

## Deviation of light by a prism

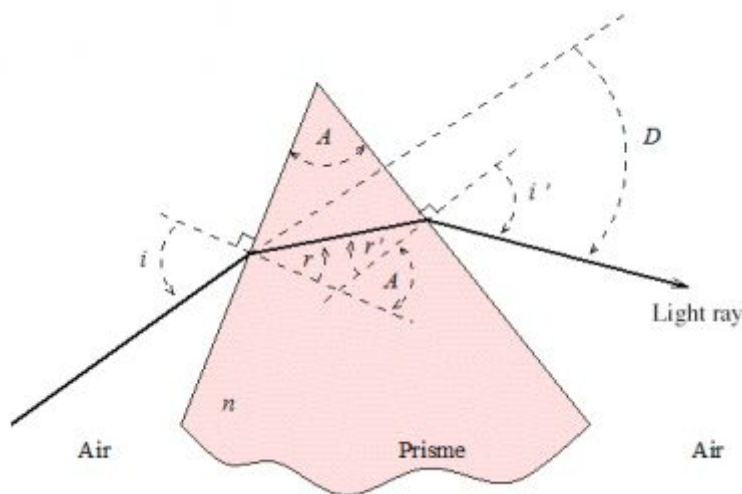


Figure 1. Deviation of a light beam by a prism of angle at vertex  $A$  and refractive index  $n$ .

A prism of angle at the apex  $A$  and index  $n$  - the air, of unit index, surrounds the prism - deflects a light beam, whose angle of incidence on one of the lateral surfaces of the prism is  $i$ , according to the laws of Snell-Descartes of geometric optics:  $\sin i = n \sin r$  and  $n \sin r' = \sin i'$  (Figure 1 for the notations). The angle of deflection  $D = i + i' - A$ , with  $A = r + r'$ .

The light beam can only emerge from the prism if  $A < 2 \arcsin(1/n)$ ; for ice  $n = 1.31$ , hence  $A < 99.5^\circ$ . If we trace the deviation  $D$  as a function of  $i$ , we see that it decreases rapidly, reaches a minimum *minimorum* corresponding to a symmetrical crossing of the prism ( $i = i'$ ), then increases slowly. The minimum is very flattened, so that a change in the angle of incidence around the incidence that corresponds to this minimum does not significantly change its value; it results in an accumulation of light and therefore a high luminosity around this minimum. For  $A = 60^\circ$ , the minimum is  $22^\circ$ ; if  $A = 90^\circ$ , it is  $46^\circ$  (Figure 2). Figure 3 shows the value of this minimum for the different values of  $A$  allowed: it increases with  $A$ .

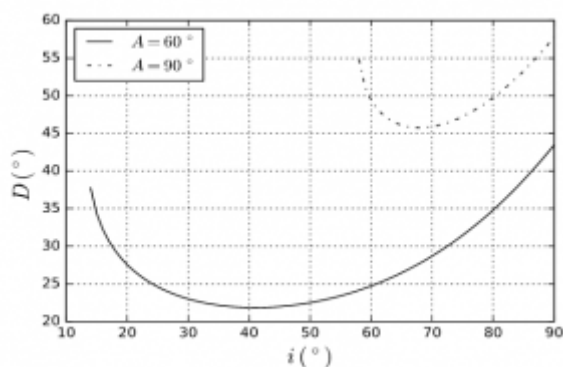


Figure 2. Deviation  $D$  as a function of the angle of incidence  $i$  on a prism of angle  $A = 60^\circ$  and angle  $A = 90^\circ$ .

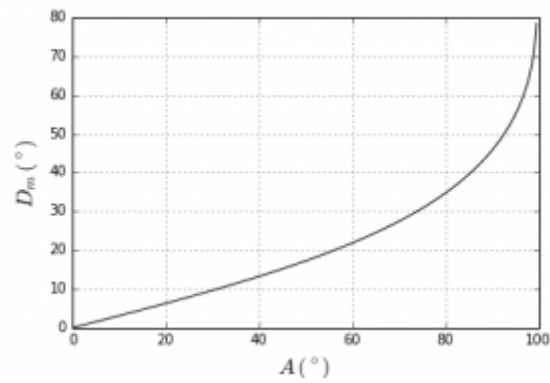


Figure 3. Minimum deviation  $D_m$  as a function of the angle  $A$  of a prism.

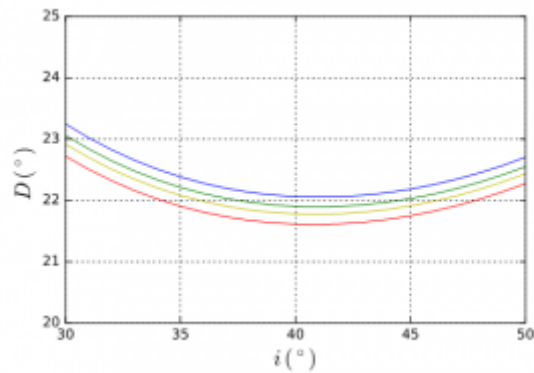


Figure 4. Deviation  $D$  for an angle prism  $A = 60^\circ$  depending on the colour of the incident light. Each of the four curves is colored according to the color it represents.

In addition, since the index  $n$  depends on the colour of the incident radiation, the minimum also depends on it; a prism breaks down white light into its various monochromatic components. This explains the iridescence of halos obtained by refraction. For  $A = 60^\circ$ , we have a minimum close to  $22^\circ$  that grows from red to blue (Figure 4).

References and notes

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