SLR-IA-1

Seat No.	

Set P

M.Sc. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
PHYSICS (ENERGY STUDIES)
Mathematical Physics (2322101)

Day & Date: Friday, 10-05-2024 Max. Marks: 60
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative. **08**

1) Function $f(Z) = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{Z}}$ of a complex variable Z is _____.
   a) has a simple pole at $Z = 0$
   b) has a branch cut from $Z = 0$ to $Z = \infty$ along real axis
   c) is finite at all points inside a unit circle centred at origin
   d) has a branch point at $Z = 0$

2) The integral of Z along upper half of circle $|Z| = 1$ from $Z = -1$ to $Z = 1$ is _____.
   a) $-i\pi$ b) $i\pi$
   c) $2\pi i$ d) $-2\pi i$

3) What is the dimensionality of the vector space spanned by the vector $\{(1,0,0)\ (0,1,0)\ (0,0,1)\}$ _____.
   a) 1 b) 2
   c) 4 d) 3

4) What is the dimensionality of the vector space of 3×3 matrices?
   a) 6 b) 9
   c) 12 d) 3

5) If the characteristic equation $ar^2 + br + C = 0$ has complex roots, what type of solution do we expect?
   a) Real and Distinct b) Real and repeated
   c) Complex conjugate d) Imaginary

6) Which principle is allowed to solve non-homogeneous linear differential equation by adding the solutions of its homogeneous counterpart & particular solution?
   a) Superposition principal b) Homogeneous principle
   c) Integration principal d) Differential principal

7) Which theorem states that any periodic function can be represented as an infinite sum of sines and cosines of varying frequencies?
   a) Laplace's Theorem b) Fourier's Theorem
   c) Parseval's Theorem d) Fourier-Mellin Transform

8) The Fourier series expansion of a sawtooth wave contains _____.
   a) Only cosine terms
   b) Only sine terms
   c) Both cosine and sine terms
   d) Only complex exponential terms

B) Write True/False. **04**

1) Parseval's theorem relates the power of a single to its frequency-domain representation.
2) Analytic functions are necessarily harmonic functions.
3) The dimensionality of a Hilbert space can be infinite.
4) A second-order homogeneous equation with constant coefficients always has exponential solutions.

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Six) **12**

a) Find the complex conjugate of the following equations

i) $Z_1 = 2 + 3i$

ii) $Z_2 = -5 - 2i$

b) Find the n^{th} root of the following number $Z = 8i$

c) Find the general solution of the given differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - 3\frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = 5e^{2t}$$

d) Find the general solution of the given differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} 4\frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

e) Determine whether the vectors $V_1 = (1,2,3)$ and $V_2 = (2,4,6)$ are linearly independent.

f) State Fourier theorem and briefly explain its significance in signal processing.

g) Define the Laplace transform of a function $f(t)$ and explain its significance in solving the differential equations.

h) Find the inverse of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) **12**

a) State and Explain Cauchy's residue theorem in detail.

b) Prove that $I - A$ is invertible, where I is identity matrix and a square matrix $A^2 = A$.

c) Find the Laplace transform of $f(s)$ for the given function $f(t) = e^{-t}$ for $t \geq 0$.

d) State and prove superposition principle.

Q.4 Answer the following. (Any Two) **12**

a) Determine the general solution of given non-homogeneous differential equation $y'' + 3y' + 2y = 4x$

b) Evaluate the integral $f(z) = \oint \frac{\cos(Z)}{Z^2+4} dz$ where C is the semicircle in the upper half plane centred at origin with radius R & $R > 2$.

c) Find the eigen values and eigen vectors of the matrix $A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

Q.5 Answer the following. (Any Two) **12**

a) Evaluate the integral $f(z) = \oint \frac{\sin(Z)}{Z^2+4} dz$ where, C is the circle $|Z| = 3$ traversed counterclockwise.

b) i) Compute the Fourier series of the function $f(x) = x$ over the interval $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$.

ii) Determine the first three nonzero terms of the Fourier series for the sawtooth wave $g(x)$, which has period 2π and is defined as follows:

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{for } -\pi \leq x < 0 \\ x - 2\pi & \text{for } 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

c) Find the inverse of the matrix $A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ and verify $A \times A^{-} = I$

SLR-IA-2

Seat No.	

Set P

M.Sc. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
PHYSICS (ENERGY STUDIES)
Solid State Physics (2322102)

Day & Date: Monday, 13-05-2024 Max. Marks: 60
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) The figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternative. **08**

1) Which of the following is a property of a superconductor?
   a) Perfect diamagnetism b) High electrical resistance
   c) Low electrical conductivity d) non-zero resistivity

2) What happens to the free electrons when an electric field is applied?
   a) They move randomly and collide with each other
   b) They move in the direction of the field
   c) They remain stable
   d) They move in the direction opposite to that of the field

3) Dielectrics which show spontaneous polarization are called as _____.
   a) Pyroelectric b) Piezoelectric
   c) Ferroelectric d) Centrosymmetric

4) According to Curie-Wiess's law _____.
   a) $\chi = C/(T - \Theta)$ b) $\chi = C/(T + \Theta)$
   c) $\chi = C/(\Theta - T)$ d) $\chi = C/T\Theta$

5) The magnetic lines of force cannot penetrate the body of a superconductor, a phenomenon known as _____.
   a) Isotopic effect b) BCS theory
   c) Meissner's effect d) London theory

6) In which of the following the magnetic moments align themselves parallel to each other?
   a) Paramagnetic material b) Ferromagnetic material
   c) Ferrimagnetic material d) Diamagnetic material

7) The amount of energy required to raise the substance of 1 kg by 1°C is called _____.
   a) specific entropy b) specific heat capacity
   c) sensible heat d) latent heat

8) Polarization that possess positive and negative ions when an electric field is not applied is termed as _____.
   a) Electrical b) Magnetic
   c) Ionic d) orientation

B) Fill in the blanks OR write true / false. **04**

1) The fermi energy level for extrinsic 'n' type semiconductors lies _____.
2) The temperature at which the conductivity of a material becomes infinite is called _____.
3) Weber is the unit of magnetic flux.
4) In a good conductor, the energy gap between the conduction band and the balance band is wide.

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Six). **12**

a) What is heat capacity?
b) Define diamagnetic materials.
c) Write a short note on the Bloch wall.
d) Define Neel temperature.
e) What is the isotope effect?
f) What is ionic polarization?
g) State the concept of ferroelectricity.
h) State Curie-Wiess's law?

Q.3 Answer the following (Any Three) **12**

a) Write a note on BCS theory.
b) Difference between diamagnetic and paramagnetic.
c) Explain in Brillouin zones in 2-D.
d) Write a note on the orientation polarization.

Q.4 Answer the following (Any Two) **12**

a) Explain the Clausius - Mossotti equation.
b) Explain the motion of electrons in 1-D.
c) Explain Meissner’s effect.

Q.5 Answer the following (Any Two) **12**

a) Explain the Kronig-Penny model.
b) Write a note on London penetration depth.
c) Explain Weiss's theory in detail.

SLR-IA-3

Seat No.	

Set P

M.Sc. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
PHYSICS (ENERGY STUDIES)
Analog and Digital Electronics (2322106)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 15-05-2024 Max. Marks: 60
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Instructions: 1) All Questions are compulsory.
2) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative. (MCQ) **08**

1) The basic SR flip-flop can be constructed by cross coupling by using which of the gates _____.
   a) AND or OR gate b) XOR or XNOR gate
   c) NOR or NAND gate d) AND or NOR gate

2) In JK flip-flop “no change” condition appear when _____.
   a) J = 1, K = 1 b) J = 0, K = 0
   c) J = 1, K = 0 d) None of these

3) Which is the 16-bit register for 8085 microprocessors _____.
   a) Stack pointer b) Accumulator
   c) Register B d) Register C

4) The feedback path in an op-amp integrator consists of _____.
   a) A resistor
   b) A capacitor
   c) A resistor and capacitor in series
   d) A resistor and capacitor in parallel

5) Multiplexure has _____.
   a) Many Input and one output
   b) One input many output
   c) Many Input and many out put
   d) One input and one output

6) The op-amp comparator circuit uses _____.
   a) Positive feedback b) Negative feedback
   c) Regenerative feedback d) No feedback

7) Op- amp is a _____ type of amplifier.
   a) Current b) Voltage
   c) Power d) Resistance

8) An XOR gate can be used for _____.
   a) Inverter and non-inverter b) Only inverter
   c) Only non-inverter d) None of the above

B) Fill in the blanks OR Write True /False. **04**

1) In an instrumentation amplifier, the output voltage is based on the _____ times a scale Factor.
2) The output voltage of a voltage buffer is _____ with the input voltage.
3) The voltage gain of a voltage buffer is _____.
4) The data in stack is called _____.

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Six) **12**

a) List the allowed register pairs of 8085.
b) Define CMRR frequency response.
c) What is microprocessor? Give the power supply & clock frequency of 8085.
d) Draw AND gate with truth table.
e) Define Input offset voltage.
f) Define Multiplexer.
g) State the principle of phase shift oscillator.
h) Define Voltage follower.

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) **12**

a) Explain Multiplexers and Demultiplexers.
b) Explain Inverting and Non inverting amplifier.
c) Write a note on Demorgan's Theorem.
d) Write in details of Integrator and Differentiator.

Q.4 Answer the following. (Any Two) **12**

a) Draw and explain Integrator using 741 Op Amp.
b) What is multivibrator? Explain the difference between the three types of multivibrators.
c) Draw and explain 8:1 Multiplexers.

Q.5 Answer the following. (Any Two) **12**

a) Draw and explain memory write cycle of 8085 microprocessor.
b) Explain in details of instrumentation amplifier.
c) Define Oscillators? Explain their types.

SLR-IA-5

Seat No.	

Set P

M.Sc. (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
PHYSICS (ENERGY STUDIES)
Research Methodology in Physics (2322105)

Day & Date: Friday, 17-05-2024 Max. Marks: 60
Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives from the options. **08**

1) Research is _____.
   a) Searching again and again
   b) Finding solution to any problem
   c) Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem
   d) None of above

2) Electronic interview can be conducted by _____.
   a) Telephonic b) Fax
   c) Personal d) All of the above

3) In DC sputtering, _____ bias is applied to the target material.
   a) Negative b) Positive
   c) No d) All of the above

4) E-beam evaporation transfers _____ and precise metal coatings.
   a) Non-uniform b) Pure
   c) Impure d) All of the above

5) Qualitative methods are probably the oldest of all the scientific techniques, the method of Qualitative research is _____.
   a) Questionnaire b) Attitude Scales
   c) Depth Interview d) Observation

6) Resistive thermal deposition can deposit materials with low _____ points.
   a) boiling b) decimal
   c) melting d) None of the above

7) The most common scales used in research are _____.
   a) Nominal b) Ratio
   c) Ordinal d) All of the above

8) HRTEM provides _____ images.
   a) medium resolution b) poor resolution
   c) low resolution d) high resolution

B) Fill in the blanks OR Write True or False: **04**

1) In _____ sputtering, magnets behind cathode trap electrons.
2) In PLD, kinetic energies of ablated particles are high enough to promote surface diffusion. (True/False)
3) _____ sampling is a probability sampling method.
4) Hypothesis must be conceptually clear. (True/False)

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Six) **12**

a) State the physical conditions of Ion beam sputtering.
b) What is the necessity of defining the research problem?
c) Write the significance of HRTEM over SEM and TEM techniques.
d) What is empirical research method?
e) State the parameters affecting the deposition by chemical bath method.
f) State the various tools for data analysis.
g) Draw the neat labeled diagram of electrodeposition method.
h) What are secondary sources of literature review?

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) **12**

a) Write a note on Applied Vs. Fundamental research methods.
b) Draw the neat labeled diagram of HRTEM instrument.
c) Write a note on Patents.
d) Write in brief about Sol-gel technique.

Q.4 Answer the following. (Any Two) **12**

a) Elaborate the mechanism of Magnetron Sputtering.
b) Explain steps/process in scientific Research.
c) Write in detail about the construction and working of SEM.

Q.5 Answer the following. (Any Two) **12**

a) What is sampling? Explain essentials of good Sampling?
b) Explain the construction and working of Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy.
c) What is Research Methodology? What are the requisites for Good Scientific Research?

SLR-IA-6

Seat No.	

Set P

M.Sc. (Semester - I) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
PHYSICS (ENERGY STUDIES)
Mathematical Physics (MSC40101)

Day & Date: Friday, 10-05-2024 Max. Marks: 80
Time: 03:00 AM To 06:00 PM

Instructions: 1) Q. No. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7
3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative. **10**

1) Function $f(Z) = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{Z}}$ of a complex variable Z is _____.
   a) has a simple pole at $Z = 0$
   b) has a branch cut from $Z = 0$ to $Z = \infty$ along real axis
   c) is finite at all points inside a unit circle centred at origin
   d) has a branch point at $Z = 0$

2) The integral of Z along upper half of circle $|Z| = 1$ from $Z = -1$ to $Z = 1$ is _____.
   a) $-i\pi$ b) $i\pi$
   c) $2\pi i$ d) $-2\pi i$

3) What is the dimensionality of the vector space spanned by the vector $\{(1,0,0)\ (0,1,0)\ (0,0,1)\}$ _____.
   a) 1 b) 2
   c) 4 d) 3

4) What is the dimensionality of the vector space of 3×3 matrices?
   a) 6 b) 9
   c) 12 d) 3

5) If the characteristic equation $ar^2 + br + C = 0$ has complex roots, what type of solution do we expect?
   a) Real and Distinct b) Real and repeated
   c) Complex conjugate d) Imaginary

6) Which principle is allowed to solve non-homogeneous linear differential equation by adding the solutions of its homogeneous counterpart & particular solution?
   a) Superposition principal b) Homogeneous principle
   c) Integration principal d) Differential principal

7) Which theorem states that any periodic function can be represented as an infinite sum of sines and cosines of varying frequencies?
   a) Laplace's Theorem b) Fourier's Theorem
   c) Parseval's Theorem d) Fourier-Mellin Transform

8) The Fourier series expansion of a sawtooth wave contains _____.
   a) Only cosine terms
   b) Only sine terms
   c) Both cosine and sine terms
   d) Only complex exponential terms

9) Determinant of orthogonal matrix is _____.
   a) 0 b) 1
   c) -1 d) It can be real or Imaginary

10) Which function's Fourier transform results in a constant function?
   a) Box function b) Exponential function
   c) Delta function d) Rectangular function

B) Write True/False. **06**

1) Parseval's theorem relates the power of a single to its frequency-domain representation.
2) Analytic functions are necessarily harmonic functions.
3) The dimensionality of a Hilbert space can be infinite.
4) A second-order homogeneous equation with constant coefficients always has exponential solutions.
5) In the Argand diagram, the real part of a complex number is represented along the y-axis.
6) In a first-order homogeneous equation with variable coefficients, the superposition principle holds.

Q.2 Answer the following. **16**

a) State and Explain Cauchy's residue theorem in detail.
b) Prove that $I = A$ is invertible, where I is identity matrix and a square matrix $A^2 = A$.
c) Find the Laplace transform of $f(s)$ for the given function $f(t) = e^{-t}$ for $t \geq 0$.
d) State and prove superposition principle.

Q.3 Answer the following. **16**

a) Determine the general solution of given non-homogeneous differential equation $Y'' + 3y' + 2y = 4x$

b) Evaluate the integral $f(z) = \oint \frac{\cos(Z)}{Z^2+4} dz$ where C is the semicircle in the upper half plane centred at origin with radius R & $R > 2$.

Q.4 Answer the following. **16**

a) Find the eigen values and eigen vectors of the matrix $A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

b) Find the inverse of the matrix $A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ and verify $A \times A^{-} = I$.

Q.5 Answer the following. **16**

a) Evaluate the integral $(z) = \oint \frac{\sin(Z)}{Z^2+4} dz$ where, C is the circle $|Z| = 3$ traversed counterclockwise.

b) 1) Compute the Fourier series of the function $f(x) = x$ over the interval $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$.

2) Determine the first three nonzero terms of the Fourier series for the sawtooth wave $g(x)$, which has period 2π and is defined as follows:

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{for } -\pi \leq x < 0 \\ x - 2\pi & \text{for } 0 \leq x < \pi \end{cases}$$

Q.6 Answer the following. **16**

a) Solve $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 2\cos x$ using successive integration method.

b) Discuss the second order non-homogeneous linear differential equation with constant coefficient.

Q.7 Answer the following. **16**

a) Expand the Fourier series for full wave rectifier

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sin x; && (0 \leq x < \pi) \\ &= -\sin x; && (-\pi \leq x \leq 0) \end{aligned}$$

b) Find the Laplace transform of

$$f(t) \begin{cases} \sin t & 0 < t < \pi \\ 0 & t > \pi \end{cases}$$

SLR-IA-7

Seat No.	

Set P

M.Sc. (Semester - I) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
PHYSICS (ENERGY STUDIES)
Solid State Physics (MSC40102)

Day & Date: Monday, 13-05-2024 Max. Marks: 80
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Instructions: 1) Q. Nos. 1 and. 2 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7
3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternative. **10**

1) In the case of a superconductor, at Tc conductance becomes _____.
   a) Zero b) Finite
   c) Infinite d) None of the above

2) Induced electric dipole moment is directly proportional to _____.
   a) E b) E^2
   c) E^3 d) $E^{1/2}$

3) Number of tetrad axis in simple cubic system are _____.
   a) 2 b) 3
   c) 4 d) 8

4) According to mass action law, product of hole and electron concentration is equal to _____ of intrinsic concentration.
   a) Square b) 1/2
   c) 1/3 d) 1/4

5) Miller indices of crystal plane which intercepts at (2a, 3b, c) are _____.
   a) (3,3,6) b) (1,2,3)
   c) (2,1,6) d) (3,2,1)

6) _____ metals are generally not superconductors.
   a) Divalent b) Monovalent
   c) Trivalent d) A and b

7) Reciprocal lattice vector G = _____.
   a) K'-K b) K - K'
   c) K'+ K d) $(K'+K)^2$

8) The electronic polarizability αe of a monoatomic gas is _____.
   a) $4\pi\varepsilon_0$ b) $4\pi\varepsilon_0 R$
   c) $4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3$ d) $4\pi\varepsilon_{\_0}{}^2$

9) The effective mass of localized electrons depends on _____.
   a) (d^2E/dK) b) (dE/dK)
   c) $(d^2E/d^2K)^{-2}$ d) $(d^2E/dK^2)^{-1}$

10) The coordination number of HCP is _____.
   a) Two b) Four
   c) Six d) Twelve

B) Fill in the blanks OR Write True or False. **06**

1) The coordination number of the body-centered cubic crystal structure is _____.
2) At _____ temperature materials show transition from normal to superconducting state.
3) Induced electric dipole moment is inversely proportional to electric field E. (T/F)
4) Crystalline solids are anisotropic. (T/F)
5) The relation between electronic polarizability and induced electric dipole moment is given by $\boldsymbol{\mu e = \alpha e \cdot E}$. (T/F)
6) Brillouin zones are represented on the EK curve. (T/F)

Q.2 Answer the following (Any Four) **16**

a) Define packing fraction.
b) Concept of Cooper pair
c) What is electronic polarization?
d) What is penetration depth?
e) Calculate the electronic polarization of isolated Se atom of atomic radius 0.18nm. Given $\varepsilon_0 = 8.854 \times 10^{-12} F/m$

Q.3 Answer the following.

a) Discuss the Meissner effect in detail. **10**
b) Distinguish direct and indirect band gap semiconductors. **06**

Q.4 Answer the following.

a) Give the expression for interplanar spacing (d). **10**
b) For simple cubic structure, calculate the number of atoms per square mm for the atomic planes (010), (110) and (111). **06**

Q.5 Answer the following.

a) Explain the Kronig-Penney model. **08**
b) Write about Ionic polarization. **08**

Q.6 Answer the following.

a) Give the expression for the concentration of electrons in the conduction band of Intrinsic semiconductors. **10**
b) Explain the concept of Brillouin zones. **06**

Q.7 Answer the following.

a) Explain BCC and FCC Crystal structures. **10**
b) Explain the defects in solids. **06**

SLR-IA-8

Seat No.	

Set P

M.Sc. (Semester - I) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
PHYSICS (ENERGY STUDIES)
Analog and Digital Electronics (MSC40103)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 15-05-2024 Max. Marks: 80
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Attempt any three questions from Q.3 to Q.7.
3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative. (MCQ) **10**

1) Output impedance of ideal op-amp is _____.
   a) infinite b) zero
   c) 75Ω d) $1M\Omega$

2) _____ is used for Mod-2 addition.
   a) XOR-gate b) OR-gate
   c) Full adder d) Half adder

3) The device which changes from serial data to parallel data is _____.
   a) Multiplexer b) Demultiplexer
   c) Flip-Flop d) Counter

4) In J-K flip-flop, when J=1 and K=1, it is possible to _____ the flip-flop,
   a) set b) reset
   c) toggle d) forbidden

5) Stack pointer holds _____.
   a) 16 bit address b) 16 bit data
   c) 8 bit address d) 8 bit data

6) Calculate the output voltage of a non-inverting amplifier with $Ri = 200k\Omega$, $Rf = 2M\Omega$ and $Vi^{=}10mV$.
   a) $110mV$ b) $120mV$
   c) $200mV$ d) $210mV$

7) Unity gain voltage follower is also called as _____.
   a) Comparator b) Schmitt trigger
   c) Buffer d) Zero crossing detector

8) What is the word length of an 8-bit microprocessor?
   a) 8 bits-64 bits b) 4 bits -32 bits
   c) 8 bits-16 bits d) 8 bit-32 bits

9) A decoder converts _____.
   a) noncoded information into coded form
   b) coded information into noncoded form
   c) highs to lows
   d) lows to highs

10) What will be the output from a D flip-flop if the clock is low and D = 0?
   a) 0 b) 1
   c) No change d) Toggle between 0 and 1

B) Fill in the blanks OR Write true/false **06**

1) A phase shift oscillator uses LC network. (True/False)
2) The output stage of an op-amp usually a _____.
3) In _____ microprocessor, accumulator register used as a working area in CPU
4) Master slave flip is also referred to as Pulse -triggered flip-flop. (True/False)
5) Can an encoder be called a multiplexer? (True/False)
6) Voltage when applied at two inputs of Op-amp to get 0 V of output is called Output offset voltage. (True/False)

Q.2 Answer the following **16**

a) Explain the concept of virtual ground in op. amp.
b) State De Morgan's theorems with logical diagrams.
c) Explain dual input balance output differential amplifier.
d) Explain why open loop op-amp configurations are not used in linear applications.

Q.3 Answer the following.

a) Write the features of 8085 microprocessor. **06**
b) Explain with neat circuit diagram Wein bridge oscillator. **10**

Q.4 Answer the following.

a) Draw and explain functional block diagram of 8085 microprocessor. **08**
b) What is Demultiplexer? Explain 1:8 Demultiplexer. **08**

Q.5 Answer the following.

a) Draw logic diagram and truth table of RS flip flop and explain its working. **08**
b) Draw and explain the block diagram of op.amp. **08**

Q.6 Answer the following.

a) Explain summing amplifier using differential configuration. **08**
b) Describe 4 bit D flip-flop with timing diagram. **08**

Q.7 Answer the following.

a) Draw and explain Phase shift Oscillator using op. amp. Obtain an expression for its frequency. **08**
b) Write an assembly language program to add two 8bit numbers. **08**

SLR-IA-9

Seat No.	

Set P

M.Sc. (Semester - I) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
PHYSICS (ENERGY STUDIES)
Classical Mechanics (MSC40108)

Day & Date: Friday, 17-05-2024 Max. Marks: 80
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Instructions: 1) Q. Nos. 1 and. 2 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7
3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternative. **10**

1) A particle moving with constant velocity along a straight path parallel to +X axis is said to possess _____.
   a) linear momentum and angular momentum about given origin
   b) angular acceleration
   c) only linear momentum but not angular momentum about given origin
   d) nothing

2) In Galilean transformation, time in both the frames under consideration is treated as _____.
   a) absolute
   b) relative
   c) some times absolute and some times relative
   d) variant

3) If the condition of the constraint is expressed as $f(r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4 \ldots, t) = 0$ then it is known as _____.
   a) Holonomic, Rheonomous constraint
   b) Holonomic, Scaleronomous constraint
   c) Non-holonomic, Rheonomous constraint
   d) Non-holonomic, Scaleronomous constraint

4) As per Kepler's third law of planetary motion, square of a time period is directly proportional to cube of a _____.
   a) semi-minor axis b) semi-major axis
   c) diameter of a orbit d) average diameter of a orbit

5) The Rutherford scattering cross section $\sigma(\theta)$ varies_____ with _____ where θ is the scattering angle
   a) directly, $cosec^4(\frac{\theta}{2})$ b) inversely, $cosec^4(\frac{\theta}{2})$
   c) directly, $cosec^2(\frac{\theta}{2})$ d) inversely, $cosec^2(\frac{\theta}{2})$

6) Action is the integral product of _____.
   a) generalized momentum and velocity
   b) generalized momentum and force
   c) generalized momentum and co-ordinate
   d) none of these

7) Identify the correct equation for Jacobi's Identity _____.
   a) $[[p,q],r]+[[p,r],q]+[[q,r],p]=0$
   b) $[[q,q],r]+[[p,r],q]+[[q,r],p]=0$
   c) $[[p,q],r]+[[p,r],q]+[[r,q],p]=0$
   d) $[[p,q],r]+[[r,p],q]+[[q,r],p]=0$

8) Choose the correct equation for Hamiltonian _____.
   a) $H=p_iq'\,i-L$ b) $H=p_iq'\,i+L$
   c) $H=piqi+L$ d) $H=piqi-L$

9) The Lagrangian of the system gives _____ of the system.
   a) difference in kinetic and potential energy
   b) addition of kinetic and potential energy
   c) power
   d) rate of change of energy

10) The phase space is _____ dimensional space.
   a) 3N b) 2N
   c) N d) 6N

B) Fill in the blanks or write true /false. **06**

1) The transformation is canonical if pdq-PdQ ia an exact differential. (True/False)
2) In a simple pendulum (θ) is the generalized co-ordinate. (True/False)
3) Under Galilean transformation the inertial mass remains invariant. (True/False)
4) Hamiltonian; H is the function of _____.
5) Kepler's second law tells about _____.
6) A rigid body moving freely in space has the degrees of freedom ____.

Q.2 Answer the following questions. **16**

a) Explain in detail about the constraints and their classification.
b) Check whether the transformation defined as Q=1/p, $P=qp^2$ is canonical or not.
c) Write a note on Poisson brackets and their properties.
d) State Hamilton's variational principle and drive the Lagrange's equation of motion from it

Q.3 Answer the following.

a) Prove the laws of linear and angular momentum for a system of particles. **08**
b) Explain **08**
   i) Symmetries and laws of conservation
   ii) Jacobi integral

Q.4 Answer the following.

a) What are generalized co-ordinates? Express the D'Alembert's principle. **08**
b) What are the Kepler's laws of planetary motion? Derive the equation for Kepler's first law. **08**

Q.5 Answer the following.

a) Express the Hamilton's canonical equations of motion and deduce them from variational principle. **08**
b) Apply the Hamilton's equations to derive the equations of motion for simple pendulum and linear harmonic oscillator. **08**

Q.6 Answer the following.

a) What is canonical transformation? Discuss the exact differential condition to show that the transformation is to be canonical. **08**

b) Write about invariance under Galileon Transformation. **08**

Q.7 Answer the following.

a) i) Derive the equations of motion for a particle moving near surface of earth. **08**

ii) Show that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line.

b) Explain and prove the principle of least action. **08**

SLR-IA-11

Seat No.	

Set P

M.Sc. (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
PHYSICS (ENERGY STUDIES)
Quantum Mechanics (2322201)

Day & Date: Thursday, 09-05-2024 Max. Marks: 60
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Instructions: 1) All Question are compulsory.
2) Figure to right indicate full marks.
3) Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives from the options. **08**

1) Kets are represented by _____.
   a) row vectors b) column vectors
   c) square matrices d) both row and column vectors

2) For commutativity of, $|\alpha\rangle$ and $|\beta\rangle$, $|\alpha\rangle + |\beta\rangle =$ _____.
   a) $|\alpha\rangle - |\beta\rangle$ b) $|\alpha\rangle / |\beta\rangle$
   c) $|\alpha\rangle * |\beta\rangle$ d) $|\beta\rangle + |\alpha\rangle$

3) The product of a scalar with a vector gives _____.
   a) another vector b) scalar
   c) pseudo scalar d) null vector

4) The uncertainty relation cannot hold for the following pairs _____.
   a) position and momentum
   b) energy and time
   c) linear momentum and angle
   d) angular momentum and angle

5) The minimum energy of particle confined to one dimensional rigid box is obtained by substituting n equal to _____.
   a) one b) zero
   c) half d) two

6) The Momentum operator is given by _____.
   a) $\frac{\hbar}{i}\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ b) $\frac{\hbar}{i}\frac{d}{dx}$
   c) $i\hbar\frac{d}{dx}$ d) $-i\hbar\frac{d}{dt}$

7) In operator equation $H\psi = E\psi$ the eigen function is _____.
   a) H b) ψ
   c) E d) H & E

8) Which of the following is adjoint of matrix $\begin{bmatrix}2 & 3\\ 1 & 4\end{bmatrix}$?
   a) $\begin{bmatrix}-2 & 3\\ -1 & 4\end{bmatrix}$ b) $\begin{bmatrix}2 & -3\\ -1 & 4\end{bmatrix}$
   c) $\begin{bmatrix}-2 & 3\\ 1 & -4\end{bmatrix}$ d) $\begin{bmatrix}4 & -3\\ -1 & 2\end{bmatrix}$

B) Fill in the blanks OR Write True/False. **04**

1) If Ψ_a and Ψ_b are orthogonal to each other, then $\langle \Psi_a | \Psi_b \rangle =$ _____.
2) The operator $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$ has the eigen value corresponding to an eigen function $\psi = \sin \alpha x$ as _____.
3) The value of $[L_y, L_z] =$ _____.
4) Hermitian operators are represented by matrices that are equal to their _____.

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Six) **12**

a) Define is a linear vector space.
b) What is Schwartz Inequality?
c) Compute eigen values of the square matrix, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$
d) What is a Wave function (ψ)?
e) Write boundary conditions for infinite potential well.
f) What is a harmonic oscillator?
g) Compute $\psi^\dagger . \psi$; if $\psi^\dagger = [c_\alpha^* \ c_\beta^*]$ and $\psi = \begin{bmatrix} c_\alpha \\ c_\beta \end{bmatrix}$
h) What is Spinor or spin matrix?

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) **12**

a) Discuss operator algebra.
b) Give physical interpretation of wave function.
c) Prove that $[L^2, L_z] = 0$
d) Write a note on Pauli Spin matrices.

Q.4 Answer the following. (Any Two) **12**

a) Derive time dependent Schrödinger's wave equation.
b) Discuss motion of a particle in square well potential.
c) Describe Algebra of Spin angular momenta.

Q.5 Answer the following. (Any Two) **12**

a) Describe Paul Dirac's bra-ket notations.
b) State and prove Ehrenfest's theorem.
c) Discuss Clebich Gordon Coefficient.

SLR-IA-12

Seat No.	

Set P

M.Sc. (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
PHYSICS (ENERGY STUDIES)
Electrodynamics (2322202)

Day & Date: Saturday, 11-05-2024 Max. Marks: 60
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Instructions: 1) All Questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives from the options. **08**

1) Stationary charges produce only _____ field.
   a) Electrostatic b) Magnetostatic
   c) Both d) None of these

2) When wave gets reflected from the surface of denser medium there is a phase change of _____.
   a) 0° b) 90°
   c) 180° d) 270°

3) The total power radiated by an oscillating dipole is _____ to the _____ of frequency.
   a) Proportional, fourth
   b) Inversely proportional, fourth
   c) Inversely proportional, third
   d) proportional, third

4) In an electromagnetic wave, the direction of magnetic field induction $\vec{B}$ is _____.
   a) parallel to electric field $\vec{E}$
   b) perpendicular to electric field $\vec{E}$
   c) random
   d) None of the above

5) The Poynting's vector S of an electromagnetic wave is _____.
   a) $\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H}$ b) $\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{B}$
   c) $\vec{S} = \vec{E}/\vec{B}$ d) $\vec{S} = \vec{E}/\vec{H}$

6) The sum of coefficient of reflection and transmission in absorption free case is _____.
   a) 1 b) 2
   c) 0.66 d) 0

7) Poynting's vector S gives _____.
   a) Energy transported per unit area per second
   b) Energy stored per unit volume
   c) Flux of fields
   d) Electromagnetic Momentum contained per unit volume

8) Which of the Maxwell's following equations is corrected based on equation of continuity _____.
   a) $\nabla.\vec{E} = \rho/\epsilon_0$
   b) $\nabla.\vec{B} = 0$
   c) $\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\partial\vec{E}/\partial t$
   d) $\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 J + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \, \partial\vec{E}/\partial t$

B) Write True/False. **04**

1) In equipotential surface, potential is different everywhere. (True/ False)
2) One of the Maxwell's equations (in free space) in differential form is as follows $\nabla.B = 0$
3) The direction of propagation of electromagnetic wave is $(\vec{E} \times \vec{B})$. (True/ False)
4) The equation of continuity is $\nabla.\vec{J} - \frac{\partial\rho}{\partial t} = 0$. (True/False)

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Six) **12**

a) Write Poisson's and Laplace's equations.
b) State Ampere's law.
c) State Faraday's law and write expression for it.
d) What are the scalar and vector potentials?
e) Write electromagnetic wave equations in terms of electric and magnetic fields.
f) Define skin depth.
g) What is an electric dipole?
h) What is radiation damping?

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) **12**

a) State and prove Gauss's law.
b) Write a note on Maxwell's displacement current.
c) Explain the concepts: Lorentz's and Coulomb's gauges.
d) Explain magnetic dipole radiation.

Q.4 Answer the following. (Any Two) **12**

a) Derive an expression for differential form of Ampere's law.
b) Derive an expression for magnetic interaction between two current loops.
c) Derive the expressions for reflection and refraction of electromagnetic waves at plane boundaries for normal incidence.

Q.5 Answer the following. (Any Two) **12**

a) Derive Larmor's formula.
b) Derive an expression for differential form of Gauss's law.
c) Describe electromagnetic plane waves in stationary medium.

SLR-IA-13

Seat No.		Set	P

M.Sc. (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
PHYSICS (ENERGY STUDIES)
Classical Mechanics (2322206)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 14-05-2024 Max. Marks: 60
Time: 11:00 AM To 01:30 PM

Instructions: 1) All Questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives from the options. **08**

1) The gyroscopic forces are _____ in nature.
   a) conservative b) non-conservative
   c) pseudo d) not exist

2) If the total force is zero, then _____ is conserved.
   a) angular momentum b) force
   c) linear momentum d) torque

3) The square of the period of revolution of a planet around the sun is proportional to _____.
   a) cube root of the semi major axis of the ellipse
   b) cube root of the semi minor axis of the ellipse
   c) cube of the semi minor axis of the ellipse
   d) cube of the semi major axis of the ellipse

4) In central force laws, if the potential energy, $V = -k/r$, then _____
   a) $f = -k/r^2$ b) $f = k/r^2$
   c) $f = k/r$ d) $f = -k/r$

5) If coordinates q_j in Lagrangian are cyclic, then $\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_j}$ is equal to _____.
   a) 1 b) 2
   c) -1 d) 0

6) The configuration space involves _____.
   a) 2N dimensions b) 3N dimensions
   c) 6N dimensions d) 4N dimensions

7) The Poisson's bracket, [q, q] = _____.
   a) p b) q
   c) 0 d) Q

8) The Kronecker delta, $\delta_{ik} = 1$ for _____.
   a) $i = k$ b) $i \neq k$
   c) not depends on i and k d) depends on i and k

B) Write True/False. **04**

1) The equations of constraints containing the time as an explicit variable are called rheonomous constraints. (True/ False)
2) In δ variation, both position and time coordinates at the end points, are not fixed. (True/ False)
3) The fundamental Poisson's brackets are invariant under canonical transformation. (True/ False)
4) An angular momentum is conserved in the absence of external torque. (True/ False)

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Six) **12**

a) What are the gyroscopic forces?
b) Prove linear momentum is conserved for a particle.
c) What are the degrees of freedom?
d) What are the generalized coordinates?
e) State Hamilton's principle and write its expression.
f) What is configuration space?
g) How many forms of generating function? Write it.
h) Define Poisson's bracket and write its expression.

Q.3 Answer the following (Any Three) **12**

a) State and prove work-energy theorem.
b) Derive an expression for reduction of two body problem in to equivalent one body problem.
c) Deduce Lagrange's equation of motion from Hamilton's principle.
d) Explain any four properties of Poisson's brackets.

Q.4 Answer the following (Any Two) **12**

a) Derive the equation of motion for the system with variable mass.
b) Explain general features of the orbit with effective potential energy curve.
c) Deduce Euler-Lagrange's differential equation using variational technique.

Q.5 Answer the following (Any Two) **12**

a) Derive an expression for Kepler's first law of planetary motion.
b) Explain the principle of least action and prove it.
c) Derive Hamilton's canonical equations of motion in terms of Poisson's brackets.

SLR-IA-15

Seat No.	

Set P

M.Sc. (Semester - II) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
PHYSICS (ENERGY STUDIES)
Quantum Mechanics (MSC40201)

Day & Date: Thursday, 09-05-2024 Max. Marks: 80
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Instructions: 1) Q. Nos. 1 and. 2 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7
3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternative from the options. **10**

1) An electron, a neutron, an alpha particle and tennis ball are, moving at the same speed. Which one of them has the greatest de Broglie Wavelength?
   a) Neutron b) Electron
   c) Tennis ball d) Alpha particle

2) Consider an electron in a ring of constant potential energy. Let C be the length of circumference of the ring. Since wave functions must be single valued, then $\psi(x) =$ _____.
   a) $\psi\left(x+\frac{c}{4}\right)$ b) $\psi\left(x+\frac{c}{2}\right)$
   c) $\psi(x+C)$ d) $\psi\left(x+\frac{3c}{4}\right)$

3) Which of the following relation is true for wavelength of De Broglie waves?
   a) $\lambda=\frac{h}{p}$ b) $\lambda=\frac{p}{h}$
   c) $\lambda=\frac{1}{\sqrt{ph}}$ d) $\lambda=\frac{p}{m}$

4) The number of electrons circulating about the positively charged nucleus in hydrogen like atom is _____.
   a) negligible
   b) equal to the number of protons in the nucleus
   c) equal to mass number
   d) one

5) The zero-point energy of a particle in 3-dimensional box is _____.
   a) equal to that for a one-dimensional box.
   b) double that for a one-dimensional box.
   c) three times that for a one-dimensional box.
   d) nine times that for a one-dimensional box.

6) If electron 1 is placed at definite point in space, then the potential energy of electron 1 in the field of electron 2 is given by _____.
   a) $V_1=\int\frac{\phi_1^2(1)}{r_{12}}d\tau_1$ b) $V_1=\int\frac{\phi_1^2(1)}{r_{12}}d\tau_2$
   c) $V_1=\int\frac{\phi_2^2(2)}{r_{12}}d\tau_1$ d) $V_1=\int\frac{\phi_2^2(2)}{r_{12}}d\tau_2$

7) In atoms having many electrons, the electron repulsion term _____.
   a) can be ignored
   b) can be included in the momentum operator
   c) has to be included in the potential energy term of wave equation
   d) none of the above

8) The shell K, L, M, N, O, P, Q can accommodate _____ number of electrons.
   a) $2n^2$ b) $2(2l+1)$
   c) $2l+1$ d) $2n+1$

9) A system is in a state described by the function,
   $\Psi(\phi, Q) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{45}}[2Y_3^1 + 4Y_2^1 + 5Y_2^0]$ where Y_1^m are spherical harmonics.
   The probability of finding the system in a state with $m = 1$ is _____.
   a) $\frac{4}{9}$ b) $\frac{29}{45}$
   c) $\frac{41}{45}$ d) 1

10) The electrons in K shell have _____ spins.
   a) parallel b) antiparallel
   c) no d) perpendicular

B) Fill in the blanks OR Write True/False. **06**

1) To every physically measurable quantity of a system there corresponds _____ in quantum mechanics.
2) Free electron moving without any restriction has a _____ energy spectrum.
3) The s- type orbitals are _____ shaped.
4) The exact solution of a _____ is not obtained.
5) The M shell can accommodate _____ electrons.
6) Separation of electronic and nuclear function describes the _____ principle.

Q.2 Answer the following. **16**

a) The wave function for a particle moving in x direction is $\Psi(x) = A\, e^{ikx}$, where $0 < x < L$. Calculate the value of normalization constant A.
b) Explain wave and particle nature of radiation.
c) The lowest kinetic energy of an electron (E) confined in one dimensional box is 5 eV. Calculate its energy in the second excited state.
(Given: Planck's constant, $h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34}$J/s and mass of electron, $m = 9.1 \times 10^{-31}$ kg).
d) Write a note on shape of atomic orbital.

Q.3 Answer the following. **16**

a) Write a note on helium atom. Obtain expression for ground state energy of helium atom.
b) Discuss molecular orbital theory.

Q.4 Answer the following. **16**

a) State and explain 'Heisenberg's uncertainty principle.'
b) Write a note on hydrogen molecule ion.

Q.5 Answer the following. **16**

a) State and explain the postulates of quantum mechanics.
b) Explain physical interpretation of hydrogenic orbital.

Q.6 Answer the following. **16**

a) Obtain Total wave function of hydrogen- like atom.

b) Discuss wave function of many electron systems.

Q.7 Answer the following. **16**

a) Write a note on Slater's rules.

b) Give the formulation of Valence-Bond method for the Hydrogen molecule.

SLR-IA-16

Seat No.		Set	P

M.Sc. (Semester - II) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
PHYSICS (ENERGY STUDIES)
Electrodynamics (MSC40202)

Day & Date: Saturday, 11-05-2024 Max. Marks: 80
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Instructions: 1) Q. No. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any Three questions from Q.No.3 to Q.No.7.
3) Figures to the right indicates full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives from the options. **10**

1) If magnetic monopole existed, then which of the following Maxwell's equations will be modified _____.
   a) $\nabla.\vec{E} = \rho/\epsilon_0$ b) $\nabla.\vec{B} = 0$
   c) $\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\partial\vec{B}/\partial t$ d) $\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 J + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \, \partial\vec{E}/\partial t$

2) The power radiated by an electric dipole is proportional to _____.
   a) ω b) ω^2
   c) ω^3 d) ω^4

3) Poynting's vector S gives _____.
   a) Energy transported per unit area per second
   b) Energy stored per unit volume
   c) Flux of fields
   d) Electromagnetic Momentum contained per unit volume

4) The sum of coefficient of reflection and transmission in absorption free case is _____.
   a) 1 b) 2
   c) 0.66 d) 0

5) The vectors of the electromagnetic wave propagation can be expressed in _____.
   a) dot product b) cross product
   c) unit vector d) perpendicular vector

6) The Poynting's vector S of an electromagnetic wave is _____.
   a) $\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H}$ b) $\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{B}$
   c) $\vec{S} = \vec{E}/\vec{B}$ d) $\vec{S} = \vec{E}/\vec{H}$

7) Faraday's laws are consequence of the conservation of _____.
   a) charge b) energy
   c) magnetic field d) both (b) and (c)

8) The expression for the continuity equation is _____.
   a) $\rho + J = 0$ b) $d\rho/dt + \nabla.J = 0$
   c) $d\rho/dt + J = 0$ d) $\rho + \nabla J = 0$

9) SI unit of magnetic induction is _____.
   a) NC^{-1} b) tesla
   c) weber d) $\mathrm{NmA^{-1}}$

10) The Maxwell's equation derived from Ampere's law is _____.
a) $\nabla . I = H$ b) $\nabla . H = J$
c) $\nabla \times B = J$ d) $\nabla \times B = D$

B) Write Ture /False. **06**

1) The complete theory of electromagnetic waves is contained in Maxwell's equations. (True/False)
2) In equipotential surface, potential is different everywhere. (True/ False)
3) Total four Maxwell's equations in electrodynamics. (True/ False)
4) The direction of propagation of electromagnetic wave is $(\vec{E} \times \vec{B})$. (True/ False)
5) The equation of continuity is the consequence of conservation of charge. (True/ False)
6) Planck's law gives third Maxwell's equation. (True/ False)

Q.2 Answer the following. **16**

a) State and explain the Faraday's law.
b) Explain the concepts: skin effect and skin depth.
c) Derive the expression for the inhomogeneous wave equations.
d) Derive the expression for Thomson cross-section.

Q.3 Answer the following.

a) Write a detailed note on differential and integral forms of Maxwell's equations. **10**
b) Give detailed account on Maxwell's displacement current. **06**

Q.4 Answer the following.

a) Describe the reflection and refraction of electromagnetic waves at plane boundaries. **10**
b) Derive the expression for magnetic interaction between two current loops. **06**

Q.5 Answer the following.

a) What are the Gauge transformations? Derive the expressions for the wave equations in terms of electromagnetic potentials. **10**
b) Explain the Lorentz's and Coulomb's gauges with their gauge conditions. **06**

Q.6 Answer the following.

a) Derive the expression for the radiation from an oscillating electric dipole. **10**
b) Explain the concept radiation damping. **06**

Q.7 Answer the following.

a) Derive the Maxwell's equations for moving medium. **10**
b) State and prove the Poynting's theorem. **06**

SLR-IA-17

Seat No.	

Set P

M.Sc. (Semester - II) (Old) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
PHYSICS (ENERGY STUDIES)
Statistical Physics (MSC40206)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 14-05-2024 Max. Marks: 80
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Instructions: 1) Question no. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7.
3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternatives. **10**

1) In Bose Einstein Condensation all the particle accumulates in _____.
   a) excited state b) meta state
   c) ground state d) all exited state

2) In Fermi Dirac statistics, particles are _____.
   a) indistinguishable b) distinguishable
   c) dimensionless d) weightless

3) The Boltzmann limit of Bosons and fermions is _____.
   a) $e^{\beta\mu} \ll 1$ b) $e^{\beta\mu} \gg 1$
   c) $e^{\beta\mu} = 0$ d) $e^{\beta\mu} = 1$

4) If r is the ratio of the probability that two particles are found in the same state to the probability that two particles belong to different states, then the ratio $r_{MB}: r_{BD}: r_{FD}$ is _____.
   a) $1/2 : 1 : 0$ b) $1 : 0 : 2$
   c) $1 : 1 : 2$ d) $1 : 1/2 : 0$

5) In grand canonical ensemble, the system exchange _____.
   a) only matter b) only energy
   c) both matter and energy d) neither matter nor energy

6) In Maxwell Boltzmann statistics, particles are _____.
   a) indistinguishable b) distinguishable
   c) dimensionless d) weightless

7) Entropy in thermodynamics is measure of _____.
   a) order of system b) pressure of system
   c) volume of system d) disorder of system

8) Phase equilibrium curve terminates at _____.
   a) Boiling point b) Sublimation point
   c) Triple point d) Critical point

9) At a critical point, $\frac{dp}{dv} =$
   a) 1 b) 0
   c) ∞ d) -1

10) Ideal gas is one for which mutual interaction between the molecules is ____.
   a) high b) negligible
   c) zero d) repulsive

B) State true or false. **06**

1) Photons in black body radiation obeys Bose Einstein Statistics.
2) The quantitative explanation of Brownian motion was given by Einstein.
3) Second law of thermodynamics deals with phase transition.
4) During first order transition of a matter from one phase to another, entropy remains constant.
5) The point at which the vapor pressure curve abruptly terminates is called transition point.
6) The transition from liquid He I to He II is called second order phase transition.

Q.2 Answer the following. **16**

a) Explain microstates and macrostates.
b) Distinguish between Fermi Dirac Statistics and Bose Einstein Statistics.
c) Derive the conditions for phase equilibrium.
d) Explain Law of corresponding states.

Q.3 Answer the following.

a) Explain the second order phase transition with an example of $BaTiO_3$. **08**
b) Define energy fluctuation. Derive energy fluctuation in Canonical ensemble. **08**

Q.4 Answer the following.

a) State and prove Liouville's theorem. **08**
b) Derive the expression for Bose Einstein distribution law. **08**

Q.5 Answer the following.

a) Derive Ehrenfest's equation for second order phase transition. **08**
b) Using Vander Waal's equation of reduced state, calculate the values of critical constants. **08**

Q.6 Answer the following.

a) Derive Clausius- Clapeyron equation for first order phase transition. **08**
b) Discuss the condition of ideal Bose gas. **08**

Q.7 Answer the following.

a) Define and explain types of ensemble. State their importance in statistical mechanics. **08**
b) Derive Sackur-Tetrode equation for entropy of a gas. **08**

SLR-IA-19

Seat No.		Set	P

M.Sc. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
PHYSICS (ENERGY STUDIES)
Semiconductor Physics (MSC40301)

Day & Date: Friday, 10-05-2024 Max. Marks: 80
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Instructions: 1) Q. No. 1 & 2 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any three questions from Q. 3 to 7.
3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternatives. **10**

1) Epitaxial growth is best suited for growing _____.
   a) Polycrystalline silicon
   b) very thin single crystal layer on a substrate
   c) single crystals several inches in size
   d) single crystal of several mm in size

2) In a semiconductor, the energy gap between the valence band and conduction band is about _____.
   a) 5 eV b) 10 eV
   c) 15 eV d) 1 eV

3) A semiconductor has _____ temperature coefficient of resistance.
   a) Negative b) Positive
   c) Zero d) One

4) Electron-hole pairs are produced by _____.
   a) Recombination b) Thermal energy
   c) Ionization d) Doping

5) At the absolute zero temperature (-273° C), an intrinsic semiconductor has _____.
   a) A few free electrons b) Many Holes
   c) Many free electrons d) No holes or free electrons

6) The drift velocity of the conductor _____.
   a) Increase with an increase in temperature
   b) Decrease with decrease in temperature
   c) Increase with decrease in the temperature
   d) Decrease with the increase in temperature

7) Ohm's law is not obeyed by _____.
   a) conductor b) semiconductor
   c) insulator d) dielectrics

8) In Schottky barrier, barrier height depends on _____.
   a) Amount of doping material b) Type of doping material
   c) Temperature d) None of the above

9) In electroluminescence, the EHPs are generated by _____.
   a) Light absorption b) Electron bombardment
   c) Applying electric field d) none of above

10) The probability that an electron in a metal occupies the fermi level, at any temperature (> 0K) is _____.
   a) 0 b) 1
   c) 0.5 d) 1.0

B) Fill in the blanks OR write True /False. **06**

1) The current density (J) of semiconductor is _____.
2) In MBE evaporation of material that produces flux of atoms is _____ dependent.
3) A vacant partially filled band is called _____.
4) The random motion of holes and free electrons due to thermal agitation is called diffusion. (True/False)
5) The particle flux is inversely proportional to particle velocity. (True/False)
6) The strength of a semiconductor crystal comes from Electron-pair bonds. (True/False)

Q.2 Answer the following. **16**

a) Diffusion and recombination
b) Optical absorption in semiconductors
c) Chemical vapor deposition
d) Nucleation & crystal growth

Q.3 a) Define Luminescence? Explain different types of Luminescence with example. **10**
b) Elucidate Direct and Indirect semiconductors. **06**

Q.4 a) Describe growth of multiple crystals from Molecular Beam Epitaxy. **10**
b) Explain Vapor phase epitaxy. **06**

Q.5 a) Deduce an expression of electron and hole concentration at equilibrium. **10**
b) Write a note on Indirect recombination (trapping). **06**

Q.6 a) Describe crystal growth by Czochralski method. **10**
b) Elucidate gel method with suitable example. **06**

Q.7 a) Give an account of Metal-Semiconductor Interface with band diagrams. **10**
b) Draw equilibrium energy band diagram for a metal to an p-type semiconductor where **06**
1) $\Phi M < \Phi S$
2) $\Phi M > \Phi S$

SLR-IA-20

Seat No.		Set	P

M.Sc. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
PHYSICS (ENERGY STUDIES)
Atomic and Molecular Physics (MSC40302)

Day & Date: Monday, 13-05-2024 Max. Marks: 80
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Instructions: 1) Question no. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7.
3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions. **10**

1) Which model describes the structure of atoms as consisting of a dense, positively charged nucleus surrounded by electrons in orbit?
   a) Rutherford model b) Bohr model
   c) Vector atom model d) Larmar precession model

2) The Landé g-factor is a dimensionless quantity that determines the magnetic moment of an atomic or subatomic particle. What does it describe?
   a) Spin-orbit interaction b) Hyperfine structure
   c) Relativistic correction d) Magnetic interaction

3) Which of the following is responsible for the splitting of spectral lines into multiple components due to the interaction between the magnetic moment of the electron and the external magnetic field?
   a) Zeeman effect b) Stark effect
   c) Fine structure d) Lamb shift

4) Which phenomenon describes the splitting of spectral lines in the presence of an external magnetic field?
   a) Stark effect b) Zeeman effect
   c) Paschen-Back effect d) Fine structure spectra

5) What is the term used to describe the splitting of X-ray spectral lines?
   a) Stark effect b) Zeeman effect
   c) X-ray fine structure d) Hyperfine structure spectra

6) Which type of bonding involves the sharing of electron pairs between atoms?
   a) Covalent bonding b) Ionic bonding
   c) Van der Waals bonding d) Metallic bonding

7) What is the qualitative treatment of the H^{2+} molecule?
   a) It is a nonpolar molecule with a single bond.
   b) It is a polar molecule with a single bond.
   c) It is a nonpolar molecule with a double bond.
   d) It is a polar molecule with a double bond.

8) Which branch of spectroscopy studies the rotation of molecules and is based on the Born-Oppenheimer approximation?
   a) Vibrational spectroscopy
   b) Electronic spectroscopy
   c) Rotational spectroscopy
   d) Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy

9) What is the molecular polarizability?
   a) Ability of a molecule to undergo nuclear magnetic resonance
   b) Measure of the molecule's ability to be polarized by an external electric field
   c) Ability of a molecule to emit Raman spectra
   d) Measure of the molecule's ability to absorb infrared radiation

10) Which spectroscopic technique is based on the interaction of electromagnetic radiation with molecular rotations?
   a) Infrared spectroscopy b) Raman spectroscopy
   c) Microwave spectroscopy d) Electronic spectroscopy

B) Write True or False. **06**

1) Atomic and molecular polarizability refers to the ability of an atom or molecule to be polarized by an external electric field.
2) Group theoretical selection rules for infrared and Raman transitions are based on the symmetry properties of the molecular vibrations.
3) Covalent bonding involves the transfer of electrons from one atom to another.
4) Ionic molecules have a balanced distribution of electrons between atoms, resulting in a nonpolar nature.
5) The wave function of an electron in a hydrogen atom depends only on the radial distance from the nucleus.
6) The orbital angular momentum of an electron in an atom can have any value from 0 to $\hbar$.

Q.2 Answer the following. **16**

a) Explain the significance of the fine structure in atomic spectra arises, and what are the factors contributing to it?
b) Explain the Zeeman effect in atomic spectra.
c) Explain the concept of van der Waals bonding and provide an example of a molecule where van der Waals forces are significant.
d) Define atomic and molecular polarizability.

Q.3 Answer the following. **16**

a) Explain how group theory is used to determine the allowed vibrational transitions in both infrared and Raman spectroscopy.
b) Discuss the principles of infrared spectroscopy and Explain how infrared radiation interacts with molecular vibrations to produce absorption spectra.

Q.4 Answer the following. **16**

a) Describe the differences between covalent, ionic, and van der Waals bonding.
b) Explain the concept of hybridization in molecules with its types of hybrid orbitals formed.

Q.5 Answer the following. **16**

a) Describe the vibrational levels in diatomic and polyatomic molecules, focusing on the Morse oscillator model for vibrational levels.
b) Explain the Zeeman effect in detail and how spectral lines split in the presence of an external magnetic field.

Q.6 Answer the following. **16**

a) Discuss the significance of X-ray spectra in atomic physics. Explain how X-ray spectral lines are produced and how they are used to study atomic structure and composition.

b) Describe the Stark effect and its role in atomic spectroscopy.

Q.7 Answer the following. **16**

a) Describe Born - Oppenheimer approximation in detail.

b) Give the schematic representation of interaction energies between 4p4d electrons in JJ coupling.

SLR-IA-22

Seat No.	

Set P

M.Sc. (Semester - III) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
PHYSICS (ENERGY STUDIES)
Materials Characterization (MSC40307)

Day & Date: Wednesday, 15-05-2024 Max. Marks: 80
Time: 11:00 AM To 02:00 PM

Instructions: 1) Q. Nos. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7
3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternative. **10**

1) Which of the following properties is typically measured using a balance?
   a) Roughness b) Porosity
   c) Mass d) Surface area

2) Spectroscopic tools are essential in materials characterization for:
   a) Measuring roughness
   b) Determining surface area
   c) Analyzing atomic and molecular structures
   d) Observing microscopic features

3) The fundamental concept of vacuum is based on the:
   a) Kinetic theory' of gases b) Quantum theory of matter
   c) Newton's laws of motion d) Theory of relativity

4) Which type of vacuum pump operates using mechanical motion?
   a) Rotary oil pump b) Roots pump
   c) Diffusion pump d) Ion pumps

5) X-Ray diffraction is commonly used to analyse the:
   a) Chemical composition of materials
   b) Microstructure of materials
   c) Crystal structure of materials
   d) Thermal properties of materials

6) The Laue method is primarily used for the structural analysis of:
   a) Polycrystalline materials b) Nanocrystalline materials
   c) Single crystals d) Amorphous materials

7) The Hall effect is commonly observed in:
   a) Metals b) Semiconductors
   c) Insulators d) Superconductors

8) The four-probe method is used to measure the:
   a) Bulk conductivity b) Surface conductivity
   c) Hall mobility d) Defect density

9) Beer-Lambert Law is commonly used in:
   a) X-ray diffraction
   b) UV-Visible absorption spectroscopy
   c) Photoluminescence spectroscopy
   d) Hall effect measurement

10) Refractive index is a property that describes:
   a) Absorption of light
   b) Reflection of light
   c) Transmission of light
   d) Bending of light

B) Write True/ False. **06**

1) Microscopic tools are necessary primarily for analysing thermal properties.
2) Spectroscopic tools are used to analyse atomic and molecular structures.
3) The fundamental concept of vacuum is based on the kinetic theory of gases.
4) X-Ray diffraction is primarily used to analyse the microstructure of materials.
5) The Hall effect is commonly observed in metals.
6) Refractive index describes the bending of light.

Q.2 Answer the following. **16**

a) Provide an introduction to the electromagnetic spectrum and its different regions.
b) Differentiate between crystalline, polycrystalline, nanocrystalline, and amorphous Solids.
c) Explain the concept of refractive index of thin films and factors affecting absorption.
d) Introduce Deep Level Transient Spectroscopy (DLTS) and its application.

Q.3 Answer the following.

a) Explain the thermal properties of materials, including thermal conductivity, specific heat, melting temperature, and phase transitions. How are these properties analyzed using techniques like TG, DTG, and DTA? **10**
b) How is the hardness of materials measured, and what physics principles are associated with hardness measured? **06**

Q.4 Answer the following.

a) Why is the order of vacuum important during material characterization? Discuss its significance in various analysis techniques. **10**
b) Describe different types of vacuum pumps, water pumps, rotary and roots pumps. **06**

Q.5 Answer the following.

a) Explain the Laue method for single crystal structural analysis. Discuss the powder diffraction methods and factors affecting the intensity in powder XRD? **10**
b) Describe different X-ray cameras and geometries used in X Ray analysis. **06**

Q.6 Answer the following.

a) Discuss electrical transport in metals, semiconductors, and insulators. Explain the practical aspects of measuring bulk conductivity and surface conductivity in materials. **10**
b) Explain the concept of Hall effect in semiconductors and its significance in mobility measurement. **06**

Q.7 Answer the following.

a) Discuss UV-Visible absorption spectroscopy and its application in determining the band gap of semiconductor. **10**
b) Discuss the Beer-Lambert Law and its application in absorption spectroscopy. **06**

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Seat No.	

Set P

M.Sc. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
PHYSICS (ENERGY STUDIES)
Semiconductor Devices (MSC40401)

Day & Date: Thursday, 09-05-2024 Max. Marks: 80
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Instructions: 1) Question No.1 and 2 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7.
3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose correct alternatives. **10**

1) A semiconductor has forbidden band gap of $0.7\ eV$. Its band gap in joule will be _____.
   a) $1.12 \times 10^{-23}\ J$ b) $1.12 \times 10^{-19}\ J$
   c) $1.12 \times 10^{-37}\ J$ d) $1.12 \times 10^{-11}\ J$

2) The high output of a CMOS inverter is _____.
   a) $V_{DD}/2$ b) V_{GS}
   c) V_{DS} d) V_{DD}

3) CMOS stands for _____.
   a) Common MOS
   b) Active load switching
   c) p-channel and n-channel devices
   d) Complementary MOS

4) A triac is generally considered most sensitive in _____.
   a) Quadrant I b) Quadrant II
   c) Quadrant III d) Quadrant IV

5) The _____ are unidirectional devices.
   a) four-layer diode and SCR b) four-layer diode and diac
   c) SCR and diac d) SCR and triac

6) The original CCD is proposed by _____ in Bell Laboratory.
   a) Boyle and Smith b) Hertz and Rutherford
   c) Newton d) Einstein

7) In CCD, transfer efficiency can be improved by moving the charge transfer layer below the _____ interface.
   a) metal-semiconductor b) metal-insulator
   c) semiconductor-insulator d) metal-metal

8) In CCD, the time required to fill the well thermally is called the _____ time.
   a) transit b) thermal relaxation
   c) on d) off

9) _____ was the first material to emit laser radiation.
   a) Silicon b) Germanium
   c) Gallium Arsenide d) Carbon

10) TED possesses the properties of _____.
   a) positive differential resistance
   b) positive differential capacitance
   c) negative differential resistance
   d) negative differential capacitance

B) Fill in the blanks OR write true/false. **06**

1) CMOS devices use _____ E-MOSFETs.
2) Triac acts like two _____ connected in reverse parallel.
3) An IGBT is essentially a MOSFET on the input and _____ on the output.
4) In CCD the time required to fill the well thermally is called the ____ time.
5) In PIN diode I stands for _____.
6) Double heterostructure (DH) laser, in which a thin layer of ____ is sandwiched between layers of a different semiconductor $(\mathrm{Al_xGa_{1-x}As})$.

Q.2 Answer the following. **16**

a) Calculate average random thermal energy of an electron in semiconductor, in electron volt, of the particle at $27\ ^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$.
[Given: Boltzmann constant; $k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23}\ J/K$].

b) Explain MIS structure.

c) In Fig.: Triac Problem, the switch is closed. If the triac has fired, what is the approximate current through the $22\ \Omega$ resister. $[\mathrm{Given}: V = 77\ V]$.

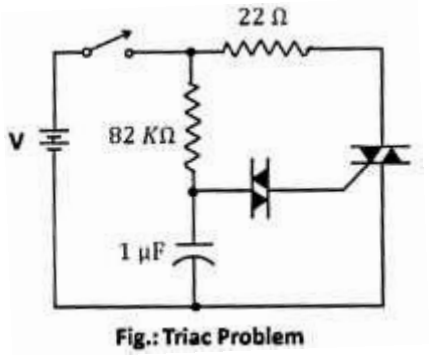

Fig.: Triac Problem

d) Draw energy band diagram for n-type semiconductor showing Fermi level (E_F), work function (E_w), electron affinity, (χ) and band gap energy (E_g).

Q.3 Answer the following. **16**

a) What are the requirements for electron transfer mechanism?

b) What is LASER? Explain p-n junction laser.

Q.4 Answer the following. **16**

a) Explain MS contact and Schottky diode.

b) What are photoconductors? Explain photocurrent gain and detectivity.

Q.5 Answer the following. **16**

a) Explain MIS capacitance.

b) Discuss I-V characteristics of SCR.

Q.6 Answer the following. **16**

a) Explain in brief IGBT.

b) Explain construction of P-i-n diode.

Q.7 Answer the following. **16**

a) Explain how transfer electron effect leads to negative differential resistance (NDR).

b) What is p-i-n diode? Discuss its characteristics.

SLR-IA-24

Seat No.		Set	P

M.Sc. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
PHYSICS (ENERGY STUDIES)
Nuclear and Particle Physics (MSC40402)

Day & Date: Saturday, 11-05-2024 Max. Marks: 80
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Instructions: 1) Q. Nos. 1 and. 2 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7
3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternative. **10**

1) If R is the radius and A is the mass number, then the scattering experiments showed that, _____.
   a) $R = R_0 A^{1/3}$ b) $R = R_0 A^{2/3}$
   c) $R = R_0 A$ d) $R = R_0 A^3$

2) What does the mass defect stands for _____.
   a) The nucleus weighs less than the sum of the individual protons and neutrons it is composed off
   b) The mass of Uranium is smaller than of iron
   c) It is the missing term in semi empirical mass formula
   d) It is defect in the structure of atom

3) A constant mass density and constant value of binding energy per nucleon, are the properties of _____.
   a) shell model
   b) liquid drop model
   c) fermi gas model
   d) extreme single particle model

4) The _____ have explained the magic numbers.
   a) Liquid drop model b) Fermi gas model
   c) Shell model d) All of these

5) The particles having _____ spin quantum number are called fermions.
   a) 0 b) $\frac{1}{2}$
   c) 1 d) 2

6) The electric quadrupole moment is negative; shape of the nuclei is _____.
   a) Oblate b) Prolate
   c) Spherical d) All of these

7) The decay constant λ of a radioactive sample depends on _____.
   a) the number of atoms in the sample
   b) mass number of the nucleus
   c) the half life of the sample
   d) atomic number

8) One of the series that contain a magic number is _____.
   a) 2, 8, 20, 28, 50 b) 2, 8, 18, 28, 50
   c) 2, 8, 10, 28, 50, 82 d) 8, 18, 20, 28

9) The isotope of carbon, used for radiocarbon dating is _____.
   a) $^{12}_{6}\mathrm{C}$ b) $^{14}_{6}\mathrm{C}$
   c) $^{13}_{6}\mathrm{C}$ d) $^{16}_{6}\mathrm{C}$

10) Two-neutron separation energy is designated as _____.
   a) S_2 b) S_{2n}
   c) $2nS$ d) S^{2n}

B) Fill in the blanks / True or False. **06**

1) Nuclei with nucleons having a magic number are rare in nature. (True/False)
2) Stripping reaction can be explained by single particle model. (True/False)
3) If Q value of nuclear reaction is positive the reaction is endothermic. (True/False)
4) The radius of a nucleus is typically on the order of $10^{-15}\ to\ 10^{-14}$ m. (True/False)
5) Parity can provide information about the nuclear structure. (True/False)
6) Cosmic rays are high-energy particles that originate from sources beyond our solar system. (True/False)

Q.2 Answer the following. **16**

a) Explain the properties of nucleus.
b) Write a note on liquid drop model of the nucleus and state its assumptions.
c) Write a note on nuclear fission.
d) Derive the expression for threshold energy of an endoergic reaction

Q.3 Answer the following.

a) What is radioactivity? State law of radioactive decay and derive the expression for the decay rate of the sample. **10**
b) Give detailed account on radioactive dating and radioactive series. **06**

Q.4 Answer the following.

a) What are magic numbers? How does the shell model explain the existence of magic numbers and other nuclear properties? **10**
b) Explain the Fermi gas model of the nucleus. **06**

Q.5 Answer the following.

a) Give types of nuclear reactions and explain in detail nuclear transmutation reactions. **10**
b) Derive the expression for the nuclear reaction kinematics. **06**

Q.6 Answer the following.

a) Give detailed classification of elementary particles and explain the concepts conservation laws and symmetries for elementary particles. **10**
b) Write a note on different particle interactions in nature. **06**

Q.7 Answer the following

a) Derive the expression for semi-empirical mass formula and discuss its one application. **10**
b) Explain the direct reactions. **06**

SLR-IA-25

Seat No.		Set	P

M.Sc. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April-2024
PHYSICS (ENERGY STUDIES)
Physics of Nano Materials (MSC40403)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 14-05-2024 Max. Marks: 80
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Instructions: 1) Question no. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 7.
3) Figure to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Multiple choice questions. **10**

1) The nanoscale involves the range from approximately _____
   a) 1nm to 1000 nm b) 1nm to 100 nm
   c) 1nm to 10 nm d) 1nm to 0.001 nm

2) Top-down and bottom-up approaches differ in degrees of
   a) Speed b) Quality
   c) Quality, speed and cost d) cost

3) Graphene is a _____nanomaterial with single atomic layer of carbon structure.
   a) 3D b) 2D
   c) 1D d) 0D

4) Beer-Lamberts law is applied to the analysis of a mixture by _____ without the need for extensive pre-processing of the sample.
   a) Thermometry b) Spectrophotometry
   c) Calorimetry d) Diffractometry

5) In _____ semiconductor repels the negative ions and attracts the positive ions.
   a) Schottky effect b) Frenkel effect
   c) Hopping d) Polar

6) Molecular beam epitaxy (MBE) is an elegant material growth technique that is most simply described as a very refined form of
   a) pulse vapor deposition b) chemical vapor deposition
   c) physical laser deposition d) Sputtering

7) A scanning probe microscopy (SPM) is used for studying _____ scale level.
   a) surfaces at the nano b) molecules at the nano
   c) atoms at the nano d) defects at the micro

8) The BET is commonly used to generate a specific surface area result expressed in units of
   a) mass per area of sample (g/m^2)
   b) area per mass of sample (m^2/g)
   c) Density per mass of sample
   d) area per density of sample

9) X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) allows one to ascertain the molecular structure of a _____through the sample.
   a) crystalline material by absorbing x-rays
   b) crystalline material by diffracting x rays
   c) single crystal material by diffracting x-rays
   d) non-crystalline material by diffracting x-rays

10) Nanotubes are formed by folding or rolling _____
   a) nanocarbon into a cylindrical shape structure.
   b) two-dimensional graphite into a circular shape structure.
   c) nanodiamond into a cylindrical shape structure.
   d) two-dimensional graphite into a cylindrical shape structure.

B) State True or False. **06**

1) Sputtering is a physical process in which atoms in a solid-state are released and pass into the gas phase by bombardment with energetic ions, mainly noble gas ions.
2) Surface plasmon resonance is the manifestation of a resonance effect due to the interaction of conduction electrons of metal nanoparticles with incident photons.
3) Nanotechnology could also enable objects to harvest energy from their environment.
4) The Principle of UV-Visible Spectroscopy is based on the absorption of visible light by chemical compounds, which results in the production of distinct spectra.
5) The electroplating process is also known as electrodeposition.
6) Nanoparticles of silver are used to deliver antimicrobial properties in hand washes, bandages, and socks.

Q.2 Answer the following. **16**

a) Explain in brief the top-down approach of synthesis of nanomaterials.
b) Define the Density of States at Low - dimensional Structures.
c) Explain the phenomenon of photoluminescence.
d) Illustrate the technique of electrodeposition.

Q.3 Answer the following.

a) Explain the various conduction mechanism in bulk materials. **08**
b) Mention the basic principle of SPM and highlight the details of STM. **08**

Q.4 Answer the following.

a) State the principle of Photo-luminescence, Fluorescence, Phosphorescence, Cathodoluminescence, and Electroluminescence phenomenon. **10**
b) Give a general concept and important characteristics of AFM. **06**

Q.5 Answer the following.

a) Describe the quantum confinement effect. **08**
b) Explain the Poole - Frenkel Effect. **08**

Q.6 Answer the following.

a) Describe the phenomena of core-shell in nanomaterials. **10**
b) Discuss the era of nanostructures of carbon fullerenes. **06**

Q.7 Answer the following.

a) Explain the Drude model quantum theory and its interpretation. **08**
b) State and explain in brief different chemical growth routes. **08**

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Seat No.	

Set P

M.Sc. (Semester - IV) (New) (CBCS) Examination: March/April - 2024
PHYSICS (ENERGY STUDIES)
Energy Conversion Devices (MSC40406)

Day & Date: Thursday, 16-05-2024 Max. Marks: 80
Time: 03:00 PM To 06:00 PM

Instructions: 1) Q. Nos. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
2) Attempt any Three questions from Q.No.3 to Q.No.7.
3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternatives from the options. **10**

1) A fuel cell consists of _____ electrodes.
   a) 4 b) 5
   c) 6 d) 2

2) The contact resistance between the metal contact and the silicon in a solar cell, _____ resistance is caused.
   a) series b) shunt
   c) electrochemical d) both (b) and (c)

3) The _____ effect allows converting waste heat into electric power.
   a) photoelectric b) peltier
   c) stark d) thermoelectric

4) In _____ effect, an electric voltage is produced in the presence of temperature gradient across a conductive substance.
   a) paschen b) seeback
   c) photovoltaic d) both (a) and (c)

5) For illuminated characteristics of a solar cell, the lamp intensity is _____.
   a) varied b) constant
   c) not defined d) both (b) and (c)

6) The electricity generated by thermoelectric generator is dependent on _____ difference between the source and sink.
   a) volume b) resistance
   c) voltage d) temperature

7) In fuel cells, fuel and air react electrochemically without _____.
   a) combustion b) creating pollutants
   c) both (a) and (b) d) none of these

8) In a solid oxide fuel cell, solid oxide material acts as the _____.
   a) electrolyte b) substrate
   c) metal contact d) both (b) and (c)

9) In _____ effect, electricity is produced from solar radiation.
   a) thermoelectric b) photovoltaic
   c) photogeneration d) both (a) and (c)

10) In a Photoelectrochemical Cell, photo-generated electron-hole pairs generate _____.
   a) temperature gradient b) thermal voltage
   c) photo voltage d) asymmetric

B) Fil in the blanks/State True or False **06**

1) The energy band gap of GaAs is _____ eV.
2) In a fuel cell, the _____ has ions that move between the fuel and air electrodes.
3) Thermoelectric cooling operates according to _____ effect.
4) Low shunt resistance causes power losses in solar cells. (True/False)
5) Tandem Solar Cells help in decreasing the efficiency of a solar cell. (True/False)
6) Thermoelectric generators have long working life and bulk applications. (True/False)

Q.2 Answer the following. **16**

a) Explain in brief about Photovoltaic effect.
b) State the various advantages and disadvantages of fuel cells.
c) Write a note on conversion efficiency in Photochemical Converters.
d) Write in brief about co-efficient of performance for thermoelectric cooling.

Q.3 Answer the following.

a) Explain the construction and working of $CuInSe_2$ Solar Cell. **10**
b) Write in brief about determination of series resistance and shunt resistance. **06**

Q.4 Answer the following.

a) Describe in detail about Photoelectrolysis Cell. **10**
b) Explain in brief about Semiconductor-Electrolyte interface. **06**

Q.5 Answer the following.

a) Explain the construction and working of Phosphoric Acid Fuel Cell. **10**
b) State the various materials and applications of fuel cells. **06**

Q.6 Answer the following.

a) Describe in detail about temperature distribution and thermal energy transfer in Thermoelectric Generator. **10**
b) Elaborate the basic concept of Thermoelectric Effect. **06**

Q.7 Answer the following.

a) Explain the construction and working of Proton Exchange Membrane fuel cell. **10**
b) Write in brief about the various fuel cell characterizations. **06**