

# **Laboratory Manual**

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**Course title: Physics Sessional**

**B.Sc. in Electrical and Electronic Engineering**

**Jashore University of Science and Technology**



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### **List of Experiments:**

1. To determine the spring constant and effective mass of a given spiral spring.
2. To determine the value of acceleration due to gravity ( $g$ ) by means of a compound pendulum.
3. To find the variation of the frequency of a tuning fork with the length of a sonometer under given tension and hence to determine the unknown frequency of a tuning fork.
4. To determine the specific heat of a liquid by the method of cooling.
5. To determine the Latent heat of fusion of ice with radiation correction.
6. To determine the radius of curvature of a convex lens by Newton's rings.
7. To determine the wavelength of a monochromatic light by a spectrometer using a plane diffraction grating. Hence to calculate the dispersive power of the grating.

### **Reference Books:**

1. **Practical Physics**, Dr. Giasuddin Ahmed and Md. Shahabuddin
2. **Physics-I & II**, R. Resnick, D. Halliday

**Experiment no 1:****Date:**

**Name of the Experiment: Determination of spring constant and effective mass of a given spiral spring.**

**Theory:** When a spiral spring clamped vertically at upper end  $P$  (Fig. 9.1) and subjected to applied load,  $m_0$  at its lower end, then the extension  $l$  becomes proportional to the applied force i.e.

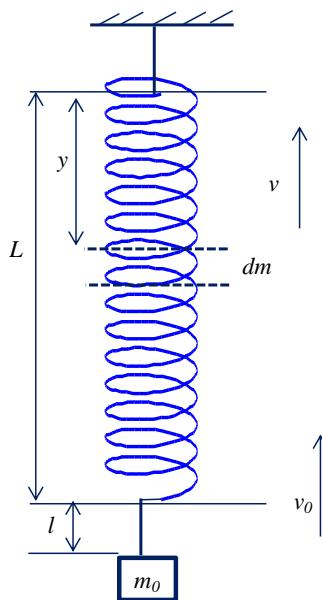
$$F = k l$$

$$m_0 g = k l$$

or,

$$k = \frac{m_0 g}{l} \dots\dots\dots (1),$$

where  $k$  is a constant of proportionality called spring constant.



**Fig.9.1: Spring-mass system**

The theoretical period of a system composed of a mass  $M$  oscillating at the end of a mass less spring of force constant  $k$  is given by,

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{M}{k}}$$

Since no spring is massless, it would be more correct to use the equation

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m_0 + m_s}{k}},$$

where  $m_0$  is the load and  $m_s$  is the mass of the spring.

For a spring of length  $L$  oscillating vertically (as shown in Fig. 9.1), the value of  $m_s$  can be derived from kinetic energy ( $E_k$ ) consideration as

$$E_k = \int_0^L \frac{1}{2} v^2 dm,$$

where  $v$  is the velocity of the infinitesimal mass  $dm$ .

Now, assuming homogeneous stretching and uniform mass distribution,  $dm = \frac{m_s}{L} dy$ .

Let  $m_0$  and  $dm$  are moving with velocities  $v_0$  and  $v$ , respectively, where  $v < v_0$ .

Considering the velocity as the linear function of the position  $y$  measured from a fixed point  $P$ ,  $v$  can be represented by

$$v = \frac{v_0}{L} y.$$

From the above equations,

$$E_k = \int_0^L \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{v_0}{L}\right)^2 y^2 \frac{m_s}{L} dy = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v_0^2}{L^3} m_s \int_0^L y^2 dy$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_s}{3} v_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} m' v_0^2,$$

where  $m' = \frac{1}{3} m_s$ , is the effective mass of the spring.

### Apparatus:

A spiral spring, Load, Electronic balance, Stopwatch and meter scale, etc.

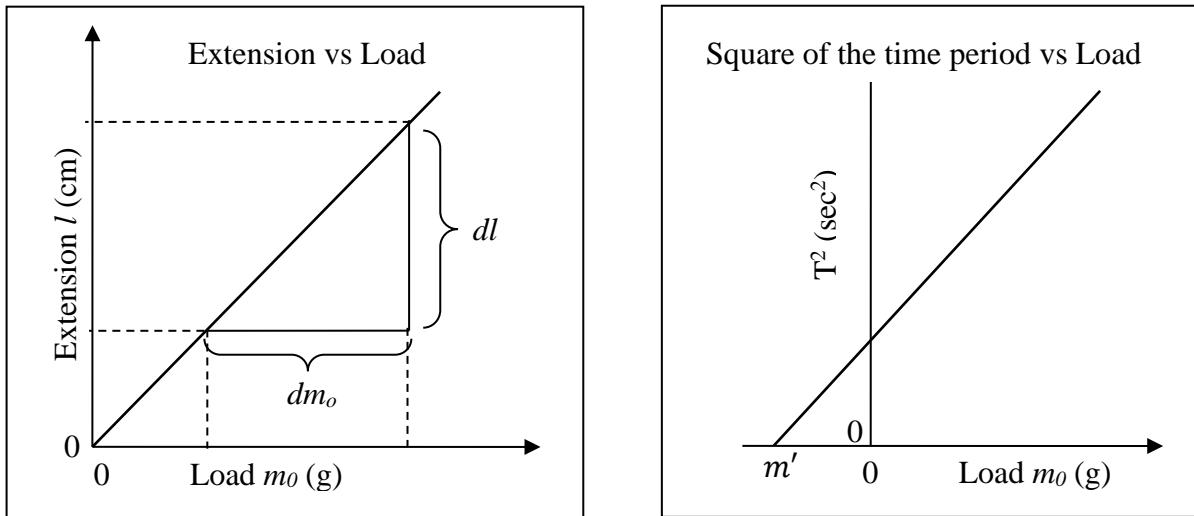
### Brief Procedure:

1. Measure the mass ( $m_s$ ) of the spring with a balance.
2. Clamp the spring vertically by a hook attached to a rigid frame.
3. Measure the length of the spring with a meter scale.
4. Add 100 gm load ( $m_0$ ) to the free end of the spring. Measure the length of the spring with load. Calculate the extension of the spring.
5. Oscillate the spring with 100 gm load along the vertical axis and record the time for 20 complete oscillations. Then calculate the time period.
6. Repeat steps 4 and 5 for 8 to 10 sets of loads.
7. Draw a best fit straight line through origin with load as abscissa and extension as ordinate (Graph 1). Determine the slope of the line and calculate the spring constant  $k$ .
8. Plot another graph with  $T^2$  (ordinate) against  $m_0$  (abscissa) as shown in Graph 2. Find out the effective mass ( $m'$ ) by taking the point of intercept of the resulting lines on  $m_0$  axis.

### **Experimental Data:**

**Table-1:** Table for determining extensions and time periods

No. of obs.	Loads, $m_0$ (gm)	Length of the Spring without load, $L_1$ (cm)	Length of the Spring with load, $L_2$ (cm)	Extension, $l = L_2 - L_1$ (cm)	Time for 20 vibrations (sec)	Mean Time, $t$ (sec)	Time Period, $T=t/20$ (sec)	$T^2$ (sec <sup>2</sup> )
1	100							
2	200							
3	300							
4	400							
5	500							
6	600							
7	700							
8	800							
9	900							
10	1000							



Graph-1 Graph-2

### Calculations:

$$\text{From graph-1, Slope} = \frac{dl}{dm_0} = \frac{l}{m_0} = \text{cm/g}$$

$$\text{Spring constant, } k = g \frac{m_0}{l} = 981 \times \frac{l}{\text{Slope}} \text{ dynes/cm}$$

From graph-2, the effective mass of the spring,  $m' =$  g

### Error Calculation:

$$\text{Standard value of the effective mass of the spring} = \frac{m_s}{3} = \text{g}$$

$$\text{Percentage error} = \frac{\text{Standard value} - \text{Experimental value}}{\text{Standard value}} \times 100 \%$$

### Results:

### Discussions:

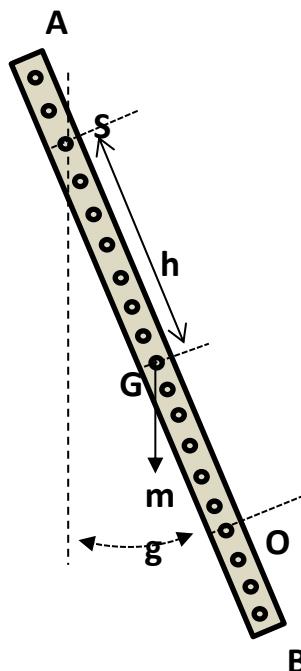
**Experiment no 2:****Date:**

**Name of the Experiment: Determination of the value of the acceleration due to gravity (g) by means of a compound pendulum.**

**Theory:** A compound pendulum is a rigid body of arbitrary shape which is capable of oscillating about a horizontal axis passing through it. For small angles of swinging, its motion is simple harmonic with a period given by

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I}{mgh}}$$

where  $I$  is the pendulum's rotational inertia about the pivot,  $m$  is the pendulum's mass, and  $h$  is the distance between the pivot and the pendulum's centre of gravity as shown in Fig. 5.1.



**Fig. 5.1:** Compound Pendulum

A compound pendulum that oscillates from a suspension point (S) with period  $T$  (as shown in Fig. 5.1) can be compared with a simple pendulum of length  $L$  with the same period  $T$ .  $L$  is called the equivalent length of the compound pendulum. The point along the compound pendulum at a distance  $L$  from the suspension point is called the oscillation point (Fig. 5.1). In a compound pendulum these two points are interchangeable.

Now using the time period expression of a simple pendulum,

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$

$$\text{or, } g = 4\pi^2 \frac{L}{T^2}$$

The acceleration due to gravity ( $g$ ) at the place of the experiment can be measured by finding  $L$  and  $T$  graphically.

**Apparatus:** A bar pendulum, Stop watch, Meter Scale, Metal wedge, etc

### **Brief Procedure:**

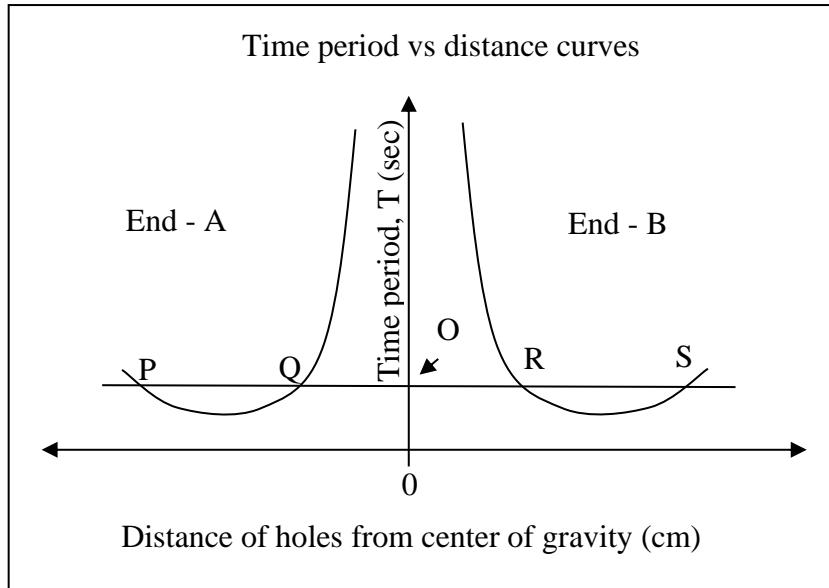
1. Label the ends of the compound pendulum bar as *A* and *B*.
2. Locate the centre of gravity (*G*) of the bar.
3. Measure the distance of holes (1, 2, 3,... and 9) from *G* for both sides.
4. Insert a metal wedge in the 1<sup>st</sup> hole at end *A* and place the wedge on the clamp so that the bar can oscillate freely.
5. Oscillate the bar horizontally. Be careful not to make the amplitude of oscillation too large. (Should be less than 5°). Note the time for 20 complete oscillations. Calculate the time period.
6. Do this process at different holes (2, 3, .....and 9).
7. Repeat steps 3, 4 and 5 for end *B*.
8. Draw a graph with distance as abscissa and time period as ordinate with the origin at the centre of gravity which is put at the middle of the graph paper along the abscissa. Put the length measured towards the end *A* to the left and that measured toward the end *B* to the right of the origin (see Graph 1). Draw a line parallel to the abscissa in such a way that it intersects at four points of the two curves as shown in Graph 1. Label these points as *P*, *Q*, *R* and *S*, respectively.
9. Find out the equivalent length of the pendulum, *L* and time period, *T* (value of the period at point *O*) from the graph.
10. Calculate the value of acceleration due to gravity using the given equation.

**Experimental Data:****Table-1:** Table for the time period for end-*A*

End- <i>A</i>	Hole no.	Distance of the hole from center of gravity (cm.)	Time for 20 oscillations, (sec.)		Mean time, <i>t</i> (sec.)	Time period $T = \frac{t}{20}$ (sec.)
	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
	5					
	6					
	7					
	8					
	9					

**Table-2:** Table for the time period for end-*B*

End-B	Hole no.	Distance of the hole from center of gravity (cm.)	Time for 20 oscillations, (sec.)		Mean time, <i>t</i> (sec.)	Time period $T = \frac{t}{20}$ (sec.)
	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
	5					
	6					
	7					
	8					
	9					



Graph I

**Calculations:**

From graph 1: Length,  $PR = (PO+OR) =$  cm  
 Length,  $QS = (QO+OS) =$  cm

Equivalent length to the Simple Pendulum,  $L = \frac{PR + QS}{2} =$  cm

Time period,  $T =$  sec

The value of acceleration due to gravity,  $g = 4\pi^2 \frac{L}{T^2} =$  cm/s<sup>2</sup>

**Error Calculation:**

Standard value of the acceleration due to gravity = 981 cm/s<sup>2</sup>

Percentage error =  $\frac{\text{Standard value} - \text{Experimental value}}{\text{Standard value}} \times 100 \%$

**Result:**

**Discussions:**

**Experiment no 3:****Date:**

**Name of the experiment:** To find the variation of the frequency of a tuning fork with the length of a sonometer under given tension and hence to determine the unknown frequency of a tuning fork.

**Theory:** If a tuning fork be in resonance with stretched string vibrating in its fundamental form, then the frequency  $n$  of the fork is given by

$$n = \frac{1}{2l} \sqrt{\frac{t}{m}} \text{ where } l \text{ is the length of the string between two fixed points, } t \text{ is the tension used}$$

to stretch the string and  $m$  is the mass per unit length of the string.

**Apparatus:** Sonometer, tuning fork of known frequency, tuning fork of unknown frequency, weight box, etc.

**Experimental data:**

Stretching weight of the wire,  $M =$

**Table:** To measure the resonating length

No of obs.	Frequency $n$	Resonating Length	Mean Resonating Length ( $l$ )	$\frac{1}{l}$	$nl = \text{constant}$
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					

**Results:**

**Discussion:**

**Experiment no 4:****Date:**

**Name of the Experiment: Determination of the specific heat of a liquid by the method of cooling**

**Theory:** Newton's law of cooling can be used to determine the specific heat of a liquid by observing the time taken by the liquid in cooling from one temperature to another.

Suppose a liquid of mass  $M_1$  and specific heat  $S_1$  is enclosed within a calorimeter of mass  $m$  and specific heat  $s$ . The thermal capacity of the system is  $(M_1S_1 + ms)$ . If the temperature of the liquid falls from  $\theta_1$  to  $\theta_2$  in time  $t_1$ , then the average rate of loss of heat is

$$(M_1S_1 + ms) \frac{(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}{t_1}$$

If now the first liquid be replaced by an equal volume of second liquid of known specific heat (say water) under similar conditions and if the time taken by the second liquid to cool through the same range of temperature from  $\theta_1$  to  $\theta_2$  be  $t_2$ , then the average rate of loss of heat is

$$(M_2S_2 + ms) \frac{(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}{t_2},$$

where  $M_2$  and  $S_2$  are the mass and specific heat of the second liquid, respectively.

Since the conditions are similar, these two rates are equal

$$(M_1S_1 + ms) \frac{(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}{t_1} = (M_2S_2 + ms) \frac{(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}{t_2}$$

or,

$$S_1 = \frac{M_2S_2 t_1 + ms(t_1 - t_2)}{M_1 t_2}$$

**Apparatus:** Double walled enclosure, Calorimeter, Thermometer, Heater, Stopwatch, etc.

**Brief Procedure:**

1. Clean and dry the calorimeter and measure the mass ( $m$ ) of the calorimeter and stirrer using a balance.
2. Pour water up to two-third volume of the calorimeter. Measure the total mass ( $m''$ ) of the calorimeter, water and stirrer. Calculate the mass ( $M_2$ ) of water.
3. Put the calorimeter on the heater and hold the thermometer bulb in the middle of the water and raise the temperature around 62 °C. Keep the calorimeter into the double walled enclosure with the help of a tongs. Close the lid and fix the thermometer with holder so that its bulb is in the middle of the water.
4. Start the stopwatch when the temperature just falls to 60 °C. Note this temperature in the table. Go on recording the temperature of water up to 20-25 minutes at an interval of one minute. Gently stir the water during the whole process.
5. Pour out the water from the calorimeter and wipe it dry. Take experimental liquid in the calorimeter as the same volume of water. Repeat steps 2, 3 and 4 for liquid.
6. On a graph paper, plot curves (both for water and liquid) by taking temperature as ordinate and time as abscissa (see Graph 1). Calculate  $t_1$  and  $t_2$  from the graph.
7. Using the given formula, determine the specific heat of the given liquid.

**Experimental data:****Table:** Time–temperature record for water and liquid

No. of obs.	Time (min)	Temperature of water (°C)	Temperature of liquid (°C)
1	00		
2	01		
3	02		
4	03		
5	04		
6	05		
7	06		
8	07		
9	08		
10	09		
11	10		
12	11		
13	12		
14	13		
15	14		
16	15		
17	16		
18	17		
19	18		
20	19		
21	20		
22	21		
23	22		
24	23		
25	24		
26	25		

Mass of the calorimeter + stirrer,  $m$  = gMass of the calorimeter + stirrer + liquid,  $m'$  = g

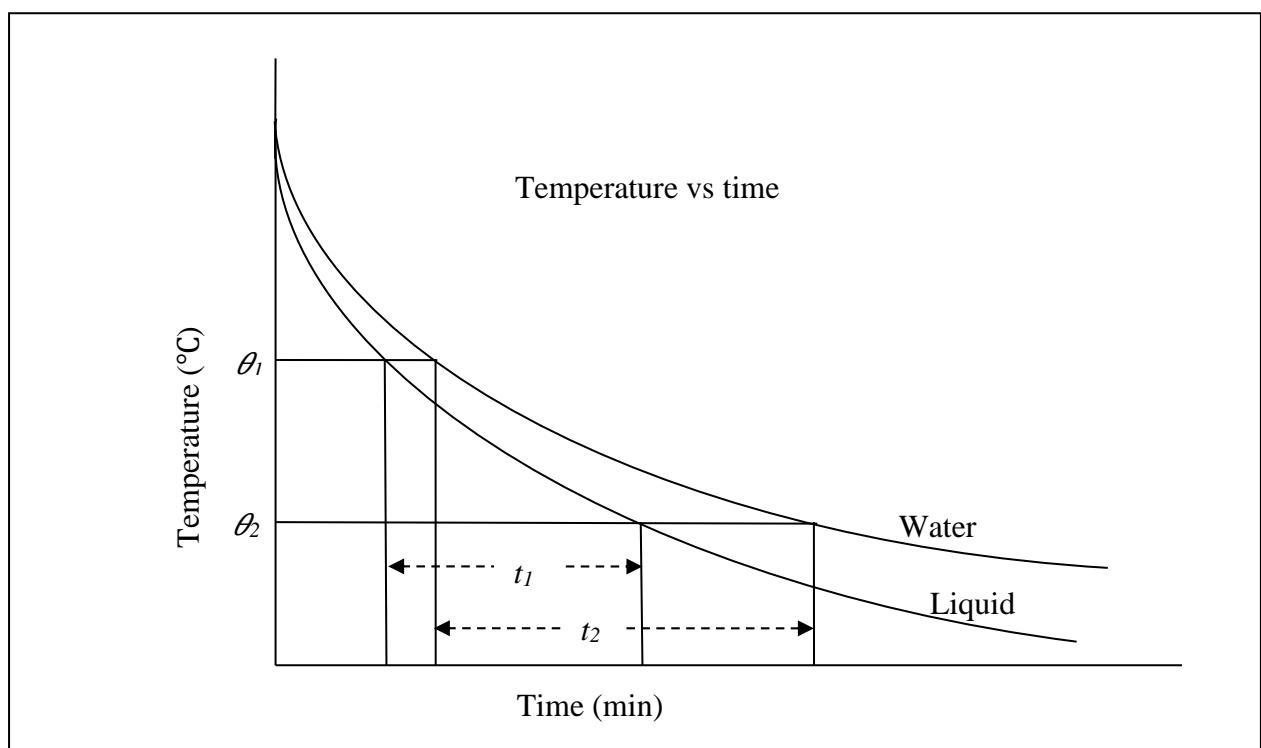
Mass of the liquid,  $M_1 = m' - m =$  g

Mass of the calorimeter + stirrer + water,  $m'' =$  g

Mass of the water,  $M_2 = m'' - m =$  g

Specific heat of the water,  $S_2 = 1.00 \text{ Cal g}^{-1}\text{C}^{-1}$

Specific heat of the material of the calorimeter (Aluminum),  $s = 0.2096 \text{ Cal g}^{-1}\text{C}^{-1}$   
(Copper),  $s = 0.0909 \text{ Cal g}^{-1}\text{C}^{-1}$



Graph 1: Variation of temperature with time

### Calculations:

Time taken by water to cool from  $\theta_1 =$  °C to  $\theta_2 =$  °C as obtained from the graph 1,  $t_2 =$  min

Time taken by the liquid to cool from  $\theta_1 =$  °C to  $\theta_2 =$  °C as obtained from the graph 1,  $t_1 =$  min

Specific heat of the liquid,

$$S_1 = \frac{M_2 S_2 t_1 + ms(t_1 - t_2)}{M_1 t_2}$$

**Error Calculation:**

Standard value of the specific heat of turpentine is  $0.42 \text{ Cal g}^{-1}\text{C}^{-1}$ .

$$\text{Percentage error} = \frac{\text{Standard value} - \text{Experimental value}}{\text{Standard value}} \times 100 \%$$

**Result:**

**Discussions:**

**Experiment no 5:****Date:**

**Name of the Experiment: Determination of Latent heat of fusion of ice with radiation correction.**

**Theory:** Latent heat of fusion of ice is defined as the quantity of heat required to melt one gram of ice at 0 °C into water at 0 °C. Let an amount of ice of mass  $M$  be added to a mass  $m$  of water contained in a calorimeter of mass  $w$  and specific heat  $s$ . Let  $t_1$  °C be the temperature of the calorimeter and its content before the addition of ice and  $t_2$  °C be the final temperature, after making due allowance for the gain of heat from the surrounding, of the mixture after addition and complete melting of ice. Then the heat lost by the calorimeter and water is

$$m(t_1 - t_2) + ws(t_1 - t_2).$$

The heat required to melt the ice is  $ML$  where  $L$  is the latent heat of fusion of and the heat required to raise the temperature of the water, formed as a result of melting of ice, from 0 °C to  $t_2$  °C is  $Mt_2$ . Therefore, the total heat gained in the experiment is

$$ML + Mt_2 = M(L + t_2)$$

According to the law of colorimetry heat gained is equal to heat lost. So,

$$M(L + t_2) = (m + ws)(t_1 - t_2)$$

or,

$$L = \frac{(m + ws)(t_1 - t_2) - Mt_2}{M}$$

**Apparatus:** Calorimeter with stirrer, thermometer, blotting paper, stopwatch, ice, balance, etc.

**Experimental data:**

Mass of calorimeter + stirrer, $w$ =	gm
Specific heat of the calorimeter material, $s$ =	Cal g <sup>-1</sup> °C <sup>-1</sup>
Mass of calorimeter + stirrer + water, $w_1$ =	gm
Mass of water, $m = w_1 - w$ =	gm
Mass of calorimeter + stirrer + water + molten ice, $w_2$ =	gm
Mass of ice added, $M = w_2 - w_1$ =	gm
Initial temperature of water, $t_1$ =	°C
Final temperature of the mixture, $t_2$ =	°C

**Table:** Time–temperature record for ice-water mixture

No. of obs.	Time (min)	Temperature of ice-water mixture (°C)
1	00	
2	01	
3	02	
4	03	
5	04	
6	05	
7	06	
8	07	
9	08	
10	09	
11	10	
12	11	
13	12	
14	13	
15	14	
16	15	
17	16	
18	17	
19	18	
20	19	
21	20	
22	21	
23	22	
24	23	
25	24	
26	25	

### **Calculations:**

Latent heat of fusion of ice is

$$L = \frac{(m + ws)(t_1 - t_2) - Mt_2}{M}$$

### **Error Calculation:**

$$\text{Percentage error} = \frac{\text{Standard value} - \text{Experimental value}}{\text{Standard value}} \times 100 \%$$

### **Result:**

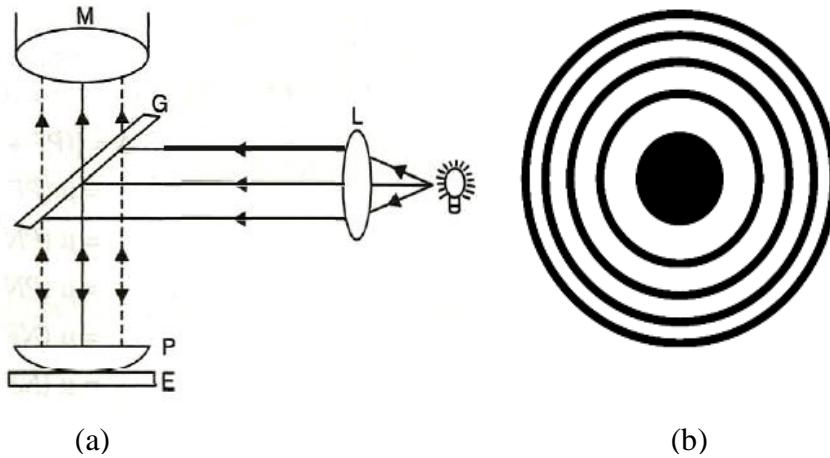
### **Discussions:**

Experiment no 6:

Date:

**Name of the Experiment: Determination of the radius of curvature of a plano-convex lens by Newton's rings.**

**Theory:** The phenomenon of Newton's rings is an interference pattern caused by the reflection and transmission of light between a spherical surface and an adjacent flat surface which form a air thin film. When viewed with monochromatic light as shown in Fig. 6.1a, it appears as a series of concentric, alternating bright and dark rings as shown in Fig. 6.1b centered at the point of contact between the two surfaces.



**Fig.6.1:** (a) Experimental setup of Newton's rings. (b) Pattern of the rings

Now the diameters of the  $n^{\text{th}}$  bright or dark rings are

$$D_n^2 = 2(2n + 1)\lambda R \quad (\text{Bright Rings})$$

$$D_n^2 = 4n\lambda R, \quad (\text{Dark Rings})$$

where  $R$  is the radius of curvature of the lens and  $\lambda$  is the wavelength of the monochromatic light.

Similarly, the diameters of the  $(n+p)^{\text{th}}$  bright or dark rings are

$$D_{n+p}^2 = 2[2(n+p) + 1]\lambda R \quad (\text{Bright Rings})$$

$$D_{n+p}^2 = 4(n+p)\lambda R \quad (\text{Dark Rings})$$

Subtracting  $D_n^2$  from  $D_{n+p}^2$ , we have

$$D_{n+p}^2 - D_n^2 = 4p\lambda R, \text{ for either bright or dark rings,}$$

$$\text{or, } R = \frac{D_{n+p}^2 - D_n^2}{4p\lambda}$$

The above equation is employed to compute the radius of curvature  $R$  of a lens.

**Apparatus:** Travelling microscope, Plano-convex lens, Sodium lamp set, etc.

**Brief Procedure:**

1. Determine the least count (*L. C.*) (mentioned in experiment no. 1) of the micrometer screw of the travelling microscope.
2. Set the intersecting point of the cross-wires of the eye piece at the middle of the central dark spot.
3. Slide the cross-wires to 12<sup>th</sup> dark ring on the left side of the central dark spot.
4. Set the vertical line of the cross-wire tangentially to 10<sup>th</sup> dark ring and note the readings of the linear scale and circular divisions.
5. Set the cross-wire in the same manner to the 9<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>,....., 1<sup>st</sup> rings by sliding the microscope in the same direction.
6. Cross the central dark spot by sliding the cross-wires and note the scale readings by setting the cross-wire to the right side of the 1<sup>st</sup> ring.
7. Now move the cross-wires in the same direction and record the scale readings in the same manner for successive dark rings up to the 10<sup>th</sup> ring on the right side.
8. Draw a best fit straight line through origin on a graph paper with square of the diameter as ordinate and number of the ring as abscissa. Calculate the slope of the line.
9. Calculate the radius of curvature of the plano-convex lens by using the given equation.

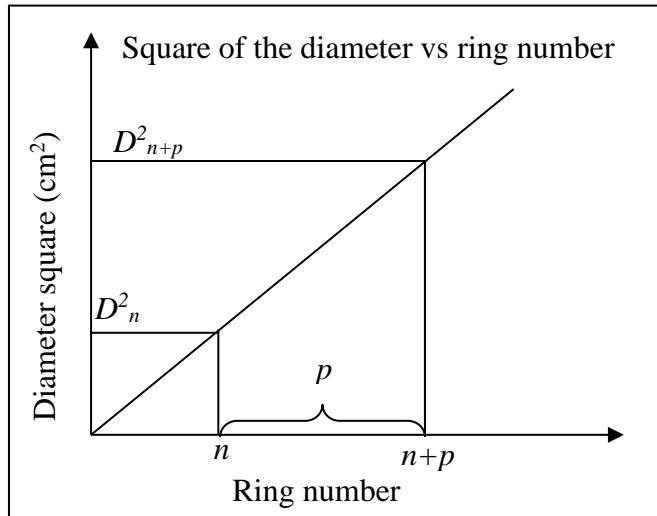
**Experimental Data:**

Least Count (*L.C.*) of the micrometer scale

$$L. C. = \frac{\text{Pitch}}{\text{Total number of divisions in the circular scale}}$$

**Table:** Table for the diameter of the rings

		Readings of the microscope										
		Left Side (L)				Right Side (R)						
		Linear scale reading, $x$ (cm)	Circular scale division, $d$	Least count, $L_c$ (cm)	Linear scale reading, $y=d \times L_c$ (cm)	Total, $x+y$ (cm)	Linear scale reading, $x$ (cm)	Circular scale division, $d$	Least count, $L_c$ (cm)	Circular scale reading, $y=d \times L_c$ (cm)	Total, $x+y$ (cm)	Diameter, $D = L \sim R$ (cm)
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												



Graph 1

**Calculation:**

$$\text{From graph 1, slope} = \frac{D^2_{n+p} - D^2_n}{(n+p) - n}$$

$$R = \frac{\text{Slope}}{4\lambda} \text{ cm}$$

**Result:**

**Discussions:**

Experiment no 7:

Date:

**Name of the Experiment: Determination of the wavelength of a monochromatic light by a spectrometer using a plane diffraction grating and calculation of the dispersive power of the grating.**

**Theory:** Diffraction grating is an array of a large number of parallel slits, all with the same width and spaced equal distances between the centers. When a monochromatic light of wavelength  $\lambda$  sent from collimator falls normally on a diffraction grating placed on a spectrometer table (Fig. 2.1), a series of diffracted images will be seen on both sides of the direct image.

If  $\theta$  be the deviation of light for  $n^{\text{th}}$  order image and  $(a+b)$  be the grating element then from the equation of diffraction,

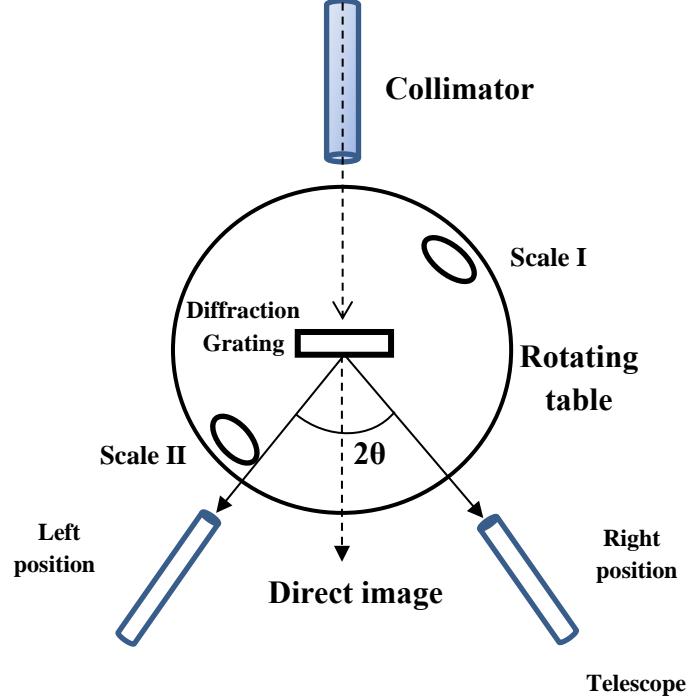
$$(a + b) \sin \theta = n\lambda \quad (1)$$

Thus, the wavelength of a monochromatic light is

$$\lambda = \frac{\sin \theta}{nN} \quad (2)$$

where  $N = \frac{1}{(a+b)}$  is the number of lines or rulings per cm of the grating surface also known as grating constant.

Knowing the values of  $n$ ,  $N$  and  $\theta$ , wavelength  $\lambda$  of the monochromatic light can be found.



**Fig.2.1:** Diffraction grating and spectrometer arrangement

Differentiating equation (2) with respect to  $\lambda$  we have

$$\frac{d\theta}{d\lambda} = \frac{nN}{\cos\theta}$$

This equation gives the angular dispersive power of the grating, *i.e.* it's the capacity of the grating to disperse different wavelengths.

**Apparatus:** Spectrometer (collimator, telescope, prism table), plane diffraction grating, sodium lamp set, etc.

**Brief Procedure:**

1. Write down the names of the different parts of the spectrometer.
2. Record the grating constant.
3. Determine the vernier constant (mentioned in Exp. 1) of the scale of spectrometer.
4. Mount the grating on the spectrometer table with the grating ruling parallel to the collimator slit and plane of grating perpendicular to the collimator axis. Do not move it throughout the experiment.
5. Focus the eyepiece on the cross-wires illuminated by the light from the slit by sliding the eyepiece lens in and out until the cross-wires appear sharpest.
6. Turn the telescope to one side of central position (say left side,  $L$ ) until an image of first order diffraction appears on the cross-wires and then record the readings from both scales I & II.
7. Similarly find the image of first order diffraction on the other side (e.g., right side,  $R$ ) of central position and record the readings as before.
8. Calculate the differences ( $L-R$ ) and determine the angle of diffraction.
9. Calculate the wavelength of the monochromatic light and dispersive power of the diffraction grating using the given equations.

**Experimental data:** Grating constant,  $N =$

=

=

Vernier constant of the spectrometer,

$$V_C = \frac{\text{The value of one smallest division of the main scale}}{\text{Total number of divisions in the vernier scale}}$$

=

=

**Table-1:** Table for the angle of diffraction

		Order number (n)		Reading for the angle of diffraction, $\theta$						
		Scale number	Main scale reading, $x$ (degree)	Left side (L)			Right side (R)			
			Vernier scale division, $d$	Vernier constant, $V_C$ (degree)	Total, $L = x+y$ (degree)	Main scale reading, $x$ (degree)	Vernier scale division, $d$	Vernier constant, $V_C$ (degree)	Total, $R = x+y$ (degree)	$2\theta = L-R$ (degree)
I	1									
	II									

### **Calculation:**

Wavelength of the monochromatic light,

$$\lambda = \frac{\sin\theta}{nN}$$

$$= \text{cm}$$

$$= \text{\AA}$$

Dispersive power of the grating

$$\frac{d\theta}{d\lambda} = \frac{nN}{\cos\theta}$$

$$= \text{cm}^{-1}$$

$$= \text{cm}^{-1}$$

### **Error Calculation:**

Standard value of the wavelength of sodium light is

$$\text{Percentage error} = \frac{\text{Standard value} - \text{Experimental value}}{\text{Standard value}} \times 100 \%$$

$$=$$

$$=$$

### **Results:**

### **Discussions:**