

## Experiment - 5 diffraction grating

- Aim : (i) To determine the number of lines per millimeter of the grating using line of the mercury spectrum
- (ii) To calculate the wavelength of the other prominent lines of mercury by normal incidence method.

### Apparatus Required :

- ① A white light source (mercury vapour lamp)
- ② Diffraction grating
- ③ Spectrometer
- ④ spirit level.

### formula used :

The wavelength  $\lambda$  of any spectral lines can be calculated by the formula

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

$$\lambda = \frac{(a+b) \sin \alpha}{n}$$

$$(a+b) = \text{grating element}$$

$$\alpha = \text{angle of diffraction}$$



Result and conclusion:

for  $n=1$

Wavelength of Yellow: 573nm  
Green: 546nm  
Blue: 490nm  
Indigo: 405nm  
Violet: 434nm

for  $n=2$

Wavelength of Yellow: 582nm  
Green: 550nm  
Blue: 492nm  
Indigo: 406nm  
Violet: 444nm



Table 1: To find the grating constant

To standardize grating:

Color	Wave-length $\lambda$ (nm)	Order $n$	Vernier 1		$\theta_1 = \frac{(R_1 - L_1)}{2}$ (degrees)	Vernier 2		$\theta_2 = \frac{(R_2 - L_2)}{2}$ (degrees)	Mean $\theta = \frac{(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}{2}$	$N = \frac{\sin \theta}{\lambda}$ (lines/m)
			Left $(L_1)$	Right $(R_1)$		Left $(L_2)$	Right $(R_2)$			
green	546	1	161	199	$19^\circ$	341	<del>19</del> 379	$19^\circ$	19	$596 \times 10^{-4}$

Table 2: To find the wavelength of different colors of spectrum of order ( $n=1$ )

Color	Vernier 1		$\theta_1 = \frac{R_1 - L_1}{2}$	Vernier 2		$\theta_2 = \frac{R_2 - L_2}{2}$	Mean $\theta = \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$	Wavelength $= \frac{\sin \theta}{N}$ (nm)
	Left $(L_1)$	Right $(R_1)$		Left $(L_2)$	Right $(R_2)$			
Yellow	160	200	$20^\circ$	340	380	$20^\circ$	$20^\circ$	573
green	161	199	$19^\circ$	341	379	$19^\circ$	$19^\circ$	546
blue	163	197	$17^\circ$	343	377	$17^\circ$	$17^\circ$	490
Indigo	166	194	$14^\circ$	359	387	$14^\circ$	$14^\circ$	405
Violet	165	195	$15^\circ$	345	375	$15^\circ$	$15^\circ$	434



Table 3 : To find the wavelength of different colors of Spectrum of order ( $n=2$ )

Color	Vernier 1		$\theta_1 = \frac{R_1 - L_1}{2}$ (degrees)	Vernier 2		$\theta_2 = \frac{R_2 - L_2}{2}$ (degrees)	Mean $\theta = \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$ (degrees)	Wavelength = $\frac{\lambda_{\text{true}}}{2N}$ (nm)
	Left ( $L_1$ )	Right ( $R_1$ )		Left ( $L_2$ )	Right ( $R_2$ )			
Yellow	136	229	44	316	404	44	44	582
green	139	221	41	319	401	41	41	550
Blue	144	216	36	324	396	36	36	492
Indigo	151	209	29	331	398	29	29	406
Violet	148	212	32	328	392	32	32	444