

PHYS1001B College Physics IB

Optics II Geometric Optics (Ch. 34)

Introduction

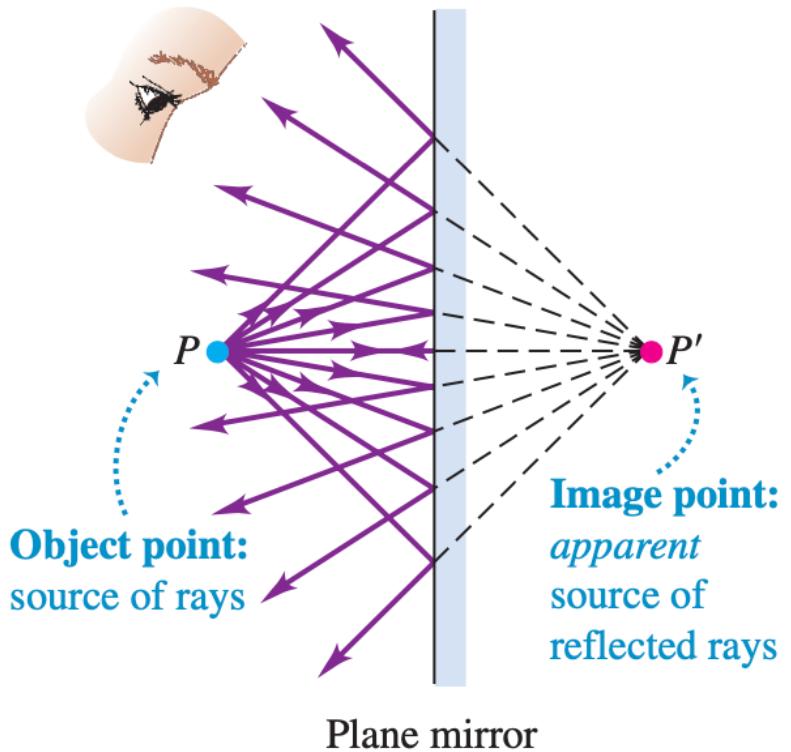
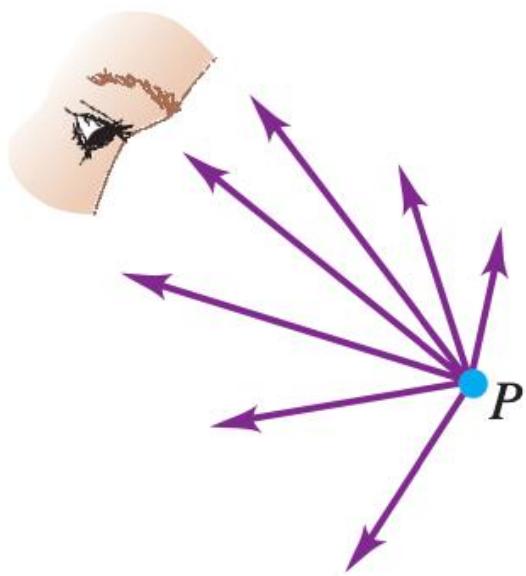


? How do magnifying lenses work? At what distance from the object being examined do they provide the sharpest view?

Outline

- ▶ 34-1 Reflection and Refraction at a Plane Surface
- ▶ 34-2 Reflection at a Spherical Surface
- ▶ 34-4 Thin Lenses
- ▶ 34-5 Cameras
- ▶ 34-6 The Eye

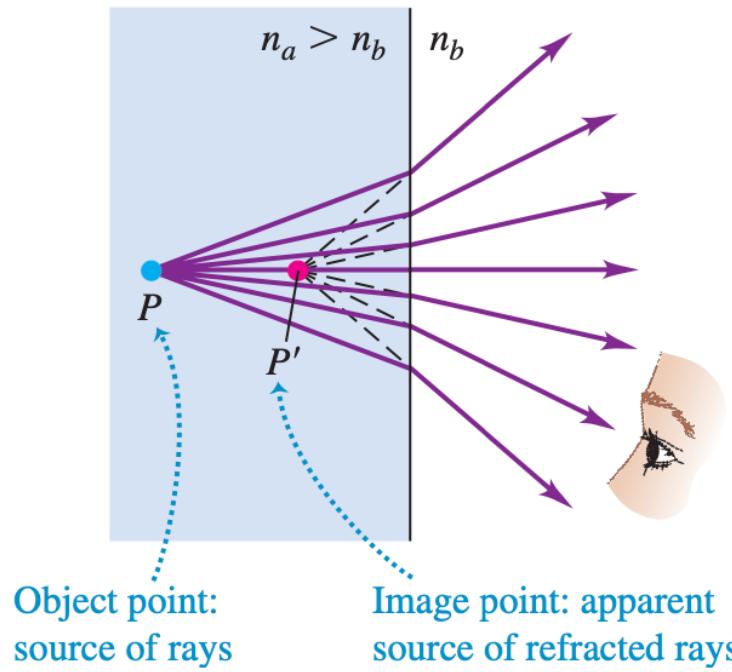
34-1 Reflection and Refraction at a Plane Surface



34-1 Reflection and Refraction at a Plane Surface

34.3 Light rays from the object at point P are refracted at the plane interface. The refracted rays entering the eye look as though they had come from image point P' .

When $n_a > n_b$, P' is closer to the surface than P ; for $n_a < n_b$, the reverse is true.



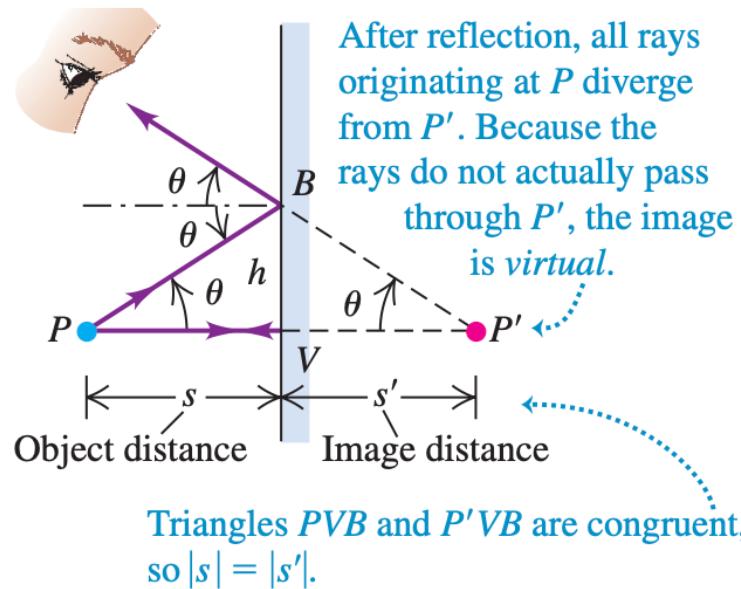
34-1 Reflection and Refraction at a Plane Surface

Sign rules

1. **Sign rule for the object distance:** When the object is on the same side of the reflecting or refracting surface as the incoming light, the object distance s is positive; otherwise, it is negative.
2. **Sign rule for the image distance:** When the image is on the same side of the reflecting or refracting surface as the outgoing light, the image distance s' is positive; otherwise, it is negative.
3. **Sign rule for the radius of curvature of a spherical surface:** When the center of curvature C is on the same side as the outgoing light, the radius of curvature is positive; otherwise, it is negative.

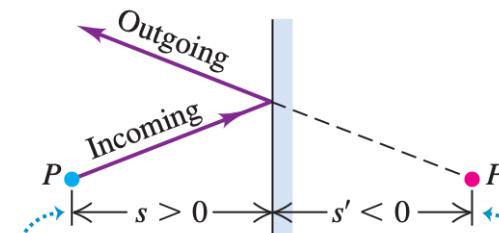
34-1 Reflection and Refraction at a Plane Surface

34.4 Construction for determining the location of the image formed by a plane mirror. The image point P' is as far behind the mirror as the object point P is in front of it.



34.5 For both of these situations, the object distance s is positive (rule 1) and the image distance s' is negative (rule 2).

(a) Plane mirror

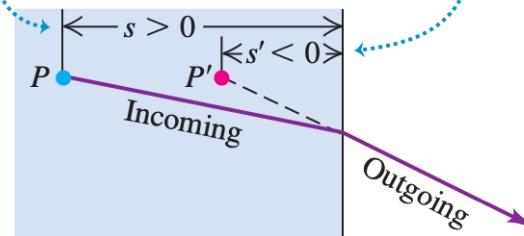


In both of these specific cases:

Object distance s is positive because the object is on the same side as the incoming light.

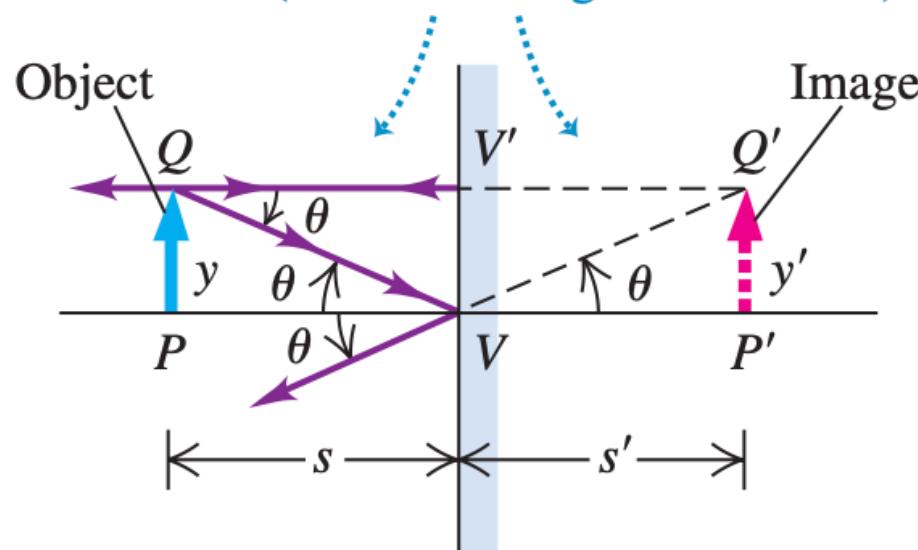
Image distance s' is negative because the image is NOT on the same side as the outgoing light.

(b) Plane refracting interface



34-1 Reflection and Refraction at a Plane Surface

For a plane mirror, PQV and $P'Q'V$ are congruent, so $y = y'$ and the object and image are the same size (the lateral magnification is 1).



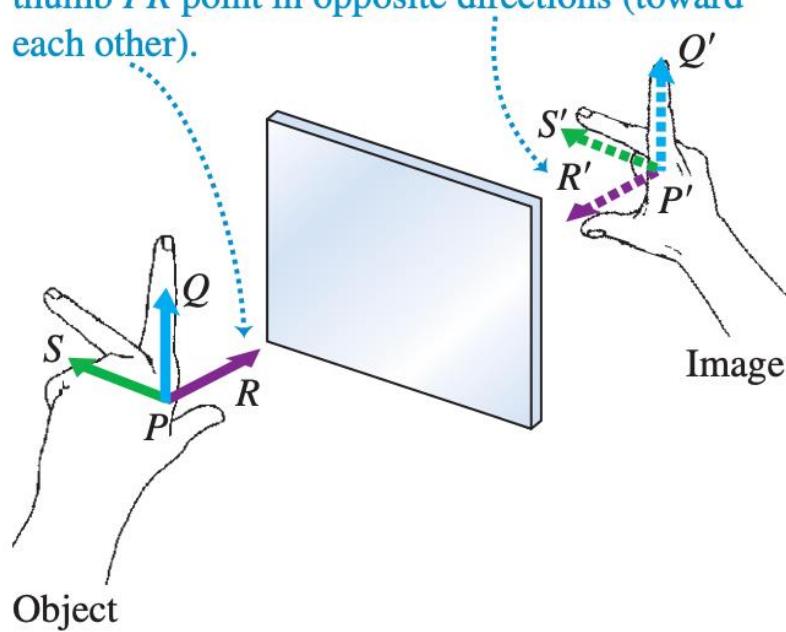
$$m = \frac{y'}{y} \quad (\text{lateral magnification})$$

$m > 0$ erect
 $m < 0$ inverted

34-1 Reflection and Refraction at a Plane Surface

The image formed by a plane mirror is virtual, erect, and reversed

An image made by a plane mirror is reversed back to front: the image thumb $P'R'$ and object thumb PR point in opposite directions (toward each other).



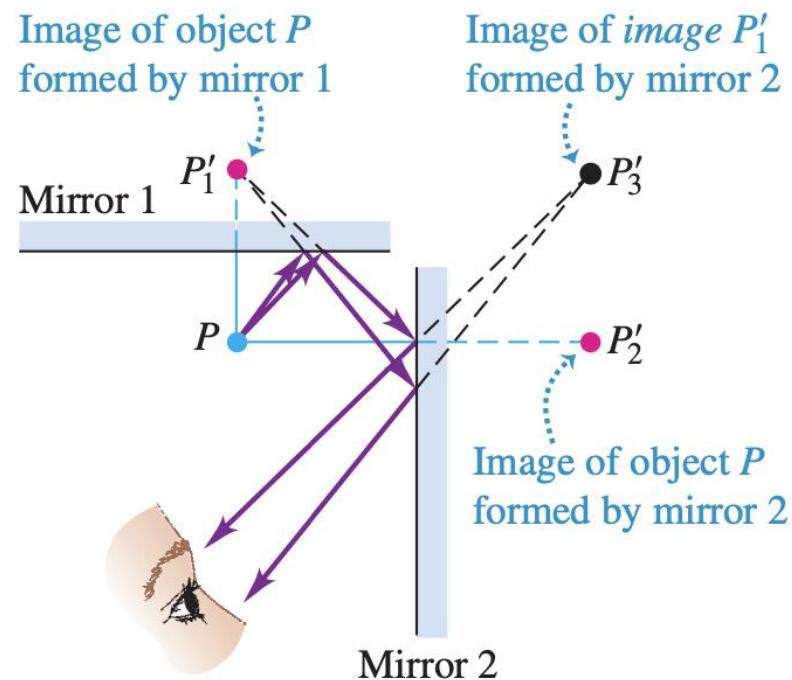
34.8 The image formed by a plane mirror is reversed; the image of a right hand is a left hand, and so on. (The hand is resting on a horizontal mirror.) Are images of the letters H and A reversed?



34-1 Reflection and Refraction at a Plane Surface

Image served as object for a second surface

34.9 Images P'_1 and P'_2 are formed by a single reflection of each ray from the object at P . Image P'_3 , located by treating either of the other images as an object, is formed by a double reflection of each ray.



34-1 Reflection and Refraction at a Plane Surface

Test Your Understanding of Section 34.1 If you walk directly toward a plane mirror at a speed v , at what speed does your image approach you?
(i) slower than v ; (ii) v ; (iii) faster than v but slower than $2v$; (iv) $2v$; (v) faster than $2v$.

34-2 Reflection at a Spherical Surface

Magnifying mirror: Larger image

Surveillance mirrors: Smaller image



(a)



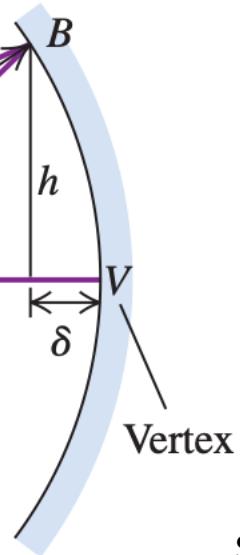
34-2 Reflection at a Spherical Surface

Concave spherical mirror: Finding position s'

For a spherical mirror,
 $\alpha + \beta = 2\phi$.

Point object

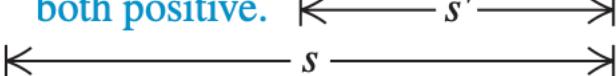
Center of curvature



$$\phi = \alpha + \theta \quad \beta = \phi + \theta$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 2\phi$$

s and s' are both positive.



s : distance to object

s' : distance to image

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{h}{s - \delta} \quad \tan \beta = \frac{h}{s' - \delta} \quad \tan \phi = \frac{h}{R - \delta}$$

34-2 Reflection at a Spherical Surface

Concave spherical mirror: Finding position s'

For a spherical mirror,
 $\alpha + \beta = 2\phi$.

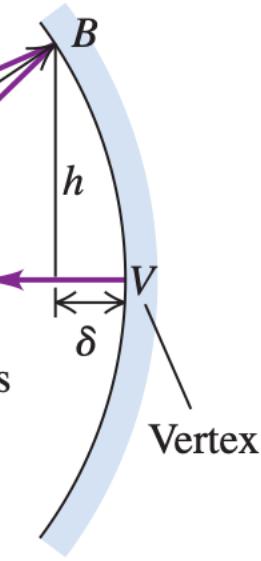
Point object

Center of curvature

s and s' are
both positive.

$\leftarrow s' \rightarrow$

$$\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{2}{R}$$



(object–image relationship, spherical mirror)

Small angle and distance δ

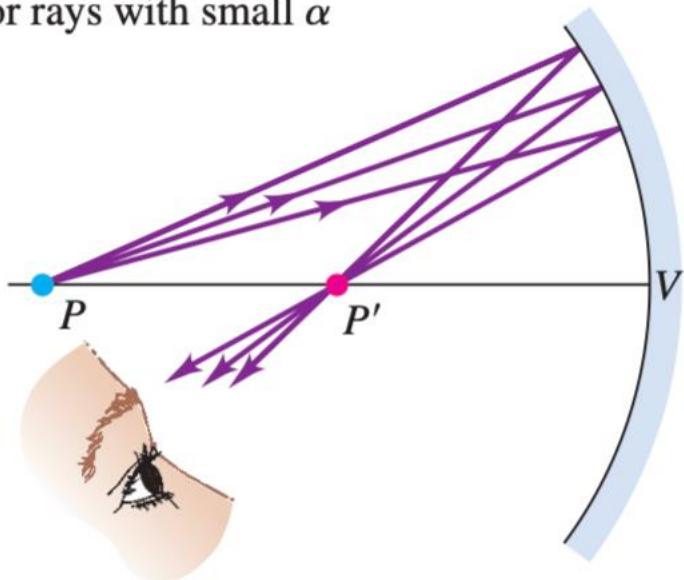
Paraxial approximation
Rays nearly parallel to the axis are
paraxial rays.

$$\alpha = \frac{h}{s} \quad \beta = \frac{h}{s'} \quad \phi = \frac{h}{R}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 2\phi$$

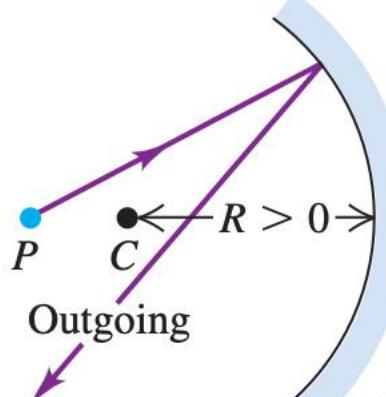
34-2 Reflection at a Spherical Surface

(b) The paraxial approximation, which holds for rays with small α



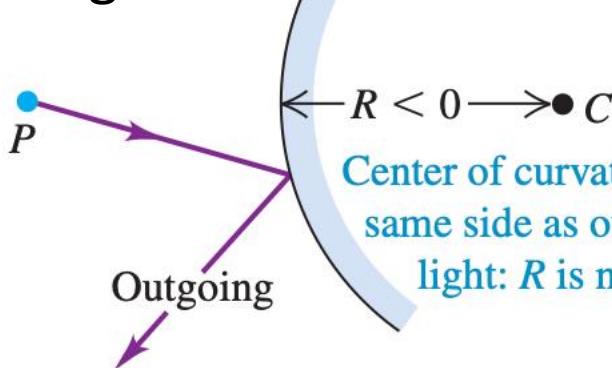
All rays from P that have a small angle α pass through P' , forming a real image.

Positive R



Center of curvature on *same* side as *outgoing* light: R is positive.

Negative R



Center of curvature *not* on *same* side as *outgoing* light: R is negative.

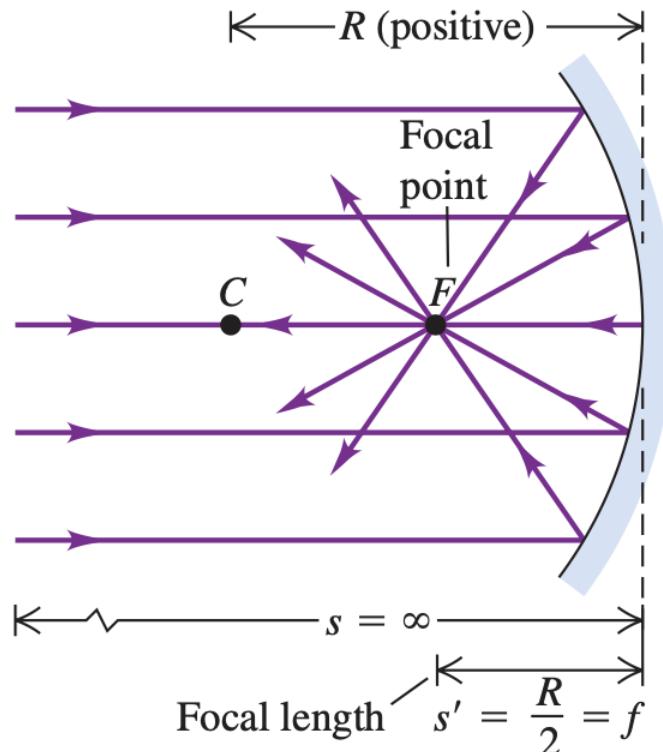
34-2 Reflection at a Spherical Surface

Radius of curvature becomes infinite?
What the mirror look like?

34-2 Reflection at a Spherical Surface

Focal point and Focal Length

- (a) All parallel rays incident on a spherical mirror reflect through the focal point.



When the object point P is very far from the spherical mirror $s = \infty$

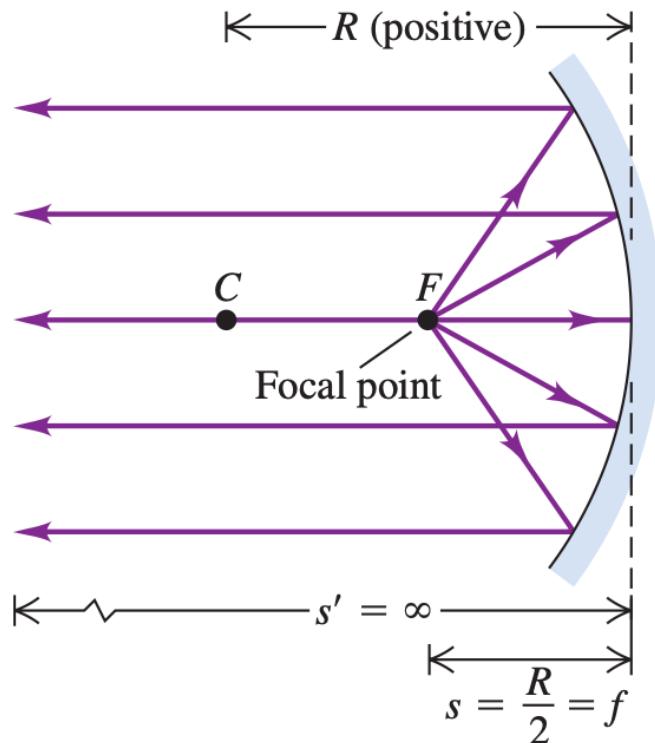
$$\frac{1}{\infty} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{2}{R} \quad s' = \frac{R}{2}$$

Focal length $f = \frac{R}{2}$

34-2 Reflection at a Spherical Surface

Focal point and Focal Length

(b) Rays diverging from the focal point reflect to form parallel outgoing rays.

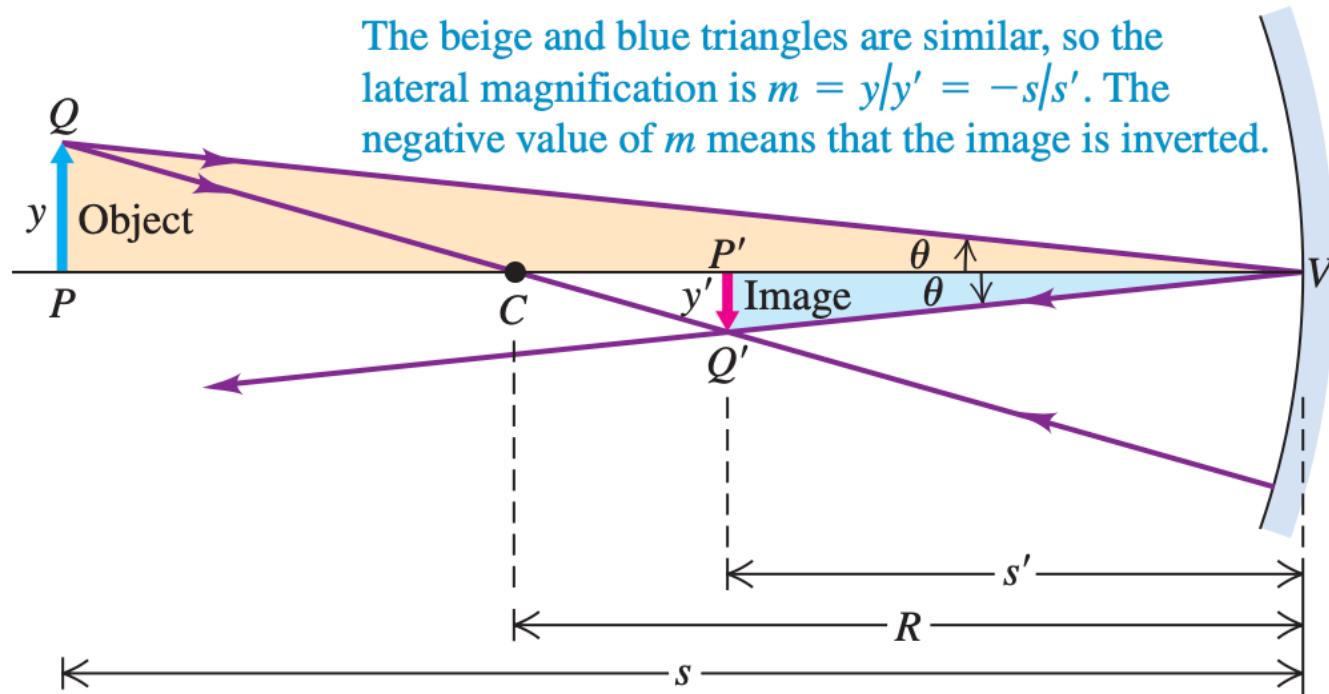


The *object* is placed at the focal point F ,

$$\frac{2}{R} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{2}{R} \quad \frac{1}{s'} = 0 \quad s' = \infty$$

34-2 Reflection at a Spherical Surface

an object with *finite* size



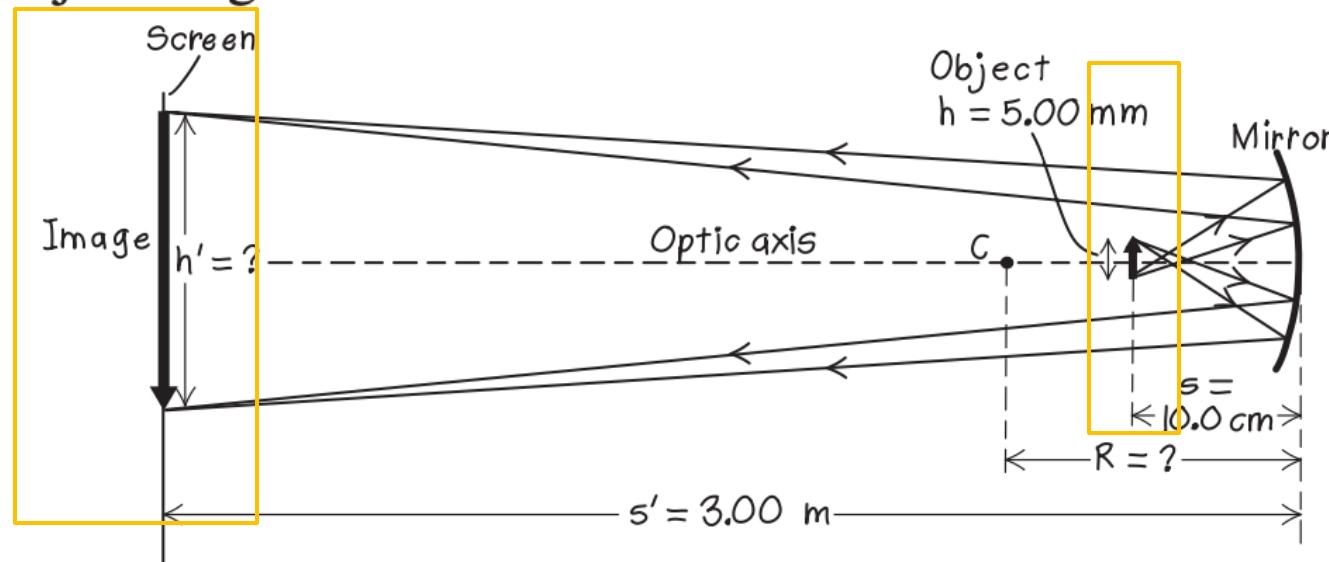
$$m = \frac{y'}{y} = -\frac{s'}{s} \quad (\text{lateral magnification, spherical mirror})$$

Sample Problem

Example 34.1 Image formation by a concave mirror I

A concave mirror forms an image, on a wall 3.00 m in front of the mirror, of a headlamp filament 10.0 cm in front of the mirror.

- What are the radius of curvature and focal length of the mirror?
- What is the lateral magnification? What is the image height if the object height is 5.00 mm?



Sample Problem

Example 34.1 Image formation by a concave mirror I

EXECUTE: (a) Both the object and the image are on the concave (reflective) side of the mirror, so both s and s' are positive; we have $s = 10.0 \text{ cm}$ and $s' = 300 \text{ cm}$. We solve Eq. (34.4) for R :

$$\frac{1}{10.0 \text{ cm}} + \frac{1}{300 \text{ cm}} = \frac{2}{R}$$
$$R = 2 \left(\frac{1}{10.0 \text{ cm}} + \frac{1}{300 \text{ cm}} \right)^{-1} = 19.4 \text{ cm}$$

The focal length of the mirror is $f = R/2 = 9.7 \text{ cm}$.

(b) From Eq. (34.7) the lateral magnification is

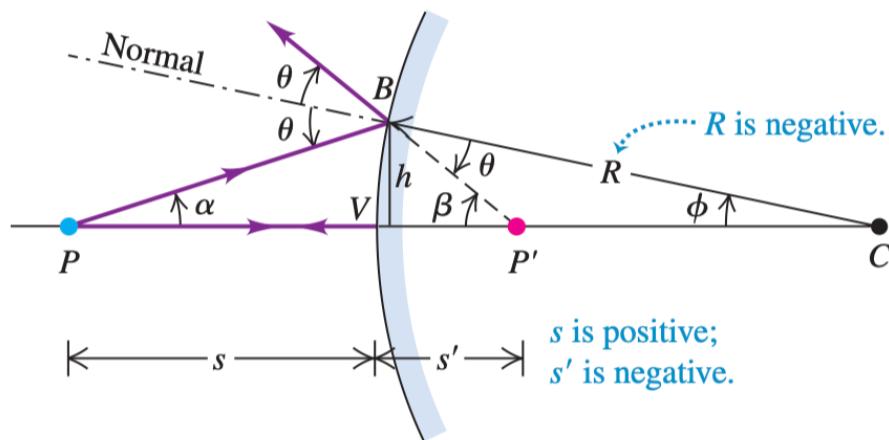
$$m = -\frac{s'}{s} = -\frac{300 \text{ cm}}{10.0 \text{ cm}} = -30.0$$

Because m is negative, the image is inverted. The height of the image is 30.0 times the height of the object, or $(30.0)(5.00 \text{ mm}) = 150 \text{ mm}$.

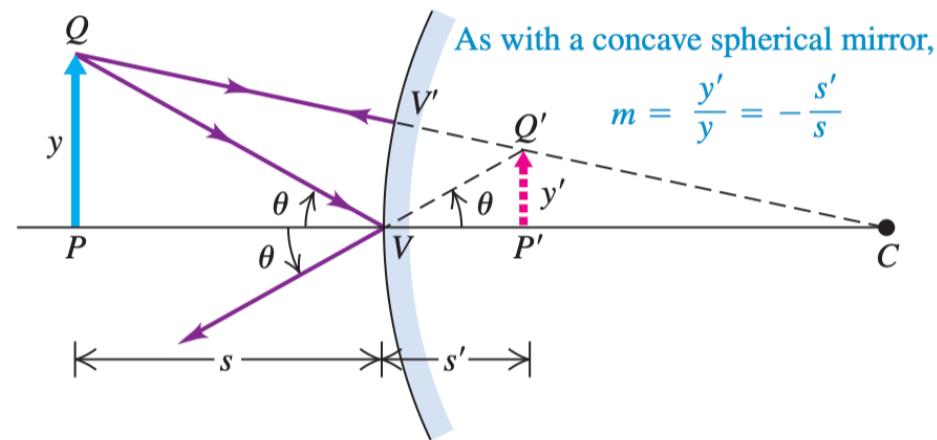
34-2 Reflection at a Spherical Surface

Image formation by a convex mirror

(a) Construction for finding the position of an image formed by a convex mirror



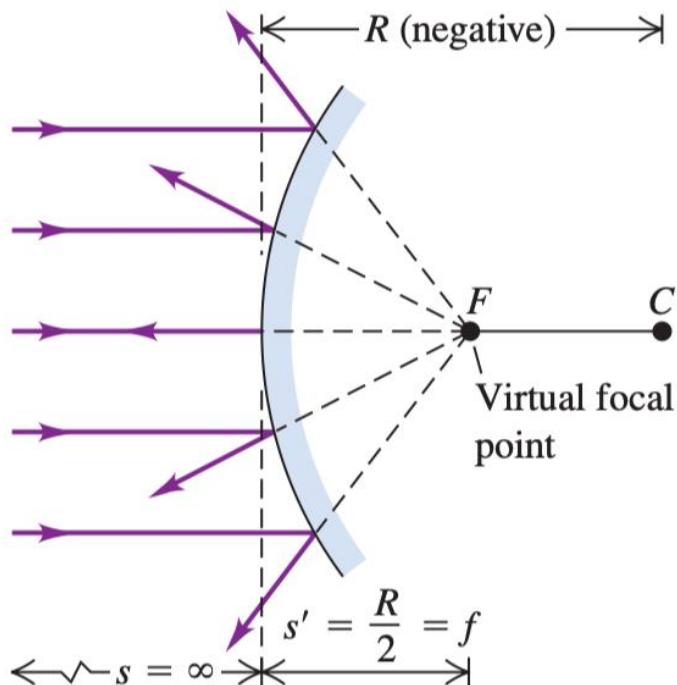
(b) Construction for finding the magnification of an image formed by a convex mirror



34-2 Reflection at a Spherical Surface

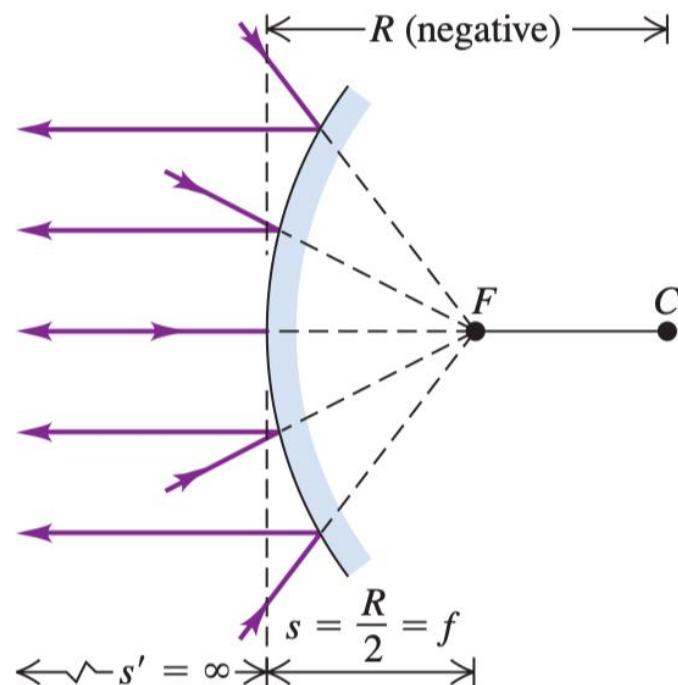
Focal point and focal length

(a) Paraxial rays incident on a convex spherical mirror diverge from a virtual focal point.



$$\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{2}{R}$$

(b) Rays aimed at the virtual focal point are parallel to the axis after reflection.

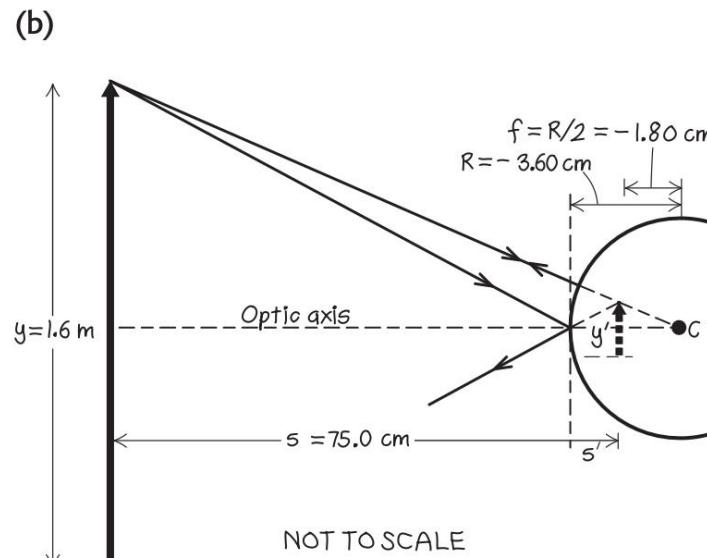


Sample Problem

Example 34.3 Santa's image problem

Santa checks himself for soot, using his reflection in a silvered Christmas tree ornament 0.750 m away (Fig. 34.18a). The diameter of the ornament is 7.20 cm. Standard reference texts state that he is a “right jolly old elf,” so we estimate his height to be 1.6 m. Where and how tall is the image of Santa formed by the ornament? Is it erect or inverted?

(a) The ornament forms a virtual, reduced, erect image of Santa. (b) Our sketch of two of the rays forming the image.



NOT TO SCALE

Sample Problem

EXECUTE: The radius of the mirror (half the diameter) is $R = -(7.20 \text{ cm})/2 = -3.60 \text{ cm}$, and the focal length is $f = R/2 = -1.80 \text{ cm}$. From Eq. (34.6),

$$\frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{-1.80 \text{ cm}} - \frac{1}{75.0 \text{ cm}}$$
$$s' = -1.76 \text{ cm}$$

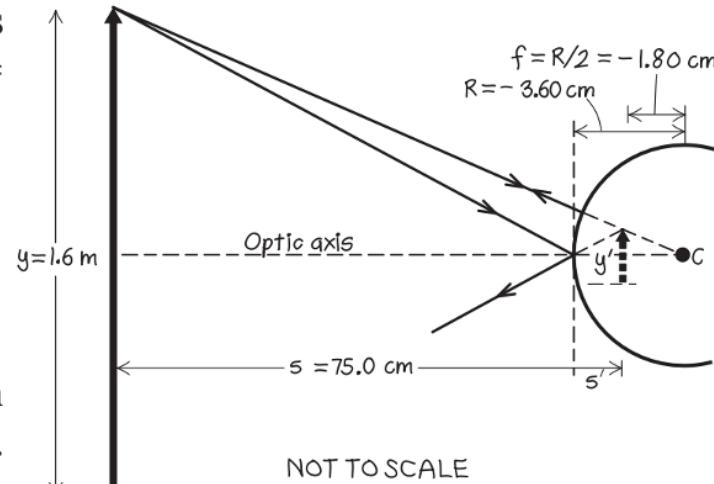
Because s' is negative, the image is behind the mirror—that is, on the side opposite to the outgoing light (Fig. 34.18b)—and it is virtual.

The image is about halfway between the front surface of the ornament and its center.

From Eq. (34.7), the lateral magnification and the image height are

$$m = \frac{y'}{y} = -\frac{s'}{s} = -\frac{-1.76 \text{ cm}}{75.0 \text{ cm}} = 0.0234$$

$$y' = my = (0.0234)(1.6 \text{ m}) = 3.8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m} = 3.8 \text{ cm}$$



Sample Problem

Example 34.4 Concave mirror with various object distances

A concave mirror has a radius of curvature with absolute value 20 cm. Find graphically the image of an object in the form of an arrow perpendicular to the axis of the mirror at object distances of (a) 30 cm, (b) 20 cm, (c) 10 cm, and (d) 5 cm. Check the construction by *computing* the size and lateral magnification of each image.

Sample Problem

$$\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{f}$$

Measurements of the figures, with appropriate scaling, give the following approximate image distances: (a) 15 cm; (b) 20 cm; (c) ∞ or $-\infty$ (because the outgoing rays are parallel and do not converge at any finite distance); (d) -10 cm. To *compute* these distances, we solve Eq. (34.6) for s' and insert $f = 10$ cm:

$$(a) \frac{1}{30 \text{ cm}} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{10 \text{ cm}} \quad s' = 15 \text{ cm}$$

$$(b) \frac{1}{20 \text{ cm}} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{10 \text{ cm}} \quad s' = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$(c) \frac{1}{10 \text{ cm}} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{10 \text{ cm}} \quad s' = \infty \text{ (or } -\infty\text{)}$$

$$(d) \frac{1}{5 \text{ cm}} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{10 \text{ cm}} \quad s' = -10 \text{ cm}$$

The signs of s' tell us that the image is real in cases (a) and (b) and virtual in case (d).

$$m = \frac{y'}{y} = -\frac{s'}{s}$$

Sample Problem

The lateral magnifications measured from the figures are approximately (a) $-\frac{1}{2}$; (b) -1 ; (c) ∞ or $-\infty$; (d) $+2$. From Eq. (34.7),

$$(a) m = -\frac{15 \text{ cm}}{30 \text{ cm}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(b) m = -\frac{20 \text{ cm}}{20 \text{ cm}} = -1$$

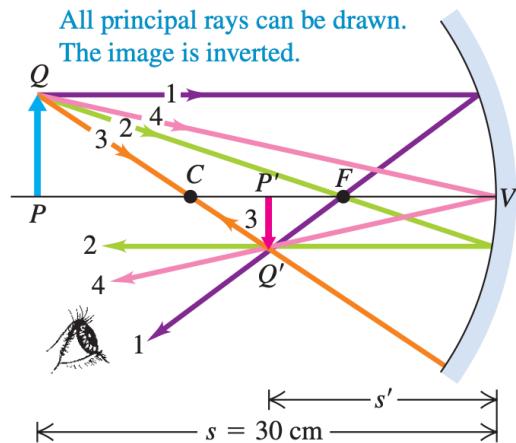
$$(c) m = -\frac{\infty \text{ cm}}{10 \text{ cm}} = -\infty \text{ (or } +\infty)$$

$$(d) m = -\frac{-10 \text{ cm}}{5 \text{ cm}} = +2$$

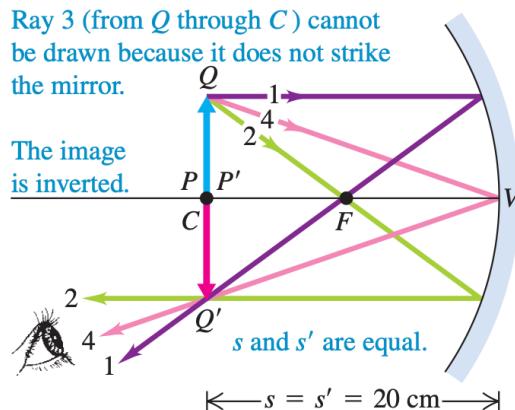
The signs of m tell us that the image is inverted in cases (a) and (b) and erect in case (d).

Sample Problem

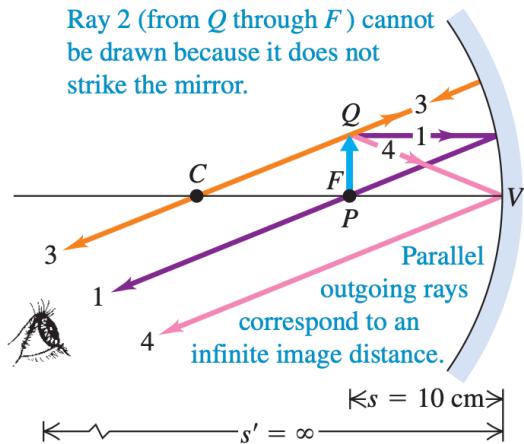
(a) Construction for $s = 30 \text{ cm}$



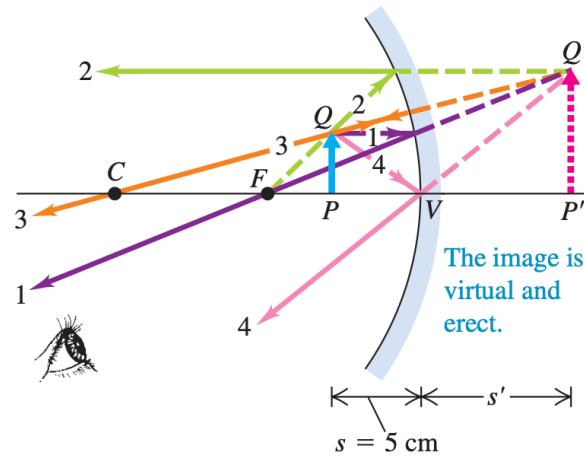
(b) Construction for $s = 20 \text{ cm}$



(c) Construction for $s = 10 \text{ cm}$



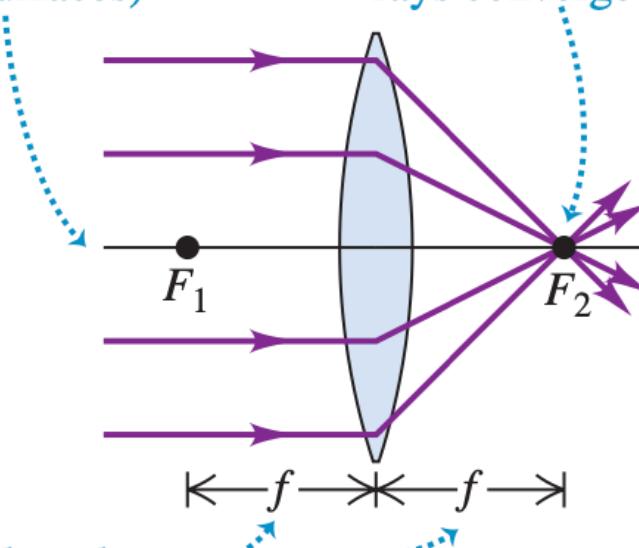
(d) Construction for $s = 5 \text{ cm}$



34-4 Thin Lenses

Optic axis (passes through centers of curvature of both lens surfaces)

Second focal point:
the point to which incoming parallel rays converge

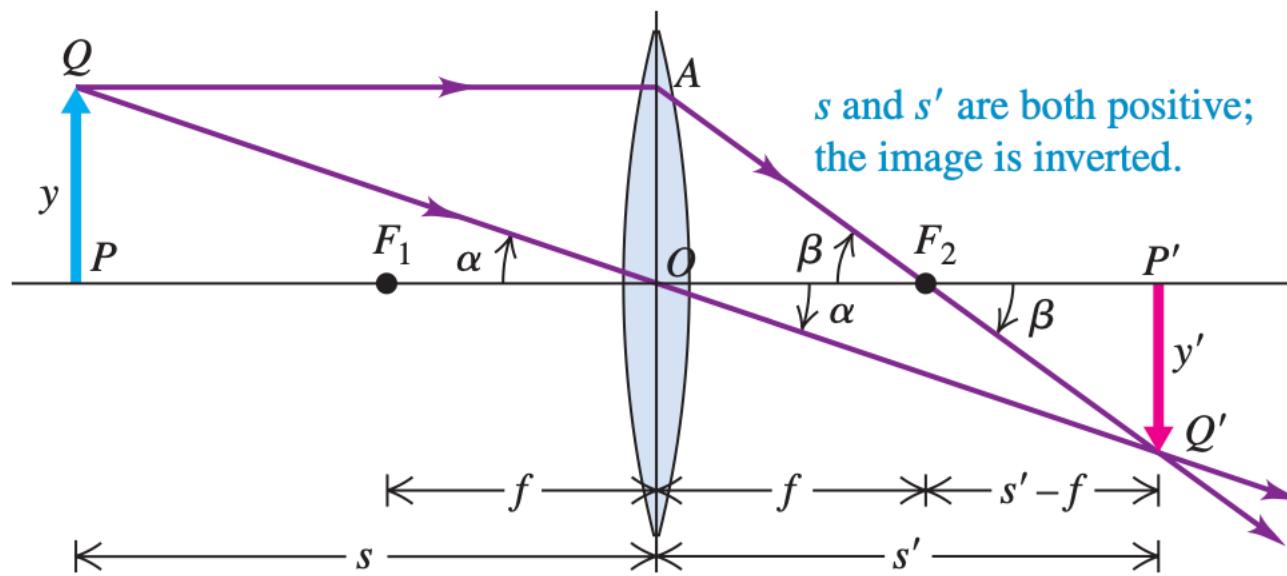


Focal length

- Measured from lens center
- Always the same on both sides of the lens
- Positive for a converging thin lens

34-4 Thin Lenses

Image of an Extended Object: Converging Lens



$$\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{f} \quad (\text{object-image relationship, thin lens})$$

$$m = -\frac{s'}{s} \quad (\text{lateral magnification, thin lens})$$

34-4 Thin Lenses

(a)

Converging lenses



Meniscus



Planoconvex



Double convex

The Lensmaker's Equation

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

(b)

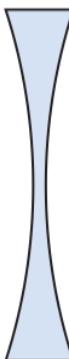
Diverging lenses



Meniscus



Planoconcave



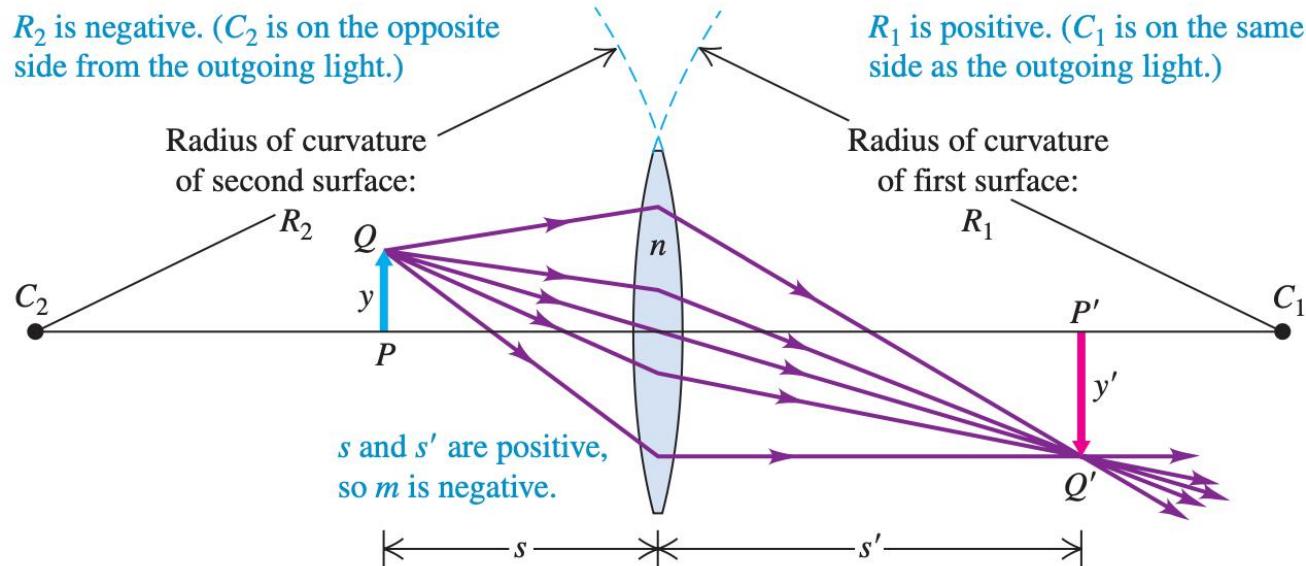
Double concave

the focal length f of a lens in terms of its index of refraction n and the radii of curvature R_1 and R_2 of its surfaces

Sample Problem

Example 34.8 Determining the focal length of a lens

(a) Suppose the absolute values of the radii of curvature of the lens surfaces in Fig. 34.35 are both equal to 10 cm and the index of refraction of the glass is $n = 1.52$. What is the focal length f of the lens? (b) Suppose the lens in Fig. 34.31 also has $n = 1.52$ and the absolute values of the radii of curvature of its lens surfaces are also both equal to 10 cm. What is the focal length of this lens?



Sample Problem

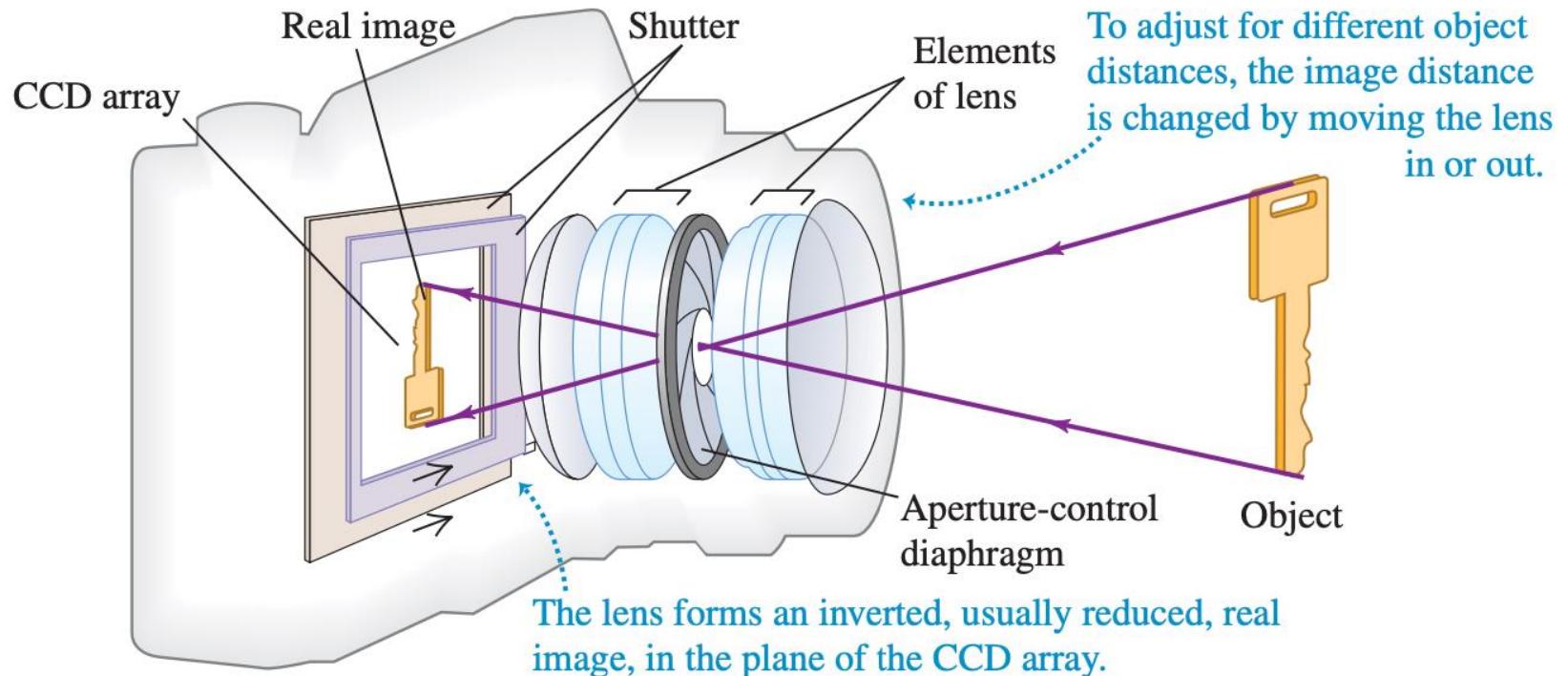
EXECUTE: (a) The lens in Fig. 34.35 is *double convex*: The center of curvature of the first surface (C_1) is on the outgoing side of the lens, so R_1 is positive, and the center of curvature of the second surface (C_2) is on the *incoming* side, so R_2 is negative. Hence $R_1 = +10\text{ cm}$ and $R_2 = -10\text{ cm}$. Then from Eq. (34.19),

$$\frac{1}{f} = (1.52 - 1) \left(\frac{1}{+10\text{ cm}} - \frac{1}{-10\text{ cm}} \right)$$
$$f = 9.6\text{ cm}$$

(b) The lens in Fig. 34.31 is *double concave*: The center of curvature of the first surface is on the *incoming* side, so R_1 is negative, and the center of curvature of the second surface is on the outgoing side, so R_2 is positive. Hence in this case $R_1 = -10\text{ cm}$ and $R_2 = +10\text{ cm}$. Again using Eq. (34.19),

$$\frac{1}{f} = (1.52 - 1) \left(\frac{1}{-10\text{ cm}} - \frac{1}{+10\text{ cm}} \right)$$
$$f = -9.6\text{ cm}$$

34-5 Cameras



34-5 Cameras

(a) $f = 28 \text{ mm}$



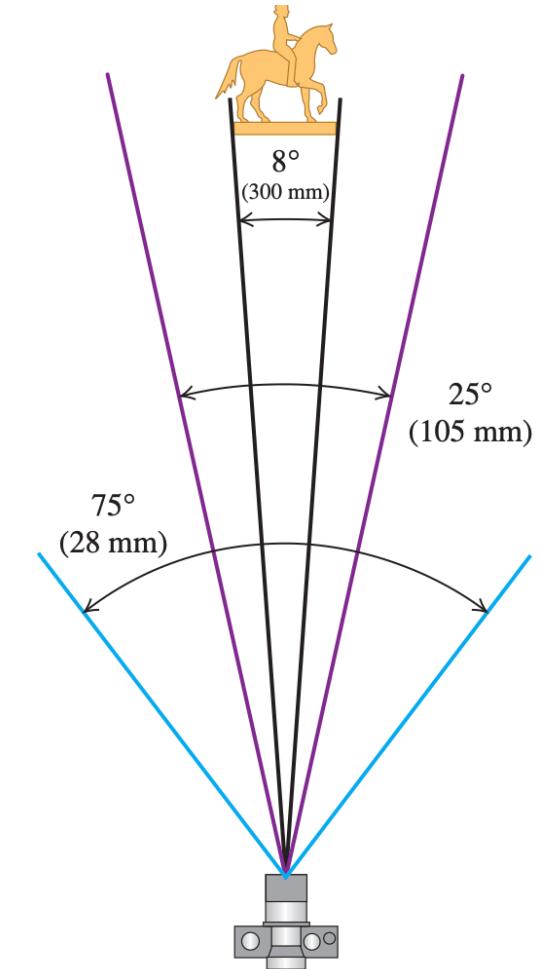
(b) $f = 105 \text{ mm}$



(c) $f = 300 \text{ mm}$



- long focal length, called a *telephoto* lens, gives a small angle of view and a large image of a distant object
- a lens of short focal length gives a small image and a wide angle of view and is called a *wide-angle* lens.

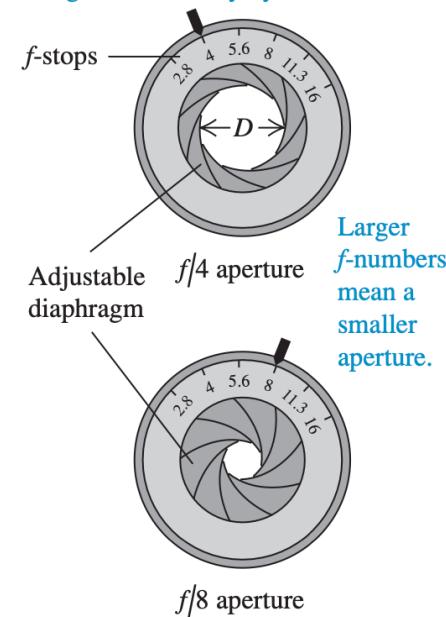


34-5 Cameras

- For the film to record the image properly, the total light energy per unit area reaching the film (the “exposure”) must fall within certain limits.
- This is controlled by the *shutter* and the *lens aperture*. The shutter controls the time interval during which light enters the lens.

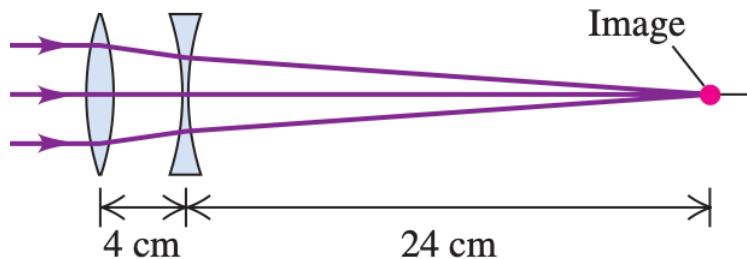
$$f\text{-number} = \frac{\text{Focal length}}{\text{Aperture diameter}} = \frac{f}{D}$$

Changing the diameter by a factor of $\sqrt{2}$ changes the intensity by a factor of 2.

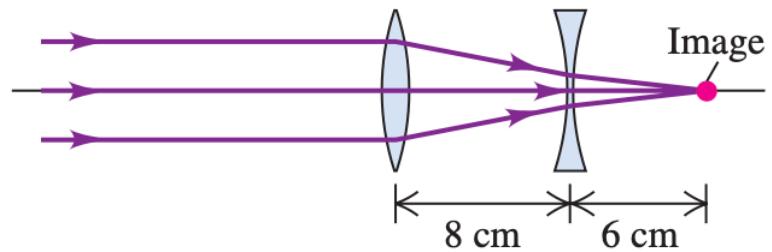


34-5 Cameras

(a) Zoom lens set for long focal length



(b) Zoom lens set for short focal length



(c) A practical zoom lens



Sample Problem

Example 34.12 Photographic exposures

A common telephoto lens for a 35-mm camera has a focal length of 200 mm; its *f*-stops range from *f*/2.8 to *f*/22. (a) What is the corresponding range of aperture diameters? (b) What is the corresponding range of image intensities on the film?

EXECUTE: (a) From Eq. (34.20), the diameter ranges from

$$D = \frac{f}{f\text{-number}} = \frac{200 \text{ mm}}{2.8} = 71 \text{ mm}$$

to

$$D = \frac{200 \text{ mm}}{22} = 9.1 \text{ mm}$$

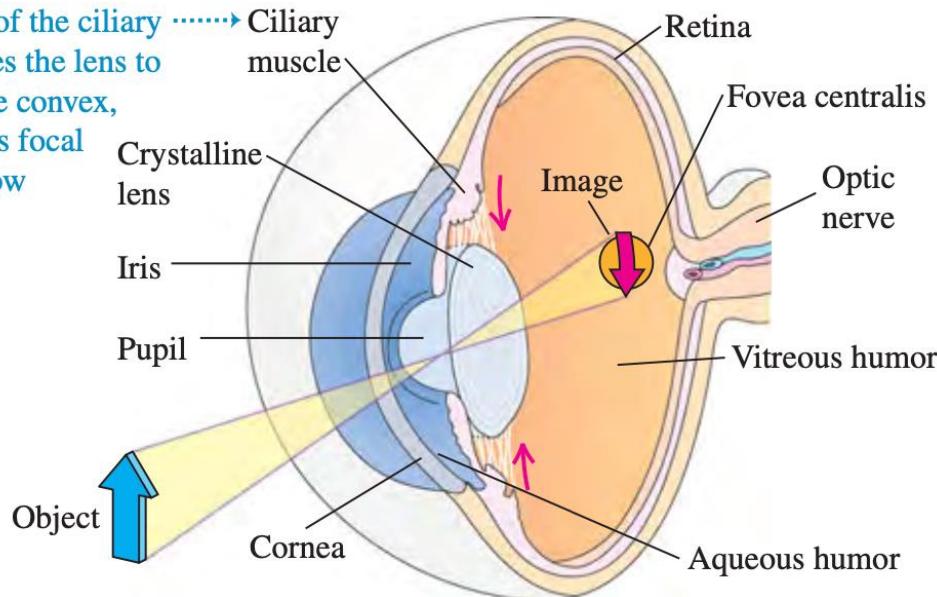
(b) Because the intensity is proportional to D^2 , the ratio of the intensity at *f*/2.8 to the intensity at *f*/22 is

$$\left(\frac{71 \text{ mm}}{9.1 \text{ mm}}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{22}{2.8}\right)^2 = 62 \quad (\text{about } 2^6)$$

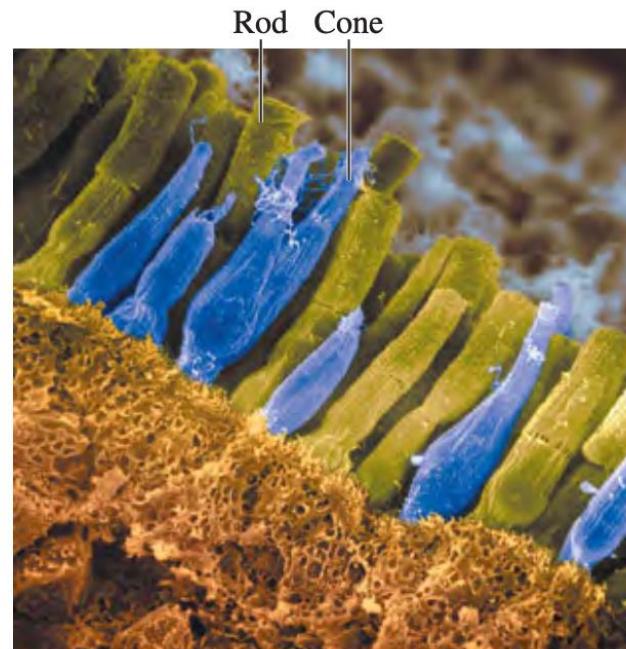
34-6 The Eye

(a) Diagram of the eye

Contraction of the ciliary muscle causes the lens to become more convex, decreasing its focal length to allow near vision.



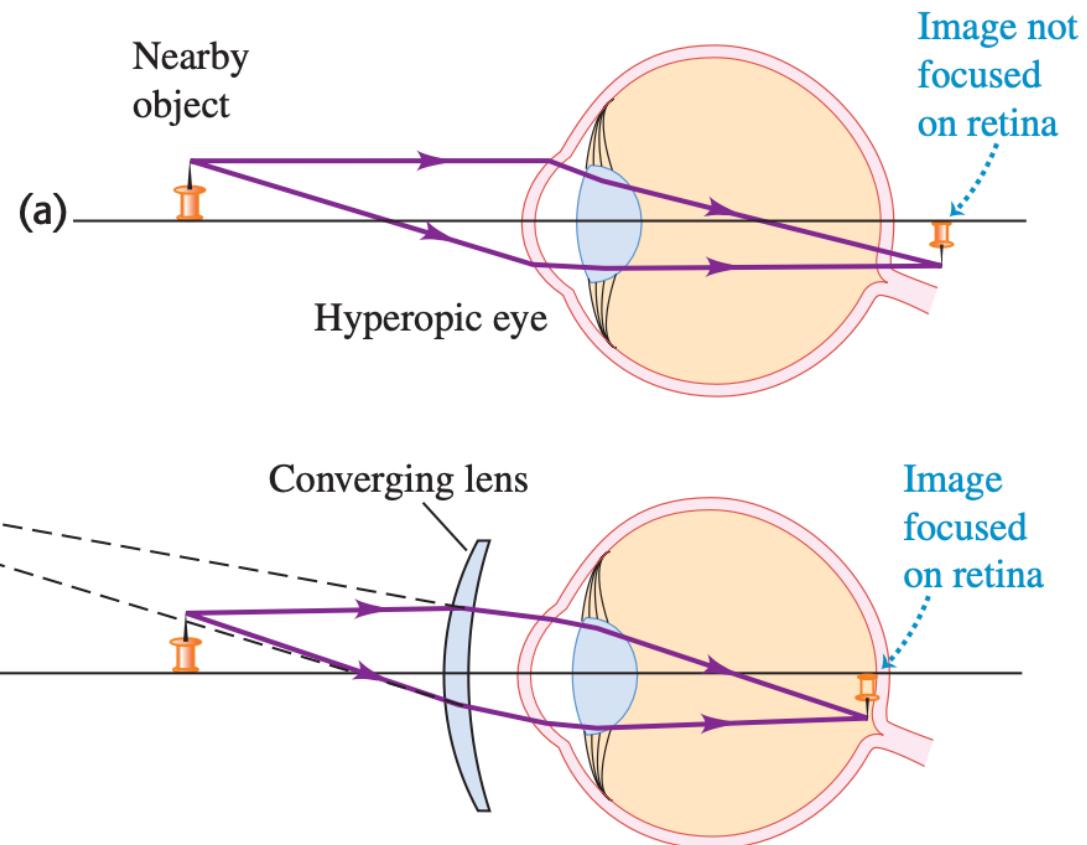
(b) Scanning electron micrograph showing retinal rods and cones in different colors



34-6 The Eye

Hyperopic (farsighted) eye

Farsighted people have trouble focusing on nearby objects. A converging lens creates a virtual image at or beyond the eye's near point.



34-6 The Eye

Myopic (nearsighted) eye

