

Experiment No. → 04.

1) Aim :-> To measure the wavelength of yellow line of mercury light using plane diffraction grating

2) Apparatus Required :-> Spectrometer, Diffraction Grating, Mercury Light, Spirit Level, Magnifying Glass.

3) Theory :->

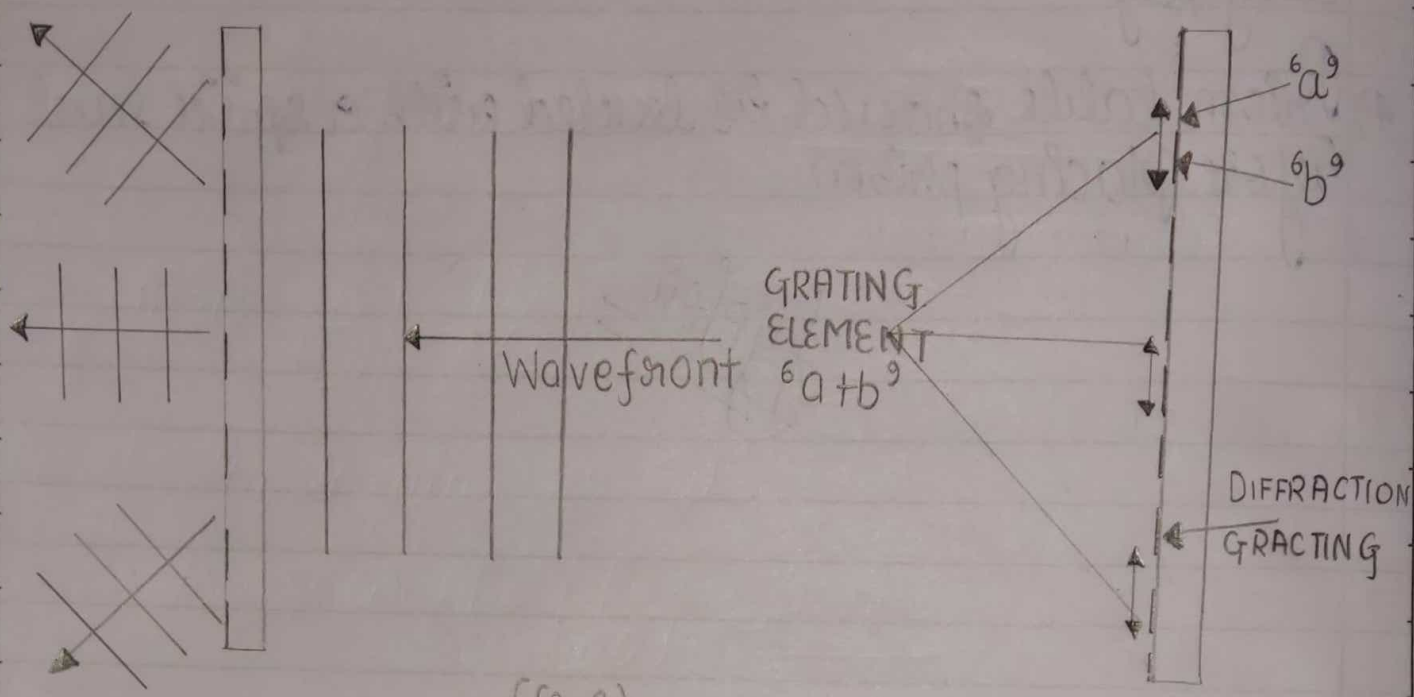
A Diffraction Grating is an optical component with a periodic structure of a large number of parallel & closely spaced slits & diffracts light into several beams travelling in different direction

4) Condition for Principal Maxima

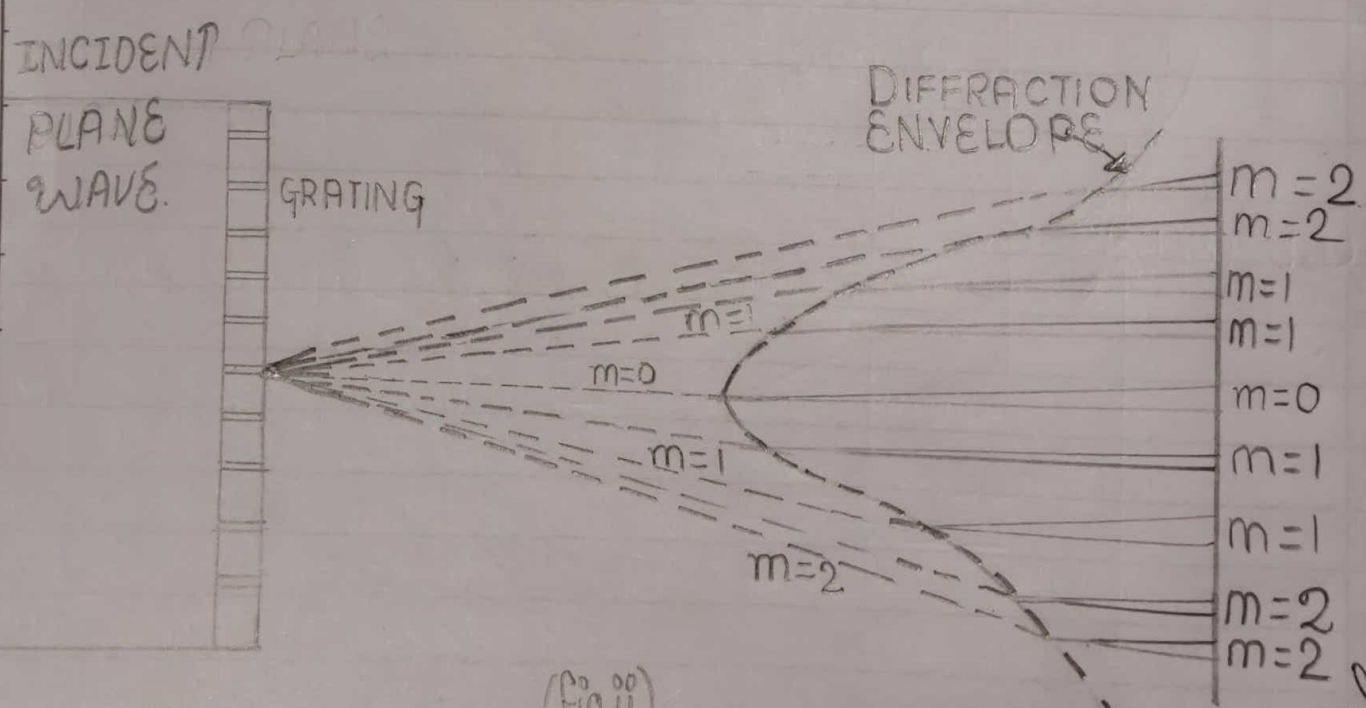
$$\star \boxed{n\lambda = (a+b)\sin(\theta_n)}$$

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(fig i)



(fig ii)

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5) Formula Used $\Rightarrow n\lambda_g = (a+b)\sin\theta_n$

To find $(a+b)$ we take $\lambda_g = \lambda_s$ for Green colour Line, where

λ_g = Experimental Wavelength

λ_s = Standard Wavelength

$a+b$ = Grating Element Length

θ_n = Angle of Diffraction

n = Order of Maxima

Least count of Spectrometer \Rightarrow

20 Least count of Spectrometer \Rightarrow 1 MSD
No of divisions on Vernier Scale

As $20 \text{ MSD} = 10^\circ$

$1 \text{ MSD} = \left(\frac{10}{20}\right)^\circ \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^\circ$

25 No of vernier divisions = 30

Least count = $\left(\frac{1}{60}\right)^\circ = 1 \text{ minute}$

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Least count of Spectrometer :->

Least count of Spectrometer = 1 MSD

As 20 MSD = 10°

$$1 \text{ MSD} = \left(\frac{10}{20}\right)^\circ = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^\circ$$

(No of divisions on Vernier Scale)

No of vernier divisions = 30

$$\text{Least count} = \left(\frac{1}{60}\right)^\circ = \underline{\underline{1 \text{ minute}}}$$

Observation Table :-> (for n=1)

Spectral Line	ANGULAR POSITION FOR SPECTRAL							20	Diffraction Angle of	Exp (λ) (Å)	Standard (λ) (Å)	% deviation					
	Left Side (deg)			Right Side (deg)			20										
	MSD	VSD	Total	MSD	VSD	Total											
Violet	V ₁	345	8	345.13	15	4	15.066	29.9327	14.966	4339	4387	1.08%					
	V ₂	165	6	165.10	195	2	195.03	29.933	14.966								
Green	V ₁	341	8	341.13	19	4	19.066	37.933	14.966	5460	5460	0%					
	V ₂	161	6	161.10	199	1	199.0166	37.9166	18.9665								
Red	V ₁	340	4	340.06	20	6	20.1	40.04	18.958325	5751.6	5790	0.66%					
	V ₂	160	2	160.03	200	4	200.06	40.03	20.012								

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$$\text{Percentage Deviation} = \frac{|\lambda_r - \lambda_s|}{\lambda_s} \times 100\%$$

where,

λ_r = Experimental Wavelength

λ_s = Standard Wavelength

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Calculations:->

$$n\lambda = (a+b)\sin(\theta_n)$$

→ To find $(a+b)$ we take

$$\lambda = \lambda_{(n=1)} \text{ of green line} = 5460 \text{ \AA}$$

θ_n = Angle of diffraction of Green line of Order $(n)=1$

$$a+b = \frac{5460 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}}{\sin(\theta_n)}$$

$$\theta_n = 18.9624125^\circ$$

$$a+b = \frac{5460 \times 10^{-10}}{\sin(18.9624125^\circ)}$$

$$a+b = 1.680269877 \times 10^{-06} \text{ m}$$

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for $n=1$

$$\Delta s (a+b) = 1.680269877 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

$$n(\lambda_{\text{r of yellow}}) = (a+b) \sin(\theta_n)$$

$$1(\lambda_{\text{r of yellow}}) = 1.680269877 \times \sin(20.0175^\circ)$$

$$\lambda_{\text{r}} = 5751.68376 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

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For $n=2$

Spectral Line	ANGULAR POSITION										Angle of diffraction (in degrees)	λ_n (Å)	λ_s (Å)	% deviation	
	Left Side					Right Side									
	MSD	VSD	TOTAL	MSD	VSD	TOTAL	MSD	VSD	TOTAL	MSD					VSD
Violet	V_1	328	2	328.08	31	12	31.2	63.17	31.585						
									+						
								63.8	31.905						
Green	V_2	148	21	148.35	212	10	212.16		31.745						
									41.0717						
									+						
Yellow	V_1	319	1	319.01	66	41	41.16	82.1434	40.4835						
Yellow	V_2	139	11	139.18	3	220	9	220.5	40.7776						
									80.967						
Yellow	V_1	316	12	316.2	44	8	44.13	87.93	43.965						
									+						
									43.55835						
Yellow	V_2	136	11	136.1	83	224	6	224.10	87.9167						
									43.961675						

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Calculations for $n=2$.

Here $a+b = 1.680269877 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$

So,

$$n(\lambda_{\text{of yellow}}) = (a+b) \sin \theta_{ny}$$

θ_{ny} = Angle of diffraction of Yellow line

$$n=2$$

$$2(\lambda_{\text{of yellow}}) = 1.680269877 \times 10^{-6} \times \sin(43.961675^\circ)$$

$$\lambda_{\text{of yellow}} = \frac{1.66404787 \times 10^{-6}}{2}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{of yellow}} = 5832.023937 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

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$$\text{Mean} = \left(\frac{\text{Sum of all values}}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{Mean} = \left(\frac{5832.023937 + 5751.6}{2} \right) \times 10^{-10}$$

$$\text{Mean} = \underline{\underline{5791.811969 \text{ \AA}}}$$

Result \Rightarrow The Wavelength of Yellow
Line of mercury Light comes out to
be using plane diffraction grating

$$\text{is} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{(5791.811969 \text{ \AA}) \text{ Ans}}}$$

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Result \Rightarrow The wavelength of yellow line of mercury light comes out to be using plane diffraction

grating is $[5791.811969 \text{ \AA}]$ ANS

Percentage Error \Rightarrow

Percentage error = $\frac{|\lambda_e - \lambda_s|}{\lambda_s} \times 100\%$ where λ_e = experimental wavelength

% error in wavelength of yellow line λ_s = Standard Wavelength

$$\frac{|5791.811969 - 5790|}{5790} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0.031294801\%$$

Precautions and Sources of Error \Rightarrow

1. The telescope must be so adjusted as to receive parallel rays and form a well defined image of the slit on the crosswire

2. The slit should be as narrow as possible and parallel to the ruled surface of the grating

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3) While taking the observations of the spectral lines, the grating ~~in~~ table must be clamped.

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