

2011 年光学答案

1. 解：因为入射光电矢量振动防线与入射面成 45° 角，故 $E_{ios} = E_{iop} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} E_i$ ，令 $n_1 = 1$

$$n_2 = 1.5$$

(1) 当 $\theta = 30^\circ$ 时，由折射定律有 $n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$

$$\theta_2 = \arcsin \frac{n_1 \sin \theta_1}{n_2} = \arcsin \frac{\sin 30^\circ}{1.5} = 19.47^\circ$$

由菲涅尔公式有：

$$r_s = \frac{\sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}{\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} = -\frac{\sin 10.53^\circ}{\sin 49.47^\circ} = -0.24 \quad r_p = \frac{\tan(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}{\tan(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} = \frac{\tan 10.53^\circ}{\tan 49.47^\circ} = 0.16$$

$$\text{即 } E_{ros} = r_s E_{ios} = -0.24 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} E_i \quad E_{rop} = r_p E_{iop} = 0.16 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} E_i$$

$$\text{其合振幅与入射面夹角为 } \tan \alpha = \frac{E_{ros}}{E_{rop}} = -\frac{0.24}{0.16} \quad \alpha = -56.3^\circ$$

并且其反射光的 s 分量发生了 π 相位突变，p 分量无变化。

(2) 当 $\theta = 60^\circ$ 时，发生全反射

$$\Delta\varphi = 2\arctan \frac{\cos \theta \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta - n^2}}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\Delta\varphi = \varphi_s - \varphi_p = -\frac{\pi}{4} < 0$$