

3-05多光束干涉、法布里-布罗干涉仪

1.多光束干涉的强度分布

2 法布里—珀罗 (C. Fabry , A.Perot , 1899) 干涉仪的装置和条纹的半值宽度

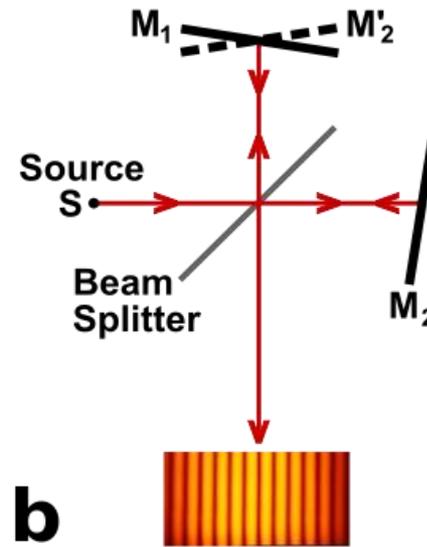
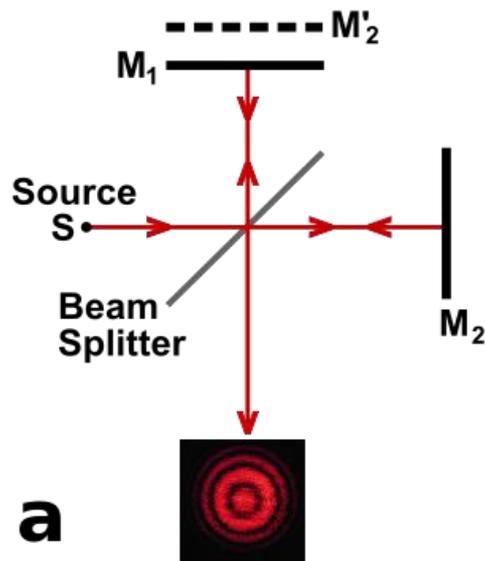
3法布里—珀罗干涉仪在光谱学中的应用

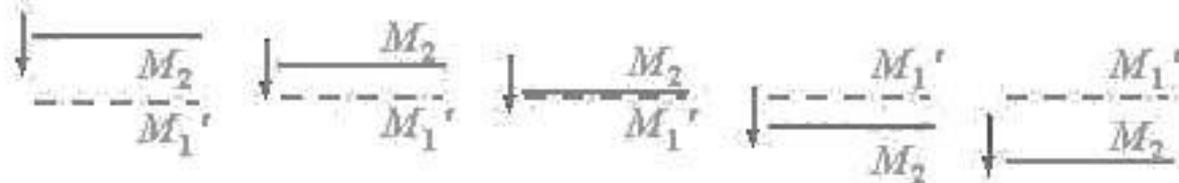
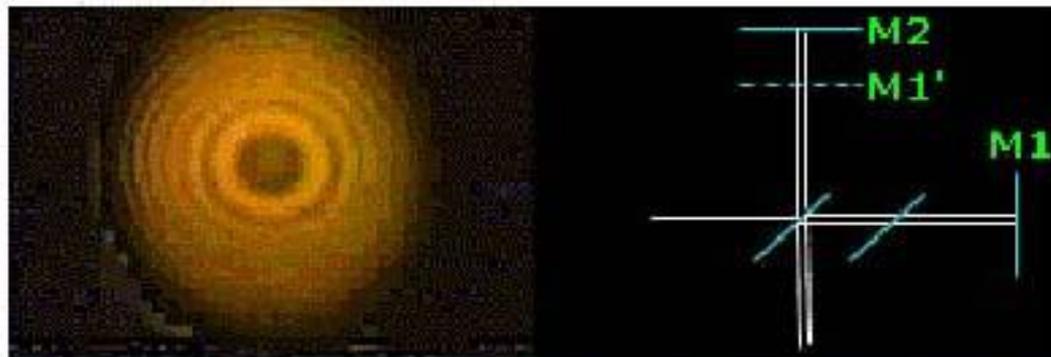
迈克尔逊干涉仪

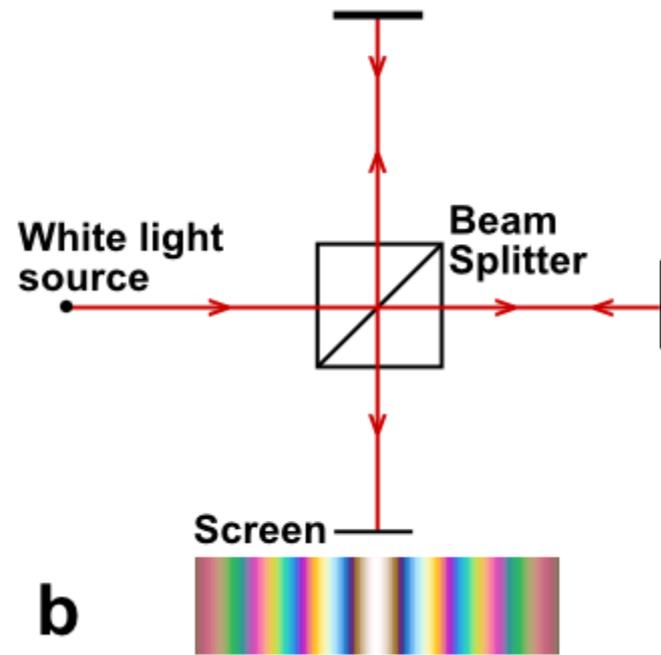
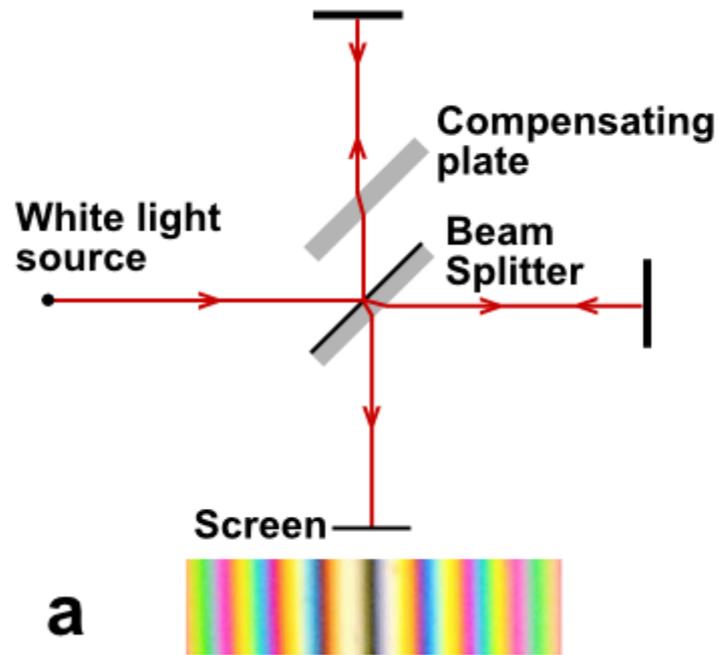
S_2'

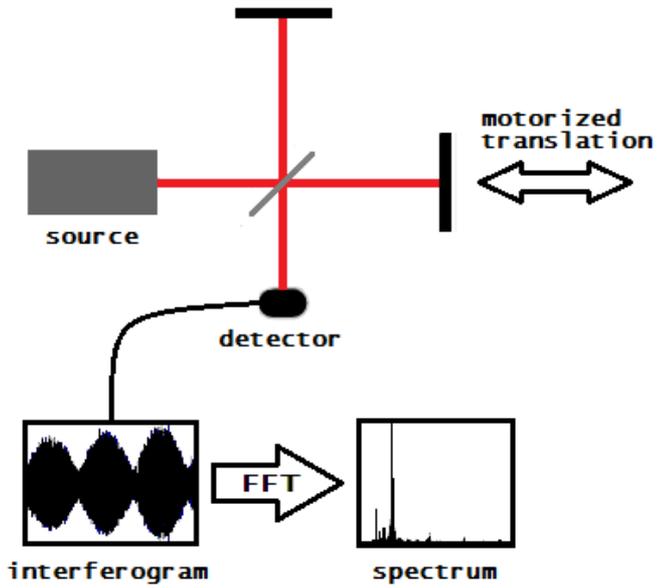
S_1'

S_2' S_1'

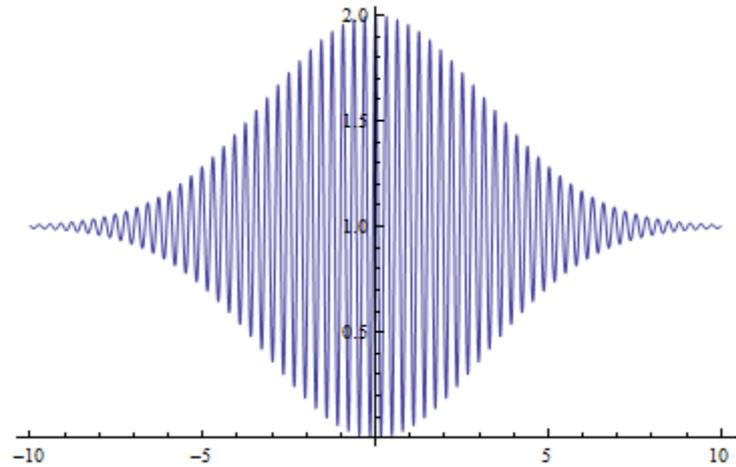




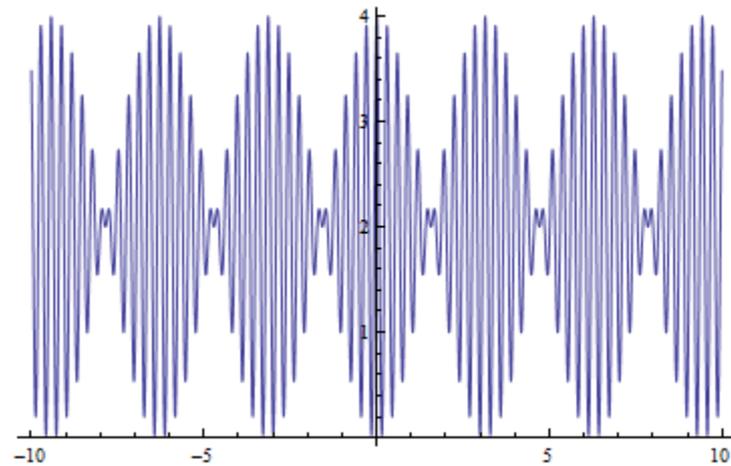




$$\Delta\lambda$$

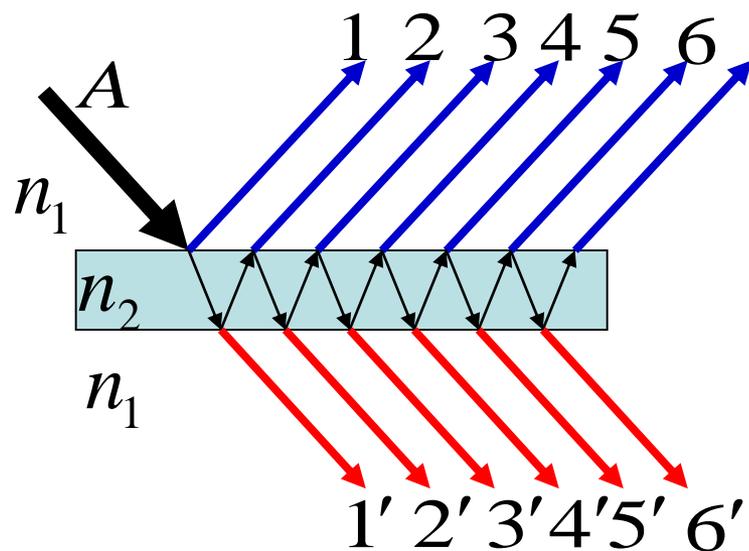


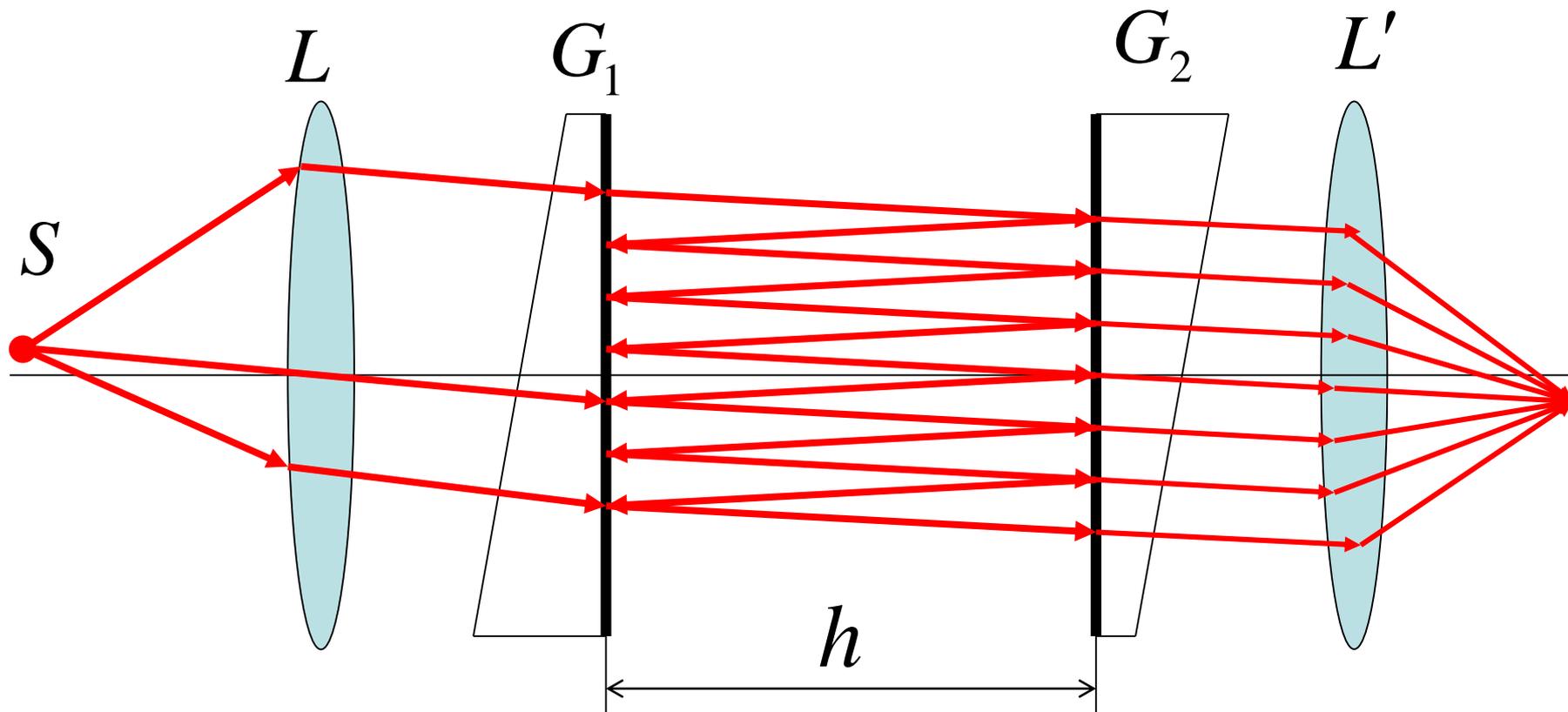
$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2$$



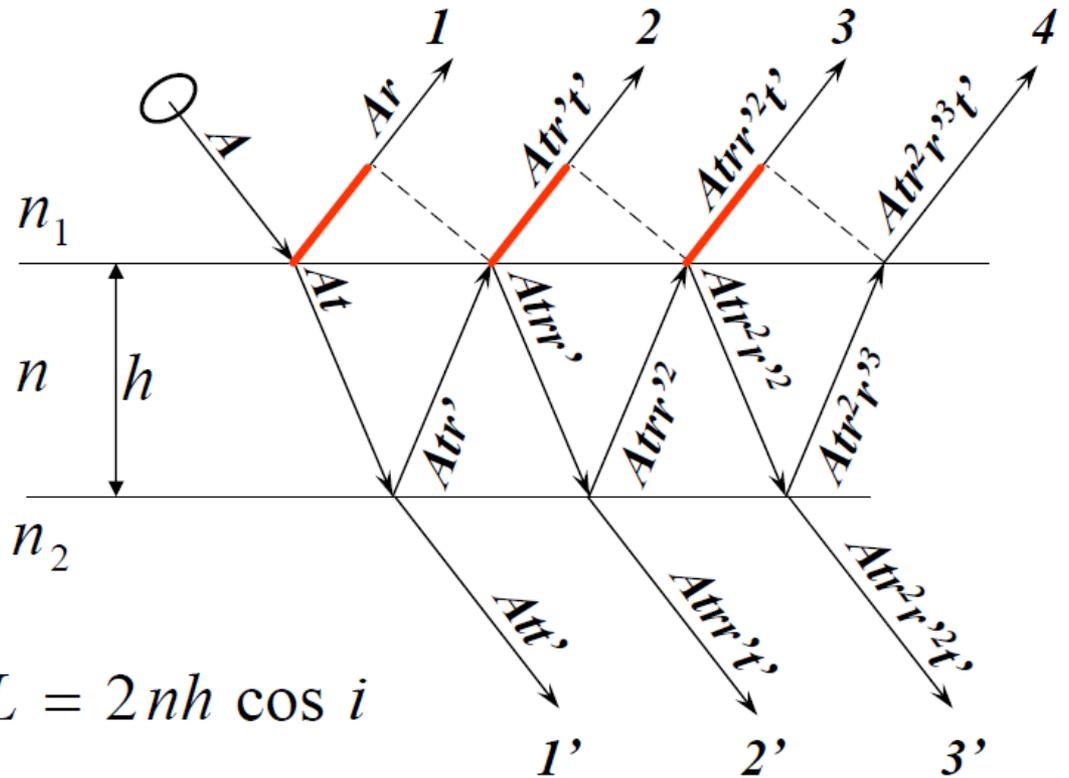
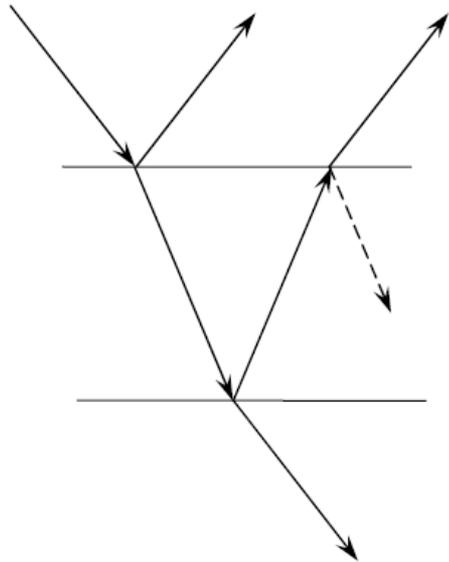
1.多光束干涉的强度分布

- 在薄膜干涉中，如果膜的反射率足够大，则无论是反射光还是透射光，相邻光束的强度相差不大，是多光束的相干叠加。





如果 h 固定，为Fabry-Perot标准具。
如果 h 可调，为Fabry-Perot干涉仪。



$$\Delta L = 2nh \cos i$$

$$\delta = \frac{4\pi nh \cos i}{\lambda}$$

当 $n_2 = n_1$ 时

$$r = -r' \quad r^2 + tt' = 1$$

反射

$$\begin{cases} A_1 = Ar \\ A_2 = Atr't' = Atr t' \\ A_3 = Atr'rr't' = Atr^3 t' \\ \dots \end{cases}$$

透射

$$\begin{cases} A'_1 = Att' \\ A'_2 = Atr r't' = Atr^2 t' \\ A'_3 = Atr'rr'rt' = Atr^4 t' \\ \dots \end{cases}$$

当 $r \ll 1$, $t \approx t' \approx 1$ 时

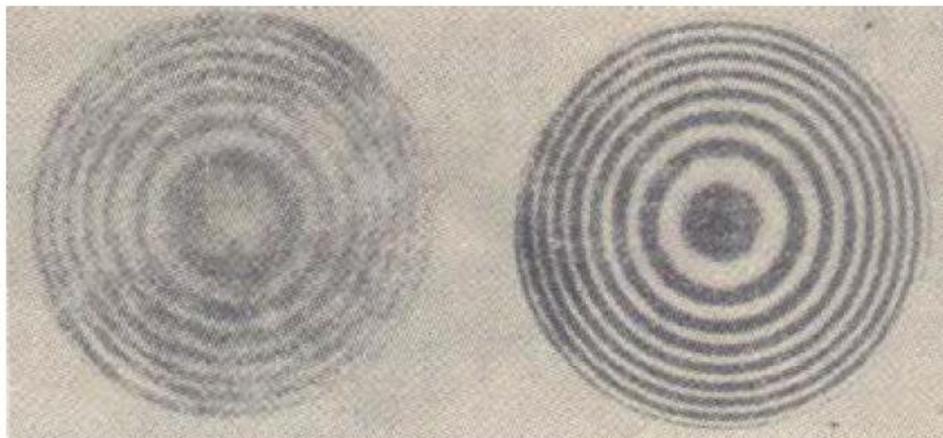
只有 A_1 和 A_2 强度相当实际参与干涉, 化为薄膜干涉的情况。

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{U}_T &= Att (1 + r^2 e^{i\delta} + r^4 e^{i2\delta} + \dots) \\ &= \frac{Att}{1 - r^2 e^{i\delta}}\end{aligned}$$

$$I_T = \tilde{U}_T \tilde{U}_T^* = \frac{I_0 (1 - r^2)^2}{1 - 2r^2 \cos \delta + r^4} = \frac{I_0}{1 + \frac{4R \sin^2(\delta/2)}{(1 - R)^2}}$$

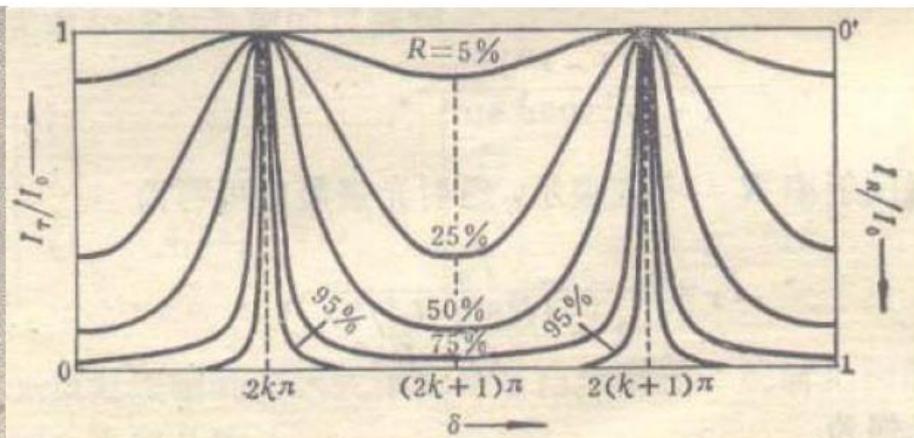
$$I_R = I_0 - I_T = \frac{I_0}{1 + \frac{4R \sin^2(\delta/2)}{(1 - R)^2}}$$

其中 $R = r^2$ 为两个界面的总反射率



反射

透射



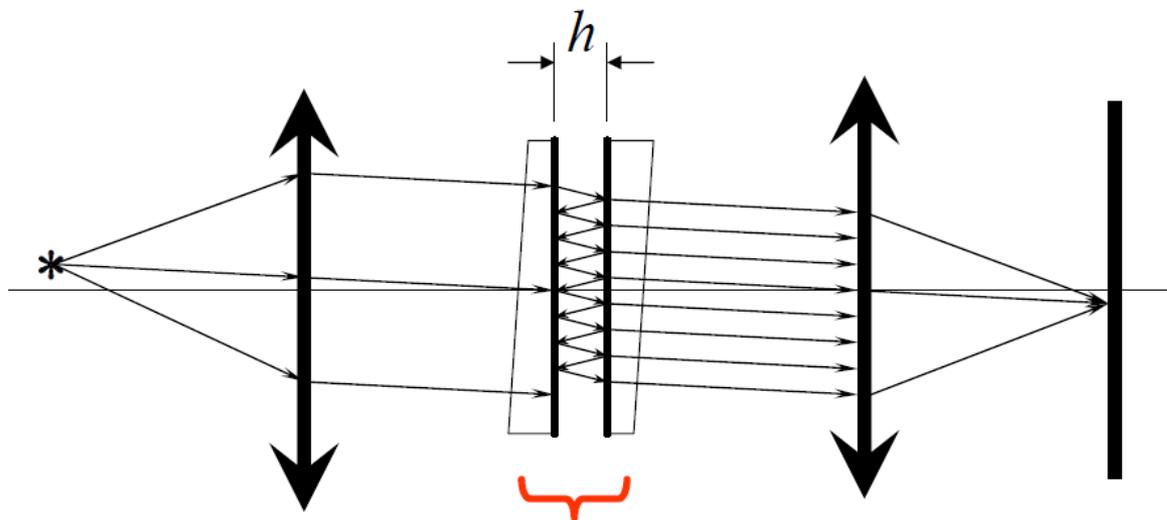
若 $R \ll 1$

$$I_T = I_0[1 - 2R(1 - \cos \delta)] \approx I_0$$

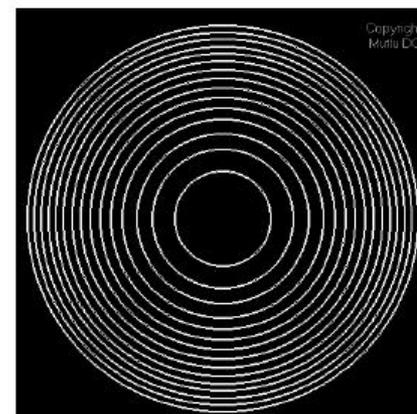
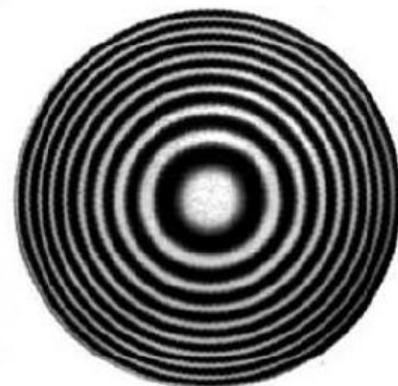
$$I_R = 2RI_0(1 - \cos \delta)$$

化为双光束薄膜干涉的情况。

2.法布里—珀罗 (C. Fabry , A.Perot , 1899) 干涉仪的装置和条纹的半值宽度

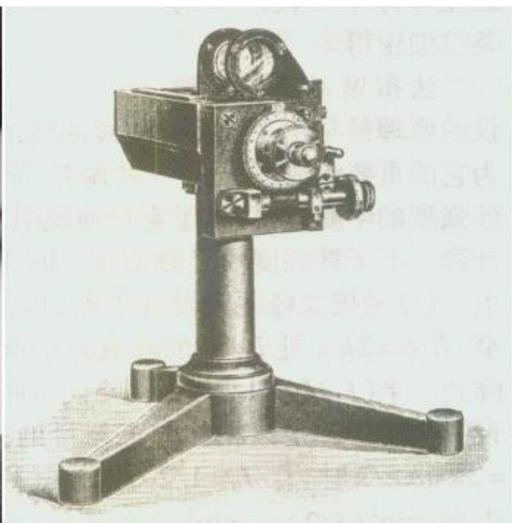


法—珀腔
光学谐振腔





Charles Fabry



Alfred Pèrot

$$I_R = I_0 - I_T = \frac{I_0}{1 + \frac{(1-R)^2}{4R \sin^2(\delta/2)}}$$

其中 $R = r^2$ 为两个界面的总反射率

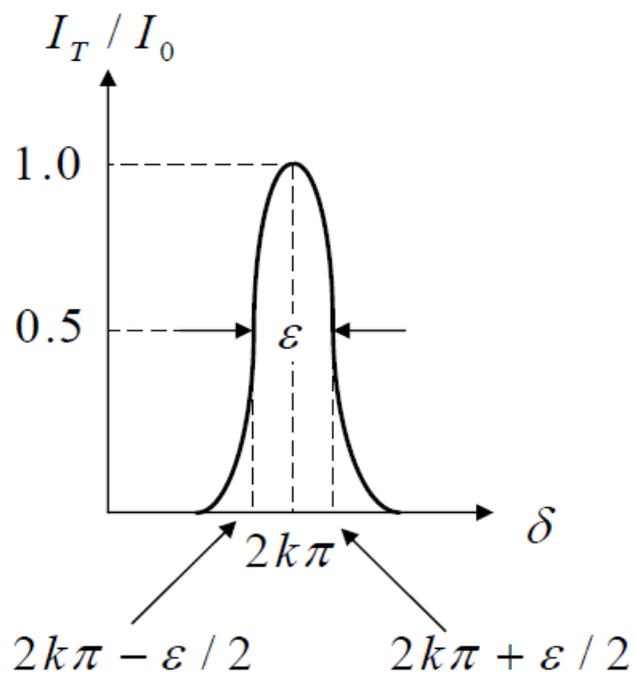
$$\delta = \frac{4\pi n h \cos i}{\lambda_k}$$

✧ R 越大，峰越尖锐。

✧ 相位差 δ 内含三个光学因素：光学厚度 h 、光波长 λ 、倾角 i 。由此引出多光束干涉的两个应用方向：

i) 当光源为准单色扩展光源时 \longrightarrow 分辨超精细谱线结构。

ii) 当非单色平行光照明时 \longrightarrow 滤波器挑选波长。



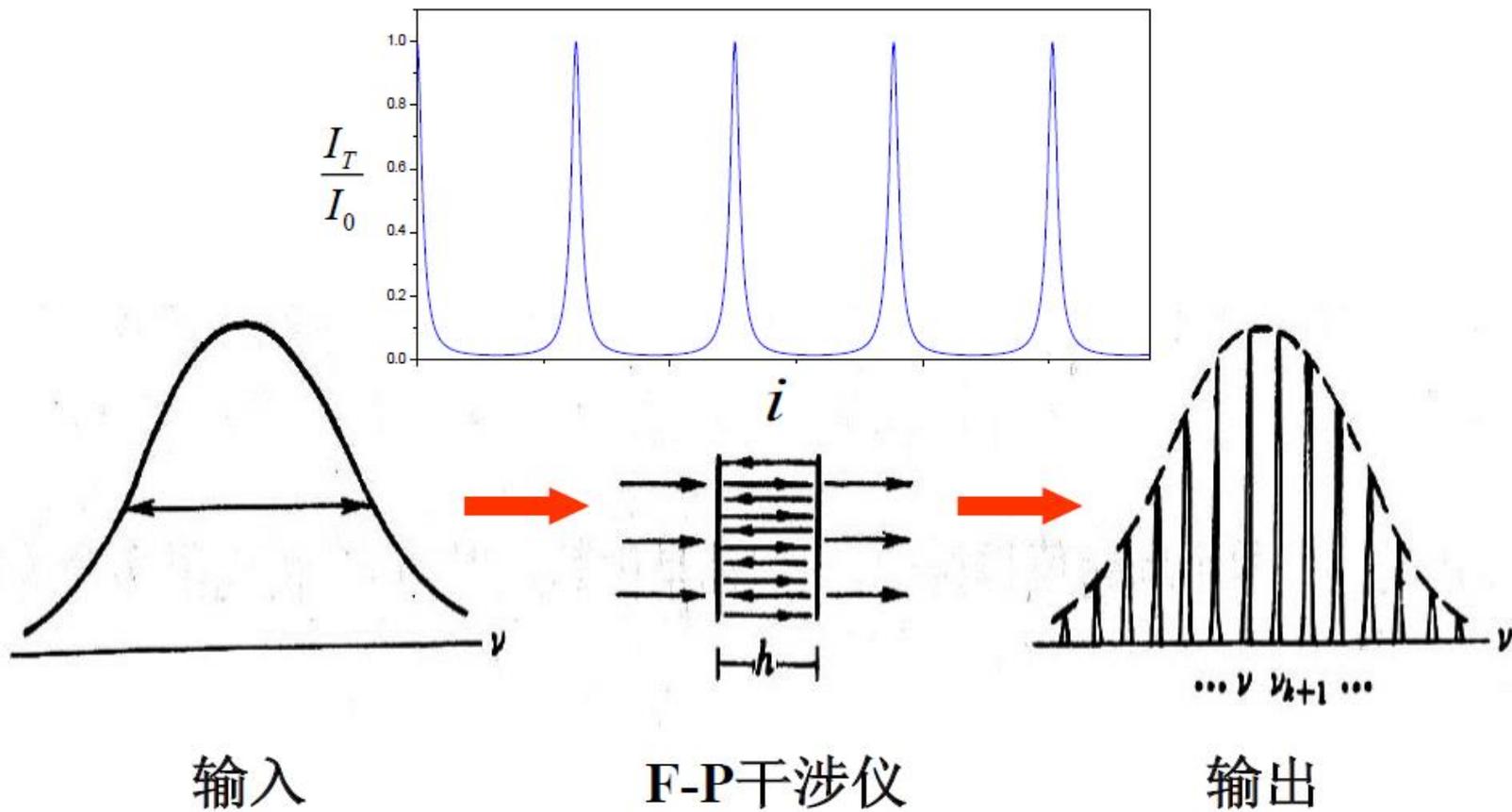
主峰位置:
$$\delta = \frac{4\pi nh \cos i}{\lambda_k} = 2k\pi$$

正入射时:
$$\lambda_k = \frac{2nh}{k}$$

$$\nu_k = \frac{kc}{2nh}$$

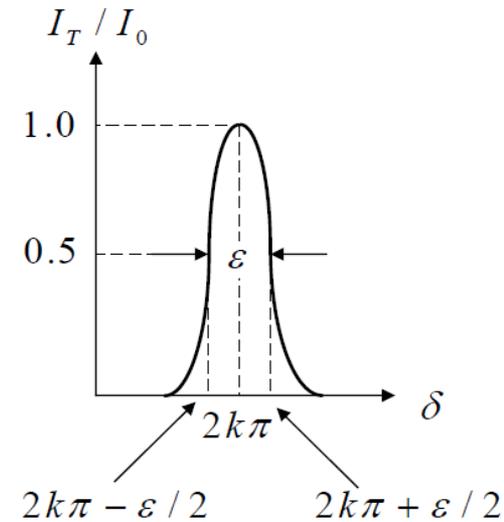
一个光学纵模

模式间距:
$$\Delta\nu = \nu_{k+1} - \nu_k = \frac{c}{2nh}$$



半值峰宽:

$$I_T = \frac{1}{2} I_0$$



$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{4R \sin^2(\epsilon/4)}{(1-R)^2}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{R^2 \epsilon^2}{4(1-R)^2}}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{2(1-R)}{\sqrt{R}}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{2(1-R)}{\sqrt{R}} = 2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{R}} - \sqrt{R}\right)$$

R 越大, ε 越小, 条纹越细锐。

对于Michelson干涉仪

$$\delta = 2h \cos i \quad A_1 = A_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 2I_1 + 2I_1 \cos \Delta\varphi = 2I_1(1 + \cos \Delta\varphi) \\ &= 2I_1\left(1 + 2\cos^2 \frac{\Delta\varphi}{2} - 1\right) = I_0 \cos^2 \frac{\Delta\varphi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

条纹要粗得多!

$$\varepsilon = \frac{2(1-R)}{\sqrt{R}}$$

i) 单色光入射，倾角宽：

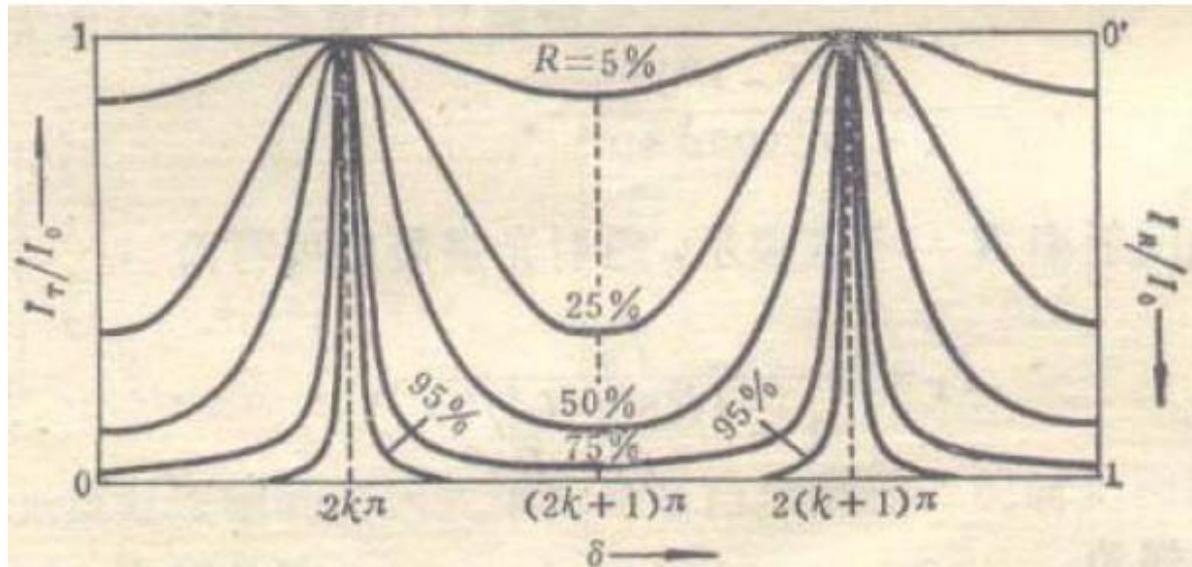
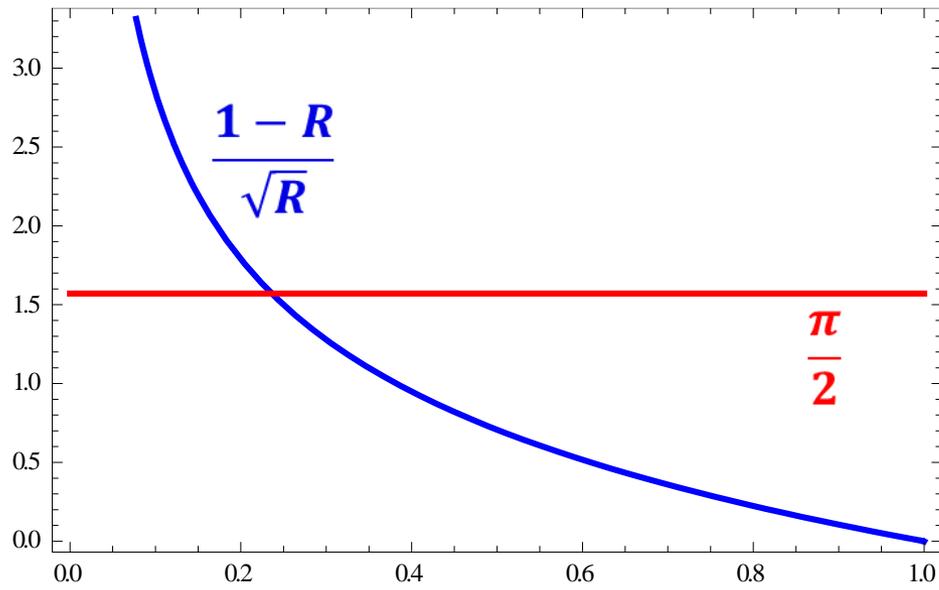
$$\Delta i_k = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi n h \sin i_k} \frac{1-R}{\sqrt{R}}$$

普通的薄膜干涉（Michelson干涉仪），即双光束干涉时

$$\delta i = \frac{\lambda}{4n h \sin i} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi n h \sin i} \frac{\pi}{2}$$

由于 $R \approx 1$ 所以 $\frac{1-R}{\sqrt{R}} \ll \frac{\pi}{2}$ 多光束干涉条纹要锐的多

即出射的条纹发散角很小。保证了激光的平行性。



ii) 非单色光入射，倾角固定（正入射），波长宽度：

$$\Delta \lambda_k = \frac{\lambda}{\pi k} \frac{1-R}{\sqrt{R}}$$
$$\Delta \nu_k = \frac{c}{\pi k \lambda} \frac{1-R}{\sqrt{R}}$$

3.法布里—珀罗干涉仪在光谱学中的应用

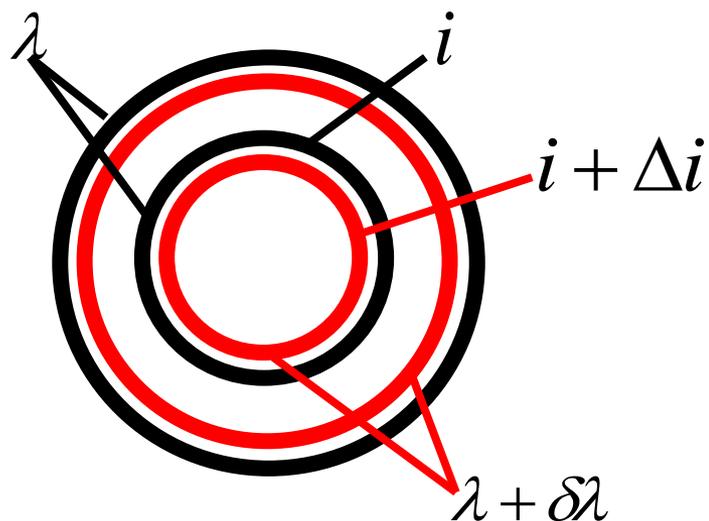
主要用于超精细光谱结构的研究。



当波长差小到和展宽（半值峰宽）相当时，刚能分辨。

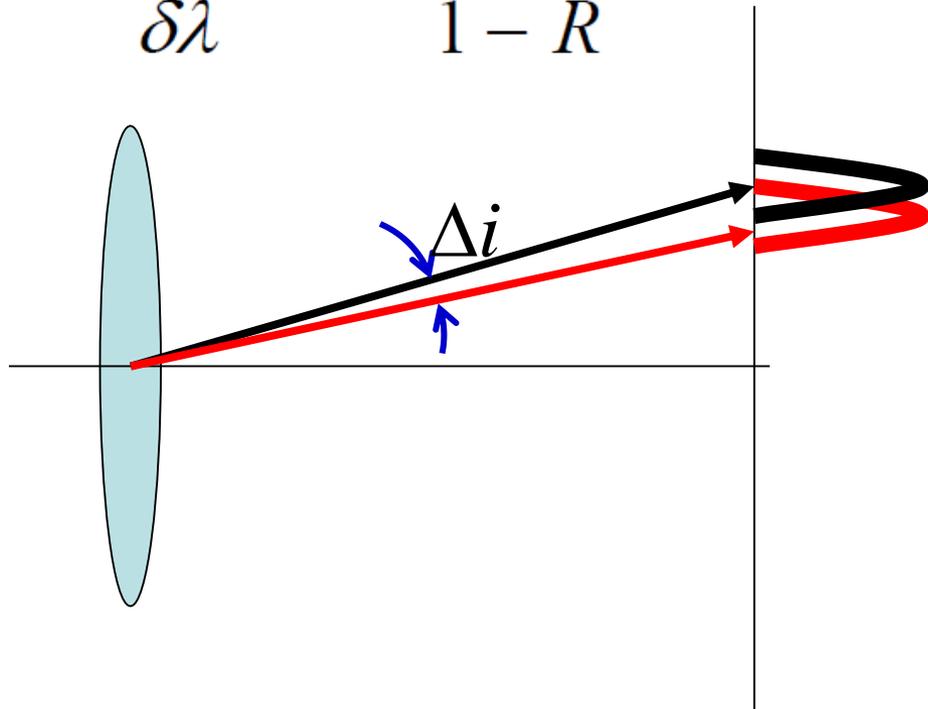
最小分辨波长:

$$\delta\lambda = \frac{\lambda}{\pi k} \frac{1-R}{\sqrt{R}}$$



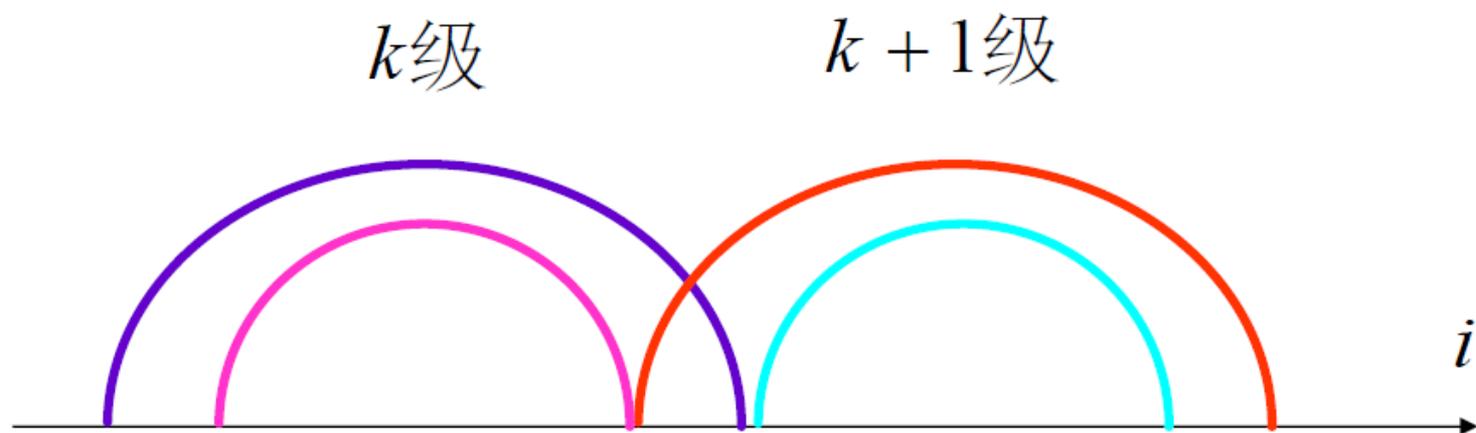
分辨本领:

$$\frac{\lambda}{\delta\lambda} = \pi k \frac{\sqrt{R}}{1-R}$$



法一珀腔的 R ($\sim 98\%$) 很高, h (10cm) 很长, k 级数很高 (10^6), 使得仪器的分辨本领很高。

自由光谱范围：不同级不同波长条纹互不重叠的光谱范围称为自由光谱范围。自由光谱范围是限制法布里—珀罗干涉仪应用范围的主要因素。



自由光谱范围 free spectral range (FSR)

$$\begin{aligned} FSR &= \lambda_k - \lambda_{k+1} \\ &= 2nh \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right) \\ &= \frac{2nh}{k(k+1)} \approx \frac{\lambda_k^2}{2nh} = \frac{\lambda_0^2}{2nh} \end{aligned}$$

精细度 finesse

$$f = \frac{FSR}{\delta\lambda} = \frac{\pi\sqrt{R}}{1-R}$$

品质因子 Quality factor

$$Q = \frac{\lambda}{\delta\lambda}$$

作业 : P343 , 1, 3, 4, 5

§ 补充： 椭偏仪测膜厚和折射率

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{U}_T &= Att'(1 + rr'e^{i\delta} + r^2r'^2e^{i2\delta} + \dots) \\ &= \frac{At(n_1, n, i_1)t'(n_1, n, n_2, i_1)}{1 - r(n_1, n, i_1)r'(n_1, n, n_2, i_1)e^{i\delta(nh, n_1, i_1)}}\end{aligned}$$

$$I_R = I_0 - I_T = f(n_1, n, n_2, h, i_1) = f(n, h, i_1)$$

