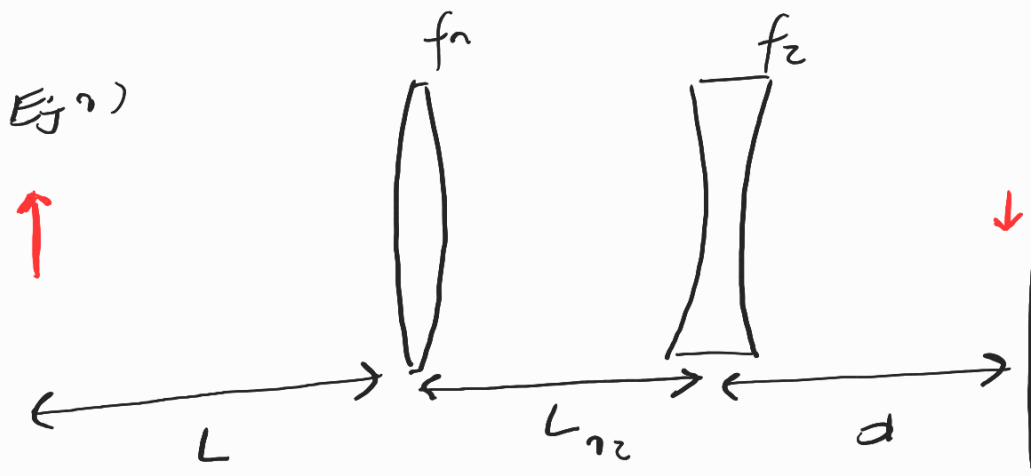


Examen Óptica, 13 diciembre de 2021



$$f_1 = 50 \text{ mm}$$

$$f_2 = -700 \text{ mm}$$

La matriz que representa al sistema es:  $M = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & d \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{f_2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & L_{12} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{f_1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & L \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} ;$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - L_{12}/f_1 & L_{12} \\ -\left(\frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} - \frac{L_{12}}{f_1 f_2}\right) & 1 - \frac{L_{12}}{f_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

(equivalente de  $f_1$  y  $f_2$  separados  $\frac{1}{f_{eq}}$  :  $f_{eq} \approx 77.43 \text{ mm}$  una distancia  $L_{12}$ )

• La condición de formación de imágenes es:  $B=0!$

$$B = L \left( 1 - L_{12}/f_1 - d/f_{eq} \right) + L_{12} + d \left( 1 - \frac{L_{12}}{f_2} \right) = 0:$$

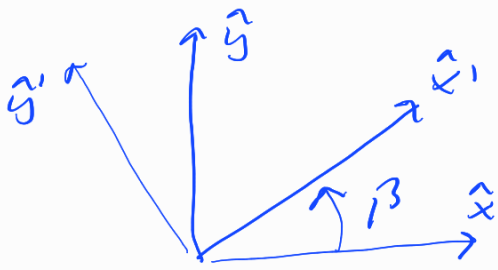
$$d = \left( \frac{L}{f_{eq}} + \frac{L_{12}}{f_2} - 1 \right)^{-1} \left[ L_{12} + L \left( 1 - \frac{L_{12}}{f_1} \right) \right] = \underline{\underline{55.77 \text{ mm}}}$$

b) Bajo la condición de formación de imágenes ( $B=0$ ),  $A$  representa la magnificación lateral ( $m$ ):

$$m = A = 1 - L_{12}/f_1 - d/f_{eq} \approx \underline{\underline{-0.77}}$$

↳ (img. invertida)

$$E_j(z) \text{ a) } J_P(\beta) = R^T(\beta) J_P(\omega) R(\beta)$$



$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  polarizador lineal de eje  
 de transmisión horizontal  
 (así se escribe en  $\{\hat{x}', \hat{y}'\}$ )

$$\hat{x}' = \cos\beta \hat{x} + \sin\beta \hat{y}$$

$$R(\beta) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\beta & \sin\beta \\ -\sin\beta & \cos\beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{y}' = -\sin\beta \hat{x} + \cos\beta \hat{y}$$

(matriz de rotación de la base  $\{\hat{x}, \hat{y}\} \rightarrow \{\hat{x}', \hat{y}'\}$ )

$$\underline{J_P(\beta)} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\beta & -\sin\beta \\ \sin\beta & \cos\beta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\beta & \sin\beta \\ -\sin\beta & \cos\beta \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} \cos^2\beta & \sin\beta\cos\beta \\ \sin\beta\cos\beta & \sin^2\beta \end{pmatrix}}}$$

$$b) J_R(\lambda/2, \alpha) = R^T(\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} e^{-j\pi/2} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{+j\pi/2} \end{pmatrix} R(\alpha)$$

HWP eje rápido horizontal:  $\epsilon_y = +\frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $\epsilon_x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-j\pi/2} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{+j\pi/2} \end{pmatrix} = e^{-j\pi/2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{-j\pi/2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{J_R(\lambda/2, \alpha)} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & -\sin\alpha \\ \sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix} e^{-j\pi/2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & \sin\alpha \\ -\sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -j \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\alpha & \sin 2\alpha \\ \sin 2\alpha & -\cos 2\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b) \alpha = \beta = \pi/4 : J_P(\pi/4) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J_R(\lambda/2, \pi/4) = -j \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Extinción!

$$J_P(\pi/4) J_R(\lambda/2, \pi/4) \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta e^{j\phi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \gamma & \gamma \\ \gamma & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \gamma \\ \gamma & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi & \\ \sin \varphi e^{j\delta} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi + \sin \varphi e^{j\delta} \\ \cos \varphi + \sin \varphi e^{j\delta} \end{pmatrix}$$

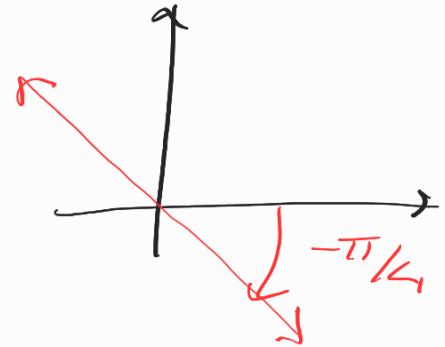
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : \underbrace{\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi e^{j\delta}}_{\cos \delta + j \sin \delta} = 0 :$$

igualando a cero parte real e imaginaria:

$$\begin{cases} \cos \varphi + \sin \varphi \cos \delta = 0 \\ \sin \varphi \sin \delta = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\delta = 0, \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{4}} : \begin{pmatrix} \gamma \\ -\gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

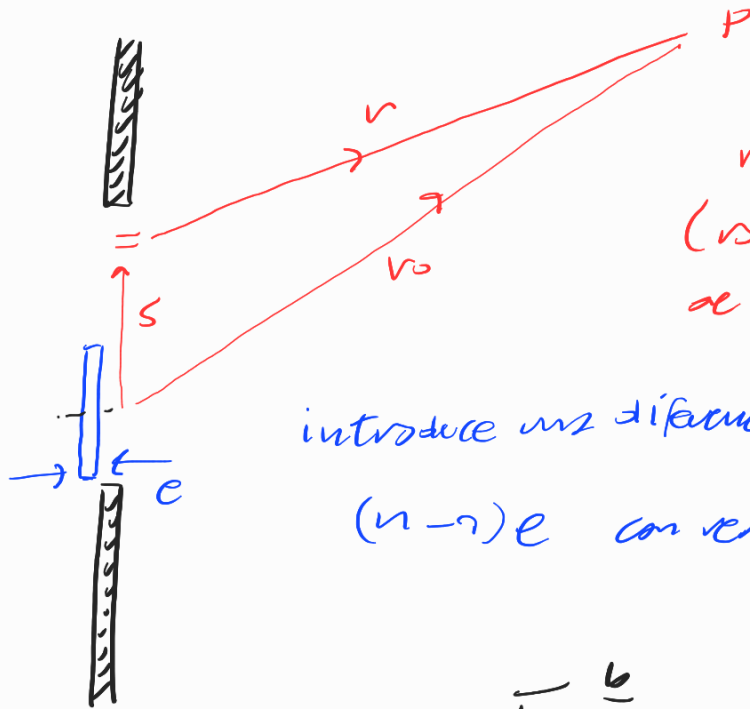
(idem:  $\delta = \pi, \varphi = \pi/4$   
representa el mismo error)



Ej 3)

$b + \frac{b}{2}$

$\frac{b}{2}$   
0  
 $-\frac{b}{2}$



$r \approx r_0 - s \sin \theta$   
( $r_0$  medido desde el medio de la rendija inferior)

introduce una diferencia de caminos ópticos!  
 $(n-1)e$  con respecto a la mitad superior

$$E_P = \frac{EL}{r_0} e^{j(Kr_0 - \omega t)} \left[ \int_{-\frac{b}{2}}^{\frac{b}{2}} ds e^{-jKs \sin \theta} e^{jK(n-1)e} \right]$$

(campo en la pantalla)

$$+ \int_{\frac{b}{2}}^{b + \frac{b}{2}} ds e^{-jKs \sin \theta} =$$

Cambio de variable:  $s = b + s'$

$$\frac{EL}{r_0} e^{j(Kr_0 - \omega t)} \left( \int_{-\frac{b}{2}}^{\frac{b}{2}} ds e^{-jKs \sin \theta} \right)$$

difracción por una rendija de ancho  $b$

$$\cdot \left( e^{jK(n-1)e} + e^{-jKb \sin \theta} \right)$$

$$e^{-jKb \sin \theta} \left( 1 + e^{jK[(n-1)e + b \sin \theta]} \right)$$

interferencia por dos rendijas separadas  $b$ , la inferior cubierta con la lámina de espesor  $e$

$$\Rightarrow I_P \propto E_P E_P^*$$

$$= \frac{|E_L|^2 b^2}{v_0^2} \left( \frac{\cos\left(\frac{Kb}{2} \sin\theta\right)}{\left(\frac{K}{2} b \sin\theta\right)} \right)^2 \quad 4 \cos^2 \frac{K}{2} (b \sin\theta + (n-1)\lambda)$$

Obj: para  $e=0$  (no hay reflexión):

$$I_P \propto \frac{|E_L|^2 b^2}{v_0^2} \left( \frac{\cos\left(\frac{Kb}{2} \sin\theta\right)}{\left(\frac{K}{2} b \sin\theta\right)} \right)^2 4 \cos^2\left(\frac{Kb}{2} \sin\theta\right) =$$

$$\frac{|E_L|^2 b^2}{v_0^2} \left( \frac{2 \cos\left(\frac{K}{2} b \sin\theta\right) \cos\left(\frac{Kb}{2} \sin\theta\right)}{\left(\frac{K}{2} b \sin\theta\right)} \right)^2 =$$

$$\frac{|E_L|^2 (2b)^2}{v_0^2} \left( \frac{\cos \frac{K}{2} (2b) \sin\theta}{\frac{K}{2} (2b) \sin\theta} \right)^2 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{potencia de intensidad} \\ \text{de una rendija de} \\ \text{anchura } 2b \checkmark \end{array}$$

$$b) I_P(\theta=0) = 0! \quad \cos\left(\frac{K}{2} (n-1)\lambda\right) = 0!$$

$$\frac{\pi}{\lambda} (n-1)\lambda = \frac{\pi}{2} + m\pi \quad ; \quad \text{el menor espacio posible se tiene para } m=0:$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{\lambda} (n-1)\lambda = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad ; \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} e = \frac{\lambda}{2(n-1)} \\ \text{min} \end{array} \right\}$$