## **Chapter 29: Reflection and Refraction**



## **Purpose**

To explore the formation of mirror images by a plate of glass

## **Required Equipment/Supplies**

safety goggles two candles of equal size, in holders 1 thick plate of glass, approximately  $30 \text{ cm} \times 30 \text{ cm} \times 1 \text{ cm}$ 2 supports for the glass plate matches

## **Discussion**

John Henry Pepper (1821–1900), a professor in London, used his knowledge of image formation to perform as an illusionist. One of his illusions was based on the fact that glass both reflects and transmits light.



**Step 1:** Put on safety goggles. Light one candle, and place it about 6 cm in front of a vertical thick glass plate. Place a similar, but unlighted, candle at the position on the other side of the glass plate at the point where the flame of the lighted candle appears to be on the unlighted candle.

1. How does the distance from the lighted candle to the glass plate compare with the distance from the glass plate to the unlighted candle?

**Step 2:** Look carefully, and you should see a double image of the candle *Find double image.* flame.

Date

Period

Find multiple images.

**Step 3:** Look at the glass plate such that your line of vision makes a small angle with the surface of the glass. You will see three or more "ghost" images of the candle flame.

**3.** Explain these "ghost" images.