

§ 11.3 薄膜干涉 劈尖 牛顿环

一、薄膜干涉

设： $n_2 = \max\{n_1, n_3\}$

1、2 间有半波损失；

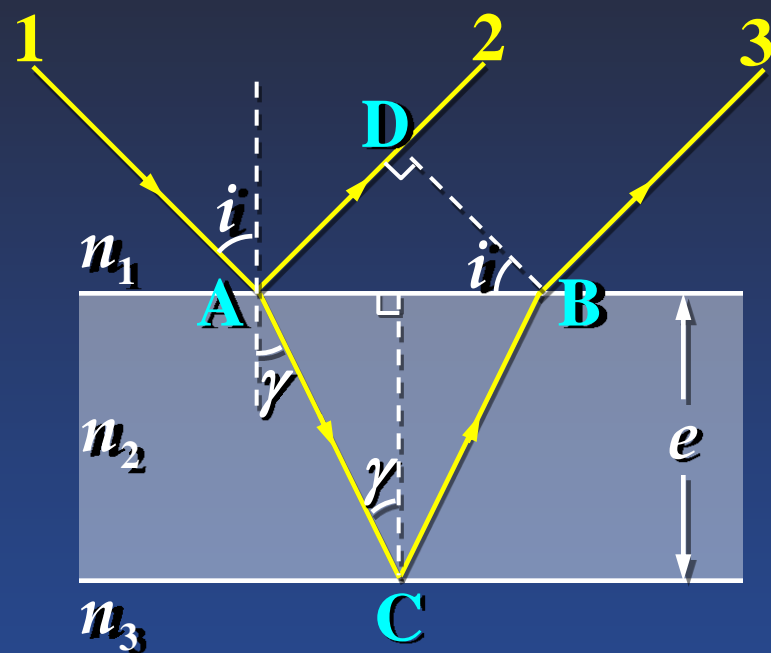
1、3 间无半波损失；

2、3 间有半波损失！

$$\delta = ((n_2 \cdot \overline{ACB} - n_1 \cdot \overline{AD})) + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$\overline{ACB} = 2e / \cos \gamma, \quad \overline{AD} = \overline{AB} \cdot \sin i = 2e \cdot \operatorname{tg} \gamma \cdot \sin i$$

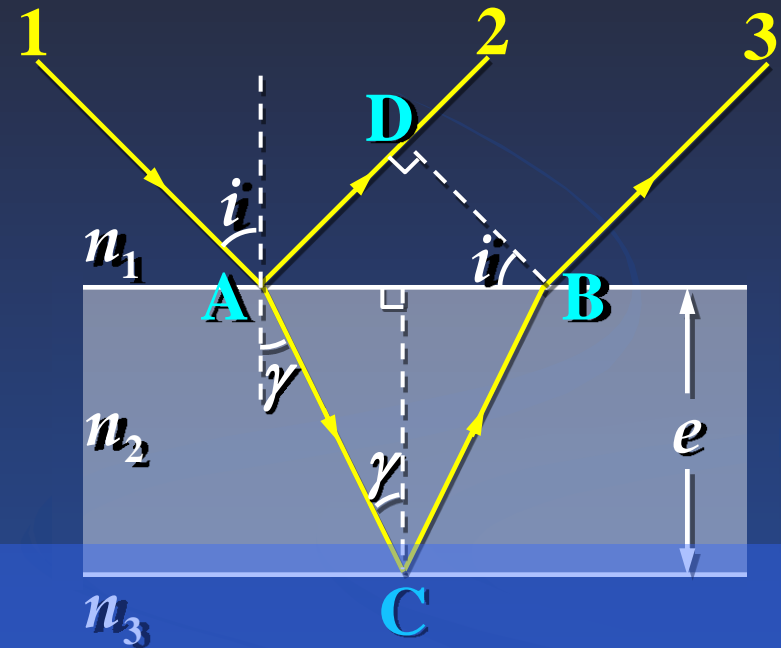
(其他反射光较弱)



折射定律: $n_1 \cdot \sin i = n_2 \cdot \sin \gamma$

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

若: $n_2 = \text{mid}\{n_1, n_3\}$



$$\delta = (n_2 \cdot \overline{ACB} - n_1 \cdot \overline{AD}) + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

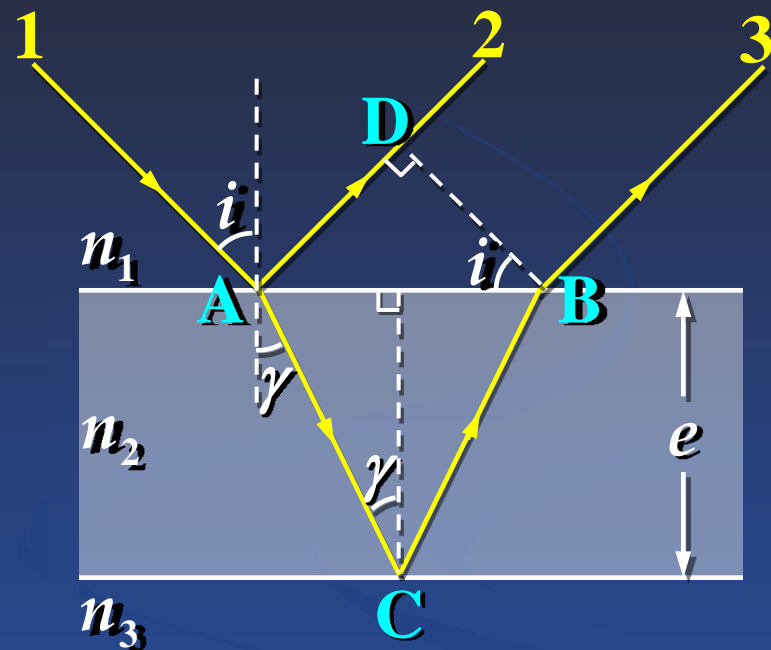
$$\overline{ACB} = 2e / \cos \gamma, \quad \overline{AD} = \overline{AB} \cdot \sin i = 2e \cdot \tan \gamma \cdot \sin i$$

折射定律: $n_1 \cdot \sin i = n_2 \cdot \sin \gamma$

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

若: $n_2 = \text{mid}\{n_1, n_3\}$

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



$$\delta = \begin{cases} 2k \frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{明(相长)} \\ (2k-1) \frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{暗(相消)} \end{cases} \quad (\text{注 此处 } \delta \geq 0, k \neq 0)$$

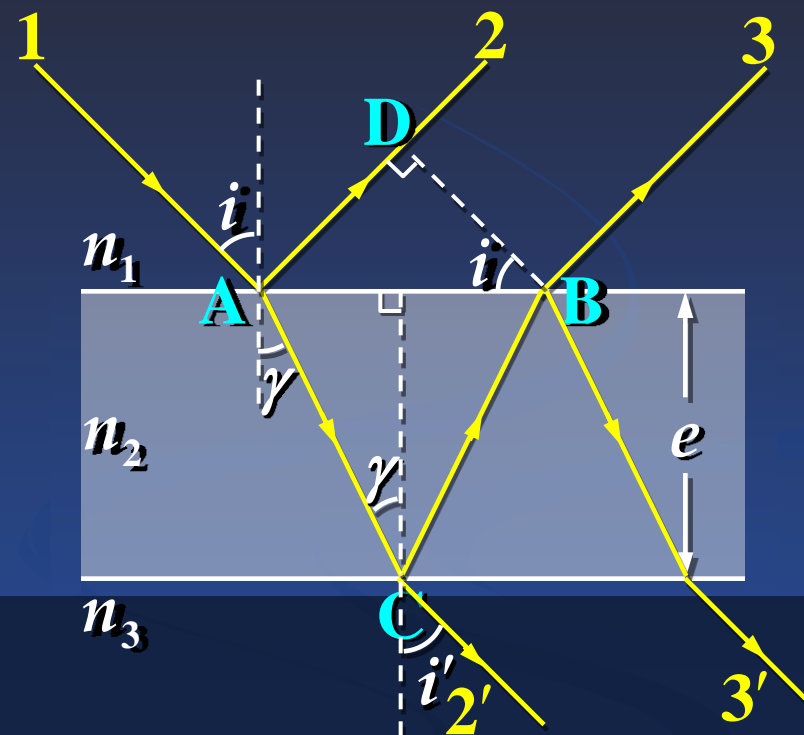
对透射光:

$$\delta = 2e\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_3^2 \cdot \sin^2 i'} + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^*$$

$$\underline{\delta = \delta(e, i, \lambda)}$$

① e, i 一定: $\delta = \delta(\lambda)$

选择性干涉



$$\delta = \begin{cases} 2k \frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{明(相长)} \\ (2k-1) \frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{暗(相消)} \end{cases}$$

(注 此处 $\delta \geq 0, k \in \mathbb{Z}$)

对透射光:

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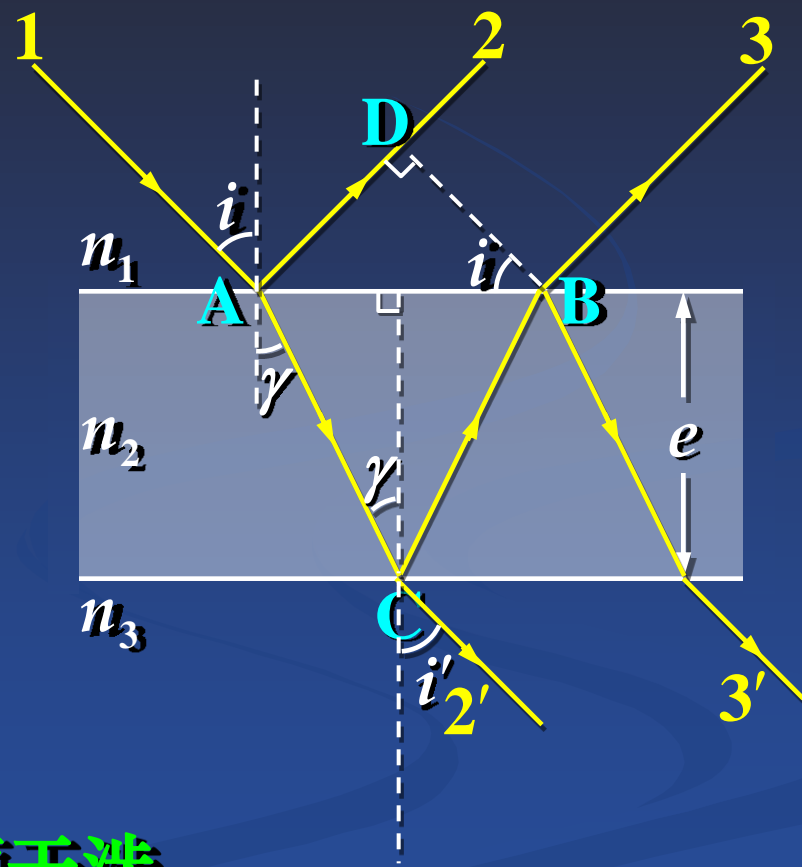
① e, i 一定: $\delta = \delta(\lambda)$

选择性干涉

② i, λ 一定: $\delta = \delta(e)$

等厚干涉 (★★)

③ λ, e 一定: $\delta = \delta(i)$ 等倾干涉



二、选择性干涉: $\delta = \delta(\lambda)$

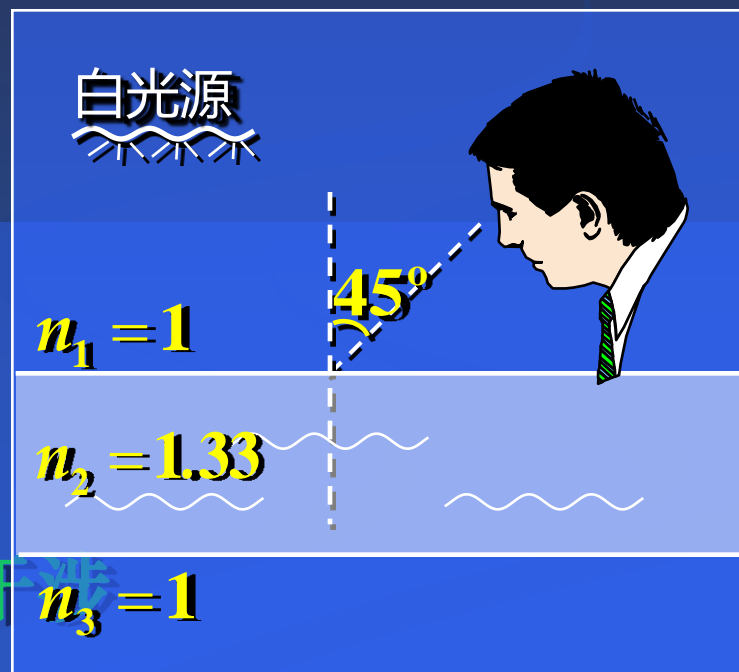
例 如图, 沿 $i = 45^\circ$ 方向观察呈绿色(500nm), $n = 1.33$ 皂膜厚度至少为多少? 若皂膜厚度为该值, 在沿法线方向观察又呈何色?

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

② i, λ 一定: $\delta = \delta(e)$

等厚干涉 (★★)

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二、选择性干涉: $\delta = \delta(\lambda)$

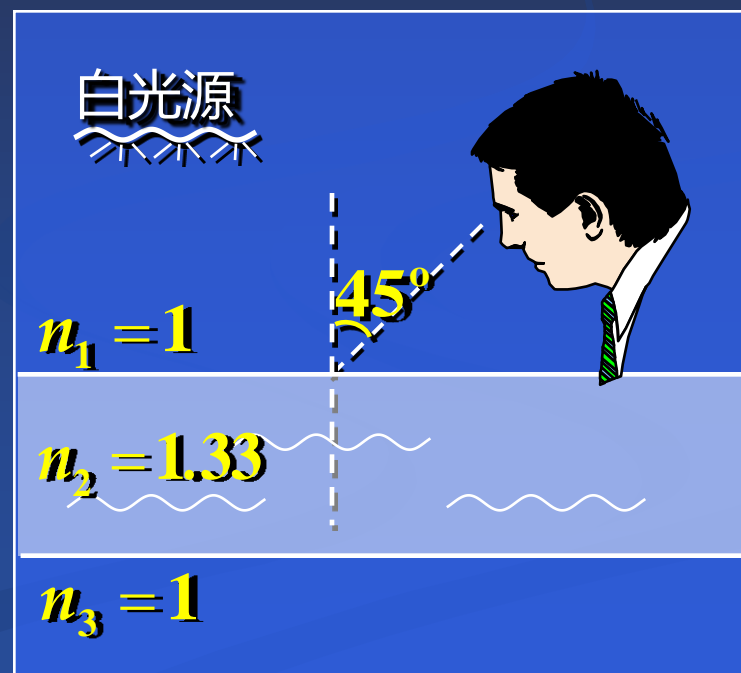
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解
$$\delta = 2e\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2} \cdot \sin^2 i + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$i = 45^\circ$ 时干涉相长:

$$\delta = 2k \frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda$$

$$(k = 1, 2, \dots)$$



$$e = \frac{\lambda}{4} \frac{2k-1}{\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 45^\circ}} \approx 0.222(2k-1)\lambda$$

$$k=1 \text{ 时: } e_{\min} \approx 110.97 \text{ nm} \approx 0.111 \mu\text{m}$$

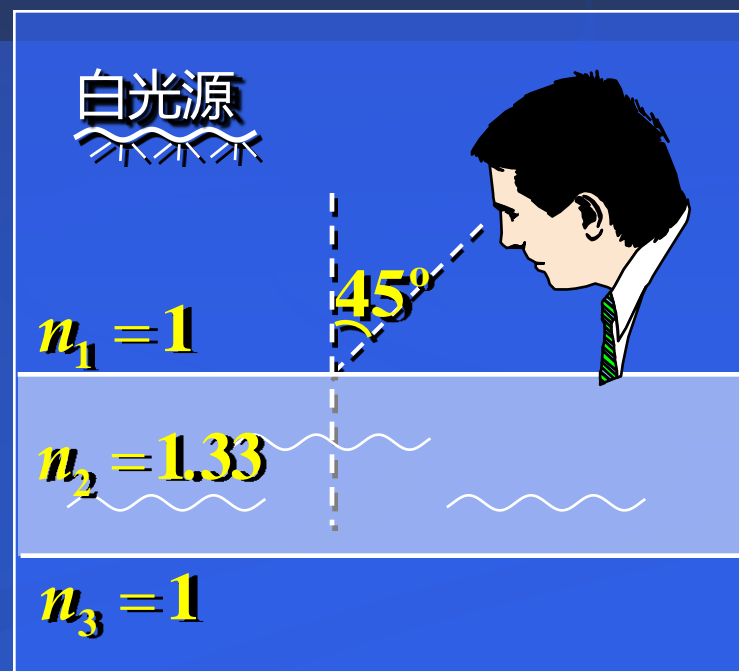
若 $e = e_{\min}$ ，则沿**法线**方向：

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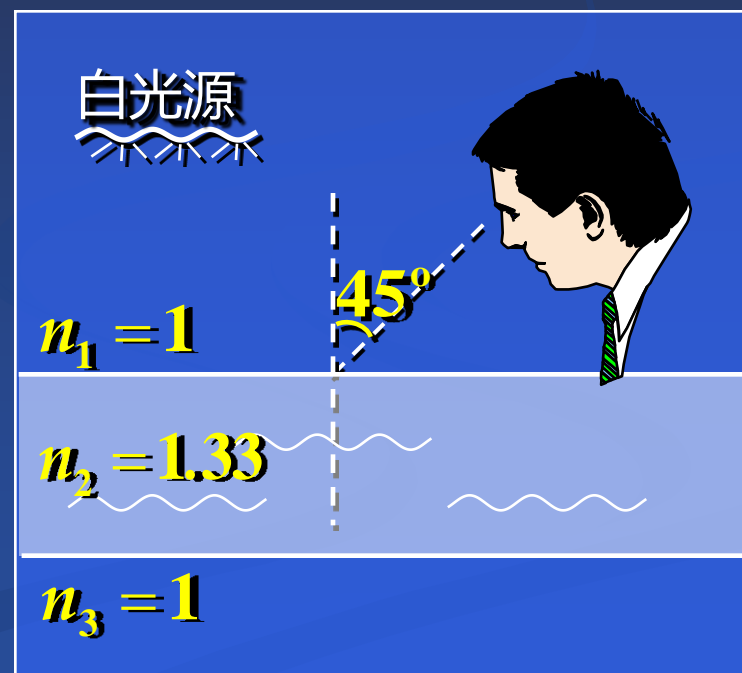
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$$\delta = 2e\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2 \cdot \sin^2 i} + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$= 2n_2 e_{\min} + \frac{\lambda}{2} = 2k \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2ne_{\min}}{k-0.5} \approx \frac{590.3 \text{ nm}}{2k-1}$$



$k=1$ 时: $\lambda = 590.3 \text{ nm}$ 为可见光 **黄色**

$k=2$ 时: $\lambda = 169.8 \text{ nm} < 400 \text{ nm}$ 紫外区, 不可见!

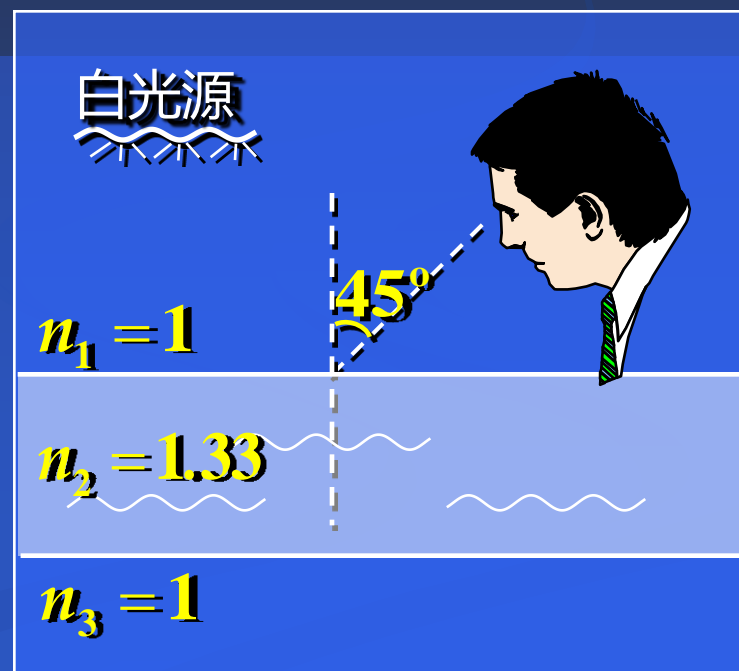
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即 沿法线呈黄色!

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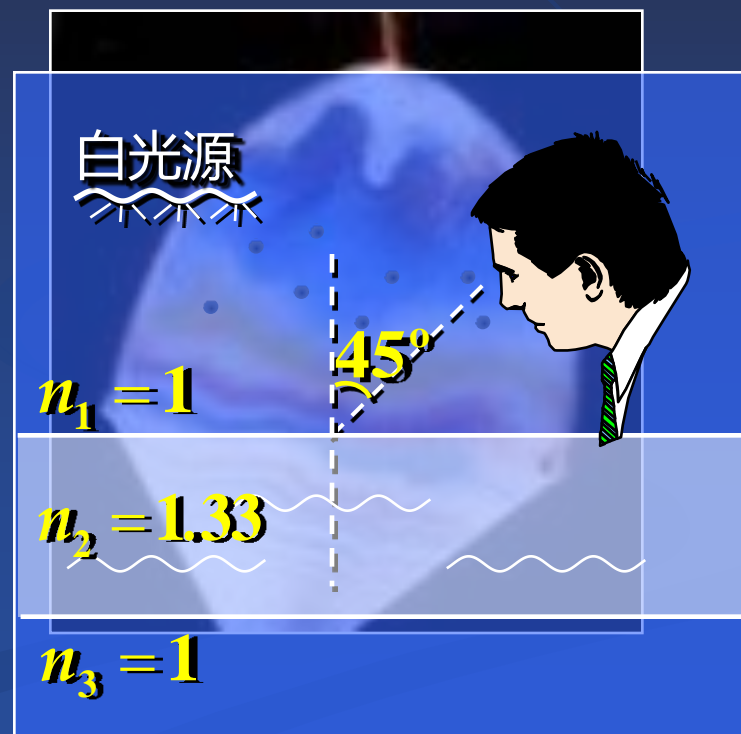
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即 沿法线呈**黄色**!

思考

当肥皂膜快破时, 为什么会出
现许多黑色小斑点?

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



增透膜与增反膜:

增透膜: 使反射光干涉相消!

$$\delta_{\text{反}} = 2e\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2} \cdot \sin^2 i$$

$$\delta_{\text{反}} = 2n_2e = (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$$

在两界面处均有 π 跃变, 可消!

增反膜: 使反射光干涉相长!

$$\delta_{\text{反}} = 2e\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2} \cdot \sin^2 i + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$\delta_{\text{反}} = 2n_2e + \frac{\lambda}{2} = 2k\frac{\lambda}{2}$$



三、等厚干涉： $\delta = \delta(e)$

若 i, λ 一定：
$$\delta(e) = 2e\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2 \cdot \sin^2 i} + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

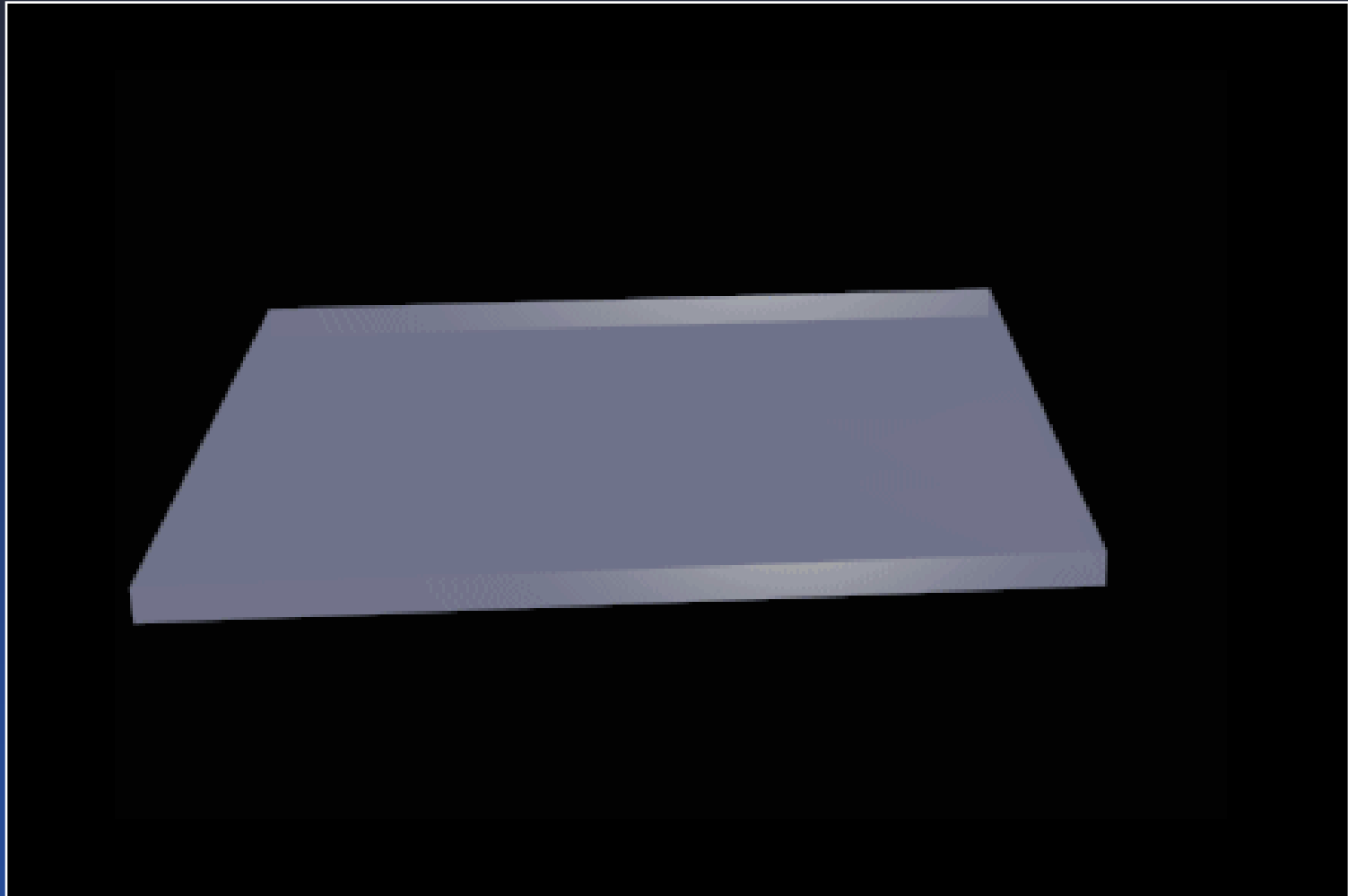
$$\delta(e) = \begin{cases} 2k \frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{明 (干涉相长)} \\ (2k-1) \frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{暗 (干涉相消)} \end{cases}$$

e 相同的点在同一级干涉级次上。

即干涉场中的等厚线形状即为干涉图样。



1、劈尖



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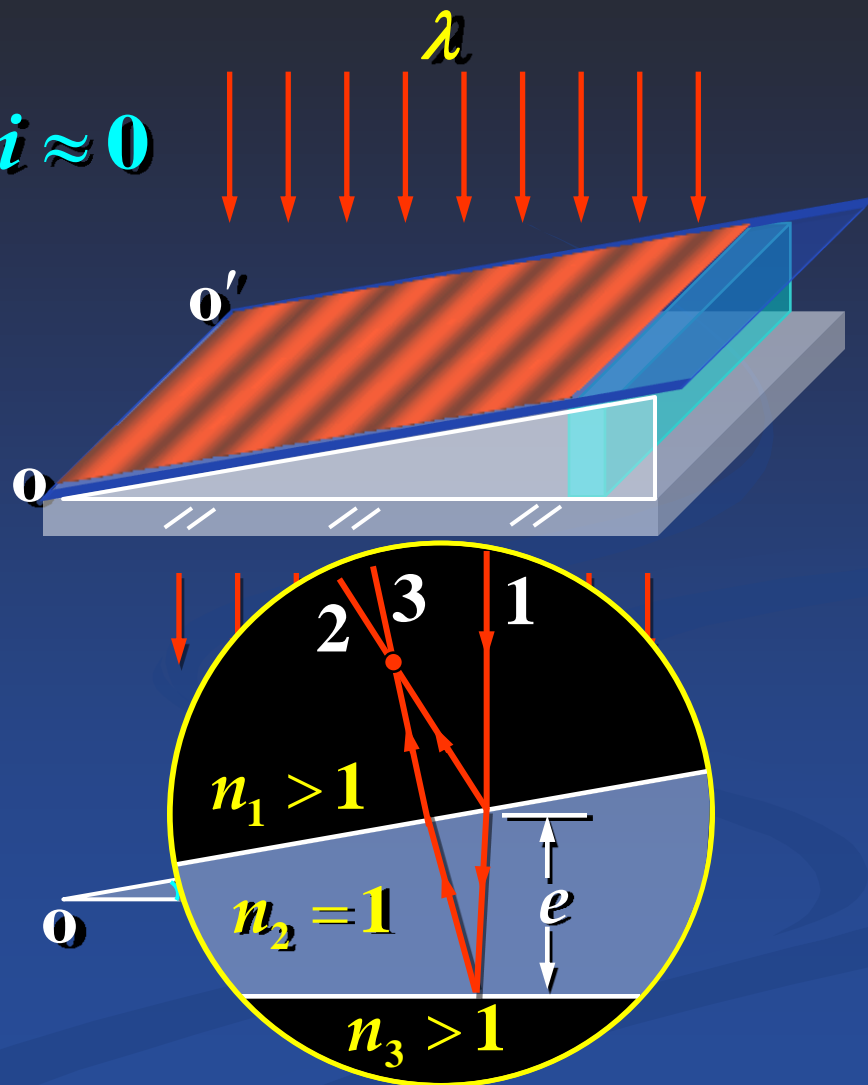
设垂直入射，空气劈尖： $i \approx 0$

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

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

$$\delta = 2e + \frac{\lambda}{2} = \begin{cases} 2k \frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{明} \\ (2k-1) \frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{暗} \end{cases}$$

$$(k=1, 2, 3, \dots)$$



对底边 oo' : $e=0$, 则

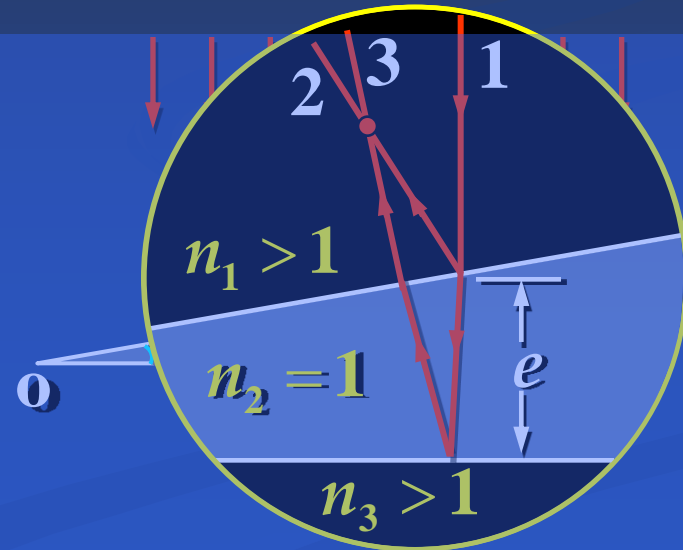
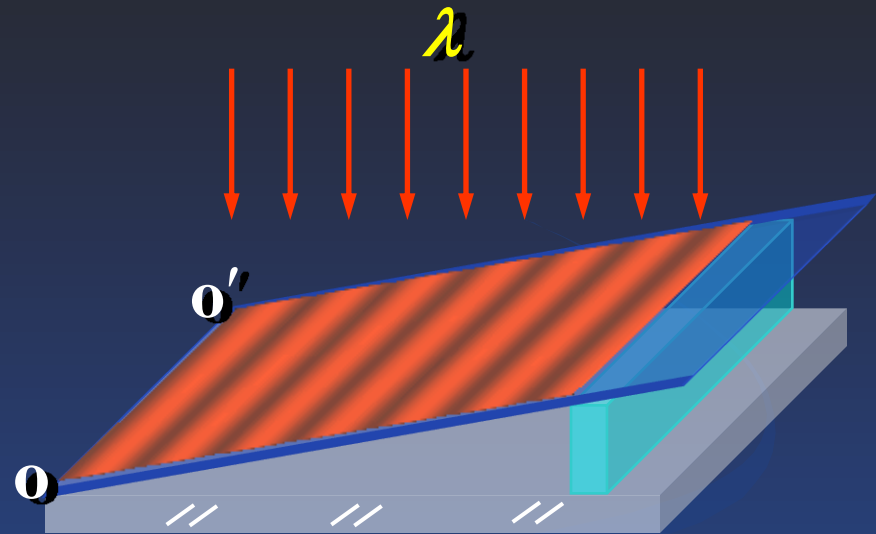
$$\delta = 2 \times 0 + \frac{\lambda}{2} = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

即空气劈尖底边为暗纹!

第 k 级条纹厚度:

$$\delta = 2e + \frac{\lambda}{2} = \begin{cases} 2k \frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{明} \\ (2k-1) \frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{暗} \end{cases}$$

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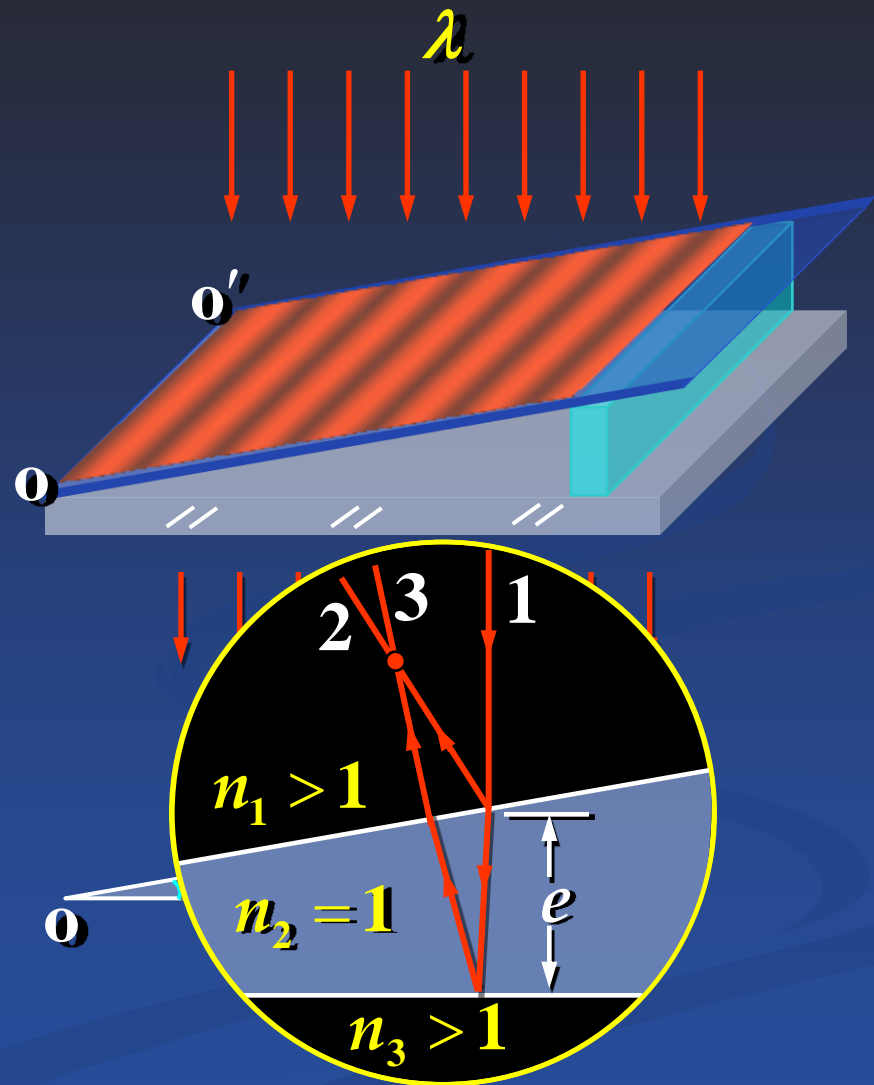
$$\delta = 2 \times 0 + \frac{\lambda}{2} = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

即空气劈尖底边为暗纹!

第 k 级条纹厚度:

$$e_k = \begin{cases} (k - \frac{1}{2}) \frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{明纹} \\ (k - 1) \frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{暗纹} \end{cases}$$

$$(k=1, 2, 3, \dots)$$



相邻两明纹(或暗纹)的厚度差：

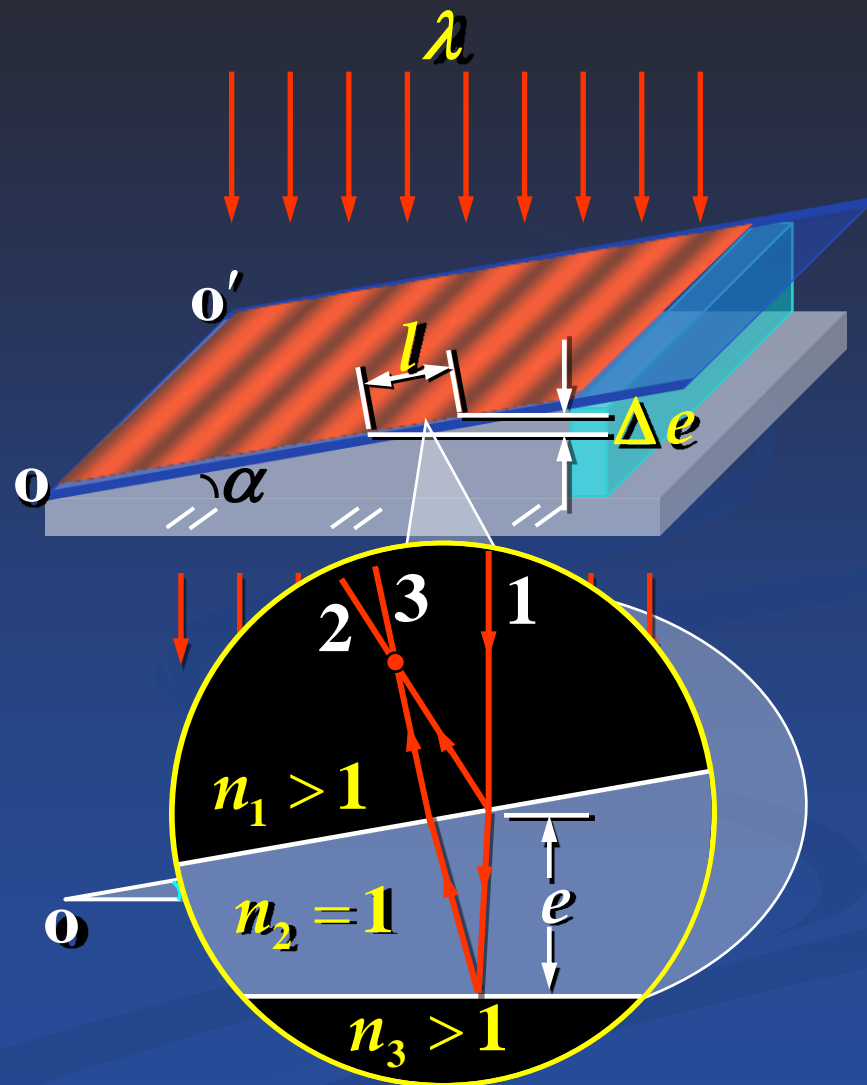
$$\Delta e = e_{k+1} - e_k = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

对 $n \neq 1$ 的劈尖：

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

$$e_{k_x} = \begin{cases} (k - \frac{1}{2}) \frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{明纹} \\ (k - 1) \frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{暗纹} \end{cases}$$

$$(k = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$



相邻两明纹(或暗纹)的厚度差:

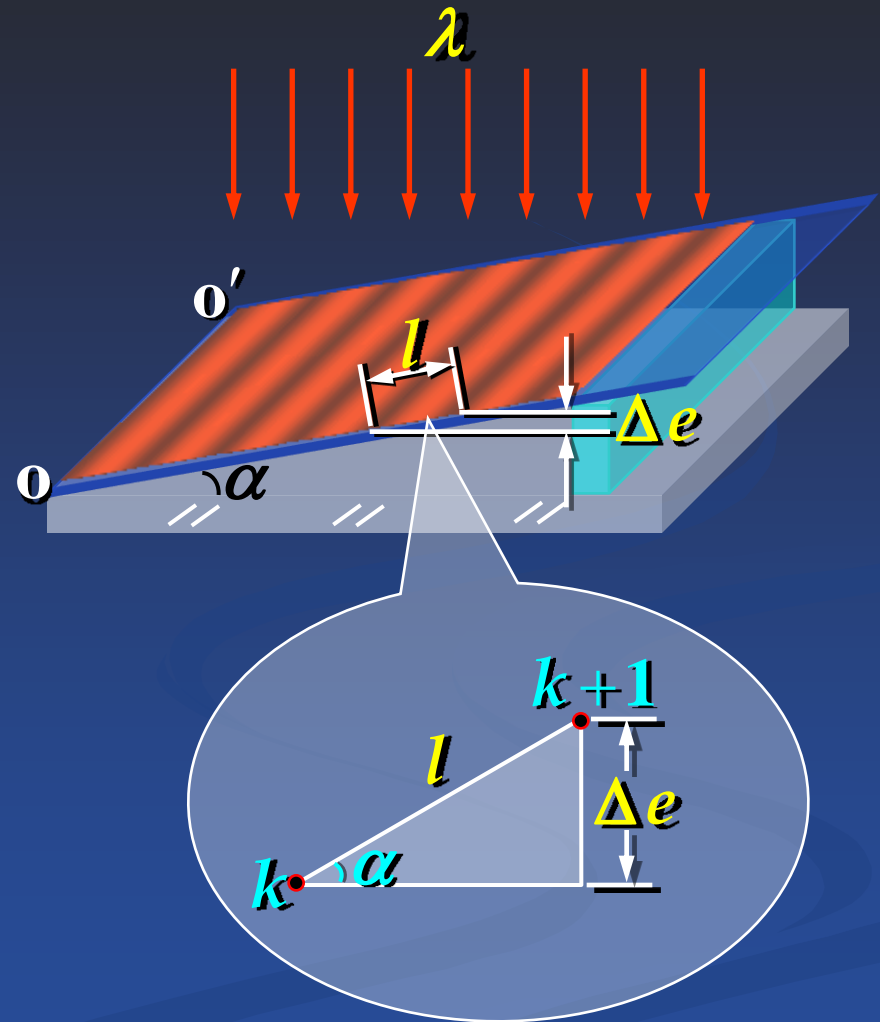
$$\Delta e = e_{k+1} - e_k = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

对 $n \neq 1$ 的劈尖:

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

$$\Delta e = l \cdot \sin \alpha \approx l \cdot \alpha$$

条纹面间距:
$$l = \frac{\lambda}{2n\alpha}$$



利用劈尖干涉测量小物体尺寸：

设小物体高度为 h ，干涉

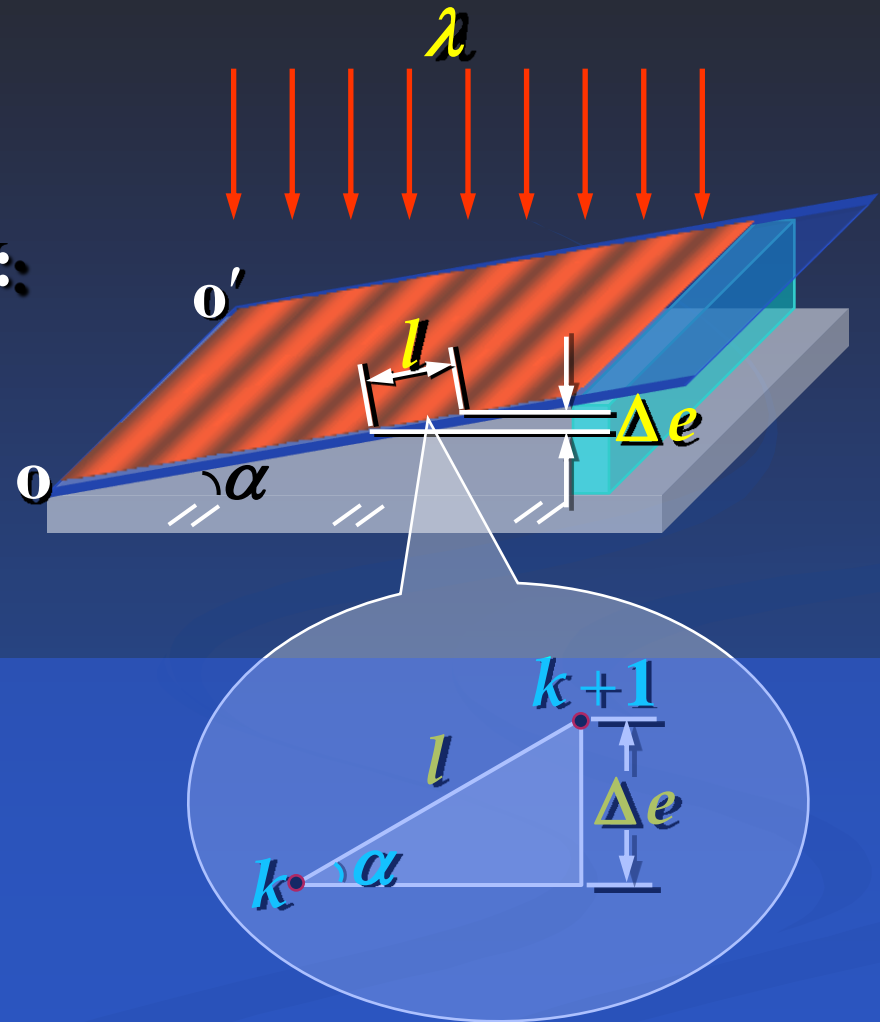
明纹 (或暗纹) 总数为 N ：

$$N \approx \text{int}\left(\frac{h}{\Delta e}\right) + 1$$

$$\Delta e = l \cdot \sin\alpha \approx l \cdot \alpha$$

条纹面间距：

$$l = \frac{\lambda}{2n\alpha}$$



利用劈尖干涉测量小物体尺寸：

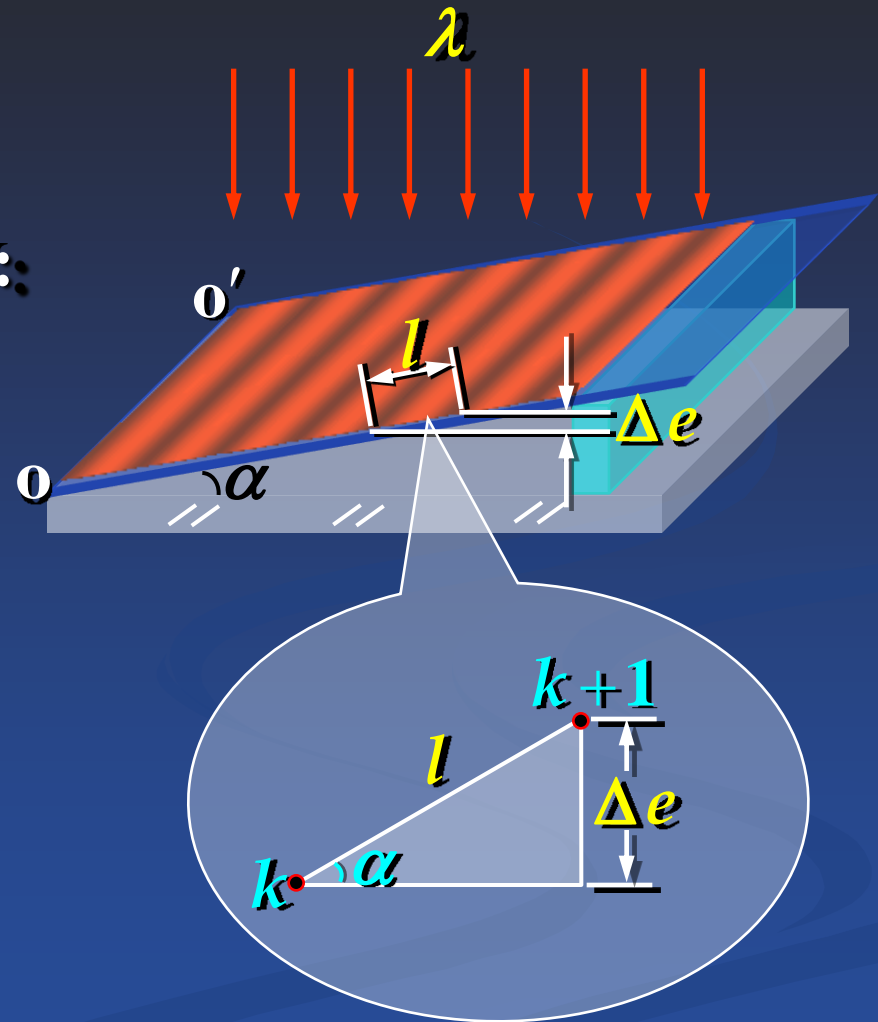
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明纹 (或暗纹) 总数为 N ：

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$$h \approx (N - 1) \cdot \Delta e$$

其中：
$$\Delta e = \frac{\lambda}{2n}$$



利用劈尖干涉测量工件的平整程度：

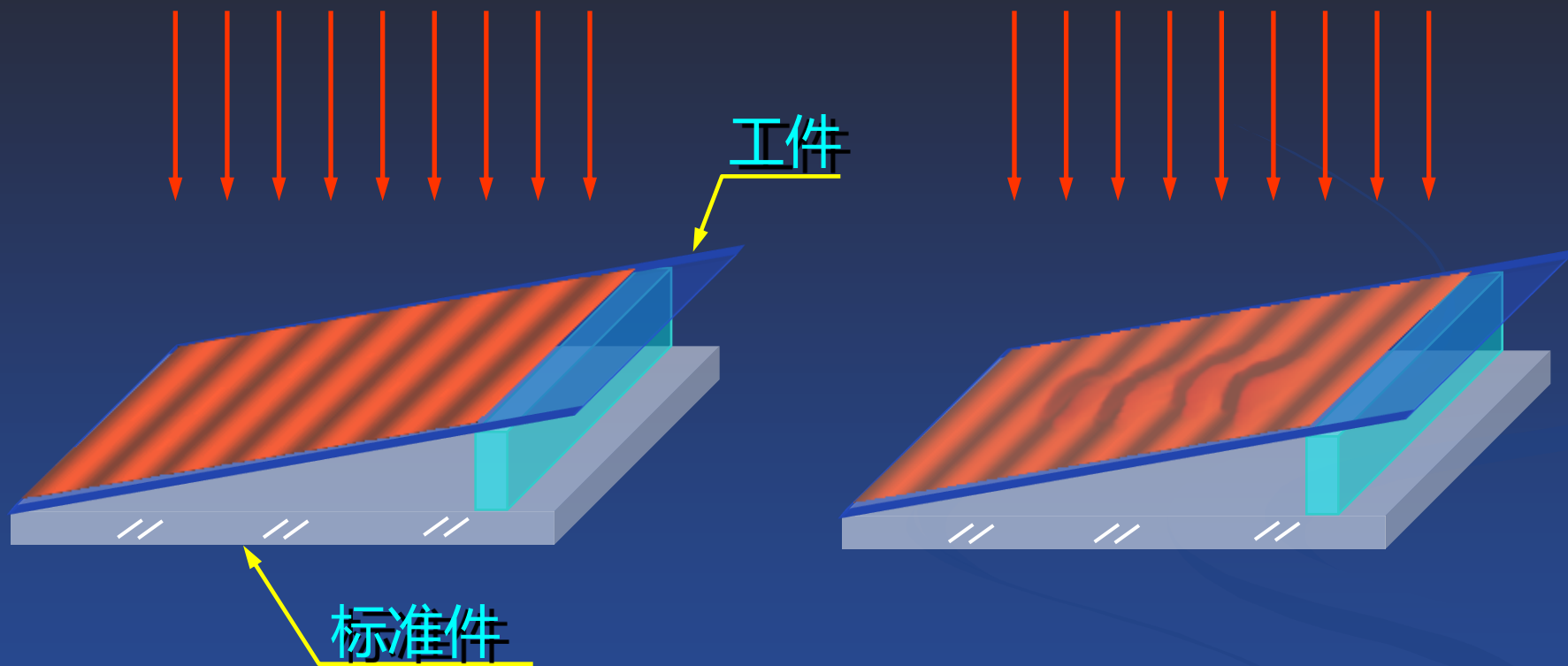


Fig. 1 平整工件

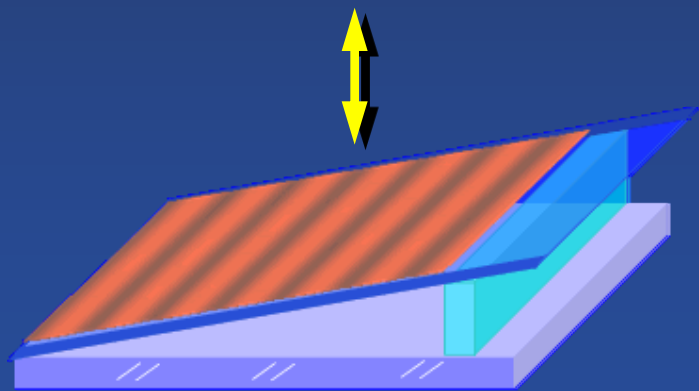
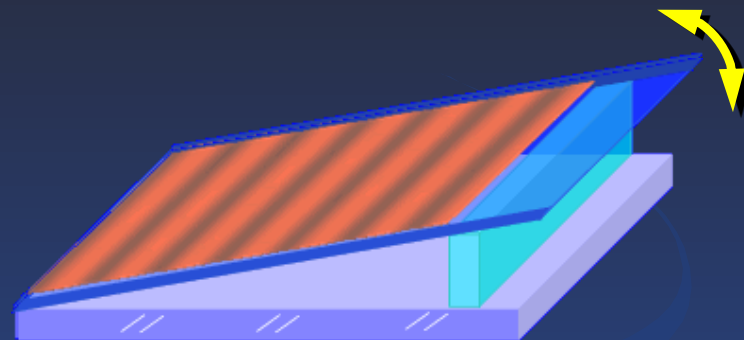
Fig. 2 不平整工件

例 讨论图中劈尖干涉条纹的变动情况。

上转时: $\alpha \uparrow \rightarrow l = \frac{\lambda}{2n\alpha} \downarrow$

$e \uparrow \rightarrow k \uparrow$

变密，向底边移动!



上移时: α 不变 $\rightarrow l$ 不变

$e \uparrow \rightarrow k \uparrow$

疏密不变，向底边移动!

2、牛顿环

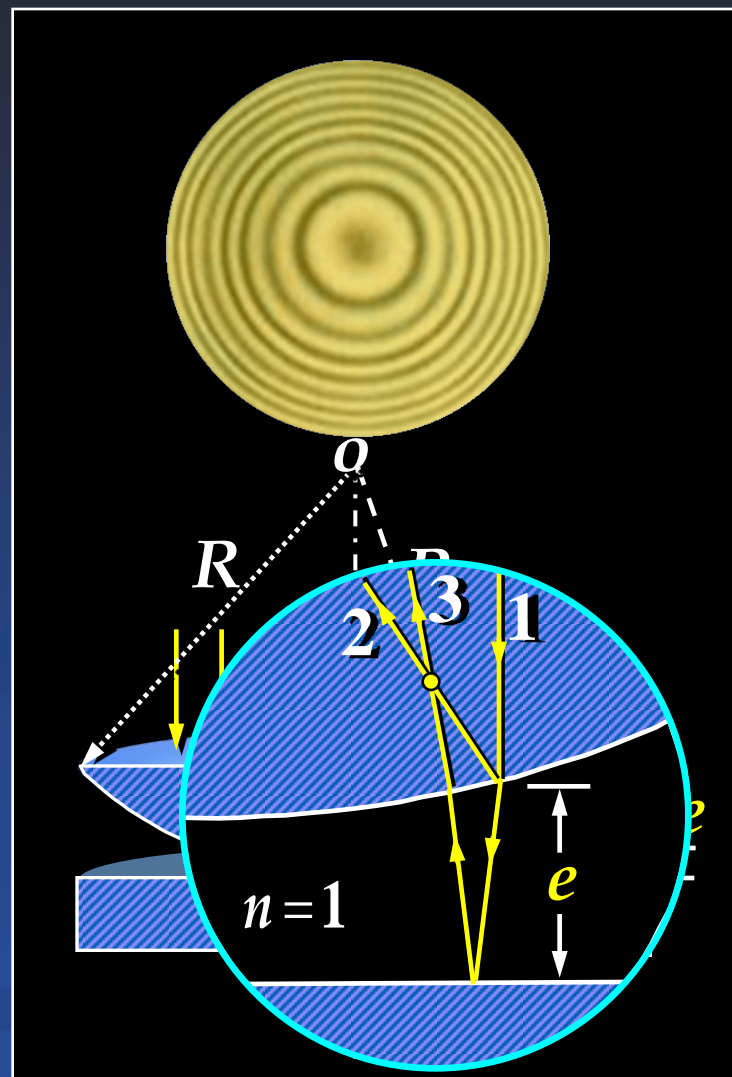
o 点处紧密接触，即 o 点 $e = 0$

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

$$r^2 = R^2 - (R - e)^2 \approx 2Re$$

$$\delta = \frac{r^2}{R} + \frac{\lambda}{2} = \begin{cases} 2k \frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{明环} \\ (2k-1) \frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{暗环} \end{cases}$$

$$(k = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$



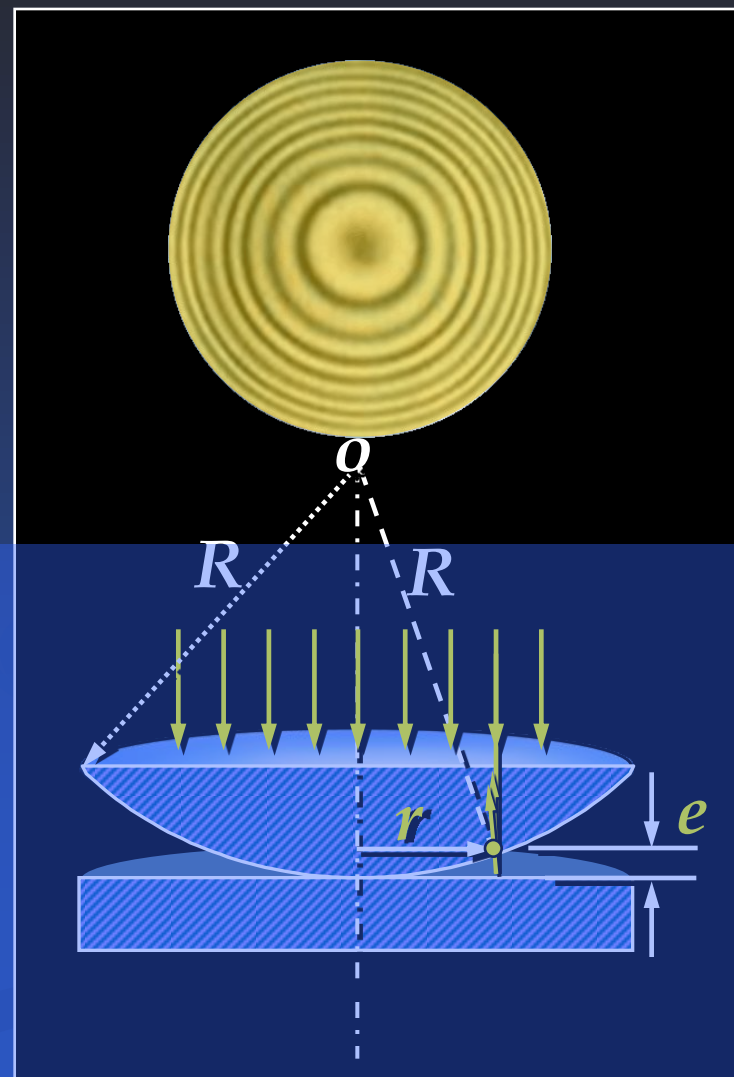
明、暗环半径:

$$r_k = \begin{cases} \sqrt{(2k-1)R\lambda/2} & \text{明环} \\ \sqrt{kR\lambda} & \text{暗环} \end{cases}$$

相邻两暗环半径差:

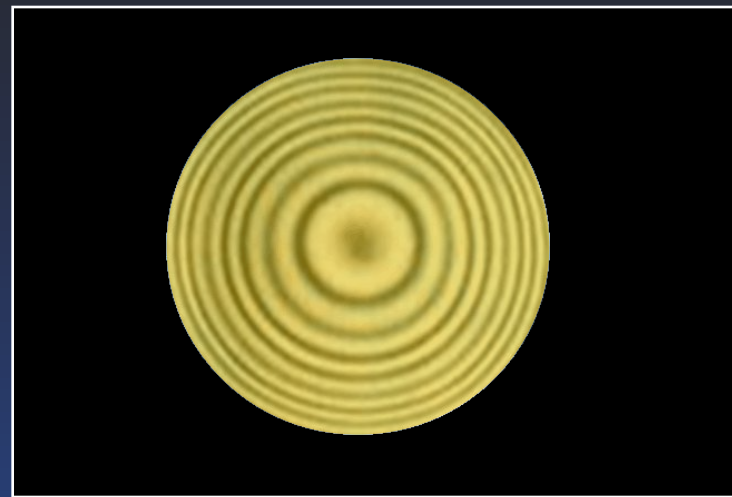
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相邻两暗环半径差:

$$r_{k+1} - r_k = \sqrt{R\lambda}(\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1})$$

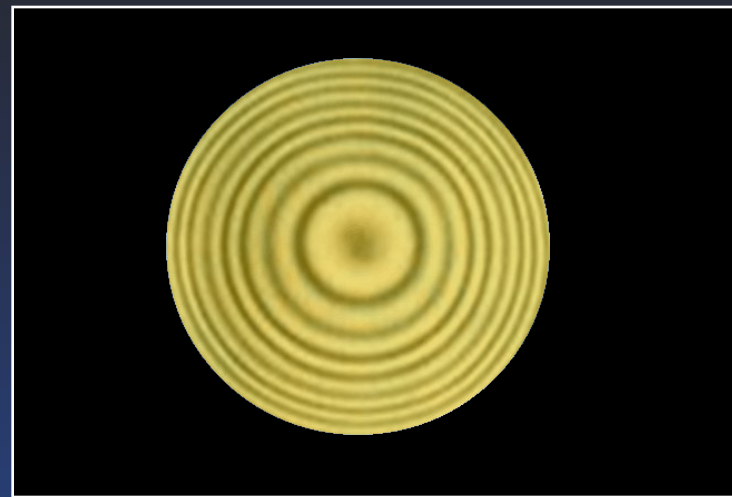
$$k \text{ 较大时: } \sqrt{k-1} \approx \sqrt{k}\left(1 - \frac{1}{2k}\right) \rightarrow r_{k+1} - r_k \approx \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{R\lambda}{k}}$$

条纹特点: 愈往外, 条纹愈密集, 且级次 k 增加!

利用牛顿环测量透镜曲率半径:

暗环: $r_k^2 = (k-1)R\lambda$

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



$$r_{k+1} - r_k = \sqrt{R\lambda}(\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1})$$

$$k \text{ 较大时: } \sqrt{k-1} \approx \sqrt{k}\left(1 - \frac{1}{2k}\right) \rightarrow r_{k+1} - r_k \approx \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{R\lambda}{k}}$$

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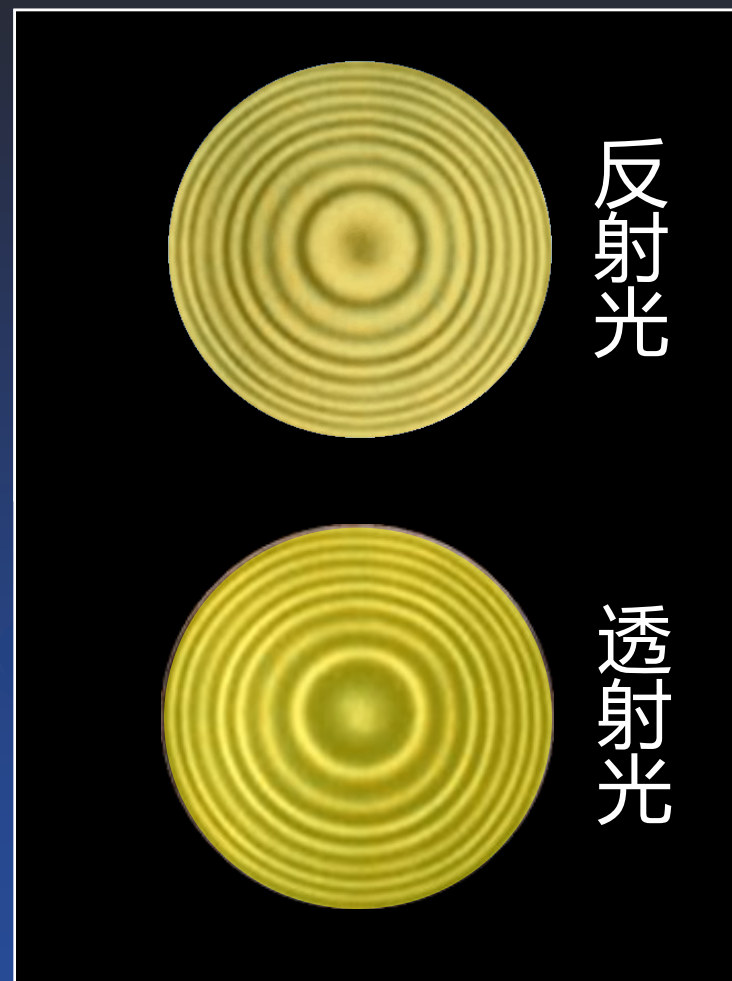
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暗环: $r_k^2 = (k-1)R\lambda$

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

同样, 对透射光: $\delta = 2e$

$$r_k = \begin{cases} \sqrt{(k-1)R\lambda} & \text{明环} \\ \sqrt{(2k-1)R\lambda/2} & \text{暗环} \end{cases}$$



例 如图，轻压透镜，干涉条纹将发生以下哪种变化：

- (A) 条纹向右平移。
- (B) 条纹向中心收缩。
- (C) 条纹向外扩张。



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- (B) 条纹向中心收缩。
- (C) 条纹向外扩张。
- (D) 条纹静止不动。
- (E) 条纹向左平移。



暗纹: $\delta = 2e + \frac{\lambda}{2} = (2k-1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$ $e \downarrow \longrightarrow k \downarrow$

课堂练习 平凸型空气隙，单色光 $\lambda = 589 \text{ nm}$ 垂直入射，干涉暗环如图，则空气隙最大厚度不超过多少？

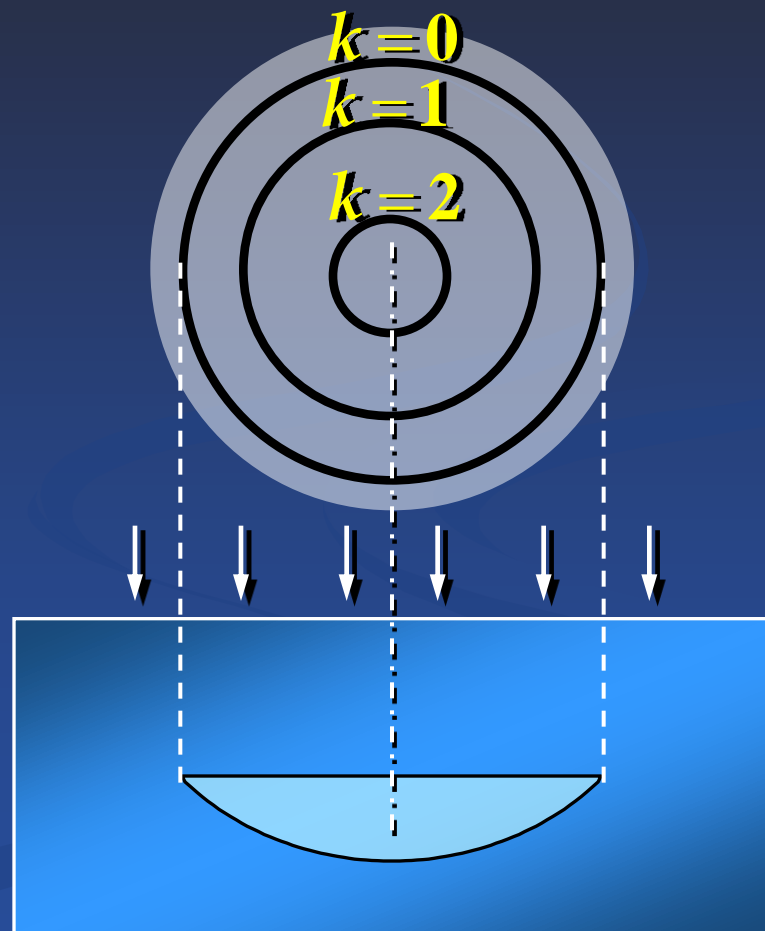
解 暗环条件：

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

$$k < 3 \quad (k=0, 1, 2)$$

$$\delta = 2e + \frac{\lambda}{2} < (2 \times 3 + 1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$e < \frac{3\lambda}{2} = 883.5 \text{ nm} \quad (\text{end!})$$



归纳:

1. 薄膜干涉的光程差: $\delta = 2e\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2 \cdot \sin^2 i} + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^*$

2. 选择性干涉: 增透膜、增反膜

3. 等厚干涉:

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2. 选择性干涉: 增透膜、增反膜

3. 等厚干涉:

(1) 劈尖: $\Delta e = \frac{\lambda}{2n}$, $l = \frac{\lambda}{2n\alpha}$ 平行于底边、等间距直条纹

(2) 牛顿环: $\delta = 2ne + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^* = n\frac{r^2}{R} + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^*$ ((空气: $n=1$))

同心圆环, 愈往外: 愈密集、级次愈高

(end)