



Series A2BAB/4

SET-3

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

55/4/3

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 **15** 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 **15** 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) Name the spectral series for a hydrogen atom which lies in the visible region. Find the ratio of the maximum to the minimum wavelengths of this series. 2

OR

- (b) What are matter waves ? A proton and an alpha particle are accelerated through the same potential difference. Find the ratio of the de Broglie wavelength associated with the proton to that with the alpha particle. 2
2. What is meant by energy band gap in a solid ? Draw the energy band diagrams for a conductor, an insulator and a semiconductor. 2
3. Define barrier potential. Why does the thickness of the depletion layer in a p-n junction diode vary with increase in reverse bias ? 2

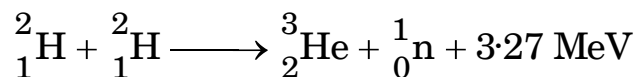
SECTION B

4. Answer the following, giving reason : $3 \times 1 = 3$
- (a) The resistance of a p-n junction is low when it is forward biased and is high when it is reversed biased.
- (b) Doping of intrinsic semiconductors is a necessity for making electronic devices.
- (c) Photodiodes are operated in reverse bias.



5. (a) Differentiate between nuclear fission and nuclear fusion.

(b) Deuterium undergoes fusion as per the reaction :



Find the duration for which an electric bulb of 500 W can be kept glowing by the fusion of 100 g of deuterium.

3

6. Briefly explain how bright and dark fringes are formed on a screen due to the diffraction at a single slit. Hence, explain why the intensity at the bright fringes decreases sharply as their order (n) increases.

3

7. (a) (i) Draw a labelled ray diagram showing the formation of the image at infinity by an astronomical telescope.

(ii) A telescope consists of an objective of focal length 150 cm and an eyepiece of focal length 6.0 cm. If the final image is formed at infinity, then calculate :

(I) the length of the tube in this adjustment, and

(II) the magnification produced.

3

OR

(b) (i) Draw a labelled ray diagram showing the formation of the image at least distance of distinct vision by a compound microscope.

(ii) A small object is placed at a distance of 3.0 cm from a magnifier of focal length 4.0 cm. Find :

(I) the position of the image formed, and

(II) the linear magnification produced.

3



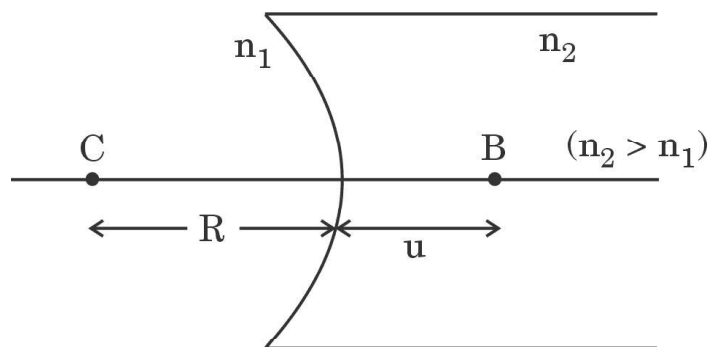
8. A proton is accelerated through a potential difference V . After acceleration, the de Broglie wavelength associated with it is λ . If the proton is replaced by an alpha particle, then find the de Broglie wavelength associated with it if it were accelerated through the same potential difference V . What will be the momentum of the alpha particle ? 3
9. (a) In Geiger-Marsden experiment, calculate the distance of closest approach for an alpha particle with energy 2.56×10^{-12} J. Consider that the particle approaches gold nucleus ($Z = 79$) in head-on position.
- (b) If the above experiment is repeated with a proton of the same energy, then what will be the value of the distance of closest approach ? 3
10. (a) Identify electromagnetic waves which :
- (i) are used in radar system.
 - (ii) affect a photographic plate.
 - (iii) are used in surgery.
- Write their frequency range. 3
- OR**
- (b) A plane wavefront is propagating from a rarer into a denser medium. Use Huygens principle to show the refracted wavefront and verify Snell's law. 3
11. A diver looking up through water ($\mu = \frac{4}{3}$) sees the outside world contained in a circular area on the surface of water. If the diver's eyes are $\sqrt{7}$ m below the surface of water, then calculate the area of the circle. 3



SECTION C

12. Two transparent media of refractive indices n_1 and n_2 are separated by a spherical transparent surface. The rays of light incident on the surface get refracted into the medium on the other side. The laws of refraction are valid at each point of the spherical surface. A lens is a transparent optical medium bounded by two surfaces, at least one of which should be spherical. The focal length of a lens is determined by the radii of curvature (R_1 and R_2) of its two surfaces and the refractive index (n) of the medium of the lens with respect to the surrounding medium. Depending on R_1 and R_2 , a lens behaves as a diverging or a converging lens. The ability of a lens to diverge or converge a beam of light incident on it defines its power.

- (a) An object is placed at the point B as shown in the figure. The object distance (u) and the image distance (v) are related as



$$(i) \quad \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \left(\frac{n_2 - n_1}{n_1} \right) \frac{1}{R}$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \left(\frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_2} \right) \frac{1}{R}$$

$$(iii) \quad \frac{n_2}{v} - \frac{n_1}{u} = \frac{(n_2 - n_1)}{R}$$

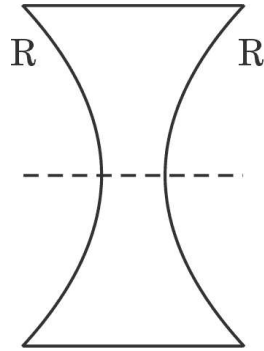
$$(iv) \quad \frac{n_1}{v} - \frac{n_2}{u} = \frac{(n_1 - n_2)}{R}$$



- (b) A point object is placed in air at a distance 'R' in front of a convex spherical refracting surface of radius of curvature R. If the medium on the other side of the surface is glass, then the image is :
- (i) real and formed in glass.
 - (ii) real and formed in air.
 - (iii) virtual and formed in glass.
 - (iv) virtual and formed in air.
- (c) An object is kept at $2F$ in front of an equiconvex lens. The image formed is :
- (i) real and of the size of the object.
 - (ii) virtual and of the size of the object.
 - (iii) real and enlarged.
 - (iv) virtual and diminished.
- (d) A thin converging lens of focal length 10 cm and a thin diverging lens of focal length 20 cm are placed coaxially in contact. The power of the combination is :
- (i) -5 D
 - (ii) $+5\text{ D}$
 - (iii) $+15\text{ D}$
 - (iv) -15 D



- (e) An equiconcave lens of focal length 'f' is cut into two identical parts along the dotted line as shown in the figure. The focal length of each part will be :



- (i) $\frac{f}{4}$
- (ii) $\frac{f}{2}$
- (iii) f
- (iv) $2f$

$$5 \times 1 = 5$$