

Rainbow

[Science](#), [Physics](#)



Rainbow Rainbow can be termed as a spectral colors arc, arranged in the order of red, orange, yellow, green blue, indigo and violet. Rainbow is seen in the sky, usually to the sun's opposite direction. It is caused when the sunlight is dispersed in a refractive manner in raindrops or mist drops. For one to make a rainbow using a water spray, the person should make sure that they stand near the water drops spray with their backs turned to the sun. The shadow of the experimenter should be between them and the spray. The experimenter should then spray water drops to the opposite position of the sun (Primary Science).

A rainbow can be explained simply as an optical phenomenon that is seen as an arc made up of band of colors, which results from the sunrays refracting in the water drops. When the rays of sun shine on water droplets in the open atmosphere, a rainbow is formed. Rainbow is formed depending on the frequency of light. When a ray of light passes into a water drop from air, the color component of light moves in a slow speed and depending on the frequency's they have, they move with different speeds. The violet light, which is the lowest in the rainbow color order, bends at a very tight angle when entering the raindrop. In the drops right hand side, some light is returned to the air while the rest is reflected backward. A portion of the reflected light moves out of the drops left side. As it moves back into the air, it bends. By doing this, every single raindrop disperses some white light into the component colors.

Works cited

Primary Science. Greenwood, WA: R. I. C. Publications, 2002. Print.