## **EXPERIMENT.5**

# LIGHT THROUGH A PARALLEL SIDED BLOCK

Goal: Observing of refraction of light in parallel sided block and measuring amount of shift.

### Theory:

If a parallel sided block which has  $n_2$  refraction index in an ambient that has  $n_1$  refraction index, incident ray that has  $i_1$  angle between normal, refracts two times as when it enters and exits from matter.

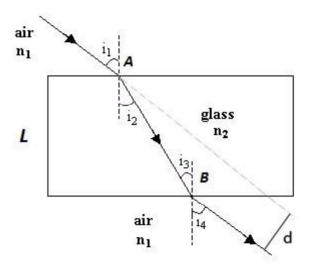


Figure 5.1

Snell law for incoming and outgoing rays:

$$n_1 \sin i_1 = n_2 \sin i_2$$

For outgoing:

For incoming:

$$n_2 \sin i_3 - n_1 \sin i_4$$

Using these two equations above, we can easily find that  $\sin i_1 - \sin i_4$  and so  $i_1 - i_4$ . This equation shows that incoming and outgoing rays are parallel to each other. If we want to find amount of parallel shift(d) using trigonometric equations;

$$\cos i_2 = \frac{L}{AB}$$
, and  $\sin(i_1 - i_2) = \frac{d}{AB}$ .

 $d = AB\sin(i_1 - i_2) = \frac{L}{\cos i_2}\sin(i_1 - i_2)$  and finally the amount of parallel shift is:

$$d = L \frac{\sin(i_1 - r_1)}{\cos r_1} \tag{1}$$

### **Experimental Setup:**

### **Apparatus:**

- 1.) Light source
- 2.) Parallel sided glass block
- 3.) Millimetric paper
- 4.) Goniometer

#### **EXPERIMENTAL SETUP AND MEASUREMENTS:**

#### **Measurements:**

- 1.) Draw three figures that illustrate shape of parallel sided glass block on millimetric paper.
- 2.) Set incoming angles as 30,50 and 70.
- 3.) Draw way of outgoing ray.
- 4.) Measure refraction angles using goniometer and check that your values obtain snell law.
- 5.) Calculate amount of parallel shift (d) using formula (1).

$$L_1 = .....cm$$

| N | $i_1$ | $i_2$ | $i_3$ | $i_4$ | $d_{\rm exp}$ (cm) | $d_{theo}$ (cm) |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 30 °  |       |       |       |                    |                 |
| 2 | 50°   |       |       |       |                    |                 |
| 3 | 70 °  |       |       |       |                    |                 |

$$L_2 = .....cm$$

| N | $i_1$ | $i_2$ | $i_3$ | $i_4$ | $d_{\rm exp}$ (cm) | $d_{theo}$ (cm) |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 4 | 30 °  |       |       |       |                    |                 |
| 5 | 50°   |       |       |       |                    |                 |
| 6 | 70 °  |       |       |       |                    |                 |

$$L_3 = \dots...cm$$

| N | $i_1$ | $i_2$ | $i_3$ | $i_4$ | $d_{\rm exp}$ (cm) | $d_{theo}$ (cm) |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 7 | 30 °  |       |       |       |                    |                 |
| 8 | 50°   |       |       |       |                    |                 |
| 9 | 70 °  |       |       |       |                    |                 |

| -            | $\sim$ 1 |      |      |      |
|--------------|----------|------|------|------|
| <b>Error</b> | ( )      | cm   | 13tı | On:  |
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- 1.) Compare theorical and experimental value of parallel shift and calculate percentage error.
- 2.) Find maximum absolute error of any of your measurement.
- 3.) Write probable error sources.

## **Conclusions and comments:**

Write your conclusions and comments about the experiment.

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