

EC5103

5/22/2021

HW#8

- 13-15 A slit illuminated with sodium light is placed 60 cm from a straight edge and the diffraction pattern is observed using a photoelectric cell, 120 cm beyond the straight edge. Determine the irradiance at (a) 2 mm inside and (b) 1 mm outside the edge of the geometrical shadow.

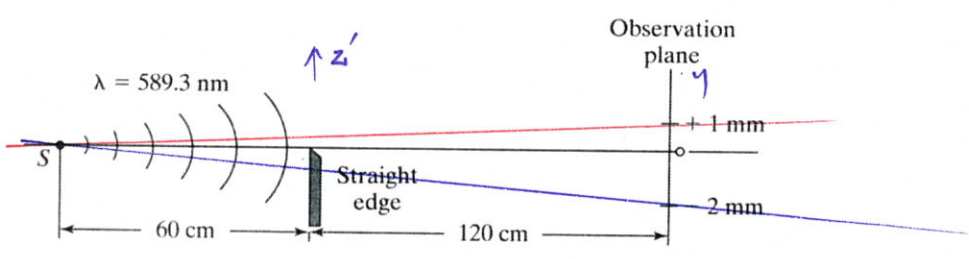
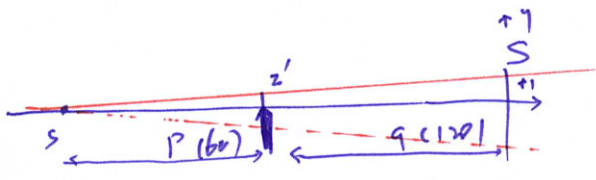


Figure 13-23 Problem 13-15.

Sol.)



From (13-25),  $\frac{1}{L} \equiv \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q}$   
 $= \frac{1}{60} + \frac{1}{120} = \frac{3}{120}$

From the Fig above.

(i) For  $y = +1$  (mm) : red line

$$\frac{z'}{p} = \frac{y}{p+q} \Rightarrow z' = \left(\frac{p}{p+q}\right)y$$

$$= \frac{60}{60+120} (0.1) = 0.33 \text{ (mm)} = 3.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (m)}$$

$\therefore L = 40$  (cm).

For Cornu spiral,

$$v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\lambda L}} z' = \sqrt{\frac{2}{(589.3 \times 10^{-9})(0.4)}} (3.3 \times 10^{-4}) = 0.96$$

Here, the  $z'$  is under the red line, indicating (-) value for  $z'$ -axis.

$\therefore v_1 = -0.96$  &  $v_2 = \infty$

From Table 13-1,  $C(v_1) \doteq -0.78$ ,  $S(v_1) = -0.44$   
 $C(v_2) = S(v_2) = 0.5$ .

$$\therefore I = I_0 \left\{ [C(v_2) - C(v_1)]^2 + [S(v_2) - S(v_1)]^2 \right\} = I_0 \left\{ [0.5 + 0.78]^2 + [0.5 + 0.44]^2 \right\}$$

$$= I_0 (2.52) = \underline{\underline{1.26 I_0}}$$

(iii) For  $y = -2 \text{ mm}$  : red dotted line.

$$z' = \left( \frac{p}{p+q} \right) y = \frac{60}{60+120} (0.2) = 6.67 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (m)}$$

→ Thus, the intensity at  $(-2 \text{ mm})$  is for  $+z'$  to  $\infty$ .

For the Cornu spiral,  $v_2 = \infty$ ,  $v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\lambda L}} z'$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{(589.3 \times 10^9, 0.4)} (6.67 \times 10^{-4})}$$

$$= 1.94$$

From Table 13-1,

$$C(v_1) = 0.39 \quad ; \quad S(v_1) = 0.37$$

$$C(v_2 = \infty) = S(v_2 = \infty) = 0.5$$

$$\therefore I = I_0 \left\{ [C(v_2) - C(v_1)]^2 + [S(v_2) - S(v_1)]^2 \right\}$$

$$= I_0 \left\{ (0.5 - 0.39)^2 + (0.5 - 0.37)^2 \right\}$$

$$= 0.029 I_0 = \underline{\underline{0.015 I_0}}$$

\* Important : To read Table 13-1, use <sup>a</sup> closer  $v$  value!  
for approximation.