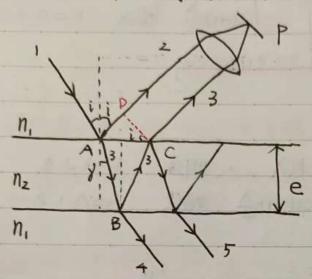
§ 2.2 薄膜干涉 —等版干涉

一厚度均匀薄膜的老程差



n2>n1

2.3列反射光的克程差

S3.2 = N2 (AB+BC) - N, AD+ 2 7 有半波损失

$$\begin{cases}
AB = BC = \frac{e}{\cos \gamma} \\
AD = AC\sin i \\
AC = 2e \tan \gamma
\end{cases}$$

 $S_{3,2} = 2n_2 \frac{e}{\cos \gamma} - 2n_i e \sin i \cdot \tan \gamma + \frac{\lambda}{2}$ $\therefore n_i \sin i = n_2 \sin \gamma$

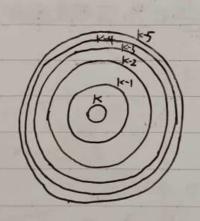
$$S_{3,2} = 2n_2 \frac{e}{\cos \theta} - 2n_2 e \sin \theta + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$
$$= 2n_2 e \cos \theta + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$n_2 \cos y = \sqrt{n_2^2 - n_2^2 \sin^2 y} = \sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 i}$$

二.等饭干涉

》取不列口

3.等倾条纹:一系列明暗相间的同心圆环



分布特点:级次内高外低分布内稀外宏

三.应用

老垂直照射空急中厚度均匀的透明介质薄膜 i≈0° 1°膜使反射之加强 —— 增反膜

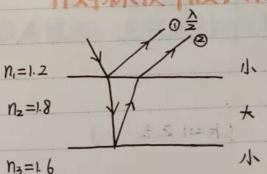
 $2n_{R}e+(\frac{\lambda}{2})=k\lambda$, k=1,2,3,-

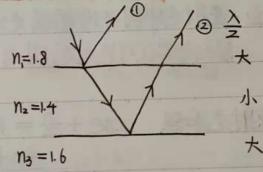
2°膜使透射之加强 —— 增透膜

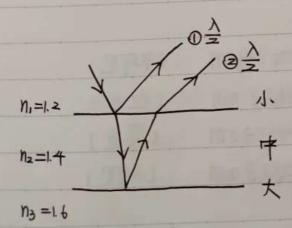
2nke+(全) = (2k+1)~ K=0.1.2.

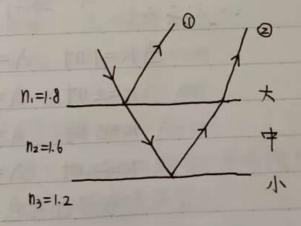
女有无丰波损失总法

n对标换丰波。n族次增大(成水)无丰坡提









汤1: 巨差垂直照射到空气中一厚度为380nm的肥皂膜上,没膜 n=1.32, 试问膜正面呈什么新色? 货面吃?

平: 正面: 及射之中因于時增强之的波长所对应的颜色 反面: 透射之中因于時增强之的波长所对应的颜色 (反射成路) 没一种要在可见之后因内

及射充加强 $2ne+ = k\lambda$ (k=1,2,3,···) $\lambda = \frac{4nd}{2k-1}$

当 K=1 时, 入=2006.4nm (不可见) K=2 时, 入=668.8 nm (红克) K=3 时, 入=401.3 nm (紫克) K=4 时, 入=286.8 nm (不可见) い上面呈红 悠色

透射色加强 2ne+ = (2k+1) = (k=0,1,2,--) 在可见克范围内,仅有k=2时,入=501.6nm (62) 二幅多级色.

ampus

例2:为建波长为550 nm的黄绿色光透射增强,反射减弱, 唇在寒机镜头上镀上一层 Mg后薄膜, Ng=1.38, Ng=1.50 求:(1)薄膜的最小厚度

(2) 此增透膜在可见老范围内有没有增加反射之强敌? 镜头看起来什么颜色.

Te 84: (1)
$$n_1 < n_2 < n_3$$

$$\delta = 2n_2 e$$

$$2n_2 e = (2k+1) \frac{\lambda}{2} \qquad k = 0.1.2, \dots$$

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

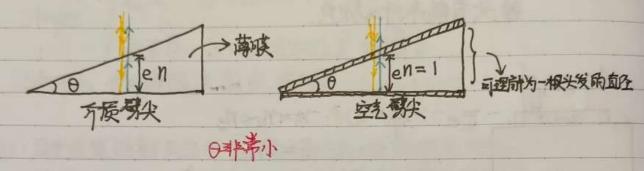
$$k = 0 \text{ Bt}, e$$

$$e = \frac{\lambda}{4n_2} = \frac{550 \times 10^{-9}}{4 \times 138} \approx 99.6 \text{ nm}$$

(2) 2n₂e=kλ K=1 λ₁=855 nm K=2 λ₂=4125nm R=3 λ₃=275 nm 可见克茂围为400-760 nm · 波长412.5 nm 的可见克有帽反 ⇒镜头看起来是紫克 Date

32.3 薄膜干涉 — 劈尖干涉

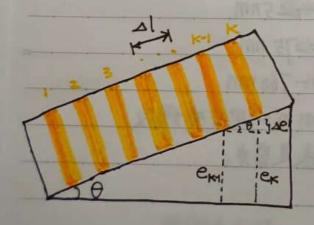
一. 劈尖干涉



1. 老程差

$$S=2ne+ = {K}$$
 ,明放 $K=1,2,3,...$ Kmmx $S=2ne+ = {K}$,明放 $K=0,1,2,...$ Kmmx \Rightarrow 先租差取决于联的写在 — 等厚于尚

2条及特点 — 等厚条及 在劈尖上形成平行核边的干涉条及



相帮两明(暗)条及高度差

$$\Delta e = \frac{\lambda}{2n}$$

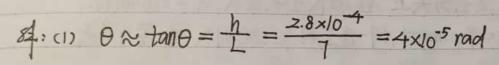
相對两明、暗涂及间距

$$\Delta l = \frac{\lambda}{200}$$

例:两块长L=7cm的平板玻璃,一等互相接触(称为核边), 另一边被高h=2.8×10 cm的多属膜肠开形成空气劈尖,

用入=600nm的平行之限射, 求:

- CD 劈尖角 B
- (2) 相邻明改的间距
- (3) 核边是明仪还是暗改
- (4)核立数超界一条明处压高核边的临岛上
- (5) 液钨、板上可心看到两朋及数和暗效数



$$|2\rangle \Delta | = \frac{\lambda}{200} = \frac{600 \times 10^{-9}}{2 \times 1 \times 4 \times 10^{-5}} \text{ m} = 7.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

(4)
$$\delta = 2e + \frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda$$
 $k = 2$ $\Rightarrow e_2 = \frac{(k - \frac{1}{2})\lambda}{2} = 4.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{m}$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{e_2}{\sin \theta} = \frac{e_2}{\theta} = \frac{4.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{m}}{4.9 \times 10^{-5}} = 1.125 \times 10^{-2} \text{m}$$

(5)
$$S = 2d + \frac{1}{2} = k\lambda$$
 明版 $k = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$ k_{max}

$$k = \frac{2e}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{2} \quad e^{\frac{2h}{\lambda}} + \frac{1}{2} \approx 9 \quad (承重)$$

$$S=2e+ = (2k+1)$$
 新放 $K=0,1,2,\cdots,k_{max}$ $K=\frac{2e}{2}$ e最大为h $\Rightarrow k_{max}=\frac{2h}{2}\approx 9$ (取惠)

八能看到9条明及,10来暗仪

二. 劈尖干埗的盆用

1.薄膜厚度的例里

2.光学有面平型度检查

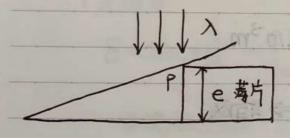
予覧时: 2e+全= K入 不登时: 2(e+xe)+ = (K+AK)入

>20= = 3AK

以他为在对性外位数化

3. 山= 10 (加三水一)

例1:两玻璃板-编相接触,另-编夹-满片,形成定气劈尖, 卓色克 重点照射在上述空气劈尖上, 近波长连唤发大, 入, = 500nm时, 海片旁为明处; 是=700nm时, 同一位置再次出现明效。求带片存在.



母:设 λ_1 、 λ_2 时,明纹的风吹分别为 K_1 , K_2 有: $\delta_1 = 2e + \frac{\lambda_1}{2} = K_1 \lambda_1$ $\delta_2 = 2e + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} = K_2 \lambda_2$

⇒ (2K₁-1) λ₁= (2k₂-1) λ₂ 入多大,K多小 且中间无其他明终出说

1 K1=K2+1

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2k_1-1}{2k_2-1} = \frac{2k_2+1}{2k_2-1} = \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} = \frac{7}{5}$$

> K2=3

由 $2e+\frac{\lambda^2}{2}=k_2\lambda_2$

⇒e=875 nm

例2:用入=500nm的单色汽垂直照射在由两块玻璃板构成的路壁包劈尖上。劈头角 0=2×10 frad . 若在 劈头内名满 n=1.5 购货件. 求从楼上数起第6个 明永仅在名满版体后移动的距离.

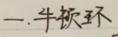
科
オ名入时、
$$S_1 = 2e_1 + \frac{\lambda}{2} = 6\lambda$$
 $\Rightarrow e_1 = \frac{11}{4}\lambda$
 $l_1 = \frac{e_1}{\sin \theta} = \frac{e_1}{\theta} = \frac{11\lambda}{4\theta}$
名入后: $S_1 = 2ne_1 + \frac{\lambda}{2} = 6\lambda$ $\Rightarrow e_2 = \frac{11\lambda}{4n}$
 $l_2 = \frac{e_2}{\sin \theta} = \frac{e_2}{\theta} = \frac{11\lambda}{4n\theta} = \frac{11\lambda}{6\theta}$
 $\Delta l = l_1 - l_2 = \frac{11\lambda}{4\theta} - \frac{11\lambda}{6\theta} = \frac{11\lambda}{4\theta} (1 - \frac{1}{15}) = 2.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$

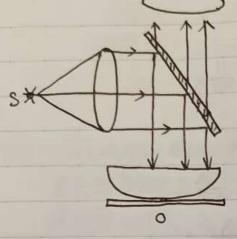
上京村上 五年上市社会

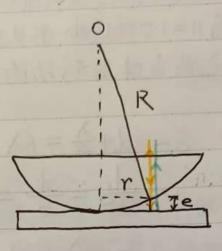
BUFFER WARE

2 = 31

32.4 牛顿环







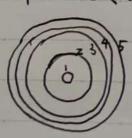
$$S = 2e_{K} + \frac{2}{2} = SK$$
 明环 $K = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$ (2KH) 章 暗环 $K = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$

$$\gamma^2 = R^2 - (R - e)^2 \approx 2Re \Rightarrow 2e_K = \frac{\gamma_K^2}{R}$$

$$\gamma_{KR} = \sqrt{\frac{(2K-1)R\lambda}{2}}$$

And All the Arms

条次特点: 等厚于涉杀及 里疏外密; 级数向外增加



众间僚处充满折射率为n的介质对

$$S=2ne_{K}+(\frac{\lambda}{2})=SK\lambda$$
 , $K=1,2,3,\cdots$
(2KH) $\frac{\lambda}{2}$, $K=0,1,2,\cdots$

二. 牛顿环的名用

1.测透镜球面的半径尺: 已知入、侧M, Yk+m, Yk ⇒尺

2. 例胶长: 例 M. Nx+m. Yx, R ⇒ 入

牛顿弘问越解遐恩路

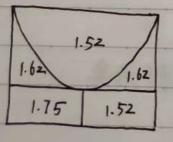
Steps. 制断问除是否全入介质,创出机应克克差 Steps. 想到明. 暗环牛及公式,特殊物形要找几份美和 Steps. 情及反用。 Timin - Tic = mR入

131:用紫克照射,第K级明改的半径 7k=3.0×10³m, K吸役上数多16个明改半径 7k+16=5.0×10⁻³m,4板外 曲率半径 R=2.5 m, 求 常克的波长

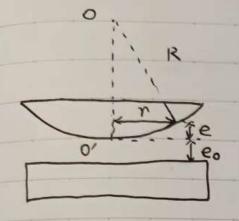
87:
$$\gamma_{k} = \sqrt{\frac{(2k+1)R\lambda}{2}}$$
 $\gamma_{k+16} = \sqrt{\frac{[2(k+16)-1]R\lambda}{2}}$
 $\gamma_{k+16} - \gamma_{k}^{2} = 16R\lambda$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 4.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

1到2:三种材料构成的牛顿环装置上,用草色之垂宜照射,在反射之中看到干涉私众,则在接触点处形成的圆趾为?



例3: 手校环装置如图, 平凸透镜 曲率半径为尺, 顶点到 平板玻璃的距离为已。, 用波长为入的平色克墨直 牛板环装置入射, 求反射克形成的牛板环各 暗环半径



料: 没某处暗环节分下 空气膜原放为e $\Gamma'=R'-(R-e)'=2Re$ $S=2(e+e_o)+\stackrel{?}{\rightarrow}=(2K+1)\stackrel{?}{\rightarrow}$ $\Rightarrow \Gamma_K=\sqrt{R(K\lambda-2e_o)}$ $K\lambda-2e_o > 0 \Rightarrow K > \frac{2e_o}{N}$