

(4)

Code No. : B-236(A)

Roll No.....

Total No. of Section : 03

Total No. of Printed Pages : 04

OR

What is aplanatic points? Write down its applications.

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3. Show that the interference fringes formed in reflected and transmitted part due to thin film with monochromatic light are complementary to each other.

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OR

Explain the construction and working of Michelson's interferometer. How is interferometer adjusted to obtain the localised and circular fringes.

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4. Obtain expression for the intensity distribution of Fraunhofer diffraction due to N slits obtain conditions for the principle maxima and minima.

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OR

Derive an expression for resolving power of Feby-Perot interferometer.

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5. State the necessary conditions for the strong stimulated emission and in this reference explain the Einstein's coefficients A and B.

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OR

Explain the construction and working of Helium-neon laser. Write two characteristics of the beam obtained from the Helium-neon laser.

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Annual Examination - 2017

B.Sc.-II

PHYSICS

Paper - II

WAVES, ACOUSTICS AND OPTICS

Max.Marks : 50

Min Marks : 17

Time : 3 Hrs.

Note : Section 'A' is objective type, containing 10 questions, is compulsory. Section 'B' consists of short answer type questions and Section 'C' consists of long answer type questions. Section 'A' has to be solved first.

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h/2p 'i' (Section-'A')

(Answer the following very short-answer-type questions in one or two lines.) (1x10=10)

- 1. Which wave is used for the measurement of depth of sea.
2. Define progressive wave.
3. Write down one difference between Huygen's and Ramsden's eyepiece.
4. Define monochromatic aberrations.
5. Define interference.
6. Define Tolansky fringes.

P.T.O.

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ZaTAA-7.  $\Delta f = \frac{c}{\lambda^2} \Delta \lambda$   $\Delta \lambda = \lambda^2 \frac{\Delta f}{c}$   $\Delta \lambda = \lambda^2 \frac{\Delta f}{c}$   $\Delta \lambda = \lambda^2 \frac{\Delta f}{c}$

Write formula for resolving power of telescope.

ZaTAA-8.  $\Delta \theta = \frac{\lambda}{D}$   $\Delta \theta = \frac{\lambda}{D}$   $\Delta \theta = \frac{\lambda}{D}$   $\Delta \theta = \frac{\lambda}{D}$

Define Fresnel's diffraction.

ZaTAA-9.  $E = h\nu$   $E = h\nu$   $E = h\nu$   $E = h\nu$

Define LASER.

ZaTAA-10.  $\lambda = \frac{hc}{E}$   $\lambda = \frac{hc}{E}$   $\lambda = \frac{hc}{E}$   $\lambda = \frac{hc}{E}$

Write wave length of Ruby-Laser.

**h/b-'r'(Section-'B')**

**Answer the following short-answer type questions with word limit**

**(Answer the following short-answer type questions with word limit**

**150-200) (3x5=15)**

ZaTAA-1.  $v_p = \frac{\omega}{k}$   $v_g = \frac{d\omega}{dk}$   $v_p = \frac{\omega}{k}$   $v_g = \frac{d\omega}{dk}$

Explain phase velocity and group velocity.

**OR**

$5.5 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$   $400 \text{ Hz}$   $Y = 8.8 \times 10^{10} \text{ N/m}^2$   $5.5 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$   $400 \text{ Hz}$   $Y = 8.8 \times 10^{10} \text{ N/m}^2$

Find the wavelength of longitudinal waves of frequency 400 Hz in a metal of density  $5.5 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$ . The Young's modulus of metal is

$$Y = 8.8 \times 10^{10} \text{ N/m}^2$$

ZaTAA-2.  $n_1 \sin i = n_2 \sin r$   $n_1 \sin i = n_2 \sin r$   $n_1 \sin i = n_2 \sin r$   $n_1 \sin i = n_2 \sin r$

State Fermat's principle.

**OR**

$f_1 + f_2 = f$   $d = \frac{f_1 f_2}{f_1 - f_2}$   $f_1 + f_2 = f$   $d = \frac{f_1 f_2}{f_1 - f_2}$

If the combined focal length of Ramsden's eyepiece is 6 cm, then find the focal length of his component lenses and distance between them.

ZaTAA-3.  $\Delta \theta = \frac{\lambda}{D}$   $\Delta \theta = \frac{\lambda}{D}$   $\Delta \theta = \frac{\lambda}{D}$   $\Delta \theta = \frac{\lambda}{D}$

State Haidinger's Fringes or Fringes of equal inclination.

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**OR**

$I_1 = 1$   $I_2 = 9$   $I = I_1 + I_2$   $I = I_1 + I_2$   $I = I_1 + I_2$   $I = I_1 + I_2$

The ratio of intensities of two waves is 1:9. If the two waves interfere, find the ratio of maximum and minimum intensities.

ZaTAA-4.  $\Delta \theta = \frac{\lambda}{D}$   $\Delta \theta = \frac{\lambda}{D}$   $\Delta \theta = \frac{\lambda}{D}$   $\Delta \theta = \frac{\lambda}{D}$

What is a zone plate? How it is constructed?

**OR**

$n_1 \sin i = n_2 \sin r$   $n_1 \sin i = n_2 \sin r$   $n_1 \sin i = n_2 \sin r$   $n_1 \sin i = n_2 \sin r$

What do you understand by double refraction.

ZaTAA-5.  $N_2 > N_1$   $N_2 > N_1$   $N_2 > N_1$   $N_2 > N_1$

What is population inversion.

**OR**

$6600 \text{ \AA}$   $20$   $6600 \text{ \AA}$   $20$   $6600 \text{ \AA}$   $20$   $6600 \text{ \AA}$   $20$

Calculate the coherence length and coherence time for 20 waves of light

whose wavelength is  $6600 \text{ \AA}$ .

**h/b-'y'(Section-'C')**

**Answer the following long-answer type questions with word limit**

**(Answer the following long-answer type questions with word limit**

**300-350) (5x5=25)**

ZaTAA-1.  $v = \frac{\omega}{k}$   $v = \frac{\omega}{k}$   $v = \frac{\omega}{k}$   $v = \frac{\omega}{k}$

Derive an expression for velocity of transverse waves in uniform stretched string.

**OR**

$n_1 \sin i = n_2 \sin r$   $n_1 \sin i = n_2 \sin r$   $n_1 \sin i = n_2 \sin r$   $n_1 \sin i = n_2 \sin r$

Explain reflection, refraction and diffraction of sound waves. Write uses of reflection of sound.

ZaTAA-2.  $f = \frac{R}{2}$   $f = \frac{R}{2}$   $f = \frac{R}{2}$   $f = \frac{R}{2}$

Derive an expression for the focal length of a thick lens.

**P.T.O.**