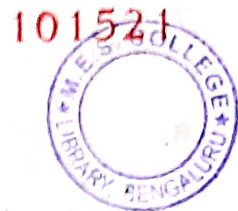




**GN-216**



V Semester B.Sc. Examination, December - 2019  
(CBCS) (F+R) (2018-19 and Onwards)

**PHYSICS - V**

**Statistical Physics, Quantum Mechanics-I, Atmospheric  
Physics And Nano-material**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instruction :** Answer **any five** questions from **each** Part.

**PART - A**

Answer **any five** of the following. Each question carries **8** marks.

**5x8=40**

**Note :** Non-programmable scientific calculators are permitted.

1. (a) Define the terms microstate and phase-space for a thermodynamic system. **2+6**  
(b) Derive the Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution law  $n_i = g_i e^{-(\alpha + \beta E_i)}$ .
2. What are bosons ? Derive Bose-Einstein's distribution law. **1+7**
3. Give an account of the failure of classical physics to explain : **4+4**  
(a) Photoelectric effect and  
(b) Atomic spectra
4. (a) From Planck's law of radiation, arrive at Rayleigh-Jean's law for energy distribution in the blackbody spectrum. **3+5**  
(b) Derive expression for the de Broglie wavelength in terms of energy of a non-relativistic particle.
5. Explain the construction and theory of Thomson's experiment, with a neat diagram. What is the significance of the result ? **7+1**
6. (a) Define the terms group velocity and phase velocity. Derive relation between them. **5+3**  
(b) Give any two mathematical forms of the Heisenberg's uncertainty principle. What is the physical significance of the principle ?

**P.T.O.**



7. Based on the vertical distribution of temperature, explain the formation of different layers in earth's atmosphere.
8. (a) What is "greenhouse effect" ? Mention any two greenhouse gases.  
(b) Write a short note on Carbon nano-tube and Graphene.

### PART - B

Answer **any five** of the following. Each question carries **4** marks.

**5×4=20**

Common data :

$$h = 6.625 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}, C = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}, m_e = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}, m_n = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}, \\ m_p = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

9. A system has two particles 'x' and 'y'. Using appropriate diagram, show how they can be arranged in three quantum states according to :  
(a) M B distribution and  
(b) F D distribution **2+2**
10. The free electron density of silver and aluminium are  $5.85 \times 10^{28} \text{ m}^{-3}$  and  $1.8 \times 10^{29} \text{ m}^{-3}$ , respectively. Find the Fermi energy of silver, given fermi energy of aluminium is 11.63 eV.
11. Five bosons have to be distributed in two compartments having 3 and 4 cells respectively. Find the thermodynamic probability for the macro state (4, 1) and (5, 0). **2+2**
12. UV radiation has wavelength 234 nm. Find its frequency and energy (eV). **2+2**
13. For proton and electron to have same de Broglie wavelength, compare their speeds.
14. Calculate the earth's atmospheric pressure at an altitude of 1 km. Given  $R = 8.31 \text{ Jmol}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$ ,  $g = 9.8 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ ,  $t = 12^\circ\text{C}$ , Mean molar mass of air  $= \mu = 29 \text{ g/mol}$  and 1 atm pressure  $= 1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ .
15. A layer in the earth's atmosphere has thickness 225 m, density  $0.15 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$  on which radiation is incident at angle  $65^\circ$ . Calculate the absorbance and the optical thickness of the layer.
16. Find the total mass of air present in the earth's atmosphere. Assume pressure of air at mean sea level  $= 1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ ,  $g = 9.8 \text{ ms}^{-2}$  and the radius of earth  $= 6400 \text{ km}$ .

**PART - C**

Answer **any five** of the following. Each question carries **2** marks.

**5×2=10**

17. (a) The isotopes  ${}^3_2\text{He}$  and  ${}^4_2\text{He}$  obey which distribution law at low temperature ?
- (b) In metals, what is the occupation index :  
(i) Below Fermi energy and  
(ii) Above Fermi energy.
- (c) Can we use M-B statistics to explain the properties of photon gas ?
- (d) Two particles have same mass and speed, with one of them charged and the other neutral. Can they have same de Broglie wavelength ? Justify your answer.
- (e) Wave nature of matter is not observed in bulk bodies. Why ?
- (f) 'Quantum dot is zero dimensional'. Justify.
- (g) Electrically and thermally, what is remarkable about Graphene ?
- (h) Is nano gold yellow in colour ? Justify.

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**GN-221**

100064

V Semester B.Sc. Examination, December - 2019  
(CBCS-Repeaters) (Prior to 2018-19/2016-17 and Onwards)



**PHYSICS - VI**

**Astrophysics, Solid State Physics and Semi-Conductor Physics**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instruction :** (i) Answer **five** questions from each part.  
(ii) Non-Programmable scientific calculators are allowed.

**PART - A**

Answer **any five** of the following questions. Each question carries **eight** marks.

5x8=40

1. (a) Define apparent and absolute magnitudes of a star. 2+6  
(b) Obtain an expression for gravitational potential energy of a star.
2. (a) Explain photon diffusion time. 2+6  
(b) Derive the relation between mass and luminosity of a main sequence star.
3. (a) What is Supernova ? Explain Supernova explosion. 4+4  
(b) Distinguish between type-I and type-II supernova.
4. What is Compton effect ? Derive an expression for Compton shift. 1+7
5. Define fermi energy and obtain an expression for it based on free electron theory of metals. 8
6. (a) What is superconductivity and define critical temperature. 2+6  
(b) Explain Meissner effect and critical magnetic field.
7. What is Zener diode ? Explain with a circuit diagram the action of Zener diode as a voltage regulator. 1+7
8. With relevant circuit diagram, explain the characteristics of n-p-n transistor in common emitter mode. 8

**P.T.O.**





## PART - B

Solve **any five** of the following problems. Each problem carries **four** marks.

**5x4=20**

9. The apparent magnitude of a star Sirius A is  $-1.44$  and that of another star Regulus is  $+1.36$  on the magnitude scale of stars. Calculate the relative brightness of the star Sirius A with respect to Regulus.
10. Calculate the radius of the star whose luminosity is  $10^4$  times the Sun and its surface temperature is  $2000\text{ K}$ . Given  $T_{\odot}=6000\text{ K}$  and  $R_{\odot}=7 \times 10^8\text{ m}$ .
11. Lead is face centered cubic with an atomic radius  $r=1.746\text{ \AA}$ . Find the spacing of (i) (200) plane (ii) (220) plane and (iii) (111) plane.
12. Monochromatic X-rays of wavelength  $1.5\text{ \AA}$  are incident on a crystal face having an interplanar spacing of  $1.6\text{ \AA}$ . Find the various orders in which Bragg's reflections take place.
13. A current of  $50\text{ A}$  is established in a copper slab of  $0.5 \times 10^{-2}\text{ m}$  thick and  $0.2 \times 10^{-2}\text{ m}$  wide. The slab is placed in a magnetic field of  $1.5\text{ T}$ . The magnetic field is perpendicular to the plane of the slab and to the current. The free electron concentration in copper is  $8.48 \times 10^{28}\text{ electron/m}^3$ . Calculate the magnitude of Hall voltage.
14. Mobilities of electrons and holes in a sample of intrinsic germanium at room temperature are  $0.54\text{ m}^2/\text{V-s}$  and  $0.18\text{ m}^2/\text{V-s}$  respectively. Calculate the conductivity of germanium. Assume the densities of holes and electrons each are equal to  $3.6 \times 10^{19}\text{ m}^{-3}$ .
15. Calculate the values of  $\beta_{dc}$ ,  $I_C$  and  $I_E$  for a transistor that has  $\alpha_{dc}=0.98$  and  $I_B=100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ .
16. The transistor is connected as a C-E amplifier and the h parameters are given below. If  $R_L=R_s=1000\text{ }\Omega$ , find the current gain, input impedance and voltage gain.  
Given  $h_{ic}=1100\text{ }\Omega$ ,  $h_{fe}=50$ ,  $h_{oc}=25\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ , and  $h_{re}=2.5 \times 10^{-4}$

**PART - C**

Answer **any five** of the following questions. Each question carries **two** marks.

**5×2=10**

17. (a) Is the brightness of a star is a good indicator of its distance ? Why ?  
(b) Does the luminosity of a star depend on its mass ? Explain.  
(c) Is cooling system required for an X-ray tube ? Justify.  
(d) Does the ratio of thermal conductivity to the electrical conductivity of a metal depend only on temperature ? Justify.  
(e) Hall coefficient is negative for metals and positive for P-type semiconductors. Why ?  
(f) The conductivity of an intrinsic semiconductor is very low. Why ?  
(g) Does the width of the depletion region of a p-n junction depend on the doping concentration ? If yes how ?  
(h) Can emitter and collector regions of a transistor be interchanged ? Justify.

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