

1. Download the data file HW3IndexData.txt. This is a text file that contains the refractive index of N-BK7 measured at 20 wavelengths. The file also contains the coefficients for the Sellmeier dispersion formula

$$n^2(\lambda) - 1 = \frac{B_1\lambda^2}{\lambda^2 - C_1} + \frac{B_2\lambda^2}{\lambda^2 - C_2} + \frac{B_3\lambda^2}{\lambda^2 - C_3},$$

where the constants B_1 , B_2 , B_3 , C_1 , C_2 and C_3 are provided by the manufacturer and λ is in units of microns. This is a non-linear equation because of the coefficients in the denominator. Fit the raw index data to the Schott dispersion formula

$$n^2(\lambda) = A_0 + A_1\lambda^2 + \frac{A_2}{\lambda^2} + \frac{A_3}{\lambda^4} + \frac{A_4}{\lambda^6} + \frac{A_5}{\lambda^8},$$

and provide the values of the coefficients $A_0 \dots A_5$. Plot the difference between the predicted refracted indices for the Sellmeier and Schott formulas for wavelengths ranging from 0.3 to 2.3 microns.

2. Download the data file HW3PCData.txt. This is a text file containing six columns of data. The first column contains the wavelength in nm and the other 5 columns correspond to the five spectral samples we showed in class. Each column has 16 wavelengths associated with it. Using principal components analysis, do the following:

- create a 16 x 5 matrix of the data. The wavelength data is not included as a column, but it tells which row corresponds to which wavelength in the data set.
- create the covariance matrix for this data. Note, this should be a 16 x 16 matrix.
- list the eigenvalues associated with the covariance matrix.
- plot the first three eigenvectors of the covariance matrix.
- fit the second sample with the first three eigenvectors and compare the resultant curve to the original data.