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B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bengaluru-560019

Autonomous Institute Affiliated to VTU

May 2023 Semester End Main Examinations

Programme: B.E.

Branch: Common to all Branches

Course Code: 21PY1BSPHY / 21PY2BSPHY

Course: Engineering Physics

Semester: I / II

Duration: 3 hrs.

Max Marks: 100

Date: 20.05.2023

Instructions: Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing one full question from each unit.

Physical constants:

Planck's constant, $h=6.627 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J-s}$

Mass of electron, $m_e=9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$

Speed of light, $c=3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

Boltzmann's constant, $k=1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$

Electronic charge, $e=1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$

Mass of proton/neutron, $m_p=m_n=1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$

Avogadro number, $A=6.023 \times 10^{26} \text{ kg/mol}$

Permittivity of free space $\epsilon_0=8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$

Important Note: Completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages.
Revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator will be treated as malpractice.

UNIT - I

1	a) Define group velocity. Derive an expression for group velocity on the basis of superposition of waves. 8
	b) Using Schrodinger wave equation, derive a normalized eigen function for a particle in one-dimensional potential well of infinite height. 8
	c) In a measurement of position and momentum that involved an uncertainty of 0.003%, the speed of an electron was found to be 800 m/s. Calculate the corresponding uncertainty that arises in determining its position. 4

OR

2	a) State Heisenberg's uncertainty principle. Using this principle, prove that an electron does not exist inside the nucleus. 8
	b) What are the characteristics of matter waves? Show that the group velocity of a matter wave is equal to its particle velocity. 8
	c) An electron is present in an infinitely deep potential well of width 1.5 Å. Calculate its energy in first three states. 4

UNIT 2

3	a) Describe the construction and working of semiconductor laser with an energy band diagram. 8
	b) Define numerical aperture. Derive an expression for numerical aperture of an optical fiber. 8
	c) A ruby laser emits pulses of 20 ns duration with average power per pulse is 0.1 MW. If the number of photons in each pulse is 6.981×10^{15} , calculate its wavelength. 4

OR

4 a) Derive an expression for energy density of radiation in terms of Einstein's A and B coefficients. 8
 b) Describe the different types of optical fibers with suitable diagrams. 9
 c) Find the attenuation in an optical fiber of length 500 m, when a light signal of power 100 mW emerges out of the fiber with a power 90 mW. 3

UNIT 3

5 a) State Wiedemann-Franz law. Calculate Lorentz number using classical and quantum approach. 8
 b) What is Fermi factor? Explain with suitable graph, the variation of Fermi factor with temperature. 8
 c) A copper rod 19 cm long and 0.785 cm^2 cross-section thermally insulated is heated at one end through 100°C while the other end is kept at 30°C . If the amount of heat flowing through the rod in 10 minutes is 6.6 kJ, calculate the thermal conductivity of copper. 4

UNIT 4

6 a) Explain electronic polarizability and derive a suitable expression for the same. 8
 b) What is Hall effect? Derive an expression for Hall voltage and Hall Coefficient. 8
 c) An elemental solid dielectric material has polarizability of $7 \times 10^{-40} \text{ Fm}^2$. Assuming the internal field to be Lorentz field, calculate the dielectric constant for the material if the material has $3 \times 10^{28} \text{ atoms/m}^3$. 4

UNIT 5

7 a) What are forced oscillations? Arrive at the expression for amplitude in case of forced oscillations. 8
 b) Define relaxation time and quality factor and mention their expression. Explain sharpness of resonance showing the variation of amplitude with forcing frequency. 8
 c) An electric motor weighing 50 kg is mounted on 4 springs each of which has a spring constant of $2 \times 10^3 \text{ N/m}$. The motor moves only in vertical direction. Find the natural frequency and time period of oscillation. 4
