



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2020 - 21

Programme – Bachelor of Technology in Electronics & Communication Engineering

Course Name – Physics

Course Code - BSC(ECE)102

Semester / Year - Semester I

Time allotted : 75 Minutes

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

1. (Answer any Sixty)

(i)

A particle of mass 10 gm lies in a potential field $v = 50 x^2 + 100$. The value of frequency of oscillations in Hz is

a) 5 Hz

b)

$$\frac{5}{\pi}$$

c)

d) none of these.

$$\frac{10\pi}{3}$$

(ii) The quality factor Q for an L-C-R circuit is

a)

b)

$$\frac{\omega R}{L}$$

$$\frac{\omega}{LR}$$

c)

d)

$$\frac{\omega L}{R}$$

$$\frac{R}{\omega L}$$

$$e^{-bt}$$

$$e^{2/bt}$$

(viii) For small value of damping constant, the resonance

- a) Is flat
- b) Is sharp
- c) Remains same
- d) None of these

(ix) The phase difference between the driving force and the velocity of the forced oscillator is

- a) φ
- b) $\frac{\pi}{2} + \varphi$
- c) $-\varphi + \frac{\pi}{2}$
- d) $\varphi + \pi$

(x)

A string is 80.0 cm long and has a mass per unit length of 5.51×10^{-4} kg/m. The tension in the string is 200 N. In the fundamental mode, the string vibrates with a frequency

- a) 376 Hz
- b) 390 Hz
- c) 400 Hz
- d) 512 Hz

(xi) Given a string of length 2 m with two fixed ends, the possible longest wavelength of the standing wave is

- a) 1 m
- b) 2 m
- c) 4 m
- d) 8 m

(xii) The fundamental frequency of a standing wave traveling at a speed of 20 m/s through a string of length 4 m is

- a) 2 Hz
- b) 2.5 Hz
- c) 4 Hz
- d) 5 Hz

(xiii) The ratio of velocity of sound in hydrogen and oxygen at STP is

- a) 4:1
- b) 16:1
- c) 2:1
- d) 4:3

(xiv) The quantity which does not change, when sound enters from one medium to another

- a) Speed
- b) Frequency
- c) Wavelength
- d) Velocity

(xv) Sound propagates maximum in

- a) Gas
- b) Liquid
- c) Solid
- d) All

(xvi) Lights can travel in a vacuum but not sound, because

- a) Speed of sound is very slow than light
- b) Light waves are electromagnetic in nature
- c) Sound waves are electromagnetic in nature
- d) Light waves are not electromagnetic in nature

(xvii)

The phase velocity of a wave having a group velocity of 6×10^6 is (in order of 10^8 m/s)

- a) 2.5
- b) 3
- c) 100
- d) 150

(xviii)

The plane of vibration makes an angle θ with that of polarization. The value of θ is

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| a) | b) |
| 0^0 | 45^0 |
| c) | d) |
| 90^0 | 180^0 |

(xix) The number of optic axes in a uniaxial crystal is

- | | |
|------|-------|
| a) 1 | b) 2 |
| c) 5 | d) 10 |

(xx) The nature of the wave front due to a point source of light is

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a) Spherical | b) Plane |
| c) Cylindrical | d) None of these |

(xxi) For constructive interference, the phase difference is an even multiple of

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a) | b) |
| $\frac{\pi}{2}$ | 2π |
| c) | d) None of these |
| π | |

(xxii) The Newton's rings for the transmitted system of a monochromatic source of light is

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| a) Dark | b) Partially dark |
| c) Bright | d) None of these |

(xxiii) Radii of Newton's rings are proportional to

- a) Square root of natural number
- b) Square of natural number
- c) Natural number
- d) None of these

(xxiv) Two sources will be coherent if they have

- a) Constant wavelength
- b) Constant phase difference
- c) Constant amplitude
- d) None of these

(xxv) In Fresnel diffraction the source of light is effectively at

- a) Finite distance
- b) Infinite distance
- c) Both finite and infinite
- d) None of these

(xxvi) In Fraunhofer diffraction minima are

- a) All perfectly dark
- b) Never perfectly dark
- c) Perfectly bright
- d) None of these

(xxvii) If white light is used in Newton's rings experiment, then

- a) A number of coloured rings will be observed
- b) No rings will be observed
- c) Black and white rings will be observed
- d) None of these

(xxviii) If Young's double slit experiment with one source of light and two slits be performed in water instead of air

- a) The fringes will be smaller in number
- b) The fringes will be narrower
- c) The fringes will be broader
- d) No fringes will be obtained

(xxix) If the wavelength of the light used in single slit diffraction is increased then the width of the central maxima

- a) Decreases
- b) Increases
- c) Remains same
- d) None of these

(xxx) An unpolarised light consists of

- a) Infinite number of plane polarized light
- b) Finite number of plane polarized light
- c) Only two plane polarized light
- d) None of these

(xxxii) The optic axis is a direction along which

- a) The O-ray travels faster than the E-ray
- b) The E-ray travels faster than the O-ray
- c) Both O-ray and E-ray travel with the same velocity
- d) None of these

(xxxiii) In a half-wave plate, the phase difference between the O-ray and E-ray is

- a) $\frac{\pi}{2}$
- b) π
- c) 0
- d) None of these

(xxxiv)

If θ_p be the angle of polarization, then the refractive index μ of the material is given by

- a) $\sin \theta_p$
- b) $\cos \theta_p$
- c) $\tan \theta_p$
- d) $\sec \theta_p$

(xxxv) A Nicol prism can act as a

- a) Polarizer
- b) Analyzer
- c) Both polarizer and analyzer
- d) None of these

(xxxvi) If light is incident at the angle of polarization then the angle between

the reflected ray and refracted ray is

a)

$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$

c)

$$\pi$$

b)

$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$

d)

$$\frac{3\pi}{2}$$

(xxxvi) Two waves having intensities in the ratio of 9:1 produce interference. The ratio of maximum to minimum intensity is equal to

a) 10 : 8

c) 4 : 1

b) 9 : 1

d) 2 : 1

(xxxvii) Intensity of light depends upon

a) Velocity

c) Amplitude

b) Wavelength

d) Frequency

(xxxviii) The resolving Power of a plane transmission grating (having 15000 rulings on the grating surface) in the second order is

a) 15000

c) 45000

b) 30000

d) 60000

(xxxix) Soap bubble appears coloured due to the phenomenon of

a) Interference

c) Dispersion

b) Diffraction

d) Reflection

(xl) In Michelson's interferometer 100 fringes across the field of view when the movable mirror is displaced through 0.0248 mm, the wavelength of monochromatic light used is

- a) 585.6 nm
- c) 556 nm

- b) 589 nm
- d) 555.5 nm

(xli) The critical angle for O-ray with respect to Canada balsam is

- a)
- b)

59° 69°

- c)
- d)

79° 89°

(xlii) Which of the following material may be used for manufacturing Polaroid?

- a) Calcite
- b) Tourmaline
- c) Quartz
- d) Quinine iodosulphate

(xliii) Which of the following phenomena can explain quantum nature of light

- a) Interference
- b) Diffraction
- c) Polarization
- d) Photoelectric effect

(xliv)

Two coherent monochromatic light beams of intensities I and $4I$ superimpose. The maximum and minimum possible intensities in the resulting beam are

- a) $5I$ and I
- b) $6I$ and $5I$
- c) $3I$ and I
- d) $9I$ and I

(xlv) When the compact disk is illuminated by a source of white light, coloured lines are observed, the phenomenon is due to

- a) Dispersion
- b) Diffraction
- c) Interference
- d) Refraction

(xlvi) A double slit interference experiment is carried out in air and the entire

arrangement is dipped in water. The fringe width

- a) Increases
- b) Decreases
- c) Remains unchanged
- d) Fringe pattern disappears

(xlvii) The angular resolution of a 10 cm diameter telescope at a wavelength of 500 nm is of the order of

- a) 10^6 rad
- b) 10^2 rad
- c) 10^{-2} rad
- d) 10^{-6} rad

(xlviii) An optically active compound

- a) Rotates the plane of polarized light
- b) Changes the direction of polarized light
- c) Does not allow plane polarized light to pass through
- d) None of these

(xlix) The astronomical telescope consists of objective and eyepiece. The focal length of the objective is

- a) Equal to that of the eyepiece.
- b) Shorter than that of eyepiece
- c) Greater than that of eyepiece
- d) Five times shorter than that of eyepiece

(l) In lasing action, the spontaneous emission does not depend on

- a) The number of atoms present in the excited state
- b) The intensity of the incident light
- c) Both intensity and number of atoms
- d) None of these

(li) In a ruby laser, population inversion is achieved by

- a) Optical pumping
- b) Inelastic atom-atom collision
- c) Chemical reaction
- d) Applying strong electric field

(lii) The wavelength of of He-Ne laser is

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| a) 632.8 nm | b) 600 nm |
| c) 532.8 nm | d) 500 nm |

(liii) In a He-Ne laser, the laser transition takes place in

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) He only | b) Ne only |
| c) Ne first, then in He | d) He first, then in Ne |

(liv) The ratio of Einstein's A and B coefficient is proportional to

- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| a) ν | b) ν^2 |
| c) ν^3 | d) $\frac{1}{\nu}$ |

(lv) The metastable state has a mean life-time of more than

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) 10^{-3} s | b) 10^{-5} s |
| c) 10^{-4} s | d) 10^{-2} s |

(lvi) The population of electron in different energy states of a system in the thermal equilibrium is governed by

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Bragg's law | b) Einstein relations |
| c) Boltzmann distribution law | d) Wien's displacement law |

(lvii) The Eximer laser produces light with what wavelength?

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| a) Visible | b) Ultraviolet |
|------------|----------------|

c) Infrared

d) None of these

(lviii) In the structure of fiber optic cable refractive index of core is always ----- the refractive index of cladding

a) Less than

b) Equal to

c) Greater than

d) None of these

(lix) Total internal reflection of light will take place if a ray of light is incident from

a) Air to water

b) Air to glass

c) Water to glass

d) Glass to water

(lx) Optical fibre is related to

a) Field of communication

b) Light

c) Agriculture

d) None of these