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Seat No.: \_\_\_\_\_

No. of Printed Pages : 2

**SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY**

**5<sup>th</sup> Semester B. Sc. EXAMINATION (Under CBCS)**

**Friday, 15<sup>th</sup> November 2019**

**Time 10:00 am to 1:00 pm**

**Subject Code: PHYSICS [USO5CPHY03]**

**(Solid State Physics)**

N.B: (i) All the symbols have their usual meanings.

Total Marks: 70

(ii) Figures at the right side of questions indicate full marks.

Q-1 Choose the correct option for the following questions. [10]

- (1) Electrons are \_\_\_\_\_ penetrating than X-rays.  
(a) more (b) less  
(c) equally (d) none of above
- (2) In X-ray diffraction transmission Laue method \_\_\_\_\_ pattern is obtain.  
(a) Elliptical (b) hyperbolic  
(c) parabolic (d) circular
- (3) In \_\_\_\_\_, the distance of each of the points from the origin preserves the interplanar spacing of that stack of parallel planes.  
(a) d-spacing (b) k-spacing  
(c) h-spacing (d) none of above
- (4) The ratio of thermal conductivity to electrical conductivity is \_\_\_\_\_ to the temperature for a large number of metals.  
(a) equal (b) proportional  
(c) inversely proportional (d) exponentially proportional
- (5) The temperature at which a conductor becomes a superconductor is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) superconducting temperature (b) Curie temperature  
(c) Ohm's temperature (d) transition temperature
- (6) When a current is passed through a conductor having resistance R, then heat produced is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a)  $I^2R$  (b)  $I^2Rt$   
(c) IR (d) RV
- (7) The increase in the electrical conductivity of photoconductor is due to the production of electron-hole pairs by the absorbed \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) phonons (b) photons  
(c) neutrons (d) electrons
- (8) If the frequency of incident light increases, stopping potential \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) increases (b) decreases  
(c) does not change (d) become zero
- (9) In \_\_\_\_\_, the amount of electrical current flowing between a sample tip and a surface is measured.  
(a) Scanning Tunneling Microscope (b) Atomic Force Microscope  
(c) Magnetic Force Microscope (d) Transmission Electron Microscope
- (10) Any material engineered at nano-scale to perform a specific task is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) nano-scale biostructure (b) smart material  
(c) self healing structure (d) self assembled

①

(PTO)

- Q-2 Answer any ten questions in brief. [20]
- (1) What is X-ray crystallography? Enlist properties of X-ray.
  - (2) State Bragg's law.
  - (3) Enlist primitive vectors of the reciprocal lattice.
  - (4) What is Meissner effect?
  - (5) Define Drift velocity and derive the equation for electrical conductivity.
  - (6) Why soft conductors are not so useful?
  - (7) Define Acceptor levels and donor levels.
  - (8) What is Peltier effect?
  - (9) What is interband transition?
  - (10) State Moore's first law with necessary graph.
  - (11) Give the basic idea of working of all types scanning probe instruments.
  - (12) Why ordinary light cannot be used in nanoscale lithography?
- Q-3 (A) Write a detailed note on X-ray diffraction rotating crystal method. [06]  
(B) Enlist properties of reciprocal lattice. [04]
- OR
- Q-3 (A) Write a note on geometrical construction of reciprocal lattice. [06]  
(B) Explain relation between  $\sigma_{hkl}$  and crystallographic axis. [04]
- Q-4 (A) Define the terms: Superconductor and Superconductivity. Explain Type I and II superconductors. [06]  
(B) Explain Isotope effect. [04]
- OR
- Q-4 (A) Write a detail note on free electron gas in three dimensions. [06]  
(B) Explain effect of temperature on Fermi-Dirac distribution. [04]
- Q-5 (A) Enlist the junction properties. Explain briefly metal semiconductor junction. [10]
- OR
- Q-5 (A) Write a detailed note on Photoelectric effect. [10]
- Q-6 (A) With suitable examples define self-assembly process. How it can be used to produce nanostructures? [06]  
(B) Write a short note on dip pen nanolithography. [04]
- OR
- Q-6 (A) Explain in detail about self healing structures. [06]  
(B) Write a short note on molecular synthesis. [04]