(6 pages)	Reg. No. :	2.	In a Huygen's eye piece — minimum
Code No.: 20295	E Sub. Code: CMPH 21		(a) spherical aberration only
	EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025.		<ul><li>(b) chromatic aberration only</li><li>(c) both spherical and chromatic aberrations</li></ul>
	vsics – Core		(d) none
OPTICS A	AND ACOUSTICS	,3.	In an air-wedge, fringe width $(\beta)$ is
Time : Three hours PART A —	Maximum: 75 marks $(10 \times 1 = 10 \text{ marks})$ ALL questions.	* 4 v	<ul><li>(a) constant</li><li>(b) increasing from left</li><li>(c) increasing from right</li><li>(d) none</li></ul>
Choose the correct  1. In an aplanat minimum	B	4.	In a Michelson interferometer, if $x$ is the distance moved and $N$ is the number of fringes moved, then the wave length $\lambda$ is ———————————————————————————————————
<ul><li>(a) Coma</li><li>(b) Astigmatism</li><li>(c) Spherical about</li></ul>	erration		(a) $\lambda = \frac{N}{2x}$ (b) $\lambda = \frac{2N}{x}$ (c) $\lambda = \frac{x^2}{N}$ (d) $\lambda = \frac{2x}{N}$
(d) None	1		Page 2 Code No. : 20295 E

			Access to the control of the control
	(a) Plane	(b) Spherical	(c) Zero (d) Negative
6.	(c) Elliptical  A half wave plan	(d) None to produces a path difference of	10. Ultrasonic waves produce — effect when passed through a substance
363			(a) cooling (b) heating
	(a) $\frac{\lambda}{4}$	(b) $\frac{A}{2}$	(c) magnetic (d) electric
_	(c) $\frac{\lambda}{3}$	(d) $\frac{\pi}{2}$	PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)  Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).  Each answer should not exceed 250 words.
7.	The distance be	etween two successive anti-modes	11. (a) Define dispersion. Explain dispersion light by
	(a) A	(b) $\frac{\lambda}{4}$	a prism. Or
	(c) $\frac{\lambda}{2}$	(d) 0	(b) Explain the working of constant deviation spectrometer.
8.	In simple harmonic motion the acceleration is proportional to the displacement from central position		12. (a) Explain the testing of planeness of surface.  Or  (b) What are the applications of Michelson
	(a) directly	(b) inversely	interferometer?
	(c) constant	(d) none	
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9.

(a) Low

Ultrasonic waves have — energy

(b) High

In a Fraunhofer diffraction, the incident waves

are waves

 (a) Distinguish between Fresnel and Fraunhofer diffractions.

Or

- (b) Explain the working of a Half-wave plate.
- (a) Explain the working of a Helmholtz resonator.

Or

- (b) State and explain the laws of transverse vibrations of strings.
- (a) What are ultrasonic waves? Give any two properties.

Or

(b) Give any five factors which are affecting the acoustics of buildings.

PART C —  $(5 \times 8 = 40 \text{ marks})$ 

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b). Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Explain any two aberration in lenses. How they are removed?

Or

(b) Explain deviation, without dispersion. How can it be achieved using small angled prisms?

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17. (a) Explain the experimental determination of thickness of thin wire using air-wedge.

Or

- (b) Explain interference in thin films due to reflected light.
- 18. (a) Describe the theory of Fresnel diffraction due to a circular aperture.

Or

- (b) Give the construction and theory of (i) Quarter wave plate and (ii) Half wave plate.
- 19. (a) Explain the determination of a.c. frequency using sonometer.

Or

- (b) Explain Melde's string method of determining the frequency of a tuning fork by longitudinal mode.
- 20. (a) Explain the production of ultrasonic waves by piezo electric method.

Oı

(b) Derive Sabine's formula for the reverberation time.

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