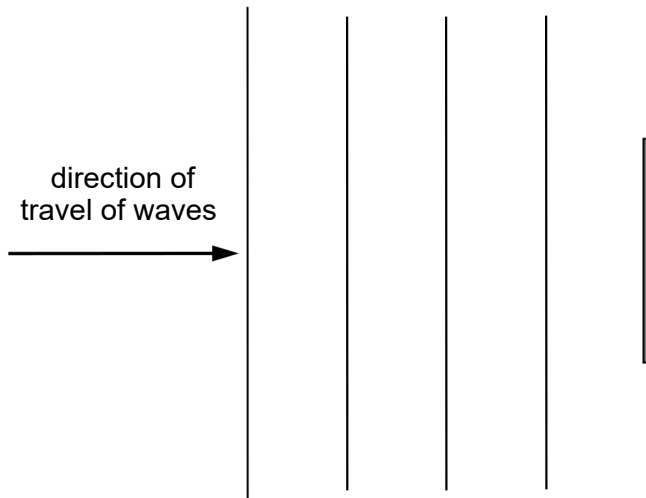


- 4 (a) A ripple tank is used to show the diffraction and interference of waves. On Fig. 4.1, plane wavefronts are shown approaching an object.



**Fig. 4.1**

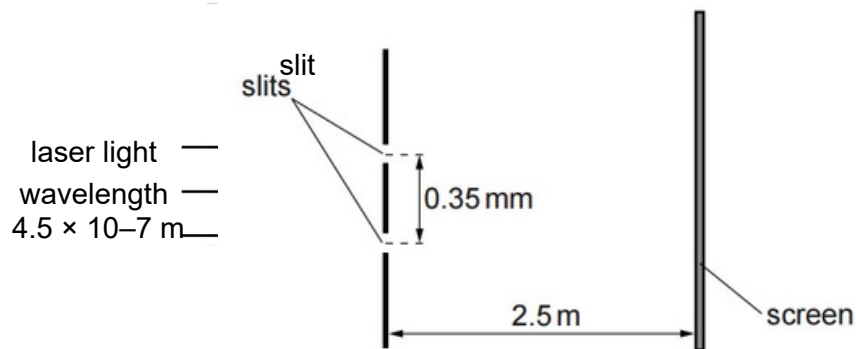
- (i) On Fig. 4.1, draw four wavefronts to show the waves after they have passed through the object. [2]

- (ii) The object is now made shorter.

Describe the change in appearance of the diffracted wavefronts.

.....  
 ..... [1]

(b) A laser is placed in front of a slit as shown in Fig. 4.2.



**Fig. 4.2** (not drawn to scale)

The laser emits light of wavelength  $4.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$ . The distance from the slit to the screen is  $2.5 \text{ m}$ . The width of the slit is  $0.50 \text{ mm}$ .

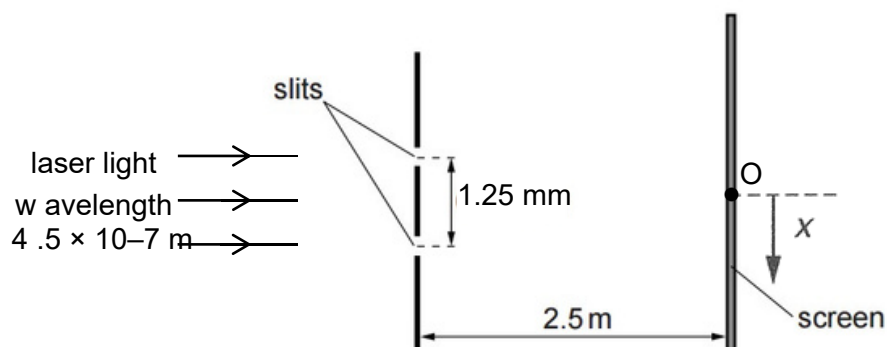
An interference pattern is observed on the screen.

The width of the central fringe as observed on the screen is  $y$ .

(i) Show that  $y$  is  $4.5 \text{ mm}$ .

[2]

(ii) The single slit is replaced with a double slit as shown in Fig. 4.3.



**Fig. 4.3** (not drawn to scale)

The separation of the slits is  $1.25 \text{ mm}$ . The width of each slit is  $0.50 \text{ mm}$ .

The centre of the interference pattern formed on the screen is at O.

1. Explain why an interference pattern is formed on the screen.

.....

.....

.....

.....

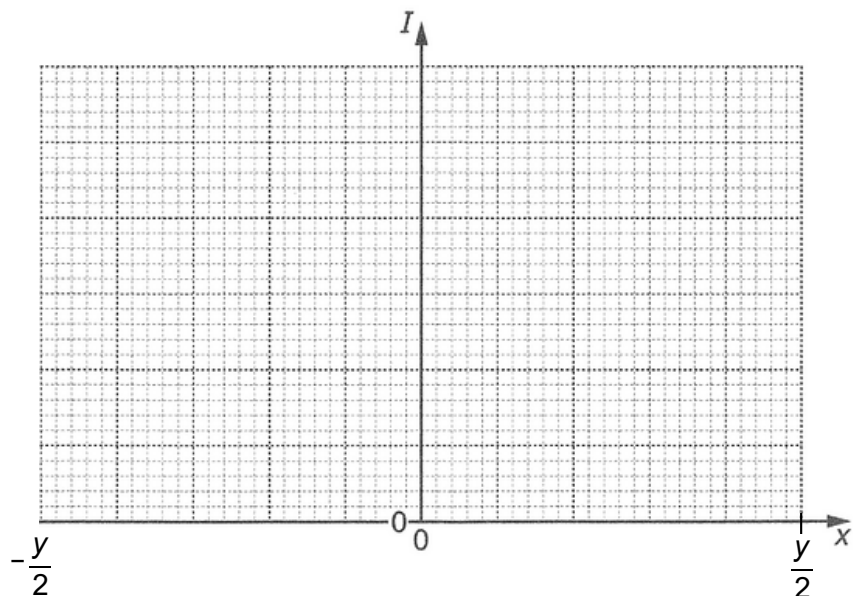
.....

..... [3]

2. Show that there are five bright fringes in the region  $-\frac{y}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{y}{2}$ , where  $x$  is the distance measured downwards along the screen from point O.

[2]

3. On Fig. 4.4, sketch the variation with distance  $x$  from point O of the intensity  $I$  for the image observed on the screen.



**Fig. 4.4**

[3]

[Total: 13]