No. of Printed Pages : 2

21PHY4E4AL

Sl. No.

# M.Sc. IV Semester Degree Examination, Sept./Oct. - 2024 PHYSICS

#### Lasers and Optical Fibers

#### (NEP)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

5

*Note :* Answer **any five** of the following questions with Question **No.1** is **(Q1)** is **Compulsory**, each question carries **equal** marks.

- (a) With a neat diagram, explain the construction and working of edge emitting 9 semiconductor Laser.
  - (b) Discuss the applications of Lasers in thermonuclear reaction.
- 2. With a neat diagram explain the production of giant pulses using mechanical and 14 electro optical shutters.
- **3.** (a) Discuss the classical treatment of hyper-Raman effect. **5** 
  - (b) Describe the experimental procedure used for the studies in saturation **9** spectroscopy.
- **4.** (a) Discuss the fabrication of an optical fibre using vapour oxidation process. **9** 
  - (b) A silica optical fibre has a core refractive index of 1.50 and a cladding refractive index of 1.47. Determine (i) the critical angle at the core-cladding interface;
     (ii) the numerical aperture for the fibre.
- 5. (a) Give an account of linear and non-linear scattering losses of optical fibres.
  9 (b) Write a brief note on LED characteristics.
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- 6. (a) Discuss the Photo-acoustic Raman technique for detecting laser absorption.
  9 (b) Give an account on surface enhanced Raman spectroscopy.
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7.	(a)	Explain the types of optical fibres with their refractive index profile.	7
	(b)	Discuss the construction and working of surface emitter type of LED source for optical fibres.	7

- **8.** (a) Describe the experimental arrangement used to study the Doppler-free two **5** photon spectroscopy.
  - (b) Discuss briefly the applications of optical fibres in temperature and pollution **5** sensors.
  - (c) The mean optical power launched into an 8km length of fibre is  $120 \mu$ W, the mean optical power at the fibre output is  $3 \mu$ W. Determine (i) the overall attenuation in decibels; (ii) the signal attenuation per kilometre; (iii) the numerical input/output power ratio.

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