

## PHYS 3800 "Optics"



## Homework #5 (Polarization & Diffraction)

- 1) Identify the state of polarization corresponding to the Jones vector  $\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ -i \\ \pi/3 \end{vmatrix}$  and
  - (a) write it in the standard normalized form for linear, circular, or elliptical polarized light
  - (b) Let this light be transmitted through an element that rotates linearly polarized light by + 30°.
    Find the new, normalized form and describe the result.
- 2) Show that elliptical polarization can be regarded as combination of circular and linear polarizations.
- 3) A collimated beam of mercury green light at 546.1 nm is normally incident on a slit 0.015 cm wide. A lens of a focal length 60 cm is place behind the slit. A diffraction pattern is formed on a screen placed in the focal plane of the lens. Determine the distance between
  - (a) the central maximum and the first minimum and
  - (b) the first and second minimum.
- 4) The width of a rectangular slit is measured in the laboratory by means of its diffraction pattern at a distance of 2 m from the slit. When illuminated normally with a parallel beam of laser light (632.8nm), the distance between third minima on either side of the principal maximum is measured. An average of several tries gives 5.625 cm.
  - (a) Assuming Fraunhofer diffraction, what is the slit width?
  - (b) Is the assumption of far-filed diffraction justified in this case? What is the ratio  $L/L_{min}$ ?
- 5) Consider the far-field diffraction pattern of a single slit of width 2.125 μm, when illuminated normally by a collimated beam of 550nm. Determine
  - (a) the angular radius of this central peak and
  - (b) the ratio I/Io at points making an angle of  $\Theta = 5^{\circ}$ , 10°, 15° and 22.5° with the axis.
- 6) Assume the range of pupil variation during adaptation of a normal eye is from 2 mm to 7 mm. What is the corresponding range of distances over which it can detect the separation of objects 1 inch apart?