Double Slit interference And Doppler Effect

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(Dated: June 20, 2019)

The double-slit interference shows that the product of the wavelength and the distance from the slit plate to the projection screen is conserved in all inertial reference frames. This conservation ensures that the observed wavelength in any inertial reference frame is identical to the original wavelength in the rest frame of the light source. According to the Doppler effect, the observed frequency depends on the choice of inertial reference frame. With the same wavelength but different frequency, the speed of light is different in a different inertial reference frame.

I. INTRODUCTION

The double-slit interference can be formulated with the principle of superposition[1]. There are two significant properties imposed on the wavelength. The wavelength is proportional to the displacement of the fringe on the interference pattern. The wavelength is inversely proportional to the distance between the slit plate and the projection screen.

Both properties are conserved in all inertial reference frames. Such conservation can be used to calculate the wavelength of a coherent light in any inertial reference frame.

With the wavelength determined, the speed of light can be determined if the frequency can be obtained from the Doppler effect[2] which shows that the frequency of the same light is different in different inertial reference frame.

II. PROOF

A. Wavelength

A light emitter emits coherent light along the x-direction through a plate with two parallel slits to reach a projection screen. Both the plate and the screen are aligned with the y-z plane. The emitter, the plate, and the screen are all stationary relative to a reference frame $F_1$.

A series of alternating light and dark bands appear on the projection screen along the y-direction. Let the distance between the plate and the screen be $D_1$. The location of the light band is $y_1$. The separation between the parallel slits is $d_1$.

The constructive interference can be described by the equation of phase shift[1] for the constructive phase difference as

$$ y_1 = m \ast \lambda_1 \ast \frac{D_1}{d_1} $$

(1)

$\lambda_1$ is the wavelength in $F_1$. $m$ is a positive integer.

$$ \lambda_1 = \sqrt{\lambda_{1x}^2 + \lambda_{1y}^2} $$

(2)

Let another reference frame $F_2$ move along the x-direction at a constant velocity relative to $F_1$. The interference pattern is conserved in all inertial reference frames. Neither redshift nor blueshift appears on the interference pattern because the emitter is stationary relative to $F_1$. The conservation of phase shift requires

$$ y_2 = m \ast \lambda_2 \ast \frac{D_2}{d_2} $$

(3)

$$ \lambda_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_{2x}^2 + \lambda_{2y}^2} $$

(4)

The frequency of the same light is different in different inertial reference frame.

$$ y_2 = y_1 $$

(5)

$$ d_2 = d_1 $$

(6)

$$ \lambda_{2y} = \lambda_{1y} $$

(7)

From equations (1,3,5,6),

$$ \lambda_2 \ast D_2 = \lambda_1 \ast D_1 $$

(8)

The choice of inertial reference frame along the x-direction may alter the measurement along the x-direction. Let $\gamma$ be the proportional factor between the original measurement in $F_1$ and the new measurement in $F_2$.

$$ D_2 = \gamma \ast D_1 $$

(9)

$$ \lambda_{2x} = \gamma \ast \lambda_{1x} $$

(10)

From equations (2,4,7,10),

$$ \lambda_2 = \sqrt{\gamma^2 \ast \lambda_{1x}^2 + \lambda_{1y}^2} $$

(11)

From equation (8,9,11),

$$ \sqrt{\gamma^2 \ast \lambda_{1x}^2 + \lambda_{1y}^2} \ast \gamma = \sqrt{\lambda_{1x}^2 + \lambda_{1y}^2} $$

(12)
\[(\gamma^2 \lambda_{1x}^2 + \lambda_{1y}^2)\gamma^2 = \lambda_{1x}^2 + \lambda_{1y}^2 \quad (13)\]

\[\lambda_{1x}^2(\gamma^4 - 1) + \lambda_{1y}^2(\gamma^2 - 1) = 0 \quad (14)\]

\[(\gamma^2 - 1)(\lambda_{1x}^2(\gamma^2 + 1) + \lambda_{1y}^2) = 0 \quad (15)\]

\[\gamma^2 = 1 \quad (16)\]

From equations (7,10,16),
\[\lambda_2 = \lambda_1 \quad (17)\]

The wavelength is conserved in all inertial reference frames.

### B. Doppler Effect

Let an observer \(P_1\) be stationary relative to \(F_1\). The emitter is stationary relative to \(P_1\). The frequency of the coherent light is \(f_1\) for \(P_1\).

Let another observer \(P_2\) be stationary relative to \(F_2\). The emitter moves toward \(P_2\). The frequency of the coherent light is \(f_2\) for \(P_2\).

According to the Doppler Effect[2],
\[f_2 > f_1 \quad (18)\]

The speed of the coherent light for \(P_1\) is
\[c_1 = f_1 * \lambda_1 \quad (19)\]

The speed of the coherent light for \(P_2\) is
\[c_2 = f_2 * \lambda_2 \quad (20)\]

From equations (17,18,19,20),
\[c_2 > c_1 \quad (21)\]

The speed of coherent light increases if the light emitter is moving toward the observer.

### III. CONCLUSION

The speed of light is related to the relative motion between the light emitter and the light detector.

In the double-slit interference, the product of the wavelength and the distance from the slit plate to the projection screen is conserved in all inertial reference frames. The conservation of interference pattern proves that the wavelength is conserved in all inertial reference frames. However, the frequency is different in different reference frame according to the Doppler effect. Consequently, the speed of the same coherent light is different in different reference frame.

The speed of light depends on the motion of the light source in the rest frame of the light detector.

[1] "Double Slit Interference", http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/phyopt/slits.html