Full Marks:70



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Paper Code: BS-PH101/BSPH101 Physics-I

Time Allotted: 3 Hours

UPID : 001003

The Figures in the margin indicate full marks. Candidate are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable

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|------|--------------|---|---------------|
| | | Group-A (Very Short Answer Type Question) | [1 x 10 = 10] |
| 1. 4 | Answer any t | en of the following: | • |
| | (I) Wha | t is the emissivity of an ideal black body? | |
| | | it is the dimension of phase space? | |
| | (III) The | Curl of a conservative vector field is | |
| | (IV) In Fr | aunhofer diffraction, the incident wavefront is | |
| | /V) The | displacement current arises due to | |
| | (VI) For a | displacement current arises due to In ideal blackbody, the power emitted per unit area is proportional to In ideal blackbody, the power emitted per unit area is proportional to | above the |
| | (IIV) | psolute zero temperature what is the probability | |
| | (Vill) Find | the angle between the vectors \hat{i} and $2\hat{i}+\hat{j}$ | |
| | | the form of interference. True or raise: | |
| | | at polarizability in SI units is at length L and E2 be tile a | nergy of the |
| | | action is actually a form of interestant and E_2 be the ension of polarizability in SI units is be the energy of the ground state of a 1 dimensional potential well of length L and E_2 be the end state of a 1 dimensional potential well of length L/2, what is the relation between E_1 and E_2 and state of a 1 dimensional potential well of length L/2. | ,? |
| | grou | t is the average energy of electrons in a metal at 0 Kelvin? | |
| | (XII) What | Group-B (Short Answer Type Question) | [5 x 3 = 15] |
| | | Answer any three of the following: | [5] |
| | | | [5] |
| 2. | State five | applications of LASER | [5] |
| 3. | Mention ti | applications of LASEN The criteria for the applicability of Bose-Einstein statistics. The criteria for the applicability of Bose-Einstein statistics. | |
| 4. | Find the va | ne criteria for the applicability of Bose-Emacen Devolution of the result slue of the given Commutator and explain the significance of the result | |
| | | | |
| | ſχ̂ | $[\widehat{p_x}]$ | |
| | _ | ut mitable example. | [5] |
| | | ou mean by Macrostate and Microstate? –Explain with suitable example. | [5] |
| 5. | What do yo | he smallest possible uncertainty in the position of an electron moving with speed 30000000 | |
| 6. | Compute t | | |
| | metres per | Counc (Long Answer Type Quantum | 15 x 3 = 45] |
| | | Answer any three of the following . | [3] |
| | | e example of Solid, Liquid and Gaseous Dielectric material | [3] |
| 7. | (a) Give on | e example of Solid, Eiguid and Ostorials | [2+1+1] |
| | | | [5] |
| | | | |
| | (d) A capac | Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant? What is its value in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant in vacuum and conductor. Dielectric Constant in vacuum and conductor. Die | |
| | and cap | pacitance of 10µF. Calculate the management of the Wien's | [2+2+2] |
| | capacit | or. Given ϵ_0 = 8.85 (12) | |
| 8. | (a) State th | recitance of 10μ F. Calculate Parameters and Show that the law reduces to the Wien's or. Given ϵ_0 =8.85^(-12) Fm ⁻¹ are Planck's radiation law explaining all terms and show that the law reduces to the Wien's planck's radiation law explaining all terms and show that the law reduces to the Wien's are planck's radiation law explaining all terms and show that the law reduces to the Wien's planck and Rayleigh Jeans law in opposite limits. | [2+3] |
| | radiatio | ne Planck's radiation law explaining of the Planck's radiation law and Rayleigh Jeans law in opposite limits. By your velocity and Phase velocity. Show that the product of group velocity and phase velocity are producted to the product of group velocity and Phase velocity. Show that the product of group velocity and Phase velocity. | |
| | (b) Define (| stant. | |

| | | · | |
|----|-------|--|---------|
| | | physical significance of a wave function | (2+2) |
| 3. | • | displacement is 2m and reduces to 2m/s when the displacement is 5m. Calculate | 4+2+2 } |
| | | i) Amplitude | |
| | | ii) Frequency | |
| | | iii)Time period | |
| | | of the above oscillation Define holonomic and non holonomic Constraints with examples of each | [2+2] |
| | (b) | Define holonomic and non holonomic and holonomic and non holonomic and holonomic and non holonomic and | [2+1] |
| | (c) | What is a conservative vector field? Give one example | [6] |
| 10 | (a) | Compare diamagnetic, paramagnetic and terromagnetic | [3] |
| | (b) | Compare diamagnetic, persons Differentiate between Soft and Hard magnetic materials The value of permeability of a material is 0.12 N/A2. What is the relative permeability and | [2+2] |
| | | | (2) |
| | | Define magnetic domain of ferromagnetic materials. | - |
| | (d) | Define magnetic dollars of lines of a grating which can resolve in the second order spectrum or | • |
| 11 | . (a) | Define magnetic domain of ferromagnetic materials. Define magnetic domain of ferromagnetic materials. Find the minimum number of lines of a grating which can resolve in the second order spectrum of two lines having wavelengths 5890 Angstrom and 5896 Angstrom. two lines having wavelengths 5890 Angstrom. At what angle should a third polariser be placed so | , ! 5 |
| | (b | two lines having wavelengths 5890 Angstrom and 5896 Angstrom. Two polarisers are placed at crossed position. At what angle should a third polariser be placed so that the intensity of the emergent light is one-fourth of the intensity of incident light? that the intensity of the emergent light is one-fourth of the observed with monochromatic light of the way of the emergent light of the intensity of the emergent light is one-fourth of the intensity of incident light? What is the highest order spectrum which may be observed with monochromatic light of the emergent light of the intensity of the emergent light is one-fourth of the intensity of incident light? | f (|
| | | | |
| | (c) | What is the highest order spectrom wavelength 200 nm by using a grating with 2000 lines/cm | |

*** END OF PAPER ***