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BMS College of Engineering, Bangalore-560019

(Autonomous Institute, Affiliated to VTU, Belgaum)

January 2017 Semester End Make Up Examinations

Course: **Engineering Physics**
Course Code: **14PY11CPHY**

Duration: **3 hrs**
Max Marks: **100**
Date: 12.01.2017

Instructions:

1. Answer any five full questions choosing one from each unit.

- 2. Constants:** Planck's constant, $h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34}$ Js,
Mass of electron, $m_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-31}$ kg,
Charge of electron, $e = 1.602 \times 10^{-19}$ C,
Boltzmann constant, $k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23}$ J/K,
Avogadro's number, $N_A = 6.02 \times 10^{26}$ /k mol
Velocity of light, $c = 3 \times 10^8$ m/s
Permittivity of free space, $\epsilon_0 = 8.854 \times 10^{-12}$ F/m

UNIT 1

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|---|----|--|----|
| 1 | a) | Define group velocity and phase velocity. Derive the relationship between them. | 6 |
| | b) | Solve Schrödinger's wave equation for a one dimensional deep potential well of width, 'a' and find the eigen functions and eigen values of the ground and first excited state. | 10 |
| | c) | Calculate the uncertainty in the velocity of an electron if its position is located within an uncertainty equal to its deBroglie wavelength. | 4 |

OR

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|---|----|---|---|
| 2 | a) | Show that an electron cannot reside inside the nucleus of an atom using uncertainty principle. | 6 |
| | b) | Give the properties of Ψ . Set up Schrodinger's wave equation for one dimensional steady state quantum system. | 9 |
| | c) | Find the eigen value of an electron in the first excited state when it is confined to a box of width 1×10^{-10} m and the probability of finding it in the first quarter of the box. | 5 |

UNIT 2

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|---|----|---|----|
| 3 | a) | Explain how to find directional indices of a facial plane, in a cubic crystal with an example. | 6 |
| | b) | Derive Bragg's law and explain the Powder method of X- ray diffraction for finding the inter-planar distance in a given specimen. | 10 |
| | c) | Draw the Miller plane and find the Miller Indices of the plane having intercepts ∞a , $1b$ and $2c$. | 4 |

UNIT 3

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|---|----|--|----|
| 4 | a) | Explain the success of Quantum free electron theory in explaining any three physical parameters defining a metal. | 6 |
| | b) | Derive classical expression for the thermal conductivity of a metal and state and prove Wiedmann – Franz law. | 10 |
| | c) | Calculate the electrical conductivity and Lorentz number of a metal at 300K with the relaxation time 10^{-14} s and thermal conductivity 123.9 W/m/K and free electron concentration $6 \times 10^{28} / \text{m}^3$. | 4 |

UNIT 4

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|---|----|--|----|
| 5 | a) | Define and derive an expression for internal field of an one dimensional array of atoms in a dielectric solid. | 10 |
| | b) | Explain the hysteresis and any two properties of a soft ferromagnetic specimen using Weiss's domain theory. | 6 |
| | c) | Calculate the radius of an atom showing electronic polarizability of $9.7 \times 10^{-41} \text{ Fm}^2$. | 4 |

UNIT 5

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|---|----|--|----|
| 6 | a) | Assuming the rate equations of interaction processes, deduce the relationship between Einstein's coefficients and conditions for LASER action. | 10 |
| | b) | Give an account of three types of optical fiber. | 6 |
| | c) | The refractive indices of core and cladding are 1.50 and 1.48 respectively in an optical fiber. Find the numerical aperture and angle of acceptance. | 4 |

OR

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|---|----|---|---|
| 7 | a) | Describe with the energy level diagram, the construction and working of a He-Ne LASER . | 9 |
| | b) | Obtain an expression for the numerical aperture of an optical fiber kept in air. | 7 |
| | c) | Find the fractional initial intensity after 1 km and 3 km in an optical fiber with attenuation 3.6 dB/km. | 4 |
