

Signature of Invigilators

Roll No.

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(In figures as in Admit Card)

1.

2.

PHYSICAL SCIENCES

Paper III

Roll No.

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(In words)

D-0202

Name of Areas/Section (if any)

Time Allowed : 2½ Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 200

Instructions for the Candidates

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY Marks Obtained

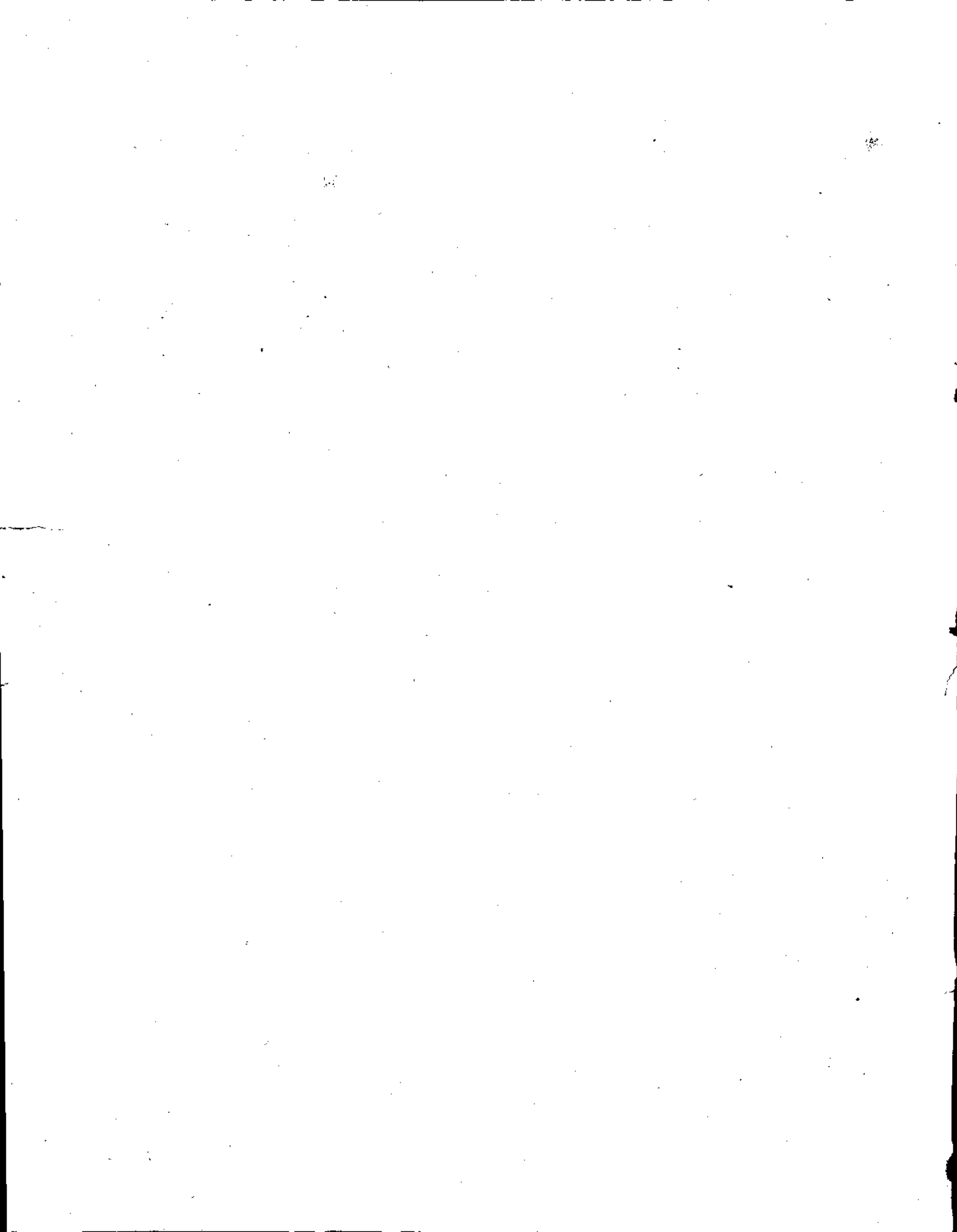
Question Number	Marks Obtained	Question Number	Marks Obtained	Question Number	Marks Obtained
1		26			
2					
3					
4					
5					
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25					

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

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 :

1. આ પૃષ્ઠના ઉપલા ભાગે આપેલી જગ્યામાં તમારી ક્રમાંક સંખ્યા (રોલ નંબર) લખો.
2. તમે જે વિકલ્પનો ઉત્તર આપો તેનો સ્પષ્ટ નિર્દેશ કરો.
3. ટૂંક નોંધ કે નિબંધ પ્રકારના પ્રશ્નોના ઉત્તર દરેક પ્રશ્નની નીચે આપેલી જગ્યામાં જ લખો. વધારાના કોઈ કાગળનો ઉપયોગ કરશો નહીં.
4. અંદર આપેલી સૂચનાઓ ધ્યાનથી વાંચો.
5. આ ઉત્તરપોથીને અંતે આપેલું પૃષ્ઠ કાચા કામ માટે છે.
6. આ ઉત્તરપોથીમાં કયાંય પણ તમારી ઓળખ કરાવી દે એવી રીતે તમારું નામ કે કોઈ ચોકકસ નિશાની કરી લશો તો તમે આ પરીક્ષા માટે ગેરલાયક સાબીત થશો.
7. કેલક્યુલેટર અથવા ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક્સ સાધનો જેવા ઉપયોગ કરવો નહીં.
8. નકારાત્મક ગુણાંક પદ્ધતિ નથી.
9. પ્રશ્નપત્ર લખાઈ રહે એટલે આ ઉત્તરપોથી તમારા નિરીક્ષકને આપી દેવી. પરીક્ષાખંડની બહાર કોઈપણ પ્રશ્નપત્ર લઈ જવું નહીં.



ANTILOGARITHMS

Table with columns labeled 0-9 and 1-9, containing numerical data for anti-logarithms.

ANTILOGARITHMS

Table with columns labeled 0-9 and 1-9, containing numerical data for anti-logarithms, including values such as 1000, 1001, 1002, etc.

LOGARITHMS

Table of logarithms for numbers 0-99. Columns represent the integer part (0-9) and the decimal part (0-9) of the logarithm. Rows correspond to numbers from 0 to 99.

LOGARITHMS

Table of logarithms for numbers 100-999. Columns represent the integer part (1-9) and the decimal part (0-9) of the logarithm. Rows correspond to numbers from 100 to 999.

PHYSICAL SCIENCES

PAPER III

- Note :—**(i) Part A consists of 10 questions of 10 marks each. Attempt each question in about 200 words (2 pages). All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Part B consists of 16 questions of 25 marks each. Attempt any four questions from Part B. Each question is to be answered in about 500 words (5 pages).
- (iii) Log tables are allowed, but not a calculator.

PART A

1. (a) Prove that

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \psi \vec{\nabla} \psi = 0.$$

- (b) Show that $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ is a Hermitian matrix. Also find out the eigenvalues and eigen vectors of this matrix.

2. The Lagrangian of a particle of mass m is $L = m\dot{x}\dot{y} - m\omega_0^2 xy$.

- (a) Write down the equations of motion for this system. What is the physical system represented by this Lagrangian? What is the energy E of this system? Express E in terms of coordinates and momenta.
- (b) Find the Hamiltonian H associated with the above L . Compare E and H . Comment on your result.

3. Show that the total scattering cross-section of point particles from a perfectly rigid sphere of radius R is πR^2 .

4. A current I is uniformly distributed over a wire of circular cross-section with

radius R . Find the volume current density \vec{J} . If the current density in this wire is proportional to the distance from the axis, find the total current in the wire and establish the continuity equation

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0.$$

5. Write down Maxwell's equations for an ohmic conducting medium. Obtain the wave equations satisfied by \vec{E} and \vec{B} . Assuming plane wave solutions of these equations obtain the relation between the propagation vector \vec{k} and the frequency ω of these solutions in terms of the conductivity σ , the permittivity ϵ and permeability μ of the medium. Obtain an expression for the refractive index in terms of ω , ϵ , μ and σ .
6. (a) If the resolving limit of the electron microscope is twice the wavelength of its accelerated electron, find the resolving limit for 60 keV electrons.
- (b) Estimate the ground state energy of Hydrogen atom using Heisenberg uncertainty principle.
7. (a) Applying the variation method estimate the ground state energy of a two-electron atom.
- (b) If the total angular momentum of a system is $\vec{J} = \vec{L} + \vec{S}$, prove that

$$[J_x, z] = -i\hbar y \quad \text{and} \quad [J_x, y] = i\hbar z.$$

8. A photon gas confined in a volume V is in thermal equilibrium at temperature T . The photon is a massless particle so that $\epsilon = pc$.
- Given that the number of states of photons in volume V with energy between ϵ and $\epsilon + d\epsilon$ is

$$D(\epsilon) d\epsilon = \frac{V}{\pi^2 (\hbar c)^3} \epsilon^2 d\epsilon,$$

obtain the Planck distribution law for the spectral energy density along the following lines :

What is the chemical potential of a photon gas ? Show that the temperature dependence of the average energy, $\langle U \rangle$, of the photon gas is proportional to T^4 .

9. Describe a method to determine crystal structure of a polycrystalline material by X-ray diffraction. If X-rays are to be replaced by neutrons, explain why one has to use thermal neutrons.
10. State the principles of least squares. Describe the procedure of least squares for fitting a straight line to a set of five (x_i) assumed experimental points.

PART B

11. What are different types of transistor biasing ? Give the circuit diagram of a common emitter $n-p-n$ transistor biasing circuit with a fixed bias to the emitter. Using typical numerical values for the different resistances in the circuit and power supply value, calculate the circuit parameters I_B , I_C and V_{CE} .
12. What is a discriminator ? Give the circuit diagram of the Schmidt trigger and discuss its operation. Illustrate with an example how and where it is used.
13. Draw a circuit diagram of a binary 1 bit memory cell using basic gates. In turn using it as building blocks draw the schematic diagram of a series in-parallel out 5 digit shift register. How to convert it into parallel-in parallel-out register ?

14. What are the drawbacks of a basic R-S Flip-Flop ? How are they rectified to get a perfect Master-Slave Flip-Flop ? Explain the development of the stages using the truth tables.
15. NMR is the nuclear analog of ESR. Discuss this statement keeping in view the nuclear spin and magnetic moment, Bohr magneton and Zeeman splitting. Show that the resonance frequency lies in radio frequency range. Nuclear magnetic resonance in water is due to the protons of hydrogen. Calculate the field when the resonance frequency $\nu_r = 60$ MHz.
 [Given : $\mu_B = 5.05 \times 10^{-27}$ ampere . meter², $\mu_P = 2.793 \mu_N$, $I = \frac{1}{2}$].
16. Why is Stark effect more important in molecular spectroscopy than Zeeman effect ? Under what condition the first order Stark effect is observed ? Obtain the expression for energies and discuss the selection rules.
17. Discuss the L-S coupling. How does it lead to Hund's rule ? State the Hund's rules and illustrate the applications of these rules.
18. In spite of having equal probabilities for the absorption and the stimulated emission in a two level system we do not generally observe the latter. Why ? What must we do to observe it ? What are different techniques to achieve it ? Is it a sufficient condition for lasing ? If not, how one can obtain lasing in He-Ne laser ?
19. In dielectric materials effect of polarization reduces the field while in case of ferromagnetic materials effect of polarization increases the field. Discuss.
20. Discuss the salient features of BCS theory. How one can explain Josephson effect on the basis of this theory ?

21. Derive expression for specific heat at constant volume due to the free electrons in metals. Calculate the temperature at which the electronic contribution to C_v of silver eventually become identical to the Dulong-Petit value. E_F and N_F for silver are 5 eV and 10^{28} respectively.
22. Explain the construction of first four Brillouin zone for a simple cubic lattice in two dimensions. Show that for a simple square lattice the kinetic energy of a free electron at the corner of the first Brillouin zone is double than that of an electron at the centre of the side face of the zone.
23. (a) Describe the basic nuclear properties and explain how nuclear forces can be accounted for by liquid drop model.
- (b) Point out validity and limitations of single particle shell model.
24. (a) What is a compound nucleus ? Discuss Bohr's theory of compound nucleus.
- (b) By giving necessary reactions explain how the neutrons are produced. What is the significance of neutron sources ?
25. Discuss Fermi theory of β -decay to explain the β -spectral shapes. What is non-conservation of parity ? Describe how this was established by an experiment on β -decay.
26. (a) Give in brief the classification of fundamental forces and elementary particles.
- (b) State the significance of the quadruple moment of a nucleus and obtain expression for this quantity.

Q. No.