

Unit-4. LASER and Fiber Optics - Medium Solutions

Part A: Short Answers (1-2 marks)

(1) State Snell's law of refraction

When light passes from one medium to another, the ratio of sine of angle of incidence to sine of angle of refraction is constant (refractive index).

Mathematical Form:

$$\sin i / \sin r = \mu_2 / \mu_1 = \text{constant}$$

Where:

- i = angle of incidence
- r = angle of refraction
- μ_1, μ_2 = refractive indices of first and second medium

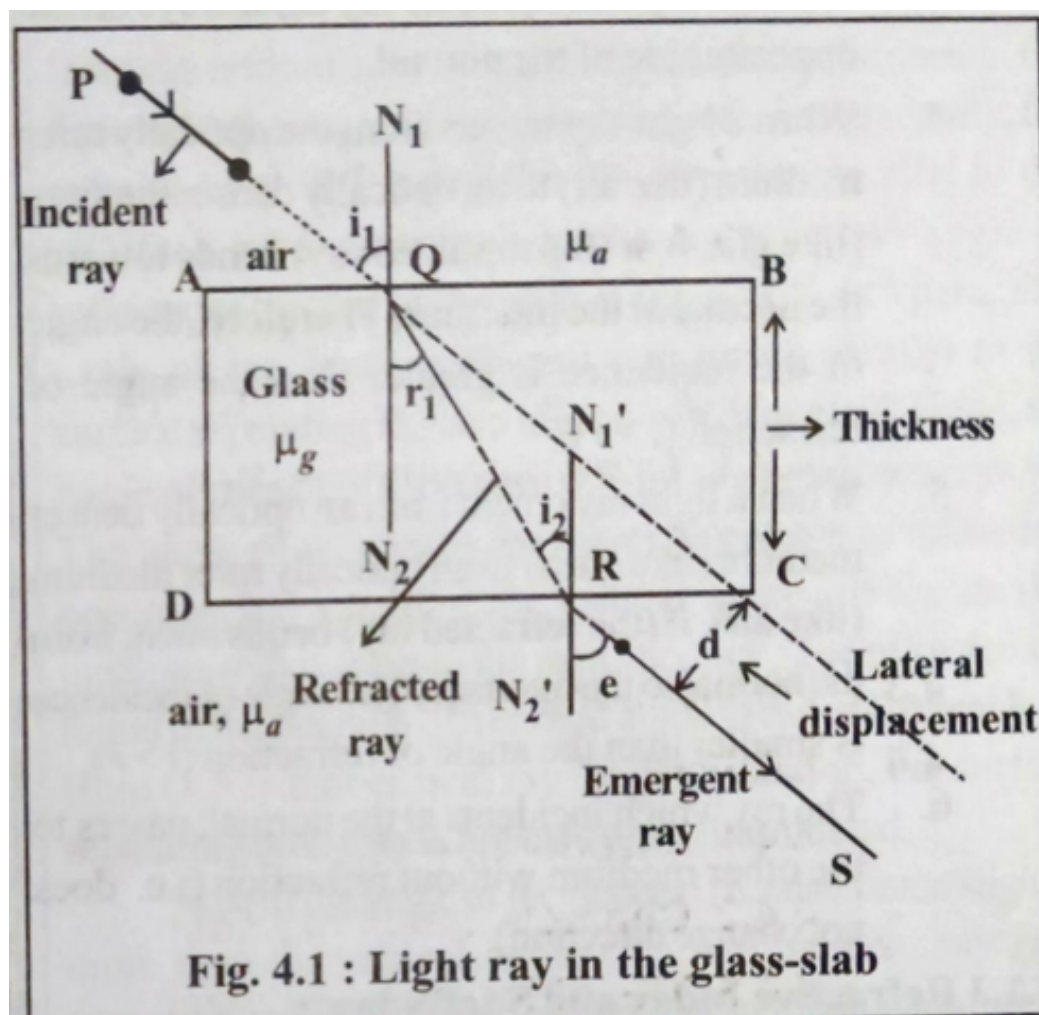


Figure: Light refraction at interface between two media

(2) What is LASER?

LASER = Light **A**mplification by **S**timulated **E**mission of **R**adiation

A device that produces intense, coherent, monochromatic, and directional beam of light through stimulated emission.

Key Properties:

- **Monochromatic:** Single wavelength/color
 - **Coherent:** Waves in phase (constant phase difference)
 - **Directional:** Highly collimated beam (low divergence)
 - **Intense:** High power concentration
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(3) Define refractive index and give its values for different materials

Refractive Index (μ): Ratio of speed of light in vacuum to speed of light in medium.

$$\mu = c/v = \sin i / \sin r$$

Common Values:

Material	Refractive Index (μ)
Vacuum	1.0000
Air	1.0003
Water	1.33
Glass	1.5 - 1.9
Diamond	2.42

Physical Meaning: Higher $\mu \rightarrow$ Light travels slower \rightarrow More bending

(4) Define critical angle

Critical Angle (θ_c): Angle of incidence in denser medium for which angle of refraction in rarer medium becomes 90° .

Condition: Light travels from denser to rarer medium

Formula:

$$\sin \theta_c = \mu_2 / \mu_1 = 1/\mu \text{ (when } \mu_2 = 1 \text{ for air)}$$

$$\theta_c = \sin^{-1}(1/\mu)$$

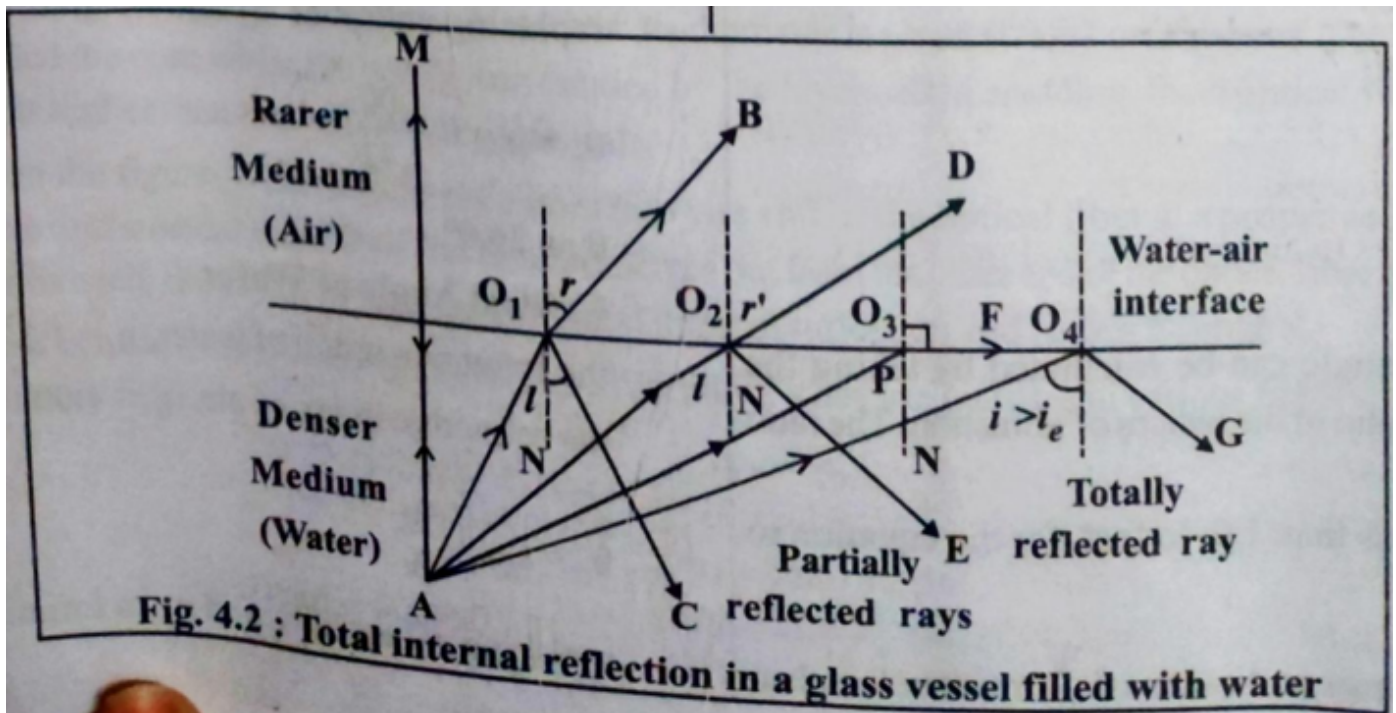


Figure: Critical angle and total internal reflection

Examples:

- Glass ($\mu=1.5$): $\theta_c = 41.8^\circ$
- Water ($\mu=1.33$): $\theta_c = 48.8^\circ$
- Diamond ($\mu=2.42$): $\theta_c = 24.4^\circ$

(5) State the principle of optical fiber

Principle: Total Internal Reflection (TIR)

Light propagates through optical fiber by undergoing successive total internal reflections at the core-cladding interface.

Conditions for TIR:

1. Light travels from denser (core) to rarer (cladding) medium
2. Angle of incidence > critical angle
3. $\mu_{\text{core}} > \mu_{\text{cladding}}$

When $i > \theta_c \rightarrow$ Total reflection occurs
No refraction, light trapped inside core

Part B: Detailed Answers (2-3 marks)

(1) Refraction of light - definition and examples

Definition: Bending of light when it passes from one transparent medium to another due to change in speed.

$$\theta_c = \sin^{-1} \frac{\eta_r}{\eta_i}$$

Figure: Refraction in different media

Causes:

- Different optical densities
- Change in speed of light ($v = c/\mu$)
- Light bends towards normal (rarer \rightarrow denser)
- Light bends away from normal (denser \rightarrow rarer)

Examples:

1. **Swimming Pool:** Bottom appears raised due to water-to-air refraction
2. **Atmospheric Refraction:** Stars appear at different positions, twinkling
3. **Prism:** White light splits into spectrum (dispersion)
4. **Lenses:** Converging/diverging light through refraction
5. **Mirage:** Hot air acts as rarer medium, causing apparent water on roads

(2) Total Internal Reflection and conditions

Definition: When light traveling from denser to rarer medium is completely reflected back into denser medium (no refraction).

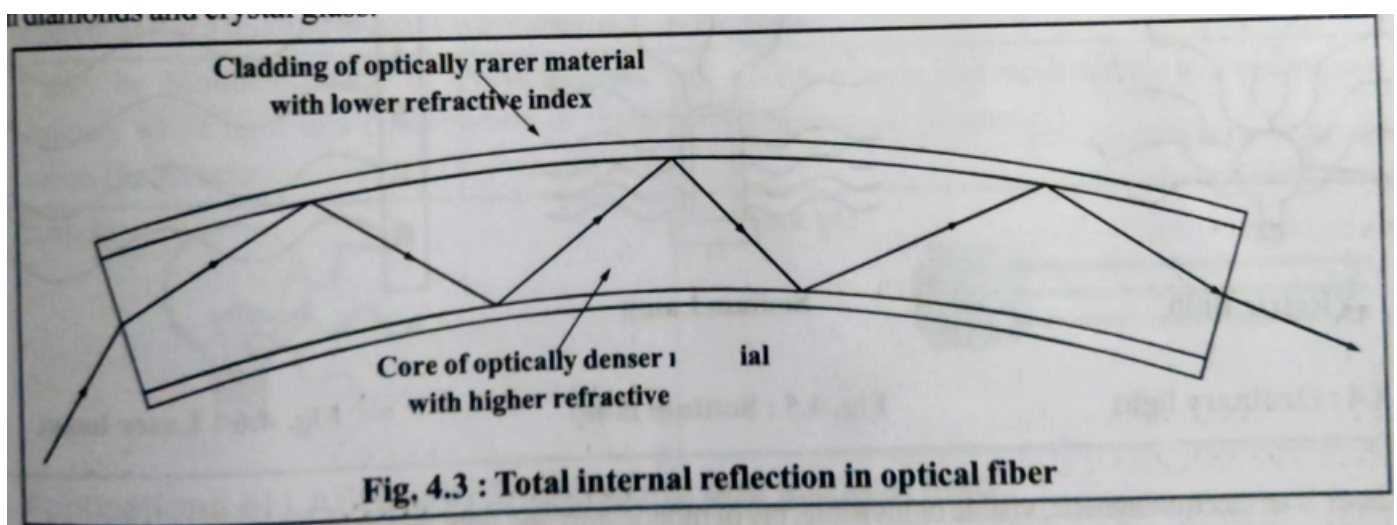


Figure: Total internal reflection at critical angle

Essential Conditions:

1. **Medium:** Light must travel from optically denser to rarer medium ($\mu_1 > \mu_2$)
2. **Angle:** Angle of incidence must be greater than critical angle ($i > \theta_c$)

Applications:

- Optical fibers for communication
- Periscopes and binoculars (prisms)
- Brilliance of diamonds
- Mirage and looming effects
- Endoscopy in medical field

(3) Difference between LASER light and ordinary light

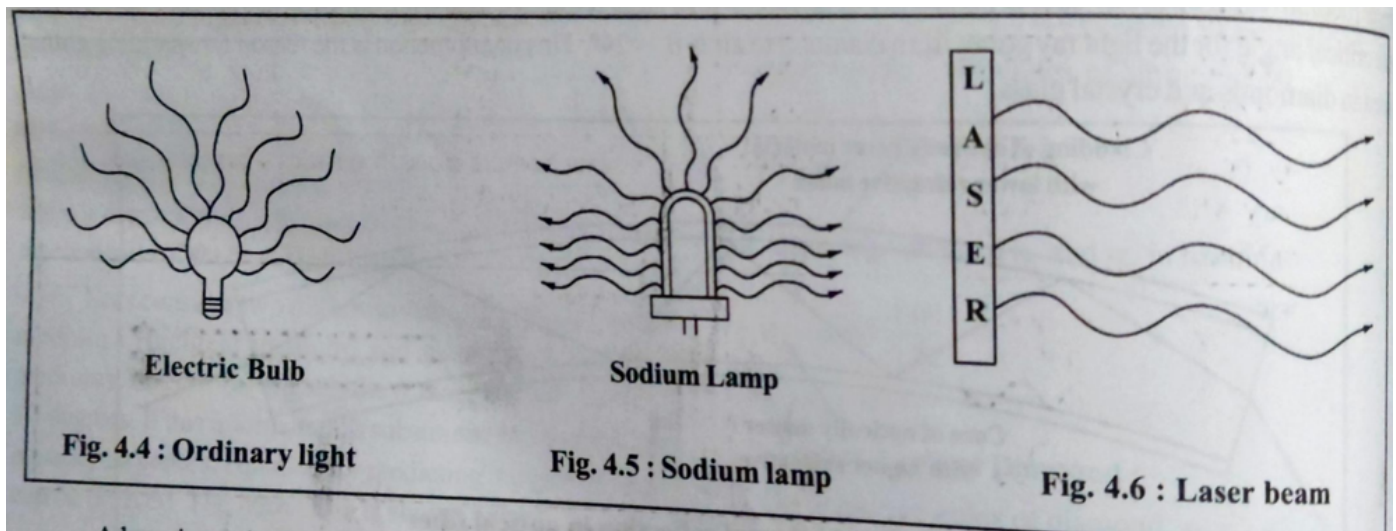


Figure: Comparison of LASER and ordinary light characteristics

Property	LASER Light	Ordinary Light
Monochromaticity	Single wavelength	Multiple wavelengths (polychromatic)
Coherence	All waves in phase (spatial & temporal)	Random phase (incoherent)
Directionality	Highly directional (0.01° divergence)	Spreads in all directions
Intensity	Very high intensity	Low intensity
Source	Stimulated emission	Spontaneous emission
Power	High power density	Low power density
Wavelength	Fixed (e.g., 632.8 nm for He-Ne)	Broad spectrum (400-700 nm)

Key Advantage: LASER can travel long distances without spreading, making it ideal for communication and precision applications.

(4) Construction and working of optical fiber

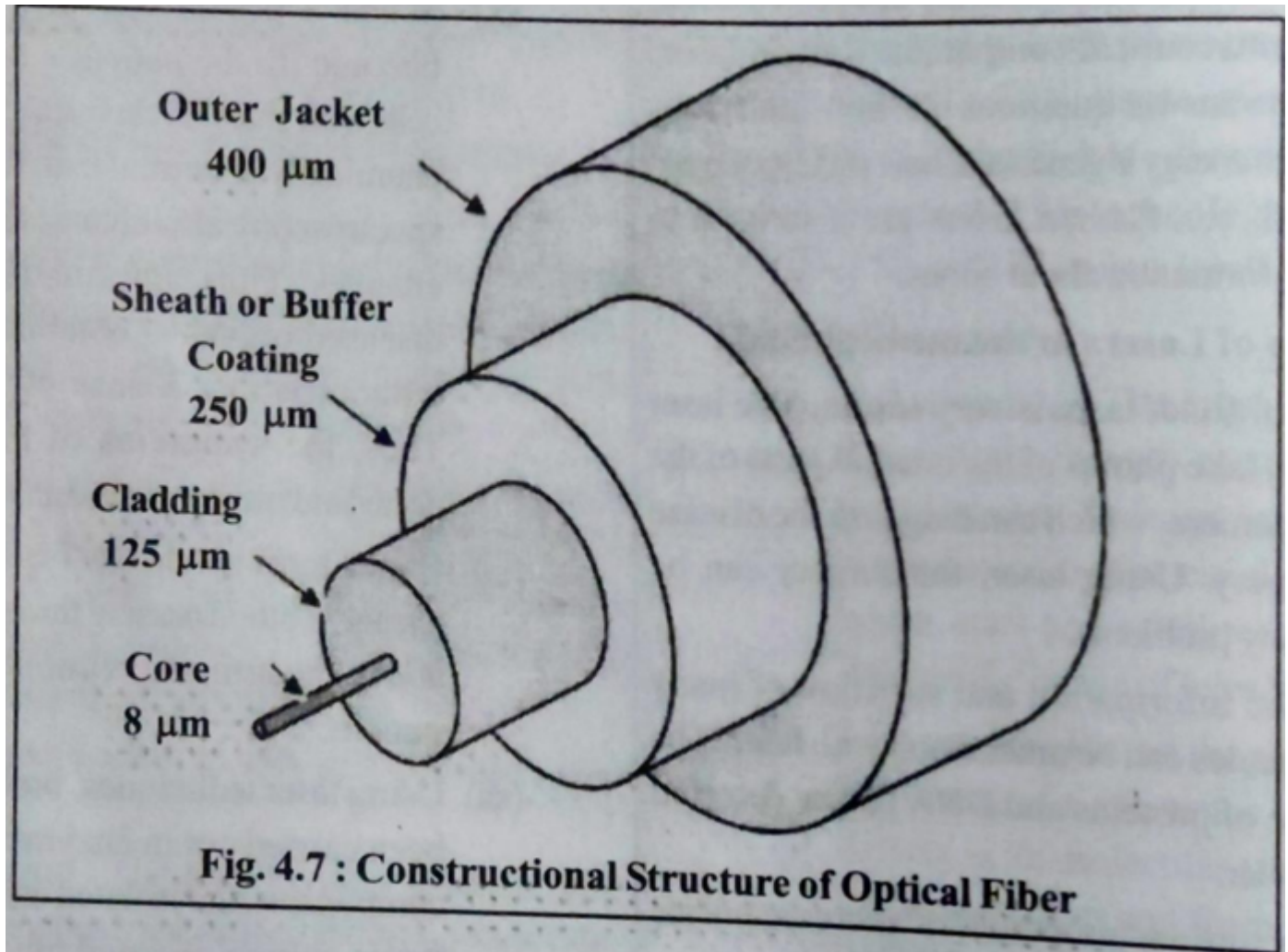


Figure: Cross-section of optical fiber showing core, cladding, and jacket

Construction (Three Layers):

1. Core (Inner):

- Central light-carrying region
- Made of glass/silica (high μ)
- Diameter: 8-100 μm
- High refractive index ($\mu_1 \approx 1.48$)

2. Cladding (Middle):

- Surrounds the core
- Lower refractive index ($\mu_2 \approx 1.46$)
- Thickness: 125 μm
- Enables TIR at core-cladding boundary

3. Jacket (Outer):

- Protective polymer coating
- Provides mechanical strength
- Prevents moisture and damage

Working Principle:

1. Light enters core at specific angle ($<$ acceptance angle)
2. Strikes core-cladding boundary at angle $>$ critical angle
3. Undergoes total internal reflection
4. Multiple reflections carry light through fiber
5. Light exits at far end with minimal loss

Condition: $\mu_{core} > \mu_{cladding}$ (typically $1.48 > 1.46$)

(5) Types of optical fibers

Based on Core Diameter & Refractive Index:

1. Single Mode Fiber (SMF):

- Very small core diameter (8-10 μm)
- Only one ray path (mode) allowed
- Used for long-distance, high-speed transmission
- Low signal dispersion
- Applications: Telephone, cable TV, internet backbone

2. Multi-Mode Fiber (MMF):

- Larger core diameter (50-100 μm)
- Multiple ray paths possible
- Two subtypes:

a) Step Index Fiber:

- Uniform core refractive index
- Sharp change at core-cladding boundary
- Higher dispersion
- Shorter distances

b) Graded Index Fiber:

- Core refractive index varies (maximum at center, minimum at edge)
- Rays travel at different speeds
- Reduces dispersion
- Better performance than step index

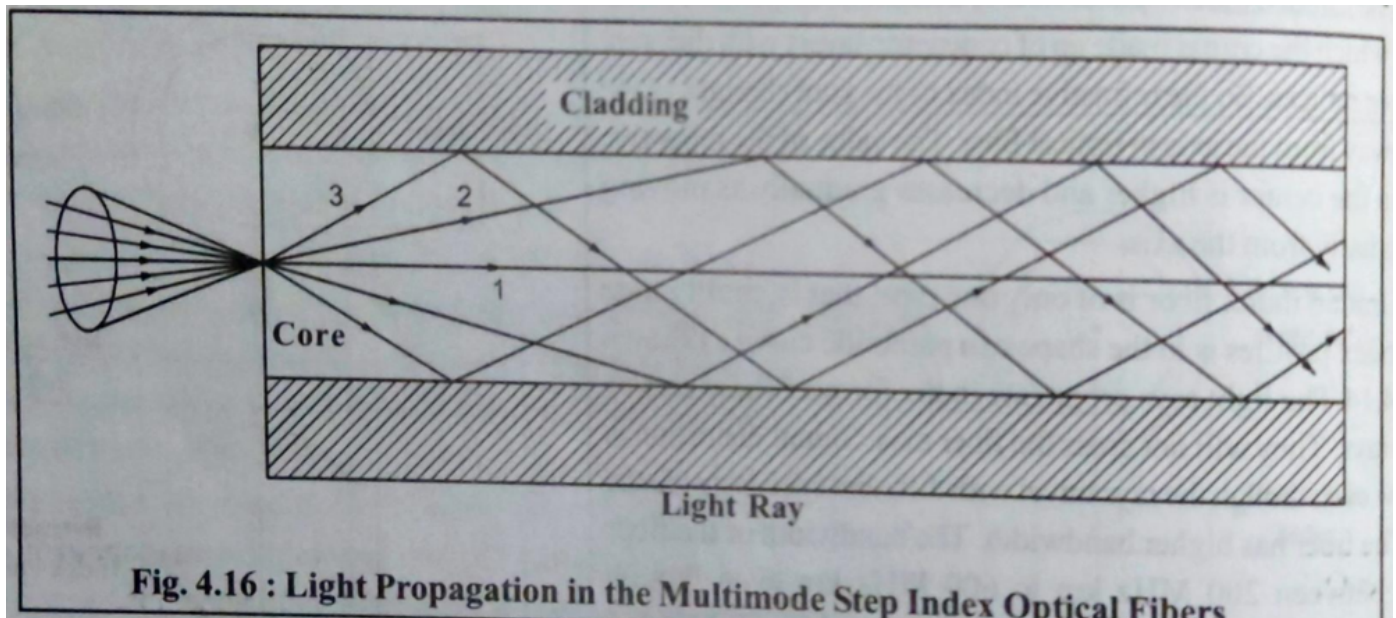


Figure: Types of optical fibers - single mode, step index, and graded index

(6) Acceptance angle and acceptance cone

Acceptance Angle (θ_a): Maximum angle to the fiber axis at which light can enter the core and still propagate through total internal reflection.

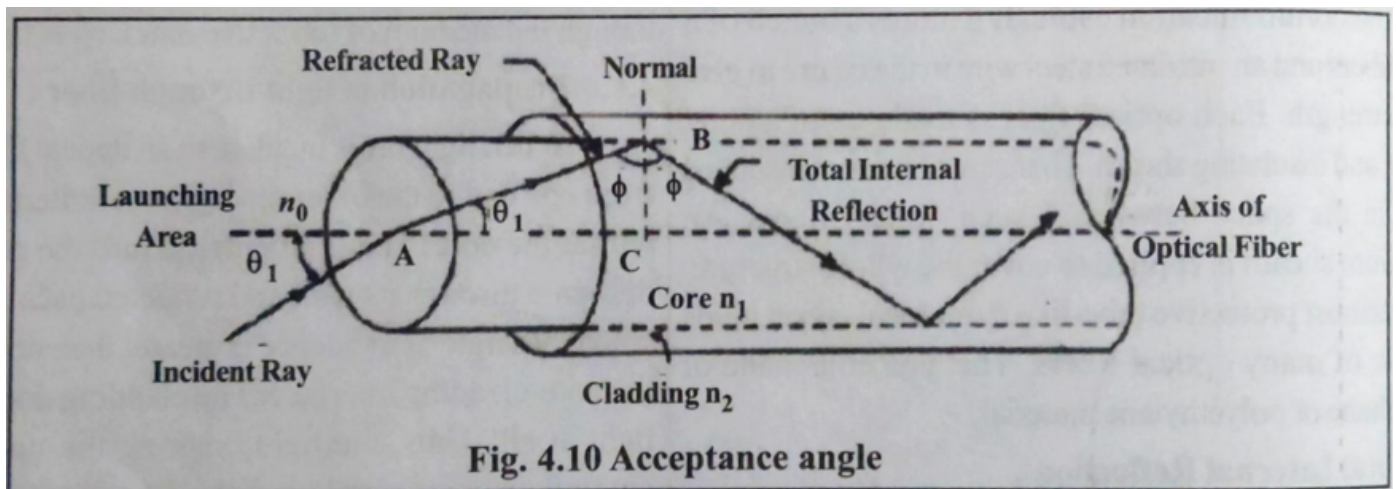


Figure: Acceptance angle and acceptance cone in optical fiber

Formula:

$$\sin \theta_a = \sqrt{(\mu_1^2 - \mu_2^2)} = \text{NA (Numerical Aperture)}$$

$$\text{For air: } \sin \theta_a = \sqrt{(\mu_{\text{core}}^2 - \mu_{\text{cladding}}^2)}$$

Acceptance Cone: 3D cone of light that can enter and propagate through fiber

- Cone angle = $2\theta_a$
- Larger NA \rightarrow Larger acceptance cone \rightarrow More light collection

Significance:

- Determines light-gathering capability
 - Higher NA → Easier coupling but more dispersion
 - Typical values: 0.1 to 0.5
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(7) Numerical Aperture (NA)

Definition: Measure of light-gathering ability of an optical fiber. It's the sine of acceptance angle.

Formula:

$$NA = \sin \theta_a = \sqrt{(\mu_1^2 - \mu_2^2)} = \sqrt{(n_{\text{core}}^2 - n_{\text{cladding}}^2)}$$

Alternative: $NA = \mu_1 \sqrt{2\Delta}$

where $\Delta = (\mu_1 - \mu_2)/\mu_1$ (relative refractive index difference)

Physical Meaning:

- Higher NA → Better light collection
- Lower NA → Less dispersion, better for long distance
- Typical range: 0.1 - 0.5

Trade-off:

- Large NA: Good coupling, high dispersion
 - Small NA: Poor coupling, low dispersion
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(8) Advantages of optical fiber communication

Technical Advantages:

1. **Wide Bandwidth:** Can carry millions of channels simultaneously (THz bandwidth)
2. **Low Attenuation:** Signal loss < 0.2 dB/km (can transmit 100+ km without amplification)
3. **No Interference:** Immune to electromagnetic interference (EMI) and radio frequency interference (RFI)
4. **No Cross-talk:** Multiple fibers in cable don't interfere with each other
5. **Security:** Difficult to tap, no radiation leakage

Physical Advantages:

6. **Light Weight:** Glass fiber is lighter than copper cables
7. **Small Size:** Compact, easy to install
8. **Flexibility:** Can bend around corners
9. **Corrosion Resistant:** Not affected by moisture or chemicals

Economic Advantages:

10. **Cost-Effective:** Lower installation and maintenance costs for long distances

11. **Abundant Material:** Silica (sand) is readily available

(9) Applications of optical fiber

1. Communication:

- Telephone networks (local and long-distance)
- Internet backbone and broadband
- Cable television (CATV)
- Video conferencing
- Military and secure communications

2. Medical (Endoscopy):

- Internal body examination (stomach, intestines)
- Minimally invasive surgery
- Laser surgery delivery
- Medical imaging

3. Sensing:

- Temperature sensors
- Pressure sensors
- Rotation sensors (gyroscopes)
- Structural health monitoring

4. Industrial:

- Computer networking (LAN, data centers)
- Automotive (car lighting, sensors)
- Lighting and decoration
- Remote sensing

5. Defense:

- Secure communications
 - Missile guidance
 - Surveillance systems
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Part C: Numerical Problems (3 marks)

(1) Calculate critical angle for glass-air interface ($\mu = 1.5$)

Given: $\mu = 1.5$ (glass), air $\mu = 1$

Formula:

$$\sin \theta_c = 1/\mu = 1/1.5 = 0.6667$$

$$\theta_c = \sin^{-1}(0.6667) = 41.81^\circ \approx 42^\circ$$

Answer: Critical angle = 41.81°

(2) Wavelength of light in glass ($\lambda_0 = 6000 \text{ \AA}$, $\mu = 1.5$)

Given: $\lambda_0 = 6000 \text{ \AA}$ (in vacuum/air), $\mu = 1.5$

Concept: Wavelength decreases in denser medium

Formula:

$$\lambda = \lambda_0 / \mu = 6000 / 1.5 = 4000 \text{ \AA}$$

Answer: $\lambda = 4000 \text{ \AA}$

Note: Frequency remains constant, only wavelength and speed change

(3) Numerical Aperture ($\mu_{\text{core}} = 1.50$, $\mu_{\text{cladding}} = 1.48$)

Given: $\mu_1 = 1.50$, $\mu_2 = 1.48$

Formula:

$$NA = \sqrt{(\mu_1^2 - \mu_2^2)}$$

$$NA = \sqrt{(1.50^2 - 1.48^2)}$$

$$NA = \sqrt{(2.25 - 2.1904)}$$

$$NA = \sqrt{0.0596} = 0.244$$

Answer: NA = 0.244

(4) Acceptance angle for NA = 0.39

Given: NA = 0.39

Formula:

$$\sin \theta_a = NA = 0.39$$

$$\theta_a = \sin^{-1}(0.39) = 22.95^\circ \approx 23^\circ$$

Answer: Acceptance angle = 22.95°

Acceptance cone angle = $2\theta_a = 45.9^\circ$

(5) NA and acceptance angle ($\mu_{\text{core}} = 1.53$, $\mu_{\text{cladding}} = 1.50$)

Given: $\mu_1 = 1.53$, $\mu_2 = 1.50$

Step 1: Calculate NA

$$\begin{aligned}\text{NA} &= \sqrt{(\mu_1^2 - \mu_2^2)} \\ \text{NA} &= \sqrt{(1.53^2 - 1.50^2)} \\ \text{NA} &= \sqrt{(2.3409 - 2.25)} \\ \text{NA} &= \sqrt{0.0909} = 0.3015\end{aligned}$$

Step 2: Calculate acceptance angle

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \theta_a &= \text{NA} = 0.3015 \\ \theta_a &= \sin^{-1}(0.3015) = 17.54^\circ\end{aligned}$$

Answers:

- **NA = 0.30**
- **Acceptance angle = 17.54°**

Quick Reference

Important Formulas

Snell's Law: $\mu_1 \sin i = \mu_2 \sin r$
Refractive Index: $\mu = c/v = \sin i / \sin r$
Critical Angle: $\sin \theta_c = \mu_2/\mu_1 = 1/\mu$ (for air)
Numerical Aperture: $\text{NA} = \sqrt{(\mu_1^2 - \mu_2^2)} = \sin \theta_a$
Acceptance Angle: $\theta_a = \sin^{-1}(\text{NA})$
Wavelength in medium: $\lambda = \lambda_0/\mu$
Relative RI difference: $\Delta = (\mu_1 - \mu_2)/\mu_1$
Alternative NA: $\text{NA} = \mu_1 \sqrt{(2\Delta)}$

Key Constants

Speed of light (c): 3×10^8 m/s
1 Angstrom (\AA): 10^{-10} m
1 nanometer (nm): 10^{-9} m
1 micrometer (μm): 10^{-6} m
Visible light: 400–700 nm