

3055 BA SANGAM COLLEGE

PH: 6674003/9264117 E-mail: basangam@connect.com.fj



WORKSHEET 12

SCHOOL:BA SANGAM COLLEGE SUBJECT: PHYSICS

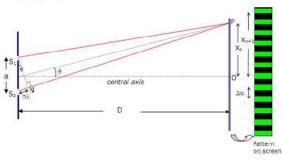
NAME OF STUDENT: **GEOMETRICAL OPTICS AND WAVE MOTION**

YEAR 12

STRAND SUB-STRAND Waves Content Learning Outcome

Investigate the behavior of light and other waves under various conditions, with reference to the properties of waves

Young's Experiment:



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In Young's Interferometer the monochromatic light (light of one colour) from the source is divided into two parts using double slit arrangement.

The distance used to determine interference Light source to double slits: 20 - 100cm Slit to screen: 1 -5 meters Slit width: 0.1 – 0.2 mm distance between slits: less than 1mm.

We get Constructive Interference if:

$$d\sin\theta = n\lambda = \frac{xd}{L}$$

And Destructive Interference

$$d \sin \theta = (n - 1/2) \lambda = \frac{xd}{L}$$

Example:

Find the position of the First bright band from the central bright band if n=1, d=1mm, L=2m and wavelength =10⁻⁶ m

 $n \lambda = \frac{xd}{L}$

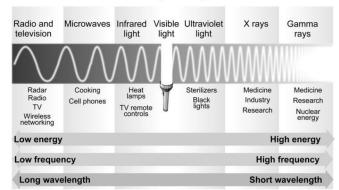
(1)
$$(10^{-6}) = x \cdot 1 \times 10^{-3}/2$$

 $X = 2 \times 10^{-3} m$

The electromagnetic spectrum

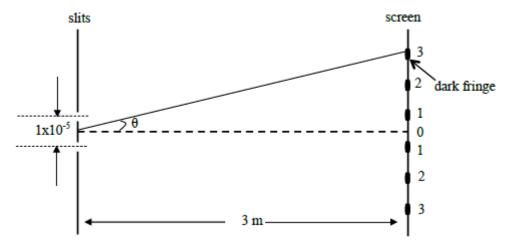
Radio waves, microwaves, visible light, and x-rays are familiar kinds of electromagnetic waves. All of these waves have characteristic wavelengths and frequencies. Wavelength is measured in meters. It describes the length of one complete oscillation. Frequency describes the number of complete oscillations per second. It is measured in hertz, which is another way of saying "cycles per second." The higher the wave's frequency, the more energy it carries.

The Electromagnetic Spectrum



Exercise 1

Monochromatic light of wavelength 700 nm passes through two slits 1×10^{-3} m apart and shines on a screen 3 m away. Bright and dark fringes are formed as shown below



At what angle to the central antinodal line is the 3rd dark fringe formed? (2 marks)

Exercise 2 Explain the term dual nature of light.

(2 marks)