PHYSICS PAPER-B

(Optics and Lasers-I)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 44

- Note: (i) Attempt five questions in all, selecting two questions each from Section A and Section B.
 - (ii) Section C (Q. No. 7) is compulsory for all.
 - (iii) Log tables and calculators are allowed.

SECTION-A

- 1. (a) Discuss the phenomenon of interference in thin films. Obtain the condition for maxima and minima.
 - (b) What is non-reflecting film? Derive an expression for the required thickness of antireflection coating.
- Describe the principle and construction of Michelson's interferometer.
 Also explain how circular fringes are produced in Michelson's interferometer.

3. (a) What is coherence? Discuss the terms temporal coherence and spatial coherence. (b) A Fresnel biprism is placed at a c stance of 5 cm from a slit illuminated by sodium light of λ = 5890 Å. The width of fringes obtained on a screen 75 cm from the bipr sm is 9.4×10^{-2} cm. Find the distance between two coherent sou ces. 3 SECTION-B 4. (a) What is zone plate? Show that the radii of its half period zones are proportional to the square root of natural numbers. 6 (b) How many orders will be visible if the wavelength of incident radiation be 5000Å and the number of lines on the grating be 7620 to an inch. (a) Discuss the Fraunhofer diffraction pattern due to single slit. Find the expression for the width of central maximum. (b) Find the separation of two points on the moon that can be resolved by a 500 cm on telescope. The distance of the moon is 3.8×10^5 km. The eye is most sensitive to the light of wavelength 5500Å. 6. (a) What do you understand by double refraction? What are ordinary and extra-ordinary rays and how will you show that these are plane polarized? (b) Two Nicol prisms are set so that maximum light is transmitted. Through what angle should one of the prisms be rotated to reduce the intensity to one half? 3 SECTION-C 7. Attempt any eight parts: (i) Explain what happens when the width of slit in Fresnel biprism arrangement is increased. (ii) What is principle of Fabry Perot interferometer? (iii) What are coherent sources? (iv) Why diffraction of sound is more evident in daily experience than that of light waves? (v) What is diffraction grating? What is resolving power of optical instrument? (vi) Distinguish between polarised and unpolarised light. (vii)

(viii)

What is double refraction?

(ix) What do you mean by Moire's fringes?

(x) What is multiple beam interference?