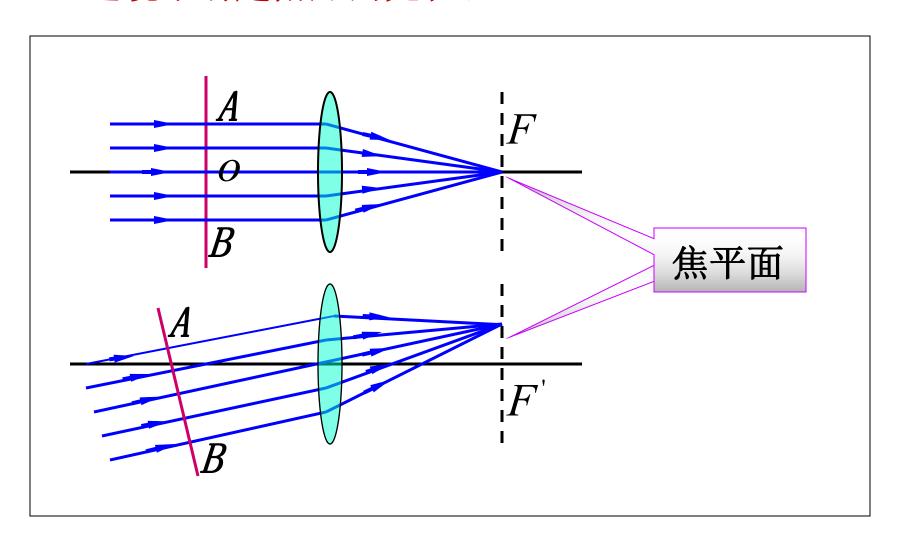
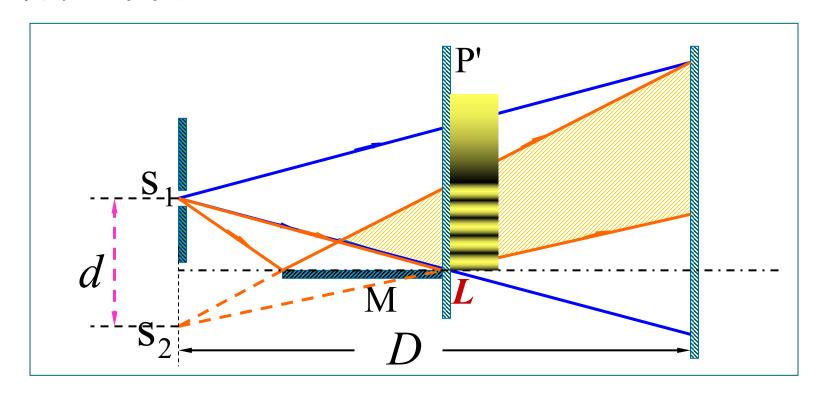
**透镜不引起附加的光程差



**劳埃德镜实验



与双缝干涉对比:

- ① 明暗条纹位置反转。
- 一路光在平面镜反射时,有"半波损失",光波相位有π的突变。
- ② 条纹分布区域限于屏的上半部分。

§ 2 薄膜干涉

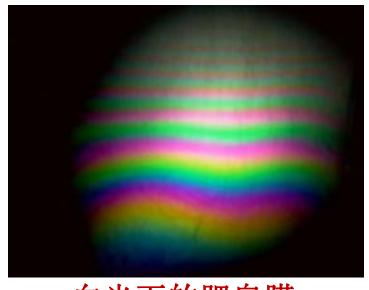
——分振幅干涉



白光下的油膜



平晶间空气隙干涉条纹



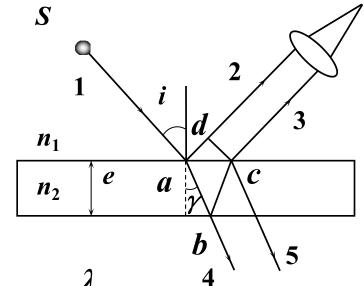
白光下的肥皂膜

一、平行平面薄膜的干涉

$$n_2 > n_1$$

两束反射相干光的光程差:

$$\delta = n_2(\overline{ab} + \overline{bc}) - n_1\overline{ad} + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$



$$\delta = n_2 \frac{2e}{\cos \gamma} - n_1 2e \frac{\sin \gamma}{\cos \gamma} \sin i + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

由 $n_1 \sin i = n_2 \sin \gamma$

$$\delta = n_2 \frac{2e}{\cos \gamma} - n_2 2e \frac{\sin \gamma}{\cos \gamma} \sin \gamma + \frac{\lambda}{2} = 2en_2 \cos \gamma + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

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

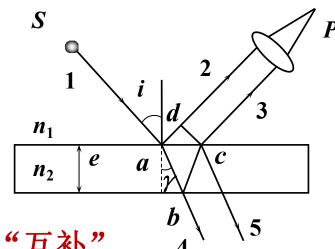
$$\delta = 2e\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 i} + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$= \begin{cases} k \lambda & \text{干涉加强,亮纹 } k = 1, 2, \dots \\ (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{干涉减弱,暗纹 } k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

当 $e \times n_2 \times n_1$ 确定,则相同入射角的入射光线有相同光程差。它们在透镜焦平面上构成同一级条纹,称等倾干涉。

▶ 两束透射相干光的光程差:

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



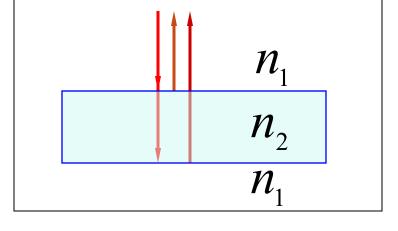
-透射光相干图样与反射光相干图样"互补"

当光线垂直入射时 $i=0^\circ$

$$i=0^{\circ}$$

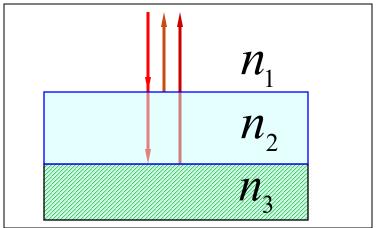
当
$$n_2 > n_1$$
 时

$$\delta = 2dn_2 + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$



当
$$n_3 > n_2 > n_1$$
 时

$$\delta = 2dn_2$$



**增透膜、多层膜

1. 增透膜

对某一特定波长 λ , 反射干 涉相消,透过相长。

$$ne = \frac{\lambda}{4}, \frac{3\lambda}{4} \cdots$$

2. 反射膜

对某一特定波长,反射干涉 加强,使反射率大大加强, 透射率相应减少。

多层膜可从白光中获得特定波 长范围的<mark>准单色光</mark>。

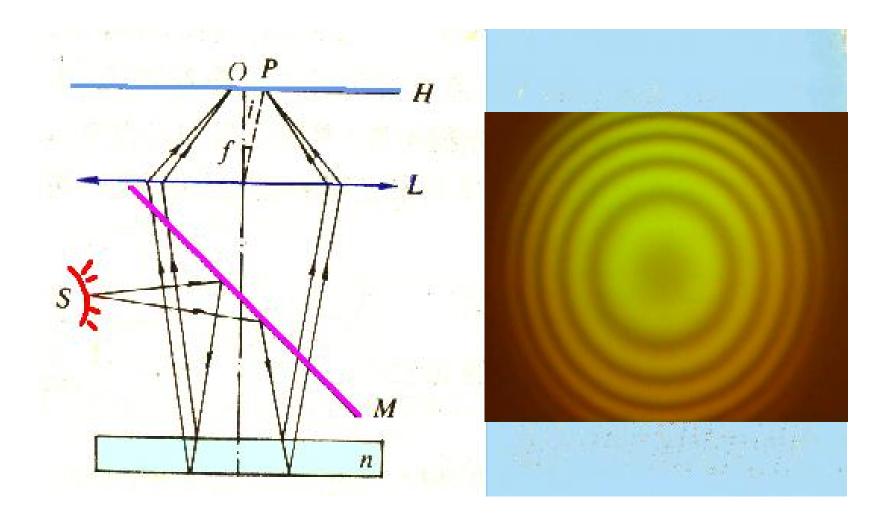
$$ZnS$$
 $n_1 = 2.35$
 MgF_2 $n_2 = 1.38$
 ZnS
 MgF_2

ZnS

MgF,

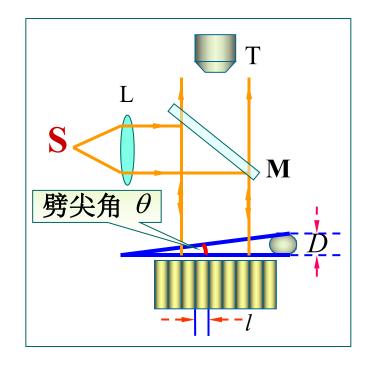
玻璃

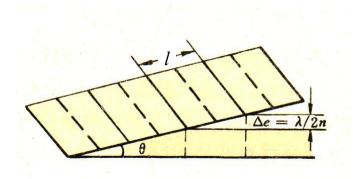
等倾干涉实验:
$$\delta = 2e\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 i} + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$



二、等厚干涉

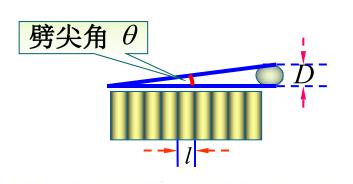
1. 劈尖干涉





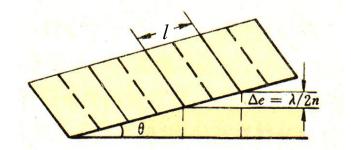
$$\delta = 2ne + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$e = \begin{cases} \frac{(2k-1)\lambda}{4n}, & k = 1, 2, \dots \\ \frac{k\lambda}{2n}, & k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$



讨论:

(1) 相同膜厚 e_k 对应于同一级条纹;

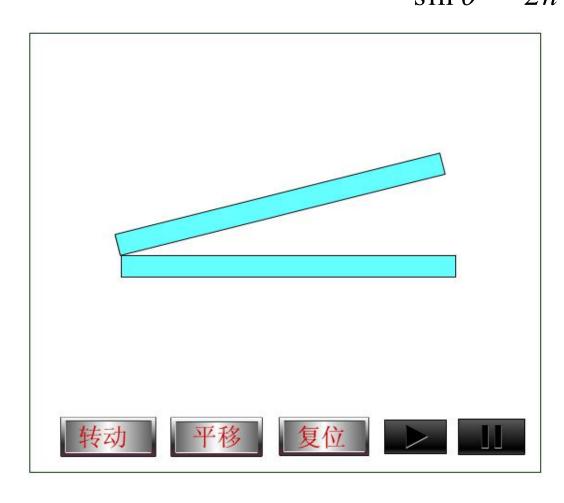


- (2) e=0 的棱边处是暗纹,这是"半波损失"的一例证;
- (3) 任意相邻明(暗)纹间距为1

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

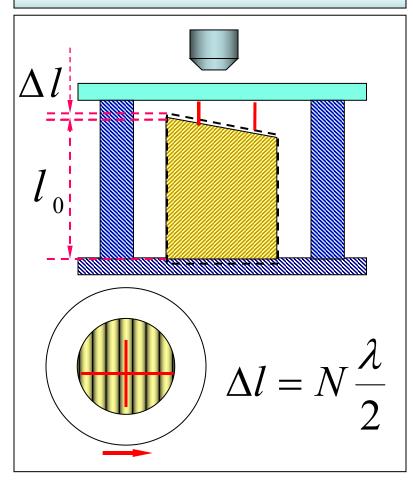
(4) 干涉条纹的移动

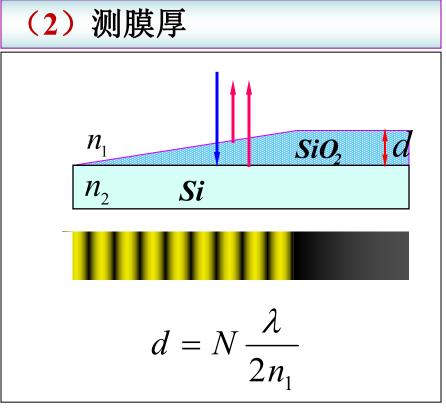
每一级条纹对应劈尖内的一个厚度,当此厚度位置改变时,对应的条纹随之移动。 $l = \frac{\Delta e}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\lambda}{2n \sin \theta}$



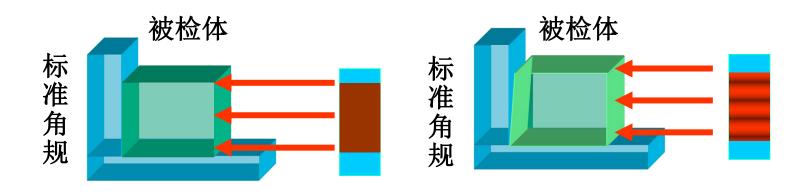
** 劈尖干涉的应用

(1) 干涉膨胀仪

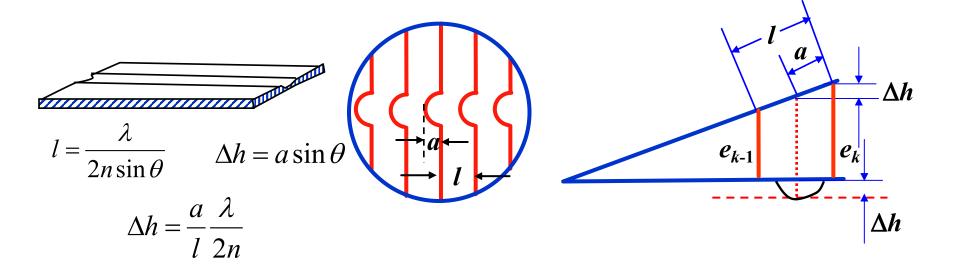




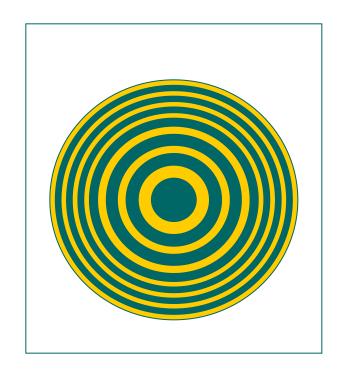
$$l = \frac{\Delta e}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\lambda}{2n \sin \theta}$$

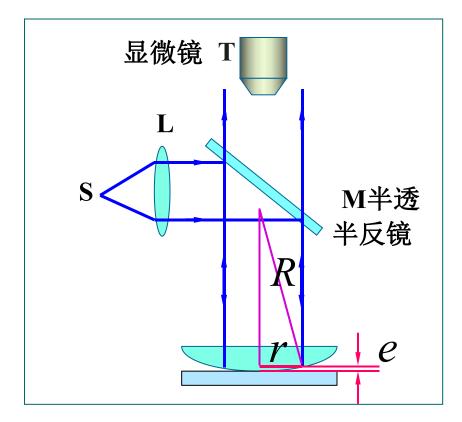


**测表面不平度(见例11-3)



2. 牛顿环





- (1) 干涉图样:内疏外密、中心为暗点的圆环;
- (2) 明环(干涉加强)、暗环(干涉减弱)的条件:

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

$$S = 2ne + \frac{\lambda}{2} = \begin{cases} k\lambda \\ (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow e = \begin{cases} (2k-1)\frac{\lambda}{4n} \\ \frac{k\lambda}{2n} \end{cases}$$

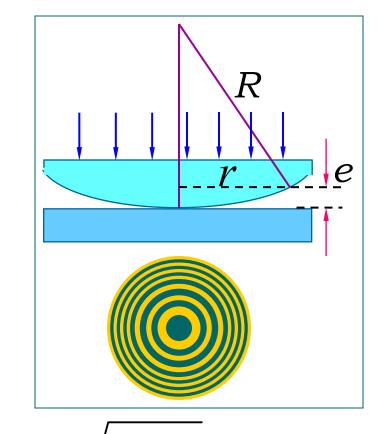
(3) 明(暗)环的半径:

$$r^{2} = R^{2} - (R - e)^{2}$$

$$= 2Re - e^{2} \approx 2Re \implies r = \sqrt{2R} e$$

明环半径
$$r_{\text{H}} = \sqrt{\frac{(2k-1)R\lambda}{2n}}$$
 $k = 1, 2, \dots$

暗环半径
$$r_{\rm fi} = \sqrt{\frac{kR\lambda}{n}}$$



$$k=1, 2, \cdots$$

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

明环半径

$$r_{\text{H}} = \sqrt{\frac{(2k-1)R\lambda}{2n}}$$

暗环半径 r_暗

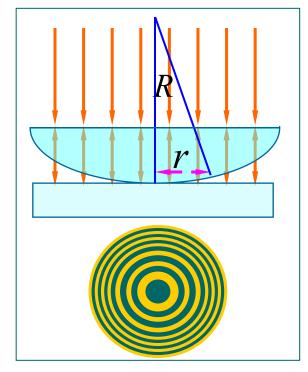
$$r_{\stackrel{\text{\tiny $\rm lift}$}{=}} = \sqrt{\frac{kR\lambda}{n}}$$

- ♣ 从反射光中观测,中心点是暗点还是亮点?从透射光中观测,中心点是暗点还是亮点?
- ▲ 等厚干涉,条纹间距不等,为什么?
- + 将牛顿环置于 n > 1 的液体中,条纹变密!
- ♣ 应用例子:可以用来测量光波波长, 用于检测透镜质量,曲率半径等。

$$r_k^2 = kR\lambda$$

$$r_{k+m}^2 = (k+m)R\lambda$$

$$R = \frac{r_{k+m}^2 - r_k^2}{m\lambda}$$



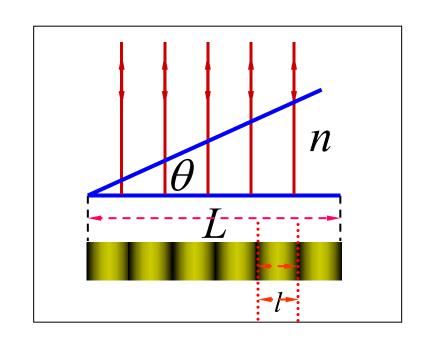
例1 有一玻璃劈尖,放在空气中,劈尖夹角 $\theta=8\times10^5$ rad,用波长 $\lambda=589$ nm 的单色光垂直入射时,测得干涉条纹的宽度 l=2.4mm ,求这玻璃的折射率。

解:

$$\therefore l\sin\theta = \Delta e = \frac{\lambda}{2n}$$

$$\therefore n = \frac{\lambda}{2l \sin \theta}$$

 \therefore θ 很小, \therefore $\sin \theta \approx \theta$



$$n = \frac{5.89 \times 10^{-7} \,\mathrm{m}}{2 \times 8 \times 10^{-5} \times 2.4 \times 10^{-3} \,\mathrm{m}} = 1.53$$

例2 用氦氖激光器发出的波长为633nm的单色光做牛顿环实验,测得第个k 暗环的半径为5.63mm,第k+5暗环的半径为7.96mm,求平凸透镜的曲率半径R.

解:
$$r_{k} = \sqrt{kR \lambda} \qquad r_{k+5} = \sqrt{(k+5)R\lambda}$$
$$r_{k+5}^{2} - r_{k}^{2} = 5R\lambda$$
$$R = \frac{r_{k+5}^{2} - r_{k}^{2}}{5\lambda}$$

$$R = \frac{(7.96 \times 10^{-3})^2 - (5.63 \times 10^{-3})^2}{5 \times 633 \times 10^{-9}} = 10.0(\text{m})$$

三、迈克耳孙干涉仪

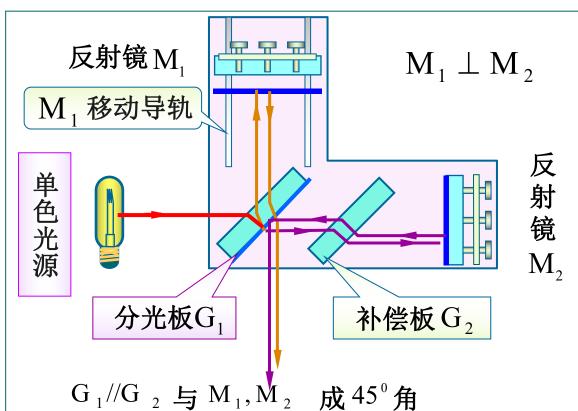


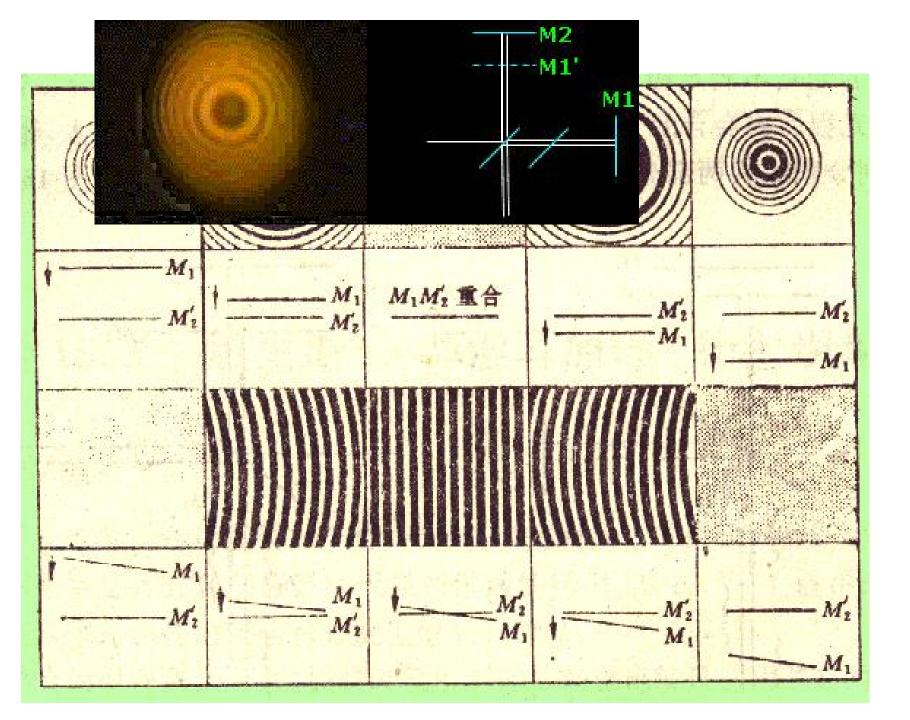
迈克耳孙 A.A.Michelson 美籍德国人

一一因创造精密光 学仪器,用以进行 光谱学和度量学的 研究,并精确测出 光速,获1907年诺 贝尔物理奖。

迈克尔孙干涉仪——

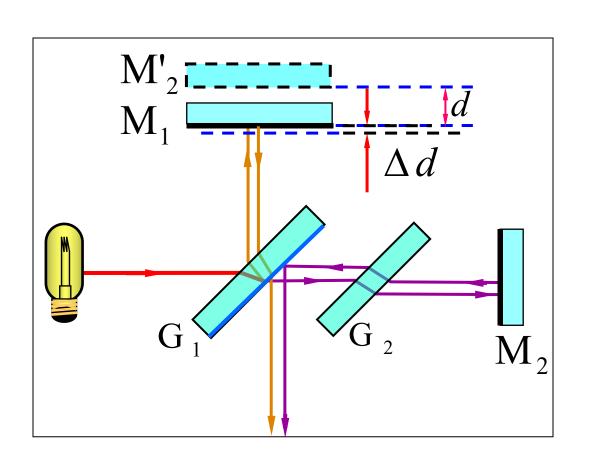






迈克耳孙干涉仪的主要特性

- (1) 两相干光束完全分开;
- (2) 两光束的光程差可调。



移动反射镜

