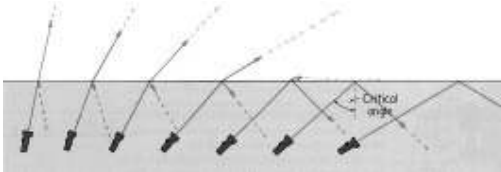


Refraction of Light -Part 2

Physics 1051 Lecture 7 Slide 1

Internal Reflection



- When light travels from a slow medium to a fast medium, the angle of refraction is larger than the angle of incidence.
- When the angle of refraction should be 90° or greater, there is total internal reflection.
- The incident angle which predicts a 90° refraction angle is called the **critical angle**.

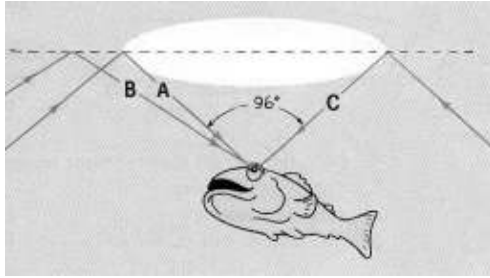
Applet
Physics 1051 Lecture 7 Slide 2

Critical Angle

- $n_1 \sin \theta_c = n_2 \sin 90^\circ$
- $n_1 \sin \theta_c = n_2$
- $\sin \theta_c = n_2 / n_1$
- $\theta_c = \sin^{-1}(n_2 / n_1)$
- For water: $\theta_c = 48^\circ$
- The higher the index of refraction the lower θ_c

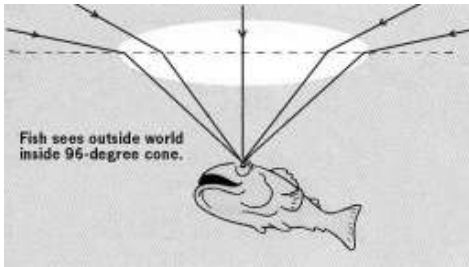
Physics 1051 Lecture 7 Slide 3

Fish Eye View



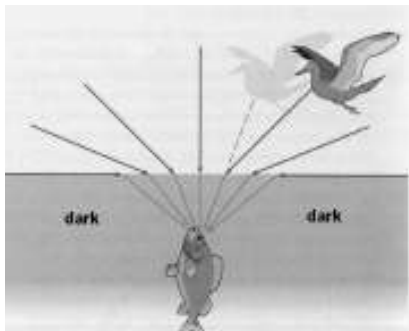
Physics 1051 Lecture 7 Slide 4

View of World Above Applet



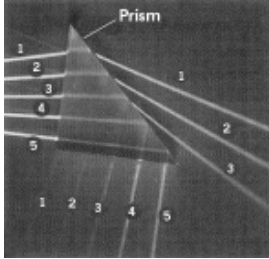
Physics 1051 Lecture 7 Slide 5

Bird & Fish



Physics 1051 Lecture 7 Slide 6

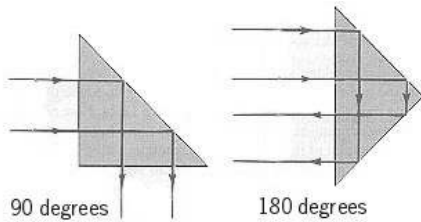
Internal Reflection



- All rays reflect internally, but the top three rays reflect only a small percentage internally; most energy leaves the prism.
- The fourth and fifth rays are reflected 100 % internally

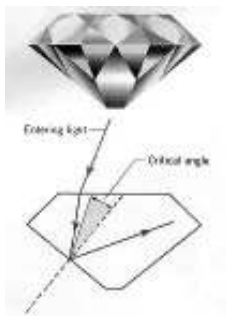
Physics 1051 Lecture 7 Slide 7

Internal Reflection in Prisms



Physics 1051 Lecture 7 Slide 8

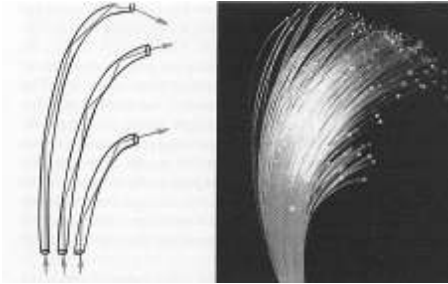
Internal Reflection in Diamond



- The critical angle for diamond in air is 24.5° .
- Any ray which strikes the inside surface at an angle greater than 24.5° will be totally internally reflected.

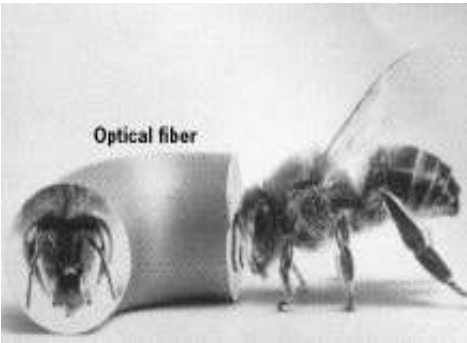
Physics 1051 Lecture 7 Slide 9

Fiber Optics



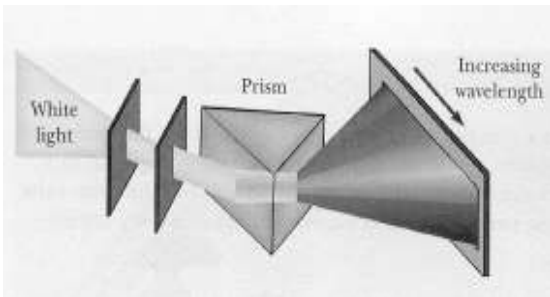
Physics 1051 Lecture 7 Slide 10

Fiber Optics



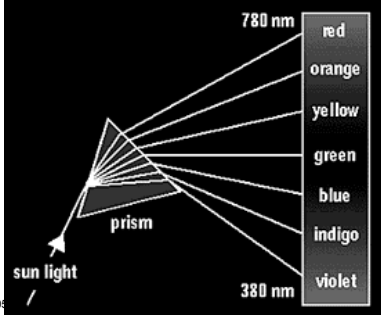
Physics 1051 Lecture 7 Slide 11

Dispersion Blue Bends Best



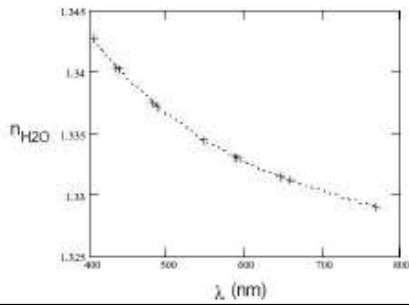
Physics 1051 Lecture 7 Slide 12

Different Frequencies Different Indices of Refraction



Physics 105

Refractive Index Function of Wavelength



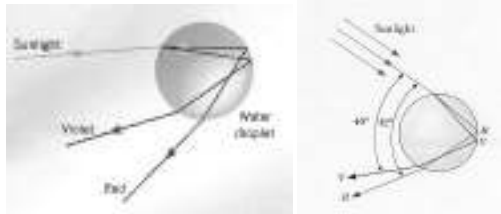
Physics 1

Table of Indices

Material	Blue (486.1 nm)	Yellow (589.3 nm)	Red (656.3 nm)
Crown Glass	1.524	1.517	1.515
Flint Glass	1.639	1.627	1.622
Water	1.337	1.333	1.331
Cargille Oil	1.53	1.52	1.516
Carbon Disulfide	1.652	1.628	1.618

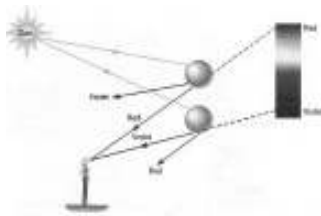
Physics 1051 Lecture 7 Slide 15

Refraction & Reflection in a Raindrop



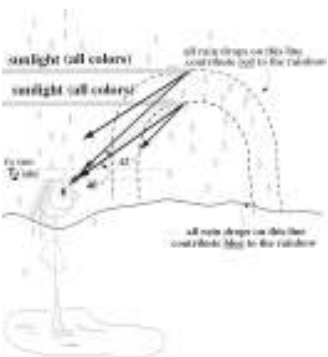
Physics 1051 Lecture 7 Slide 16

Rainbow Formation



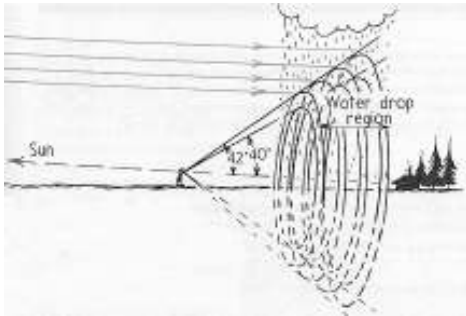
- An observer sees red light coming from droplets of water higher in the sky.
- Droplets of water lower in the sky send violet light to the eye.

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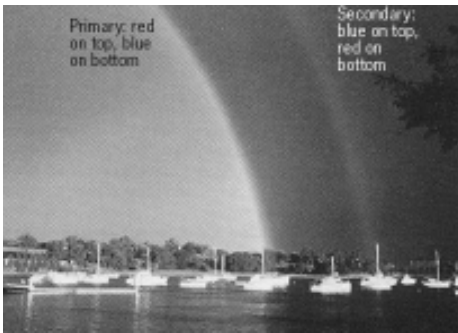
Physics 1051 Lecture 7 Slide 18

Circular Rainbow



Physics 1051 Lecture 7 Slide 19

Double Rainbow Picture



Physics 1051 Lecture 7 Slide 20

Double Rainbow Picture



Physics 1051 Lecture 7 Slide 21

Rainbow Arch



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Rainbow Zoom



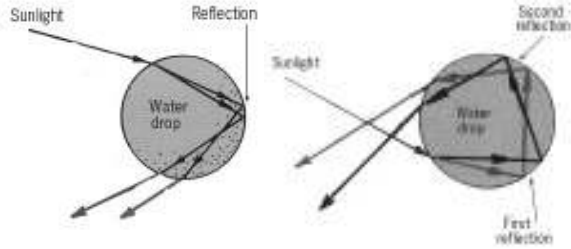
F

Double Rainbow



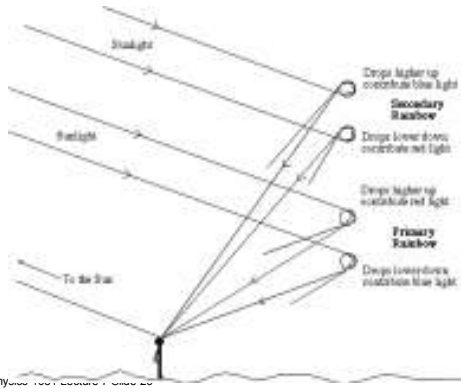
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Double Rainbow Diagrams



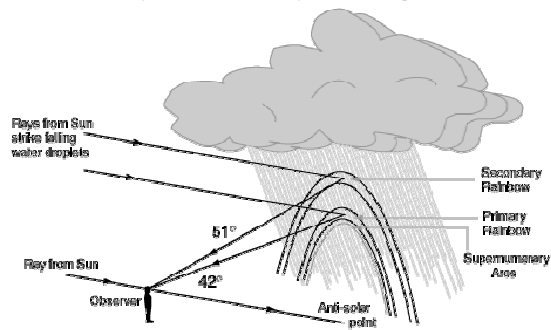
Physics 1051 Lecture 7 Slide 25

Double Rainbow Diagram



Physics 1051 Lecture 7 Slide 26

Many Raindrops Diagram



Physics 1051 Lecture 7 Slide 27

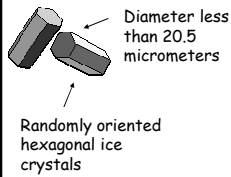
Alexander's Dark Band



Physics 1051 Lecture 7 Slide 28

- Sky is light inside primary rainbow
- Dark between primary and secondary bows
- Light beyond the secondary rainbow
- Dark region between is called Alexander's Dark Band

22° Halo

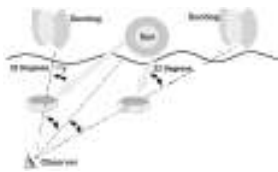


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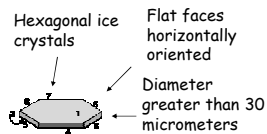
- A halo is a ring of light surrounding the sun or moon.
- Most halos appear as bright white rings but in some instances, the dispersion of light as it passes through ice crystals found in upper level cirrus clouds can cause a halo to have color.

Sundogs

- Sundogs or parhelia on right and left of sun



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Sundog



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Sundog



Ph

Sundog



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