

## PHYS222

### Uncertainty calculations for index of refraction calculations

Snell's Law is  $n_i \sin \theta_i = n_r \sin \theta_r$  and can be written as  $\frac{n_r}{n_i} = \frac{\sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_r}$

If we look at a ray going from air into our plastic block ( $n_i = n_{air} = 1.0003 = 1.000$ ) Eq-1 becomes

$$n_r = \frac{\sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_r} \quad \text{Eq-1}$$

The fractional uncertainty for Eq-2 is given by (*where uncertainty of  $n_i$  is considered negligible*)

$$\frac{\delta n_r}{n_r} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\delta \sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_i}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\delta \sin \theta_r}{\sin \theta_r}\right)^2} \quad \text{Eq-2}$$

By definition  $\delta \sin \theta = \left| \frac{d \sin \theta}{d \theta} \right| \delta \theta = |\cos \theta| \delta \theta$ .

The fractional uncertainty can thus be written as  $\frac{\delta \sin \theta}{|\sin \theta|} = |\cot \theta| \delta \theta$  Eq-3

Substituting Eq-3 into Eq-2 we have

$$\boxed{\frac{\delta n_r}{n_r} = \sqrt{[(\cot \theta_i)(\delta \theta)]^2 + [(\cot \theta_r)(\delta \theta)]^2}} \quad \text{Eq-4}$$

**This is the equation you use.** –(Note above that  $\delta \theta_i = \delta \theta_r = \delta \theta = 0.5$  degrees and  $\delta \theta$  **must be in radians**).

### Example

For a light ray which travels from air into a plastic block the following measurements were made:

$$\theta_i = 33.0 \pm 0.5 \text{ degrees}, \quad \theta_r = 22.0 \pm 0.5 \text{ degrees}, \quad \delta \theta = 0.5 \text{ degrees} = 0.00873 \text{rads}$$

The calculated  $n_r = 1.454$  (from Snell's Law)

Substituting the values above into Eq-4 we have

$$\frac{\delta n_r}{1.454} = \sqrt{[(\cot 33)(0.00873 \text{rads})]^2 + [(\cot 22)(0.00873 \text{rads})]^2}$$

$$\delta n_r = 1.454(0.02545) = 0.0370$$

$$\delta n_r = 0.04$$

$$\text{Thus } n_r = 1.45 \pm 0.03 \quad \text{or} \quad n_r = 1.45 \pm 2\%$$

Technically, you should do the uncertainty calculations for each set of calculations and combine your results. **For brevity you will do only one uncertainty calculation and use that value for the "average uncertainty" of all your measurements. This uncertainty calculation will be on quiz next week!!!**