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## EE24BTECH11034 - K Teja Vardhan

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The electric field component of a plane electromagnetic wave traveling in vac-
uum is given by $E(z,t) = E_0 \cos(kz - \omega t) \hat{i}$ . The Pointing vector for the wave
is

(a) 
$$\left(\frac{c\epsilon_0}{2}\right) E_0^2 \cos^2\left(kz - \omega t\right) \hat{j}$$

(b) 
$$\left(\frac{c\epsilon_0}{2}\right) E_0^2 \cos^2\left(kz - \omega t\right) \hat{k}$$

(c) 
$$c\epsilon_0 E_0^2 \cos^2(kz - \omega t) \hat{j}$$

(d) 
$$c\epsilon_0 E_0^2 \cos^2(kz - \omega t) \hat{k}$$

- 2. Consider a system having three energy levels with energies  $0, 2\epsilon$ , and  $3\epsilon$ , with respective degeneracies of 2, 2, and 3. Four bosons of spin zero have to be accommodated in these levels such that the total energy of the system is  $10\epsilon$ . The number of ways in which it can be done is \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 3. The Lagrangian of a system is given by

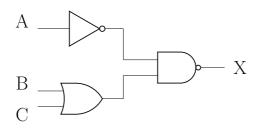
$$L = \frac{1}{2}ml^2\left(\dot{\theta}^2 + \sin^2\theta\dot{\phi}^2\right) - mgl\cos\theta,$$

where m, l, and g are constants.

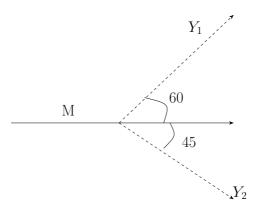
Which of the following is conserved?

- (a)  $\sin^2 \theta$
- (b)  $\sin \theta$
- (c)  $\frac{\phi}{\sin \theta}$
- (d)  $\frac{\phi}{\sin^2\theta}$
- 4. Protons and  $\alpha$ -particles of equal initial momenta are scattered off a gold foil in a Rutherford scattering experiment. The scattering cross sections for proton on gold and  $\alpha$ -particle on gold are  $\sigma_p$  and  $\sigma_\alpha$ , respectively. The ratio  $\frac{\sigma_\alpha}{\sigma_p}$  is

<sup>5.</sup> For the digital circuit given below, the output X is



- (a)  $\overline{A} + B \cdot C$
- (b)  $\overline{\overline{A}} \cdot (B+C)$
- (c)  $\overline{A} \cdot (B+C)$
- (d)  $A + (B \cdot C)$
- 6. The Fermi energies of two metals X and Y are 5 eV and 7 eV and their Debye temperatures are 170 K and 340 K, respectively. The molar specific heats of these metals at constant volume at low temperatures can be written as  $(C_v)_X = \gamma_X T + A_X T^3$  and  $(C_v)_Y = \gamma_Y T + A_Y T^3$ , where  $\gamma$  and A are constants. Assuming that the thermal effective mass of the electrons in the two metals are same, which of the following is correct?
  - (a)  $\frac{\gamma_X}{\gamma_Y} = \frac{7}{5}, \frac{A_X}{A_Y} = 8$
  - (b)  $\frac{\gamma_X}{\gamma_Y} = \frac{7}{5}, \frac{A_X}{A_Y} = 1$
  - (c)  $\frac{\gamma_X}{\gamma_Y} = \frac{5}{7}, \frac{A_X}{A_Y} = 8$
  - (d)  $\frac{\gamma_X}{\gamma_Y} = \frac{5}{7}, \frac{A_X}{A_Y} = \frac{1}{8}$
- 7. A two-level system has energies zero and E. The level with zero energy is non-degenerate, while the level with energy E is triply degenerate. The mean energy of a classical particle in this system at a temperature T is
  - (a)  $\frac{Ee^{-\frac{E}{k_BT}}}{1+3e^{-\frac{E}{k_BT}}}$
  - (b)  $\frac{Ee^{-\frac{E}{k_BT}}}{1+e^{-\frac{E}{k_BT}}}$
  - (c)  $\frac{3Ee^{-\frac{E}{k_BT}}}{1+e^{-\frac{E}{k_BT}}}$
  - $(d) \frac{3Ee^{-\frac{E}{k_BT}}}{1+3e^{-\frac{E}{k_BT}}}$
- 8. A particle of rest mass M is moving along the positive x-direction. It decays into two photons  $\gamma_1$  and  $\gamma_2$  as shown in the figure. The energy of  $\gamma_1$  is 1 GeV and the energy of  $\gamma_2$  is 0.82 GeV. The value of M in units of  $\frac{GeV}{c^2}$  is



- 9. If x and p are the x components of the position and the momentum operators of a particle respectively, the commutator  $[x^2, p^2]$  is
  - (a)  $i\hbar (xp px)$
  - (b)  $2i\hbar (xp px)$
  - (c)  $i\hbar (xp + px)$
  - (d)  $2i\hbar (xp + px)$
- 10. The xy plane is the boundary between free space and a magnetic material with relative permeability  $\mu_r$ . The magnetic field in the free space is  $\vec{B}_1 = B_1 \hat{i} + B_2 \hat{k}$ . The magnetic field in the magnetic material is
  - (a)  $B_1 \hat{i} + B_2 \hat{k}$
  - (b)  $\mu_r B_1 \hat{i} + \mu_r B_2 \hat{k}$
  - (c)  $\frac{1}{u_r}B_1\hat{i} + B_2\hat{k}$
  - (d)  $B_1 \hat{i} + \frac{1}{\mu_r} B_2 \hat{k}$
- 11. Let |l,m| be the simultaneous eigenstates of  $L^2$  and  $L_z$ . Here L is the angular momentum operator with Cartesian components  $(L_x, L_y, L_z)$ , l is the angular momentum quantum number and m is the azimuthal quantum number. The value of |1,0|  $(L_x+iL_y)$  |1,-1| is
  - (a) 0
  - (b) ħ
  - (c)  $\sqrt{2}\hbar$
  - (d)  $\sqrt{3}\hbar$
- 12. For the parity operator P, which of the following statements is **NOT true**?
  - (a) P' = P

- (b)  $P^2 = -P$
- (c)  $P^2 = I$
- (d)  $P' = P^{-1}$
- 13. For the transistor shown in the figure, assume  $V_{BE}=0.7\,\mathrm{V}$  and  $\beta_{dc}=100.$  If  $V_{in}=5\,\mathrm{V},~V_{out}$  is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

