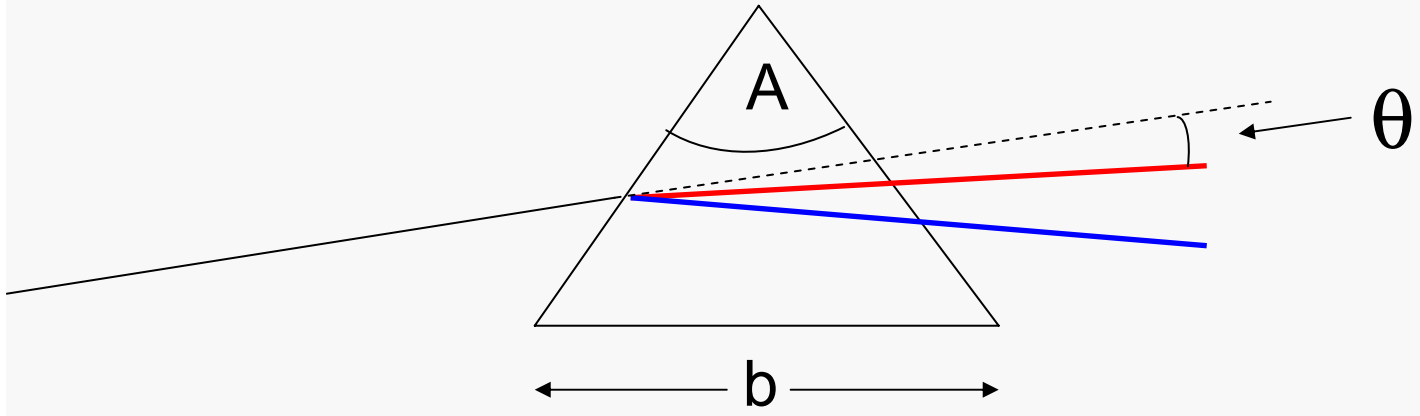
Dispersion Devices

1) Prisms

A = apical angle
b = base length



Light bends due to η $\eta = f(\lambda)$

function of prism design (i.e. angle A)

$$\underline{\text{Angular Dispersion}} = \frac{d\theta}{d\lambda} = \frac{d\theta}{d\eta} \times \frac{d\eta}{d\lambda}$$

function of prism material

Angle changes with λ → the larger the better

Dispersion Devices

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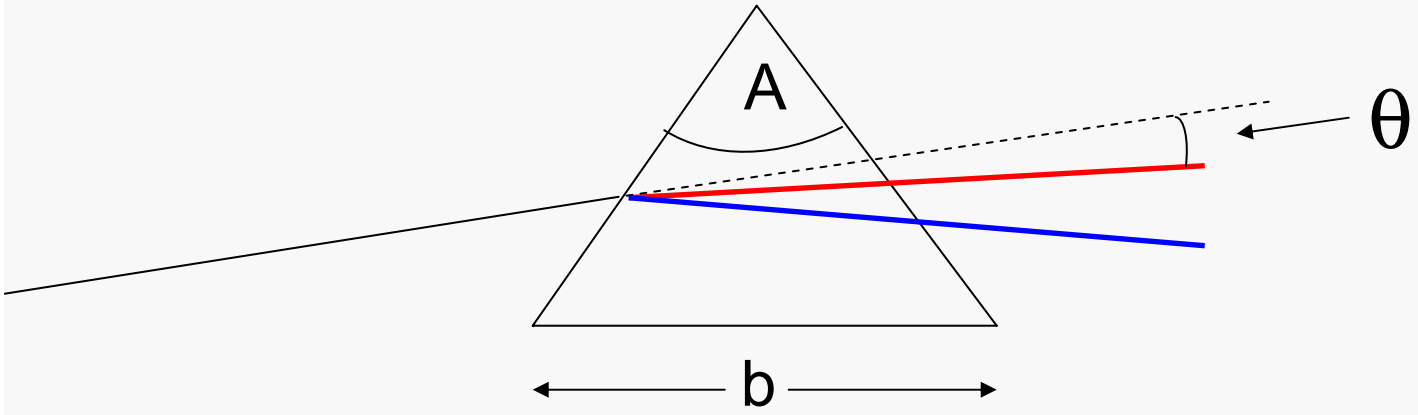

Increasing A → $\frac{d\theta}{d\eta}$ increases but internal reflection is also greater (typical A value is 60^{o})

Dispersion Devices

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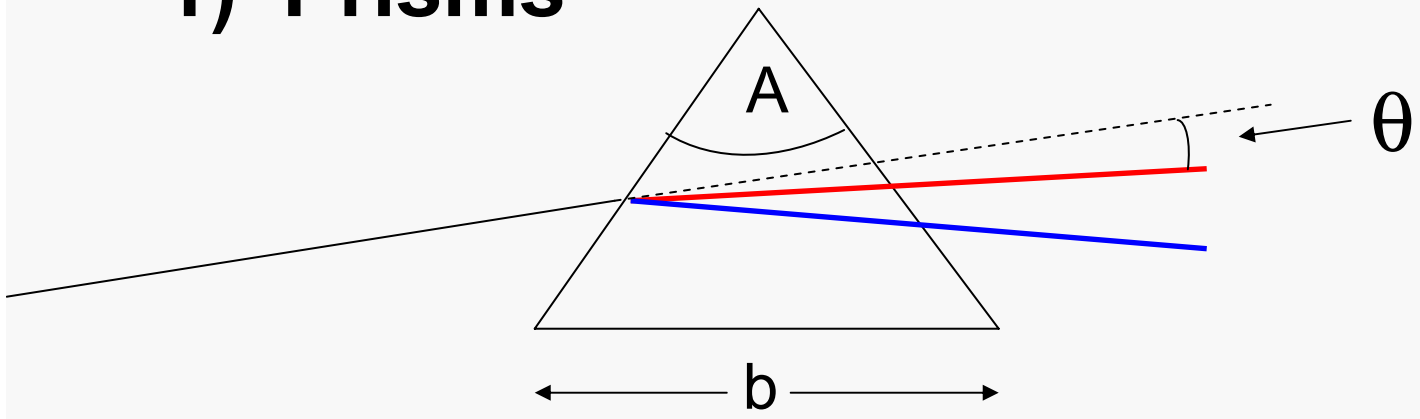
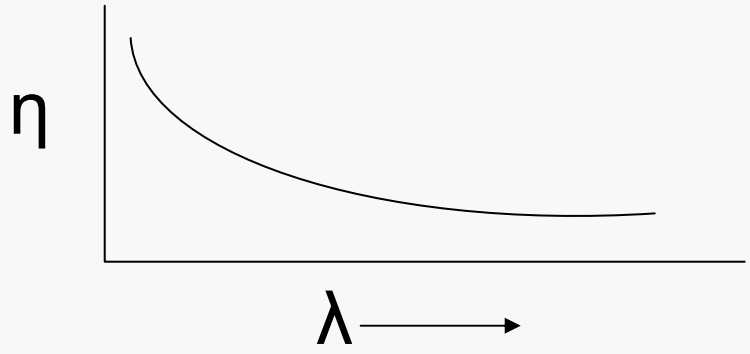
1) Prisms



$\frac{d\eta}{d\lambda}$ depends on material, $\frac{d\eta}{d\lambda}$ greatest at shorter λ



$$\underline{\text{Linear Dispersion}} \quad \left(\frac{\text{mm}}{\text{nm}}\right) = f\,\frac{d\theta}{d\lambda}$$

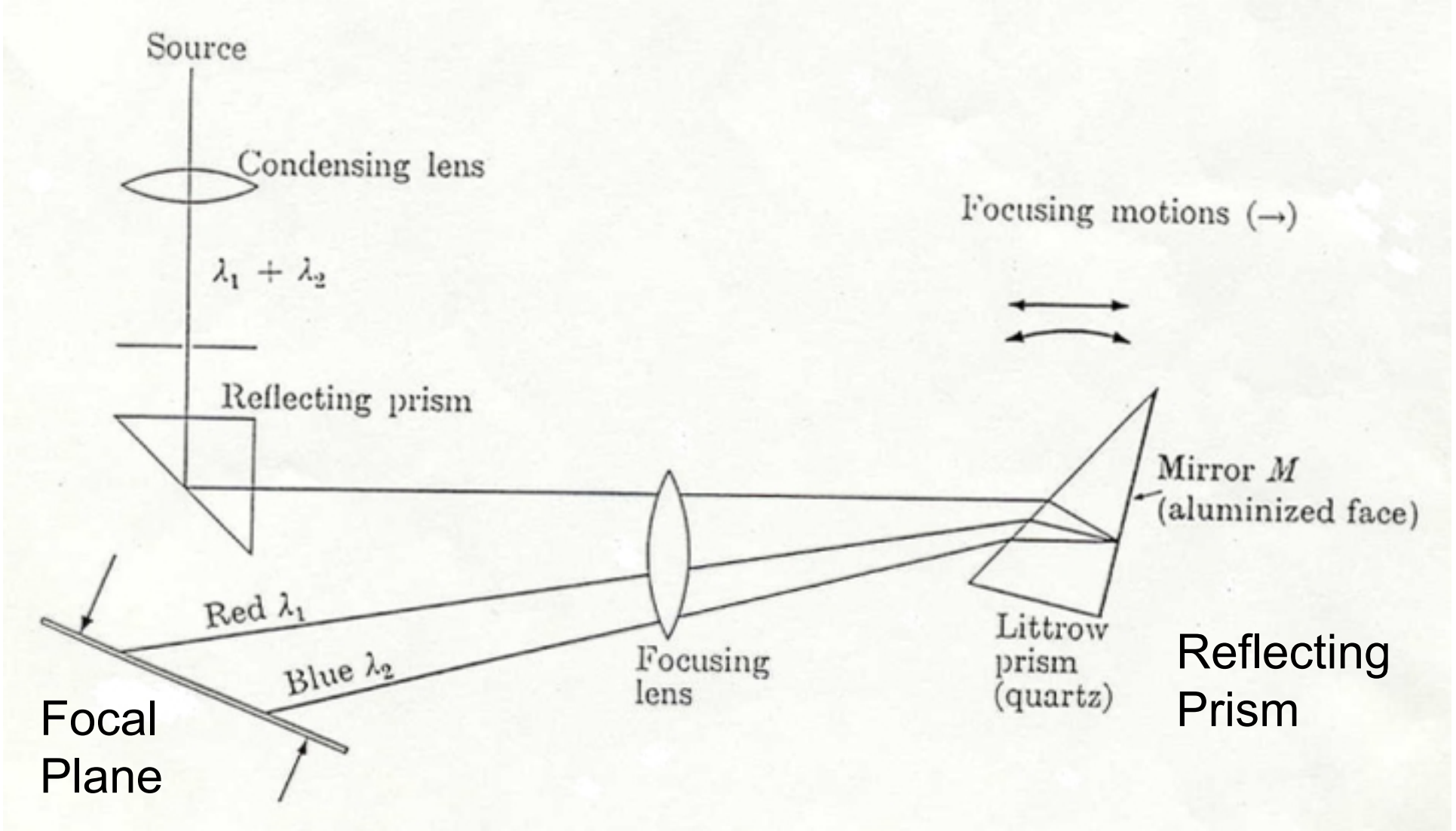
Depends on angular dispersion and focal length

For constant bandwidth, slit widths must be varied with λ to compensate for variations in dη/ dλ

Stated another way, linear dispersion changes in different regions of the spectrum

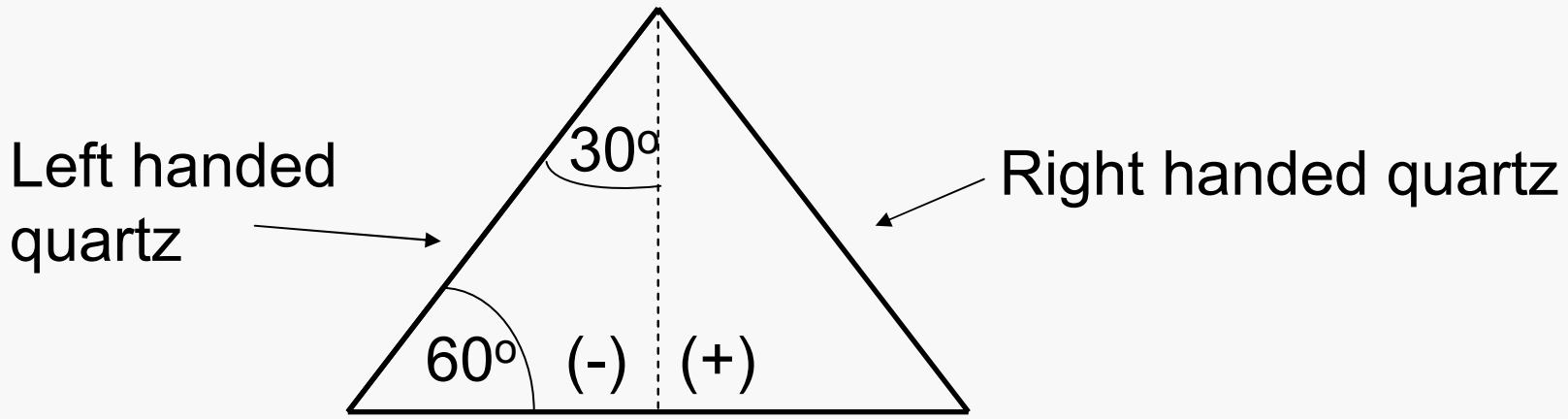
Kinds of Prisms

Littrow Prism & Mounting – compact design

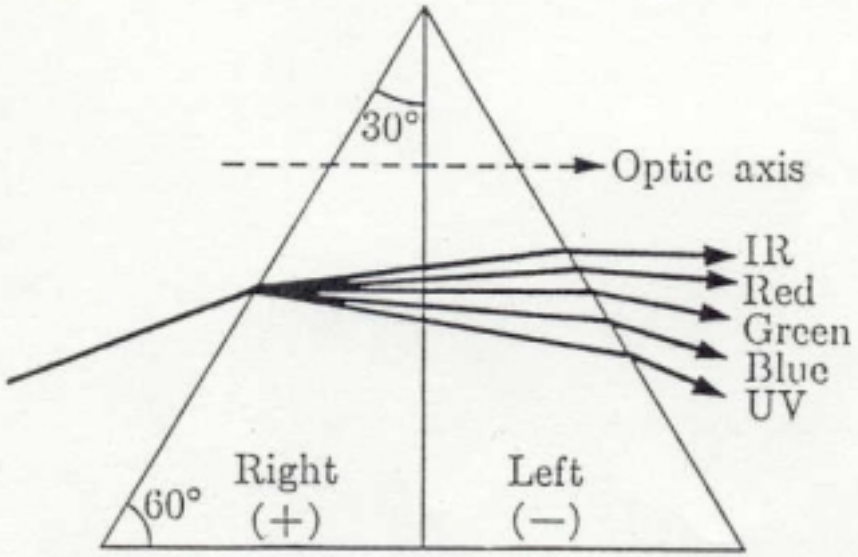


Problem with quartz prisms is that quartz is optically active (optically anisotropic). With the Littrow prism or any reflecting prism, the light travels essentially the same path in both directions and this effect is eliminated.

Cornu Prism



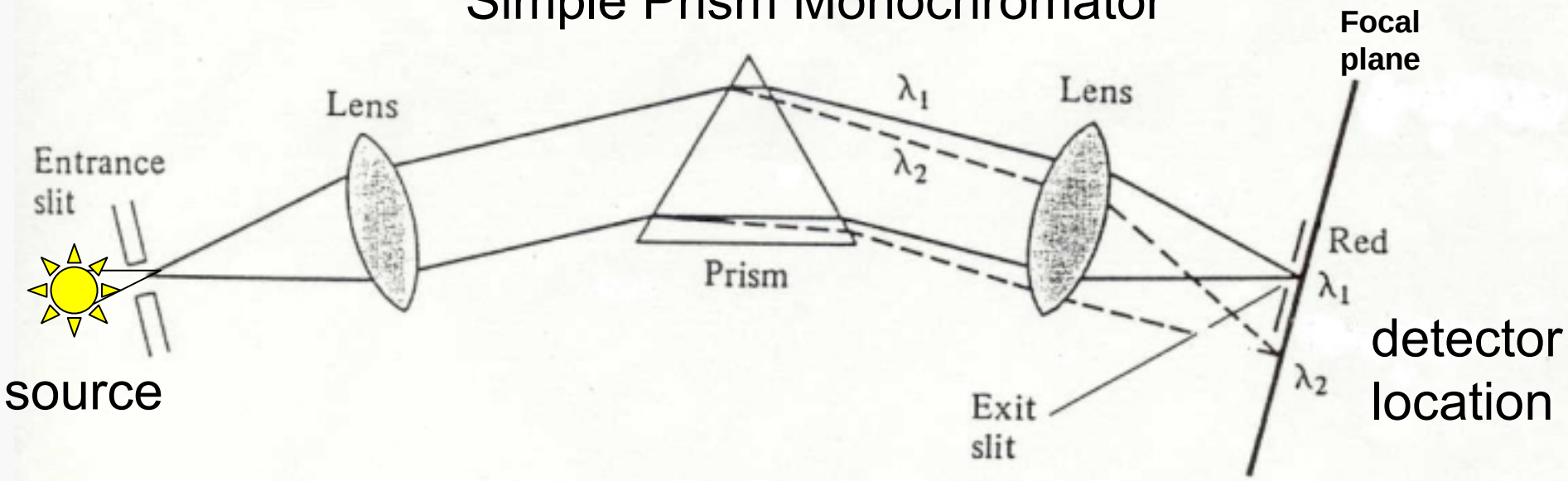
Another view of a Cornu prism



Cornu prism of quartz. The circular double refraction (not shown) produced by the first half is just offset by the equal and opposite effect in the second half. Two overlapping spectra would result if the prism were all of one kind of crystalline quartz.

II) MONOCHROMATORS

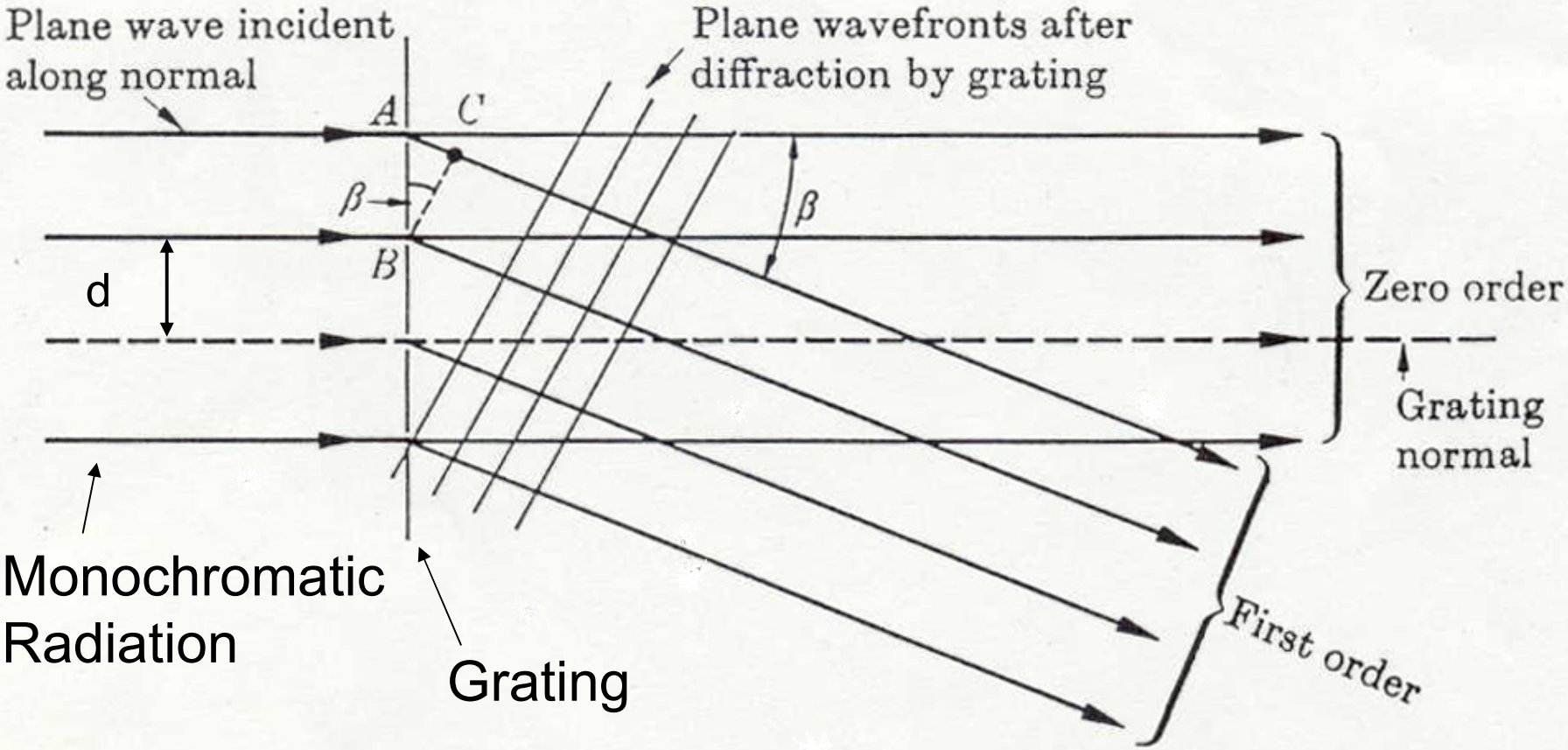
Simple Prism Monochromator



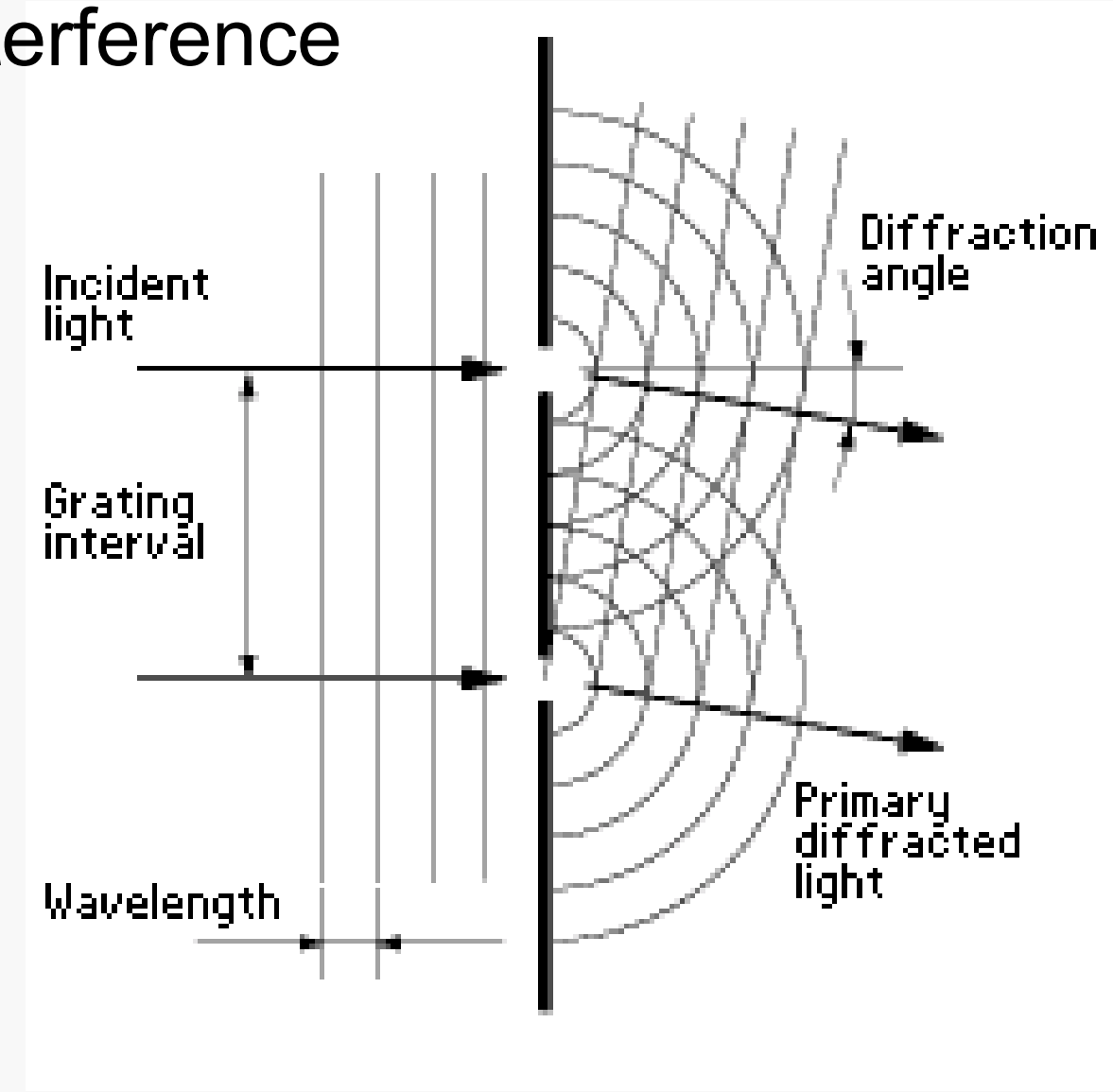
Entrance slit allows source radiation to illuminate the first lens which collimates the light spreading it across the face of the **prism**. Prism disperses radiation into component wavelengths and the second lens focuses the spectrum at the **focal plane**. An **exit slit** selects the band of radiation to reach the detector. Dispersing element can be a **prism** or a **diffraction grating**. Focusing elements can be **lenses** or **mirrors**.

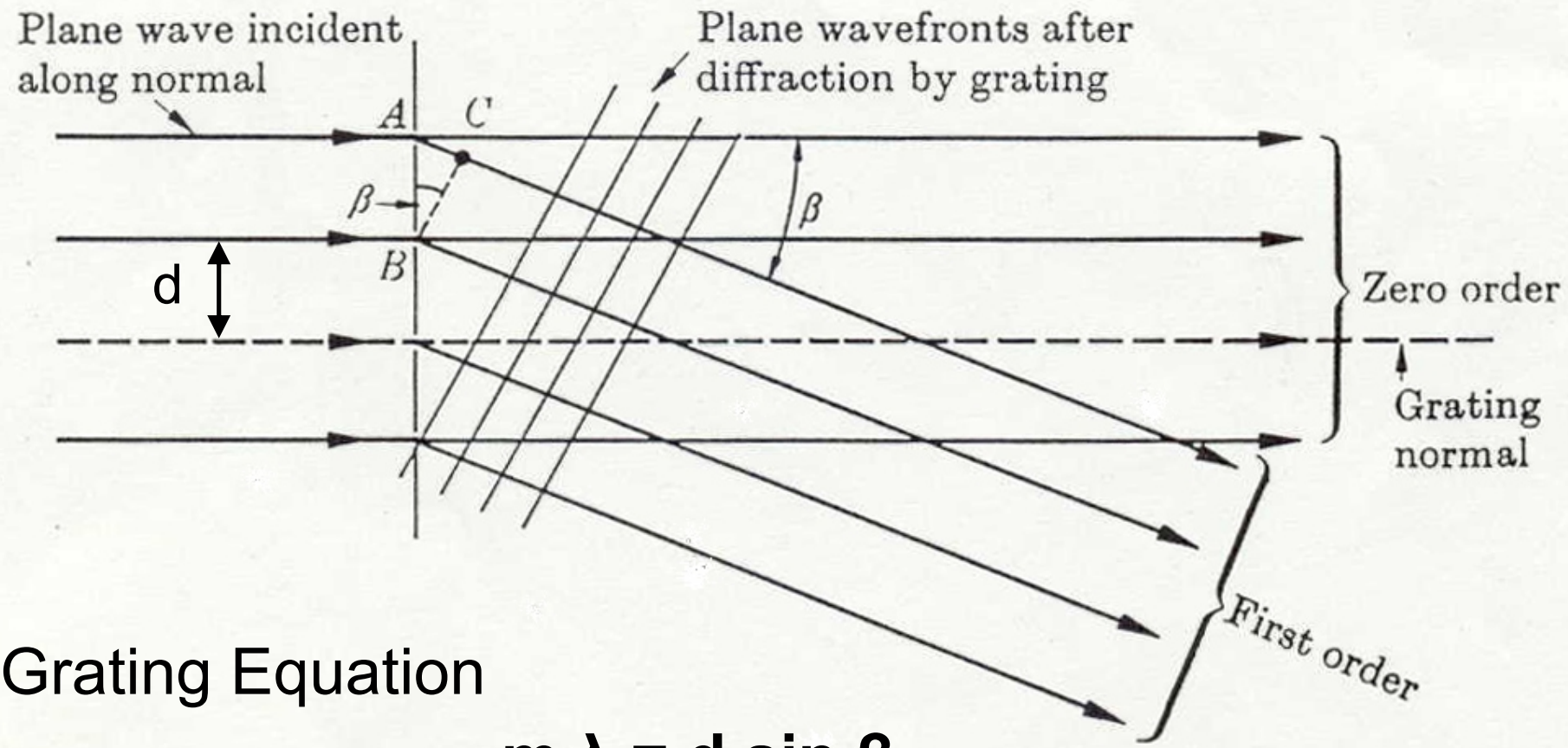
Gratings – based on diffraction & interference

Transmission Gratings & Reflection Gratings consist of a series of grooves in glass or quartz or a mirror (usual kind)



Gratings work on the principles of diffraction & interference





Grating Equation

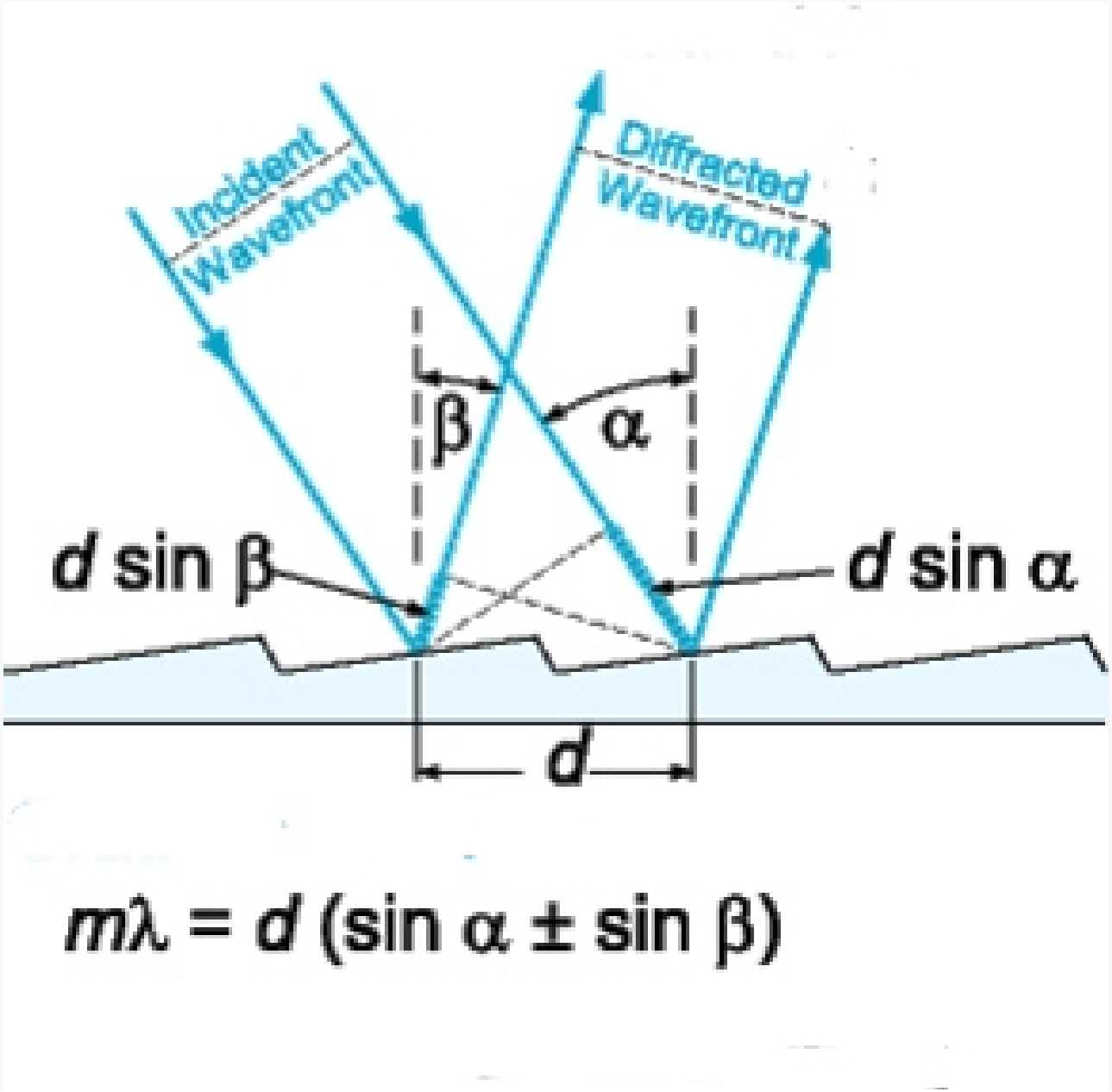
$$m \lambda = d \sin \beta$$

Condition for constructive interference

AC = extra distance light travels for first order = d sin β

For higher orders the distance gets longer

Reflection grating with non-normal incidence



$$m\lambda = d\,(\sin\alpha \pm \sin\beta)$$