

# Physik IV - Lösungen - Serie 1

23. Februar 2011

1a) Minima bei  $y_1 = 11 \text{ mm}$  und  $y_2 = 22 \text{ mm}$   
 Position der Minima aus der Intensitätsformel des Einzelspalts.

$$I(\alpha) \propto \left( \frac{\sin \beta}{\beta} \right)^2 = \left( \frac{\sin \left( \frac{\pi d}{\lambda} \sin \alpha \right)}{\frac{\pi d}{\lambda} \sin \alpha} \right)^2$$

$$\alpha \ll 1: I(\alpha) \propto \frac{\sin \frac{\pi d}{\lambda} \alpha}{\frac{\pi d}{\lambda} \alpha}$$

$$I(\alpha) = 0 \quad \text{für} \quad \frac{\pi d}{\lambda} \alpha = \pi \quad (1. \text{ Minimum})$$

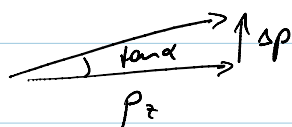
$$\Rightarrow \alpha_{\min} = \frac{\lambda}{d}$$

$\alpha_{\min}$  ist umgekehrt proportional zu  $d \Rightarrow$  grüne Linie für  $d_2 = 0.2 \text{ mm}$   
 rote Linie für  $d_1 = 0.1 \text{ mm}$

Berechnung der Wellenlänge:  $\tan \alpha = \frac{y}{R}$  oder  $\alpha \sim \frac{y}{R}$  ( $\alpha \ll 1$ )

$$\lambda \sim \frac{y d}{R} = \frac{0.011 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-9}}{3.6} \text{ m} = \underline{\underline{611 \text{ nm}}}$$

b) Winkeldivergenz  $\alpha = \frac{\lambda}{d}$



$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\Delta P}{P_z} \quad \Delta P \dots \text{Winkeländerung}$$

$$\text{für } \alpha \ll 1: \alpha \sim \frac{\Delta P}{P_z} \sim \frac{\Delta P}{P}$$

$P_z \sim P$

$$P = \frac{h\nu}{c} = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{d} \sim \frac{\lambda}{h} \Delta p \Rightarrow \Delta p \sim \frac{h}{d}$$

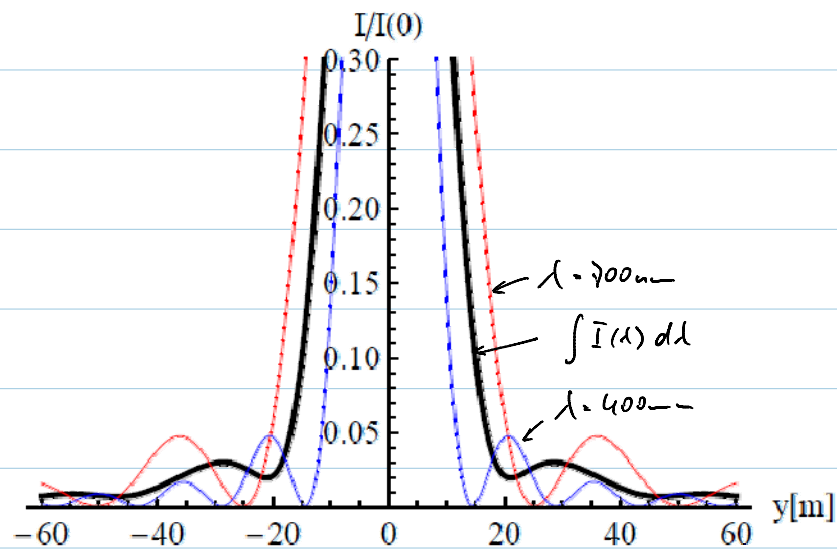
Impulsänderung muss  $\frac{h}{d}$  sein:  $\Delta p \gtrsim \frac{h}{d}$  oder  $\boxed{d \Delta p \gtrsim h}$

→ Heisenberg'sche Unschärferelation

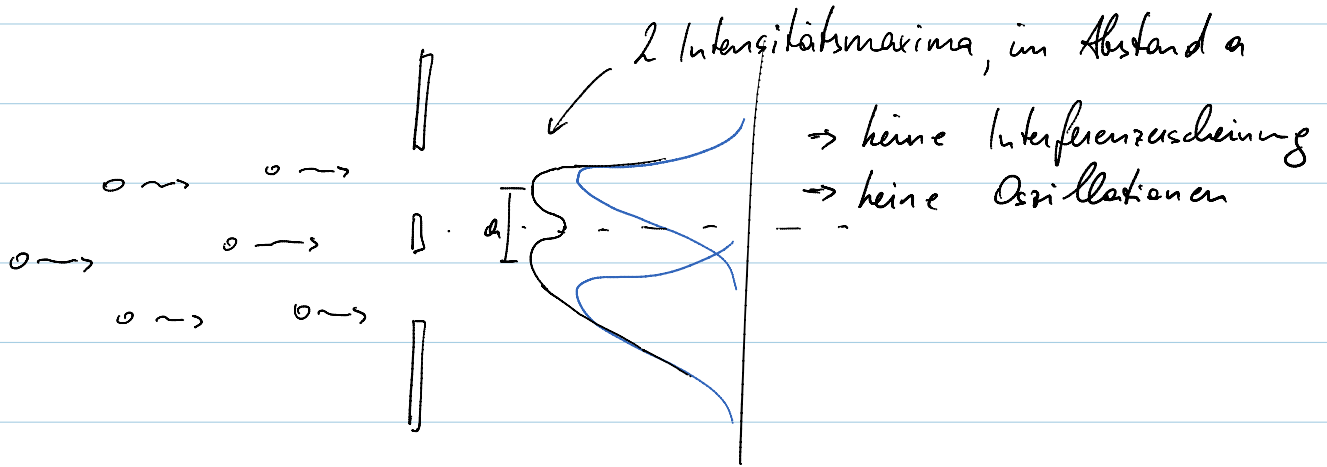
c) Nicht-monochromatisches Licht führt zu einem 'Auswaschen' des Interferenzmusters aufgrund der unterschiedlichen Beugungswinkel der unterschiedlichen Wellenlängen.

In diesem Fall ( $d_1 = 0.1 \text{ mm}$ ) liegt das 1. Minimum für  $\lambda = 700 \text{ nm}$  bei  $25 \text{ mm}$  ( $y = \frac{R \lambda}{d} = \frac{3.6 \cdot 7 \cdot 10^{-7}}{10^{-4}} \text{ m} \sim 25 \text{ mm}$ ),

nahe des 1. Nebenmaximums für  $\lambda = 400$  (siehe Abbildung)

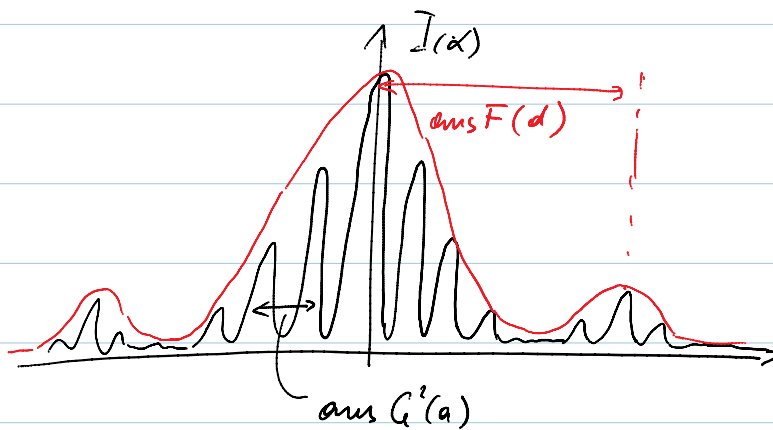


## 2 a) Photonen als Teilchen



Der Teilchencharakter wird zwar nicht in Intensitätsmuster ersichtlich, im Experiment mit einzelnen Photonen kann aber das Auftreffen jedes Photons einzeln beobachtet werden ⇒ Welle-Teilchen Dualismus

b)



Änderung des Spaltabstands  $a$  führt zu einer Änderung der schnellen Oszillationen. (Strukturfaktor  $G(a)$ )  
Änderung der Spaltbreite ⇒ Änderung der Einhüllenden (Spaltfaktor  $F(a)$ )

c)

$$\bar{I}(\alpha) = 4 \bar{I}_0 \frac{\sin^2 \beta}{\beta^2} \cos^2 \varphi \quad \varphi = \frac{\pi a}{\lambda} \sin \alpha \quad \beta = \frac{\pi d}{\lambda} \sin \alpha$$

$$\bar{I}(0) = 4 \bar{I}_0$$

Inkohärentes Feld  $\rightarrow$  keine Superposition:

$\rightarrow$  Summation der Intensitäten der Einzelspalte,  
nicht der Felder

$$\bar{I}(0) = \bar{I}_1(0) + \bar{I}_2(0) = \underline{\underline{2 \bar{I}_0 \frac{\sin^2 \beta}{\beta^2}}}$$

mathematisch:

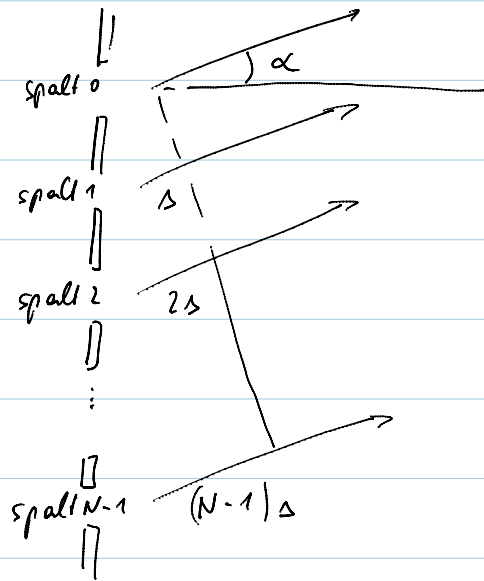
$$E = E_1 e^{-i\varphi} + E_2 \cdot e^{i\varphi} \quad \varphi \dots \text{zufällig}$$

$$\bar{I} = \left\langle 4 \bar{I}_0 \frac{\sin^2 \beta}{\beta^2} \cos^2 \varphi \right\rangle_{\varphi} = \int_0^{2\pi} f(\varphi) I(\varphi) d\varphi$$

$\varphi$  - gleichförmig verteilt:  $f(\varphi) = \frac{1}{2\pi}$

$$\bar{I} = 4 \bar{I}_0 \frac{\sin^2 \beta}{\beta^2} \underbrace{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi}_{\bar{1}} = \underline{\underline{2 \bar{I}_0 \frac{\sin^2 \beta}{\beta^2}}}$$

d)



$$E_j = E_p e^{i\varphi_j} \quad \varphi_j = j \cdot k \cdot \Delta$$

$$\Delta = a \sin \alpha$$

$$E = \sum_j E_j = E_p \sum_j e^{i\varphi_j} =$$

$$= E_p \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} (e^{i\varphi_1})^j = E_p \frac{(e^{i\varphi_1})^N - 1}{e^{i\varphi_1} - 1}$$

$$= E_p \cdot \frac{e^{iN\varphi_1} - 1}{e^{i\varphi_1} - 1}$$

$$\frac{e^{iN\varphi_1} - 1}{e^{i\varphi_1} - 1} = \frac{e^{iN\varphi_1/2} [e^{iN\varphi_1/2} - e^{-iN\varphi_1/2}]}{e^{i\varphi_1/2} [e^{i\varphi_1/2} - e^{-i\varphi_1/2}]} = e^{i(N-1)\varphi_1/2} \cdot \frac{\sin N\varphi_1/2}{\sin \varphi_1/2}$$

$$\rightarrow E = E_0 \frac{\sin \beta}{\beta} \sin(\omega t - kR) \cdot e^{i(N-1)\varphi_1/2} \cdot \frac{\sin N\varphi_1/2}{\sin \varphi_1/2}$$

↑

siehe Skript:

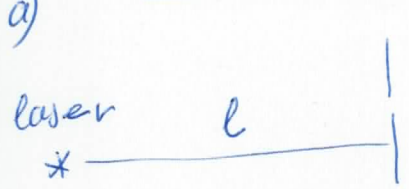
Phasenfaktor: irrelevant für  $I$

$$I = \langle |E|^2 \rangle_T = I_0 \frac{\sin^2 \beta}{\beta^2} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 \left( \frac{N\pi a}{\lambda} \sin \alpha \right)}{\sin^2 \left( \frac{\pi a}{\lambda} \sin \alpha \right)}$$


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# Photon Detection

a)



travelling time of a photon

$$t = \frac{l}{c} \approx 3.33 \text{ ns}$$

Another photon should not be emitted before first one passes the double slit.

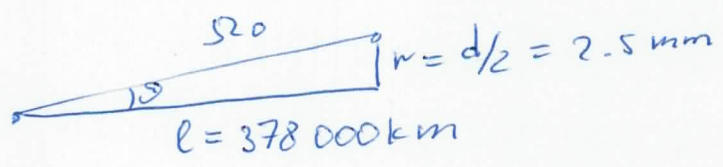
Photon emission rate for the laser is

$$\frac{P}{h\nu} = \frac{P}{2\pi(c/\lambda)h} \approx 1.27 \cdot 10^{16} \text{ photons/s}$$

The laser power should be attenuated by

$$\frac{P}{2\pi(c/\lambda)h} / (1/t) = \frac{P}{2\pi(c/\lambda)h} \frac{l}{c} \approx 4.24 \cdot 10^7 \text{ times.}$$

b) Only fraction of the photons from the pointer will arrive to the astronaut's eye. The fraction is determined by the solid angle  $\Omega_0$



$$\Omega_0 = 2\pi(1 - \cos\theta) \approx 2\pi \frac{\theta^2}{2} \approx \frac{\pi r^2}{l^2}$$

$$\Omega_0 \approx 1.37 \cdot 10^{-22}$$

The fraction will be given by the ratio

$\frac{\Omega_0}{\Omega_1}$  where  $\Omega_1$  is the solid angle for the pointer emission.  $\Omega_1 = 3 \cdot 10^{-8}$

The pointer should have the power to be noticed :

$$P = 100 \text{ photons/s } h\nu \cdot \frac{\Omega_1}{\Omega_0} = 0.008 \text{ W}$$

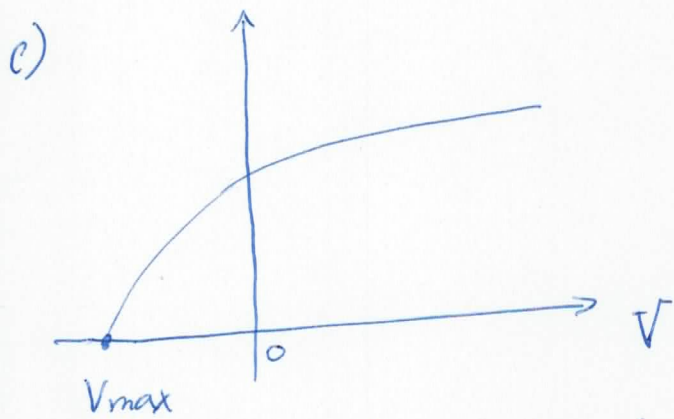
The power is reasonably low and under perfect conditions the astronaut can see the pointer.

# Photo effect

a)  $V_{max} = \frac{h}{e} f - \frac{\Phi}{e}$   $\Phi$  is work function

$\Phi = h f |_{V_{max}=0} = 8.89 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ Hz} = 5.9 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$

b)  $E_{max} = h f - \Phi = 4 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J} = 2.5 \text{ eV}$



At large  $V$  the current saturates because all emitted electrons reach the cathode.

The current value is given by the light intensity and quantum efficiency of the material

Only electrons emitted with  $\theta < \theta_0$  will reach cathode

$\theta_0 = \arctan \left[ \frac{h\nu}{e} \right] \approx 0.2$

The ratio of photo electrons will be given by ratio of areas

$A_0 = \int_0^{\theta_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin\theta d\theta d\phi = 2\pi(1 - \cos\theta_0)$

$A_1 = 4\pi$  - total area of sphere with radius 1.

$\frac{A_0}{A_1} = 0.5(1 - \cos\theta_0) \approx 0.0097 \approx 0.01 = 1\%$

