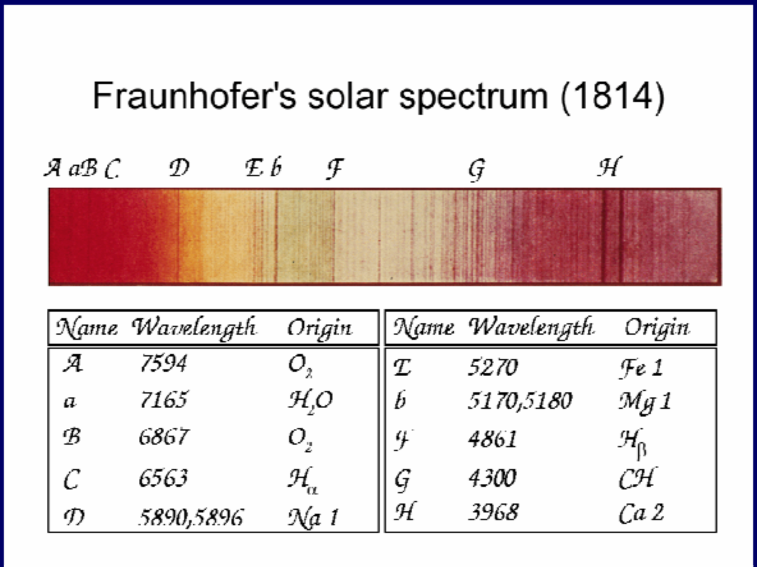
Exam III on Monday Nov. 18!

- What will exam cover?
  - Lect. 16 – first ½ of Lect. 22 (Reflection – Resolving power)
- How do you study?
  - Start studying now! (cramming DOES NOT work)
  - Emphasize understanding concepts & problem solving,
  - Understand formula sheet & know what each symbol means
- Lecture next Wednesday, Nov. 13
  - I will be out of town, Alfredo Sanchez will teach
- Review, Sunday, Nov. 17, 2 PM, 141 Loomis
  - I will go over a past midterm

Physics 102: Lecture 21

Thin Films & Diffraction Gratings



Name	Wavelength	Origin
A	7594	O_2
a	7165	H_2O
B	6867	O_2
C	6563	H_α
D	5890,5896	Na 1
E	5270	Fe 1
b	5170,5180	Mg 1
F	4861	H_β
G	4300	CH
H	3968	Ca 2

Recall

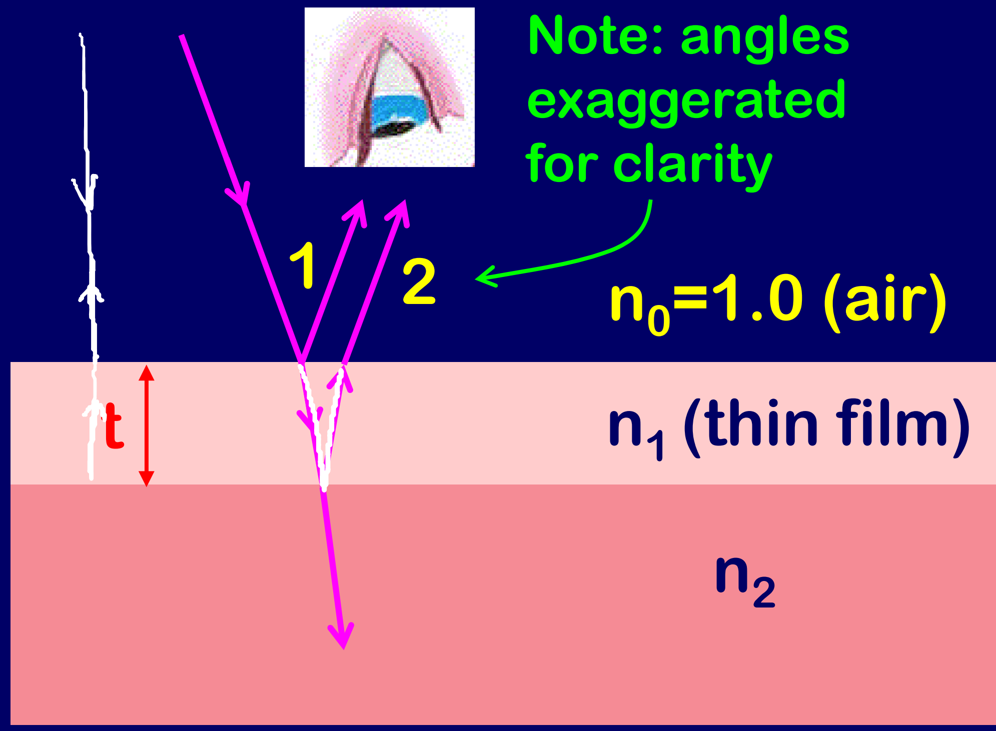
same for λ

- Interference (at least 2 coherent waves)
  - Constructive (full wavelength difference)
  - Destructive (half wavelength difference)
- Light (1 source, but different paths)
  - Young's double slit — Last lecture
  - Thin films
  - Multiple slit
  - X-ray diffraction from crystal
  - Diffraction/single slit

Today's lecture (Thin films; Multiple slit; X-ray diffraction from crystal; Diffraction/single slit)

Thin Film Interference

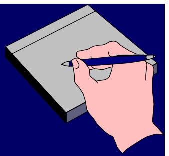
Light is incident normal to a thin film



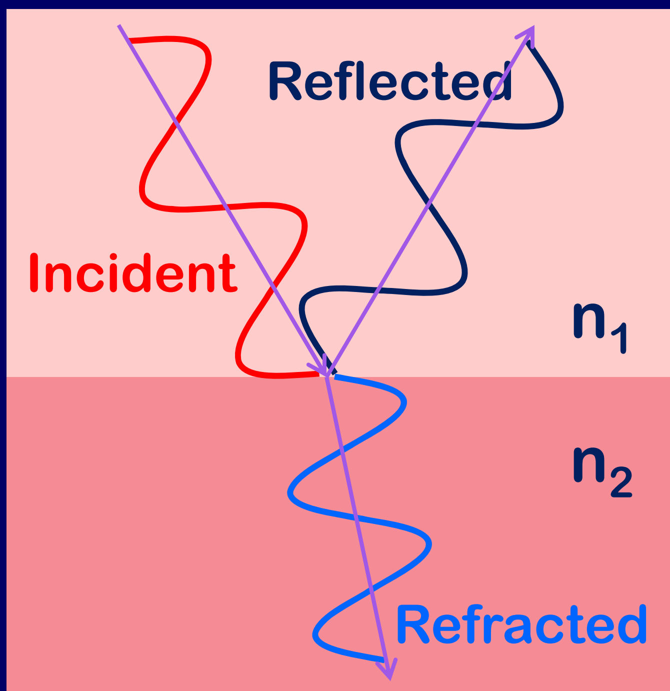
Get two waves by reflection off two different interfaces: interference!

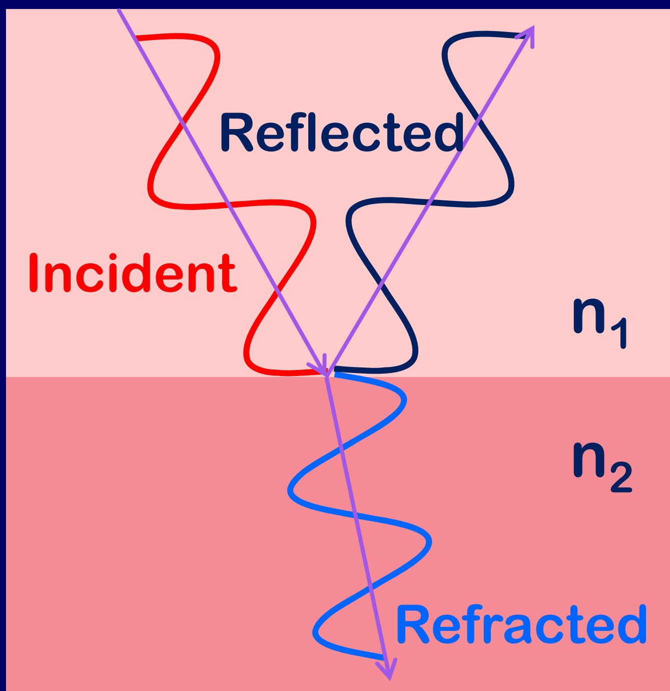
Ray 2 travels approximately 2t further than ray 1.

Reflection & Phase Shifts



Upon reflection from a boundary between two transparent materials, the phase of the reflected light may change.



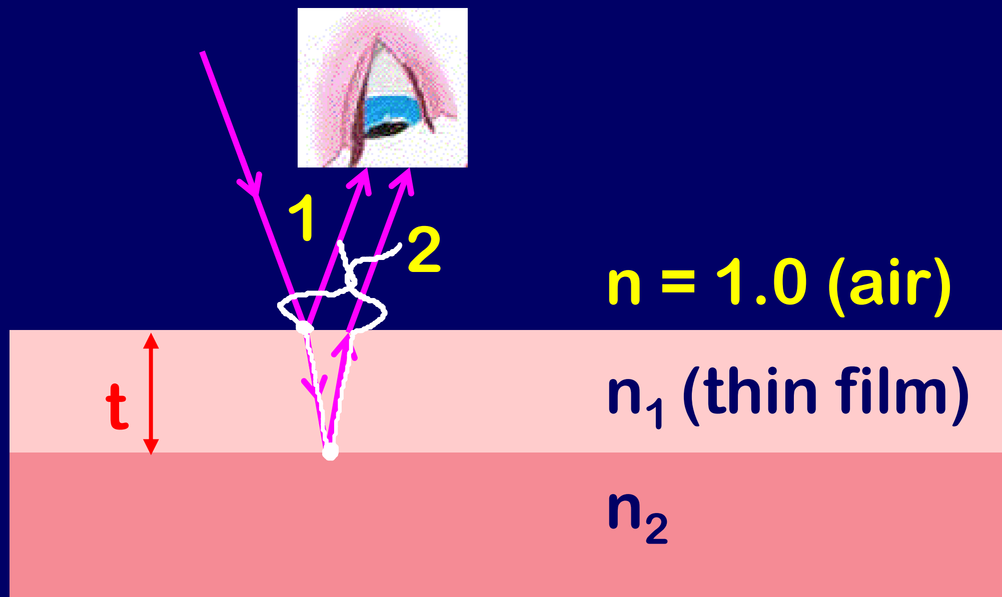


- If $n_1 > n_2$ – no phase change upon reflection

- If $n_1 < n_2$ – 180° phase change upon reflection
- This is like the wave went an extra $\lambda/2$; $\delta=1/2$

Thin Film Summary

Determine δ, number of extra wavelengths for each ray.



This is important!

Reflection | Distance

Ray 1: $\delta_1 = 0 \text{ or } ½ + 0$

Ray 2: $\delta_2 = 0 \text{ or } ½ + 2t/\lambda_{film}$

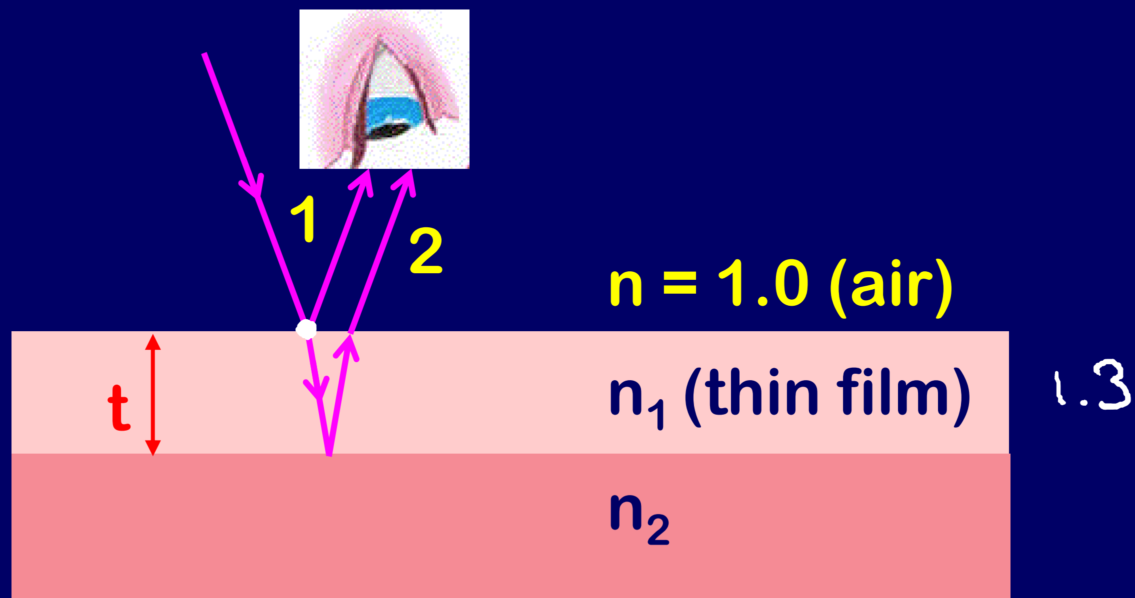
Note: this is wavelength in film! ($\lambda_{film} = \lambda_o/n_1$)

If $|\delta_2 - \delta_1| = 0, 1, 2, 3 \ldots$ (m) constructive

If $|\delta_2 - \delta_1| = ½, 1½, 2½ \ldots$ (m + ½) destructive

ACT: Thin Film Practice

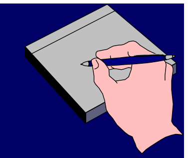
Blue light (λ_0 = 500 nm) incident on a glass (n_1 = 1.5) cover slip (t = 167 nm) floating on top of water (n_2 = 1.3).



What is δ_1, the total phase shift for ray 1

A) $\delta_1 = 0$　　**B) $\delta_1 = ½$**　　**C) $\delta_1 = 1$**

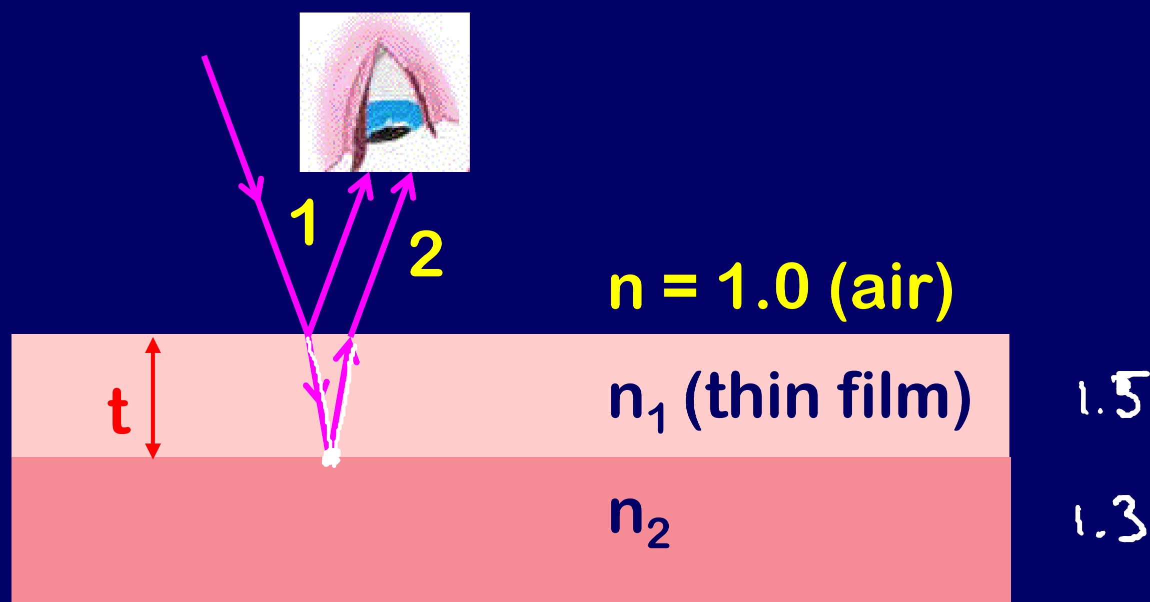
Example



Thin Film Practice

Checkpoint 1.2

Blue light (λ_0 = 500 nm) incident on a glass (n_1 = 1.5) cover slip (t = 167 nm) floating on top of water (n_2 = 1.3).



Is the interference constructive or destructive or neither?

$\delta_1 = ½$

$\delta_2 = 0 + 2t / \lambda_{glass} = 2t\, n_{glass} / \lambda_0 = (2)(167)(1.5)/500 = 1$

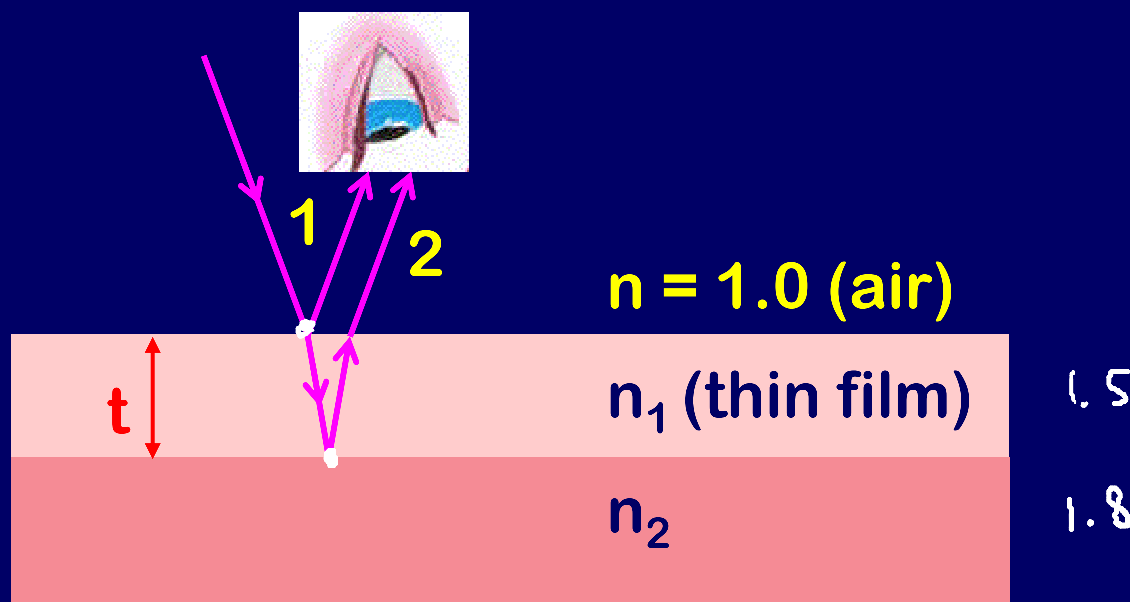
Phase shift = $|\delta_2 - \delta_1|$ = ½ wavelength

Example

ACT: Thin Film Practice II

Checkpoint 1.1

Blue light (λ_0 = 500 nm) incident on a glass (n_1 = 1.5) cover slip (t = 167 nm) floating on top of **plastic** (n_2 = 1.8).



Is the interference : A) constructive B) destructive C) neither?

$\delta_1 = ½$

$\delta_2 = ½ + 2t / \lambda_{glass} = ½ + 2t\, n_{glass} / \lambda_0 =$ (2)(167)(1.5)/500) = 3/2

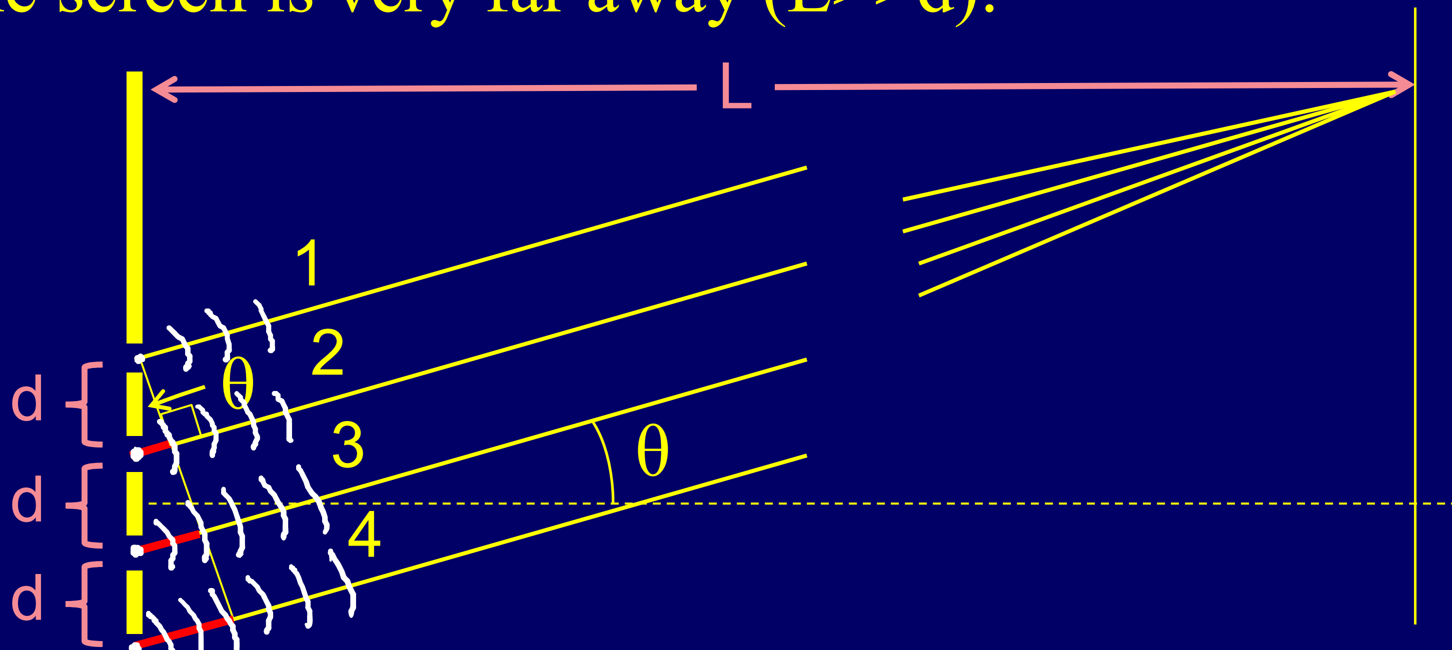
Phase shift = $|\delta_2 - \delta_1|$ = 1 wavelength

Thin film application: Anti-reflection coatings

Diffraction Gratings: multiple slits

(N slits with spacing d)

Assume screen is very far away (L>>d):



Path length difference 1-2 = d sinθ $= \lambda$

Path length difference 1-3 = 2d sinθ $= 2\lambda$

Path length difference 1-4 = 3d sinθ $= 3\lambda$

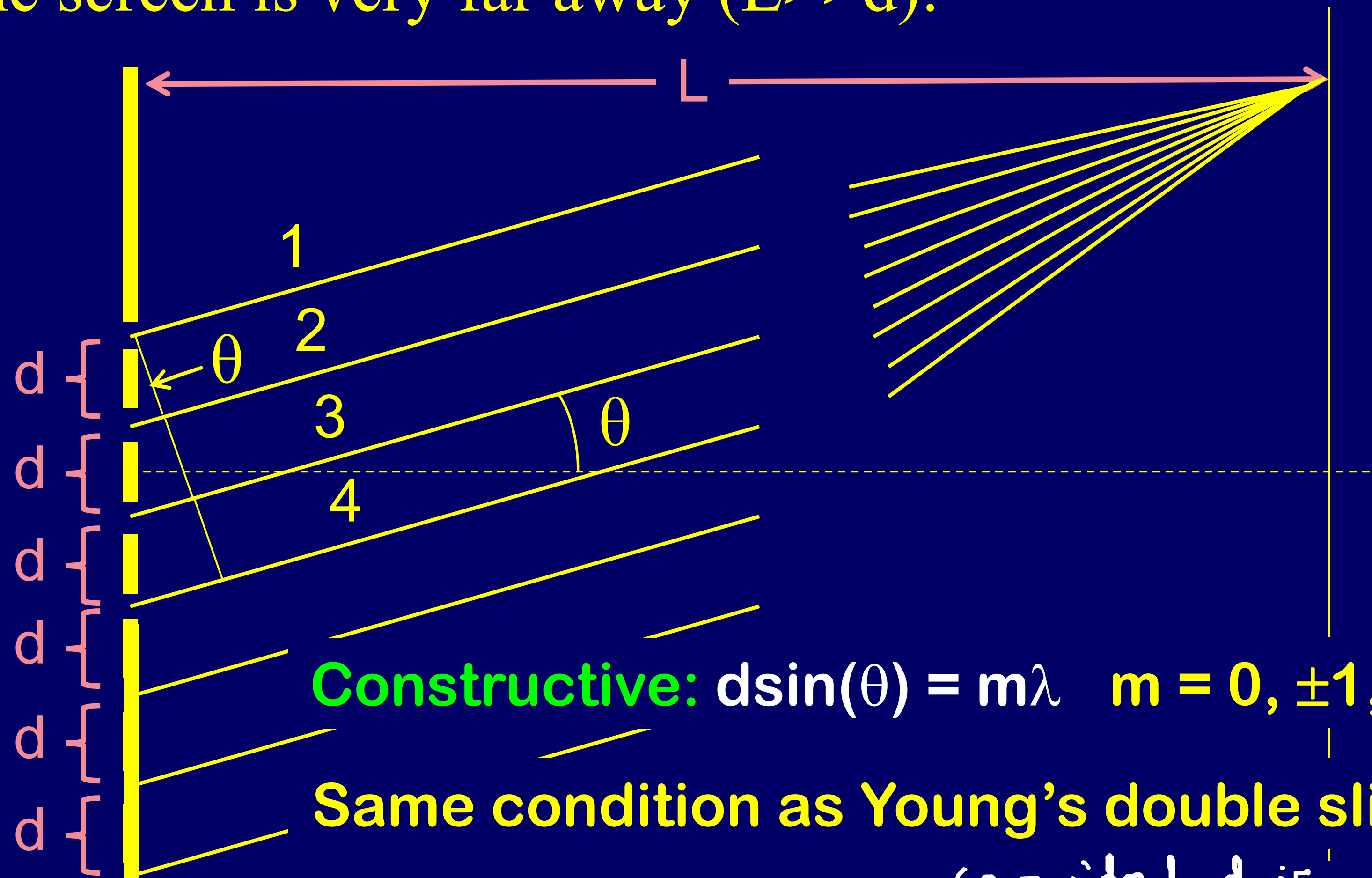
Constructive interference for all paths when

$d\sin(\theta) = m\lambda$ $\quad m = 0, \pm1, \pm2$

Multiple Slits:

(Diffraction Grating – N slits with spacing d)

Assume screen is very far away (L>>d):

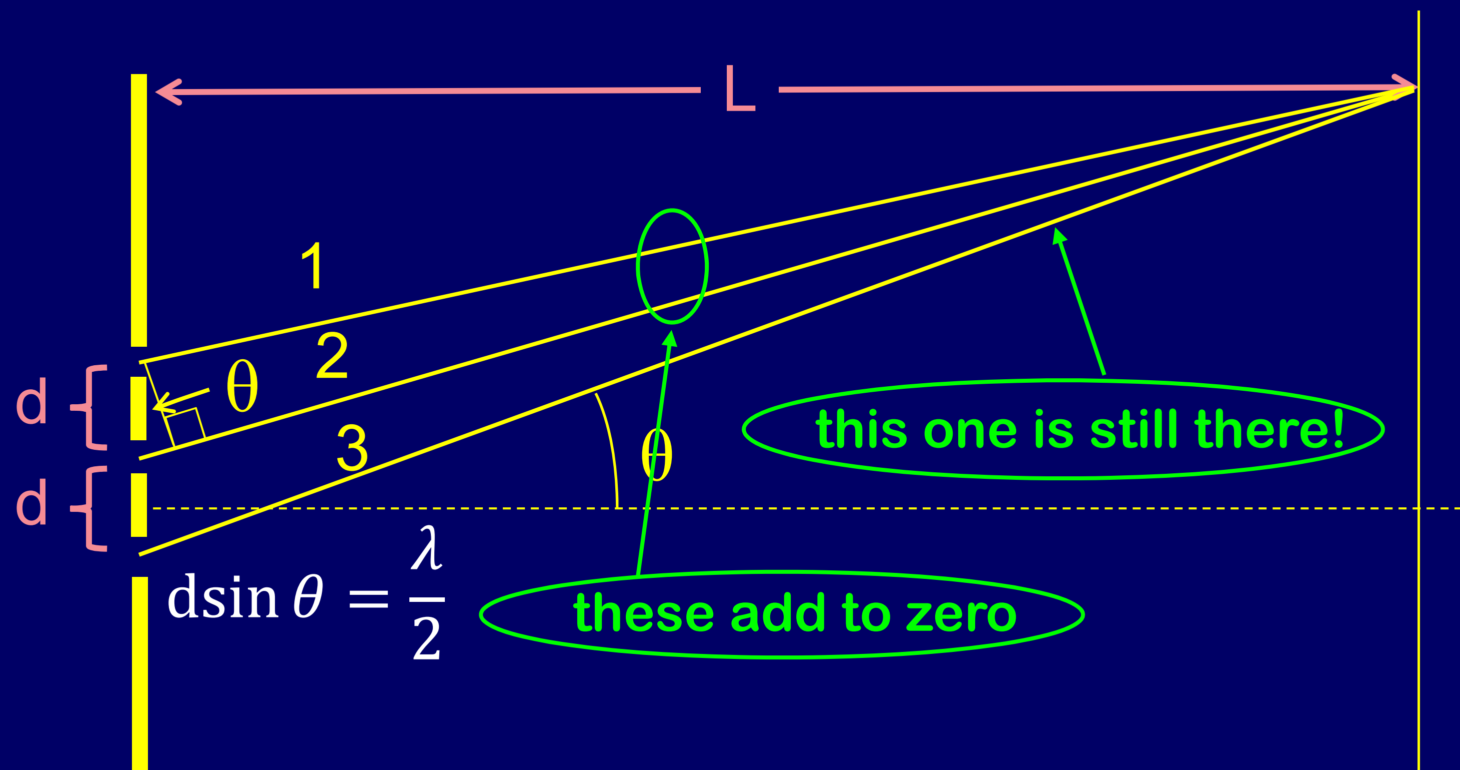


Constructive: $d\sin(\theta) = m\lambda$ **$m = 0, \pm1, \pm2$**

Same condition as Young's double slit!

Holds for arbitrary N (provided d is the same for all slits)

ACT/Checkpoint 2



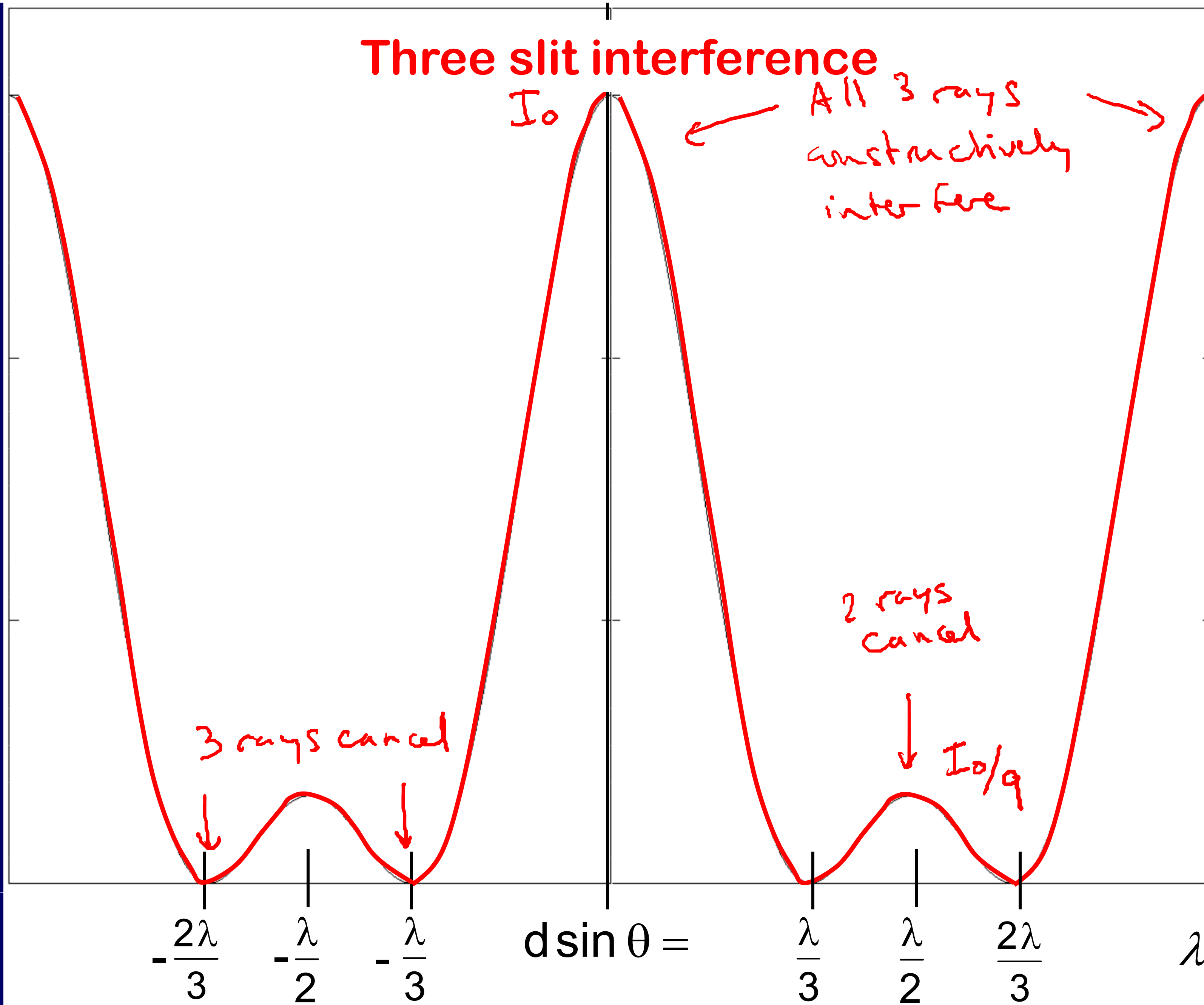
When rays 1 and 2 are interfering destructively, is the intensity from the <u>three</u> rays a minimum?

A) Yes 46%

B) No 54%

Rays 1 and 2 completely cancel, but ray 3 is still there.

Three slit interference



Multiple Slit Interference

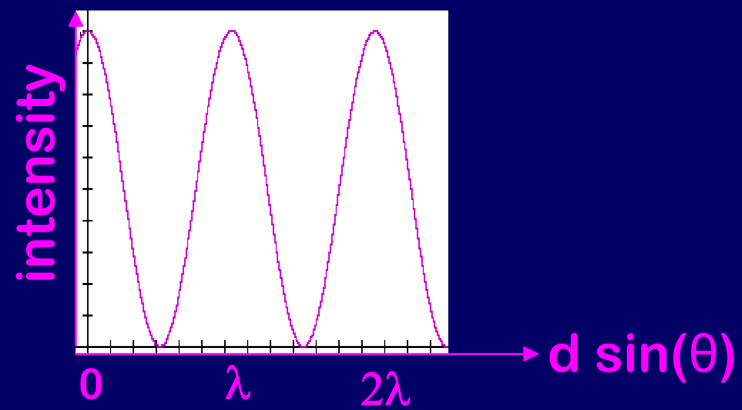
(Diffraction Grating)

For many slits, maxima are still at $\sin\theta = m\frac{\lambda}{d}$

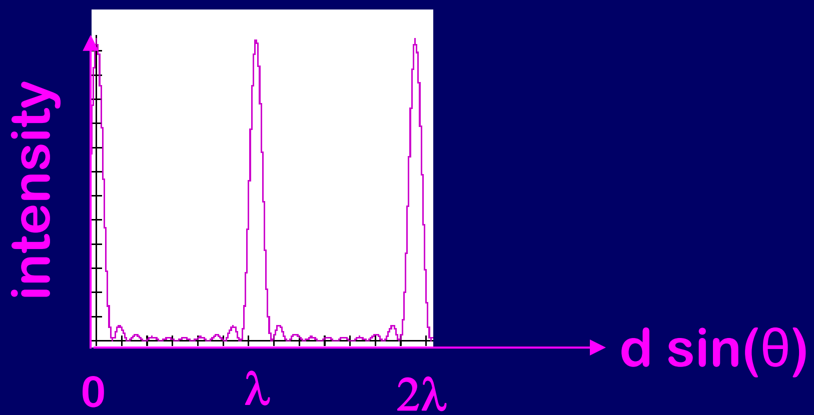
Peak location depends on wavelength!

Region between maxima gets suppressed more and more as no. of slits increases – bright fringes become narrower and brighter.

2 slits (N=2)

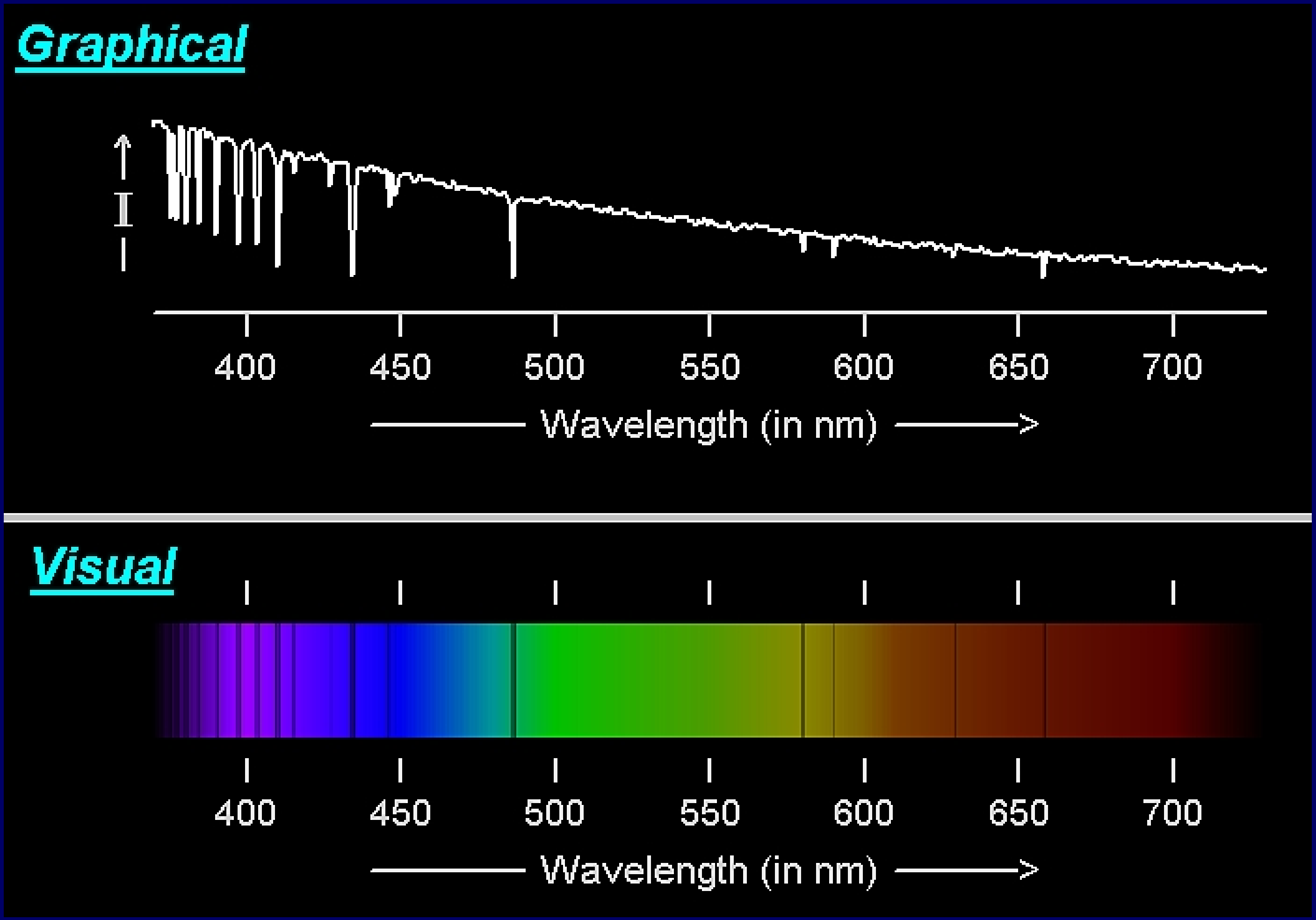


10 slits (N=10)

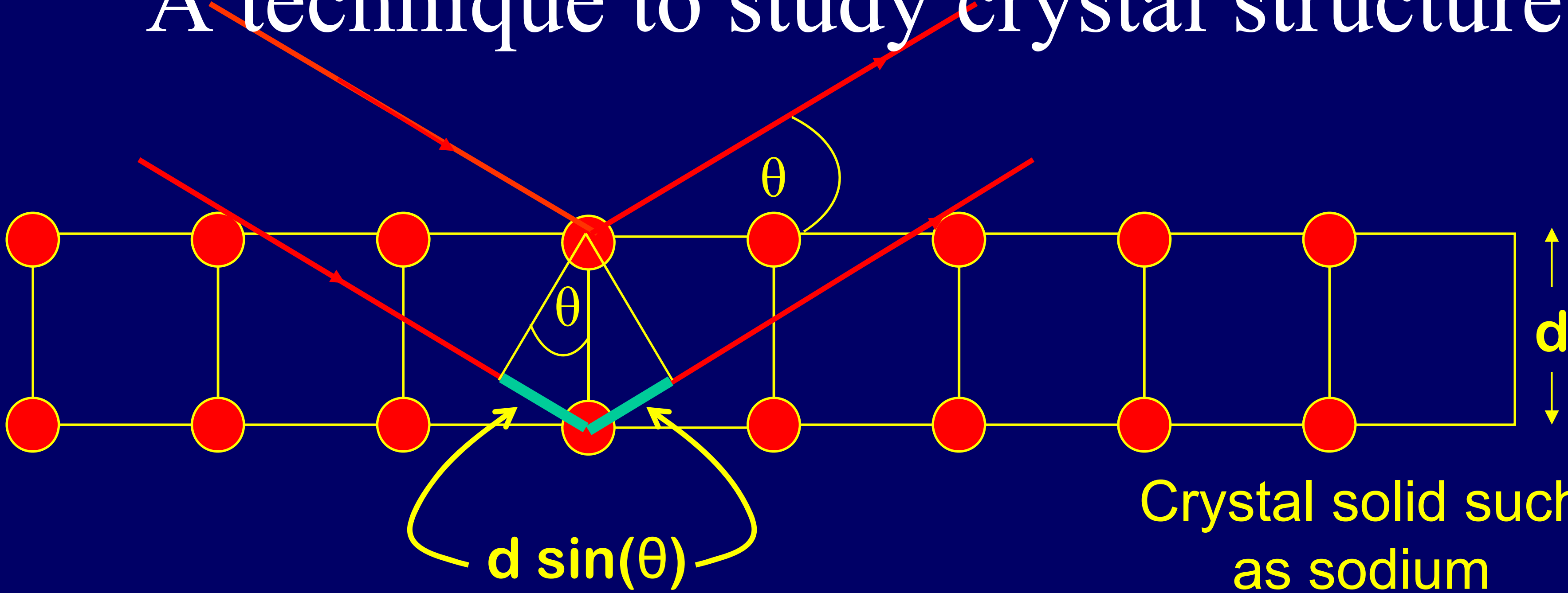


Diffraction grating:
spreads out different wavelengths, determine spectrum

Solar spectrum!



X-Ray Diffraction:
A technique to study crystal structure



Crystal solid such as sodium

Constructive interference: 2d sin(θ) = mλ

$\sin\theta = \frac{\lambda}{2d}$

$\lambda < 2d$

d ≈ 0.5nm in NaCl

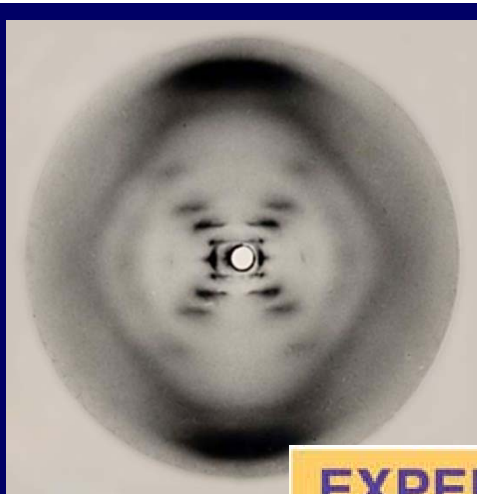
For λ=0.017nm

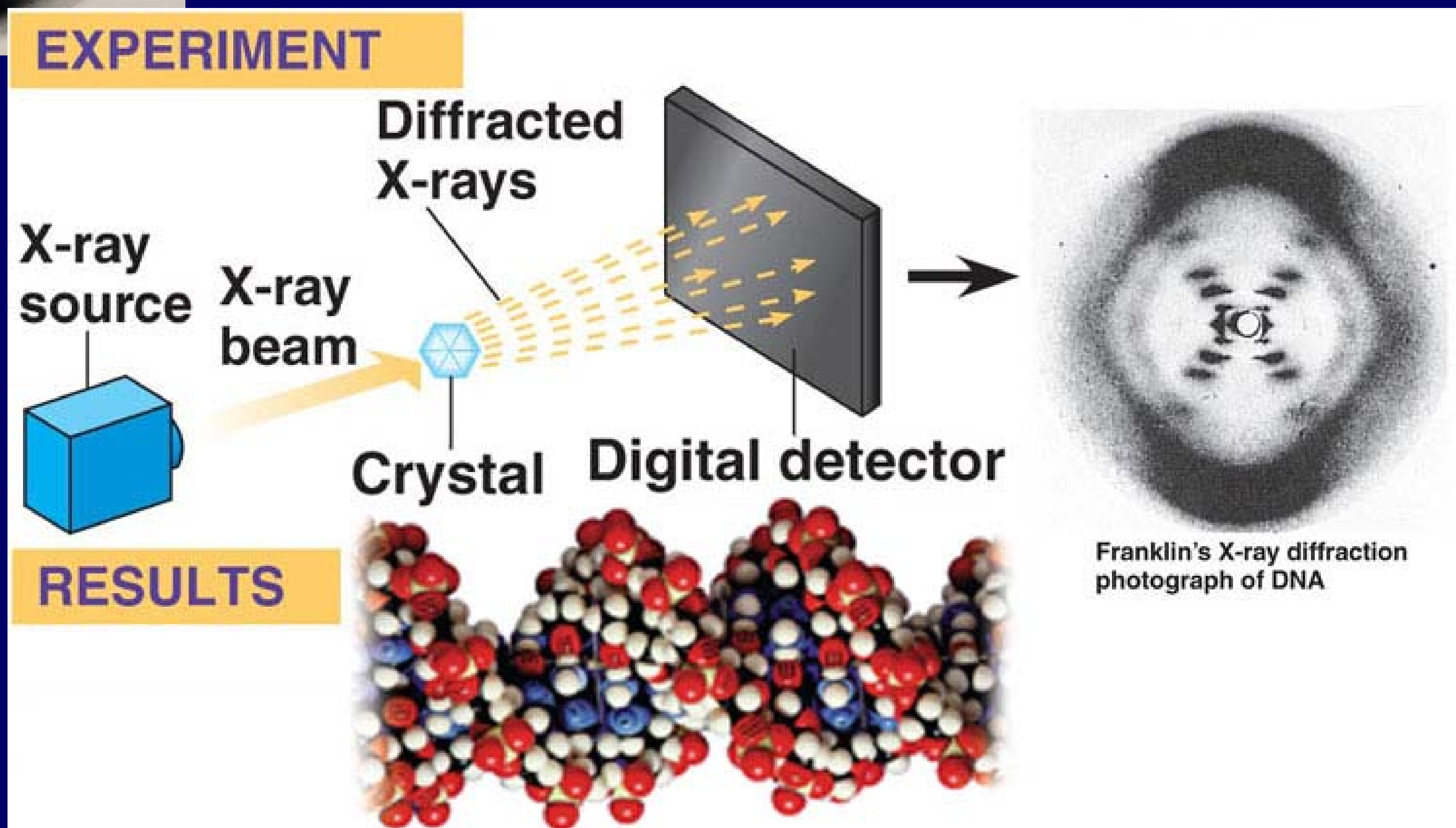
X-ray

$m = 1$

1^{st} maximum will be at 10^0

Measure θ, determine d

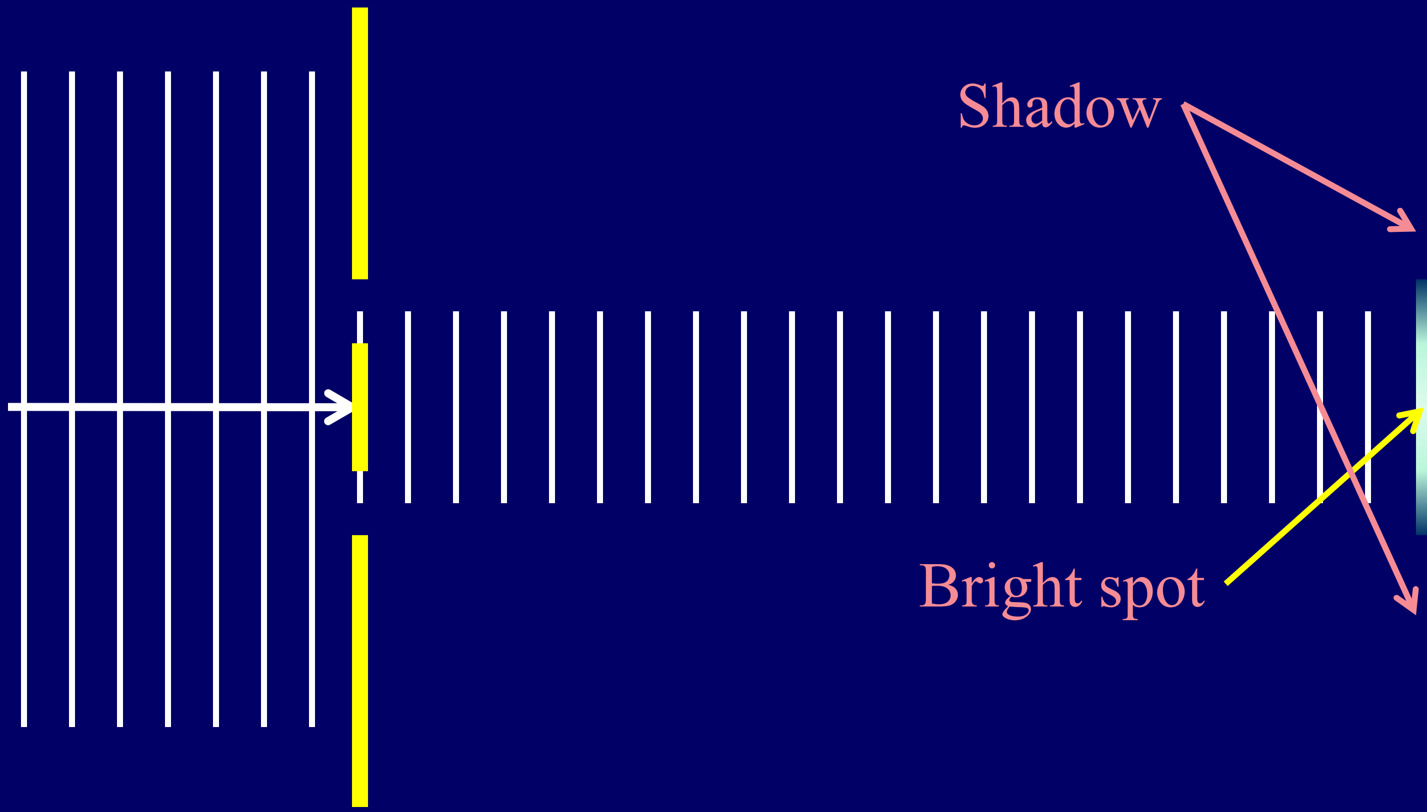




Franklin's X-ray diffraction photograph of DNA

Single slit interference?

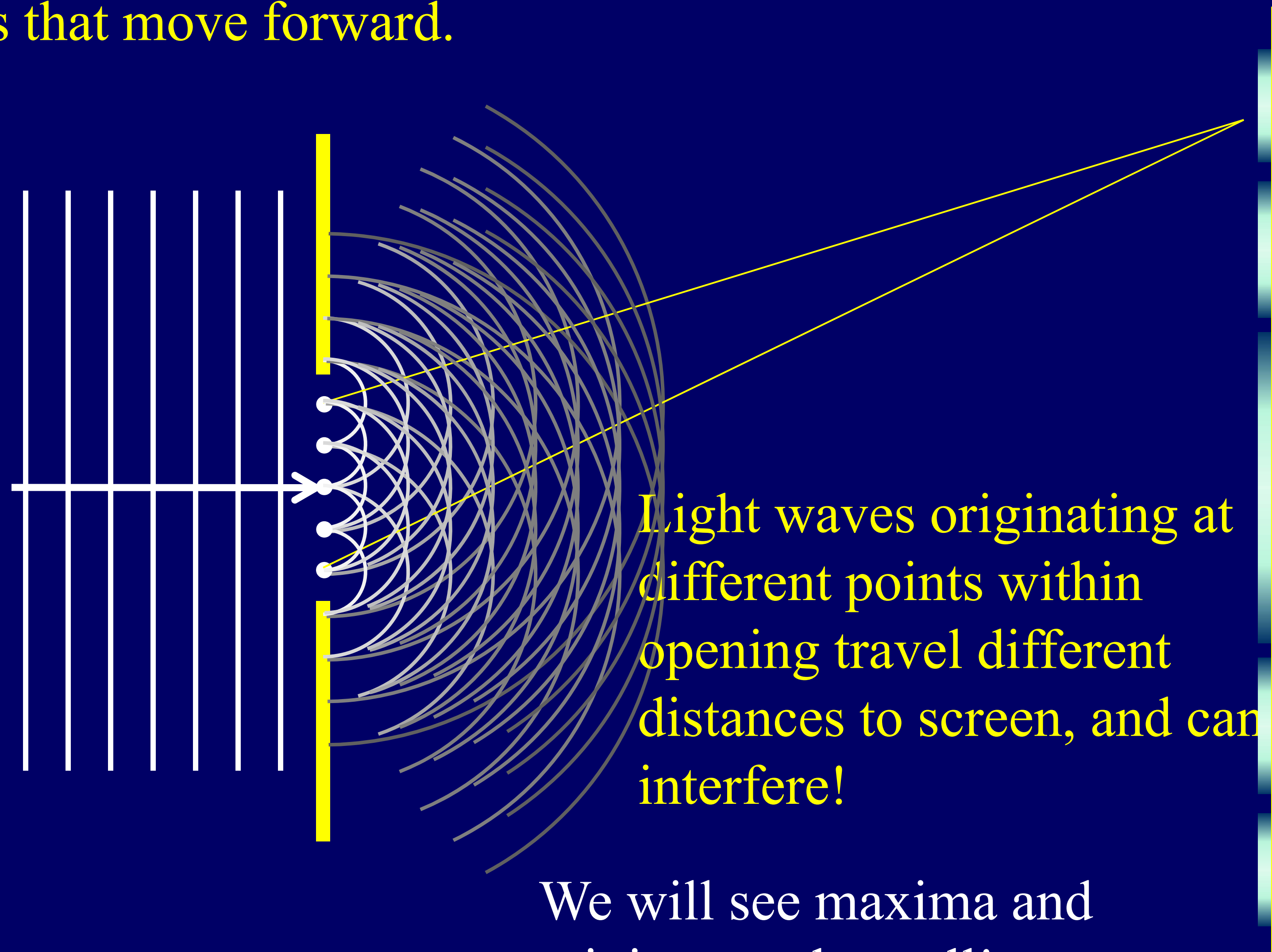
Monochromatic light travels through a screen with opening



This is not what is actually seen!

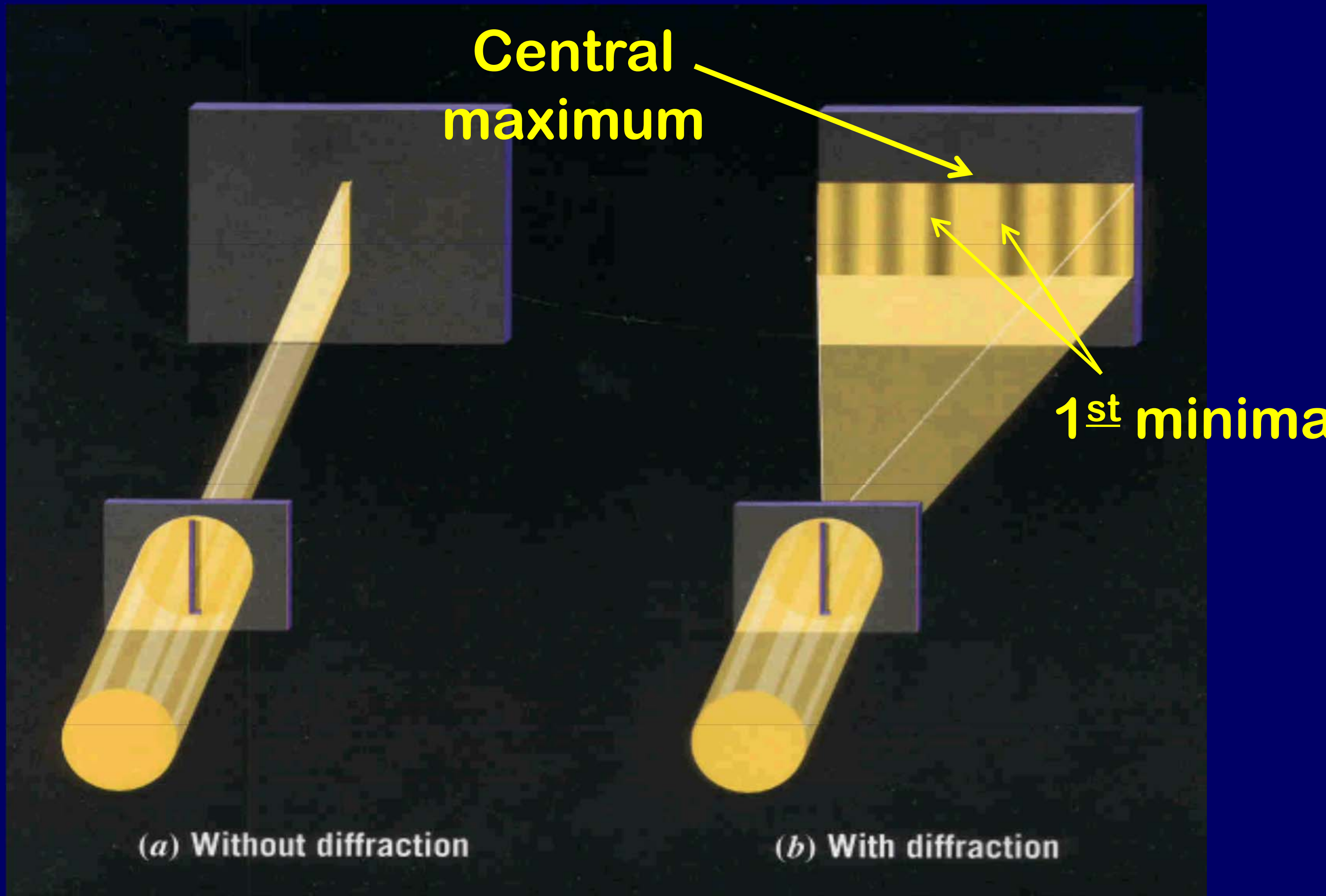
Diffraction/Huygens' principle

Huygens: Every point on a wave front acts as a source of tiny wavelets that move forward.



Light waves originating at different points within opening travel different distances to screen, and can interfere!

We will see maxima and minima on the wall!



Next lecture: quantitative single-slit diffraction

Recap

- Interference: Coherent waves
  - Full wavelength difference = Constructive
  - ½ wavelength difference = Destructive
- Multiple Slits
  - Constructive $d \sin(\theta) = m \lambda$ (m=1,2,3…)
  - Destructive $d \sin(\theta) = (m + 1/2) \lambda$ 2 slit only
  - More slits = brighter max, darker mins
- Single Slit Interference