Nature and Properties of Light

Module 1-1 of Course 1, *Fundamentals of Light and Lasers*





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Photonics technician assembling components

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Figure 1-1 *Displacement versus distance along a wave at an instant of time*



Figure 1-2 *Displacement versus time at one position along the wave*



Figure 1-3 *Three-dimensional model of an electromagnetic wave*



Figure 1-4 *The electromagnetic spectrum and its principal regions*



Figure 1-5 Wavelength reduction of light passing through a material of refractive index n

Angle measures (α) in radians

Figure 1-6 Sine wave representation

Figure 1-7 *Phase difference between several points on two sine waves*

(a) Coherent light. Each of the five waves has the same phase angle along the vertical line YY', and all have the same wavelength.

(b) Incoherent light. Each of the four curves has a **different** wavelength and their phases are **different** along any vertical line YY'.

Figure 1-8 Comparing coherent and incoherent light

Figure 1-9 Representation of polarized light

Figure 1-10 Polarization by absorption

Figure 1-11 Law of reflection: Angle B equals angle A.

Snell's law

$$n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$$
 (1-13)

where

- $n_1 = \text{index of refraction of medium 1}$ $n_2 = \text{index of refraction of medium 2}$ $\theta_1 = \text{angle of incidence (and reflection)}$
- θ_2 = angle of refraction

Figure 1-12 *Refraction of light at an interface*

Figure 1-13 Young's famous double-slit experiment

- (a) Pinhole diffraction
- (b) Single-slit diffraction (c) Straight-edge diffraction

Figure 1-14 *Sketches of several common diffraction patterns*

Figure 1-15 Losses in light energy passing through an optical medium

Figure 1-16 Atomic model

Figure 1-17 *Energy-level diagram for a hydrogen atom*

Figure 1-19 Absorption spectrum of a solid

Figure 1-20 Spectral distribution of blackbody radiation

Figure 1-21 Rayleigh and Raman scattering