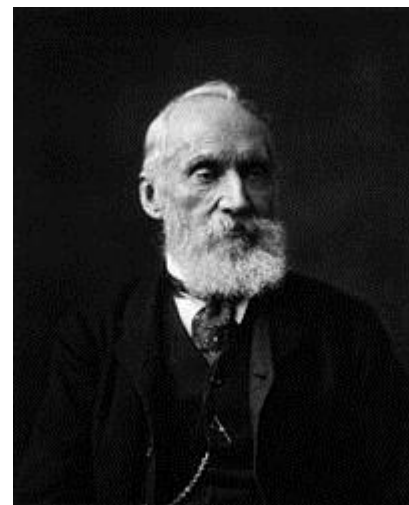


两朵乌云：

在1900年4月27日，开尔文勋爵在英国皇家研究所做了一篇名为《在热和光动力理论上空十九世纪乌云》的发言，演讲中开尔文声称：

动力学理论认为热和光都是运动的方式，现在这一理论的优美和明晰，正被两朵乌云笼罩着。

1. 迈克尔逊-莫雷实验测量的零结果 → **相对论**
2. 黑体辐射理论（紫外灾难） → **量子力学**



William Thomson
(Lord Kelvin)
(1824–1907)

第八章：光的量子性 激光

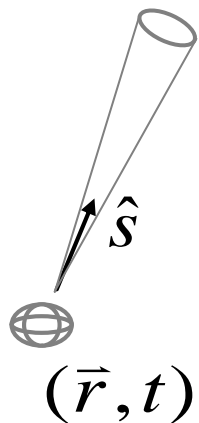
8-01 热辐射

1. 一般特征及定量描述
 2. 基尔霍夫定律
 3. 绝对黑体
 4. 斯特藩—波耳兹曼 (Stefan-Boltzmann) 定律和维恩 (Wein) 位移定律
 5. 维恩公式和瑞利—金斯 (Rayleigh-Jeans) 公式
 6. 普朗克 (Planck) 公式和能量子假说
 7. 光测高温、红外测温
- §补充：光源

1. 一般特征及定量描述

一般特性：温度高辐射强，且向短波移动

描述：辐射能分布函数： $f(\nu, \hat{s}, \vec{r}, t)$



ν : 频率

\hat{s} : 辐射方向单位矢量

\vec{r} : 位置

t : 时刻

此方向单位波段、单位立体角中的辐射能：

$$f(\nu, \hat{s}, \vec{r}, t) d\nu d\Omega$$

(1) 辐射场的能量密度：单位体积内的辐射能

$$U(\vec{r}, t) = \int u(\nu, \vec{r}, t) d\nu$$

谱密度

$$u(\nu, \vec{r}, t) = \oint f(\nu, \hat{s}, \vec{r}, t) d\Omega$$

各向同性 $\longrightarrow = 4\pi f(\nu, \vec{r}, t)$

(2) 辐射场的亮度：沿某方向单位立体角内的辐射能流密度

$$B(\hat{s}, \vec{r}, t) = \int b(\nu, \hat{s}, \vec{r}, t) d\nu$$

谱密度

$$b(\nu, \hat{s}, \vec{r}, t) = cf(\nu, \hat{s}, \vec{r}, t)$$

(3) 辐射通量：沿某方向通过单位面积的辐射功率

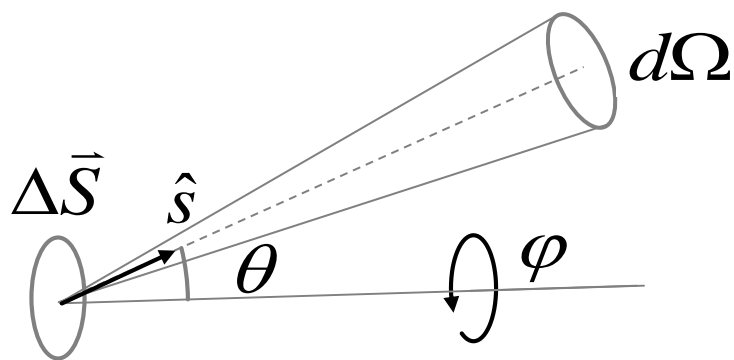
$$\Delta\Psi(\vec{r}, t) = \int \Delta\psi(\nu, \vec{r}, t) d\nu$$

谱密度

$$\Delta\psi(\nu, \vec{r}, t) = \int_{2\pi} \int b(\nu, \hat{s}, \vec{r}, t) \hat{s} \cdot \Delta\vec{S} d\Omega$$

$$= \int_{2\pi} \int cf(\nu, \hat{s}, \vec{r}, t) \hat{s} \cdot \Delta\vec{S} d\Omega$$

$$= \pi cf(\nu, \hat{s}, \vec{r}, t) \Delta S$$



↑
各向同性

辐射场与物体的相互作用：

(1) 辐射本领： $R = \int r(\nu) d\nu$ 谱密度

从物体单位面积
发出的辐射通量

$$r(\nu) = \frac{d\psi(\nu)}{ds}$$

(2) 辐射照度： $E = \int e(\nu) d\nu$ 谱密度

照射在物体单位面
积上的辐射通量

$$e(\nu) = \frac{d\psi'(\nu)}{ds}$$

各向同性时： $e(\nu) = \frac{c}{4} u(\nu)$

(3) 吸收本领： $a(\nu) = \frac{d\psi''(\nu)}{d\psi'(\nu)} \quad 0 \leq a(\nu) \leq 1$

2. 基尔霍夫定律

辐射本领 $\longrightarrow \frac{r(\nu, T)}{a(\nu, T)} = F(\nu, T)$

吸收本领 $\longrightarrow a(\nu, T)$

$$r_1(\nu, T) = a_1(\nu, T)e_1(\nu, T)$$

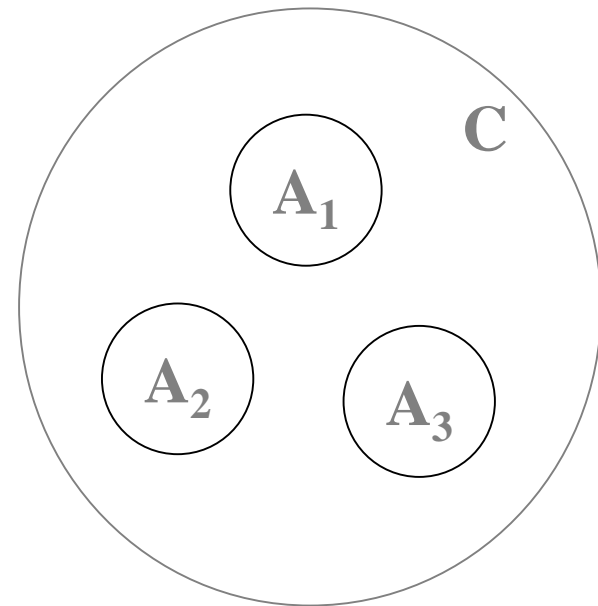
$$r_2(\nu, T) = a_2(\nu, T)e_2(\nu, T)$$

\vdots

$$e_1(\nu, T) = e_2(\nu, T) = \dots = \frac{c}{4} u_T(\nu)$$

$$\frac{r_1(\nu, T)}{a_1(\nu, T)} = \frac{r_2(\nu, T)}{a_2(\nu, T)} = \dots = \frac{c}{4} u_T(\nu)$$

绝热体系最终
达到热平衡



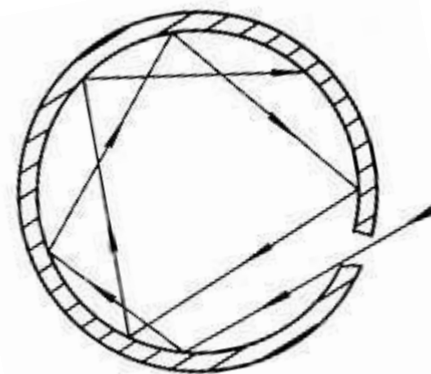
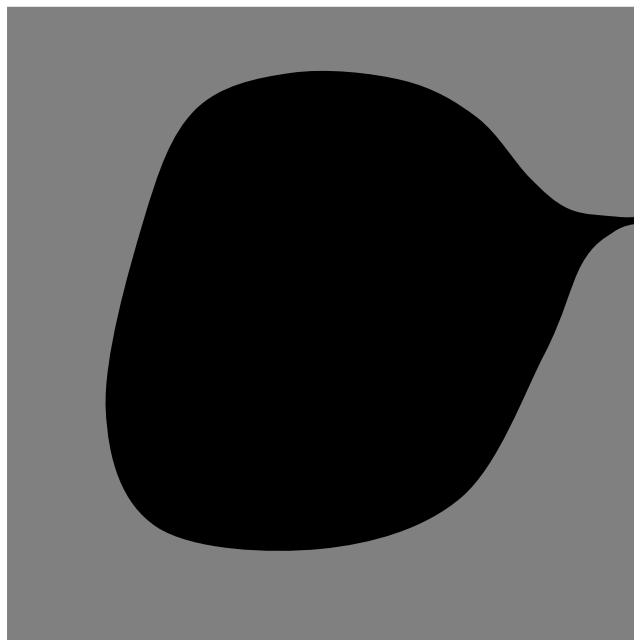
标准能谱

3. 绝对黑体

定义： $\alpha_0(\nu, T) \equiv 1$ $r_0(\nu, T) = \frac{c}{4} u_T(\nu)$

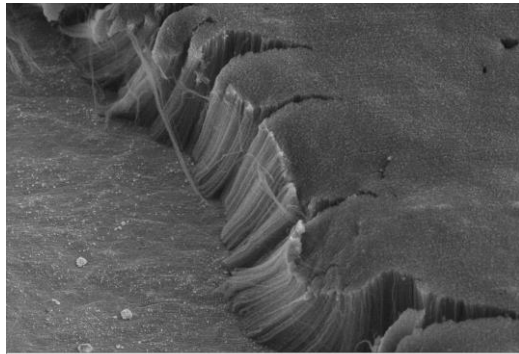
全波段吸收

空腔黑体

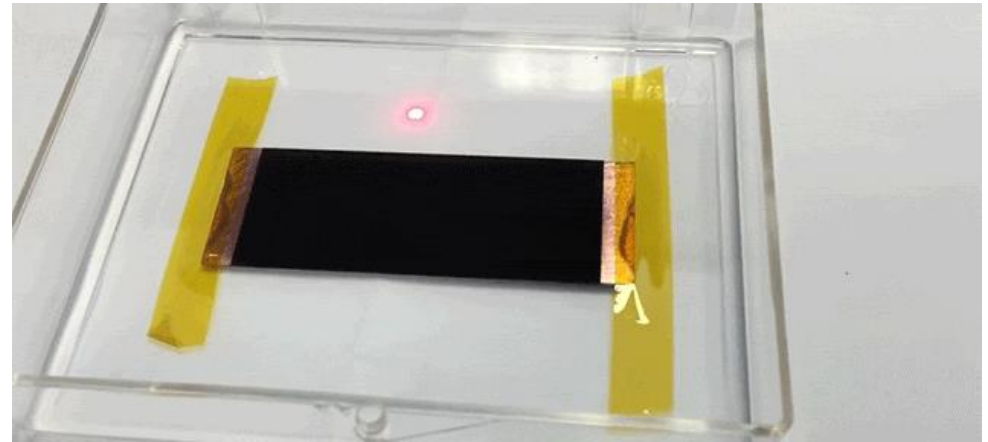
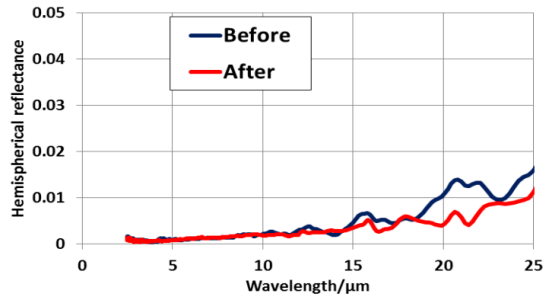


Vantablack (Vertically Aligned NanoTube Arrays)

-absorbs up to 99.965 percent of incoming radiation, including visible light and other common frequencies like microwaves and radio waves.

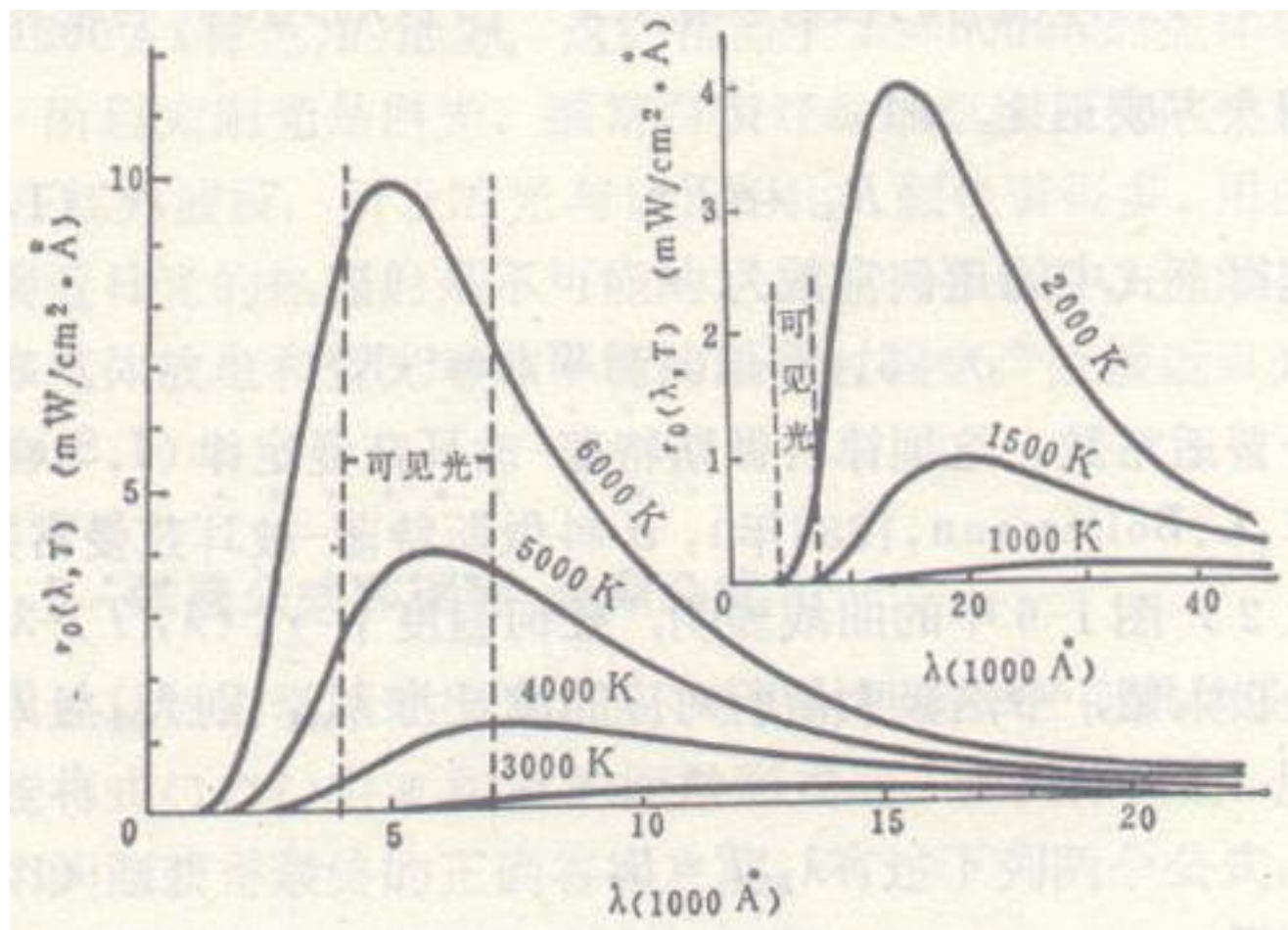


10 μm EHT = 5.00 kV Signal A = SE2 Date :1 Mar 2013
WD = 10.0 mm Mag = 2.00 K X File Name = N280213_2S_1min_4 University of Brighton



OPTICS EXPRESS 22 7290 (2014)

黑体辐射的定性描述



4. 斯特藩—波耳兹曼 (Stefan-Boltzmann) 定律 和维恩 (Wein) 位移定律

Wein根据热力学原理证明：绝对黑体的辐射谱

$$r_0(\nu, T) = c\nu^3 \varphi\left(\frac{\nu}{T}\right)$$

$$r_0(\lambda, T) = \frac{c^5}{\lambda^5} \varphi\left(\frac{c}{\lambda T}\right)$$

Stefan-Boltzmann定律：绝对黑体的辐射本领

$$R_T = \int r_0(\lambda, T) d\lambda = \sigma T^4$$

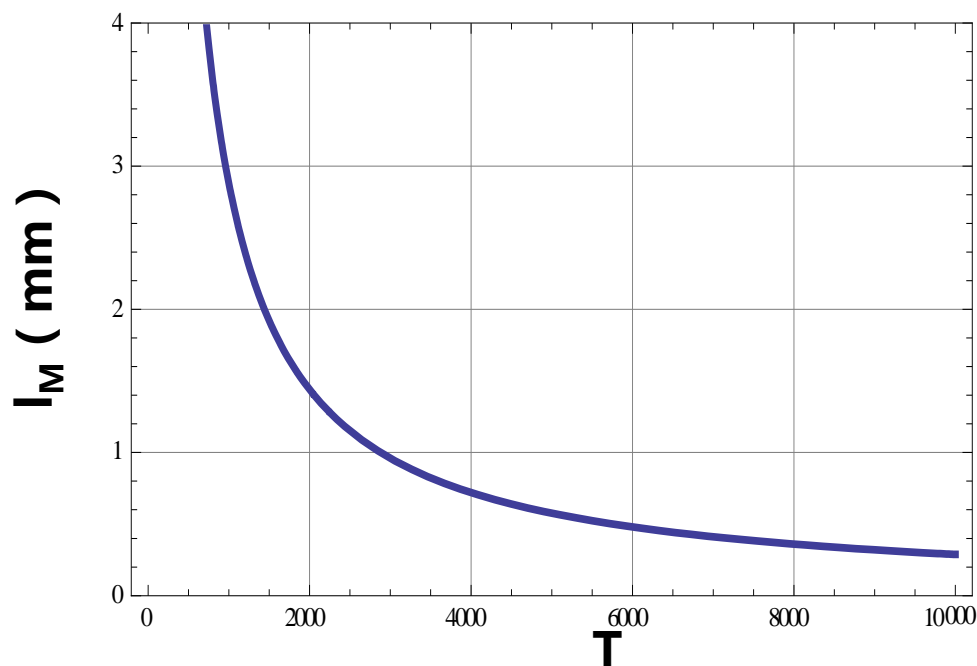
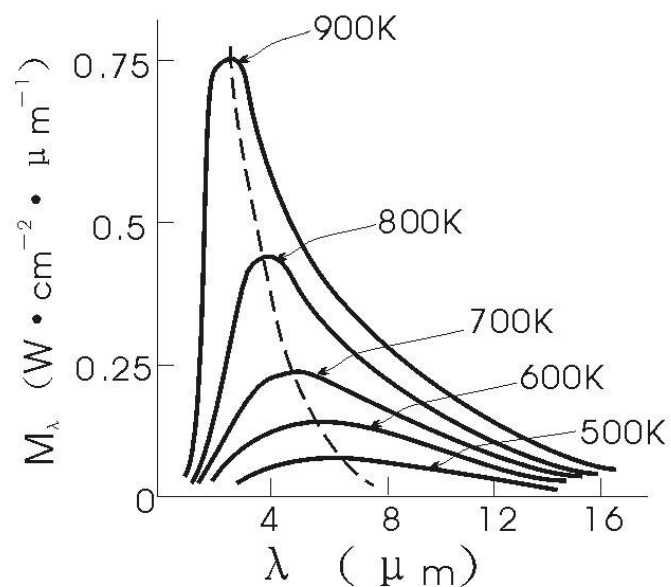
$$\sigma = 5.67 \times 10^{-12} \text{ W/cm}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4$$

Wein位移定律：

色温的定义
(极大值波长)

$$\longrightarrow \lambda_M T = b$$

$$b = 0.288 \text{ cm} \cdot \text{K}$$



5. 维恩公式和瑞利—金斯 (Rayleigh-Jeans) 公式

Wein公式：辐射频率 ν 只与速度有关

$$r_0(\nu, T) = \frac{\alpha \nu^3}{c^2} e^{-\beta \nu / T}$$

短波符合

或

$$r_0(\lambda, T) = \frac{\alpha c^2}{\lambda^5} e^{-\beta c / \lambda T}$$

瑞利公式：能量按自由度分布

$$r_0(\nu, T) = \frac{2\pi}{c^2} \nu^2 kT$$

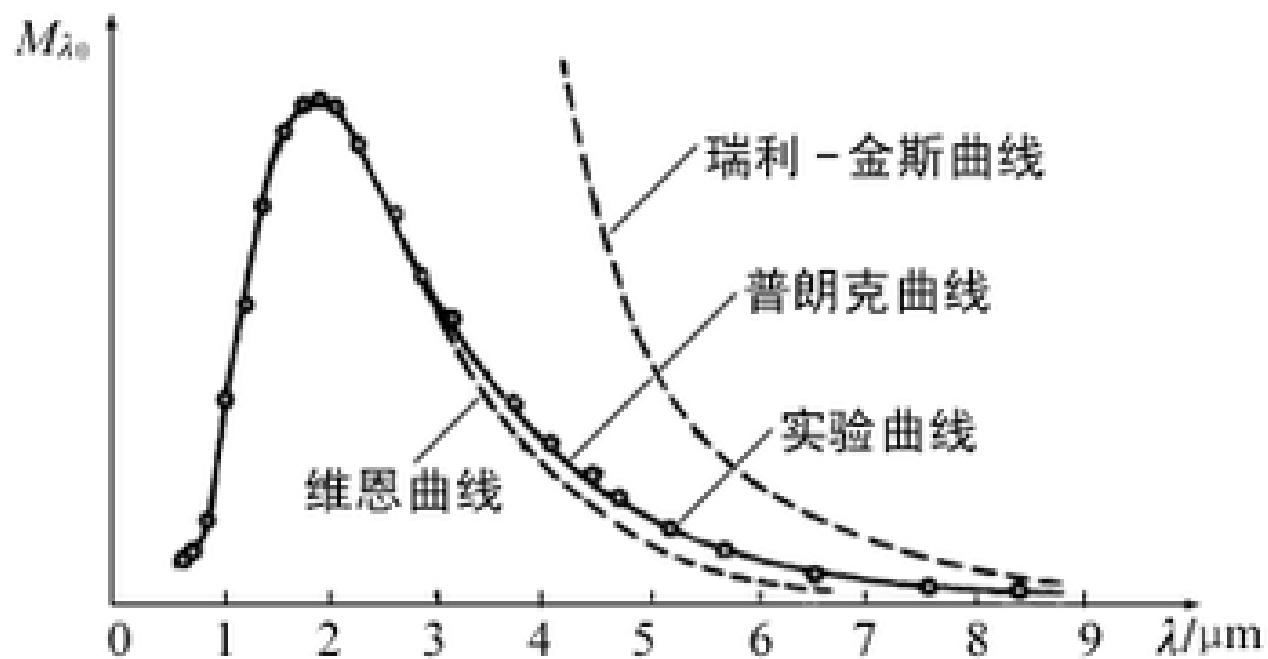
Boltzmann常数

长波符合

或

$$r_0(\lambda, T) = \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda^4} kT \longrightarrow \text{紫外灾难}$$

Wein公式：辐射频率 ν 只与速度有关



6. 普朗克 (Planck) 公式和能量量子假说

固有频率为 ν 的谐振子通过吸收与辐射与辐射场交换能量，达到热平衡：

$$u_T(\nu) = \frac{8\pi\nu^2}{c^3} \bar{\varepsilon}(\nu, T)$$

谐振子模式密度

谐振子在温度T
时能量的平均值

振子能量平均分布→瑞利金斯公式

谐振子能量连续分布：

$$\bar{\varepsilon}(\nu, T) = \frac{\int_0^{\infty} \varepsilon e^{-\varepsilon/kT} d\varepsilon}{\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\varepsilon/kT} d\varepsilon} = kT$$


$$u_T(\nu) = \frac{8\pi\nu^2}{c^3} kT$$

玻尔兹曼正则分布

振子能量平均分布→瑞利金斯公式
→紫外灾难

Planck假说：谐振子能量量子化，只能取：

$$\varepsilon_0, 2\varepsilon_0, 3\varepsilon_0, 4\varepsilon_0, \dots$$

$$\bar{\varepsilon}(\nu, T) = \frac{\sum_0^{\infty} n\varepsilon_0 e^{-n\varepsilon_0/kT}}{\sum_0^{\infty} e^{-n\varepsilon_0/kT}}$$

$$= \frac{\varepsilon_0}{e^{-\varepsilon_0/kT} - 1}$$
$$r_0(\nu, T) = \frac{2\pi\nu^2}{c^2} \frac{\varepsilon_0}{e^{-\varepsilon_0/kT} - 1}$$

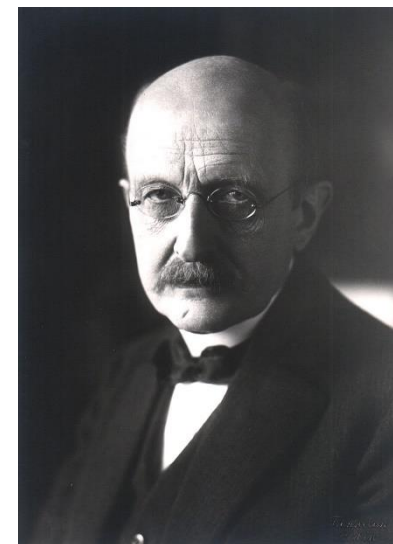
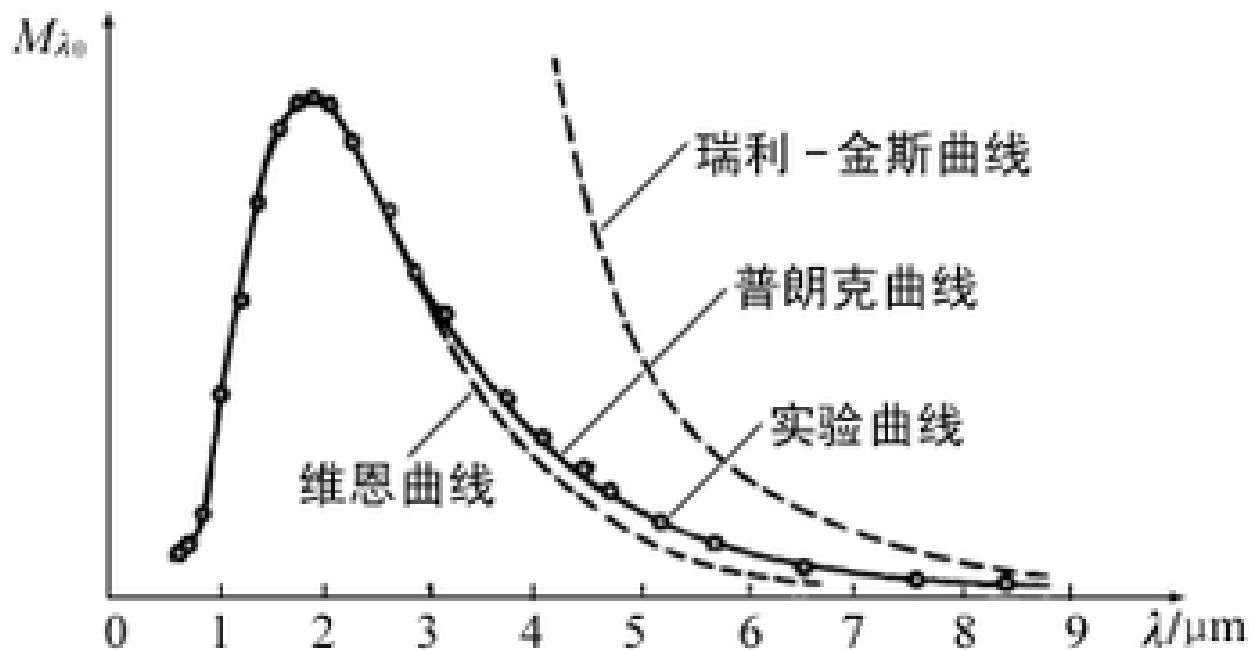
$$\varepsilon_0 = h\nu$$

量子 → 光子 1918 Nobel

$h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$ 普朗克常数

Laureate

ν : 光子频率



Max Planck
(1858–1947)

7. 光测高温、红外测温

色温法：最强辐射

$$\lambda_M T = b$$

亮温法（消丝高温计）

辐射测温法：总辐射能

$$R_T = \int r_0(\lambda, T) d\lambda = \sigma T^4$$

红外测温法：



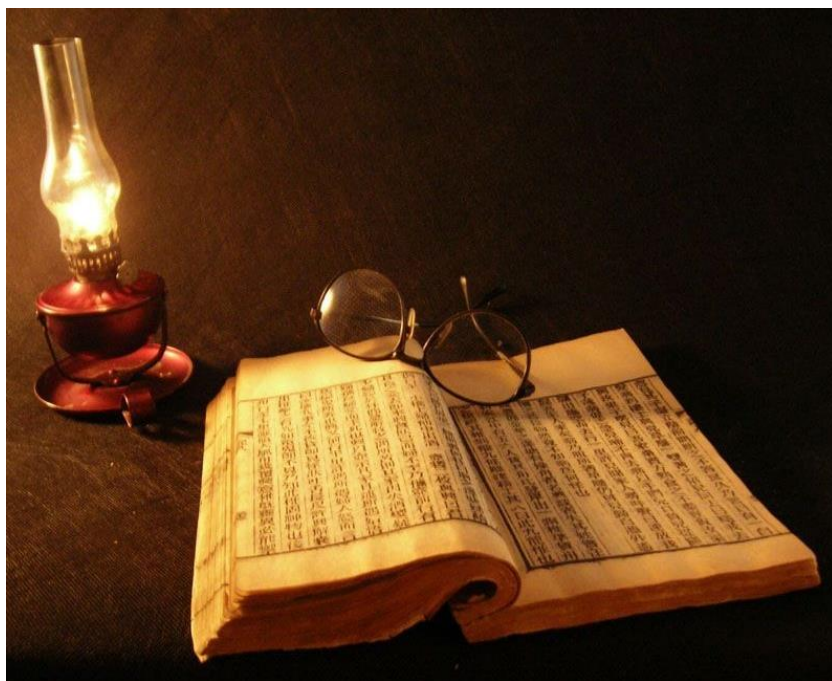


光源

照明需要光源，人工光源的大规模开发利用是人类文明进步的一大标志。

燃烧

电光源

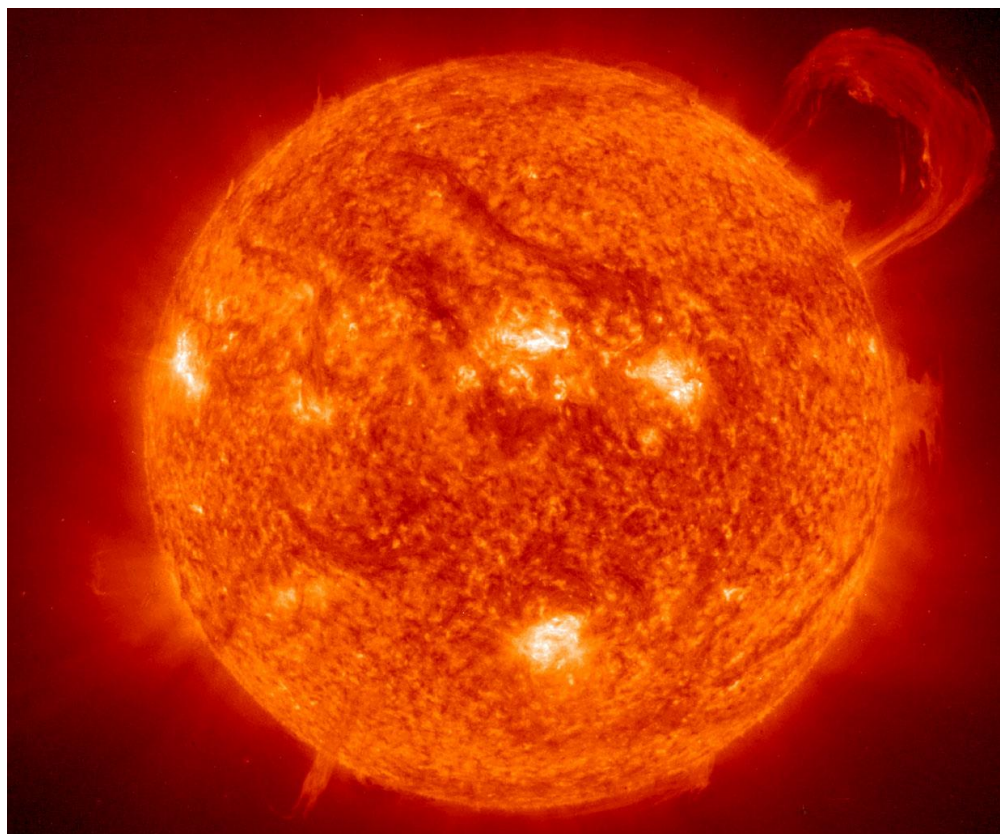


热光源

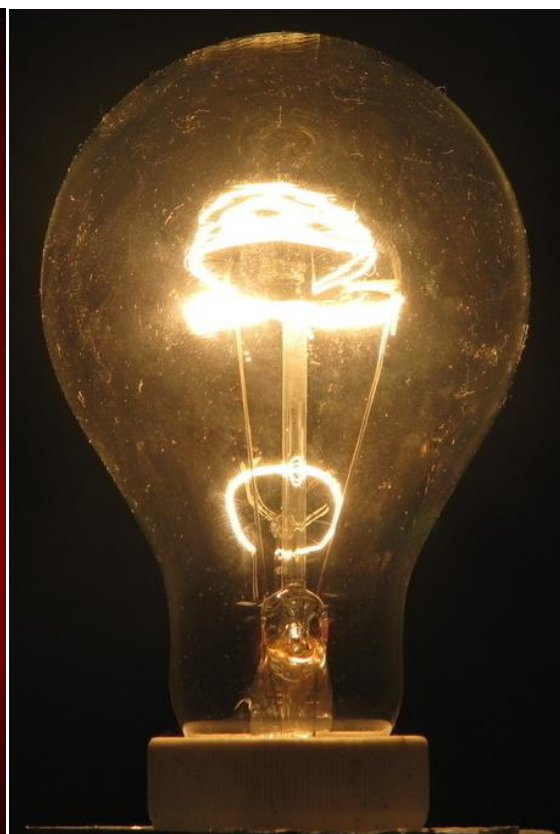
卤钨灯、氙灯、.....

冷光源

热光源



6000K

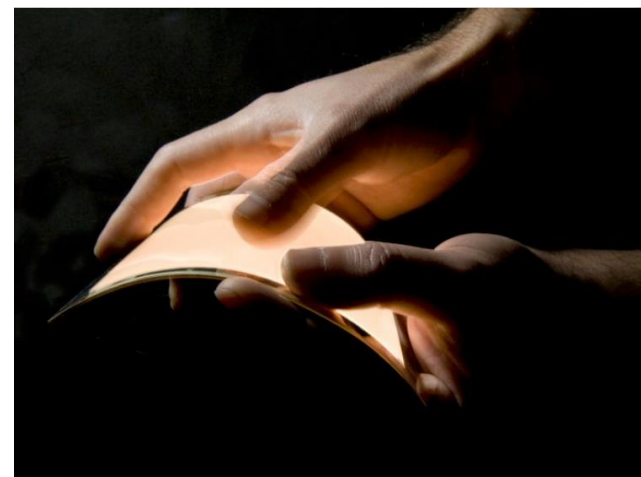


约2500K



约1000K

照明光源发展



视见函数

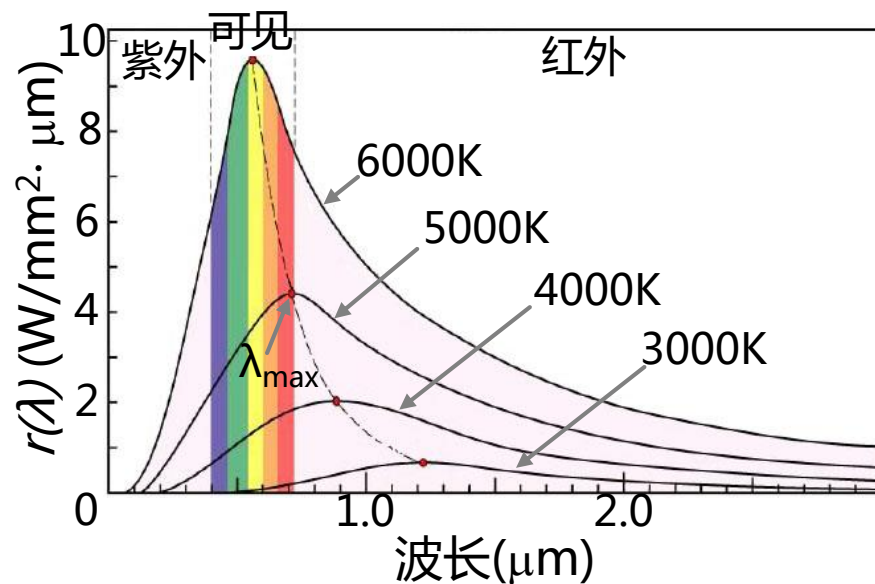
发光效率 (lm/W)

$$\eta = \frac{K_M \int V(\lambda) r(\lambda) d\lambda}{\int r(\lambda) d\lambda}$$

白炽灯

绝对黑体的发光效率

$$r(\lambda) = r_0(\lambda)$$



| | | | | | |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| T(K) | 2000 | 3000 | 5000 | 6000 | 8000 |
| η (lm/W) | 15.2 | 19.2 | 74 | 84 | 78 |

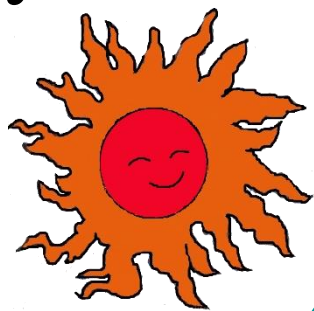
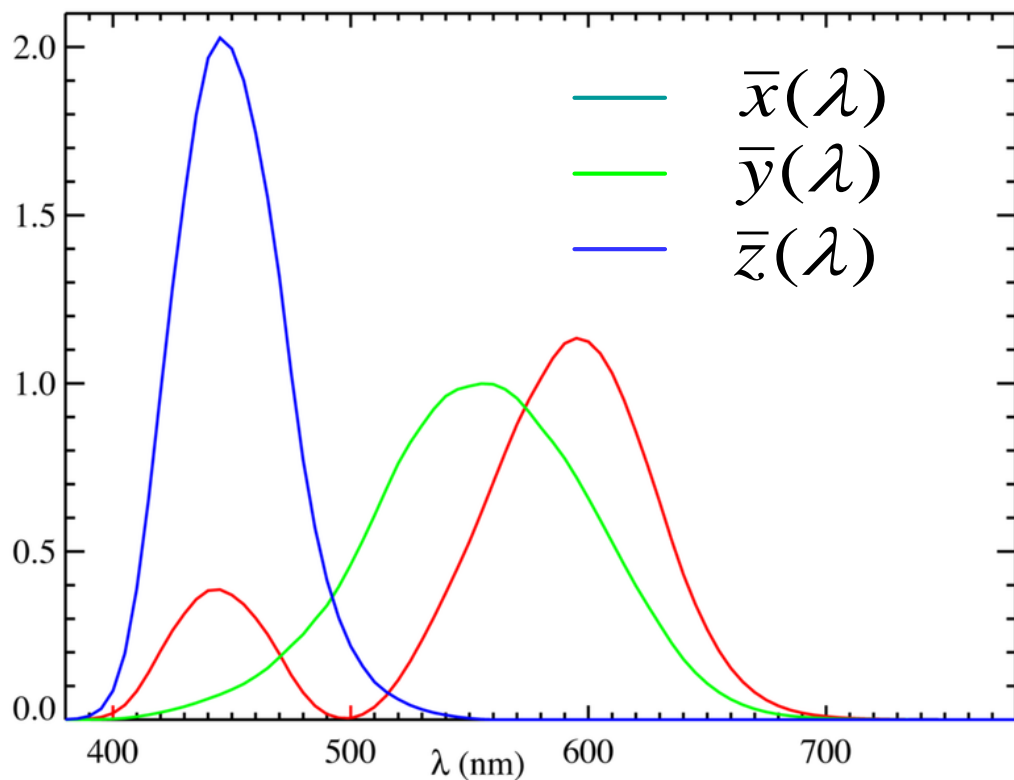
寿命：1000小时，显色指数：99

三元色：

$$\bar{x}(\lambda), \bar{y}(\lambda), \bar{z}(\lambda)$$

刺激度：

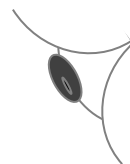
$$\begin{cases} X(\lambda) = K \int \varphi(\lambda) \bar{x}(\lambda) d\lambda \\ Y(\lambda) = K \int \varphi(\lambda) \bar{y}(\lambda) d\lambda \\ Z(\lambda) = K \int \varphi(\lambda) \bar{z}(\lambda) d\lambda \end{cases}$$



$S(\lambda)$

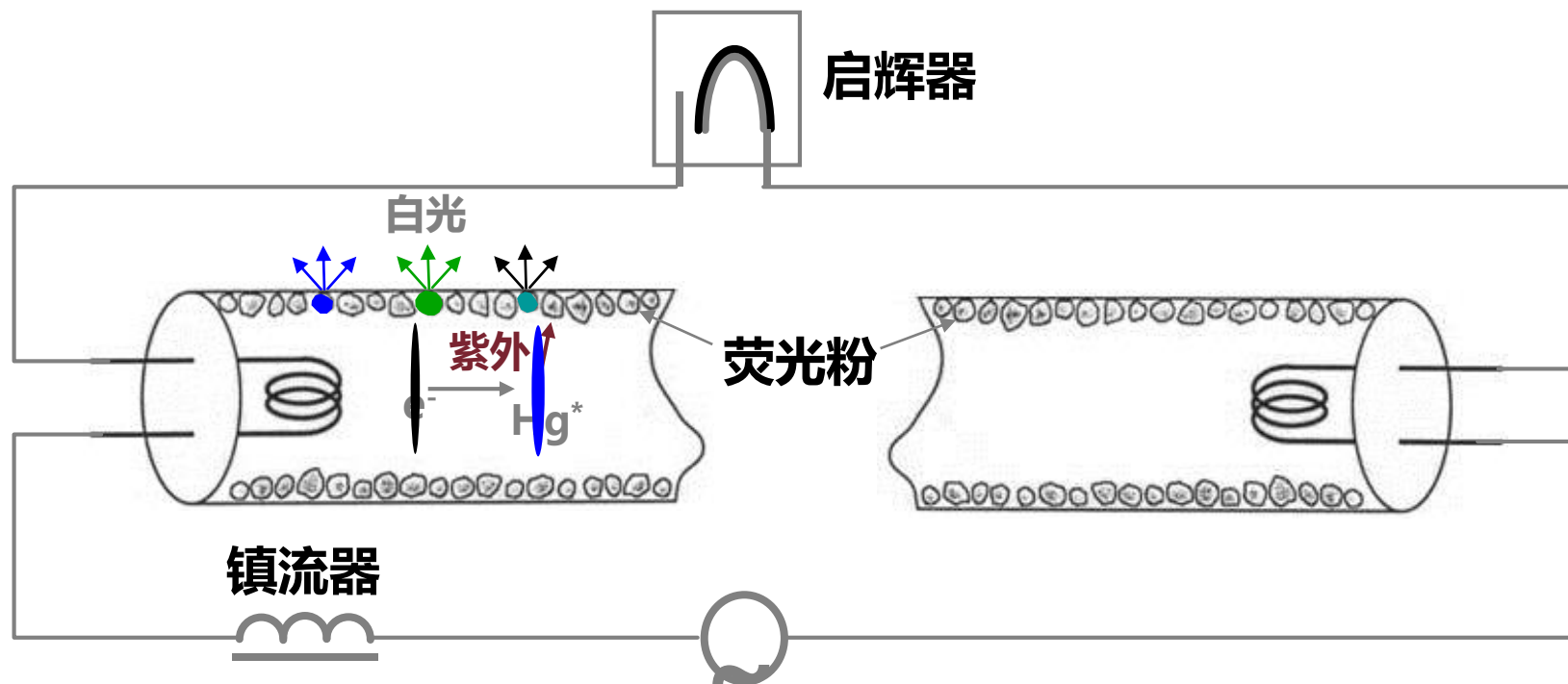


$r(\lambda)$



$$\varphi(\lambda) = S(\lambda)r(\lambda)$$

荧光灯

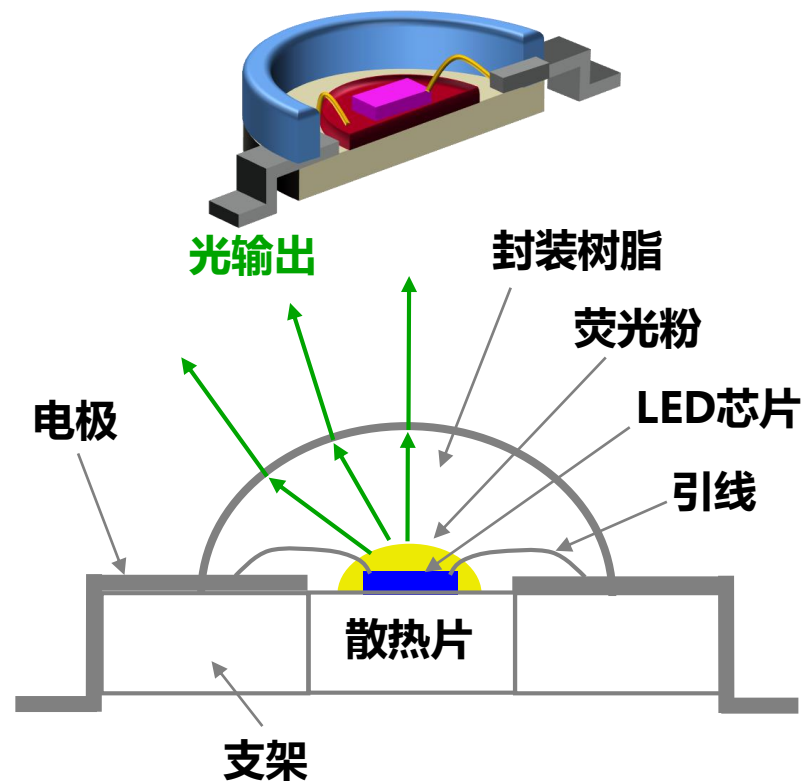
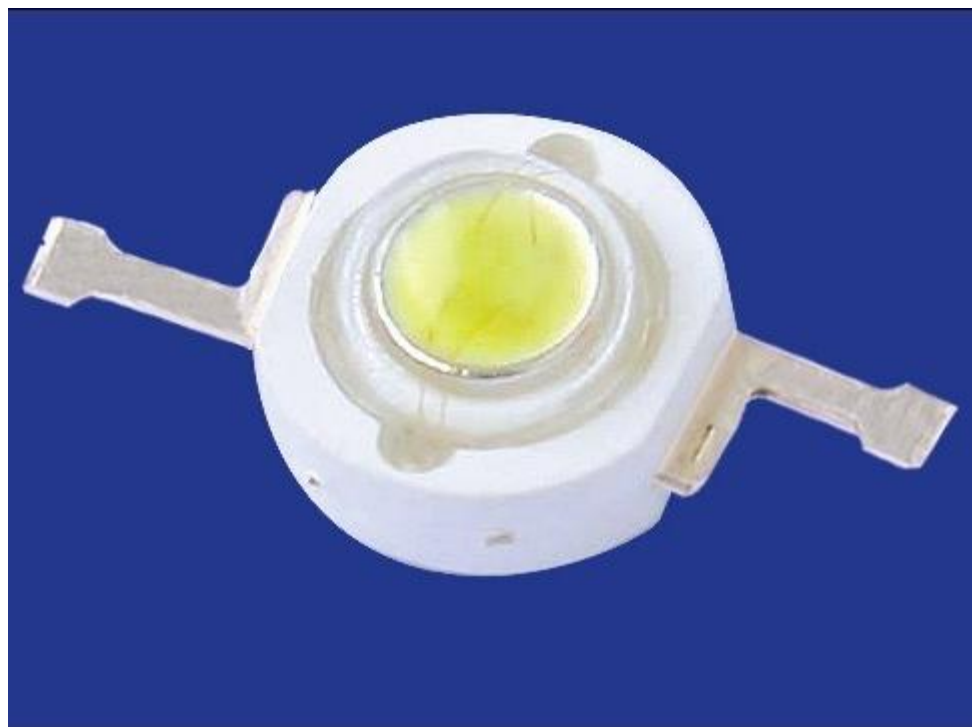


~80lm/W , 寿命5000-10000小时 , 显色指数 :

80

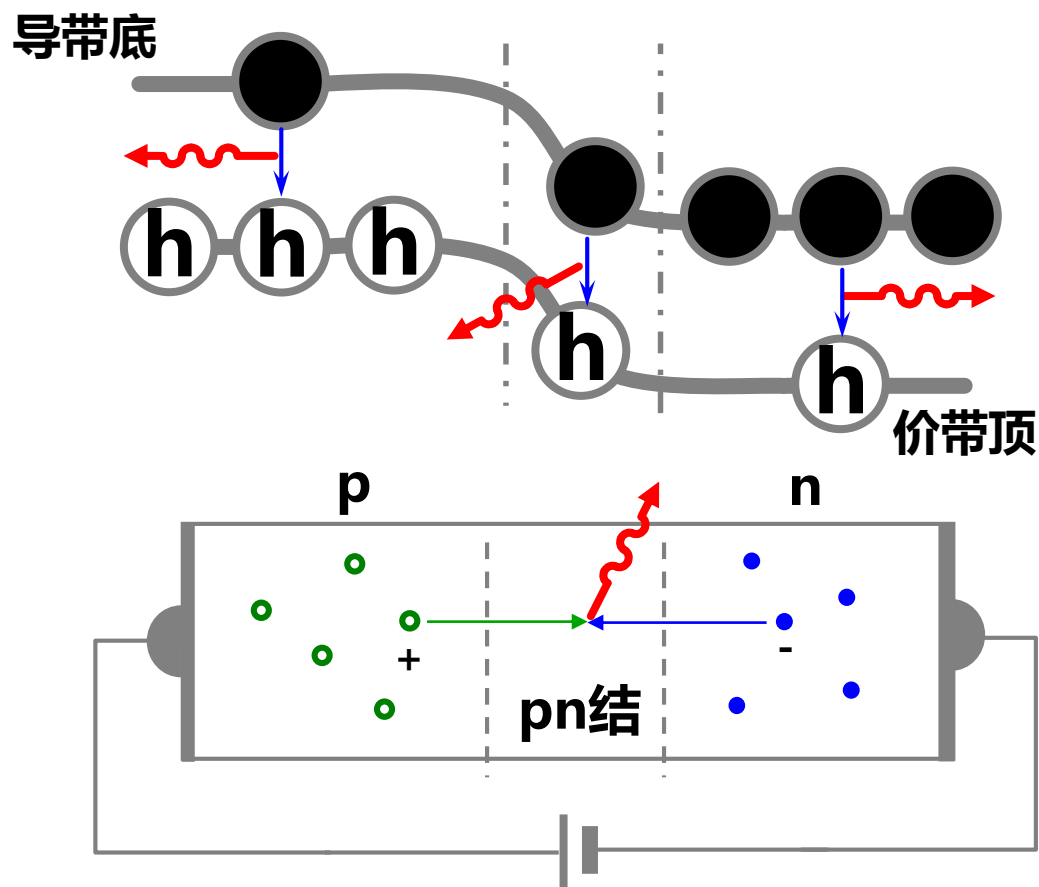
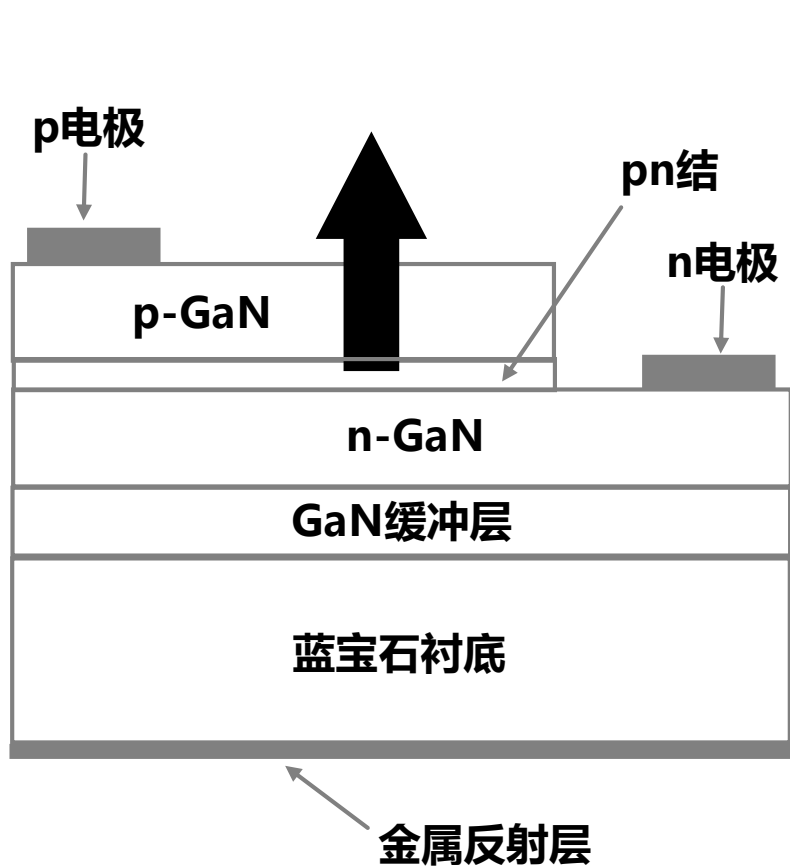
有环境污染

发光二极管 (Light Emitting Diode , LED)



100-200lm/W , 寿命10万小时 , 显色指数 : 70-90
固体器件 (抗震) , 无污染

LED芯片的工作原理



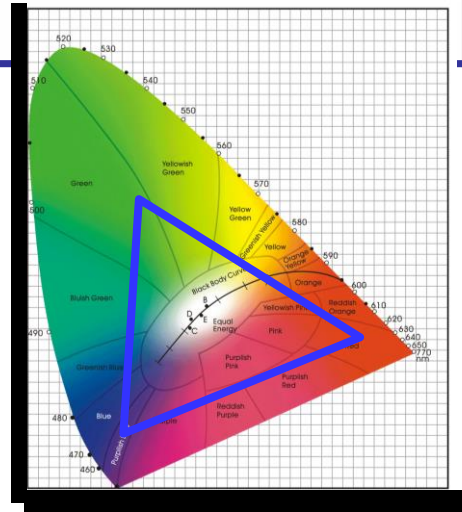
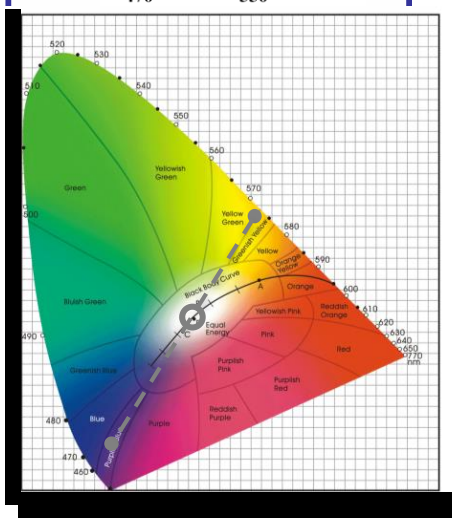
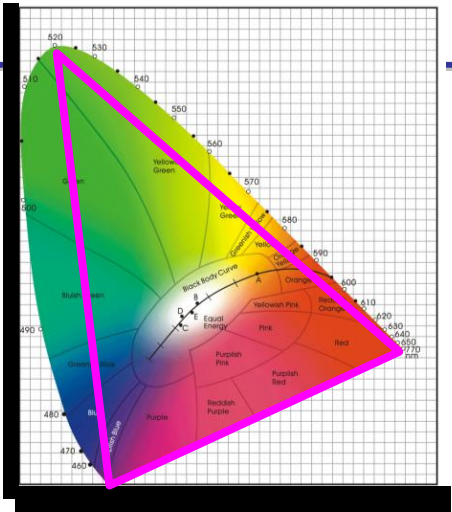
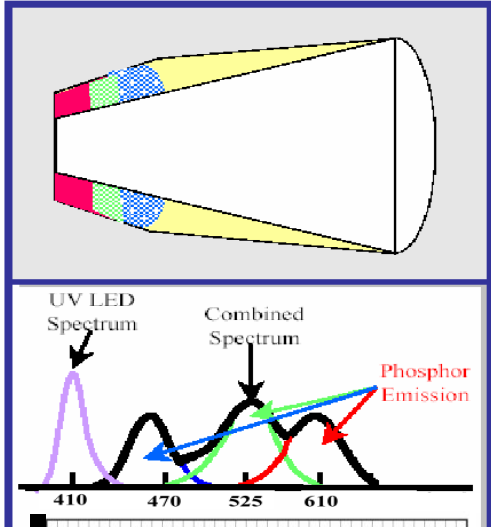
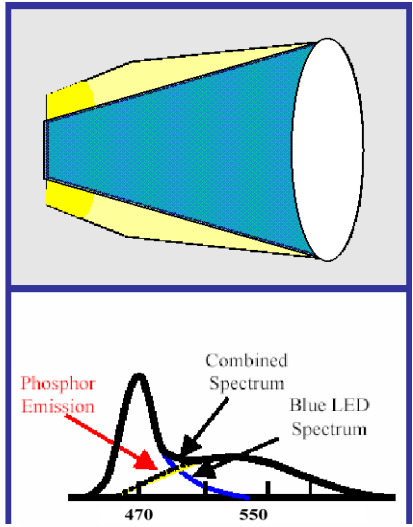
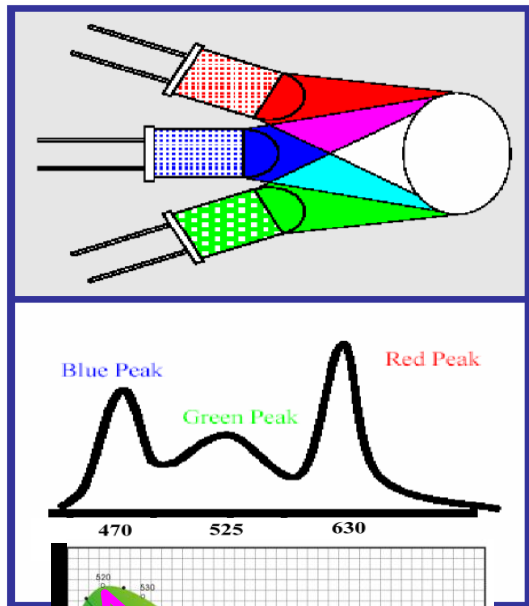
全反射、荧光材料

白光LED的配色方案及显色能力

R + G + B LEDs

Blue LED + Yellow Phosphor
(芯片 : 460~480nm)

UV LED + RGB Phosphors
(芯片 : 380~400nm)



视频公开课 :

<http://www.icourses.cn/viewVCourse.action?courseCode=10358V010>

The Nobel Prize in Physics 2014

“for the invention of efficient blue light-emitting diodes which has enabled bright and energy-saving white light sources”



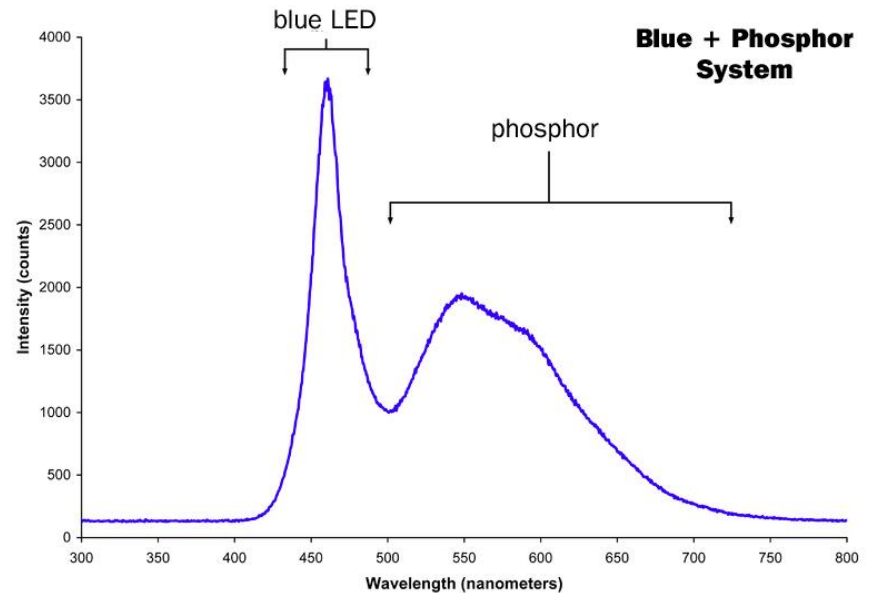
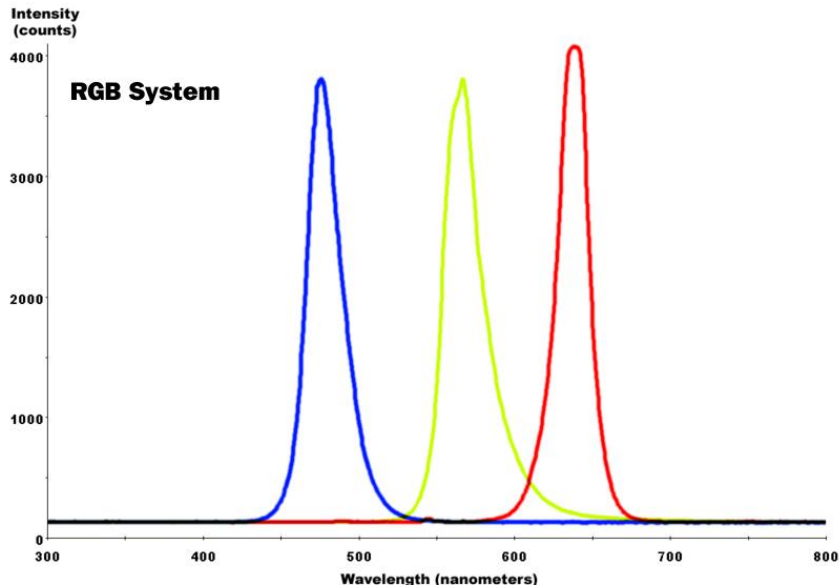
Isamu Akasaki (赤崎勇), Meijo University

Hiroshi Amano (天野浩), Nagoya University

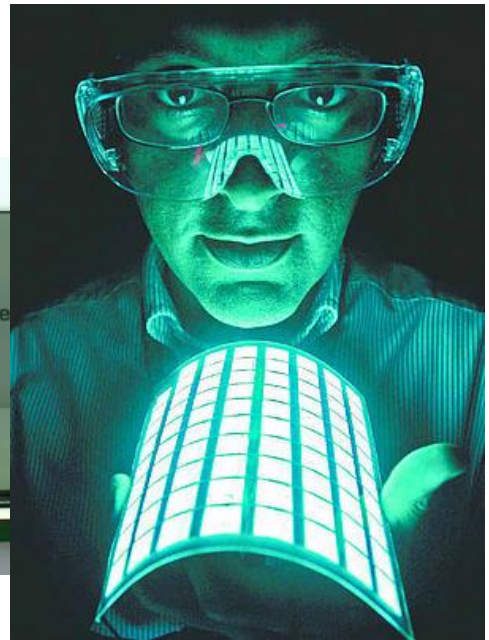
Shuji Nakamura (中村修二), University of California, Santa Barbara



Why Blue LEDs ?



- ❑ First high brightness blue LEDs which opened the way for developing white LEDs.
- ❑ If all the lights in the World were LEDs with 200 lm/W luminous efficacy, there would be a saving of 40% of the World's generating capacity.



作业：

P275: 2, 3, 4