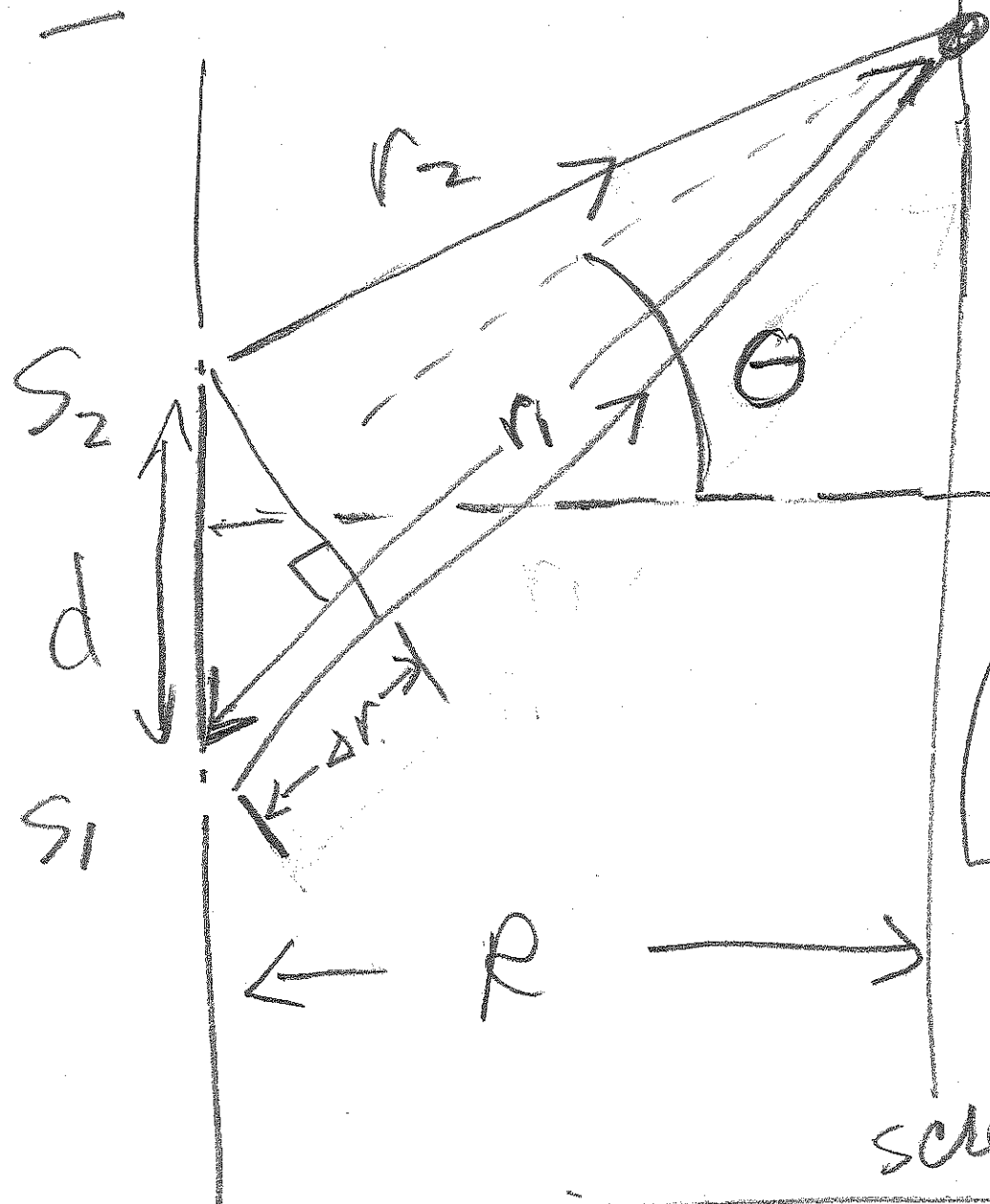


10-15-13 4C
2 slit interference: CH 35



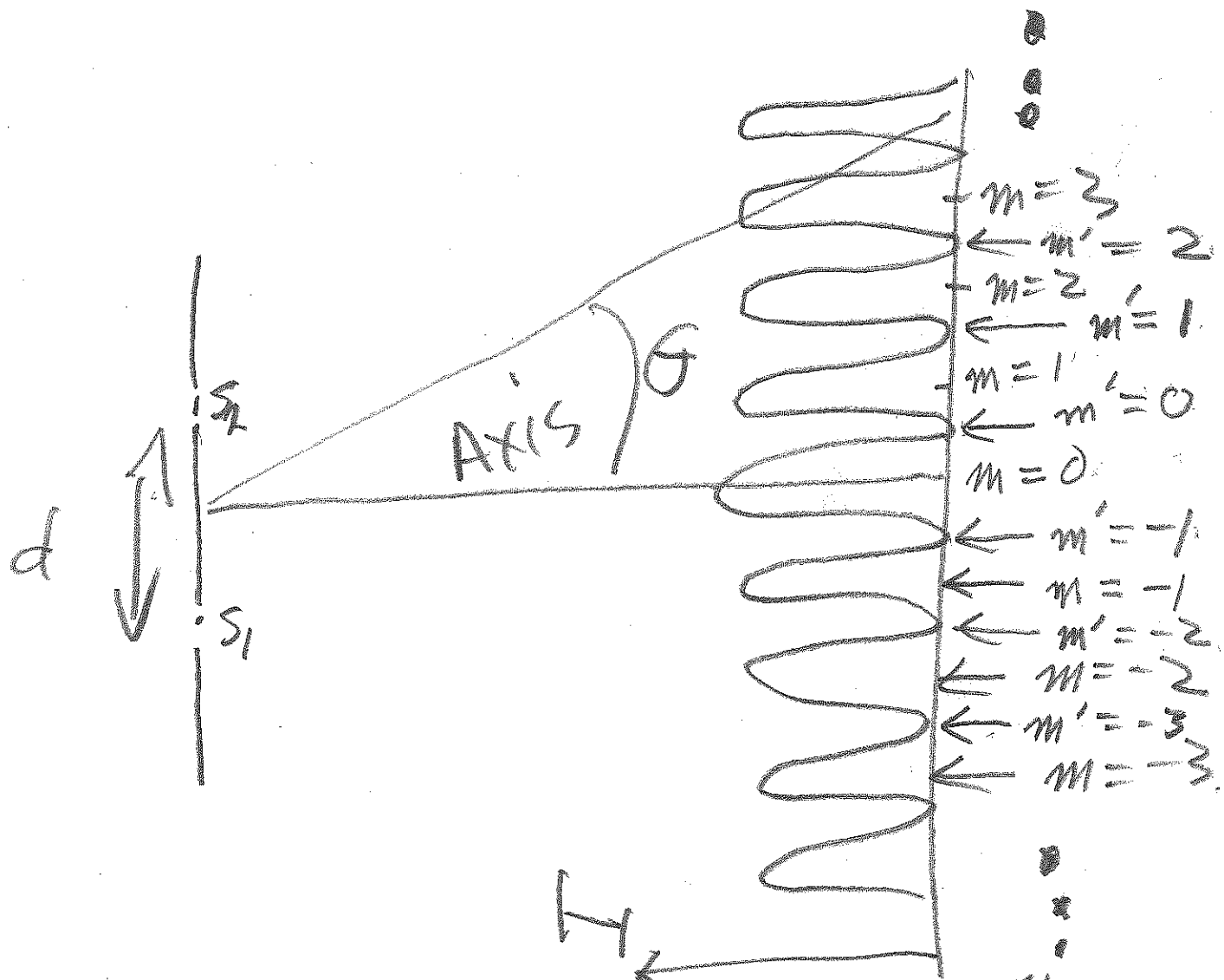
see
 8-30-13
 notes

Axis

$$\Delta r = d \sin \theta$$

$$\Delta r = r_1 - r_2 \approx d \sin \theta \quad \text{if } R \gg d$$

AT screen } constructive: $d \sin \theta = m \lambda$
 } destructive: $d \sin \theta = (2m+1) \frac{\lambda}{2}$



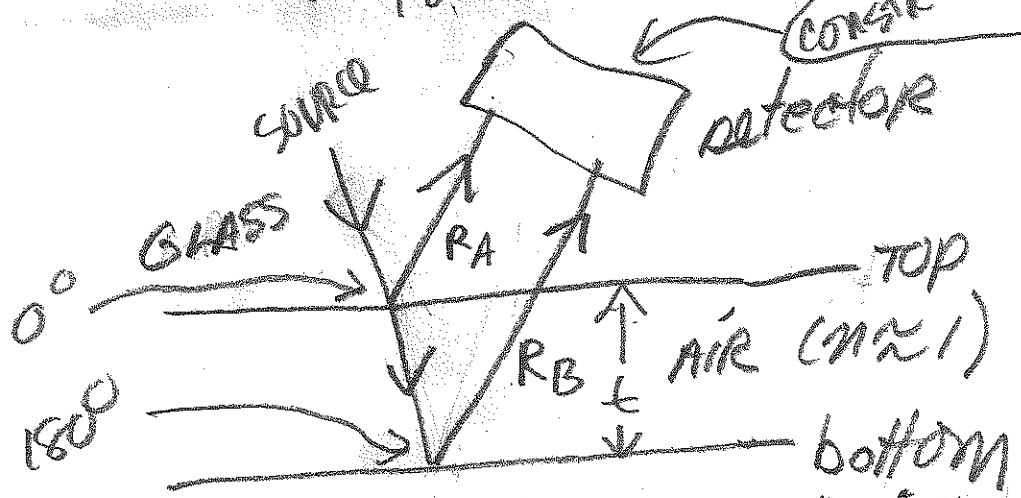
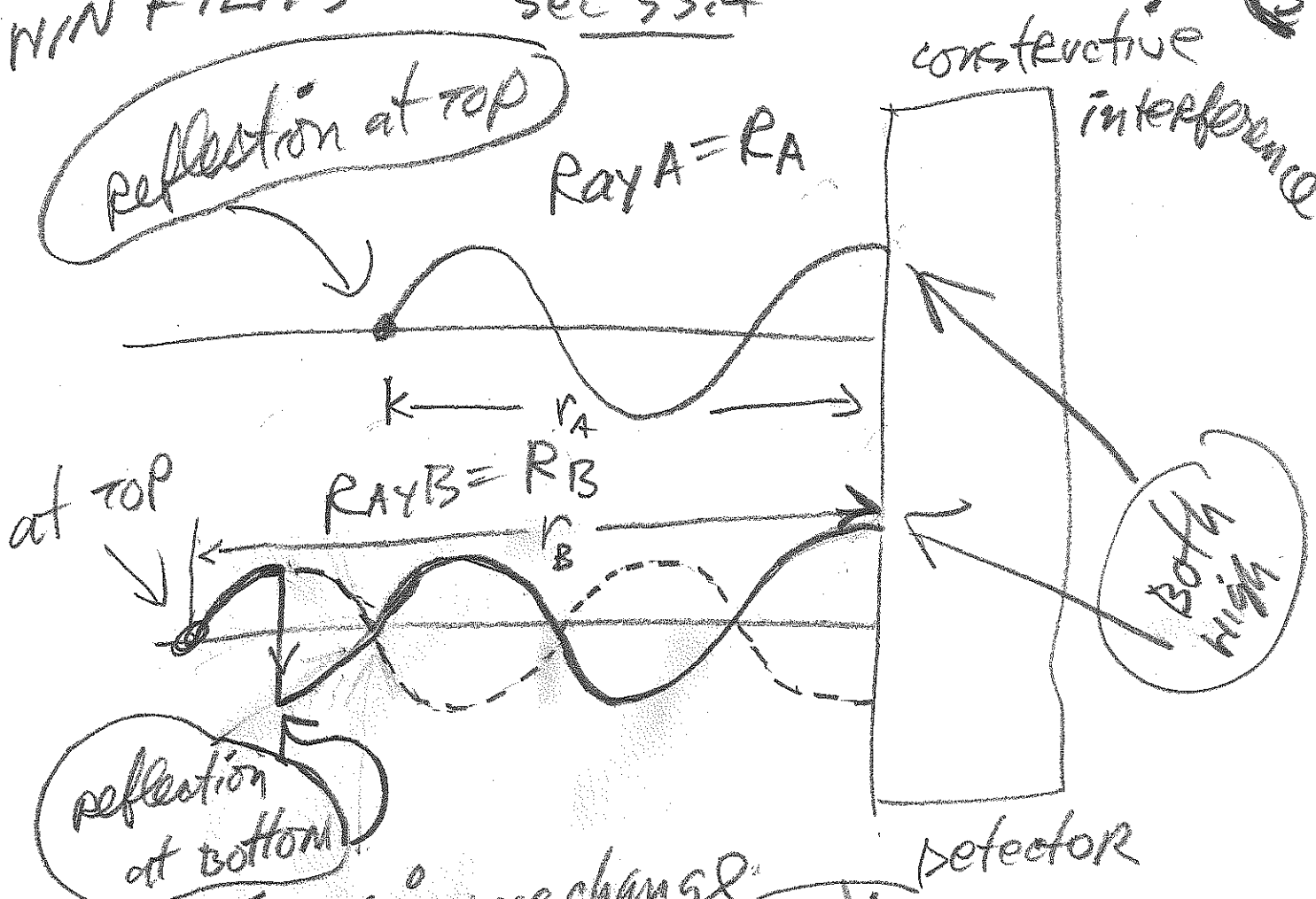
$$I = I_0 \cos^2 \frac{\phi}{2}$$

$$\phi = \frac{2\pi \cdot d \sin \theta}{\lambda}$$

$$\rightarrow I = I_0 \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi d \sin \theta}{\lambda} \right)$$

TWIN FILMS

sec 35.4



see page 490 mechanical analog

glass ($n \approx 1.53$) constructive interference:

$$r_B - r_A = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

role reversal!

fig 35.12

AIR GAPS.

GENERAL:

$$r_B - r_A = \boxed{r_B - r_A = \frac{\lambda}{2} = (2m+1) \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2}}$$

AFTER A RAIN

AIR ($n=1$)

SOURCE (SUN)

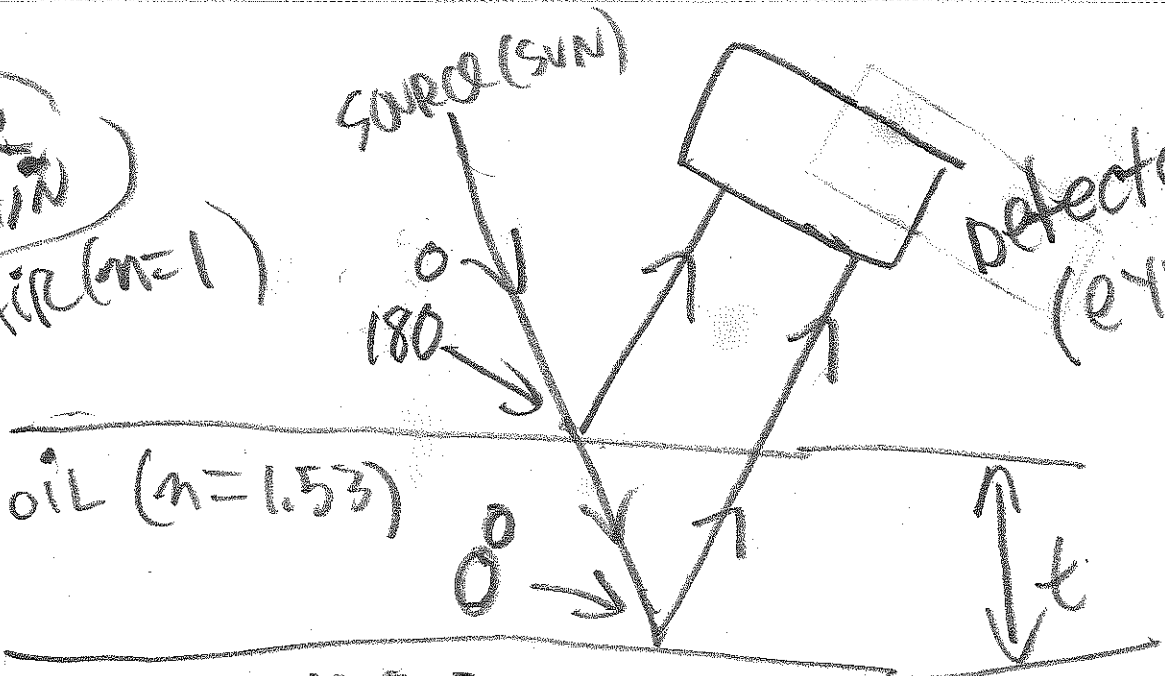
180°

oil ($n=1.53$)

0°

water ($n=1.53$)

detector (eye) (4)



RAINBOWS ON STREETS.

constructive interference

$$2t = (2m+1) \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

NOTE: $\lambda^* = \frac{\lambda_0}{n_{oil}}$

$$\lambda_0 \approx \lambda_{AIR} (n=1)$$

$$\lambda_0 = \lambda_{VACUUM}$$

$$\lambda_{red_0} = 625nm \Rightarrow \frac{625nm^*}{1.53}$$

5

Data Sheet THIN LENS: DETERMINATION OF f (converging lens.)

do		
	d_{obest}	
	Δd_{oinst}	
	$(d_{omax} - d_{omin})/4$	
	Δd_o (larger of previous two.)	
di		
	d_{ibest}	
	$\Delta d_{i inst}$	= ERROR = $L.C/2 = 0.05cm$
	$(d_{imax} - d_{imin})/4$	= ERROR
	Δd_i (larger of previous two.)	error = LARGER of PREVIOUS
f_{best}	$d_{obest} * d_{ibest} / (d_{obest} + d_{ibest}) =$	

Lab on thin films (6)

Compare f_{best} and f_{acc} with the overall error, which gives the range, as discussed in class. Does the accepted value of f fall within the range centered at the best value? Hint: Check if $f_{min} < f_{acc} < f_{max}$, where f_{min} is the minimum possible using the values of the uncertainty and plugging into the formula by *subtracting the uncertainty* in the numerator and *adding the uncertainty* in the denominator; similar reverse logic should be used to get f_{max} : add in the numerator and subtract in the denominator.

d_o, d_i
 all errors

$$f_{MAX} = \frac{(d_o + \text{error}) \cdot (d_i + \text{error})}{(d_o - \text{error}) + (d_i - \text{error})}$$

ERROR = LARGER of 2.

$$f_{MIN} = \frac{(d_o - \text{error}) \cdot (d_i - \text{error})}{(d_o + \text{error}) + (d_i + \text{error})}$$

Percent error for f

$$\frac{|f_{acc} - f_{best}|}{f_{acc}} \times 100\%$$

Theoretical magnification $m =$

$$-d_i/d_o$$

ACTUAL MAGNIFICATION $m =$

$$h_i/h_o \quad ; \quad h_i < 0$$

Percent error for magnification m

7

Show work for these calculations here:

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for students to show their work for calculations. The box is currently blank.