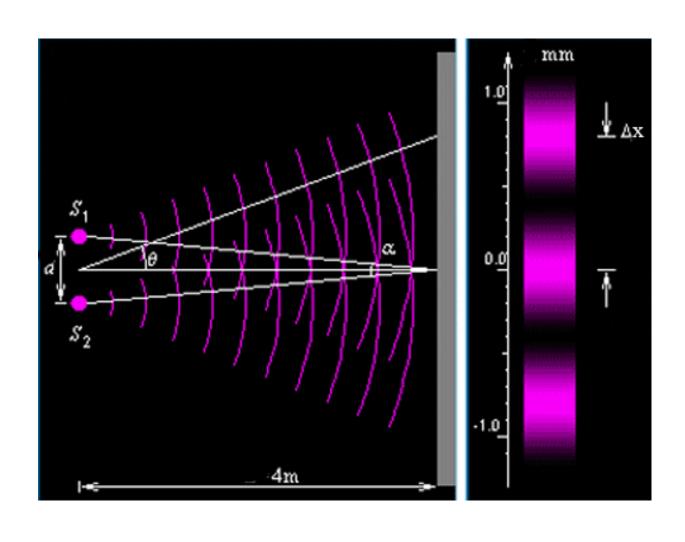
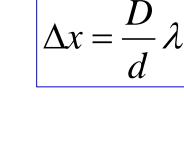
4. 波长不同条纹间距不同

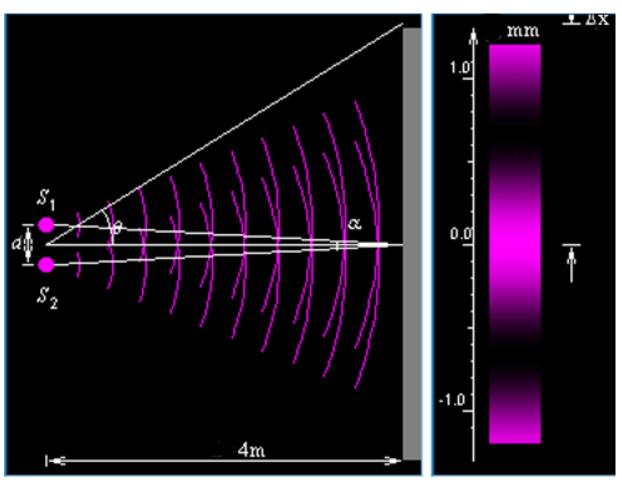
$$\Delta x = \frac{D}{d} \lambda$$

 $d \cdot d' = D$ 一定时,若 λ 变化,则 Δx 将怎样变化?



5. λ 、 d' = D一定时,条纹间距 Δx 与 d 的关系如何?





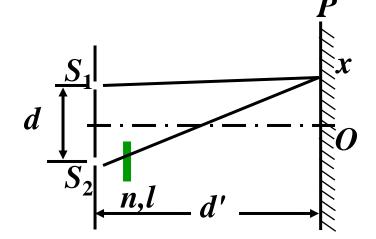
例1 以单色光照射到相距为0.2mm的双缝上,双缝与屏幕的垂直距离为1m. (1)从第一级明纹到同侧的第四级明纹的距离为7.5mm,求单色光的波长; (2) 若入射光的波长为600nm,求相邻两明纹间的距离.

解 (1)
$$x_k = \pm \frac{D}{d} k \lambda$$
, $k = 0$, 1, 2,....

$$\Delta x_{14} = x_4 - x_1 = \frac{D}{d} (k_4 - k_1) \lambda$$

$$\lambda = \frac{d}{D} \frac{\Delta x_{14}}{(k_4 - k_1)} = 500 \text{nm}$$
(2) $\Delta x = \frac{D}{d} \lambda = 3.0 \text{ mm}$

例2 杨氏双缝干涉实验中,单色光源的波长为 $\lambda = 550$ nm,图中D=3m, $d=S_1S_2=3.3$ mm,求:



(1)条纹间距;

(2)若将一厚度l=0.01mm折射率为n的玻璃片放在缝 S_2 的后面,此时条纹如何移动?写出第k级条纹移动距离的表达式.

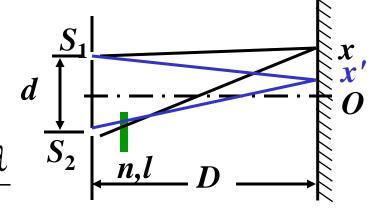
解: (1) 条纹间距

$$\Delta x = \frac{D\lambda}{d} = \frac{3 \times 5.5 \times 10^{-7}}{3.3 \times 10^{-3}} = 5.0 \times 10^{-4} m$$

(2) 条纹由x向下移动至x′处.

放玻璃片前,

$$\delta = r_2 - r_1 = \frac{xd}{D} = k\lambda \quad \therefore x = k \frac{D\lambda}{d}$$



放玻璃片后, $\delta = r_2' - r_1' + (n-1)l = \frac{x'd}{D} + (n-1)l = k\lambda$

$$\therefore x' = \frac{kD\lambda}{d} - \frac{(n-1)l}{d}D$$

$$x'-x=-\frac{(n-1)l}{d}D.$$

"-"表示向下移动.

§2 薄膜干涉

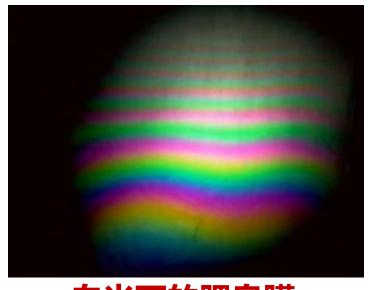
——分振幅干涉



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:

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

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

**透镜不引起附加的光 程差

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

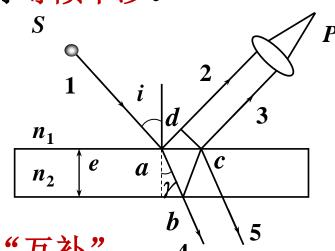
$$\delta = 2e\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 i} + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

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

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 $i=0^\circ$

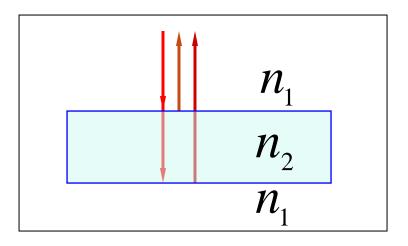
$$i = 0^{\circ}$$

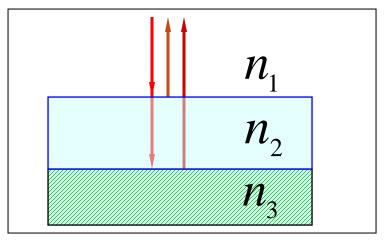
当
$$n_2 > n_1$$
 时

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

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准单色光。

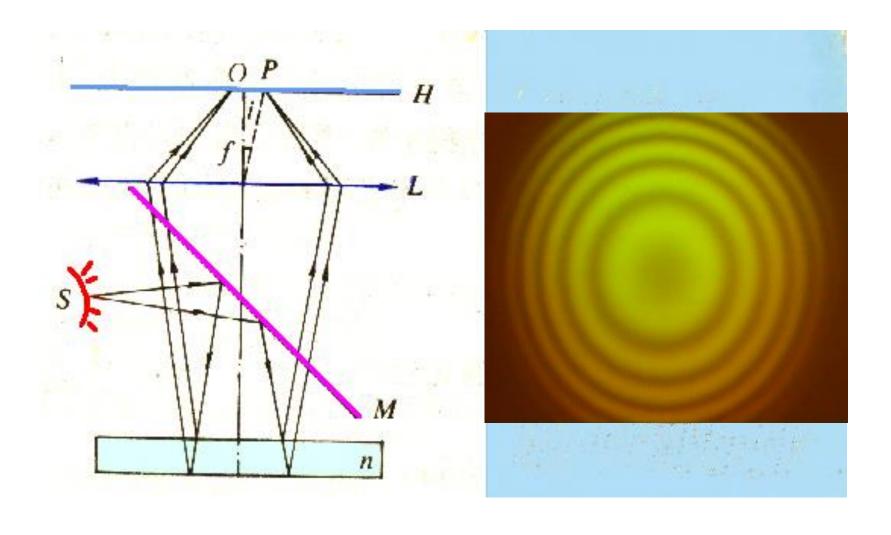
$$ZnS$$
 $n_1 = 2.35$ MgF_2 $n_2 = 1.38$ ZnS MgF_2

ZnS

 MgF_2

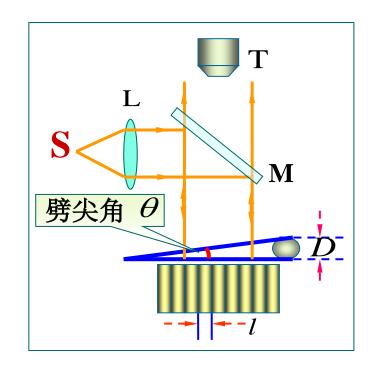
玻璃

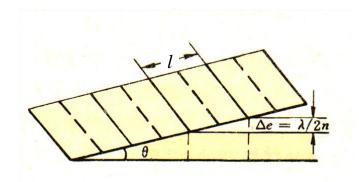
等倾干涉实验:
$$\delta = 2e\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 i} + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$



二、等厚干涉

1. 劈尖干涉





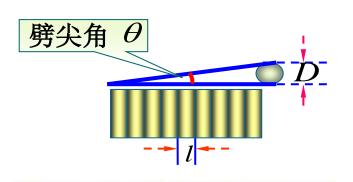
$$\delta = 2ne + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$\delta = 2ne + \frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda$$
 $k = 1, 2, \ldots$ 干涉加强 亮纹

$$S = 2ne + \frac{\lambda}{2} = (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$$
 $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

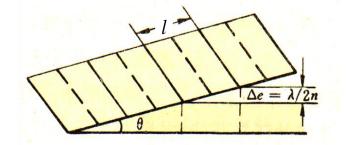
干涉减弱 暗纹

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



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

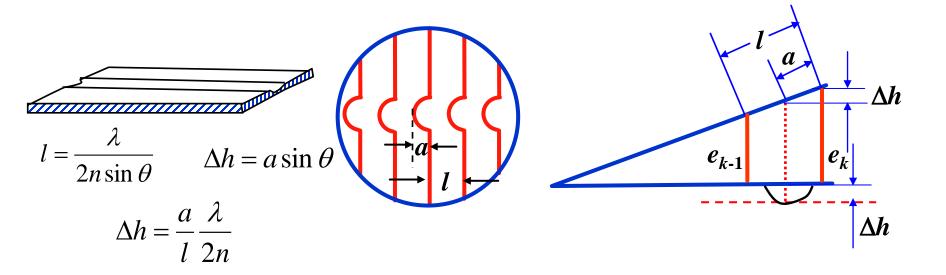
$$\Delta e = e_{k+1} - e_k = \frac{\lambda}{2n}$$
 $l \sin \theta = \Delta e$

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

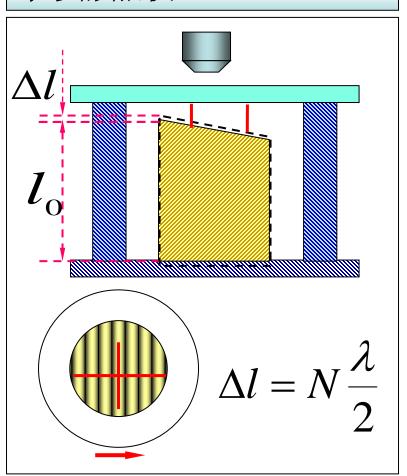
** 劈尖干涉的应用

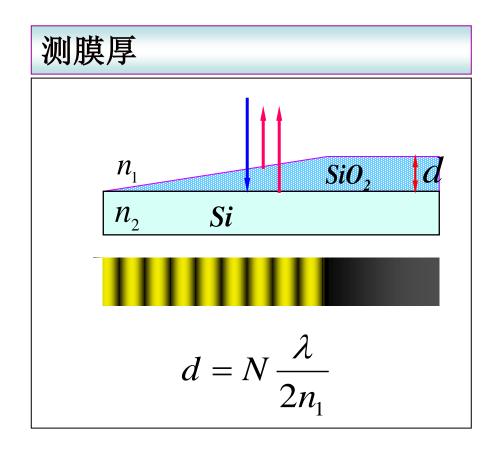
**测表面不平度(见例11-3)



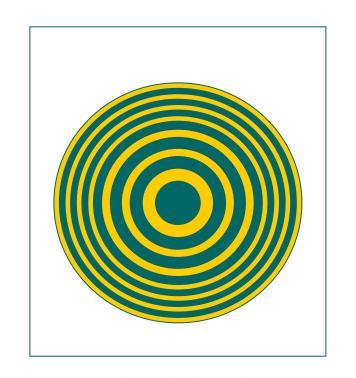
** 劈尖干涉的应用

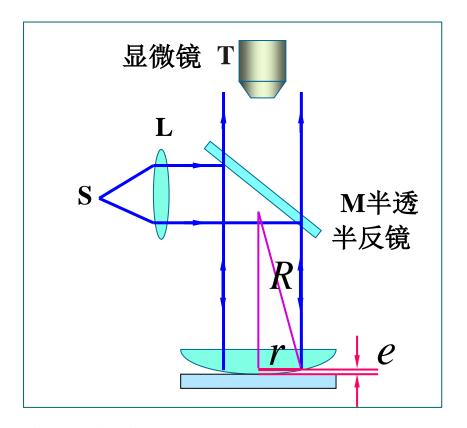
干涉膨胀仪





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:

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

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

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

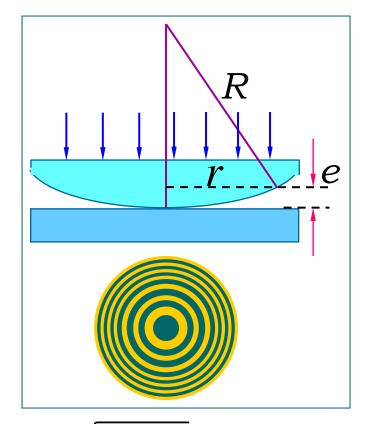
(3) 明(暗)环的半径:

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

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

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

暗环半径
$$r_{\text{H}} = \sqrt{\frac{kR\lambda}{n}}$$



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

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

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

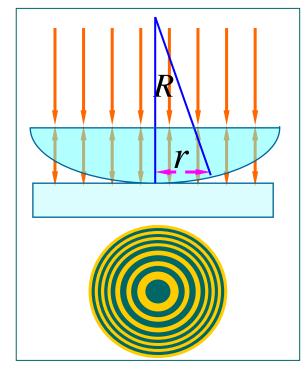
暗环半径
$$r_{\text{H}} = \sqrt{\frac{kR\lambda}{n}}$$

- ♣ 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。

$$r_k^2 = kR\lambda$$

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

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



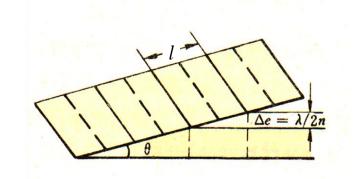
例1 有一玻璃劈尖, 放在空气中, 劈尖夹角 $\theta = 8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ rad}$,用波长 $\lambda = 589 \text{nm}$ 的单色光垂直入射时,测得干涉条纹的宽度 l = 2.4 mm ,求这玻璃的折射率。

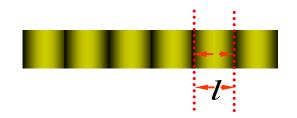
解:

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

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

 \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5.63nm,第k+5暗环的半径为7.96nm,求平凸透镜的曲率半径R.

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

$$R = \frac{r_{k+5}^2 - r_k^2}{5\lambda}$$

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

三、迈克耳孙干涉仪

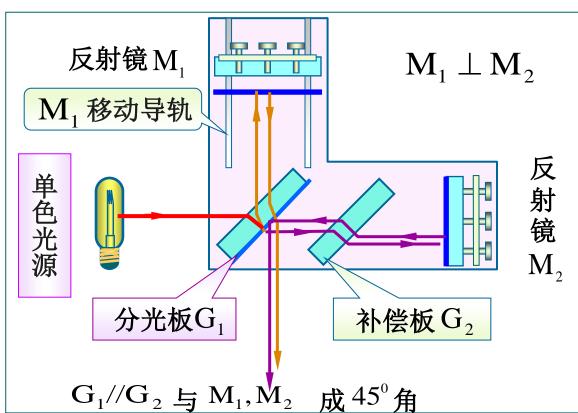


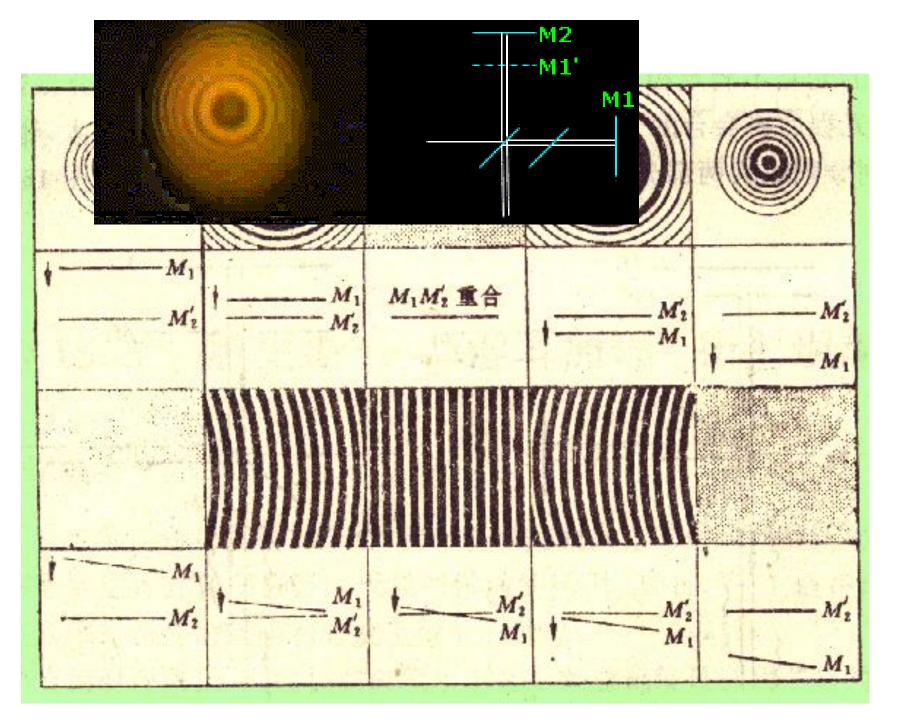
迈克耳孙 A.A.Michelson 美籍德国人

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——

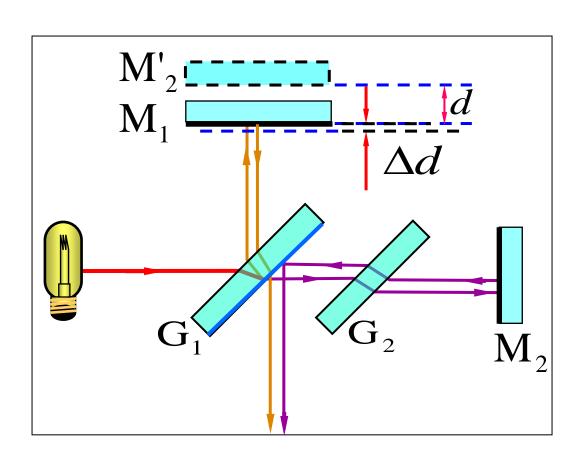




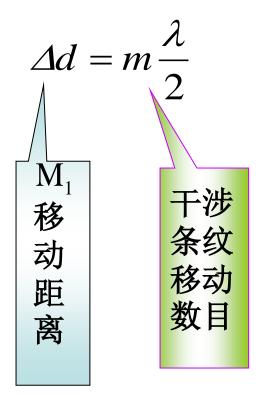


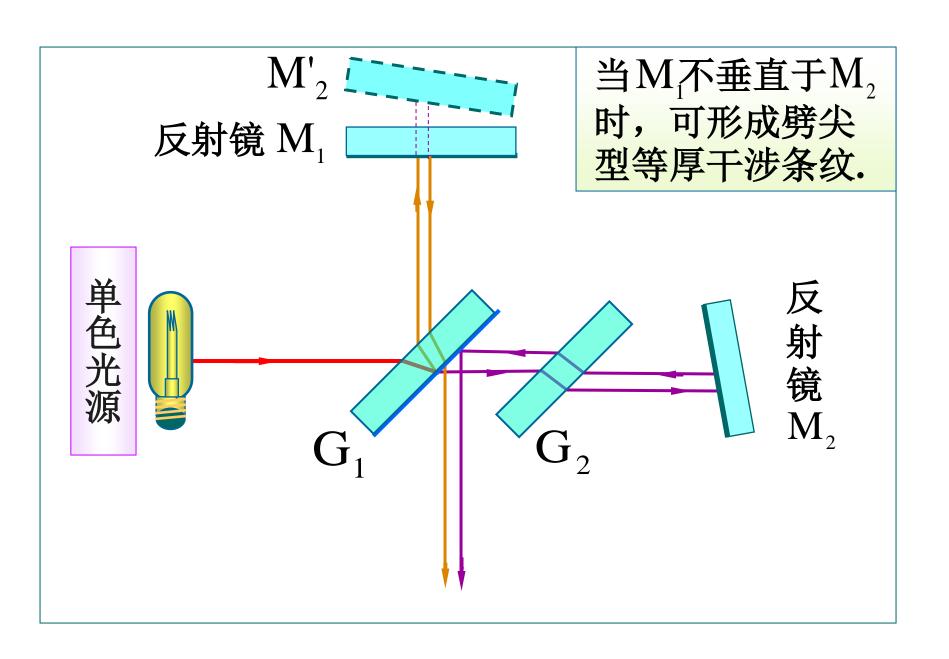
迈克耳孙干涉仪的主要特性

- (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





引力波探测器: LIGO (美国)

激光干涉引力波天文台(Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory, LIGO)是探测引力波的一个大规模物理实验和天文观测台,它包括两个分部建于美国华盛顿州汉福德与路易斯安那州利文斯顿的激光干涉仪,每个干涉臂臂长4千米。





