# University of Delaware Interdisciplinary Science Learning Laboratories (ISLL)

SCEN 101: Lab Overview
Lab 07. Reflection & Refraction of Light

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Section: 012

Office Hours: Wed, 3:00 pm - 5:00 pm (ISE 314)

### **Some notes:**

- Start thinking about your GREs!
- Not everyone is present today, so we may have to adjust groups.

## Objective(s):

#### Component 1: Reflection of Light

Test the Law of Reflection by:

• Constructing and tracing rays (incident and reflected); and measuring angles (angles of incidence and reflection).

#### Component 2: Refraction of Light

Find the refractive index of a refraction block by:

- Constructing and tracing rays (incident, transmitted/refracted, and emergent) going through two boundaries; and measuring angles (angles of incidence and refraction).
- Computing Snell's Law using your group's data.
- Explore the physics of light in everyday life.
- Possibilities for R&E.

## **Experimentation setup**

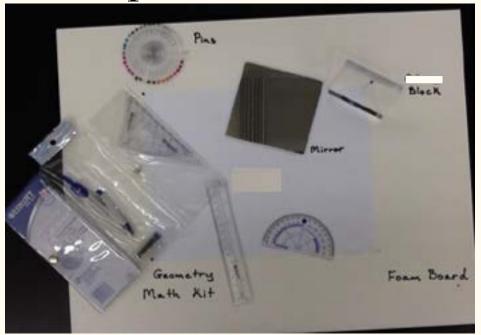
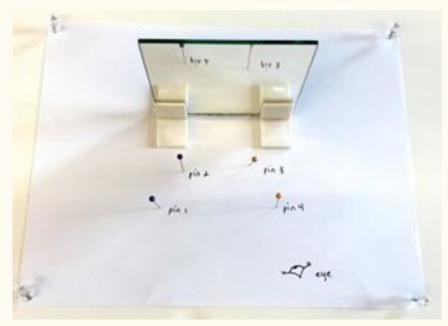


Figure 1. Experimental Equipment - Pins, Mirror, Refraction block, Geometry Math kit, and Foam board

## Component 1- Reflection of Light

Save <u>1 photo</u> of experiment setup

showing all materials.



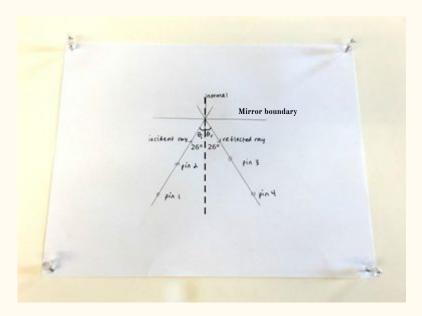


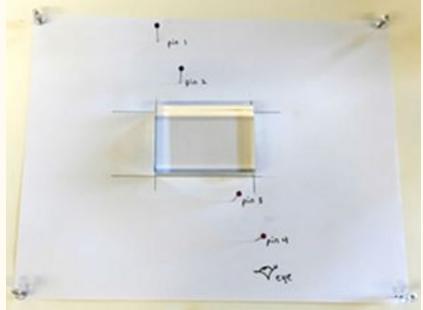
Figure 2. Reflection of light sketch

#### **Include labels for:**

- Pin labels (4)
- Mirror boundary
- *Dotted* normal line
- Name of two rays
  - with correct direction of arrows (the direction light is traveling)
- Name of two angles
  - with values
- Descriptive title of figure/sketch
- PLUS, two signatures!

## Component 2 - Refraction of Light

Save <u>1 photo</u> of experiment setup showing all materials.



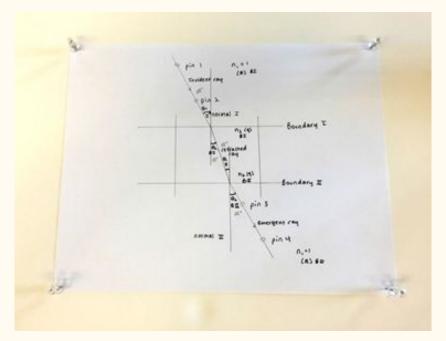


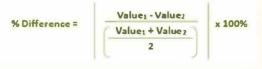
Figure 3. Refraction of light sketch

#### **Include labels for:**

- Pin labels (4)
- Two boundaries of the refraction block (Boundary 1 & 2)
- Two *dotted* normal lines
- Name of three rays (Incident, Refracted, & Emergent)
  - with correct direction of arrows (the direction light is traveling)
- Name of four angles
  - with values
- Descriptive title of figure/sketch
- PLUS, <u>two</u> signatures!

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Angle of Incidence (θi) (degree)	Angle of Reflection (θr) (degree)	% difference between angles



#### Table 7.2. Data for Component 2: Refraction measurements and calculation

BOUNDARY 1					
Angle of Incidence (θia) (degree)	Angle of Refraction (θrm) (degree)	Refractive index, B1 (n <sub>m</sub> )	% error for refractive index, B1 (n <sub>m</sub> )	<b>B1:</b> $n_1$ *sin $\theta_1 = n_2$ *sin $\theta_2 \rightarrow n_a$ *sin $\theta_{ia} =$	
BOUNDARY 2				B2: $n_2$ *sin $\theta_2 = n_1$ *sin $\theta_2 \rightarrow n_m$ *sin $\theta_{lm} = n_m$ *sin $\theta_2 \rightarrow n_m$ *	
Angle of Incidence (θim) (degree)	Angle of Refraction (θra) (degree)	Refractive index, B2 (n <sub>m</sub> )	% error for refractive index, B2 (n <sub>m</sub> )	Refractive index = Constant speed of light Speed of light in the medium	
Speed of light (use best be	oundary/refractive index) (n	 n):			

 $_2 \rightarrow n_a * \sin \theta_{la} = n_m * \sin \theta_{rm}$  $\rightarrow n_m * \sin \theta_{lm} = n_a * \sin \theta_{ra}$ al - Experimental x 100% heoretical speed of light

## Lab 07. Reflection & Refraction of Light

#### **Deliverables**

- Photo 1. Reflection experiment setup
- Photo 2. Refraction experiment setup \*Hint: these two photos should show the materials and tools used
- Figure 1. Reflection of light on a mirror 3.
- Figure 2. Refraction of light through a refraction block \*Hint: these two figures should have all the appropriate labels and a descriptive title
- Completed Tables 7.1 & 7.2, with final numbers
- Calculations, showing formulas used and all work

\*The labels for visuals are examples, be sure to be more descriptive AND include appropriate selections within each graph.

## ANY QUESTIONS?