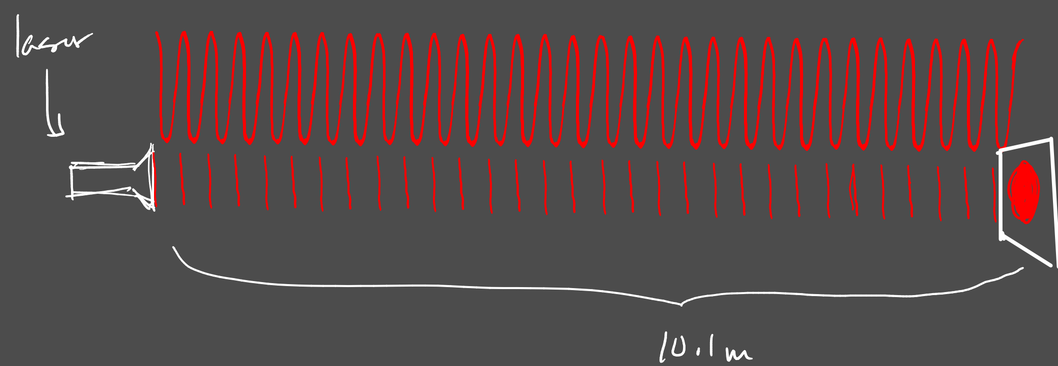
# Diffraction and Interference – Chapter 7

Coherent light – single wavelength

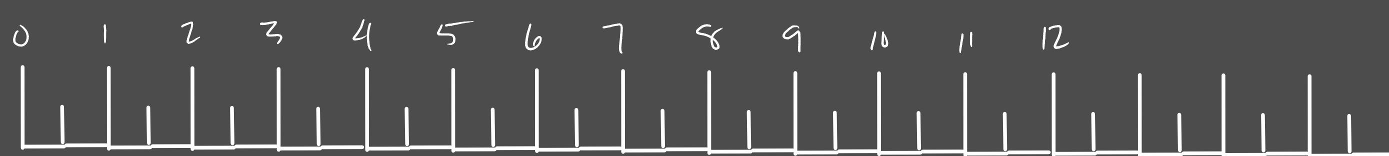
– every part of the beam is "in phase" or lined up with itself




$\lambda = 0.33\text{ m}$

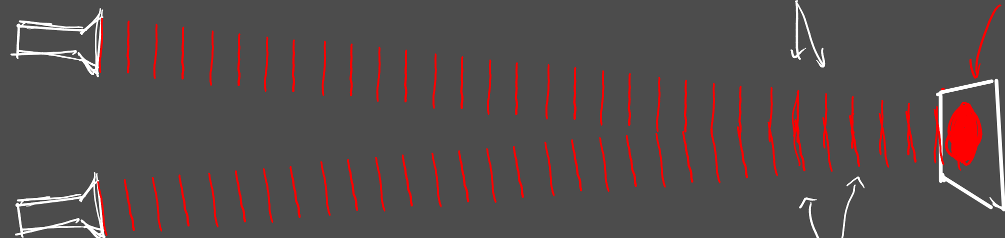
How many $\lambda$'s fit b/t the laser + the screen?

$$\frac{\text{total distance}}{\text{a wavelength}} = \#\text{ of wavelengths} = \frac{10.1\text{ m}}{0.33\text{ m}} = \underline{\underline{30.6}} \approx 31 \leftarrow \text{counted}$$

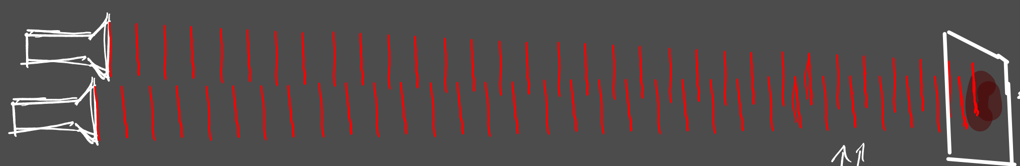


"in phase"

twice as bright



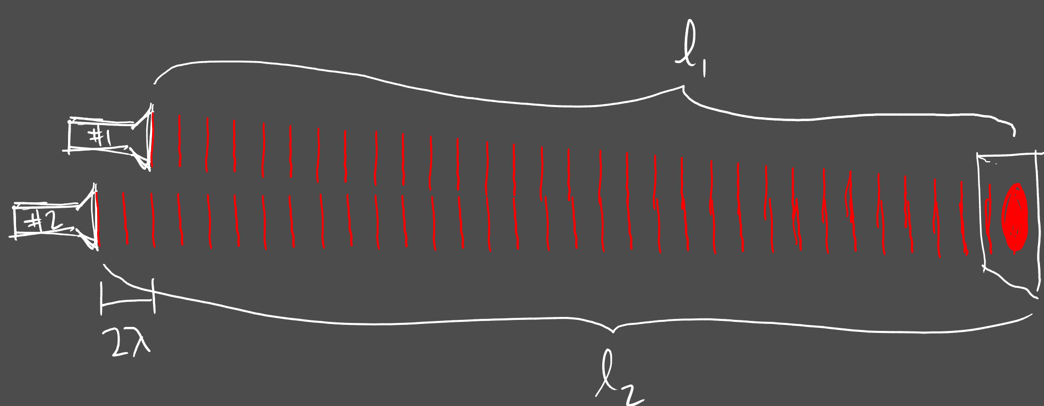
constructive interference



spot on the screen is diminished or totally dark.

"180° out of phase"

destructive interference




constructive interference

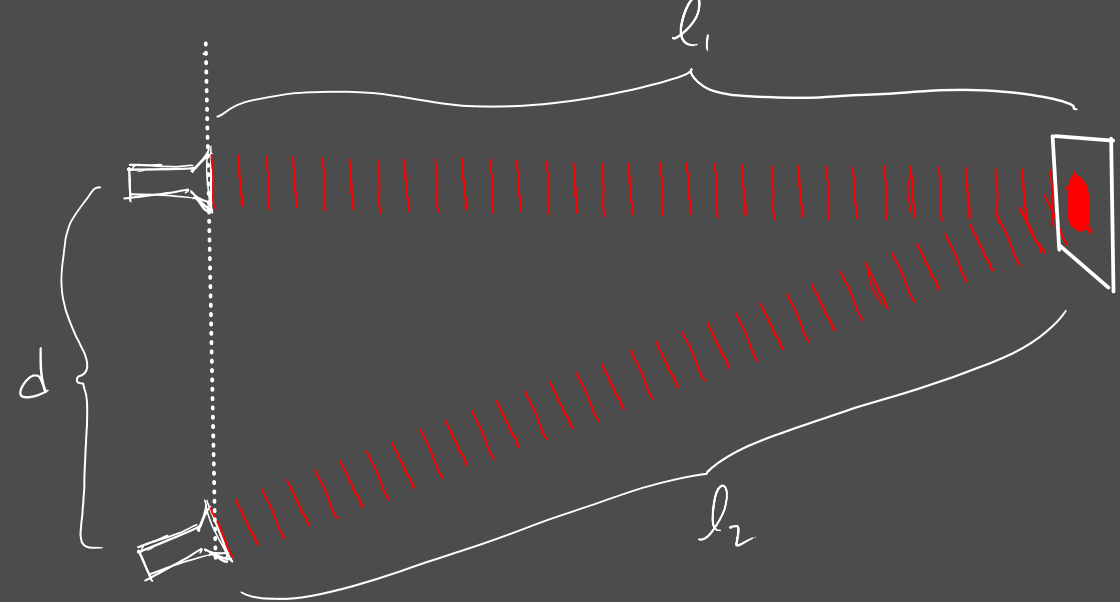
$$\Delta l = l_2 - l_1 = m \cdot \lambda$$

$$m = 0, 1, 2, 3, \ldots$$

destructive interference

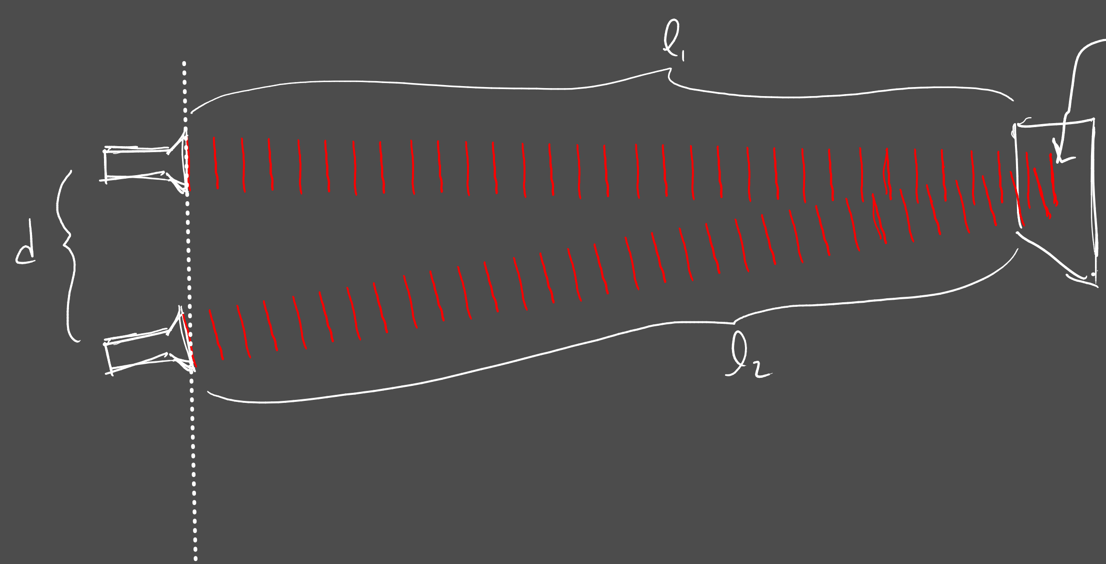
$$\Delta l = l_2 - l_1 = \left(m + \tfrac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \lambda$$

$$m = 0, 1, 2, 3 \ldots$$



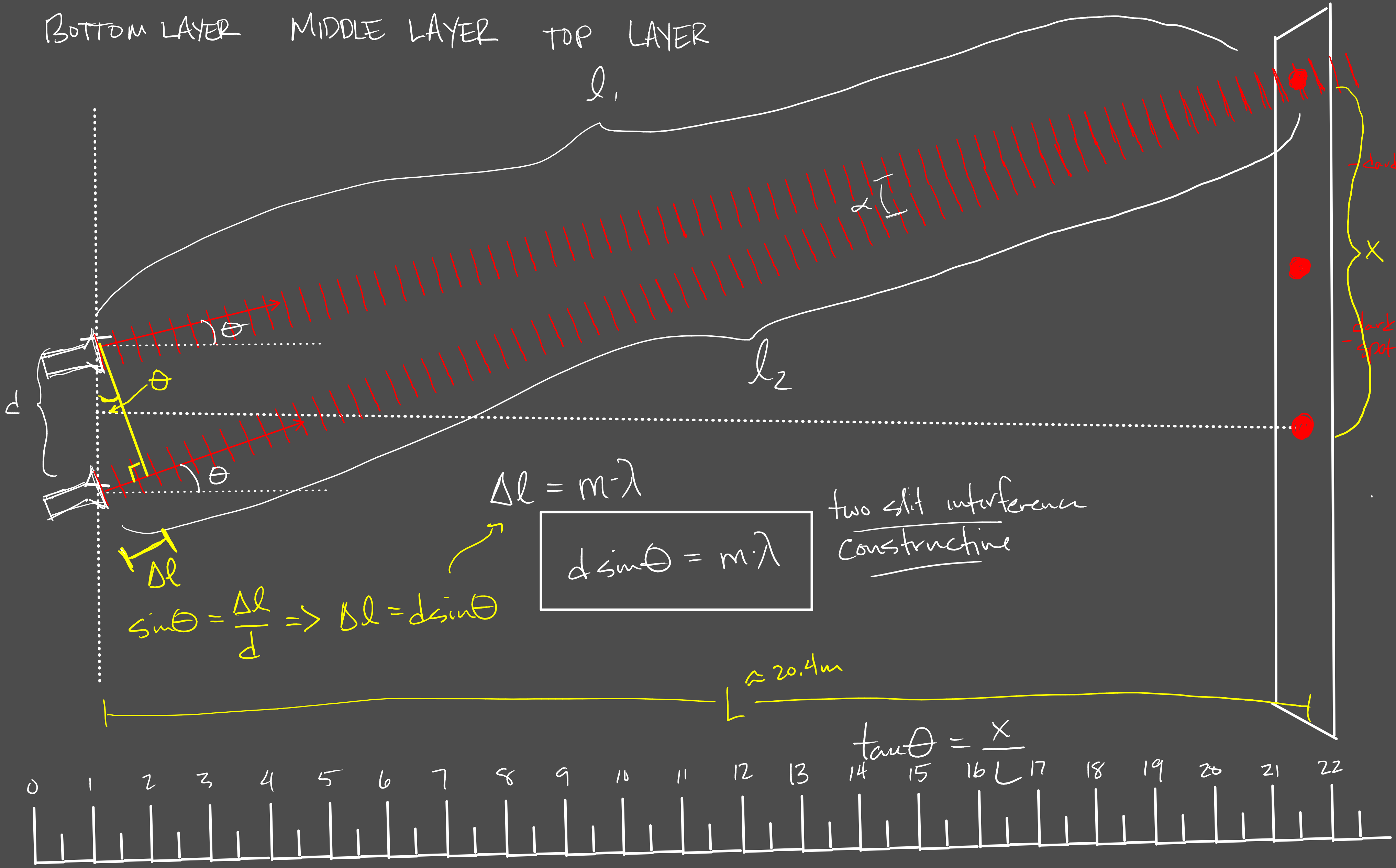

constructive interference

$$l_2 - l_1 = m \cdot \lambda$$




destructive interference

$$l_1 - l_2 = (m + \tfrac{1}{2})\lambda$$




$x = L\tan\theta$

$x = 20.4\tan(15.3°)$

✓✓ $x = 5.6\ m \approx 5.9\ m$

$\sin\theta = \frac{m\lambda}{d}$

$\theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2 \cdot .33m}{2.5m}\right) = 15.3°$

$l_1 = 20.8\ m$  $l_2 = 21.5$

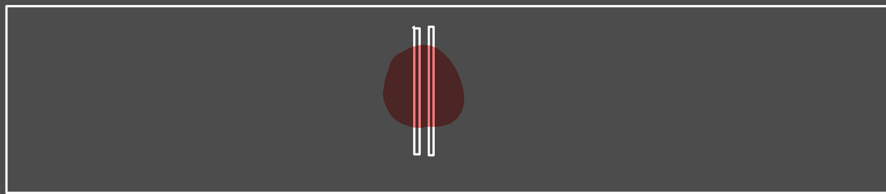
$l_2 - l_1 = 0.7\ m \overset{?}{=} 2 \cdot \lambda$

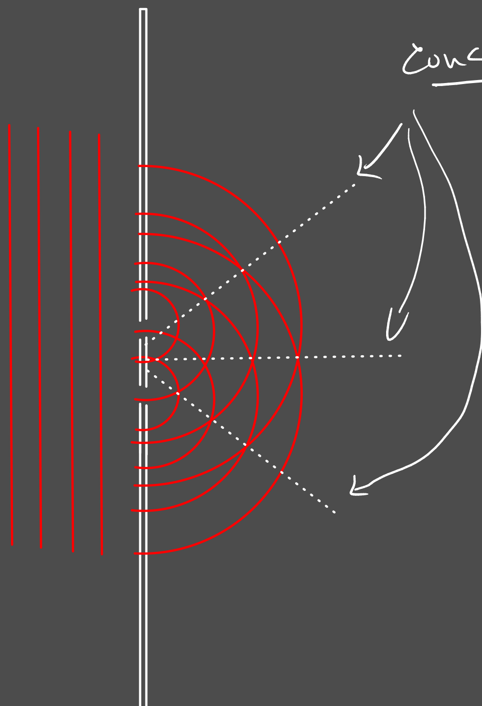
$3\lambda = 1m$

$\lambda = \frac{1}{3}m = .33$

$.7 \approx .67$

double slit





constructive interference

$$d \sin\theta = m\lambda$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{x}{L}$$

small angle approximation

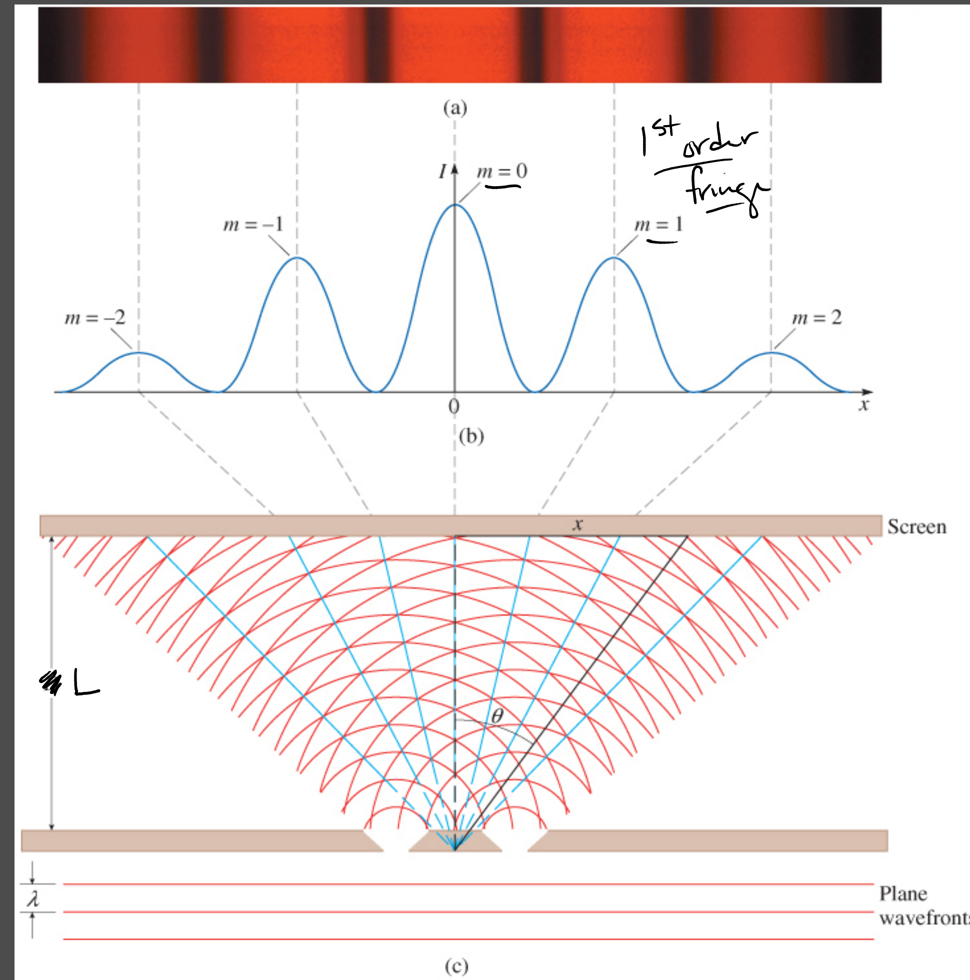
when $\theta$ is small

$$\tan\theta \approx \sin\theta \approx \theta$$

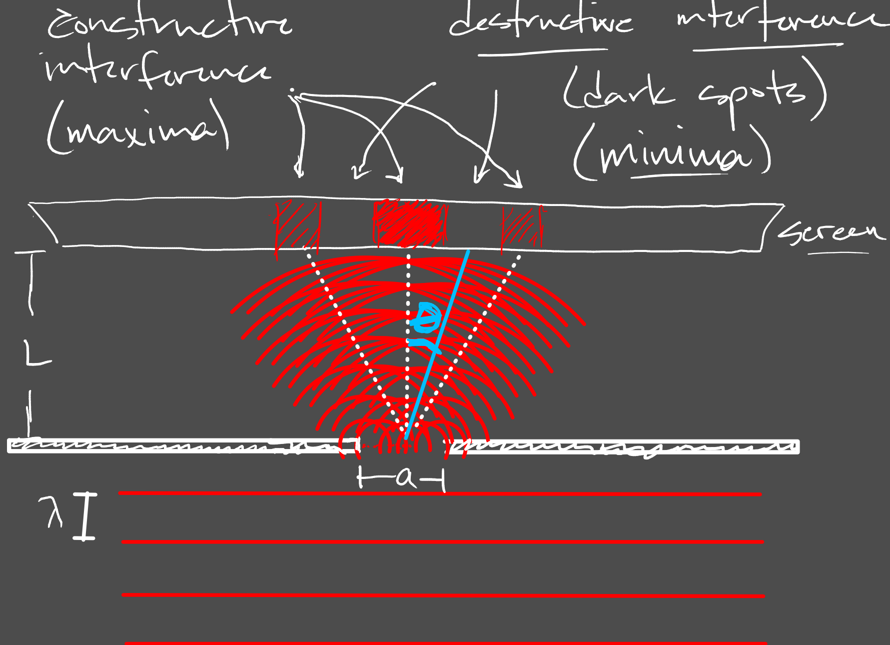
$$d \sin\theta = m\lambda$$

$$\boxed{d \cdot \frac{x}{L} = m\lambda}$$

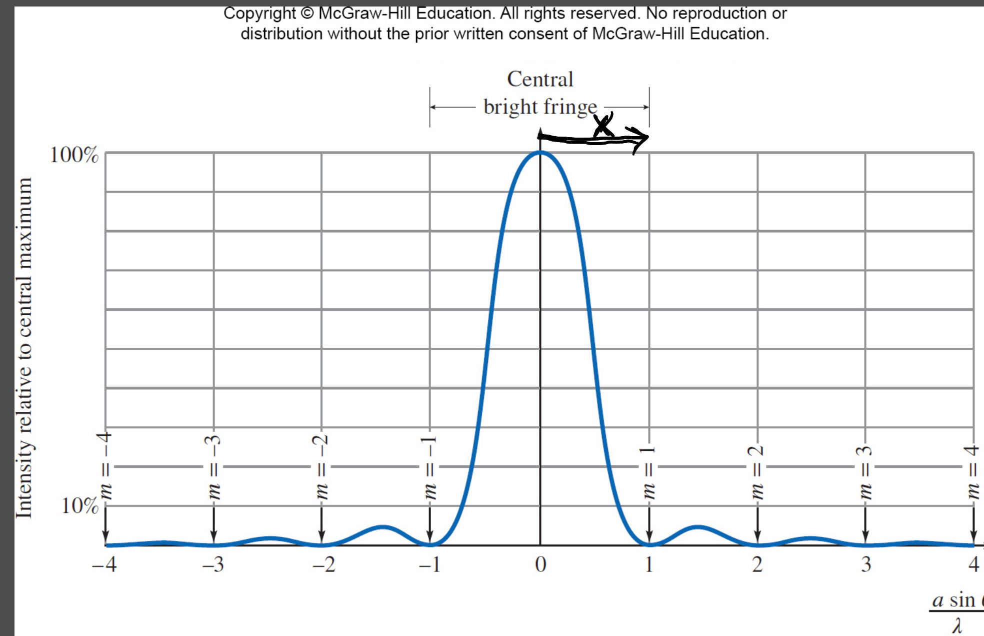
double slit constructive interference
small angle approximation



# Single Slit Diffraction / Interference








This pattern also results from a small obstruction to the light beam

locations of the minima:

$$\boxed{a \cdot \sin\theta = m\lambda}$$

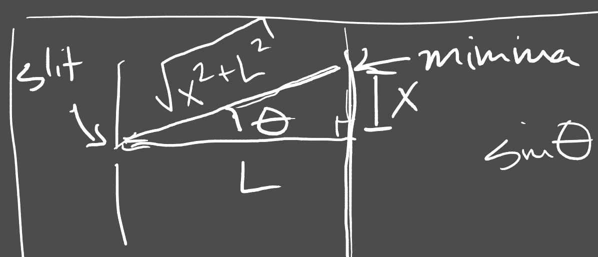
$\theta$ → location from central axis to minima

$m$ → fringe from the center

$a$ → slit width

small angle approximation

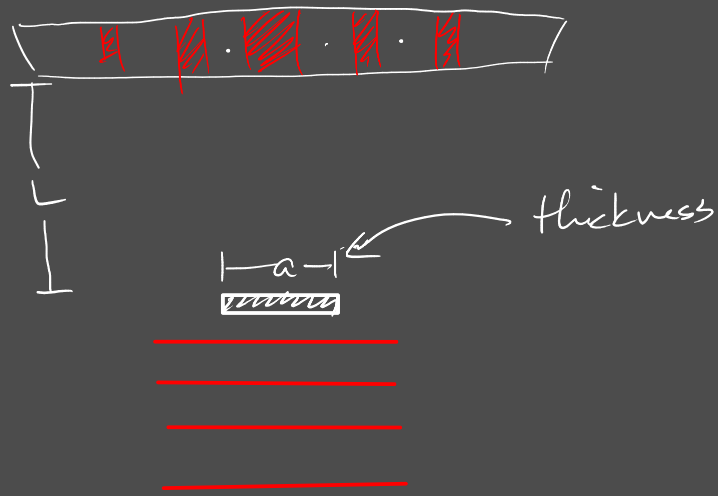
$$\sin\theta = \frac{x}{L} \quad \Big\} \quad \frac{a\,x}{L} = m\lambda$$



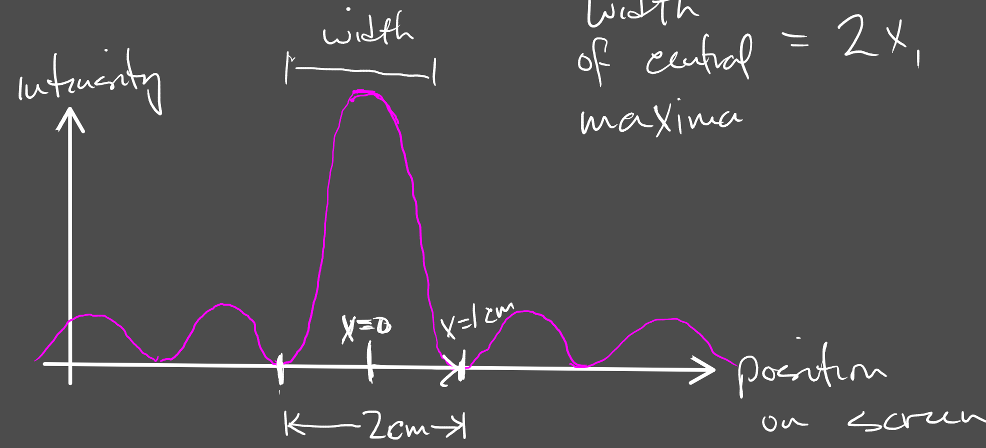

$$\sin\theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+L^2}}$$

← not small angle approximation

$$\frac{a \cdot x}{\sqrt{x^2+L^2}} = m\lambda$$




The diffraction pattern from a single slit is viewed on a distant screen. Using violet light, the width of the central maximum is 2.0 cm. (a) Would the central maximum be narrower or wider if red light is used instead? (b) If the violet light has wavelength 0.43 μm and the red light has wavelength 0.70 μm, what is the width of the central maximum when red light is used?




width of central maxima $= 2x_1$

$$\frac{ax}{L} = m\lambda$$

$$x = \frac{m\lambda \cdot L}{a}$$

location of minima

from violet to red

$\lambda$ increases

400 nm → 700 nm

width $\propto x \propto \lambda$

$w \propto x \propto \lambda$

$w \propto \lambda$

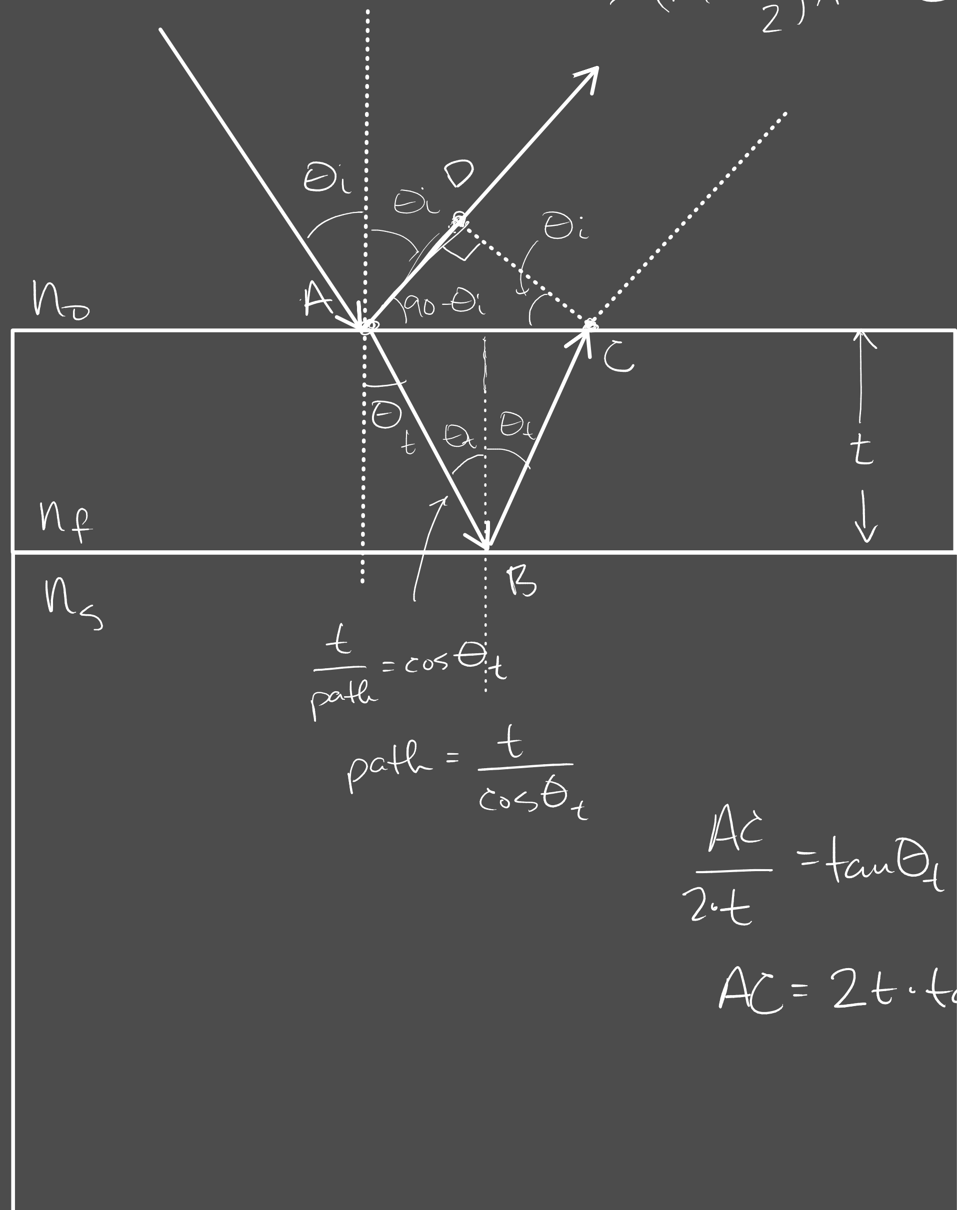
$$\frac{W_{red}}{W_v} = \frac{\lambda_{red}}{\lambda_v}$$

$$W_{red} = 2.0\,\text{cm} \cdot \left(\frac{.70\,\cancel{\mu m}}{.43\,\cancel{\mu m}}\right)$$

$$W_{red} = 3.2\,\text{cm}$$

path length difference $\rightarrow m\lambda$ constructive interference

path length difference $\rightarrow (m+\frac{1}{2})\lambda$ destructive interference




$$\frac{t}{\text{path}} = \cos\theta_t$$

$$\text{path} = \frac{t}{\cos\theta_t}$$

$$\frac{AC}{2 \cdot t} = \tan\theta_t$$

$$AC = 2t \cdot \tan\theta_t$$

optical path length $\rightarrow n \cdot l$

$$\Delta \text{ path length} = n\left(\frac{2t}{\cos\theta_t}\right) - n_0(\overline{AD})$$

$$AD = AC \sin\theta_i$$

Snell's $\rightarrow$ $n_0 \sin\theta_i = n_f \sin\theta_t$

$$\sin\theta_i = \frac{n_f}{n_0}\sin\theta_t$$

$$AD = AC\,\frac{n_f}{n_0}\sin\theta_t$$

$$AD = \frac{n_f}{n_0} \cdot 2t \cdot \sin\theta_t \tan\theta_t$$

$$AD = \frac{n_f}{n_0} \cdot 2t \cdot \frac{\sin^2\theta_t}{\cos\theta_t}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{2n_f t}{\cos\theta_t} - \cancel{n_0}\left(\frac{n_f}{\cancel{n_0}} \cdot 2t \cdot \frac{\sin^2\theta_t}{\cos\theta_t}\right)$$

$$\Delta = \frac{2n_f t}{\cos\theta_t}\underbrace{\left(1 - \sin^2\theta_t\right)}_{\cos^2\theta_t}$$

optical path length difference

$$\Delta = 2nt\cos\theta_t$$

$$\Delta_p + \Delta_R = \begin{cases} m\lambda & \text{const} \\ (m+\tfrac{1}{2})\lambda & \text{destr.} \end{cases}$$

phase shift from reflection

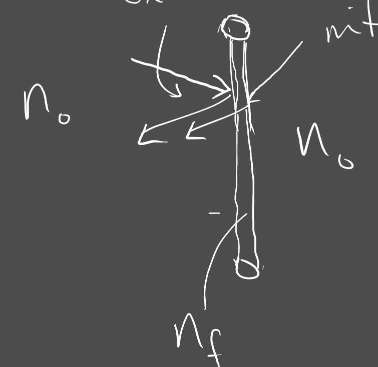
BUT WAIT!

- $\frac{\lambda}{2}$ → ~~phase~~ path shift from reflection higher index to a lower index material
- $\pi$ → phase shift (relative) from internal and external reflections

$n_0 < n_f$

external reflectn

internal reflectin



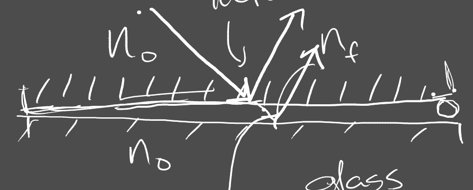

$\underbrace{\text{internal reflectin}}$ : $\frac{\lambda}{2}$ shift

$$\sin\left(k(x - vt) + \phi_R\right)$$

$$\sin\left(kx - \omega t + \phi_R\right)$$

$$\phi_R = \pi$$

internal reflectn




$n_0 > n_f$

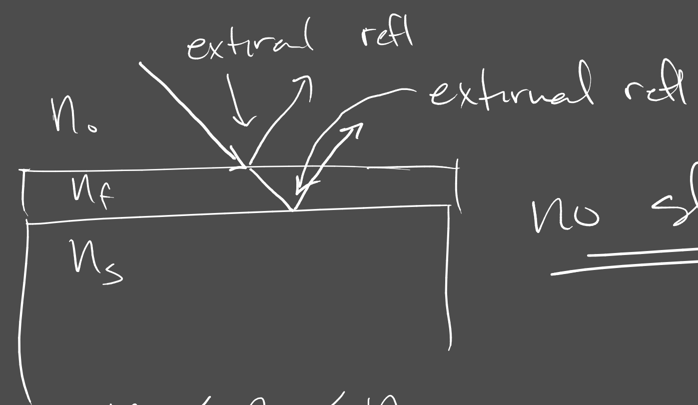
glass → $\frac{\lambda}{2}$ shift

$$\sin(kx - \omega t + \pi)$$

$$\frac{k}{k} \leftarrow \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$\sin\left(kx - \omega t + \frac{k\cancel{\pi}\lambda}{2\cancel{\pi}}\right)$$

$$\sin\left(k\left(x + \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) - \omega t\right)$$




$$n_0 < n_f < n_s$$

no shift