Class 1-24: Spectrometers and gratings and light oh my

Any questions from the last class or things you've googled?

How do we separate light by its wavelength?

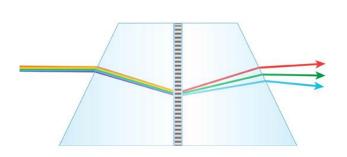
Dispersion!

Periodic Structures





The variation of the structure causes different wavelengths to destructively and constructively interfere





The different indices of refraction of the element causes different wavelengths to bend at different angles

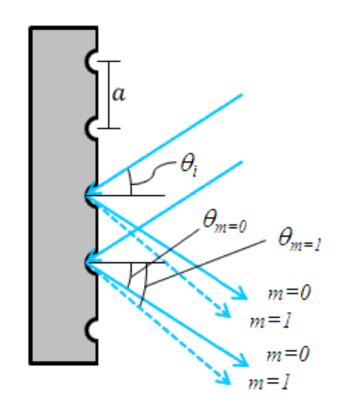
Wait...do lenses focus to the same spot if the index of refraction is different?

Gratings

 A periodically grooved surface causes light to diffract at different angles and into different orders

$$a(\sin(\theta_m) + \sin(\theta_i)) = m\lambda$$

a = groove separation
m = diffraction order
Oi = incident angle of light
Om = angle of the
reflection at order m



Prisms

 Shamelessly borrowed from Thorlabs' spectrometer kit documentation

$$n = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\gamma + 60^{\circ}}{2}\right)}{\sin 30^{\circ}}$$

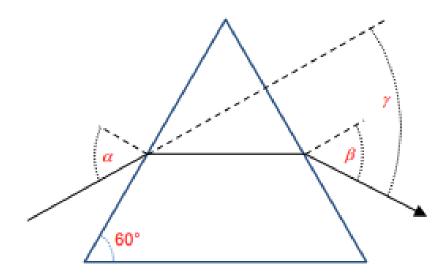
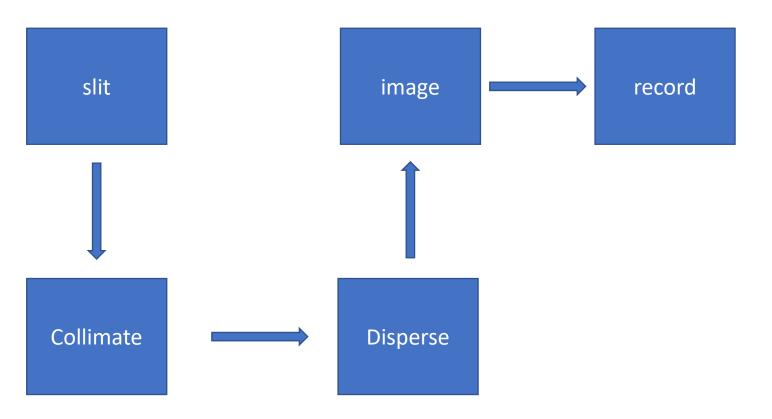


Figure 3: Angle of Minimum Deviation in an Equilateral Prism



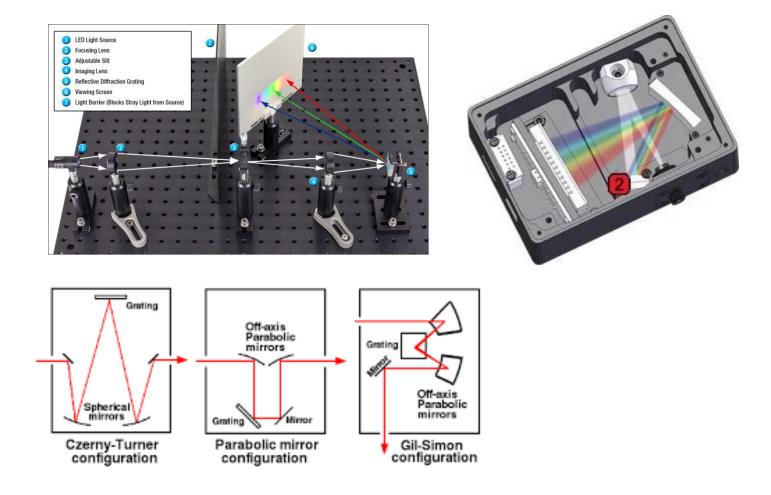
Basic idea of a spectrometer/monochromator

 The basic idea is that we image a thin line of light that has been spread out in frequency



Theres a couple common designs or ideas

- Use mirrors to image and/or collimate
- Use lenses to image and/or collimate
- Use a grating to disperse the light
- Use a prism to disperse the light
- Record one frequency with a photodiode (or photomultipler tube)
- Record multiple frequencies with a camera



Activity

- Go through monochromator I found in the trash
- Build a spectrometer/monchomator
 - We have lenses, gratings, Off axis parabolic mirrors, prisms, spherical mirrors etc

Activity

 If we have a nice uniform emitter that's expanded, and then clip the beam, in the far field smaller clipping apertures should have a larger spot and bigger apertures should have a smaller spot

