University Roll No.....

B.Tech. I Year, II Semester, I Mid. Term Examination, 2016-17 Engineering Physics (AHP 1101)

Time: 1 Hour 30 minutes

Total Marks: 20

Section A

Note: Attempt all questions.

(1×5=5 Marks)

- 1. What is the important condition of coherent sources?
- 2. Due to which phenomenon the soapy water or thin films of oil show their brilliant colours?
- 3. In Young's double slit experiment the separation between the slits is halved, what would happen to the fringe width?
- 4. What should be the size of obstacle to get the best diffraction pattern?
- 5. Which optical phenomenon predicts the transverse nature of light?

Section B

Note: Attempt any three questions.

(2×3=6 Marks)

1. In Young's double slit experiment the slits are 0.5mm apart and interference is observed on a screen placed at a distance of 100cm from the slits. It is found that 9th bright fringe is at a distance of 8.835mm from second dark fringe from the centre pattern. Find the wavelength of light used.

(P.T.O.)

- In Newton's rings experiment the diameter of 6th and 10th dark rings are 0.40 cm and 0.80 cm respectively. Deduce the diameter of 20th dark ring.
- Distinguish between Fresnel and Fraunhofer diffractions. Light of wavelength 5500A⁰ falls normally on a slit of width 22x10⁻⁵cm.
 Calculate the angle of diffraction for second order.
- 4. What is meant by specific rotation? The plane of polarisation of linearly polarised light is rotated through 6.5° in passing through a length of 2.0 dm of sugar solution of 5% concentration. Calculate the specific rotation of sugar solution.

Section C

Note: Attempt any three questions.

(3×3=9 Marks)

- 1. Two coherent sources of intensity ratio 9 interfere. Find the value of $(I_{max}-I_{min})/(I_{max}+I_{min})$.
- 2. Discuss the young's double slit experiment and obtain the expression for fringe width.
- 3. Drive the expression for intensity distribution due to Fraunhofer diffraction at a single slit. Find the conditions for maxima and minima
- 4. Discuss the fresnel's theory of rotatory polarisation and drive the formula for angle of rotation for the plane of vibration.