

# NCERT 12.10 5Q

EE23BTECH11013 - Avyaaaz\*

**Question:** In Young's double-slit experiment using monochromatic light of wavelength  $\lambda$ , the intensity of light at a point on the screen where path difference is  $\lambda$ , is  $K$  units. What is the intensity of light at a point where path difference is  $\lambda/3$ ?

**Solution:**

Given,

$$\text{Path difference} = \lambda$$

The general equation of light wave is:

$$y = A \sin(\omega t - kx)$$

where,

$$\text{phase} = \phi = \omega t - kx$$

$$k = \text{wave number} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

In, Young's double-slit experiment the light waves coming out from the source  $S$  fall on both  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  slits which behave like coherent sources since the light waves coming from both slits are from the same original source. Hence, the light waves coming out from the slits are coherent.

The equation of light wave coming out from the slit  $S_1$  is:

$$y_1 = A_1 \sin(\omega t - kx_1)$$

The equation of light wave coming out from the slit  $S_2$  is:

$$y_2 = A_2 \sin(\omega t - kx_2)$$

$$\therefore \phi_1 = \omega t - kx_1 \quad (1)$$

$$\phi_2 = \omega t - kx_2 \quad (2)$$

$$(1) - (2) \Rightarrow$$

$$\phi_1 - \phi_2 = \omega t - kx_1 - (\omega t - kx_2)$$

$$\Delta\phi = k(x_2 - x_1)$$

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Delta x$$

$$\text{Phase difference} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \times \text{Path difference}$$

The variation of distance covered by two waves from their sources to the point where they meet is known as Path difference.

The disparity in phases of two particles at any two moments where their position and motion are the same is known as Phase difference.

$$\therefore \text{path difference} = \lambda$$

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \times \lambda$$

$$\text{Phase difference} = \Delta\phi = 2\pi$$

The intensity of light is defined as the energy transmitted per unit area in one unit of time. The square of the amplitude of the wave is generally determined as the intensity of the light. Let at an arbitrary point the phase difference between the two displacements produced by the waves be  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  be  $\phi$ .

Thus, the displacement produced by  $y_1$  is given by:

$$y_1 = A_1 \cos(\omega t)$$

The displacement produced by  $y_2$  is given by:

$$y_2 = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\vec{A} = \vec{A}_1 + \vec{A}_2$$

$$|\vec{A}|^2 = |\vec{A}_1|^2 + |\vec{A}_2|^2 + 2|\vec{A}_1||\vec{A}_2|\cos\phi$$

$$\therefore I \propto |\vec{A}|^2$$

Let  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  be the intensity of two coherent waves. The resultant intensity is given by:

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

Here,  $\phi$  is the phase difference between two light waves.

Intensities are equal for monochromatic light waves.

$$I_1 = I_2$$

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

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

$$\therefore I_{\text{net}} = K$$

$$\therefore K = 2I_1 + 2I_1 \cos 2\pi$$

$$K = 4I_1$$

$$\therefore I_1 = \frac{K}{4}$$

When path difference =  $\frac{\lambda}{3}$

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \times \frac{\lambda}{3}$$

Phase difference =  $\Delta\phi = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

Hence,

Resultant intensity,

$$I_R = 2I_1 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_1} \cos \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$I_R = 2I_1 + 2I_1 \left( \frac{-1}{2} \right)$$

$$I_R = I_1$$

From the above result,

$$I_1 = \frac{K}{4}$$

$$\therefore I_R = \frac{K}{4}$$

Hence, the Intensity of light at a point where path difference is  $\frac{\lambda}{3}$  is  $\frac{K}{4}$  units.