

Odd Semester, 2020

(Held in March, 2021)

PHYSICS

(Honours)

[PHY-06 (T)]

(Electrodynamics, Electronics—II)

Marks : 56

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

Answer Question No. **1**, which is compulsory and
any **four** from the rest

1. (a) The dielectric constant of helium gas is 1.0000684 at NTP. Calculate the electron polarizability of helium atoms if the gas contains 2.7×10^{26} atoms/m³. Given permittivity of free space (ϵ_0) = 8.86×10^{-12} F/m. 2
- (b) A differential amplifier has a voltage gain of 150 and a CMRR of 90 dB. The input signals are 50 mV and 100 mV with 1 mV of noise on each input. Find (i) the output signal (ii) the noise on the output. 2+2=4

- (c) Evaluate the following mixed mode FORTRAN expression for $A = 3.0$, $B = 5.0$, $I = 8$ and $J = 3$: 2

$$(A ** 2 * 2 + I/3 + 13) * J$$

- (d) A plane electromagnetic wave is travelling in the positive z-direction in an unbounded lossless dielectric medium with relative permeability $\mu_r = 1$ and relative permittivity $\epsilon_r = 3$. The peak electric field and magnetic field intensities are 6 V/m and 2.76×10^{-2} A/m respectively. Find the—
- (i) speed of the wave in the medium;
- (ii) peak Poynting vector $S(z, t)$. 2+2=4

2. (a) State and prove uniqueness theorem in Electrostatics regarding electric potential. Use this theorem to prove that the electric field inside a conductor is zero. 2+3+3=8

- (b) Show that the potential function

$$\phi = \frac{q}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

satisfies Laplace's equation. 3

(3)

3. (a) Consider a uniformly polarized sphere and assuming that the total surface charge on this polarized sphere is zero, obtain (i) expression for the potential (ii) electric field both inside and outside this sphere. 3+2+2=7
- (b) Obtain the boundary conditions satisfied by the field vectors \vec{E} and \vec{D} at the interface between two homogeneous dielectrics. 4
4. (a) Obtain an expression for the vector potential of a infinitely long solenoid, both inside and outside the solenoid. 3+2=5
- (b) Develop the wave equations governing \vec{E} and \vec{H} in free space starting from Maxwell's equation in free space. Assuming plane wave solutions for the wave equation, show that the electromagnetic field vectors \vec{E} and \vec{H} are both perpendicular to the direction of propagation. 3+3=6
5. (a) What is Poynting vector? Give its significance. Show that the energy density of an electromagnetic field is given by
- $$U = \frac{1}{2}(\epsilon_0 E^2 + \mu_0 H^2) \quad 2+1+3=6$$

(4)

- (b) Discuss how an operational amplifier (OP Amp) can be used as an adder with a suitable circuit diagram. 5
6. (a) What do you understand by multistage transistor amplifier? Explain RC coupled transistor amplifier with special reference to frequency response, advantages, disadvantages and application, with the help of a neat diagram. 1+7=8
- (b) With the help of a neat diagram explain the operation of a Hertley oscillator. 3
7. (a) How does light propagate through an optical fibre? Discuss the structure of step index and graded index optical fibre. 2+3=5
- (b) Simplify the following Boolean expression : 2
- $$Y = \overline{(A + \overline{B} + C)} + \overline{(B + \overline{C})}$$
- (c) Perform the following binary subtraction using 2's complement method : 1
- $$(110011)_2 - (100111)_2$$
- (d) What negative number does $(10011011)_2$ represent in decimal system? 1
- (e) Convert $(59.4375)_{10}$ into binary. 2

(5)

8. (a) What are multiplexers and demultiplexers? Discuss a 1 : 4 demultiplexer with the help of a circuit diagram. $1+1+3=5$
- (b) What are flowcharts? Give a brief explanation of the various symbols used in drawing them. $1+3=4$
- (c) What is a FORTRAN variable? Explain any two FORTRAN variable types. $1+1=2$
9. (a) Explain any *four* FORTRAN statements from the following : $2 \times 4 = 8$
- (i) Computed GOTO statement
 - (ii) Assignment statement
 - (iii) Do statement
 - (iv) Implicit statement
 - (v) Equivalence statement
- (b) Explain formatted and unformatted I/O statements with illustration. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 3$

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