



Experiment 6 Instruction

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KAP-B11

Introduction & Tips

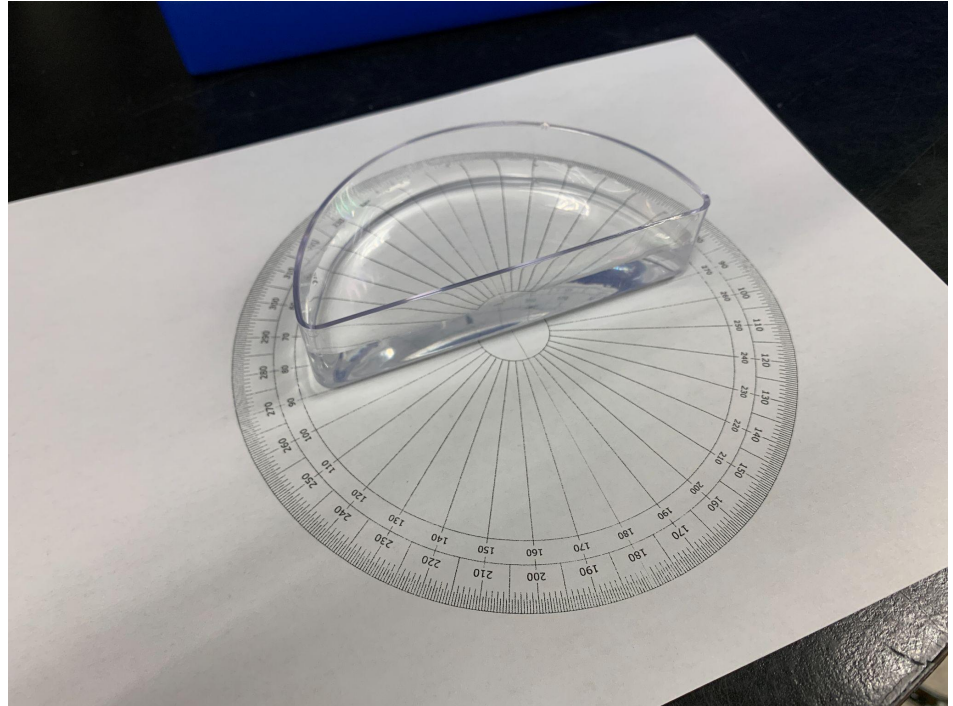
- **About:** In this lab, you need to study optics
- **Tips:**
 - Read the lab manual and this instruction together to figure out how to do the lab
 - You are required to take photos, don't forget that
 - Be careful about the laser pointer and don't hurt you and your classmates eyes



Hope it helps

Preparation

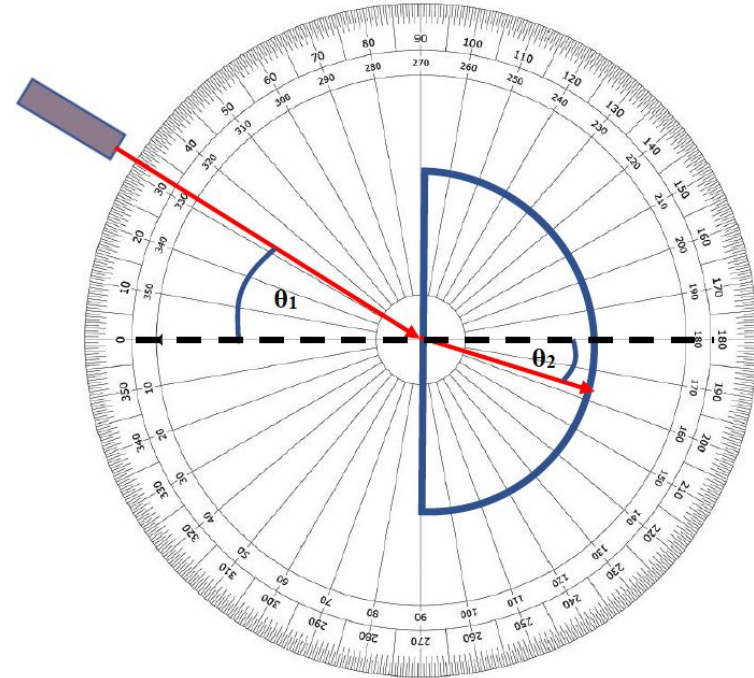
- **Set up:** Fill your plastic refraction cup with water and place it on the paper protractor



Set up like this

Task A - Part A, B and C in the Manual

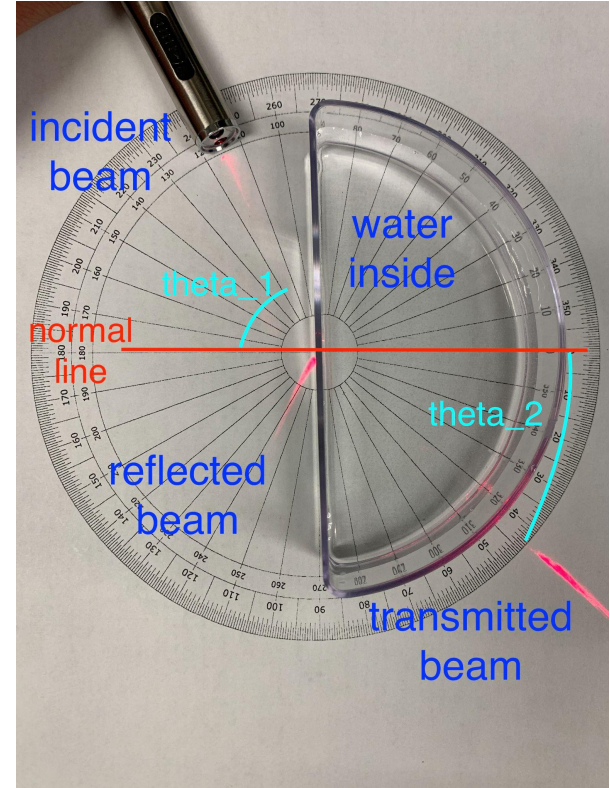
- **Refraction and Snell's Law:** Make sure the incident beam hits the center of the semi-circle
- Use your setup to measure 9-10 different angles of refraction θ_2 with different angle of incidence θ_1
 θ_1 and θ_2 are smaller than 90°



Here is θ_1 and θ_2

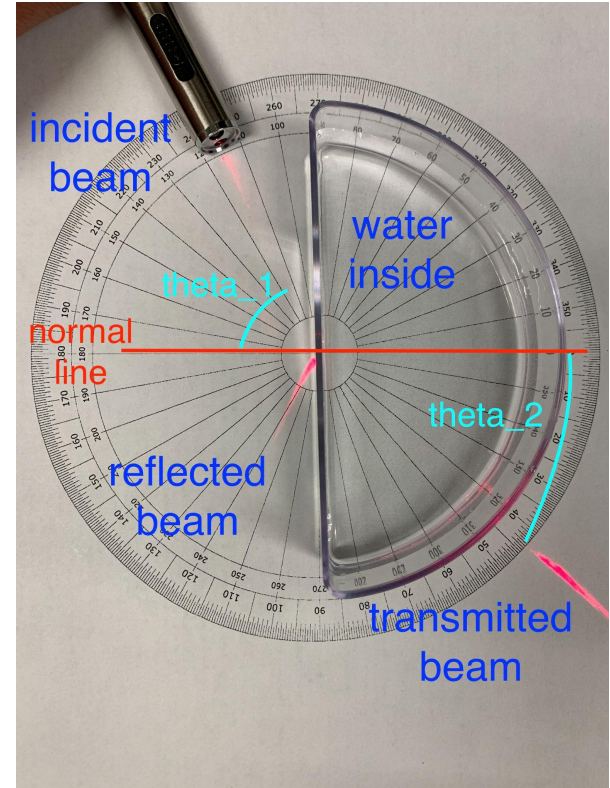
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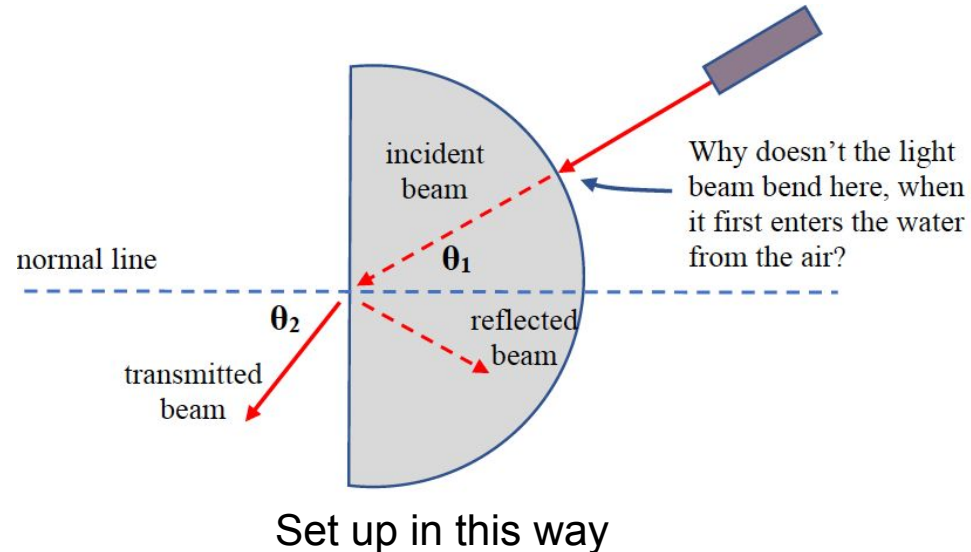
Task A - Part A, B and C in the Manual

- Data Analysis:
- Plot $\theta_2 - \theta_1$, use θ_1 as x -axis value and θ_2 as y -axis value
- Calculate $\sin \theta_1$ and $\sin \theta_2$, and use your Excel to plot $\sin \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1$, use $\sin \theta_1$ as x -axis value and $\sin \theta_2$ as y -axis value and **calculate the slope of the line with your Excel**. The slope is n_1/n_2



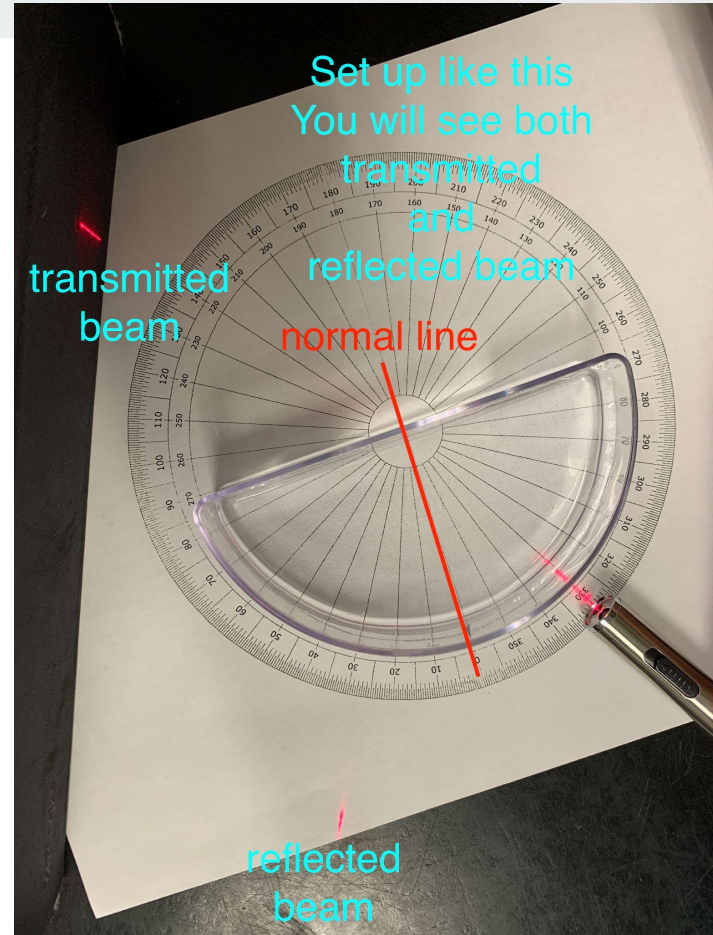
Task A - Part D and E in the Manual

- **Totally reflection:** Measure the angle of totally reflection
 - Set up the lab as shown
 - Measure the minimum θ_1 that make you cannot see the transmitted beam
 - Don't forget to answer questions in the manual



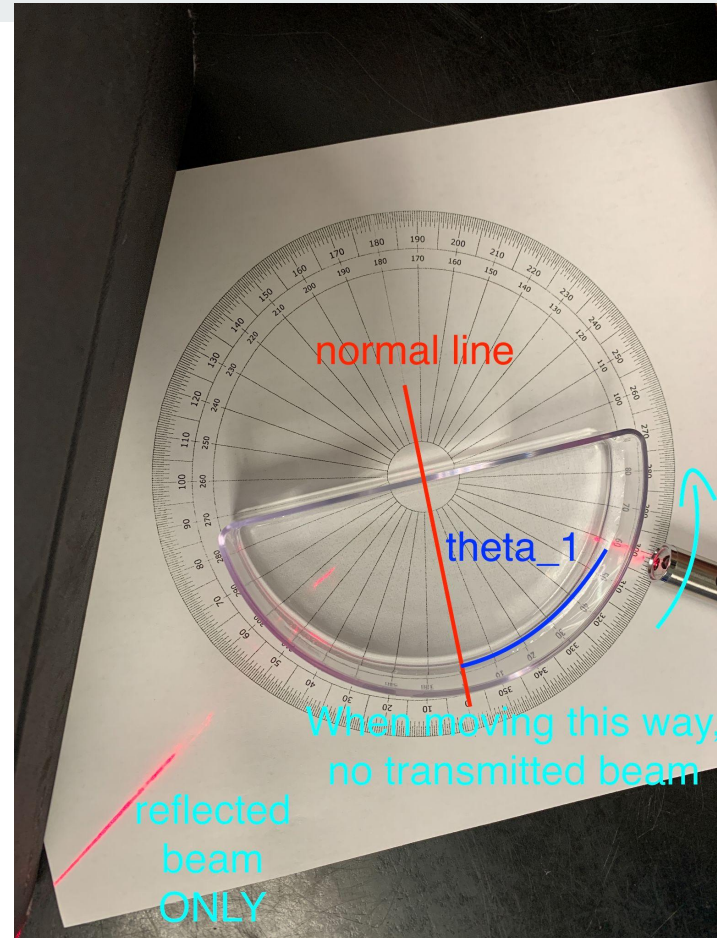
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Task A - Part F in the Manual

- **Multiple internal reflection:**
 - Move the incident beam as shown, and find out the position that make the beam exits at the other end of flat surface
 - Make sure the incident beam is perpendicular to the face of the refraction cup

