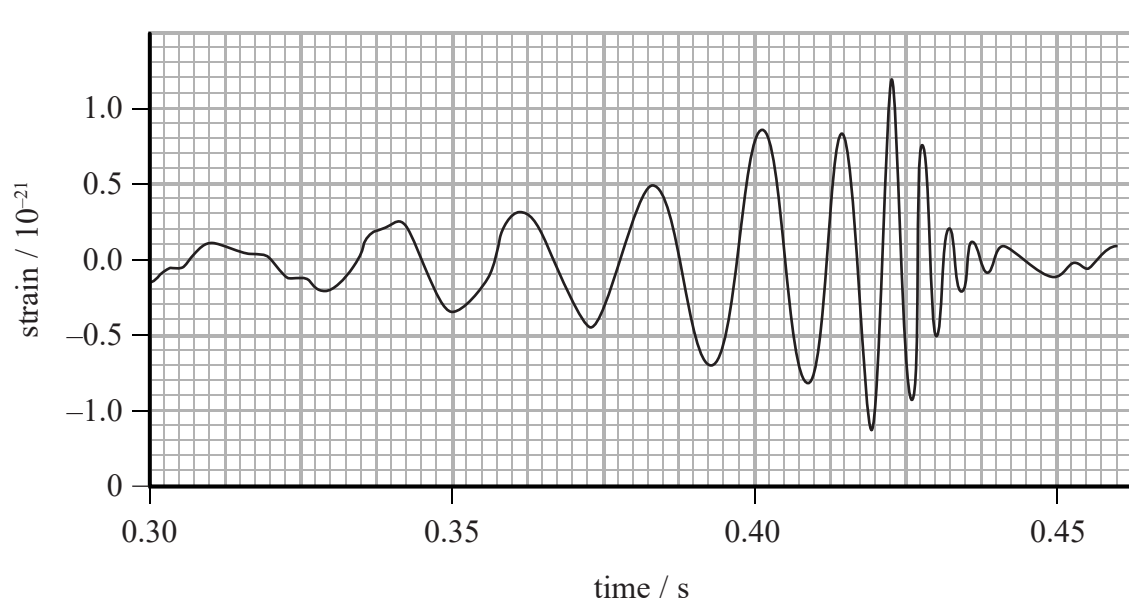


20 In 2016 scientists at the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO) announced that gravitational waves had been detected.

The signal they detected is shown on the graph.



(a) Gravitational waves travel at the speed of light.

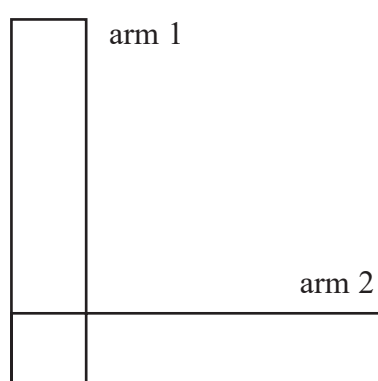
Determine the mean wavelength of the waves detected between 0.30 s and 0.35 s on the graph.

(3)

Mean wavelength =

(b) Gravitational waves alternately compress and stretch matter by very small amounts as they pass through.

The LIGO detector has two arms, at 90° to each other, each 4 km long. As a gravitational wave passes the detector, the arms change length. The detector continuously compares the lengths of the two arms.



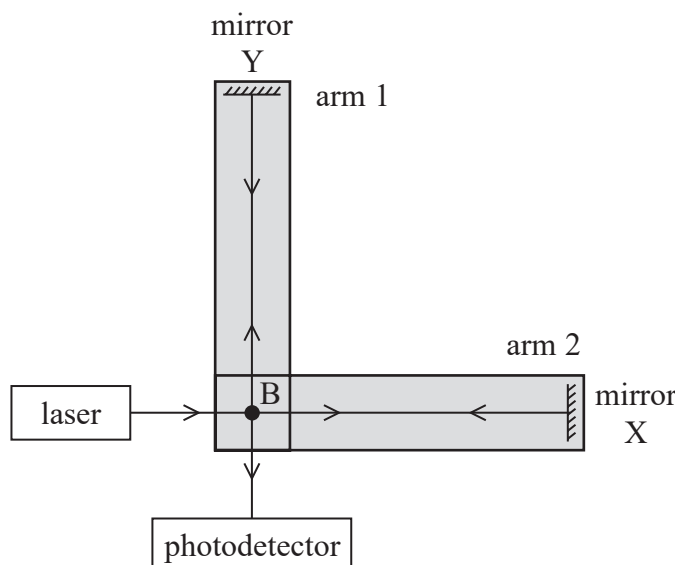
(i) An article states that ‘the maximum change in the 4 km length of the arm is about 0.001 times the diameter of a proton’.

Determine whether this statement applies to the gravitational wave shown in the graph.

diameter of proton = 8.8×10^{-16} m

(3)

(ii) In the LIGO detector, any change in the lengths of the arms is detected using a laser beam and photodetector.



The laser beam is split into two at B, one beam travelling to one mirror and the other beam travelling to the other mirror. After reflection at the mirrors, the beams are recombined at B and reach the photodetector. The photodetector measures the intensity of the incident light.

The system is arranged so that when no gravitational waves are present, the beams have a path difference of half a wavelength at the photodetector.

Explain how the photodetector detects very small changes in the length of one arm, when the other arm stays the same length.

(4)

(iii) The system could be arranged so that when no gravitational waves are present, the beams have zero path difference at the photodetector.

Explain whether using an initial path difference of half a wavelength is a more sensitive way of detecting changes in length than having an initial path difference of zero.

(2)