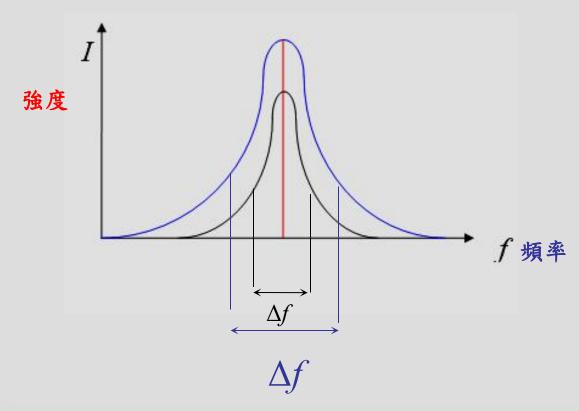
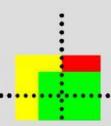


# Chapter 10. 光波學 Wave Optics

1. 雷射光 (單色光)的波特性







#### → 共相性 ( Coherence )

兩波之間的相位關係可被決定於頻率的差異和時間的乘積,因為兩波會因頻率的差異而導致相位差 (或相位關係不確定性, uncertainty) 所以要精確掌握相位差距的關係, 相位差的變化可決定在一個 cycle範圍之內。

 $\longrightarrow$   $(f_{\theta} + \Delta f) \bullet \Delta t \rightarrow g$  際波可能完成的波數

 $f_0$   $\Delta t$  → 單色光所完成的波數

實際波與單色光的相位關係能決定在一個波數之內。





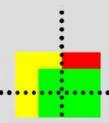
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$$(f_{\theta} + \Delta f) \Delta t - f_{\theta} \Delta t = \Delta f \Delta t \ll 1$$

$$\longrightarrow \Delta t \ll \frac{1}{\Delta f}$$
 (共相性條件)

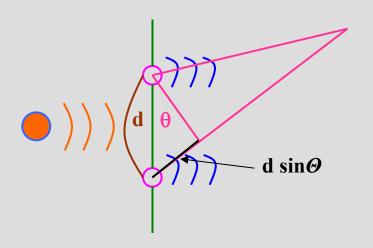
→ 亦可用共相距離 Xc 來決定共相性

$$X_c \leq \frac{C}{\Delta f}$$



#### 2. Young's Double Slit (雙狹縫干涉)

 $\longrightarrow$  干涉如同雙波源的干涉其光程差為  $d\sin\theta$ 



建設性  $d \sin \theta = m\lambda$ 

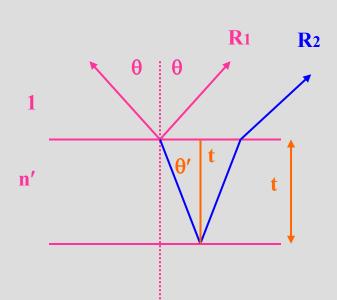
破壞性  $d \sin \theta = (m + 0.5) \lambda$ 



## 3. 薄膜的干涉 (Thin Films)



反射光  $R_1$  (由低折射率→高折射率) 相位反轉180°  $(\frac{\lambda}{2})$ 



而  $R_2$  相位仍與  $R_0$  (入射光) 相位一致。

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2t}{\cos\theta} = m\lambda n'$$

$$\pm \left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right)\lambda n'$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda n' = \frac{\lambda_0}{n'} \quad * (在介質中傳遞之波長)$$

$$\theta' = \sin^{-1}\frac{\sin\theta}{n'}$$



4. 繞射 (Diffraction)

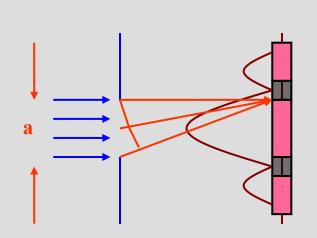
(a) Fraunhofer — (1)平面波 (2)遠屏幕

(b) Fresnel — (1) 非平面波(2) 近屏幕

→ (a) 較為簡單實用



### 5. 單狹縫繞射 (Single slit)



$$\Rightarrow \theta = 0^{\circ} \qquad \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \hat{\mathbf{n}} \mathbf{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{2} \sin \theta = \frac{\lambda}{2} \qquad \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{n} \mathbf{x}$$

$$a \sin \theta = \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{4} \sin \theta = \frac{\lambda}{2} \qquad \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{n} \mathbf{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{4} \sin \theta = \lambda$$

$$a \sin \theta = 2\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow a \sin \theta = m \lambda \qquad \hat{\mathbf{x}} = m \mathbf{x}$$

$$\Theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{m \lambda}{a}$$





$$a \sin \theta = D \sin \theta = 1.22\lambda$$
 (第一暗點)

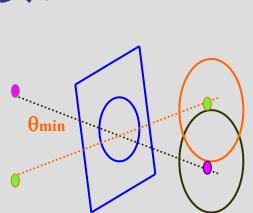


Rayleigh Criterion

(解析度之先決判別條件)

一個圓形的中心正好在另一圓形的邊緣上

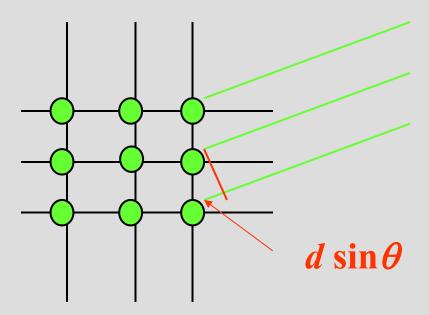
$$\theta_{min} = 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{D}$$

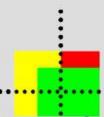




## 7. 繞射柵 (Diffraction gratings)

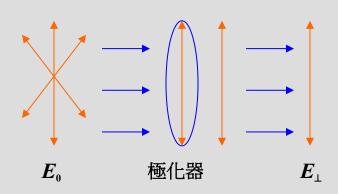
 $\implies$  建設性亮點  $d \sin \theta = m\lambda$ 





#### 8. 極化 (Polarization)

# (a) by absorption (吸收的方式)



$$\implies \bar{I} = \frac{1}{2}I_0$$

$$E_{\perp} = E_{\theta} \cos \theta$$

$$I \propto \mu_{E} \propto E_{\perp}^{2}$$

$$I = \mu_{E}C = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_{0}E_{\perp}^{2} \times C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_{0}(E_{\theta} \cos \theta)^{2} \times C$$

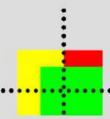
$$= \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_{0}E_{\theta}^{2}C \times \cos^{2}\theta$$

$$= I_{0} \times \cos^{2}\theta$$

$$\overline{I} = I_{0} \times \overline{\cos^{2}\theta} = \frac{1}{2}I_{0}$$

Malus law





#### (b) by reflection (反射方式)

反射波中平行極化電場 (→)多於垂直極化電場 (↑)



當入射角等於極化角, 反射波中只有平行極化電場(↔) 而無垂直極化電場(↑)。

$$n_{a} \times \sin \theta_{B} = n_{b} \times \sin(90 - \theta_{B})$$

$$= n_{b} \times \cos \theta_{B}$$

$$\theta_{B} = \tan^{-1} \frac{n_{b}}{n_{a}}$$

 $\theta_{\rm B} = \tan^{-1} \frac{\Pi_{\rm b}}{\Pi_{\rm b}}$ 

$$n_a$$
 $n_b$ 

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#### (c) by scattering (散射方式)

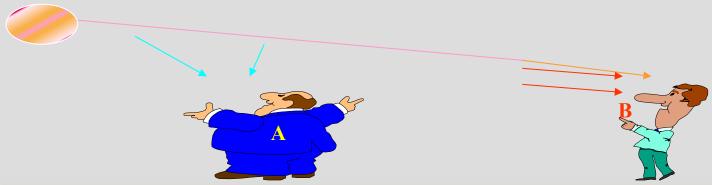
**Rayleigh scattering** 

半徑比光的波長小很多的空氣微粒對入射光的散射。

散射光的強度和入射光波長λ的4次方成反比

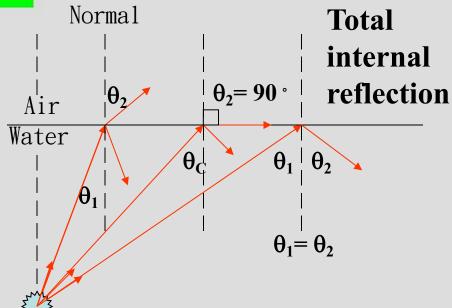
波長較短的藍光比波長較長的紅光更易散射

日光中藍光(波長短)散射到較近的觀察者A,A看到藍光; 而紅光(波長長)散射到較遠的觀察者B,已無藍光,B看見紅霞。









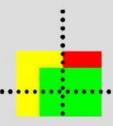
**Light Source** 

$$\frac{\sin \theta_1}{\sin \theta_2} = \frac{\sin \theta_C}{\sin 90^{\circ}} = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$

Since 
$$\sin 90 \circ =1$$
,

$$\sin \theta_C = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$
 where  $n_1 > n_2$ 





# 多點觸控 (Multi-touch) FTIR (Frustrated Total Internal Reflection)

螢幕的夾層中加入<u>LED</u>光線,當用戶按下螢幕時,便會使夾層的光線造成不同的反射效果,感應器接收光線變化而捕捉用戶的施力點,從而作出反應。

#### 光纖 (Optical fiber)

是光在玻璃或塑料製成的纖維中的全反射原理的光傳導工具 折射率越大,光線傳播的速度越慢。通常光纖的核心的折 射率是 1.48,包覆的折射率是 1.46。光纖傳導<u>訊號</u>的速度 大約為 2 億公尺/秒。

