



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

**HA-003-1204002**

**M. Sc. (Sem. IV) (CBCS) (W.E.F. 2016) Examination**

**April - 2023**

**CT-12 : Physics**

*(Experimental Techniques with Interdisciplinary Applications)*

**Faculty Code : 003**

**Subject Code : 1204002**

Time :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Hours / Total Marks : 70

- Instructions :** (1) All questions carry equal marks.  
(2) Symbols have their usual meanings.

- 1** Answer any seven in brief : **14**
- (a) Write the names of beta radiation sources.
  - (b) What are the different units of radioactivity?
  - (c) What do you mean by short wavelength limit of X-rays?
  - (d) State the principle of X-ray production.
  - (e) What are stable and unstable paramagnetic substances?
  - (f) What are the basic requirements of IR radiation source?
  - (g) What are the degrees of freedom of linear molecule?
  - (h) What is mass spectrum?
  - (i) What do you mean by shielding in NMR spectroscopy?
  - (j) What is hyperfine interaction in Mossbauer spectroscopy?
- 2** Answer the following questions : (Any two out of three) **14**
- (a) Discuss in detail: Continuous and Characteristic X-rays.
  - (b) Discuss XRF in detail.
  - (c) Discuss GM counter in detail.

- 3** Answer the following questions : (both are compulsory) **14**
- (a) Discuss the theory of ESR.
  - (b) Derive Larmor equation of NMR Spectroscopy.

**OR**

- 3** Answer the following questions : (both are compulsory) **14**
- (a) How will you explain hyperfine interactions in ESR spectroscopy? Discuss with necessary examples.
  - (b) Discuss Continuous Wave NMR Spectrometer with all details.
- 4** Answer the following questions : (Any two out of three) **14**
- (a) Discuss the process of absorption of IR radiation.
  - (b) Discuss various modes of vibrations of atoms in molecule.
  - (c) Discuss the important condition to observe resonance fluorescence in Mossbauer Spectroscopy.
- 5** Write any two short notes on : **14**
- (a) Mossbauer Spectrometer.
  - (b) Isomer shift in Mossbauer Spectroscopy.
  - (c) Theory of Mass Spectrometer.
  - (d) Neutron diffraction and X-ray diffraction.
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