

## TALLER 2

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1. **A white floodlight beam crosses a large volume containing a tenuous molecular gas mixture of mostly oxygen and nitrogen. Compare the relative amount of scattering occurring for the yellow (580 nm) component with that of the violet (400 nm) component.**

De Rayleigh se sabe que el scattering es proporcional a  $1/\lambda^4$ :

$$S \propto \frac{1}{\lambda^4} \quad (1)$$

Entonces el cociente entre el scattering del violeta ( $5v$ ) y el amarillo ( $y$ ):

$$\frac{S_v}{S_y} = \frac{1/\lambda_v^4}{1/\lambda_y^4} = \left(\frac{\lambda_y}{\lambda_v}\right)^4 \quad (2)$$

$$S_v = S_y \left(\frac{\lambda_y}{\lambda_v}\right)^4 \approx 4.42 S_y \quad (3)$$

2. **A very narrow laserbeam is incident at an angle of  $58^\circ$  on a horizontal mirror. The reflected beam strikes a wall at a spot 5.0 m away from the point of incidence where the beam hit the mirror. How far horizontally is the wall from that point of incidence?**

El ángulo incidente debe ser igual al reflejado. Lo cual implica que existe un triángulo rectángulo con hipotenusa 5.0 m.

$$\sin(58^\circ) = \frac{d}{5.0} \quad \longrightarrow d = 5 \sin(58^\circ) = 4.2 \text{ m} \quad (4)$$

3. **Determine the direction of the exiting ray with respect to the incident ray.**
4. **Calculate the transmission angle for a ray incident in air at  $30^\circ$  on a block of crown glass ( $n = 1.52$ ).**

Usando la ley de Snell:

$$\sin \theta_t = \frac{n_i}{n_t} \sin \theta_i \quad (5)$$

$$\theta_t = \arcsin\left(\frac{n_i}{n_t} \sin \theta_i\right) = \arcsin\left(\frac{1.00}{1.52} \sin 30^\circ\right) = 19.2^\circ \quad (6)$$

5. **Discuss the curve. What is the significance of the slope of the line? Guess at what the dense medium might be.**

La ecuación (5) es análoga a la ecuación de una recta con intercepto  $b = 0$ . Si  $y = \sin \theta_t$  y  $x = \sin \theta_i$ , la pendiente corresponde con  $m = n_i/n_t$ . La pendiente se puede calcular como:

$$m = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{0.75 - 0.00}{1.00 - 0.00} = \frac{0.75}{1.00} = 0.75 \quad \longrightarrow \quad n_t = \frac{1}{0.75} = 1.33 \quad (7)$$

El valor corresponde con el índice de refracción del agua.

6. **Light of wavelength 600 nm in vacuum enters a block of glass where  $n = 1.5$ . Compute its wavelength in the glass. What color would it appear to someone embedded in the glass?**

La definición del índice de refracción es:

$$n = \frac{c}{v} = \frac{\nu_0 \lambda_0}{\nu_0 \lambda'} = \frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda'} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \lambda' = \frac{\lambda_0}{n} = \frac{600}{1.5} = \frac{2 * 600}{3} = 400 \text{ nm} \quad (8)$$

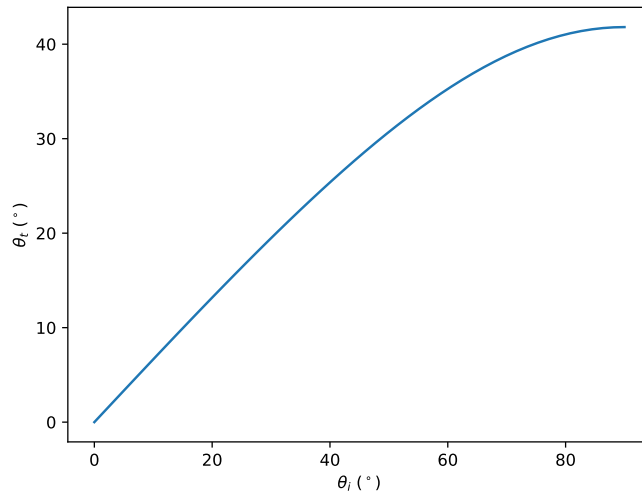
En la región de 400 nm, los colores percibidos son azules/violetas.

7. An underwater swimmer shines a beam of light up toward the surface. It strikes the air-water interface at  $35^\circ$ . At what angle will it emerge into the air?

Usando la ecuación (5):

$$\theta_t = \arcsin\left(\frac{n_i}{n_t} \sin \theta_i\right) = \arcsin\left(\frac{1.33}{1.00} \sin 35^\circ\right) = 49.7^\circ \quad (9)$$

8. Make a plot of  $\theta_i$  versus  $\theta_t$ , for an air-glass boundary where  $n_g = 1.5$ . Discuss the shape of the curve.



9. A laserbeam having a diameter  $D$  in air strikes a piece of glass ( $n_g$ ) at an angle  $\theta_i$ . What is the diameter of the beam in the glass?
10. Calculate the critical angle beyond which there is total internal reflection at an air-glass ( $n_g = 1.5$ ) interface. Compare this result with that of Problem 4.5 (6).
11. What is the critical angle for total internal reflection for diamond? What, if anything, does the critical angle have to do with the luster of a well-cut diamond?
12. Describe completely the state of polarization of each of the following waves:
1.  $\vec{E} = \hat{i}E_0 \cos(kz - \omega t) - \hat{j}E_0 \cos(kz - \omega t)$
  2.  $\vec{E} = \hat{i}E_0 \sin 2\pi(z/\lambda - \nu t) - \hat{j}E_0 \sin 2\pi(z/\lambda - \nu t)$
  3.  $\vec{E} = \hat{i}E_0 \sin(\omega t - kz) + \hat{j}E_0 \sin(\omega t - kz - \pi/4)$
  4.  $\vec{E} = \hat{i}E_0 \cos(\omega t - kz) + \hat{j}E_0 \cos(\omega t - kz + \pi/2)$
13. A beam of vertically polarized linear light is perpendicularly incident on an ideal linear polarizer. Show that if its transmission axis makes an angle of  $60^\circ$  with the vertical of only 25 % of the irradiance will be transmitted by the polarizer.
14. A glass vessel is placed between a pair of crossed HN-50 linear polarizers, and 50 % of the natural light incident on the first polarizer is transmitted through the second polarizer. By how much did the sugar solution in the cell rotate the light passed by the first polarizer?
15. Imagine a pair of crossed polarizers with transmission axes vertical and horizontal. The beam emerging from the first polarizer has flux density  $I_1$ , and of course no light passes

through the analyzer ( $I_2 = 0$ ). Now insert a perfect linear polarizer (HN-50) with its transmission axis at  $45^\circ$  to the vertical between the two elements, compute  $I_2$ . Think about the motion of the electrons that are radiating in each polarizer.

16. Show analytically that a beam entering a planar transparent plate emerges parallel to its initial direction. Derive an expression for the lateral displacement of the beam. Incidentally, the incoming and outgoing rays would be parallel even for a stack of plates of different material.
17. Light having a vacuum wavelength of 600 nm, traveling in a glass ( $n_g = 1.50$ ) block, is incident at  $45^\circ$  on a glass-air interface. It is then totally internally reflected. Determine the distance into the air at which the amplitude of the evanescent wave has dropped to a value of  $1/e$  of its maximum value at the interface.
18. Suppose that we look at the source perpendicularly through a stack of  $N$  microscope slides. The source seen through even a dozen slides will be noticeably darker. Assuming negligible absorption, show that the total transmittance of the stack is given by:

$$T_t = (1 - R)^{2N}$$

and evaluate  $T_t$  for three slides in air.