

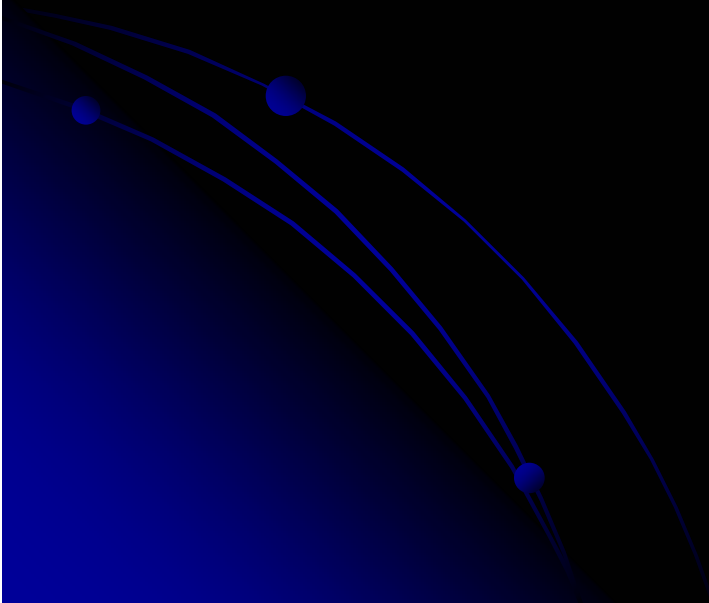
- Applications examples :

- 1) Nonreflective coatings for solar cells :

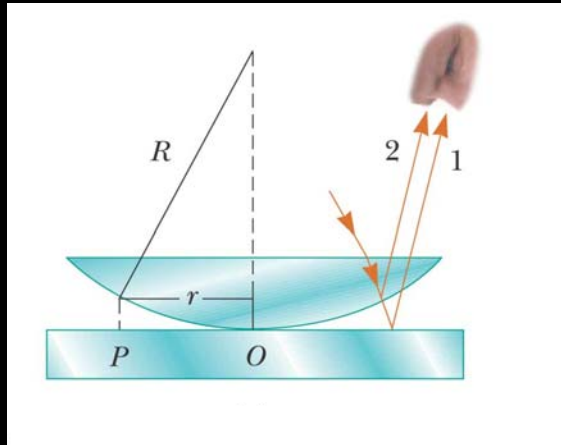
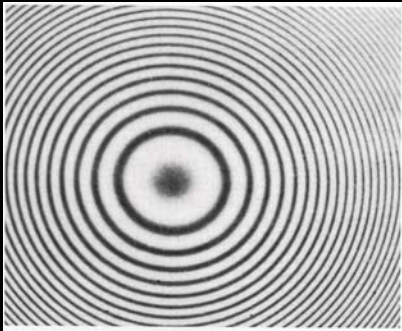
Reflective losses from a silicon solar cell are minimized by coating the surface of the cell with a thin film of silicon monoxide ( $\text{SiO}$ ).

- 2) Anti-reflectance coating making an airplane invisible to radar.

- 3) CD



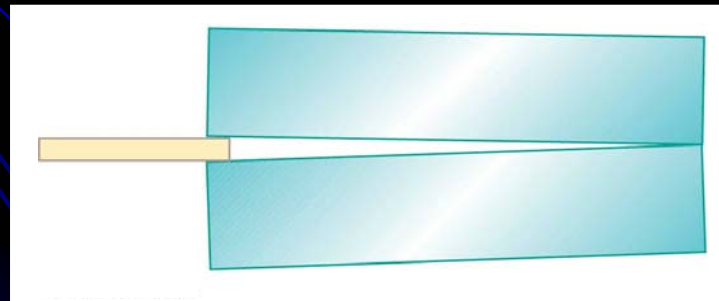
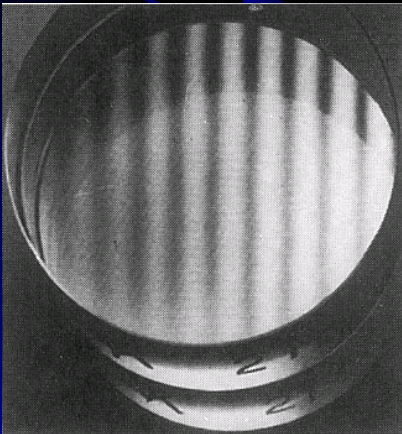
## [2] Interference in Newton's rings



The combination of rays reflected from the flat plate and the curved glass gives rise to an interference pattern known as Newton's rings.

- Ray 1 :  $180^\circ$  phase change upon reflection.
- Ray 2 :  $0^\circ$  phase change upon reflection.

## [3] Interference in wedge-shaped film.

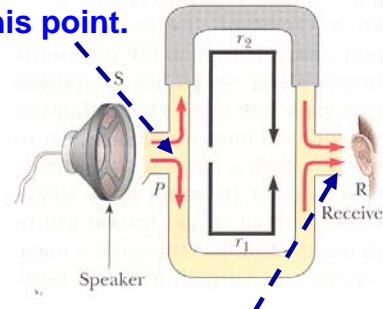


## 37.6 The Michelson Interferometer

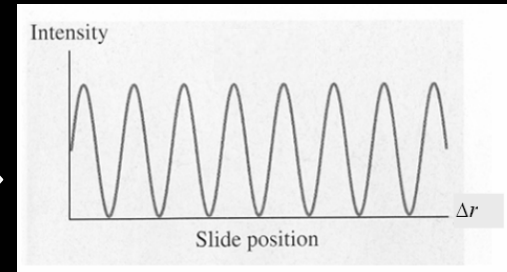
⇒ An optical interferometer analogous to the acoustical interferometer.

- Recall : An acoustical interferometer.

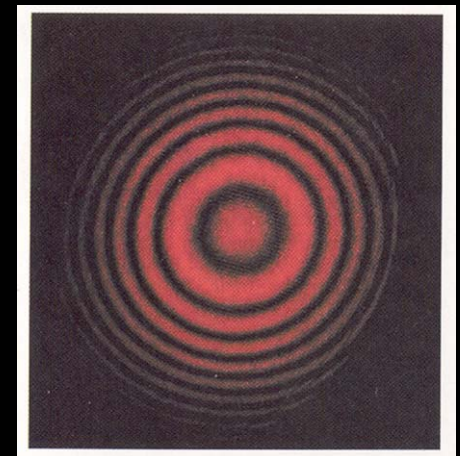
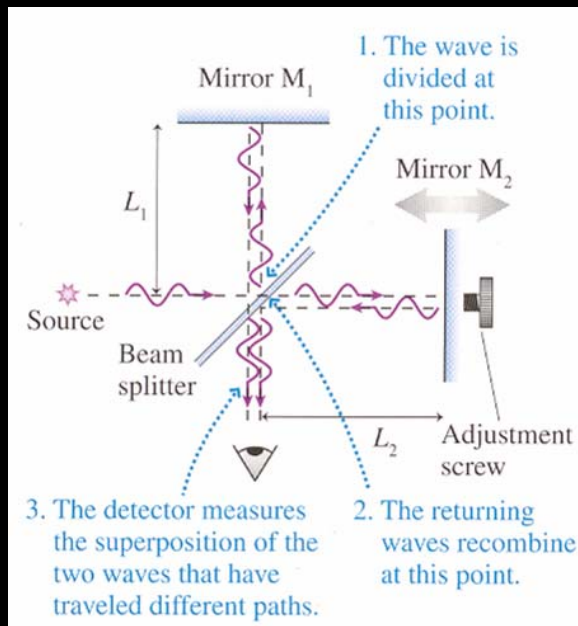
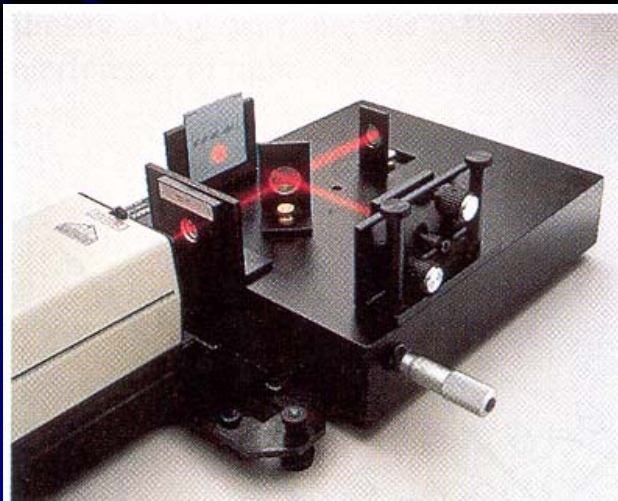
The sound wave divides at this point.



The sound waves recombine at this point and interfere.

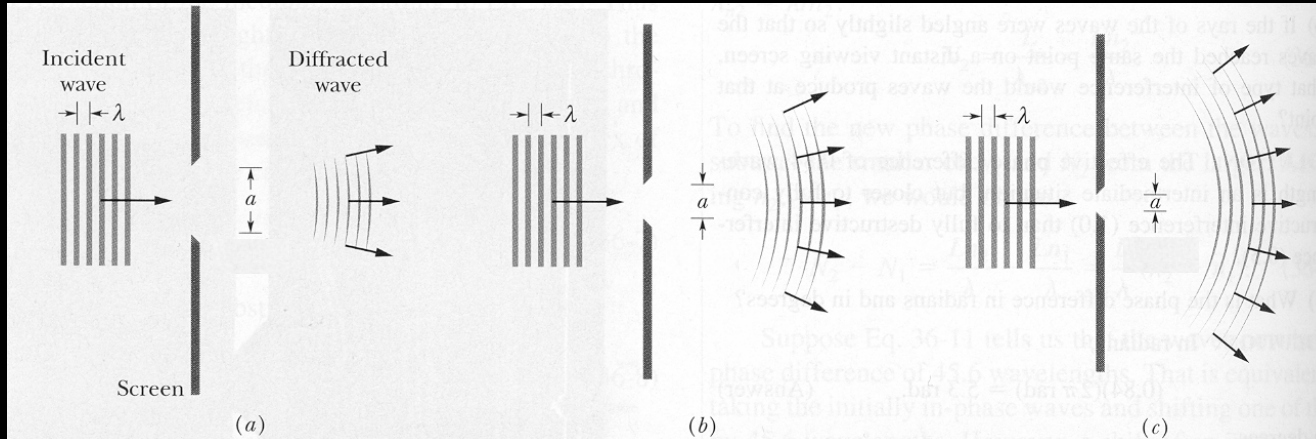


CI & DI measured as the slide is withdrawn.

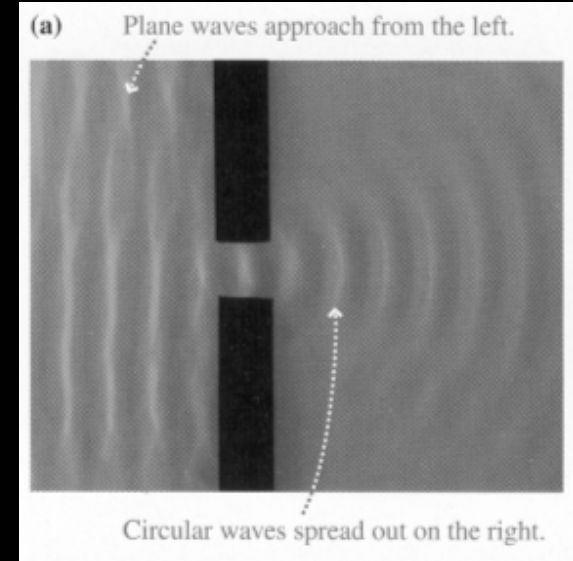


## Chapter 38. Diffraction and Polarization

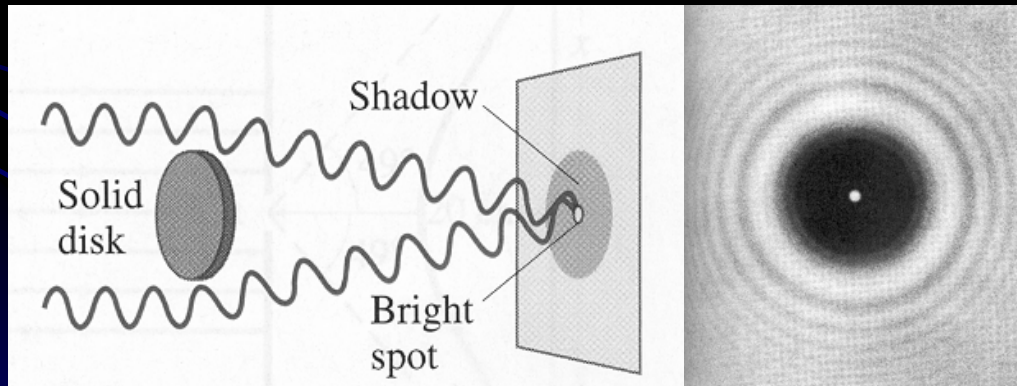
### 38.1 Diffraction → Divergence of light from its initial line of travel.



### Diffraction in water wave



- *Fresnel's bright spot* (1819)



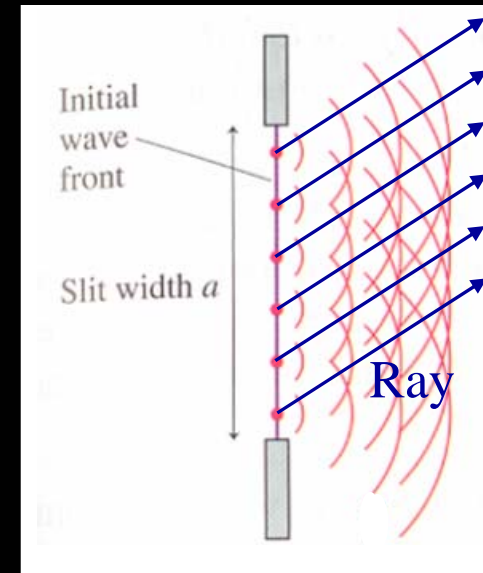


## 38.2 Diffraction from narrow slits

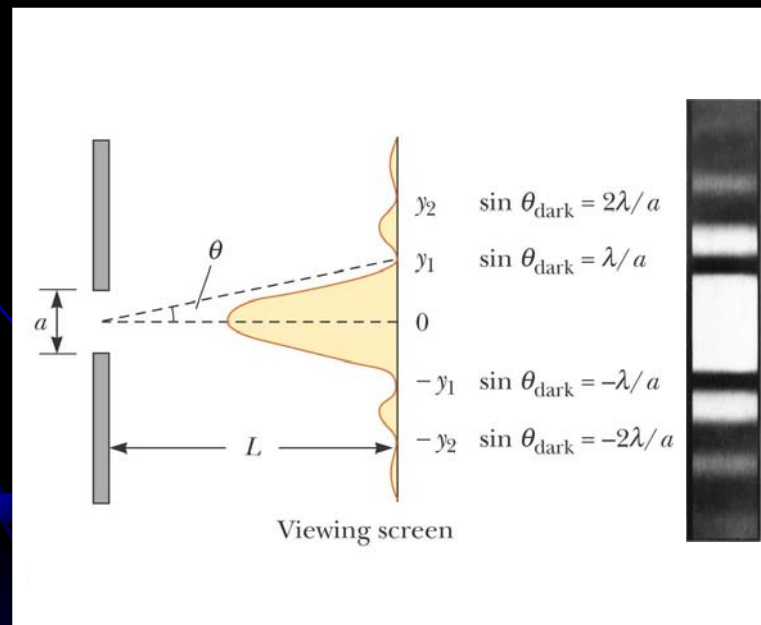
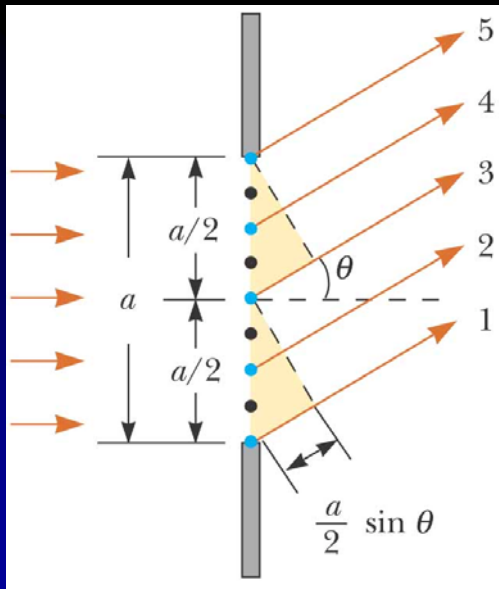
### 38.2.1. Geometrical analysis

#### Huygen's principle :

The wavelets from each point on the initial wave front overlap and interfere, creating a diffraction pattern on the screen.



- Fraunhofer diffraction : Assuming that parallel rays (plane waves) of light fall on the slit, and pass through to a viewing screen very far away.



$$\sin \theta_{\text{dark}} = m \lambda / a$$

with  $m = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots$