

Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

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M.Sc.

PHYSICS

**PHY UT - 602 : Solid State Physics
(2014 Pattern) (4 Credits) (Semester - II)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 50

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any five questions.*
- 2) *Draw neat and labelled diagrams wherever necessary.*
- 3) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*
- 4) *Use of logarithmic tables and calculators is allowed.*

Constants:

<i>Boltzmann constant</i>	=	$1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$
<i>Planck's constant</i>	=	$6.623 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J-S}$
<i>Avogadro's number</i>	=	$6.023 \times 10^{26} \text{ per kg mole}$
<i>Mass of electron</i>	=	$9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$
<i>Electronic charge</i>	=	$1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
<i>Bohr magneton</i>	=	$9.27 \times 10^{-24} \text{ A.m}^2$
<i>Permeability of free space</i>	=	$4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$

Q1) a) Explain the reduced zone, extended zone and periodic zone schemes for representing energy bands with neat diagrams. **[4]**

b) Explain Type I and Type II superconductors with suitable examples. **[3]**

c) For Helium atom in ground state, the mean radius in the Langvin's formula is approximated by Bohr radius of 0.528 nm. Calculate the diamagnetic susceptibility of helium atom. Given : Density of helium = 0.178 kg/m³. **[3]**

Q2) a) Prove that for Kronig - Penny potential with $p \ll 1$, the energy of the

lowest energy band at $K = 0$ is $E = \frac{h^2 p}{4\pi m a^2}$ **[4]**

b) Show that the flux coming from the hollow space of the super conducting ring is quantised. **[3]**

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- c) An electromagnet with iron core can be magnetised typically upto 1 tesla. Compare the magnetic interaction energy $\mu_B B$ of an electron spin magnetic dipole moment with thermal energy $K_B T$ at room temperature. Hence show that at ordinary temperature, the approximation $K_B T / \mu_B B \gg 1$ holds good. [3]

Q3) a) Using equation $m \left[\frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{v}{\tau} \right] = -eE$ for electron drift velocity v , show that the d.c. electrical conductivity of metal is $\sigma = ne^2 \tau m$. Symbols have usual meanings. [4]

- b) Explain the paramagnetism in iron group ions on the basis of quenching of orbital angular momentum. [3]
- c) A magnetic material has a magnetisation of 3300 A/m and flux density of 0.0044 wb/m². Calculate the magnetising force and relative permeability of the material. [3]

Q4) a) Explain the formation of energy gap on the basis of nearly free electron model. [4]

- b) For a simple 2-D square lattice, show that the Kinetic energy of a free electron at the corner of the first Brillouin Zone is higher than the electron at the midpoint of a side face of a zone by a factor of two. [3]
- c) The critical temperature (T_c) for mercury with isotropic mass 199.5 is 4.185 K. Calculate its critical temperature when its isotropic mass changes to 203.4. [3]

Q5) a) Explain the phenomenon of hysteresis and hysteresis curve on the basis of domain theory. [4]

- b) Describe the assumptions of BCS theory of super conductivity. [3]

- c) The saturation magnetic induction of nickel is 0.65 wb/m^2 . Calculate the magnetic moment of nickel atom in Bohr magneton. [3]

Given:

- i) Density of nickel = 8906 kg/m^3 .
ii) Atomic weight of nickel = 58.7.

Q6) a) Derive London equation for superconducting state. Hence obtain an expression for penetration depth. [4]

b) For a specimen of V_3Ga , the critical fields are respectively 1.4×10^5 and $4.2 \times 10^5 \text{ A/m}$ for 14K and 13K. Calculate the transition temperature and critical fields at 0K and 4.2K. [3]

c) A paramagnetic substance has 10^{28} atoms / m^3 . The magnetic moment of each atom is $1.8 \times 10^{-23} \text{ A.m}^2$. Calculate the paramagnetic susceptibility at 300K. [3]

Q7) a) Give an account of the Weiss molecular exchange theory of ferromagnetism. Hence derive Curie-Weiss law. [5]

b) Explain quantum theory of paramagnetism. Derive Curie law. [5]

Q8) a) Distinguish between metals, semiconductors and insulators on the basis of band theory of solids. [5]

b) Describe the motion of electron in 1-D periodic potential. Explain the concept of effective mass m^* . Draw E-K, V-K and $m^* -K$ diagrams. [5]

