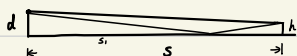


HW3

3-3. 解



$$L_1 = \sqrt{s_1^2 + (d-h)^2} \quad L_2 = \sqrt{s_1^2 + d^2} + \sqrt{(s-s_1)^2 + h^2}$$

当第一个极大出现时可知 $L_2 - L_1 = \lambda$ 利用 $d \ll s$ $h \ll s$ $d \ll s$, 由费马原理可知

$$h = \frac{\lambda s}{2d} \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\lambda s}{4d}$$

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{h}{s} = \arctan \frac{\lambda}{4d} = 0.602^\circ$$

3-5 解: $d = 20'$ $B = 0.1m$ $C = 2.1m$ $\lambda = 600.0nm$

(1). 由菲涅耳双镜成像特点

$$\Delta x = \frac{\lambda(B+C)}{2d} \quad \text{得 } \Delta x = 1.13mm$$

(2). 屏上两列光线的最大相干长度 $\Delta l = 2dC$

则干涉条纹数目 $N = \frac{\Delta l}{\Delta x} \approx 22$ 即最多看到 22 条干涉条纹.

(3). $B' = 2B = 0.2m$

$$\Delta x' = \frac{\lambda(B'+C)}{2d} = 0.573mm \quad N' = \frac{\Delta l}{\Delta x'} \approx 41$$

即条纹间距变为 $0.573mm$, 干涉条纹数最多为 41.

(4). 若光源距两镜交线距离不变, 而发生一横向位移 δ_s , 则两像点距两镜交线距离不变, 发生横向位移 δ_{s_1} , δ_{s_2} 且 $\delta_s = \delta_{s_1} = \delta_{s_2}$.

从而两像点间距离 d 保持不变, 因此条纹间距 Δx 保持不变. 但是两像点连线转过一角度 $\theta = \frac{\delta_s}{B}$ 则零级条纹发生位移

$$\Delta h = \theta \cdot C = \frac{C}{B} \delta_s$$

综上, 条纹间距不变, 但条纹沿屏产生位移. 零级条纹位移 $\frac{C}{B} \delta_s$

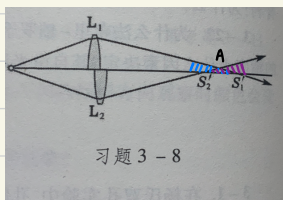
(5). 设扩展光源宽度为 b , 则临界条件为线光源端点在屏上各自干涉产生的条纹间距等于两个零级亮条纹间距离

$$\frac{C}{B} b = \frac{\lambda(B+C)}{2d}$$

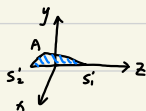
$$\text{得 } b = 0.054mm$$

即扩展光源最大宽度 $0.054mm$.

3-8 (1)



$\Delta S_1'AS_2'$ 即为相干光束交叠区域。



(2). 交叠区域相干光束产生球面干涉 设屏距 S_1' d_1 距 S_2' d_2

以屏所在平面为 xy 平面建立直角坐标系。

$$\begin{aligned}\text{则两束光相位差 } \delta(x, y) &= k(d_2 + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2d_2}) - \varphi_{20} + k(d_1 + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2d_1}) + \varphi_{10} \\ &= k(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2d_2} + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2d_1}) + k(d_1 + d_2) + (\varphi_{10} - \varphi_{20}) \\ &= k(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2d_2} + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2d_1}) + (\varphi_{10} - \varphi_{20})\end{aligned}$$

由于两束光初始相位相同 $\varphi_{10} - \varphi_{20} = 0$

$$\text{则 } \delta(x, y) = k(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2d_2} + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2d_1}) = \text{常数}$$

则 $x^2 + y^2 = P^2$ (P 为常数) 又有 $y \geq 0$

则干涉条纹是以原点为圆心, 的同心半圆。

(3). 由薄透镜成像. $\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f}$

$$\text{得 } v_1 = 60 \text{ cm} \quad v_2 = 58.125 \text{ cm}$$

$$L = \frac{v_2 + (v_1 - \Delta)}{2} = 58.0625 \text{ cm} \quad L \text{ 为两像中点距 } L_2 \text{ 距离.}$$

屏放于此位置可知 $d_1 = d_2 = d = 0.0625 \text{ cm}$ 则 $\delta = \frac{k}{d} P^2$

$$\text{令 } \delta = 2n\pi \text{ 得 } P_n = \sqrt{nd\lambda} \quad P_1 = 0.104 \text{ mm} \quad \text{亮条纹间距 } \Delta P = (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) P_1$$

3-10. 解: 设空气折射率为 n

$$\text{则实验过程中光程差 } \Delta L = (n-1)L_0$$

$$\Delta L = N\lambda$$

$$\text{得 } n = 1.000002889$$

(注: 课本中标注 $L_1 = 20 \text{ m}$ 而查图可知 L_1 应为 20 cm)

3-14 解(1). 由 $\Delta x = \frac{\lambda}{2}$ 得 $d = 1.47 \times 10^{-4}$

$$\Delta h = d \quad \text{得 } \Delta h = 29.47 \mu\text{m}$$

轻压盖板中部, 条纹变密-端长, 变疏-端短.

(2). 说明 G_2 上表面不平行于 G_1 上表面

$$\Delta d = (\frac{1}{n_2} - \frac{1}{n_1}) \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$\text{得 } \Delta d = 3.93 \times 10^{-4} \text{ rad}$$

3-16. 解. (1). 薄膜表面等厚干涉条纹形状与空气膜等厚线轨迹一致. P区斜面交棱沿 y 轴(竖直)方向, 而上方盖片交棱沿 x 轴(水平)方向, 故干涉条纹为斜线.

$$(2). \gamma = \Delta k \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2} \\ = \frac{\Delta B}{\Delta x} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2} = 1.51 \mu\text{m}$$

(3). b 方法避开了较为准确判断盖片与 P 区上表面交棱的困难. 更易观察出干涉条纹数目.

3-20 解. (1). $R = (\frac{n_2 - n_1}{n_2 + n_1})^2 \times 100\%$

$$\text{得 } R = 29.8\%$$

(2). 完全消除反射有

$$n = \sqrt{n_1 n_2}$$

$$nh = (2k+1) \frac{\lambda}{4} \quad (k=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\text{令 } k=0 \text{ 得 } n = 1.844 \quad h = 0.126 \mu\text{m}$$

(3). 只要 $n_1 < n_0 < n_2$ (n_0 为增透膜折射率) 则可以增透

即 $n = 1.36$ 的氟化镁可以增透.

$$r_A = \frac{n_2 - n}{n_2 + n} = 42.3\% \quad r_B = \frac{n - n_1}{n + n_1} = 16.0\%$$

$$R = \frac{I}{I_0} = [r_A - r_B(1 - r_A^2)]^2 = 8.5\%$$

(4). $n = 2.35$ 的硫化锌可以增透.

$$R = [r_A' - r_B'(1 - r_A'^2)]^2 = 4.3\%$$

3-23. 解. (1) $\Delta h = N \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2}$

$$\text{得 } \Delta h = 2.95 \mu\text{m}$$

(2). 移动前有: $2h = k\lambda$

$$2h \cos \theta = (k-12)\lambda$$

移动后有: $2(h-\Delta h) = (k-10)\lambda$

$$2(h-\Delta h) \cos \theta = (k-15)\lambda$$

$$\text{得 } k=17$$

即开始时中心亮斑 17 级.

(3). 移动后中心为 17 级.

向外数第 5 个亮环干涉级别为 2.

3-25. 解. 由 $\frac{\bar{\lambda}^2}{2\Delta\lambda} = nV\bar{\lambda}$

$$\text{可知 } \Delta\lambda = 0.6 \text{ nm}$$

$$\text{则 } \lambda_1 = \bar{\lambda} + \frac{\Delta\lambda}{2} = 589.6 \text{ nm}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \bar{\lambda} - \frac{\Delta\lambda}{2} = 589.0 \text{ nm}$$

即钠双线两波长为 589.6 nm 和 589.0 nm.

3-28. 解. (1). 由 $\Delta h = nV\frac{\lambda}{2}$ 两侧对时间 t 求微分

$$\text{得 } v = \gamma \frac{\lambda}{2} \quad \text{得 } \lambda = \frac{2v}{\gamma}$$

(2) 若 $\lambda = 0.6 \mu\text{m}$ $\gamma = 50 \text{ Hz}$

$$v = 15 \mu\text{m/s.}$$

$$(3). \gamma_1 = \frac{2v}{\lambda_1} \quad \gamma_2 = \frac{2v}{\lambda_2}$$

$$\Delta\gamma = 2v \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1} - \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \right)$$

$$\text{令 } v = 15 \mu\text{m/s}$$

$$\text{得 } \Delta\gamma = 5.2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ Hz}$$

3-31 解. (1). $k_0 = \frac{2n\hbar}{\lambda} \quad n=1$

得 $k_0 = 1.7 \times 10^5$

(2). 当倾角为 1° 时

半角宽度 $\Delta\theta = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi n\hbar \sin\theta} \cdot \frac{1-R}{nR}$

得 $\Delta\theta = 2.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ rad}$

(3). $\frac{\lambda}{\Delta\lambda} = \pi k_0 \frac{\sqrt{R}}{1-R}$

得 $\frac{\lambda}{\Delta\lambda} = 2.6 \times 10^7$ 即色分辨率 2.6×10^7

$\Delta\lambda = 2 \cdot \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} = 2.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ nm}$ 则可分辨最小波长间隔 $2.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ nm}$.

(4). $\Delta\nu = \frac{c}{2n\hbar} = 3 \times 10^9 \text{ Hz}$

$\Delta N = \frac{2n - 2m}{\Delta\nu} = 1.2 \times 10^5$

$\delta\nu = \frac{c}{2n\hbar} \cdot \frac{1-R}{nR} = 1.9 \times 10^7 \text{ Hz}$

$\delta\lambda = \frac{\lambda^2}{c} \delta\nu = 1.9 \times 10^{-5} \text{ nm}$

即透射最强谱线 1.2×10^5 条.

谱线宽度 $1.9 \times 10^{-5} \text{ nm}$.

(5). $\delta(\Delta\nu) = \frac{c}{2n\hbar} \cdot \frac{\delta\lambda}{\lambda}$

$= 3 \times 10^4 \text{ Hz}$

$\delta(\Delta\lambda) = \frac{\lambda^2}{c} \delta(\Delta\nu) = 3 \times 10^{-8} \text{ nm}$

即波长漂移量 $3 \times 10^{-8} \text{ nm}$.

3-32 解. (1) 纵模频率间隔 $\Delta\nu = \frac{c}{2n\hbar} = 2.42 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$

$\Delta N = \frac{\Delta\nu_0}{\Delta\nu} = 2$ 条.

(2). $\lambda_m = 400 \text{ nm} \quad k_m = \frac{2n\hbar}{\lambda_m} = 31$

$\lambda_M = 760 \text{ nm} \quad k_M = \frac{2n\hbar}{\lambda_M} = 1.6$

则 $k=2$ 或 3

$\lambda_1 = \frac{2n\hbar}{2} = 620.0 \text{ nm} \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{2n\hbar}{3} = 413.3 \text{ nm}$

$\delta\lambda_1 = \frac{\lambda_1}{\pi \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{1-R}{nR} = 4.03 \text{ nm}$ 即波长为 620.0 nm 对应谱线宽度 4.03 nm

$\delta\lambda_2 = \frac{\lambda_2}{\pi \cdot 3} \cdot \frac{1-R}{nR} = 1.79 \text{ nm}$ 波长为 413.3 nm 对应谱线宽度 1.79 nm .