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# 基于量子理论的电子双缝衍射实验\*

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**摘要:**用薛定谔方程求解电子在缝中的衍射波函数,用路径积分方法求解电子在缝外的衍射波函数,最终推导出衍射强度的关系式.理论计算结果和实验测得数据符合相当好,验证了量子理论方法能够精确解释电子的衍射现象.

**关键词:**薛定谔方程;双缝衍射;路径积分

**中图分类号:**O413.1

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从 19 世纪中期至今,物质波在物理学得到了突飞猛进的发展,波动性的假说由德布罗意提出,已经有很多实验验证了这个假设<sup>[1]</sup>.由于粒子具有波粒二象性,所以人们用经典模型研究物质波的衍射和干涉不是严格精确的.精确求解粒子的衍射和干涉,必须用量子理论<sup>[2-7]</sup>.笔者采用量子理论方法研究电子双缝衍射,通过对薛定谔方程的求解得到电子在缝中的衍射波函数,电子在缝外的衍射波函数可由路径积分方法严格求解,最终推导出衍射强度的关系式.理论计算的结果和测得的实验数据符合相当好,从而用量子理论更好地解释了电子衍射这一物理现象.由于实验的衍射图样会受到退相干机制影响,所以用退相干机制对干涉强度进行修正,从而得到更好的理论结果<sup>[8-9]</sup>.

## 1 求解缝中电子波函数 $\varphi(\mathbf{r}, t)$

取  $a$  为缝宽,  $b$  为缝长,  $c$  为缝厚,  $d$  为两缝之间距离,缝长方向为  $x$  轴,缝宽方向为  $y$  轴,缝厚方向为  $z$  轴,如图 1 所示.

在  $t$  时刻有一质量为  $M$  的电子沿  $z$  轴正方向入射,其波函数表示为

$$\varphi_0(\mathbf{r}, t) = \mathbf{A} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(\mathbf{p}\mathbf{r} - Et)},$$

其中  $\mathbf{A}$  为常矢量. 含时薛定谔方程为

$$\left( -\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \nabla^2 + V(\mathbf{r}) \right) \varphi(\mathbf{r}, t) = E\varphi(\mathbf{r}, t),$$

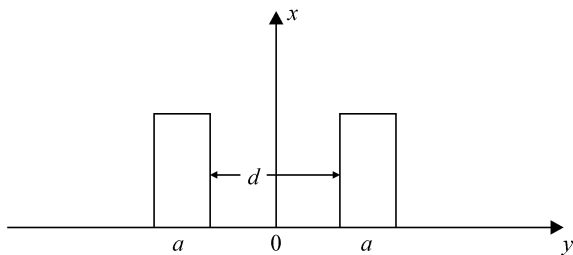


图 1 电子双缝结构示意图

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其中:  $E$  为电子的能量;  $M$  为电子的质量.

左缝中的势能为

$$V(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq x \leq b, -a - \frac{d}{2} \leq y \leq -a, 0 \leq z \leq c, \\ \infty & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

其中  $c$  是缝的厚度. 在缝中  $V=0$ . 则不含时薛定谔方程可写为

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \nabla^2 \varphi(\mathbf{r}) = E\varphi(\mathbf{r}), \quad (1)$$

求解(1)式并通过分离变量法求解缝内波函数可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi(\mathbf{r})}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi(\mathbf{r})}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi(\mathbf{r})}{\partial z^2} + \frac{2ME}{\hbar^2} \varphi(\mathbf{r}) = 0, \quad (2)$$

其满足的边界条件为

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(0, y, z) &= \varphi(b, y, z) = 0, \\ \varphi(x, -a - \frac{d}{2}, z) &= \varphi(x, -a, z) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

通过分离变量  $\varphi(x, y, z) = X(x)Y(y)Z(z)$  可得(2)式的一般解为

$$\varphi_{mn}(x, y, z) = \sum_{mn} (D_{mn} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{b} \cos \frac{m\pi y}{a} + D'_{mn} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{b} \sin \frac{m\pi y}{a}) e^{i\sqrt{\frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2} - \frac{n^2\pi^2}{b^2} - \frac{m^2\pi^2}{a^2}} z},$$

则含时薛定谔方程的一般解为

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{mn}(x, y, z, t) &= \sum_{mn} (D_{mn} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{b} \cos \frac{m\pi y}{a} + \\ &D'_{mn} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{b} \sin \frac{m\pi y}{a}) e^{i\sqrt{\frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2} - \frac{n^2\pi^2}{b^2} - \frac{m^2\pi^2}{a^2}} z} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} Et}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

由波函数在  $z=0$  处连续可得

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_0(x, y, z, t) \Big|_{z=0} &= \varphi_{mn}(x, y, z, t) \Big|_{z=0}, \\ A &= \sum_{mn} (D_{mn} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{b} \cos \frac{m\pi y}{a} + D'_{mn} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{b} \sin \frac{m\pi y}{a}), \end{aligned}$$

通过二重傅立叶级数展开求得

$$\begin{aligned} D_{mn} &= \frac{4}{ab} \int_{-\frac{d}{2}}^{-\frac{d}{2}-a} \int_0^b A \sin \frac{n\pi x}{b} \cos \frac{m\pi y}{a} dx dy = -\frac{16A}{(2m+1)(2n+1)\pi^2} \sin \frac{(2m+1)\pi}{2a} d, \\ D'_{mn} &= \frac{4}{ab} \int_{-\frac{d}{2}}^{-\frac{d}{2}-a} \int_0^b A \sin \frac{n\pi x}{b} \sin \frac{m\pi y}{a} dx dy = -\frac{16A}{(2m+1)(2n+1)\pi^2} \cos \frac{(2m+1)\pi}{2a} d, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $m, n = 0, 2, 3, \dots$

把  $D_{mn}, D'_{mn}$  代入(3)式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1(x, y, z, t) &= -\sum_{mn} \frac{16A_1}{(2m+1)(2n+1)\pi^2} e^{i\sqrt{\frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2} - \frac{(2n+1)^2\pi^2}{b^2} - \frac{(2m+1)^2\pi^2}{a^2}} z} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} Et} \cdot \\ &\left[ \sin \frac{(2m+1)\pi}{2a} d \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{b} \cos \frac{(2m+1)\pi y}{a} + \right. \\ &\left. \cos \frac{(2m+1)\pi}{2a} d \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{b} \sin \frac{(2m+1)\pi y}{a} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

同理, 可求得右缝中的波函数为

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_2(x, y, z, t) &= -\sum_{mn} \frac{16A_2}{(2m+1)(2n+1)\pi^2} e^{i\sqrt{\frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2} - \frac{(2n+1)^2\pi^2}{b^2} - \frac{(2m+1)^2\pi^2}{a^2}} z} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} Et} \cdot \\ &\left[ \sin \frac{(2m+1)\pi}{2a} d \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{b} \cos \frac{(2m+1)\pi y}{a} - \right. \\ &\left[ \cos \frac{(2m+1)\pi}{2a} d \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{b} \sin \frac{(2m+1)\pi y}{a} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

## 2 求解电子在缝后衍射波函数 $\psi(\mathbf{r}, t)$

电子衍射示意图如图2所示.

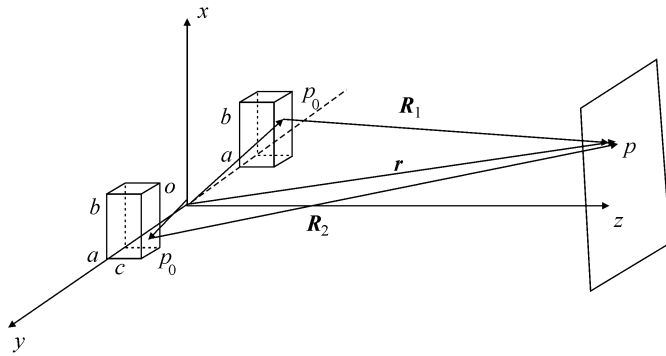


图2 电子在缝外衍射示意

设任意一点  $p_0$  点在缝面上,任意一点  $p$  点衍射屏上,粒子到达  $z=c$  平面  $p_0$  点的时间为  $t_0$ ,由(4)式得

$$\varphi_1(\mathbf{r}_0, t_0) = - \sum_{mn} \frac{16A_1}{(2m+1)(2n+1)\pi^2} e^{i\sqrt{\frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2} - \frac{(2n+1)^2\pi^2}{b^2} - \frac{(2m+1)^2\pi^2}{a^2}} \cdot c} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}Et_0} \cdot \left[ \sin \frac{(2m+1)\pi}{2a} d \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x_0}{b} \cos \frac{(2m+1)\pi y_0}{a} + \cos \frac{(2m+1)\pi}{2a} d \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x_0}{b} \sin \frac{(2m+1)\pi y_0}{a} \right], \quad (5)$$

观察屏上  $t$  时刻的波函数由路径积分公式得

$$\psi_1(\mathbf{r}, t) = \int k(\mathbf{r}, t; \mathbf{r}_0, t_0) \cdot \varphi_1(\mathbf{r}_0, t_0) d\mathbf{r}_0. \quad (6)$$

传播子为

$$k(\mathbf{r}, t; \mathbf{r}_0, t_0) = \left[ \frac{M}{2\pi i \hbar (t - t_0)} \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} \exp \left[ \frac{iMR^2}{2\hbar(t - t_0)} \right], \quad (7)$$

其中: $M$  为粒子质量; $R$  为  $p_0$  点到  $p$  点之间的距离; $(t - t_0)$  为粒子从  $p_0$  点飞行到  $p$  点的时间.将(7)式代入(6)式可得

$$\psi_1(\mathbf{r}, t) = \int \left[ \frac{M}{2\pi i \hbar (t - t_0)} \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} \exp \left[ \frac{iMR^2}{2\hbar(t - t_0)} \right] \cdot \varphi_1(\mathbf{r}_0, t_0) d\mathbf{r}_0,$$

其中  $d\mathbf{r}_0 = dx_0 dy_0$ .由图2可知

$$R^2 = |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0|^2 = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - c)^2 \approx x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2xx_0 - 2yy_0 - 2zc + x_0^2 + y_0^2 + c^2 \cdot c = r^2 - 2r \sin \alpha \cdot x_0 - 2r \sin \beta \cdot y_0 - 2r \cos \theta \cdot c. \quad (8)$$

(8)式中的  $x_0^2, y_0^2$  和  $c^2$  为二阶无穷小量,可忽略,则

$$R^2 = r^2 - 2r \sin \alpha \cdot x_0 - 2r \sin \beta \cdot y_0 - 2r \cos \theta \cdot c, \quad (9)$$

其中: $\alpha$  为  $\mathbf{r}$  与  $yz$  平面的夹角; $\beta$  为  $\mathbf{r}$  与  $xz$  平面的夹角; $\theta$  为  $\mathbf{r}$  与  $z$  轴的夹角.

将(9)式代入(8)式化简得到左缝缝外衍射波函数为

$$\psi_{\text{out1}}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \left[ \frac{M}{2\pi i \hbar (t - t_0)} \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} \exp \left[ \frac{iMr^2}{2\hbar(t - t_0)} \right] \exp \left[ -\frac{i}{\hbar}Et_0 \right] \cdot \exp \left[ -\frac{iMr \cos \theta}{\hbar(t - t_0)} \cdot c \right] \sum_{mn} - \frac{16A}{(2m+1)(2n+1)\pi^2} \exp \left[ i \sqrt{\frac{2ME}{\hbar^2} - \frac{(2m+1)^2\pi^2}{a^2} - \frac{(2n+1)^2\pi^2}{b^2}} \cdot c \right] \cdot \int_0^b \exp \left[ -\frac{iMr \sin \alpha}{\hbar(t - t_0)} \cdot x_0 \right] \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{b} x_0 dx_0 \left[ \sin \frac{(2m+1)\pi}{2a} d \cdot \int_{-\frac{d}{2}}^{\frac{d}{2}} \exp \left[ -\frac{iMr \sin \beta}{\hbar(t - t_0)} \cdot y_0 \right] \cos \frac{(2m+1)\pi}{a} y_0 dy_0 + \right]$$

$$\cos \frac{(2m+1)\pi}{2a} d \int_{-\frac{d}{2}-a}^{-\frac{d}{2}} \exp \left[ -\frac{iMr \sin \beta_1}{\hbar(t-t_0)} \cdot y_0 \right] \sin \frac{(2m+1)\pi}{a} y_0 dy_0 \Big]. \quad (10)$$

由德布罗意关系  $p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$  可得到  $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{Mv}{\hbar}$ . 又由于

$$k = \frac{MR}{\hbar(t-t_0)}, \quad (11)$$

所以

$$\left[ \frac{M}{2\pi i \hbar(t-t_0)} \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} = \left[ \frac{MR}{2\pi i \hbar(t-t_0)R} \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} = \left( \frac{k}{2\pi i \hbar} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \right) \left( \frac{k}{2\pi r} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}, \quad (12)$$

$$\exp \left[ \frac{iMr^2}{2\hbar(t-t_0)} \right] = \exp \left( \frac{ikr}{2} \right), \quad (13)$$

把(11)至(13)式代入(10)式得到衍射屏上的波函数为

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{\text{out1}}(\mathbf{r}, t) = & \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \right) \left( \frac{k}{2\pi r} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \exp \left( \frac{ikr}{2} \right) \exp[-ik \cos \theta \cdot c] \exp \left[ -\frac{i}{\hbar} E t_0 \right] \sum_{mn} - \\ & \frac{16A_1}{(2m+1)(2n+1)\pi^2} \exp \left[ i \sqrt{\frac{2ME}{\hbar^2} - \frac{(2m+1)^2 \pi^2}{a^2} - \frac{(2n+1)^2 \pi^2}{b^2}} \cdot c \right] \cdot \\ & \int_0^b \exp[-ik \sin \alpha \cdot x_0] \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{b} x_0 dx_0 \left[ \sin \frac{(2m+1)\pi}{2a} d \cdot \right. \\ & \left. \int_{-\frac{d}{2}-a}^{-\frac{d}{2}} \exp[-ik \sin \beta_1 \cdot y_0] \cos \frac{(2m+1)\pi}{a} y_0 dy_0 + \cos \frac{(2m+1)\pi}{2a} d \cdot \right. \\ & \left. \int_{-\frac{d}{2}-a}^{-\frac{d}{2}} \exp[-ik \sin \beta_1 \cdot y_0] \sin \frac{(2m+1)\pi}{a} y_0 dy_0 \right]. \quad (14) \end{aligned}$$

同理,右缝在衍射屏上的波函数为

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{\text{out2}}(\mathbf{r}, t) = & \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \right) \left( \frac{k}{2\pi r} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \exp \left( \frac{ikr}{2} \right) \exp[-ik \cos \theta \cdot c] \exp \left[ -\frac{i}{\hbar} E t_0 \right] \sum_{mn} - \\ & \frac{16A_2}{(2m+1)(2n+1)\pi^2} \exp \left[ i \sqrt{\frac{2ME}{\hbar^2} - \frac{(2m+1)^2 \pi^2}{a^2} - \frac{(2n+1)^2 \pi^2}{b^2}} \cdot c \right] \cdot \\ & \int_0^b \exp[-ik \sin \alpha \cdot x_0] \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{b} x_0 dx_0 \left[ \sin \frac{(2m+1)\pi}{2a} d \cdot \right. \\ & \left. \int_{\frac{d}{2}}^{\frac{d}{2}+a} \exp[-ik \sin \beta_2 \cdot y_0] \cos \frac{(2m+1)\pi}{a} y_0 dy_0 - \cos \frac{(2m+1)\pi}{2a} d \cdot \right. \\ & \left. \int_{\frac{d}{2}}^{\frac{d}{2}+a} \exp[-ik \sin \beta_2 \cdot y_0] \sin \frac{(2m+1)\pi}{a} y_0 dy_0 \right], \quad (15) \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta = 1$ .

双缝衍射总的波函数为

$$\Psi(x, y, z; t) = c_1 \Psi_{\text{out1}}(x, y, z; t) + c_2 \Psi_{\text{out2}}(x, y, z; t),$$

其中  $|c_1|^2 + |c_2|^2 = 1$ , 这样在显示屏上观察到电子子衍射相对强度为

$$\begin{aligned} I \propto |\Psi(x, y, z, t)|^2 = & c_1^2 |\psi_{\text{out1}}(x, y, z, t)|^2 + c_2^2 |\psi_{\text{out2}}(x, y, z, t)|^2 + \\ & 2c_1 c_2 \text{Re}[\psi_{\text{out1}}^*(x, y, z, t) \psi_{\text{out2}}(x, y, z, t)]. \quad (16) \end{aligned}$$

### 3 修正屏幕上相对干涉强度

由文献[8]可知干涉波函数为

$$I \propto (1 + |\alpha_t|^2)(c_1^2 |\psi_{\text{out1}}(\mathbf{r}, t)|^2 + c_2^2 |\psi_{\text{out2}}(\mathbf{r}, t)|^2 + 2c_1 c_2 \Delta_t \text{Re}[\psi_{\text{out1}}^*(\mathbf{r}, t) \psi_{\text{out2}}(\mathbf{r}, t)]), \quad (17)$$

其中:  $\Delta_t$  为量子退相干度;  $\Delta_t$  和  $\alpha_t$  关系为  $\Delta_t = \frac{2|\alpha_t|}{1 + |\alpha_t|^2}$ . 通过对(16)与(17)式的比较可知:(17)式是在

总相对衍射强度强加系数  $1 + |\alpha_i|^2$  和在干涉项前加系数  $\Lambda_i$ , 且

$$\Lambda_i \approx \nu = \frac{I_{\max} - I_{\min}}{I_{\max} + I_{\min}},$$

其中  $I_{\max}$  为中间衍射强度的最大值,  $I_{\min}$  为与中间最大值相邻的第1个最小值为. 由实验数据计算得到的两缝衍射波函数  $\psi_{\text{out1}}(\mathbf{r}, t)$  和  $\psi_{\text{out2}}(\mathbf{r}, t)$  可以通过量子力学方法严格求解得到.

## 4 数值分析

从上面的推导及其结果可看出相对强度  $I$  是坐标函数, 在计算中, 取与  $yz$  面的衍射夹角  $\alpha = 0$ , 由于  $l \geq \alpha + d$ , 所以  $\beta_1 \approx \beta_2 = \beta$ . 由于文献[10]给出了相对强度  $I$  与衍射位置的变化曲线, 所以把衍射角  $\beta$  转化

为距离  $s$ , 且  $\sin \beta = \frac{s}{R} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{r^2 + s^2}}$ , 其中  $r$  为缝到屏

的距离. 理论计算中输入与实验相同的参数, 双缝的宽度为  $a = 0.3 \mu\text{m}$ , 两缝之间距离  $d = 0.7 \mu\text{m}$ , 缝的长度  $b = 50 \mu\text{m}$ , 缝的厚度  $c = 20 \text{nm}$ . 电子波长  $\lambda = 0.05 \times 10^{-10} \text{m}$ , 缝与衍射屏之间的距离  $r = 0.35 \text{m}$ , 衍射夹角  $\alpha = 0 \text{rad}$ , 求得退相干系数  $\nu = 0.973$ . 由(14), (15) 和(16) 式即可求得理论计算的衍射曲线. 理论结果与实验数据比较如图3所示, 从图3可以看到计算结果与实验数据符合相当好.

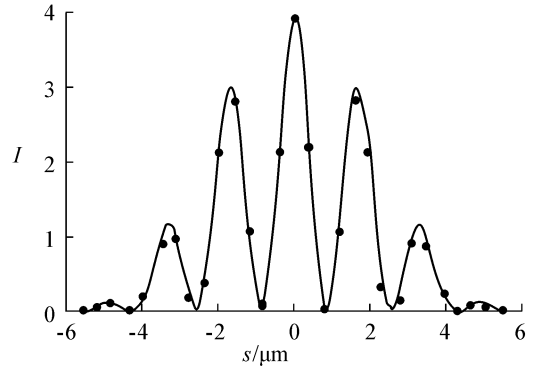


图3 电子双缝衍射理论结果与实验数据比较

## 5 结论

文中采用量子理论方法研究了电子的双缝衍射, 得到了电子衍射强度解析式, 理论计算的结果与实验测得数据符合相当好, 从而证明了可以用量子理论方法精确描述电子的干涉、衍射现象.

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## Quantum Theory of Electronic Double-Slit Diffraction

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**Abstract:** The electronic wave function in the slits is obtained by the Schrodinger equation, and electron diffraction wave function outside the slits by the strict solutions of path integral method. The diffraction intensity is proportional to the square of diffraction wave function. Then, the formula of electronic double-slit diffraction intensity can be obtained. It is found that the theoretical calculation result of quantum theory and the experimental measurement data tally pretty well. So, the method of quantum theory can explain electron diffraction phenomenon precisely.

**Key words:** Schrodinger equation; double-slit diffraction; path integral

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## Combination Technology of Video Advertising and Animation Advertising Based on AE

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**Abstract:** It is significant to study the combination technology of video advertising and animation advertising, so as to create more innovative, more attractive, more appealing, and more elegant advertisement. The use of AE software “false and true”, “penetration”, “imitation of 3D”, dynamic image tracking, keying, advertising picture stability and other functions can make a delicate combination of the video advertising and animation advertising to constitute a new combination advertising. Compared with traditional advertising, combination advertising has the advantages of vitality, fashion, and fun, so it has a good market and promotion prospects.

**Key words:** AE; video advertising; animation advertising; combination advertising

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