

## 11 Ljus

11.1 a) i luft:  $t = \frac{s}{c} = \frac{4,50 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}}{3,00 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}} = 0,150 \text{ ns} = \underline{150 \text{ ps}}$

E  
i glas:  $t = \frac{s}{c_{\text{glas}}} = \frac{4,50 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}}{2,00 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}} = 225 \text{ ps}$

$$c_{\text{anne}} = \frac{c}{n_{\text{anne}}} ; \text{ alltså } c_{\text{glas}} = \frac{3,00 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{1,50} = 2,00 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

total tid:  $t = 150 \text{ ps} + 225 \text{ ps} = \underline{375 \text{ ps}}$

b) Raka spåret:

i luft:  $s_l = 3,3 \text{ cm}$   $t_l = \frac{3,3 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}}{3,00 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}} = 0,11 \text{ ns}$

i glas:  $s_g = 5,5 \text{ cm}$   $t_g = \frac{5,5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}}{2,0 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}} = 0,275 \text{ ns}$

total tid  $t = 0,385 \text{ ns} = \underline{385 \text{ ps}}$

11.2 reflekterade puls:

E  $\Delta s = c \cdot \Delta t = 3,00 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \cdot 1,00 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ s} = \underline{30,0 \text{ cm}}$

puls i vatten

$$\Delta s = c_{\text{vatten}} \cdot \Delta t = \frac{c}{n_{\text{vatten}}} \cdot \Delta t$$

$$= \frac{3,00 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{1,33} \cdot 1,00 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ s} = 2,26 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s} \cdot 1,00 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ s}$$

$$= \underline{22,6 \text{ cm}}$$

11.3 Hastighet i glasfiber:  $c_{\text{fiber}} = \frac{c}{n} = \frac{2,998 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}{1,515} = 1,979 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$

E tid genom glasfiber:  $t_f = \frac{s}{c_{\text{fiber}}} = \frac{1,00 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m}}{1,979 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}} = 5,05 \mu\text{s}$

tid genom luft:  $t_l = \frac{s}{c} = \frac{1,00 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m}}{2,998 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}} = 3,34 \mu\text{s}$

$$\Delta t = 5,05 \mu\text{s} - 3,34 \mu\text{s} = \underline{1,72 \mu\text{s}} \quad \text{fördröjning}$$

- 11.4  $\lambda = 0,63 \mu\text{m}$  a) vid A:  $\Delta l = \lambda = 0,63 \mu\text{m}$   
 E b) vid B:  $\Delta l = 2\lambda = 1,26 \mu\text{m}$   
 c) vid C:  $\Delta l = 2,5\lambda = 1,58 \mu\text{m}$

11.5  $l = 1,0 \text{ m}; d = 0,10 \text{ mm}$

E  $2x_2 = 24 \text{ mm} \Leftrightarrow x_2 = 12 \text{ mm}$

$$\tan \alpha_2 = \frac{12 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}}{1,0 \text{ m}} = 1,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \tan^{-1}(1,2 \cdot 10^{-2}) = 0,6875^\circ$$

Ur  $n \cdot \lambda = d \sin \alpha_n$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda = \frac{d \sin \alpha_n}{n} = \frac{0,10 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m} \cdot \sin 0,6875^\circ}{2} = \underline{0,60 \mu\text{m}}$$

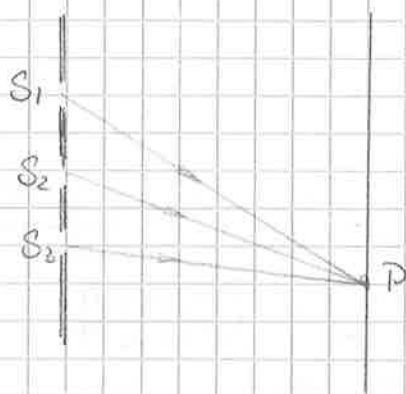
11.6  $n \cdot \lambda = d \sin \alpha_n$  här:  $n=1$

E  $\Leftrightarrow \sin \alpha_1 = \frac{\lambda}{d} = \frac{0,63 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}}{0,15 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ m}} = 0,0042$

$$\alpha_n = \sin^{-1} 0,0042 = 0,2406^\circ$$

$$x_1 = l \cdot \tan \alpha_1 = 4,0 \text{ m} \cdot \tan 0,2406^\circ = 0,0168 \text{ m} = \underline{1,7 \text{ cm}}$$

11.7  
C



a) Om  $PS_1 - PS_2 = \lambda$  så är  
 $PS_1 - PS_2 \approx \frac{\lambda}{2}$

b) Om  $S_1$  täcks över så blir  
 det destruktiv interferens  
 och det blir mörkare vid P.

c) Om  $S_2$  täcks blir det konstruktiv interferens vid  
 P och det blir ljusare.

11.8

E

$$n \cdot \lambda = d \cdot \sin \alpha_n$$

$$d = 4,0 \mu\text{m}$$

$$\alpha_1 = 10,1^\circ ; n = 1$$

$$a) \quad \lambda = d \cdot \sin \alpha_1 = 4,0 \mu\text{m} \cdot \sin 10,1^\circ = \underline{0,70 \mu\text{m}}$$

$$b) \quad n = 3 \quad 3 \cdot \lambda = d \cdot \sin \alpha_3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin \alpha_3 = \frac{3 \cdot \lambda}{d} = \frac{3 \cdot 0,70 \mu\text{m}}{4,0 \mu\text{m}} = 0,525$$

$$\alpha_3 = \sin^{-1} 0,525 = 31,7^\circ = \underline{32^\circ}$$

$$c) \quad \text{f\"or } n_{\text{max}} \text{ \r{a}r } \sin \alpha = 1$$

$$\rightarrow n_{\text{max}} \cdot \lambda = d \Leftrightarrow n_{\text{max}} = \frac{d}{\lambda} = \frac{4,0 \mu\text{m}}{0,70 \mu\text{m}} = 5,71$$

$\Rightarrow$  Den h\"ogsta ordningen som \r{a}terkommer \r{a}r 5

11.9

C

$$a) \quad V_1 = \alpha_{1\text{r\"od}} - \alpha_{1\text{bl\"a}} =$$

$$\sin \alpha_{1\text{bl\"a}} = \frac{\lambda_{\text{bl\"a}}}{d} = \frac{0,450 \mu\text{m}}{2,0 \mu\text{m}}$$

$$= 0,225$$

$$\alpha_{1\text{bl\"a}} = \sin^{-1}(0,225) = 13,0^\circ$$

$$\sin \alpha_{1\text{r\"od}} = \frac{\lambda_{\text{r\"od}}}{d} = \frac{0,600 \mu\text{m}}{2,0 \mu\text{m}} = 0,300$$

$$\alpha_{1\text{r\"od}} = \sin^{-1}(0,300) = 17,45^\circ \Rightarrow V_1 = 17,5^\circ - 13,0^\circ = \underline{4,5^\circ}$$

$$b) \quad V_2 = \alpha_{2\text{r\"od}} - \alpha_{2\text{bl\"a}}$$

$$\sin \alpha_{2\text{r\"od}} = \frac{2 \lambda_{\text{r\"od}}}{d} = \frac{2 \cdot 0,600 \mu\text{m}}{2,0 \mu\text{m}} = 0,600$$

$$\alpha_{2\text{r\"od}} = \sin^{-1}(0,600) = 36,9^\circ$$

$$\sin \alpha_{2\text{bl\"a}} = \frac{2 \lambda_{\text{bl\"a}}}{d} = \frac{2 \cdot 0,450 \mu\text{m}}{2,0 \mu\text{m}} = 0,450$$

$$\alpha_{2\text{bl\"a}} = \sin^{-1}(0,450) = 26,7^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 = 36,9^\circ - 26,7^\circ = \underline{10,2^\circ}$$

$$n \cdot \lambda = d \sin \alpha_n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin \alpha_n = \frac{n \cdot \lambda}{d}$$

11.10 a)  $c = \lambda \cdot f \Rightarrow f = \frac{c}{\lambda} = \frac{3,00 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{0,60 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}} = \underline{5,0 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ Hz}}$

E

b) Frekvensen ändras inte vid övergångarna!

c)  $\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{\sin \alpha_1}{\sin \alpha_2} \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{\sin \alpha_1}{\sin \alpha_2} \cdot \lambda_2$

$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{\sin 20,0^\circ}{\sin 30,0^\circ} \cdot 0,60 \mu\text{m} = \underline{0,41 \mu\text{m}}$

d)  $c_v = \lambda_2 \cdot f = 0,41 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m} \cdot 5,0 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ Hz} = \underline{2,05 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}}$

11.11  $n \cdot \lambda = d \cdot \sin \alpha_n$   $\tan \alpha_n = \frac{x_n}{l}$

C

a)  $\alpha_2 = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x_2}{l}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{35 \text{ mm}}{150 \text{ mm}}\right) = 13,13^\circ$

$d = \frac{2\lambda}{\sin \alpha_2} = \frac{2 \cdot 0,63 \mu\text{m}}{\sin 13,13^\circ} = 5,55 \mu\text{m}$

b)  $n = \frac{\lambda_{\text{luft}}}{\lambda_{\text{vatska}}} \Rightarrow$  farsta på  $\lambda_{\text{vatska}}$

$\alpha_2 = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x_2}{l}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{26 \text{ mm}}{150 \text{ mm}}\right) = 9,83^\circ$

$\lambda_{\text{vatska}} = \frac{d \sin \alpha_2}{2} = \frac{5,55 \mu\text{m} \cdot \sin 9,83^\circ}{2} = 0,474 \mu\text{m}$

$n = \frac{0,630 \mu\text{m}}{0,474 \mu\text{m}} = \underline{1,33}$

11.12  $n \cdot \lambda = d \sin \alpha_n$  skäl bei samma

C

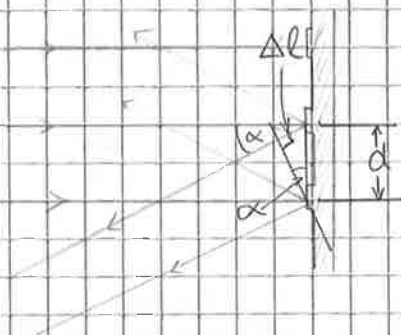
$\Rightarrow 2 \cdot 0,69 \mu\text{m} = 3 \cdot \lambda$

$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2 \cdot 0,69 \mu\text{m}}{3} = \underline{0,46 \mu\text{m}}$



11.13  
c

a)



$$\frac{\Delta l}{d} = \sin \alpha$$

$$\Delta l = d \cdot \sin \alpha$$

b)

$$n \cdot \lambda = d \cdot \sin \alpha_n$$

$$\alpha_n \leq 90^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow n_{\max} \cdot \lambda = d$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n_{\max} = \frac{d}{\lambda} = \frac{1,5 \mu\text{m}}{0,6 \mu\text{m}} = 2,5$$

$\Rightarrow$  2 ordningar på varje sida + centralmaximum

$\Rightarrow$  5 riktningar

c)

Om de reflekterande banden är så täta är  $n_{\max} < 1$  och bara centralmaximum "överlever", d.v.s ljuset reflekteras endast längs normalen.

11.14  
c

a) 1: 0,04

2:  $0,96 \cdot 0,04 \cdot 0,96 = 0,0369$

3:  $0,96 \cdot 0,04^2 \cdot 0,96 = 5,9 \cdot 10^{-5}$

b) 4:  $0,96^2 = 0,922$

5:  $0,96 \cdot 0,04^2 \cdot 0,96 = 0,0015$

6:  $0,96 \cdot 0,04^4 \cdot 0,96 = 2,4 \cdot 10^{-6}$

11.15  
c

a)  $\Rightarrow$  16 mellanrum  $\Rightarrow$  skillnad i ljusväg  $\Delta l = 16\lambda$

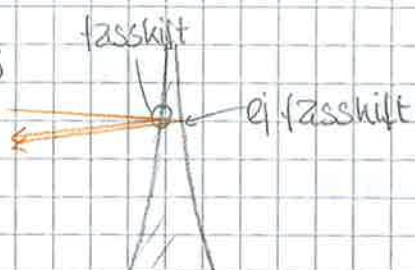
$\Rightarrow$  eftersom ljuset går fram och tillbaka  $\Rightarrow d = \frac{\Delta l}{2} = 8\lambda$

$$d = 8 \cdot \lambda = 8 \cdot 0,60 \mu\text{m} = \underline{4,8 \mu\text{m}}$$

d)  $= 10 \text{ cm} \cdot \frac{4,8 \mu\text{m}}{4,00 \text{ cm}} = \underline{12 \mu\text{m}}$

11.16

A

1. mörke  $d \approx 0$ 

$$1. \text{ lius } \Delta l = \frac{\lambda_n}{2} \quad d = \frac{\Delta l}{2} = \frac{\lambda_n}{4}$$

$$2. \text{ mörke } \Delta l = \lambda_n \quad d = \frac{\Delta l}{2} = \frac{\lambda_n}{2}$$

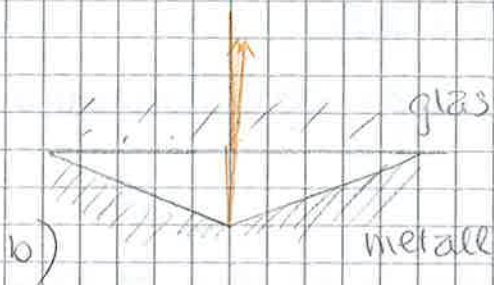
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$$a) \Delta l = \lambda_n \quad d = \frac{\lambda_n}{2} = \frac{\lambda}{2 \cdot n} = \frac{0,70 \mu\text{m}}{2 \cdot 1,3} = 0,27 \mu\text{m}$$

$$b) \Delta l = 2,5 \lambda_n \quad d = \frac{2,5 \lambda}{2 \cdot n} = \frac{2,5 \cdot 0,70 \mu\text{m}}{2 \cdot 1,3} = 0,67 \mu\text{m}$$

11.17

A



a) För varje ring ökar mellan-skallenzaden i ljusväg med  $\lambda$  och djupet med  $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{4\lambda}{2} = 2\lambda = 2 \cdot 0,60 \mu\text{m} = 1,2 \mu\text{m}$$

$$c) \frac{1,2 \mu\text{m}}{0,48 \mu\text{m}} = 2,5 = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow \text{det skulle bli 4 mörka ringar (5 ljusa)}$$