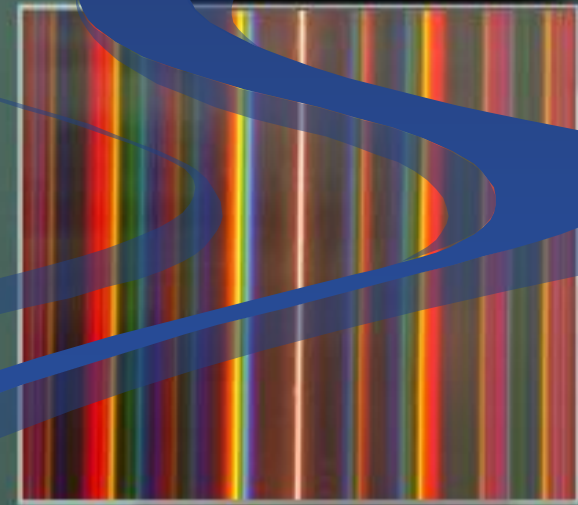
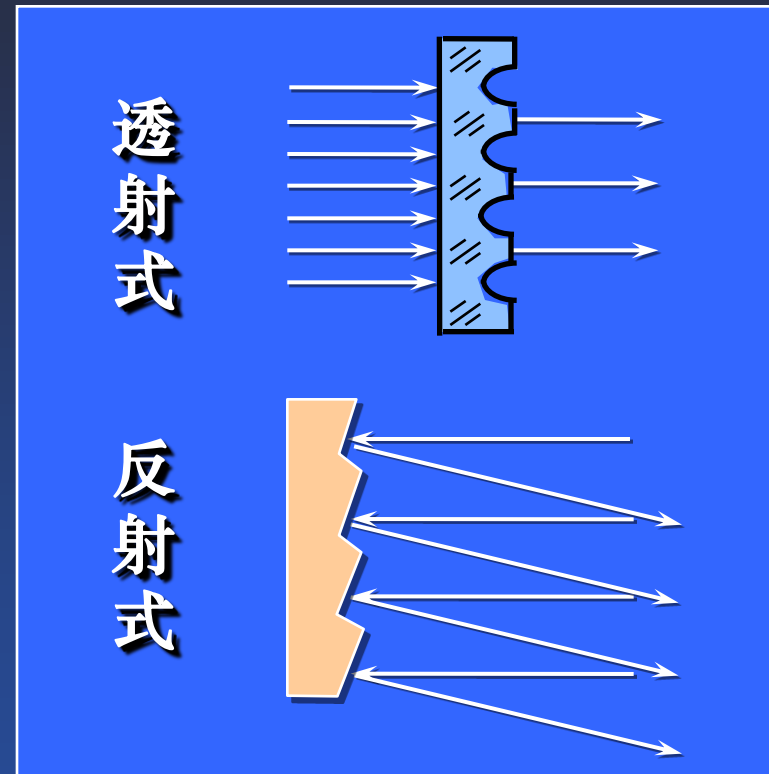


# § 11.7 衍射光栅 X射线的衍射



# 一、光栅的结构

光栅常数： $d = a + b$



缝数：几千条/cm

## 二、光栅衍射光的干涉

### 1. 不考虑缝宽 $a$ ( $b \gg a$ ):

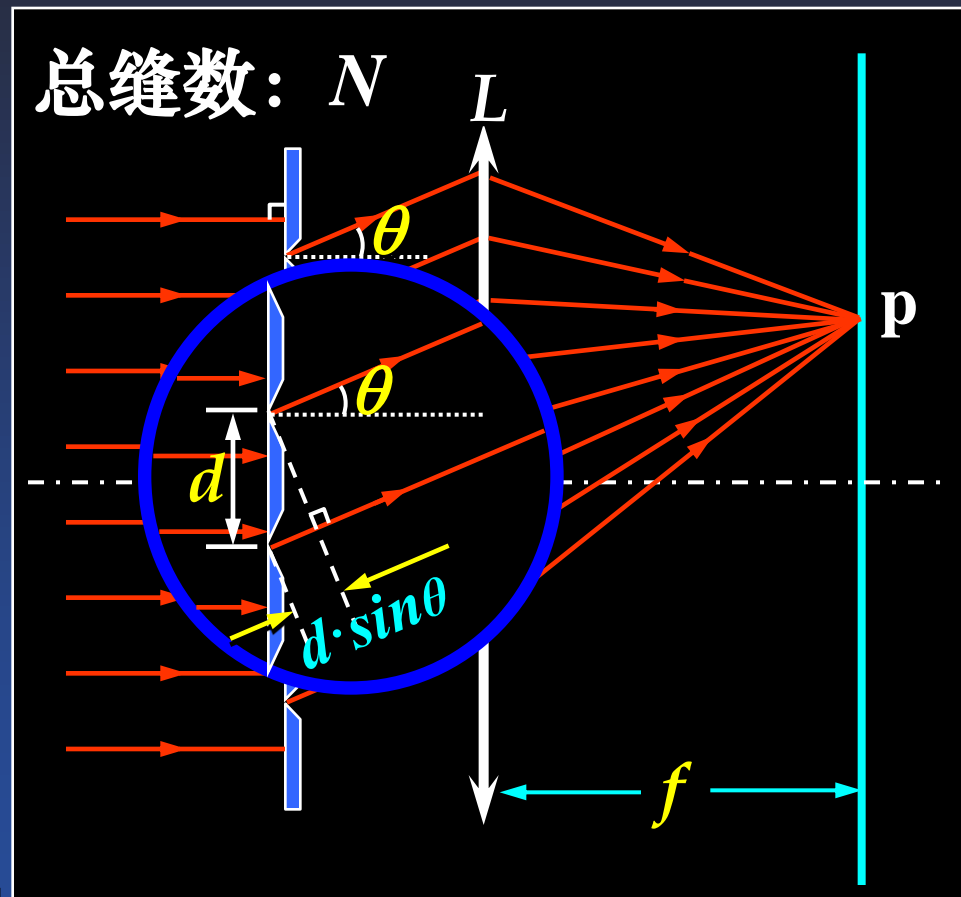
#### a. 明纹条件:

$$E_p = E_{1p} + E_{2p} + \cdots + E_{Np}$$

相邻两缝间:

$$\delta = d \cdot \sin\theta$$

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \delta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d \cdot \sin\theta$$



## 二、光栅衍射光的干涉

### 1. 不考虑缝宽 $a$ ( $b \gg a$ ):

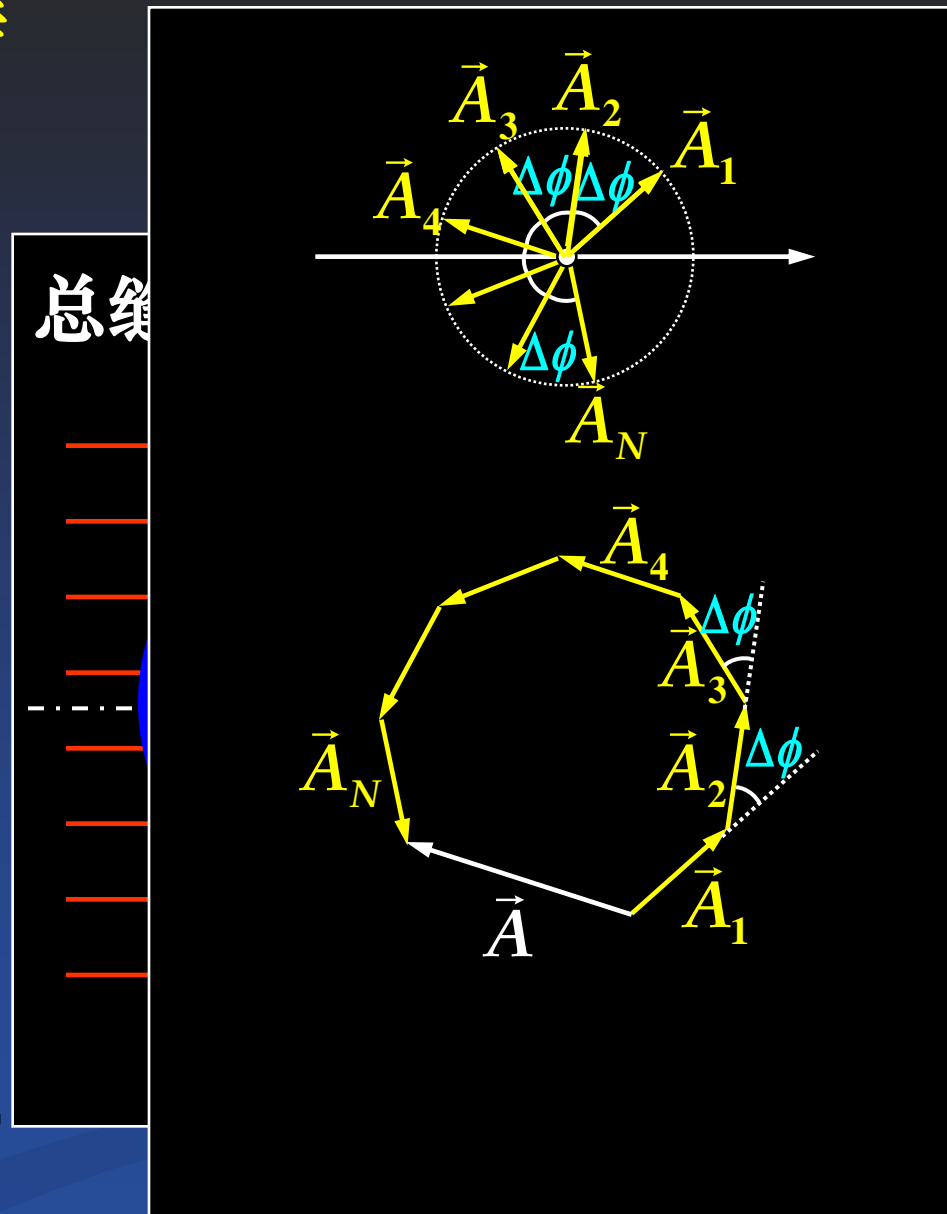
#### a. 明纹条件:

$$E_p = E_{1p} + E_{2p} + \cdots + E_{Np}$$

相邻两缝间:

$$\delta = d \cdot \sin\theta$$

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \delta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d \cdot \sin\theta$$



当  $\Delta\phi = \pm 2k\pi$  时:  $A = A_{max}$

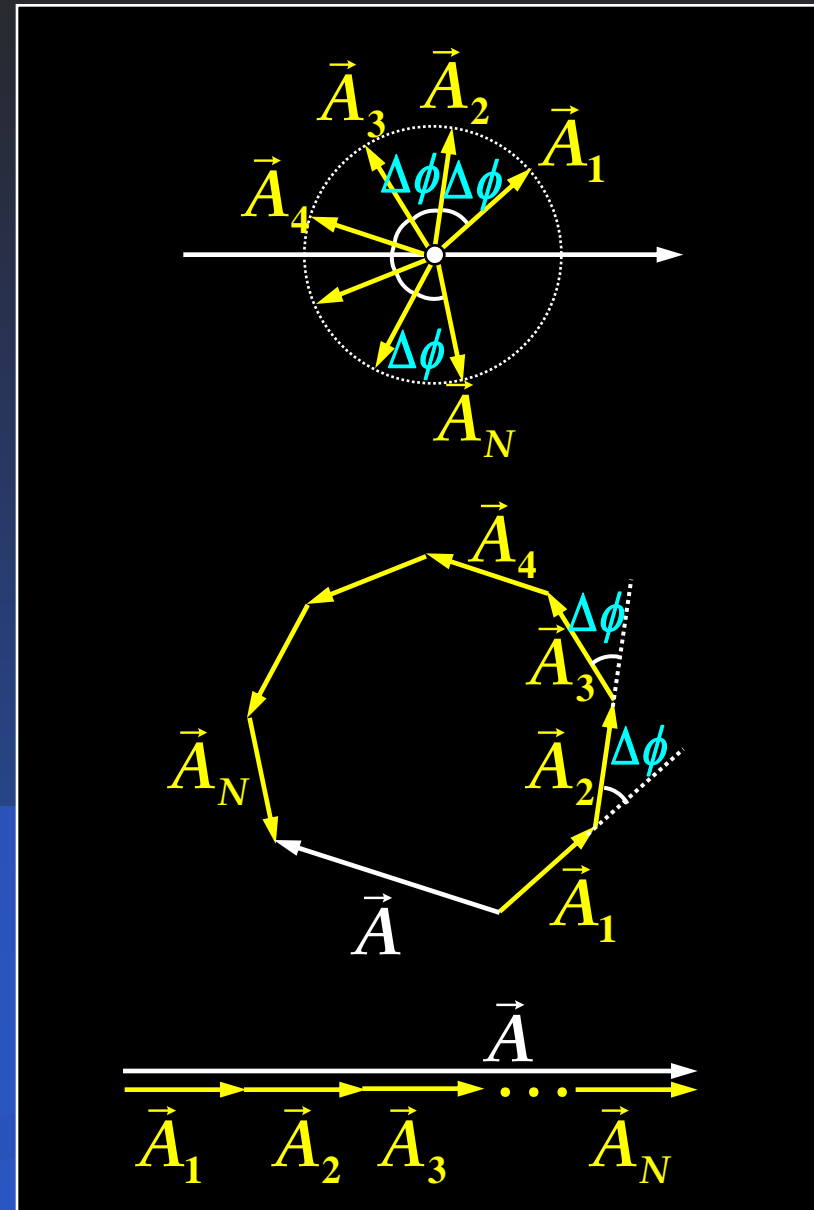
p点干涉加强, 即: **明**

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d \cdot \sin\theta = \pm 2k\pi$$

$$d \cdot \sin\theta = \pm k\lambda \quad \text{光栅方程}$$

$$\delta = d \cdot \sin\theta$$

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \delta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d \cdot \sin\theta$$



当  $\Delta\phi = \pm 2k\pi$  时:  $A = A_{max}$

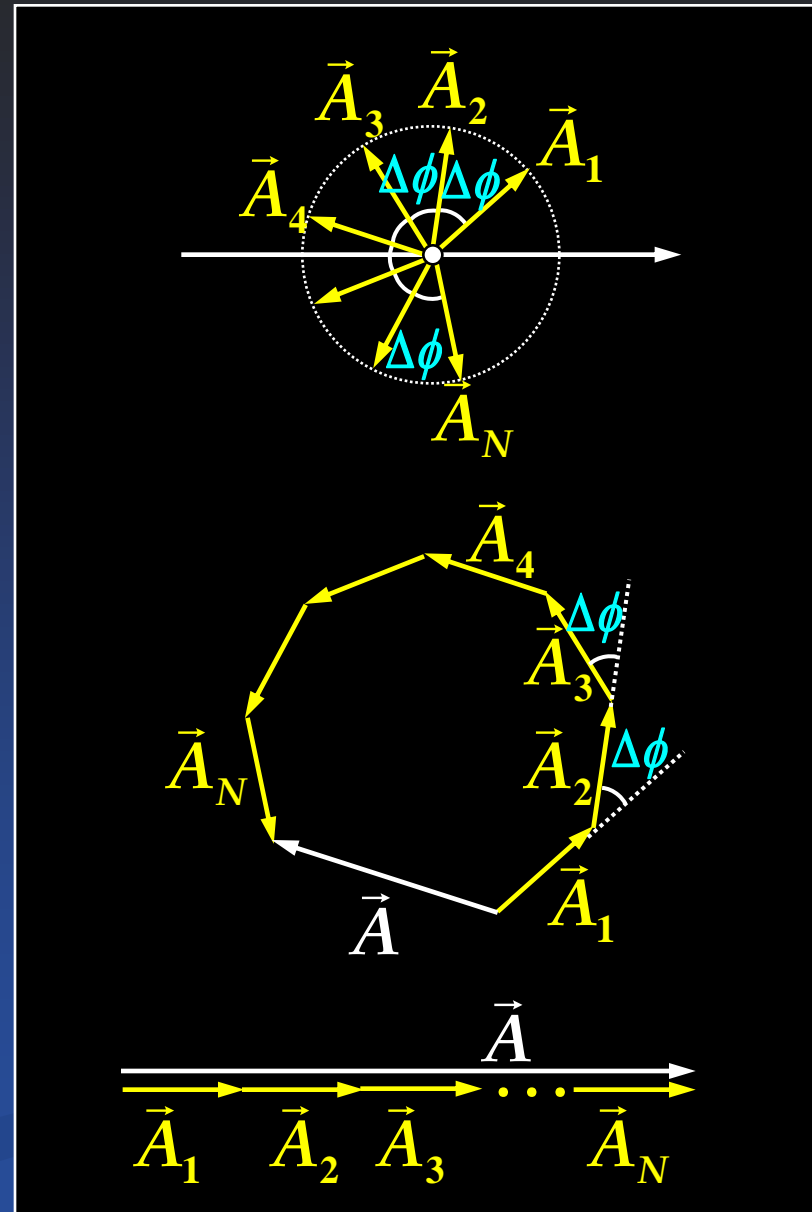
p点干涉加强, 即: **明**

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d \cdot \sin\theta = \pm 2k\pi$$

$$d \cdot \sin\theta = \pm k\lambda \quad \text{光栅方程}$$

( $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ )

该方向明纹称为**明纹主极大!**



## b. 暗纹条件:

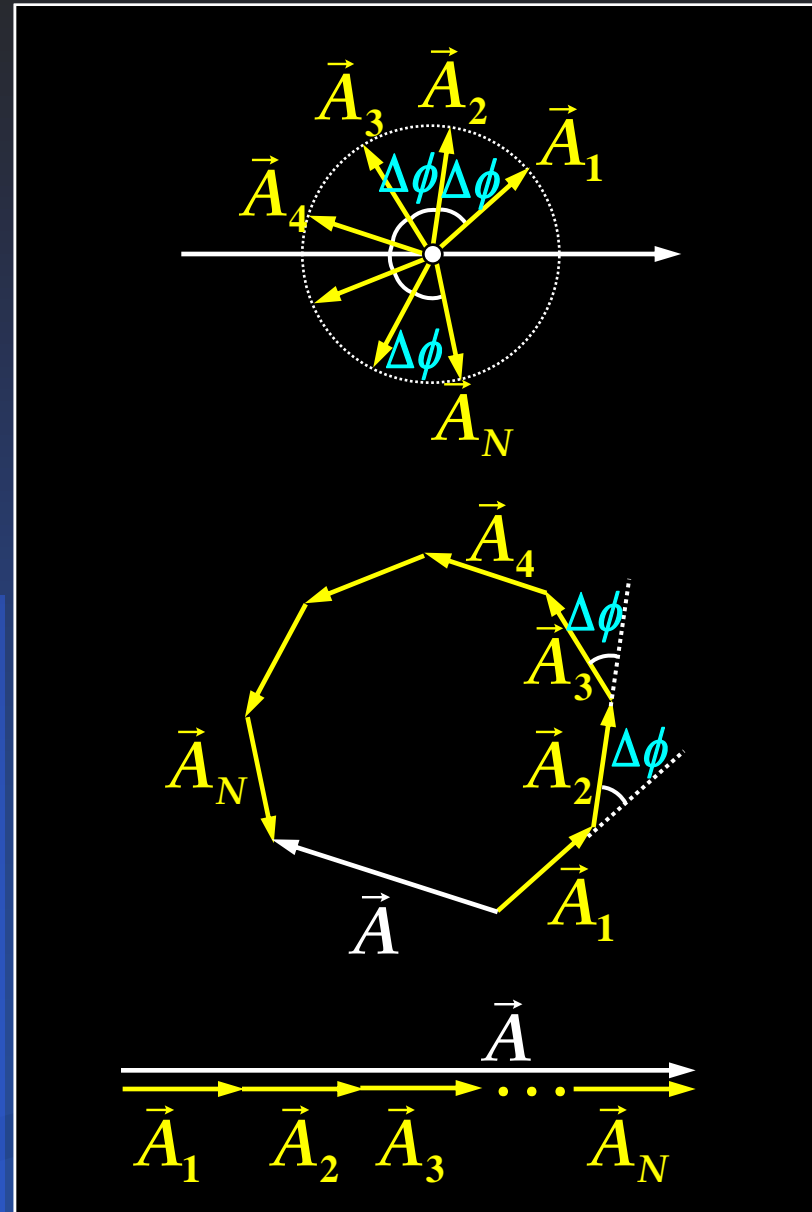
$$N\Delta\phi = \pm 2\pi, \pm 4\pi, \dots = \pm 2m\pi$$

$$A = A_{\min} = 0 \quad I_p = 0$$

$$d \cdot \sin\theta = \pm k\lambda \quad \text{光栅方程}$$

$$(k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

该方向明纹称为**明纹主极大!**



## b. 暗纹条件:

$$N\Delta\phi = \pm 2\pi, \pm 4\pi, \dots = \pm 2m\pi$$

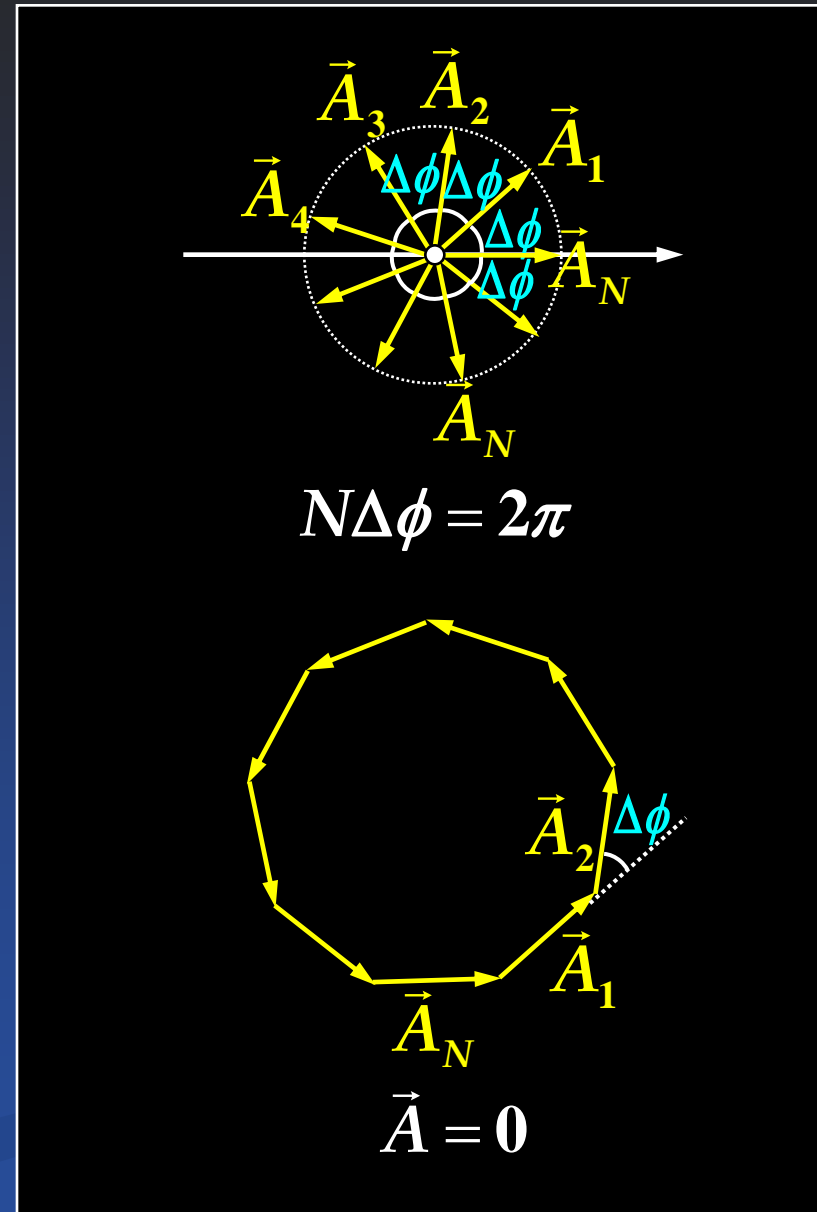
$$A = A_{\min} = 0 \quad I_p = 0$$

$$\Delta\phi = \pm \frac{2m\pi}{N} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d \cdot \sin\theta$$

$$d \cdot \sin\theta = \pm \frac{m}{N} \lambda$$

$$m = 1, 2, \dots, N-1, N+1, \dots$$

$$(m \neq kN)$$



**结论：**屏上干涉结果取决于  $d$  与  $N$  !

明纹主极大:  $d \cdot \sin \theta = \pm k \lambda$

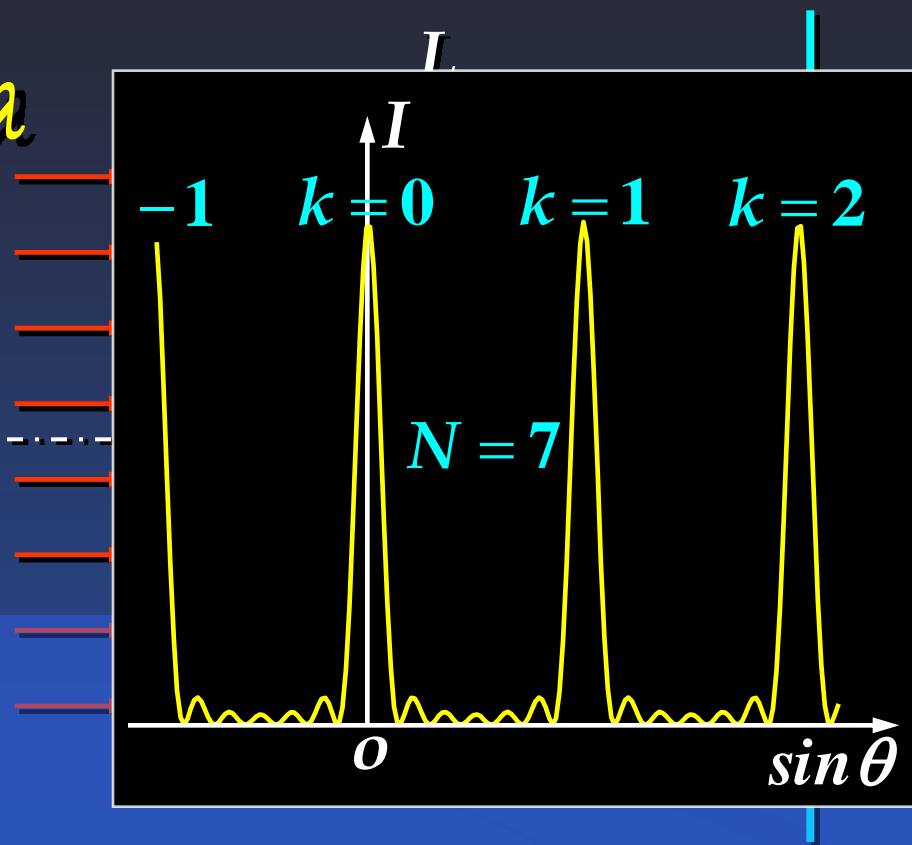
暗纹:  $d \cdot \sin \theta = \pm \frac{m}{N} \lambda$

$m = 1, 2, \dots, N-1, N+1, \dots$

$d \cdot \sin \theta = \pm \frac{m}{N} \lambda$

$m = 1, 2, \dots, N-1, N+1, \dots$

( $m \neq kN$ )



**结论：**屏上干涉结果取决于  $d$  与  $N$  !

明纹主极大:  $d \cdot \sin \theta = \pm k \lambda$

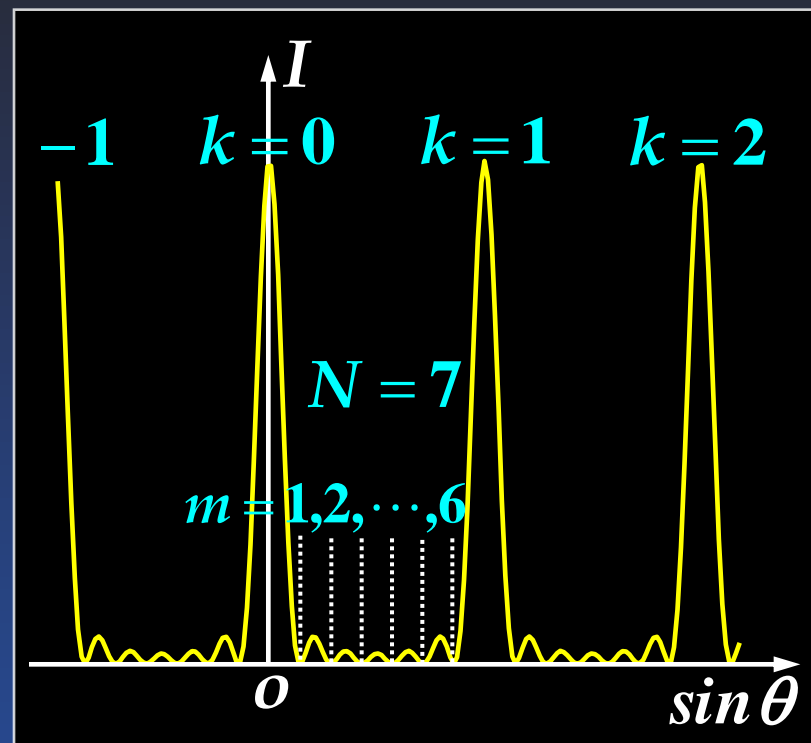
暗纹:  $d \cdot \sin \theta = \pm \frac{m}{N} \lambda$

$m = 1, 2, \dots, N-1, N+1, \dots$

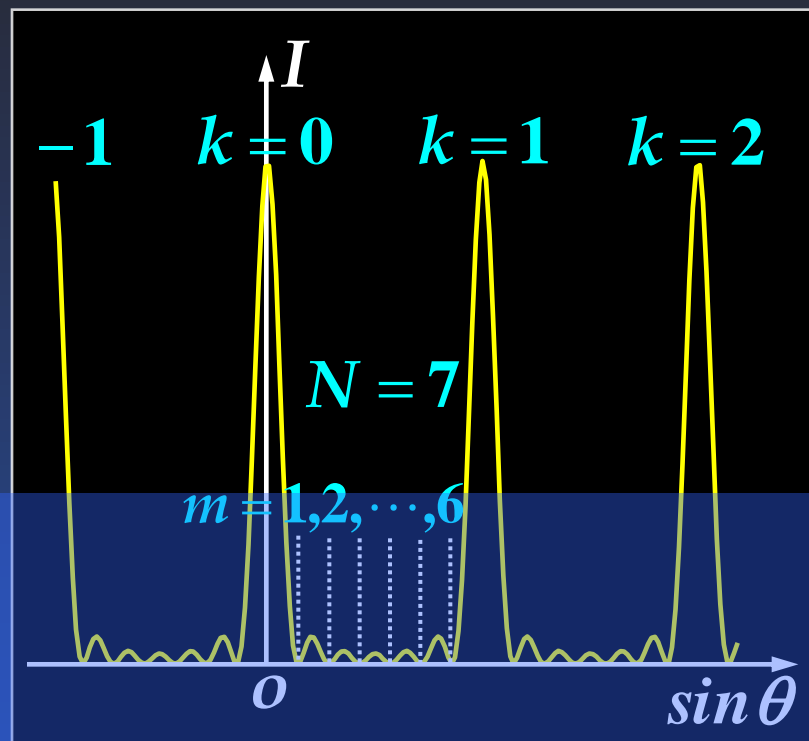
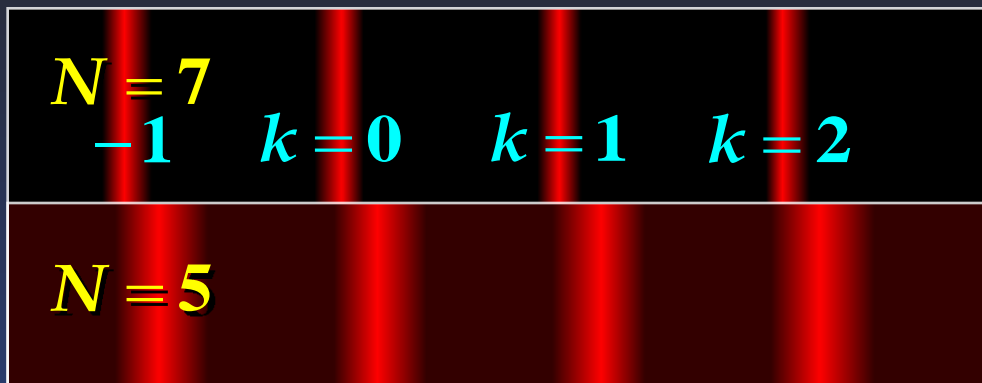
在  $0 \leq d \cdot \sin \theta \leq \lambda$  间,  
即两明纹间:

暗纹:  $d \cdot \sin \theta = \frac{\lambda}{N}, \frac{2\lambda}{N}, \dots, \frac{N-1}{N} \lambda$

**即：相邻两个主极大间共有  $N-1$  条暗纹!**



c. 条纹特点:  $N$  较大时, 背景较暗, 明纹**细窄、明亮!**

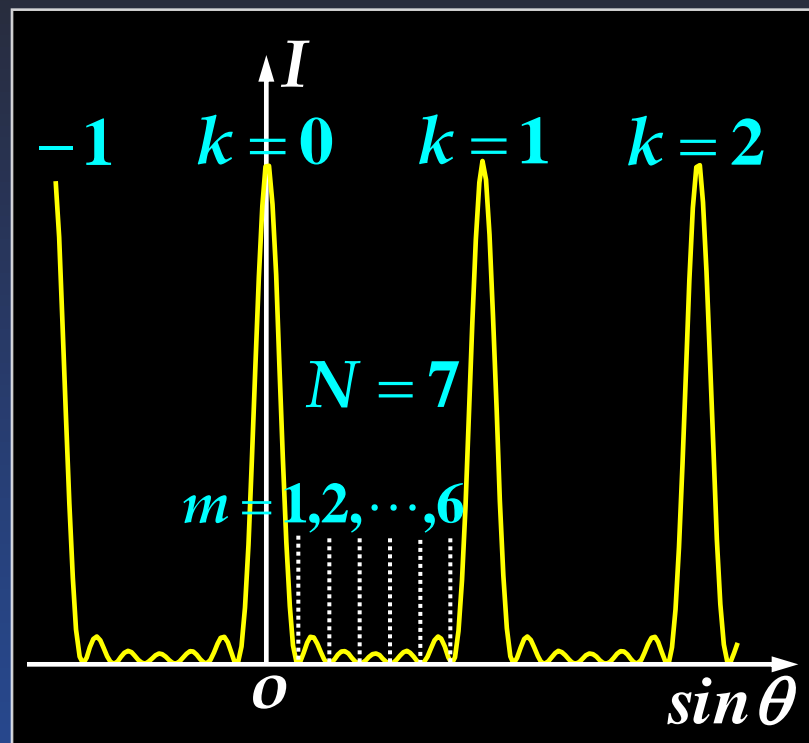
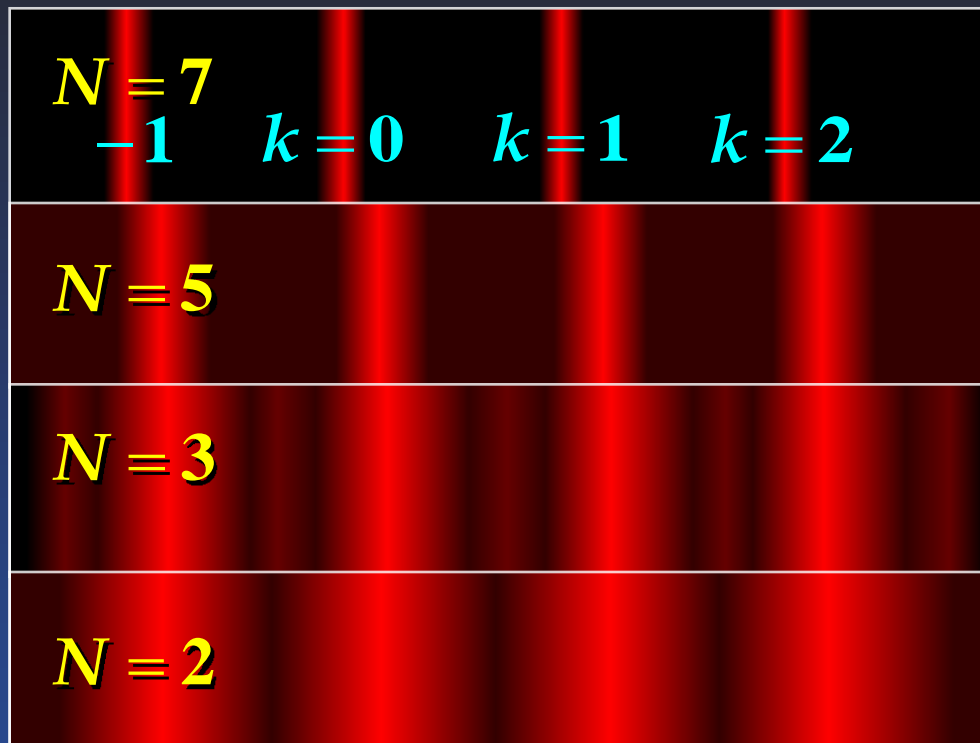


在  $0 \leq d \cdot \sin \theta \leq \lambda$  间:

暗纹:  $d \cdot \sin \theta = \frac{\lambda}{N}, \frac{2\lambda}{N}, \dots, \frac{N-1}{N} \lambda$

即: 相邻两个主极大间共有  $N-1$  条暗纹!

c. 条纹特点:  $N$  较大时, 背景较暗, 明纹**细窄、明亮!**



相邻两明纹主极大间共有  $N-2$  个**次极大**, 光强较小!

## 2. 考虑缝宽 $a$ : 设入射光垂直入射

### a. 暗纹条件:

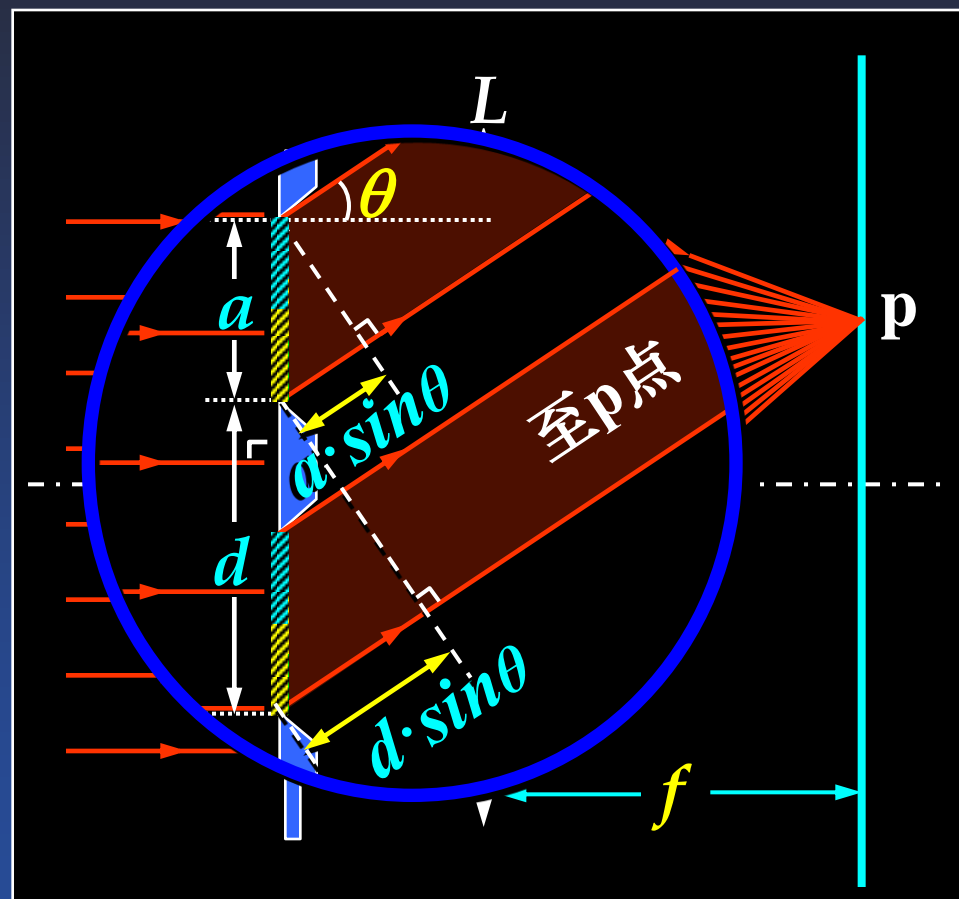
$$a \cdot \sin \theta = \pm 2k' \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$\text{.or. } d \cdot \sin \theta = \pm (2k + 1) \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

### b. 明纹条件:

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

$$\text{.and. } a \cdot \sin \theta \neq \pm 2k' \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2}$$



其中:  $k' = 1, 2, \dots$ ;  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

c. 缺级现象:

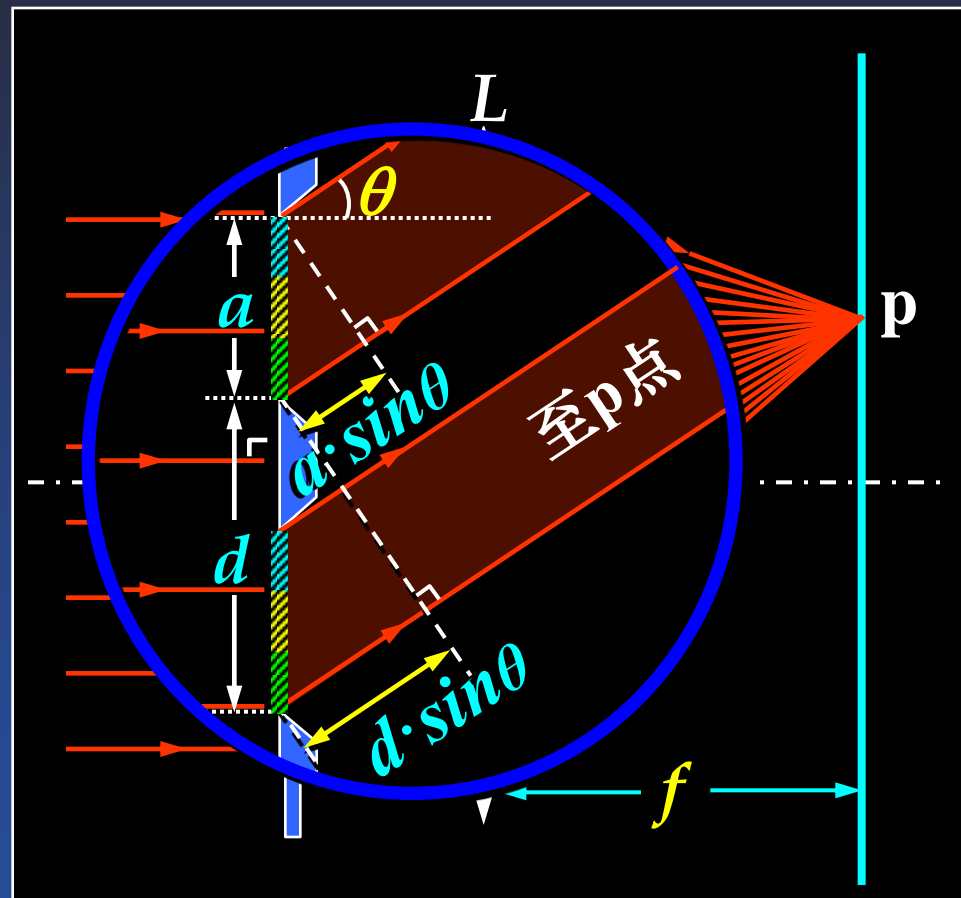
若 $\theta$ 满足:

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

b. 明纹条件:

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

.and.  $a \cdot \sin \theta \neq \pm 2k' \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2}$



其中： $k' = 1, 2, \dots$ ；  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

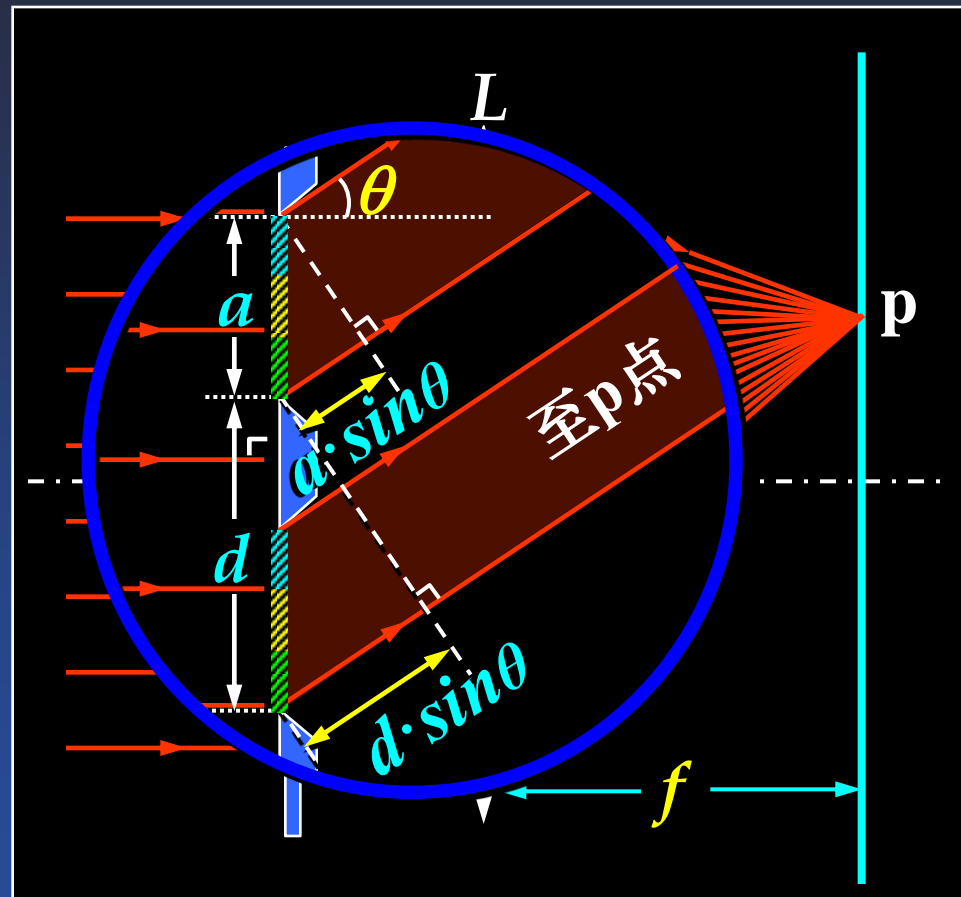
c. 缺级现象：

若 $\theta$ 满足：

$$\begin{cases} d \cdot \sin \theta = \pm k \lambda \\ a \cdot \sin \theta = \pm 2k' \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2} \end{cases}$$

$k$  级主极大消失，称为

缺级现象。



所缺主极大的级次： $k = \pm \frac{d}{a} k' = \pm \frac{d}{a}, \pm \frac{2d}{a}, \pm \frac{3d}{a}, \dots$

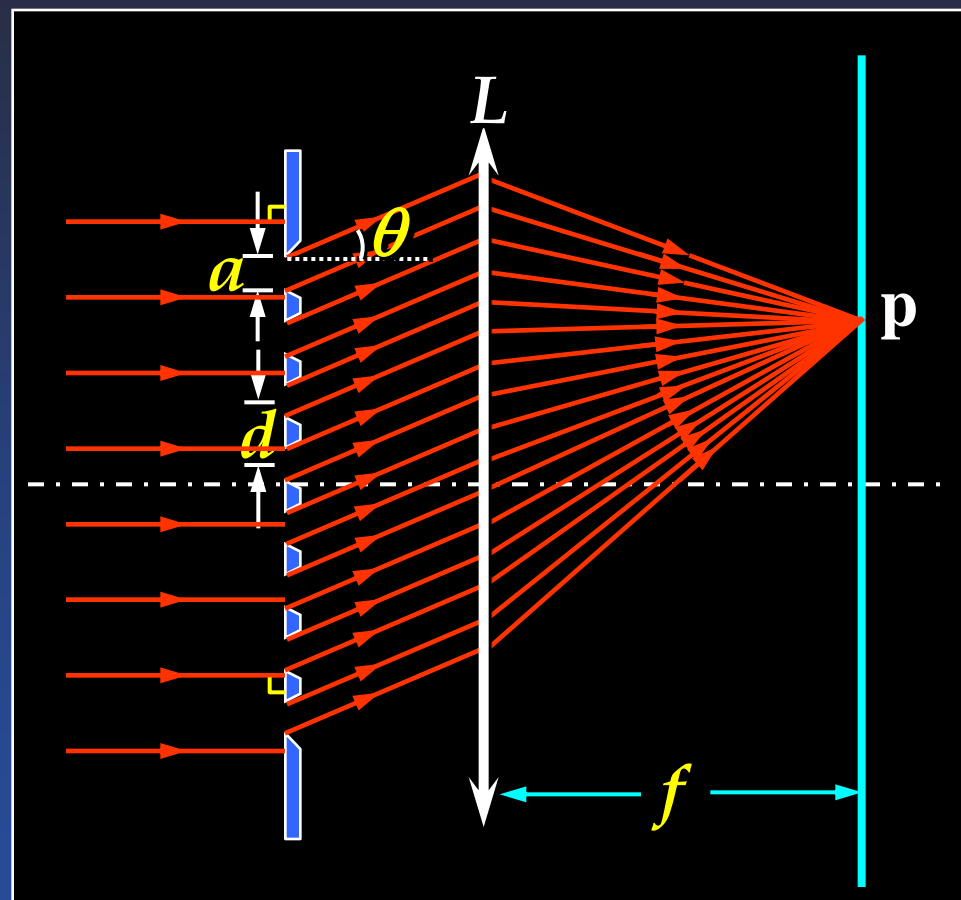
### d. 光强分布:

可证p点光强为:

$$\begin{cases} d \cdot \sin \theta = \pm k \lambda \\ a \cdot \sin \theta = \pm 2k' \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2} \end{cases}$$

$k$  级主极大消失, 称为

缺级现象。



所缺主极大的级次： $k = \pm \frac{d}{a} k' = \pm \frac{d}{a}, \pm \frac{2d}{a}, \pm \frac{3d}{a}, \dots$

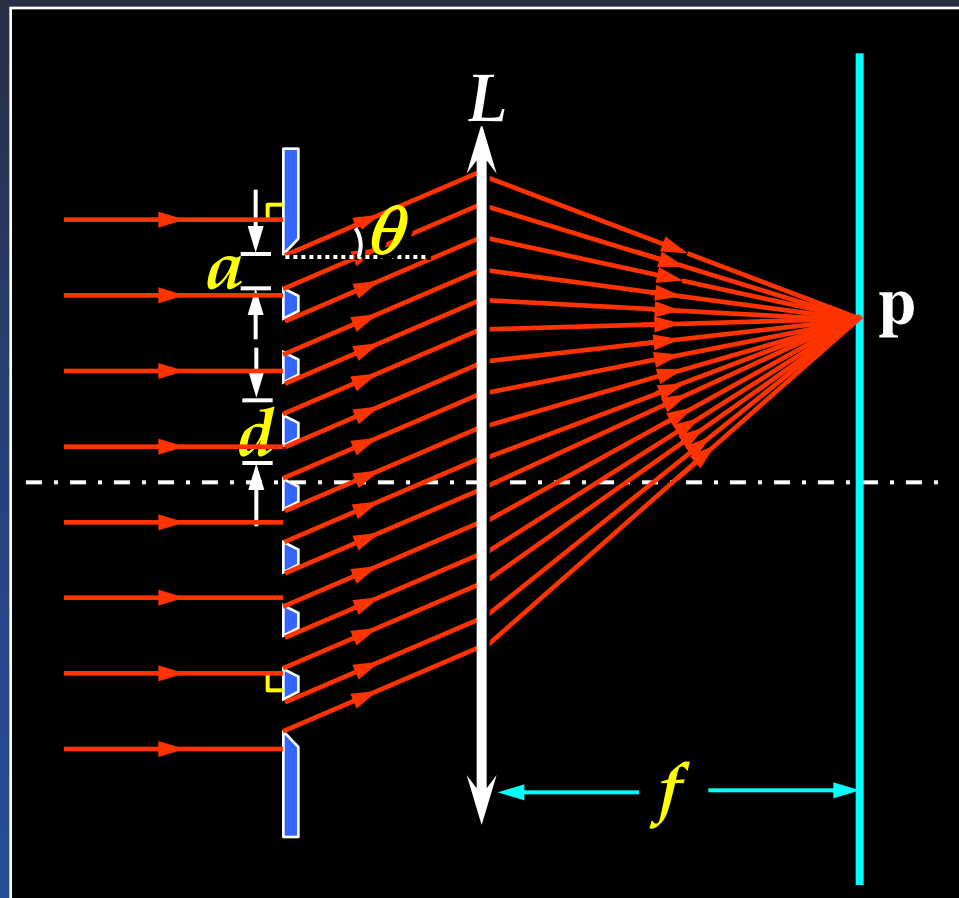
### d. 光强分布:

可证p点光强为:

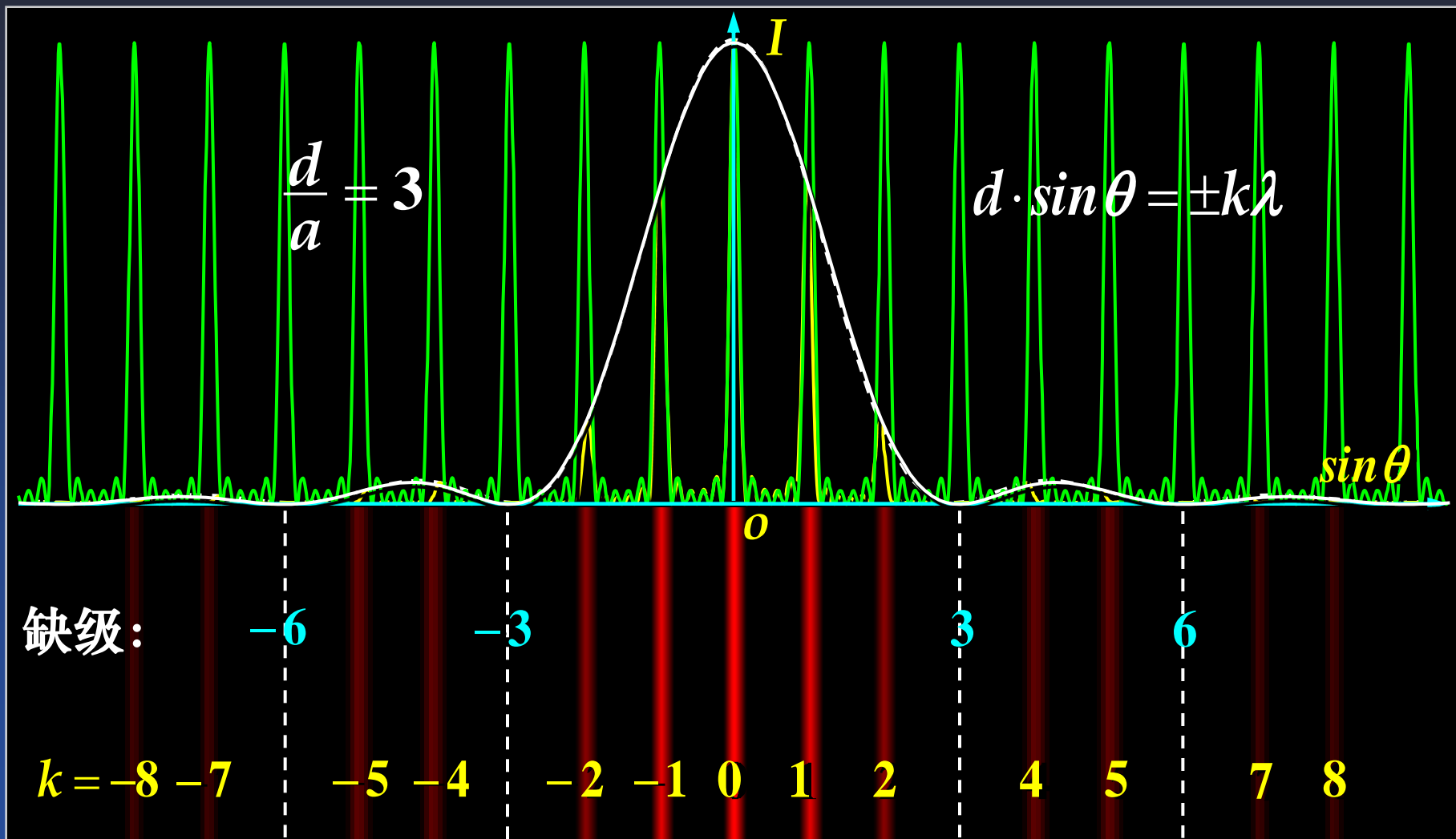
$$I_p = 4I_0 \frac{\sin^2 u}{u^2} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 N\beta}{\sin^2 \beta}$$

$$u = \frac{\pi}{\lambda} a \cdot \sin \theta$$

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



$$I_p = 4I_0 \frac{\sin^2 u}{u^2} \frac{\sin^2 N\beta}{\sin^2 \beta} \quad u = \frac{\pi}{\lambda} a \cdot \sin \theta \quad \beta = \frac{\pi}{\lambda} d \cdot \sin \theta$$



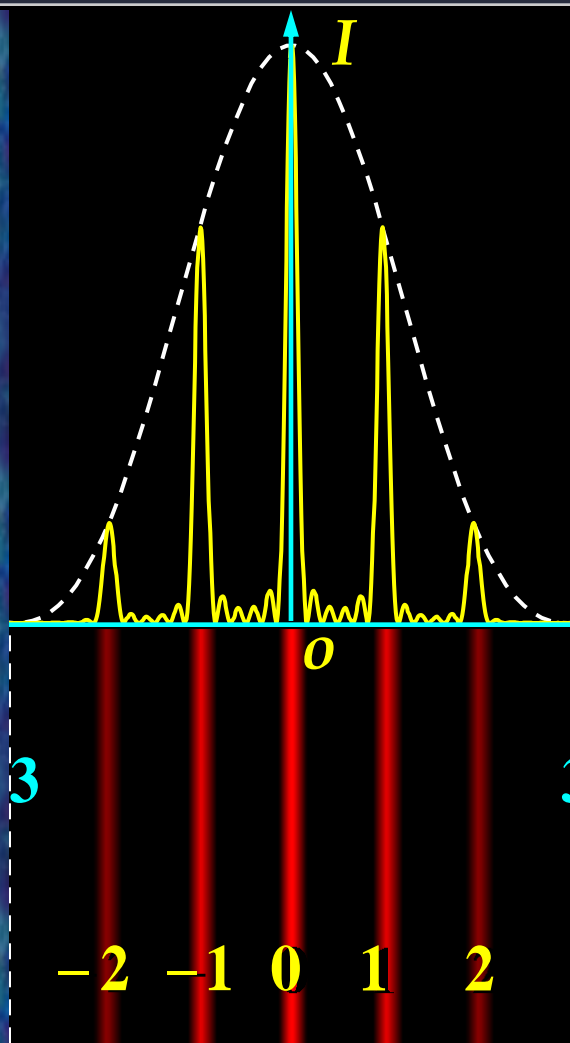
## e. 中央明带内的条纹数:

若:  $\frac{d}{a} = 3$

则, **中央明带内**

共有明纹数:

$$2 \times (3 - 1) + 1 = 5$$



若:  $\frac{d}{a} = 2, 4 ?$

$$2 \times (2 - 1) + 1 = 3$$

$$2 \times (4 - 1) + 1 = 7$$

## 三、几点讨论

### 1. 单色光斜入射:

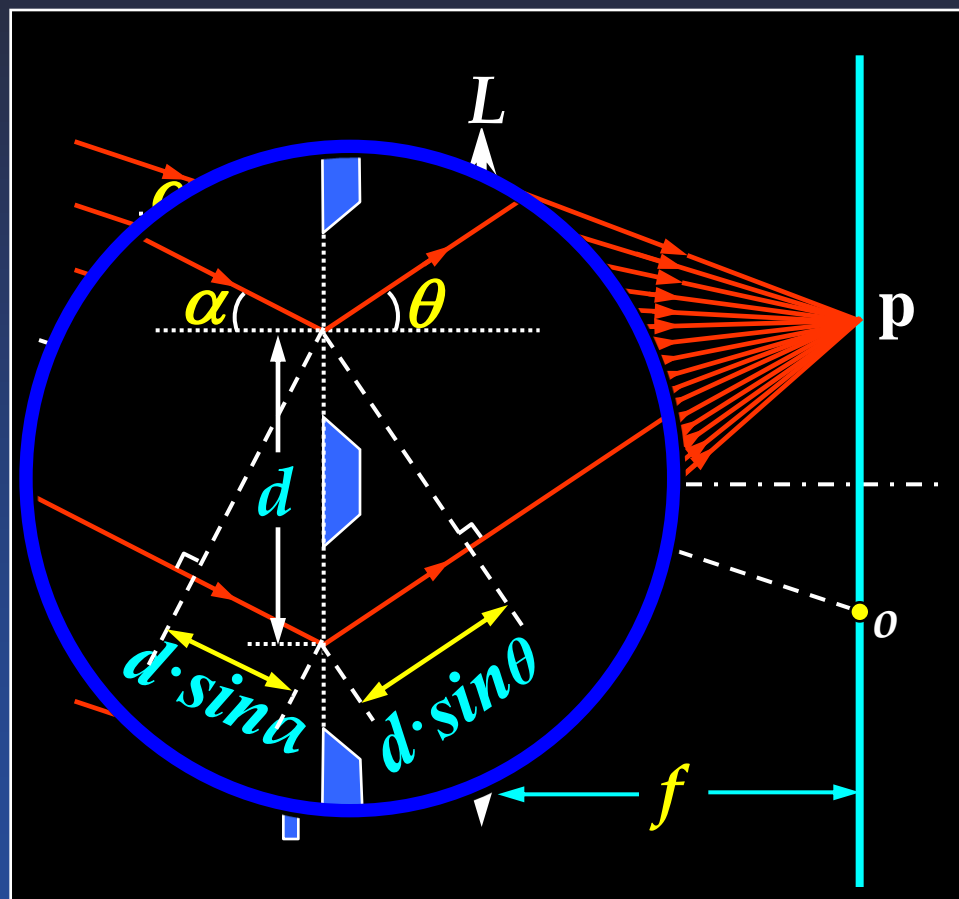
明纹条件:

$$d \cdot (\sin \alpha + \sin \theta) = \pm k \lambda$$

在光轴的上方时:

$$\alpha > 0; \theta > 0$$

否则:  $\alpha < 0; \theta < 0$



**例** 光栅：5000条缝/cm， $\lambda = 590\text{nm}$ ，(1) 不计缝宽， $\alpha = 0^\circ$ 、 $30^\circ$ 时，分别： $k_{max} = ?$  共有多少条？(2)  $a = 1.0 \times 10^{-6}\text{m}$ ，则 $\alpha = 0^\circ$ 时共有几条明纹？中央明带内共有几条？

**解** (1)  $d = 1\text{cm}/5000 = 2 \times 10^{-6}\text{m}$

$\alpha = 0^\circ$ 时： $d \cdot \sin\theta = \pm k\lambda$

$$k = \frac{d \cdot \sin\theta}{\lambda} \leq \frac{d}{\lambda} \approx 3.34 \longrightarrow k_{max} = 3$$

屏上共有条纹： $2 \times 3 + 1 = 7$  (条)

$\alpha = 30^\circ$ 时： $d \cdot (\sin 30^\circ + \sin\theta) = \pm k\lambda$

(2)  $a = 1.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$ , 则  $\alpha = 0^\circ$  时共有几条明纹? 中央明带内共有几条?

$$\pm k = \frac{d \cdot (\sin 30^\circ + \sin \theta)}{\lambda}$$

$$\theta = +90^\circ: k_{\max+} = \text{int} \left[ \frac{d \cdot (\sin 30^\circ + 1)}{\lambda} \right] = 5$$

$$\theta = -90^\circ: -k_{\max-} = \text{int} \left[ \frac{d \cdot (\sin 30^\circ - 1)}{\lambda} \right] = -1$$

屏上共有条纹:  $2 \times 3 + 1 = 7$  (条)

$$\alpha = 30^\circ \text{ 时: } d \cdot (\sin 30^\circ + \sin \theta) = \pm k \lambda$$

(2)  $a = 1.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$ , 则  $\alpha = 0^\circ$  时共有几条明纹? 中央明带内共有几条?

$$\pm k = \frac{d \cdot (\sin 30^\circ + \sin \theta)}{\lambda}$$

$$\theta = +90^\circ: k_{\max+} = \text{int} \left[ \frac{d \cdot (\sin 30^\circ + 1)}{\lambda} \right] = 5$$

$$\theta = -90^\circ: -k_{\max-} = \text{int} \left[ \frac{d \cdot (\sin 30^\circ - 1)}{\lambda} \right] = -1$$

屏上共有条纹:  $1 + 5 + 1 = 7$  (条)

$$(2) a = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m} \longrightarrow d : a = 2 : 1$$

(2)  $a = 1.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$ , 则  $\alpha = 0^\circ$  时共有几条明纹? 中央明带内共有几条?

$$\alpha = 0^\circ \text{ 时缺级: } k = \pm \frac{d}{a} k' = \pm 2k'$$

$$\pm k_{\max} = \pm 3$$

屏上能观察到的条纹:  $\pm k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 3$

屏上共有条纹:  $1 + 5 + 1 = 7$  (条)

$$(2) a = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m} \longrightarrow d : a = 2 : 1$$

(2)  $a = 1.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$ , 则  $\alpha = 0^\circ$  时共有几条明纹? 中央明带内共有几条?

$$\alpha = 0^\circ \text{ 时缺级: } k = \pm \frac{d}{a} k' = \pm 2k'$$

$$\pm k_{\max} = \pm 3$$

屏上能观察到的条纹:  $\pm k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 3$

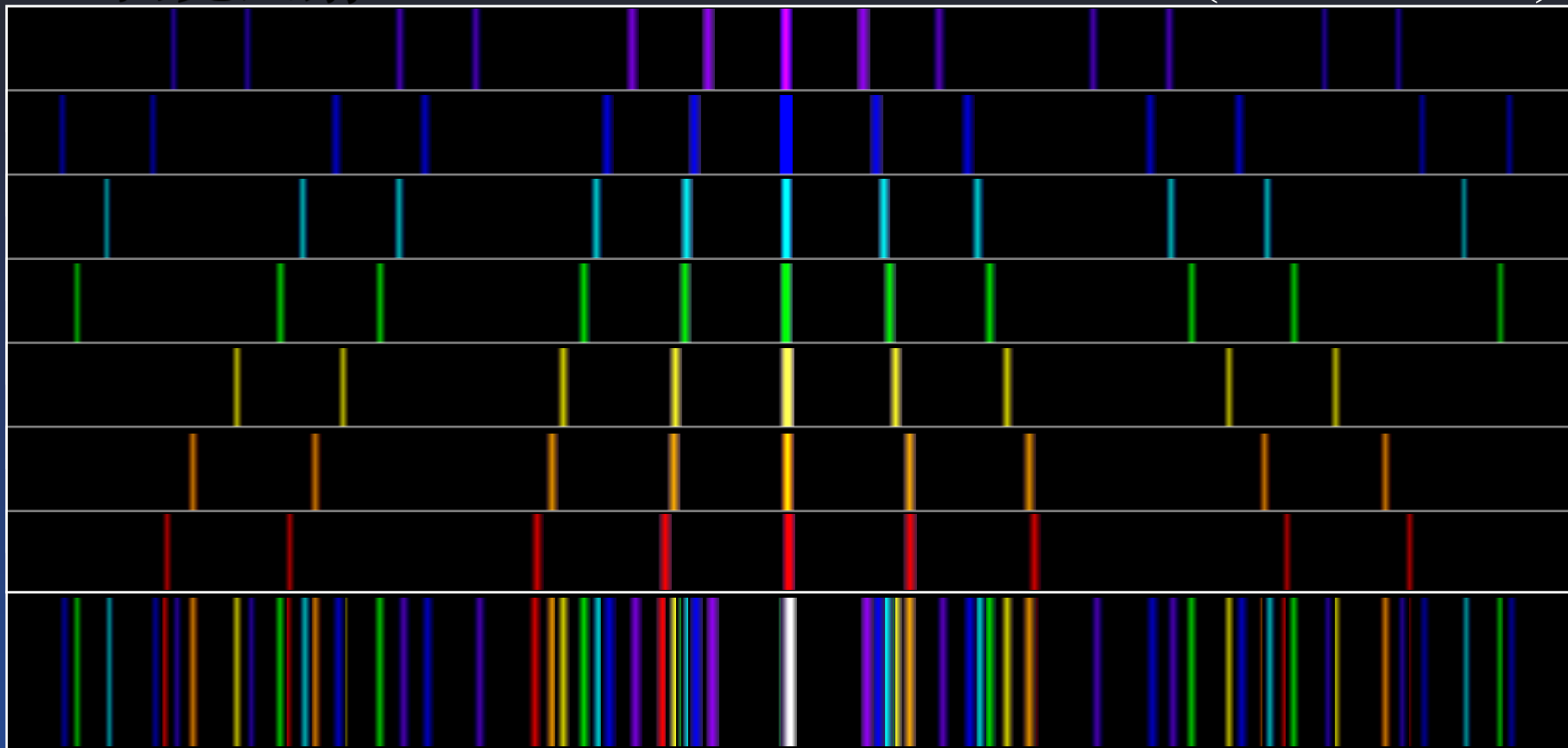
共 5 条!

中央明带内共有条纹:  $2 \times (2 - 1) + 1 = 3$  (条)

(the end)

## 2. 白光入射:

$$(d : a = 3 : 1)$$

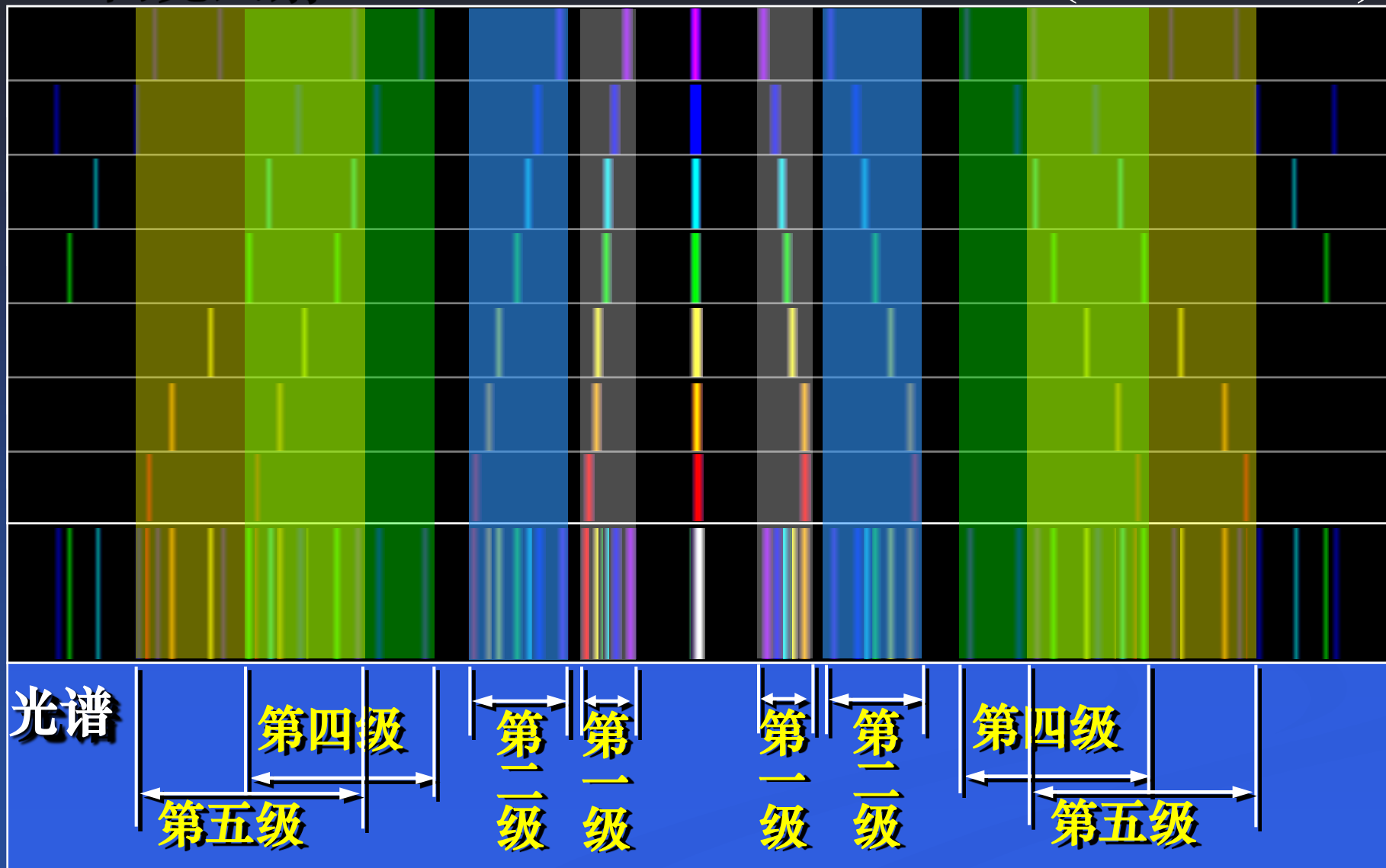


中央明带内共有条纹:  $2 \times (2 - 1) + 1 = 3$  (条)

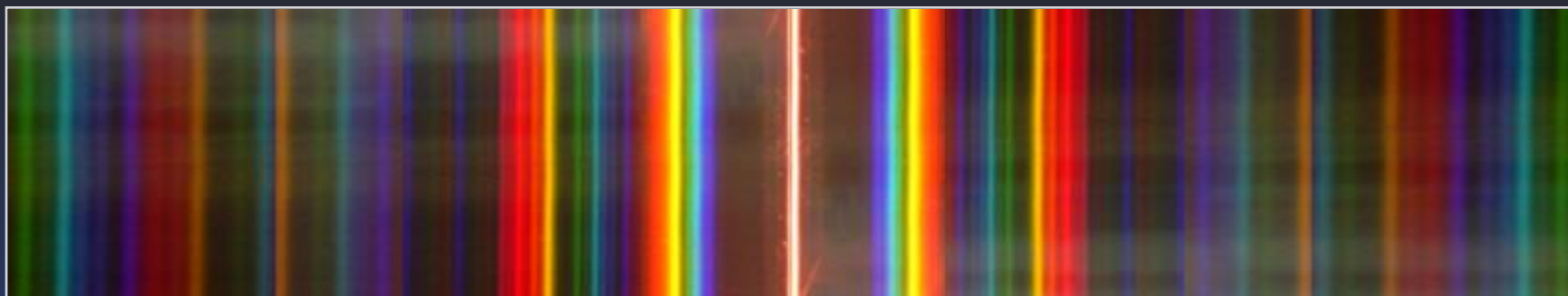
*(the end)*

## 2. 白光入射:

$$(d : a = 3 : 1)$$



**Fig. 1 白光入射时光栅的衍射光谱**



**Fig. 2 光盘等效于反射型光栅 (白光下衍射光谱)**



**例**  $\lambda$  : 450nm ~ 650nm 垂直照射, 光栅: 5000条/cm, 在透镜的焦面上第二级光谱线宽度为35.1cm,  $f = ?$

**解**  $d \cdot \sin \theta = \pm k \lambda = \pm 2 \lambda$

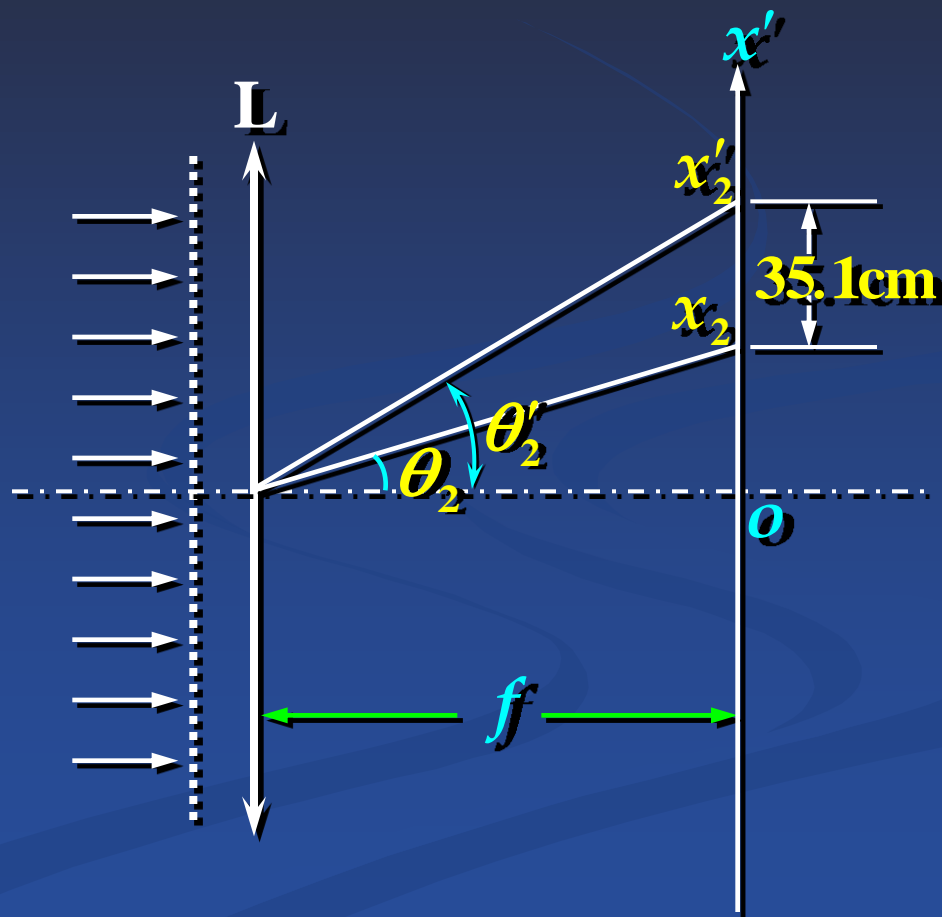
$\lambda = \lambda_1 = 450\text{nm} :$

$$\sin \theta_2 = \frac{2\lambda_1}{d} \approx 0.45$$

$$\text{tg} \theta_2 \approx 0.504$$

$\lambda = \lambda_2 = 650\text{nm} :$

$$\sin \theta'_2 = \frac{2\lambda_2}{d} \approx 0.65$$



$$\text{tg}\theta'_2 \approx 0.855$$

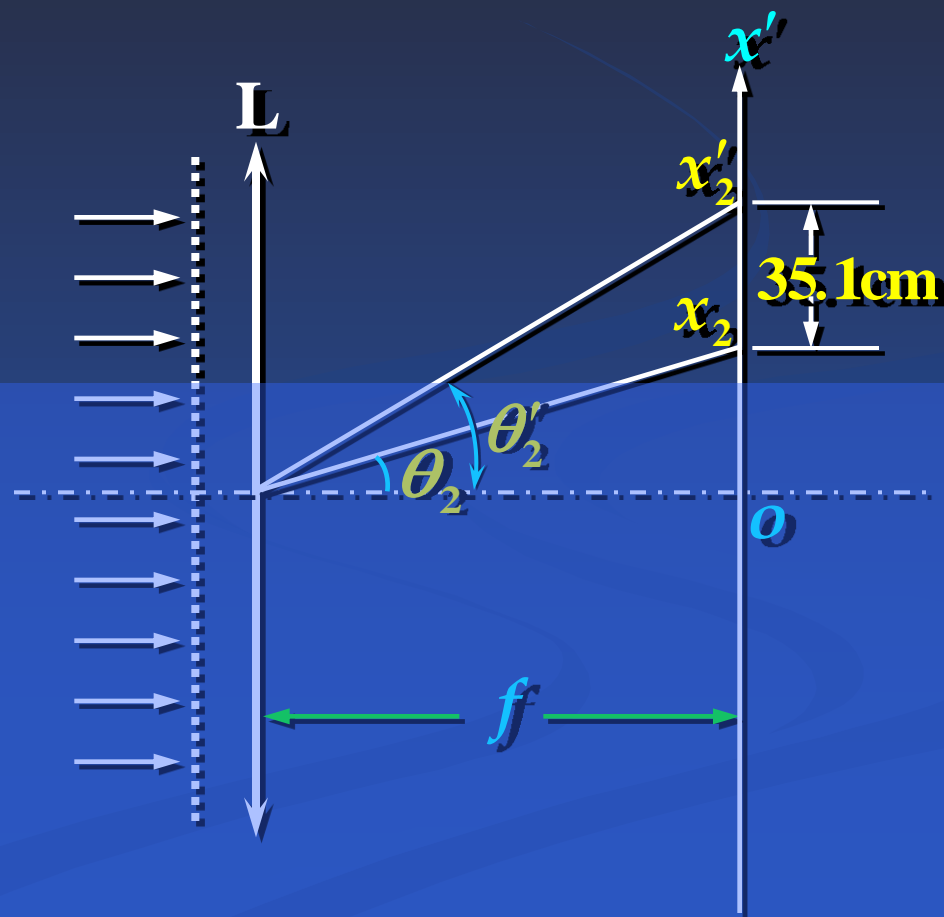
$$x'_2 - x_2 = f \cdot (\text{tg}\theta'_2 - \text{tg}\theta_2) \neq f \cdot (\sin\theta'_2 - \sin\theta_2)$$

$$f = \frac{x'_2 - x_2}{\text{tg}\theta'_2 - \text{tg}\theta_2}$$

$$\text{tg}\theta_2 \approx 0.504$$

$$\lambda = \lambda_2 = 650\text{nm} :$$

$$\sin\theta'_2 = \frac{2\lambda_2}{d} \approx 0.65$$



$$\operatorname{tg} \theta'_2 \approx 0.855$$

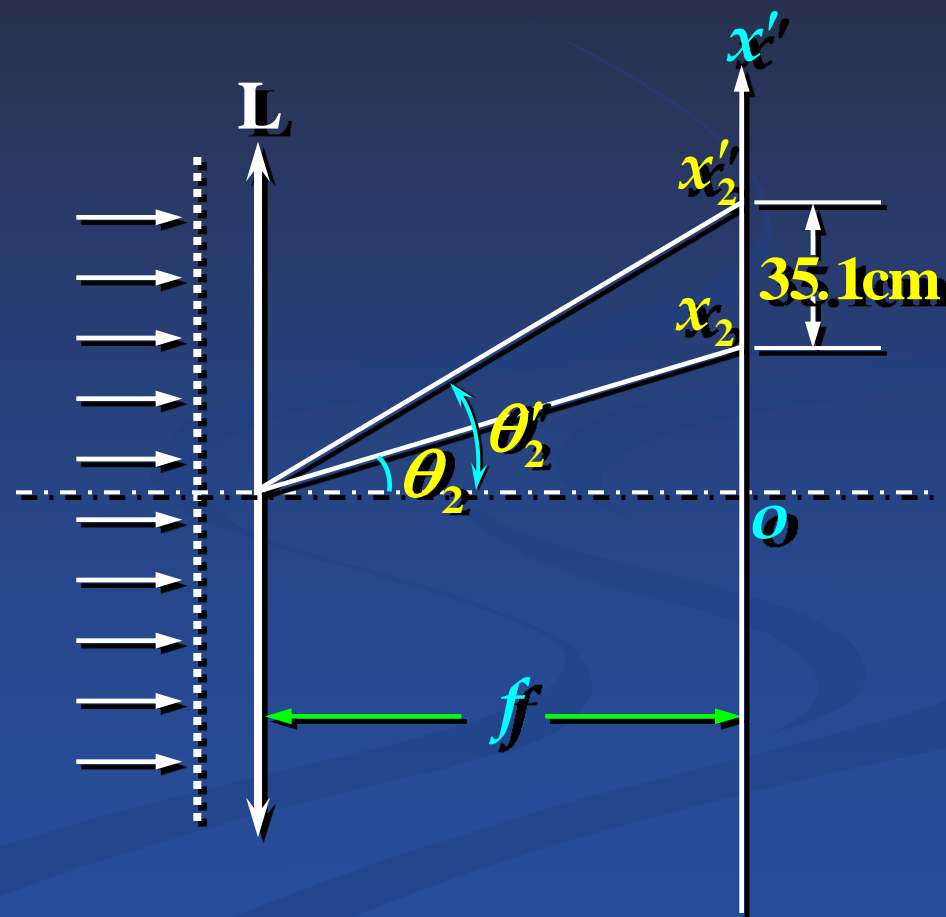
$$x'_2 - x_2 = f \cdot (\operatorname{tg} \theta'_2 - \operatorname{tg} \theta_2) \neq f \cdot (\sin \theta'_2 - \sin \theta_2)$$

$$f = \frac{x'_2 - x_2}{\operatorname{tg} \theta'_2 - \operatorname{tg} \theta_2}$$

$$\approx \frac{35.1 \text{ cm}}{0.855 - 0.504}$$

$$= 1.00 \text{ m}$$

*(the end)*

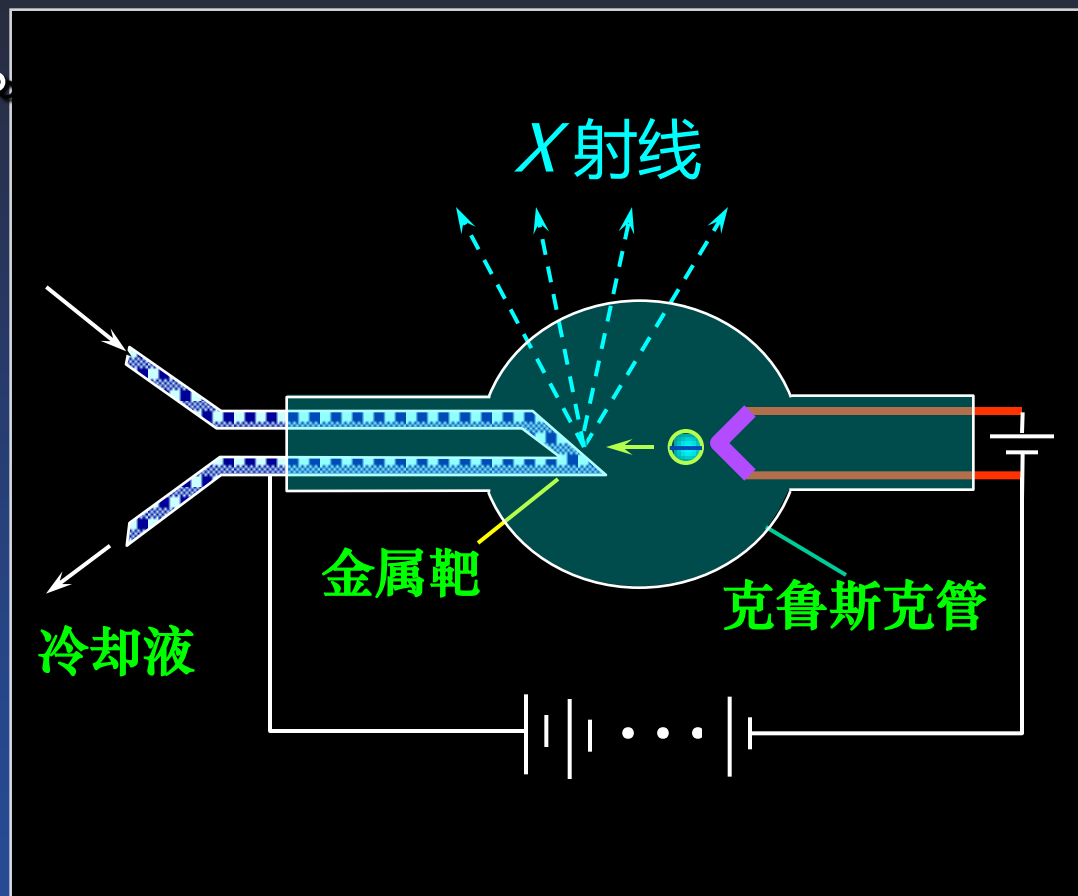


## 四、X射线的衍射

■ 穿透力强，波长短。

$4 \times 10^{-2} \sim 100 \text{ nm}$

■ 在电磁场中不偏转，是一种电磁波，亦会产生干涉与衍射效应。





## W.k.Röntgen 1845~1923

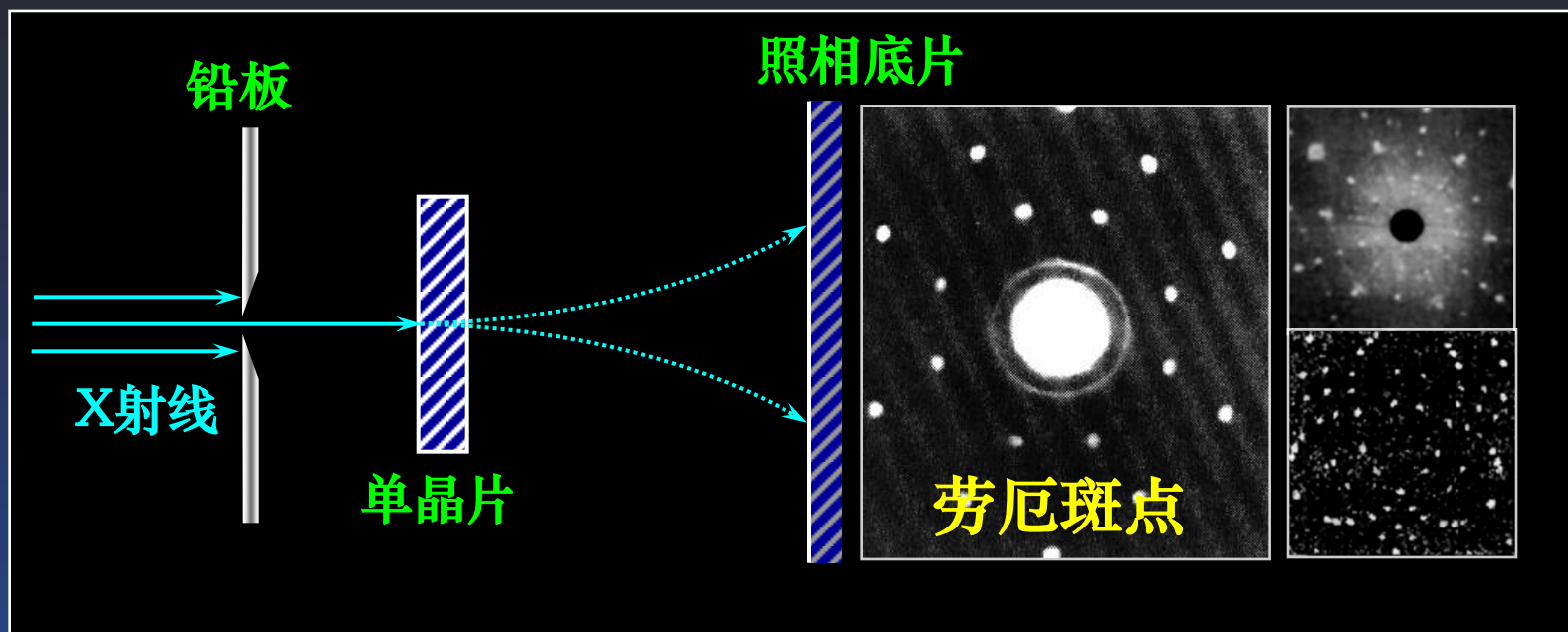
历史上第一张X射线照片，就是伦琴拍摄他夫人手的照片。由于X射线的发现具有重大的理论意义和实用价值，伦琴于1901年获得首届诺贝尔物理学奖。



X射线断层扫描仪一般称为“CT”，它是电子计算机X射线断层扫描仪的简称。



## ■ X 射线衍射实验



**劳厄** (Max von Laue, 1879~1960): 德国物理学家。发现了X射线的衍射现象，从而判定出X射线的本质是一种高频电磁波。1914年他因此获得诺贝尔物理学奖。

## ■ 布拉格公式

$d$  : 晶面间距;  $\theta$  : 掠射角

反射光加强条件:

$$2d \cdot \sin\theta = k\lambda$$

$$k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

---- 布拉格公式

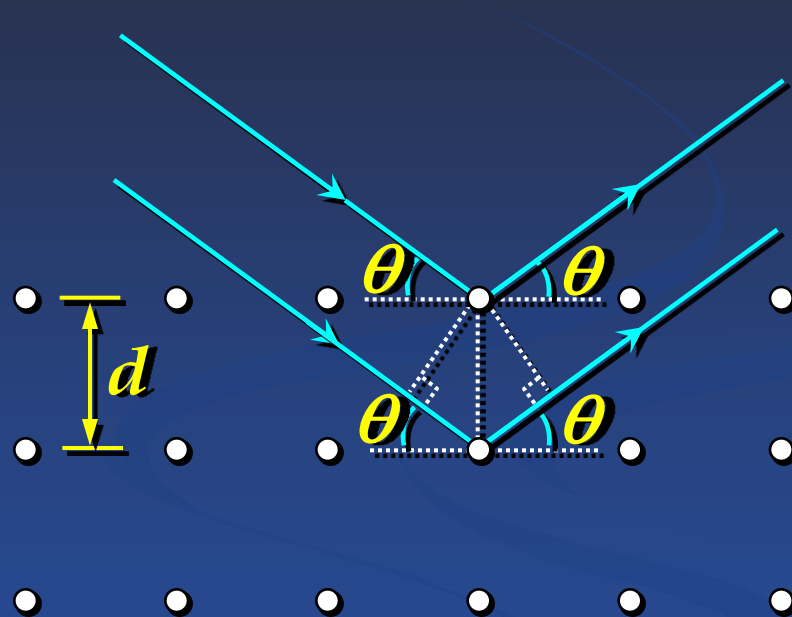
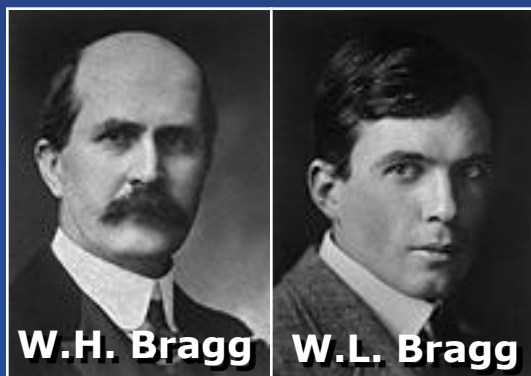
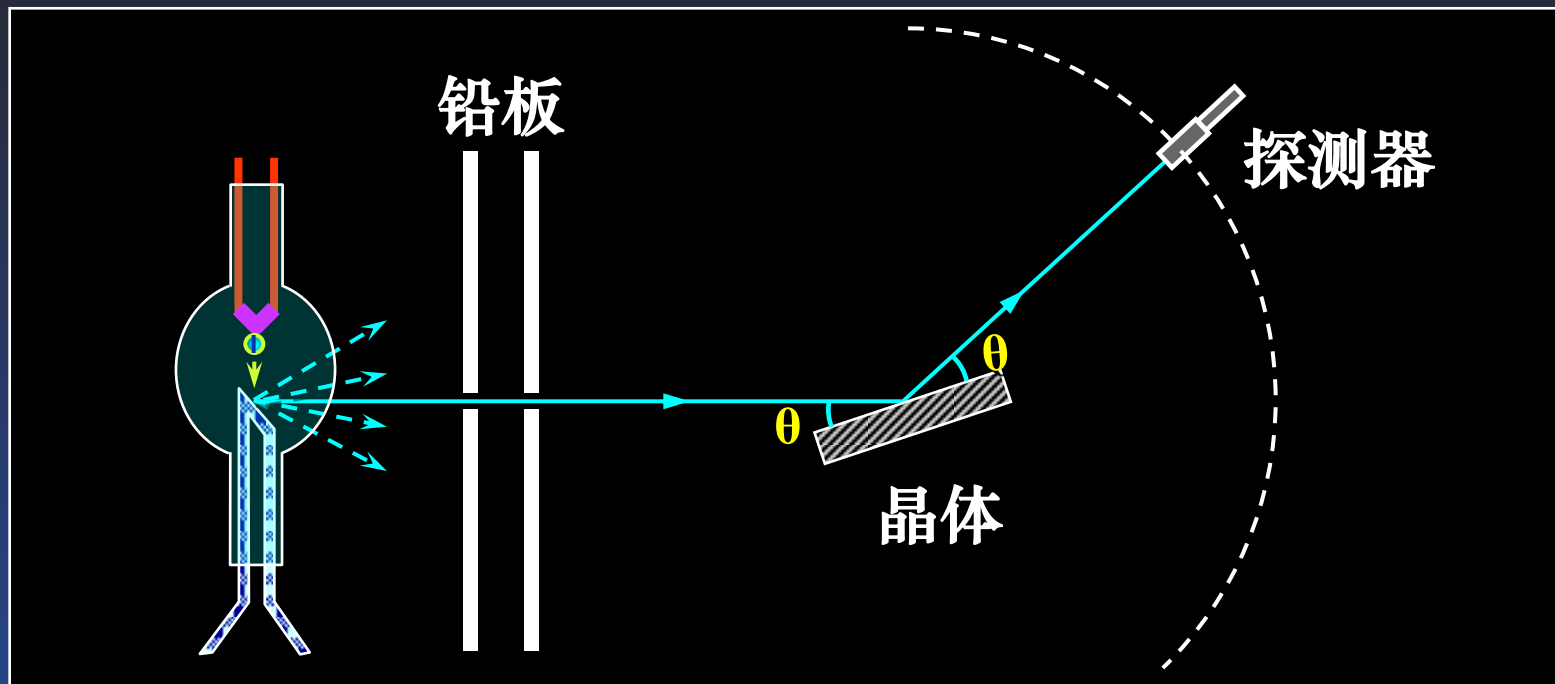


Fig. 晶体的晶格点阵

## X射线衍射装置图：



**布拉格父子**因在用X射线研究晶体结构方面作出了巨大的贡献，于1915年共同荣获诺贝尔物理学奖。

## 归纳:

1. 光栅常数:  $d = a + b$

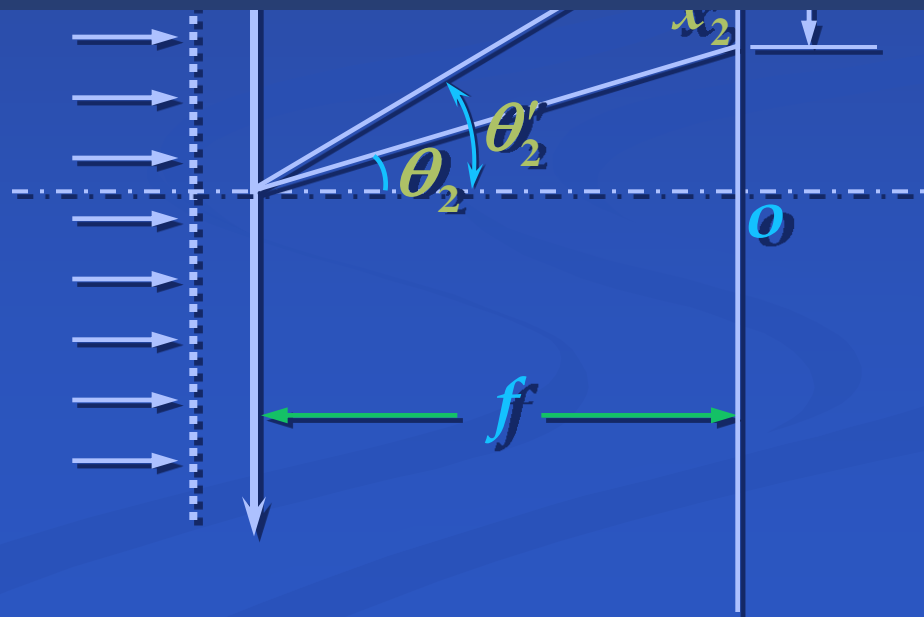
2. 光栅的衍射图样: 细窄、明亮

主极大角位置:  $d \cdot \sin \theta = \pm k \lambda$  (光栅方程)

$$\approx \frac{35.1 \text{ cm}}{0.855 - 0.504}$$

$$\approx 1.00 \text{ m}$$

((the end))



## 归纳:

1. 光栅常数:  $d = a + b$

2. 光栅的衍射图样: 细窄、明亮

主极大角位置:  $d \cdot \sin\theta = \pm k\lambda$  (光栅方程)

缺级:  $k = \pm \frac{d}{a} k' = \pm \frac{d}{a}, \pm \frac{2d}{a}, \pm \frac{3d}{a}, \dots$

中央明带内的条纹数:

3. 斜入射时的光栅方程:  $d \cdot (\sin\alpha + \sin\theta) = \pm k\lambda$

4. 白光入射时的光谱: 第一级光谱、第二级.....

5. X射线的衍射

(The end)