

Isolateur optique

Exercice 1

a) l'angle doit être de 45° 1

dessin: 1+1

b) aussi 45° 1

c) $B = \frac{L}{vd} = \frac{\pi \lambda}{134 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 0,59 T$ 0,5

d) $n_o = 1,54$ 0,5 $n_e = 1,55$ 0,5

e) $n_F = n_o$ 0,5 $n_S = n_e$ 0,5 la vitesse est $c = \frac{c_0}{n}$ 0,5

f) on a $\frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} d (n_e - n_o) = \Delta\varphi = \pi$ 1

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{\lambda_0 \Delta\varphi}{2\pi (n_e - n_o)} = \frac{\lambda_0}{2 (n_e - n_o)} = 30 \mu m$$
 0,5

g) dessin (même) 1

h) non! Le rotateur de Faraday n'est pas réciproque! 1

Fabry - Perot interferometer

Exercise 2

$$a) \theta_2 = \arcsin \left(\frac{\sin \theta_1}{n} \right) = 19,47^\circ \quad 0,3$$

$$\theta_3 = \theta_2 \quad 0,3 \quad \theta_4 = \theta_1 \quad 0,3$$

$$b) r_A = \frac{\cos \theta_1 - n \cos \theta_2}{\cos \theta_1 + n \cos \theta_2} \quad 0,5 = -0,2404 \quad t_A = 1 + r_A = 0,7596 \quad 0,5$$

values: +1

$$r_B = \frac{n \cos \theta_2 - \cos \theta_1}{n \cos \theta_2 + \cos \theta_1} \quad 0,5 = -r_A \quad t_B = 1 + r_B = 1 - r_A = 1,2404 \quad 0,5$$

$$c) T_0 = E_0 t_A t_B = E_0 (1 + r_A) (1 - r_A) = E_0 (1 - r_A^2) \quad 0,5 = 0,9422$$

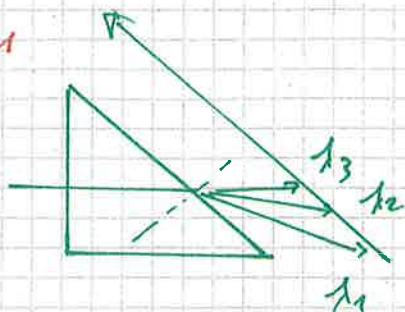
$$d) T_1 = E_0 t_A t_B r_B r_B = E_0 (1 - r_A^2) r_A^2 \quad 0,5 = 0,0545$$

$$e) T_k = E_0 t_A (r_B r_B)^k t_B = E_0 (1 - r_A^2) r_A^{2k}$$

Prisme :

dessin 1

a)



valeurs 1

$$\begin{array}{ll} n_p = 1,25 & \lambda_1 = 400 \text{ nm} \\ 1,22 & \lambda_2 = 500 \text{ nm} \\ 1,2 & \lambda_3 = 600 \text{ nm} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad n_p \sin \theta_1 &= n_e \sin \theta_2 \\ \theta_1 &= 45^\circ \quad \sin \theta_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \sin \theta_2 &= \frac{n_p}{n_e} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \lambda_1 = 400 \text{ nm} & \theta_2 = 62,1^\circ \\ 1,5 \quad \lambda_2 = 500 \text{ nm} & \theta_2 = 59,6^\circ \\ \lambda_3 = 600 \text{ nm} & \theta_2 = 58,1^\circ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c) \quad \frac{L-x}{d} &= \tan \theta_2 \\ x &= L - d \tan \theta_2 \\ L &= 180,9 \mu\text{m} \\ d &= 100 \mu\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \lambda_1 = 400 \text{ nm} & x = 0 \mu\text{m} \\ 1,5 \quad \lambda_2 = 500 \text{ nm} & x = 18,45 \mu\text{m} \\ \lambda_3 = 600 \text{ nm} & x = 28,24 \mu\text{m} \end{array}$$

$$d) \quad n_e = 1,1$$

$$\sin \theta_2 = \frac{n_p}{n_e} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} x = 53,76 \mu\text{m} & \lambda_1 = 400 \text{ nm} & \theta_2 = 53,5 \\ x = 62,28 \mu\text{m} & \lambda_2 = 500 \text{ nm} & \theta_2 = 51,7 \\ x = 67,59 \mu\text{m} & \lambda_3 = 600 \text{ nm} & \theta_3 = 50,5 \end{array}$$

1,5

(0,5 si angle ok)

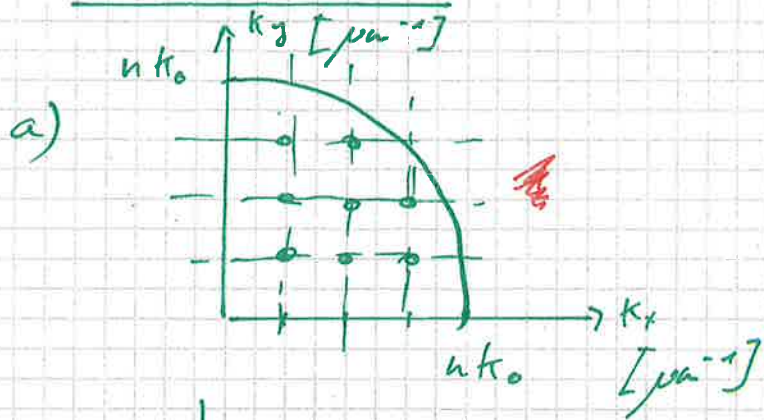
e) il faut faire droit 0,5

f) oui, cela fonctionne aussi ; à ce moment là, l'angle ~~est~~ réfracté est plus petit.

1.

Exercice 4

Graphe d'onde

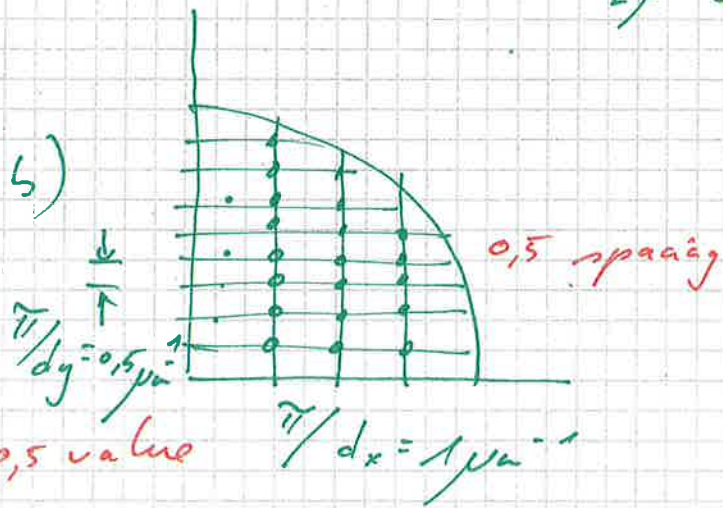


$$\lambda_0 = 2 \mu\text{m}$$

$$n k_0 = \pi \mu\text{m}^{-1} \quad 0,5$$

$$d = \pi \mu\text{m}$$

$$\pi/d = 1 \mu\text{m}^{-1} \quad 0,5$$



c) oui, on voit que la moitié des modes est sensible. 1

d) 8 modes 0,5

e) il faut diminuer λ_0 0,5

Optique de Fourier

Exercice 5

- a)
- (a) 
- (b)  2
- (c) 

- b)
-   dense 1
 moins dense

- c) on voit que l'on peut sans doute enlever une partie de l'information, mais en réalité pas $\rightarrow$ non 1

- d)
- moins d'intensité
 - plus de contraste (dérivée) 1

ABCD

$17,9^\circ \Rightarrow 0,3 \text{ rad}$

Exercice 6

(1)

a) b)

propagation distance d_1 $M_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & d_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 0,5

lentille $M_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{f} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 0,5

éventuellement propagation $(d_2 - d_1)$: $M_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & d_2 - d_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 0,5

matrice totale: $M = M_3 \cdot M_2 \cdot M_1 =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{f} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & d_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & d_1 \\ -\frac{1}{f} & -\frac{d_1}{f} + 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & d_1 \\ -\frac{1}{f} & 1 - \frac{d_1}{f} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & d_2 - d_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & d_1 \\ -\frac{1}{f} & 1 - \frac{d_1}{f} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \frac{d_1 - d_2}{f} & d_1 + (d_2 - d_1)(1 - \frac{d_1}{f}) \\ -\frac{1}{f} & 1 - \frac{d_1}{f} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 + \frac{d_1 - d_2}{f} & d_2 + \left(\frac{d_1 - d_2}{f}\right) d_1 \\ -\frac{1}{f} & 1 - \frac{d_1}{f} \end{pmatrix} = M \quad \mathbf{1}$$

c) non ! utiliser $M \neq 1$ + (1 pour M)

$\hookrightarrow$ c- and +1 si note-
explicitement?

$$(d_2 - d_1) \left(1 - \frac{d_1}{f}\right) = d_2 - \frac{d_1 d_2}{f} - d_1 + \frac{d_1^2}{f}$$

$$\Rightarrow d_2 - \frac{d_1 d_2}{f} + \frac{d_1^2}{f} = d_2 + \frac{f d_1}{f} (d_1 - d_2)$$

d) (2)

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_2 \\ \theta_2 \end{pmatrix} = M \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & d_1 \\ -\frac{1}{f} & 1 - \frac{d_1}{f} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 + d_1 \theta \\ -\frac{y_1}{f} + \theta - \frac{\theta d_1}{f} \end{pmatrix}$$

on a $y_1 = \frac{d_0}{2}$

on veut : $\theta_2 = 0$ $\Rightarrow \frac{y_1}{f} = \theta - \frac{\theta d_1}{f}$

0,5

$$y_1 = f\theta - \theta d_1$$

$$\theta f - \theta d_1 = \frac{d_0}{2} \quad \Leftrightarrow \frac{d_0}{2} = \theta(f - d_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow d_1 = \frac{f\theta - d_0/2}{\theta}$$

$$\theta f = \frac{d_0}{2} + \theta d_1$$

$$f = \frac{d_0}{2\theta} + d_1$$

et $y_2 = \frac{D}{2} = y_1 + d_1 \theta = \frac{d_0}{2} + d_1 \theta$

0,5

$$\Rightarrow d_1 = \left(\frac{D}{2} - \frac{d_0}{2} \right) \frac{1}{\theta} = \frac{D - d_0}{2\theta} \quad \underline{1}$$

et $f = \frac{d_0}{2\theta} + d_1 \quad \underline{1}$

e)

$$d_0 = 10 \mu\text{m}$$

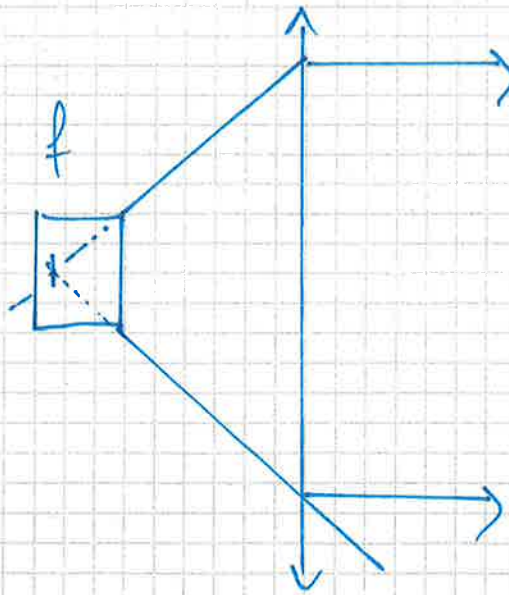
$$\theta = 0,3 \text{ rad} \Rightarrow \frac{0,3}{\pi} \cdot 180 = 17,19^\circ$$

$$d_1 = \frac{50 - 10}{2 \cdot 0,3} = 66,67 \mu\text{m} \quad \text{0,5}$$

$$f = \frac{10}{2 \cdot 0,3} + 66,67 = 83,34 \quad \text{0,5}$$

f)

oui:



~~4~~ 0,5

g) non, dès lors que d_2 est assez grand, c'est ok!

0,5