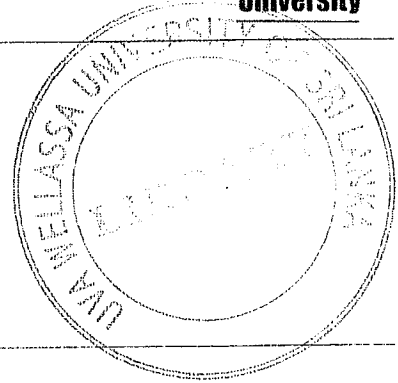


**Uva Wellassa University of Sri Lanka**  
**Faculty of Science and Technology**  
**Department of Science and Technology**  
**200 level 2<sup>nd</sup> semester Examination – Dec 18/ Jan 19**  
**SCT 253-1 Physical Optics**



**Instructions to candidates**

**Duration:** One (01) Hour

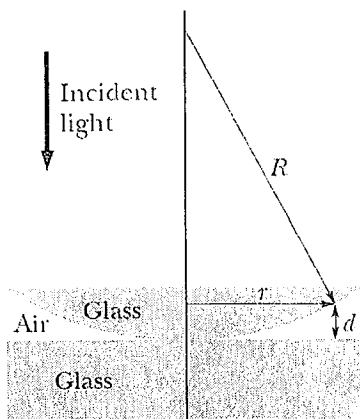
**Number of questions:** Two (02) Essay Questions

**Mark allocation:** 200 marks

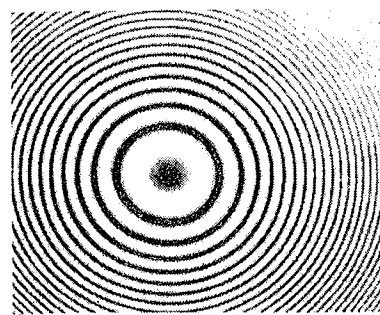
**Answer all questions**

**Scientific calculators are allowed**

1. Figure 1 (a) shows a lens with radius of curvature  $R$  lying on a flat glass plate and illuminated from above by light with wavelength  $\lambda$ . Figure 1 (b) shows that circular interference fringes appear, associated with the variable thickness  $d$  of the air film between the lens and the plate.
- a. Find the radii  $r$  of the interference maxima assuming  $r/R \ll 1$ . (40 Marks)
  - b. If the radius of curvature  $R$  of the lens is 5.0 m and diameter of the lens is 20 mm,
    - i. How many bright rings are produced? Assume that  $\lambda = 589$  nm. (30 Marks)
    - ii. How many bright rings would be produced if the arrangement were immersed in water ( $n = 1.33$ )? (30 Marks)



(a)



(b)

Figure 01

2. A simple terrestrial telescope consists of a converging objective lens and a diverging eyepiece at opposite ends of the telescope tube. For distant objects, the tube length is equal to the objective focal length minus the absolute value of the eyepiece focal length.

(a) Does the user of the telescope see a real or virtual image? (20 Marks)

(b) Where is the final image? (40 Marks)

(c) If a telescope is to be constructed with a tube of length 20.0 cm and a magnification of 6.00, what are the focal lengths of the objective and eyepiece? (40 Marks)

