

ORGANIZATION THEORY MODERN SYMBOLIC AND POSTMODERN PERSPECTIVES

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What is modernism vs symbol interpretive organizational theories? The main aims of modernists are to eliminate bias and focus on objective knowledge. Symbolic Interpretive Perspective: Concerns knowledge that is considered as subjective – knowledge that cannot be measured as easily as those from the five senses, for example, personal experience and emotion.

What is postmodern perspective in organization theory? Postmodern thinking It challenges the belief in an objective reality that is independent of the observer. Rather reality is, and organisations are, socially constructed and inter-subjective in nature. Meaning, words and action, arises in social contexts and cannot be separated from it.

What are the three perspectives of organizational theory? Organizational theory is based on its three perspectives, which are the modern, symbolic-interpretive and the post-modern. The perspectives each have different approaches when it comes to the management of an organization.

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Is wave optics easy or hard? Wave optics isn't that much hard bro, if u compare it with Ray Optics its child's play...

Is wave optics quantum physics? Wave optics can be regarded as a quantized geometrical optics. A quantum theory of light rays has been elaborated from both a differential and integral equation approach, applying the same rules for transition from classical to quantum mechanics, according to which variables are replaced by linear operators [7].

What is the equation for the wave optics? Wave optics explores the behavior of light waves, a fundamental concept in physics and optics. Key formulas include: Wave Equation Formula: Grasp the essential wave equation, $c = \lambda f$, linking the speed of light (c), wavelength (λ), and frequency (f), crucial for wave properties

analysis.

What is wave optics in engineering physics? Wave optics , sometimes referred to as physical optics , is a branch of optics that studies phenomena such as polarization, diffraction, and interference, where the ray approximation of geometric optics is not applicable.

What should I study before wave optics? Answer: To understand wave optics, it's helpful to have a basic understanding of waves and their properties, like wavelength, frequency, and amplitude. However, it's possible to study wave optics without a strong background in waves.

Should I study ray optics or wave optics first? Answer: Studying wave optics before ray optics can be a viable approach, as the two topics are not entirely dependent on each other. Wave optics deals with the wave nature of light, while ray optics focuses on the behavior of light as rays.

Is light a wave or particle? Light Is Unequivocally a Wave! Some 100 years after the time of Newton, French physicist Augustin-Jean Fresnel (1788 to 1827) asserted that light waves have an extremely short wavelength and mathematically proved light interference. In 1815, he devised physical laws for light reflection and refraction, as well.

Is quantum physics a real thing? Quantum physics is the study of matter and energy at the most fundamental level. It aims to uncover the properties and behaviors of the very building blocks of nature. While many quantum experiments examine very small objects, such as electrons and photons, quantum phenomena are all around us, acting on every scale.

Who is the father of quantum optics? Remembering the father of quantum optics, Roy Glauber, who was born #OTD in 1925.

Can I study wave optics without studying waves? It is possible to study wave optics without a strong background in waves, but having a basic understanding of wave properties, such as wavelength and frequency, would likely be beneficial for understanding the concepts involved in wave optics.

What is small d in wave optics? For fixed λ and m , the smaller d is, the larger θ must be, since $\sin\theta = m\lambda/d$ $\Rightarrow \theta = \sin^{-1}(m\lambda/d)$. This is consistent with our contention that wave effects are most noticeable when the object the wave encounters (here, slits a distance d apart) is small. Small d gives large θ , hence a large effect.

How are wave optics used in everyday life? Wave optics can be used to analyse and design a variety of optical systems, including lenses, telescopes, microscopes, fibre optic cables, and optical communications systems. It can also be used to study phenomena such as diffraction and interference.

What is another name for wave optics? In physics, physical optics, or wave optics, is the branch of optics that studies interference, diffraction, polarization, and other phenomena for which the ray approximation of geometric optics is not valid.

What is the conclusion of wave optics? In conclusion, wave optics is a powerful tool that can be used to illuminate objects and understand their behaviour. The study of how light behaves as a wave is known as wave optics. Objects can be illuminated, and images can be created using wave optics.

What is a locus in wave optics? A wavefront meaning is, it is the set or locus of all the points in the same phase. Here, the locus is the path travelled by a particular point emanating from the light source; however, there are millions of points like this. All these points undergoing locus form various types of wavefronts.

Is wave optics easy? Wave optics is easy chapter. Be sure you do all the example and back exercise. We got Question from example, and I left the examples, LOL.

What is the difference between waves and optics? Optics is rays, waves, and photons. A wave is an undulation that propagates from one point to another, and as it travels it carries the energy of the electromagnetic spectrum.

What math is needed for optics? A2A: The minimum mathematical requirement for optical design is basic geometry, algebra and trigonometry. Statistics is also valuable for the specification of tolerances of the components needed for a design. The minimum physics requirement is optics itself.

What are the important topics in wave optics?

Is optics math or science? What is Optics? Optics is a branch of physics that deals with the generation, propagation, and detection of light. It studies the properties and behavior of light, including how it interacts with matter and what instruments are used to detect it.

How hard is ray optics? Ray Optics is actually not so difficult a subject after all. Even I claimed to be weak in it. But then I found success in it. Find some notes of FIITJEE or Akash, and mug up all the formulae u find, however complex they are.

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Which chapter is easy ray optics or wave optics? Both the chapters are important and can be studied pretty much independently. It's up to you to start whichever you want. The norm though is studying ray optics first.

Is optics math heavy? Optical engineering relies heavily on math and physics concepts, such as geometry, trigonometry, calculus, linear algebra, differential equations, optics, electromagnetism, quantum mechanics, and thermodynamics.

What is the easiest type of wave to visualize? The easiest type of wave to visualize is a transverse wave, where the displacement of the medium is perpendicular to the direction of motion of the wave.

Solved Examples in Chemical Engineering by GK Roy: A Comprehensive Guide

Question 1: Calculate the heat transfer rate for a countercurrent double-pipe heat exchanger with the following specifications: hot fluid inlet temperature = 95°C, hot fluid outlet temperature = 70°C, cold fluid inlet temperature = 25°C, cold fluid outlet temperature = 40°C, hot fluid flow rate = 100 kg/h, cold fluid flow rate = 50 kg/h, and overall heat transfer coefficient = 500 W/m²K.

Answer: Refer to Example 3.1 in GK Roy's "Solved Examples in Chemical Engineering" for the step-by-step solution:

1. Calculate the log mean temperature difference (LMTD):

$$\text{LMTD} = [(95 - 40) - (70 - 25)] / \ln[(95 - 40) / (70 - 25)] = 34.2^{\circ}\text{C}$$

2. Calculate the heat capacity rate:

$$C_h = (100 \text{ kg/h}) * (4.187 \text{ J/g}^{\circ}\text{C}) = 418.7 \text{ kJ/h-}^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$C_c = (50 \text{ kg/h}) * (4.187 \text{ J/g}^{\circ}\text{C}) = 209.35 \text{ kJ/h-}^{\circ}\text{C}$$

3. Calculate the heat transfer rate:

$$Q = UA \text{ LMTD} = 500 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K} * 34.2^{\circ}\text{C} = 17,100 \text{ W} = 17.1 \text{ kW}$$

Question 2: Determine the height of a packed distillation column required to separate a binary mixture with a relative volatility of 2.0, feed composition of 50% (by mole) of both components, distillate composition of 90% (by mole) of the more volatile component, and reflux ratio of 1.5. The packing factor is $150 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}^3$.

Answer: Find the solution in Example 7.2 in GK Roy's book:

1. Calculate the equilibrium relationship:

$$y = x / (1 + (2 - 1) * (1 - x)) = 2x / x$$

2. Integrate the Fenske equation:

$$\ln[(x_D/1 - x_D) / (x_B/1 - x_B)] = (1 + R/S) * n * a * H * E / U$$

where n is the number of equilibrium stages.

3. Solve for n:

$$n = 5.5 \text{ equilibrium stages}$$

4. Calculate the height of the column:

$$H = n / F * U = 5.5 / 150 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}^3 = 0.037 \text{ m}$$

Question 3: Calculate the exit velocity of a fluid in a pipe with a diameter of 5 cm and a volumetric flow rate of 10 liters/s.

Answer: Refer to Example 1.2 in GK Roy's book:

1. Convert the flow rate to m³/s:

$$Q = 10 \text{ liters/s} = 10 * (10^{-3}) \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

2. Calculate the exit velocity:

$$v = Q / (\pi * D^2/4) = (10 * 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}) / (\pi * (0.05 \text{ m})^2/4) = 2.54 \text{ m/s}$$

Question 4: Find the viscosity of a fluid with a density of 1.2 g/cm³ and a kinematic viscosity of 2.0 cSt.

Answer: Example 1.3 in GK Roy's book provides the solution:

1. Convert the kinematic viscosity to m²/s:

$$\nu = 2.0 \text{ cSt} = 2.0 * 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

2. Calculate the viscosity:

$$\mu = \rho * \nu = 1.2 \text{ g/cm}^3 * (1000 \text{ kg/m}^3/1000 \text{ g/cm}^3) * 2.0 * 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s} =$$

Question 5: Determine the heat transfer coefficient for convection from a pipe with an external surface temperature of 200°C to a fluid flowing over it with a bulk temperature of 100°C. The fluid has a thermal conductivity of 0.25 W/mK and a Reynolds number of 10,000.

Answer: Example 3.2 in GK Roy's book provides the guidance:

1. Calculate the Nusselt number:

$$Nu = 0.023 * Re^{0.8} * Pr^{0.4} = 0.023 * (10,000)^{0.8} * (1.0)^{0.4} = 105.1$$

2. Calculate the heat transfer coefficient:

$$h = Nu * k / D = 105.1 * 0.25 \text{ W/mK} / 0.05 \text{ m} = 525.5 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$$

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