

Oefen doels laser spectroscopie 15 September 2010

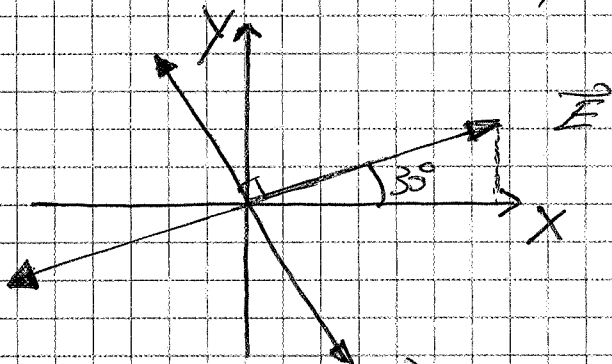
Opgave 1)

a) $\lambda v = \frac{c}{n} \quad \lambda \Rightarrow \frac{c}{n v} = \frac{2.9979 \cdot 10^8}{1.5 \cdot 3.5 \cdot 10^{14}} = 6.22 \cdot 10^{-7} \approx 622 \text{ nm}$
 $v = v_0$ onafhankelijk van het materiaal
 dikte = $\lambda = 622 \text{ nm}$

b) $|k| = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$ \vec{k} staat loodrecht op \vec{E} ;
 $\vec{E} = E_0 \vec{e}_{\text{pol}} = E_0 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Dus $\vec{k} = k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2\pi n v_0}{c} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ met $k = 9.97 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}^{-1}$

c) \vec{B} staat loodrecht op \vec{E} en \vec{k}
 Dus \vec{B} ook in XY vlak



$$\vec{B} = B_0 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cos(\omega t - kz)$$

d) $\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t=0) = E_0$ maximaal en laagste is λ
 dus ook optimaal $E = E_0$ fase = 0
 $\cos(\omega t - kz) = 1$

Opgave 2)

a) $\lambda = 780 \text{ nm}$ $E_{\text{foton}} = h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{6.626 \cdot 10^{-34} \cdot 2.9979 \cdot 10^8}{780 \cdot 10^{-9}} = 2.55 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$

vermogen = $1 \text{ kHz} \cdot 1 \text{ mJ} = 1 \text{ Watt} = 1 \text{ J/s}$

$\rightarrow \frac{N \cdot E_{\text{foton}}}{s} = 1 \text{ J/s}$

$\rightarrow N = \frac{1}{E_{\text{foton}}} = \frac{1}{2.55 \cdot 10^{-19}} = 3.93 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ fotonen/sec}$

b) $\text{piek vermogen} = \frac{\text{energie per puls}}{\text{puls duur}} = \frac{10^{-3}}{10^{-13}} = 10^{10} \text{ Watt} = 10 \text{ GW}$

Opgave 3)

a) coherentie lengte is afstand waarover een stralingsveld met een frequentie bandbreedte $\Delta\nu$ defaseert:

$$l = c \cdot t_c = c \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta\nu}$$

b) $\Delta\nu = c \rightarrow \nu = \frac{c}{\lambda} \rightarrow \frac{d\nu}{d\lambda} = -\frac{c}{\lambda^2} \rightarrow \Delta\nu = -\frac{c}{\lambda^2} \Delta\lambda = 3.43 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ Hz}$

$\rightarrow l = \frac{c}{\Delta\nu} = \frac{c}{(c/\lambda^2) \cdot \Delta\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^2}{\Delta\lambda} = \frac{(512)^2}{0.03} \text{ nm} = 8.74 \text{ nm}$

Opgave 4

a) $\Delta\nu \Delta t \sim 1 \rightarrow \Delta t = \frac{1}{\Delta\nu} = \frac{1}{2.5 \cdot 10^7 \cdot \nu} = 4.7 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ s} = 4.7 \text{ ns}$

$h\nu = 35 \text{ eV} \rightarrow \nu = \frac{3.5 \cdot 1.6022 \cdot 10^{-19}}{6.6262 \cdot 10^{-34}} = 8.46 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ Hz} \approx 2.5 \text{ ns}$

b) $E = 35 \text{ eV} \rightarrow \lambda = 354 \text{ nm}$

$\Delta\lambda_{\text{spec}} = 0.1 \text{ nm} \rightarrow \Delta\nu_{\text{spec}} = \frac{c}{\lambda^2} \Delta\lambda = \frac{2.9979 \cdot 10^8}{(354 \cdot 10^{-9})^2} \cdot 0.1 \cdot 10^{-9}$

$\Delta\nu_{\text{spec}} = 2.45 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$

$\Delta\nu_{\text{coherensie}} = 2.5 \cdot 10^7 \cdot 8.46 \cdot 10^{14} = 2.1 \cdot 10^8 \text{ Hz}$

