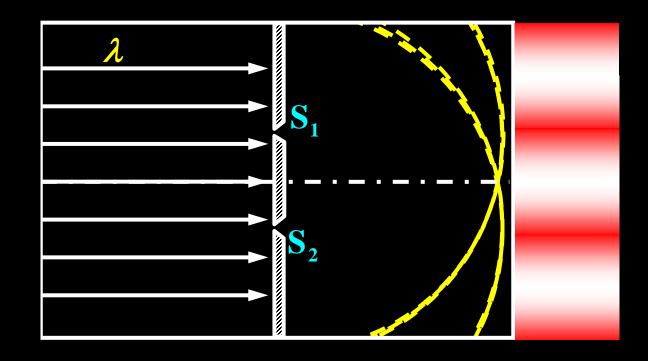




Thomas Youny 在1801年首先用 实验的方法研究 了光的干涉现象, 为光的波动理论 确定了实验基础。

双缝实验装置图:



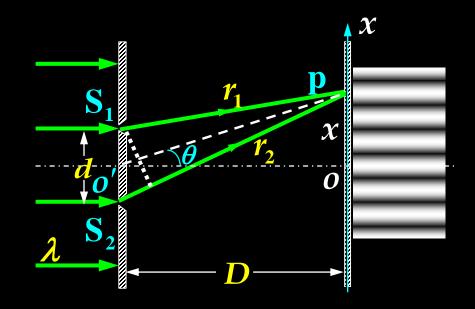
二、干涉条纹位置分布

ひ 入射光垂直入射, d << D , x << D

$$\delta = r_2 - r_1 \approx d \cdot \sin \theta$$

(解 称为 衍射角)

$$\sin\theta \approx tg\theta = \frac{x}{D}$$



$$\delta = r_2 - r_1 \approx d \cdot \frac{x}{D} = \begin{cases} \pm 2k \frac{\lambda}{2} & \mathbf{明纹} \\ \pm (2k+1) \frac{\lambda}{2} & \mathbf{暗纹} \end{cases}$$

明纹位置:
$$x_k = \pm \frac{D}{d} \cdot 2k \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2}$$
 ($k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$)

$$(k=0, 1, 2, \cdots)$$

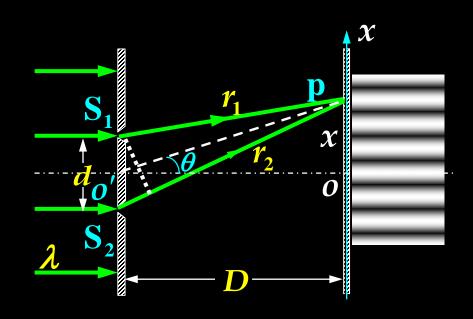
中央明纹: k=0, $\delta=0$

暗纹位置:

$$x_k = \pm \frac{D}{d} \cdot (2k+1) \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

关于中央明纹对称!

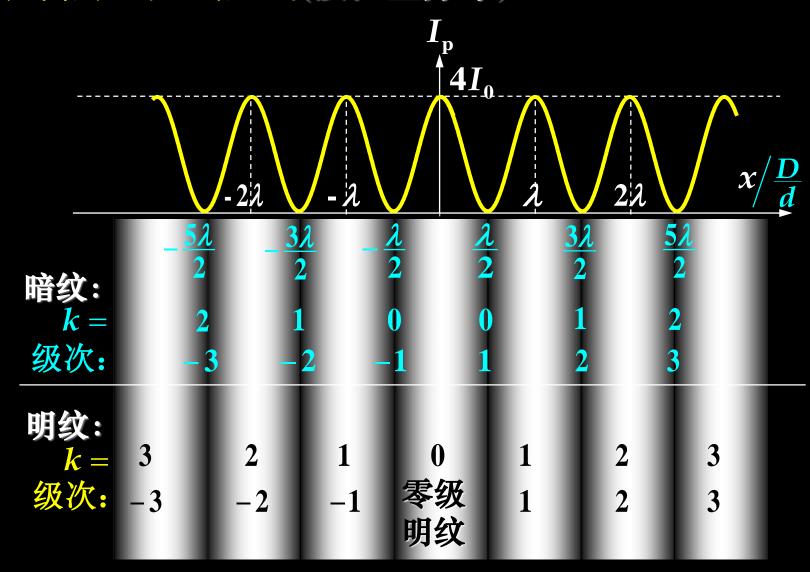
相邻两条明(暗)纹间距:



$$\Delta x = \left| x_{k+1} - x_k \right| = \frac{D}{d} \lambda$$

 D,λ 一定时,条纹间距与d有什么关系?

观测屏上光强曲线(按位置分布):



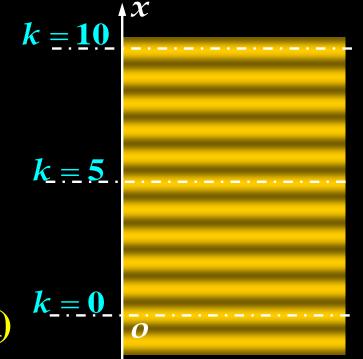
例 如图, $\lambda = 5500$ Å垂直入射, $d = 2 \times 10^{-4}$ m,D = 2 m求 (1) 第10级明纹间距;(2) 用厚度 $e = 6.7 \times 10^{-6}$ m、n = 1.58的云母片覆盖一缝后,中央明纹移到原来的某级明纹处,原来该处明纹的级次为多少?

解 求第10级明纹间距:

$$x_{10} = 10 \cdot \Delta x$$

$$x_{-10} = -10 \cdot \Delta x$$

$$x_{10} - x_{-10} = 20 \frac{D}{d} \lambda = 11.0 \text{ (mm)}$$
 $k = 0$



例 如图, $\lambda = 5500$ Å垂直入射, $d = 2 \times 10^{-4}$ m,D = 2 m

求(1) 第10级明纹间距; (2) 用厚度 $e = 6.7 \times 10^{-6}$ m、n =

1.58的云母片覆盖一缝后,中央明纹移到原来的某级明

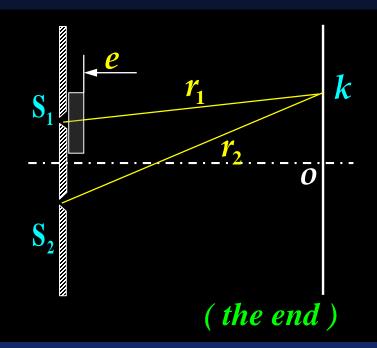
纹处,原来该处明纹的级次为多少?

前:
$$\delta = r_2 - r_1 = 2k\frac{\lambda}{2}$$

后:
$$\delta' = r_2 - (r_1 - e + ne) = 0$$

$$k = \frac{n-1}{\lambda}e \approx 7$$

即移到原来的第7级明纹上。



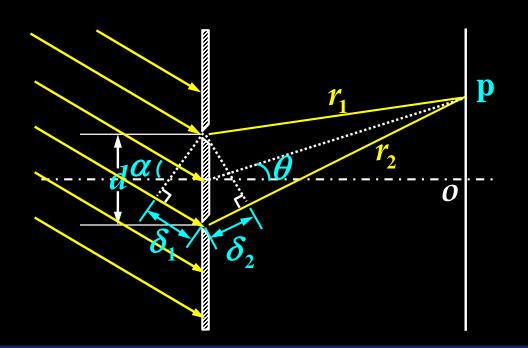
$$x_{10} - x_{-10} = 20 \frac{D}{d} \lambda = 11.0 \text{ (mm)}$$

三、几点讨论

1、斜入射: $\delta = \delta_1 + \delta_2 = d \cdot \sin \theta + d \cdot \sin \alpha$

$$\boldsymbol{\delta} = d \cdot (\sin \theta + \sin \alpha)$$

$$=egin{cases} \pm\,2k\cdot\lambda/2 & \mathbf{y} \ \pm\,(2k+1)\cdot\lambda/2 & \mathbf{f} \ \end{array}$$



后:
$$\delta' = r_2 - (r_1 - e + ne) = 0$$

$$k = \frac{n-1}{\lambda}e \approx 7$$

即移到原来的第7级明纹上。

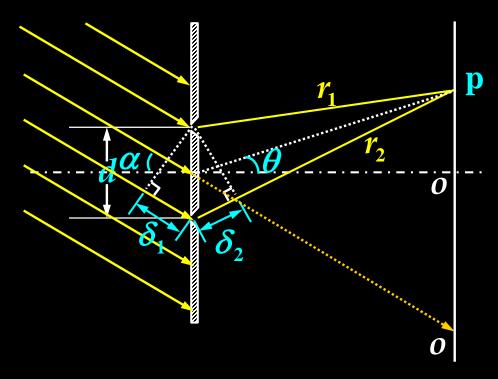
三、几点讨论

1、斜入射: $\delta = \delta_1 + \delta_2 = d \cdot \sin \theta + d \cdot \sin \alpha$

$$\boldsymbol{\delta} = d \cdot (\sin \theta + \sin \alpha)$$

$$=egin{cases} \pm 2k \cdot \lambda/2 & \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y} \\ \pm (2k+1) \cdot \lambda/2 & \mathbf{x} \mathbf{y} \end{aligned}$$

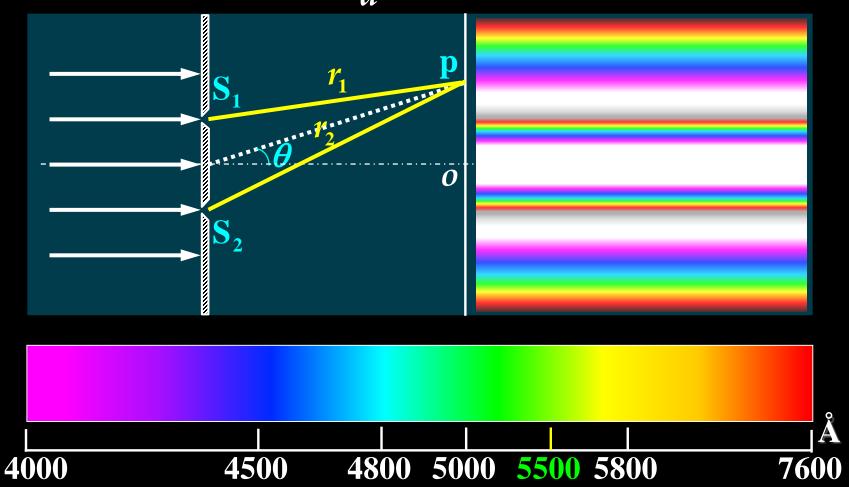
 $(注意 \theta \cdot \alpha$ 的正负)



中央明纹出现在: $\delta = d \cdot (\sin \theta + \sin \alpha) = 0 \longrightarrow \theta = -\alpha$

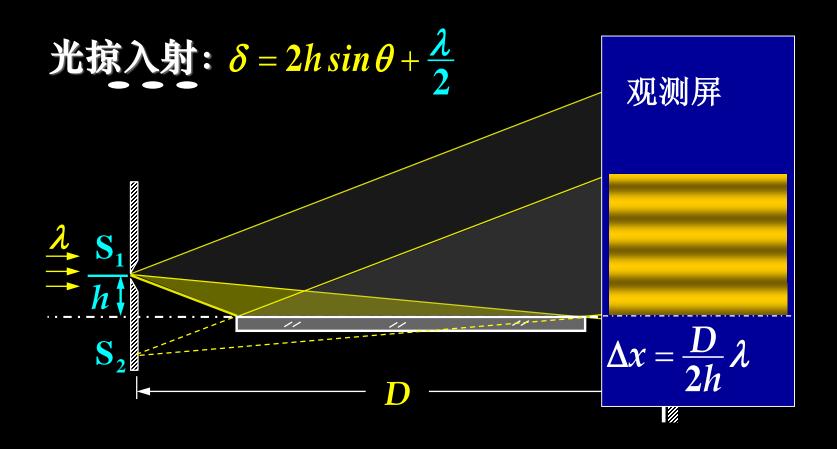
2、白光入射:

相邻条纹间距:
$$\Delta x = \frac{D}{d}\lambda \propto \lambda$$

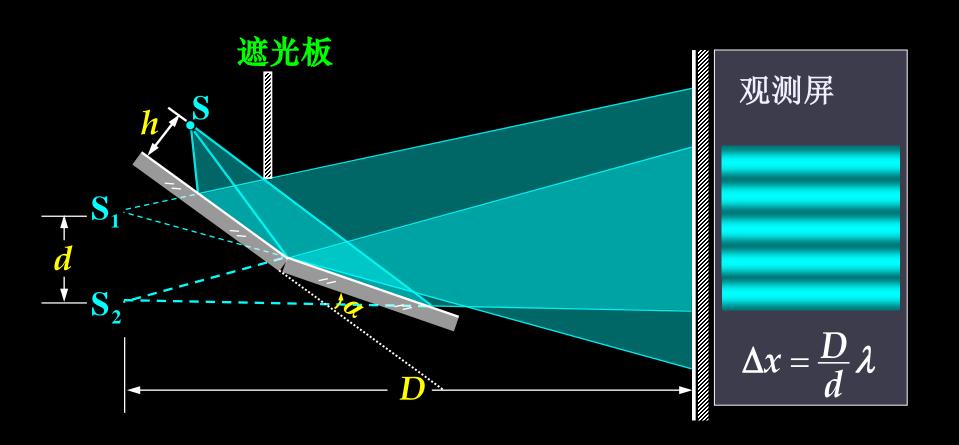


四、另外几种分波阵面法干涉实验

1、洛埃镜



2、菲涅尔双镜





1. 干涉规律:

$$\delta = r_2 - r_1 = \begin{cases} \pm 2k\frac{\lambda}{2} & y \leq 0 \\ \pm (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{暗纹} \end{cases}$$
 ($k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$)

- 2. 相邻明纹(暗纹)间距: $\Delta x = \frac{D}{d}\lambda$
- 3. 双缝干涉条纹特点: 平行、等间距、等亮度的条纹!
- 4. 条纹位置分布: