

干涉加强: $\delta = \pm k\lambda$ $(k = 0,1,2,\cdots)$

干涉减弱: $\delta = \pm (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$ $(k=0,1,2,\cdots)$

干涉明纹: $x = \pm \frac{kD\lambda}{d}$ $(k = 0,1,2,\cdots)$

干渉暗纹: $x = \pm (2k+1) \frac{D\lambda}{d} \left(k = 0,1,2,\cdots \right)$

分波阵面法

引入新课









薄膜干涉: 光波经薄膜两表面反射后相互叠加形成的干涉现象

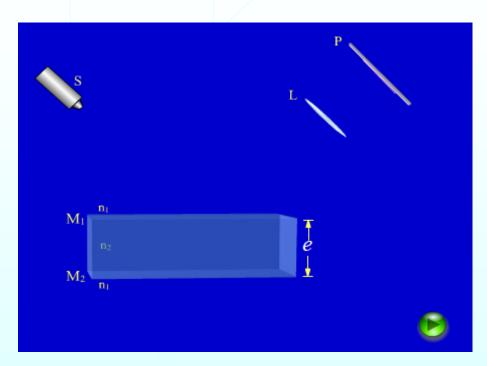


薄膜干涉的条纹特征取决于哪些因素?

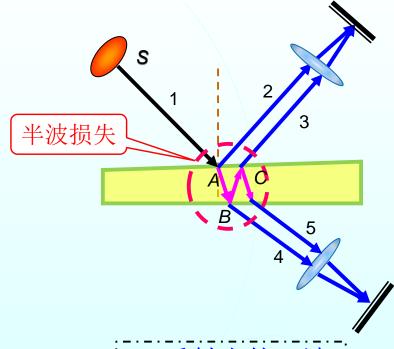
§ 12-5 薄膜干涉



一. 薄膜干涉



分振幅法



- 反射光的干涉
- 透射光的干涉 ¦

1. 薄膜干涉



1. 反射光的干涉

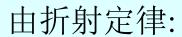
光程差:
$$\delta = n_2(\overline{AB} + \overline{BC}) - n_1\overline{AD} + \delta'$$

因半波损失产生的 附加光程差

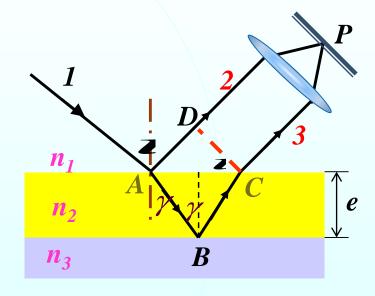
$$\therefore \overline{AB} = \overline{BC} = \frac{e}{\cos \gamma}$$

$$\overline{AD} = \overline{AC}\sin i = 2etg\gamma\sin i$$

$$\therefore \delta = \frac{2e \cdot n_2}{\cos \gamma} - 2e \cdot tg\gamma \sin i \cdot n_1 + \delta'$$
$$= \frac{2e}{\cos \gamma} (n_2 - n_1 \sin \gamma \sin i) + \delta'$$



$$n_1 \sin i = n_2 \sin \gamma$$



$$\therefore \delta = \frac{2en_2}{\cos \gamma} (1 - \sin^2 \gamma) + \delta'$$

$$=2n_2e\cos\gamma+\delta'$$

薄膜干涉



$$\delta = 2en_2\cos\gamma + \delta'$$

$$\delta = 2en_2\cos\gamma + \delta'$$

$$\delta = 2e\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2\sin^2 i} + \delta'$$

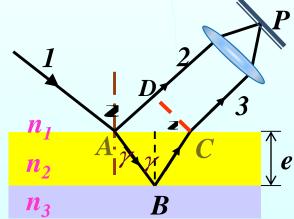
薄膜干涉条件:

$$\delta = 2e\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 i} + \delta' = \begin{cases} k\lambda & k = 1, 2 \cdots \\ (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} & k = 0, 1, 2 \cdots$$
 干涉减弱



附加光程差 δ' 如何取值?

$$\delta' = \begin{cases} 0 & \begin{cases} n_1 < n_2 < n_3 \\ n_1 > n_2 > n_3 \end{cases} \\ \frac{\lambda}{2} & \begin{cases} n_1 > n_2 < n_3 \\ n_1 > n_2 < n_3 \end{cases} \\ n_1 < n_2 > n_3 \end{cases}$$



 δ' 取决于膜及周围介质的折射率



透射光的干涉结果又如何呢?

一. 薄膜干涉

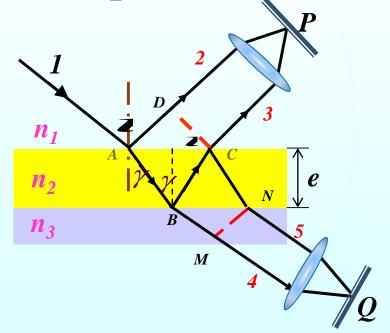


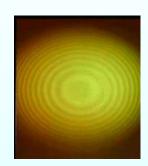
2. 透射光的干涉

$$\delta = 2e\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 i} + \delta' = \begin{cases} k\lambda & k = 1, 2 \cdots \\ (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} & k = 0, 1, 2 \cdots \end{cases}$$
 干涉减弱

其中:

$$\delta' = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\lambda}{2} \left\{ n_1 < n_2 < n_3 \\ n_1 > n_2 > n_3 \\ n_1 > n_2 < n_3 \\ n_1 < n_2 > n_3 \end{array} \right. \right.$$







结论: 透射光和反射光干涉条纹明暗互补

一. 薄膜干涉



课堂讨论:

$$\delta = 2e\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 i} + \delta' = \begin{cases} k\lambda & k = 1, 2 \dots \\ (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} & k = 0, 1, 2 \dots \\ \end{cases}$$
 干涉减弱

① e一定, i 变化时:

厚度均匀的薄膜形成的干涉, 称为等倾干涉

② *i* 一定, *e* 变化:

厚度不均匀的薄膜形成的干涉,称为等厚干涉

若单色平行光垂直入射(i=0),则光程差为:

$$\delta = 2n_2e + \delta'$$

二. 等倾干涉

$$\delta_{\mathbb{R}} = 2e\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 i} + \frac{\lambda}{2} = \begin{cases} k\lambda & \text{明纹} \\ (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{暗纹} \end{cases}$$

讨论: 干涉条纹特征

- ▶ 形状:一系列明暗相间的同心圆环
- ▶ 当膜厚和折射率一定时, 条纹级次仅取决于入射角。

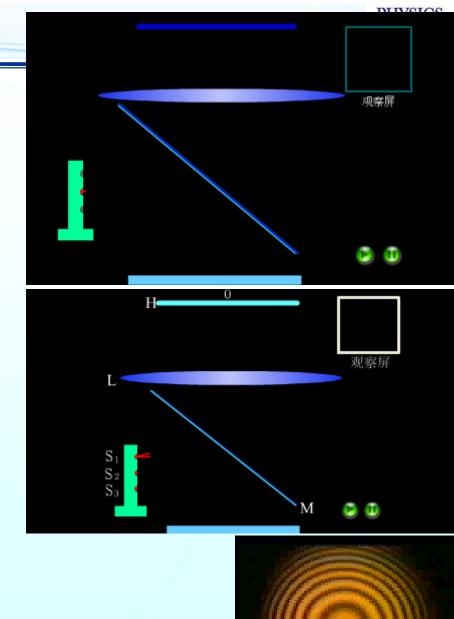
倾角相同的光线对应同一级干涉条纹

> 波长对条纹的影响:

$$k, e$$
一定, $\lambda \uparrow \rightarrow i \downarrow \rightarrow r_k \downarrow$



圆环为何是内疏外密的呢?





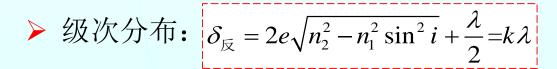
二. 等倾干涉



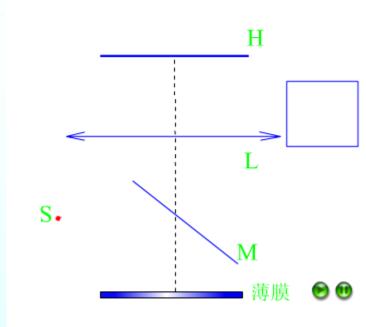
ightharpoonup 间隔分布: $\delta = 2en_2\cos\gamma + \frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda$

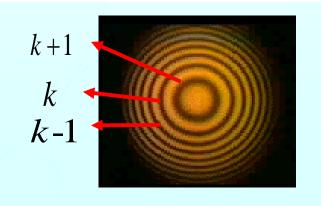
$$-2n_2e\sin\gamma d\gamma = \lambda dk$$

令
$$dk = 1$$
,角距离为 $\left|-d\gamma\right| = \frac{\lambda}{2n_2e\sin\gamma}$ $i\downarrow($ 向内 $),\sin\gamma\downarrow$, $d\gamma\uparrow$,内疏 $i\uparrow($ 向外 $),\sin\gamma\uparrow$, $d\gamma\downarrow$,外密



$$e$$
 一定时, $i \downarrow \to \delta \uparrow \to k \uparrow$,且 $i \downarrow \to r_k \downarrow$ 条纹中心级次高,即内高外低内高外低、内疏外密的圆环







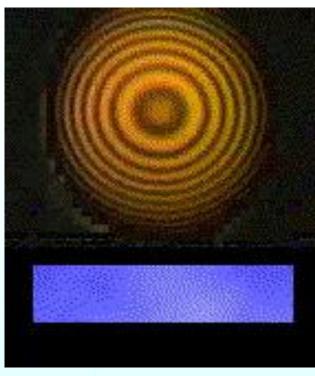


课堂思考: 膜厚改变条纹如何变化?

$$\delta_{\text{E}} = 2e\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 i} + \frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda$$

膜厚增加: $e^{\uparrow} \rightarrow i^{\uparrow}$, 条纹外扩

膜厚减小: $e \rightarrow i \rightarrow i$, 条纹内缩



结论: 改变薄膜厚度会改变中央条纹级次, 出现条纹的吞吐现象。

• 思考:透射光的干涉情况如何呢?







• 解决问题1:





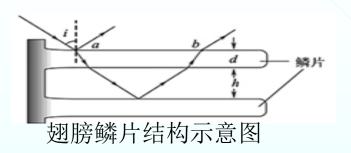
观察角度不同,产生干涉极大的波长随之变化,肥皂泡色彩不断变换。





解决问题 2







蜻蜓

- 翅膀上表面的色彩是薄膜干涉等原因产生的;
- 垂直向下观察,反射光在蓝绿光区形成干涉极大, 故翅膀上表面呈蓝绿色;
- 振翅时改变了观察方向,产生干涉极大的光波长随之变化, 就产生了彩虹般的绚丽色彩。



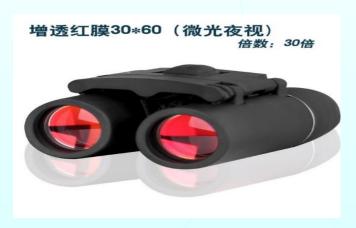
三、等倾干涉的应用



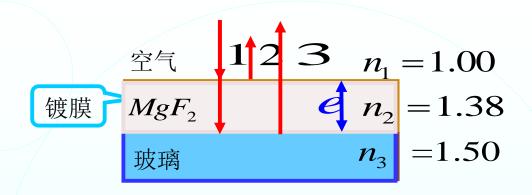
1. 增透膜

利用薄膜上、下表面反射光的光程差符合干涉相消条件来减少反射,从而使透射增强。









- $: n_1 < n_2 < n_3$,反射光在两个界面上均有半波损失
- $\delta'=0$

若光垂直入射: $\delta_{\mathbb{R}} = 2n_2e$

反射减弱时,透射加强,有: $\delta_{\mathbb{R}} = 2n_2e = (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$

$$\delta_{\rm 1} = 2n_2 e = (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$$

薄膜的光学厚度



例 空气中肥皂膜(n₁=1.33), 厚为0.32μm. 若白光垂直入射, 问肥皂膜呈现什么色彩?

解: : 反射光干涉加强

$$\therefore 2n_2e + \frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2n_2e}{k-1/2}$$

空气
$$n_1 = 1.00$$

 肥皂膜 $n_2 = 1.33$
 空气 $n_1 = 1.00$

$$k = 1$$
, $\lambda_1 = 4n_2e = 1702$ nm

$$k=2$$
, $\lambda_2 = \frac{4}{3}n_2e = 567 \text{nm} \rightarrow 黄光 \rightarrow 肥皂膜呈现黄色$

$$k = 3$$
, $\lambda_3 = \frac{4}{5}n_2e = 340$ nm

可见光范围400~760nm



2. 增反膜

利用薄膜上、下表面反射光的光程差满足相长干涉,因此反射光因干涉而加强。







空气
$$n_1 = 1.00$$
 $n_2 = 2.35$ 玻璃 $n_3 = 1.50$

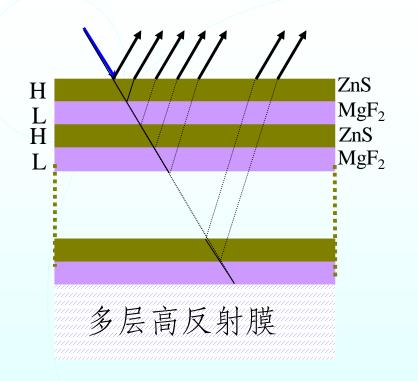
- :: $n_1 < n_2 > n_3$, 反射光在第一个界面处有半波损失
- $\therefore \delta' = \lambda/2$

若光垂直入射:
$$\delta_{\mathbb{R}} = 2n_2e + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

反射加强时,透射减弱,有
$$\delta_{\mathbb{R}} = 2n_2e + \frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda$$

拓展







推荐:《多层增透膜和高反射膜的基本构成特点》

曹建章,徐平,李景镇编著,科学出版社出版



例、在玻璃表面镀上一层 MgF_2 薄膜,使波长为 $\lambda = 550$ nm的绿光全部通过。 求: 膜的厚度。

解法一: 使反射绿光干涉相消, 由反射光干涉相消条件

$$\delta = 2n_2 e = (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} \quad (k=0,1,2,\cdots)$$

$$e = \frac{(2k+1)\lambda}{4n_2}$$

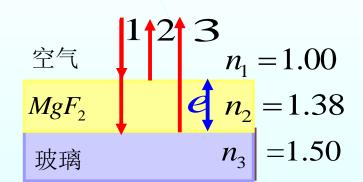
$$e_{\min} = \frac{\lambda}{4n_2} = \frac{550}{4 \times 1.38} = 99.6 \text{ (nm)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 3$$

$$m_1 = 1.00$$

$$mgF_2 = 1.38$$

$$m_3 = 1.50$$



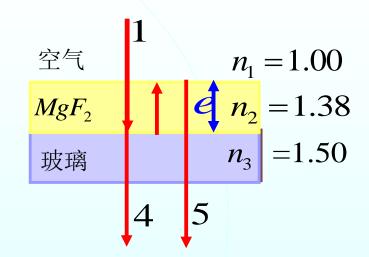


解法二: 使透射绿光干涉相长

由透射光干涉加强条件:

$$\delta = 2n_2e + \frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda$$
 $(k=1,2,\cdots)$

取
$$k = 1$$
 得 $e = \frac{\lambda}{4n_2} = 99.6nm$





问题: 此时反射光呈什么颜色?

$$\mathbb{R}_{k=2}$$
 $\lambda_2 = 2n_2e/2 = 412.5nm$

反射光呈现蓝紫色



例: 一油轮漏出的油 $(n_1=1.20)$,污染了某海域, 在海水 $(n_2=1.30)$ 表面形成一层厚为460nm的油膜。太阳在该海域正上方。

- (1) 一直升飞机的驾驶员向下观察,他看到油层呈什么颜色?
- (2) 一潜水员潜入水下, 看到油层呈什么颜色?

解: (1)由反射光干涉条件知,驾驶员看到油层颜色满足干涉加强

$$2n_2 e = k\lambda \qquad k = 1, 2, 3$$

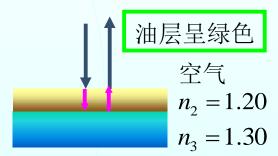
$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2en_2}{k}$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2en_2}{k}$$

$$k = 1, \ \lambda_1 = 1104 \text{ nm}$$

$$k = 2$$
, $\lambda_2 = 552 \text{ nm}$ 绿光

$$k = 3$$
, $\lambda_3 = 368 \text{ nm}$



(2)由反射光干涉条件知,潜水员看到油层颜色满足干涉减弱

油层呈紫红色

$$2en_2 = (2k+1)\lambda/2$$
 $k = 0,1,2,3$ $\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{4en_2}{2k+1}$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{4en_2}{2k+1}$$

$$k = 0$$
, $\lambda_1 = 2208 \text{ nm}$

$$k=1$$
, $\lambda_2=736$ nm 红光

$$k = 2$$
, $\lambda_3 = 441.6 \text{ nm } \$\%$

$$k = 3$$
, $\lambda_4 = 315.4$ nm

(由透射光干涉条件又如何计算呢?)





课后思考:

- 干涉滤光片的作用原理是什么?
- 试分析汽车车窗的镀膜问题

引入新课









为什么我们看到的花纹不是同心圆环呢?

四. 等厚干涉



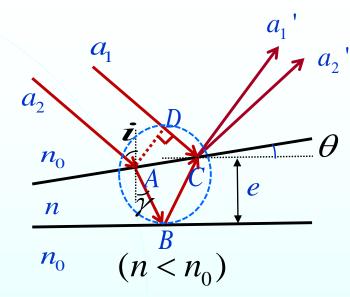
反射相干光的光程差

$$\delta = n(\overline{AB} + \overline{BC}) - n_0 \overline{CD}$$

若θ很小且薄膜很薄,

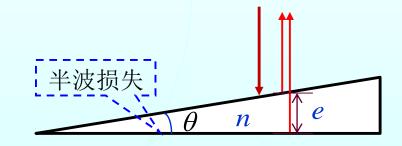
$$\delta = 2ne\cos\gamma + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$





如用单色平行光垂直入射 $i=\gamma=0$

$$\implies \delta = 2ne + \frac{\lambda}{2} = \delta(e)$$



同一厚度e对应同一级条纹----等厚干涉!

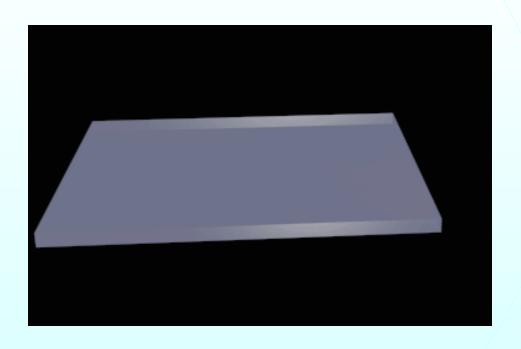


由光程差能判断出干涉图样有何特点?



1. 劈尖膜的结构

劈尖膜:夹角很小的两个平面构成的楔形薄膜

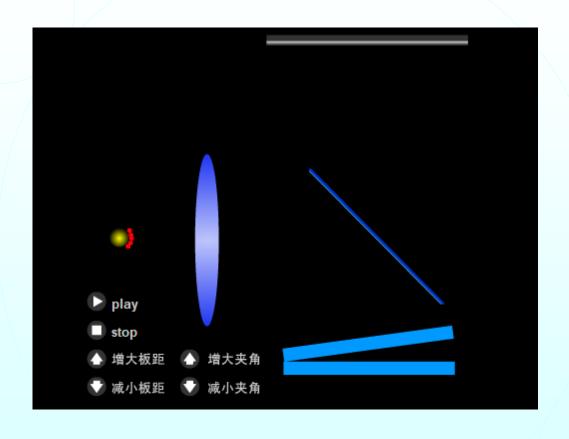


$$\theta \approx 10^{-4} \sim 10^{-5} rad$$





在劈尖膜表面如何产生干涉呢?





条纹明暗由什么决定?



2. 干涉条件

$$\delta = 2ne + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

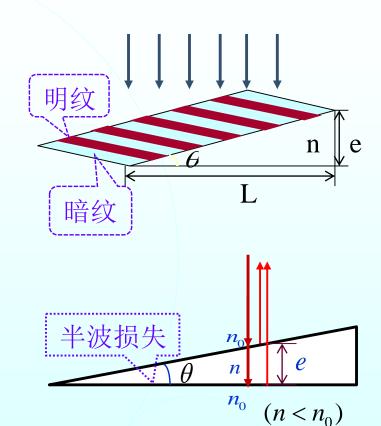
$$\begin{cases} = k\lambda & k = 1, 2, 3 \cdots & 明纹 \\ = (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} & k = 0, 1, 2 \cdots & 暗纹 \end{cases}$$

3. 劈尖膜干涉图样的特征

- 一系列平行于棱边的明暗相间的 平直条纹



• 棱边是暗纹!
$$e=0 \Rightarrow \delta = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$



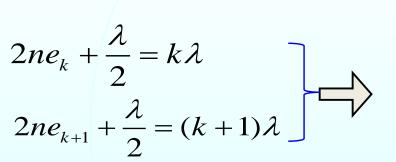




讨论:

$$\delta = 2ne + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

相邻明纹(暗纹)间的厚度差相同



$$\Delta e = e_{k+1} - e_k = \frac{\lambda}{2n}$$



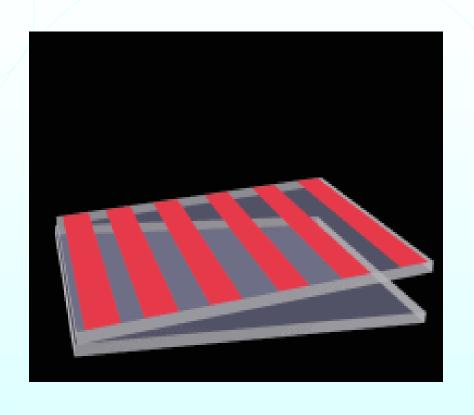
$$\therefore \Delta e = l \sin \theta$$

条纹等间距分布





课堂思考:转动空气劈尖的上玻璃片,条纹如何变化?



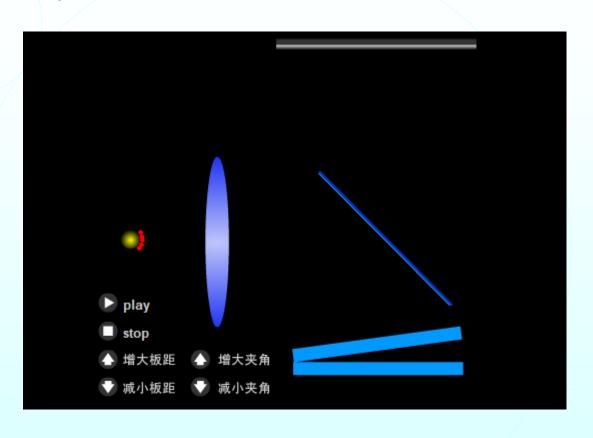
$$l \approx \frac{\lambda}{2n\theta}$$

- θ 越小,条纹越疏;
- θ 越大,条纹越密!





课堂思考: 平移空气劈尖的上玻璃片, 条纹如何变化?

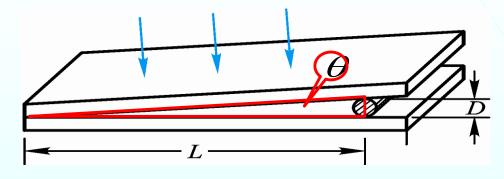


平板上移,条纹间距不变,向着棱边移动; 平板下移,条纹间距不变,远离棱边移动。



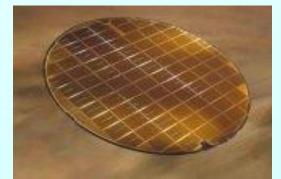
4. 劈尖膜等厚干涉的应用

✓ 测量细丝直径、薄片厚度 D

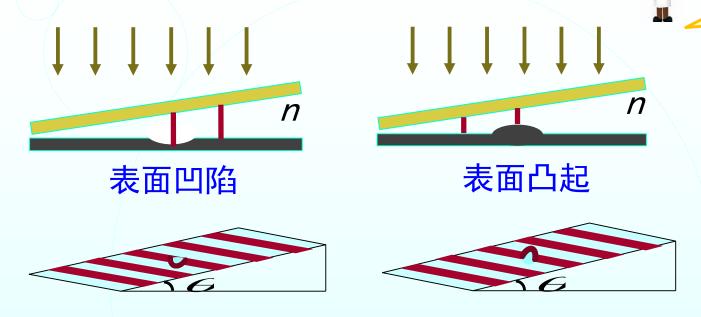


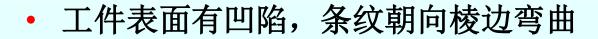


思考: 在半导体元件生产中,如何测定 硅片上的二氧化硅薄膜厚度呢?



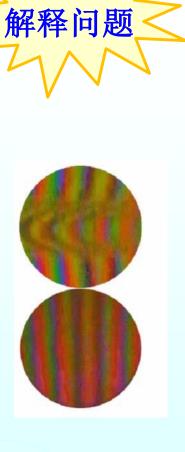
2、检查工件表面平整度





• 工件表面有凸起,条纹背向棱边弯曲

能检查不超过 $\frac{\lambda}{4}$ 的凹凸缺陷!

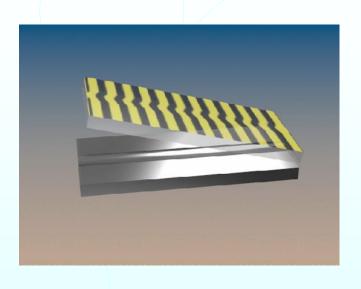


劈尖膜



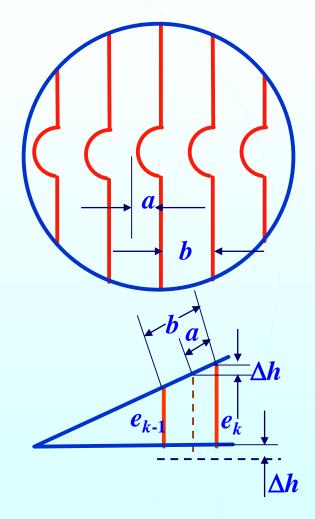


思考: 凹陷或凸起的高度是多少呢?



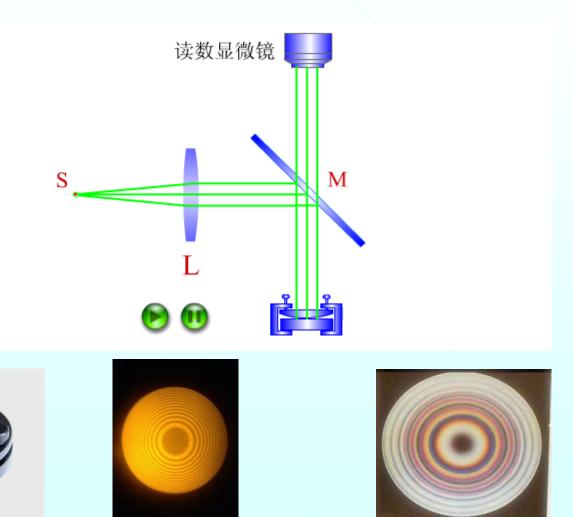
$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{\Delta h}{(e_k - e_{k-1})} = \frac{\Delta h}{\frac{\lambda}{2}}$$

$$\Delta h = \frac{a}{b} \frac{\lambda}{2}$$





1. 牛顿环实验装置及光路





2. 反射相干光的干涉条件

若单色平行光垂直入射,则考虑到半波损失

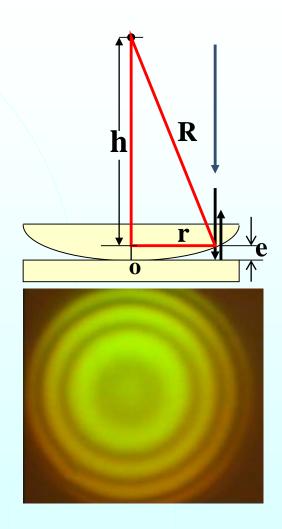
光程差:
$$\delta = 2ne + \frac{\lambda}{2} = \begin{cases} k\lambda & k = 1, 2, 3 \cdots \text{ 明环} \\ (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} & k = 0, 1, 2 \cdots \text{ 暗环} \end{cases}$$

3. 牛顿环干涉图样

$$(R-e)^{2} + r^{2} = R^{2} \longrightarrow R^{2} -2Re + [e^{2}] + r^{2} = R^{2}$$

$$\therefore R >> e \rightarrow 2Re >> e^{2}$$

$$\therefore e = \frac{r^2}{2R}$$





如何得知牛顿环的半径?



▶ 牛顿环半径公式:

$$\begin{cases} r = \sqrt{\frac{(2k-1)R\lambda}{2n}} & (k=1,2,\cdots) &$$
 明环
$$r = \sqrt{\frac{kR\lambda}{n}} & (k=0,1,2,\cdots) &$$
 暗环

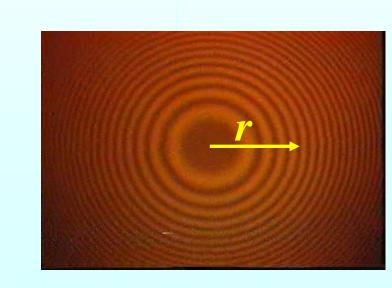


条纹特征:

明暗相间的内疏外密的同心圆环

$$\Delta r = r_{k+1} - r_k = \frac{\sqrt{R\lambda}}{\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k+1}}$$

- 中央为一暗斑 k=0, r=0
- 条纹级次内低外高





4. 牛顿环应用

- 检测透镜表面平整度
- ✓ 测透镜曲率半径 R 和波长 λ

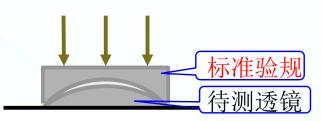
暗环
$$r = \sqrt{kR\lambda}$$
 $(k=0,1,2,\cdots)$

$$\begin{cases}
r_k^2 = kR\lambda \\
r_{k+m}^2 = (k+m)R\lambda
\end{cases}$$

$$ightharpoonup r_{k+m}^2 - r_k^2 = mR\lambda$$

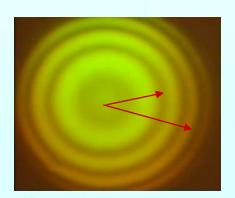
已知 λ ,测m、 r_{k+m} 、 r_k 可得R.

已知R,测出m、 r_{k+m} 、 r_k 可得 λ .



检验透镜表面









在牛顿环实验中将平凸透镜垂直上移,可观察到干涉条纹如何移动?

A. 向右平移

(B)

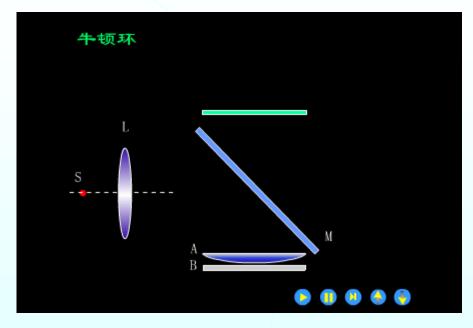
B. 向中心收缩

C. 向外扩张

D. 静止不动

E. 向左平移

$$e = \frac{r^2}{2R} + h \qquad (1)$$



暗纹条件:
$$2ne + \frac{\lambda}{2} = (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$$
 $k = 0,1,2\cdots$ $e = \frac{k\lambda}{2n}$ $k = 0,1,2\cdots$ (2)

$$r = \sqrt{\left(\frac{k\lambda}{2n} - h\right)2R}$$



拓展:



• 试解释运用"干涉膨胀仪" 测量热膨胀系数的原理?



§ 12-6 迈克尔逊干涉仪



光的干涉被广泛运用于精密测长



迈克尔逊干涉仪

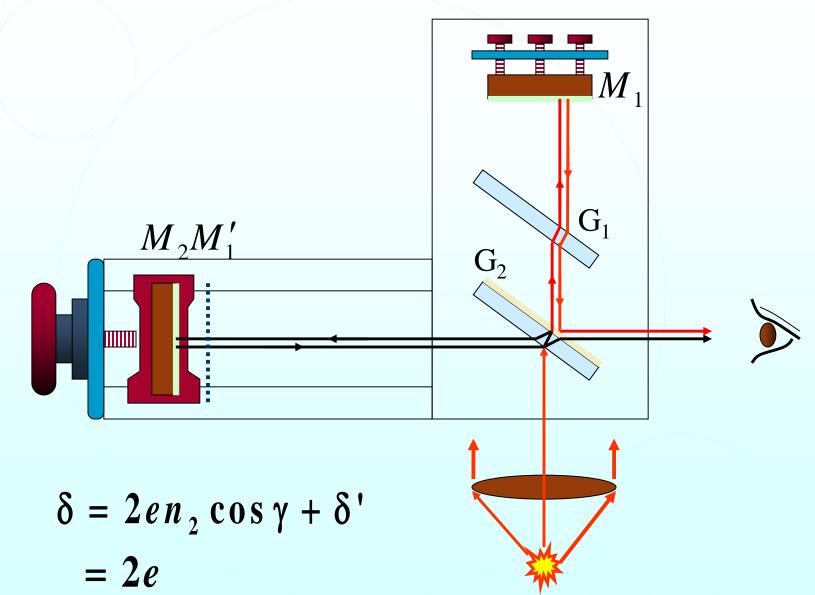


法布里-珀罗干涉仪

• 精度达到光波波长量级

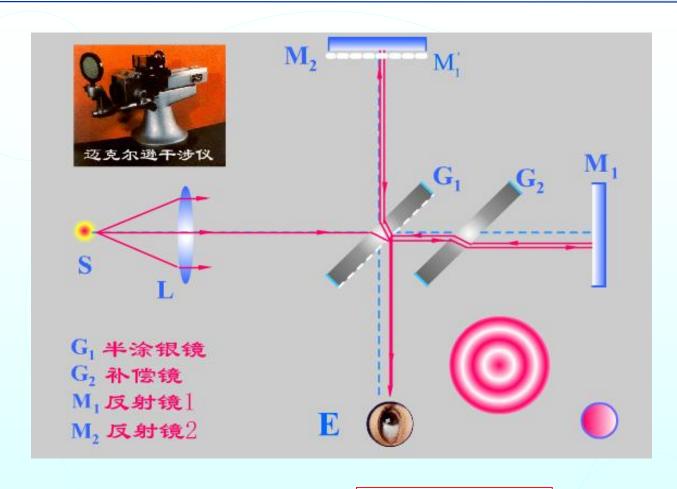
迈克尔逊干涉仪





在迈克尔逊干涉仪中看到的干涉条纹变化

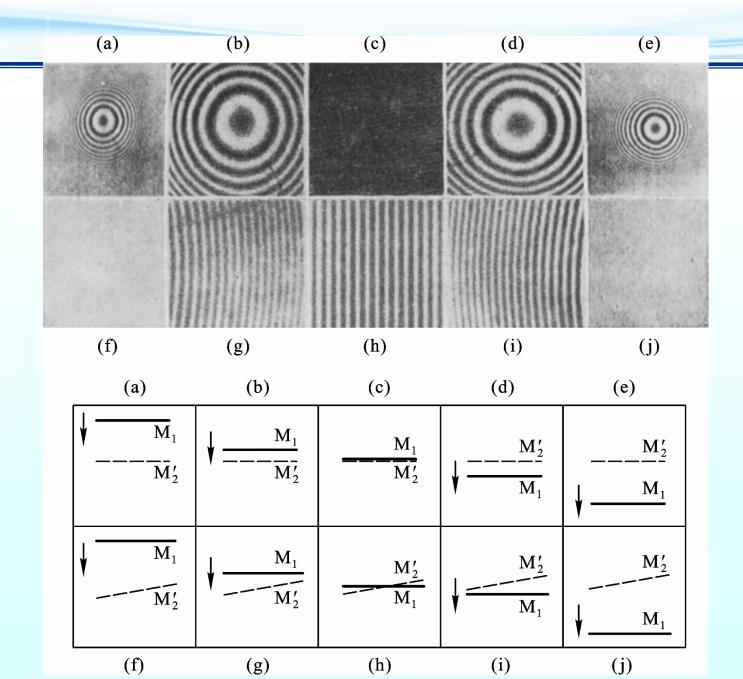




 M_1 移动距离为 Δd

条纹移动个数为N

$$\Delta d = N \frac{\lambda}{2}$$



PHYSICS



例、当把折射率为n=1.40的薄膜放入迈克尔逊干涉仪的一臂时,如果产生了7.0条条纹的移动,求薄膜的厚度。(已知钠光的波长为 $\lambda=5893$ Å)

解:

$$\Delta \delta = 2(n-1)t = \Delta k \lambda$$

$$t = \frac{\Delta k \cdot \lambda}{2(n-1)}$$

$$= \frac{7 \times 5893 \times 10^{-10}}{2(1.4-1)} = 5.154 \times^{-6} m$$