第2期

牛顿环测透镜曲率半径数据处理

何晓明

(青海师范大学 物理系,青海 西宁 810008)

摘 要:在误差理论中,有多种处理数据的方法.文章详细介绍了用逐差法、最小二乘法、加权平均法处理牛顿环测透镜曲率 半径的数据的方法和过程.

关键词:误差理论;数据处理;牛顿环

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在普通物理实验中, 牛顿环测透镜曲率半径实验作为一个典型等厚干涉实验是物理系学生必做的 一个实验. 通过实验, 可以轻松地测量透镜的曲率半径. 在实验数据的处理上, 也可以采用多种处理数据 的方法,如逐差法、最小二乘法、加权平均法等,在平时的实验中,我们只要求学生用逐差法来处理数据, 为了了解和掌握其它处理方法,本文将用多种方法来处理实验数据.

众所周知,在牛顿环测透镜曲率半径的实验中,我们所看到的干涉条纹是一系列同心圆环.实验中 利用测量各级环的直径(或半径),就可测得透镜的曲率半径,即透镜凸面曲率半径的计算公式为:R= $\frac{D_m^2}{4m\lambda}$. 式中 λ 为入射光波波长, Dm 为第 m 级圆环直径, m 为环序. 由上式可知, 只要正确测定第 m 级圆环 直径,即可算出透镜凸面的曲率半径.测量过程中,我们选择环序为6、7、8、9、10、16、17、18、19、20,实验 数据如下:

环序m	左1	左2	平均	右1	右2	平均	$\operatorname{Dm}(\operatorname{mm})$	$D^2m(mm^2)$
20	33.420	33.466	33.443	16.379	16.458	16.4185	17.0245	289.834
19	33.191	33.249	33.220	16.587	16.671	16.6290	16.5910	275.261
18	32.964	33.029	32.9965	16.811	16.892	16.8515	16.1450	260.661
17	32.727	32.792	32.7595	17.061	17.111	17.0860	15.6735	245.659
16	32.507	32.580	32.5435	17.301	17.352	17.3265	15.2170	231.557
10	30.910	30.962	30.936	18.880	18.961	18.9205	12.0155	144.372
9	30.603	30.671	30.636	19.222	19.275	19.2485	11.3885	129.698
8	30.283	30.340	30.3115	19.547	19.616	19.5815	10.7300	115.133
7	29.923	29.9993	29.958	19.909	19.958	19.9305	10.0275	100.550
6	29.546	29.630	29.588	20.276	20.331	20.3035	9.2845	86.202

方法一:用逐差法处理实验数据

采用逐差法处理实验数据,主要是考虑到玻璃接触状态引起的系统误差,因而不直接从牛顿环直径 D_m 去计算凸面曲率半径 R_1 而是通过 $(m_2 - m_1)$ 个相邻暗环 (或明环) 的直径平方之差 $(D_{m^2}^2 - D_{m^1}^2)$ 的算术 平均值 $\overline{D_{m^2}^2 - D_{m^1}^2}$ 来计算,由此可消除测量中的系统误差.即: $R = \frac{D_{m^2}^2 - D_{m^1}^2}{4(m_2 - m_1)\lambda}$

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$$\begin{split} \overline{D_{m^2}^2 - D_{m^1}^2} &= \frac{1}{5} \big[(D_{20}^2 - D_{10}^2) + (D_{19}^2 - D_{9}^2) + (D_{18}^2 - D_{8}^2) + (D_{17}^2 - D_{7}^2) + (D_{16}^2 - D_{6}^2) \big] \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \big[(289.834 - 144.372) + (275.261 - 129.698) + (260.661 - 115.133) \\ &\quad + (245.659 - 100.550) + (245.659 - 100.550) + (231.557 - 86.202) \big] \times 10^{-6} \\ &= 145.403 \times 10^{-6} (\mathbf{m}^2) = 1.45403 \times 10^{-4} (\mathbf{m}^2) \\ \mathbf{R} &= \frac{\overline{D_{m^2}^2 - D_{m^1}^2}}{4\lambda (\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_1)} = \frac{1.45403 \times 10^{-4}}{4 \times 5893 \times 10^{-10} \times 10} = 6.168_{\mathbf{m}} \\ \mathbf{R} &= \frac{D_{m^2}^2 - D_{m^1}^2}{4\lambda (\mathbf{m}_2 - \mathbf{m}_1)} = \frac{1.45403 \times 10^{-4}}{4 \times 5893 \times 10^{-10} \times 10} = 6.168_{\mathbf{m}} \end{split}$$

由 $R = \frac{D_{m^2}^2 - D_{m^1}^2}{4\lambda(m_2 - m_1)}$ 式可知本实验误差主要来自对 D 的测量,由各组 $D_{m^2}^2 - D_{m^1}^2$ 的数据与平均值 $\overline{D_{m^2}^2 - D_{m^1}^2}$ 的偏差 ΔD^2 计算测量值 R 的相对偏差 $\frac{\Delta R}{R} = \frac{\Delta D}{D_{m^2}^2 - D_{m^1}^2}$ 和绝对偏差 $\overline{\Delta R}$,并写出最后结果 $R = R \pm \overline{\Delta R} = R$. 具体计算见下表:

$(D_{m2}^2 - D_{m1}^2) \times 10^{-4} (m^2)$	$\overline{(D_{m^2}^2 - D_{m^1)}^2} \times 10^{-4} (m^2)$	$\Delta \! D^2 \! = \! \! \big[(D_{m2}^2 \! - \! D_{m1}^2) \! - \! \overline{(D_{m2}^2 \! - \! D_{m1}^2)} \big] \! \times \! 10^{-4}$	$\Delta \mathbf{p}^2 \times 10^{-8} (\mathbf{m}_2)$
1.45462		0.0005900	
1.45563		0.0000160	
1.45528	1.45403	0.0000125	2.3
1.45109		0.0000294	
1.45355		0.000480	

$$\frac{\overline{\Delta R}}{R} = \frac{\overline{\Delta D^2}}{\overline{D_{m2}^2 - D_{m1}^2}} = 2 \times \frac{2.3 \times 10^{-8}}{1.45403 \times 10^{-4}} = 0.03\%$$

 $\Delta R = 3 \times 10^{-4} \times 6.168 = 2 \times 10^{-3}$ m

 $R = (6.168 \pm 0.002)_{m} = 6.168(1 \pm 0.03\%)_{m}$

方法二:用最小二乘法处理数据

因为: $R = \frac{D_m^2}{4m\lambda}$,所以 $D_m^2 = 4R\lambda_m$, $D_m = 2\sqrt{R\lambda} \times \sqrt{m}$, 说明 D_m 与 \sqrt{m} 成线性关系.

令 $y=D_m$ 、 $x=\sqrt{m}$ 、b=2 $\sqrt{R\lambda}$ 、 $a\neq 0$,则上式变为:y=bx+a 的形式,取不同的 x 值,便有不同的 y 值,那么, $b=\frac{\bar{x_i}\bar{y_i}-\bar{x_i}\bar{y_i}}{-\bar{y^2}-\bar{y^2}}$; $a=y_i-b$ x_i ;相对误差为

$$\sigma_{b} = \frac{\sum_{(y_{i} - a - bx_{i})^{2}/(n-2)}}{\sum_{x_{i}^{2} - \frac{1}{n}(\sum_{x_{i}})^{2}}}$$

只要求出 a , b 的值,就可以计算出 $R , \Delta R$ 的值,详细数据处理如下:

$\mathbf{x}_{i}^{2} =_{\mathbf{m}}$	$x_i = \sqrt{m}$	$y_i = D_m$	x_iy_i	y _i —a	bx_i	$(y_i - a - bx_i)^2 \times 10^{-8} (m^2)$
20	4.4721	0.017025	0.076138	0.017192	0.017209	0.02890
19	4.3589	0.016591	0.072319	0.016758	0.016773	0.02250
18	4.2426	0.016145	0.068497	0.016312	0.016326	0.00250
17	4.1231	0.015674	0.064626	0.015841	0.015866	0.06250
16	4.0000	0.015217	0.060868	0.015384	0.015392	0.06400
10	3.1623	0.012012	0.037998	0.012287	0.012169	1.39000
9	3.0000	0.011389	0.034167	0.011556	0.011544	0.01440
8	2.7284	0.010730	0.030349	0.010891	0.010883	0.00640
7	2.6458	0.010028	0.026532	0.010195	0.010181	0.01960
6	2.2449	0.009285	0.022744	0.009452	0.009426	0.06760
$\overline{x_i^2} = 13.0000$	$\frac{-}{x_i} = 3.5283$	$\frac{-}{y_i}$ =0.0134	$\overline{x_iy_i} = 0.0494$		$\sum_{\mathbf{y_i}}$	$(a-bx_i)^2 = 1.64950 \times 10^{-8}$

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{b} = & \frac{\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i \bar{\mathbf{y}}_i - \bar{\mathbf{x}}_i \bar{\mathbf{y}}_i}{\bar{\mathbf{x}}_i^2 - \bar{\mathbf{x}}_i^2} = \frac{3.5283 \times 0.0134 - 0.049422}{3.5283^2 - 130000} = 3.8480 \times 10^{-3} (\mathbf{m}) \\ \mathbf{a} = & -\mathbf{b}_i - \mathbf{b}_i - \mathbf{b}_i - 0.01341 - 3.8480 \times 10^{-3} \times 3.5283 = -1.67 \times 10^{-4} (\mathbf{m}) \\ \sigma_b = & -\mathbf{b}_i - \frac{\sum_{(\mathbf{y}_i - \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} \mathbf{x}_i)^2 / (\mathbf{n} - 2)}{\sum_{\mathbf{x}_i^2} - \frac{1}{\mathbf{n}} (\sum_{\mathbf{x}_i})^2} = -\mathbf{b}_i - \frac{1.64950 \times 10^{-8} / (10 - 2)}{130.0000^2 - \frac{1}{10} \times 35.283^2} = 0.35 \times 10^{-6} \mathbf{m} \\ \overline{\mathbf{R}} = & -\mathbf{b}_i^2 - \frac{(3.848 \times 10^{-3})^2}{4 \times 5893 \times 10^{-10}} = 6.282 (\mathbf{m}) \\ \overline{\Delta}_{\mathbf{R}} = & -\mathbf{b}_i - \frac{3.848 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.35 \times 10^{-6}}{2 \times 5893 \times 10^{-10}} = 0.0001 (\mathbf{m}) \\ \mathbf{E}_r = & -\mathbf{b}_i - \frac{3.848 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.35 \times 10^{-6}}{2 \times 5893 \times 10^{-10}} = 0.0001 (\mathbf{m}) \\ \overline{\mathbf{R}} = & -\mathbf{b}_i - \frac{3.848 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.35 \times 10^{-6}}{6.282} \times \% = 0.02\% \\ \overline{\mathbf{R}} = & -(6.282 \pm 0.001)_{\mathbf{m}} = 6.282 (1 \pm 0.02\%)_{\mathbf{m}} \end{split}$$

方法三:用加权平均法处理实验数据

数 P_i 为 y_i 的测量精度 Δy_i 平方的倒数,即 $P_i = \frac{1}{\Delta y_i^2}$. 所以有:

$$\overline{R} \!=\! \! \frac{\overline{\sigma_{\!_{V}}}}{4(m_2-m_1)\lambda}, \quad \overline{\Delta_{\!R}} \!=\! \frac{\sigma_{\!_{v}}}{4(m_2-m_1)\lambda}, \quad E_r \!=\! \frac{\overline{\Delta_{\!\!R}}}{\overline{R}} \times 100\%$$

具体数据处理如下:

	20	19	18	17	16	10	9	8	7	6
左	33.443	33.220	32.9965	32.7595	32.5435	30.936	30.637	30.3115	29.958	29.588
右	16.4185	16.629	16.8515	17.086	17.3265	18.205	19.2485	19.5815	19.9305	20.3035
$\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{m}}(\mathrm{m})$	17.0245	16.591	16.1450	15.6735	15.2170	12.0155	11.3885	10.7300	10.0275	9.2845
$\underline{D_m^2(m^2)}$	289.834	275.261	260.661	245.659	231.557	144.372	129.698	115.133	100.550	86.202

$y_i = (D_{m2}^2 - D_{m1}^2) \times 10^{-4} (m^2)$	1.45462	1.45563	1.45528	1.45109	1.45355	$\Sigma_{\mathbf{y_i}}$	1.45403				
$\Delta_{\!$	5.9×10^{-4}	1.6×10^{-5}	1.25×10^{-5}	2.94×10^{-5}	0.48×10^{-4}						
$P_{I} = \frac{1}{\Lambda_{r}^{2}} \times 10^{12} (m^{-4})$	287.273	390625.00	640000.00	115692.54	434.028	$\Sigma_{\mathbf{P_i}}$	1147038.84				
$P_{I} = \frac{1}{\Delta_{y}^{2}} \times 10^{12} (m^{-4})$ $y_{i} P_{i} \times 10^{8} (m^{-2})$	417.87	568605.46	931379.20	167880.29	630.88	$\Sigma_{y_iP_i}$	1668913.70				
$\frac{-}{\mathbf{y_P}} = \frac{\sum (\mathbf{P_i y_i})}{\sum \mathbf{P_i}} = \frac{1668913.70 \times 10^8}{1147038.84 \times 10^{12}} = 1.45498 \times 10^{-4} \mathbf{m}^2$											
$(\overline{y_p} - y_i) \times 10^{-6} (m^2)$	0.03600	0.06500	0.03000	0.00389	0.00143						
$(\overline{y_p} - y_i)^2 \times 10^{-12} (m^4)$	0.00126	0.00423	0.00090	0.000015	0.0000021						
$P_i(\overline{y_p}-y_i)^2$	0.36200	1652.2344	576.0000	1.7354	0.0009						

$$\begin{split} & \sigma_{y} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum[P_{i}(\overline{y_{p}} - y_{i})^{2}]}{(n-1)\sum P_{i}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum 2230.3327}{(5-1)\times(1147038.84)\times10^{12}}} = 0.02\times10^{-6}\text{m}^{2} \\ & \overline{R} = \frac{\overline{y_{p}}}{4(\text{m}_{2} - \text{m}_{1})\lambda} = \frac{145.403}{4\times10\times5893\times10^{-10}} = 6.169\text{m} \\ & \overline{\Delta R} = \frac{\sigma_{y}}{4(\text{m}_{2} - \text{m}_{1})\lambda} = \frac{0.02\times10^{-6}}{4\times10\times5893\times10^{-10}} = 0.001\text{m} \\ & E_{r} = \frac{\overline{\Delta R}}{\overline{R}} \times 100\% = \frac{0.001}{6.169} = 0.02\% \\ & \overline{R} = (6.169\pm0.001)\text{m} = 6.169(1\pm0.02\%)\text{m} \end{split}$$

以上通过三种方法,对牛顿环测透镜曲率半径的数据进行了处理,每种方法有各自的优缺点和使用条件,在以后的实验数据处理中,可根据具体情况选择之.

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Data processing of Len's Curvature Radius by Method of Newton's Rings

HE Xiao ming

(Physics Department, Qinghai Normal University, Xining 810008, China)

Abstract: There are many methods to process the data in the error theory. The article describes in details about the methods and procedures of processing the data of len's curvature of Newton's Rings, by using graded datum subtractions, least square, and weighted mean method.

Key words: Error theory; Data processing; Newton's Rings