



**Continuous Assessment Test (CAT - II), April 2024**

Programme	: <b>B.Tech.</b>	Semester	: <b>Winter 2023-2024</b>
Course Title	: <b>Engineering Physics</b>	Course Code	: <b>BPHY101L</b>
School	: <b>School of Advanced Sciences</b>	Slot	: <b>D2+TD2</b>
Duration	: <b>90 mins</b>	Max. Marks	: <b>50</b>
Class No	: 1914 (Krishnamoorthi C) - CNR 1906 (Balakrishnan S), 1910 (Ankur Rastogi), 1912 (Ummal Momeen), 1916 (Abhinav Anand), 1903 (Vishwa Bandhu Pathak), 1905 (Samuel P), 1915 (Anusha P T), 1913 (Laxmi Narayan Tripathi), 1911 (Deepak Bhatt), 1908 (Joseph Nathanaela)		

**Part – A (5 x 10 = 50)**

**Answer ALL Questions**

Sl. No	Questions	Max Marks
1	Draw blackbody spectral energy density distributions at three different temperatures, 1000 K, 1500 K, and 5000 K as a function of emission frequencies. Discuss the characteristic features of the spectra. Plot the Rayleigh Jeans model corresponding to spectrum at 1000 K. Does the model fit the whole spectrum? Give reasons.	10
2	a) Obtain the time-independent Schrödinger wave equation from the time-dependent Schrödinger wave equation. b) Calculate the de-Broglie wavelength associated with a proton accelerated through a potential difference of 200 kV.	5 5
3	a) Draw the schematics and explain the working of an experiment used to prove the particle nature of an X-Ray photon. b) Normalize the wave function, $\psi(x) = D e^{i 10^5 kx}$ given that interval of x as $-L \leq x \leq L$ and $i = \sqrt{-1}$ .	5 5
4	Show that the energy of an electron trapped in an infinite potential well is discrete. Obtain the general expression for the energy difference between any two consecutive energy levels. Draw the first three energy levels indicating the difference between them.	10
5	a) Given a spherical nanoparticle of radius r, find the expression for surface to volume ratio and draw it as a function of radius r. Discuss the properties of the nanoparticle based on the curve. b) Given the transmission probability of $10^{-5}$ for an electron, calculate the width of the potential barrier. Given that the electron energy is 1 eV and barrier height is 10 eV.	5 5

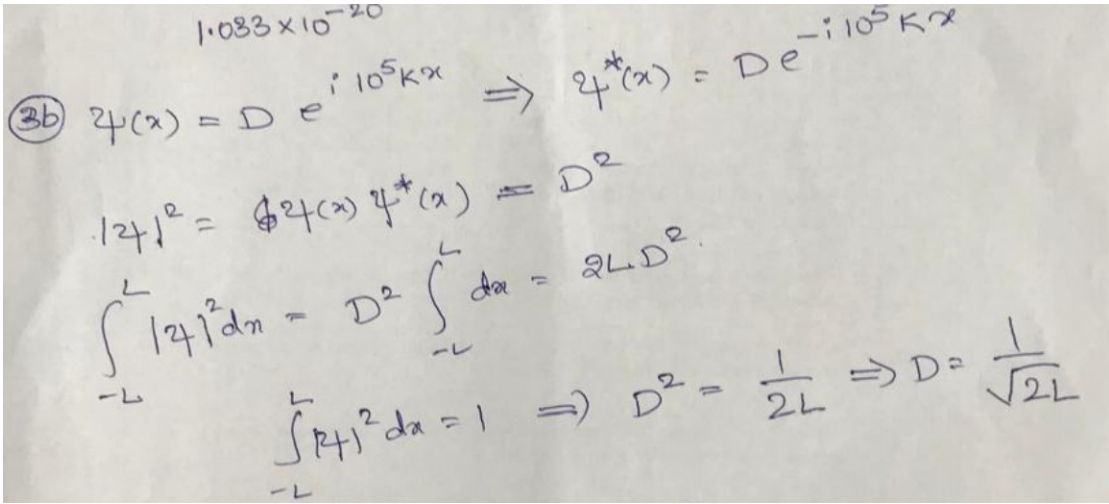
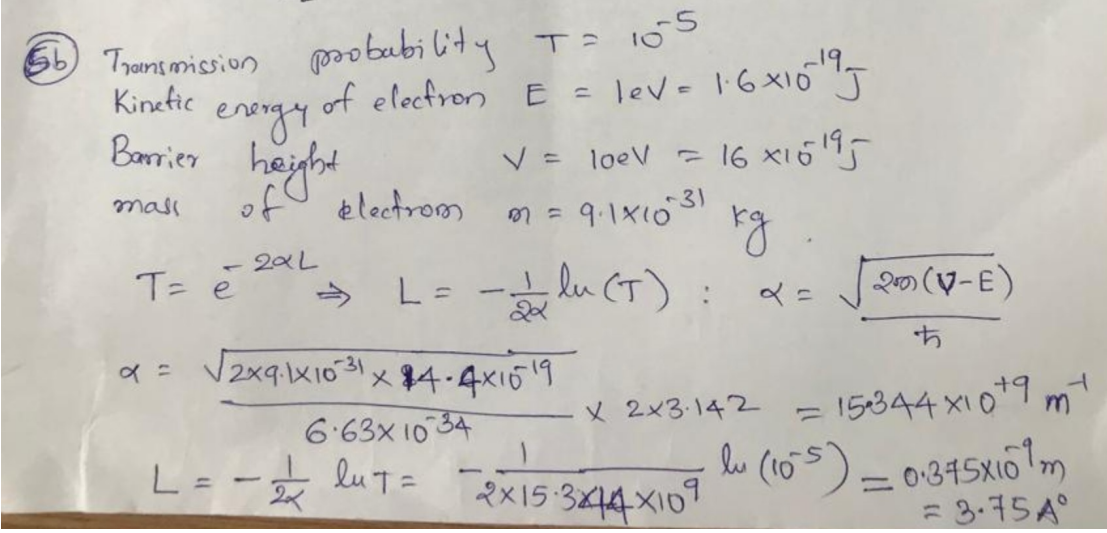


**Continuous Assessment Test (CAT - II), April 2024**

Programme	: <b>B.Tech</b>	Semester	: <b>Winter 2023-2024</b>
Course Title	: <b>Engineering Physics</b>	Course Code	: <b>BPHY101L</b>
School	: <b>School of Advanced Sciences</b>	Slot	: <b>D2+TD2</b>
Duration	: <b>90 mins</b>	Max. Marks	: <b>50</b>
Class No	: <b>1914, 1906, 1910, 1912, 1916, 1903, 1905, 1915, 1913, 1911, 1908</b>		

**Answer Key**

Sl. No	Questions	Max Marks
1	Blackbody radiation spectrum-drawing <span style="float: right;">2 marks</span> Characteristics (Wein's displacement law and Stefan-Boltzmann law) <span style="float: right;">4 marks</span> Rayleigh-Jeans law - Drawing <span style="float: right;">2 marks</span> Discussion on the failure of Rayleigh-Jeans law <span style="float: right;">2 marks</span>	<b>10</b>
2	(a) Time-independent Schrodinger equation derivation (with all the steps) <span style="float: right;">5 marks</span>  (b) de Broglie wavelength formula <span style="float: right;">1 mark</span> Calculations and results <span style="float: right;">4 marks</span>	<b>5</b>
3	(a) Compton Scattering experiment-diagram <span style="float: right;">1 mark</span> Working (with results) <span style="float: right;">4 marks</span>  (b) Normalization of wavefunction <span style="float: right;">5 marks</span>	<b>5</b>

	 <p> <math>\psi(x) = D e^{i 10^5 k x} \Rightarrow \psi^*(x) = D e^{-i 10^5 k x}</math>  <math> \psi ^2 = \psi(x) \psi^*(x) = D^2</math>  <math>\int_{-L}^L  \psi ^2 dx = D^2 \int_{-L}^L dx = 2L D^2</math>  <math>\int_{-L}^L  \psi ^2 dx = 1 \Rightarrow D^2 = \frac{1}{2L} \Rightarrow D = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2L}}</math> </p> <p>After normalization, wavefunction is <math>\psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2L}} e^{i 10^5 k x}</math></p>	
4	<p>Potential energy diagram 1 mark          Solution to the time-independent Schrodinger equation 2.5 marks          Apply the two boundary conditions 2.5 marks          Energy-difference between any two consecutive levels 2 marks          Draw the first three energies (indicating the proper energy difference) 2 marks</p>	10
5	<p>(a) Find the surface-to-volume ratio 2 marks          Draw the surface-to-volume ratio as a function of radius 1 mark          Properties of nonmaterial based on the surface-to-volume ratio 2 marks</p> <p>(b) Formula for the transmission probability 1 mark          Calculations and results 4 marks</p>  <p> <math>T = 10^{-5}</math>          Kinetic energy of electron <math>E = 1 \text{ eV} = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}</math>          Barrier height <math>V = 10 \text{ eV} = 16 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}</math>          mass of electron <math>m = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}</math> </p> <p> <math>T = e^{-2\alpha L} \Rightarrow L = -\frac{1}{2\alpha} \ln(T) : \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{2m(V-E)}{\hbar}}</math>  <math>\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2 \times 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 14.4 \times 10^{-19}}}{6.63 \times 10^{-34}} \times 2 \times 3.142 = 15344 \times 10^{19} \text{ m}^{-1}</math>  <math>L = -\frac{1}{2\alpha} \ln T = \frac{1}{2 \times 15344 \times 10^{19}} \ln(10^{-5}) = 0.375 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m} = 3.75 \text{ \AA}</math> </p> <p>Width of the potential barrier = 3.75 Å</p>	5