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B.E. / B.TECH. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2023

First Semester

PH18151 – ENGINEERING PHYSICS*(Common to all branches)***(Regulation 2018/2018A)****TIME: 3 HOURS****MAX. MARKS: 100**

COURSE OUTCOMES	STATEMENT	RBT LEVEL
CO 1	Interpret the thermal properties of the materials	2
CO 2	Exhibit the ability to solve the problems pertaining to the behavior of sub-atomic particles using quantum mechanics.	2
CO 3	Learn to solve the issues related to defects in the buildings due to acoustic design.	3
CO 4	Develop an understanding about photonics and Fiber Optic communication system.	3
CO 5	Classify and demonstrate the fundamentals of crystals and their defects.	2

PART- A (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

(Answer all Questions)

	CO	RBT LEVEL
1. Why the specimen used to determine thermal conductivity of a bad conductor should have a large area and smaller thickness?	1	2
2. State Newton's law of cooling.	1	2
3. In Compton scattering, the incident photon have a wavelength 0.5 nm. Calculate the wavelength of scattered radiation if they are viewed at an angle 45°.	2	3
4. Write down the one-dimensional Schrodinger time independent equation and write the same for a free particle.	2	2
5. List the factors affecting the good acoustics of building.	3	3
6. Why not ultrasonics be produced by passing high frequency alternating current through a loud speaker.	3	3
7. Can a two level system be used for the production of Laser? Why?	4	2
8. Find the Numerical Aperture of an Optical fiber having a core refractive index of 1.55 and cladding refractive index of 1.50	4	3
9. In a cubic crystal, draw [110] and [210] planes.	5	2
10. Distinguish between edge dislocation and screw dislocation.	5	2

PART- B (5 x 14 = 70 Marks)

	Marks	CO	RBT LEVEL
11. (a) (i) Define coefficient of thermal conductivity and state its unit.	(2)	1	2
(ii) Describe Lee's disc method to find the co-efficient of thermal conductivity of a bad conductor.	(12)	1	2

(OR)

(b)	(i)	When two different materials are connected in series and parallel, determine the quantity of heat conducted through the materials having same area of cross section and same thickness.	(10)	1	2
	(ii)	A glass sheet of area 1 m^2 has a thickness of $2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$. Its opposite faces are at temperature 25°C and 10°C respectively. If coefficient of thermal conductivity of glass is $2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kcal/m}^\circ\text{Cs}$, find the quantity of heat conducted in one second.	(4)	1	2
12. (a)		Derive Schrodinger's (i) Time independent and (ii) Time dependent equations for matter waves.	(14)	2	3
		(OR)			
(b)		Derive an expression for the change in wavelength suffered by an x-ray photon when it collides with an electron.	(14)	2	3
13. (a)	(i)	Explain how ultrasonic waves can be produced by using Piezo electric crystal.	(10)	3	3
	(ii)	List any four applications of ultrasonic.	(4)	3	3
		(OR)			
(b)		Derive Expressions for growth and decay of energy density inside a hall and hence deduce Sabine's formula for reverberation time of the hall.	(14)	3	3
14. (a)		Explain what is meant by molecular Laser. Discuss the construction and working of molecular laser.	(14)	4	3
		(OR)			
(b)		Define Numerical aperture and angle of acceptance. Derive an expression for Numerical Aperture and angle of acceptance of a fibre in terms of refractive indices of the core and cladding.	(14)	4	3
15. (a)	(i)	Show that in an ideal hexagonal closed packed structure the c/a ratio is 1.633 and its atomic packing factor equals to that of the face-centred cubic structure.	(12)	5	2
	(ii)	Copper has FCC structure and its lattice parameter is 3.6 \AA . Find the atomic radius.	(2)	5	2
		(OR)			
(b)	(i)	What do you infer from crystal defects?	(2)	5	2
	(ii)	Describe in detail the point, line and surface defects.	(12)	5	2
<u>PART- C (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)</u>					
(Q.No.16 is compulsory)					
			Marks	CO	RBT LEVEL
16.	(i)	Deduce the expression for the distance between two successive plane in a cubic lattice.	(8)	5	2
	(ii)	The distance between the Miller indices (110) is 2.86 \AA . Calculate the lattice constant.	(2)	5	2
