

Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Examination, December 2023			
Course: Elements of Modern Physics Program: B.Sc.(H) Physics Course Code: PHYS 2026		Semester: III Time : 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100	
Instructions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All questions are compulsory (Q.No. 9 and Q.No. 11 has an internal choice) Scientific calculators can be used for calculations. 			
SECTION A (5Qx4M=20Marks)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All questions are compulsory; Each Question carries 4 Marks. Write very Short Answers/ Solve. 			
S. No.	Statement of question	Marks	CO
Q 1	The threshold frequency for photoelectric emission in copper is $1.1 \times 10^{15} \text{ sec}^{-1}$. Find the maximum energy of photoelectrons when light of frequency $1.5 \times 10^{15} \text{ sec}^{-1}$ falls on a copper surface. [$h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Joule – sec}$]	4	CO1
Q 2	Mention any four properties of matter waves.	4	CO1
Q 3	Explain the nuclear fission and fusion processes.	4	CO1
Q 4	A He-Ne laser of wavelength 6328 \AA has an internal beam of radius 0.46 mm . What would be the beam divergence angle.	4	CO2
Q 5	Explain about the main components to produce laser.	4	CO1
SECTION B (4Qx10M= 40 Marks)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All questions are compulsory, Q.No. 9 has an internal choice, Each Question carries 10 Marks. Write Short/ Brief notes/ Derive/ Solve 			
S. No.	Statement of question	Marks	CO
Q 6	Explain the properties of the nucleus with reference to size, charge, and mass. What are nuclear forces? Discuss the characteristics of nuclear forces.	10	CO 2
Q 7	The position and momentum of a 4 keV electron are simultaneously measured. If the position is located within 4 \AA , what is the percentage of uncertainty in momentum. [$m_0 = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$, $h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Joule – sec}$]	10	CO 3
Q 8	Illustrate the construction of a gas laser with a neat diagram and explain its working with the help of an energy level diagram.	10	CO 1
Q 9	(a) What is Compton Effect? Show that the direction of the recoiled		

	<p>electron in Compton's effect is</p> $\tan \phi = \frac{\cot \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + \frac{h\nu}{m_0c^2}}$ <p>where θ is the scattering angle and ϕ is the angle of the recoiled electron. (10)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Show that the de Broglie wavelength of a material particle of rest mass m_0 and charge e, accelerated from rest through a potential difference V volts relativistically is</p> $\lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m_0eV \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{eV}{2m_0c^2} \right) \right\}}}$ <p style="text-align: right;">(10)</p>	10	CO3
SECTION-C (2Qx20M=40 Marks)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All questions are compulsory, Q.No. 11 has an internal choice, Each Question carries 20 Marks. • Write long answer/ Derive/ Solve 			
S. No.	Statement of question	Marks	CO
Q 10	<p>(a) Explain about the single step potential barrier. Derive expressions for the reflection coefficient and transmission coefficient when the energy of the particle is less than the height of the barrier. (15)</p> <p>(b) Calculate the lowest energy of an electron confined in a 3-D cubical box of each side 2 \AA (5)</p>	20	CO4 CO3
Q 11	<p>(a) Explain the β-ray continuous spectrum. Explain the neutrino's theory of β-decay. (10)</p> <p>(b) Derive a relation between the half-life time and mean lifetime. The half-life of Radon is 3.8 days. After how many days will only one-twentieth of the radon sample be leftover. (answer upto the second decimal) (use $\log_{10} 20 = 1.3010$) (10)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(c) Derive a relation for the semi-empirical mass formula for the nucleus giving arguments for each of the terms involved. (10)</p> <p>(d) Explain the terms mass defect, packing fraction and binding energy of the nucleus. Find the binding energy of Lithium nucleus and binding energy per nucleon from the below-given data. Mass of Lithium nucleus = 7.006005 a. m. u. Mass of proton = 1.007277 a. m. u. Mass of neutron = 1.008665 a. m. u. (Given 1 a. m. u = 931.4812 MeV) (10)</p>	20	CO 3 CO 2 CO 3 CO 2