

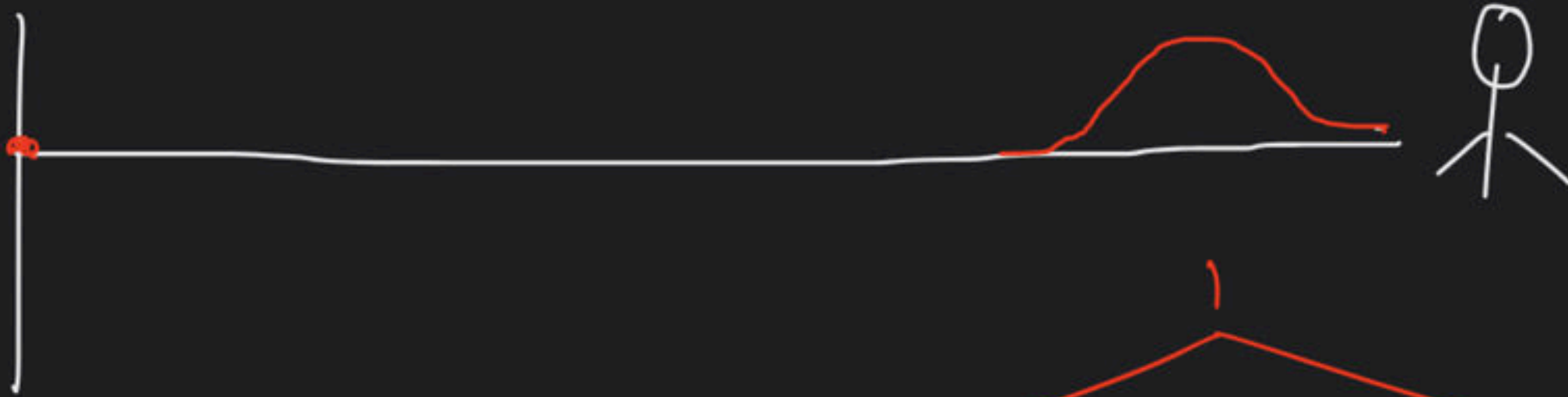
Waves Nature of Light, Electromagnetic Wave

Course on Atomic Structure for Class XI

1.

2.

Waves : \rightarrow Used to transfer energy without the net transfer of matter



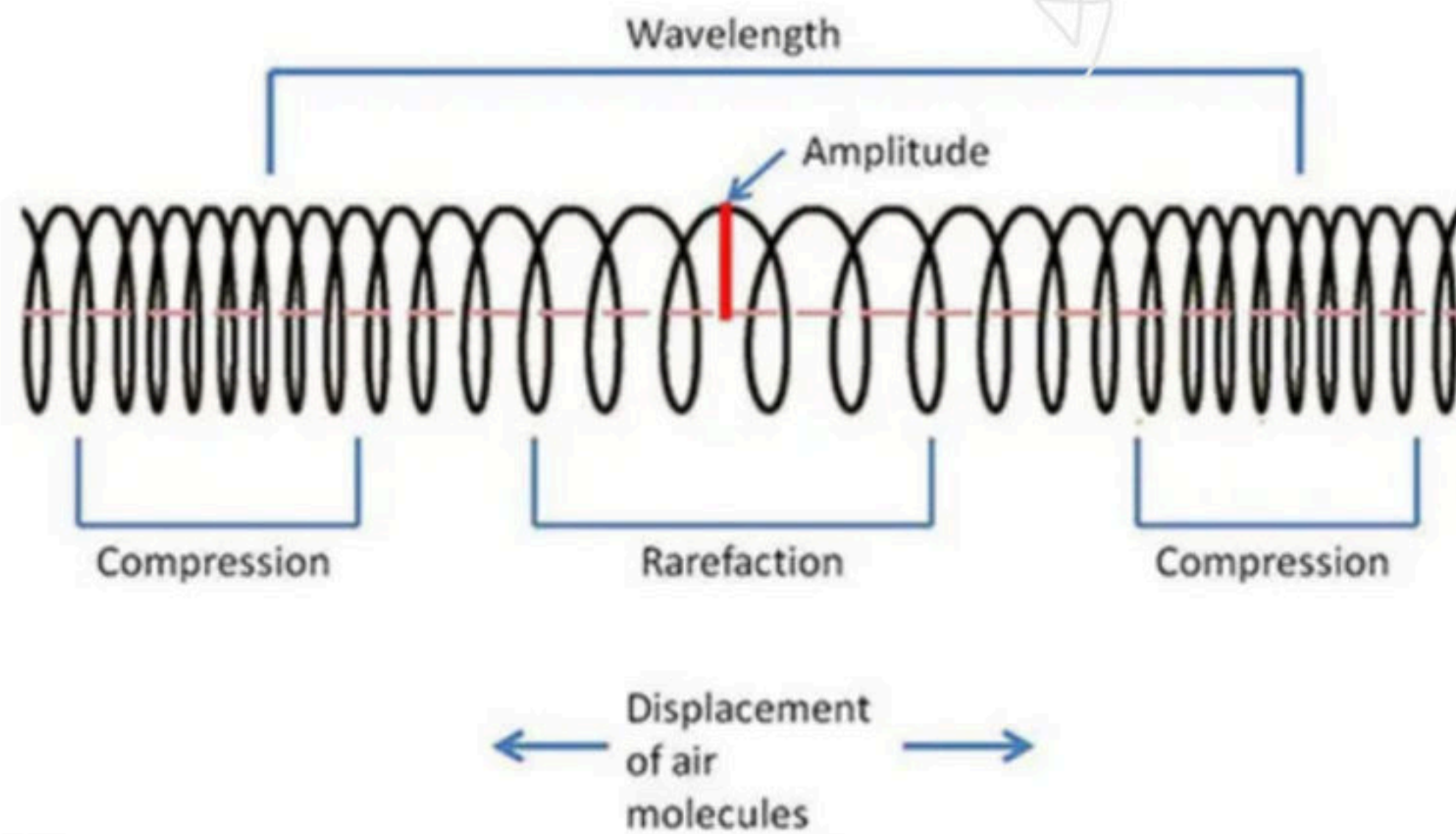
Transverse

E.g. String wave
Water waves
Electromagnetic

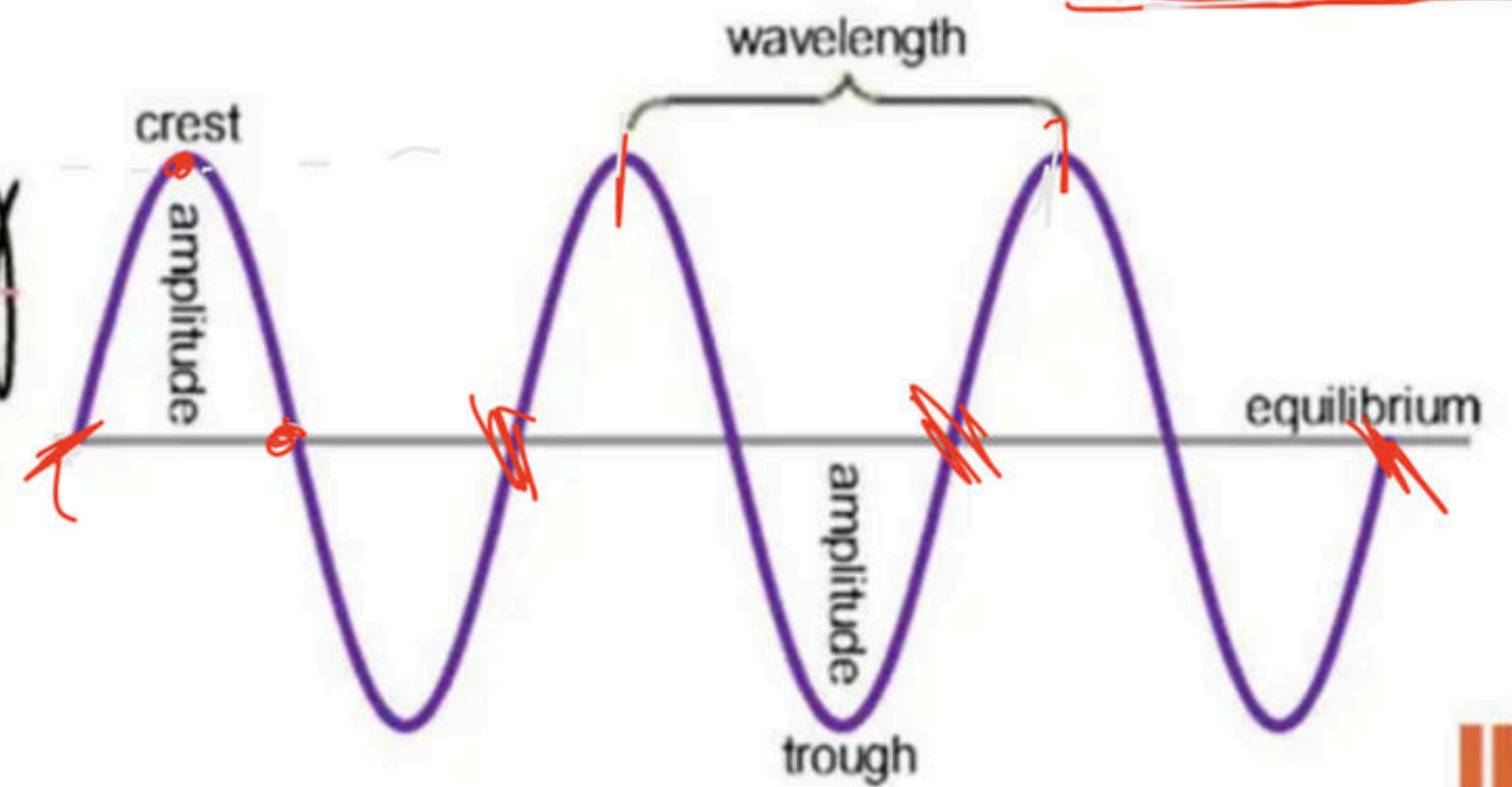
Longitudinal

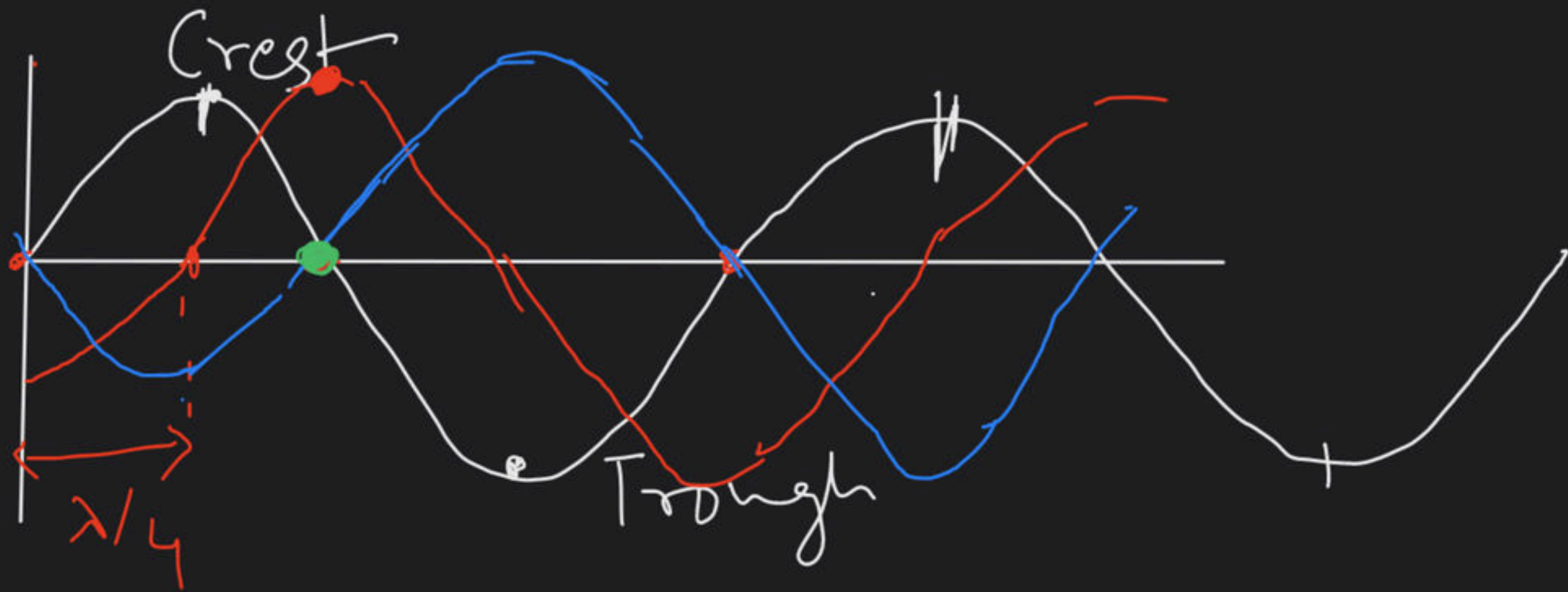
Sound wave

Longitudinal Wave



Transverse Wave





- ① Amplitude :- maximum displacement from mean position.
- ② Wavelength (λ) Distance betⁿ two nearest crest or trough

Frequency (ν) \rightarrow No. of oscillation made by a particle in one second.

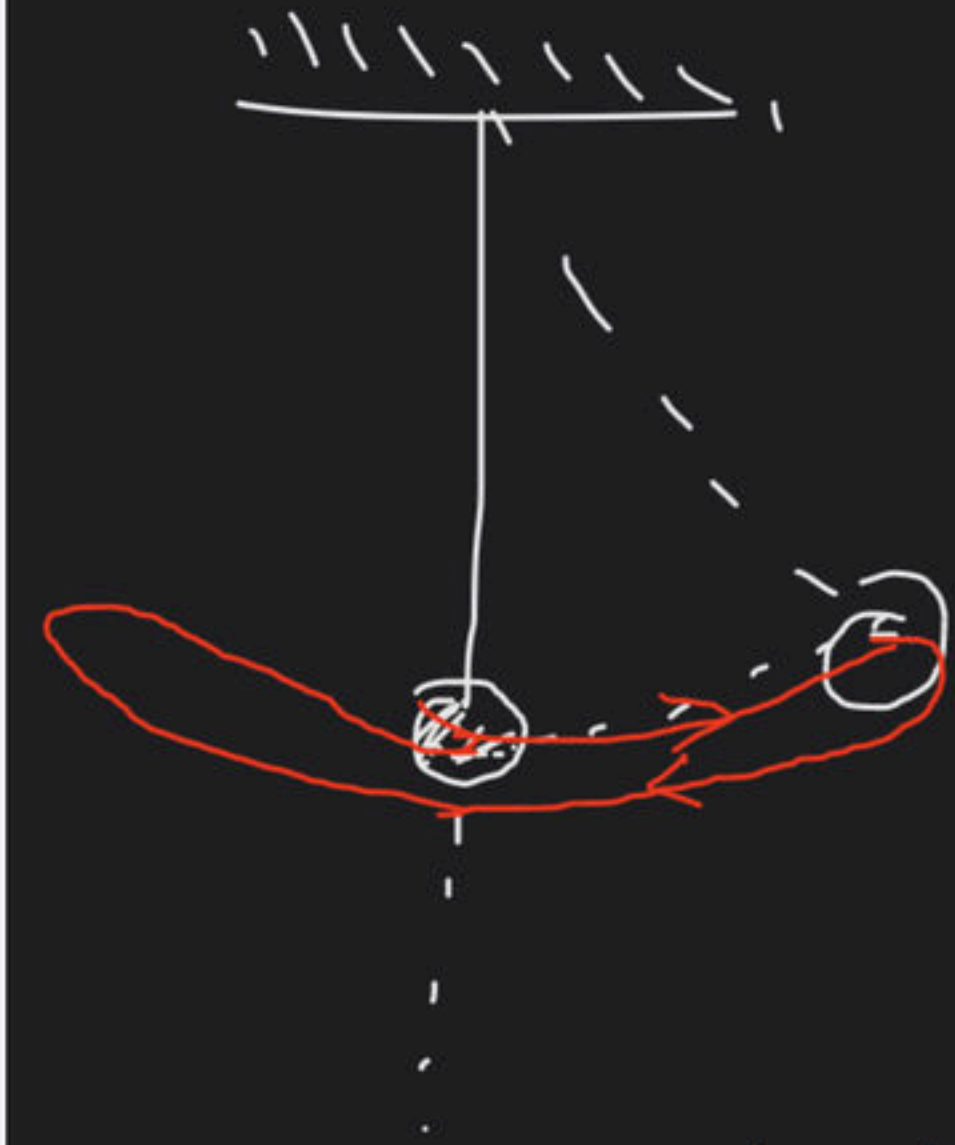
Speed of wave = v
distance travelled by wave in one second = v

$\lambda \rightarrow$ 1 oscillation

v

$$c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$\frac{v}{\lambda} = \nu$$



In case of light

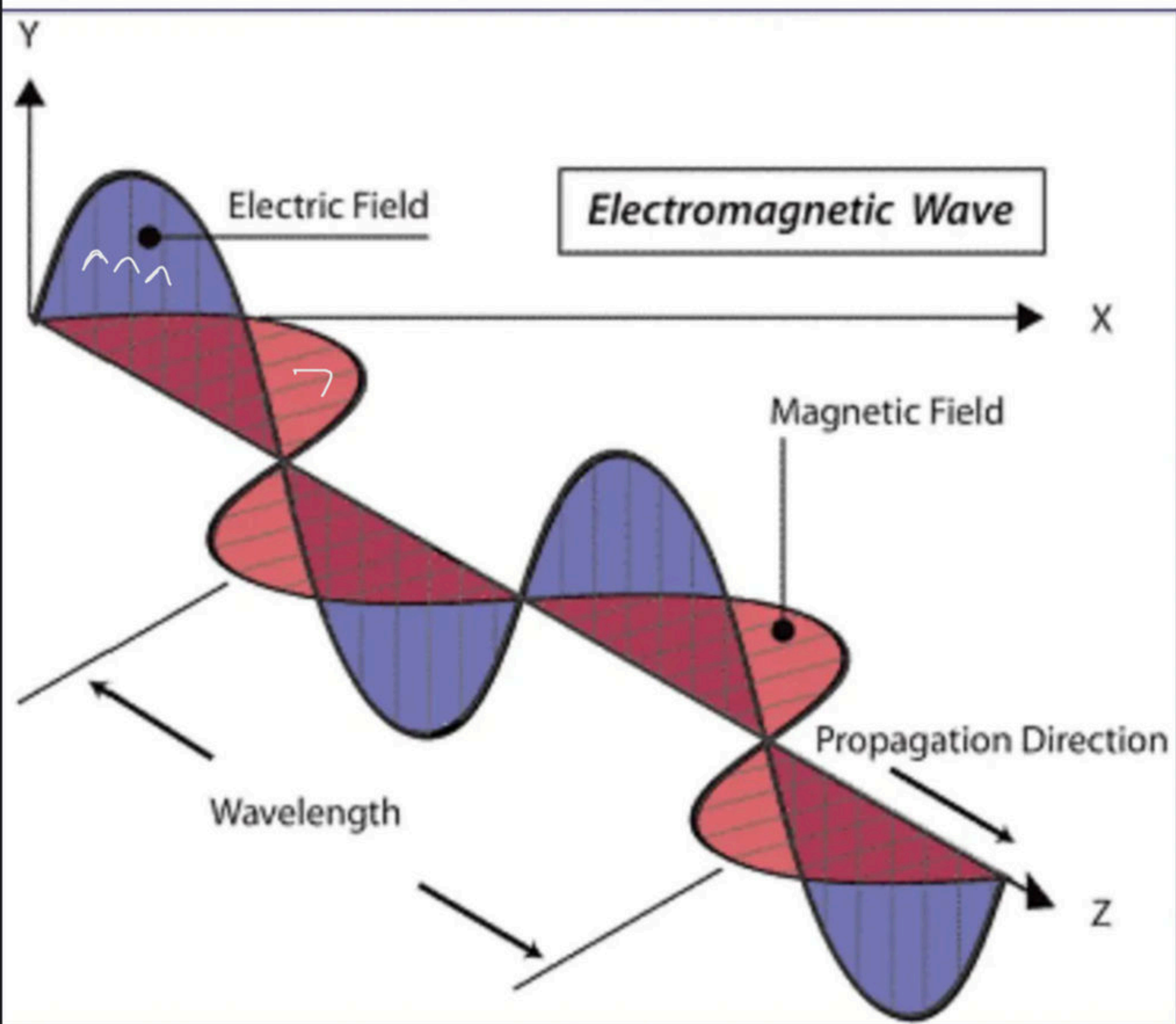
$$\nu = \frac{c}{\lambda}$$

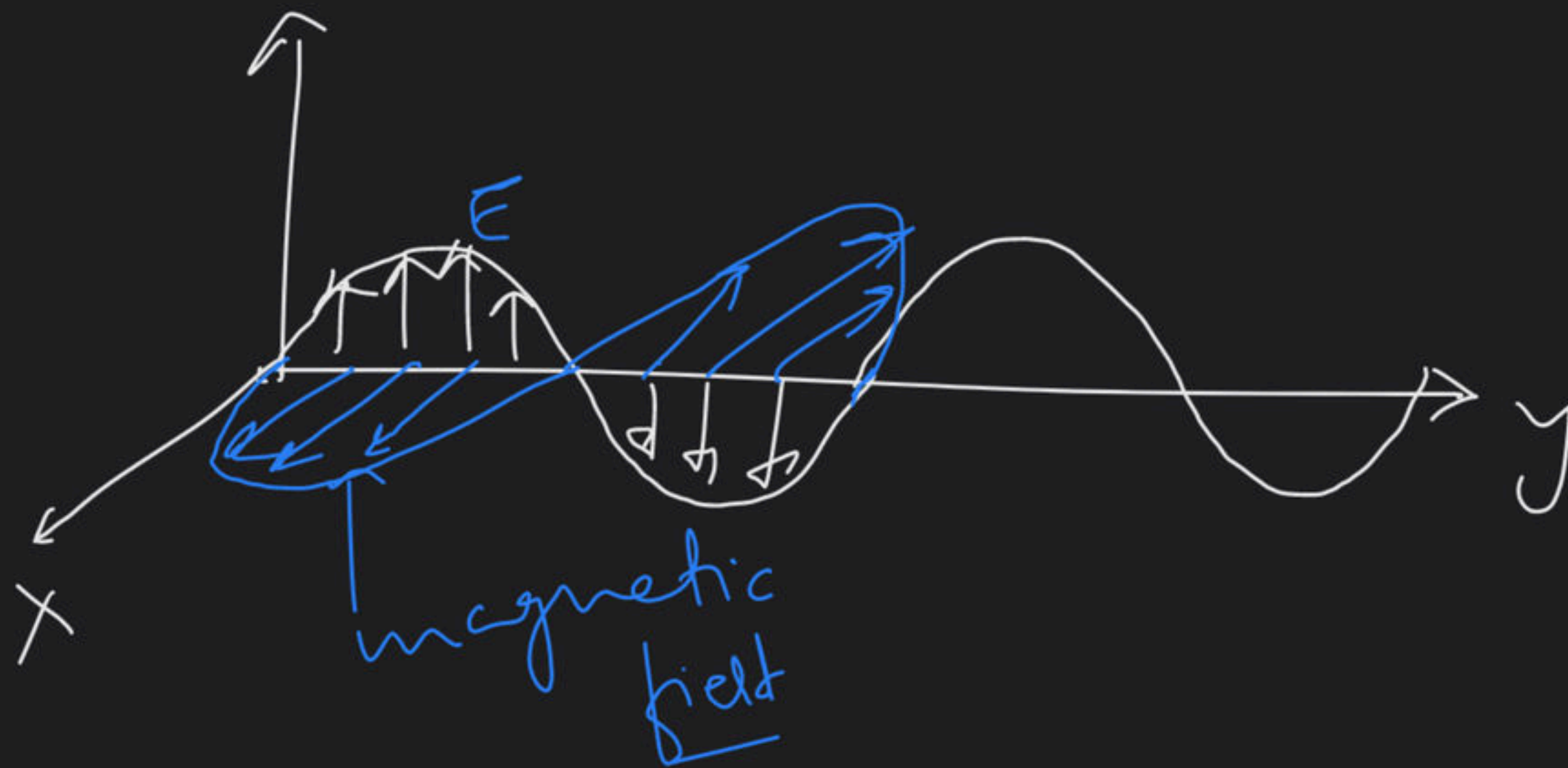
Wave number $(\bar{\nu}) = \text{No of waves in unit distance}$

$$\bar{\nu} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

Electromagnetic radiation (wave) or light

It consist of oscillating electric and magnetic which are far to each other and far to the propagation of wave.



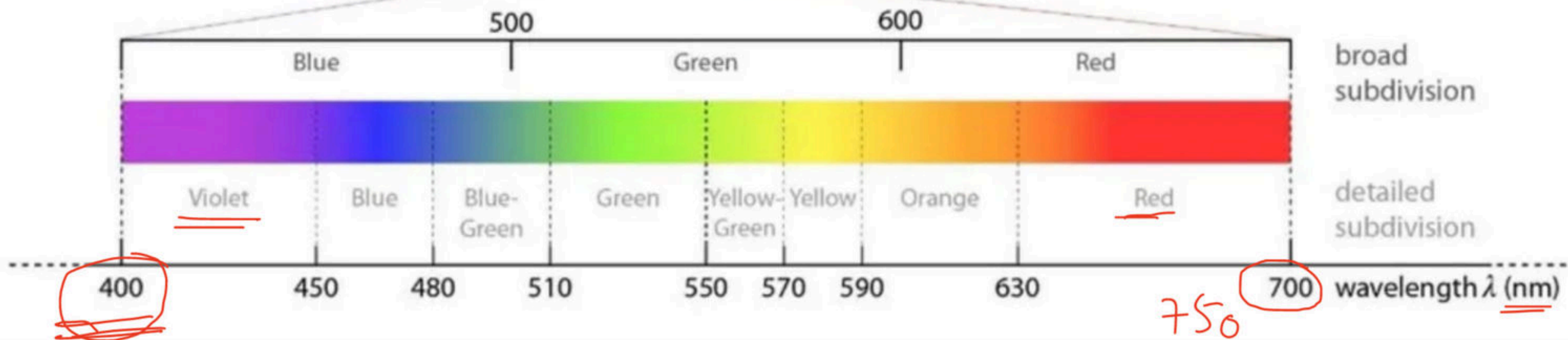
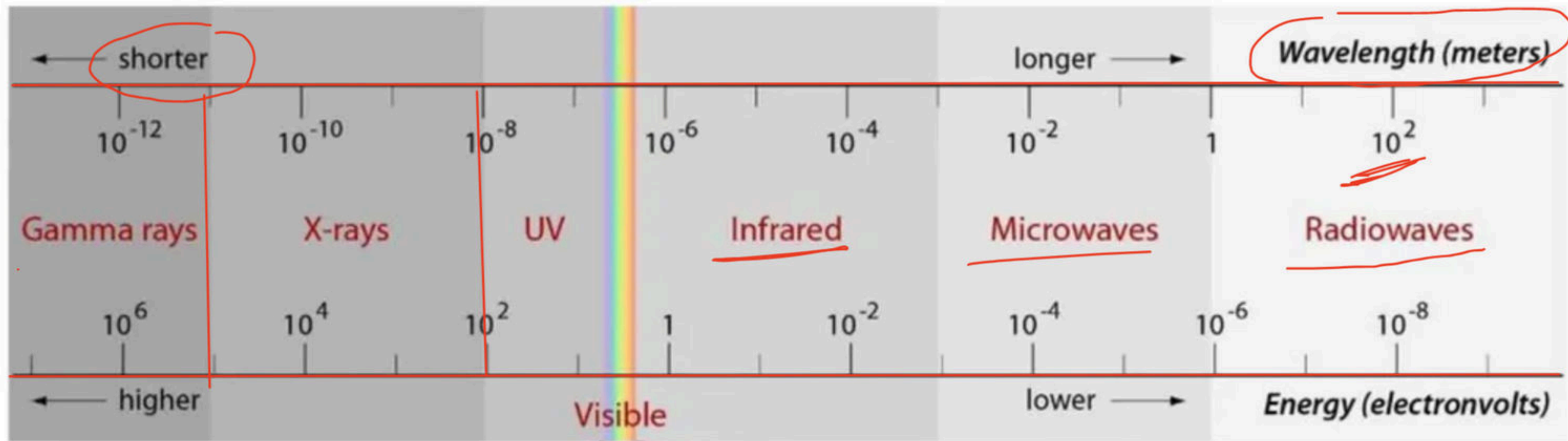


Electromagnetic spectrum \rightarrow

Range of visible spectrum

400 (nm) ————— 750 (nm)

V I B G Y O R



Interference < constructive
destructive

Reflection

Refraction

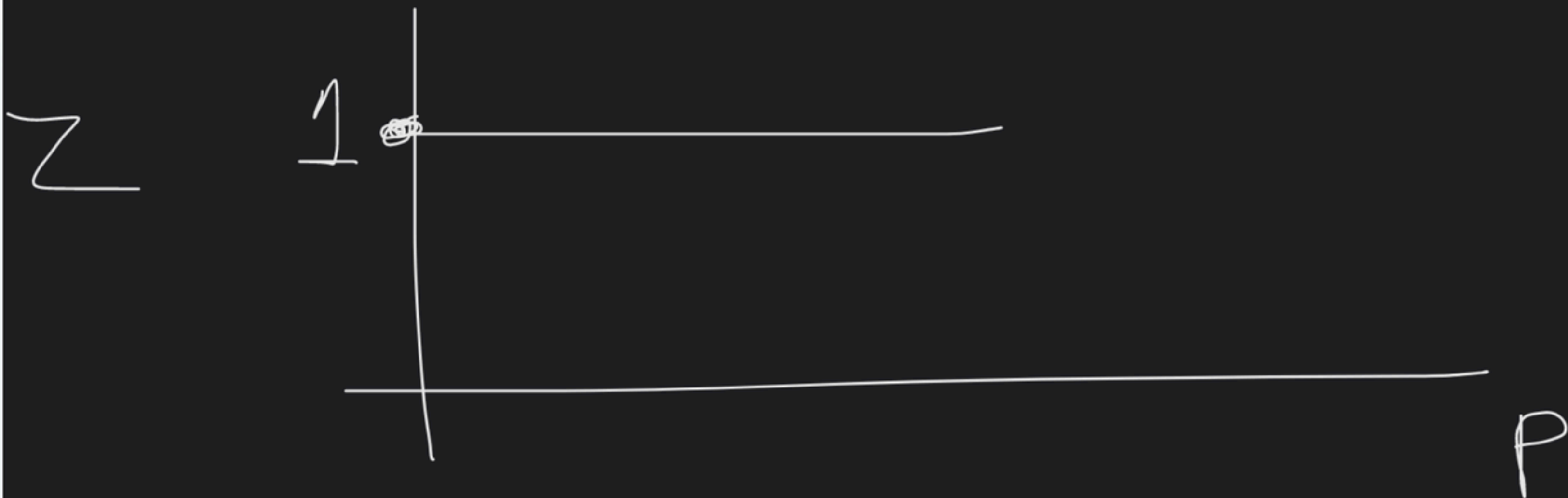
$$Z = 1 \neq \frac{P \cdot b}{RT}$$

$z > 1$ repulsion / size (fine)

$z < 1$

(fine)

$$z = 1 + \frac{p_b}{RT}$$



$$Z = 1 = \frac{PV_m}{RT}$$

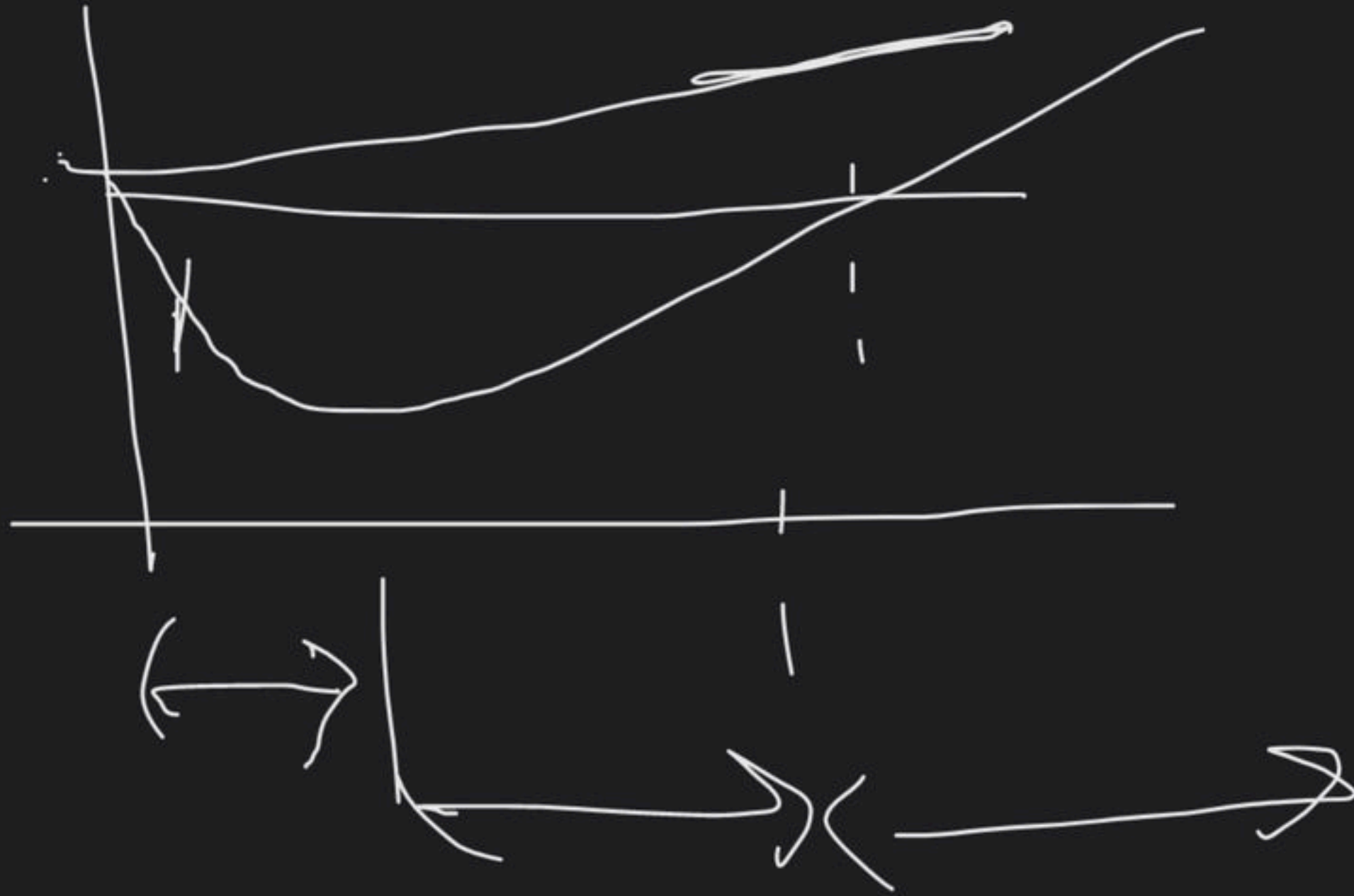
$$P V_m \text{ (circled) } RT$$

$$P V_m = RT$$

$$P = 0 \text{ (circled) }$$

P → (circled)

11



$z > 1$

CO2

A → PS

D

$$a=0$$

