

Review for Test #2

☐ Responsible for:

- Chapters S3 and 13
- Notes from class and online
- Problems worked in class (including group assignments)
- Homework assignments (EOC and LON-CAPA)

☐ Test format:

- 1 problem (30 points), 4 problems (15 points each)
- 1 bonus problem (5 points each)
- 3 conceptual questions (10 points total)
- Time: 75 minutes

☐ Test materials:

- Pencil, eraser, and non-programmable calculator
- No formulae sheet or paper; all provided
- Closed textbook and notes

Rules for the Test

- You **must show all work** to receive credit
- At least one empty seat between each student
- No talking during test, except to proctor or instructor
- Put name and 810/811 number on test sheet
- Bring Student ID - show proctor
- All electronics turned **off** (phones, tablets, computers, Apple watch, etc.), except simple calculator
- Proctor is watching!

Material Covered

❑ Chapter S3: Diffraction

- Young's double slit experiment (bright and dark fringes)
- two slit intensity distribution
- diffraction gratings
- Michelson interferometer
- single slit diffraction (dark/bright fringes)
- single slit diffraction intensity, phasor diagrams
- resolution limits, slits and circular apertures
- grating resolving power
- x-ray diffraction

❑ Chapter 13: Electric Fields

- electric charge, the Coulomb force
- the electric field due to point charges and dipoles
- electric field lines

- electric dipole moment
- uniformly charged spherical conductor

Chap. 13, P54

The dipole moment of the HF (hydrogen fluoride) molecule has been measured to be 6.3×10^{-30} C.m. If we model the dipole as having charges $+e$ and $-e$ separated by a distance s , what is s ? Is this plausible?

Chap. 13, P65

You make repeated measurements of the electric field $\mathbf{E}$ due to a distant charge, and you find it is constant in magnitude and direction. At a later time (call it $t=0$), another student moves the charge. You continue to make measurements of $\mathbf{E}$ with no change until at $t=45$ ns, you observe a sudden change in $\mathbf{E}$. How far away was the charge originally?