

Photometry

- "Lux" is a unit of
 - Luminous intensity of a source
 - Illuminance on a surface
 - Transmission coefficient of a surface
 - Luminous efficiency of source of light
- Total flux produced by a source of 1 *cd* is
 - $\frac{1}{4\pi}$
 - 8π
 - 4π
 - $\frac{1}{8\pi}$
- If the luminous intensity of a 100 *W* unidirectional bulb is 100 candela, then total luminous flux emitted from the bulb is
 - 861 *lumen*
 - 986 *lumen*
 - 1256 *lumen*
 - 1561 *lumen*
- The maximum illumination on a screen at a distance of 2 *m* from a lamp is 25 *lux*. The value of total luminous flux emitted by the lamp is
 - 1256 *lumen*
 - 1600 *lumen*
 - 100 *candela*
 - 400 *lumen*
- A lamp is hanging 1 *m* above the centre of a circular table of diameter 1 *m*. The ratio of illuminances at the centre and the edge is
 - $\frac{1}{2}$
 - $\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$
 - $\frac{4}{3}$
 - $\frac{4}{5}$
- Two stars situated at distances of 1 and 10 light years respectively from the earth appear to possess the same brightness. The ratio of their real brightnesses is
 - 1 : 10
 - 10 : 1
 - 1 : 100
 - 100 : 1
- The intensity of direct sunlight on a surface normal to the rays is I_0 . What is the intensity of direct sunlight on a surface, whose normal makes an angle of 60° with the rays of the sun
 - I_0
 - $I_0 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$
 - $\frac{I_0}{2}$
 - $2I_0$
- Inverse square law for illuminance is valid for
 - Isotropic point source
 - Cylindrical source
 - Search light
 - All types of sources
- An electric lamp is fixed at the ceiling of a circular tunnel as shown in figure. What is the ratio the intensities of light at base *A* and a point *B* on the wall
 - 1 : 2
 - $2 : \sqrt{3}$
 - $\sqrt{3} : 1$
 - $1 : \sqrt{2}$

