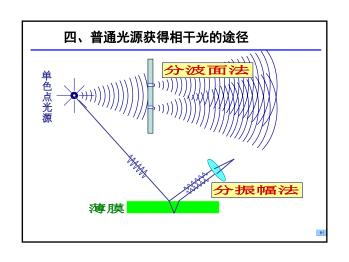
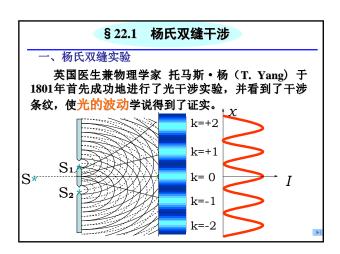
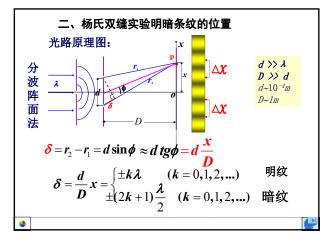


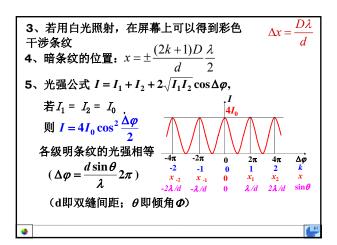
4、干渉强度分布  $I = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1I_2} \cos\Delta \varphi$  > 相长干渉 (明) $\Delta \varphi = \pm \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \delta = \pm 2k\pi$ 光程差满足条件  $\delta = \pm k\lambda$  (k = 0,1,2,3...)此时光强最大:  $I = I_{\max} = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1I_2}$  > 相消干渉 (暗)  $\Delta \varphi = \pm \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \delta = \pm (2k+1)\pi$ 光程差满足条件  $\delta = \pm (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$  (k = 0,1,2,3...)此时光强最小:  $I = I_{\min} = I_1 + I_2 - 2\sqrt{I_1I_2}$ 讨论光的干涉的一般思路:  $I \Rightarrow \Delta \varphi \Rightarrow \delta$ 



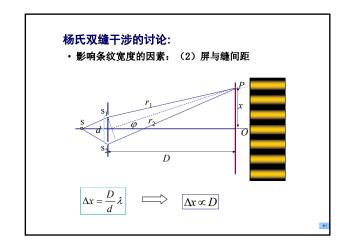


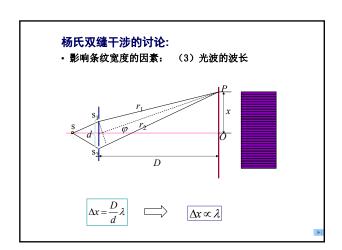


$$\delta = \frac{dx}{D} = \begin{cases} \pm k\lambda & (k = 0,1,2,...) & \text{明纹} \\ \pm (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} & (k = 0,1,2,...) & \text{暗纹} \end{cases}$$
明条纹的位置:  $x = \pm \frac{kD}{d}\lambda$ 
1、相邻两明纹的间距: 
$$\Delta X = X_{k+1}^{-} X_k = \frac{(k+1)D\lambda}{d} - \frac{kD\lambda}{d} = \frac{D\lambda}{d}$$
杨氏干涉条纹是明暗相间的等间隔条纹( $\theta$ 很小时)
2、通过 $D$ 及 $d$ 的测量,可以间接地测得照射光的波长d的数量级估计



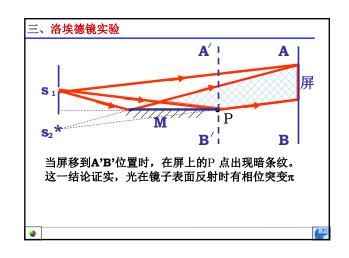
## 

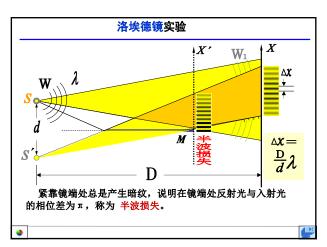




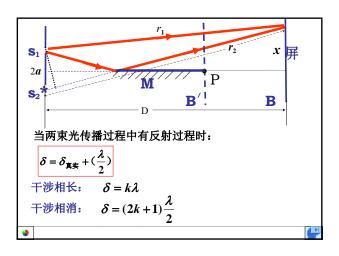
(1) 若第一到第四明纹距离为7.5mm,求入射光波长。
(2) 若入射光的波长为600nm,求相邻两明纹的间距。
解:  $x = \pm \frac{D}{d} k\lambda$   $(k = 0,1,2,\cdots)$   $\Delta x_{1,4} = x_4 - x_1 = \frac{D}{d} (k_4 - k_1)\lambda$   $\lambda = \frac{d}{D} \cdot \frac{\Delta x_{1,4}}{k_4 - k_1} = \frac{0.2 \times 10^{-3}}{1} \frac{7.5 \times 10^{-3}}{4 - 1} \text{m} = 5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$   $\Delta x = \frac{D}{d} \lambda = \frac{1 \times 6 \times 10^{-7}}{0.2 \times 10^{-3}} \text{m} = 3 \times 10^{-3} \text{m} = 3 \text{mm}$ 

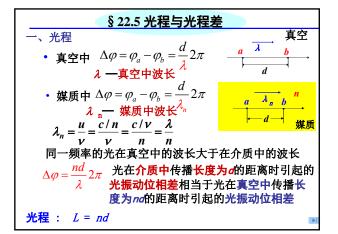
例1、 杨氏双缝的间距为0.2mm, 距离屏幕为1m。

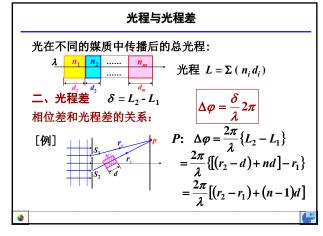


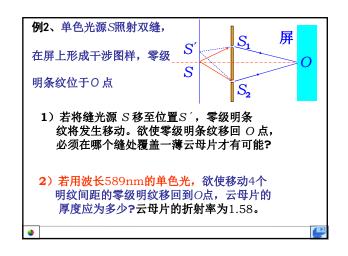


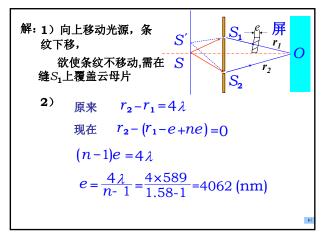
# 半波损失 若n<sub>1</sub>< n<sub>2</sub>, 称 媒质1为光疏媒质, 媒原2为光密媒质 光垂直或掠入射时,若光从光疏媒质 传向光密媒质,并在 其分界面上反射时将 发生半波损失。折射 波无半波损失

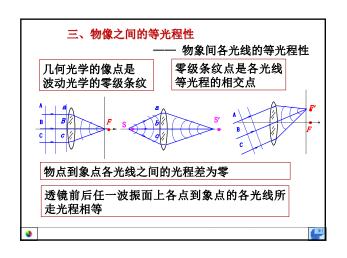


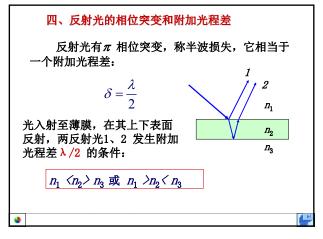










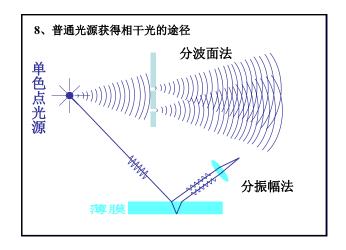


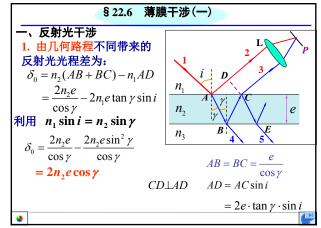
- 复习上一次课的内容

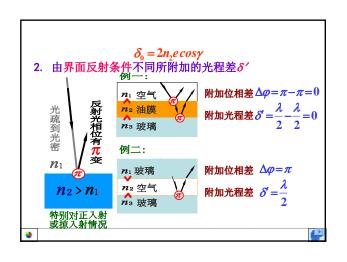
  1、干渉现象

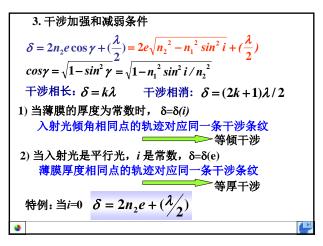
  2、两列光波的相干条件
  振动方向相同、频率相同、有固定位相差

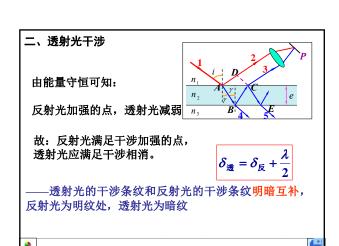
  3、光程: L=nd光程差:  $\delta=n(r_2-r_1)$ 位相差:  $\Delta\varphi=\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\delta$ 4、相干叠加:  $I=I_1+I_2+2\sqrt{I_1I_2}\cos\Delta\varphi$   $\Delta\varphi=\pm 2k\pi$   $\delta=\pm k\lambda$  干渉相长  $\Delta\varphi=\pm(2k+1)\pi$   $\delta=\pm(2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$  干渉相消
- 5、杨氏双缝干涉: Δx = Dλ/d
   杨氏干涉条纹是明暗相间的等间隔条纹 (θ很小时)
   6、物象间各光线的等光程性
   7、反射光的相位突变和附加光程差

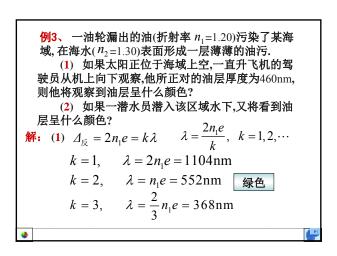


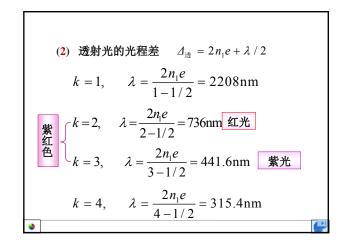


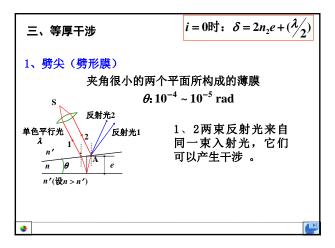


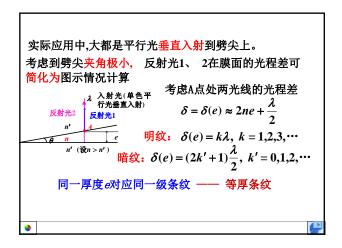


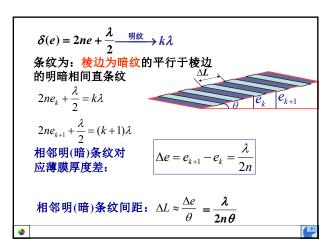


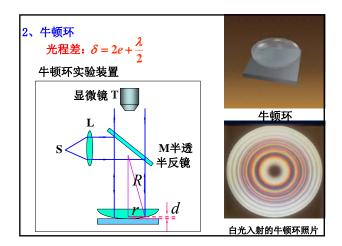


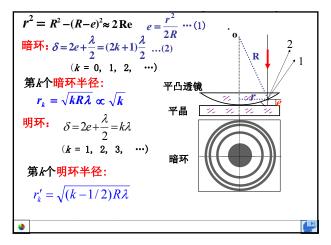


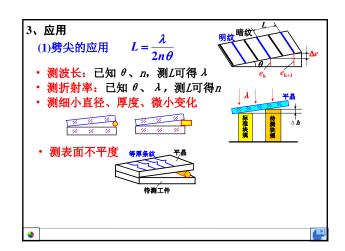


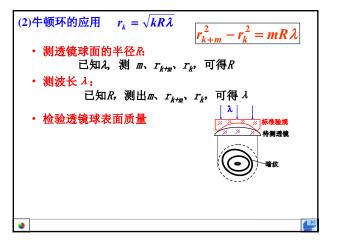




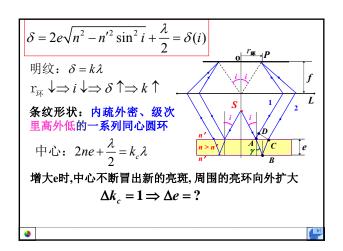








## 



### 二、应用

### 增透膜、增反膜

为增强光学仪器的透射和反射能力,一般采用在 光学仪器表面镀膜的方法

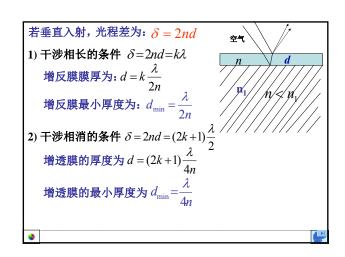
◆若反射光干涉相长,

反射光会增强,相应的膜称为增反膜

◆若反射光干涉相消,

透射光增强,相应的膜称为增透膜

•



例4、照相机透镜常镀上一层透明薄膜,目的就是利用干涉原理减少表面的反射,使更多的光进入透镜,常用的镀膜物质是 $\mathrm{MgF}_2$ ,折射率n=1.38,为使可见光谱中 $\lambda=550\mathrm{nm}$ 的光有最小反射,问膜厚e=?

### 解: 反射最小

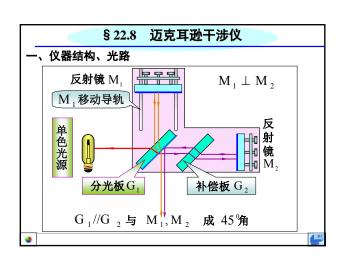
$$2n_2e = \frac{2k+1}{2}\lambda$$
 **k=0,1,2,...**

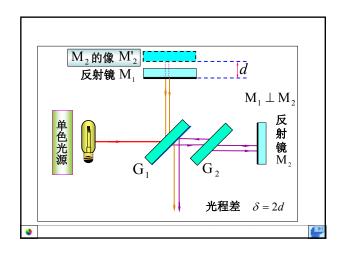
 $n_1=1$   $n_2=1.38$   $n_3=1.50$ 

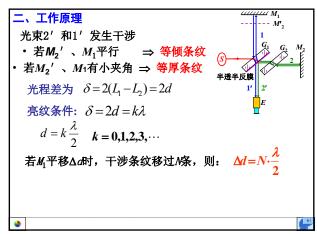
对应于最小厚度,k=0

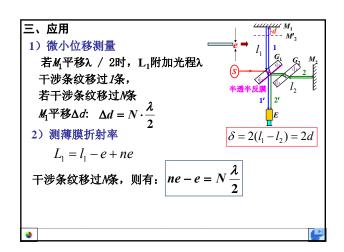
得到, $e_{\min} = \frac{\lambda}{4n_2} = \frac{550}{4 \times 1.38} \text{nm} = 99.6 \text{nm}$ 

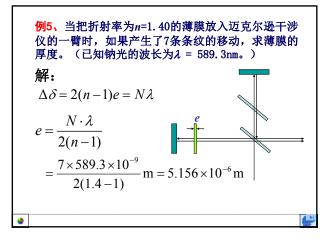
说明:入射光能量一定,反射光能量减弱必然使透射能量增强,所以这种膜称为增透膜。











例6、常用雅敏干涉仪来测定气体在各种温度和压力下的折射率。干涉仪的光路如图,S为光源,L为聚光透镜, $G_1$ 、 $G_2$ 为两块等厚而且互相平行的玻璃板, $T_1$ 、 $T_2$ 为等长的两个玻璃管,长度为 l。进行测量时,先将 $T_1$ 、 $T_2$ 抽空。然后将待测气体徐徐导入一管中,在 E处观察干涉条纹的变化,即可求出待测气体的折射率。例如某次测量某种气体时,将气体徐徐放入 $T_2$ 管中,气体达到标准状态时,在E处共看到有98条干涉条纹移动,所用的黄光波长为 589.3nm (真空中) l=20cm。求该气体在标准状态下的折射率。

