





Rays of light travelling from air into glass are bent or refracted towards the normal.

Rays of light travelling from glass into air are refracted away from the normal.

What determines the amount of bending?

$$\frac{n = v_1}{v_2} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{T} = \frac{\sin \langle i \rangle}{\sin \langle r \rangle}$$

If the first medium is air we can write...

Snell's Law

$$\frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \mathcal{N}$$

$$\sin i = \mathbf{N}$$

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see de handbook

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Ex 1 A ray of light enters plexiglass at an angle of 42 degrees. The angle of refraction is 26 degrees. What is the index of refraction for plexiglass?

Ex.2 Glycerin has a refractive index of 1.47. If a ray of light has an angle of refraction of 32° inside glycerin, what was the angle of incidence?

Ex.3. A block of glass (n = 1.50) is sitting in water (n = 1.33). A ray of light enters the glass at 34. What will be the angle of refraction?



Ex.4 The speed of light in glass is $1.97 \times 10 \, \text{m/s}$. What is the index of refraction for this piece of glass?

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Ex. 5 The index of refraction of benzene is 1.50. What is the speed of light in benzene?

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Ex. 6 What is the index of refraction for light passing from benzene into glass?

Attachments

- Ray Optics Animations
- Investigating a curved mirror
- BBC Bitesize: Waves
- Crocodile Physics
- Skoool: Waves
 glassblock.jpg
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