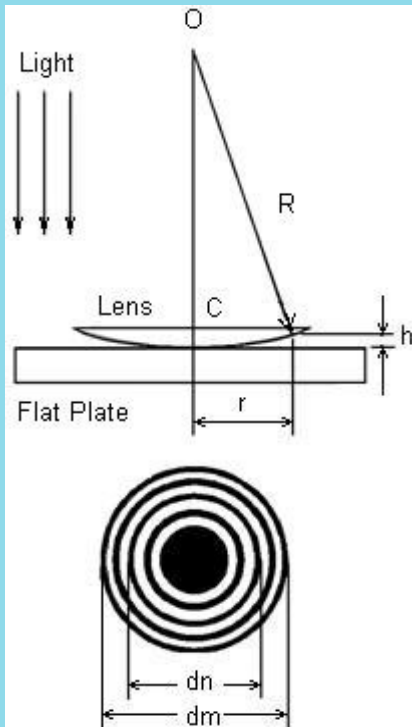


LEOK-30 Newton's Ring Apparatus - Complete Model

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



Note: the actual power supply for Sodium lamp may look different



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

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, the radius of curvature of the spherical surface can be calculated.

Specifications

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

Main apparatus with beam splitter	1
Power supply for Sodium lamp (LLE-1/2)	1
Sodium bulb	1
Reading Microscope	1
Newton's Ring Assembly (SZ-37B)	1
Power cord	1
Instructional manual CD	1

Note: above product information is subject to change without notice.