

LENSES

GLOSSARY:

- ◆ **Aperture:** The maximum portion of the spherical surfaces from which the refraction takes place.
- ◆ **Centre of curvature:** The centre of the spherical surface from which the lens has been cut.
- ◆ **Concave lens:** A lens which is thinner in the middle than on the ends.
- ◆ **Convergence:** It is the approach of all light rays towards a definite point.
- ◆ **Convex lens:** A lens which is thicker in the middle than on the ends.
- ◆ **Deviation:** Bending or variation from the normal path.
- ◆ **Diminished:** To become smaller or lesser in size.
- ◆ **Divergence:** It is the approach of all light rays away from a definite point.
- ◆ **Enlarged:** To become larger or magnified in size.
- ◆ **Lens:** A piece of transparent, optical material bounded by two refracting surfaces, which are usually spherical or one surface being spherical and the other plane.

- ◆ **Optical centre:** The geometrical centre of the lens.
- ◆ **Parallax:** An apparent displacement or difference in the apparent position of an object, viewed along two different lines of sight.
- ◆ **Principal axis of a lens:** The line joining the centers of curvature of two refracting surfaces of the lens.
- ◆ **Radius of curvature:** The radius of the sphere of which the lens surface is a part.
- ◆ **Real image:** An image formed by actual intersection of light rays.
- ◆ **Spectrometer:** An instrument used to measure properties of light over a specific portion of the electromagnetic spectrum.
- ◆ **Virtual image:** Image formed by the apparent intersection of light rays, when the rays are produced in backward direction.