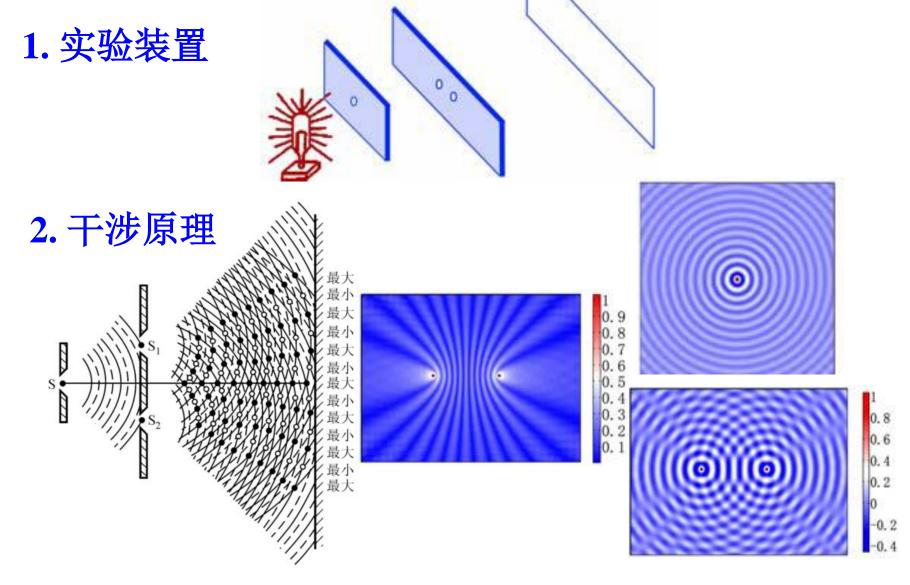
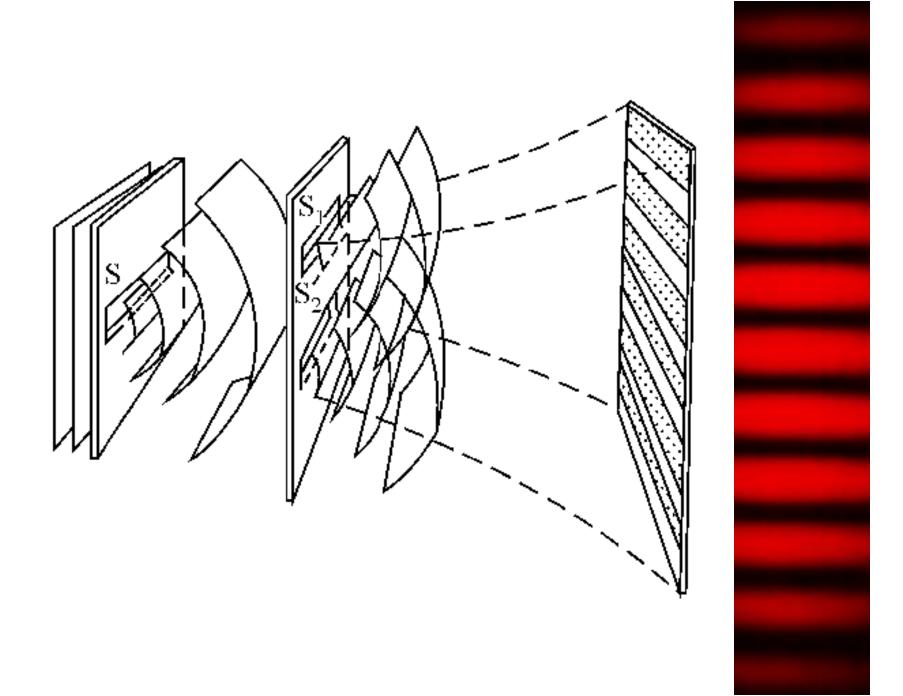
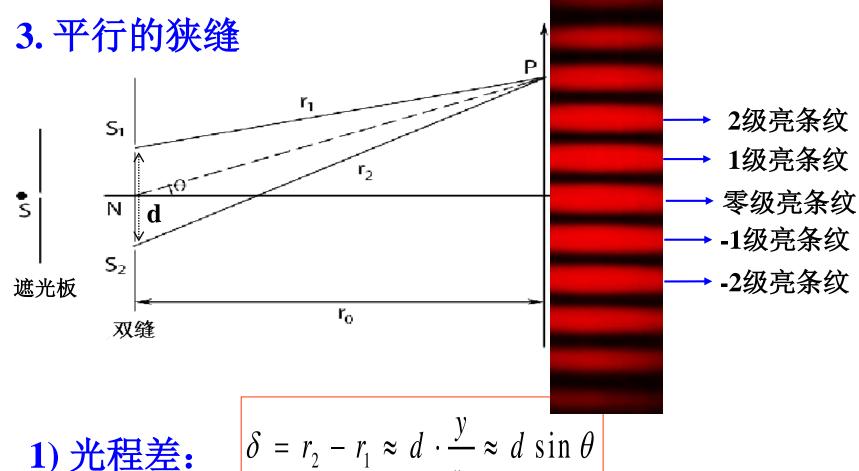
§ 1.3 分波振面干涉(双光束干涉)

一. 杨氏实验







2) 干涉光强:
$$I = A^{2} + A^{2} + 2 A_{1} A_{2} \cos \Delta \varphi$$

3) 干涉图样: 明暗相间的直条纹.

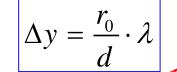
4)条纹宽度、条纹间距

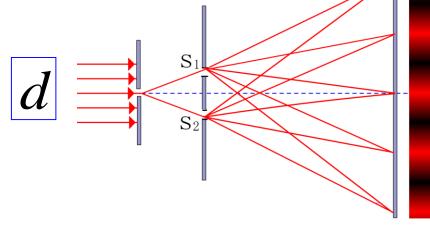
☆ 条纹宽度: 指亮条纹宽度, 相邻极小之间的距离。

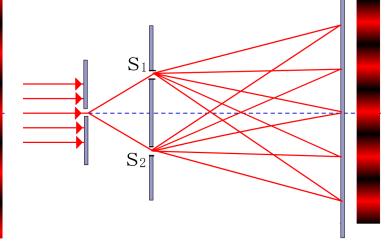
☆ 条纹间距: 相邻明条纹中心之间的距离。

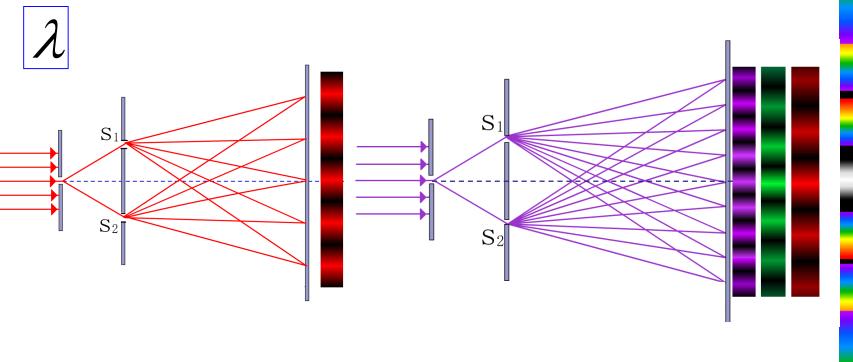
$$\Delta y = \frac{r_0}{d} \cdot \lambda$$
 也与j无关,条纹是等间距的。

5)条纹变化





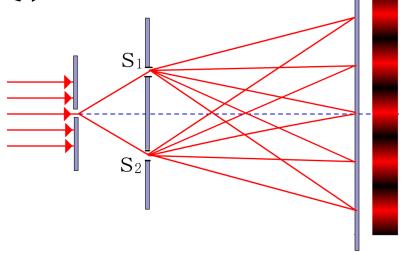




$$\Delta y = \frac{r_0}{d} \cdot \lambda$$

> 将双孔干涉装置由空气中放入水中时,干涉条

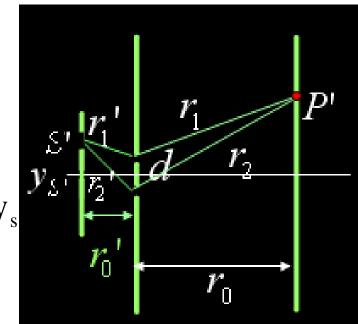
纹有何变化?



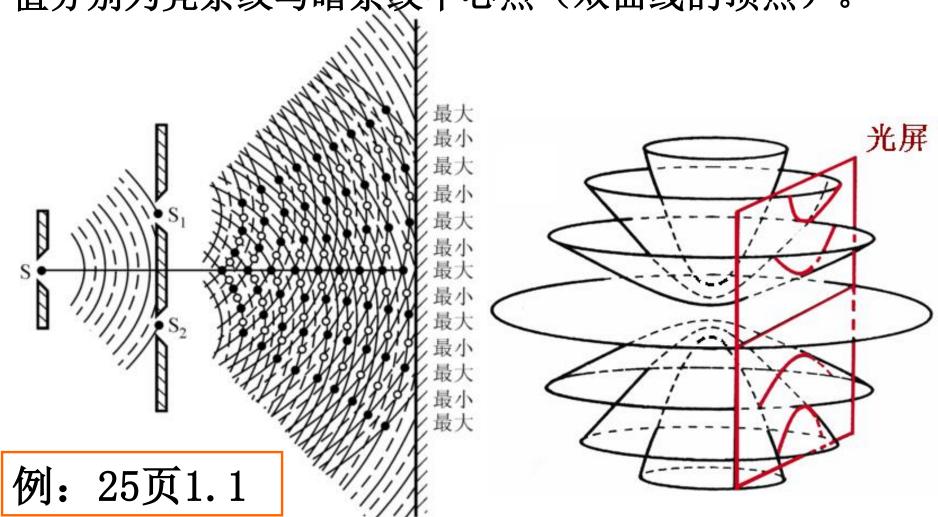
> 缝S移动时,条纹如何移动?

缝S移动时,条纹反方向移动:

$$y_s$$

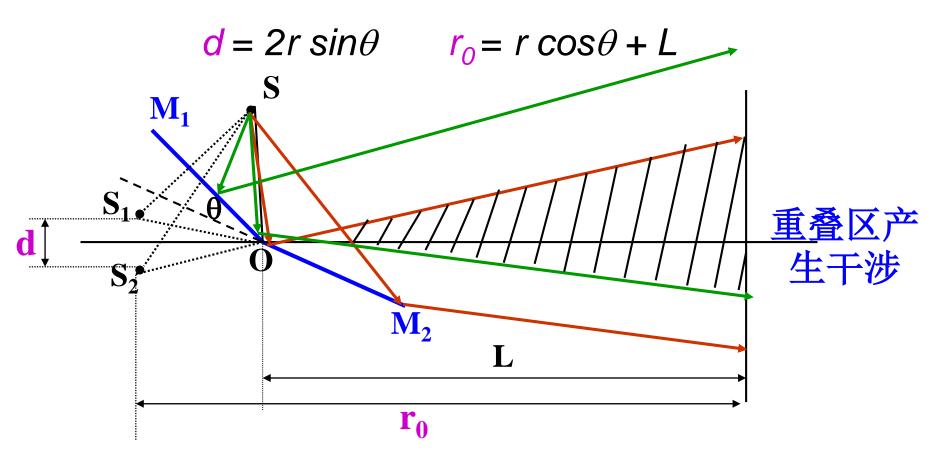


如果 S_1 、 S_2 是两个小孔,则屏幕上得到的是一组如右图所示的双曲线。前面所求的光强极大值与极小值分别为亮条纹与暗条纹中心点(双曲线的顶点)。

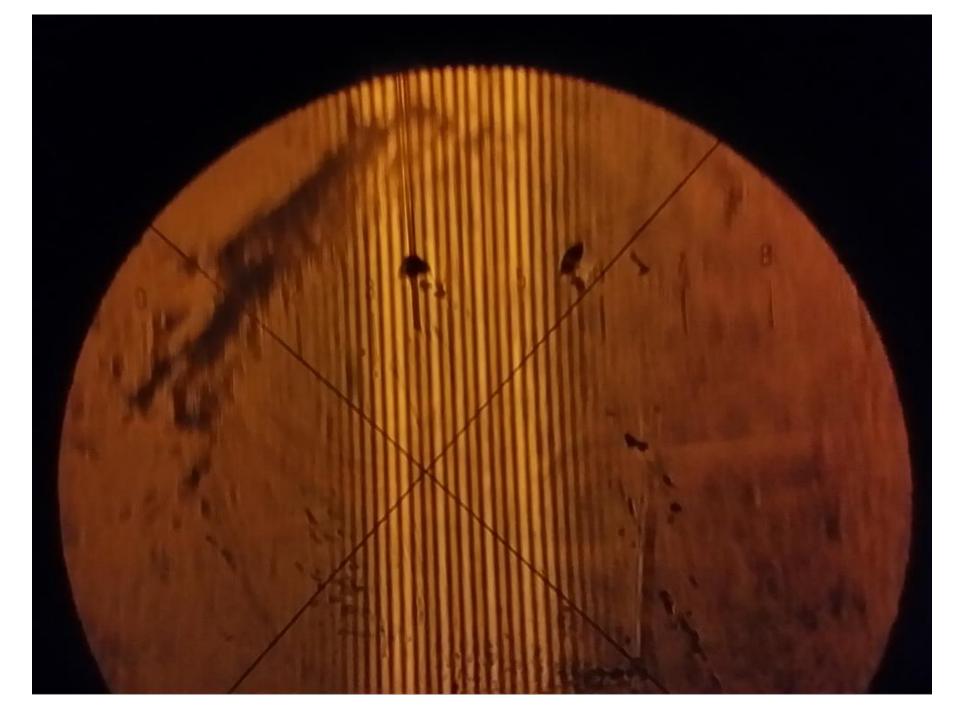


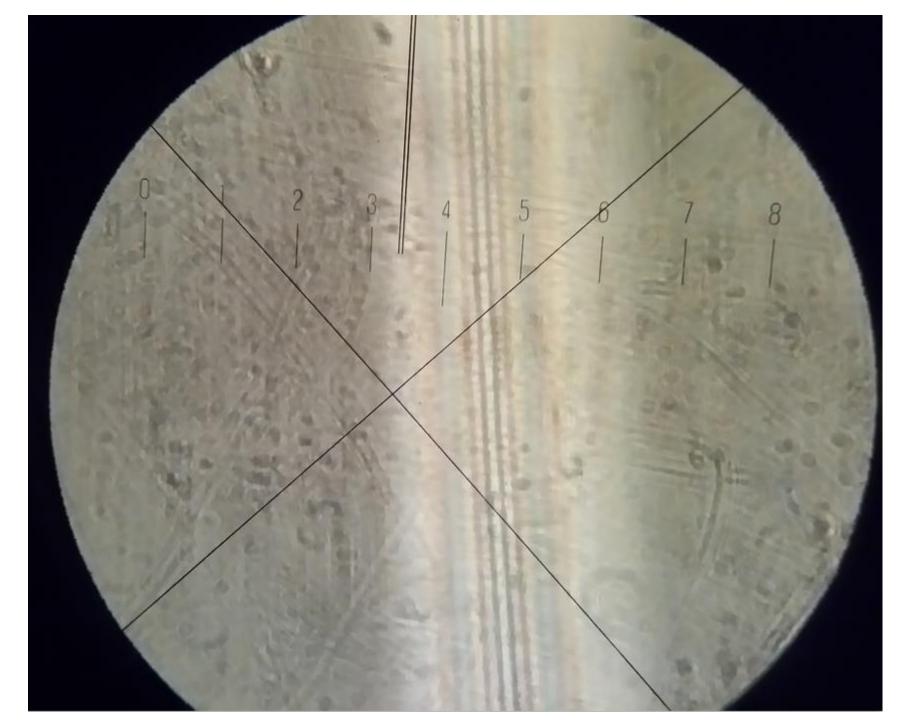
二. 其它几种分波面干涉

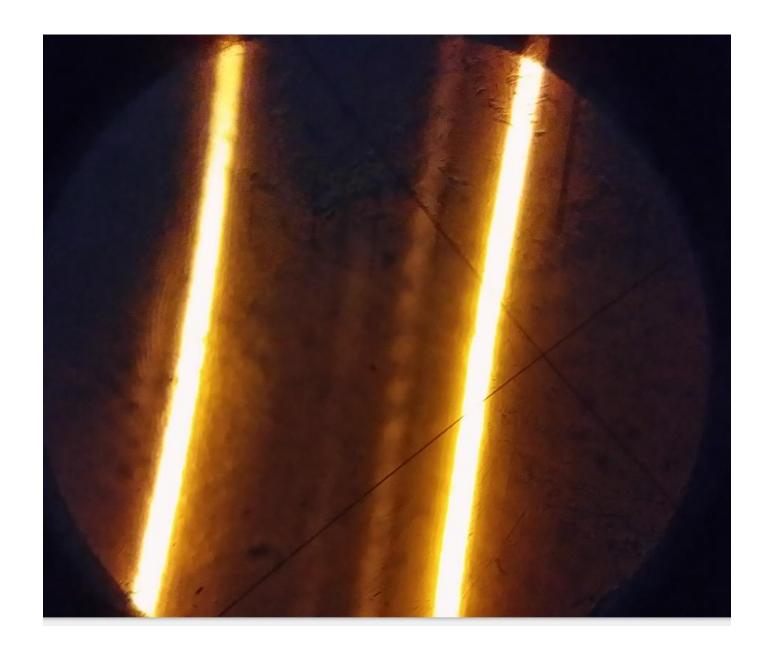
1. 菲涅耳双面镜(由菲涅耳最早提出) 21页

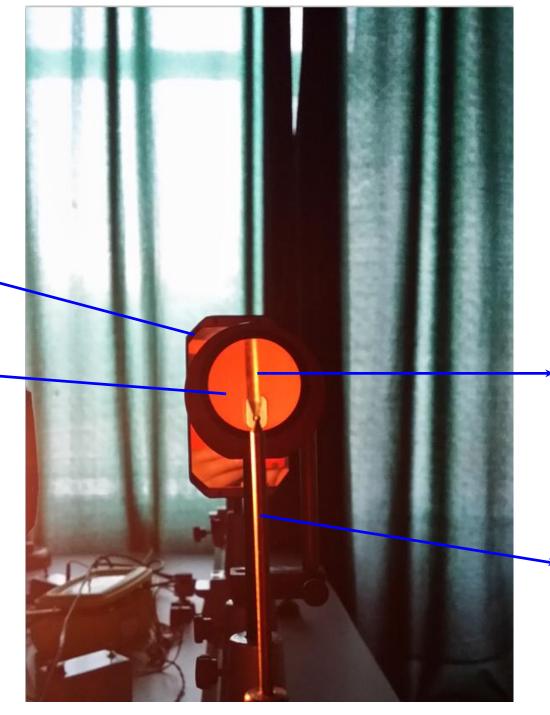


2. 劳埃德镜 23页 只用一块平面镜MM'。 $\mathbf{r_0}$ Eflash 传播方向









平面镜

薄凸透镜

像

尖头棒

作业: 66页: 2、3