



LEOK-30 Newton's Ring Apparatus - Complete Model



Description

The phenomenon of Newton's rings, named after Isaac Newton, is an interference pattern caused by the reflection of light between two surfaces - a spherical surface and an adjacent flat surface. When viewed with monochromatic light, it appears as a series of concentric, alternating light and dark rings centered at the point of contact between the two surfaces. Using this apparatus, students can observe the phenomenon of equal-thickness interference. By measuring interference fringe separation, curvature of the spherical surface can be calculated.



Schematic of a lens and a flat plate used to form Newton's Rings





Feathure

Including Sodium lamp with power supply Including reading microscope for accurate measurement Compact structure Detailed instruction manual

Specification

Minimum Division of Reading Drum	0.01 mm
Magnification	20x, $(1x, f = 38 mm for Objective; 20x, f = 16.6 mm for)$
	Eyepiece)
Working Distance	76 mm
View Field	10 mm
Measurement Range of Reticle	8 mm
Measurement Accuracy	0.01 mm
Sodium Lamp	15 ± 5 V AC, 20 W
Radius of Curvature of Newton's Ring	868.5 mm
Beam Splitter	5:5

Part list

Description	Qty
Sodium lamp (LLE-2)	1
Reading microscope	1
Newton's ring assembly (LEPO-38)	1
Beam splitter	1
Focusing knob	1