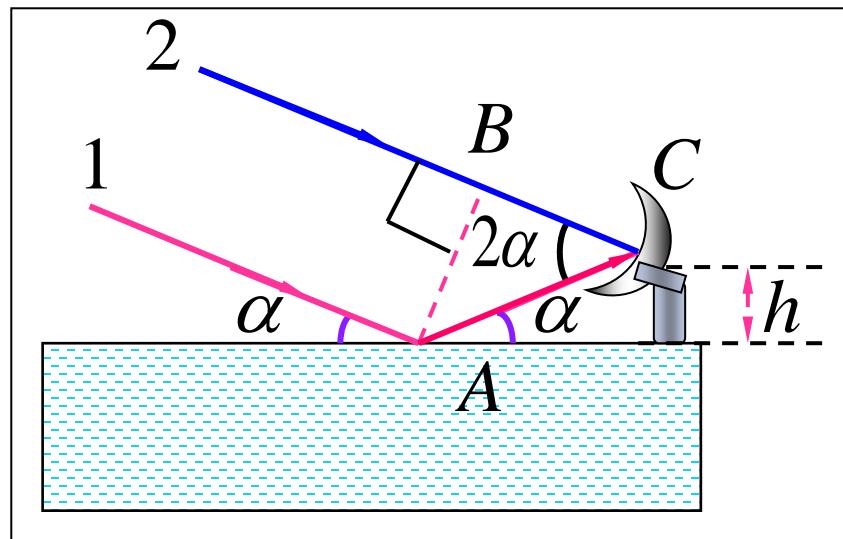


例4：如图 离湖面 $h = 0.5$ m处有一电磁波接收器位于 C ，当一射电星从地平面渐渐升起时，接收器断续地检测到一系列极大值。已知射电星所发射的电磁波的波长为20.0 cm, 求第一次测到极大值时，射电星的方位与湖面所成角度。



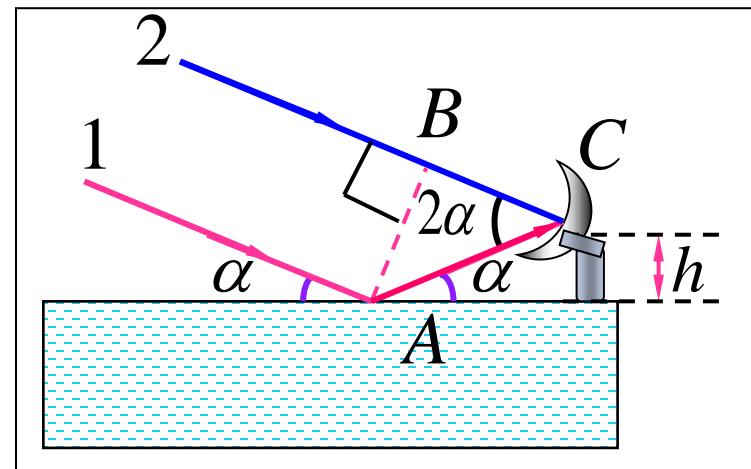
解 计算波程差

$$\Delta r = AC - BC + \frac{\lambda}{2} = AC(1 - \cos 2\alpha) + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$AC = h/\sin \alpha$$

$$\Delta r = \frac{h}{\sin \alpha}(1 - \cos 2\alpha) + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

极大时 $\Delta r = k\lambda$

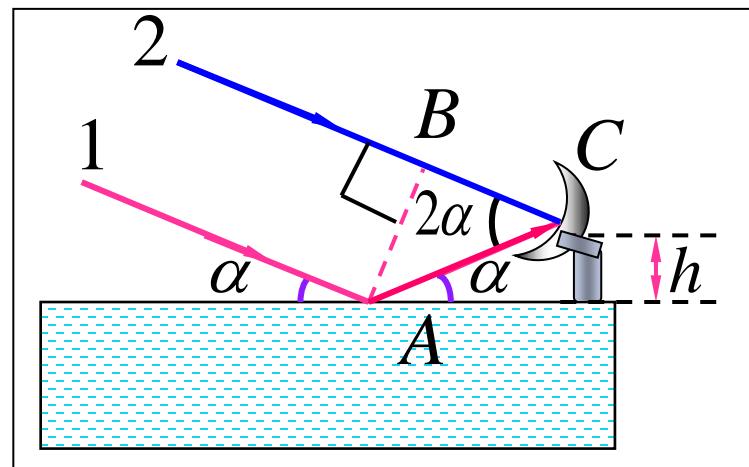


$$\sin \alpha = \frac{(2k-1)\lambda}{4h} \quad \text{取 } k=1 \quad \alpha_1 = \arcsin \frac{\lambda}{4h}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \arcsin \frac{20.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}}{4 \times 0.5 \text{ m}} = 5.74^\circ$$

注意 考虑半波损失时，附加波程差取

$\pm \lambda/2$ 均可，符号不同，
 k 取值不同，对问题实质无影响。

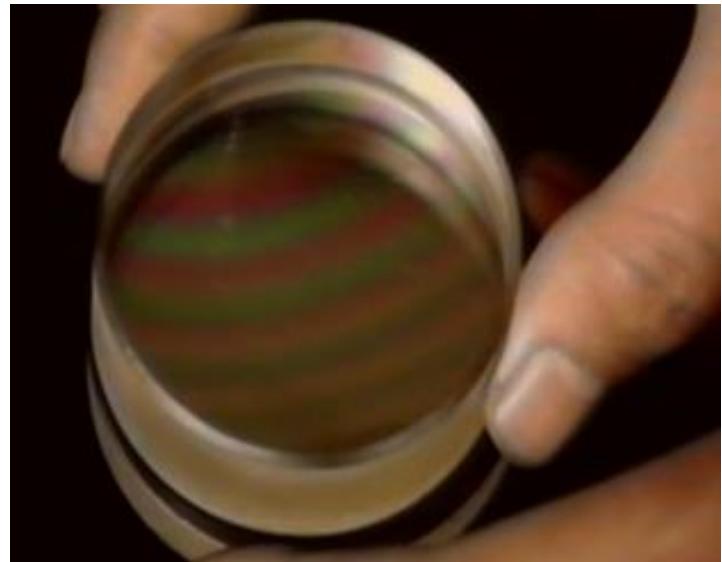


§ 3 薄膜干涉

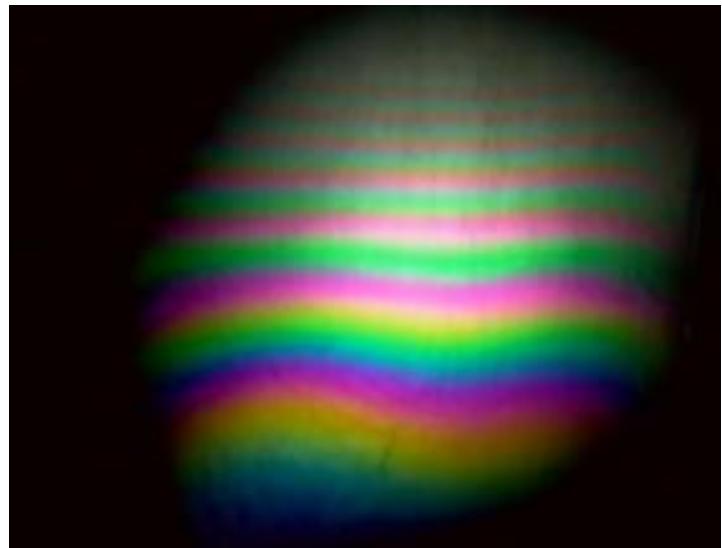
——分振幅干涉



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

$$n_2 > n_1$$

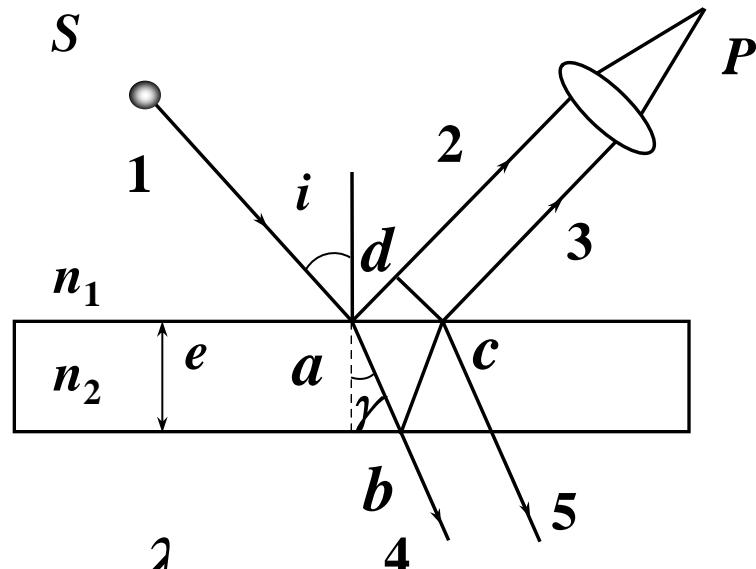
两束反射相干光的光程差：

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

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

由 $n_1 \sin i = n_2 \sin \gamma$

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



透镜不引起附加的光程差

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

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

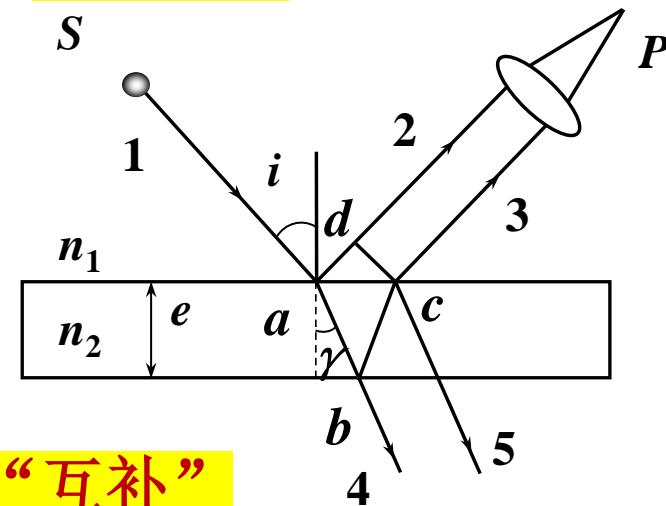
$$= \begin{cases} k\lambda & \text{干涉加强, 亮纹 } k = 1, 2, \dots \\ (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{干涉减弱, 暗纹 } k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

当 e 、 n_2 、 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：

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



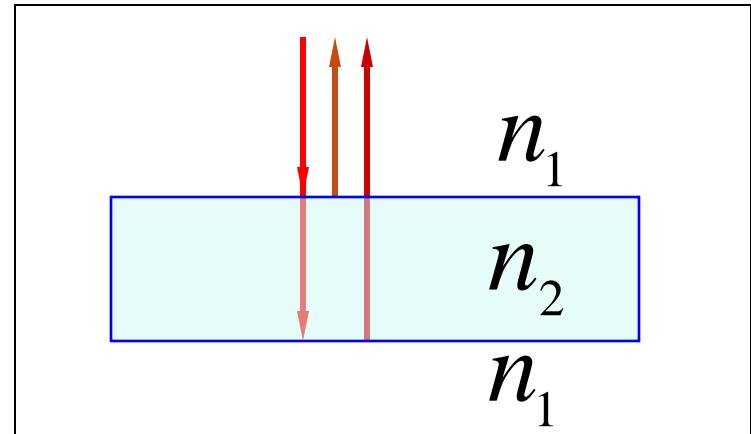
——透射光相干图样与反射光相干图样“互补”

当光线垂直入射时

$$i = 0^\circ$$

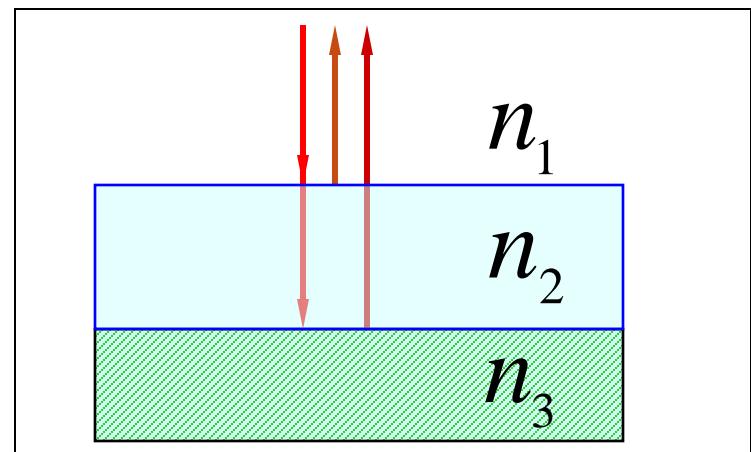
当 $n_2 > n_1$ 时

$$\delta = 2en_2 + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$



当 $n_3 > n_2 > n_1$ 时

$$\delta = 2en_2$$



增透膜和增反膜

1. 增透膜

对某一特定波长 λ , 反射干涉相消, 透过相长。

$$ne = \frac{\lambda}{4}, \frac{3\lambda}{4} \dots \dots$$

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。

空气 $n_1 = 1.0$

MgF_2 $n_2 = 1.38$

玻璃 $n_3 = 1.52$

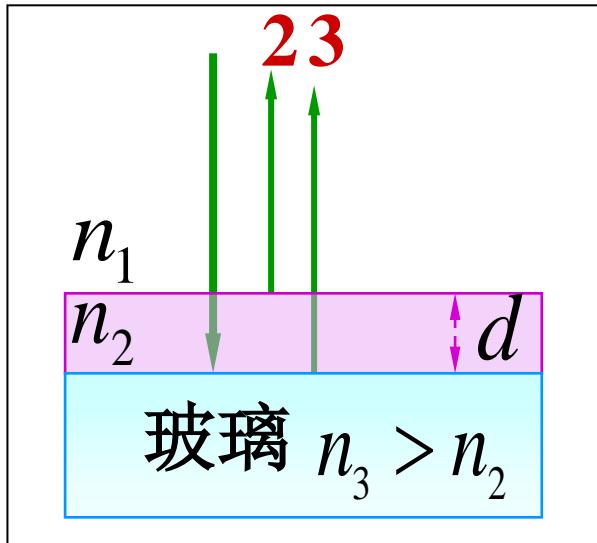
ZnS $n_1 = 2.35$
 MgF_2 $n_2 = 1.38$
 ZnS
 MgF_2

⋮

ZnS
 MgF_2

玻璃

例5：为了增加透射率，求氟化镁膜的最小厚度 d . 已知空气 $n_1=1.00$, 氟化镁 $n_2=1.38$, $\lambda=550 \text{ nm}$



氟化镁为增透膜

解 $\Delta_r = 2dn_2 = (2k + 1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$
取 $k = 0$ 减弱

$$d = d_{\min} = \frac{\lambda}{4n_2} = 99.6 \text{ nm}$$

则 $\Delta_t = 2n_2d + \frac{\lambda}{2} = \lambda$ (增强)

例6: 空气中肥皂膜($n=1.33$), 厚为 $0.32\mu\text{m}$. 如用白光垂直入射, 问肥皂膜呈现什么色彩?

解

$$2n_2e + \frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda \quad \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2ne}{k - 1/2}$$

$$k = 1, \quad \lambda_1 = 4ne = 1702\text{nm}$$

$$k = 2, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{4}{3}ne = 567\text{nm}$$

$$k = 3, \quad \lambda_3 = \frac{4}{5}ne = 340\text{nm}$$

可见光范围 **400nm~760nm** $\lambda_2=567\text{nm}$

等倾干涉

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

- 光程差取决于入射角
 - 倾角*i*相同的光线对应同一级干涉条纹
- 条纹位置

$$\delta = k\lambda, \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

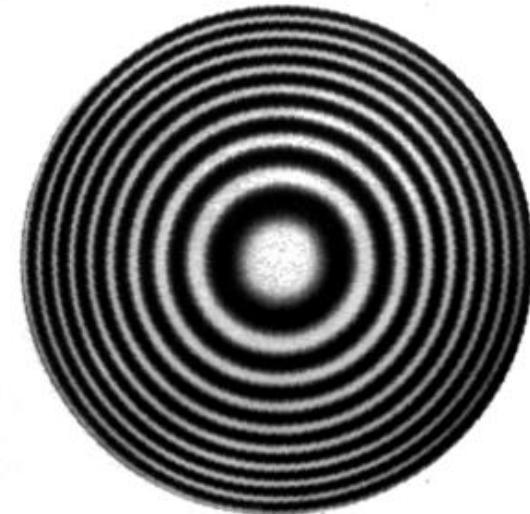
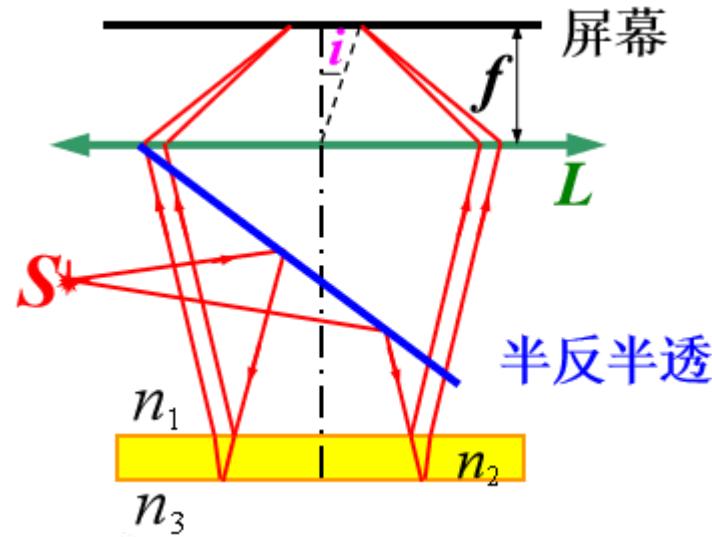
$$\delta = (k + \frac{1}{2})\lambda, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

第 *k* 级环半径 = $f \operatorname{tg} i_k$

$$2e\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 i} + \delta_0 = k\lambda \quad \text{环中心的级次高}$$

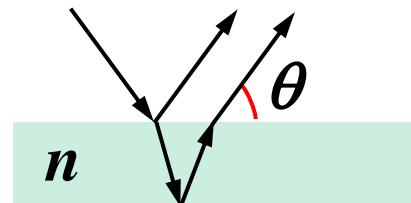
$$d\delta = -2n_2 e \sin \gamma \cdot d\gamma = \Delta k \cdot \lambda \quad d\gamma = -\frac{\lambda \cdot \Delta k}{2n_2 e \sin \gamma} = -\frac{\lambda}{2n_2 e \sin \gamma} (\Delta k = 1)$$

- 膜变厚，条纹更密集；膜变薄，条纹更稀疏



例7：用波长为500 nm的可见光照射到一肥皂膜上，在与膜面成60°角的方向上观察到膜最亮。已知膜的折射率为1.33，求此膜至少为多厚？若垂直观察，此膜能使波长为多少的可见光最亮？

解： 反射时，上表面有半波损失，下表面没有



$$\begin{aligned}\Delta &= 2nd \cos \gamma + \frac{\lambda}{2} \\ &= 2d \sqrt{n^2 - \sin^2 i} + \frac{\lambda}{2} \quad i = 30^\circ\end{aligned}$$

最亮 $\Delta = k\lambda$

最薄 $k = 1 \quad d = \frac{\lambda}{4\sqrt{n^2 - \sin^2 i}} = 101 \text{ nm}$

垂直观测 $\Delta = 2nd + \frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda$

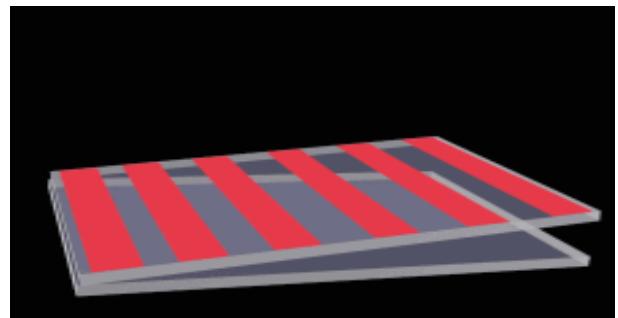
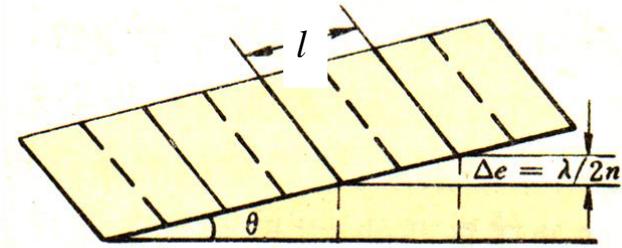
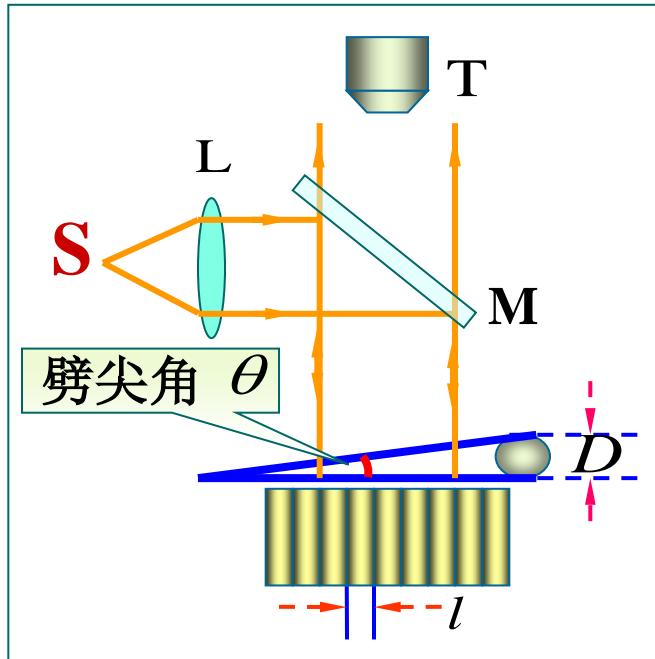
$$\begin{aligned}k = 1 \quad \lambda_1 &= 4nd \\ &= 537 \text{ nm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}k = 2 \quad \lambda_2 &= \frac{4}{3}nd \\ &= 179 \text{ nm}\end{aligned}$$

可见光 $\lambda = 537 \text{ nm}$

§ 4 剪尖 牛顿环 迈克尔孙干涉仪

一 剪尖干涉（等厚干涉）

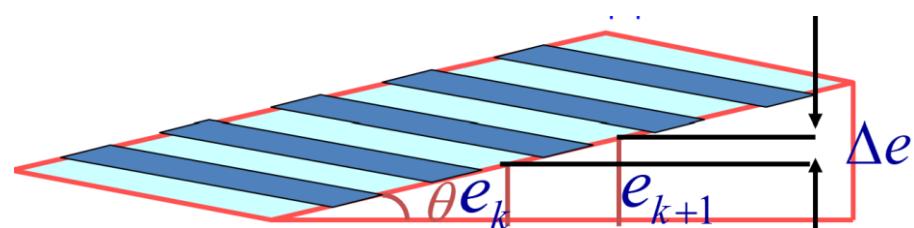
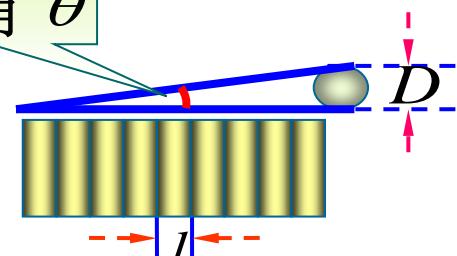


$$\delta = 2ne + \frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda \quad k = 1, 2, \dots \quad \text{干涉加强} \quad \text{亮纹}$$

$$\delta = 2ne + \frac{\lambda}{2} = (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad \text{干涉减弱} \quad \text{暗纹}$$

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

劈尖角 θ



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 l

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

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

等厚干涉条纹特点

- 条纹级次 k 随着劈尖的厚度而变化，因此这种干涉称为等厚干涉，条纹为一组平行于棱边的平行线。
- 由于存在半波损失，棱边上为零级暗纹。

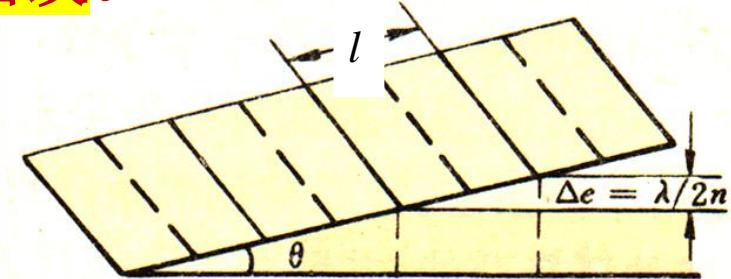
$$2ne_k + \frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda$$

$$2ne_{k+1} + \frac{\lambda}{2} = (k+1)\lambda$$

- 相邻条纹所对应的厚度差： $\Delta e = e_{k+1} - e_k = \frac{\lambda}{2n}$

- 任意相邻明（暗）纹间距为 l :

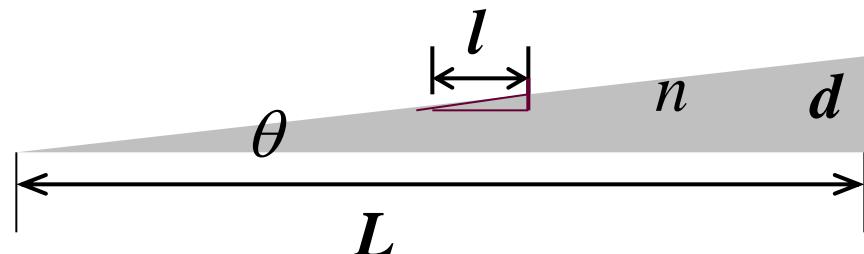
$$l \sin \theta = \Delta e \quad \rightarrow \quad l = \frac{\Delta e}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\lambda}{2n \sin \theta}$$



薄膜端部厚度 d 的测量

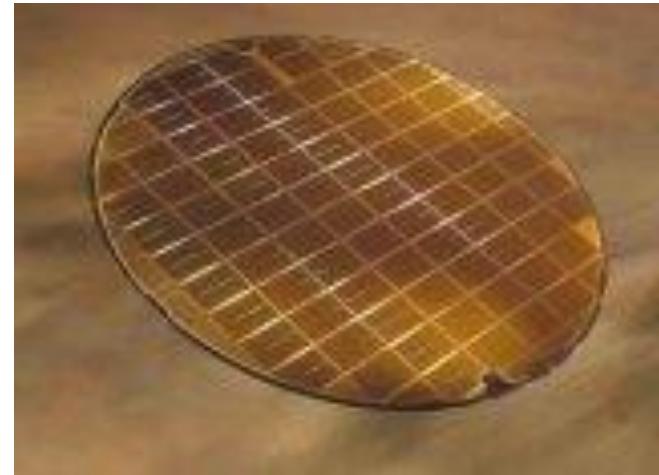
测量原理：

$$\theta \approx \frac{d}{L} = \frac{\Delta e}{l} = \frac{\lambda/2n}{l}$$



$$d = \frac{\lambda L}{2nl} \quad \text{条纹数} \quad N = \frac{L}{l}$$

$$\text{薄膜厚度: } d = \frac{\lambda}{2n} N$$



在半导体元件生产中，测定硅片上的二氧化硅薄膜厚度的常用方法是：将薄膜的一部分磨成劈形膜，通过观察垂直入射光在其上面产生的干涉条纹，计算出厚度。

光学表面检查

测量原理

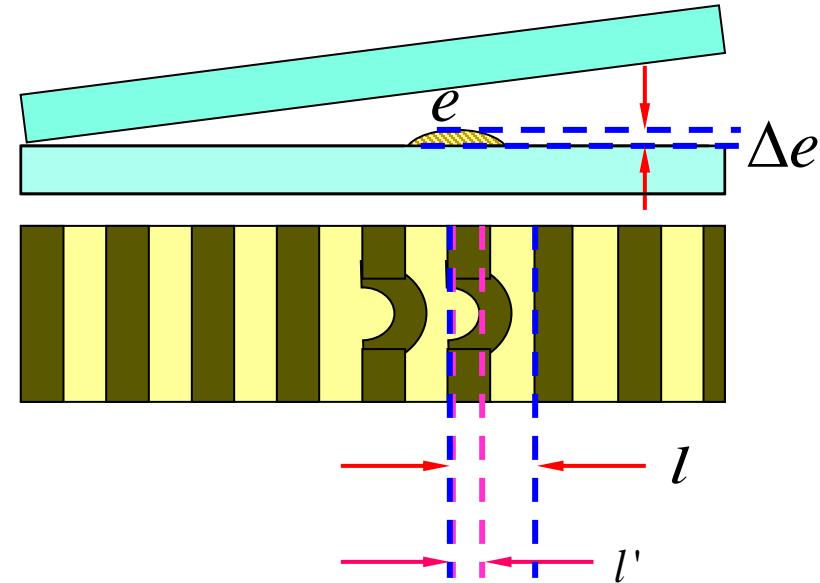
$$2e + \frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda$$

$$2(e + \Delta e) + \frac{\lambda}{2} = (k + \Delta k)\lambda$$

$$\Delta e = \frac{\lambda}{2} \Delta k \quad \Delta k \text{ 反映了偏离直线条纹的程度}$$

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

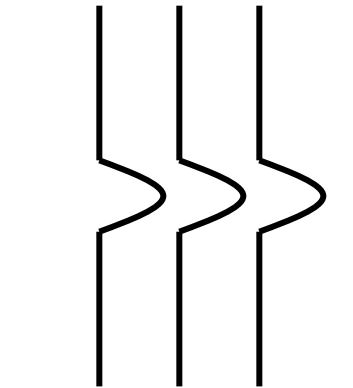
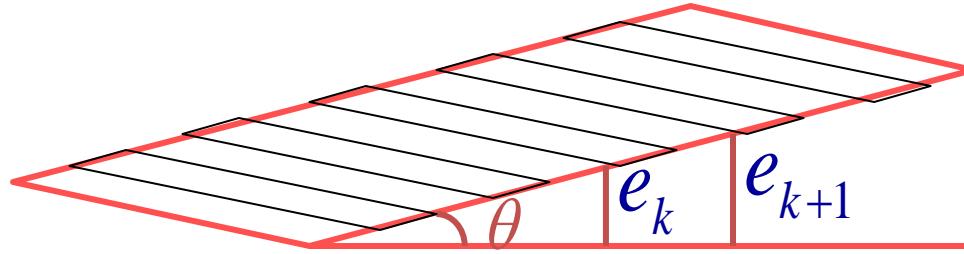
$$\Delta e = \frac{l'}{l} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2}$$



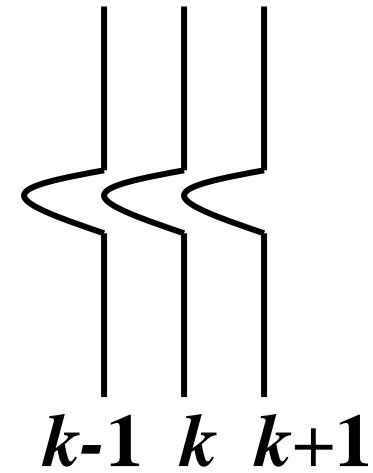
$$\Delta e = \frac{\lambda}{2} \Delta k$$

若因畸变使某处移动了一个条纹的距离, $\Delta k=1$, 则

$$\Delta e = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$



表面凸起



表面凹陷

例8：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 $l = 2.4\text{mm}$ ，求这玻璃的折射率。

解：

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

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

$$\because \theta \text{很小, } \therefore \sin \theta \approx \theta$$

$$n = \frac{5.89 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}}{2 \times 8 \times 10^{-5} \times 2.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}} = 1.53$$

