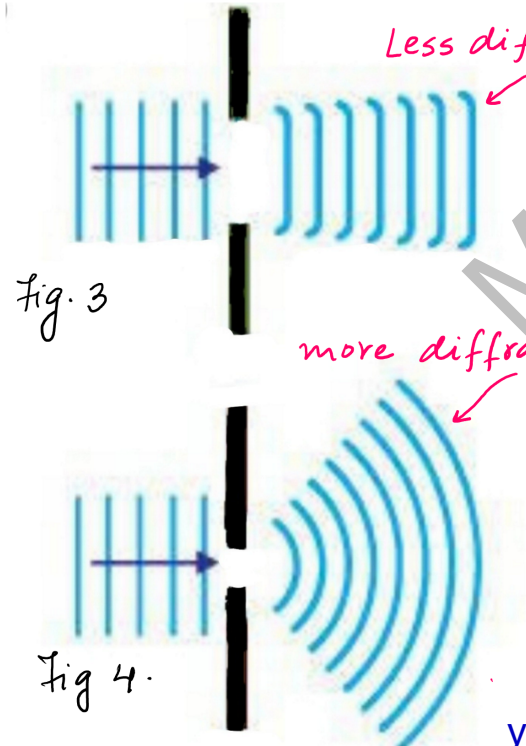
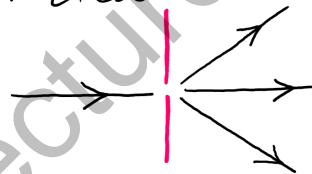


- Diffraction is observed in fig 1
- During diffraction, the wavelength ( $\lambda$ ), speed ( $v$ ) and frequency ( $f$ ) remains unchanged.
- A simplified diagram if asked in exams can be constructed as shown in fig 2



Less diffraction  
more diffraction

In fig 3 & fig 4 we can observe that the amount of diffraction / amount of spreading depends on the size of the gap / slit / aperture

- Size of gap  $\approx \lambda$  significant diffraction occurs  $\rightarrow$  fig 4
- Size of gap  $\gg \lambda$  Less diffraction occurs  $\rightarrow$  fig 3