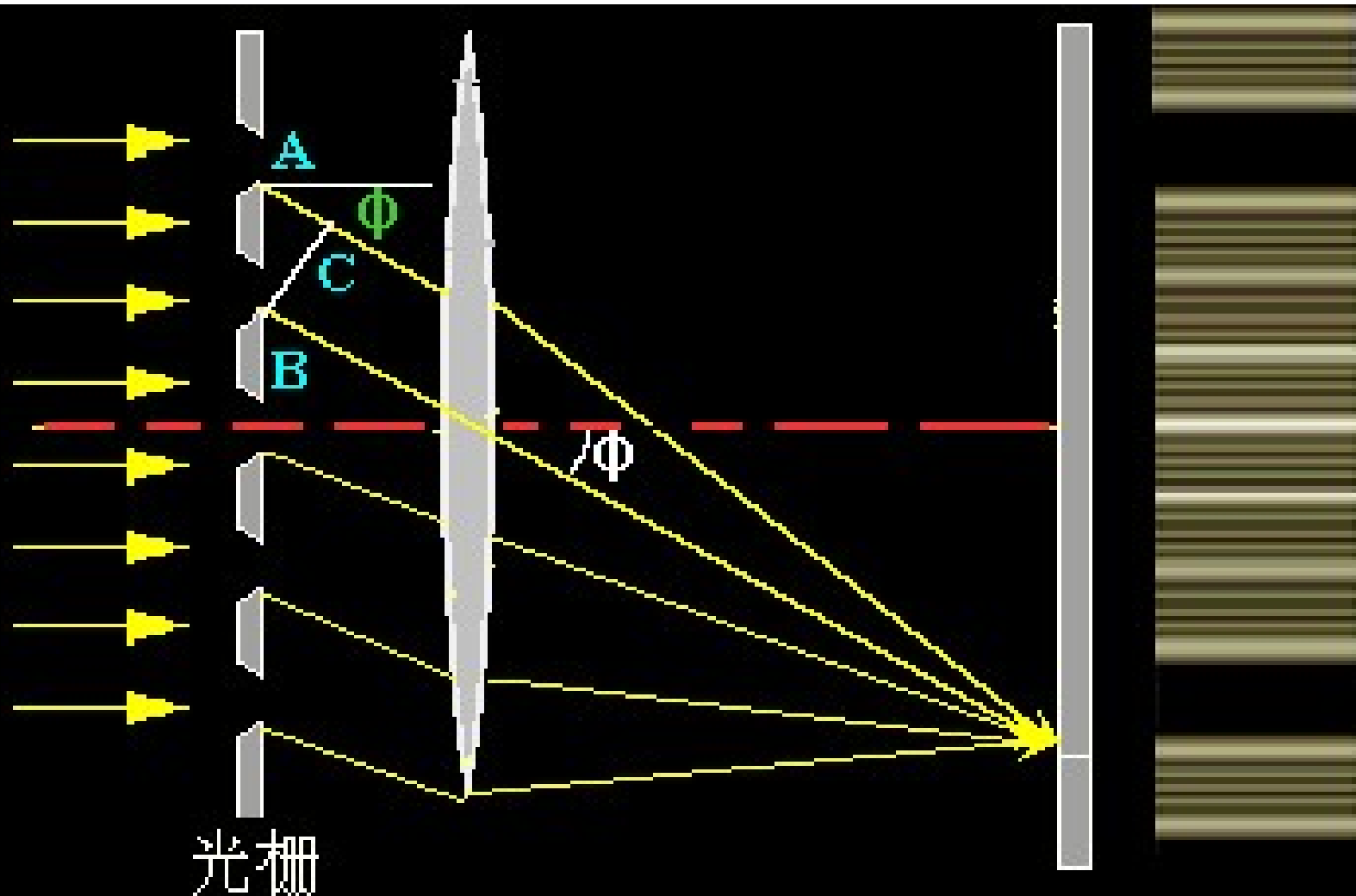
一维, 二维, 三维

3. 光栅常数 $d = a+b$ 是光栅空间周期性的表示

普通光栅刻线为数十条/mm — 数千条/mm

用电子束刻制可达数万条/mm

光谱分析



光栅

光栅衍射示意图

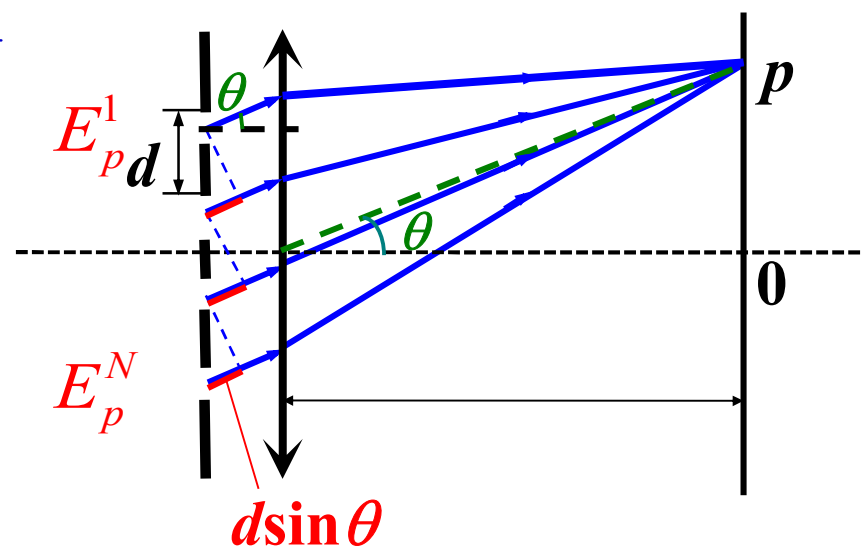
光栅夫琅和费衍射的光强公式

复振幅法

第*i*个缝对*p*点的复振幅贡献 $E_p^i = E_{0\text{单}}^i \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha}$

相邻两束光的位相差相同 $\Delta\varphi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d \sin \theta$

$$\begin{cases} E_p^1 = E & E = E_{0\text{单}} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \\ E_p^2 = E e^{i\Delta\varphi} \\ E_p^3 = E e^{2i\Delta\varphi} \\ \dots \\ E_p^N = E e^{i(N-1)\Delta\varphi} \end{cases}$$



$$E_p = E_{0\text{单}} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} (1 + e^{i\Delta\varphi} + e^{2i\Delta\varphi} + \dots + e^{i(N-1)\Delta\varphi})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_p &= E_{0\text{单}} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} (1 + e^{i\Delta\varphi} + e^{2i\Delta\varphi} + \dots + e^{i(N-1)\Delta\varphi}) \\
 &= E_{0\text{单}} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1 - (e^{i\Delta\varphi})^N}{1 - e^{i\Delta\varphi}} = E_{0\text{单}} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{iN\Delta\varphi}}{1 - e^{i\Delta\varphi}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_p &= E_p E_p^* = \left(E_{0\text{单}} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1 - e^{iN\Delta\varphi}}{1 - e^{i\Delta\varphi}} \frac{1 - e^{-iN\Delta\varphi}}{1 - e^{-i\Delta\varphi}} \\
 &= \left(E_{0\text{单}} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{2 - (e^{iN\Delta\varphi} + e^{-iN\Delta\varphi})}{2 - (e^{i\Delta\varphi} + e^{-i\Delta\varphi})}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{ix} + e^{-ix} = 2 \cos x \quad \cos x = 1 - 2 \sin^2(x/2)$$



$$I_p = I_{0\text{单}} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{\sin^2 (N \Delta \varphi / 2)}{\sin^2 (\Delta \varphi / 2)}$$

$$= I_{0\text{单}} \underbrace{\left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2}_{\text{单缝衍射因子}} \underbrace{\left(\frac{\sin(N\beta)}{\sin \beta} \right)^2}_{\text{缝间干涉因子}} \quad \begin{aligned} \beta &= \frac{\Delta \varphi}{2} = \frac{\pi d}{\lambda} \sin \theta \\ \alpha &= \frac{\pi a}{\lambda} \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

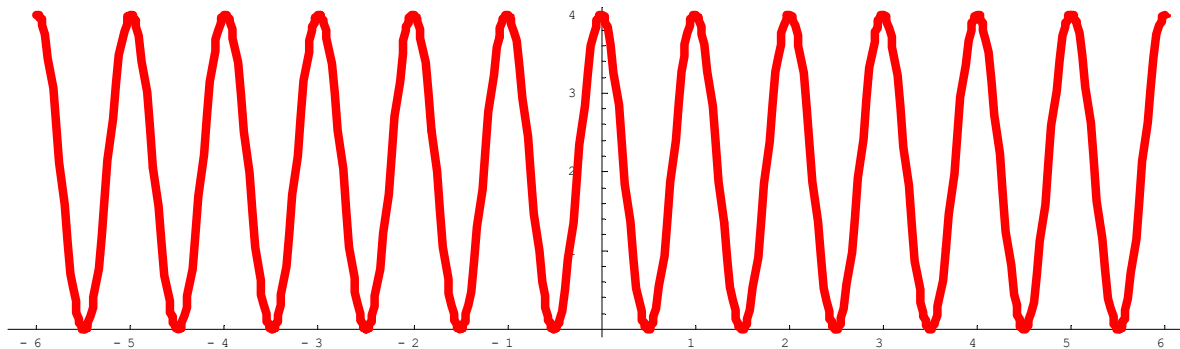
$$\left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2 : \text{单缝衍射因子}$$

$$\left(\frac{\sin N\beta}{\sin \beta} \right)^2 : \text{缝间干涉因子}$$

多光束干涉因子

缝间干涉因子的特点

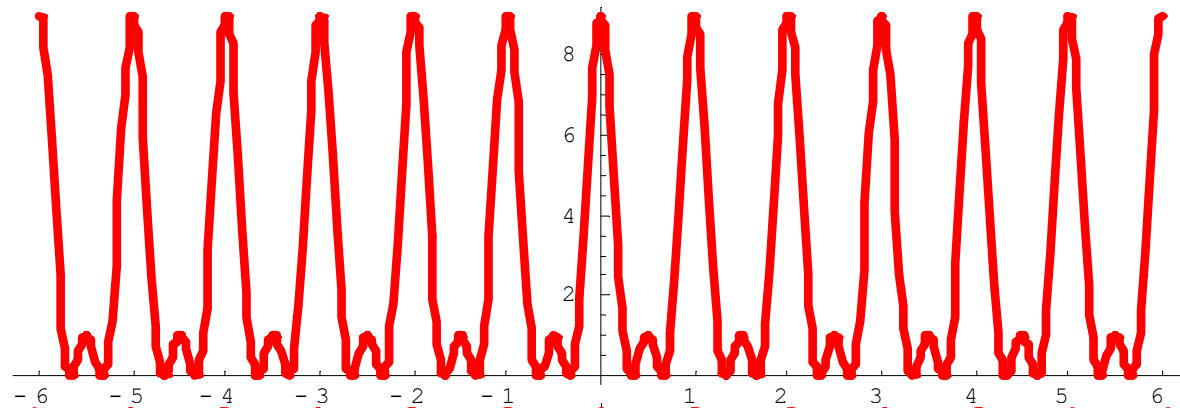
$N=2$



$$\left(\frac{\sin N\beta}{\sin \beta} \right)^2$$

主极大

$N=3$

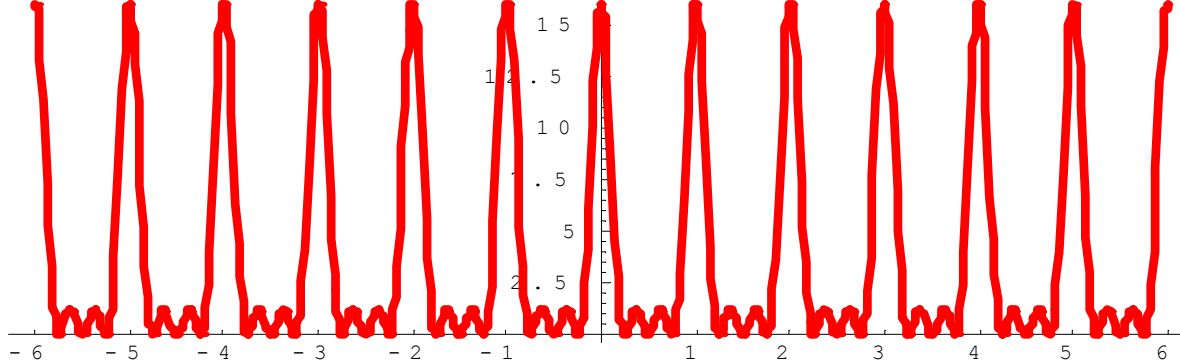


$$\sin N\beta = 0$$

$$\sin \beta = 0$$

$$\beta = \frac{\pi d}{\lambda} \sin \theta = k\pi$$

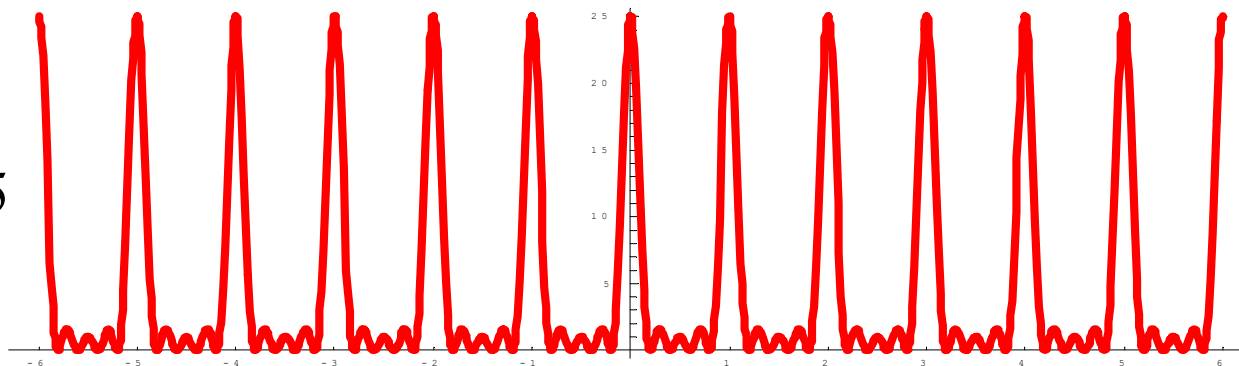
$N=4$



$$d \sin \theta = k\lambda$$

$d \sin \theta / \lambda$

$N=5$



零点位置

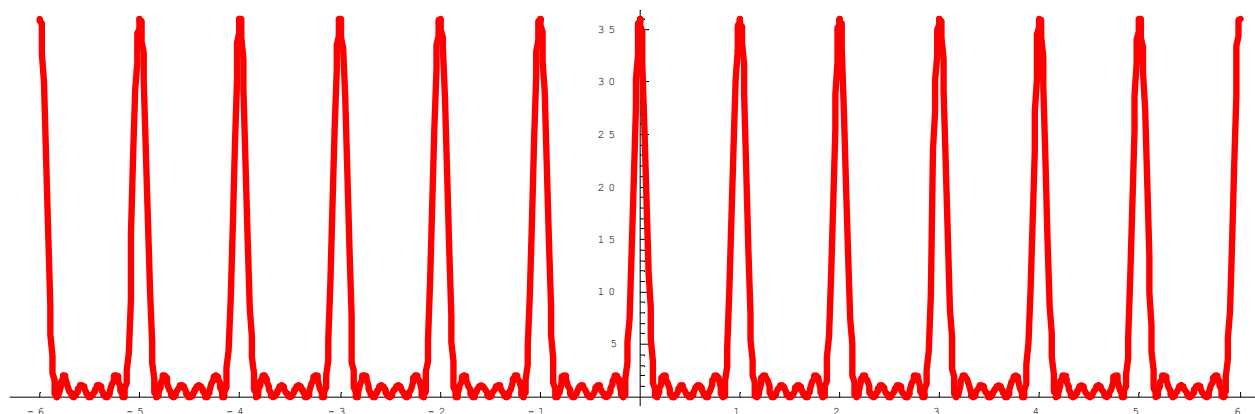
$$\sin N\beta = 0$$

$$\sin\beta \neq 0$$

$$\beta = \left(k + \frac{m}{N}\right)\pi$$

$$\sin\theta = \left(k + \frac{m}{N}\right)\lambda/d$$

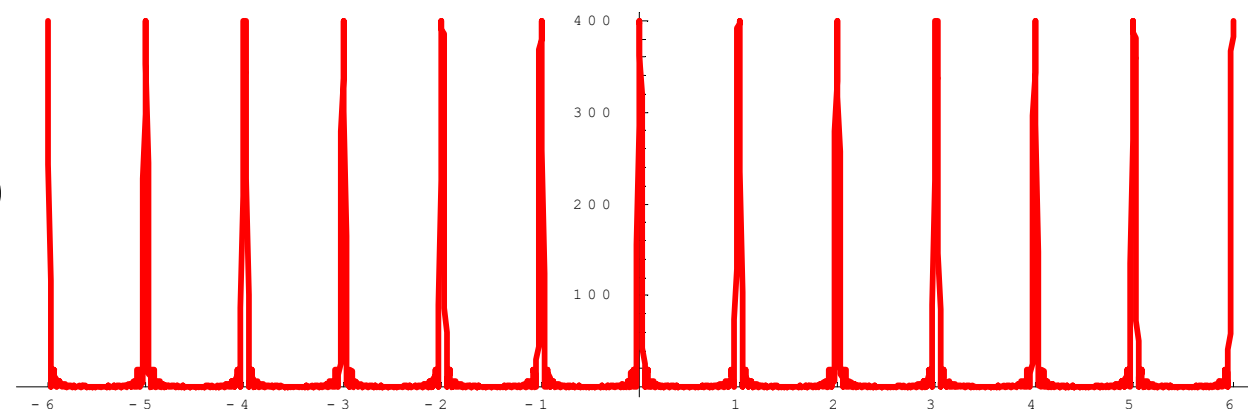
$N=6$



$N-1$ 个暗纹

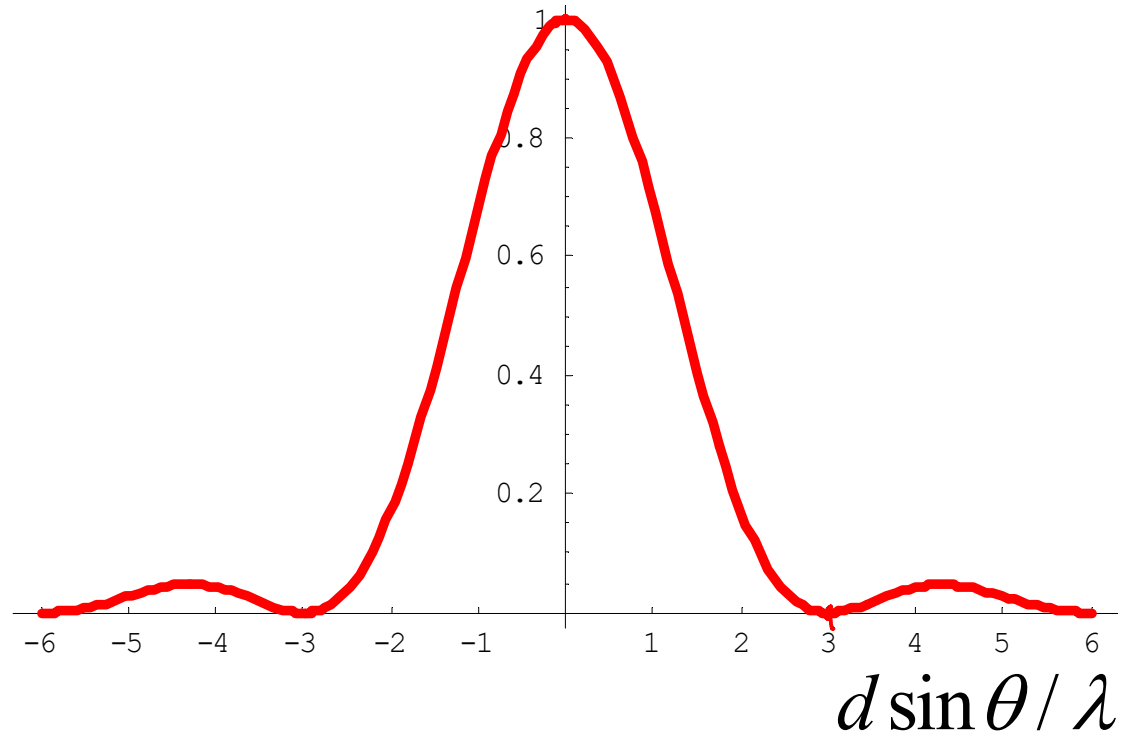
$N-2$ 个亮纹

$N=20$



$d \sin\theta / \lambda$

单缝衍射因子



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

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

$$a \sin \theta = n \lambda$$

$$d = 3a$$

多缝干涉

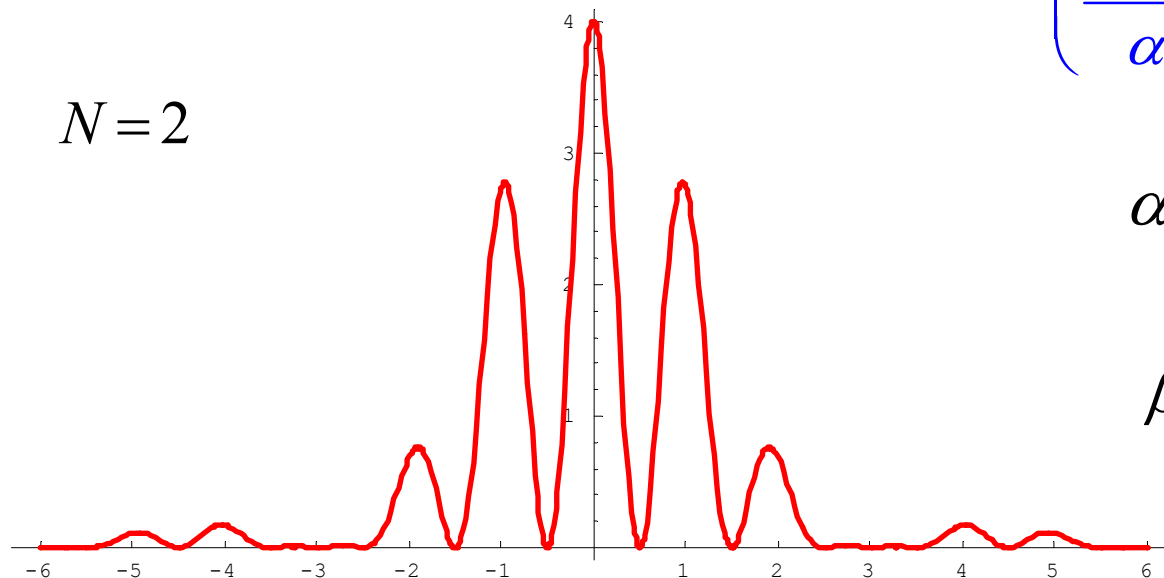
$$\left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\sin N \beta}{\sin \beta} \right)^2$$

$N=2$

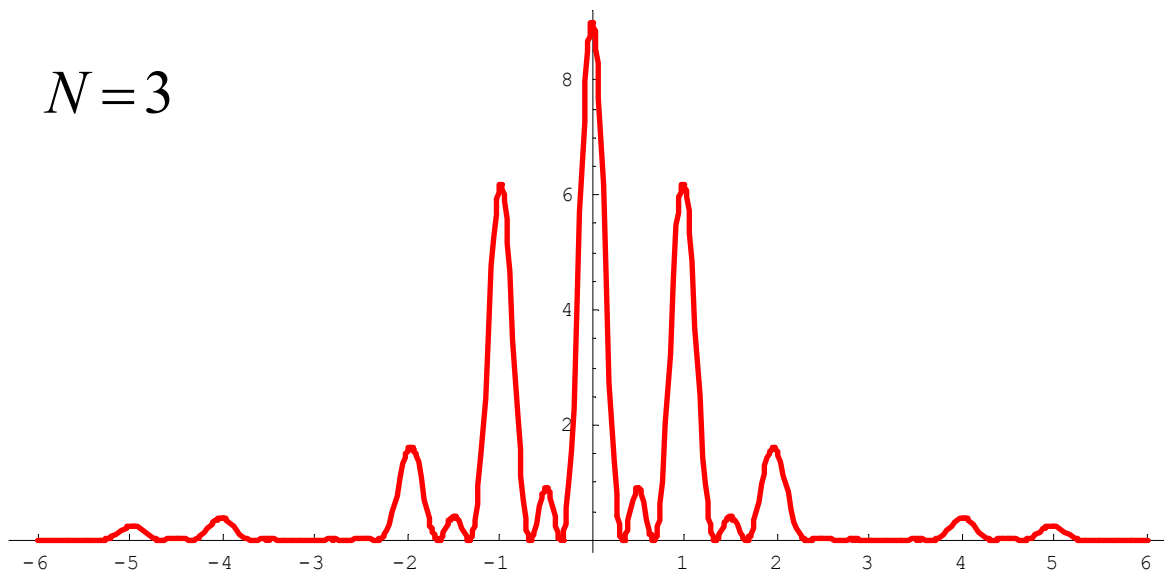
$$\alpha = \frac{\pi a}{\lambda} \sin \theta$$

$$\beta = \frac{\pi d}{\lambda} \sin \theta$$

$$d = 3a$$

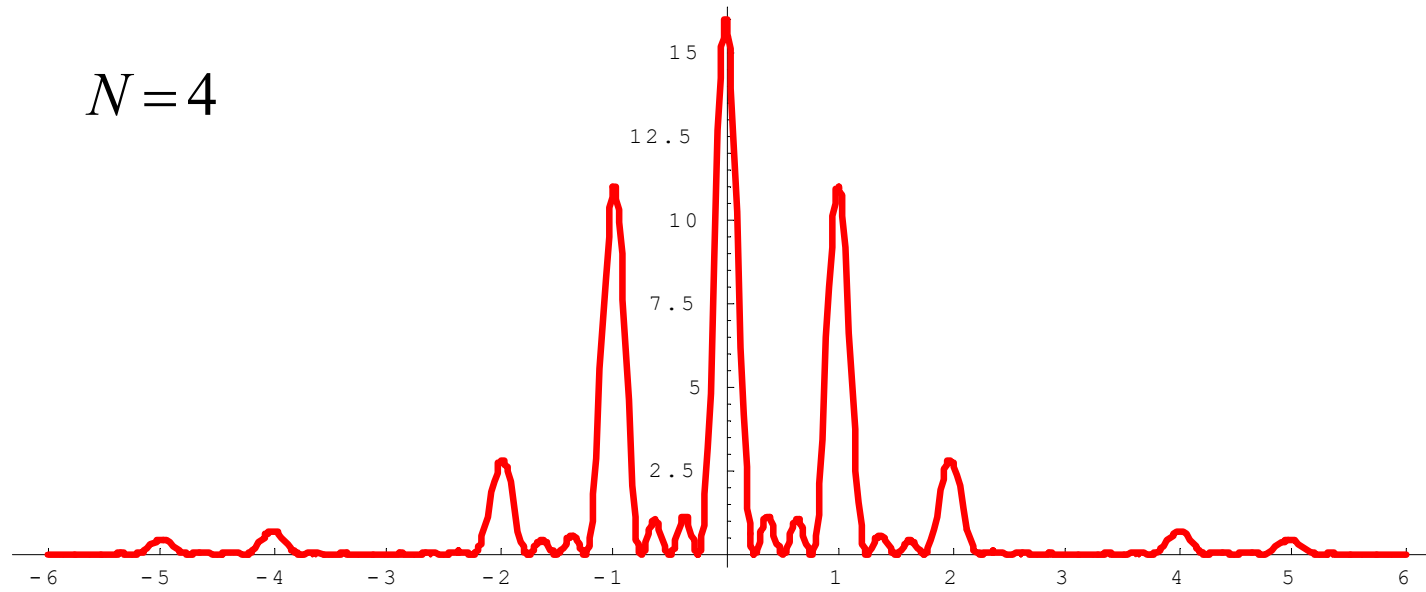


$N=3$

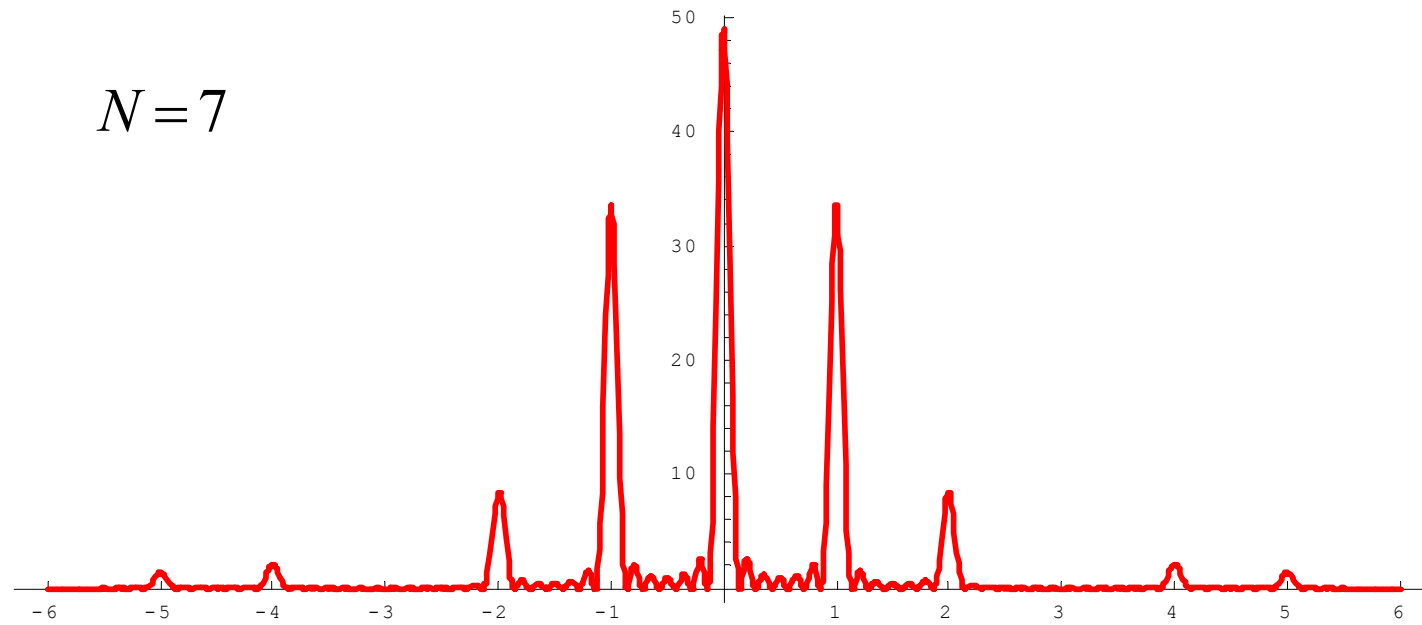


$d \sin \theta / \lambda$

$N=4$

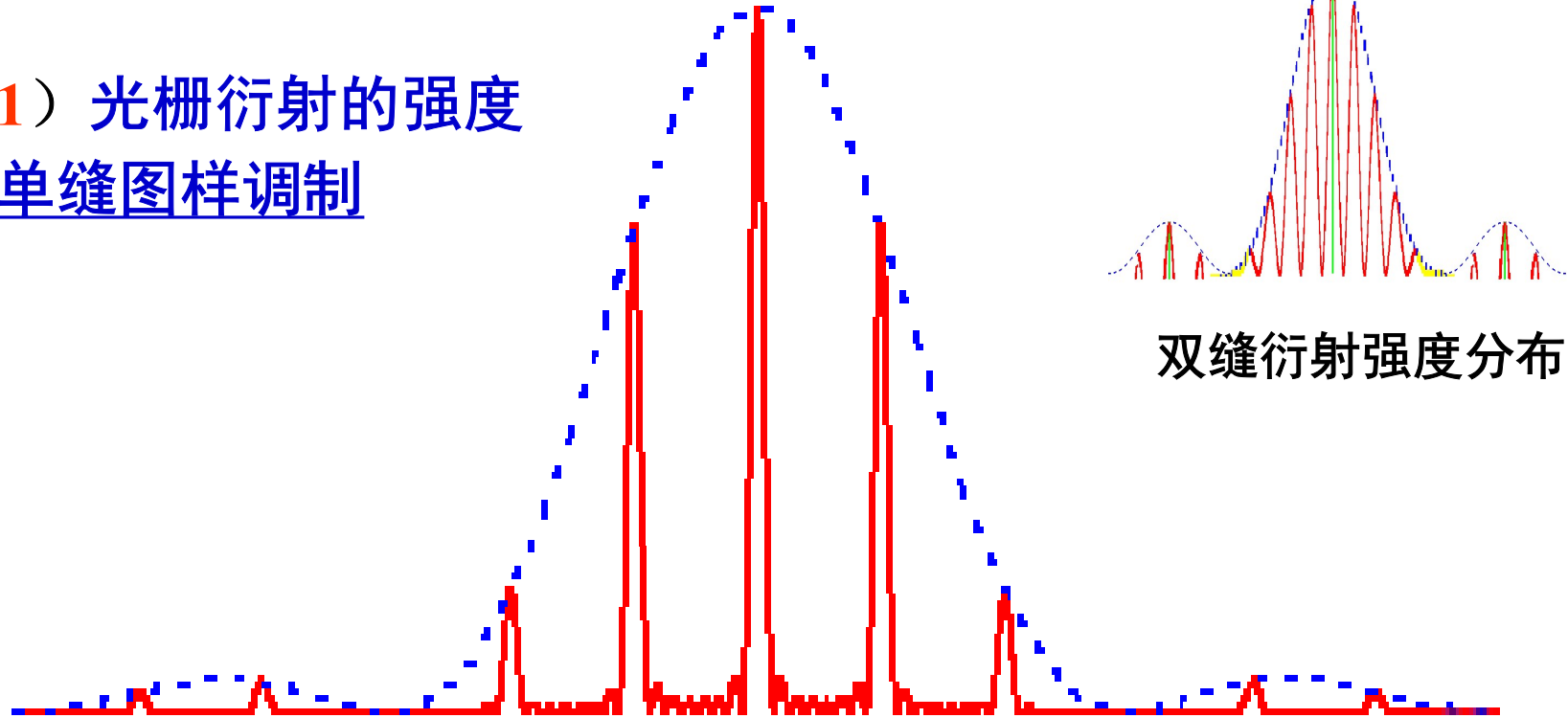


$N=7$



光栅衍射的特点

(1) 光栅衍射的强度
被单缝图样调制

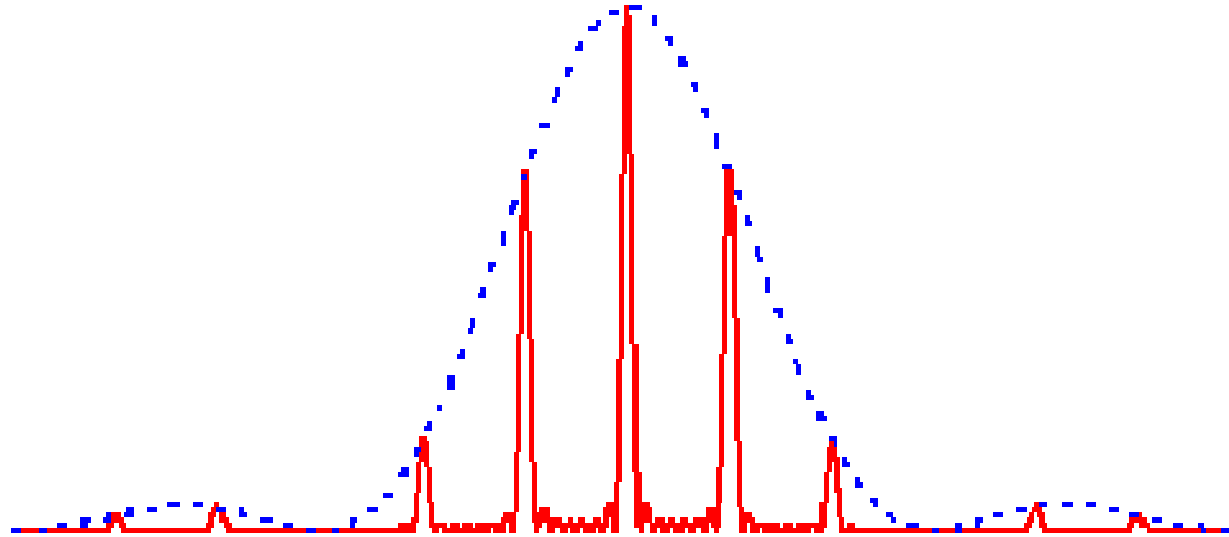


双缝衍射强度分布

光栅衍射强度分布

$$I_{\theta} = I_{0\text{单}} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\sin N\beta}{\sin \beta} \right)^2$$

(2) 主极强是明亮纤细的亮纹，相邻亮纹间是一片宽广的暗区，暗区中存在一些微弱明条纹，称次极强。



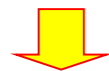
(3) 主极强是各缝出来的衍射光干涉而成的，其位置：

$$\sin \beta = 0 \text{ and } \sin(N\beta) = 0$$

$$d \sin \theta = k\lambda, (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2 \cdots) \text{ max} \quad \text{光栅方程}$$

主极强是各缝出来的衍射光干涉而成的←缝间干涉因子决定

$$\beta = k\pi (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$



$$\sin N\beta = 0, \sin \beta = 0 \quad \sin N\beta / \sin \beta = N$$

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

在衍射角满足该式的方向上，出现一个主极强。位置与缝数N无关，强度是单缝在该方向强度的N²倍

主极强的数目 $|\sin \theta| < 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad |k| < \frac{d}{\lambda}$

$$\left(\frac{\sin N\beta}{\sin \beta} \right)^2$$
$$\beta = \frac{\pi d}{\lambda} \sin \theta$$

当 $N\beta$ 等于 π 的整数倍, 而 β 不是 π 的整数倍



$$\sin N\beta = 0, \sin \beta \neq 0 \quad \sin N\beta / \sin \beta = 0$$

$$\beta = \left(k + \frac{m}{N}\right)\pi$$

缝间干涉因子的零点

$$\sin \theta = \left(k + \frac{m}{N}\right) \frac{\lambda}{d}$$

$$k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2 \cdots; m = 1, \cdots, N-1$$

每两个主极强之间有 $(N-1)$ 条暗线 (零点)

相邻暗线间有一个次极强, 故共有 $(N-2)$ 个次极强

(4) **主极强**特别明亮而且尖细，是因为缝多。

每个主极强的宽度是以它两侧的暗线为界，它的中心到邻近的暗线之间的角距离，为**该级的半角宽度** $\Delta\theta_k$

$$\sin \theta_k = k \frac{\lambda}{d}$$

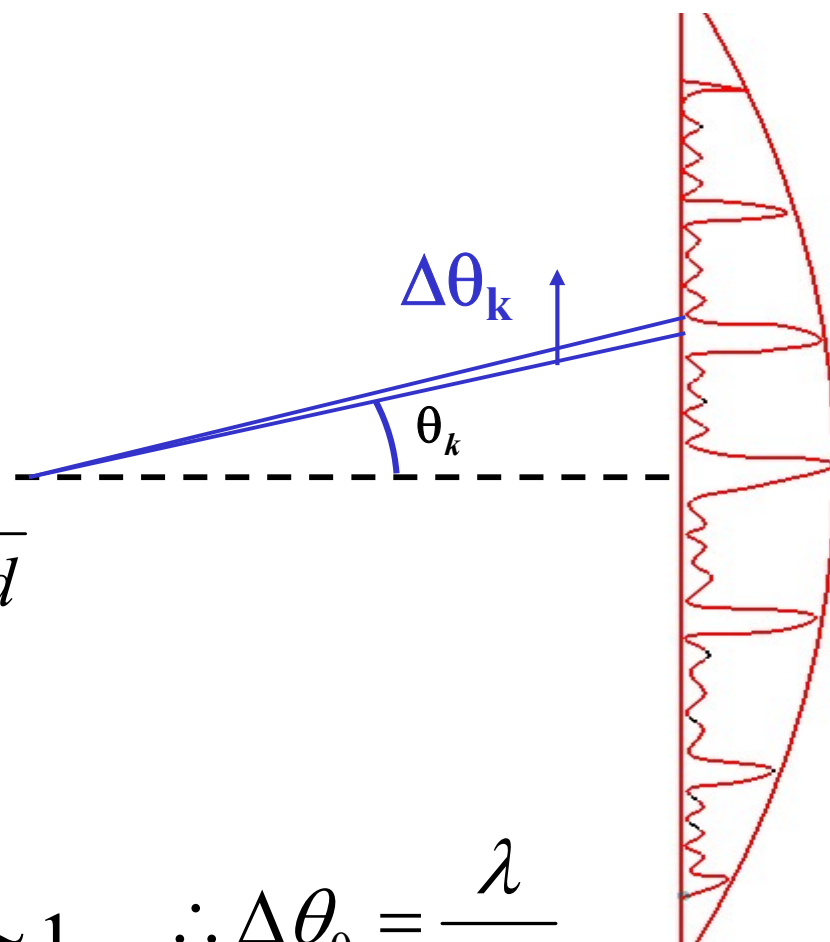
$$\sin(\theta_k + \Delta\theta_k) = (k + \frac{1}{N}) \frac{\lambda}{d}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin(\theta_k + \Delta\theta_k) - \sin \theta_k \\ & \approx (\sin \theta_k)' \Delta\theta_k = \cos \theta_k \cdot \Delta\theta_k = \frac{\lambda}{Nd} \end{aligned}$$

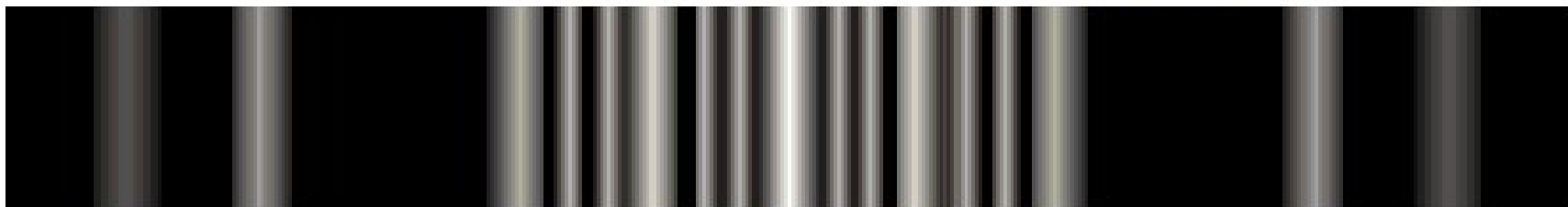
$$\Delta\theta_k = \frac{\lambda}{Nd \cos \theta_k}$$

中央主极大及偏离屏中心点不远的主极强

$$\cos \theta \approx 1 \quad \therefore \Delta\theta_0 = \frac{\lambda}{Nd}$$



(5) 缺级现象:



干涉明纹位置: $d \sin \theta = \pm k \lambda, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

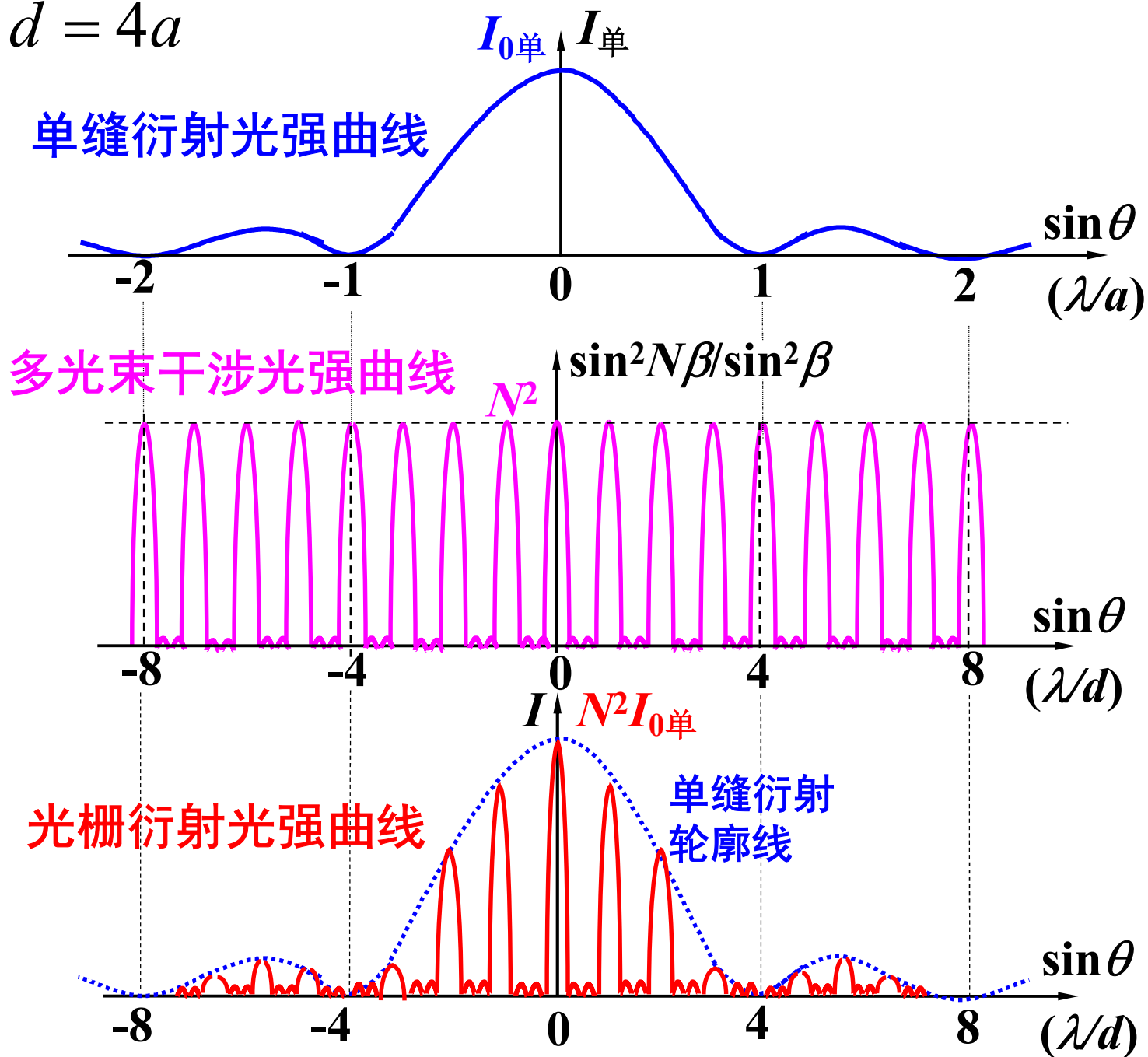
衍射暗纹位置: $a \sin \theta = \pm k' \lambda, k' = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$\frac{d}{a} = \frac{k}{k'}, k = \frac{d}{a} k'$$

此时在应该干涉加强的位置上没有衍射光到达,
从而出现缺级。

例如 $d = 4a$, 则缺 ± 4 级, ± 8 级...

例 $d = 4a$



单缝衍射因子的作用：

影响强度在各级主极强间的分配

调制缝间干涉强度

不改变主极强的位置和半角宽度

➡ 缺级现象

缝间干涉因子的作用：

$$\left(\frac{\sin N\beta}{\sin \beta} \right)^2 \quad \beta = \frac{\pi d}{\lambda} \sin \theta$$

主极强的位置（光栅方程） $d \sin \theta = k\lambda$

主极强的半角宽度

$$\Delta\theta_k = \frac{\lambda}{Nd \cos \theta_k}$$