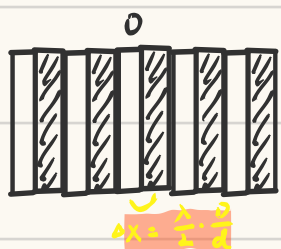


# 干涉衍射条纹分析

4.1.3

① 间距/位置  $X_k = k \frac{D}{a} \lambda$  (明)  $X_L = \pm (2k-1) \frac{D}{a} \frac{\lambda}{2}$  (暗)



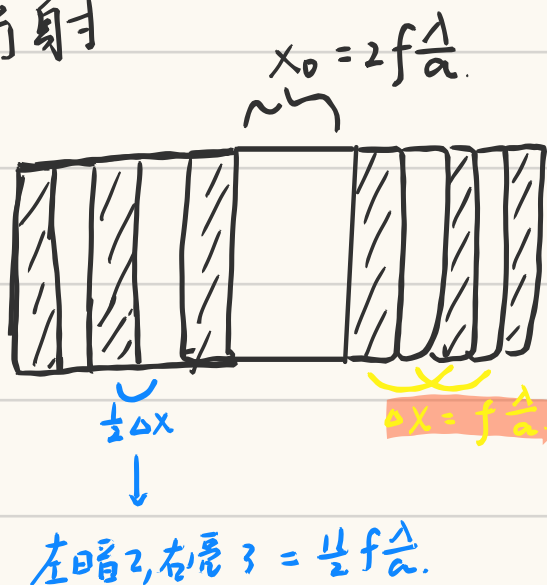
② 光程差相关  $\delta_0 = 0 \Rightarrow$  判断中心明纹上下移动

$$\delta = \frac{a}{D} x = \begin{cases} \pm k\lambda & \text{明纹} \\ \pm (2k-1) \frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{暗纹} \end{cases}$$

③ 条纹移动: 附加光程差  $\Delta\delta$  的产生

且  $\Delta\delta = \frac{a}{D} \Delta x \Rightarrow \Delta x = \frac{D}{a} \Delta\delta$  (条纹移动的距离)

衍射



①

解度  $\begin{cases} \text{中央} & \Delta\theta_0 = \theta_1 - \theta_{-1} = 2\frac{\lambda}{a} \\ \text{其它} & \Delta\theta_k = \theta_{k+1} - \theta_k = \frac{\lambda}{a} \end{cases}$

由几何,  $x = f \tan\theta \approx f\theta$

线宽度  $\begin{cases} \Delta x_0 = x_1 - x_{-1} = 2f \frac{\lambda}{a} \\ \Delta x_k = x_{k+1} - x_k = f \frac{\lambda}{a} \end{cases}$

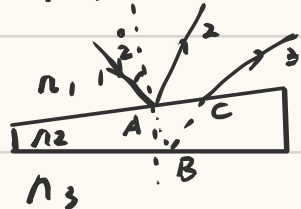
## 等厚 等倾干涉

相位差与光程差  $\Delta\phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \delta$

一. 等厚干涉

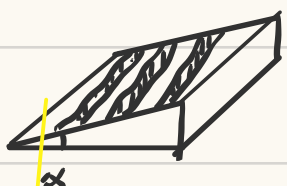
劈尖干涉

(固体劈尖)



①  $\delta_{13} = 2e \sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 i} + \frac{\lambda}{2}$  (半波损失)

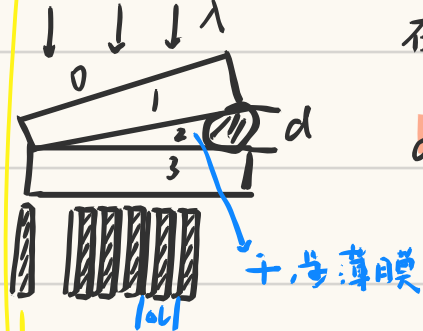
② 相邻两个明条纹(或明纹)对应薄膜厚度差  $\Delta e = e_{k+1} - e_k = \frac{\lambda}{2n_2} = \frac{\lambda'}{2}$



相邻两个明暗条纹间距  $\Delta l = \frac{\Delta e}{\sin\alpha} = \frac{\lambda}{2n_2 \sin\alpha} = \frac{\lambda}{2n_2 \alpha}$

厚度差  $\frac{\lambda}{2n} = \frac{\lambda_n}{2}$

(空气劈尖)



在该情景下通常认为 1→2 无半损, 2→3 有半损, 不考虑 0→1, 故半损 =  $\frac{\lambda}{2}$

$d = L \frac{\lambda}{2\Delta L}$  (求长度)

$\delta = 2d' + \frac{\lambda}{2}$ , 暗纹处  $\delta = (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} \Rightarrow 2d = k\lambda$

① 求第几明(暗)纹处  $e/L$   $\begin{cases} \delta = k\lambda & \text{明} \\ \delta = (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{暗} \end{cases}$   $\delta = 2e + \frac{\lambda}{2}$

$L = \frac{e}{\sin\theta} = \frac{e}{\theta}$

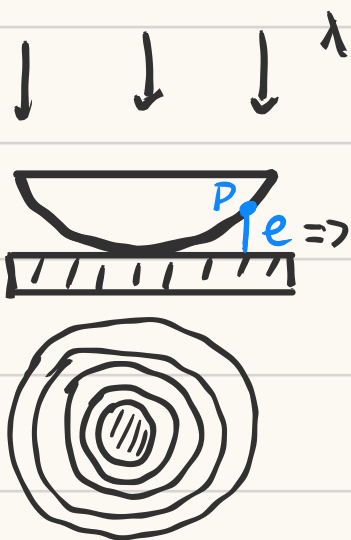
② 条纹产生移动  $\Rightarrow$  光程差改变  $2e + \frac{\lambda}{2} = 2ne' + \frac{\lambda}{2}$

③ 判断凹陷 左凹右凸, 求鼓包/凹陷高度?

正常水平距  $b \Leftrightarrow$  垂直厚度  $\frac{\lambda}{2}$  1 偏移  $a \Leftrightarrow$  鼓包  $h$

$\frac{h}{a} = \frac{\frac{\lambda}{2}}{b} \Rightarrow$  理解  $a$  (条纹数  $N$ ) 每  $\frac{\lambda}{2}$  是相邻两亮(暗)纹厚度

牛顿环



内疏外密 ( $d$  增加得越快)

曲率半径

①  $k$  级暗环  $r_k = \sqrt{kR\lambda}$ ,  $k$  级亮环  $r_k = \sqrt{(k-\frac{1}{2})R\lambda}$

② 定性分析条纹变化

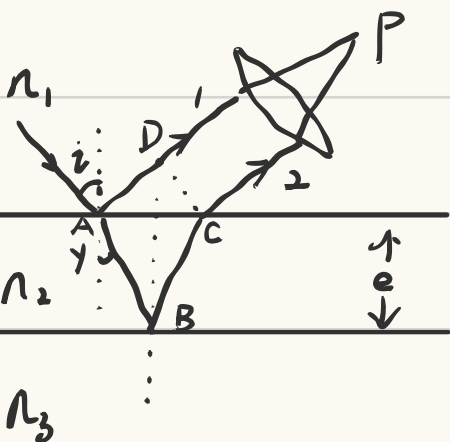
1  $\lambda \uparrow \Rightarrow r \uparrow \Rightarrow$  条纹向外扩张, 变稀↓

2  $R \uparrow \Rightarrow r \uparrow \Rightarrow$  条纹向外扩张, 变稀↓

3 间隙充入液体  $\Rightarrow$  条纹整体向内收缩

等倾干涉

薄膜干涉



$\delta_0 = n_2(|AB| + |BC|) - n_1|AD|$

$\Rightarrow \delta_0 = 2e\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 i} = 2n_2 e \cos \gamma$

# 增透膜与增反膜

增透膜 减弱的反射光

上下表面都有半波损失 空气( $n_0$ ) < 膜( $n$ ) < 玻璃( $n_g$ )

$$2nd = \frac{\lambda}{2} \text{ (消)} \quad d_{\min} = \frac{\lambda}{4n}$$

增反膜 增强反射光

上下表面都有半波损失

$$2nd = \lambda \text{ (增强)} \quad d = \frac{\lambda}{2n}$$