Roll No.

Total No of Pages: 3

11N502

B. Tech. I - Sem. (New Scheme) Main Exam., July - 2022 IFY1 - 02 Engineering Physics Common to all Branches

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70 Min. Passing Marks:

Instructions to Candidates:

- Part A: Short answer questions (up to 25 words) 5 ×3 marks = 15 marks. Candidates have to answer 5 questions out of 10.
- Part B: Analytical/Problem Solving questions 3 ×5 marks = 15 marks. Candidates have to answer 3 questions out of 7.
- Part C: Descriptive/Analytical/Problem Solving questions 2×20 marks = 40 marks.

 Candidates have to answer 2 questions out of 5.

Schematic diagrams must be shown wherever necessary. Any data you feel missing may suitably be assumed and stated clearly. Units of quantities used/calculated must be stated clearly.

Use of following supporting material is permitted during examination. (Mentioned in form No. 205)

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PART-A

- Q.1 If the uncertainty in the location of particle is equal to de-Broglie wavelength, then calculate the uncertainty in its velocity.
- Q.2 What is meant by acceptance angle for an optical fibre?
- Q.3 Write down the applications of lasers in medical science.

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- Q 4. Why good conductors are bad superconductors?
- Q.5 The first order Bragg's reflections of X-rays with wavelength 0.58Å are obtained at an angle of 9.15° with the set of parallel planes of a crystal. Calculate the inter-planar spacing of the crystal.
- Q 6 What is the difference between direct and indirect band semiconductors?
- Q.7 Name the material characterization technique which is based on the concept of the quantum mechanical tunneling.
- Q.8 Define poynting vector in an electromagnetic field.
- Q.9 What is the energy of a photon whose momentum is the same as that of a proton whose kinetic energy is 10 MeV? Rest mass of the proton is 1000 MeV / c².
- Q.10 Explain the terms: (i) Spontaneous emission (ii) Stimulated emission

PART-B

- Q.1 State and explain Lorentz force and Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction.
- Q.2 Mobilities of electrons and holes in a sample of intrinsic germanium at 300 K are 0.36 m²V⁻¹s⁻¹ and 0.17 m²V⁻¹s⁻¹. If the conductivity of the specimen is 2.12 Ω⁻¹m⁻¹, estimate the intrinsic carrier density.
- Q.3 Explain spatial and temporal coherence.
- Q.4 What do you understand by the term 'wave function'? Define Eigen value and Eigen function.
- Q.5 What are nano materials? Give some applications of nano materials.
- Q.6 An electron is put in a cubical box each of side 2 Å. Find the value of its momentum and energy for the ground state and first excited sate.
- Q.7 What do you understand by electromagnetic waves? Define interference, diffraction, refraction and polarization of the electromagnetic radiation.

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PART-C

- Q 1 Establish time dependent Schrödinger wave equation and further deduce the time independent equation from it.
- O 2 (a) Explain Fresnel diffraction.
 - (b) Briefly explain Fraunhofer diffraction in single slit experiment.
 - Examine if two spectral lines of wavelengths 5890 Å and 5893 Å can be clearly resolved in the (i) First order and (ii) Second order by a diffraction grating 2 cm wide and having 425 lines/cm.
- Q3 (a) Write the Maxwell's equations in their differential form and use them to deduce the integral form of the equation. Briefly explain the physical importance of the Maxwell's equations. https://www.rtuonline.com
 - (b) What is displacement current density $\overrightarrow{J_D}$? Explain how Maxwell used the continuity equation to introduce the term $\overrightarrow{J_D}$ in order to modify Ampere's law, also explain how did the introduction of the term $\overrightarrow{J_D}$ revolutionize physics?
- Q.4 (a) Explain the principle of propagation of light through an optical fiber.
 - (b) What is attenuation in fibers? Discuss the attenuation of signals in optical fibers.
 - (c) Explain the variation of attenuation of signals in a fibre as a function of wavelength.
- Q.5 (a) What is diffraction grating? Describe, how the wavelength of monochromatic light is determined using it?
 - (b) Find the number of orders visible if the wavelength of the incident radiation is 5000Å and number of lines on the grating are 1000 in one centimeter.

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