Contents

1. Fermat's Principles 1

1.1 Geometrical and optical path lengths 1
1.2 Fermat's principle (statement) 1
a. Optical path minimum 2
b. Optical path maximum 3
c. Optical path stationary 5
1.3 Fermat's principle from the laws of reflection and vice versa 5
a. Fermat's principle from laws of reflection 6
b. Laws of reflection from Fermat's principle 6
c. First law of reflection from Fermat's principle 6
1.4 Fermat's principle from the laws of refraction and vice versa 7
a. Fermat's principle from laws of refraction 8
b. Laws of refraction from Fermat's principle 8
c. First law of refraction from Fermat's principle 8
1.5 Reflection at a spherical surface (from Fermat's principle) 9
1.6 Refraction at a spherical surface (from Fermat's principle) 13
1.7 Fermat's principle from the standpoint of wave theory 17

2. Refraction at a Plane Surface (Snell's Law) 18

2.1 Laws of refraction 18
2.2 Relative and absolute refractive indices 18
2.3 Generalised Snell's law 19
2.4 Refractive index from wave theory of light 20
2.5 Critical angle and total internal reflection 20
2.6 Refraction by a plane parallel slab of glass 21

3. Refraction at a Spherical Surface 24

3.1 a. Refraction at a concave spherical surface 24
b. Refraction at a convex spherical surface 26
c. Power of a spherical surface 28
3.2 Magnification 29
a. Lateral or linear magnification (m) 30
b. Longitudinal magnification (l) 30
c. Angular magnification (M) 31
3.3 Sine condition for a single spherical surface 32
3.4 Lagrange's law and Helmholtz's relation 32

4. Lenses 34

4.1 Spherical lens 34
a. Convex or converging lenses 34
b. Concave or diverging lenses 35
4.2 Refraction through two spherical surfaces—refraction through a lens 36
4.3 Optical centre of a lens 38

4.4 The minimum distance between an object and its real image formed by a lens ... 39
4.5 Theory of formation of real images ... 40
4.6 Lateral magnification by a lens ... 41
4.7 Combination of lenses. Equivalent lens and equivalent focal length ... 43
4.8 Equivalent focal length for two lenses in contact ... 43
4.9 Equivalent lens for a combination of two lenses separated by a distance ... 45
4.10 Equivalent focal length for a combination of two thin lenses placed coaxially separated by a distance ... 45

5. Prism ... 49
5.1 Refraction of light through a prism ... 50
5.2 Angle of minimum deviation ... 51
5.3 Condition of minimum deviation in a prism ... 51
5.4 Expression for the refractive index of the material of a prism ... 53
5.5 Condition for no emergent ray from a prism ... 53
5.6 Thin prism ... 55
5.7 Reflecting prisms ... 56
a. Deviation of a ray of light through 90° ... 56
b. Rays deviated through 180°—inversion of image ... 57
c. Erecting prism—inversion of image without deviation of rays ... 57
5.8 Advantage of a reflecting prism over a plane mirror ... 57
5.9 Dispersion and dispersive power ... 58
5.10 Dispersion ... 58
5.11 Dispersive power ... 59
5.12 Combination of prisms ... 59
5.13 Combination of prisms to produce dispersion without deviation ... 59
5.14 Combination of prisms to produce deviation without dispersion (Achromatic combination of prisms) ... 61

6. Chromatic Aberration ... 63
6.1 Chromatic aberration due to a lens ... 63
6.2 Achromatic combination of lenses ... 64
6.3 Condition of achromatism for two thin lenses in contact ... 65
6.4 Condition of achromatism for two thin lenses separated by a distance ... 66

7. Monochromatic or Seidel Aberration ... 68
7.1 Spherical aberration ... 68
7.2 Coma ... 70
7.3 Astigmatism and curvature ... 72
a. Astigmatism ... 72
b. Curvature ... 72
7.4 Distortion ... 74
a. Barrel distortion ... 74
b. Cushion (pin-cushion) distortion ... 75

8. Optical Instruments (Visual and Nonvisual) ... 77
8.1 Optical Instrument (Visual) ... 77
8.2 Eyepiece ... 77
8.3 Huygen's eyepiece ... 78

8.4 Ramsden's eyepiece ... 80
8.5 Visual angle ... 81
8.6 Simple microscope or magnifying glass ... 81
8.7 Compound microscope ... 83
8.8 Refraction through a transparent solid sphere (Aplanatic foci relation) ... 84
8.9 Amici's principle ... 85
8.10 High power microscope ... 86
8.11 Telescopes ... 87
8.12 Astronomical telescope ... 87
8.13 Galilean telescope ... 89
8.14 Reflecting telescope ... 91
8.15 Newtonian telescope ... 92
8.16 Comparison of refracting and reflecting telescopes ... 93

9. Optical Fibre ... 94
9.1 Step-index optical fibre ... 94
9.2 Necessity of the cladding ... 95
9.3 Propagation of light through an optical fibre ... 95
9.4 Numerical aperture (NA) ... 96
9.5 Band width (v_β) ... 96
9.6 Channel capacity (N) ... 96
9.7 Coherent bundle ... 98
9.8 Uses of optical fibres ... 98

10. Thick Lens ... 99
10.1 Cardinal points of a thick lens ... 99
a. Principal points (H_1, H_2) ... 99
b. Nodal points (N_1, N_2) ... 100
c. Focal points (F_1, F_2) ... 101
d. Optical centre ... 103
10.2 Rules for ray tracing in case of a thick lens ... 105
10.3 Image of an extended object due to a thick lens (geometrical construction) ... 106
10.4 Conjugate foci relation for a thick lens ... 107
a. Position of the focal points (F_1, F_2) with respect to the poles ... 110
b. Linear magnification due to a thick lens ... 111
c. Position of the principal points or unit points (H_1, H_2) ... 112
d. Angular magnification due to a thick lens ... 113
e. Position of the nodal points (N_1, N_2) ... 113
f. Separation between the principal and the respective nodal points ... 114
g. Focal lengths of a thick lens (f', f) ... 115
10.5 Cardinal points of a system of two thin lenses separated by a distance ... 116
10.6 Cardinal points of Ramsden's eyepiece ... 117
10.7 Cardinal points of Huygens' eyepiece ... 118
10.8 Telescopic system ... 119

11. Light—Its Theories and Dual Nature ... 121
11.1 Theories of light ... 121
a. Newton's corpuscular theory of light ... 121

b. Huygens' wave theory of light 122
c. Maxwell's electromagnetic wave theory of light 122
d. Einstein's quantum theory of light 123
11.2 Dual nature of light 123
11.3 Wave velocity and group velocity 124

12. Huygens' Wave Theory of Light 127
12.1 Laws of reflection at a plane surface 128
12.2 Laws of refraction at a plane surface 129
12.3 Reflection at a spherical surface 131
12.4 Refraction at a spherical surface 132

13. Simple Harmonic Motion (SHM) 135
13.1 Differential equation of SHM 135
13.2 Composition of simple harmonic motions 137
13.3 Composition of two collinear SHMs 137
13.4 Composition of two SHMs at right angles to each other 138
13.5 Simple harmonic wave 140
13.6 Mathematical representation of simple harmonic wave 140
13.7 Differential equation of simple harmonic progressive wave 142
13.8 Superposition of waves 142
13.9 Young's experiment 144
13.10 Principle of superposition of waves 145

14. Interference 146
14.1 Interference of light 146
14.2 Conditions of sustained interference 146
14.3 Classification of interference 147
14.4 Conditions of interference–graphical method 147
14.5 Conditions of interference–analytical method 148
14.6 Methods for production of coherent sources 150
14.7 Theory of formation of interference fringes by a pair of coherent sources 153
14.8 Nature of the interference fringes 155
14.9 Experimental arrangement for determination of wavelength of light with a bi-prism 156
14.10 Lloyd's mirror 158
a. The experiment 158
b. Theory 158
c. Fringes due to Lloyd's mirror and Fresnel's bi-prism compared 158
14.11 Change of phase of a wave due to reflection 159
14.12 Interference due to multiple reflections in a thin transparent films ... 160
14.13 Theory of interference due to multiple reflection 161
14.14 Newton's ring 164
14.15 Theory of formation of Newton's rings 165
14.16 Experimental arrangement 167
14.17 A narrow source is necessary for bi-prism experiment, while an extended source is necessary for Newton's ring experiment 168

15. Holography (Photography and Holography) 170
15.1 Holographic recording of an image 170

15.2 Reconstruction of image from a hologram ... 171
15.3 Theory of holography ... 171
a. Photograph of an object ... 172
b. Hologram of an object ... 173
c. Reconstruction of the object—wave from a hologram ... 174
15.4 Some applications of holography ... 174

16. Diffraction of Light ... 176
16.1 Intensity at a point due to a plane wavefront of light (Fresnel's half period zone method) and hence to explain the rectilinear propagation of light ... 177
16.2 Fresnel's explanation of diffraction of light ... 179
16.3 Classification of diffraction ... 180
16.4 Fraunhofer diffraction at a single slit ... 181
16.5 Diffraction grating ... 183
16.6 Diffraction by a plane transmission grating ... 183
16.7 Maximum number of orders of spectra with a diffraction grating ... 185
16.8 Absent spectra or missing order spectra ... 185
16.9 Measurement of wavelength of light by a diffraction grating ... 187
16.10 Dispersive power of a diffraction grating ... 188
16.11 Comparison between grating spectrum and prism spectrum ... 189
16.12 Resolution and limit of resolution of human eye ... 190
16.13 Resolving power ... 190
a. Instruments which resolve the separation between two wavelengths ... 191
b. Instruments which resolve the separation between two object points ... 191
16.14 Resolving power of a diffraction grating ... 192
16.15 Resolving power of a telescope ... 193
16.16 Resolving power of a microscope ... 194
16.17 Zone plate ... 195
16.18 Comparison between a zone plate and a convex lens ... 200

17. Polarisation of Light ... 201
17.1 Transmission of light through a pair of crystals ... 201
17.2 Fresnel's explanation of polarisation of light ... 202
17.3 Polarising angle ... 204
17.4 Brewster's law ... 204
17.5 Double refraction ... 206
17.6 Calcite crystal ... 206
17.7 Double refraction in a crystal ... 207
17.8 Production and analysis of plane polarised light—polariser and analyser ... 209
17.9 Nicol prism ... 209
17.10 Polaroid ... 211
17.11 Retardation plate ... 212
17.12 Quarter-wave plate ($\lambda/4$-plate) ... 212
17.13 Fast and slow axes of a retardation plate ... 213
17.14 Production of elliptically and circularly polarised light ... 214
17.15 Detection of elliptically and circularly polarised lights ... 215

18. Optical Activity 217
18.1 Characteristics of optical activity 217
18.2 Molecular rotation or molecular rotatory power 218
18.3 Polarimeter or saccharimeter 218
18.4 Laurent's half-shade polarimeter 218

19. Dispersion of Light 220
19.1 Normal dispersion 220
19.2 Anomalous dispersion 220
19.3 Theory of dispersion 221

20. Scattering of Light 227
20.1 Rayleigh's scattering 227
20.2 Blue of the sky and sea 229
20.3 Red colour of the rising and the setting sun 229

21. Spontaneous and Stimulated (Induced) Emission and Einstein's A and B Coefficients 230

22. Coherence 233
22.1 Temporal coherence 233
22.2 Measurement of coherence length by Michelson's interferometer 235
22.3 Spatial coherence 236
22.4 Young's experiment 237

23. Laser 241
23.1 Construction and action of a laser 241
23.2 Different classes of lasers in use 242
23.3 Ruby laser 242
23.4 Applications of laser 243
a. Consumer electronics and information technology 244
b. Science 244
c. Medicine 244
d. Industry 244
e. Law enforcement 244
f. Military 244

24. Photometry 245
24.1 Some definitions 245
a. Light 245
b. Luminous efficiency (η) 245
c. Luminous flux (Q) 245
d. Luminous intensity (I) 245
e. Illumination or illuminance (E) 246
f. Oblique illumination and Lambert's cosine law 247
g. Brightness or luminance (B) 248
24.2 Standards and units 249
A. Flame standards 249
a. Standard candle 249
b. Vernon Hercourt pentane lamp 250
c. Hefner lamp 250
B. Temperature standard 251

24.3 Photometric units 251
24.4 Principle of photometry 252
24.5 Lummer-Brodhun photometer 253
24.6 Guild's flicker photometer 255
24.7 Photo cell 256
24.8 Weber illumination meter 257
24.9 Polar curve and mean spherical candle power (MSCP) 258

25. The Velocity of Light 'C' and Its Importance 259
25.1 Determination of velocity of light 260
a. Foucault's method (a laboratory method) 260
b. Karolus and Mittelstaedt method with Kerr cells 262

26. Surface Tension 265
26.1 Surface tension is a molecular phenomenon 266
26.2 Surface energy 267
26.3 Surface tension and surface energy 267
26.4 Excess pressure inside a spherical soap-bubble 268
26.5 The shape of a liquid surface in a capillary tube 270
26.6 Angle of contact 272
26.7 Capillary action or capillarity 272
26.8 Rise of a liquid in a capillary tube 273

27. Viscosity and Fluid Motion 276
27.1 Viscosity 277
27.2 Poiseuille's equation for streamline motion of a liquid through a narrow tube 279
27.3 Energy of a fluid in motion 281
27.4 Bernoulli's theorem 282

28. Spectroscopy 283
28.1 The spectrum 283
28.2 Impure and pure spectra 284
a. Impure spectrum 284
b. Pure spectrum 284
c. Conditions for production of pure spectrum 285
28.3 Effects of different parts of the spectrum 285
a. Luminous effect of light 285
b. Visibility of light 285
c. Heating effect of light 286
d. Chemical effect of light 286
28.4 Classification of spectra 286
a. Emission spectra 286
28.5 Theory of formation of different classes of emission spectra 287
28.6 Absorption spectra 289
28.7 Spectrum of sunlight and Fraunhofer lines 289
28.8 Origin and importance of Fraunhofer lines 290

29. The Eye 291
a. Sclerotic ..... 291 *b. Cornea 291*
c. Choroid ..... 291 *d. Ciliary muscle 291*
e. Iris ..... 291 *f. Pupil 291*

g. Eye-lens ... 291 *h. Retina* ... 292
i. Yellow spot ... 292 *j. Blind spot* ... 292
k. Visual axis ... 292 *l. Optic axis* ... 292
m. Anterior chamber, posterior chamber and aqueous humour . 292 *n. Vitreous chamber and vitreous humour* ... 293
29.1 Action of the eye ... 293
a. Formation of the image ... 293
b. Resolving power of the eye ... 293
c. Accommodation of the eye ... 293
d. Brightness ... 294
e. Contrast ... 294
f. Adaptation ... 295
g. Response of eye to light ... 295
h. Colour-vision and colour-sensitivity ... 295
i. Young-Helmholtz theory of colour vision ... 296
j. Complementary colours ... 297
k. Colour blindness ... 297
l. Retinal fatigue ... 297
m. Persistence of vision ... 298
n. Advantage of having two eyes (Binocular vision) ... 298
o. Far-point of the eye ... 299
p. Near-point of the eye ... 299

30. Refractive Errors of the Eye ... 300
A. Emmetropia ... 300
B. Ametropia ... 300
30.1 Myopia or short-sight or near-sight ... 300
30.2 Hyperopia (or Hypermetropia), long-sight or far-sight ... 302
30.3 Presbyopia ... 305
30.4 Astigmatism of the eye ... 306
30.5 Esotropia and exotropia ... 307
30.6 Amblyopia (Lazy eye) ... 308
30.7 Strabismus and lazy eye ... 308
30.8 Keratoconus ... 309

31. Classification of Lens Materials ... 310
31.1 Photochromatic lenses ... 314
31.2 Antireflection coating ... 315

32. Contact Lenses ... 318

Index ... 323