4.5 Wave Properties

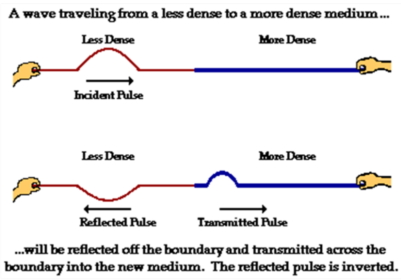
What happens to a wave when it encounters a boundary?

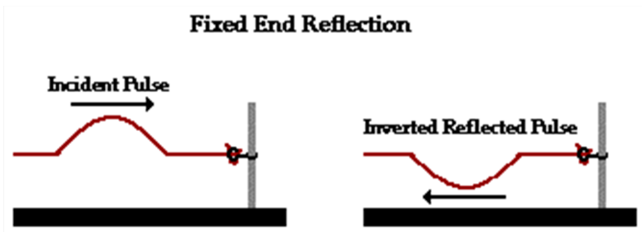
- the speed of the wave is dependent ONLY on the properties of the medium.
- the frequency of the wave remains the same

When the wave enters a new medium.

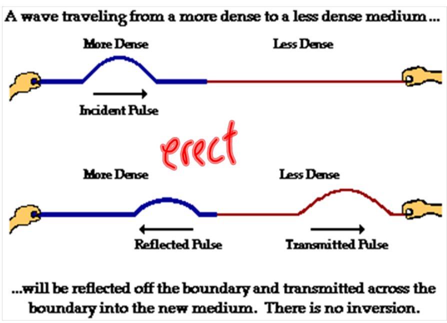
- some energy will be reflected + some is transmitted
- If the wave is going from a less dense medium (fast) to a more dense medium (slow), then the reflected wave will be inverted.

Waves encountering a boundary (1D)

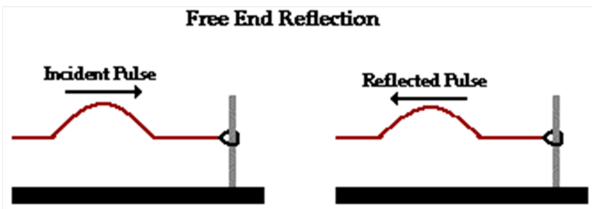




Less dense → More Dense.
(fast) (slow)



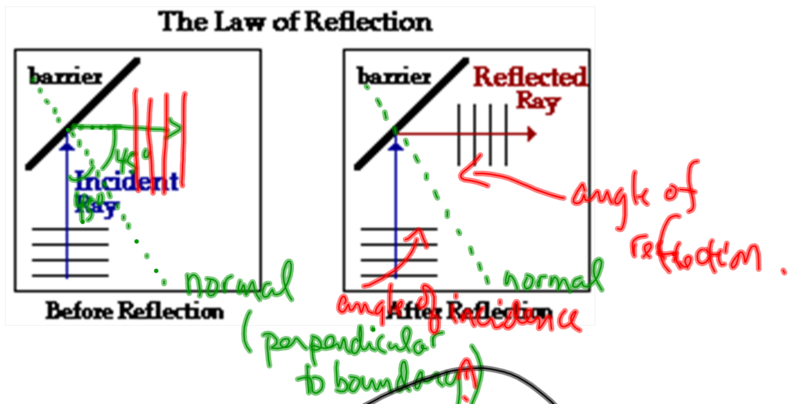
erect



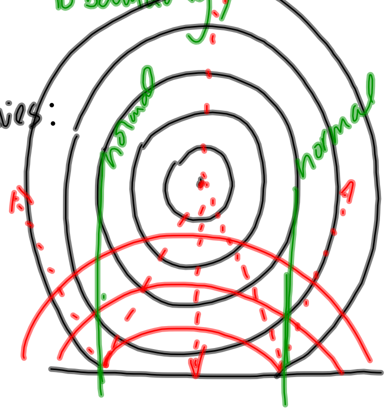
More Dense → Less Dense
(slow) (fast)

Waves in 2D (plane waves incident on a boundary)

Law of Reflection

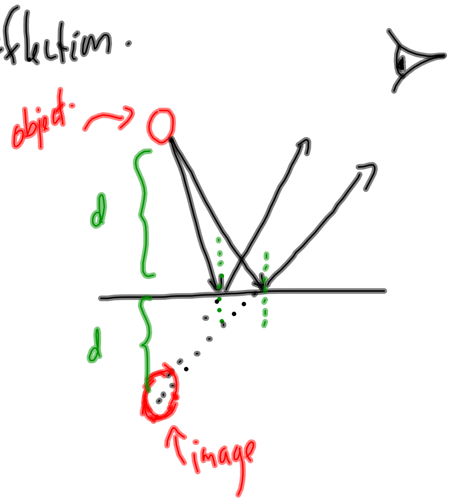


for circular waves:

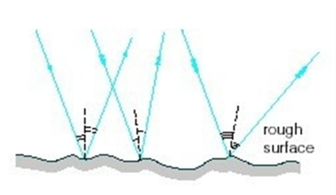


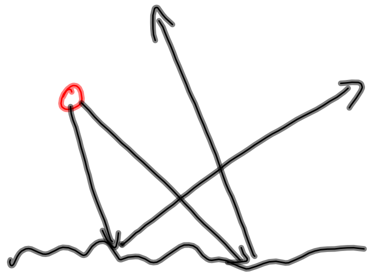
could be light, water ripples sound etc.

Specular Reflection.

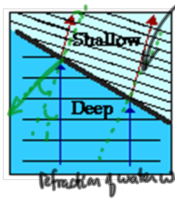


Diffuse Reflection.





Refraction



Refraction of water waves

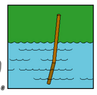
f is the same

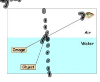
$\textcircled{v} = \lambda f$ (v changes, λ must change.)

fast to slow ⇒ bend toward the normal

slow to fast ⇒ bend away from the normal.

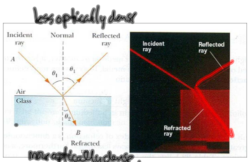
refraction of light.





* ratio of the wavelengths is equal to the ratio of the speeds since the frequency is the same.
* ratio of the sines of the angles is the same as the ratio of the wavelengths

less optically dense



more optically dense.

Snell's Law: $\frac{\sin i}{\sin R} = \text{constant} = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{v_1}{v_2}$

applies to all waves

constant: called the index of refraction. (if going from air to ?) (vacuum)

for light: $n = \frac{c}{v}$

where n is the index of refraction

c is the speed of light in a vacuum ($3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$)

v is the speed of light in a given medium.

Snell's Law in data booklet:

$$\frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{\sin\theta_2}{\sin\theta_1} = \frac{v_2}{v_1}$$

$n_{air} = 1.00$

$n_{vacuum} = 1.00$

Example:

Yellow light of wavelength 500nm enters glass at an angle of incidence 30°. The refractive index for glass is 1.5

Determine:

1. the angle of refraction of the light as it enters the glass.
2. the speed of the yellow light in glass.
3. the wavelength of the yellow light in glass.

① air → ② glass

1. $\frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{\sin\theta_2}{\sin\theta_1}$

$\frac{1.00}{1.5} = \frac{\sin\theta_2}{\sin 30°}$

$\sin\theta_2 = (\sin 30°)\left(\frac{1.00}{1.5}\right)$

$\theta_2 = 19°$

2. $\frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{v_2}{v_1}$

$\frac{1.00}{1.5} = \frac{v_2}{3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}$

$v_2 = (3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})\left(\frac{1.00}{1.5}\right)$

$v_2 = 2.0 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

3. ratio of the wavelengths is equal to the ratio of the speeds.

$\frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}$

$\frac{1.00}{1.5} = \frac{\lambda_2}{500\text{nm}}$

$\lambda = 500\text{nm}\left(\frac{1.00}{1.5}\right)$

$\lambda = 3.3 \times 10^2 \text{ nm}$

Example

A ray of light in water meets a flat-sided block of acrylic with an angle of incidence of 55.0°. The angle of refraction in acrylic is 47.0°. The refractive index of water is 1.33. Determine the refractive index of acrylic.

① water → ② acrylic

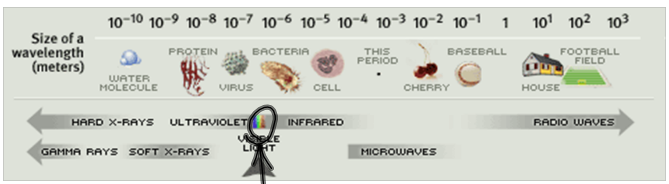
$$\frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{\sin\theta_2}{\sin\theta_1}$$

$$\frac{1.33}{n_2} = \frac{\sin 47.0^\circ}{\sin 55.0^\circ}$$

$$n_2 = \frac{(1.33)\sin 55.0^\circ}{\sin 47.0^\circ}$$

$$n_2 = 1.49$$

The electromagnetic Spectrum

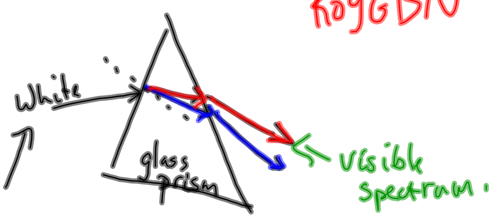


tiny.

eyes are sensitive.

700 nm 400 nm

ROYGBIV



white (all colours travel at same speed)

glass prism

visible spectrum.

the colours of the visible spectrum travel a different speeds in glass

Still to Do:
- Diffraction
- Constructive + Destructive Interference.
- Path Difference + Interference Patterns.