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**School of Basic Sciences**  
**Bachelor of Science Honours in Physics**  
**Mid Term Examination - May 2024**

**Duration : 90 Minutes**  
**Max Marks : 50**

**Sem IV - C1UD405T - Optical Instruments and Applications**

*General Instructions*

*Answer to the specific question asked*

*Draw neat, labelled diagrams wherever necessary*

*Approved data hand books are allowed subject to verification by the Invigilator*

- 1) What type of aberration is present lenses but absent from mirrors? K2 (2)
- 2) Define angular dispersion, dispersive power and write relation between them. K1 (3)
- 3) Show that minimum distance between an object and its real image in a convex lens is four times the focal length of the lens. K2 (4)
- 4) What is a telephoto lenses? What are the uses of telephoto lenses? K2 (6)
- 5) Two thin convex lenses of focal lengths 20 cm and 5 cm are kept coaxially separated by a distance of 10 cm. Draw the positions of the cardinal points for the combination. K3 (6)
- 6) It is desired to make a converging achromatic lens of mean focal length 30 cm by using two lenses of materials A and B. If the dispersive powers of A and B are in the ratio 1:2, find the focal length of each lens. K3 (9)
- 7) A double convex lens of focal length 20 cm shows minimum spherical aberration. If refractive index of the material of the lens is  $n=1.5$ , calculate its radii of curvature. K4 (8)
- 8) Show that the chromatic aberration in lenses is equal to the product of mean focal length and dispersive power of the material. K4 (12)

**OR**

Calculate the focal length of a convex lens of crown glass (dispersive power 0.012) and a concave lens of flint glass (dispersive power 0.020) so that when placed in contact they form an achromatic converging combination of focal length 30 cm. K4 (12)