

Signature of Invigilators

Roll No.

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(In figures as in Admit Card)

1. ....

## PHYSICAL SCIENCES

2. ....

### Paper III

Roll No. ....

D/03/2

(In words)

Name of Areas/Section (if any) .....

Time Allowed : 2½ Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 200

#### Instructions for the Candidates

1. Write your Roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.
2. Write name of your Elective/Section if any.
3. Answer to short answer/essay type questions are to be written in the space provided below each question or after the questions in test booklet itself. No additional sheets are to be used.
4. Read instructions given inside carefully.
5. Last page is attached at the end of the test booklet for rough work.
6. If you write your name or put any special mark on any part of the test booklet which may disclose in any way your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
7. Use of calculator or any other Electronics Devices are prohibited.
8. There is no negative marking.
9. You should return the test booklet to the invigilator at the end of the examination and should not carry any paper outside the examination hall.

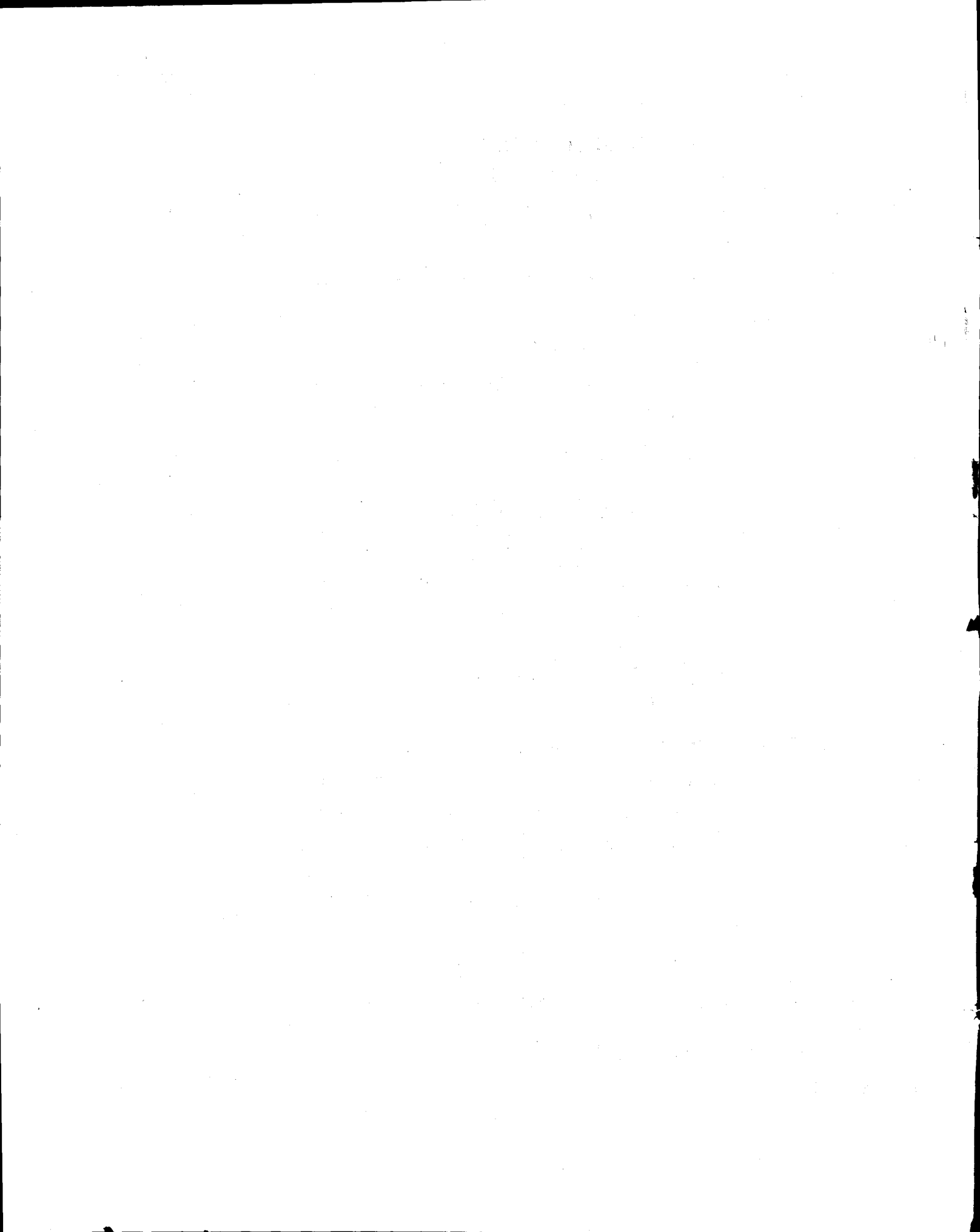
#### પરીક્ષાર્થીઓ માટે સૂચનાઓ :

૧. આ પૃષ્ઠના ઉપલા ભાગે આપેલી જગ્યામાં તમારી ક્રમાંક સંખ્યા (રોલ નંબર) લખો.
૨. તમે જે વિકલ્પનો ઉત્તર આપો તેનો સ્પષ્ટ નિર્દેશ કરો.
૩. ટૂંક નોંધ કે નિબંધ પ્રકારના પ્રશ્નોના ઉત્તર દરેક પ્રશ્નની નીચે આપેલી જગ્યામાં જ લખો. વધારાના કોઈ કાગળનો ઉપયોગ કરશો નહીં.
૪. અંદર આપેલી સૂચનાઓ ધ્યાનથી વાંચો.
૫. આ ઉત્તરપોથીને અંતે આપેલું પૃષ્ઠ કાચા કામ માટે છે.
૬. આ ઉત્તરપોથીમાં કયાંય પણ તમારી ઓળખ કરાવી દે એવી રીતે તમારું નામ કે કોઈ ચોક્કસ નિશાની કરી હશે તો તમે આ પરીક્ષા માટે ગેરલાયક સાબીત થશો.
૭. કેલક્યુલેટર અથવા ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક્સ સાધનો જેવા ઉપયોગ કરવો નહીં.
૮. નકારાત્મક ગુણાંક પદતિ નથી.
૯. પ્રશ્નપત્ર લખાઈ રહે એટલે આ ઉત્તરપોથી તમારા નિરીક્ષકને આપી દેવી. પરીક્ષાખંડની બહાર કોઈપણ પ્રશ્નપત્ર લઈ જવું નહીં.

#### FOR OFFICE USE ONLY Marks Obtained

Question Number	Marks Obtained	Question Number	Marks Obtained	Question Number	Marks Obtained
1		26			
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
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17					
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19					
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21					
22					
23					
24					
25					

Total Marks Obtained.....  
Signature of the co-ordinator.....  
(Evaluation)







## PHYSICAL SCIENCES

### PAPER III

Note :—(i) Part A consists of 10 questions of 10 marks each. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Part B consists of 16 questions of 25 marks each. Attempt any four questions from Part B.

### PART A

1. Give the Fourier series analysis of finite wave train and establish the uncertainty principle.
2. Show that the electric and magnetic field vectors satisfy

$$\left( \nabla^2 - \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} \vec{E} \\ \vec{H} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

where  $v = c/n$  and  $n$  is refractive index of the medium which is source-free. Also show that the Poynting's vector for a plane electromagnetic wave is

$$\vec{S} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{\mu}} |\vec{E}_0|^2 \frac{\vec{k}}{|\vec{k}|} \cos^2(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - \omega t)$$

where  $E_0$  is amplitude of the plane wave.

3. State clearly the Biot-Savart law. If two long parallel wires carry a steady current  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  are separated by a distance  $R$ , then show that the force per unit length between two wires is proportional to  $I_1 I_2 / R$ .
4. (a) Given a virial theorem  $\langle T \rangle = \frac{-1}{2} \langle \sum_i \vec{F}_i \cdot \vec{r}_i \rangle$ , show that, for potential

$$V = ar^{n+1}, \quad \langle T \rangle = \frac{n+1}{2} \langle V \rangle.$$

- (b) Define Legendre transform. Show that the Hamiltonian  $H(q, p)$  is a Legendre transform of Lagrangian  $L(q, \dot{q})$ .

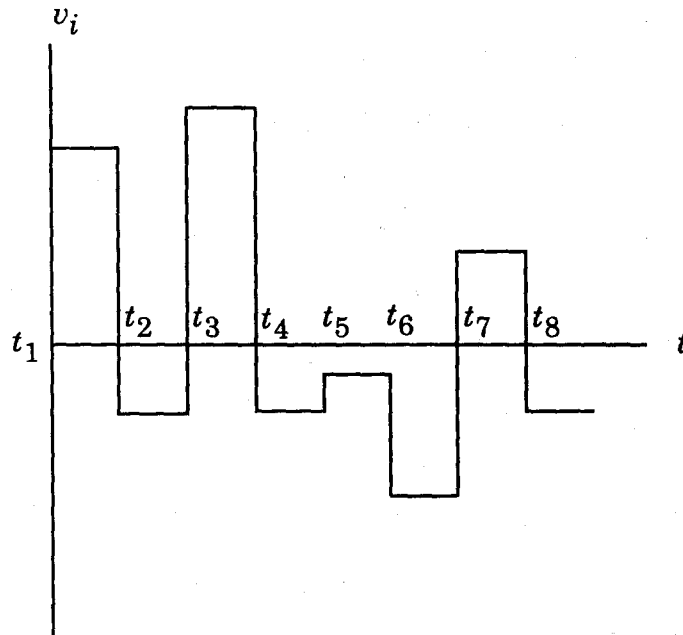
5. Consider a motion of a simple pendulum.
  - (a) How many degrees of freedom are for simple pendulum ?
  - (b) Write equations of constraints for its motion.
  - (c) Write Lagrangian for the simple pendulum.
  - (d) Write Hamiltonian for the simple pendulum and write Hamilton's equations. Solve these equations in small angle approximation ( $\sin \theta \approx \theta$ ).
6. (a) Using Heisenberg's uncertainty principle estimate the ground state energy of linear harmonic oscillator.
  - (b) Establish the commutation relations among the components of orbital angular momentum  $\vec{L}$ .
7. Considering two-fold degeneracy prove that perturbation removes degeneracy and discuss Stark effect on the first excited state of Hydrogen atom.
8. (a) Using canonical distribution, derive Maxwell-Boltzmann velocity distribution for an ideal gas at absolute temperature T.
  - (b) Find the average energy of the gas at temperature T.
9. Discuss the differences in the detection mechanisms for gamma rays, neutrons and  $\beta$ -particles.
10. Distinguish between the voltage pulse and current pulse at the output of a photomultiplier in a scintillation detector. Use the output circuit network to discuss your answer.

### PART B

11. Explain P-N junction  $v$ - $i$  characteristics. If in a semiconductor diode, the  $i_{D1} = 10$  mA changes to  $i_{D2} = 100$  mA at the two different operating points with corresponding voltages  $V_{D1}$  and  $V_{D2}$  respectively, calculate the corresponding changes in voltage  $\Delta V_D = V_{D1} - V_{D2}$  at room temperature  $25^\circ\text{C}$ . Given that Boltzmann constant  $= 1.38 \times 10^{-23}$  J/K,  $e$  = electron charge  $= 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$  coulomb.

12. Draw a clamping circuit using an Op-Amp. Explain its working with appropriate wave-forms.

If an input voltage  $v_i$  to the clamping circuit is shown in the figure, draw the output wave-forms from time  $t = t_1$  to  $t_8$ .



13. Design a voting machine for a corporation that has boardmembers possessing all the stocks distributed as follows :

A	owns	45	percent
B	owns	30	percent
C	owns	15	percent
D	owns	10	percent

Each member has a percentage vote equal to his holdings and a total vote greater than 50 percent required to pass a motion.

14. Construct an astable multivibrator using NOR gates. Draw wave-forms of the outputs  $v_{01}$  and  $v_{02}$  of two NOR gates and derive the expressions for periods  $T_1$ -ON time and  $T_2$ -OFF time of its output. Design the multivibrator circuit for the output frequency 2 kHz assuming  $T_1 = T_2$ .
15. Describe the Stern-Gerlach experiment taking a beam of silver atoms. Why are neutral silver atoms used in this experiment ? If the magnetic moment of the silver atom is 1 Bohr magneton and the field applied is 0.50 T, calculate the energy difference between the magnetic moment orientations in the two spots. What will be the frequency of the radiation that would induce transition between these two states ? Why one needs inhomogeneous field ?
16. Obtain the expression for Compton shift. Show that though the shift is independent of wavelength of incident radiation, the fractional loss of photon energy in case of X-rays is larger than that in the case of visible rays.
17. Obtain the condition for electron spin resonance. Hence show that the population difference between lower and upper levels is proportional to the resonance frequency.

When a system of electron spin is placed in a field of two  $\text{Wb/m}^2$  at a certain temperature, the number of spins parallel to the field lines is twice the number of spins antiparallel to the field (Given  $\mu_B = 9.27 \times 10^{-24} \text{ J/T}$ ;  $K_B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$ ). Calculate the temperature of the system.

18. Explain the Raman effect. Discuss how it is useful to study the rotational and vibrational levels of a molecule.
19. State, what is Meissner effect in a superconductor. Show that the magnetic field penetration in the superconductor is given by

$$\bar{B}(x) = \bar{B}_0 e^{-x/\lambda_L}$$



where

$$\lambda_L = \left( \frac{mc^2}{4\pi nq} \right)^{1/2}$$

where  $n$  is the number of superconducting electrons per unit volume and  $q$  is their charge.

20. State and prove Bloch's theorem. Explain the origin of energy gap for nearly free electron model using Bragg condition. (Use one-dimensional arguments).
21. What is Bohr magneton? Consider a series of  $N$  spins ( $S = \frac{1}{2}\hbar$ ) at temperature  $T$ . Find ratio of equilibrium populations of total up spins  $N_\uparrow$  to total number of spins  $N = N_\uparrow + N_\downarrow$ . Find resultant magnetisation. Take a classical limit and show  $\chi = \frac{\text{constant}}{T}$ .
22. What is a Bravais lattice? What are the different space lattices in a cubic system? How many lattice points per unit cell are there in each of these lattices?
23. (a) Define binding energy of the nucleus. Give the binding energy curve and on the basis of which explain the phenomena of fusion and fission.  
(b) Define parity of a nucleus. How does it restrict the nucleus from having an electric dipole moment?
24. (a) In natural radioactivity, why an  $\alpha$ -particle is emitted and why not two free protons and two free neutrons from the nucleus?  
(b) What energy must be imparted to an  $\alpha$ -particle to force it into the nucleus of  ${}_{83}\text{Bi}^{209}$ . (assume suitable data  $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ newton.meter}^2/\text{coulomb}^2$ ).  
Charge  $e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}\text{C}$  and  $r_0 = 1.3 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m}$ .

25. (a) Derive an expression for  $\frac{dE}{dx}$  of heavy charged particles passing through matter. Discuss its implications.
- (b) Discuss the mechanism by which  $\gamma$ -rays are absorbed in an absorber. Detail the qualities of the best absorber.
26. (a) Discuss the electromagnetic structure of nucleons.
- (b) Discuss SU(3) classification of elementary particles.