

B. Tech [First Semester]  
EXAMINATION 2019]  
ENGINEERING PHYSICS

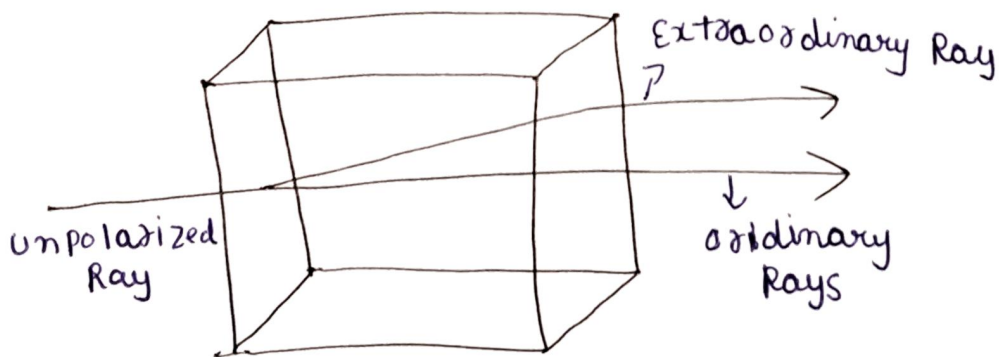
Q $\Rightarrow$  How is a concave Reflection grating superior over a plane diffraction grating?

Plane gratings are flat and are more common than concave gratings. They are Benfical Because their focal properties are wavelength Independent  
Concave Reflection gratings have several advantages over plane diffraction gratings

- Focusing
- Eliminates chromatic aberration
- Compacts Instrument design
- Sharp spectral ~~lines~~ lines
- wave length - depend focal property.

Q $\rightarrow$  What do you mean by double Refraction?

It the phenomena due to which Beam of ordinary unpolized light is made to pass through a crystal or calcite crystals or calcite crystal the two Refracted Rays are produced the property is called Double Refraction.



Q. What do you mean by Population Inversion?

Ans  $\Rightarrow$  Population Inversion is a state in which more atoms in a system are higher Energy State than a lower Energy State.

Population Inversion is a fundamental concept in a laser science because it's a necessary step in process of generating laser. When beam of light passes through an amplifier in a state of population inversion more photons are stimulated than absorbed which amplifies the beam.

T

Explain the principle of holography?

- $\rightarrow$  It is the method in which one not only record the amplitude but also the phase of light wave.
- $\rightarrow$  It is the lensless photography in which the image of an object captured not as the focused on the film but as an interference pattern at the film but obtained by interference b/w the coherent light (from a laser) reflected from the object combined the film with light from a coherent reference beam obtained by splitting the light from the same (light) source. This recorded interference pattern called Hologram.

Q = What are the properties of laser Radiation?

Ans  $\Rightarrow$  ~~con~~

Coherence  $\Rightarrow$  A conventional light source such as an incandescent lamp or a nature source such as the sun produced incoherent light source. ~~source~~ they emit random-wavelength light waves with no common phase relationship. On the other hand the wave emitted by laser source will the phase and are same frequency.

Directionality  $\Rightarrow$  The conventional source emit light all direction laser emit light only one direction the photo traveling along the same direction laser beams highly directional

High intensity  $\Rightarrow$  The intensity of light is defined as the energy passing through a point normal to direction of flow per unit area, second. The intensity of distance  $r$  from source is

$$I = \frac{P}{4\pi R^2} \text{ where } P \text{ is the power source.}$$

Monochromaticity The light from monochromatic source spread over wavelength range of the 100Å to 1000Å But laser light is highly monochromatic

Q → Discuss Lorentz transformation?

Let  $S'$  and  $S$  are two inertial frame of reference  
 $S$  at Rest  $S'$  is moving with constant velocity  
 along positive (+ve)

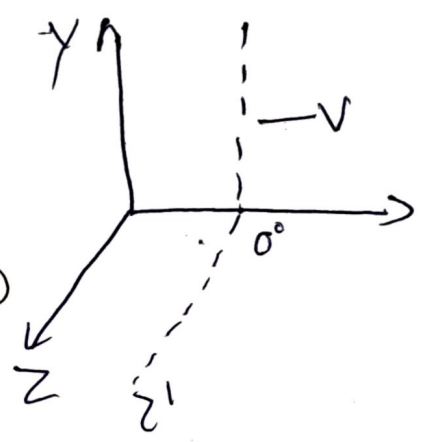
$$x' = \gamma(x - vt)$$

$$x' = \gamma(x - vt) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$x = \gamma(x'^2 + vt'^2) \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$x = \gamma(\gamma(x - vt) + vt^2) \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$x = \gamma(\gamma x - \gamma vt + \gamma vt^2) \quad \text{--- (4)}$$



$$\frac{x}{\gamma} = \gamma x + \gamma vt = vt$$

$$t' = \frac{k}{\gamma} + \frac{x}{\gamma v} - \frac{k}{\gamma v} + \gamma t$$

$$t' = \gamma t - \frac{\gamma x}{v} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\gamma^2}\right) \quad \text{--- (3)}$$