

## Light sources and propagation of light

### Propagation of light

Inverse square law for light  
Measurement via Sensor-CASSY and display

### Object of the experiment

1. Investigate how light intensity depends on the distance of the illuminated surface from the source of the light

### Setup



- Slightly darken the room.
- Set up the optical lamp in such a way that the zero point for the measurement (position of lamp filament) is at about the 10 cm point (according to the ruler on the optical bench).
- Initially place the lux sensor at an arbitrary distance from the zero point.

Preparations for measuring the light intensity (illuminance).

- Set up the CASSY-Display connected to a Sensor-CASSY module.
- Connect the lux box with the lux sensor in it to input A.
- Turn off the display for input B by pressing the NEXT (CASSY) button on the display.
- In order to calibrate the background light intensity when the optical lamp is turned off, press the OFFSET (CALIBRATION) button until the red LED flashes.
- Use the ADJUST knob to set the value displayed to zero.
- Press the OFFSET (CALIBRATION) button again to confirm the calibration.

### Apparatus

1 Optical bench, S1 profile, 1m.....	460 310
2 Optical riders with clamp, 45/65.....	460 311
1 Lamp housing with cable .....	450 60
1 Set of 2 bulbs, 6 V/30 W, E14 .....	450 511
1 Sensor-CASSY 2 .....	524 013
1 CASSY-Display, USB .....	524 020USB
1 Lux adapter S .....	524 0511
1 Lux sensor .....	666 243
1 Set of 2 clip plugs, small .....	590 02ET2
1 Holder for plug-in elements.....	460 21
1 Transformer, 6/12 V.....	521 210

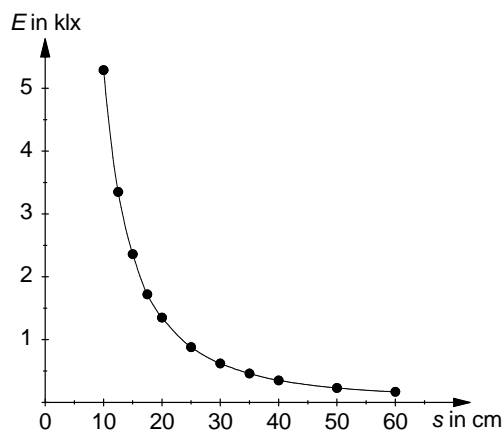
### Procedure

- Set up the lux sensor at a distance  $s = 10$  cm from the zero point.
- Turn on the lamp and read off the measurement of light intensity  $E$  from the display.
- Repeat the experiment with other distances  $s$ .

### Measuring example

Distance $s$ in cm	Light intensity (illuminance) $E$ in klx
10	5.3
12.5	3.4
15	2.4
17.5	1.7
20	1.3
25	0.9
30	0.6
35	0.5
40	0.3
50	0.2
60	0.1

### Evaluation



The intensity  $E$  of the light decreases with the square of the distance  $s$  between the light source and the illuminated surface:  $E \sim \frac{1}{s^2}$ .