Reg. No.:

Question Paper Code: 42008

B.E. / B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2018

Second Semester

Computer Science and Engineering

14UPH204 - APPLIED PHYSICS

(Common to EEE, ECE, EIE, ICE and IT Branches)

(Regulation 2014)

Duration: Three hours Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer ALL Questions

PART A - (10 x 1	= 10 Marks)				
The average distance travelled by the electron between any two successive collisions i known as					
(a) relaxation time (b) period	(c) mean free path	(d) drift velocity			
2. The probability of an electron occupying a given energy level is calculated using					
(a) Wiedemann-Franz law	(b) Non-degenerate function				
(c) Degenerate function	(d) Fermi-Dirac function				
3. A semiconductor exhibits temperature coefficient of resistance					
(a) zero (b) positive	(c) negative	(d) constant			
. In intrinsic semiconductor at $0K$ Fermi level lies					
(a) Exactly between valence band and conduction band					
(b) Very near to the valence band					
(c) Very near to the conduction band					
1. 2.	The average distance travelled by the electric known as (a) relaxation time (b) period The probability of an electron occupying a gir (a) Wiedemann-Franz law (c) Degenerate function A semiconductor exhibits temperate (a) zero (b) positive In intrinsic semiconductor at 0K Fermi level (a) Exactly between valence band and co (b) Very near to the valence band	known as (a) relaxation time (b) period (c) mean free path The probability of an electron occupying a given energy level is calculated (a) Wiedemann-Franz law (b) Non-degenerate function (c) Degenerate function (d) Fermi-Dirac function A semiconductor exhibits temperature coefficient of resistant (a) zero (b) positive (c) negative In intrinsic semiconductor at 0K Fermi level lies (a) Exactly between valence band and conduction band (b) Very near to the valence band			

(d) None of the above

5.	Permanent magnets are made of					
	(a) soft magnetic materials		(b) hard magnetic materials			
	(c) semiconductors		(d) superconductors			
6.	The superconducting d	ng device which is used to detect magnetic signals from heart and bra				
	(a) SQUIDS	(b) Magnetometer	(c) Cryotron	(d) Cyclotror	1	
7.	Exciton is a					
	(a) electron-electro	on pair	(b) electron-phonon pair			
	(c) phonon-hole pa	ir	(d) electron-hole pair			
8.	device reflects li	ght when light is inciden	nt on it			
	(a) LCD	(b) LED	(c) Solar Cell	(d) Photodioo	de	
9. The width of carbon nanotube is <i>nm</i>						
	(a) 1	(b) 1.3	(c) 1.55	(d) 10		
10.	Metallic glasses have thermal conductivity than that of crystals					
	(a) high	(b) lower	(c) medium	(d) none		
		PART - B (5 x $2 =$	10 Marks)			
11.	Interpret the variation	of Fermi function with to	emperature.			
12.	Define Hall effect.					
13.	What are the application	ons of High- T_c Supercon	ductors?			
14.	What are the factors th	at affects dielectric loss	?			
15.	What is shape memory	alloy?				
		PART - C (5 x 16 =	= 80 Marks)			
16.		and electrical conductive lectrical and thermal con	•		ntical (12)	
(ii) State and prove Wiedemann-Franz Law.						

	(b)	Derive an expression for density of energy states in a conducting material.	(16)
17.	(a)	Derive an expression for the density of electrons in conduction band in an n semiconductor and density of holes in valence band in a p-type semiconductor.	-type (16)
		Or	
	(b)	What is Hall effect? Derive a Hall coefficient for P-type and N-type semicondu-	ctors. (16)
18.	(a)	What are the various types of magnetic materials? With necessary sketches exthe domain theory of ferromagnetism.	plain (16)
		Or	
	(b)	(i) Distinguish between type I and type II superconductors.	(8)
		(ii) Explain the recording and readout of information by magnetic tape.	(8)
19.	(a)	(i) Explain the mechanism involved in twisted nematic crystal display device list out their applications.	s and (10)
		(ii) Write short notes on thermography and its applications	(6)
		Or	
	(b)	(i) Derive an expressions for electronic polarisability.	(8)
		(ii) Explain the frequency and temperature dependence of polarization mechan	isms. (8)
20.	(a)	What are metallic glasses? How they are prepared? Explain their properties applications.	s and (16)
		Or	
	(b)	Describe any two different techniques of producing Nano particles and Mention applications of Nano particles	1 few 16)