



## 1. Nuclear Force-Solutions

### Practice Set 1 Solutions

1. The range of the nuclear force between two nucleons due to the exchange of pions is 1.40fm. If the mass of pion is  $140\text{MeV}/c^2$  and the mass of the rho-meson is  $770\text{MeV}/c^2$ , then the range of the force due to exchange of rho-mesons is

[NET JUNE 2017]

- A. 1.40fm      B. 7.70fm  
C. 0.25fm      D. 0.18fm

**Solution:** Range for nuclear force between nucleon will be  $R = c\Delta t = \frac{\hbar c}{mc^2}$  and  $\hbar c = 199\text{MeVfm}$   
 $\Rightarrow R = \frac{199\text{MeVfm}}{770\frac{\text{MeV}}{c^2} \times c^2} \approx 0.25\text{fm}$

2. The reaction  ${}_1^2\text{D} + {}_1^2\text{D} \rightarrow {}_2^4\text{He} + \pi^0$  cannot proceed via strong interactions because it violates the conservation of

[NET/JRF (JUNE-2015)]

- a. Angular momentum      b. Electric charge  
c. Baryon number      d. Isospin

**Solution:**

$${}_1^2\text{D} + {}_1^2\text{D} \rightarrow {}_2^4\text{He} + \pi^0 \quad (\text{Not conserved})$$

$$I : 0 \quad 0 \rightarrow 0 \quad 1$$

This isospin is not conserved in above reaction.

3. A deuteron  $d$  captures a charged pion  $\pi^-$  in the  $l = 1$  state, and subsequently decays into a pair of neutrons ( $n$ ) via strong interaction. Given that the intrinsic parities of  $\pi^-$ ,  $d$  and  $n$  are  $-1$ ,  $+1$  and  $+1$  respectively,

the spin wavefunction of the final state neutrons is

[NET/JRF (JUNE-2018)]

- a. Linear combination of a singlet and a triplet      b. Singlet  
c. Triplet      d. Doublet

**Solution:**

Parity must conserve intersections

$$\pi + d \rightarrow n + n$$

The parity of the initial state is

$$(-1)^l P_\pi P_d = (-1)^1 (-1)(+1) = +1$$

The parity of the final state is

$$(-1)^l P_n P_n = (-1)^l (+1)(+1) = (-1)^l = 1 \quad \because l = 0, 2, \dots$$

word or phrase

So the correct answer is **Option (b)**

4. The strong nuclear force between a neutron and a proton in a zero orbital angular momentum state is denoted by  $F_{np}(r)$ , where  $r$  is the separation between them. Similarly,  $F_{nn}(r)$  and  $F_{pp}(r)$  denote the forces between a pair of neutrons and protons, respectively, in zero orbital momentum state. Which of the following is true on average if the inter-nucleon distance is  $0.2\text{fm} < r < 2\text{fm}$  ?
- a.  $F_{np}$  is attractive for triplet spin state, and  $F_{nn}, F_{pp}$  are always repulsive  
b.  $F_{nn}$  and  $F_{np}$  are always attractive and  $F_{pp}$  is repulsive in the triplet spin state  
c.  $F_{pp}$  and  $F_{np}$  are always attractive and  $F_{nn}$  is always repulsive  
d. All three forces are always attractive

**Solution:** Inside the nucleus the interaction between neutron-neutron and neutron-proton is always attractive due to nuclear force whereas between proton-proton it is repulsive due to coulombic interaction. Thus  $F_{nn}$  and  $F_{np}$  are always attractive and  $F_{pp}$  is repulsive  
So the correct answer is **Option (b)**

#### Answer key

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	<b>0.25</b>	2	
3	<b>b</b>	4	<b>b</b>
5		6	

## Practice Set-2 Solutions

1. The ground state wavefunction of deuteron is in a superposition of  $s$  and  $d$  states. Which of the following is NOT true as a consequence?

[GATE 2010]

- A. It has a non-zero quadrupole moment
- B. The neutron-proton potential is non-central
- C. The orbital wavefunction is not spherically symmetric
- D. The Hamiltonian does not conserve the total angular momentum

**Solution:** So the correct answer is **Option (d)**

2. Deuteron has only one bound state with spin parity  $1^+$ , isospin 0 and electric quadrupole moment  $0.286\text{efm}^2$ . These data suggest that the nuclear forces are having

[GATE 2012]

- A. Only spin and isospin dependence
- B. No spin dependence and no tensor components
- C. Spin dependence but no tensor components
- D. Spin dependence along with tensor components

**Solution:** So the correct answer is **Option (d)**

3. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

[GATE 2016]

- A. A deuteron can be disintegrated by irradiating it with gamma rays of energy  $4\text{MeV}$ .
- B. A deuteron has no excited states.
- C. A deuteron has no electric quadrupole moment.
- D. The  $^1S_0$  state of deuteron cannot be formed.

**Solution:** So the correct answer is **Option (c)**

Answer key			
Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	<b>d</b>	2	<b>d</b>
3	<b>c</b>	4	
5		6	



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