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# **B.SC DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATION MARCH 2017**

# SEMESTER - 6: PHYSICS (CORE COURSE)

COURSE: U6CRPHY11 -: CONDENSED MATTER PHYSICS

(For Regular - 2014 Admission)

Time: Three Hours Max. Marks: 60

### **PART A**

(Answer all questions; each question carries 1 mark)

- 1. The co-ordination number of fcc lattice is...........
- 2. What is meant by a primitive cell?
- 3. The bonding in NaCl is......
- 4. At absolute zero, probability of occupation of energy levels below Fermi level is.......
- 5. Drift velocity of charge carriers produced per unit applied electric field is called.......
- 6. For vacuum, magnetic susceptibility is ......
- 7. Dipole moment per unit volume of a dielectric is called......
- 8. At critical temperature, critical field of a superconductor is.......
- 9. Electron is a fermion whereas cooper pair is a .........
- 10. Fullerene is made of.....atoms.

 $(1 \times 10 = 10)$ 

### **PART B**

(Answer **any seven** questions; each question carries 2 marks)

- 11. Name the seven crystal systems.
- 12. Describe NaCl structure.
- 13. Explain Bloch theorem.
- 14. Draw the nature of potential used in Kronig-Penny model.
- 15. What is meant by polarizability of a dielectric? Give the relation between polarization and polarizability of a dielectric.
- 16. Explain the origin of paramagnetism
- 17. What is meant by critical field of a super conductor? Give the relation representing temperature dependence of critical field.
- 18. What is meant by quantum dots?
- 19. What is Meissner effect?

 $(2 \times 7 = 14)$ 

#### PART C

(Answer **any four** questions; each question carries 4 marks)

- 20. In a crystal a lattice plane intercept x, y, z axes at 2a,3b and 4c where a, b and c are lattice constants. Find the Miller indices of the plane.
- 21. When abeam of x-rays of wavelength 0.842A is incident on a crystal at glancing angle 8° 35′ first order Bragg reflection is obtained. Calculate the glancing angle for third order reflection.
- 22. The mobilities of electrons and holes in a sample of intrinsic germanium at 300K are 0.36 m<sup>2</sup>V<sup>-1</sup>S<sup>-1</sup> and 0.17m2V<sup>-1</sup>S<sup>-1</sup> respectively .If the conductivity of the specimen is 2.12 per ohm.m, compute the charge carrier concentration.
- 23. Discuss the origin of ferroelectricity. Explain the ferroelectric behavior of barium titanate crystal.
- 24. Explain type-1 and type-11 superconductors with necessary graphs.
- 25. The London penetration depth for Pb at 3K and 7.1 K are 39.6nm and 173nm respectively. Caiculate its transition temperature as well as depth at 0K.

 $(4 \times 4 = 16)$ 

#### **PART D**

(Answer **any two** questions; each carries 10 marks)

- 26. What are Miller indices? How can we find Miller indices of a set of planes? Derive an Expression for the interplanar spacing of a set of planes.
- 27. (a) Obtain an expression for electrical conductivity of an intrinsic semiconductor.
  - (b) Discuss Hall effect. Obtain an expression for Hall coefficient R<sub>H.</sub>
- 28. What is diamagnetism? Explain Langevins theory of diamagnetism and derive Langevins equation for diamagnetic susceptibility.
- 29. What is Josephsons tunneling? Discuss dc and ac Josephson effects. Explain SQUID with a diagram.

 $(10 \times 2 = 20)$ 

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