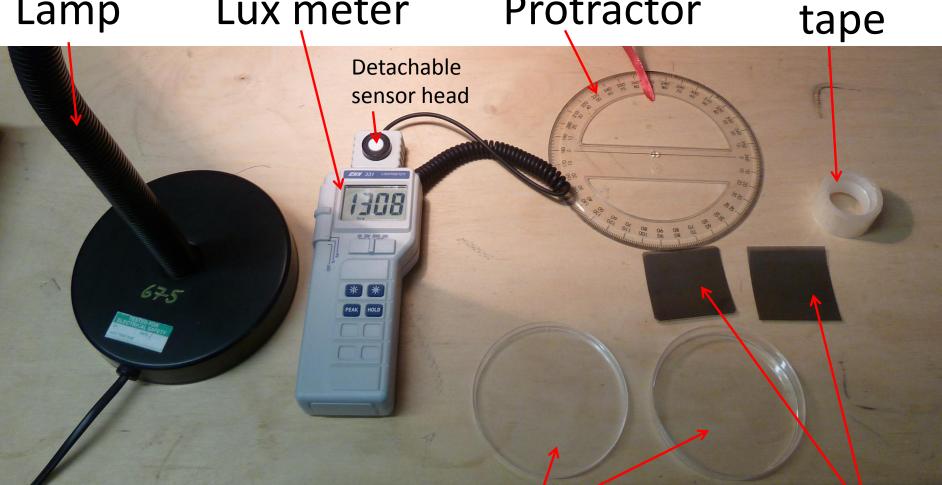


EQUIPMENT

Lamp Lux meter Protractor



Sticky

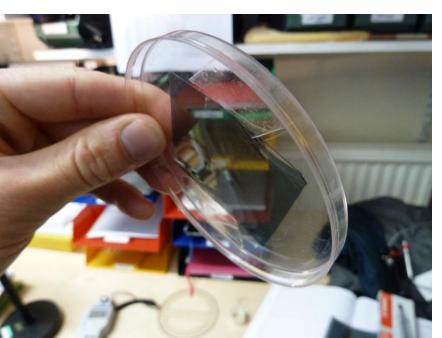
Polaroids



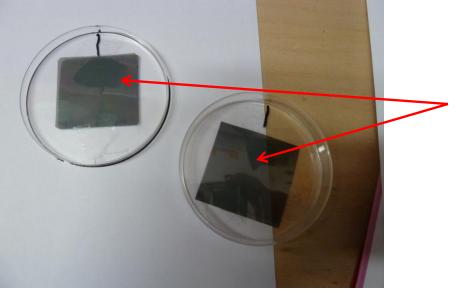




Assemble rotating crossed-polaroid

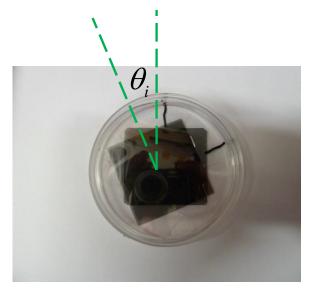


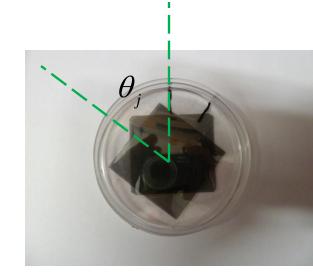




Pair of linear polarisers stuck to plastic transparent petri dishes







 $\theta = 0^{\circ}$

i.e. polarisers aligned

Rotate angle between polarisers. Measure this angle using the protractor.

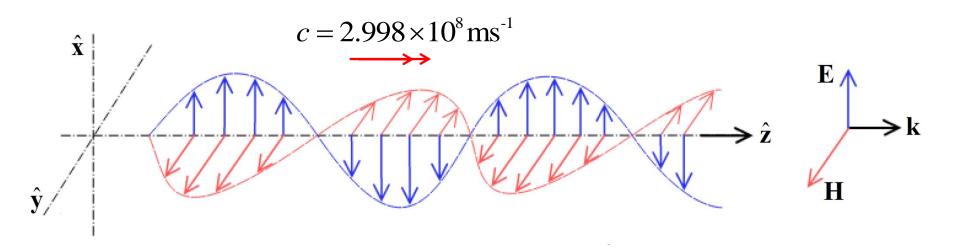


No light

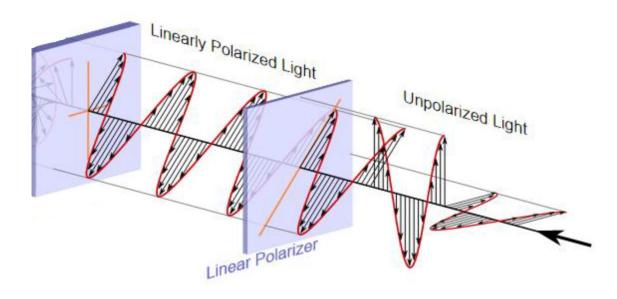
Place rotating polaroids on the (detachable) lux meter sensor Use a **lamp** to increase the range of lux (light intensity) values

Lamp illuminated



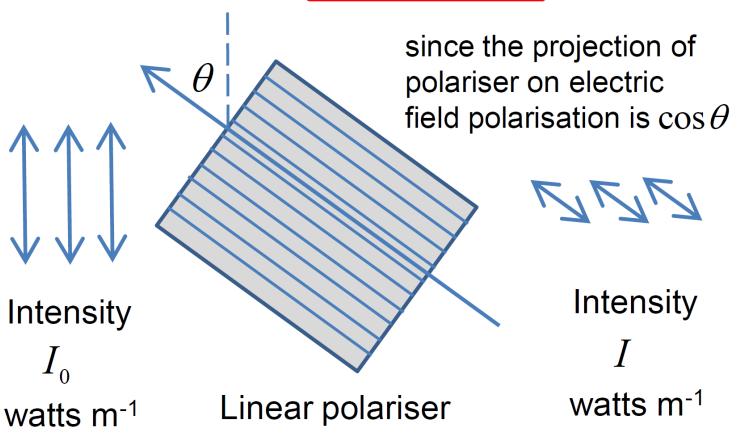


Light is an electromagnetic wave with electric field \mathbf{E} , magnetic field \mathbf{H} and propagation vectors \mathbf{k} all *mutually perpendicular*.

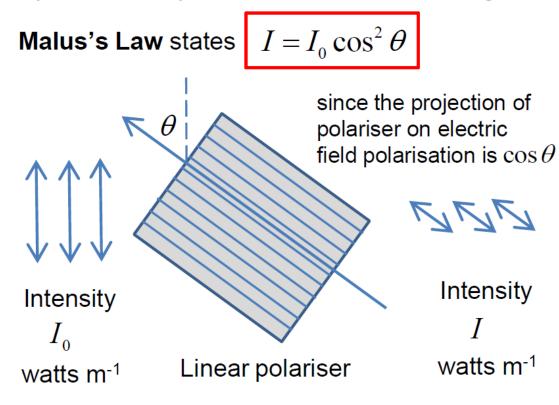


Select a particular electric field direction using a **linear polarizer** Note if linear polarised light is incident upon a linear polariser with polarisation direction tilted by θ from the polarisation of the incident light

Malus's Law states
$$I = I_0 \cos^2 \theta$$



Note if linear polarised light is incident upon a linear polariser with polarisation direction tilted by θ from the polarisation of the incident light



In our case unpolarized light passes through a fixed polarizer and then another (of the same material) which is rotated by angle θ . We therefore expect the light intensity *I* to vary as:

$$\frac{I - I_{\min}}{I_{\max} - I_{\min}} = \cos^2 \theta$$

Malus' Law of polarization	min lux	760
6/12/16. Winchester College. 4P1	max lux	1790

Angle between		lishtintereiter	(1.1
the crossed polaroids /deg	cos^2(theta)	Light intensity /lux	(I-Imin) /(Imax-Imin)
0	1.00	1790	1.00
10	0.97	1740	0.95
20	0.88	1710	0.92
30	0.75	1590	0.81
40	0.59	1450	0.67
50	0.41	1310	0.53
60	0.25	1200	0.43
70	0.12	950	0.18
80	0.03	840	0.08
90	0.00	760	0.00
100	0.03	840	0.08
110	0.12	950	0.18
120	0.25	1200	0.43
130	0.41	1310	0.53
140	0.59	1450	0.67
150	0.75	1590	0.81
160	0.88	1710	0.92
170	0.97	1740	0.95
180	1.00	1790	1.00

