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| Key Number | Meaning |
| 6.6310-34 Js | Planck’s Constant |

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| Equations  |
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|  | NB This equation is for constructive interference |

| Key Words | Meaning |
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| Irradiance | the power per unit area incident on a surface. |
| Inverse Square Law | irradiance is inversely proportional to the square of the distance from a point source. as distance increases by a factor of 2,irradiance decreases by a factor of 4. |
| Absolute Refractive Index (n) | Tells us how refractive a material is, the greater the *n*, the smaller the angle of refraction in the material, the greater is the reduction in *v* and λ.  |
| Definition of n | The absolute refractive index of a material is the ratio speed of light in a vacuum to the speed of light in the material.  |
| Critical Angle | critical angle as the angle of incidence which produces an angle of refraction of 90°. |
| Coherent Source | A coherent source has a constant phase relationship. This means they will have the same frequency, wavelength, speed and be generated in phase.  |
| Interference | Interference can occur when the waves from 2 or more coherent sources meet. |
| Constructive interference | This will occur when the waves meet in phase, this will cause the amplitude to increase.  |
| Destructive interference | This will occur when the waves meet out of phase, this will cause the amplitude to decrease. |
| Maxima | maxima are produced when the path difference between waves is a whole number of wavelengths. Crest meets crest, constructive interference causes the amplitude to double to the sum of the two coherent sources at that point. |
| Minima | minima are produced when the path difference between waves is an odd number of half-wavelengths. Crest meets trough The point where destructive interference causes the amplitude to be 0, the sum of the two coherent sources at that point. |
| Path Difference | The different in the path travelled by each wave until the point of interference. This can be calculated by subtracting the length travelled by wave 2 from wave 1. |
| Diffraction Grating | A material that has serval gaps and blocks in a short space. They are used to demonstrate interference of light. They typically have 100s of lines in every mm. |
| Spectra | visible light split up into its component frequency’s, can be absorption, continuous, emission or line emission. |
| Energy Levels | Electrons in an atom can be at discreet energy levels. They cannot exist in the spaces between these energy levels. Electrons can move between the levels by gaining or emitting energy. |
| ionisation energy, | The EI, is the energy required to remove an electron from an atom in its ground state to a free state in which it has no EK i.e. its total energy is zero. |
| Excitation energy | is the energy required to promote an electron from one energy level to a higher energy state. |
| Ground state | The ground state is the lowest energy level where an electron can be found. |
| Ionisation | process in which an electron is given enough energy to break away from an atom when the electron is just ionised it has zero potential energy. |
| Fraunhofer lines | The lines missing when looking at the emission spectrum from the sun. this is because gases in the atmosphere of the sun absorb certain frequencies of light. |

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| Diagrams |  |
| Inverse Square Law [[1]](#endnote-1) | **Bohr Model of the Atom[[2]](#endnote-2)** |
|  | Bohr model - WikipediaE=hf |
| Inverse square law practical[[3]](#endnote-3) |  |
| Good practice: Point source light bulb -so light spreads out from a central point. Bulb connected to power supply. Light level meter connected to a display, Black paper to reduce reflections, Take background reading or complete experiment in the dark with only light source the bulb. Beware of shadows created when leaning over to take a measurement. |
| Verifying SNELL’S LAW |
| Refraction And Reflection Apparatus - For Lab India at Rs 2900/set(s) ,  Ambala | ID: 11004659973 | It is better to take angles from either side of the normal to reduce any likelihood of systematic uncertainty arising if the block is not placed correctly and the marked normal is not at 90 degrees to the boundary.  | 16Refractive index is wavelength specific |
| Critical Angle[[4]](#endnote-4) |
| Total internal reflection occurs in the material when the angle of incidence is greater than the critical angle. |
| Less than the critical angle  | at the critical angle | greater than the critical angle… |  |
| schoolphysics ::Welcome:: | At the critical angle, θ*m* = θ*c* and θ*a* = 90°  |
| Prism[[5]](#endnote-5) | **Spectra[[6]](#endnote-6)** |
| Why do prisms work (why is refraction frequency dependent)? - Physics Stack  ExchangeBlue refracts most, red least. Remember *n* is wavelength specific.RED light has a wavelength ≈ 690nmGREEN light has a wavelength ≈ 540nmBLUE light has a wavelength ≈ 440nm | Pin on 8th Grade Science |
| Fraunhofer lines[[7]](#endnote-7) |
| Fraunhofer lines - Wikipediathe absorption lines (Fraunhofer lines) in the spectrum of sunlight provide evidence for the composition of the Sun’s outer atmosphere |
| Interference |
| interference is evidence for the wave model of light coherent waves have a constant phase relationship. | maxima are produced when the path difference between waves is a whole number of wavelengths 4 | **5**minima are produced when the path difference between waves is an odd number of half-wavelengths respectively. |
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| lasergratingscreen22°3rd order maximum3rd order maximum |
| e.g.Monochromatic light from a laser is directed through a grating and on to a screen as shown. The grating has 100 lines per millimetre.Calculate the wavelength of the laser light.Solution:*m* = 3** = = 11° *n =*100 lines per millimetre = 100 000 lines per metre, ** = 6·36 × 10−7 m | Using the red source arrangement gives us the following arrangement.*first red max**central red MAX**θR*Replacing the red with the blue gives:*first blue max**central blue max**θB***When white light is passed through a grating the 2nd and 3rd orders are likely to overlap** **Red light diffracts more than blue light** |

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| The energy in the bound electrons is QUANTISED, or comes in specific quantities (QUANTA). This means that the electrons of an atom can have certain quantities of energy and no other.*W3**W2**W1*increasing energy *W0*ground statelong wavelengthmedium wavelengthShort wavelength |
| Diagram  Description automatically generated |   |

Sorry I need to tidy up the image references!

1. Particles and Waves Part 2 By J A Hargreaves [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bohr\_model [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. ##  manuals, P. and SYSTEM, T., 2022. *PASCO TD-8555 THERMAL RADIATION SYSTEM - Manual (Page 13)*. [online] manualsdir.com. Available at: <https://www.manualsdir.com/manuals/340664/pasco-td-8555-thermal-radiation-system-td-8554a-thermal-radiation-system-td-8553-thermal-radiation-system-td-8555-radiation-sensor-td-8554a-radiation-sensor-td-8553-radiation-sensor.html?page=13&original=1>

 [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. https://www.schoolphysics.co.uk/age11-14/Light/text/Total\_internal\_reflection/index.html [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. https://physics.stackexchange.com/questions/65812/why-do-prisms-work-why-is-refraction-frequency-dependent [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. https://www.pinterest.co.uk/pin/764486105473144689/ [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
7. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fraunhofer_lines>

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 [↑](#endnote-ref-7)