

FE (SEM I) (RW) (All Branches)
(CBSGs)
Applied physics - I

Dec 2014

(REVISED COURSE) QP Code : 11958

(2 Hours)

[Total Marks : 60

- N. B. : (1) Question No. 1 is compulsory.
(2) Attempt any three questions from Question No. 2 to 6.
(3) Use suitable data wherever required.
(4) Figures to the right indicate the full marks.

1. Attempt any five of the following :— 15
- Identify the type of lattice and number of atoms per unit cell for CsCl and BaTiO₃ (above 120°C) crystal structure.
 - Fermi Energy for Silver is 5.5 eV. Find out the energy for which the probability of occupancy at 300 K is 0.9.
 - Explain the formation of depletion region in an unbiased p-n junction.
 - Write three distinct differences between ionic and orientational polarization.
 - Draw the variation of permeability against external magnetic field for a paramagnetic and ferromagnetic material (below Curie temperature).
 - Mention only one solution for each of the following acoustical problems in a hall (i) echo (ii) dead spot and (iii) inadequate loudness.
 - What is piezoelectric effect? Why ferro-electrics are preferred than quartz for the production of ultrasonic waves? 2+1
2. (a) What is effective mass? Why the effective mass of holes is more than the effective mass of electrons? 2+2
Draw the diagrams only (fully labelled and self explanatory) to show the variation of Fermi energy with (i) temperature and (ii) impurity concentration at high level, for an n-type semiconductor. 2+2
- (b) Define space lattice and basis. A metal crystallizes with a density of 2.7 gm/cc and has a packing fraction of 0.74. Determine the mass of one atom if the nearest neighbour distance is 2.86 Å. 1+1+5
3. (a) Explain the variation in magnetic induction with magnetic field for a ferromagnetic material, using the domain theory and with the help of a graph. A magnetic field of 1800 Amp/m produces a magnetic flux of 3×10^{-4} Wb in an iron bar of cross-sectional area 0.2 cm². Calculate the susceptibility and the permeability. 3+5
- (b) How the variation in glancing angle is achieved while determining the crystal structure using (i) rotating crystal method and (ii) powder method? 3+4
Calculate Bragg angle if (200) planes of a BCC crystal with lattice parameter 2.814 Å give second order reflection with X-rays of wavelength 0.71 Å.

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4. (a) Calculate the critical radius ratio of an ionic crystal in ligancy 4 configuration. 5
 (b) Determine the concentration of conduction electron in a sample of Silicon if one in every million Silicon atom is replaced by a Phosphorous atom. Assume every Phosphorous atom to be singly ionized. Si has a molar mass of 0.028 kg/mole and density of 2300 kg/m³. 5
 (c) If a gas contains 1.2×10^{27} atoms/m³ and radius of atom is 0.53 Å, then calculate electronic polarizability and dielectric constant. Find the capacitance of a parallel plate capacitor having this gas inside, with plate area 1 cm² and plate separation 0.12 cm. 5
5. (a) Find Miller Indices of a plane whose intercepts are a, 4a and a, where a is the lattice constant. Draw (102), [201] and $(0\bar{4}0)$ in a cubic unit cell. 5
 (b) In a semiconductor with Hall coefficient 145 cc/C having width of 2 cm and thickness 0.2 cm with a magnetic field induction of 2T along the smaller dimension, a current of 150 mA is passing. Calculate the current density and Hall voltage. 5
 (c) Write Sabine's formula explaining each term. Explain how this formula can be used for the determination of absorption coefficient of a given material. 1+4
6. (a) Write five distinct differences between Frenkel and Schottky defect. 5
 (b) Explain how a voltage difference is generated in a p-n junction when it is used in a photovoltaic solar cell. 5
 (c) Explain the principle, construction and working of a magnetostriction oscillator to produce ultrasonic waves. 1+1+3
