

# Laboratory simulation: Refraction

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Learning goals

- Familiarize with simulations of physical processes.
- Log raw data and plot graphs.
- Partially familiarize with the scientific method (phenomenon, prediction, experiment, conclusion).
- Derive the dependence of the angle of refraction on the angle of incidence and the index of refraction.

## Simulation used

“Refraction of light” (“bending-light\_el.jar”)

Additionally: Spreadsheet application (like Microsoft Excel or OpenOffice Calc)

## Theory / Definitions

1. Optical (or transparent) medium:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

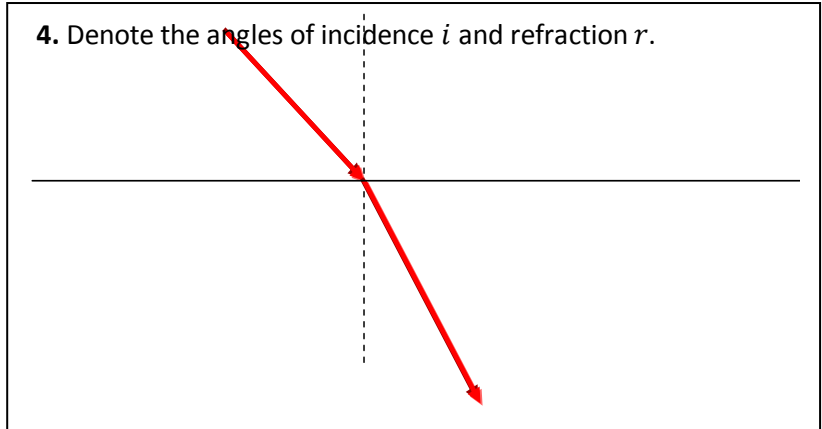
2. Index of refraction: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Refraction:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Denote the angles of incidence  $i$  and refraction  $r$ .

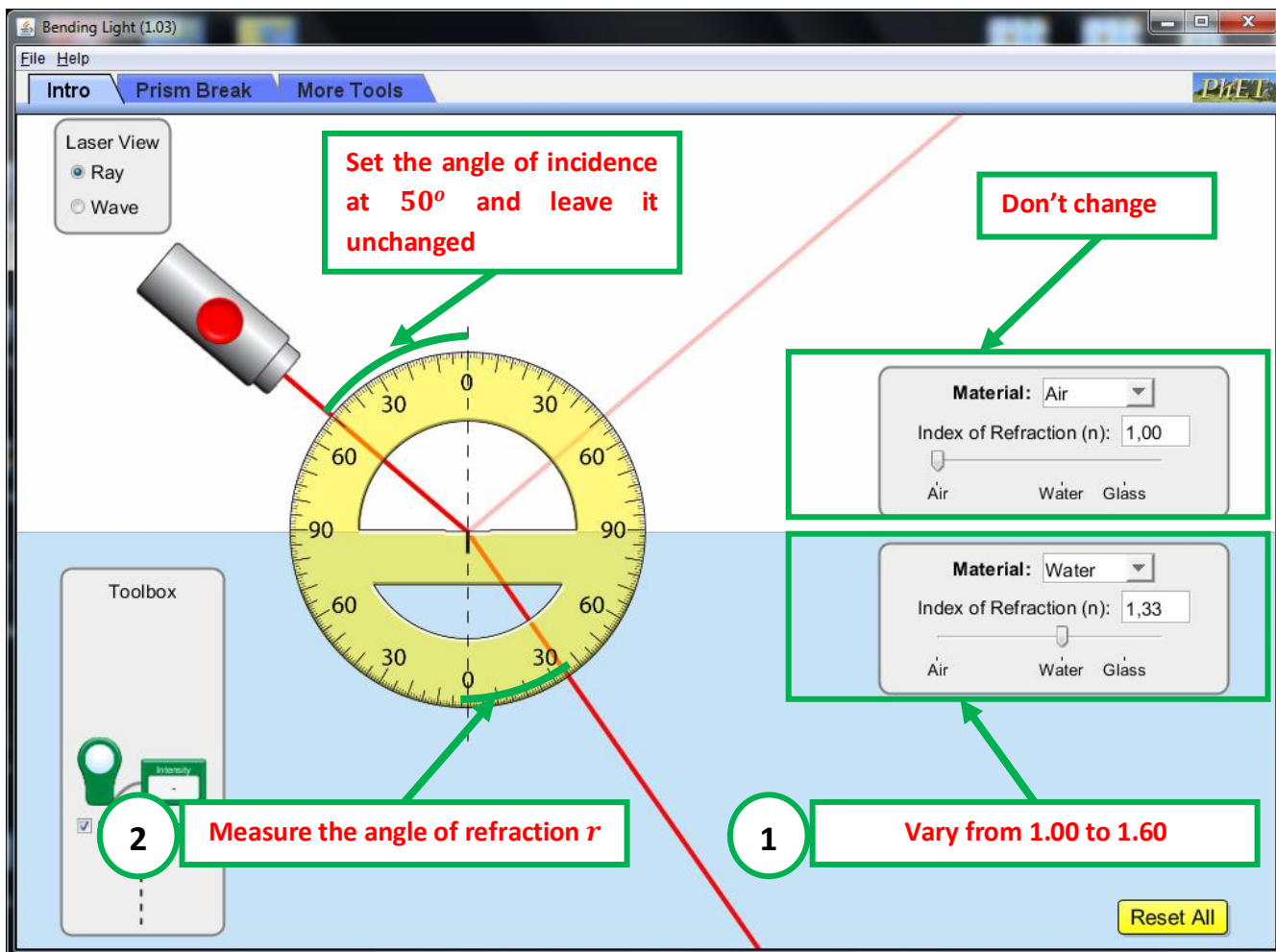


## Experiment 1: Dependence of angle of refraction on the angle of incidence

Laser light falls from air to a transparent medium.

Prediction: What do we expect to happen to the angle of refraction as the index of refraction of the transparent medium increases? Explain.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

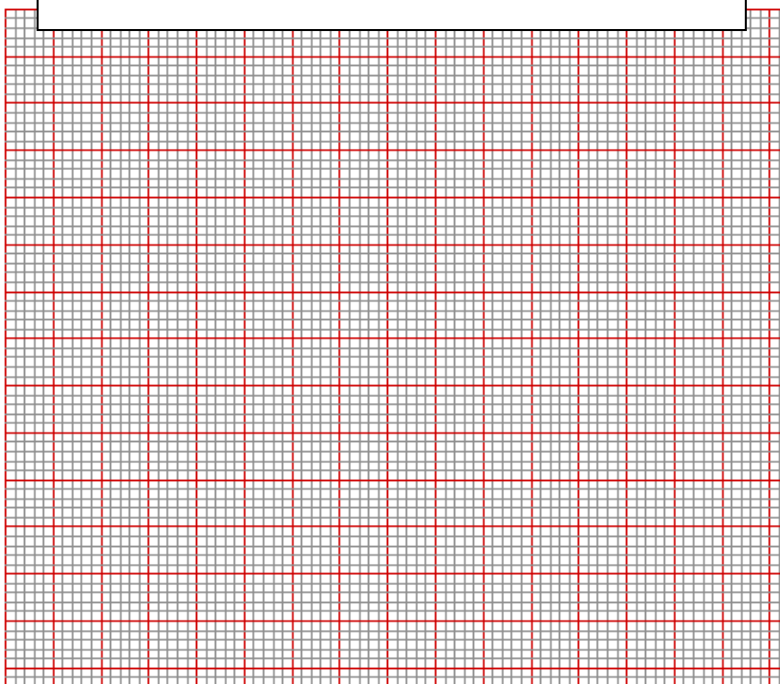


The laser is placed so that the angle of incidence equals 50 degrees.

**Table 1: Angle of refraction vs the index of refraction**

Measurement	Index of refraction $n$	Angle of incidence (degrees)
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

**Graph 1: Angle of refraction vs the index of refraction**



Conclusion compared to our prediction:

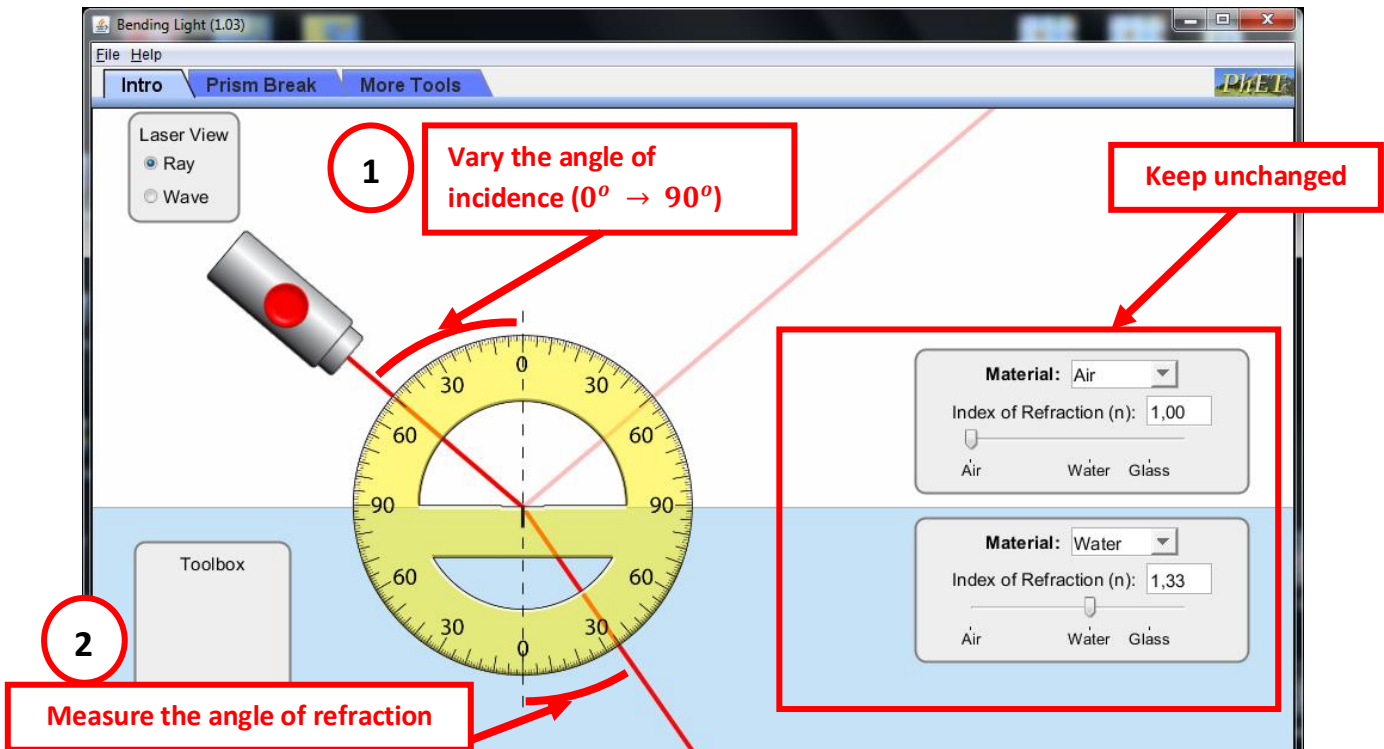
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## *Experiment 2: Dependence of the angle of refraction on the angle of incidence*

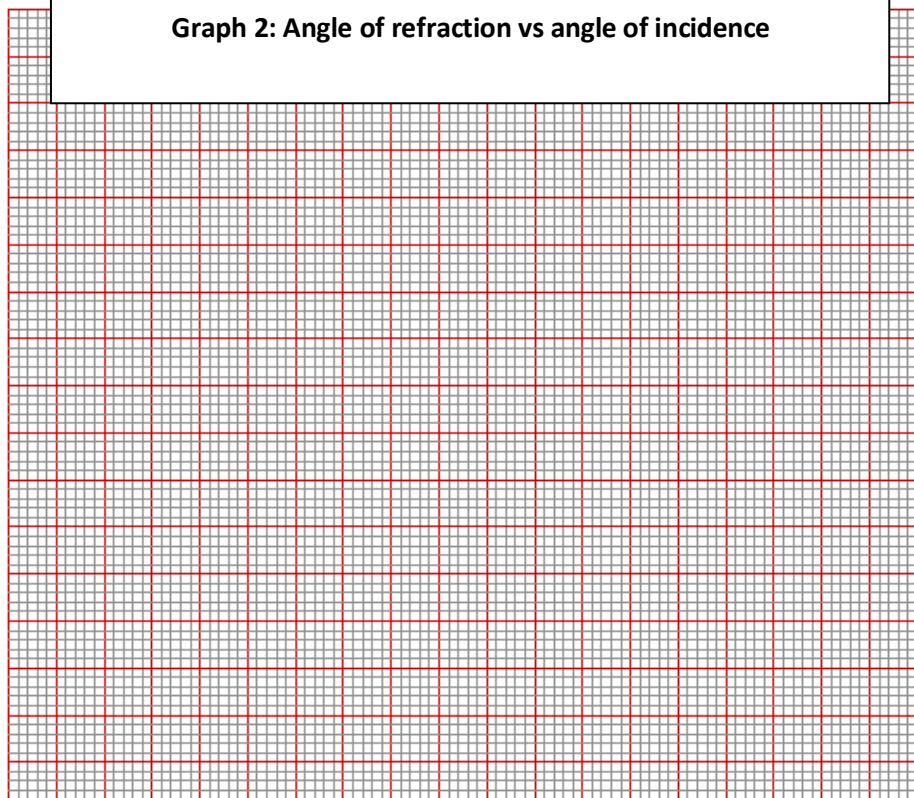
Predictions/Hypothesis: What do we expect to happen to the angle of refraction as the angle of incidence increases? Explain.



**Table 2: Angle of refraction vs angle of incidence**

Measurement	Angle of incidence (degrees)	Angle of refraction (degrees)
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

**Graph 2: Angle of refraction vs angle of incidence**



Conclusion compared to the prediction:

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**Conclusion: Theory predictions versus the results of the 2 experiments.**

A number of scientists between the 10<sup>th</sup> and the 17<sup>th</sup> centuries (Sahl, Snellius, Descartes) concluded that the following formula should relate the angle of incidence  $i$  with the angle of refraction  $r$ :

$$\sin i = \frac{\sin r}{n}$$

Explain if the results of the 2 simulated experiments above are compatible with the formula.

Experiment 1:

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Experiment 2:

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