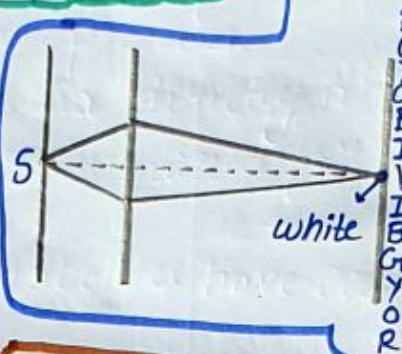


WAVE OPTICS MINDMAP

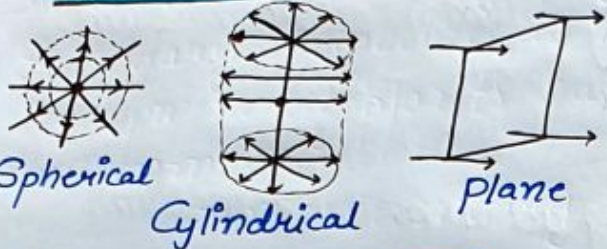
YDSE with White Light



$$I_f, \Delta x = \frac{\lambda_{\text{red}}}{2} \rightarrow \text{red missing}$$

$$I_f, \Delta x = \frac{\lambda_{\text{violet}}}{2} \rightarrow \text{violet missing}$$

Wave Front



Huygen's Principle

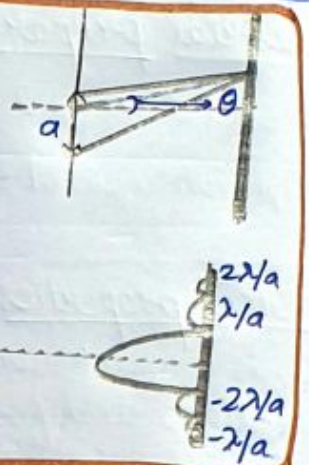
Each point on the wavefront is the source of a secondary disturbance.

Diffraction

For minima $a\theta = n\lambda$

For maxima $a\theta = [n + \frac{1}{2}]\lambda$

Angular width
 $= 2\theta$
 $= \frac{2\lambda}{a}$



Interference

→ phase difference does not change with time = Coherent sources

$$A_{\text{net}}^2 = A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2 \cos \phi$$

$$I_{\text{net}} = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1}\sqrt{I_2} \cos \phi$$

Polarisation

• Unpolarised: → \vec{E} perpendicular to propagation
 → in all directions.

• polarised: → \vec{E} perpendicular to propagation
 → confined only in 1-direction.

• Law of Malus: $I_T = I_0 \cos^2 \theta$

• Resolving Power:

For Telescope - $RP = \frac{1}{\Delta \theta_{\text{min}}} = \frac{D}{1.22\lambda}$

For Microscope - $RP = \frac{1}{d_{\text{min}}} = \frac{2\mu \sin \theta}{1.22\lambda}$

YDSE

• Fringe width, $\beta = \frac{\lambda D}{d}$

• Position of n^{th} bright fringe - $y_{\text{bright}} = \frac{n\lambda D}{d}$

• Position of n^{th} dark fringe - $y_{\text{dark}} = \frac{(2n-1)\lambda D}{2d}$

• For bright fringe $\Delta x = n\lambda$

• For dark fringe $\Delta x = [n + \frac{1}{2}]\lambda$