Advanced Higher Physics: Assignment Support

Astronomy & Physics Education Group

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Measurement of wavelength of Sodium doublet by prism spectrometer

Introduction – A prism spectrometer

A prism spectrometer is an instrument for observing spectra and measuring angles of deviation of light by a prism. Figure 1 details the key components: collimator, prism table, telescope.

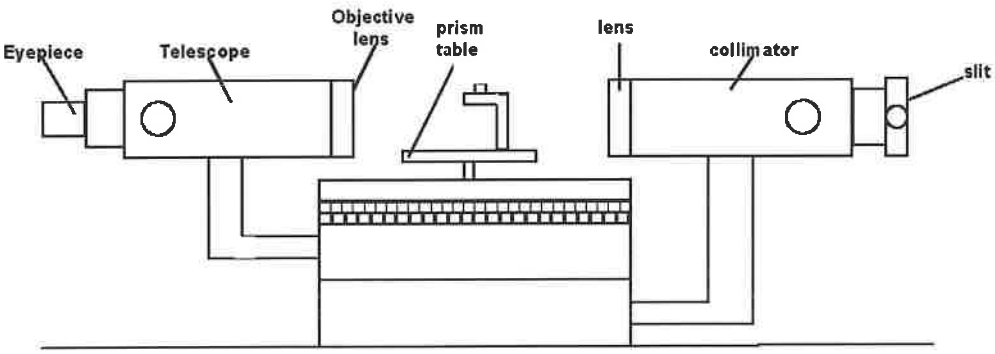

Figure 1: A prism spectrometer

Collimator: This is a tube with an adjustable slit at one end and an achromatic converging lens system at the other. The slit should be vertical, and it is usually placed at the focus of the lens so that, when it is illuminated, a beam of parallel light emerges from the collimator. The collimator is fixed to the base of the instrument.

Prism table: This should be horizontal and can be rotated about a vertical axis. A Vernier scale allows the rotation to be measured with respect to the collimator.

Telescope: This is mounted so that it is free to rotate about the same axis as the prism table. It may be focussed to receive parallel light from the collimator. The rotation of the telescope can be measured by another Vernier scale. These are cross-wires in the eyepiece of the telescope, and these should be vertical and horizontal.

The positions of the arms of the spectrometer are measured using angular Vernier scales. A Vernier scale is used when we need to make a measurement of a distance or angle to a greater accuracy than that obtainable though direct visual reading of a liner scale. In this experiment, the Vernier scales mounted on the spectrometer looking something like Figure 2.

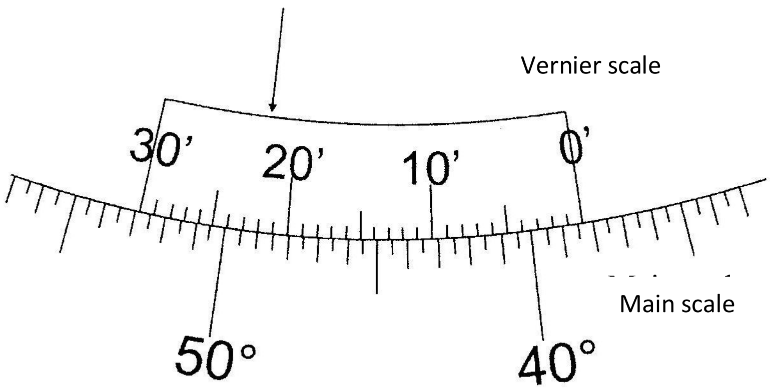

Figure 2: A Vernier scale

The position as read from this example is $38^\circ\ 22'$. This means "38 degrees 22 arcminutes". (There are 60 arcminutes in a degree.). How do we get this result?

- The first thing to look for is the position of the ZERO on the Vernier scale. In Figure 3, this is after 38°, but before 39°.
- To determine position further, look for a point of alignment between the two scales – i.e. a point where the tick marks from both scales light up. In this case, the position is marked by the arrow – at $22'$ on the Vernier scale.
- The final position is then the addition of these two numbers - $38^\circ\ 22'$.

Minimum deviation angle

Figure 3 shows one possible arrangement of the prism spectrometer, with light entering the collimator and then being viewed through the telescope. Here the prism has three faces: AB, BC and CA. BC – positioned against the support bracket on the prism table – is ground. Light is refracted at AC and AB. The angle between the incident and emergent direction of the light through the prism is called the angle of deviation, δ. If the prism table is rotated clockwise and anti-clockwise the observed spectrum will also move. There will come a point, though, where as the prism table is turned the observed spectrum will stop and then move in the opposite direction. The point where this happens is the angle of minimum deviation. When this occurs the rays passing through the prism are parallel to BC.

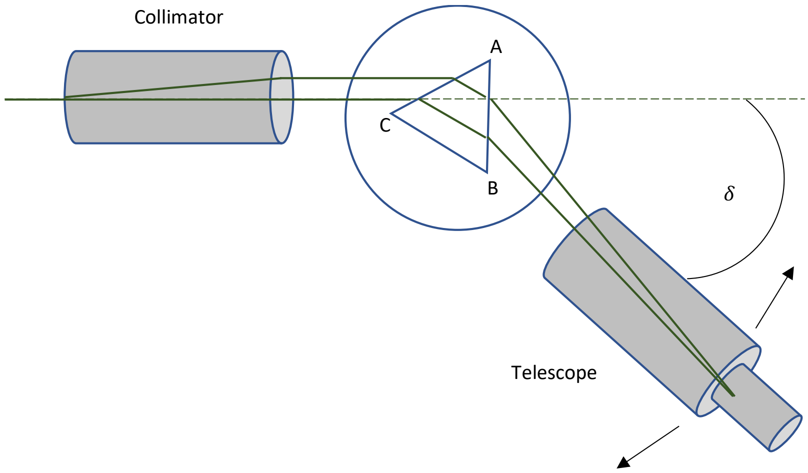

Figure 3: Light refracting through a prism

The value of the angle of minimum deviation depends on the wavelength of the light being studied. By considering a number of sources, with spectral lines of known wavelength, it is possible to create a dispersion curve – a plot of wavelength against minimum deviation angle. This curve can then be used to determine the wavelength of spectral lines where the wavelength is unknown.

Notes on equipment

Equipment list

- Spectrometer
- Glass prism
- Helium, Mercury and Sodium sources

Equipment guidance

Adjusting the position of the prism

- The prism can be rotated by physically turning the prism table by hand – there is also a fine control for making smaller adjustments. Best practice is to use the table to get the prism to roughly where it should be, then switch to the fine control.

Finding the spectrum

- It can take some time to find the emission spectrum using a prism spectrometer – patience is key. If you are struggling, it is best to aim for an angle of incidence of around 50° for the refraction experiment and around 45° for the reflection experiment. These don't need to be measured precisely – just gauged by eye to help get started.

Plotting dispersion curve

- Ideally the data for helium and mercury sources will fit a common line. However, this is not always the case. It is good practice to review the dispersion curve before using it to determine the sodium wavelength and decide whether the curve is more accurate with or without both sets of data.

Focussing the Collimator and Telescope

<u>I. Focussing the telescope and cross-wires</u>

- Rotate the telescope to view a point in the lab as far as way as you can.
- Focus the telescope until you get as sharp an image as possible.
- To focus the cross-wires adjust the eyepiece of the telescope until the cross-wires appear sharp. Make sure that the cross-wires are horizontal and vertical. ONCE YOU ARE SURE YOU HAVE THESE FOCUSSED, DO NOT TOUCH THE EYEPIECE AGAIN!

<u>II. Focussing the collimator and telescope using Schuster's method</u>

- Set the equipment so that you can see the line spectrum from the sodium lamp, with the prism turned to the angle of minimum deviation.
- Turn the prism table away by around 5° from the minimum angle so that the ground face of the prism is closer to parallel to the axis of the collimator. In Figure 3, this would mean turning anticlockwise. Now, focus the collimator – adjust the knob on the side of the collimator until the image is a sharp as possible.
- Now turn the prism back through the minimum angle until you are about 5° round on the other side. (Now going clockwise in Figure 3.) Focus the telescope – adjust the knob on the side of the telescope until the image is a sharp as possible.
- Repeat this procedure until no further improvement in the sharpness can be seen.
- The telescope and collimator are now focussed for parallel light.

Dispersion curve information

HELIUM			MERCURY	
COLOUR	WAVELENGTH (nm)		COLOUR	WAVELENGTH (nm)
Red (faint)	706.5		Yellow-orange (doublet)	578.5
Red (bright)	667.8		Green (bright)	546.1
Yellow (bright)	587.6		Blue-violet (bright)	435.8
Green	501.6		Violet (bright)	404.7
Green-blue	492.2			
Blue	471.3			
Blue-violet	447.2			
Violet (faint)	439.0			

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