

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.

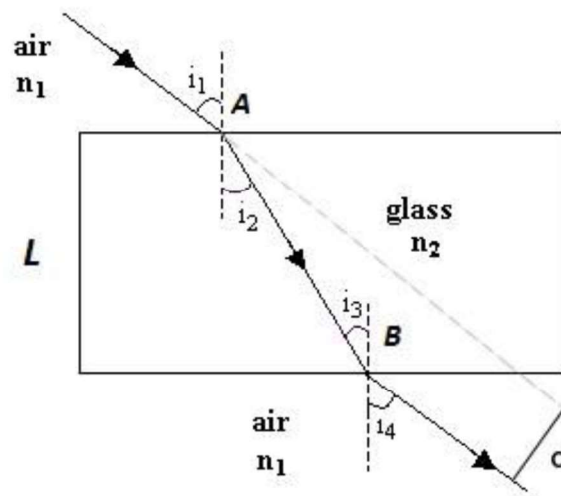


Figure 5.1

Snell law for incoming and outgoing rays:

$$\text{For incoming:} \quad n_1 \sin i_1 = n_2 \sin i_2$$

$$\text{For outgoing:} \quad n_2 \sin i_3 = n_1 \sin i_4$$

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;

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

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

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

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).

$$L_1 = \dots\text{cm}$$

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

$$L_2 = \dots\text{cm}$$

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

$$L_3 = \dots\text{cm}$$

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

