Resolving Powers of gnoting

- 1) What is nesolving power?
- => मेर् काहाकाहि कंत्राहित क्षात्राह्म ।
- 2) Why is greating used?
 - Control to different classification of differention.

1 07% THOI WO TOTAL

- 3) What is grating?
- - 4) What is diffraction greating?

5. What are the conditions of diffraction? न्यावयक्षणं भाव इस्मा स्टिंड हात्र काराभार कंडलाइ विंकाप्रिविं क्षि क्षेत्र वा वैण्याप्रिक र्वि रवि । व्यत्तां विश्व प्रविश्व प्रविश्व राठ वार्व विश्व राठ आवा एक किंग राजार

. I) which is a sharp proven ?

Kordoney Paren of moderal

6. What is diffraction? Classification of diffraction. इ विमान विविध्यम् किं बांव रहाम वा मक मिलं मेरी मिर्म मालगंठ अभम लेपिशिविक रांगा लाकु (यं अवि लाधार लिए या ७ या विस्ताव काला । धाणवर्णन दु'एवगर् । प्रथा:

- (1) Fresnel diffraction.
- (i) Fraunhoter difficaction. Darlos is difficultion grading

(i) Fresnel diffraction:

त्म अकल कामावर्गतं क्रांत व्यक्तिक वा हिं व्यक्त काला क्रिक्ट रेड्ड वा मार्प क्रयवा क्रिक्ट्र अत्रीम दृष्ठ क्राव्यान कर् प्रिट अकल कामावर्गतं सात्व क्रिक्ट क्राविन क्रमवर्गन वल।

(11) Fraunhofen diffraction:

ता मण्य क्ष्माण कार्या कार्या

8. What are the applications of diffraction greating?

कार्णाम्क अताकाकारें , (अवाद्धािकीर्क , (मप्तराव) अताकाका अताकाका अताका अताका

में अभेने डाइग्डी माहार पाक गठ मध्य

7. What is interference? clarification of interference कालाक भेट्र ज्याल कि काल प्रके वाक्याह क्रिकार् क्रार्थिताकपण काप्प काप्पा क्रिके काप्पादा नुर्वा रित्र काम कावां काला क्यिं मुद्रका द्वारा गांग, कुं मध्य विष्य कामामंत्रका कार्यावाहिका व लामिका काली होता है हो । किथा लीप क्षि किथा क्रिक्टिक क्राणाव हुई अव्यक्तिक क्रिक्टिक वाणाक क्रिक्टि जालां केंग्रिक वाला । जाता वाला कार्याक

There are two types of intercherence:

भावन कृतान उ

- () Constructive intereference
- Destructive intertence
- () Constructive intersterance:

मिर मेमकार द्या किए पु: मेर क्रिक क्रिक क्रांत्र के कळ अभाग वा जाम अयाम विष्ठां विविष्य मि

कालि (जाएन वामार काएनाक कृतिका कृति (जाएन कर्रावा प्रमुम्सेणम् व्यास्माकः क्राह्माई कार्याक क्रांताक क्रांता विवास विवास क्रिक

Destructive Interference:

उत्त क्रिका काट्य Destructive उपमि वार्य क्रिकाक क्ष्म । वार्य प्रमाणक के क्ष्म वार्य क्ष्म वार्य क्ष्म वार्य क्ष्म वार्य क्ष्मिक क्षमिक क्ष्मिक क्ष्

Condition of Internee:

2) व्यात्मान पेट्स पूरि सुप्राकाण १ए० १ए।

- ण दिस्मारामा भूव काष्ट्राकारि जाविष्य रहे २७० ,

- 9. What is the s. I unit of resolving power?
- It is the reatio of mean wavelength of a pair of spectral lines and the difference of wavelength between them. so, it has no unit.

$$R = \frac{\lambda}{\Delta \lambda} = nN$$
.

- 10. What type of diffraction occurs in diffraction
 greationan magazine are adjustered to the
- > Fresnel diffraction. et a molos all for mailoro 132
- 11. How many lines are there in greating?
- A diffraction greating 1 cm wide has 1200 lines and is used in second order.
- 12. What is the principle of greating?
- A diffraction greating is able to disperve a beam of various wavelengths into a spectrum of associated lines because of the principle of diffraction: in

given wavelength will be conserved, all the rust being destroyed because of interretence with one another.

18. Why grating is called super prism?

When light of multiple wavelengths is wild,

the different wavelengths are separated. The

separation of the colons is much larger

than that obtained with a prism, so a

diffraction grating can be thought of as a

and is used in second andir.

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15. What is greating made up?

Such as steel, aluminium, fiberglass.

- 16. Which is better diffraction greating on prism?
- They are more efficient, give a linear dispersion of wavelengths, and are true of the absorption effects that nestrict the wavelength rrange of prisms.
- 17. How is diffraction used in real life?
- Real life examples of diffraction are: Red colour that is seen during the sunset is caused by the diffraction of light. Bending of light at the conneros of the doors or window.
- 18. Who made the greating first?
- In 1785, & David Rittenhouse made the granting
- 19. What is the relation between diffraction and coarelength?

 The amount of diffraction (the sharpness of the

bending) increases with wavelength and tecreases with decreasing wavelength. In fact, when the wavelength of the wave- light is smaller than the obstacle, no noticeable diffraction occurs.

20. What is grating pitch?

A grading diffraction greating consists of a large number of regularly spaced grooves on a substrate. The distance between adjacent grooves is called the pitch.

21. How is greating pruparued?

A diffraction gnoting is made by making many parallel servatches on the surface of a flat piece of transparent material. It is passible to put a large number of scratches per c.m. on the material, e.g., the gnoting

to be used has 6000 lines (cm on it.

topide silve (de) burnenmis south is as areid 12. see previous questions.

23. What is optics?

> Optics is a branch of physics which is concerned with light and it's behavioured patteren and properties. Optics is a branch of physics that deals with the determination of behaviour and the properties of light, along with its internations with the matter and also with the instruments which are used to detect it. Agiash with of aldotive has transparent ei

24. What is prism in science?

> Prism in optics, a piece of glass on other transparent material cut with procise angles and plane taces, useful fore analyzing and ruflecting light. An ordinary triangular prism can separate white light into its constituent

colons, called a spectrum.

Phism is a three dimensional (3D) solid object in which the two ends are identical.

25. How many plane is present in prism?

> 5

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Praism? materials are used for producing

Prism are usually made of glan, but any material can be used as long as the material is transparent and suitable to the design wavelength. Common material include glan, plastic and fluorite. Prism are designed with different surface angles depending on the application field.

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