Optical Measurements

In this experiment, we will measure the optical properties of samples at the highest achievable accuracy using the available equipment.

Note: under your table you can find 2 big water bottles that you need to use for the second experiment - **do not drink them**.

In part A, we will use two different methods to measure the refractive index of a transparent disk. The first method is traditional, while the second one is original and enables a higher level of accuracy.

In part B, we will measure the ratio between the laser wavelength λ and the lattice constant of a diffraction grating d, aiming at achieving the highest possible level of accuracy.

In part C, we will measure the refractive index of a triangular prism, again – attempting to reach the highest level of accuracy.

For the experiments, the exam hall will be darkened for 100 minutes, starting 20 minutes after the exam begins (you may use a table lamp when needed). It is more convenient to perform the measurements of part A in the dark, but it is still possible to perform most of them in light as well.

You may use the walls of your cubicle as a screen, and apply adhesive tapes to the cubicle walls.

In these experiments, you are using a diode laser as a light source.

Laser safety instructions:

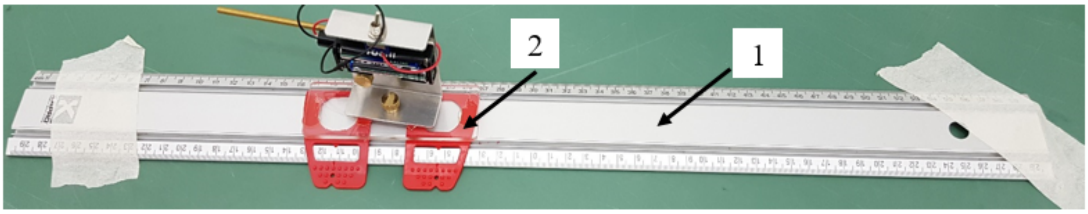
- **NEVER look directly into the laser beam!**
- In all experiments, the laser beam is horizontal. When measuring the position of the laser beam on a surface **make sure your head is ALWAYS above the level of the beam.**
- Do not aim the laser beam toward the opening of the experimental cubicle.
- Turn the laser off using the designated switch whenever you are not performing measurements.

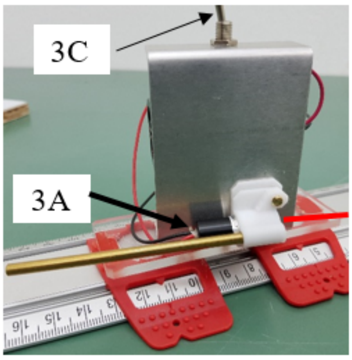
Equipment list

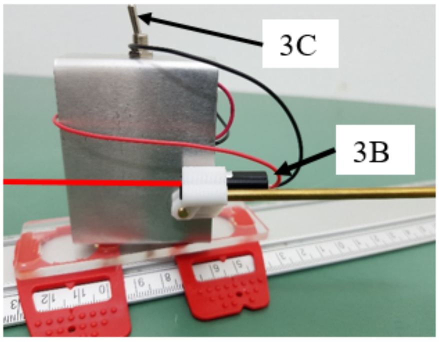
Pieces of equipment 1-9 are used in all parts of the question, and pieces of equipment 10-12 are used in separate parts of the questions. Note that you are given multiple pieces of optical equipment - make sure not to touch their vertical sides directly, to avoid fouling their surfaces.

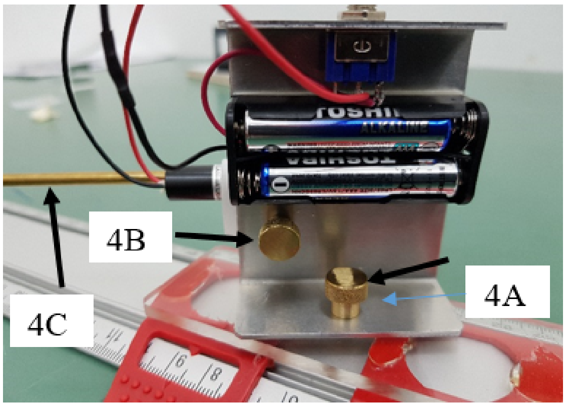
1. Ruler, 60 cm long
2. Slider that can move along the ruler
3. Laser source, mounted on the slider. The laser can be set at two heights, or levels: low level 3A for part A and high level 3B for parts B and C. The on/off switch of the laser is shown in the figure as 3C
4. The tension of screws 4A and 4B controls the resistance to rotation and therefore the stability of the apparatus. Use the small metal bar 4C to change the direction of the laser. Rotate 4C by 180 degrees to change the height of the laser. Do not rotate the laser around the beam axis, since the beam polarisation is pre-tuned.
5. Screen: you may use the cubicle walls; you may assume the walls are perpendicular to each other
6. A roll of adhesive tape which may be used to affix equipment to the table
7. Flexible measuring tape
8. A variety of rulers
9. Table lamp

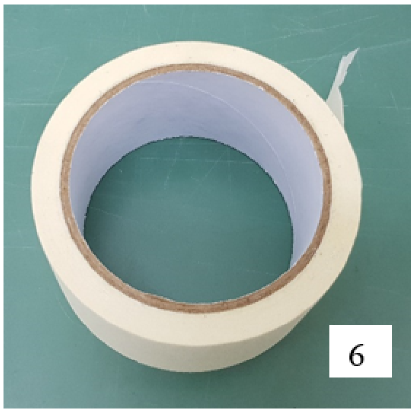
10. Round transparent disk with a diameter of 20.00 cm, fixed on a protractor, which is glued to a wooden base (for part A). You should remove the 4 small wooden cubes attached to the wooden base
11. Parchment paper that can be used as a transparent screen to be temporarily attached (by hand) to the side of the disk, allowing measuring the exit point without fouling the polished disk surface (for part A). It is more accurate to measure the beam exit point if you draw a line on the paper as shown in the figure.
12. A wooden piece (12A) and a cylinder holder (12B) capable of rotating along its vertical axis, for mounting the diffraction grating (12C) or the triangular prism (12D)



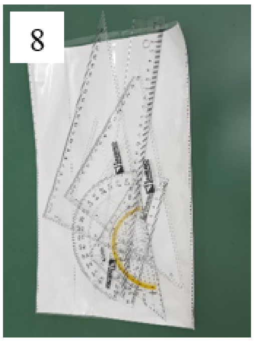




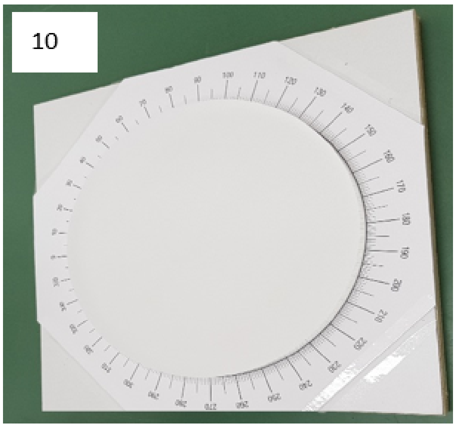

4B
4A
4C

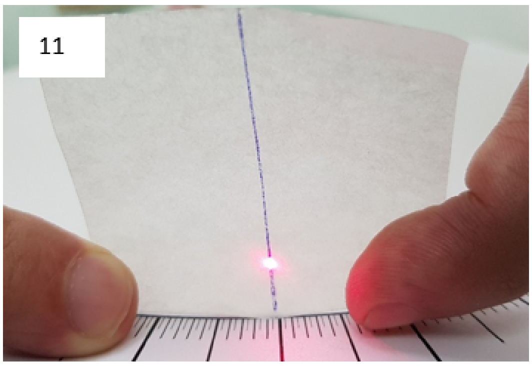

6

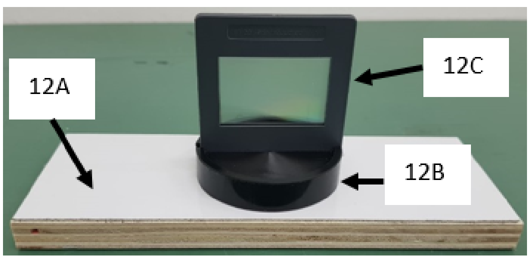

7
Easy fit
3m
13mm
POWER TAPE

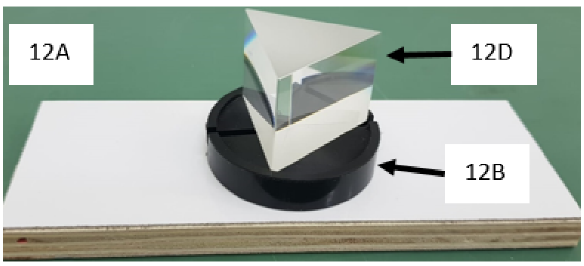

8


9


10

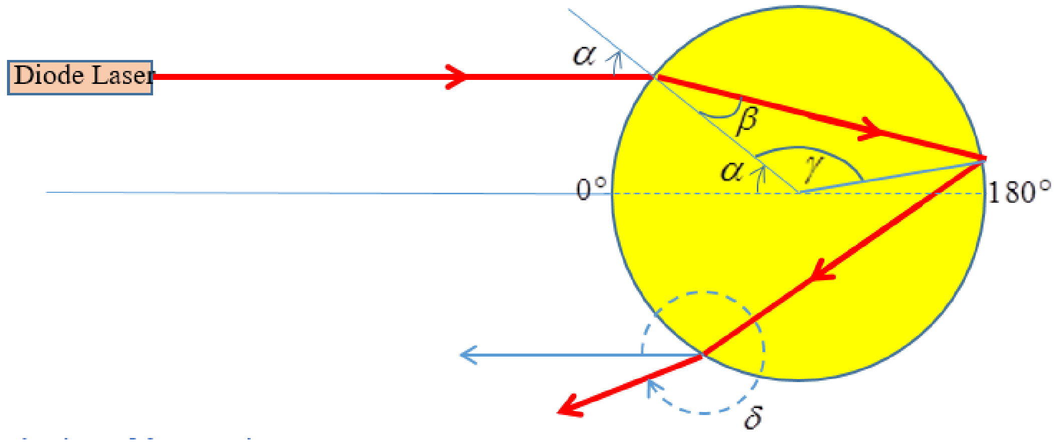

11


12A
12C
12B


12A
12D
12B

Part A: The refractive index of a disk (5.5 points)

In this part, we will measure the refractive index of a transparent disk by observing the path taken by a beam of light as it is refracted and reflected inside the disk.



A schematic view of the experiment

Definitions and symbols:

α	The incident angle between the disk and the incoming beam
$2\Delta\alpha$	The angular spread of the incident angle, i.e. the size of the range of values of the incident angle α
β	The refraction angle inside the disk
γ	$= 180^{\circ} - 2\beta$
n	The refractive index of the disk material
N	The number of times the beam hits the disk's boundary before emerging from the disk into the air (in the sketch, $N = 3$)
δ	The angle between the direction opposite to that of the incoming beam and the direction of the outgoing beam, measured clockwise (the sketch shows the angle δ for $N = 3$)
$2\Delta\delta$	The angular spread of δ

It is possible to show that the angles α, β and δ are related by:

$$\delta = 2\alpha + (N-1)(180^{\circ} - 2\beta) \ . \tag{1}$$

You may use this equation without deriving it.

Affix the ruler to the table in order to control the incident angle of the laser beam, using the adhesive tape, and adjust the laser in a way that will allow you to easily measure the incident angle. Then, affix the disk to the table by attaching the adhesive tape to the corners of the exposed wooden base and the table. Adjust inclination with the metal bar 4C. The laser may be set to two different heights: the low level for part A and the high level for parts B and C. The laser was tuned in advance so that the incident beam will be in the S polarization (a polarization in which the reflection is higher). **Do not change the polarization** of the incident beam (do not rotate the laser around the beam axis)!

A.1	Draw a sketch of the system showing the ruler with the slider, the disk, and the path taken by the laser beam. Indicate the incident angle α. Perform a series of measurements between the angles $15^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 75^\circ$, and write down $\alpha, \Delta\alpha, \delta, \Delta\delta$ in Table 1. Note: for measuring δ, it is more convenient to measure $\delta/2$ directly on the disk.	1.0pt

A.2	Using the measurement from the previous step, draw the appropriate graph, from which you can extract the refractive index n and the error Δn. Should you need to calculate additional quantities, fill the calculated numbers in the empty columns of Table 1. Find n and Δn.	1.0pt

A.3	For the measurements performed in A1, draw a graph of δ as a function of α. Mark on each measured point the values of $\Delta\delta$ and $\Delta\alpha$ using bars. Make an additional measurement to accurately find the minimal δ, and the corresponding α. Denote them by $\delta_{\min}$ and $\alpha_{\min}$. In order to identify the minimum point most accurately, you may use the walls of your cubicle as a screen for the outgoing beam.	0.5pt

A second method to measure the refractive index

In this section, you will develop an alternative method that will allow you to get very accurate results. Even though you are required to measure at the highest achievable accuracy, **you are not required to perform error calculations**. Nevertheless, you are required to detail the equations you use to obtain your results. Write them in the answer sheets.

A.4	Based on the behavior of the graph you got in A3, make a choice of the optimal angle to perform the measurements to find the refractive index. Write down the equation which one could use to obtain the refractive index using the developed method.	0.7pt

A.5	For $N = 3$, perform the necessary measurements to calculate the refractive index at high accuracy, using the method developed in A4 • Draw a diagram of the disk and the beam path, and indicate on the diagram the quantities you have measured. • Document the measurements you have performed. • Perform an analysis of the measurements and calculate the refractive index n of the disk, at the highest achievable accuracy. You may use the additional supplied graph pages if needed.	0.8pt

A.6	Repeat the process you performed in the previous task, for $N = 4$ and $N = 5$ (no need to draw the system and beam path). • Document the measurements you have performed at $N = 4$. • Perform an analysis of the measurements at $N = 4$, and calculate the refractive index n using these measurements at the highest achievable accuracy. • Document the measurements you have performed at $N = 5$. • Perform an analysis of the measurements at $N = 5$, and calculate the refractive index n using these measurements at the highest achievable accuracy. • From the results you obtained of the value of the refractive index using the measurements at $N = 3$, $N = 4$ and $N = 5$, calculate the average value $\langle n \rangle$ of the refractive index.	1.5pt

Part B: The parameters of a diffraction grating (2.5 points)

In this part you are not required to perform error calculations.

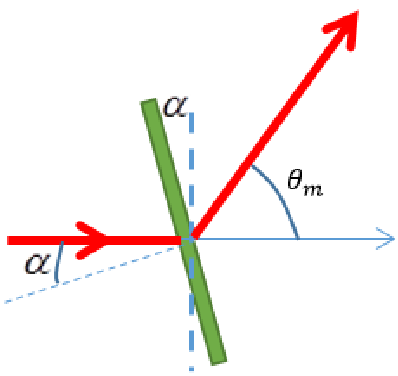
In this part we will find the ratio λ/d, where λ is the wavelength of the laser and d is the grating constant (distance between adjacent slits).

When a laser beam passes through a diffraction grating, the angle θ_m between the incident direction of the beam and the direction in which a maximal intensity (of order m) is obtained, is given by:

$$d \cdot \left(\sin\ \alpha + \sin(\theta_m - \alpha)\right) = m\lambda \qquad (2)$$

where

m	the diffraction order
α	the incident angle between the beam and the grating
θ_m	the angle between the original direction of the beam and the direction in which a maximum of order m is obtained
d	the grating constant – the distance between the centers of adjacent slits in the grating



High diffraction orders allow a better separation between wavelengths. Therefore, an accurate measurement using a high diffraction order reduces the relative error in the value of λ/d.

Release the screw 4B and change the height (vertical level) of the laser, rotating the laser by 180 degrees about the horizontal axis perpendicular to the beam direction (be careful with the wires) to the state shown in 3B. This action will enable you to perform parts B and C. Use the metal bar 4C, for fine adjustment of the laser so that it will align with the height of the apparatus for measurements using a diffraction grating. Align the laser beam so that it will be perpendicular to the screen. Place the diffraction grating in the slot in the designated holder 12B. The orientation of the diffraction grating is denoted by a sticker attached to one side of the grating. Make sure that the side of the grating with the sticker is facing the laser and that the sticker is at the top of the grating. Each grating has a unique ID, written on the sticker. **Write the ID of your grating in the corresponding box in the answer sheets.**

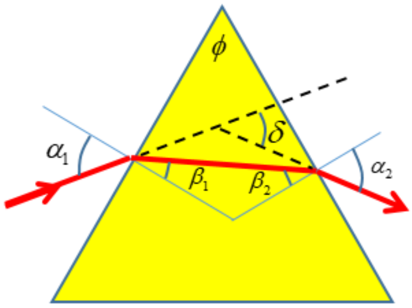
Throughout this part, you may find it useful to use an idea similar to the one you have used in the second section of part A.

B.1	• Draw on the answer sheet a diagram of the setup. In the diagram, indicate the laser on the table, the diffraction grating, the trace of the laser beam, the points it hits the screen and the quantities you measured. • Perform measurements for $m = 1$. Write down the values you measured. Extract the ratio λ/d. • Perform measurements for $m = 2$. Write down the values you measured. Extract the ratio λ/d.	0.7pt

B.2	Obtain the ratio λ/d using higher diffraction orders ($m > 2$). • Draw on the answer sheet two diagrams of the setup, for $m = 3$ and for $m = 4$. Indicate in the diagram the laser, the diffraction grating, the trace of the laser beam, the points it hits the screen and the quantities you measured. • Perform measurements for each of the orders $m = 3, 4$. Write down the values you measured. For each m, extract the measured ratio λ/d.	1.8pt

Part C: The refractive index of a triangular prism (2.0 points)

You are given an approximately equilateral, triangular prism. The three faces of the prism are planar and highly polished. The angles of the prism might deviate from 60° but by no more than 0.7° . You don't need to measure the angles of the prism. The goal of this section is to measure the refractive index of the material the prism is made of. To reduce the error in the refractive index, it is possible, by using the small angle approximation ($\sin x \approx x$, $\cos x \approx 1$ when x is measured in radians) to correct for the small deviations in the prism's angles. In this section **you are required to make error calculations**. The figures shows an example of a ray entering the prism through one face and exiting through the next one.



Place the slide ruler at a suitable place on the table so that the laser will allow you to achieve the highest accuracy in the measurements.

Place the prism in the designated holder 12B.

C.1	In the symmetric case, $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2$, the following relation holds for an equilateral prism: $n = 2\sin(\delta_{\text{sym}}/2 + 30^{\circ})$. • Develop a method that would allow you to find the prism's refractive index with the highest accuracy. • Detail in the answer sheets the formulas you are using to find the refractive index.	0.4pt

C.2	• Record in the answer sheets the quantities you have measured and their values (including errors). • Calculate the refractive index of the prism for the wavelength of the laser, and the error in that value.	1.6pt

Wiedemann-Franz Law

In metals, heat is conducted primarily by electrons. For this reason, thermal and electric conductivities are related. This is known as the Wiedemann-Franz law.

In this experiment, our goal is to measure the thermal and electric properties of several metals with a reasonably high accuracy. In part A, we will measure the electric conductivity of copper, brass and aluminum. In part B, we will measure the heat conductivity of copper. In part C, we will measure the specific heat capacity of copper. In part D, we will measure the heat conductivity of brass and aluminum. Finally, in part E, we will verify the universal relation between these physical properties for the metals we studied.

In this experiment, you are not required to perform any error calculations.

Note that in part B and D there is a wait time of **15 minutes**. Plan your time accordingly.

Safety instructions

Do not connect any wires or unauthorized instruments directly to the 220V/25A external power outlets. You may connect only the supplied power sources, with no modifications, to the external power outlet.

Equipment list

Figure 1

1. **Copper** hollow cylindrical tube, 200.0 mm in length, with an inner hole of diameter 6.0 mm, and an outside diameter of **20.0 mm**
2. **Brass** hollow cylindrical tube, 200.0 mm in length, with an inner hole of diameter 6.0 mm, and an outside diameter of **19.0 mm**
3. **Aluminum** hollow cylindrical tube, 200.0 mm in length, with an inner hole of diameter 6.0 mm, and an outside diameter of **20.0 mm**

4. A small permanent magnet of mass 1.2 gram.
5. Water reservoir - a specially designed pot originally intended for making a local dish called "Jach-nun", a kind of Israeli pastry. The cover of the pot includes a heat exchanger inside and a screw on top. Supplied are 4 liters of still water (2X2 liter bottles) to fill the reservoir.
6. Rod #1 - a Copper rod of diameter 20.0 mm with temperature sensors connected to the cable socket and a built-in heater connected to the red wires (figure 2.a). The red wires are intended to be connected to the DC power supply (item 15 below) through a circuit. The rod is covered with black thermally insulating foam.
7. Rod #2 - Composite rod of diameter 20.0 mm, with temperature sensors connected to the cable socket and a built-in heater connected to the red wires (figure 2.b). The red wires are intended to be connected to the DC power supply (item 15 below) through a circuit. The rod is covered with black thermal insulating foam.
8. Thermally insulating termination cap.
9. 12V DC power supply for the digital readout box.
10. Digital readout box. This box displays the readings of the eight thermometers and the time, see instructions below. This box is also used as a stopwatch.
11. Thermometer cable that connects the rod's thermometers to the digital readout box.
12. Voltmeter - the voltmeter function selector should be set to 20 Volts DC (Figure 3).
13. Ammeter - The ammeter function selector should be set to 10 Amperes DC (Figure 3).
14. Electrical wires.
15. 9V DC power supply for the heater connected to banana plugs.

WARNINGS: 1. Only the supplied power sources (with standard AC plugs) should be connected to the external power outlet. Connecting isolated wires or other equipment to the outlet is strictly forbidden and may cause serious injury.

2. Do not immerse the rods in the water.

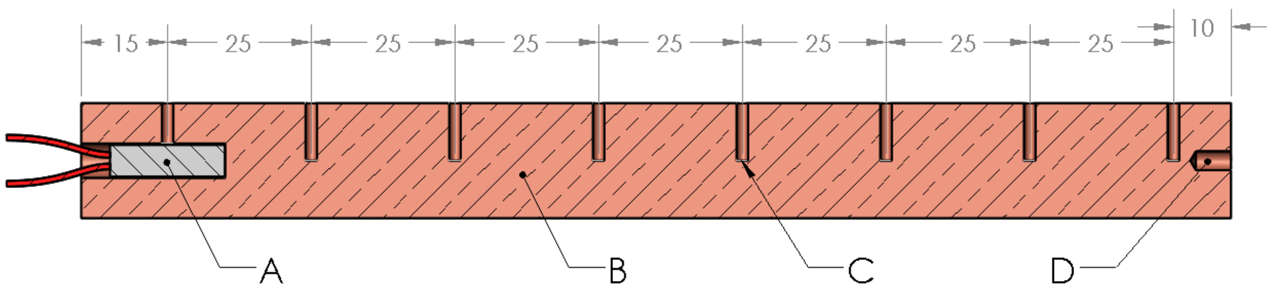


Figure 2.a - The schematics of Rod #1.

The distances are given in mm with an accuracy of 0.1mm.
(A) Heater connected to the red wires. (B) Copper rod. (C) Eight temperature sensors, each represented by a notch such as the one pointed to by the arrow.
(D) Threaded hole for the screw on the cover of the water reservoir

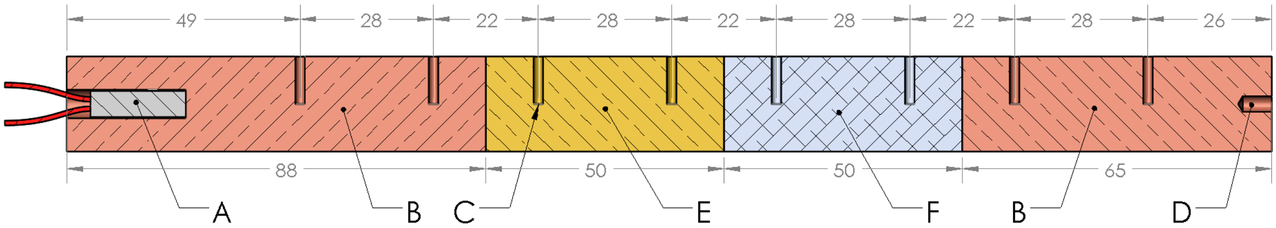


Figure 2.b - The schematics of Rod #2.

The distances are given in mm with an accuracy of 0.1mm.
(A) Heater connected to the red wires. (B) Copper rod. (C) Eight temperature sensors, each represented by a notch such as the one pointed to by the arrow.
(D) Threaded hole for the screw on the cover of the water reservoir
(E) Brass rod. (F) Aluminum rod.

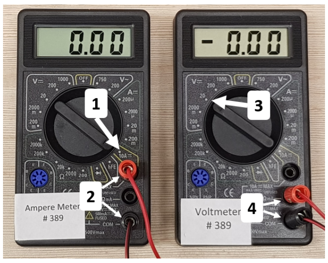


Figure 3 – Ammeter and Voltmeter
(1) – Position of the knob selector for 10A as used in the experiment. (2) Input terminals used in Ammeter.
(3) – Position of the knob selector for 20V as used in the experiment. (4) Input terminals used in Voltmeter.

Using the digital readout box

Connect the digital readout box to its 12V DC power supply.

The digital readout box has two operation modes, as a stopwatch and as a temperature readout. When the cable from the sensors is connected to the box, the box will switch to temperature readout mode automatically. When the sensor cable is disconnected, the box will change to stopwatch mode automatically, and the screen will show the words "Timer mode".

In temperature mode :

- Press and hold the red button for 3 seconds to reset the time
- Pressing briefly the red button will hold the reading display (while the box is still counting the time from the last reset but does not display it)
- Pressing again the red button resumes the live temperature and time display.

In stopwatch mode:

- Pressing of the red button starts the stopwatch.
- Pressing again stops the stopwatch.

- Pressing an additional time resets the stopwatch back to zero.

The readout box must be calibrated for each rod before first use. The thermometers used in the experiment are not precisely identical. Therefore, while the rod is in thermal equilibrium, we would want to calibrate to get the same reading from all sensors. To do so, first, connect one end of the thermometers cable to the rod. Then, press and hold the red button while connecting the other end of the thermometers cable to the box. Disconnecting the box from both the power or sensors cables will not erase the calibration.

WARNING: Perform calibration **before** connecting the rod to the reservoir, or connecting its heater to the power supply. This will guarantee that the temperature of the rod is uniform during the calibration.

If you encounter any problems with the readout box, you may find it useful to unplug the readout box from its power supply and then plug it in again. The box will remember its last calibration.

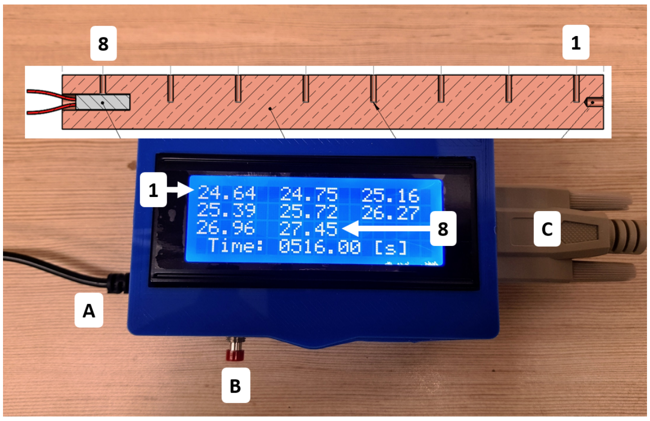


Figure 4 - the readout box
(A) 12V DC power supply cable. (B) Multifunctional red button.
(C) Thermometers cable. (1-8) Row by row thermometers readout in Celsius, shown in horizontal order.

Part A: Electric conductivity of copper, aluminum and brass (1.5 points)

Theory

When a permanent magnet falls inside a hollow cylindrical conductive tube, it experiences a dissipative force due to induced eddy currents. Therefore, the magnet reaches a terminal velocity. For this geometry the terminal velocity can be expressed as:

$$v_{terminal} = \frac{8\pi m g a^2}{\mu_0^2 (\pi r_m^2 M)^2 \sigma w f\left(\frac{d}{a}\right)}. \quad (1)$$

Here m is the mass of the magnet, σ is the electrical conductivity of the material of the tube, a is the inner radius of the tube, r_m and d are the radius and the height of the magnet, respectively, M is the remanent magnetization of the magnet, w is the thickness of the tube wall and $f\left(\frac{d}{a}\right)$ is a scaling function. In our case, $a \approx r_m$, $d = 2r_m \approx 2a$ and $f(2) \approx 1.75$. Therefore, the time it takes for the magnet to fall through the tube can be approximated by:

$$t = 0.22 \frac{\pi r_m^2 (\mu_0 M)^2 w L_0}{mg} \sigma. \tag{2}$$

Here $L_0 = 0.2$ m is the length of the tube and we assume that the magnet reaches terminal velocity immediately upon its release.

The characteristics of the tube and the magnet which are needed for the calculation are:

$\mu_0 M = 0.65$ T, $w_{\text{Aluminum}} = w_{\text{Copper}} = 7.0 \times 10^{-3}$ m, $w_{\text{Brass}} = 6.5 \times 10^{-3}$ m, $m = 1.2 \times 10^{-3}$ kg , $r_m = 3.0 \times 10^{-3}$ m, $g = 9.8$ m/s^2

Experiment

A.1	Using the digital readout box in stopwatch mode, measure the time it takes the magnet to fall through the hollow tubes made of aluminum, copper and brass. Write down your measurements in table A1.	1.0pt

A.2	Using the equation above, find the electrical conductivities $\sigma_{\text{Aluminum}}, \sigma_{\text{Copper}}, \sigma_{\text{Brass}}$ for each of the three materials.	0.5pt

Part B: Thermal conductivity of copper (3.0 points)

The goal of this section is to measure the heat conductivity of copper close to the steady state.

Theory

The thermal conductivity κ is defined by the equation $P(x) = -\kappa A \cdot \frac{\Delta T(x)}{\Delta x}$. This equation describes a linear relation between the local temperature gradient and the local power flowing through a cross section of the material. Here, $P(x)$ is the power flowing through a cross-section at location x, A is the cross-sectional area of the rod and $\Delta T(x)/\Delta x$ is the temperature gradient at position x.

Experiment

Connect the digital readout box to the external outlet and calibrate Rod #1. Pour 4 liters (2 bottles) of water into the pot to fully immerse the heat exchanger and close the lid.

B.1	Write down the initial temperature of rod #1 when placed on the table.	0.1pt

Disconnect the readout cable from the rod. Remove the insulating cap and screw rod #1 onto the cover of the pot. Reconnect the cable to the readout box, as shown in figure 5. Be careful not to apply too much torque.

Figure 5

B.2	Draw a circuit that will allow you to supply power to the heater and to measure that power. Your circuit should contain the following: 9V power source, heater (already connected to the rod), the voltmeter, the ammeter and wires. You may use the wires as a switch to open and close the circuit.	0.5pt

The heat conductivity will be measured by applying heat power to one side of the rod while keeping the other side of the rod at the almost constant temperature of the water reservoir.

We aim to get close to a steady state for all thermometers. Connect the circuit from section B2 and apply power to the heater.

B.3	Perform appropriate measurements to compute the applied power P to the heater, and write it down in the answer sheet.	0.1pt

Wait for 15 minutes while applying power (you can use this time to plan your experiments).

B.4	Write down in the supplied table the temperatures of all eight thermometers at approximate times: 15 min, 17.5 min, 20 min.	0.5pt

B.5	On one graph paper, draw three graphs of the temperature as a function of position for each of the measured times. These graphs will also be used in Part D.	1.0pt

B.6	Use the graph to extract the thermal conductivity of copper, κ_0, using your data from time approximately 17.5 min. Disregard any heat loss in this part. Estimate the average rate of temperature change of the rod, $\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}$, at time approximately 17.5 min.	0.5pt

B.7	Do you expect a higher / lower / the same value of κ_0, compared to the real value of κ?	0.3pt

Part C: Estimating the heat loss and the heat capacity of copper (4.0 points)

Theory

The heat capacity C is defined by either of the following equations:

$$\Delta Q = C\Delta T, \qquad \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = C\left(\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}\right). \tag{3}$$

Here, $\Delta Q/\Delta t$ is the net heat rate transfer to the material and $\Delta T/\Delta t$ is the temperature change rate. The specific heat c_p is the heat capacity per unit mass. The mass of the copper rod should be taken as 0.58 kg.

Experiment

Turn off the heater power supply. Disconnect the circuit, unscrew and place rod #1 on the table. Place the insulating termination cap onto the rod, as you found it at the beginning of the experiment. Reconnect the heater circuit and reconnect the rod to the digital readout box.

WARNING: Do not leave the heater on in this part for long periods of time without monitoring the temperature.

Using a sequence of cooling, heating, and cooling again, we can extract both the heat loss and the heat capacity of the material. The heating step should change the average temperature by approximately 2.5°C. The necessary accuracy in this step can be achieved by a cooling-heating-cooling sequence of a total length of 10-15 minutes.

Here we aim to work near the average temperature measured close to the steady state of Part B.

In order to account for all the thermal energy stored in the rod, we would want to track its average temperature. The temperature at the center of the rod is a good approximate measure of the average temperature.

C.1	Perform a cooling-heating-cooling sequence and record your measurements in table C1, to obtain the average temperature.	1.0pt

C.2	Plot on a graph paper the average temperature versus time.	1.0pt

C.3	Using the graph, calculate the specific heat c_p and the heat loss per unit time P_{loss} around the average temperature of Part B. Describe your method using diagrams and equations.	1.0pt

There are two main mechanisms which should be taken into account in order to improve the accuracy of the heat conductivity extracted in part B.

- There is heat loss due to radial heat transfer through the insulation.
- The system did not reach steady-state at the time of the measurement

To first order approximation, you may assume that due to these mechanisms the change per unit length of power flow along the rod, $\Delta P\left(x\right)/\Delta x$, is constant.

C.4	Write down an equation correcting to first order the thermal conductivity found in part B while taking into account both mechanisms. Use $\kappa_0, P, c_p, m, P_{\text{loss}}, \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}$ from parts B,C to express the corrected value of the thermal conductivity, κ_{Copper} and calculate its value.	1.0pt

Part D: Thermal conductivity of brass and aluminum (1.0 points)

Connect the insulated rod #2 to the digital readout box, and calibrate the thermometers of this rod as instructed at the beginning of Part B (while the red button is pressed, connect the insulated rod #2 to the readout box using the thermometers cable).

D.1	Write down the initial temperature of the rod when placed on the table.	0.1pt

Disconnect the cable and screw rod #2 onto the pot's cover as shown in figure 4. Reconnect the cable to the readout box.

Repeat the procedure used in part B to get close to the steady state while heating.

Supply power to the heater for at least **15 minutes** before making measurements.

You may assume, for the accuracy required in this part, that the rod is in steady state. In addition, you may assume that the heat loss per unit length is constant along the rod.

D.2	Write down the temperature readings from all eight thermometers of rod #2 and write down $\Delta T/\Delta x$ for each of its sections.	0.2pt

To first order approximation, you may use the same assumption as in task C.4, namely, that $\Delta P\left(x\right)/\Delta x$ is constant.

D.3	Express κ_{Brass} and κ_{Aluminum} using your previous measurements and evaluate their numerical values.	0.7pt

Part E: The Wiedemann-Franz law (0.5 points)

The Wiedemann-Franz law states that, in metals where heat transport is dominated by conduction electrons, the ratio of thermal and electrical conductivities depends linearly on the absolute temperature. Moreover, the law states that the slope $L=\frac{\kappa}{\sigma T}$ (known as the "Lorenz number") of this dependence is the same for most metals, and depends only on universal constants of nature. In reality, for metals at room temperature, this law holds with about 10% accuracy.

E.1	Write down your findings for thermal and electrical conductivities (κ,σ) in table E1. Calculate the value of L for each material and display it in the same table E1, while assuming that the thermal conductivity does not depend on temperature to first order.	0.5pt