Making Waves

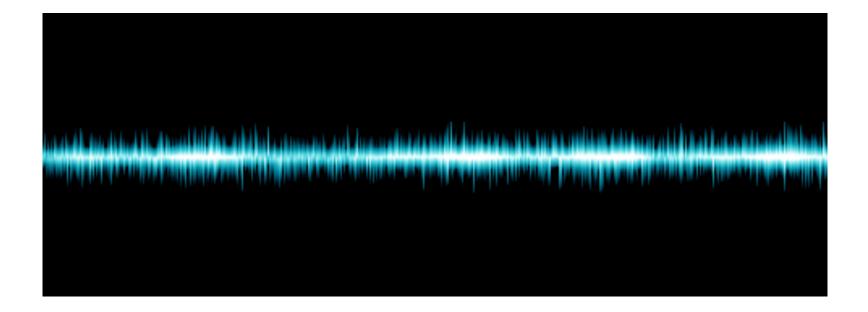


Interferometry through the Ages

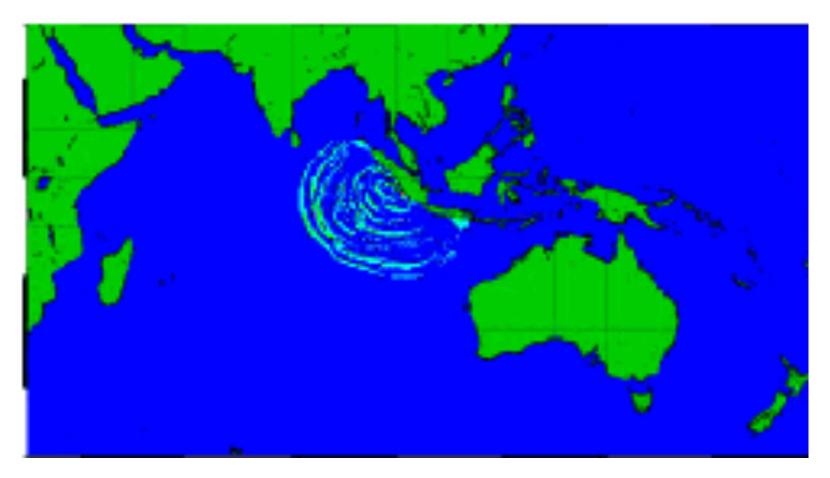
Yale Young Global Scholars Program – Applied Science and Engineering 2016 Urmila Chadayammuri



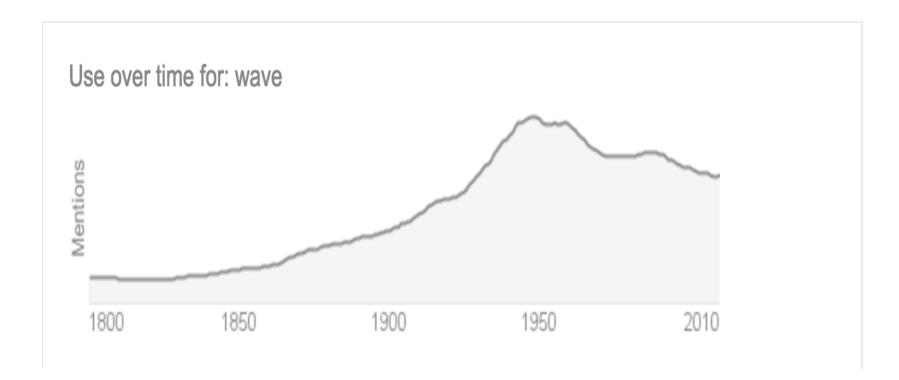
Water waves



Sound waves



Water allows us to observe the spread of seismic waves in a tsunami

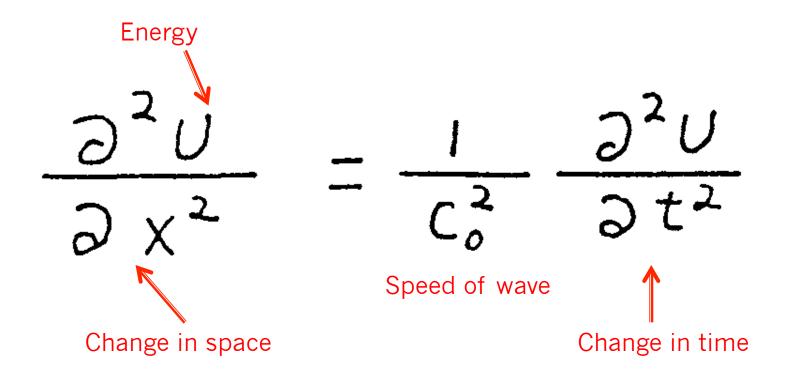


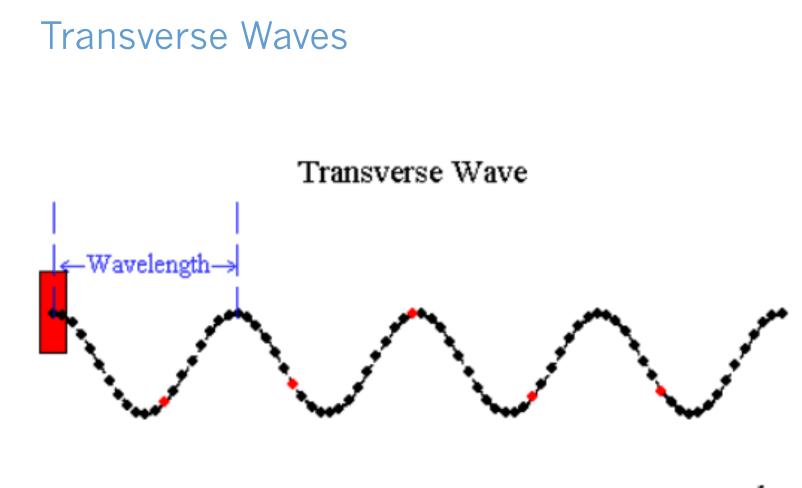
The frequency of use of the word "wave" over time is also a wave 🙂

So what is a wave?

A disturbance that is moves through space or matter

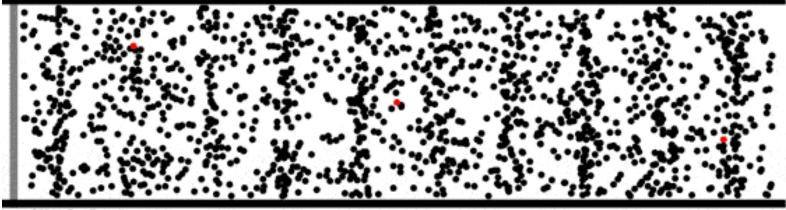
The Wave Equation





isvr

Longitudinal Waves



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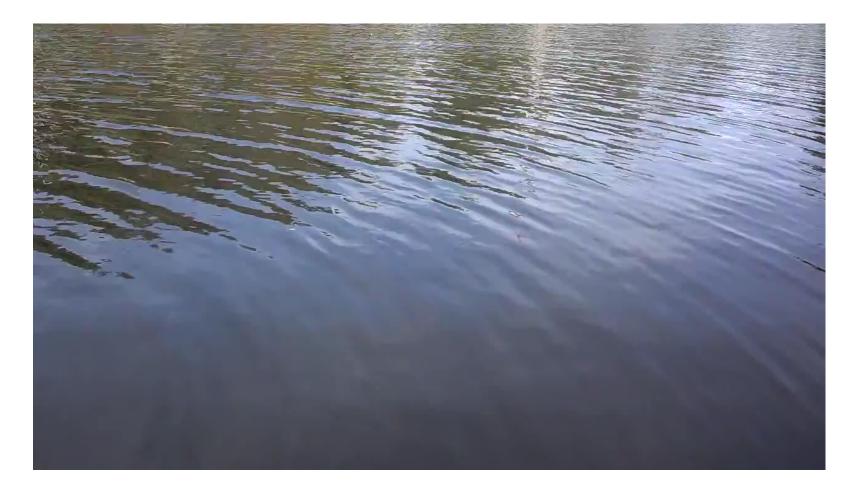
uuuuummmmmmm

Transverse Wave

Longitudinal Wave

MAKE GIFS AT GIFSOUP.COM

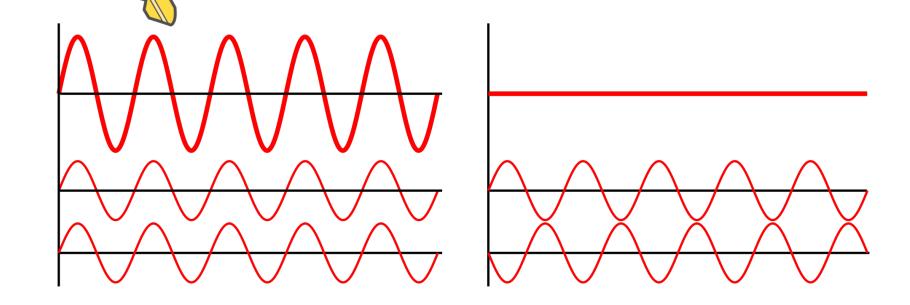
Waves, unlike matter, can overlap



Key: Waves, unlike matter, can overlap

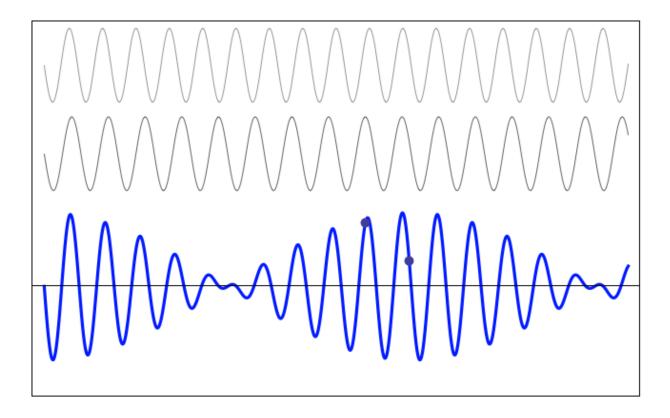
If they are in phase, interference is **constructive**

If perfectly out of phase - destructive



Waves, unlike matter, can overlap

In between we have beats



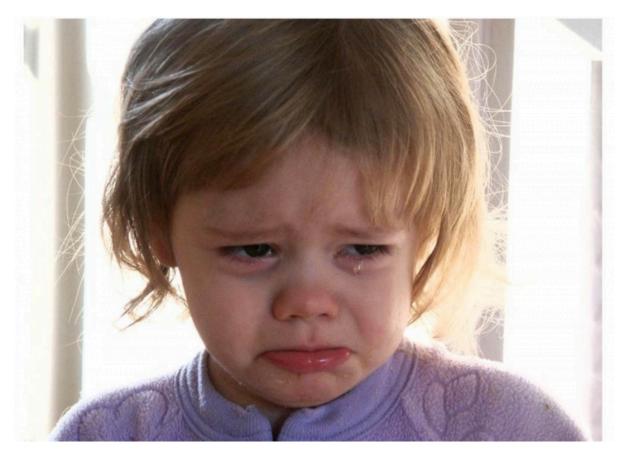
The Power of the Beat

- The frequency of a beat is equal to the difference between the frequencies of the two interfering waves
- This is how you tune a guitar!



Beats of Light?

- Light has frequency millions of times that of sound
- So we can't see or hear light beats

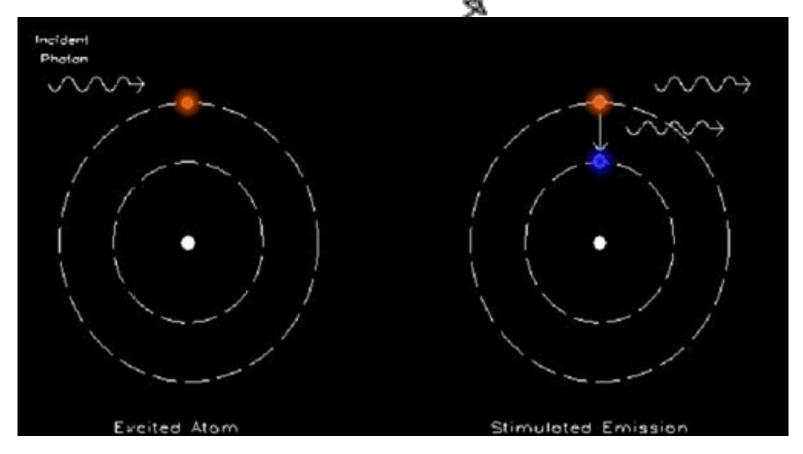




Lasers to the Rescue!

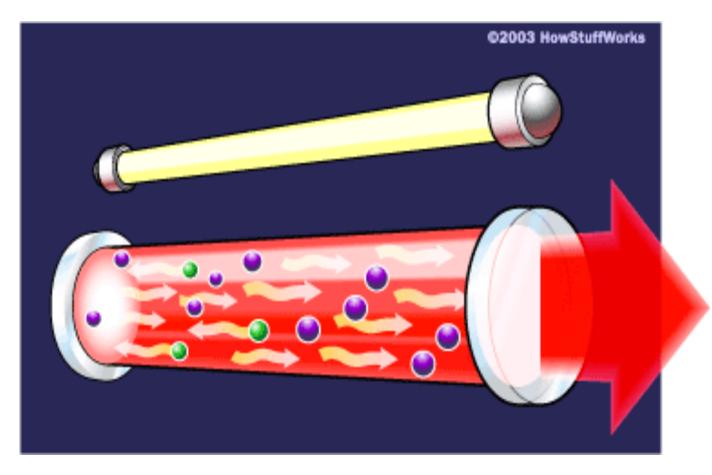
Polarization: Building Lasers

Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation



Polarization: Building Lasers

Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation

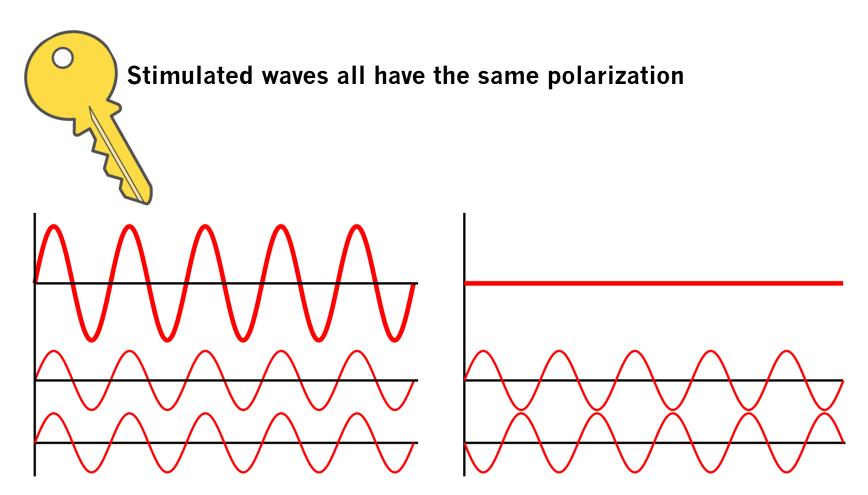


Polarization: Building Lasers

Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation



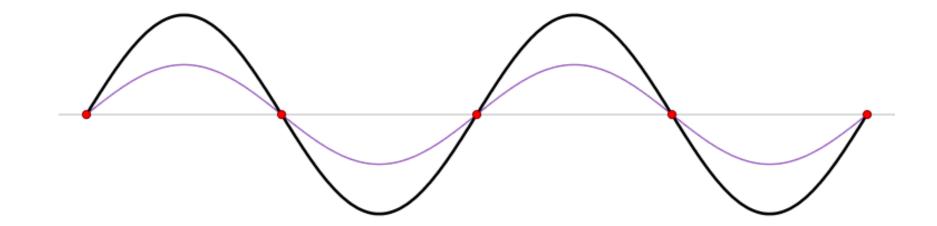
Key: Polarization



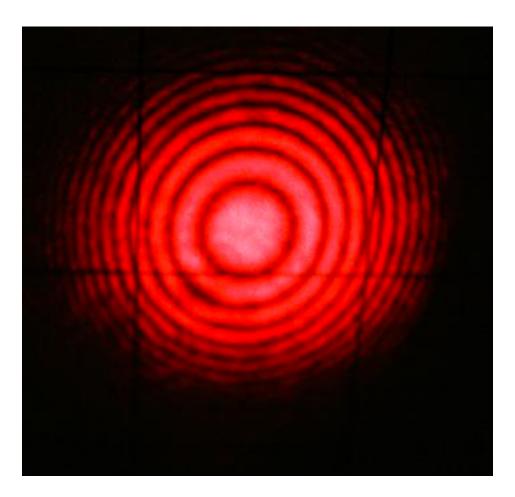
Last key: Standing Waves

When waves are not perfectly in or out of phase,

partial constructive + destructive interference = standing wave

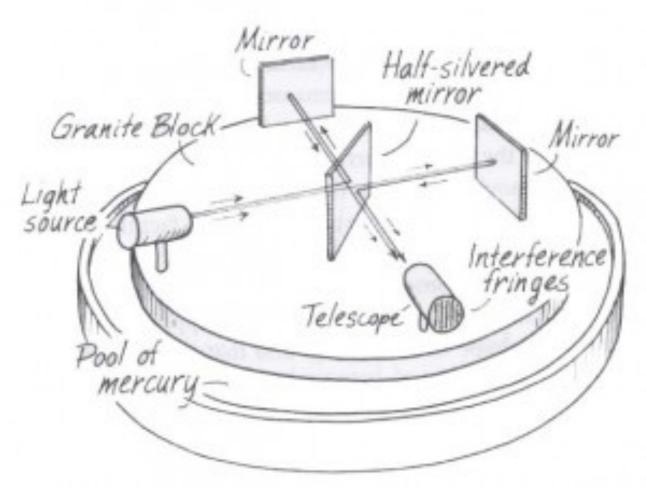


In 2D – Bingo! A Fringe Pattern



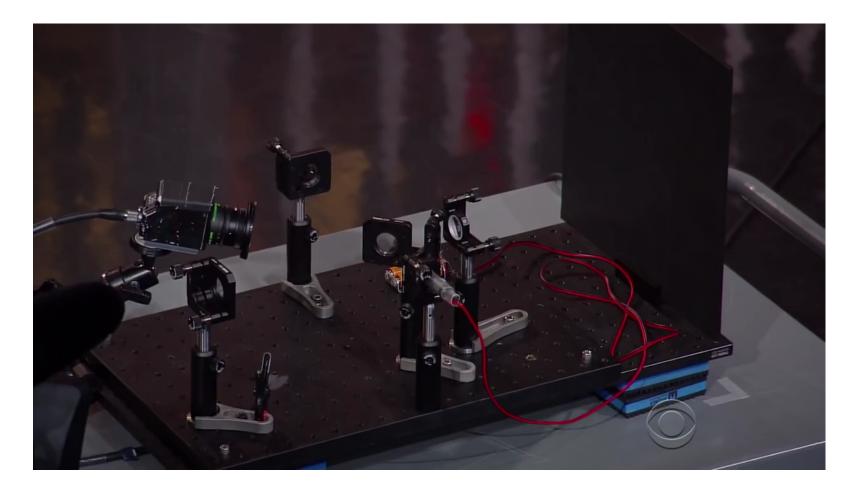
Result of 2D interference

How do we make such a pattern?



Michelson-Morley Interferometer

Action!

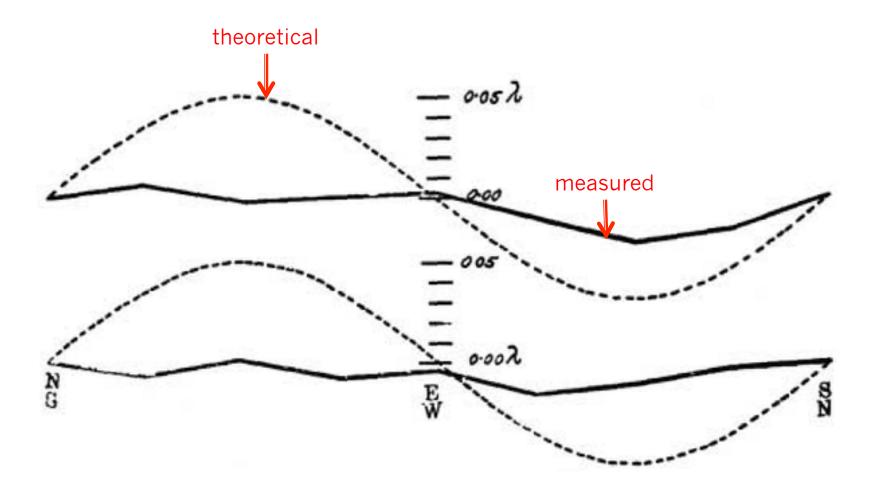


We have one, too!

Applications: There is no (A)ether

- Michelson and Morley 1887
- If the universe were filled with ether, the earth would have a motion relative to it in some direction
- Speed of light increases along one arm as sin(i), other as cos(i)
 - i is inclination of arm w.r.t. proposed **ether wind**
- As interferometer rotated, effect of interference should be sinusoidal

Applications: There is no (A)ether



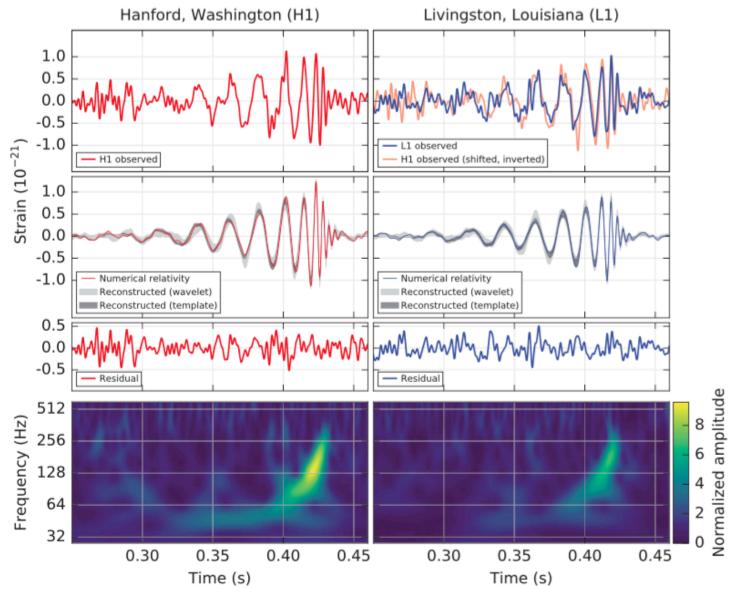
Applications: There ARE gravitational waves

- LIGO collaboration 2015
- Here 4km arms are rigid
- If a gravitational wave passes by, increases length of one arm and not other

strain =
$$\frac{\Delta length}{length}$$

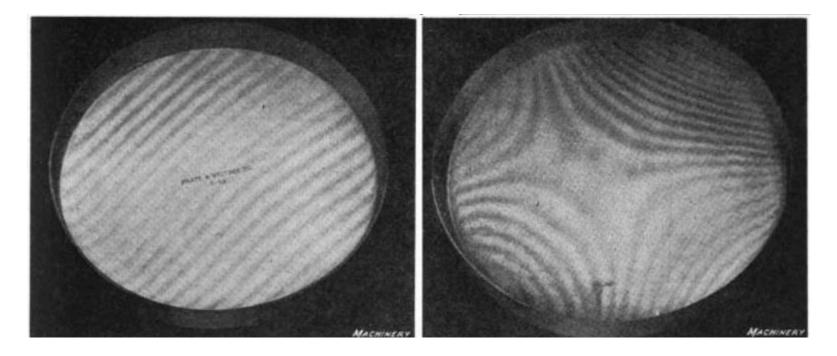
- Two identical detectors one in Louisiana, one in Washington (state)
- So if not noise, same signal should show up in both

Applications: There ARE gravitational waves



Applications: Surface Smoothness Testing

Interference of monochromatic light Reflected from a reference flat surface and a sample

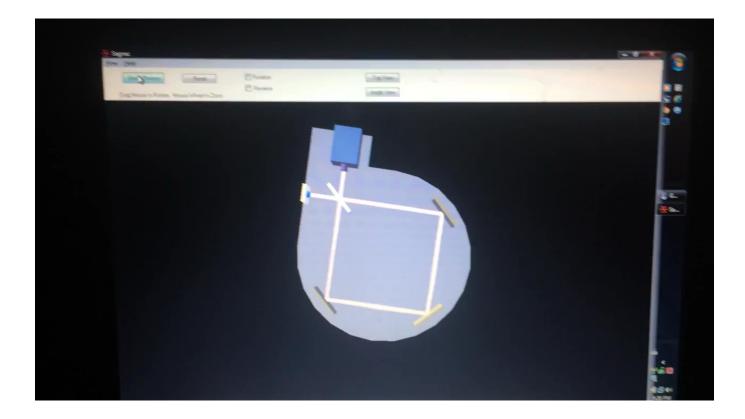


Smooth

Not yet smooth

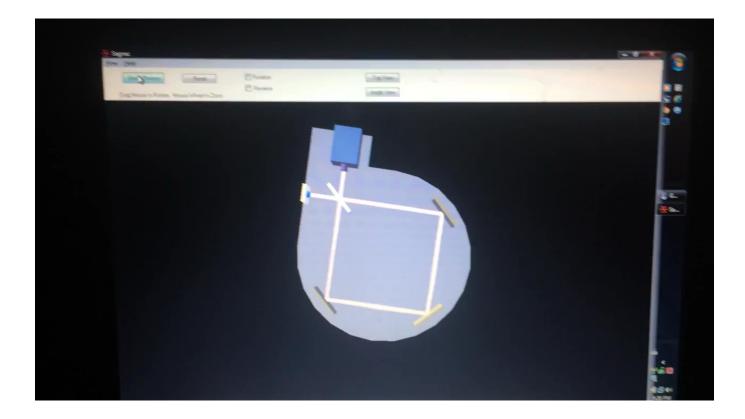
Applications: GPS Navigation

The **Sagnac effect** measures rotation of the ring through which the two split beams travel



How would you use an interferometer?

The **Sagnac effect** measures rotation of the ring through which the two split beams travel



How would you use an interferometer?



Questions?

