

Scilab Textbook Companion for  
Engineering Physics  
by H. K. Malik, A. Singh<sup>1</sup>

Created by  
Prashant Singh  
B.TECH.  
Mechanical Engineering  
Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology  
College Teacher  
Satya Pal Singh  
Cross-Checked by  
Dr. Sunil Singla

July 31, 2019

<sup>1</sup>Funded by a grant from the National Mission on Education through ICT, <http://spoken-tutorial.org/NMEICT-Intro>. This Textbook Companion and Scilab codes written in it can be downloaded from the "Textbook Companion Project" section at the website <http://scilab.in>

# Book Description

**Title:** Engineering Physics

**Author:** H. K. Malik, A. Singh

**Publisher:** Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi

**Edition:** 1

**Year:** 2010

**ISBN:** 9780070671539

Scilab numbering policy used in this document and the relation to the above book.

**Exa** Example (Solved example)

**Eqn** Equation (Particular equation of the above book)

**AP** Appendix to Example(Scilab Code that is an Appednix to a particular Example of the above book)

For example, Exa 3.51 means solved example 3.51 of this book. Sec 2.3 means a scilab code whose theory is explained in Section 2.3 of the book.

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# Chapter 1

## INTERFERENCE

Scilab code Exa 1.1 Calculation of time Coherence

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 6.6e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  L = 1.32e-5 // coherence length in meter
5  // Sample Problem 1 on page no. 1.40
6  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 1 # \\n")
7  printf("\\n Standard formulae used \\n delta_L = c *
    delta_t \\n")
8  coherence_time = L / (3 * 10 ^ 8) // calculation for
    coherence time
9  printf("\\n Coherence time = %e sec",coherence_time)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.2 Calculation No of oscillations of

```
1  clc
```

```

2 // Given that
3 lambda = 5.896e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4 L = 2.945e-2 // coherence length in meter
5 // Sample Problem 2 on page no. 1.40
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 2 # \n")
7 printf("\n Standard formula used \n  $\Delta L = c \cdot \Delta t$  \n")
8 coherence_time = L / (3 * 10 ^ 8) // calculation for
   coherence time
9 n = L / lambda // calculation for number of
   oscillations
10 printf("\n Coherence time = %e sec.",coherence_time)
11 printf("\n No. of oscillations = %e.",n)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.3 Calculation of Coherence time and Line width and Frequency sta

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 6.058e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4 L = 0.2 // coherence length in meter
5 // Sample Problem 3 on page no. 1.40
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 3 # \n")
7 printf("\n Standard formula used \n  $f = c/\lambda$  \n")
8 line_width = (lambda ^ 2) / L // calculation for line
   width
9 f_spread = (3 * 10 ^ 8) / L // calculation for
   frequency spread
10 f = (3 * 10 ^ 8) / lambda // calculation for
   frequency
11 f_stability = f_spread / f // calculation for
   frequency stability
12 coherence_time = L / (3 * 10 ^ 8) // calculation for

```



```

        coherence_time
13 printf("\n Coherence time = %e sec",coherence_time)
14 printf("\n Line width = %e meter",line_width)
15 printf("\n Frequency stability = %e", f_stability)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 1.4 Calculation of Coherence length

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda_D = 5.5e-13 // Doppler width of orange light
   in meter
4  lambda = 6.058e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
5  // Sample Problem 4 on page no. 1.41
6  printf("\n # PROBLEM 4 # \n")
7  printf("\n Standard formula used \n  $\Delta L = \lambda^2 / \Delta \lambda$  \n")
8  coherence_length = (lambda ^ 2) / lambda_D//
   calculation for coherence light
9  printf("\n Coherence length = %f meter",
   coherence_length)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 1.5 Calculation of The ratio of coherence length of mercury vapour

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda1 = 5.461e-7 // wavelength of light emitted by
   mercury vapour lamp in meter
4  band_width1 = 6e8 // band width for mercury vapour
   lamp in Hz

```

```

5 lambda2 = 6.328e-7 // the operating wavelength of
   light for He Ne laser
6 band_width2 = 1e6 // band width for laser in Hz
7 // Sample Problem 5 on page no. 1.41
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 5 # \n")
9 delta_lambda1 = (lambda1^2 * band_width1) / 3e8 //
   calculation for difference between two wavelength
   for mercury vapour
10 delta_L1 = lambda1^2 / delta_lambda1 // calculation
   for coherence length for mercury vapour lamp
11 delta_lambda2 = (lambda2^2 * band_width2) / 3e8 //
   calculation for difference between two wavelength
   for He Ne laser
12 delta_L2 = lambda2^2 / delta_lambda2 // calculation
   for coherence length for He Ne laser
13 R = delta_L1/delta_L2 // calculation for ratio of
   coherence length of mercury vapour lamp to the
   coherence length of He Ne laser
14 printf("\n Standard formula used \n delta_lambda =
   lambda^2*band_width / c, \n coherence length =
   lambda^2/delta_lambda.\n")
15 printf("\n The ratio of coherence length of mercury
   vapour lamp to the coherence length of He Ne
   laser = 1:%d. ",1/R)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 1.6 Calculation of Coherence length of laser

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 band_width = 3000 // band width of laser in hertz
4 // Sample Problem 6 on page no. 1.42
5 printf("\n # PROBLEM 6 # \n")
6 printf("\n Standard formula used \n delta_L = c*

```

```

    delta_t. \n")
7 coherence_length = (3 * 10 ^ 8) / band_width//
    calculation for coherence length
8 printf("\n Coherence length of laser = %e meter.",
    coherence_length)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 1.7** Calculation of Coherence length of monochromatic light and band

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 6.328e-7 // wavelength of monochromatic
    light in meter
4 t = 1e-10 // chopping time in sec
5 // Sample Problem 7 on page no. 1.42
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 7 # \n")
7 coherence_length = (3 * 10 ^ 8) * t // calculation
    for coherence length of monochromatic light
8 band_width = 1 / t // calculation for band width
9 line_width = ((lambda ^ 2) * band_width) / (3 * 10 ^
    8) // calculation for line width
10 printf("\n Standard formula used \n coherence_length
    = (3 * 10 ^ 8) * t. \n line_width = ((lambda ^
    2) * band_width) / (3 * 10 ^ 8). \n")
11 printf("\n Coherence length of monochromatic light =
    %e meter. \n band width = %e Hz. \n line width =
    %f A.",coherence_length, band_width, line_width
    *1e10)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 1.8** Calculation of Coherence time of red cadmium line and Spectral

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 6.438e-7 // wavelength of red cadmium line
    in meter
4  L = 3.8e-1 // coherence length in meter
5  // Sample Problem 8 on page no. 1.42
6  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 8 # \\n")
7  printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n  $\Delta L = c * \Delta t$ . \\n")
8  coherence_time = L / (3 * 10 ^ 8) // calculation for
    coherence time
9  spectral_line_width = (lambda ^ 2) / L //
    calculation for spectral line width
10 printf("\\n Coherence time of red cadmium line = %e
    sec. \\n Spectral line width = %e meter.",
    coherence_time, spectral_line_width)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.9 Calculation of Ratio of maximum intensity with minimum intensity

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  ratio = 16 // ratio of intensities of two waves
4  // Sample Problem 9 on page no. 1.43
5  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 9 # \\n")
6  printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n  $I = k * a^2$ . \\n")
7  a1 = sqrt(ratio) // by the formula amplitude = sqrt(
    intensity)
8  a2 = 1
9  R = ((a1 + a2) ^ 2) / ((a1 - a2) ^ 2) // calculation
    for ratio of maximum intensity with minimum
    intensity
10 printf("\\n Ratio of maximum intensity with minimum
    intensity = %f", R)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.10 Calculation of Wavelength of light

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  d = 0.0001 // distance between two slits in meter
4  Beta = 0.005 // width of the fringes formed in meter
5  D = 1 // distance between slit and screen in meter
6  // Sample Problem 10 on page no. 1.43
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 10 # \n")
8  lambda = (Beta * d) / D // calculation for
    wavelength of light = %e meter
9  printf("\n Standard formula used \n lambda = (Beta *
    d) / D.\n")
10 printf("\n Wavelength of light = %f A. ",lambda*1e10
    )
```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.11 Calculation of Fringe width

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  alpha = %pi / 180 // angle of bi prism in radian
4  mu = 1.5 // refractive index of biprism
5  a = 0.4 // distance of bi prism from slit in meter
6  b = 0.6 // distance of bi prism from screen in meter
7  lambda = 5.893e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
8  // Sample Problem 11 on page no. 1.43
9  printf("\n # PROBLEM 11 # \n")
```

```

10 D = a + b // calculation for distance between slits
    and screen
11 fringe_width = (lambda * D) / (2 * a * (mu - 1) *
    alpha) // calculation for fringe width
12 printf("\n Standard formula used \nD = a + b.\n
    fringe_width = (lambda * D) / (2 * a * (mu - 1) *
    alpha).\n ")
13 printf("\n Fringe width = %e meter.",fringe_width)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 1.12 Calculation of Fringe width

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 d1 = 4.05e-3 // distance between slits in first
    position in meter
4 d2 = 2.90e-3 // distance between slits in second
    position in meter
5 lambda = 5.893e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
6 D = 1 // distance between slit and screen
7 // Sample Problem 12 on page no. 1.44
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 12 # \n")
9 d = sqrt(d1 * d2) // calculation for distance between
    fringe
10 fringe_width = (lambda * D) / d // calculation for
    fringe width
11 printf("\n Standard formula used \n d = sqrt(d1*d2)
    ,\n beta = lambda*D/d \n")
12 printf("\n Fringe width = %f mm",fringe_width*1000)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.13 Calculation of Thickness of glass

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  fringe_width = 3.42e-4 // fringe width in meter
4  mu = 1.542 // refractive index of glass
5  Xn = 2.143e-3 // shift of central fringe in meter
6  lambda = 5.89e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
7  // Sample Problem 13 on page no. 1.44
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 13 # \n")
9  n = Xn / fringe_width // calculation for order of
    the fringe
10 t = (floor(n) * lambda) / (mu - 1) // calculation
    for thickness of the glass
11 printf("\n Standard formula used \n (mu - 1)*t = n*
    lambda \n")
12 printf("\n Thickness of glass sheet = %e meter. ",t)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.14 Calculation of Distance between coherent sources

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  fringe_width = 9e-4 // fringe width in meter
4  a = 0.1 // distance of bi prism from slit in meter
5  b = 0.9 // distance of bi prism from screen in meter
6  lambda = 5.896e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
7  // Sample Problem 14 on page no. 1.45
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 14 # \n")
9  D = a + b // calculation for distance between slits
    and screen
10 d = (lambda * D) / fringe_width // calculation for
    distance between coherent sources
11 printf("\n Standard formula used \n D = a + b. \n d
```

```

    = (lambda * D) / fringe_width.\n")
12 printf("\n Distance between coherent sources = %e
    meter. ",d)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 1.15 Calculation of Wavelength of light

```

1
2 clc
3 // Given that
4 fringe_width = 1.35e-2 // fringe width in meter
5 a = 0.5 // distance of bi prism from slits in meter
6 b = 0.5 // distance of bi prism from screen in meter
7 mu = 1.5 // refractive index of bi prism
8 alpha = %pi / 360 // angle of bi prism in radian
9 // Sample Problem 15 on page no. 1.45
10 printf("\n # PROBLEM 15 # \n")
11 D = a + b // calculation for distance between slits
    and screen
12 lambda = (2 * a * (mu - 1) * alpha * fringe_width) /
    D // calculation for wavelength of light = %e
    meter
13 printf("\n Standard formula used \n D = a + b. \
    nlambda = (2 * a * (mu - 1) * alpha *
    fringe_width) / D.\n ")
14 printf("\n Wavelength of light = %f A. ",lambda*1e10
    )
15 //Answer in the book:5893 A
16 //Answer in the program:589048.622541 A

```

---



### Scilab code Exa 1.16 Calculation of Wavelength of light

```
1  clc
2  // Given That
3  a = 0.45 // distance between slit and bi prism in
    meter
4  b = 0.45 // distance between screen and bi prism in
    meter
5  alpha = %pi / 180 // angle of bi prism in radian
6  Mu = 1.5 // refractive index of bi prism
7  fringe_width = 1.56e-4 // fringe width in meter
8  // Sample Problem 16 on page no. 1.45
9  printf("\n # PROBLEM 16 # \n")
10 D = a + b // calculation for distance between screen
    and slit
11 lambda = (fringe_width * 2 * a * (Mu - 1) * alpha) /
    D // calculation for wavelength
12 printf("\n Standard formula used \n lambda = (2a*(mu
    -1)*alpha*beta)/D. \n")
13 printf("\n Wavelength of light = %f A.", lambda*1e10
    )
```

---

### Scilab code Exa 1.17 Calculation of Wavelength of light

```
1  clc
2  // Given That
3  D = 1.20 // distance between source and eye piece in
    meter
4  Xn = 1.9e-2 // distance move by eye piece for 20
    fringe in meter
5  n = 20 // no. of fringes
6  d = 6e-4 // distance between slits in meter
7  // Sample Problem 17 on page no. 1.45
```

```

8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 17 # \n")
9 lambda = (Xn * d) / (D * n) // calculation for
    wavelength
10 printf("\n Standard formula used \n beta = lambda*D/
    d.")
11 printf("\n Wavelength of light = %f A.", lambda*1e10
    )

```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.18 Calculation of No of fringes observed in field of view in sec

```

1 clc
2 // Given That
3 lambda1 = 5.890e-7 // wavelength of first light in
    meter
4 lambda2 = 4.358e-7 // wavelength of second light in
    meter
5 n1 = 40 // no. of fringes observed in the field of
    in first case
6 // Sample Problem 18 on page no. 1.46
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 18 # \n")
8 n2 = (n1 * lambda1) / lambda2 // by using formula n1
    *lambda1=n2*lambda2
9 printf("\n Standard formula used \n n1*lambda1=n2*
    lambda2. \n")
10 printf("\n No. of fringes observed in field of view
    in second case = %d. ", floor(n2))

```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.19 Calculation of Least thickness of soap film

```

1  clc
2  // Given That
3  lambda = 5.893e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  Mu = 1.42 // refractive index of soap film
5  i = 0 // incidence angle in radian
6  r = 0 // refracted angle in radian
7  // Sample Problem 19 on page no. 1.46
8  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 19 # \\n")
9  n = 1 // for smallest thickness
10 t1 = ((2 * n - 1) * lambda) / (4 * Mu * cos(r)) //
    calculation for east thickness of soap film for
    bright fringe
11 t2 = (n * lambda) / (2 * Mu * cos(r)) // calculation
    for east thickness of soap film for dark fringe
12 printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n thickness for
    bright fringe = ((2 * n - 1) * lambda) / (4 * Mu
    * cos(r)). \\n thickness for dark fringe = (n *
    lambda) / (2 * Mu * cos(r)).\\n ")
13 printf("\\n Least thickness of soap film -\\n (a) For
    bright fringe = %e mm. \\n (b) For dark fringe =
    %e mm.",t1*1000,t2*1000)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.20 Calculation of Thickness of oil film

```

1  clc
2  // Given That
3  lambda = 5.89e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  Mu_o = 1.4 // refractive index of oil film
5  Mu_w = 1.33 // refractive index of water
6  i = %pi / 6 // incidence angle in radian
7  n = 6 // no. of fringes seen
8  // Sample Problem 20 on page no. 1.46
9  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 20 # \\n")

```

```

10 r = asin(sin(i) / Mu_o) // calculation for angle of
    refraction
11 t = (n * lambda) / (2 * Mu_o * cos(r)) //
    calculation for thickness of film
12 printf("\n Standard formula used \n mu = sin(i)/sin(
    r),\n 1*mu*t*cos(r) = n*lambda. \n")
13 printf("\n Thickness of oil film = %e mm.",t*1000)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 1.21** Calculation of Least thickness of soap film for bright fringe

```

1  clc
2  // Given That
3  lambda = 6e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  Mu = 1.463 // refractive index of soap film
5  i = 0 // incidence angle in radian
6  r = 0 // refracted angle in radian
7  // Sample Problem 21 on page no. 1.47
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 21 # \n")
9  n = 1 // for smallest thickness
10 t = ((2 * n - 1) * lambda) / (4 * Mu * cos(r)) //
    calculation for least thickness of soap film for
    bright fringe
11 printf("\n Standard formula used \n t = ((2 * n - 1)
    * lambda) / (4 * Mu * cos(r)).\n")
12 printf("\n Least thickness of soap film for bright
    fringe = %e mm. ",t*1000)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 1.22** Calculation of Thickness of oil film

```

1  clc
2  // Given That
3  lambda = 5.89e-7 // wavelength of light
4  Mu_o = 1.46 // refractive index of oil film
5  i = %pi / 6 // incidence angle in radian
6  n = 8 // no. of fringe is seen
7  // Sample Problem 22 on page no. 1.47
8  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 22 # \\n")
9  r = asin(sin(i) / Mu_o) // calculation for angle of
    refraction
10 t = (n * lambda) / (2 * Mu_o * cos(r)) //
    calculation for thickness of oil film
11 printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n r = asin(sin(i)
    / Mu_o.\\n t = (n * lambda) / (2 * Mu_o * cos(r))
    .\\n")
12 printf("\\n Thickness of oil film = %e mm. ",t*1000)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.23 Calculation of No of dark bands seen between wavelengths

```

1  clc
2  // Given That
3  lambda1 = 4e-7 // max. wavelength of light in meter
4  lambda2 = 5e-7 // min. wavelength of light in meter
5  Mu = 1.4 // refractive index of soap film
6  i = %pi / 4 // incidence angle in radian
7  t = 1e-5 // thickness of oil film in meter
8  // Sample Problem 23 on page no. 1.47
9  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 23 # \\n")
10 r = asin(sin(i) / Mu) // calculation for angle of
    refraction
11 n1 = (2 * Mu * t * cos(r)) / lambda1 // calculation
    for no. of dark bands seen in the case of max.
    wavelength

```

```

12 n2 = (2 * t * Mu * cos(r)) / lambda2 // calculation
    for no. of dark seen in the case of min.
    wavelength
13 n = floor(n1) - floor(n2) // claculation for no. of
    dark bands seen between wavelengths
14 printf("\n Standard formula used \n r = asin(sin(i)
    / Mu).\n n = (2 * Mu * t * cos(r)) / lambda.\n")
15 printf("\n No. of dark bands seen between
    wavelengths. = %d",n)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.24 Calculation of Least thickness of soap film for bright fringe

```

1  clc
2  // Given That
3  lambda = 5.89e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  Mu = 1.5 // refractive index of soap film
5  r = %pi / 3 // refracted angle in radian
6  // Sample Problem 24 on page no. 1.48
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 24 # \n")
8  n = 1 // for smallest thickness
9  t = (n * lambda) / (2 * Mu * cos(r)) // calculation
    for least thickness of soap film for bright
    fringe
10 printf("\n Standard formula used \n t = (n * lambda)
    / (2 * Mu * cos(r)).\n")
11 printf("\n Least thickness of soap film for bright
    fringe = %e meter. ",t)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.25 Calculation of Thickness of the film

```

1  clc
2  // Given That
3  lambda1 = 6.1e-7 // max. wavelength of light in
    meter
4  lambda2 = 6e-7 // min. wavelength of light in meter
5  Mu = 1.333 // refractive index of film
6  i = %pi / 4 // incidence angle in radian
7  // Sample Problem 25 on page no. 1.48
8  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 25 # \\n")
9  r = asin(sin(i) / Mu) // calculation for angle of
    refraction
10 n = lambda2 / (lambda1 - lambda2) // calculation for
    no. of bright band
11 t = (n * lambda1) / (2 * Mu * cos(r)) // calculation
    for thickness of the film
12 printf("\\n Standard formulae used \\n r = asin(sin(i)
    / Mu).\\n n = lambda2 / (lambda1 - lambda2).\\n t
    = (n * lambda1) / (2 * Mu * cos(r)).\\n")
13 printf("\\n Thickness of the film = %e meter. ",t)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.26 Calculation of Least thickness of soap film for bright fringe

```

1  clc
2  // Given That
3  lambda = 6e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  Mu = 1.463 // refractive index of soap film
5  i = 0 // incidence angle in radian
6  r = 0 // refracted angle in radian
7  // Sample Problem 26 on page no. 1.49
8  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 26 # \\n")
9  n = 1 // for smallest thickness
10 t = ((2 * n - 1) * lambda) / (4 * Mu * cos(r)) //
    calculation for thickness of soap film

```

```

11 printf("\n Standard formula used \n  $2\mu t \cos(r) = (2n-1)\lambda/2$ . \n")
12 printf("\n Least thickness of soap film for bright fringe = %e meter. ",t)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 1.27 Calculation of Thickness of the film

```

1 clc
2 // Given That
3 lambda1 = 6.1e-7 // max. wavelength of light in
   meter
4 lambda2 = 6e-7 // min. wavelength of light in meter
5 Mu = 4 / 3 // refractive index of film
6 i = asin(4 / 5) // incidence angle in radian
7 // Sample Problem 27 on page no. 1.49
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 27 # \n")
9 r = asin(sin(i) / Mu) // calculation for angle of
   refraction
10 n = lambda2 / (lambda1 - lambda2) // calculation for
   order of fringe
11 t = (n * lambda1) / (2 * Mu * cos(r)) // calculation
   for thickness of film
12 printf("\n Standard formula used \n  $\mu = \sin(i)/\sin(r)$ , \n  $2\mu t \cos(r) = n\lambda$ . \n")
13 printf("\n Thickness of the film = %e mm. ",t*1000)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 1.28 Calculation of Thickness of wire

```

1 clc

```



```

2 // Given That
3 lambda = 5.893e-7 // wavelenth of light in meter
4 n = 20 // no. of interference fringes are observed
5 Mu = 1 // refractive index of air
6 i = 0 // incidence angle in radian
7 r = 0 // refracted angle in radian
8 // Sample Problem 28 on page no. 1.50
9 printf("\n # PROBLEM 28 # \n")
10 t = (n * lambda) / (2 * Mu) // calculation for
    thickness of fringe
11 printf("\n Standard formula used \n w = lambda/(2*mu
    *theta).\n")
12 printf("\n Thickness of wire = %e mm. ",t*1000)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 1.29 Calculation of Fringe width

```

1 clc
2 // Given That
3 lambda = 6e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4 Mu = 1 // refractive index of air film
5 l = 6e-5 // diameter of wire in meter
6 L = 0.15 // distance of wire from edge in meter
7 i = 0 // incidence angle in radian
8 r = 0 // refracted angle in radian
9 // Sample Problem 29 on page no. 1.50
10 printf("\n # PROBLEM 29 # \n")
11 theta = l / L //calculation for theta
12 fringe_width = lambda / (2 * Mu * theta) //
    calculation for fringe width
13 printf("\n Standard formula used \n w = lambda/(2*mu
    *theta).\n")
14 printf("\n Fringe width = %f mm.",fringe_width*1000)

```

---

### Scilab code Exa 1.30 Calculation of Fringe width

```
1  clc
2  // Given That
3  lambda = 4.56e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  theta = 1.9e-4 // angle of wedge in radian
5  Mu = 1 // refractive index of air
6  // Sample Problem 30 on page no. 1.51
7  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 30 # \\n")
8  fringe_width = lambda / (2 * Mu * theta)//
   calculation for fringe width
9  printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n w = lambda/(2*mu
   *alpha).\\n")
10 printf("\\n Fringe width = %f mm.",fringe_width*1000)
```

---

### Scilab code Exa 1.31 Calculation of Fringe width

```
1  clc
2  // Given That
3  lambda = 6e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  Mu = 1 // refractive index of air film
5  l = 3e-5 // diameter of wire in meter
6  L = 0.15 // distance of wire from edge in meter
7  i = 0 // incidence angle in radian
8  r = 0 // refracted angle in radian
9  // Sample Problem 31 on page no. 1.51
10 printf("\\n # PROBLEM 31 # \\n")
11 theta = l / L // calculation for theta
```

```

12 fringe_width = lambda / (2 * Mu * theta) //
    calculation for fringe width
13 printf("\n Standard formula used \n w = lambda/ (2*
    mu*theta).\n")
14 printf("\n Fringe width = %f mm.",fringe_width*1000)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 1.32 Calculation of Distance

```

1 clc
2 // Given That
3 lambda = 5.890e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4 theta = 1e-2 // angle of wedge in radian
5 n = 12 // no. of dark fringe
6 Mu = 1 // refractive index of air
7 i = 0 // incidence angle in radian
8 r = 0 // refracted angle in radian
9 // Sample Problem 32 on page no. 1.51
10 printf("\n # PROBLEM 32 # \n")
11 x = ( n * lambda) / (2 * theta) // calculation for
    distance
12 printf("\n Standard formula used \n x = n*lambda/(2*
    theta).\n")
13 printf("\n Distance = %f mm. ",x*1000)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 1.33 Calculation of Angle of wedge

```

1 clc
2 // Given That
3 lambda = 5.5e-7 // wavelength of light in meter

```

```

4 w = 2e-5 // fringe width in meter
5 Mu = 1.5 // refractive index of film
6 i = 0 // incidence angle in radian
7 r = 0 // refracted angle in radian
8 // Sample Problem 33 on page no. 1.52
9 printf("\n # PROBLEM 33 # \n")
10 theta = lambda / (2 * Mu * w) // calculation for the
    angle of the film
11 printf("\n Standard formula used \n w = lambda/(2*mu
    *theta).\n")
12 printf("\n Angle of wedge = %f degree. ",theta *
    180/ %pi)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 1.34 Calculation of Wavelength of light

```

1 clc
2 // Given That
3 d1 = 5.9e-3 // diameter of 15th ring in meter
4 d2 = 3.36e-3 // diameter of 5th ring in meter
5 R = 1 // radius of the plano-convex lens in meter
6 // Sample Problem 34 on page no. 1.52
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 34 # \n")
8 p = 15 - 5
9 lambda = ((d1^2) - (d2^2)) / (4 * p * R) //
    calculation for wavelength of light
10 printf("\n Standard formula used \n lambda = (d1^2-
    d2^2)/(4*p*R).\n")
11 printf("\n Wavelength of light = %f A.",lambda*1e10)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.35 Calculation of Wavelength of light

```
1
2 clc
3 // Given That
4 d1 = 2e-3 // diameter of 10th ring in meter
5 d2 = 3e-3 // diameter of 20th ring in meter
6 f = 0.9 // focal length of the plano-convex lens in
    meter
7 mu = 1.5 // refractive index of lens
8 // Sample Problem 35 on page no. 1.52
9 printf("\\n # PROBLEM 35 # \\n")
10 p = 20 - 10
11 R = (f * (mu - 1)) // calculation for radius of
    convex surface of lens
12 lambda = ((d2^2) - (d1^2)) / (4 * p * R)
13 printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n lambda = ((d2^2)
    - (d1^2)) / (4 * p * R).\\n")
14 printf("\\n Wavelength of light = %f nm.", lambda*1e9)
15 //Answer in the book:2777 nm
16 //Answer in the program:277.77778 nm
```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.36 Calculation of Diameter of 7th bright ring

```
1 clc
2 // Given That
3 lambda = 5.896e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4 f = 1 // focal length of the plano-convex lens in
    meter
5 mu = 1.5 // refractive index of lens
6 n = 7 // no. of bright ring
7 // Sample Problem 36 on page no. 1.53
8 printf("\\n # PROBLEM 36 # \\n")
```

```

9 p = 20 - 10
10 R = (f * (mu - 1)) * 2 // calculation for radius of
    lens
11 D = sqrt(4 * n * lambda * R) // calculation for
    diameter of 7th ring
12 printf("\n Standard formula used \n  $D_n^2 = 4n*\lambda$ 
    *R. \n")
13 printf("\n Diameter of 7th bright ring = %e meter.",
    D)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 1.37 Calculation of Diameter of dark ring

```

1 clc
2 // Given That
3 lambda1 = 6e-7 // wavelength of first light in meter
4 lambda2 = 4.8e-7 // wavelength of second light in
    meter
5 r = 0.96 // radius of curvature of curved surface of
    lens in meter
6 // Sample Problem 37 on page no. 1.53
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 37 # \n")
8 n = lambda2 / (lambda1 - lambda2) // calculation for
    order of fringe
9 D = sqrt(4 * (n + 1) * lambda2 * r) // calculation
    for diameter of ring
10 printf("\n Standard formula used \n  $n^2 = 4n*\lambda*$ 
    R. \n")
11 printf("\n Diameter of (n +1)th dark ring of lambda2
    . = %e meter.",D)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 1.38** Calculation of Diameter of nth dark ring

```
1  clc
2  // Given That
3  lambda1 = 6e-7 // wavelength of first light in meter
4  lambda2 = 5.9e-7 // wavelength of second light in
    meter
5  r = 0.9 // radius of curvature of curved surface of
    lens in meter
6  // Sample Problem 38 on page no. 1.54
7  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 38 # \\n")
8  n = lambda2 / (lambda1 - lambda2) // calculation for
    order of ring
9  D = sqrt(4 * (n + 1) * lambda1 * r) // calculation
    for diameter of ring
10 printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n n^2 = 4n*lambda*
    R.\\n")
11 printf("\\n Diameter of nth dark ring of lambda1 = %f
    meter.",D)
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 1.39** Calculation of Refractive index of liquid

```
1  clc
2  // Given That
3  lambda = 5.896e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  D = 4e-3 // diameter of 7th brighter fringe in m
5  R = 1 // radius of curvature in m
6  // Sample Problem 39 on page no. 1.54
```

```

7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 39 # \n")
8 n = 7 // for seventh brighter fringe
9 mu = 2*(2*n-1)*lambda*R / D^2 // calculation for
    refractive index of liquid
10 printf("\n Standard formula used \n mu = 2*(2*n-1)*
    lambda*R / D^2.\n")
11 printf("\n Refractive index of liquid = %f.",mu)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.40 Calculation of Refractive index of liquid

```

1 clc
2 // Given That
3 D1 = 3e-3 // diameter of nth dark fringe when liquid
    is absent between the lens and the plate in m
4 D2 = 2.5e-3 // diameter of nth dark fringe when
    liquid is introduced between the lens and the
    plate in m
5 c = 3e8 // velocity of light in vacuum in m/sed
6 // Sample Problem 40 on page no. 1.54
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 40 # \n")
8 mu = D1^2 / D2^2 // calculation for refractive index
9 v = 3e8 / mu // calculation for velocity of light
10 printf("\n Standard formula used \n mu = D1^2 / D2
    ^2. \n v = 3e8 / mu. \n")
11 printf("\n Refractive index of liquid = %f.\n
    velocity of light in the liquid = %e m/sec.",mu,v
    )

```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.41 Calculation of Refractive index of liquid



```

1  clc
2  // Given That
3  lambda = 5.896e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  D = 5.1e-3 // diameter of 16th brighter fringe in m
5  R = 1 // radius of curvature in m
6  // Sample Problem 41 on page no. 1.55
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 41 # \n")
8  n = 16 // for sixteenth brighter fringe
9  mu = 4*n*lambda*R / D^2 // calculation for
    refractive index of liquid
10 printf("\n Standard formula used \n mu = 4*n*lambda*
    R / D^2.\n")
11 printf("\n Refractive index of liquid = %f.",mu)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 1.42** Calculation of The radius of smallest dark ring

```

1  clc
2  // Given That
3  lambda = 6.3e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  mu = 1.63 // refractive index of liquid
5  R = 0.9 // the radius of curvature of convex lens in
    meter
6  // Sample Problem 42 on page no. 1.55
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 42 # \n")
8  r = sqrt(lambda*R/mu) // calculation for the radius
    of smallest dark ring
9  printf("\n Standard formula used \n r = sqrt(n*
    lambda*R/mu). \n")
10 printf("\n The radius of smallest dark ring = %f mm.
    ",r*1000)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 1.43** Calculation of the ratio refractive index of media

```
1  clc
2  // Given That
3  r = 10/7 // ratio of nth ring diameter for two media
4  // Sample Problem 43 on page no. 1.55
5  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 43 # \\n")
6  R = (1/r)^2 // calculation for the ratio of
    refractive index of media
7  printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n  $\mu_1/\mu_2 = D_2/D_1$ .
    \\n")
8  printf("\\n the ratio refractive index of media = %f
    :100.",R*100)
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 1.44** Calculation of Wavelength of light

```
1  clc
2  // Given That
3  R = 0.9 // radius of curvature of the lower face of
    the lens in meter
4  D = 4.8e-3 // diameter of the 10th dark ring in
    meter
5  // Sample Problem 44 on page no. 1.56
6  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 44 # \\n")
7  n = 10 // for 10th dark ring
8  lambda = D^2 / (4 * n * R) // calculation for
    wavelength of light
```

```

9 printf("\n Standard formula used \n  $\lambda = \frac{D^2}{4 * n * R}$  \n")
10 printf("\n Wavelength of light = %f A.", lambda * 1
    e10)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 1.45** Calculation of Refractive index of liquid

```

1 clc
2 // Given That
3 r = 1/2 // ratio of 5th ring diameter when no liquid
    between plane glass plate and convex lens and
    when the liquid between glass plate and convex
    lens
4 // Sample Problem 45 on page no. 1.56
5 printf("\n # PROBLEM 45 # \n")
6 R = (1/r)^2 // calculation for refractive index of
    liquid
7 printf("\n Standard formula used \n  $\mu_1/\mu_2 = D_2/D_1$ .
    \n")
8 printf("\n Refractive index of liquid = %f. ", R)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 1.46** Calculation of Distance between 5th and 15th dark ring

```

1 clc
2 // Given That
3 R = 1 // radius of curvature of lens of both side in
    meter
4 lambda = 5.4e-7 // wavelength of monochromatic light
    in meter

```

```

5 // Sample Problem 46 on page no. 1.56
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 46 # \n")
7 n1 = 5 // for 5th dark ring
8 n2 = 15 // for 10th dark ring
9 r1 = sqrt((n1*lambda)/(1/R + 1/R)) // calculation
    for radius of 5th dark ring
10 r2 = sqrt((n2*lambda)/(1/R + 1/R)) // calculation
    for radius of 15th dark ring
11 d = r2 - r1 // calculation for distance between 5th
    and 15th dark ring
12 printf("\n Standard formula used \n r = sqrt((n*
    lambda)/(1/R + 1/R)). \n")
13 printf("\n Distance between 5th and 15th dark ring =
    %f cm.",d * 100)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 1.47 Calculation of Refractive index of mica

```

1 clc
2 // Given That
3 x = 2.5e-5 // distance moved by movable mirror in
    meter
4 t = 5e-5 // thickness of mica sheet in meter
5 // Sample Problem 47 on page no. 1.57
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 47 # \n")
7 mu = x / t + 1 // calculation for refractive index
    of mica
8 printf("\n Standard formula used \n mu = x / t + 1.
    \n")
9 printf("\n Refractive index of mica = %f.",mu)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 1.48 Calculation of Wavelength of light

```
1  clc
2  // Given That
3  x = 6e-5 // distance moved by movable mirror in
    meter
4  N = 200 // no. of fringes crossed the field of view
5  // Sample Problem 48 on page no. 1.57
6  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 48 # \\n")
7  lambda = (2 * x) / N // calculation for wavelength
    of light
8  printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n lambda = (2 * X)
    / N. \\n")
9  printf("\\n Wavelength of light = %f A.",lambda * 1
    e10)
```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 1.49 Calculation of Thickness of the plate

```
1  clc
2  // Given That
3  n = 50 // no. of bands crosses the line of
    observation
4  lambda = 5.896e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
5  mu = 1.4 // refractive index
6  // Sample Problem 49 on page no. 1.57
7  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 49 # \\n")
8  t = n*lambda / (2*(mu-1)) // calculation for
    thickness of the plate
```

```

9 printf("\n Standard formula used \n t = n*lambda
    /2*(mu-1)\n")
10 printf("\n Thickness of the plate = %e m.",t)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 1.50** Calculation of The path difference

```

1 clc
2 // Given That
3 n = 50 // no. of bands crosses the line of
    observation
4 lambda1 = 5.896e-7 // max. wavelength of light in
    meter
5 lambda2 = 5.89e-7 // min. wavelength of light in
    meter
6 // Sample Problem 50 on page no. 1.57
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 50 # \n")
8 x = lambda1 * lambda2 /(lambda1 - lambda2) //
    calculation for the path difference
9 printf("\n Standard formula used \n t = n*lambda
    /2*(mu-1)\n")
10 printf("\n The path difference = %f mm.",x*10^3)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 1.51** Calculation of Wavelength of monochromatic light

```

1 clc
2 // Given That
3 x = 2.948e-5 // distance moved by movable mirror in
    meter
4 n = 100 // no. of fringes cross the field of view

```

```

5 // Sample Problem 51 on page no. 1.58
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 51 # \n")
7 lambda = 2*x/n // calculation for wavelength of
    monochromatic light
8 printf("\n Standard formula used \n lambda = 2*x/n.
    \n")
9 printf("\n Wavelength of monochromatic light = %f A.
    ", lambda * 1e10)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.52 Calculation of The distance through which the movable mirror

```

1 clc
2 // Given That
3 lambda1 = 5.896e-7 // max. wavelength of light in
    meter
4 lambda2 = 5.89e-7 // min. wavelength of light in
    meter
5 // Sample Problem 52 on page no. 1.58
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 52 # \n")
7 x = lambda1 * lambda2 / (2*(lambda1 - lambda2)) //
    calculation for the path difference
8 printf("\n Standard formula used \n x = lambda1 *
    lambda2 / 2*(lambda1 - lambda2). \n")
9 printf("\n The distance through which the movable
    mirror is move = %f mm.", x*10^3)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.53 Calculation of Difference between two wavelengths

```

1 clc

```

```

2 // Given That
3 x = 2.945e-4 // distance moved by movable mirror in
    meter
4 lambda = 5.893e-7 // mean wavelength of light in
    meter
5 // Sample Problem 53 on page no. 1.58
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 53 # \n")
7 delta_lambda = lambda^2 / (2*x) // calculation for
    difference between two wavelengths
8 printf("\n Standard formula used \n delta_lambda =
    lambda^2 / (2*x). \n")
9 printf("\n Difference between two wavelengths = %f A
    .",delta_lambda*1e10)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 1.54 Calculation of Refractive index of gas

```

1 clc
2 // Given That
3 n = 140 // no. of shift in fringe
4 lambda = 5.46e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
5 t = 0.2 // length of tube in meter
6 // Sample Problem 54 on page no. 1.58
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 54 # \n")
8 mu = (n*lambda)/(2*t) + 1 // calculation for
    refractive index of gas
9 printf("\n Standard formula used \n mu = (n*lambda)
    /(2*t) + 1. \n")
10 printf("\n Refractive index of gas = %f.",mu)

```

---



## Chapter 2

# DIFFRACTION

Scilab code Exa 2.1 Calculation of Radius of half period zone and Area of half per

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 5e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  d = 1 // distance of wavefront received on the
        screen from the opening in meter
5  n = 80 // no. of half period zone
6  // Sample Problem 1 on page no. 2.38
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 1 # \n")
8  Rn = sqrt(n * lambda * d) // calculation for radius
        of nth half period zone
9  A = %pi * d * lambda // calculation for area of half
        period zone
10 printf("Standard formula used\n Rn = sqrt(n*d*lambda
        )\n A = pi*d*lambda.\n")
11 printf("\n Radius of 80th half period zone = %f cm.
        \n Area of half period zone = %f square cm.",Rn
        *100,A*10000)
```

---

### Scilab code Exa 2.2 Calculation of Radius of half period zone

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 6e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  f = 0.6 // focal length of convex lens in meter
5  n = 1 // no. of half period zone
6  // Sample Problem 2 on page no. 2.38
7  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 2 # \\n")
8  Rn = sqrt(n * lambda * f) // calculation for radius
    of half period zone
9  printf("Standard formula used \\n f = Rn^2/(n*lambda)
    \\n")
10 printf("\\n Radius of half period zone = %f mm ",Rn
    *1000)
```

---

### Scilab code Exa 2.3 Calculation of Radius of half period zone

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 5e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  d = 0.3 // distance of wavefront received on screen
    from the opening in meter
5  // Sample Problem 3 on page no. 2.38
6  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 3 # \\n")
7  n = 1 // no. of half period zone
8  Rn = sqrt(n * lambda * d) // because at maxima
    intensity is four time the individual intensity
```

```

of light
9 printf("Standard formula used \n r = sqrt(d*lambda)\n")
10 printf("\n Radius of 80th half period zone = %f mm.
",Rn*1000)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 2.4 Calculation of No of half period zone

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 6e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4 d = 0.5 // distance of observation point from
circular opening in meter
5 r1 = 2e-3 // radius of circular opening in first
case in meter
6 r2 = 2e-2 // radius of circular opening in second
case in meter
7 // Sample Problem 4 on page no. 2.39
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 4 # \n")
9 n1 = (r1^2) / (d * lambda) // calculation for no. of
half period zone in first case
10 n2 = (r2^2) / (d * lambda) // calculation for no. of
half period zone in second case
11 printf("\n Standard formula used \n n = (r^2) / (d *
lambda) \n")
12 printf("\n No. of half period zone in first case =
%d \n no. of half period zone in second case = %d
",n1,n2)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 2.5 Calculation of Distance of screen from opening

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 5e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  d = 1e-3 // diameter of the first ring of zone plate
      in meter
5  // Sample Problem 5 on page no. 2.39
6  printf("\n # PROBLEM 5 # \n")
7  n = 1 // no. of half period zone
8  D = (d^2) / (4 * lambda * n) // calculation for
      distance of screen from opening
9  printf("\n Standard formula used \n D = (d^2) / (4 *
      lambda * n). \n")
10 printf("\n Distance of screen from opening = %f
      meter ",D)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 2.6 Calculation of Radius of first and second and third half period

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 5.893e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  f = 1 // focal-length of convex lens in meter
5  n1 = 1 // no. of first half period zone
6  n2 = 3 // no. of second half period zone
7  n3 = 5 // no. of third half period zone
8  // Sample Problem 6 on page no. 2.40
9  printf("\n # PROBLEM 6 # \n")
10 R1 = sqrt(n1 * lambda * f) // calculation for Radius
      of first half period zone
11 R2 = sqrt(n2 * lambda * f) // calculation for Radius
      of second half period zone
12 R3 = sqrt(n3 * lambda * f) // calculation for Radius
```

```

        of third half period zone
13 printf("Standard formula used \n R = sqrt(f*n*lambda
    )\n")
14 printf(" \n Radius of first ,second and third half
    period zone = %e,%e and %e meter. ",R1,R2,R3)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 2.7 Calculation of Radius of half period zone

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 5e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4 f = 0.2 // focal length of convex lens in meter
5 n = 10 // no. of half period zone
6 // Sample Problem 7 on page no. 2.40
7 printf(" \n # PROBLEM 7 # \n")
8 Rn = sqrt(n * lambda * f) // calculation for radius
    of 10th half period zone
9 printf(" \n Standard formula used \n Rn = sqrt(n *
    lambda * f).\n")
10 printf(" \n Radius of 10th half period zone = %f mm.
    ",Rn*1000)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 2.8 Calculation of Focal length and Power and Diameter of first zone

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 5.89e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4 d1 = 1 // distance of wavefront recieved on the
    screen from the opening in first side in meter

```

```

5 d2 = 2 // distance of wavefront recieved on the
    screen from the opening in other side in meter
6 // Sample Problem 8 on page no. 2.40
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 8 # \n")
8 f = (d1 * d2) / (d1 + d2)
9 p = 1 / f // beacause zone plate act as a convex
    lens
10 n = 1 // for first zone
11 Rn = sqrt(n * lambda * f) // calculation for radius
    of first zone
12 Dn = 2 * Rn // calculation for diameter of first
    zone
13 printf("\n Standard formula used \n ")
14 printf("\n Focal length = %f meter. \n Power = %f D.
    \n Diameter of first zone = %f mm. ",f,p,Dn
    *1000)

```

---

### Scilab code Exa 2.9 Calculation of Focal length

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda1 = 6e-7 // wavelength of first light in meter
4 lambda2 = 5e-7 // wavelength of second light in
    meter
5 f1 = 1 // focal length in first case in meter
6 // Sample Problem 9 on page no. 2.41
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 9 # \n")
8 f2 = (lambda1 * f1) / lambda2 // calculation for
    focal length in second case
9 printf("\n Standard formula used \n f2 = (lambda1 *
    f1) / lambda2")
10 printf("\n Focal length in second case = %f meter",
    f2)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 2.10 Calculation of No of zone of Fresnel

```
1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 4e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4 u = 0.2 // distance of object from zone plate in
    meter
5 v = 0.2 // distance of brightest image from from
    zone plate in meter
6 r = 0.01 // radius in meter
7 // Sample Problem 10 on page no. 2.41
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 10 # \n")
9 f = (u * v) / (u + v) // calculation for focal
    length
10 n = (r^2) / (f * lambda) // calculation for no. of
    zone of Fresnel
11 printf("\n Standard formula used \n f = (u * v) / (u
    + v). \n n = (r^2) / (f * lambda).\n ")
12 printf("\n No. of zone of Fresnel = %f",n)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 2.11 Calculation of Distance of first image from zone plate

```
1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 5.893e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4 d = 2.3e-3 // diameter of the central zone of zone
    plate in meter
```

```

5 u = 6 // distance between point source from zone
    plate in meter
6 // Sample Problem 11 on page no. 2.42
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 11 # \n")
8 n = 1 // for central zone
9 f = (d^2) / (4 * lambda * n) // calculation for
    focal length
10 disp(f)
11 v = (f * u) / (u - f) // calculation for distance
    of first image from zone plate
12 printf("\n Standard formula used \n f = (d^2) / (4 *
    lambda * n). \n v = (f * u) / (u - f). \n ")
13 printf("\n Distance of first image from zone plate =
    %f meter ",v)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 2.12** Calculation of Principal focal length of zone plate

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 R = 2 // radius of curvature in meter
4 // Sample Problem 12 on page no. 2.42
5 printf("\n # PROBLEM 12 # \n")
6 f = R // calculation for principal focal length of
    zone plate
7 printf("\n Standard formula used \n f = r^2 / lambda
    . \n r = sqrt(lambda*R). \n ")
8 printf("\n Principal focal length of zone plate = %f
    meter ",f)

```

---



**Scilab code Exa 2.13** Calculation of Angular spread of the central maxima

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 5.89e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  b = 1e-3 // slit-width in meter
5  // Sample Problem 13 on page no. 2.42
6  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 13 # \\n")
7  m = 1 // for first minima
8  theta = asin((m * lambda) / b) // calculation for
      angular spread of the central maxima in radian
9  theta_ = theta * (180 / %pi) // calculation for
      angular spread of the central maxima in degree
10 printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n theta = asin((m
      * lambda) / b).\\n")
11 printf("\\n Angular spread of the central maxima = %f
      degree ",2 * theta_)
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 2.14** Calculation of Wavelength of light

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  d = 1.2 // distance of screen from slit in meter
4  x = 3.7e-3 // distance between first maxima to
      central maxima in meter
5  b = 2e-4 // slit-width in meter
6  // Sample Problem 14 on page no. 2.43
7  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 14 # \\n")
8  lambda = (x * b) / d // calculation for wavelength
      of light
9  printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n lambda = (x * b)
      / d.\\n")
10 printf("\\n Wavelength of light = %e meter. ",lambda)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 2.15 Calculation of Angular position of second and third minima

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 5.5e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  b = 2.2e-6 // slit-width in meter
5  // Sample Problem 15 on page no. 2.43
6  printf("\n # PROBLEM 15 # \n")
7  m2 = 2 // for second minima
8  theta2 = asin((m2 * lambda) / b) * (180 / %pi) //
    calculation for angular position of second minima
9  m3 = 3 // for third minima
10 theta3 = asin((m3 * lambda) / b) * (180 / %pi) //
    calculation for angular position of third minima
11 printf("\n Standard formula used \n theta = asin((m
    * lambda) / b) * (180 / pi). \n")
12 printf("\n Angular position of second and third
    minima = %f , %f degree respectively ",theta2 ,
    theta3)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 2.16 Calculation of Half angular width of the central bright maximum

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 5.89e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  b = 1.2e-6 // slit-width in meter
5  // Sample Problem 16 on page no. 2.44
```

```

6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 16 # \n")
7 m = 1 // for first minima
8 theta = asin((m * lambda) / b) // calculation for
    half angular width of the central bright maxima
    in radian
9 theta_ = theta * (180 / %pi) // calculation for half
    angular width of the central bright maxima in
    degree
10 printf("\n Standard formula used \n theta = asin((m
    * lambda) / b).\n")
11 printf("\n Half angular width of the central bright
    maxima = %f degree ",theta_)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 2.17 Calculation of Slit width

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 5e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4 theta = %pi / 6 // half angular width of central
    maximum in first case in radian
5 theta_ = %pi / 2 // half angular width of central
    maximum in second case in radian
6 // Sample Problem 17 on page no. 2.44
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 17 # \n")
8 m = 1 // for first minima
9 b1 = (lambda * m) / sin(theta) // calculation for
    slit width in first case
10 b2 = (lambda * m) / sin(theta_) // calculation for
    slit width in second case
11 printf("\n Standard formula used \n b = (lambda * m)
    / sin(theta).\n")
12 printf("\n Slit width in first case = %e meter. \n
    Slit width in second case = %e meter",b1,b2)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 2.18 Calculation of Angular spread and linear width

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 5.89e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  d = 1 // distance of screen from slit in meter
5  b = 1e-4 // slit-width in meter
6  // Sample Problem 18 on page no. 2.44
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 18 # \n")
8  theta = (asin(lambda / b)) * (180 / %pi) //
    calculation for angular spread
9  x = (2 * d * lambda) / b // calculation for linear
    width
10 printf("\n Standard formula used \n theta = (asin(
    lambda / b)) * (180 / pi). \n x = (2 * d * lambda
    ) / b. \n")
11 printf("\n Angular spread = %f degree\n Linear width
    = %e meter ",theta,x)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 2.20 Calculation of Angular width of the central maxima

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 6e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  b = 1.2e-6 // slit-width in meter
5  // Sample Problem 20 on page no. 2.46
6  printf("\n # PROBLEM 20 # \n")
```

```

7 m = 1 // for first minima
8 theta = asin((m * lambda) / b) // calculation for
    angular width of the central maxima in radian
9 theta_ = theta * (180 / %pi) // calculation for
    angular width of the central maxima in degree
10 printf("\n Standard formula used \n theta = asin((m
    * lambda) / b). \n")
11 printf("\n Angular width of the central maxima = %f
    degree ", 2 * theta_)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 2.21 Calculation of Separation of dark band

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 4.890e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4 b = 5e-3 // slit-width in meter
5 f = 0.4 // focal-length of convex lens in meter
6 // Sample Problem 21 on page no. 2.46
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 21 # \n")
8 m = 1 // for first dark fringe
9 x = (f * m * lambda) / b
10 n = 1 // for first secondary maxima
11 x_ = ((2 * n + 1) * lambda * f) / (2 * b)
12 delta_x = x_ - x // calculation for separation of
    dark band
13 printf("\n Standard formula used \n x = (f * m *
    lambda) / b . \n delta_x = x_ - x. \n")
14 printf("\n Separation of dark band = %e meter.",
    delta_x)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 2.22** Calculation of Separation of dark band on either side of the

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 5.893e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  b = 5e-4 // slit-width in meter
5  f = 1 // focal length of convex lens in meter
6  // Sample Problem 22 on page no. 2.47
7  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 22 # \\n")
8  x = (2 * lambda * f) / b // calculation for
    Separation of dark band on either side of the
    central maximum
9  printf("Standard formula used \\n. \\n")
10 printf("\\n Separation of dark band on either side of
    the central maximum = %e meter",x)
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 2.23** Calculation of Missing orders

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  d = 4e-4 // separation between slits in meter
4  b = 8e-5 // slit-width in meter
5  // Sample Problem 23 on page no. 2.47
6  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 23 # \\n")
7  r = (b + d) / b // calculation for ratio of n with m
8  m1 = 1
9  n1 = r * m1 // calculation for Missing orders
10 m2 = 2
```

```

11 n2 = r * m2 // calculation for Missing orders
12 m3 = 3
13 n3 = r * m3 // calculation for Missing orders
14 printf("\n Standard formula used \n r = (b + d) / b.
      \n n = r * m. \n")
15 printf("\n Missing orders = %d,%d,%d,.....",n1,n2,
      n3)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 2.24** Calculation of Wavelength of light and Missing order

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  d = 4e-4 // separation between slits in meter
4  b = 2e-4 // slit-width in meter
5  fringe_width = 2.5e-3 // fringe width in meter
6  D = 1.6 // distance between screen and slits
7  // Sample Problem 24 on page no. 2.47
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 24 # \n")
9  lambda = (fringe_width * d) / D // calculation for
      wavelength of light
10 r = (b + d) / b // calculation for ratio of n with m
11 m1 = 1
12 n1 = r * m1 // calculation for missing order
13 m2 = 2
14 n2 = r * m2 // calculation for missing order
15 m3 = 3
16 n3 = r * m3 // calculation for missing order
17 printf("\n Standard formula used \n lambda = (
      fringe_width * d) / D. \n r = (b + d) / b. \n n =
      r * m. \n")
18 printf("\n Wavelength of light = %e meter. \n
      Missing order = %d,%d,%d....",lambda,n1,n2,n3)

```

---

### Scilab code Exa 2.25 Calculation of Wavelength of light

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  N = 425000 // no. of lines in plane transmission
    grating per meter
4  theta = %pi / 6 // angle at which second order
    spectral line is observed in radian
5  n = 2 // order of spectral line
6  // Sample Problem 25 on page no. 2.48
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 25 # \n")
8  lambda = sin(theta) / (2 * N) // calculation for
    wavelength of light
9  printf("\n Standard formula used \n lambda = sin(
    theta) / (2 * N). \n")
10 printf("\n Wavelength of light = %e meter. ",lambda)
```

---

### Scilab code Exa 2.26 Calculation of Wavelength of light

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  N = 500000 // no. of lines in plane transmission
    grating per meter
4  theta = %pi / 6 // angle at which second order
    spectral line is observed in radian
5  n = 2 // order of spectral line
6  // Sample Problem 26 on page no. 2.48
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 26 # \n")
```



```

8 lambda = sin(theta) / (2 * N) // calculation for
   wavelength of light
9 printf("\n Standard formula used \n lambda = sin(
   theta) / (2 * N). \n ")
10 printf("\n wavelength of light = %e meter. ",lambda)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 2.27 Calculation of Wavelength of light

```

1
2 clc
3 // Given that
4 lambda2 = 5.461e-7 // wavelength of light in second
   case in meter
5 n1 = 4 // no. of order in first case
6 n2 = 3 // no. of order in second case
7 // Sample Problem 27 on page no. 2.48
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 27 # \n")
9 lambda1 = (n2 * lambda2) / n1 // calculation for
   Wavelength of light in first case
10 printf("Standard formula used \n lambda1 = (n2 *
   lambda2) / n1. \n")
11 printf("\n Wavelength of light in first case = %d A"
   ,ceil(lambda1*1e10))

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 2.28 Calculation of No of lines in per cm

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 5e-7 // wavelength of light in meter

```

```

4 theta = %pi / 6 // angle at which second order
    spectral line is observed in radian
5 n = 2 // order of spectral line
6 // Sample Problem 28 on page no. 2.49
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 28 # \n")
8 k = (n * lambda) / sin(theta) // calculation for (b+
    d)
9 N = 1 / k // calculation for no. of lines in per cm
10 printf("\n Standard formula used \n b+d = (n *
    lambda) / sin(theta). \n N = 1 / k. \n ")
11 printf("\n No. of lines per cm = %f ", N / 100)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 2.29 Calculation of Angle of separation

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda1 = 5.048e-7 // wavelength of light in first
    case in meter
4 lambda2 = 5.016e-7 // wavelength of light in second
    case in meter
5 n = 2 // no. of order in first case
6 N = 15000 // no. of lines in grating per inch
7 // Sample Problem 29 on page no. 2.49
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 29 # \n")
9 k = 2.54 / 1500000 // in meter
10 theta1 = asin(n * lambda1 / k) * (180 / %pi) //
    calculation for angle in first case
11 theta2 = asin(n * lambda2 / k) * (180 / %pi) //
    calculation for angle in second case
12 delta_theta = theta1 - theta2 // calculation for
    angle of separation
13 printf("\n Standard formula used \n theta = asin(n *
    lambda / k) * (180 / pi). \n")

```

```
14 printf("\n Angle of separation = %f degree",  
    delta_theta)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 2.30 Calculation of Angle of separation

```
1 clc  
2 // Given that  
3 lambda1 = 5.89e-7 // wavelength of light in first  
    case in meter  
4 lambda2 = 5.896e-7 // wavelength of light in second  
    case in meter  
5 n = 2 // no. of order in first case  
6 N = 600000 // no. of lines in grating per meter  
7 // Sample Problem 30 on page no. 2.50  
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 30 # \n")  
9 k = 1 / N // in meter  
10 theta1 = asin(n * lambda1 / k) * (180 / %pi) //  
    calculation for angle in first case  
11 theta2 = asin(n * lambda2 / k) * (180 / %pi) //  
    calculation for angle in second case  
12 delta_theta = theta2 - theta1 // calculation for  
    angle of separation  
13 printf("\n Standard formula used \n theta1 = asin(n  
    * lambda1 / k) * (180 / pi). \n ")  
14 printf("\n Angle of separation = %f degree",  
    delta_theta)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 2.31 Calculation of No of lines per cm

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda1 = 5.4e-7 // wavelength of light for nth
    order in meter
4  lambda2 = 4.05e-7 // wavelength of light for (n+1)th
    order in meter
5  theta = %pi / 6 // angle of diffraction in radian
6  // Sample Problem 31 on page no. 2.50
7  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 31 # \\n")
8  k = (lambda1 * lambda2) / ((lambda1 - lambda2) * sin
    (theta)) // calculation for b+d
9  N = (1 / k) * (0.01) // calculation for no. of lines
    per cm
10 printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n b+d = (lambda1 *
    lambda2) / ((lambda1 - lambda2) * sin(theta)). \\
    n N = (1 / k) * (0.01). \\n")
11 printf("\\n No. of lines per cm = %d ",N)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 2.32** Calculation of Difference in two wavelength

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  d_theta = 0.01 // angular separation between two
    wavelengths in radian
4  theta = %pi / 6 // angle of diffraction in radian
5  lambda = 5e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
6  // Sample Problem 32 on page no. 2.51
7  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 32 # \\n")
8  d_lambda = (lambda * cos(theta) * d_theta) / sin(
    theta) // calculation for difference in two
    wavelength
9  printf("Standard formula used \\n d_lambda = (lambda
    * cos(theta) * d_theta) / sin(theta). \\n\\n")

```

```
10 printf("\n Difference in two wavelength = %e meter "
        ,d_lambda)
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 2.33** Calculation of Order of spectrum

```
1 clc
2 // Given that
3 N = 2620 // no. of lines in plane transmission
           grating per inch
4 lambda = 5e-7 // wavelength of incident radiation in
               meter
5 // Sample Problem 33 on page no. 2.51
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 33 # \n")
7 k = 2.54 / N * 1 / 100 // calculation for b+d in
                           meter
8 n = k / lambda // calculation for order of spectrum
9 printf("\n Standard formula used \n n = k / lambda "
        )
10 printf("\n Order of spectrum = %d",n)
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 2.34** Calculation of Order of spectrum

```
1 clc
2 // Given that
3 N = 500000 // no. of lines in plane transmission
             grating per meter
4 lambda = 5e-7 // wavelength of incident radiation in
               meter
5 // Sample Problem 34 on page no. 2.51
```

```

6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 34 # \n")
7 k = 1 / N // calculation for b+d in meter
8 n = k / lambda // calculation for order of spectrum
9 printf("\n Standard formula used \n k = 1 / N. \n n
    = k / lambda. \n")
10 printf("\n Order of spectrum = %d",n)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 2.35** Calculation of Observed order

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 N = 400000 // no. of lines in plane transmission
    grating per meter
4 lambda1 = 4e-7 // wavelength of light in first case
    in meter
5 lambda2 = 7e-7 // wavelength of light in second case
    in meter
6 // Sample Problem 35 on page no. 2.52
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 35 # \n")
8 n1 = 1 / (N * lambda1) // calculation for Observed
    order in first case
9 n2 = 1 / (N * lambda2) // calculation for Observed
    order in second case
10 printf("Standard formula used \n n = 1 / (N * lambda
    ). \n")
11 printf("\n Observed order = %d,%d",n1,n2)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 2.36** Calculation of Dispersive power

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  N = 400000 // no. of lines in grating per meter
4  lambda = 5e-7 // wavelength of incident radiation in
    meter
5  n = 3 // no. of order
6  // Sample Problem 36 on page no. 2.52
7  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 36 # \\n")
8  p = (n * N) / (sqrt(1 - (N * n * lambda)))//
    dispersive power (p) = d(theta)/d(lambda)
9  printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n p = (n * N) / (
    sqrt(1 - (N * n * lambda))). \\n")
10 printf("\\n Dispersive power = %e rad/m",p)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 2.37** Calculation of Minimum no of lines in grating

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  n = 2 // no. of order
4  lambda1 = 5.89e-7 // wavelength of light in first
    case in meter
5  lambda2 = 5.896e-7 // wavelength of light in second
    case in meter
6  // Sample Problem 37 on page no. 2.52
7  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 37 # \\n")
8  N = lambda1 / (n * (lambda2 - lambda1)) //
    calculation for minimum no. of lines in grating
9  printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n N = lambda1 / (n
    * (lambda2 - lambda1)). \\n")
10 printf("\\n Minimum no. of lines in grating = %f," ,N)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 2.38 Calculation of Minimum no of lines in grating

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  n = 1 // no. of order
4  lambda1 = 5.89e-7 // wavelength of light in first
    case in meter
5  lambda2 = 5.896e-7 // wavelength of light in second
    case in meter
6  // Sample Problem 38 on page no. 2.53
7  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 38 # \\n")
8  N = lambda1 / (n * (lambda2 - lambda1)) //
    calculation for minimum no. of lines in grating
9  printf("Standard formula used \\n lambda/d(lambda)=n*
    N. \\n")
10 printf("\\n Minimum no. of lines in grating = %f," ,N)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 2.39 Calculation of Grating space and Total width of ruled surface

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  n = 3 // no. of order
4  theta = %pi / 6 // view angle of third order in
    radian
5  lambda1 = 5.89e-7 // min. wavelength of light in
    meter
6  lambda2 = 5.896e-7 // max.wavelength of light in
    meter
```



```

7 // Sample Problem 39 on page no. 2.53
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 39 # \n")
9 mean_lambda = (lambda1 + lambda2) / 2 // calculation
    for mean wavelength
10 s = (n * mean_lambda) / sin(theta) // calculation
    for grating space b+d
11 N = lambda1 / (n * (lambda2 - lambda1)) //
    calculation for minimum no. of lines in grating
12 printf("\n Standard formula used \n mean_lambda = (
    lambda1 + lambda2) / 2. \n s = (n * mean_lambda)
    / sin(theta). \n N = lambda1 / (n * (lambda2 -
    lambda1)). \n")
13 printf("\n Grating space = %e meter. \n Total width
    of ruled surface = %e meter. ",s,s * N)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 2.40** Calculation of The separation of two points on moon

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 5.5e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4 a = 5 // diameter of objective lens of telescope in
    meter
5 R = 3.8e8 // distance of moon in meter
6 // Sample Problem 40 on page no. 2.53
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 40 # \n")
8 theta = (1.22 * lambda) / a // calculation for angle
9 x = (R * theta) // calculation for the separation of
    two points on moon
10 printf("\n Standard formula used \n theta = (1.22 *
    lambda) / a. \n x = (R * theta). \n")
11 printf("\n The separation of two points on moon = %f
    meter",x)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 2.41** Calculation of Diameter of telescope objective

```
1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 5e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4 theta = (1e-3) * (%pi / 180) // separation angle of
    stars in radian
5 // Sample Problem 41 on page no. 2.54
6 printf("\\n # PROBLEM 41 # \\n")
7 a = (1.22 * lambda) / theta // calculation for
    diameter of telescope objective
8 printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n a = (1.22 *
    lambda) / theta. \\n")
9 printf("\\n Diameter of telescope objective = %f
    meter",a)
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 2.42** Calculation of Diameter of telescope objective

```
1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 6e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4 theta = 2.44e-6 // separation angle of stars in
    radian
5 // Sample Problem 42 on page no. 2.54
6 printf("\\n # PROBLEM 42 # \\n")
7 a = (1.22 * lambda) / theta // calculation for
    diameter of telescope objective
```

```

8 printf("\n Standard formula used \n a = (1.22 *
   lambda) / theta. \n")
9 printf("\n Diameter of telescope objective = %f
   meter",a)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 2.43** Calculation of Max distance of pin holes from microscope

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 5.5e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4 a = 0.004 // diameter of objective lens of telescope
   in meter
5 x = 1.5e-3 // distance between two pin holes in
   meter
6 // Sample Problem 43 on page no. 2.54
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 43 # \n")
8 theta = (1.22 * lambda) / a // calculation for angle
9 R = x / theta // calculation for max. distance of
   pin holes from microscope
10 printf("\n Standard formula used \n theta = (1.22 *
   lambda) / a. \n R = x / theta. \n ")
11 printf("\n Max. distance of pin holes from
   microscope = %f meter",R)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 2.44** Calculation of The resolving limit of microscope

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 5.5e-7 // wavelength of light in meter

```

```

4 theta = %pi / 6 // semi-angle of cone in radian
5 // Sample Problem 44 on page no. 2.55
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 44 # \n")
7 d = (1.22 * lambda) / (2 * sin(theta)) //
    calculation for the resolving limit of microscope
8 printf("Standard formula used \n d*sin(theta)= 1.22*
    lamda. \n")
9 printf("\n The resolving limit of microscope = %e
    meter",d)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 2.45** Calculation of Numerical aperture of objective

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 5.461e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4 d = 4e-7 // separation between objects in meter
5 // Sample Problem 45 on page no. 2.55
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 45 # \n")
7 NA = (1.22 * lambda) / (2 * d) // calculation for
    numerical aperture of objective
8 printf("\n Standard formula used \n NA = (1.22 *
    lambda) / (2 * d). \n")
9 printf("\n Numerical aperture of objective = %f",NA)

```

---

# Chapter 3

## POLARISATION

Scilab code Exa 3.1 Calculation of Brewster angle and Angle of refraction

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  mu = 1.5 // refractive index of glass
4  // Sample Problem 1 on page no. 3.23
5  printf("\n # PROBLEM 1 # \n")
6  Ip = atan(mu) * (180 / %pi) // by brewster's law
7  r = 90 - Ip // calculation for angle of refraction
8  printf("Standard formula used \n mu=tan(Ip)\n")
9  printf("\n Brewster angle = %f degree\n Angle of
    refraction = %f degree",Ip,r)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 3.2 Calculation of Angle of Brewster

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
```

```

3 mu = 1.33 // refractive index of glass
4 // Sample Problem 2 on page no. 3.24
5 printf("\n # PROBLEM 2 # \n")
6 Ip = atan(mu) * (180 / %pi) // by Brewster's law
7 printf("Standard formula used \n mu=tan(Ip)\n")
8 printf("\n Angle of brewster = %f degree",Ip)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 3.3** Calculation of difference between polarization angle

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 mu_w = 1.33 // refractive index of water
4 mu_g = 1.54 // refractive index of glass
5 // Sample Problem 3 on page no. 3.24
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 3 # \n")
7 Ip_1 = atan(mu_g / mu_w) * (180 / %pi) // calculation
    for polarizing angle for water
8 Ip_2 = atan(mu_w / mu_g) * (180 / %pi) //
    calculation for polarizing angle for glass
9 printf("Standard formula used \n mu=tan(Ip)\n")
10 printf("\n Polarizing angle for water to glass = %f
    degree,\n Polarizing angle for glass to water =
    %f degree",Ip_1,Ip_2)
11 printf("\n So polarizing angle is greater for a beam
    incident from water to glass")

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 3.4** Calculation of Angle of minimum deviation

```

1 clc

```

```

2 // Given that
3 Ip = %pi / 3 // polarizing angle of piece of glass
    for green light in radian
4 a = %pi / 3 // angle of prism in radian
5 // Sample Problem 4 on page no. 3.24
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 4 # \n")
7 mu = tan(Ip) // calculation for refractive index
8 delta_m = 2 * (asin(mu * sin(a / 2)) - (a / 2)) *
    (180 / %pi) // calculation for angle of minimum
    deviation
9 printf("\n Standard formula used \n mu = tan(Ip). \n
    delta_m = 2 * (asin(mu * sin(a / 2)) - (a / 2))
    * (180 / pi). \n")
10 printf("\n Angle of minimum deviation = %f degree",
    delta_m)

```

---

### Scilab code Exa 3.5 Calculation of Brewster angle

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 mu_w = 1.33 // refractive index of water
4 mu_g = 1.5 // refractive index of glass
5 // Sample Problem 5 on page no. 3.25
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 5 # \n")
7 Ip = atan(mu_g / mu_w) * (180 / %pi) // calculation
    for Brewster angle
8 printf("\n Standard formula used \n Ip = atan(mu_g /
    mu_w) * (180 / pi). \n")
9 printf("\n Brewster angle = %f degree",Ip)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 3.6 Calculation of Angle of incidence and angle of refraction

```
1 clc
2 // Given that
3 mu = 1.732 // refractive index of glass
4 // Sample Problem 6 on page no. 3.25
5 printf("\n # PROBLEM 6 # \n")
6 Ip = atan(mu) * (180 / %pi) // by Brewster's law
7 r = 90 - Ip // calculation for angle of refraction
8 printf("Standard formula used \n mu=tan(Ip)\n")
9 printf("\n Angle of incidence = %f degree\n Angle of
    refraction = %f degree",Ip,r)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 3.7 Calculation of Ratio between transmitted intensity to incident

```
1 clc
2 // Given that
3 alpha = %pi / 3 // angle between polarizer and
    analyzer
4 // Sample Problem 7 on page no. 3.25
5 printf("\n # PROBLEM 7 # \n")
6 r = (cos(alpha))^2 // where r = transmitted
    intensity / incident intensity
7 printf("\n Standard formula used \n r = (cos(alpha))
    ^2. \n")
8 printf("\n Ratio between transmitted intensity to
    incident intensity = %f ",r)
```

---



Scilab code Exa 3.8 Calculation of The angle between characteristics directions of

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  r1 = 1/3 // ratio of intensity of transmitted light
           to the intensity of transmitted beam in first
           case
4  r2 = 1/3 // ratio of intensity of transmitted light
           to the intensity of incident beam in second case
5  p = 50 // percentage reduction in intensity of
           unpolarized light by the sheet
6  // Sample Problem 8 on page no. 3.25
7  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 8 # \\n")
8  theta1 = acosd(sqrt(r1)) // calculation for the
           angle between characteristics directions of the
           sheet in first case
9  theta2 = acosd(sqrt(2*r2)) // calculation for the
           angle between characteristics directions of the
           sheet in second case
10 printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n theta = acosd(
           sqrt(r)). \\n")
11 printf("\\n The angle between characteristics
           directions of the sheet in first case = %f degree
           . \\n the angle between characteristics directions
           of the sheet in second case = %f degree.",theta1
           ,theta2)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 3.9 Calculation of Angle between the nicol prisms

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 r = 3 / 4 // ratio of intensity of transmitted light
   to the intensity of incident light
4 // Sample Problem 9 on page no. 3.26
5 printf("\\n # PROBLEM 9 # \\n")
6 theta = acos(sqrt(r)) * (180 / %pi) // calculation
   for angle between the nicol prisms
7 printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n theta = acos(
   sqrt(r)) * (180 / pi). \\n")
8 printf("\\n Angle between the nicol prisms = %f
   degree",theta)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 3.10** Calculation of Percentage reduction in intensity of light

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 theta1 = %pi / 6 // angle between Nicole prisms in
   first case in radian
4 theta2 = %pi / 4 // angle between Nicole prisms in
   second case in radian
5 theta3 = %pi / 3 // angle between Nicole prisms in
   third case in radian
6 theta4 = %pi / 2 // angle between Nicole prisms in
   fourth case in radian
7 // Sample Problem 10 on page no. 3.26
8 printf("\\n # PROBLEM 10 # \\n")
9 I1 = (1 - (cos(theta1))^2) * 100
10 I2 = (1 - (cos(theta2))^2) * 100
11 I3 = (1 - (cos(theta3))^2) * 100
12 I4 = (1 - (cos(theta4))^2) * 100
13 // calculation for percentage reduction in
   intensity of lighth

```

```

14  printf("\n Standard formula used \n I = (1 - (cos(
      theta))^2) * 100. \n")
15  printf("\n Percentage reduction in intensity of
      lighth-\n(i)%f per\n(ii)%f per\n(iii)%f per\n(iv)
      %f per",I1,I2,I3,I4)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 3.11 Calculation of Angle between the Nicols

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  i1 = 1 / 2 // reduced intensity ratio in first case
4  i2 = 1 / 4 // reduced intensity ratio in second case
5  // Sample Problem 11 on page no. 3.27
6  printf("\n # PROBLEM 11 # \n")
7  theta1 = acos(sqrt(i1)) * (180 / %pi) // calculation
      for angle between nicols in first case
8  theta2 = acos(sqrt(i2)) * (180 / %pi) // calculation
      for angle between nicols in second case
9  printf("Standard formula used \n I=I*cos(theta)^2\n"
      )
10 printf("\n Angle between the Nicols in first case =
      %f degree\n And in second case = %f degree",
      theta1,theta2)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 3.12 Calculation of Thickness of half wave plate of quartz

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 5e-7 // wavelength of light in meter

```

```

4 mu_e = 1.553 // refractive index for extraordinary
    light
5 mu_o = 1.544 // refractive index for ordinary light
6 // Sample Problem 12 on page no. 3.27
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 12 # \n")
8 t = lambda / (2 * (mu_e - mu_o)) // calculation for
    thickness of half-wave plate of quartz
9 printf("\n Standard formula used \n t = lambda / (2
    * (mu_e - mu_o)). \n")
10 printf("\n Thickness of half-wave plate of quartz =
    %e meter",t)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 3.13** Calculation of Thickness of quartz plate

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 5.893e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4 mu_e = 1.533 // refractive index for extraordinary
    light
5 mu_o = 1.554 // refractive index for ordinary light
6 // Sample Problem 13 on page no. 3.27
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 13 # \n")
8 t = lambda / (4 * (mu_o - mu_e)) // calculation for
    thickness of quartz plate
9 printf("\n Standard formula used \n t = lambda / (4
    * (mu_o - mu_e)). \n ")
10 printf("\n Thickness of quartz plate = %e meter",t)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 3.14** Calculation of Thickness quartz plate

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 5.89e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  mu_e1 = 1.5 // refractive index for extraordinary
    light in first case
5  mu_o1 = 1.55 // refractive index for ordinary light
    in first case
6  mu_e2 = 1.57 // refractive index for extraordinary
    light in second case
7  mu_o2 = 1.55 // refractive index for ordinary light
    in second case
8  // Sample Problem 14 on page no. 3.28
9  printf("\n # PROBLEM 14 # \n")
10 t1 = lambda / (4 * (mu_o1 - mu_e1))
11 t2 = lambda / (4 * (mu_e2 - mu_o2))
12 // calculation for thickness of plate of quartz
13 printf("\n Standard formula used \n t = lambda / (4
    * (mu_o - mu_e)) ")
14 printf("\n Thickness of plate of quartz in first
    case = %e meter,\n And thickness of plate of
    quartz in second case = %e meter",t1,t2)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 3.15** Calculation of Thickness of calcite plate

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 5.89e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  mu_e = 1.486 // refractive index for extraordinary
    light
5  mu_o = 1.658 // refractive index for ordinary light
6  // Sample Problem 15 on page no. 3.28
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 15 # \n")
8  t = lambda / (4 * (mu_o - mu_e)) // calculation for

```

```

    thickness of calcite plate
9  printf("\n Standard formula used \n t = lambda / (4
    * (mu_o - mu_e)). \n")
10 printf("\n Thickness of calcite plate = %e meter",t
    )

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 3.16 Calculation of Thickness of quartz plate

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 5e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  mu_e = 1.5533 // refractive index for extraordinary
    light
5  mu_o = 1.5442 // refractive index for ordinary light
6  // Sample Problem 16 on page no. 3.28
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 16 # \n")
8  t = lambda / (4 * (mu_e - mu_o)) // calculation for
    thickness of quartz plate
9  printf("\n Standard formula used \n t = lambda / (4
    * (mu_e - mu_o)). \n")
10 printf("\n Thickness of quartz plate = %e meter",t)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 3.17 Calculation of Thickness of quartz plate

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 5.89e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  mu_e = 1.54 // refractive index for extraordinary
    light

```

```

5 mu_o = 1.55 // refractive index for ordinary light
6 // Sample Problem 17 on page no. 3.28
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 17 # \n")
8 t = lambda / (4 * (mu_o - mu_e)) // calculation for
   thickness of quartz plate
9 printf("\n Standard formula used \n t = lambda / (4
   * (mu_o - mu_e))")
10 printf("\n Thickness of quartz plate = %e meter",t)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 3.18 Calculation of Thickness of quartz plate

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 5.89e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4 mu_e = 1.553 // refractive index for extraordinary
   light
5 mu_o = 1.544 // refractive index for ordinary light
6 // Sample Problem 18 on page no. 3.28
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 18 # \n")
8 t = lambda / (4 * (mu_e - mu_o)) // calculation for
   thickness of quartz plate
9 printf("\n Standard formula used \n t = lambda / (4
   * (mu_e - mu_o)).\n")
10 printf("\n Thickness of quartz plate = %e meter",t)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 3.19 Calculation of Thickness of quartz plate

```

1 clc
2 // Given that

```

```

3 mu_e = 1.5442 // refractive index for extraordinary
  light
4 mu_o = 1.5533 // refractive index for ordinary light
5 lambda = 5e-7 // wavelength of plane polarized light
  in meter
6 // Sample Problem 19 on page no. 3.29
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 19 # \n")
8 t = lambda / (2 * (mu_o - mu_e)) // calculation for
  thickness of quartz plate
9 printf("Standard formula used \n t=lambda/4(mu_o-
  mu_e)\n")
10 printf("\n Thickness of quartz plate = %e meter",t)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 3.20** Calculation of Concentration of sugar solution

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 theta = 10 // rotation of plane of polarization in
  degree
4 s = 60 // specific rotation of sugar solution in
  degree per decimeter per unit concentration
5 l = 2.5 // length of Polari meter in decimeter
6 // Sample Problem 20 on page no. 3.29
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 20 # \n")
8 c = theta / (s * l) // calculation for concentration
  of sugar solution
9 printf("\n Standard formula used \n c = theta / (s *
  l). \n")
10 printf("\n Concentration of sugar solution = %f gm/
  cc",c)

```

---



**Scilab code Exa 3.21** Calculation of Specific rotation of sugar solution

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  theta = 26.4 // rotation of plane of polarization in
    degree
4  c = 0.2 // concentration of sugar solution in gm/cc
5  l = 2 // length of polarizing tube in decimeter
6  // Sample Problem 21 on page no. 3.29
7  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 21 # \\n")
8  s = theta / (l * c) // calculation for specific
    rotation of sugar solution
9  printf("Standard formula used \\n s = (10*theta)/(l*c
    )\\n")
10 printf("\\n Specific rotation of sugar solution = %f
    degree/(dm-cc)",s)
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 3.22** Calculation of Specific rotation of sugar solution

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  theta = 6.5 // rotation of plane of polarization in
    degree
4  c = 0.05 // concentration of sugar solution in gm/cc
5  l = 2 // length of polarizing tube in decimeter
6  // Sample Problem 22 on page no. 3.29
7  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 22 # \\n")
```

```

8 s = theta / (l * c) // calculation for specific
   rotation of sugar solution
9 printf("\n Standard formula used \n s = theta / (l *
   c). \n ")
10 printf("\n Specific rotation of sugar solution = %f
   degree/(dm-cc)",s)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 3.23** Calculation of Concentration of sugar solution

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 w = 80 // weight of impure sugar in gm
4 theta = 9.9 // rotation of plane of polarization in
   degree
5 s = 66 // specific rotation of sugar solution in
   degree per decimeter per unit concentration
6 l = 2 // length of Polari meter in decimeter
7 // Sample Problem 23 on page no. 3.30
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 23 # \n")
9 c = theta / (s * l) * (1000) // in gm/l
10 per_c = (c * 100) / w // calculation for
   concentration of sugar solution
11 printf("\n Standard formula used \n c = theta / (s *
   l) * (1000). \n per_c = (c * 100) / w. \n")
12 printf("\n Concentration of sugar solution = %f
   percent",per_c)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 3.24** Calculation of Concentration of sugar solution

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  theta = 11 // rotation of plane of polarization in
    degree
4  s = 66 // specific rotation of sugar solution in
    degree per decimeter per unit concentration
5  l = 2 // length of Polari meter in decimeter
6  // Sample Problem 24 on page no. 3.29
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 24 # \n")
8  c = theta / (s * l) // calculation for concentration
    of sugar solution
9  printf("\n Standard formula used \n c = theta / (s *
    l). \n ")
10 printf("\n Concentration of sugar solution = %f gm/
    cc", c)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 3.25** Calculation of Specific rotation of sugar solution

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  theta = 26.4 // rotation of plane of polarization in
    degree
4  c = 0.2 // concentration of sugar solution in gm/cc
5  l = 2 // length of polarizing tube in decimeter
6  // Sample Problem 25 on page no. 3.30
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 25 # \n")
8  s = theta / (l * c) // calculation for specific
    rotation of sugar solution
9  printf("\n Standard formula used \n s = theta / (l *
    c). \n ")
10 printf("\n Specific rotation of sugar solution = %f
    degree/(dm-cc)", s)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 3.26** Calculation of Optical rotation of diluted solution

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  theta = 13 // rotation of plane of polarization in
    degree
4  r = (1 / 3) // ratio of the final concentration to
    the initial solution
5  l = 2 // length of Polari meter in decimeter
6  l_ = 3 // length of second polarizing tube in
    decimeter
7  // Sample Problem 26 on page no. 3.30
8  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 26 # \\n")
9  theta_ = (l_ * r * theta) / l // calculation for
    optical rotation of diluted solution
10 printf("Standard formula used \\n s=theta/(l*c)\\n")
11 printf("\\nOptical rotation of diluted solution = %f
    degree",theta_)
```

---

## Chapter 4

# LASERS AND HOLOGRAPHY

Scilab code Exa 4.1 Calculation of Ratio of population of upper level to the lower

```
1
2 clc
3 // Given that
4 lambda = 5.5e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
5 c = 3e+8 // speed of light in m/sec
6 h = 6.63e-34 // Planck constant in j/sec
7 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on electron in coulomb
8 k = 8.62e-5 // Boltzmann constant in eV/K
9 T = 300 // temperature in kelvin
10 // Sample Problem 1 on page no. 4.24
11 printf("\\n # PROBLEM 1 # \\n")
12 delta_E = (h * c) / (lambda * e) // calculation for
    energy difference
13 r = exp(-delta_E / (k * T)) // calculation for ratio
    of population of upper level to the lower energy
    level
14 T_ = (delta_E / (k * 0.693)) // calculation for
```

```

    temperature for the second condition
15 printf("\n Standard formula used \n delta_E = (h * c
    ) / (lambda * e). \n r = exp(-delta_E / (k * T)).
    \n T_ = (delta_E / (k * 0.693)). \n")
16 printf("\n Ratio of population of upper level to the
    lower energy level = %e. \n Temperature for the
    second condition = %f K. ",r,T_)
17 //Answer in the book: 1.3 X 10^-38 and 37800 K
18 //Answer in the program:1.100524 X 10^-38 and
    37836.557301 K"

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 4.2 Calculation of Beam divergence angle

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda1 = 6.328e-7 // wavelength of light in first
    case in meter
4 lambda2 = 2e-7 // wavelength of light in second case
    in meter
5 r1 = 2.3e-4 // the radius of internal beam of laser
    in first case in meter
6 r2 = 2.4e-3 // the radius of internal beam of laser
    in second case in meter
7 // Sample Problem 2 on page no. 4.24
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 2 # \n")
9 theta1 = lambda1 / (%pi * r1) // calculation for
    beam divergence angle in first case
10 theta2 = lambda2 / (%pi * r2) // calculation for
    beam divergence angle in second case
11 printf("\n Standard formula used \n theta = lambda /
    (pi * r). \n")
12 printf("\n Beam divergence angle in first case = %e
    radian. \n Beam divergence angle in second case =

```

```
%e radian. ",theta1,theta2)
```

---

### Scilab code Exa 4.3 Calculation of Total energy

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  l = 6e-2 // length of laser in meter
4  D = 1e-2 // diameter of laser in meter
5  lambda = 6.944e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
6  d = 3700 // density of aluminium oxide in kg/meter
    cube
7  Na = 6e+23 // Avogadro number
8  M = 0.102 // molar mass of aluminium oxide in kg/
    meter cube
9  h = 4.1e-15 // Planck constant in eV-sec
10 c = 3e+8 // speed of light in meter/sec
11 // Sample Problem 3 on page no. 4.25
12 printf("\n # PROBLEM 3 # \n")
13 v = (%pi * (D^2) * l) / 4 // calculation for volume
14 N = (2 * Na * d * v) / M // calculation for no. of
    aluminium ions
15 N_ = N / 3500 // calculation for the no. of chromium
    ions
16 E = (h * c) / lambda // calculation for the energy
    of stimulated emission photon
17 Et = N_ * E * (1.6e-19) // calculation for total
    energy
18 printf("\n Standard formula used \n v = (pi * (D^2)
    * l) / 4. \n N = (2 * Na * d * v) / M. \n N_ = N
    / 3500. \n E = (h * c) / lambda. \n Et = N_ * E *
    (1.6e-19). \n")
19 printf("\n Total energy = %f J",ceil(Et))
```

---

Scilab code Exa 4.4 Calculation of Power per unit area delivered by the laser

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  p = 4e-3 // energy of laser pulse in meter
4  r = 1.5e-5 // radius of spot in meter
5  t = 1e-9 // pulse length in time in sec
6  // Sample Problem 4 on page no. 4.26
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 4 # \n")
8  p_ = p / t // calculation for power in watt
9  I = p_ / (%pi * r^2) // calculation for power per
    unit area delivered by the laser
10 printf("Standard formula used \n I=P/a\n")
11 printf("\nPower per unit area delivered by the laser
    = %e watt/square meter",I)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 4.5 Calculation of Power per unit area delivered by the laser

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  D = 5e-3 // diameter of laser in meter
4  lambda = 7.2e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
5  d = 4e8 // distance at moon from earth in meter
6  // Sample Problem 5 on page no. 4.26
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 5 # \n")
8  r = (D / 2) // calculation for radius
9  theta = (0.637 * lambda) / r // calculation for
    angular spread
```



```

10 areal_spread = (d * theta)^2 // calculation for
    areal spread
11 printf("\n Standard formula used \n theta = (0.637 *
    lambda) / r. \n areal_spread = (d * theta)^2. \n
    ")
12 printf("\n Angular spread = %e radian ,\n Areal
    spread = %e square meter",theta,areal_spread)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 4.6 Calculation of Areal spread and Intensity

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  D = 5e-3 // diameter of laser in meter
4  lambda = 6.943e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
5  f = 0.1 // focal length in meter
6  P = 0.1 // power of laser in watt
7  // Sample Problem 6 on page no. 4.27
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 6 # \n")
9  r = (D / 2) // calculation for
10 theta = (0.637 * lambda) / r // calculation for
    angular spread
11 areal_spread = (f * theta)^2 // calculation for areal
    spread
12 I = P / areal_spread // calculation for intensity
13 printf("Standard formula used \n theta=0.637*lambda/
    r,\n areal spread = (theta*D)^2,\n I=P/A\n")
14 printf("\n Areal spread = %e square meter,\n
    Intensity = %e watt/square meter",areal_spread,I)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 4.7 Calculation of Degree of non monochromaticity

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  tou = 1e-10 // coherence time in sec
4  lambda = 5.4e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
5  // Sample Problem 7 on page no. 4.28
6  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 7 # \\n")
7  delta_v = 1 / tou
8  v_ = (3e+8) / lambda // calculation for frequency
9  d = delta_v / v_ // calculation for degree of non-
    monochromaticity
10 printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n delta_v = 1 /
    tou. \\n v_ = (3e+8) / lambda. \\n d = delta_v / v_
    . \\n ")
11 printf("\\n Degree of non-monochromaticity = %f ",d)
```

---

## Chapter 5

# FIBRE OPTICS

Scilab code Exa 5.1 Calculation of Critical angle and Numerical aperture and Maxim

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  mu1 = 1.52 // refractive index for core
4  mu2 = 1.41 // refractive index for cladding
5  // Sample Problem 1 on page no. 5.15
6  printf("\n # PROBLEM 1 # \n")
7  theta_c = asin(mu2 / mu1) * (180 / %pi)
8  NA = sqrt(mu1^2 - mu2^2)
9  theta_0 = asin(NA) * (180 / %pi)
10 printf("\n Standard formula used \n theta_c = asin(
    mu2 / mu1) * (180 / pi). \n NA = sqrt(mu1^2 - mu2
    ^2). \n theta_0 = asin(NA) * (180 / pi). \n")
11 printf("\n Critical angle = %f degree. \n Numerical
    aperture = %f,\n Maximum incidence angle = %f
    degree.",theta_c,NA,theta_0)
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 5.2** Calculation of Numerical aperture and Maximum incidence angle

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  mu1 = 1.6 // refractive index for core
4  mu2 = 1.5 // refractive index for cladding
5  // Sample Problem 2 on page no. 5.16
6  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 2 # \\n")
7  NA = sqrt(mu1^2 - mu2^2)//calculation for numerical
    aperture
8  theta_0 = asin(NA) * (180 / %pi)//calculation for
    maximum incidence angle
9  printf("Standard formula used \\n NA=sqrt(mu1^2-mu2
    ^2),\\n sin(theta_0)=NA. \\n")
10 printf("\\n Numerical aperture = %f.\\n Maximum
    incidence angle = %f degree.",NA,theta_0)
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 5.3** Calculation of Critical angle and Numerical aperture and Accep

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  mu_0 = 1 // refractive index of air
4  mu1 = 1.5 // refractive index for core
5  mu2 = 1.48 // refractive index for cladding
6  // Sample Problem 3 on page no. 5.16
7  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 3 # \\n")
8  theta_c = asin(mu2 / mu1) * (180 / %pi)
9  delta_mu = (mu1 - mu2) / mu1
```

```

10 NA = sqrt(mu1^2 - mu2^2)
11 theta_0 = asin(NA) * (180 / %pi)
12 printf("\n Standard formula used \n theta_c = asin(
    mu2 / mu1) * (180 / pi). \n delta_mu = (mu1 - mu2
    ) / mu1. \n NA = sqrt(mu1^2 - mu2^2). \n theta_0
    = asin(NA) * (180 / pi). \n ")
13 printf("\n Critical angle = %f degree. \n Numerical
    aperture = %f. \n Acceptance angle = %f degree.\n
    Fractional refractive index = %f.",theta_c,NA,
    theta_0,delta_mu)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 5.4** Calculation of Numerical aperture and Maximum incidence angle

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 mu1 = 1.62 // refractive index for core
4 mu2 = 1.52 // refractive index for cladding
5 // Sample Problem 4 on page no. 5.17
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 4 # \n")
7 NA = sqrt(mu1^2 - mu2^2)
8 theta_0 = asin(NA) * (180 / %pi)
9 printf("\n Standard formula used \n NA = sqrt(mu1^2
    - mu2^2). \n theta_0 = asin(NA) * (180 / pi). \n"
    )
10 printf("\n Numerical aperture = %f. \n Maximum
    incidence angle = %f degree.",NA,theta_0)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 5.5** Calculation of Refractive index for core Refractive index for

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  NA = 0.22 // numerical aperture
4  delta_mu = 0.012 // fractional refractive index
5  // Sample Problem 5 on page no. 5.17
6  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 5 # \\n")
7  mu1 = sqrt(NA^2 / (1 - (1 - delta_mu)^2))
8  mu2 = (1 - delta_mu) * mu1
9  printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n mu1 = sqrt(NA^2
    / (1 - (1 - delta_mu)^2)). \\n mu2 = (1 - delta_mu
    ) * mu1. \\n")
10 printf("\\n Refractive index for core = %f.\\n
    Refractive index for cladding = %f.",mu1,mu2)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 5.6 Calculation of Numerical aperture and Acceptance angle and Num

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  d = 0.0064 // diameter of fiber in cm
4  mu1 = 1.53 // refractive index for core
5  mu2 = 1.39 // refractive index for clad
6  L = 90 // length of fiber in cm
7  mu_0 = 1 // refractive index of air
8  // Sample Problem 6 on page no. 5.17
9  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 6 # \\n")
10 NA = sqrt(mu1^2 - mu2^2)
11 theta_0 = asin(NA) * (180 / %pi)
12 N1 = L / (d * sqrt((mu1 / (mu_0 * sin(theta_0 * (%pi
    / 180))))^2 - 1))
13 N2 = L / (d * sqrt((mu1 / (mu_0 * sin(theta_0 * (%pi
    / 360))))^2 - 1))
14 printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n NA = sqrt(mu1^2
    - mu2^2). \\n theta_0 = asin(NA) * (180 / pi). \\n

```

```

        N = L / (d * sqrt((mu / (mu_0 * sin(theta_0 * (pi
        / 180))))^2 - 1)). \n ")
15 printf("\n Numerical aperture = %f.\n Acceptance
    angle = %f degree. \n Number of reflections at
    maximum incidence = %f. \n Number of reflections
    in second case = %f. ",NA,theta_0,N1,N2)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 5.7** Calculation of The normalized frequency and number of guided i

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  d = 0.05 // diameter of fiber in mm
4  NA = 0.22 // numerical aperture
5  lambda = 8.5e-4 // wavelength of light in mm
6  // Sample Problem 7 on page no. 5.18
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 7 # \n")
8  Vn = (%pi * d * NA) / lambda
9  Mm = 0.5 * (Vn)^2
10 printf("\n Standard formula used \n Vn = (pi * d *
    NA) / lambda. \n Mm = 0.5 * (Vn)^2. \n")
11 printf("\n The normalized frequency = %f,\n number
    of guided in the core = %f",Vn,Mm)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 5.8** Calculation of Diameter of core and number of modes

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 1.25e-6 //wavelength of light in meter
4  mu1 = 1.465 // refractive index for core

```

```

5 mu2 = 1.460 // refractive index for cladding
6 // Sample Problem 8 on page no. 5.18
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 8 # \n")
8 NA = sqrt(mu1^2 - mu2^2)
9 k = (2.4 * lambda) / ( %pi * NA)
10 Mm = 0.5 * ((%pi * 50e-6 * NA) / lambda)^2
11 printf("\n Standard formula used \n NA = sqrt(mu1^2
    - mu2^2). \n k = (2.4 * lambda) / ( pi * NA). \n
    Mm = 0.5 * ((pi * 50e-6 * NA) / lambda)^2. \n ")
12 printf("\n Diameter of core < %e meter,\n number of
    modes = %d",k,Mm)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 5.9 Calculation of Numerical aperture and Number of modes

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 0.85e-6 //wavelength of light in meter
4 mu1 = 1.461 // refractive index for core
5 mu2 = 1.456 // refractive index for clad
6 d = 4e-5 // diameter of core in meter
7 // Sample Problem 9 on page no. 5.19
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 9 # \n")
9 NA = sqrt(mu1^2 - mu2^2)
10 Mm = 0.5 * ((%pi * d * NA) / lambda)^2
11 printf("\n Standard formula used \n NA = sqrt(mu1^2
    - mu2^2). \n Mm = 0.5 * ((pi * d * NA) / lambda)
    ^2. \n ")
12 printf("\n Numerical aperture = %f.\n Number of
    modes = %d. ",NA,Mm)

```

---



#### Scilab code Exa 5.10 Calculation of Number of modes

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  mu1 = 3.6 // refractive index for core
4  mu2 = 3.55 // refractive index for cladding
5  // Sample Problem 10 on page no. 5.19
6  printf("\n # PROBLEM 10 # \n")
7  NA = sqrt(mu1^2 - mu2^2) // calculation for numerical
    aperture
8  Mm1 = 0.5 * (%pi * 5 * NA)^2 // calculation for no. of
    modes in first case
9  Mm2 = 0.5 * (%pi * 50 * NA)^2 // calculation for no.
    of modes in second case
10 printf("\n Standard formula used \n Mm=1/2(pi*d*NA/
    lambda)^2. NA=sqrt(mu1^2-mu2^2). \n")
11 printf("\n Number of modes in first case = %d. \n
    Number of modes in second case = %d.", Mm1, Mm2)
```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 5.11 Calculation of Maximum diameter of core

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 1.25e-6 // wavelength of light in meter
4  mu1 = 1.46 // refractive index for core
5  mu2 = 1.457 // refractive index for cladding
6  // Sample Problem 11 on page no. 5.20
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 11 # \n")
```

```

8 NA = sqrt(mu1^2 - mu2^2) // calculation for numerical
    aperture
9 k = (2.4 * lambda) / ( %pi * NA)
10 printf("\n Standard formula used \n d<8*lambda/(pi*
    NA)\n")
11 printf("\n Maximum diameter of core = %f micro meter
    ",k*1e6)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 5.12 Calculation of Absorption coefficient

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 L = 0.1 // length of fiber in km
4 p = 5e-6 // power of signal in watt
5 p_ = 1e-6 // power of signal inside the fiber in
    watt
6 // Sample Problem 12 on page no. 5.20
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 12 # \n")
8 alpha = (10 * log10(p / p_)) / L // calculation for
    absorption coefficient
9 printf("\n Standard formula used \n alpha=10/L*log(
    Pi/Po).\n")
10 printf("\n Absorption coefficient = %f dB/km. ",
    alpha)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 5.13 Calculation of Output power

```

1 clc
2 // Given that

```

```

3 L = 3 // length of optical fiber in km
4 l = 6 // losses in dB
5 p = 5e-3 // input power in watt
6 // Sample Problem 13 on page no. 5.20
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 13 # \n")
8 alpha = (l * 3) / L
9 p_ = p / (exp((2.303 * alpha * L) / 10))
10 printf("\n Standard formula used \n alpha = (l * 3)
      / L. \n p_ = p / (exp((2.303 * alpha * L) / 10)).
      \n")
11 printf("\n Output power = %f mW. ", p_*1e3)

```

---

## Chapter 6

# ELECTRON OPTICS

Scilab code Exa 6.1 Calculation of Energy gained by electron and Speed of electron

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  V = 500 // voltage across the electrode in eV
4  m = 9e-31 // mass of electron in kg
5  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in coulomb
6  // Sample Problem 1 on page no. 6.20
7  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 1 # \\n")
8  E = e * V
9  v = sqrt((2 * e * V) / m)
10 p = m * v
11 printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n E = e * V. \\n v
    = sqrt((2 * e * V) / m). \\n p = m * v. \\n ")
12 printf("\\n Energy gained by electron = %e J,\\n Speed
    of electron = %e meter/sec,\\n Momentum of
    electron = %e kg-meter/sec",E,v,p)
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 6.2** Calculation of Momentum of acceleration

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  v = 2.5e6 // speed of electron in meter/sec
4  B = 2e-4 // magnetic field in tesla
5  r = 1.76e11 // ratio of charge on electron to the
    mass of electron in C/kg
6  // Sample Problem 2 on page no. 6.20
7  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 2 # \\n")
8  a = (B * r * v)
9  printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n a = (B * r * v).
    \\n ")
10 printf("\\n Momentum of acceleration = %e meter/
    square sec.",a)
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 6.4** Calculation of Radius of circle traced by the beam and Speed o

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  v = 5.2e6 // speed of electron in meter/sec
4  B = 1.3e-4 // magnetic field in tesla
5  r = 1.76e11 // ratio of charge on electron to the
    mass of electron in C/kg
6  E = 3.2e-12 // energy of the electron beam in J
7  M = 9e-31 // mass of an electron in kg
8  // Sample Problem 4 on page no. 6.22
9  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 4 # \\n")
```

```

10 R = v / (r * B)
11 v_ = sqrt((2 * E) / M )
12 printf("\n Standard formula used \n R = v / (r * B) .
        \n v_ = sqrt((2 * E) / M ) . \n")
13 printf("\n Radius of circle traced by the beam = %f
        cm. \n Speed of beam in second case = %e meter/
        sec.\n Speed of beam in second case is greater
        than speed of light so we cannot use above
        formula.",R*100,v_)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 6.5** Calculation of Ratio of the charge on an electron to the mass

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 V = 2.500e3 // voltage across the electrode in V
4 E = 3.6e4 // strength of electric field in V/m
5 B = 1.2e-3 // magnetic field in tesla
6 // Sample Problem 5 on page no. 6.22
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 5 # \n")
8 r = (E / B)^2 / (2 * V) // calculation for ratio of
        the charge on an electron to the mass of an
        electron
9 printf("\n Standard formula used \n e/m=(E/B)^2 / (2
        V) . \n")
10 printf("\n Ratio of the charge on an electron to the
        mass of an electron = %e C/kg.",r)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 6.6** Calculation of Lamoure radius

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  M = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
4  E = 1.6e-15 // energy of electron in J
5  B = 5e-5 // magnetic field in tesla
6  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in coulomb
7  // Sample Problem 6 on page no. 6.23
8  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 6 # \\n")
9  v = sqrt((2 * E) / M)
10 r = (M * v) / (e * B)
11 printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n v = sqrt((2 * E)
    / M). \\n r = (M * v) / (e * B). \\n")
12 printf("\\n Larmoure radius = %f meter",r)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 6.7 Calculation of Lamoure radius

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  Mp = 1.67e-27 // mass of proton in kg
4  v = 3e5 // speed of proton in meter/sec
5  B = 5e-9 // magnetic field in tesla
6  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on a proton in coulomb
7  // Sample Problem 7 on page no. 6.23
8  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 7 # \\n")
9  r = (Mp * v) / (e * B) // calculation for Larmour
    radius
10 printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n r=m*v/(e*B). \\n")
    )
11 printf("\\n Larmour radius = %e meter",r)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 6.8** Calculation of Area traced by the trajectory of helium ion

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  M = 6.68e-27 // mass of helium ion in kg
4  E = 1.6e-16 // energy of helium ion in J
5  B = 5e-2 // magnetic field in tesla
6  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on helium ion in coulomb
7  // Sample Problem 8 on page no. 6.23
8  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 8 # \\n")
9  v = sqrt((2 * E) / M)//calculation for velocity
10 r = (M * v) / (e * B)//calculation for Larmour
    radius
11 A = %pi * r^2//calculation for area traced by the
    trajectory of helium ion
12 printf("Standard formula used \\n E=1/2*m*v^2,\\n Rl=m
    *v/(e*B),\\n A=pi*r^2\\n")
13 printf("\\n Area traced by the trajectory of helium
    ion = %f square meter",A)
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 6.9** Calculation of The drift of the guiding center

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 100 // strength of electric field in V/m
4  B = 1e-3 // magnetic field in tesla
5  // Sample Problem 9 on page no. 6.24
6  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 9 # \\n")
```



```

7 v = E / B
8 printf("\n Standard formula used \n v = E / B. ")
9 printf("\n The drift of the guiding center = %e m/
    sec",v)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 6.10 Calculation of Internal electric field

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 v = 1e6 // velocity of ion beam in m/sec
4 B = 1 // magnetic field in tesla
5 // Sample Problem 10 on page no. 6.24
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 10 # \n")
7 E = B * v
8 printf("\n Standard formula used \n E = B * v. \n")
9 printf("\n Internal electric field = %e V/m",E)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 6.12 Calculation of Ratio of the new focus length to the initial f

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 r = 1.1 // ratio of new number of turns to the
    initial number of turns
4 // Sample Problem 12 on page no. 6.24
5 printf("\n # PROBLEM 12 # \n")
6 r_ = (1 / r)^2
7 printf("\n Standard formula used \n r_ = (1 / r)^2.
    \n")

```

```
8 printf("\n Ratio of the new focus length to the  
   initial focus length = %f ",r_)
```

---

## Chapter 7

# WAVES AND OSCILLATIONS

Scilab code Exa 7.1 Calculation of Amplitude and Mass of particle

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 1.024e-3 // total energy of particle in J
4  T = 2 * %pi // time period of S.H.M. in sec
5  x = 0.08 * sqrt(2) // distance of partile in meter
6  t = %pi / 4 // time in second
7  // Sample Problem 1 on page no. 7.22
8  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 1 # \\n")
9  A = x / sin((2 * %pi * t) / T)
10 M = (E * T^2) / (2 * %pi^2 * A^2)
11 printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n A = x / sin((2 *
    pi * t) / T). \\n M = (E * T^2) / (2 * pi^2 * A
    ^2). \\n")
12 printf("\\n Amplitude = %f meter,\\n Mass of particle
    = %f g",A,M/1e-3)
```

---

### Scilab code Exa 7.2 Calculation of Maximum amplitude of velocity

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  A = 0.05 // amplitude in meter
4  T = 10 // time period of S.H.M. in sec
5  // Sample Problem 2 on page no. 7.22
6  printf("\n # PROBLEM 2 # \n")
7  v = (A * 2 * %pi) / T
8  printf("\n Standard formula used \n v = (A * 2 * pi)
    / T")
9  printf("\n Maximum amplitude of velocity = %f meter/
    sec",v)
```

---

### Scilab code Exa 7.3 3Calculation of Force constant and Time period

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 9 // total energy of particle in J
4  U = 5 // potential energy in J
5  A = 1 // amplitude in meter
6  m = 2 // mass of harmonic oscillator in kg
7  // Sample Problem 3 on page no. 7.23
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 3 # \n")
9  kE = E - U // calculation for kinetic energy
10 k = (2 * kE) / A^2 // calculation for force constant
11 T = (2 * %pi) * sqrt(m / k) // calculation for time
    period
```

```

12 printf("Standard formula used \n k.E.=1/2*k*A^2,\n T
    =2*pi*sqrt(m/k)\n")
13 printf("\n Force constant = %f J/m,\n Time period =
    %f sec",k,T)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 7.4** Calculation of Time taken by the particle

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  A = 0.06 // amplitude in meter
4  T = 6 // time period of S.H.M. in sec
5  x = 0.03 // position of particle in meter
6  // Sample Problem 4 on page no. 7.23
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 4 # \n")
8  delta = asin(1) // by the formula x=Asin(wt+delta)
    and (at t = 0,x=A)
9  t = x / (A * sin(((2 * %pi) / T) + delta))
10 printf("\n Standard formula used \n x=Asin(wt+delta)
    . \n ")
11 printf("\n Time taken by the particle = %f sec",t)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 7.5** Calculation of Maximum velocity and acceleration

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  A = 0.05 // amplitude in meter
4  T = 10 * %pi // time period of s.h.m. in sec
5  // Sample Problem 5 on page no. 7.24
6  printf("\n # PROBLEM 5 # \n")

```

```

7 v = A * (2 * %pi / T)
8 a = A * (2 * %pi / T)^2
9 printf("\n Standard formula used \n v = A * (2 * pi
    / T). \n a = A * (2 * pi / T)^2. \n ")
10 printf("\n Maximum velocity = %e meter/sec,\n
    acceleration = %e m/sec^2",v,a)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 7.6 Calculation of Maximum velocity

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 A = 0.06 // amplitude in meter
4 T = 10 * %pi // time period of s.h.m. in sec
5 // Sample Problem 6 on page no. 7.24
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 6 # \n")
7 v = A * (2 * %pi / T)
8 printf("\n Standard formula used \n v = A * (2 * pi
    / T)")
9 printf("\n Maximum velocity = %e meter/sec",v)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 7.7 Calculation of natural frequency

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 k = 16 // stiffness constant of spring n/m
4 m = 1 // mass of particle in kg
5 // Sample Problem 7 on page no. 7.24
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 7 # \n")
7 n = sqrt(k / m) / (2 * %pi)

```

```

8 printf("\n Standard formula used \n n = sqrt(k / m)
   / (2 * pi).\n")
9 printf("\n natural frequency = %f Hz.",n)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 7.8 Calculation of The time period of pendulum

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 l = 1 // length of pendulum in meter
4 m = 2 // mass of particle in kg
5 g = 9.8 // acceleration due to gravity in m/sec^2
6 // Sample Problem 8 on page no. 7.25
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 8 # \n")
8 T = 2 * %pi * sqrt(l / g)
9 printf("\n Standard formula used \n T = 2 * pi *
   sqrt(l / g). \n")
10 printf("\n The time period of pendulum = %f sec.",T)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 7.9 Calculation of Frequency

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 m = 100 // mass of particle in gm
4 // Sample Problem 9 on page no. 7.25
5 printf("\n # PROBLEM 9 # \n")
6 n = (1 / (2 * %pi)) * sqrt(10 / m) // by using given
   formula
7 printf("\n Standard formula used \n n = (1 / (2 * pi
   )) * sqrt(10 / m). \n")

```

```
8 printf("\n Frequency   = %f Hz.",n)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 7.10 Calculation of Time period of pendulum

```
1 clc
2 // Given that
3 f = 3 // acceleration of pendulum in m/sec^2
4 l = 1 // length of pendulum in meter
5 g = 9.8 // acceleration due to gravity in m/sec^2
6 // Sample Problem 10 on page no. 7.25
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 10 # \n")
8 T = 2 * %pi * sqrt(l / (g + f))
9 printf("\n Standard formula used \n T = 2 * pi *
    sqrt(l / (g + f)). \n ")
10 printf("\n Time period of pendulum = %f sec.",T)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 7.11 Calculation of Time period of motion

```
1 clc
2 // Given that
3 x = 0.3 // stretch in spring in meter
4 m1 = 6 // mass of first body in kg
5 m2 = 1 // mass of second body in kg
6 g = 9.8 // gravitational acceleration of earth in m
    /sec^2
7 // Sample Problem 11 on page no. 7.26
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 11 # \n")
9 k = (m1 * g) / x
10 T = (2 * %pi) * sqrt(m2 / k)
```



```

11 printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n k = (m1 * g) / x
    . \\n T = (2 * pi) * sqrt(m2 / k).\\n")
12 printf("\\n Time period of motion = %f sec. ",T)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 7.12** Calculation of Time period of motion and Compression of the s

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 x = 0.1 // compression in spring in m
4 F = 10 // restoring force in N
5 m = 4 // mass of body in kg
6 g = 9.8 // acceleration due to gravity in m/sec^2
7 // Sample Problem 12 on page no. 7.26
8 printf("\\n # PROBLEM 12 # \\n")
9 k = F / x
10 F_ = m * g
11 x_ = F_ / k
12 T = (2 * %pi) * sqrt(m / k)
13 printf("\\n Standard formula used \\n k = F / x. \\n F_
    = m * g. \\n x_ = F_ / k. \\n T = (2 * pi) * sqrt(
    m / k). \\n ")
14 printf("\\n Time period of motion = %f sec. \\n
    Compression of the spring due to the weight of
    the body = %f m. ",T,x_)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 7.13** Calculation of Time

```

1 clc
2 // Given that

```

```

3 t = 50 // relaxation time in sec
4 r = 1 / exp(1) // falls in amplitude and energy
5 // Sample Problem 13 on page no. 7.26
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 13 # \n")
7 s = 1 / (2 * t)
8 T = 1 / s // by using formula A=A_exp(-st) and using
    r=A/A_
9 printf("\n Standard formula used \n s = 1 / (2 * t).
    \n T = 1 / s . \n ")
10 printf("\n Time = %f sec",T)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 7.14 Calculation of Time

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 n = 260 // frequency in Hz
4 Q = 2000 // quality factor
5 r = 1 / (exp(1)^2) // decrease in amplitude
6 // Sample Problem 14 on page no. 7.27
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 14 # \n")
8 tou = Q / (2 * %pi * n)
9 t = 2 * tou // by using formula A=A_exp(-st) and
    using r=A/A_
10 printf("\n Standard formula used \n tou = Q / (2 *
    pi * n). \n t = 2 * tou. \n")
11 printf("\n Time = %f sec.",t)

```

---

## Chapter 8

# SOUND WAVES AND ACOUSTICS OF BUILDINGS

Scilab code Exa 8.1 Calculation of Wavelength range of the sound wave

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  v = 34500 // speed of sound in cm/sec
4  f = 20 // lower limit of frequency for human hearing
    ear in Hz
5  f_ = 20000 // upper limit of frequency for human
    hearing ear in Hz
6  // Sample Problem 1 on page no. 8.17
7  printf(" \n # PROBLEM 1 # \n")
8  printf(" Standard formula used \n")
9  printf("  $V = f \cdot \lambda$  \n \n" )
10 lambda = v / f
11 lambda_ = v / f_
12 printf(" \n Wavelength range of the sound wave is %f
    cm to %f cm.", lambda_, lambda)
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 8.2** Calculation of Velocity of sound in the air

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  T = 373 // temperature in kelvin
4  d = 1.293e-3 // density of air at S.T.P. in gm/cm^3
5  d_ = 13.6 // density of mercury in gm/cm^3
6  s = 0.2417 // specific heat of air at constant
    pressure
7  s_ = 0.1715 // specific heat of air at constant
    volume
8  g = 980 // gravitational constant i dynes/cm^3
9  // Sample Problem 2 on page no. 8.18
10 printf(" \n # PROBLEM 2 # \n")
11 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
12 printf(" nu = (gamma*p/rho)^1/2  \n gamma = C_p/C_v
    \n p =rho*g*h \n" )
13 p = 76 * d_ * g
14 gama = s / s_
15 v = sqrt(gama * (p / d))
16 v_ = v * sqrt(T / 273)
17 printf(" \n Velocity of sound in the air in %f cm/sec
    .",v_)
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 8.3** Calculation of Ratio of two principal specific heats of air

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
```

```

3 n = 512 // frequency of tuning fork in Hz
4 T = 290 // temperature in kelvin
5 lambda = 66.5 // wavelength of the gas emitted by
    tuning fork in cm
6 d = 1.293e-3 // density of air at S.T.P. in gm/cm^3
7 d_ = 13.6 // density of mercury in gm/cm^3
8 g = 980 // gravitational constant i dynes/cm^3
9 // Sample Problem 3 on page no. 8.18
10 printf("\n # PROBLEM 3 # \n")
11 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
12 printf(" nu = (gamma*p/rho)^1/2 \n p =rho*g*h \n\n"
    )
13 p = 76 * d_ * g// calculation for pressure
14 v_ = n * lambda// calculation for velocity of sound
    in air at temperature 17 c
15 v = v_ * sqrt(273 / T)// calculation for velocity of
    sound in air at temp 0 c
16 gama = v^2 * (d / p)// calculation for ratio of two
    specific heat
17
18 printf("\n Ratio of two principal specific heats of
    air is %f",gama)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 8.4** Calculation of Coefficient of absorption to be provided by the

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 A = 15 * 30 // area of the floor in square meter
4 h = 6 // height of hall in meter
5 N = 500 // no. of people
6 t = 1.36 // optimum time for orchestral music in sec
7 k = 0.44 // absorption coefficient per person
8 // Sample Problem 4 on page no. 8.19

```

```

9  printf("\n # PROBLEM 4 # \n")
10 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
11 printf(" T = 0.161 V/a*S \n" )
12 aS = 0.161 * ((A * h) / t)
13 a = N * k
14 a_ = aS - a
15 w = a_ + (N / 2) * k + (N / 2) * 0.02
16 t = (0.161 * (A * h)) / w
17 printf("\n Coefficient of absorption to be provided
    by the walls , floor and ceiling when the hall is
    fully occupied is %f SI unit.\n Reverberation
    time if only half upholstered seats are occupied
    is %f sec.",a_,t)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 8.5 Calculation of The total absorption constant

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  V = 8000 // volume of hall in meter^3
4  t = 1.8 // reverberation time in sec
5  // Sample Problem 5 on page no. 8.19
6  printf("\n # PROBLEM 5 # \n")
7  printf(" Standard formula used \n")
8  printf(" T = 0.161 V/a*S \n" )
9  aS = (0.161 * V) / t // calculation for the total
    absorption constant
10 printf("\n The total absorption constant = %f O.W.U.
    ",aS)

```

---

### Scilab code Exa 8.6 Calculation of Reverberation time

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  V = 1700 // volume in meter^3
4  a1 = 98 // area of plastered wall in m^2
5  a2 = 144 // area of plastered ceiling in m^2
6  a3 = 15 // area of wooden door in m^2
7  a4 = 88 // area of cushioned chairs in m^2
8  a5 = 150 // area of audience (each person) in m^2
9  k1 = 0.03 // coefficient of absorption for plastered
    wall in O.W.U.
10 k2 = 0.04 // coefficient of absorption for plastered
    ceiling in O.W.U.
11 k3 = 0.06 // coefficient of absorption for wooden
    door in O.W.U.
12 k4 = 1 // coefficient of absorption for cushioned
    chair in O.W.U.
13 k5 = 4.7 // coefficient of absorption for audience (
    each person) in O.W.U.
14 // Sample Problem 6 on page no. 8.20
15 printf(" \n # PROBLEM 6 # \n")
16 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
17 printf(" T = 0.161 V/a*S \n" )
18 A1 = a1 * k1 // calculation for the absorption by the
    plaster wall
19 A2 = a2 * k2 // calculation for the absorption by the
    plastered ceiling
20 A3 = a3 * k3 // calculation for wooden door
21 A4 = a4 * k4 // calculation for cushioned chairs
22 A = A1 + A2 + A3 + A4 // calculation for total
    absorption
23 T = 0.161 * (V / A) // calculation for reverberation
    time
24
25 printf(" \n Reverberation time is %f sec.",T)
```

---

### Scilab code Exa 8.7 Calculation of Reverberation time

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  V = 1400 // volume of hall in meter^3
4  C = 110 // seating capacity of hall
5  a1 = 98 // area of plastered wall in m^2
6  a2 = 144 // area of plastered ceiling in m^2
7  a3 = 15 // area of wooden door in m^2
8  a4 = 88 // area of cushioned chairs in m^2
9  a5 = 150 // area of audience (each person) in m^2
10 k1 = 0.03 // coefficient of absorption for plastered
    wall in O.W.U.
11 k2 = 0.04 // coefficient of absorption for plastered
    ceiling in O.W.U.
12 k3 = 0.06 // coefficient of absorption for wooden
    door in O.W.U.
13 k4 = 1 // coefficient of absorption for cushioned
    chair in O.W.U.
14 k5 = 4.7 // coefficient of absorption for audience (
    each person) in O.W.U.
15 // Sample Problem 7 on page no. 8.20
16 printf("\n # PROBLEM 7 # \n")
17 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
18 printf(" T = 0.161 V/a*S \n" )
19 A1 = a1 * k1 // calculation for the absorption by the
    plaster wall
20 A2 = a2 * k2 // calculation for the absorption by the
    plastered ceiling
21 A3 = a3 * k3 // calculation for wooden door
22 A4 = a4 * k4 // calculation for cushioned chairs
23 A5 = C*k5 // the absorption due to persons
```



```

24 A = A1 + A2 + A3 + A4 + A5 // calculation for total
    absorption
25 T = (0.161 * V) / A // calculation for the
    reverberation time
26 printf("\n Reverberation time is %f sec.",T)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 8.8 Calculation of Reverberation time

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  V = 980 // volume in meter^3
4  a1 = 150 // area of wall in m^2
5  a2 = 95 // area of ceiling in m^2
6  a3 = 90 // area of floor in m^2
7  k1 = 0.03 // coefficient of absorption for wall in O
    .W.U.
8  k2 = 0.80 // coefficient of absorption for ceiling
    in O.W.U.
9  k3 = 0.06 // coefficient of absorption for floor in
    O.W.U.
10 // Sample Problem 8 on page no. 8.21
11 printf("\n # PROBLEM 8 # \n")
12 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
13 printf(" T = 0.161 V/a*S \n" )
14 A1 = a1 * k1
15 A2 = a2 * k2
16 A3 = a3 * k3
17 A = A1 + A2 + A3
18 T = 0.161 * (V / A)
19 printf("\n Reverberation time = %f sec",T)

```

---

### Scilab code Exa 8.9 Calculation of Acoustic power

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  V = 980 // volume in meter^3
4  a = 1.58 // area of window in m^2
5  I_ = 1e-12 // standard intensity level of sound wave
           in W/m^2
6  l = 60 // intensity level in dB
7  // Sample Problem 9 on page no. 8.21
8  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 9 # \\n")
9  I = I_ * 10^(l / 10) // calculation for intensity
10 AP = I * a // calculation for acoustic power
11 printf("Standard formula used \\n Intensity level=10
           log(I/I_),\\nAP=I*A\\n")
12 printf("\\n Acoustic power = %e watt.",AP)
```

---

# Chapter 9

## DIELECTRICS

Scilab code Exa 9.1 Calculation of Polarization vector and Displacement vector

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 10^6 // electric field inside the plates in V/m
4  d = 0.02 // distance between the plates in meter
5  k = 3 // dielectric constant of slab
6  e_ = 8.85e-12 // electric permittivity of air in C
    ^2/Nm^2
7  // Sample Problem 1 on page no. 9.11
8  printf(" \n # PROBLEM 1 # \n")
9  printf(" Standard formula used \n")
10 printf(" D = e_*E+p. \n D=e_*k*E.\n \n ")
11 D = e_*k*E
12 P = D-e_*E
13 printf(" Polarization vector is %e C/m^2. \n
    Displacement vector is %e C/m^2",P,D)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 9.2 Calculation of The included charge density on the surface of t

```
1 clc
2 // Given that
3 E1 = 3*10^5 // electric intensity when space between
    plates evacuated in V/m
4 E2 = 1*10^5 // electric intensity when space between
    plates is filled with dielectric in V/m
5 e_ = 8.85e-12 // electric permittivity of air in C
    ^2/Nm^2
6 // Sample Problem 2 on page no. 9.11
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 2 # \n")
8 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
9 printf(" E = E_-P/e_.\n\n ")
10 sigma = e_*(E1 - E2)
11 printf("The included charge density on the surface
    of the dielectric is %e C/m^2",sigma )
```

---

Scilab code Exa 9.3 Calculation of Polarization vector and Displacement vector and

```
1 clc
2 // Given that
3 E = 1*10^5 // electric field strength inside the
    plates in V/m
4 d = 6 // distance between the plates in mm
5 k = 2.8 // dielectric constant of slab
6 e_ = 8.85e-12 // electric permittivity of air in C
    ^2/Nm^2
```

```

7 // Sample Problem 3 on page no. 9.11
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 3 # \n")
9 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
10 printf(" P = e_*(k-1)*E.\n\n ")
11 P = e_*(k-1)*E
12 D = e_*k*E
13 energy_density = 1/2 * k*e_*E^2
14 printf(" Polarization vector is %e C/m^2. \n
      Displacement vector is %eC/m^2. \n Energy density
      is %f J/m^3.",P,D,energy_density )

```

---

Scilab code Exa 9.4 Calculation of Value of relative permittivity and Total dipole

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 D = 5e-4 // electric displacement vector in C/m^2
4 P = 4e-4 // electric polarization vector in C/m^2
5 v = 0.5 // volume of the slab in m^3
6 e_ = 8.85e-12 // electric permittivity of air in C
      ^2/Nm^2
7 // Sample Problem 4 on page no. 9.12
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 4 # \n")
9 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
10 printf(" D= e_*E.\n\n ")
11 E= (D-P)/ e_
12 k = D/(e_*E)
13 p = P*v
14 energy_density = 1/2 * k*e_*E^2
15 printf(" Value of relative permittivity is %d. \n
      Total dipole moment of the slab is %e C-m.",k,p )

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 9.5** Calculation of Induce dipole moment of each

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 3e4 // external field in V/m
4  k = 1.00074 // dielectric constant of gas at N.T.P.
5  e_ = 8.85e-12 // electric permittivity of air in C
      ^2/Nm^2
6  // Sample Problem 5 on page no. 9.12
7  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 5 # \\n")
8  printf(" Standard formula used \\n")
9  printf(" P=x*e_*E.\\n\\n ")
10 x = k-1
11 P = x*e_*E
12 N = 6.023e23/22.4e-3
13 p = P/N
14 printf("Induce dipole moment of each is %e C-m",p)
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 9.6** Calculation of Electric susceptibility at 0 degree centigrade

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 3e4 // external field in V/m
4  k = 1.000041 // dielectric constant of gas at 0
      degree centigrade
5  // Sample Problem 6 on page no. 9.1
6  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 6 # \\n")
7  printf(" Standard formula used \\n")
```

```
8 printf(" P=x*e_*E.\n\n ")
9 x = k-1
10 printf(" Electric susceptibility at 0 degree
    centigrade is %e.",x)
```

---

## Chapter 10

# ELECTROMAGNETISM

Scilab code Exa 10.15 Calculation of The total charge within volume

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  n = 2000 // flux lines enter in given volume in Vm
4  n_ = 4000 // flux lines diverge from given volume in
    Vm
5  e0 = 8.85e-12 // permittivity of space
6  // Sample Problem 15 on page no. 10.42
7  printf(" \n # PROBLEM 15 # \n")
8  fi = n_ - n
9  q = e0 * fi
10 printf("Standard formula used \n fi = q/e_")
11 disp(q, ' The total charge within volume(in C) = ')
```

---

Scilab code Exa 10.16 Calculation of The total charge enclosed by closed surface



```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  n = 20000 // flux lines entering in given volume in
    Vm
4  n_ = 45000 // flux lines entering out from given
    volume in Vm
5  e0 = 8.85e-12 // permittivity of space
6  // Sample Problem 16 on page no. 10.42
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 16 # \n")
8  fi = n_ - n
9  q = e0 * fi
10 printf("Standard formula used \n fi= q/e_. \n")
11 printf("The total charge enclosed by closed surface
    is %e C.",q)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 10.17 Calculation of Electric flux

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  q = 13.5e-6 // charge enclosed at the centre of cube
    in C
4  l = 6 // length of the side of cube in cm
5  e0 = 8.85e-12 // permittivity of space
6  // Sample Problem 17 on page no. 10.43
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 17 # \n")
8  fi = q / e0
9  fi_ = fi / 6
10 q = e0 * fi
11 printf("Standard formula used \n fi=q/e_.\n")
12 printf("Electric flux through the whole volume of
    the cube is %e Nm^2/C.\n Electric flux through
    one face of the cube is %e Nm^2/C.",fi,fi_)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 10.18 Calculation of Electric flux through each surface of the cube

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  q = 11 // charge enclosed at the centre of cube in C
4  l = 5 // length of the side of cube in cm
5  e0 = 8.85e-12 // permittivity of space
6  // Sample Problem 18 on page no. 10.43
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 18 # \n")
8  fi_ = (q / e0) / 6
9  printf("\nStandard formula used \n fi=q/e_\n")
10 printf(" Electric flux through each surface of the
    cube = %e Nm^2/C.",fi_)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 10.19 Calculation of Electric field intensity

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  q = 1e-8 // charge uniformly spread over metallic
    sphere in C
4  r = .1 //radius of sphere in m
5  d = 7 // distance of a point from centre of the
    sphere in cm
6  d_ = .5 // distance of another point from centre of
    the sphere in m
7  e0 = 8.85e-12 // permittivity of space
8  // Sample Problem 19 on page no. 10.43
9  printf("\n # PROBLEM 19 # \n")
```

```

10 E1 = (1 / (4 * %pi * e0) * (q / r^2))
11 E2 = 0 //because sphere is metallic
12 E3 = (1 / (4 * %pi * e0) * (q / d_ ^2))
13 printf("Standard formula used \n E = (1 / (4 * pi *
    e0) * (q / r^2)). \n")
14 printf(" Electric field intensity-\n (1) On the
    surface of the sphere = %e N/C,\n (2) At first
    point = %d N/C,\n (3) At second point = %e N/C",
    E1,E2,E3)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 10.20 Calculation of Electric field

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 q = 1.6e-19 // charge on a proton in C
4 d = 1e-10 // distance of a point from proton in m
5 e0 = 8.85e-12 // permittivity of space
6 // Sample Problem 20 on page no. 10.44
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 20 # \n")
8 E = (1 / (4 * %pi * e0)) * (q / d^2)
9 printf("Standard formula used \n E = (1 / (4 * pi *
    e0)) * (q / d^2).\n")
10 printf(" Electric field = %e V/m.",E)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 10.21 Calculation of Energy gained by alpha particle

```

1 clc
2 // Given that

```

```

3 v = 1000 // potential through which alpha particle
    accelerated in V
4 q = 3.2e-19 // charge on an alpha particle in C
5 e0 = 8.85e-12 // electric permittivity of space
6 // Sample Problem 21 on page no. 10.44
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 21 # \n")
8 E = q * v
9 printf("Standard formula used \n E = q * v.\n")
10 printf(" Energy gained by alpha particle = %e J.",E)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 10.22** Calculation of Potential and Potential energy and Potential

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 q = 1.6e-19 // charge on a proton in C
4 d = 1e-10 // distance of a point from proton in m
5 d_ = 2e-11 // distance of another point from proton
    in m
6 e0 = 8.85e-12 // permittivity of space
7 // Sample Problem 22 on page no. 10.44
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 22 # \n")
9 v = (1 / (4 * %pi * e0)) * (q / d) // calculation for
    potential at first point
10 E = -q * v // calculation for energy at first point in
    J
11 delta_v = (1 / (4 * %pi * e0)) * q * ((1 / d_) - (1
    / d)) // calculation for potential difference
    between points
12 printf("Standard formula used \n V=(1/(4*pi*e_))*q/r
    ,\n E=-(1/(4*pi*e_))*q^2/r.\n")
13 printf(" Potential energy at first point = %f eV.\n
    Potential difference between points = %f V.",E/q,
    delta_v)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 10.23** Calculation of Radius of equipotential surface

```
1 clc
2 // Given that
3 q = 1.5e-6 // charge in C
4 v = 30 // potential of a surface in V
5 e0 = 8.85e-12 // permittivity of space
6 // Sample Problem 23 on page no. 10.45
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 23 # \n")
8 r = (1 / (4 * %pi * e0)) * (q / v)
9 printf("Standard formula used \n v = (1/(4*pi*e_)*(q
    /r)).\n")
10 printf(" Radius of equipotential surface = %d m.",
    ceil(r))
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 10.24** Calculation of The value of poynting vector at the surface of

```
1 clc
2 // Given that
3 p = 3.8e26 // power radiated by sun in W
4 r = 7e8 // radius of sun in m
5 e0 = 8.85e-12 // permittivity of space
6 // Sample Problem 24 on page no. 10.45
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 24 # \n")
8 s = p / (4 * %pi * r^2)
9 printf("Standard formula used \n s = p / (4 * pi * r
    ^2).\n")
```

```

10 printf(" The value of poynting vector at the surface
    of the sun = %e W/m^2.",s)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 10.28 Calculation of Magnitude of electric field vector and Magnit

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 s = 2 // energy received by the earth in cal/cm^2.
    min
4 e0 = 8.85e-12 // electric permittivity of space
5 mu0 = 1.2567e-6 // magnetic permittivity of space
6 c = 3e8 // speed of light in meter/sec
7 // Sample Problem 28 on page no. 10.47
8 printf(" \n # PROBLEM 28 # \n")
9 r = sqrt(mu0 / e0)
10 P = s*4.2/(60*1e-4)
11 E = sqrt(P*r)
12 H = E/r
13 printf("Standard formula used \n P = E*H.\n")
14 printf(" Magnitude of electric field vector = %f v/m
    .\n Magnitude of magnetic field vector = %f A/m."
    ,E * sqrt(2),H*sqrt(2))

```

---

Scilab code Exa 10.29 Calculation of Magnitude of electric field vector

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 H = 1 // magnitude of magnetic field vector A/m
4 e0 = 8.85e-12 // electric permittivity of space

```

```

5 mu0 = 1.2567e-6 // magnetic permittivity of space
6 c = 3e8 // speed of light in meter/sec
7 // Sample Problem 29 on page no. 10.48
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 29 # \n")
9 r = sqrt(mu0 / e0) // ratio of E,H
10 E = H * r
11 printf("Standard formula used \n H_/E_=sqrt(e_/mu_)
    .\n")
12 printf(" Magnitude of electric field vector = %f v/m
    .",E)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 10.31 Calculation of Average value of the intensity of electric fi

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 p = 1000 // power of lamp in W
4 d = 2 // distance of a point from lamp in meter
5 e0 = 8.85e-12 // electric permittivity of space
6 mu0 = 1.2567e-6 // magnetic permittivity of space
7 c = 3e8 // speed of light in meter/sec
8 // Sample Problem 31 on page no. 10.48
9 printf("\n # PROBLEM 31 # \n")
10 s = p / (4 * %pi * d^2) //calculation for
11 r = sqrt(mu0 / e0) // ratio of E,H
12 E = sqrt(s * r) //calculation for average value of
    intensity of electric field of radiation
13 printf("Standard formula used \n E_/H_=sqrt(mu_/e_)
    ,\nP=E*H.\n")
14 printf(" Average value of the intensity of electric
    field of radiation = %f v/m.",E)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 10.32** Calculation of Refractive index of distilled water and Speed

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  k = 81 // relative permittivity of water
4  c = 3e8 // speed of light in meter/sec
5  // Sample Problem 32 on page no. 10.49
6  printf(" \n # PROBLEM 32 # \n")
7  printf(" Standard formula used \n")
8  printf(" mu_ = ( mu*epsilon /(mu_0*psilon_0))^1/2\n \n" )
9  mu = sqrt(k)
10 v = c / mu
11 printf(" Refractive index of distilled water is %d\n Speed of light in water is %e m/sec.",mu,v)
```

---



# Chapter 11

## THEORY OF RELATIVITY

Scilab code Exa 11.5 Calculation of Coordinate of the event in reference frame using Galilean transformation

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  x = 100 // in meter
4  y = 10  // in meter
5  z = 5   // in meter
6  t = 1e-4 // in sec
7  // coordinates of point in frame F
8  v = 2.7e8 // velocity of frame F_ w.r.t. frame F in
          m/sec
9  c=3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
10 // Sample Problem 5 on page no. 11.19
11 printf("\\n # PROBLEM 5 # \\n")
12 // according to Galilean transformation
13 x__ = x-v*t
14 y__=y
15 z__=z
16 t__=t
17 // according to Lorentz transformation
18 x_ = (x-v*t)/sqrt(1-(v/c)^2)
```

```

19 y_ = y
20 z_ = z
21 t_ = (t - (v*x/c^2)) / sqrt(1 - (v/c)^2)
22 printf("\n Coordinate of the event in reference
    frame F_ using (a) Galilean transformation -x=%f m,
    y=%f m, z = %f m, t = %e sec. \n (b) Lorentz
    transformation -x=%f m, y = %f m, z = %f m, t=%e sec
    . ", x_, y_, z_, t_, x, y, z, t)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 11.6 Calculation of Speed of particle

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 r = 4 // ratio of mass of particle to the rest mass
4 // Sample Problem 6 on page no. 11.20
5 printf("\n # PROBLEM 6 # \n")
6 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
7 printf(" m = m_0 / ((1 - v^2/c^2)^1/2) \n ")
8 v = 3e8 * sqrt(1 - (1 / r)^2)
9 printf("\n Speed of particle is %e meter/sec.", v)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 11.7 Calculation of Speed of particle

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 r = 1.2 // ratio of mass of particle to the rest
    mass
4 // Sample Problem 7 on page no. 11.20
5 printf("\n # PROBLEM 7 # \n")

```

```

6 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
7 printf(" m = m_0/((1-v^2/c^2)^1/2) \n ")
8 v = 3e8 * sqrt(1 - (1 / r)^2)
9 printf("\n Speed of particle is %f c.",v/3e8)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 11.9 Calculation of Speed of electron and Mass of electron

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 E = 2 // kinetic energy of electron in Mev
4 // Sample Problem 9 on page no. 11.20
5 printf("\n # PROBLEM 9 # \n")
6 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
7 printf(" m = m_0/((1-v^2/c^2)^1/2) \n KE = m*c^2 -
      m_0*c^2 \n")
8 v = 3e8 * sqrt(1 - (1 / (1 + (1.6e-19 * 2e6) / (9.1e
      -31 * 3e8^2))))^2)
9 m = (9.1e-31) / sqrt(1 - (v / 3e8)^2)
10 printf("\n Speed of electron is %f c.\n Mass of
      electron is %e kg.",v/3e8,m)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 11.10 Calculation of Velocity

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 u = 3e8 // speed of signal in meter/sec
4 // Sample Problem 10 on page no. 11.21
5 printf("\n # PROBLEM 10 # \n")
6 printf(" Standard formula used \n")

```

```

7 printf(" u_x = u_x_ + v / (1+ v*u_x_/c^2). \n ")
8 u_ = (u + 3e8) / (1 + (u * 3e8) / 3e8^2)
9 printf("\n Velocity is %d*c, hence we can say that
    no signal can travel faster than light.",u_/3e8)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 11.11 Calculation of Speed of particle

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 r = 2.25 // ratio of mass of particle to the rest
    mass
4 // Sample Problem 11 on page no. 11.22
5 printf("\n # PROBLEM 11 # \n")
6 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
7 printf(" m = m_0/((1-v^2/c^2)^1/2) \n ")
8 v = 3e8 * sqrt(1 - (1 / r)^2)
9 printf("\n Speed of particle is %e meter/sec.",v)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 11.12 Calculation of Velocity of particle

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 r = 2 // ratio of kinetic energy of body to its rest
    mass
4 // Sample Problem 12 on page no. 11.22
5 printf("\n # PROBLEM 12 # \n")
6 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
7 printf(" m = m_0/((1-v^2/c^2)^1/2) \n KE = (m-m_0)*c
    ^2 \n ")

```

```

8 v = 3e8 * sqrt(1 - (1 / (r + 1))^2)
9 printf("\n Velocity of particle is %f c.",v/3e8)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 11.13 Calculation of Kinetic energy of electron and Momentum of pa

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 r = 11 // ratio of mass of particle to the rest mass
      of electron
4 // Sample Problem 13 on page no. 11.22
5 printf("\n # PROBLEM 13 # \n")
6 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
7 printf(" m = m_0/((1-v^2/c^2)^1/2) \n KE = (m-m_0)*c
      ^2 \n ")
8 KE = (r - 1) * 9.1e-31 * 3e8^2 / (1.6e-19)
9 m = 3e8 * sqrt(1 - (1 / r)^2) * 9.1e-31 * 11
10 printf("\n Kinetic energy of electron is %f MeV.\n
      Momentum of particle is %e N-sec.",KE/1e6,m)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 11.14 Calculation of Velocity of electron

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 m = 1.67e-27 // mass of electron in kg
4 m_ = 9.1e-31 // rest mass of electron in kg
5 // Sample Problem 14 on page no. 11.23
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 14 # \n")
7 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
8 printf(" m = m_0/((1-v^2/c^2)^1/2) \n ")

```

```

9 v = 3e8 * sqrt(1 - (m_ / m)^2)
10 printf("\n Velocity of electron is %f meter/sec.",v)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 11.15 Calculation of Speed according to classical mechanics and Sp

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 E = 0.1 // kinetic speed of electron in Mev
4 // Sample Problem 15 on page no. 11.23
5 printf("\n # PROBLEM 15 # \n")
6 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
7 printf(" m = m_0/((1-v^2/c^2)^1/2) \n KE = (m-m_0)*c
      ^2 \n KE = 1/2*m*v^2 \n")
8 v_ = sqrt(2 * (E * 1.6e-13) / 9.1e-31)
9 v = 3e8 * sqrt(1 - (1 / (1 + (1.6e-13 * E) / (9.1e
      -31 * 3e8^2))))^2)
10 printf("\n Speed according to classical mechanics is
      %e meter/sec.\n Speed according to relativistic
      mechanics is %e meter/sec.",v_,v)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 11.17 Calculation of Velocity of particle

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 r1 = 3 // ratio of kinetic energy of body to its
      rest mass in first case
4 r2 = 1 // ratio of kinetic energy of body to its
      rest mass in second case
5 // Sample Problem 17 on page no. 11.24

```

```

6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 17 # \n")
7 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
8 printf(" m = m_0/((1-v^2/c^2)^1/2) \n KE = (m-m_0)*c
    ^2 \n")
9 v1 = 3e8 * sqrt(1 - (1 / (r1 + 1))^2)
10 v2 = 3e8 * sqrt(1 - (1 / (r2 + 1))^2)
11 printf("\n Velocity of particle if kinetic energy is
    %d times of rest mass energy is %e meter/sec.\n
    Velocity of particle if kinetic energy is %d
    times of rest mass energy is %e meter/sec.\n",r1
    ,v1,r2,v2)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 11.19** Calculation of Speed of electron and Mass of electron

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 E = 1.5 // kinetic energy of electron in Mev
4 // Sample Problem 19 on page no. 11.25
5 printf("\n # PROBLEM 19 # \n")
6 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
7 printf(" m = m_0/((1-v^2/c^2)^1/2) \n KE = (m-m_0)*c
    ^2 \n")
8 v = 3e8 * sqrt(1 - (1 / (1 + (1.6e-19 * 2e6) / (9.1e
    -31 * 3e8^2))))^2)
9 m = (E * 1.6e-13 / (3e8)^2) + 9.1e-31
10 printf("\n Speed of electron is %e meter/sec.\n Mass
    of electron is %e kg.",v,m)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 11.20** Calculation of Length of meter stick

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 r = 3 / 2 // ratio of mass of metre stick to the
    rest mass of metre stick
4 // Sample Problem 20 on page no. 11.26
5 printf(" \n # PROBLEM 20 # \n")
6 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
7 printf("  $m = m_0 / ((1 - v^2/c^2)^{1/2})$  \n  $l = l_0 / ((1 - v$ 
     $^2/c^2)^{1/2})$  \n")
8 l = l * (1 / r)
9 printf(" \n Length of meter stick is %f meter if mass
    is %f times of its rest mass.", l, r)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 11.21** Calculation of Velocity of a frame with respect to other fra

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 r = 1 / 2 // ratio of area of circular lamina in
    frame S- to the ratio of area of circular lamina
    in frame S
4 // Sample Problem 21 on page no. 11.26
5 printf(" \n # PROBLEM 21 # \n")
6 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
7 printf("  $d = d_0 / ((1 - v^2/c^2)^{1/2})$  \n")
8 v = 3e8 * sqrt(1 - r2)
9 printf(" \n Velocity of frame S- w.r.t. frame S is %e
    meter/sec.", v)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 11.22** Calculation of Speed of clock



```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  t = 1 // lose in time in an hour in minute
4  // Sample Problem 22 on page no. 11.27
5  printf("\n # PROBLEM 22 # \n")
6  printf(" Standard formula used \n")
7  printf(" t = t_0/((1-v^2/c^2)^1/2) \n")
8  v = 3e8 * sqrt(1 - ((60 - t) / 60)^2)
9  printf("\n Speed of clock is %e meter/sec.",v)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 11.23** Calculation of Distance travel by the beam

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  t_ = 2.5e-8 // proper life of pi+ mesons in sec
4  v = 2.4e8 // velocity of beam of mesons in m/sec
5  r = 1 / exp(2) // ratio of final flux to initial
    flux of the meson beam
6  // Sample Problem 23 on page no. 11.27
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 23 # \n")
8  printf(" Standard formula used \n")
9  printf(" t = t_0/((1-v^2/c^2)^1/2) \n N = N_0*e^(-t/
    tau) \n")
10 t = t_ / sqrt(1 - (v / 3e8)^2)
11 T = t * log(1 / r)
12 d = T * v
13 printf("\n Distance travel by the beam is %f meter."
    ,d)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 11.24 Calculation of Velocity of rocket with respect to earth

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  v = 1.8e8 // velocity of space ship away from the
           earth in m/sec
4  v1 = 2.1e8 // velocity of rocket w.r.t. space ship
           away from the earth in first case in m/sec
5  v2 = -2.1e8 // velocity of rocket w.r.t. space ship
           away from the earth in second case in m/sec
6  // Sample Problem 24 on page no. 11.27
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 24 # \n")
8  printf(" Standard formula used \n")
9  printf(" u_x = u_x_ + v / (1+ v*u_x_/c^2) \n ")
10 u1 = (v1 + v) / (1 + ((v1 * v) / (3e8)^2))
11 u2 = (v2 + v) / (1 + ((v2 * v) / (3e8)^2))
12 printf("\n Velocity of rocket w.r.t. earth in first
           case = %f c away from the earth.\n Velocity of
           rocket w.r.t. earth in second case = %f c away
           from the earth ",u1/3e8,u2/3e8)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 11.25 Calculation of Length as it appear to the observer

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  l = 1 // length of the rod in meter
4  v = 1.8e8 // speed of rod along its length in meter/
           sec
5  // Sample Problem 25 on page no. 11.28
6  printf("\n # PROBLEM 25 # \n")
7  printf(" Standard formula used \n")
8  printf(" l = l_0 / ((1-v^2/c^2) ^1/2) \n")
9  L = l * sqrt(1- (v / 3e8)^2)
```

```
10 printf("\n Length as it appear to the observer is %f
    meter. ",L)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 11.26 Calculation of Length as it appear to the observer

```
1 clc
2 // Given that
3 l = 2 // length of the rod in meter
4 v = 2.7e8 // speed of rod along its length in meter/
    sec
5 // Sample Problem 26 on page no. 11.28
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 26 # \n")
7 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
8 printf(" l = l_0 / ((1-v^2/c^2)^1/2) \n")
9 L = l * sqrt(1- (v / 3e8)^2)
10 printf("\n Length as it appear to the observer is %f
    meter.",L)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 11.27 Calculation of Percentage length contraction

```
1 clc
2 // Given that
3 l = 100 // consider the length of the rod in meter
4 v = 2.4e8 // speed of rod in meter/sec
5 theta = %pi / 3 // direction of velocity of rod
    along its length in radian
6 // Sample Problem 27 on page no. 11.28
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 27 # \n")
8 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
```

```

9  printf(" l = l_0 / ((1 - v^2/c^2) ^ 1/2)  \n l^2 = l_x^2 +
      l_y^2 \n")
10 Lx = l * cos(theta)
11 Ly = l * sin(theta)
12 L_x = Lx * sqrt(1 - (v / 3e8)^2)
13 L_y = Ly
14 L = sqrt(L_x^2 + L_y^2)
15 p_l = ((1 - L) / l) * 100
16 printf("\n Percentage length contraction is %f
      percent.", p_l)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 11.28** Calculation of Speed of the rod relative to observer

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  r = 0.5 // ratio of length of rod when it is in
           motion to the length of the rod when it is in
           rest
4  // Sample Problem 28 on page no. 11.29
5  printf("\n # PROBLEM 28 # \n")
6  printf(" Standard formula used \n")
7  printf(" l = l_0 / ((1 - v^2/c^2) ^ 1/2)  \n")
8  v = 3e8 * sqrt(1 - r^2)
9  printf("\n Speed of the rod relative to observer is
      %f c.", v/3e8)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 11.29** Calculation of Length of the rod in moving frame and Orientation

```

1  clc

```

```

2 // Given that
3 l = 5 // length of the rod in meter
4 v = 1.8e8 // speed of rod in meter/sec
5 theta = %pi / 6 // direction of velocity of rod
    along its length in radian
6 // Sample Problem 29 on page no. 11.30
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 29 # \n")
8 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
9 printf(" l = l_0 / ((1-v^2/c^2)^1/2) \n l^2 = l_x^2 +
    l_y^2 \n")
10 Lx = l * cos(theta)
11 Ly = l * sin(theta)
12 L_x = Lx * sqrt(1 - (v / 3e8)^2)
13 L_y = Ly
14 L = sqrt(L_x^2 + L_y^2)
15 orientation = atan(L_y / L_x) * (180 / %pi)
16 printf("\n Length of the rod in moving frame is %f
    meter.\n Orientation of the rod is %f degree.",L,
    orientation)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 11.30 Calculation of half life of particle

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 T = 17.8e-9 // half-life of prticle at rest in sec
4 v = 2.4e8 // speed of particle in meter/sec
5 // Sample Problem 30 on page no. 11.30
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 30 # \n")
7 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
8 printf(" t = t_0 / ((1-v^2/c^2)^1/2) \n")
9 t = T / (sqrt(1 - (v / 3e8)^2))
10 printf("\n New half-life of particle is %f nanosec."
    ,t/1e-9)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 11.31** Calculation of Time lost per day

```
1
2 clc
3 // Given that
4 T = 24 // no. of hours in a day
5 v = 1e8 // speed of spaceship in meter/sec
6 // Sample Problem 31 on page no. 11.30
7 printf(" \n # PROBLEM 31 # \n")
8 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
9 printf(" t = t_0 / ((1-v^2/c^2)^1/2) \n")
10 t = T * (sqrt(1 - (v / 3e8)^2))
11 T_ = T - t
12 m=(T_-1)*60
13 s=(m-22)*60
14 printf(" \n Time lost per day is %d hours %d minute
    %d sec.",T_,m,s)
15 //Answer in the book:1 hr 22 min 12 sec
16 //Answer in the program:1.372583 e+00 hours
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 11.32** Calculation of Speed of rocket

```
1 clc
2 // Given that
3 T = 4 // no. of year when rocket is moving
    corresponding to one year
4 // Sample Problem 32 on page no. 11.30
```

```

5 printf("\n # PROBLEM 32 # \n")
6 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
7 printf(" t = t_0 / ((1-v^2/c^2) ^1/2) \n")
8 v = 3e8 * sqrt(1 - (1 / T)^2)
9 printf("\n Speed of rocket is %f c.",v/3e8)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 11.33** Calculation of Time taken by the rocket

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 d = 4 // distance of star from the earth in light
      years
4 v = 3e8 * sqrt(0.9999) // speed of rocket in meter/
      sec
5 // Sample Problem 33 on page no. 11.31
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 33 # \n")
7 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
8 printf(" t = t_0 / ((1-v^2/c^2) ^1/2) \n")
9 t = (2 * d * 3e8) / v
10 T_ = t * sqrt(1 - (v / 3e8)^2)
11 printf("\n Time taken by the rocket is %f year.",T_)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 11.34** Calculation of Proper life time of particle

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 t = 2e-7 // life time of particle when it is moving
      in sec
4 v = 2.8e8 // speed of particle in meter/sec

```

```

5 // Sample Problem 34 on page no. 11.31
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 34 # \n")
7 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
8 printf(" t = t_0 / ((1 - v^2 / c^2) ^ 1/2) \n")
9 T_ = t * sqrt(1 - (v / 3e8)^2)
10 printf("\n Proper life time of particle is %e sec.",
    T_)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 11.35** Calculation of Velocity of electrons beam with respect to another

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 v1 = 2.7e8 // velocity of first electron beam in
    meter/sec
4 v2 = -2.7e8 // velocity of second electron beam in
    meter/sec
5 // Sample Problem 35 on page no. 11.31
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 35 # \n")
7 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
8 printf(" u_x = u_x_ + v / (1 + v*u_x_/c^2) \n ")
9 u = v1 - v2
10 u_ = (v1 - v2) / (1 - (v1 * v2) / (3e8)^2)
11 printf("\n Velocity of electrons beam w.r.t. another
    electron beam according to Newtonian mechanics
    is %f c.\n Velocity of electrons beam measured by
    the observer moving with other electron beam =
    %f c.", u/3e8, u_/3e8)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 11.36** Calculation of Relative velocity of photons



```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  c = 3e8 // velocity of photon in meter/sec
4  // Sample Problem 36 on page no. 11.32
5  printf("\n # PROBLEM 36 # \n")
6  printf(" Standard formula used \n")
7  printf(" u_x = u_x_ + v / (1+ v*u_x_/c^2) \n ")
8  u = (c + c) / ( 1 + (c / 3e8)^2)
9  printf("\n Relative velocity of photons is %e meter/
    sec.",u)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 11.37** Calculation of Relativistic mass of proton

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 900 // total relativistic energy of proton in
    Mev
4  m = 1.63-27 // rest mass of proton in kg
5  c = 3e8 // velocity of photon in meter/sec
6  // Sample Problem 37 on page no. 11.32
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 37 # \n")
8  printf(" Standard formula used \n")
9  printf(" E = m*c^2 \n ")
10 m_ = (E * 1.6e-13) / (c)^2
11 printf("\n Relativistic mass of proton is %e kg,\n
    Here relativistic mass is same as rest mass\n
    hence proton is at rest and speed and kinetic
    energy of proton will be zero",m_)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 11.38 Calculation of Fraction of total energy content

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 5.4e6 // energy liberates during dynamite
           explosion in J/kg
4  c = 3e8 // velocity of photon in meter/sec
5  // Sample Problem 38 on page no. 11.32
6  printf("\n # PROBLEM 38 # \n")
7  printf(" Standard formula used \n")
8  printf(" E = m*c^2 \n ")
9  E_ = 1 * c^2 // energy liberated by 1 kg content in
              J
10 f = E / E_
11 printf("\n Fraction of total energy content in it is
           %e per kg.",f)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 11.39 Calculation of Speed of the electron

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  k = 1.02 // kinetic energy of electron in Mev
4  E_ = 0.51 // rest mass energy of electron in Mev
5  c = 3e8 // velocity of photon in meter/sec
6  // Sample Problem 39 on page no. 11.32
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 39 # \n")
8  printf(" Standard formula used \n")
9  printf(" E = KE + m*c^2 \n m = m_0/((1-v^2/c^2)^1/2)
           \n")
10 E = k + E_
11 v = c * sqrt(1 - (E_ / E)^2)
12 printf("\n Speed of the electron is %e meter/sec.",v
           )
```

---

Scilab code Exa 11.40 Calculation of Rate of decrement of mass of the sun

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 1400 // solar energy receives by the earth in W/
    square meter
4  d = 1.5e11 // distance between earth and the sun in
    meter
5  c = 3e8 // velocity of photon in meter/sec
6  // Sample Problem 40 on page no. 11.33
7  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 40 # \\n")
8  printf(" Standard formula used \\n")
9  printf(" E = m*c^2 \\n ")
10 E_ = 4 * %pi * d^2 * E
11 m = E_ / c^2
12 printf("\\n Rate of decrement of mass of the sun is
    %e kg/sec.",m)
```

---

## Chapter 12

# APPLIED NUCLEAR PHYSICS

Scilab code Exa 12.1 Calculation of Mass absorption coefficient of Al and Half val

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 1.14 // energy of gamma radiation in Mev
4  l = 0.2 // length of aluminium in meter
5  p = 0.03 // reduce in intensity in beam
6  d = 2700 // density of aluminium in kg/m^3
7  // Sample Problem 1 on page no. 12.31
8  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 1 # \\n")
9  printf("Standard formula used \\n")
10 printf("I = I_0*e^(-mu*x) \\n")
11 mu = (1 / l) * log(1 / p)
12 k = mu / d
13 x = 0.693 / mu
14 printf("\\n Mass absorption coeffiecient of Al for
    this radiation is %f m^2/kg.\\n Half value
    thickness is %f meter.",k,x)
```

---

### Scilab code Exa 12.2 Calculation of Mass attenuation coefficient of Al

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 1.1 // energy of gamma radiation in Mev
4  l = 0.25 // length of aluminium in meter
5  p = 0.02 // reduce in intensity in beam
6  d = 2700 // density of aluminium in kg/m^3
7  // Sample Problem 2 on page no. 12.32
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 2 # \n")
9  printf("Standard formula used \n")
10 printf("I = I_0*e^(-mu*x) \n")
11 mu = (1 / l) * log(1 / p)
12 k = mu / d
13 x = 0.693 / mu
14 printf("\n Mass attenuation coefficient of Al for
      this radiation is %e m^2/kg.\n Half value
      thickness is %f meter.",k,x)
```

---

### Scilab code Exa 12.3 Calculation of Time

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  t = 15 // half-life for Na(23) in hours
4  r = 93.75 // percentage fraction of sample which
      decayed
5  // Sample Problem 3 on page no. 12.32
6  printf("\n # PROBLEM 3 # \n")
```

```

7 printf("Standard formula used \n")
8 printf(" lambda = 0.693 / t_1/2      (Decay constant)
   \n N =N_0*e^(-lambda*t) \n")
9 lambda = 0.693 / t
10 T = (1 / lambda) * (log(100 / (100 - r)))
11 printf("\n Time taken for 93.75 per decay of sample
   is %d hours.",T)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 12.4 Calculation of Time

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 t = 4 // half-life of radioactive element in years
4 r = 1 / 64 // ratio of mass of element present in
   specimen to the initial mass of element
5 // Sample Problem 4 on page no. 12.33
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 4 # \n")
7 printf("Standard formula used \n")
8 printf(" lambda = 0.693 / t_1/2      (Decay constant)
   \n N =N_0*e^(-lambda*t) \n")
9 lambda = 0.693 / t
10 T = (1 / lambda) * log(1 / r)
11 printf("\n Time after which element present in
   specimen reduce to 1/64 of its original value is
   %d years.",T)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 12.5 Calculation of Period

```

1 clc

```

```

2 // Given that
3 t = 15 // half-life of radioactive element in years
4 r = 0.025 // ratio of mass of element present in
    specimen to the initial mass of element
5 // Sample Problem 5 on page no. 12.33
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 5 # \n")
7 printf("Standard formula used \n")
8 printf(" lambda = 0.693 / t_1/2      (Decay constant)
    \n N =N_0*e^(-lambda*t) \n")
9 lambda = 0.693 / t
10 T = (1 / lambda) * log(1 / r)
11 printf("\n Period in which 2.5 percent of the
    initial quantity left over is %f years.",T)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 12.6 Calculation of Time

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 t = 3.8 // half-life for radon in days
4 r = 60 // percentage fraction of sample which
    decayed
5 // Sample Problem 6 on page no. 12.33
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 6 # \n")
7 printf("Standard formula used \n")
8 printf(" lambda = 0.693 / t_1/2      (Decay constant)
    \n N =N_0*e^(-lambda*t) \n")
9 lambda = 0.693 / t
10 T = (1 / lambda) * (log(100 / (100 - r)))
11 printf("\n Time taken for 60 percent decay of sample
    is %f days.",T)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 12.7** Calculation of Half life time and Mean life time

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 4.28e-4 // decay constant in per year
4  // Sample Problem 7 on page no. 12.34
5  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 7 # \\n")
6  printf("Standard formula used \\n")
7  printf(" lambda = 0.693 / t_1/2          (Decay constant)
      \\n tau = 1/lambda \\n")
8  T = 0.693 / lambda
9  t = 1 / lambda
10 printf("\\n Half life time is %f years.\\n Mean life
      time is %f years.",T,t)
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 12.8** Calculation of Half life of radioactive material

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  t = 30 // time in years
4  r = 1 / 64 // ratio of final mass of element to the
      initial mass of element
5  // Sample Problem 8 on page no. 12.34
6  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 8 # \\n")
7  printf("Standard formula used \\n")
8  printf(" lambda = 0.693 / t_1/2          (Decay constant)
      \\n N =N_0*e^(-lambda*t) \\n")
9  lambda = log(1 / r) / t
```



```

10 T = 0.693 / lambda
11 printf("\n Half life of radioactive material is %d
    years.",ceil(T))

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 12.9 Calculation of Decay constant

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  t = 2.1 // half life in minute
4  r = 60 // percentage fraction of sample which
    decayed
5  // Sample Problem 9 on page no. 12.34
6  printf("\n # PROBLEM 9 # \n")
7  printf("Standard formula used \n")
8  printf(" lambda = 0.693 / t_1/2      (Decay constant)
    \n ")
9  lambda = 0.693 / t
10 printf("\n Decay constant is %f per minute.",lambda)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 12.10 Calculation of Activity of sample

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  t = 2.7 // half-life of Au(198) in days
4  m = 1e-6 // mass of sample in gm
5  T = 8 * 86400 // time in seconds
6  // Sample Problem 10 on page no. 12.35
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 10 # \n")
8  printf("Standard formula used \n")

```

```

9  printf(" lambda = 0.693 / t_1/2      (Decay constant)
      \n A =lambda*N      (Activity of sample) \n")
10 lambda = 0.693 / (t * 86400)
11 N = (m * 6.023e23) / 198 // by the formula (N = mass
      *Avogadro number/molar mass)
12 A_ = lambda * N
13 A = A_ * (1 / exp(lambda * T))
14 printf("\n Activity of sample is %e decays/sec.",A)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 12.11 Calculation of Fraction of sample

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  n = 3 // no. of half lives
4  // Sample Problem 11 on page no. 12.35
5  printf("\n # PROBLEM 11 # \n")
6  printf("Standard formula used \n")
7  printf(" N = 2^(-n) ..... fraction after n half
      lives.\n")
8  f = (1 / 2)^n
9  printf("\n Fraction of sample left after %d half
      lives is %f . ",n,f)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 12.12 Calculation of Substance remained unchanged

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  t = 2 // life period of radioactive substance in
      years

```

```

4 T = 4 // time in years
5 m = 10 // mass of substance in mg
6 // Sample Problem 12 on page no. 12.35
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 12 # \n")
8 printf("Standard formula used \n")
9 printf(" N = N_0/2^(n) ..... fraction after n half
    lives.\n")
10 N = m / T // in mg
11 printf("\n Substance remained unchanged after 4
    years is %f mg.",N)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 12.13 Calculation of Decay constant

```

1
2 clc
3 // Given that
4 m = 1 // initial mass of radium in gm
5 m_ = 0.0021 // final mass of radium in gm
6 t = 5 // time for decay from m to m_ in years
7 // Sample Problem 13 on page no. 12.36
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 13 # \n")
9 printf("Standard formula used \n")
10 printf(" lambda = 0.693 / t_1/2      (Decay constant)
    \n N =N_0*e^(-lambda*t) \n")
11 lambda = log(m / (1 - m_)) / t
12 T = 0.693 / lambda
13 T_ = 1 / lambda
14 printf("\n Decay constant is %f per year.\n Half
    life of sample is %f years.\n Average life of
    sample is %f years.",lambda,T,T_)
15 //Answer in the book:2500 years
16 //Answer in the program:2378.451405 years

```

---

### Scilab code Exa 12.14 Calculation of Half life of sample

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  t = 10 // time in days
4  r = 15 // percentage fraction of sample which remain
5  // Sample Problem 14 on page no. 12.36
6  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 14 # \\n")
7  printf("Standard formula used \\n")
8  printf(" lambda = 0.693 / t_1/2          (Decay constant)
          \\n N =N_0*e^(-lambda*t) \\n")
9  lambda = log(100 / 15) / t
10 T = 0.693 / lambda
11 printf("\\n Half life of sample is %f days.",T)
```

---

### Scilab code Exa 12.15 Calculation of Fraction of radioactive isotope remained

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  t = 12.3 // half life in year
4  T = 50 // time in year
5  // Sample Problem 15 on page no. 12.36
6  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 15 # \\n")
7  printf("Standard formula used \\n")
8  printf(" lambda = 0.693 / t_1/2          (Decay constant)
          \\n N =N_0*e^(-lambda*t) \\n")
9  lambda = 0.693 / t
10 f = 1 / exp(lambda * T)
```

```
11 printf("\n Fraction of radioactive isotope remained
    is %f .",f)
```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 12.16 Calculation of Mass of Pb

```
1 clc
2 // Given that
3 R = 1 // radioactivity of Pb(214) in curie
4 t = 26.8 // half life in minute
5 // Sample Problem 16 on page no. 12.37
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 16 # \n")
7 printf("Standard formula used \n")
8 printf(" lambda = 0.693 / t_1/2      (Decay constant)
    \n A =N*lambda      (Activity of sample) \n")
9 lambda = 0.693 / (t * 60)
10 R = 1 * 3.7e10 // in disintegration per sec
11 m = (R * 214) / (6.023e23 * lambda)
12 printf("\n Mass of Pb(214) is %e gm.",m)
```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 12.17 Calculation of Mass of Pb

```
1 clc
2 // Given that
3 R = 1e6 // radioactivity of Pb(214) in
    disintegrations per sec
4 t = 26.8 // half life in minute
5 // Sample Problem 17 on page no. 12.37
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 17 # \n")
7 printf("Standard formula used \n")
```

```

8 printf(" lambda = 0.693 / t_1/2      (Decay constant)
   \n A =N*lambda      (Activity of sample) \n")
9 lambda = 0.693 / (t * 60)
10 m = (R * 214) / (6.023e23 * lambda)
11 printf("\n Mass of Pb(214) is %e gm.",m)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 12.18** Calculation of Mean life of radium and Half life of radium

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 m = 1 // mass of Ra(226) in gm
4 R = 1 // radioactivity of Ra(226) in curie
5 // Sample Problem 18 on page no. 12.37
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 18 # \n")
7 printf("Standard formula used \n")
8 printf(" lambda = 0.693 / t_1/2      (Decay constant)
   \n tau = 1/lambda \n A =N*lambda      (Activity
   of sample) \n")
9 r = R * 3.7e10 // in disintegrations per sec
10 N = 6.023e23 * m / 226
11 lambda = r * 226 / 6.023e23
12 T = 1 / lambda
13 T_ = 0.693 / lambda
14 printf("\n Mean life of radium is %e year.\n Half
   life of radium is %e year.",T,T_)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 12.19** Calculation of Activity of Sr

1

```

2  clc
3  // Given that
4  m = 0.0001 // mass of Sr(90) in gm
5  t = 28 // half life of Sr(90) in year
6  t_ = 9 // time in sec
7  // Sample Problem 19 on page no. 12.38
8  printf(" \n # PROBLEM 19 # \n")
9  printf(" Standard formula used \n")
10 printf(" lambda = 0.693 / t_1/2      (Decay constant)
      \n del_N = N_0*lambda*t (disintegration of
      sample) \n")
11 lambda = 0.693 / (t * 86400 * 365)
12 N_ = 6.023e23 * m / 90
13 n = N_ * lambda * t_
14 printf(" \n Activity of Sr is %e disintegration/sec."
      ,n)
15 //Answer in the book:5.25 X 10^8
16 //Answer in the program:4.726955 e+09

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 12.20 Calculation of Mass of radon

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  t = 1600 // the half life of radium(226) in year
4  t1 = 3.8 // the half life of radon(222) in days
5  m = 1 // mass of Ra(226) in gm
6  // Sample Problem 20 on page no. 12.38
7  printf(" \n # PROBLEM 20 # \n")
8  printf(" Standard formula used \n")
9  printf(" N_1*lambda_1 = N_2*lambda_2 \n")
10 m_ = (222 * t1 * m) / (226 * 365 * t) // by the
      formula N1*t = N2*t1
11 printf(" \n Mass of radon is %e gm." ,m_)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 12.21** Calculation of Energy of gamma ray photon

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  m1 = 4.002603 // mass of He(4) in a.m.u.
4  m2 = 3.016056 // mass of H(3) in a.m.u.
5  m3 = 1.007276 // mass of H(1) in a.m.u.
6  // Sample Problem 21 on page no. 12.39
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 21 # \n")
8  printf("Standard law used \n")
9  printf(" Law of conservation of Energy \n")
10 k = m2 + m3 - m1
11 E = k * 931
12 printf("\n Energy of gamma ray photon is %f MeV.",E)
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 12.22** Calculation of Q value of reaction

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 3 // kinetic energy of proton in Mev
4  m1 = 1.007276 // mass of H(1) in a.m.u.
5  m2 = 3.016056 // mass of H(3) in a.m.u.
6  m3 = 1.008665 // mass of neutron in a.m.u.
7  m4 = 3.016036 // mass of He(3) in a.m.u.
8  // Sample Problem 22 on page no. 12.39
9  printf("\n # PROBLEM 22 # \n")
10 printf("Standard law used \n")
```



```

11 printf(" Law of conservation of Energy \n")
12 k = m1 + m2 - m3 - m4
13 E = k * 931.5
14 printf("\n Q value of reaction is %f MeV.",E)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 12.23** Calculation of Heat produce by complete disintegration and E

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 200 // energy released per fission in Mev
4  m = 0.01 // mass of U(235) in gm
5  n = 235 // atomic no of sample
6  N_0=6.023e23 // Avogadro constant
7  // Sample Problem 23 on page no. 12.40
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 23 # \n")
9  printf("Standard formula used \n")
10 printf(" E_total = E*N_0/n \n")
11 E_ = E * 1.6e-13
12 k = E_ * N_0 * m / n
13 H = k / 4.168
14 printf("\n Heat produce by complete disintegration
    is %e cal.\n Energy released is %e J.",H,E_)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 12.24** Calculation of Energy released by fission

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 200 // energy released per fission in Mev
4  m = 1 // mass of U(235) in kg

```

```

5 // Sample Problem 24 on page no. 12.40
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 24 # \n")
7 printf("Standard formula used \n")
8 printf(" E_total = E*N_0/n \n")
9 E_ = E * 1.6e-13
10 k = E_ * 6.023e26 * m / 235
11 printf("\n Energy released by fission of 1 kg of U
      (235) is %e J.",k)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 12.25** Calculation of Amount of fuel required

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 P = 1e9 // power required for enlighten the city in
      watt
4 e = 30 // percentage efficiency of nuclear reactor
5 E = 3.2e-11 // energy released per fission in J
6 // Sample Problem 25 on page no. 12.40
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 25 # \n")
8 printf("Standard formula used \n")
9 printf(" E_total = E*N_0/n \n")
10 E_ = E * 30 / 100
11 N = P / E_
12 N_ = N * 24 * 3600
13 m = N_ * 235 / 6.023e26
14 printf("\n Amount of fuel required per day is %f kg.
      ",m)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 12.26** Calculation of Power output of reactor

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 200 // energy released per fission of U(235)in
    Mev
4  m = 3.7 // mass of U(235) consumed in a day in kg
5  e = 20 // percentage efficiency of reactor
6  // Sample Problem 26 on page no. 12.41
7  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 26 # \\n")
8  printf("Standard formula used \\n")
9  printf(" E_total = E*N_0/n \\n")
10 E_ = E * 1.6e-13
11 N = m * 6.023e26 / 235
12 H = E_ * e / 100
13 k = H * N / (24 * 3600)
14 printf("\\n Power output of reactor is %f GW.",k * 1e
    -9)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 12.27 Calculation of Energy produce by each reaction

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  m1 = 4.00260 // mass of He(4) in a.m.u.
4  m2 = 0.00055 // mass of electron in a.m.u.
5  m3 = 12 // mass of C(12) in a.m.u.
6  // Sample Problem 27 on page no. 12.40
7  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 27 # \\n")
8  printf(" Standard formula used \\n")
9  printf(" del_E = del_m * c^2 \\n")
10 delta_m = 3 * m1 - m3
11 E = delta_m * 931
12 printf("\\n Energy produce by each reaction is %f MeV
    .",E)

```

---

### Scilab code Exa 12.28 Calculation of Mass of deuterium

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  P = 5e7 // power in watt
4  e = 33 // percentage efficiency of nuclear reactor
5  m1 = 2.01478 // mass of H(2) in a.m.u.
6  m2 = 4.00388 // mass of He(4) in a.m.u.
7  // Sample Problem 28 on page no. 12.42
8  printf(" \n # PROBLEM 28 # \n")
9  printf(" Standard formula used \n")
10 printf(" del_E = del_m * c^2 \n efficiency = output/
    input \n")
11 m = (2 * m1) - m2
12 E = m * 931 * 1.6e-13
13 E_0 = E * e / (2 * 100)
14 N = P / E_0
15 k = N * m1 / 6.023e26
16 M = k * 24 * 3600
17 printf(" \n Mass of deuterium consumed per day is %f
    kg. ", M)
```

---

### Scilab code Exa 12.29 Calculation of Number of revolution

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  d = 1.8 // diameter in meter
4  B = 0.8 // magnetic field in tesla
```

```

5 m = 6.68e-27 // mass of He(4) in kg
6 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in Coulomb
7 // Sample Problem 29 on page no. 12.43
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 29 # \n")
9 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
10 printf(" E = B^2*q^2*r^2/(2*m) \n f = B*q/(2*pi*m) \
n")
11 r = d / 2
12 E = (B^2 * (2 * e)^2 * r^2) / (2 * m * 1.6e-19 *
10^6)
13 f = B * 2 * e / (2 * %pi * m)
14 N = f / 2
15 printf("\n Energy is %f MeV.\n Number of revolution
made by particle to obtain above energy is %e
per sec",E,N)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 12.30** Calculation of Value of magnetic induction needed to accelerate

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 f = 12e6 // oscillator frequency of cyclotron in Hz
4 r = 0.53 // radius of dee in meter
5 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in Coulomb
6 // Sample Problem 30 on page no. 12.43
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 30 # \n")
8 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
9 printf(" f = B*q/(2*pi*m) \n")
10 B = (2 * %pi * f * 2 * 1.67e-27) / e
11 printf("\n Value of magnetic induction needed to
accelerate deuteron in it is %f T.",B)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 12.31** Calculation of Flux density of the magnetic field and Velocity

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  f = 10e6 // frequency of applied Emf in Hz
4  r = 0.32 // radius in meter
5  m = 3.32e-27 // mass of deuteron in kg
6  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in Coulomb
7  // Sample Problem 31 on page no. 12.44
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 31 # \n")
9  printf(" Standard formula used \n")
10 printf("  $q*v*B = m*v^2/r$  \n  $f = B*q/(2*pi*m)$  \n")
11 B = (2 * %pi * f * m) / e
12 v = (e * B * r) / m
13 printf("\n Flux density of the magnetic field is %f
      T.\n Velocity of the deuterons emerging out of
      the cyclotron is %e m/sec. ",B, v)
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 12.32** Calculation of Energy gained per turn and Final energy

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  f = 60 // operating frequency in Hz
4  d = 1.6 // diameter in meter
5  B = 0.5 // magnetic field at the orbit in tesla
6  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in Coulomb
7  // Sample Problem 32 on page no. 12.44
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 32 # \n")
```

```

9  printf(" Standard formula used \n")
10 printf(" E_ = 3e8 * r * B / 1e6 \n")
11 r = d / 2
12 w = 2 * %pi * f
13 E = 4 * e * w * r^2 * B
14 E_ = 3e8 * r * B / 1e6
15 printf("\n Energy gained per turn is %f eV.\n Final
    energy is %d MeV.",E / e,E_)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 12.33** Calculation of Magnitude of magnetic field

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 70 // energy of betatron synchrotron in Mev
4  r = 0.28 // radius in meter
5  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
6  // Sample Problem 33 on page no. 12.45
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 33 # \n")
8  printf(" Standard formula used \n")
9  printf(" E = c* e * r* B \n")
10 E_ = E * 1.6e-13
11 B = E_ / (3e8 * e * r)
12 printf("\n Magnitude of magnetic field is %f T.",B)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 12.34** Calculation of The current produced

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 4.18 // energy of alpha particle in Mev

```

```

4 n = 12 // no. of particle enter the chamber per sec
5 E_ = 40 // required energy of an ion pair in ev
6 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
7 // Sample Problem 34 on page no. 12.45
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 34 # \n")
9 R = n * E * 10^6 // in eV
10 N = R / E_
11 i = N * e
12 printf("Standard formula used \n N = R / E_.\n")
13 printf("\n The current produced = %e Amp",i)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 12.35** Calculation of Average current in the circuit

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 n = 10^8 // no. of electron per discharge counted by
   GM counter
4 r = 500 // counting rate in counts per minutes
5 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
6 // Sample Problem 35 on page no. 12.46
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 35 # \n")
8 N = r / 60
9 i = N * n * e
10 printf("Standard formula used \n i = N * n * e . \n"
   )
11 printf("\n Average current in the circuit = %e Amp",
   i)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 12.36** Calculation of Frequency of cyclotron and Larmour radius



```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 10 // energy of electron in kev
4  B = 5e-5 // magnetic field of earth in tesla
5  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
6  // Sample Problem 36 on page no. 12.46
7  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 36 # \\n")
8  f = e * B / 9.1e-31
9  E_ = E * 1.6e-16
10 v = sqrt((2 * E_) / 9.1e-31)
11 r = v / f
12 printf("Standard formula used \\n f = e * B / 9.1e-31
    . \\n")
13 printf("\\n Frequency of cyclotron = %e per sec ,\\n
    Larmour radius = %f meter",f,r)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 12.37 Calculation of Larmour radius

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  B = 5e-9 // magnetic field in tesla
4  v = 3e5 // velocity of proton stream in m/sec
5  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
6  // Sample Problem 37 on page no. 12.46
7  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 37 # \\n")
8  printf(" Standard formula used \\n")
9  printf(" E = 1/2*m*v^2 \\n")
10 r = (1.67e-27 * v) / (e * B)
11 printf("\\n Larmour radius is %e meter.",r)

```

---

### Scilab code Exa 12.38 Calculation of Magnetic field

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 1 // energy of He+ in kev
4  r = 0.188 // Larmour radius in meter
5  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
6  // Sample Problem 38 on page no. 12.46
7  printf(" \n # PROBLEM 38 # \n")
8  printf(" Standard formula used \n")
9  printf(" E = 1/2*m*v^2 \n E = q*B*v \n")
10 E_ = E * 1.6e-16
11 v = sqrt((2 * E_) / (4 * 1.67e-27))
12 B = (4 * 1.67e-27 * v) / (e * r)
13 printf(" \n Magnetic field is %e tesla.",B)
```

---

### Scilab code Exa 12.39 Calculation of Larmour radius

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 3.5 // energy of He++ ash particle in Mev
4  B = 8 // magnetic field in tesla
5  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
6  // Sample Problem 39 on page no. 12.47
7  printf(" \n # PROBLEM 39 # \n")
8  E_ = E * 1.6e-13
9  v = sqrt(2 * E_ / (4 * 1.67e-27))
10 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
```

```

11 printf(" E = 1/2*m*v^2 \n E = q*B*v \n")
12 r = (4 * 1.67e-27 * v) / (2 * e * B)
13 printf("\n Larmour radius is %e meter.",r)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 12.40** Calculation of Debye length and Plasma frequency

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 d = 1e12 // electron density in number per m^3
4 E = 0.1 // thermal energy in eV
5 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
6 // Sample Problem 40 on page no. 12.47
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 40 # \n")
8 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
9 printf(" l_debye = (epsilon_0*K*T/(n*e^2))^1/2 \n f
    = omega/(2*pi) \n")
10 lambda = sqrt((8.85e-12 * E * e) / (d * e * e))
11 omega = sqrt(d * e^2 / (9.1e-31 * 8.85e-12))
12 f = omega / (2 * %pi)
13 printf("\n Debye length is %e meter.\n Plasma
    frequency is %f MHz.",lambda,f / 1e6)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 12.41** Calculation of Debye length and Plasma frequency

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 d = 1e16 // density in per m^3
4 E = 2 // thermal energy in eV
5 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C

```

```

6 // Sample Problem 41 on page no. 12.48
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 41 # \n")
8 lambda = sqrt((8.85e-12 * E * e) / (d * e * e))
9 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
10 printf(" l_debye = (epsilon_0*K*T/(n*e^2))^1/2 \n f
    = omega/(2*pi) \n")
11 omega = sqrt(d * e^2 / (9.1e-31 * 8.85e-12))
12 f = omega / (2 * %pi)
13 printf("\n Debye length is %e meter.\n Plasma
    frequency is %e Hz.",lambda,f)

```

---

## Chapter 13

# CRYSTAL STRUCTURE

Scilab code Exa 13.1 Calculation of Miller indices of the plane

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  x = 2 // intercepts cut by the plane along vector a
      of crystallographic axes
4  y = 3 // intercepts cut by the plane along vector b
      of crystallographic axes
5  z = 1 // intercepts cut by the plane along vector c
      of crystallographic axes
6  // Sample Problem 1 on page no. 13.24
7  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 1 # \\n")
8  printf("Standard formula used \\n")
9  printf(" x_ = a / x \\n y_ = b / y \\n z_ = c / z \\n")
10 x_ = 6 / x
11 y_ = 6 / y
12 z_ = 6 / z
13 printf("\\n Miller indices of the plane are (%d %d %d
      )", x_, y_, z_)
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 13.2** Calculation of Miller indices of the plane

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  x = 1 // intercepts cut by the plane along vector a
        of crystallographic axes
4  y = 2 // intercepts cut by the plane along vector b
        of crystallographic axes
5  z = -3 / 2 // intercepts cut by the plane along
        vector c of crystallographic axes
6  // Sample Problem 2 on page no. 13.24
7  printf(" \n # PROBLEM 2 # \n")
8  printf(" Standard formula used \n")
9  printf("  $x_1 = a / x$  \n  $y_1 = b / y$  \n  $z_1 = c / z$  \n")
10  $x_1 = 6 / x$ 
11  $y_1 = 6 / y$ 
12  $z_1 = 6 / z$ 
13 printf(" \n Miller indices of the plane are (%d %d %d
        )",  $x_1$ ,  $y_1$ ,  $z_1$ )
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 13.3** Calculation of Miller indices of the plane

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  x1 = 3 // intercepts cut by the plane along vector a
        of crystallographic axes in first case
4  y1 = 3 // intercepts cut by the plane along vector b
        of crystallographic axes in first case
```

```

5  z1 = 2 // intercepts cut by the plane along vector c
      of crystallographic axes in first case
6  x2 = 1 // intercepts cut by the plane along vector a
      of crystallographic axes in second case
7  y2 = 2 // intercepts cut by the plane along vector b
      of crystallographic axes in second case
8  k2 = 0 // raciprocal of intercepts cut by the plane
      along vector c of crystallographic axes in second
      case
9  x3 = 1 // intercepts cut by the plane along vector a
      of crystallographic axes in third case
10 y3 = 1/2 // intercepts cut by the plane along vector
      b of crystallographic axes in third case
11 z3 = 1 // intercepts cut by the plane along vector c
      of crystallographic axes in third case
12 // Sample Problem 3 on page no. 13.24
13 printf("\n # PROBLEM 3 # \n")
14 printf("Standard formula used \n")
15 printf(" x_ = a / x \n y_ = b / y \n z_ = c / z \n")
16 x_1 = 6 / x1
17 y_1 = 6 / y1
18 z_1 = 6 / z1
19 x_2 = 2 / x2
20 y_2 = 2 / y2
21 z_2 = 2*k2
22 x_3 = 1 / x3
23 y_3 = 1 / y3
24 z_3 = 1 / z3
25 printf("\n Miller indices of the plane (i) In first
      case are (%d %d %d) ,(ii) In second case are (%d
      %d %d) ,(iii) In the third case are (%d %d %d).",
      x_1,y_1,z_1,x_2,y_2,z_2,x_3,y_3,z_3)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 13.4** Calculation of Spacing between the plane

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  x1 = 1 // coordinate on x axis for first plane
4  y1 = 0 // coordinate on y axis for first plane
5  z1 = 0 // coordinate on z axis for first plane
6  x2 = 1 // coordinate on x axis for second plane
7  y2 = 1 // coordinate on y axis for second plane
8  z2 = 1 // coordinate on z axis for second plane
9  // Sample Problem 4 on page no. 13.25
10 printf("\\n # PROBLEM 4 # \\n")
11 printf("Standard formula used \\n")
12 printf(" d = 1 / (x1^2 + y1^2 + z1^2)^1/2 \\n")
13 d1 = 1 / sqrt(x1^2 + y1^2 + z1^2)
14 d2 = 1 / sqrt(x2^2 + y2^2 + z2^2)
15 printf("\\n Spacing between the plane in first case
    is a / %d.\\n Spacing between the plane in second
    case is a / %f .",d1,d2)
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 13.5** Calculation of Miller indices of the plane and Inter planer d

```
1
2  clc
3  // Given that
4  x = 1 // intercepts cut by the plane along vector a
    of crystallographic axes
5  y = 2 // intercepts cut by the plane along vector b
    of crystallographic axes
6  k = 0 // raciprocal of intercepts cut by the plane
    along vector c of crystallographic axes
7  a = 5 // length of vector a of crystallographic axes
    in angstrom
```



```

8 b = 5 // length of vector b of crystallographic axes
    in angstrom
9 c = 5 // length of vector c of crystallographic axes
    in angstrom
10 // Sample Problem 5 on page no. 13.26
11 printf("\n # PROBLEM 5 # \n")
12 printf("Standard formula used \n")
13 printf(" d = 1 / (x1^2 + y1^2 + z1^2)^1/2 \n")
14 x_ = 2 / x
15 y_ = 2 / y
16 z_ = 2 * k
17 d = a / sqrt(x_^2 + y_^2 + z_^2)
18 D=d^2
19 printf("\n Miller indices of the plane are (%d %d %d
    )\n Inter planar distance is sqrt(%d) angstrom."
    ,x_,y_,z_,D)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 13.6 Calculation of Miller indices of the plane

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 x = 2 // intercepts cut by the plane along vector a
    of crystallographic axes
4 y = 2 / 3 // intercepts cut by the plane along
    vector b of crystallographic axes
5 k = 0 // reciprocal of intercepts cut by the plane
    along vector c of crystallographic axes
6 // Sample Problem 6 on page no. 13.26
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 6 # \n")
8 printf("Standard formula used \n")
9 printf(" x_ = a / x \n y_ = b / y \n z_ = c / z \n")
10 x_ = 2 / x
11 y_ = 2 / y

```

```

12 z_ = 2 * k
13 printf("\n Miller indices of the plane are (%d %d %d
    )",x_,y_,z_)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 13.7** Calculation of Miller indices of the plane

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  x1 = 2 // coordinate on x axis
4  y1 = 3 // coordinate on y axis
5  z1 = 1 // coordinate on z axis
6  r = 0.175 // atomic radius of fcc structure in nm
7  // Sample Problem 7 on page no. 13.27
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 7 # \n")
9  printf("Standard formula used \n")
10 printf(" d = 1 / (x1^2 + y1^2 + z1^2)^1/2 \n")
11 a = (4 * r) / sqrt(2)
12 d = a / sqrt(x1^2 + y1^2 + z1^2)
13 printf("\n Inter planar spacing is %f nm.",d)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 13.8** Calculation of ratio of intercepts and The ratio of spacing b

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  x1 = 1 // coordinate on x axis in first case
4  y1 = 2 // coordinate on y axis in first case
5  z1 = 3 // coordinate on z axis in first case
6  x2 = 1
7  y2 = 1

```

```

8 z2 = 0
9 // coordinate of first plane in second case
10 x3 = 1
11 y3= 1
12 z3 = 1
13 // coordinate of second plane in second case
14 // Sample Problem 8 on page no. 13.27
15 printf("\n # PROBLEM 8 # \n")
16 printf("Standard formula used \n")
17 printf(" d = 1 / (x1^2 + y1^2 + z1^2)^1/2 \n")
18 x_=6/x1
19 y_=6/y1
20 z_=6/z1
21 d1 = 1 / sqrt(x2^2 + y2^2 + z2^2)
22 d2= 1/ sqrt(x3^2 + y3^2 + z3^2)
23 d = d1/d2
24 printf("\n The ratio of intercepts of three axes by
    the point are %d : %d : %d. \n The ratio of
    spacing between two planes is %f.",x_,y_,z_,d)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 13.9 Calculation of Distance between two atoms

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 a = 5 // the lattice constant of the structure in
    angstrom
4 // Sample Problem 9 on page no. 13.28
5 printf("\n # PROBLEM 9 # \n")
6 printf("Standard formula used \n")
7 printf(" d = a*sqrt(3) /4 \n")
8 d = (sqrt(3) / 4) * a
9 printf("\n Distance between two atoms is %f Angstrom
    . ",d)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 13.10 Calculation of primitive translation vector

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  a = 3.56 // the length of cube edge in angstrom
4  // Sample Problem 10 on page no. 13.28
5  printf("\n # PROBLEM 10 # \n")
6  printf("Standard formula used \n")
7  printf(" d = a / sqrt(2) \n")
8  d = a / sqrt(2)
9  printf("\n Primitive translation vector is %f
    Angstrom.",d)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 13.11 Calculation of Number of atom per unit cell

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  w = 207.2 // atomic weight of Pb
4  d = 11.36e3 // density of Pb in kg/m^3
5  a = 3.2e-10 // length of cube edge in meter
6  N = 6.023e26 // Avogadro's no. in per kg mole
7  // Sample Problem 11 on page no. 13.28
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 11 # \n")
9  printf("Standard formula used \n")
10 printf(" n = (a^3 * d * N) / w \n")
11 n = (a^3 * d * N) / w
12 printf("\n Number of atom per unit cell is %d.",n)
```

---

### Scilab code Exa 13.12 Calculation of Wavelength of x ray

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  w = 60.2 // molecular weight
4  d = 6250 // density in kg/m^3
5  N = 6.023e+26 // Avogadro's no. in per kg mole
6  n = 4 // for fcc lattice
7  // Sample Problem 12 on page no. 13.28
8  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 12 # \\n")
9  printf("Standard formula used \\n")
10 printf(" a = (((4 * w) / (N * d))^(1 / 3)) \\n")
11 a = (((4 * w) / (N * d))^(1 / 3)) * 1e10
12 printf("\\n Lattice constant is %f angstrom.",a)
```

---

### Scilab code Exa 13.13 Calculation of Wavelength of x ray and Glancing angle

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  x1 = 1 // coordinate on x axis of plane
4  y1 = 0 // coordinate on y axis of plane
5  z1 = 0 // coordinate on z axis of plane
6  d = 2.82 // the space between successive plane in
    angstrom
7  theta = 8.8 // glancing angle in degree
8  // Sample Problem 13 on page no. 13.29
9  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 13 # \\n")
10 printf(" Standard formula used \\n")
```

```

11 printf(" n*lambda = 2 * d * sin(theta) \n")
12 n = 1
13 lambda = 2 * d * sind(theta) / n
14 printf("\n Wavelength of x-ray is %f angstrom.",
        lambda)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 13.14** Calculation of Lattice constant of NaCl

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 d = 2.51 // the space between adjacent plane in
        angstrom
4 theta = 9 // glancing angle in degree
5 // Sample Problem 14 on page no. 13.29
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 14 # \n")
7 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
8 printf(" n*lambda = 2 * d * sin(theta) \n")
9 n = 1 // for n=1
10 lambda = 2 * d * sind(theta) / n
11 n = 2 // for n=2
12 theta = asind(lambda / d)
13 printf("\n Wavelength of x-ray is %f angstrom.\n
        Glancing angle for second order diffraction is %f
        degree.",lambda,theta)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 13.15** Calculation of Angle of incidence of x ray on the plane

```

1 clc
2 // Given that

```

```

3 lambda = 1.5 // wavelength of x-ray in angstrom
4 theta = 60 // glancing angle in degree
5 // Sample Problem 15 on page no. 13.29
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 15 # \n")
7 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
8 printf(" n*lambda = 2 * d * sin(theta) \n")
9 n = 1 // for first order
10 d = ( n * lambda) / (2 * sind(theta))
11 printf("\n Lattice constant of NaCl is %f angstrom."
        ,d)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 13.16 Calculation of Glancing angle

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 1.4 // wavelength of x-ray in angstrom
4 x1 = 1 // coordinate on x axis of plane
5 y1 = 1 // coordinate on y axis of plane
6 z1 = 1 // coordinate on z axis of plane
7 a = 5 // lattice parameter of of crystal in angstrom
8 // Sample Problem 16 on page no. 13.30
9 printf("\n # PROBLEM 16 # \n")
10 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
11 printf(" d = a / (x1^2 + y1^2 + z1^2)^1/2 \n")
12 n = 1 // for first order
13 d = a / sqrt(x1^2 + y1^2 + z1^2)
14 theta = asind((n * lambda) / (2 * d))
15 printf("\n Angle of incidence of x-ray on the plane
        is %f degree.",theta)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 13.17 Calculation of Wavelength of neutron beam and Speed of neutron

```
1
2 clc
3 // Given that
4 lambda = 0.710 // wavelength of x-ray in angstrom
5 x1 = 1 // coordinate on x axis of plane
6 y1 = 0 // coordinate on y axis of plane
7 z1 = 0 // coordinate on z axis of plane
8 a = 2.814 // lattice parameter of of crystal in
   angstrom
9 // Sample Problem 17 on page no. 13.30
10 printf("\\n # PROBLEM 17 # \\n")
11 printf(" Standard formula used \\n")
12 printf(" n*lambda = 2 * d * sin(theta)\\n")
13 n = 2 // for second order
14 d = a / sqrt(x1^2 + y1^2 + z1^2)
15 theta = asind((n * lambda) / (2 * d))
16 printf("\\n Glancing angle is %f degree.",theta)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 13.18 Calculation of Lattice parameter

```
1 clc
2 // Given that
3 n = 1 // order of brag reflection
4 d = 3.84e-10 // the space between successive plane
   in m
5 theta = 30 // glancing angle in degree
```



```

6 // Sample Problem 18 on page no. 13.30
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 18 # \n")
8 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
9 printf(" n*lambda = 2 * d * sin(theta) \n lambda = h
    /(m*v) \n")
10 lambda = 2 * d * sind(theta) / n
11 v = 6.62e-34 / (1.67e-27 * lambda)
12 printf("\n Wavelength of neutron beam is %f angstrom
    .\n Speed of neutron beam is %e meter/sec.",
    lambda * 10^10,v)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 13.19 Calculation of Inter planner distances

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 v = 120 // voltage at which electron is accelerated
    in v
4 n = 1 // order of Bragg reflection
5 x1 = 1 // coordinate on x axis of plane
6 y1 = 1 // coordinate on y axis of plane
7 z1 = 1 // coordinate on z axis of plane
8 theta = 22 // angle at which maximum reflection is
    obtain in degree
9 n = 1 // order of reflection
10 // Sample Problem 19 on page no. 13.31
11 printf("\n # PROBLEM 19 # \n")
12 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
13 printf(" n*lambda = 2 * d * sin(theta) \n lambda = h
    /(2*m*e*V) ^1/2 \n")
14 lambda = 6.62e-34 / sqrt(2 * 9.1e-31 * 1.6e-19 * v)
15 d = (n * lambda) / (2 * sind(theta))
16 a = d * sqrt(3)
17 printf("\n Lattice parameter is %f angstrom.",a *

```

10<sup>10</sup>)

---

**Scilab code Exa 13.20** Calculation of Inter planner distance

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 1.24e-10 // wavelength of X-ray in A
4  x1 = 1 // coordinate on x axis of first plane
5  y1 = 0 // coordinate on y axis of first plane
6  z1 = 0 // coordinate on z axis of first plane
7  x2 = 1 // coordinate on x axis of second plane
8  y2 = 1 // coordinate on y axis of second plane
9  z2 = 0 // coordinate on z axis of second plane
10 x3 = 1 // coordinate on x axis of third plane
11 y3 = 1 // coordinate on y axis of third plane
12 z3 = 1 // coordinate on z axis of third plane
13 M = 74.5 // molecular weight of KCl
14 d = 1980 // density of KCl in kg/m3
15 N = 6.023e+26 // Avogadro's No per Kg mole
16 // Sample Problem 20 on page no. 13.31
17 printf("\\n # PROBLEM 20 # \\n")
18 printf(" \\n Standard formula used are  $D = 1/\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$  and  $a^3 = n*M/(N*d)$ ")
19 a = (4*M / (N*d))^(1/3)
20 D1 = a/sqrt(x1^2 + y1^2 + z1^2)
21 D2 = a/sqrt(x2^2 + y2^2 + z2^2)
22 D3 = a/sqrt(x3^2 + y3^2 + z3^2)
23 printf("\\n Inter planner distances are – \\n (1) in
    first case %f A, \\n (2) in second case %f A ,\\n
    (3) in third case %f A",D1*1010,D2*1010,D3
    *1010)
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 13.21** Calculation of Potential energy of molecule

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  d = 0.15e-9 // distance between K(+) and Cl(-) in m
4  // Sample Problem 21 on page no. 13.32
5  printf("\n # PROBLEM 21 # \n")
6  printf(" Standard formula used \n")
7  printf(" v = -1.6e-19 / (4 * pi * 8.85e-12 * d) \n")
8  v = -1.6e-19 / (4 * %pi * 8.85e-12 * d)
9  printf("\n Potential energy of molecule is %f eV.",v
    )
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 13.22** Calculation of Cohesive energy of Nacl

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  d = 0.32e-9 // equilibrium separation in m
4  alpha = 1.748
5  n = 9
6  e = 4 // ionization energy in eV
7  a = -2.16 // electron affinity in eV
8  // Sample Problem 22 on page no. 13.32
9  printf("\n # PROBLEM 22 # \n")
10 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
11 printf(" E = -((alpha * 1.6e-19) / (4 * pi * 8.85e
    -12 * d)) * (1 - (1 / n)) \n")
```

```

12 E = -((alpha * 1.6e-19) / (4 * %pi * 8.85e-12 * d))
    * (1 - (1 / n))
13 printf("\n Cohesive energy of Nacl is %f eV.",E)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 13.23** Calculation of Ratio of number of Schottky defects to total

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 2.02 // average energy required to produce a
    Schottky defect at room temperature in eV
4  k = 1.38e-23 // Boltzmann constant in J/k
5  T = 300 // room temperature in K
6  // Sample Problem 23 on page no. 13.33
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 23 # \n")
8  printf(" Standard formula used \n")
9  printf(" r = exp(-(E * 1.6e-19) / (2 * k * T))\n")
10 r = exp(-(E * 1.6e-19) / (2 * k * T))
11 printf("\n Ratio of number of Schottky defects to
    total number of cation-anion pairs is %e .",r)

```

---

## Chapter 14

# DEVELOPMENT OF QUANTUM MECHANICS

Scilab code Exa 1.1 Calculation of Frequency and Wavelength

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 75 // energy of photon in eV
4  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
5  c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
6  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in J
7  // Sample Problem 1 on page no. 14.20
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 1 # \n")
9  printf("Standard formula used \n")
10 printf(" E = h*c/lambda \n")
11 f = E * e / h
12 lambda = c / f
13 printf("\n Frequency is %e Hz.\n Wavelength is %f
    Angstrom.",f,lambda * 10^10)
```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 14.2 Calculation of Number of quanta

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  P = 2e5 // radiated power in W
4  f = 98e6 // frequency in Hz
5  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
6  c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
7  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
8  // Sample Problem 2 on page no. 14.20
9  printf(" \n # PROBLEM 2 # \n")
10 printf(" Standard formula used \n")
11 printf(" E = h*mu \n")
12 E = h * f
13 n = P / E
14 printf(" \n Number of quanta emitted per sec is %e .
    ",n)
```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 14.3 Calculation of Energy of photon

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 4e-7 // wavelength of spectral line in
    meter
4  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
5  c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
6  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
7  // Sample Problem 3 on page no. 14.20
```

```

8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 3 # \n")
9 printf("Standard formula used \n")
10 printf(" E = h*c/lambda \n")
11 E = (h * c) / lambda
12 printf("\n Energy of photon is %e J.",E)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 14.4 Calculation of Number of photons of green light

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 5e-7 // wavelength of green light in meter
4 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
5 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
6 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
7 P = 1 // energy in erg
8 // Sample Problem 4 on page no. 14.21
9 printf("\n # PROBLEM 4 # \n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \n")
11 printf(" E = h*c/lambda \n")
12 E = ((h * c) / lambda) * (10^7)
13 n = P / E
14 printf("\n Number of photons of green light emitted
    is %e .",n)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 14.5 Calculation of Wavelength

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 E = 5e-19 // energy of photon in J

```

```

4 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
5 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
6 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
7 // Sample Problem 5 on page no. 14.21
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 5 # \n")
9 printf("Standard formula used \n")
10 printf(" E = h*c/lambda \n")
11 lambda = c * h / E
12 printf("\n Wavelength is %f Angstrom.",lambda *
    10^10)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 14.6 Calculation of Energy of an electron

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 4.35e-7 // wavelength of green light in
    meter
4 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
5 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
6 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
7 P = 1 // energy in erg
8 // Sample Problem 6 on page no. 14.21
9 printf("\n # PROBLEM 6 # \n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \n")
11 printf(" E = h*c/lambda \n")
12 E = ((h * c) / lambda)
13 printf("\n Energy of an electron is %e J.",E)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 14.7 Calculation of Energy received by the eye



```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 5.6e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  n = 120 // no. of photons per second
5  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
6  c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
7  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
8  // Sample Problem 7 on page no. 14.22
9  printf("\n # PROBLEM 7 # \n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \n")
11 printf(" E = h*c/lambda \n")
12 E = ((h * c) / lambda)
13 p = E * n
14 printf("\n Energy received by the eye per second is
    %e W. ",p)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 14.8 Calculation of Number of photons of yellow light

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 5.5e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  E = 1.5 // energy in J
5  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
6  c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
7  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
8  // Sample Problem 8 on page no. 14.22
9  printf("\n # PROBLEM 8 # \n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \n")
11 printf(" E = h*c/lambda \n")
12 E_ = ((h * c) / lambda)
13 n = E / E_
14 printf("\n Number of photons of yellow light = %e ."
    ,n)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 14.9 Calculation of Work function and Stopping potential and Maxim

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 4.35e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  lambda_ = 5.42e-7 // threshold wavelength of
    photoelectron in meter
5  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
6  c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
7  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
8  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of an electron in kg
9  // Sample Problem 9 on page no. 14.22
10 printf("\n # PROBLEM 9 # \n")
11 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
12 printf(" 1/2 m*v^2 = eV \n  E = h*c/lambda \n")
13 w = ((h * c) / lambda_)
14 v = sqrt(((2 * h * c) / m) * (1 / lambda - 1 /
    lambda_))
15 V = m * v^2 / (2 * e)
16 printf("\n Work function is %e J.\n Stopping
    potential is %f V.\n Maximum velocity is %e m/sec
    .",w,V,v)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 14.10 Calculation of Maximum energy of photoelectron

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
```

```

3 f = 1.2e15 // frequency of light in Hz
4 f_ = 1.1e+15 // threshold frequency of photoelectron
    emission in copper in Hz
5 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
6 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
7 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
8 // Sample Problem 10 on page no. 14.23
9 printf("\n # PROBLEM 10 # \n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
11 printf(" 1/2 m*v^2 = h*(mu - mu_0) \n")
12 E = h * (f - f_) / e
13 printf("\n Maximum energy of photoelectron is %f eV.
    ",E)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 14.11 Calculation of Work function

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 6.2e-7 // threshold wavelength of
    photoelectron in first case in meter
4 lambda_ = 5e-7 // threshold wavelength of
    photoelectron in second case in meter
5 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
6 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
7 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
8 // Sample Problem 11 on page no. 14.23
9 printf("\n # PROBLEM 11 # \n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
11 printf(" E = h*c/lambda \n")
12 w = ((h * c) / lambda) * (1 / e)
13 w_ = ((h * c) / lambda_) * (1 / e)
14 printf("\n Work function for wavelength %e angstrom
    is %f eV.\n Work function for wavelength %e

```

angstrom is %f eV",lambda,w,lambda\_,w\_)

---

**Scilab code Exa 14.12** Calculation of Work function and Maximum energy and Threshold

```
1
2 clc
3 // Given that
4 lambda = 3.132e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
5 V = 1.98 // stopping potential in V
6 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
7 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
8 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
9 m = 9.1e-31 // mass of an electron in kg
10 // Sample Problem 12 on page no. 14.24
11 printf("\\n # PROBLEM 12 # \\n")
12 printf("Standard formula used \\n ")
13 printf(" 1/2 m*v^2 = h*(mu - mu_0) \\n")
14 E = e * V
15 lambda_ = 1 / ((1 / lambda) - (E / (h * c)))
16 f = c / lambda_
17 w = ((h * c) / lambda_)
18 printf("\\n Work function is %e J.\\n Maximum energy
    is %e J.\\n Threshold frequency is %e Hz.",w,E,f)
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 14.13** Calculation of work function

```
1 clc
2 // Given that
3 w = 4.8 // work function in eV
```

```

4 lambda1 = 5e-7 // wavelength of incident radiation
   in first case in meter
5 lambda2 = 2e-7 // wavelength of incident radiation
   in second case in meter
6 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
7 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
8 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
9 // Sample Problem 13 on page no. 14.24
10 printf("\n # PROBLEM 13 # \n")
11 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
12 printf(" E_k = h*c/lambda \n")
13 E_k1 = h*c/lambda1
14 E_k2 = h*c / lambda2
15 printf("\n From the above it is clear that the
   energy corresponding to wavelength 5000 A is i.e.
   %f found to be less than the work function i.e.
   4.8 eV . So it will not be able to liberate an
   electron.\n As the energy to wavelength 2000 A i.
   e. %f is greater than the work function. So it is
   sufficient to liberate electrons. ",E_k1/e,E_k2/
   e)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 14.14** Calculation of Work function and Maximum energy and Threshold

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 5.893e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4 V = 0.36 // stopping potential for emitted electron
   in eV
5 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
6 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
7 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
8 m = 9.1e-31 // mass of an electron in kg

```

```

9 // Sample Problem 14 on page no. 14.25
10 printf("\n # PROBLEM 14 # \n")
11 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
12 printf(" E_k = h*mu - phi \n")
13 E = h * c / lambda
14 w = ((h * c) / lambda) * (1 / e) - V
15 f = w * e / h
16 printf("\n Maximum energy is %f eV.\n Work function
    is %f eV.\n Threshold frequency is %e Hz. ",E/e,w
    ,f)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 14.15 Calculation of Stopping potential and Maximum kinetic energy

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 5.89e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4 lambda_ = 7.32e-7 // threshold wavelength of
    photoelectron in meter
5 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
6 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
7 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
8 m = 9.1e-31 // mass of an electron in kg
9 // Sample Problem 15 on page no. 14.25
10 printf("\n # PROBLEM 15 # \n")
11 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
12 printf(" E = (h * c) * (1 / lambda1 - 1 / lambda2) \
    n")
13 E = (h * c) * (1 / lambda - 1 / lambda_)
14 V = E / e
15 printf("\n Stopping potential is %f V.\n Maximum
    kinetic energy is %e J.",V,E)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 14.16 Calculation of Wavelength of light

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 1.5 // maximum energy in eV
4  lambda_ = 2.3e-7 // threshold wavelength of
    photoelectron in meter
5  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
6  c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
7  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
8  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of an electron in kg
9  // Sample Problem 16 on page no. 14.26
10 printf("\\n # PROBLEM 16 # \\n")
11 printf("Standard formula used \\n ")
12 printf(" E = (h * c) * (1 / lambda1 - 1 / lambda2) \\
    n")
13 lambda = 1 / ((E * e / (h * c)) + (1 / lambda_))
14 printf("\\n Wavelength of light is %f Angstrom.",
    lambda * 1e10)
```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 14.17 Calculation of Energy of incident photon and Kinetic energy

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 1.5e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  w = 4.53 // work function of tungsten in eV
5  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
6  c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
```

```

7 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
8 // Sample Problem 17 on page no. 14.26
9 printf("\n # PROBLEM 17 # \n")
10 printf(" Standard formula used \n ")
11 printf(" E = (h * c)/lambda = 1/2*m*v^2 \n ")
12 E = ((h * c) / lambda) * (1 / e)
13 k = E - w
14 printf("\n Energy of incident photon is %f eV, which
    is greater than the work function \n So it causes
    photoelectric emission.\n Kinetic energy of the
    emitted electron is %f eV.",E,k)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 14.18** Calculation of Longest wavelength required for photoemission

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 w = 2.3 // work function of sodium in eV
4 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
5 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
6 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
7 // Sample Problem 18 on page no. 14.26
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 18 # \n")
9 printf(" Standard formula used \n ")
10 printf(" E = (h * c)/ lambda \n")
11 lambda = ((h * c) / w) * (1 / e)
12 printf("\n Longest wavelength required for
    photoemission is %f Angstrom",lambda * 1e10)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 14.19** Calculation of Threshold wavelength for photo emission



```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  w = 2 // work function of sodium in eV
4  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
5  c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
6  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
7  // Sample Problem 19 on page no. 14.27
8  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 19 # \\n")
9  printf("Standard formula used \\n ")
10 printf(" E = (h * c) / lambda \\n")
11 lambda = ((h * c) / w) * (1 / e)
12 printf("\\n Threshold wavelength for photo emission
    is %d Angstrom.", lambda * 1e10)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 14.20** Calculation of Threshold wavelength and Incident electromagnetic

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  k = 4 // maximum kinetic energy of electron in eV
4  w = 2.2 // work function of sodium in eV
5  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
6  c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
7  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
8  // Sample Problem 20 on page no. 14.27
9  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 20 # \\n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \\n ")
11 printf(" E = (h * c) * (1 / lambda1 - 1 / lambda2) \\n
    E = (h * c) / lambda \\n")
12 lambda_ = ((h * c) / (w * e))
13 lambda = (1 / (((k * e) / (h * c)) + (1 / lambda_
    )))
14 printf("\\n Threshold wavelength is %d Angstrom.\\n
    Incident electromagnetic wavelength is %f

```

Angstrom",lambda\_ \* 1e10,lambda \* 1e10)

---

**Scilab code Exa 14.21** Calculation of Maximum kinetic energy and Number of electron

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 3.5e-7 // wavelength of light in meter
4  i = 1 // intensity in W/m^2
5  p = 0.5 // percent of incident photon produce
    electron
6  a = 1 // surface area of potassium in cm^2
7  w = 2.1 // work function of potassium in eV
8  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
9  c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
10 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
11 m = 9.1e-31 // mass of an electron in kg
12 // Sample Problem 21 on page no. 14.28
13 printf("\n # PROBLEM 21 # \n")
14 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
15 printf(" 1/2*m*v^2 = (h * c)/ lambda\n")
16 E = (((h * c) / lambda) * (1 / e) - w) * e
17 E_ = (p * a * 1e-4) / 100 // in W/cm^2
18 n = E_ / E
19 printf("\n Maximum kinetic energy is %e J.\n Number
    of electrons emitted per sec from 1cm^2 area is
    %e .",E,n)
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 14.22** Calculation of Value of Planck constant

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 5.896e-7 // wavelength of first light in
    meter
4  lambda_ = 2.83e-7 // wavelength of second light in
    meter
5  V1 = 0.12 // stopping potential for emitted
    electrons for first light in V
6  V2 = 2.2 // stopping potential for emitted electrons
    for second light in V
7  c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
8  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
9  // Sample Problem 22 on page no. 14.28
10 printf("\\n # PROBLEM 22 # \\n")
11 printf("Standard formula used \\n ")
12 printf(" E = (h * c) * (1 / lambda1 - 1 / lambda2)
    \\n")
13 h = (e * (V2 - V1) / c) / (1 / lambda_ - 1 / lambda)
14 printf("\\n Value of Planck constant is %e J-sec.",h)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 14.23 Calculation of Compton shift

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 1e-10 // wavelength of light in meter
4  theta = 90 // angle at which scattered radiation is
    viewed in degree
5  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
6  c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
7  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
8  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of an electron in kg
9  // Sample Problem 23 on page no. 14.29
10 printf("\\n # PROBLEM 23 # \\n")

```

```

11 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
12 printf(" delta_lambda = (h / (m * c) * (1 - cos(
    theta))) \n")
13 delta_lambda = (h * (1 - cosd(theta))) / (m * c)
14 printf("\n Compton shift is %f Angstrom",
    delta_lambda * 1e10)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 14.24** Calculation of Compton shift and Energy of incident beam

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 1e-10 // wavelength of light in meter
4 theta = 90 // angle in degree
5 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
6 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
7 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
8 m = 9.1e-31 // mass of an electron in kg
9 // Sample Problem 24 on page no. 14.29
10 printf("\n # PROBLEM 24 # \n")
11 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
12 printf(" delta_lambda = (h / (m * c) * (1 - cos(
    theta))) \n")
13 delta_lambda = (h * (1 - cosd(theta))) / (m * c)
14 E = (h * c) / delta_lambda
15 printf("\n Compton shift is %f Angstrom.\n Energy of
    incident beam is %f MeV.",delta_lambda * 1e10,E
    / 1.6e-13)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 14.25** Calculation of Wavelength of incident beam

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 4 // enrgy of recoil electron in KeV
4  theta = 180 // scattered angle of photon in degree
5  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
6  c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
7  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
8  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of an electron in kg
9  // Sample Problem 25 on page no. 14.30
10 printf("\n # PROBLEM 25 # \n")
11 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
12 printf("  $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = hc\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1} - \frac{1}{\lambda_2}\right)$  \n")
13 p = sqrt(2 * E * 103 * e * m)
14 lambda = (2 * h * c) / (p * c + E * 103 * e)
15 printf("\n Wavelength of incident beam is %f
      Angstrom.", lambda * 1e10)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 14.26 Calculation of Compton shift and Kinetic energy

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 1e-10 // wavelength of light in meter
4  theta = 90 // angle in degree
5  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
6  c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
7  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
8  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of an electron in kg
9  // Sample Problem 26 on page no. 14.31
10 printf("\n # PROBLEM 26 # \n")
11 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
12 printf("  $\Delta\lambda = \frac{h}{mc} (1 - \cos(\theta))$  \n  $E = hc\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1} - \frac{1}{\lambda_2}\right)$  \n")
13 delta_lambda = (h * (1 - cosd(theta))) / (m * c)

```

```

14 E = (h * c) * ((1 / lambda) - (1 / (lambda +
    delta_lambda)))
15 printf("\n Compton shift is %e m.\n Kinetic energy
    is %f eV.",delta_lambda,E / 1.6e-19)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 14.27** Calculation of Maximum Compton shift and Kinetic energy

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 0.144e-10 // wavelength of x-ray in meter
4  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
5  c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
6  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
7  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of an electron in kg
8  // Sample Problem 27 on page no. 14.31
9  printf("\n # PROBLEM 27 # \n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
11 printf(" delta_lambda = (h / (m * c) * (1 - cos(
    theta))) \n E = h*c*(1/lambda1 - 1/lambda2)\n")
12 theta = 180 // for maximum shift
13 delta_lambda = (h * (1 - cosd(theta))) / (m * c)
14 E = (h * c) * ((1 / lambda) - (1 / (lambda +
    delta_lambda)))
15 printf("\n Maximum Compton shift is %f A.\n Kinetic
    energy is %f KeV.",delta_lambda * 1e10,E / 1.6e
    -16)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 14.28** Calculation of Wavelength of x ray and Maximum kinetic energy

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 0.2e-10 // wavelength of x-ray in meter
4  theta = 45 // scattered angle in degree
5  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
6  c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
7  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
8  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of an electron in kg
9  // Sample Problem 28 on page no. 14.32
10 printf("\n # PROBLEM 28 # \n")
11 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
12 printf(" delta_lambda = (h / (m * c) * (1 - cos(
    theta))) \n E = h*c*(1/lambda1 - 1/lambda2)\n")
13 delta_lambda = (h * (1 - cosd(theta))) / (m * c)
14 E = (h * c) * ((1 / lambda) - (1 / (lambda +
    delta_lambda)))
15 theta_ = 180 // for maximum
16 delta_lambda_ = (h * (1 - cosd(theta_))) / (m * c)
17 lambda_ = lambda + delta_lambda_
18 E_k = h*c*(1/lambda - 1/lambda_)
19 printf("\n Wavelength of x-ray is %f A.\n Maximum
    kinetic energy %e J.",lambda_ * 1e10,E_k)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 14.29 Calculation of deBroglie wavelength

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
4  v = 96 // speed of automobile in km/hr
5  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
6  m = 2e3 // mass of automobile in kg
7  // Sample Problem 29 on page no. 14.33
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 29 # \n")

```

```

9 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
10 printf(" lambda = h /(m*v)\n")
11 v_ = v * (5 / 18)
12 lambda = h / (m * v_)
13 printf("\n de-Broglie wavelength is %e m.",lambda)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 14.30 Calculation of deBroglie wavelength

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 v = 50 // potential difference in volt
4 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
5 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
6 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
7 m = 9.1e-31 // mass of an electron in kg
8 // Sample Problem 30 on page no. 14.33
9 printf("\n # PROBLEM 30 # \n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
11 printf(" lambda = h /(m*v)\n 1/2*m*v^2 = eV \n")
12 lambda = h / sqrt(2 * m * v * e)
13 printf("\n de-Broglie wavelength is %f Angstrom.",
    lambda * 1e10)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 14.31 Calculation of Wavelength of thermal neutron

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 t = 300 // temperature in K
4 k = 1.37e-23 // Boltzmann's constant in J/K

```



```

5 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
6 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
7 m = 1.67e-27 // mass of neutron in kg
8 // Sample Problem 31 on page no. 14.33
9 printf("\n # PROBLEM 31 # \n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
11 printf(" lambda = h /(m*v)\n 1/2*m*v^2 = 3/2*k*T \n"
    )
12 lambda = h / sqrt(3 * m * k * t)
13 printf("\n Wavelength of thermal neutron is %f
    Angstrom.",lambda * 1e10)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 14.32** Calculation of Wavelength of matter wave

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 v = 2e8 // speed of proton in m/sec
4 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
5 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
6 m = 1.67e-27 // mass of proton in kg
7 // Sample Problem 32 on page no. 14.34
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 32 # \n")
9 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
10 printf(" lambda = h /(m*v) \n")
11 lambda = h / (m * v)
12 printf("\n Wavelength of matter wave associated with
    proton is %e m",lambda)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 14.33** Calculation of Potential difference

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 0.1e-10 // DE Broglie wavelength associated
    with electron in M
4  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
5  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
6  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
7  // Sample Problem 33 on page no. 14.34
8  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 33 # \\n")
9  printf("Standard formula used \\n ")
10 printf(" lambda = h /(m*v)\\n 1/2*m*v^2 = qV \\n")
11 V = h^2 / (2 * m* e * lambda^2)
12 printf("\\n Potential difference is %f KV.",V *
    10^-3)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 14.34** Calculation of deBroglie wavelength

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  v = 200 // potential differece in volt
4  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
5  c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
6  q = 3.2e-19 // charge on an alpha particle in C
7  m = 4 * 1.67e-27 // mass of alpha particle in kg
8  // Sample Problem 34 on page no. 14.34
9  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 34 # \\n")
10 printf("Standerd formula used \\n ")
11 printf(" lambda = h /(m*v)\\n 1/2*m*v^2 = qV \\n")
12 lambda = h / sqrt(2 * m * v * q)
13 printf("\\n de-Broglie wavelength = %e m.",lambda)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 14.35 Calculation of deBroglie wavelength

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  t = 400 // temperature in K
4  k = 1.38e-23 // Boltzmann's constant in J/K
5  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
6  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
7  m = 4 * 1.67e-27 // mass of helium atom in kg
8  // Sample Problem 35 on page no. 14.34
9  printf("\n # PROBLEM 35 # \n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
11 printf(" lambda = h /(m*v)\n 1/2*m*v^2 = 3/2*k*T \n"
        )
12 lambda = h / sqrt(3 * m * k * t)
13 printf("\n de-Broglie wavelength = %f Angstrom.",
        lambda * 1e10)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 14.36 Calculation of deBroglie wavelength

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  v = 2000 // velocity of neutron in m/sec
4  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
5  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
6  m = 1.67e-27 // mass of neutron in kg
7  // Sample Problem 36 on page no. 14.35
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 36 # \n")
```

```

9  printf("Standard formula used \n ")
10 printf(" lambda = h /(m*v)\n")
11 lambda = h / (m * v)
12 printf("\n de-Broglie wavelength is %f Angstrom.",
        lambda * 1e10)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 14.37 Calculation of Energy

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 1e-10 // wavelength in m
4  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
5  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
6  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
7  m_ = 1.67e-27 // mass of neutron in kg
8  // Sample Problem 37 on page no. 14.35
9  printf("\n # PROBLEM 37 # \n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
11 printf(" lambda = h /(m*v)\n")
12 v = h / (m * lambda)
13 E = h^2 / (2 * m * lambda^2)
14 E_ = h^2 / (2 * m_ * lambda^2)
15 printf("\n Energy for electron is %f eV.\n Energy
        for neutron is %f eV.", E / e, E_ / e)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 14.38 Calculation of deBroglie wavelength

```

1  clc
2  // Given that

```

```

3 E1 = 500 // kinetic energy of electron in first case
   in eV
4 E2 = 50 // kinetic energy of electron in second case
   in eV
5 E3 = 1 // kinetic energy of electron in third case
   in eV
6 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
7 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
8 m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
9 // Sample Problem 38 on page no. 14.36
10 printf("\n # PROBLEM 38 # \n")
11 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
12 printf(" lambda = h/(2*m*E) ^1/2.\n")
13 lambda1 = h / sqrt(2 * m * E1 * e)
14 lambda2 = h / sqrt(2 * m * E2 * e)
15 lambda3 = h / sqrt(2 * m * E3 * e)
16 printf("\n de-Broglie wavelength of electron - (1)
   In first case is %f A. \n (2) In second case is
   %f A. \n (3) In third is %f A.",lambda1*1e10,
   lambda2*1e10,lambda3*1e10)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 14.39 Calculation of Ratio of deBroglie wavelengths

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 E1 = 1 // kinetic energy of neutron in first case in
   eV
4 E2 = 510 // kinetic energy of neutron in second case
   in eV
5 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
6 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
7 m = 1.67e-27 // mass of neutron in kg
8 // Sample Problem 39 on page no. 14.36

```

```

9  printf("\n # PROBLEM 39 # \n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
11 printf(" lambda = h/(2*m*E)^1/2\n")
12 lambda1 = h / sqrt(2 * m * E1 * e)
13 lambda2 = h / sqrt(2 * m * E2 * e)
14 r = lambda1 / lambda2
15 printf("\n Ratio of de-Broglie wavelengths is %f .",
    r)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 14.40 Calculation of Ratio of deBroglie wavelengths

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 20 // kinetic energy of proton in MeV
4  E2 = 510 // kinetic energy of neutron in second case
    in eV
5  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
6  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
7  m = 1.67e-27 // mass of proton in kg
8  m_ = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
9  // Sample Problem 40 on page no. 14.37
10 printf("\n # PROBLEM 40 # \n")
11 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
12 printf(" lambda = h/(2*m*E)^1/2\n")
13 lambda1 = h / sqrt(2 * m * 10^6 * E * e)
14 lambda2 = h / sqrt(2 * m_ * E * 10^6 * e)
15 r = lambda2 / lambda1
16 printf("\n Ratio of de-Broglie wavelengths is %f .",r
    )

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 14.41 Calculation of Velocity

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 1 // kinetic energy of proton in MeV
4  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
5  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
6  m = 1.67e-27 // mass of proton in kg
7  // Sample Problem 41 on page no. 14.37
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 41 # \n")
9  printf("Standard formula used \n ")
10 printf(" E = 1/2 * m*v^2 \n")
11 v = sqrt(2 * E * 1.6e-13 / m)
12 printf("\n Velocity is %e m/sec.\n From the above
    result it is clear that the velocity of proton is
    nearly one twentieth of the velocity of light.
    So the relativistic calculation are not required.
    ",v)
```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 14.42 Calculation of deBroglie wavelength

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  r = 1 / 20 // ratio of velocity of proton to the
    velocity of light
4  c = 3e8 // velocity of light in m/sec
5  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
6  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
```

```

7 m = 1.67e-27 // mass of proton in kg
8 // Sample Problem 42 on page no. 14.38
9 printf("\n # PROBLEM 42 # \n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
11 printf(" lambda = h/(m*v)\n")
12 v = r * c
13 lambda = h / (m * v)
14 printf("\n de-Broglie wavelength is %e m.",lambda)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 14.43** Calculation of kinetic energy

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 5e-7 // wavelength in m
4 c = 3e8 // velocity of light in m/sec
5 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
6 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
7 m = 1.67e-27 // mass of proton in kg
8 m_ = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
9 // Sample Problem 43 on page no. 14.38
10 printf("\n # PROBLEM 43 # \n")
11 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
12 printf(" lambda = h/(2*m*E)^1/2\n")
13 E1 = h^2 / (2 * m * lambda^2)
14 E2 = h^2 / (2 * m_ * lambda^2)
15 disp(E1,'kinetic energy of proton(in J) =')
16 disp(E2,'kinetic energy of electron(in J) =')

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 14.44** Calculation of deBrogli wavelength



```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  n = 1 // no. of Bohr's orbit of hydrogen atom
4  c = 3e8 // velocity of light in m/sec
5  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
6  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
7  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
8  // Sample Problem 44 on page no. 14.38
9  printf("\n # PROBLEM 44 # \n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
11 printf(" E = (13.6 / n^2)\n")
12 E = (13.6 / n^2) * e
13 lambda = h / sqrt(2 * m * E)
14 printf("\n de-Broglie wavelength is %f Angstrom.",
        lambda*1e10)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 14.45 Calculation of Ratio of deBroglie wavelengths

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  t = 300 // temperature in K
4  k = 1.376e-23 // Boltzmann's constant in J/K
5  c = 3e8 // velocity of light in m/sec
6  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
7  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
8  m_ = 4 * 1.67e-27 // mass of helium atom in kg
9  m = 1.67e-27 // mass of hydrogen atom in kg
10 // Sample Problem 45 on page no. 14.39
11 printf("\n # PROBLEM 45 # \n")
12 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
13 printf(" lambda = h/(3*m*k*T) ^1/2\n")
14 lambda1 = h / sqrt(3 * m * k * t)
15 lambda2 = h / sqrt(3 * m_ * k * t)

```

```

16 r = lambda1 / lambda2
17 printf("\n Ratio of de-Broglie wavelengths is %d .",
    r)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 14.47 Calculation of Group velocity and Phase velocity

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 1.2e-10 // DE Broglie wavelength in m
4  c = 3e8 // velocity of light in m/sec
5  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
6  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
7  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
8  // Sample Problem 47 on page no. 14.40
9  printf("\n # PROBLEM 47 # \n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
11 printf(" lambda = h/(m*v)\n")
12 v1 = h / (m * lambda)
13 v2 = h / (2 * m * lambda)
14 printf("\n Group velocity is %e m/sec.\n Phase
    velocity is %e m/sec.",v1,v2)

```

---

## Chapter 15

# QUANTUM MECHANICS

Scilab code Exa 15.1 Calculation of Percentage of uncertainty in momentum

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 1000 // energy of electron in eV
4  delta_x = 1e-10 // error in position in m
5  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
6  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
7  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
8  // Sample Problem 1 on page no. 15.24
9  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 1 # \\n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \\n")
11 printf(" p = (2 * m * E * e)^(1/2) \\n")
12 p = sqrt(2 * m * E * e)
13 delta_p = h / (4 * %pi * delta_x)
14 P = (delta_p / p) * 100
15 printf("\\n Percentage of uncertainty in momentum is
    %f." ,P)
```

---

### Scilab code Exa 15.3 Calculation of Percentage of uncertainty in momentum

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 500 // energy of electron in eV
4  delta_x = 2e-10 // error in position in m
5  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
6  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
7  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
8  // Sample Problem 3 on page no. 15.25
9  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 3 # \\n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \\n")
11 printf(" p = (2 * m * E * e)^(1/2) \\n")
12 p = sqrt(2 * m * E * e)
13 delta_p = h / (4 * %pi * delta_x)
14 P = (delta_p / p) * 100
15 printf("\\n Percentage of uncertainty in momentum is
    %f.",P)
```

---

### Scilab code Exa 15.4 Calculation of Uncertainty in position

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  delta_lambda = 1e-6 // accuracy in wavelength of its
    one part
4  lambda = 1e-10 // wavelength of x-ray in m
5  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
6  // Sample Problem 4 on page no. 15.25
```

```

7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 4 # \n")
8 printf("Standard formula used \n")
9 printf(" del_x*del_p = h/(4*pi) \n")
10 delta_x = lambda / (4 * %pi * delta_lambda)
11 printf("\n Uncertainty in position is %f micrometer.
    ",delta_x*10^6)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 15.5 Calculation of Uncertainty in momentum

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 delta_x = 1e-10 // error in position in m
4 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
5 m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
6 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
7 // Sample Problem 5 on page no. 15.26
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 5 # \n")
9 printf("Standard formula used \n")
10 printf(" del_x*del_p = h/(4*pi) \n")
11 delta_p = h / (4 * %pi * delta_x)
12 printf("\n Uncertainty in momentum is %e kg m/sec.",
    delta_p)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 15.6 Calculation of Uncertainty in position

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 M = 5.4e-26 // momentum of electron in kg-m/sec
4 p = 0.05 // percentage accuracy in momentum

```

```

5 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
6 m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
7 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
8 // Sample Problem 6 on page no. 15.26
9 printf("\n # PROBLEM 6 # \n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \n")
11 printf(" del_x*del_p = h/(4*pi) \n")
12 delta_m = p * M / 100
13 delta_x = h / (4 * %pi * delta_m)
14 printf("\n Uncertainty in position is %f micrometre.
    ",delta_x * 10^6)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 15.7 Calculation of Minimum energy of electron

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 r = 0.53e-10 // radius of hydrogen atom in m
4 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
5 m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
6 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
7 // Sample Problem 7 on page no. 15.27
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 7 # \n")
9 printf("Standard formula used \n")
10 printf(" del_x*del_p = h/(4*pi) \n p = (2 * m * E *
    e)^(1/2) \n")
11 delta_M = h / (4 * %pi * r)
12 delta_k = delta_M^2 / (2 * m)
13 printf("\n Minimum energy of electron is %e J.",
    delta_k)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 15.8 Calculation of Uncertainty in determining the position of ele

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  v = 5e3 // speed of electron in m/sec
4  a = 0.003 // percentage accuracy in measurement of
    speed
5  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
6  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
7  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
8  // Sample Problem 8 on page no. 15.27
9  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 8 # \\n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \\n")
11 printf(" del_x*del_p = h/(4*pi) \\n")
12 delta_v = v * a / 100
13 delta_p = m * delta_v
14 delta_x = h / (4 * %pi * delta_p)
15 printf("\\n Uncertainty in determining the position
    of electron is %e m.",delta_x)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 15.9 Calculation of Uncertainty in determining the position

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  v = 6.6e4 // speed of electron in m/sec
4  a = 0.01 // percentage accuracy in measurement of
    speed
5  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
```

```

6 m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
7 h = 6.6e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
8 // Sample Problem 9 on page no. 15.27
9 printf("\n # PROBLEM 9 # \n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \n")
11 printf(" del_x*del_p = h/(4*pi) \n")
12 delta_v = v * a / 100
13 delta_p = m * delta_v
14 delta_x = h / (4 * %pi * delta_p)
15 printf("\n Uncertainty in determining the position
    is %e m.",delta_x)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 15.10 Calculation of Uncertainty in determining the position

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 v = 3e7 // speed of electron in m/sec
4 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
5 m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
6 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
7 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
8 // Sample Problem 10 on page no. 15.28
9 printf("\n # PROBLEM 10 # \n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \n")
11 printf(" del_x*del_p = h/(4*pi) \n m = m_0/(1-(v^2/c
    ^2))^(1/2 \n")
12 delta_p = m * v / sqrt(1 - (v/c)^2)
13 delta_x = h / (4 * %pi * delta_p)
14 printf("\n Uncertainty in determining the position
    is %e m.",delta_x)

```

---



Scilab code Exa 15.11 Calculation of Minimum error in measurement of the energy

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  t = 2.5e-14 // life time of hydrogen atom in excited
    state in sec
4  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
5  // Sample Problem 11 on page no. 15.28
6  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 11 # \\n")
7  printf("Standard formula used \\n")
8  printf(" del_E*del_t = h/(4*pi) \\n")
9  delta_E = h / (4 * %pi * t)
10 printf("\\n Minimum error in measurement of the
    energy is %e J.",delta_E)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 15.12 Calculation of Minimum uncertainty in frequency

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  t = 10^-8 // life time of atom in excited state in
    sec
4  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
5  // Sample Problem 12 on page no. 15.28
6  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 12 # \\n")
7  printf("Standard formula used \\n")
8  printf(" del_E*del_t = h/(4*pi) \\n")
9  delta_f = 1 / (4 * %pi * t)
```

```
10 printf("\n Minimum uncertainty in frequency is %e Hz
    .",delta_f)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 15.13 Calculation of Ratio of uncertainty in velocity of a proton

```
1 clc
2 // Given that
3 delta_x = 20e-10 // uncertainty in position in m
4 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
5 m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
6 m_ = 1.67e-27 // mass of proton in kg
7 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
8 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
9 // Sample Problem 13 on page no. 15.29
10 printf("\n # PROBLEM 13 # \n")
11 printf("Standard formula used \n")
12 printf(" del_x*del_p = h/(4*pi) \n")
13 delta_v1 = h / (4 * %pi * m * delta_x)
14 delta_v2 = h / (4 * %pi * m_ * delta_x)
15 r = delta_v2 / delta_v1
16 printf("\n Ratio of uncertainty in velocity of a
    proton and an electron is %e. ",r)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 15.14 Calculation of Energy of electron

```
1 clc
2 // Given that
3 delta_x = 1e-10 // width of box in m
4 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
```

```

5 m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
6 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
7 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
8 // Sample Problem 14 on page no. 15.29
9 printf("\n # PROBLEM 14 # \n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \n")
11 printf(" E = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * L^2)) \n")
12 n = 1 // for n=1
13 E = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * delta_x^2)
14 n = 2 // for n=2
15 E_ = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * delta_x^2)
16 printf("\n Energy of electron - \n For (n=1) energy
    is %e J.\n For (n=2) energy is %e J.",E,E_)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 15.15 Calculation of Energy difference

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 l = 1e-10 // width of box in m
4 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
5 m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
6 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
7 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
8 // Sample Problem 15 on page no. 15.30
9 printf("\n # PROBLEM 15 # \n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \n")
11 printf(" E = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * L^2)) \n")
12 n = 1 // for n=1
13 E = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * l^2)
14 n = 2 // for n=2
15 E_ = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * l^2)
16 d = E_ - E
17 printf("\n Energy difference is %e J.",d)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 15.16 Calculation of Energy difference

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  l = 3e-10 // width of box in m
4  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
5  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
6  c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
7  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
8  // Sample Problem 16 on page no. 15.30
9  printf("\n # PROBLEM 16 # \n")
10 printf("Standard Formula used \n")
11 printf(" E = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * L^2)) \n")
12 n = 1 // For n=1
13 E = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * l^2)
14 n = 2 // For n=2
15 E_ = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * l^2)
16 n = 3 // For n=3
17 E__ = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * l^2)
18 printf("\n Energy of electron -\n For (n=1) is %e J
        .\n For (n=2) is %e J.\n For (n=3) is %e J.",E,E_
        ,E__)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 15.17 Calculation of Energy difference

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
```

```

3 l = 2.5e-10 // width of box in m
4 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
5 m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
6 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
7 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
8 // Sample Problem 17 on page no. 15.30
9 printf("\n # PROBLEM 17 # \n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \n")
11 printf(" E = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * L^2)) \n")
12 n = 1 // for n=1
13 E = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * l^2)
14 n = 2 // for n=2
15 E_ = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * l^2)
16 printf("\n Energy of electron -\n For (n=1) is %e J
      .\n For (n=2) is %e J.",E,E_)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 15.18** Calculation of Lowest energy of neutron confined in the nucl

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 l = 1e-14 // width of box in m
4 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
5 m = 1.67e-27 // mass of neutron in kg
6 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
7 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
8 // Sample Problem 18 on page no. 15.31
9 printf("\n # PROBLEM 18 # \n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \n")
11 printf(" E = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * L^2)) \n")
12 n = 1 // for n=1
13 E = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * l^2)
14 printf("\n Lowest energy of neutron confined in the
      nucleus is %e J.",E)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 15.19 Calculation of Energy of electron and Momentum of electron

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  l = 1e-10 // width of box in m
4  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
5  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
6  c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
7  h = 6.63e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
8  // Sample Problem 19 on page no. 15.31
9  printf("\n # PROBLEM 19 # \n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \n")
11 printf(" E = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * L^2)) \n p_n = n
    *h/(2*pi) \n")
12 n = 1 // for n=1
13 p1 = (n * h) / (2 * l)
14 E = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * l^2)
15 n = 2 // for n=2
16 p2 = (n * h) / (2 * l)
17 E_ = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * l^2)
18 printf("\n Energy of electron -\n For (n=1) is %e J
    .\n For (n=2) is %e J.\n Momentum of electron -\n
    For (n=1) is %e kg-m/sec.\n For (n=2) is %e kg-m
    /sec.",E,E_,p1,p2)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 15.20 Calculation of Energy Eigen value of electron and deBroglie

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  l = 1e-10 // length of box in m
4  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
5  c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
6  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
7  // Sample Problem 20 on page no. 15.32
8  printf(" \n # PROBLEM 20 # \n")
9  printf(" Standard formula used \n")
10 printf(" E = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * L^2)) \n p_n = n
      *h/(2*pi) \n")
11 n = 1 // for n=1
12 E1 = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * l^2)
13 lambda1 = 2*l
14 n = 2 // for n=2
15 E2 = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * l^2)
16 lambda2 = 2*l/2
17 n = 3 // for n=3
18 E3 = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * l^2)
19 lambda3 = 2*l/3
20 printf(" \n Energy Eigen value of electron - \n For (n
      =1) is %e J. \n For (n=2) is %e J. \n For (n=3) is
      %e J. \nde-Broglie wavelength of electron - \n For
      (n=1) is %f A. \n For (n=2) is %f A. \n For (n=3)
      is %f A", E1, E2, E3, lambda1*1e10, lambda2*1e10,
      lambda3*1e10)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 15.21 Calculation of Energy Eigen values

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E1 = 3.2e-18 // minimum energy possible for a
      particle entrapped in a one dimensional box in J

```

```

4 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
5 m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
6 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
7 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
8 // Sample Problem 21 on page no. 15.32
9 printf("\n # PROBLEM 21 # \n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \n")
11 printf(" E = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * L^2)) \n")
12 E1 = E1 / e // in eV
13 n = 2 // for n=2
14 E2 = n^2 * E1
15 n = 3 // for n=3
16 E3 = n^2 * E1
17 n = 4 // for n=4
18 E4 = n^2 * E1
19 printf("\n Energy Eigen values -\n For (n=2) for %f
    eV.\n For (n=3) is %f eV.\n For (n=4) is %f eV.",
    E2,E3,E4)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 15.22 Calculation of Order of excited state

```

1
2 clc
3 // Given that
4 l = 4e-10 // width of box in m
5 E = 9.664e-17 // energy of electron in J
6 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
7 m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
8 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
9 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
10 // Sample Problem 22 on page no. 15.33
11 printf("\n # PROBLEM 22 # \n")
12 printf("Standard formula used \n")

```



```

13 printf(" E = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * L^2)) \n p_n = n
    *h/(2*pi) \n")
14 n = 1 // for n=1
15 E1 = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * l^2)
16 N = sqrt(E / E1)
17 p = ((N) * h) / (2 * l)
18 printf("\n Order of exited state is %d.\n Momentum
    of electron is %e kg-m/sec.",N,p)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 15.23 Calculation of Energy levels of electron and Energy levels of

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 l = 10e-10 // width of box containing electron in m
4 E = 9.664e-17 // energy of electron in J
5 M = 0.001 // mass of glass marble in kg
6 l_ = 0.2 // width of box containing marble in m
7 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
8 m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
9 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
10 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
11 // Sample Problem 23 on page no. 15.33
12 printf("\n # PROBLEM 23 # \n")
13 printf("Standard formula used \n")
14 printf(" E = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * L^2)) \n p_n = n
    *h/(2*pi) \n")
15 // For electron
16 n = 1 // for n=1
17 E1 = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * l^2)
18 E2 = 2^2 * E1
19 E3 = 3^2 * E1
20 // For glass marble
21 E1_ = h^2/(8*M*l_^2)

```

```

22 E2_ = 2^2 * E1_
23 E3_ = 3^2 * E1_
24 printf("\n Energy levels of electron \n For (n=1) is
    %e J.\n For (n=2) is %e J.\n For (n=3) is %e J.\n
    n Energy levels of marble \n For (n=1) is %e J.\n
    For (n=2) is %e J.\n For (n=3) is %e J.",E1,E2,
    E3,E1_,E2_,E3_)
25 printf("\n It is clear that the levels in case of
    marble are very small and are nearly zero. So it
    is not possible to measure them experimentally.")

```

---

## Chapter 16

# FREE ELECTRON THEORY

Scilab code Exa 16.1 Calculation of Average energy of electron and Speed of electron

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  t = 0 // temperature in K
4  E = 10 // Fermi energy of electron in eV
5  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
6  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
7  // Sample Problem 1 on page no. 16.14
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 1 # \n")
9  printf("Standard formula used \n")
10 printf("1/2 * m*v^2 = E_0 \n")
11 E_ = E * 3 / 5
12 v = sqrt(2 * E_ * e / m)
13 printf("\n Average energy of electron is %f eV.\n
    Speed of electron is %e m/sec.",E_,v)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 16.2 Calculation of Average energy of electron and Speed of electron

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  t = 0 // temperature in K
4  E = 7.9 // Fermi energy in eV
5  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
6  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
7  // Sample Problem 2 on page no. 16.14
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 2 # \n")
9  printf("Standard formula used \n")
10 printf("1/2 * m*v^2 = E_0 \n")
11 E_ = E * 3 / 5
12 v = sqrt(2 * E_ * e / m)
13 printf("\n Average energy of electron is %f eV.\n
    Speed of electron is %e m/sec.",E_,v)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 16.3 Calculation of Fermi energy and Speed of electron

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  n = 2.5e28 // no. of free electron in per meter cube
4  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
5  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
6  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
7  // Sample Problem 3 on page no. 16.15
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 3 # \n")
9  printf("Standard formula used \n")
10 printf("1/2 * m*v^2 = E_0 \n ")
11 printf("E_0 = (h^2 / (8 * pi^2 * m)) * (3 * pi^2 * n)
    ^ (2/3) * (1 / e) \n")
12 E = (h^2 / (8 * %pi^2 * m)) * (3 * %pi^2 * n)^(2/3)
    * (1 / e)
```

```

13 v = (h / (2 * %pi * m)) * (3 * %pi^2 * n)^(1/3)
14 printf("\n Fermi energy is %f eV.\n Speed of
    electron is %e m/sec.",E,v)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 16.4 Calculation of Fermi energy and Average energy

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  d = 8940 // density of copper in kg/m^3
4  w = 63.55 // atomic weight of copper
5  t = 0 // temperature in K
6  N = 6.02e26 // Avogadro no. in per kg
7  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
8  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
9  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
10 // Sample Problem 4 on page no. 16.15
11 printf("\n # PROBLEM 4 # \n")
12 printf("Standard formula used \n")
13 printf("1/2 * m*v^2 = E_0 \n ")
14 printf("E = (h^2 / (8 * pi^2 * m)) * (3 * pi^2 * N/V
    )^(2/3) \n")
15 V = w / d
16 n = N / V
17 E = (h^2 / (8 * %pi^2 * m)) * (3 * %pi^2 * n)^(2/3)
    * (1 / e)
18 E_ = 3 * E / 5
19 printf("\n Fermi energy is %f eV.\n Average energy
    is %f eV.",E,E_)

```

---

### Scilab code Exa 16.5 Calculation of Fermi energy

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  d = 10.5e6 // density of silver in g/m^3
4  w = 108 // atomic weight of silver
5  t = 0 // temperature in K
6  N = 6.02e23 // Avogadro no. in per kg
7  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
8  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
9  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
10 // Sample Problem 5 on page no. 16.16
11 printf("\n # PROBLEM 5 # \n")
12 printf("Standard formula used \n")
13 printf("E = (h^2 / (8 * pi^2 * m)) * (3 * pi^2 * N/V  

    )^(2/3) \n")
14 V = w / d
15 n = N / V
16 E = (h^2 / (8 * %pi^2 * m)) * (3 * %pi^2 * n)^(2/3)  

    * (1 / e)
17 printf("\n Fermi energy is %f eV.",E)

```

Scilab code Exa 16.6 Calculation of Fermi energy and Fermi vector and Total kinetic

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  a = 4e-10 // lattice constant in mr
4  t = 0 // temperature in K
5  N = 6.02e23 // Avogadro no. in per kg
6  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
7  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
8  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
9  // Sample Problem 6 on page no. 16.16

```

```

10 printf("\n # PROBLEM 6 # \n")
11 printf("Standard formula used \n")
12 printf("E = (h^2 / (8 * pi^2 * m)) * (3 * pi^2 * N/V
    )^(2/3) \n")
13 V = a^3
14 n = 4 / V
15 E = (h^2 / (8 * %pi^2 * m)) * (3 * %pi^2 * n)^(2/3)
    * (1 / e)
16 k = (3 * %pi^2 * n)^(1/3)
17 KE = (3 * E / 5) * (n)
18 printf("\n Fermi energy is %f eV.\n Fermi vector is
    %e per m.\n Total kinetic energy is %e eV.",E,k,
    KE)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 16.7 Calculation of Drift velocity of electron

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 d = 0.9e-3 // diameter of aluminium in m
4 i = 6 // current in amp
5 n = 4.5e28 // no. of electron available for
    conduction per meter^3
6 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
7 // Sample Problem 7 on page no. 16.17
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 7 # \n")
9 printf("Standard formula used \n")
10 printf("J = I*A \n v_d = J/ne \n")
11 J = i * 4 / (%pi * (d)^2)
12 v = J / (n * e)
13 printf("\n Drift velocity of electron is %e m/sec.",
    v)

```

---

### Scilab code Exa 16.8 Calculation of Current density and Drift velocity

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  d = 8.92e3 // density of copper in kg/m^3
4  i = 5 // current in amp
5  w = 63.5 // atomic weight of copper
6  r = 0.7e-3 // radius in meter
7  N = 6.02e28 // Avogadro no.
8  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
9  // Sample Problem 8 on page no. 16.17
10 printf("\\n # PROBLEM 8 # \\n")
11 printf("Standard formula used \\n")
12 printf(" J = I*A \\n v_d = J/ne \\n")
13 V = (w / d)
14 n = N / V
15 J = i / (%pi * r^2)
16 v = J / (n * e)
17 printf("\\n Current density = %e amp/m^2.\\n Drift
    velocity is %e m/sec.",J,v)
```

---

### Scilab code Exa 16.9 Calculation of Fermi Energy

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  d1= 0.534*10^3 // densiy of Li in kg/m^3
4  d2= 0.971*10^3 // densiy of Na in kg/m^3
5  d3= 0.86*10^3 // densiy of K in kg/m^3
```



```

6 w1 = 6.939 // atomic weight of Li
7 w2 = 22.99 // atomic weight of Na
8 w3 = 39.202 // atomic weight of K
9 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J sec
10 m = 9.1e-31 // mass of an electron in kg
11 NA = 6.023e26 // Avogadro no.
12 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
13 // Sample Problem 9 on page no. 16.17
14 printf("\n # PROBLEM 9 # \n")
15 printf("Standard formula used \n")
16 printf("E = h^2 / (8 * m * pi^2) * (3*pi^2*N/V)^2/3
    \n")
17 // For Li
18 n1 = NA * d1/w1
19 E1 = h^2/(8*pi^2*m)*(3*pi^2*n1)^(2/3)
20 // For Na
21 n2 = NA * d2/w2
22 E2 = h^2/(8*pi^2*m)*(3*pi^2*n2)^(2/3)
23 // For K
24 n3 = NA * d3/w3
25 E3 = h^2/(8*pi^2*m)*(3*pi^2*n3)^(2/3)
26 printf("\n Fermi Energy \n For Li is %f eV.\n For Na
    is %f eV. \n For K is %f eV",E1/e,E2/e,E3/e)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 16.10 Calculation of Energy difference

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 l = 1e-10 //length of box in m
4 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
5 m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
6 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J-sec
7 // Sample Problem 10 on page no. 16.18

```

```
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 10 # \n")
9 printf("Standard formula used \n")
10 printf("E = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * l^2) \n")
11 n = 1 // for n=1
12 E = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * l^2)
13 n = 2 // for n=2
14 E_ = (n^2 * h^2) / (8 * m * l^2)
15 d = (E_ - E) * (1 / e)
16 printf("\n Energy difference is %f eV.",d)
```

---

## Chapter 17

# BAND THEORY OF SOLIDS

Scilab code Exa 17.1 Calculation of Electron momentum value at the sides of first

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  a = 3e-10 // side of square lattice in m
4  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J sec
5  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
6  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
7  // Sample Problem 1 on page no. 17.18
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 1 # \n")
9  printf("Standard formula used \n ")
10 printf("E = P^2 / (2*m) \n P = h_cut*k \n")
11 p = (h / (2 * a))
12 E = (p^2 / (2 * m)) * (1 / e)
13 printf("\n Electron momentum value at the sides of
    first Brillouin zone is %e kg-m/sec.\n Enrgy of
    free electron is %f eV.",p,E)
```

---

### Scilab code Exa 17.2 Calculation of Position of Fermi level

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  n = 5e22 // no. of atoms per m^3
4  t = 300 // room temperature in K
5  k = 1.37e-23 // Boltzmann's constant in J/K
6  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J sec
7  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
8  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
9  // Sample Problem 2 on page no. 17.19
10 printf("\\n # PROBLEM 2 # \\n")
11 printf("Standard formula used \\n")
12 printf("n_c = 2*(2*pi*m*k*T/h^2)^(3/2) * e^(E_f-E_c)
    /kT \\n")
13 d = (k * t) * log(n * h^3 / (2 * (2 * %pi * m * k *
    t)^(3/2)))
14 printf("\\n Position of fermi level is %f eV.",-d/e)
```

---

### Scilab code Exa 17.3 Calculation of New position of Fermi level

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  E = 0.3 // Fermi energy in eV
4  T = 330 // temperature in K
5  t = 300 // room temperature in K
6  k = 1.37e-23 // Boltzmann's constant in J/K
7  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J sec
```

```

8 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
9 m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
10 // Sample Problem 3 on page no. 17.19
11 printf("\n # PROBLEM 3 # \n")
12 printf("Standard formula used \n")
13 printf("n_c = n_d * e^(E_f-E_c)/kT \n")
14 d = (T / t) * (E)
15 printf("\n New position of fermi level is %f eV.",d)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 17.4 Calculation of Density of holes and electron

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 E = 0.7 // band gap for semiconductor in eV
4 t = 300 // room temperature in K
5 k = 1.38e-23 // Boltzmann's constant in J/K
6 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J sec
7 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
8 m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
9 // Sample Problem 4 on page no. 17.20
10 printf("\n # PROBLEM 4 # \n")
11 printf("Standard formula used \n")
12 printf("n_c = 2*(2*pi*m*k*T/h^2)^(3/2) * e^(E_f-E_c)
    /kT \n")
13 n = 2 * ((2 * %pi * k * t * m) / h^2)^(3/2) * exp(-(
    E * e / (2 * k * t)))
14 printf("\n Density of holes and electron is %e per m
    ^3.",n)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 17.5 Calculation of Hall coefficient

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  n = 5e28 // no. of atoms in per m3
4  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
5  // Sample Problem 5 on page no. 17.20
6  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 5 # \\n")
7  printf("Standard formula used \\n")
8  printf("Rh = 1/(n*e) \\n")
9  R = -(1 / (n * e))
10 printf("\\n Hall coefficient is %e m3/C.",R)
```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 17.6 Calculation of Hall coefficient

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  a = 4.28e-10 // cell side of Na in m
4  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
5  // Sample Problem 6 on page no. 17.20
6  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 6 # \\n")
7  printf("Standard formula used \\n")
8  printf("Rh = 1/(n*e) \\n")
9  n = (2 / a3)
10 R = -(1 / (n * e))
11 printf("\\n Hall coefficient is %e m3/C.",R)
```

---

## Chapter 18

# MAGNETIC PROPERTIES OF SOLIDS

Scilab code Exa 18.1 Calculation of Magnetic moment and Bohr magneton

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  r = 0.53e-10 // radius of orbit in m
4  f = 6.6e15 // frequency of revolution in Hz
5  h = 6.6e-34 // Planck constant in J sec
6  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
7  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
8  // Sample Problem 1 on page no. 18.21
9  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 1 # \\n")
10 printf("Standard formula used \\n ")
11 printf(" M = I*a \\n")
12 M = e * f * %pi * r^2
13 mu = (e * h) / (4 * %pi * m)
14 printf("\\n Magnetic moment is %e Am^2.\\n Bohr
    magneton is %e J/T.",M,mu)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 18.2 Calculation of Magnetization and Flux density and Relative permeability

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  X = -4.2e-6 // magnetic susceptibility
4  H = 1.19e5 // magnetic field in A/m
5  mu_ = 4 * %pi * 1e-7 // magnetic permeability of
    space
6  // Sample Problem 2 on page no. 18.21
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 2 # \n")
8  printf("Standard formula used \n ")
9  printf(" I = cai*H \n")
10 I = X * H
11 B = mu_ * (H + I)
12 mur = (1 + I/H)
13 printf("\n Magnetisation is %f A/m.\n Flux density
    is %f T.\n Relative permeability is %f .",I,B,mur
    )
```

---

Scilab code Exa 18.3 Calculation of Percentage increase in magnetic induction

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  X = 1.2e-5 // magnetic susceptibility of magnesium
4  // Sample Problem 3 on page no. 18.22
5  printf("\n # PROBLEM 3 # \n")
6  printf("Standard formula used \n ")
7  printf(" B = mu_0*H \n")
```



```

8 p = 100 * X
9 printf("\n Percentage increase in magnetic induction
    is %f percent.",p)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 18.4** Calculation of Magnetization and Magnetic flux density

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 X = -0.4e-5 // magnetic susceptibility of material
4 H = 1e4 // magnetic field in A/m
5 mu_ = 4 * %pi * 1e-7 // magnetic permeability of
    space
6 // Sample Problem 4 on page no. 18.22
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 4 # \n")
8 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
9 printf(" I = Chi *H \n")
10 I = X * H
11 B = mu_ * (H + I)
12 printf("\n Magnetisation is %f A/m.\n Magnetic flux
    density is %f T.",I,B)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 18.5** Calculation of Permeability of aluminium

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 X = 2.3e-5 // magnetic susceptibility of aluminium
4 mu_ = 4 * %pi * 1e-7 // magnetic permeability of
    space
5 // Sample Problem 5 on page no. 18.23

```

```

6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 5 # \n")
7 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
8 printf(" mu_r = 1 + Chi \n")
9 mu_r = 1 + X
10 mu = mu_ * mu_r
11 printf("\n Permeability of aluminium is %e N/A^2.",
    mu)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 18.6 Calculation of Absolute permeability and Relative permeability

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 X = 9.4e-2 // magnetic susceptibility
4 mu_ = 4 * %pi * 1e-7 // magnetic permeability of
    space
5 // Sample Problem 6 on page no. 18.23
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 6 # \n")
7 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
8 printf(" mu_r = 1 + Chi \n")
9 mu_r = 1 + X
10 mu = mu_ * mu_r
11 printf("\n Absolute permeability is %e N/A^2.\n
    Relative permeability is %f.",mu,mu_r)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 18.7 Calculation of Magnetic susceptibility and Relative permeability

```

1 clc
2 // Given that

```

```

3 mu = 0.126 // maximum value of the permeability in N
  /A^2
4 mu_ = 4 * %pi * 1e-7 // magnetic permeability of
  space
5 // Sample Problem 7 on page no. 18.23
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 7 # \n")
7 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
8 printf(" mu_r = 1 + Chi \n")
9 mu_r = mu / mu_
10 X = mu_r - 1
11 printf("\n Magnetic susceptibility is %f .\n
  Relative permeability is %e",X,mu_r)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 18.8 Calculation of Diamagnetic susceptibility

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 r = 0.6e-10 // radius of the atom
4 N = 28e26 // no. of electron in per m^3
5 mu_ = 4 * %pi * 1e-7 // magnetic permeability of
  space
6 Z = 2 // atomic no. of helium
7 m = 9.1e-31 // mass of an electron in kg
8 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
9 // Sample Problem 8 on page no. 18.24
10 printf("\n # PROBLEM 8 # \n")
11 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
12 printf(" Chi = mu_0*Z*e^2 *N*R^2 /(6*m) \n")
13 Chi = -(mu_ * Z * N * r^2 * e^2) / (6 * m)
14 printf("\n Diamagnetic susceptibility is %e .",Chi)

```

---

### Scilab code Exa 18.9 Calculation of Permeability and Susceptibility

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  H = 1e3 // magnetisation field in A/m
4  phi = 2e-5 // magnetic flux in Weber
5  a = 0.2e-4 // area of cross section in m^2
6  mu_ = 4 * %pi * 1e-7 // magnetic permeability of
    space
7  // Sample Problem 9 on page no. 18.24
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 9 # \n")
9  printf("Standard formula used \n ")
10 printf(" mu_r = 1 + Chi \n")
11 B = phi / a
12 mu = B / H
13 X = mu / mu_ - 1
14 printf("\n Permeability is %e N/A^2.\n
    Susceptibility is %f .",mu,X)
```

---

### Scilab code Exa 18.10 Calculation of Number of ampere turns

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  l = 1 // length of iron rod in m
4  a = 4e-4 // area in m^2
5  mu = 50e-4 // permeability of iron in H/m
6  Phi = 4e-4 // magnetic flux in Weber
7  // Sample Problem 10 on page no. 18.24
```

```

8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 10 # \n")
9 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
10 printf("B = mu*N*I \n")
11 B = Phi / a
12 NI = B / mu
13 printf("\n Number of ampere turns is %d A/m. ",NI)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 18.11 Calculation of Current through the winding

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 n = 200 // no. of turns
4 l = 0.5 // the mean length of iron wire in m
5 phi = 4e-4 // magnetic flux in Weber
6 a = 4e-4 // area of cross section in m^2
7 mu = 6.5e-4 // permeability of iron in wb/Am
8 mu_ = 4 * %pi * 1e-7 // magnetic permeability of
    space
9 // Sample Problem 11 on page no. 18.25
10 printf("\n # PROBLEM 11 # \n")
11 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
12 printf("B = mu*N*I \n")
13 B = phi / a
14 N = n / l
15 I = B / (mu * N)
16 printf("\n Current through the winding is %f A. ",I)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 18.12 Calculation of Radius of atom

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  X = -5.6e-6 // magnetic susceptibility of material
4  a = 2.55e-10 // lattice constant in m
5  H = 1e4 // magnetic field in A/m
6  mu_ = 4 * %pi * 1e-7 // magnetic permittivity of
    space
7  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
8  e = 1.6e-19 // charge in an electron in C
9  // Sample Problem 12 on page no. 18.25
10 printf("\n # PROBLEM 12 # \n")
11 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
12 printf("    Chi = mu_0 * Z * e^2 * N * R^2 / (6 * m) \n")
13 N = 2 / a^3
14 z = 1
15 R = ((-X * 6 * m) / (mu_ * z * e^2 * N))^(1/2)
16 printf("\n Radius of atom is %f A.", R * 1e10)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 18.13 Calculation of Susceptibility

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  N = 6.5e25 // no. of atom per m^3
4  T = 300 // room temperature in K
5  mu_ = 4 * %pi * 1e-7 // magnetic permittivity of
    space
6  k = 1.38e-23 // Boltzmann's constant in J/K
7  m = 9.1e-31 // mass of electron in kg
8  e = 1.6e-19 // charge in an electron in C
9  h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J sec
10 // Sample Problem 13 on page no. 18.25
11 printf("\n # PROBLEM 13 # \n")
12 printf("Standard formula used \n ")

```

```

13 printf(" Chi = mu_0*N*M^2 /(3*k*t) \n")
14 M = (e * h) / (4 * %pi * m)
15 X = (mu_ * N * M^2) / (3 * k * T)
16 printf("\n Susceptibility is %e",X)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 18.14 Calculation of Magnetization

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 w = 168.5 // molecular weight
4 d = 4370 // density of material in kg/m^3
5 H = 2e5 // magnetic field in A/m
6 T = 300 // room temperature in K
7 mu_ = 4 * %pi * 1e-7 // magnetic permittivity of
    space]
8 NA = 6.02e26 // Avogadro no. in per kg
9 mu_b = 9.24e-24 // Bohr magnetons in Am^2
10 k = 1.38e-23 // Boltzmann's constant in J/K
11 // Sample Problem 14 on page no. 18.26
12 printf("\n # PROBLEM 14 # \n")
13 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
14 printf(" Chi = mu_0*N*M^2 /(3*k*t) \n")
15 N = d * NA / w
16 X = (mu_ * N * (2 * mu_b)^2) / (3 * k * T)
17 I = X * H
18 printf("\n Magnetisation is %f A/m",I)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 18.15 Calculation of Total loss of energy

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  A = 2500 // area of hysteresis loop
4  m = 10000 // weight in kg
5  d = 7.5 // density of material in g/cm^3
6  f = 50 // frequency in Hz
7  // Sample Problem 15 on page no. 18.26
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 15 # \n")
9  printf("Standard formula used \n ")
10 printf("  M = V*d \n")
11 E = f * A * 3600
12 V = m / d
13 L = E * V
14 printf("\n Total loss of energy per hour is %e ergs.
    ",L)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 18.16 Calculation of Current in solenoid

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  H = 5e3 // coercivity in A/m
4  l = 0.10 // length of solenoid in m
5  n = 50 // no. of turns
6  // Sample Problem 16 on page no. 18.27
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 16 # \n")
8  printf("Standard formula used \n ")
9  printf(" H=N*i \n")
10 N = n / l
11 i = H / N
12 printf("\n Current in solenoid should be %d A.",i)

```

---



### Scilab code Exa 18.17 Calculation of Number of turns

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  l = 0.50 // length of iron rod in m
4  a = 4e-4 // area of cross section of rod in m^2
5  mu = 65e-4 // permeability of iron in H/m
6  fi = 4e-5 // flux in weber
7  // Sample Problem 17 on page no. 18.27
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 17 # \n")
9  printf("Standard formula used \n ")
10 printf("  N =H*l \n")
11 B = fi / a
12 H = B / mu
13 N = H * l
14 printf("\n Number of turns are %f",N)
```

---

### Scilab code Exa 18.18 Calculation of Permeability and Susceptibility

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  H = 600 // magnetic flux in A/m
4  a = 0.2e-4 // area of cross section of rod in m^2
5  phi = 2.4e-5 // flux in weber
6  mu_ = 4*%pi * 1e-7 // permeability of space in N/A^2
7  // Sample Problem 18 on page no. 18.27
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 18 # \n")
9  printf("Standard formula used \n ")
```

```

10 printf(" mu_r = 1 + Chi \n")
11 B = phi / a
12 mu = B / H
13 X = mu / mu_ - 1
14 printf("\n Permeability is %f N/A^2.\n
    Susceptibility is %f.",mu,X)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 18.19 Calculation of Relative permeability

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 X = 9.5e-9 // susceptibility of medium
4 mu_ = 4*pi * 1e-7 // permeability of space in N/A^2
5 // Sample Problem 19 on page no. 18.28
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 19 # \n")
7 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
8 printf(" mu_r = 1 + Chi \n")
9 mu = mu_ * (1 + X)
10 mu_r = mu / mu_
11 printf("\n Relative permeability is 1 + %e",mu_r -1)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 18.20 Calculation of Energy loss

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 a = 250 // area of the B-H loop in J/m^3
4 f = 50 // frequency in Hz
5 d = 7.5e3 // density of iron in kg/m^3
6 m = 100 // mass of core in kg

```

```

7 // Sample Problem 20 on page no. 18.28
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 20 # \n")
9 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
10 printf(" M = V*d \n")
11 V = m / d
12 n = 3600 * f
13 A = a * V * n
14 printf("\n Energy loss per hour is %e J.",A)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 18.21 Calculation of Hysteresis loss

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 B_max = 1.375 // maximum value of B in Wb/m^2
4 a = 0.513 // area of the loop in cm^2
5 k = 1000 // value of 1 cm on x axis in A/m
6 k_ = 1 // value of 1 cm on y axis in Wb/m^2
7 B = 1.375 // alternating magnetic flux density in Wb
  /m^2
8 v = 1e-3 // volume of specimen in m^3
9 f = 50 // frequency in Hz
10 // Sample Problem 21 on page no. 18.28
11 printf("\n # PROBLEM 21 # \n")
12 printf("Standard formula used \n K = a * k * k_.\n")
13 K = a * k * k_
14 L = K * v * f
15 printf("\n Hysteresis loss per sec is %f W",L)

```

---

## Chapter 19

# SUPERCONDUCTIVITY

Scilab code Exa 19.1 Calculation of Penetration depth

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  T_c = 7.2 // critical temperature in K
4  T = 5.1 // temperature in K
5  lambda_ = 380 // penetration depth at 0 K in A
6  // Sample Problem 1 on page no. 19.13
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 1 # \n")
8  printf("Standard formula used \n ")
9  printf(" lambda = lambda_0 * (1 - (T / T_c)^4)
      ^(-1/2) \n")
10 lambda = lambda_ * (1 - (T / T_c)^4)^(-1/2)
11 printf("\n Penetration depth is %f Angstrom.",lambda
      )
```

---

Scilab code Exa 19.2 Calculation of Transition temperature and Critical field at t

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  Hc1 = 1.41e5 // first critical field at 14.1K
4  Hc2 = 4.205e5 // second critical field at 12.9K
5  T1 = 14.11 // temperature in K
6  T2 = 12.9 // temperature in K
7  T = 4.2 // temperature in K
8  lambda_ = 380 // penetration depth at 0 K in A
9  // Sample Problem 2 on page no. 19.13
10 printf("\n # PROBLEM 2 # \n")
11 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
12 printf(" H = H_0 * (1 - (T / T_c)^2) \n")
13 Tc = sqrt((Hc2*T1^2 - Hc1*T2^2) / (Hc2 - Hc1))
14 H_ = Hc1 / (1 - (T1 / Tc)^2)
15 Hc = H_ * (1 - (T/Tc)^2)
16 printf("\n Transition temperature is %f K.\n
    Critical field at temperate at 4.2 k is %e A/m.",
    Tc,Hc)

```

---

### Scilab code Exa 19.3 Calculation of Critical current density

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  d = 1e-3 // diameter of wire in m
4  T1 = 4.2 // temperature in K
5  T2 = 7.18 // temperature in K
6  H_ = 6.51e4 // critical magnetic field at 0 K
7  // Sample Problem 3 on page no. 19.14
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 3 # \n")
9  printf("Standard formula used \n ")
10 printf(" H = H_0 * (1 - (T / T_c)^2) \n I = 2*pi*r*H
    \n")
11 r = d / 2

```

```

12 Hc = H_ * (1 - (T1 / T2)^2)
13 Jc = (2 * %pi * r * Hc) / (%pi * r^2)
14 printf("\n Critical current density is %e A/m^2", Jc)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 19.4 Calculation of Critical temperature

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 w = 199.5 // isotopic mass of Hg
4 Tc = 4.186 // critical temperature in K
5 w_ = 203.4 // increased isotope mass of Hg
6 // Sample Problem 4 on page no. 19.15
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 4 # \n")
8 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
9 printf(" T_c*M^(1/2) = constant \n")
10 Tc_ = Tc * (w / w_)^(1/2)
11 printf("\n Critical temperature is %f K.", Tc_)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 19.5 Calculation of Penetration depth

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 T_c = 4.2 // critical temperature in K
4 T = 2.9 // temperature in K
5 lambda = 57 // penetration depth at 2.9 K in nm
6 // Sample Problem 5 on page no. 19.15
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 5 # \n")
8 printf("Standard formula used \n ")

```

```

9  printf(" lambda_0 = lambda * (1 - (T / T_c)^4)^(1/2)
    \n")
10 lambda_ = lambda * (1 - (T / T_c)^4)^(1/2)
11 printf("\n Penetration depth at 0 K is %f nm.",
    lambda_)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 19.6 Calculation of Critical temperature

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  T1 = 2.18 // temperature in first case in K
4  lambda1 = 16 // penetration depth at 2.18 K in nm
5  T2 = 8.1 // temperature in second case in K
6  lambda2 = 96 // penetration depth at 8.1 K in nm
7  // Sample Problem 6 on page no. 19.15
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 6 # \n")
9  printf("Standard formula used \n ")
10 printf(" lambda = lambda_0 * (1 - (T / T_c)^4)
    ^(-1/2) \n")
11 Tc = (((lambda2^2 * T2^4) - (T1^4 * lambda1^2)) / (
    lambda2^2 - lambda1^2))^(1/4)
12 printf("\n Critical temperature is %f K.",Tc)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 19.7 Calculation of Critical temperature

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  w = 26.91 // isotopic mass of superconducting sample
4  Tc = 1.19 // first critical temperature in K

```

```

5 w_ = 32.13 // increased isotope mass of
   superconducting sample
6 // Sample Problem 7 on page no. 19.16
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 7 # \n")
8 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
9 printf(" T_c*M^(1/2) = constant \n")
10 Tc_ = Tc * (w / w_)^(1/2)
11 printf("\n Critical temperature is %f K.",Tc_)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 19.8 Calculation of Energy gap

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 k = 1.38e-23 // Boltzmann's constant in J/K
4 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J sec
5 Tc = 4.2 // critical temperature of Hg in K
6 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
7 // Sample Problem 8 on page no. 19.16
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 8 # \n")
9 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
10 printf(" E = 3 * k * Tc \n")
11 E = 3 * k * Tc
12 lambda = h * c / E
13 printf("\n Energy gap is %e eV.\n Wavelength of
   photon is %e m.\n From the value of above lambda
   it is clear that these photons are in the very
   short wavelength part of the microwave region.",E
   /1.6e-19,lambda)

```

---



# Chapter 20

## X RAY

Scilab code Exa 20.1 Calculation of Max speed and Shortest wavelength

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  V1 = 40e3 // voltage in first case in V
4  V2 = 20e3 // voltage in second case in V
5  V3 = 100e3 // voltage in second in V
6  // Sample Problem 1 on page no. 20.7
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 1 # \n")
8  printf("Standard formula used \n ")
9  printf("1/2*m*v^2 = eV \n")
10 v1 = 0.593e6 * sqrt(V1)
11 lambda1 = 12400 / V1
12 v2 = 0.593e6 * sqrt(V2)
13 lambda2 = 12400 / V2
14 v3 = 0.593e6 * sqrt(V3)
15 lambda3 = 12400 / V3
16 printf("\n Max. speed of electrons at %d Volts is %e
      m/sec.\n Max. speed of electrons at %d Volts is
      %e m/sec./sec.\n Max. speed of electrons at %d
      Volts is %e m/sec. \n Shortest wavelength of x-
```

```

ray = %f Angstrom.\n Shortest wavelength of x-ray
    = %f Angstrom.\n Shortest wavelength of x-ray =
%f Angstrom.",V1,v1,V2,v2,V3,v3,lambda1,lambda2,
lambda3)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 20.2 Calculation of Planck constant

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  V = 30e3 // voltage in V
4  lambda_min = 0.414e-10 // shortest wavelength in m
5  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
6  c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
7  // Sample Problem 2 on page no. 20.7
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 2 # \n")
9  printf("Standard formula used \n ")
10 printf("h*c/lambda = eV \n")
11 h = (e * V * lambda_min) / c
12 printf("\n Planck constant is %e J sec.",h)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 20.3 Calculation of Minimum wavelength

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  V = 25e3 // voltage in V
4  // Sample Problem 3 on page no. 20.8
5  printf("\n # PROBLEM 3 # \n")
6  printf("Standard formula used \n ")
7  printf("Lambda_min = 12400/V \n")

```

```

8 lambda_min = 12400 / V
9 printf("\n Minimum wavelength of x-ray is %f
    Angstrom.",lambda_min)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 20.4 Calculation of Maximum speed of electron

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 V = 13.6e3 // voltage in V
4 // Sample Problem 4 on page no. 20.8
5 printf("\n # PROBLEM 4 # \n")
6 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
7 printf("1/2*m*v^2 = eV \n")
8 v = 0.593e6*sqrt(V)
9 printf("\n Maximum speed of electron is %e m/sec.",v
    )

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 20.5 Calculation of Velocity of electron

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 V = 10e3 // voltage in V
4 i = 2e-3 // current in amp
5 // Sample Problem 5 on page no. 20.8
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 5 # \n")
7 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
8 printf("1/2*m*v^2 = eV \n")
9 v = 0.593e6*sqrt(V)
10 printf("\n Velocity of electron is %e m/sec.",v)

```

---

**Scilab code Exa 20.6** Calculation of Highest frequency and Minimum wavelength

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  V = 9.8e3 // voltage in V
4  i = 2e-3 // current in amp
5  c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
6  // Sample Problem 6 on page no. 20.8
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 6 # \n")
8  printf("Standard formula used \n ")
9  printf("h*c/lambda = eV \n")
10 lambda = 12400 / V
11 f = c / lambda
12 printf("\n Highest frequency is %e Hz.\n Minimum
    wavelength is %f Angstrom.",f,lambda)
```

---

**Scilab code Exa 20.7** Calculation of Number of electrons striking the target and Sp

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  V = 12.4e3 // voltage in V
4  i = 2e-3 // current in amp
5  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
6  // Sample Problem 7 on page no. 20.9
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 7 # \n")
8  printf("Standard formula used \n ")
9  printf("I = ne \n 1/2*m*v^2 = eV \n")
```

```

10 n = i / e
11 v = 0.593e6*sqrt(V)
12 printf("\n Number of electrons striking the target
    per sec is %e.\n Speed of electrons is %e m/sec."
    ,n,v)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 20.8 Calculation of Number of electrons striking the anode and Min

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  V = 10e3 // voltage in V
4  i = 15e-3 // current in amp
5  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
6  // Sample Problem 8 on page no. 20.9
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 8 # \n")
8  printf("Standard formula used \n ")
9  printf("I = ne \n 1/2*m*v^2 = eV \n")
10 n = i / e
11 lambda = 12400 / V
12 printf("\n Number of electrons striking the anode
    per sec is %e.\n Minimum wavelength produced is
    %f Angstrom.",n,lambda)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 20.9 Calculation of Number of electrons striking the anode

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  V = 50e3 // voltage in V
4  i = 1e-3 // current in amp

```

```

5 e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
6 // Sample Problem 9 on page no. 20.9
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 9 # \n")
8 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
9 printf("I = ne \n")
10 n = i / e
11 printf("\n Number of electrons striking the anode
    per sec is %e.",n)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 20.10 Calculation of Applied voltage

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda1 = 40e-12 // minimum wavelength in first case
    in m
4 lambda2 = 1e-10 // minimum wavelength in second case
    in m
5 // Sample Problem 10 on page no. 20.10
6 printf("\n # PROBLEM 10 # \n")
7 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
8 printf("lambda_min = 12400/V \n")
9 V1 = 12400e-10 / lambda1
10 V2 = 12400e-10 / lambda2
11 printf("\n Applied voltage to get wavelength of %e
    meter is %f KV. \n Applied voltage to get
    wavelength of %e meter is %f KV.",lambda1,V1
    /10^3,lambda2,V2/10^3)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 20.11 Calculation of Planck constant

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  V1 = 44e3 // voltage in first case in V
4  V2 = 50e3 // voltage in second case in V
5  lambda1 = 0.284e-10 // shortest wavelength in first
    case in m
6  lambda2 = 0.248e-10 // shortest wavelength in second
    case in m
7  e = 1.6e-19 // charge on an electron in C
8  c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
9  // Sample Problem 11 on page no. 20.10
10 printf("\n # PROBLEM 11 # \n")
11 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
12 printf(" h*c/Lambda = eV \n")
13 h1 = e * V1 * lambda1 / c
14 h2 = e * V2 * lambda2 / c
15 printf("\n Planck constant is %e J sec if shortest
    wavelength is %e m .\n Planck constant is %e Jsec
    if shortest wavelength is %e m. ",h1,lambda1,h2,
    lambda2)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 20.12 Calculation of Excitation potential

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  lambda = 1e-11 // K-absorption limit for uranium in
    m
4  // Sample Problem 12 on page no. 20.10
5  printf("\n # PROBLEM 12 # \n")
6  printf("Standard formula used \n ")
7  printf("lambda_min = 12400/V \n")
8  V = 12400e-10 / lambda
9  printf("\n Excitation potential is %d kV.",V/10^3)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 20.13 Calculation of the value of the ratio of plank constant and

```
1 clc
2 // Given that
3 lambda = 1.4e-11 // K-absorption edge for lead in m
4 V = 88.6e3 // minimum voltage required for producing
    k-lines in V
5 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
6 // Sample Problem 13 on page no. 20.11
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 13 # \n")
8 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
9 printf(" h*c/Lambda = eV \n")
10 r = V * lambda / c
11 printf("\n The value of the ratio of h/e = %e Jsec/C
    .",r)
```

---

Scilab code Exa 20.14 Calculation of Wavelength of K line

```
1 clc
2 // Given that
3 Z = 92 // atomic no. of atom
4 Rh = 1.1e5 // Rydberg constant in cm^-1
5 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
6 // Sample Problem 14 on page no. 20.11
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 14 # \n")
8 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
9 printf(" Moseley Law \n ")
```



```

10 lambda = 1 / (Rh *(Z-1)^2 * (1 - (1 / 2^2)))
11 printf("\n Wavelength of K line = %f A",lambda*1e8)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 20.15 Calculation of Wavelength

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  Z = 42 // atomic no. of Mo
4  lambda = 0.71e-10 // wavelength in m
5  Z_ = 29 // atomic no. of Cu
6  // Sample Problem 15 on page no. 20.11
7  printf("\n # PROBLEM 15 # \n")
8  printf("Standard formula used \n ")
9  printf(" nu = a*(Z-b)^2 ..... Moseley law \n")
10 lambda_ = (Z-1)^2 * lambda / (Z_-1)^2
11 printf("\n Wavelength of the corresponding radiation
    of Cu is %f Angstrom.",lambda_*1e10)

```

---

#### Scilab code Exa 20.16 Calculation of Wavelength of xray

```

1  clc
2  // Given that
3  Z = 79 // atomic no. of element
4  b = 1 // a constant
5  a = 2.468e15 // a constant in per sec
6  c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
7  // Sample Problem 16 on page no. 20.12
8  printf("\n # PROBLEM 16 # \n")
9  printf("Standard formula used \n ")

```

```

10 printf(" nu = a*(Z-b)^2 ..... Moseley law \n")
11 f = a * (Z - b)^2
12 lambda = c / f
13 printf("\n Wavelength of x-ray is %f Angstrom.",
        lambda*1e10)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 20.17 Calculation of Ionization potential of K shell electron of Cu

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 Z = 29 // atomic no. of Cu
4 R = 1.097e7 // Rydberg constant in m^-1
5 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
6 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J sec
7 // Sample Problem 17 on page no. 20.12
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 17 # \n")
9 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
10 printf(" nu = a*(Z-b)^2 ..... Moseley law \n")
11 f = 3/4 * (R * c) * (Z-1)^2
12 E = h * f / 1.6e-16
13 E_L = 0.931 // let E_L = 0.931 KeV
14 E_ = E + E_L
15 printf("\n Ionization potential of K-shell electron
        of Cu is %f keV.",E_)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 20.18 Calculation of Frequency of k line

```

1 clc
2 // Given that

```

```

3 Z = 79 // atomic no. of anticathode
4 R = 1.097e7 // Rydberg constant in m-1
5 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
6 // Sample Problem 18 on page no. 20.13
7 printf("\n # PROBLEM 18 # \n")
8 printf("Standard formula used \n ")
9 printf(" nu = a*(Z-b)^2 ..... Moseley law \n")
10 f = 3/4 * (R * c) * (Z-1)^2
11 printf("\n Frequency of k line is %e Hz.",f)

```

---

Scilab code Exa 20.19 Calculation of Energy and Wavelength of xray

```

1 clc
2 // Given that
3 Z = 27 // atomic no. of Co
4 R = 1.097e7 // Rydberg constant in m-1
5 c = 3e8 // speed of light in m/sec
6 h = 6.62e-34 // Planck constant in J sec
7 // Sample Problem 19 on page no. 20.13
8 printf("\n # PROBLEM 19 # \n")
9 printf("Standard formula used \n")
10 printf(" nu = a*(Z-b)^2 ..... Moseley law \n")
11 f = 3/4 * (R * c) * (Z-1)^2
12 E = h * f
13 lambda = c / f
14 printf("\n Energy is %f keV.\n Wavelength of x-ray
    is %f Angstrom.",E / 1.6e-16,lambda*1e10)

```

---

# Chapter 22

## NANOPHYSICS

Scilab code Exa 22.1 of The ratio of the value of Nb divided by Ns of spherical pa

```
1  clc
2  // Given that
3  d = 12e-6 // diameter in m
4  d_ = 90e-9 // diameter of nanoparticle in m
5  // Sample Problem 1 on page no. 22.13
6  printf("\\n # PROBLEM 1 # \\n")
7  r = d / 2
8  r_ = d_ / 2
9  k = r / 3
10 k_ = r_ / 3
11 R = k_ / k
12 printf("\\n The ratio of the value of Nb/Ns of
    spherical particle and nanoparticle = %e .",R)
```

---