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| Division of Amplitude |  |
| Division of wavelength |  |
| Coherent |  |
| Geometric Path Difference |  |
| Phase Change |  |
| Extended Source |  |
| Nodes |  |
| Antinodes |  |
| Extended source |  |
| Wave motion |  |
| Amplitude |  |
| Travelling wave |  |
| Superposition |  |
| Intensity |  |
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**GLOSSARY PF TERMS**

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| Stationary wave | A stationary wave is formed by the **interference**between waves, travelling in **opposite** directions or **reflecting** from the end supports. |
| Travelling waves |  |
| Interference by division of… | Both methods involving splitting a single light beam into two light beam |
| Division of Amplitude | Split but a reflected and transmitted beam at a surface of two media of different n, eg thin films, wedges |
| Division of wavelength | e.g. Young’s slits |
| Coherent | Two waves having constant phase difference (ie same frequency). (NB total destruction will only occur if the amplitudes are the same for both waves) |
| Geometric Path Difference |  |
| Phase Change | There is a phase change of π when light at an interface of increasing optical density.  |
| Extended Source |  |
| Nodes |  |
| Antinodes |  |
| Extended source |  |
| Wave motion |  |
| Amplitude |  |
| Travelling wave |  |
| Superposition |  |
| Intensity |  |
| Polarisation | Polarised light: (The electric field vector of) the wave **oscillates** or **vibrates** in one **plane**. |
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**GLOSSARY OF TERMS**