



$$n_0 \sin \alpha = n \sin \epsilon$$

$$\epsilon + \xi + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$$

$$n \sin \xi = n_0 \sin \delta$$

$$\delta = \gamma + \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow \epsilon = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{n_0}{n} \sin \alpha \right)$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{\pi}{2} - \xi$$

$$\xi = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{n}{n_0} \sin \delta \right)$$

$$\sin^{-1} \left( \frac{n_0}{n} \sin \alpha \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{n}{n_0} \sin \delta \right)$$

$$\frac{n_0}{n} \sin \alpha = \cos \left( \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{n}{n_0} \sin \delta \right) \right)$$

~~no~~

$$n = \sqrt{1.0006 \sin^2 \left( a + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{L} \right) \right) + 1.0006 \sin^2(a)}$$