

रोल नं. 

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Roll No. 

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परीक्षार्थी कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें ।

Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 16 हैं ।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 30 प्रश्न हैं ।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।
- 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 ।
- Please check that this question paper contains 16 printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 30 questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minutes 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 : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 70

Maximum Marks : 70

## QB365 - Question Bank Software

सामान्य निर्देश :

- (i) सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (ii) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 30 प्रश्न हैं । प्रश्न 1 से 8 तक के प्रश्न अति-लघुउत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक एक अंक का है ।
- (iii) प्रश्न 9 से 18 में प्रत्येक प्रश्न दो अंक का है, प्रश्न 19 से 27 में प्रत्येक प्रश्न तीन अंक का है और प्रश्न 28 से 30 में प्रत्येक प्रश्न पाँच अंक का है ।
- (iv) तीन अंकों वाले प्रश्नों में से एक मूल्यपरक प्रश्न है ।
- (v) प्रश्न-पत्र में समग्र पर कोई विकल्प नहीं है । तथापि, दो अंकों वाले एक प्रश्न में, तीन अंकों वाले एक प्रश्न में और पाँच अंकों वाले तीनों प्रश्नों में आन्तरिक चयन प्रदान किया गया है । ऐसे प्रश्नों में आपको दिए गए चयन में से केवल एक प्रश्न ही करना है ।
- (vi) कैलकुलेटर के उपयोग की अनुमति नहीं है । तथापि यदि आवश्यक हो तो आप लघुगणकीय सारणी का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं ।
- (vii) जहाँ आवश्यक हो आप निम्नलिखित भौतिक नियतांकों के मानों का उपयोग कर सकते हैं :

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

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

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

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

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

$$m_e = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$

**General Instructions :**

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) There are 30 questions in total. Questions No. 1 to 8 are very short answer type questions and carry **one** mark each.
- (iii) Questions No. 9 to 18 carry **two** marks each, questions 19 to 27 carry **three** marks each and questions 28 to 30 carry **five** marks each.
- (iv) One of the questions carrying three marks weightage is value based question.
- (v) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in one question of two marks, one question of three marks and all three questions of five marks each weightage. You have to attempt only one of the choices in such questions.
- (vi) Use of calculators is **not** permitted. However, you may use log tables if necessary.

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(vii) You may use the following values of physical constants wherever necessary :

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

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

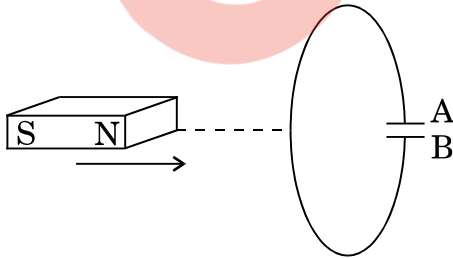
$$e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

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

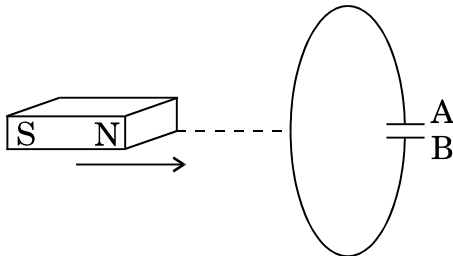
$$\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ N m}^2 \text{ C}^{-2}$$

$$m_e = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$

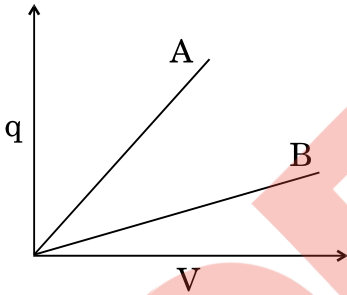
1. किसी चालक की लम्बाई 'l' है। इसके दो सिरों के बीच 'V' विभवान्तर है। इस चालक में आवेश वाहकों के अपवाह वेग के लिए एक व्यंजक लिखिए। 1  
Write the expression for the drift velocity of charge carriers in a conductor of length 'l' across which a potential difference 'V' is applied.
2. ताप-वृद्धि के साथ किसी धातु की प्रतिरोधकता में वृद्धि की व्याख्या कैसे की जाती है ? 1  
How does one explain increase in resistivity of a metal with increase of temperature ?
3. संचार व्यवस्था में प्रयुक्त 'क्षीणता' पद का क्या तात्पर्य होता है ? 1  
What is the meaning of the term 'attenuation' used in communication system ?
4. 'तरंगाम्र' पद को परिभाषित कीजिए। 1  
Define the term 'wavefront'.
5. यदि एक चुम्बक को आरेख में दर्शाए गए अनुसार, संधारित्र की ओर ले जाएँ, तो प्लेट (पट्टिका) A की ध्रुवता क्या होगी ? 1



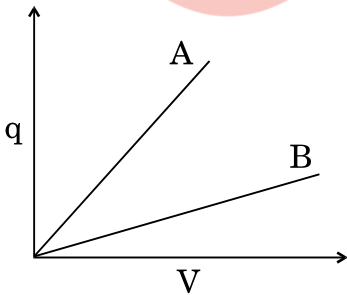
Predict the polarity of the plate A of the capacitor, when a magnet is moved towards it, as is shown in the figure.



6. बिन्दु-से-बिन्दु तक संचार विधि का एक उदाहरण दीजिए । 1  
Give one example of point-to-point communication mode.
7. उस शर्त (प्रतिबंध) का उल्लेख कीजिए जिसके अन्तर्गत, क्रॉसित विद्युत् और चुम्बकीय क्षेत्रों की उपस्थिति में, कोई इलेक्ट्रॉन अविक्षेपित गति करता रहेगा । 1  
Write the condition under which an electron will move undeflected in the presence of crossed electric and magnetic fields.
8. दिया हुआ ग्राफ (आलेख), दो संधारित्रों  $C_1$  तथा  $C_2$  के लिए, विभवान्तर 'V' के साथ आवेश 'q' के परिवर्तन को दर्शाता है । दोनों संधारित्रों में पट्टिकाओं के बीच पृथकन (दूरी) समान (बराबर) है, किन्तु  $C_2$  में पट्टिकाओं का क्षेत्रफल  $C_1$  की तुलना में अधिक है । ग्राफ में कौन-सी रेखा (A या B)  $C_1$  के संगत है ? अपने उत्तर के लिए कारण लिखिए । 1



The given graph shows variation of charge 'q' versus potential difference 'V' for two capacitors  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ . Both the capacitors have same plate separation but plate area of  $C_2$  is greater than that of  $C_1$ . Which line (A or B) corresponds to  $C_1$  and why ?



9. दो बिन्दु आवेश  $q$  तथा  $-2q$  एक-दूसरे से 'd' दूरी पर स्थित हैं । आवेश 'q' के सापेक्ष, एक ऐसे बिन्दु की अवस्थिति ज्ञात कीजिए, जहाँ पर आवेशों के इस निकाय के कारण विभव शून्य हो । 2

अथवा

### **QB365 - Question Bank Software**

एक विद्युत् द्विध्रुव को किसी एकसमान विद्युत्-क्षेत्र  $\vec{E}$  में ऐसे रखा गया है कि द्विध्रुव का द्विध्रुव आघूर्ण  $\vec{p}$  विद्युत्-क्षेत्र के समान्तर है। ज्ञात कीजिए

- द्विध्रुव को इतना घुमाने में किया गया कार्य जिससे उसके द्विध्रुव आघूर्ण की दिशा  $\vec{E}$  की दिशा के विपरीत हो जाए।
- द्विध्रुव का वह अभिविन्यास (स्थिति) जिसके लिए उस पर लगने वाला बल-आघूर्ण (टॉर्क) अधिकतम हो जाए।

2

Two point charges  $q$  and  $-2q$  are kept 'd' distance apart. Find the location of the point relative to charge ' $q$ ' at which potential due to this system of charges is zero.

**OR**

An electric dipole is placed in a uniform electric field  $\vec{E}$  with its dipole moment  $\vec{p}$  parallel to the field. Find

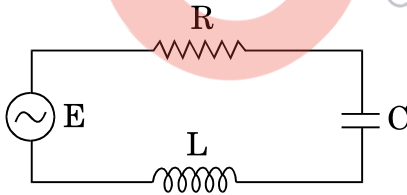
- the work done in turning the dipole till its dipole moment points in the direction opposite to  $\vec{E}$ .
- the orientation of the dipole for which the torque acting on it becomes maximum.

10. आरेख में एक श्रेणी LCR परिपथ दर्शाया गया है जो 200 V के एक परिवर्ती आवृत्ति के स्रोत से जुड़ा है तथा  $L = 50 \text{ mH}$ ,  $C = 80 \mu\text{F}$  तथा  $R = 40 \Omega$  है।

निर्धारित कीजिए

- स्रोत की वह आवृत्ति जिससे परिपथ में अनुनाद हो;
- परिपथ का गुणवत्ता गुणांक (Q)।

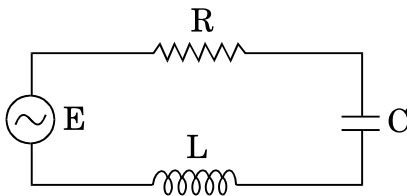
2



The figure shows a series LCR circuit connected to a variable frequency 200 V source with  $L = 50 \text{ mH}$ ,  $C = 80 \mu\text{F}$  and  $R = 40 \Omega$ .

Determine

- the source frequency which derives the circuit in resonance;
- the quality factor (Q) of the circuit.



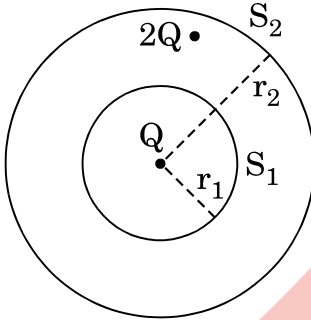
11. एक इलेक्ट्रॉन  $2.2 \times 10^8$  m/s की स्थिर चाल से नाभिक की परिक्रमा कर रहा है। इससे संबद्ध दे ब्रॉग्ली तरंगदैर्घ्य का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

2

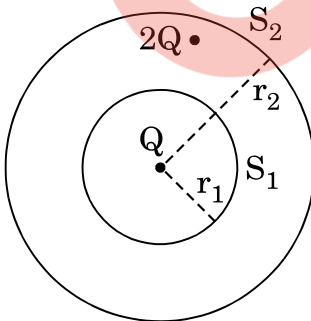
An electron is revolving around the nucleus with a constant speed of  $2.2 \times 10^8$  m/s. Find the de Broglie wavelength associated with it.

12. एक गोले  $S_1$  की त्रिज्या  $r_1$  है और इसमें एक नेट आवेश  $Q$  परिबद्ध है। यदि एक अन्य संकेन्द्री गोले  $S_2$  की त्रिज्या  $r_2$  ( $r_2 > r_1$ ) है, जिसमें  $2Q$  आवेश परिबद्ध है, तो  $S_1$  तथा  $S_2$  से गुज़रने वाले विद्युत् फ्लक्स का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए। यदि  $S_2$  के रिक्त स्थान में वायु के स्थान पर,  $K$  परावैद्युतांक वाला माध्यम भर दिया जाए, तो  $S_1$  गोले से गुज़रने वाले विद्युत् फ्लक्स में क्या परिवर्तन होगा ?

2



A sphere  $S_1$  of radius  $r_1$  encloses a net charge  $Q$ . If there is another concentric sphere  $S_2$  of radius  $r_2$  ( $r_2 > r_1$ ) enclosing charge  $2Q$ , find the ratio of the electric flux through  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ . How will the electric flux through sphere  $S_1$  change if a medium of dielectric constant  $K$  is introduced in the space inside  $S_2$  in place of air ?



13. (i) किसी  $I$  धारावाही अल्पांश  $d\vec{l}$  से  $\vec{r}$  दूरी पर, चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र के लिए बायो – सावर्ट नियम को सदिश रूप में लिखिए।
- (ii) एक वृत्ताकार पाश (लूप) के केन्द्र पर चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र के परिमाण (मान) के लिए व्यंजक लिखिए, यदि पाश (लूप) की त्रिज्या  $r$  है और इससे एक अचर (स्थिर) धारा  $I$  प्रवाहित हो रही है। इस धारा-पाश के कारण उत्पन्न क्षेत्र रेखाओं को दर्शाइए।

2

- (i) State Biot – Savart law in vector form expressing the magnetic field due to an element  $d\vec{l}$  carrying current  $I$  at a distance  $\vec{r}$  from the element.
- (ii) Write the expression for the magnitude of the magnetic field at the centre of a circular loop of radius  $r$  carrying a steady current  $I$ . Draw the field lines due to the current loop.

14. इन्द्रधनुष के दिखाई देने (प्रेक्षण) के लिए क्या शर्तें (प्रतिबंध) हैं ? उपयुक्त आरेखों की सहायता से दर्शाए कि इन्द्रधनुष के बनने को कैसे समझा जा सकता है ।

2

Write the conditions for observing a rainbow. Show, by drawing suitable diagrams, how one understands the formation of a rainbow.

15. एक सेल जिसका आन्तरिक प्रतिरोध 'r' है, के विद्युत्-वाहक बल (ई.एम.एफ) ( $\epsilon$ ) तथा टर्मिनल वोल्टता ( $V$ ) के बीच अन्तर (भेद) लिखिए । सेल से ली गई विद्युत् धारा ( $I$ ) के साथ उसकी टर्मिनल वोल्टता ( $V$ ) में परिवर्तन को दर्शाने के लिए एक ग्राफ (आलेख) बनाइए । इस ग्राफ के उपयोग से, किसी सेल के आन्तरिक प्रतिरोध का निर्धारण कैसे किया जा सकता है ?

2

Distinguish between emf ( $\epsilon$ ) and terminal voltage ( $V$ ) of a cell having internal resistance 'r'. Draw a plot showing the variation of terminal voltage ( $V$ ) vs the current ( $I$ ) drawn from the cell. Using this plot, how does one determine the internal resistance of the cell ?

16. (a) विद्युत्-चुम्बक किसी स्थायी चुम्बक से किस प्रकार भिन्न होता है ?

- (b) विद्युत्-चुम्बक बनाने के लिए उपयुक्त पदार्थ के दो गुणधर्म लिखिए ।

2

- (a) How is an electromagnet different from a permanent magnet ?

- (b) Write two properties of a material which make it suitable for making electromagnets.

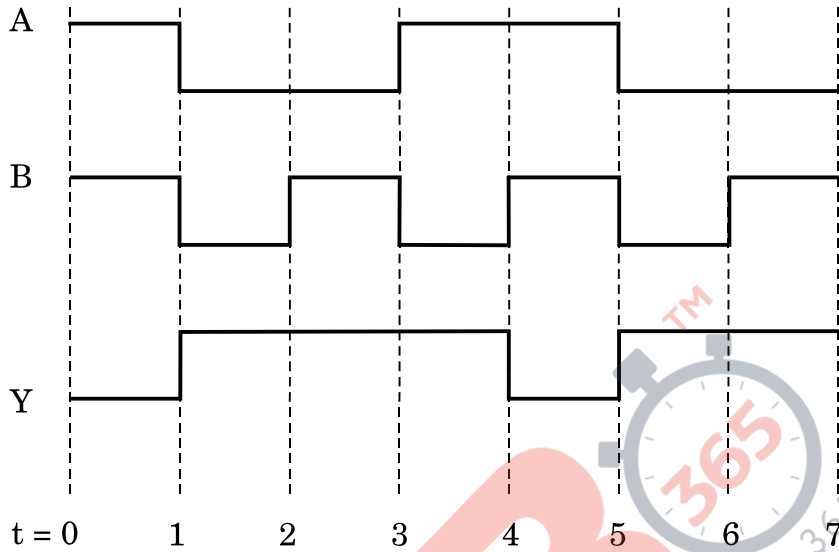
17. आइन्स्टाइन के प्रकाश-विद्युत् समीकरण को प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयुक्त फोटॉनों के तीन मूल गुणधर्मों को लिखिए । इस समीकरण का उपयोग, आपतित विकिरणों की आवृत्ति तथा उत्सर्जित इलेक्ट्रॉनों की अधिकतम गतिज ऊर्जा के बीच एक ग्राफ (आलेख) बनाने के लिए कीजिए ।

2

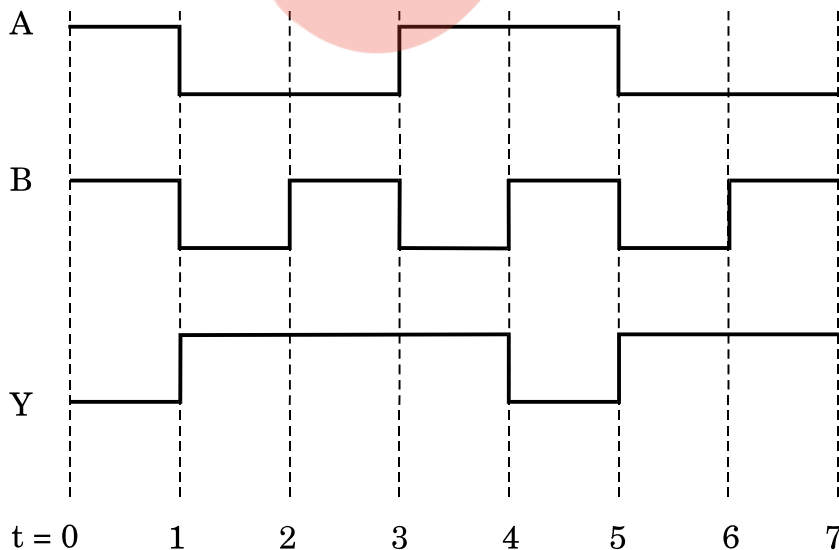
Write three basic properties of photons which are used to obtain Einstein's photoelectric equation. Use this equation to draw a plot of maximum kinetic energy of the electrons emitted versus the frequency of incident radiation.

18. किसी गेट के दो निवेशी तरंग-रूपों 'A' तथा 'B' और निगत तरंग-रूप 'Y' को यहाँ दर्शाया गया है । यह किस गेट को निरूपित करता है ? इस गेट के लिए सत्यमान सारणी तथा इस गेट का तर्क प्रतीक बनाइए ।

2



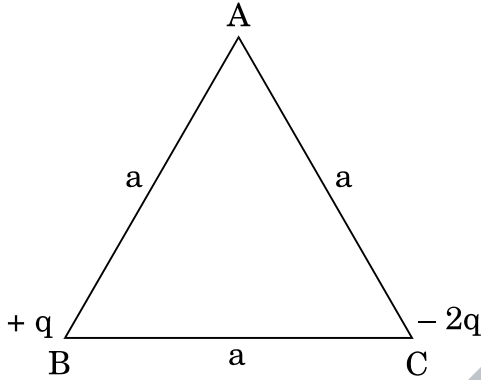
The input waveforms 'A' and 'B' and the output waveform 'Y' of a gate are shown below. Name the gate it represents, write its truth table and draw the logic symbol of this gate.



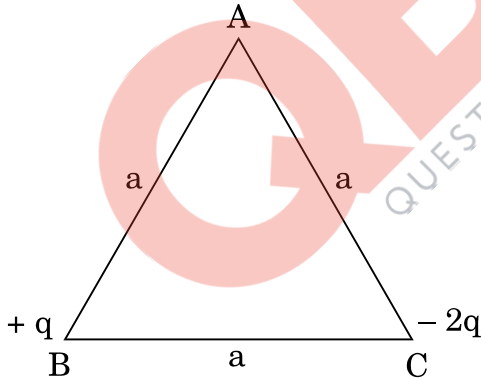


19. आरेख में दर्शाए गए अनुसार एक समबाहु त्रिभुज ABC के दो शीर्षों 'B' तथा 'C' पर क्रमशः दो आवेश  $+q$  तथा  $-2q$  रखे गए हैं। इस त्रिभुज की भुजा 'a' है। इन दो आवेशों के कारण शीर्ष A पर परिणामी विद्युत्-क्षेत्र के (i) परिमाण (मान) तथा (ii) दिशा के लिए व्यंजक प्राप्त कीजिए।

3



Two point charges  $+q$  and  $-2q$  are placed at the vertices 'B' and 'C' of an equilateral triangle ABC of side 'a' as given in the figure. Obtain the expression for (i) the magnitude and (ii) the direction of the resultant electric field at the vertex A due to these two charges.



20. (a) विभवमापी (पोटेन्शियोमीटर) किस सिद्धान्त पर आधारित है, उल्लेख कीजिए। इसमें, (i) लम्बे तार का, (ii) एकसमान अनुप्रस्थ-काट क्षेत्रफल (मोटाई) के तार का तथा (iii) प्राथमिक सेलों से अधिक विद्युत्-वाहक बल (ई.एम.एफ) के मानक (चालक) सेल का, उपयोग क्यों किया जाता है ?
- (b) विभवमापी (पोटेन्शियोमीटर) के किसी प्रयोग में, यदि तार के अनुप्रस्थ-काट का क्षेत्रफल एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे की ओर एकसमान रूप से बढ़ता जाए, तो तार के एक सिरे से इस लम्बाई में वृद्धि के साथ, विभव प्रवणता के परिवर्तन को दर्शाने के लिए एक ग्राफ बनाइए।

3

- (a) State the underlying principle of a potentiometer. Why is it necessary to (i) use a long wire, (ii) have uniform area of cross-section of the wire and (iii) use a driving cell whose emf is taken to be greater than the emfs of the primary cells ?
- (b) In a potentiometer experiment, if the area of the cross-section of the wire increases uniformly from one end to the other, draw a graph showing how potential gradient would vary as the length of the wire increases from one end.

21. हाइड्रोजन परमाणु की मूल अवस्था में ऊर्जा – 13.6 eV है ।

- (i) मूल अवस्था से एक इलेक्ट्रॉन को परमाणु की प्रथम उत्तेजित अवस्था तक ले जाने के लिए आवश्यक ऊर्जा का मान ज्ञात कीजिए ।
- (ii) परमाणु की प्रथम उत्तेजित अवस्था में (a) गतिज ऊर्जा तथा (b) कक्षीय त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए । (दिया गया है – बोर त्रिज्या का मान =  $0.53 \text{ \AA}$ )

3

The value of ground state energy of hydrogen atom is – 13.6 eV.

- (i) Find the energy required to move an electron from the ground state to the first excited state of the atom.
- (ii) Determine (a) the kinetic energy and (b) orbital radius in the first excited state of the atom. (Given the value of Bohr radius =  $0.53 \text{ \AA}$ )

22. (a)  $I_0$  तीव्रता का अध्रुवित प्रकाश दो पोलैरोइडों  $P_1$  तथा  $P_2$  से होकर गुजरता है, और इस प्रकार  $P_2$  की पारित-अक्ष  $P_1$  की पारित-अक्ष से  $\theta^\circ$  कोण बनाती है । इस कोण ( $\theta$ ) के शून्य डिग्री से  $180^\circ$  तक परिवर्तित होने से,  $P_2$  से पारगमित प्रकाश की तीव्रता में परिवर्तन को दर्शाने के लिए एक ग्राफ (आलेख) बनाइए ।

- (b)  $P_1$  और  $P_2$  के बीच में एक तीसरा पोलैरोइड  $P_3$  इस प्रकार रखा जाता है कि  $P_3$  की पारित-अक्ष  $P_1$  से  $\beta$  कोण बनाती है । यदि  $P_1$ ,  $P_2$  तथा  $P_3$  से पारगमित (प्रेषित) प्रकाश की तीव्रताएँ क्रमशः  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$  तथा  $I_3$  हों, तो कोण  $\theta$  और  $\beta$  के उस मान को ज्ञात कीजिए जिसके लिए  $I_1 = I_2 = I_3$ .

3

- (a) Unpolarised light of intensity  $I_0$  passes through two polaroids  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  such that pass axis of  $P_2$  makes an angle  $\theta$  with the pass axis of  $P_1$ . Plot a graph showing the variation of intensity of light transmitted through  $P_2$  as the angle  $\theta$  varies from zero to  $180^\circ$ .

- (b) A third polaroid  $P_3$  is placed between  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  with pass axis of  $P_3$  making an angle  $\beta$  with that of  $P_1$ . If  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$  and  $I_3$  represent the intensities of light transmitted by  $P_1$ ,  $P_2$  and  $P_3$ , determine the values of angle  $\theta$  and  $\beta$  for which  $I_1 = I_2 = I_3$ .

23. (a) टोरोइड किसी परिनालिका से किस प्रकार भिन्न होता है ?  
(b) ऐम्पियर के परिपथीय नियम के उपयोग द्वारा, किसी टोरोइड के अन्दर चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र का मान प्राप्त कीजिए ।  
(c) दर्शाइए कि एक आदर्श टोरोइड में, (i) टोरोइड के भीतर तथा (ii) टोरोइड के बाहर, खुले क्षेत्र में किसी बिन्दु पर, चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र शून्य होता है ।

3

**अथवा**

नाभिक की परिक्रमा करते हुए इलेक्ट्रॉन के चुम्बकीय आघूर्ण ( $\vec{\mu}$ ) के लिए, उसके कोणीय संवेग ( $\vec{l}$ ) के पदों में, एक व्यंजक व्युत्पन्न कीजिए । इलेक्ट्रॉन की चुम्बकीय आघूर्ण की दिशा, उसके कोणीय संवेग के सापेक्ष क्या है ?

3

- (a) How is a toroid different from a solenoid ?  
(b) Use Ampere's circuital law to obtain the magnetic field inside a toroid.  
(c) Show that in an ideal toroid, the magnetic field (i) inside the toroid and (ii) outside the toroid at any point in the open space is zero.

**OR**

Derive an expression for the magnetic moment ( $\vec{\mu}$ ) of an electron revolving around the nucleus in terms of its angular momentum ( $\vec{l}$ ). What is the direction of the magnetic moment of the electron with respect to its angular momentum ?

24. (a) दो कला-संबद्ध एकवर्णी स्रोतों से निर्गमित तरंगों के विस्थापनों को निम्न प्रकार निरूपित किया जाता है :

$$y_1 = a \cos \omega t \text{ तथा}$$

$$y_2 = a \cos (\omega t + \phi),$$

जहाँ  $\phi$  दो विस्थापनों के बीच कलान्तर है । दर्शाइए कि इन तरंगों के अध्यारोपण के कारण किसी बिन्दु पर परिणामी तीव्रता का मान होगा,  $I = 4 I_0 \cos^2 \phi/2$ , जहाँ  $I_0 = a^2$ .

- (b) इससे संपोषी तथा विनाशी व्यतिकरण के लिए शर्तें प्राप्त कीजिए ।

3

## QB365 - Question Bank Software

- (a) Two monochromatic waves emanating from two coherent sources have the displacements represented by

$$y_1 = a \cos \omega t \quad \text{and}$$

$$y_2 = a \cos (\omega t + \phi),$$

where  $\phi$  is the phase difference between the two displacements. Show that the resultant intensity at a point due to their superposition is given by  $I = 4 I_0 \cos^2 \phi/2$ , where  $I_0 = a^2$ .

- (b) Hence obtain the conditions for constructive and destructive interference.

- 25.** अर्नब अपने मित्र से मोबाइल पर बहुत लम्बे समय तक वार्तालाप करता रहा । वार्तालाप समाप्त होने पर, उसकी बहिन अनिता ने उसको राय दी कि इतने लम्बे समय तक वार्तालाप करना हो, तो लैंड लाइन से करना अधिक अच्छा होगा ।

निम्नांकित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

- (a) लम्बे समय तक मोबाइल फोन का उपयोग करना हानिकारक क्यों समझा जाता है ?  
(b) अर्नब की बहिन की सलाह किन मूल्यों का प्रदर्शन करती है ?  
(c) 10 kHz आवृत्ति के एक संदेश सिग्नल (संकेत) का अध्यारोपण, 1 MHz आवृत्ति की वाहक तरंग का मॉड्यूलन के लिए किया जाता है । उत्पन्न पार्श्व-बैंड ज्ञात कीजिए ।

3

Arnab was talking on his mobile to his friend for a long time. After his conversation was over, his sister Anita advised him that if his conversation was of such a long duration, it would be better to talk through a land line.

Answer the following questions :

- (a) Why is it considered harmful to use a mobile phone for a long duration ?  
(b) Which values are reflected in the advice of his sister Anita ?  
(c) A message signal of frequency 10 kHz is superposed to modulate a carrier wave of frequency 1 MHz. Determine the sidebands produced.

- 26.** (a) किसी d.c. स्रोत के सिरों से जुड़े एक संधारित्र से श्रेणीक्रम में एक ऐमीटर को जोड़ा गया है । संधारित्र को आवेशित करते समय ऐमीटर में क्षणिक विक्षेप क्यों होता है ? संधारित्र के पूर्ण रूप से आवेशित हो जाने पर विक्षेप क्या होगा ?

- (b) विस्थापन धारा से संबद्ध पद को सम्मिलित करते हुए, ऐम्पियर के परिपथीय नियम के सामान्यीकृत रूप को कैसे प्राप्त किया जाता है ?

3

**QB365 - Question Bank Software**

- (a) A capacitor is connected in series to an ammeter across a d.c. source. Why does the ammeter show a momentary deflection during the charging of the capacitor ? What would be the deflection when it is fully charged ?
- (b) How is the generalized form of Ampere's circuital law obtained to include the term due to displacement current ?

27. (a) किसी रेडियोएक्टिव नाभिक की 'सक्रियता' (एक्टिवता) पद को परिभाषित कीजिए । इसका S.I. मात्रक लिखिए ।

(b) ऐल्फा ( $\alpha$ ) क्षय होते हुए,  ${}_{92}^{238}\text{U}$  की अर्ध-आयु  $4.5 \times 10^9$  वर्ष है ।  ${}_{92}^{238}\text{U}$  के 10 g नमूने की सक्रियता ज्ञात कीजिए । दिया गया है कि  ${}_{92}^{238}\text{U}$  के 1 ग्राम में परमाणुओं की संख्या  $25.3 \times 10^{20}$  होती है ।

(a) Define the term 'activity' of a sample of radioactive nucleus. Write its S.I. unit.

(b) The half life of  ${}_{92}^{238}\text{U}$  undergoing  $\alpha$ -decay is  $4.5 \times 10^9$  years. Determine the activity of 10 g sample of  ${}_{92}^{238}\text{U}$ . Given that 1 g of  ${}_{92}^{238}\text{U}$  contains  $25.3 \times 10^{20}$  atoms.

28. (a) किसी ट्रांसफॉर्मर में प्राथमिक एवं द्वितीयक कुंडलियों को लपेटने की व्यवस्था को एक आरेख से दर्शाइए जब दो कुंडलियाँ एक-दूसरे के ऊपर लपेटी गई हैं ।

(b) ट्रांसफॉर्मर की कार्यविधि के सिद्धान्त का उल्लेख कीजिए और द्वितीयक कुंडली में वोल्टता का प्राथमिक कुंडली में वोल्टता के साथ अनुपात के लिए एक व्यंजक प्राप्त कीजिए :

(i) द्वितीयक कुंडली तथा प्राथमिक कुंडली में फेरों की संख्या के पदों में

(ii) प्राथमिक तथा द्वितीयक कुंडलियों में विद्युत् धारा के पदों में ।

(c) उपर्युक्त सम्बन्धों को व्युत्पन्न (प्राप्त) करने के लिए प्रयुक्त मुख्य परिकल्पना का उल्लेख कीजिए ।

(d) वास्तविक ट्रांसफॉर्मरों में ऊर्जा क्षय के कोई दो कारण लिखिए ।

अथवा

## **QB365 - Question Bank Software**

धातु की एक छड़ की लम्बाई  $l$  है और इसका प्रतिरोध  $R$  है। इसका एक सिरा धातु के एक वृत्ताकार छल्ले (रिंग) के केन्द्र पर कीलित (हिंज़) है, और दूसरा छल्ले की परिधि पर टिका रहता है। छल्ले की त्रिज्या  $l$  है। इस छड़ को  $\nu$  आवृत्ति से घुमाया जाता है। छड़ की घूर्णन अक्ष, छल्ले के केन्द्र से गुज़रती है और छल्ले के समतल के लम्बवत् है। एक अचर, एकसमान चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र  $B$ , सर्वत्र विद्यमान है, जिसकी दिशा छड़ की घूर्णन अक्ष के समान्तर है।

- छड़ में प्रेरित विद्युत्-वाहक बल (ई.एम.एफ) तथा विद्युत् धारा के लिए एक व्यंजक व्युत्पन्न कीजिए।
- छड़ में प्रेरित विद्युत् धारा तथा उपस्थित चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र के कारण, छड़ पर लगने वाले बल के परिमाण (मान) तथा दिशा के लिए एक व्यंजक प्राप्त कीजिए।
- इससे छड़ को घुमाने के लिए आवश्यक शक्ति के लिए एक व्यंजक प्राप्त कीजिए।
- Draw a schematic arrangement for winding of primary and secondary coil in a transformer when the two coils are wound on top of each other.
- State the underlying principle of a transformer and obtain the expression for the ratio of secondary to primary voltage in terms of the
  - number of secondary and primary windings and
  - primary and secondary currents.
- Write the main assumption involved in deriving the above relations.
- Write any two reasons due to which energy losses may occur in actual transformers.

5

**OR**

A metallic rod of length  $l$  and resistance  $R$  is rotated with a frequency  $\nu$ , with one end hinged at the centre and the other end at the circumference of a circular metallic ring of radius  $l$ , about an axis passing through the centre and perpendicular to the plane of the ring. A constant and uniform magnetic field  $B$  parallel to the axis is present everywhere.

- Derive the expression for the induced emf and the current in the rod.
- Due to the presence of the current in the rod and of the magnetic field, find the expression for the magnitude and direction of the force acting on this rod.
- Hence obtain the expression for the power required to rotate the rod.

29. (a) एक बिन्दु वस्तु को किसी उभयोत्तल लेंस के सामने रखा गया है, (लेंस का वायु के सापेक्ष अपवर्तनांक  $n = n_2/n_1$ ) लेंस के दो गोलीय पृष्ठों की वक्रता त्रिज्याएँ  $R_1$  तथा  $R_2$  हैं। लेंस की प्रथम तथा फिर द्वितीय पृष्ठ पर अपवर्तन के कारण प्रकाश की किरणों का मार्ग दर्शाते हुए वस्तु का एक वास्तविक प्रतिबिम्ब प्राप्त कीजिए। इससे किसी पतले लेंस के लिए 'लेंस-मेकर सूत्र' प्राप्त कीजिए।
- (b) एक उभयोत्तल लेंस के दोनों पृष्ठों की वक्रता त्रिज्याएँ आपस में बराबर हैं। लेंस के पदार्थ का अपवर्तनांक 1.55 है। लेंस की फोकस दूरी 20 cm होने के लिए लेंस के पृष्ठों की वक्रता त्रिज्या का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

5

**अथवा**

- (a) किसी अपवर्ती दूरदर्शक द्वारा, दूर स्थित किसी वस्तु का प्रतिबिम्ब बनना दर्शाने के लिए एक नामांकित किरण आरेख बनाइए। यदि इस दूरदर्शक द्वारा अन्तिम प्रतिबिम्ब अनन्त पर बनता है, तो उसकी आवर्धन क्षमता के लिए एक व्यंजक व्युत्पन्न कीजिए।
- (b) किसी अपवर्ती दूरदर्शक के दो लेंसों की फोकस दूरियों का योगफल 105 cm है। एक लेंस की फोकस दूरी दूसरे लेंस से 20 गुना है। यदि अन्तिम प्रतिबिम्ब अनन्त पर बनता है, तो दूरदर्शक के कारण कुल आवर्धन ज्ञात कीजिए।
- (a) A point object is placed in front of a double convex lens (of refractive index  $n = n_2/n_1$  with respect to air) with its spherical faces of radii of curvature  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ . Show the path of rays due to refraction at first and subsequently at the second surface to obtain the formation of the real image of the object. Hence obtain the lens-maker's formula for a thin lens.
- (b) A double convex lens having both faces of the same radius of curvature has refractive index 1.55. Find out the radius of curvature of the lens required to get the focal length of 20 cm.

5

**OR**

- (a) Draw a labelled ray diagram showing the image formation of a distant object by a refracting telescope. Deduce the expression for its magnifying power when the final image is formed at infinity.
- (b) The sum of focal lengths of the two lenses of a refracting telescope is 105 cm. The focal length of one lens is 20 times that of the other. Determine the total magnification of the telescope when the final image is formed at infinity.

30. (a) किसी p-n संधि डायोड के V – I अभिलक्षणों का अध्ययन करने के लिए परिपथ व्यवस्था बनाइए, यदि डायोड (i) अग्रदिशिक बायस में हो तथा (ii) पश्चदिशिक बायस में हो । संक्षेप में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किसी डायोड के प्ररूपी (टिपिकल) अभिलक्षण कैसे प्राप्त किए जाते हैं और इन अभिलक्षणों को दर्शाइए ।
- (b) प्रकाशिक संकेतों (सिग्नलों) के संसूचन (डिटेक्शन) के लिए प्रयुक्त, फोटो डायोड की कार्यविधि को एक आवश्यक परिपथ आरेख द्वारा स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

5

**अथवा**

- (a) एक n-p-n ट्रांज़िस्टर के लिए परिपथ आरेख बनाइए, जिसमें उत्सर्जक-आधार संधि अग्रदिशिक बायस में हो तथा संग्राहक-आधार संधि पश्चदिशिक बायस में है । संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए कि ट्रांज़िस्टर में आवेश वाहकों की गति से, उत्सर्जक धारा ( $I_E$ ), आधार धारा ( $I_B$ ) तथा संग्राहक धारा ( $I_C$ ) कैसे बनती हैं । इससे संबंध,  $I_E = I_B + I_C$  को व्युत्पन्न कीजिए ।
- (b) एक परिपथ आरेख द्वारा स्पष्ट कीजिए कि ट्रांज़िस्टर, प्रवर्धक की भाँति कैसे कार्य करता है ।

5

- (a) Draw the circuit arrangement for studying the V – I characteristics of a p-n junction diode in (i) forward and (ii) reverse bias. Briefly explain how the typical V – I characteristics of a diode are obtained and draw these characteristics.
- (b) With the help of necessary circuit diagram explain the working of a photo diode used for detecting optical signals.

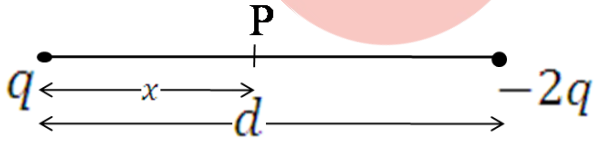
**OR**

- (a) Draw the circuit diagram of an n-p-n transistor with emitter-base junction forward biased and collector-base junction reverse biased. Describe briefly how the motion of charge carriers in the transistor constitutes the emitter current ( $I_E$ ), the base current ( $I_B$ ) and the collector current ( $I_C$ ). Hence deduce the relation  $I_E = I_B + I_C$ .
- (b) Explain with the help of circuit diagram how a transistor works as an amplifier.

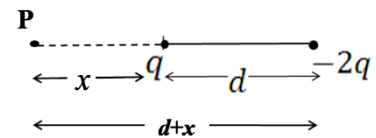
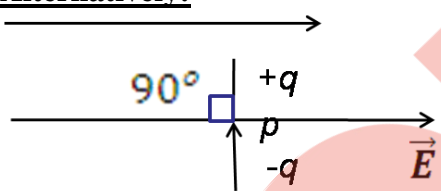


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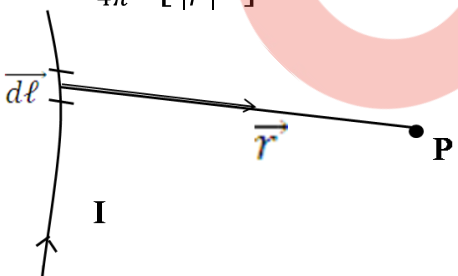
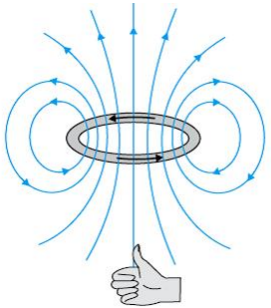
**MARKING SCHEME  
SET 55/1 (Compartment)**

Q.No.	Expected Answer/Value Points	Marks	Total Marks						
1.	$v_d = \frac{eV}{m\ell} \tau$	1	1						
2.	With increase in temperature, the relaxation time ( average time between successive collisions) decreases and hence resistivity increases. <b>Alternatively:</b> Resistivity $\rho \left( = \frac{m}{ne^2\tau} \right)$ increases as $\tau$ decreases with increase in temperature.	1	1						
3.	Loss of strength of a signal while propagating through a medium.	1	1						
4.	The locus of all points that are in the same phase / The surface of constant phase.	1	1						
5.	A has positive polarity	1	1						
6.	Telephone ( <b>any other correct example</b> )	1	1						
7.	$v = \frac{E}{B}$ where $v$ is speed of electron <b>Alternatively:</b> $ \vec{F}_E  =  \vec{F}_B $	1	1						
8.	Line B Since slope ( $q/V$ ) of B is lesser than that of A.	1/2 1/2	1						
9.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Formula</td> <td align="right">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Substitution and simplification</td> <td align="right">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result</td> <td align="right">1/2</td> </tr> </table>  <p>Let P be the required point at a distance <math>x</math> from charge <math>q</math></p> $\therefore \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{x} + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{(-2q)}{(d-x)} = 0$ $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{d-x}$ $x = \frac{d}{3}$ <p>required point is at a distance <math>\frac{d}{3}</math> from charge <math>q</math></p>	Formula	1/2	Substitution and simplification	1	Result	1/2	1/2 1/2 1/2	
Formula	1/2								
Substitution and simplification	1								
Result	1/2								

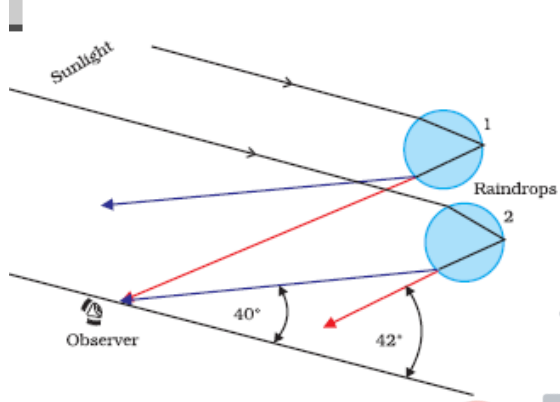
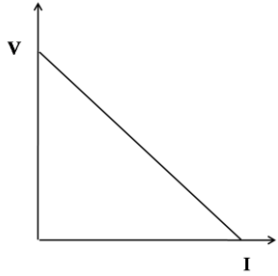
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	<p><b>Alternatively:</b></p>  $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{x} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2q}{d+x}$ $2x = x + d \text{ or } x = d$ <p>At distance <math>d</math> towards left of charge <math>q</math></p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="224 535 1274 630"> <tr> <td>(i) Work Done</td> <td align="right">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii) Orientation</td> <td align="right">1</td> </tr> </table> <p>(i) We have <math>W = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \tau d\theta</math></p> $\therefore W = \int_0^\pi pE \sin\theta d\theta$ $= pE [-\cos\theta]_0^\pi$ $= -2pE$ <p>(ii) <math>\because \tau = PE \sin\theta</math> for <math>\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}</math>, <math>\tau</math> is maximum</p> <p><b>Alternatively:</b></p> 	(i) Work Done	1	(ii) Orientation	1	<p align="center">1/2</p> <p align="center">1/2</p> <p align="center">1/2</p> <p align="center">1/2</p> <p align="center">1</p>	<p align="center">2</p> <p align="center">2</p>								
(i) Work Done	1														
(ii) Orientation	1														
<p>10.</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="224 1186 1274 1438"> <tr> <td>(i)</td> <td>(a) Formula</td> <td align="right">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(b) Result</td> <td align="right">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td> <td>(a) Formula</td> <td align="right">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(b) Result</td> <td align="right">1/2</td> </tr> </table> <p>(i) <math>\omega_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}</math></p> $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{50 \times 10^{-3} \times 80 \times 10^{-6}}} = 500 \text{ rad/s}$ <p>[Also accept i.e. <math>\vartheta = \frac{500}{2\pi} = \frac{250}{\pi} \text{ Hz} \approx 80 \text{ Hz}</math>]</p> <p>(ii) <math>Q = \frac{\omega_o L}{R}</math></p> $= \frac{500 \times 50 \times 10^{-3}}{40}$ $= 0.625$	(i)	(a) Formula	1/2		(b) Result	1/2	(ii)	(a) Formula	1/2		(b) Result	1/2	<p align="center">1/2</p> <p align="center">1/2</p> <p align="center">1/2</p> <p align="center">1/2</p>	<p align="center">2</p>
(i)	(a) Formula	1/2													
	(b) Result	1/2													
(ii)	(a) Formula	1/2													
	(b) Result	1/2													

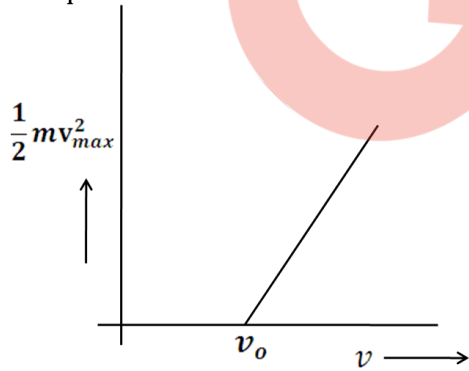
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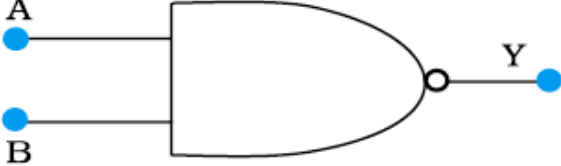
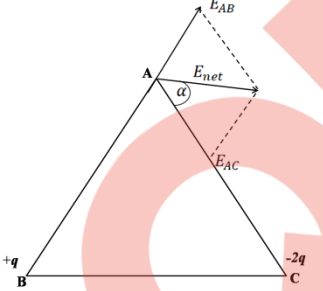
11.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Formula</td> <td align="right">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Substitution and Calculation</td> <td align="right">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result</td> <td align="right">½</td> </tr> </table> $\lambda = \frac{h}{mv}$ $= \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34}}{9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 2.2 \times 10^8}$ $= 3.31 \times 10^{-12} \text{m}$	Formula	1	Substitution and Calculation	½	Result	½	1 ½ ½	2		
Formula	1										
Substitution and Calculation	½										
Result	½										
12.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Flux through <math>S_1</math></td> <td align="right">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flux through <math>S_2</math></td> <td align="right">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ratio</td> <td align="right">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flux through <math>S_1</math> with dielectric median</td> <td align="right">½</td> </tr> </table> Flux through $S_1$ , $\Phi_1 = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$ Flux through $S_2$ , $\Phi_2 = \frac{Q+2Q}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{3Q}{\epsilon_0}$ Ratio of flux = 1:3 No change in flux through $S_1$ with dielectric medium inside the sphere $S_2$	Flux through $S_1$	½	Flux through $S_2$	½	Ratio	½	Flux through $S_1$ with dielectric median	½	½ ½ ½ ½	2
Flux through $S_1$	½										
Flux through $S_2$	½										
Ratio	½										
Flux through $S_1$ with dielectric median	½										
13.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>(i) Statement of Biot Savart's law</td> <td align="right">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii) Expression for magnetic field</td> <td align="right">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii) Showing field lines</td> <td align="right">½</td> </tr> </table> (i) According to Biot Savart's law, the magnetic field due to a current element $d\vec{\ell}$ carrying current $I$ at a point with position $P$ vector $\vec{r}$ is given by $d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} I \left[ \frac{d\vec{\ell} \times \vec{r}}{ \vec{r} ^3} \right]$  (ii) $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2r}$ Field lines 	(i) Statement of Biot Savart's law	1	(ii) Expression for magnetic field	½	(iii) Showing field lines	½	1 ½ ½	2		
(i) Statement of Biot Savart's law	1										
(ii) Expression for magnetic field	½										
(iii) Showing field lines	½										

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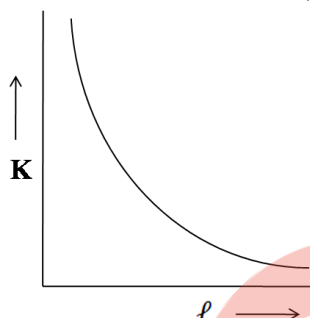
14.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">(a) Conditions</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1/2 + 1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Formation of rainbow</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Diagram</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Explanation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1/2</td> </tr> </table> <p>The condition for observing a rainbow are :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The sun comes out after a rainfall.</li> <li>ii. The observer stands with the sun towards his/her back. (any one)</li> </ol>  <p>Formation of a rainbow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔ The rays of light reach the observer through a refraction, followed by a reflection, followed by a refraction.</li> <li>➔ Figure shows red light, from drop 1 and violet light from drop 2, reaching the observers eye.</li> </ul>	(a) Conditions	1/2 + 1/2	(b) Formation of rainbow		Diagram	1/2	Explanation	1/2	1/2 1/2  1/2		2				
(a) Conditions	1/2 + 1/2															
(b) Formation of rainbow																
Diagram	1/2															
Explanation	1/2															
15.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">One difference between <math>\epsilon</math> and V</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VI Graph</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Determination of 'r' and <math>\epsilon</math></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> </table> <p>Difference between emf(<math>\epsilon</math>) and terminal voltage (v)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><math>\epsilon m f</math></th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">terminal voltage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) It is the potential difference between two terminals of the cells when no current is drawn from it.</td> <td>1) It is the potential difference between two terminals when current passes through it.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2) It is the cause.</td> <td>2) It is the effect.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Any one) or any other relevant difference</p>  <p>Negative of slope gives internal resistance.</p>	One difference between $\epsilon$ and V	1/2	VI Graph	1/2	Determination of 'r' and $\epsilon$	1	$\epsilon m f$	terminal voltage	1) It is the potential difference between two terminals of the cells when no current is drawn from it.	1) It is the potential difference between two terminals when current passes through it.	2) It is the cause.	2) It is the effect.	1/2  1	1/2	2
One difference between $\epsilon$ and V	1/2															
VI Graph	1/2															
Determination of 'r' and $\epsilon$	1															
$\epsilon m f$	terminal voltage															
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<p>16.</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>(a) Difference between a permanent magnet and an electromagnet</td> <td align="right">½ + ½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Any two properties of material</td> <td align="right">½ + ½</td> </tr> </table> <p>a) An electromagnet consists of a core made of a ferromagnetic material placed inside a solenoid. It behaves like a strong magnet when current flows through the solenoid and effectively loses its magnetism when the current is switched off.</p> <p>(i) A permanent magnet is also made up of a ferromagnetic material but it retains its magnetism at room temperature for a long time after being magnetized once.</p> <p>b)</p> <p>(i) High permeability (ii) Low retentivity (iii) Low coercivity (Any two)</p> <p>[<b>Note:</b> Give ½ mark if the student just writes ‘soft iron’ is a suitable material for making electromagnets.]</p>	(a) Difference between a permanent magnet and an electromagnet	½ + ½	(b) Any two properties of material	½ + ½	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½+ ½</p>	<p align="center">2</p>		
(a) Difference between a permanent magnet and an electromagnet	½ + ½								
(b) Any two properties of material	½ + ½								
<p>17.</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Three basic properties</td> <td align="right">½ + ½ + ½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plot of <math>KE_{max}</math> versus <math>\nu</math></td> <td align="right">½</td> </tr> </table> <p>Three basic properties of photons:</p> <p>(i) Photons are quanta or discrete carriers of energy. (ii) Energy of a photon is proportional to the frequency of light. (iii) The photon gives all its energy to the electron with which it interacts.</p> <p>Einstein’s photoelectric equation</p> $\frac{1}{2}mv_{max}^2 = h\nu - w$ <p>The plot is as shown</p> 	Three basic properties	½ + ½ + ½	Plot of $KE_{max}$ versus $\nu$	½	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>	<p align="center">2</p>		
Three basic properties	½ + ½ + ½								
Plot of $KE_{max}$ versus $\nu$	½								
<p>18.</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Naming the gate</td> <td align="right">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Truth Table</td> <td align="right">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Logic Symbol</td> <td align="right">½</td> </tr> </table> <p>NAND GATE</p>	Naming the gate	½	Truth Table	1	Logic Symbol	½	<p>½</p>	
Naming the gate	½								
Truth Table	1								
Logic Symbol	½								

	<p>TRUTH TABLE</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>Y</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>LOGIC SYMBOL</p> 	A	B	Y	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	<p>1</p>    <p>1/2</p>	<p>2</p>
A	B	Y																
0	0	1																
0	1	1																
1	0	1																
1	1	0																
<p>19.</p>	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Magnitude of resultant field</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direction of resultant field</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(i) The magnitude</p> $ \vec{E}_{AB}  = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{a^2} = E$ $ \vec{E}_{AC}  = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2q}{a^2} = 2E$  $E_{net} = \sqrt{(2E)^2 + E^2 + 2 \times 2E \times E \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}$ $= \sqrt{4E^2 + E^2 - 2E^2}$ $= E\sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q\sqrt{3}}{a^2}$ <p>(ii) Direction of resultant electric field at vertex A</p> $\tan\alpha = \frac{E_{AB} \sin 120^\circ}{E_{AC} + E_{AB} \cos 120^\circ}$ $= \frac{E \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2E + E \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ <p><math>\alpha = 30^\circ</math> (with side AC)</p>	Magnitude of resultant field	2	Direction of resultant field	1	<p>1/2</p>    <p>1/2</p>    <p>1/2</p>    <p>1/2</p>	<p>3</p>											
Magnitude of resultant field	2																	
Direction of resultant field	1																	

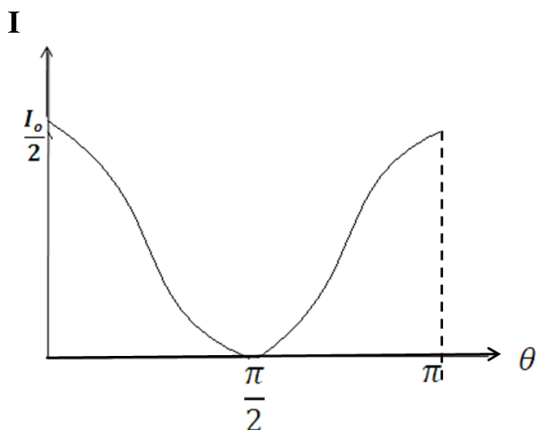
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20.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">(a) Principle of potentiometer</td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: right;">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reason for Part (i), (ii) and (iii)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1/2 + 1/2 + 1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Graph</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a) Principle of potentiometer: The potential drop across the length of a steady current carrying wire of uniform cross section is proportional to the length of the wire.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. We use a long wire to have a lower value of potential gradient (i.e. a lower 'least count' or greater sensitivity of the potentiometer)</li> <li>ii. The area of cross section has to be uniform to get a 'uniform wire' as per the principle of the potentiometer / to ensure a constant value of resistance per unit length of the wire.</li> <li>iii. The emf of the driving cell has to be greater than the emf of the primary cells as otherwise no balance point would be obtained.</li> </ol> <p>b) Potential gradient <math>K = \frac{V}{L}</math> ∴ the required graph is as shown</p> 	(a) Principle of potentiometer	1/2	Reason for Part (i), (ii) and (iii)	1/2 + 1/2 + 1/2	(b) Graph	1	1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2  1	3				
(a) Principle of potentiometer	1/2												
Reason for Part (i), (ii) and (iii)	1/2 + 1/2 + 1/2												
(b) Graph	1												
21.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">(i) Formula</td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: right;">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Energy in the first excited state</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Energy required</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii) Kinetic energy</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Orbital radius (Formula and Result)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1/2 + 1/2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(i) For the hydrogen atom</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <math> E_n  \propto \frac{1}{n^2}</math></li> <li>b. ∴ Energy of first excited state = <math>\frac{-13.6}{2^2} = -3.4\text{eV}</math></li> <li>c. ∴ Energy required = <math>[-3.4 - (-13.6)]\text{eV} = 10.2\text{ eV}</math></li> </ol> <p>(ii)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Kinetic energy = <math> \text{energy of 1st excited state} </math> = 3.4 eV</li> <li>b. Orbital radius in nth state <math>\propto n^2</math> = <math>4 \times 0.53\text{Å}</math> = <math>2.12\text{ Å}</math></li> </ol>	(i) Formula	1/2	Energy in the first excited state	1/2	Energy required	1/2	(ii) Kinetic energy	1/2	Orbital radius (Formula and Result)	1/2 + 1/2	1/2  1/2 1/2  1/2 1/2  1/2	3
(i) Formula	1/2												
Energy in the first excited state	1/2												
Energy required	1/2												
(ii) Kinetic energy	1/2												
Orbital radius (Formula and Result)	1/2 + 1/2												

22.

(a) Graph showing variation of intensity with $\theta$	1
(b) Determination of values of $\theta$ and $\beta$	1+1

(a) The required graph would have the form shown as:



Using  $I_2 = I_1 \cos^2 \theta$

(b)  $I_1$  = Light transmitted by  $P_1$

$I_3$  = Light transmitted by  $P_3 = I_1 \cos^2 \beta$

$I_2$  = Light transmitted by  $P_2 = I_3 \cos^2(\theta - \beta)$

**Alternatively**, (Award mark to student who indicates correct value of  $I_1, I_2$  and  $I_3$  by making a diagram)

$$\therefore I_2 = I_3$$

$$I_1 \cos^2 \beta \cdot \cos^2(\theta - \beta) = I_1 \cos^2 \beta$$

$$\theta = \beta$$

Also  $I_1 = I_2$

$$I_1 = I_1 \cos^2 \beta \cdot \cos^2(\theta - \beta)$$

or  $\cos^2 \theta = 1$

$$\therefore \theta = 0^\circ \text{ or } \pi$$

Therefore  $\beta = 0^\circ \text{ or } \pi$

1

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

3



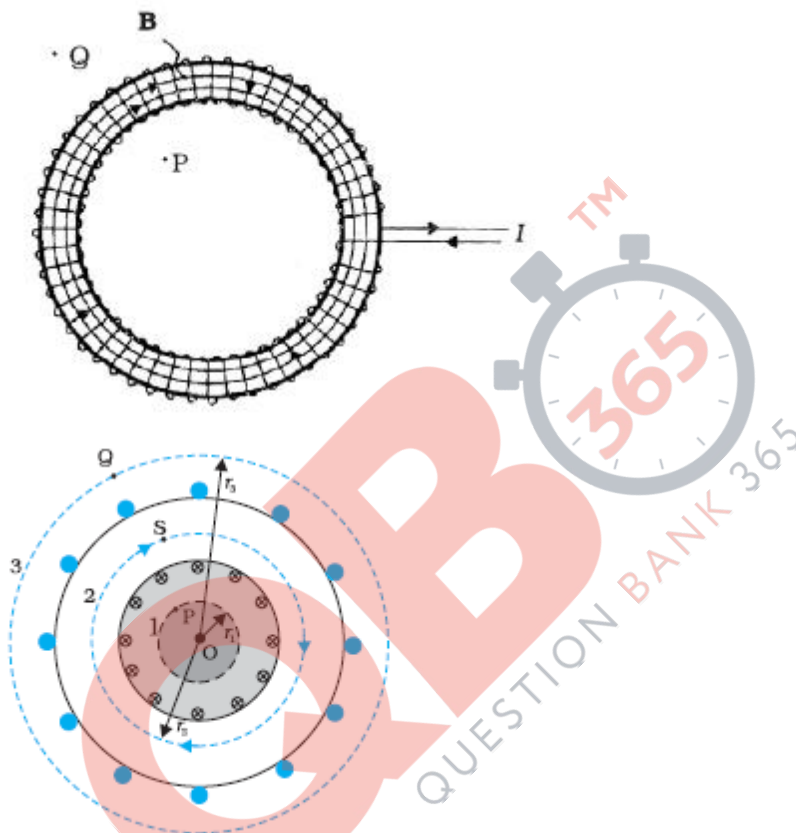
23.

(a) Difference between a solenoid and a toroid	1
(b) Derivation of the relation $B = \mu_0 n I$	1
(c) Magnetic field (i) inside and (ii) outside	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

(a) A toroid can be viewed as a solenoid which has been bent into a circular shape to close on itself

1

(b)



For the magnetic field at a point S inside a toroid we have

$$B(2\pi r) = \mu_0 NI$$

$$B = \mu_0 \frac{NI}{2\pi r} = \mu_0 n I \quad (\text{n = no. of turns per unit length of solenoid})$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

(c) For the loop 1, Ampere's circuital law gives

$$B_1 \cdot 2\pi r_1 = \mu_0 (0) \quad \text{i.e. } B_1 = 0$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

Thus the magnetic field, in the open space inside the toroid is zero.

Also at point Q, we have  $B_3(2\pi r_3) = \mu_0 (I_{\text{enclosed}})$

But from the sectional cut, we see that the current coming out of the plane of the paper, is cancelled exactly by the current going into it.

$$\text{Hence } I_{\text{enclosed}} = 0$$

$$\therefore B_3 = 0$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

3

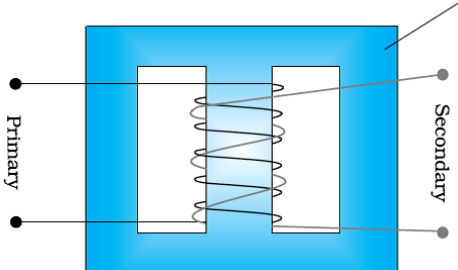
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	<p><b>OR</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Derivation of the expression for magnetic moment</td> <td align="right">2 ½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direction of magnetic moment</td> <td align="right">½</td> </tr> </table> <p>We have <math>\mu = iA</math>  <math>= \frac{e \cdot v}{2\pi r} \cdot \pi r^2</math>  <math>= \frac{evr}{2}</math>  <math>\ell = mvr</math>  <math>vr = \frac{\ell}{m}</math>  <math>\vec{\mu} = \frac{-e \vec{\ell}}{2m}</math></p> <p>The direction of <math>\vec{\mu}</math> is opposite to that of <math>\vec{\ell}</math> because of the negative charge of the electron.</p>	Derivation of the expression for magnetic moment	2 ½	Direction of magnetic moment	½			<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>3</p>		
Derivation of the expression for magnetic moment	2 ½									
Direction of magnetic moment	½									
24.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>(a) Derivation of the result <math>I = 4I_0 \cos^2 \frac{\phi}{2}</math></td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Conditions for constructive and destructive interference</td> <td align="right">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right">½</td> </tr> </table> <p>(a) The resultant displacement is given by :  <math>y = y_1 + y_2</math>  <math>= a \cos \omega t + a \cos(\omega t + \phi)</math>  <math>= a \cos \omega t (1 + \cos \phi) - a \sin \omega t \sin \phi</math>  Put <math>R \cos \theta = a (1 + \cos \phi)</math>  <math>R \sin \theta = a \sin \phi</math>  <math>\therefore R^2 = a^2(1 + \cos^2 \phi + 2 \cos \phi) + a^2 \sin^2 \phi</math>  <math>= 2 a^2 (1 + \cos \phi) = 4 a^2 \cos^2 \frac{\phi}{2}</math>  <math>\therefore I = R^2 = 4 a^2 \cos^2 \frac{\phi}{2} = 4 I_0 \cos^2 \frac{\phi}{2}</math></p> <p>For constructive interference ,  <math>\cos \frac{\phi}{2} = \pm 1</math> or <math>\frac{\phi}{2} = n \pi</math> or <math>\phi = 2n\pi</math>  For destructive interference ,  <math>\cos \frac{\phi}{2} = 0</math> or <math>\frac{\phi}{2} = (2n + 1) \frac{\pi}{2}</math> or <math>\phi = (2n + 1)\pi</math></p>	(a) Derivation of the result $I = 4I_0 \cos^2 \frac{\phi}{2}$	2	(b) Conditions for constructive and destructive interference	½		½			<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>3</p>
(a) Derivation of the result $I = 4I_0 \cos^2 \frac{\phi}{2}$	2									
(b) Conditions for constructive and destructive interference	½									
	½									

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25.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">(a) Reason</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">(b) Any two values</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;"><math>\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">(c) Determination of sideband frequencies</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;"><math>\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}</math></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="margin-top: 10px;">(a) The ultra high frequency em radiations, continuously emitted by a mobile phone, may harm the system of the human body.</p> <p>(b) Sister Anita shows</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Concern about her brother</li> <li>(ii) Awareness about the likely effects of em radiations on human body</li> <li>(iii) Sense of responsibility <span style="float: right;"><b>(any two)</b></span></li> </ol> <p>(c) The side bands are  <math>(\nu_e + \nu_m)</math> and <math>(\nu_e - \nu_m)</math>  or <math>(1000 + 10)kHz</math> and <math>(1000 - 10)kHz</math>  1010 kHz and 990 kHz</p>	(a) Reason	1	(b) Any two values	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	(c) Determination of sideband frequencies	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	1	
(a) Reason	1								
(b) Any two values	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$								
(c) Determination of sideband frequencies	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$								
26.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">(a) Reason for momentary deflection</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;"><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Deflection after the capacitor gets fully charged</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;"><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">(b) Explanation for modification in Ampere's circuital law</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="margin-top: 10px;">(a) The momentary deflection is due to the transient current flowing through the circuit when the capacitor is getting charged. The deflection would be zero when the capacitor gets fully charged.</p> <p>(b) We consider the charging of a capacitor when it is being charged by connecting it to a dc source.</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> </div> <p>In Ampere's circuital law, namely  <math>B (2\pi r) = \mu_0 i</math>  We have <math>i</math> as non zero for surface (a) but zero for surface (c)  Hence there is a contradiction in the value of <math>B</math>; calculated one way we have a magnetic field at P but calculated another way we have <math>B=0</math>  To remove this contradiction the concept of displacement current</p>	(a) Reason for momentary deflection	$\frac{1}{2}$	Deflection after the capacitor gets fully charged	$\frac{1}{2}$	(b) Explanation for modification in Ampere's circuital law	2	<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p>	3
(a) Reason for momentary deflection	$\frac{1}{2}$								
Deflection after the capacitor gets fully charged	$\frac{1}{2}$								
(b) Explanation for modification in Ampere's circuital law	2								

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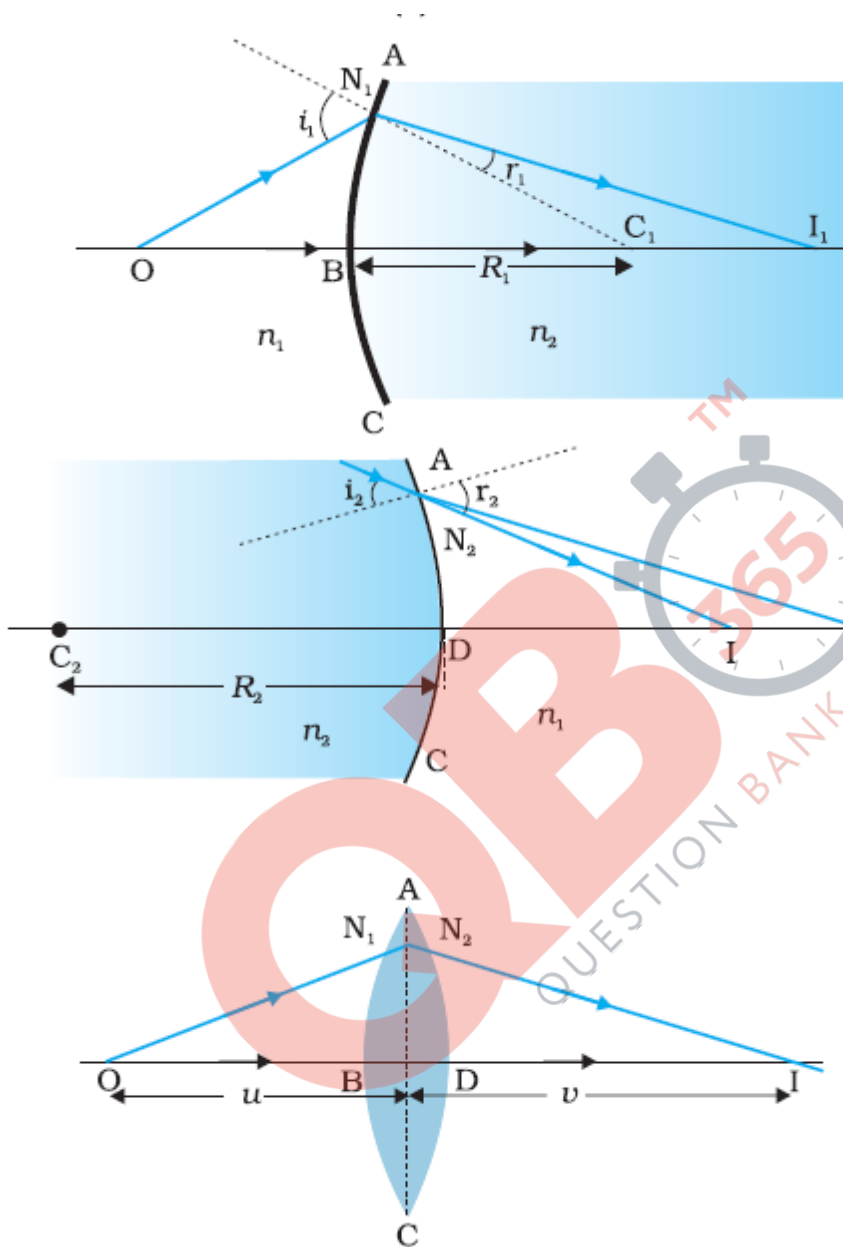
	<p><math>(i_d = \epsilon_0 \frac{d\phi_E}{dt} = i)</math> was introduced and Ampere's circuital law was put in its generalized form namely</p> $\oint_B \vec{dl} = \mu_0 i_c + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{d\phi_E}{dt}$ <p>This form gives consistent results for values of B irrespective of which surface is used to calculate it.</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>	<p>3</p>														
27.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">(a) Definition of activity and its SI unit</td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: center;">1/2 + 1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Calculation of the activity of the sample</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table> <p>a) The activity of a sample of radioactive nucleus equals its decay rate (or number of nuclei decaying per unit time) Its SI unit is disintegration /s or Becquerel</p> <p>b) <math>R = \lambda N</math></p> $= \frac{\log_e 2 \times 25.3 \times 10^{20} \times 10}{4.5 \times 10^9}$ $= \frac{0.6931 \times 25.3 \times 10^{21}}{4.5 \times 10^9 \times 365 \times 24 \times 60 \times 60}$ $= 1.24 \times 10^5 \text{ dps}$ <p>[Note: If a candidate gives the result in (year)<sup>-1</sup>, give full credit.]</p>	(a) Definition of activity and its SI unit	1/2 + 1/2	(b) Calculation of the activity of the sample	2	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>	<p>3</p>										
(a) Definition of activity and its SI unit	1/2 + 1/2																
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28.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">(a) Schematic arrangement</td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Principle of a transformer</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Obtaining expression</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(i) <math>\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2}</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii) <math>\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{I_2}{I_1}</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Assumptions (<b>any one</b>)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) Two reasons for energy losses</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1/2 + 1/2</td> </tr> </table> <p>a)</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>b) Principle of a transformer: when alternating current flows through the primary coil, an emf is induced in the neighbouring (secondary) coil</p> <p>(i) Let <math>\frac{d\phi}{dt}</math> be the rate of change of flux through each turn of the primary and the secondary coil</p>	(a) Schematic arrangement	1	(b) Principle of a transformer	1/2	Obtaining expression		(i) $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2}$	1	(ii) $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{I_2}{I_1}$	1	(c) Assumptions ( <b>any one</b> )	1/2	(d) Two reasons for energy losses	1/2 + 1/2	<p>1</p> <p>1/2</p>	<p>1</p>
(a) Schematic arrangement	1																
(b) Principle of a transformer	1/2																
Obtaining expression																	
(i) $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2}$	1																
(ii) $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{I_2}{I_1}$	1																
(c) Assumptions ( <b>any one</b> )	1/2																
(d) Two reasons for energy losses	1/2 + 1/2																

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$\frac{e_1}{e_2} = -N_1 \frac{d\phi}{dt} / -N_2 \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{N_1}{N_2}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><i>or</i></p> $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} \text{ -----(1)}$	1/2								
(ii) But for an ideal transformer $V_1 I_1 = V_2 I_2$ $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{I_2}{I_1} \text{ -----(2)}$	1/2								
From equation (1) and (2) $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{I_2}{I_1}$	1/2								
c) Main assumptions (i) The primary resistance and current are small (ii) The flux linked with the primary and secondary coils is same / there is no leakage of flux from the core. (iii) Secondary current is small <b>(Any one)</b>	1/2								
d) Reason due to which energy losses may occur Flux leakage/resistance of the coils / eddy currents / Hysteresis <b>(Any two)</b> <b>OR</b>	1/2 + 1/2		5						
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">a) Derivation of the expressions for i. Induced emf ii. Induced current</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;">2 1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">b) Expression for magnitude of force and its direction</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;">1 1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">c) Expression for power</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;">1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	a) Derivation of the expressions for i. Induced emf ii. Induced current	2 1/2	b) Expression for magnitude of force and its direction	1 1/2	c) Expression for power	1			
a) Derivation of the expressions for i. Induced emf ii. Induced current	2 1/2								
b) Expression for magnitude of force and its direction	1 1/2								
c) Expression for power	1								
a) In one revolution Change of area, $dA = \pi \ell^2$ $\therefore$ change of magnetic flux $d\phi = \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = B dA \cos 0^\circ$ $= B \pi \ell^2$ Period of revolution T (i) Induced emf $\varepsilon = B \pi \ell^2 / T = B \pi \ell^2 v$ (ii) Induced current in the rod, $I = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} = \frac{\pi v B \ell^2}{R}$	1/2 1/2								
<b>[Note: Award 2 marks if the student derives the above relation using other method.]</b>									
b) Force acting on the rod, $F = I \ell B$ $= \frac{\pi v B^2 \ell^3}{R}$	1/2								
The external force required to rotate the rod opposes the Lorentz force acting on the rod / external force acts in the direction opposite to the Lorentz force	1/2								
c) Power required to rotate the rod $P = F v$ $= \frac{\pi v B^2 \ell^3 v}{R}$	1/2								
	1/2		5						

29.

- |                                       |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| a) Ray diagram                        | 1   |
| Derivation of lens maker's formula    | 2 ½ |
| b) Calculation of radius of curvature | 1 ½ |



½

½

½

The first refracting surface ABC forms the image  $I_1$  of the object O. The image  $I_1$  acts as a virtual object for the second refracting surface ADC which forms the real image I as shown in the diagram

For refraction at ABC

$$\frac{n_2}{v_1} - \frac{n_1}{u} = \frac{n_2 - n_1}{R_1} \text{ ----- (i)}$$

½

For refraction at ADC

$$\frac{n_2}{v} - \frac{n_1}{u} = \frac{n_1 - n_2}{R_{12}} \text{ ----- (ii)}$$

½

Adding equation (i) and equation (ii)

$$\frac{n_1}{v} - \frac{n_1}{u} = (n_2 - n_1) \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \left( \frac{n_2}{n_1} - 1 \right) \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

We know If  $u = \infty, v = f$

$$\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = (n_2 - 1) \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$(b) \frac{1}{f} = (\mu - 1) \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{20} = (1.55 - 1) \left( \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{-R} \right)$$

$$= 0.55 \times \frac{2}{R}$$

$$R = 0.55 \times 2 \times 20 = 22 \text{ cm}$$

**OR**

(a) Labelled ray diagram

1 ½

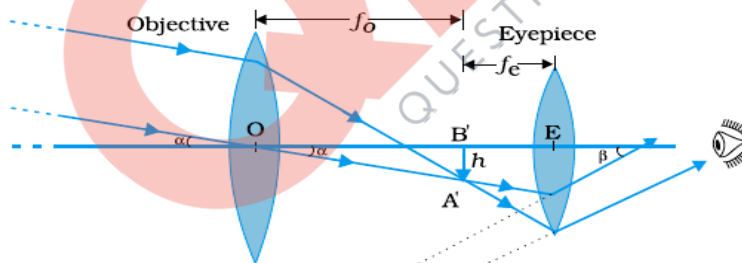
Derivation of expression for magnifying power

1 ½

(b) Determination of total magnification

2

**a)**



1 ½

**[Note : deduct ½ mark if not labelled]**

Derivation

Magnifying Power

$$M = \frac{\tan \beta}{\tan \alpha} \cong \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$$

½

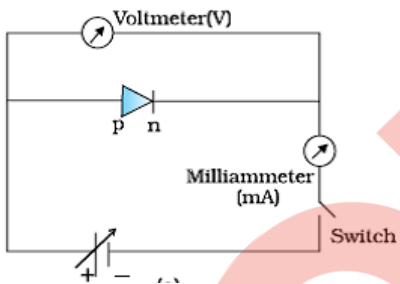
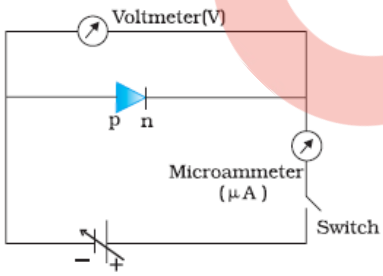
Final image is formed at infinity when the image  $A'B'$  is formed by the objective lens at the focus of the eye piece

$$m = \frac{h}{f_e} \times \frac{f_o}{h}$$

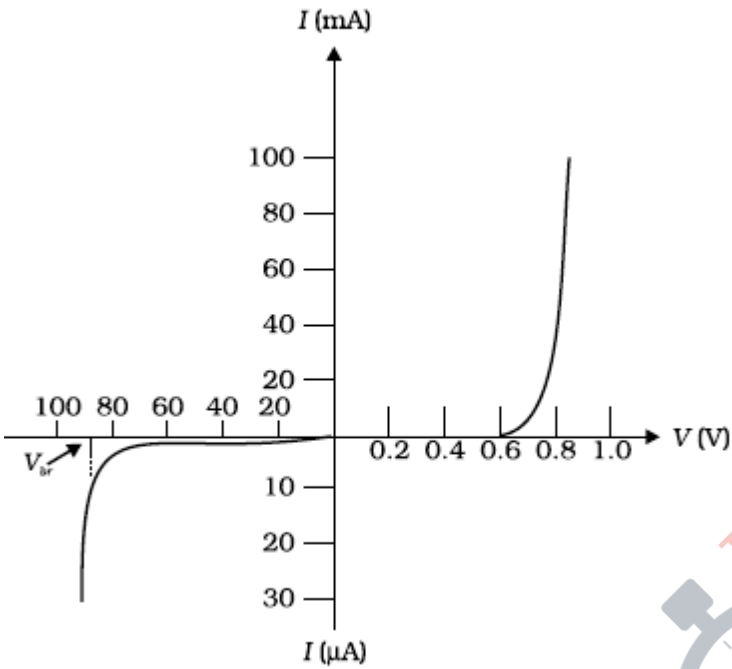
$$= \frac{f_o}{f_e}$$

½

½

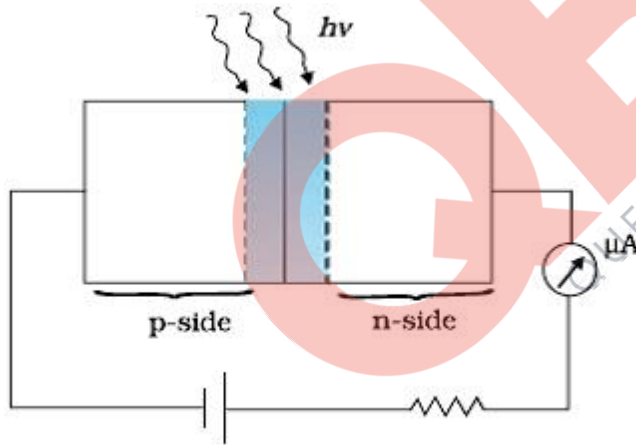
	<p>b) Given</p> $f_0 + f_e = 105, f_0 = 20 f_e$ $20 f_e + f_e = 105$ $f_e = \frac{105}{21} = 5 \text{ cm}$ $f_0 = 20 \times 5 = 100 \text{ cm}$ $\therefore \text{Magnification } m = \frac{f_0}{f_e} = \frac{100}{5} = 20$	1/2													
		1/2													
		1/2	5												
30.	<p>(a) Circuit arrangement of p-n junction in</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) Forward biasing</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) Reverse biasing</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">VI characteristics</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">Explanation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) Circuit diagram</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">Explanation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> </table>	(i) Forward biasing	1/2	(ii) Reverse biasing	1/2	VI characteristics	1	Explanation	1/2	(b) Circuit diagram	1/2	Explanation	2		
(i) Forward biasing	1/2														
(ii) Reverse biasing	1/2														
VI characteristics	1														
Explanation	1/2														
(b) Circuit diagram	1/2														
Explanation	2														
	<p>(a)</p>  <p><b>Forward biasing</b></p>  <p><b>Reverse biasing</b></p> <p>The VI characteristics are obtained by connecting the battery, to the diode, through a potentiometer (or rheostat). The applied voltage to the diode is changed. The values of current, for different values of voltage, are noted and a graph between V and I is plotted.</p> <p>The V-I characteristics, of a diode, have the form shown here.</p>	1/2													
		1/2													
		1													





1/2+ 1/2

(b) The circuit diagram, for the photodiode, is shown here.



1/2

The photodiode is illuminated by optical signal, whose photon energy is greater than the energy gap of the semiconductor used.  
 The electric field, at the junction, separates the electrons and holes and thus gives rise to an emf.  
 When an external load is connected, a (photo) current flows through it. The magnitude of this current is proportional to the intensity of light incident on the photodiode.

1/2

1/2

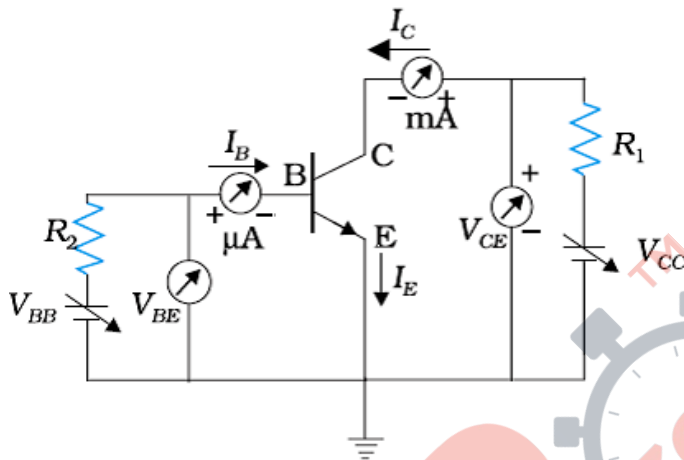
1/2

5

**OR**

(a) Circuit diagram	1
Description of current formation	1
Deduction of $I_e = I_b + I_c$	½
(b) Circuit diagram	1
Working	1 ½

a) The circuit diagram is shown here



The emitter-base junction, being forward biased, the majority charge carriers (electrons), from the emitter, flow into the base region constituting the emitter current ( $I_E$ )

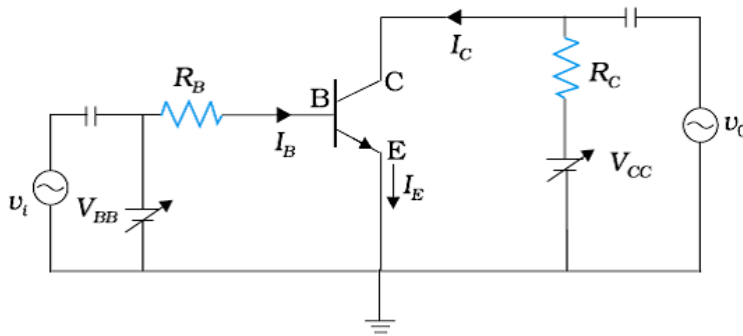
The base region, being very thin, only a (very) small fraction, of these charge carriers, swamps the holes present in the base region resulting in a (small) base current ( $I_B$ ).

The majority of these charge carriers, are attracted by the (reverse biased) collector. These make up the collector current ( $I_C$ ).

It is clear, therefore, that

$$I_E = I_C + I_B$$

b) The circuit diagram, of a transistor, working as an amplifier, in its CE mode, is shown here.



If a small sinusoidal voltage is superimposed on the dc base bias by connecting the source of this signal in series with  $V_{BB}$  supply. Then the base current will have sinusoidal variations superposed on the values  $I_B$ . As a consequence the collector current also will have sinusoidal variation superimposed on the value of  $I_C$  producing in turn corresponding change in the output voltage  $V_o$ .

