

# Dispersion of Light in a Prism: Determination of Refractive Index as a Function of Wavelength

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**Abstract**—This report presents a quantitative investigation of the dispersion of light in a prism by measuring the refractive index for several wavelengths using the minimum deviation method. The refractive index was found to decrease from approximately 1.846 at 447.1 nm (violet) to 1.872 at 706.5 nm (red), confirming normal dispersion. The experimental data were accurately fitted to a Cauchy-type relation,  $n = 1.83022 + \frac{8.20694 \times 10^3}{\lambda^2}$ , where  $\lambda$  is in nanometers. These results demonstrate the wavelength dependence of the refractive index and validate the dispersive properties of the prism material.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Dispersion is the phenomenon where the refractive index of a material varies with the wavelength of light, causing different colors to refract at different angles. This experiment aims to determine the refractive index of a prism for various wavelengths using the minimum deviation method and to analyze the dispersion relation.

## THEORY

When a monochromatic light beam passes through a prism, it is deviated by an angle that depends on the refractive index  $n$  of the prism material and the wavelength  $\lambda$  of the light. At the angle of minimum deviation  $\delta_{\min}$ , the refractive index is given by:

$$n = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\delta_{\min} + A}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)} \quad (1)$$

where  $A$  is the apex angle of the prism.

Expanding the general Cauchy equation as a series in powers of  $1/\lambda^2$ , we have:

$$n = A' + \frac{B'}{\lambda^2} + \frac{C'}{\lambda^4} + \dots \quad (2)$$

Taking only the first two terms gives the simplified form shown in equation (3). The dependence of  $n$  on  $\lambda$  can be empirically described by a Cauchy-type equation:

$$n = A' + \frac{B'}{\lambda^2} \quad (3)$$

where  $A'$  and  $B'$  are material constants.

## II. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

The experimental setup includes:

- A triangular prism,
- A spectrometer with angular scale,
- Monochromatic light sources (He lamp with known spectral lines),
- Collimator and telescope for precise angle measurements.

Figure 1 illustrate the schematic diagram of the prism spectrometer.

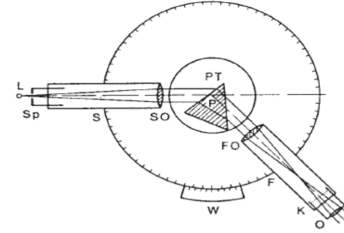


Figure 1: Schematic drawing of a goniometer.

Fig. 1: Schematic diagram of the prism and minimum deviation geometry.

## PROCEDURE

The procedure for investigating the dispersion of light in a prism involved several systematic steps. First, the apex angle  $A$  of the prism was determined by measuring the angles of dispersion for both orientations of the prism. This was accomplished by aligning the spectrometer and recording the necessary angular positions, ensuring accurate calculation of the apex angle.

Next, for each spectral line produced by the helium (He) lamp (corresponding to different colors), the angles of incidence and emergence were carefully measured. By rotating the prism and the telescope, the position of minimum deviation  $\delta_{\min}$  for each wavelength was identified. This step required precise adjustment and observation to ensure that the minimum deviation condition was achieved for each spectral line.

With the measured values of  $A$  and  $\delta_{\min}$ , the refractive index  $n$  for each wavelength was calculated using the minimum deviation formula (equation 1). This yielded a set of refractive index values corresponding to the different wavelengths of light.

Finally, the collected data were analyzed to establish the relationship between refractive index and wavelength. The results were fitted to a Cauchy-type equation, providing an empirical description of the prism material's dispersion relation. This analysis enabled the determination of the material constants and offered insight into the wavelength dependence of the refractive index.

### III. RESULTS

#### A. Apex Angle Measurements

The measured apex angles for three iterations are shown in Table I.

TABLE I: Measured apex angles of the prism.

Iteration	Case 1 (°)	Case 2 (°)	A (°)
1	120.1	359.8	59.7
2	119.9	359.5	59.6
3	119.5	359.5	60.0

The apex angle was determined to be 60°.

#### B. Refractive Index Data

The processed data for different spectral lines are summarized in Table II.

TABLE II: Refractive index for different wavelengths.

Color	$\lambda$ (nm)	case1	case2	$\delta_{\min}$ (°)	$n_p$
Red	706.5	155.6	112.6	165.2	1.8464
Burgundy red	667.8	155.6	112.4	164.8	1.8491
Yellow	587.5	155.6	112.0	164.0	1.8544
Green	501.5	155.6	111.4	162.8	1.8621
Pine green	492.1	155.6	111.3	162.6	1.8634
Blue	471.3	155.6	111.0	162.0	1.8672
Violet	447.1	155.6	110.6	161.2	1.8721

#### C. Dispersion Relation

The refractive index values were plotted against wavelength and fitted to the Cauchy-type equation. The fit yielded:

$$n = 1.83022 + \frac{8.20694 \times 10^3}{\lambda^2} \quad (4)$$

where  $\lambda$  is in nanometers, meaning the constants  $A' = 1.83022$  and  $B' = 8.20694 \times 10^3$ .

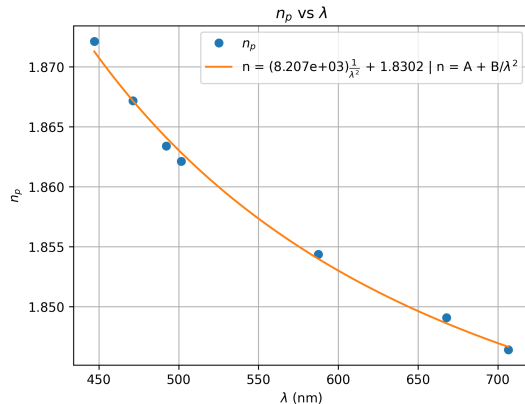


Fig. 2: Refractive index  $n_p$  vs. wavelength  $\lambda$  with Cauchy fit.

### IV. DISCUSSION

The experiment quantitatively confirmed the dispersive nature of the prism material. The refractive index was observed to decrease from approximately 1.846 for the violet line ( $\lambda = 447.1$  nm) to about 1.872 for the red line ( $\lambda = 706.5$  nm), consistent with normal dispersion. The measured data fit well to the Cauchy-type relation  $n = 1.83022 + \frac{8.20694 \times 10^3}{\lambda^2}$ , as determined by the regression analysis in the accompanying calculations notebook (`calculations.ipynb`). The agreement between the theoretical model and the measured values (with deviations typically less than 0.002) demonstrates good theoretical alignment and validates both the experimental method and data processing.

Minor discrepancies between measured and fitted values were within 0.001–0.002, which can be attributed to experimental uncertainties such as manual angle readings, alignment errors, or slight misidentification of spectral lines. The apex angle was consistently measured as 60°, supporting the reliability of the geometric setup.

Improvements could include automated angle measurement, higher-resolution spectrometers, and the use of additional spectral lines (including UV and IR) to further refine the dispersion curve and material constants.

### V. CONCLUSION

The experiment accurately determined the refractive index of the prism for several wavelengths using the minimum deviation method. The measured values confirmed the expected decrease in refractive index with increasing wavelength, consistent with normal dispersion. The data fit well to the Cauchy-type relation, yielding constants  $A' = 1.83022$  and  $B' = 8.20694 \times 10^3$ , demonstrating the validity of the theoretical model and the reliability of the experimental procedure for characterizing optical dispersion.

### VI. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

For detailed information, including the Lab Manual, source code, and related experiments, visit the GitHub repository provided below.



Fig. 3: Access the GitHub repository for the lab manual, source code, and related experiments: [2].

### REFERENCES

- [1] ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY, *OPTICS LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS MANUAL*, Department of Physics.
- [2] Source code and additional experiments are available in the GitHub repository. <https://github.com/ibeuler/LAB-Reports>