

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ
ЦЕНТР**

**МАТЕРІАЛИ
Х ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ
КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ СТУДЕНТІВ, АСПІРАНТІВ ТА
ВИКЛАДАЧІВ
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНОГО НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНОГО
ЦЕНТРУ КАФЕДРИ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ**

**“WITH FOREIGN LANGUAGES TO MUTUAL
UNDERSTANDING, BETTER TECHNOLOGIES AND
ECOLOGICALLY SAFER ENVIRONMENT”**

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SECTION 1 HIGH TECH WORLD

THE USE OF LASERS

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Everybody knows, that lasers are widely used nowadays. For example, people use lasers in Medical Optical Coherence Tomography, laser marking, barcode scanners, laser pointers, holography and ultrafast photography.

Optical Coherence Tomography is a method of mapping below the surface in translucent or opaque materials, such as human tissue. Laser marking is a way of marking keyboards and electronic devices, cables, switches and automotive parts, medical instruments and animal ear tags. They encode manufacturing data to trace faulty parts, paint logos or write labels. Barcode scanners use a laser beam that is scanned back and forth so rapidly that it appears as a line to the human eye. Pocket-sized lasers are used to highlight important areas during presentations, and first became available in the 1980s. Holograms are typically created by reflecting laser light from an object and combining it with light from a reference beam. Ultrafast photography is an imaging technique that uses laser pulses to capture processes that happen so quickly they can't be snapped with regular camera shutters, like a electron escaping from an atom.