

HTML 5模拟行波叠加实验记录

孙煜婷 17307110451

课题设计

通过动画代码画出行进的正弦波，设计调整振幅、频率、波长滑块按钮改变相关参数从而改变叠加波的形式。

对于振动方向相同、传播方向相同、频率不同的的两列波， $\varphi_1 = A_0 \cos(\omega_1 t - k_1 z)$ 、 $\varphi_2 = A_0 \cos(\omega_2 t - k_2 z)$ ，叠加可得：

$$\varphi = 2A_0 \cos\left(\frac{\Delta\omega}{2}t - \frac{\Delta k}{2}z\right) \cos(\bar{\omega}t - \bar{k}z)$$

叠加形成波形如图1所示。

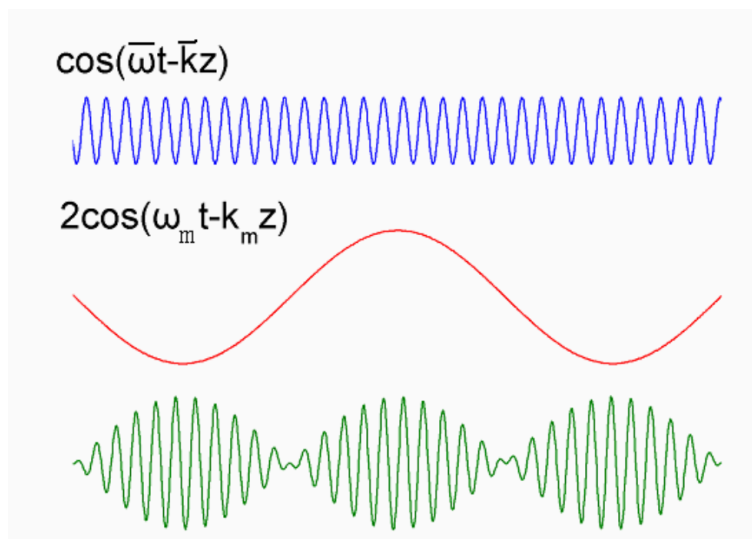


图1 振动方向相同、传播方向相同、频率不同的的两列波叠加

不同频率单色光叠加形成拍。

实验过程和结果

利用 `class = "control"`，分类三个参数标签 (`label`)：振幅、频率、波长，并设置取值范围 (`type = "range"`)。将三个参数写入正弦波的驻波方程中。

设置滑块控制三个参数的取值。首先用 `-webkit-appearance: none` 去除系统默认滑块样式，这步操作是为了不使用原有的样式，使之后的自定义样式有效；然后用代码函数 `input[type = range] :: -webkit-slider-runnable-track` 定义滑块控件轨道，并给滑块添加样式 `input[type = range] :: -webkit-slider-thumb`。

设置驻波动画，设定x横坐标参数，x坐标增加，对应驻波y坐标改变，画出动画。由于y坐标中振幅、频率、波长的参数由滑块控件确定参数值，当滑块滑动改变赋值，y的值也将改变，从而起到演示驻波行进以及参数改变时驻波样式改变的作用。

完整网页如图2所示。

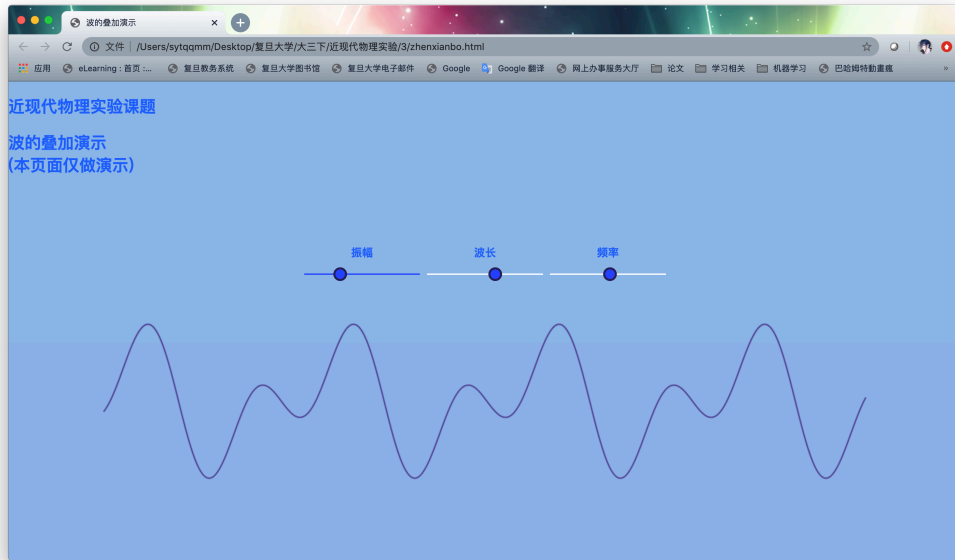


图2 网页样式

拉动振幅滑块控件如图3所示。

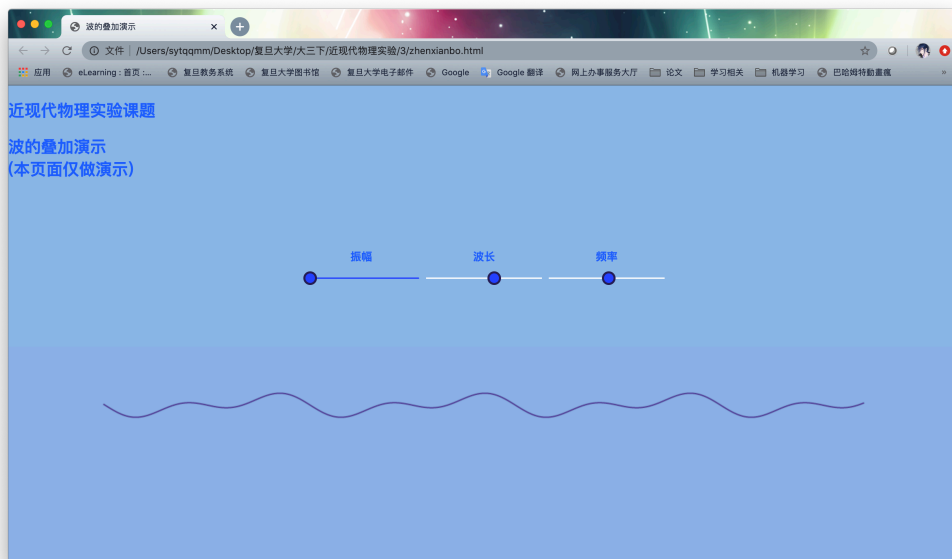


图3 拉动滑块改变振幅大小

拉动波长滑块控件如图4所示。

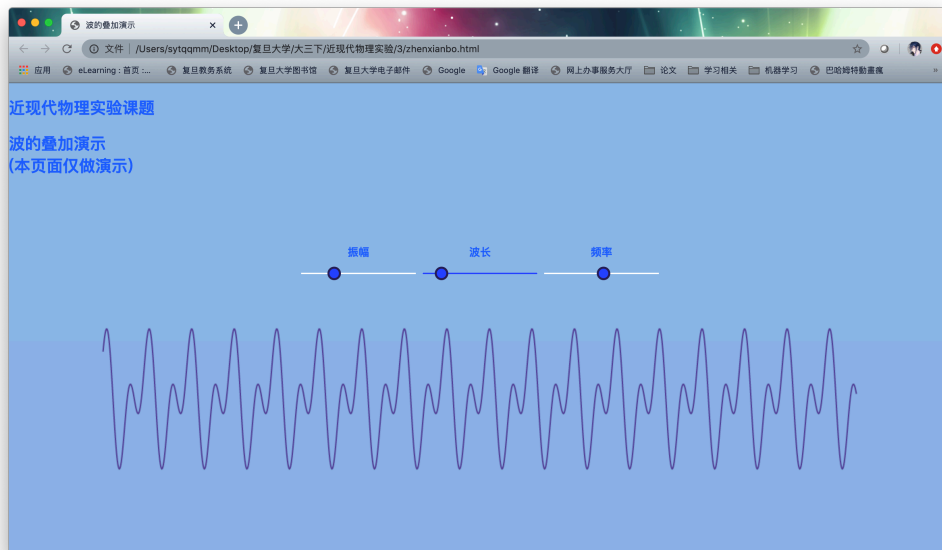


图4 拉动滑块改变波长大小

拉动频率滑块控件，叠加波行进快慢改变。

实验完整代码为：

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>波的叠加演示</title>

  <style>
    body {
      background-color:#0661c979;
      color: #225dff;
      margin: 0;
      overflow: hidden;
      font-weight: bold;
    }

    .controls {
      display: -webkit-box;
      display: -ms-flexbox;
```

```
display: flex;
-webkit-box-pack: space-evenly;
  -ms-flex-pack: space-evenly;
    justify-content: space-evenly;
-webkit-box-orient: horizontal;
-webkit-box-direction: normal;
  -ms-flex-direction: row;
    flex-direction: row;
width: 550px;
margin: 0 auto;
margin-top: 100px;
}
```

```
.control {
display: -webkit-box;
display: -ms-flexbox;
display: flex;
-webkit-box-orient: vertical;
-webkit-box-direction: normal;
  -ms-flex-direction: column;
    flex-direction: column;
-webkit-box-pack: center;
  -ms-flex-pack: center;
    justify-content: center;
width: 170px;
text-align: center;
}
```

/* 自定义滑块条参考资料: <https://blog.csdn.net/u013347241/article/details/51560290> */

```
input[type=range] {
  -webkit-appearance: none;
width: 100%;
margin: 10px 0;
```

```
    margin-top: 20px;
}/* 去除系统默认滑块样式 */

input[type=range]:focus {
    outline: none;
}

input[type=range]::-webkit-slider-runnable-track {
    width: 100%;
    height: 2.2px;
    cursor: pointer;
    border-radius: 2.3px;
    border: 0 solid #2243ff;
}/*自定义滑动控件的轨道 (track) */

input[type=range]::-webkit-slider-thumb {
    -webkit-box-shadow: 0 0 0 #291d53, 0 0 0 #523d96;
    box-shadow: 0 0 0 #291d53, 0 0 0 #523d96;
    border: 3px solid #291d53;
    height: 20px;
    width: 20px;
    border-radius: 20px;
    background: #2243ff;
    cursor: pointer;
    -webkit-appearance: none;
    margin-top: -8.9px;
}/*定义滑块 (thumb) 样式*/

input[type=range]:focus::-webkit-slider-runnable-track {
    background: #2243ff;
}

</style>
</head>
```

```
<body>
  <h2>近现代物理实验课题</h2>
  <h2>波的叠加演示<br>(本页面仅做演示)</h2>

  <section class="controls">
    <div class="control">
      <label for="amplitude">振幅</label>
      <input id="amplitude" type="range" min="10" max="200" value="30">
    </div>
    <div class="control">
      <label for="wavelength">波长</label>
      <input id="wavelength" type="range" min="3" max="500" value="150">
    </div>
    <div class="control">
      <label for="frequency">频率</label>
      <input id="frequency" type="range" min="1" max="30" value="10">
    </div>
  </section>

  <canvas id="canvas"></canvas>

  <script>
    var canvas = document.getElementById('canvas');
    var ctx = canvas.getContext('2d');

    var amplitudeRange = document.getElementById('amplitude');
    var waveLegthRange = document.getElementById('wavelength');
    var frequencyRange = document.getElementById('frequency');

    var posX = 0;
    var posY1 = 0;
    var posY2 = 0;
    var posY3 = 0;
    var diffX = 0;
```

```

updateCanvas();

var amplitude = Number(amplitudeRange.value);
var frames = 0;
var frequency = Number(frequencyRange.value);
var wavelength = Number(waveLegthRange.value);

amplitudeRange.addEventListener('change', function (evt) {
    amplitude = Number(evt.currentTarget.value);
});

waveLegthRange.addEventListener('change', function (evt) {
    wavelength = Number(evt.currentTarget.value);
});

frequencyRange.addEventListener('change', function (evt) {
    frequency = Number(evt.currentTarget.value);
});

animate();

window.addEventListener('resize', onResize);

function updateCanvas() {
    canvas.width = window.innerWidth;
    canvas.height = window.innerHeight / 2;
    diffX = canvas.width / 2.5;

    posX = canvas.width * .5;
    posY1 = canvas.height * .5;
    posY2 = canvas.height * .5;
    posY3 = canvas.height * .5;

    /*ctx.fillRect(0, 0, canvas.width, canvas.height);
    ctx.strokeStyle = '#523d96';

```

```

ctx.lineWidth = 2;
ctx.moveTo(posX, posY1);

ctx.fillRect(0, 0, canvas.width, canvas.height);
ctx.strokeStyle = '#523d96';
ctx.lineWidth = 2;
ctx.moveTo(posX, posY2);*/

ctx.fillRect(0, 0, canvas.width, canvas.height);
ctx.strokeStyle = '#523d96';
ctx.lineWidth = 2;
ctx.moveTo(posX, posY3);
}

/*function calcPosY1(x) {
    return Math.sin((x / wavelength * (Math.PI * 2)) + frames / frequency) * amplitude;
}

function calcPosY2(x) {
    return Math.sin((x / wavelength * (Math.PI * 4)) + 2*frames / frequency) * amplitude;
}*/

function calcPosY3(x) {
    return (Math.sin((x / wavelength * (Math.PI * 2)) + frames / frequency) * amplitude)
+(Math.sin((x / wavelength * (Math.PI * 4)) + 2*frames / frequency) * amplitude);
}

function animate() {
    frames++

    ctx.clearRect(0, 0, canvas.width, canvas.height);
    ctx.beginPath();
    ctx.lineWidth = 2;

    for (var x = posX - diffX; x < canvas.width / 2 + diffX; x++) {

```



```
        var y3 = calcPosY3(x);
        ctx.lineTo(x, y3 + posY3);
    }

    ctx.stroke();

    requestAnimationFrame(animate bind(this));
}

function onResize() {
    updateCanvas();
}
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

简要分析

由于y坐标设置的形式就是驻波方程，尽管改变相关三个参数，驻波的基本形状却无法改变，不能演示各种样式的驻波。

除了驻波，还有多种正弦波叠加交互可以设计。