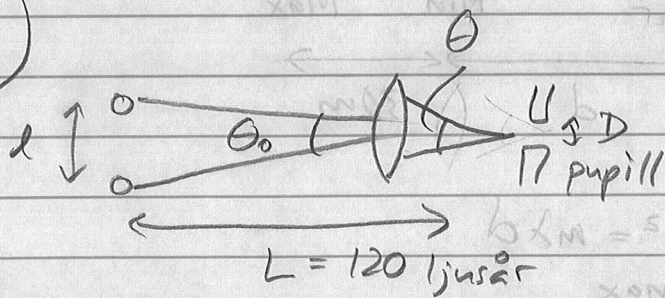


Lösningar tenta 080317

1



Rayleighs upplösningskriterium

$$\theta = \frac{1,22 \lambda}{D}$$

Vinkelförstoring $\theta = 20 \theta_0$

$$\theta_0 = \frac{l}{L}$$

$$\Rightarrow l = L \theta_0 = \frac{L}{20} \theta = \frac{1,22 L \lambda}{20 D}$$

Om man tar $D = 3 \text{ mm}$: $l = 1,2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ ljusår}$

$\lambda = 500 \text{ nm}$: $l = 1,2 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ m}$

2 Kohärenstid $\tau = 300 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ s}$

\Rightarrow kohärenslängd (temporal) $l_t = c \tau$

Kriterium: $\Lambda \ll l_t$ ger god visibilitet

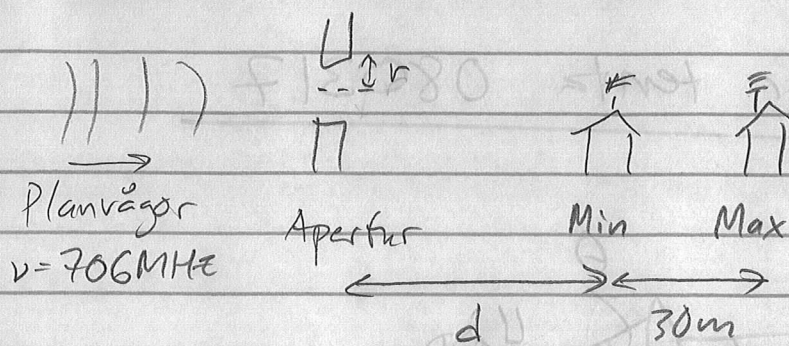
Frans: $\Lambda = m \lambda$

$$\text{Sätt } m \lambda = l_t \Rightarrow m = \frac{l_t}{\lambda} = \frac{c \tau}{\lambda}$$

Tag $\lambda = 10^{-9} \text{ m}$ för XUV-strålar

$$m = \frac{l_t}{\lambda} = \underline{\underline{90}} \quad \therefore \text{Antal fraser} = 2m = \underline{\underline{180}} \text{ st} \\ \approx \underline{\underline{200}} \text{ st}$$

3



Fresnel diffraction $r^2 = m\lambda d$

$m = 1, 3, 5 \dots \Rightarrow \text{max}$

$2, 4, 6 \dots \text{min}$

Tag $m=2$ för avstånd d gränne

$m=1$ för avstånd $d+30m$ jäg

$$r^2 = 2\lambda d = 1 \cdot \lambda (d + 30m)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{d = 30m}$$

$$r = \sqrt{2\lambda \cdot 30m} = \sqrt{2 \cdot \frac{c}{v} \cdot 30m} = \sqrt{25,4m^2} = \underline{5,0m}$$

b) Reflektioner från föremål i omgivningen
Ändlig storlek på plattan

4

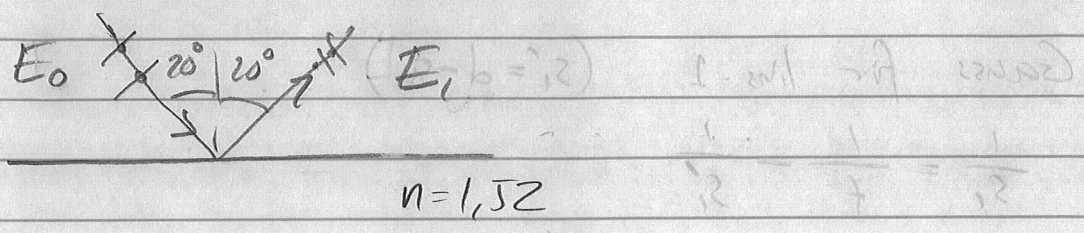
Nio fransar synliga: Frans $m=5$ är dold

Interferensmax $d \sin \theta = 5\lambda$

Diffraktionsmin $b \sin \theta = 1 \cdot \lambda$

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{d}{5} = \frac{0,50mm}{5} = \underline{0,10mm}$$

5



Reflekterad stråle: polariserad 45°

$\Rightarrow E_{1\perp} = E_{1p}$ Finns $E_{0\perp}, E_{0p}$

$E_{1\perp} = R_{\perp} E_{0\perp}$

$R_{\perp} = - \frac{\sin(\theta_i - \theta_t)}{\sin(\theta_i + \theta_t)} = \left\{ \text{Snell } \theta_t = \arcsin\left(\frac{\sin 20^\circ}{1,52}\right) = 13,00^\circ \right\}$

$= -0,2236$

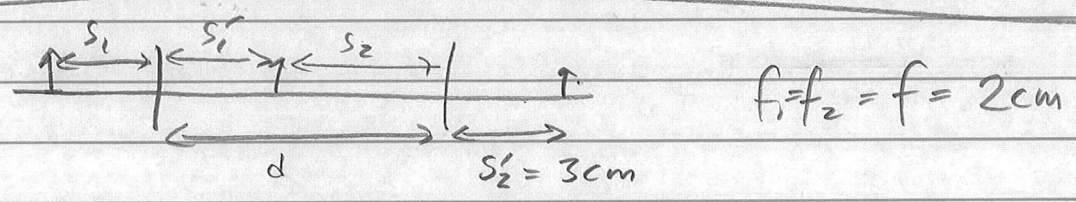
$E_{1p} = R_p E_{0p}$

$R_p = - \frac{\tan(\theta_i - \theta_t)}{\tan(\theta_i + \theta_t)} = -0,1889$

Polarisation hos infallande

$\alpha_{\text{pol}} = \arctan \frac{E_{0p}}{E_{0\perp}} = \arctan \frac{R_{\perp}}{R_p} = \underline{\underline{50^\circ}}$

6



Vill kor: förstoring $m = \frac{2 \text{ cm}}{5 \text{ cm}}$

Men $m = m_1 m_2 = \left(-\frac{s_2'}{s_2}\right) \left(-\frac{s_1'}{s_1}\right) = \frac{s_1' s_2'}{s_1 s_2} = \frac{2}{5}$

Gauss linsformel

$s_2 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{s_2'}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}} \text{ cm} = \underline{\underline{6 \text{ cm}}}$

Gauss für lins 1 ($s_i = d - s_2$)

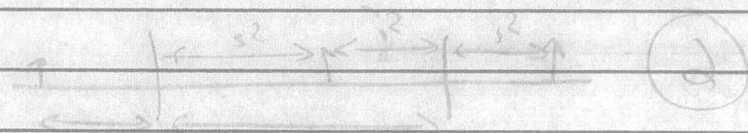
$$\frac{1}{s_1} = \frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{s_2}$$

Förstoring $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{s_1' s_2'}{s_1 s_2} = \frac{3}{6} \cdot \frac{s_1'}{s_1}$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{s_1'}{f} - 1 \Rightarrow s_1' = f \left(1 + \frac{4}{5}\right) = \underline{3,6 \text{ cm}}$$

$$\Rightarrow s_1 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3,6}} \text{ cm} = \underline{4,5 \text{ cm}}$$

$$d = s_1 + s_2 = \underline{9,6 \text{ cm}}$$

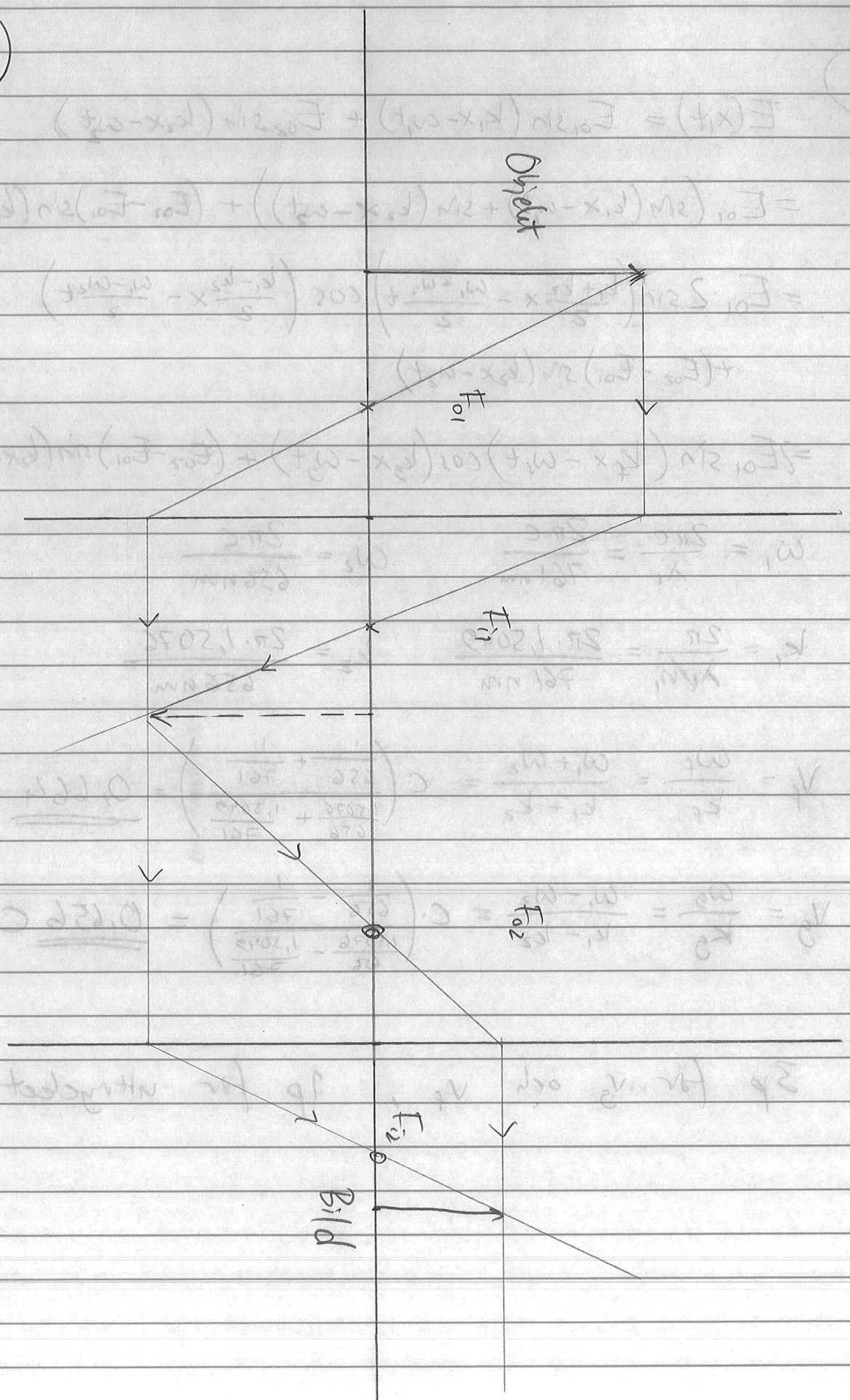


$$f_1 f_2 = f = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$M = \frac{2 \text{ cm}}{5 \text{ cm}}$$

$$M = m_1 m_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$s_2 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{s_1}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{4}} = 20 \text{ cm}$$



Optik

F₀₁

F₀₂

F₀₂

F₀₁

Bild

7

22

$$\begin{aligned} E(x,t) &= E_{01} \sin(k_1 x - \omega_1 t) + E_{02} \sin(k_2 x - \omega_2 t) \\ &= E_{01} (\sin(k_1 x - \omega_1 t) + \sin(k_2 x - \omega_2 t)) + (E_{02} - E_{01}) \sin(k_2 x - \omega_2 t) \\ &= E_{01} \cdot 2 \sin\left(\frac{k_1 + k_2}{2} x - \frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} t\right) \cos\left(\frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} x - \frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2} t\right) \\ &\quad + (E_{02} - E_{01}) \sin(k_2 x - \omega_2 t) \\ &\Rightarrow 2E_{01} \sin(k_f x - \omega_f t) \cos(k_g x - \omega_g t) + (E_{02} - E_{01}) \sin(k_2 x - \omega_2 t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda_1} = \frac{2\pi \cdot c}{761 \text{ nm}} \quad \omega_2 = \frac{2\pi c}{656 \text{ nm}}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda \sqrt{n_1}} = \frac{2\pi \cdot 1,5049}{761 \text{ nm}} \quad k_2 = \frac{2\pi \cdot 1,5076}{656 \text{ nm}}$$

$$v_f = \frac{\omega_f}{k_f} = \frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{k_1 + k_2} = c \left(\frac{\frac{1}{656} + \frac{1}{761}}{\frac{1,5076}{656} + \frac{1,5049}{761}} \right) = \underline{\underline{0,664 c}}$$

$$v_g = \frac{\omega_g}{k_g} = \frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{k_1 - k_2} = c \cdot \left(\frac{\frac{1}{656} - \frac{1}{761}}{\frac{1,5076}{656} - \frac{1,5049}{761}} \right) = \underline{\underline{0,656 c}}$$

3p för v_g och v_f , 1p för uttrycket