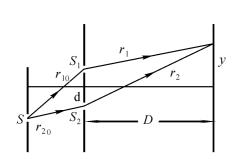
## 第十章 光的干涉

10-1 答: 不能. 因为两个细灯丝无法形成相干光源.

 $\Delta y = \frac{D}{d} \lambda$  10-2 答: 条纹间距

- (1) 当 d 减小时  $\Delta y$  增大,即条纹间距,条纹宽度均变
- (2) 当 D 减小时  $\Delta y$  减小,即条纹间距,条纹宽度减小.



$$10-3 \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \mathcal{S} = k \left( r_2 - r_1 \right) + \left( \varphi_2 - \varphi_{10} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \left[ \Delta L + \left( r_{20} - r_{10} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \left[ \frac{d}{D} y + \left( r_{20} - r_{10} \right) \right]$$

 $\leq \delta = 2k\pi$ 

即 
$$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \left[ \frac{d}{D} y + (r_{20} - r_{10}) \right] = 2k\pi$$

 $(k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2,...)$ 

出现明条纹

$$y = \frac{D}{d} \left[ k\lambda + (r_{20} - r_{10}) \right]$$

当  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$  对称分布在两侧时

明条纹 
$$y = \frac{D}{d}k\lambda$$

- $\therefore (r_{20}-r_{10})>0$
- ∴ 条纹上移

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

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:. Δy 变小 即干涉条纹间距变小

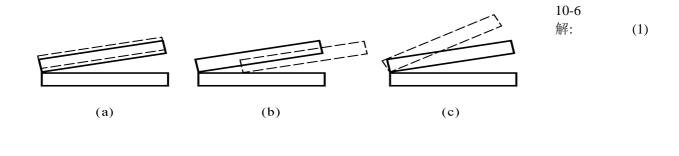


图10.6

$$\Delta L = 2n_2 d \cos r + \frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda$$
 形成明条纹

在某点处  $d \uparrow k \uparrow$  即级数大的条纹移到此处

: 条纹左移

(2) 
$$\Delta L = 2n_2 d \cos r + \frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda$$
 形成明条纹

在某点处  $d \downarrow k \downarrow$ ,即级数小的条纹移到此处

- :. 条纹右移
- (3) 条纹间隔  $\Delta x$  与楔的顶角  $\alpha$  之间的关系为

$$\Delta x = \frac{\lambda}{2\alpha} \qquad \alpha \uparrow \quad \Delta x \downarrow$$

: 条纹间隔减小

10-7 答: 牛顿环是薄膜等厚干涉装置,干涉条纹形状与膜的等厚线相同,是中央疏边缘密的同心圆.牛顿环左半侧,空气膜上,下表面反射光都有半波损失,所以光程差  $\Delta L=2d$ ,中央处 d=0  $\therefore$   $\Delta L=0$  形成半个0级亮圆斑.牛顿环右半侧,仅空气膜的上表面上的反射光有半波损失,所以光程差  $\Delta L=2d+\frac{\lambda}{2}$ ,中央处 d=0, $\Delta L=\frac{\lambda}{2}$  形成半个暗圆环.

10-8 解: 在白光照射下,肥皂泡的膜形成等倾干涉条纹,当肥皂泡逐

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· 图10.7 渐扩大时,肥皂泡的膜也逐渐变薄,在即将破裂前.肥皂泡的膜有的地

 $\frac{\lambda}{5}$  方薄得小于等于  $\frac{\lambda}{2}$  ,则显 现出黑色斑纹

刚吹起的肥皂液膜厚度较大,前后表面反射光的光程差超过了相干长度,因而不能干涉.随着泡张大,膜厚减小.光程差小于相干长度后产生干涉,白光中反射加强的成分显色,显色波长随膜厚减小而改变.当膜厚趋于

 $\frac{\lambda}{2}$  零时,光程差只有半波损失引起的 $\frac{\lambda}{2}$ ,各种颜色前后表面反射光的相干差都是 $\pi$ ,反射相消,因此膜呈黑色,此时泡将破裂.

10-9 fee: 
$$y_{max} = k \frac{D}{d} \lambda$$
  $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2$   
 $y_{+5} = 5 \frac{D}{d} \lambda$   
 $\Delta y_{-5} = -5 \frac{D}{d} \lambda$   
 $\Delta y_{5} = y_{+5} - y_{-5} = 10 \frac{D}{d} \lambda$   
 $d = \frac{10D\lambda}{\Delta y_{5}}$   
 $= \frac{10 \times 4 \times 600 \times 10^{-10}}{4 \times 10^{-2}}$   
 $= 6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$   
 $= 0.6 \text{ mm}$ 

$$y_{max} = k \frac{D}{d} \lambda$$

其中 d = 0.2 mm D = 1 m

$$\lambda = 400 \text{ nm} \sim 800 \text{ nm} = 4 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} \sim 8 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

(1)  $\pm y_{max} = 10 \text{ mm} = 10^{-2} \text{ m ps}$ 

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$$\lambda = \frac{d y_{max}}{kD} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-4} \times 10^{-2}}{k} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-6}}{k}$$

当 
$$k = 3$$
时  $\lambda = 6.667 \times 10^{-7}$  m = 666.7 nm

$$k = 4 \text{ fr}$$
  $\lambda = 5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 500 \text{ nm}$ 

$$k = 5$$
 Fi  $\lambda = 4 \times 10^{-7}$  m = 400 nm

(2) 当 
$$y_{max} = 20 \text{ mm} = 2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$
 时

$$\lambda = \frac{d y_{max}}{kD} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-4} \times 10^{-2} \times 2}{k} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-6}}{k}$$

$$k = 6$$
 Fy  $\lambda = 6.667 \times 10^{-7}$  m = 666.7 nm

$$k = 7$$
 Fig.  $\lambda = 5.714 \times 10^{-7}$  m = 571.4 nm

$$k = 8 \text{ F}$$
  $\lambda = 5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 500 \text{ nm}$ 

$$k = 9$$
 Fy  $\lambda = 4.444 \times 10^{-7}$  m = 444.4 nm

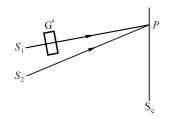


图10.11

$$=\frac{5000}{2\times(2.35-1)}$$

10-11 解:已知 S, P与G的表面是垂直的

$$\Delta L = nd - d = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$d = \frac{\lambda}{2(n-1)}$$

$$=185.2 \text{ nm} = 1.852 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mm}$$

$$\Delta L = 2nd + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$\Delta L = k\lambda$$
  $(k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2)$  <sub>[t]</sub>,

干涉极大

H- - - -

图10.12

两亮条纹的亮度差为

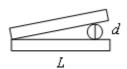
$$\Delta d = \frac{\lambda}{2n}$$
  $\frac{\Delta d}{\Delta x} = \text{tg}\theta$ 

$$\Delta x = \frac{\Delta d}{\lg \theta} = \frac{\lambda}{2n\theta}$$
  $\theta \approx 1$ 

$$\lambda = 2n\theta \Delta x = 2 \times 1.5 \times 5 \times 10^{-5} \times 3.64 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$=5.46\times10^{-7}$$
 m

= 546 nm



10-13 解: 
$$d = 0.05$$
 mm  $L = 20$  cm

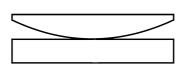
$$\lambda = 589 \text{ nm} = 5.89 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mm}$$

$$n = 1$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{\lambda}{2n\theta} = \frac{\lambda L}{2nd}$$

$$=\frac{5.89\times10^{-4}\times200}{2\times0.05}$$

$$=1.178 \text{ mm}$$



第一级暗纹 
$$\frac{r_1^2}{R} - \frac{\lambda_1}{2} = \frac{3\lambda_1}{2}$$

第四级暗纹 
$$\frac{r_4^2}{R} - \frac{\lambda_1}{2} = \frac{9\lambda_1}{2}$$

$$\Delta_1 = r_4 - r_1 = \sqrt{5\lambda_1 R} - \sqrt{2\lambda_1 R}$$

$$\Delta_2 = r_4' - r_1' = \sqrt{5\lambda_2 R} - \sqrt{2\lambda_2 R}$$

$$\sqrt{5R} - \sqrt{2R} = \frac{\Delta_1}{\sqrt{\lambda_1}}$$

$$\sqrt{\lambda_2} = \frac{\Delta_2}{\sqrt{5R} - \sqrt{2R}} = \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_1} \sqrt{\lambda_1}$$

$$\therefore \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{{\Delta_2}^2}{{\Delta_1}^2} \lambda_1 = \left(\frac{3.85 \times 10^{-3}}{4 \times 10^{-3}}\right)^2 \times 5893$$

= 545.9 nm

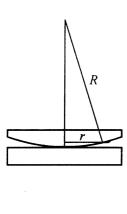


图10.15

10-15 解: 
$$\Delta L = \frac{r^2}{R} - \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$\Delta L = k\lambda$$
 时,干涉较大
其外第四明环  $\Delta L = (k+4)\lambda$ 

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

$$\frac{r_{k+4}^2}{R} - \frac{\lambda}{2} = (k+4)\lambda$$

$$R = \frac{r_{k+4}^2 - r_k^2}{4\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{3^2 - 1^2}{4 \times 5.893 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$= 3.39 \times 10^3 \text{ mm}$$

= 3.39 m

10-16 解:  $\theta$ 处仍为暗点,说明依然存在额外程差

$$\therefore \Delta L = \frac{nr^2}{R} - \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$\frac{nr_k^2}{R} - \frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda$$

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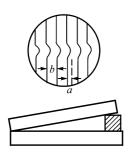
$$\frac{nr_k'^2}{R} = \frac{r_k^2}{R}$$

$$n = \left(\frac{r_k}{r_k'}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1.40}{1.27}\right)^2 = 1.22$$

 $10-17 \text{ } \text{ } \text{} \text{} \text{} \text{} m: \quad d = 1 \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2}$ 

$$\lambda = \frac{2d}{N} = \frac{2 \times 0.273}{1000} = 546 \text{ nm}$$

是绿光



10-18 解: 工件表面的纹路是凹的,因为工件表面有凹纹,所以各级等厚线的相应部分背离劈尖棱移动

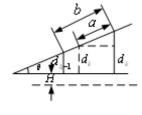
两相邻的暗条纹间距为b,对应的高度差为 $\frac{\lambda}{2}$ 



$$b\sin\theta = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$



$$H = a\sin\theta = \frac{a}{b}\frac{\lambda}{2}$$



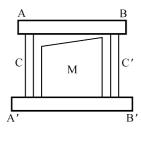


图10.19

10-19 解: 该装置中 AB 平板玻璃与样品 W 表面中间所夹空气层相当于

一劈尖.在劈尖等厚干涉条纹中,设温度为 $t_0$ 时,某一刻线所在位置对应于

第 k 级暗条纹,该处楔形空气层厚度为  $d_k$ ,满足  $d_k = k\frac{\lambda}{2}$ 

温度升高到t时,由于样品M的长度发生膨胀,有N条干涉条纹通过此刻线.对应该刻线处干涉条纹级数变化为k-N,于是楔形空气层的厚度变为

$$d_{k-N} = (k-N)\lambda/2$$

依照题意,忽略石英环的膨胀,则该处空气层厚度的减少等于  $\Delta L = l - l_0 = d_k - d_{k-N} = N\frac{\lambda}{2}$ 

由膨胀系数的定义得 
$$\alpha = \frac{l - l_0}{l_0} \frac{1}{t - t_0} = \frac{N\lambda}{2L_0(t - t_0)}$$