

**National Institute of Technology Raipur**  
**End Semester Examination, AUTUMN 2019**  
**B. Tech. I Semester**  
**Sub.: PHYSICS II (PH10I006PH)**  
**CBCS SCHEME**

Time: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 50

**Q. 1** (a) An N-type Germanium sample has a donor density of  $10^{21} \text{ m}^{-3}$ . It is arranged in a Hall Effect experiment having  $B=0.5 \text{ Wb/m}^2$  and  $J= 500\text{A/m}^2$ . Find the Hall voltage, if the sample is 3 mm thick. **2**

(b) Mark the position of Fermi level in (i) an intrinsic semiconductor and (ii) an extrinsic (N and P both) semiconductor. **2**

(c) What is meant by density of states in a metal? **1**

**Q. 2** (a) A Hartley oscillator is to span a frequency range from 50 kHz to 150 kHz. The variable capacitor has capacity in the range from 50 pF to 450 pF. If the feedback ratio  $L_2/L_1$  is 0.01, find the values of inductances  $L_1$  and  $L_2$ . Neglect the mutual inductance between the coils. **2**

(b) What are the important characteristics of an ideal operational amplifier? **2**

(c) State the Bark-Hausen's criterion for sustained oscillations. **1**

**Q. 3** (a) Verify the divergence theorem for the function  $\mathbf{F}= 2x^2y\hat{i} - y^2\hat{j} + 4xz^2\hat{k}$  taken over the region in the first octant bounded by  $y^2+z^2 = 9$  and  $x = 2$ . **7**

(b) Derive differential form of Faraday's law of electro-magnetic induction. Explain how Maxwell modified Ampere's law, and also explain its physical significance. **7**

(c) (i) State and derive equation of continuity. **3**

(ii) State and derive Stoke's Theorem. **3**

**Q. 4** (a) How does the laser light differ from ordinary light? Explain the construction and working of a He-Ne laser using schematic diagram and energy levels involved. Why a narrow tube is used to construct a He-Ne laser? **7**

(b) What are the advantages of optical fibres over normal cable system? Derive an expression for the acceptance angle and numerical aperture of an optical fibre. **7**

(c) (i) In a laser system, there are only two energy states of atoms in which the energy difference is equivalent to the radiation of frequency ( $4.7 \times 10^{14}$  Hz). Compare the number of atoms in these energy states at room temperature. **3**

(ii) The refractive index of the core material in a step-index fibre is 1.50 and the relative refractive index difference between the core and cladding materials of the fibre is 1.8%. Estimate (a) the numerical aperture and (b) the critical angle at the core cladding interface within the fibre. **3**