

Name:

Enrolment No:



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, December 2018

Course: PHYSICS I

Semester: I

Course Code: PHYS1007

Programme: BTech : APE-UP, APE-GAS, Chemical

Max. Marks: 100

Time: 03 hrs.

Instructions: All questions are compulsory (Q9, Q10 and Q12 have internal choice)

Total pages: 2

SECTION A

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q1.	Describe magnetic hysteresis briefly with suitable diagram and hence define hard and soft magnetic materials	4	CO2
Q2.	Prove that dispersive power of a plane transmission grating takes the form $\frac{d\theta}{d\lambda} = \frac{\phi}{\lambda\sqrt{1-\phi^2}}, \text{ where, } \phi = \frac{m\lambda}{d}$ $\theta = \text{diffraction angle, } \lambda = \text{wavelength, } d = \text{grating element, } m = \text{orders}$	4	CO1
Q3.	State Heisenberg uncertainty principle. Using de Broglie relation show that $\left \frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda} \right = \left \frac{\Delta p}{p} \right , \text{ the symbols have usual meanings.}$	4	CO3
Q4.	The area of a magnetic hysteresis loop between B and H is 125 m ² . The smallest units along Y (B) and X (H) axes are 0.02 Wb/m ² and 35 A/m, respectively. Determine hysteresis loss per cycle.	4	CO2
Q5.	Calculate de Broglie wavelength of a 100 KeV electron moving with relativistic speed.	4	CO3

SECTION B

Q6.	Explain the concept of displacement current, and describe how it helps in modifying Ampere's circuital law.	8	CO2
Q7.	Discuss photoelectric effect with characteristic properties. Calculate stopping potential for an electron moving with velocity of 0.01c non-relativistically.	8	CO3
Q8.	A multimode step index fiber has core and clad refractive indices of 1.52 and 1.48, respectively. Calculate V number and number of modes for the above fiber with core size 10 times the working wavelength.	8	CO1

Q9.	Discuss the phenomenon of double refraction and index ellipsoids for positive and negative crystals with net diagram. OR Discuss construction and working of RUBY LASER with net diagram.	8	CO1
Q10.	Calculate percentage uncertainty in its momentum if an electron with 5 KeV kinetic energy is measured within position uncertainty of 0.5 nm. OR <i>Calculate the probability of finding a particle in its third quantum state between $\frac{L}{12}$ to $\frac{L}{2}$.</i> The particle is trapped inside 1D potential box of length L.	8	CO3

SECTION-C

Q11.	(a) Derive the expression for Compton shift in the form $\Delta \lambda = \lambda' - \lambda = \frac{h}{m_0 c} (1 - \cos \phi)$ <i>where ϕ = angle between scattered photon & incident photon direction</i>	10	CO3
	(b) A solid (5×10^{28} atoms/m ³) shows electronic polarizability of 10^{-40} F-m ² . Calculate dielectric constant of the solid assuming local field as Lorentz field.	10	CO2
Q12.	(a) Consider Schrodinger time independent wave equation and solve it for a trapped particle in 1D potential box of length L to obtain normalized wave function in the form $\psi_n(x) = \sqrt{2/L} \sin(n\pi x/L) \text{ for } 0 < x < L$	10	CO3
	(b) Calculate total energy of an electron trapped in 3D potential box of length 5 nm (each side) in its 1 st non-degenerate quantum state.	10	
	OR (a) Derive Schrodinger time independent wave equation in 1D case.	10	
	(b) Calculate kinetic energy of an electron trapped in 1D potential box of length 5 nm in its 5 th quantum state. Also calculate de Broglie wavelength at this quantum state.	10	

Physical constants: $h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J-s}$, $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$, $k_B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$, $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$
 $\epsilon_0 = 8.854 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$