A-LEVEL PHYSICS • EXERCISE SHEET

8.3 Interference

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 17 marks**

KEY WORDS fringe 条纹 • interference 干涉 • double-slit 双缝 • fringe spacing 条纹间距 • coherence 相干

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **interference** 干涉 — coherence, path difference, and the **double-slit** experiment.

You must be able to:

- explain **interference** and **coherence** 相干, and how fringes form
- use **path difference** for constructive/destructive interference
- use $\lambda = \dfrac{ax}{D}$, finding x by measuring across **several** fringes
- go on to the **frequency** with $c = f\lambda$

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later — follow the steps and you can do the Practice and Exam-style questions yourself.

■ Interference and coherence

Interference is the superposition of two **coherent** waves giving a steady pattern. **Coherent** = a **constant phase difference** (so the same frequency). Two separate lamps are **not** coherent — their phase changes randomly.

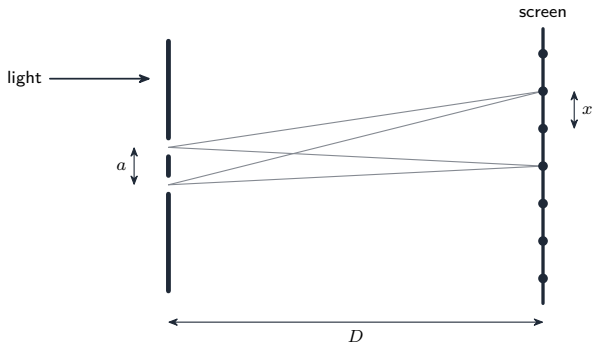
■ Path difference

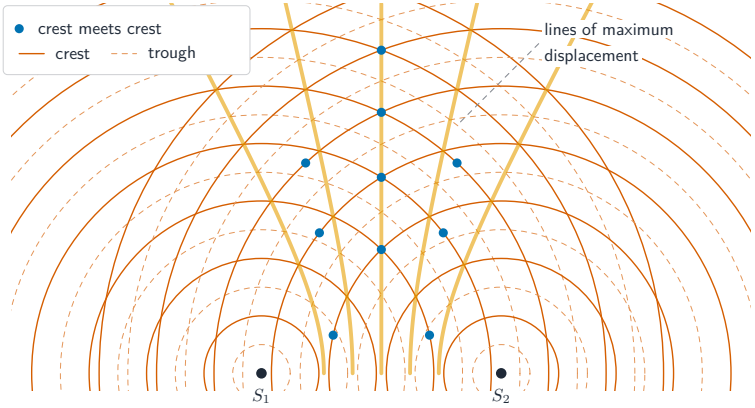
At a point, the result depends on the **path difference** Δx from the two sources:

- constructive (bright): $\Delta x = n\lambda$; destructive (dark): $\Delta x = (n + \frac{1}{2})\lambda$.

So bright fringes appear where the waves arrive **in phase**, dark fringes where they arrive **exactly out of phase**.

■ Young's double slit





Two-source interference of waves

$$\lambda = \frac{ax}{D}, \qquad x = \frac{\lambda D}{a},$$

where a = slit separation, D = slit-to-screen distance, x = fringe spacing. A single slit before the double slit makes the two slits coherent.

■ Measuring x accurately

The fringes are close together, so you **never** measure one gap. Measure across **several** fringes and divide:

Worked example. 9 bright fringes span 18 mm. That is **8 gaps**, so $x = \dfrac{18}{8} = 2.25$ mm. With $a = 0.40$ mm and $D = 1.5$ m: $\lambda = \dfrac{ax}{D} =$

$$\frac{(0.40\times10^{-3})(2.25\times10^{-3})}{1.5} = 6.0\times10^{-7}\ \text{m}.$$

■ **Frequency from wavelength**

Light is an EM wave, so $f = \dfrac{c}{\lambda}$. For the example above, $f = \dfrac{3.0\times10^{8}}{6.0\times10^{-7}} = 5.0\times10^{14}$ Hz.

2 Practice

Now apply the methods above.

2.1 Define **interference**. [1]

2.2 State what it means for two sources to be **coherent**. [1]

2.3 State the **path difference** for constructive and for destructive interference. [2]

2.4 State why **two separate lamps** do not give a steady interference pattern. [1]

2.5 In a double-slit pattern, 11 bright fringes span 20 mm. State the **fringe spacing** x. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 For **destructive** interference, the path difference is: [1]

A B
C D

A $n\lambda$
B $(n+\frac{1}{2})\lambda$
C $\lambda/4$
D zero only

3.2 A laser shines on a double slit. The slits are 0.40 mm apart and the screen is 1.5 m away. On the screen, 9 bright fringes span 18 mm.

(a) Calculate the **fringe spacing** x. [1]

(b) Calculate the **wavelength** of the laser light. [2]

(c) Hence calculate the **frequency** of the light. ($c = 3.0\times10^{8}$ m s^{-1}.) [2]

3.3 Explain how the pattern of **bright and dark fringes** is formed in the double-slit experiment, using the idea of **path difference**. [3]

3.4 State what happens to the **fringe spacing** if (a) the slit separation a is **increased**, (b) the screen distance D is **increased**. [2]