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## Question Paper Code: 24086

B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2018.

Second Semester

Civil Engineering

PH 2161 — ENGINEERING PHYSICS - II

(Common to all Branches)

(Regulations 2008)

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

PART A —  $(10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ marks})$ 

- 1. Give the statement of Wiedemann-Franz law.
- 2. Mention two drawbacks of classical free electron theory of metals.
- 3. Find the resistance of an intrinsic Ge rod 1 cm long, 1 mm wide, and 0.5 mm thick at 300 K. For Ge,  $n_i = 2.5 \times 10^{19}/m^3$ ,  $\mu_e = 0.39$  m<sup>2</sup> v<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> and  $\mu_p = 0.19$  m<sup>2</sup> v<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>, at 300 K.
- 4. Given an extrinsic semiconductor, how will you find whether it is n-type or p-type.
- The magnetic field strength of silicon is  $1500 \text{ Am}^{-1}$ . If the magnetic susceptibility is  $-(0.3 \times 10^{-5})$ . Calculate the magnetisation and flux density is silicon.
- 3. What is meant by persistent current?
- 7. Define dielectric constant.
- 8. Distinguish between dielectric loss and dielectric breakdown.
- 9. Mention some of the applications of shape memory alloys.
- 10. Write any four properties of Nanomaterials.

## PART B — $(5 \times 16 = 80 \text{ marks})$

11.	(a)	(i)	Obtain Wiedemann Franz law using the expressions of electric and thermal conductivity and find the expression for Loren number.
		(ii)	The density of Silver is $10.5 \times 10^3$ kg/m <sup>3</sup> . The atomic weight of silver is 107.9. Each silver atom provides one conduction electron. To conductivity of silver at 20°C is $6.8 \times 10^7$ ohm <sup>-1</sup> m <sup>-1</sup> . Calculate the density of electrons and also the mobility of electrons in silver.
		(iii)	Calculate the electrical and thermal conductivities of a metal with the relaxation time of $10^{-14}$ second at 300 K. The electron density $6\times10^{26} {\rm m}^{-3}$ .
			$\mathbf{Or}_{\mathbf{r}}$
	(b)	(i)	Derive an expression for electrical conductivity based on Quantu theory.
	7 . 2	(ii)	Write the expression for Fermi distribution function and explain with suitable diagram. How does it vary with temperature?
		(iii)	Calculate the Fermi energy and Fermi temperature in a metal. The Fermi velocity of electrons in the metal is $0.86 \times 10^6$ m/s.
12.	(a)	(i)	What is Fermi level in intrinsic semiconductor? And discuss the variation of Fermi level in intrinsic semiconductor with temperature.
		(i <u>i</u> )	Derive the expression for electrical conductivity in an intrins semiconductor and explain the variation of it with temperature.
			$\mathbf{Or}^{-}$
	(b)	(i)	How the Fermi level changes its position with the temperature an impurity concentration in N-type semiconductors?
		(ii)	Define Hall effect in semiconductors. How the Hall coefficient is determined? (10
13.	(a)	(i)	Explain the domain theory of Ferromagnetism and hence describ the magnetic hysteresis. (10
		(ii)	What are Ferrites? Explain magnetic recording and read ou mechanisms.
. :			Or
	(b)	(i)	Describe the different properties of superconductors and als explain the classification of super conductors as Type I and Type I superconductors.
	1	(;;)	T-1: DOO I
ì	1	(11)	Explain BCS theory of superconductors. (6
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		Define the following:	
	. ,	(1) Dielectric constant $\varepsilon_r$ ,	
		(2) Polarizability, $\alpha$	
		(3) Polarization vector, $\vec{P}$	
		(4) Electric flux density, D	,
	: :	(5) Electric susceptibility, $\chi$ .	
		Give also the necessary equations relating the above quantities.	
	(ii)	Calculate the electronic polarizability of an argon atom whose $\varepsilon_r=1.0024$ at NTP and $N=2.7\times 10^{25}$ atoms/m³.	
(b)	(i)	Define 'internal field', Obtain the expression for internal field usin Lorentz method and hence deduce the Clausius-Mosotti equation. $(2+6+4)$	-
	(ii)	, and a supplied the state of t	13
		respectively. The electronic polarizability of the atom is $3.28 \times 10^{-4}$ Fm <sup>2</sup> . If sulphur solid has cubic symmetry, what will be the relativ permittivity? Take Avogadro number as $6.023 \times 10^{20}$ $\varepsilon_0 = 8.86 \times 10^{-12}$ Fm <sup>-1</sup> .	e 6,
(a)	Expl adva	Fm <sup>2</sup> . If sulphur solid has cubic symmetry, what will be the relative permittivity? Take Avogadro number as $6.023 \times 10^{20}$	e 6, 1)
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(a) (b)	Expl adva	Fm <sup>2</sup> . If sulphur solid has cubic symmetry, what will be the relative permittivity? Take Avogadro number as $6.023 \times 10^{20}$ $\varepsilon_0 = 8.86 \times 10^{-12}  \mathrm{Fm^{-1}}$ . (4) Lain the characteristics of Shape Memory Alloy and mention it antages and disadvantages. (16)	e 6, 1) s)
	adva	Fm². If sulphur solid has cubic symmetry, what will be the relative permittivity? Take Avogadro number as $6.023 \times 10^{20}$ $\varepsilon_0 = 8.86 \times 10^{-12}  \mathrm{Fm^{-1}}$ . (4)  lain the characteristics of Shape Memory Alloy and mention it antages and disadvantages. (16)  Or  Describe plasma arcing technique with a diagram to fabricate name of the state of the substitution	e 6, 1) s) o) r