

## 第一次作业

3.32

$$(1) \quad P = UI = 0.25 * 4 = 1 \text{ W}$$

$$0.01P = n\hbar c / \lambda$$

$$n = 2.8 * 10^{16} \text{ photons/s}$$

$$(2) \quad nt / ct = 2.8 * 10^{16} / 3 * 10^8 = 9 * 10^7 \text{ photons/m}$$

$$(3) \quad S = 0.01P / S = 0.01 / 0.0001 = 10 \text{ w/m}^2$$

8.4

$$(1) \quad \because \frac{E_x}{E_y} = -1, \text{phase}(E_x) = \text{phase}(E_y) \quad \therefore \text{偏振方向为 } -\pi/4 \text{ (} 3\pi/4 \text{)}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{同理, 偏振方向为 } -\pi/4 \text{ (} 3\pi/4 \text{)}$$

$$(3) \quad \because \frac{E_x}{E_y} = 1, \text{phase}(E_x) = \text{phase}(E_y) + \pi / 4$$

$\therefore$ 是偏振方向长轴沿 $\pi/4$ 的左旋椭圆偏振

$$(4) \quad \because \frac{E_x}{E_y} = 1, \text{phase}(E_x) = \text{phase}(E_y) - \pi / 2 \quad \therefore \text{是右旋圆偏振}$$

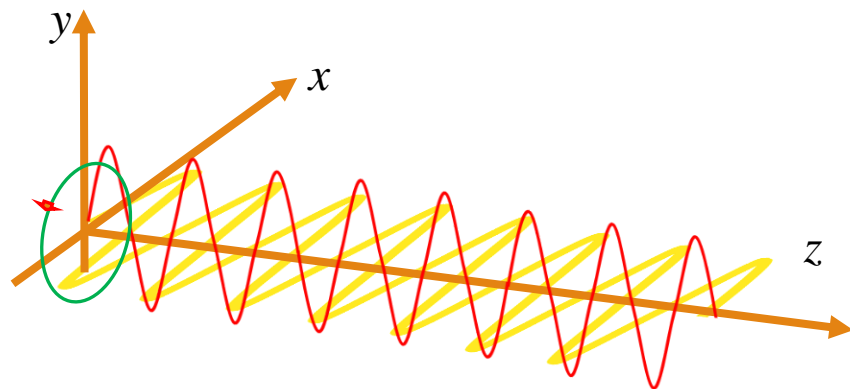
8.5

$$\because \mathbf{E}(z, t) = (\mathbf{i} \cos \omega t + \mathbf{j} \cos(\omega t - \pi/2)) E_0 \sin kz$$

对于时谐项： $\mathbf{i} \cos \omega t + \mathbf{j} \cos(\omega t - \pi/2)$ ，可知为左旋圆偏振光

传播项 $\sin kz$ 在 $z$ 方向定点具有确定的振幅，具有波节波腹，是驻波

$\therefore$ 是在 $z$ 方向上的左旋圆偏振的驻波



8.6

$$\mathbf{E}_{left}(t) = E_0(\mathbf{i} \cos \omega t + \mathbf{j} \cos(\omega t - \pi/2))$$

其他等价形式也可

$$\mathbf{E}_{right}(t) = E_1(\mathbf{i} \cos \omega t + \mathbf{j} \cos(\omega t + \pi/2))$$

$$\mathbf{E}_s(t) = E_1(\mathbf{i} \cos \omega t + \mathbf{j} \cos(\omega t + \pi/2)) + E_0(\mathbf{i} \cos \omega t + \mathbf{j} \cos(\omega t - \pi/2))$$

整理得：

$$\mathbf{E}_s(t) = \mathbf{i}(E_1 + E_0) \cos \omega t + \mathbf{j}(E_1 - E_0) \cos(\omega t + \pi/2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{E_x}{E_y} = \frac{E_1 + E_0}{E_1 - E_0}, \text{phase}(E_x) = \text{phase}(E_y) - \pi/2$$

$\therefore \epsilon = \pi/2$ , 若左右旋光写成书中(8.11), (8.12)式, 则 $\epsilon = -\pi/2$

## 第二次作业

7.36

$$v_g = \frac{d\omega}{dk} = \frac{d(v_p k)}{dk} = v_p + k \frac{dv_p}{dk} = v_p + k \frac{dv_p}{dn} \cdot \frac{dn}{d\lambda} \frac{d\lambda}{dk},$$

$$\because v_p = \frac{c}{n}, k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda};$$

$$\therefore v_g = \frac{c}{n} + k \left( -\frac{c}{n^2} \cdot -\frac{2\pi}{\lambda^2} \right) \frac{dn}{d\lambda} = \frac{c}{n} + \frac{c\lambda}{n^2} \frac{dn}{d\lambda}$$

5.5

$$h = \alpha s_0 = \beta s_i;$$

$$\varphi = \beta + \theta_2 = \frac{h}{R};$$

$$n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2; \sin \theta_2 = \frac{\sin \beta}{R} (s_i - R), \sin \theta_1 = \frac{s_0 + R}{R} \sin \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow n_2 \frac{h}{R s_i} (s_i - R) = n_1 \frac{s_0 + R}{R} \frac{h}{s_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n_2 - n_1}{R} = \frac{n_1}{s_0} + \frac{n_2}{s_i}$$

5.26

由薄透镜成像公式:

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{n_l - n_m}{n_m} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

将 $n_m=1$ 和 $1.628$ ,  $n_l=1.5$ ,  $R_1=12.5$ ,  $R_2=-12.5$ 代入上式得:

$$f_{air} = -12.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$f_{carbon} = 79.5 \text{ cm}$$

5.47

由薄透镜成像公式知, 对于第一个透镜有:

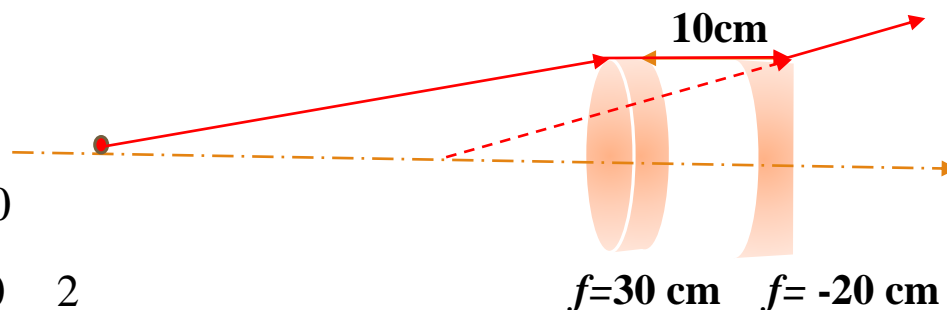
$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{s_1} + \frac{1}{s_2}, \quad s_2 = \infty$$

同理对于第二个透镜:

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{s_3} + \frac{1}{s_4}, \quad s_4 = -20$$

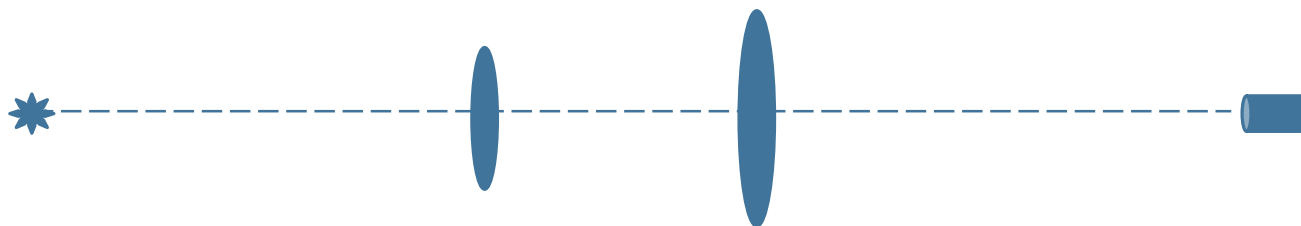
$$\text{Magnification} = \frac{\infty}{30} \cdot \frac{-20}{-\infty} = \frac{2}{3}$$

对于第二个透镜物距为负无穷



## 附加题

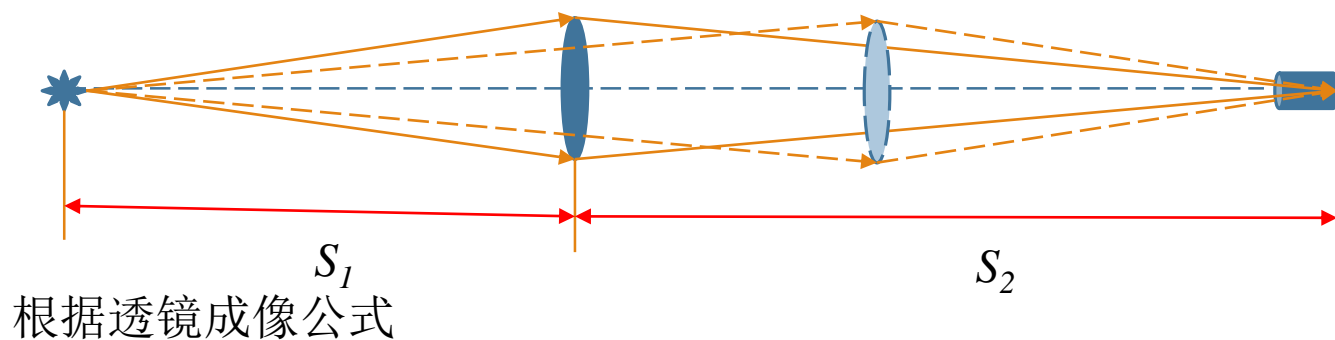
已知某光路中，一点光源（光源亮度与方向无关）固定在如图所示位置，两个无像差的薄透镜直径 $D_1 = 25\text{ mm}$ 、 $D_2 = 38\text{ mm}$ ，焦距为 $f_1 = 0.1\text{ m}$ 、 $f_2 = 0.2\text{ m}$ ，与光源相距 $l = 0.5\text{ m}$ 处固定一个开口直径 $5\text{ mm}$ ，长度 $2\text{ cm}$ 的探测器，试求如何放置两个透镜才能使收集效率最大？（假设空气折射率为1）



收集侧 $NA=D/L=0.25>NA_1>NA_2$ ,收集孔径角大于两透镜的孔径角。

只使用一个透镜成像：

由于 $4f_2 > l > 4f_1$ ,故透镜2不能用于成像，现讨论透镜1的成像效果。



$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{s_1} + \frac{1}{s_2} \quad S_1 + S_2 = l$$

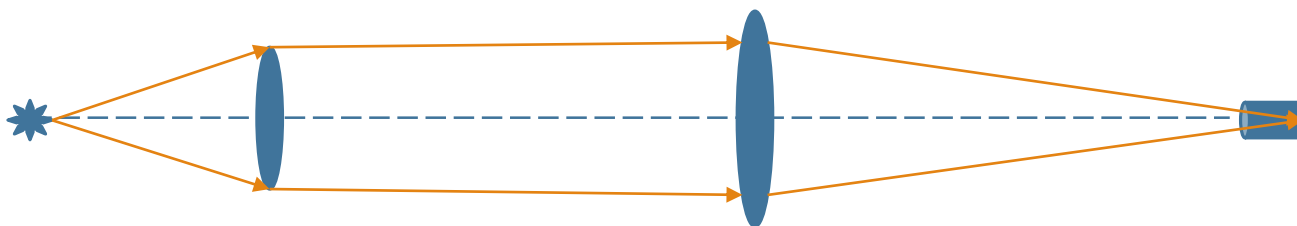
$$\begin{array}{llll} S_1=135.1 & \text{像方} NA=D/S_2=0.065 & S_2=135.1 & \text{像方} NA=D/S_2=0.18 \\ S_2=384.9 & & S_1=384.9 & \end{array}$$

两者均小于 $S$ 收集孔径角，透镜为孔径光阑，该情况下 $S_1=135.1$ 时物方孔径角（收集角）更大 $NA=0.18$

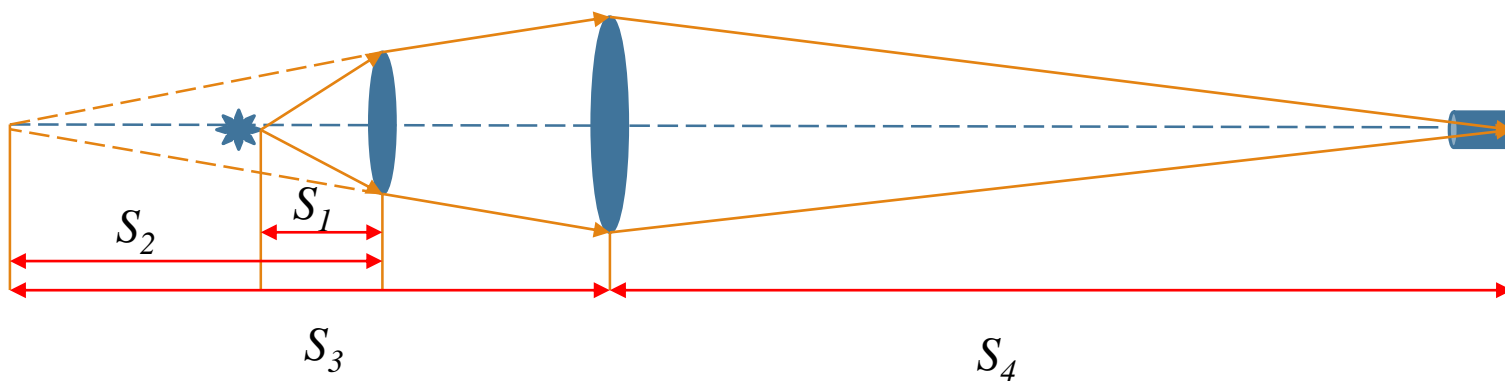
使用两个透镜成像：

对于透镜1在前，透镜2在后的情况，

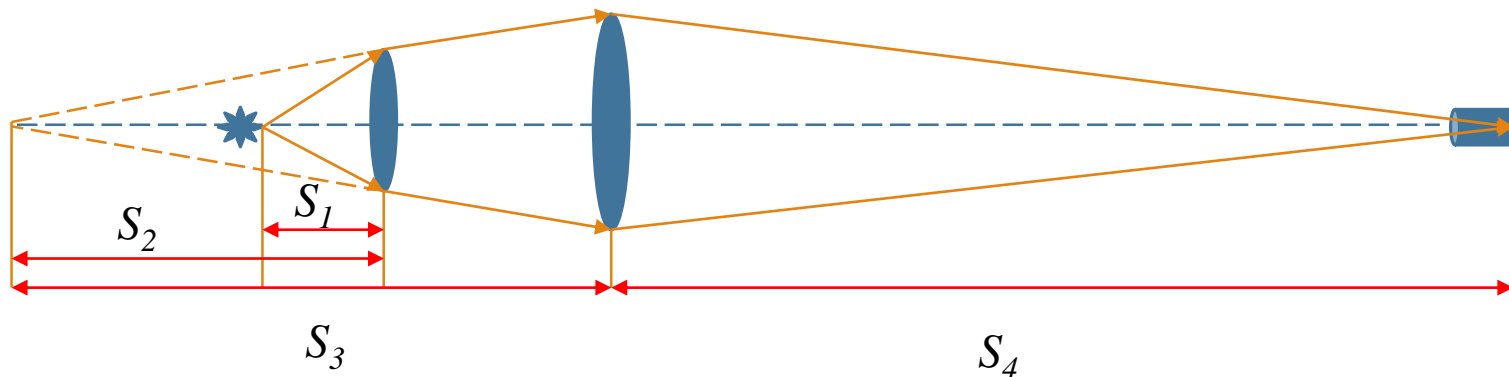
在 $S_1 > f_1$ 的情况下，当光源位于交点处收集效率最高，此时收集角为 $NA = D_1/f_1 = 0.25$



在 $S_1 < f_1$ 的情况下，此时透镜1的收集角会继续增大，需要比较透镜1的像方孔径 $NA_1^*$ 和透镜2的物方孔径 $NA_2$ 的关系



如果 $NA_1^* < NA_2$ ，则有效收集角为 $NA = NA_1 = D_1/S_1$ ，否则为 $NA = D_2 * S_2 / (S_3 * S_1)$



物像关系：

$$\frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{1}{S_1} + \frac{1}{S_2} \quad \frac{1}{f_2} = \frac{1}{S_3} + \frac{1}{S_4}$$

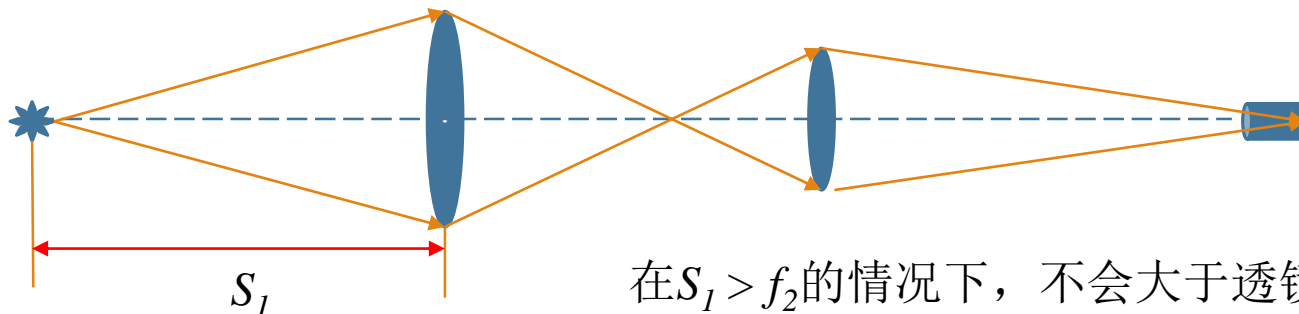
总长：  $l_{total} = l - S_2 = S_3 + S_4$

限制关系：  $0mm < S_1 < 100mm, l_{total} > 800mm$

如果  $NA_1^* < NA_2$ , 则有效收集角为  $NA = NA_1 = D_1/S_1$ , 否则为  $NA = D_2 * S_2 / (S_3 * S_1)$

求极大值!!!

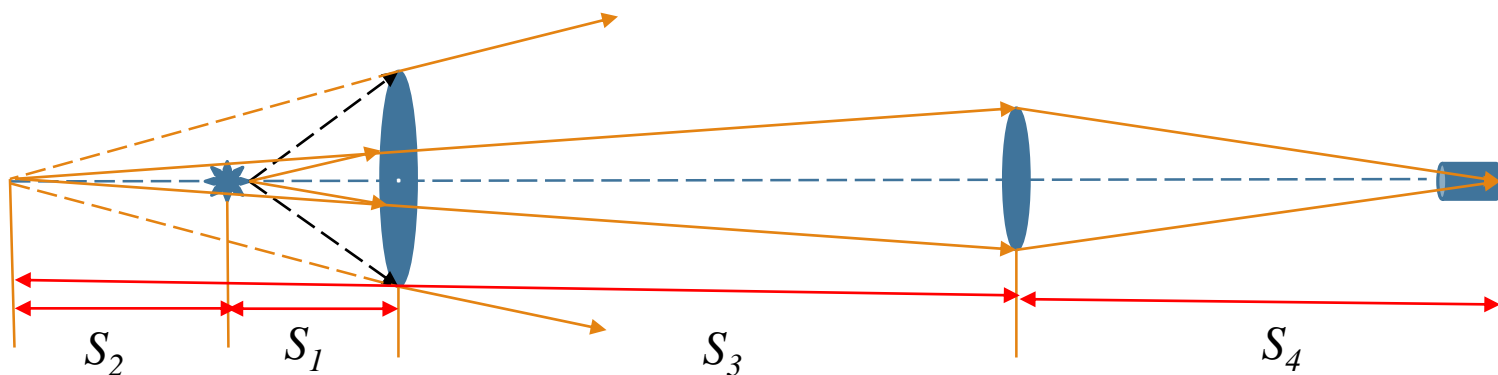
最大为  $S_1 = 79.1mm$ , 透镜间距  $d = 20.9mm$ ,  $NA = 0.32$



在  $S_1 > f_2$  的情况下，不会大于透镜1的物方收集



在 $S_1 < f_2$ 的情况下，不会大于透镜1的物方收集



物像关系：

$$\frac{1}{f_2} = \frac{1}{S_1} + \frac{1}{S_2} \quad \frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{1}{S_3} + \frac{1}{S_4}$$

总长： $l_{total} = l - S_2 = S_3 + S_4$

限制关系： $0mm < S_1 < 200mm, S_3 > S_1 - S_2$

有效收集角为 $NA = D_1 * S_2 / (S_3 * S_1)$

### 第三次作业

$$r_p = \frac{E'_{1p}}{E_{1p}} = \frac{n_2 \cos i_1 - n_1 \cos i_2}{n_2 \cos i_1 + n_1 \cos i_2} = \frac{n_2 \cos i_1 - n_1 \sqrt{1 - n_1^2 \sin^2 i_1 / n_2^2}}{n_2 \cos i_1 + n_1 \sqrt{1 - n_1^2 \sin^2 i_1 / n_2^2}} \quad n = \frac{n_1}{n_2}$$

$$= \frac{\cos i_1 - jn \sqrt{n^2 \sin^2 i_1 - 1}}{\cos i_1 + jn \sqrt{n^2 \sin^2 i_1 - 1}} = e^{-i\delta_p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cos^2 i_1 - (n \sqrt{n^2 \sin^2 i_1 - 1})^2 - 2j \cos i_1 n \sqrt{n^2 \sin^2 i_1 - 1}}{\cos^2 i_1 + n^2 (\sqrt{n^2 \sin^2 i_1 - 1})^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \delta = \frac{2n \sqrt{n^2 \tan^2 i_1 - 1 / \cos^2 i}}{1 - n^2 (n^2 \tan^2 i_1 - 1 / \cos^2 i)} \Rightarrow \tan \frac{\delta}{2} = \sqrt{n^2 \tan^2 i_1 - 1 / \cos^2 i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta = 2 \arctan \frac{n_1 \sqrt{\frac{n_1^2}{n_2^2} \sin^2 i_1 - 1}}{n_2 \cos i_1}$$

$$r_s = \frac{E'_{1s}}{E_{1s}} = \frac{n_1 \cos i_1 - n_2 \cos i_2}{n_1 \cos i_1 + n_2 \cos i_2} = \frac{n_1 \cos i_1 - n_2 \sqrt{1 - n_1^2 \sin^2 i_1 / n_2^2}}{n_1 \cos i_1 + n_2 \sqrt{1 - n_1^2 \sin^2 i_1 / n_2^2}} = \frac{n \cos i_1 - j \sqrt{n^2 \sin^2 i_1 - 1}}{n \cos i_1 + j \sqrt{n^2 \sin^2 i_1 - 1}}$$

$$\delta = 2 \arctan \frac{n_2 \sqrt{\frac{n_1^2}{n_2^2} \sin^2 i_1 - 1}}{n_1 \cos i_1}$$

4.52

$$n_1 \sin i_1 = n_2 \sin i_2$$

$$\sin i_2 = \frac{0.5}{1.6} = 0.3125, \cos i_2 = 0.9499$$

$$r_p = \frac{1.6 * \sqrt{3} / 2 - 0.9499}{1.6 * \sqrt{3} / 2 + 0.9499} = \frac{0.4357}{2.3355} = 0.18655$$

$$r_s = \frac{\sqrt{3} / 2 - 1.6 * 0.9499}{\sqrt{3} / 2 + 1.6 * 0.9499} = \frac{-0.6538}{2.385865} = -0.27403$$

*S*光发生相位突变

4.53

$$R = r^2$$

$$R_p = 0.18655^2 = 0.0348,$$

$$R_s = 0.27403^2 = 0.0752,$$

$$R = 0.055;$$

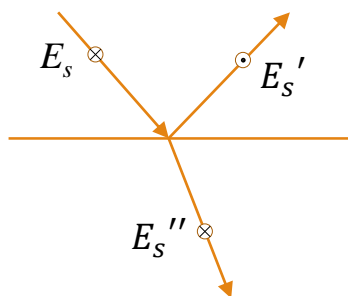
$$T = \left( \frac{n_2 \cos \theta_2}{n_1 \cos \theta_1} \right)^2 t^2$$

$$T_p = 1.755 * 0.7416^2 = 0.9652,$$

$$T_s = 1.755 * 0.7259^2 = 0.9248,$$

$$T = 1 - 0.055 = 0.945;$$

4.63/4.64



*E* 切向连续

$$E_s = E_s' + E_s'' \quad \Rightarrow \quad E_s = -rE_s + tE_s \quad 1 = -r + t$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_s - r_s &= \frac{E_{2s}}{E_{1s}} = \frac{2n_1 \cos i_1}{n_1 \cos i_1 + n_2 \cos i_2} - \frac{n_1 \cos i_1 - n_2 \cos i_2}{n_1 \cos i_1 + n_2 \cos i_2} \\ &= \frac{2 \cos i_1 \sin i_2}{\sin(i_1 + i_2)} + \frac{\sin(i_1 - i_2)}{\sin(i_1 + i_2)} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

## 第四次作业

9.8

由杨氏双缝知：

$$\delta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Delta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} n \frac{d}{D} x \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{\delta \lambda}{2\pi n} \frac{D}{d}$$

当  $n = 1.00029 \rightarrow 1$ ，亮纹变化为

$$\Delta x_{air} = \frac{\lambda}{1.00029} \frac{D}{d} = \frac{589.3}{1.00029} \frac{5}{10^6} = 2.9456mm$$

$$\Delta x_{vac} = \frac{D}{d} \lambda = \frac{5}{1} * 589.3 * 10^{-6} = 2.9465mm \quad \text{所以条纹间隔变宽，条纹向两侧展开}$$

9.13

当一级红亮纹与二级紫色条纹中心重合时，有：

$$\delta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Delta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \frac{d}{D} x$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{red} = m\lambda \frac{D}{d} = 765 * \frac{D}{d}, x_{vio} = 2\lambda \frac{D}{d}$$

$$765 = 2\lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = 382.5nm$$

9.45

$$\text{暗纹条件为: } \delta = 2(d + \Delta d) + \frac{\lambda_f}{2} = m\lambda_f + \frac{\lambda_f}{2}$$

$$\text{又 } x_m^2 = R^2 - (R - d)^2 = 2Rd - d^2 \approx 2Rd$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore x_m^2 &= (m\lambda_f - 2\Delta d)R \\ x_{m-1}^2 &= (m_{m-1}\lambda_f - 2\Delta d)R \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} x_m^2 - x_{m-1}^2 &= (m_m - m_{m-1})\lambda_f R \\ R &= \frac{x_m^2 - x_{m-1}^2}{(m_m - m_{m-1})\lambda_f} \end{aligned}$$

9.51 波长最大亮纹与最小亮纹重合，衬比度为0:

$$(\tilde{\lambda} - \frac{\Delta\lambda_0}{2})m = (\tilde{\lambda} + \frac{\Delta\lambda_0}{2})(m-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \frac{\tilde{\lambda}}{\Delta\lambda_0}$$

$$\text{相干长度为: } \Delta l_c = m\tilde{\lambda} = \frac{\tilde{\lambda}^2}{\Delta\lambda_0} \Rightarrow \Delta\lambda_0 = \frac{\tilde{\lambda}^2}{\Delta l_c}$$

$$D = \frac{\tilde{\lambda}^2}{2\Delta\lambda_0} = \frac{643.847^2}{2 * 0.0013} \text{ nm} = 0.159438 \text{ m}$$

$$c/v = \lambda \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda^2} = \frac{\Delta v}{c} \Rightarrow \frac{\lambda^2}{\Delta\lambda} = \frac{c}{\Delta v} = ct_c = \Delta l_c$$

## 第五次作业

10.11

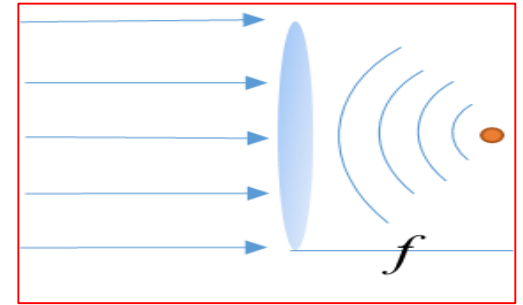
$$I(\theta) = |\tilde{A}_0|^2 \left( \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{dI}{d\alpha} = I_0 \frac{2 \sin \alpha (\alpha \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha)}{\alpha^3} = 0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{ka \sin \theta}{2} = 1.4303\pi = \pi b \frac{x}{\lambda f}$$

$$\alpha = \pm 1.43\pi, \pm 2.46\pi, \pm 3.47\pi \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1.4303\lambda f}{b}$$



10.43

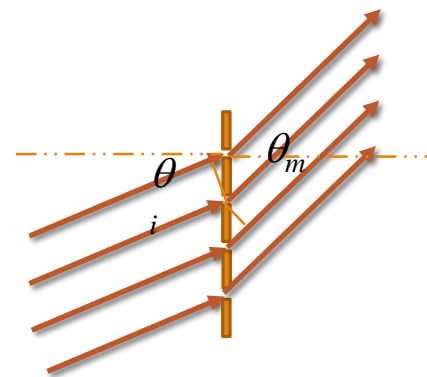
$$\text{像方: } \Delta\theta = \frac{1.22\lambda}{NA} = 1.22\lambda / nd = 250.93 \times 10^{-7} \text{ rad}$$

$$\text{物方: } \Delta\theta = \frac{1.22\lambda}{NA} = 1.22\lambda / d = 501.8 \times 10^{-7} \text{ rad}$$

10.52

$$d \sin \theta = \frac{(2k+1)\lambda}{2} \quad 0.6 \times 10^4 \sin \theta = 3.5 \times 550 \quad \sin \theta = 0.3208$$

10.63 光程差为  $\delta = d \sin \theta_m - d \sin \theta_i$   
 极大值为  $d \sin \theta_m - d \sin \theta_i = m\lambda$



10.65

$$\Re = mN = 10^6, N = 78 \times 10^3$$

$$\therefore m = \frac{10^6}{78 \times 10^3} \approx 12.8$$

$$\Delta\lambda_{fsr} = \frac{\lambda}{m} = 550 / 12.8 \approx 43 \text{ nm}$$

$$\Re = fm = f \frac{2nd}{\lambda} = 10^6$$

$$\Delta\lambda_{fsr} = \frac{\lambda^2}{wn_f d} = 0.01512$$

## 第六次作业

8.57

入射光偏振态  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

经过  $\pi/2$  延时片表示矩阵为  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\pi/2} \end{bmatrix}$

出射偏振为  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\pi/2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -e^{-i\pi/2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$  左旋

入射光偏振态沿慢轴  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\pi/2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ e^{-i\pi/2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  出射偏振不变

8.62 入射光偏振态  $\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix}$

快轴方向水平的1/4波片变换矩阵为  $e^{i\pi/4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix}$

出射偏振为  $\frac{1}{2} e^{i\pi/4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} e^{i\pi/4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{3}i \end{bmatrix}$  出射偏振为长轴沿垂直方向的左旋偏振



8.76

两偏振态正交，有

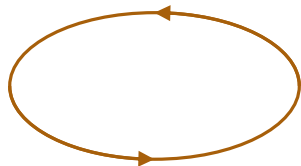
$$\mathbf{E}_1^* \cdot \mathbf{E}_2 = 0$$

$$x + 2iy = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & y \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2i \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{令 } x=2i, \text{ 得 } y=-1 \quad \mathbf{E}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2i \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

E2



E1

