

CONTENTS

Preface to the Fourth Edition	xvii
Preface to the Third Edition	xix
Part One Geometrical Optics	
1 Properties of Light	3
1.1 The Rectilinear Propagation of Light	5
1.2 The Speed of Light	6
1.3 The Speed of Light in Stationary Matter	8
1.4 The Refractive Index	9
1.5 Optical Path	10
1.6 Laws of Reflection and Refraction	11
1.7 Graphical Construction for Refraction	13
1.8 The Principle of Reversibility	14
1.9 Fermat's Principle	14
1.10 Color Dispersion	18

2 Plane Surfaces and Prisms	24	5 Thick Lenses	78
2.1 Parallel Beam	24	5.1 Two Spherical Surfaces	78
2.2 The Critical Angle and Total Reflection	25	5.2 The Parallel-Ray Method	79
2.3 Plane-Parallel Plate	28	5.3 Focal Points and Principal Points	81
2.4 Refraction by a Prism	29	5.4 Conjugate Relations	82
2.5 Minimum Deviation	30	5.5 The Oblique-Ray Method	82
2.6 Thin Prisms	32	5.6 General Thick-Lens Formulas	84
2.7 Combinations of Thin Prisms	32	5.7 Special Thick Lenses	88
2.8 Graphical Method of Ray Tracing	33	5.8 Nodal Points and Optical Center	88
2.9 Direct-Vision Prisms	34	5.9 Other Cardinal Points	90
2.10 Reflection of Divergent Rays	36	5.10 Thin-Lens Combination as a Thick Lens	91
2.11 Refraction of Divergent Rays	36	5.11 Thick-Lens Combinations	93
2.12 Images Formed by Paraxial Rays	38	5.12 Nodal Slide	93
2.13 Fiber Optics	40		
3 Spherical Surfaces	44	6 Spherical Mirrors	98
3.1 Focal Points and Focal Lengths	45	6.1 Focal Point and Focal Length	98
3.2 Image Formation	46	6.2 Graphical Constructions	99
3.3 Virtual Images	47	6.3 Mirror Formulas	102
3.4 Conjugate Points and Planes	47	6.4 Power of Mirrors	104
3.5 Convention of Signs	50	6.5 Thick Mirrors	105
3.6 Graphical Constructions. The Parallel-Ray Method	50	6.6 Thick-Mirror Formulas	107
3.7 Oblique-Ray Methods	52	6.7 Other Thick Mirrors	109
3.8 Magnification	54	6.8 Spherical Aberration	109
3.9 Reduced Vergence	54	6.9 Astigmatism	111
3.10 Derivation of the Gaussian Formula	56		
3.11 Nomography	57		
4 Thin Lenses	60	7 The Effects of Stops	115
4.1 Focal Points and Focal Lengths	60	7.1 Field Stop and Aperture Stop	115
4.2 Image Formation	62	7.2 Entrance and Exit Pupils	116
4.3 Conjugate Points and Planes	62	7.3 Chief Ray	117
4.4 The Parallel-Ray Method	62	7.4 Front Stop	117
4.5 The Oblique-Ray Method	63	7.5 Stop between Two Lenses	118
4.6 Use of the Lens Formula	64	7.6 Two Lenses with No Stop	120
4.7 Lateral Magnification	64	7.7 Determination of the Aperture Stop	121
4.8 Virtual Images	65	7.8 Field of View	122
4.9 Lens Makers' Formula	67	7.9 Field of a Plane Mirror	122
4.10 Thin-Lens Combinations	68	7.10 Field of a Convex Mirror	124
4.11 Object Space and Image Space	70	7.11 Field of a Positive Lens	124
4.12 The Power of a Thin Lens	70		
4.13 Thin Lenses in Contact	71		
4.14 Derivation of the Lens Formula	72	8 Ray Tracing	130
4.15 Derivation of the Lens Makers' Formula	73	8.1 Oblique Rays	130
		8.2 Graphical Method for Ray Tracing	131
		8.3 Ray-tracing Formulas	134
		8.4 Sample Ray-tracing Calculations	135

9 Lens Aberrations	149	11.5 Transverse Waves	223
9.1 Expansion of the Sine. First-Order Theory	150	11.6 Sine Waves	224
9.2 Third-Order Theory of Aberrations	151	11.7 Phase Angles	225
9.3 Spherical Aberration of a Single Surface	152	11.8 Phase Velocity and Wave Velocity	228
9.4 Spherical Aberration of a Thin Lens	153	11.9 Amplitude and Intensity	229
9.5 Results of Third-Order Theory	157	11.10 Frequency and Wavelength	232
9.6 Fifth-Order Spherical Aberration	160	11.11 Wave Packets	235
9.7 Coma	162	12 The Superposition of Waves	238
9.8 Aplanatic Points of a Spherical Surface	166	12.1 Addition of Simple Harmonic Motions along the Same Line	239
9.9 Astigmatism	167	12.2 Vector Addition of Amplitudes	240
9.10 Curvature of Field	170	12.3 Superposition of Two Wave Trains of the Same Frequency	242
9.11 Distortion	171	12.4 Superposition of Many Waves with Random Phases	244
9.12 The Sine Theorem and Abbe's Sine Condition	173	12.5 Complex Waves	246
9.13 Chromatic Aberration	176	12.6 Fourier Analysis	248
9.14 Separated Doublet	182	12.7 Group Velocity	250
10 Optical Instruments	188	12.8 Graphical Relation between Wave and Group Velocity	252
10.1 The Human Eye	188	12.9 Addition of Simple Harmonic Motions at Right Angles	253
10.2 Cameras and Photographic Objectives	191	13 Interference of Two Beams of Light	259
10.3 Speed of Lenses	191	13.1 Huygens' Principle	260
10.4 Meniscus Lenses	193	13.2 Young's Experiment	261
10.5 Symmetrical Lenses	193	13.3 Interference Fringes from a Double Source	263
10.6 Triplet Anastigmats	194	13.4 Intensity Distribution in the Fringe System	265
10.7 Telephoto Lenses	195	13.5 Fresnel's Biprism	266
10.8 Magnifiers	195	13.6 Other Apparatus Depending on Division of the Wave Front	268
10.9 Types of Magnifiers	198	13.7 Coherent Sources	270
10.10 Spectacle Lenses	198	13.8 Division of Amplitude. Michelson Interferometer	271
10.11 Microscopes	200	13.9 Circular Fringes	273
10.12 Microscope Objectives	201	13.10 Localized Fringes	275
10.13 Astronomical Telescopes	202	13.11 White-Light Fringes	276
10.14 Oculars and Eyepieces	205	13.12 Visibility of the Fringes	277
10.15 Huygens Eyepiece	205	13.13 Interferometric Measurements of Length	279
10.16 Ramsden Eyepiece	206	13.14 Twyman and Green Interferometer	281
10.17 Kellner or Achromatized Ramsden Eyepiece	206	13.15 Index of Refraction by Interference Methods	282
10.18 Special Eyepieces	206	14 Interference Involving Multiple Reflections	286
10.19 Prism Binoculars	207	14.1 Reflection from a Plane-Parallel Film	288
10.20 The Kellner-Schmidt Optical System	208	14.2 Fringes of Equal Inclination	291
10.21 Concentric Optical Systems	209	14.3 Interference in the Transmitted Light	292
Part Two Wave Optics		14.4 Fringes of Equal Thickness	293
11 Vibrations and Waves	215	14.5 Newton's Rings	294
11.1 Simple Harmonic Motion	216	14.6 Nonreflecting Films	295
11.2 The Theory of Simple Harmonic Motion	217	14.7 Sharpness of the Fringes	297
11.3 Stretching of a Coiled Spring	218	14.8 Method of Complex Amplitudes	299
11.4 Vibrating Spring	221	14.9 Derivation of the Intensity Function	300

14.10	Fabry-Perot Interferometer	301	17.13	Control of the Intensity Distribution among Orders	370
14.11	Brewster's Fringes	302	17.14	Measurement of Wavelength with the Grating	373
14.12	Chromatic Resolving Power	303	17.15	Concave Grating	373
14.13	Comparison of Wavelengths with the Interferometer	305	17.16	Grating Spectrographs	374
14.14	Study of Hyperfine Structure and of Line Shape	308	18	Fresnel Diffraction	378
14.15	Other Interference Spectroscopes	310	18.1	Shadows	378
14.16	Channeled Spectra. Interference Filter	311	18.2	Fresnel's Half-Period Zones	380
15	Fraunhofer Diffraction by a Single Opening	315	18.3	Diffraction by a Circular Aperture	383
15.1	Fresnel and Fraunhofer Diffraction	315	18.4	Diffraction by a Circular Obstacle	384
15.2	Diffraction by a Single Slit	316	18.5	Zone Plate	385
15.3	Further Investigation of the Single-Slit Diffraction Pattern	319	18.6	Vibration Curve for Circular Division of the Wave Front	386
15.4	Graphical Treatment of Amplitudes. The Vibration Curve	322	18.7	Apertures and Obstacles with Straight Edges	388
15.5	Rectangular Aperture	324	18.8	Strip Division of the Wave Front	389
15.6	Resolving Power with a Rectangular Aperture	325	18.9	Vibration Curve for Strip Division. Cornu's Spiral	389
15.7	Chromatic Resolving Power of a Prism	327	18.10	Fresnel's Integrals	390
15.8	Circular Aperture	329	18.11	The Straight Edge	393
15.9	Resolving Power of a Telescope	330	18.12	Rectilinear Propagation of Light	395
15.10	Resolving Power of a Microscope	332	18.13	Single Slit	397
15.11	Diffraction Patterns with Sound and Microwaves	334	18.14	Use of Fresnel's Integrals in Solving Diffraction Problems	399
16	The Double Slit	338	18.15	Diffraction by an Opaque Strip	400
16.1	Qualitative Aspects of the Pattern	338	19	The Speed of Light	403
16.2	Derivation of the Equation for the Intensity	339	19.1	Römer's Method	403
16.3	Comparison of the Single-Slit and Double-Slit Patterns	341	19.2	Bradley's Method. The Aberration of Light	405
16.4	Distinction between Interference and Diffraction	341	19.3	Michelson's Experiments	406
16.5	Position of the Maxima and Minima. Missing Orders	342	19.4	Measurements in a Vacuum	408
16.6	Vibration Curve	346	19.5	Kerr-Cell Method	408
16.7	Effect of Finite Width of Source Slit	347	19.6	Speed of Radio Waves	410
16.8	Michelson's Stellar Interferometer	349	19.7	Ratio of the Electrical Units	411
16.9	Correlation Interferometer	351	19.8	The Speed of Light in Stationary Matter	411
16.10	Wide-Angle Interference	352	19.9	Speed of Light in Moving Matter	412
17	The Diffraction Grating	355	19.10	Fresnel's Dragging Coefficient	413
17.1	Effect of Increasing the Number of Slits	355	19.11	Airy's Experiment	414
17.2	Intensity Distribution from an Ideal Grating	357	19.12	Effect of Motion of the Observer	414
17.3	Principal Maxima	358	19.13	The Michelson-Morley Experiment	416
17.4	Minima and Secondary Maxima	358	19.14	Principle of Relativity	418
17.5	Formation of Spectra by a Grating	359	19.15	The Three First-Order Relativity Effects	419
17.6	Dispersion	362	20	The Electromagnetic Character of Light	423
17.7	Overlapping of Orders	362	20.1	Transverse Nature of Light Vibrations	424
17.8	Width of the Principal Maxima	363	20.2	Maxwell's Equations for a Vacuum	424
17.9	Resolving Power	364	20.3	Displacement Current	425
17.10	Vibration Curve	365	20.4	The Equations for Plane Electromagnetic Waves	427
17.11	Production of Ruled Gratings	368	20.5	Pictorial Representation of an Electromagnetic Wave	428
17.12	Ghosts	370	20.6	Light Vector in an Electromagnetic Wave	429

20.7 Energy and Intensity of the Electromagnetic Wave	429	23.10 Theory of Dispersion	491
20.8 Radiation from an Accelerated Charge	430	23.11 Nature of the Vibrating Particles and Frictional Forces	494
20.9 Radiation From a Charge in Periodic Motion	432	24 The Polarization of Light	497
20.10 Hertz's Verification of the Existence of Electromagnetic Waves	432	24.1 Polarization by Reflection	498
20.11 Speed of Electromagnetic Waves in Free Space	434	24.2 Representation of the Vibrations in Light	499
20.12 Čerenkov Radiation	434	24.3 Polarizing Angle and Brewster's Law	500
21 Sources of Light and Their Spectra	438	24.4 Polarization by a Pile of Plates	501
21.1 Classification of Sources	438	24.5 Law of Malus	503
21.2 Solids at High Temperature	439	24.6 Polarization by Dichroic Crystals	504
21.3 Metallic Arcs	439	24.7 Double Refraction	505
21.4 Bunsen Flame	442	24.8 Optic Axis	507
21.5 Spark	442	24.9 Principal Sections and Principal Planes	507
21.6 Vacuum Tube	443	24.10 Polarization by Double Refraction	508
21.7 Classification of Spectra	445	24.11 Nicol Prism	510
21.8 Emittance and Absorptance	445	24.12 Parallel and Crossed Polarizers	511
21.9 Continuous Spectra	447	24.13 Refraction by Calcite Prisms	511
21.10 Line Spectra	450	24.14 Rochon and Wollaston Prisms	513
21.11 Series of Spectral Lines	452	24.15 Scattering of Light and the Blue Sky	514
21.12 Band Spectra	453	24.16 The Red Sunset	515
22 Absorption and Scattering	457	24.17 Polarization by Scattering	516
22.1 General and Selective Absorption	457	24.18 The Optical Properties of Gemstones	518
22.2 Distinction between Absorption and Scattering	458	25 Reflection	523
22.3 Absorption by Solids and Liquids	459	25.1 Reflection from Dielectrics	523
22.4 Absorption by Gases	461	25.2 Intensities of the Transmitted Light	526
22.5 Resonance and Fluorescence of Gases	461	25.3 Internal Reflection	527
22.6 Fluorescence of Solids and Liquids	464	25.4 Phase Changes on Reflection	527
22.7 Selective Reflection. Residual Rays	464	25.5 Reflection of Plane-polarized Light from Dielectrics	529
22.8 Theory of the Connection between Absorption and Reflection	465	25.6 Elliptically Polarized Light by Internal Reflection	531
22.9 Scattering by Small Particles	466	25.7 Penetration into the Rare Medium	533
22.10 Molecular Scattering	468	25.8 Metallic Reflection	534
22.11 Raman Effect	469	25.9 Optical Constants of Metals	536
22.12 Theory of Scattering	470	25.10 Description of the Light Reflected from Metals	538
22.13 Scattering and Refractive Index	471	25.11 Measurement of the Principal Angle of Incidence and Principal Azimuth	540
23 Dispersion	474	25.12 Wiener's Experiments	541
23.1 Dispersion of a Prism	474	26 Double Refraction	544
23.2 Normal Dispersion	475	26.1 Wave Surfaces for Uniaxial Crystals	544
23.3 Cauchy's Equation	479	26.2 Propagation of Plane Waves in Uniaxial Crystals	546
23.4 Anomalous Dispersion	479	26.3 Plane Waves at Oblique Incidence	549
23.5 Sellmeier's Equation	482	26.4 Direction of the Vibrations	550
23.6 Effect of Absorption on Dispersion	485	26.5 Indices of Refraction for Uniaxial Crystals	551
23.7 Wave and Group Velocity in the Medium	487	26.6 Wave Surfaces in Biaxial Crystals	553
23.8 The Complete Dispersion Curve of a Substance	488	26.7 Internal Conical Refraction	556
23.9 The Electromagnetic Equations for Transparent Media	489		

26.8 External Conical Refraction	557	30.3 The Ruby Laser	635
26.9 Theory of Double Refraction	559	30.4 The Helium-Neon Gas Laser	636
27 Interference of Polarized Light	564	30.5 Concave Mirrors and Brewster's Windows	642
27.1 Elliptically and Circularly Polarized Light	564	30.6 The Carbon Dioxide Laser	643
27.2 Quarter- and Half-Wave Plates	567	30.7 Resonant Cavities	646
27.3 Crystal Plates between Crossed Polarizers	568	30.8 Coherence Length	650
27.4 Babinet Compensator	569	30.9 Frequency Doubling	652
27.5 Analysis of Polarized Light	571	30.10 Other Lasers	653
27.6 Interference with White Light	572	30.11 Laser Safety	653
27.7 Polarizing Monochromatic Filter	575	30.12 The Speckle Effect	653
27.8 Applications of Interference in Parallel Light	576	30.13 Laser Applications	654
27.9 Interference in Highly Convergent Light	576	31 Holography	658
28 Optical Activity and Modern Wave Optics	581	31.1 The Basic Principles of Holography	659
28.1 Rotation of the Plane of Polarization	581	31.2 Viewing a Hologram	664
28.2 Rotary Dispersion	582	31.3 The Thick, or Volume, Hologram	665
28.3 Fresnel's Explanation of Rotation	584	31.4 Multiplex Holograms	669
28.4 Double Refraction in Optically Active Crystals	586	31.5 White-Light-Reflection Holograms	670
28.5 Shape of the Wave Surfaces in Quartz	588	31.6 Other Holograms	672
28.6 Fresnel's Multiple Prism	589	31.7 Student Laboratory Holography	675
28.7 Cornu Prism	590	32 Magneto-Optics and Electro-Optics	678
28.8 Vibration Forms and Intensities in Active Crystals	591	32.1 Zeeman Effect	679
28.9 Theory of Optical Activity	593	32.2 Inverse Zeeman Effect	685
28.10 Rotation in Liquids	594	32.3 Faraday Effect	686
28.11 Modern Wave Optics	596	32.4 Voigt Effect, or Magnetic Double Refraction	688
28.12 Spatial Filtering	597	32.5 Cotton-Mouton Effect	691
28.13 Phase-Contrast Microscope	602	32.6 Kerr Magneto-optic Effect	691
28.14 Schlieren Optics	604	32.7 Stark Effect	691
Part Three Quantum Optics		32.8 Inverse Stark Effect	692
29 Light Quanta and Their Origin	611	32.9 Electric Double Refraction	693
29.1 The Bohr Atom	612	32.10 Kerr Electro-optic Effect	693
29.2 Energy Levels	616	32.11 Pockels Electro-optic Effect	695
29.3 Bohr-Stoner Scheme for Building Up Atoms	617	33 The Dual Nature of Light	698
29.4 Elliptical Orbits, or Penetrating Orbitals	619	33.1 Shortcomings of the Wave Theory	699
29.5 Wave Mechanics	622	33.2 Evidence for Light Quanta	700
29.6 The Spectrum of Sodium	625	33.3 Energy, Momentum, and Velocity of Photons	703
29.7 Resonance Radiation	626	33.4 Development of Quantum Mechanics	704
29.8 Metastable States	629	33.5 Principle of Indeterminacy	705
29.9 Optical Pumping	630	33.6 Diffraction by a Slit	705
30 Lasers	632	33.7 Complementarity	707
30.1 Stimulated Emission	633	33.8 Double Slit	707
30.2 Laser Design	634	33.9 Determination of Position with a Microscope	709
		33.10 Use of a Shutter	710

33.11 Interpretation of the Dual Character of Light	711
33.12 Realms of Applicability of Waves and Photons	712
Appendixes	715
<i>I</i> The Physical Constants	716
<i>II</i> Electron Subshells	717
<i>III</i> Refractive Indices and Dispersions for Optical Glasses	720
<i>IV</i> Refractive Indices and Dispersions of Optical Crystals	721
<i>V</i> The Most Intense Fraunhofer Lines	722
<i>VI</i> Abbreviated Number System	723
<i>VII</i> Significant Figures	724
Index	727