

Dr. Murty's

Optricks

By Dr. Murty Mantravadi
(previously Dr. M.V.R.K. Murty)

With help from his friends: Tom Godfrey, Susan Raffensperger,
Walter Clark, Dennis Rose, Reddy Chirra, Gary Fisher,
Murali Mantravadi, et.al.

OPTRICKS: Tricks and simple experiments you can do in Optics

FOR
YOUNG
READERS

● Your own built-in magnifier

DO you know that you have your own magnifier and can commission it any time you want? Of course you have to work a little hard — to the point of tears — for it, but the thrill is worth the cry.

Before you start on the project, get a printed paper on which the printing is very fine with small letters. Spread it flat on the table and touch the paper with your nose-tip as shown in Fig. 1. What do you see? Nothing but a very blurred image of the print. But wait and have patience.

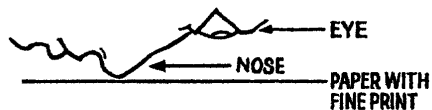


Fig. 1

If you wait for about one or two minutes in the same posture without blinking, you will collect a tear drop in each eye and it will form into an almost hemispherical drop and will literally hang from your eyeball. This is shown



Fig. 2

in Fig. 2. You can actually feel the formation of the tear drops and you should be careful not to blink, otherwise you will have to start all over again.

As the tear starts to form, you begin to see the fine print a little less blurred and finally, at

the correct moment, the fine print appears very clear and highly magnified. This is the moment you have been waiting for.

Can you estimate the magnification obtained? How do you proceed to make a calculation for the magnification?

● A burning-glass with a fused electric bulb

WOULD you like to make a burning-glass that will burn pieces of paper when you focus sunlight through it? Next time you have a fused electric bulb, don't throw it away. Instead, carefully remove the metal cap and the glass rod which holds the filament. If you cannot do it properly, any trader dealing in sheet glass will be able to mark a line on the glass bulb with a diamond point. Then by heating the bulb along this line with a small candle flame, you will be able to get a clean bulb without anything inside. It is preferable to use a clear bulb rather than a frosted one.

After cleaning the inside and the outside, fill the bulb with clear water. Make sure that the outside of the bulb is dry and without any spots. Now you are ready for your burning tricks. Take several pieces of coloured paper, cloth, etc. You will be able to focus the sunlight by means of the water-filled bulb on these articles. This is shown in Fig. 3.

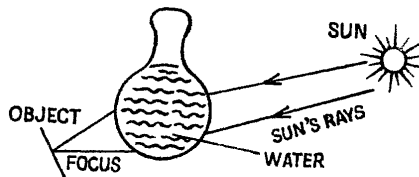
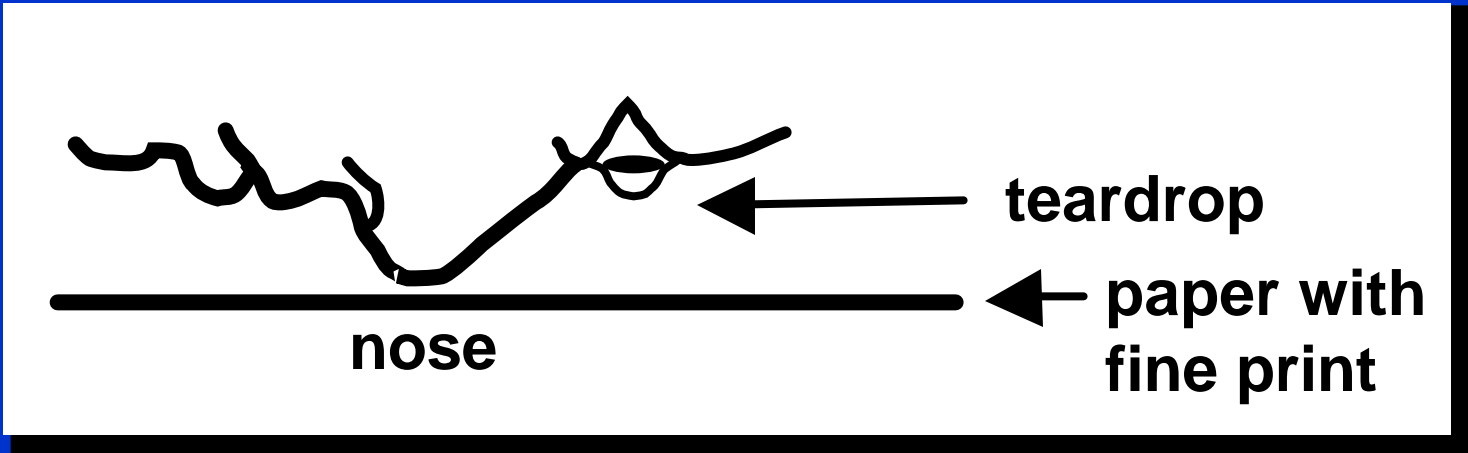


Fig. 3

Your Own Built-In Magnifier

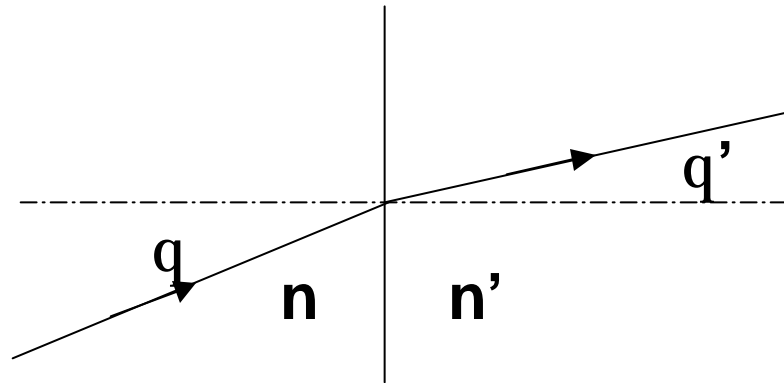


Raindrops Make Rainbows



From <http://accept.la.asu.edu/>

Snell's Law



$$n \sin q = n' \sin q'$$

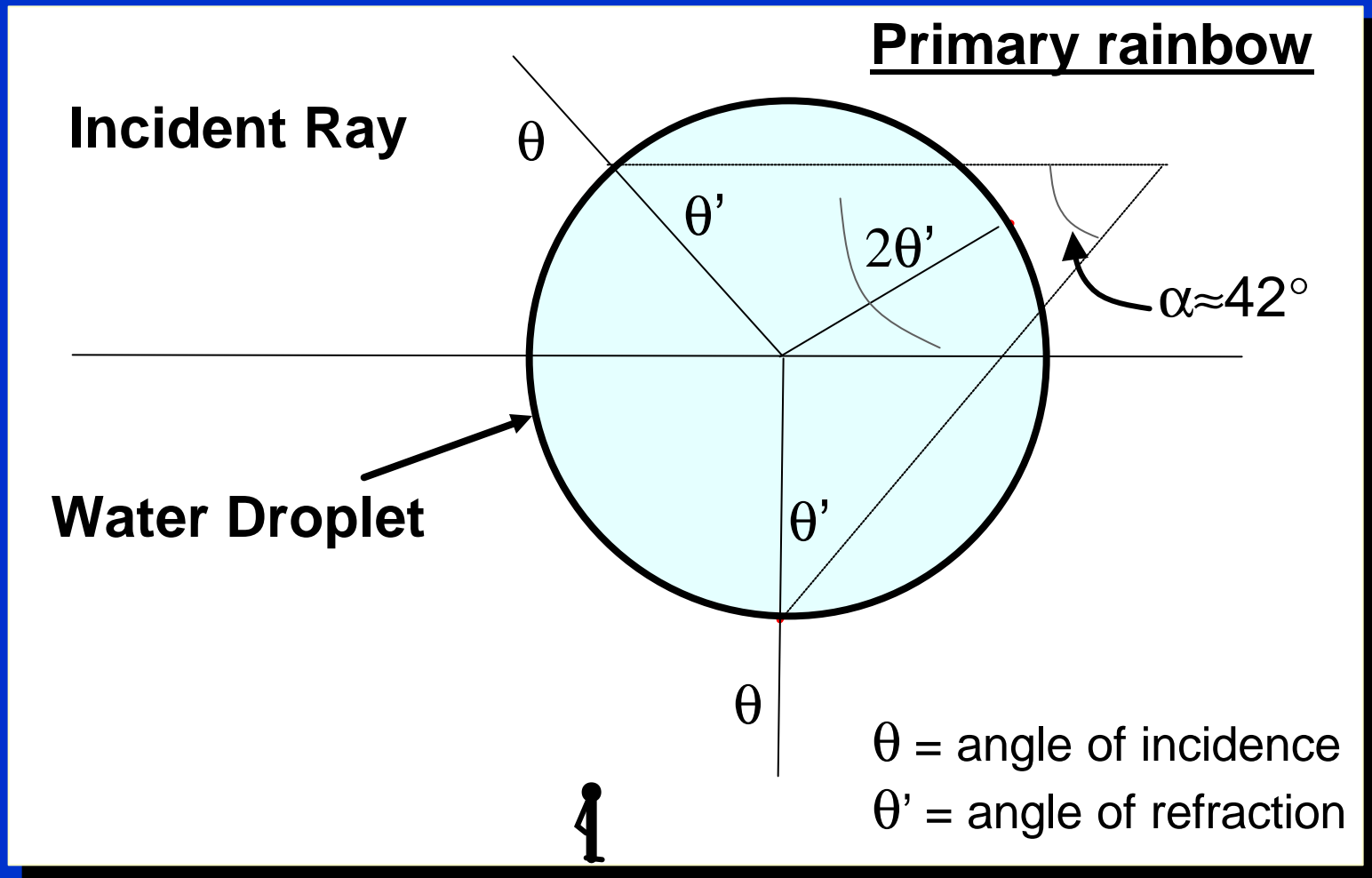
where n = refractive index
($n = 1$ for air, 1.33 for water)

and

q = angle of incidence

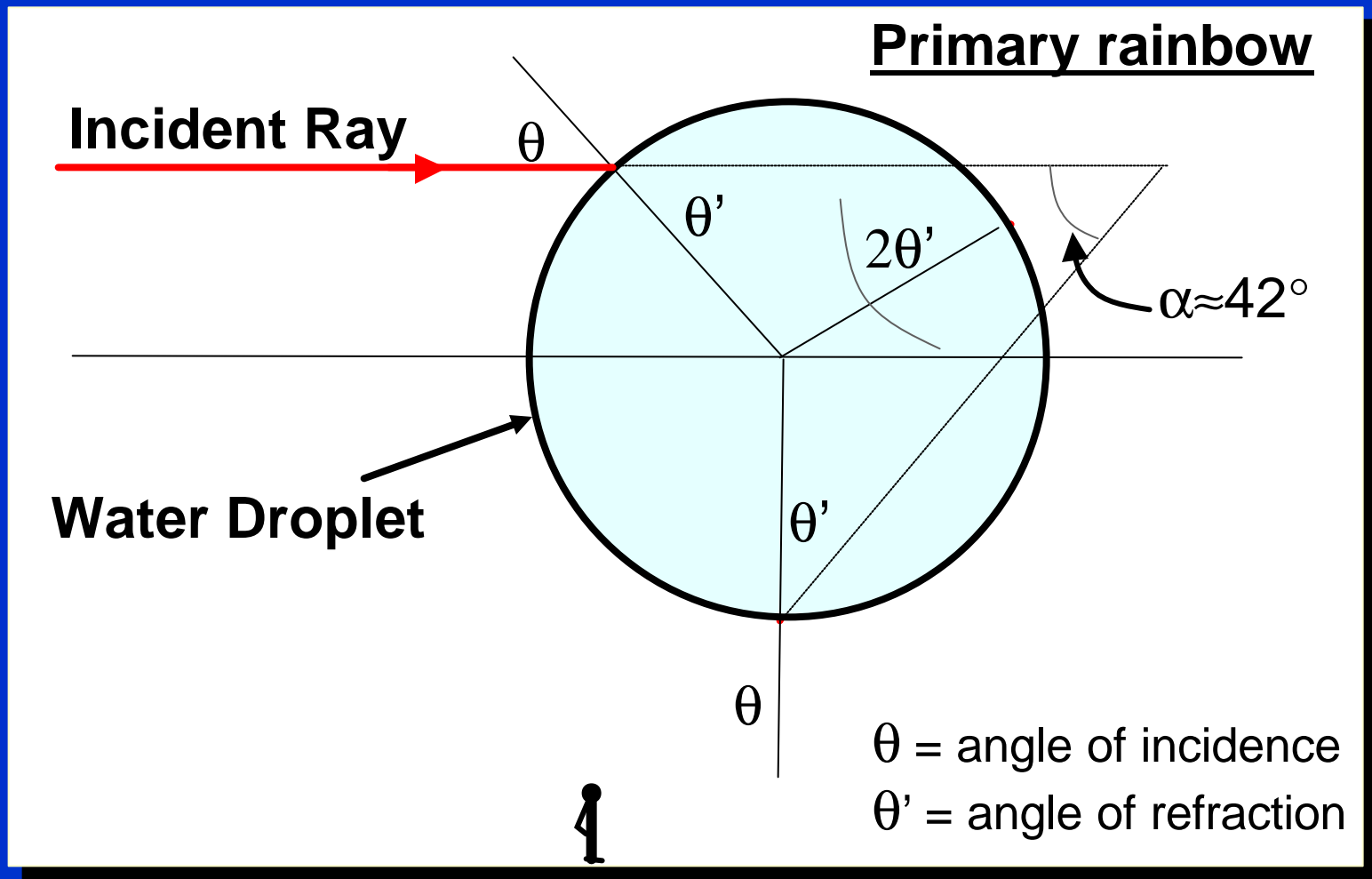
q' = angle of refraction

Raindrops Make Rainbows



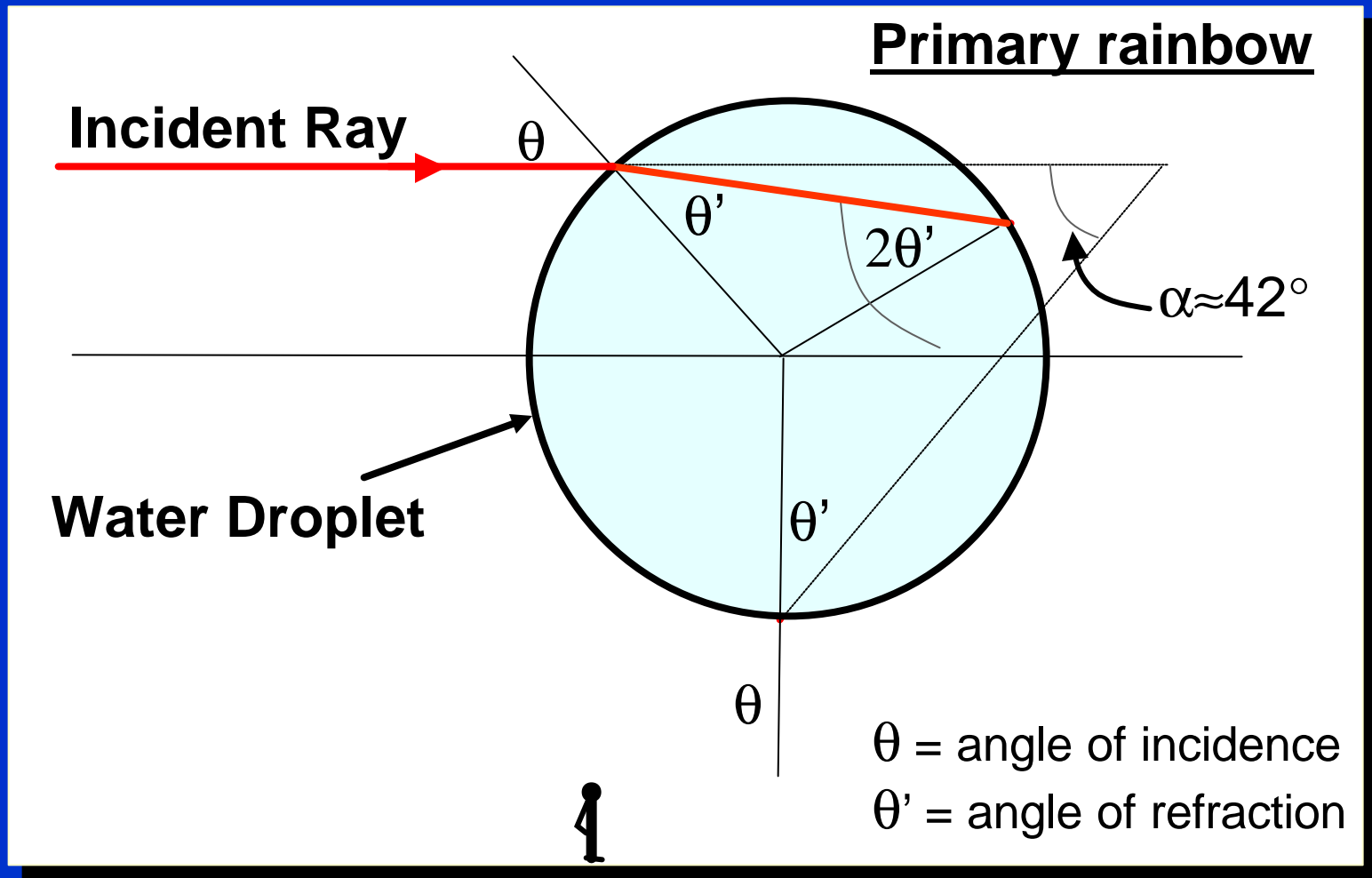
From an article by Dr. Murty on www.armchair.com

Raindrops Make Rainbows



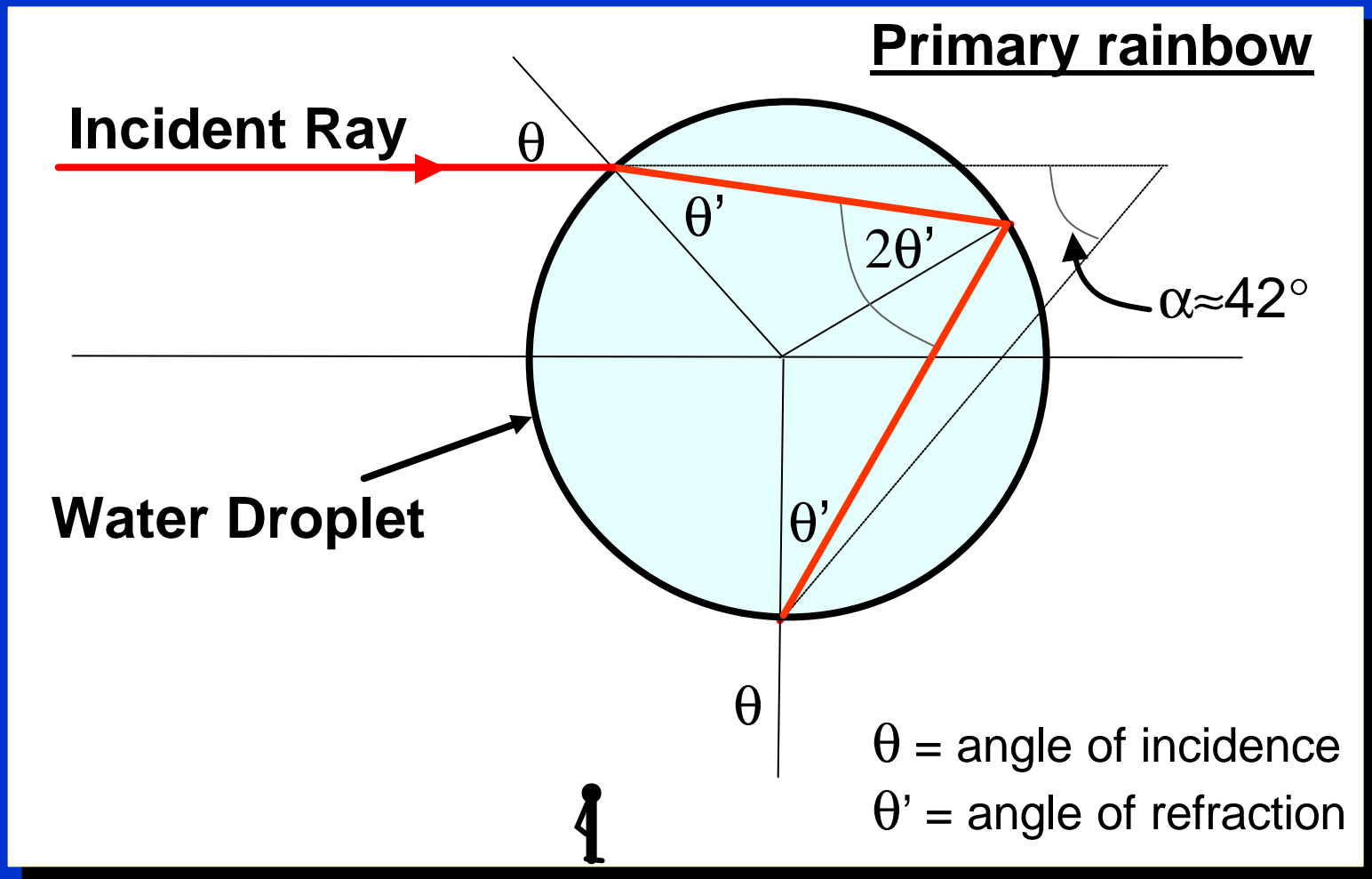
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Raindrops Make Rainbows



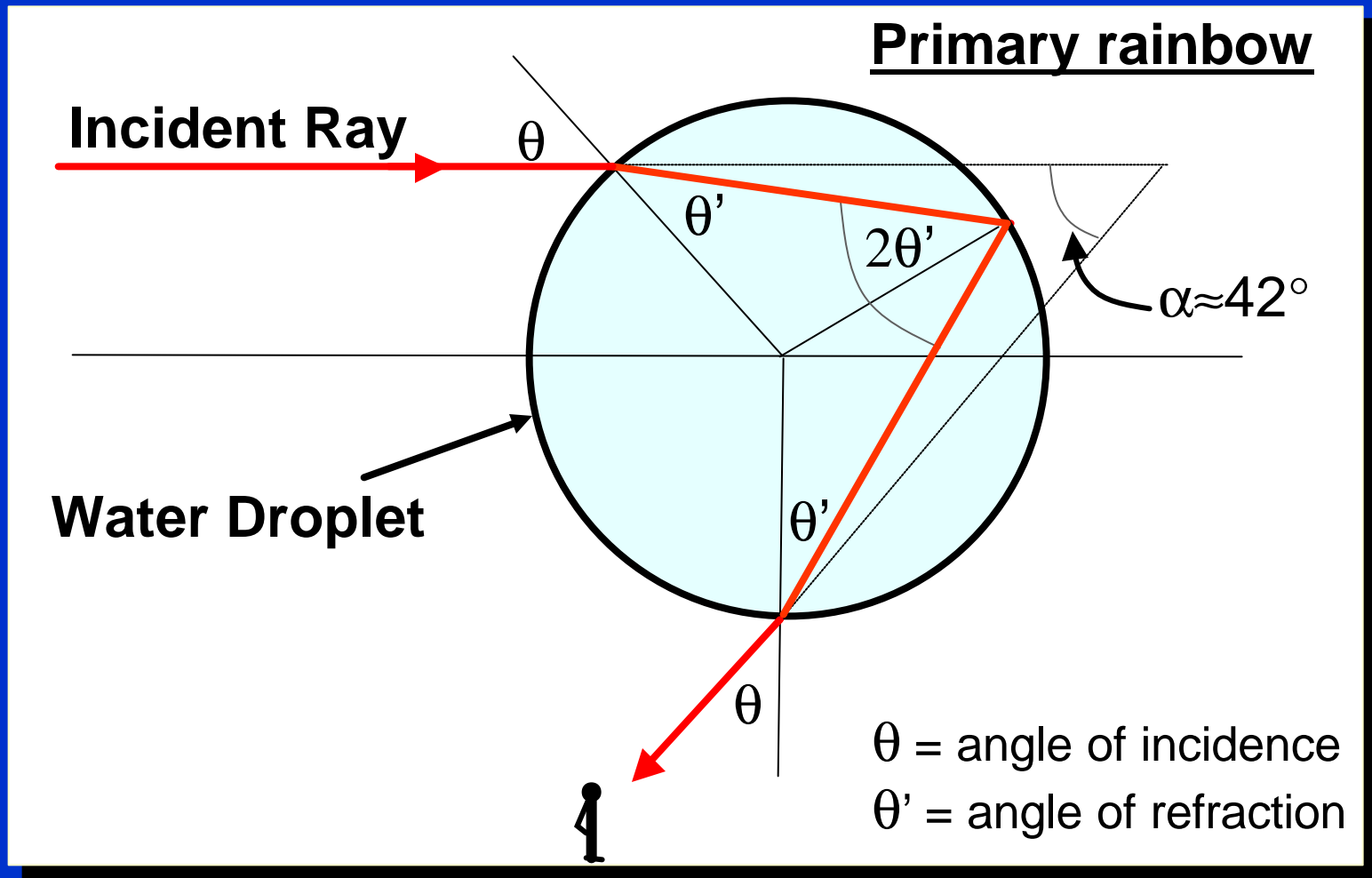
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Raindrops Make Rainbows



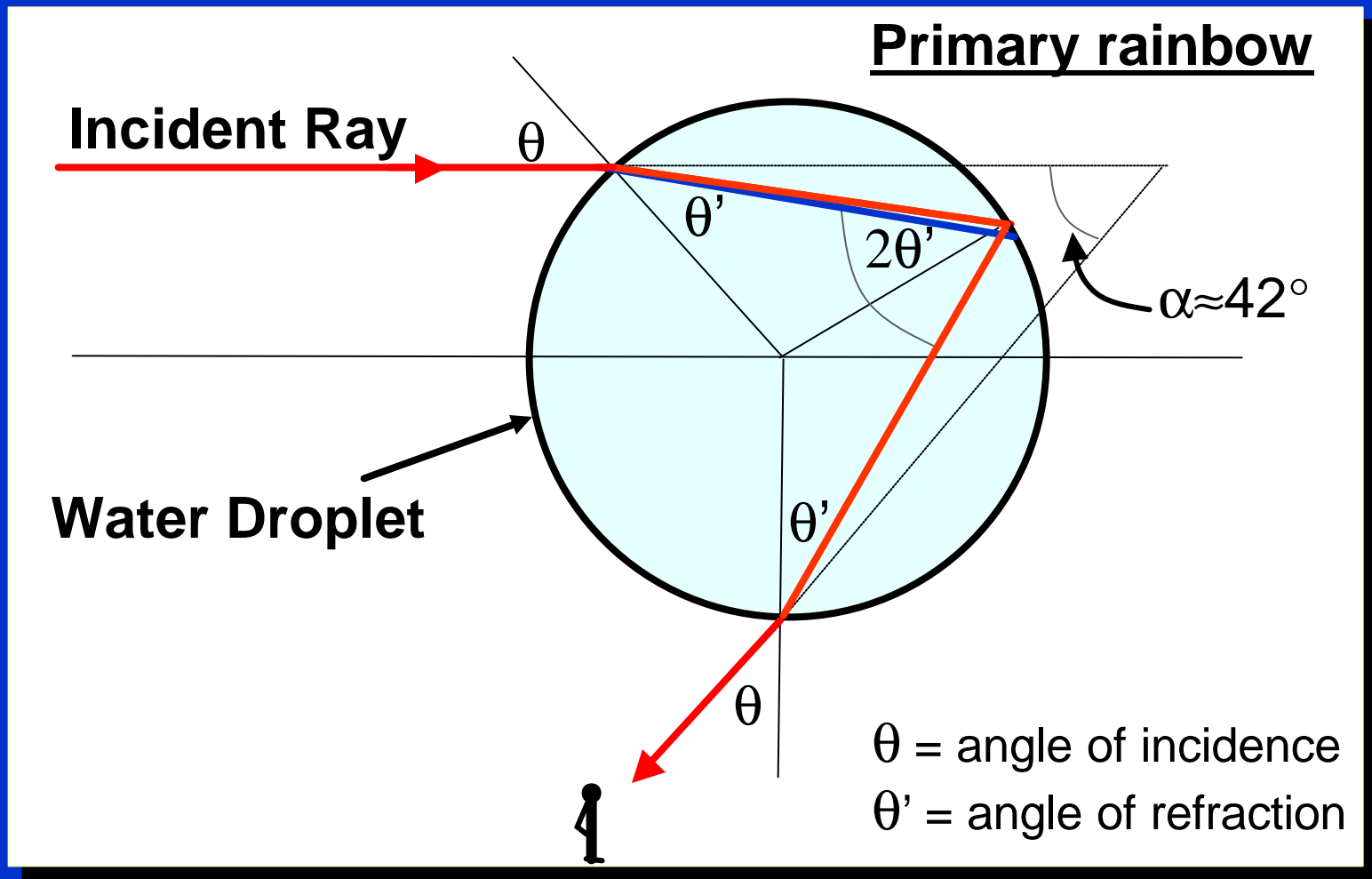
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Raindrops Make Rainbows



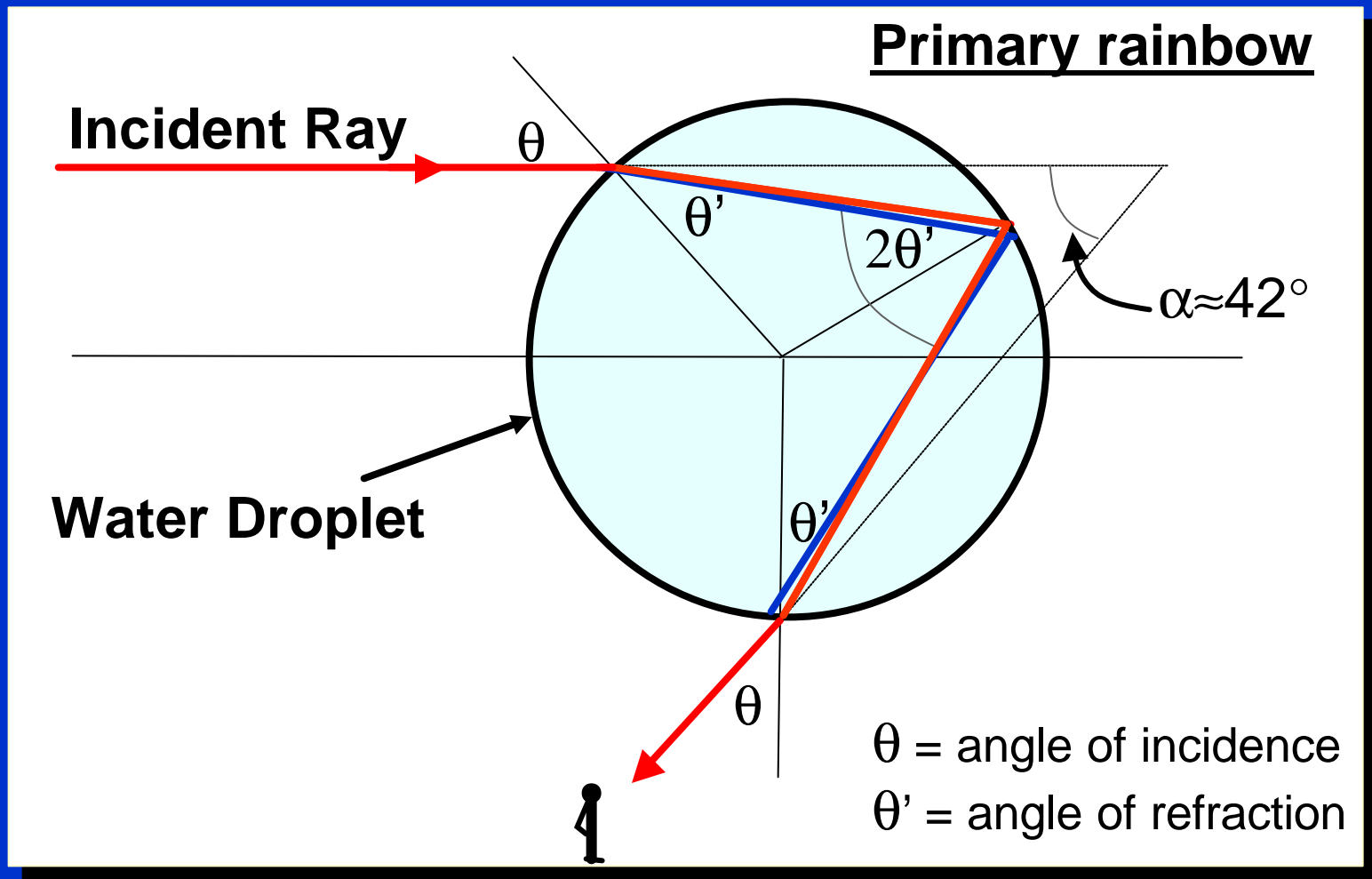
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Raindrops Make Rainbows



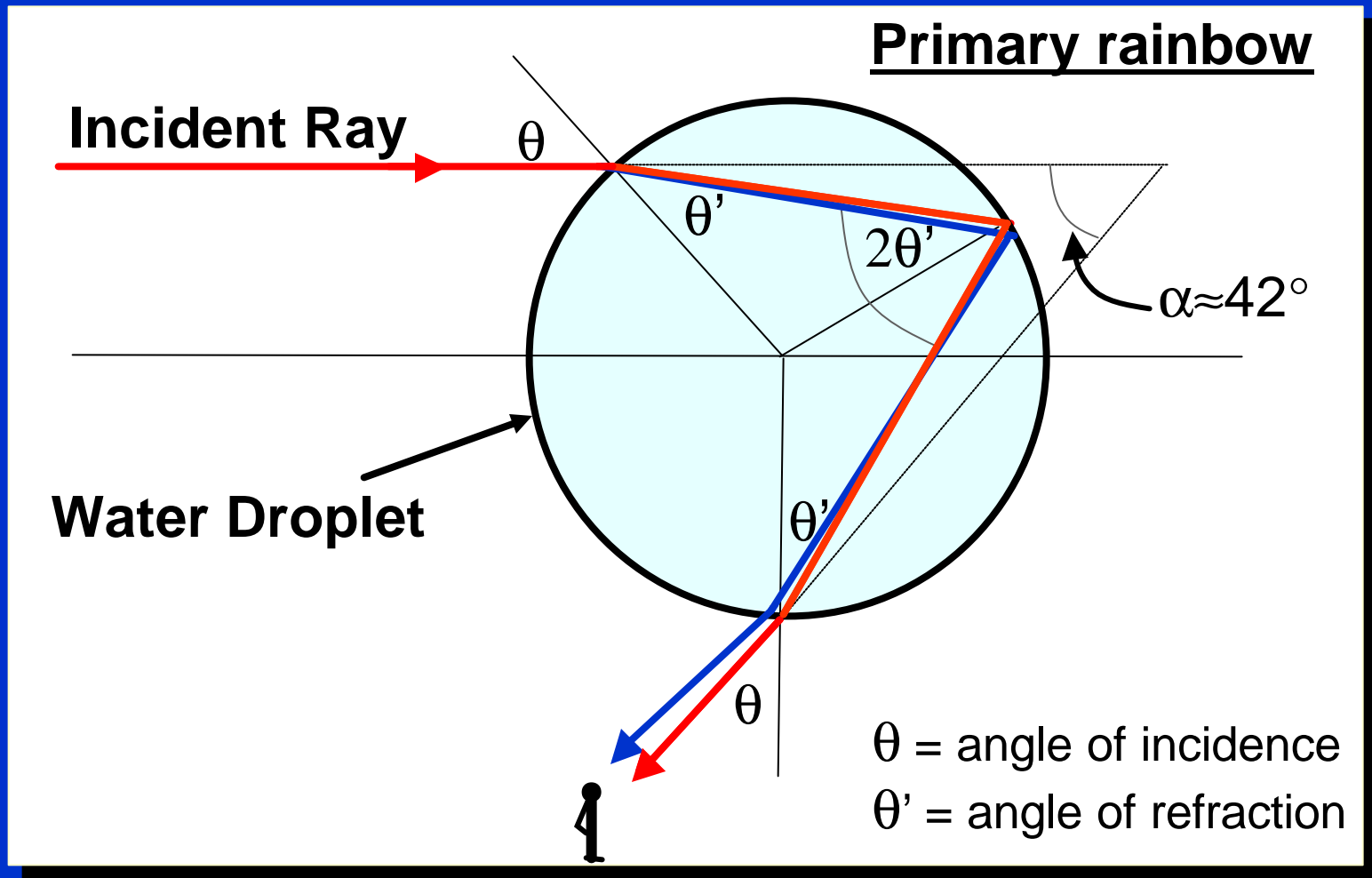
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Raindrops Make Rainbows



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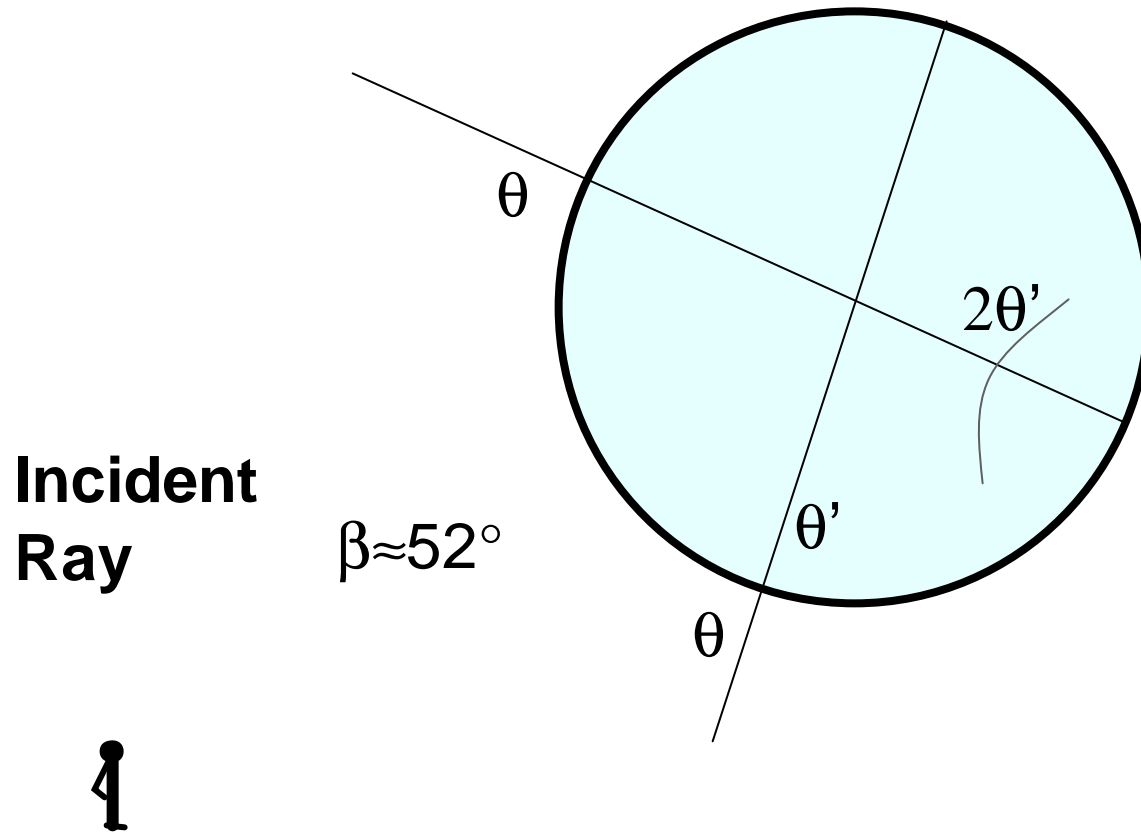
Raindrops Make Rainbows



From an article by Dr. Murty on www.armchair.com

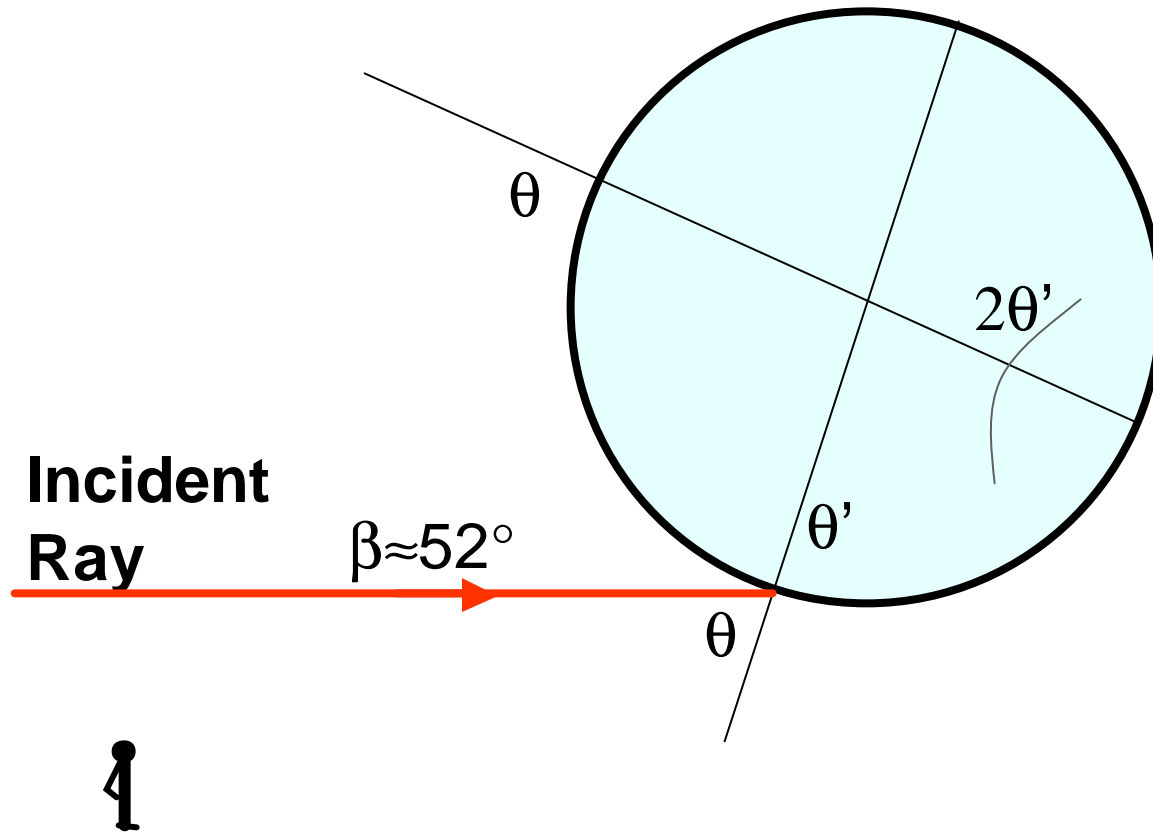
Raindrops Make Rainbows

Secondary rainbow



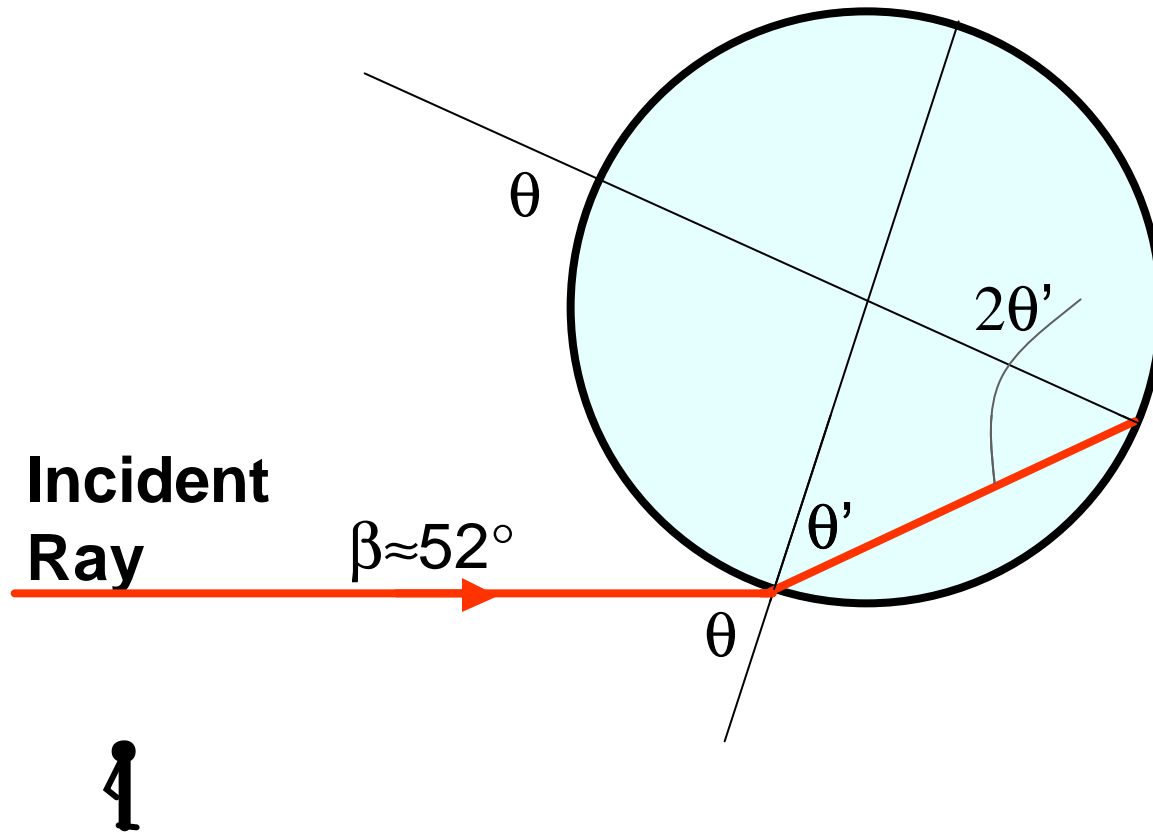
Raindrops Make Rainbows

Secondary rainbow



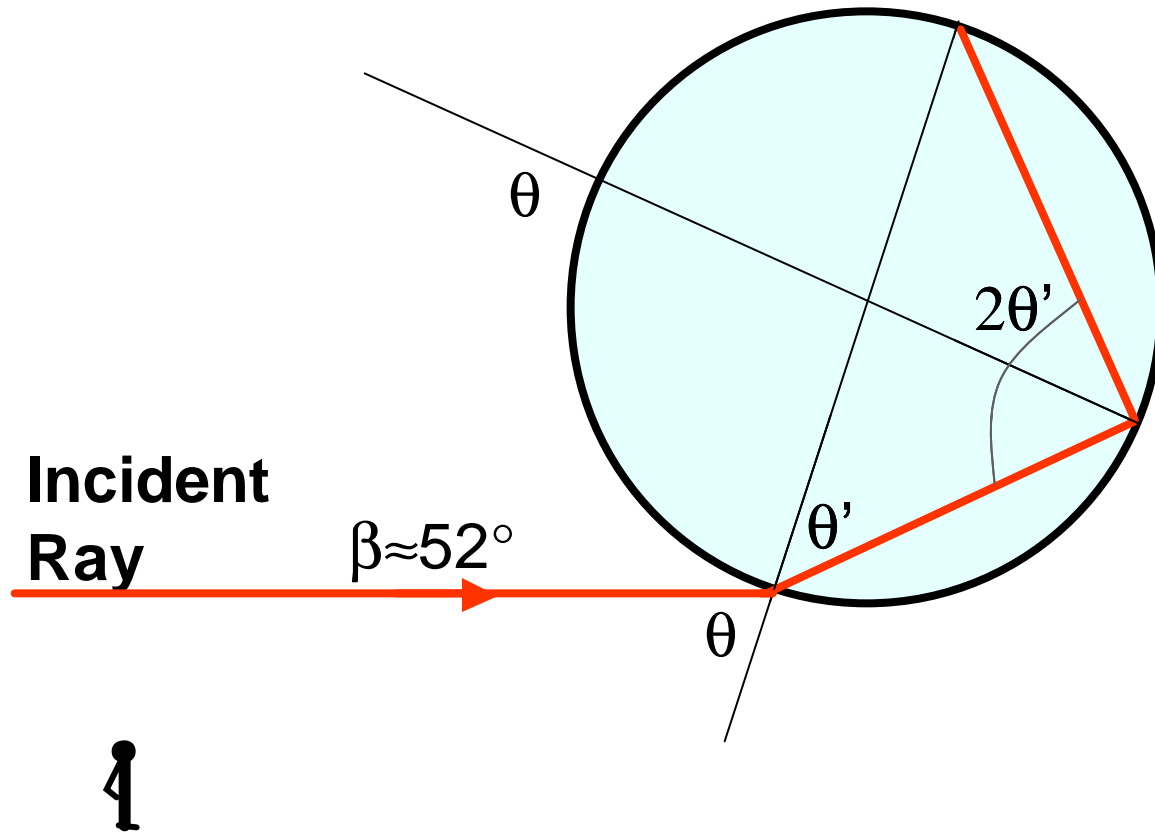
Raindrops Make Rainbows

Secondary rainbow



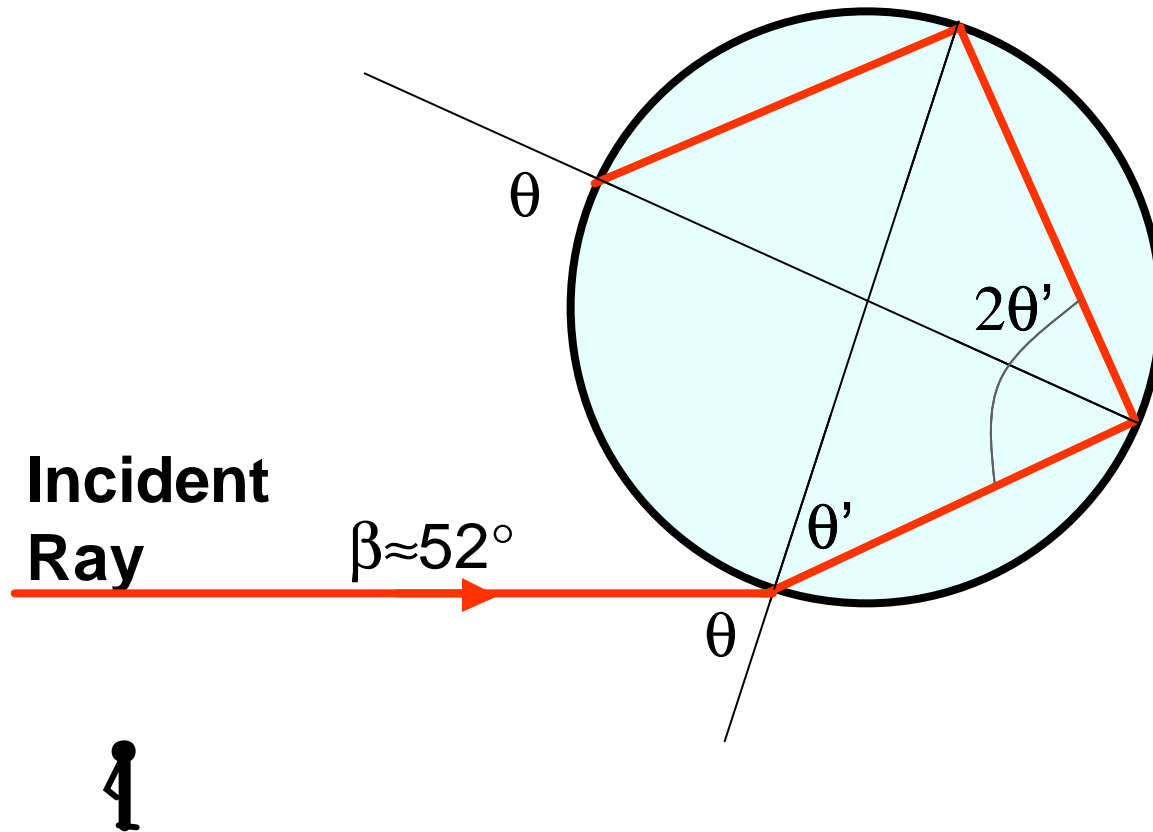
Raindrops Make Rainbows

Secondary rainbow



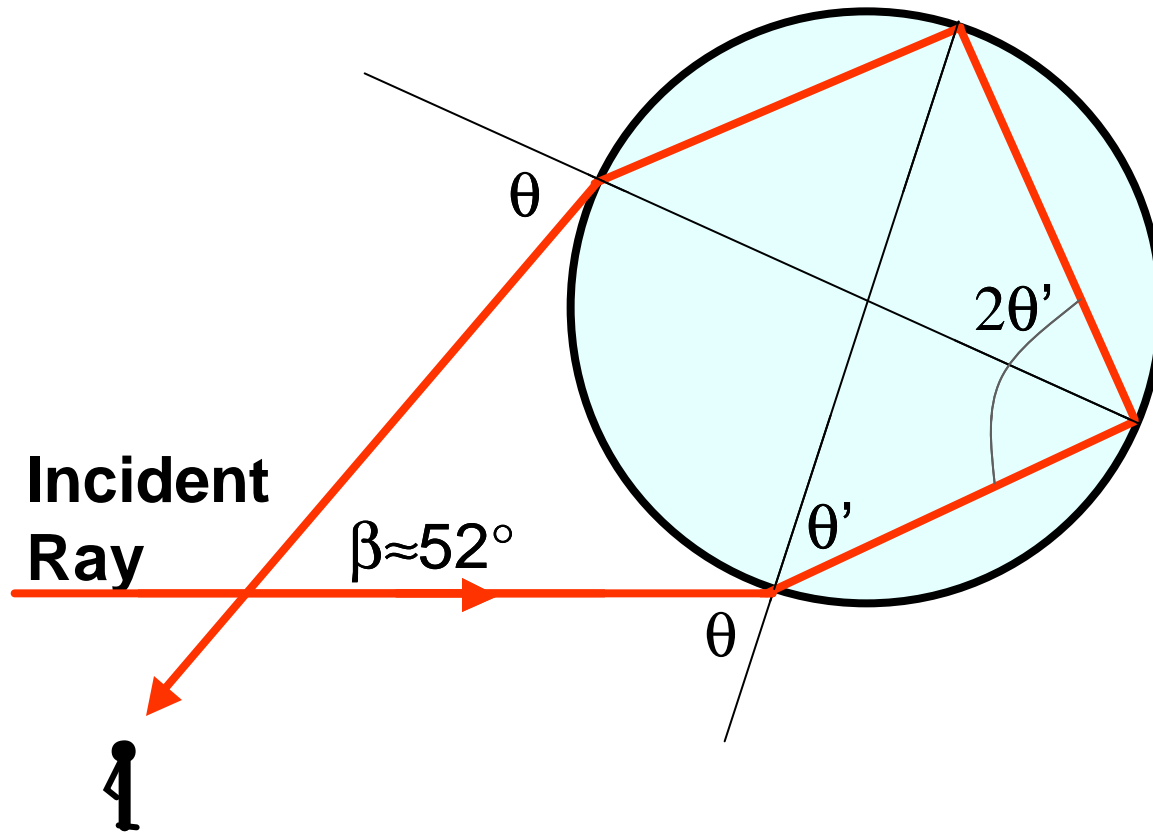
Raindrops Make Rainbows

Secondary rainbow



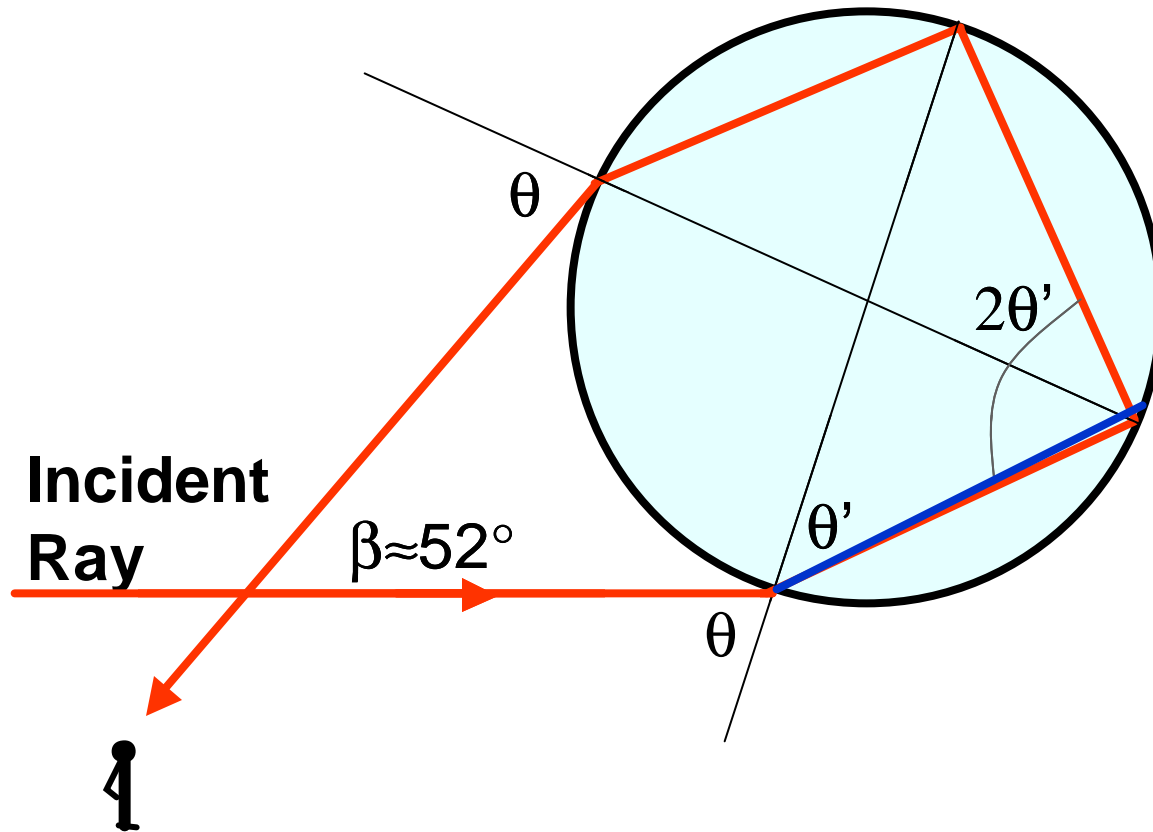
Raindrops Make Rainbows

Secondary rainbow



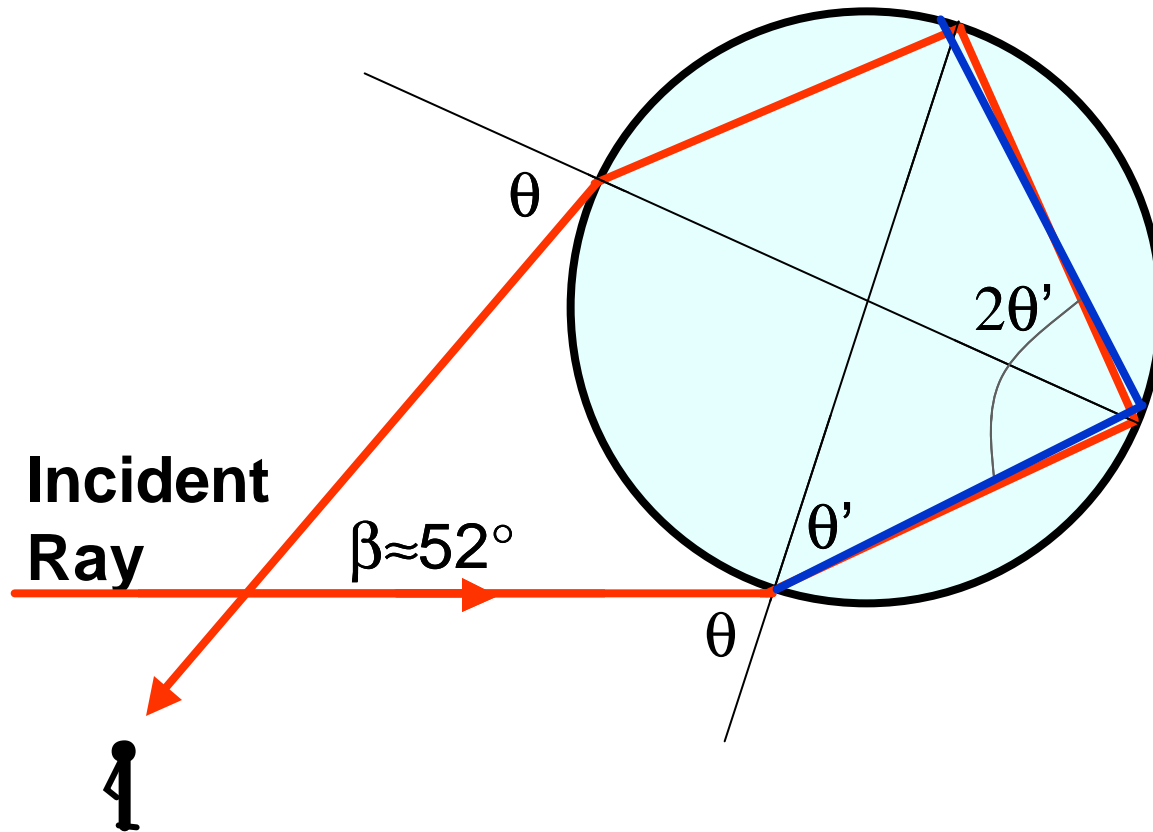
Raindrops Make Rainbows

Secondary rainbow



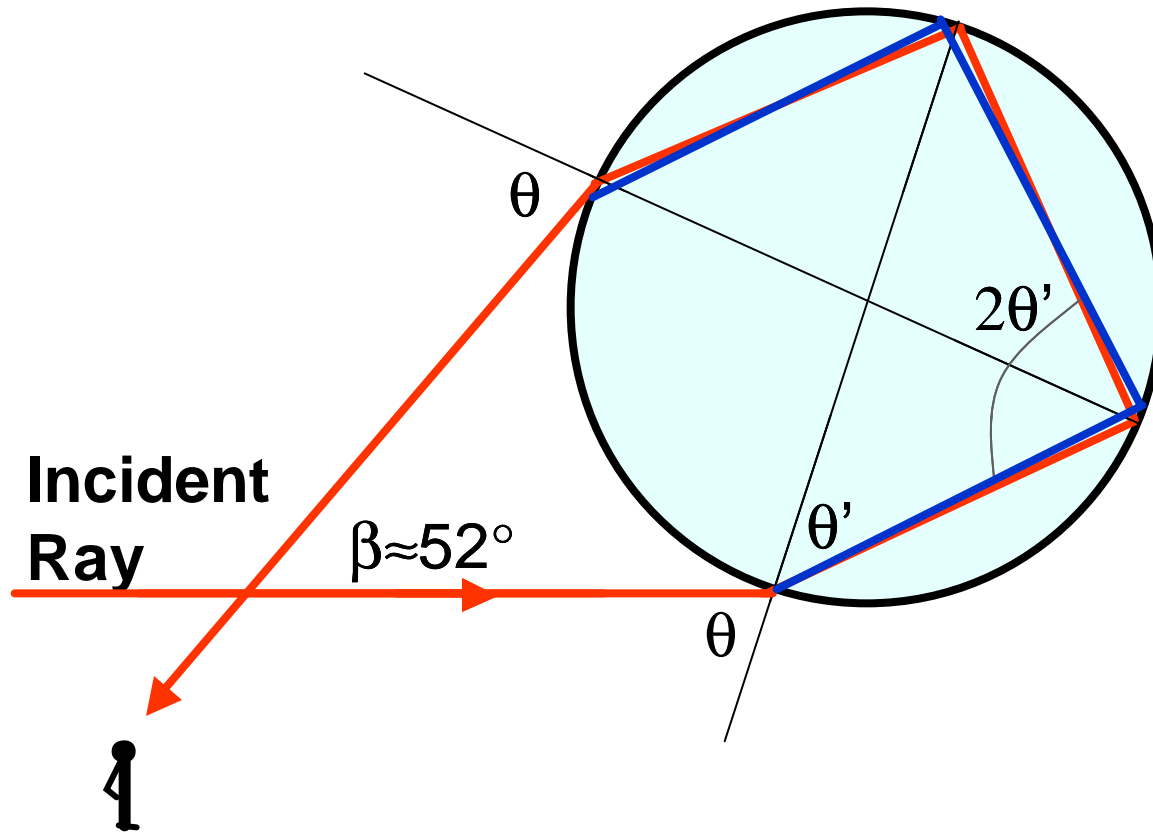
Raindrops Make Rainbows

Secondary rainbow

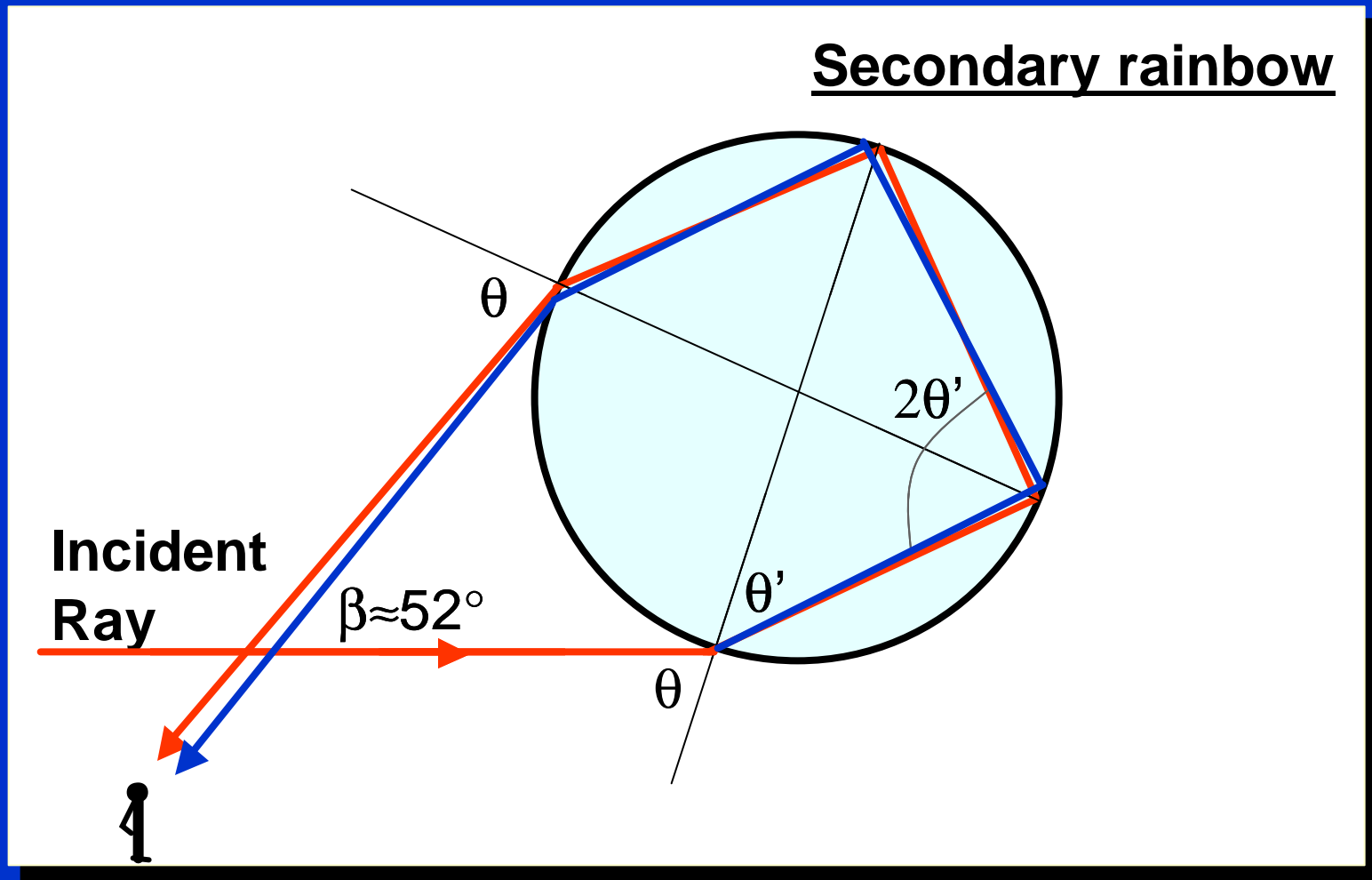


Raindrops Make Rainbows

Secondary rainbow

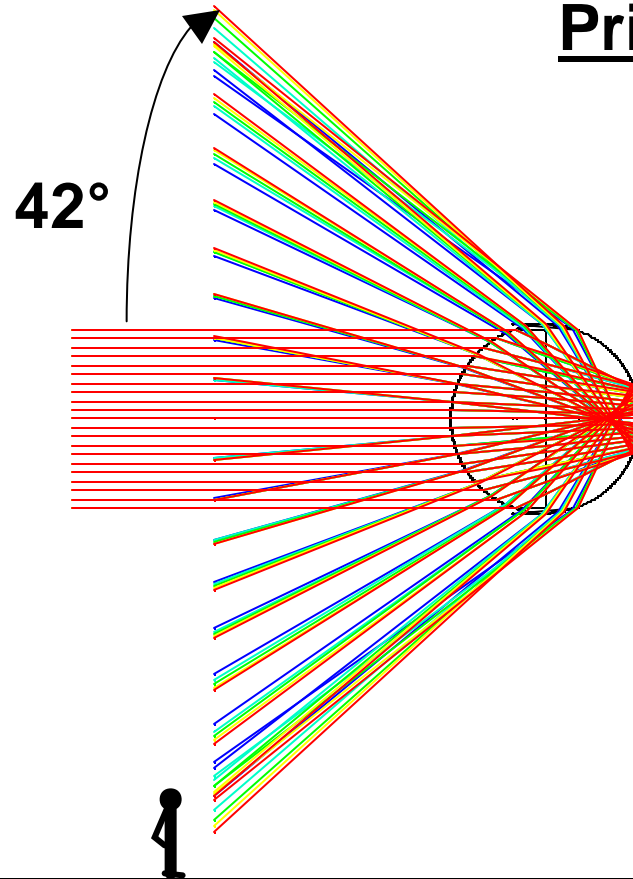


Raindrops Make Rainbows



Raindrops Make Rainbows

Primary Rainbow



3D LAYOUT

HOW A RAINDROP CREATES RAINBOWS - PRIMARY
FRI MAY 30 2003

DESIGN BY:
ROSE/RAFFENSPERGER/GODFREY

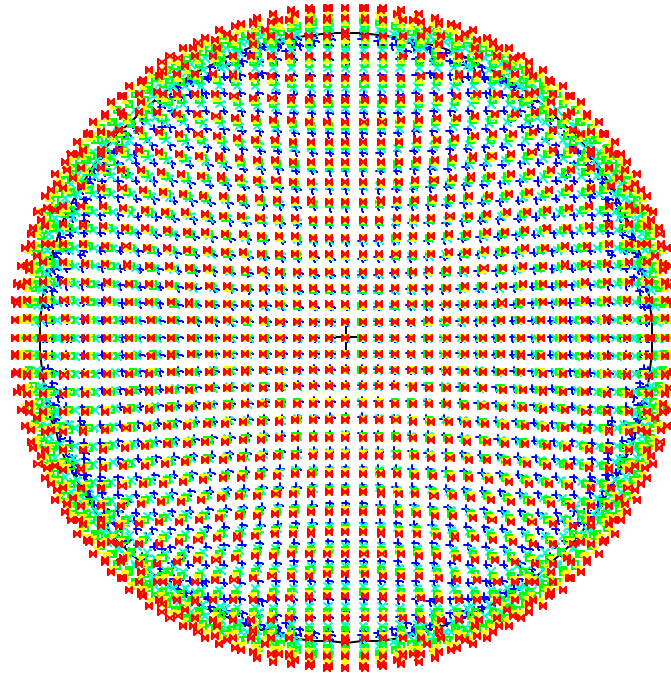
D:\WINDOWS\DESKTOP\SUSAN'S CLASSIC PRESENTATION\ZENON MODELS\RAINBOW SR.PRM.ZAX
CONFIGURATION 1 OF 1

Raindrops Make Rainbows

Primary Rainbow

- + 0.4000
- x 0.4750
- 0.5500
- * 0.6250
- ⋈ 0.7000

SCALE: 10.0000 MILLIMETERS



APERTURE DIAMETER: 16.1868

% RAYS THROUGH = 100.00%

FOOTPRINT DIAGRAM

HOW A RAINDROP CREATES RAINBOWS - PRIMARY
FRI MAY 30 2003
SURFACE 6:

RAY X MIN = -8.7744 RAY X MAX = 8.7744
RAY Y MIN = -8.7744 RAY Y MAX = 8.7744
MAX RADIUS = 8.8223 WAVELENGTH = ALL

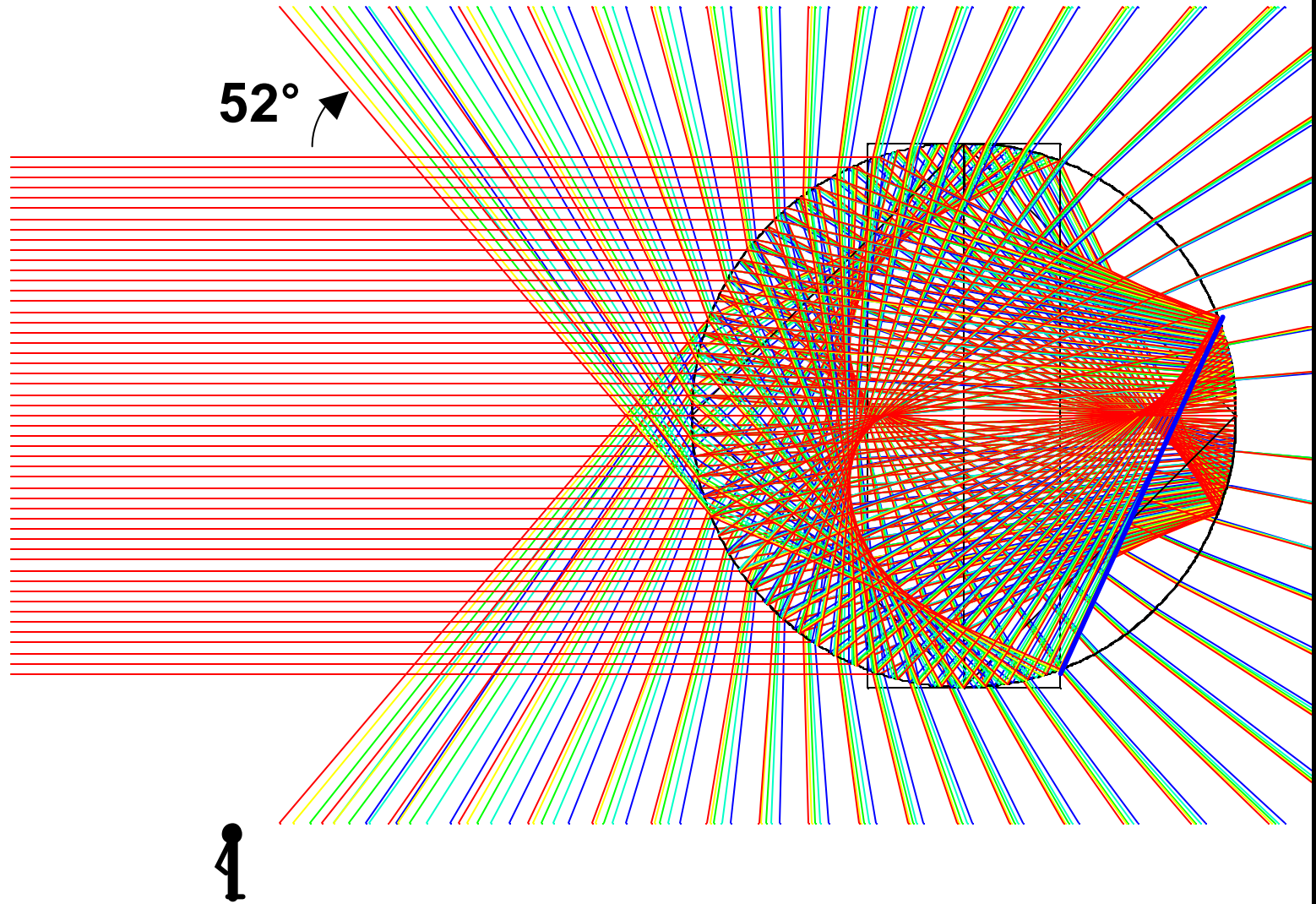
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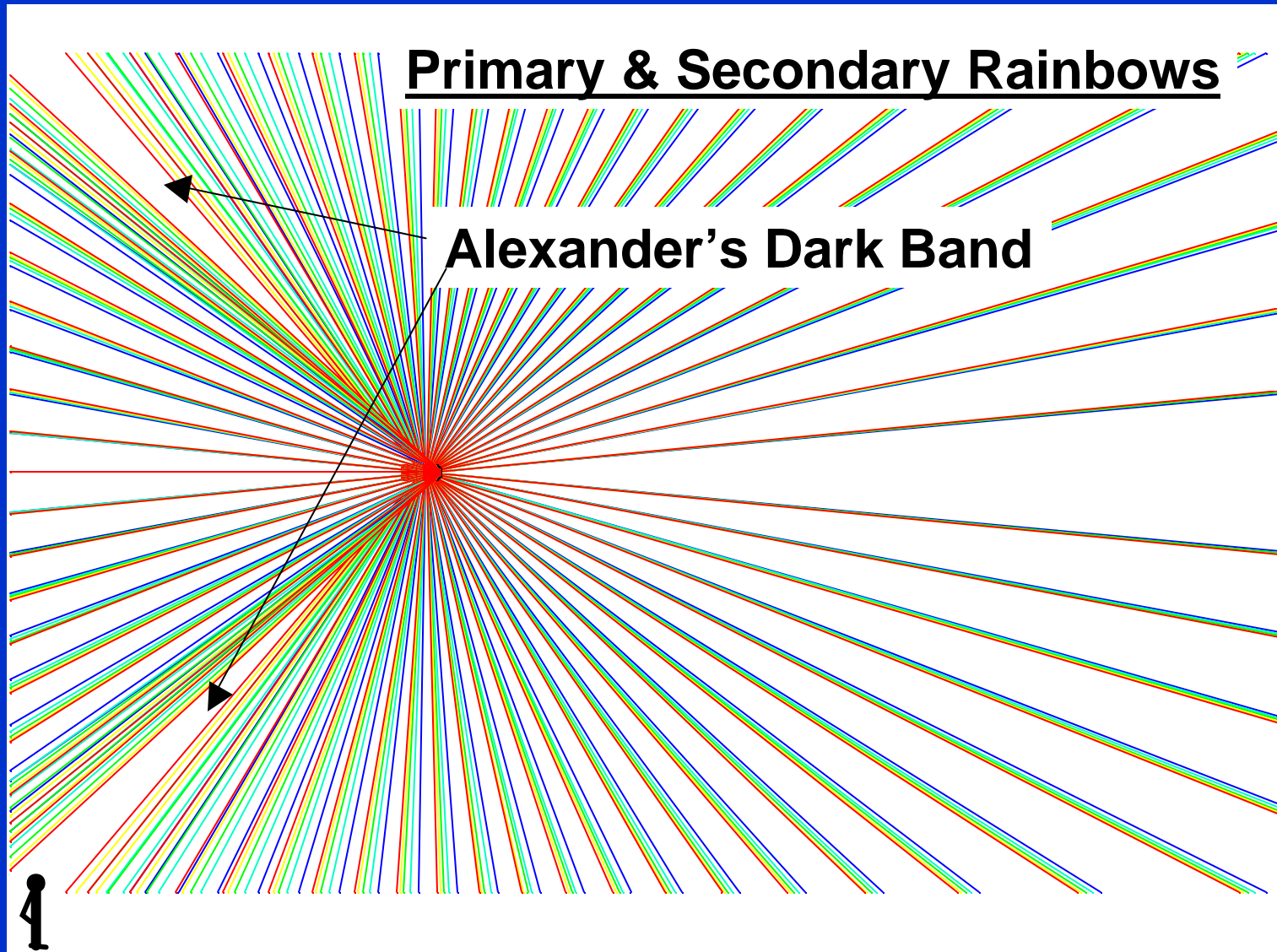
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CONFIGURATION 1 OF 1

Raindrops Make Rainbows

Secondary Rainbow

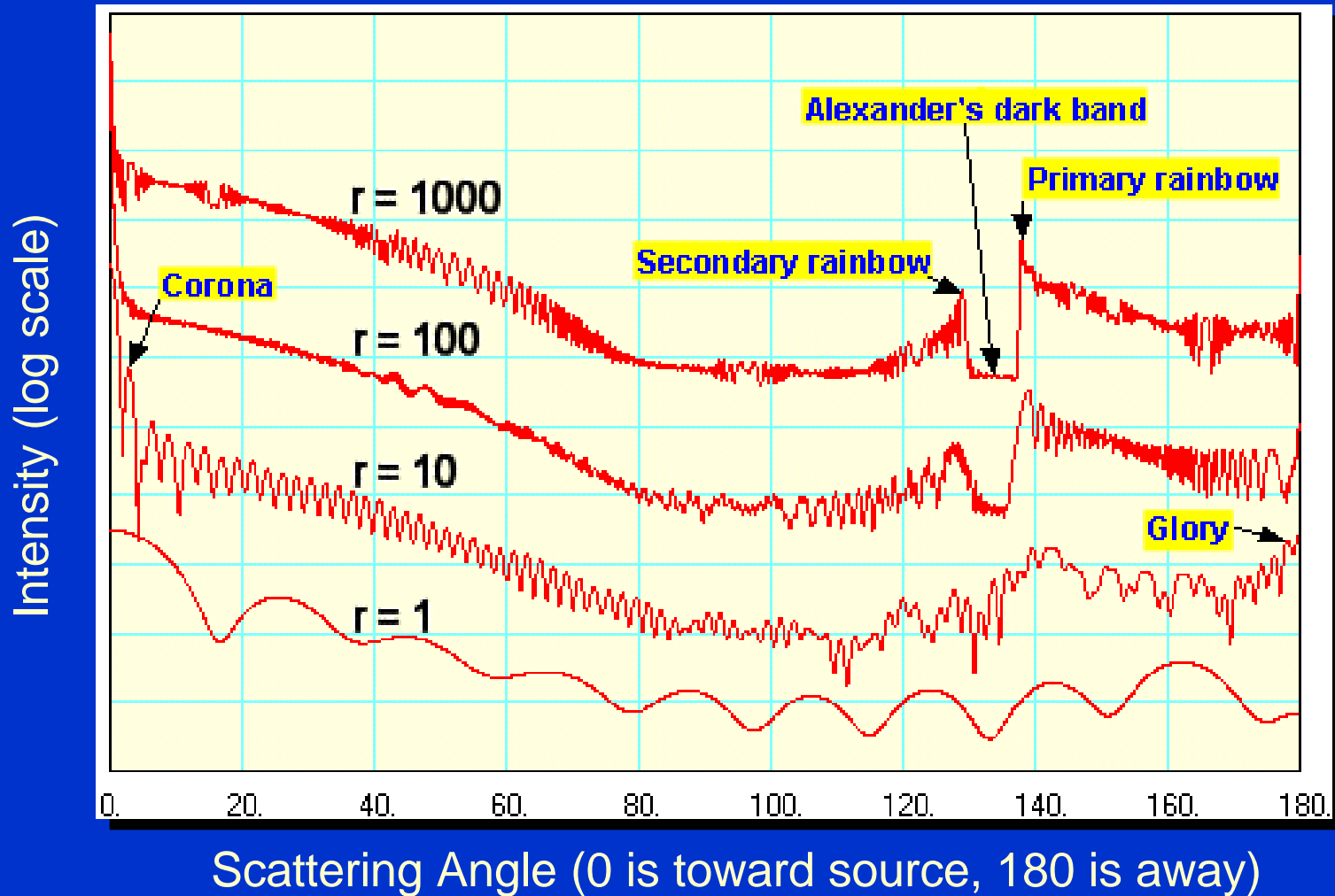


Raindrops Make Rainbows

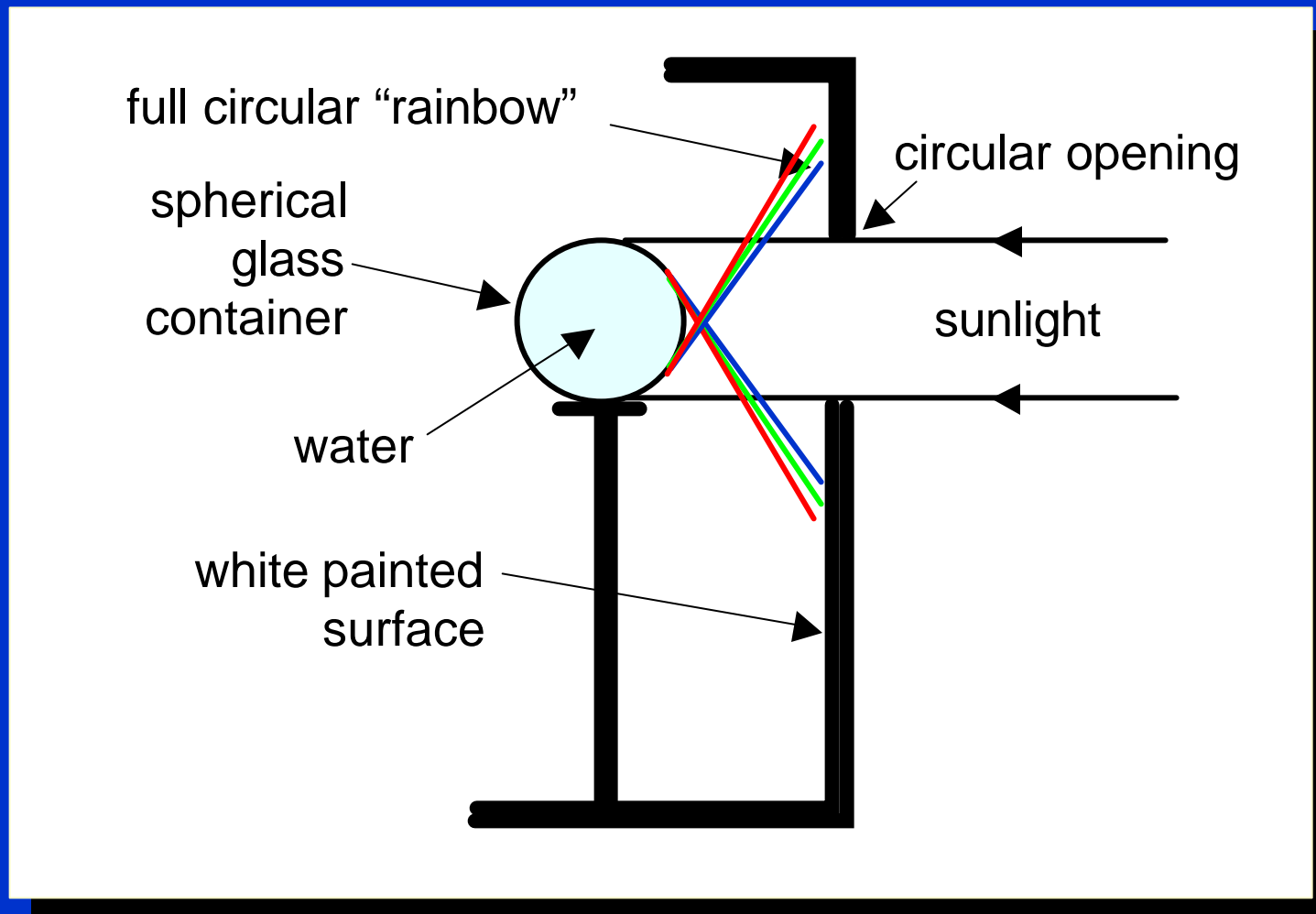


Raindrops Make Rainbows

Mie theory for unpolarized red light ($\lambda = 0.65 \mu\text{m}$) by water drops of radius r .

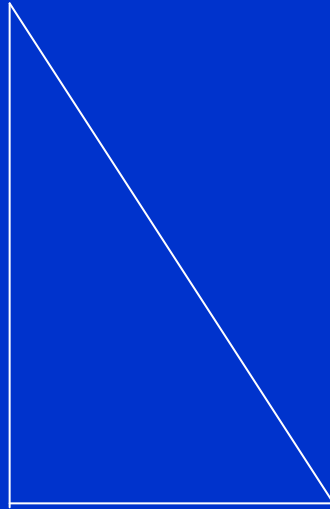


Homemade Rainbow



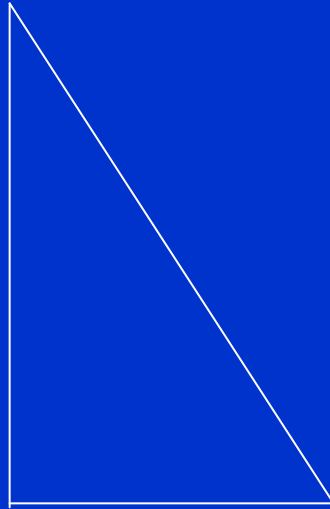
From an article by Dr. Murty on www.armchair.com

Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing



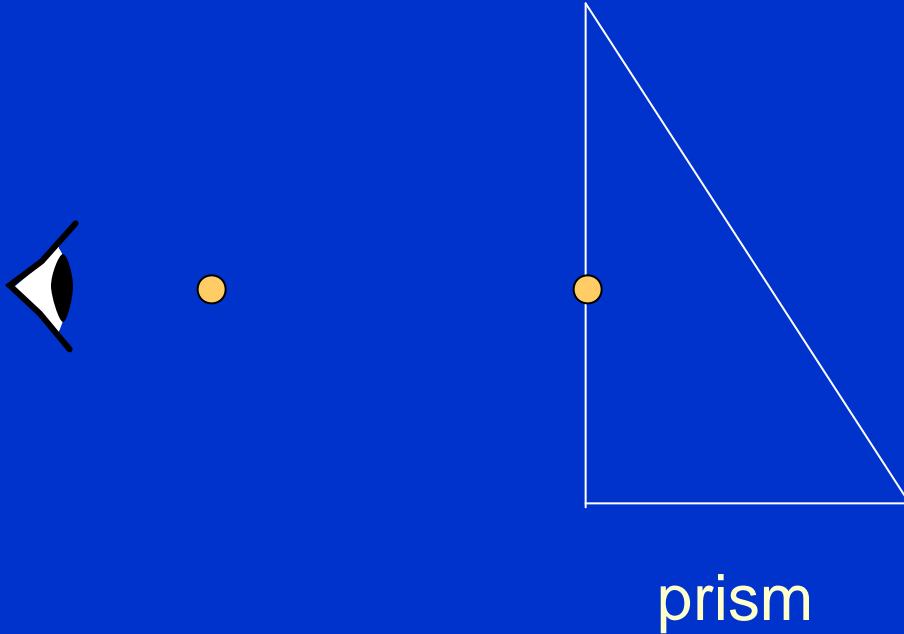
prism

Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing

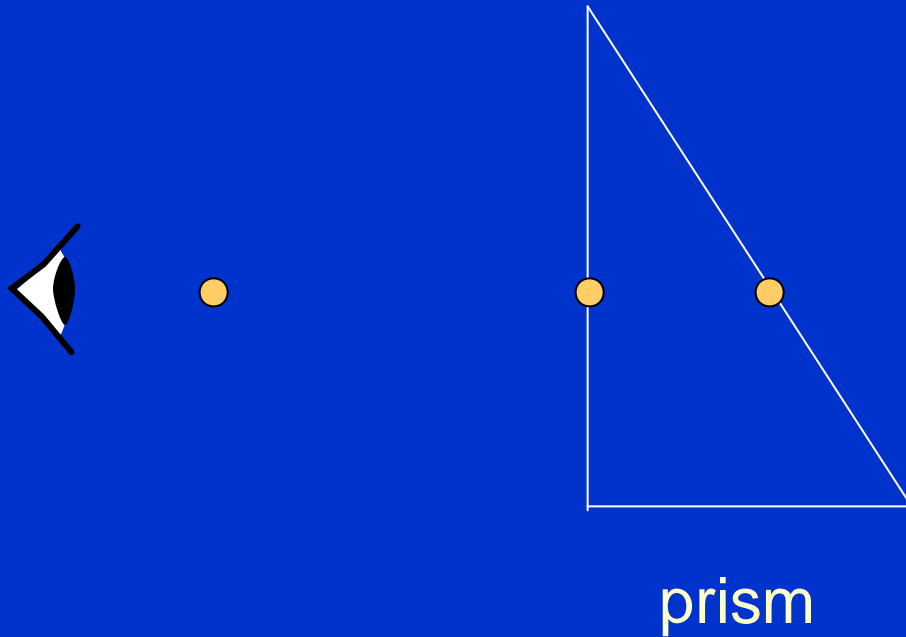


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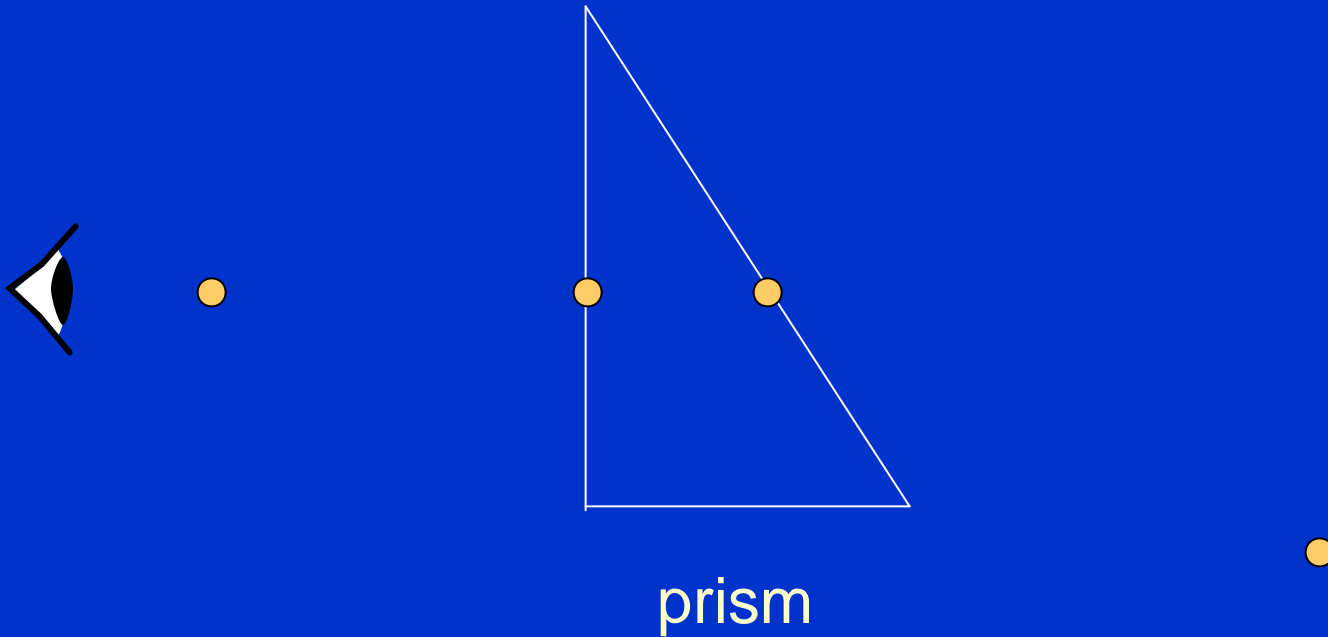
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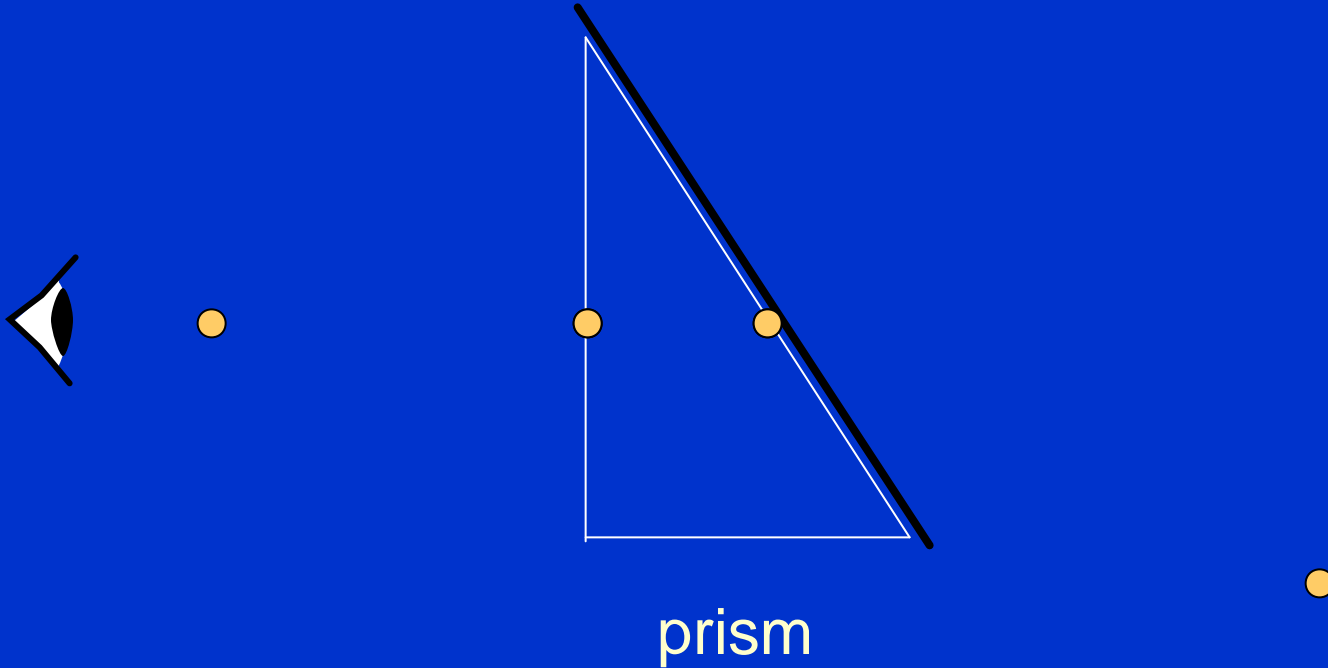
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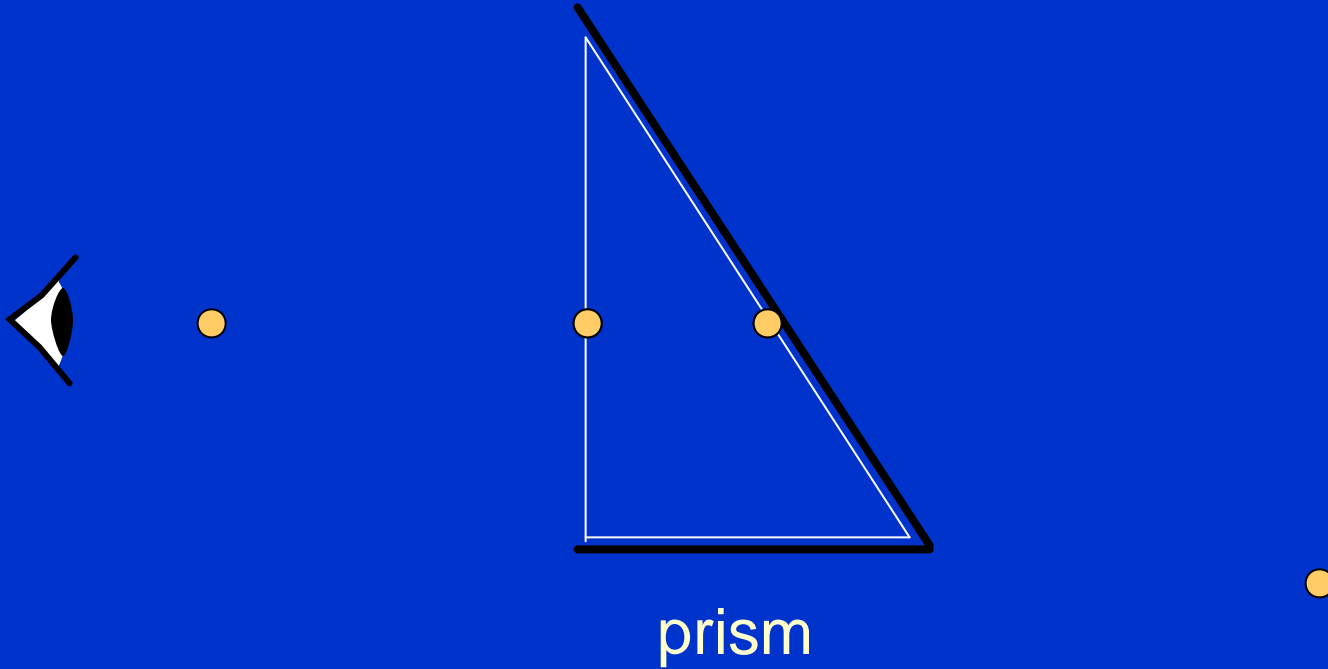
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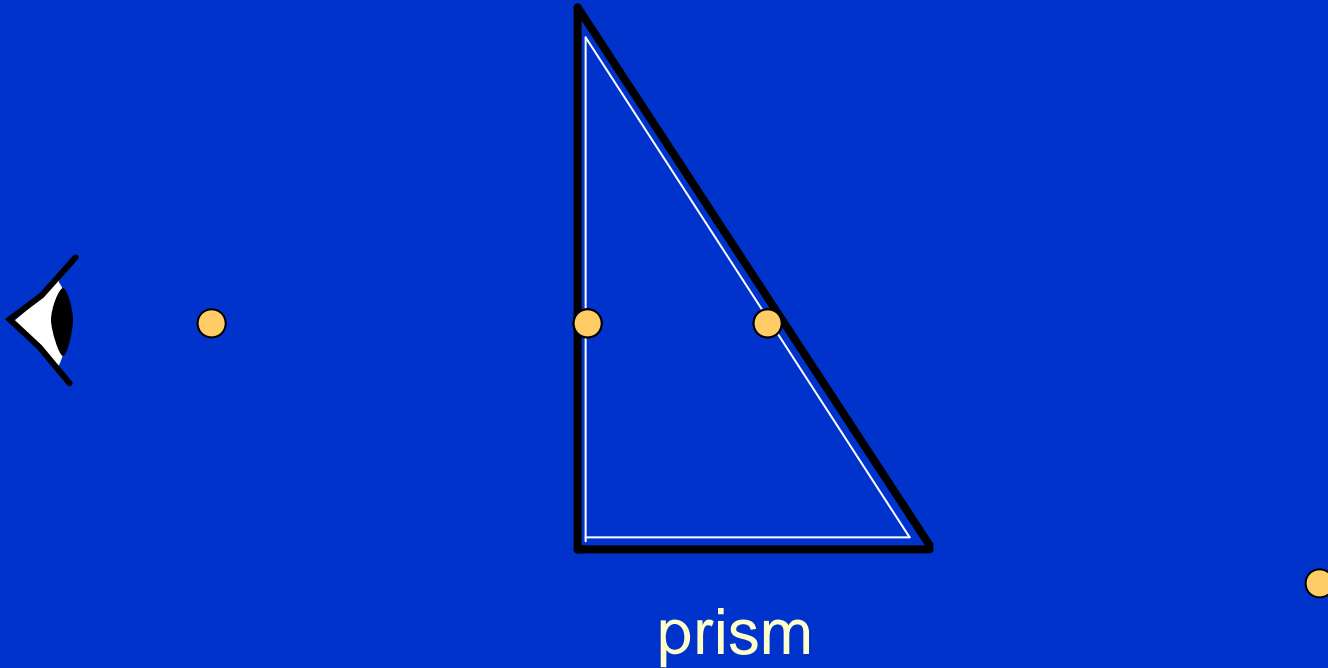
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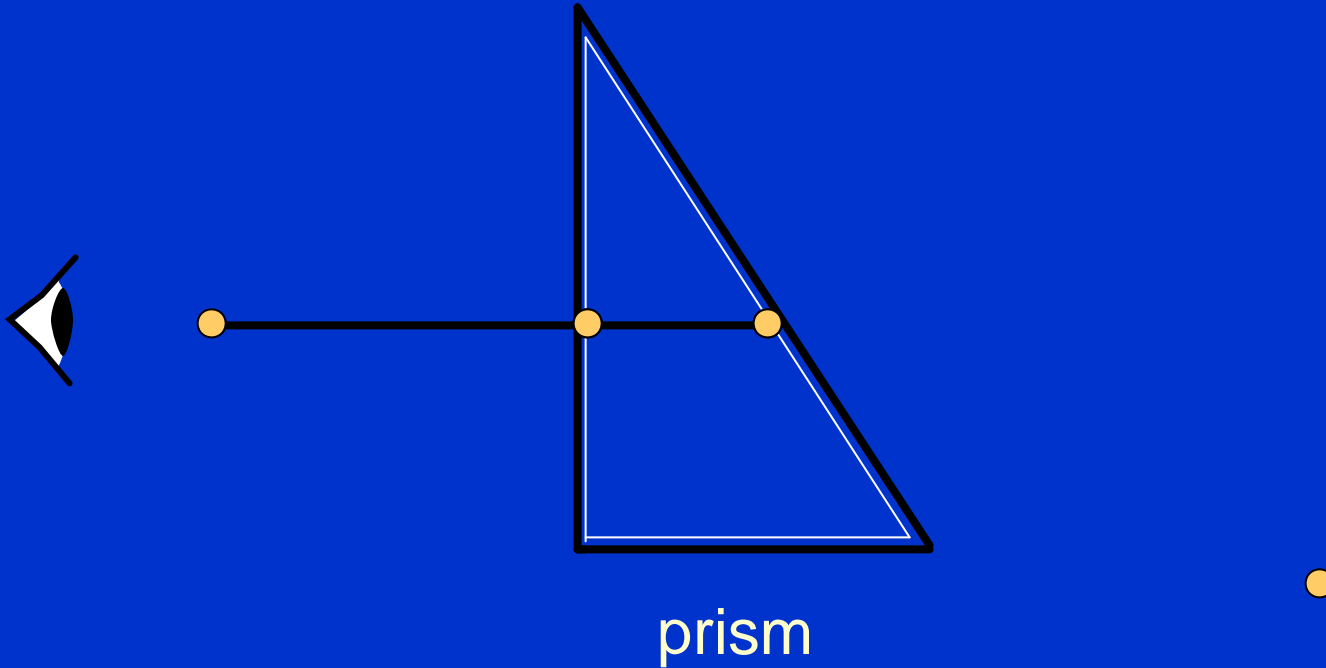
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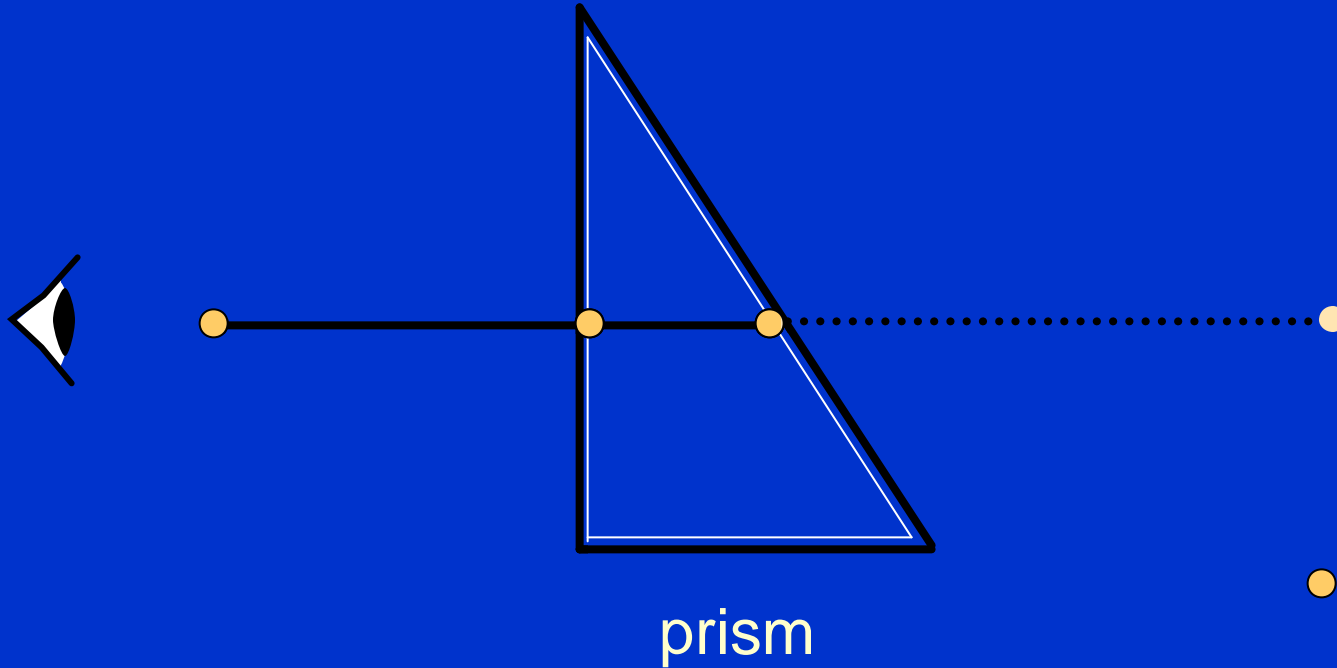
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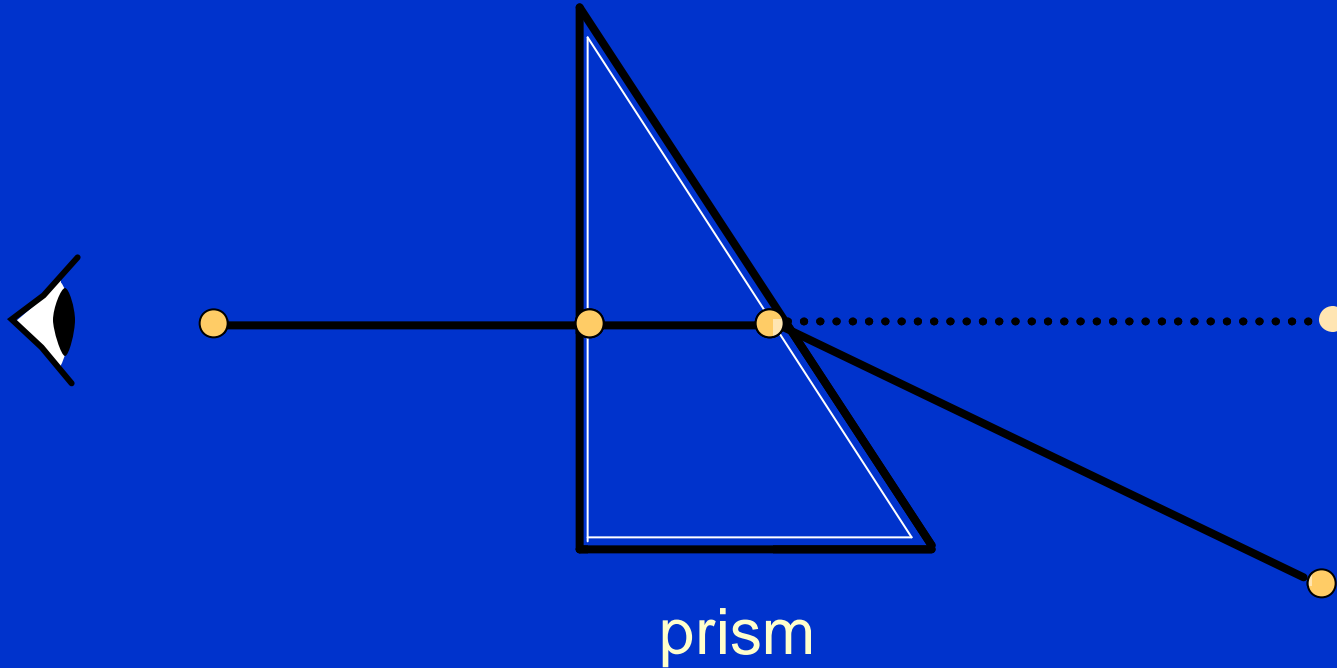
Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing



Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing



Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing



Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing



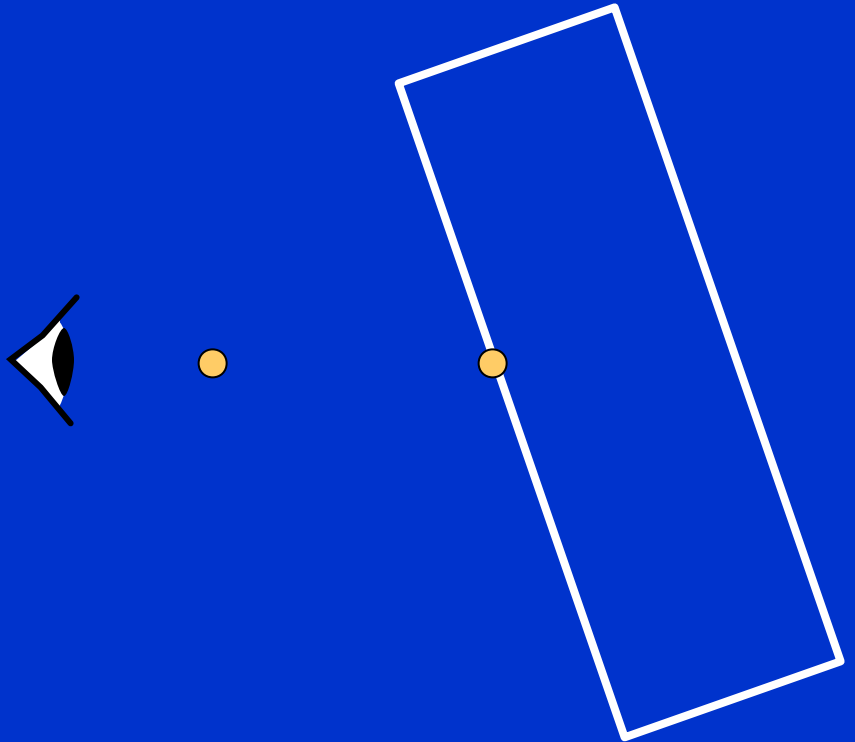
parallel plate

Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing



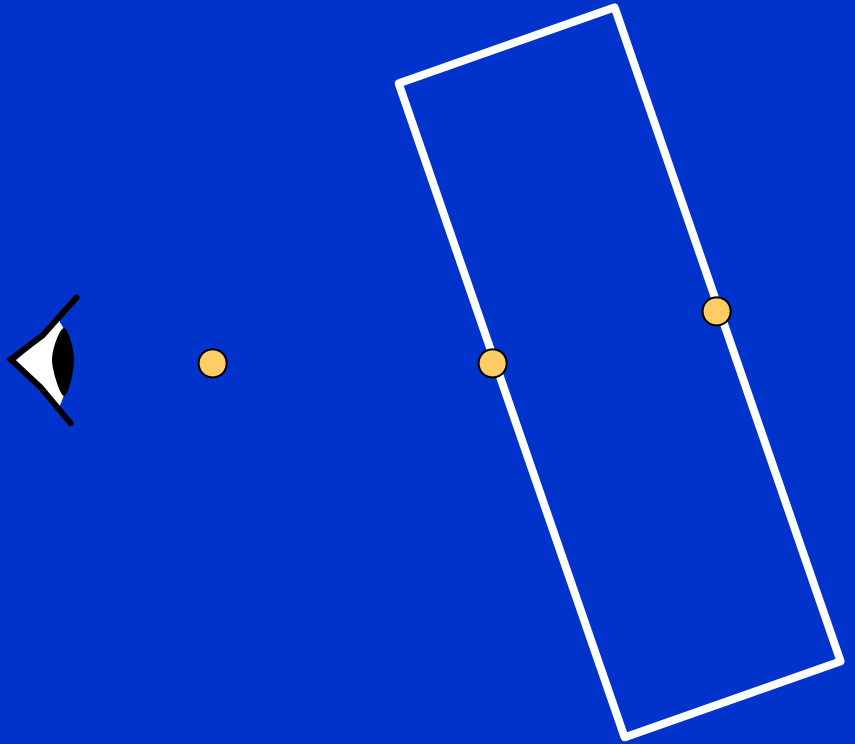
parallel plate

Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing



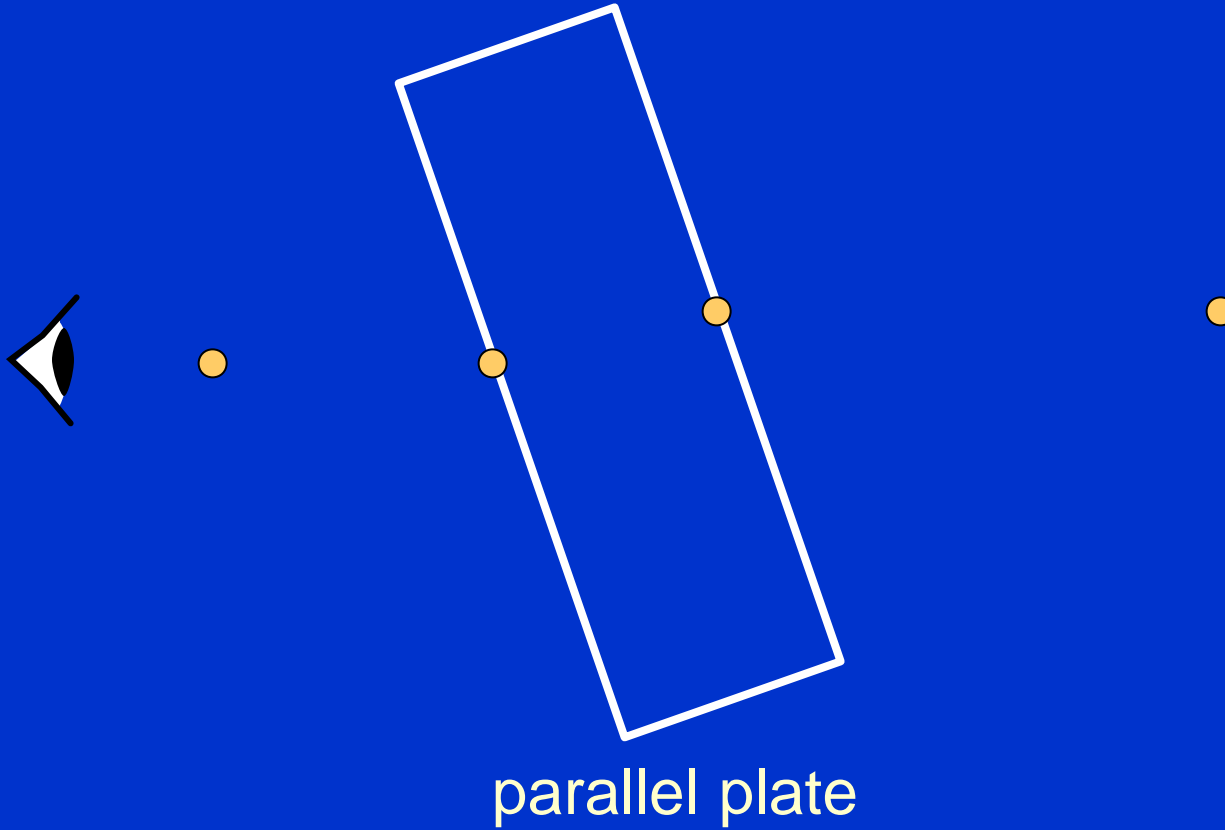
parallel plate

Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing

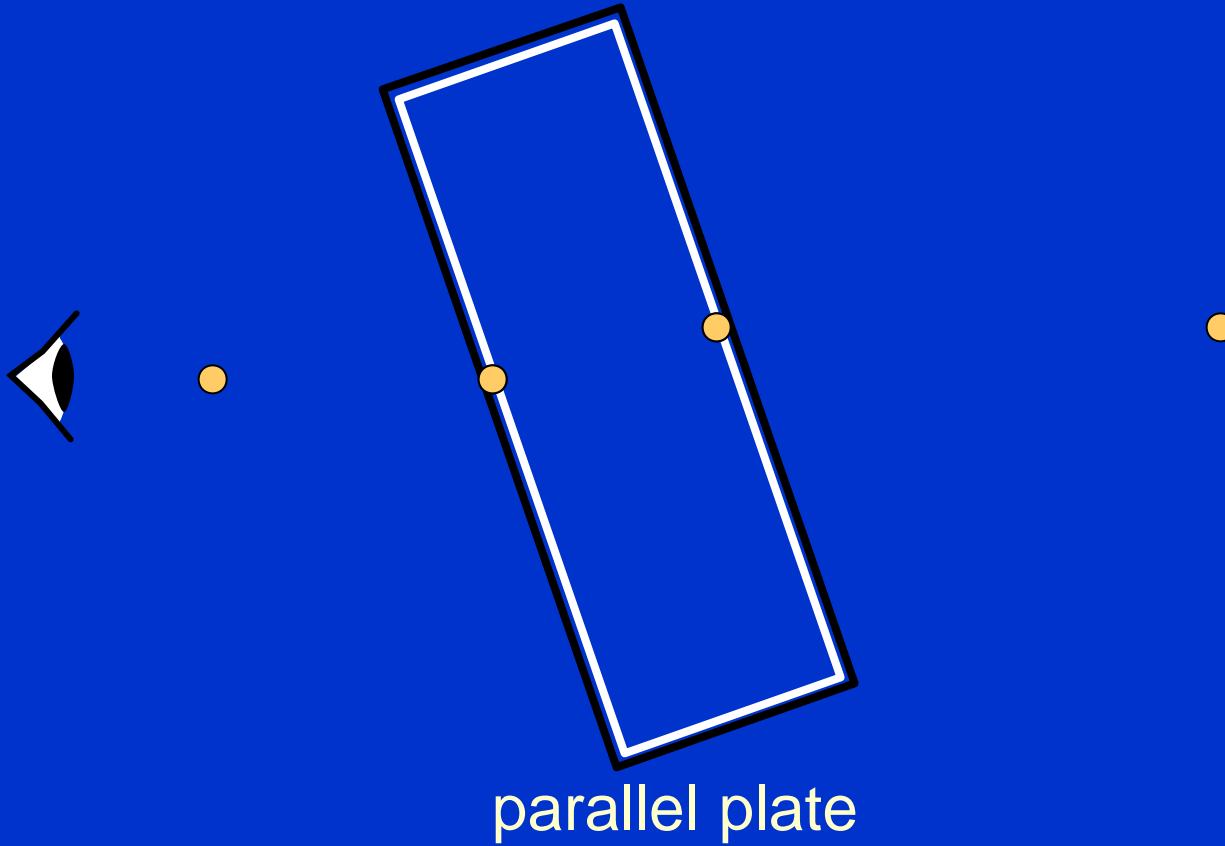


parallel plate

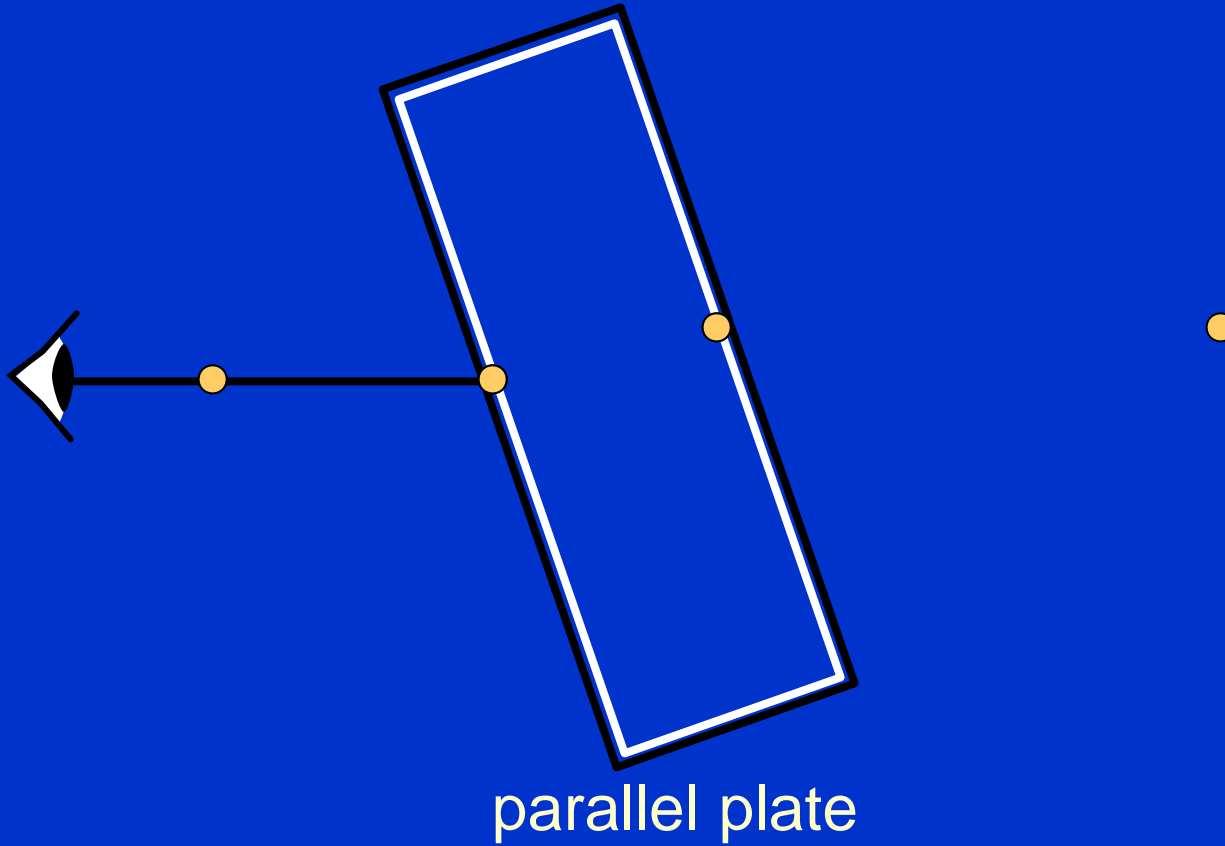
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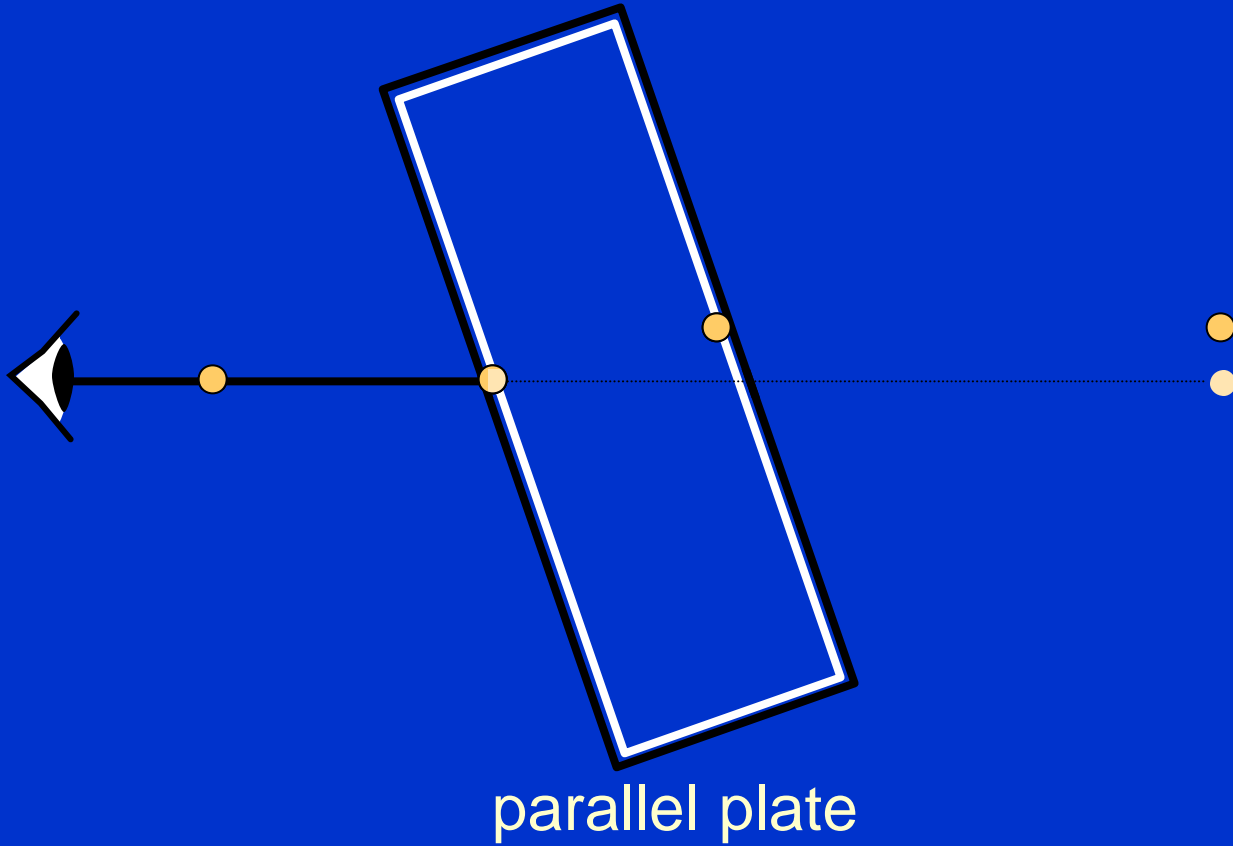
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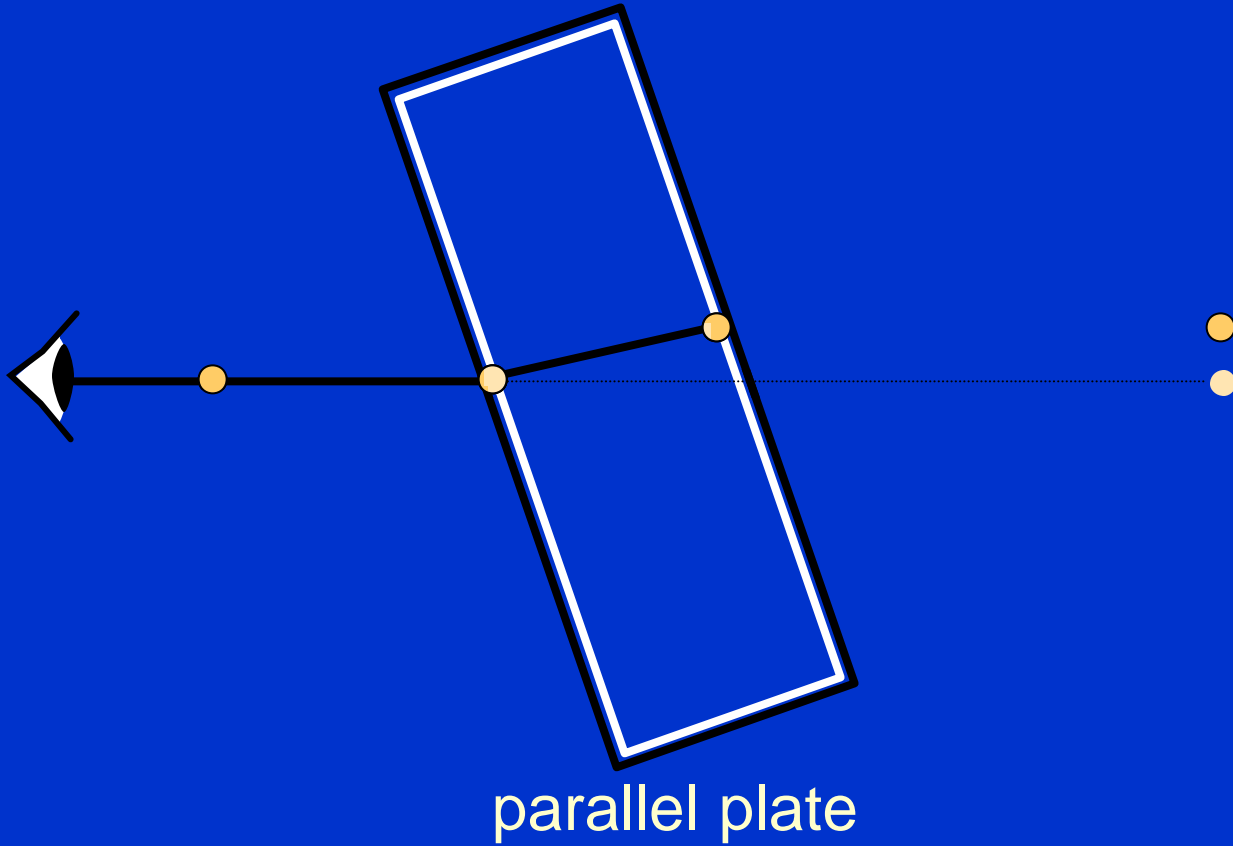
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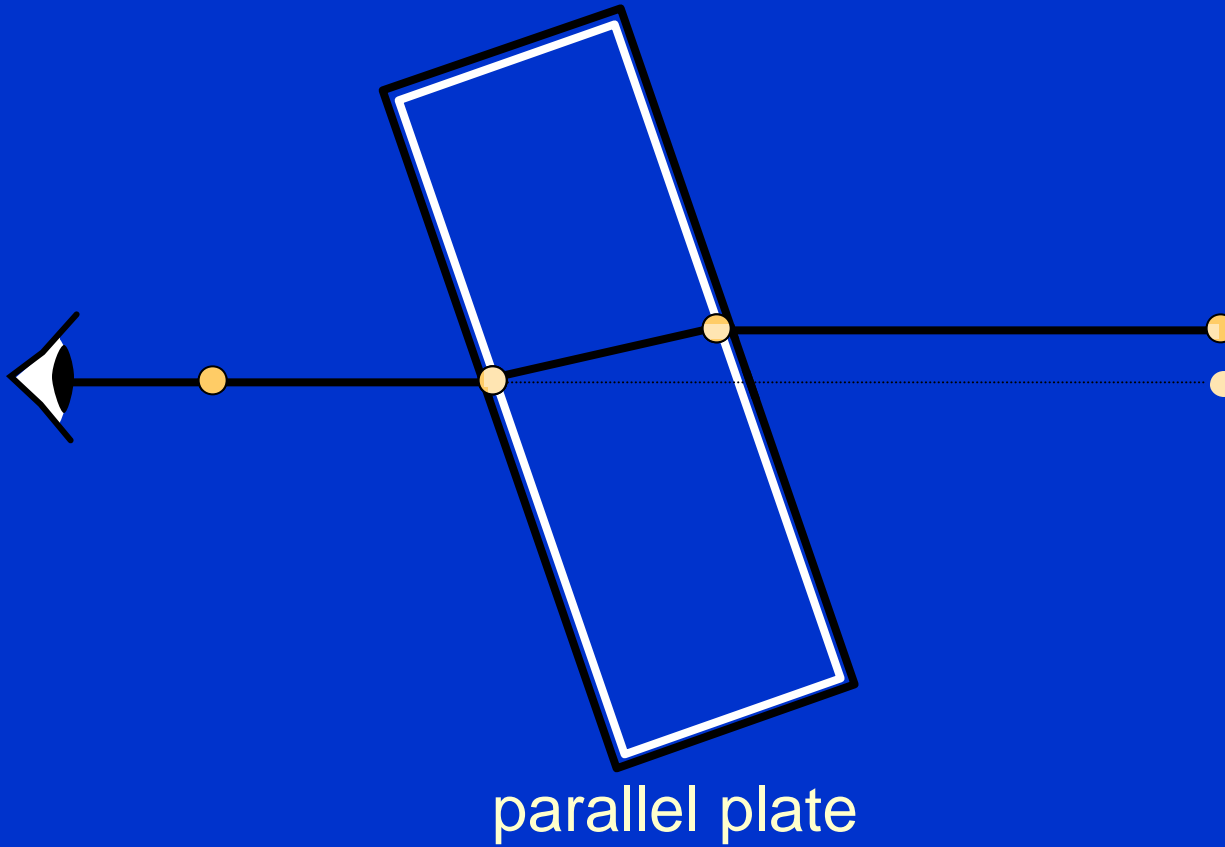
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Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing



Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing

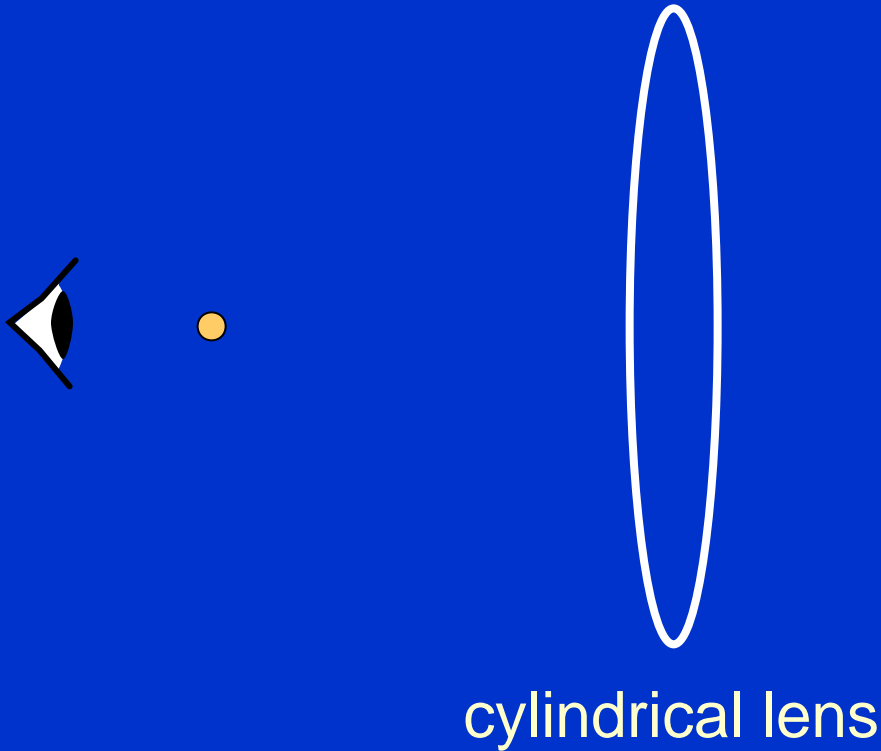


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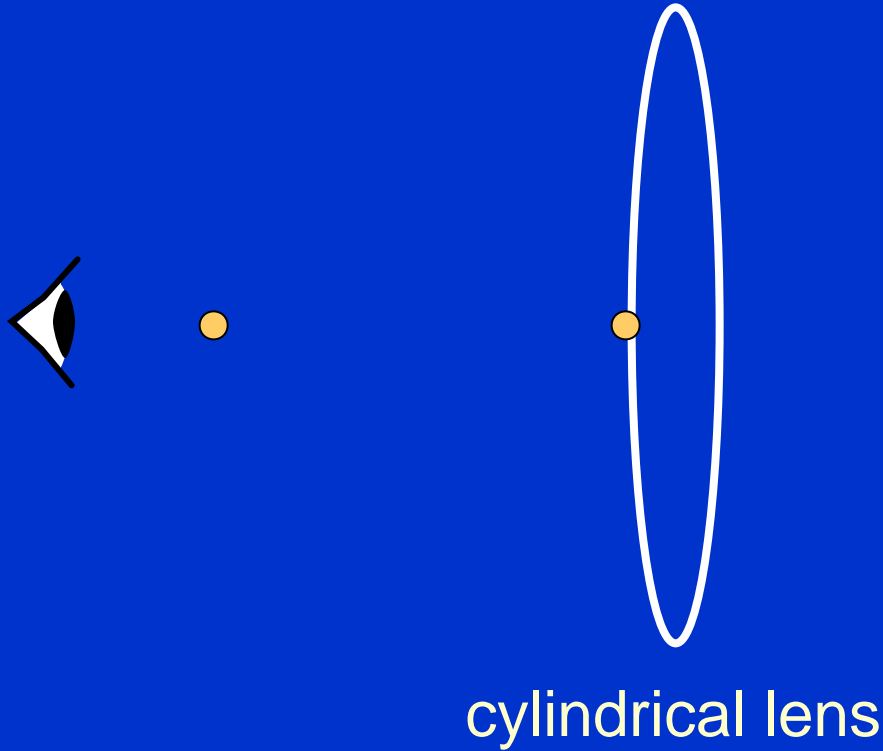


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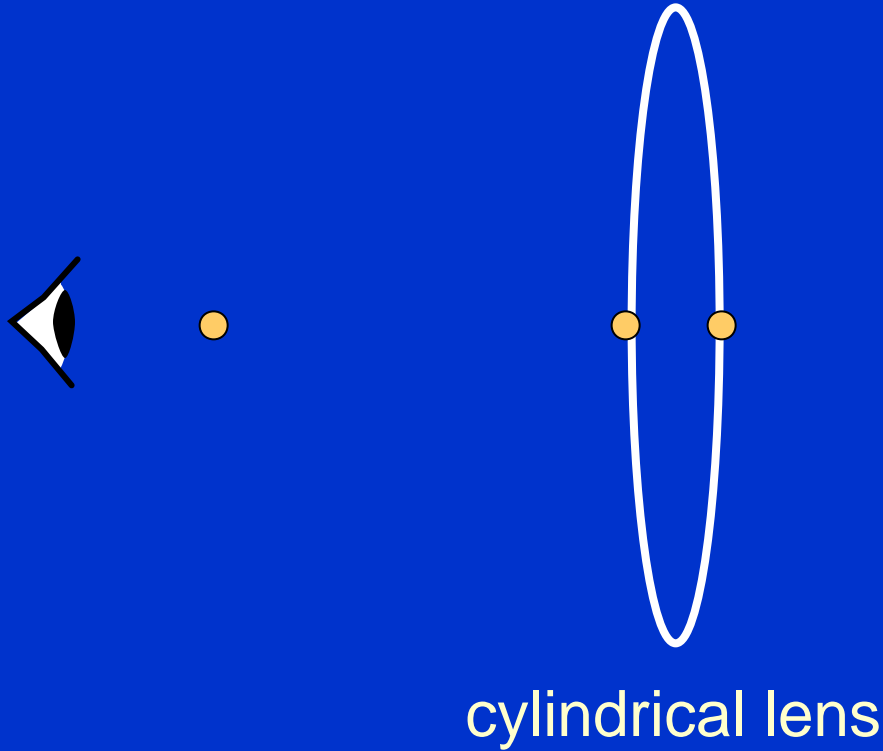
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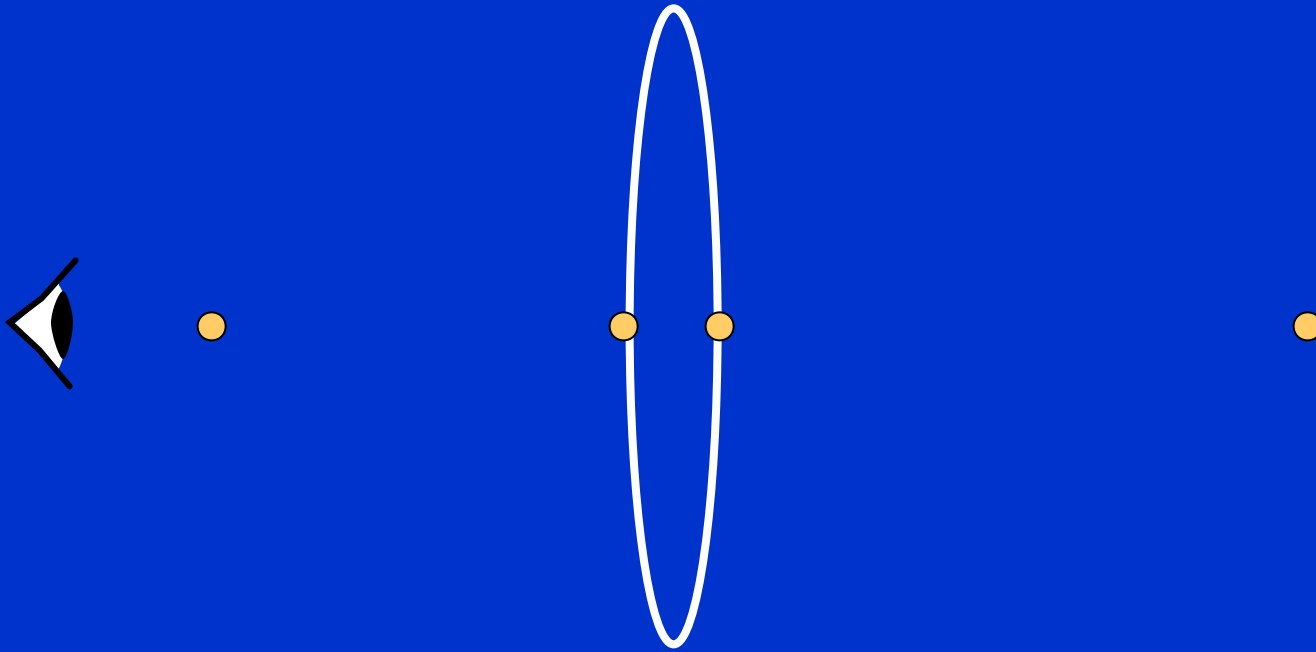
Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing



Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing

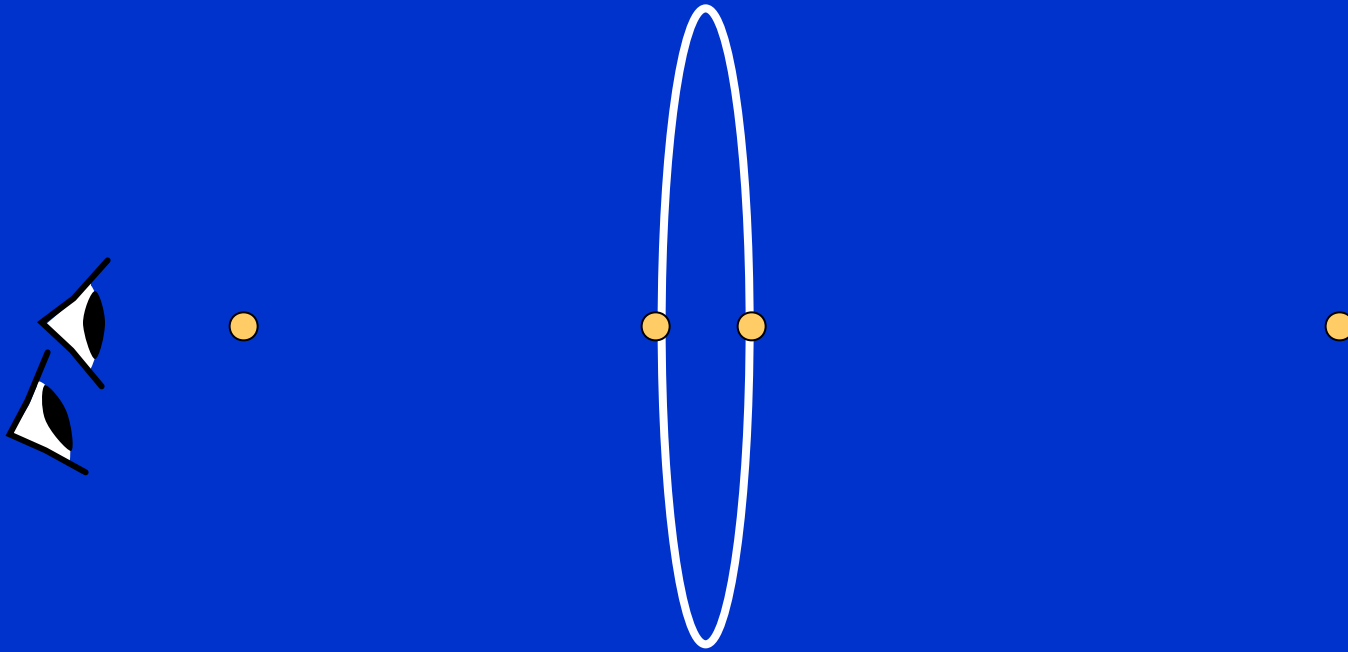


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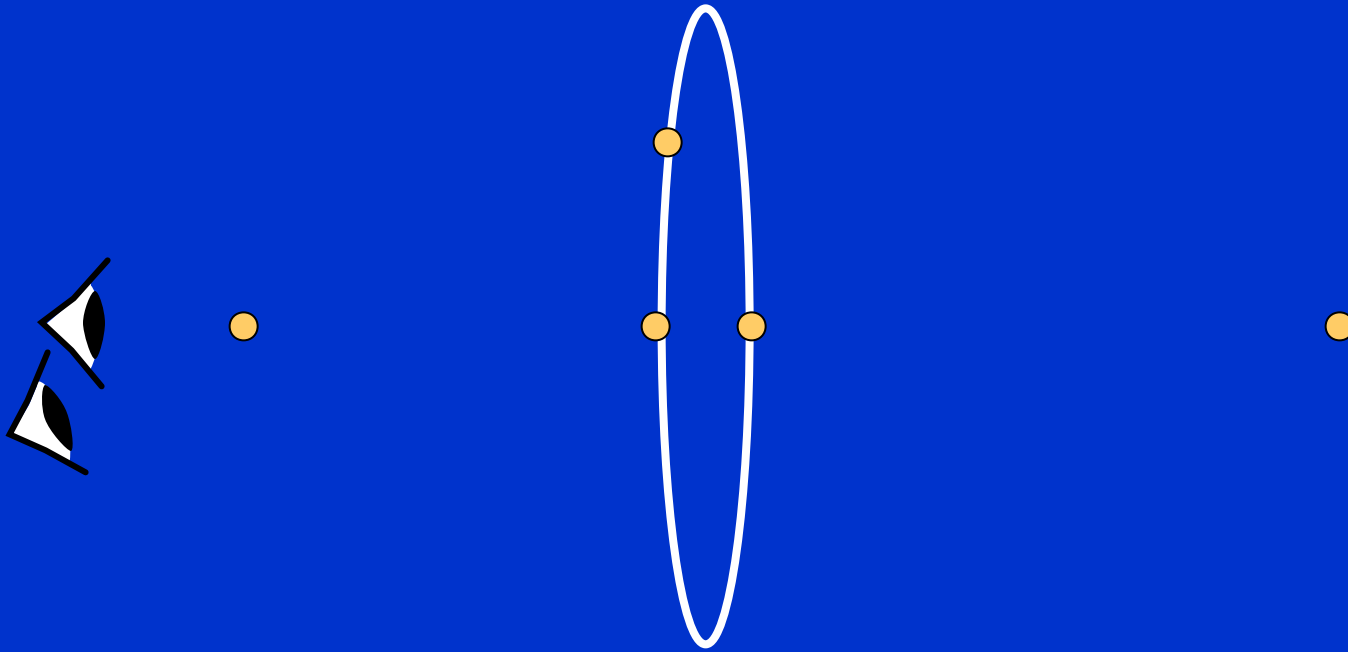
cylindrical lens

Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing



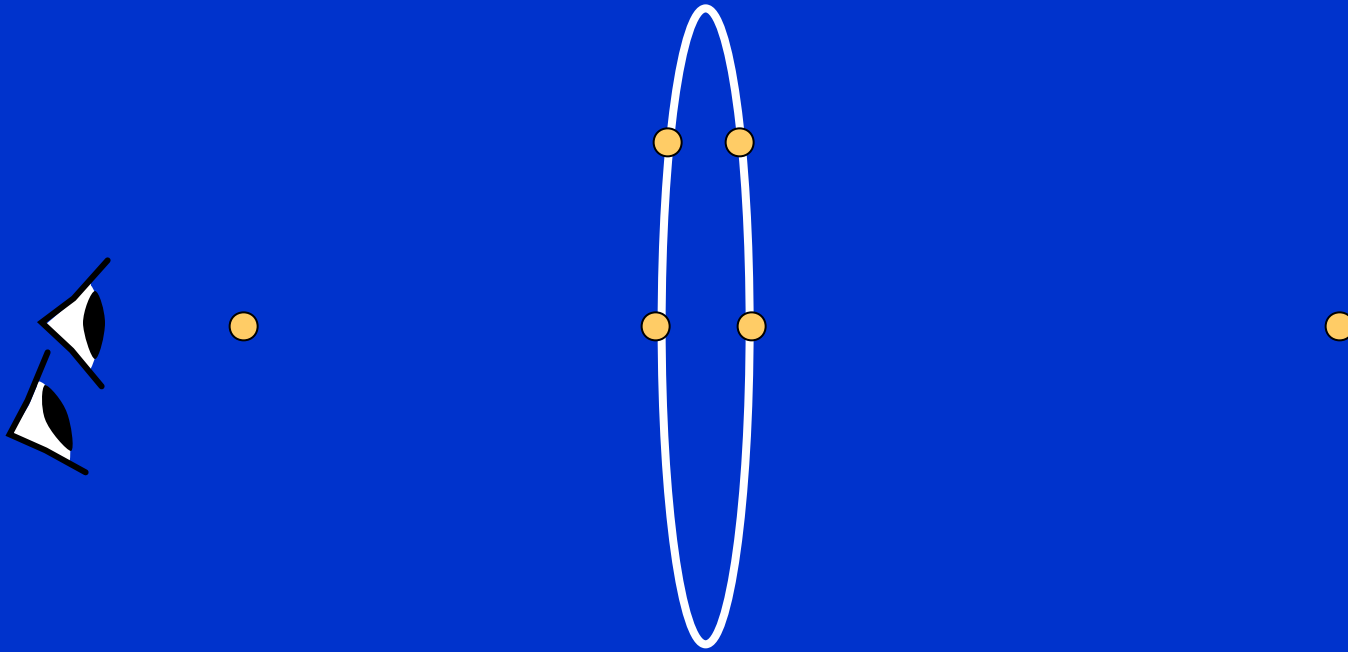
cylindrical lens

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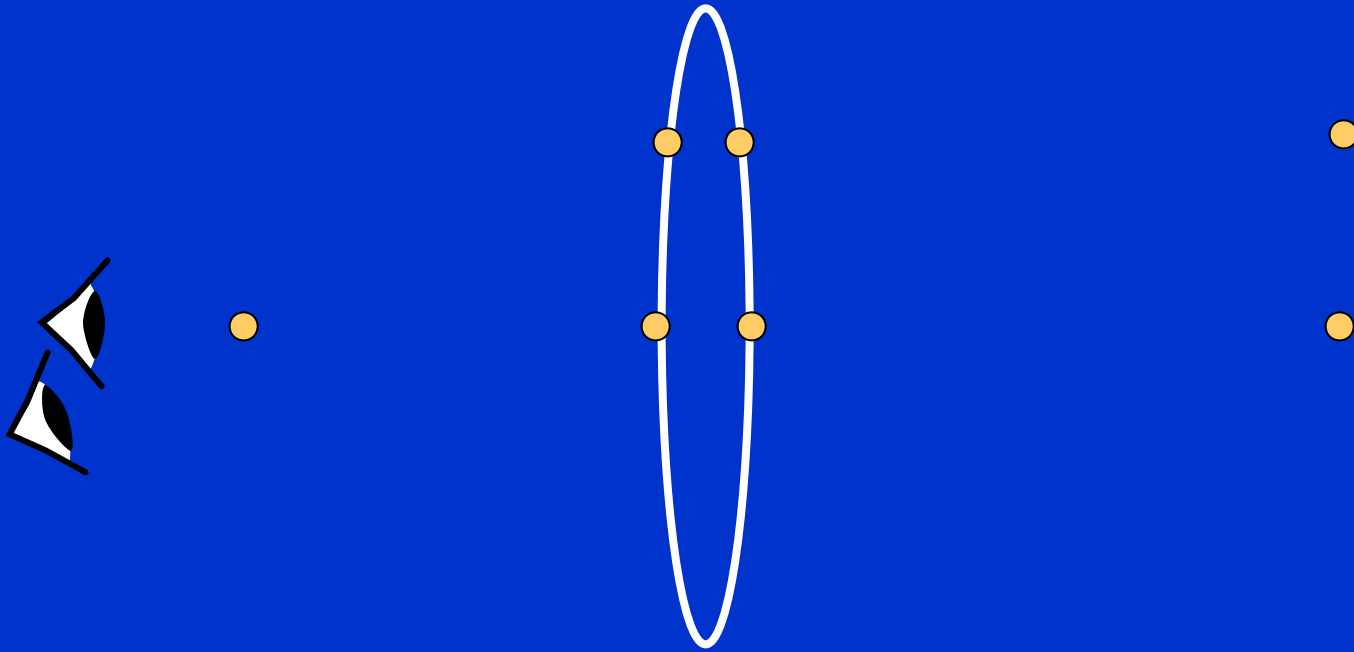
cylindrical lens

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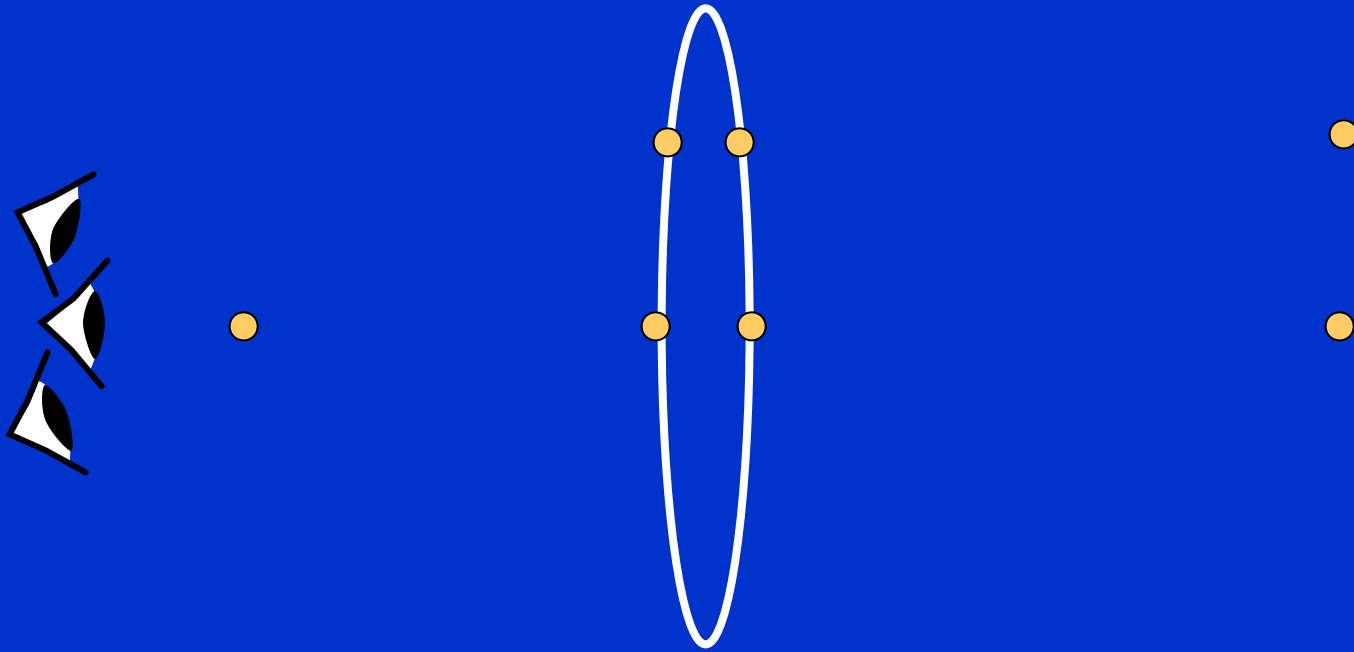
cylindrical lens

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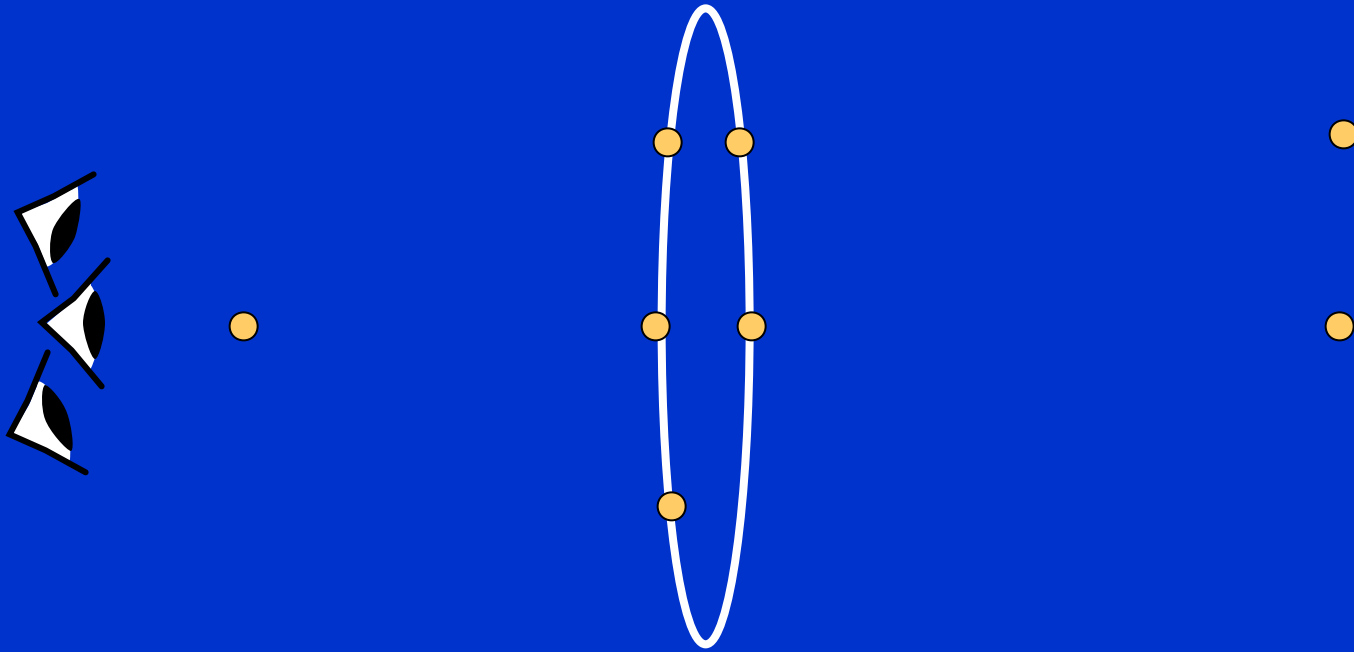
cylindrical lens

Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing



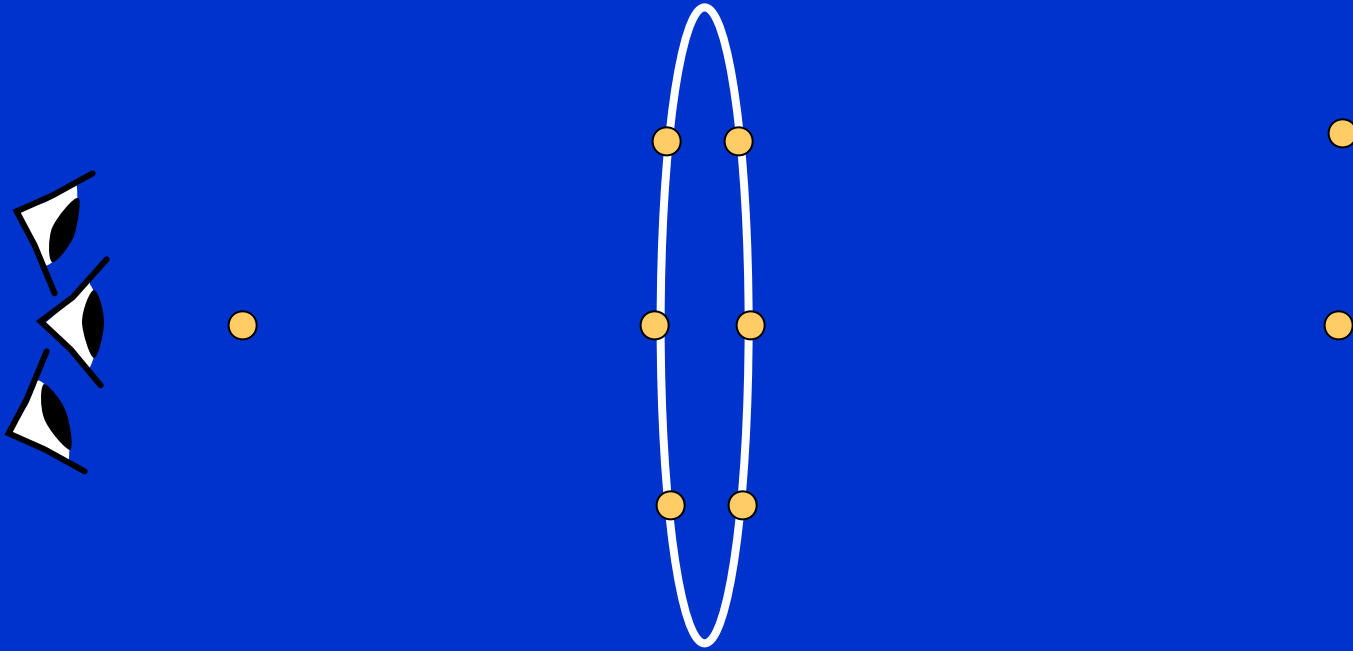
cylindrical lens

Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing



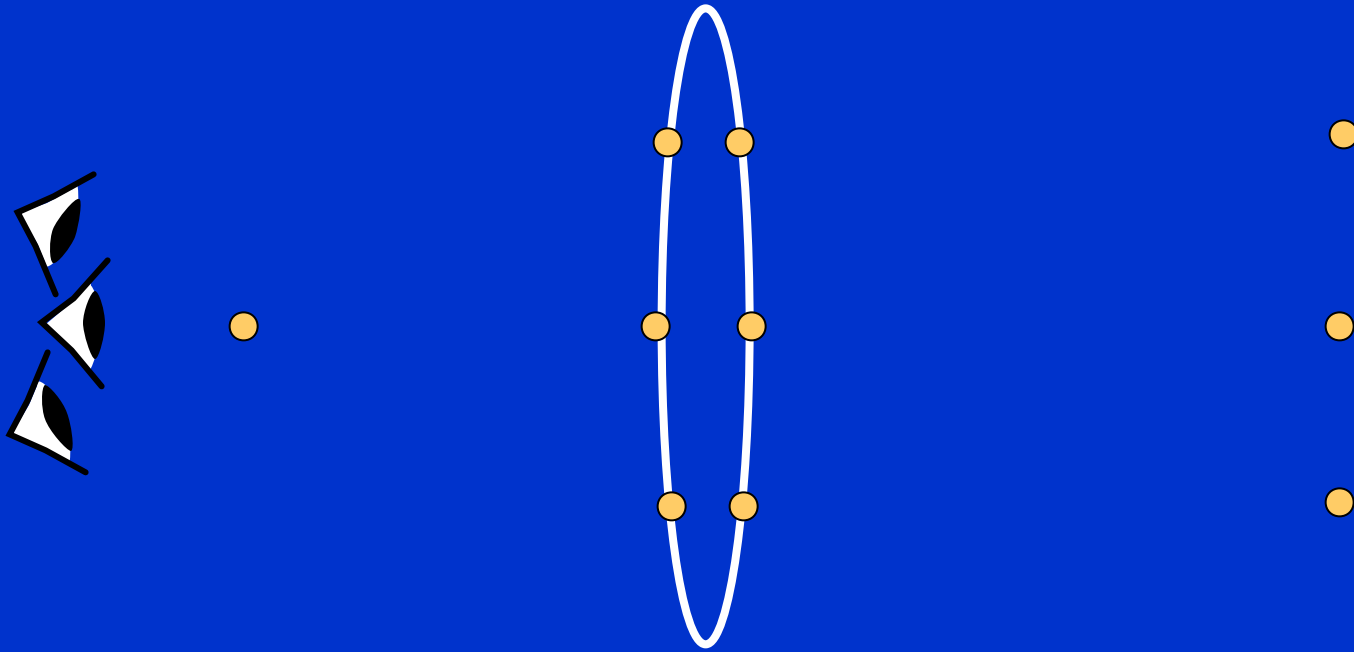
cylindrical lens

Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing



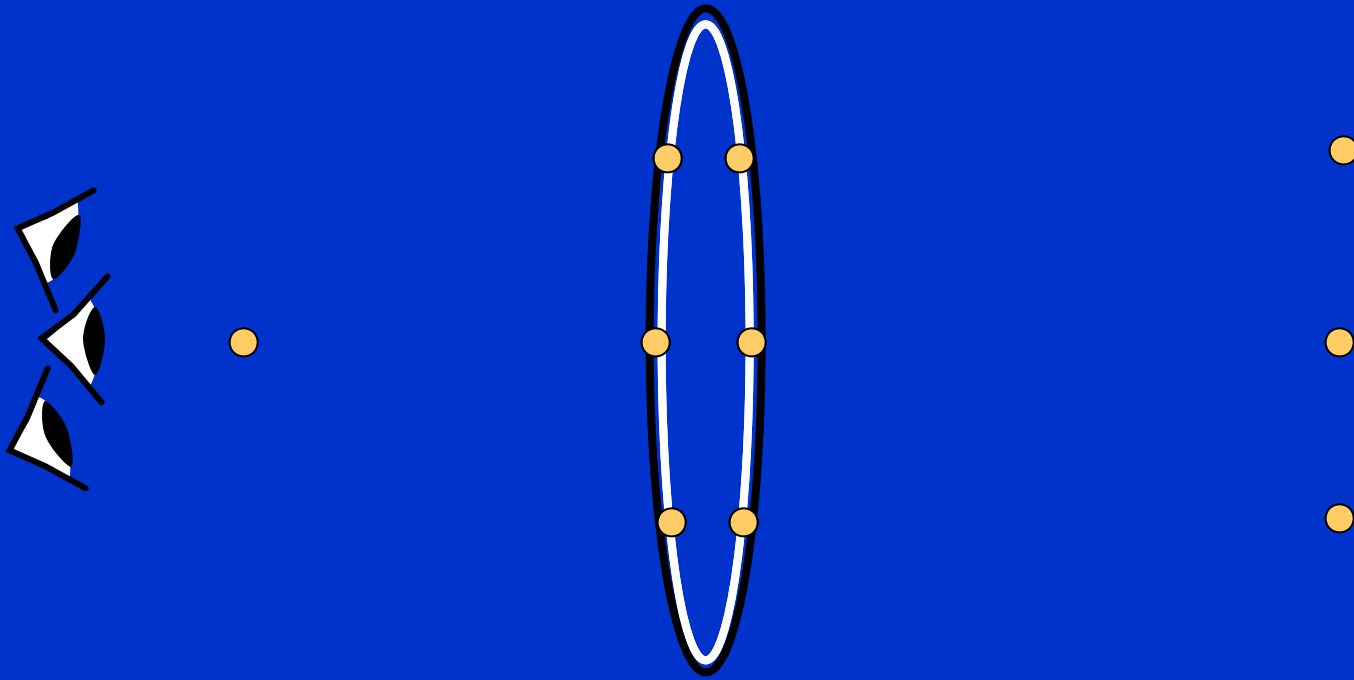
cylindrical lens

Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing



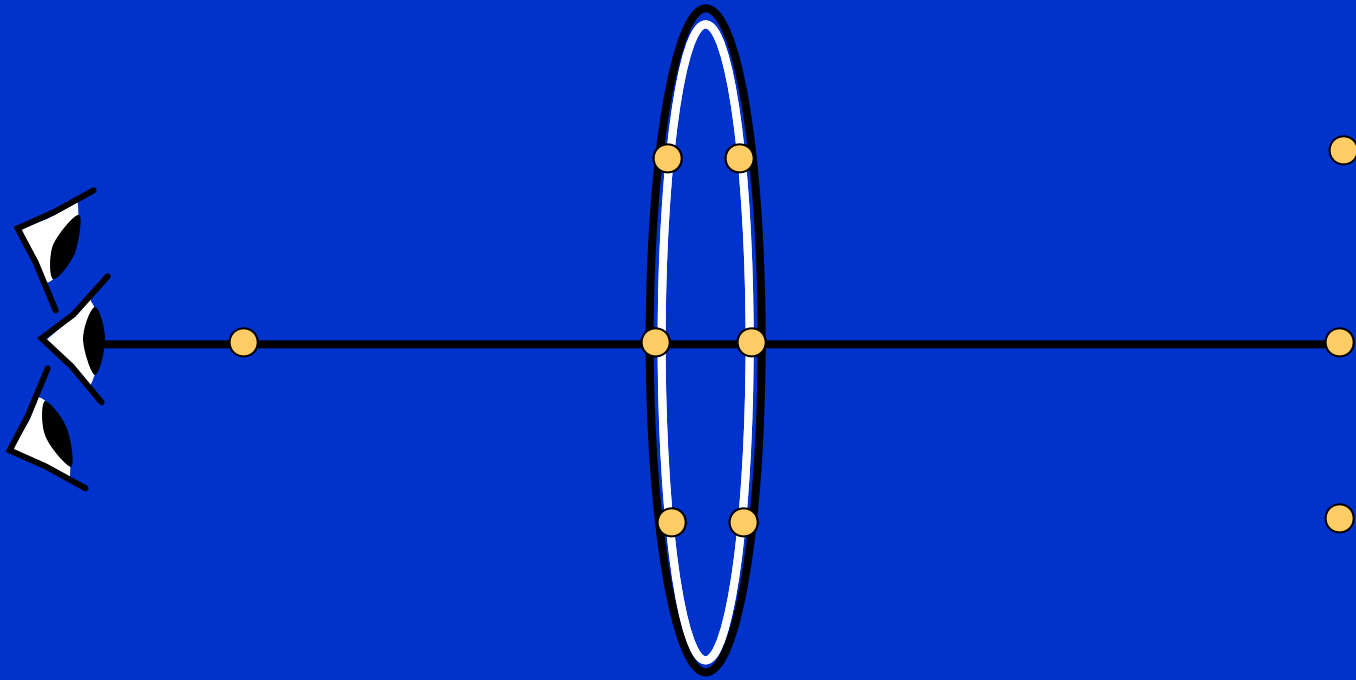
cylindrical lens

Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing



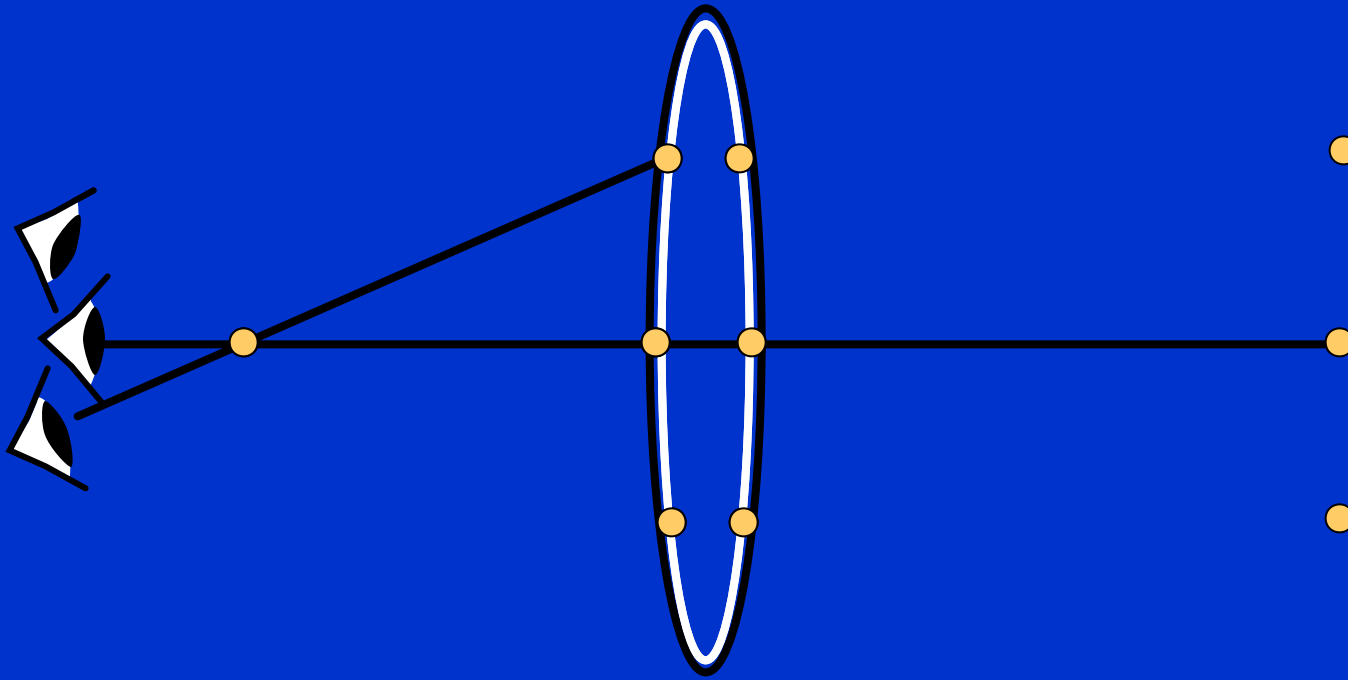
cylindrical lens

Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing



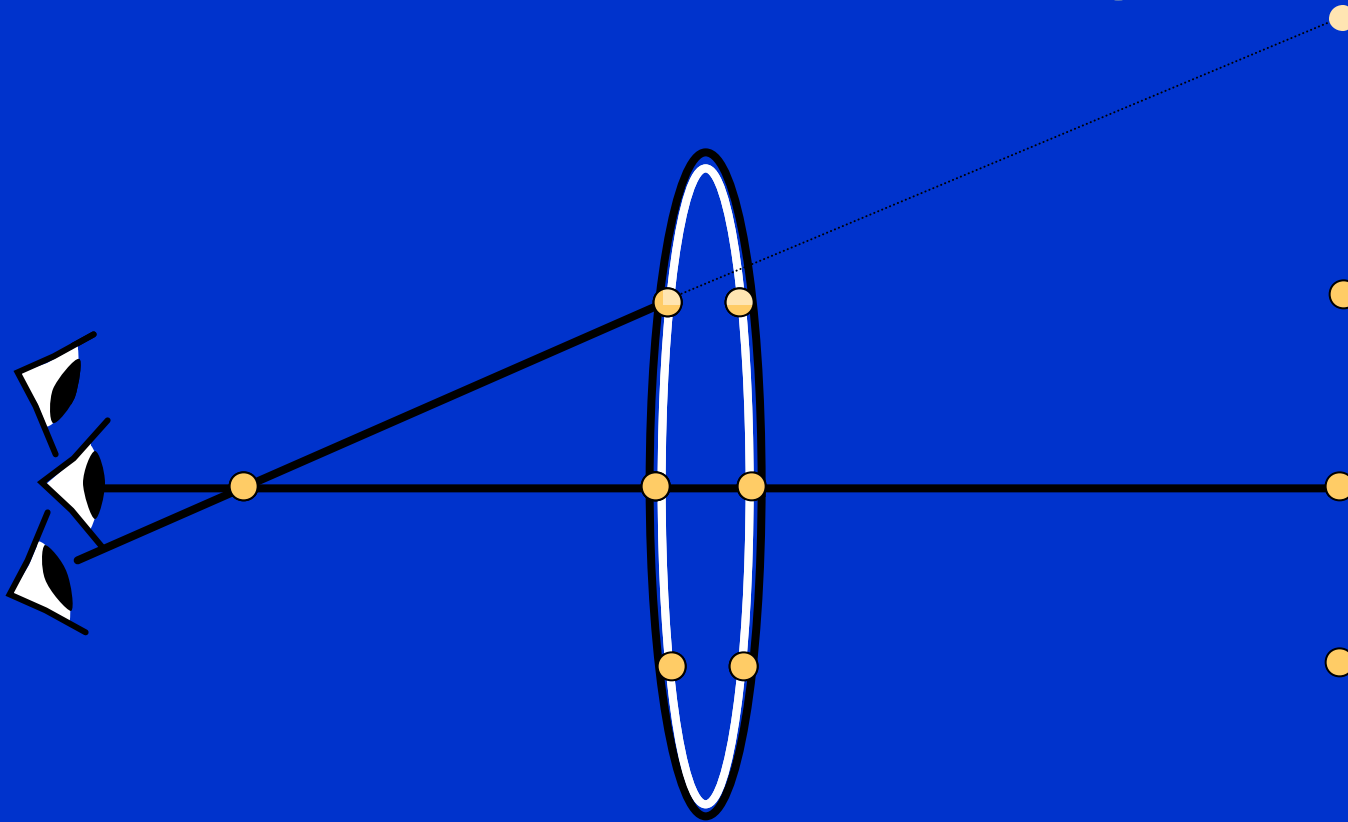
cylindrical lens

Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing



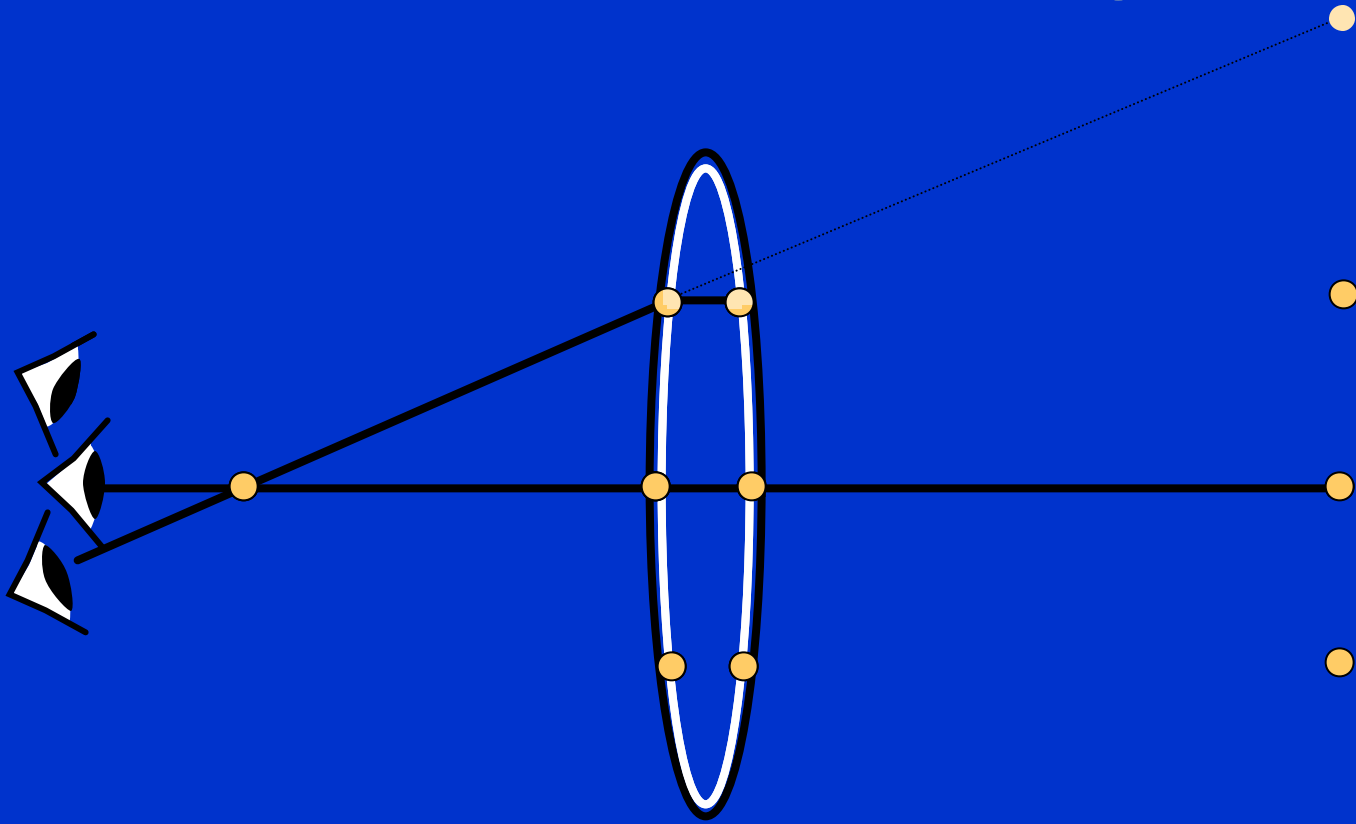
cylindrical lens

Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing



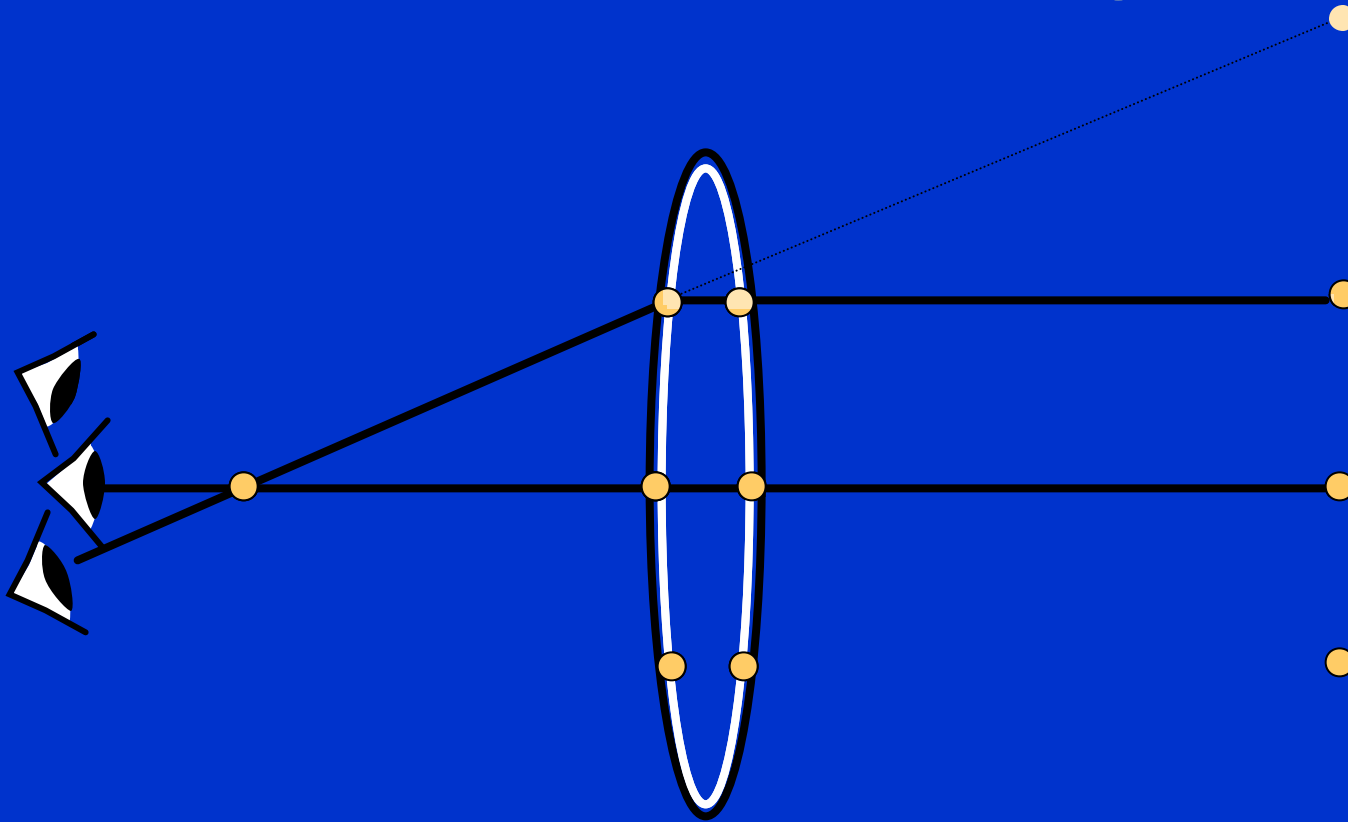
cylindrical lens

Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing



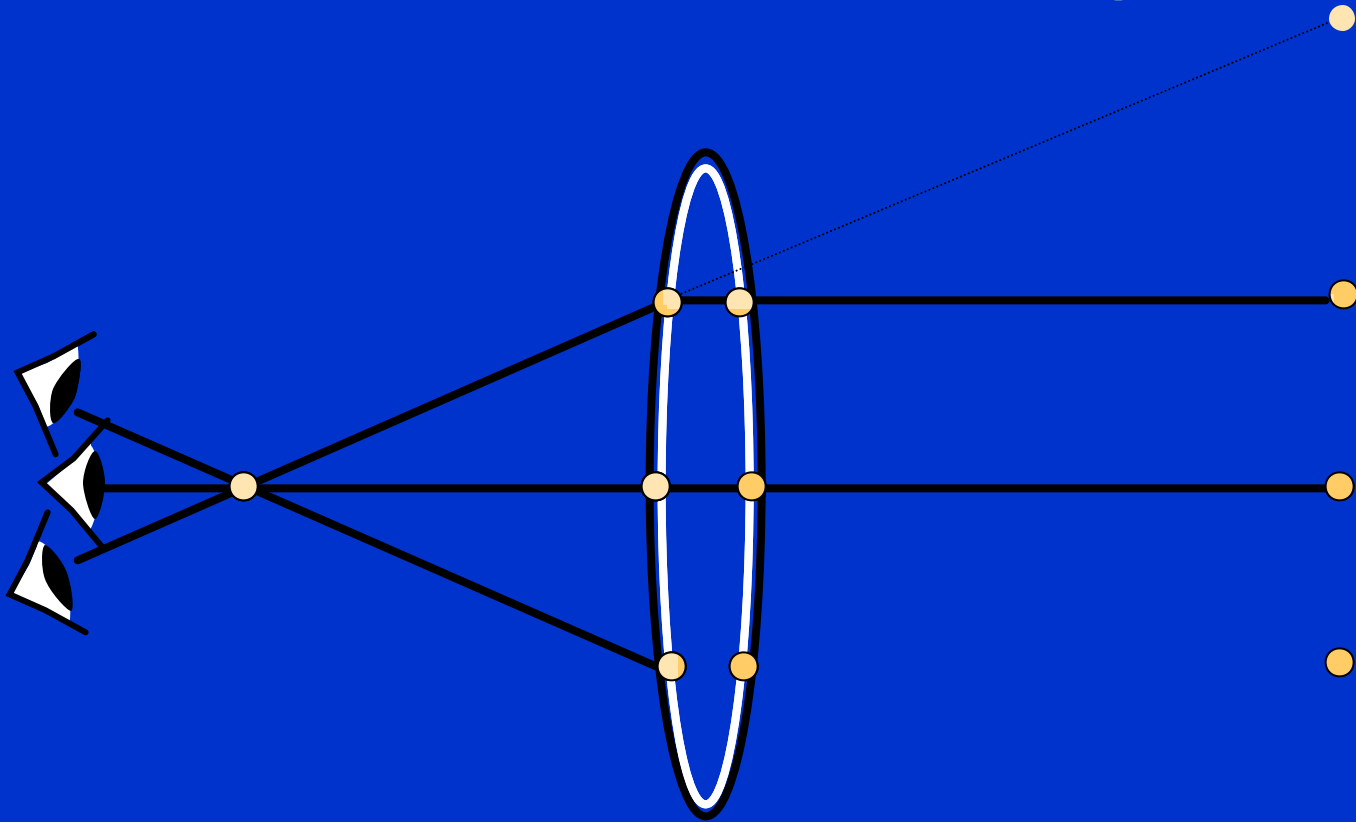
cylindrical lens

Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing



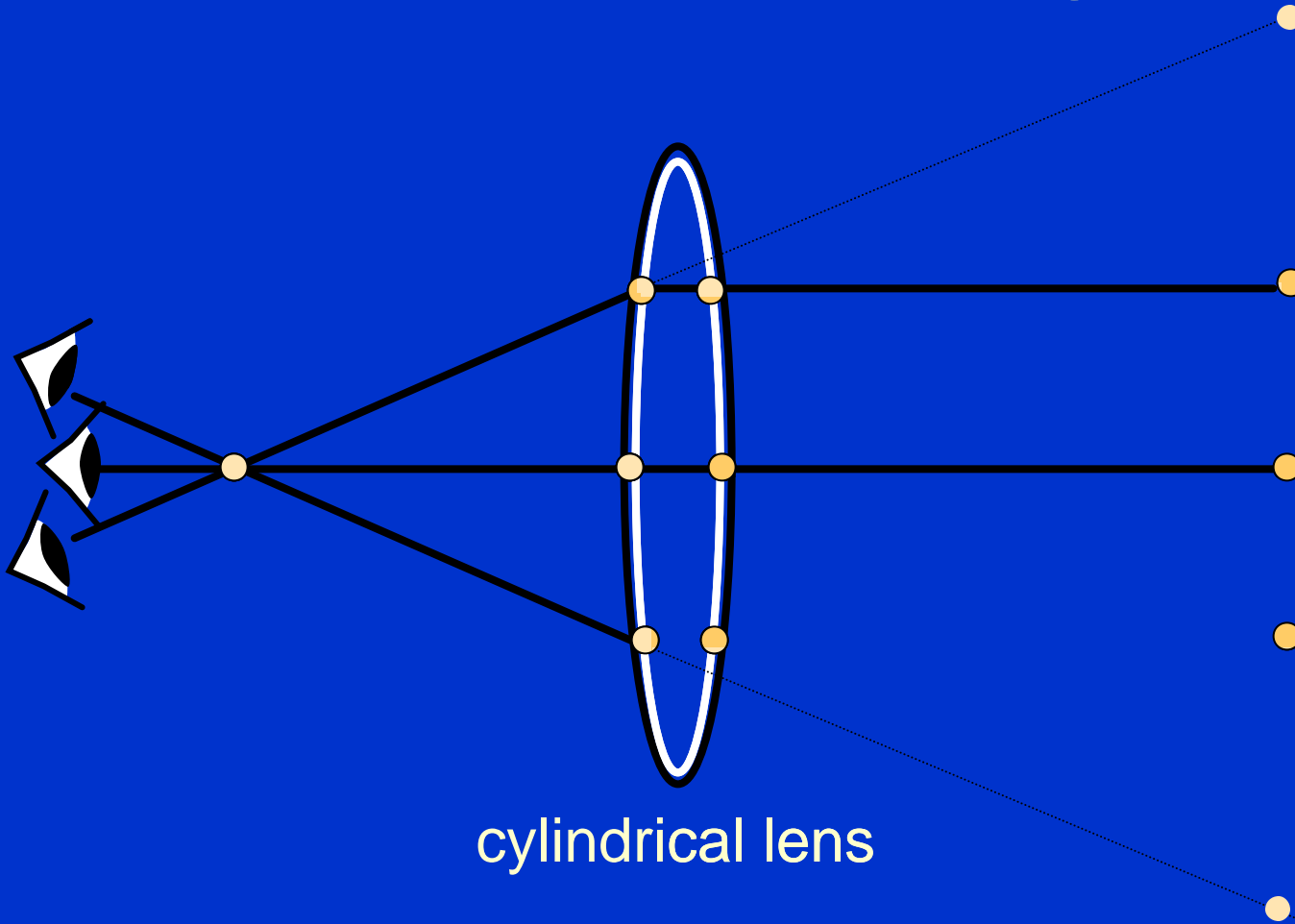
cylindrical lens

Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing

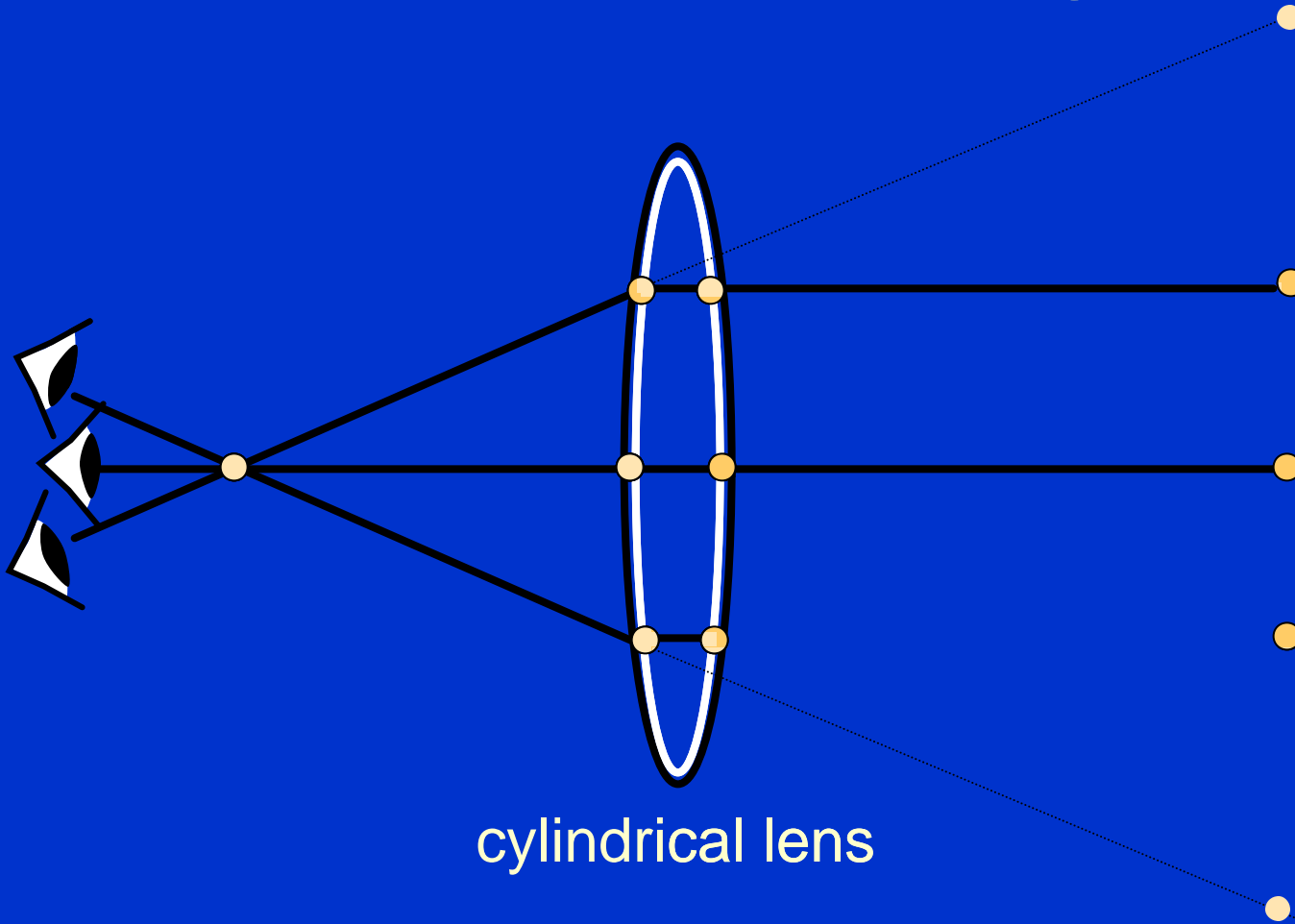


cylindrical lens

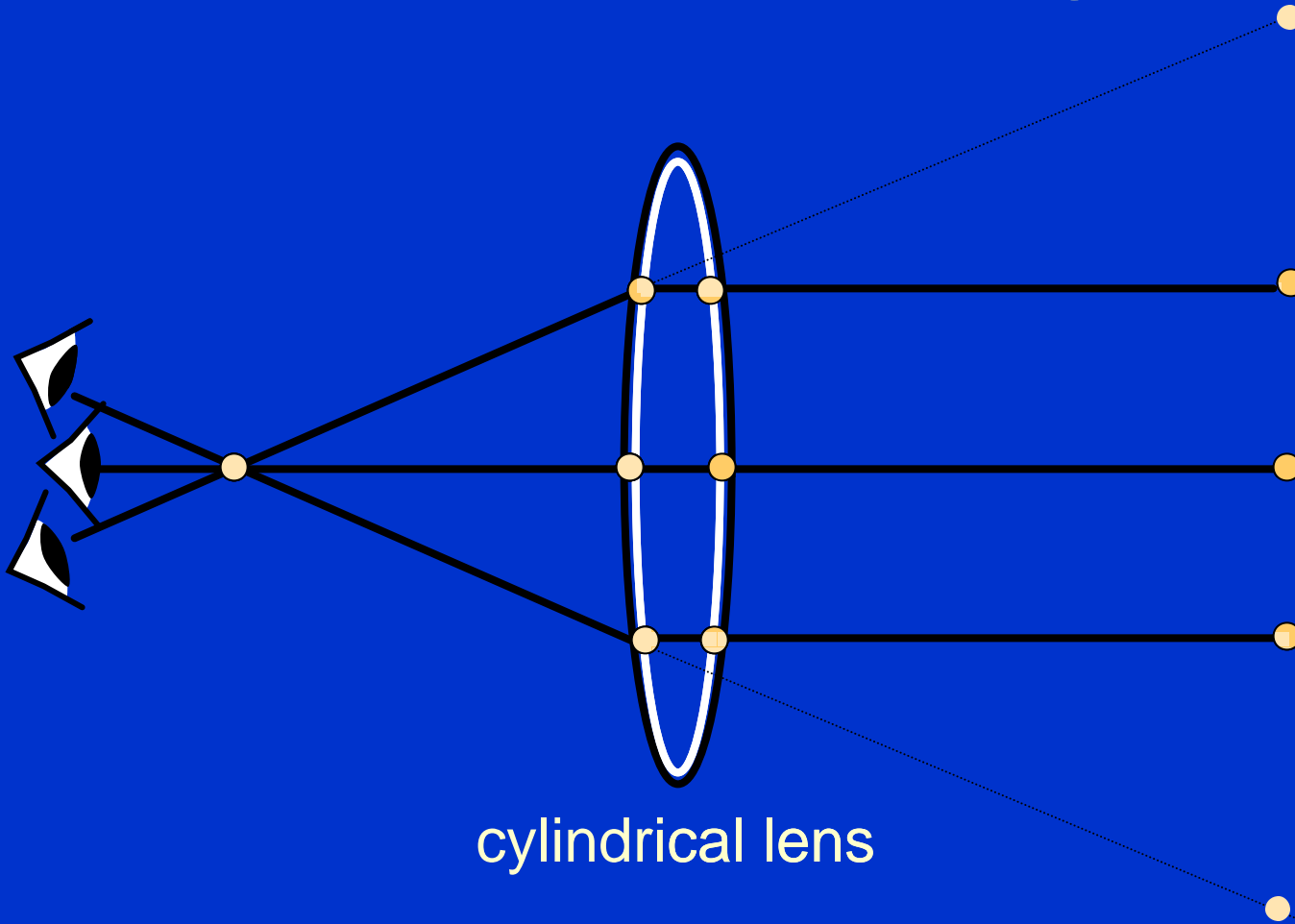
Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing



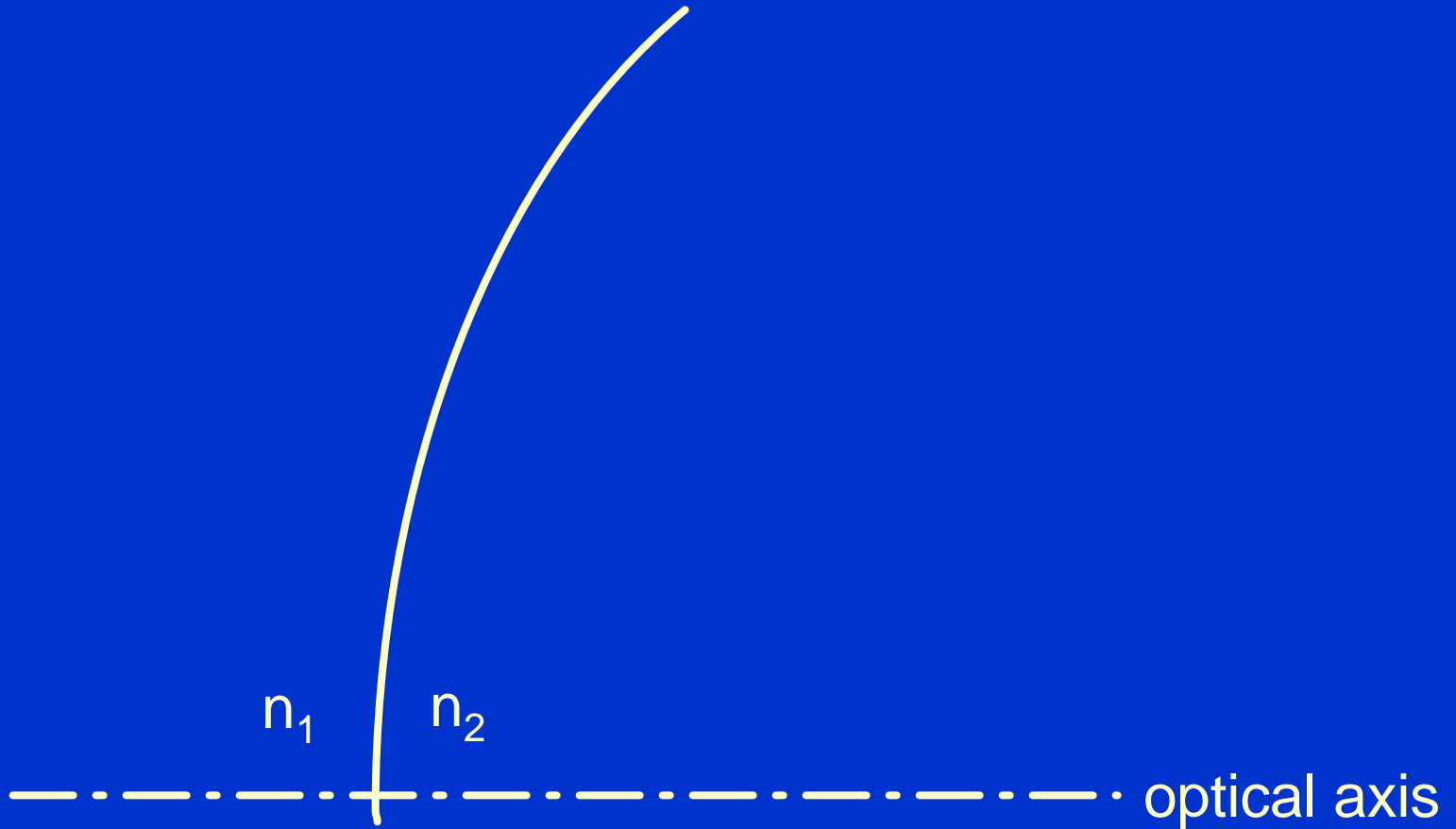
Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing



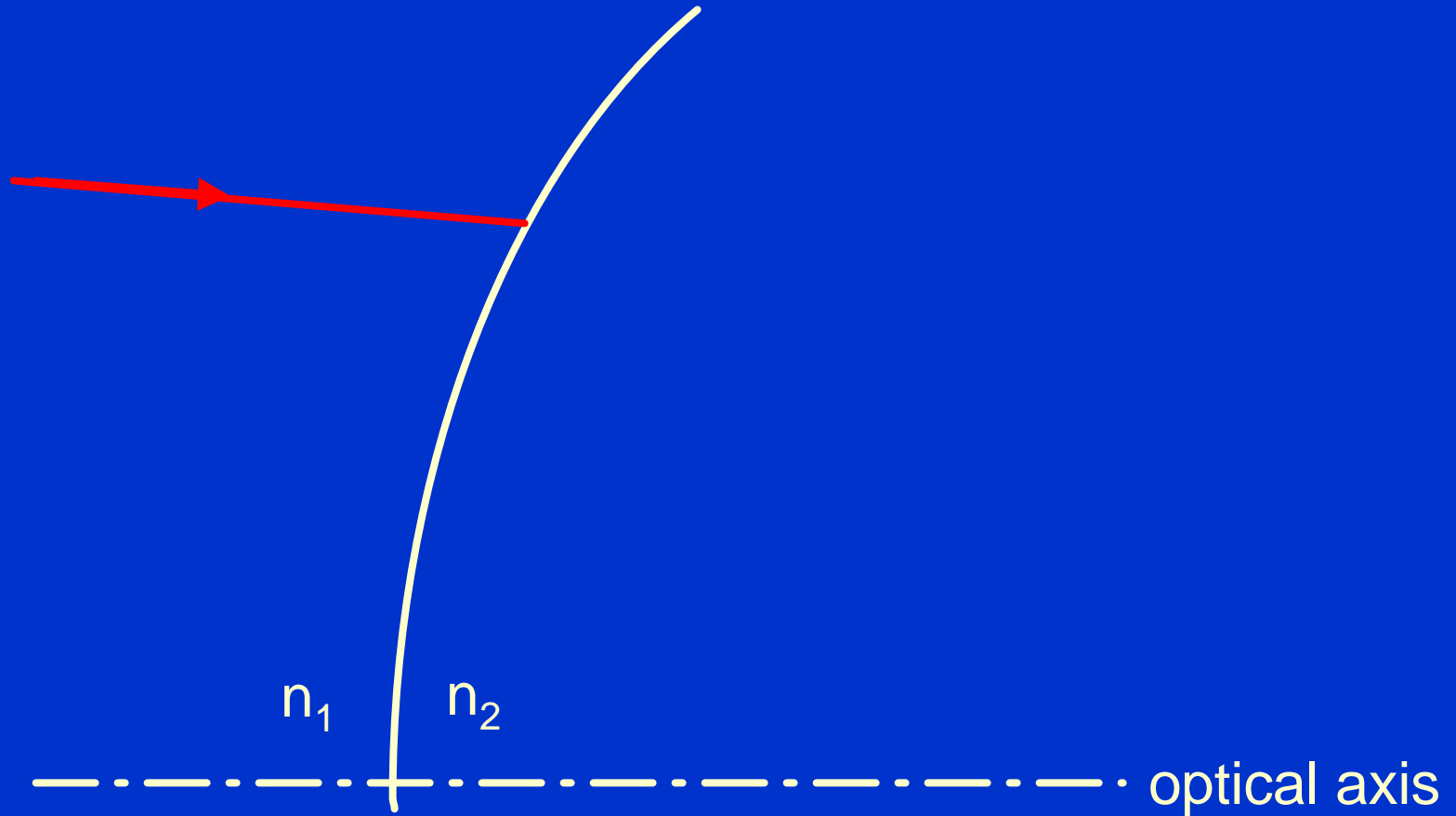
Visual (Pin) Ray Tracing



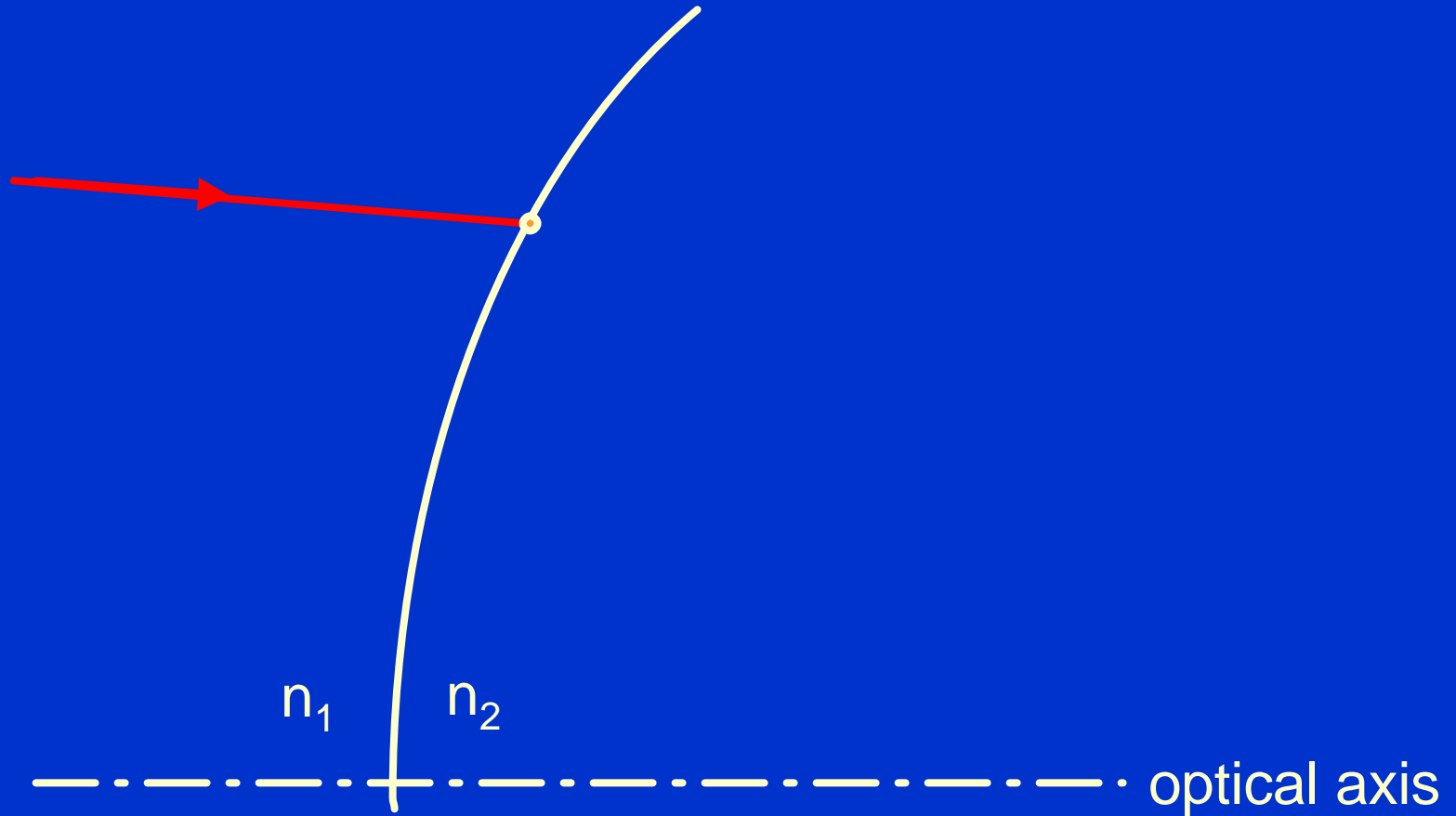
Graphical Ray Tracing



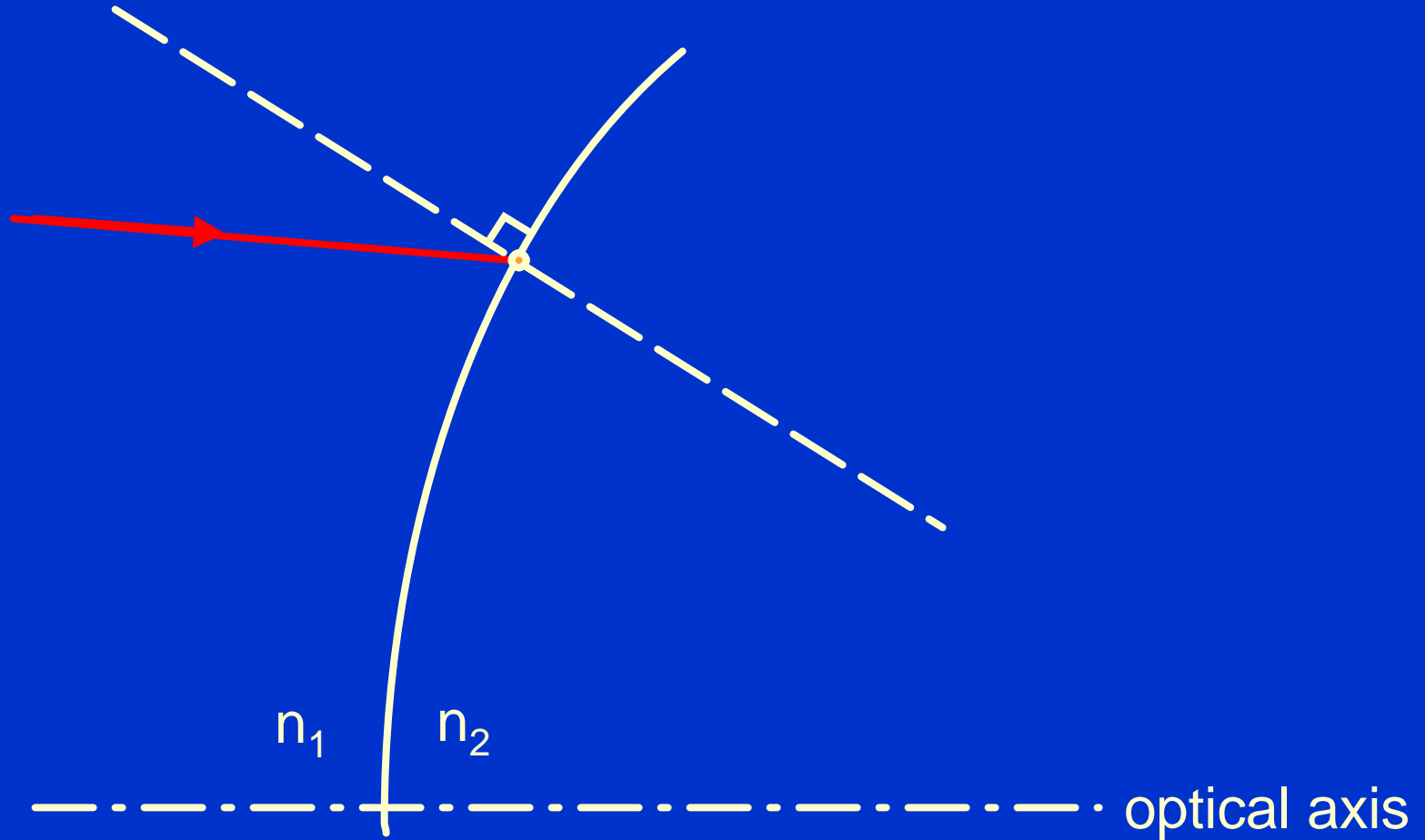
Graphical Ray Tracing



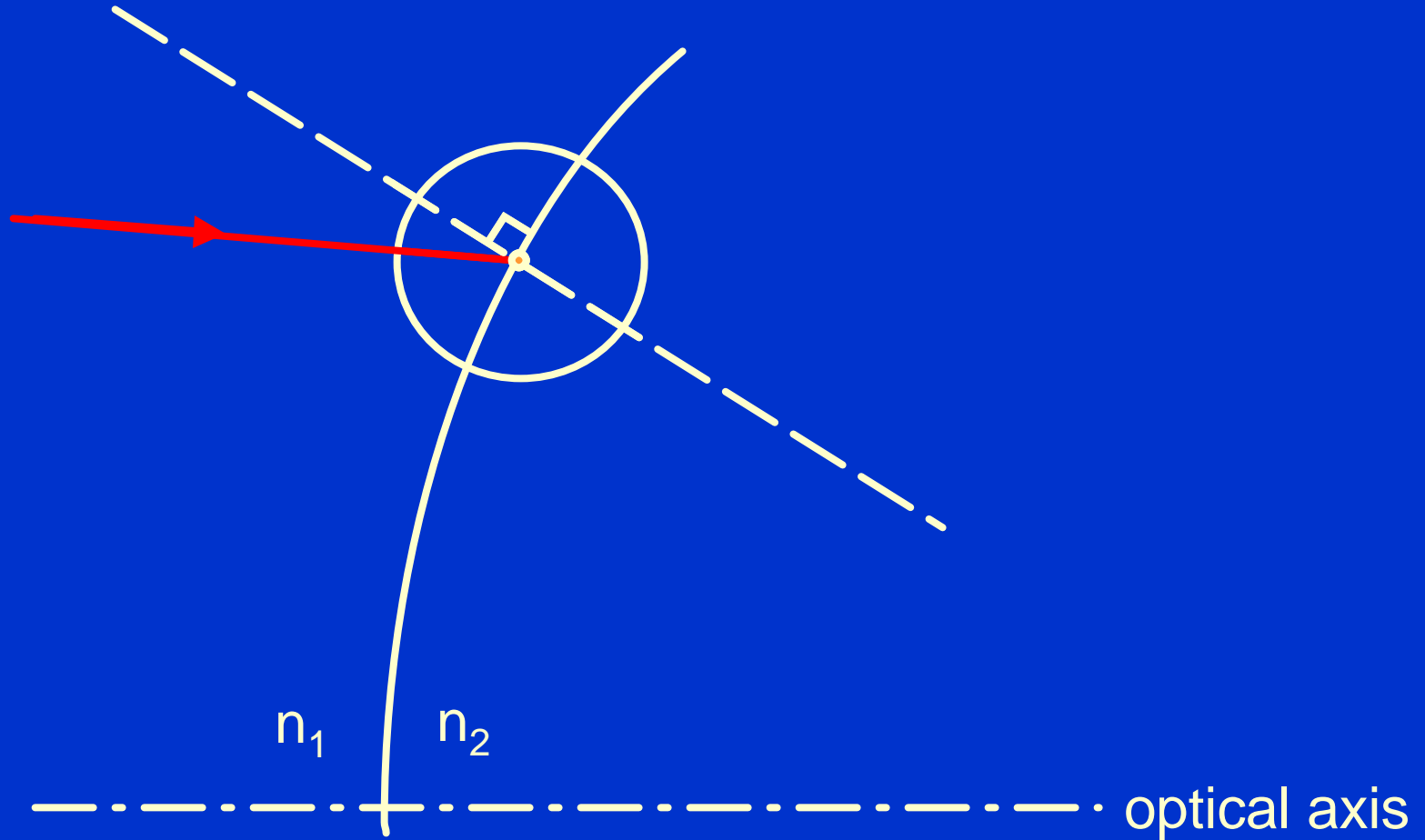
Graphical Ray Tracing



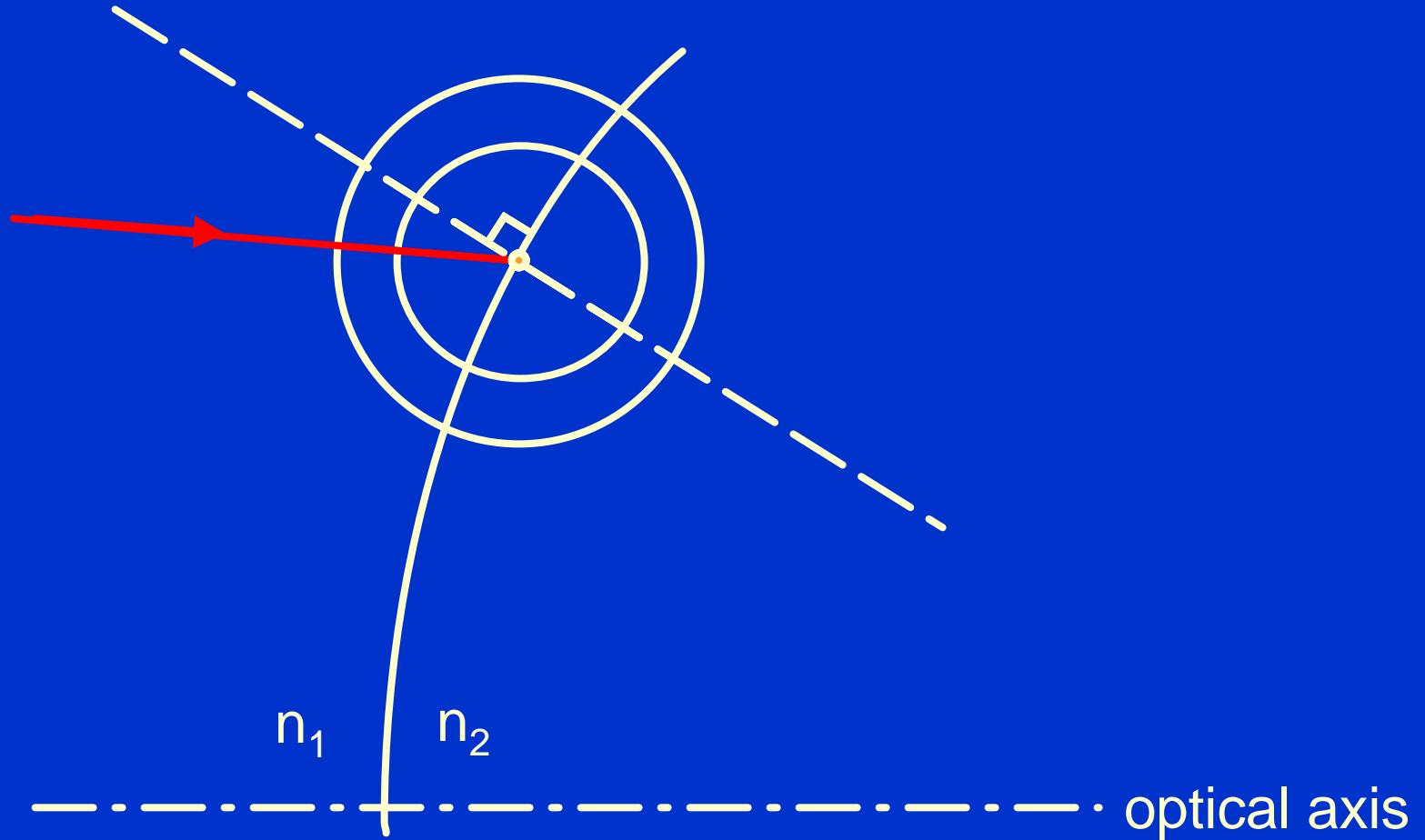
Graphical Ray Tracing



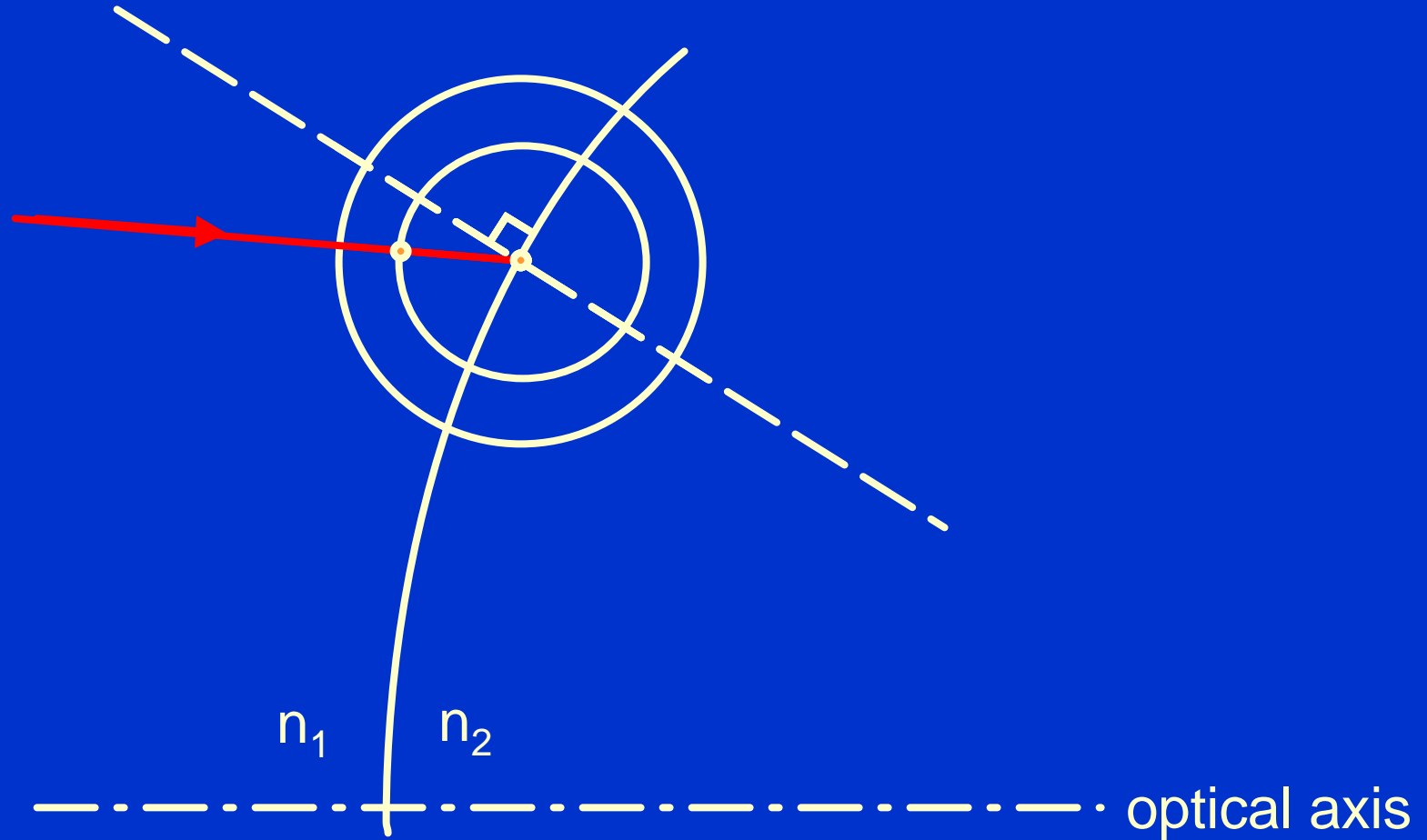
Graphical Ray Tracing



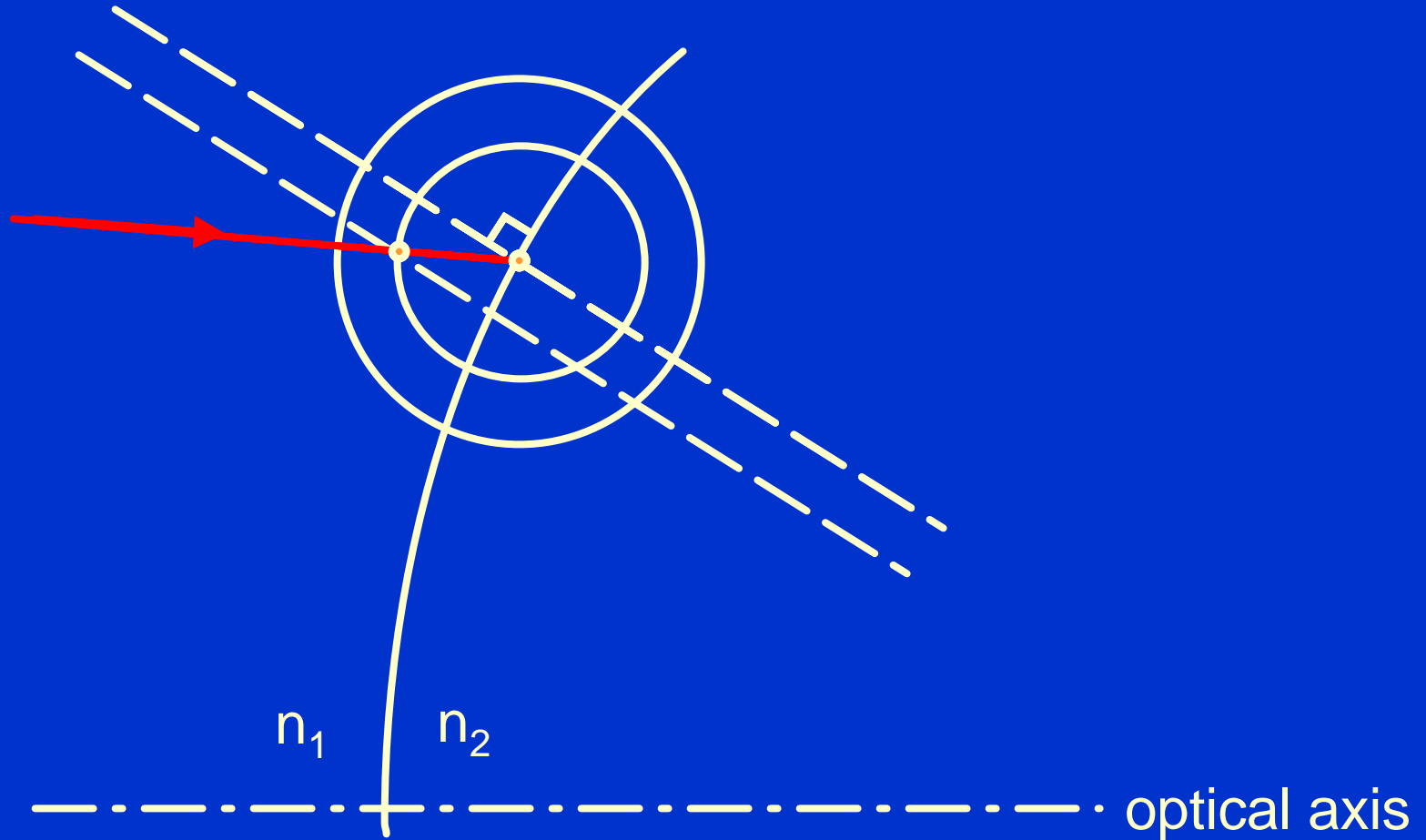
Graphical Ray Tracing



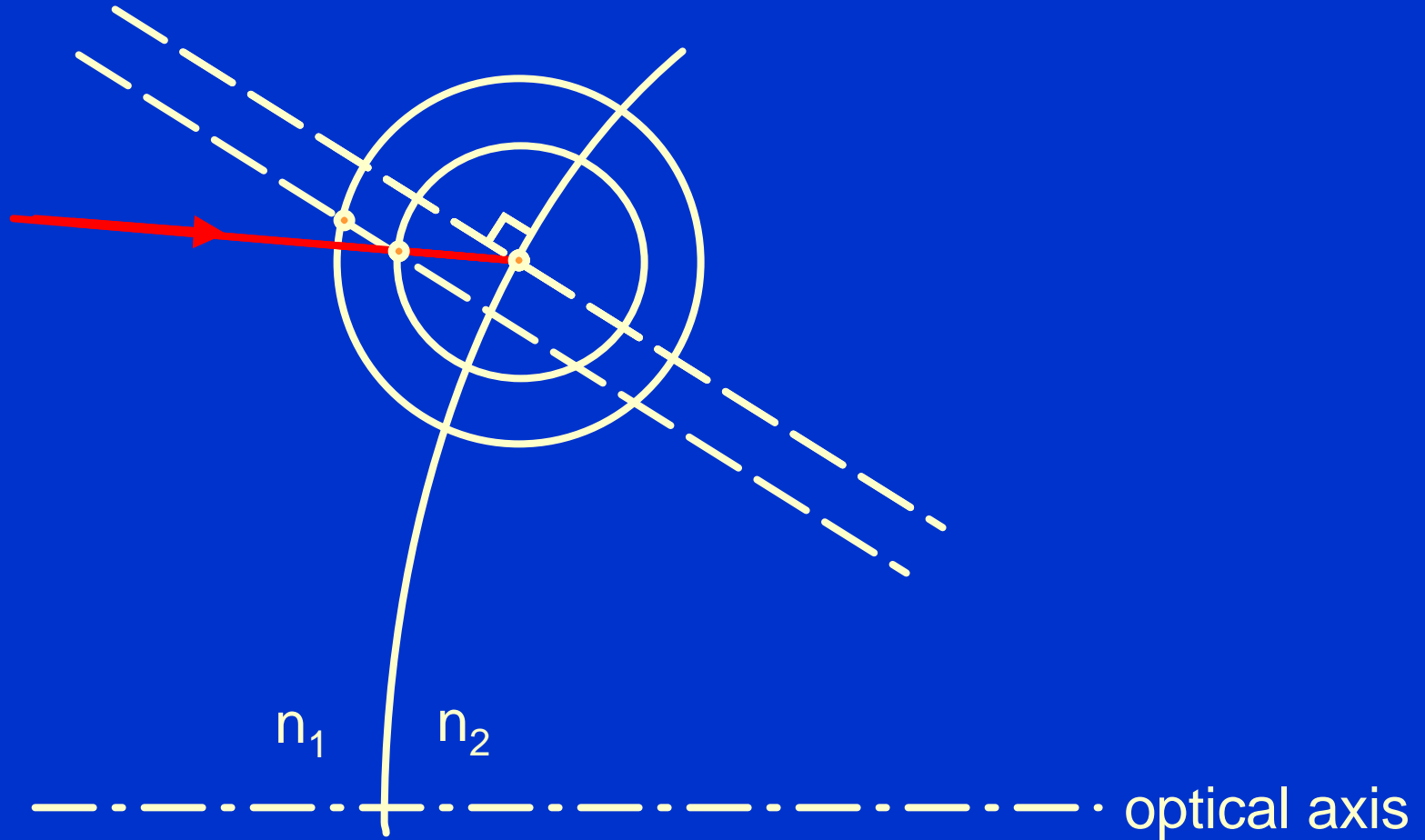
Graphical Ray Tracing



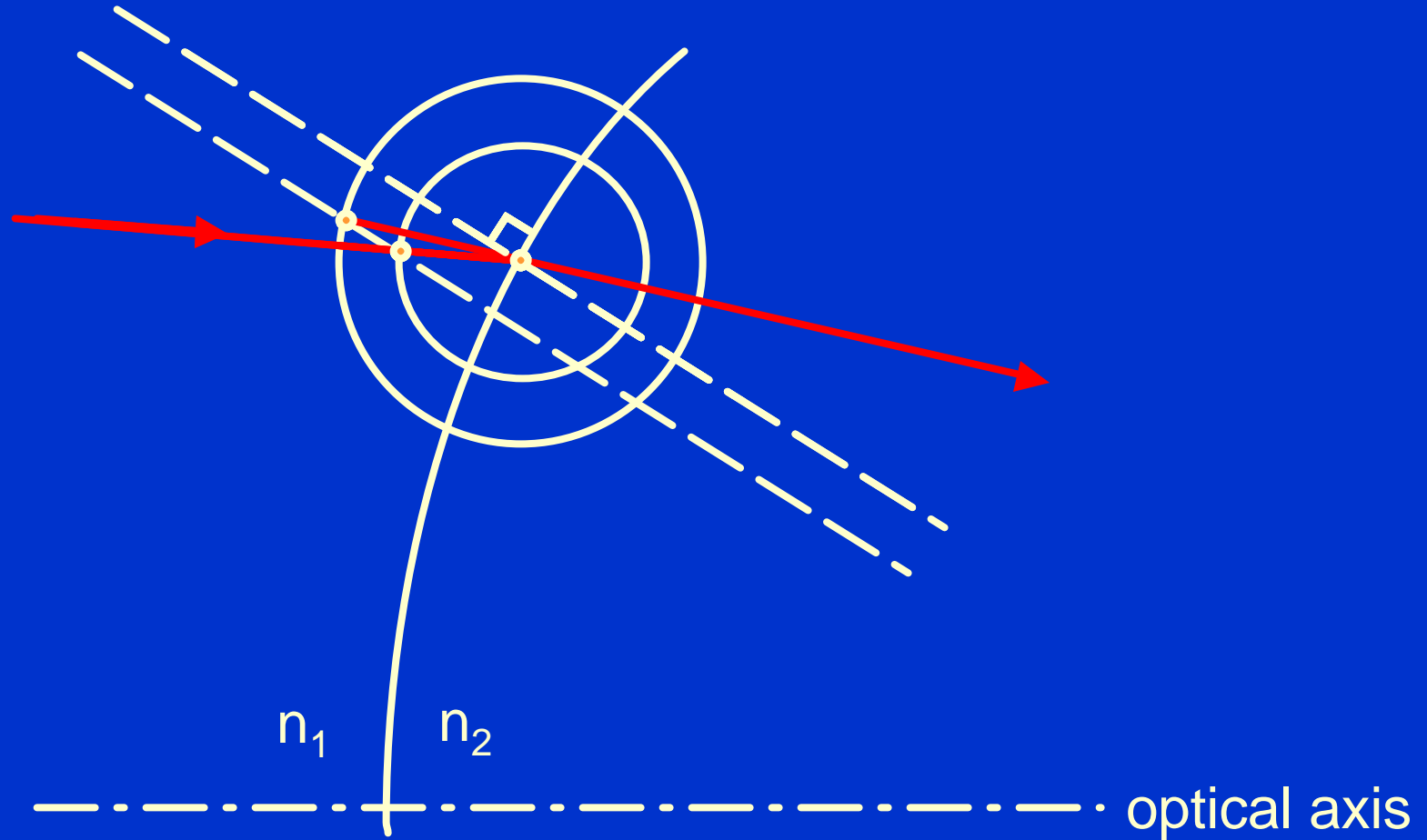
Graphical Ray Tracing



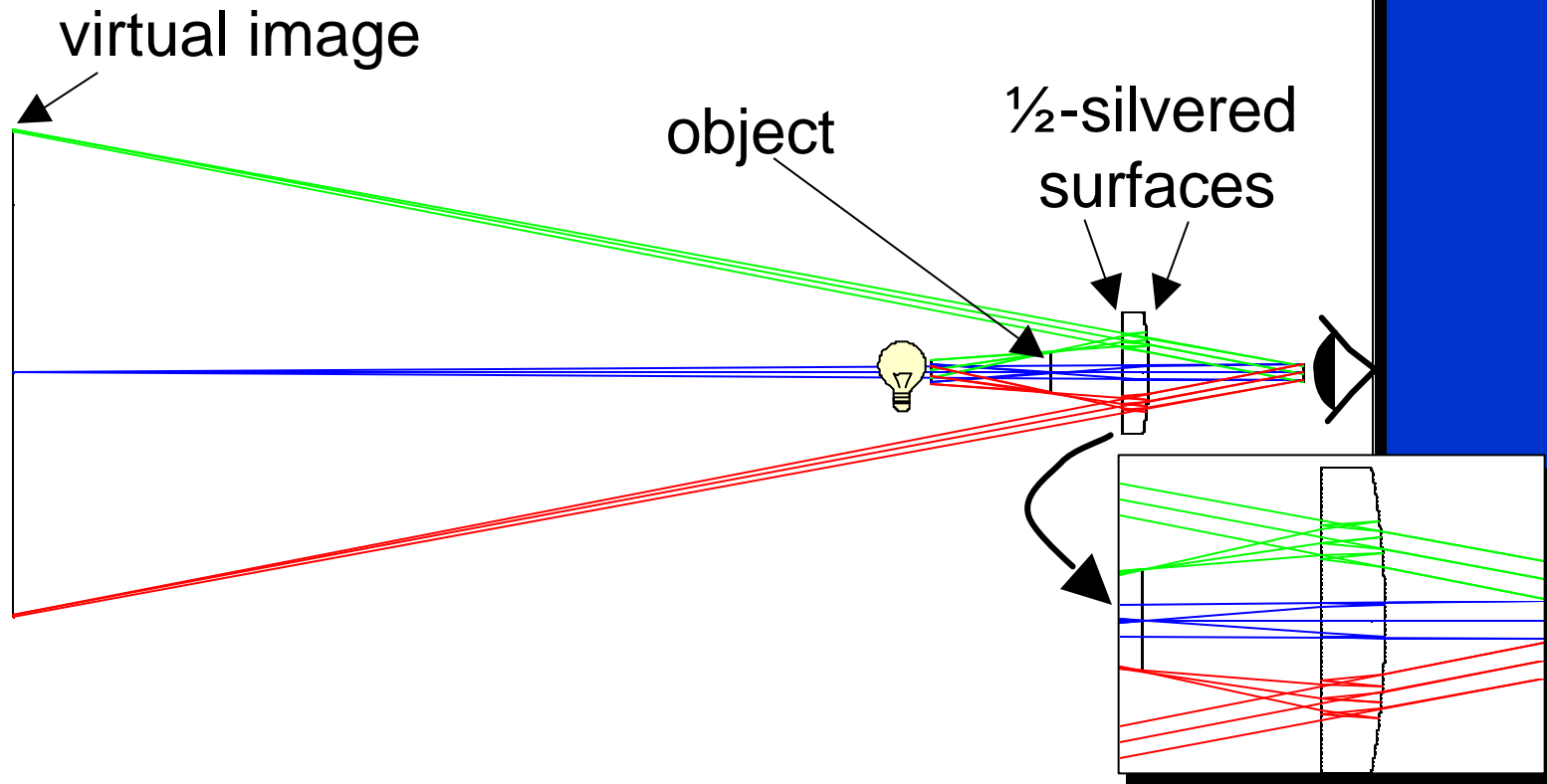
Graphical Ray Tracing



Graphical Ray Tracing



High-Power, Singlet Magnifier



3D LAYOUT

MICROFICHE VIEWER
FRI MAY 16 2003

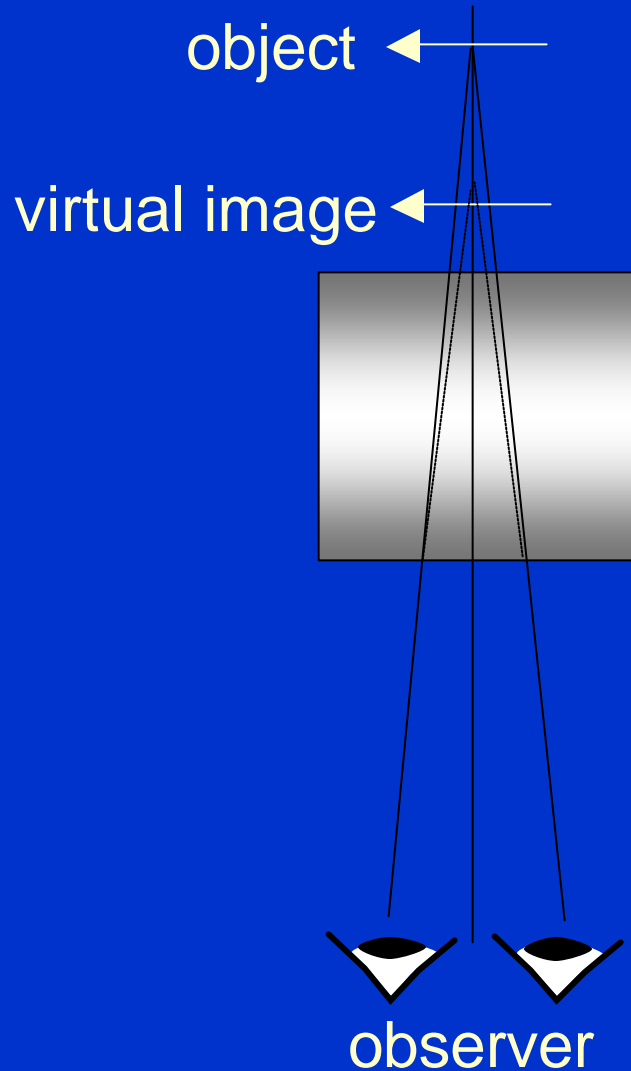
DESIGN BY:

S. RAFFENSPERGER/T. GODFREY
310-332-9702/714-343-3866

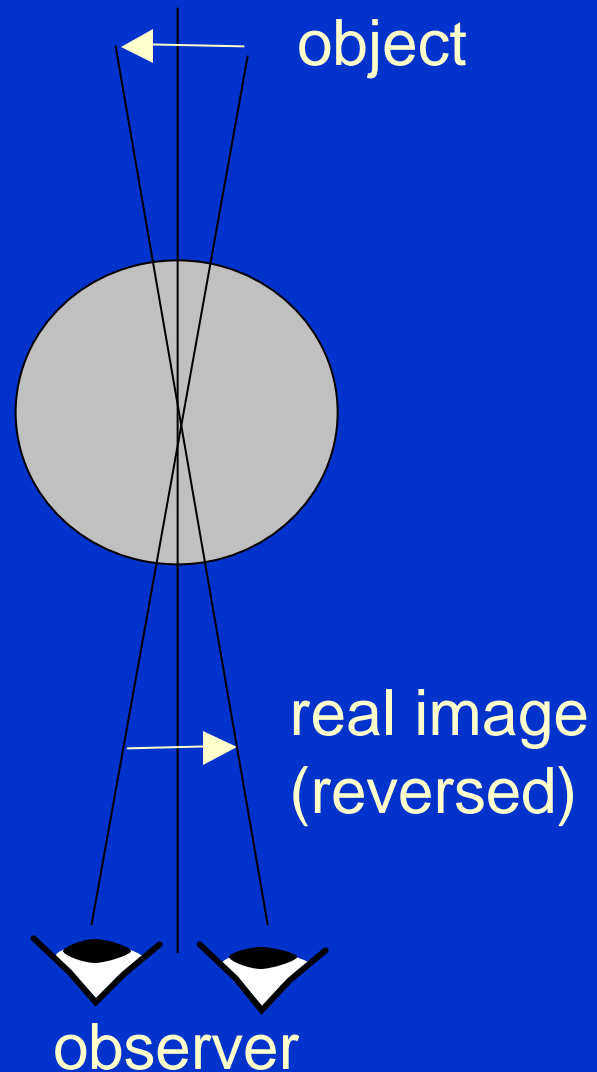
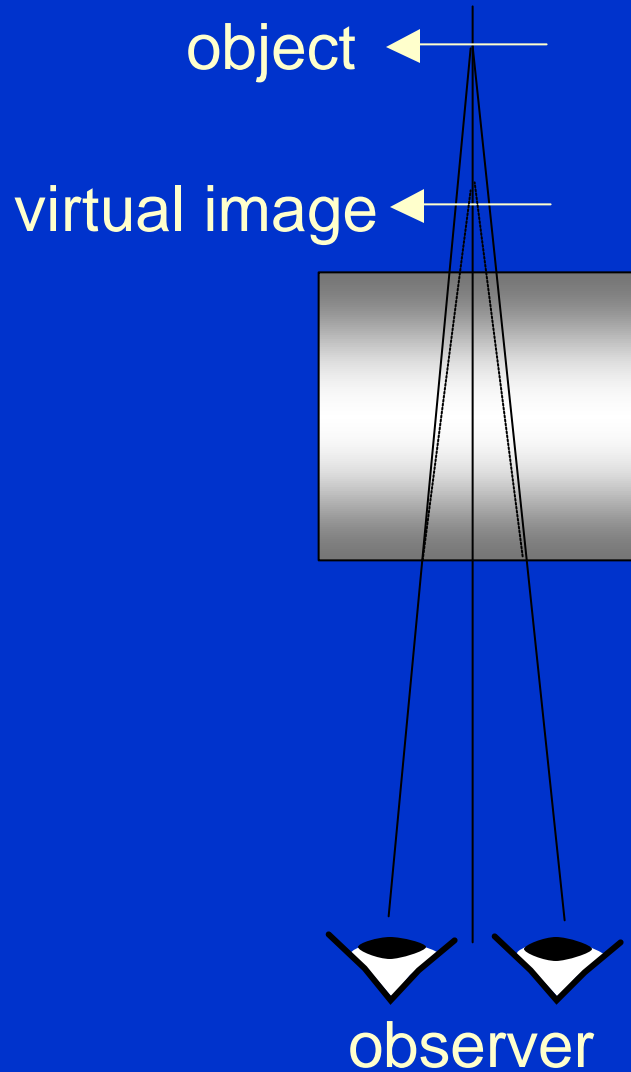
C:\WINDOWS\DESKTOP\SUSAN\S\SSSC PRESENTATION\MICROFICHE.ZPX
CONFIGURATION 1 OF 1

Cylindrical Lenses Make Real & Virtual Images

Cylindrical Lenses Make Real & Virtual Images



Cylindrical Lenses Make Real & Virtual Images

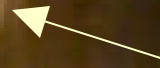


Candle Flame Inside Glass Cylinder

primary
image
(1 reflection)



secondary
image
(2 reflections)

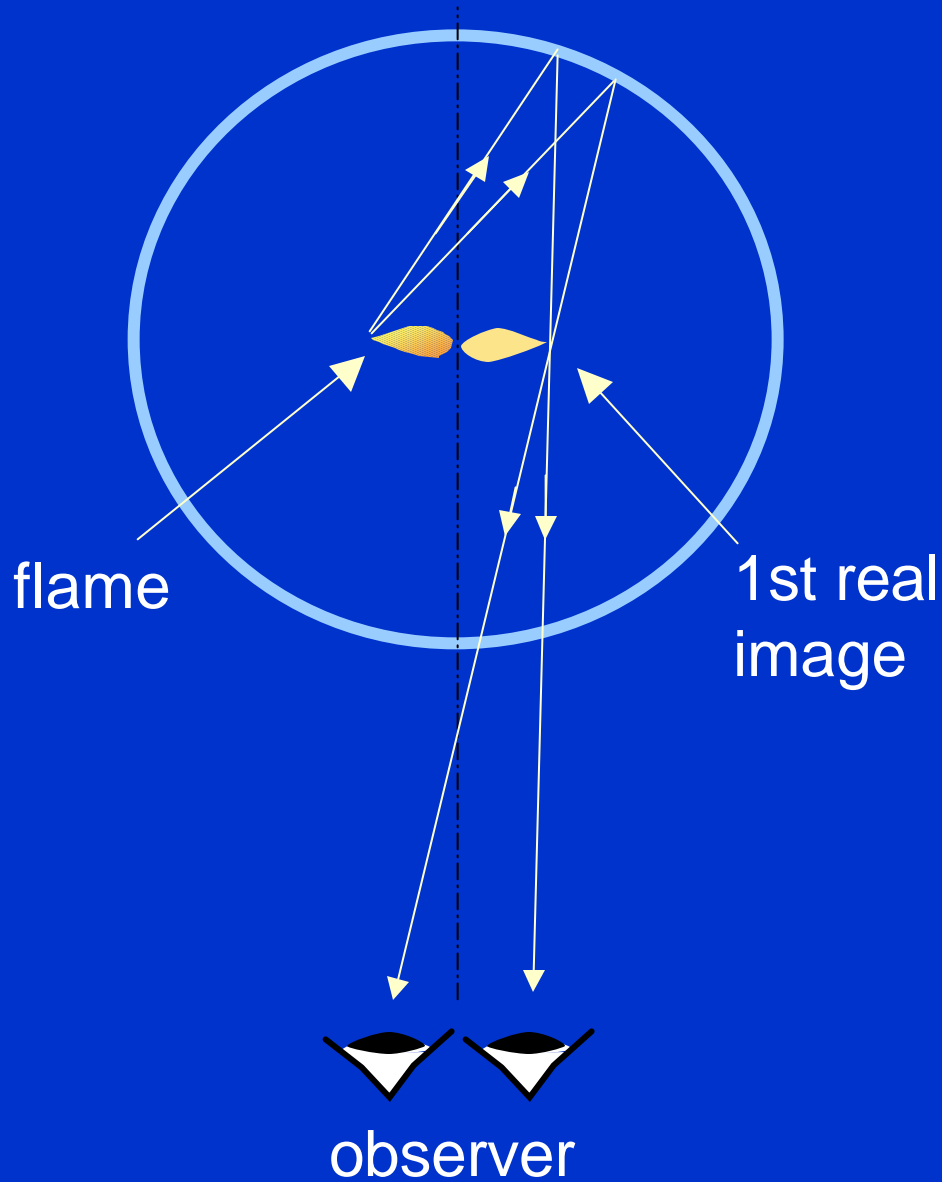


object

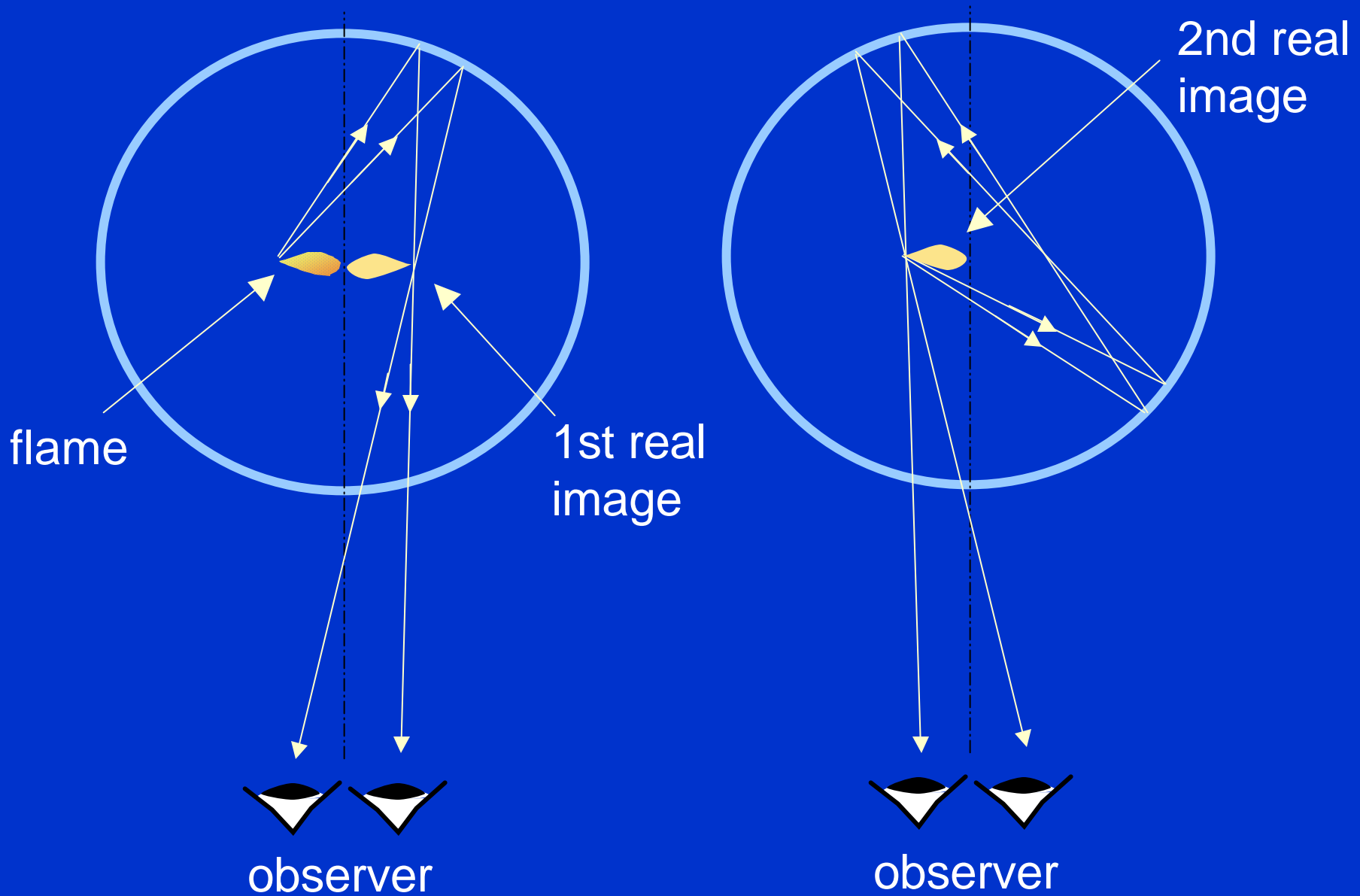


Candle Flame Inside Glass Cylinder

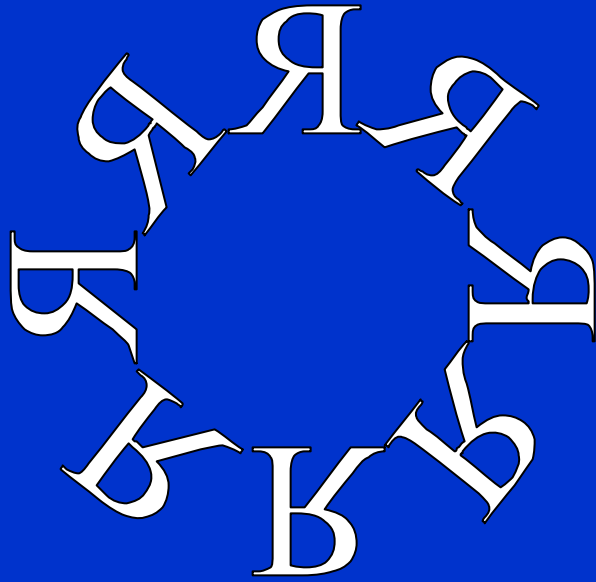
Candle Flame Inside Glass Cylinder



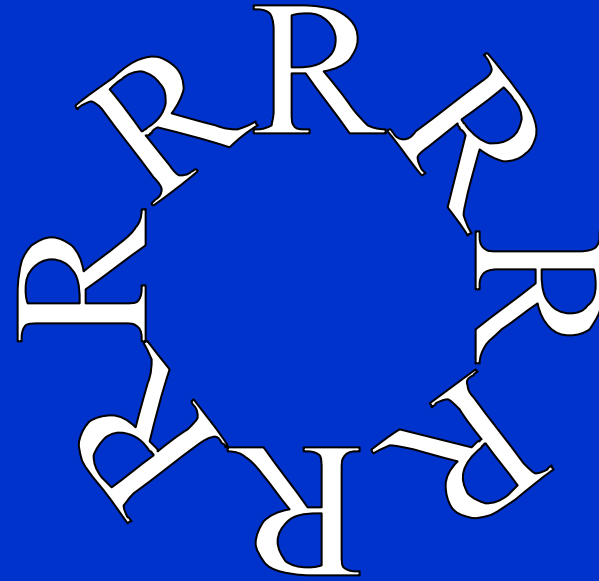
Candle Flame Inside Glass Cylinder



Right- and Left-Handed Images

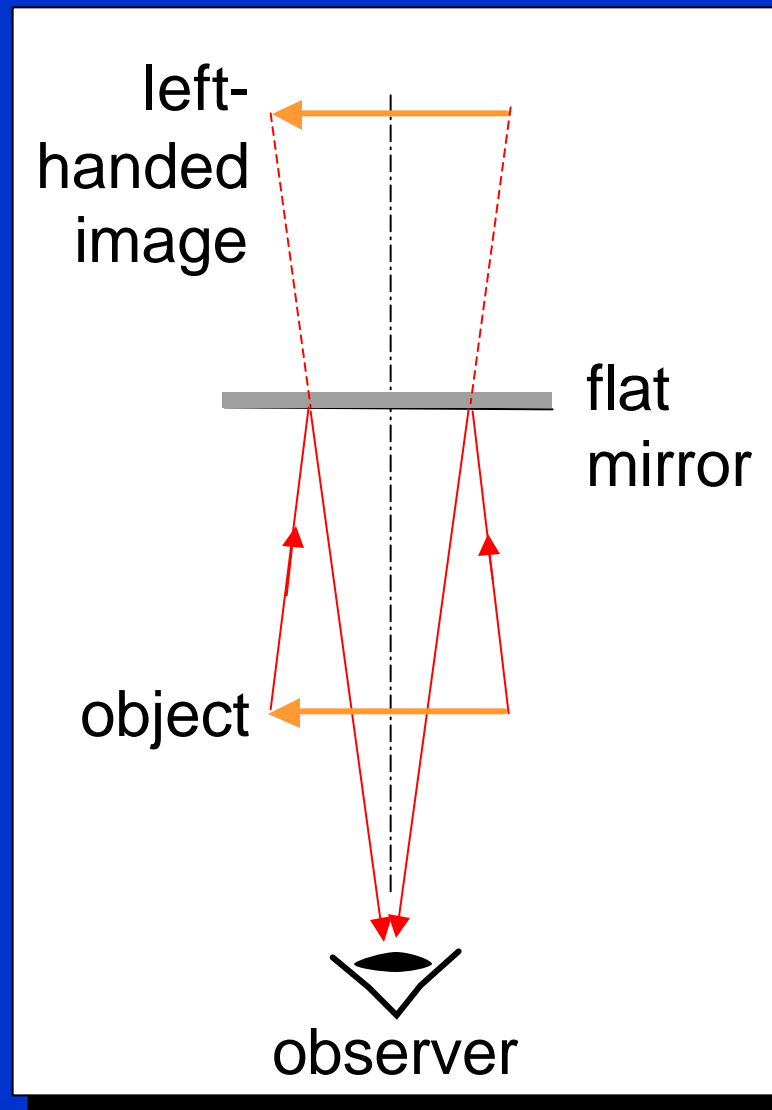


Left-Handed
Images

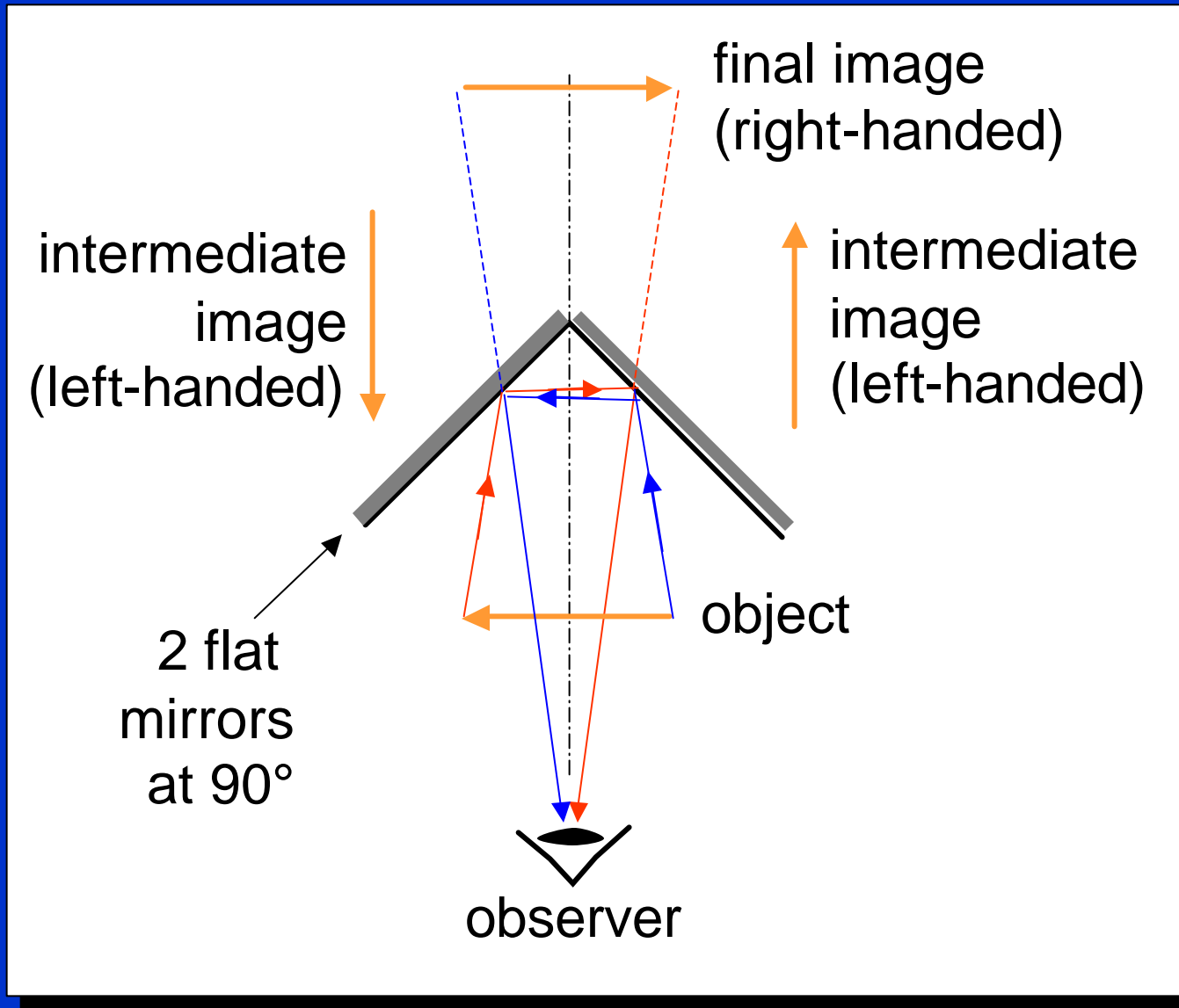


Right-Handed
Images

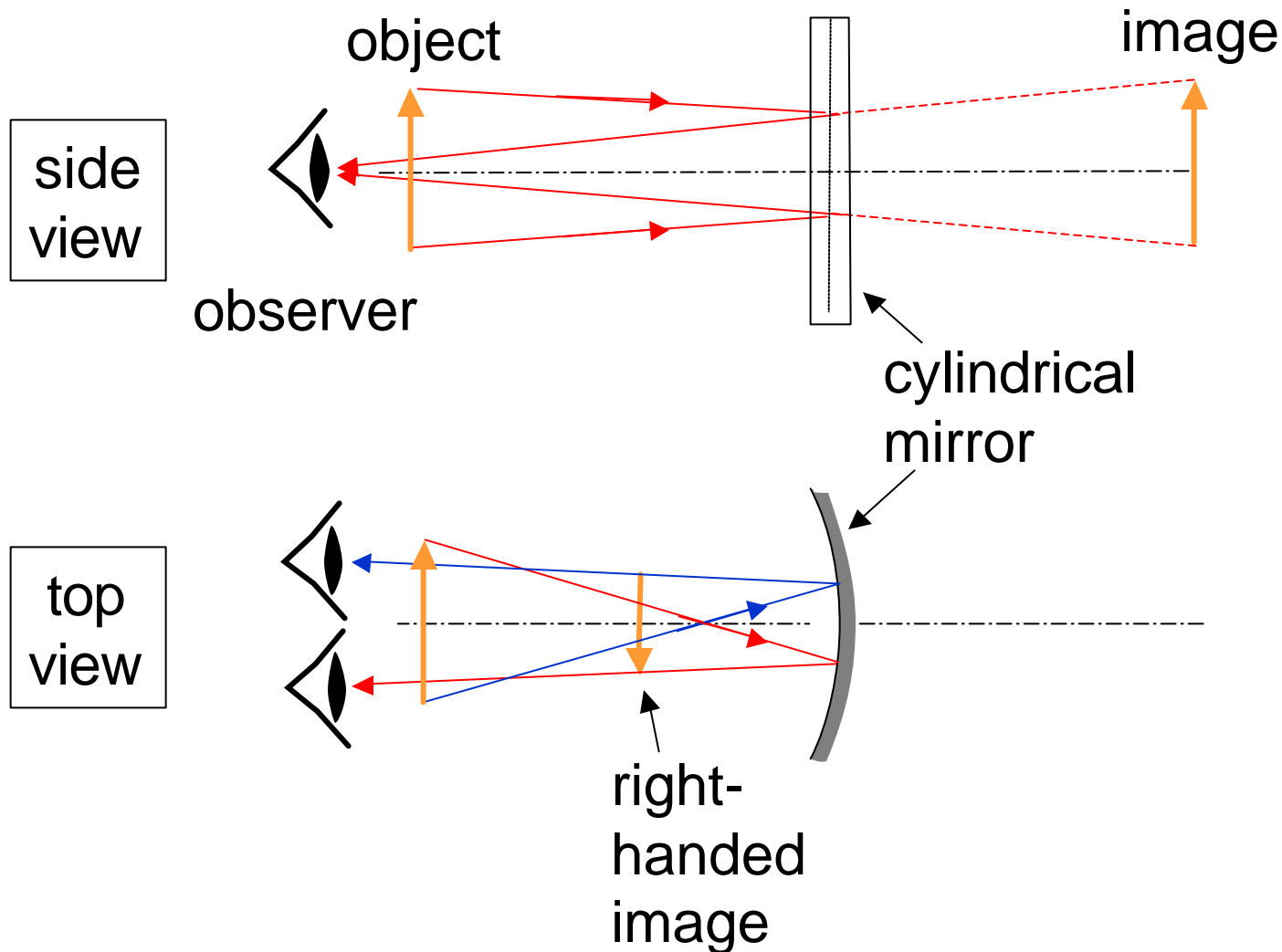
Right- and Left-Handed Images



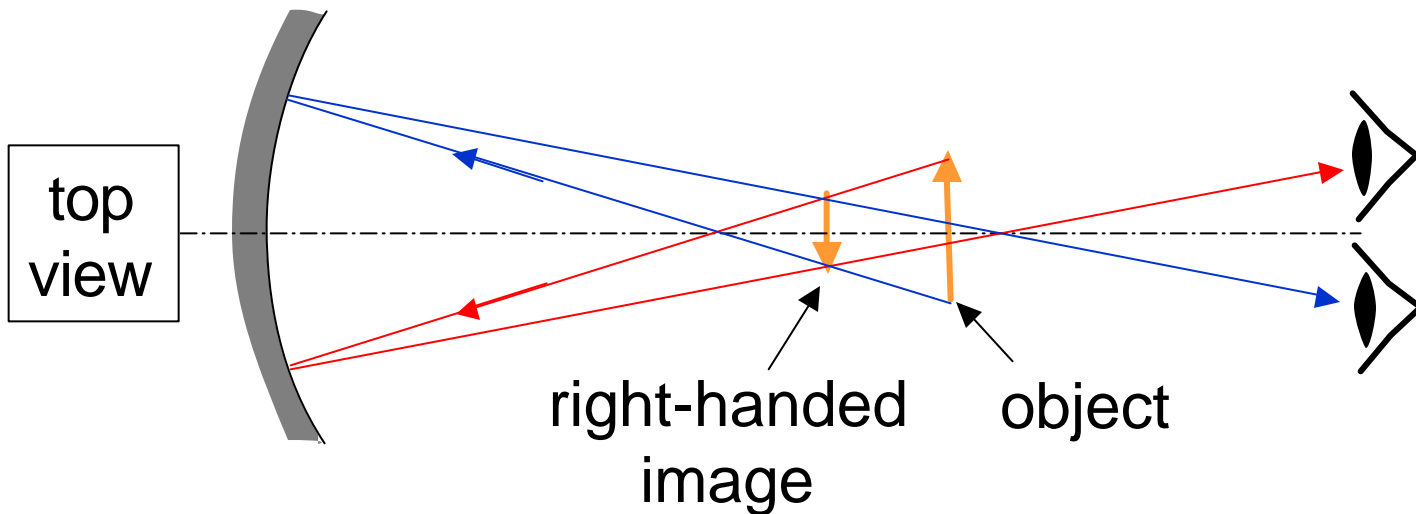
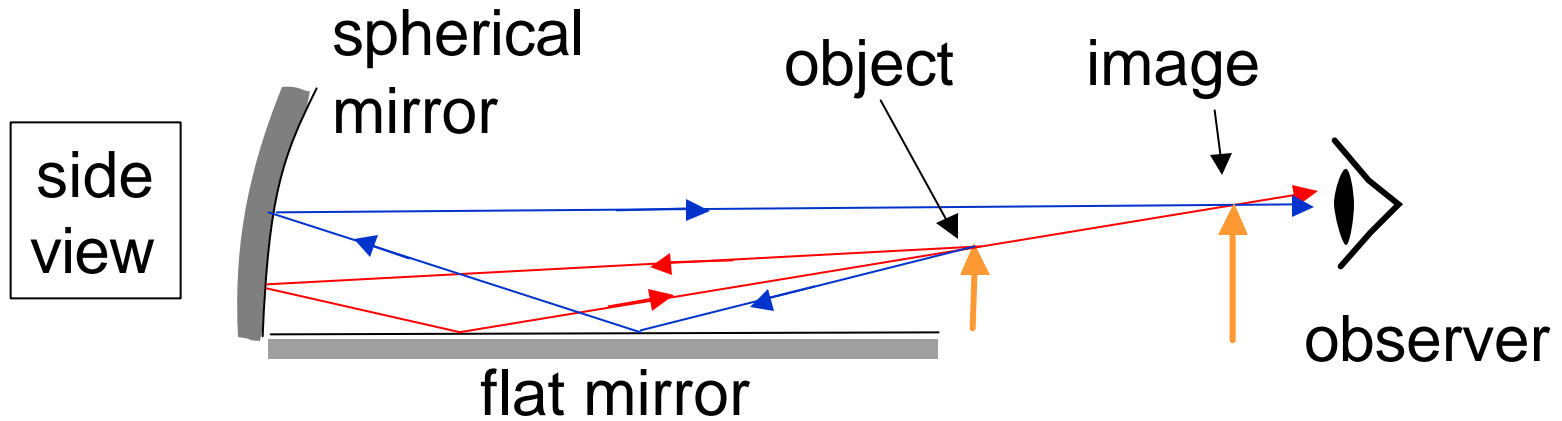
Right- and Left-Handed Images



Right- and Left-Handed Images



Right- and Left-Handed Images



One-Dimensional Fiber Optics

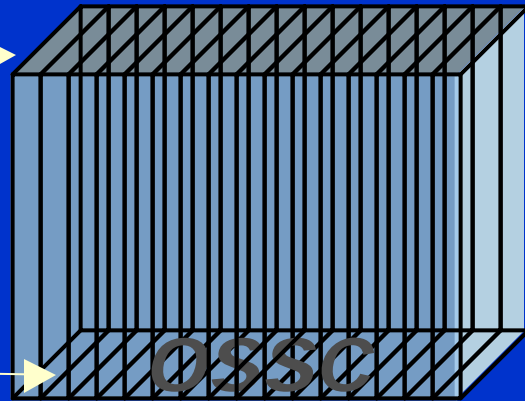
observer



observer



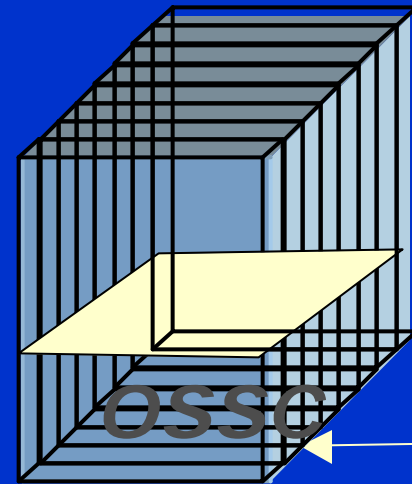
apparent
image
surface



object
surface

microscope
slide stack

apparent
image
surface



object
surface

One-Dimensional Fiber Optics

observer

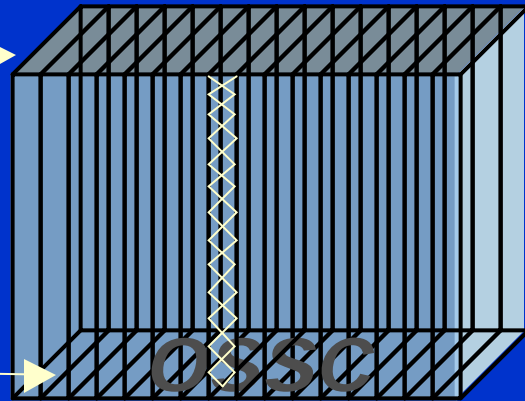


observer



apparent
image
surface

object
surface

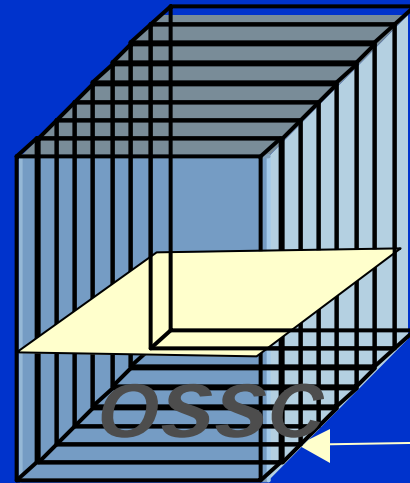


OSSC

microscope
slide stack

apparent
image
surface

object
surface



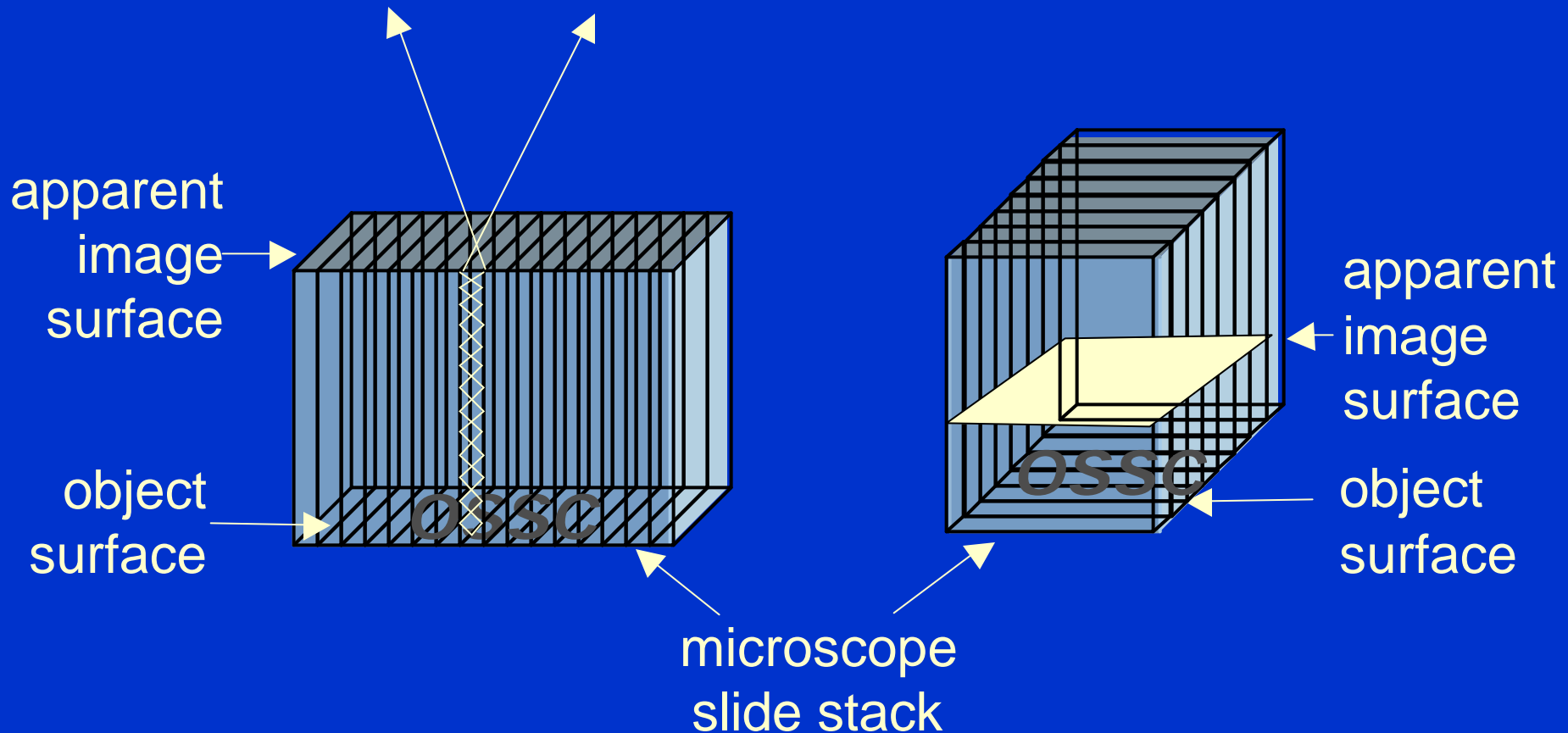
OSSC

One-Dimensional Fiber Optics

observer



observer

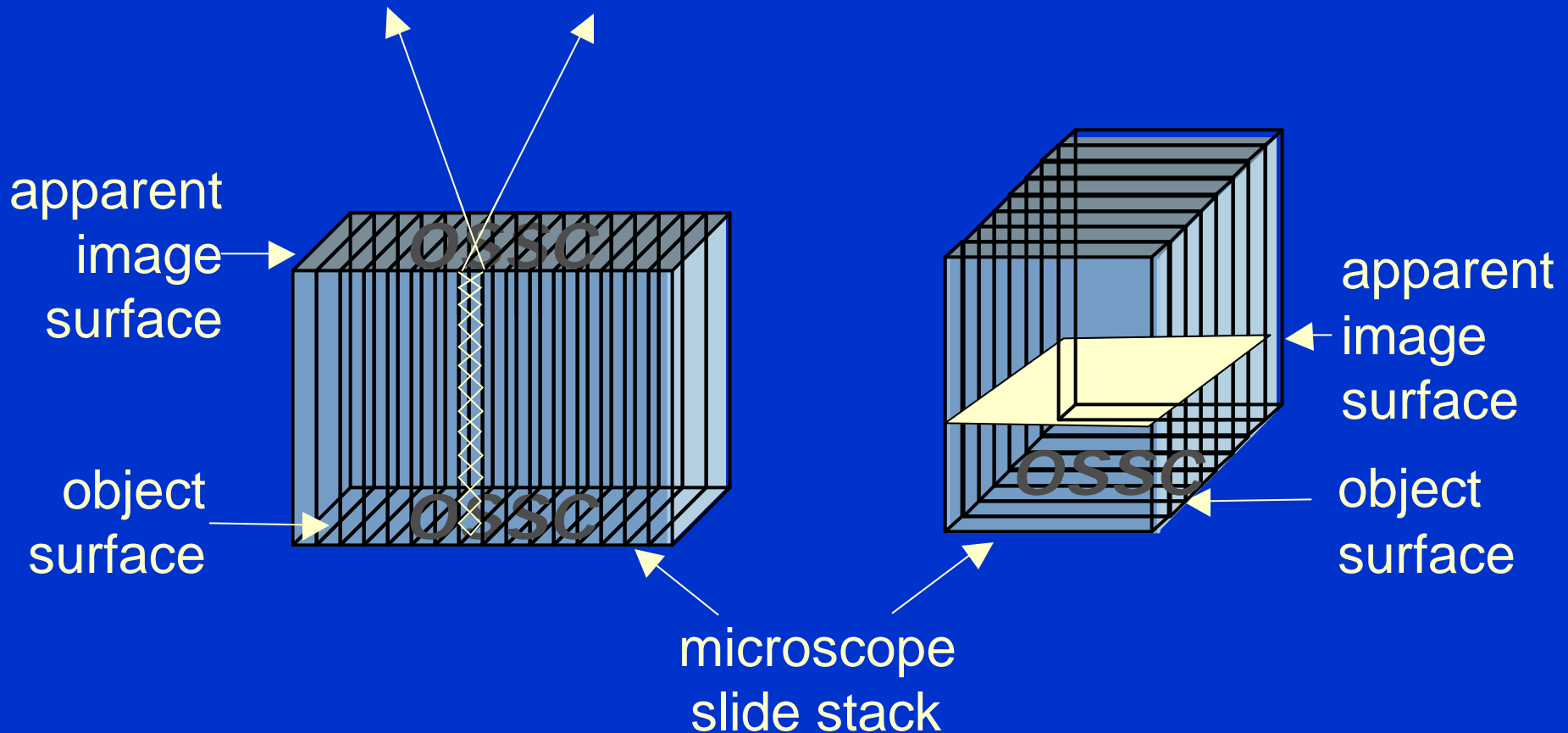


One-Dimensional Fiber Optics

observer



observer

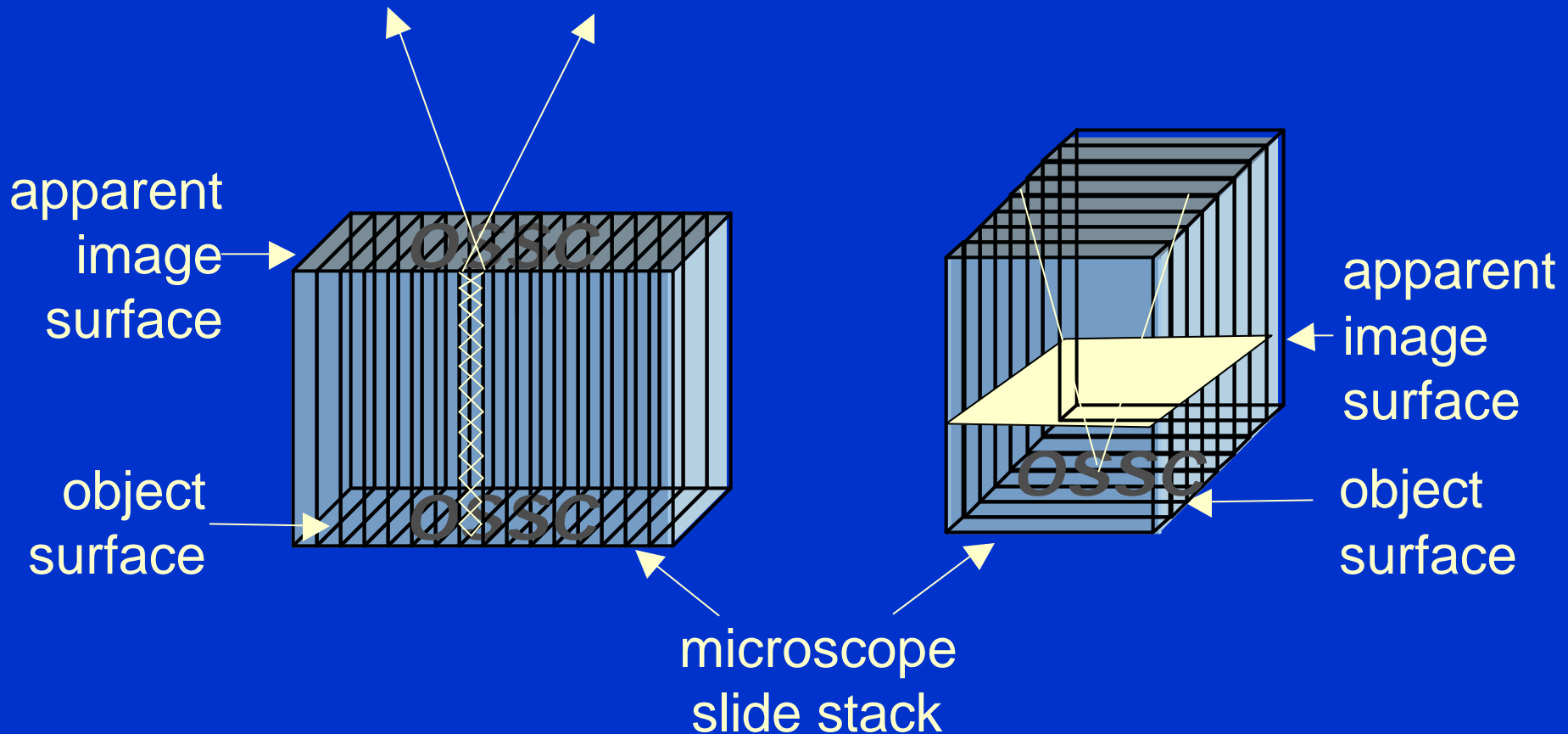


One-Dimensional Fiber Optics

observer



observer

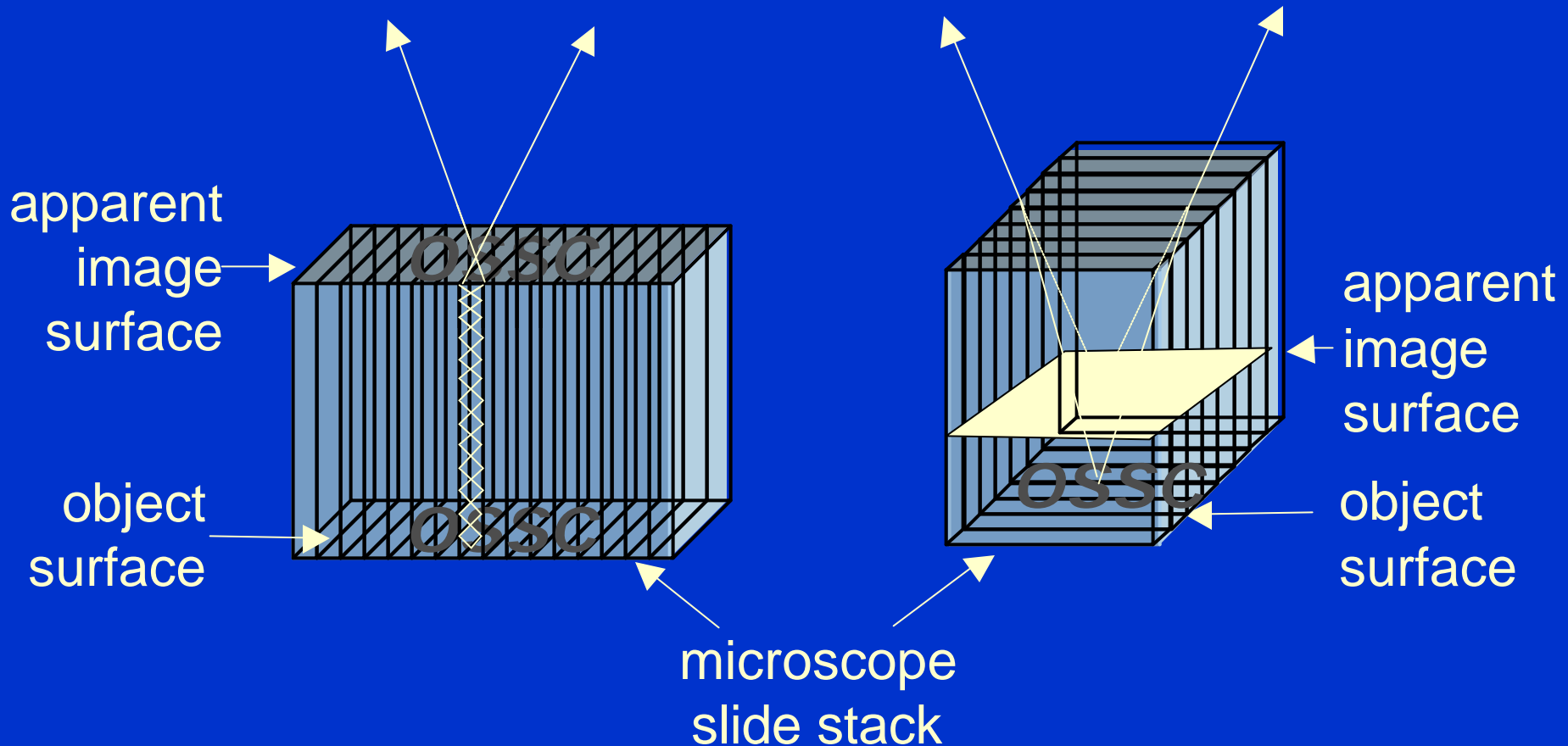


One-Dimensional Fiber Optics

observer



observer

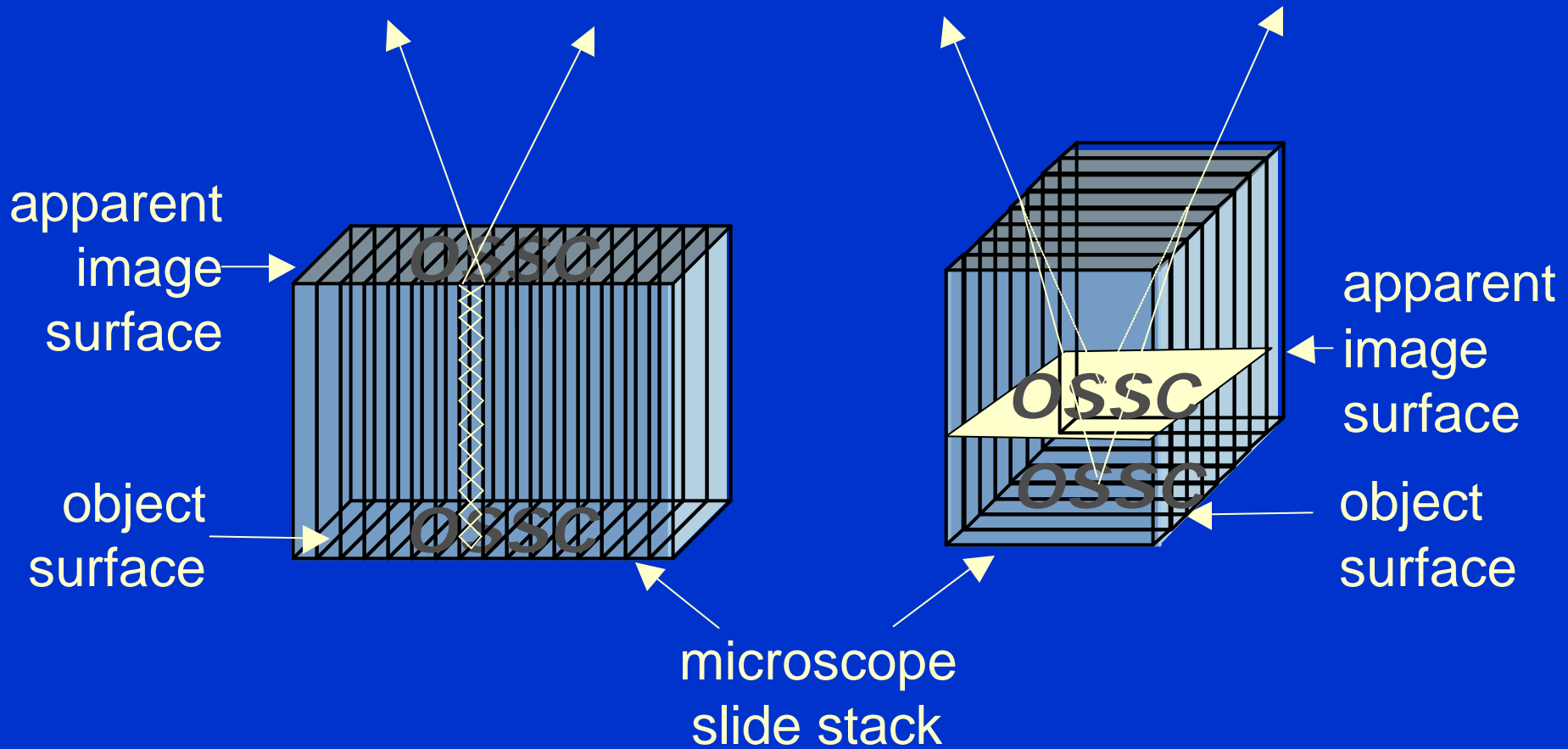


One-Dimensional Fiber Optics

observer



observer

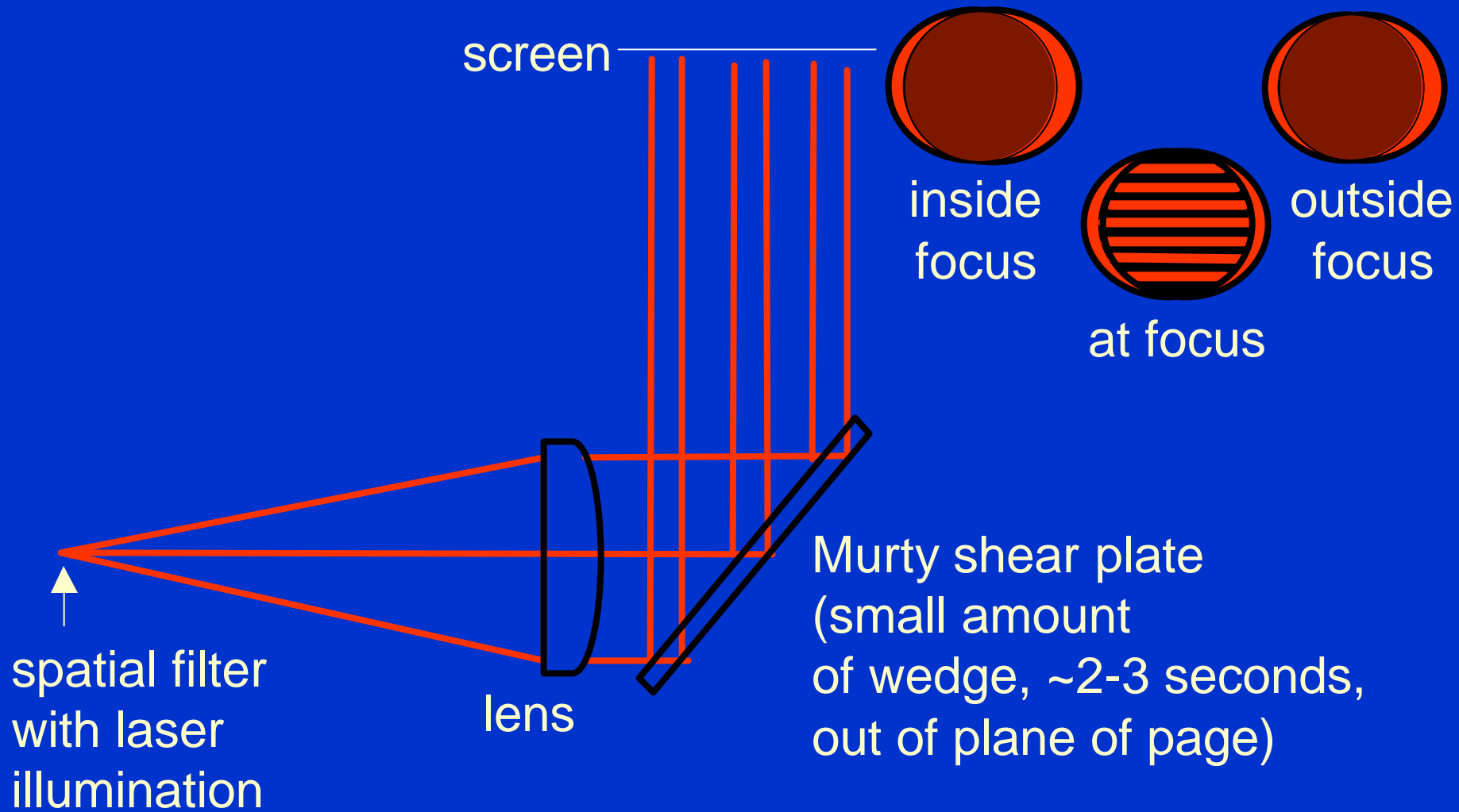


Ulexite: A Natural Fiber Bundle

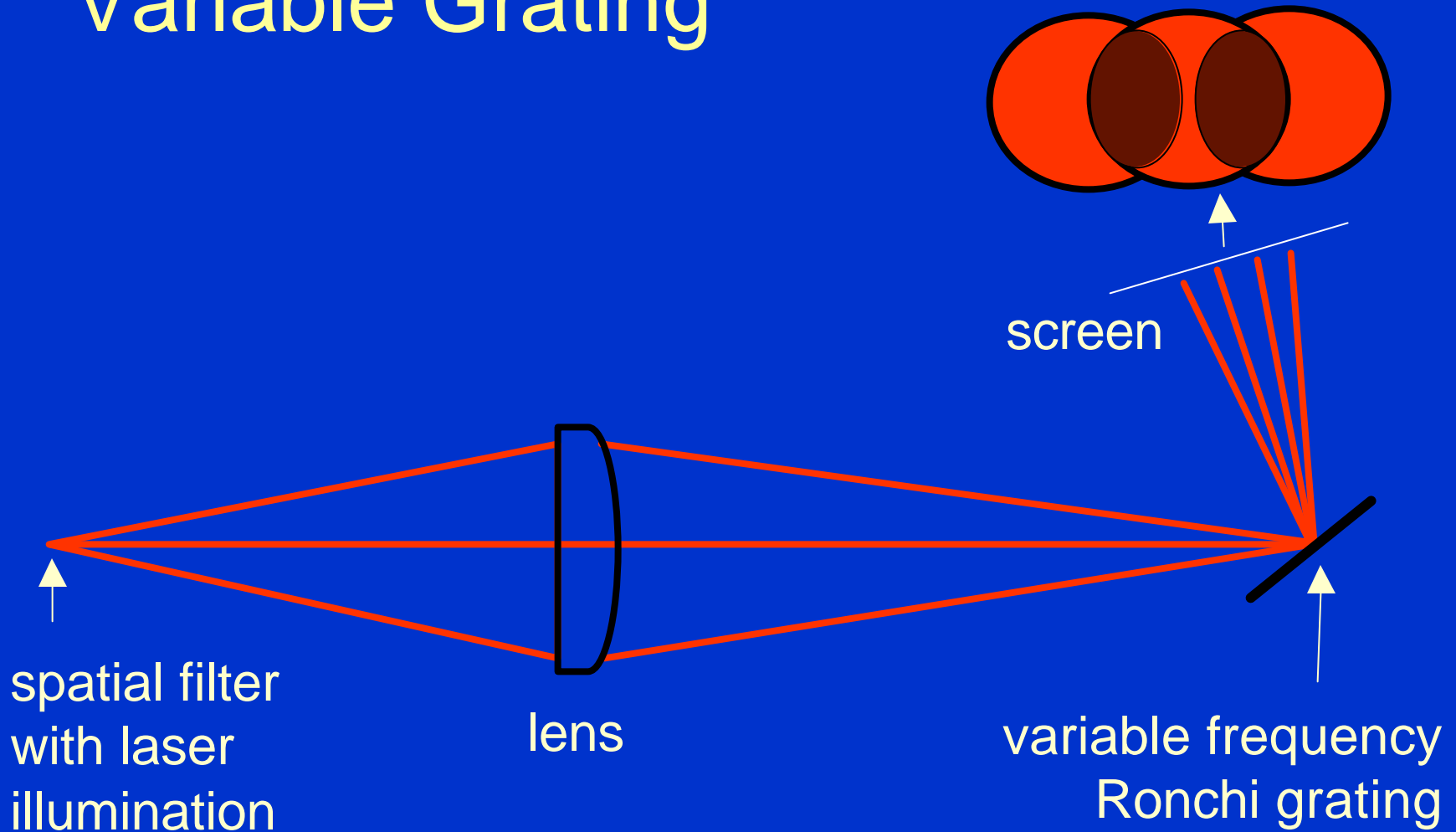
- Also called “TV Rock”
- Forms in alkali salt flats where local water is rich with Boron, like around Boron, California
- Has silky white crystals that line up in one direction and transmit light like a fiber optic bundle



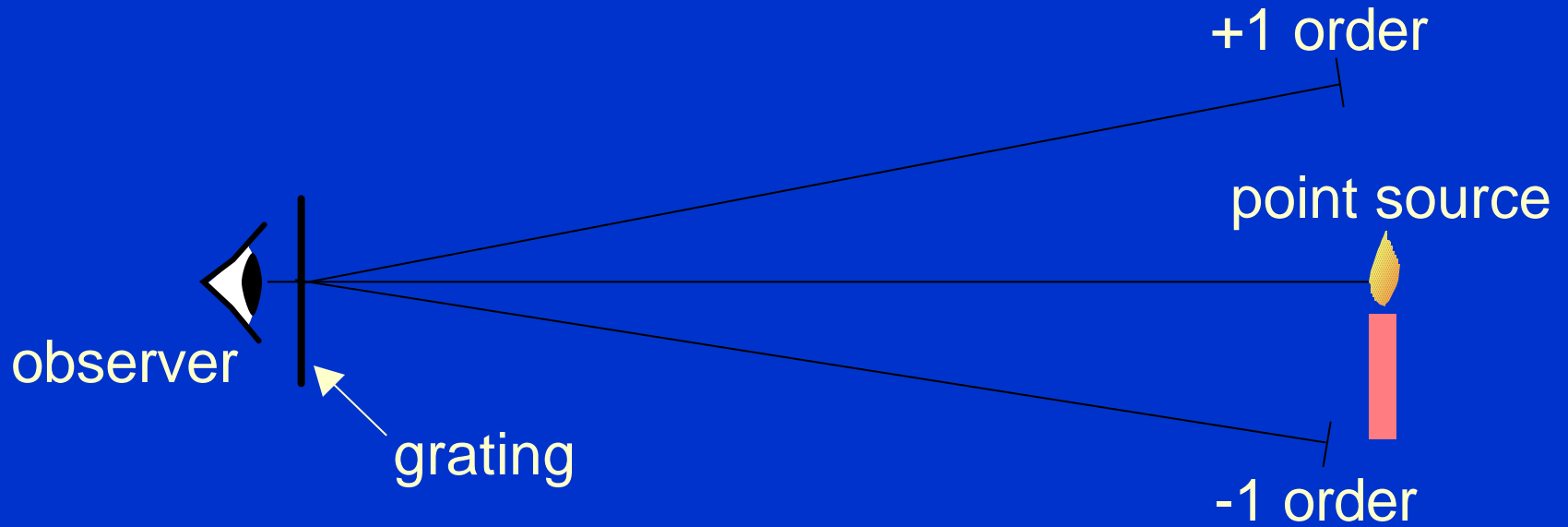
Murty Shearing Interferometer



Ronchi Interferometer with Variable Grating

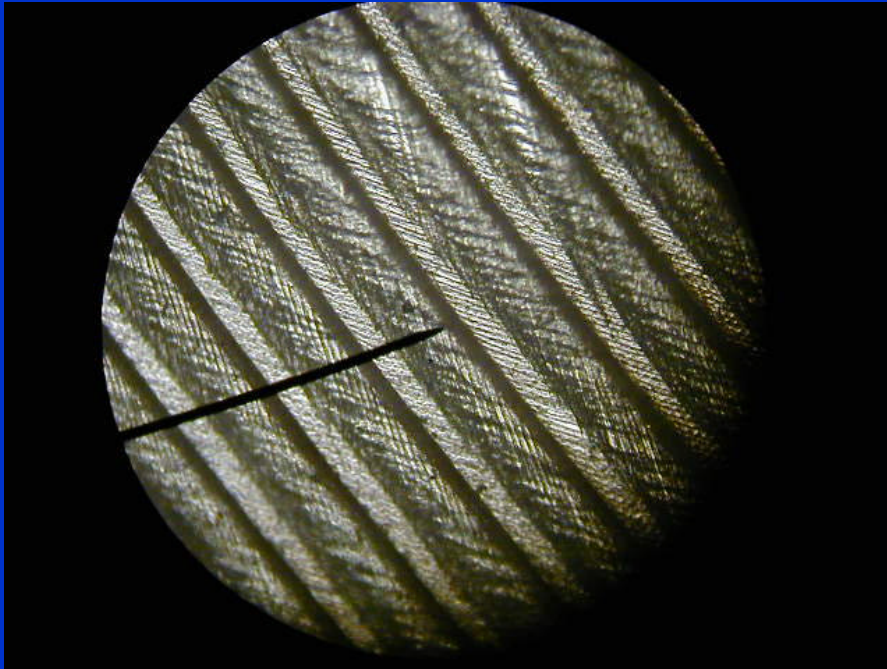


Observation of Spectra with Small Point Source



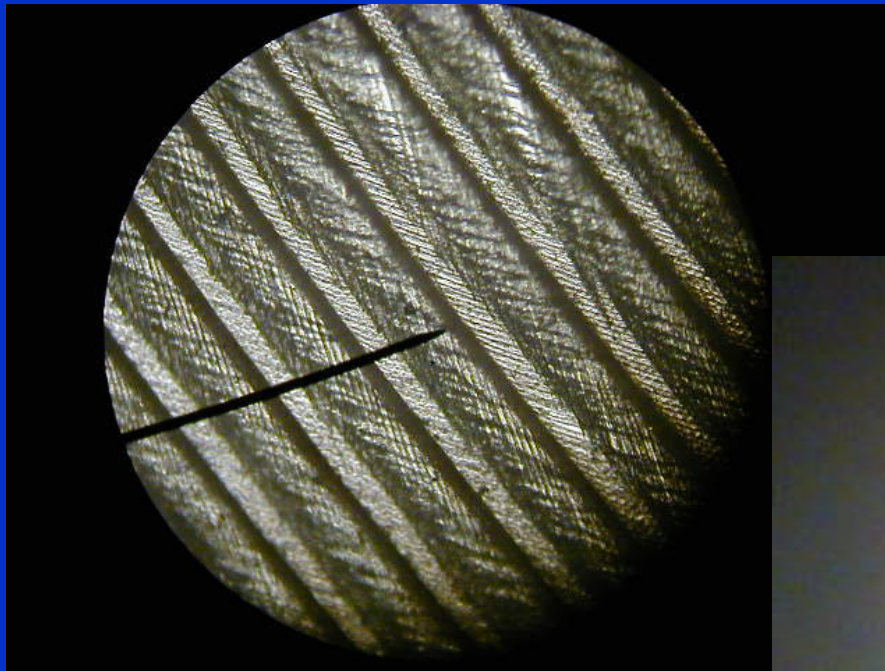
Feathers as Diffraction Gratings

Feathers as Diffraction Gratings



Sea gull feather
at 100x

Feathers as Diffraction Gratings



Sea gull feather
at 100x

Point source
viewed through
feather

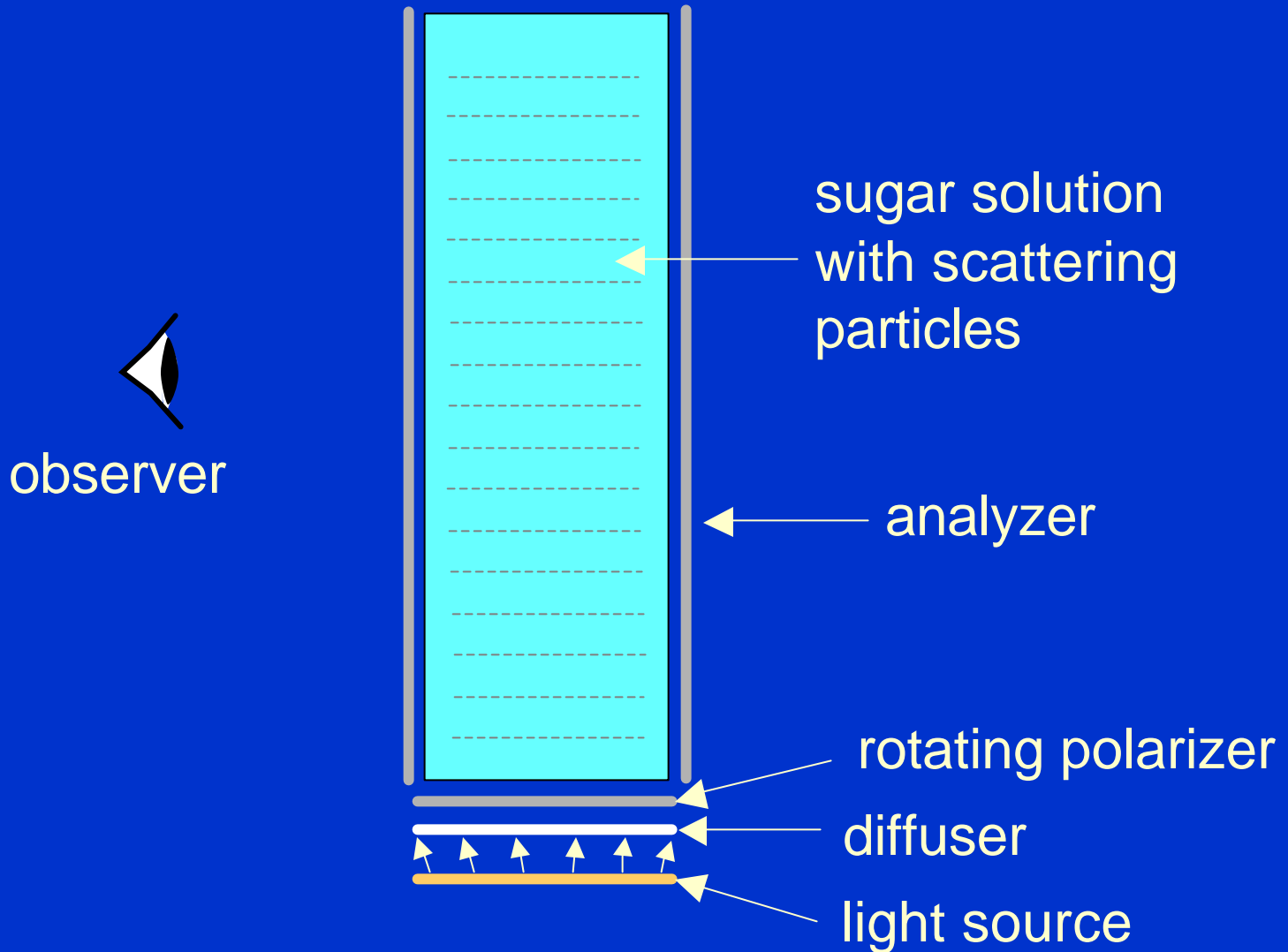


Optical Activity Demo “Barber Pole”

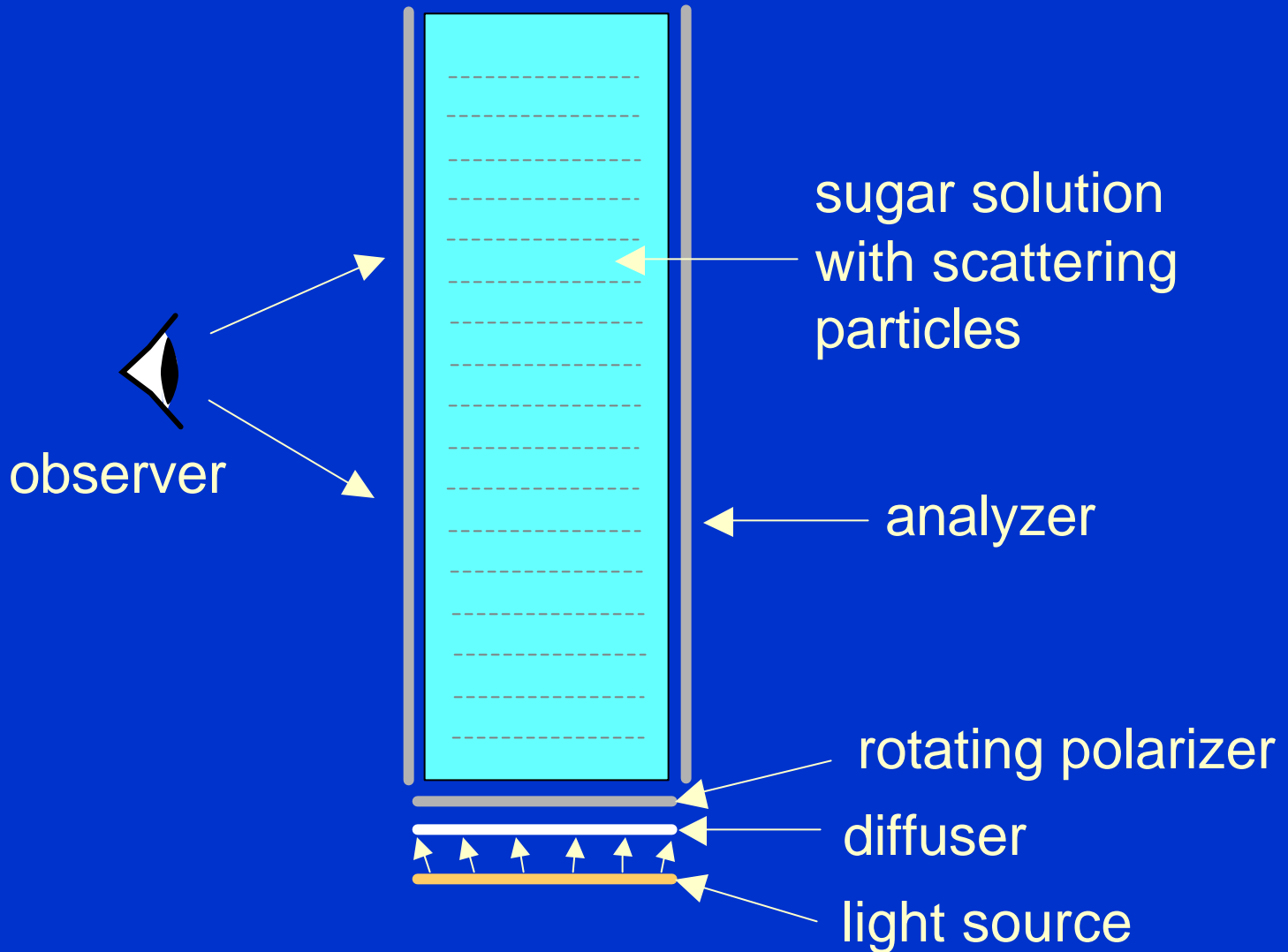
"Another very striking demonstration of optical activity and rotatory dispersion is achieved by passing plane-polarized light vertically into a clear solution of cane sugar contained in large glass tube. On observing the tube from the side with a Nicol prism, a very fine spiral arrangement of colors, somewhat like a barber-pole will be seen."

From Jenkins & White, Page 575

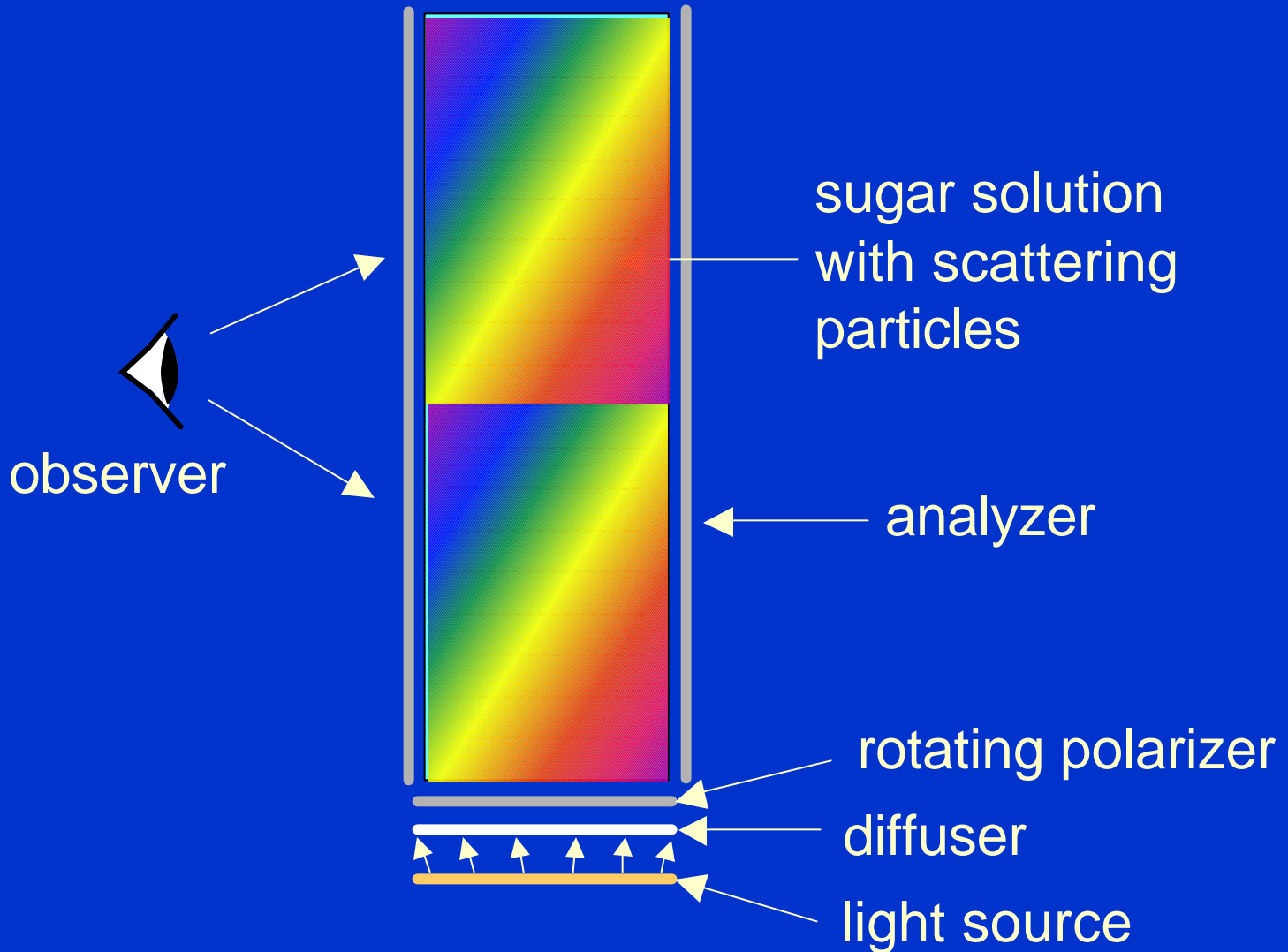
Optical Activity Demo “Barber Pole”



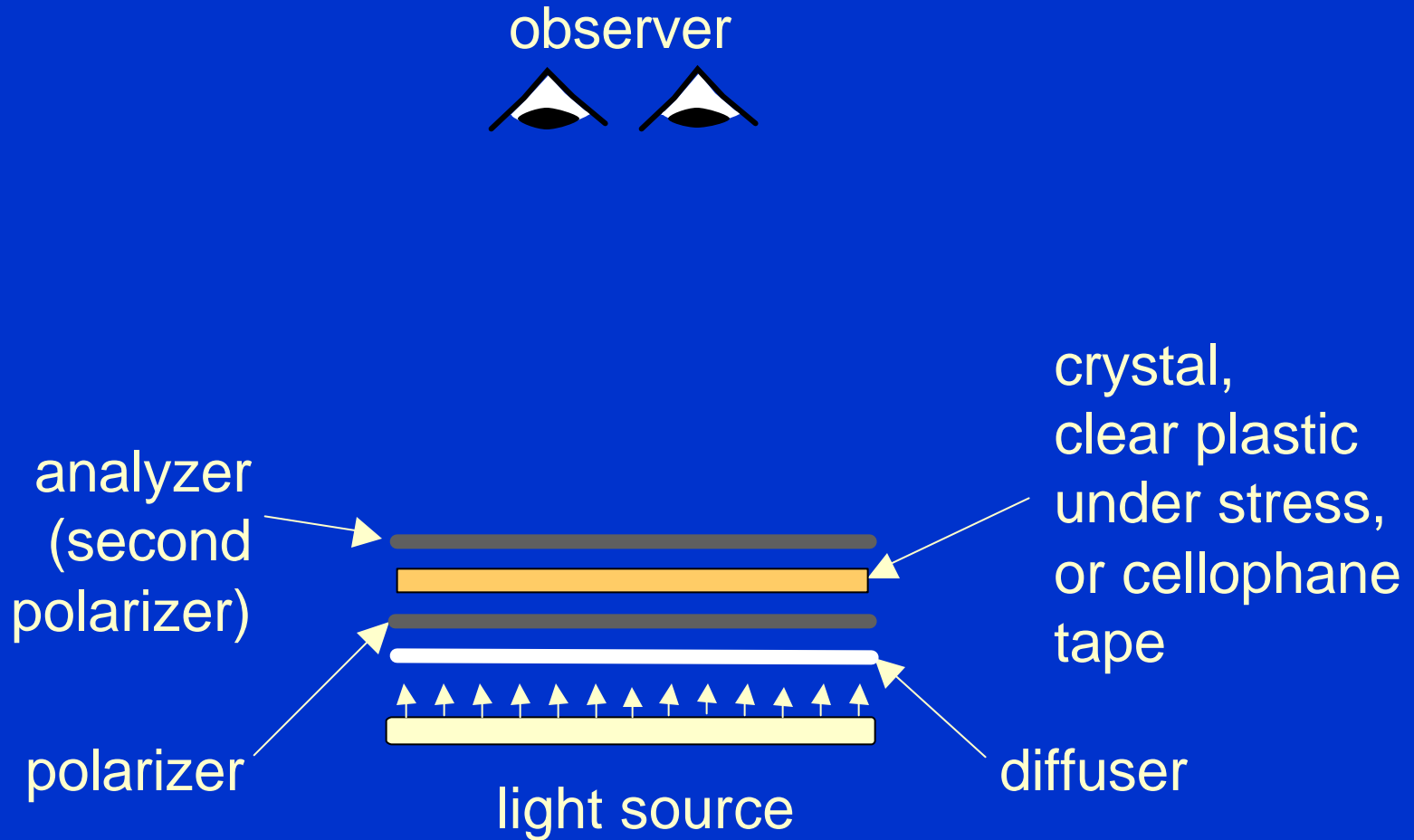
Optical Activity Demo “Barber Pole”



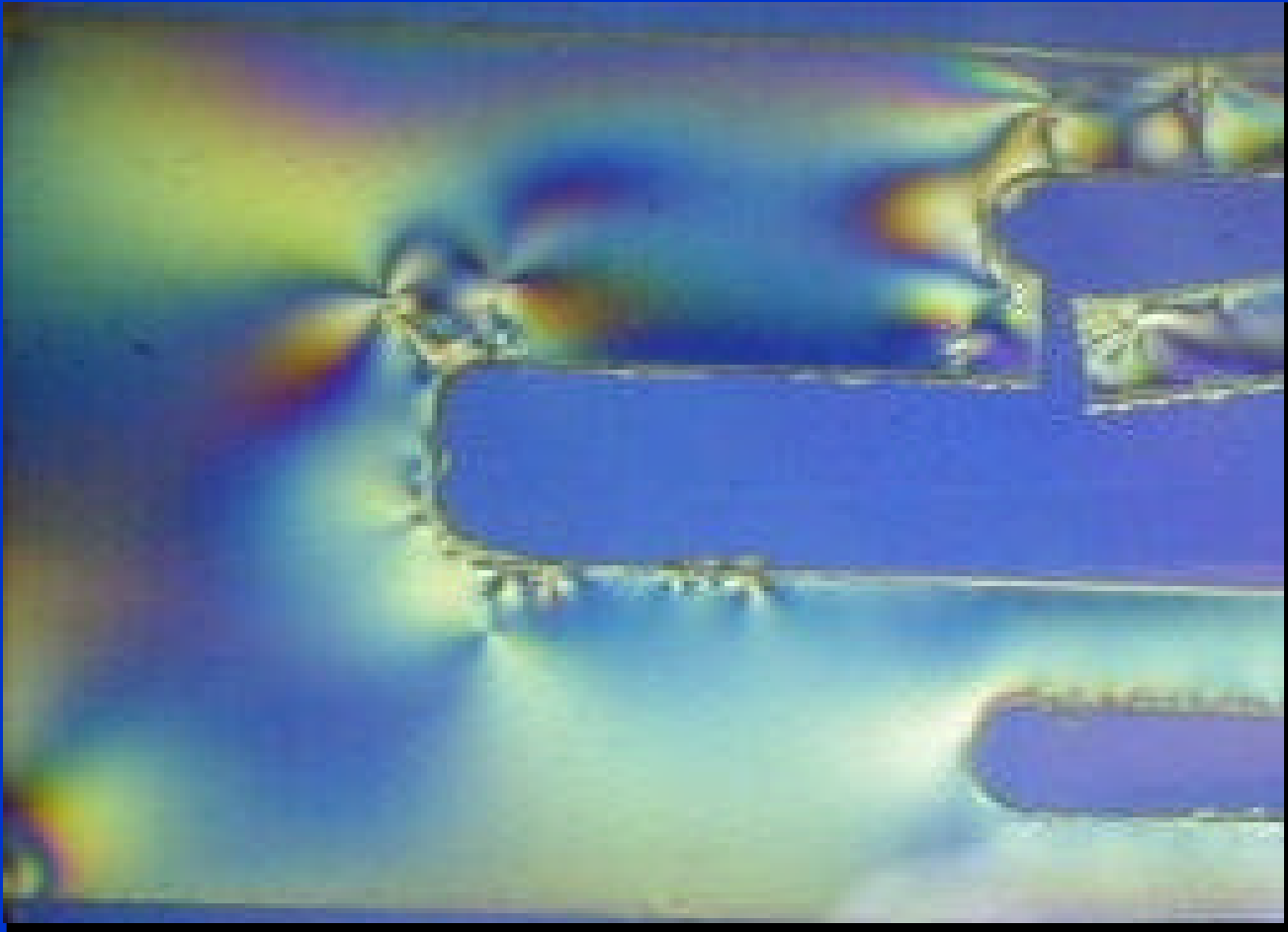
Optical Activity Demo “Barber Pole”



Birefringence Observation



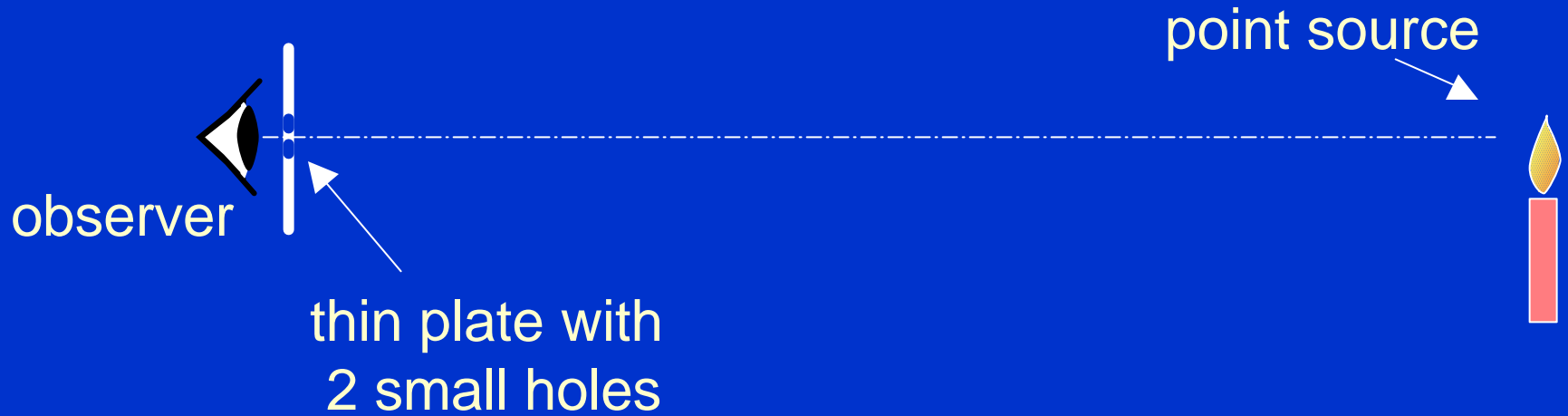
Birefringence Observation



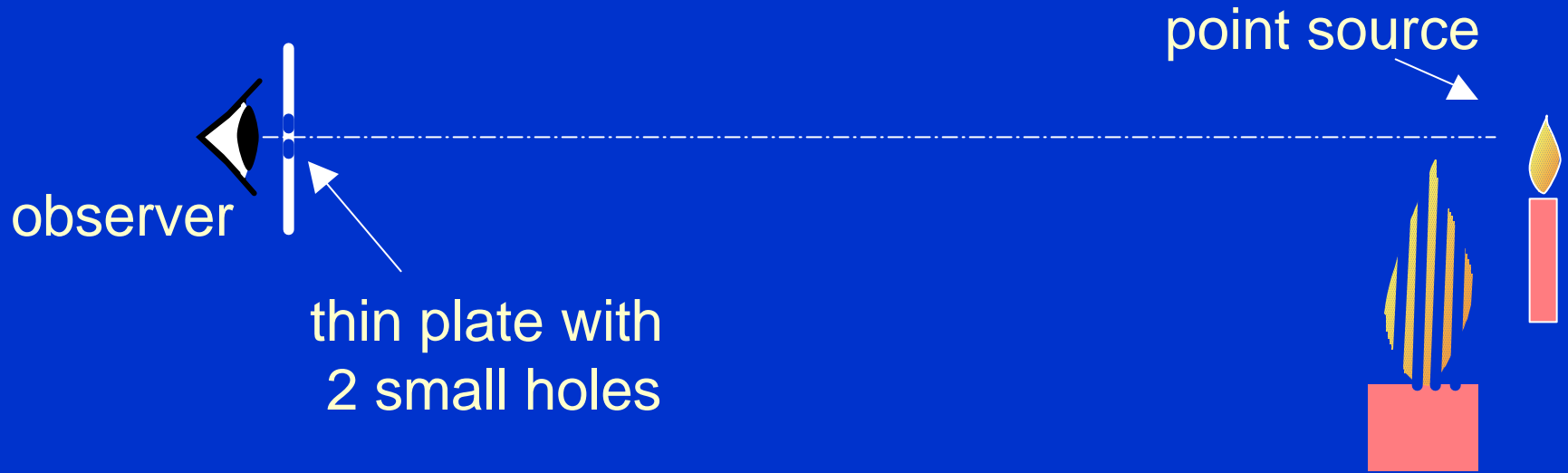
This pattern produced by Gary Fisher

Young's Two Pinhole Experiment

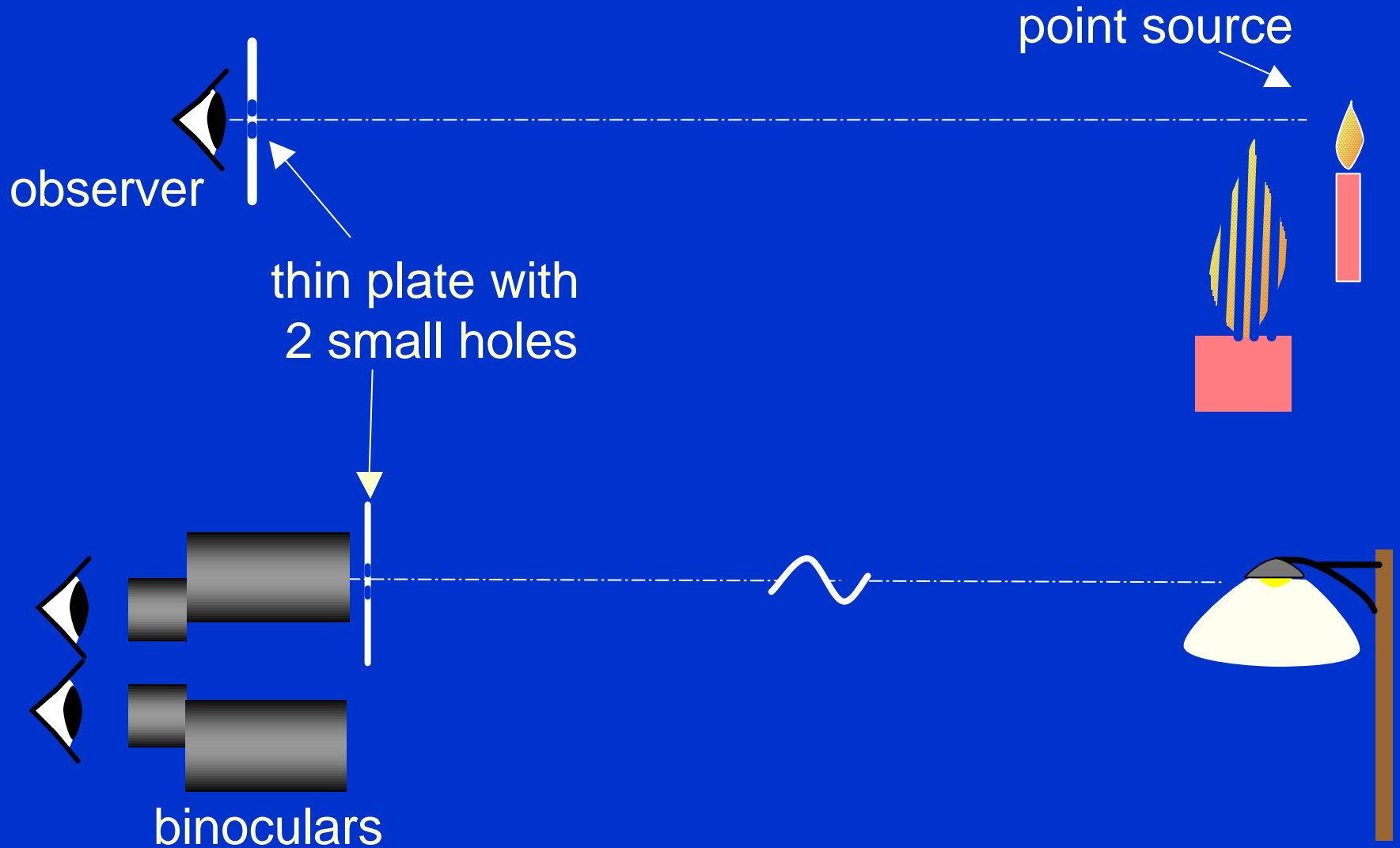
Young's Two Pinhole Experiment



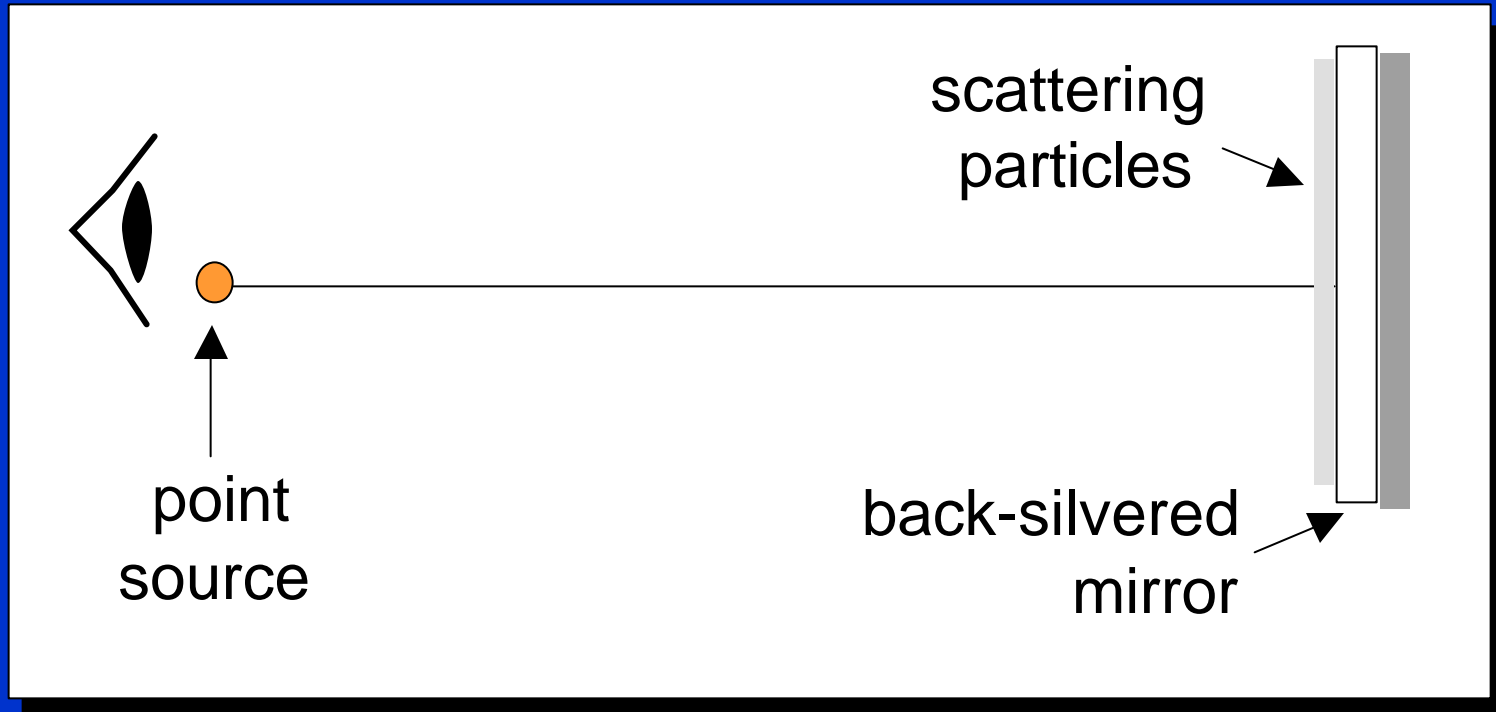
Young's Two Pinhole Experiment



Young's Two Pinhole Experiment



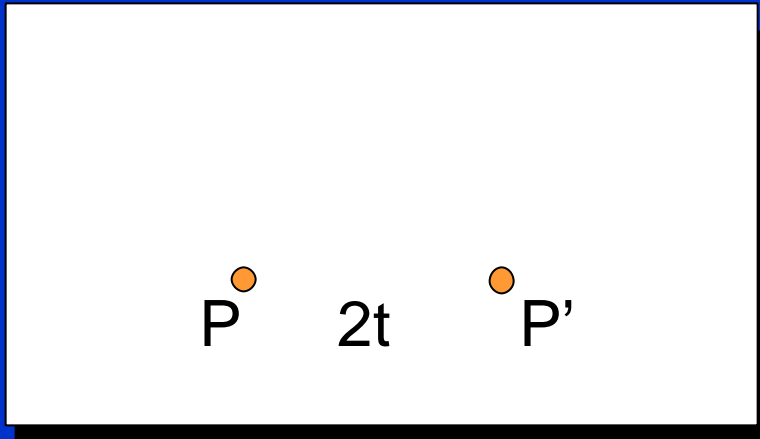
Scatter Fringes with White Light



Scatter Fringes with White Light

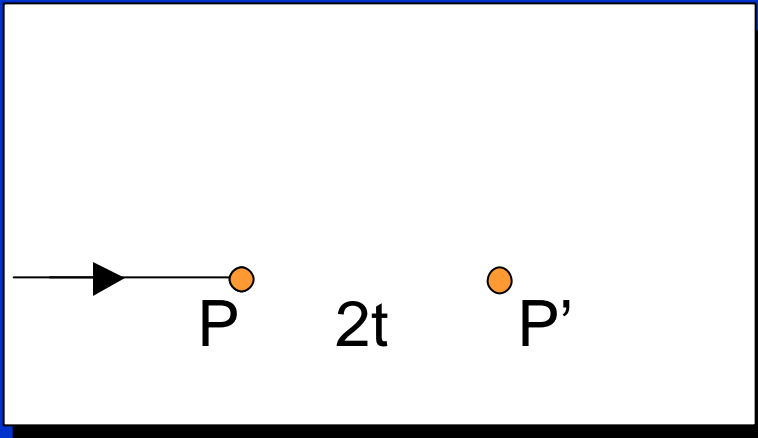


Scatter Fringes with White Light



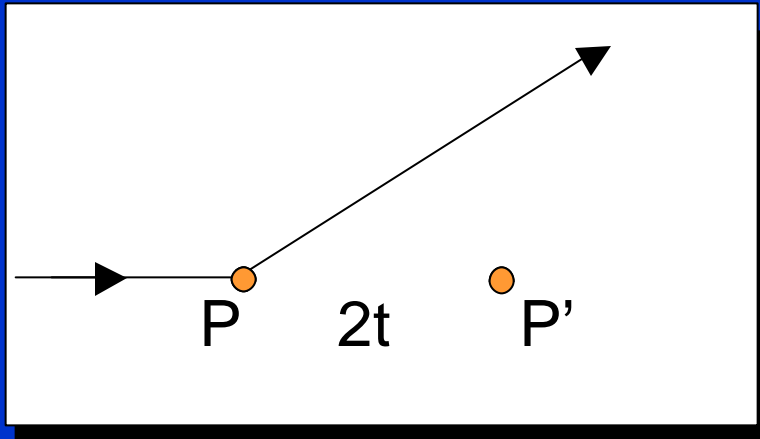
forward scatter

Scatter Fringes with White Light



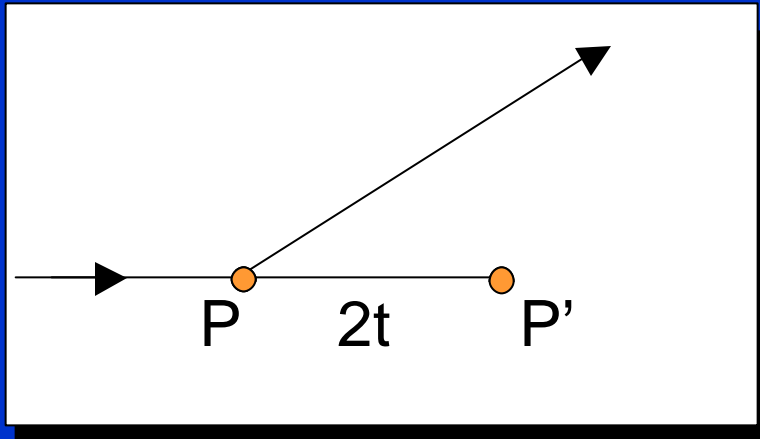
forward scatter

Scatter Fringes with White Light



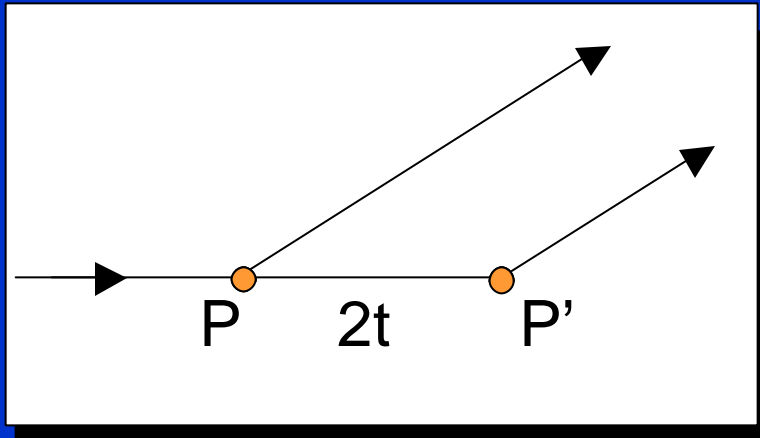
forward scatter

Scatter Fringes with White Light



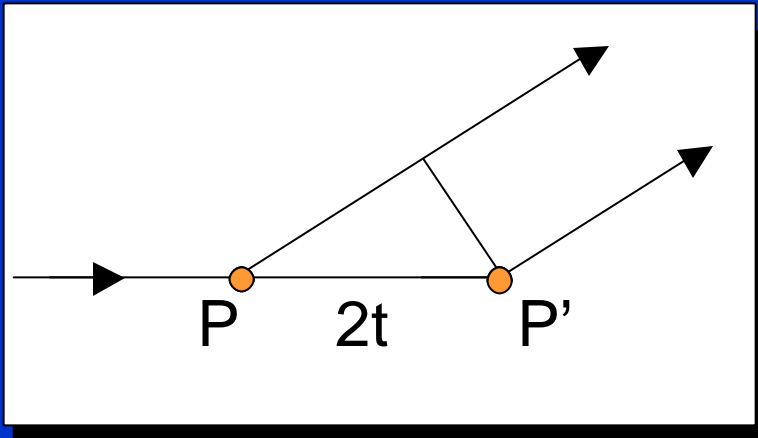
forward scatter

Scatter Fringes with White Light



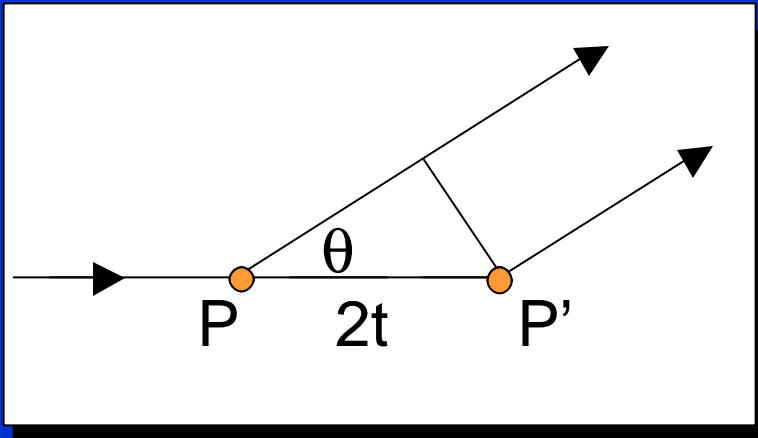
forward scatter

Scatter Fringes with White Light



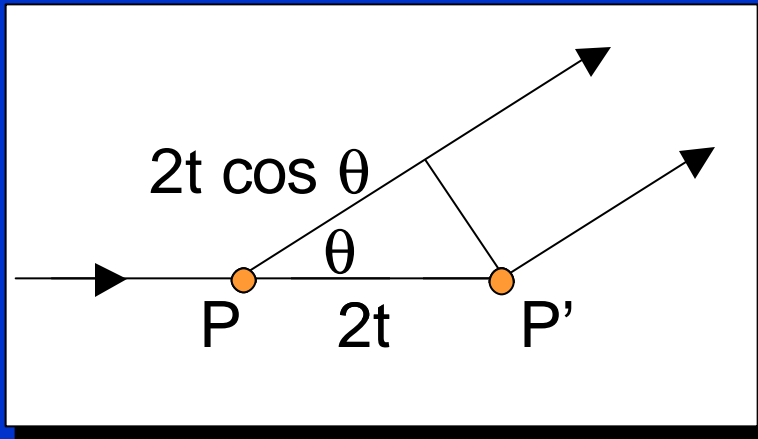
forward scatter

Scatter Fringes with White Light



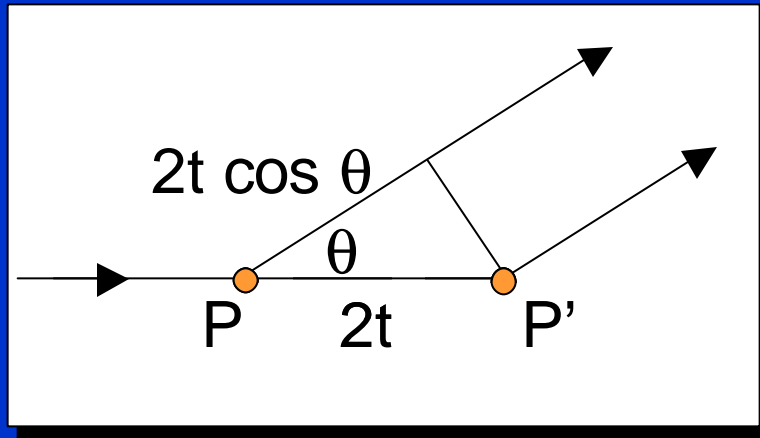
forward scatter

Scatter Fringes with White Light



forward scatter

Scatter Fringes with White Light



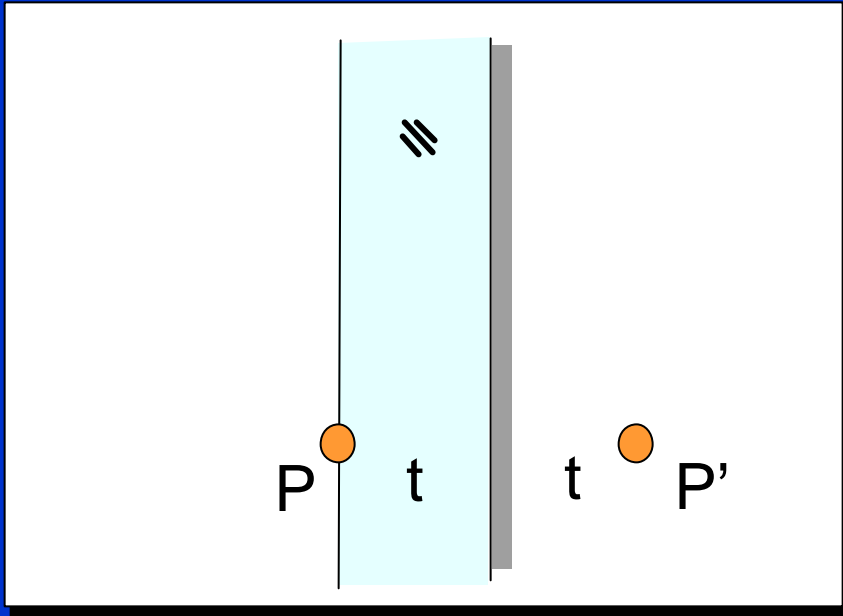
forward scatter

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OPD} &= 2t - 2t \cos \theta \\ &\approx t \theta^2 \\ &= m\lambda \\ &(m=1,2,3,\dots) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{First Fringe} = t \theta_1^2 = \lambda$$

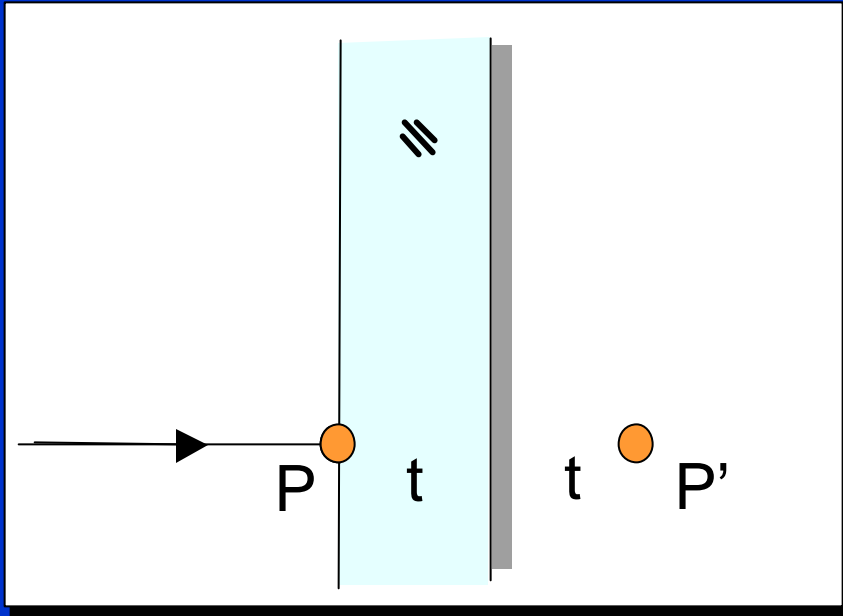
$$\text{2nd Fringe} = t \theta_2^2 = 2\lambda$$

Scatter Fringes with White Light



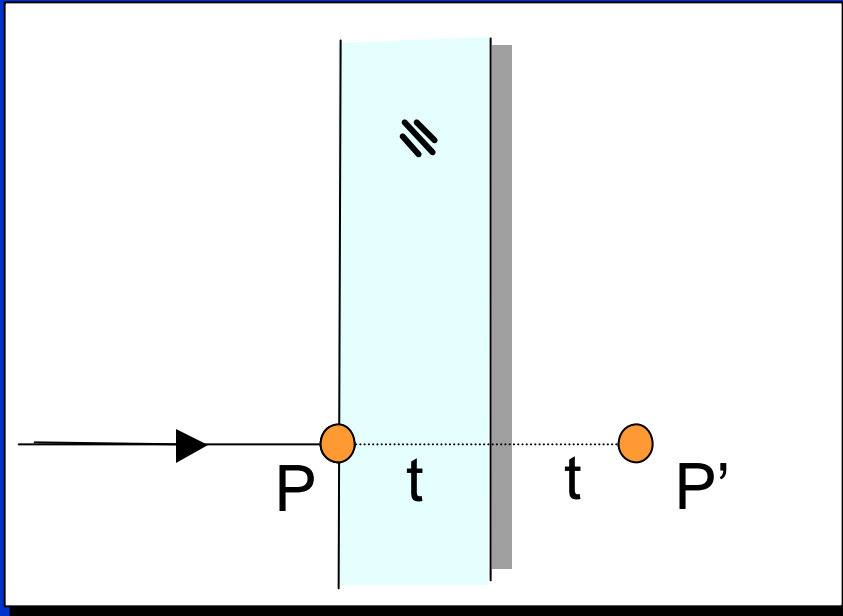
reflected forward scatter

Scatter Fringes with White Light



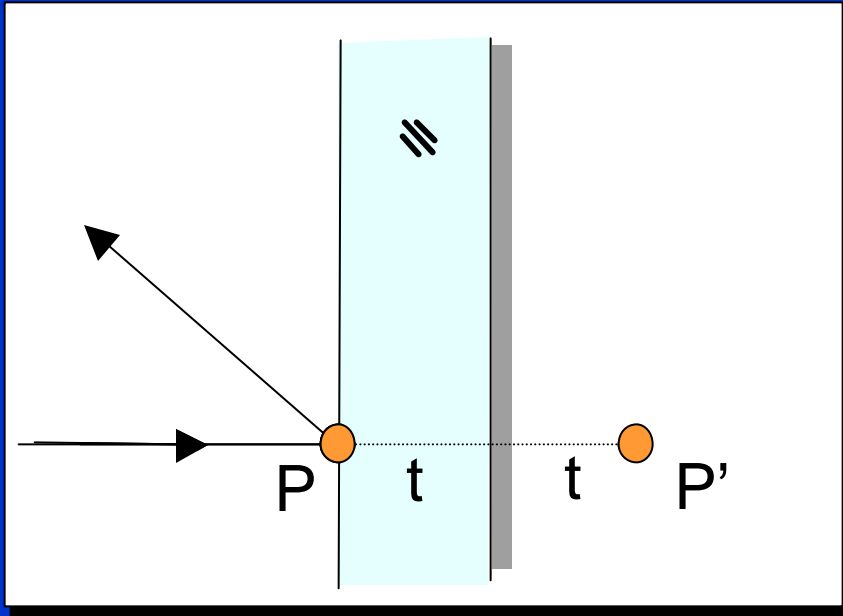
reflected forward scatter

Scatter Fringes with White Light



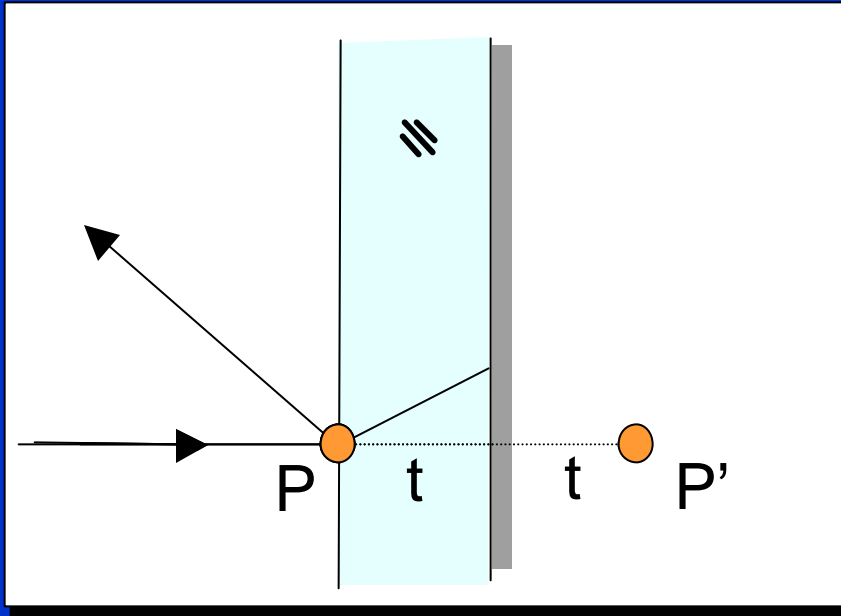
reflected forward scatter

Scatter Fringes with White Light



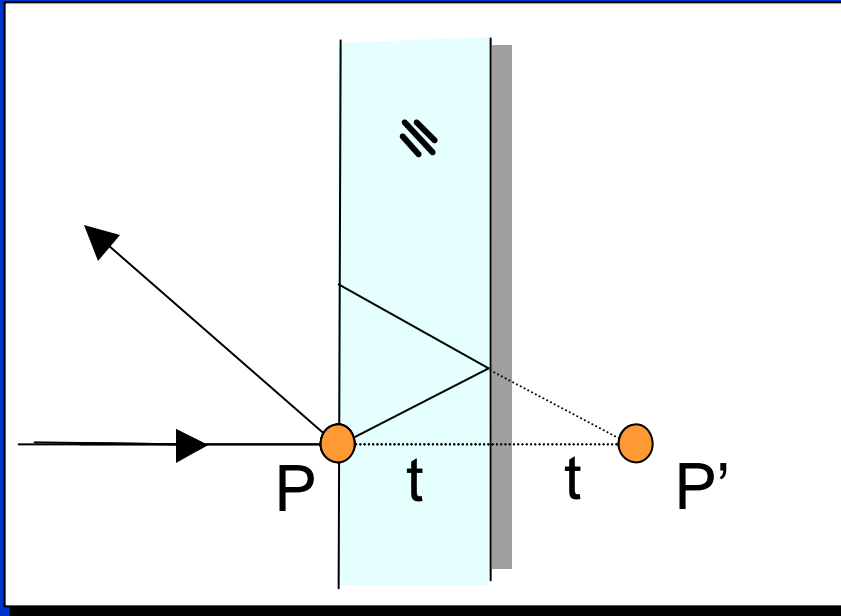
reflected forward scatter

Scatter Fringes with White Light



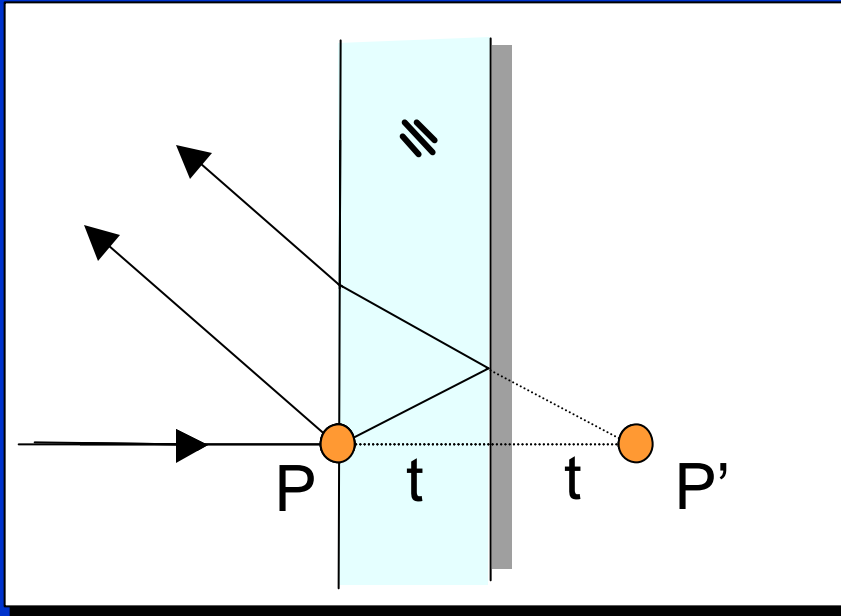
reflected forward scatter

Scatter Fringes with White Light



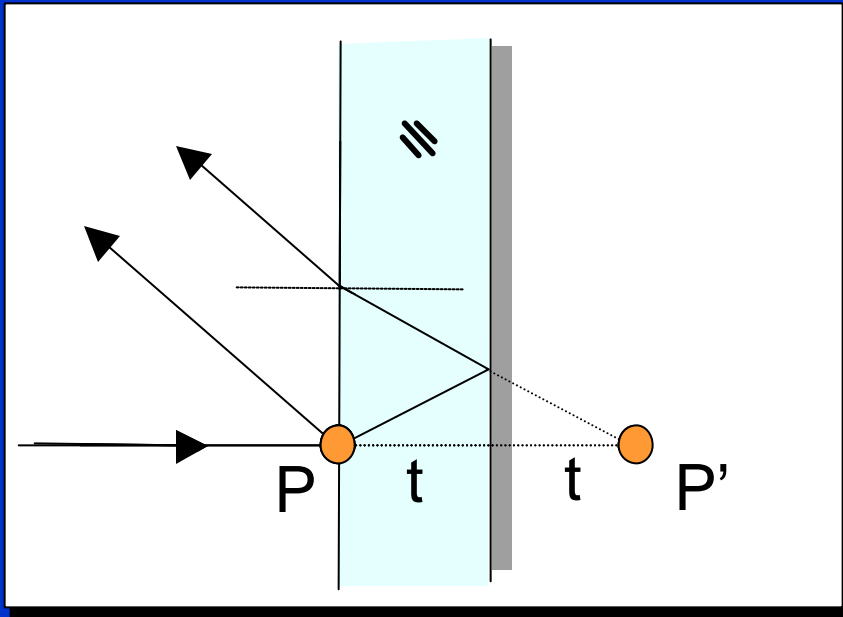
reflected forward scatter

Scatter Fringes with White Light



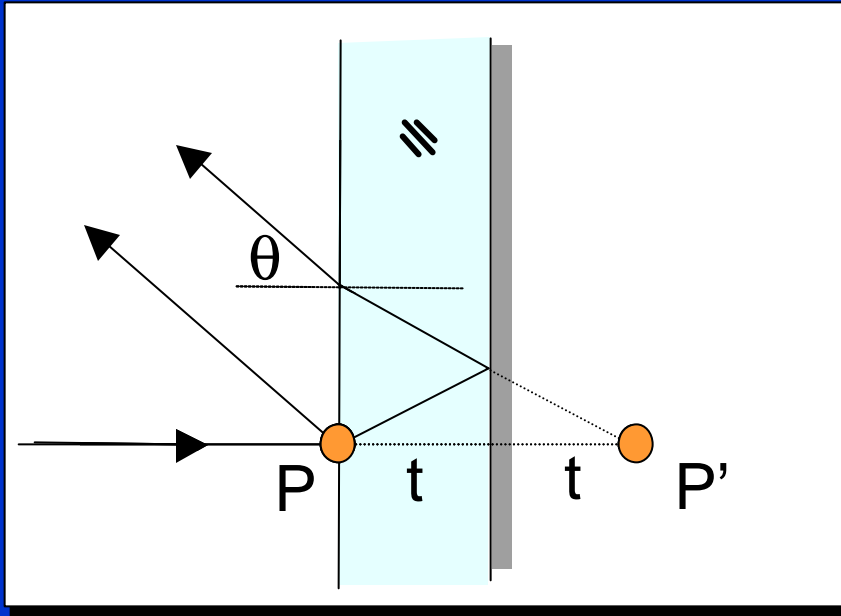
reflected forward scatter

Scatter Fringes with White Light



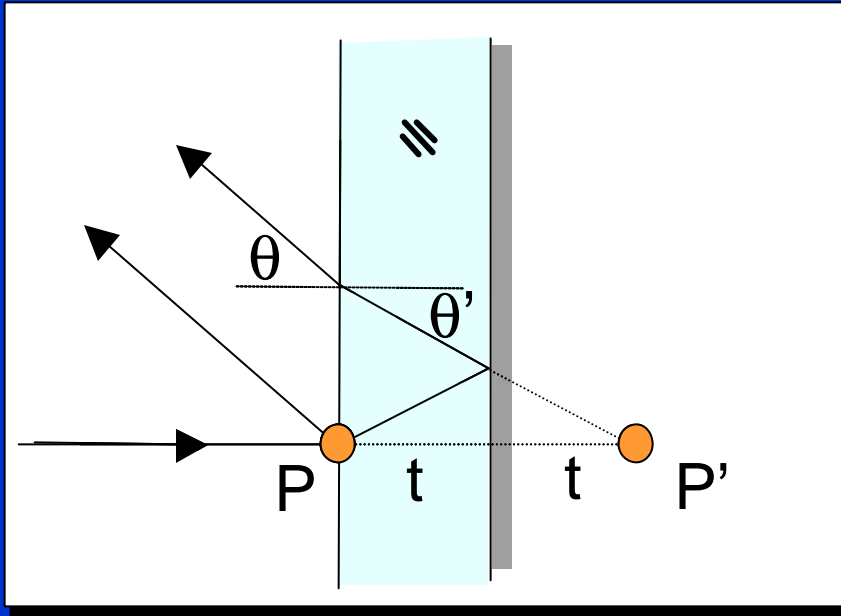
reflected forward scatter

Scatter Fringes with White Light



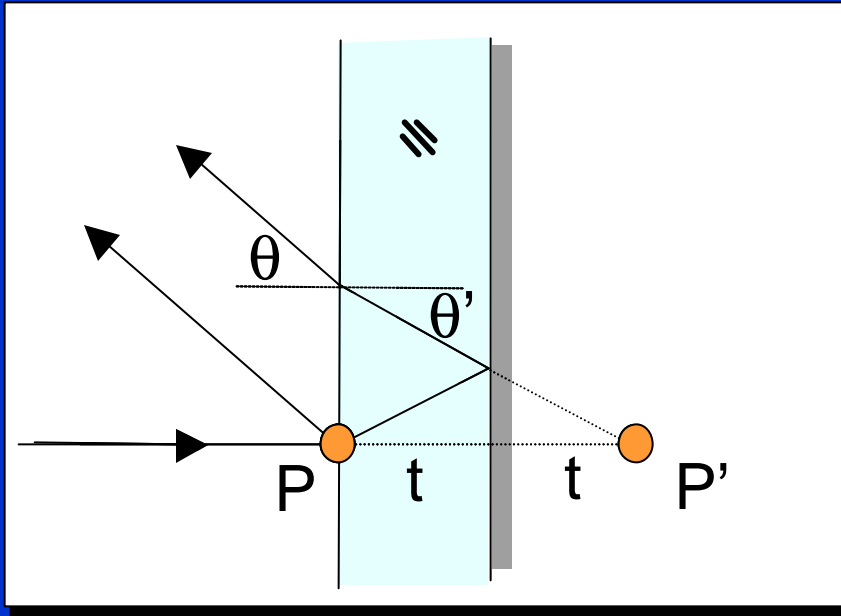
reflected forward scatter

Scatter Fringes with White Light



reflected forward scatter

Scatter Fringes with White Light

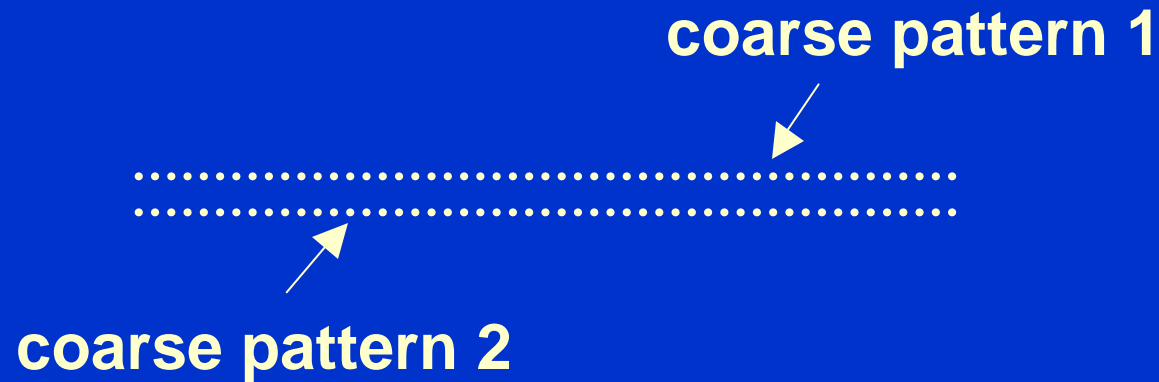


reflected forward scatter

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OPD} &= 2nt - 2nt \cos \theta' \\ &\approx t \theta'^2/n \\ &= m\lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{First Fringe} &= t \theta_1^2/n = \lambda \\ \text{2nd Fringe} &= t \theta_2^2/n = 2\lambda \end{aligned}$$

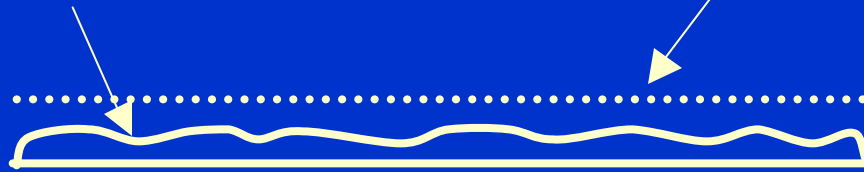
Fun with Moire Patterns



Moire Patterns Reveal Contours

irregular surface

coarse grating



without grating



with grating

Fun with Moire Patterns

Equal Straight Lines

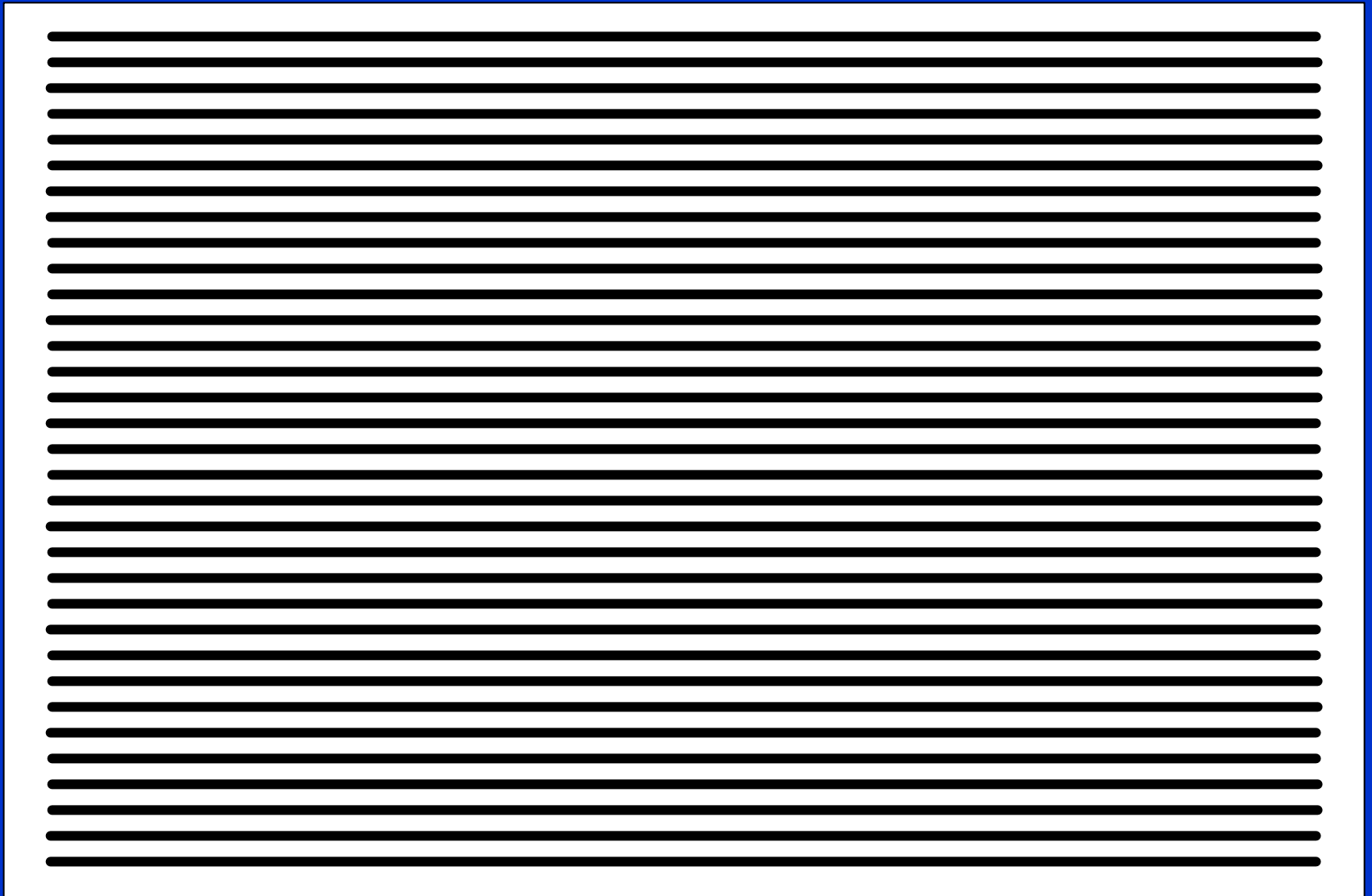
+

Equal Straight Lines

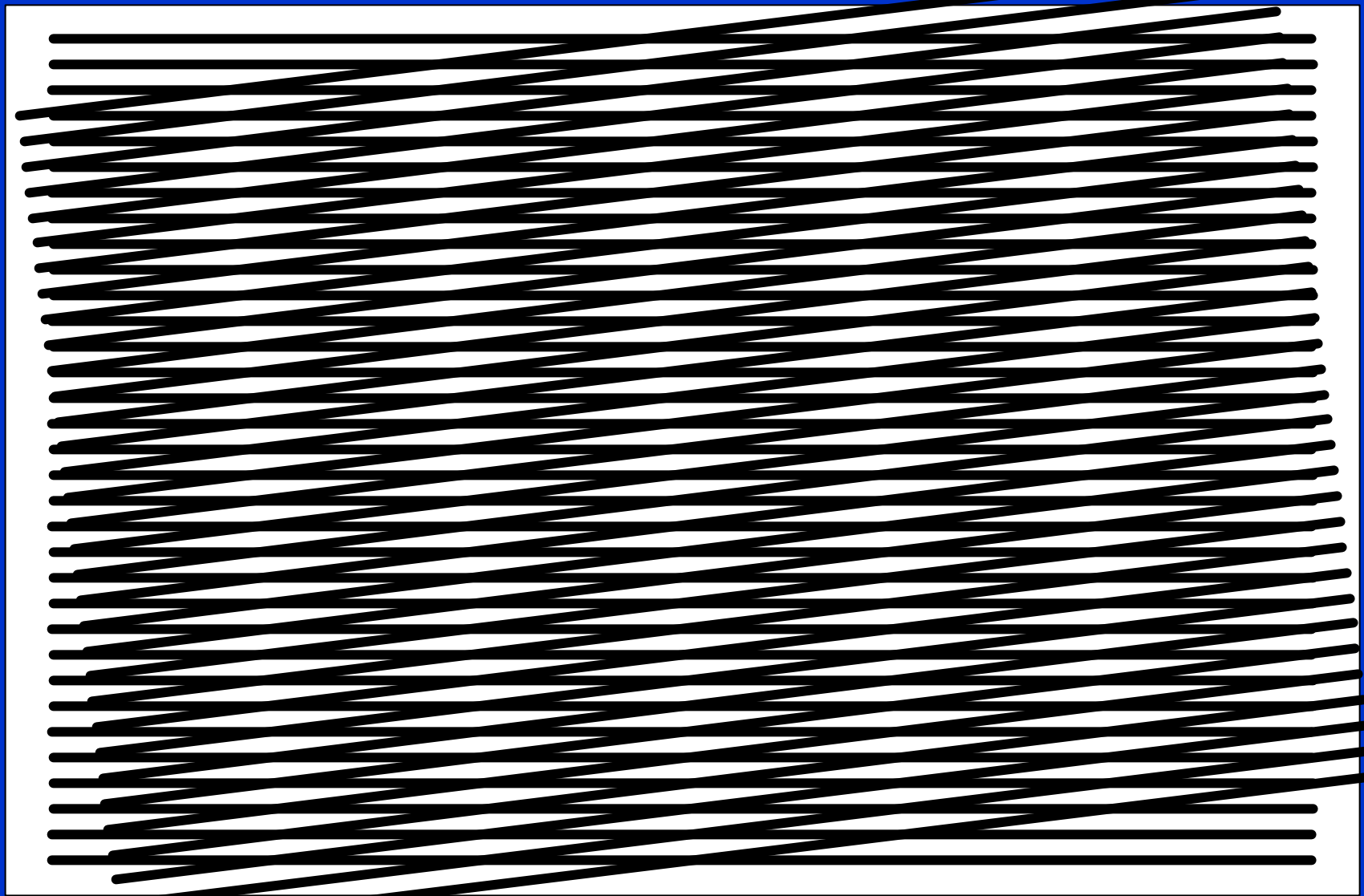
= Equal Straight Fringes

(spacing dependent on the angle)

Fun with Moire Patterns



Fun with Moire Patterns



Fun with Moire Patterns

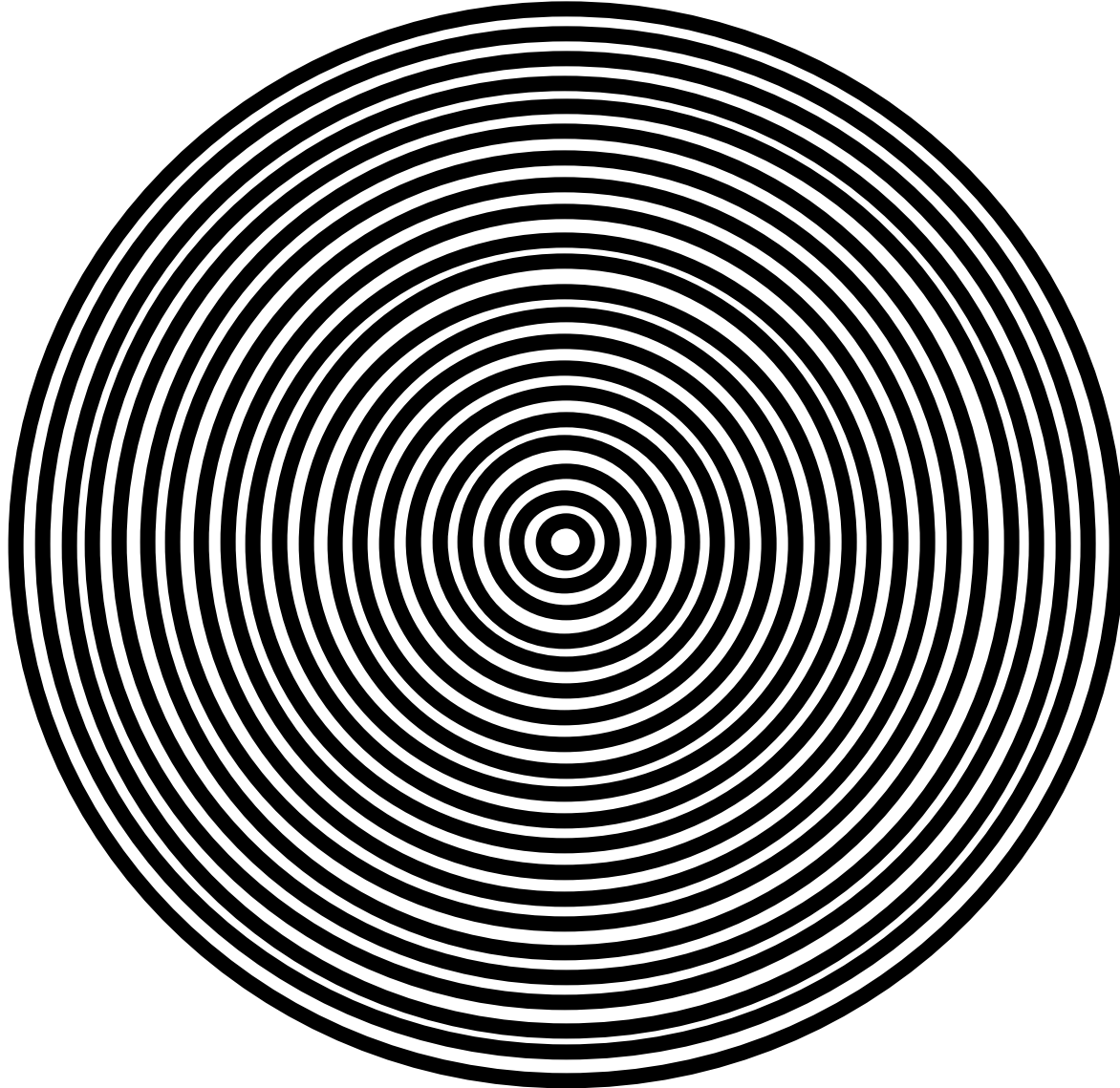
Equal Concentric Circles

+

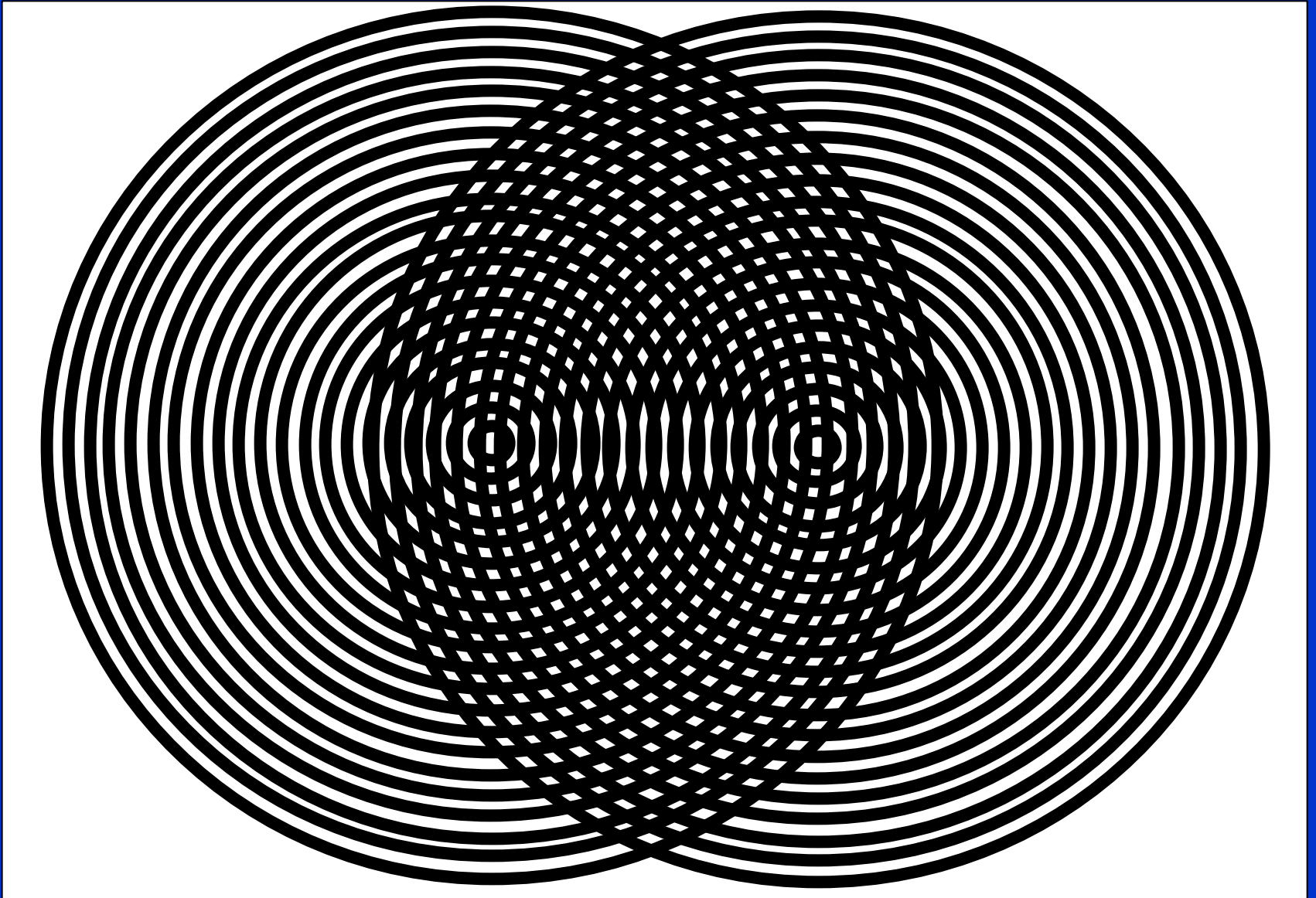
Equal Concentric Circles

= Ellipses and Hyperbolas

Fun with Moire Patterns



Fun with Moire Patterns



Fun with Moire Patterns

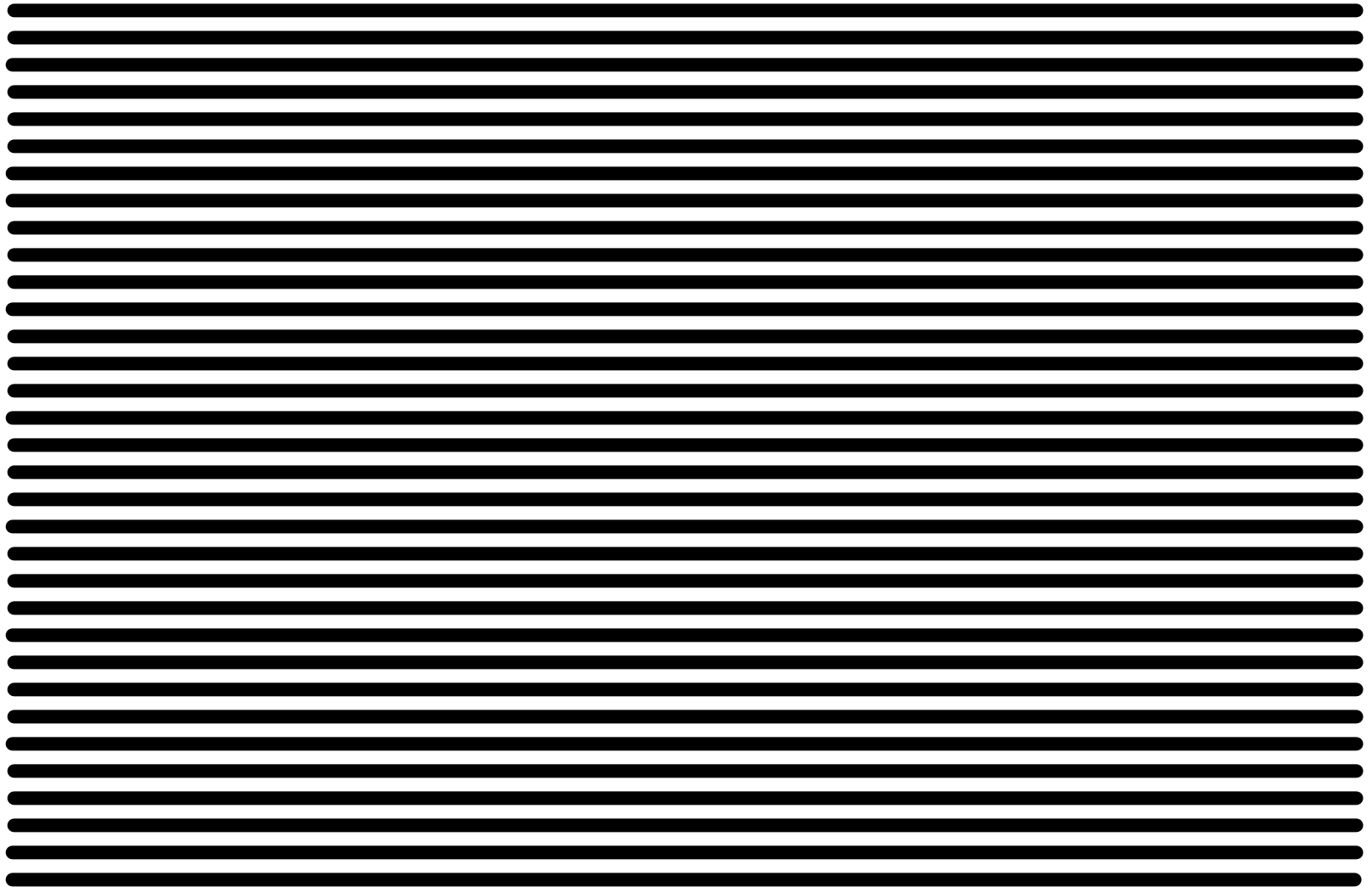
Equal Concentric Circles

+

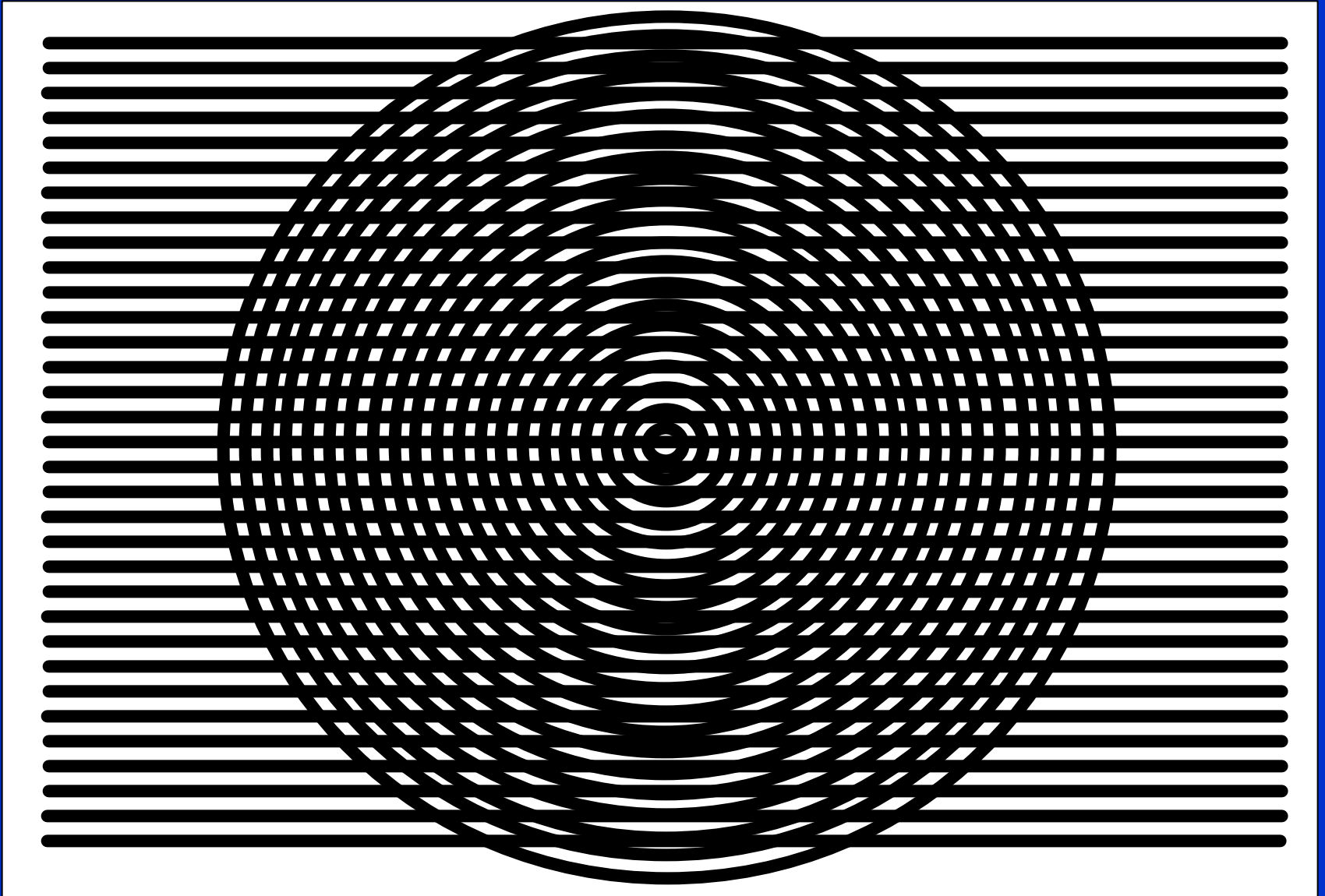
Equal Straight Lines

**= Ellipses, Parabolas, & Hyperbolas
(depending on relative spacing)**

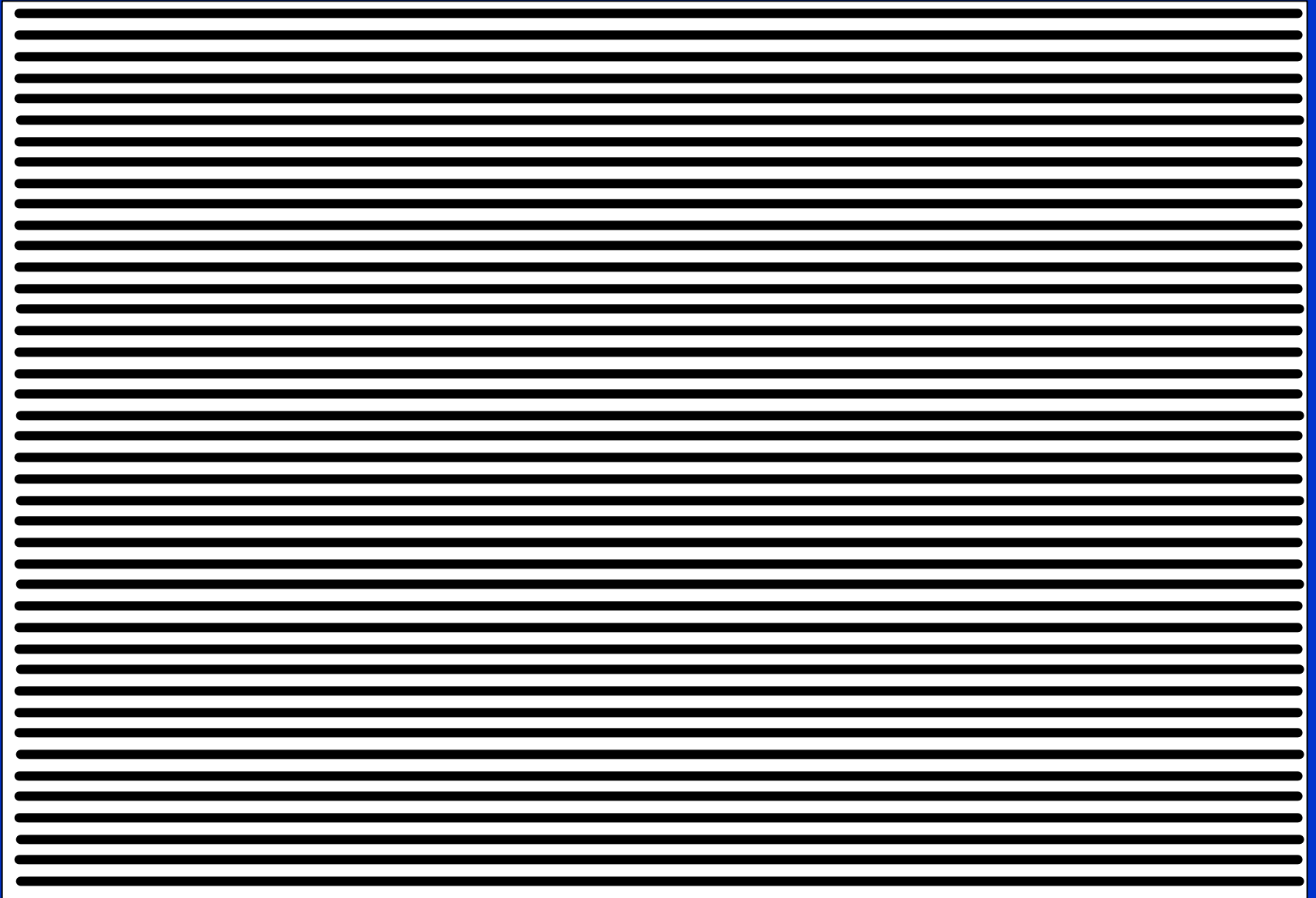
Fun with Moire Patterns



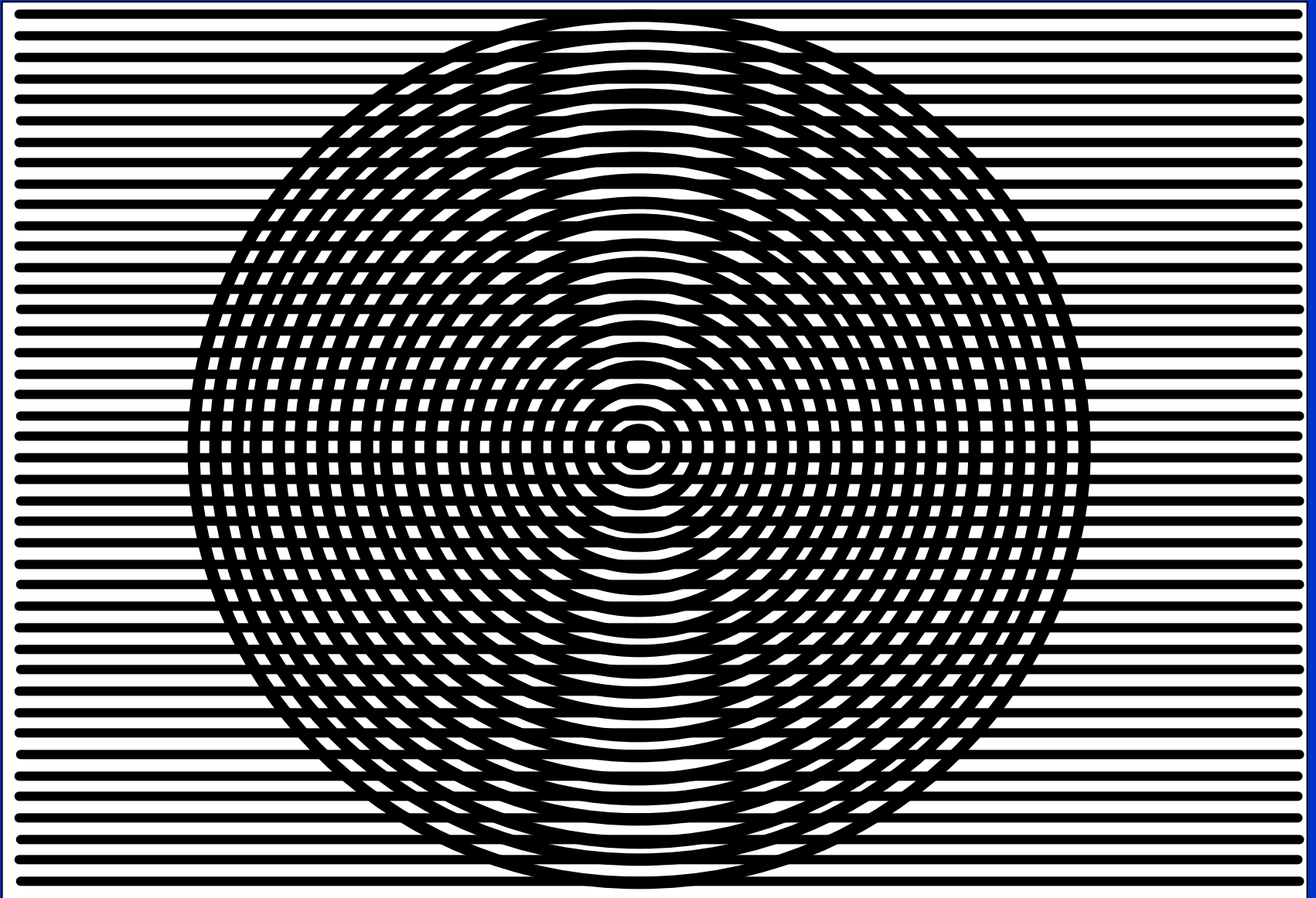
Fun with Moire Patterns



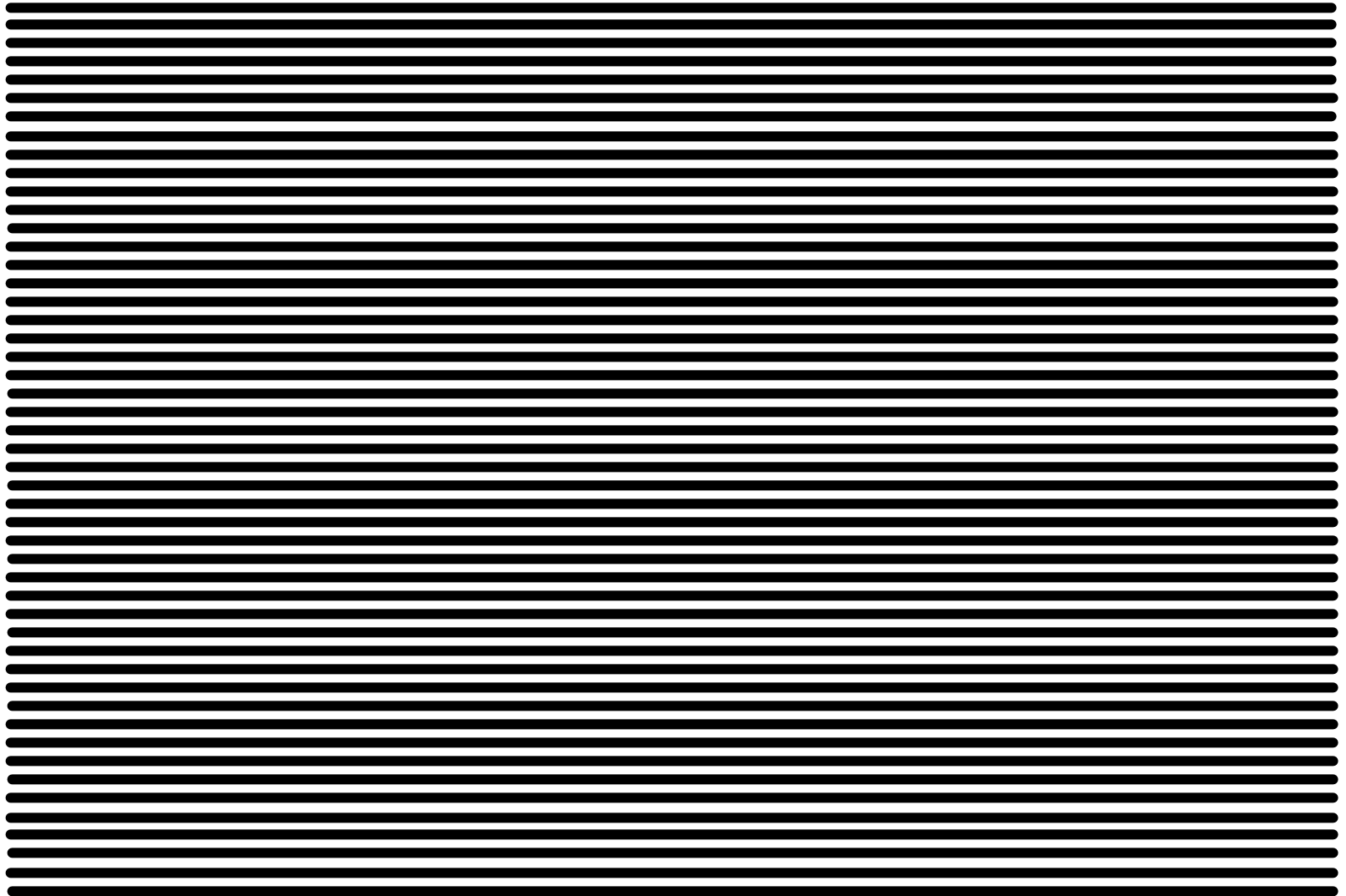
Fun with Moire Patterns



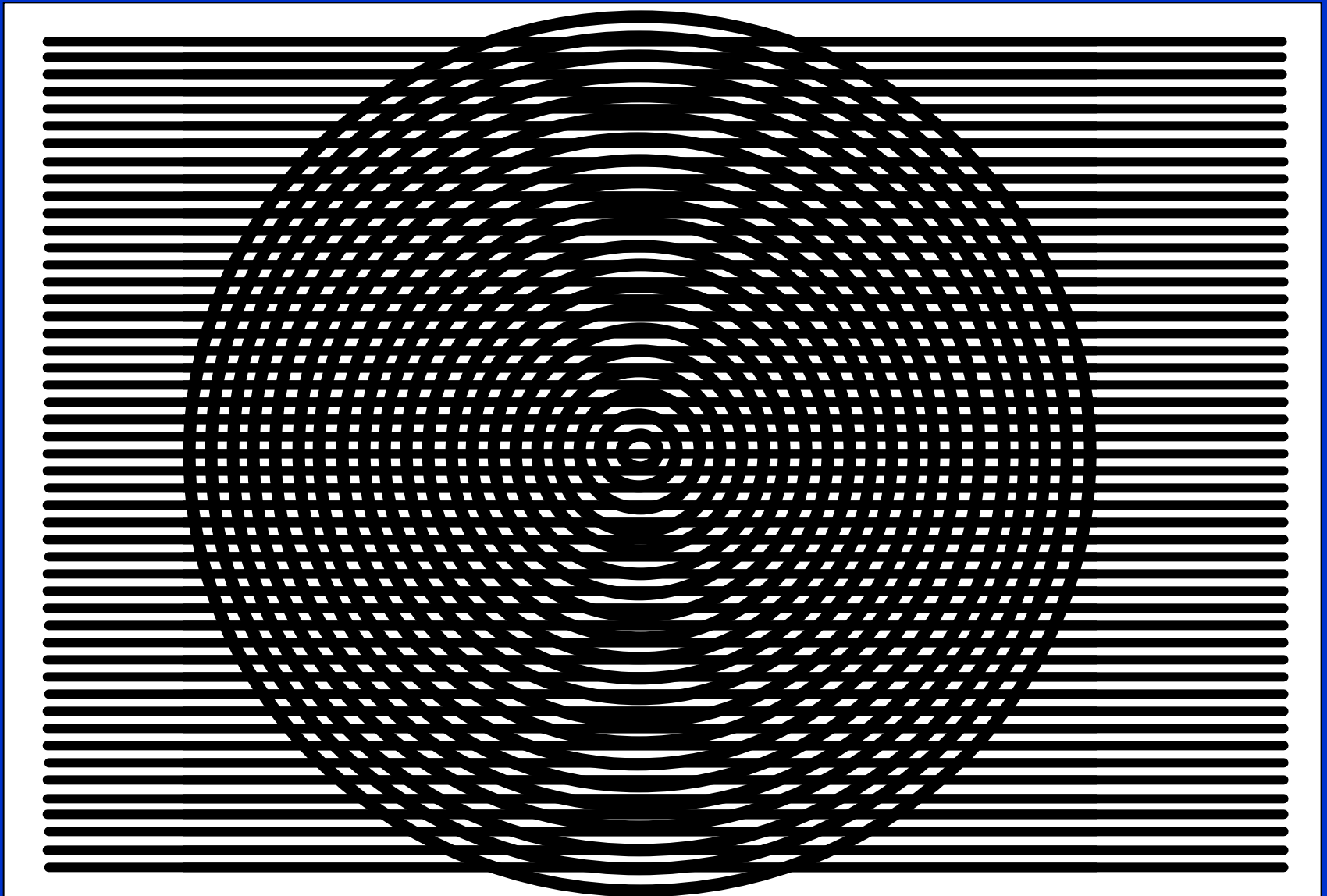
Fun with Moire Patterns



Fun with Moire Patterns



Fun with Moire Patterns



Fun with Moire Patterns

Equal Radial Lines

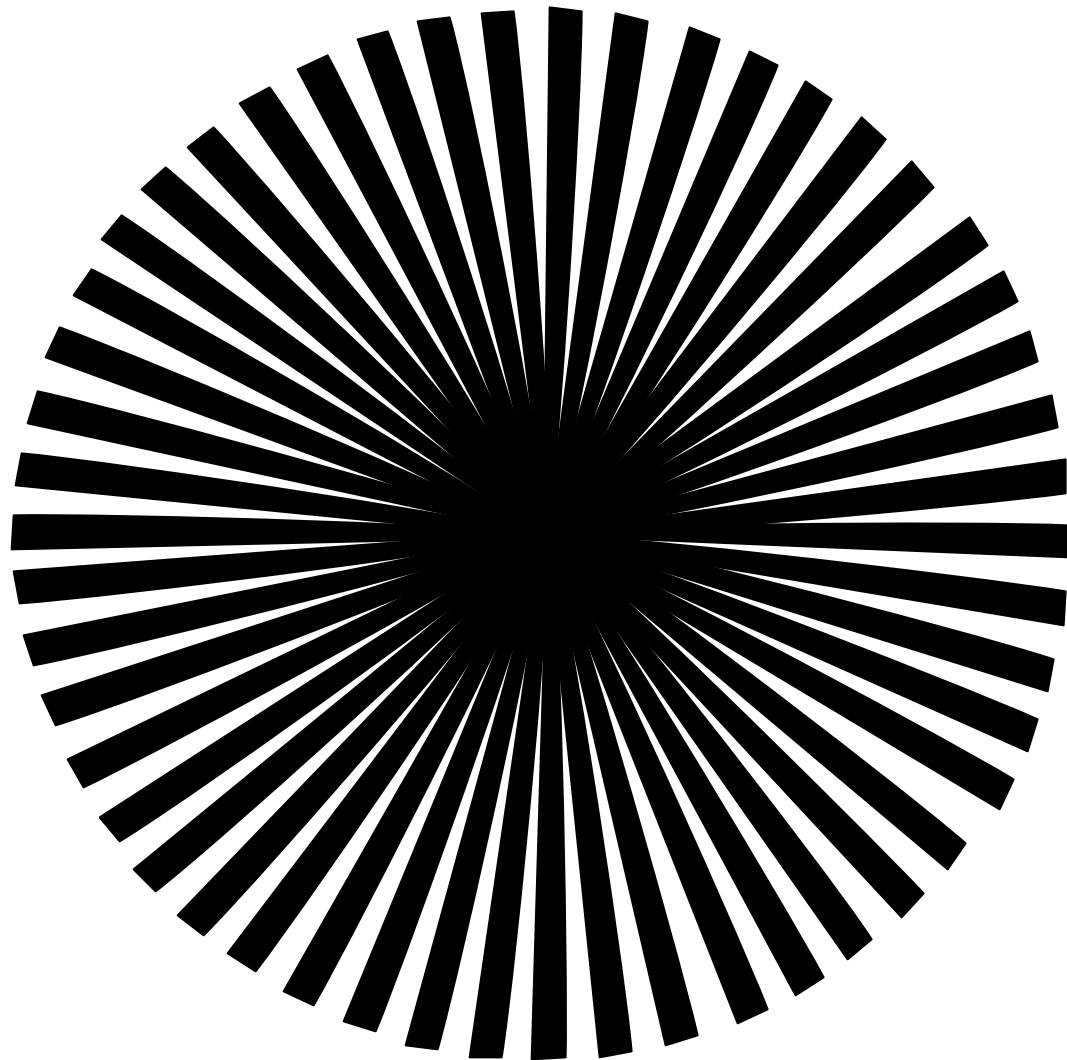
+

Equal Radial Lines

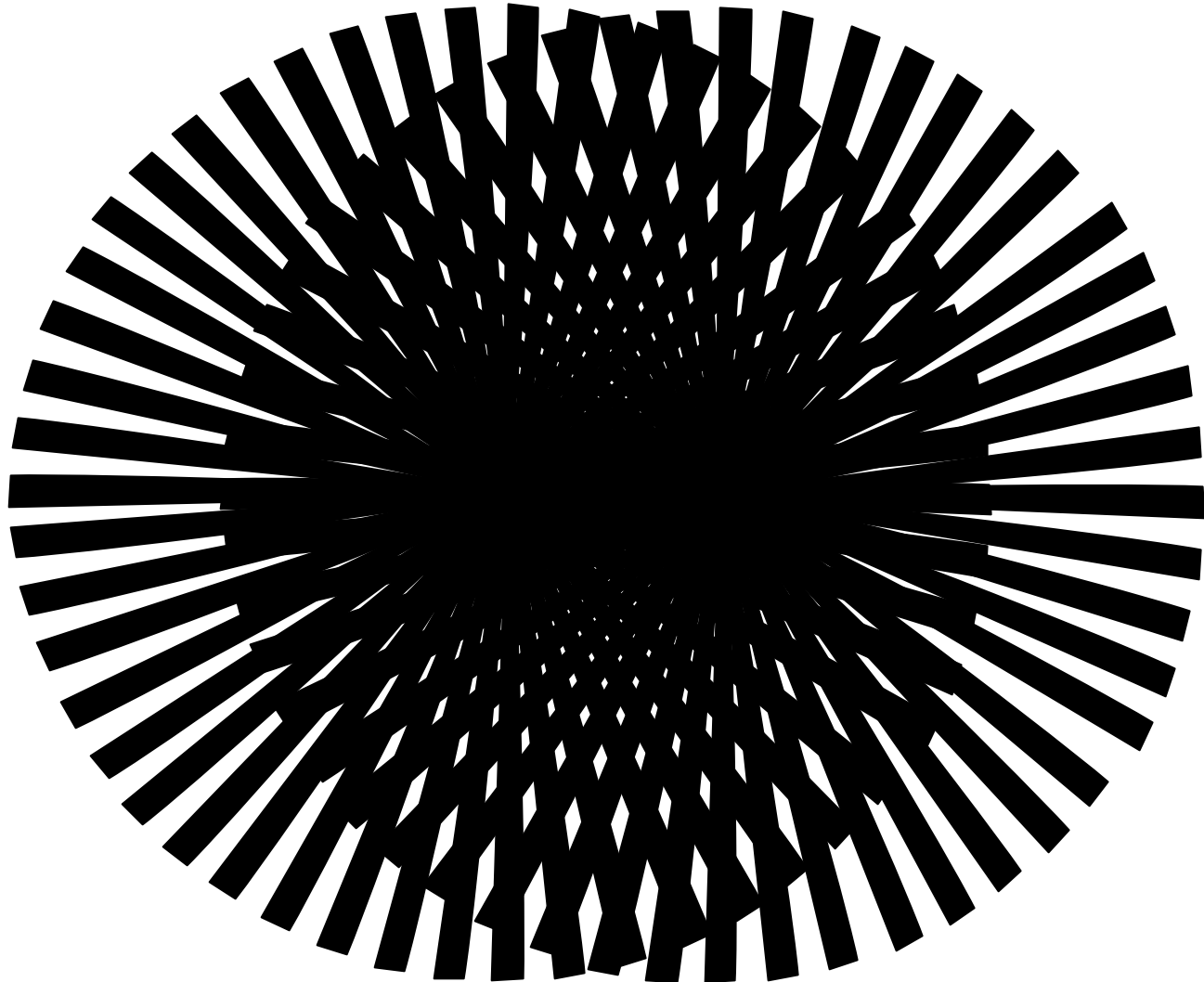
= Coaxal Circles



Fun with Moire Patterns



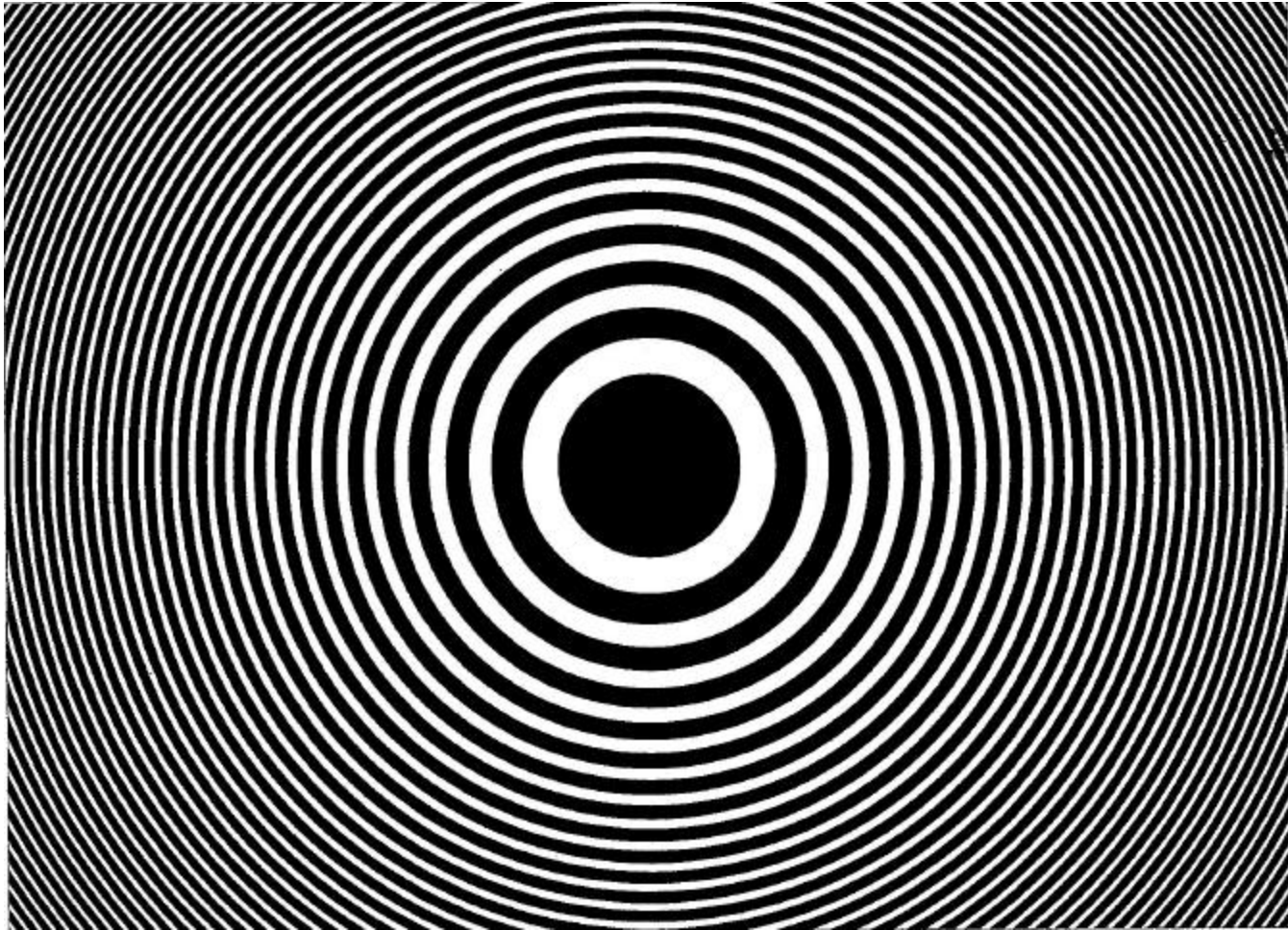
Fun with Moire Patterns



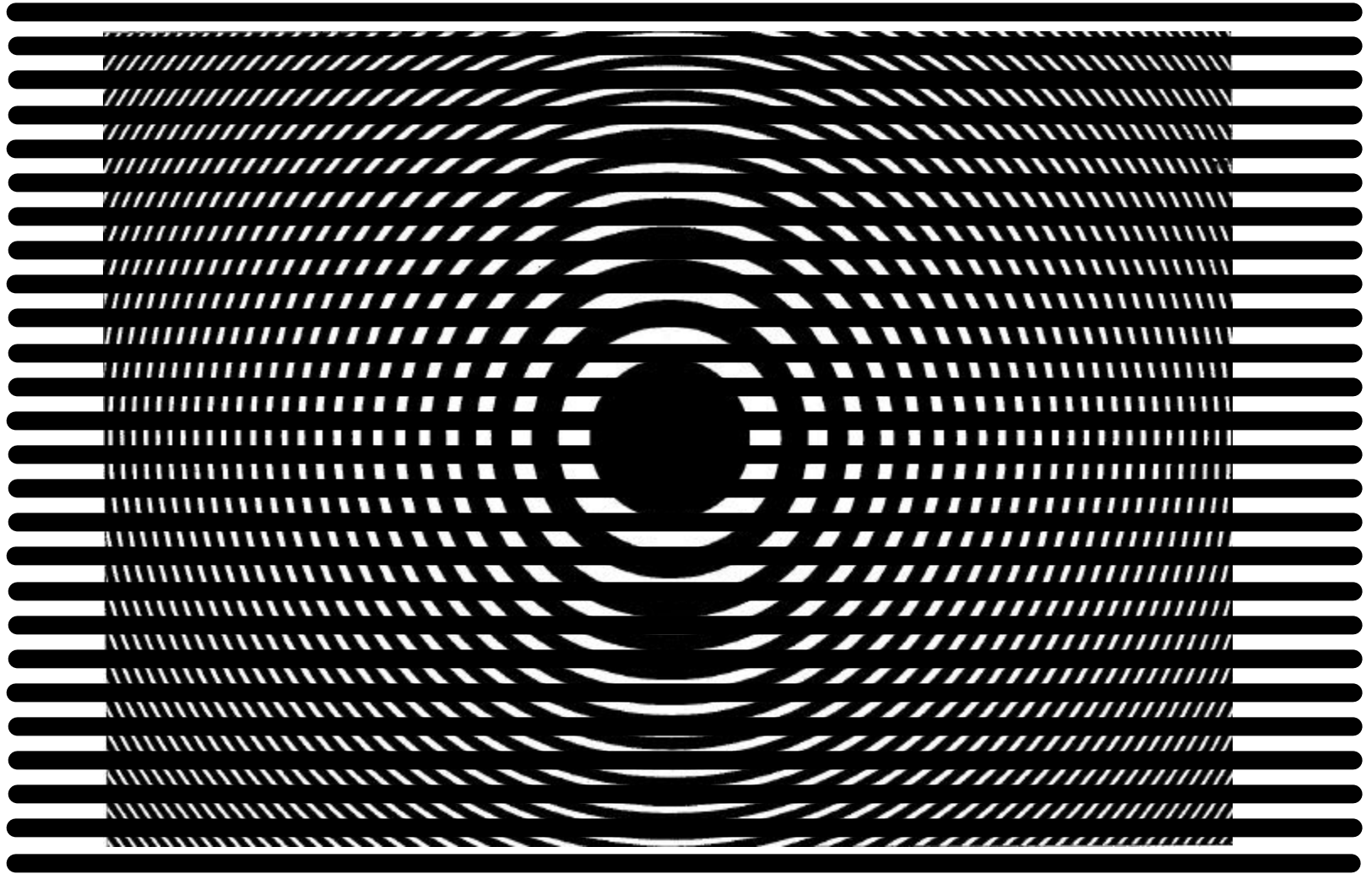
Fun with Moire Patterns

Newton Circles
+
Equal Straight Lines
= Newton Circles

Fun with Moire Patterns



Fun with Moire Patterns



Fun with Moire Patterns

Newton Circles

+

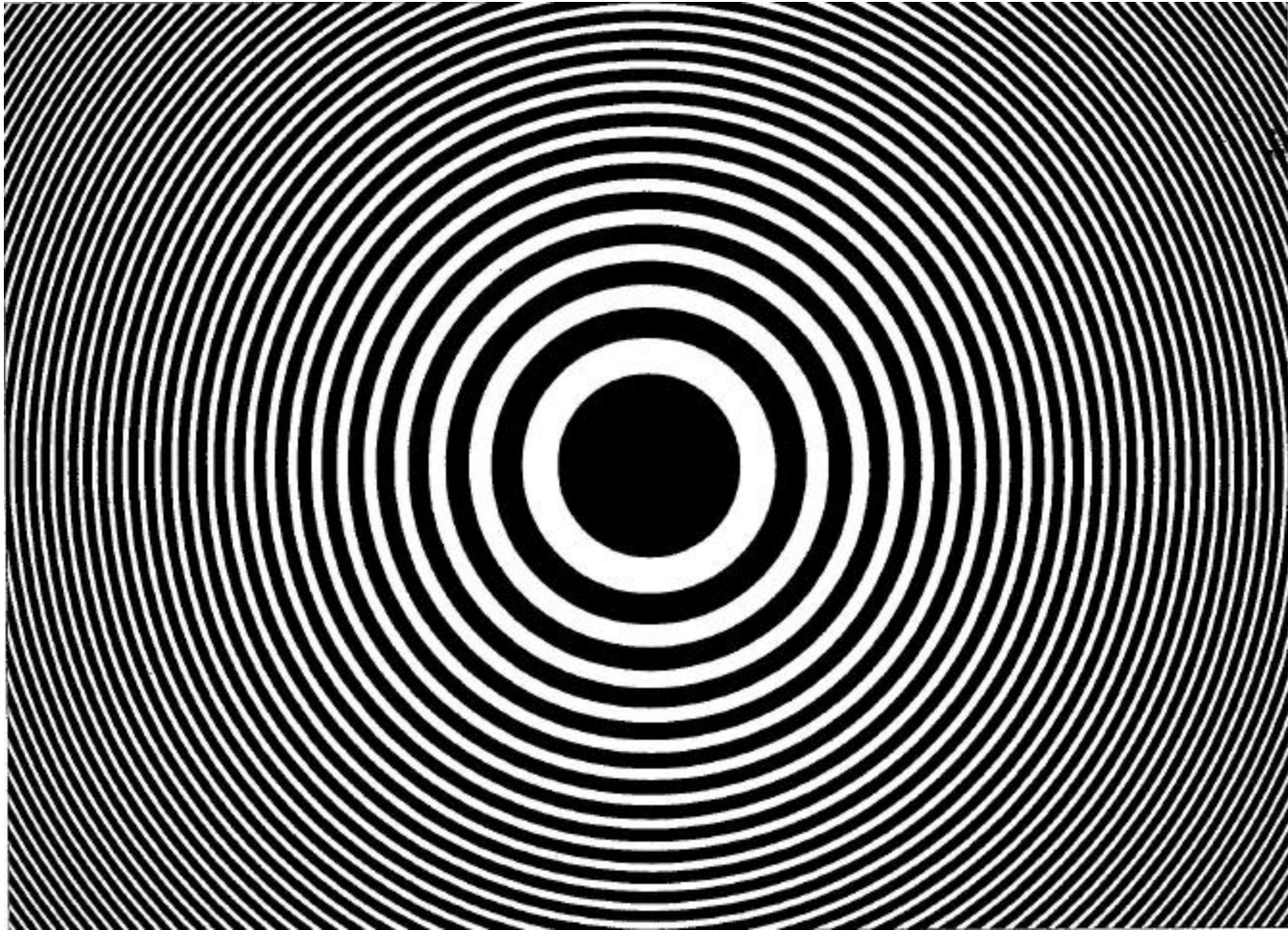
Newton Circles

= Straight Lines with Small Displacement

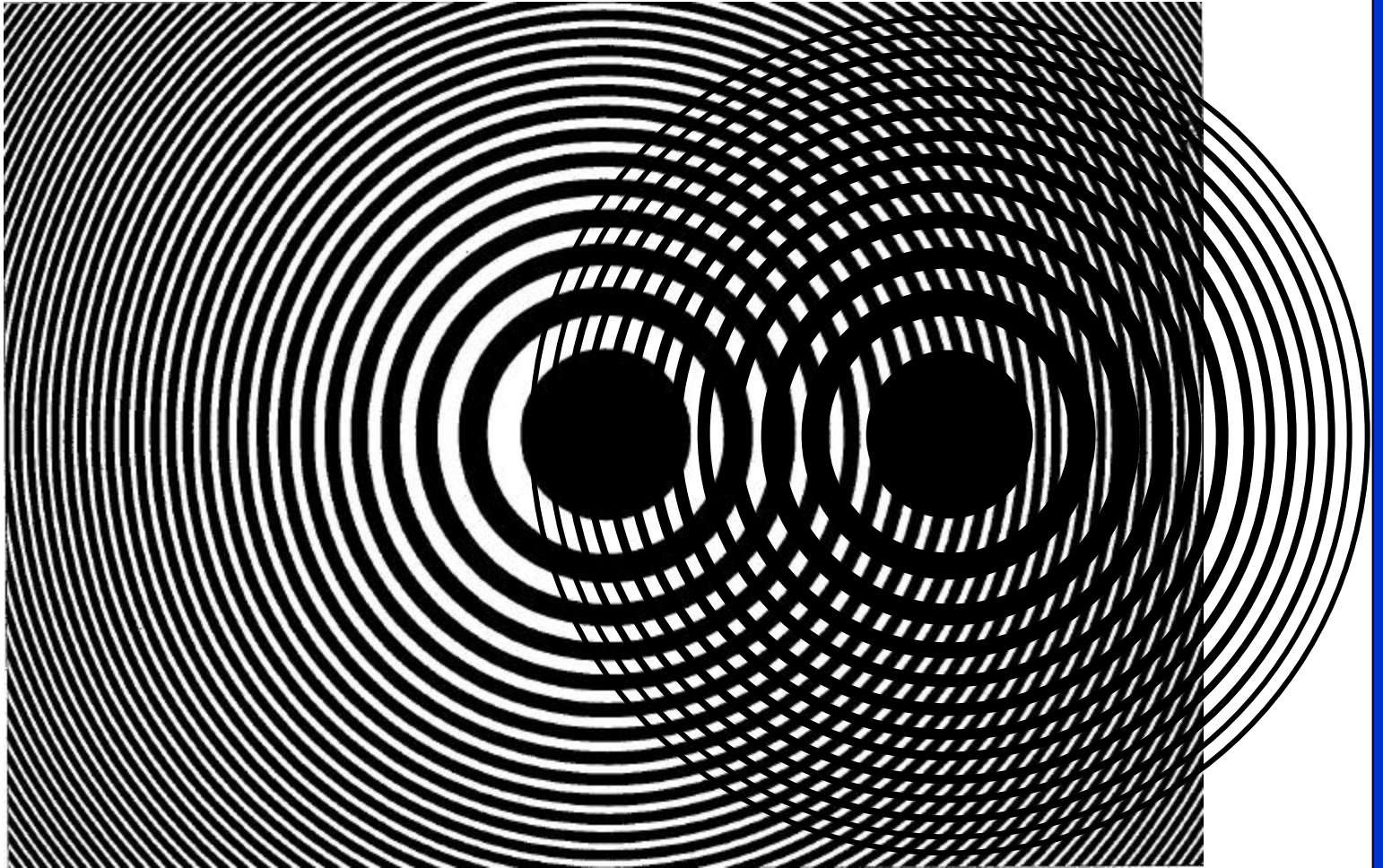
or

Newton Circles with Large Displacement

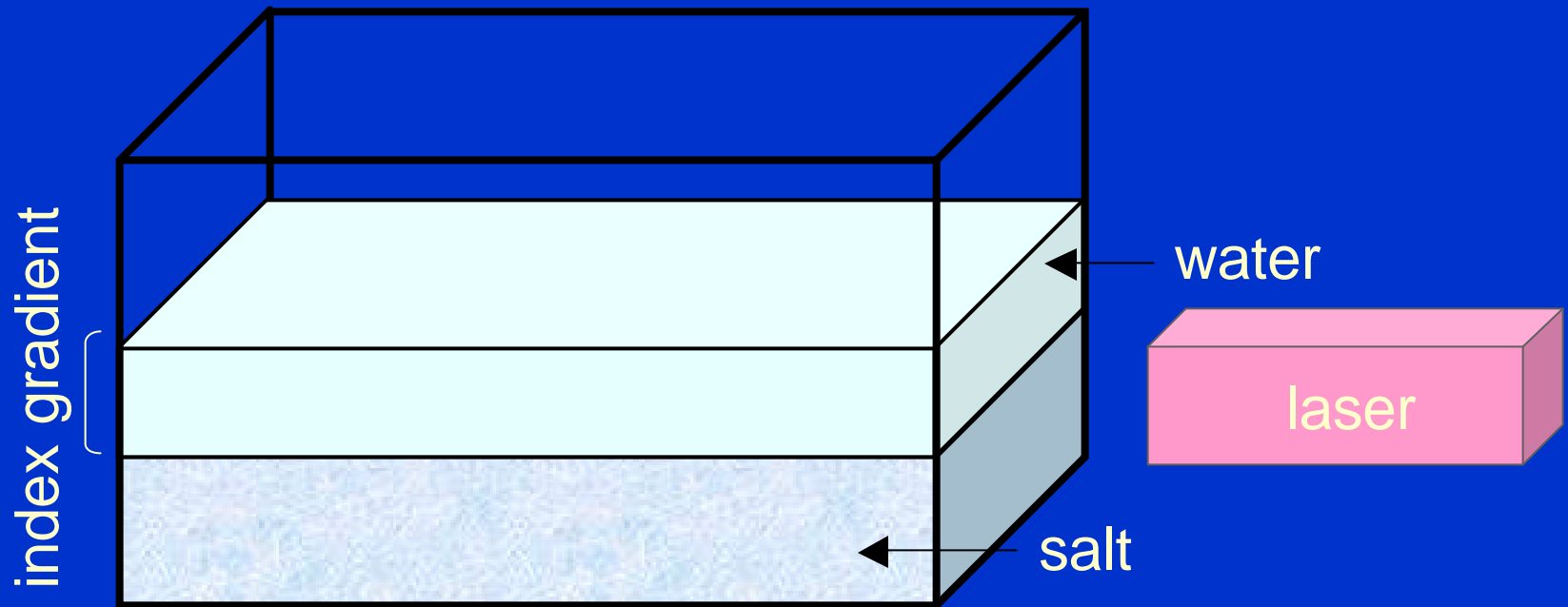
Fun with Moire Patterns



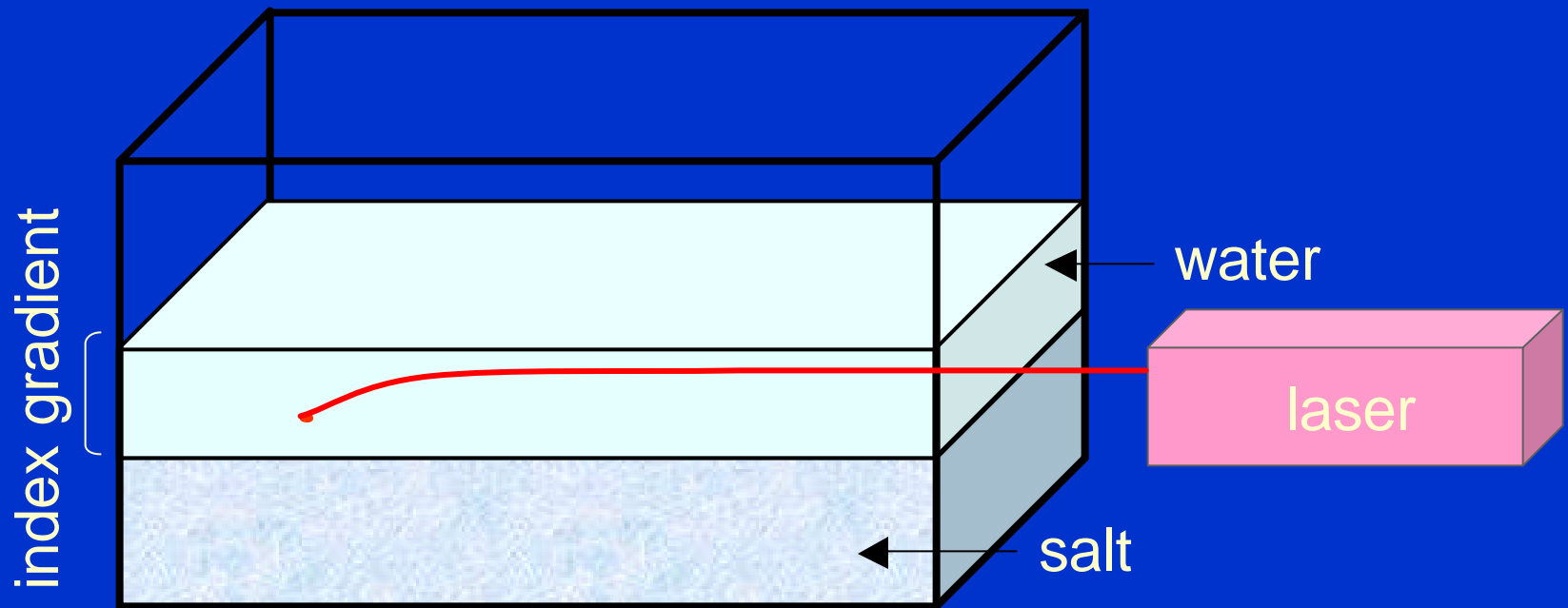
Fun with Moire Patterns



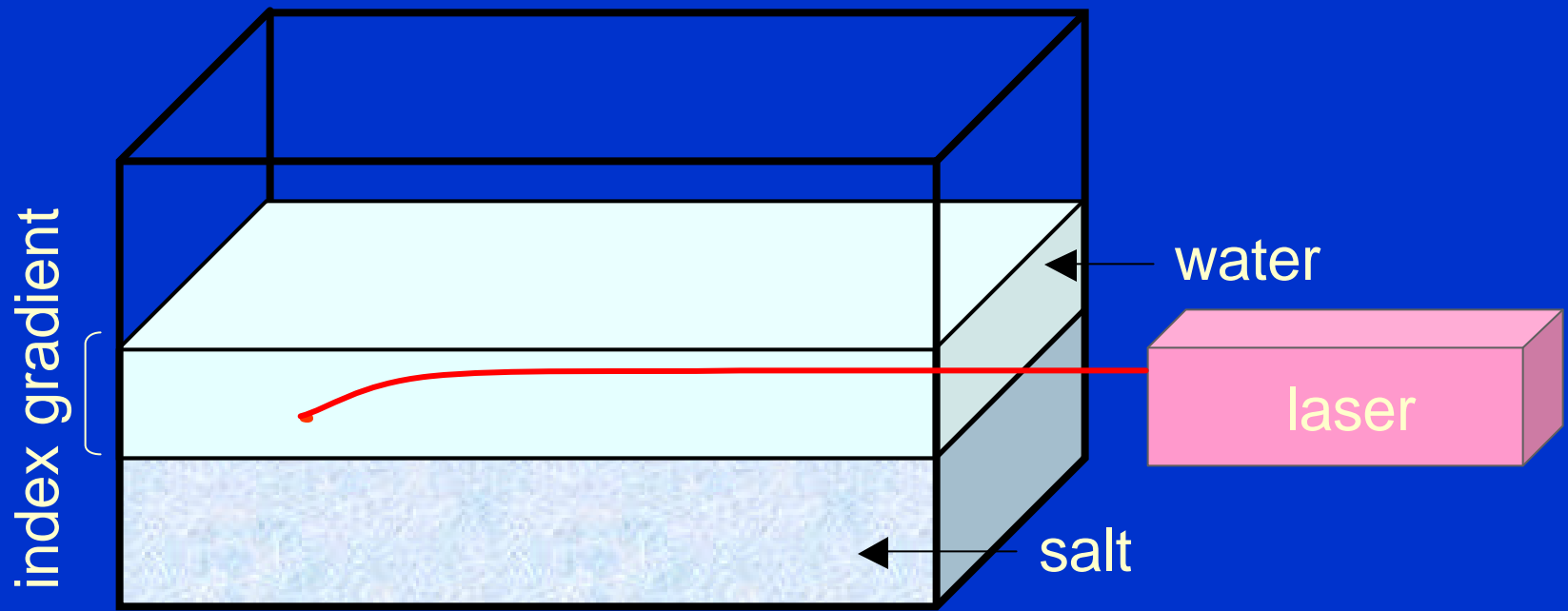
Gradient Index \rightarrow Curved Light Path



Gradient Index \rightarrow Curved Light Path

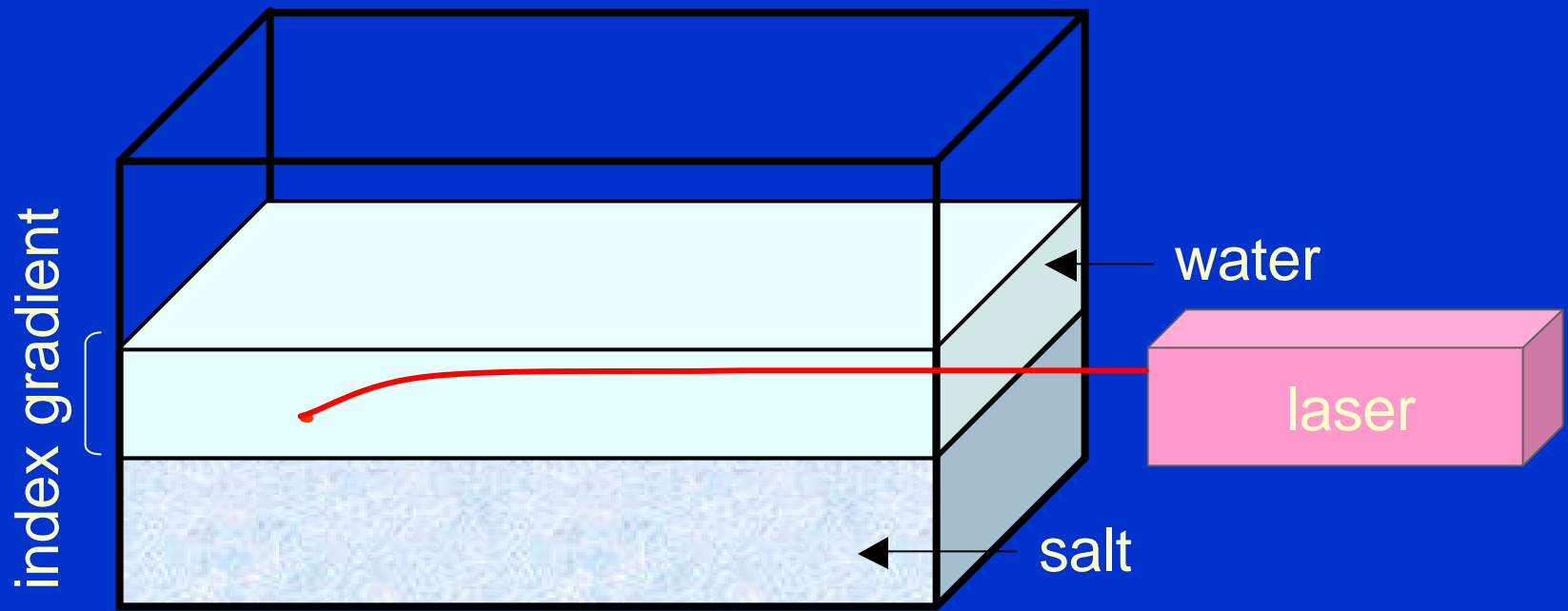


Gradient Index \rightarrow Curved Light Path

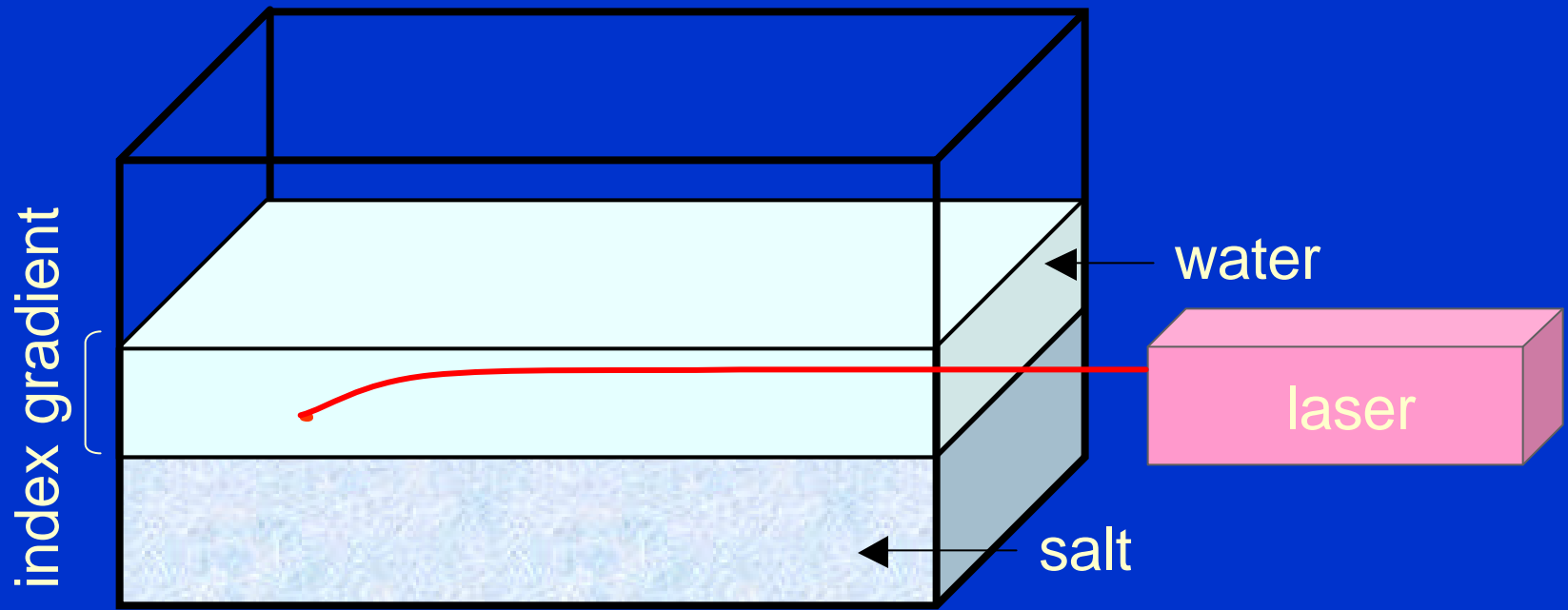


After a few minutes

Gradient Index \rightarrow Curved Light Path

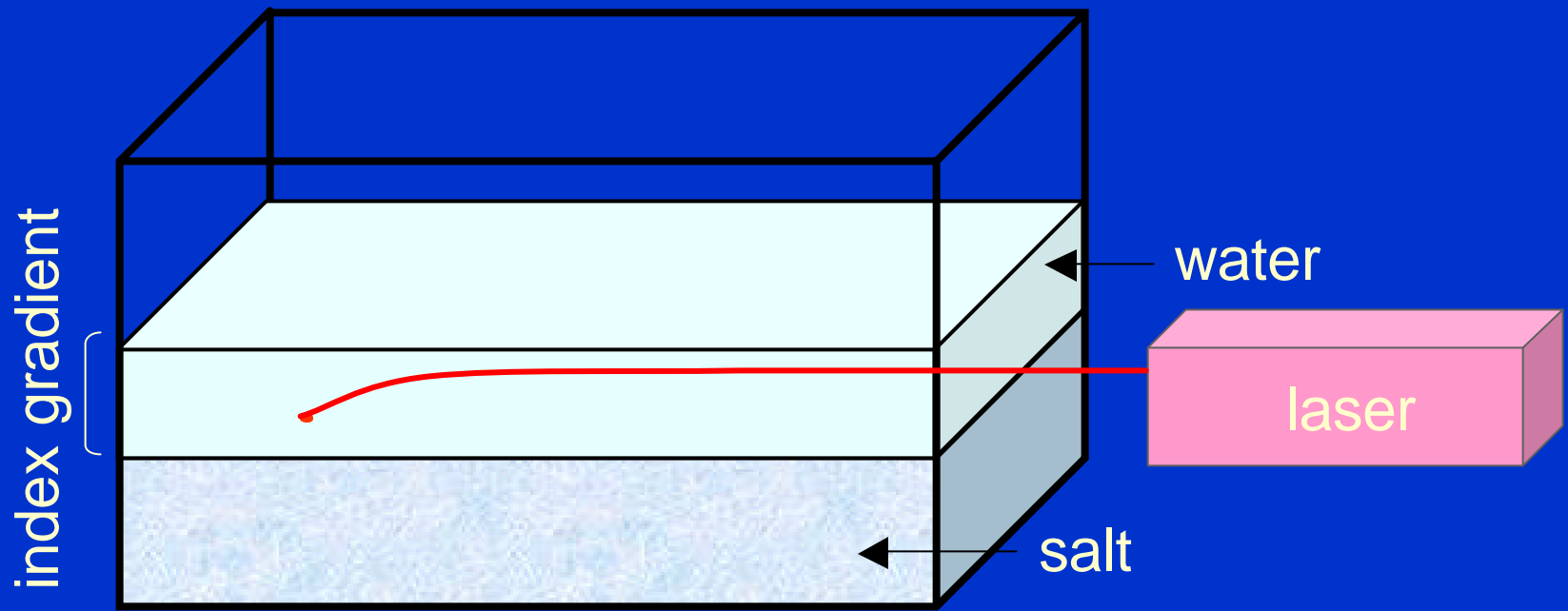


Gradient Index \rightarrow Curved Light Path

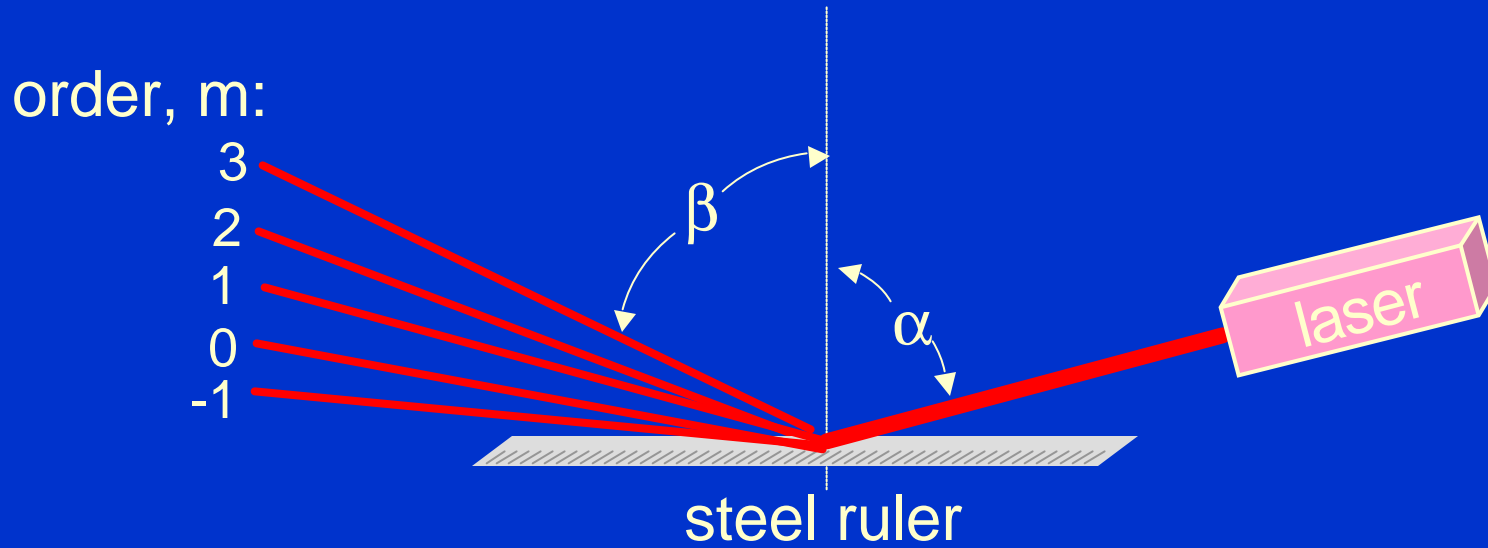


After several hours

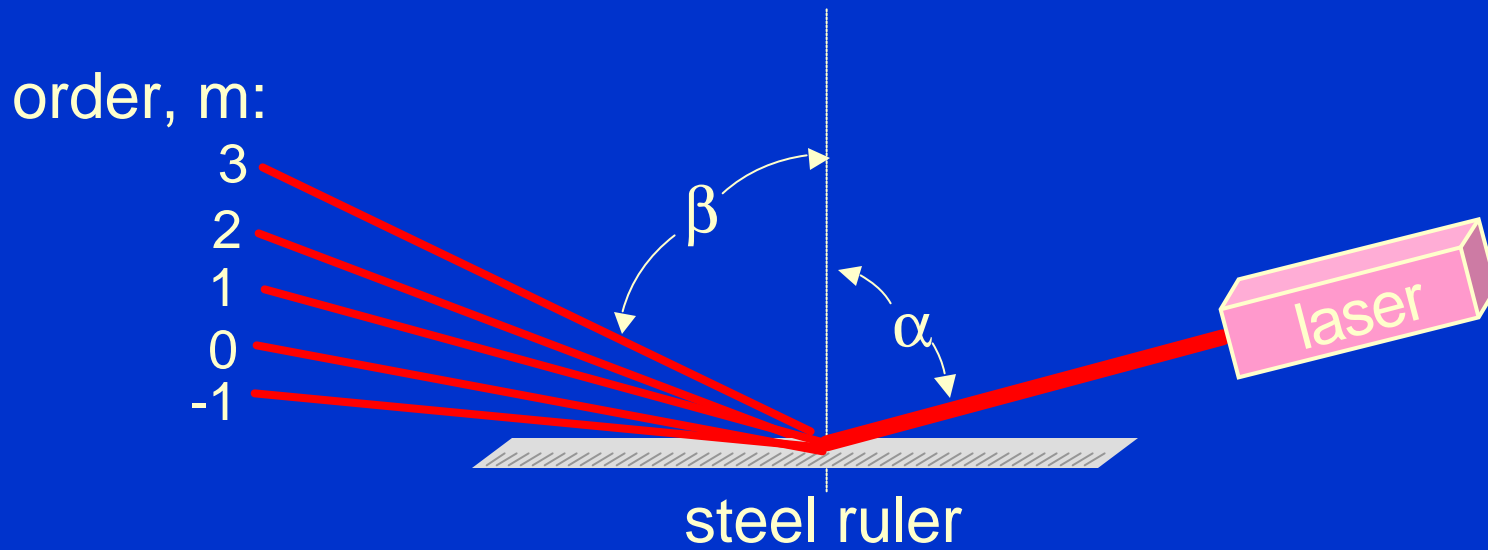
Gradient Index \rightarrow Curved Light Path



Ruler Diffraction Grating



Ruler Diffraction Grating



$$\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = m\lambda/d$$

where $m = 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots$

λ = laser wavelength

and d = ruler spacing