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Courses » Modern Optics Announcements Course Ask a Question Progress Mentor FAQ

## Unit 10 - Week 9

### Course outline

How to access the portal

Week 1

Week 2

Week 3

Week 4

Week 5

Week 6

Week 7

Week 8

Week 9

- Lecture 42 : Acousto-optic Effect (Contd.)
- Lecture 43 : Acousto-optic Effect (Contd.)
- Lecture 44 : Acousto-optic Effect (Contd.)
- Lecture 45 : Acousto-optic Effect (Contd.)
- Lecture Materials

### Week 9 Assignment 9

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

As per our records you have not submitted this assignment. **Due on 2018-10-03, 23:59 IST.**

1) 1 point

ALL questions in this assignment are of MULTIPLE correct option type.

Which of the following are related to describing the photoelastic effect?

- (A) Elastic deformation/mechanical strain in a material medium changes photoelastic /strain-optic coefficients of the medium
- (B) Changes in optical properties of the medium stays back even after the withdrawal of deformation
- (C) Elastic deformation may be described by an infinitesimal strain and an infinitesimal rotation tensor
- (D) Elastic strain may induce changes in refractive indices of the medium under deformation

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

- (C)
- (D)

2) 1 point

For a longitudinal acoustic wave traveling along  $x$  in an isotropic medium, which of the following is/are true about the rotation tensor associated with the medium in presence of the acoustic wave?

- (A) all the off-diagonal elements are non-zero
- (B) all the elements of the tensor are zero
- (C) the diagonal elements are always zero
- (D) the tensor is an antisymmetric one

- (A)
- (B)

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- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

3)

1 point

Q.3- Q.6 are based on the following paragraph

Consider a transverse/shear acoustic wave that is travelling in a dielectric medium. The propagation of the wave is represented by the following equation expression:

$$\vec{u} = \hat{j}u_{y0} \cos(Kx - \Omega t) + \hat{k}u_{z0} \cos(Kx - \Omega t)$$

Which of the following coefficients of strain ( $S$ ) tensor is/are non-zero?

- (A)  $S_1 = S_{xx}$
- (B)  $S_4 = S_{yx} = S_{zy}$
- (C)  $S_5 = S_{zx} = S_{xz}$
- (D)  $S_6 = S_{xy} = S_{yx}$

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

- (C)
- (D)

4) Which of the following coefficients of rotation ( $R$ ) tensor is/are non-zero?

1 point

- (A)  $R_3 = R_{zz}$
- (B)  $R_4 = R_{yx} = R_{zy}$
- (C)  $R_5 = R_{zx} = R_{xz}$
- (D)  $R_6 = R_{xy} = R_{yx}$

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

- (C)
- (D)

5)

1 point

Which of the following is/are true about the strain coefficients?

- (A) For this acoustic wave there are only **three non-zero** strain coefficients
- (B) All **non-zero** strain coefficients are periodic in time and space same as those of the acoustic wave
- (C) Each **non-zero** strain coefficient corresponds to strain along the **transverse** direction
- (D) One of the **non-zero** strain coefficients corresponds to strain along the **propagation** direction

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

- (B)
- (C)

6)

1 point

Which of the following is/are true about the acoustic wave of the form given above?

- (A) The above description corresponds to an unpolarised traveling acoustic wave in the medium
- (B) The above description corresponds to a unpolarised stationary acoustic wave in the medium
- (C) The acoustic wave is traveling along the  $x$  direction
- (D) The velocity with which the wave is traveling is  $v = K/\Omega$

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

- (A)
- (C)

7)

1 point

Q.7 - Q.12 are based on the following paragraph

The strain-optic coefficients of an isotropic medium are given in the following matrix form. Assume that  $n_0$  is the refractive index of the medium in absence of any acoustic wave.

$$p = \begin{pmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} & p_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ p_{12} & p_{11} & p_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ p_{12} & p_{12} & p_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}(p_{11} - p_{12}) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}(p_{11} - p_{12}) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}(p_{11} - p_{12}) \end{pmatrix}$$

Assume that  $S_i = S_1, S_2, \dots, S_6$  are the coefficients of the corresponding strain tensor. Consider a plane longitudinal acoustic wave propagating along  $z$ -direction in this medium. In presence of the acoustic wave along  $z$ , which of the following represent/s the form of new refractive index/indices of the medium?

- (A)  $\frac{1}{n_x^2} = \frac{1}{n_0^2} + p_{12}S_3$
- (B)  $\frac{1}{n_y^2} = \frac{1}{n_x^2}$
- (C)  $\frac{1}{n_z^2} = \frac{1}{n_x^2}$
- (D)  $\frac{1}{n_y^2} = \frac{1}{n_0^2} + p_{11}S_1$

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

- (A)
- (B)

8)

1 point

Now assume that the longitudinal plane acoustic wave is propagating along  $x$ -direction in this medium. In presence of the acoustic wave along  $x$ , which of the following represent/s the form of new refractive index/indices of the medium?

- (A)  $\frac{1}{n_x^2} = \frac{1}{n_0^2} + p_{12}S_1$   
 (B)  $\frac{1}{n_y^2} = \frac{1}{n_x^2}$   
 (C)  $\frac{1}{n_z^2} = \frac{1}{n_0^2} + p_{11}S_3$   
 (D)  $\frac{1}{n_y^2} = \frac{1}{n_0^2} + p_{12}S_1$

- (A)  
 (B)  
 (C)  
 (D)

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

- (B)  
 (D)

9)

1 point

In the case of longitudinal acoustic wave along  $x$  in the above isotropic medium, the presence of the acoustic wave (of frequency  $\Omega$  and propagation constant  $K_L$ )

- (A) generates two non-zero strain components  $S_1$  and  $S_3$  of strain tensor  
 (B) induces an optic axis parallel to the direction of propagation  
 (C) the medium carries a volume-index phase grating with a grating period (pitch)  $2\pi/\Omega$   
 (D) the presence of the acoustic wave makes the medium uniaxially anisotropic

- (A)  
 (B)  
 (C)  
 (D)

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

- (B)  
 (D)

10)

1 point

For a transverse acoustic wave propagating along  $x$  direction in an isotropic medium, there exists 2 possible degenerate orthogonal modes, one  $y$ -polarized transverse mode and the other is  $z$ -polarized transverse mode.

- (A) The velocity with which these two transverse modes travel are the same  
 (B) The  $y$  - polarised transverse wave has of the form:  $\vec{u}(x, t) = \hat{y}u \cos(K_T x - \Omega t)$   
 (C) In presence of this wave in the medium, two normal strain components are non-zero  
 (D) In presence of this wave in the medium, two shear strain components are non-zero

- (A)  
 (B)  
 (C)  
 (D)

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

- (A)  
(B)  
(D)

11)

1 point

For the **y** – polarised transverse acoustic wave propagating along **x** direction in isotropic medium, the index ellipsoid of the medium undergoes a rotation due to periodic strain

- (A) The rotation occurs about the old principal **x** axis of the index ellipsoid  
 (B) The modified equation of index ellipsoid of the medium contains **y** and **z** terms which are symmetric (interchange does not change the equation)  
 (C) The strain due to this acoustic wave does not affect the  $n_y$  of the medium  
 (D) The new principal  $n_x$  of the medium becomes  $n_x \approx n_0 - \frac{n_0^3}{4} (p_{11} - p_{12}) S_0 \sin(K_T x - \Omega t)$ , where  $S_0$  represents the amplitude of strain wave

- (A)  
 (B)  
 (C)  
 (D)

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

(D)

12)

1 point

Now consider a **z** – polarised transverse acoustic wave propagating along **x** in isotropic medium. In this case

- (A) all normal strain components of the strain tensor are zero  
 (B) only non-zero strain components are the shear ones represented by the **xz** off-diagonal elements  
 (C) the strain due to this acoustic wave does not affect the  $n_y$  of the medium  
 (D) the new principal  $n_x$  of the medium remains the same as the  $n_x$  for the **y** – polarised transverse acoustic wave case

- (A)  
 (B)  
 (C)  
 (D)

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

(A)

(C)

(D)

Previous Page

End

