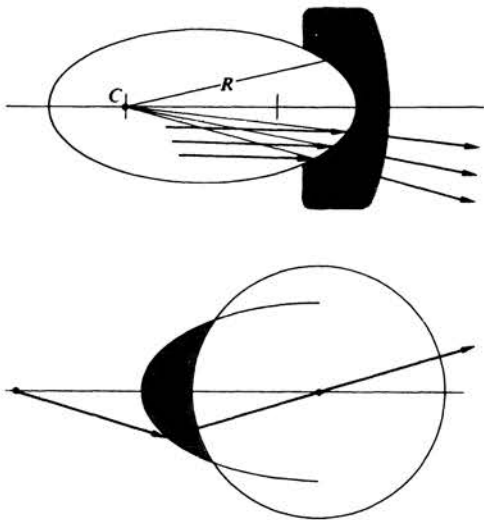


5.4 From Fig. 5.4 a plane wave impinging on a concave elliptical surface becomes spherical. If the second spherical surface has that same curvature, the wave will have all rays normal to it and emerge unaltered.



5.8 First surface: $\frac{n_1}{s_o} + \frac{n_2}{s_i} = \frac{n_2 - n_1}{R}$
 $\frac{1}{1.2} + \frac{1.5}{s_i} = \frac{0.5}{0.1}$

$s_i = 0.36$ m (real image 0.36 m to the right of first vertex). Second surface $s_o = 0.20 - 0.36 = -0.16$ m (virtual object distance).

$$\frac{1.5}{-0.16} + \frac{1}{s_i} = \frac{-0.5}{-0.1}, \quad s_i = 0.069$$

Final image is real ($s_i > 0$), inverted ($M_T < 0$), and 6.9 cm to the right of the second vertex.

5.13 From Eq. (5.8), $1/8 + 1.5/s_i = 0.5/-20$. At first surface, $s_i = -10$ cm. Virtual image 10 cm to left of first vertex. At second surface, object is *real* 15 cm from second vertex.

$$1.5/15 + 1/s_i = -0.5/10, \quad s_i = -20/3 = -6.66 \text{ cm}$$

Virtual, to left of second vertex.

5.15 $s_o + s_i = s_o s_i / f$ to minimize $s_o + s_i$,

$$\frac{d}{ds_o} (s_o + s_i) = 0 = 1 + \frac{ds_i}{ds_o}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{d}{ds_o} \left(\frac{s_o s_i}{f} \right) = \frac{s_i}{f} + \frac{s_o}{f} \frac{ds_i}{ds_o} = 0$$

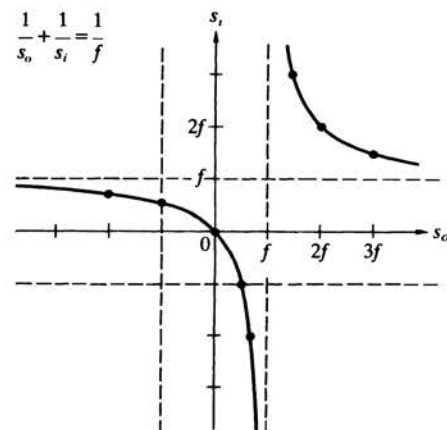
$$\text{Thus } \frac{ds_i}{ds_o} = -1 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{ds_i}{ds_o} = -\frac{s_i}{s_o}, \quad \therefore s_i = s_o$$

The separation would be maximum if either were ∞ , but both could

not be. Hence, $s_i = s_o$ is the condition for a minima. From Gaussian equation, $s_o = s_i = 2f$.

5.16 $1/5 + 1/s_i = 1/10$, $s_i = -10$ cm virtual, $M_T = -s_i/s_o = 10/5 = 2$ erect. Image is 4 cm high. Or $-5(x_i) = 100$, $x_i = -20$, $M_T = -x_i/f = 20/10 = 2$.

5.17 $1/s_o + 1/s_i = 1/f$



5.19 $s_i < 0$ because image is virtual. $1/100 + 1/-50 = 1/f$, $f = -100$ cm. Image is 50 cm to the right as well. $M_T = -s_i/s_o = 50/100 = 0.5$. Ant's image is half-sized and erect ($M_T > 0$).

5.21 $1/f = (n_l - 1)[(1/R_1) - (1/R_2)]$
 $= 0.5[(1/\infty) - (1/10)] = -0.5/10$
 $f = -20$ cm, $\mathcal{D} = 1/f = -1/0.2 = -5$ D

5.24

(a) From the Gaussian lens equation

$$\frac{1}{15.0 \text{ m}} + \frac{1}{s_i} = \frac{1}{3.00 \text{ m}}$$

and $s_i = +3.75$ m.

(b) Computing the magnification, we obtain

$$M_T = -\frac{s_i}{s_o} = -\frac{3.75 \text{ m}}{15.0 \text{ m}} = -0.25$$

Because the image distance is positive, the image is *real*. Because the magnification is negative, the image is *inverted*, and because the absolute value of the magnification is less than one, the image is *minified*.

(c) From the definition of magnification, it follows that

$$y_i = M_T y_o = (-0.25)(2.25 \text{ m}) = -0.563 \text{ m}$$

where the minus sign reflects the fact that the image is inverted.

(d) Again from the Gaussian equation

$$\frac{1}{17.5 \text{ m}} + \frac{1}{s_i} = \frac{1}{3.00 \text{ m}}$$

and $s_i = +3.62$ m. The entire equine image is only 0.13 m long.

5.28 The first thing to find is the focal length in water, using the Lensmaker's Formula. Taking the ratio $f_w/f_a = f_w/(10 \text{ cm}) = (n_g - 1)/[(n_g/n_w) - 1] = 0.56/0.17 = 3.24$; $f_w = 32 \text{ cm}$. The Gaussian lens formula gives the image distance: $1/s_i + 1/100 \text{ cm} = 1/32.4 \text{ cm}$; $s_i = 48 \text{ cm}$.

5.29 The image will be inverted if it's to be real, so the set must be upside down or else something more will be needed to flip the image; $M_T = -3 = -s_i/s_o$; $1/s_o + 1/3s_o = 1/0.60 \text{ m}$; $s_o = 0.80 \text{ m}$. hence $0.80 \text{ m} + 3(0.80 \text{ m}) = 3.2 \text{ m}$.

$$\begin{aligned} 5.30 \quad \frac{1}{f} &= (n_{lm} - 1) \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \\ \frac{1}{f_w} &= \frac{(n_{lm} - 1)}{(n_l - 1)} \frac{1}{f_a} = \frac{1.5/1.33 - 1}{1.5 - 1} \frac{1}{f_a} = \frac{0.125}{0.5} \frac{1}{f_a} \\ f_w &= 4f_a \end{aligned}$$

5.34 $1/f = 1/f_1 + 1/f_2$, $1/50 = 1/f_1 + 1/50$, $f_1 = 25 \text{ cm}$. If R_{11} and R_{12} , and R_{21} and R_{22} are the radii of the first and second lenses,

$$\begin{aligned} 1/f_1 &= (n_l - 1)(1/R_{11} - 1/R_{12}), \quad 1/25 = 0.5(2/R_{11}) \\ R_{11} &= -R_{12} = -R_{21} = 25 \text{ cm} \\ 1/f_2 &= (n_l - 1)(1/R_{21} - 1/R_{22}) \\ -1/50 &= 0.55[1/(-25) - 1/R_{22}] \\ R_{22} &= -275 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5.35 \quad M_{T1} &= -s_{i1}/s_{o1} = -f_1/(s_{o1} - f_1) \\ M_{T2} &= -s_{i2}/s_{o2} = -s_{i2}/(d - s_{i1}) \\ M_T &= f_1 s_{i2}/(s_{o1} - f_1)(d - s_{i1}) \end{aligned}$$

From Eq. (5.30), on substituting for s_{i1} , we have

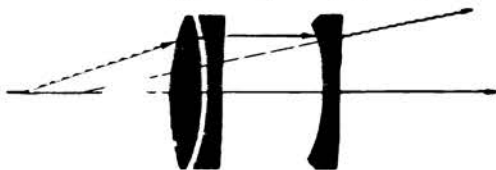
$$M_T = \frac{f_1 s_{i2}}{(s_{o1} - f_1)d - s_{o1}f_1}$$

5.37 First lens $1/s_{i1} = 1/30 - 1/30 = 0$, $s_{i1} = \infty$. Second lens $1/s_{i2} = 1/(-20) - 1/(-\infty)$, the object for the second lens is to the right at ∞ , that is, $s_{o2} = -\infty$, $s_{i2} = -20 \text{ cm}$, virtual, 10 cm to the left of first lens.

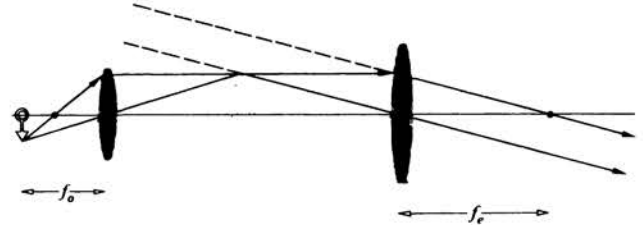
$$M_T = (-\infty/30)(+20/-\infty) = \frac{2}{3}$$

or from Eq. (5.34)

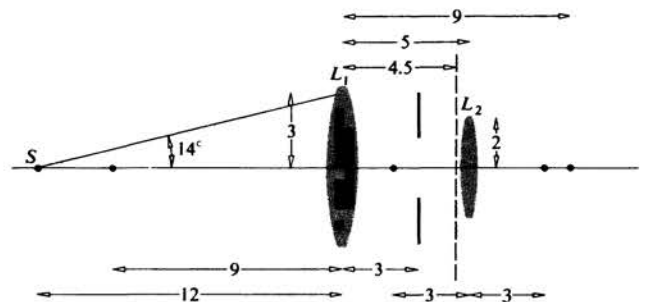
$$M_T = \frac{30(-20)}{10(30 - 30) - 30(30)} = \frac{2}{3}$$



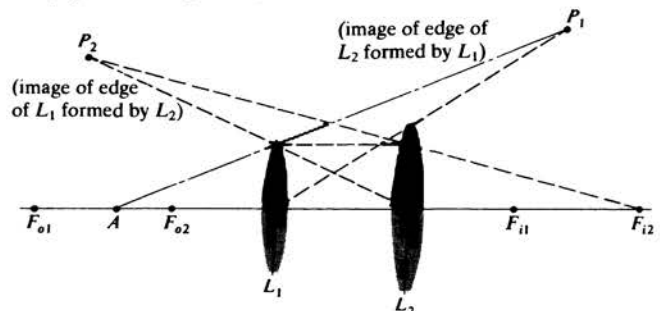
5.41



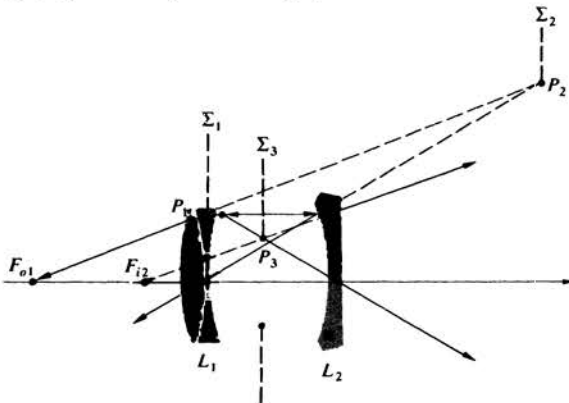
5.44 The angle subtended by L_1 at S is $\tan^{-1} 3/12 = 14^\circ$. To find the image of the diaphragm in L_1 we use Eq. (5.23): $x_o x_i = f^2$, $(-6)(x_i) = 81$, $x_i = -13.5 \text{ cm}$, so that the image is 4.5 cm behind L_1 . The magnification is $-x_i/f = 13.5/9 = 1.5$, and thus the image (of the edge) of the hole is $(0.5)(1.5) = 0.75 \text{ cm}$ in radius. Hence the angle subtended at S is $\tan^{-1} 0.75/16.5 = 2.6^\circ$. The image of L_2 in L_1 is obtained from $(-4)(x_i) = 81$, $x_i = -20.2 \text{ cm}$, in other words, the image is 11.2 cm to the right of L_1 . $M_T = 20.2/9 = 2.2$; hence the edge of L_2 is imaged 4.4 cm above the axis. Thus its subtended angle at S is $\tan^{-1} 4.4/(12 + 11.2)$ or 9.8° . Accordingly, the diaphragm is the A.S., and the entrance pupil (its image in L_1) has a diameter of 1.5 cm at 4.5 cm behind L_1 . The image of the diaphragm in L_2 is the exit pupil. Consequently $\frac{1}{2} + 1/s_i = \frac{1}{3}$ and $s_i = -6$, that is, 6 cm in front of L_2 . $M_T = \frac{6}{2} = 3$, so that the exit pupil diameter is 3 cm .



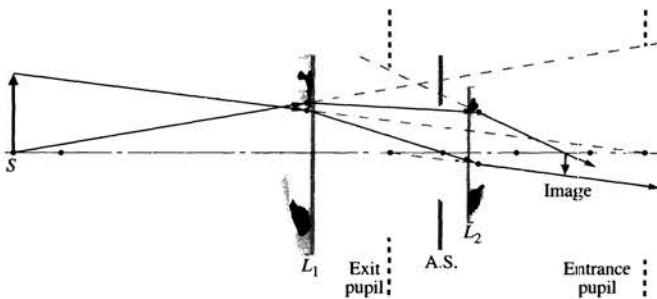
5.45 Either the margin of L_1 or L_2 will be the A.S.; thus, since no lenses are to the left of L_1 , either its periphery or P_1 corresponds to the entrance pupil. Beyond (to the left of) point A, L_1 subtends the smallest angle and is the entrance pupil; nearer in (to the right of A), P_1 marks the edge of the entrance pupil. In the former case P_2 is the exit pupil; in the latter (since there are no lenses to the right of L_2) the exit pupil is the edge of L_2 itself.



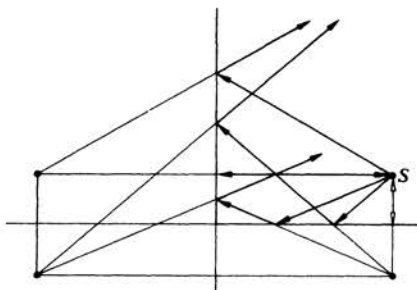
5.46 The A.S. is either the edge of L_1 or L_2 . Thus the entrance pupil is either marked by P_1 or P_2 . Beyond F_{o1} , P_1 subtends the smaller angle; thus Σ_1 locates the A.S. The image of the A.S. in the lenses to its right, L_2 , locates P_3 as the exit pupil.



5.47 Draw the chief ray from the tip to L_1 such that when extended it passes through the center of the entrance pupil. From there it goes through the center of the A.S., and then it bends at L_2 so as to extend through the center of the exit pupil. A marginal ray from S extends to the edge of the entrance pupil, bends at L_1 so it just misses the edge of A.S., and then bends at L_2 so as to pass by the edge of the exit pupil.



5.48



5.49 No—although she might be looking at you.

5.50 The mirror is parallel to the plane of the painting, and so the girl's image should be directly behind her and not off to the right.

5.51 $1/s_o + 1/s_i = -2/R$. Let $R \rightarrow \infty$: $1/s_o + 1/s_i = 0$, $s_o = -s_i$, and $M_T = +1$. Image is virtual, same size, and erect.

5.52 From Eq. (5.49), $1/100 + 1/s_i = -2/80$, and so $s_i = -28.5$ cm. Virtual ($s_i < 0$), erect ($M_T > 0$), and minified. (Check with Table 5.5.)

5.55 Image on screen must be real $\therefore s_i$ is +

$$\frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{100} = -\frac{2}{R}, \quad \frac{5}{100} = -\frac{2}{R}, \quad R = -40 \text{ cm}$$

5.56 The image is erect and minified. That implies (Table 5.5) a convex spherical mirror.

5.59 To be magnified and erect, the mirror must be concave, and the image virtual; $M_T = 2.0 = s_i/(0.015 \text{ m})$, $s_i = -0.03 \text{ m}$, and hence $1/f = 1/(0.015 \text{ m}) + 1/(-0.03 \text{ m})$; $f = 0.03 \text{ m}$ and $f = -R/2$; $R = -0.06 \text{ m}$.

5.60 $M_T = y_i/y_o = -s_i/s_o$, using Eq. (5.50), $s_i = fs_o/(s_o - f)$, and since $f = -R/2$, $M_T = -f/(s_o - f) = -(-R/2)/(s_o + R/2) = R/(2s_o + R)$.

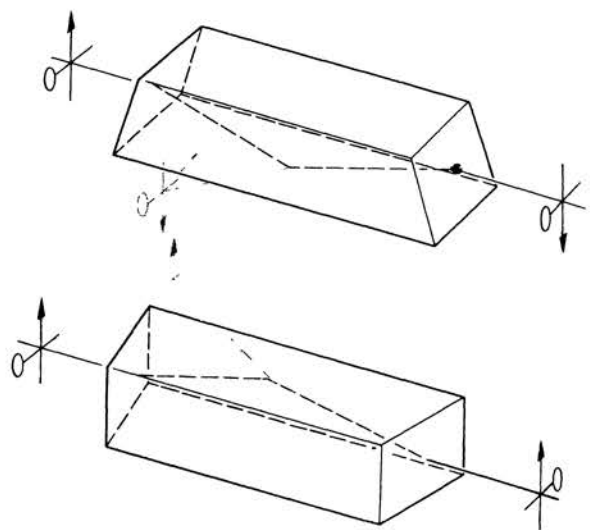
5.63 $M_T = -s_i/25 \text{ cm} = -0.064$; $s_i = 1.6 \text{ cm}$. $1/25 \text{ cm} + 1/1.6 \text{ cm} = -2/R$, $R = -3.0 \text{ cm}$.

5.68 $f = -R/2 = 30 \text{ cm}$, $1/20 + 1/s_i = 1/30$, $1/s_i = 1/30 - 1/20$.

$$s_i = -60 \text{ cm}, \quad M_T = -s_i/s_o = 60/20 = 3$$

Image is virtual ($s_i < 0$), erect ($M_T > 0$), located 60 cm behind mirror, and 9 inches tall.

5.70 Image rotated through 180° .



5.71 From Eq. (5.64)

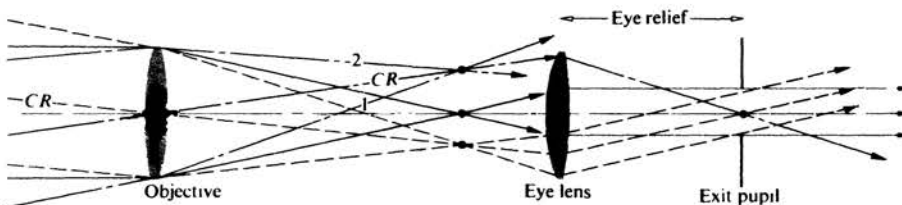
$$NA = (2.624 - 2.310)^{1/2} = 0.550$$

$$\theta_{\max} = \sin^{-1} 0.550 = 33^\circ 22'$$

Maximum acceptance angle is $2\theta_{\max} = 66^\circ 44'$. A ray at 45° would quickly leak out of the fiber; in other words, very little energy fails to escape, even at the first reflection.

5.72 Considering Eq. (5.65), $\log 0.5 = -0.30 = -\alpha L/10$, and so $L = 15$ km.

5.73 From Eq. (5.64) $NA = 0.232$ and $N_m = 9.2 \times 10^2$.



5.75 $M_T = -f/x_o = -1/x_o \mathcal{D}$. for the human eye $\mathcal{D} \approx 58.6$ diopters.

$$x_o = 230000 \times 1.61 = 371 \times 10^3 \text{ km}$$

$$M_T = -1/3.71 \times 10^6 (58.6) = 4.6 \times 10^{-11}$$

$$y_i = 2160 \times 1.61 \times 10^3 \times 4.6 \times 10^{-11} = 0.16 \text{ mm}$$

5.77 $1/20 + 1/s_{io} = 1/4$, $s_{io} = 5$ m

$$1/0.3 + 1/s_{ie} = 1/0.6, \quad s_{ie} = -0.6 \text{ m}$$

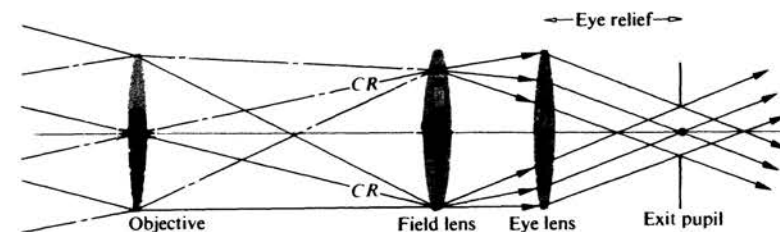
$$M_{To} = -5/10 = -0.5$$

$$M_{Te} = -(-0.6)/0.5 = +1.2$$

$$M_{To} M_{Te} = -0.6$$

5.81 Ray 1 in the figure above misses the eye-lens, and there is, therefore, a decrease in the energy arriving at the corresponding image point. This is vignetting.

5.82 Rays that would have missed the eye-lens in the previous problem are made to pass through it by the field-lens. Note how the field-lens bends the chief rays a bit so that they cross the optical axis slightly closer to the eye-lens, thereby moving the exit pupil and shortening the eye relief. (For more on the subject, see *Modern Optical Engineering*, by Smith.)



$$5.86 \mathcal{D}_l - \frac{\mathcal{D}_c}{1 + \mathcal{D}_c d} = \frac{3.2D}{1 + (3.2D)(0.017 \text{ m})} = +3.03D$$

or to two figures $+3.0D$. $f_1 = 0.330$ m, and so the far point is $0.330 \text{ m} - 0.017 \text{ m} = 0.313$ m behind the eye lens. For the contact lens $f_c = 1/3.2 = 0.313$ m. Hence the far point at 0.31 m is the same for both, as it indeed must be.

5.88

(a) The intermediate image-distance is obtained from the lens formula applied to the objective;

$$\frac{1}{27 \text{ mm}} + \frac{1}{s_i} = \frac{1}{25 \text{ mm}}$$

and $s_i = 3.38 \times 10^2$ mm. This is the distance from the objective to the intermediate image, to which must be added the focal length of the eyepiece to get the lens separation; $3.38 \times 10^2 \text{ mm} + 25 \text{ mm} = 3.6 \times 10^2$ mm.

(b) $M_{To} = -s_i/s_o = -3.38 \times 10^2 \text{ mm}/27 \text{ mm} = -12.5\times$, while the eyepiece has a magnification of $d_o \mathcal{D} = (254 \text{ mm})(1/25 \text{ mm}) = 10.2\times$. Thus the total magnification is $MP = (-12.5)(10.2) = -1.3 \times 10^2$; the minus sign just means the image is inverted.

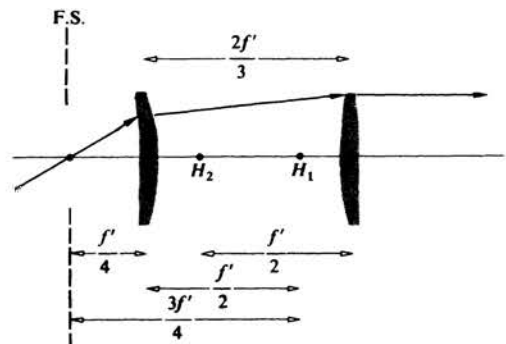
Chapter 6

6.2 From Eq. (6.8),

$$1/f = 1/f' + 1/f' - d/f'f' = 2/f' - 2/3f', \quad f = 3f'/4$$

From Eq. (6.9), $\overline{H_1 H_1} = (3f'/4)(2f'/3)/f' = f'/2$

From Eq. (6.10), $\overline{H_2 H_2} = -(3f'/4)(2f'/3)/f' = -f'/2$



6.3 From Eq. (6.2), $1/f = 0$ when $-(1/R_1 - 1/R_2) = (n_l - 1)d/n_l R_1 R_2$. Thus $d = n_l(R_1 - R_2)/(n_l - 1)$.

6.4 $1/f = 0.5[1/6 - 1/10 + 0.5(3)/1.5(6)10]$

$$= 0.5[10/60 - 6/60 + 1/60]; f = +24$$

$$h_1 = -24(0.5)(3)/10(1.5) = -2.4$$

$$h_2 = -24(0.5)(3)/6(1.5) = -4$$

$$6.6 \quad f = \frac{1}{2}nR/(n-1); h_1 = +R, h_2 = -R$$

$$6.10 \quad f = 29.6 + 0.4 = 30 \text{ cm}; s_o = 49.8 + 0.2 = 50 \text{ cm}; 1/50 + 1/s_i = 1/30 \text{ cm. } s_i = 75 \text{ cm from } H_2 \text{ and } 74.6 \text{ cm from the back face.}$$

6.12 From Eq. (6.2),

$$1/f = \frac{1}{2}[(1/4.0) - (1/-15) + \frac{1}{2}(4.0)/(3/2)(4.0)(-15)] \\ = 0.147 \quad \text{and} \quad f = 6.8 \text{ cm.}$$

$h_1 = -(6.8)\frac{1}{2}(4.0)/(-15)(3/2) = +0.60 \text{ cm}$, while $h_2 = -2.3$. To find the image $1/(100.6) + 1/s_i = 1/(6.8)$; $s_i = 7.3 \text{ cm}$ or 5 cm from the back face of the lens.

$$6.18 \quad h_1 = n_{i1}(1 - a_{11})/(-a_{12}) = (\mathcal{D}_2 d_{21}/n_{i1})f \\ = -(n_{i1} - 1)d_{21}f/R_2 n_{i1}$$

from Eq. (5.64) where $n_{i1} = n_i$;

$$h_2 = n_{i2}(a_{22} - 1)/(-a_{12}) \\ = -(\mathcal{D}_1 d_{21}/n_{i1})f \text{ from Eq. (5.70)} \\ = -(n_{i1} - 1)d_{21}f/R_1 n_{i1}$$

6.19 $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{R}_2 \mathcal{F}_{21} \mathcal{R}_1$, but for the planar surface

$$\mathcal{R}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\mathcal{D}_2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

and $\mathcal{D}_2 = (n_{i1} - 1)/(-R_2)$ but $R_2 = \infty$

$$\mathcal{R}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

which is the unit matrix, hence $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{F}_{21} \mathcal{R}_1$.

$$6.20 \quad \mathcal{D}_1 = (1.5 - 1)/0.5 = 1$$

and $\mathcal{D}_2 = (1.5 - 1)/(-0.25) = 2$

$$\mathcal{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 2(0.3)/1.5 & -1 + 2(1)(0.3)/(1.5 - 2) \\ 0.3/1.5 & -1(0.3)/1.5 + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & -2.6 \\ 0.2 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\mathcal{A}| = 0.6(0.8) - (0.2)(-2.6) = 0.48 + 0.52 = 1$$

6.25 See E. Slayter, *Optical Methods in Biology*. $\overline{PC}/\overline{CA} = (n_1/n_2)R/R = n_1/n_2$, while $\overline{CA}/\overline{P'C} = n_1/n_2$. Therefore triangles ACP and ACP' are similar; using the sine law

$$\frac{\sin \angle PAC}{\overline{PC}} = \frac{\sin \angle APC}{\overline{CA}}$$

or

$$n_2 \sin \angle PAC = n_1 \sin \angle APC$$

but $\theta_i = \angle PAC$, thus $\theta_t = \angle APC = \angle P'AC$, and the refracted ray appears to come from P' .

6.26 From Eq. (5.6), let $\cos \varphi = 1 - \varphi^2/2$; then

$$\ell_o = [R^2 + (s_o + R)^2 - 2R(s_o + R) + R(s_o + R)\varphi^2]^{1/2}$$

$$\ell_o^{-1} = [s_o^2 + R(s_o + R)\varphi^2]^{-1/2}$$

$$\ell_i^{-1} = [s_i^2 - R(s_i - R)\varphi^2]^{-1/2}$$

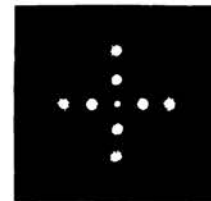
where the first two terms of the binomial series are used,

$$\ell_o^{-1} \approx s_o^{-1} - (s_o + R)h^2/2s_o^3R \quad \text{where } \varphi \approx h/R,$$

$$\ell_i^{-1} \approx s_i^{-1} + (s_i - R)h^2/2s_i^3R$$

Substituting into Eq. (5.5) leads to Eq. (6.40).

6.27



Chapter 7

$$7.1 \quad E_0^2 = 36 + 64 + 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cos \pi/2 = 100, E_0 = 10; \tan \alpha = \frac{8}{6}, \\ \alpha = 53.1^\circ = 0.93 \text{ rad.}$$

$$E = 10 \sin(120\pi t + 0.93)$$

$$7.5 \quad \frac{1 \text{ m}}{500 \text{ nm}} = 0.2 \times 10^7 = 2000000 \text{ waves}$$

$$\text{In the glass } \frac{0.05}{\lambda_0/n} = \frac{0.05(1.5)}{500 \text{ nm}} = 1.5 \times 10^5$$

$$\text{in air } \frac{0.95}{\lambda_0} = 0.19 \times 10^7$$

total 2050000 waves.

$$OPD = [(1.5)(0.05) + (1)(0.95)] - (1)(1)$$

$$OPD = 1.025 - 1.000 = 0.025 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{\Lambda}{\lambda_0} = \frac{0.025}{500 \text{ nm}} = 5 \times 10^4 \text{ waves}$$

$$7.8 \quad E = E_1 + E_2 = E_{01} \{ \sin[\omega t - k(x + \Delta x)] + \sin(\omega t - kx) \}$$

$$\text{Since } \sin \beta + \sin \gamma = 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\beta + \gamma) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \gamma)$$

$$E = 2E_{01} \cos \frac{k\Delta x}{2} \sin \left[\omega t - k \left(x + \frac{\Delta x}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$7.9 \quad E = E_0 \text{Re}[e^{i(kx + \omega t)} - e^{i(kx - \omega t)}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= E_0 \operatorname{Re}[e^{ikx}(e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t})] \\
 &= E_0 \operatorname{Re}[e^{ikx} 2i \sin \omega t] \\
 &= E_0 \operatorname{Re}[2i \cos kx \sin \omega t - 2 \sin kx \sin \omega t]
 \end{aligned}$$

and $E = -2E_0 \sin kx \sin \omega t$. Standing wave with node at $x = 0$.

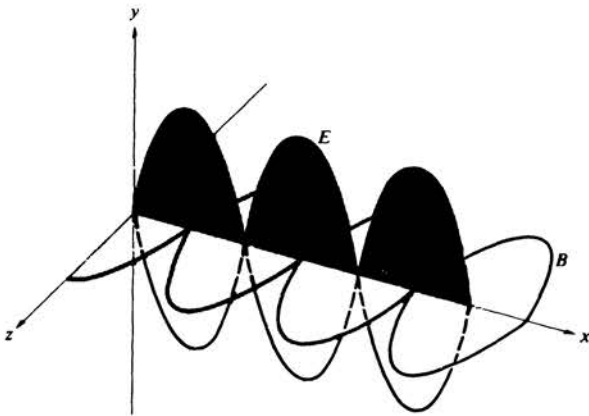
7.11
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$$

Integrate to get

$$\begin{aligned}
 B(x, t) &= - \int \frac{\partial E}{\partial x} dt = -2E_0 k \cos kx \int \cos \omega t dt \\
 &= -\frac{2E_0 k}{\omega} \cos kx \sin \omega t
 \end{aligned}$$

But $E_0 k / \omega = E_0 / c = B_0$; thus

$$B(x, t) = -2B_0 \cos kx \sin \omega t$$



7.18
$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= E_0 \cos \omega_c t + E_0 \alpha \cos \omega_m t \cos \omega_c t \\
 &= E_0 \cos \omega_c t + \frac{E_0 \alpha}{2} [\cos (\omega_c - \omega_m) t + \cos (\omega_c + \omega_m) t]
 \end{aligned}$$

Audible range $\nu_m = 20 \text{ Hz}$ to $20 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}$. Maximum modulation frequency $\nu_m(\max) = 20 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nu_c - \nu_m(\max) &\leq \nu \leq \nu_c + \nu_m(\max) \\
 \Delta \nu &= 2\nu_m(\max) = 40 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}
 \end{aligned}$$

7.19 $v = \omega/k = ak, \quad v_g = d\omega/dk = 2ak = 2v$

7.22
$$\begin{aligned}
 v &= \sqrt{\frac{g\lambda}{2\pi}} = \sqrt{g/k} \\
 v_g &= v + k \frac{dv}{dk} \\
 \frac{dv}{dk} &= -\frac{1}{2k} \sqrt{\frac{g}{k}} = -\frac{v}{2k} \\
 v_g &= v/2
 \end{aligned} \quad [7.38]$$

7.24 $v_g = v + k \frac{dv}{dk} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{dv}{dk} = \frac{dv}{d\omega} \frac{d\omega}{dk} = v_g \frac{dv}{d\omega}$

Since $v = c/n$,
$$\frac{dv}{d\omega} = \frac{dv}{dn} \frac{dn}{d\omega} = -\frac{c}{n^2} \frac{dn}{d\omega}$$

$$v_g = v - \frac{v_g c k}{n^2} \frac{dn}{d\omega} = \frac{v}{1 + (ck/n^2)(dn/d\omega)} = \frac{c}{n + \omega(dn/d\omega)}$$

7.30 $\omega \gg \omega_i, \quad n^2 = 1 - \frac{Nq_e^2}{\omega^2 \epsilon_0 m_e} \sum f_i = 1 - \frac{Nq_e^2}{\omega^2 \epsilon_0 m_e}$

Using the binomial expansion, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1-x)^{1/2} &\approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}x \quad \text{for } x \ll 1 \\
 n &= 1 - Nq_e^2/\omega^2 \epsilon_0 m_e 2, \quad dn/d\omega = Nq_e^2/\epsilon_0 m_e \omega^3 \\
 v_g &= \frac{c}{n + \omega(dn/d\omega)} \\
 &= \frac{c}{1 - Nq_e^2/\omega^2 \epsilon_0 m_e 2 + Nq_e^2/\epsilon_0 m_e \omega^2 2} \\
 &= \frac{c}{1 + Nq_e^2/\epsilon_0 m_e \omega^2 2}
 \end{aligned}$$

and $v_g < c$,

$$v = c/n = \frac{c}{1 - Nq_e^2/\epsilon_0 m_e \omega^2 2}$$

Binomial expansion

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1-x)^{-1} &\approx 1 + x, \quad x \ll 1 \\
 v &= c[1 + Nq_e^2/\epsilon_0 m_e \omega^2 2]; \quad vv_g = c^2
 \end{aligned}$$

7.32
$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_0^\lambda \sin akx \sin bkx dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2k} \left[\int_0^\lambda \cos [(a-b)kx] k dx - \int_0^\lambda \cos [(a+b)kx] k dx \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2k} \left[\frac{\sin(a-b)kx}{a-b} \Big|_0^\lambda - \frac{\sin(a+b)kx}{a+b} \Big|_0^\lambda \right] \\
 &= 0 \quad \text{if } a \neq b
 \end{aligned}$$

Whereas if $a = b$

$$\int_0^\lambda \sin^2 akx dx = \frac{1}{2k} \int_0^\lambda (1 + \cos 2akx) k dx = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

The other integrals are similar.

7.33 Even function, therefore $B_m = 0$.

$$A_0 = \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_{-\lambda/a}^{\lambda/a} dx = \frac{2}{\lambda} \left(\frac{\lambda}{a} + \frac{\lambda}{a} \right) = \frac{4}{a}$$

$$A_m = \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_{-\lambda/a}^{\lambda/a} (1) \cos mkx \, dx$$

$$A_m = \frac{2}{mk\lambda} \sin mkx \Big|_{-\lambda/a}^{\lambda/a}$$

$$A_m = \frac{2}{m\pi} \sin \frac{m2\pi}{a}$$

7.37

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^a E_0 L \frac{\sin kL/2}{kL/2} \cos kx \, dk \\ &= \frac{E_0 L}{\pi 2} \int_0^b \frac{\sin(kL/2 + kx)}{kL/2} \, dk \\ &\quad + \frac{E_0 L}{\pi 2} \int_0^b \frac{\sin(kL/2 - kx)}{kL/2} \, dk \end{aligned}$$

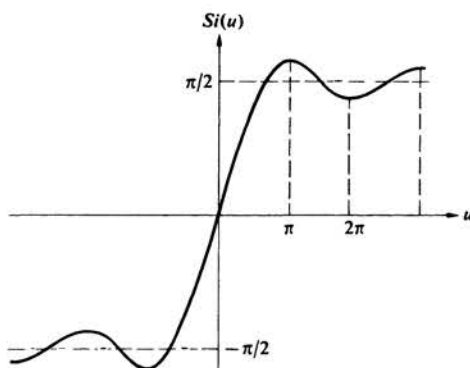
Let $kL/2 = w$, $(L/2) \, dk = dw$, $kx = wx'$.

$$f'(x) = \frac{E_0}{\pi} \int_0^b \frac{\sin(w + wx')}{w} \, dw + \frac{E_0}{\pi} \int_0^b \frac{\sin(w - wx')}{w} \, dw$$

where $b = aL/2$. Let $w + wx' = t$, $dw/w = dt/t$. $0 \leq w \leq b$ and $0 \leq t \leq (x' + 1)b$. Let $w - wx' = -t$ in the other integral. $0 \leq w \leq b$ and $0 \leq t \leq (x' - 1)b$.

$$f'(x) = \frac{E_0}{\pi} \int_0^{(x'+1)b} \frac{\sin t}{t} \, dt - \frac{E_0}{\pi} \int_0^{(x'-1)b} \frac{\sin t}{t} \, dt$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{E_0}{\pi} \text{Si}[b(x' + 1)] - \frac{E_0}{\pi} \text{Si}[b(x' - 1)], \quad x' = 2x/L$$



7.38 By analogy with Eq. (7.61),

$$A(\omega) = \frac{\Delta t}{2} E_0 \text{sinc}(\omega_p - \omega) \frac{\Delta t}{2}$$

From Table 1 (p. 653) $\text{sinc}(\pi/2) = 63.7\%$. Not quite 50% actually,

$$\text{sinc}\left(\frac{\pi}{1.65}\right) = 49.8\%$$

$$\left|(\omega_p - \omega) \frac{\Delta t}{2}\right| < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad -\frac{\pi}{\Delta t} < (\omega_p - \omega) < \frac{\pi}{\Delta t}$$

Thus appreciable values of $A(\omega)$ lie in a range $\Delta\omega \sim 2\pi/\Delta t$ and $\Delta\nu \sim 1$. The power spectrum is proportional to $A^2(\omega)$, and $[\text{sinc}(\pi/2)]^2 = 40.6\%$.

7.39 $\Delta l_c = c \, \Delta t_c$, $\Delta l_c \approx c/\Delta\nu$. But $\Delta\omega/\Delta k_0 = \bar{\omega}/\bar{k}_0 = c$; thus $|\Delta\nu/\Delta\lambda_0| = \bar{\nu}/\bar{\lambda}_0$,

$$\Delta l_c \approx \frac{c\bar{\lambda}_0}{\Delta\lambda_0\bar{\nu}} \quad \Delta l_c \approx \bar{\lambda}_0^2/\Delta\lambda_0$$

Or try using the uncertainty principle:

$$\Delta l \approx \frac{h}{\Delta p} \quad \text{where } p = h/\lambda \text{ and } \Delta\lambda_0 \ll \bar{\lambda}_0$$

7.40

$$\Delta l_c = c \, \Delta t_c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s } 10^{-8} \text{ s} = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta\lambda_0 \sim \bar{\lambda}_0^2/\Delta l_c = (500 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m})^2/3 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta\lambda_0 \sim 8.3 \times 10^{-14} \text{ m} = 8.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ nm}$$

$$\Delta\lambda_0/\bar{\lambda}_0 = \Delta\nu/\bar{\nu} = 8.3 \times 10^{-5}/500 = 1.6 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$\approx 1 \text{ part in } 10^7$$

7.41 $\Delta\nu = 54 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}$

$$\Delta\nu/\bar{\nu} = \frac{(54 \times 10^3)(10600 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m})}{(3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})}$$

$$= 1.91 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$\Delta l_c = c \, \Delta t_c \approx c/\Delta\nu$$

$$\Delta l_c \approx \frac{(3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})}{(54 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz})} = 5.55 \times 10^3 \text{ m}$$

7.43 $\Delta l_c = c \, \Delta t_c = 3 \times 10^8 \times 10^{-10} = 3 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$

$$\Delta\nu \approx 1/\Delta t_c = 10^{10} \text{ Hz}$$

$$\Delta\lambda_0 \approx \bar{\lambda}_0^2/\Delta l_c \text{ (see Problem 7.39)}$$

$$= (632.8 \text{ nm})^2/3 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m} = 0.013 \text{ nm}$$

$$\Delta\nu = 10^{15} \text{ Hz}, \Delta l_c = c \times 10^{-15} = 300 \text{ nm}$$

$$\Delta\lambda_0 \approx \bar{\lambda}_0^2/\Delta l_c = 1334.78 \text{ nm}$$

Chapter 8

8.1

(a) $\vec{E} = \hat{i}E_0 \cos(kz - \omega t) + \hat{j}E_0 \cos(kz - \omega t + \pi)$. Equal amplitudes, E_y lags E_x by π . Therefore $\mathcal{P}$ -state at 135° or -45° .

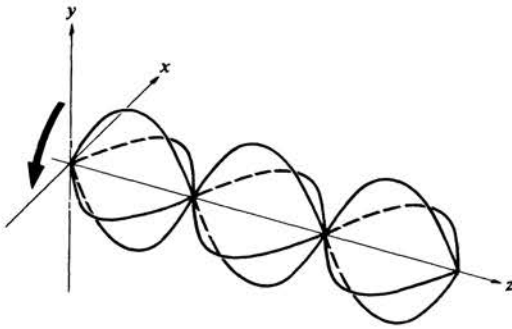
(b) $\vec{E} = \hat{i}E_0 \cos(kz - \omega t - \pi/2) + \hat{j}E_0 \cos(kz - \omega t + \pi/2)$. Equal amplitudes, E_y lags E_x by π . Therefore same as (a).

(c) E_x leads E_y by $\pi/4$. They have equal amplitudes. Therefore it is an ellipse tilted at $+45^\circ$ and is left-handed.

(d) E_y leads E_x by $\pi/2$. They have equal amplitudes. Therefore it is an $\mathcal{R}$ -state.

$$8.2 \quad \vec{E}_x = \hat{i} \cos \omega t, \quad \vec{E}_y = \hat{j} \sin \omega t$$

Left-handed circular standing wave.



$$\begin{aligned} 8.3 \quad \vec{E}_{\mathcal{R}} &= \hat{i} E_0 \cos(kz - \omega t) + \hat{j} E_0 \sin(kz - \omega t) \\ \vec{E}_{\mathcal{L}} &= \hat{i} E'_0 \cos(kz - \omega t) - \hat{j} E'_0 \sin(kz - \omega t) \\ \vec{E} &= \vec{E}_{\mathcal{R}} + \vec{E}_{\mathcal{L}} = \hat{i} (E_0 + E'_0) \cos(kz - \omega t) \\ &\quad + \hat{j} (E_0 - E'_0) \sin(kz - \omega t). \end{aligned}$$

Let $E_0 + E'_0 = E''_0$ and $E_0 - E'_0 = E''_0$; then $\vec{E} = \hat{i} E''_0 \cos(kz - \omega t) + \hat{j} E''_0 \sin(kz - \omega t)$. From Eqs. (8.11) and (8.12) it is clear that we have an ellipse where $\varepsilon = -\pi/2$ and $\alpha = 0$.

$$8.4 \quad E_{0y} = E_0 \cos 25^\circ; E_{0z} = E_0 \sin 25^\circ;$$

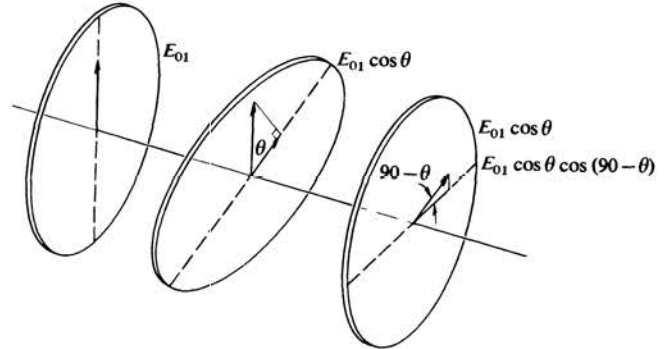
$$\vec{E}(x, t) = (0.91\hat{j} + 0.42\hat{k}) E_0 \cos(kx - \omega t + \frac{1}{2}\pi)$$

$$8.6 \quad \vec{E} = E_0 [\hat{j} \sin(kx - \omega t) - \hat{k} \cos(kx - \omega t)]$$

8.10 In natural light each filter passes 32% of the incident beam. Half of the incoming flux density is in the form of a $\mathcal{P}$ -state parallel to the extinction axis, and effectively none of this emerges. Thus, 64% of the light parallel to the transmission axis is transmitted. In the present problem 32% I_i enters the second filter, and 64% $(32\% I_i) = 21\% I_i$ leaves it.

8.21 From the figure, it follows that

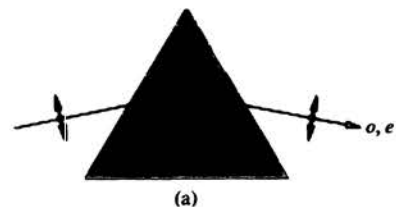
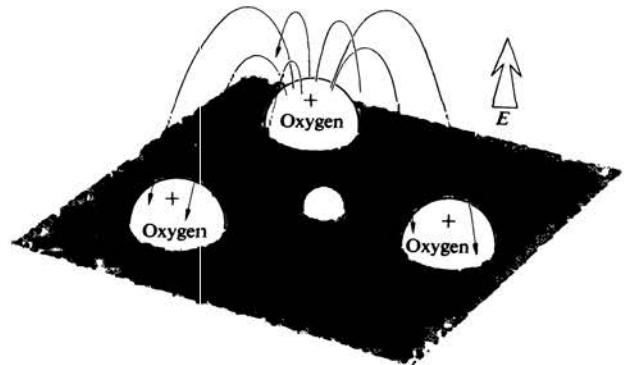
$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{2} E_{01}^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta = \frac{E_{01}^2}{8} (1 - \cos 2\theta)(1 + \cos 2\theta) \\ &= \frac{E_{01}^2}{8} (1 - \cos^2 2\theta) = \frac{E_{01}^2}{8} [1 - (\frac{1}{2} \cos 4\theta + \frac{1}{2})] \\ &= \frac{E_{01}^2}{16} (1 - \cos 4\theta) = \frac{I_1}{8} (1 - \cos 4\theta) \quad \theta = \omega t \end{aligned}$$

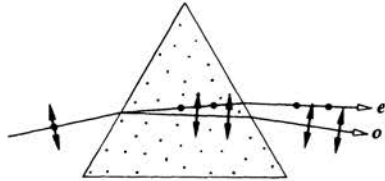


8.22 No. The crystal performs as if it were two oppositely oriented specimens in series. Two similarly oriented crystals in series would behave like one thick specimen and thus separate the o - and e -rays even more.

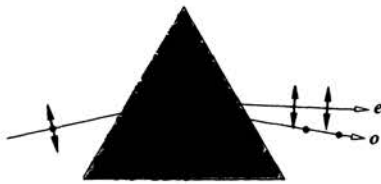
8.24 Light scattered from the paper passes through the polaroids and becomes linearly polarized. Light from the upper left filter has its $\vec{E}$ -field parallel to the principal section (which is diagonal across the second and fourth quadrants) and is therefore an e -ray. Notice how the letters P and T are shifted downward in an extraordinary fashion. The lower right filter passes an o -ray so that the C is undeviated. Note that the ordinary image is closer to the blunt corner.

8.25 (a) and (c) are two aspects of the previous problem. (b) shows double refraction because the polaroid's axis is at roughly 45° to the principal section of the crystal. Thus both an o - and an e -ray will exist.



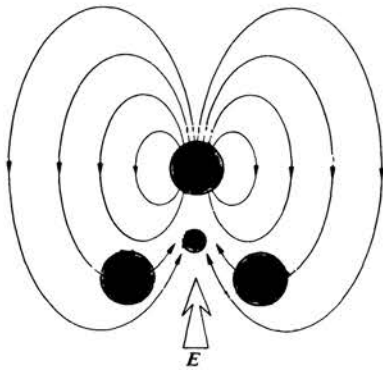


(b)



(c)

8.26 When $\vec{E}$ is perpendicular to the CO_3 plane, the polarization will be less than when it is parallel. In the former case, the field of each polarized oxygen atom tends to reduce the polarization of its neighbors. In other words, the induced field, as shown in the figure, is down while $\vec{E}$ is up. When $\vec{E}$ is in the carbonate plane, two dipoles reinforce the third and vice versa. A reduced polarizability leads to a lower dielectric constant, a lower refractive index, and a higher speed. Thus $v_{\parallel} > v_{\perp}$.



8.34 $n_o = 1.6584$, $n_e = 1.4864$. Snell's Law:

$$\sin \theta_i = n_o \sin \theta_{io} = 0.766$$

$$\sin \theta_i = n_e \sin \theta_{ie} = 0.766$$

$$\sin \theta_{io} \approx 0.463, \quad \theta_{io} \approx 27^\circ 35'$$

$$\sin \theta_{ie} \approx 0.516, \quad \theta_{ie} \approx 31^\circ 4'$$

$$\Delta\theta \approx 3^\circ 29'$$

8.36 Calcite $n_o > n_e$. Two spectra will be visible when (b) or (c) is used in a spectrometer. The indices are computed in the usual way, using

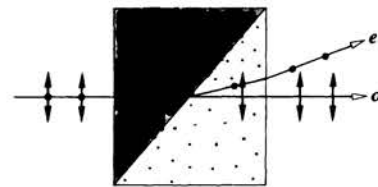
$$n = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \delta_m)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}\alpha}$$

where δ_m is the angle of minimum deviation of either beam.

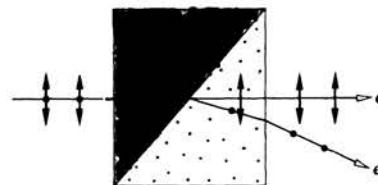
8.37 E_x leads E_y by $\pi/2$. They were initially in phase and $E_x > E_y$. Therefore the wave is left-handed, elliptical, and horizontal.

$$\mathbf{8.38} \quad \sin \theta_c = \frac{n_{\text{balsam}}}{n_0} = \frac{1.55}{1.658} = 0.935; \quad \theta_c \sim 69^\circ$$

8.40



(a) Calcite



(b) Quartz

(c) Undesired energy in the form of one of the $\mathcal{P}$ -states can be disposed of without local heating problems.

(d) The Rochon transmits an undeviated beam (the o -ray), which is therefore achromatic as well.

$$\mathbf{8.45} \quad \Delta\varphi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} d \Delta n$$

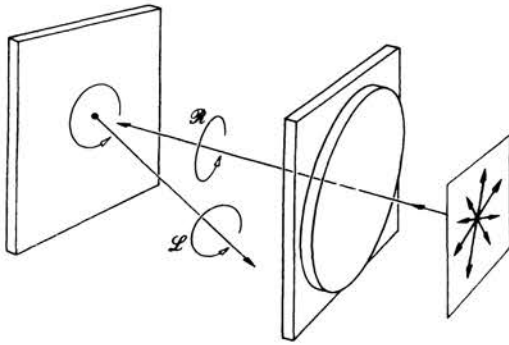
but $\Delta\varphi = (1/4)(2\pi)$ because of the fringe shift. Therefore $\Delta\varphi = \pi/2$ and

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2\pi d (0.005)}{589.3 \times 10^{-9}}$$

$$d = \frac{589.3 \times 10^{-9}}{2(10^{-2})} = 2.94 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

8.46 The $\mathcal{R}$ -state incident on the glass screen drives the electrons in circular orbits, and they reradiate reflected circular light whose $\vec{E}$ -field rotates in the same direction as that of the incoming beam. But

the propagation direction has been reversed on reflection, so that although the incident light is in an $\mathcal{R}$ -state, the reflected light is left-handed. It will therefore be completely absorbed by the right-circular polarizer. This is illustrated in the figure below.



8.47 Yes. If the amplitudes of the $\mathcal{P}$ -states differ. The transmitted beam, in a pile-of-plates polarizer, especially for a small pile.

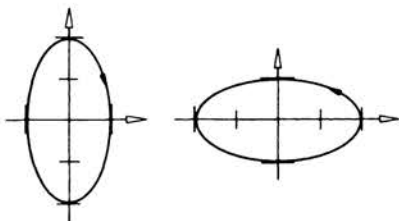
8.49 Place the photoelastic material between circular polarizers with both retarders facing it (as in Fig. 8.51). Under circular illumination no orientation of the stress axes is preferred over any other, and they will thus all be indistinguishable. Only the birefringence will have an effect, and so the isochromatics will be visible. If the two polarizers are different, that is, one an $\mathcal{R}$, the other an $\mathcal{L}$, regions where Δn leads to $\Delta\varphi = \pi$ will appear bright. If they are the same, such regions appear dark.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{8.51} \quad V_{\lambda/2} &= \lambda_0 / 2n_0^3 r_{63} & [8.44] \\ &= 550 \times 10^{-9} / 2(1.58)^3 5.5 \times 10^{-12} \\ &= 10^5 / 2(3.94) = 12.7 \text{ kV} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{8.53} \quad \vec{E}_1 \cdot \vec{E}_2^* &= 0, \quad \vec{E}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} e_{21} \\ e_{22} \end{bmatrix} \\ \vec{E}_1 \cdot \vec{E}_2^* &= (1)(e_{21})^* + (-2i)(e_{22})^* = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{E}_1 \text{ is} \quad \vec{E}_2 \text{ is}$$



8.61

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

8.63

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

8.64

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

8.66

$$\begin{bmatrix} te^{i\varphi} & 0 \\ 0 & te^{i\varphi} \end{bmatrix}$$

where a phase increment of φ is introduced into both components as a result of traversing the plate.

8.67

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} r^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & r^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & r^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

8.68

$$V = \frac{I_p}{I_p + I_u} = \frac{(\mathcal{S}_1^2 + \mathcal{S}_2^2 + \mathcal{S}_3^2)^{1/2}}{\mathcal{S}_0}$$

$$I_p = (\mathcal{S}_1^2 + \mathcal{S}_2^2 + \mathcal{S}_3^2)^{1/2}; \quad I - I_p = I_u$$

$$\mathcal{S}_0 - (\mathcal{S}_1^2 + \mathcal{S}_2^2 + \mathcal{S}_3^2)^{1/2} = I_u$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$5 - (0 + 0 + 1)^{1/2} = I_u$$

8.70

$$(a) \quad \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 \alpha & \cos \alpha \sin \alpha \\ \cos \alpha \sin \alpha & \sin^2 \alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 \alpha \cos \theta + \cos \alpha \sin \alpha \sin \theta \\ \cos \alpha \sin \alpha \cos \theta + \sin^2 \alpha \sin \theta \end{bmatrix} = \cos(\theta - \alpha) \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) Emerging beam is polarized at angle α to the horizontal and its amplitude is reduced by a factor $\cos(\theta - \alpha)$. This is exactly what an ideal linear polarizer would do if its transmission axis were oriented at α to the horizontal (recall Malus's law).

(c) (For example). Construct the Jones matrix for crossed polarizers. Let the second polarizer be at angle $\alpha - 90^\circ$ so that $\cos \alpha$ is replaced by $\sin \alpha$ and $\sin \alpha$ by $-\cos \alpha$. The Jones matrix for the combination is then

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 \alpha & \cos \alpha \sin \alpha \\ \cos \alpha \sin \alpha & \sin^2 \alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sin^2 \alpha & \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \cos \alpha & \cos^2 \alpha \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{the null matrix!})$$

Chapter 9

$$9.1 \quad \vec{E}_1 \cdot \vec{E}_2 = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{E}_1 e^{-i\omega t} + \vec{E}_1^* e^{i\omega t}) \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\vec{E}_2 e^{-i\omega t} + \vec{E}_2^* e^{i\omega t}),$$

where $\text{Re}(z) = \frac{1}{2}(z + z^*)$.

$$\vec{E}_1 \cdot \vec{E}_2 = \frac{1}{4}[\vec{E}_1 \cdot \vec{E}_2 e^{-2i\omega t} + \vec{E}_1^* \cdot \vec{E}_2^* e^{2i\omega t} + \vec{E}_1 \cdot \vec{E}_2^* + \vec{E}_1^* \cdot \vec{E}_2]$$

The last two terms are time independent, while

$$\langle \vec{E}_1 \cdot \vec{E}_2 e^{-2i\omega t} \rangle \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \langle \vec{E}_1^* \cdot \vec{E}_2^* e^{2i\omega t} \rangle \rightarrow 0$$

because of the $1/T\omega$ coefficient. Thus

$$I_{12} = 2\langle \vec{E}_1 \cdot \vec{E}_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{E}_1 \cdot \vec{E}_2^* + \vec{E}_1^* \cdot \vec{E}_2)$$

9.2 The largest value of $(r_1 - r_2)$ is equal to a . Thus if $\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2$, $\delta = k(r_1 - r_2)$ varies from 0 to ka . If $a \gg \lambda$, $\cos \delta$ and therefore I_{12} will have a great many maxima and minima and therefore average to zero over a large region of space. In contrast, if $a \ll \lambda$, δ varies only slightly from 0 to $ka \ll 2\pi$. Hence I_{12} does not average to zero, and from Eq. (9.17), I deviates little from $4I_0$. The two sources effectively behave as a single source of double the original strength.

9.4 A bulb at S would produce fringes. We can imagine it as made up of a very large number of incoherent point sources. Each of these would generate an independent pattern, all of which would then overlap. Bulbs at S_1 and S_2 would be incoherent and could not generate detectable fringes.

9.7

(a) $(r_1 - r_2) = \pm \frac{1}{2}\lambda$, hence $a \sin \theta_1 = \pm \frac{1}{2}\lambda$ and $\theta_1 \approx \pm \frac{1}{2}\lambda/a = \pm \frac{1}{2}(632.8 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m})/(0.200 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}) = \pm 1.58 \times 10^{-3} \text{ rad}$, or since $y_1 = s\theta_1 = (1.00 \text{ m})(\pm 1.58 \times 10^{-3} \text{ rad}) = \pm 1.58 \text{ mm}$.

(b) $y_5 = s5\lambda/a = (1.00 \text{ m})5(632.8 \times 10^{-9})/(0.200 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}) = 1.582 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$.

(c) Since the fringes vary as cosine-squared and the answer to (a) is half a fringe width, the answer to (b) is 10 times larger.

9.15 $r_2^2 = a^2 + r_1^2 - 2ar_1 \cos(90^\circ - \theta)$. The contribution to $\cos \delta/2$ from the third term in the Maclaurin expansion will be negligible if

$$\frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{a^2}{2r_1} \cos^2 \theta \right) \ll \pi/2$$

therefore $r_1 \gg a^2/\lambda$.

676 Solutions to Selected Problems

$$9.16 \quad E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2; \quad v = 0.42 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s} \\ \lambda = h/mv = 1.73 \times 10^{-9}; \quad \Delta y = s\lambda/a = 3.46 \text{ mm}$$

$$9.22 \quad \Delta y = s\lambda_0/2d\alpha(n - n')$$

$$9.23 \quad \Delta y = (s/a)\lambda, \quad a = 10^{-2} \text{ cm}, \quad a/2 = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}$$

$$9.24 \quad \delta = k(r_1 - r_2) + \pi \quad (\text{Lloyd's mirror})$$

$$\delta = k\{a/2 \sin \alpha - [\sin(90 - 2\alpha)]a/2 \sin \alpha\} + \pi$$

$$\delta = ka(1 - \cos 2\alpha)/2 \sin \alpha + \pi$$

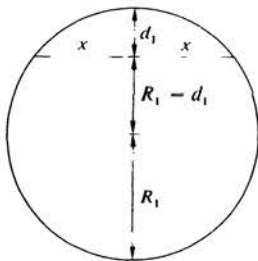
maximum occurs for

$$\delta = 2\pi \text{ when } \sin \alpha (\lambda/a) = (1 - \cos 2\alpha) = 2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

First maximum $\alpha = \sin^{-1}(\lambda/2a)$.

$$9.26 \quad \text{Here } 1.00 < 1.34 > 1.00, \text{ hence from Eq. (9.36) with } m = 0, \\ d = (0 + \frac{1}{2})(633 \text{ nm})/2(1.34) = 118 \text{ nm.}$$

$$9.29 \quad \text{Eq. (9.37) } m = 2n_f d/\lambda_0 = 10000. \text{ A minimum, therefore central dark region.}$$



9.30 The fringes are generally a series of fine jagged bands, which are fixed with respect to the glass.

$$9.31 \quad x^2 = d_1[(R_1 - d_1) + R_1] = 2R_1 d_1 - d_1^2$$

$$\text{Similarly } x^2 = 2R_2 d_2 - d_2^2$$

$$d = d_1 - d_2 = \frac{x^2}{2} \left[\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right], \quad d = m \frac{\lambda_f}{2}$$

As $R_2 \rightarrow \infty$, x_m approaches Eq. (9.43).

$$9.33 \quad \Delta x = \lambda_f/2\alpha, \quad \alpha = \lambda_0/2n_f \Delta x$$

$$\alpha = 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ rad} = 10.2 \text{ seconds}$$

9.35 A motion of $\lambda/2$ causes a single fringe pair to shift past, hence $92 \lambda/2 = 2.53 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$ and $\lambda = 550 \text{ nm}$.

$$9.39 \quad E_t^2 = E_i E_i^* = E_0^2 (t t')^2 / (1 - r^2 e^{-i\delta})(1 - r^2 e^{+i\delta})$$

$$I_t = I_i (t t')^2 / (1 - r^2 e^{-i\delta} - r^2 e^{i\delta} + r^4)$$

$$9.40 \quad (a) R = 0.80 \therefore F = 4R/(1 - R)^2 = 80$$

$$(b) \gamma = 4 \sin^{-1} 1/\sqrt{F} = 0.448$$

$$(c) \mathcal{F} = 2\pi/0.448$$

$$(d) C = 1 + F$$

$$9.41 \quad \frac{2}{1 + F(\Delta\delta/4)^2} = 0.81 \left[1 + \frac{1}{1 + F(\Delta\delta/2)^2} \right]$$

$$F^2(\Delta\delta)^4 - 15.5F(\Delta\delta)^2 - 30 = 0$$

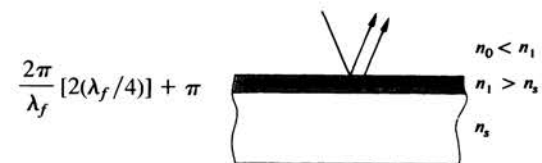
$$9.42 \quad I = I_{\max} \cos^2 \delta/2$$

$$I = I_{\max}/2 \text{ when } \delta = \pi/2 \therefore \gamma = \pi$$

Separation between maxima is 2π

$$\mathcal{F} = 2\pi/\gamma = 2$$

9.44 At near normal incidence ($\theta_i \approx 0$) Fig. 4.23 *e* indicates that the relative phase shift between an internally and externally reflected beam is π rad. That means a total relative phase difference of



or 2π . The waves are in phase and interfere constructively.

$$9.45 \quad n_0 = 1 \quad n_s = n_g \quad n_1 = \sqrt{n_g}$$

$$\sqrt{1.54} = 1.24$$

$$d = \frac{1}{4}\lambda_f = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\lambda_0}{n_1} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{540}{1.24} \text{ nm}$$

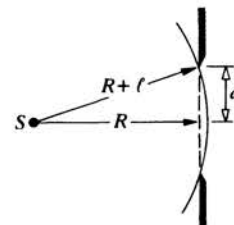
No relative phase shift between two waves.

9.46 The refracted wave will traverse the film twice, and there will be no relative phase shift on reflection. Hence

$$d = \lambda_0/4n_f = (550 \text{ nm})/4(1.38) = 99.6 \text{ nm}$$

Chapter 10

10.1 $(R + \ell)^2 = R^2 + a^2$; therefore $R = (a^2 - \ell^2)/2\ell \approx a^2/2\ell$, $\ell R = a^2/2$, so for $\lambda \gg \ell$, $\lambda R \gg a^2/2 \therefore R = (1 \times 10^{-3})^2/10/2\lambda = 10 \text{ m}$.



$$10.2 \quad E_0/2 = R \sin(\delta/2)$$

$$E = 2R \sin(N\delta/2) \quad \text{chord length}$$

$$E = [E_0 \sin(N\delta/2)]/\sin(\delta/2)$$

$$I = E^2$$

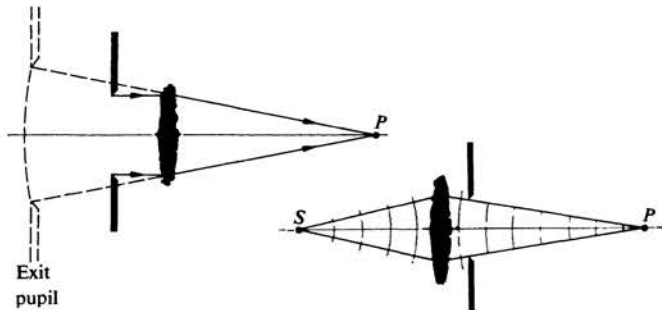
$$10.4 \quad d \sin \theta_m = m\lambda, \quad \theta = N\delta/2 = \pi$$

$$7 \sin \theta = (1)(0.21) \quad \delta = 2\pi/N = kd \sin \theta$$

$$\sin \theta = 0.03 \quad \sin \theta = 0.0009$$

$$\theta = 1.7^\circ \quad \theta = 3 \text{ min.}$$

10.5 Converging spherical wave in image space is diffracted by the exit pupil.



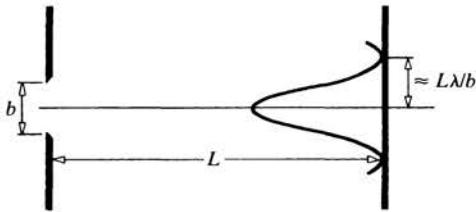
$$10.6 \quad \beta = \pm\pi$$

$$\sin \theta = \pm\lambda/b$$

$$\theta \approx \pm\lambda/b$$

$$L\theta \approx \pm L\lambda/b$$

$$L\theta \approx \pm f_2\lambda/b.$$



$$10.9 \quad \lambda = (20 \text{ cm}) \sin 36.87^\circ = 12 \text{ cm}$$

$$10.10 \quad \alpha = \frac{ka}{2} \sin \theta, \quad \beta = \frac{kb}{2} \sin \theta$$

$$a = mb, \quad \alpha = m\beta, \quad \alpha = m2\pi$$

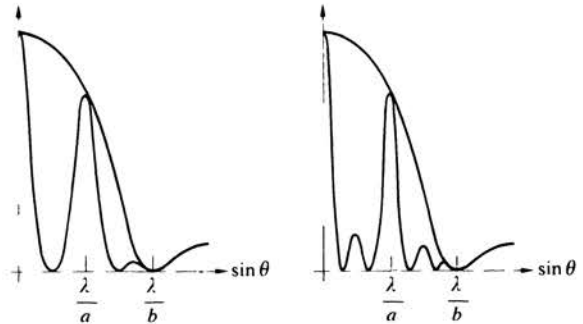
$$N = \text{number of fringes} = a/\pi = m2\pi/\pi = 2m$$

$$10.12 \quad \alpha = 3\pi/2N = \pi/2$$

[10.34]

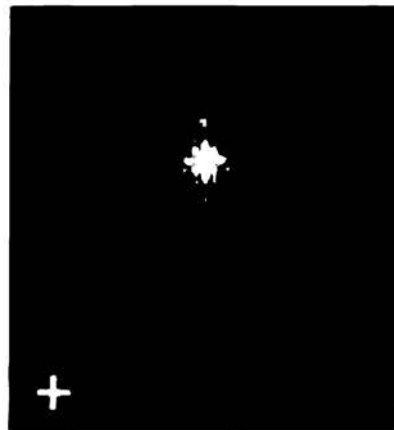
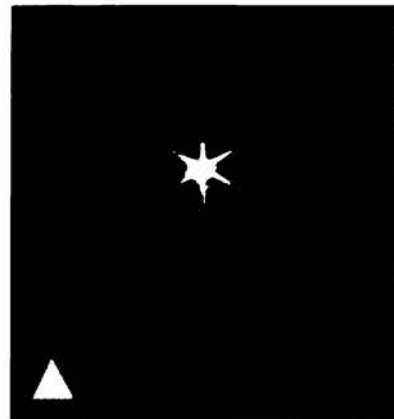
$$I(\theta) = \frac{I(0)}{N^2} \left(\frac{\sin \beta}{\beta} \right)^2 \quad \text{from Eq. (10.35)}$$

$$\text{and } I/I(0) \approx \frac{1}{9}.$$

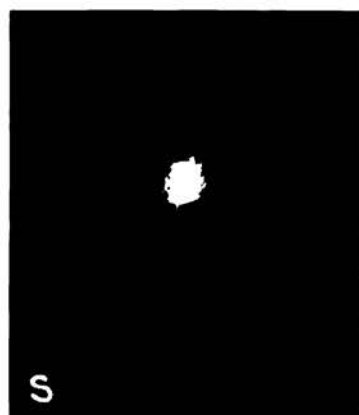
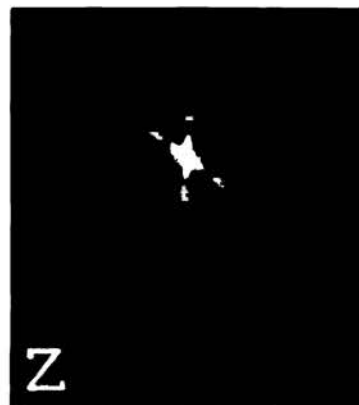
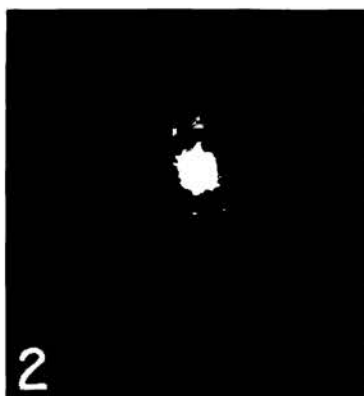
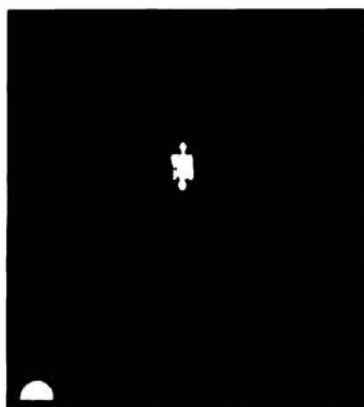
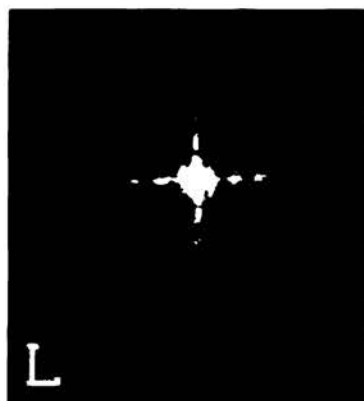


10.15 If the aperture is symmetrical about a line, the pattern will be symmetrical about a line parallel to it. Moreover, the pattern will be symmetrical about yet another line perpendicular to the aperture's symmetry axis. This follows from the fact that Fraunhofer patterns have a center of symmetry.

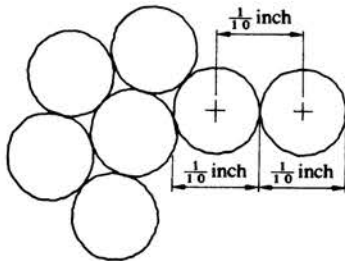
10.16



- 10.17 Three parallel short slits.
 10.18 Two parallel short slits.
 10.19 An equilateral triangular hole.
 10.20 A cross-shaped hole.
 10.21 The E -field of a rectangular hole.
 10.23 From Eq. (10.58), $q_1 \approx 1.22(f/D)\lambda \approx \lambda$.
 10.24



10.27 1 part in 1000. 3 yd $\approx$ 100 inches. (see Figure on p.679.)



10.32 From Eq. (10.32), where $a = 1/(1000 \text{ lines per cm}) = 0.001 \text{ cm}$ per line (center to center), $\sin \theta_m = 1(650 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m})/(0.001 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}) = 6.5 \times 10^{-2}$ and $\theta_1 = 3.73^\circ$.

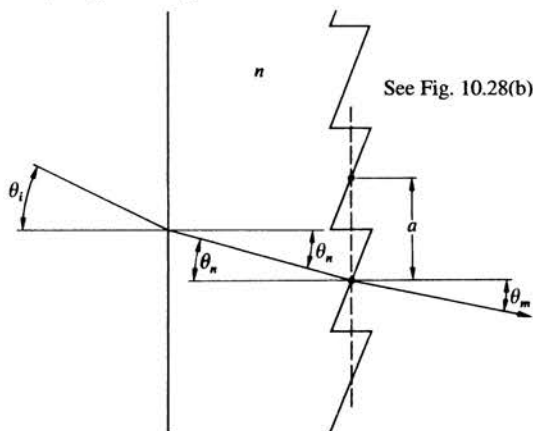
10.35 The largest value of m in Eq. (10.32) occurs when the sine function is equal to one, making the left side of the equation as large as possible, then $m = a/\lambda = (1/10 \times 10^5)/(3.0 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s} \div 4.0 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}) = 1.3$, and only the first-order spectrum is visible.

10.37 $\sin \theta_i = n \sin \theta_n$

Optical path length difference = $m\lambda$

$$a \sin \theta_m - na \sin \theta_n = m\lambda$$

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



10.38 $\mathcal{R} = mN = 10^6$, $N = 78 \times 10^3$

$$\therefore m = 10^6/78 \times 10^3$$

$$\Delta\lambda_{\text{fsr}} = \lambda/m = 500 \text{ nm}/(10^6/78 \times 10^3) = 39 \text{ nm}$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{F}m = \mathcal{F} \frac{2n_f d}{\lambda} = 10^6 \quad [9.76]$$

$$\Delta\lambda_{\text{fsr}} = \lambda^2/2n_f d = 0.0125 \text{ nm} \quad [9.78]$$

10.39 $\mathcal{R} = \lambda/\Delta\lambda = 5892.9/5.9 = 999$

$$N = \mathcal{R}/m = 333$$

10.41 $y = L\lambda/d$

$$d = 12 \times 10^{-6}/12 \times 10^{-2} = 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

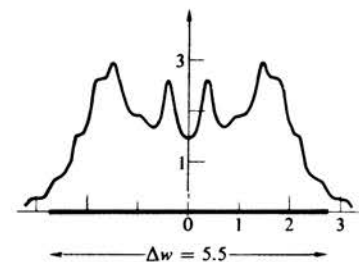
10.43 $A = 2\pi\rho^2 \int_0^\varphi \sin \varphi \, d\varphi = 2\pi\rho^2(1 - \cos \varphi)$
 $\cos \varphi = [\rho^2 + (\rho + r_0)^2 - r_l^2]/2\rho(\rho + r_0)$
 $r_l = r_0 + l\lambda/2$

Area of first l zones

$$A = 2\pi\rho^2 - \pi\rho(2\rho^2 + 2\rho r_0 - l\lambda r_0 - l^2\lambda^2/4)/(\rho + r_0)$$

$$A_l = A - A_{l-1} = \frac{\lambda\pi\rho}{\rho + r_0} \left[r_0 + \frac{(2l-1)\lambda}{4} \right]$$

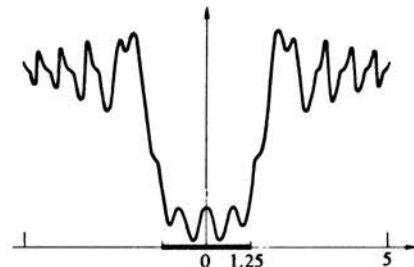
10.45



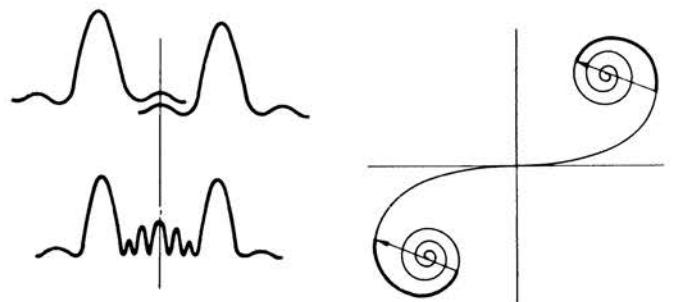
10.46 $I = \frac{I_0}{2} \{ [\frac{1}{2} - \mathcal{C}(v_1)]^2 + [\frac{1}{2} - \mathcal{S}(v_1)]^2 \}$
 $I = \frac{I_0}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\pi v_1} \right)^2 \left[\sin^2 \left(\frac{\pi v_1^2}{2} \right) + \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi v_1^2}{2} \right) \right]$
 $I = \frac{I_0}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\pi v_1} \right)^2$

10.47 Fringes in both the clear and shadow region [(see M. P. Givens and W. L. Goffe, *Am. J. Phys.* **34**, 248 (1966)].

10.48 $u = y[2/\lambda r_0]^{1/2}$, $\Delta u = \Delta y \times 10^3 = 2.5$



10.49



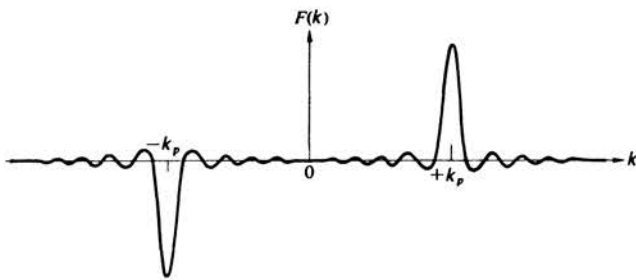
Chapter 11

$$11.1 \quad E_0 \sin k_p x = E_0(e^{ik_p x} - e^{-ik_p x})/2i$$

$$F(k) = \frac{E_0}{2i} \left[\int_{-L}^{+L} e^{i(k+k_p)x} dx - \int_{-L}^{+L} e^{i(k-k_p)x} dx \right]$$

$$F(k) = -\frac{iE_0 \sin(k+k_p)L}{(k+k_p)} + \frac{iE_0 \sin(k-k_p)L}{(k-k_p)}$$

$$F(k) = iE_0 L [\text{sinc}(k-k_p)L - \text{sinc}(k+k_p)L]$$

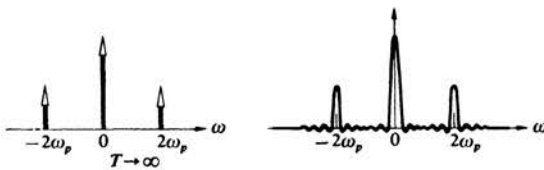


$$11.3 \quad \cos^2 \omega_p t = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\omega_p t = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{e^{2i\omega_p t} + e^{-2i\omega_p t}}{4}$$

$$F(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-T}^{+T} e^{i\omega t} dt + \frac{1}{4} \int_{-T}^{+T} e^{i(\omega+2\omega_p)t} dt + \frac{1}{4} \int_{-T}^{+T} e^{i(\omega-2\omega_p)t} dt$$

$$F(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega} \sin \omega T + \frac{1}{2(\omega+2\omega_p)} \sin(\omega+2\omega_p)T + \frac{1}{2(\omega-2\omega_p)} \sin(\omega-2\omega_p)T$$

$$F(\omega) = T \text{sinc } \omega T + \frac{T}{2} \text{sinc } (\omega+2\omega_p)T + \frac{T}{2} \text{sinc } (\omega-2\omega_p)T$$



$$11.6 \quad \mathcal{F}\{af(x) + bh(x)\} = aF(k) + bH(k)$$

$$11.8 \quad F(k) = L \text{sinc}^2 kL/2 \text{ at } k=0, F(0) = L, \text{ and } F(\pm 2\pi/L) = 0.$$

$$11.15 \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)h(X-x) dx$$

$$= - \int_{x'=-\infty}^{x'=+\infty} f(X-x')h(x') dx' = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(x')f(X-x') dx'$$

where $x' = X - x$, $dx = -dx'$.

$$f \otimes h = h \otimes f$$

or

$$\mathcal{F}\{f \otimes h\} = \mathcal{F}\{f\} \cdot \mathcal{F}\{h\} = \mathcal{F}\{h\} \cdot \mathcal{F}\{f\} = \mathcal{F}\{h \otimes f\}.$$

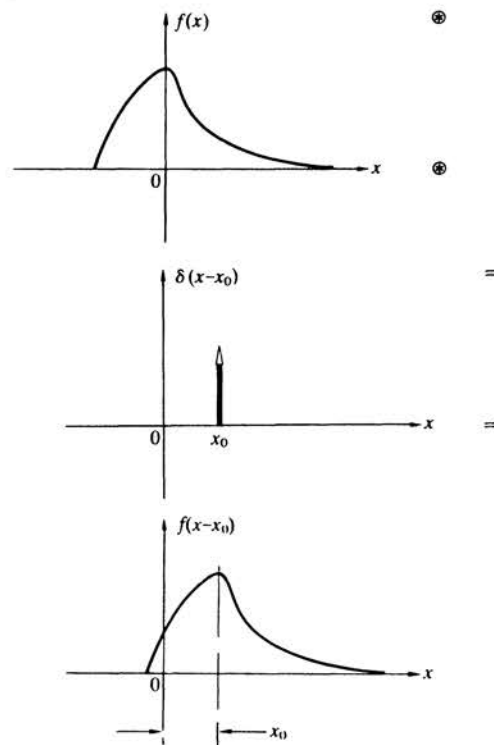
11.17 A point on the edge of $f(x, y)$, for example, at $(x = d, y = 0)$, is spread out into a square 2ℓ on a side centered on $X = d$. Thus it extends no farther than $X = d + \ell$, and so the convolution must be zero at $X = d + \ell$ and beyond.

$$11.19 \quad f(x-x_0) \otimes h(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x-x_0)h(X-x) dx,$$

and setting $x - x_0 = \alpha$, this becomes

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\alpha)h(X-\alpha-x_0) d\alpha = g(X-x_0)$$

11.21

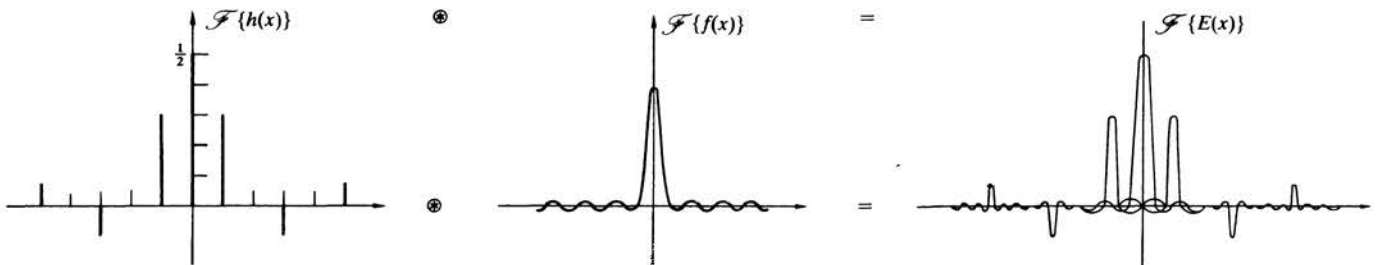


11.24 We see that $f(x)$ is the convolution of a rect-function with two δ -functions, and from the convolution theorem,

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(k) &= \mathcal{F}\{\text{rect}(x) \otimes [\delta(x-a) + \delta(x+a)]\} \\
 &= \mathcal{F}\{\text{rect}(x)\} \cdot \mathcal{F}\{[\delta(x-a) + \delta(x+a)]\} \\
 &= a \text{sinc } \frac{1}{2}ka \cdot (e^{ika} + e^{-ika}) \\
 &= a \text{sinc } (\frac{1}{2}ka) \cdot 2 \cos ka
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 11.25 \quad f(x) \otimes h(x) &= [\delta(x+3) + \delta(x-2) + \delta(x-5)] \otimes h(x) \\
 &= h(x+3) + h(x-2) + h(x-5)
 \end{aligned}$$

11.28



$$11.29 \quad \mathcal{A}(y, z) = \mathcal{A}(-y, -z)$$

$$E(Y, Z, t) \propto \iint \mathcal{A}(y, z) e^{i(k_y y + k_z z)} dy dz$$

Change Y to $-Y$, Z to $-Z$, y to $-y$, z to $-z$, then k_y goes to $-k_y$ and k_z to $-k_z$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(-Y, -Z) &\propto \iint \mathcal{A}(-y, -z) e^{i(k_y y + k_z z)} dy dz \\
 \therefore E(-Y, -Z) &= E(Y, Z)
 \end{aligned}$$

11.30 From Eq. (11.63),

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(Y, Z) &= \iint \mathcal{A}(y, z) e^{ik(Yy + Zz)/R} dy dz \\
 E'(Y, Z) &= \iint \mathcal{A}(\alpha y, \beta z) e^{ik(Yy + Zz)/R} dy dz
 \end{aligned}$$

now let $y' = \alpha y$ and $z' = \beta z$:

$$E'(Y, Z) = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} \iint \mathcal{A}(y', z') e^{ik[(Y/\alpha)y' + (Z/\beta)z']} dy' dz'$$

or

$$E'(Y, Z) = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} E(Y/\alpha, Z/\beta)$$

11.31

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{ff} &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^{+T} A \sin(\omega t + \epsilon) A \sin(\omega t - \omega\tau + \epsilon) dt \\
 &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A^2}{2T} \int_{-T}^{+T} [\frac{1}{2} \cos(\omega\tau) - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2\omega t - \omega\tau + 2\epsilon)] dt
 \end{aligned}$$

since $\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{ff} &= \frac{A^2}{2} \cos(\omega\tau) \\
 11.32 \quad E(k_z) &= \int_{-b/2}^{+b/2} \mathcal{A}_0 \cos(\pi z/b) e^{ik_z z} dz \\
 &= \mathcal{A}_0 \int \cos \frac{\pi z}{b} \cos k_z z dz + i \mathcal{A}_0 \int \cos \frac{\pi z}{b} \sin k_z z dz \\
 E(k_z) &= \mathcal{A}_0 \cos \frac{bk_z}{2} \left[\frac{1}{\left(\frac{\pi}{b} - k_z\right)} + \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\pi}{b} + k_z\right)} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Chapter 12

12.1 At low pressures, the intensity emitted from the lamp is low, the bandwidth is narrow, and the coherence length is large. The fringes will initially display a high contrast, although they'll be fairly faint. As the pressure builds, the coherence length will decrease, the contrast will drop off, and the fringes might even vanish entirely.

12.4 Each sine function in the signal produces a cosinusoidal autocorrelation function with its own wavelength and amplitude. All of these are in phase at the zero delay point corresponding to $\tau = 0$. Beyond that origin, the cosines soon fall out of phase, producing a jumble where destructive interference is more likely. (The same sort of thing happens when, say, a square pulse is synthesized out of sinusoids—everywhere beyond the pulse all the contributions cancel.) As the number of components increases and the signal becomes more complex—resembling random noise—the autocorrelation narrows, ultimately becoming a δ -spike at $\tau = 0$.

12.6 The irradiance at Σ_0 arising from a point source is

$$4I_0 \cos^2(\delta/2) = 2I_0(1 + \cos \delta)$$

For a differential source element of width dy at point S' , y from axis, the OPD to P at Y via the two slits is

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Lambda &= (\overline{S'S_1} + \overline{S_1P}) - (\overline{S'S_2} + \overline{S_2P}) \\
 &= (\overline{S'S_1} - \overline{S'S_2}) + (\overline{S_1P} - \overline{S_2P}) \\
 &= ay/l + aY/s \text{ from Section 9.3.}
 \end{aligned}$$

The contribution to the irradiance from dy is then

$$\begin{aligned}
 dI &\propto (1 + \cos k\Lambda) dy \\
 I &\propto \int_{-b/2}^{+b/2} (1 + \cos k\Lambda) dy \\
 I &\propto b + \frac{d}{ka} \left[\sin \left(\frac{aY}{s} + \frac{ab}{2l} \right) - \sin \left(\frac{aY}{s} - \frac{ab}{2l} \right) \right] \\
 I &\propto b + \frac{d}{ka} [\sin (kaY/s) \cos (kab/2l) \\
 &\quad + \cos (kaY/s) \sin (kab/2l) \\
 &\quad - \sin (kaY/s) \cos (kab/2l) \\
 &\quad + \cos (kaY/s) \sin (kab/2l)] \\
 I &\propto b + \frac{I_2}{ka} \sin (kab/2l) \cos (kaY/s)
 \end{aligned}$$

12.7

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{V} &= \frac{I_{\max} - I_{\min}}{I_{\max} + I_{\min}} \\
 I_{\max} &= I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} |\tilde{\gamma}_{12}| \\
 I_{\min} &= I_1 + I_2 - 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} |\tilde{\gamma}_{12}| \\
 \mathcal{V} &= \frac{4\sqrt{I_1 I_2} |\tilde{\gamma}_{12}|}{2(I_1 + I_2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

12.8 When

$$S''S_1O' - S'S_1O' = \lambda/2, 3\lambda/2, 5\lambda/2, \dots$$

the irradiance due to S' is given by

$$I' = 4I_0 \cos^2(\delta'/2) = 2I_0(1 + \cos \delta')$$

while the irradiance due to S'' is

$$\begin{aligned}
 I'' &= 4I_0 \cos^2(\delta''/2) = 4I_0 \cos^2(\delta' + \pi)/2 \\
 &= 2I_0(1 - \cos \delta')
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence $I' + I'' = 4I_0$.12.10 $\theta = \frac{1^\circ}{2} = 0.0087 \text{ rad}$

$$h = 0.32\bar{\lambda}_0/\theta \text{ using } \bar{\lambda}_0 = 550 \text{ nm}$$

$$h = 0.32(550 \text{ nm})/0.0087$$

$$h = 2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mm}$$

12.11 $I_1(t) = \Delta I_1(t) + \langle I_1 \rangle$

hence

$$\langle I_1(t + \tau) I_2(t) \rangle = \langle [\Delta I_1(t + \tau) + \langle I_1 \rangle] [\Delta I_2(t) + \langle I_2 \rangle] \rangle$$

since $\langle I_1 \rangle$ is independent of time.

$$\langle I_1(t + \tau) I_2(t) \rangle = \langle I_1 \rangle \langle I_2 \rangle + \langle \Delta I_1(t + \tau) \Delta I_2(t) \rangle$$

if we recall that $\langle \Delta I_1(t) \rangle = 0$. Eq. (12.34) follows by comparison with Eq. (12.32).12.13 From Eq. (12.22), $\mathcal{V} = 2\sqrt{(10I)I}/(10I + I) = 2\sqrt{10}/11 = 0.57$.12.15 Using the van Cittert-Zernike theorem, we can find $\tilde{\gamma}_{12}(0)$

from the diffraction pattern over the apertures, and that will yield the visibility on the observation plane: $\mathcal{V} = |\tilde{\gamma}_{12}(0)| = |\text{sinc } \beta|$. From Table 1, $\sin u/u = 0.85$ when $u = 0.97$, hence $\pi by/l\lambda = 0.97$, and if $y = \overline{P_1 P_2} = 0.50 \text{ mm}$, then $b = 0.97(l\lambda/\pi y) = 0.97(1.5 \text{ m})(500 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m})/\pi(0.50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}) = 0.46 \text{ mm}$.

12.18 From the van Cittert-Zernike theorem, the degree of coherence can be obtained from the Fourier transform of the source function, which itself is a series of δ -functions corresponding to a diffraction grating with spacing a , where $a \sin \theta_m = m\lambda$. The coherence function is therefore also a series of δ -functions. Hence the $\overline{P_1 P_2}$, the slit separation d , must correspond to the location of the first-order diffraction fringe of the source if $\mathcal{V}$ is to be maximum. $a\theta_1 \approx \lambda$, and so $d \approx l\theta_1 \approx \lambda l/a = (500 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m})(2.0 \text{ m})/(500 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}) = 2.0 \text{ mm}$.

Chapter 13

13.2 $P/A = \epsilon\sigma(T^4 - T_e^4) = (0.97)(5.6703 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4) \times (306^4 - 293^4) = I = 76.9 \text{ W/m}^2$. $P = 108 \text{ W}$.

13.3 $I_e = \sigma T^4$

$$(22.8 \text{ W cm}^2)(10^4 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}^2) = (5.7 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-4})T^4$$

$$T = \left[\frac{22.8 \times 10^4}{5.7 \times 10^{-8}} \right]^{1/4} = 1.414 \times 10^3 = 1414 \text{ K}$$

13.4 $T_2^4/T_1^4 = P_2/P_1 = 16 \times 10^{12}/16 \times 10^8 = 1.0 \times 10^4$ 13.12 $\lambda(\text{min}) = 300 \text{ nm}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h\nu &= hc/\lambda \\
 &= \frac{(6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s})(3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})}{300 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = 6.63 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} = 4.14 \text{ eV}$$

13.14 $Nh\nu = (1.4 \times 10^3 \text{ W/m}^2)(1 \text{ m}^2)(1 \text{ s})$

$$N = \frac{1.4 \times 10^3(700 \times 10^{-9})}{(6.63 \times 10^{-34})(3 \times 10^8)} = \frac{980 \times 10^{20}}{19.89}$$

$$N = 49.4 \times 10^{20}$$

13.15 Find the number of atoms present. $pV = nRT$; $n = 4.47 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol}$; so there are 2.69×10^{17} atoms and 2.67×10^{15} get excited; the emission rate is $2.67 \times 10^{15}/\tau = 1.92 \times 10^{23}$ photons per second.

13.18 $h\nu/k_B T = 0.774$ and $\frac{1}{e^{0.774} - 1} = 0.86$; at the elevated

temperature the ratio is substantial, and the two modalities are com-

parable.

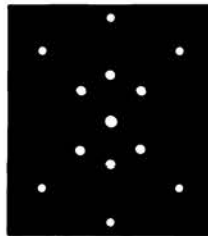
13.23 The transition rate must equal $P/h\nu = 3 \times 10^{15} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

13.27 $I = \frac{1}{2} v \epsilon E_0^2 = \frac{n}{2} \left(\frac{\epsilon_0}{\mu_0} \right)^{1/2} E_0^2$, where $\mu \approx \mu_0$

$$E_0^2 = 2(\mu_0/\epsilon_0)^{1/2} I/n \quad (\mu_0/\epsilon_0)^{1/2} = 376.730 \, \Omega$$

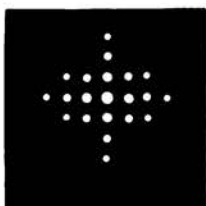
$$E_0 = 27.4 (I/n)^{1/2}$$

13.29



Diffraction pattern

13.30

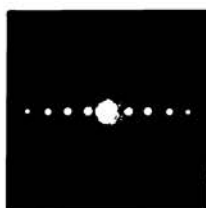


Diffraction pattern

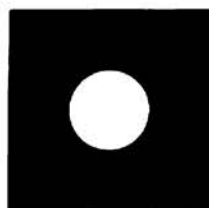


Filter

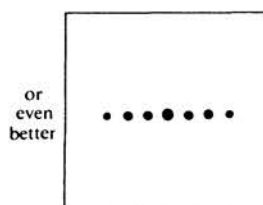
13.31



Diffraction pattern



Filter



or
even
better

Filter

13.33

13.34 From the geometry, $f_i \theta = f_i \Phi$; $k_O = k \sin \theta$ and $k_I = k \sin \Phi$.



Filters

hence $\sin \theta \approx \theta \approx k_O \lambda / 2\pi$ and $\sin \Phi \approx \Phi \approx k_I \lambda / 2\pi$, therefore $\theta/\Phi = k_O/k_I$ and $k_I = k_O(\Phi/\theta) = k_O(f_i/f_i)$. When $f_i > f_i$ the image will be larger than the object, the spatial periods in the image will also be larger, and the spatial frequencies in the image will be smaller than in the object.

13.35 $a = (1/50) \text{ cm}$: $a \sin \theta = m\lambda$, $\sin \theta \approx \theta$, hence $\theta = (5000 \text{ m}) \lambda$, and the distance between orders on the transform plane is $f\theta = 5000 \lambda f = 2.7 \text{ mm}$.

13.37 Each point on the diffraction pattern corresponds to a single spatial frequency, and if we consider the diffracted wave to be made up of plane waves, it also corresponds to a single-plane wave direction. Such waves, by themselves, carry no information about the periodicity of the object and produce a more or less uniform image. The periodicity of the source arises in the image when the component plane waves interfere.

13.39 The relative field amplitudes are 1.00, 0.60, and 0.60; hence $E \propto 1 + 0.60 \cos(+ky') + 0.60 \cos(-ky') = 1 + 1.2 \cos ky'$. This is a cosine oscillating about a line equal to 1.0. It varies from +2.2 to -0.2. The square of this will correspond to the irradiance, and it will be a series of tall peaks with a relative height of $(2.2)^2$, between each pair of which there will be a short peak proportional to $(0.2)^2$; notice the similarity with Fig. 11.32.

13.40 $a \sin \theta = \lambda$, here $f\theta = 50 \lambda f = 0.20 \text{ cm}$; hence $\lambda = 0.20/50(100) = 400 \text{ nm}$. The magnification is 1.0 when the focal lengths are equal; hence the spacing is again 50 wires/cm.

13.44 The inherent motion of the medium would cause the speckle pattern to vanish.

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Index

A

Abbe, Ernst, 215, 260, 609–610
 Abbe numbers, 269
 Abbe prism, 189
 Abbe's image theory, 609–611
 Aberration(s), 153, 253
 chromatic, 212, 253, 268–273
 axial, 268
 lateral, 268
 monochromatic, 253
 astigmatism, 253
 coma, 253, 258–261
 distortion, 253
 field curvature, 253
 spherical, 226, 253–258
 stellar, 6
 Absolute index of refraction (n), 66, 84
 Absorptance, 422
 Absorption, 67, 72, 423, 586
 bands, 72, 337
 coefficient (α), 128, 581
 dissipative, 67
 selective (preferential), 130, 134
 stimulated, 587–588
 Absorptivity (α), 583
 Accommodation, 204–205
 Achromates, 4, 212, 269
 Acoustical holography, 638
 Adaptive optics, 226–230
 Additive coloration, 135
 ADP (ammonium dihydrogen phosphate), 641
 Aether, 3, 5–7
 Afocal, 220
 Airy, Sir George Biddell, 6, 7, 209, 469
 Airy disk, 228, 469–471, 531
 Airy function, 420
 Alhazen, 1, 202, 216
 Alkali metals, 130
 Aluminum, 131, 175
 AM radiowaves, 63
 Ametropic, 206
 Amici objective, 215
 Ammonium dihydrogen phosphate (ADP), 641
 Ampère, André Marie, 41
 Ampère's Circuital Law, 41–43
 Amplification, 581, 605–606
 Amplitude, 15
 Amplitude coefficients, 114, 128, 351
 reflection (r), 114–116, 351
 transmission (t), 114, 116
 Amplitude modulation, 296, 617
 Amplitude spectrum, 531–532
 Amplitude splitting, 385, 400–414
 Analyzer, 332
 Anamorphic lenses, 209–210
 Anastigmats, 266
 Angstrom ($1 \text{ \AA} = 10^{-10} \text{ m}$), 15

Angular deviation, 187
 Angular dispersion, 480
 Angular field of view, 215
 Angular frequency, 16, 307
 Angular magnification (M_A or MP), 210, 214
 Angular momentum, 330
 Anharmonic waves, 302–308
 Anomalous dispersion, 72
 Anti-Stokes transition, 603–604
 Antinodes, 289
 Antireflection coatings, 428–429
 Aperture; see also Diffraction
 clear, 174
 numerical (NA), 195, 215
 relative, 174
 stop, 171
 Aperture function, 524, 539
 Apex angle (α), 187
 Aplanatic reflectors, 224
 Apochromatic objective, 215
 Apodization, 542–543, 559
 Apollo 11, 193
 Arago, Dominique François Jean, 5, 7, 349, 360, 494
 Area of coherence, 575
 Arecibo Observatory, 527
 Argand diagram, 22, 23
 Argon laser, 598–599
 Aristophanes, 1, 160
 Aristotle, 1, 3
 Armstrong, E. H., 619
 Array theorem, 543–544
 Aspherical surfaces, 150–153, 179–180
 Aspherics, 152–153
 Astigmatic difference, 262
 Astigmatism, 209–210, 220, 261–263
 Astronomical telescope, 219
 Atoms, 63–66
 Attenuation coefficient (α), 128
 Autocollimation, 480
 Autocorrelation, 546–550
 Automatic lens design, 253
 Aviogon lens, 219
 Axial chromatic aberration, 268
 Azimuthal angle (γ), 146–147

B

Babinet compensator, 356–357
 Babinet's Principle, 508
 Baboon's blue buttocks, 87
 Back focal length, 160, 168, 205, 246
 Bacon, Roger, 1–2, 205
 Bandwidth, 313–314, 358–359, 560
 minimum resolvable, 425
 Barkla, Charles Glover, 347
 Barrel distortion, 266
 Barrier penetration, 126
 Bartholinus, Erasmus, 339

Basov, Nikolai Gennadievich, 581
 Beam expander, 222
 Beamsplitter cube, 126, 127
 Beamsplitters, 126–127, 407
 Beats, 294–296
 Bending of lenses, 244
 Bennett, William Ralph, Jr., 596
 Bessel beam, 474–476
 Bessel functions, 467, 470, 566
 Beth, Richard A., 331
 Biaxial crystals, 335, 342
 Binocular night glasses, 173
 Binoculars, 221–222
 Biot, Jean Baptiste, 360, 494
 Biotar lens, 266
 Biprism (Fresnel's double prism), 398–399
 Bird, George R., 333
 Birefringence, 336–337
 circular, 361
 stress, 365–366
 Birefringent crystals, 342
 Blackbody radiation, 51, 581, 584
 Blazed gratings, 478
 Blind spot, 204
 Bluejay's feathers, 87
 Blur spot, 149
 Bohr, Niels Henrik David, 7, 8
 Boltzmann, Ludwig, 583
 Boltzmann's Constant (k_B), 585
 Born, Max, 138
 Bose-Einstein:
 condensate, 301
 distribution, 52
 statistics, 53, 55
 Bosons, 53
 Boundary conditions, 112, 288
 Boundary diffraction wave, 512–513
 Boundary wave, 126
 Bradley, James, 6
 Bragg's Law, 485, 636
 Bremsstrahlung, 79
 Brewster, David, 335, 348, 365
 Brewster windows, 597
 Brewster's angle, 348, 597
 Brewster's Law, 348, 351
 Brillouin scattering, 296, 606, 640
 Broglie, Louis Victor, Prince de, 7
 Bunsen, Robert Wilhelm, 8
 Burning glass, 1, 152, 160

C

C-W laser, 596–597
 Cadmium red line, 314
 Calcite, 3, 5, 337–342, 353
 Calcium fluoride lenses, 215
 Camera, 171, 215–219
 lenses, 218–219
 pinhole, 216, 266

- single lens reflex, 216–217
 - Camera obscura, 2, 215
 - Canada balsam, 343
 - Capillary optics, 200–201
 - Carbon dioxide laser, 316, 598–599
 - Carbon disulfide, 369
 - Cardinal points, 244
 - Carotene, 134
 - Carrier wave, 296
 - Cartesian oval, 154
 - Cataract, 206
 - Catoptrics, 1, 179
 - Cauchy, Augustin Louis, 85
 - Cauchy's equation, 85
 - Cavities, optical, 252
 - Centered optical system, 156
 - Central-spot scanning, 425
 - Cesium clock, 75
 - Cesium gas, 300
 - Chandra X-Ray Observatory, 79
 - Characteristic radiation, 79
 - Chelate lasers, 600
 - Chief ray, 172
 - Chlorophyll, 134
 - Cholesteric crystals, 363
 - Christiansen, C., 85
 - Christiansen, W. N., 451
 - Chromatic aberration(s), 153, 212, 253, 268–273
 - axial, 268
 - lateral, 268
 - Chromatic resolving power (R), 424
 - Cinnabar, 362
 - Circle of least confusion, 255, 262
 - Circular birefringence, 361
 - Circular light, 327–328, 329
 - Circular polarizers, 357–358
 - Cittert, Pieter Hendrik van, 560
 - Cladding, 194
 - Clausius, Rudolf Julius Emanuel, 260
 - Clear aperture, 174
 - Cleavage form, 338
 - Coddington magnifier, 212
 - Coefficient of finesse (F), 420
 - Coherence, 560–574
 - area of, 575
 - complex degree of ($\tilde{\gamma}_{12}$), 570
 - functions, 566–573
 - length (Δl_c), 314–316, 393, 396
 - longitudinal, 560
 - partial, 560, 570
 - temporal, 560, 562, 571–573
 - theory, 560–574
 - time (Δt_c), 314, 358, 393, 561
 - Coherent fiber bundle, 195
 - Coherent waves, 283, 390–391
 - Cold mirror, 425–426
 - Collimated light, 161
 - Colors, 103, 131–135
 - Coma, 253, 258–261
 - Comatic circle, 259
 - Comb function, 528
 - Compensator plate, 407, 411
 - Compensators, 356–357
 - Babinet, 356–357
 - Soleil, 357
 - Complementary colors, 130, 360
 - Complex amplitude, 286
 - Complex index of refraction ($\tilde{n}$), 128
 - Complex representation, 21–23, 286
 - Compound lens, 156, 245, 246
 - Compound microscope, 214–215
 - Compound zero-order wave plate, 355
 - Compton, A. H., 125
 - Compton Effect, 57
 - Conductivity (σ), 128
 - Confocal resonator, 593
 - Conjugate points, 149
 - Connes, Pierre, 425
 - Constructive interference, 284, 388, 395
 - Continuously variable retarder, 371
 - Contrast (V), 551, 628
 - Contrast factor (C), 441
 - Convolution:
 - integral, 532–539
 - theorem, 536–538
 - Cooke (or Taylor) triplet, 219, 266, 273
 - Copper, 129, 131
 - Corner cube, 192–193
 - Cornu, Marie Alfred, 500
 - Cornu spiral, 287, 500–503
 - Corpuscular theory, 3–9
 - Correlation interferometry, 575–578
 - Correlogram, 549
 - COSTAR, 257
 - Cotton-Mouton Effect, 367–368
 - Cover glass slides, 196
 - Crab Nebula, 61–62
 - Critical angle, 116, 122–123, 189, 195
 - Cross-correlation, 438, 546–550
 - Cross talk, 194
 - Cryolite, 428
 - Cube corner reflector, 192–193
 - Cusa, Nicholas, 205
 - Cylinder lens, 209
 - Cylindrical waves, 31, 503
- D**
- D lines of sodium, 66
 - Da Vinci, Leonardo, 2
 - Dark-ground method, 620–623
 - De Broglie wavelength, 34
 - Degree of coherence ($|\gamma_{12}|$), 316, 566–573
 - Degree of polarization (V), 351, 375
 - Delta function, 524–529
 - Denisyuk, Yuri Nikolayevitch, 636
 - dense wavelength division multiplexing (DWDM), 197–198
 - Descartes, René, 2, 3, 141, 152, 202
 - Destructive interference, 284, 388
 - Deviation, angular, 187
 - Dextrorotatory, 360
 - Dichroic crystals, 334–335
 - Dichroism, 333
 - Dichromophore, 335
 - Dielectric constant (K_E), 41
 - Dielectric films, 9, 400–407, 425–426
 - double-beam interference, 400–407
 - multilayer systems, 425–426
 - Differential wave equation:
 - one-dimensional, 14
 - three-dimensional, 27–28, 45
 - Diffraction, 2–3, 4, 149, 443–518, 539–544
 - array theorem, 543–544
 - Babinet's Principle, 508
 - boundary waves, 512–513
 - cancer cells, 471
 - coherent oscillators, 449–452
 - comparison of Fraunhofer and Fresnel, 447–449
 - Fourier methods, 539–544
 - Fraunhofer, 447–449, 452–485, 539–540
 - condition, 452
 - double slit, 457–460, 541
 - many slits, 460–464, 541–542
 - gratings, 476–485, 607–608
 - line gratings, 481
 - two- and three-dimensional, 481–485
 - Kirchhoff's theory, 510–512
 - limited, 149, 224
 - nondiffracting beams, 474
 - circular apertures, 490–494
 - circular obstacles, 494–495
 - Fresnel, 447–449, 485–509
 - narrow obstacle, 507–508
 - rectangular aperture, 464–467, 497–500, 543–544
 - semi-infinite screen, 506–507
 - single slit, 452–457, 503–504, 540–541
 - zones, 486
 - of microwaves, 446
 - opaque obstructions, 446–447
 - Diode laser, 300
 - Dioptric power ($\mathcal{D}$), 205, 210–212
 - Dioptrics, 179
 - Dipole moment (p), 62–63, 68, 70
 - Dipole radiation, 62–63
 - Dirac, Paul Adrien Maurice, 7, 525
 - Dirac delta function, 524–529
 - Director (liquid crystals), 371
 - Dispersion, 66, 67, 129, 186–187
 - angular ($\mathcal{D}$), 480

- anomalous, 72, 300
- equation, 70, 129–130
- of glass, 70
- intermodal, 199
- normal, 71
- relation, 298
- rotatory, 363
- Dispersive:
 - indices, 269
 - power, 269
- Displacement current density ($\vec{J}_D$), 43
- Dissipative absorption, 67
- Distortion, 266
- Dollond, John, 4, 271
- Donders, Franciscus Cornelius, 209
- Doppler broadening, 545
- Doppler Effect, 66, 296, 545
- Double refraction, 339
- Drude, Paul Karl Ludwig, 129, 293
- Dupin, C., 105–106
- DWDM; see Dense wavelength division multiplexing
- E**
 - EDFAs; see Erbium-doped fiber amplifiers
 - Effective focal length, 169, 217–218, 244
 - Einstein, Albert, 7, 80, 231, 585, 588
 - Einstein coefficients, 586
 - Einstein Ring, 233
 - Electric dipole, 62–63
 - Electric field ($\vec{E}$), 37, 111–112, 136, 282
 - Electric permittivity (ϵ), 41
 - Electro-optic constant, 370
 - Electro-optics, 9
 - Electromagnetic-photon spectrum, 73–80
 - gamma rays, 79–80
 - infrared, 76
 - light, 76–78
 - microwaves, 74
 - radiofrequency, 73–74
 - ultraviolet, 78–79
 - X-rays, 79
 - Electromagnetic theory, 6, 36, 111–122
 - electric polarization ($\vec{P}$), 68
 - Maxwell's Equation, 43–44
 - momentum (p), 47–57
 - nonconducting media, 66
 - radiation, 57–66
 - Electromagnetic waves, 44–47, 111–122
 - Electromagnetically induced transparency, 301
 - Electromotive force, 37–39
 - Electron, 7
 - diffraction, 444
 - Electronic polarization, 68
 - Elliptical light, 330
 - Emission coefficient (ϵ_λ), 581
 - Emission from an atom, 8, 63–66
 - Emission theory, 8
 - Emissivity (ϵ), 583
 - Emmetropic eye, 206
 - Enantiomorphs, 360
 - Energy density (u), 47–48
 - Energy level, 64–65, 585, 586
 - Entoptic perception, 203
 - Entrance pupil, 171, 172
 - Entrance window, 215
 - Erbium-doped fiber amplifiers (EDFAs), 197
 - Erecting system, 221
 - Etalon, Fabry-Perot, 421, 422
 - Euclid, 1, 98, 179
 - Euler, Leonhard, 4, 110
 - Evanescent wave, 124–125
 - Ewald-Oseen Extinction Theorem, 95
 - Excited state, 64
 - Exit pupil, 172, 210
 - Exitance, spectral, 582
 - Extended objects, images of, 162, 176–177
 - External reflection, 96, 116
 - Extinction color, 336
 - Extraordinary rays, 339
 - Eye, 201–205
 - accommodation, 204–205
 - ciliary muscles, 204–205
 - aqueous humor, 202
 - choroid, 203
 - compound, 202
 - cornea, 202, 205, 207
 - crystalline lens, 202, 203, 205
 - far point, 205, 207
 - human, 202
 - iris, 134, 202
 - near point, 205, 210
 - powers, 206
 - pupil, 202
 - resolution, 472–473
 - retina, 203
 - blind spot, 204
 - cones, 203, 204
 - fovea centralis, 204
 - macula, 204
 - rods, 203–204
 - sclera, 203
 - vitreous humor, 203
 - Eye-lens, 212–213
 - Eye point, 212
 - Eye relief, 212
 - Eyeglasses, 2, 205–210
 - Eyepiece, 212–214
 - Erfle, 213, 221
 - Huygens, 212–213
 - Kellner, 213, 221
 - orthoscopic, 213
 - Ramsden, 213, 277
 - symmetric (Plössl), 213
 - Eyes, 201–205
- F**
 - f -number ($f/\#$), 174, 195, 215, 216–217, 470
 - Fabry, Charles, 421
 - Fabry-Perot etalon, 421, 422, 430, 591, 643
 - Fabry-Perot filter, 430
 - Fabry-Perot Interferometer, 421–425, 423–425, 425, 481
 - Fabry-Perot spectroscopy, 423–425
 - Far-field diffractions: see Fraunhofer diffraction
 - Far point, 206–208
 - Faraday, Michael, 5, 37, 366
 - Faraday Effect, 366–368
 - Faraday's Induction Law, 37
 - Farsightedness, 208
 - Fast axis, 353
 - "Faster than light" light; see Superluminal light
 - Fermat, Pierre de, 106
 - Fermat's Principle, 106–111, 136, 140, 154
 - Fermions, 53
 - Feynman, Richard Phillips, 110
 - Fiber optics, 9, 193–201
 - cladding, 194
 - coherent bundle, 195
 - communications technology, 197–201
 - cross talk, 194
 - graded index, 199
 - incoherent bundle, 195
 - intermodal dispersion, 198, 199
 - mosaics, 195–196
 - multimode, 198
 - numerical aperture (NA), 195
 - single-mode fibers, 199–200
 - spectral dispersion, 199
 - stepped index, 198
 - Field curvature, 264–266
 - Field flattener, 196, 265
 - Field-lens, 212, 213
 - Field stop, 171
 - Films; see Dielectric films
 - Filters, 426
 - Finesse, 423, 442, 481
 - Finite conjugates, 215
 - Finite imagery, 160–165
 - First-order theory, 154
 - Fizeau, Armand Hippolyte Louis, 7, 46, 573
 - Fizeau fringes, 405, 410
 - Floater, 203
 - Fluorescence, 603
 - Fluoride film, 403
 - Flux density, 50, 53, 285
 - Focal length (f):
 - back (b.f.l.), 168, 205, 243
 - effective, 169, 217–218, 244
 - first, 155
 - front (f.f.l.), 168, 243
 - image, 155

- of a lens, 159, 245
- of a mirror, 182–183
- object, 155
- second, 155
- of a zone plate, 496–497
- Focal plane, 159–162, 183
 - of a lens, 160
- Focal point, 155
- Focal ratio, 174
- Fontana, Francisco, 2
- Foucault, Jean Bernard Léon, 5, 141
- Fourier:
 - analysis, 9, 304
 - diffraction theory, 539
 - integrals, 308, 310–311
 - optics, 519–559, 607
 - series, 302–308
- Fourier, Jean Baptiste Joseph, Baron de, 303
- Fourier transform hologram, 634, 635
- Fourier transforms, 312, 316–320, 519–529, 607
 - of cylinder function, 523–524
 - discrete, 316–320
 - of Gaussian, 521
 - of Gaussian wave packet, 538–539
 - irradiance spectrum, 318
 - power spectrum, 318
 - two-dimensional, 522–524
 - via a lens, 524
- Fox, Talbot, 84
- Franken, Peter A., 641
- Fraunhofer, Joseph von, 8, 476
- Fraunhofer diffraction, 320, 447–449, 452–485, 539–540, 607
 - condition, 452
 - double slit, 457–460, 541
 - many slits, 460–464, 541–542
 - rectangular aperture, 464–467, 543–544
 - single slit, 452–457, 540–541
- Fraunhofer lines, 270
- Free spectral range, 425, 481
- Frequency (ν), 15–16
 - angular (ω), 16, 307
 - bandwidth, 313–314
 - beat, 294–296
 - mixing, 9, 643
 - natural (ω_0), 69
 - plasma (ω_p), 130
 - resonance (ω_0), 65, 69–70
 - spectrum, 303, 310
- Frequency stability, 315
 - CO₂ laser, 316
 - He-Ne laser, 316
- Fresnel, Augustin Jean, 4–5, 348, 361, 362, 444, 468, 494, 513
- Fresnel-Arago Laws, 391–392, 411
- Fresnel-Kirchhoff diffraction, 511
- Fresnel composite prism, 362
- Fresnel diffraction, 444, 485–509
- Fresnel double mirror, 398
- Fresnel double prism, 398–399
- Fresnel Equations, 5, 113–122, 351
 - derivation, 113–115
 - interpretation, 113
 - amplitude coefficients (r , t), 116
 - phase shifts, 118
 - reflectance (R), 119, 351
 - transmittance (T), 119
- Fresnel integrals, 497–500, 501
- Fresnel multiple prism, 362
- Fresnel rhomb, 356
- Fresnel zone plate, 495–497, 625
- Fresnel zones, 486
- Fresnel's double mirror, 398
- Fresnel's double prism, 398
- Fried parameter, 229
- Fringe(s):
 - equal inclination, 401–404, 415–416
 - equal thickness, 404–407
 - Fizeau, 405, 410
 - Haidinger, 403–404, 407, 410
 - localization, 410, 414–416
 - order, 389, 409–410
 - resolution, 424
- Front focal length (f.f.l.), 168, 243
- Front stop, 172
- Frustrated total internal reflection (FTIR), 126, 127, 194
- Fuchsin, 84
- G**
- Gabor, Dennis, 623
- Galileo Galilei, 2, 214, 219, 222
- Galileo's telescope, 2, 219, 222
- Gallium, 131
- Gallium arsenide laser, 599
- Garbage bags, 92
- Gauge forces, 81
- Gauss, Karl Friedrich, 39, 40, 154
- Gauss's Law:
 - electric, 39–41
 - magnetic, 41
- Gaussian function, 12, 314, 521, 531–532, 542
- Gaussian laserbeams, 594–596
- Gaussian lens formula, 158
- Gaussian light, 575
- Gaussian Optics, 155
- Gaussian wave group, 538–539
- Gay-Lussac, Joseph Louis, 494
- Geometrical Optics, 36, 149, 243
- Geometrical wave, 513
- Germanium, 175
- Glan-Foucault polarizer, 343–344
- Glan-Thompson polarizer, 344
- Glass, 70, 72, 190, 270–272
- Golay cell, 76
- Gold:
 - bound electrons, 134
 - color, 129
 - reflectance, 131
- Graded-index fibers, 199
- Gradient index (GRIN) lens, 203, 273–276
 - axial-GRIN lens, 275–276
 - gradient constant, 275
 - radial-GRIN rod, 274
- Grating equations, 477
- Gravitational lensing, 231–233
- Gregory, James, 223, 481
- Grimaldi, Francesco Maria, 3, 188, 443
- GRIN lens; see Gradient index lens
- Grosseteste, Robert, 1
- Ground state, 64, 78
- Group index of refraction, 298
- Group velocity (v_g), 296–302
- Gyroscope, 296
- H**
- Haidinger, Wilhelm Karl, 403
- Haidinger fringes, 403–404, 407, 410
- Half-angular breadth, 514
- Half-linear width, 514
- Half-wave plate, 353–354
- Half-wave voltage, ($V_{\lambda/2}$), 369
- Hall, Chester Moor, 4, 271
- Hamilton, William Rowan, 110
- Hanbury-Brown, R., 575, 576
- Hanbury-Brown and Twiss experiment, 576
- Harmonic functions, 14–15
 - averaging of, 48–50
 - superposition of, 20–21
- Harmonic generation, 9, 641–643
- Harmonic waves, 14–17
- Harmonics, 307, 308
- Harrison, George R., 479
- Heisenberg uncertainty principle, 314
- Helium-neon (He-Ne) laser, 263, 316, 447, 467, 493–494, 562, 596–597
- Helmholtz, Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von, 222
- Helmholtz equation, 510
- Hemispherical resonator, 593
- Heraclitus, William Bird, 335
- Heraclitus, 335
- Hero of Alexandria, 1, 106
- Herriott, Donald Richard, 596
- Herschel, Sir John Frederick William, 360
- Herschel, William, 76, 223
- Hertz, Heinrich Rudolf, 6, 73, 292
- Holographic interferometry, 637–638
- Holography, 9, 621
 - acoustical, 638
 - computer-generated, 639
 - Fourier transform, 634, 635
 - in-line, 624

reflection, 631
 side-band Fresnel, 625
 transmission, 630, 632
 volume holograms, 636–637
 white light reflection, 636–637
 zone-plate interpretation, 623–625, 631, 633
 Hooke, Robert, 3, 406
 Hubble Space Telescope (HST), 180, 224, 225, 256
 Hughes, David, 73
 Hull, Gordon Ferrie, 57
 Huygens, Christian, 104–105, 255, 340–341
 Huygens's Principle, 104–105, 340, 444
 Huygens-Fresnel Principle, 105, 444–446, 456, 485, 512, 513
 Hyperopia, 208
 Hypersthene, 335

I

Iceland spar (calcite), 3, 339
 Image:

distance (s_i), 154
 erect, 163
 focal length, 155
 inverted, 163
 real, 152, 163
 space, 149
 virtual, 152, 163

Imagery, 160–165, 183–186

Impulse response, 530

Index matching, 641

Index of refraction (n):

absolute, 66, 84
 complex, 128
 glass, 270
 group, 298
 relative, 103
 table, 95

Indium tin oxide, 370–371

Induction law, 37–39

Infinite conjugates, 220

Infrared, 9, 76, 425–426

mirrors, 175

Inhomogeneous waves, 125

Intensity, 50

Interference, 4, 21, 283, 384

colors, 359–360
 conditions for, 390–392
 constructive, 88, 91, 284, 388
 destructive, 88, 91, 284, 388
 double beam, 400–407
 filter, 430, 431
 fringes, 389, 401–404, 414–416
 law, 570
 multiple-beam, 416–425
 term, 283, 387
 thin films, 3, 425–426

Interferogram, 412, 639

Interferometers, 393–414, 398

amplitude-splitting, 400–414

Mach-Zehnder, 411, 416

Michelson, 407–408

Pohl, 412–415

Sagnac, 412, 416, 435–436

Fabry-Perot, 421–425, 423–425, 425, 481

Jamin, 441

microwave, 411

radar, 436–438

radio, 451

Twyman-Green, 434

wavefront-splitting, 385, 393–400

Fresnel's double mirror, 398

Fresnel's double prism, 398–399

Lloyd's mirror, 399–400

Young's Experiment, 393–396

Intermodal dispersion, 198

Internal reflection, 96, 122–124

Inverse Square Law, 50–51, 140

Inversion, 177

Ion bombardment polishing, 9

Ionic polarization, 68

Irradiance (I), 50, 250

dipole radiation, 62–63

Irradiance modulator, 371

Isoplanatic region, 228

J

Jamin Interferometer, 441

Janssen, Zacharias, 2, 214, 219

Javan, Ali, 596

Jeans, James, 584

Jodrell Bank, 472

Jones, Robert Clark, 376

Jones matrices, 377–378

Jones vectors, 375, 376–377

K

KDP, 369, 641, 642

KD*P, 369

Keller, Joseph Bishop, 513

Kepler, Johannes, 2, 56, 152, 202, 216

Keplerian astronomical telescope, 219

Kerr, John, 368

Kerr cell, 368–369, 383

Kerr constants, 368–369

Kerr Effect, 368–370, 639

Kirchhoff, Gustav Robert, 8, 105, 445, 581

Kirchhoff's diffraction theory, 445, 510–512

Kirchhoff's integral theorem, 510

Kirchhoff's Radiation Law, 582

Klingensjerna, Samuel, 4

Kohlrausch, Rudolph, 45

Kottler, Friedrich, 513

Krypton, 77, 316

L

Labeyrie, A. E., 636

Lagrange, Joseph Louis, 110

Land, Edwin Herbert, 335

Laplace, Pierre Simon, Marquis de, 494

Laplacian operator, 28, 45

Laserlight, 581

Laser(s), 9, 589–601

cavities, 589, 591–594

chemical, 600–601

cooling, 65–66

coupled-cavity, 600

developments, 597–601

diode, 300

first (pulsed ruby), 589–591

fusion, 598

gas, 598–600

giant pulse, 594

helium-neon, 263, 316, 447, 467,

493–494, 562, 596–597

liquid, 600

modes, 521, 591–593

operation, 589

Q-spoiling, 593–594

Q-switching, 593–594

semiconductor, 599–600

solid state, 598

tunable, 600

Lateral chromatic aberration, 268

Lateral color, 268

Laue, Max von, 484

Law of Reflection, 1, 98, 141

Law of Refraction, 2, 100–101, 141

Le Craw, R. C., 367

Le Roux, 84

Lebedev, Pyotr Nikolaievich, 57

Left-circular light, 328

Leith, Emmett N., 625

Lens(es), 1, 2, 150–171

bending, 244

compound, 156

cylindrical, 209

equation, 158

field flattener, 196, 265

finite imagery, 160–165

first-order theory, 154

fluorite, 273

focal points and planes, 159–160

magnification, 163

optical center, 159

simple, 156

telephoto, 218, 267

Tessar, 218, 219, 266

thick, 243–246

thin, 156–171

thin-lens combinations, 165–169

toric, 209

Lensing, gravitational, 231–233

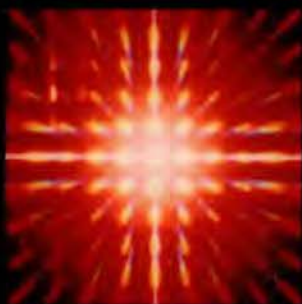
- Lensmaker's Formula, 158
 Levorotatory, 360
 Lewis, G. N., 7
 Light:
 speed of
 measured by Jupiter's moon, 4
 measured by rotating mirrors, 5
 measured by rotating toothed wheel, 5, 46
 in vacuum, 46
 superluminal, 299–301
 Light-emitting diodes, 199
 Light field, 293
 Light pipe, 193, 194
 Light propagation, 86
 Light rays, 105–106
 beam, 105
 pencil, 105
 Limit of resolution, 480
 Line-spread function, 533, 551
 Linear systems, 529–556
 Linewidth, natural, 314, 545
 Lippershey, Hans, 2, 219
 Lippmann, Gabriel, 636
 Liquid crystal display, 371
 Liquid crystal variable retarder, 371
 Liquid crystals, 363, 370–374
 Lister objective, 215
 Lithium niobate, 636, 643, 644
 Littrow mount, 481
 Lloyd's mirror, 398, 399
 Lorentz, Hendrik Antoon, 6, 67, 129
 Lorentz broadening, 545
 Lorentzian profile, 544–545
 Lunar Orbiter, 615
- M**
 Mach-Zehnder, 411, 416
 Mach-Zehnder interferometer, 411, 416
 Maey, Eugen, 513
 Maggi, Gian Antonio, 513
 Magnesium fluoride, 175, 428, 429
 Magnetic induction ($\vec{B}$), 37
 Magneto-optic effect, 367
 Magnification:
 angular (M_A), 210
 lateral or transverse (M_T), 163, 185, 245
 longitudinal (M_L), 165
 Magnifying glass, 1, 210–212
 Magnifying power (MP), 210, 214, 220–221
 Maiman, Theodore Harold, 581
 Malus, Étienne Louis, 5, 105–106, 333, 348
 Malus and Dupin, Theorem of, 105–106
 Malus's Law, 332–333, 367
 Maraldi, 494
 Maréchal, A., 615
 Marginal ray, 172, 215
 Mariner IV, 130
 Maser, 583
 Matrix methods:
 lens design, 248
 polarization, 372–373
 thin films, 425–426
 Matter waves, 8, 36
 Maupertuis, Pierre de, 110
 Maxwell, James Clerk, 5–6, 6, 43, 45, 46, 73
 Maxwell-Boltzmann statistics, 53, 586
 Maxwell's Equations, 5–6, 43–44, 128, 584
 Maxwell's Relation, 66
 Meniscus lens, 156
 Mercury, 316
 Meridional focus, 262
 Meridional plane, 263
 Meridional ray, 193, 246
 Metal(s):
 optical properties, 127–131
 reflection from, 129–130
 Metastable states, 589
 Mica, 355
 Michelson, 411, 416
 Michelson, Albert Abraham, 6–7, 298, 411, 562, 573
 Michelson-Morley Experiment, 6–7
 Michelson interferometer, 407–408
 Michelson stellar interferometer, 573–575
 Micro-OptoElectroMechanical Systems (MOEMS), 178, 200
 Micromirrors, 178
 Micron ($1\ \mu\text{m} = 10^{-6}\ \text{m}$), 15, 645
 Microscope, compound, 2, 214–215
 angular field, 215
 numerical aperture, 215
 resolving power, 215
 tube length, 214
 Microwave interferometer, 411
 Microwaves, 74–75, 126, 295, 331
 Mie, Gustav, 92
 Mie Scattering, 92
 Mirage, 107–108
 Mirror formula, 181–183
 Mirrors, 175–186
 aberrations, 264
 aspherical, 179–180
 coatings, 175
 cold, 425–426
 dichroic, 425
 elliptical, 180
 finite imagery, 183–186
 half silvered, 399–400
 history, 1
 hyperbolic, 180
 liquid, 223
 magnification, 185–186
 matrix analysis of, 251–253
 micromirrors, 178
 mirror formula, 181–183
 parabolic, 179–180, 242
 planar, 175–178
 sign convention, 184
 spherical, 181–186
 Missing order, 460
 Miyamoto, Kenro, 513
 Modes, waveguide, 193
 Modulation, 562
 Modulation frequency, 295
 Modulation transfer function (MTF), 552
 Modulators, optical, 365
 MOEMS; see Micro-OptoElectroMechanical Systems
 Momentum (p), 56–57
 Monochromatic, 17
 Monochromatic aberration, 253
 astigmatism, 253
 coma, 253, 258–261
 distortion, 253
 field curvature, 253
 spherical, 226, 253–258
 Mooney rhomb, 356
 Morley, Edward Williams, 6
 Mount Palomar, 175, 222, 226, 472
 Mount Wilson Observatory, 574
 Mueller, Hans, 378
 Mueller matrices, 377–378
 Multilayer films, 9, 425–426
 antireflection, 428–429
 periodic systems, 429–430
 Multiple-beam interference, 416–425
 Multiple-order retarder, 355
 Muscovite, 355
 Mutual coherence function, 566–573, 570
 Myopia, 206–208
- N**
 Nanometer ($1\ \text{nm} = 10^{-9}\ \text{m}$), 15, 77
 Natural frequency, 69
 Natural light, 330, 355
 Natural linewidth, 314
 Near-field diffraction; see Fresnel diffraction
 Nearsightedness, 206–208
 Negative lens, 156, 206–208
 Negative uniaxial crystal, 342, 343
 Nematic liquid crystals, 370–372
 Neodymium, 598
 Nernst, Walther, 293
 Neutrino, 8
 Newton, Sir Isaac, 3–5, 66, 163, 188, 271, 406, 431, 481
 Newtonian form of lens equation, 163, 244
 Newton's *Opticks*, 163
 Newton's rings, 406, 407, 416, 497
 Ng, Won K., 605
 Nichols, Ernest Fox, 57
 Nicol, William, 343
 Nicol prism, 343, 344

- Niépce, Joseph Nicéphore, 216
 Night glasses, 173
 Nitrobenzene, 368, 369
 Nodal points, 244
 Nodes, 289
 Nonlinear optics, 639
 Nonresonant scattering, 67
 Normal congruence, 105–106
 Numerical aperture (NA), 195, 215
- O**
 Object:
 distance (s_o), 153, 219–220
 compound lens, 156
 focal length, 155
 space, 149
 Objective, 214, 219
 Obliquity factor, 456, 485
 Ocular, see Eyepiece
 Oil immersion objective, 215, 256
 Omega laser, 598
 Optic axis, 334, 337
 Optical activity, 360
 Optical axis, 153
 Optical computer, coherent, 607, 611
 Optical cooling, 65–66
 Optical field, 50
 Optical flat, 404
 Optical glass, 72, 270, 271
 Optical-parametric oscillator, 643, 644
 Optical path difference, 283, 401, 407
 Optical path length, 105–108, 154
 Optical pattern recognition, 550
 Optical power (P), 50, 53
 Optical pulses, 601–602
 Optical pumping, 589
 Optical rectification, 640–641
 Optical sine theorem, 260
 Optical stereoisomers, 363
 Optical transfer function (OTF), 552–553
 Ordinary rays, 339
 Orientational polarization, 68
 Orthometer, 266
 Orthoscopic system, 268
 Oscillating dipole radiation, 62–63
 Oscillator, 449–452
 Oscillator strengths, 71
 OTF, see Optical transfer function
 Ozone, 78
- P**
 Palomar Observatory, 61, 175, 223, 472
 Pap tests, 471
 Parabolic mirror, 179–180, 450–451
 Parallel nematic cell, 370–371
 Parametric amplification, 643
 Paraxial ray, 154, 181
 Parrish, Maxfield, Jr., 333
- Parseval's formula, 544
 Partially polarized light, 330
 Pasteur, Louis, 363
 Pauli, Wolfgang, 7, 8
 Peak transmission, 423
 Pellicles, 400
 Penetration depth, 128
 Period:
 spatial (λ), 15, 307
 temporal (τ), 15
 Permeability (μ), 42
 relative (K_M), 42, 66
 Permittivity (ϵ), 41
 relative (K_E), 41, 66
 Perot, Alfred, 421
 Petzval, Josef Max, 219, 264
 Petzval condition, 265
 Petzval lens, 218
 Petzval surface, 264
 Phase, 15
 addition, 286–288
 conjugation, 230–232
 difference (δ), 137, 283, 387
 initial (ϵ), 17
 lags and leads, 92–94, 329
 modulation, 617
 rate of change with distance, 19
 rate of change with time, 18–19
 Phase contrast, 617–620, 625
 Phase grating, 482
 Phase modulator (liquid crystals), 371
 Phase plate, 619
 Phase shifts, 116–117
 Phase spectrum, 520
 Phase transfer function (PTF), 553
 Phase velocity (v), 17–20, 296
 Phased array radar, 98
 Phasors, 23–24, 286–288, 418, 502, 507–508
 Phosphorescence, 603
 Photochromic glass, 636
 Photoelasticity, 365–366
 Photoelectric Effect, 52
 Photon, 7, 36, 51–56, 603–605
 angular momentum (L), 330
 counting, 54–56
 flux, 50
 flux density, 50, 78
 harmonic generation, 641–643
 and law of reflection/refraction, 141
 mass, 36
 probability, 137–139
 spectrum, 73–80
 speed, 92
 spin, 331
 virtual, 37, 81
 Physical optics, 36, 149
 Pi electrons, 134
 Pile of plates polarizer, 349
- Pin-cushion distortion, 266
 Pinhole camera, 216
 Planck, Max Karl Ernst Ludwig, 7, 51, 584
 Planck's Constant, 7, 51, 52, 585
 Planck's radiation law, 584–586
 Plane of incidence, 117
 Plane of vibration, 325
 Plane waves, 24–27, 46–47
 propagation vector ($\vec{k}$), 24–27
 Plasma frequency (ω_p), 130
 Plato, I
 Pockels, Friedrich Carl Alwin, 369
 Pockels cell, 369
 Pockels effect, 368–370, 369
 Pohl, Robert Wichard, 495
 Pohl interferometer, 412–415
 Poincaré, Jules Henri, 7
 Point-spread function ($\mathcal{S}$), 531
 Poisson, Siméon Denis, 494
 Poisson distribution, 55
 Poisson's spot, 494
 Polar molecules, 68
 Polarization, 325, 391–392
 angle (θ_p), 115, 116, 348
 circular, 327–328
 compensators, 356–357
 degree of (V), 351
 electric, 68
 electrical ($\vec{P}$), 68, 640
 electronic, 68
 elliptical, 328–330
 half-wave plate, 353–354
 historical notes, 5
 ionic, 68
 linear, 46, 325
 orientational, 68
 photons, 330
 plane, 325
 quarter-wave plates, 355
 by reflection, 348–351
 retarders, 352–357
 rhombs, 352
 by scattering, 346–347
 unpolarized light, 330, 375
 wave plates, 352–355
 Polarized sky light, 347–351
 Polarizers, 331–332
 birefringent, 336–337
 circular, 357–358
 Glan-Air, 344
 Glan-Foucault, 343–344
 Glan-Thompson, 344
 linear, 332
 extinction axis, 333
 transmission axis, 332
 pile-of-plates, 349
 Rochon, 382
 wire-grid, 333–334

- Wollaston, 344–345, 382
- Polarizing cube, 350
- Polaroid, 335
- Polychromatic light, 358–360
- Polyvinyl alcohol, 335, 354, 357
- Population inversion, 589
- Porta, Giovanni Battista Della, 2, 216
- Porter, A. B., 613
- Portrait lens, Petzval's, 219
- Positive lens, 156
- Positive uniaxial crystal, 342, 343
- Potassium dideuterium phosphate (KD*P), 369
- Potassium dihydrogen phosphate (KDP), 369, 641
- Power spectrum, 318, 544
- Poynting, John Henry, 48
- Poynting vector, 47–48, 63, 119, 149
- Pressure, radiation ($\mathcal{P}$), 56
- Primary aberrations, 253
- Primary colors, 133
- Principal angle of incidence, 131
- Principal maxima, 461–464
- Principal planes, 244, 340
- Principal points, 244
- Principal ray, 259
- Principal section, 340
- Principle of Interference, 4
- Principle of Least Action, 110
- Principle of Least Time, 106
- Principle of Reversibility, 110, 451
- Principle of Superposition, 281, 385
- Prism(s), 186–193
- Abbe prism, 189
 - angular deviation, 187
 - constant deviation, 189
 - dispersing, 187–189; see also Reflecting prisms
 - Fresnel composite, 362
 - Nicol, 343, 344
 - Rochon, 382
 - Wollaston, 344–345, 382
 - minimum deviation, 188
 - Pellin-Broca, 189
- Probability amplitude (φ), 138–140
- Probability density, 138
- Profile, 11, 14
- Progressive wave, 15
- Prokhorov, Alexander Mikhailovich, 581
- Propagation number, 26, 294
- Propagation vector, 26
- Pseudothermal light, 577–578
- Ptolemy, Claudius, 1
- Pulses, 25, 65, 311–312, 601–602
- femtosecond, 601–602
- Pumping, 589
- Pupils, 171–175, 203
- Purkinje figures, 204
- Q**
- Q (quality factor), 593
- Q-switch, 369, 370
- QED (Quantum Electrodynamics), 36, 81, 139–141
- diffraction, 443–445
 - thin lens, 170–171
- Quantum Field Theory, 80–81
- Quantum fields, 36
- Quantum jump, 64
- Quantum mechanics, 7
- Quantum nature of light, 7, 36
- Quarter-wave plate, 355
- Quarter-wave stack, 429
- Quartz, 72, 343, 360, 361, 367, 485
- optical activity, 360
- Quasimonochromatic, 315, 560
- R**
- Radar interference, 284
- Radar interferometry, 436–438
- Radiant flux, 50
- Radiant flux density, 50
- Radiation, 57–66
- characteristic, 79
 - electric-dipole, 62–63
 - field, 59–60
 - linearly accelerating charge, 58–60
 - pressure ($\mathcal{P}$), 56
 - synchrotron, 60–62, 76
 - zone, 63
- Radio interferometer, 451
- Radio waves, 63, 72, 73–74
- Raman, Chandrasekhara Vankata, 603
- Raman Scattering, 604–605, 640
- Raman spectroscopy, 603
- Ray tracing, 246–253
- matrix methods, 248
- Rayleigh-Jeans formula, 584
- Rayleigh [John William Strutt], 347, 472, 478, 495, 584
- Rayleigh range, 474, 595
- Rayleigh Scattering, 86–95, 347, 604, 606, 640
- Rayleigh's criterion, 424, 472, 480
- Rays, 98–99, 105
- chief, 172
 - collimated, 161
 - converging, 149
 - direction in crystals, 341
 - diverging, 149
 - extraordinary, 339
 - marginal, 172, 215
 - meridional, 193, 246
 - ordinary, 339
 - principal, 259
 - skew, 246
- Rectification, optical, 640–641
- Reflectance (R), 120, 351, 422
- of metals, 131
- Reflecting prisms, 189–193
- achromatic, 190
 - Amici, 191
 - corner-cube, 192–193
 - Dove, 191
 - Leman-Springer, 192
 - Penta, 191, 217
 - Porro, 191, 193
 - rhomboid, 192
 - right-angle, 190
- Reflection, 96–97
- diffuse, 99
 - external, 96, 124–125
 - internal, 96, 125
 - specular, 99, 100, 478, 479
- Reflection hologram, 631
- Refracted wave, 72
- Refraction, 92, 100–101
- at aspherical surfaces, 149
 - Cartesian oval, equation, 247
 - matrix ($\mathcal{R}$), 248
 - at spherical surfaces, 153–155
- Refractive index (n), 66, 70, 72
- of air, 66
 - of birefringent crystals, table, 343
 - relative, 103
- Relative aperture, 174
- Relative index of refraction, 103
- Relative index of refraction (n_{ii}), 103
- Resolution, 424, 471–474
- Resolving power, 215, 472
- chromatic ($\mathcal{R}$), 424
- Resonance frequency, 65, 69–70
- Resonance profile, 545
- Resonant cavity, 253, 589, 591–594
- Resonant frequency, 69–70
- Retarders, 352–357
- Retarders, variable; see Compensators
- Reticle (or reticule), 213
- Retina, 203
- Reversion, 177
- Rhomb, 352
- Right-circular light, 328
- Ring laser, 296, 435
- Ritchey-Chrétien telescope, 224
- Rittenhouse, David, 476, 483
- Ritter, Johann Wilhelm, 78
- Rods, 203–204
- Römer, Ole Christensen, 4, 339
- Ronchi ruling, 551
- Röntgen, Wilhelm Conrad, 79
- Rotating Sagnac Interferometer, 435–436
- Rotatory dispersion, 363
- Rotatory power, 361
- Rubinowicz, Adalbert, 513

- S**
- Sagittal coma, 259
 - Sagittal focus, 262
 - Sagittal plane, 262, 264
 - Sagittal rays, 262
 - Sagnac interferometer, 412, 416, 435–436
 - Salt, 68, 342
 - SAR; see Synthetic aperture radar
 - Saturated color, 133
 - Scatter plate, 432
 - Scattered-light interference, 431–434
 - Scattering, 67, 86–95, 344–347
 - coherent, 605
 - elastic, 86
 - interference and, 88–90
 - Mie, 92
 - nonresonant, 67
 - and polarization, 346–347
 - Rayleigh, 347, 604, 640
 - Spontaneous Raman, 604–605
 - Stimulated Raman, 605–606, 640
 - Schawlow, Arthur Leonard, 581
 - Scheiner, Christoph, 202
 - Schlieren method, 621–623
 - Schmidt, Bernhard Voldemar, 224
 - Schmidt camera, 224, 266
 - Schrödinger, Erwin C., 7, 36, 81, 110
 - Schrödinger's Equation, 36
 - Schwartz, Laurent, 525
 - Scylla IV, 412
 - Secondary spectrum, 273
 - Seidel, Ludwig van, 253
 - Seidel aberrations, 253–268
 - Self-coherence function, 570
 - Self-focusing, 644
 - Sellmeier, 85
 - Seneca, 1
 - Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM), 437
 - Side-band waves, 630
 - Sidebands, 322
 - Sifting property, 525
 - Sign convention, 154, 163
 - Signal velocity (vS), 300
 - Silicon, 175
 - Silicon monoxide, 175
 - Sinc function, 49, 307, 452, 564, Table 1 (appendix) 653
 - Sine condition, 261
 - Sine theorem, optical, 260
 - Sine waves, 14
 - Skew rays, 246
 - Skin depth, 128
 - Sky, blue color of, 133–134, 344
 - Slow axis, 353
 - Smekal, Adolf, 603
 - Smith, Robert, 162
 - Smith, T., 248
 - Smoluchowski, M., 87
 - Snell, Willebrord, 2, 101
 - Snell's Law, 2, 101, 112, 187, 188, 402
 - Sodium light, 66
 - Solar constant, 645
 - Soleil compensator, 357
 - Sommerfeld, Arnold Johannes Wilhelm, 104, 446, 513
 - Sonnar lens, 266
 - Source strength ($\mathcal{A}$, $\mathcal{E}_0$), 29, 451
 - Space invariance, 530
 - Sparrow, C., 473
 - Sparrow's criterion, 473–474
 - Spatial coherence, 390–391, 561, 571–573
 - complex degree of, 572
 - Spatial filter, 215
 - matched, 639
 - Spatial filtering, 318, 543, 611–612
 - Spatial frequency, 307, 520, 540, 607
 - spectrum, 310
 - Spatial period (λ), 15, 307
 - Special Relativity, 7, 57, 72, 232
 - Speckle effect, 602–603
 - Spectacle lenses, 205
 - Spectral exitance, 582
 - Spectral flux density, 582
 - Spectral irradiance, 645
 - Spectral lines, 8, 314
 - Speed:
 - lens, 174
 - of light
 - measured by Jupiter's moon, 4
 - measured by rotating mirrors, 5
 - measured by rotating toothed wheel, 5, 46
 - in vacuum, 46
 - of profile, 11
 - Spherical aberration, 226
 - Spherical monochromatic aberration, 226, 253–258
 - Spherical waves, 28–31, 47, 490–493
 - Spontaneous emission, 586
 - Spontaneous Raman effect, 603
 - SRTM (Shuttle Radar Topography Mission), 437
 - Stained glass, 72, 135
 - Standard length, 77
 - Standard lens, 217–218
 - Standing waves, 288–293
 - in a microwave oven, 293
 - partial, 289–291
 - Stationarity, 530
 - Stationary wave, 289
 - Stealth fighter, 100
 - Stefan, Josef, 583
 - Stefan–Boltzmann Law, 583
 - Stellar aberration, 6
 - Stellar interferometry, 573–578
 - Stepped-index fiber, 198
 - Stigmatic system, 149
 - Stimulated absorption, 587–588
 - Stimulated emission, 586–589
 - Stokes, George Gabriel, 136, 373, 603
 - Stokes parameters, 373–376
 - Stokes transition, 603
 - Stokes treatment of reflection and refraction, 136–137
 - Stops, aperture and field, 171
 - Stroke, George W., 479
 - Subluminal light, 301–302
 - Subsidiary maximum, 462
 - Subtractive coloration, 135
 - Superluminal light, 299–301
 - Superposition, 20–21, 281, 284, 384
 - Superposition Principle, 20–21
 - Surface waves, 125
 - Synchrotron radiation, 60–62
 - Synthetic aperture radar (SAR), 436, 437
 - System matrix ($\mathcal{M}$), 249
- T**
- T-rays, 75
 - Tangential coma, 259
 - Tangential focus, 262
 - Tangential plane, 261, 264
 - Taylor, H. Dennis, 219, 259
 - Taylor (or Cooke) triplet, 219, 266, 273
 - Telephoto lens, 218
 - Telescope, 2, 3, 219–226
 - astronomical, 219
 - catadioptric systems, 224, 226
 - Baker, 226
 - Bouwers–Maksutov, 226
 - Schmidt, 224, 226
 - reflecting systems, 3, 222
 - Cassegrainian, 223
 - Gregorian, 223
 - Hubble Space, 180, 224, 225
 - Keck, 224
 - Newtonian, 3, 223
 - prime focus, 223
 - refracting systems, 3, 219–222
 - angular magnification, 220
 - astronomical, 220
 - erecting system, 221
 - terrestrial, 221
 - TEM mode, 592–593
 - Temporal coherence, 390–391, 560, 571–573, 601
 - complex degree of, 571
 - Terahertz waves, 75
 - Tessar lens, 218, 250, 251, 266
 - Thermal light, 575
 - Thermal radiation, 77, 581
 - Thermograph, 76
 - Thick lens, 243–246

- cardinal points, 244
 - combinations, 245
 - nodal points, 244
 - principal planes, 243
 - principal points, 243
 - unit planes, 245
 - Thin films; see Dielectric films
 - Thin lenses, 156–171
 - combinations, 165–169
 - equation, 157–159
 - Third-order theory, 154, 253
 - Time average, 49, 82, 387
 - Toepler, August (Töpler), 621
 - Toric lens, 209
 - Total internal reflection, 122–124, 193–194
 - Tourmaline, 334, 343
 - Townes, Charles Hard, 581
 - Transfer:
 - equation, 248
 - functions, 550–556
 - matrix ($\mathcal{T}$), 248
 - Transition probability, 71
 - Transmission axis, 332
 - Transmittance (T), 120, 422
 - unit (T_1), 147
 - Transverse waves, 10–11
 - electromagnetic, 46
 - historical note, 5
 - T-rays, 75
 - Tungsten lamp, 77
 - Twiss, R. Q., 575
 - Twisted nematic cell, 372, 373
 - Twyman-Green Interferometer, 434
 - Tyndall, John, 92
- U**
- Ulexite, 196
 - Ultraviolet, 74, 78–79, 130
 - mirrors, 175
 - Uniaxial crystal, 342, 343
 - Unit planes, 245
 - Upatnieks, Juris, 625
- V**
- V-numbers, 269
 - Van Cittert-Zernike Theorem, 566, 572
 - Vectograph, polaroid, 336
 - Verdet, Emile, 560
 - Verdet constant, 366–367
 - Vertex (V), 153
 - Vibration curve, 287, 489–490
 - Vignetting, 172
 - Virtual:
 - image, 152, 155
 - object, 155
 - photons, 37, 81
 - Visibility ($\mathcal{V}$), 562, 628
- Vision:
- astigmatism, 209–210
 - eyeglasses, 205–210
 - far point, 206–208
 - farsightedness, 208
 - near point, 205, 208
 - nearsightedness, 206–208
 - wavelength range of, 204
- Vitello, I
- Vitreous humour, 203
- Voigt effect, 367–368
- Voltage-controlled switch (liquid crystals), 372
- W**
- Waist diameter (Bessel beam), 474
 - Water, 68, 132, 367, 369
 - Wavefront aberrations, 254
 - Wavefront continuity, 144
 - Wavefront sensor, 229
 - Wavefront splitting, 385, 393–400
 - Wavefronts, 26
 - Waveguide, 148, 193
 - Wavelength (λ), 15
 - Wave(s):
 - at an interface, 111–113
 - circular, 19, 20
 - cylindrical, 31
 - electromagnetic, 36, 44–47
 - equation, 13–14, 27–28, 45
 - evanescent (surface or boundary), 124–125
 - function, 12
 - group, 313
 - harmonic, 14–17
 - inhomogeneous, 26, 125
 - linearly polarized, 325
 - longitudinal, 5, 10, 11
 - in a metal, 128–129
 - number (κ), 15–16, 307–308
 - one-dimensional, 10–14
 - packet, 311–314
 - plane polarized, 46, 325
 - plates, 352–355
 - profile, 12
 - propagation, 26
 - propagation vector, 26
 - spherical, 28–31
 - surfaces, 26
 - theory, 6
 - transverse, 5, 10, 11, 46
 - velocity, 12, 17, 45
 - Wavetrain, 65, 312–313
 - Wavicles, 8
 - Weber, Wilhelm, 45
 - Wheatstone, Charles, 5
 - White light, 77–78, 390
 - White substances, 132–133
- Wide-angle lens, 218
- Wien, Wilhelm Carl Werner Otto Fritz Franz, 584
- Wiener, Otto, 292
- Wiener-Khintchine Theorem, 546
- Wiener's experiment, 292
- Wien's Displacement Law, 584
- Window:
 - entrance, 215
 - exit, 215
- Wire-grid polarizer, 333–334
- Wolf, Emil, 513
- Wollaston, William Hyde, 8, 260
- Wollaston prism, 344–345
- Wood, R. W., 299
- Wood, Robert Williams, 478, 497
- Woodbury, Eric J., 605
- X**
- X-rays, 72, 79, 204
 - Bragg's Law, 484–485
 - collimation of, 201
 - frequency range, 79
 - glancing incidence of, 116
 - grazing incidence of, 200–201
 - transverse nature, 348
 - white radiation, 484–485
- Y**
- YAG (yttrium aluminum garnet), 598
- Yerkes Observatory, 175, 223
- YIG (yttrium iron garnet), 367
- Young, Thomas, 4, 141, 348, 393, 513
- Young's diffraction theory, 513
- Young's Experiment, 393–400, 513, 528, 541, 561, 566, 572
- Z**
- Zeeman Effect, 295
- Zeiss, Carl, 215, 609–610
- Zeiss Orthometer lens, 218, 266
- Zeiss Sonnar lens, 266
- Zernike, Fritz, 560, 617, 620
- Zeroth-order Bessel beam, 474–476
- Zinc sulfide, 428
- Zirconium dioxide, 428–429
- Zone construction, 486
- Zone plate, 495–497, 625, 631, 633



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