광학특강 IV 7월 19일(목) 13:30~15:30 Begonia



홀로그래피의 원리 및 응용

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Holography is a method of reproducing a three-dimensional image of an object by means of a hologram, which is the photographic plate of film recorded light wave patterns.

These patterns are the intersection of two coherent light beams. One coming from object is called the object beam, and the other is the reference beam.

When the hologram is illuminated with the reference beam, it produces a light beam essentially identical to the object beam, which is used in its recording.

The use of holographic three-dimensional images is probably the most familiar application.

These images are typically used on credit cards and for product advertisement and promotion. In these applications holograms add both eye appeal and security.

Holographic images are also used in nondestructive material testing. Holographic optical elements can be made in large thin films for use in solar lighting control and solar energy collection, and they can be made very small for use in optical communication systems. Narrow-band holographic mirrors may also be useful for laser eye protection or for filter in display system. Optical computing, pattern recognition, and very-high-density information storage are other potential applications of holography.

Biograph

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