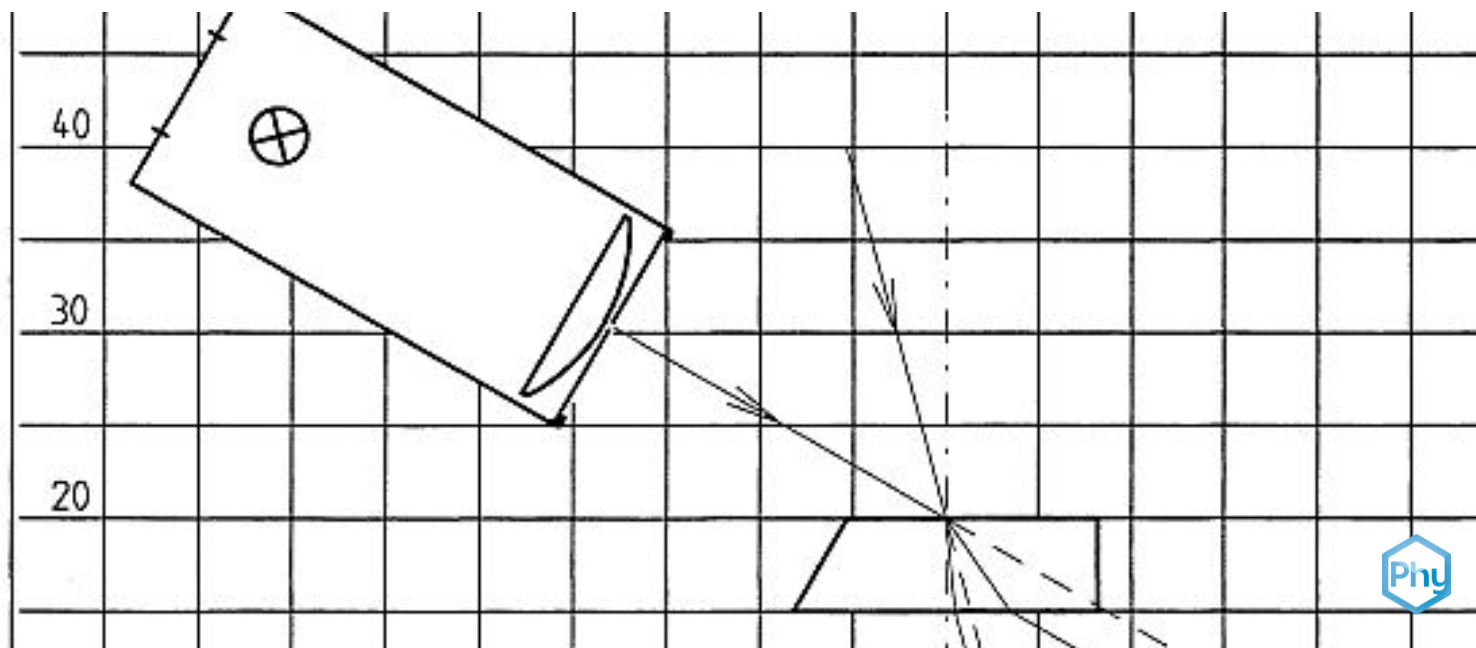


Passage of light through a planoparallel glass plate



Physics

Light & Optics

Reflection & refraction of light



Difficulty level

easy



Group size

-



Preparation time

10 minutes



Execution time

10 minutes

This content can also be found online at:

<http://localhost:1337/c/642876315e30a7000275eb0c>

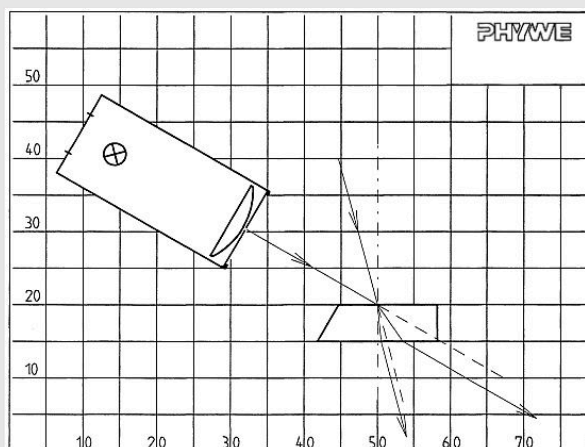
PHYWE



Teacher information

Application

PHYWE



Experimental set-up:

Light beam through parallel plates

In order to be able to technically use the refractive index, light beams can be refracted twice with the help of two plane-parallel plates to create a parallel beam to the original beam.

The fact that the refractive index reaches into both sides creates a parallel beam.

Other teacher information (1/2)

PHYWE

Prior knowledge



Students need prior theoretical knowledge about the straight-line, ray-shaped propagation of light. They should have learned about light refraction and refractive indices.

Principle



Demonstrate the path of a light beam that strikes a plane-parallel plate at an angle.

Other teacher information (2/2)

PHYWE

Learning objective



The students should observe that when light crosses two parallel media transitions, it is also refracted twice. If the final medium is also the initial medium, the beam is parallel.

Tasks



The students should observe the experiment and understand that light is refracted twice when it passes through a pane.

Additional teacher information

PHYWE

Note



To clarify the parallel shift, the incident beam and its extension can also be drawn in beforehand.

Safety instructions

PHYWE



- The general instructions for safe experimentation in science lessons apply to this experiment.

PHYWE



Student information

Motivation

PHYWE



By now you have learned a lot about reflection and refraction.

Light is refracted when it passes from one medium to another, but how is it that we can still look through glass without any problems. shouldn't light be refracted and distort our vision?

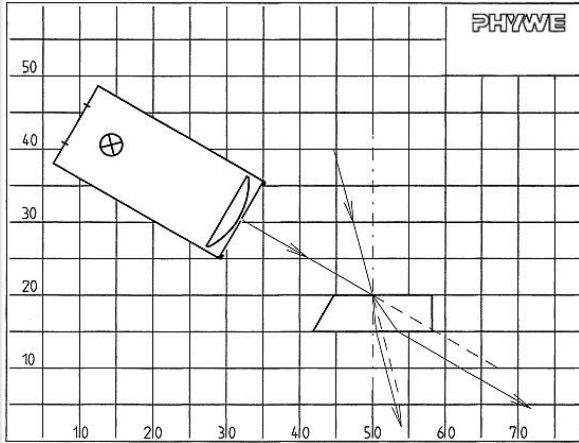
This question is to be clarified in the present experiment.

Equipment

Position	Material	Item No.	Quantity
1	PHYWE Demo Physics board with stand	02150-00	1
2	Halogen lamp for experiments, 12V/50W, with magnetic base	08270-20	1
3	Opt. block, trapeze, magnet held	08270-05	1
4	PHYWE Multitap transformer DC: 2/4/6/8/10/12 V, 5 A / AC: 2/4/6/8/10/12/14 V, 5 A	13533-93	1
5	G-clamp	02014-00	2

Set-up and Procedure

PHYWE

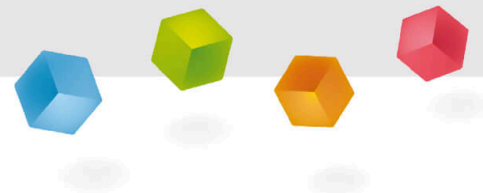


1-slit aperture on trapezoidal body

- Draw a horizontal line to mark the interface approximately in the middle of the lower half of the adhesive board; erect incidence plumb bob
- Attach model body trapeze
- Position the luminaire with a 1-slit diaphragm so that the light beam runs along the incidence slit and therefore no refraction occurs; readjust the model body if necessary.
- Set different angles of incidence by moving the luminaire and observe the course of the rays (the picture shows two settings; dashed lines to illustrate shifts)

PHYWE

Report



Task 1

PHYWE

Fill in the blanks!

If a [] hits a [] plate at an angle, it is refracted [] and then continues to run parallel [] .

The greater the angle of incidence, the [] the parallel shift.

greater

beam of light

shifted

twice

plane-parallel

 Check

Task 2

PHYWE



When light passes through a plane of glass it is....

broken once.

broken twice.

broken differently often depending on the medium.

Slide

Score / Total

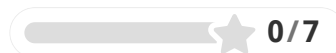
Slide 12: Light beam on plane-parallel plate

0/5

Slide 13: Light transition through glass pane

0/2

Total



0/7



Solutions



Repeat