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Title of the experiment:

Measurement of Low dimensions by

Laser Diffraction.

Objectives :-

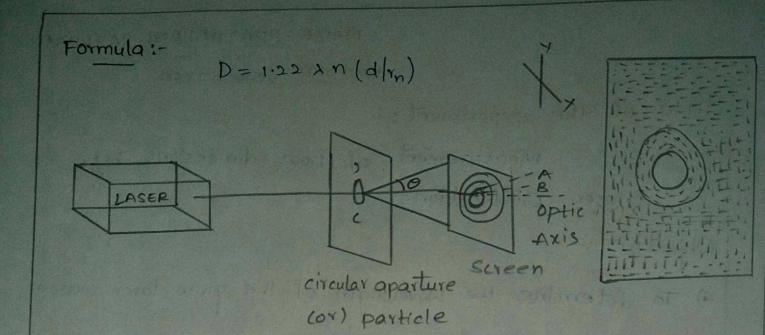
- a) To determine the wavelength of the given laser source using a diffraction grating.
- b) To détermine the particle size of the thin film coated on the glass slide.

  Equipment List:
  - 1. Laser source
- 2. Diffraction grating
- 3. Low dimension particles coated thin film

H. Screens and graph sheets.

LASER DIFFRACTION
GRATING
LASER

GRATING



Laboratory report :-

a) Determination	of wavelength.	d=1.69×10-6m
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S.A.	order of diffraction (n)	Distance between grating and diffraction spot (D) meta	Distance between diffraction spot and the center maxing ly) meter		> (nm)	
1.	1	10 cm	3.4cm	0.327	0.542	4
2.	2	18cm	7.8cm	0.662	0.549	
3.	1	2 cm	2.7cm	0.325	0.539	
4.	2	8 cm	6.5 cm	0.682	0.565	
5.		7 cm	2.5 cm	0.343	0.568	
6.	2	7cm	6.2 cm	0.882	0.723	

-Average wavelength 1= 0.581x10m

We know that;  

$$t = tan^{2} (\frac{1}{10})$$
  
 $\theta_{1} = tan^{2} (\frac{1}{10}) = tan^{2} (\frac{3 \cdot 4}{10}) = 0.327$   
 $\theta_{2} = tan^{2} (\frac{1}{10}) = tan^{2} (\frac{7 \cdot 8}{10}) = 0.662$   
 $\theta_{3} = tan^{2} (\frac{1}{10}) = tan^{2} (\frac{2 \cdot 7}{8}) = 0.662$   
 $\theta_{4} = tan^{2} (\frac{1}{10}) = tan^{2} (\frac{6 \cdot 5}{8}) = 0.682$   
 $\theta_{5} = tan^{2} (\frac{1}{10}) = tan^{2} (\frac{6 \cdot 5}{8}) = 0.682$   
 $\theta_{6} = tan^{2} (\frac{1}{10}) = tan^{2} (\frac{6 \cdot 2}{7}) = 0.3143$   
 $\theta_{6} = tan^{2} (\frac{1}{10}) = tan^{2} (\frac{6 \cdot 2}{7}) = 0.885$ 

$$\lambda_{1} = 1.69 \times 10^{9} \sin\left(\frac{0.329}{1}\right) = 1.69 \times 10^{9} \times 0.321 = 0.842 \times 10^{9}$$

$$\lambda_{2} = 1.69 \times 10^{9} \sin\left(\frac{0.662}{2}\right) = 1.69 \times 10^{9} \times .\sin(0.321)$$

$$= 1.69 \times 10^{9} \sin\left(\frac{0.325}{2}\right) = 1.69 \times 10^{9} \times .\sin(0.325)$$

$$= 1.69 \times 10^{9} \times .\sin\left(\frac{0.325}{2}\right) = 1.69 \times 10^{9} \times .\sin(0.325)$$

$$= 1.69 \times 10^{9} \times .\sin\left(\frac{0.682}{2}\right) = 1.69 \times 10^{9} \times .\sin(0.241)$$

$$= 1.69 \times 10^{9} \times 0.324 = 0.563 \times 10^{9}$$

$$\lambda_{5} = 1.69 \times 10^{9} \times .\sin\left(\frac{0.343}{2}\right) = 1.69 \times 10^{9} \times 0.324 = 0.563 \times 10^{9}$$

$$\lambda_{6} = 1.69 \times 10^{9} \times .\sin\left(\frac{0.885}{2}\right) = 1.69 \times 10^{9} \times .428$$

$$= 0.723 \times 10^{9}$$

$$= 1.69 \times 10^{9} \times 0.428$$

$$= 0.723 \times 10^{9}$$

-Average wavelength (A) = 
$$0.542 \pm 0.549 \pm 0.539 \pm 0.565$$
  
 $\pm 0.568 \pm 0.723$   
 $= 3.486 = 0.581 \text{ mm}$   
 $= 0.581 \times 10^9 \text{ m}$ 

6)	Determination	particle	size:-
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Sergo.	order (n)	Distance bet Lucen grating Slit and Screen(d) mete	Diameter  of the  circle  cmeter)	Radius of the circle (meter)	Particle size.	
1	1	9cm	1.5 cm	0.75 cm	7.93×109	
2	2	9cm	3cm	(.5 cm	8.03×109	
3	1	7 cm	0.3 cm	0.15 cm	30.68×109	
4	2	7 cm	0.5cm	0.25 cm	38.60×109	

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D= 1.22 n 1 d/x
  D1 = 1.22 × 1 × 0.542 × 10 -9 × 9 × 10
       =1.22\times0.542\times9\times159 0.95116×159
 D2 = 1.22 × 2 × 0.549 × 18 × 18 × 9
                      1.2 × 10/8
            = 12.05 \times 10^{-9} = 8.03 \times 10^{-9}
D3 = 1.22 × 1 × 0.539 × 109 × 9 × 10
       = 4:603 × 109 = 30.68 × 109
Dy = 1.22 × .2 × 0.565 × 18 9 × 7 × 18
      = \frac{1.3786 \times 7}{0.25} \times \frac{-9}{100} = \frac{9.6502 \times 10^{9}}{0.25}
                                  = 38.60 \times 10^{9}
Average (D) = (7.93+8.03+30.68+38.60) x109
  Particle
                   \frac{85.24 \times 10^{9}}{21.31 \times 10^{9}} = 21.31 \times 10^{9} \text{ m}
   size
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## Results:-

- 1. The wavelength of the Laser = 0.581 × 109 m
- 2. The width of the single slit = 21.31 × 109 m

- 1. The laser beam, either direct or reflected must never reach to eyes. It is extremely dangerous for the eyes.
- 2. The laser beam should be handled very carefully.