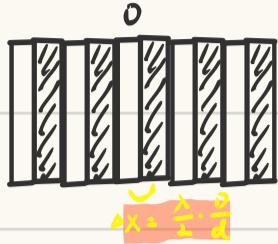


干涉 衍射 条纹分析

干涉

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



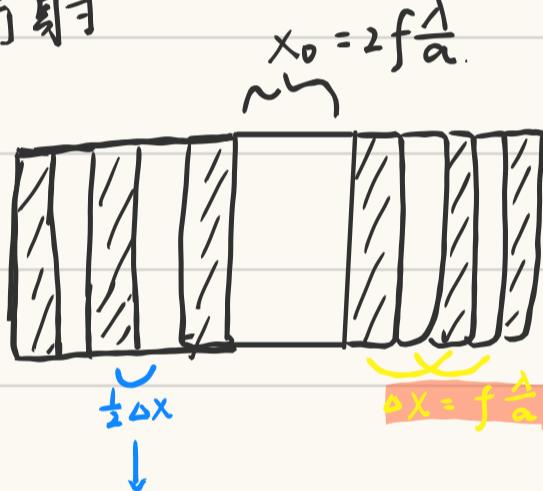
② 光程差相关 $\Delta_0 = 0 \Rightarrow$ 判断中心明纹上下条纹

$$\Delta = \frac{\alpha}{D} X = \begin{cases} \pm k \lambda & \text{明纹} \\ \pm (2k-1) \frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{暗纹} \end{cases}$$

③ 条纹移位: 附加光程差 $\Delta \phi$ 的产生

$$\text{且 } \Delta \phi = \frac{d}{f} \Delta X \Rightarrow \Delta X = \frac{f}{d} \Delta \phi \quad (\text{条纹移动的距离})$$

衍射



$$\text{左暗2, 右亮3} = \frac{1}{2} f \frac{\lambda}{a}$$

①

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

$$\text{由几何, } x = f \tan \theta \approx f \theta$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta X_0 = x_1 - x_0 = 2 f \frac{\lambda}{a} \\ \Delta X_k = x_{k+1} - x_k = f \frac{\lambda}{a} \end{cases}$$

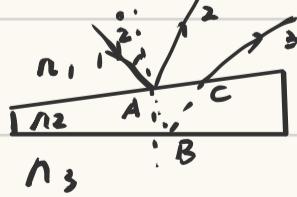
等厚 等倾 干涉

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

- 等厚干涉

等厚干涉

(固体劈尖)

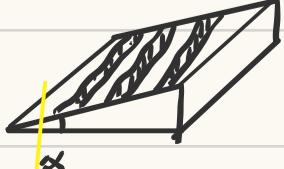


$$\text{① } \Delta_{AB} = 2e \sqrt{n_2^2 - n_3^2 \sin^2 \alpha} + \text{失焦损失}$$

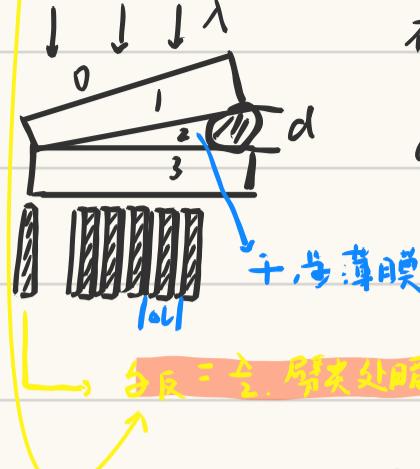
$$\text{② 相邻两个明条纹(或明纹)对应薄膜厚度差 } \Delta e = e_{k+1} - e_k = \frac{\lambda}{2n_2} = \frac{\lambda'}{2}$$

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

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



空气层突



在该情况下通常认为 $1 \rightarrow 2$ 无亏损, $2 \rightarrow 3$ 有亏损, 不考虑 $0 \rightarrow 1$, 故干涉 = $\frac{1}{2}$

$$d = L \frac{\lambda}{2n_0} \text{ (水长度)}$$

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

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

$$L = \frac{e}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\lambda}{2n_0}$$

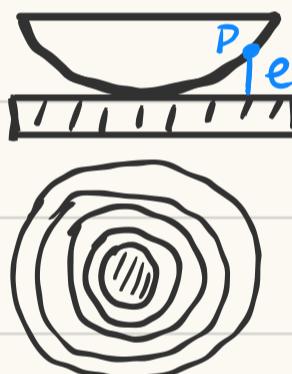
$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 条纹产生移动 } \Rightarrow \text{光程差改变 } 2e + \frac{\lambda}{2} = 2n'e' + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$\textcircled{3} \text{ 判断凹陷 左凹右凸, 水鼓包/凹陷高度?}$

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

$$\frac{h}{a} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{b} \Rightarrow \text{理解 } \frac{1}{2} \text{ (条纹数} N \text{) 每个是相邻两亮(暗)纹厚度}$$

牛顿环



内疏外密 (d 增加得越快)

曲率半径

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

$\textcircled{2}$ 定性分析条纹变化

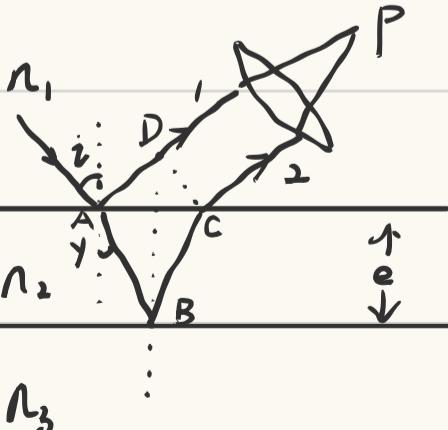
1. $\lambda \uparrow \Rightarrow r \uparrow \Rightarrow$ 条纹向外扩张. 受稀疏流

2. $R \uparrow \Rightarrow r \uparrow \Rightarrow$ 条纹向外扩张. 受稀疏流

3. 间隙充入液体 \Rightarrow 条纹整体向内收缩.

等倾干涉

薄膜干涉



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

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

增反膜 增透膜

增透膜 减弱反射光

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

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