

## CHAPTER 6: WAVES

### Extra Activity

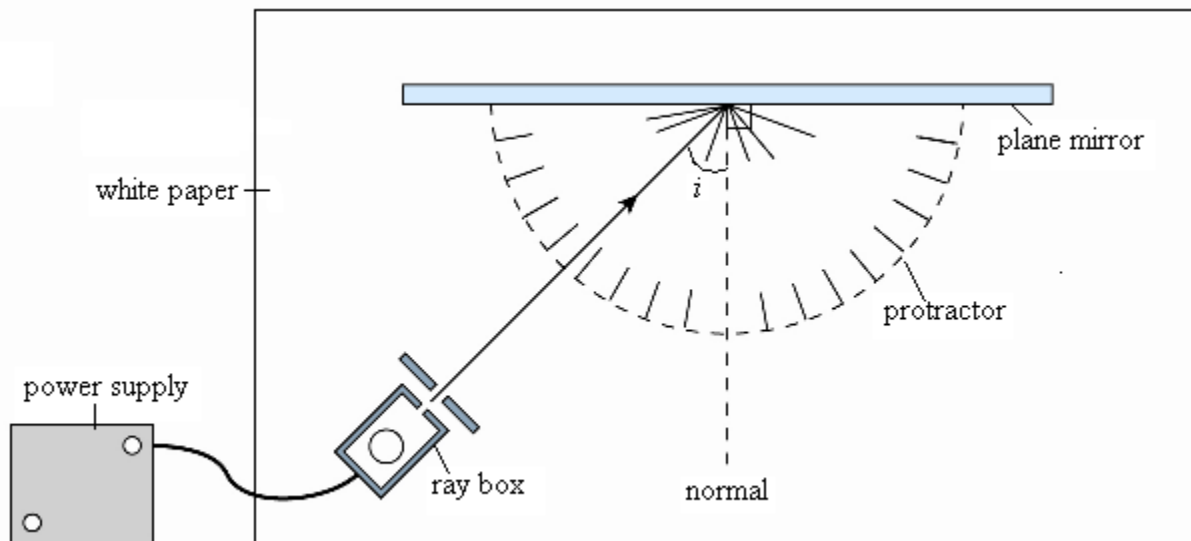
#### Reflection of Light Waves

**Aim :** To study the reflection of light

**Materials:** Plasticine, pencil, plastic ruler, large sheet of white paper and protractor

**Apparatus:** Plane mirror, ray box or light source, power supply

**Procedure:**



1. The apparatus is set up as shown in the diagram above.
2. The incident light beam is adjusted until the angle of incidence  $i = 20^\circ$ .
3. By using a protractor and pencil, the direction of the reflected beam is traced out and the angle of reflection  $r$  is measured.
4. Procedures (2) and (3) are repeated using  $i = 30^\circ$ ,  $40^\circ$  and  $50^\circ$ .

**Results:**

Angle of incidence, $i$	Angle of reflection, $r$
20	20
30	30
40	40
50	50

**Discussion :**

From the results in the above table, it is found that light obeys the law of reflection, i.e,  $\angle i = \angle r$ .

**Extra Info****Characteristics of Reflection**

During reflection of a wave, the following characteristics are observed.

<b>Wave properties</b>	<b>Changes during reflection</b>
1. Wave direction	1. The direction of travel of a wave changes according to the law of reflection, i.e. $\angle i = \angle r$
2. Wavelength, $\lambda$	2. Unchanged
3. Frequency, $f$	3. Unchanged
4. Wave speed	4. Unchanged
5. Wave velocity	5. Velocity changes as direction of travel changes