

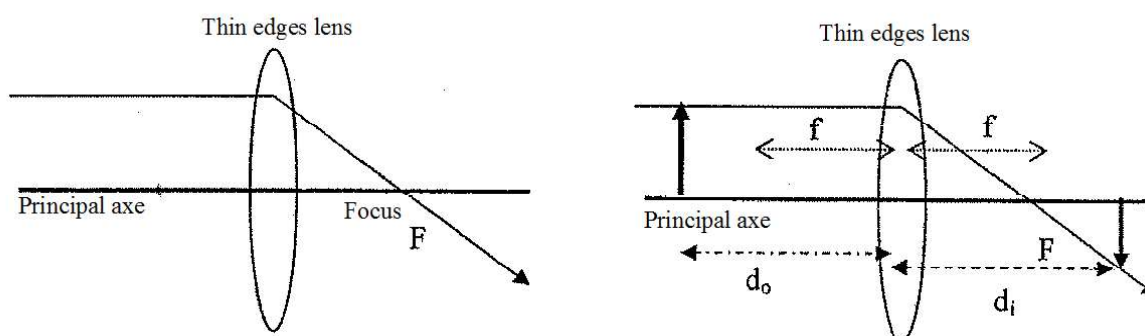
## EXPERIMENT.3

### THIN EDGES LENS

**Goal:** Finding focus of thin edges lens

**Theory:**

Transparent media at least one surface of it is spherical is called lens. If edges according to the middle of the lens are thin, it is called thin edges lens. Otherwise edges according to the middle of the lens are thick, it is called thick edges lens. Some definitions on lens are described in the figure 1.



**Figure 3.1**

$f$ ; focus of lens,  $d_o$  and  $d_i$ ; the distance of image and object from the lens,  $h_o$  and  $h_i$  heights of image and object, respectively. Between these quantities there are two relations;

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{d_o} + \frac{1}{d_i} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{h_i}{h_o} = \frac{d_i}{d_o} = m \quad (2)$$

Several  $d_o$ - $d_i$  values pair can be obtained by changing the location of object. If graph  $1/d_o$  against to  $1/d_i$  is drawn, points intersect the horizontal and vertical axes of the graph give the values of  $f$ .

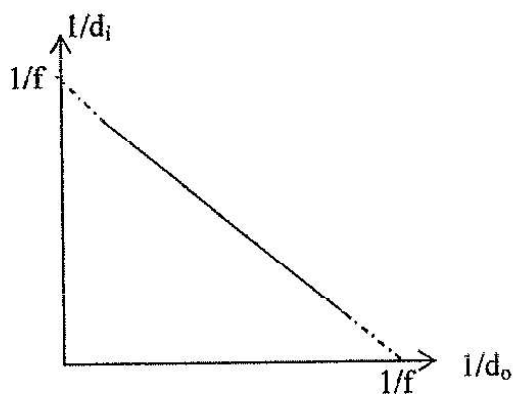


Figure 3.2. Graph  $1/d_o$  against to  $1/d_i$

### Experimental Setup:

#### Apparatus:

- 1.) Light source
- 2.) Thin edges lens
- 3.) Screen
- 4.) Ruler
- 5.) Paper tape

#### EXPERIMENTAL SETUP AND MEASUREMENTS:

- 1.) A long strip of paper is placed on table.
- 2.) Keep away candle from the lens as it could be. And mark the location of the clear image and the object. Then write them to table 1.
- 3.) Change the location of the thin edges lens and write  $d_o$ - $d_i$  values to table 1 by getting a clear image again on the screen.
- 4.) Repeat this process at least ten times.

#### Measurements:

n	$d_o$ (cm)	$d_i$ (cm)	$1/d_o$ (1/cm)	$1/d_i$ (1/cm)	$(d_i/d_o)=m$	f (cm)
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						



