

# Chapter 13. LIGHT

# New word list:

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Plane mirror  
Normal line  
Angle of incidence/reflection/refraction  
Laterally inverted  
total internal reflection(TIR)  
Critical angle  
Optical fibre  
Spectrum  
Dispersion  
Chromatic  
monochromatic  
Prism

# Light

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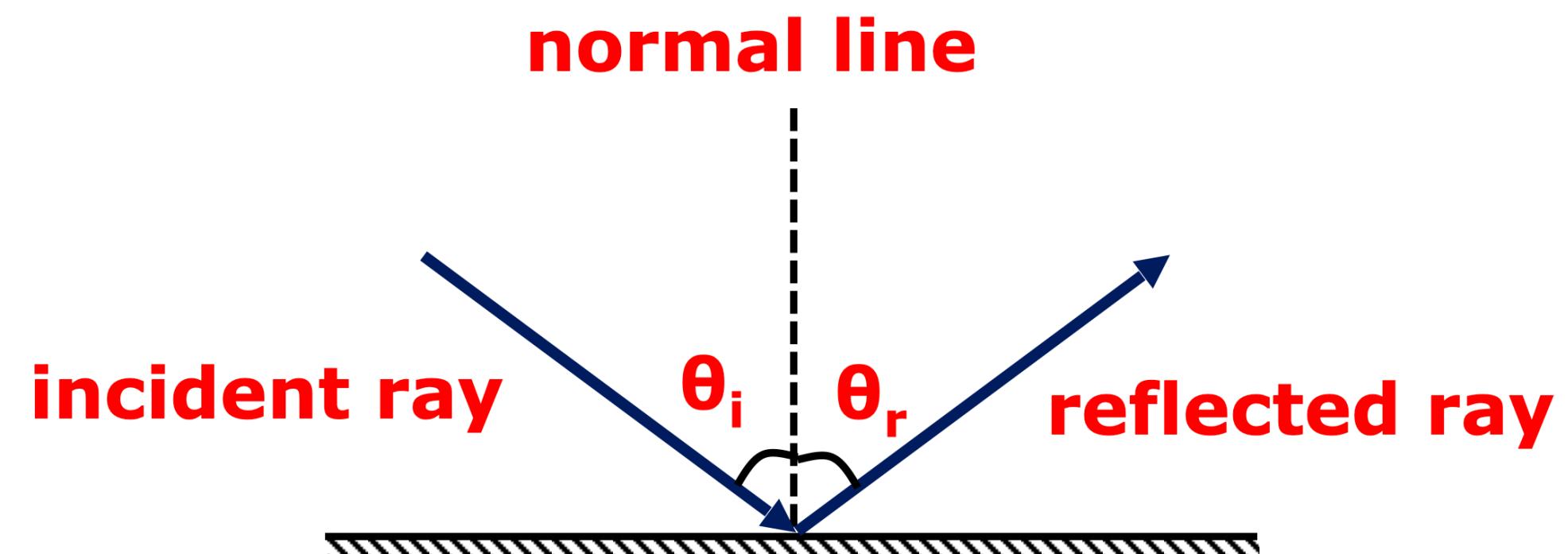
- Light ray travels in **straight lines**, changes its direction when hitting a shiny surface, like **particles** - [evidence: reflection, refraction ]
- Light can also travel as **waves** - [evidence: diffraction]
- Can travel through empty space
- Speed of light in vacuum is the **fastest speed** in the universe
- Light is a form of radiation, transfers energy
- Light has visible and invisible region

# Reflection

Def: the change of **direction** of a ray when it strikes a surface without passing through it

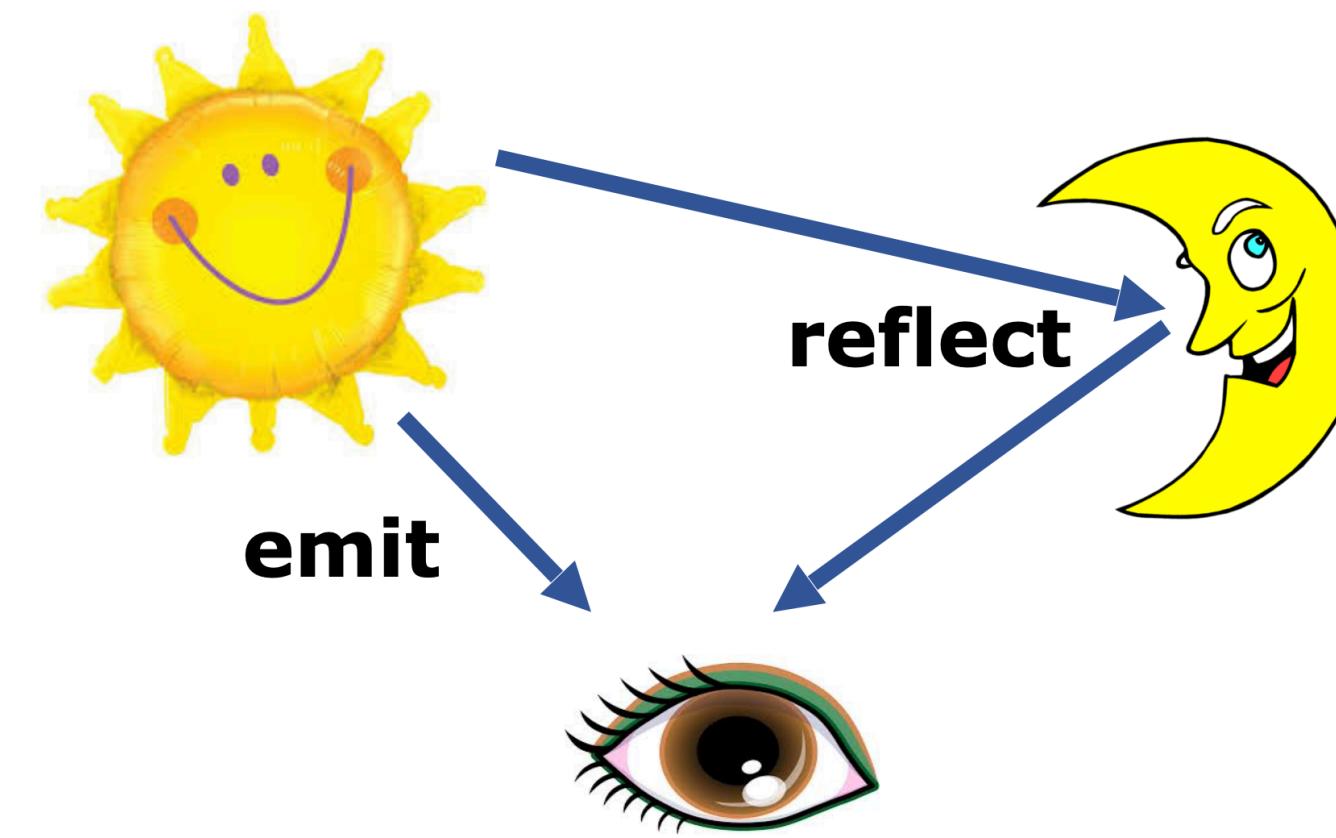
**Reflection law:**  $\theta_i = \theta_r$

*A ray of light strikes a plane mirror*



$\theta_i$ —angle of incidence

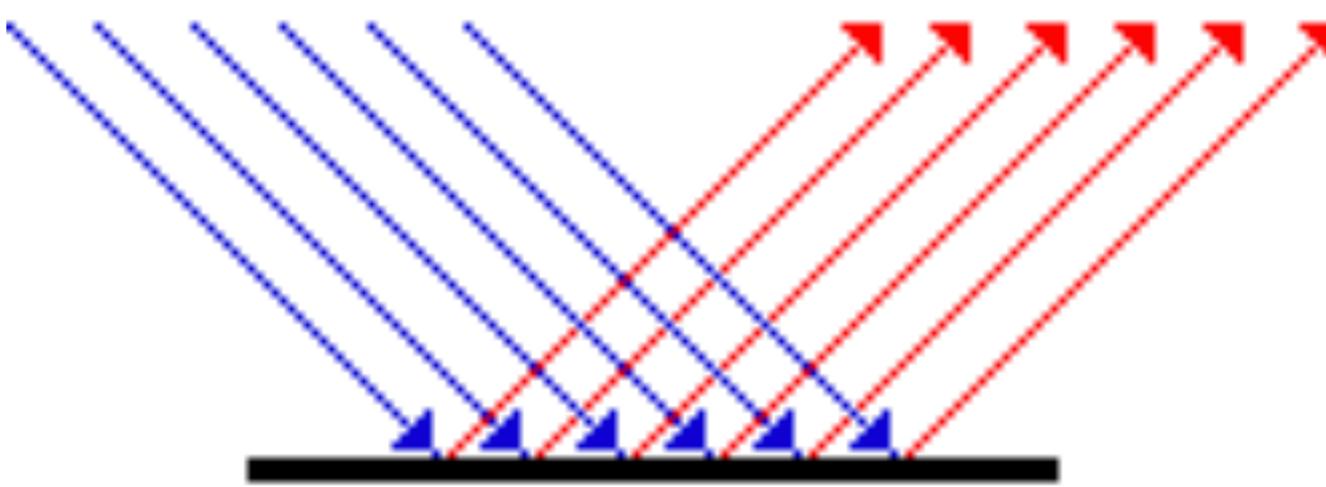
$\theta_r$ —angle of reflection



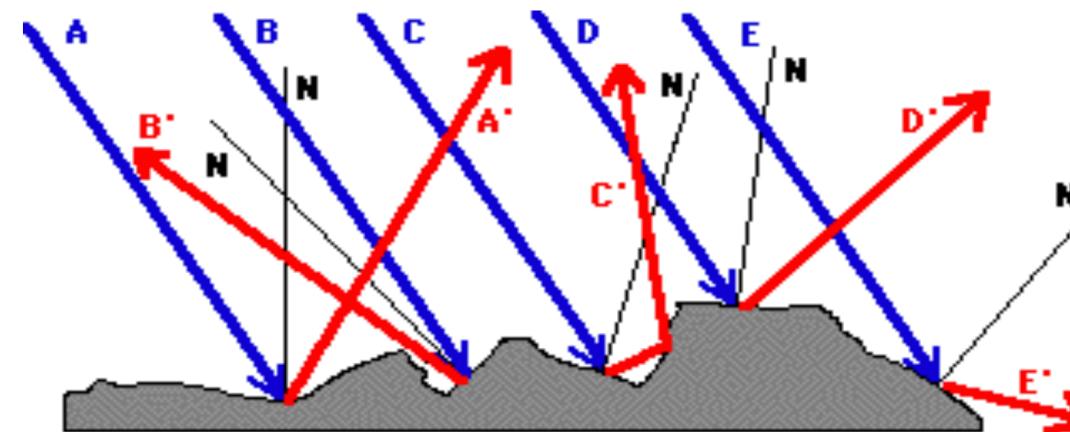
# Reflection

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**Specular**



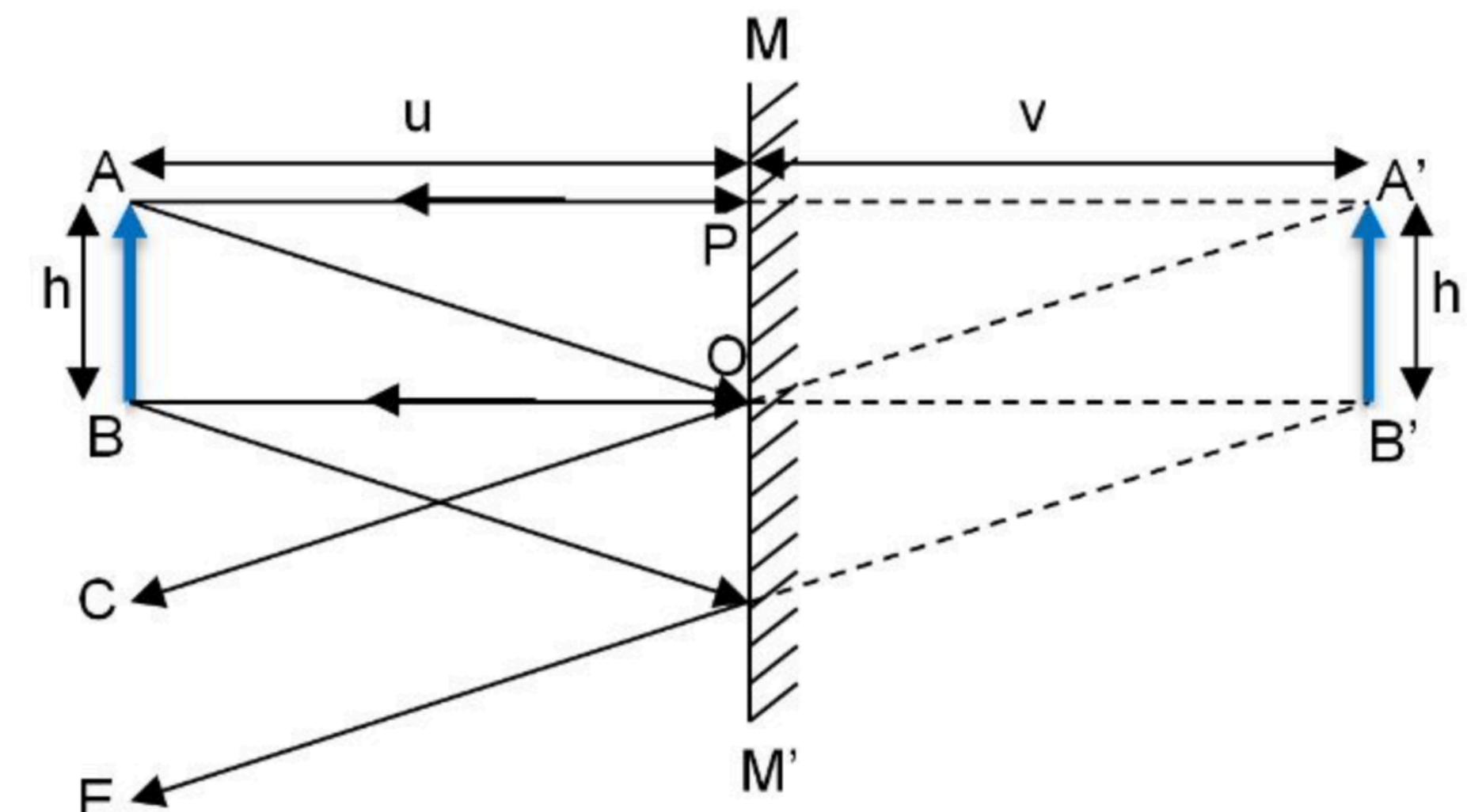
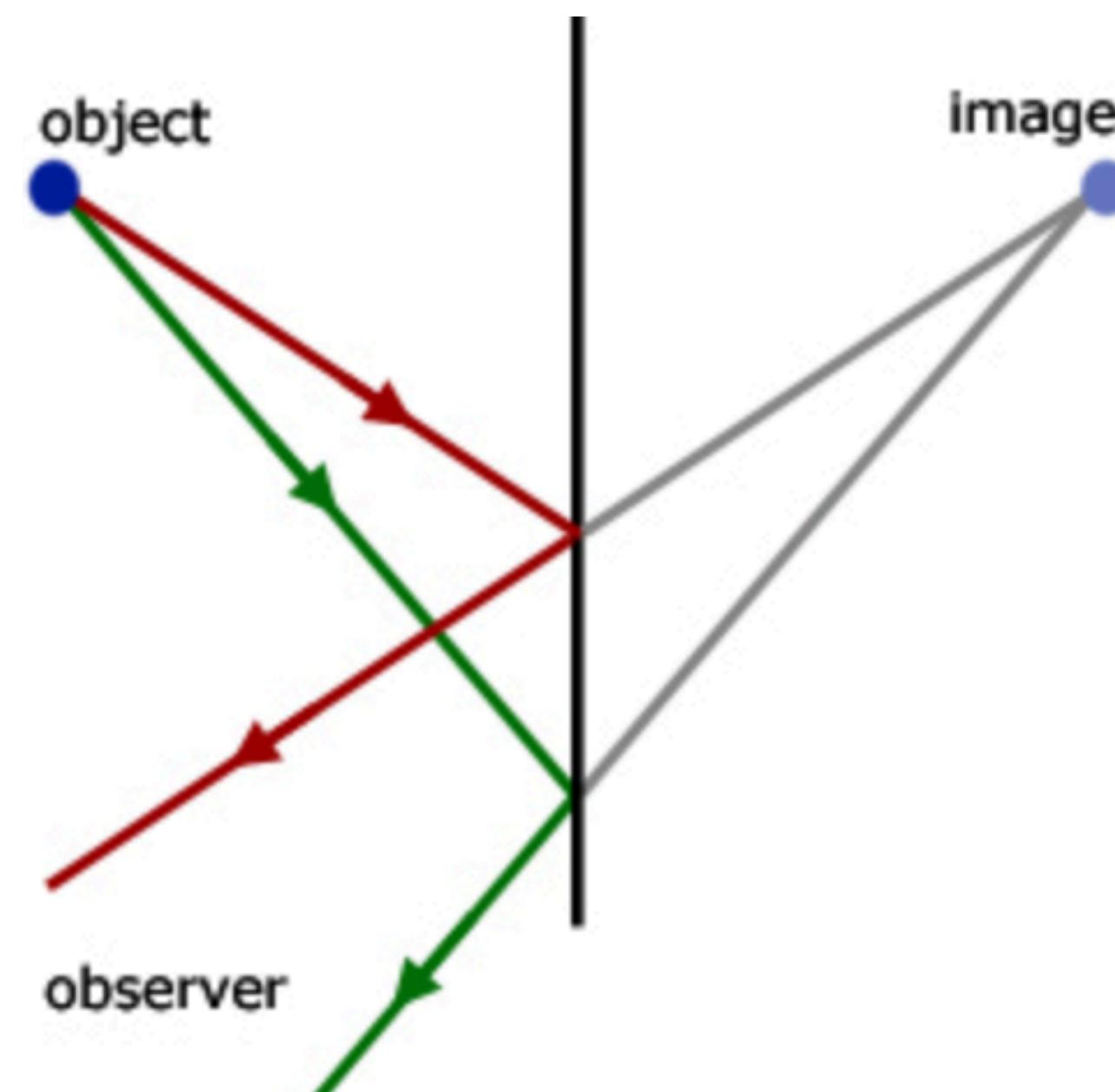
**Diffuse  
Reflection**



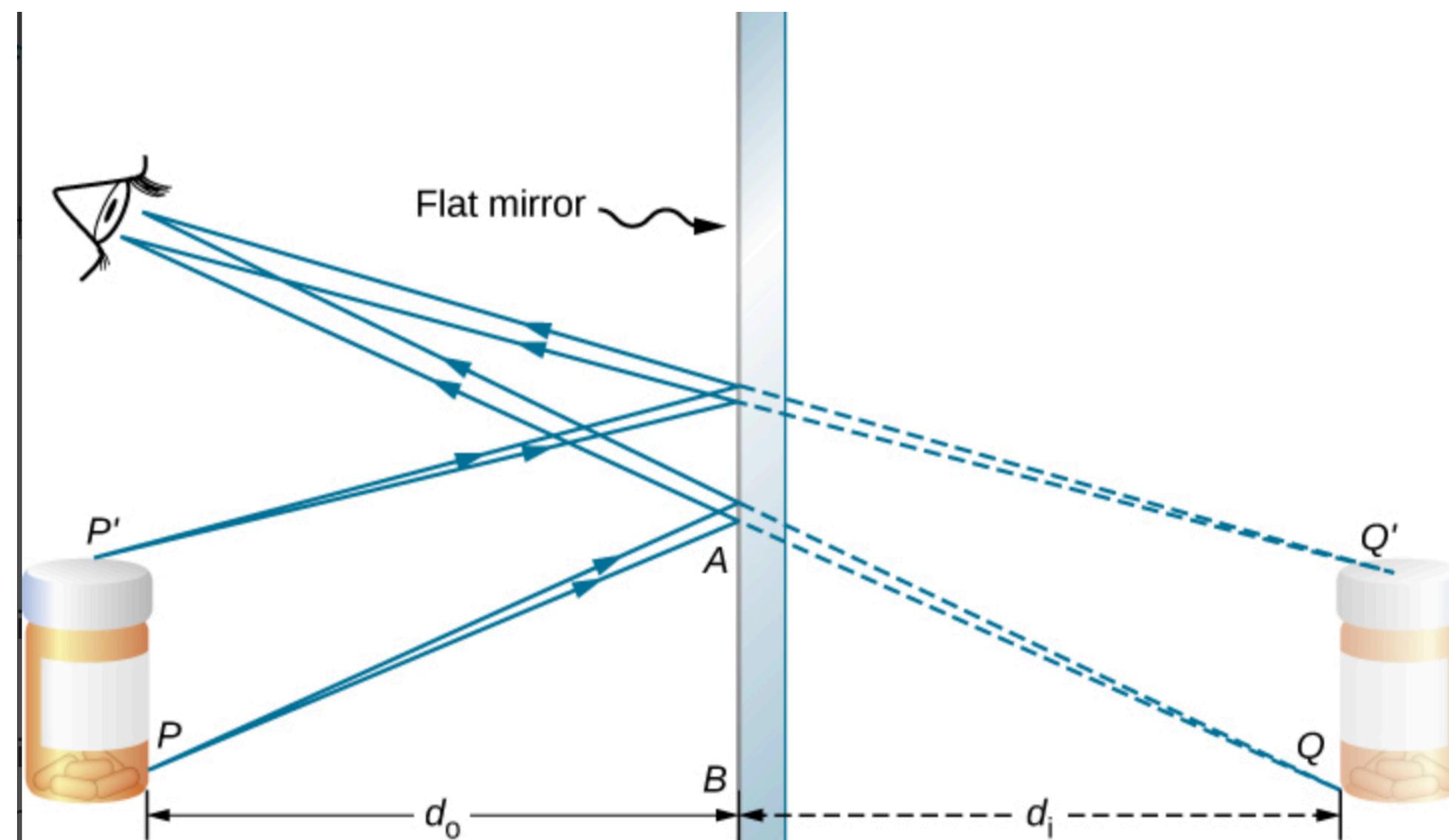
**The Law of Reflection is Always Observed**  
(regardless of the orientation of the surface)

# The image in a plane mirror

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# The image in a plane mirror



## The image in a plane mirror

- The **same size** as object
- The **same distance** behind mirror as the object is in front of it
- **Laterally inverted**
- **Virtual image**

# Reflection

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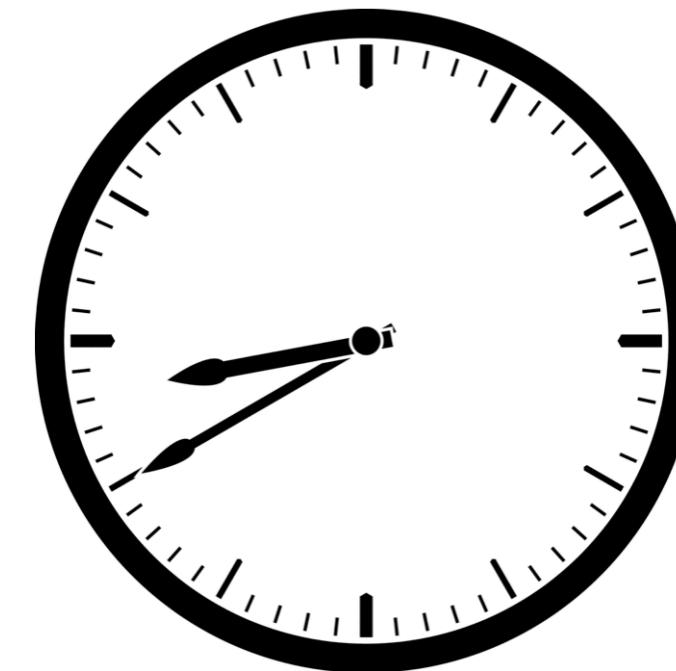
Actual Time

3:20



Time shown in the mirror

8:40



# Reflection

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The actual time

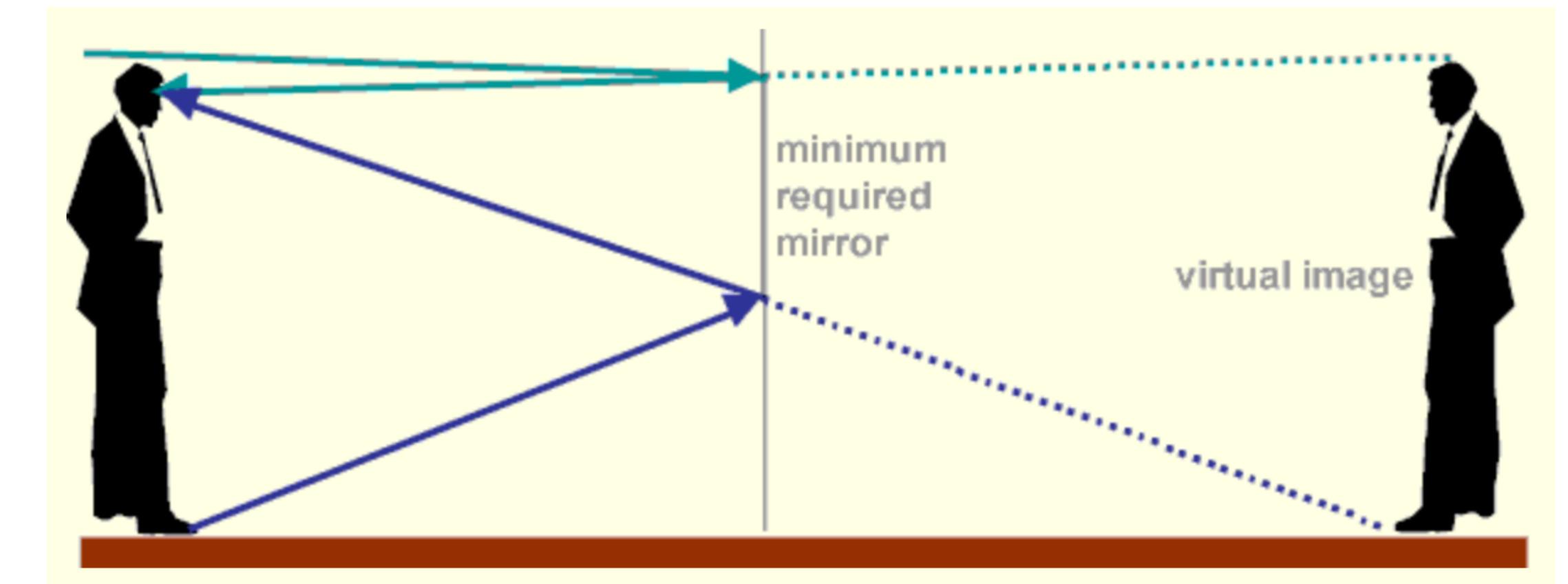
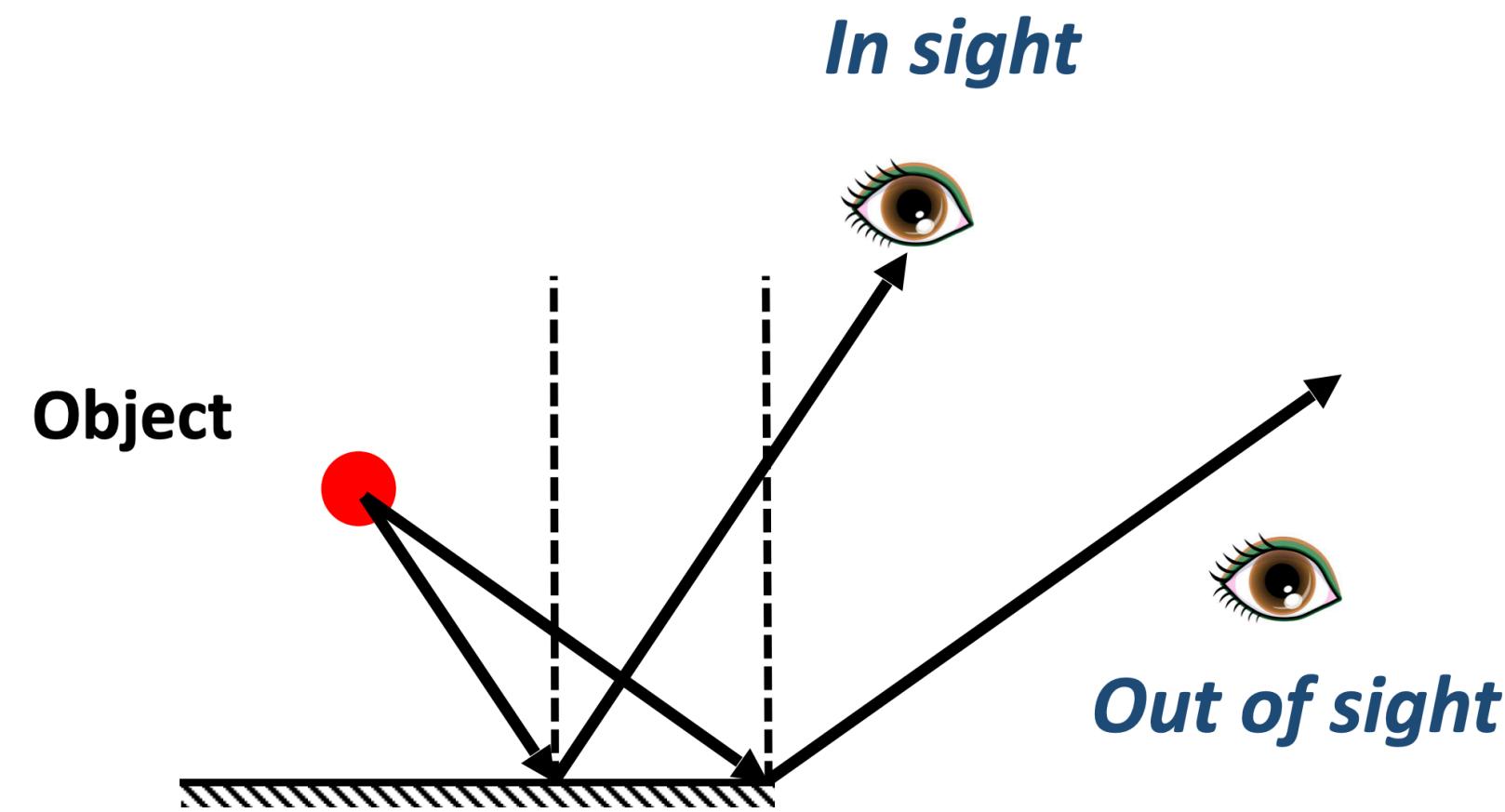


Time shown in the mirror



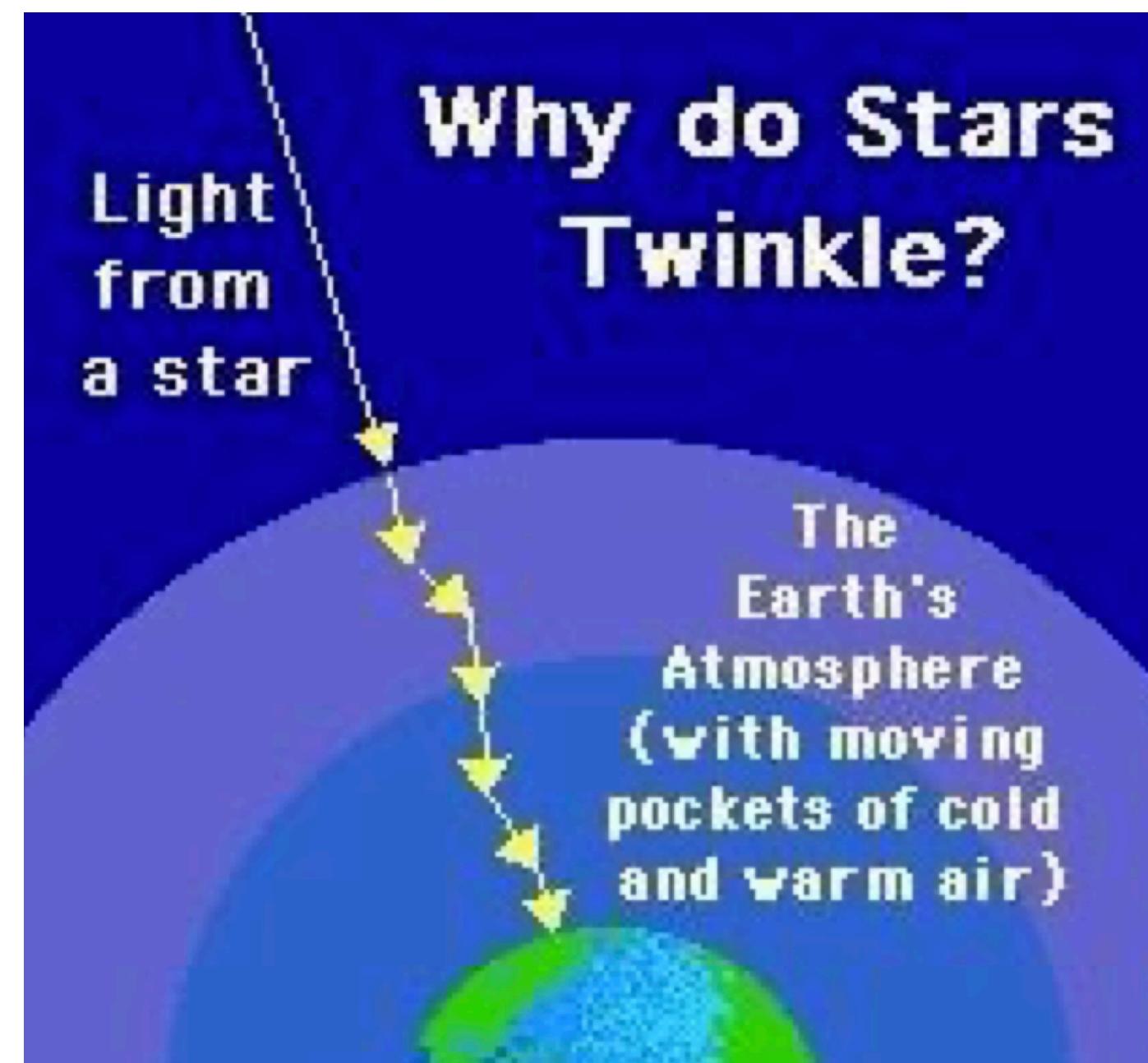
# In/out of sight:

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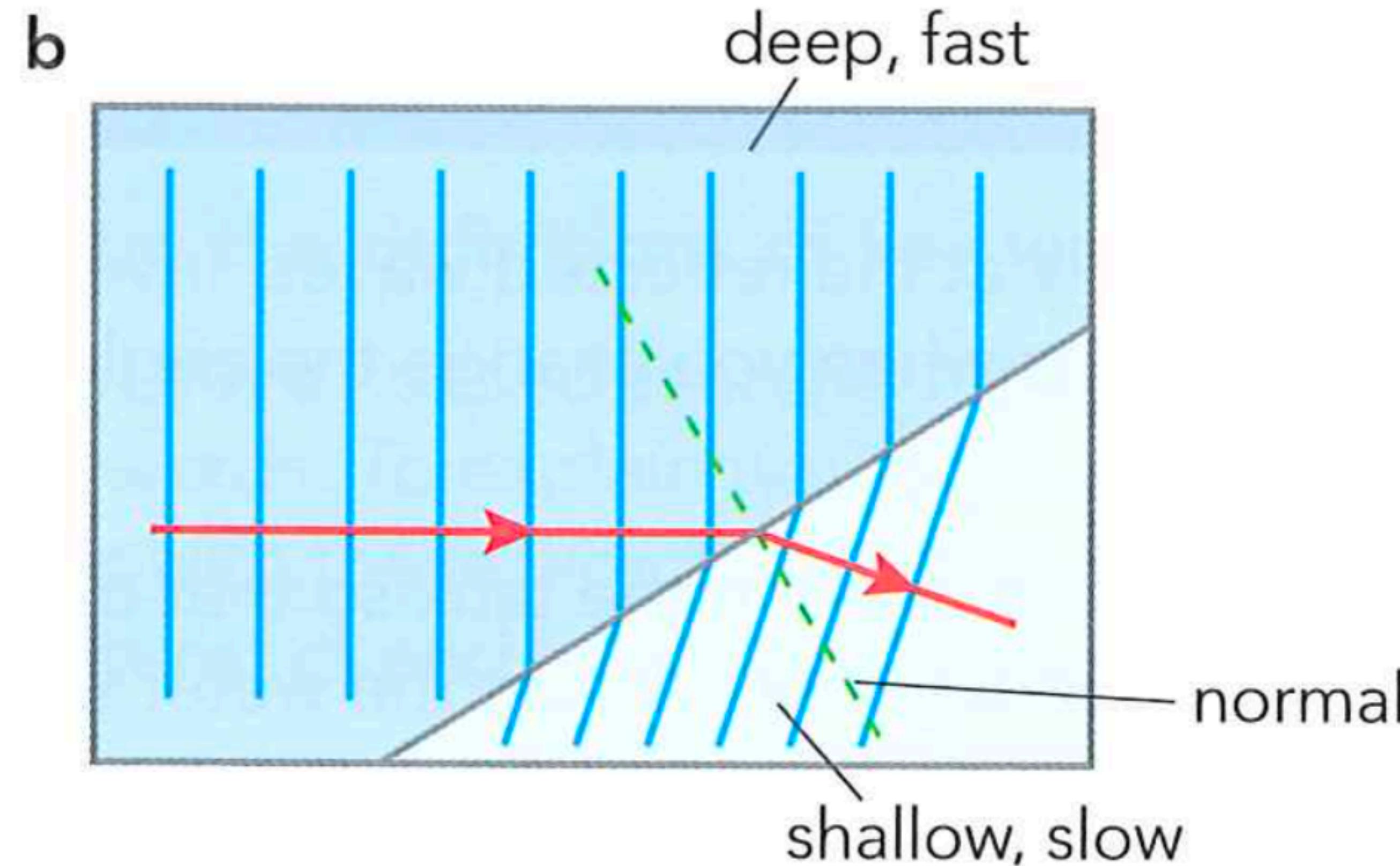
# Refraction

**Refraction** is the bending of the path of a light wave as it passes from one material to another material. (Incident angle = 0 => No bending)

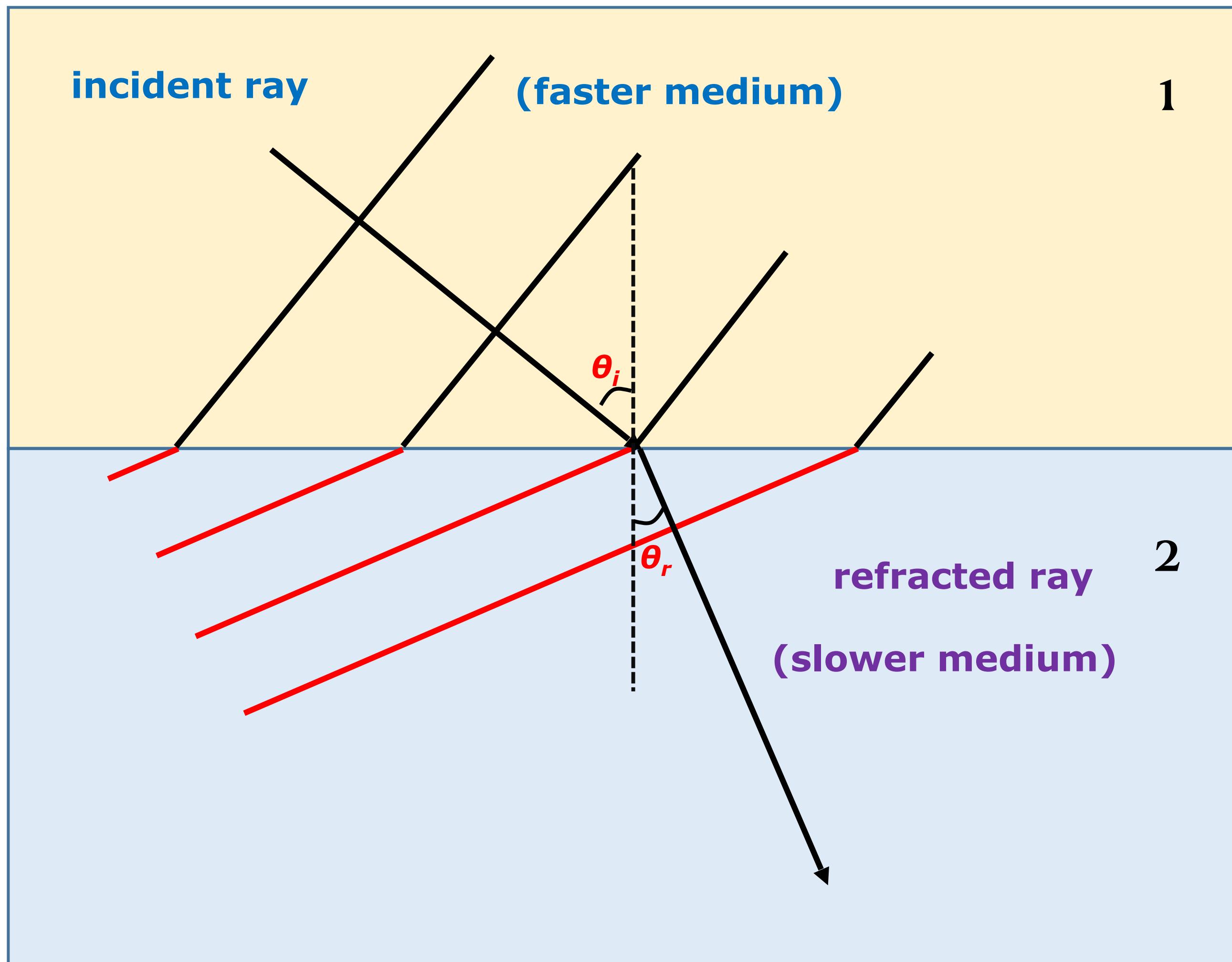


# Refraction

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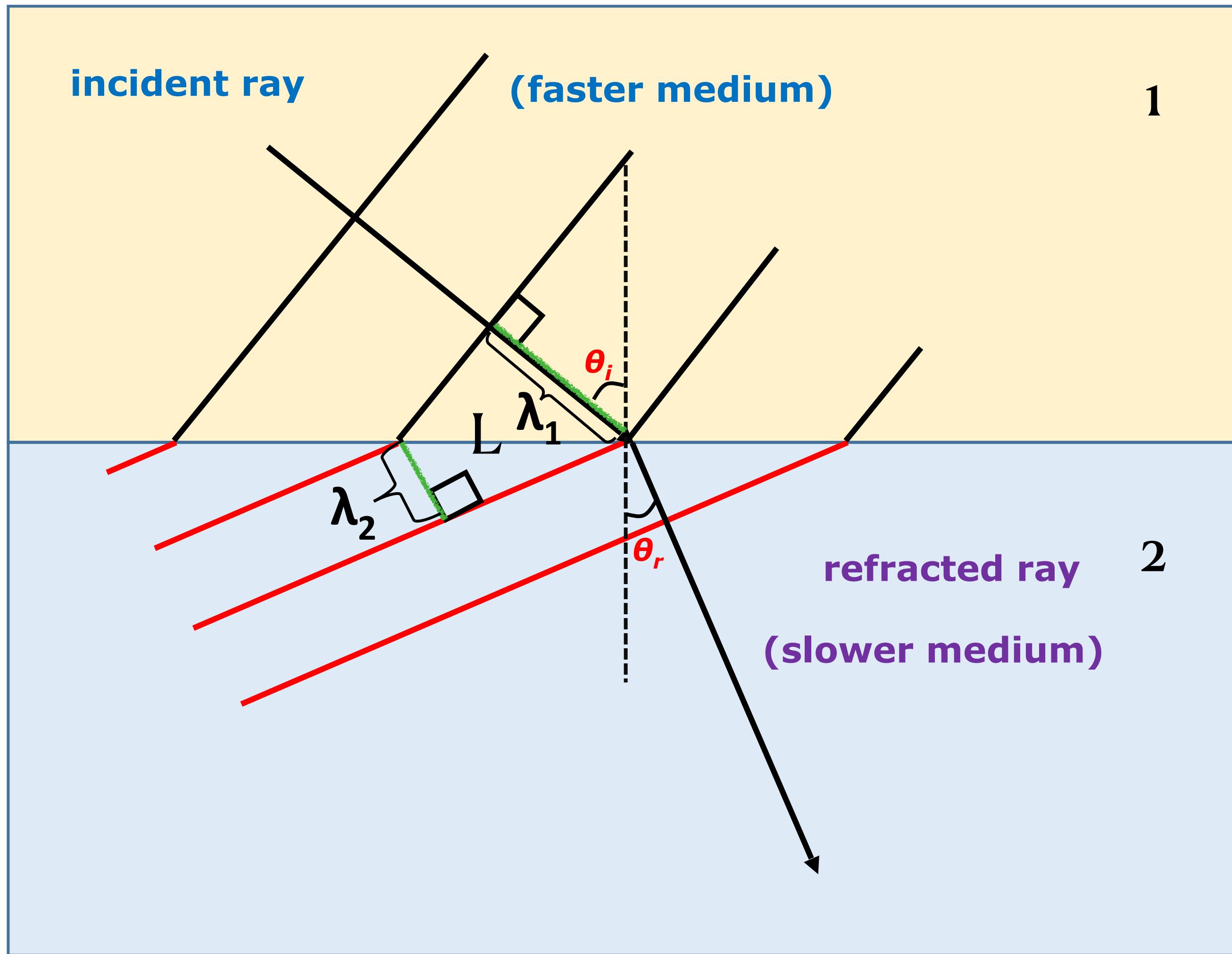
# Refraction



What's the relation btw  $\theta_i$  and  $\theta_r$  ?

And how they are related to  $v_1$  and  $v_2$

# Refraction



$$\lambda_1 = L \times \sin \theta_i$$

$$\lambda_2 = L \times \sin \theta_r$$

$$\lambda_1 / \lambda_2 = \sin \theta_i / \sin \theta_r$$

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{\sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_r}$$

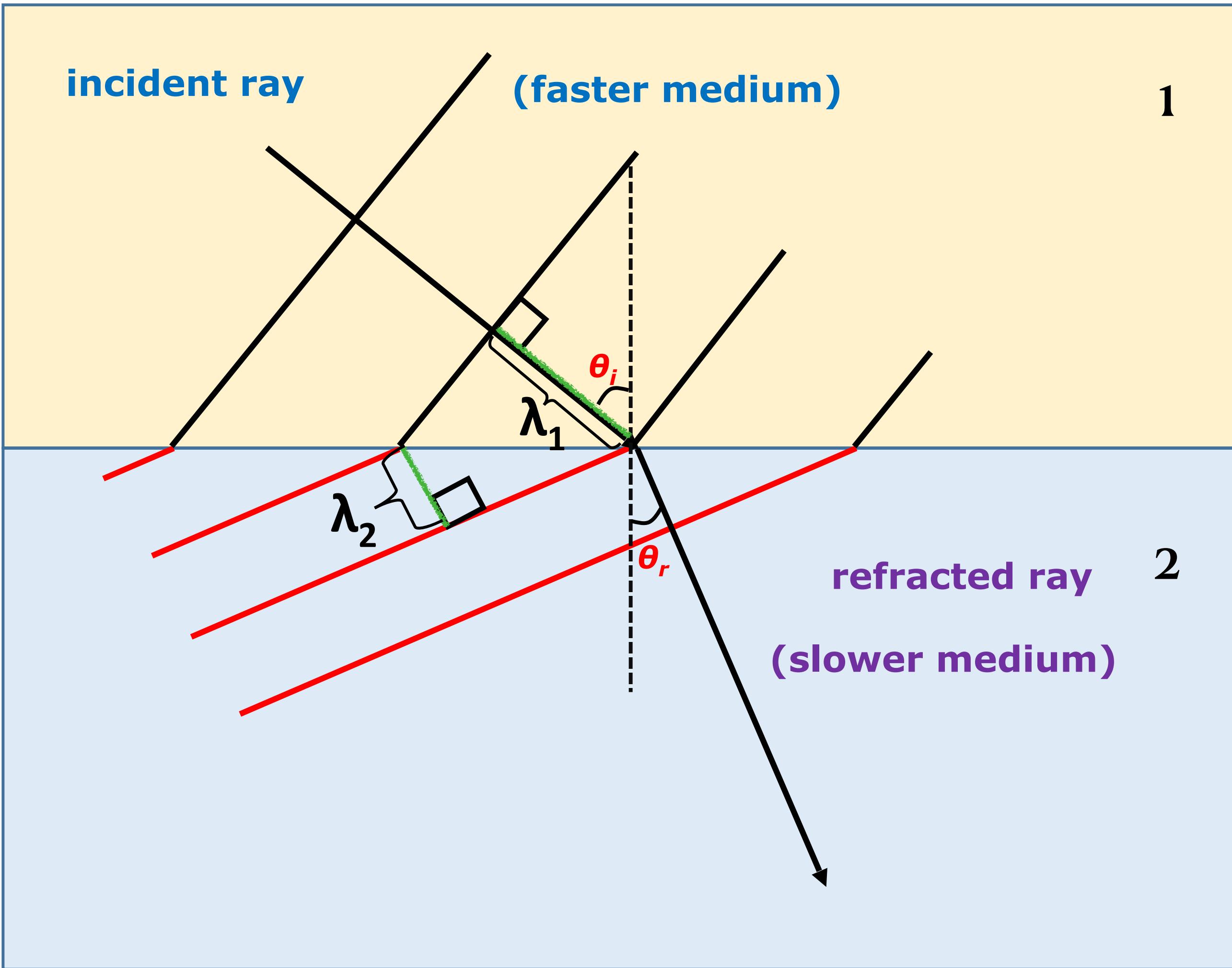
$$\begin{aligned} v_1 &= \lambda_1 f \\ v_2 &= \lambda_2 f \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{\sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_r}$$

*refractive index of medium( $n$ ) —*

$$n = \frac{c}{v} = \frac{\text{Speed of light in vacuum}}{\text{Speed of light in medium}}$$

# Reflection



$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{\sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_r}$$

*refractive index of medium(n) —*

$$n = \frac{c}{v} = \frac{\text{Speed of light in vacuum}}{\text{Speed of light in medium}}$$

$$n_1 = \frac{c}{v_1} \quad n_2 = \frac{c}{v_2}$$

$$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{\sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_r} = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$

# Refraction

refractive index of vacuum:  $n_{vacuum} = c / c = 1$        $n_{air} \approx n_{vacuum} = 1$

Material	Speed of light/m/s	$\frac{\text{speed in vacuum}}{\text{speed in material}}$
vacuum	$2.998 \times 10^8$	1 exactly
air	$2.997 \times 10^8$	1.0003
water	$2.308 \times 10^8$	1.33
Perspex®	$2.000 \times 10^8$	1.5
glass	$(1.800\text{--}2.000) \times 10^8$	1.5–1.7
diamond	$1.250 \times 10^8$	2.4

$$\frac{\sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_r} = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$

From air to medium:

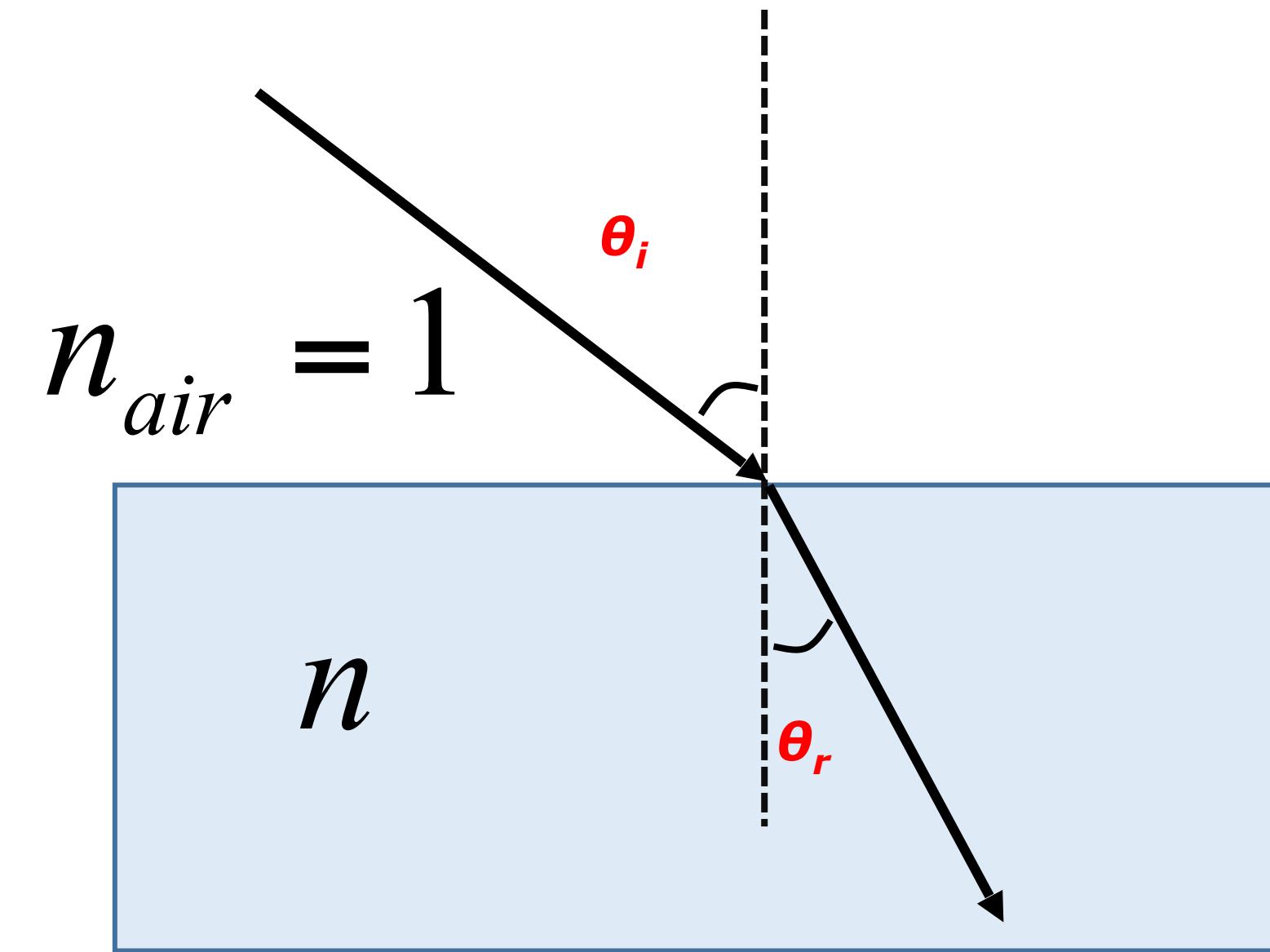
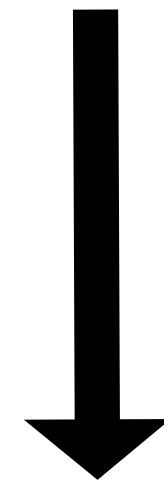
$$\frac{\sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_r} = n_{medium}$$

From medium to air:

$$\frac{\sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_r} = \frac{1}{n_{medium}}$$

# Refraction

Less dense

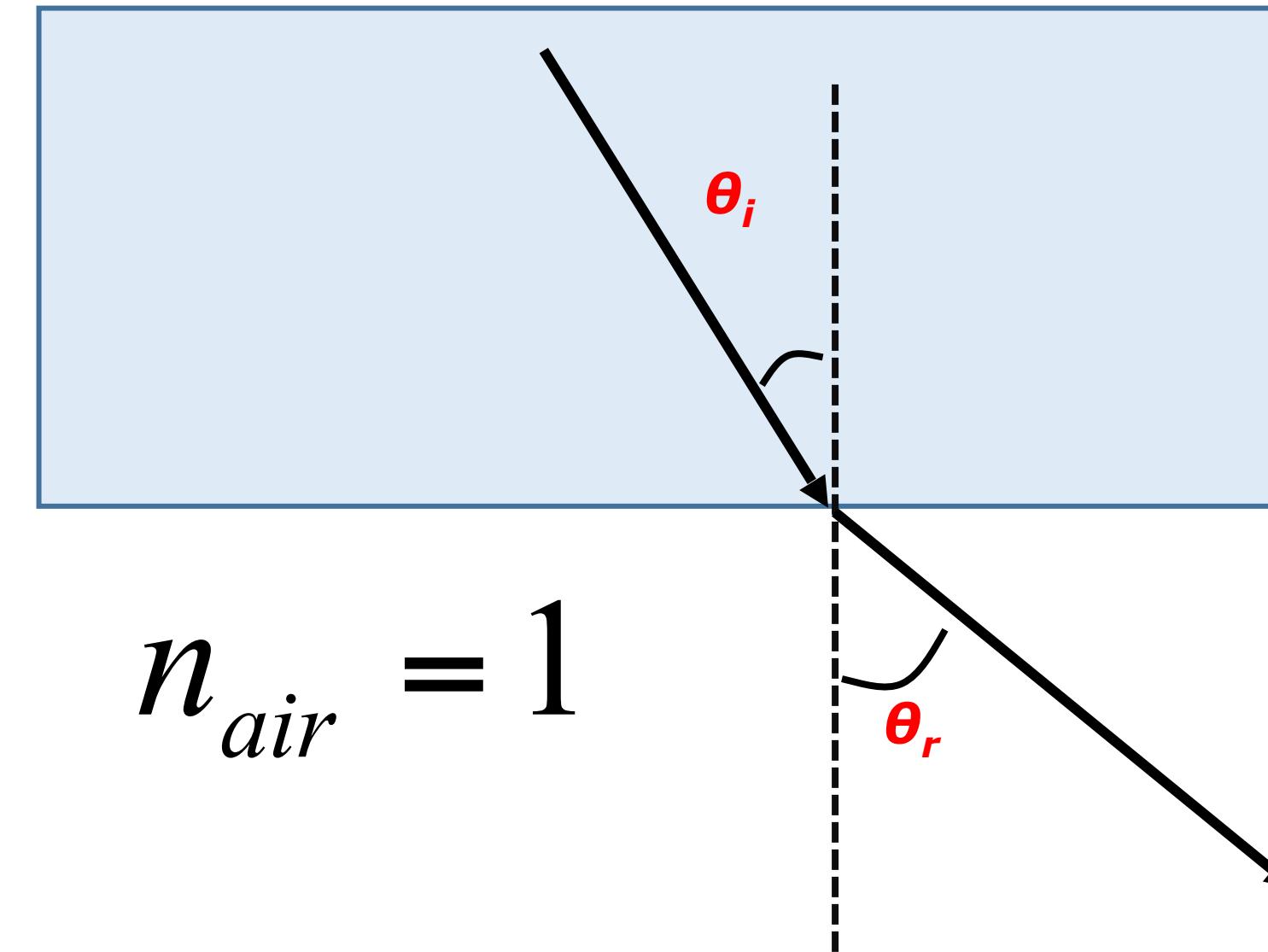
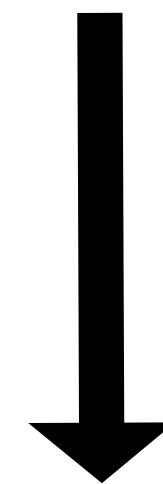


More dense

$$\frac{\sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_r} = \frac{n}{n_{air}} = n$$

refract towards the normal

More dense



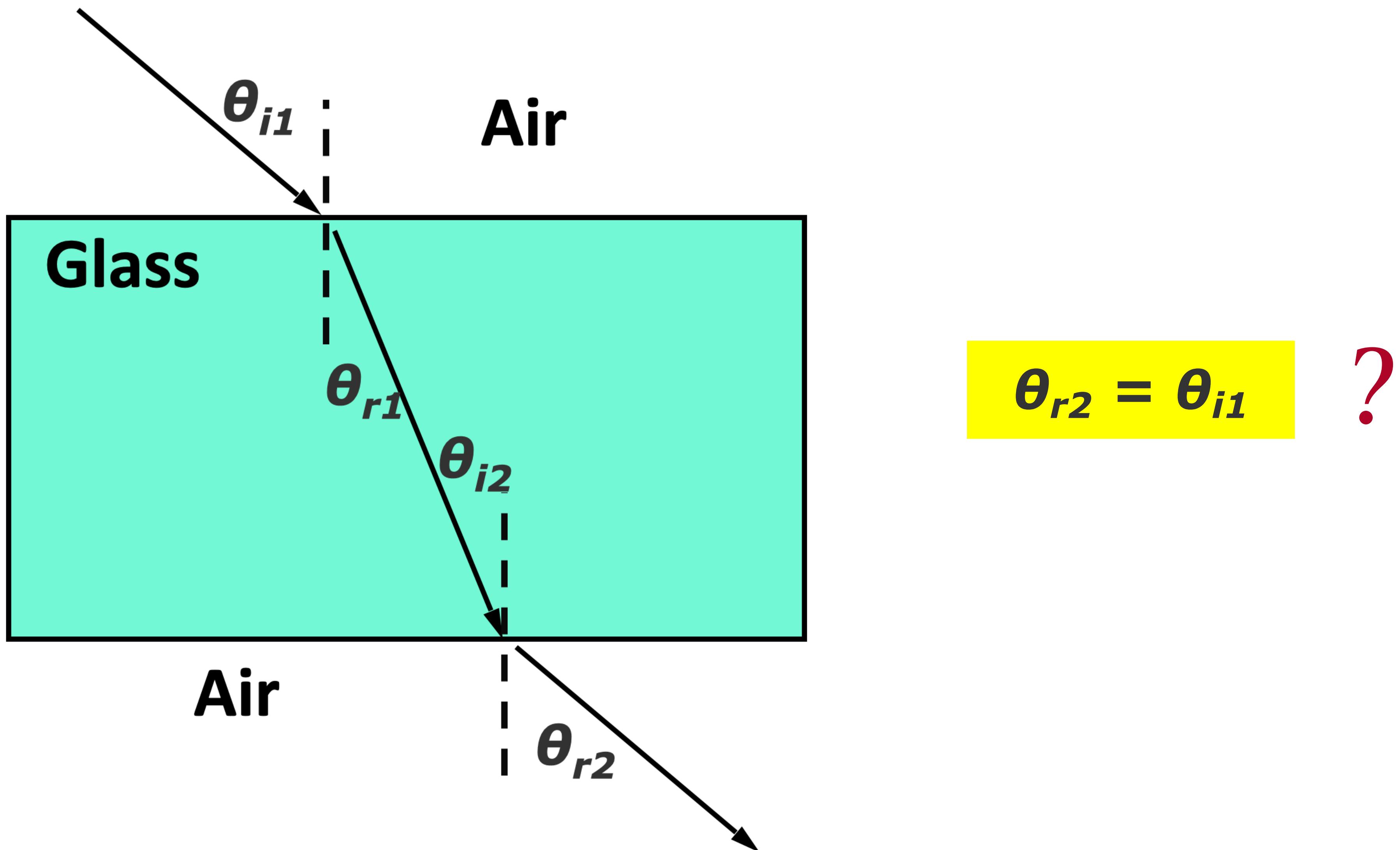
Less dense

$$\frac{\sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_r} = \frac{n_{air}}{n} = \frac{1}{n}$$

refract away from the normal

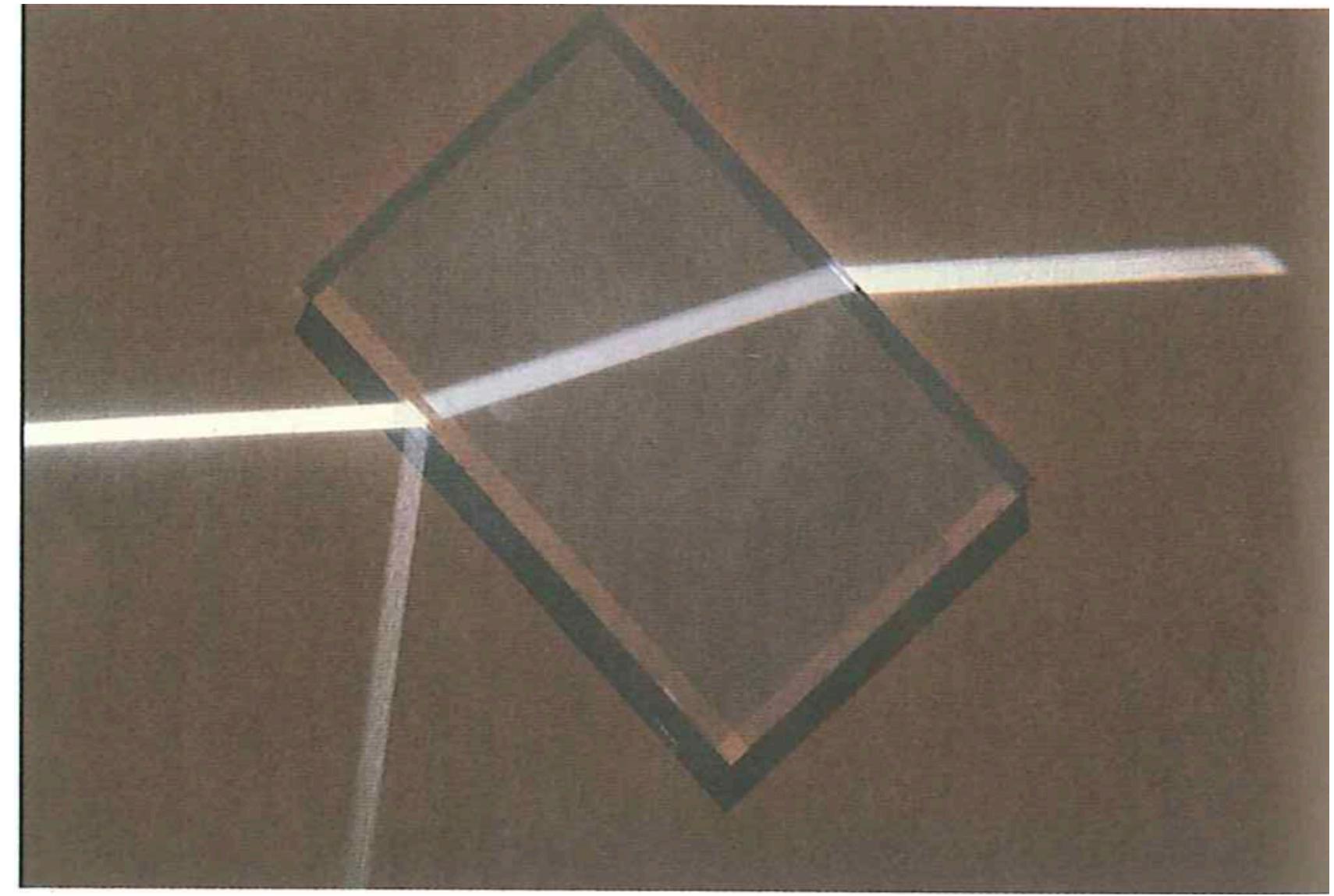
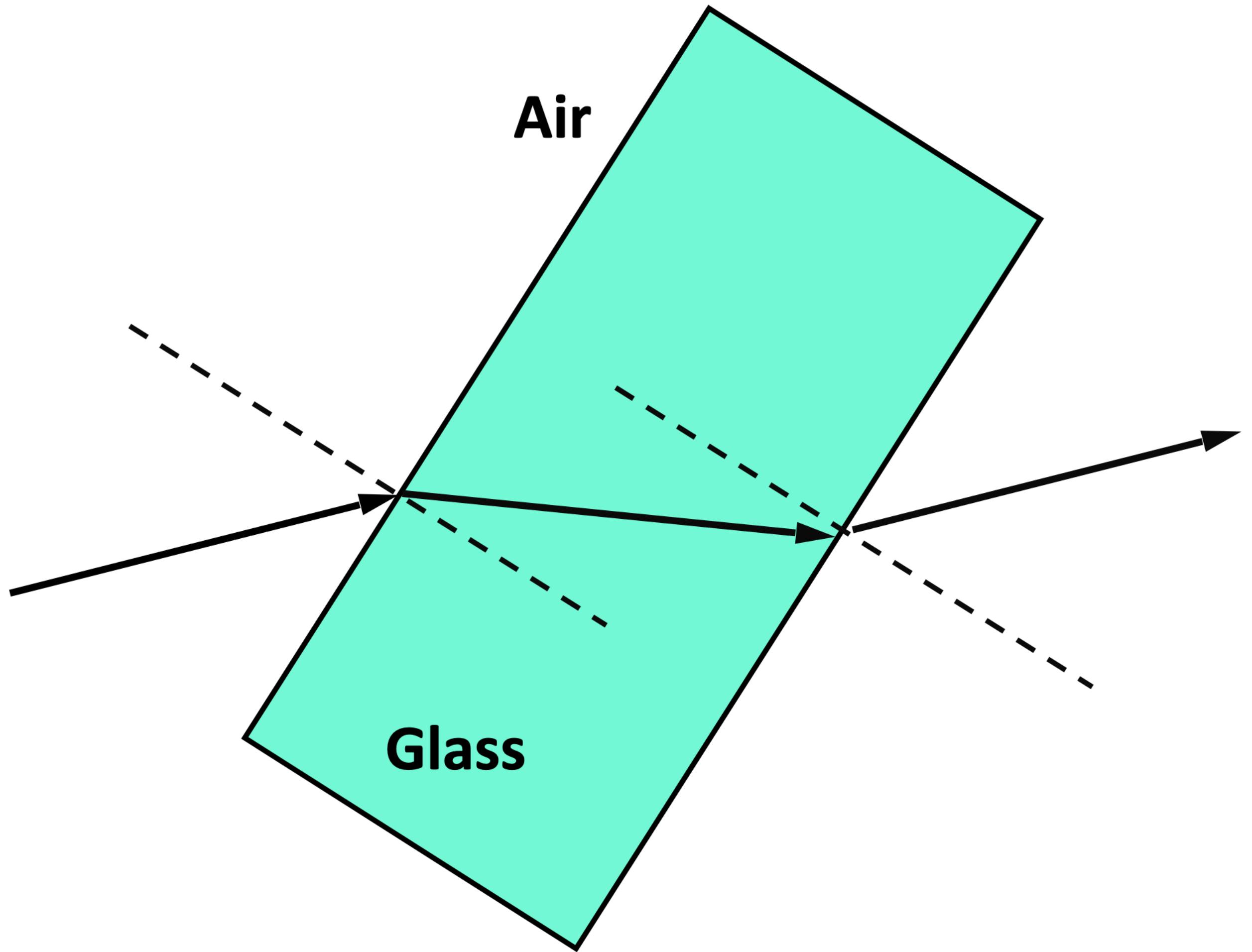
# Refraction

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# Reflection

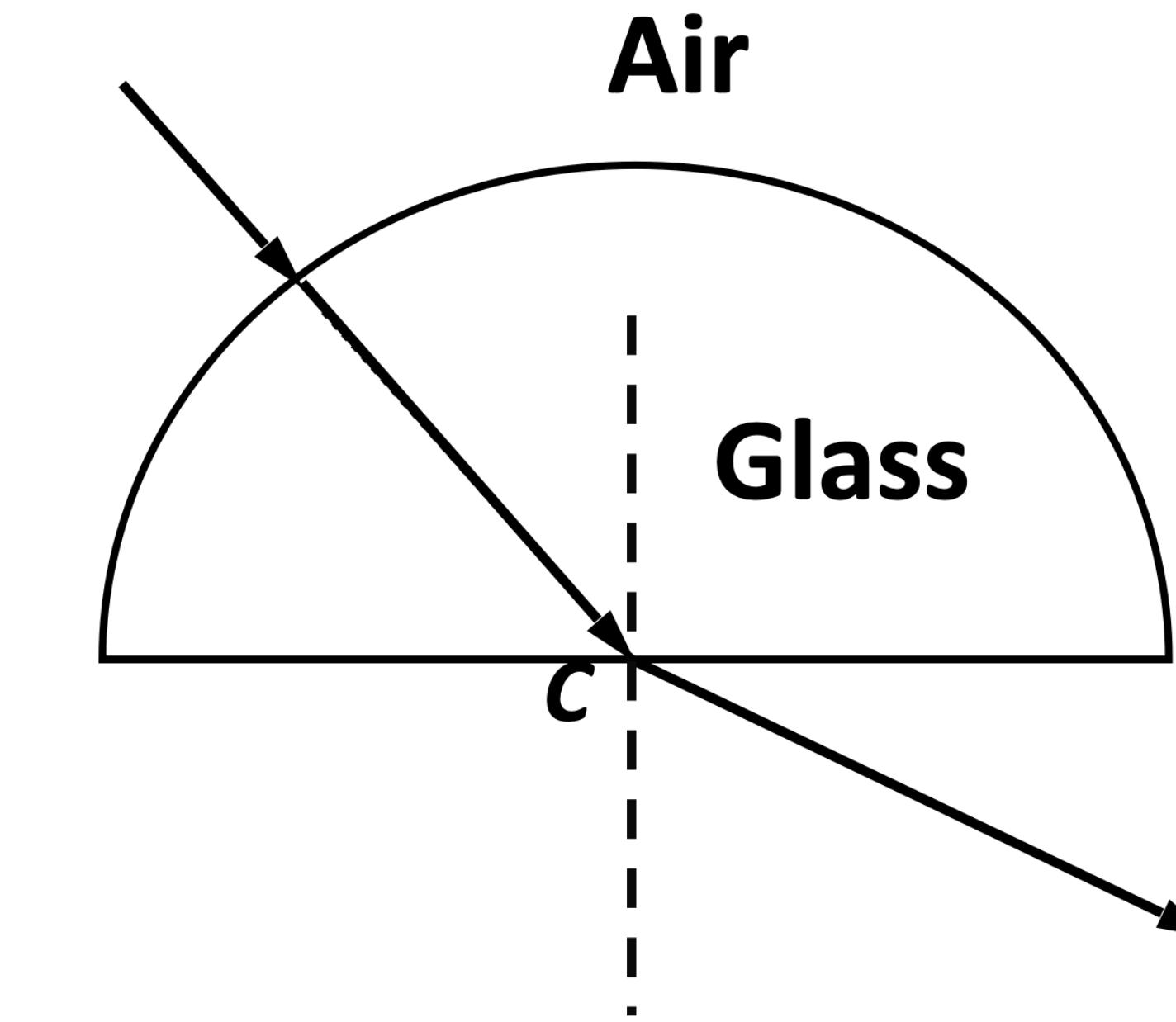
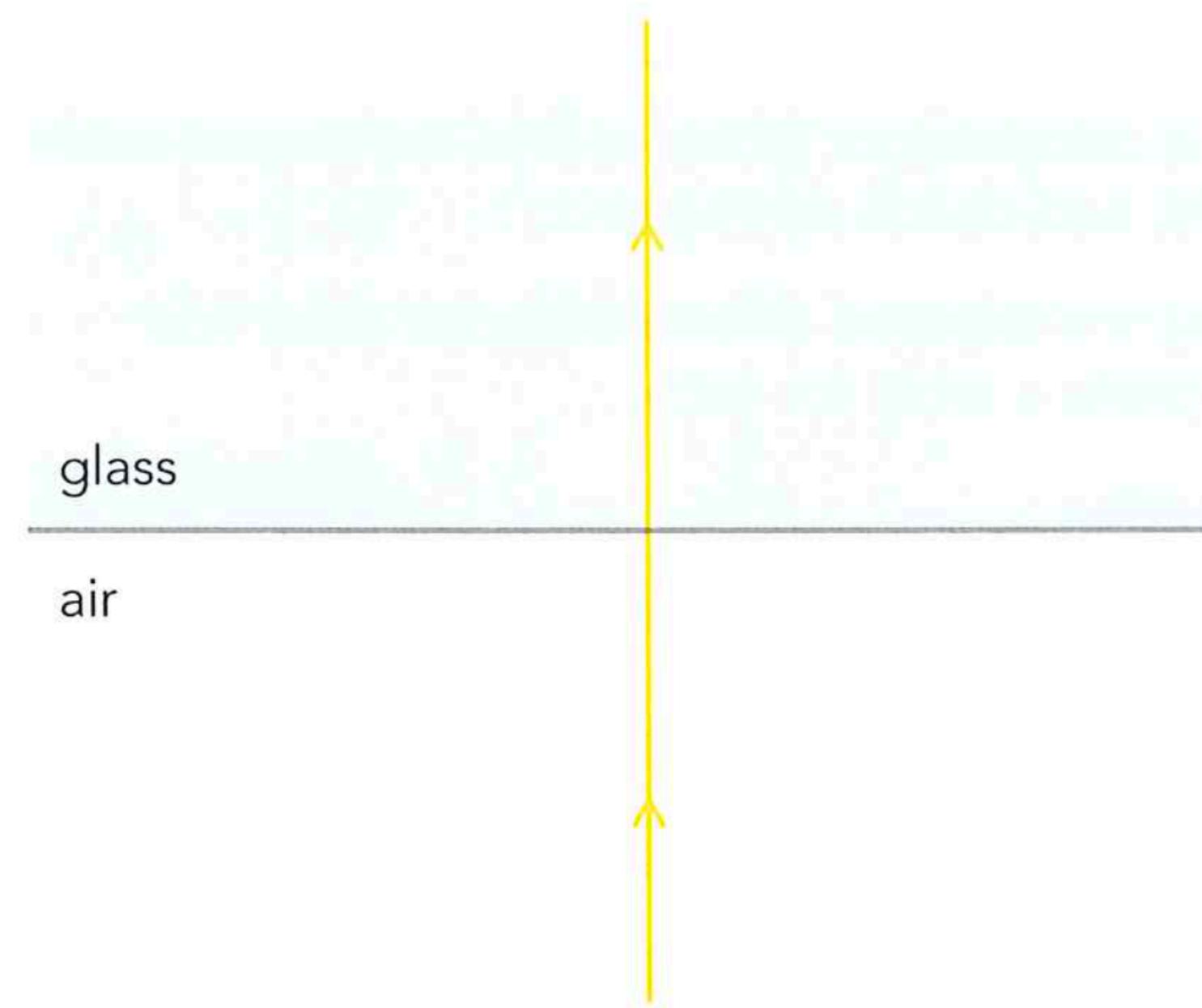
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Return to its original direction, only **shifted**

# Refraction

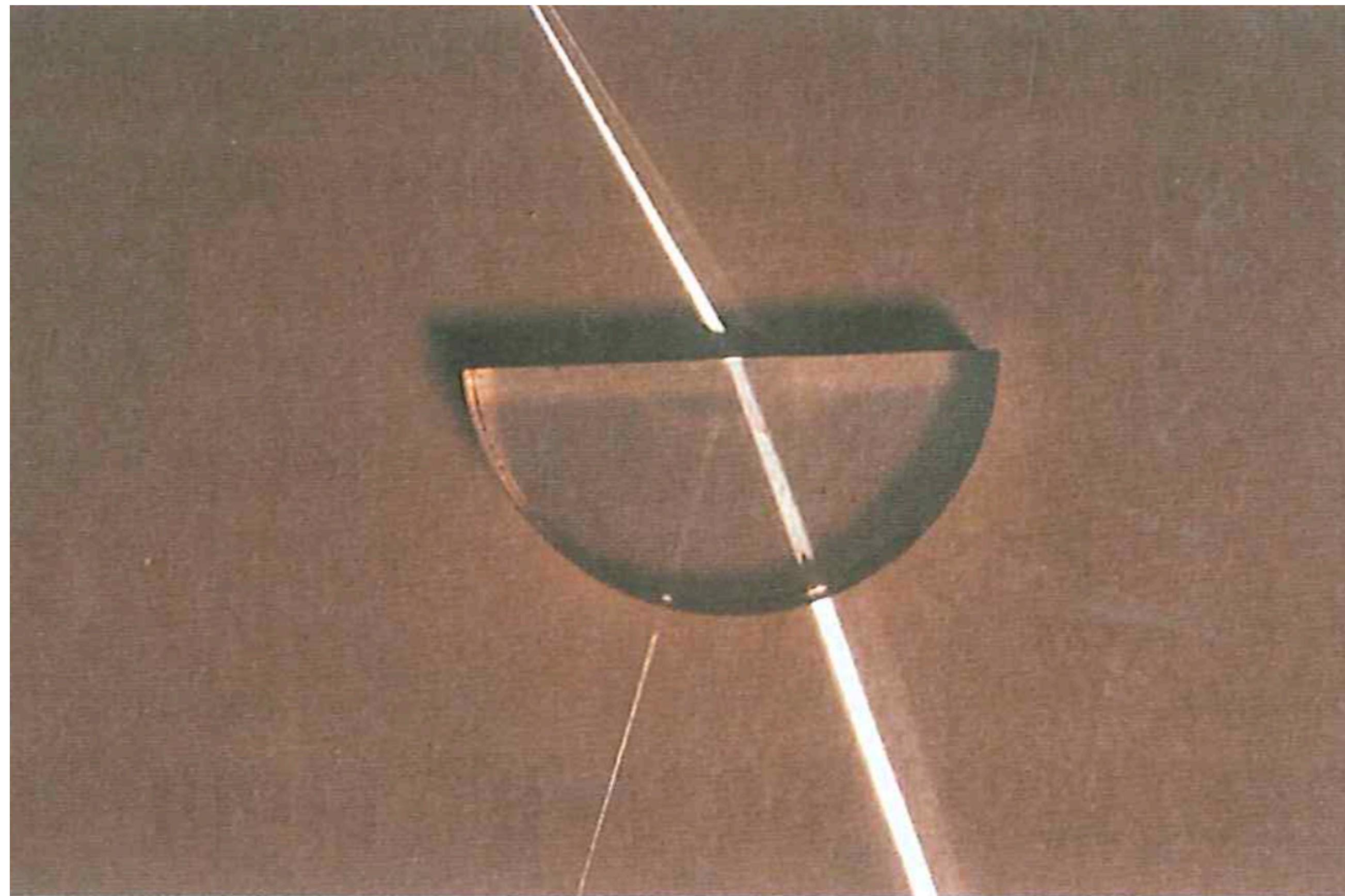
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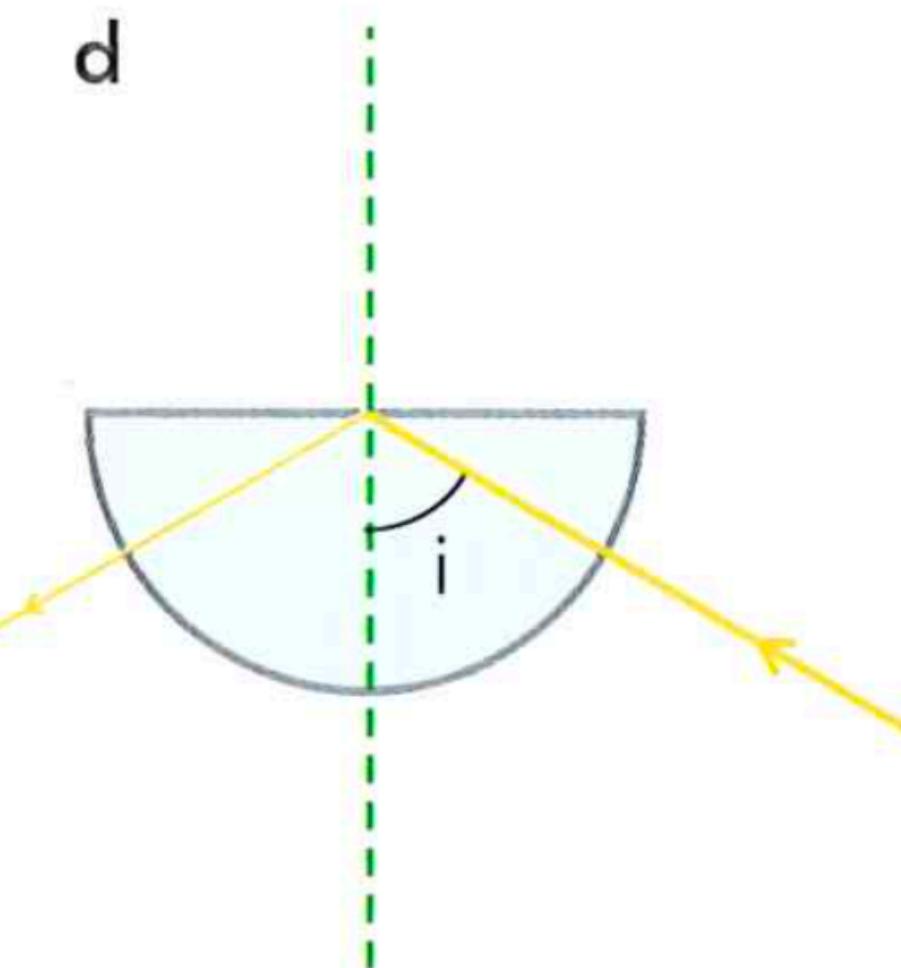
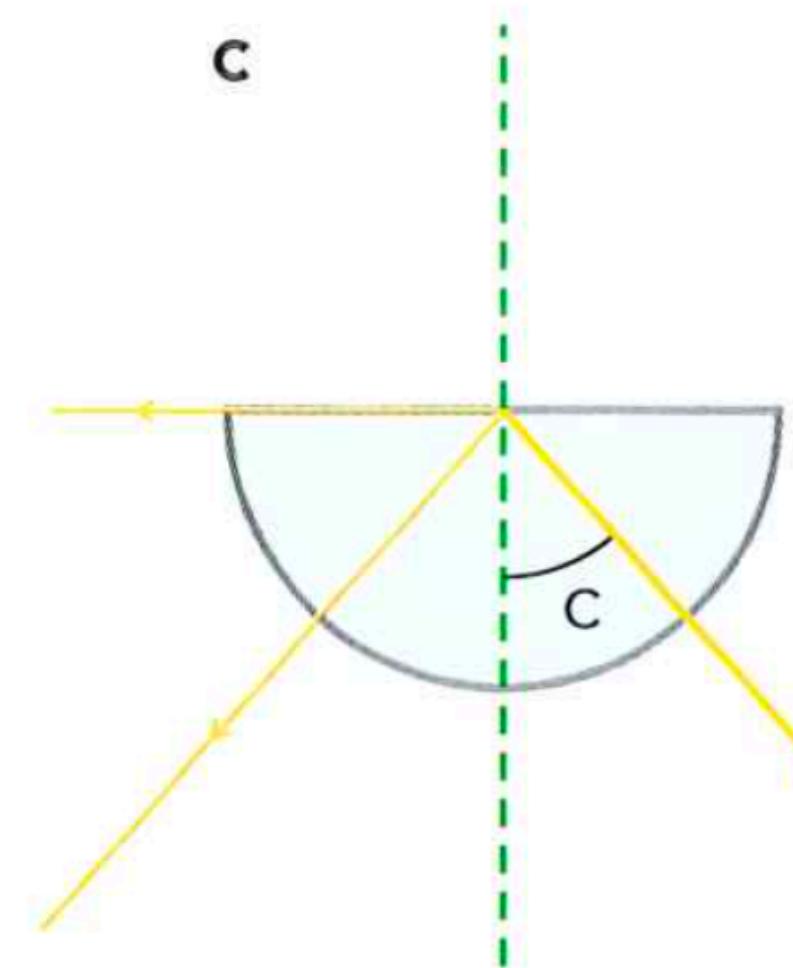
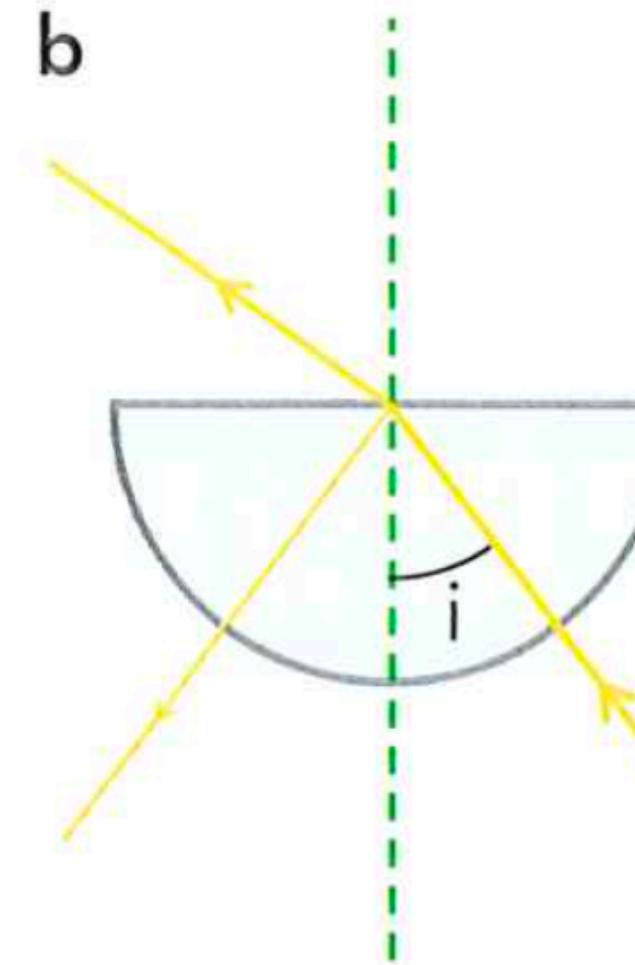
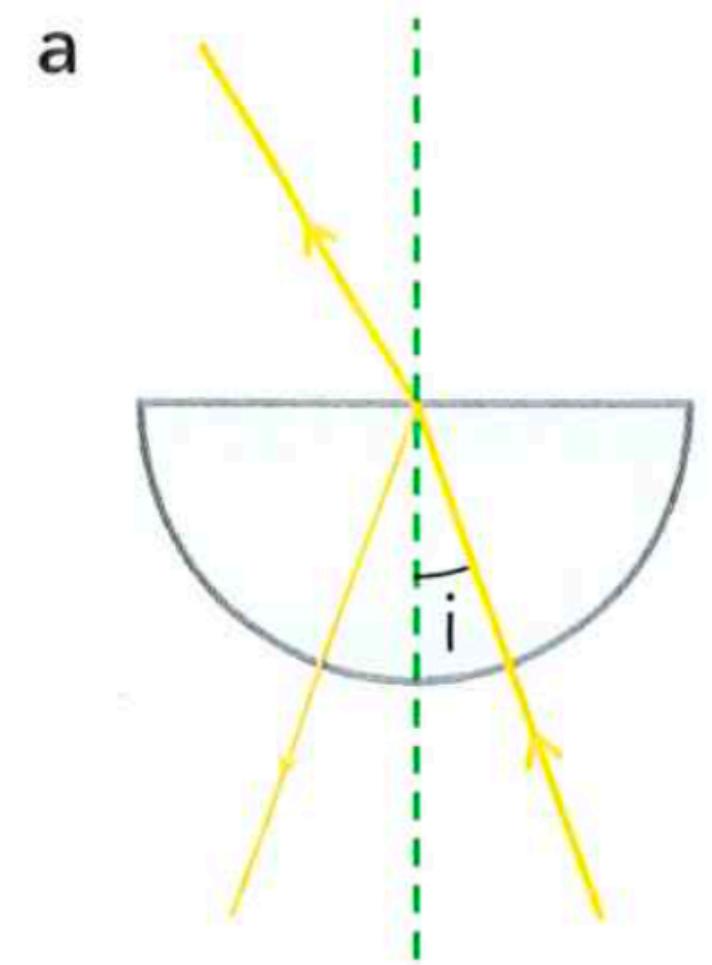
No bending when incident angle = 0

# Refraction

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# Total Internal Reflection



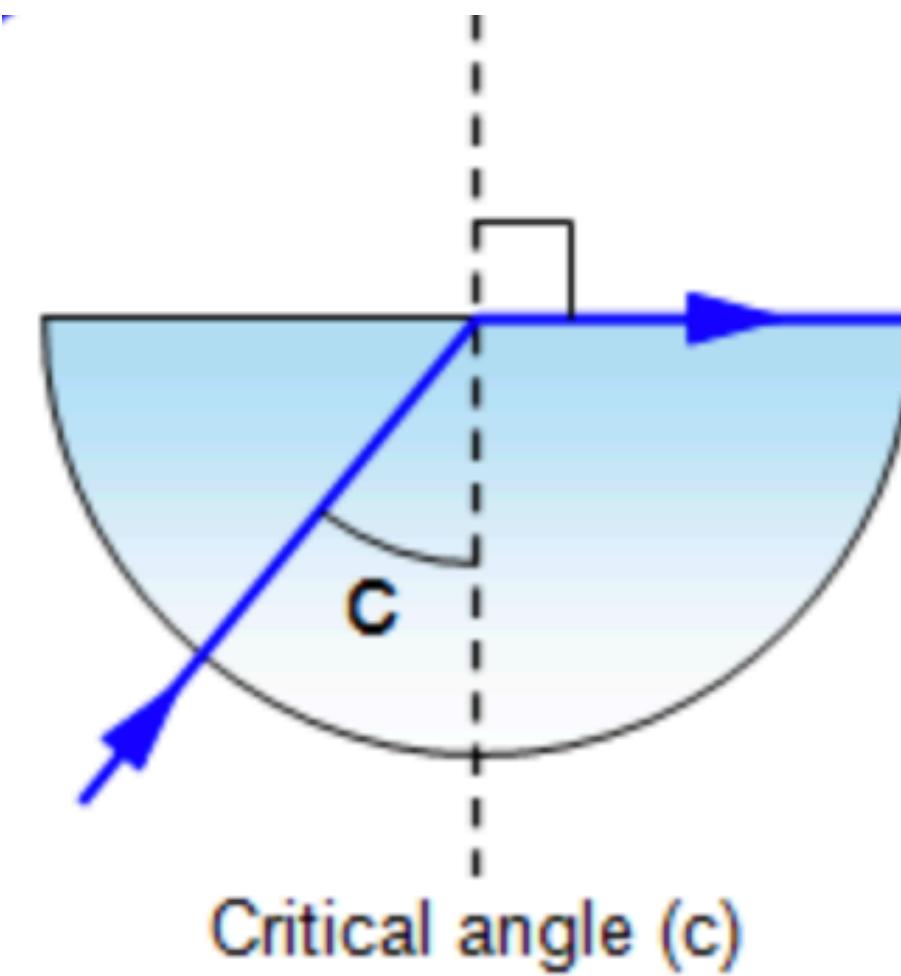
Critical angle

**Total internal reflection:** when light travels from a more dense(large  $n$ ) material, all light is reflected, **NO refracted ray**.

# Total Internal Reflection

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**Critical angle:** the angle of incidence in the material at which angle of refraction is 90 degrees/the angle of incidence **above** which total internal reflection occurs



$$\frac{\sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_r} = \frac{\sin \theta_c}{\sin 90^\circ} = \sin \theta_c = \frac{1}{n}$$

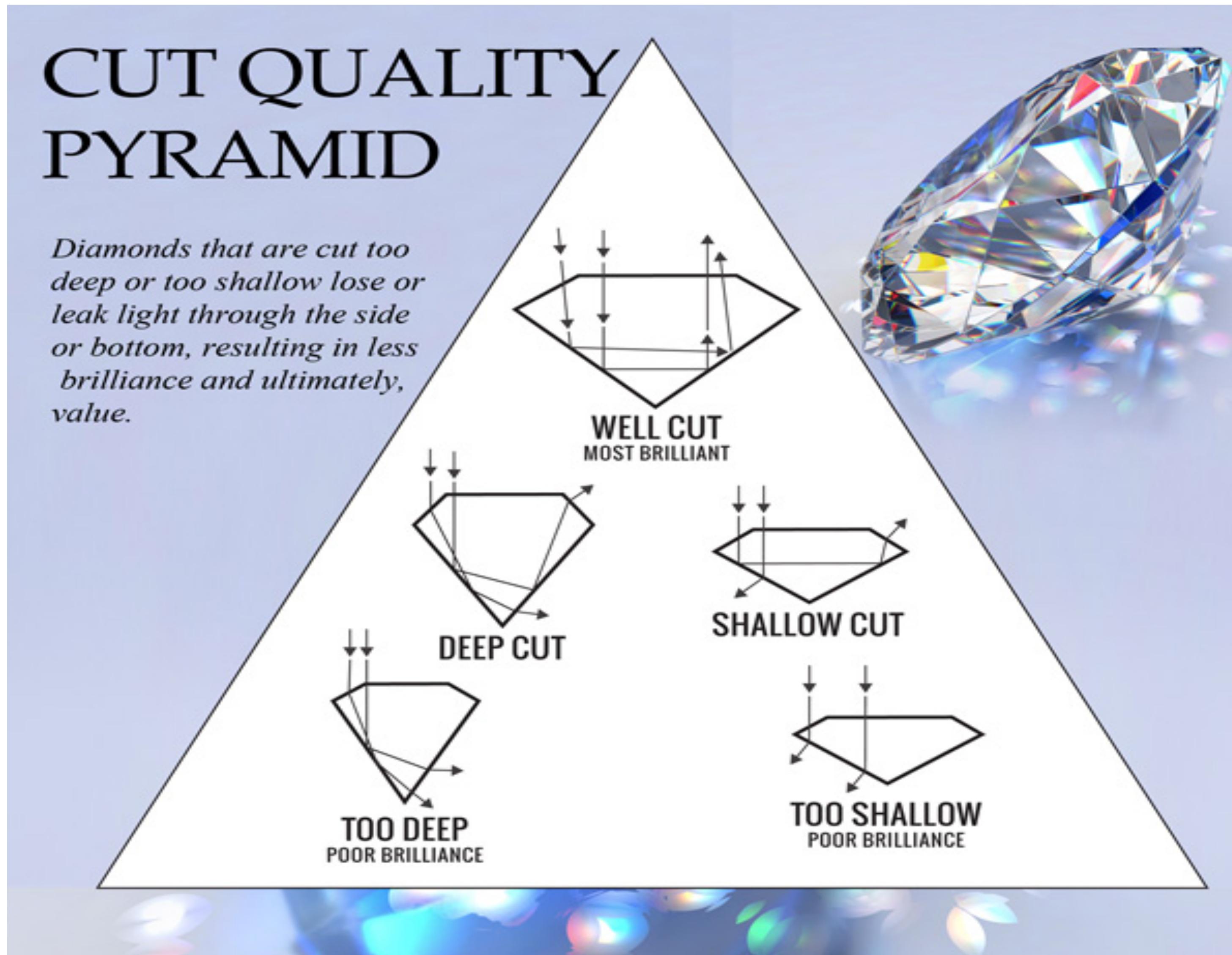
# Total Internal Reflection

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TIR only takes place when :

- the light is in the **more dense** medium and approaching the **less dense** medium.
- the angle of incidence is **greater** than the **critical angle**.

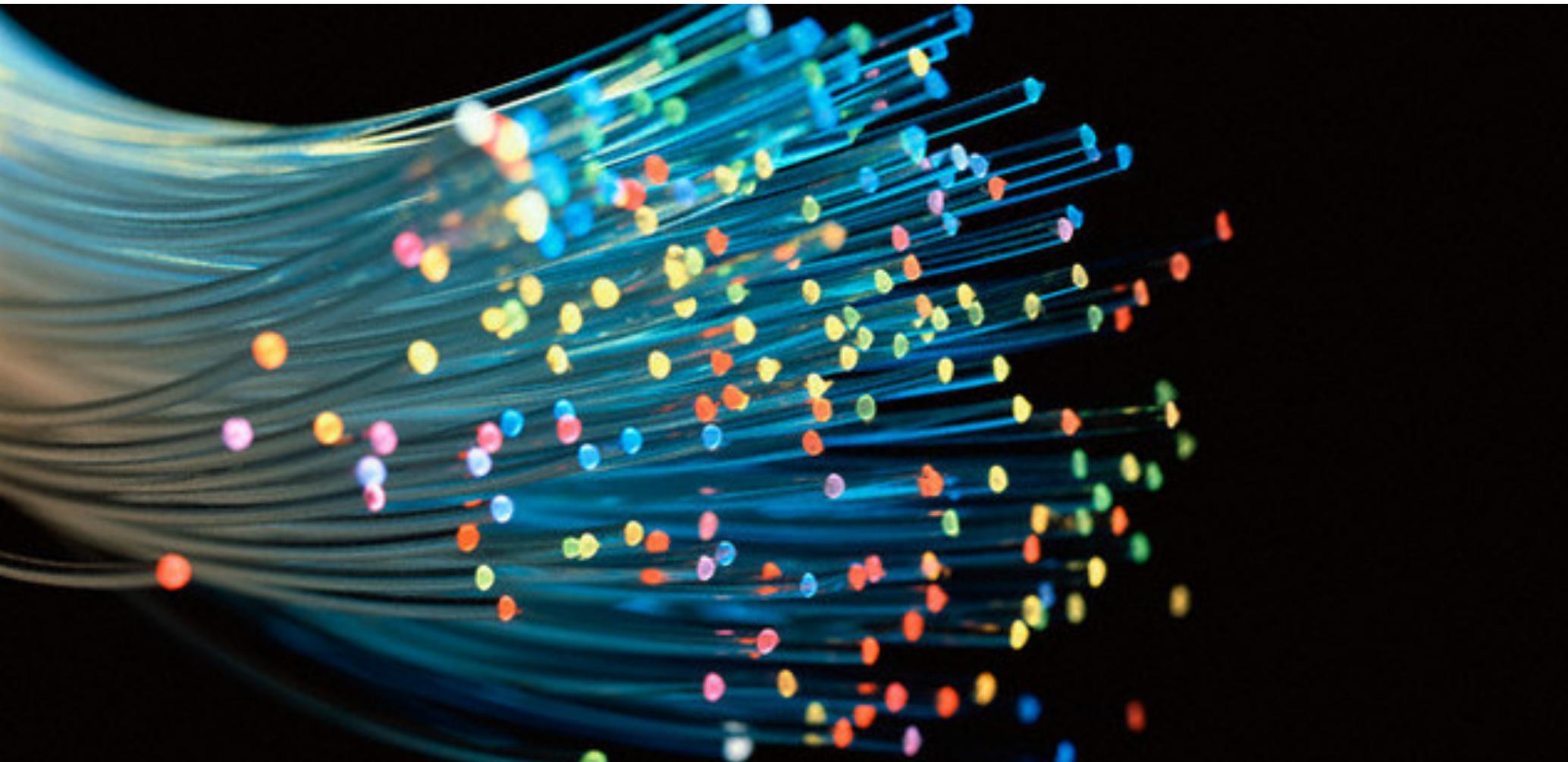
# Total Internal Reflection



# Total Internal Reflection

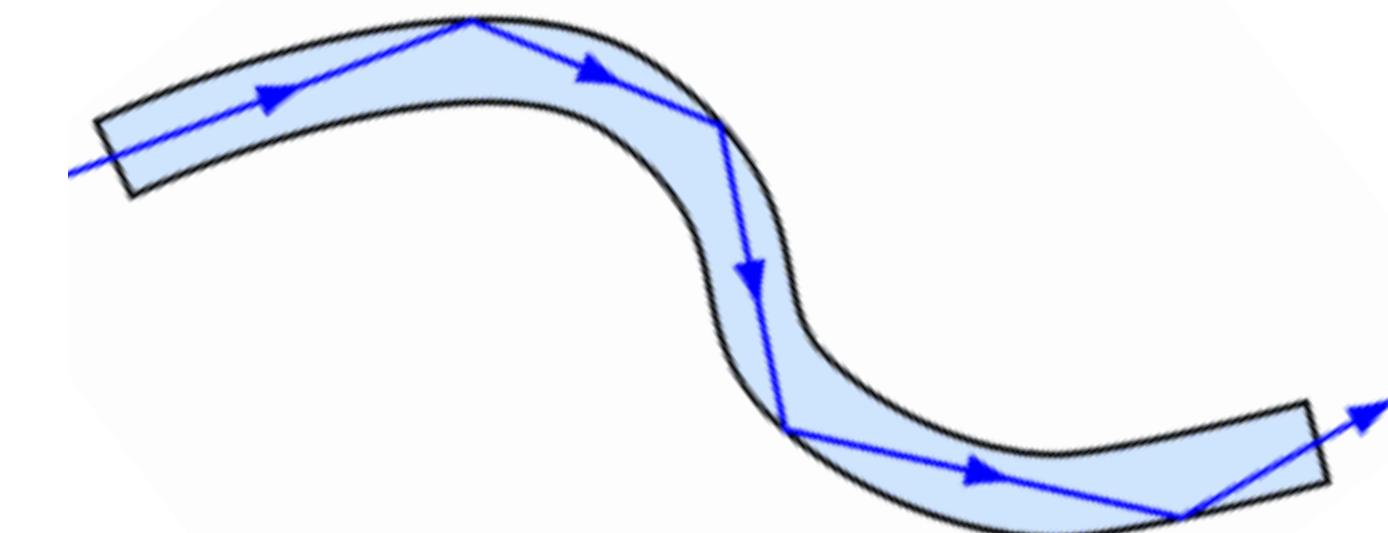
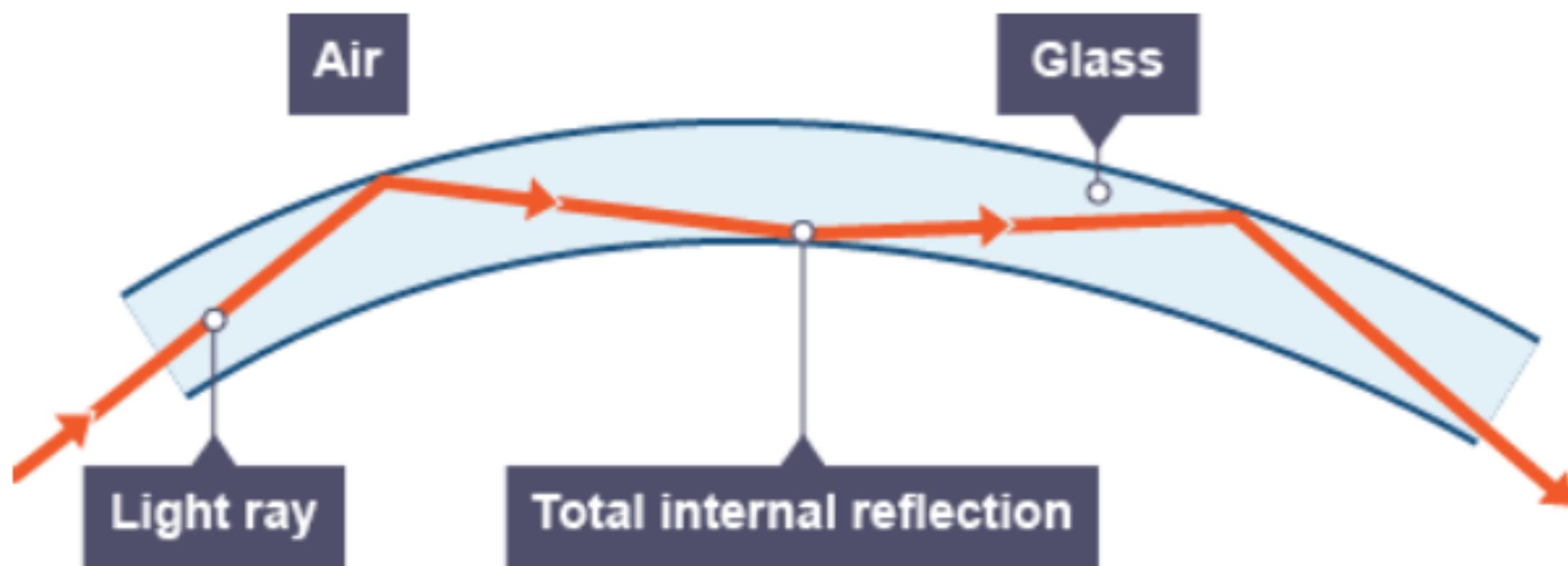
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## Optical Fibre



# Total Internal Reflection

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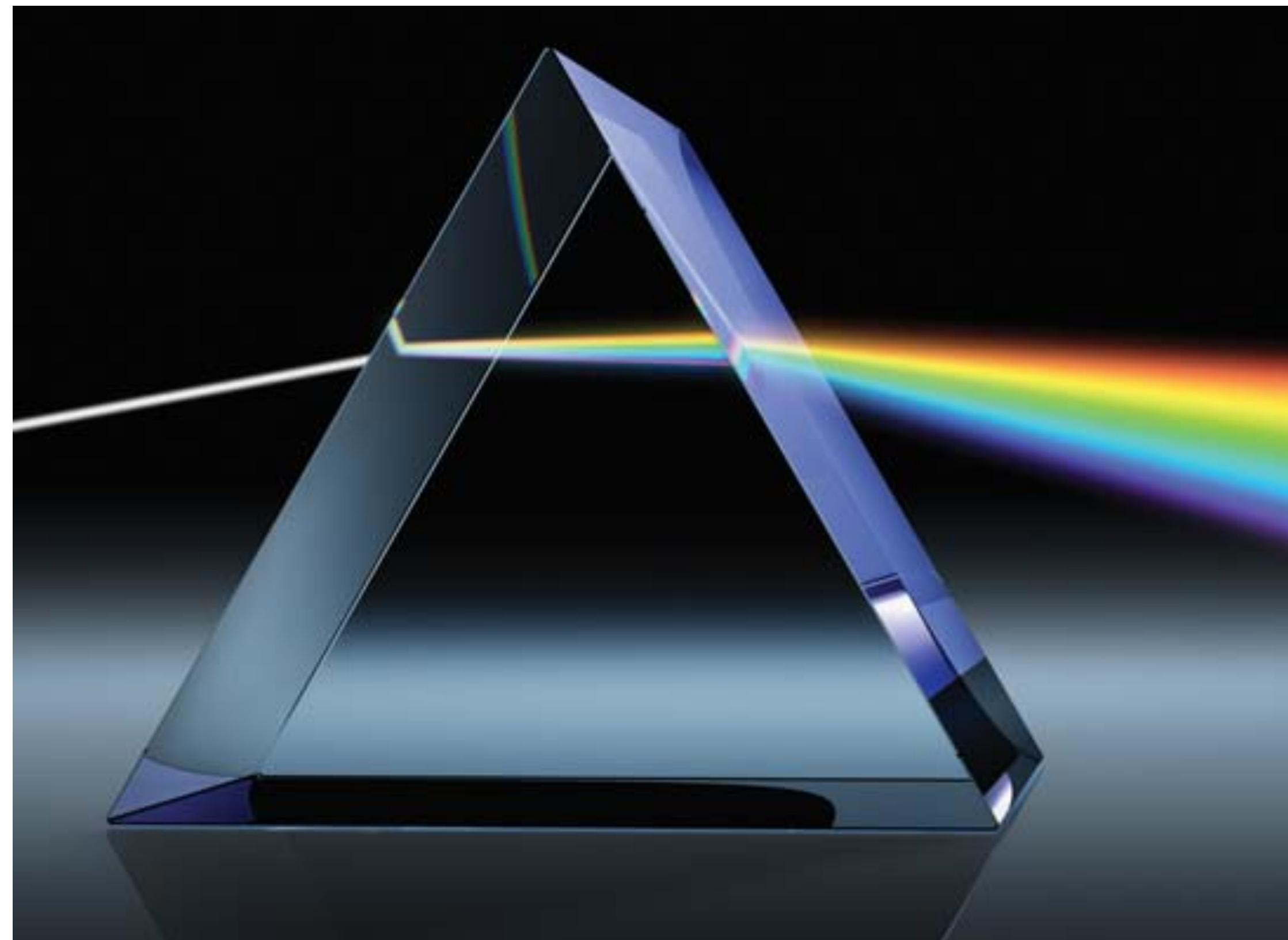
# Dispersion

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# Dispersion

**DISPERSION:** the separation of different wavelengths of light because they are refracted through different angles



	Wavelength	Frequency
Red	~ 625 – 740 nm	~ 480 – 405 THz
Orange	~ 590 – 625 nm	~ 510 – 480 THz
Yellow	~ 565 – 590 nm	~ 530 – 510 THz
Green	~ 520 – 565 nm	~ 580 – 530 THz
Blue	~ 445 – 520 nm	~ 675 – 580 THz
Indigo	~ 425 – 445 nm	~ 700 – 675 THz
Violet	~ 380 – 425 nm	~ 790 – 700 THz

*Chromatic —— colorful*

**Frequency** determines color of light!

Monochromatic: light of a single **frequency**

# Dispersion

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- The speed of light in **vacuum** is a constant
- In a medium (not vacuum), light with higher the frequency travels slower.
- **Red** light travels the **fastest**  
**Violet** light travels the **slowest**.

# Dispersion

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

$$v_{red} > v_{yellow} > v_{green} > v_{blue} > v_{violet}$$

$$n_{red} = \frac{c}{\nu_{red}} < n_{violet} = \frac{c}{\nu_{violet}}$$

**One medium has different refractive index of different frequency of light**

$$n_{red} < n_{yellow} < n_{green} < n_{blue} < n_{violet}$$

