

## OBJECTIVES ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES

Topic	Objectives
Electromagnetic waves	<p>name some particular electromagnetic waves and order them by their wavelength (24.2)</p> <p>sketch standing electromagnetic waves on <math>\lambda/2</math> and <math>\lambda/4</math> antennas</p> <p>Sketch running electromagnetic wave (with correct orientation) (24.1)</p> <p>realise that the speed of light in vacuum is the same for all electromagnetic waves (24.3)</p> <p>calculate the speed of electromagnetic waves in other media (26.1)</p> <p>calculate the Poynting vector and explain its meaning (24.4)</p> <p>Explain what the radiation characteristic of an antenna is</p>
Polarisation (24.6)	<p>explain the difference between polarised and unpolarised waves (with examples)</p> <p>know different ways to polarise light (filter, reflection)</p> <p>calculate field and intensity of an electromagnetic wave after it has travelled through a polarisation filter</p> <p>describe application for polarisation (e.g. LCD, sunglasses)</p>
Doppler effect (24.5)	<p>realise qualitative difference between acoustic and optical Doppler effect (absolute vs. relative speeds)</p> <p>calculate wavelength and frequency shift</p>
Huygens' principle (27.5)	<p>describe the concept of a wavelet is</p> <p>representation of waves with wave fronts and rays (25.1)</p> <p>explain Huygens' principle in your own words and apply it to simple examples (e.g. reflexion and refraction)</p>
Ray optics (physics labs)	<p>reflexion (25.2) and refraction (26.2)</p> <p>total internal reflexion (26.3)</p> <p>dispersion (26.5)</p> <p>lenses (26.6 – 26.9)</p>
Interference and diffraction	<p>understand interference and diffraction as a wave phenomenon impossible to describe with light rays</p> <p>realise relation between optical path length difference and intensity in a double slit (27.2)</p> <p>know qualitative differences between interference patterns of double slit and grating (27.7)</p> <p>simple calculations with double slit and grating (27.2, 27.7)</p> <p>know conditions for diffraction to occur</p> <p>describe two applications of diffraction (e.g. spectral analysis, X-ray diffraction)</p>
Constant	Value
Speed of light in vacuum (air)	$c = 3 \cdot 10^8$ m/s
Visible light	400 nm (violet) – 800 nm (red)
Wavelength of HeNe laser light	632.8 nm (red)