CONTENTS

Pr	Preface	xi
About the Companion Website		xv
1	Principles of Physics and the Relevance to Modern Techn	ologies 1
	1.1 CM, EM, and QM: The Backbone of Physics1.2 Photonics and Electronics	3 5
2	2 Everyday Home Appliances	9
	 2.1 The Air Conditioner 2.2 Microwave Ovens 2.3 Smoke Detectors 2.4 Compact Discs, Digital Versatile Discs, and Blu-Ray Di 2.5 Photocopiers and Fax Machines 	10 18 25 scs 27 37
3	3 Devices Encountered in Modern Life	43
	3.1 Metal Detectors for Airports and Traffic Lights3.2 Barcode Scanners, Quick Response Codes, and	43
	Radio-Frequency Identification Readers 3.3 Global Positioning	47 53
	3.4 Transportation Technologies	57
	3.4.1 Internal Combustion Engines versus Electric Mo3.4.2 Alternative Fuels	
	3.4.3 Speed Radar Guns3.4.4 High-Speed Rail	60 67
4	4 Vacuum Systems: Enabling High-Tech Industries	69
	4.1 Vacuum Chamber Technology	70
	4.2 Physics of Some Vacuum Gauges	76

Vĺ	CONTENTS

	4.3 4.4	Low Vacuum via Venturi, Mechanical, or Sorption Pumps HV via Diffusion, Turbomolecular, or Cryogenic Pumps	78 80
	4.5	UHV via Ion Pumps	84
5	Clea	nrooms, an Enabling Technology	87
6	Solid	I-State Electronics	91
	6.1	Conducting, Semiconducting, and Insulating Materials	95
	6.2	Resistors, Capacitors, and Inductors	101
	6.3 6.4	Diodes and Transistors	110
	6.5	FET, JFET, MOSFET, CMOS, and TTL Summary	119 124
7	High	a-Tech Semiconductor Fabrication	127
	7.1	Thin Films	127
	7.2	Thin-Film Deposition Methods	132
	7.3	High-Purity Crystals via MBE	138
	7.4	Photolithography and Etch Techniques	141
	7.5	In Situ and Intermediate-Stage Tests	145
	7.6	Device Structures and IC Packaging	152
8	Mate	erials Science—Invaluable High-Tech Contributions	155
	8.1	The Use of Composite Materials	156
	8.2	Thin-Film Multilayers	157
	8.3	Nanotechnology	158
9	Ligh	t Sources	161
	9.1	Incandescent Lamps	166
	9.2	Gas Discharge Lamps	168
	9.3	Fluorescent Lamps	171
	9.4 9.5	Light Emitting Diodes X-Ray Sources	174
	9.6	Lasers	175 177
	9.7	Synchrotron Light Sources	180
	9.8	Summary of Light Sources	180
10	Som	e Basic Physics of Optical Systems	183
	10.1	Refractive and Reflective Optics and Their Uses	184
	10.2	Polarization and Birefringence	188
		10.2.1 Law of Malus and Brewster's Angle	188
		10.2.2 Dichroism and Birefringence	190
		10.2.3 Retarder Plates and Circular Polarization	192

CONTENTS	vii

	10.3	Diffraction	194
		10.3.1 Huygens' Principle and Diffraction from a Single Slit	194
		10.3.2 Fresnel Zone Plate	196
		10.3.3 Diffraction Gratings	198
	10.4	Holography	200
		10.4.1 Basic (Absorption) Holography	200
		10.4.2 Temporal and Spatial Coherence	202
		10.4.3 Other Methods of Holography and Applications	203
	10.5	Primary Aberrations	205
11	Optio	cal Couplers Including Optical Fibers	217
	11.1	Optical Fibers and Hollow Waveguides	218
	11.2	Couplers for Long Distances	223
	11.3	Optical Couplers as a Means of Electronic Isolation	228
12	Spec	trographs: Reading the "Bar Code" of Nature	231
	12.1	Prisms, Ruled Gratings, and Holographic Gratings	240
	12.2	Long-Slit Spectrographs	248
	12.3	Integral Field Unit and Fabry-Pérot	249
	12.4	Echelle Spectrographs	254
	12.5	Raman Spectrographs	255
12	Onti	cal and Electron Microscopy	259
13	Optio	car and Electron Microscopy	259
13	13.1	Optical Microscopes	260
13	_		
13	_	Optical Microscopes	260
13	_	Optical Microscopes 13.1.1 The Magnifier 13.1.2 The Compound Microscope 13.1.3 Numerical Aperture, Resolution, and Depth of Field	260 260 261 262
13	13.1	Optical Microscopes 13.1.1 The Magnifier 13.1.2 The Compound Microscope 13.1.3 Numerical Aperture, Resolution, and Depth of Field 13.1.4 Alternative Methods of Optical Microscopy	260 260 261 262 265
13	13.1	Optical Microscopes 13.1.1 The Magnifier 13.1.2 The Compound Microscope 13.1.3 Numerical Aperture, Resolution, and Depth of Field 13.1.4 Alternative Methods of Optical Microscopy The Transmission Electron Microscope	260 260 261 262 265 266
13	13.1 13.2 13.3	Optical Microscopes 13.1.1 The Magnifier 13.1.2 The Compound Microscope 13.1.3 Numerical Aperture, Resolution, and Depth of Field 13.1.4 Alternative Methods of Optical Microscopy The Transmission Electron Microscope Electron–Matter Interactions	260 260 261 262 265 266 271
13	13.1 13.2 13.3 13.4	Optical Microscopes 13.1.1 The Magnifier 13.1.2 The Compound Microscope 13.1.3 Numerical Aperture, Resolution, and Depth of Field 13.1.4 Alternative Methods of Optical Microscopy The Transmission Electron Microscope Electron–Matter Interactions Bragg's Diffraction	260 260 261 262 265 266 271 273
13	13.1 13.2 13.3	Optical Microscopes 13.1.1 The Magnifier 13.1.2 The Compound Microscope 13.1.3 Numerical Aperture, Resolution, and Depth of Field 13.1.4 Alternative Methods of Optical Microscopy The Transmission Electron Microscope Electron–Matter Interactions	260 260 261 262 265 266 271
14	13.1 13.2 13.3 13.4 13.5	Optical Microscopes 13.1.1 The Magnifier 13.1.2 The Compound Microscope 13.1.3 Numerical Aperture, Resolution, and Depth of Field 13.1.4 Alternative Methods of Optical Microscopy The Transmission Electron Microscope Electron–Matter Interactions Bragg's Diffraction	260 260 261 262 265 266 271 273
	13.1 13.2 13.3 13.4 13.5	Optical Microscopes 13.1.1 The Magnifier 13.1.2 The Compound Microscope 13.1.3 Numerical Aperture, Resolution, and Depth of Field 13.1.4 Alternative Methods of Optical Microscopy The Transmission Electron Microscope Electron—Matter Interactions Bragg's Diffraction Scanning Probe Microscopes	260 260 261 262 265 266 271 273 275
	13.1 13.2 13.3 13.4 13.5 Phot	Optical Microscopes 13.1.1 The Magnifier 13.1.2 The Compound Microscope 13.1.3 Numerical Aperture, Resolution, and Depth of Field 13.1.4 Alternative Methods of Optical Microscopy The Transmission Electron Microscope Electron–Matter Interactions Bragg's Diffraction Scanning Probe Microscopes oelectric Image Sensors	260 260 261 262 265 266 271 273 275
	13.1 13.2 13.3 13.4 13.5 Phot	Optical Microscopes 13.1.1 The Magnifier 13.1.2 The Compound Microscope 13.1.3 Numerical Aperture, Resolution, and Depth of Field 13.1.4 Alternative Methods of Optical Microscopy The Transmission Electron Microscope Electron—Matter Interactions Bragg's Diffraction Scanning Probe Microscopes oelectric Image Sensors Solid-State Visible Wavelength Sensors	260 260 261 262 265 266 271 273 275 277 280
	13.1 13.2 13.3 13.4 13.5 Phot 14.1 14.2 14.3	Optical Microscopes 13.1.1 The Magnifier 13.1.2 The Compound Microscope 13.1.3 Numerical Aperture, Resolution, and Depth of Field 13.1.4 Alternative Methods of Optical Microscopy The Transmission Electron Microscope Electron–Matter Interactions Bragg's Diffraction Scanning Probe Microscopes oelectric Image Sensors Solid-State Visible Wavelength Sensors Photoemissive Devices for UV and X-Rays	260 260 261 262 265 266 271 273 275 277 280 284
14	13.1 13.2 13.3 13.4 13.5 Phot 14.1 14.2 14.3	Optical Microscopes 13.1.1 The Magnifier 13.1.2 The Compound Microscope 13.1.3 Numerical Aperture, Resolution, and Depth of Field 13.1.4 Alternative Methods of Optical Microscopy The Transmission Electron Microscope Electron–Matter Interactions Bragg's Diffraction Scanning Probe Microscopes oelectric Image Sensors Solid-State Visible Wavelength Sensors Photoemissive Devices for UV and X-Rays Infrared "Thermal" Sensors and Night Vision Sensors	260 260 261 262 265 266 271 273 275 277 280 284 287
14	13.1 13.2 13.3 13.4 13.5 Phot 14.1 14.2 14.3	Optical Microscopes 13.1.1 The Magnifier 13.1.2 The Compound Microscope 13.1.3 Numerical Aperture, Resolution, and Depth of Field 13.1.4 Alternative Methods of Optical Microscopy The Transmission Electron Microscope Electron—Matter Interactions Bragg's Diffraction Scanning Probe Microscopes oelectric Image Sensors Solid-State Visible Wavelength Sensors Photoemissive Devices for UV and X-Rays Infrared "Thermal" Sensors and Night Vision Sensors ge Display Systems	260 260 261 262 265 266 271 273 275 277 280 284 287
14	13.1 13.2 13.3 13.4 13.5 Phot 14.1 14.2 14.3 Imag	Optical Microscopes 13.1.1 The Magnifier 13.1.2 The Compound Microscope 13.1.3 Numerical Aperture, Resolution, and Depth of Field 13.1.4 Alternative Methods of Optical Microscopy The Transmission Electron Microscope Electron—Matter Interactions Bragg's Diffraction Scanning Probe Microscopes oelectric Image Sensors Solid-State Visible Wavelength Sensors Photoemissive Devices for UV and X-Rays Infrared "Thermal" Sensors and Night Vision Sensors ge Display Systems The Human Visual System	260 260 261 262 265 266 271 273 275 277 280 284 287 291

viii	CONTENTS
VIII	CONTENTS

15.5	Liquid Crystal Displays	308
15.6	Plasma Displays	310
15.7	Digital Micro-Mirror Devices	311
15.8	Touch Screens	314
15.9	Electrophoretic Displays	315
15.10 15.11	Near-Eye Displays, Augmented Reality, and Virtual Reality	317
13.11	3D Displays	319
Space	craft Systems	325
16.1	Operating in Space: An Overview	326
16.2		330
16.3	Spacecraft Power	337
16.4	Thermal and Other Environmental Control	339
16.5	Command, Control, and Telemetry	341
16.6	Launch, Propulsion, Station Keeping, and Deorbit	345
Astroi	nomical and Planetary Observatories	353
17.1	Telescope Designs	354
17.2		358
		362
17.4		365
17.5	Planetary Probes	372
Teleco	ommunications	377
18.1	Physical Connections: Phone Lines, Coaxial Cable,	
	and Fiber Optics	378
18.2	Analog Free-Space Channels: TV, Radio,	
	Microwave Connections	384
18.3	Digitally Modulated Free-Space Channels	390
18.4	The Network, Multiplexing, and Data Compression	392
Physic	es of Instruments for Biology and Medicine	397
19.1	Imaging Instruments	397
	19.1.1 CT Scanners	398
	19.1.2 Magnetic Resonance Imaging	398
	19.1.3 Ultrasonography and Ultrasonic Lithotripsy	408
19.2	Minimally Invasive Probes and Surgery	410
19.3	Laser Technologies	411
19.4	Miscellaneous Electronic Devices	415
	15.6 15.7 15.8 15.9 15.10 15.11 Space 16.1 16.2 16.3 16.4 16.5 16.6 Astron 17.1 17.2 17.3 17.4 17.5 Teleco 18.1 18.2 18.3 18.4 Physic 19.1	15.6 Plasma Displays 15.7 Digital Micro-Mirror Devices 15.8 Touch Screens 15.9 Electrophoretic Displays 15.10 Near-Eye Displays, Augmented Reality, and Virtual Reality 15.11 Stereoscopic, Autostereoscopic, and Holographic 3D Displays Spacecraft Systems 16.1 Operating in Space: An Overview 16.2 Attitude Control System 16.3 Spacecraft Power 16.4 Thermal and Other Environmental Control 16.5 Command, Control, and Telemetry 16.6 Launch, Propulsion, Station Keeping, and Deorbit Astronomical and Planetary Observatories 17.1 Telescope Designs 17.2 Very Large, Ultra-Lightweight or Segmented Mirrors 17.3 Adaptive Optics and Active Optics 17.4 Space Observatories 17.5 Planetary Probes Telecommunications 18.1 Physical Connections: Phone Lines, Coaxial Cable, and Fiber Optics 18.2 Analog Free-Space Channels: TV, Radio, Microwave Connections 18.3 Digitally Modulated Free-Space Channels 18.4 The Network, Multiplexing, and Data Compression Physics of Instruments for Biology and Medicine 19.1 Imaging Instruments 19.1.1 CT Scanners 19.1.2 Magnetic Resonance Imaging 19.1.3 Ultrasonography and Ultrasonic Lithotripsy 19.3 Laser Technologies

ix

20	A-Bo	mbs, H-Bombs, and Radioactivity	419
	20.1 20.2 20.3 20.4	Alpha, Beta, and Gamma Ray Radiation A-Bombs, H-Bombs, and Dirty Bombs Radiation Safety, Detection, and Protection Industrial and Medical Applications	421 423 428 431
21	Powe	r Generation	433
	21.1 21.2 21.3	Principles of Electric Generators Power Storage and Power Content of Fuels The Power Grid	434 435 439
22	Parti	cle Accelerators—Atom and Particle Smashers	443
	22.4	Lorentz Force, Deflection, and Focusing Beam Generation, Manipulation, and Characterization DC Accelerators RF Linear Accelerators 22.4.1 Motivation and History 22.4.2 Linac Components and Operation 22.4.3 Beam Bunch Stability and RF Bucket 22.4.4 Power Budget and Linac Applications Cyclotrons Synchrotron Radiation and Light Sources 22.6.1 Dipole Radiation and Larmor's Formula 22.6.2 Wigglers and Undulators 22.6.3 First-to-Fourth Generations of Light Sources and Applications of SR 22.6.4 Free-Electron Lasers	446 448 450 450 452 454 454 462 462 462 468
23	Jet E	ngines, Stratospheric Balloons, and Airships	471
	23.1 23.2 23.3	Ramjets, Turbojets, and Turbofan Jets Stratospheric Balloons Future Airships	474 476 484
Ap	pendix	A Statistics and Error Analysis	489
Bibliography			497
Ind	Index		