

# Intro to Modern Optics uBook

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# Part I

## Physics of Light

# Chapter 1

## Wave Motion

Light acts in some ways as a wave and in other ways like a particle (does that make it a wavicle?). Understanding the basics of waves is useful for studying light. We'll examine these first as one dimensional waves to develop some first principles and then expand these fundamentals to apply to two dimensional and three dimensional waves.

### 1.1 One-Dimensional Waves

This is the easiest way to consider a wave. Consider perturbing a string or a spring by suddenly jerking one end upward and then back to it's original position. This will cause a perturbation to travel through the object. The actual material does not permanently deform as it returns to its original state and thus the disturbance advances and not the medium. The disturbance of a wave is a function of position and time and is denoted by the symbol  $\psi$ :

$$\psi(x, t) = f(x, t)$$

The profile of the wave is determined by setting time equal to zero as in:

$$\psi(x, t)|_{t=0} = f(x, 0) = f(x)$$

When considering time, a wave travels at a specific velocity  $v$ . The distance a wave travels is simply  $vt$ . An alternate frame of reference,  $S'$  can be used which travels along with the pulse in time. In this frame, the pulse always looks identical to the profile when  $t=0$ . Here, the coordinate is  $x'$  rather than  $x$  such that  $\psi = f(x')$ . The relationship between  $x$  and  $x'$  is:  $x' = x - vt$ . To describe the wave as someone would observe from the original reference frame,  $S$ , we can now write that:

$$\psi(x, t) = f(x - vt)$$

This is the general form of the one-dimensional wavefunction.

### 1.1.1 The Differential Wave Equation

The differential wave equation is a linear, homogeneous, second order, partial differential equation that is usually taken as the defining expression for physical waves in a lossless medium. The one-dimensional form of the wave equation is derived from the initial relationship of  $\psi(x, t) = f(x')$ . Derivatives are taken twice (see Hecht, 4th edition pages 13-14 for details) to bring to the final result of:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} \quad (1.1)$$

This is the wave equation for undamped systems that do not contain sources in the region under consideration. Damping effects would be considered using a  $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$  term.

## 1.2 Harmonic Waves

Harmonic waves have a sinusoidal profile. Any wave shape can be synthesized by a superposition of harmonic waves, so they're pretty useful. The simplest profile of a harmonic wave can be expressed as:

$$\psi(x, t)|_{t=0} = \psi(x) = A \sin kx = f(x)$$

where  $A$  is the amplitude of the wave and  $k$  is a positive constant known as the propagation number. Transforming this into a progressive wave yields:

$$\psi(x, t) = A \sin k(x - vt) = f(x - vt) \quad (1.2)$$

The symbol  $\lambda$  represents the wavelength (also known as spatial period) of the wave and is related to  $k$  by the following equation:

$$k = 2\pi/\lambda \quad (1.3)$$

The amount of time it takes for one complete wave to pass a stationary observer is defined as the temporal period,  $\tau$ . Propagation number, wave velocity, and temporal period are related by the following relationship:

$$kv\tau = 2\pi$$

it also follows that

$$\tau = \lambda/v$$

The temporal frequency,  $\nu$ , is the number of waves per unit time (often measured in Hertz) and is related to the above terms under the following equations:

$$\nu \equiv 1/\tau \quad (1.4)$$

$$v = \nu\lambda \quad (1.5)$$

Other related useful terms are the angular temporal frequency,  $\omega$ , and the wave number (spatial frequency),  $\kappa$ , which are defined respectively as:

$$\omega \equiv 2\pi/\tau = 2\pi\nu \quad (1.6)$$

$$\kappa \equiv 1/\lambda \quad (1.7)$$

Another important note is that no wave is monochromatic, meaning that it has perfect frequency. All waves fall into a band of frequencies. When that band is small, the wave is termed quasimonochromatic.

## 1.3 Phase and Phase Velocity

Wave equations are often written in the form:

$$\psi(x, t) = A \sin(kx - \omega t + \epsilon) \quad (1.8)$$

Wherein the portion inside the sine term consists of the position of the wave,  $kx$ , the time state of the wave,  $\omega t$ , and a constant,  $\epsilon$  that defines the initial phase of the wave. Without the initial phase, the function would always be zero at the origin of space and time.

Note once again that  $\omega$  is the rate of change of phase with time:

$$|(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t})_x| = \omega$$

the rate of change of phase with distance keeping t constant is  $k$ :

$$|(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x})_t| = k$$

and the phase velocity,  $v$ , is the speed at which the wave propagates in space:

$$(\frac{\partial x}{\partial t})_\psi = \pm \frac{\omega}{k} = \pm v$$

## 1.4 The Superposition Principal (basics)

## 1.5 Glossary

**amplitude:** The maximum disturbance of a wave.

**angular temporal frequency:** The number of phase angle changes per unit time, denoted as  $\omega$ .

**harmonic waves:** A wave that can be represented using sine or cosine curves.

**in-phase:** Multiple waves having a phase-angle difference of zero are in phase. The disturbance of the waves sums maximally causing a much greater intensity resultant wave.

**initial phase ( $\epsilon$ ):** The angle which is the constant contribution to the phase arising at the wave generator. This is independent of how far in space or how long in time the wave has traveled.

**longitudinal wave:** A wave in which the medium is displaced in the direction of the motion of the wave.

**monochromatic:** A wave which travels at constant frequency.

**out-of-phase:** Multiple waves having a phase-angle difference of  $180^\circ$  are said to be out of phase. The waves interfere with each other such that the resultant wave disturbance is minimized.

**phase velocity:** The speed at which a wave profile moves. Denoted as  $v = \frac{\omega}{k}$ .

**phasor:** An abstraction useful in expressing a harmonic wave in terms of its amplitude,  $A$  and phase,  $\phi$  as  $A\angle\phi$ .

**plane wave:** A planar wave that is perpendicular from a direction vector,  $\vec{k}$ .

**propagation number:** A positive constant denoted as  $k$  used in studying harmonic waves which ensures correct units inside the sine function and can change the period of the sine wave. When  $\lambda$  is defined as the wavelength,  $k = 2\pi/\lambda$ .

**spacial frequency:** The number of waves per unit length, denoted by  $\kappa$ . Synonymous with wave number.

**superposition principle:** The principle in which multiple waves traveling along the same path are summed.

**temporal frequency:** The number of waves per unit time, denoted as  $\nu$ . Often takes on units of Hertz (Hz).

**temporal period:** Denoted as  $\tau$ . This is the amount of time it takes for one complete wave to pass a stationary observer.

**transverse wave:** A wave in which the medium is displaced in a direction perpendicular to that of the motion of the wave

**traveling wave:** A wave whose crest travels across particles.

**wavefront:** The surfaces of a three-dimensional wave that join all points of equal phase.

**wave number:** The number of waves per unit length, denoted by  $\kappa$ . Synonymous with spacial frequency.



## 1.6 Important Equations

## Chapter 2

# Superposition of Waves

## Chapter 3

# Electromagnetic Theory, Photons, and Light

# Chapter 4

## Polarization

# Chapter 5

## Interference

## **Chapter 6**

### **Modern Optics - Lasers and Such**

# Part II

## Light and Matter

## Chapter 7

# The Propagation of light



# Chapter 8

## Diffraction

## Chapter 9

# Basics of Coherence Theory

# Part III

## Analysis Techniques

# Chapter 10

## Geometrical Optics

# Chapter 11

## More on Geometrical Optics

# Chapter 12

## Fourier Optics