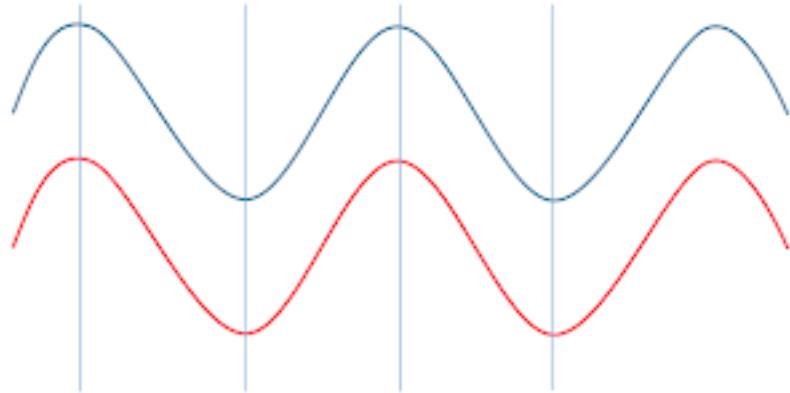


EECS 334 Final Review

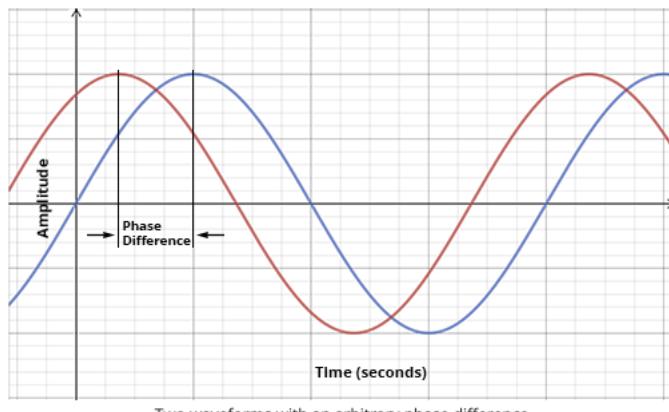
1. Compute the resultant irradiance of coherent and incoherent superposition of waves of the same frequency.

Lets define coherent waves; two waves sources are coherent if their **frequency** and **waveform** are identical.

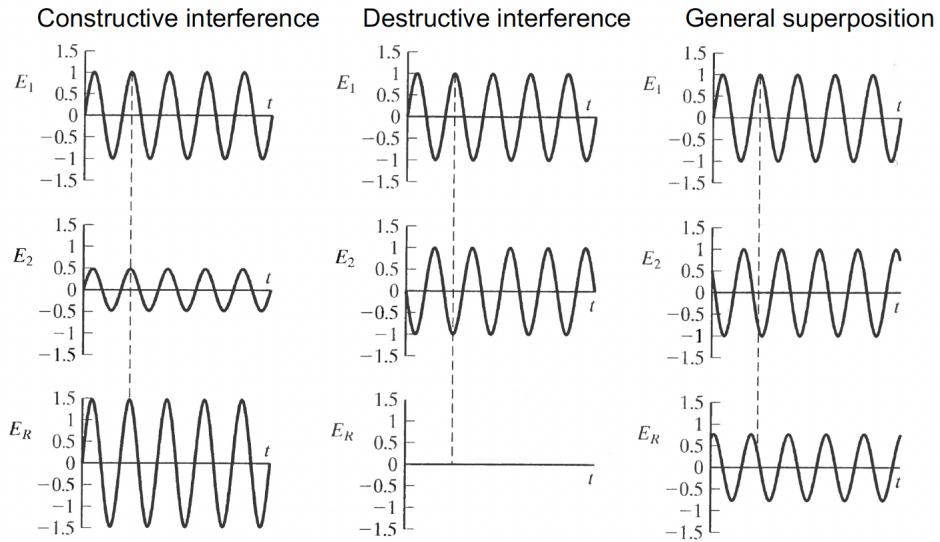
In-phase, coherent waves. All peaks and troughs line up with each other. The waves have the same wavelength and amplitude



Lastly, the definition of incoherent waves is two or more waves that have don't have the same frequency and phase.



So, what this statement is asking us is to add these two waves, which we can do because of superposition! Superposition is the fact that if we have λ_1 and λ_2 we can add them together. If they interfere **constructively** then they will add into a bigger wave than the original, if interfere **destructive**, then the resulting wave is smaller.



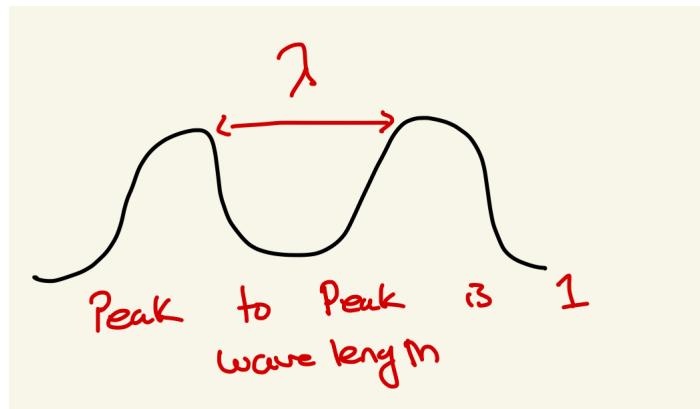
We can say that the resulting wave due to the two path differences is

$$E_R = E_1 + E_2 = E_{01} \cos(\alpha_1 - wt) + E_{02} \cos(\alpha_2 - wt)$$

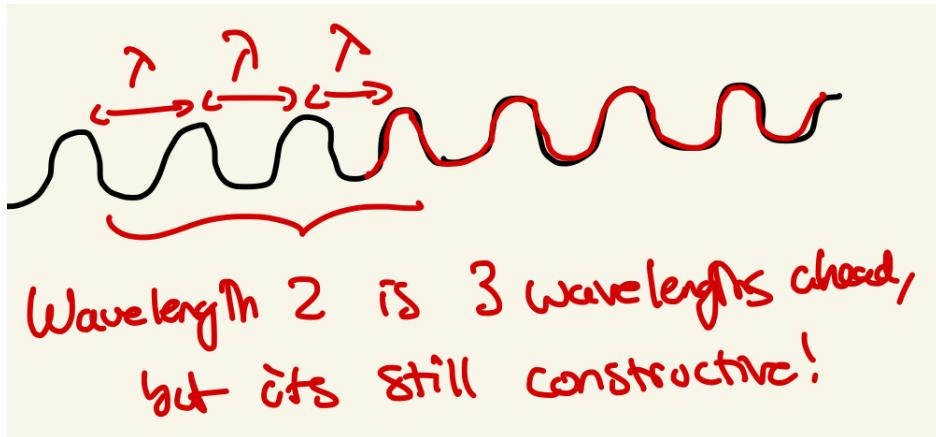
- If $(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1) = m2\pi$, where m is an integer, then the waves are in-step (the peaks and the troughs arrive at a point P at the same time). This is **constructive interference**.
- $(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1) = (2m + 1)\pi$, then the waves are out of step, resulting in **destructive interference**.

Note: When you hear out of phase, it usually means the wave source is shifted by π .

A real life example of destructive interference. When someone is wearing noise cancelling headphones, the noise coming in has its own wave, but the headphones will send a single back cancelling out the the original wave. This is using the idea of two waves being completely destructive!



If we keep shifting to the right by an integer value, we will keep on getting constructive interference! Look at the diagram below. Wavelength 2 is red and wavelength 1 is black.



Now let's try an example.

Example:

Determine the result of the superposition of the following harmonic waves: Note: $\frac{\pi}{3}$ is the phase shift, ω is the frequency.

$$E_1 = 7 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \omega t\right), E_2 = 12 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \omega t\right), \text{ and } E_3 = 20 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5} - \omega t\right)$$

The first thing we need to do is make all the phase angles consistent. We do this by making them all the same trig function.

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= 7 \cos(\pi/3 - \omega t), \\ E_2 &= 12 \sin(\pi/4 - \omega t), \rightarrow \cos(x - \pi/2) \\ E_3 &= 20 \cos(\pi/5 - \omega t), \quad \downarrow = 12 \sin(-\pi/4 - \omega t) \end{aligned}$$

① First convert all trigs to the same
② Now, solve using Pyth. Theorem: must be done in rads!

$$E_0^2 = \left[7 \sin(\pi/3) + 12 \sin(-\pi/4) + 20 \sin(\pi/5) \right]^2 + \left[7 \cos(\pi/3) + 12 \cos(-\pi/4) + 20 \cos(\pi/5) \right]^2$$

$$E_0^2 = 9.33^2 + 28.165^2$$

$$E_0 = \sqrt{9.33^2 + 28.165^2}$$

$$= 24.67$$

Now that we have the amplitude, let's get the phase angle. We can achieve this by

$$\tan(\alpha) = \frac{9.33}{28.165}, \quad \alpha = 0.32\text{rad}$$

Therefore, the resulting wave is

$$E_R = 29.67 \cos(0.32 - \omega t)$$

Note: We "got rid" of ω and t from the calculations because we are taking a screen shot of the waves and finding their superposition.

Now, let's talk about **Random** and **Coherent sources**. For N randomly phased (meaning φ) of equal amplitude and frequency we can find the irradiance by using

$$E_0^2 = N \cdot E_0^2$$

Let's say the N sources are coherent (peaks and troughs match) and in-phase so that all α_i are equal and amplitudes are equal, then we can find irradiance by

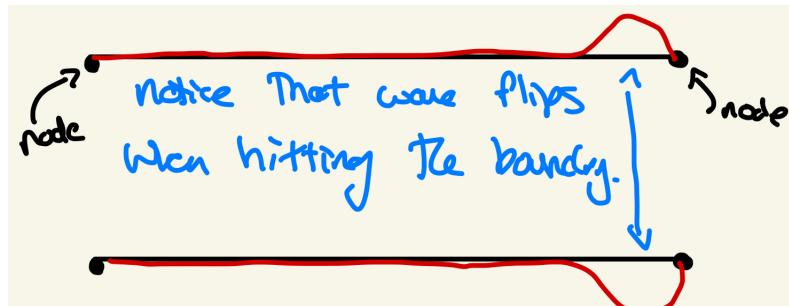
$$E_0^2 = N^2 \cdot E_0^2$$

2. Explain the properties of standing waves and of the modes of a cavity

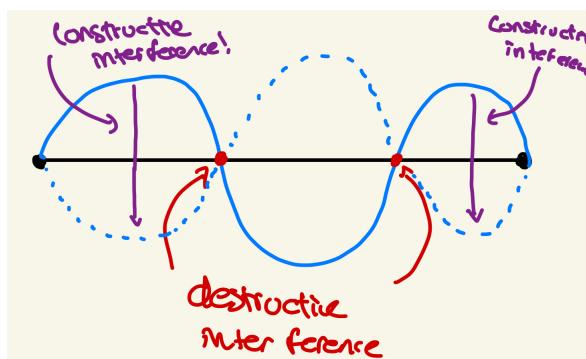
The definition of a **standing wave** is when we confine a wave in a medium that has boundaries, and then this wave will reflect at the boundary, and the wave will overlap with itself.

The reason why we care about these **standing waves** is that they select preferred wavelengths (λ), and frequency ω , and this wave becomes dominant in the medium.

Lets think of an example, when we pluck a guitar string it oscillates, and this is true for waves! So, when we pluck this string it will hit the end of a medium, let's call this a node, and when the wave reaches the node it will reflect back on itself.



Now, let's analyze what this would be if we have a wavelength inside of this cavity. We see that we have destructive interference at these nodes, and we have constructive interference between these nodes.



$$E_R = 2E_0 \cos\left(kx + \frac{\varphi_R}{2}\right) \sin\left(\omega t - \frac{\varphi_R}{2}\right) \quad (22)$$

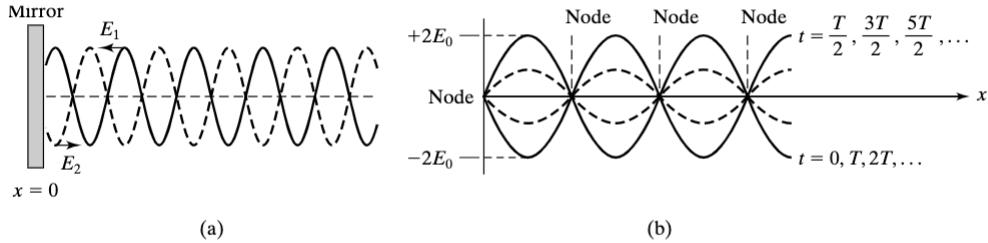


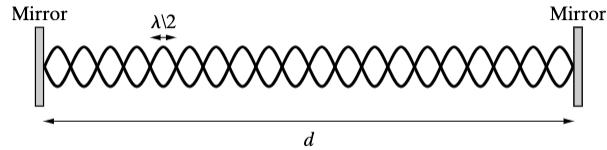
Figure 5 Standing waves. (a) A typical standing wave situation occurs when a wave E_1 and its reflection E_2 exist along the same medium. For the case shown, a π phase shift has occurred upon reflection so that a node (zero displacement) will exist at the mirror. (b) Resultant displacement of a standing wave, shown at various instants. The solid lines represent the maximum displacement of the wave. The displacement at the nodes is always zero.

Above is a diagram pulled from the book to show us the equation of the resulting standing wave. We see that **constructive interference** happens at $t = \frac{T}{2}, \frac{3T}{2}, \dots$, and we get **destructive interference** at $t = 0, T, 2T, \dots$. Note: φ_R is a phase shift of π upon reflection. Also, where constructive interference happens, this is called an anti-node.

Let's say that the phase shift due to reflection (φ_R) is not equal to π , then the node position is shift, but the nodes are still separated by half of a wavelength ($\frac{\lambda}{2}$), and the anti-nodes are shifted too! This is still a standing wave.

An important idea behind **standing waves** is that they transmit no energy, unlike traveling waves. Another example of standing waves are lasers! Lasers use standing waves, by forming a cavity between two mirrors to send a wave back and forth like the image below.

Figure 6 Standing wave mode of a laser cavity with mirror spacing d . Each loop of the standing wave envelope is of length $\lambda/2$. In a typical laser cavity, about 1 million half-waves fit into the length of the cavity.



Looking at the diagram above we see that only wavelengths with discrete values like a integer number of half-wavelengths will fit into the distance between the two mirrors, which we will label d .

$$d = m \left(\frac{\lambda \cdot m}{2} \right)$$

We can also find the wavelength of the standing wave modes by:

$$\lambda_m = \frac{2d}{m}$$

Also, we can find the frequencies of the standing wave modes (ν_m):

$$\nu_m = \frac{v}{\lambda} \rightarrow \text{we know that the wave is light so } v = c, \text{ so}$$

$$\nu_m = \frac{v}{\lambda} = \frac{c}{\lambda} = \frac{c \cdot m}{2d}$$

Note that these equations are only valid for cavities with plane mirrors.

Example

A certain He-Ne laser cavity of the type shown in Figure 6 has a mirror separation of 30 cm. The helium-neon laser gain medium is capable of supporting laser light of wavelengths in the range from $\lambda_1 = 632.8\text{nm}$ to $\lambda_2 = 632.802\text{nm}$, find:

- The approximate number m of half-wavelengths that fit into the cavity
- The range of frequencies supported by the helium-neon gain medium
- The difference in the frequencies of adjacent standing wave modes of the cavity
- The number of standing wave modes that will likely be present in the laser output

(a) $d = 30\text{m}$, so using the equation:

$$\lambda_m = \frac{2d}{m}, \lambda_m = 632.8 \text{ (ignoring decimals to the right)}$$

$$\left[m = \frac{2d}{\lambda_m} \right] \rightarrow \left[m = \frac{2(30)}{(632.8 \times 10^{-9})} \right]$$

$$m = 948166 \text{ (floored to the nearest int.)}$$

(b) The range of frequencies:

This is found by frequency range $\Delta\nu_{\text{gain}}$ by the gain medium:

$$\Delta\nu_{\text{gain}} = \frac{c}{\lambda_1} - \frac{c}{\lambda_2} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{(632.8 \times 10^{-9})} - \frac{(3 \times 10^8)}{(632.802 \times 10^{-9})}$$

$$\Delta\nu_{\text{gain}} \approx 1.5 \times 10^9 \text{ Hz.}$$

⑤ Frequency $\propto \gamma$, $\gamma_m = \frac{Cm}{2d}$, so

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_{m+1} - \gamma_m &= \frac{(C(m+1))}{2d} - \frac{(Cm)}{2d} \\ &= (m+1) \frac{C}{2d} - m \frac{C}{2d} \\ &= \frac{Cm}{2d} + \frac{C}{2d} - \frac{Cm}{2d} \\ &= \frac{C}{2d} \rightarrow \gamma_{m+1} - \gamma_m = \frac{(3 \times 10^8)}{2(.3)} = 5 \times 10^8 \text{ Hz.}\end{aligned}$$

⑥ The number of standing wave modes is present in the laser output is the ratio of the frequency range supported by the gain medium to the separation between standing wave modes:

$$\# \text{ of standing wave modes} = \frac{\Delta \gamma_{\text{gain}}}{\gamma_{m+1} - \gamma_m} = \frac{1.5 \times 10^4 \text{ Hz}}{5 \times 10^8 \text{ Hz}} = 3.$$

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- Forward and a reverse wave exist, which will take on the following form of

$$E_R = A(x) \cos(\omega t)$$

where $A(x)$ is the amplitude and ω is the frequency.

- The equation for a standing wave is

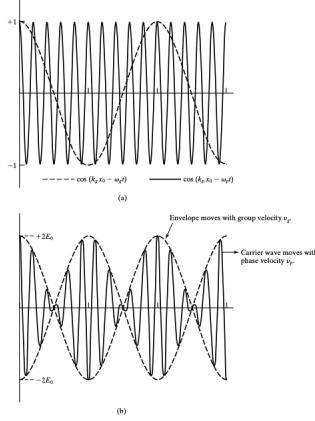
$$2E_0 \sin(kx)$$

- Nodes where $A(x) = 0$ or at $x = m(\frac{\lambda}{2})$

3. Determine the beat frequency of two waves.

Beat Frequency is when we have two waves of different frequency (ω) and wavelength (λ), and find the difference between their frequencies:

$$\omega_b = 2 \cdot \omega_g = 2 \frac{(\omega_2 - \omega_1)}{2} = \omega_2 - \omega_1$$



We can see that the resulting wave makes this odd wave. Beat frequency looks like it starts of constructive, and then it will become destructive with the other wave, and it will oscillate between these two stages. (Also, this leads to pulses of energy!)

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- Lets say we have two wavelengths E_1 and E_2 where

$$E_1 = E_0 \cos(k_1 x - \omega t) \quad E_2 = E_0 \cos(k_2 x - \omega t)$$

These two waves have a comparable amplitude, but different wave frequencies (ν) combine and produce

$$E_R = 2E_0 \cos(k_p x - \omega_p t) \cos(k_g x - \omega_g t)$$

$$w_p = \frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} \quad k_p = \frac{k_1 + k_2}{2}$$

$$w_g = \frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2} \quad k_g = \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2}$$

- The group frequency and phase will be smaller than the velocity phase's frequency and phase. $\omega_p \gg \omega_g$

4. Determine phase and group velocities of wave packets in dispersive media.

It's good to note that all frequencies in a vacuum travel at a velocity c . Also, transparent media can little absorption meaning there is dispersion and different frequencies therefore travel at different speeds and changes the relative phase shifts of the waves as the wave is propagating along.

Phase velocity of a wave is the rate at which the wave propagates in any medium. This is the phase of any one frequency component of the wave travels.

$$v_p \approx \frac{\omega}{k} \quad \text{where } k \text{ is the phase constant, } k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

Group velocity is the velocity of the envelope, and the envelope is defined on the page in the diagram.

$$v_g \approx \frac{d\omega}{dk}$$

In a non-dispersive medium (a vacuum), the velocities don't depend on frequency, so that means the velocity of the phase is equal to the velocity of the group, $v_p = v_g$.

Now in a dispersive medium, the phase velocity is

$$v_p = \frac{c}{n}$$

where c is the speed of light, and n is the refractive index of the medium, but the refractive index is a function of wavelength(λ) or phase(k).

For group velocity in a dispersive medium, we have

$$v_g = v_p \left[1 + \frac{\lambda}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{dn}{d\lambda} \right) \right], \quad \text{where } \frac{dn}{d\lambda} \text{ is dispersion.}$$

In regions of normal dispersion, $\frac{dn}{d\lambda} < 0$ and $v_g < v_p$, The group velocity determines the speed at which energy is transmitted.

Note: Dispersion is when waves of different frequencies travel with slightly different speeds through a given medium.

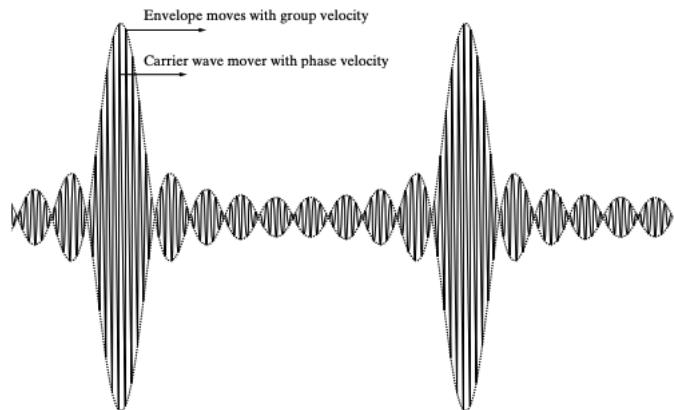


Figure 8 Snapshot of a waveform that is the sum of 10 equal-amplitude harmonic waves with frequency spacing about 1/50 of the average frequency of the constituent harmonic waves. The dotted-line envelope moves with the group velocity and the high-frequency carrier wave moves with the phase velocity.

Example

For wavelengths in the visible spectrum, the index of refraction of a certain type of crown glass can be approximated by the relation $n(\lambda) = 1.5255 + \frac{4825 \text{ nm}^2}{\lambda^2}$

- Find the index of refraction of this glass for 400 nm light, 500 nm light, and 700 nm light.
- Find the phase velocity, in this glass, for a pulse with frequency components centered around 500 nm.
- Find the group velocity, in this glass, for a pulse with frequency components centered around 500 nm.

(a) just plug in λ s:

$$\lambda_{400} \rightarrow n(400) = 1.5255 + \frac{4825 \text{ nm}^2}{(400 \text{ nm})^2}$$

$$= 1.552?$$

$$\lambda_{500} \rightarrow n(500) = 1.5255 + \frac{4825 \text{ nm}^2}{(500 \text{ nm})^2} = 1.5448$$

$$\lambda_{700} \rightarrow n(700) = 1.5255 + \frac{4825 \text{ nm}^2}{(700 \text{ nm})^2} = 1.5353$$

(b) $v_p = \frac{c}{n_{500}} \rightarrow = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{(1.5448)} = 1.942 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

(c) $v_g = v_p \left[1 + \frac{\lambda_{500}}{n_{500}} \left(\frac{dn}{d\lambda} \right) \right]$

$$(d\text{refr}) \frac{dn}{d\lambda} = \frac{dn}{d\lambda} (n(\lambda)) = \frac{dn}{d\lambda} \left(1.5255 + \frac{4825 \text{ nm}^2}{\lambda^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{dn}{d\lambda} = -\frac{2 \cdot 4825}{\lambda^3}$$

now

$$= v_p \left(1 + \frac{\lambda_{500}}{n_{500}} \cdot \left(\frac{-2 \cdot 4825 \text{ nm}^2}{\lambda_{500}^3} \right) \right)$$

$$= v_p \left(1 + \frac{-2 \cdot 4825 \text{ nm}^2}{n_{500} \cdot \lambda_{500}^2} \right)$$

$$= (1.942 \times 10^8) \left(1 + \frac{-9650}{(1.5448)(500 \times 10^{-9})^2} \right) = 1.873 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

1. Dispersion is caused by EM waves with different frequencies (ω) and travel at a different velocity (v) in a medium.
2. Phase velocity is the velocity of the harmonic wave constituting the signal.
3. Group velocity is the velocity that positions of the maximal constructive interference propagate at.
4. The carrier wave (the phase velocity) has a higher velocity than the group (can also be faster than light?).
5. Phase velocity is

$$v_p = \frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{k_1 + k_2} \approx \frac{\omega}{k}$$

6. Envelope Velocity which is just the group velocity is

$$v_g = \frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{k_1 - k_2} \approx \frac{d\omega}{dk}$$

7. The relationship between group velocity and phase velocity is

$$v_g = v_p + k \left(\frac{dv_p}{dk} \right)$$

In a non-dispersive medium $\frac{dv_p}{dk} = 0$ because the phase and group velocities are equal because they're in a vacuum.

8. In a dispersive medium, $v_p = \frac{c}{n}$ where $n = n(k)$, then

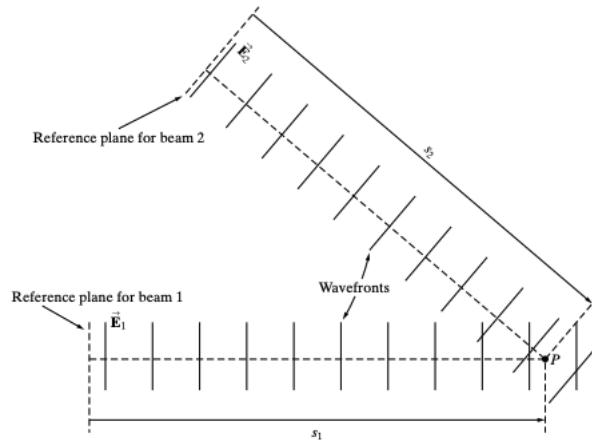
$$\frac{dv_p}{dk} = \frac{d}{dk} \left(\frac{c}{n} \right) = \frac{-c}{n^2} \left(\frac{dn}{dk} \right)$$

and

$$v_g = v_p \left[1 + \frac{\lambda}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{dn}{d\lambda} \right) \right], \quad \text{where } \frac{dn}{d\lambda} \text{ is dispersion.}$$

9. Normal dispersion, $\frac{dn}{d\lambda} < 0$ and $v_g < v_p$.

5. Compute the interference patterns formed by wavefront division (Young's experiment) and by amplitude division



Lets say we have two plane waves and they combine to produce a disturbance at point P , and because of the principle of superposition we get that $E_R = E_1 + E_2$. If we calculate the irradiance at point P we get

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + I_{12}, \quad \text{where } I_{12} \text{ is the interference term.}$$

We then notice that when these two fields are parallel there is no phase difference. We will define the phase difference between two beams of light as

$$\delta = k \underbrace{(s_2 - s_1)}_{\text{optical distance}} + \underbrace{\phi_2 - \phi_1}_{\text{phase difference}}$$

The interference term is expanded to be

$$I_{12} = 2\sqrt{I_1 \cdot I_2} \langle \cos(\delta) \rangle$$

And for mutually coherent beams, since they have the same phase difference

$$I = I_1 + I_2, \quad \text{because } \delta = 0^\circ$$

*** Mutually coherent beams produced by splitting a laser beam recombine at detector:**

So a laser beam split (2 beams from the same source) then recombined at the detector means we have a time-average that is not zero.

*** Phase difference**

For the two beams mentioned above the phase difference

$$\phi_2(t) - \phi_1(t) = 0$$

So providing the difference between the two paths, δt is shorter than the coherence length, where the coherence time of the source is

$$t_c = \frac{1}{\delta\nu}$$

This means

$$\phi_2(t) = \phi_1(t + \delta t) \approx 0$$

*** For mutually coherent beams:**

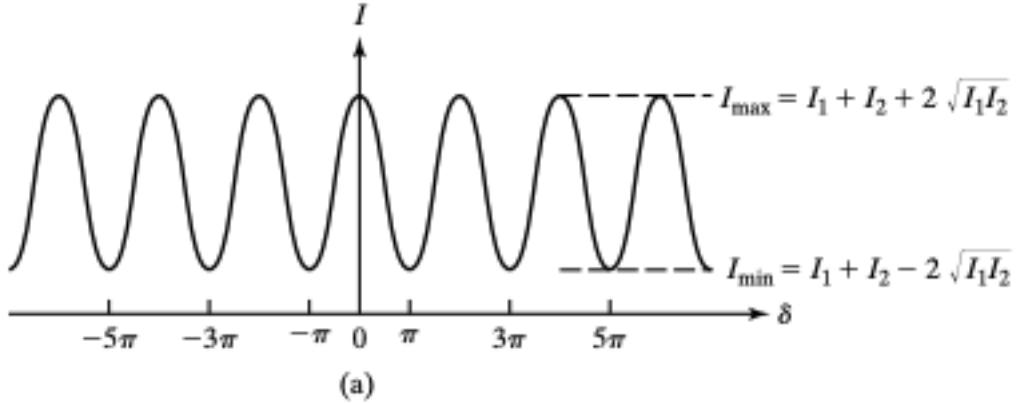
The intensity is

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} \cdot \cos(\delta)$$

When $\cos(\delta)$ oscillates the interference fringes are I_{max} and I_{min} where

$$\text{Constructive Interference: } I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} \quad \text{when } \delta = 2m\pi$$

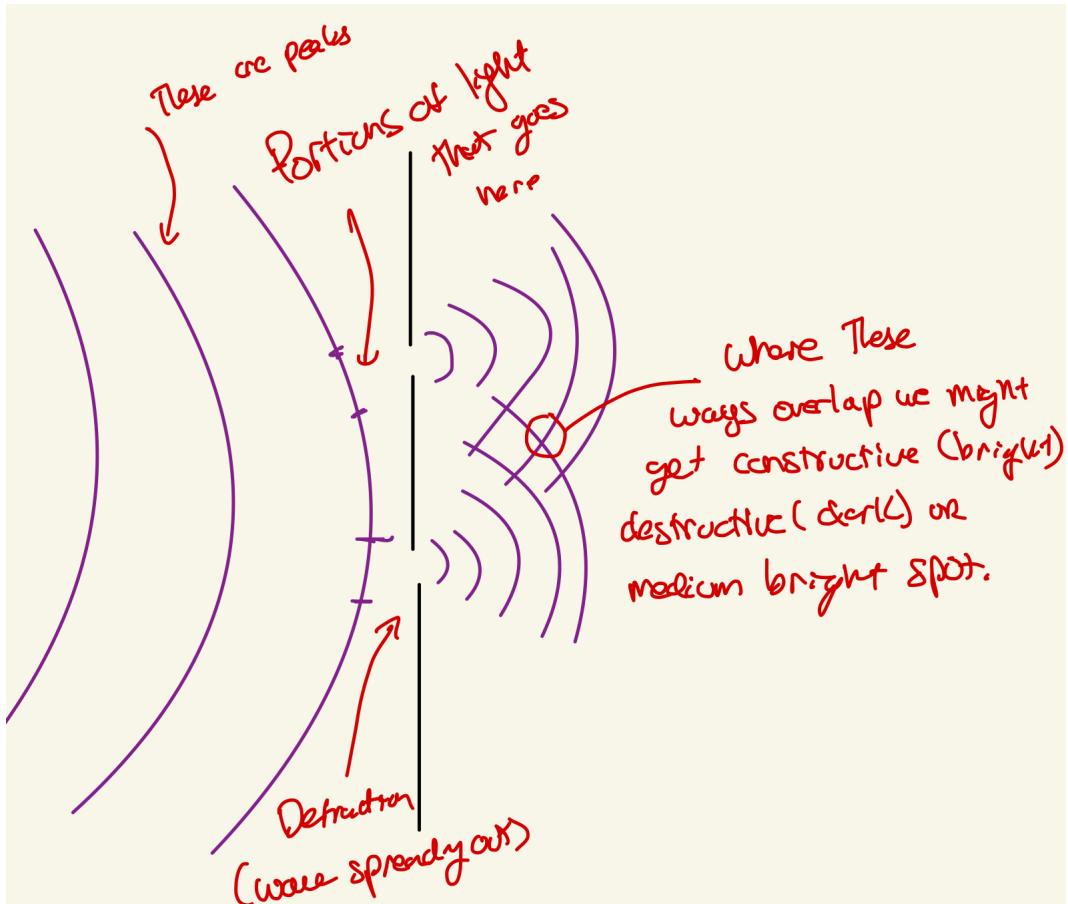
$$\text{Destructive Interference: } I_1 + I_2 - 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} \quad \text{when } \delta = (2m+1)\pi$$



Now these fringes show better contrast. A measure of fringe contrast is called visibility, with the values from 0 to 1, its given by

$$\text{visibility} = \frac{I_{max} - I_{min}}{I_{max} + I_{min}}$$

And for the best contrast is when the intensities equal each other ($I_1 = I_2$)



Let's look at the image above. We will send in a wavelength (it's in 1D) and when this wavelength hits these slits, diffraction occurs (remember that diffraction is when waves are spread out as a result of passing through a narrow aperture). The result of this wave diffraction is overlapping waves, and at these intersections we will get constructive, destructive, and some blend of the two.

Now let's look at a better diagram from the book.

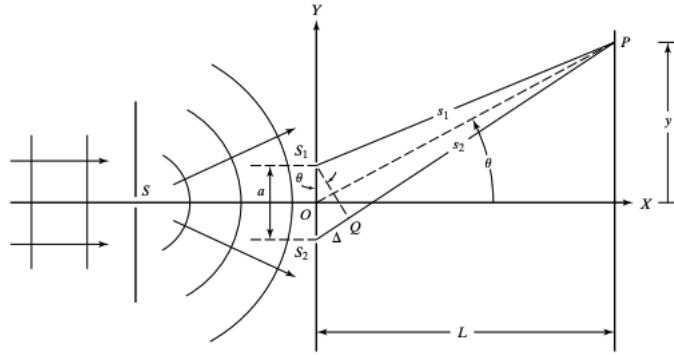
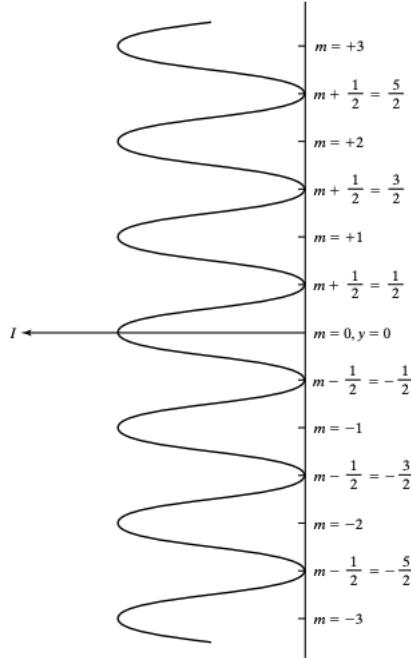


Figure 3 Schematic for Young's double-slit experiment. The holes S_1 and S_2 are usually slits, with the long dimensions extending into the page. The hole at S is not necessary if the source is a spatially coherent laser.

We see that s_1 and s_2 are the path lengths, and this shows how long it took for the light to get to that certain point on the film. Where these two paths meet is where there is going to constructive or destructive interference.



From the image above is the "order." Say we send light out from the experiment in the Young's diagram, the strongest intensity would happen at the center where $m = 0$, and then at every half-wavelength there will be destructive interference ($m + \frac{1}{2}$).

For **constructive interference** the waves are in phase at, lets say point P .

$$m \cdot \lambda = a \cdot \sin(\theta)$$

For **Destructive interference** the waves will have a path difference out of phase by $\frac{\lambda}{2}$.

$$(m + \frac{1}{2})\lambda = a \cdot \sin(\theta)$$

Constructive interference forms bright fringes on the film at

$$y_m \approx \frac{m \cdot \lambda \cdot L}{a}$$

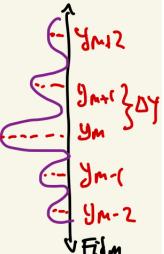
where m is the order, L is the slit distance from the film, and a is the slit separation.

Example:

Laser light passes through two identical and parallel slits, 0.2 mm apart. Interference fringes are seen on a screen 1 m away. Interference maxima are separated by 3.29 mm. What is the wavelength of the light? How does the irradiance at the screen vary, if the contribution of one slit alone is I_0 ?

$a = 0.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$
 $L = 1 \text{ m}$
 $\Delta y = 3.29 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$
 Wavelength of light is:
 $\Delta y = \frac{\lambda \cdot L}{a} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta y \cdot a}{L} = \lambda$
 $\rightarrow \frac{(3.29 \times 10^{-3})(6.2 \times 10^{-3})}{(1 \text{ m})} = \lambda$
 $\lambda = 658 \text{ nm}$

$I = 4I_0 \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi \cdot a \cdot y}{\lambda L}\right)$
 $= 4I_0 \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi \cdot (0.2 \times 10^{-3}) \cdot y}{(658 \times 10^{-9}) \cdot (1)}\right)$
 $= 4I_0 \cos^2((955/\text{m}) \cdot y)$



Separation of
 maxima on film.

LEARNING OUTCOME:

The separation between the maxima on the film for each bright spot is

$$\Delta y = \frac{\lambda \cdot L}{a}$$

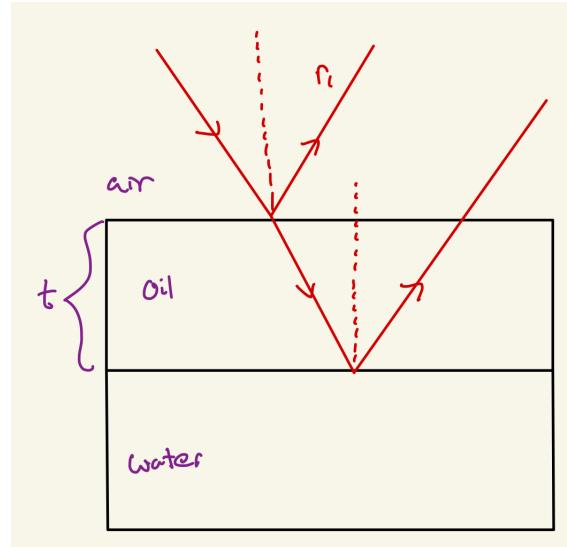
Wavefront division is when the wavelengths hit the slits and detraction of the wave happens at the slits.

Intensity of the interference pattern on the film is given by

$$I = 4 \cdot I_0 \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi \cdot a \cdot y}{\lambda \cdot L}\right)$$

* Analyze the two-beam interference fringes formed by thin films and compute the interference patterns formed by Amplitude Division

Let's say we have some oil on top of water, and we see the colors on top. This is caused by thin film interference. Light comes in and get reflected from the top of the oil, but some of the light still gets transmitted and then it is reflected from water.

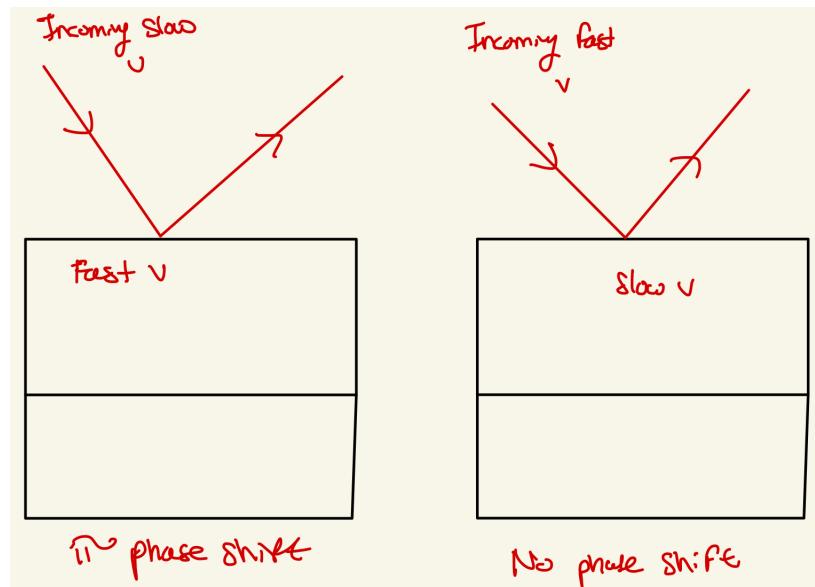


Let's call the path length difference Δp . If the path length difference is

$\Delta p = 0, \lambda, 2\lambda, \dots, m\lambda$ then this is **constructive**.

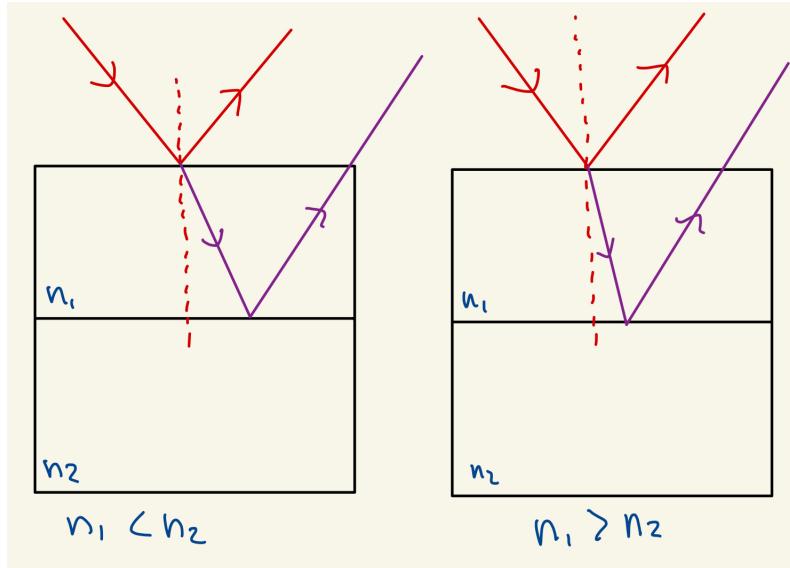
$\Delta p = \frac{\lambda}{2}, \frac{3\lambda}{2}, \dots, (m + \frac{1}{2})\lambda$ then this is **destructive**.

Now we have to consider when the wave will shift by π . Well, this only happens when our source's velocity is slower than the velocity of the medium. If we have the medium has a faster velocity than our source, THERE WILL BE A SHIFT! This fact is shown below.



Now we may be questioning, what is the path length difference. The first wave gets reflected off a travels a certain distance, but the reflected material off of the substrait, traveled that extra bit (two times the thickness of the material). So that path length difference always going to be

$$\Delta p = 2n_f t \cos(\theta)$$



Now say that we have $n_1 < n_2$ (the refractive index we are coming from has a lower refractive index than what we are going to), there there WILL be a π shift upon reflection.

If we are coming from a high refractive index and going toward a lower refractive index, then there will be NO phase shift.

Note: When light enters a material with a higher refractive index, it will tend toward the normal.

Constructive interference: $\Delta p + \Delta r = m\lambda$

Destructive interference: $\Delta p + \Delta r = (m + \frac{1}{2})\lambda$

Note that Δr is the path difference arising from the phase change on reflection. Thus, $\Delta r = \frac{\lambda}{2}$.

* Design an anti-reflection coating

When designing a anti-reflective coating, we need destructive interference. To achieve this we need the refractive indices of the film and substrate to get as close to equal amplitudes in the reflect beams. This equation gives us the refractive index that we want for anti-reflection:

$$n_f = \sqrt{n_0 \cdot n_s} \quad \text{where } n_f \text{ is the final reflective index, } n_0 \text{ is what index we are coming from (usually air).}$$

* Explain quantitatively Newton's Rings

The optical path difference $\Delta p = 2n_f t \cos(\theta_t)$ varies even without variation in the angle of incidence. For a fixed θ , Δp will produce constructive and destructive interferences as the thickness of the wedges varies.

When dealing with fringes of equal thickness we analyze them at normal incidence and we get

$$2n_f t + \Delta r = \begin{cases} m\lambda & \text{Constructive (bright)} \\ (m + \frac{1}{2})\lambda & \text{Destructive (dark)} \end{cases}$$

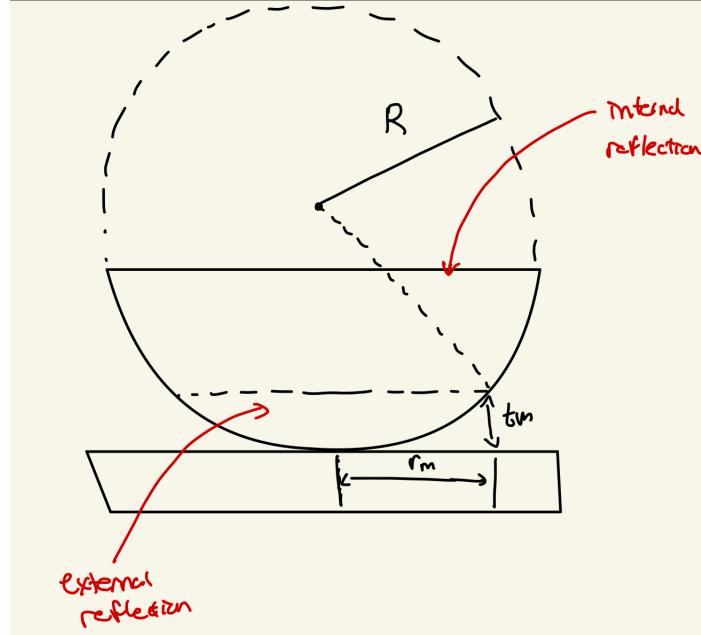
Note: the Δr is either $\frac{\lambda}{2}$ or 0 depending on whether there is or is not a relative phase shift of π between the reflected rays from top and bottom surfaces of the film.

Newton's Rings: at the point $t = 0$, and path difference between the reflected rays is $\frac{\lambda}{2}$ give us $m = 0$ for the order of destructive interference.

We can find the curvature of the air film R , with knowing the values of r_m (the radius of the m th order dark fringe), and the corresponding air-film thickness t_m .

$$R = \frac{r_m^2 + t_m^2}{2t_m}$$

This equation will give us the radius of the m th dark ring.



* Analyze the two-beam interference fringes formed by thin films and compute the interference patterns formed by amplitude division Thin film thickness measurement

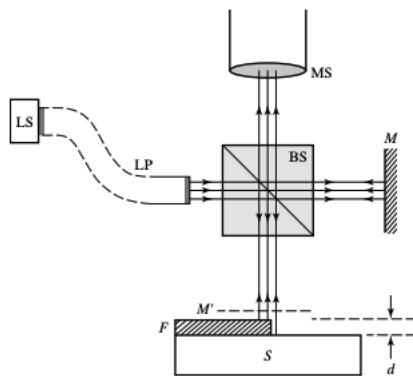


Figure 19 Film-thickness measurement. Interference fringes produced by light reflected from the film surface and substrate allow a determination of the film thickness d .

With the contraption above, this is used to measure film-thickness. For a film of thickness d , light at normal incidence, bright fringes when

$$\Delta p + \Delta r = 2n_f t + \Delta r = m\lambda$$

Where t represents the thickness of air at some point.

Air-film thickness changes by $\Delta t = d$, the order of interference m changes accordingly, and we have

$$2\Delta t = 2d = (\Delta m)\lambda$$

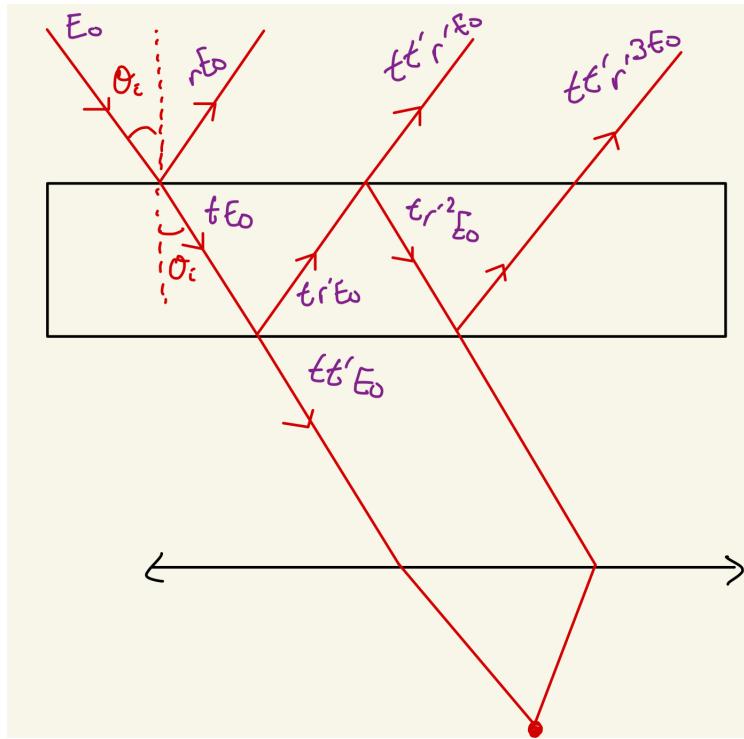
here we set $n = 1$ for an air film.

Increasing the air-film thickness t by half of a wavelength $\frac{\lambda}{2}$ changes the order of any fringe by $\Delta m = 1$, that is the fringe pattern translates by one whole fringe. For a shift of fringes of magnitude Δx the change in m is given by $\Delta m = \frac{\Delta x}{x}$ resulting in

$$d = \left(\frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)$$

where x is a fringe spacing, and Δx is a fringe shift, and d is the film thickness.

* Explain the Stokes' Relation

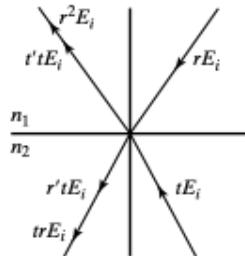


Above we have a picture of a multiply reflected and transmitted beams in a parallel plate. There is a narrow beam of light, and amplitude E_0 and an angle of incidence θ_i . The Fresnel coefficients are

- r, t for external reflection and transmission.
- r', t' for internal reflect and transmission.

Two important equations are

$$tt' = 1 - r^2 \quad \text{and} \quad r = -r'$$



* Compute the transmitted and reflected irradiance in multiple-beam interference in a parallel plate

- Incident ray $E_0 e^{i\omega t}$

$$I_R = \left[\frac{2r^2(1 - \cos \delta)}{1 + r^4 - 2r^2 \cos \delta} \right] I_i$$

$$I_T = \left[\frac{(1 - r^2)^2}{1 + r^4 - 2r^2 \cos \delta} \right] I_i$$

- Reflected minima (transmitted maxima) when $\cos \delta = 1$ or $\delta = 2\pi m$

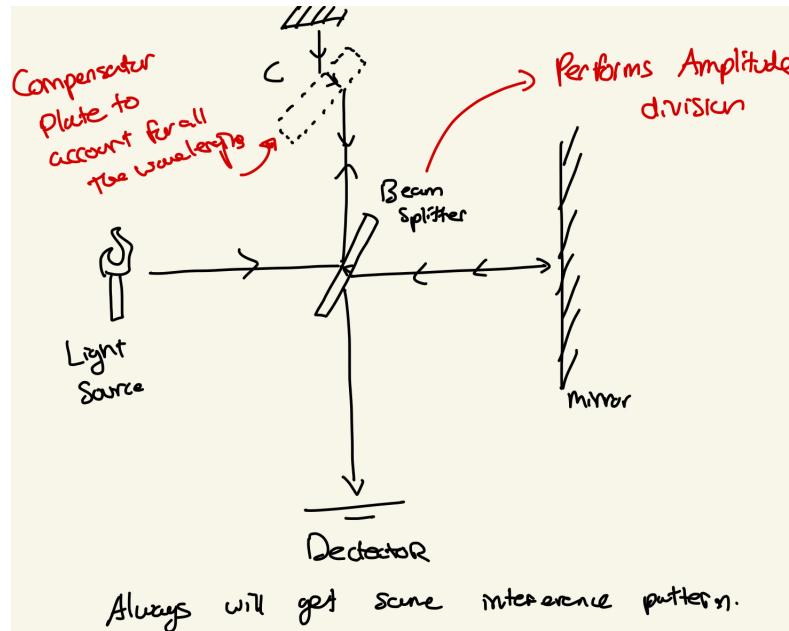
$$\Delta = 2n_f t \cos \theta_t = m\lambda$$

- Reflected maxima (transmitted minima) when $\cos \delta = -1$ or $\delta = (m + \frac{1}{2})2\pi$

$$\Delta = 2n_f t \cos \theta_t = (m + \frac{1}{2})\lambda$$

I_R stands for the irradiance, and I_T stands for transmitted irradiance.

* Explain quantitatively the use of the Michelson Interferometer



The Michelson Interferometer measures index of refraction. It produces, from the detector, concentric ring interference patterns. The dark fringes appear at (where d is the mirror spacing.)

$$2d \cos(\theta) = m\lambda$$

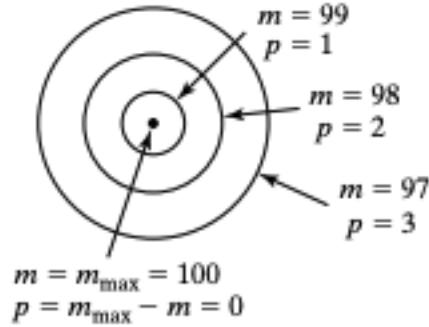


Figure 2 Alternate orderings of fringes.

For convenience, we redefine the ordering as

$$p = m_{max} - m = \frac{2d}{\lambda} - m$$

Angular fringe separation in this case means,

$$|\Delta\theta| = \frac{\lambda\Delta m}{2d\sin(\theta)}$$

where Δm is a small interval as the mirror spacing d becomes smaller.

The mirror translation of Δd corresponds to

$$\Delta m = \frac{2\Delta d}{\lambda}$$

and this equation suggests an experimental way of either measuring λ when Δd is known or calibrating the micrometer translation screw when λ is unknown.