| Exercise 11 | Diffraction and polarization of light |  | Theory: |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Team: | Name: | Experiment: |  |
| Date: | Weeks day and hour: | Major, group: | Remarks |

## Diffraction

Equation of running wave:
$\qquad$
On the graph on the side draw two waves, which in a given point in space undergo destructive interference


Fill in the Figure below (view from a top) with an example of the light rays bent at the edges of the slit and destructively interfering on the screen:


In the figure above mark the distance between the slit and the screen, the average angle of deflection of light $\theta$.

Formula for calculation of the approximate $\sin (\theta)$, assuming that the location of the minimum of $x$, the order of that minimum and the distance between the slit and the screen or the detector is known:
$\qquad$

Equation for calculation of the width of the slit on the basis of above formula and the equation (1) from the manual :

Table 1. I(x) measurements
Position of central maximum:


Table 2. Interference minima and the slit width

| Minima position |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Order of minimum $n$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calculated slit width |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Mean value of the slit width and its uncertainty: $\qquad$ +/- $\qquad$ [ ]

## Polarization

표 Malus law:
Table 3. $\mathrm{I}(\alpha)$ measurements

| $\alpha$ | $I$ | $\alpha$ | $I$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
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