

### Conceptual Questions

- When a third polarizer is inserted at  $45^\circ$  between two orthogonal polarizers, some light is transmitted. If, instead of a single polarizer at  $45^\circ$ , we insert a large number  $N$  of polarizers, each time rotating the axis of polarization over an angle  $90^\circ/N$ ,
  - no light gets through.<sup>1</sup>
  - less light gets through.
  - the same amount of light gets through.
  - more light gets through.
- Explain the advantage of polarized sunglasses over normal tinted sunglasses.<sup>2</sup>
- If the Earth's atmosphere were 50 times denser than it is, would sunlight still be white, or would it be some other colour? Explain.<sup>3</sup>
- Does a beam of infrared photons always have less energy than a beam of ultraviolet electrons? Explain.
  - Does a single infrared photon always have less energy than a single ultraviolet photon? Explain.<sup>4</sup>
- Is it possible for the de Broglie wavelength of a "particle" to be greater than the dimensions of the particle? To be smaller? Is there any direct connection?<sup>5</sup>

### Problems

- Calculate the percentage of light travelling through two crossed polarizing filters if the angle between the polarizing directions is
  - $10^\circ$
  - $30^\circ$
  - $70^\circ$
  - $85^\circ$ <sup>6</sup>
- At what angle should two polarizing filters be positioned to reduce the intensity of light by  $60\%$ ?<sup>7</sup>
- Three polarizing filters are placed on top of one another. If the angle between the first two filters is  $60^\circ$  and the angle between the first and third filter is  $70^\circ$ , find the percentage of light exiting the last polarizing filter.<sup>8</sup>
- Unpolarized light passes through five successive Polaroid sheets each of whose axis makes a  $45^\circ$  angle with the previous one. What is the intensity of the transmitted beam, in terms of the original intensity  $I_0$ ?<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Peer Instruction – A User's Guide, Mazur, Optics CT 4

<sup>2</sup> Physics 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, Giancoli, Chapter 24 Questions, #28

<sup>3</sup> Physics 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, Giancoli, Chapter 24 Questions, #32

<sup>4</sup> Physics 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, Giancoli, Chapter 27 Questions, #26

<sup>5</sup> Physics 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, Giancoli, Chapter 27 Questions, #20

<sup>6</sup> Physics Book Two, Irwin Publishing, Chapter 10 Problems, #60

<sup>7</sup> Physics Book Two, Irwin Publishing, Chapter 10 Problems, #61

<sup>8</sup> Physics Book Two, Irwin Publishing, Chapter 10 Problems, #62

<sup>9</sup> Physics 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, Giancoli, Chapter 24 Problems, #61

10. A 2.0-W laser emits a coherent light beam at a wavelength of 632.4 nm. Assuming that all the power is radiated, how many photons leave the laser tube every second? <sup>10</sup>
11. The human eye can respond to as little as  $10^{-18}$  J of light energy. For a wavelength at the peak of visual sensitivity (550 nm), how many photons lead to an observable flash? <sup>11</sup>
12. A photon has a wavelength of 400 pm.
  - a) What is its frequency?
  - b) What is its momentum?
  - c) What is its mass equivalence? <sup>12</sup>
13. An electric stove produces many infrared photons. If the peak wavelength of the radiation coming from the stove element is  $10\mu\text{m}$ , what is the momentum of the released photons? <sup>13</sup>
14. An electron at rest is struck by an x-ray photon. If the scatter angle is  $180^\circ$  and the final speed of the electron is  $7.12 \times 10^5$  m/s, what was the wavelength of the incident photon? <sup>14</sup>
15. If a photon with an incident wavelength of 18 pm loses 67% of its energy, what is the corresponding change in the photon's wavelength (i.e. Compton shift) as a percentage? <sup>15</sup>
16. A 45-g golf ball is struck and leaves the club at a speed of 50 m/s. What is the de Broglie wavelength associated with this ball? <sup>16</sup>
17. What is the de Broglie wavelength of an electron with a kinetic energy of 50 eV? <sup>17</sup>
18. In some scattering experiments, the speed of the particles is tuned so that their de Broglie wavelength has a specific value. If a wavelength of 0.117 nm is required, how fast must a neutron be travelling to achieve this wavelength? <sup>18</sup>
19. An electron has a de Broglie wavelength of  $7.12 \times 10^5$  m.
  - a) What is its momentum?
  - b) What is its speed?
  - c) What voltage was needed to accelerate it to this speed? <sup>19</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Physics Book Two, Irwin Publishing, Chapter 12 Problems, #22

<sup>11</sup> Physics 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, Giancoli, Chapter 27 Problems, #16

<sup>12</sup> Physics Book Two, Irwin Publishing, Chapter 12 Problems, #30

<sup>13</sup> Physics Book Two, Irwin Publishing, Chapter 12 Problems, #32

<sup>14</sup> Physics Book Two, Irwin Publishing, Chapter 12 Problems, #34

<sup>15</sup> Physics Book Two, Irwin Publishing, Chapter 12 Problems, #35

<sup>16</sup> Physics Book Two, Irwin Publishing, Chapter 12 Problems, #36

<sup>17</sup> Physics Book Two, Irwin Publishing, Chapter 12 Problems, #39a

<sup>18</sup> Physics Book Two, Irwin Publishing, Chapter 12 Problems, #37

<sup>19</sup> Physics 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, Giancoli, Chapter 27 Problems, #41