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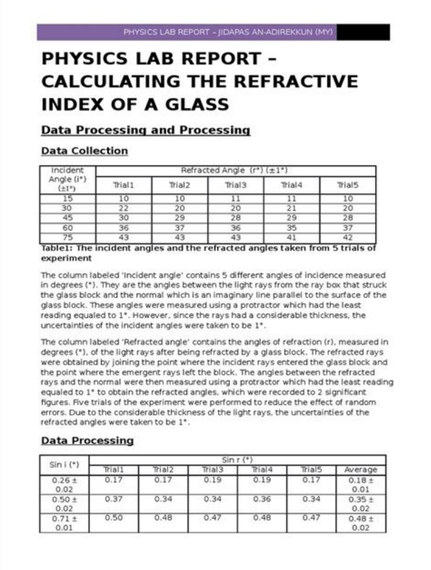
# Refractive index of glass slab experiment pdf



PHYSICS LAB REPORT - JIDAPAS AN-ADIREKKUN (MY)

## PHYSICS LAB REPORT – CALCULATING THE REFRACTIVE INDEX OF A GLASS

**Data Processing and Processing**

**Data Collection**

| Incident Angle (i°) (±1°) | Refracted Angle (r°) (±1°) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Trial1 | Trial2 | Trial3 | Trial4 | Trial5 |
| 15 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| 30 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 20 |
| 45 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 28 |
| 60 | 36 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 37 |
| 75 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 41 | 42 |

**Table1: The incident angles and the refracted angles taken from 5 trials of experiment**

The column labeled 'Incident angle' contains 5 different angles of incidence measured in degrees (°). They are the angles between the light rays from the ray box that struck the glass block and the normal which is an imaginary line parallel to the surface of the glass block. These angles were measured using a protractor which had the least reading equaled to 1°. However, since the rays had a considerable thickness, the uncertainties of the incident angles were taken to be 1°.

The column labeled 'Refracted angle' contains the angles of refraction (r), measured in degrees (°), of the light rays after being refracted by a glass block. The refracted rays were obtained by joining the point where the incident rays entered the glass block and the point where the emergent rays left the block. The angles between the refracted rays and the normal were then measured using a protractor which had the least reading equaled to 1° to obtain the refracted angles, which were recorded to 2 significant figures. Five trials of the experiment were performed to reduce the effect of random errors. Due to the considerable thickness of the light rays, the uncertainties of the refracted angles were taken to be 1°.

**Data Processing**

| Sin i (°) | Sin r (°) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Trial1 | Trial2 | Trial3 | Trial4 | Trial5 | Average |
| 0.26 ± 0.02 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.17 | 0.18 ± 0.01 |
| 0.50 ± 0.02 | 0.37 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.36 | 0.34 | 0.35 ± 0.02 |
| 0.71 ± 0.01 | 0.50 | 0.48 | 0.47 | 0.48 | 0.47 | 0.48 ± 0.02 |

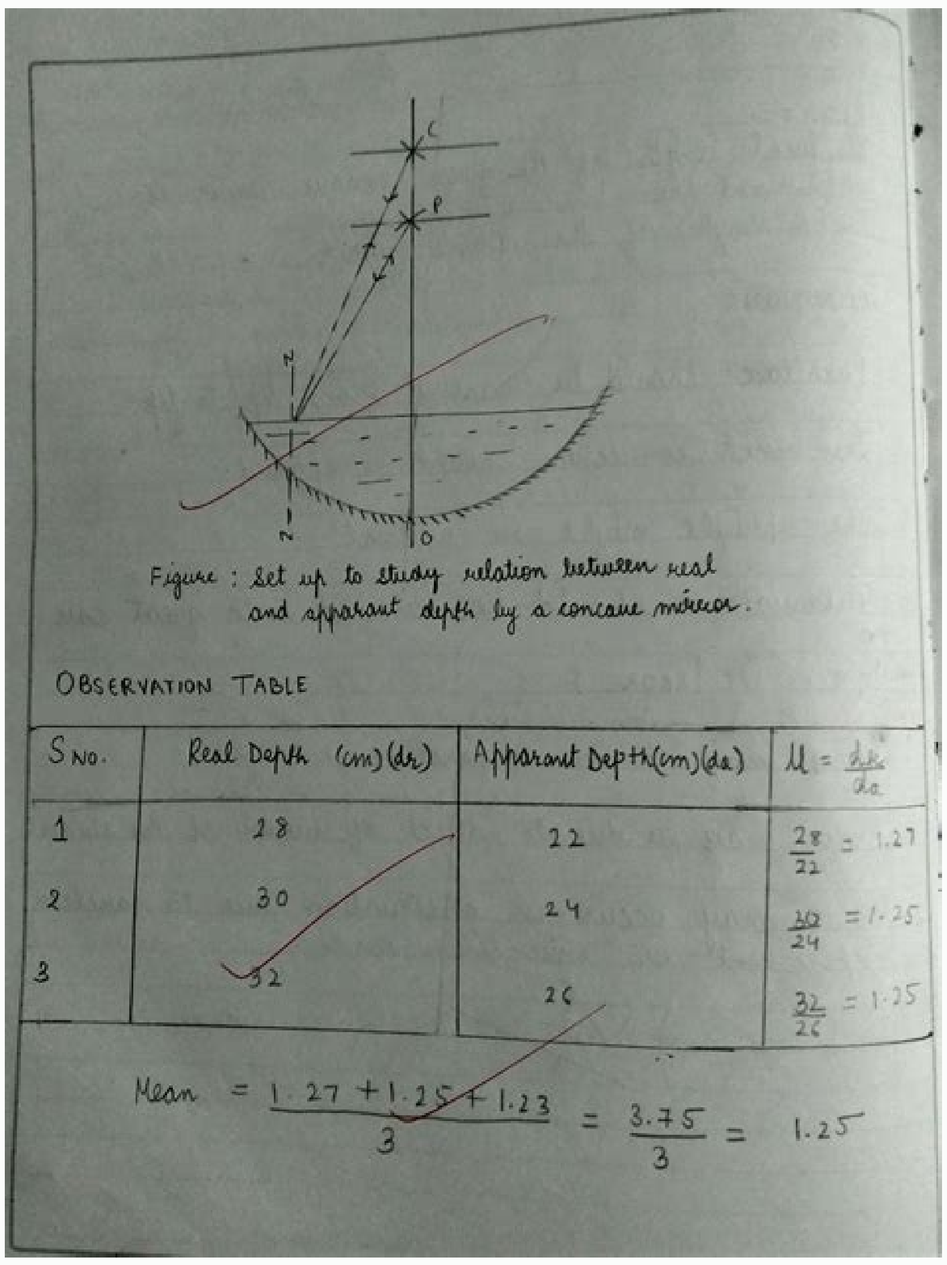


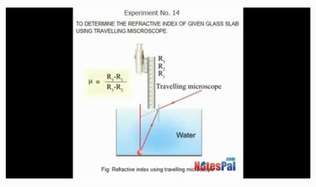


Figure : Set up to study relation between real and apparant depth by a concave mirror.

OBSERVATION TABLE

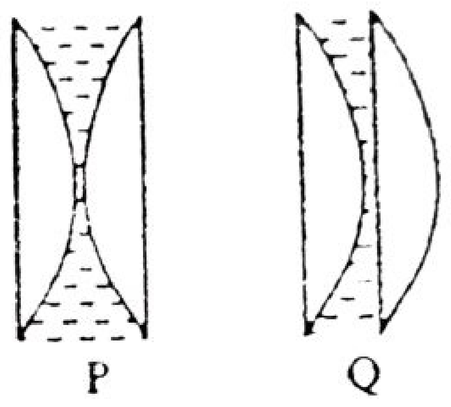
| S NO. | Real Depth (cm) ($d_r$) | Apparant Depth (cm) ($d_a$) | $\mu = \frac{d_r}{d_a}$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 28 | 22 | $\frac{28}{22} = 1.27$ |
| 2 | 30 | 24 | $\frac{30}{24} = 1.25$ |
| 3 | 32 | 26 | $\frac{32}{26} = 1.25$ |

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{1.27 + 1.25 + 1.23}{3} = \frac{3.75}{3} = 1.25$$





A liquid of refractive index **1.33** is placed between two identical plano-convex lenses, with refractive index **1.50**. Two possible arrangement **P** and **Q** are shown. The system is





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QUESTION 19: Select from the following configuration to track the path of a light ray through a rectangular glass slab: (a) I (b) II II II (C) III (D) Answer : (a) Explanation: the incidence and distance between two points is appropriate. When light ray travels from optically rare half (air) to the denser half (glass), light bends towards normal. If I go to the incidence and to the refractive, entity: the speed of light in the van is 3.00 x 10 s/s. Correct two pins vertically in each of these rays incident at two distance points with almost 1 cm of distance. Question 2: Lateral displacement depends on: (a) Incidence (B) refractive (c) Glass slab (d) of emergency Sources of error The glass slab should not have no air bobla. Refraision: The speed of light in a given material is related to a quantity called a refractions, n, n, which is defined as the speed of the speed of light in the vain and the speed of light in the middle. Answer: (B) Explanation: It is the correct procedure. Answer: (c) Explanation: The refractions are changing the paths of light when it goes through different moms. Correct a white lenhace with the help of thumb pins. The correct emerging radius was tracked by the student: (a) a) (b) b) (c) c) Explanation: the flexion of light is correct (dran) and (RDTN). Place the rectangular glass slab in the center of the white paper and draw your outline limit with € €. When a radius of light travels along the normal, it does not suffer any refractory. Question 3: What is side displacement? Correct two p and q pins in the radius of this one, the distance between the pins should exceed 4-5 cm. CBSE Class 10 Science Laboratory Manual ¢ â â € Â € Refraction through the Glass Plate Class 10 Phasic Fan of Glass Lab Inputing Reflection: When the light travels from one middle to another, Usually it folds, this flexion is called refractions. Answer: Light radius doubles twice. Answer: When light travels from rarer half, that is, air to the denser medium, this is, glass slab, its speed decreases and therefore slopes to follow the shorter path. Answer: The incidence is 90 ° ¢ Ãdy 30 ° = 60 ° ° ° ° °. The convex lens converges a beam of light, while the lens has diverged a beam of light incident over them. QUESTION 3: Draw the path of a lightning of light when you enter perpendicular to a superior to a glass slab. SIN I/ SIN R This constant value is called the second means of the second means to the first. Question 4: A ray of light travels from the most rare most dense to the most rare. B. This phenomenon is called the light of light. Answer: When light comes from air to glass, its speed decreases and folds to normal. Answer: (D) Explanation: No one is made as an incident and the normal rays are straight and same lines. Question 9: Why does a ray of light lean to normal when it comes from air to glass? Answer: (Dran) When light travels from half denser optically to the rarer medium optically rare, it moves away from normal. Question 10: The flexion of light when it goes from one middle to the other is called: (a) Dispersion - (B) Diform (c) Refraision of the refractions (D) reflection. NTE 10 class 10 science laboratory manual you ask 1: What is the refractive of light? The Snell Law provides the relationship between incident and refractory incidence and incongustment. What will happen with your way? QUESTION 25: In an experiment to track the path of a lightning ray that goes through a rectangular glass slab, the correct measurement of the incidents (i), refractory (r) and and (E) is shown in the diagrams. Draw the of the glass slab in three positions in the drawing sheet. Emergency (E): The formed between the normal and emerging radius is called the emergency of emergency. This law is also known as the Snell Refraction Law. The correct procedure is the student (a) a) (b) b) (c) c) for ray Frs. QUESTION 34: After tracking the path of a lightning light ray that goes through a rectangular glass slab to four different values from the incidence, one student reported his tabular observations, as given below: S. At the. † i 30 ° 19 ° 29 ° II 40 ° 28 ° 40 ° III 50 ° 36 ° 50 ° IV 36 ° 40 ° 59 ° The best observation ©: (a) I (b) II (c) IIIi III - (d) IV Answer: (c) Explanation: ours r. Question 12: Why is the emerging radius parallel to the incident radius, after Incident Ray's refractions through a glass slab? With the help of a transfer, draw a 30 â € with the en. It can obtain a correct measure of the incidence and the emergency of emergency following the labeling indicated in the figure: (a) a) (b) b) b) b) b) b) (d) D Answer: (D) Explanation: The is the measured between normal radius and incident radius. Question 15: When the light goes from the rarer to the denser medium, the light will bend: (a) towards normal (B) far from normal (C) depends on the thickness of the glass slab ( d) depends on the incidence. Question 4: By traction of the light ray through a glass slab, the incidence is usually taken between 30 and 60. He would find that in all cases (a) is more than ,r, but (almost) equal to, (b) ,, i is smaller than "r, but (almost) equal A "E (C), I is more than is (almost) equal to ¢ r (d) ,i is smaller than ¢ ë † and but Equal to "R ANSWER: (a) Explanation:" i and "and the equal and the" is less than the "I. Which of the following is representing The correct one of an incidence (i), a refractive (r) and emergency (E) refractory (E) refractory (r), as shown in the diagrams: (a) I (b) (b) (b) II (c) IIII III - (D) Answer: (D) Explanation: The ¢ is always formed between normal and radius (incident/refracted/emerging). Once the experiment is done correctly is (a) a (b) b) (c) c)) Explanation: We must only have the emergency (almost) equal to the equal of the Incidence, but also have a magnitude of the refractive (for a glass slab) for the most commonly used values (30, 45 ° , 60 °) of the incidence. Which of the marked configurations will probably provide the best results (P1 and P2 are the positions of the pins fixed in the range of incident)? Question 22: One student performs The experiment on The tracking of the path of a light ray that passes through a rectangular glass slab to different incidence. (a) I (b) II (c) IIII

(I): The is formed between the normal radius and the incident is called the incidence. Question 6: The incident radius and the emerging radius in the glass slab are: (a) always parallel - (b) always converging (c) sometimes parallel - sometimes divergent. (a) a (b) b) (c) c ,(d) D. The diagram obtained is a linear diagram of light refractions through light slab. What will be the incidence? Answer: Ã ,i = ¢ and in this case, and these are alternative. When fixing the p and q or the pins r and s, they must be taken to maintain a distance of about 5 cm between the two PIHs. Question 8: How does the emerging radius and incident radius be compound? QUESTION 18: Four students showed the following locks of the path of a radius of light through a rectangular glass slab. Glass Experience Class 10 Observations Table S.NO. Incidence ã ,, ,, ^ refractive refractory refractions Â ¢ ¢ Âdy ¢ Âdy ¢ âference Â € ,, ¢ ë † Pen - Sfm 1. I looked at the p1 and p2 p2 while put p3 and heads of all Pins while putting P4. QUESTION 29: A ray of light goes into the air of the water and experiences refractive, entrance (A) 'I =' Ran ,(b) 'i 'e (c)' i = 'r

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