

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 :

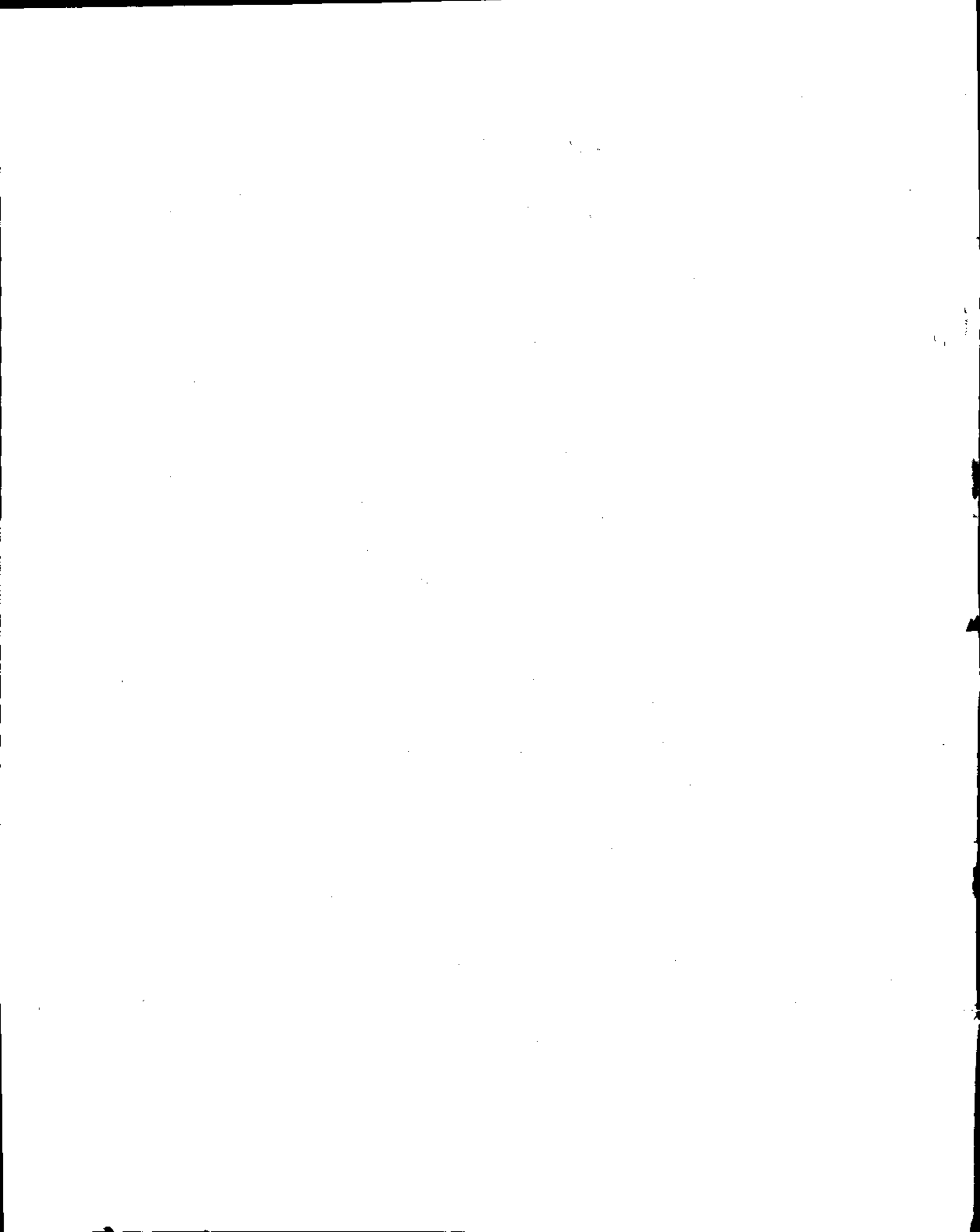
૧. આ પૃષ્ઠના ઉપલા ભાગે આપેલી જગ્યામાં તમારી ક્રમાંક સંખ્યા (રોલ નંબર) લખો.
૨. તમે જે વિકલ્પનો ઉત્તર આપો તેનો સ્પષ્ટ નિર્દેશ કરો.
૩. ટૂંક નોંધ કે નિબંધ પ્રકારના પ્રશ્નોના ઉત્તર દરેક પ્રશ્નની નીચે આપેલી જગ્યામાં જ લખો. વધારાના કોઈ કાગળનો ઉપયોગ કરશો નહીં.
૪. અંદર આપેલી સૂચનાઓ ધ્યાનથી વાંચો.
૫. આ ઉત્તરપોથીને 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					
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14					
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19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					

Total Marks Obtained.....

Signature of the co-ordinator.....
(Evaluation)



ANTILOGARITHMS

Table of antilogarithms with columns labeled 0 through 9 and rows labeled 00 through 99. Each cell contains a numerical value representing the antilogarithm of the corresponding row and column indices.

ANTILOGARITHMS

Table of antilogarithms with columns labeled 0 through 9 and rows labeled 50 through 99. Each cell contains a numerical value representing the antilogarithm of the corresponding row and column indices.

LOGARITHMS

LOGARITHMS

0	0000	0043	0086	0128	0170	0212	0254	0296	0338	0379	0421	0463	0505	0547	0589	0631	0673	0715	0757	0799	0841	0883	0925	0967	1009
10	0000	0043	0086	0128	0170	0212	0254	0296	0338	0379	0421	0463	0505	0547	0589	0631	0673	0715	0757	0799	0841	0883	0925	0967	1009
20	0100	0143	0186	0228	0270	0312	0354	0396	0438	0480	0522	0564	0606	0648	0690	0732	0774	0816	0858	0900	0942	0984	1026	1068	1110
30	0200	0243	0286	0328	0370	0412	0454	0496	0538	0580	0622	0664	0706	0748	0790	0832	0874	0916	0958	1000	1042	1084	1126	1168	1210
40	0300	0343	0386	0428	0470	0512	0554	0596	0638	0680	0722	0764	0806	0848	0890	0932	0974	1016	1058	1100	1142	1184	1226	1268	1310
50	0400	0443	0486	0528	0570	0612	0654	0696	0738	0780	0822	0864	0906	0948	0990	1032	1074	1116	1158	1200	1242	1284	1326	1368	1410
60	0500	0543	0586	0628	0670	0712	0754	0796	0838	0880	0922	0964	1006	1048	1090	1132	1174	1216	1258	1300	1342	1384	1426	1468	1510
70	0600	0643	0686	0728	0770	0812	0854	0896	0938	0980	1022	1064	1106	1148	1190	1232	1274	1316	1358	1400	1442	1484	1526	1568	1610
80	0700	0743	0786	0828	0870	0912	0954	0996	1038	1080	1122	1164	1206	1248	1290	1332	1374	1416	1458	1500	1542	1584	1626	1668	1710
90	0800	0843	0886	0928	0970	1012	1054	1096	1138	1180	1222	1264	1306	1348	1390	1432	1474	1516	1558	1600	1642	1684	1726	1768	1810

0	6990	6998	7007	7016	7024	7033	7042	7050	7059	7067	7075	7084	7093	7101	7109	7118	7126	7135	7143	7152	7161	7169	7178	7187	7195
10	6990	6998	7007	7016	7024	7033	7042	7050	7059	7067	7075	7084	7093	7101	7109	7118	7126	7135	7143	7152	7161	7169	7178	7187	7195
20	7000	7008	7017	7025	7034	7043	7051	7060	7068	7077	7085	7094	7102	7110	7119	7127	7136	7144	7153	7161	7170	7178	7187	7195	7204
30	7010	7018	7026	7035	7043	7052	7060	7069	7077	7086	7094	7103	7111	7120	7128	7137	7145	7154	7162	7171	7179	7188	7196	7205	7213
40	7020	7028	7036	7045	7053	7062	7070	7079	7087	7096	7104	7113	7121	7130	7138	7147	7155	7164	7172	7181	7189	7198	7206	7215	7223
50	7030	7038	7046	7055	7063	7072	7080	7089	7097	7106	7114	7123	7131	7140	7148	7157	7165	7174	7182	7191	7200	7208	7217	7225	7234
60	7040	7048	7056	7065	7073	7082	7090	7099	7107	7116	7124	7133	7141	7150	7158	7167	7175	7184	7192	7201	7210	7218	7227	7235	7244
70	7050	7058	7066	7075	7083	7092	7100	7109	7117	7126	7134	7143	7151	7160	7168	7177	7185	7194	7202	7211	7219	7228	7236	7245	7253
80	7060	7068	7076	7085	7093	7102	7110	7119	7127	7136	7144	7153	7161	7170	7178	7187	7195	7204	7212	7221	7229	7238	7246	7255	7263
90	7070	7078	7086	7095	7103	7112	7120	7129	7137	7146	7154	7163	7171	7180	7188	7197	7205	7214	7222	7231	7239	7248	7256	7265	7273

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 $L(q, \dot{q})$.

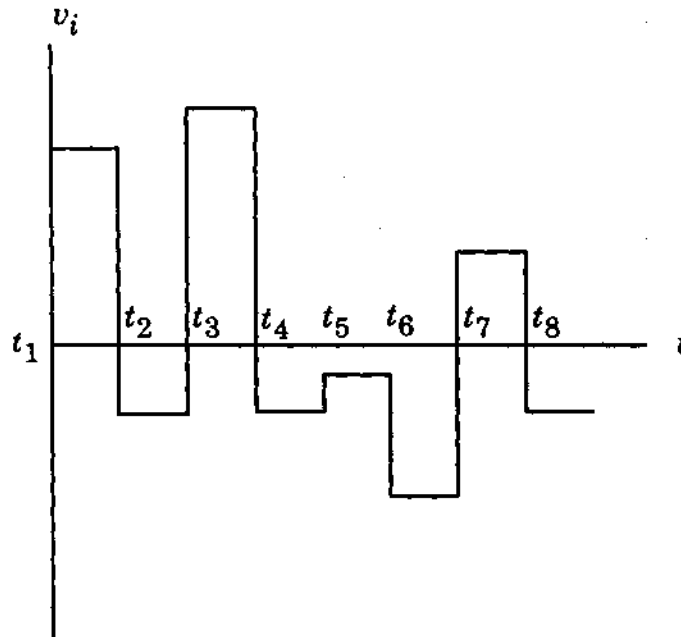
5. Consider a motion of a simple pendulum.
 - (a) How many degrees of freedom are for simple pendulum ?
 - (b) Write equations of constraints for its motion.
 - (c) Write Lagrangian for the simple pendulum.
 - (d) Write Hamiltonian for the simple pendulum and write Hamilton's equations. Solve these equations 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 β -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°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 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 α -particle is emitted and why not two free protons and two free neutrons from the nucleus?
(b) What energy must be imparted to an α -particle to force it into the nucleus of ${}_{83}\text{Bi}^{209}$. (assume suitable data $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9 \times 10^9$ newton.meter²/coulomb²).
Charge $e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}\text{C}$ and $r_0 = 1.3 \times 10^{-15}$ 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 γ -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.