重庆大学物理实验报告

开课学院、实验室 大学物理实验中心 实验时间: 2021 年 11月 15日

课程	大学物理	实验项目	等厚干涉一身		实	验项目类	类型	
名称	实验	名称	等厚干涉一身	验证	演示	综合	设计	其他
指导教师	李珍梅	成绩	yo		03			

实验目的: 1. 掌握等厚干涉观察的原理及特点

2. 等习利用等厚干涉测量海片厚度,由午半径的方法

3.写习凋节和使用该数显微镜

实验原理、干涉:当单色光垂直照射空气劈尖时,薄膜上下表面反射 的两束先发生干涉,光程差 8=2ne+分、今为半波振失 光程差 8= { 些 入 (K=0,1,2,--)

暗郊等厚度 e=kin (k=0,1,-,) 设劈尖内薄片边缘暗条纹总数为上,X个条纹间隔长度Lx间的一条 老劈尖长度L,干涉暗条纹h=Xthank 2. 牛顿环

凸面镜放在平面镜上产生自中心向外逐渐变厚的空气 薄层,当入射光垂直射向平凸面镜时,产生干涉条、纹、单色 光则会中心为暗斑的环形条纹

2ne+== | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 = | 1 又由nDg=4AR(p+po) nDp=4AR(p+po) => P= n1 Di-Dq2 4x(p-q)



钠光灯、读数显微镜 (量程 0~50mm. 最小量 0.01mm. 位该误 差 0-001 mm). 干玻璃片.牛顿环

实验步骤:

1. 洞节读数显微镜

钠光灯直电发生荧光后, 调节反光玻片的前度和方向, 以及灯的位 置,使显微镜内视场明亮均匀

凋节目镜,使又丝像清晰

- 2. 用丰顿环测评凸重镜凸面的由半半径
- 1)将牛顿环放水载物台上,从下向上凋节望远镜筒,得到清晰的 干涉条汉:洞节位置,使某环在从向又公路主尺方向移动时始终 与横向又丝相切
- 2) 观察牛顿环杀汶分布情况,并测量环的直径, 读数时间向 一个方向移动
- 3) 根据 Dm=4XR(m+m). 测量数据计算12

3. 观察解尖干涉, 测量薄片厚度.

将劈尖放在载物台上,参照牛顿环洞节先路,伊薄片直边与干涉条汉平行,根据公式测量。

实验记录:

	义/mm	60= 1 X20- X0/	Lts	L左	L= L左-L右
χo	X20	00.	0-016	28.505	28-489
22.181	25.928	3.747	0-010		

2.7	奶奶	_					T	To	0	7	4	T	平均值
x=m	16	15	14	13	12	11	(0	17	8	/	6	-	
/	21.745.	150	21 110	>1.046	21.349	71.230	21.119	20.99	20.840	20.69	20.36	20.410	
D左	21.147.	.21.130	2(-97)	27-710		11.10	. 2 120	10.44	: 16.772	10.35	16.06	16.000	
DE	14.890	14.990	15.0%	15.194	13-278	13.410	13.970	1,000	10	11 7112	II. FAIL	14.130	/
	1.041	7.10	6 1117	6 252	6.051	\$ 820	\$ 589	5-354	5.008	4-147	4304	411/0	
	46.19/	28/	11 489	29 088	36.615	33.872	31.337	28.65	25.685	22.496	20286	17.556	32.378
y	46.77/	44.20	41.0//	77.000	70-0-7	11		150	nah 11.0	127 47	12175	87.780	371 98
x4	751.866	65.34	\$83.70	t08.14	439.38	3725	312-3/	25/1/4	203.40	131-4	12172	0 / 1/00	371 98
7	191.00		-	10				0.1	111	49	36	VI	122
X2	256	215	196	169	1644	121	100	81	64	47	70	"	1

数据处理:

1. 劈尖

已知 入=589.3 nm, n=1

根据实验数据,X=20, Lx=3.747mm, L=28.489 mm

可计算得薄片厚度 e= 슼· X· 台 = 0.04481 mm

2. 牛顿环.

2.
$$+ \psi \vec{J}_1$$
.

$$\begin{cases} x=m, \\ y=Dm \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{\bar{x} \cdot \bar{y} - x\bar{y}}{(\bar{x})^2 - \bar{x}^2} \\ b = \bar{y} - a\bar{x} \end{cases}$$

$$b = 4\lambda Rm_0$$

$$\bar{x} = \int_{1}^{2} x_1 / p_2 = 10$$

$$\bar{xy} = \sum_{i=1}^{12} \bar{xy}_{i}, /12 = 371.98 mm$$

数据处理:

$$\overline{X}^2 = \frac{12}{12} X_1^2 / 12 = 122$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{\overline{x}\overline{y} - \overline{x}\overline{y}}{(\overline{x})^2 - \overline{x}^2} = 2.2$$

$$b=\bar{y}-a\bar{x}=10$$

EFF R = 1024mm

- 讨论:①旗数中视野变暗可移动彻灯 ②只能同一方向旋转以消除回程差 ③牛顿环实验前要将孔调至中央

物理实验 原始实验数据记录7024年11月15日

实验名称 等厚干涉一劈尖和牛顿环

实验仪器:

仪器名称	量程	最小量	估读误差	仪器误差	零位误差
钠光灯、	o-tomm	0.01 mm	0.001 mm	0.004mm	
溱数显微镜	0 70,				

物理现象及数据记录 (表格自拟):

1. 解尖 /mm

1. 分力	/mm				1
χo	X20	lo = 1 x20 - x0/	L左	Lto	L= LE-LE .
22.18	75.928	3.747	0.016	28.505	28.489

2.牛顿环

D左 21.743 D左 14.890 >= 14.890 y=14.68\$\$ y=12 46.991	14.99	0 21 555	15.194	15.298	21270 15410 5 820	21:19 15:530 6:589	20.999 15.645	20-840 15-772	15.95	16.061	20:410	
D/E 14.890 >= 14.890 2= 14.890 46.891	6.660	6-457	15.194	15.298	15410 5 820	15.530	15.645	15.772 F 011	15.90	16.061	16-220	
y=02 46.991	6.660	8.457	6.052	6.051	\$ 820	t. 589	1.354	F old	11.710	11. 15/1	11180	
y=02 46.991	0-00-				1	- / - /	1111	2.000	4/10	4-514	4010	
y=0 40.711	nu 25	UIU 193	29 08	21 615	23.87	31-23	28.66	125.183	22.49	20.286	17.556	32.378
2.44 01	41-77	0 60270	ro 2 10	1123 . 38	372.59	312.37	217.38	213.4	157.4	121.72	27.780	371-98
×4 751.86	225	196	149	144	121	100	21	64	49	36	沙	122

R标=1024mm. 入=589.3nm

指导教师: