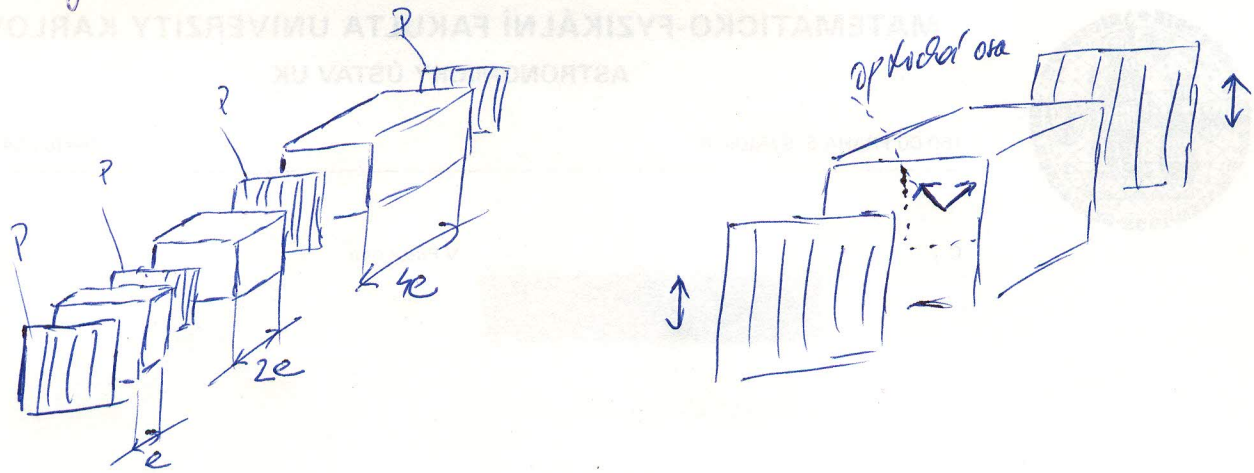
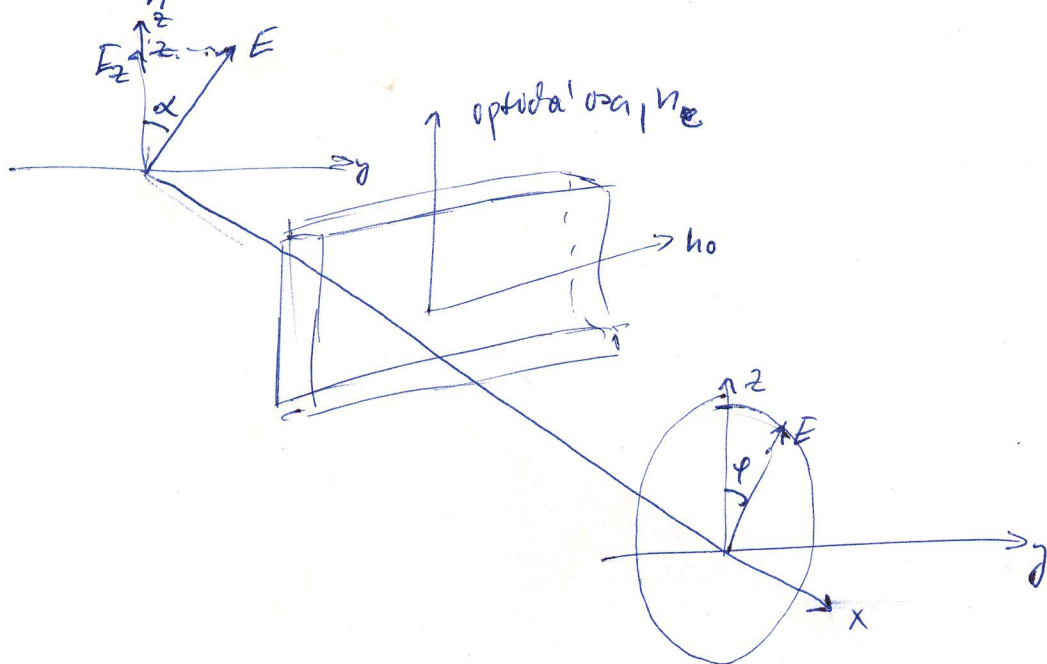


Lyosiv dvojlomny' svetla



polarizator → desivka tl. e , opt. osa 45° polarizatoru
 → polarizator → desivka tl. $2e$ → polarizator → ...

$E_n = 2^{n-1} E$... tloušťka $n \cdot e$ desivky



rozkryje $\vec{E}(x,t) = \vec{E}_0 \cos(\omega t - kx) \rightarrow$ na dvojlomny' desivce
 nastane polarizace paralelne s optickou osou (minorovou) a kolmu
 na ni (majoru) paprsek.

$\rightarrow \vec{E}_0 = E_0 \cos(\alpha) \vec{e}_z + E_0 \sin(\alpha) \vec{e}_y = E_{0z} \vec{e}_z + E_{0y} \vec{e}_y$

zde zjednodušíme - kdy $\alpha = 45^\circ \rightarrow \vec{E}_0 = \left(\frac{E_0 \sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \vec{e}_z + \left(\frac{E_0 \sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \vec{e}_y$

tedy amplitudy obou komponent
 právě poloviny!

po příchodu do vzdálenosti L

$$\vec{E}(t, L) = E_{0z} \cos(\omega t - \underbrace{k L}_{\varphi_e}) \vec{e}_z + E_{0y} \cos(\omega t - \underbrace{k n_0 L}_{\varphi_o}) \vec{e}_y$$

na vstup do diody,

$$\vec{E}(t, 0) = E_{0z} \cos \omega t \vec{e}_z + E_{0y} \cos \omega t \vec{e}_y$$

fázový posuv $\delta = \Delta\varphi = \varphi_o - \varphi_e = k n_0 L - k L =$
 $= k (n_0 - n_e) L = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (n_0 - n_e)$

interferenční podmínka, pokud $\delta = m \cdot 2\pi$, $m \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (n_0 - n_e) L = m \cdot 2\pi \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{L (n_0 - n_e)}{m}$$

$\delta = n_0 - n_e$... dvojnásobek

následný polarizátor vybere jen $E \approx \cos \varphi$,

je-li $\varphi = 45^\circ$, z obou komponent vybere opět polovinu

tedy pak interference:

$$\frac{A}{2} \cos(\varphi + \delta) + \frac{A}{2} \cos \varphi = A \cos \frac{\delta}{2} \cdot \cos(\varphi + \frac{\delta}{2})$$

$$\rightarrow \text{amplituda } A' = A \cos \frac{\delta}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{intenzita } AA^* \Rightarrow I = A^2 \cos^2 \frac{\delta}{2}$$

Transmittance spectrum: $T(\lambda) = \cos^2 \left[\frac{\pi L (n_0 - n_e)}{\lambda} \right]$

$$T(\nu) = \cos^2 \left[\frac{\pi L (n_0 - n_e) \nu}{c} \right]$$

voly' interval mezi dvěma maximy:

$$\Delta u = \frac{e}{L(u_0 - u_e)}$$

pro další derivaty: $L \rightarrow e$

$$I = A^2 \cos^2\left(\pi \frac{eJ}{\lambda}\right) \cos^2\left(\pi \frac{2eJ}{\lambda}\right) \cos^2\left(\pi \frac{4eJ}{\lambda}\right) \dots$$

$$\dots \cos^2\left(2^{N-1} \pi \frac{eJ}{\lambda}\right)$$

~~řítek maxima:~~

maximum kombinované:

jednotlivé členy mají maxima u

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{eJ}{m}, \lambda_2 = \frac{2eJ}{m}, \lambda_3 = \frac{4eJ}{m}, \dots, \lambda_N = \frac{2^{N-1}eJ}{m}$$

je tedy \rightarrow poloha maxima dána nejmenšími dráhami

voly' sp. interval

$\lambda_m = 2^{m-1} eJ / m$ maximum, řítek = vzdálenost mezi minimy

$$\Delta \lambda_m = 2^{m-1} eJ \left(\frac{1}{m-1/2} - \frac{1}{m+1/2} \right) \quad \text{pro } m \text{ velká!}$$

$$\Delta \lambda_m \sim 2^{m-1} eJ / m^2$$

eliminujeme m
z polky: $\lambda_n = \frac{eJ 2^{n-1}}{m} \Rightarrow$

$$m = \frac{eJ}{\lambda_n} \Rightarrow m = \frac{2^{n-1} eJ}{\lambda_n}$$

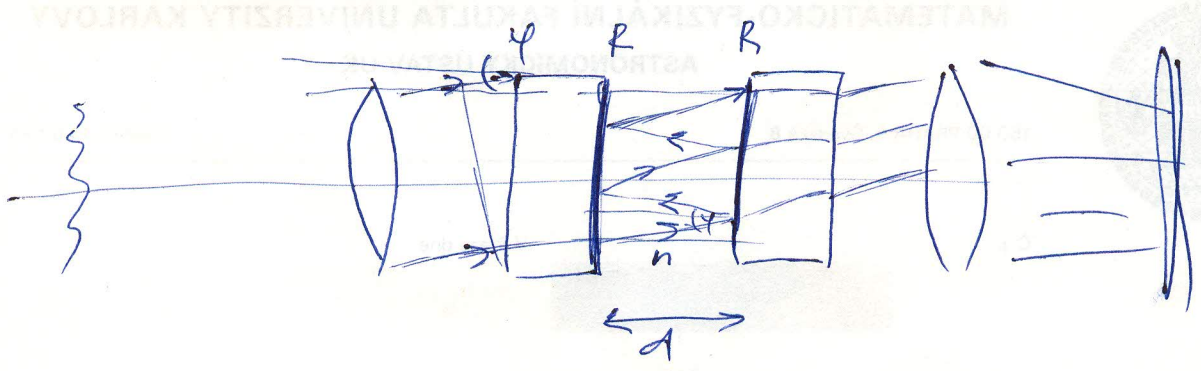
$$\Rightarrow \Delta \lambda_n = \frac{2^{n-1} eJ}{(2^{n-1})^2 \frac{(eJ)^2}{\lambda_n^2}} = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \frac{\lambda_n^2}{eJ}$$

$$\frac{\Delta \lambda_n}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2^{n-1} e} \frac{\lambda_n}{J}$$

\Rightarrow řítek už není nejhlukší dráhou, $n = N$

= 48 =

Fabry - Perot



φ ... dopadový uhol

→ drákový rozdiel dvoch paprskov

$$\Delta = 2nd \cos \varphi$$

fázový $\delta = \frac{2\pi \Delta}{\lambda} = 4\pi nd \cos \varphi / \lambda$

číslo pro dopadající světlo $\sim e^{i\omega t}$ vždy dále projde (\sqrt{T} v amplitudě) a dále se odrazí (\sqrt{R} v amplitudě)

potom

$$A e^{i\omega t} = T e^{i\omega t} + T R e^{i(\omega t + \delta)} + T R^2 e^{i(\omega t + 2\delta)} + \dots$$

$$A = T (1 + R e^{i\delta} + R^2 e^{i2\delta} + \dots) = \frac{T}{1 - R e^{i\delta}}$$

intenzita $I = A A^*$

$$I = \frac{T^2}{1 - R e^{i\delta} - R e^{-i\delta} + R^2} = \frac{T^2}{1 + R^2 - 2R \cos \delta}$$

$$= \frac{T^2}{1 - 2R + R^2 + 2R - 2R \cos \delta} = \frac{T^2}{(1-R)^2 + 4R \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}$$

pokud zanedbáme $I_{max} = \frac{T^2}{(1-R)^2}$

$$I = I_{\max} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{4R}{(1-R)^2} \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}} = I_{\max} \frac{1}{1 + F \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}$$

$F = \frac{4R}{(1-R)^2}$ coefficient of finesse

m-th maximum $\text{pro } \delta = 2m\pi, \quad \lambda = 2nd \frac{\cos \theta}{m}$

width spectral interval - rozdíl mezi dvěma maximy

$$\Delta \lambda = 2nd \cos \theta \left(\frac{1}{m_{\max}} - \frac{1}{m_{\min}} \right) \approx 2nd \cos \theta \frac{1}{m^2} =$$

$$= 2nd \cos \theta \frac{1}{\left(\frac{2nd \cos \theta}{\lambda} \right)^2 \frac{1}{\lambda^2}} = \frac{\lambda^2}{2nd \cos \theta}$$

polovina maxima:

FWHM \rightarrow body, kde $\frac{I}{I_{\max}} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{I}{I_{\max}} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1 + F \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}$$

$$2 = 1 + F \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}$$

$$1 = F \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\delta}{2} = \pm \arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{F}}$$

$$\delta = 4\pi nd \frac{\cos \theta}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{4\pi nd \cos \theta}{\lambda^2} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \lambda}$$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda}$

$$\frac{\partial \delta}{\partial \lambda} = \pm \arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{F}} = \frac{4\pi nd \cos \theta}{\lambda^2} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \lambda}$$

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \lambda} = \pm \frac{\lambda^2}{2\pi nd \cos \theta} \arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{F}}$$

$$\text{FWHM} = \Delta \lambda = 2|\Delta \lambda| = \frac{\lambda^2}{\pi nd \cos \theta} \arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{F}}$$

$$F = \frac{\Delta A}{\delta A} = \frac{\lambda^2}{2\lambda \cos \theta} = \frac{\lambda}{2 \cos \theta} \text{ mesura } \frac{1}{F} = \frac{\lambda}{2 \cos \theta} \frac{1}{F}$$

finesse \rightarrow karakterizuje úroveň maxima
níže volubility sp. intervalu
