

§ 2 惠更斯原理 (Huygens's principle)

从波动的观点讨论光的传播问题，可定性给出光的反射和折射解释。更准确的定量描述波的传播理论是惠更斯-菲涅耳原理



Christiaan Huygens

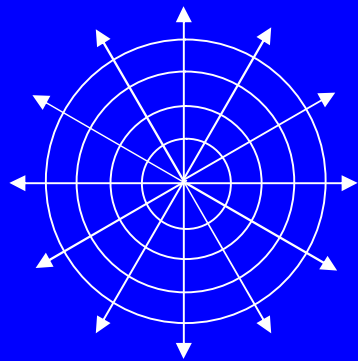
(1629 – 1695) Dutch, Physicist

2.1 波的几何描述：波面和波线

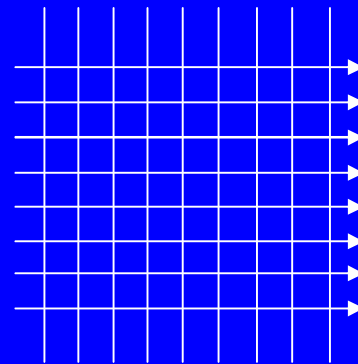
波动：扰动在空间的传播，较多情况下是周期性振动

波面（波阵面）：

在同一振源的波场中，振动同时到达的具有相同位相的各点构成的面



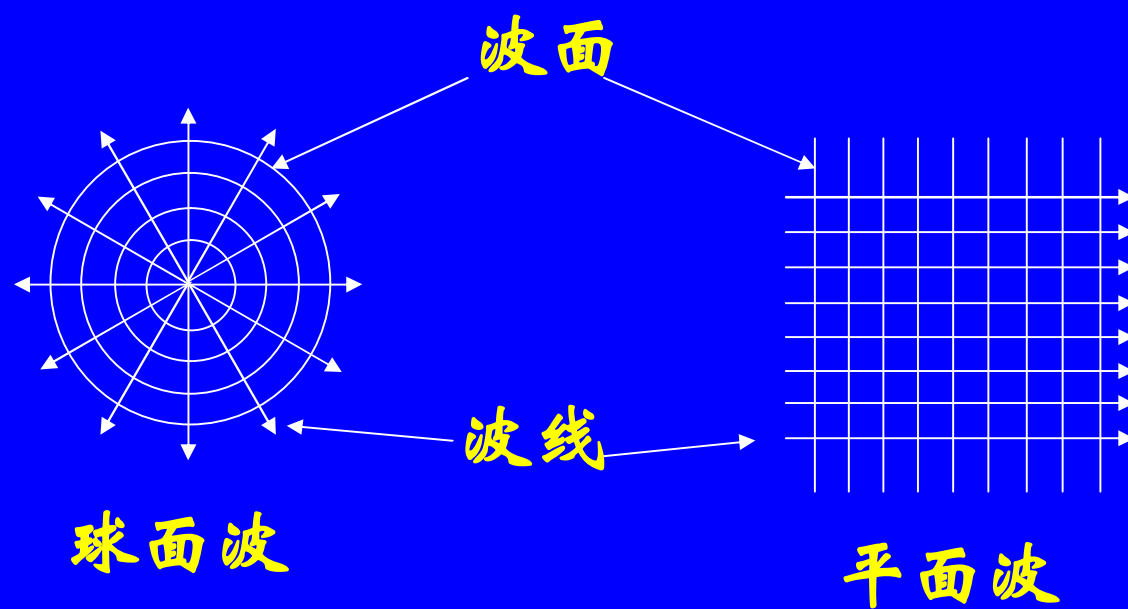
球面波



平面波

波线:

波场中代表波传播方向的线族。



2.2 惠更斯原理的表述

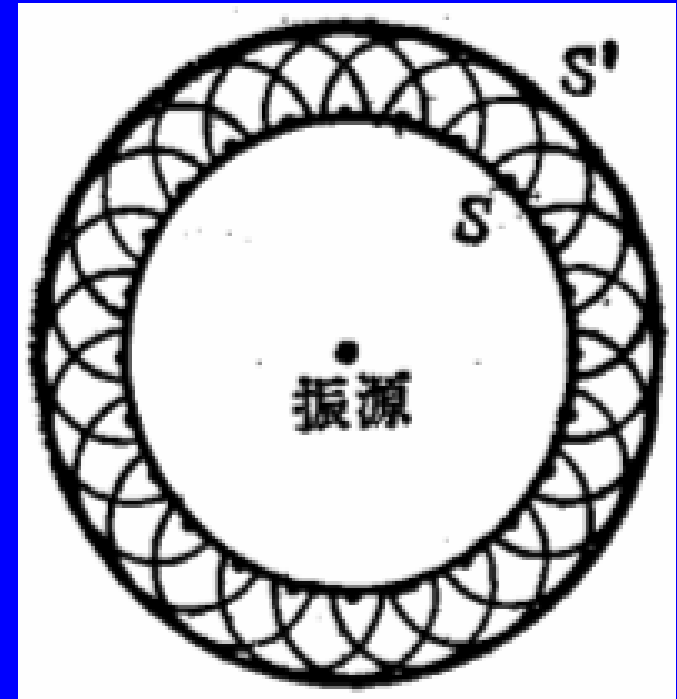
原理：某时刻波面 S 上各面元可以认为是产生次波的波源；次波波面的包络面是下一时刻新的波面。

原理的优点：

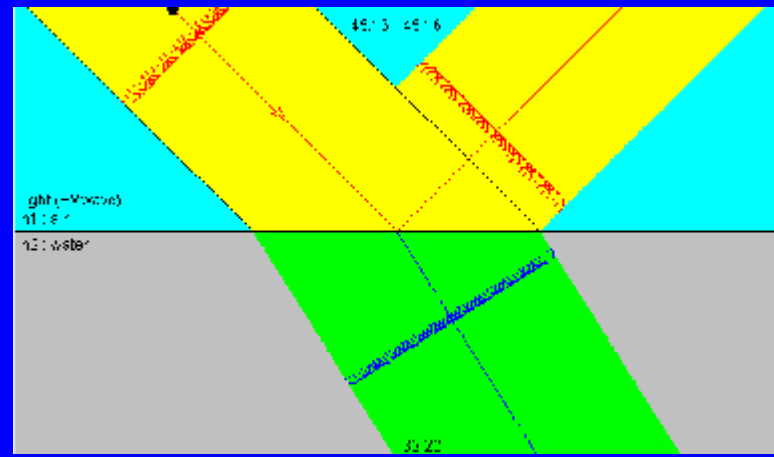
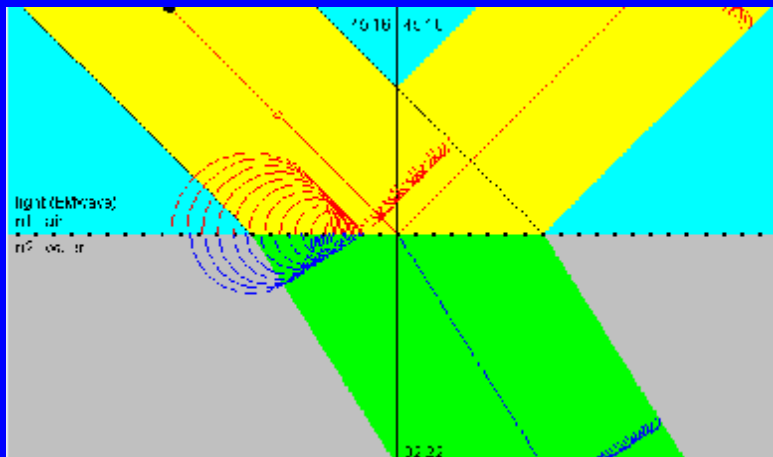
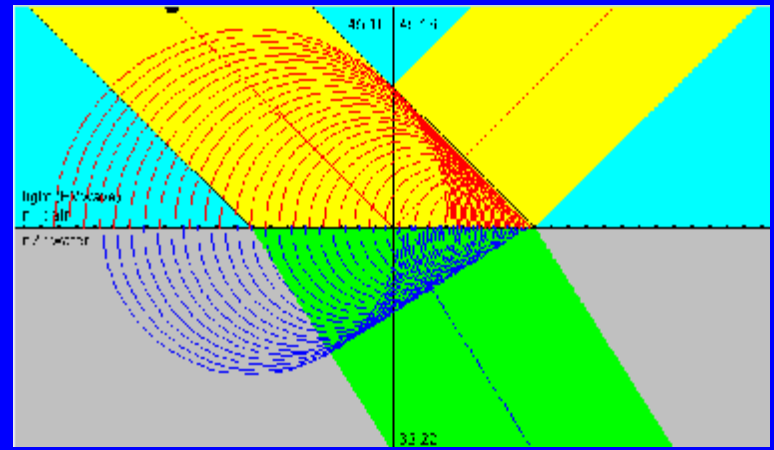
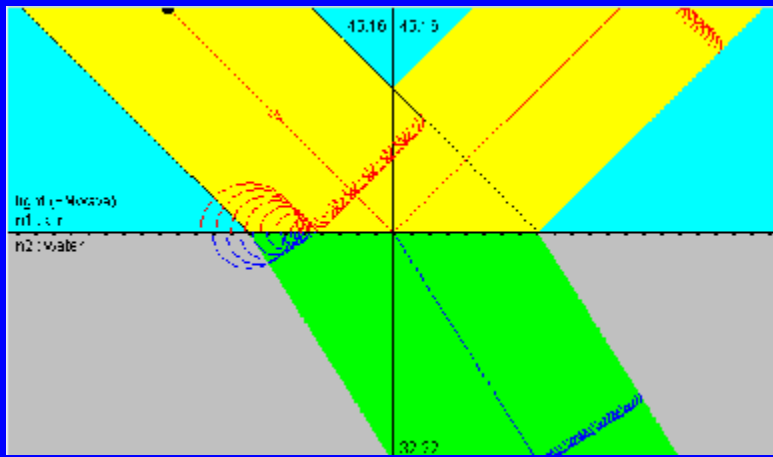
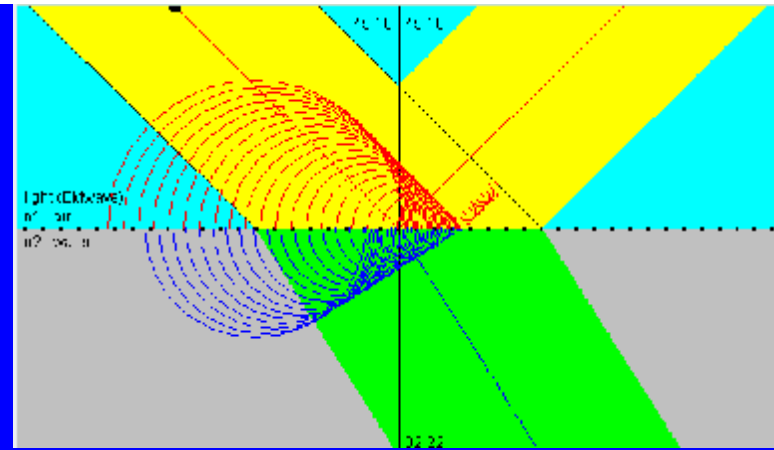
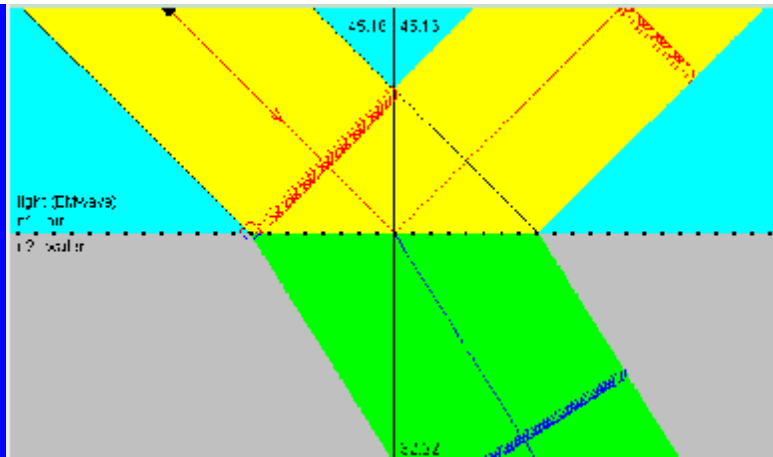
提出了次波概念

原理的不足：

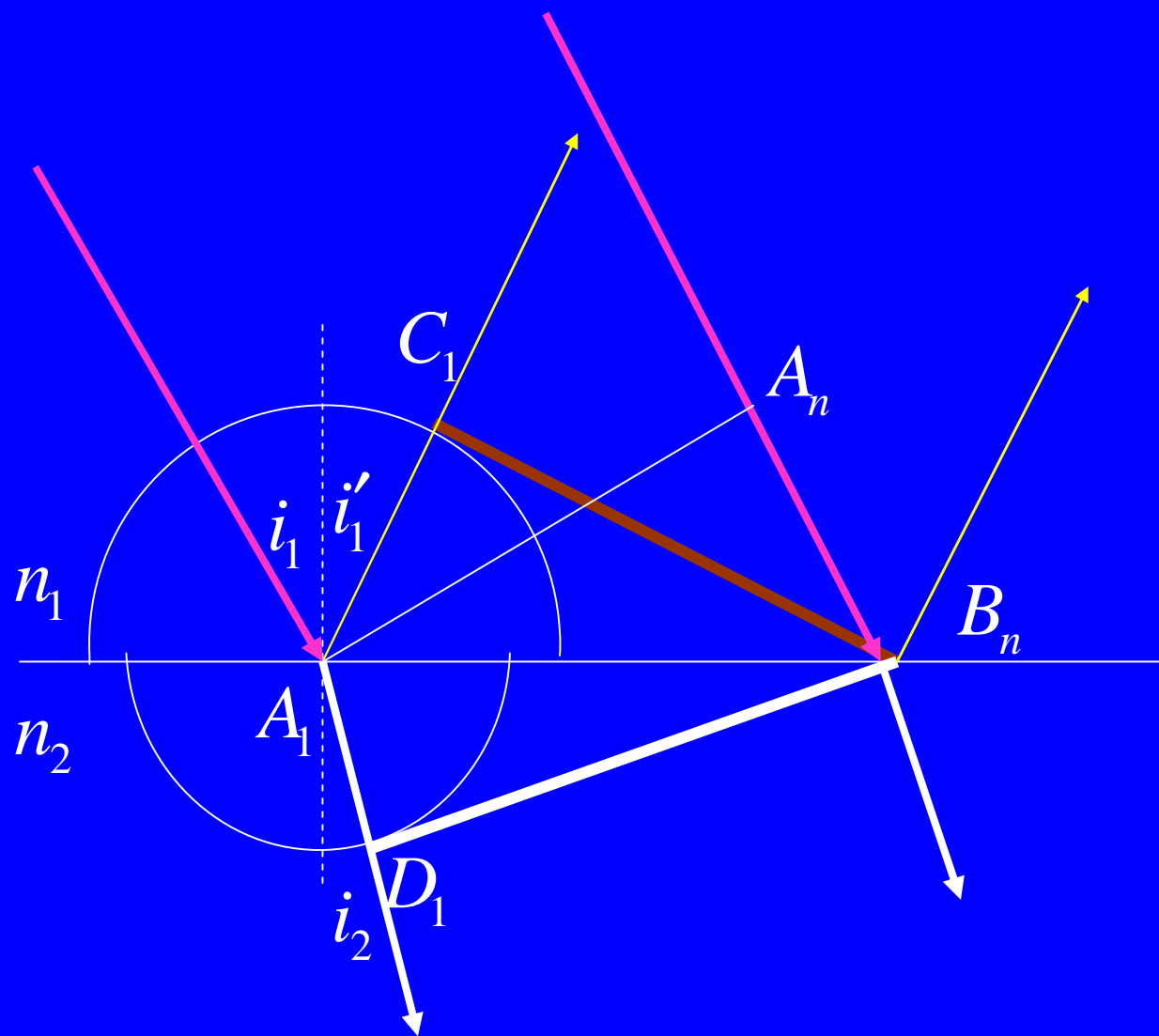
给不出新波面的强度分布



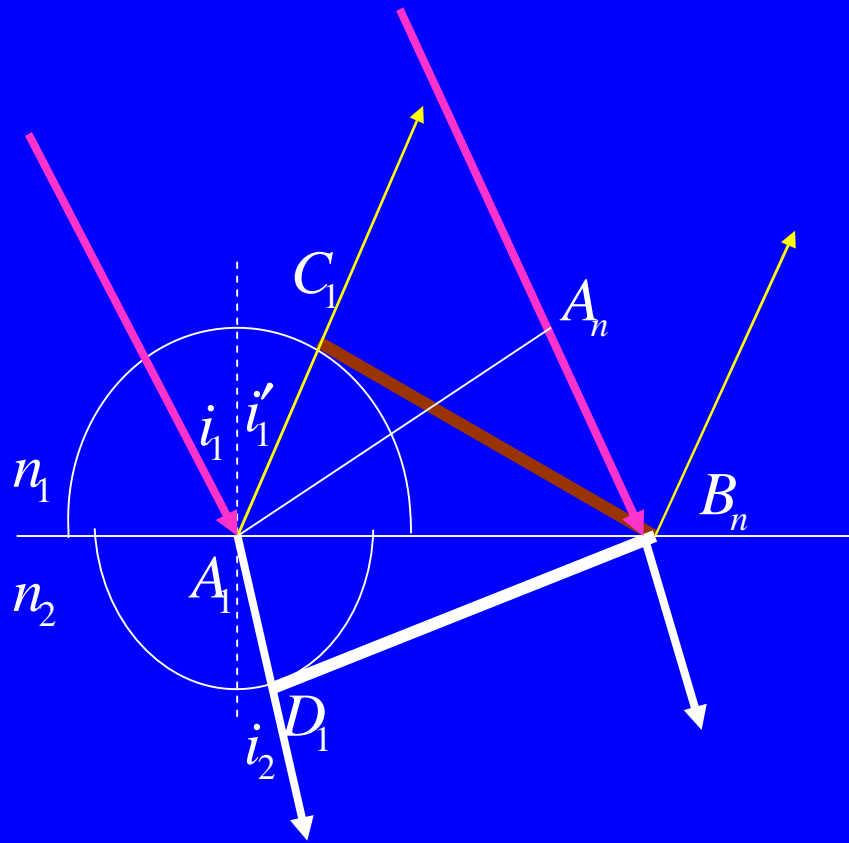
惠更斯原理



2.3 惠更斯原理对反射折射定律的解释



惠更斯原理对反射定律的解释



$$\overline{A_1C_1} = \overline{A_nB_n} = u_1\Delta t$$

$$\longrightarrow \Delta A_1C_1B_n \cong \Delta B_nA_nA_1$$

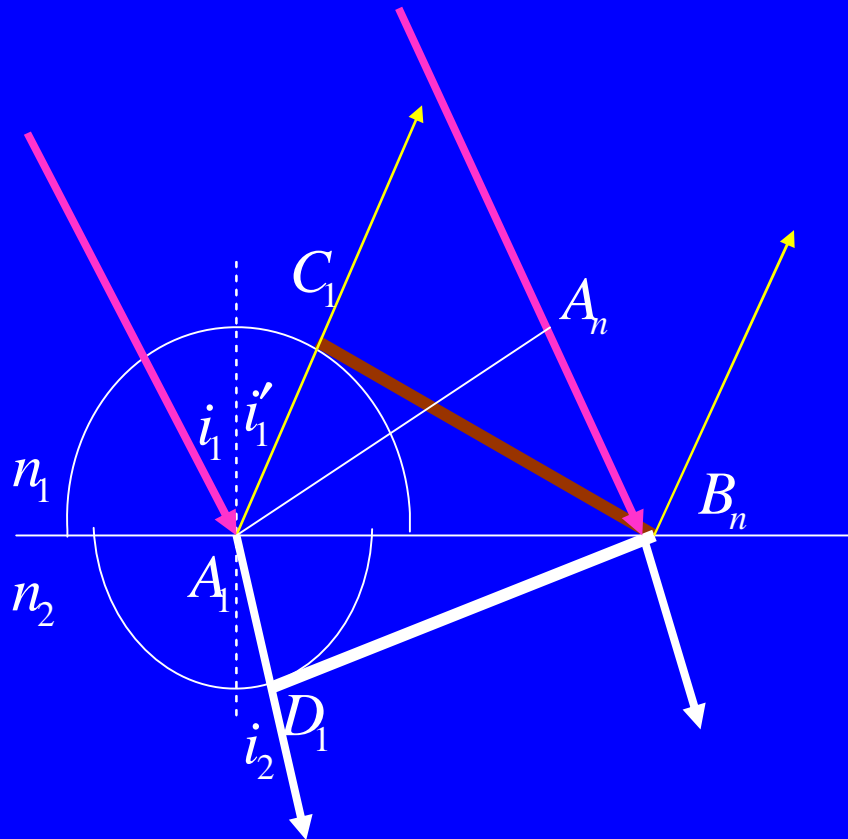
$$\longrightarrow \angle C_1B_nA_1 = \angle A_nA_1B_n$$

$$\text{又 } \angle C_1B_nA_1 = i'_1$$

$$\angle A_nA_1B_n = i_1$$

$$\longrightarrow i_1 = i'_1$$

惠更斯原理对折射定律的解释



如图所示 $A_n B_n = \Delta t \cdot v_1$

$$\text{有: } \frac{\sin i_1}{\sin i_2} = \frac{A_n B_n}{A_1 D_1} = \frac{v_1}{v_2} = n_{21}$$

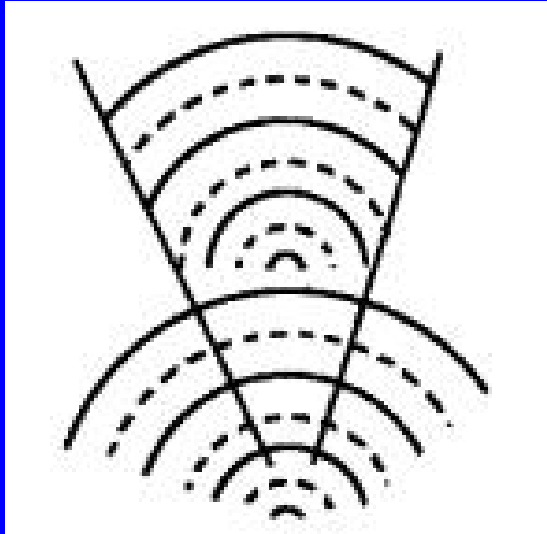
设 $v_1 = c$, $v_2 = v$

$$\text{则有: } n = \frac{c}{v}$$

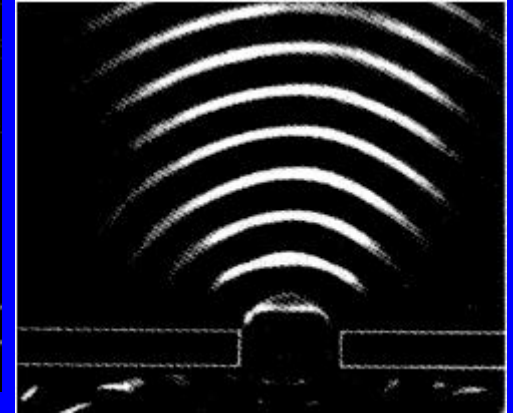
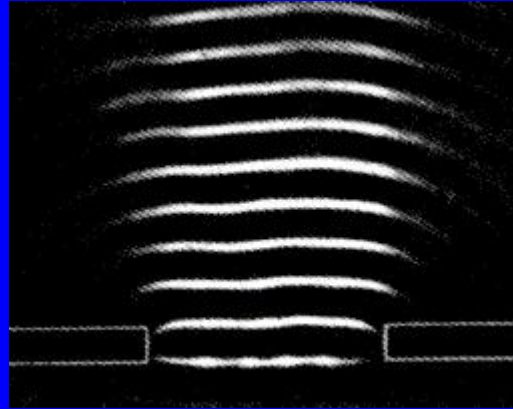
$$\frac{\sin i_1}{\sin i_2} = \frac{v_1}{v_2} = n_{21} = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$

$$\text{即: } n_1 \sin i_1 = n_2 \sin i_2$$

2.4 直线传播问题



波动的直进性



水波的衍射

结论：只有波动的波长 λ 远小于空隙线度 a 的条件下，波的直进性才能成立。

习题5：拖着棒的一端在水中以速度 u 移动， u 比水波的速度 u 为大，用惠更斯作图法证明：在水中出现一圆锥波前，其半顶角 a 由下式决定：

$$\sin a = u / u$$

