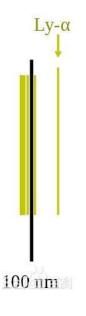
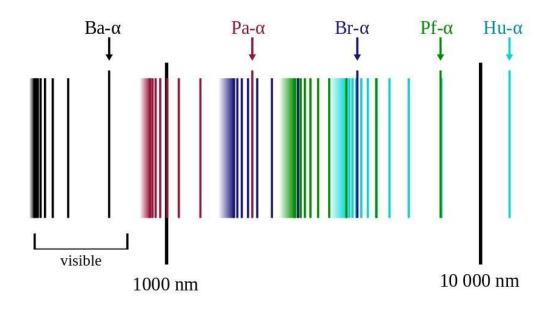
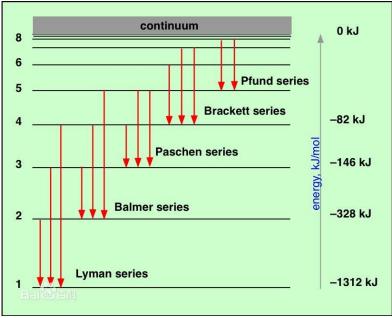
#### 第九章 光谱线的线宽和线型

- 9.1 光谱线的线型
- 9.2 自然线宽
- 9.3 多普勒线宽
- 9.4 光谱线的碰撞展宽
- 9.5 飞行时间展宽
- 9.6 均匀和非均匀谱线展宽
- 9.7 饱和展宽
- 9.8 液体和固体中的光谱线型
- 9.9 一个实际分子的光谱

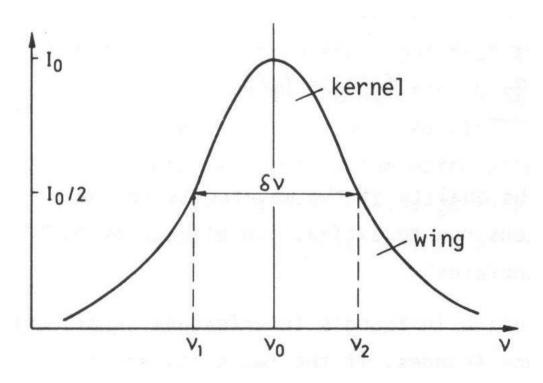
## 氢原子光谱







# 9.1 光谱线的线型



光谱线的谱线线型、半宽度、核和翼

$$\delta\lambda = (c/v^2)\delta v$$
  $\left|\frac{\delta v}{v}\right| = \left|\frac{\delta\omega}{\omega}\right| = \left|\frac{\delta\lambda}{\lambda}\right|$ 

# 9.2 自然线宽

自然线宽 —— 能级寿命

阻尼简谐振子模型: 
$$\ddot{x} + \gamma \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$$

当初值为 
$$x(0) = x_0$$
  $\dot{x}(0) = 0$ 

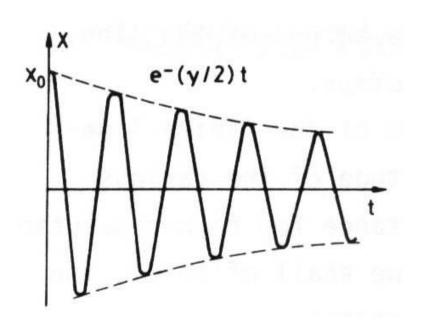
$$x(t) = x_0 e^{-(\gamma/2)t} \left[ \cos \omega t + \left( \frac{\gamma}{2\omega} \right) \sin \omega t \right]$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2/4}$$
 阻尼很小时( $\gamma << \omega$ ):  $\omega \approx \omega_0$ 

$$x(t) = x_0 e^{-(\gamma/2)t} \cos \omega_0 t$$

$$\omega_0 = 2\pi \nu_0$$
: 原子跃迁 $E_i \to E_k$ 的中心频率  $\omega_{ik} = (E_i - E_k)/\hbar$ 

$$x(t) = x_0 e^{-(\gamma/2)t} \cos \omega_0 t$$



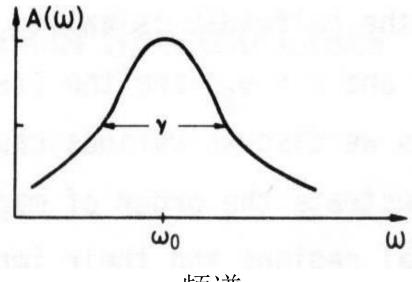
阻尼振荡X(t)

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^\infty A(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{\infty} x_0 e^{-(\gamma/2)t} \cos \omega_0 t e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

$$\stackrel{\text{left}}{=} t < 0 \text{ if } x(t) = 0$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{8\pi}} \left[ \frac{1}{i(\omega - \omega_0) + \gamma/2} + \frac{1}{i(\omega + \omega_0) + \gamma/2} \right]$$



频谱

$$I(\omega - \omega_0) = I_0 \frac{1}{(\omega - \omega_0)^2 + (\gamma / 2)^2}$$

归一化强度线型:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(\omega - \omega_0) d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(\omega - \omega_0) d(\omega - \omega_0) = 1$$

$$g(\omega - \omega_0) = CI(\omega)$$

$$g(\omega - \omega_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\gamma}{(\omega - \omega_0)^2 + (\gamma/2)^2}$$

$$C = \gamma/(2\pi I_0)$$

半宽度: 
$$\delta\omega_n = \gamma$$
  $\delta v_n = \gamma/2\pi$ 

### 与量子描述的关系:

$$\ddot{x} + \gamma \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$$
 两边各乘以  $m\dot{x}$ 

$$m\ddot{x}\dot{x} + m\omega_0^2 x\dot{x} = -\gamma m\dot{x}^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{m}{2}\dot{x}^2 + \frac{m}{2}\omega_0^2 x^2\right) = \frac{dW}{dt} = -\gamma m\dot{x}^2$$

$$x(t) = x_0 e^{-(\gamma/2)t} \cos \omega_0 t$$

$$\frac{dW}{dt} = -\gamma m x_0^2 \omega_0^2 e^{-\gamma t} \sin^2 \omega_0 t \qquad \overline{\sin^2 \omega t} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\overline{dW}}{dt} = -\frac{\gamma}{2} m x_0^2 \omega_0^2 e^{-\gamma t}$$

衰变时间:  $\tau = 1/\gamma$ 

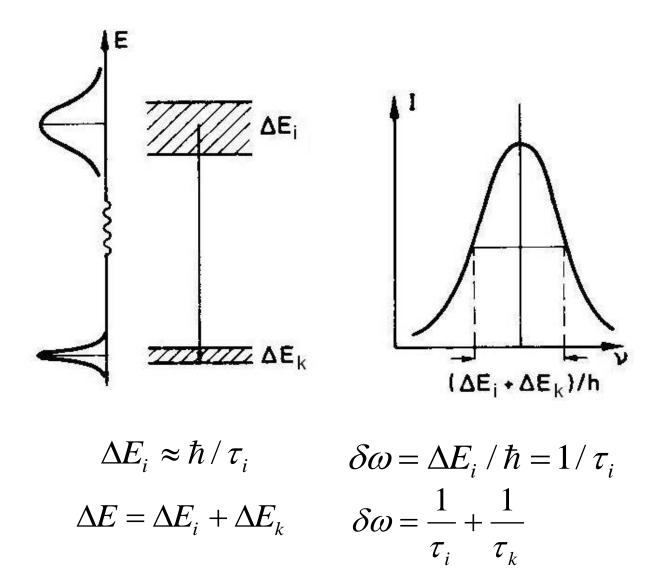
能级 $E_i$ 的平均自发辐射寿命:  $\tau_i = 1/A_i$ 

$$\delta v_n = A_i / 2\pi = 1/(2\pi \tau_i)$$
  $\delta \omega_n = A_i = 1/\tau_i$ 

稀薄气体的吸收:

$$\alpha(\omega) = \frac{\omega_{\rm p}^2}{4c} \cdot \frac{\gamma}{(\omega_{ik} - \omega)^2 + (\gamma / 2)^2}$$

### 自然线宽与能量测不准的关系



考虑自发辐射和无辐射弛豫:

$$g(\omega - \omega_{ik}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\gamma_i + \gamma_k}{(\omega_{ik} - \omega)^2 + [(\gamma_i + \gamma_k)/2]^2}$$

Yi和Yi都是辐射弛豫和无辐射弛豫对衰变的贡献之和

$$(\gamma = \gamma_R + \gamma_{NR})$$

## 9.3 多普勒线宽

来源:分子的热运动,是低压气体光谱线展宽的主要成分

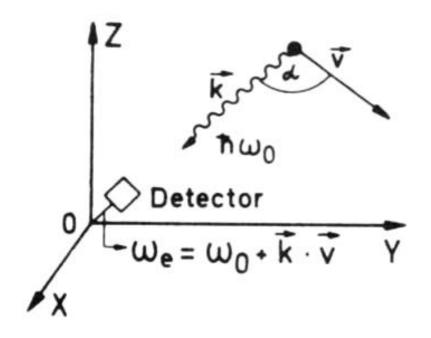
物理来源:多普勒频移

大小: 通常超过自然线宽两个量级

本节目的: 求解多普勒线型函数

考虑多普勒展宽和自然展宽

### 运动中分子的发射



# 实验室坐标下的动量守恒和能量守恒:

辐射后E′

辐射前

动量: 
$$m\mathbf{v}' + \hbar\mathbf{k} = m\mathbf{v}$$
 (1)   
能量:  $E' + \frac{1}{2}m\mathbf{v}'^2 + \hbar\omega_e = E + \frac{1}{2}m\mathbf{v}^2$  (2)   
分子坐标:  $\omega_0 = (E - E')/\hbar$ 

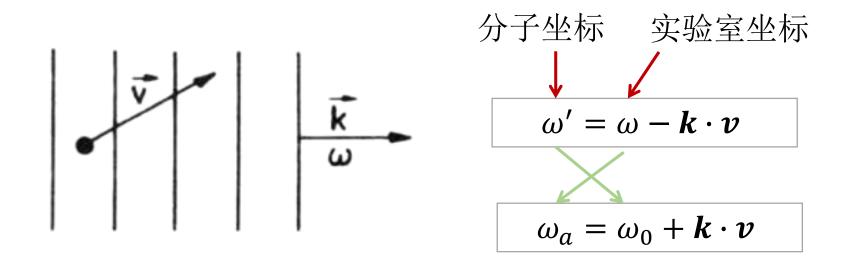
通常: mv >> ħk

$$\approx m(\boldsymbol{v} - \boldsymbol{v}') \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{v} + \boldsymbol{v}') = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v'^2 = \hbar \boldsymbol{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{v}$$

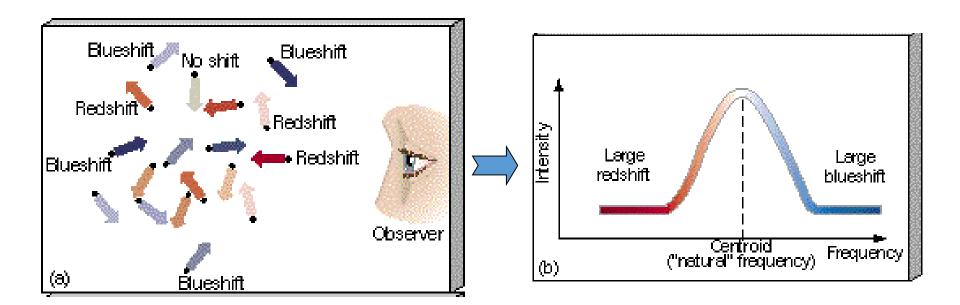
$$\omega_e = \omega_0 + \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

实验室坐标 分子坐标

### 单色吸收线的多普勒频移



注意:  $k \perp v$ 时无贡献



$$\omega_a = \omega_0 + \boldsymbol{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{v}$$

设光沿+z方向传播:

$$\omega_a = \omega_0 + k_z \cdot v_z = \omega_0 + \frac{\omega}{c} v_z \approx \omega_0 + \frac{\omega_0}{c} v_z$$
$$\omega_a = \omega_0 (1 + v_z/c)$$

在热平衡下气体分子遵循麦克斯韦速度分布:温度为T时,能级 $E_i$ 中速度分布在 $v_z$ 到 $v_z$ +  $dv_z$ 间的单位体积的分子数 $n_i(v_z)dv_z$ :

$$n_i(v_z)dv_z = [N_i/(v_p\sqrt{\pi})]\exp[-(v_z/v_p)^2]dv_z$$

$$N_i = \int n_i(v_z) dv_z$$
 能级 $E_i$ 中的总的分子密度

$$v_p = (2kT/m)^{1/2}$$
 最可几速度

m为分子质量, k为波尔兹曼常数

$$v_{z} = c\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_{0}} - 1\right) \qquad dv_{z} = \frac{c}{\omega_{0}}d\omega$$

$$N_{i} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} n_{i}(v_{z})dv_{z} = \int_{0}^{\infty} n_{i}(\omega)d\omega$$

吸收频率由 $\omega_0$ 移至 $\omega$ 到 $\omega + d\omega$ 间隔中的分子数:

$$n_i(\omega)d\omega = \left(\frac{N_i c}{\sqrt{\pi v_p \omega_0}}\right) \exp\left\{-\left[\left(\frac{c}{v_p}\right)(\omega - \omega_0)/\omega_0\right]^2\right\}d\omega \propto P(\omega)d\omega$$

多普勒增宽光谱线的强度线型:

$$I(\omega) = I_0 \exp \left[ -\left(\frac{c(\omega - \omega_0)}{\omega_0 v_p}\right)^2 \right]$$

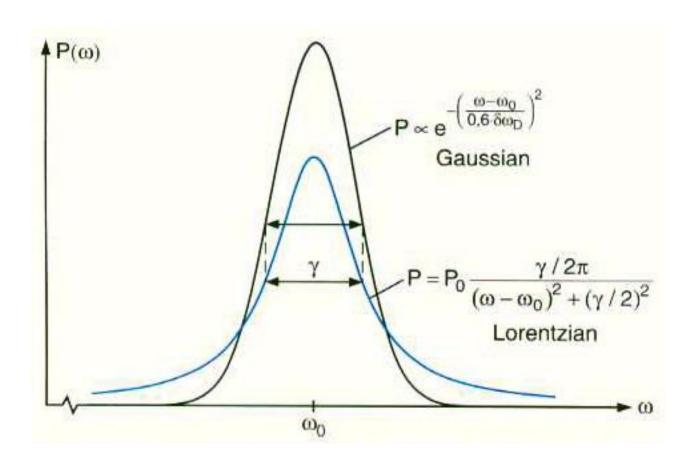
$$I(\omega) = I_0 \exp \left[ -\left(\frac{c(\omega - \omega_0)}{\omega_0 v_p}\right)^2 \right]$$

半宽度为  $\delta\omega_D = |\omega_1 - \omega_2|$  的高斯线型

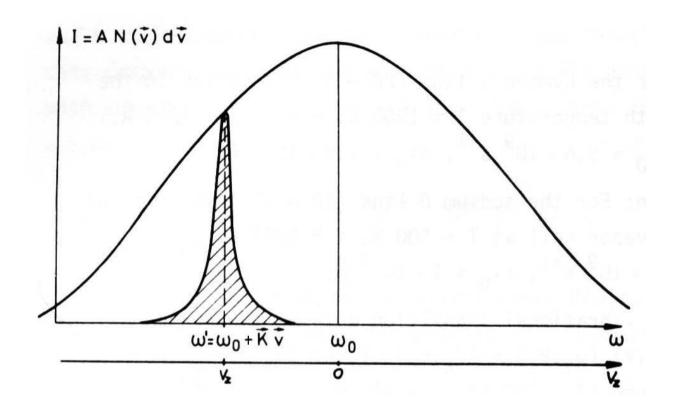
$$\delta\omega_D = 2\sqrt{\ln 2}\omega_0 v_p / c$$

$$I(\omega) = I_0 \exp\left[-(\omega - \omega_0)^2 / (0.36\delta\omega_D^2)\right]$$

多普勒展宽是大量分子的统计结果 单个分子不存在多普勒展宽,只有多普勒频移



线宽相等的多普勒线型和洛伦兹线型的比较



具有速度分量 $v_z$ 的分子的中心在 $\omega' = \omega_0(1+v_z/c)$ 的洛伦兹线型

在实验室坐标系中,具有确定速度分量vz的分子的中心频率:

$$\omega' = \omega_0 (1 + v_z / c)$$

这样的一个分子的频率响应是中心频率为 $\omega$ 的洛伦兹线型:

$$g(\omega - \omega') = \frac{\gamma}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{(\omega - \omega')^2 + (\gamma/2)^2}$$

无自然展宽,只有多普勒频移时吸收频率由 $\omega_0$ 移至 $\omega$ 到 $\omega + d\omega$ 间隔中的分子数:

$$n_i(\omega)d\omega$$

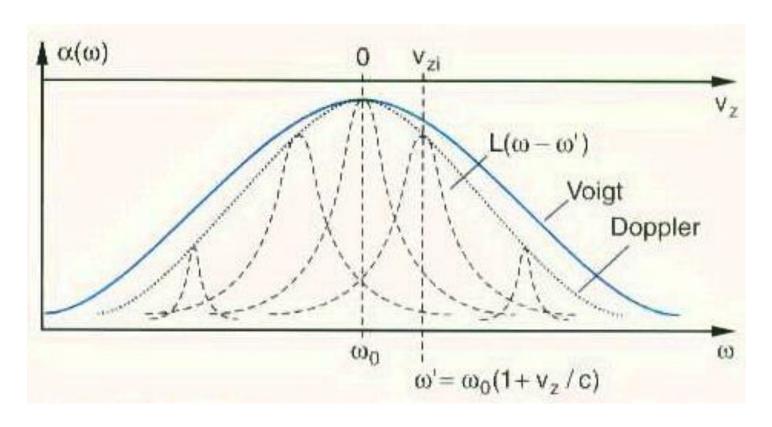
考虑自然展宽后,所有频率都对 $n_i(\omega)$ 有贡献:

$$\int n_i(\omega')g(\omega-\omega')d\omega'$$

 $E_i \rightarrow E_k$ 跃迁的一切分子的总的吸收和发射光谱强度分布 $I(\omega)$ 

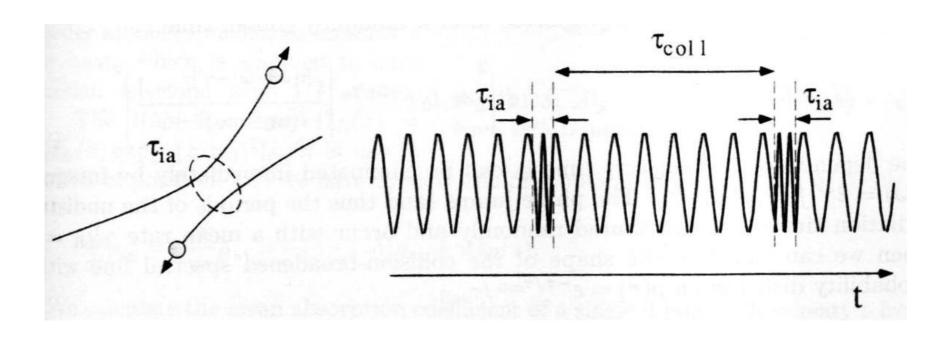
$$I(\omega) = I_0 \int n(\omega') g(\omega - \omega') d\omega'$$

高斯线型 
$$I(\omega) = C \int_0^\infty \frac{\exp[-(c/v_p\omega_0)^2(\omega_0 - \omega')^2]}{(\omega - \omega')^2 + (\gamma/2)^2} d\omega'$$
 洛伦兹线型



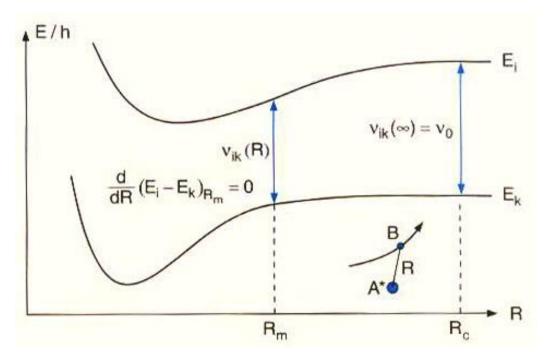
佛克脱线型

### 9.4 光谱线的碰撞展宽



 $\tau_{ia}$ : 碰撞相互作用时间  $\tau_{coll}$ : 碰撞间隔时间

过程	公式	条件	时间
光周期	$\tau_{\rm opt} = 1/\nu_{\rm opt}$		10 <sup>-14</sup> -10 <sup>-15</sup> s
相互作用	$ au_{\mathrm{ia}} = d_{atom}/v_{\mathrm{therm}}$	T = 300K	10 <sup>-12</sup> -10 <sup>-13</sup> s
碰撞之间时间	$ \tau_{\rm coll} = n \sigma_{\rm A} v_{\rm therm} $	$T = 300K$ $n = 10^{19} \text{cm}^{-3}$	10 <sup>-7</sup> -10 <sup>-9</sup> s
自然寿命	$\tau = 1/A_{\rm Einstein}$		10 <sup>-8</sup> s

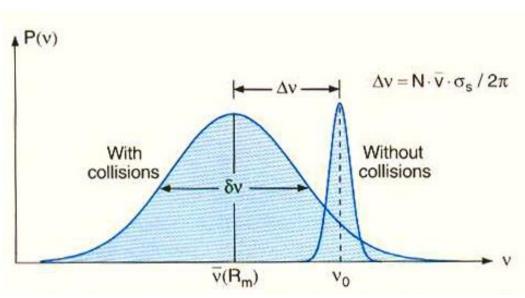


### 势能曲线

引起能量位移ΔE

 $\Delta E > 0$ ,排斥;

 $\Delta E < 0$ ,吸引。



弹性碰撞引起的展宽

 $\hbar\omega_{ik} = \left| E_i(R) - E_k(R) \right|$ 

弹性碰撞对展宽的贡献:

$$I(\omega) = \frac{I_0 \gamma_{col}^{ela} / 2}{(\omega - \omega_0 - \Delta \omega)^2 + (\gamma_{col}^{ela} / 2)^2}$$

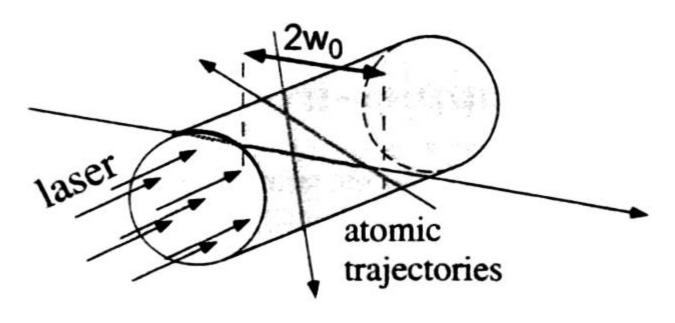
非弹性碰撞和自然展宽的贡献:

$$I(\omega) = \frac{I_0(\gamma_n + \gamma_{col})/2}{(\omega - \omega_0)^2 + [(\gamma_n + \gamma_{col})/2]^2}$$

碰撞展宽的洛仑兹线型:

$$I(\omega) = I_0 \frac{(\gamma_n + \gamma_{col}^{ine} + \gamma_{col}^{ela})/2}{(\omega - \omega_0 - \Delta\omega)^2 + [(\gamma_n + \gamma_{col}^{ine} + \gamma_{col}^{ela})/2]^2}$$

五. 飞行时间展宽



平均速度 =  $3 \times 10^8$  cm/s (快离子束)

光束 d = 0.1 cm

 $T = d/v = 3.3 \times 10^{-10} \text{ s} < 自发寿命$ 

对于吸收来说,吸收仅发生在分子和激光束相互作用的时间内,导致线宽不受自发辐射几率的限制

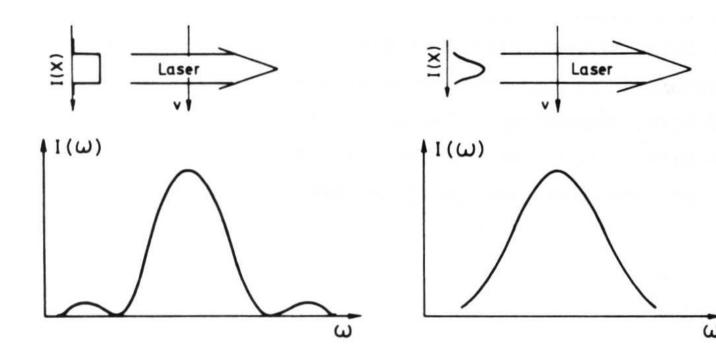
时间间隔: T, 无阻尼振子:  $x = x_0 \cos \omega_0 t$ 

由傅立叶变换得到它的频谱为:

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^T x_0 \cos(\omega_0 t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

光谱强度线型:

$$I(\omega) = C \frac{\sin^2[(\omega - \omega_0)T/2]}{(\omega - \omega_0)^2}$$



(a) 激光束具有矩形强 度分布

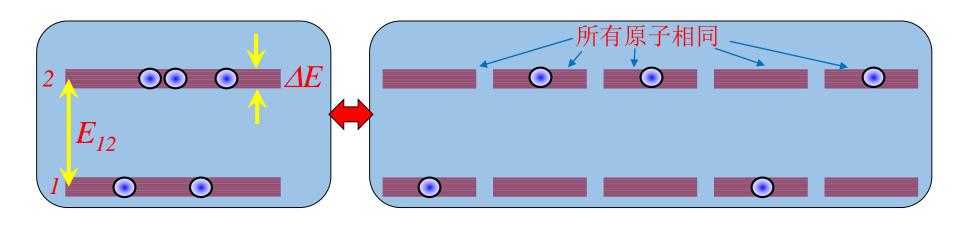
(b)激光束具有高斯型强度分布

减小飞行时间展宽的途径:

1. 增大激光束直径; 2. 降低温度以减小速度。

# 9.6 均匀和非均匀谱线展宽

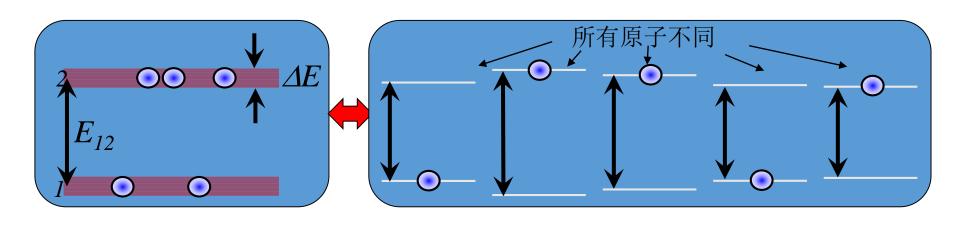
均匀展宽: 当频率为 $\omega$ 的辐射引起 $E_i \rightarrow E_k$ 跃迁时,如果吸收和发射该辐射的几率 $P_{ik}$ 对于样品的所有处于同一能级 $E_i$ 的分子都相等,则我们称这跃迁的光谱线型是均匀展宽的.



自然展宽就是产生均匀谱线线型的例子. 在这情形中, $E_i \rightarrow E_k$ 跃迁发射频率为 $\omega$ 的光的几率

$$P_{ik}(\omega) = A_{ik}g(\omega - \omega_0)$$

# <u>非均匀谱线展宽</u>:一切分子发射和吸收单色辐射E(ω)的 几率不再相等



非均匀谱线展宽的典型例子是多普勒展宽,分子发射和吸收单色辐射E(ω)的几率依赖于它们的速度。

# 9.7 饱和展宽

原因:足够强的辐射场能够由受激吸收和发射显著地改变原子系统的粒子数密度N<sub>1</sub>和N<sub>2</sub>,粒子数密度的饱和也能引起附加的谱线展宽。

特点:这种部分饱和的跃迁的光谱线线型对于均匀展宽谱线和非均匀展宽谱线是不相同的。

## 9.7.1 均匀饱和展宽

对象: 均匀谱线展宽系统

原因: 谱线中心饱和最强,

远离谱线中心时无饱和效应

本节目的: 求出与光强有关的均匀展宽吸收线型

没有辐射场时的粒子数差是  $\Delta N_0 = N_{10} - N_{20}$ 

有辐射场时:  $\Delta N = \Delta N_0/(1+S)$   $S = B_{12}\rho/R$ 

单位体积吸收的辐射功率

$$\frac{dW_{12}}{dt} = \hbar \omega B_{12} \rho \Delta N = \frac{\hbar \omega B_{12} \rho \Delta N_0}{1 + S} = \frac{\hbar \omega R \Delta N_0}{1 + 1/S}$$

因为均匀展宽的吸收线型α(ω)是洛伦兹型的,所以频率为 ω的**单色光**的受激吸收几率遵循洛伦兹谱线线型

$$B_{12}\rho(\omega)g(\omega-\omega_0)$$

引入和频率有关的饱和参量

$$S_{\omega} = (B_{12}\rho(\omega)/R)g(\omega-\omega_0)$$
  $S = \int S_{\omega}d\omega$ 

$$S = \int S_{\omega} d\omega \qquad \Delta S = S_{\omega} \Delta \omega$$

$$\Delta\omega=1$$

 $S_{\omega}$ :单位频率间隔的饱和参量

$$S_{\omega} = S_0 \frac{(\gamma/2)^2}{(\omega - \omega_0)^2 + (\gamma/2)^2}$$

$$S = S_0 \int \frac{(\gamma/2)^2}{(\omega - \omega_0)^2 + (\gamma/2)^2} d\omega = S_0 \frac{\gamma^2}{4} \left(\frac{2\pi}{\gamma}\right) = S_0 \frac{\gamma\pi}{2}$$

隐含条件:线宽内ρ和R不变。

$$S_0 = 2S/(\pi \gamma)$$
  $\omega = \omega_0$ 时的饱和参量

$$\text{High:} \quad \frac{dW_{12}}{dt} = \hbar \omega B_{12} \rho \Delta N = \frac{\hbar \omega B_{12} \rho \Delta N_0}{1 + S} = \hbar \omega R \frac{\Delta N_0}{1 + 1 / S}$$

$$S_{\omega} = S_0 \frac{(\gamma/2)^2}{(\omega - \omega_0)^2 + (\gamma/2)^2}$$

单位频率间隔 $d\omega = 1$ 吸收的辐射功率随频率的变化:

$$\frac{dW_{12}(\omega)}{dt} = \frac{\hbar \omega R \Delta N_0}{1 + S_{\omega}^{-1}} = \frac{\hbar \omega R \Delta N_0}{1 + \frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2 + (\gamma/2)^2}{S_0(\gamma/2)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar \omega R \Delta N_0 S_0 (\gamma/2)^2}{(\omega - \omega_0)^2 + \left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right)^2 (1 + S_0)} = \frac{C}{(\omega - \omega_0)^2 + \left(\frac{\gamma_s}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\gamma_S = \gamma \sqrt{1 + S_0}$$

$$\gamma_S = \gamma \sqrt{1 + S_0}$$
  $\delta \omega_S = \delta \omega \sqrt{1 + S_0}$ 

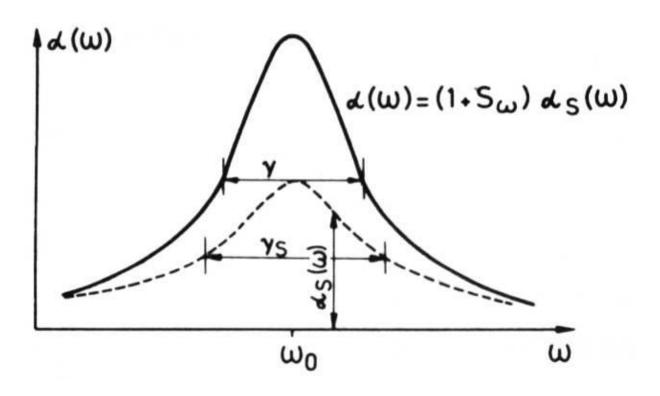
$$\alpha(\omega) = \alpha(\omega_0) \frac{(\gamma/2)^2}{(\omega - \omega_0)^2 + (\gamma/2)^2}$$

$$\alpha_s(\omega) = \alpha(\omega_0) \frac{(\gamma/2)^2}{(\omega - \omega_0)^2 + (\gamma_s/2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\alpha(\omega)}{\alpha_s(\omega)} = \frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^2 + (\gamma/2)^2 (1 + S_0)}{(\omega - \omega_0)^2 + (\gamma/2)^2}$$

$$= 1 + S_{\omega}$$

$$S_{\omega} = S_0 \frac{(\gamma/2)^2}{(\omega - \omega_0)^2 + (\gamma/2)^2}$$



均匀谱线线型的饱和展宽

## 9.7.2 非均匀饱和展宽

对象: 非均匀谱线展宽系统

原因: 谱线中心饱和最强,

远离谱线中心时无饱和效应

$$\omega_{12} = (E_2 - E_1)/\hbar$$

设均匀展宽为0:

$$\omega = \omega_{12} + \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

$$\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \omega_{12}$$

考虑均匀展宽:

$$\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{v} \pm \Delta \mathbf{v}) = \omega_{12} \pm \delta \omega$$

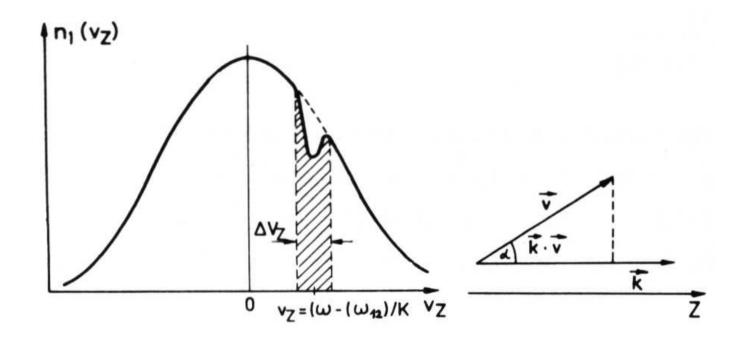
设波矢k平行于z方向: 
$$\omega - k \cdot (v_z \pm \Delta v_z) = \omega_{12} \pm \delta \omega$$

$$v_z = (\omega - \omega_{12})/k$$

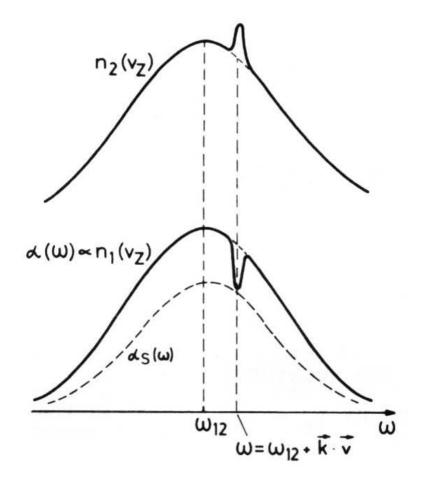
$$\Delta v_z = \delta \omega / k$$

能级 $E_1$ 上分子的速度分布 $n_1(v_z)dv_z$ 是麦克斯韦分布

<u>被ω频率的光饱和时</u>:  $\Delta v_z = (\omega - \omega_{12})/k$ 附近间隔 $\Delta v_z = \delta \omega/k$ 内吸收分子群的粒子数密度 $n_1(v_z)dv_z$ 减少,而上能级 $E_2$ 上的 该子群的粒子数密度对应地增加



非均匀谱线线型中单色光引起粒子束变化



非均匀展宽跃迁的饱和在下能级产生具内特孔,而在上能级产生粒子数峰

单个分子的 吸收截面:

$$\sigma_{12}(\mathbf{v},\omega) = \sigma_0 \frac{(\gamma/2)^2}{(\omega - \omega_0 - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v})^2 + (\gamma/2)^2}$$

粒子数差:  $\Delta n(v) = n_1(v) - n_2(v)$  饱和时:  $\Delta n = \Delta n_0 / (1 + S_\omega)$ 

$$S_{\omega} = S_0 \frac{(\gamma / 2)^2}{(\omega - \omega_0 - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v})^2 + (\gamma / 2)^2}$$

$$\Delta n(v) = \Delta n_0(v) \left[ 1 + \frac{S_0(\gamma/2)^2}{(\omega - \omega_0 - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v})^2 + (\gamma/2)^2} \right]^{-1}$$

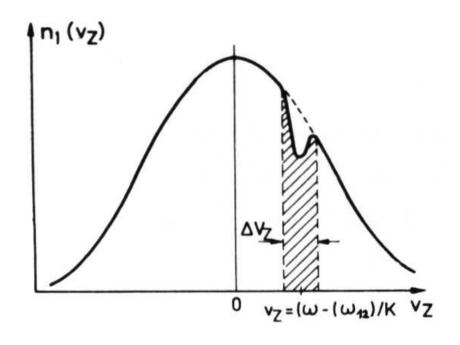
$$= \Delta n_0(v) \left[ \frac{(\omega - \omega_0 - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v})^2 + (1 + S_0)(\gamma/2)^2}{(\omega - \omega_0 - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v})^2 + (\gamma/2)^2} \right]^{-1}$$

$$= \Delta n_0(v) \left[ \frac{(\omega - \omega_0 - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v})^2 + (\gamma/2)^2}{(\omega - \omega_0 - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v})^2 + (\gamma/2)^2} \right]$$

$$= \Delta n_0(v) \left[ \frac{(\omega - \omega_0 - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v})^2 + (1 + S_0) \left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right)^2 - S_0 \left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right)^2}{(\omega - \omega_0 - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v})^2 + (\gamma_s/2)^2} \right]$$

$$\Delta n(v) = \Delta n_0(v) \left[ 1 - \frac{S_0(\gamma/2)^2}{(\omega - \omega_0 - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v})^2 + (\gamma_S/2)^2} \right]$$

$$\Delta n(v) = \Delta n_0(v) \left[ 1 - \frac{S_0(\gamma/2)^2}{(\omega - \omega_0 - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v})^2 + (\gamma_S/2)^2} \right]$$
  
具内特孔



非均匀谱线线型中单色光引起粒子束变化

吸收系数: 
$$\alpha(v,\omega) = \sigma(v,\omega)\Delta n(v)$$

选**k**为z方向,总吸收系数:  $\alpha(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Delta n(v_z) \sigma(v_z, \omega) dv_z$ 

未饱和时,用 $\Delta n_0(v)$ 代替 $\Delta n(v)$ :

$$n_i(v_z)dv_z = [N_i/(v_p\sqrt{\pi})]\exp[-(v_z/v_p)^2]dv_z$$
  $\Delta N_0 \sim N_i$ 

$$\alpha_{0}(\omega) = \frac{\gamma^{2} \sigma_{0} \Delta N_{0}}{4 \sqrt{\pi} v_{P}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-(v_{z}/v_{P})^{2}} dv_{z}}{(\omega - \omega_{0} - k v_{z})^{2} + (\gamma / 2)^{2}}$$

饱和时: 
$$\Delta n(v) = \Delta n_0(v) \left[ 1 + \frac{S_0(\gamma/2)^2}{(\omega - \omega_0 - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v})^2 + (\gamma/2)^2} \right]^{-1}$$

$$\alpha(v_{z}, \omega) = \sigma(v_{z}, \omega) \cdot \Delta n(v_{z})$$

$$= \sigma_{0} \frac{(\gamma/2)^{2}}{(\omega - \omega_{0} - kv_{z})^{2} + (\gamma/2)^{2}}$$

$$\cdot \Delta n_{0}(v_{z}) \left[ 1 + \frac{S_{0}(\gamma/2)^{2}}{(\omega - \omega_{0} - kv_{z})^{2} + (\gamma/2)^{2}} \right]^{-1}$$

$$= \sigma_{0} \Delta n_{0}(v_{z}) \frac{\frac{(\gamma/2)^{2}}{(\omega - \omega_{0} - kv_{z})^{2} + (\gamma/2)^{2}}}{1 + \frac{S_{0}(\gamma/2)^{2}}{(\omega - \omega_{0} - kv_{z})^{2} + (\gamma/2)^{2}}}$$

$$= \sigma_{0} \Delta n_{0}(v_{z}) \frac{(\gamma/2)^{2}}{(\omega - \omega_{0} - kv_{z})^{2} + (\gamma/2)^{2}}$$

$$= \sigma_{0} \Delta n_{0}(v_{z}) \frac{(\gamma/2)^{2}}{(\omega - \omega_{0} - kv_{z})^{2} + (\gamma/2)^{2}}$$

$$\Delta n_0(v_z) \sim n_i(v_z) dv_z = [N_i/(v_p \sqrt{\pi})] \exp[-(v_z/v_p)^2] dv_z$$

$$\alpha_S(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \alpha(v_z, \omega) dv_z$$

$$= \frac{\gamma^2 \sigma_0 \Delta N_0}{4\sqrt{\pi} v_p^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-(v_z/v_p)^2}}{(\omega - \omega_0 - k v_z)^2 + (\gamma_S/2)^2} dv_z$$

未饱和时: 
$$\alpha_0(\omega) = \frac{\gamma^2 \sigma_0 \Delta N_0}{4\sqrt{\pi} v_P} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-(v_z/v_P)^2} dv_z}{(\omega - \omega_0 - kv_z)^2 + (\gamma/2)^2}$$

饱和时: 
$$\alpha_{S}(\omega) = \frac{\gamma^{2}\sigma_{0}\Delta N_{0}}{4\sqrt{\pi}v_{P}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-(v_{z}/v_{P})^{2}}dv_{z}}{(\omega - \omega_{0} - kv_{z})^{2} + (\gamma_{S}/2)^{2}}$$

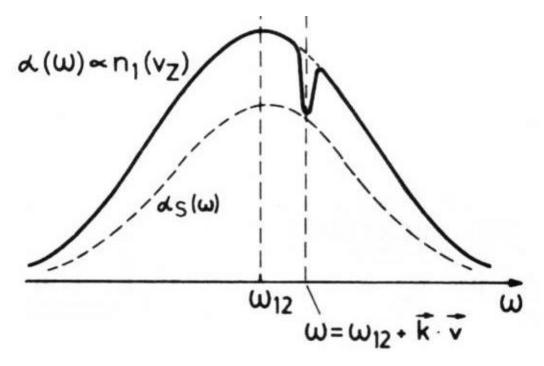
区别: 
$$\gamma_S = \gamma (1 + S_0)^{1/2}$$

$$\alpha_S(\omega) = \alpha_0(\omega) f(\omega - \omega_0 - kv)$$

在线中心具有最小值 $f(0) = (1 + S_0)^{-1/2}$ 

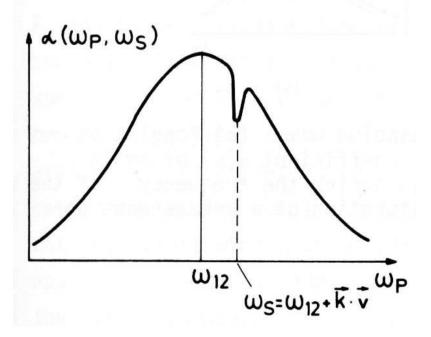
$$\alpha_S(\omega) = \alpha_0(\omega) f(\omega - \omega_0 - kv)$$

在线中心具有最小值 $f(0) = (1 + S_0)^{-1/2}$ 



$$\alpha_{S}(\omega) = \frac{\gamma^{2} \sigma_{0} \Delta N_{0}}{4 \sqrt{\pi} v_{P}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-(v_{z}/v_{P})^{2}} dv_{z}}{(\omega - \omega_{0} - k v_{z})^{2} + (\gamma_{S}/2)^{2}}$$

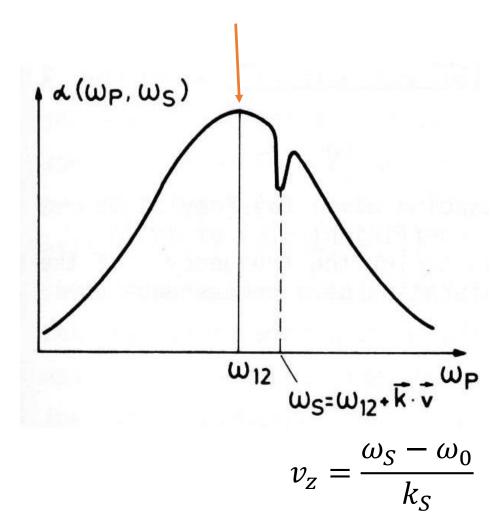
问题:如何观测具内特孔?



探测光的吸收系数:  $\alpha(\omega,\omega_S) = \int \sigma_{12}(v,\omega) \Delta n(v,\omega_S) dv$ 

洛伦兹线型 
$$\alpha(\omega,\omega_S) = \int \sigma_{12}(v,\omega) \Delta n(v,\omega_S) dv$$
 
$$\Delta n(\boldsymbol{v},\omega_S) = \Delta n_0(\boldsymbol{v}) \left[ 1 - \frac{S_0(\gamma/2)^2}{(\omega_S - \omega_0 - \boldsymbol{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{v})^2 + (\gamma_S/2)^2} \right]$$
 麦克斯韦分布 具内特孔

$$\alpha(\omega, \omega_{S}) = \frac{\gamma^{2} \sigma_{0} \Delta N_{0}}{4 \sqrt{\pi} v_{P}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ 1 - \frac{S_{0}}{(\omega_{S} - \omega_{0} - k_{S} v_{z})^{2} + (\gamma_{S}/2)^{2}} \right] \cdot \frac{e^{-(v_{z}/v_{P})^{2}} dv_{z}}{(\omega - \omega_{0} - k_{P} v_{z})^{2} + (\gamma/2)^{2}}$$



单色驻波造成的饱和:

$$A\cos(\omega t - kz) + A\cos(\omega t + kz) = 2A\cos(kz)\cos(\omega t)$$

不考虑自然展宽时:

$$\omega = \omega_{12} + k_1 v'_z$$

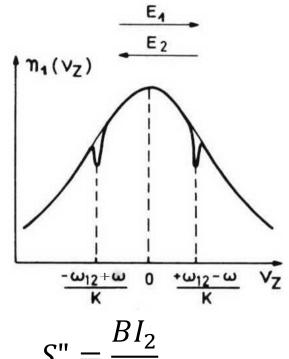
$$\omega = \omega_{12} + k_2 v''_z \qquad k_2 = -k_1$$

$$\omega \neq \omega_{12}$$
  $\forall v''_z = -v'_z \neq 0$ 

$$v''_z = -v'_z \neq 0$$

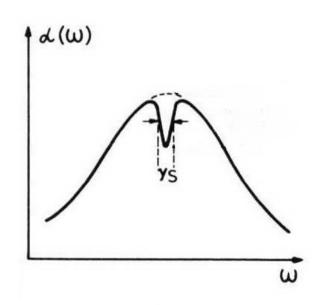
两束光和不同的分子群相互作用

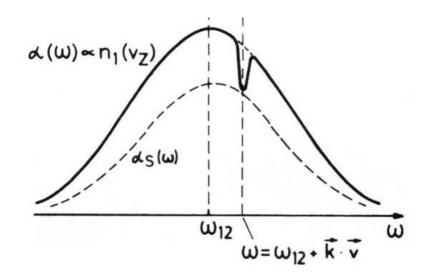
对应的饱和参量: 
$$S' = \frac{BI_1}{RC}$$



$$S'' = \frac{BI_2}{RC}$$

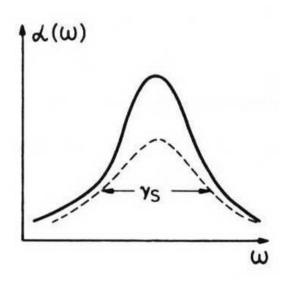
$$\omega = \omega_{12}$$
时:  $v''_z = v'_z = 0$  对应的饱和参量:  $S' = \frac{B(I_1 + I_2)}{RC}$ 



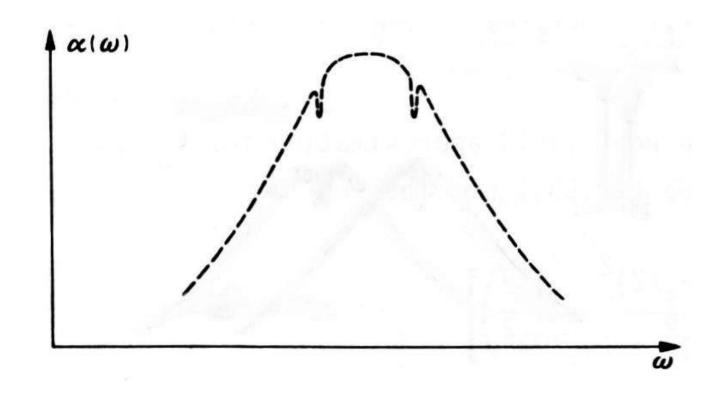


单色驻波造成的饱和

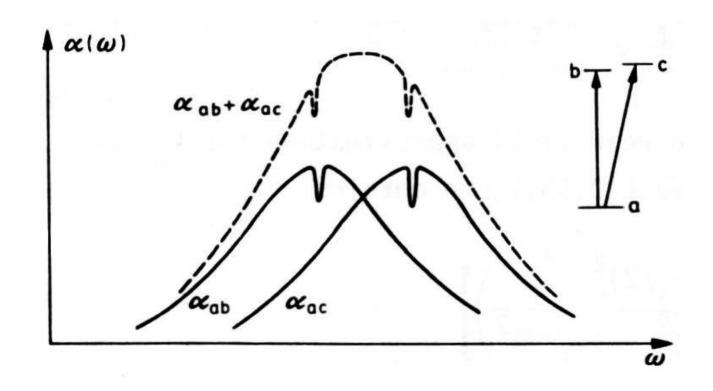
一束光造成的饱和



单色驻波场对于均匀吸收线型的饱和



利用单色驻波场扫描某一原子体系所得吸收谱



对应的原子能级和吸收

$$\alpha_{S}(\omega) = C_{S} \frac{(\gamma_{S}/2)^{2}}{(\omega - \omega_{0})^{2} + (\gamma_{S}/2)^{2}}$$

$$\alpha_{S}(\omega) = \frac{\alpha(\omega)}{1 + S_{\omega}}$$

均匀展宽:

$$\gamma_S(\omega) = \gamma \sqrt{1 + S_0}$$

$$\alpha_{S}(\omega) = \frac{\gamma^{2} \sigma_{0} \Delta N_{0}}{4 \sqrt{\pi} v_{P}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-(v_{z}/v_{P})^{2}} dv_{z}}{(\omega - \omega_{0} - kv_{z})^{2} + (\gamma_{S}/2)^{2}}$$

$$\alpha_{0}(\omega) = \frac{\gamma^{2} \sigma_{0} \Delta N_{0}}{4 \sqrt{\pi} v_{P}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-(v_{z}/v_{P})^{2}} dv_{z}}{(\omega - \omega_{0} - kv_{z})^{2} + (\gamma / 2)^{2}}$$

$$\alpha_S(\omega) = \alpha_0(\omega) f(\omega - \omega_0 - kv)$$

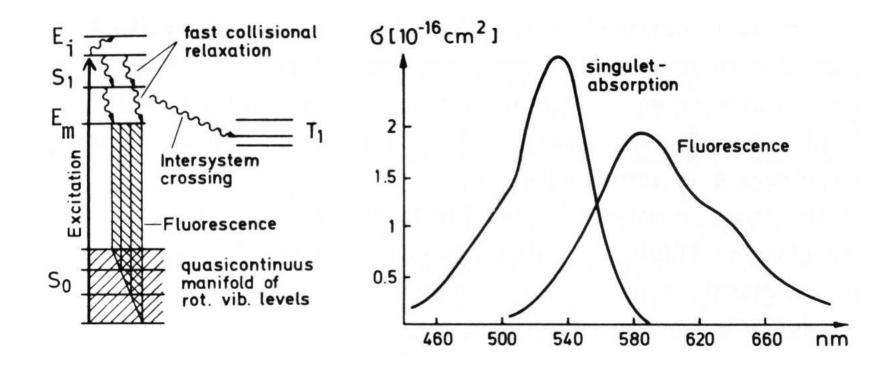
## 9.8 液体和固体中的光谱线型

在液体中,分子密度比气相时大很多:

碰撞间的平均时间很短,光谱线 $E_i \rightarrow E_k$ 以均匀展宽线型极大地被展宽.当谱线展宽大于不同光谱线间距时,产生宽的连续谱.

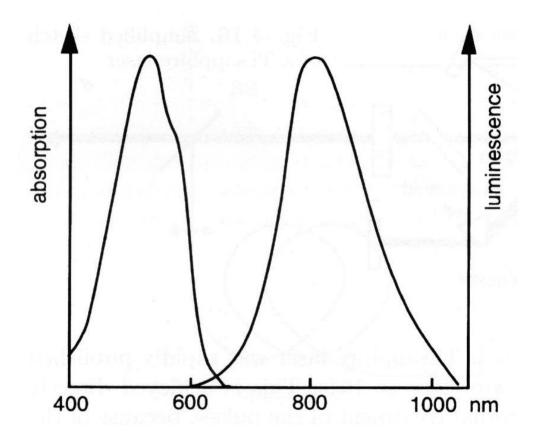
固体中原子密度大,振荡周期比Ei的平均寿命短:

振动引起原子的发射或吸收谱的展宽,比气体中的大几个量级。



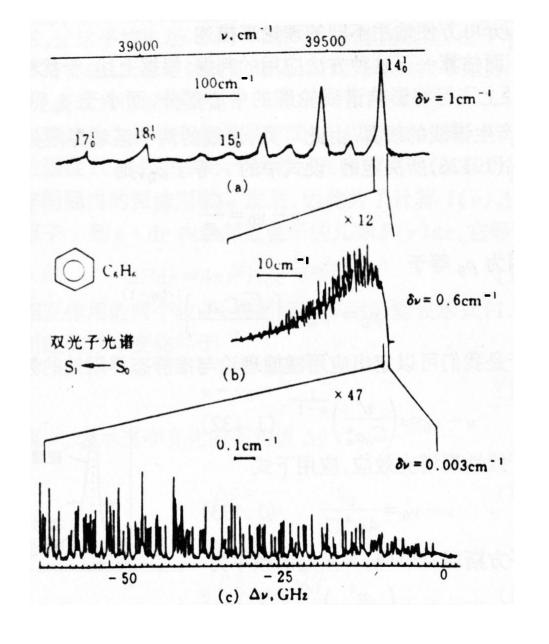
(a)辐射和无辐射跃迁 的能级示意图

(b) 溶于乙醇的若丹明6G的 吸收和发射谱



归一化的钛宝石晶体中Ti3+的吸收谱和发射谱

## 9.9 一个实际 分子的光谱



苯分子的高分辨率光谱

## 本章小结

- $\Rightarrow$ 自然线宽:能级寿命  $\delta\omega_n = 1/\tau_i = A_i$
- 多普勒线宽: 分子热运动  $\delta \omega_D = 2 \sqrt{\ln 2} \omega_0 v_p / c$
- ●光谱线的碰撞展宽:弹性碰撞一相互作用距离的无规起伏 导致中心频率移动和谱线增宽;非弹性碰撞一寿命减小
- ⇒飞行时间展宽:分子(粒子)束和激光相互作用时间短于 粒子寿命
- ⇒饱和展宽: 谱线线型内吸收不同导致饱和的不同