

Law of imagery and magnification for a divergent lens

Principle and equipment

Principle

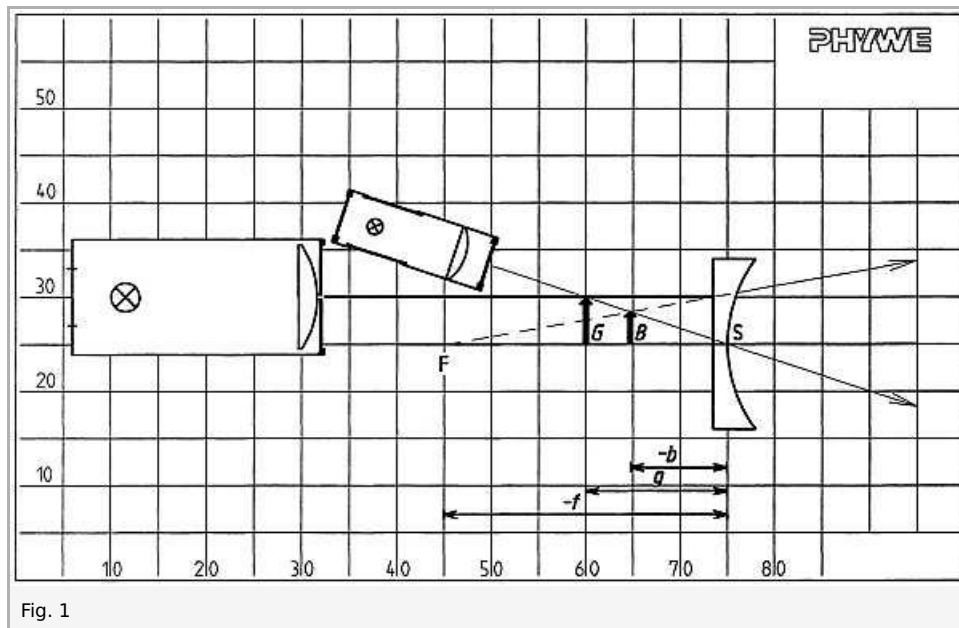
Demonstrate that the equations $1/f = 1/g + 1/b$ und $B/G = -b/g$ are valid for divergent lenses.

Equipment

Position No.	Material	Order No.	Quantity
1	Demo Physics board with stand	02150-00	1
2	PHYWE Multitap transformer, DC: 2/4/6/8/10/12 V, 5 A / AC: 2/4/6/8/10/12/14 V, 5 A	13533-93	1
3	Lamp, halogen, mag. held, 12V/50W	08270-20	1
4	Light box 12V/20W, w. magn. base	09804-00	1
5	Opt. block, planoconcave, magn. held	08270-03	1
Additonal material:			
	Ruler		
	Water-soluble white board pen		

Set-up and procedure

- Delimit the optical axis on the magnet optics panel.
- Mark the vertex S of the lens (on a co-ordinate point) and the (virtual) focal point F ($f = -360$ mm).
- Adjust the position of the optical block (concave lens).
- Draw an object arrow, e.g., with $G = 50$ mm, $g = 150$ mm (cf. Fig. 1).
- Using the lamp (parallel beam) and the light box (midpoint beam), each with a one-slit diaphragm, allow a parallel and a midpoint beam to pass through the arrow head.
- Draw the paths the light beams as completely as possible.
- Remove the lamp and the lens.
- Complete the light paths and draw the image arrow.
- Draw in and label $-f$, g , $-b$, G and B (Fig.1).
- Measure $-f$, g , $-b$, G and B .



Observation and evaluation

Observation

$g = 150 \text{ mm}$
 $b = -100 \text{ mm}$
 $f = -300 \text{ mm}$
 $G = 50 \text{ mm}$
 $B = 30 \text{ mm}$

Evaluation

$1/g = 0.0066 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $1/b = -0.0100 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $1/f = -0.0033 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

Therefore $1/f = 1/g + 1/b$.

$B/G = 30 \text{ mm} / 50 \text{ mm} = 0,60$
 $b/g = -100\text{mm} / 150\text{mm} = -0.66$

Therefore $B/G = -b/g$ (as an approximation).

Remark

Due to the small value of B, its measurement can contain a large margin of error. The value for b is also relatively uncertain as the lines (rays) which intersect at the image point always form unfavourable angles.