

4. 이중슬릿 실험

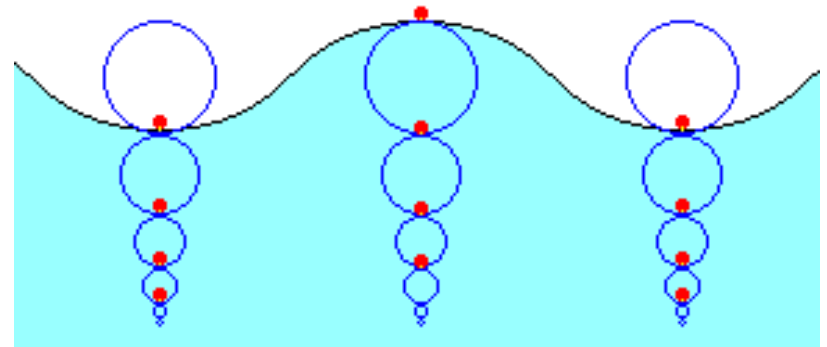
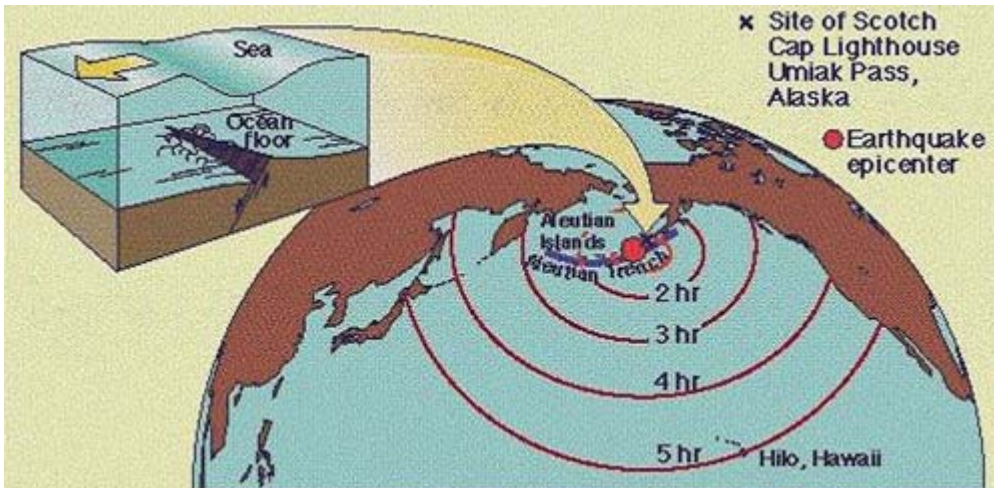
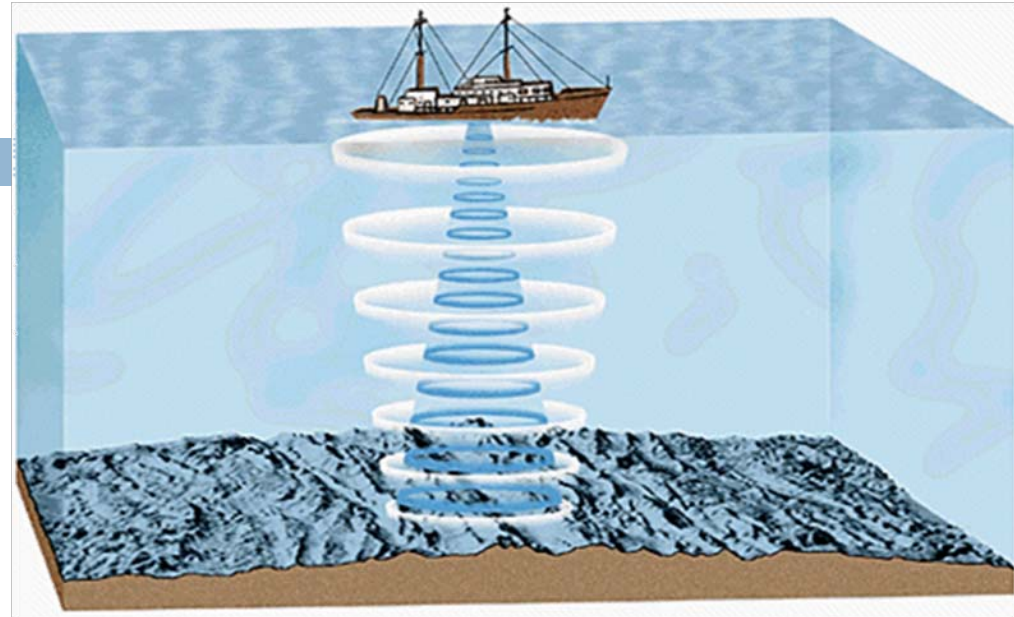
화공과 김영훈 교수

korea1@kw.ac.kr

파(wave)

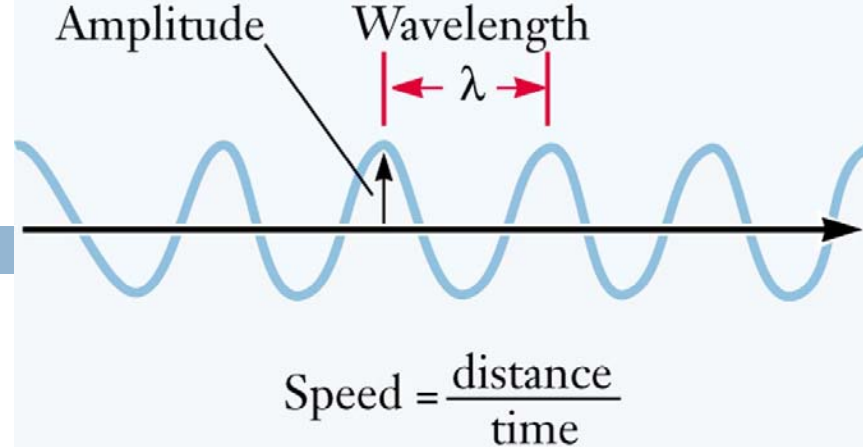
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- 파동
 - ▣ 지진, 물결, 음파
- 빛은 파동인가?



파의 특징

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□ 파동의 특성

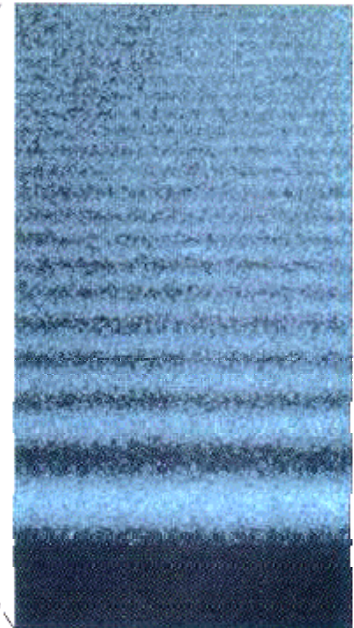
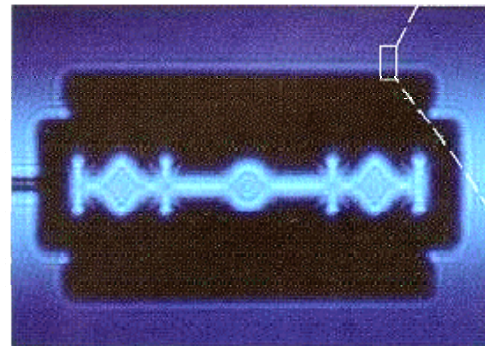
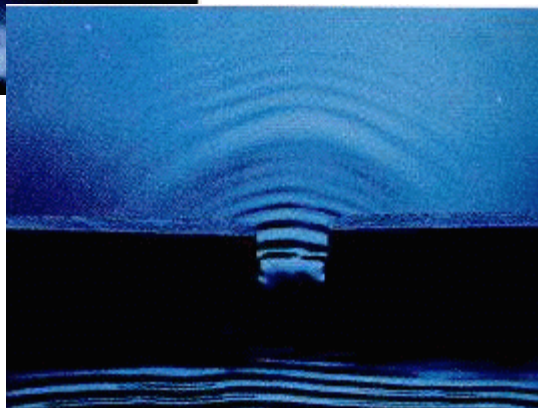
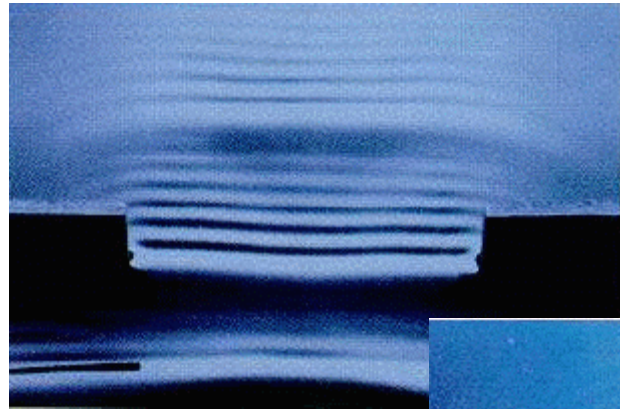
- ▣ 중첩, 회절과 간섭(보강, 상쇄), 반사



파동의 회절

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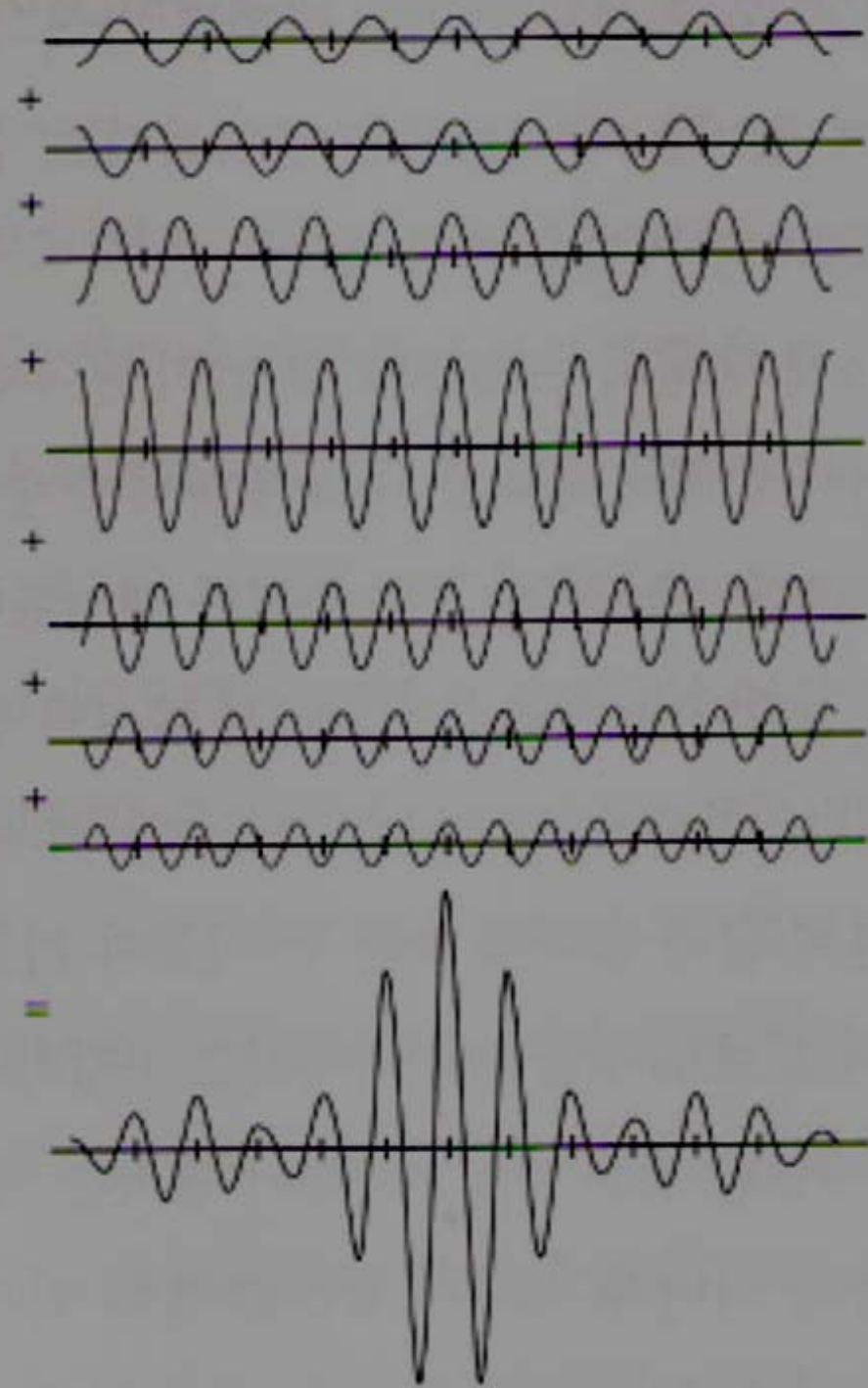
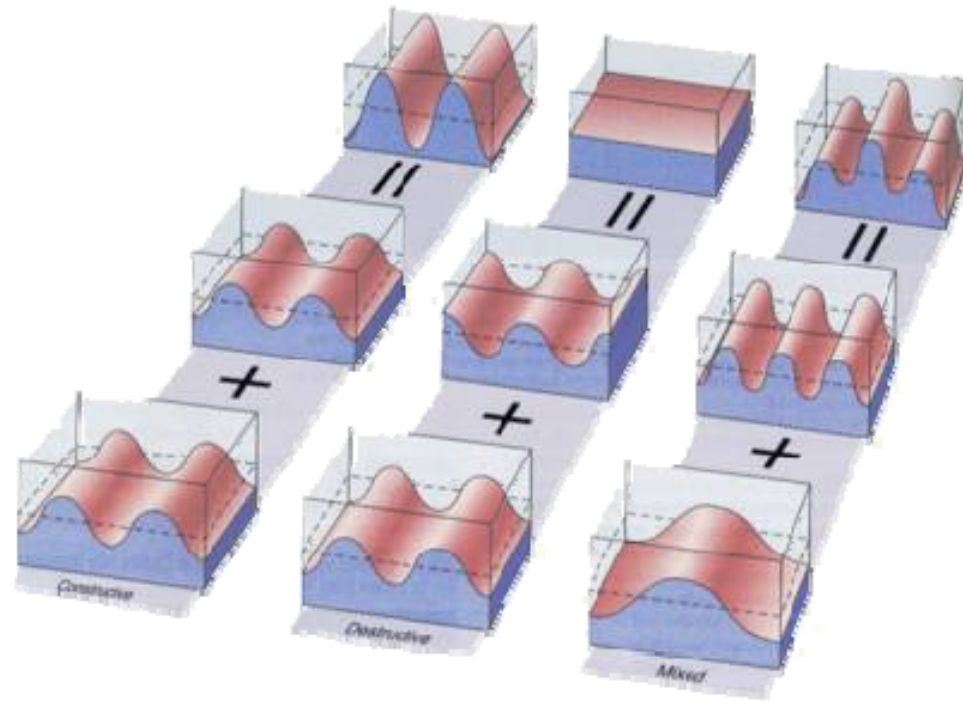
- 영상 이미지
- 방파제 수면파
- 좁은 통로 통과시



파의 중첩

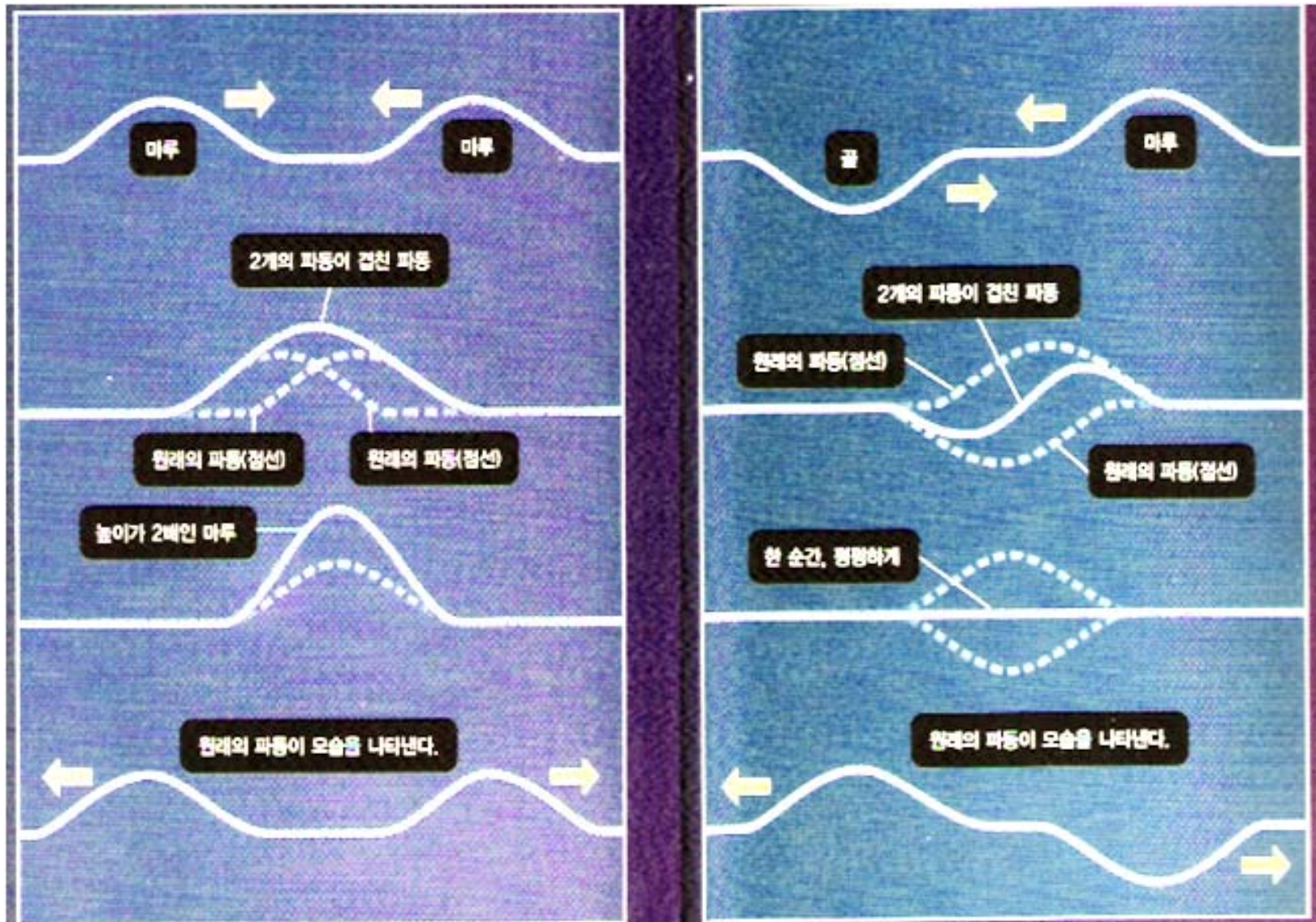
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□ Wave superposition



두개의 파가 부딪치면

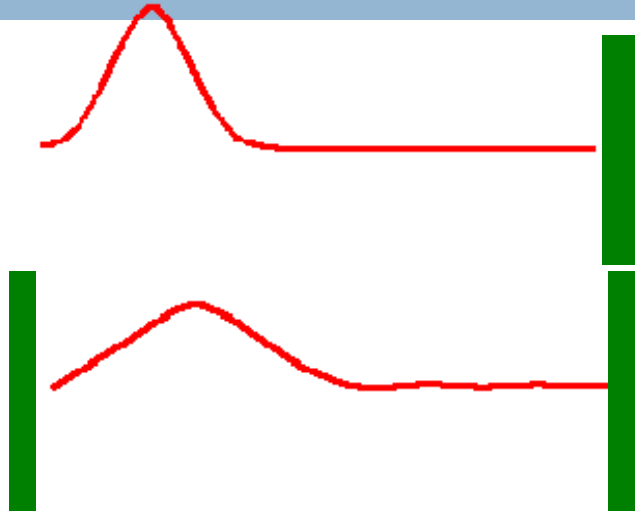
6



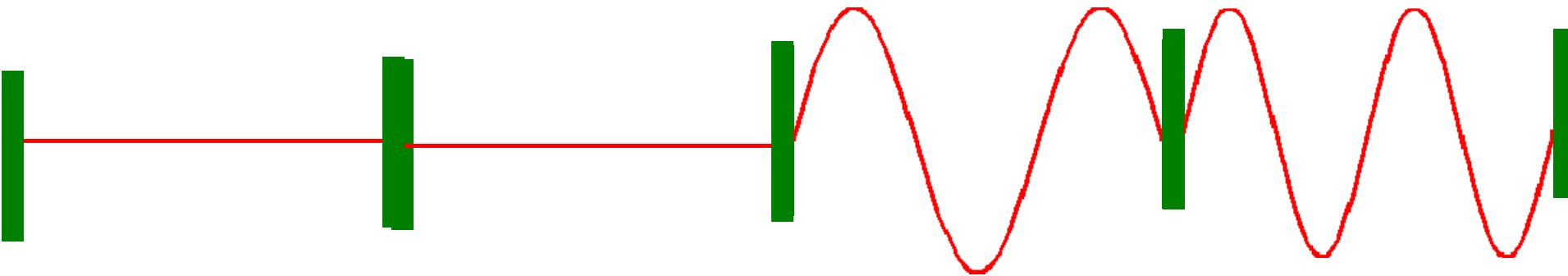
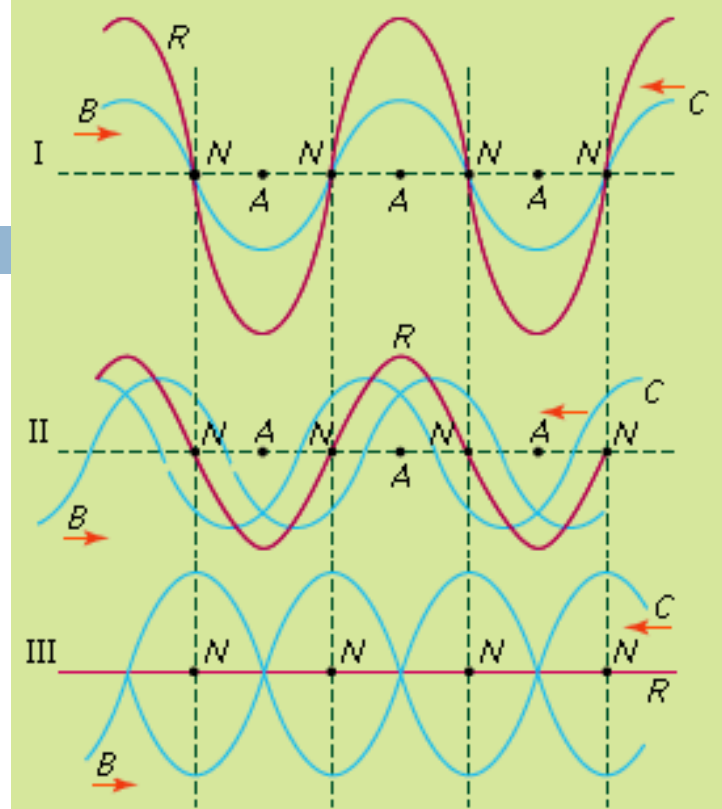
반사파와 정상파

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- 반사파
 - 1개파



- 정상파(standing wave=stationary wave)
 - 동일 A와 λ 를 지니며 서로 반대방향으로 진행하는 2개의 파동 조합 \rightarrow 보강/소멸 간섭의 결과



파동의 보강과 상쇄

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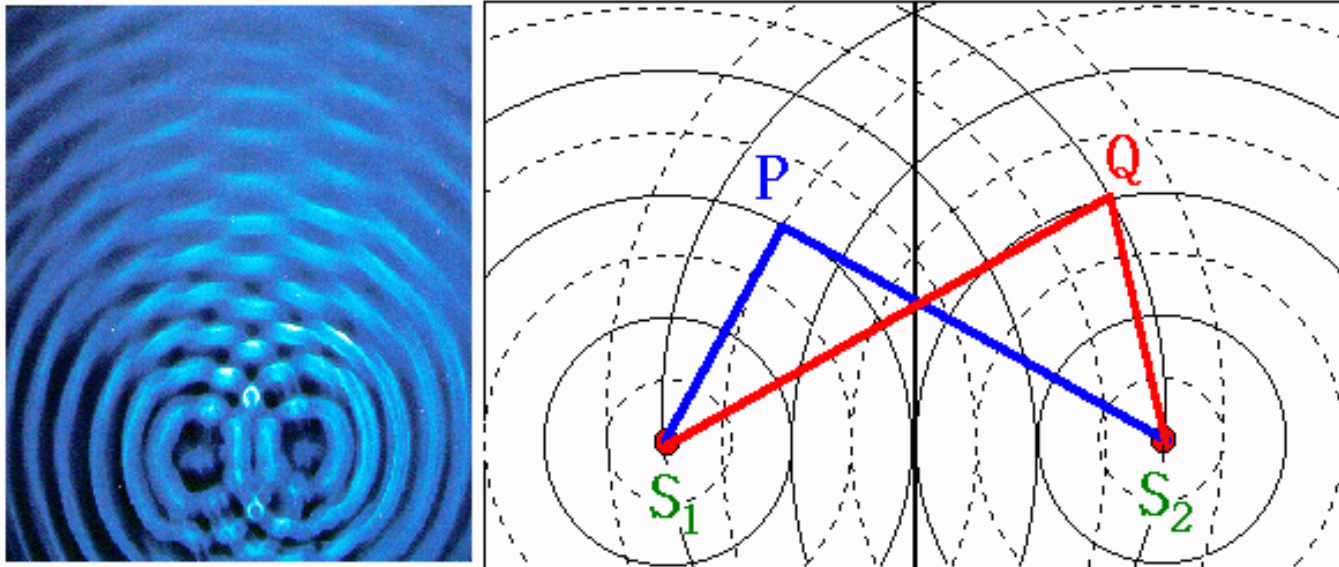
□ 보강, 상쇄 간섭

- 보강: 두 파원에서서의 경로차가 짝수배일 때

$$|S_1P - S_2P| = \frac{\lambda}{2}(2m) \quad (m=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

- 상쇄: 두 파원에서서의 경로차가 홀수배일 때

$$|S_1Q - S_2Q| = \frac{\lambda}{2}(2m+1) \quad (m=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$



파동방정식

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□ Wave equation

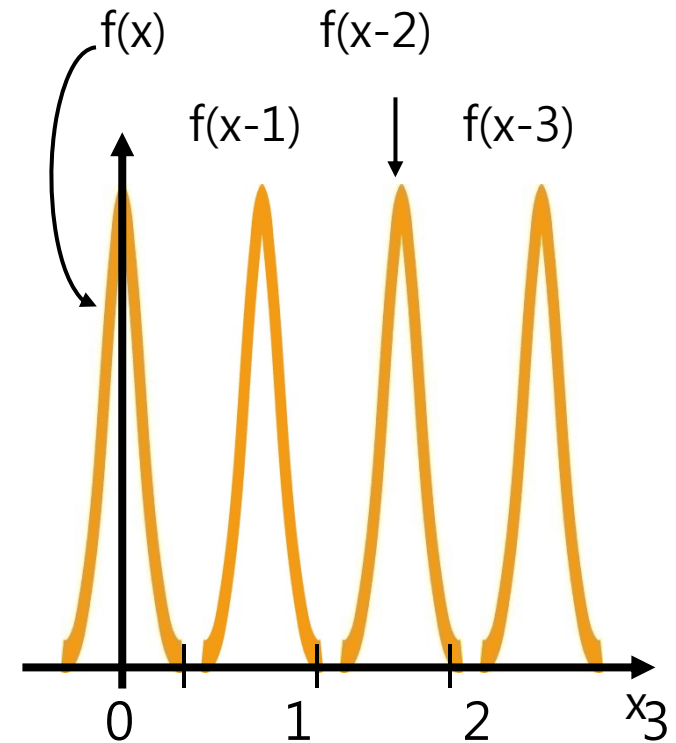
□ Forward $[f(x-vt)]$ and backward $[f(x+vt)]$ propagating waves

□ 1차원 파동방정식(v =광속)

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

□ 단순해

$$f(x, t) = f(x \pm vt)$$



파동방정식 해 증명

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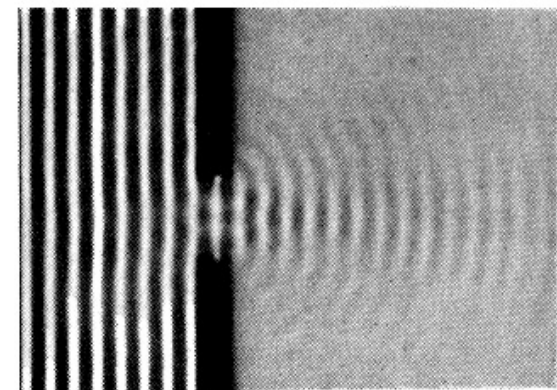
□ Let $f(x \pm vt) = f(u)$

$$\square \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} - \frac{1}{v^2} \left\{ v^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} \right\} = 0$$

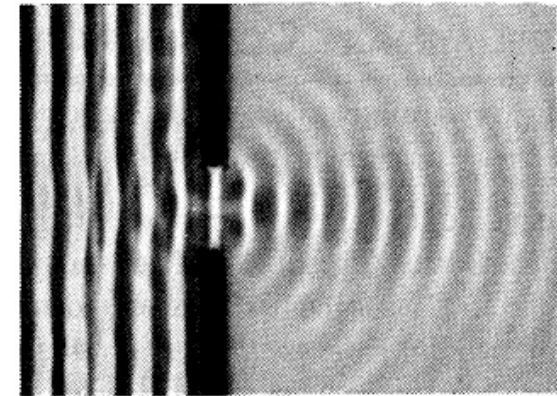
단일슬릿의 회절

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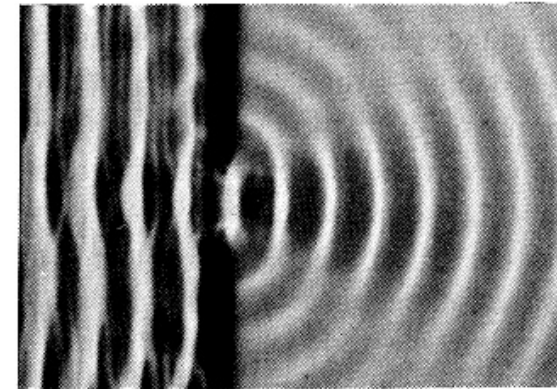
- 단일슬릿을 통과하는 수면파와 대기중의 전자기 복사 (radiation)
 - ▣ 회절(diffraction) 현상 발생
 - ▣ 무간섭(non-interference)
 - ▣ 회절 세기=f(슬릿과 파장 크기)



$\lambda = \text{slit size}$ (a)



$\lambda < \text{slit size}$ (b)

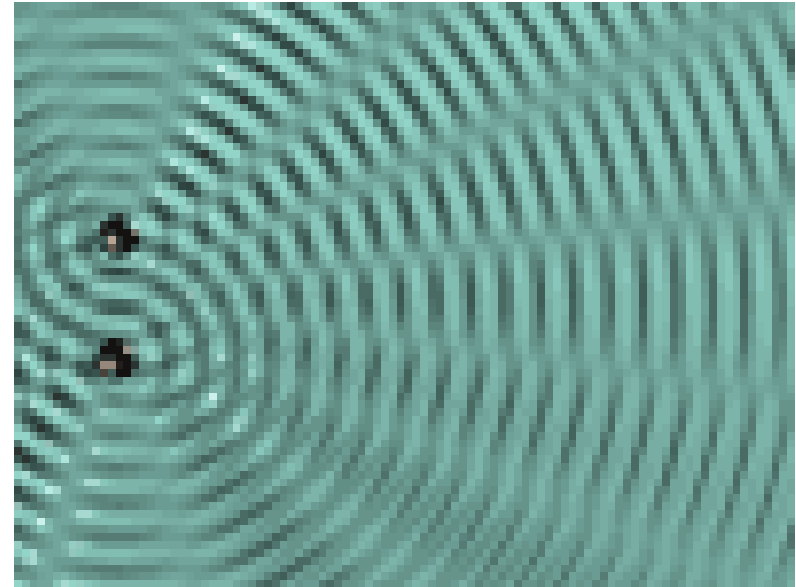
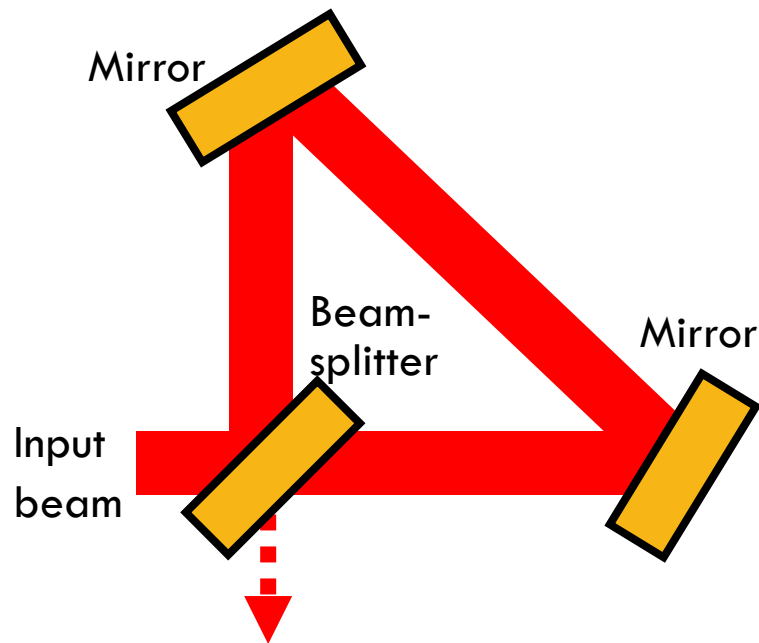


$\lambda \approx \text{slit size}$

이중광원에 의한 간섭

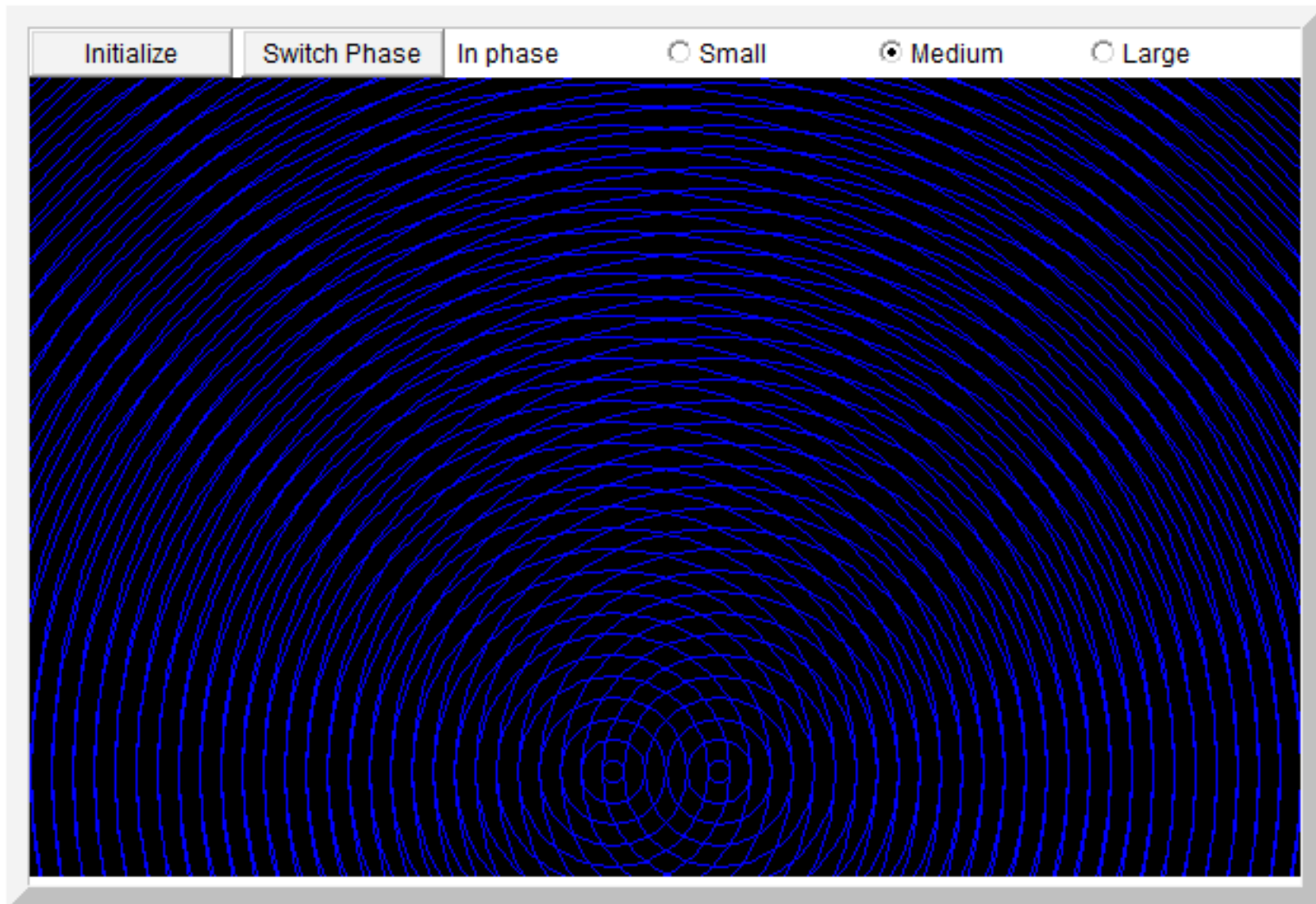
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- Beam-splitter로 광 분배
 - ▣ 광위치에 따른 회절+간섭



Two source interference pattern

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뉴턴(입자성) vs. 호이겐스(파동성)

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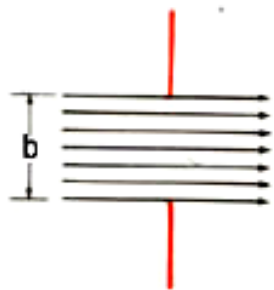
- Christaan Huygens
 - 뉴턴, 입자성 문제
 - 그림자 형성 이유 설명 가능
 - 수면으로 굴절시 속도 증가, 두 빛 줄기 충돌시 문제
 - 빛을 수면파와 같은 파동으로 간주

- 단일슬릿에 의한 회절 실험
 - 굴절현상 해석

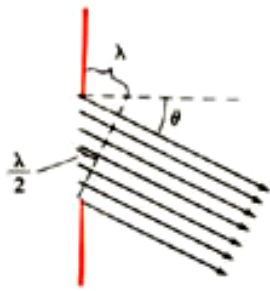
호이겐스 단일슬릿 실험

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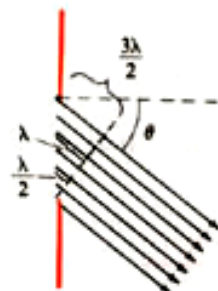
- 단일슬릿 실험시 조사각에 따른 줄무늬 발생
 - ▣ $b\sin\theta = \lambda \rightarrow$ 극소점, 어두움 ($b\sin\theta = n\lambda$)
 - ▣ $b\sin\theta = 3\lambda/2 \rightarrow$ 극대점, 밝음 [$b\sin\theta = (n+1)\lambda/2$]



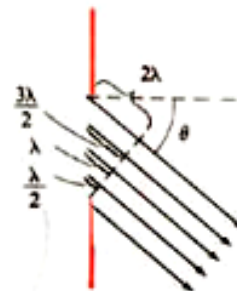
(a) $\theta = 0$
밝음



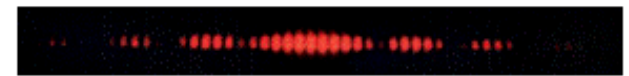
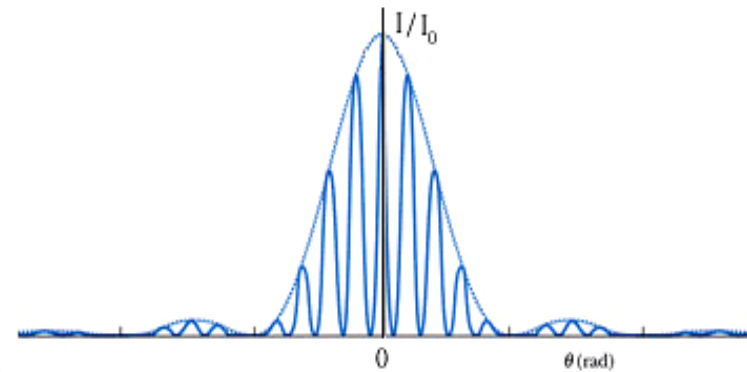
(b) $\sin\theta = \frac{\lambda}{b}$
어두움



(c) $\sin\theta = \frac{3\lambda}{2b}$
밝음



(d) $\sin\theta = \frac{2\lambda}{b}$
어두움

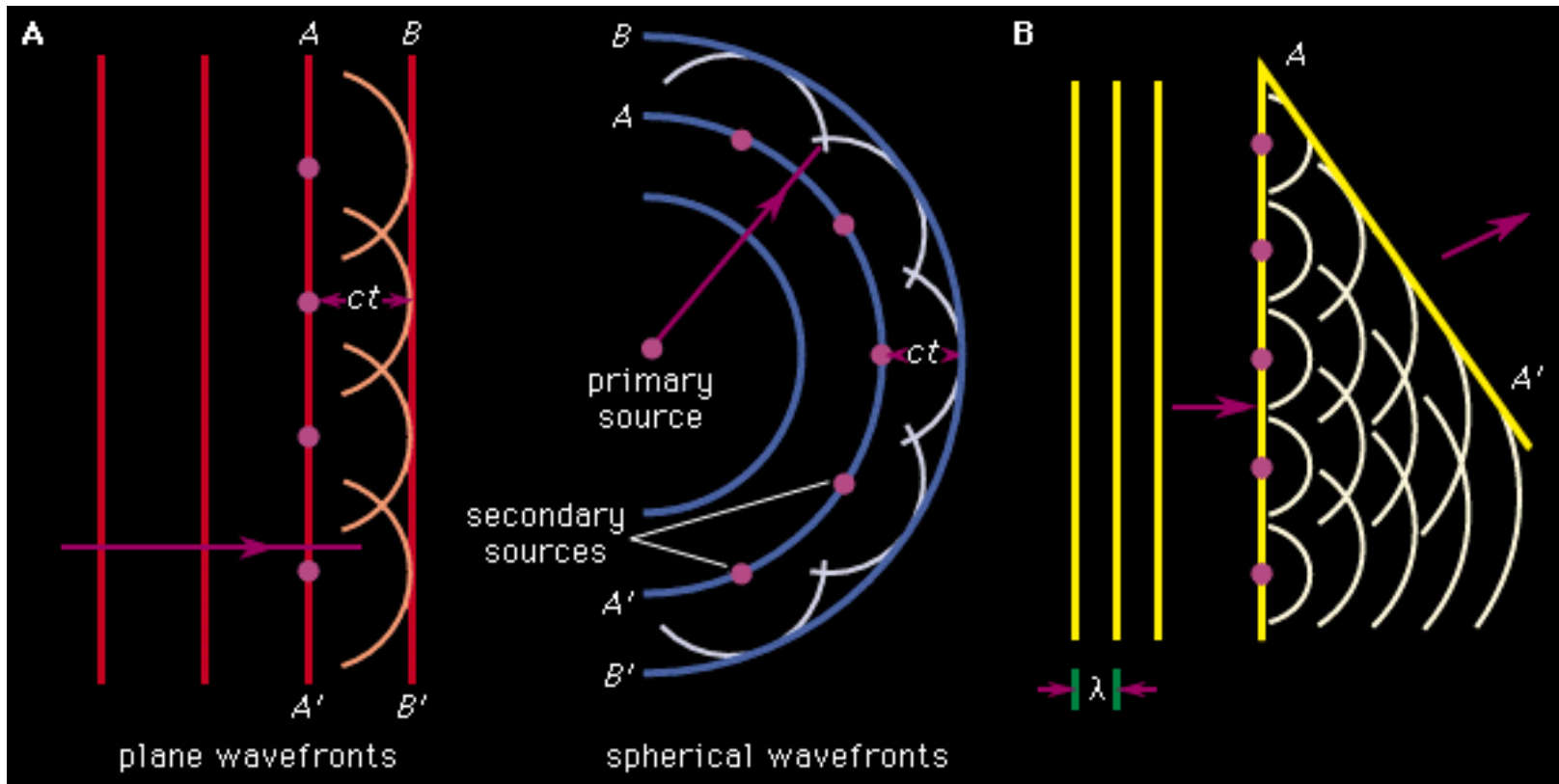


Double Slit Pattern ($b=0.08\text{mm}$, $d=0.50\text{mm}$)

호이겐스의 원리

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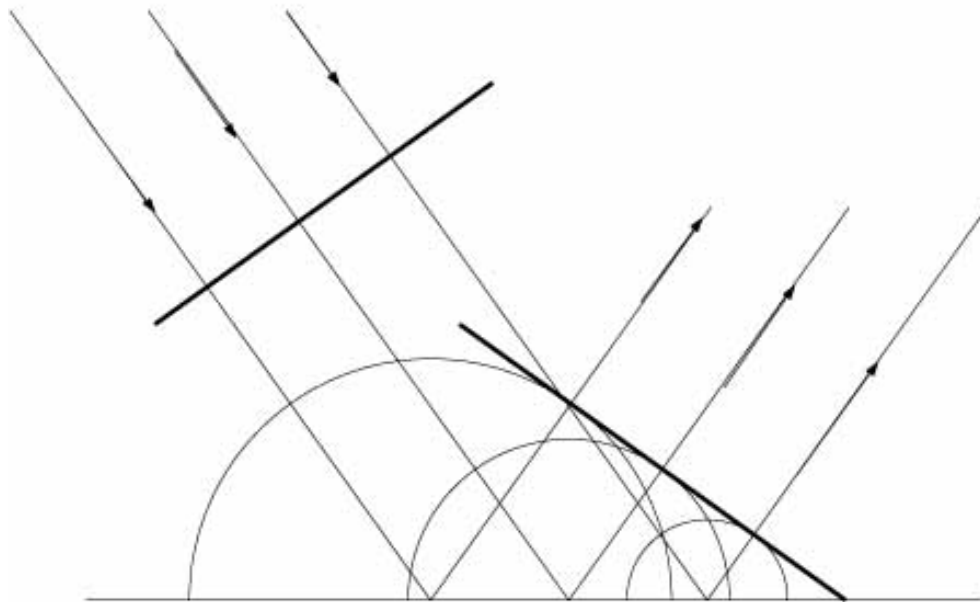
- "파면상의 모든 점"을 "파원"으로 간주
 - ▣ 파원에서 발생한 파의 접선=파면



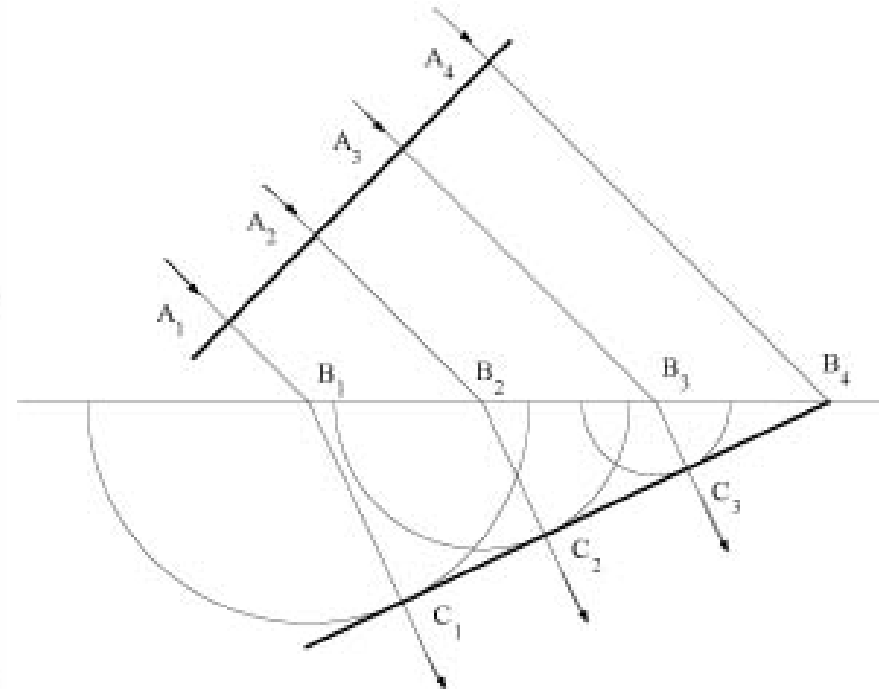
호이겐스파 작도법(반사, 굴절)

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□ 반사작도



굴절작도

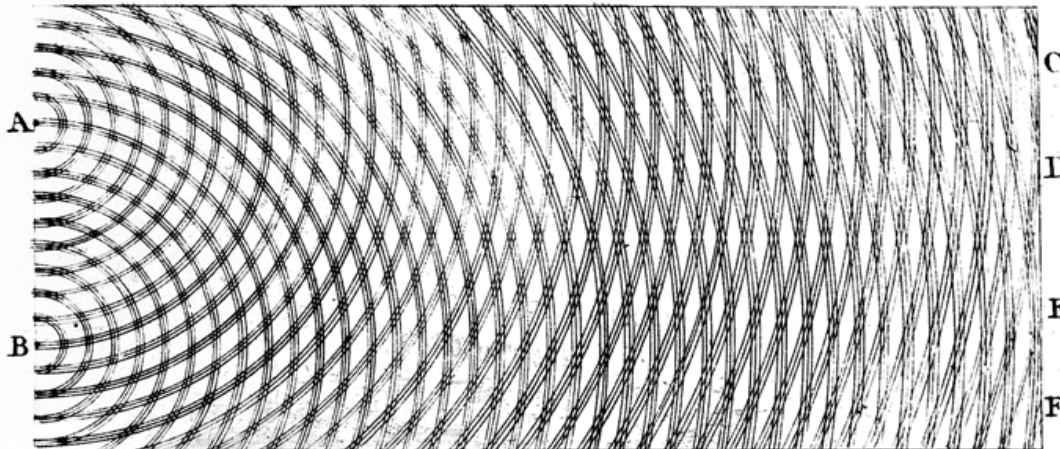


Young의 출현

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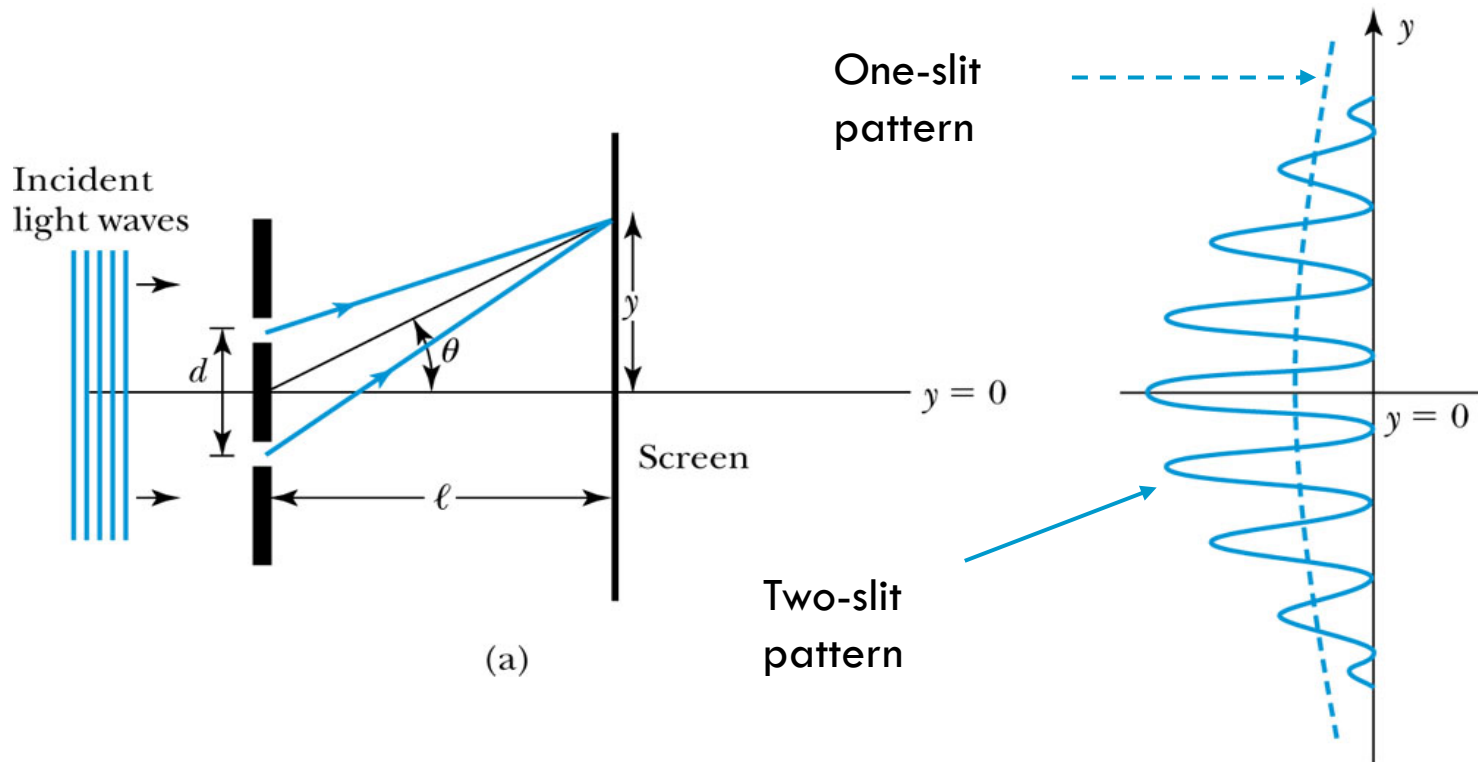
- Thomas Young
 - 1807년, 이중슬릿 실험
 - 빛의 파동성 확인
 - 맥스웰에 의한 “빛=전자기파=파동” 확립
 - 1990년 흑체복사(“빛=입자”) 문제 대두전까지 “빛=파동” 정설화



단일 vs. 이중슬릿

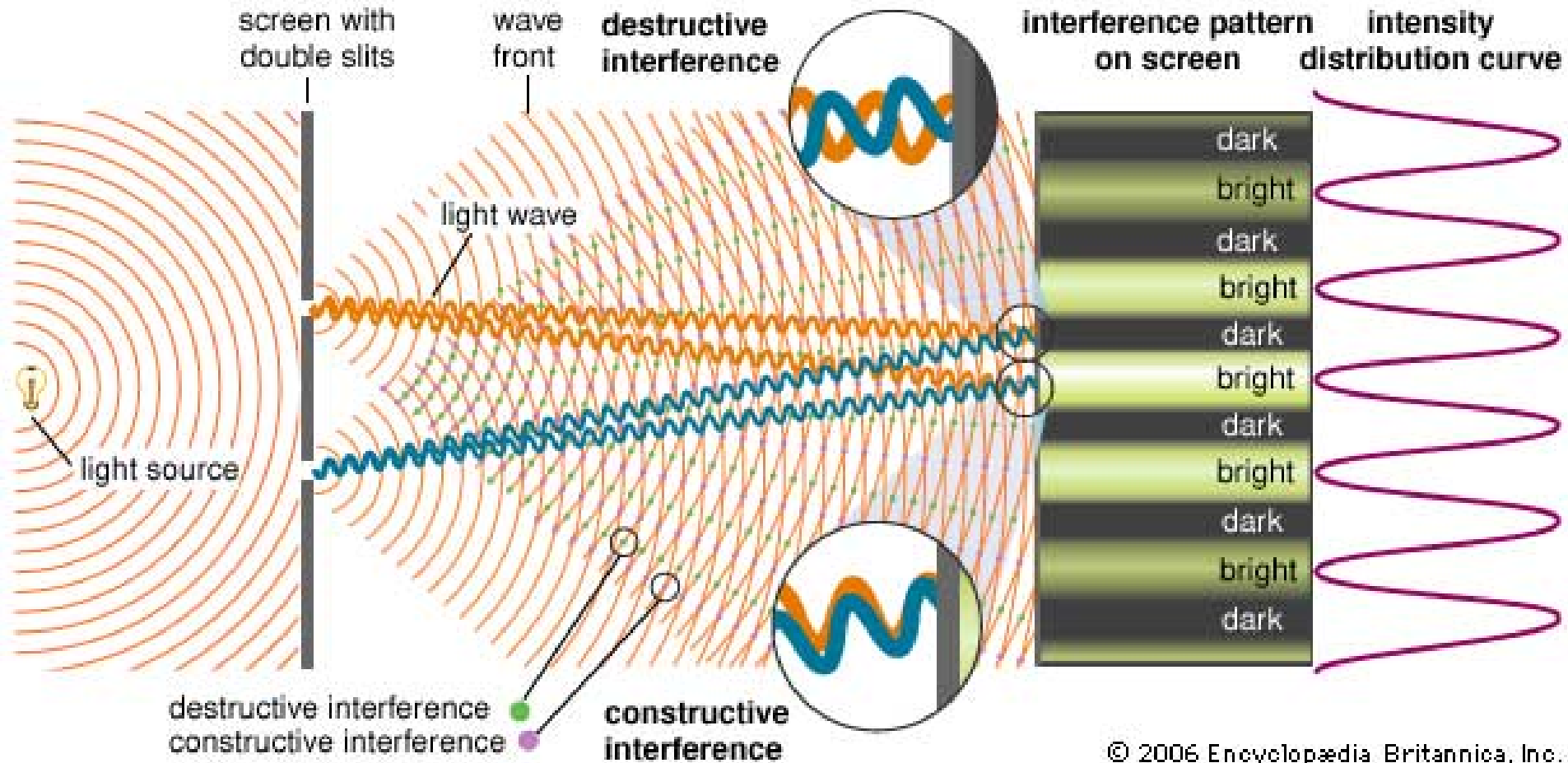
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- 단일슬릿: 입자+파동 설명, single Gaussian
- 이중슬릿: 파동 설명, Fourier summation



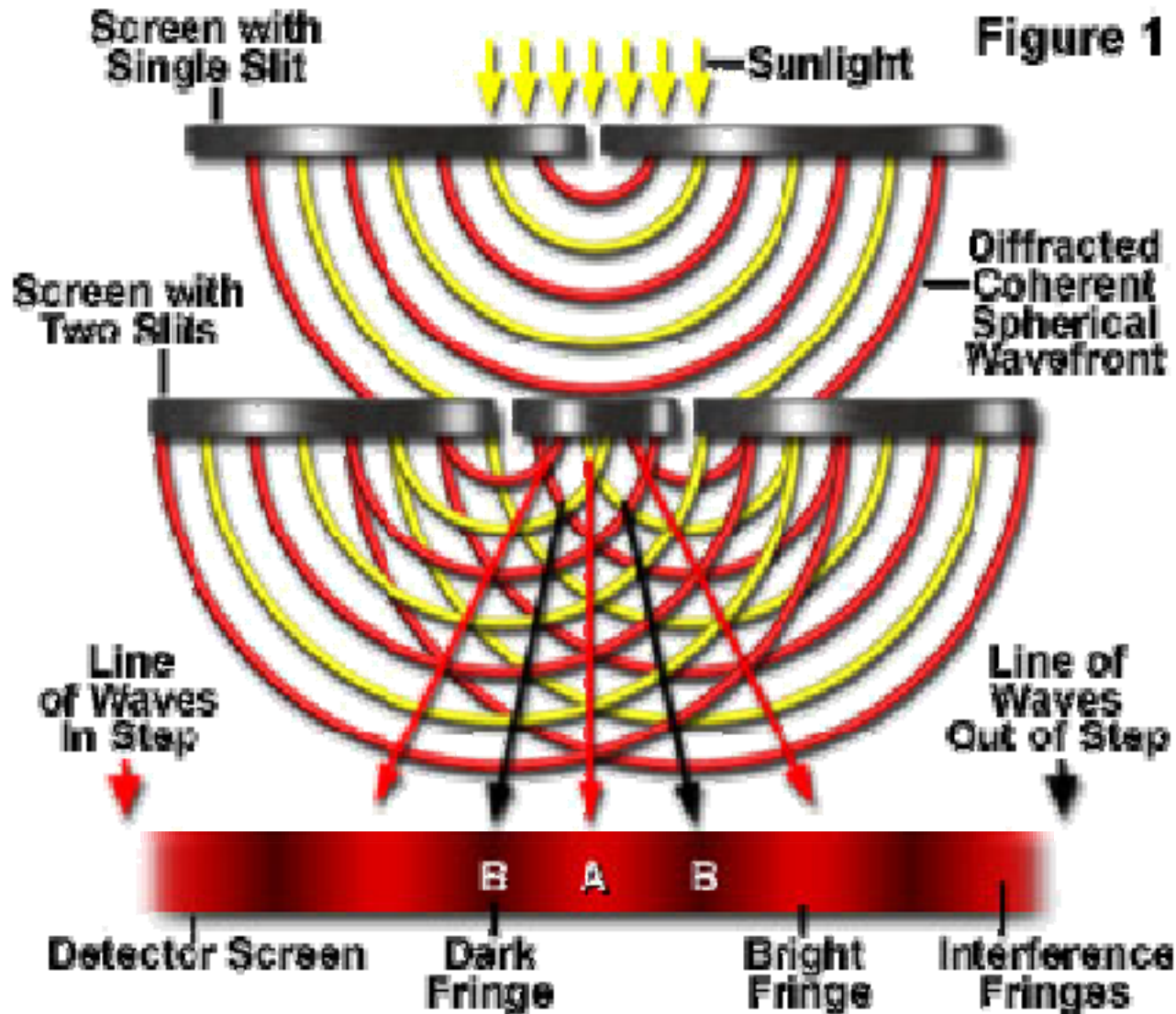
이중슬릿 실험에서의 간섭: 빛=파동

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이중슬릿 실험: 홀수/짝수 파면 관점

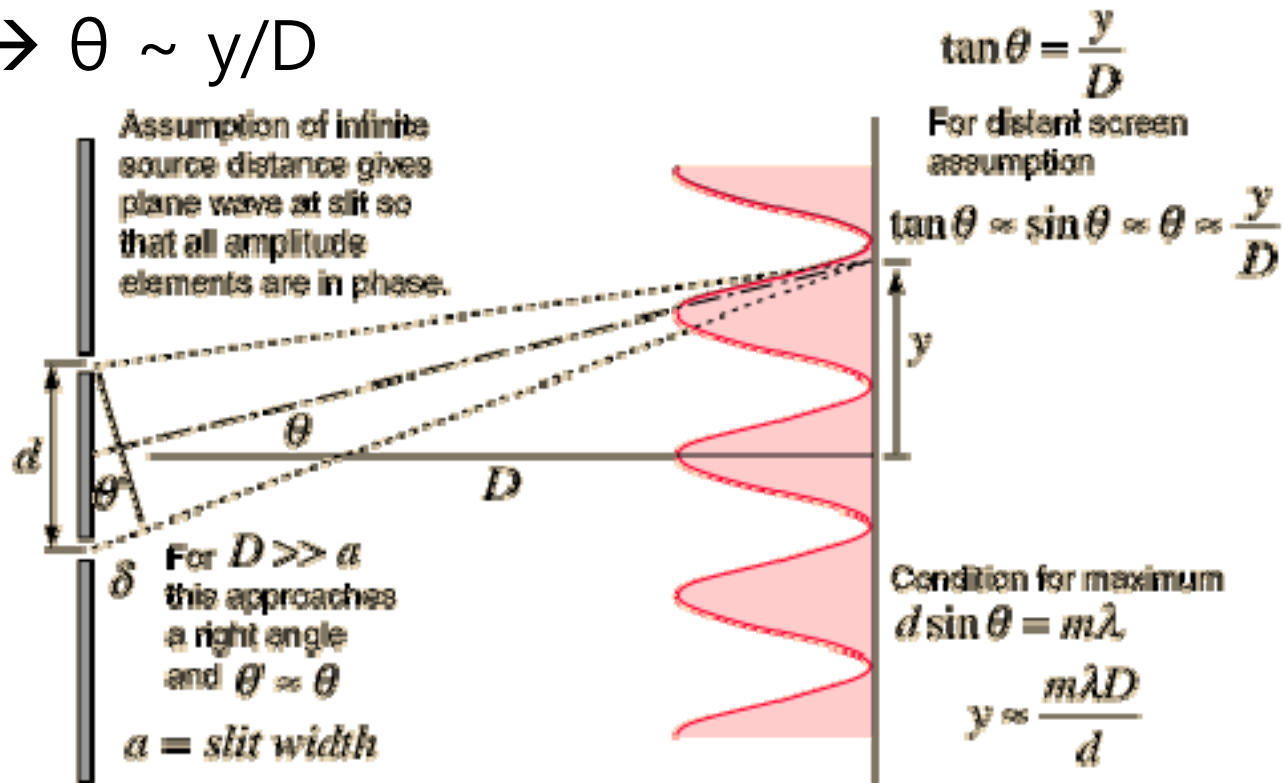
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간섭파 계산 (Bright fringe)

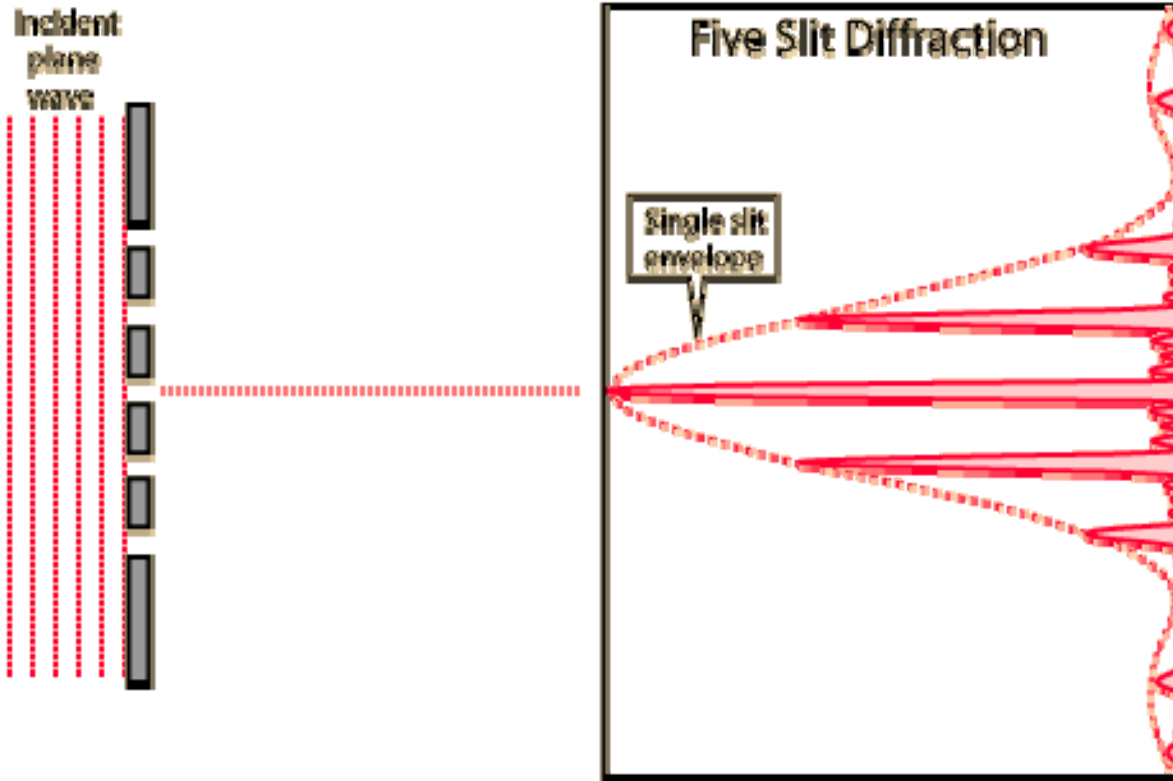
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- 최대 간섭파 사이 거리, 간섭 각도
 - ▣ 중심으로부터 거리 = m 번째 산파장 슬릿과 스크린 거리 / 슬릿간 거리 $\rightarrow y = m\lambda D / d$
 - ▣ 해당각도 $\rightarrow \theta \sim y / D$



슬릿 개수별 회절 vs. 간섭+회절

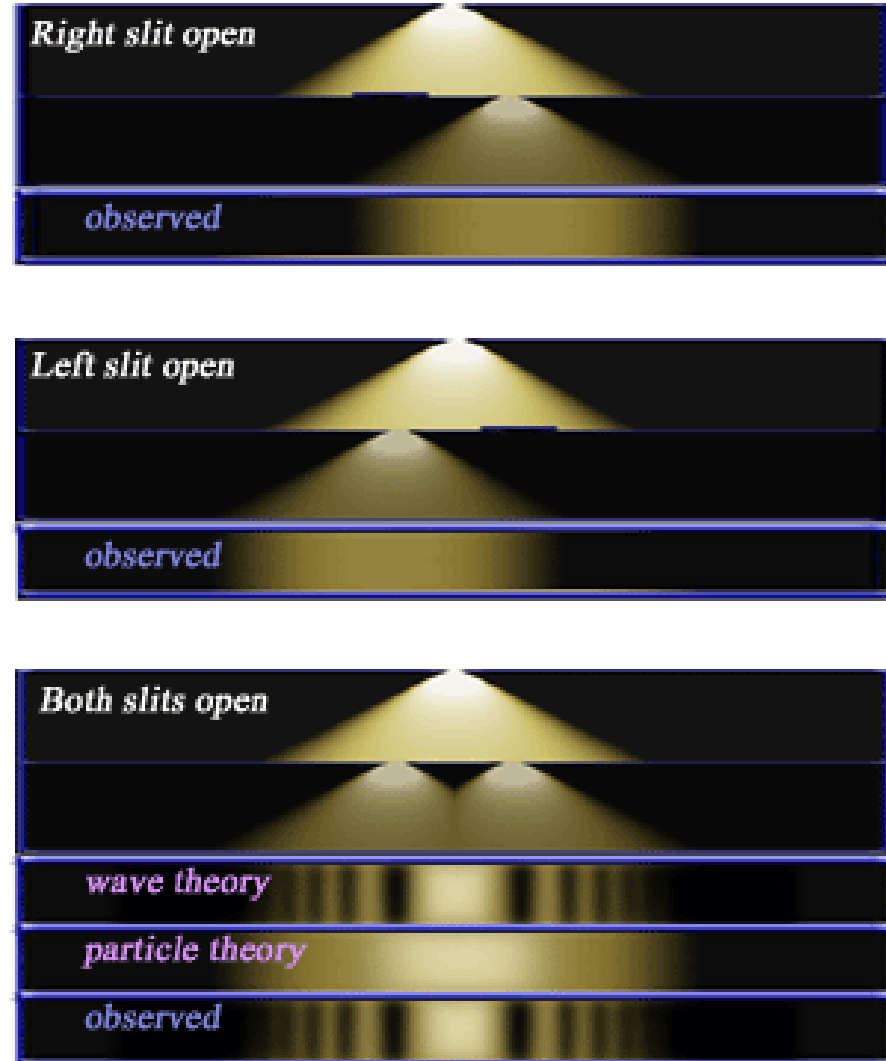
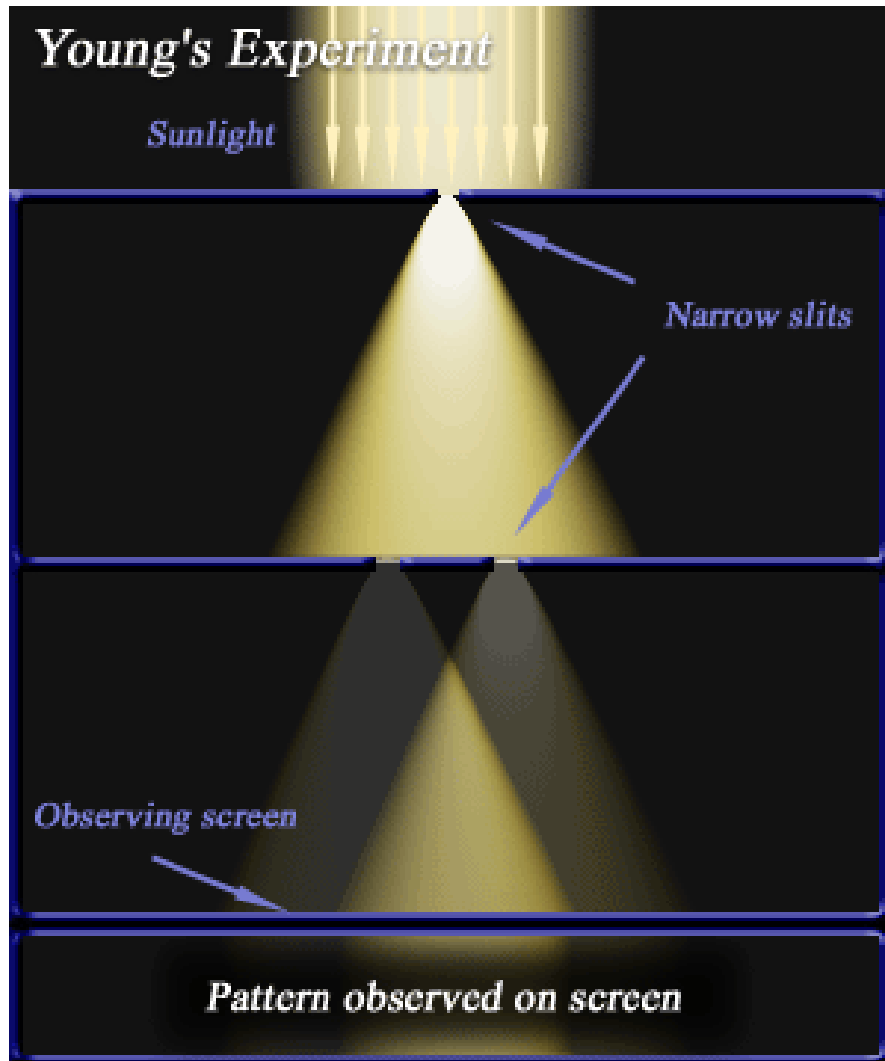
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- Five slit
- Diffraction
- Interference

영의 이중슬릿 실험: 파동성 or 입자성

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슬릿에서 빛=입자 or 파동

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□ 분포 세기의 합

□ 총알의 분포

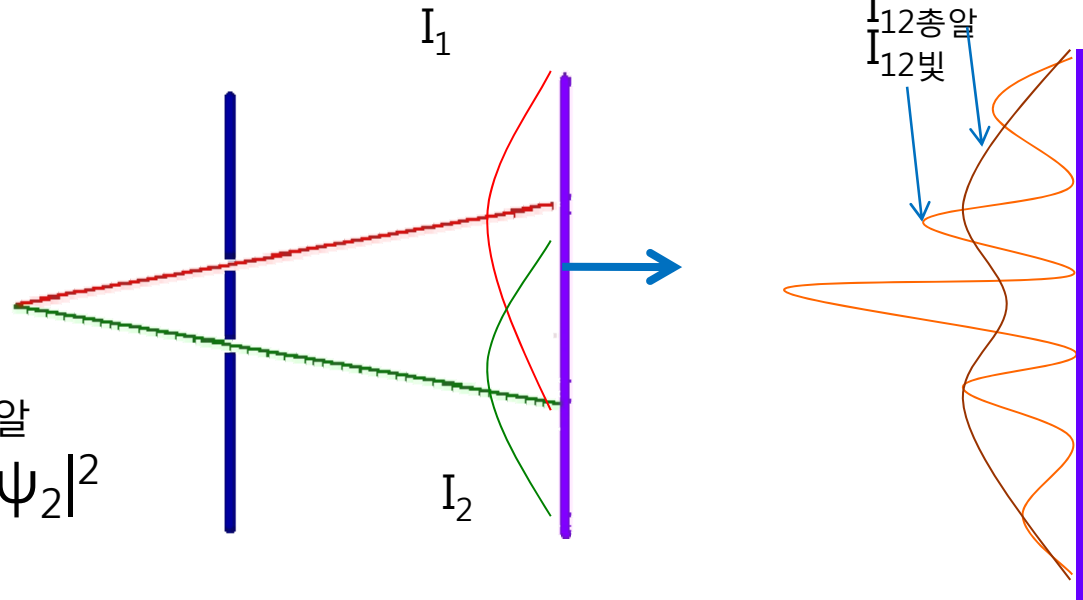
- $I_1 + I_2 = I_{12\text{총알}}$

- $I_1 = |\psi_1|^2, I_2 = |\psi_2|^2, I_{12\text{총알}} = |\psi_1|^2 + |\psi_2|^2$

□ 광자의 분포

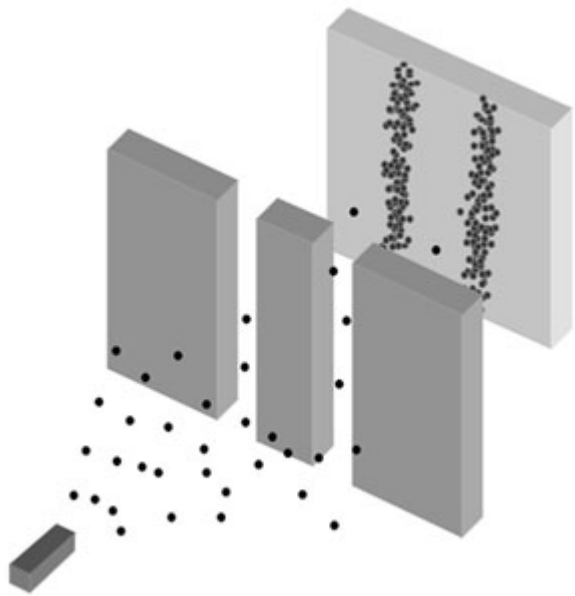
- $I_1 + I_2 = I_{12\text{광자}} \neq I_{12\text{총알}}$

- $|\psi_1|^2 + |\psi_2|^2 = |\psi_1 + \psi_2|^2$

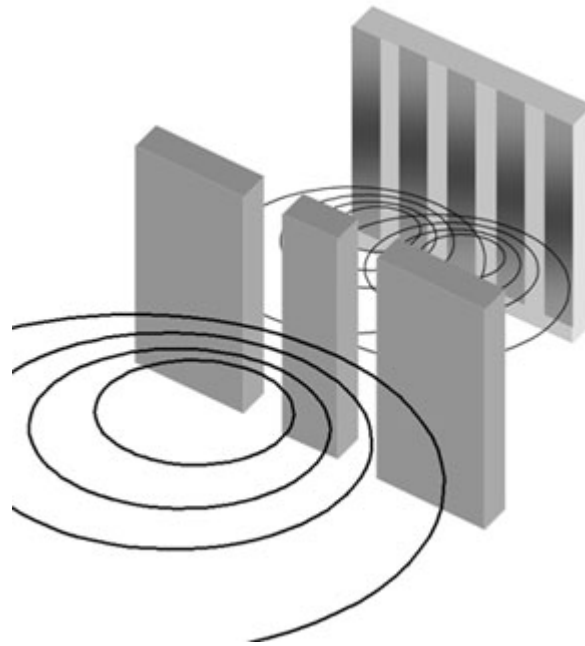


입자 vs. 파동 vs. 전자

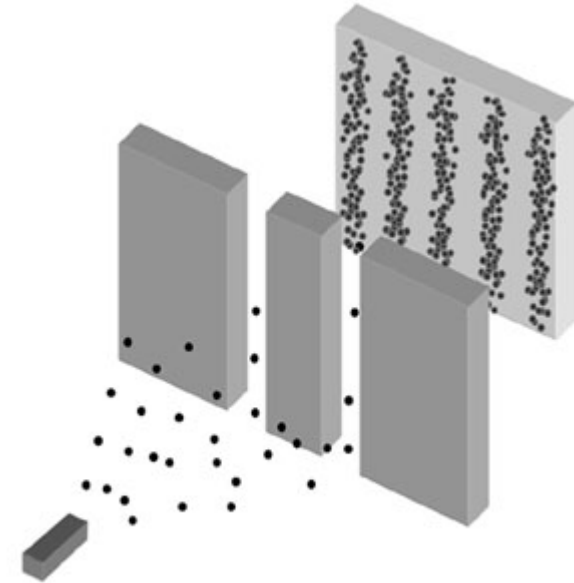
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Particles (총알)



Waves (수면파)



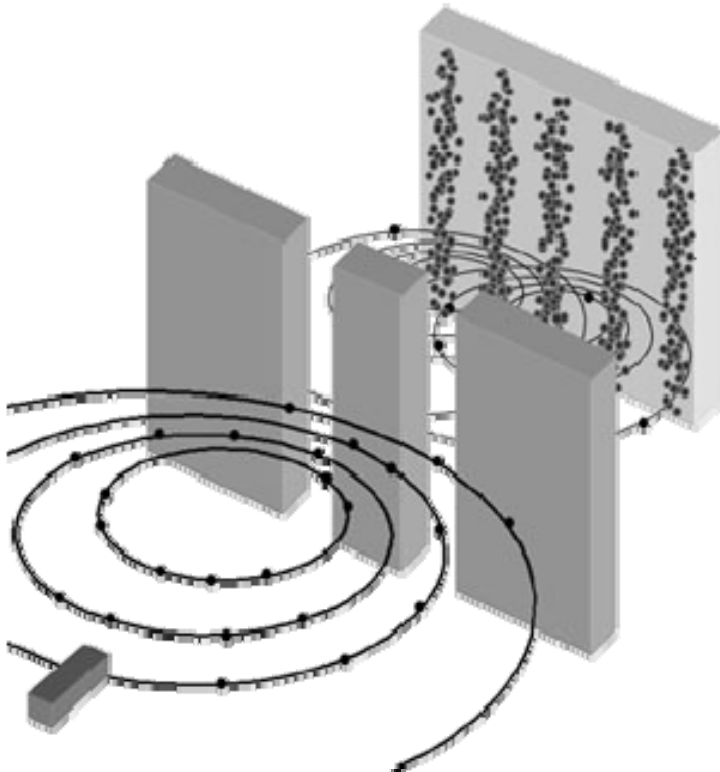
Electrons (전자)

입자-파동 이중성

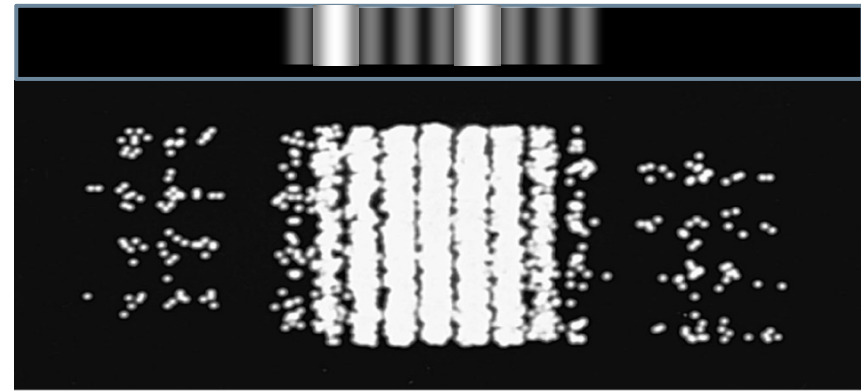
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- Wave-particle duality
 - ▣ 하이젠베르크: 불확정성의 원리

$$\Delta x \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$



Wave-Particles (광자)

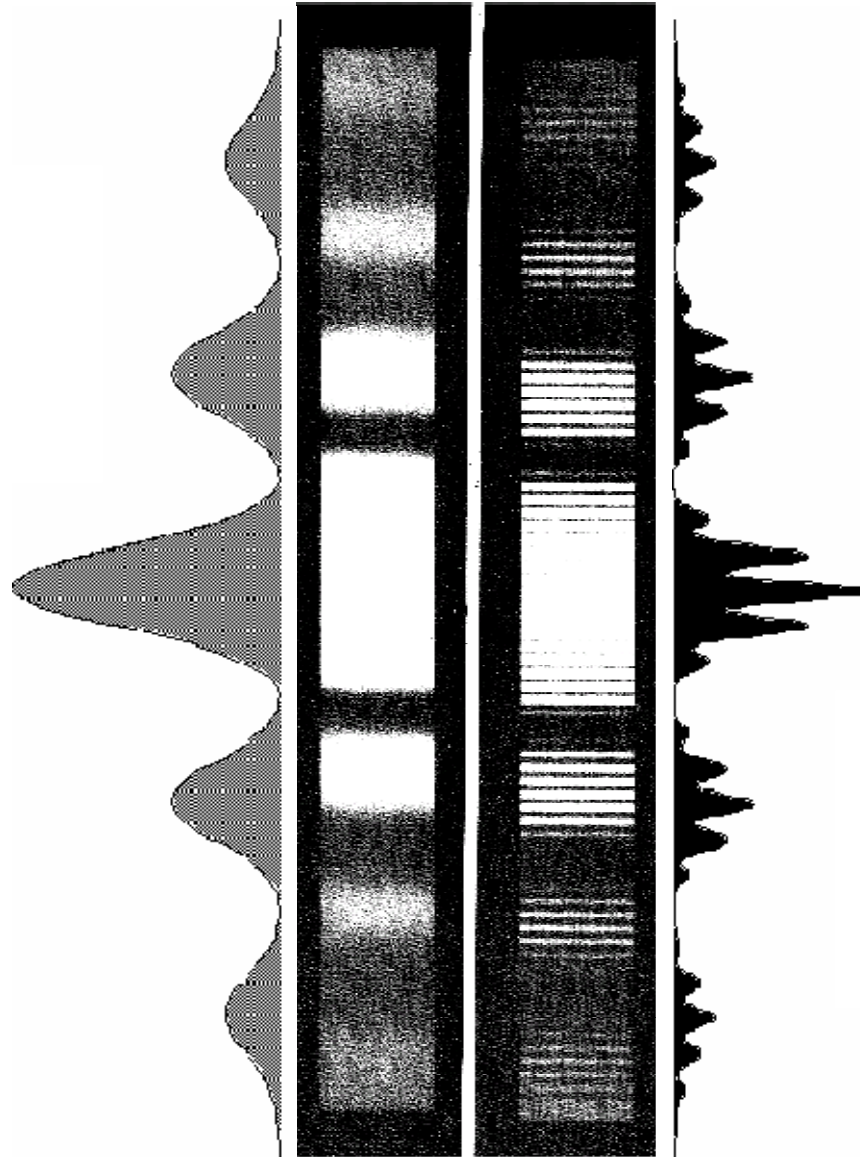


(d) ~4000 counts

Feynman의 해석(입자론자)

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Each photon
passes through
only one slit



Each photon
passes through
double slit