GEETHANJALI INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

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Gangavaram (V), Kovur (M), SPSR Nellore (Dt), Andhra Pradesh, India - 524137.

MID EXAMINATIONS ANSWER BOOKLET

H T NO	20201A0312	BRANCH	ME
STUDENT NAME	Sk. Shasif	YEAR/ SEM	I / II
COURSE	B.TECH	REG	R20
SUBJECT NAME	Engineering physics	SUBJECT CODE	

NAME OF THE EXAM	DATE OF EXAM	STUDENT SIGNATURE		INVIGILATOR SIGNATURE
MID I	21-10-2021	Sk Shasif		21/10
MID II	22-10-2021	Sk Shasif		22/10/21

Note: If the student is absent for exam, mark it as ABSENT in the student signature coloumn

NAME OF THE EXAM	OBJ(10)	DES(15)						DES (15)	ASS (05)	TOT (30)	SIGN OF EXAMINER
		1	2	3	4	5	6				
MID I	5				5			5	5	15	
MID II	3			5			9	9	5	17	
AVERAGE(80% of best of Two Mids + 20% of least of Two Mids)										17	

TOTAL MARKS AWARDED (IN FIGURES)	17
TOTAL MARKS AWARDED (IN WORDS)	One Seven

SIGNATURE OF SCRUTINIZER

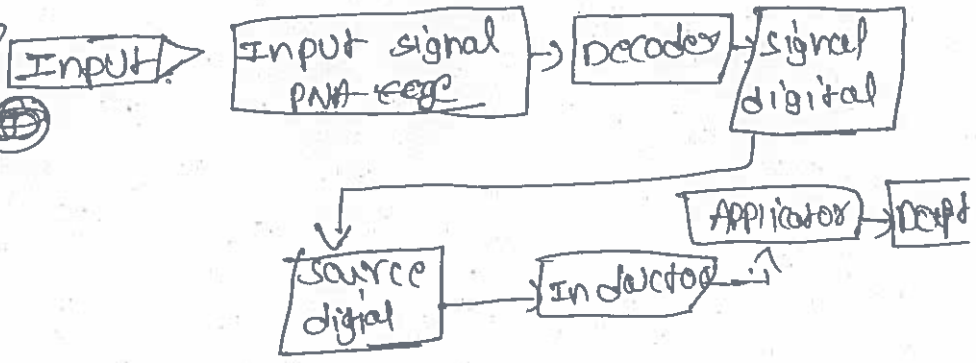
SIGNATURE OF HOD

PART-II

Optical fibre: optical fibre is the communication system by reciving signals and sending signal's such types are there. they are 5 types of communication systems in optical fibre.

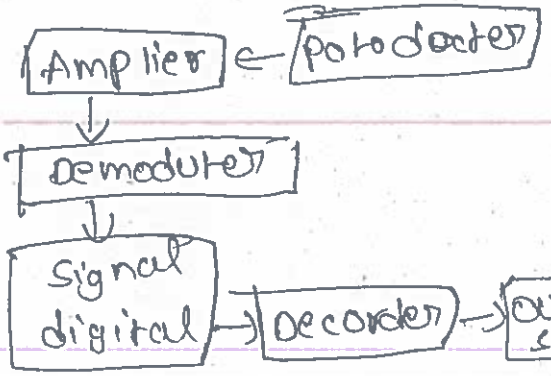
① Encoder ② Transmiter
③ repeater ④ Reciver
⑤ Decorder.

Block diagram



① Encoder:

It is an electric device
It converts analog information into analog binary data.



② Transmiter:

It consists of 2 parts
Tey are ① Electrical circuit ② light source. Electric supties circuit supply electrical signal's to the information coming fromen coder These signals are converted into light signal by light source these light signals are feeded to the optical fibre.

③ repeater: optical fibre converts the information in the form of light signals through long distances.

and converts into electrical signals as well feeds them through to the decoder.

(5) Decorders: It decords the received electrical signals into analog information.

MID - II

PART - II

Ultra sonic waves:

The sound waves having frequency greater then 20kHz frequency are called ultra sonic waves ultra frinal applications in Industry Engineering and Medicine.

Properties:

1) They are highly energitic.
2) Their speed of propagation depends on frequency increases in frequency.
3) They show negligible diffraction due to these small wave length.
4) Intense Ultra sonic radiation has disruptive effects in liquids by using bubbles we be forword.

NOT - NON Destructive Method:

The pupose of nodes structive testing is to find out weather any flaws or defects exist in a Body ultra sonic waves are widely emplaced in inspection of metal castrings for gaps, vedly the resulting irregularity in echo pattern gives a difinite indecation of the presense of flowing the subject Thas Techniques of the presere of flo- is often used when every place is to be tested individually and where no fruit can be tolerated.

ultra sonic weidly.
ultra sonic soldering
ultra sonic wirring
ultra sonic mashine.

wder diffraction method:

Powder diffraction method is used in to
cterining and distruct the unusual metal's
s in metal's are used in the powder
fraction method:

They are two types of powder diffraction
method.

powder diffraction by metals.

metal's can be mixture with powder diffraction
thod. The metal west like junk is cleanly
ed & gone in this method.

he powder diffraction method is use in the
iffraction use the bio-chemical industriey
nd powdered ore's like eg a powerd diffraction
g methods are used in the diffraction
thod.