



BBG-003-001602 Seat No. _____

B. Sc. (Sem. VI) (CBCS) Examination

July - 2021

**Statistical Mechanics, Solid State Physics and
Plasma Physics : Paper - 602**

Faculty Code : 003

Subject Code : 001602

Time : $2\frac{1}{2}$ Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

1 Answer the following questions in brief : (1 mark each) **20**

- (1) The minimum volume of a phase cell is h^3 . True or False.
- (2) Particles which obey Bose Einstein statistics are known as _____.
- (3) Fermi Dirac distribution is given by $n_i = \frac{g_i}{e^{\alpha + \beta \epsilon_i} - 1}$.
True or False.
- (4) State Heisenberg's uncertainty principle.
- (5) A superconductor is a perfect ferromagnetic material.
True or False.
- (6) Cooper pair of electrons effectively attract each other.
True or False.
- (7) The expulsion of magnetic field from a superconductor is known as _____.
- (8) The production of current, when two superconductors are joined by an insulator is known as _____.
- (9) Emission of visible light, when X-rays or UV rays are incident on a layer of materials such as ZnS:Cu where a potential difference is applied, is known as electro luminescence. True or false.
- (10) Photoconductivity per unit excitation intensity is known as _____.
- (11) What is luminescence ?
- (12) Luminescence in sulphide phosphors can be explained by a model based on hole migration theory. True or False.
- (13) A type-II superconductor has _____ critical magnetic fields.

- (14) What is critical magnetic field ?
- (15) The ordered arrangement of molecules in liquid crystalline state is due to weak Vander Waal's forces. True or False ?
- (16) Write Bragg's equation.
- (17) When impurity is added to plasma, its conductivity _____.
- (18) The ionized state of matter is known as _____.
- (19) The temperature at which a liquid crystal is converted into an isotropic liquid is known as critical temperature. True or False.
- (20) Nematic liquid crystal have _____ like molecules.

- 2 (a) Answer any three : (2 marks each) 6
- (1) Write a note on phase space.
 - (2) What are bosons ? Write two properties of Bosons.
 - (3) What is Meissner effect ?
 - (4) Explain the concept of division of phase space.
 - (5) What are liquid crystals ?
 - (6) Write four properties of X-rays.
- (b) Answer any three : (3 marks each) 9
- (1) Distinguish between Bose-Einstein statistics and Fermi-Dirac statistics.
 - (2) Write a note on electroluminescence.
 - (3) Write a note on Cooper pairs.
 - (4) What is Josephson effect ?
 - (5) Explain any one method of production of plasma.
 - (6) Explain thermodynamic probability.
- (c) Answer any two : (5 marks each) 10
- (1) Starting with the basic postulates derive Fermi-Dirac distribution law.
 - (2) What is luminescence ? Explain the model of luminescence (hole migration theory) in sulphide phosphors activated by monovalent impurity like Ag.
 - (3) Write a note on plasma radiations.
 - (4) Explain Laue method of X-ray diffraction.
 - (5) Write a note on the applications of liquid crystals.

- 3 (a) Answer any three : (2 marks each) 6
- (1) Write a note on superconductivity.
 - (2) What are Fermions ? Write two of their properties.
 - (3) Derive Dulong and Petit's law for the specific heat of solids.
 - (4) Define plasma as a state of matter.
 - (5) What is thermal pinch effect ?
 - (6) Explain the change in heat capacity in superconducting state.
- (b) Answer any three : (3 marks each) 9
- (1) Derive an expression for volume in phase space.
 - (2) Describe the electrical conductivity of plasma.
 - (3) Define photosensitivity and derive an expression for it.
 - (4) Explain the process of excitation and ionization of plasma.
 - (5) Explain three applications of superconductivity.
 - (6) Explain the influence of external agents on superconductivity.
- (c) Answer any two : (5 marks each) 10
- (1) Derive Einstein's equation for the specific heat of solids.
 - (2) Derive the equation for plasma frequency.
 - (3) Derive Planck's radiation law and deduce the classical laws from it.
 - (4) Write a note on Cholesteric liquid crystals.
 - (5) Explain the powder crystal method of X-ray diffraction.
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