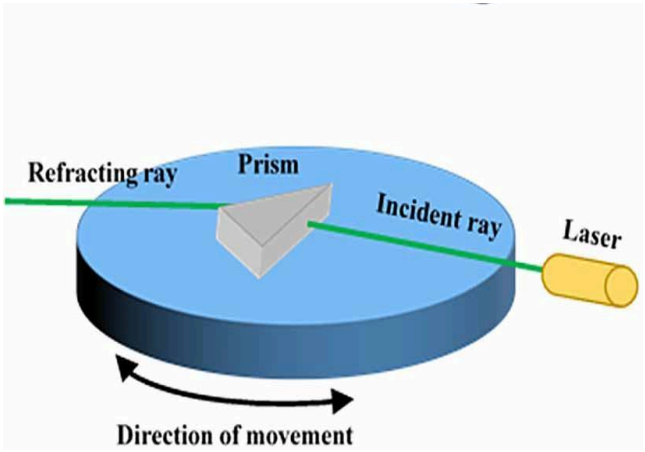


Update to include safety goggles and 3x parallel laser pointer, Copy the angle handout on the box

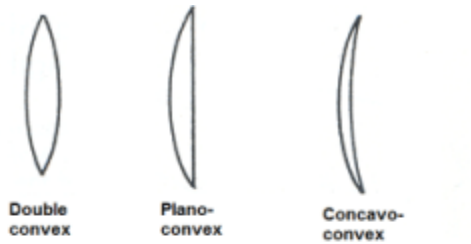
Add in background information

The "angle of incidence" on a prism with a laser refers to the angle between the incoming laser beam and the normal line (perpendicular line) drawn at the point where the laser beam strikes the prism's surface; essentially, it's the angle at which the laser light hits the prism face.

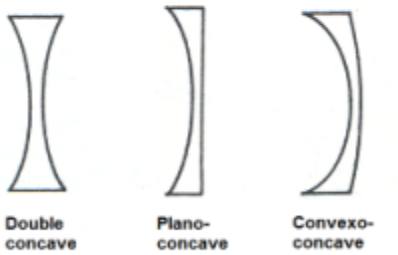
Prism Type	**Angle of Incidence**	**Angle of Refraction**	**Drawing of Light Path**	
Triangular			Face 1:	Face 3:

			Face 2:	Side:
Spherical			1 Face/Infinite:	
Cubic			Face 1:	Side:
Prism Type	**Angle of Incidence**	**Angle of Refraction**	**Drawing of Light Path**	**Prism Type**
Pyramidal			Face 1:	Face 2:

			Side:	



Converging lenses



Diverging lenses

Fig. 11

1. Place the 3x parallel laser flat on the table, still at 30 cm. There may be 3 tiny switches on the laser point, adjust them to create three parallel lines one the wall and/or table. Then place your convex lens at the wall laying flat and slowly move towards the laser pointer.
    a. Draw the light paths.
2. Repeat with concave lens.
    a. Draw the light paths