HOW TO USE REFRACTIVE INDICES

The refractive index (n) of a medium is defined as being equal to:
The speed of light in a vacuum (c) divided by the speed of light in a medium (v)

If index of refraction = n then $n = \frac{c}{v}$ So for light passing through a vacuum $n = \frac{299{,}792}{299{,}792} = 1$

Imagine a ray of yellow light travelling from air into crown glass
We can use the values in the table below to calculate the speed of the ray as it passes through the glass

$n = \frac{c}{v}$ $1.52 = \frac{299{,}792}{v}$ $v = \frac{299{,}792}{1.52}$ $v = 197{,}231$ km/sec

Gases	n (*)	Liquids	n (*)	Solids	n (*)
Air	1.000293	Water	1.333	Ice	1.309
Helium	1.000036	Ethanol	1.36	Crown glass	1.52
Hydrogen	1.000132	Olive oil	1.47	Diamond	2.42
Carbon dioxide	1.00045				
Gases at 0°C and 1 atmosphere		Liquids at 20 °C			

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Refractive_index

(*) The refractive indices (n) in the table are correct for a ray of yellow light with a wavelength (λ) of 589 nanometres (nm).
589 nm matches the wavelength of the low pressure sodium lamps used for street lighting.
Speed of light in a vacuum = 299,792 kilometers per second.