

Huygen's Superposition von Kugelwellen Richtungskosinus $\alpha = \frac{x}{R}$, $B = \frac{y}{R}$ bzw. $\alpha_0 = -\frac{x}{R_0}$, $B_0 = \frac{y}{R_0} \Rightarrow K_x = K \cdot \alpha$, $K_y = K \cdot B$

Fresnel-Kirchhoff $U_0(x, y) = \Omega(x, y) U_0(x, y) \Rightarrow U_p(R) \propto \iint_{\text{Feldbereich}} \frac{1}{R} \exp(-ik(r+r_0)) d\eta dy$ $U_p(\alpha, \beta) \propto \frac{1}{R_0} \iint_{\text{Feldbereich}} \exp(-ik(\alpha-\alpha_0)\xi - ik(B-B_0)\eta) d\xi d\eta$
 Normale Incidenz: $\alpha_0 = B_0 = 0$; R, R_0 groß
 $\Rightarrow U_p(\alpha, \beta) \propto \iint_{\text{Feldbereich}} \exp[-ik\alpha\xi - ikB\eta] d\xi d\eta$ Fungfeld 2D-FT des Nahfeldes

Fresnel (nah) $U_p(R) = V_p \iint_{\text{Feldbereich}} \exp[ik \frac{\xi^2 + \eta^2}{2R_0} (R+R_0)] d\xi d\eta$ Fraunhofer (fern) $U_p(\alpha, \beta) = V_p \iint_{\text{Feldbereich}} \Omega(x, y) e^{-ik\alpha\xi - ikB\eta} d\xi d\eta$ $V_p = \frac{c_0}{2R_0}$

Babinet'sches Prinzip: Komplementäre Blenden: gleiche Beugungskontinuität.

Beugung an dünnen Spalt

$U_p(\alpha, \beta) \propto 2\pi \delta(\alpha) \iint_{\text{Feldbereich}} \exp(-ikB\eta) d\eta \Rightarrow U_p(\beta) \propto \sin c(kB \frac{\beta}{2}) \Rightarrow I \propto \sin^2(kB \frac{\beta}{2}) \Rightarrow$ Nullstellen der Sturm Intensitätsminima
 $I(\beta=0) = b^2 \Rightarrow \frac{I(\beta)}{I(0)} = \sin^2(kB \frac{\beta}{2}) = \sin^2(\frac{\pi b \sin \theta}{\lambda}) = \sin^2(\theta) \quad \begin{matrix} \beta = \frac{\pi b \sin \theta}{\lambda} \\ \lambda = \frac{\pi b}{\sin \theta} \end{matrix} \Rightarrow$ Extrema der Sturm Intensitätsmaxima
 $\sin(\theta_{\text{min}}) = \pm \frac{n\lambda}{b} \quad \text{Minima} \quad \sin(\theta_{\text{max}}) = \pm \frac{2n+1}{2} \frac{\lambda}{b} \quad \text{Maxima} \quad \text{Rechteckblende} \quad \frac{I(\alpha, \beta)}{I_0} = \sin^2(\frac{\beta}{2} \frac{\pi n}{\lambda}) \sin^2(\frac{\beta}{2} k \beta) \quad \sin(\phi) = \alpha$

Kreisförmige Öffnung $I(r) \propto \left(\frac{\iint_{\text{Feldbereich}} \frac{u \cos \theta}{2}}{\iint_{\text{Feldbereich}} \frac{u \cos \theta}{2}} \right)^2$ Intensitätsverlauf dünnen Spalt
 Doppelspalt Beide Breite b , $U_p(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{2 \cos(\frac{\pi a}{2}) \sin(\frac{\pi b}{2})}{\pi/2}$ $\Rightarrow I(B=0) = 4b^2 \Rightarrow \frac{I(\beta)}{I(0)} = \cos^2(k \beta / 2) \frac{\sin^2(kB \frac{\beta}{2})}{(kB \frac{\beta}{2})^2}$ $\beta = \sin \theta$

Maxima $\frac{\beta}{\lambda} B_{\text{max}} = n$ $U_{\text{Gitter}}(P) = U_0 \frac{\sin(NK \frac{\alpha}{2})}{\sin(K \frac{\alpha}{2})} e^{-i(N-1)K \beta \frac{\alpha}{2}}$ (Gitterkonstante (Abstand) a)

Beugung am Gitter N lange Spalte $\Rightarrow U_{\text{Gitter}}(P) = U_0 \frac{\sin(NK \frac{\alpha}{2})}{\sin(K \frac{\alpha}{2})} e^{-i(N-1)K \beta \frac{\alpha}{2}}$ (Gitterkonstante (Abstand) a)

Intensitätsverlauf $I_a(B=0) = N^2 \Rightarrow \frac{I_a(\sin \theta)}{I_a(0)} = \frac{\sin^2(NK \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \theta)}{N^2 \sin^2(K \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \theta)}$ Einfallswinkel θ_0 , $\beta_0 = \sin \theta_0 \neq 0$ (Gitterfehlstellung) Lage der Hauptmaxima
 Transmissionswinkel $\theta \Rightarrow \sin \theta \rightarrow \sin \theta - \sin \theta_0 \quad a(\sin \theta - \sin \theta_0) = n\lambda, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

Intensität der Hauptmaxima $= N^2 \cdot$ Intensität von Beugung am einzelnen Spalt, Gitter. Ablenkung umgekehrt zum Prismen.

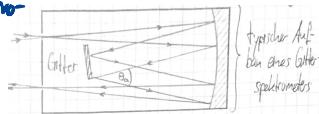
Nullstellen der Beugungsintensität $a(\sin \theta - \sin \theta_0) = \pm \frac{m}{N} \lambda \pm n\lambda, m \in \{1, \dots, N-1\}, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ oder $\sin \theta_m = \sin \theta_0 + m \frac{\lambda}{N}$

Nebenmaxima ($N-2$ Stück): $a(\sin \theta - \sin \theta_0) \approx \pm \frac{2m+1}{2N} \lambda \pm n\lambda, m \in \{1, \dots, N-2\}$ Intensität von $\frac{1}{N^2}$ · Intensität der Hauptmaxima

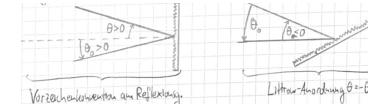
Volle Breite eines Hauptmaximums (bei halber Höhe) $\Delta \Sigma \approx 0,885 \frac{\lambda}{aN}$ Rayleigh-Kriterium Abstand Hauptmaxima $> \Delta \Sigma$

Lösung $\frac{\lambda}{\Delta \lambda} = nN \quad a\Sigma = n\lambda \Rightarrow 3\lambda_0 : n\lambda_0 \leq 2a$ Länge eines Gitters $L = N \cdot a$ Unschärfe bei $\Delta \lambda \approx \frac{2a}{n} \frac{\beta}{\sin \theta} \cos \theta$ (Littrow-Ablenkung best.)

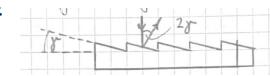
Gittergitterspaltabstand



Vorzeichenkonvention



$\Rightarrow 2a \sin \theta = n\lambda, n \in \mathbb{N}$



Bragg-Reflexion



$d \sin \alpha = n\lambda$

$2d \sin q = n\lambda$

u_1, u_2, u_3

Winkelmaß

Intervallentfernung

$I_R = I_0 \frac{2n^2(1-\cos \delta)}{(1+n^2)^2 - 2n^2 \cos \delta} = I_0 \frac{F \sin^2(\delta/2)}{(1+F \sin^2(\delta/2))}$

Winkelmaß

$F = \frac{(2n)^2}{(1-n^2)^2} = \frac{4R}{(1-R)^2}$

$I_R = I_0 - I_P = I_0 \frac{1}{1+F \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}$

$\delta = \frac{4\pi n d}{\lambda} \cos \theta F \quad D_\lambda = \frac{\lambda^2}{2 d \sin \theta \cos \theta} = \lambda - \lambda'$

Winkelmaß

Polymer-Punkt:

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