

实验报告

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实验题目：分光计的调节与使用

实验目的：训练分光计的调整技术和技巧，并用它来测量三棱镜的顶角和最小偏向角。

实验步骤和数据处理：

一、测三棱镜的顶角 A

1、根据测量数据计算

$$A_1 = \pi - \frac{\alpha_1 - \beta_1 + \alpha_2 - \beta_2}{2} = \pi - \left| \frac{282^\circ 33' - 222^\circ 28' + 102^\circ 34' - 42^\circ 27'}{2} \right| = 1.0489 \text{ rad}$$

$$A_2 = \pi - \frac{\alpha_1 - \beta_1 + \alpha_2 - \beta_2}{2} = \pi - \left| \frac{277^\circ 14' - 157^\circ 20' + 97^\circ 17' - 337^\circ 23'}{2} \right| = 1.0489 \text{ rad}$$

$$A_3 = \pi - \frac{\alpha_1 - \beta_1 + \alpha_2 - \beta_2}{2} = \pi - \left| \frac{163^\circ 27' - 283^\circ 23' + 343^\circ 30' - 103^\circ 22'}{2} \right| = 1.0489 \text{ rad}$$

$$\bar{A} = \frac{A_1 + A_2 + A_3}{3} = \frac{1.0489 + 1.0489 + 1.0489}{3} = 1.0489 \text{ rad}$$

2、计算不确定度

A类不确定度

$$\sigma_A = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (A_i - \bar{A})^2}{n-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{(1.0489 - 1.0489)^2 + (1.0489 - 1.0489)^2 + (1.0489 - 1.0489)^2}{3-1}} = 0 \text{ rad}$$

$$u_A = \frac{\sigma_A}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{3}} = 0 \text{ rad}$$

B类不确定度

$$\Delta_{\text{仪}} = 0.00029 \text{ rad}$$

合成不确定度

$$u_{0.95} = \sqrt{(t_{0.95} u_A)^2 + \left(K \frac{\Delta_{\text{仪}}}{C} \right)^2} = \sqrt{(4.30 * 0)^2 + \left(1.96 * 0.00029 / \sqrt{3} \right)^2} = 0.0003282 \text{ rad}$$

二、测量三棱镜的最小偏向角

1、根据测量数据计算

$$\delta_{\min 1} = \frac{|\theta_1 - \theta_2| + |\theta'_1 - \theta'_2|}{2} = \frac{|97^\circ 11' - 45^\circ 37'| + |277^\circ 11' - 225^\circ 33'|}{2} = 51^\circ 35' = 0.9003 \text{ rad}$$

$$\delta_{\min 2} = \frac{|\theta_1 - \theta_2| + |\theta'_1 - \theta'_2|}{2} = \frac{|96^\circ 55' - 45^\circ 16'| + |276^\circ 54' - 225^\circ 12'|}{2} = 51^\circ 40' = 0.9018 \text{ rad}$$

$$\delta_{\min 3} = \frac{|\theta_1 - \theta_2| + |\theta'_1 - \theta'_2|}{2} = \frac{|225^\circ 53' - 277^\circ 30'| + |45^\circ 58' - 97^\circ 33'|}{2} = 51^\circ 36' = 0.9006 \text{ rad}$$

$$\overline{\delta_{\min}} = \frac{\delta_{\min 1} + \delta_{\min 2} + \delta_{\min 3}}{3} = \frac{0.9003 + 0.9018 + 0.9006}{3} = 0.9009 \text{ rad}$$

2、计算不确定度

A类不确定度

$$\sigma_{\delta} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\delta_{\min i} - \overline{\delta_{\min}})^2}{n-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{(0.9003 - 0.9009)^2 + (0.9018 - 0.9009)^2 + (0.9006 - 0.9009)^2}{3-1}} = 0.0007937 \text{ rad}$$

$$u_{\delta} = \frac{\sigma_{\delta}}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{0.0007937}{\sqrt{3}} = 0.0004582 \text{ rad}$$

B类不确定度

$$\Delta_{\text{仪}} = 0.00029 \text{ rad}$$

合成不确定度

$$u_{0.95} = \sqrt{(t_{0.95} u_{\delta})^2 + \left(K \frac{\Delta_{\text{仪}}}{C}\right)^2} = \sqrt{(4.30 * 0.0004582)^2 + \left(1.96 * 0.00029 / \sqrt{3}\right)^2} = 0.01971 \text{ rad}$$

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三、计算三棱镜的折射率

1、计算

$$n = \frac{\sin \frac{\overline{\delta_{\min}} + \overline{A}}{2}}{\sin \frac{\overline{A}}{2}} = \frac{\sin \left(\frac{0.9009 + 1.0489}{2} \right)}{\sin \left(\frac{1.0489}{2} \right)} = 1.6529$$

2、不确定度分析

由不确定度传递公式

$$\therefore n = \frac{\sin \frac{\overline{\delta_{\min}} + \overline{A}}{2}}{\sin \frac{\overline{A}}{2}}$$

$$\text{两边取对数 } \ln(n) = \ln\left(\sin \frac{\overline{\delta_{\min}} + \overline{A}}{2}\right) - \ln\left(\sin \frac{\overline{A}}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{求导 } \frac{dn}{n} = \frac{\cos \frac{\overline{\delta_{\min}} + \overline{A}}{2}}{\sin \frac{\overline{\delta_{\min}} + \overline{A}}{2}} \left(\frac{d\overline{\delta_{\min}}}{2} + \frac{d\overline{A}}{2} \right) - \frac{\cos \frac{\overline{A}}{2}}{\sin \frac{\overline{A}}{2}} \cdot \frac{d\overline{A}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dn}{n} = \left(\cot \frac{\overline{\delta_{\min}} + \overline{A}}{2} - \cot \frac{\overline{A}}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{d\overline{A}}{2} + \cot \frac{\overline{\delta_{\min}} + \overline{A}}{2} \cdot \frac{d\overline{\delta_{\min}}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{u_n}{n} \right)^2 = \left(\cot \frac{\overline{\delta_{\min}} + \overline{A}}{2} - \cot \frac{\overline{A}}{2} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{u_A^2}{4} + \left(\cot \frac{\overline{\delta_{\min}} + \overline{A}}{2} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{u_{\delta_{\min}}^2}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{u_n}{n} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\left(\cot \frac{\overline{\delta_{\min}} + \overline{A}}{2} - \cot \frac{\overline{A}}{2} \right)^2 \cdot u_A^2 + \left(\cot \frac{\overline{\delta_{\min}} + \overline{A}}{2} \right)^2 \cdot u_{\delta_{\min}}^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_n = \frac{n}{2} \sqrt{\left(\cot \frac{\overline{\delta_{\min}} + \overline{A}}{2} - \cot \frac{\overline{A}}{2} \right)^2 \cdot u_A^2 + \left(\cot \frac{\overline{\delta_{\min}} + \overline{A}}{2} \right)^2 \cdot u_{\delta_{\min}}^2}$$

$$\therefore u_n = \frac{1.6529}{2} \sqrt{\left(\cot \frac{0.9009 + 1.0489}{2} - \cot \frac{1.0489}{2} \right)^2 \cdot 0.0003282^2 + \left(\cot \frac{0.9009 + 1.0489}{2} \right)^2 \cdot 0.0004582^2} = 0.0003836$$

3、最终结果

$$\therefore \frac{u_n}{n} = \frac{0.0003836}{1.6529} = 0.0232\% < 0.1\% \text{ 在误差范围内符合实验要求}$$

$$\therefore n = (1.6529 \pm 0.0004)$$

四、思考题

已调好望远镜光轴垂直主轴，若将平面镜取下后，又放到载物台上（放的位置与拿下前的位置不同），发现两镜面又不垂直望远镜光轴了，这是为什么？是否说明望远镜光轴还没调好？

答：这不能说明望远镜光轴还没调好。因为在取下平面镜再放上载物台后，已经对载物台进行了挤压等作用，使载物台不再水平，因此观察到的现象是说明载物台不水平，只需再次调整载物台，使其水平即可。