

Reflection:
This is the change in direction of a wave when it encounters a boundary between different mediums. ie: it bounces back

Angle of incidence $=$ Angle of Reflection


## Diffraction:

This is the bending of a wave around the corners of an obstacle or when passing through a slit.


## Transmission:

Some/All of the wave energy passes through the boundary between the medium.
The amount of transmission depends on the makeup of the medium on the other side of the boundary.

## Absorption:

Some of the wave energy can be transferred to the particles of the boundary.

Interference:
This occurs when two waves meet while travelling along the same path


## Refraction:

When waves pass from one medium to another they may change direction. They will change in speed and wavelength $(\lambda)$


## Snell's Law

This formula relates the angles of incidence with the angles of reflection


## Example:

A beam of light enters a block of diamond at an angle of incidence of $24^{\circ}$. What is the angle of refraction for the light as it travels through the diamond?
Know or lookup: $n_{\text {air }}=1$ and $n_{\text {diamond }}=2.42$

$$
\begin{aligned}
n_{1} \sin \theta_{1} & =n_{2} \sin \theta_{2} \\
1\left(\sin ^{2}-1\right) & =2.42 \sin \theta_{r} \\
\sin ^{-1}\left(\frac{\sin 24}{2.42}\right) & =\theta \\
9.68^{\circ} & =\theta
\end{aligned}
$$

A ray of light enters an unknown material with an angle of incidence of $35^{\circ}$. If it has a refracted angle of $22.5^{\circ}$, what is the refraction for the material and what material is it?


$$
\begin{aligned}
n_{1} \sin \theta_{1} & =n_{2} \sin \theta_{2} \\
(1) \sin 35 & =n_{2} \sin (22.5) \\
\frac{\sin 35}{\sin 27.5} & =n_{2} \\
1.50 & =n_{2} \\
& \mapsto \text { Crown Glass (pore) }
\end{aligned}
$$

