



Series A1BAB/2

SET-2

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code 55/2/2

रोल नं.
Roll No.

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परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।
Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

नोट

- (I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 11 हैं।
- (II) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- (III) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 12 प्रश्न हैं।
- (IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- (V) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।

NOTE

- (I) Please check that this question paper contains 11 printed pages.
- (II) Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- (III) Please check that this question paper contains 12 questions.
- (IV) Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- (V) 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

भौतिक विज्ञान (सैद्धान्तिक)

PHYSICS (Theory)

निर्धारित समय : 2 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 35

Time allowed : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 35



General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) *This question paper contains **12** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *This question paper is divided into **three** sections – **Section A, B, and C.***
- (iii) ***Section A** – Questions no. **1** to **3** are of **2** marks each.*
- (iv) ***Section B** – Questions no. **4** to **11** are of **3** marks each.*
- (v) ***Section C** – Question no. **12** is a Case Study-Based Question of **5** marks.*
- (vi) *There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, internal choice has been provided in some of the questions. Attempt any one of the alternatives in such questions.*
- (vii) *Use of log tables is permitted, if necessary, but use of calculator is **not** permitted.*

$$c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$$

$$e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ T m A}^{-1}$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.854 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2 \text{ N}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ N m}^2 \text{ C}^{-2}$$

$$\text{Mass of electron (} m_e \text{)} = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Mass of neutron} = 1.675 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Mass of proton} = 1.673 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Avogadro's number} = 6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{ per gram mole}$$

$$\text{Boltzmann constant} = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ JK}^{-1}$$



SECTION A

1. (a) (i) Define the terms : 'impact parameter' and 'distance of closest approach' for an α -particle in Geiger-Marsden scattering experiment.
- (ii) What will be the value of the impact parameter for scattering angle (I) $\theta = 0^\circ$ and (II) $\theta = 180^\circ$? 2

OR

- (b) Photoelectric emission occurs when a surface is irradiated with the radiation of frequency (i) ν_1 , and (ii) ν_2 . The maximum kinetic energy of the electrons emitted in the two cases are K and 2K respectively. Obtain the expression for the threshold frequency for the surface. 2
2. Briefly explain the working of a light emitting diode. Mention its two uses. 2
3. Explain the formation of depletion region in a p-n junction. 2

SECTION B

4. With the help of a circuit diagram, explain the working of a p-n junction diode as a full-wave rectifier. Also draw its input and output waveforms. 3
5. Find the ratio of the de Broglie wavelengths associated with an alpha particle and a proton, if both
- (a) have the same speeds,
- (b) have the same kinetic energy,
- (c) are accelerated through the same potential difference. 3
6. (a) Depict the variation of the potential energy of a pair of nucleons with the separation between them.
- (b) Imagine the fission of a $^{56}_{26}\text{Fe}$ into two equal fragments of $^{28}_{13}\text{Al}$ nucleus. Is the fission energetically possible ? Justify your answer by working out Q value of the process. 3

Given : $m(^{56}_{26}\text{Fe}) = 55.93494 \text{ u}$, $m(^{28}_{13}\text{Al}) = 27.98191 \text{ u}$.



7. (a) (i) Depict a plane electromagnetic wave propagating along the x-axis. Write the expressions for its oscillating electric and magnetic fields.

(ii) Write three characteristics of electromagnetic waves. 3

OR

- (b) Name the electromagnetic waves which are produced by the following :
- (i) Radioactive decays of nucleus
 - (ii) Welding arcs
 - (iii) Hot bodies

Write one use each of these waves. 3

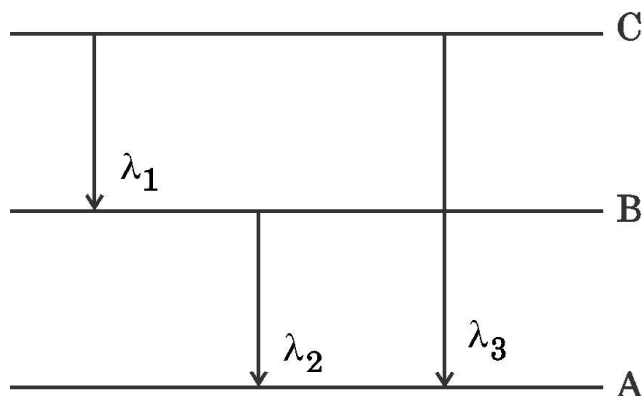
8. (a) Draw a labelled ray diagram showing the formation of an image by an astronomical refracting telescope in normal adjustment. Hence, obtain the expression for its magnifying power. 3

OR

- (b) A plane wavefront of light of wavelength ' λ ' is incident normally on a narrow slit of width ' a ' and a diffraction pattern is observed on a screen at a distance ' D ' from the slit.

- (i) Depict the intensity distribution in the pattern observed.
- (ii) Obtain the expression for the first maximum from the central maximum. 3

9. (a) State Bohr's quantization condition for defining stationary orbits.
- (b) Use the energy level diagram shown below to obtain the relation between three wavelengths λ_1 , λ_2 and λ_3 emitted due to the transition of electron from the energy states C and B. 3





10. (a) Is the speed of light in glass independent of the colour of light ?
Give reason.
- (b) A small bulb is placed at the bottom of a tank containing water to a depth of 70 cm. Find the area of the surface of water through which light from the bulb can emerge out. Given refractive index of water is $\frac{4}{3}$. 3
11. The refractive index of an equilateral triangular prism kept in air is $\sqrt{2}$.
Calculate : 3
- (a) the angle of minimum deviation.
- (b) the critical angle for the prism.

SECTION C

12. The British physicist Thomas Young explained the interference of light using the principle of superposition of waves. He observed the interference pattern on the screen, in his experimental set-up, known now as Young's double slit experiment. The two slits S_1 and S_2 were illuminated by light from a slit S. The interference pattern consists of dark and bright bands of light. Such bands are called fringes. The distance between two consecutive bright and dark fringes is called fringe width.
- (a) If the screen is moved closer to the plane of slits S_1 and S_2 , then the fringe width :
- (i) will decrease, but the intensity of bright fringe remains the same.
 - (ii) will increase, but the intensity of bright fringe decreases.
 - (iii) will decrease, but the intensity of bright fringe increases.
 - (iv) and the intensity both remain the same.
- (b) What will happen to the pattern on the screen, when the two slits S_1 and S_2 are replaced by two independent but identical sources ?
- (i) The intensity of pattern will increase
 - (ii) The intensity of pattern will decrease
 - (iii) The number of fringes will become double
 - (iv) No pattern will be observed on the screen



- (c) Two sources of light are said to be coherent, when both emit light waves of :
- (i) same amplitude and have a varying phase difference.
 - (ii) same wavelength and a constant phase difference.
 - (iii) different wavelengths and same intensity.
 - (iv) different wavelengths and a constant phase difference.
- (d) The fringe width in a Young's double slit experiment is β . If the whole set-up is immersed in a liquid of refractive index ' μ ', then the new fringe width will be :
- (i) β
 - (ii) $\beta\mu$
 - (iii) $\frac{\beta}{\mu}$
 - (iv) $\frac{\beta}{\mu^2}$
- (e) The total path difference between two waves meeting at points P_1 and P_2 on the screen are $\left(\frac{3\lambda}{2}\right)$ and 2λ respectively. Then :
- (i) bright fringes are formed at both points.
 - (ii) dark fringes are formed at both points.
 - (iii) a bright fringe is formed at P_1 and a dark fringe is formed at P_2 .
 - (iv) a bright fringe is formed at P_2 and a dark fringe is formed at P_1 .
- $5 \times 1 = 5$