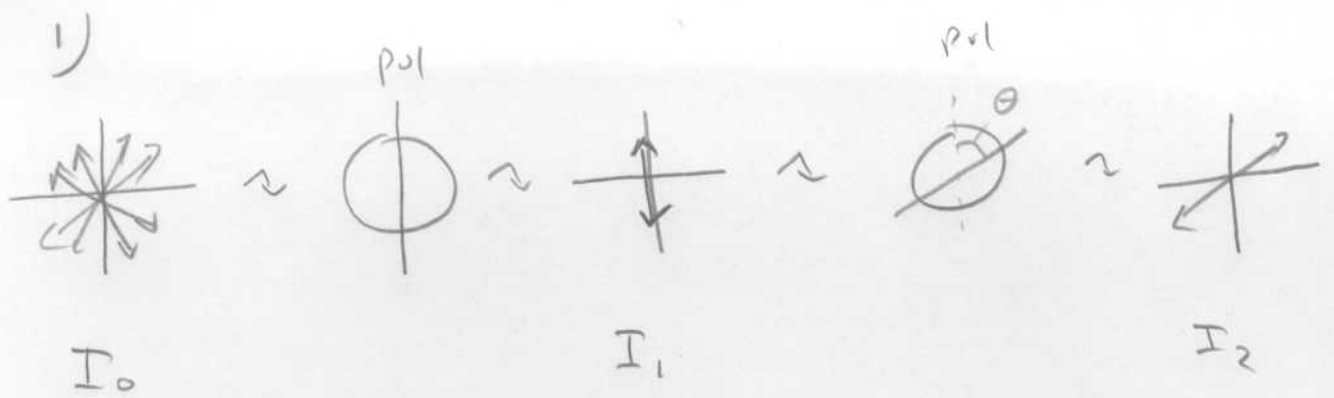


Preliminära lösningar

2002-01-12

(Vågs fysik och optik)

Anders Kisthammar



given: $I_2 = I_0/5$

$$I_1 = \frac{I_0}{2}$$

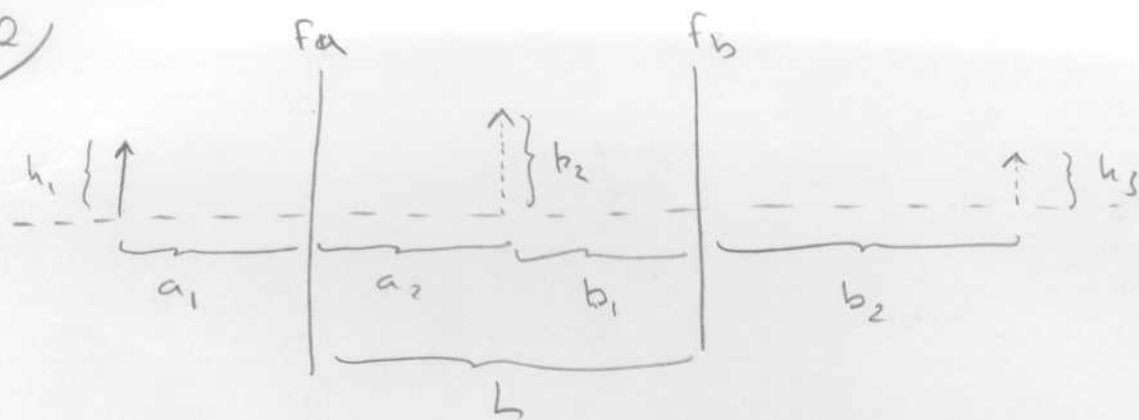
Malus $\Rightarrow I_2 = I_1 \cdot \cos^2 \theta = \frac{I_0}{2} \cos^2 \theta$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{I_0}{5} = \frac{I_0}{2} \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta \approx 51^\circ$$

2/



Gevel: $u_1 = 7 \text{ mm}$, $a_1 = 13 \text{ cm}$

$f_1 = +10 \text{ cm}$, $f_2 = +6 \text{ cm}$, $L = 70 \text{ cm}$

a) Gauss: $\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} = \frac{1}{f_a} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a_2} = \frac{1}{f_a} - \frac{1}{a_1}$

$\Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{a_1 f_1}{a_1 - f_1} = 43.3 \text{ cm}$

$M_a = \frac{h_2}{h_1} = -\frac{a_2}{a_1} = -3.33$

$h_2 = -23.3 \text{ mm}$ $b_1 = 26.7 \text{ cm}$

b) $L = a_2 + b_1 \Rightarrow b_1 = 26.7 \text{ cm}$

Gauss: $\frac{1}{b_1} + \frac{1}{b_2} = \frac{1}{f_b}$

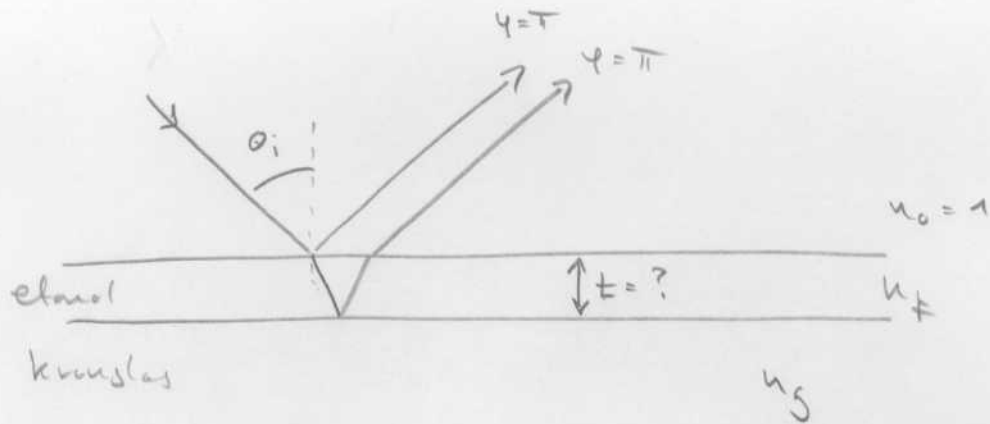
$\Rightarrow b_2 = \frac{b_1 f_b}{b_1 - f_b} = 7.7 \text{ cm}$

$$M_b = \frac{h_3}{h_2} = - \frac{b_2}{b_1} = 0,290$$

$$h_3 = 6,8 \text{ mm}$$

SVAR: 2,7 cm bakom den andra
linsen, 6,8 mm hög (vällvänd)

3)



$$\theta_i = 15^\circ, \text{ Max f\"or } \lambda = 589 \text{ nm}$$

$$\text{Schell} \Rightarrow n_g = 1.51, n_f = 1.36$$

tvD externa refl. $\Rightarrow$ inget externa fasskraft!

$$\text{enk: PH: } \delta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot 2t n_f \cos \theta_t$$

där θ_t är brytningsvinkeln

$$\text{Snell} \Rightarrow 1 \cdot \sin \theta_i = n_f \cdot \sin \theta_t$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_t = 11.0^\circ$$

$$\text{Maximum f\"or } \delta = m \cdot 2\pi, m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \frac{2n_f}{\lambda} \cdot t \cdot \cos \theta_t$$

$$\Rightarrow t = m \cdot 0.221 \text{ nm}$$

$$\text{Vitt ljos: } 400 \text{ nm} < \lambda < 700 \text{ nm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \lambda \approx 300 \text{ nm}$$

Kohäerenslängd:

$$l = \frac{\lambda^2}{\Delta \lambda} \approx \frac{(550 \text{ nm})^2}{300 \text{ nm}} \approx 1 \text{ nm}$$

$$\Rightarrow t < 1 \text{ nm}$$

Svar: Etalens tjocklek är antingen

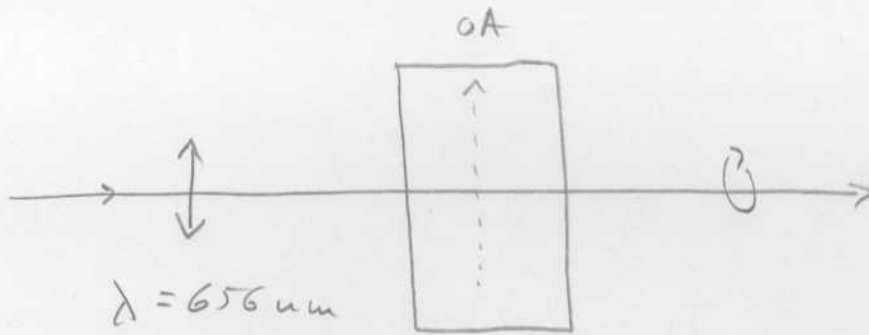
$$(m=1) \quad t = 0,22 \text{ nm}$$

$$(m=2) \quad t = 0,44 \text{ nm}$$

$$(m=3) \quad t = 0,66 \text{ nm}$$

$$(m=4) \quad t = 0,88 \text{ nm}$$

4)



polarisationen videras 45°

Det krets dS att fastskiftet mellan två komponenter är "en krets vds"

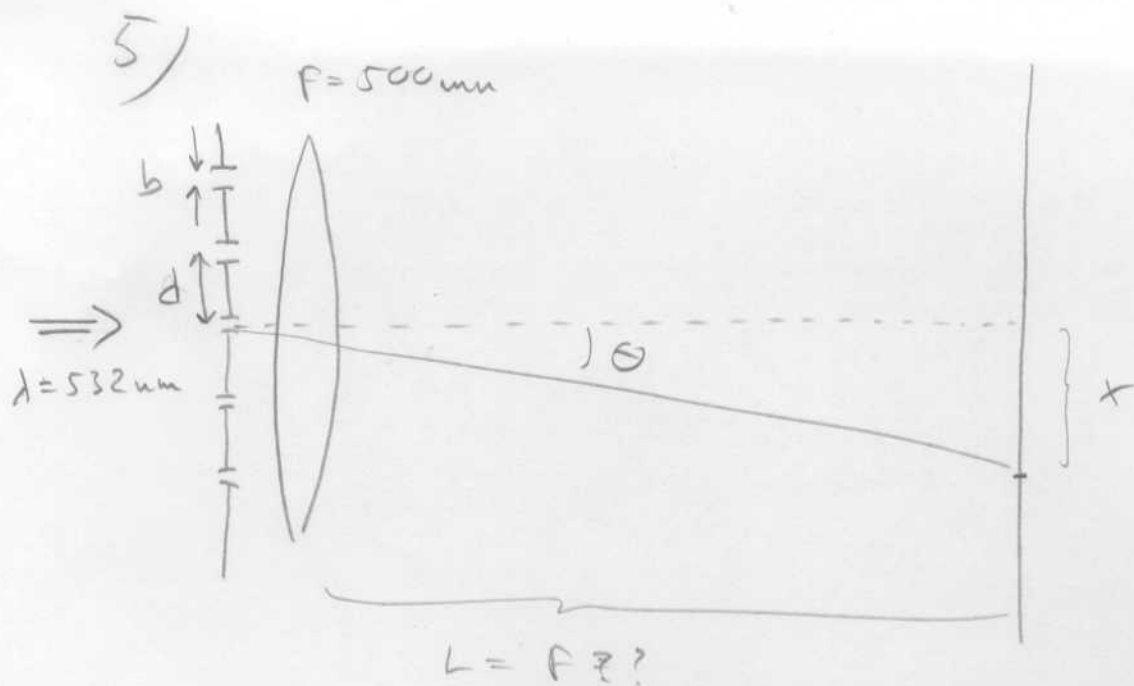
$$\text{dvs } \varphi = \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{krets} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n_o = 1,5419 \\ n_{eo} = 1,5509 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{PM: } \varphi = \frac{2\pi d}{\lambda} |n_o - n_{eo}|$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} |n_o - n_{eo}| \cdot d = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{\lambda}{|n_o - n_{eo}| \cdot 4} = 18.2 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$



$$b = 15.0 \text{ mm}, d = 50.0 \text{ mm}$$

i uppg. saknas info om VAR minsta
ska observeras. Vi antar att det ska i
ensas fokus plan

Intensitets och diffraction!

Intensitetsvärdet:
$$I = I_0 \left(\frac{\sin(N\delta/2)}{\sin(\delta/2)} \right)^2$$

$$\delta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d \sin \theta$$

Minima för: $Nd \sin \theta = m\lambda$, $m = \text{hel tal}$
 $m \neq 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$

$N=5 \Rightarrow 5d \sin \theta = m\lambda$, $m = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, \dots$

lita vinkel $\Rightarrow \theta \approx \sin \theta \approx \tan \theta = \frac{x}{f}$

$$\Rightarrow 5d \frac{x}{f} = m\lambda$$

De fem första int. min:

$$\begin{aligned} m=1 & \Rightarrow x_1 = 1.06 \text{ mm} \\ =2 & \Rightarrow x_2 = 2.13 \text{ mm} \\ =3 & \Rightarrow x_3 = 3.19 \text{ mm} \\ =4 & \Rightarrow x_4 = 4.26 \text{ mm} \\ =5 & \Rightarrow x_5 = 5.32 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Diffrahitionsvärdet:

$$I = I_0 \left(\frac{\sin(\beta/2)}{\beta/2} \right)^2, \quad \beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} b \sin \theta$$

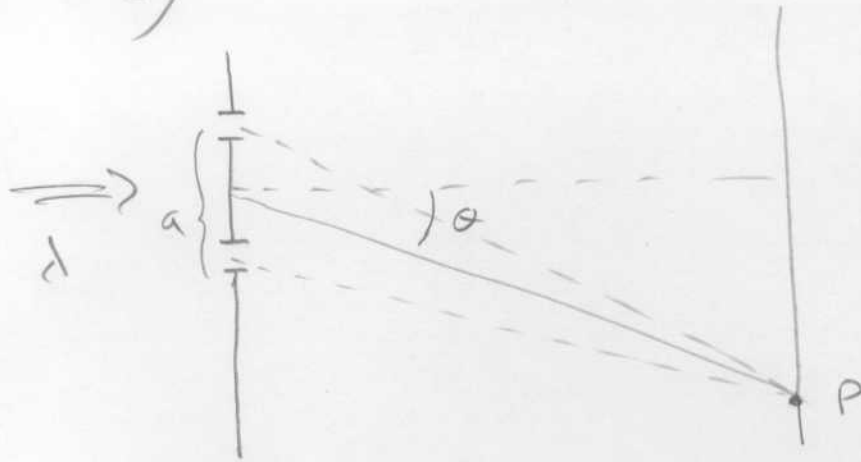
min för: $b \sin \theta = m' \lambda$

$$b \frac{\lambda}{f} = m' \lambda$$

$$m'=1 \Rightarrow x_{d1} = 17.7 \text{ mm}$$

$\Rightarrow$ De fem första int. min ÄR de fem första min

6)



gult ljus $\Rightarrow \lambda \approx 580 \text{ nm}$, $\Delta\lambda = ?$, $\Delta\nu = ?$

$a = 0,33 \text{ mm}$, $\theta = 20^\circ$

Vägskillnad i punkten P: $d = a \sin \theta$

$\Rightarrow d \approx 0,11 \text{ mm}$

kohärens längden, l , måste vara större än d

$$l = c_0 \tau = \frac{c_0}{\Delta\nu} = \frac{\lambda^2}{\Delta\lambda}$$

$$l > d \Rightarrow \Delta\lambda < \frac{\lambda^2}{d} \approx 3 \text{ nm}$$

$$l > d \Rightarrow \Delta\nu < \frac{c_0}{d} \approx 3 \text{ THz}$$

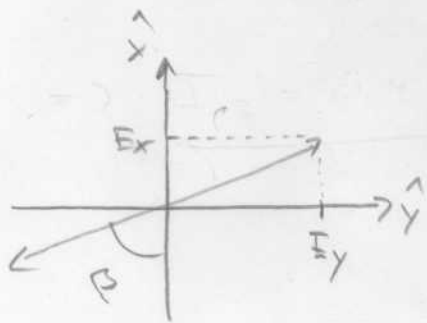
//-komp, Första ytan

$$R_{//} = \left(\frac{\tan(\theta_i - \theta_t)}{\tan(\theta_i + \theta_t)} \right)^2 = 0,0290$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{2//} = (1 - R_{//})^2 \cdot I_{//} = 0,236 I_0$$

$$I_{2//} = I_{2x}, \quad I_{2\perp} = I_{2y}$$

$$I_2 = I_{2x} + I_{2y} = 0,454 I_0$$



$$\tan \beta = \frac{E_y}{E_x} = \frac{\sqrt{I_{2y}}}{\sqrt{I_{2x}}} = 0,963$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = 43,9^\circ$$

$\lambda/4$ -plattan

För perfekt cirk. pol. ska vinkeln mellan x -planetens axlar och infallande pol vara 45°

$$\Rightarrow |\gamma - \beta| = 45^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{t.ex. } \gamma = -1,07^\circ \text{ eller } \gamma = 88,9^\circ$$

och

$$I_3 = I_2 = 0,454 I_0$$