KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

CHENNAI REGION



CLASS – XII PHYSICS SESSION 2022-23

PREPARATION PLANNER & PACKAGE FOR HIGH ACHIEVERS

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CONTENTDEVELOPMENT TEAM

S.No	Name of the Chapter	Name of theTeacher	Name of the KV	
1	Unit - 1 Electrostatics (Chapters 1 & 2)	MRS. R SUGUNA	CHENNAI AFS AVADI	
2	Unit - II Current Electricity (Chapter-3) & Preparation of Questions Paper for 35 marks from Unit 1 & 2	MRS. GEETHA RAMESH	CHENNAI ANNANAGAR	
3	Unit - III Magnetic Effects of Current and Magnetism (Chapters 4&5)	MR.T.MURALI	CHENNAI DGQA	
4	Unit - IV Electromagnetic Induction and Alternating (Chapters 6 & 7)	MRS.RADHA MUKUNDAN	CHENNAI MINAMBAKKAM	
5	Unit - V Electromagnetic Waves (Chapter-8) & Preparation of Questions Paper for 35 marks from Unit 3 & 4	MR.SANKARRAMAN	CHENNAI MINAMBAKKAM	
6	Unit - VI Optics (Chapters 9&10)	MR .V SIVARAMAKRISHNAN	COIMBATORE	
7	Unit - VII Dual Nature of Radiation and Matter (Chapter- 11) & Preparation of Questions Paper for 35 marks from Unit 5 & 6	MR. K. RENGANATHAN	TRICHY NO.1	
8	Unit - VIII Atoms and Nuclei (Chapter 12 & 13)	MR. C. MURUGAVEL	PONDICHERRY NO.1 Shift 1	
9	Unit - IX Electronic Devices (Chapter 14) & Preparation of Questions Paper for 35 marks from Unit 7, 8 & 9	MR SATYA SURYANARAYANA SURMPUDI	PORT BLAIR NO.2	
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MR.P.SEENIVASAN, K.V No.1, NARIMEDU, MADURAI				
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IVII(S.,	TINGA, DEULAH JAGUHNE, INT MAGENCUIL			

CONTENT& PLAN				
DAY	NAME OF	TASKS	PAGE	Completed
	THE UNIT		NO.	or Not
DAY -1	Unit - 1 Electrostatics (Chapters 1 & 2)	 Preparation of Lessons Revision –Formula chart & Quick revision notes Numericals for \revisions 	3-4	
DAY -2		 Numericals for practice Solving-Case study questions Solving-Assignment-1 Solving-Assignment-2 	$9 - 14 \\ 14 - 17 \\ 17 - 21 \\ 21 - 23$	
DAY -3	Unit - II Current Electricity (Chapter-3)	 Preparation of Lessons Revision –Formula chart & Quick revision notes Numericals for revisions Numericals for practice Solving-Case study questions Solving-Assignment-1 Solving-Assignment-2 	$24 \\ 25 - 29 \\ 30 - 36 \\ 37 - 42 \\ 43 - 51 \\ 51 - 60$	
DAY -4	Revision Test - Un	Full Revisions it 1 &2 (35 marks)	60 -69	
DAY -5	Unit - III Magnetic Effects of Current and Magnetism (Chapters	 Preparation of Lessons Revision –Formula chart & Quick revision notes 	70 - 72	
DAY -6	4&5)	 Numericals for revisions Numericals for practice Solving-Case study questions Solving-Assignment-1 Solving-Assignment-2 	73 - 7576 - 7778 - 8081 - 83	
DAY -7	Unit - IV Electromagnetic Induction and Alternating (Chapters 6 & 7)	 Preparation of Lessons Revision –Formula chart & Quick revision notes Numericals for revisions Numericals for practice Solving-Case study questions Solving-Assignment-1 Solving-Assignment-2 	84 - 87 87 - 92 93 - 95 96 - 97 98 - 106 106 - 111	
DAY -8	Revision Test - Unit	Full Revisions 2 3 &4 (35 marks)	112 - 120	

DAY -9	Unit - V Electromagnetic	Preparation of Lessons		
	waves (Chapter-8)	• Revision – Formula chart &	121	
	Unit - VI Optics	Quick revision notes		
	(Chapters 9)	Numericals for revisions	122 - 124	
		Numericals for practice	124 - 125	
		 Solving-Case study questions 	126 - 129	
		 Solving-Assignment-1 	130 - 138	
		Solving- Assignment-2	150 150	
DAY -10	Unit - VI Optics	 Preparation of Lessons 		
	Continued to	• Revision –Formula chart &	139 - 140	
	(Chapters10)	Quick revision notes	141 144	
		• Numericals for revisions	141 - 144 145 146	
		• Numericals for practice	145 - 146	
		• Solving-Case study questions	140 - 14/ 1/8 151	
		• Solving-Assignment-1	140 - 131 152 - 154	
		Solving- Assignment-2	152 - 154	
DAY -11		Full Revisions		
	Revision Test - Unit	5 & 6 (35 marks)	174 - 179	
DAY -12	Unit - VII Dual Nature of	Preparation of Lessons		
	Radiation and Matter	• Revision –Formula chart &	155	
	(Chapter- 11)	Quick revision notes	156 - 158	
		• Numericals for revisions	159 – 161	
		Numericals for practice	162 - 164	
		• Solving-Case study questions	162 - 167	
		 Solving-Assignment-1 	169 107	
		Solving- Assignment-2	100 - 175	
DAY -13	Unit - VIII Atoms and	 Preparation of Lessons 		
	Nuclei (Chapter 12 &	• Revision –Formula chart &	180 - 181	
	13)	Quick revision notes	182 - 185	
		Numericals for revisions	186 - 187	
		• Numericals for practice	188 - 189	
		• Solving-Case study questions	190 - 193	
		• Solving-Assignment-1	194 - 195	
		• Solving- Assignment-2		
DAY -14	Unit - IX Electronic	Preparation of Lessons		
	Devices (Unapter 14)	• Revision – Formula chart &	196	
		Quick revision notes	197 - 200	
		Inumericals for practice	201 - 203	
		Inumericais for practice Solving Cose study suggits	204 - 205	
		 Solving Assignment 1 	206 - 208	
		 Solving-Assignment-1 Solving-Assignment-2 	209 - 214	
DAV 15		Full Pavisions	_	
DAI -13				
	Revision Test - Unit	: 7,8 & 9 (35marks)	215 - 221	

Unit - 1 Electrostatics (Chapters 1&2)

FORMULA CHART





6



NUMERICALS FOR PRACTICE WITH SOLUTIONS

S.no QUESTION

3

1 What is the net force and its direction that the charges at the vertices A and C of the right triangle ABC exert on the charge in vertex B?



HINT

$$\begin{split} |F| &= \sqrt{(|F_{AB}|^2 + |F_{CB}|^2)} = \\ k \times 10^{-8} \sqrt{(\ 0.875^{\ 2} + 1^2\)} = \\ 9.00 \times 10^9 \times 10^{-8} \sqrt{(\ 0.875^{\ 2} + 1^2\)} = \\ 1.20 \times 10^2 \ N \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \theta &= arctan(|F_{CB}|/~|F_{AB}|~) = arctan(\\ k \times 10^{\text{-8}} \, / \, 0.875 \; k \times 10^{\text{-8}}) = 48.8^{\circ} \end{split}$$



2 Three charges are located at the vertices of a right isosceles triangle as shown below. What is the magnitude and direction of the resultant electric field at the midpoint M of AC?







The distance AB between charges Q1 and Q2 shown If below is 5.0 m. How much work must be done to move move

If W is the work to be done to move Q2 from a position where

charge Q2 to a new location at point C so that the distance BC = 2.5 m?



A parallel plate capacitor having capacitance 12 pF is charged by a battery to a potential difference of 10 V between its plates. The charging battery is now disconnected and a porcelain slab of dielectric constant 6.5 is slipped between the plates. Find the work done by the capacitor on the slab.

its potential energy is E_{p1} and kinetic energy 0 (from rest) to another position where its potential energy is E_{p2} and kinetic energy 0 (to rest), then by the conservation of energy, we have.

$$\mathbf{E}_{p1} + \mathbf{W} = \mathbf{E}_{p2}$$

which gives

 $W = E_{p2} - E_{p1}$ W = k Q1 Q2 (1/AB - 1/AC)

 $= 9 \times 10^{-3} J$

Initial Energy of the capacitor, $U_i = (1/2) CV^2$

 $= (1/2) \times 12 pF \times 10 \times 10$

= 600 pJ

After the slab, the energy of the slab, $U_f = (1/2) Q^2/C'$

Q = CV = (12 pF)(10 V) = 120 pC

 $C' = kC = 6.5 \times 120 \times 10^{-12} F$

Therefore, $U_f = [(1/2) (120 \times 10^{-12})^2]/[6.5 \times 120 \times 10^{-12}]$

 $U_f = 92 \ pJ$

 $W = U_i - U_f$

 $\Delta V = E.d$

 $\Delta V = Edcos\theta = 0.8 x cos 60^{\circ}$

$$\Delta V = 0.4$$

Hence the new potential at the point on the sphere is

589.0 + 0.4 = 589.4

5

4

There is a uniform electrostatic field in a region. The potential at various points on a small sphere centred at P, in the region, is found to vary between the limits 589.0 V to 589.8 V. What is the potential at a point on the sphere whose radius vector makes an angle of 60° with the direction of the field?

10

A test charge 'q' is moved without acceleration from A to C along the path from A to B and then from B to C in electric field E as shown in the figure.



(i) Calculate the potential difference between A and C.(ii) At which point (of the two) is the electric potential more and why?

Two small identical electrical dipoles AB and CD, each of dipole moment 'p' are kept at an angle of 120° as shown in the figure. What X' is the resultant dipole moment of this combination? If this system is subjected to electric field $(E \rightarrow)$ directed along + X direction, what will be the magnitude and direction of the torque acting on this?



P.D does not depend upon the path along which the test charge q moves

$$\therefore E = \frac{-dV}{dr} = -\left(\frac{V_C - V_A}{d}\right) = \frac{V_A - V_C}{d}$$
$$\therefore d_{AC} = 4 \quad \text{So } V_A - V_C = E \times 4 = 4E$$

(ii) At point C, electric potential will be more as potential decreases in the direction of electric field.

Answer:

Resultant dipole moment of both dipoles is



Resultant dipole moment (p) makes an angle of 60° with each dipole and 30° with x-axis as shown in the figure.

Now $\tau = pE \sin 30^\circ = pE \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \implies \overline{\tau = \frac{pE}{2}}$

The equipotential surface is at a distance d/2 from either plate in X-Z plane. For a particle of charge (- q) at rest between the plates, then

Two uniformly large parallel thin plates having charge densities $+ \sigma$ and $- \sigma$ are kept in the X-Z plane at a distance 'd' apart. Sketch an equipotential surface due to electric field between the plates. If a particle of mass m and charge q' remains stationary between the plates, what is the magnitude and direction of this field?

7

8

6



(i) weight mg acts, vertically downward(ii) electric force qE acts vertically upward

 $d_2 < d_1$ for increasing field and $d_2 = d_1$ for uniform field.



potential remains constant

9 Draw 3 equipotential surfaces corresponding to a field that uniformly increases in magnitude but remains constant along Z-direction. How are these surfaces different from that of a constant electric field along Z-direction?

10

A charge 'q' is moved from a point A above a dipole of dipole movement 'p' to a point B below the dipole in equitorial plane without acceleration. Find the work done in the process. (All India 2016)



11

12

13

Calculate the work done to dissociate the system of three charges placed on the vertices of a triangle as shown.



Find

initial P.E= U_i Final P.E = $U_i = 0$ W.D = U_i - U_i

Figure shows two identical capacitors C_1 and C_2 , each of 2 µF capacitance, connected to a battery of 5 V. Initially switch 'S' is left open and dielectric slabs of dielectric constant K = 5 are inserted to fill completely the space between the plates of the two capacitors. How will the charge and



(ii) potential difference between the plates of the capacitors be affected after the slabs are inserted?

A network of four capacitors each of 12µF capacitance is connected to a 500 V supply as shown in the figure. Determine

(a) equivalent capacitance of the network and

(b) charge on each capacitor.



14 Two parallel plate capacitors of capacitances C_1 and C_2 such that $C_1 = 3C_2$ are connected across a battery of V volts as shown in the figure. Initially the key (k) is kept dosed to fully charge the capacitors. The key is now

(i) When switch S is open and dielectric is introduced, charge on each capacitor will be $q_1 = C_1 V$, $q_2 = C_2 V$ $q_1 = 5 C V$ $= 5 \times 2 \times 5 = 50 \ \mu C$, $q_2 = 50 \ \mu C$ Charge on each capacitor will become 5 times (ii) P.d. across C_1 is still 5V and across C_2 , q = (5C) V

$$\mathbf{V}' = \frac{\mathbf{V}}{5} = \frac{5}{5} = \mathbf{1}\mathbf{V}$$

Equivalent capacitance of the network,



Net capadtance before filling the gap with dielectric slab

thrown open and a dielectric slab of dielectric constant 'K' is inserted in the two capacitors to completely fill the gap between the plates,



Find the ratio of

(i) the net capacitance and

(ii) the energies stored in the combination, before and after the introduction of the dielectric slab.

15 Concentric metallic hollow spheres of radii R and 4R hold charges Q_1 and Q_2 respectively. Given that the surface charge density of the concentric spheres are equal, Find potential difference V(R) - V(4R).



 $\begin{array}{l} C_{initial} = C_1 + C_2 = 3C_2 + C_2 = 4C_2 \\ \text{Net capacitance after filling the gap with} \\ \text{dielectric slab of dielectric constant 'K'} \end{array}$

 $C_{\text{final}} = KC_1 + KC_2 = 3KC_2 + KC_2 = 4KC_2$ ∴ Ratio of net capacitance,

$$\frac{C_{\text{initial}}}{C_{\text{final}}} = \frac{4C_2}{4KC_2} = \frac{1}{K}$$

Energy stored in the

combination before introduction

of dielectric slab,

 $U_{\text{initial}} = \frac{Q^2}{3C_2}$

Energy stored in the combination after introduction of dielectric slab,

$$U_{\text{final}} = \frac{Q^2}{3KC_2}$$

 $\begin{array}{l} \therefore \quad \text{Ratio of energy stored} \\ \frac{U_{\text{initial}}}{U_{\text{final}}} = \frac{Q^2}{3C_2} \Big/ \frac{Q^2}{3KC_2} = \frac{K}{1} = \mathbf{K} \end{array}$

 $V_A = kQ_1/R + kQ_2/R$

Potential on the surface of the outer sphere (at B)

 $V_B = kQ_1/4R + kQ_2/4R$

Potential difference,

 $\Delta = V_A - V_B = 3/4(kQ_1/R) =$

 $[3/16\pi\epsilon 0] (Q_1/R)$

NUMERICALS FOR PRACTICE

S.No

Question

1 What is the direction and magnitude of the electric field at the midpoint of an electric dipole made of $\pm Q$, length 2a?

Answer

 $E = \frac{2kQ}{a^2}$ Direction against \vec{p}

 $E_I = E_{III} = 0$, $E_{II} = \sigma/\epsilon_0$

II +σ Ι



Write the expression for the electric field in the regions I, II, III shown in the above figure.

3 Show diagrammatically the stable and unstable equilibrium of an electric dipole placed in a uniform electric field

$$\rightarrow \vec{p} \rightarrow \vec{E}$$
 stable

$$\leftarrow \vec{p} \rightarrow \vec{E}$$
 Unstable

Two electric charges 3μ C, -4μ C are placed at the two corners 4 of an isosceles right angled triangle of side 1 m as shown in the figure. What is the direction and magnitude of electric field at A due to the two charges?

$$E = 45 \times 10^3 NC^{-1}$$

 $\theta = 36.9^{\circ}$ from line AB



5 A charge +Q fixed on the Y axis at a distance of 1m from the origin and another charge +2Q is fixed on the X axis at a distance of $\sqrt{2}$ m from the origin. A third charge – Q is placed at the origin. What is the angle at which it moves?

Force due to both the changes are equal = $KQ^2 \& \perp^r$ to each other so the resultant force will make 45° with X-axis.

6 Draw the graph showing the variation of electric potential with distance from the centre of a uniformly charged shell.



2

7 Sketch the electric field lines, when a positive charge is kept in the vicinity of an uncharged conducting plate

- 8 A uniformly charged rod with linear charge density λ of length L is inserted into a hollow cubical structure of side 'L' with constant velocity and moves out from the opposite face. Draw the graph between flux and time.
- 9 Draw a graph showing the variation of potential with distance from the positive charge to negative charge of a dipole, by choosing the mid-point of the dipole as the origin.
- 10 Three charges +Q, q, +Q are placed respectively, at distance
 0, d/2 and d from the origin, on the x-axis. If the net force experienced by +Q placed at x = 0 is zero, then value of q is
- 11 An electric field of 1000 V/m is applied to an electric dipole at an angle of 45°. The value of the electric dipole moment is 10⁻²⁹ Cm. What is the potential energy of the electric dipole?





time



 $QQ/d^{2} + Qq/(d/2)^{2} = 0$ Q + 4q = 0or q = -Q/4

E=1000 V/m , $p=10^{-29}$ cm, $\theta=45^0$

Potential energy stored in the dipole,

$$U = -p.E\cos \theta =$$

- 10²⁹⁻ x 1000 x cos45⁰
 $U = -12 \times 10^{-26}$

 $U = -0.707 \text{ x } 10^{-26} \text{ J} = -7 \text{ x}$ 10 ⁻²⁷ J

At equilibrium, The bob of a simple pendulum has a mass of 2 g and a charge of 5.0 C. It is at rest in a uniform horizontal electric field of $T\cos\theta = mg$ ——-(1) $T\sin\theta = qE$ —(2) Dividing (2) by (1) $\tan\theta = qE/mg$

A capacitor with a capacitance 5 μ F is charged to 5 μ C. If the 13 plates are pulled apart to reduce the capacitance to $2 \mu F$, how much work is done?

12

15

14 A parallel plate capacitor of capacitance 90 pF is connected to a battery of emf 20 V. If a dielectric material of dielectric constant K = 5/3 is inserted between the plates, find the magnitude of the induced charge?

intensity 2000 V m⁻¹. At equilibrium, the angle that the pendulum makes with the vertical is (take $g = 10 \text{ m s}^{-2}$) $\theta = \tan^{-1}((5 \times 10^{-6} \times 2 \times 10^3) /$ $(2 \times 10^{-3} \times 10)) = \tan^{-1}(0.5)$ Work done = $U_f - U_i =$ $(\frac{1}{2})q^{2}/C_{f} - (\frac{1}{2})q^{2}/C_{i}$ Work done = $q^2/2[1/C_f 1/C_i$] Work done = $[(5 \times 10^{-6})^2/2][(1/(2 \times 10^{-6})) (1/(5 \times 10^{-6}))]$ Work done = $3.75 \times 10^{-6} \text{ J}$ Induced charge on dielectric, $Q_{ind} = Q(1 - 1/K)$ Final charge on capacitor, Q $= K C_0 V$ $Q = (5/3) \times 90 \times 10^{-10} \times 10^$ $10^{-12} \times 20 = 3 \times 10^{-9} \text{ C} = 3 \text{ nC}$ $Q_{ind} = 3(1 - \frac{3}{5}) =$ $3 \text{ x}^{2/5} = 1.2 \text{ nC}$

capacitance of 10/11 µf. Two identical metal plates are given positive charges Q_1 and 16 Q_2 , where $Q_1 > Q_2$. Find the potential difference between them,

How will connect seven capacitors of 2µf to obtain an effective

5 in parallel and 2 in series

V=Q/C

Total charge=

if they are now brought together to form a parallel plate	
capacitor with capacitance C.	

- $V = Q_1 Q_2 / C$
- 17 Why is electrostatic potential constant throughout the volume of the conductor and has the same value (as inside) on its surface?
- 18 Two point charges 4Q, Q are separated by lm in air. At what point on the line joining the charges is the electric field intensity zero?

Also calculate the electrostatic potential energy of the system of charges, taking the value of charge, $Q = 2 \times 10^{-7}C$

19 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 seperation but plate area of C_2 is greater than that of C_1 . Which line (A or B) corresponds to C_1 and why?



- 20 Net capacitance of three identical capacitors in series is 1 pF.What will be their net capacitance if connected in parallel?Find the ratio of energy stored in the two configurations if they are both connected to the same source.
- Let C be the capacitance of a capacitor Given : $C_1 = C_2 = C_3 = C$

(i) Given:
$$r = 1m$$
, $q_1 = 4Q$, $q_2 = Q$

$$\begin{array}{c} 4Q \\ K = 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} Q \\ K = 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 4Q \\ F_{p_1} = 1 - x \\ B \\ F_{p_2} = E_{p_3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1m \\ F_{p_1} = 2 \\ F_{p_2} = \frac{KQ}{(1 - x)^2} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{x} = \frac{1}{1 - x} \qquad \Rightarrow 2 - 2x = x$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 2 \qquad \therefore x = \frac{2}{3}m$$
(ii) Electrostatic potential

Electric field inside the

 $E = -\frac{dV}{dr} \implies \frac{dV}{dr} = 0$: V = constant

conductor = 0

 Q_1-Q_2

energy of the system is $U = K \frac{q_1q_2}{r} = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 4Q \times Q}{1}$ = 36 × 10° × (2 × 10°)² = 1.44 × 10° J

Line B corresponds to C₁ Reason: Since slope (qv) of 'B' is less than that of 'A'

When connected in series: When connected in series:

$$C_s = \frac{C}{2} = 1 \,\mu F$$
 $\therefore C$

When connected in parallel: $C_p = C + C + C = 3 + 3 + 3 = 9$ Energy stored in capacitor $E = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{E_s}{E_p} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}C_sV^2}{\frac{1}{2}C_pV^2} = \frac{C_s}{C_p} = \frac{1}{9} = 1:9$$

CASE STUDY QUESTIONS

(I) Concept of field lines was introduced by Michael Faraday as an aid in visualizing electric and magnetic fields. Electric line of force is an imaginary straight or curved path along which a unit positive charge tends to move in an electric field. Properties of lines of forces observed by the scientist such as: Lines of force start from positive charge and terminate at negative charge, Lines of force never intersect, the tangent to a line of force at any point gives the direction of the electric field E at that point, the number of lines per unit area, through a plane at right angles to the lines, is proportional to the magnitude of E. This means that, where the lines of force are close together, E is large and where they are far apart, E is small. Each unit positive charge gives rise to $1/\epsilon 0$ lines of force in free space. Hence number of lines of force originating from a point charge q is N = $q/\epsilon 0$ in free space.

- 1. Choose correct statement regarding electric lines of force:
- (a) Emerges from (-ve) charge and meet at (+ve) charge.
- (b) Electric field in a region is strong when the electric lines of force at that region is closelyspaced.
- (c) Just as it is shown for a point system in the same way it represents for a solid sphere.
- (d) has a physical nature.
- 2. Two electric field lines due to a point charge:
- (a) Never intersect
- (b) May intersect near the charge
- (c) Always intersect at 2 points
- (d) None of these
- 3. The tangent at any point on the electric field line gives:
- (a) The direction of magnetic field at that point
- (b) The direction of electric field at that point
- (c) The direction of acceleration due to gravity
- (d) All of the above

4. A metallic sphere is placed in a uniform electric field. The lines of force follow the paths as shown in figure. Identify the correct path of lines of force.

(a) I

(b) ii

- (c) iii
- (d) iv

5. If the direction of the electric field line due to two unlike point charges is from left to right then:

(a) Positive charge is at left and negative charge is at right

(b) Negative charge is at left and positive charge is at right

(c) Both charges are at left

(d) Both charges are at right

(II) The parallel plate capacitor consists of two parallel metal plates X and Y each of area A, separated by a distance d, having a surface charge density σ as shown in figure. The medium between the plates is air. A charge +q is given to the plate X. It induces a charge –q on the upper surface of earthed plate Y. When the plates are very close to each other, the field is confined to the region between them. The electric lines of force starting from plate

X and ending at the plate Y are parallel to each other and perpendicular to the plates. The capacitance is directly proportional to the area (A) of the plates and inversely proportional to their distance of separation (d). The capacitance (C) of the parallel plate capacitor is given by C= ϵ 0A/d. if the region between the two plates is filled with dielectric like mica or oil. Its capacitance increased by ϵ r times of the medium.

1. The potential difference between the two plates of a parallel plate capacitor, if Q is magnitude of charge on each plate of area A separated by a distance d is

(a) Qd/(εoA)

(b) deo/AQ

(c) $Ad/(\epsilon o Q)$

(d) QA/deo

2. A capacitor is charged by a battery and the charging battery is disconnected and a dielectric slab is inserted in it. Then for the capacitor

- (a) Charge remains constant
- (b) Charge increases
- (c) Potential difference remains constant
- (d) Potential difference increases

3. A parallel plate capacitor has a capacitance of 10 μ F. If the distance between two plates is doubled then the new capacitance will be

- (a) 20 µF
- (b) 15 μF
- $(c) \qquad 10 \ \mu F$
- (d) 5 µF

4. Capacitance of a parallel plate capacitor does not depend on:

- (a) Area of the plates
- (b) Type of metal used for plates
- (c) Separating distance between the plates
- (d) Dielectric constant of the medium between the plates

5. A parallel plate air capacitor with no dielectric between the plates is connected to a constant voltage source. What happens to the capacitance if a dielectric of dielectric constant k = 2 is inserted between the plates?

- (a) Capacitance decreases
- (b) Capacitance increases by two times
- (c) Capacitance remains unchanged
- (d) Insufficient data

III Electric field strength is proportional to the density of lines of force i.e., electric field strength at a point is proportional to the number of lines of force cutting a unit area element placed normal to the field at that point. As illustrated in given figure, the electric field at P is stronger than at Q.

- 1) Electric lines of force about a positive point charge are
- (a) radially outwards (b) circular clockwise
- (c) radially inwards (d) parallel straight lines
- 2) Which of the following is false for electric lines of force?
- (a) They always start from positive charge and terminate on negative charges.

- (b) They are always perpendicular to the surface of a charged conductor.
- (c) They always form closed loops.
- (d) They are parallel and equally spaced in a region of uniform electric field

ASSIGNMENT -I (MCQ)

Q.NO.

QUESTIONS

ANS

WER

- 1 Three charges +Q, q, +Q are placed respectively, at distance 0, d/2 and d from the origin, on the x-axis. If the net force experienced by +Q placed at x = 0 is zero, then value of q is
 - (a) +Q/4
 - (b) –Q/2
 - (c) +Q/2
 - (d) -Q/4
- 2 An electric field of 1000 V/m is applied to an electric dipole at an angle of 45°. The (b) value of the electric dipole moment is 10⁻²⁹ Cm. What is the potential energy of the electric dipole?
 - (a) -10×10^{-29} J
 - (b) -7×10^{-27} J
 - (c) $-20 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$
 - (d) -9×10^{-20} J
- 3 Voltage rating of a parallel plate capacitor is 500 V. Its dielectric can withstand a (b) maximum electric field of 106 V m⁻¹. The plate area is 10^{-4} m². What is the dielectric constant if the capacitance is 15 pF? (given $\epsilon_0 = 8.86 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2 \text{ N}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$)
 - (a) 3.8
 - (b) 8.5
 - (c) 6.2
 - (d) 4.5
- 4 The bob of a simple pendulum has a mass of 2 g and a charge of 5.0 C. It is at rest in a (b) uniform horizontal electric field of intensity 2000 V m⁻¹. At equilibrium, the angle that the pendulum makes with the vertical is (take $g = 10 \text{ m s}^{-2}$)

(a) $\tan^{-1}(0.2)$

- (b) $\tan^{-1}(0.5)$
- (c) tan⁻¹ (2.0)
- (d) $\tan^{-1}(5.0)$
- 5 A parallel plate capacitor has 1 μ F capacitance. One of its two plates is given + 2 μ C (d) charge and the other plate, +4 μ C charge. The potential difference developed across the capacitor is
 - (a) 3 V
 - (b) 2 V
 - (c) 5 V
 - (d) 1 V
- 6 Two identical conducting spheres A and B, carry equal charge. They are separated by (a) a distance much larger than their diameters, and the force between them is F. A third identical conducting sphere, C, is uncharged. Sphere C is first touched to A, then to B, and then removed. As a result, the force between A and B would be equal to
 - (a) 3F/8
 - (b) F/2
 - (c) 3F/4
 - (d) F
- 7 Two capacitors C₁ and C₂ are charged to 120 V and 200 V, respectively. It is found (c) that by connecting them together the potential on each one can be made zero. Then
 - (a) $9C_1 = 4C_2$
 - (b) $5C_1 = 3C_2$
 - (c) $3C_1 = 5C_2$
 - (d) $3C_1 + 5C_2 = 0$
- 8 An electric dipole is placed at an angle of 30° to a non-uniform electric field. The (d) dipole will experience
 - (a) a torque only
 - (b) a translational force only in the direction of the field
 - (c) a translational force only in a direction normal to the direction of the field
 - (d) a torque as well as a translational force
- 9 The magnitude of electric field intensity E is such that, an electron placed initwould (b) experiencean electrical force equal to its weight is given by
 - (a) mge

(b) mg/e(c) e/mg(d) e^2g/m^2 10 Four point charges -Q, -q, 2q and 2Q are placed, one at each corner of the square. The (a) relation between Q and q for which the potential at the centre of square is zero is: (a) Q = -q(b) Q = -1/q(c) Q = q(d) Q = 1/qWhat is the flux through the cube of side 'a' if a point charge of q is at one corner? 11 (b) (a) $2q/\epsilon_0$ (b) $q/8 \epsilon_0$ (c) q/ ε_0 (d) q $6a^2/\epsilon_0$ The electric potential V at any point (x,y,z), all in metres in space is given by $V = 4x^2$ volt. 12 (d) The electric field at the point (1,0,2) in volt/metre, is (a) 8 along positive X -axis (b) 16 along negative X -axis (c) 16 along positive X - axis (d) 8 along negative X - axis 13 The presence of an uncharged conductor near a charged one increases the (b) (a) the potential of the charged conductor (b) the capacity of the charged conductor (c) charge of the charged conductor (d) No effect 14 What is the value of capacitance that must be connected in parallel with 50 pF condenser to (b) make an equivalent capacitance of 150 pF? (a) 200pF (b) 100pF (c) 50pF (d) 150pF 15 The relation between electric polarization and susceptibility indicates that electric (d) polarization is (a) proportional to square root of susceptibility. (b) proportional to susceptibility. (c) inversely proportional to susceptibility. (d) independent of susceptibility. If a third equal and similar charge is placed between two equal and similar charges, then 16 $^{\odot}$ this third charge will (a) move out of the field of influence of the two charges

- (b) not be in equilibrium
- (c) Will be in stable equilibrium
- (d) be in unstable equilibrium
- The electric potential at a point in free space due to a charge Q coulomb is $Qx10^{11}$ V. The 17 (a) electric field at that point is (a) $4\pi\epsilon_0 Qx 10^{22} V/m$ (b) $12\pi\epsilon_0 Qx 10^{20} V/m$ (c) $4\pi\epsilon_0 Qx 10^{20} V/m$ (d) $12\pi\epsilon_0 Qx 10^{22} V/m$

	Directions: These questions consist of two statements, each printed as Aassertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose anyone of the following five	
	responses.	
	a) If both assertion and reasonare true and there as on is the correct explanation of he	
	assertion.	
	b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the	
	assertion.	
	c) Ifassertionistruebutreasonisfalse.	
	d) If the assertion and reason both are false.	
18	Assertion: If a point charge q is placed in front of an infinite grounded conducting plane surface, the point charge will experience a force.	(a)
	Reason : This force is due to the induced charge on the conducting surface which is at zero potential.	
19	Assertion : A metallic shield in the form of a hollow shell, can be built to block an electric field.	(c)
	Reason : In a hollow spherical shell, the electric field inside is not zero at every point.	
20	Assertion : Work done in moving a charge between any two points in an electric field is dependent of the path followed by the charge, between them	(d)
	Reason : Electrostatic forces are non conservative in nature.	
21	Assertion : Force between two charges decreases when air separating the charges is replaced by water.	(a)
	Reason : Medium intervening between the charges has dielectric constant K >1 .	
22	Assertion : The whole charge of a body can be transferred to another body	(c)
	Reason :Charge cannot be transferred partially	
23	Assertion : The number of electric lines of force emanating from 1μ C charge in vacuum	(a)
	is 1.13 x 10 ⁶	
	Reason : This follows from Gauss's theorem in electrostatics	
24	Assertion : In a series combination of capacitors, charge on each capacitor is same.	(c)
	Reason : In such a combination, charge cannot move only along one route,	
25	Assertion : When the battery across the plates of the charged condenser is off and dielectric slab is introduced between its plates, the energy stored in the capacitor	(a)

decreases.

Reason: The charge stored in capacitor Q remains constant and its capacity increases.

ASSIGNMENT-2 (Descriptive questions)

Q

rk

).No	Question	Maı
1	How does the electric flux, electric field enclosing a given charge vary when the area enclosed by the charge is doubled?	1
2	Name the physical quantities whose SI units are Vm, Vm ⁻¹ . Which of these are vectors?	1
3	How much work is done in moving a 500 μ C charge between two points separated by a distance of 2cm on an equiotential surface?	1
4	Two capacitors of 0.1 μ F and 0.2 μ F are raised to the same potential of 50V.Calculate the ratio of the energy stored in each.	1
5	Consider three charged bodies P, Q and R. If P and Q repel each other and P attracts R, what will be the nature of the force between Q and R?	1
6	What is the work done in moving a test charge q through a distance of 1 cm along the equatorial axis of an electric dipole?	1
7	Two capacitors of capacitances 6μ F and 12μ F are connected in series with a battery. The voltage across 6μ F capacitor is 2 V. Compute the total battery voltage.	1
8	A hollow metal sphere of radius 5 cm is charged such that the potential on its surface is 10 V. What is the potential at the centre of the sphere?	1
9	Two equal balls having equal positive charge 'q' coulumbs are suspended by two insulating strings of equal length. What would be the effect on the force when a plastic sheet is inserted between the two ?	1

The given graph shows variation of charge 'q' versus potential difference 'V' for 10 two capacitors C_1 and C_2 . Both the capacitors have same plate seperation but plate 2 area of C_2 is greater than that of C_1 . Which line (A or B) corresponds to C_1 and why?

11 two identical metallic spheres A and B of exactly equal masses are taken. Sphere 2 A is given positive charge of Q coulomb and B is given an equal negative charge. So initially before the charge is given $M_A = M_B = M$

12	Electric field inside a dielectric decreases when it is placed in an external field.		
	Give reason to support this statement.	2	
13	An electric dipole of moment p is aligned parallel to the external electric field.		
	How much work has to be done in rotating the dipole through (a) 90^0 (b) 180^0	2	
14	Derive the expression for the electric field intensity dur to an infinitely long		
	straight charged wire.	2	
15	Derive the expression for the electric field intensity due to a thin infinite plane		3
	sheet of charge,		
16	When two charged capacitors having different capacities and different potentials		3
	are joined together, show that there is always some loss of energy.		

MARKING KEY

Q.no

Marks

-	
1	\emptyset =constant 1/2 E is halved $\frac{1}{2}$
•	
2	Electric flux \emptyset -scalar $\frac{1}{2}$
	Electric field intensity E-Vector ¹ / ₂
	(1) mark
3	Zero (1) mark
4	$U_1/U_2 =$
	$1/2C_1V^2/1/2C_2V^2 - \frac{1}{2}$
	= 21/2
	(1) mark
5	Q attracts R(1) mark
6	Since potential for equatorial axis
	V = 0 1/2
	$\therefore W = qV = 0 - \frac{1}{2}$
	(1) mark
7	Charge on both capacitors are same
	$6x2 = 12x V_2 1/2$
	$V_2 = 1V$,
	battery voltage=3V ¹ / ₂
	(1) mark
8	Inside the sphere
	E =01/2
	V = constant = 10V - 1/2

(1) mark

9 force would be reduced by a factor 'K' (equal to the value of dielectric constant of plastic sheet)—1/2

$$F_{K} = \frac{F_{Air}}{K} - 1/2$$

(1) mark

- line B corresponds to C1--1
 slope (q/v) of 'B' is less than that of 'A' ---1
 (2) marks
- 11 The process of giving positive charge involves removal of electrons and that of negative charge involves addition of electrons.---1 Hence the mass of the positively charged sphere will be less than that of negatively

charged sphereM_A<M_B-1

(2) marks

12 An electric field E_P is induced inside the dielectric in a direction opposite to the direction of external electric field E_0 . Thus net field becomes E=E0-E

(2)marks

13 $W = pE(\cos\Theta_1 - \cos\Theta_2)$

- (a) W = pE - 1
- (b) W = 2pE --1

(2) marks

- 14 Diagram----1/2 Derivation E = $\lambda/2\pi\epsilon_0 r$ —11/2 (2)marks
- 15 Diagram --1/2 Derivation $E = \sigma/2 \epsilon_0 -2 \frac{1}{2}$ (3)marks
- 16 Derivation $U_1-U_2 = (V_1-V_2)^2/2(C_1+C_2)$

(3) marks

<u>Unit - II</u> <u>Current Electricity (Chapter-3)</u> <u>FORMULA CHART</u>



NUMERICALS FOR PRACTISE WITH SOLUTIONS:

<u>1</u>: If current in the circuit is given by $I=3t^2+2t-1$ then find charge in the circuit in first two second.

<u>2:</u>Estimate the average drift speed of conduction electrons in a copper wire of cross-sectional area 1×10^{-7} m² carrying a current of 1.5 A. Assume that each copper atom contributes roughly one conduction electron. The density of copper is 9.0×10^3 kg/m³, and its atomic mass is 63.5 u.

3: Find the resistance offered by the conductor shown in diagram when current flow (i) along length l (ii) along the side a (iii) along height h.



4. Nichrome and copper wires of same length and same radius are connected in series. Current I ispassedthrough them. Which wiregets heatedup more?Justify youranswer
5. CalculatethevalueoftheresistanceRinthecircuitshownin thefigureso thatthecurrent inthecircuitis0.2 A. What would bethepotential differencebetween points B andE?



6State Kirchhoff's rules. Use these rules to write the expressions for the currents I1, I2 and I3 in the circuit diagram shown. E_1



7 Calculate (i) potential gradient (ii) emf of the cell E1 (iii) when switch S is closed, will null point move towards P or Q. Give reason for your answer.

8 A cell of emf (E) and internal resistance (r) is connected across a

variable external resistance (R). Plot graphs to show variation of (i) E with R,

(ii) Terminal p.d. of the cell (V) with R.

9A cell of unknown emf E and internal resistance r, two unknown resistances R1 and R2 (R2>R1) and a perfect ammeter are given. The current in the circuit is measured in five different situations: (i) Without any external resistance in the circuit, (ii) With resistance R1 only, (iii) With resistance R2 only, (iv) With both R1 and R2 used in series combination and (v) With R1 and R2 used in parallel combination. The current obtained in the five cases are 0.42A, 0.6A, 1.05A, 1.4A, and 4.2A, but not necessarily in that order. Identify the currents in the five cases listed above and calculate E, r,, R1 and R2.

10. A set of n-identical resistors, each of resistance R ohm when connected in series have an effective resistance of Xohm and when the resistors are connected in parallel the effective resistance is Y ohm. Find the relation between R, XandY?

ANSWERS TO THE NUMERICALS

Q NO SOLUTIONS

1 I = dq/dtor dq = Idt

$$dq = (3t^{2} + 2t - 1)dt$$
$$q = \int_{0}^{2} (3t^{2} + 2t - i) dt = 10 C$$

2

(a) The. The drift speed V is given by V = (I / neA), $e = 1.6 \times 10-19$ C,

$$A = 1.0 \times 10^{-7} m^2$$
, $I = 1.5 A$

The density of conduction electrons, n is equal to the number of atoms per cubic metre (conduction electron per Cu atom)

A cubic assuming onemetre of copper has a mass of 9.0×10^3 kg.

Since 6.023×10^{23} copper atoms have a mass of 63.5

 $=8.5 \times 10^{28} \text{m}^{-3}$

$$Vd = 1.1 \times 10^{-3} ms^{-1}$$

3 (i) Whencurrentflowsalongthesidel $R = \rho l / ah$ (ii) Whencurrentflowsalongthesideh $R = \rho h / al$ (iii) Whencurrentflowsalongtheside a (iv) $R = \rho a / hl$ 4

Nichrome wire gets heated up more.

Heat dissipated in a wire is given by

$$H = I^{2}Rt$$
$$H = I^{2}\frac{\rho l}{A}t \quad \left(\because R = \frac{\rho}{A}\right)$$

Here, radius is same, hence area (A) is same. Also, current (I) and length (l) are same.

H∝ρ

...

But $\rho_{nichrome} > \rho_{copper}$

 \therefore H_{nichrome} > H_{copper}

5



Here, $R_{BCD} = 5\Omega + 10\Omega = 15 \Omega$ Effective resistance between *B* and *E*

$$\frac{1}{R_{BE}} = \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15} \implies R_{BE} = 5\Omega$$

Applying Kirchhoff's Law

 $5 \times 0.2 + R \times 0.2 + 15 \times 0.2 = 8 - 3 \Rightarrow R = 5 \Omega$ Hence, $V_{BE} = IR_{BE} = 0.2 \times 5 = 1$ volt

6



$E_2 = 1.02V$, PQ=1m. When switch S open, null position is obtained at a distance of 51 cm from P. problem

Kirchhoff's Rules:

(i) The algebraic sum of currents meeting at any junction is zero, i.e., $\Sigma I = 0$ (ii) The algebraic sum of potential differences across circuit elements of a closed circuit is zero, *i.e.*, $\sum V = 0$ From Kirchhoff's first law $I_3 = I_1 + I_9$...(i) Applying Kirchhoff's second law to mesh ABDCA $-2 - 4I_1 + 3I_2 + 1 = 0$ $4I_1 - 3I_2 = -1$ ⇒ ...(ii) Applying Kirchoff's second law to mesh ABFEA $-2 - 4I_1 - 2I_3 + 4 = 0$ $4I_1 + 2I_3 = 2$ or $2I_1 + I_3 = 1$ \Rightarrow Using (i) we get \Rightarrow $2I_1 + (I_1 + I_2) = 1$ $3I_1 + I_2 = 1$ or ...(iii) Solving (ii) and (iii), we get $I_1 = \frac{2}{13}$ A, $I_2 = 1 - 3I_1 = \frac{7}{13}$ A so, $I_3 = I_1 + I_2 = \frac{9}{13}$ A



7

(i) Potential gradient k = = 0.02 V/cm

(ii) emf of the cell E1 = k = 2V

(iii)When switch S is closed, null point is not affected because no current drawn from cell E1 at the null point.

(i)The emf E of a cell is independent of external resistance (R).

$$V = IR = \frac{E}{r+R}R = \frac{E}{1+\frac{r}{R}}$$

On increasing R, V increases.



9

8

(i)
$$I_1 = \frac{E}{r}$$
, (ii) $I_2 = \frac{E}{r+R_1}$, (iii) $I_3 = \frac{E}{r+R_2}$, (iv) $I_4 = \frac{E}{r+R_1+R_2}$
(v) $I_5 = \frac{E}{r+R_1R_2}$

$$r + \frac{1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

This is clear that

 $I_1 > I_5 > I_2 > I_3 > I_4$.

Hence $I_1 = 4.2A, I_5 = 1.4A, I_2 = 1.05A, I_3 = 0.6A, I_4 = 0.42A.$

Putting these values in (i) to (v) and on solving, E = 4.2V, $R_1 = 3\Omega$, $R_2 = 6\Omega$, $r = 1\Omega$

10 n - resistors connected in seriesX = nR - 1)

n– Resistorsconnectedinparallel Y= -----2)

Multiplyeg.(1)&(2)

$$XY = \frac{\varkappa R \times \frac{R}{\varkappa}}{R \times \frac{R}{\varkappa}}$$
$$R^2 \qquad R = \sqrt{XY}$$

NUMERICALS FOR PRACTICE :

Q.1 Two conducting wires X and Y of same diameter but different materials are joined in series across a battery. If the number density of electrons in X is twice that in Y, find the ratio of drift velocity of electrons in the two wires.

Q 2 A wire of resistance 8R is bent in the form of a circle. What is the effective resistance between the ends of the diameter?



Q 3A battery of emf 10 V and internal resistance 3 Ω is connected to a resistor.^{4 Ω}If the current in the circuit is 0.5 A, find

- (i) the resistance of the resistor;
- (ii) the terminal voltage of the battery.
- Q 4 Find thevaluesofI₁,I₂& I₃inthegivennetwork.

In the circuit shown, the value of currents $I_1, I_2 \mbox{ and } I_3$ are.



Q 5Two cells of emfs 1.5 V and 2.0 V having internal resistance 0.2 Ω and 0.3 Ω respectively are connected in parallel. Calculate the emf and internal resistance of the equivalent cell. Q 6Find the Potential Difference (P.D.) across each cell and the rate of energy dissipation in resistor R in the given network.



Q 7 . A uniform wire of resistance 12 Ω is cut into three pieces so that the ratio of the resistances R1 : R2 : R3 = 1: 2 : 3 and the three pieces are connected to form a triangle



across which a cell of emf 8V and internal resistance 1Ω is connected as shown. Calculate the current through each part of the circuit

Q 8 Two wires, one of copper and the other of manganin, have same resistance and equal thickness. Which wire is longer? Justify your answer

Q.9 Nichrome and copper wires of same length and same radius are connected in series. Current I is passed through them. Which wire gets heated up more? Justify your answer

Q 10 Plot a graph showing variation of voltage Vs the current drawn from the cell. How can one get information from this plot about the emf of the cell and its internal resistance?

Q 11 A 16 Ω resistance wire is bent to form a square. A source of emf 9 V is connected across s one of its sides as shown. Calculate the current drawn from the source. Find the potential difference between the ends C and D.

If now the wire is stretched uniformly to double the length and once again the same cell is connected in the same way, across one side of the square formed, what will now be the potential difference across one of its diagonals.



Q 12 : Consider two cells which is connected in series. The positive terminal of one cell is connected to negative terminal of the next cell. Here one terminal of two cells are free and the other terminal of two cells are joined together. $\varepsilon 1$ and $\varepsilon 2$ are the emfs of the cells and r1 and r2 are the internal resistance of the cells respectively. Let I be the current flowing through the cells



Q 13 you given three constantan wires P, Q and R of length and area of cross-section

 $(L,A), \left(2L, \frac{A}{2}\right)$ and $\left(\frac{L}{2}, 2A\right)$ respectively. Which has highest resistance?

Q 14 Calculate the equivalent resistance between points A and B in the figure given below



.Q 15 In a meter bridge, the balance point is found to be 39.5 cm from end A. The known resistance Y is . Determine unknown resistance



HINT FOR NUMERICALS

PROBLE M NO

SOLUTION

1. In series current is same, So, $I_X = I_Y = I = neAv_d$ For same diameter, cross-sectional area is same $A_X = A_Y = A$ \therefore $I_X = I_Y \implies$ $n_x eAv_x = n_y eAv_y$ Given $n_x = 2n_y \implies$ $\frac{v_x}{v_y} = \frac{n_y}{n_x} = \frac{n_y}{2n_y} = \frac{1}{2}$

2.

$$R_{\text{eff}} = \frac{4R \times 4R}{4R + 4R} = \frac{16R^2}{8R} = 2R$$

3. Answer: Resistance of the resistor is 17Ω and the terminal voltage is 8.5V
(i) Since
$$I = \frac{V}{r+R}$$
 $\therefore \frac{10}{r+R} = 0.5$
or $\frac{10}{3+R} = 0.5$ or $\frac{100}{5} = 3 + R$
 $\therefore R = 20 - 3 = 17\Omega$
(ii) Since $V = IR$ $\therefore V = \frac{5}{10} \times 17 = \frac{85}{10} = 8.5V$
4.
Q 24 V 252 R
 I_1 I_2 I_2 I_3 I_2 I_3 I_2 I_3 I_3 I_2 I_3 I_4 I_5 I_5 I_6 I_6 I_6 I_7 I_8 I_8

5.
$$E1 = 1.5 V, E2 = 2.0 V,$$

 $r_1 = 0.2 \ \Omega$, $r_2 = 0.3 \ \Omega$ E = ?, r = ? (when two cells are connected in parallel)

$$E = \frac{E_1 r_2 + E_2 r_1}{r_1 + r_2}$$

= $\frac{1.5 \times 0.3 + 2 \times 0.2}{0.2 + 0.3}$ V E_1
= $\frac{0.45 \times 0.40}{0.5}$ V = 1.7 V
 $r = \frac{r_1 r_2}{r_1 + r_2}$
= $\frac{0.2 \times 0.3}{0.2 + 0.3}$ $\Omega = \frac{0.06}{0.5}$ Ω
= 0.12 Ω

Solving1 and 2 we get

6.

 $I_1 = 18/7 \text{ A and } I_2 = -6/7 \text{ A}$

Potential difference across cell1 = V₁ = E₁-I₁r₁ = 12 - $\frac{18}{7} \times 2 = \frac{48}{7} \vee$ Potential difference across cell2 = V₂ = E₂-I₁r₁ = 6 - $\frac{-6}{7} = \frac{48}{7} \vee$

Rate of energy dissipation in R = power consumed = $(I_1 + I_2)^2 \times R = \left(\frac{18}{7} - \frac{6}{7}\right)^2 \times 4 =$

$$=\frac{576}{7}$$
 watt



 $\begin{array}{l} \mbox{Applying Kirchoff's Voltage Law (KVL) at loop ABCDEFA} \\ E_1 - E_2 + I_2 r_2 - I_1 r_1 = 0 \\ 12 - 6 + I_2 r_2 - I_1 r_1 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow 6 + I_2 - 2I_1 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow 2I_1 - I_2 = 6 \dots (1) \\ \mbox{Applying KVL at loop ABEFA} \\ E_1 - (I_1 + I_2)R - I_1 r_1 = 0 \\ 12 - (I_1 + I_2)R - I_1 r_1 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow 12 - 4(I_1 + I_2) - 2I_1 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow 12 - 4I_2 - 6I_1 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow 4I_2 + 6I_1 = 12 \dots (2) \end{array}$

7. R_1 and R_2 are in series, $R_{12} = 2\Omega + 4\Omega = 6\Omega$ R_{12} and R_3 are in parallel



Current through arms AC = current through ABC.

(Since the resistance of arm AC = resistance of arm ABC) = 1A

8. Copper Reason: Let 11 and 12 be lengths of copper and manganin wires having same resistance R and thickness i.e., area of cross-section (A).

Resistance of copper wire, $R = \frac{\rho_1 l_1}{A}$ Resistance of manganin wire $R = \frac{\rho_2 l_2}{A}$ $\Rightarrow \quad \rho_1 l_1 = \rho_2 l_2$ (As ρl = constant) Since $\rho_1 <<<\rho_2$

So, $l_1 >>> l_2$

i.e., copper wire would be longer.

Nichrome wire gets heated up more.

Heat dissipated in a wire is given by

$$H = I^{2}Rt$$
$$H = I^{2}\frac{\rho l}{A}t \qquad \left(\because R = \frac{\rho l}{A}\right)$$

Here, radius is same, hence area (A) is same. Also, current (I) and length (l) are same.

- ∴ H∝ρ
- But $\rho_{nichrome} > \rho_{copper}$

:. H_{nichrome} > H_{copper}

10.

V (volt)

$$V = \varepsilon - Ir \Rightarrow r = \frac{\varepsilon - V}{I}$$

At $I = 0, V = \varepsilon$
When $V = 0, \qquad I = I_0, r = \frac{\varepsilon}{I_0}$
The intercept on r axis gives the

The intercept on y-axis gives the emf of the cell. The slope of graph gives the internal resistance.

11. Net resistance of the circuit, $R_{eq} = 3 \Omega$ \therefore Current, $I = \frac{V}{R_{eq}} = \frac{9}{3} = 3 A$ P.D across CD, $V_{CD} = I_{CD} \times R_{CD}$ $= \left(3 \times \frac{1}{4}A\right) \times 4\Omega = 3V$

When the wire is stretched to double its length, each resistance becomes four times, i.e. 16Ω each.

P.D across one of the diagonal, V_{AC} or $V_{BD} = \left(\frac{9}{12} \times \frac{1}{4}A\right) \times 32\Omega = 6$ V

12. Cells connected in series

Consider the points A, B and C and let V (A), V (B) and V (C) be the potentials of these points respectively. V (A) - V (B) will be the potential difference between the positive and negative terminals for the first cell.

So $V_{AB} = V (A) - V (B) = \varepsilon_1 - Ir_1$. $V_{BC} = V (B) - V (C) = \varepsilon_2 - Ir_2$. Now the potential difference between the terminals A and C is

$$\begin{split} V_{AC} &= V \; (A) - V(C) = [V \; (A) - V \; (B)] + V \; (B) - V \; (C)] \\ &= \epsilon_1 \text{--} \; Ir_1 + \epsilon_2 - Ir_2 \\ &= (\; \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2) - I(r_1 \text{+-}r_2). \end{split}$$

In case if we replace this combination of cells by a single cell between the points A and C with emf ε_{eq} and internal resistance r_{eq} , $V_{AC} = \varepsilon_{eq}$ - r_{eq} . and thus we found out that $\varepsilon_{eq} = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2$ and $r_{eq} = r_1 + r_2$ from the previous equation.

It is clear that the equivalent emf of n number of cells in series combination is the sum of their individual emfs. The equivalent internal resistance of n cells in series combination is the sum of their individual internal resistance.

In series combination if the current leaves the cell from the negative electrode, the emf of the cell will be for example $V_{BC} = -\epsilon_2 - Ir_2$ and finally the equation for $\epsilon_{eq} = \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2$, $(\epsilon_1 > \epsilon_2)$

13.
$$R_p = \rho \frac{L}{A}, R_Q = \rho \frac{2L.2}{A} = \frac{L4\rho}{A}, R_R = \frac{\rho L}{4A}$$

Q has the highest resistance.



$$\therefore \operatorname{Re} q = R$$

15. 8.16 OHM

CASE BASED QUESTIONS

Q 1 Read the source given below and answer any four out of the following questions: The Wheatstone bridge works on the principle of null deflection, i.e. the ratio of their resistances are equal and no current flows through the circuit. And The principle of working of Meter bridge is wheat stone bridge principle and it is used to find the resistance of an unknown conductor or to compare two unknown resistance.



- i. When a metal conductor connected to the left gap of a meter bridge is heated, the balancing point shifts
 - a. right
 - b. left
 - c. unchanged
 - d. none of these
- ii. Wheatstone bridge is a/an:
 - a. a.c. bridge
 - b. d.c. bridge
 - c. high voltage bridge
 - d. none of these
- iii. Wheatstone bridge is used to measure the d.c. the resistance of various types of wires for:
 - a. determining their effective resistance
 - b. computing the power dissipation
 - c. quality control of wire
 - d. none of these
- iv. By using the variations on a Wheatstone bridge we can:
 - a. measure quantities such as voltage, current, and power
 - b. measure high resistance values
 - c. measure quantities such as complex power
 - d. measure quantities such as capacitance, inductance and impedance
- v. For a Wheatstone bridge arrangement of four resistances $-R_1$, R_2 , R_3 , R_4 (Junction of R_1 and R_2 is connected to anode and Junction of R_3 and R_4 to the cathode of the cell). The null-point condition is given by
 - a. R1R3=R2R4R1R3=R2R4
 - b. $(R1 \times R3) = (R2 \times R4)(R1 \times R3) = (R2 \times R4)$
 - c. $(\mathbf{R}_1 + \mathbf{R}_3) = (\mathbf{R}_2 + \mathbf{R}_4)$
 - **d.** $(\mathbf{R}_1 \mathbf{R}_3) = (\mathbf{R}_2 \mathbf{R}_4)$

2 Read the following source and answer any four out of the following questions: Resistance is a measure of the opposition to current flow in an electrical circuit. Resistance is measured in ohms.

Also Resistivity, the electrical resistance of a conductor of unit cross- sectional area, and unit length. A characteristic property of each material, resistivity is useful in comparing various materials on the basis of their ability to conduct electric currents.



3Read the source given below and answer any four out of the following questions:

The Wheatstone bridge works on the principle of null deflection, i.e. the ratio of theirresistancesareequalandnocurrentflowsthroughthecircuit.Undernormalconditions,the bridge is in the unbalanced condition where current flows through the galvanometer. Thebridgeissaidtobeinabalancedconditionwhennocurrentflowsthroughthegalvanometer. Thisconditioncanbeachievedbyadjustingtheknownresistanceandvariableresistance.



I The Wheatstone bridge is an arrangement of four resistances – R1, R2, R3, R4. The nullpoint condition is given by:

a.
$$\frac{RI}{R2} = \frac{R3}{R4}$$

b. R1+R2=R3+R4 R2
c. R2=
$$\frac{R3}{R4+R1}$$

d.
$$\frac{R2}{R1} = \frac{R3}{R4}$$

The Wheat stone bridge is used for the precise measurement of ______

II.

- A highresistance
- B lowresistance
- C lowcurrent
- D highcurrent

III Why are the connections between resistors in a Wheatstone or meter bridge made of thick copper strips?

A Minimize the resistance

B Maximize the resistance

C Minimize current

D None of these

IV. What happens if the galvanometer and cell are interchanged at the balance point of the bridge?

- a. Current flow
- b. Show deflection
- c. Nodeflection
- d. Lowresistance

V In a metre bridge [Fig. below], the balance point is found to be at 39.5 cm from the end A, when the resistor Y is of 12.5 Ω . Determine the resistance of X.



- 8.2 Ω
- 8.4 Ω
- 7.2 Ω
- 8.6 Ω

4. Read the source given below and answer any four out of the following questions:

The rate of flow of charge through any cross-section of a wire is called electric current flowingthrough it. Electric current (I) =q/t. Its SI unit is ampere (A). The conventional direction of t electric current is the direction of motion of positive charge. The current is the same for all cross-sections of a conductor of the non-uniform cross-section. Resistance is a measure of the opposition to current flow in an electrical circuit



I An example of non-ohmic resistance is:

- A tungsten wire
- B carbon resistance
- C diode
- D copper wire

II Current is:

- A scalar quantity
- B vector quantity
- C both scalar and vector quantity
- D none of the above

III In a current-carrying conductor, the net charge is:

- **A** $1.6 \times 10-19$ coulomb
- B . $6.25\times10\text{--}18$ coulomb
- C . zero
- D . infinite

IV The current which is assumed to be flowing in a circuit from the positive terminal to negative is called:

- A direct current
- B pulsating current
- C conventional current
- D none of these

V A current passes through a wire of non-uniform cross-section. Which of the following quantities are independent of the cross-section?

- The charge crossing
- drift velocity
- current density
- free electron density

5. When a potential difference V is applied across the two ends of a conductor, the free electrons in the conductor experience a force and are accelerated towards the positive end of conductor. On their way, they suffer frequent collisions with the ions/atoms of the conductor and lose their gained kinetic energy and again get accelerated due to electric field and lose the gained kinetic energy in the next collision and so on. The average velocity with which the free electrons get drifted towards

the positive end of the conductor under the effect of applied electric field is called drift velocity.



i) The motion of electrons between two successive collisions (with the atoms/ions) in the presence of electric field follows:

- (a) Straight line path
- (b) Circular path
- (c) Elliptical path
- (d) Curved path

ii) The drift velocity of the electrons depends on

- (a) Dimensions of the conductor
- (b) Number density of free electrons in the conductor
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of these.

iii) When potential difference across a given copper wire is increased, drift velocity of free electrons

- (a) Decreases
- b) Increases
- (c) Remain same
- (d) Get reduced to zero

iv) Two wires of same material having radii in the ratio 1:2, carry currents in the ratio4:1. The ratio of drift velocities of electrons in them is

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

v) If the temperature of a conductor increases, the drift velocity of free electrons

- (a) Remains same
- (b) Increases
- (c) Decreases
- (d) May increase or decrease.

6. . Electromotive Force

You can think of many different types of voltage sources. Batteries themselves come in many varieties. There are many types of mechanical/electrical generators, driven by many different energy sources, ranging from nuclear to wind. Solar cells create voltages directly from light, while thermoelectric devices create voltage from temperature differences. All such devices create a potential difference and can supply current if connected to a resistance. On the small scale, the potential difference creates an electric field that exerts force on charges, causing current. We thus use the name electromotive force, abbreviated emf. Emf is not a force at all; it is a special type of potential difference. Electromotive force is directly related to the source of potential difference, such as the particular combination of chemicals in a battery.

1) Emf of a cell is

(a) the maximum potential difference between the terminals of a cell when no current is drawn from the cell.

(b) the force required to push the electrons in the circuit.

(c) the potential difference between the positive and negative terminal of a cell in a closed circuit.

(d) less than terminal potential difference of the cell.

2) A cell of internal resistance r is connected to an external resistance R. The current will be maximum in R, if

(a) $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{r}$	(b) R < r
(c) $\mathbf{R} > \mathbf{r}$	(d) $R = r/2$

3) A cell of internal resistance r is connected across an external resistance nr. Then the ratio of the terminal voltage to the emf of the cell is

(a)1/(n)	(b) $1/(n + 1)$
(c) $n/(n + 1)$	(d) n/(n - 1)

4) To draw a maximum current from a combination of cells, how should the cells be grouped? (a) Parallel

(b) Series

(c) Mixed grouping

(d) Depends upon the relative values of internal and external resistances.

5) A battery of 6V and internal resistance 2 Ω is connected to a silver voltameter. If the current of 1.5A flows through the circuit, the resistance of the voltameter is

(a)4Ω	(b) 2Ω
(c) 6Ω	(d) 1Ω

Solutions

	Ι	II	III	IV	V
1	а	b	c	d	а
2	c	а	b	d	А
3	а	b	а	С	А
4	c	а	c	с	D
5	d	d	b	d	С
6	а	а	с	d	b

Assignment -1 on MCQ questions with answers

1. Consider a current carrying wire current I in the shape of a circle. Note that as the current progresses along the wire, the direction of j (current density) changes in an exact manner, while die current/remain unaffected. The agent that is essentially responsible for is]

(a) source of emf.

(b) electric field produced by charges accumulated on the surface of wire.

(c) the charges just behind a given segment of wire which push them just the right way by repulsion.

(d) the charges ahead.

2. Which of the following is wrong? Resistivity of a conductor is

(a) independent of temperature.

- (b) inversely proportional to temperature.
- (c) independent of dimensions of conductor.

(d) less than resistivity of a semiconductor.

3.Drift velocity vd varies with the intensity of electric field as per the relation

- (a) vd $\propto E$
- (b) vd∝ 1E
- (c) vd = constant
- (d) vd∝ E²

4.When there is an electric current through a conducting wire along its length, then an electric field must exist

(a) outside the wire but normal to it.

(b) outside the wire but parallel to it.

(c) inside the wire but parallel to it.

(d) inside the wire but normal to it.

5.From the graph between current I and voltage V shown below, identify the portion corresponding to negative resistance



6. A battery consists of a variable number V of identical cells having internal resistances connected in series. The terminals of battery are short circuited and the current i is measured. Which of the graph below shows the relationship between i and n?



7. Acharge is moving across a junction, then

(a) momentum will be conserved.

(b) momentum will not be conserved.

(c) at some places momentum will be conserved and at some other places momentum will not be conserved.

(d) none of these.

8. The I-V characteristics shown in figure represents



(a)ohmic conductors

- (b) non-ohmic conductors
- (c) insulators

(d) superconductors

9. The resistivity of alloy manganin is

- (a) Nearly independent of temperature
- (b) Increases rapidly with increase in temperature
- (c) Decreases with increase in temperature
- (d) Increases rapidly with decrease in temperature

10.In the series combination of two or more than two resistances

(a) the current through each resistance is same.

(b) the voltage through each resistance is same.

(c) neither current nor voltage through each re-sistance is same.

(d) both current and voltage through each resis¬tance are same.

11.Combine three resistors 5 Q, 4.5 Q and 3 Q in such a way that the total resistance of this combination is maximum

- (a) 12.5 Q
- (b) 13.5 Q
- (c) 14.5 Q
- (d) 16.5 Q

12.If n cells each of emf e and internal resistance r are connected in parallel, then the total emf and internal resistance will be

(a)	$\varepsilon, \frac{r}{n}$	(b)	e,nr
(đ)	$n\varepsilon, \frac{r}{n}$	(<i>d</i>)	ne, nr

13.In a Wheatstone bridge if the battery and galvanometer are interchanged then the deflection in galvanometer will

(a) change in previous direction

- (b) not change
- (c) change in opposite direction

(d) none of these.

14. When a metal conductor connected to left gap of a meter bridge is heated, the balancing point

(a) shifts towards right

(b) shifts towards left

(c) remains unchanged

(d) remains at zero

15. Consider a current carrying wire (current I) in the shape of a circle. Note that as the current progresses along the wire, the direction of j (current density) changes in an exact manner, while the current I remain unaffected. The agent that is essentially responsible for is

(a) source of emf.

(b) electric field produced by charges accumulated on the surface of wire.

(c) the charges just behind a given segment of wire which push them just the right way by repulsion.

(d) the charges ahead.

16. The drift velocity of the free electrons in a conducting wire carrying a current i is v. If in a wire of the same metal, but of double the radius, the current be 2I, then the drift velocity of the electrons will be

(a) v/4 (b) v/2 (c) v (d) 4 v

17. Temperature dependence of resistivity $\rho(T)$ of semiconductors insulators and metals is significantly based on the following factors.

(a) Number of charge carriers can change with temperature T.

(b) Time interval between two successive collisions does not depend on T.

(c) Length of material can be a function of T.

(d) Mass of carriers is a function of T.

18. Kirchhoff's junction rule is a reflection of

(a) Conservation of current density vector.

(b) Conservation of energy.

(c) The fact that the momentum with which a charged particle approaches a junction is unchanged (as a vector) as the charged particle leaves the junction.

(d) The fact that there is no accumulation of charged at a junction.

19. Figure represents a part of a closed circuit. The potential difference between points A and B (VA – VB) is

a. +9v b. -9v

c. +3v d. +6v

20.Two resistors of resistance R1 and R2 having R1 > R2 are connected in parallel. For equivalent resistance R, the correct statement is:

(a) R > R1 + R2 (b) R1 < R1 < R2(c) R2 < R1 < (R1 + R2) (d) R < R2 < R1

21.The resistivity of iron is $1 \times 10-7$ ohm-meter. The resistance of the given wire of a particular thickness and length is 1 ohm. If the diameter and length of the wire both are doubled the resistivity will be (in ohm-meter)

(a) 1×10^{-7} (b) 2×10^{-7} (c) 4×10^{-7} (d) 8×10^{-7}

22. If charges move without collisions through the conductor , their kinetic energy would also change so that the total energy is

a. changed

b. unchanged

c. doubled

d. halved

23.Consider a current carrying wire (current I) in the shape of a circle. Note that as the current progresses along the wire, the direction of j (current density) changes in an exact manner, while the current I remain unaffected. The agent that is essentially responsible for is

a. source of emf.

b. electric field produced by charges accumulated on the surface of wire.

c. the charges just behind a given segment of wire which push them just the right way by repulsion. d. the charges ahead.

24 The current in a wire varies with time according to the equation I= 4 + 2t where I is in ampere and t is in seconds. The quantity of charge which passes through a cross section of the wire

a. 40 C

b. 48 C

c. 38 C

d. 43 C

25. Which of the following characteristics of electrons determines the current in a conductor? a. drift velocity alone

b. thermal velocity alone

c. both drift velocity and thermal velocity

d. Neither drift velocity nor thermal velocity

MCQ No

Answers

1. Explaination:

(b) Current density j changes due to electric field produced by charges accumulated on the surface of wire.

- 2. (a) Resistivity is property of material and inversely proportional to temperature for conductor, $\rho=mne2\tau$.
- 3. Answer: a

Explaination:

	(a) Drift velocity $vd = eEm\tau$, i.e. $vd \propto E$
4.	Explaination:
	(c) Electric field parallel to wire inside creates potential difference and electrostic force on electrons
5.	Answer: c
	Explaination:
	(c) For portion CD slope of the curve is negative i.e. resistance be negative.
6.	Answer: d
	Explaination: (d) $I = nEnr=Er$. current is independent of n.
7.	d none of these.
8.	b non-ohmic conductors
9.	a Nearly independent of temperature
10.	a the current through each resistance is same.
11.	a 12.5 Q
12.	A $E_r r/n$
13.	b not change
14.	a shifts towards right
15.	(b) electric field produced by charges accumulated on the surface of wire.
16.	(b) v/2
17.	(a) Number of charge carriers can change with temperature T.
18.	(d) the fact that there is no accumulation of charged at a junction.
19.	(a)+9V
20.	Answer d
	R < R2 < R1
21.	Answer a1 $\times 10^{-7}$

- 22. Answer b unchanged
- 23. b. electric field produced by charges accumulated on the surface of wire.
- 24. Answer b. 48 C
- 25. Answer: a drift velocity alone

Solution for Assignment - 1

Assertion and reasoning

Read the assertion and reason carefully to mark the correct option out of the options given below:

(a)If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

(b)If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

(c)If assertion is true but reason is false.

(d)If the assertion and reason both are false.

(e)If assertion is false but reason is true.

Q 1Assertion: A current flow in a conductor only when there is a electric field within the conductor

Reason: The drift velocity of electrons in the presence of electric field decreases

Q 2Assertion: In a simple battery circuit the point of lowest potential is positive terminal of the battery

Reason: The current flows towards the point of the higher potential as it flows in such circuit from the negative to the positive terminal.

Q 3Assertion: The electric bulb glows immediately when the switch is on. **Reason:** The drift velocity of electrons in a metallic wire is very high

Q 4 Assertion: Resistivity of a conductor increases with increase in temperature. **Reason:** When temperature increases the random motion of free electrons increases and vibration of ions increases which decreases the relaxation time.

Q 5 Assertion: There is no current in the metals in the absence of electric field. **Reason:** Motion of free electron are randomly.

Q 6 Assertion: Electric appliances with metallic body have three connections, whereas an electric bulb has a two-pin connection.

Reason: Three pin connections reduce heating of connecting wires.

Q 7 Assertion: In meter bridge experiment, a high resistance is always connected in series with a galvanometer.

Reason: As resistance increases current through the circuit increases.

Q 8 Assertion: A person touching a high-power line gets stuck with the line. **Reason:** The current carrying wires attract the man towards it.

Q 9 Assertion: Electric field outside the conducting wire which carries a constant current is zero. **Reason:** Net charge on conducting wire is zero.

Q 10 Assertion: Potential difference across the terminals of a cell is always less than its emf. **Reason:** Emf of a cell is the maximum potential difference across the terminals of a cell in an open circuit.

Q 11 Assertion: A potentiometer of longer length is used for accurate measurement. **Reason:** The potential gradient for a potentiometer of longer length with a given source of e.m.f. becomes small

Q 12 Assertion: The e.m.f. of the driver cell in the potentiometer experiment should be greater than the e.m.f. of the cell to be determined.

Reason: The fall of potential across the potentiometer wire should not be less than the e.m.f. of the cell to be determined.

Q 13 Assertion: In meter bridge experiment, a high resistance is always connected in series with a galvanometer.

Reason: As resistance increases current through the circuit increases.

Q 14 Assertion: In a meter bridge experiment, null point for an unknown resistance is measured. Now, the unknown resistance is put inside an enclosure maintained at a higher temperature. The null point can be obtained at the same point as before by decreasing the value of the standard resistance.

Reason: Resistance of a metal increases with increase in temperature.

Q 15 Assertion: The e.m.f of the driver cell in the potentiometer experiment should be greater that the e.m.f of the cell to be determined.

Reason: The fall of potential across the potentiometer wire should not be less than the e.m.f of the cell to be determined.

Q 16 Assertion: In a simple battery circuit the point of lowest potential is positive terminal of the battery

Reason: The current flows towards the point of the higher potential as it flows in such a circuit from the negative to the positive terminal.

Q 17 Assertion: Electric field outside the conducting wire which carries a constant current is zero. **Reason:** Net charge on conducting wire is zero.

Q 18 Assertion: The connecting wires are made of copper.

Reason: The electrical conductivity of copper is high.

Q 19 Assertion: A potentiometer of longer length is used for accurate measurement. **Reason:** The potential gradient for a potentiometer of longer length with a given source of e.m.f. becomes small.

Q 20Assertion: The e.m.f. of the driver cell in the potentiometer experiment should be greater than the e.m.f. of the cell to be determined.

Reason: The fall of potential across the potentiometer wire should not be less than the e.m.f. of the cell to be determined.

Answers for assertion and reasoning

Q no

answers

- 1. (c) drift velocity is directly proportional to electric field
- 2. (d) It is quite clear that in a battery circuit, the point of lowest potential is the negative terminal of the battery and the current flows from higher potential to lower potential.
- **3. Ans.** (c)
- 4. Ans.(a)
- 5. (a) It is clear that electrons move in all directions haphazardly in metals. When an electric field is applied, each free electron acquires a drift velocity. There is a net flow of charge, which constitute current. In the absence of electric field this is impossible and hence, there is no current.

- 6. (c) The metallic body of the electrical appliances is connected to the third pin which is connected to the earth. This is a safety precaution and avoids eventual electric shock. By doing this the extra charge flowing through the metallic body is passed to earth and avoid shocks. There is nothing such as reducing of the heating of connecting wires by three pin connections.
- 7. (c) The resistance of the galvanometer is fixed. In meter bridge experiments, to protect the galvanometer from a high current, high resistance is connected to the galvanometer in order to protect it from damage.
- 8. d) Because there is no special attractive force that keeps a person stuck with a high-power line. The actual reason is that a current of the order of 0.05 A or even less is enough to bring disorder in our nervous system. As a result of it, the affected person may lose temporarily his ability to exercise his nervous control to get himself free from the high-power line
- 9. (a) When current flows through a conductor it always remains unchanged, hence no electric field is produced outside it.
- **10.** (a)
- 11. Sensitivity is inversely proportional to potential gradient which directly

proportional to length of wire

- **12.** (a) If either the e.m.f. of the driver cell or potential difference across the whole potentiometer wire is lesser than the e.m.f. of the experimental cell, then balance point will not be obtained.
- **13.** (c) The resistance of the galvanometer is fixed. In meter bride experiments, to protect the galvanometer from a high current, high resistance is connected to the galvanometer.
- 14. (d) With increase in temperature, resistance of metal wire increases, but balance conduction will not change.
- **15.** (a) If either e.m.f. of the driver cell or potential difference across the whole potentiometer wire is lesser than the e.m.f. of then experimental cell, then balance point will not be obtained.
- **16.** Ans. (d) It is quite clear that in a battery circuit, the point of lowest potential is the negative terminal of the battery and the current flows from higher potential to lower potential.

- **17.** Ans. (a) When current flows through a conductor it always remains unchanged, hence no electric field is produced outside it.
- **18.** (a) Due to high electrical conductivity of copper, it conducts the current without offering much resistance. The copper being diamagnetic material does not get magnetised due to current through it and hence does not disturb the current in the circuit.
- 19. (a) Sensitivity <1/(Potential gradient) <->Length of wire</>
- **20.** (a) If either the e.m.f. of the driver cell or potential difference across the whole potentiometer wire is lesser than the e.m.f. of the experimental cell, then balance point will not be obtained.

Assignment -2 (2 marks questions)

Using data given in graph determine (i) emf (ii) internal resistance of the cell.
 (iii) For what current, does maximum power dissipation occur in the circuit?



2. Draw V-I graph for ohmic and non- ohmic materials. Give one example for each.

3.Two primary cells of emf E1 and E2 (E1 > E2) are connected to the potentiometer wire as shown in the figure. If the balancing lengths for the cells are 250 cm and 400 cm. Find the ratio of E1 and E2

4. How does the resistivity of (i) a conductor and (ii) a semiconductor vary with temperature? Give reasons.

5. Explain How does the resistivity of a conductor depend upon (i) number density 'n' of free e's. (ii) Relaxation time ' \Box '.

6. Out of the two bulbs marked 25W and 100W, which one has higher resistance.

7. Explain how electron mobility changes for a good conductor when (i) the temperature of the conductor is decreased at constant potential difference and (ii) applied potential difference is doubled at constant temperature.

8.A cylindrical metallic wire is stretched to increase its length by 5%. Calculate the percentage change in its resistance.

9.Explain how the average velocity of free electrons in a metal at constant temperature, in an electric field, remain constant even though the electrons are being constantly accelerated by this electric field?

10 .Two metallic wires of the same material have the same length but cross-sectional area is in the ratio of 1:2. They are connected (i) in series and (ii) in parallel. Compare the drift velocities of electrons in the two wires in both the cases.

Q NO	ANSWERS
1.	(i) $\text{Emf} = 1.4\text{V}$
	(ii) Internal resistance of the cell $r = \frac{E - V}{I} = 5\Omega$
	(iii)For maximum power dissipation I = $\frac{E}{r+R}$
	=.14A
2.	: Ohmic materials –metallic conductors for small current.
	$ \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ v \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow$
3.	250 + 000 B $250 + 000 B$ $E1 - E2 = 250 $$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
4.	Ans: $\rho = -\rho \alpha$ and $\rho \alpha$
	(i) For a conductor, the density of free e's is almost independent of temperature but the frequency of collision of e's increases with increase in temperature. Therefore the relaxation time decreases. Hence the resistivity of a conductor increases with increase in temperature (conductivity decreases).

	(ii) On increasing the temperature of a semiconductor, the density of free e's increases and the relaxation time decreases. But the increase in 'n' is large than the decrease in ' τ '. Hence the resistivity of a semiconductor decreases with increase in temperature (conductivity
	increases).
5.	$ \rho = \rho \alpha \text{and} \rho \alpha $
6.	Ans: $R = R \alpha$.
	The bulb marked 25W has higher resistance than the bulb marked 100W.
7.	Mobility $\mu = -\tau$ (i) When the temperature of the conductor is decreased at constant potential difference, the relaxation time ' τ ' of free e's decreases. Hence ' μ ' decreases. (ii) Mobility is independent of applied potential difference.
8.	$Al = A'l' \Longrightarrow A = \frac{105}{100}A'$
	$R = \rho \frac{l}{A} \Longrightarrow \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{lA}{lA} \Longrightarrow R_2 = (1.05)^2 R_1$
	% Change = $\frac{R_2 - R_1}{R_1}$ X100 = 10.25%
9.	The electron keeps colliding with the positive metal ions and other electrons. The velocity gained by it between two successive collisions due to electric field is lost in next collision.
10.	(i) In series, current in both wires is same. Drift velocity $v_d = \frac{I}{neA}$,
	(ii) In parallel, p.d. across the both wires is same. Drift velocity $v_{d_1} = \frac{e V T}{h t} = \frac{1}{1}$
	$\frac{v_{d1}}{v_{d2}} = \frac{l_1}{l_2} = \frac{1}{1}$

Assignment -2 (3 marks questions)

1. Define the term resistivity and write its SI unit. Derive the expression for the resistivity of a conductor in terms of number density of free electrons and relaxation time.

2 .Define the terms resistivity and conductivity and state their S.I. units. Draw a graph showing the variation of resistivity with temperature for a typical semiconductor.

3.Define the temperature coefficient of resistivity. Write its S.I. unit. Plot a graph showing the variation of resistivity of nichrome / copper with temperature.

4. What is meant by drift velocity of free e's. Derive ohm's law on the basis of the theory of electron drift.

5 .Draw Circuit diagram for a meter bridge to determine the unknown resistance of a resistor. Obtain the balance condition for a meter bridge. Find the shift in the balance point for a meter bridge when two resistors in its two gaps, are interchanged.

6.Are the paths of e's straight lines between successive collisions in the (i) absence of electric field (ii) presence of electric field.Establish a relation between drift velocity and current. Hence obtain the relation between current density and drift velocity.

7. In a meter bridge the balance point is found to be 39.5 cm from one end A, when the resistor Y is of 12.5 Ω . Determine the resistance of X.



Why are the connections between resistors in a meter bridge made of thick copper strips? What happens if the galvanometer and cell are interchanged at the balance point of the bridge? Would the galvanometer show any current?

8. $E_2 = 1.02V$, PQ=1m. When switch S open, null position is obtained at a distance of 51 cm from P. Calculate (i) potential gradient (ii) emf of the cell E_1 (iii) when switch S is closed, will null point move towards P or Q. Give reason for your answer

9. In the given network find the values of currents I_1 , I_2 and I_3 .



10.(i) Find the p.d. between the ends A and B.

(ii) Would the method work, if the battery E_1 is replaced by a cell of emf of 1V.



11. AB=100 cm, R_{AB} =10 Ω . Find the balancing length AC.



12. The given figure shows the experimental set up of a meter bridge. The null point is found to be 60cm away from the end A with X and Y in position as shown. When a resistance of 15Ω is connected in series with 'Y', the null point is found to shift by 10cm towards the end A of the wire. Find the position of null point if a resistance of 30Ω were connected in parallel with 'Y'.



13 A cell of emf I and internal resistance I is connected across a variable external resistance I. Plot graphs to show variation of (i) E with R, (ii) Terminal p.d. of the cell (V) with R.





6 (i) In the absence of electric field, the paths of e's are straight lines between successive collisions. (ii) In the presence of electric field, every electron experiences a force in a direction opposite to the direction of electric field. Therefore, the paths of e's are curved.

$$\mathbf{X} = \frac{lY}{100 - l} = \mathbf{8.16} \ \mathbf{\Omega}$$

Thick copper stripes offer minimum resistance. Therefore the connections between resistors in a meter bridge are made of thick copper strips to minimize the resistances of connections which are not accounted in bridge formula.

When the galvanometer and cell are interchanged at the balance point of the bridge, the condition for balanced bridge remains satisfied. The galvanometer will not show any current.



$$\frac{X}{Y+15} = \frac{50}{50} \Rightarrow X = Y+15 \dots (2) \text{On solving (1) & (2), } X = 45 \Omega,$$

$$Y = 30\Omega$$
When a resistance of 30\Omega is connected in series with 'Y'

$$\frac{X}{Y+30} = \frac{l}{100-l} \Rightarrow l = 75cm \text{ from end A.}$$
13. (i)The emf E of a cell is independent of external resistance I.
(v) The terminal p.d. $V = IR = \frac{E}{r+R}R = \frac{E}{1+\frac{r}{R}}$
On increasing R, V increases.
When R = 0, V $\rightarrow 0$. When R = r, V = $\frac{E}{2}$
When R $\rightarrow \infty$, V = E.

<u>Assignment -2 (5 marks questions)</u>

1. A cell of unknown emf E and internal resistance r, two unknown resistances R1 and R2 (R2>R1) and a perfect ammeter are given. The current in the circuit is measured in five different situations: (i) Without any external resistance in the circuit, (ii) With resistance R1 only, (iii) With resistance R2 only, (iv) With both R1 and R2 used in series combination and (v) With R1 and R2 used in parallel combination. The current obtained in the five cases are 0.42A, 0.6A, 1.05A, 1.4A, and 4.2A, but not necessarily in that order. Identify the currents in the five cases listed above and calculate E, r,, R1 and R2.

2. (a) Describe the formula for the equivalent EMF and internal resistance for the parallel combination of two cells with EMF ε_1 and ε_2 and internal resistances r1 and r2 respectively. What is the corresponding formula for the series combination?

(b) Two cells of EMF 1V, 2V and internal resistances 2Ω and 1Ω respectively are connected in

(i) series, (ii) parallel. What should be the external resistance in the circuit so that the current

through the resistance be the same in the two cases?In which case more heat is generated in cells?

3.. Deduce the condition for balance in a Wheatstone bridge. Using the principle of Wheatstone bridge, describe the method to determine the specific resistance of a wire in the laboratory. Draw the circuit diagram and write the formula used. Write any two precautions.

4.Describe the principle and construction of potentiometer. Explain how a potentiometer can be used to compare the emfs of two primary cells?

5. Draw Circuit diagram for a meter bridge to determine the unknown resistance of a resistor. Obtain the balance condition for a meter bridge. Find the shift in the balance point for a meter bridge when two resistors in its two gaps, are interchanged.

6.. Are the paths of e's straight lines between successive collisions in the (i) absence of electric field (ii) presence of electric field.Establish a relation between drift velocity and current. Hence obtain the relation between current density and drift velocity.

Q no	Ans
1.	(i) $I_1 = \frac{E}{r}$, (ii) $I_2 = \frac{E}{r+R_1}$, (iii) $I_3 = \frac{E}{r+R_2}$, (iv) $I_4 = \frac{E}{r+R_1+R_2}$, (v) $I_5 = \frac{E}{r+\frac{R_1R_2}{R_1+R_2}}$
	This is clear that $I_1 > I_5 > I_2 > I_3 > I_4$.
	Hence $I_1 = 4.2A, I_5 = 1.4A, I_2 = 1.05A, I_3 = 0.6A, I_4 = 0.42A.$
	Putting these values in (i) to (v) and on solving, $E = 4.2V, R_1 = 3\Omega, R_2 = 6\Omega, r = 1\Omega$
2.	(a) Derive the formula $\mathcal{E}_{eq} = \frac{\mathcal{E}_1 r_2 + \mathcal{E}_2 r_1}{r_1 + r_2}$ and $r_{eq} = \frac{r_1 r_2}{r_1 + r_2}$
	(b) For series combination, $I_s = \frac{3}{3+R}$ and for series combination, $I_P = \frac{\frac{5}{3}}{\frac{2}{3}+R} =$
	$\frac{5}{3R+2}$ given $I_s = I_P \Longrightarrow R = \frac{9}{4} = 225 \ \Omega.$
3.	Ans:Derive the formula $\frac{P}{Q} = \frac{R}{S}$
4.	[Ans: (a) Derive the formula $\frac{E_1}{E_2} = \frac{l_1}{l_2}$
5	To derive the condition
6	(i) in the absence of electric field, the paths of e's are straight lines between
	successive collisions. (ii) In the presence of electric field, every electron
	experiences a force in a direction opposite to the direction of electric field.
	Therefore, the paths of e's are curved.
	Derive the formula $I = AneV_d$ and $j = neV_d$]

REVISION QUESTION PAPER

(CHAPTERS 1,2 AND 3) FOR 35 MARKS

(i) There are 18 questions in all.

(ii) This question paper has five sections: Section A Section B S	ection
C-sections D and Section E	cetton
(iii) All questions are compulsory	
(iv) Section A contains nine MCQ of 1 mark each, Section B conta	ains
four questions of two marks each, Section C contains three que	estions
of three marks each, Section D contains one long answers que	estion
of 5 marks and Section E contains one case based questions of	74
mark	
(v) There is no overall choice. However an internal choice has been a subscribed in easting D C D and E . You have to attempt an large	en en e
the choice in such questions	ne of
SECTION A M C O	
1 Three charges each equal to 1 µ C placed at the corners of an equilateral t	riangle 1 MARK
If force between any two charges is F then the net force on either will be	$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}$
$\sqrt{3F}$ (b) $\sqrt{2F}$ (c) 3 F d) F	c (u)
2. A cylinder of radius R and length L is placed in a uniform electric field F	1 MARK
parallel to the cylinder axis. The total flux for the surface of the cylinder in	s given
by	<u> </u>
(a) $2\pi R^2 E$ (b) πr^2	
$\pi R^2 - \pi R$	
(c) $\frac{RR - RR}{E}$ (d) Zero	
3. <u>A point charge q is placed at a distance a/2 directly above the centre of a s</u>	square 1 MARK
of side a. The electric flux through the square is	
(a) q/ε_0 (b) $q/\pi\varepsilon_0$	
(c) $q/4\varepsilon_0$ (d) $q/6\varepsilon_0$	
4. Three resistors each of 2 ohm are connected together in a triangular s	shape. 1 MARK
The resistance between any two vertices will be	
(a) 4/3 ohm	
(b) 3/4 ohm	
(c) 3 ohm	
<u>(d) 6 ohm</u>	
5. In an experiment on meter bridge, if the balancing length AC is x, wh	at 1 MARK
would be its value, when the radius of the meter bridge wire AB is do	ubled?
Justify your answer.	
6. A capacitor is connected to a cell of emf E having some internal resistance	e r. 1 MARK
The potential difference across the :	
(a) Cell 1s <e< td=""><td></td></e<>	

	(h) Callia E	
	(b) Cell 18 E (a) Canaditanza is \geq E	
	(c) Capacitance is $\geq E$ (d) Capacitance is $\leq E$	
7	(u) Capacitance is <e< td=""><td></td></e<>	
1.	Figure below shows a hollow conducting body placed in an electric field. Which	IMAKE
	of the quantities are zero inside the body?	
	(a) Electric field and potential	
	(b) Electric field and charge density	
	(c) Electric potential and charge density	
	(d) Electric field notential and charge density	
8	In a Wheatstone bridge in the battery and galvanometer are interchanged then	
0.	the deflection in galvanometer will .	
	(a) Change in previous direction	
	(a) Change in provious direction (b) No change	
	(c) Change in opposite direction	
	(d) None of these	
9.	In the meter bridge experiment shown in figure the balance length AC	1 MARE
	corresponding to null deflection of the galvanometer is x, What should be the	
	balancing length if the radius of the wire AB is doubled?	
	$(\mathbf{a}) \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}$	
	$\begin{array}{c} (a) 4x \\ (b) 2x \end{array}$	
	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} X$	
	$\begin{array}{c} (c) X \\ (d) x^{\prime 2} \end{array}$	
	SECTION B - TWO MARKS	
10	Which among the curves cannot possibly represent electrostatic field lines:	2 MARK
10.		2 1/11 11(1
	k 4	
	ANT THE THE AND THE AN	
	+ Conductor + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	
	(a) (c) (d)	
	r (b) 1	

11.	A capacitor is made of a flat plate of area A and second plate having a stair like structure as shown in figure below. If width of each stair is A/3 and height is 'd', find capacitance of the arrangement. $\frac{A/3}{A/3} = \frac{A/3}{C_1^1} = \frac{A/3}{C_2^1} = \frac$	2 MARK
12.	A cell of emf (E) and internal resistance (r) is connected across a variable external resistance (R). Plot graphs to show variation of (i) E with R, (ii) Terminal p.d. of the cell (V) with R. Find the magnitude and direction of current in 1 Ω resistor in the given circuit $\int_{\Omega}^{\Theta V} \frac{P}{Q} \frac{2\Omega}{3\Omega}$	2 MARKS
13	A point charge q is placed at O as shown in Fig. Is $V_A - V_B$ positive, negative or zero if q is a (i) positive charge (ii) negative charge?	2 MARKS
14	 State the principle on which the working of a meter bridge is based. Under what conditions is the error in determining the unknown resistance minimized? OR A proton is moved in a uniform electric field of 1.7 × 10⁻⁴N/C between two points A and B separated by a distance of 0.1 m (i) What is the potential difference between the points? (j) How much work is done in the above process? 	2 MARK
	SECTION C - 3 MARKS	
15	 Two parallel plate capacitors X and Y have the same area of plates and same separation between them has air between the plates while Y contains a dielectric medium K=4. (i) Calculate the capacitance of each capacitor if equivalent capacitance of the combination is 4μF. 	3 MARK
	(ii) Calculate the potential difference between the plates of X and Y.	
	(iii) Estimate the ratio of electrostatic energy stored in X and Y.	
	OK	L



 4) Power consumption is more for a given battery a)Two equal resistances are kept in series b) Two equal resistances are kept in parallel c) Both are true 	In parallel circuits the voltage across them remains same.1.Inseries circuit the resistances has same a) Voltages b) Current c) Capacitance d) Energy 2.In parallel circuit the resistances has same a) Voltage b) current c) Inductance d) Power 3) In the above circuit a) R1,R2seriesandR3,R4parallel b) R1,R3seriesandR2,R4 parallel c) R2,R3seriesandR1,R4parallel d) R2,R4seriesandR3,R1 parallel
 a) Two equal resistances are kept in series b) Two equal resistances are kept in parallel c) Both are true 	d) R2,R4seriesandR3,R1 parallel
b) Two equal resistances are kept in parallel c) Both are true	4) Power consumption is more for a given battery
c) Both are true	b) Two equal resistances are kept in parallel
c) both are true	c) Both are true
d) None of the above	d) None of the above

MARKING SCHEME

1.	(a) $\sqrt{3}$ F	1 MARK
2.	Answer: d Explanation	1 MARK
	(d)	
		
	Flux through surface $A \phi_A = E \times \pi R^2$	
	and through $B \phi_B = -E \times \pi R^2$	
	Flux through curved surface C	
	$\int E \cdot ds = \int E ds \cos 90^\circ = 0$	
	Total flux through cylinder	
	$= \phi_A + \phi_B + \phi_C = 0$	
3.	Answer: d Explaination:	1 MARK
	(d) An imaginary cube can be made by considering charge q at the	
	centre and given square is one of its face. So flux through the given	
	square (i.e. one face)	

	$\phi = q/6\varepsilon_0$		
4.	Answer: d Explaination: (d) $I = nEnr=Er$. current is independent of n.		1 MARK
5.	At the balance point, we have $\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{x}{100 - x}$ $\frac{R_1}{R_1} = \frac{R_2}{R_2}$ $\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{R_2}{R_2}$ $\frac{R_1}{R_1} = \frac{R_2}{R_2}$ $\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{R_2}{R_2}$ $\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{R_2}{R_2}$ $\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{R_2}{R_2}$ $\frac{R_2}{R_2} = \frac{R_2}{R_2}$ $\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{R_2}{R_2}$ $\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{R_2}{R_2}$ $\frac{R_2}{R_2} = \frac{R_2}{R_2}$ $\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{R_2}{R_2}$ $\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{R_2}{R_2}$ $\frac{R_2}{R_2} = \frac{R_2}{R_2}$ $\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{R_2}{R_2}$ $\frac{R_2}{R_2} = \frac{R_2}{R_2}$ $\frac{R_2}{R_2} = \frac{R_2}{R_2}$ $\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{R_2}{R_2}$ $\frac{R_2}{R_2} = \frac{R_2}{R_$		1 MARK
6.	Option (b) Explanation In the given case, cell is in open circuit mode(I=0). So voltage across the cell is equal to its emf		
7.	(b) Electric field and charge density Explanation : Electric field is always zero inside , If there is any excess charge on hollow conductor it always resides on outer surface of conductor . Therefore inside a hollow conductor there is no charge and hence charge density is zero		1 MARK
8.	(C) No change Explanation The deflection in galvanometer will not be changed due to interchange of battery and the galvanometer.		1 MARK
9.	Option c X Explanation Balancing length is independent of cross sectional area of the wire.		1 MARK
10.	 (a) Field lines are wrongly drawn because electric field lines must be normal to the surface of the conductor at each point. (b) Field lines are wrongly drawn because electric field lines cannot start from a negative charge. (c) Field lines are correctly drawn because they are originating from negative charge. (d) Field lines are wrongly drawn because electric field lines cannot intersect. 	4 ×1/2	2 MARKS

11.	Ans: $C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 A}{C}$, $C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 A}{C} = 3\varepsilon$, $C_1 = \frac{C}{C}$, $C_2 = \frac{C}{C}$	1 MARK	2 MARKS
	$\frac{1}{d} = \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}$	1 MARK	
	$C_{eq} = C + \frac{C}{2} + \frac{C}{2} = \frac{11C}{6}$		
12.	(i)The emf E of a cell i independent of	1 MARK	2 MARKS
	external resistance (R).		
	(ii) The terminal p.d.		
	$V = IR = \frac{E}{R}R = \frac{E}{R}$		
	$r+R = 1+\frac{r}{R}$		
	On increasing R, V increases.		
	When $R = 0, V \rightarrow 0$. When $R = r, V = \frac{E}{2}$		
	When $R \rightarrow \infty$, $V = E$.	IMARK	
	E		
	$\downarrow I_1$ $\downarrow I_2 - I_1$ $\downarrow I_2 + 9 \vee$		
	<u></u> ξ1Ω		
	3Ω Q 3Ω		
	For the mesh <i>APQBA</i>		
	$-6 - 1(I_2 - I_1) + 3I_1 = 0$		
	For the mesh <i>PCDOP</i> $\dots(t)$		
	$2I_2 - 9 + 3I_2 + 1(I_2 - I_1) = 0$	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 MADIZO
	or $6I_2 - I_1 = 9$ (<i>ii</i>)	1 MAKK	2 MARKS
	Solving (i) and (ii) , we get		
	$I_1 = \frac{45}{23} A$ and $I_2 = \frac{42}{23} A$		
	:. Current through the 1 Ω resistor = $(I_2 - I_1) = \frac{-3}{23}$ A		
1.0		IMARK	
13.	We know that $V_A - V_B = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_o} \left[\frac{q}{OA} - \frac{q}{OB} \right]$		
	As OA <ob, <math="" so="">V_A > V_B \therefore (V_A - V_B) is positive.</ob,>		
	(i) If q is positive, $\therefore (V_A - V_B)$ is positive	1 MARK	2 MARKS
	(b)At macroscopic level, the quantization of charge has no practical	1 MADU	
-----	--	--------	---------
	significance because the charge at macroscopic level is very large as	IMARK	
	compared to elementary charge (e) i.e., 1.6 x10 ⁻¹⁹ C. For example, a		
	small charge of 1μ C has about 1013 electronic charges. In such cases		
	the charge may be treated as continuous and not quantized.		
14.	1.Meter bridge is based on the principle of Wheatstone bridge	1 MARK	2 MARKS
	2. An error in determination of resistance, can be minimized by	1 MARK	
	adjusting the balance point near the middle of the meter bridge.		
	OR		OD
	Given q= 1.6×10^{-19} C E = 1.7×10^{-4} N/C, d= 0.1 m		OR
	(i) $V = E \times d$ $1.7 \times 10^{-4} \times 0.1 = 1.7 \times 10^{-5}$ volts	1 MARK	
	(ii) W= V × q $1.7 \times 10^{-4} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} = 2.72 \ 1.6 \times 10^{-24} $ Joules	1 MARK	2 MARKS
15.	(<i>i</i>) Capacitance of X, $C_x = \frac{\varepsilon_0 A}{d}$	1 MARK	
	Capacitance of Y, $C_Y = \frac{\varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 A}{d} = 4 \frac{\varepsilon_0 A}{d}$ $\therefore \qquad \frac{C_Y}{C_X} = 4 \implies C_Y = 4C_X$ As X and Y are in series, so $C_{eq} = \frac{C_X C_Y}{C_X + C_Y} \Rightarrow 4 \mu\text{F} = \frac{C_X A C_X}{C_X + 4 C_X}$	1 MARK	3 MARKS
	$\Rightarrow \qquad C_X = 5 \mu \mathbf{F} \mathrm{and} C_Y = 4 C_X = 20 \mu \mathbf{F}$ OR	1 MARK	
	(<i>ii</i>) In series charge on each capacitor is same, so P.d. $V = \frac{Q}{C} \Rightarrow V \propto \frac{1}{C}$		
	$ \therefore \qquad \frac{V_x}{V_y} = \frac{C_y}{C_x} = 4 \implies V_x = 4V_y. $ Also $V_x + V_y = 15$ From (<i>ii</i>) and (<i>iii</i>), $4V_y + V_y = 15 \implies V_y = 3 V$ $V_x = 15 - 3 = 12 V$ Thus potential difference across X, $V_x = 12 V$, P.d. across Y, $V_y = 3 V$	1 MARK	3 MARKS
	(iii) $\frac{\text{Energy stored in } X}{\text{Energy stored in } Y} = \frac{Q^2 / 2C_x}{Q^2 / 2C_y} = \frac{C_y}{C_x} = \frac{4}{1} \implies \frac{U_x}{U_y} = \frac{4}{1}$	1 MARK	
	At junction D, $I_1 = I_2 + I_3$ (1)	1 MARK	

	In loop DCBD $-3+3I_1+I_2+1-3I_2=0 \Rightarrow 4I_2-3I_2=2$ (2)In		
	$\lim \operatorname{roop} \operatorname{Debb}, \operatorname{S} + \operatorname{Si}_3 + \operatorname{I}_3 + \operatorname{I} \operatorname{Si}_2 = 0 \Longrightarrow \operatorname{Ii}_3 \operatorname{Si}_2 = 2 \qquad (2)$		
	$\begin{array}{c} \text{loop ADBA,} & I_1 + 1 + 3I_2 - 2 + 2I_1 = 0 \Longrightarrow 3I_1 + 3I_2 = 1 \dots (3) \\ 0 & \text{loop ADBA,} & I_1 + 1 + 3I_2 - 2 + 2I_1 = 0 \Longrightarrow 3I_1 + 3I_2 = 1 \dots (3) \end{array}$		
16	On solving (1), (2) & (3), $I_1 = 13/33$ A, $I_2 = -2/33$ A & $I_3 = 5/11$ A		
10.	Now C_s and C_4 are in parallel Equivalent capacitance of the network		
	$C = C_S + C_4 = 13 + 3 = 20 \mu F$	1 MARK	
	(b) Charge on capacitor, C_{41S}		
	$q=C_4V=(15\times10^{-6})\times500=/500\mu C*V=500V$	1 MARK	3 MARKS
	Charge on each capacitor, C_1 , C_2 and C_3 will be,		
	$q = C_S V = (5 \times 10^{-6}) \times 500 = 2500 Mc$	1 MARK	
17.	Let AB be a dipole of dipole length 2l formed by two point charges -	1 MARK	
	q and +q kept at A and B		
	Respectively as in figure. Let P be a point at a distance r from the		
	centre O of the dipole.	2 MARKS	
	Facos o		
	2α $a\cos\theta$ 0 $a\cos\theta$ $r+a\cos\theta$		
			5MARKS
	\checkmark $-q$		
	The electric potential due to dipole at the point P,		
	V = (V1 due to -q) + (V2 due to +q)		
	If the dipole is very short $(r >> l)$, then	2 MARKS	
	$v = \frac{1}{P \cos \theta}$	2 WIAKKS	
	$v = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} r^2$ OR		
		1 MARK	
		1 MARK	
		IMAKK	
		1 MARK	
			5 MARKS
<u> </u>			

	(a) Work done in bringing charge $+q$ at point A $W_A = 0$ Work done in bringing charge $-q$ to the point B		
	$W_{B} = W_{AB} = -q \times \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{q}{a} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{q^{2}}{a}$ Work done in bring the charge $+q$ to the point C $W_{C} = W_{AC} + W_{BC}$		
	$= q \times \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q}{a\sqrt{2}} + q \times \left(-\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q}{a}\right) = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q^2}{a\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q^2}{a}$ Work done in bringing a charge $-q$ to the point D		
	$\begin{split} W_D &= W_{AD} + W_{BD} + W_{CD} \\ &= -q \times \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q}{a} + (-q) \left(\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{-q}{a\sqrt{2}} \right) + (-q) \times \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\cdot q}{a} \end{split}$		
	Total work done $W = W_A + W_B + W_C + W_D$ = $2 \times \frac{1}{4\pi c_0} \frac{q^2}{a\sqrt{2}} - 4 \times \frac{1}{4\pi c_0} \frac{q^2}{a} = \frac{1}{4\pi c_0} \frac{q^2}{a} (\sqrt{2} - 4)$		
	(b) Work done in bringing a charge from infinity to a point is given by $W = q_0 V_p$ (V_p = Electric potential at the point) Electric potential at the centre of the square is		
	$V_c = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{+q}{s}\right) + \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{-q}{s}\right) + \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{+q}{s}\right) + \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{-q}{s}\right) = 0$ and electric potential at infinity is always zero. Hence, work done $W = 0$.		
18.	1-b 2-2	1 MARK	4 MARKS
	3-a 4-b	1 MARK 1 MARK	

<u>Unit - III Magnetic Effects of Current and</u> <u>Magnetism (Chapters 4&5)</u>

FORMULA CHART

S.NO	FORMULAE	SYMBOLS		
1.	Biot – Savart Law:	dB = magnetic field at a point at distance 'r' due		
	$d\mathbf{B} = \underline{\mu}_{o}\mathbf{I} d\mathbf{I} \sin \theta$	to a current element.		
	4π r ²	μ_0 = permeability of free space		
		$\mathbf{I} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{l} = \text{current element}$		
		$\boldsymbol{\theta}$ = angle between current element I dl and		
		position vector r		

2.	Magnetic Field at the Centre of a	\mathbf{a} = radius of the current carrying circular loop
	Circular Loop	\mathbf{n} = number of turns in a circular coil
	(or) Magnetic Field at the Centre:	
	$B = \mu_0 n I$	
	$D = \frac{\mu_0 \pi T}{2a}$	
3.	Magnetic Field at a Point on the Axis of	$\mathbf{x} = $ distance between the observation point and
	Circular Loop:	the centre of the loop.
	$B = \mu_0 2 I A$	$\mathbf{a} = radius of the circular loop$
	$\frac{2}{4\pi} \frac{(x^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}{(x^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}$	
4.	Ampere's Law: ϕ B. dl = μ_0 I	
5.	Magnetic Field Due to a Current	
	Carrying Straight Conductor:	
	$B = \mu_0 I$	
	$2\pi r$	
6.	Magnetic Field Due to a Current	n-number of turns per unit length
	Carrying Solenoid: $B = \mu_0 n I$	
7.	Motion of a Charged Particle Inside an	\mathbf{q} = charge moving with a uniform velocity
	Electric Field:	\mathbf{v} = potential difference across the plates
	$u = \frac{1}{qE} a^2$	$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{v}/\mathbf{b} = $ electric field
	$y = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{mv^2} \right)^{\chi}$	$\mathbf{x} = displacement along x - axis$
8.	Magnetic Lorentz Force:	\mathbf{F} = Force acting on a charged particle in
	$F = B q v \sin \theta$	magnetic field
		$\mathbf{v} =$ velocity of charged particle
		$\mathbf{q} = $ charge of the particle
9.	Lorentz Force :	\mathbf{F}_{e} = Force on a charged particle due to electric
	$F = F_e + F_m$	field
		$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{m}}$ = Force on a charged particle due to magnetic
	$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{q}\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{q} (\mathbf{v} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{B})$	field
10.	Force On a Current Carrying	\mathbf{L} = Length of a current carrying conductor.
	Conductor : $F = B I L \sin \theta$	
11.	Force between Two Infinitely Long	I_1 , I_2 = Current Passing Through The
	Current Carrying Parallel Conductors :	Conductors.
	$\mathbf{F} = \underline{\mu}_{0} \cdot \underline{2} \mathbf{I}_{1} \mathbf{I}_{2}$	\mathbf{r} = Distance between the two parallel
	4π r	conductors
12.	Torque acting on a Current Carrying	Θ = the angle made by normal to the plane of the
	Loop:	coil with the direction of magnetic field
	$ au = \mathbf{B} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{A} \sin \theta$	\mathbf{A} = Area of the current carrying loop

13.	Moving Coil Galvanometer (or)	$\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{k}$
	American type Galvanometer:	nBA
	$I = G _ \phi$	Galvanometer constant
	sin θ	Φ = Steady angular deflection
14.	Resistance Of the Ammeter:	R _g = Resistance of Galvanometer
	$\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{A}} = \mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{g}} \mathbf{S}$	S = Shunt Resistance
	$R_{g} + S$	
15.	Resistance Of the Voltmeter:	
	$R_V = R - R_g$	
16.	Magnetic Dipole Moment: M = m(2a)	2a = Magnetic Length
17.	Current loop as a Magnetic Dipole:	I-currentA-Area
	Magnetic dipole M = nIA	n-number of turns
18.	Magnetic Field (Axial Line of a	
	magnet):	
	$\mathbf{B} = \underline{\mu_{o.} \ 2Mr}$	
	$4\pi (r^2 - a^2)^2$	
19.	Magnetic Field (Equatorial Line of a	
	magnet):	
	$B = \mu_0 . M$	
	$4\pi (r^2 - a^2)^{3/2}$	
20.	Torque: $T = MB \sin \theta$	
21.	Pot Energy: $U = mB (\cos \theta_2 - \cos \theta_1)$	
22.	Magnetic Intensity:	B _o = Magnetic Field In Vacuum
	$H = \underline{B_o}$	
	μο	
23.	Intensity Of Magnetisation:	\mathbf{M} = magnetic dipole moment acquired by the
	$I = \underline{M}$	specimen
	V	\mathbf{V} = volume of the specimen
24.	Magnetic Flux:Φ = B.A	S.I Unit = wb (Weber)
25.	Magnetic Induction:	S.I Unit =T (Tesla)
	$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_{o} + \boldsymbol{\mu}_{o}\mathbf{I}$	
26.	Magnetic Susceptibility	$\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{M}$ agnetic Intensity
	$\chi_{\rm m} = \underline{I}$	
	Н	
27.	Magnetic Permeability:	B = Magnetic induction
	$\mu = \underline{B}$	$\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{M}$ agnetic Intensity
	Н	

28.	Radius of The Circular Path Of	m-mass v-velocity
	Charged particle moving perpendicular	B- mag field strength
	to the mag. Field	q-charge
	$r - \frac{mv}{m}$	
	$r = \frac{1}{Bq}$	

NUMERICALS WITH SOLUTION

Q1) A magnetic dipole is acted upon by two magnetic fields which are inclined to each other at an angle of 75° . One of the fields has a magnitude of 15mT. The dipole attains stable equilibrium at an angle of 30° with this field. Find the magnitude of other magnetic field?(3)

Q2) A sample of cast iron exhibits a magnetic field B=0.5T, when the intensity of magnetizing field (H) is 10A/m.

(3)

- (i) Find the permeability of iron
- (ii) What would be the field in air for this value of H?

Q3)A long, straight wire of radius 'a' carries a current distributed uniformly over its cross section. What is the ratio of the magnetic fields due to the wire at distance a//3 and 2a, respectively, from the axis of wire?(5)

Q4)A circular coil of 200 turns and radius 10 cm is placed in a uniform magnetic field of 0.5 T, normal to the plane of the coil. If the current in in the coil is 3.0 A, calculate the

- (a) total torque on the coil
- (b) total force on the coil

(c) average force on each electron in the coil, due to the magnetic field. (3) Q5) Calculate the strength of the magnetic field at a distance of 20 cm from a pole of strength 40 Am in air. Find the induction at the same point. (3) Q6) A magnet of moment of 4 Am² is suspended in a uniform magnetic field of induction 5 x10⁻⁴T with its axis at right angles. When the magnet is released from its position, calculate kinetic energy that it gains in passing to the stable equilibrium position? (3) Q7) A galvanometer having a resistance of 20 Ω and 30 divisions on both sides has figure of

merit 0.005 ampere/division. What is the resistance that should be connected in series such that it can be used as voltmeter upto 15 volt? (3)

Q8) In an experiment electrons are accelerated, from rest, by applying a voltage of 500V.Calculate the radius of the path if a magnetic field 100mT is then applied.

(Charge of the electron = 1.6×10^{-19} C, Mass of the electron = 9.1×10^{-31} kg) (3) Q9) An α particle is moving along a circle of radiusRwith a constant angular velocity ω .PointAlies in the same plane at a distance2Rfrom the centre. PointArecords magnetic fieldproduced by α particle. If the minimum timeinterval between two successive times atwhichArecords zero magnetic field is "t", what is theangular speed ω ,in terms oft?(5)

Q10)The dipole moment of a circular loop carrying current I is 'm' and the magnetic field at the centre of the loop is B_1 . When the dipole moment is doubled by keeping the current constant, the magnetic field at the centre of the loop is B_2 . Find the ratio of B_1/B_2 ? (3)

SOLUTIONS:

		1
SrNo.	Solutions	marks
1)	The magnetic dipole attains stable equilibrium under the influence of these two fields making an angle $\theta_1 = 30^\circ$ with B_1 and	(1)
	$\theta_2 = 75^\circ - 30^\circ = 45^\circ$ with B ₂ .	
	For stable equilibrium, net torque acting on dipole must be zero,	(1)
	i.e., $\tau_1 + \tau_2 = 0$ $\tau_1 = \tau_2$	
	$mB_1\sin\theta_1 = mB_2\sin\theta_2$	
	$B_2 = B_1 (\sin\theta_1 / \sin\theta_2) = 15 \text{mT x} (\sin 30^0 / \sin 45^0) = 15 \text{mT x} \frac{1}{2} \text{ x} \sqrt{2} = 10.6 \text{mT}$	(1)
2)	(i) $\mu = B/H$ = 0.5/10 = 0.05 Tm/A	(1.5)
_/	(ii) $B_0 = \mu_0 H$ = $4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 10 \text{ A/m}$ = $4\pi \times 10^{-6} \text{ A/m}$	(1.5)
3)		(0.5)
,		, ,
	`*+	
	•	
	Let current density= σ	
	$R_{\rm P}=a/3$	(1)
	R _Q =2a	
	At P,	
	From Ampere's law,	
	$\Rightarrow \int B_n dl = \mu_0 I_{in}$	(1.5)
	$\Rightarrow \int B_{\rm P} dl \cos \theta = \mu_0 \sigma \pi \left(\frac{a}{3}\right)^2$	
	$\Rightarrow B_P \times 2 \times \pi \frac{a}{3} = \mu_0 \sigma \pi \left(\frac{a}{3}\right)^2$	
	$\Rightarrow B_n = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma a}{\sigma}$	
	At O	
	$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} B_{n} & d \end{bmatrix} = u_{n} I_{n}$	
	$\rightarrow \int \mathbf{P}_Q \cdot \mathbf{d} = \mu_0 1_{\text{in}}$	
	$\rightarrow J B_Q u cos \theta = 10 \times ha$	(1.5)
	$\Rightarrow B_Q 2 \pi (2a) = \mu_0 0 \pi a^2$	
	$\Rightarrow B_Q = \frac{\mu_0 \circ \pi}{4}$	
	$Potio-\frac{B_p}{6} = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma a}{6} = -\frac{4}{6}$	
	$Ratio - \frac{B_9}{B_9} - \frac{\mu_0 \sigma a}{4} = -4/0 = -2.5$	(0.5)
4)	(a) As \vec{B} is parallel to the dipole moment \vec{M}	(1)
	$\therefore \tau = BM \sin 0 = 0$	
	(b) As the force on different parts of the coil appears in pairs, equal in	
	Magnitude, and opposite in direction, net force on coil is zero.	
	(c) $F = BeV_d$	(1)

	1	
	$F = Be \frac{1}{1 + A}$	
	neA 0.5×3	(1)
	$=\frac{10^{29}\times10^{-5}}{10^{29}\times10^{-5}}$	
	$ = 1.5 \times 10^{-24} N$	
5)	$H=\frac{1}{m}$ Given that, m = 40 Am	(1)
	$r = 20 \text{ sm} = 20 \text{ sm} = 10^{-2} \text{ m}$	
	$I = 20 \text{ cm} - 20 \text{ x to m}$ $1 \qquad 40$	
	$\therefore H = \frac{1}{4-x} \frac{10}{(20 \times 10^{-2})^2}$	
ļ	$4\pi (20 \times 10^{-7})^{-1}$	(1)
ļ	$= /9.3 / \text{AIII}^{-1}$	
ļ	Now, magnetic induction at the same point. $P = \cdots U = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 70.57 = 10^{-4} Wh / m^2$	(1)
6)	$B = \mu_0 \Pi = 4 \Pi \times 10 \qquad \times 19.51 - 10 \text{WD} / \Pi$	
6)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{magnetic moment, wi= 4 Am} \\ \text{Magnetic field} \text{P}=5 \times 10^{-4} \text{T} \end{array}$	
	Magnetic field, $D = J \times 10^{-1}$ Detential energy of dinals placed in uniform field $II = -mR$ (i)	(0.5)
ļ	Potential energy of alpole placed in uniform field, $\sigma_2 = -inD$ (1) From energy conservation principle:	(0.5)
ļ	A T = A T = 0 (ii)	(0.5)
	$ \Delta \mathbf{K} + \Delta \mathbf{U} = 0 \dots \dots$	(0.5)
ļ	$\begin{array}{c c} \mathbf{K}_2 - \mathbf{K}_1 = \bigcup_1 - \bigcup_2 \\ \mathbf{V}_1 = 0 & \bigcup_1 - 0 \end{array}$	
	$\mathbf{N}_{i} = \mathbf{U}_{i} + \mathbf{U}_{i} = \mathbf{U}_{i}$	(1)
ļ	$ \begin{array}{c} U_2 = -\Pi D & (\Pi O \Pi c quation (I)) \\ - 4 \times 5 \times 10^{-4} I \end{array} $	(1)
ļ	$= -4 \times 5 \times 10^{\circ} \text{J}$ Errom equation (ii)	(1)
ļ	$\frac{1}{1000} = 1000000000000000000000000000000000000$	
	$ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{K}_2 - 0 = 0 + 20 \times 10 \\ \mathbf{V}_{} 2 \times 10^{-3} \mathbf{I} \end{array} $	
7)	$ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{K}_{2} = 2 \mathbf{X} 10 \mathbf{J} \\ \mathbf{D} = 20 \mathbf{O} \end{array} $	
')	$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{N}_g - 20 \mathbf{S} \mathbf{Z} \\ \mathbf{N}_r - \mathbf{N}_p - \mathbf{N} - \mathbf{S} 0 \end{bmatrix}$	
ļ	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$	
	Figure of merit $= \frac{1}{\Phi} = 0.005 \text{ A/div},$	
	Current sensitivity= $\frac{1}{0.005} = \frac{\Phi}{I}$	(1)
	$(I_g)_{max} = 0.005 \text{ x } 30$	
ļ	= 0.15	(1)
ļ	Now,	
ļ	V= IR	
ļ	15=0.15(20+R)	(1)
	100=20+R	
	R=80 Ω	
8)	radius $=\frac{mv}{\sigma R}$	(0.5)
	$\sqrt{2mK}$	
ļ	$=\frac{1}{eB}$	(0.5)
ļ	$=\frac{\sqrt{2meV}}{\sqrt{2meV}}$	
ļ		(0.5)
	$=\frac{\sqrt{2\times9.1\times10^{-31}\times1.6\times10^{-17}\times500}}{1.6\times10^{-19}\times0.1}$	
	Radius = 7.5×10^{-4} m	(1.5)
9)	Magnetic filed using B iotSavart's law:	
-,		(1)
		(-)



NUMERICALS FOR PRACTICE

1. A current I = 1.00 A circulates in a round thin-wire loop of radiusR = 100 mm. Find the magnetic induction

(a) at the centre of the loop;

(b) at the point lying on the axis of the loop at a distance x = 100 m from its centre.

2. A current *I* flows along a thin wire shaped as a regular polygon with *n* sides which can be inscribed into a circle of radius *R*. Find the magnetic induction at the centre of the polygon. Analyse the obtained expression at $n \rightarrow \infty$.

3. Figure shows two smooth rails M and N separated by a distance 'a' in a uniform magnetic induction B which are connected to a current generator which supplies a constant current 'I'. A wire PQ of mass 'm' lies over the rails which slides along rails and falls over ground where friction coefficient is μ . Find the distance over ground the PQ will side before coming to rest. (Refer figure)



Q

Ν

4. The figure show two co-axial circular loops 1 and 2 which forms same solid angle θ at point O. If B₁ and B₂ are the magnetic fields produced at the point O due to loop 1 and loop 2 respectively then find ratio of B₁ to B₂. (Refer figure)



5. A rigid square loop of side 'a' and carrying current I_2 is lying on a horizontal surface near a long current I_1 carrying wire in the same plane as shown in figure. Calculate the net force on the loop due to the wire. (refer figure)



6. A particle of mass 'm' and charge 'q' has initial velocity $\bar{v} = v_0 \hat{j}$ and magnetic field $\vec{B} = B_0 \hat{i}$ act on the particle find the time at which its speed will be doubled.

7. A charge particle carrying charge $1\mu c$ is moving with velocity $v=2\hat{i}+3\hat{j}+4K$. If an external magnetic field of $(5\hat{i}+3\hat{j}-6K)10^{-3}T$ exists in the region where the particle is moving then find the force exerted on the particle

8. Find B_{net} at O(centre of both loops). Consider both loops of equal radius and both loops carrying current I (direction as shown in figure).



9. An electron is moving along +x direction with a velocity $6*10^6$ m/s. It enters a region of magnetic field of 300V/cm pointing along +y direction. Find the magnitude and direction of magnetic field so that the electron keeps moving along the x direction.

10. A galvanometer having a resistance of 8Ω is shunted by a wire of resistance 2Ω if the total current is 2 A the part of it passing through the shunt is ?

11. A particle of mass 'm' and charge 'q' is in an electric field and magnetic field is given by $E=2\hat{i}+3\hat{j}$, $B=4\hat{j}+6\hat{K}$. The charged particle shifted from the origin to the point P(x=1;y=1) along a straight path. Find the magnitude of total work done in terms of 'q'.

12.Two long current carrying thin wires, both with current I in opposite direction, are held by insulating threads of length L and are in equilibrium as shown in the figure, with threads making an angle θ with the vertical. If wires have mass per unit length then the value of I is (g = gravitational acceleration).(Refer figure)

13. A galvanometer has a resistance of 30Ω and a current of 2mA is needed to give a full scale deflection. What is the resistance(shunt) needed to convert this galvanometer into an ammeter of 0.3 A range?

14. The effective length of a magnet is 31.4 cm and its pole strength is 0.5 Am. Find the magnetic moment when it is bent in the form of semicircle.

15. Find B_{net} at 'O' Centre of the loop. (Refer figure)

<u>Hints</u>

1.Hint: use Biot savarts law for circular arc.

2. Hint: use Biot savarts law for straight current carrying conductor.

3. Hint: Kinematics equations are valid, you can also use acceleration=force /mass.

4. Hint: use trigonometric formula to obtain a relation between radius of both the loops, consider

angle subtended at O as $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$

5. Hint: force between two current carrying parallel wires.

6. Hint: Speed will be only in y-z plane always perpendicular to x-direction

7. Hint: Use cross product

8. Hint: Use vector sum

9. Hint: electron will move in the opposite direction of the electric field.

10. Hint: Shunt resistance is in parallel

11. Hint:W = \vec{F} . \vec{S}

12.Hint: the wires will repel each other with Force= $\vec{ll} \times \vec{B}$. Resolve tesnsion

13. Hint: small resistance is connected in parallel to make galvanometer into ammeter.

14. Hint: magnetic moment is equal to the product of pole strength and distance of separation between poles

15. Hint: incoming current is equal to outgoing current

CASE STUDY QUESTIONS

CASE STUDY 1

Various methods can be used to measure the mass of an atom. One possibility is through the use of a mass spectrometer. The basic feature of a Bainbridge mass spectrometer is illustrated in figure. A particle carrying a charge +q is first sent through a velocity selector and comes out with velocity V = E/B.

The applied electric and magnetic fields satisfy the relation E = VB so that the trajectory of the particle is a straight line. Upon entering a region where a second magnetic field B_0 pointing into the page has been applied, the particle will move in a circular path with radius r and eventually strike the photographic plate.



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i) In a mass spectrometer, ions are sorted out in which of the following ways?

a) By accelerating them through electric field

b) By accelerating them through magnetic field

c) By accelerating them through electric and magnetic field

d) By applying a high voltage

ii)Radius of particle in second magnetic field Bo is

a) $\frac{2mv}{qE_{\circ}}$ b) $\frac{mv}{qE_{\circ}}$ c) $\frac{mv}{qB_{\circ}}$ d) $\frac{2mE_{\circ}v}{qB_{\circ}}$

iii)Which of the following will trace a circular trajectory with the largest radius?

a) proton b)**α**-particle c)electron d)a particle with charge twice and mass thrice that of electron

iv) Mass of the particle in terms q, Bo, B,r and E is

a)
$$\frac{qBr}{E}$$
 b) $\frac{qB_{o}Br}{E}$ c) $\frac{qBr}{EB_{o}}$ d) $\frac{qBrE}{B_{o}}$

v)The particle comes out of velocity selector along a straight line because

a)electric force is less than magnetic force

b)electric force is greater than magnetic force

c)electric force and magnetic force balance each other d) can't say

CASE STUDY 2

A galvanometer can be converted into voltmeter of given range by connecting a suitable resistance Rs in series with the galvanometer, whose value is given by

 $\mathbf{Rs} = \frac{V}{Ig} - \mathbf{G}$

where V is the voltage to be measured, Ig is the current for full scale deflection of galvanometer



and G is the resistance of galvanometer

Series resistor (Rs) increases range of voltmeter and the effective resistance of galvanometer. It also protects the galvanometer from damage due to large currents.

Voltmeter is a high resistance instrument and it is always connected in parallel with the circuit element across which potential difference is to be measured. In order to increase the range of voltmeter n times the value of resistance to be connected in series with galvanometer is $Rs = (n-1)^{1/2}$ **1)G**

i) 10 mA current can pass through a galvanometer of resistance 25Ω

What resistance in series should be connected through it, so that it is converted into a voltmeter of 100 V?

a) 0.975**\Omega** b)99.75**\Omega** c)975**\Omega** d)9975**\Omega**

ii) There are 3 voltmeter A, B, C having the same range but their resistance are 15000Ω , 10000Ω and 5000Ω respectively. The best voltmeter amongst them is the one whose resistance is

a) 5000**Ω** b)10000**Ω** c)15000**Ω** d)all are equally good iii) A milliammeter of range 0 to 25 mA and resistance of $10 \boldsymbol{\Omega}$

is to be converted into a voltmeter with a range of 0 to 25 V. The resistance that should be connected in series will be

a) 930**Ω** b)960**Ω**c)990**Ω**d)1010**Ω**

iv) To convert a moving coil galvanometer (MCG) into a voltmeter

a)a high resistance R is connected in parallel with MCG

b)a low resistance R is connected in parallel with MCG

c)a low resistance R is connected in series with MCG

d)a high resistance R is connected in series with MCG

v) The resistance of an ideal voltmeter is

a)zero b) low c) high d) infinity

CASE STUDY -3

When the atomic dipoles are aligned partially or fully, there is a net magnetic moment in the direction of the field in any small volume of the material. The actual magnetic field inside material placed in a magnetic field is the sum of the applied magnetic field and the magnetic field due to magnetisation. This field is called magnetic intensity (H).

 $\mathbf{H} = \frac{B}{\mu_0} - \mathbf{M}$

Where M is the magnetization of the material, μ_0 is the permittivity of vacuum and B is the total magnetic field. The measure that tells us how a magnetic material responds to an external field is given by a dimensionless quantity is appropriately called the magnetic susceptibility: for a certain class of magnetic materials, intensity of magnetisation is directly proportional to the magnetic intensity.

(i) Magnetization of a sample is

a)volume of sample per unit magnetic moment

b) net magnetic moment per unit volume

c)ratio of magnetic moment and pole strength

d) ratio of pole strength to magnetic moment

(ii)Identify the wrongly matched quantity and unit pair.

(a) Pole strength

(b). Magnetic susceptibility dimensionless number

(c) Intensity of magnetization $A m^{-1}$

Agnetic permeability

iii) A bar magnet has length- 3 cm, cross-sectional area 2 cm² and magnetic moment 3 Am². The intensity of magnetization of bar magnet is

Henry m

Am

a) $2 \times 10^5 \text{ A/m}$ b) $3 \times 10^5 \text{ A/m}$ c) $4 \times 10^5 \text{ A/m}$ d) $5 \times 10^5 \text{ A/m}$

iv)A solenoid has a core of a material with relative permeability 500 and its windings carry a current of 1 A. The number of turns of the solenoid is 500 per metre. The magnetization of the material is nearly $a)2.5 \times 10^{3}$ Am⁻¹ b) 2.5×10^{5} Am⁻¹ c) 2.0×10^{3} Am⁻¹ d) 2.0×10^{5} Am⁻¹

v)The relative permeability of iron is 6000. Its magnetic susceptibility is

a) 5999 b)6001c)6000 $\times 10^{-7}$ d)6000 $\times 10^{7}$

CASE STUDY 4

The field of a hollow wire with constant current is homogeneous

Curves in the graph shown give, as functions of radius distance r, the magnitude B of the magnetic field inside and outside four long wires a, b, c and d, carrying currents that are uniformly distributed across the cross sections of the wires. Overlapping portions of the plots are indicated by double labels.



i) Which wire has the greatest magnitude of the magnetic field on the surface?

a) a b) b c) c d) d

ii)The current density in a wire is

a)greater than in wire cb)less than in wire cc)equal to that in wire c

d)not comparable to that of in wire c due to lack of information

iii) Which wire has the greatest radius?

a) a b) b c) c d) d

iv)A direct current I flows along the length of an infinitely long straight thin walled pipe, then the magnetic field is

(a) uniform throughout the pipe but not zero

(b) zero only along the axis of the pipe

(c) zero at any point inside the pipe

(d) maximum at the centre and minimum at the edges

v) In a coaxial, straight cable, the central conductor and the outer conductor

carry equal currents in opposite directions. The magnetic field is zero

(a)outside the cable (b) inside the inner conductor

(c)inside the outer conductor

(d) in between the two conductors

Answer Key:

S.NO	Q(i)	Q (ii)	Q (iii)	Q (iv)	Q(v)
CS-1	С	С	В	b	С
CS-2	d	С	С	d	d
CS-3	b	D	D	b	a
CS-4	а	В	С	С	а

ASSIGNMENT 1

1) The strength of magnetic field at the centre of the circular coil is

(a)
$$\frac{\mu_0 I}{R} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\pi}\right)$$
 (b) $\frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi R}$
(c) $\frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\pi}\right)$ (d) $\frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\pi}\right)$

2) Identify the mismatched pair

(a) Soft magnet –Soft iron(b)Electromagnet–Loud speaker

(c) Bar magnet – Permanent magnet(d) Hard magnet – Alnico

- 3) A region has a uniform magnetic field in it. A proton enters into the region with velocity making an angle of 45° with the direction of the magnetic field. In this region the proton will move on a path having the shape of
 - (a) Helix (b) Circle (c) Spiral (d) Straight line
- 4) A bar magnet having a magnetic moment of $2 \times 10 \text{ JT}^{-1}$ is free to rotate in a horizontal plane. A horizontal magnetic field $B = 6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ T}$ exists in the space. The work done in taking the magnet slowly from a direction parallel to the field to a direction 60° from the field is (a) 5 J (b) 6 J (c) 7 J (d) 8 J
- 5) A circular loop of radius 0.3 cm lies parallel to much bigger circular loop of radius 20 cm. The centre of the small loop is on the axis of the bigger loop. The distance between their centres is 15 cm. If a current of 2.0 A flows through the smaller loop, then the flux linked with the bigger (a) 3.3 × 10⁻¹¹ (b) 9.1 × 10⁻¹¹ (c) 8.1 × 10⁻¹¹ (d) 7.1 × 10⁻¹¹
- 6) Two wires carrying currents I₁ and I₂ lie, one slightly above the other, in a horizontal plane as shown in figure. The region of vertically upward strongest
 - $\begin{array}{c|c}
 II & I \\
 I_2 & I_1 \\
 \hline
 III & IV \\
 \end{array}$

magnetic field

7)

(a) I (b) III (c) II (d) IV

- 8) Two long parallel wires carry currents i₁ and i₂ such that i₁> i₂. When the currents are in the same direction, the magnetic field at a point midway between the wires is 6 × 10⁻⁶ T. If the direction of i₂ is reversed, the field becomes 3 × 10⁻⁵ T. The ratio of i₁/i₂ is

 (a) 3/2(b) 1/2
 (b) 1/2
 (c) 1/2
- 9) In the figure, two very long, parallel wires A and B carry currents of 10 ampere and 20 ampere respectively, and are at a distance 20 cm apart. If a third wire C (length 15 cm) having a current of 10 ampere is placed between them, then how much force will act on C? The direction of current in all the three wires is same.



(a) 3×10^{-5} N (right) (b) 3×10^{-5} N (left) (c) 6×10^{-5} N (left) (d) 6×10^{-5} N (right) 10) A 2 μ C charge moving around a circle with a frequency of 6.25×10^{12} Hz produces a magnetic field 6.28 tesla at the centre of the circle. The radius of the circle is

(a) 2.25 m (b) 1.35 m (c) 1.25 m (d) 2.15 m

11) A watch glass containing some powdered substance is placed between the pole pieces of a magnet. Deep concavity is observed at the centre. The substance in the watch glass is(a) Iron (b) chromium (c) carbon (d)wood

- 12) Two short bar magnets P and Q are arranged such that their centres are on the X-axis and are separated by a large distance. The magnetic axes of P and Q are along X and Y axes respectively. At a point R, midway between their centres, if B is the magnitude of induction due to Q, the magnitude of total induction at R due to the both magnets is

 (a) 3.5 (b)√ 5B
 (c) √ 5/2 B
 (d) B
- 13) A particle of charge q and mass m moves in a circular orbit of radius r with angular speed ω. The ratio of the magnitude of its magnetic moment to that of its angular momentum depends on
 (a) ω and q
 (b)ω, q and m
 (c) q and m
 (d) ω and m
- 14) A long solenoid of 50 cm length having 100 turns carries a current of 2.5A. The magnetic field at the centre of the solenoid is
 - (a) 3.14×10^{-4} T (b) 3.14×10^{-5} T (c) 6.28×10^{-4} T (d) 6.28×10^{-5} T
- 15) Two circular coils 1 and 2 are made from the safe wire but the radius of the 1" coil is twice that of the 2nd coil. What potential difference in volts should be applied across them so that the magnetic field at their centres is the same

(a) 2times of first coil (b) 4 times of first coil (c) 3times of first coil (d) 6 times of first coil

16) A current loop consists of two identical semi-circular parts each of radius R, one lying in the x-y plane and the other in x-z plane. If the current in the loop is i., the resultant magnetic field due to the two semi-circular parts at their common centre is

(a)
$$\frac{\mu_0 i}{2\sqrt{2}R}$$
 (b) $\frac{\mu_0 i}{2R}$
(c) $\frac{\mu_0 i}{4R}$ (d) $\frac{\mu_0 i}{\sqrt{2}R}$

17) Two similar coils of radius R are lying concentrically with their planes at right angles to each other. The currents flowing in them are I and 2l, respectively. The resultant magnetic field induction at the centre will be

(a)
$$\frac{\sqrt{5}\mu_0 I}{2R}$$
 (b) $\frac{\sqrt{5}\mu_0 I}{R}$
(c) $\frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}$ (d) $\frac{\mu_0 I}{R}$

- 18) A metallic rod of mass per unit length 0.5 kg m⁻¹ lying horizontally on a smooth inclined plane which makes an angle of 30 with the horizontal. The rod is not allowed to slide down by flowing a current through it when a magnetic field of induction 0.25T is acting on it in the vertical direction. The current flowing in the rod to keep it stationary is
 - (a) 7.14 A (b) 5.98 A (c) 14.76 A (d) 11.32 A
- 19) A 250-turn rectangular coil of length 2.1 cm and width 1.25 cm carries a current of 85 μA and subjected to magnetic field of strength 0.85 T Work done for rotating the coil by 180" against the torque is

(a) 9.4 μ J (b) 2.3 μ J (c) 1.15 μ J (d) 9.1 μ J

20) A long straight wire of radius a carries a steady current 1. The current is uniformly distributed over its cross-section. The ratio of the magnetic fields B and B', at radial distances a/2 and 2a respectively, from the axis of the wire is:

(a) 1/4 (b) 1/2 (c) 1 (d) 4

- 21) Under the influence of a uniform magnetic field, a charged particle moves with constantspeed v in a circle of radius R. The time period of rotation of the particle:
 - (a) depends on R and not on v

- (b) depends on v and not on R
- (c) is independent of both v and R
- (d) depends on v and not on R
- (a) A particle of mass m, charge Q and kinetic energy T enters a transverse uniform magnetic field of induction B. After 3 seconds, the kinetic energy of the particle will be (a) 3T
 (b) 2T (c) T (d) 4T
- 22) A straight conductor carrying current i splits into two parts as shown in the figure. The radius of the circular loop is The total magnetic field at the centre P of the loop is,
 - (a) Zero (b) $\mu_{0i}/2R$ (c) $3\mu_0i/32R$, outwards(d)) $3\mu_0i/32R$, inward
- 23) A straight wire of diameter 0.5 mm carrying a current of 1 A is replaced by another wire of I mm diameter carrying same current. The strength of magnetic field far away is
 - (a) Twice the earlier value
 - (b) same as earlier value
 - (c) 1/2 of the earlier value
 - (d) 1/4 of the earlier value
- 24) At what distance from a long straight wire carrying a current of 12 A will the magnetic field be equal to 3×10^{-5} Wb/m²
 - (a) 8×10^{-2} m (b) 12×10^{-2} m (c) 18×10^{-2} m (d) 24×10^{-2} m
- 25) The magnetic field at a distance r from a long wire carrying current i is 0.4 tesla. The magnetic field at a distance 2r is
 - (a) 0.2 T (b) 0.8 T (c) 0.1 T (d) 1.6 T
- 26) The magnetic induction at a point P which is at a distance of 4 cm from a long current carrying wire is 10⁻³T. The field of induction at a distance 12 cm from the current will be
 (a) 3.33 × 10⁻⁴ T
 (b) 1.11 × 10⁻⁴ T
 (c) 3× 10⁻³ T
 (d) 9 × 10⁻³T

Directions: These questions consist of two statements, each printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses.

- (A) If both Assertion and Reason are correct and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.
- (B) If both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.
- (C) If the Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect.
- (D) If both the Assertion and Reason are incorrect.

27) **Assertion** : In electric circuits, wires carrying currents in opposite directions are often twisted togeth **Reason** : If the wires are not twisted together, the combination of the wires forms a

current loop, the magnetic field generated by the loop might affect adjacent circuits or components.

28) Assertion: A charge, whether stationary or in motion produces a magnetic field round it

Reason : Moving charges produce only electric field in the surrounding space.

29) Assertion : We cannot think of a magnetic field configuration with three poles

Reason : A bar magnet does exert a torque on itself due to its own field.

30) Assertion : In high latitudes one sees colourful curtains of light hanging down from high altitudes

Reason : The high energy charged particles from the sun are deflected to polar regions by the magnetic field of the earth.

ANSWERS KEY

1) C	2) B	3) A	4) B	5) B	6) C	7) D	8) A	9) C 1	10) A
11) B	12) C	13) A	14) B	15) A	16) A	17) D	18) A	19) C 20)	А
21) C	22) A	23) B	24) A	25) A2	26) A	27) A	28) D	29)D 30) A	A

Unit - IV Electromagnetic Induction and Alternating (Chapters 6 & 7) FORMULA CHART:

Magnetic Flux		The magnetic flux Φ through any surface held in a
		magnetic field is measured by the total number of magnetic lines of force crossing the surface.
		Where, θ is the smaller angle between and \Box , which
		normal to the surface area makes with
The total induced		The magnitude of emf induced in a circuit is directly
emf-Faraday's law		proportional to the rate of change of magnetic flux
and Lenz's law		linked with the circuit.
Induced emf-		The induced emfBlv is called motional emf
Motional emf		
Induced emf between	$(1,0) \approx \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{p}^2$	ω =angular velocity of rotating conducting rod
ends Of rod rotating	(1/2) ωB R	f = frequency of rotation of rod
perpendicular To		R= length of rotating rod
magnetic field		
Current I in the loop		
The magnitude of this force		induced emf due to motion of a conducting rod
Mechanical power		perpendicular to magnetic field
L		B= magnetic field ; l=length of conductor v =velocity
This mechanical		of conductor R = resistance of conductor P = power
energy is dissipated		H = heat energy
as joule heat and is		
given by		
induced emf in an	$\mathbf{e} = -\mathbf{L} \left(\mathbf{d}\mathbf{I} / \mathbf{d}\mathbf{t} \right)$	If $dI / dt = 1$, then $L = e$ Solf inductors (L) is the induced sumfact up in the soll
muuctor		through which the rate of change of current is unity
Self inductance of a	$L = u_0 N^2 A / 1 -$	n = number of turns per unit length
solenoid:	$\mu_0 n^2 Al$	N = nl = total number of turns
	1	l = length of solenoid
		A = area of cross section of solenoid

Self inductance of a solenoid: When medium introduced	$L = \mu_r \mu_0 n^2 A l$	$\mu_{0=}$ absolute permeability $\mu_{r=}$ Relative permeability	
Induced emf. two		Variant a quantization of (a) in (a)	
long og gyigl		varying current in a con can induce enir (e) in a	
long co-axiai		neighbouring coll.	
solenoids		M=mutual inductance	
		I = electric current	
		$\varphi_{\rm B}$ = magnetic flux	
		N = total number of turns	
Mutual inductance	$M_{21} = \mu_0 N_1 N_2 A /$	n_1 = number of turns per unit length of outer solenoid	
of two long co-axial	$\mathbf{l} = \mu_0 \mathbf{n}_1 \mathbf{n}_2 \mathbf{A} \mathbf{l}$	n_2 = number of turns per unit length of inner solenoid	
solenoids		l =length of solenoid	
Mutual inductance		A = area of cross section of solenoid	
of two long co-axial	$M = \mu_{r} \mu_{0} n_{1} n_{2} \pi r_{1}^{2} l$	$\mu_{0=}$ absolute permeability	
solenoids: When		$\mu_{r=}$ Relative permeability	
medium introduced.			
The instantaneous	$e = \text{NAB} \ \omega \ \text{sin} \omega t$	$e_m = ac$ voltage amplitude $\varepsilon = instantaneous induced$	
value of the emf in		emf ω = angular frequency of ac generator	
the coil-AC		B = magnetic field	
GENERATOR		A = area of coil or armature	
Maximum voltage	$e = NAB \omega$	N = total number of turns	
generated in the coil		t = time	

Average or Mean Value of EMF Average or Mean Value of Alternating Current: Root Mean Square or Virtual or Effective Value of Alternating emf: Root Mean Square or Virtual or Effective Value of Alternating Current:	$E_{m} = E_{av} = 2 E_{0} / \pi = 0.637$ $E_{0} = 63.7 \% E_{0}$ $I_{m} = I_{av} = 2 I_{0} / \pi = 0.637 I_{0}$ $= 63.7 \% I$ $E_{v} = E_{rms} = E_{eff} = E_{0} / \sqrt{2}$ $= 0.707 E_{0} = 70.7 \% E_{0}$ $I_{v} = I_{rms} = I_{eff} = I_{0} / \sqrt{2}$ $= 0.707 I_{0} = 70.7 \% I_{0}$	E ₀ = Voltage amplitude I0 = Current amplitude
AC Circuit with a Pure resistor	$E = E_0 \sin \omega t$ $I = (E_0 / R) \sin \omega t$ (where $L_0 = E_0 / R$	Emf and current are in same phase. R= resistance Its SI unit is shm
	and $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{E}_0 / \mathbf{I}_0$ $\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{I}_0 \sin \omega \mathbf{t}$	
AC Circuit with a Pure Inductor	$E = E_0 \sin \omega t$ I = (E ₀ / ω L) (- cos ω t)	Current lags behind emf by $\pi/2$ rad.

	$I = I_0 \sin \left(\omega t - \pi / 2 \right)$	X_L is Inductive Reactance. Its SI unit is ohm.
	where $I_0 = E_0 / \omega L$ and	
	$\mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{L}} = \boldsymbol{\omega}\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{E}_0 / \mathbf{I}_0$	
AC Circuit with a	$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E}_0 \sin \omega \mathbf{t}$	Current leads the emf by $\pi/2$ radians.
Capacitor:	$I = [E_0 / (1 / \omega C)] (\cos \omega t)$	
•	$I = I_0 \sin(\omega t + \pi/2)$	X _C is Capacitive Reactance.
	where $I_0 = E_0 / (1 / \omega C)$ and	Its SI unit is ohm
	$X_{C} = 1 / \omega C = E_{0} / I_{0}$	
AC Circuit with L. C. R	$\mathbf{Z} = \sqrt{[\mathbf{R}^2 + (\mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{L}} - \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{C}})^2]}$	Z= impedance
in Series Combination:	$\tan \Phi = X_r - X_c / P$	Its SI unit is ohm
Resonance in AC Circuit	When $X_L = X_C$ i.e. $\omega L =$	The impedance offered by the circuit
with L. C. R:	$1/\omega C$, $\tan \Phi = 0$ or Φ is 0°	is minimum and the current is
, ,	and	maximum. This condition is called
		resonant condition of LCR circuit and
	$\mathbf{Z} = \sqrt{[\mathbf{R}^2 + (\omega \mathbf{L} - 1/\omega \mathbf{C})^2]}$	the frequency is called resonant
	becomes $Z_{\min} = R$ and	frequency
	$I_{0max} = E / R$	1 2
	-omux	
	At resonant angular	
	frequency ω _r .	
	$\omega_r L = 1/\omega_r C$ or $\omega_r = 1/\omega_r C$	
	\sqrt{LC} or $f_r = 1/(2\pi \sqrt{LC})$	
POWER IN AC	$p = v_m l_m \cos 4 = v_m l_m \cos 4$	$\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{m}} = \mathbf{E}_{0}$
CIRCUIT: THE	$\frac{1}{2}\cos\varphi - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{2}\cos\varphi$	$\mathbf{i_{m=}} \mathbf{I_0}$
POWER FACTOR	- 1-1-	
	$= V I \cos \phi$	
Power in AC Circuit	In R, current and emf are in	
with R:	phase. $\Phi = 0^{\circ} P_{av} = E_v I_v \cos \theta$	
	$\Phi = \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{v}} \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{v}} \cos 0^{\circ} = \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{v}} \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{v}}$	
Power in AC Circuit	In L, current lags behind	
with L:	emf by $\pi/2.\Phi = -\pi 2P_{av} = E_v$	
	$I_v \cos(-\pi/2) = E_v I_v (0) = 0$	
Power in AC Circuit	In C, current leads emf	
with C:	$by\pi/2.\Phi = +\pi/2$	
	$\mathbf{P}_{\mathrm{av}} = \mathbf{E}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{v}} \cos\left(\pi/2\right) = \mathbf{E}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{v}}$	
	(0)=0	
Wattless Current	$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{v}} \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{v}} \sin \Phi \cos 90^{\circ} = 0$	
Transformer	$N_s V_s I_p$	Ns = number of secondary coil
	$\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{L}$	Np=number of turns of primary coil Vs=
	$I_{v_p} V_p I_s$	output voltage Vp= input voltage Is=
		output current Ip = input current Po =
	•	output power Pi = input power

Step up transformer	$N_s > N_p$	
	$V_s > V_p$	
	$I_s < I_p$	
Step down transformer	$\overline{N_s < N_p}$	
	$V_s < V_p$	
	$I_s > I_p$	
Equation of ideal	$V_{c}I_{c} = V_{c}I_{c}$	
transformer	·s-s ·p-p	
Efficiency of transformer	$P_o V_s I_s$	
	$\eta = \frac{1}{P_i} = \frac{1}{V_p I_p}$	

NUMERICALS FOR PRACTISE WITH SOLUTIONS:

Q1 : A square loop of area $2.5 \times 10-3$ m² and having 100 turns with a total resistance of 100Ω is moved out of a uniform magnetic field of 0.40T in 1s with a constant speed. Then find the work done in pulling

[1/2]

<u>Ans:</u> Side of square, $l=\sqrt{2.5 \times 10^{-3}} = 0.05 \text{m}$

As the loop of length 0.05m is pulled out in 1.0s, so speed of the loop = 0.05ms⁻¹

The emf induced in the left arm of the loop,

 $\mathcal{E} = \text{NBlv} = 100 \text{ x } 0.40 \text{ x } 0.05 \text{ x } 0.05 = 0.1\text{V}$ [1/2]

Current in the loop,

$$I = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} = \frac{0.1}{100} = 10^{-3} A$$
 [1/2]

Force on the left arm exerted by the magnetic field,

 $F=IIB = 10^{-3} \times 0.05 \times 0.40 = 2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ N}$, acting towards left [1/2]

In order to pull the loop uniformly, a force of 2×10^{-5} N towards right must be applied.

 $W = FI = 2 \times 10^{-5} \times 0.05 = 10^{-6} J.$ [1]

Q2:A metal disc of radius 100 cm is rotated at a constant angular speed of 60 rads⁻¹ in a plane at right angles to an external field of magnetic induction 0.05 Wbm⁻². Find the emf induced between the centre and a point on the rim. -2m

<u>Ans</u>: Given values, $\omega = 60 rad/s$, $B = 0.05 Wb/m^2$ and R = 100 cm = 1m [1/2] Induced emf produced between the centre and a point on the disc is given by $e = \frac{1}{2} \omega B R^2$ [1/2] We get, $e = \frac{1}{2} \times 60 \times 0.05 \times (1)^2 = 1.5V$ [1]

Q3:The variation of inductive reactance (X_L) of an inductor with the frequency (f) of the A.C. source of 100 V and variable frequency is shown in the figure.

(i) Calculate the self-inductance of the inductor.

(ii) When this inductor is used in series with a capacitor of unknown value and a resistor

of 10Ω at 300 s⁻¹, maximum power dissipation occurs in the circuit. Calculate the capacitance of

the capacitor. (2m)



<u>Ans</u>: As per X_L-f graph for a frequency f = 100 Hz, X_L= 20Ω \therefore X_L=L ω = L.2 π f \Rightarrow L=X_L / 2π f [1/2]

=20 /2×3.14×100

=0.032Hor32mH

[1/2]

(ii) As at a frequency $f_0=300s^{-1}$ maximum power dissipation occurs the frequency f_0 is the resonant frequency.

We know that,

 $f_0=1/2\pi\sqrt{LC}$,

so, C= $1/4\pi^2 f_0^2 L$

[1/2]

 $= C = 1/4 \times (3.14)^2 \times (300)^2 \times 0.032$

=8.85F.

Q4: A wheel with 8 metallic spokes each 50 cm long is rotated with a speed of 120 rev/min in a plane normal to the horizontal component of the Earth's magnetic field. The Earth's magnetic field at the plane is 0.4 G and the angle of dip is 60° . Calculate the emf induced between the axle and the rim of the wheel. How will the value of emf be affected if the number of spokes were increased? (3m)

[1/2]

<u>Ans</u>: If a rod of length 'l'rotates with angular speed ω in uniform magnetic field 'B'

$\mathcal{E} = \frac{1}{2} B l^2 \omega$	[1/2]
In case of earth's magnetic field	
$B_H = B_e \cos \delta and B_V = B_e \sin \delta$	[1/2]
$\mathcal{E} = \frac{1}{ B_e \cos \delta . l^2 \omega}$	[1/2]

$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{1}{2} |\mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{e}}| \cos \delta . \mathbf{1}^2 \boldsymbol{\omega}$$

 $=\frac{1}{2} \ge 0.4 \ge 10^{-4} \cos 60 \ge (0.5)^2 \ge 2\pi v$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 0.4 \times 10^{-4} \frac{1}{2} \times (0.5)^2 \times 2\pi \times \frac{120 \, rev}{60 \, s}$$
$$= 10^{-5} \times 0.25 \times 2 \times 3.14 \times 2 \, \underline{[1/2]}$$

= 3.14 x 10⁻⁵ volt

Induced emf is independent of the number of spokes i.e., it remains same. [1]

Q5:A town is situated 15 km away from a power plant generating power at 440V, requires 800 kW of electric power at 220V. The resistance of the two-wire line carrying power is 0.5 ohm per km. The town gets power from the line through a 4000-220V step down transformer at a substation in the town.

(3m)

[1]

(i) Find the line power losses in the form of heat.

(ii) How much power must the plant supply, assuming there is negligible power loss due to leakage?

(iii) Characterize the step-up transformer at the plant. Ans:(i):The power loss due to the production of heat is $P_L=I^2R$.

 $P_L = I^2 R = (200)^2 \times (30 \times 0.5)$

 $P_{L}=40000 \times 15$

P_L=600000

P_L=600 kW.

Therefore, the power loss in the circuit line is 600 KW. [1]

(ii): The total power supply

We know, that the total power supply is the sum of demand power and power loss.

So,

 $P=P_d+P_L$

P = 800 + 600

P=1400 KW

The total power supply by the plant is 1400 KW.

(c): Characterization of the transformer

The voltage drop by the circuit is V_d =IR

So,

V_d=IR=200×15=3000

V_d=3000 volt.

Now, the secondary voltage is

 $V_s = V_i + V_d = 4000 + 3000$ $V_s = 7000$ volt. [1] According to the question, the power generation takes place at the primary voltage 440 volt.

Therefore, the transformer rating is 440-7000 volt.

Q6: Determine the current and quality factor at resonance for a series LCR circuit with L = 1.00 mH, C = 1.00 nF and $R = 100 \Omega$ connected to an A.C. source having peak voltage of 100 V.

(2m) $\frac{Ans:}{C} L=1.00 \text{ mH} = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}, \\
C = 1.00 \text{ nF} = 1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ F}, \\
R=100 \Omega, E_0 = 100 \text{ V} \\
I_0 = \frac{E0}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}} = \frac{E_0}{Z} [1/2] \\
I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{100}{100} = 1 \text{ A} \\
I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\
= 0.707 \text{ A} \\
Q = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = \frac{1}{100} \sqrt{\frac{1.0 \times 10^{-3}}{1.0 \times 10^{-9}}} \\
= \frac{1}{100} \times 10^{-3} \\
= 10 \quad [1]$ (2m)

Q7:A capacitor in series with a resistance of 30Ω is connected to A.C. mains. The reactance of the capacitor is 40Ω . Calculate the phase difference between the current and the supply voltage.

 $\underline{Ans:} \text{Reactance of the capacitor} = 40\Omega$ Resistance = 30Ω The phase difference, $\tan \phi = \frac{reactance \text{ of the capacitor}}{resistance \text{ of the resistor}}$ [1/2]

(2m)

$$=\frac{40}{30}$$
$$=\frac{4}{3}$$
$$[1/2]$$
$$\phi = \tan^{-1}[\frac{4}{3}]$$
$$\phi = 53[1]^{\circ}$$

Q8: A transformer of 100% efficiency has 200 turns in the primary and 40000 turns in the secondary. It is connected to a 220-V main supply and the secondary feeds to a 100 k Ω resistance. Calculate the output potential difference per turn and the power delivered to the load. (3m)

Ans: N_p = 200, N_s = 40000, V_p = 220 V
R_s= 100k
$$\Omega$$
 = 10⁵ Ω , V_s =?
 $\frac{Vs}{Vp} = \frac{Ns}{Np}$
V_s = V_p x $\frac{Ns}{Np}$
= 220 x $\frac{40000}{200}$
= 44000 V. [1]

[1]

The output potential difference per turn is,

$$\frac{Vs}{Ns} = \frac{44000}{40000} = 1.1 \text{V}$$
[1]

The power delivered by the 'ideal' (100% efficiency) transformer to the load is $V_s x i_s = V_s x \frac{V_s}{R_s} = \frac{V_s^2}{R_s}$

$$=\frac{(44000)^2}{10^5\Omega}=19360\,W$$

Q9: The figure shows a series LCR circuit connected to a variable frequency 230 V source.



(a) Determine the source frequency which drives the circuit in resonance.

(b) Calculate the impedance of the circuit and amplitude of current at resonance.

(c) Show that potential drop across LC combination is zero at resonating frequency. (3m) <u>Ans</u>: (a)Thesource frequency is given by

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} \times 80 \times 10^{-6}} = 50 \text{ rad/s}$$
[1/2]

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{50}{2\pi} = \frac{25}{\pi} \text{Hz} \qquad [1/2]$$

(b) At resonance,
$$Z = R = 40\Omega$$
$$I_{\text{max}} = \frac{230\sqrt{2}}{R}$$
$$= \frac{230\sqrt{2}}{40}$$
$$= 8.1 \text{ A} \qquad [1]$$

(c) $V_c = I_{max} . X_c$ = $\frac{230\sqrt{2}}{40} \times \frac{1}{50 \times 80 \times 10^{-6}} = 2025 V$ $V_L = I_{max} . X_L = \frac{230\sqrt{2}}{40} \times 50 \times 5 = 2025 V$ $V_C - V_L = 2025 - 2025 = 0$ [1]

Q10:A rectangular loop of sides 8 cm and 2 cm with a small cut is moving out of a region of uniform magnetic field of magnitude 0.3 tesla directed normal to the loop. What is the voltage developed across the cut if velocity of loop is 1cms-11cms-1 in a direction normal to the

- (i) longer side
- (ii) shorter side of the loop?

For how long does the induced voltage last in each case? (3m) <u>Ans:</u>Length of loop, $1 = 8 \text{cm} = 8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$

Breadth of loop, $b = 2cm = 2 \times 10^{-2} m$

Strength of magnetic field, B = 0.3 T

Velocity of loop $v = 1 \text{ cm} / \text{sec} = 10^{-2} \text{ m/sec}$ [1/2]

Let the field be perpendicular to the plane of the paper directed inwards.

The magnitude of induced emf, (i) $\epsilon = B.l.v$ $=0.3 \times 8 \times 10^{-2} \times 10^{-2}$ $v = 2.4 \times 10^{-4} V$ Time for which induced emf will last is equal to the time taken by the coil to move outside the field is $I = \frac{distance\ travelled}{distance\ travelled}$ velocitv 2×10^{-2} m 10^{-2} [1] = 2 sec.(ii) The conductor is moving outside the field normal to the shorter side. $b=2\times10^{-2} m$ The magnitude of induced emf is ε=B.b.v $=0.3\times2\times10^{-2}\times10^{-2}$ $=0.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ V} \qquad [1]$ Time, t= $\frac{\text{distance travlled}}{\text{velocity}} = \frac{(8 \times 10^{-2})}{10^{-2}} \text{sec} = 8 \text{sec}$ [1/2]

NUMERICALS FOR PRACTICE

- 1. A rectangular coil of 200 turns of dimensions 15 cm X 40 cm rotates about an axis perpendicular to a magnetic field of 0.08 Wb/m^2 with a speed of 50 rpm. Calculate instantaneous value of induced emf when the plane of the coil makes an angle of
 - (i) 0°
 - (ii) 60°
 - (iii) 90° with the magnetic field.

HINT: Find the angle that the normal to the plane of coil makes with the magnetic field.

2. A circular loop of radius 0.3 cm lies parallel to a much bigger circular loop of radius 20 cm. The centre of the smaller loop lies on the axis of the bigger loop. The distance between their centres is 15 cm. If a current of 2.0 A flows through the smaller loop, find the value of flux linked with bigger loop.

[HINT:*Use the formula for magnetic field B due to an axial point for the bigger loop. The flux linked with the smaller loop on the axis of the bigger loop will be* ϕ = *BA.]*

3. A wheel with 10 metallic spokes each 0.5 m long is rotated with a speed 120 rpm in a plane normal to the horizontal component of a magnetic field of intensity 0.4 Gauss. Calculate the induced emf between the axel and the rim of the wheel.

[HINT: Use formula for induced emf in terms of rotational frequency v.]

- Two concentric circular coils L₁ and L₂ of radii r and R carrying changing currents I₁ and I₂ flowing through them respectively are placed coaxially with their centres coinciding. If R>> r, then
 - (i) find the mutual inductance between the coils in terms of r and R.
 - (ii) find mutual inductance between the coils when r = 5 cm and R = 3.14 m.



- 5. A 10 m long horizontal wire extends from Northeast to Southwest. It is falling with a speed of 5.0 m/s normal to the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field of 3 x 10^{-4} Wb/m². Calculate the value of induced emf in the wire.
- 6. A 10 kW transformer has 20 turns in the primary and 100 turns in the secondary circuit. An alternating voltage $\varepsilon = 600 \sin 314t$ is applied to the primary. Find the (i) maximum value of flux and (ii) maximum value of secondary voltage.
- 7. The equation of instantaneous current in an AC circuit is I= 50 sin 100 π t. Find:
 - (i) frequency of the a.c.
 - (ii) mean value of a.c. over positive half cycle
 - (iii) rms value of current and

- (iv) the value of current after 0.03 seconds.
- 8. A lamp marked (20 V- 5W) is connected to an a.c. circuit of 200 V, 50 Hz. Find the required capacitance of a capacitor that must be connected in order to run the lamp.

[HINT:Find the current rating I and resistance R of lamp. In order to run the lamp on 200 V- 50 Hz a.c, a capacitor of a capacitance C should be connected increase the effective resistance so that the current through the lamp does not exceed the value of I. Use $I = V_{rms}/Z$.]

9. A bulb of resistance 10 Ω , connected to an inductor of inductance L, is in series with an a.c. source marked 100V, 50Hz. If the phase angle between the voltage and current is $\pi/4$ radian, calculate the value of L.

[HINT:*Find L using the formula for phase angle* ϕ *in terms of inductive reactance XL and resistance R.*]

- 10. An AC with an rms value of 1.5 mA and angular frequency $\omega = 300$ rad /s flows through a 10 k Ω resistor and 0.50 μ F capacitor in series. Calculate the value of rms voltage across the circuit and impedence of the circuit.
- 11. The following figure shows how the reactance of an inductor varies with frequency.
 - (i) Calculate the value of inductance of the inductor.
 - (ii) If this inductor is connected in series with a resistor of 8 Ω , find the impedence at 300 Hz.



- 12. A circuit draws a power of 550W from a source of 220V, 50Hz. The power factor of the circuit is 0.8. The current in the circuit lags behind the voltage. Find the value of capacitance that has to be connected to bring its power factor to unity.
- 13. The natural frequency of an LC circuit is 1,25,000 Hz. Then the capacitor C is replaced by another capacitor with a dielectric medium k, which decreases the frequency by 25 KHz. What is the value of k?
- 14. Two bulbs B1 and B2 are connected in series with an a.c. source of emf 200 V as shown in the figure. The labels on the bulbs read (200 V, 60 W) and (200 V, 100 W) respectively.



Calculate the ratio of:

(i) The resistance



- (ii) The power being consumed when connected in series
- (iii) The potential difference across the bulbs.
- 15. In a circuit, a metal filament lamp is connected in series with a capacitor of capacitance C μ F across a 200 V,50 Hz supply. The power consumed by the lamp is 500 W while the voltage

drop across it is 100 V. Assume that there is no inductive load in the circuit. Take rms values of the voltages. The magnitude of the phase-angle (in degrees) between the current and the supply voltage is ϕ . Assuming the value of $\pi \sqrt{3} \approx 5$, find the value of ϕ .

Formulae Used

ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION:

$$\checkmark \epsilon = NABsin\theta$$

- $\checkmark \epsilon = NAB\omega sin\omega t$ where $\omega = 2\pi v$
- $\checkmark \varepsilon = Blv$
- ✓ φ= BAcosθ
- ✓ $\varepsilon = (instantaneous) N \frac{d\phi}{dt} = (for interval) N \frac{B.A}{T} = NBAv$

 V_p

i_s

ALTERNATING CURRENT:

✓
$$I_{rms} = \frac{I_o}{\sqrt{2}}, V_{rms} = \frac{V_o}{\sqrt{2}}$$

✓ Impedance, $Z = \frac{erms}{Irms} = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_c)^2}$ where $X_L = \omega L$ and $X_C = 1/\omega C$
✓ Power factor, $\cos \phi = \frac{R}{Z} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_c)^2}}$
✓ Average Power consumed in purely resistive circuit or LCR circuit, $P = I_{rms} V_{rms}(or)$
 $P = I_{rms}^2 R$ (or) $P = V_{rms}^2 / R$
✓ $\tan \phi = \frac{X_L}{R}$ where $\phi = Phase$ angle
✓ At resonance, $X_L = X_C$ and $Z = R$
✓ Resonant frequency of a.c circuit, $v = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$ (or) $\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$
✓ For ideal transformers, $\frac{N_s}{N_p} = \frac{V_s}{V_p} = \frac{i_p}{i_s}$

```
1. (i) 301.6 V (ii) 150.8 V (iii) 0
2. 9.1 \times 10^{-11}Wb
3. 6.28 x 10<sup>-5</sup> V
4. (i) \frac{\mu_o \pi r^2}{2R}(ii) 1.57 x 10<sup>-2</sup> H
5. 1.1 x 10<sup>-3</sup> V
6. (i) 0.0955 Wb (ii) 3000 V
7. (i) 50 Hz (ii) 31.8 A (iii) 35.35 A (iv) 43.3 A
8. (i) 500 Hz (ii) 0.11 μF
9. 0.0318 H
10. 10V, 1.25 x 10^4 \Omega
11. (i) 3.18 x 10-3 H (ii) 10 Ω
12. \frac{1}{42\pi} x 10<sup>-2</sup> F
```

CASE STUDY QUESTIONS

CASE STUDY 1

For many purposes, it is necessary to change (or transform) an alternating voltage from one to another of greater or smaller value. This is done with a device called transformer using the principle of mutual induction. A transformer consists of two sets of coils, insulated from each other. They are wound on a soft-iron core, either one on top of the other as in Fig or on separate limbs of the core as in Fig. One of the coils called the primary coil has Np turns. The other coil is called the secondary coil; it has Ns turns. Often the primary coil is the input coil and the secondary coil is the output coil of the transformer.



$$\frac{v_s}{v_p} = \frac{N_s}{N_p}$$

1. What are the three assumptions have been obtained using the above relation?

2. Mention the energy losses in transformer.

3. The large scale transmission and distribution of electrical energy over long distances is done with the use of transformers. Why?

ANSWERS:

1. (i) the primary resistance and current are small; (ii) the same flux links both the primary and the secondary as very little flux escapes from the core, and (iii) the secondary current is small. 2.) Flux Leakage, Resistance of the windings, Eddy currents, Hysteresis.

3. (a) output voltage of the power generator is stepped-up so that current is reduced and as a result, line loss I_2R is also reduced (b) It is then transmitted over long distances to an area substation, where voltage is stepped down. (c) It is further stepped down at local sub-stations and poles before a power supply of 220 V reaches our homes

CASE STUDY-2

Lenz Law and Principle of Conservation of Energy



Lenz law is in accordance with the law of conservation of energy. In the above experiment, when N-pole of magnet is moved towards the coil, the right face of the coil acquires North polarity. Thus, work has to be done against the force of repulsion in bringing the magnet closer to the coil. When N pole of magnet is moved away, South pole develops on the right face of the coil. Therefore, work has to be done against the force of attraction in taking the magnet away from the coil.

This mechanical work in moving the magnet with respect to the coil changes into electrical energy producing induced current. Hence, energy transformation takes place.

1. A closed loop is held stationary in the magnetic field between the north and south poles of two permanent magnets held fixed. Can we hope to generate current in the loop by using very strong magnets?

2. Figure shows planar loops of different shapes moving out of or into a region of a magnetic field which is directed normal to the plane of the loop away from the reader. Determine the direction of induced current in each loop using Lenz's law.



3. A rectangular, a square, a circular and an elliptical loop, all in the (x-y) plane, are moving out of a uniform magnetic field with a constant velocity $\vec{v} = v\hat{i}$. The magnetic field is directed along the negative z-axis direction. The induced emf, during the passage of these loops, out of the field region, will not remain constant for

(i) any of the four loops (ii) the circular and elliptical loops (iii) the rectangular, circular and elliptical loops (iv) only the elliptical loops

ANSWERS:

1. No. However strong the magnet may be, current can be induced only by changing the magnetic flux through the loop.

2. The magnetic flux through the rectangular loop abcd increases, due to the motion of the loop into the region of magnetic field, The induced current must flow along the path bcdab so that it opposes the increasing flux. (ii) Due to the outward motion, magnetic flux through the triangular loop abc decreases due to which the induced current flows along bacb, so as to oppose the change in flux.

3. (ii) the circular and elliptical loops.

CASE STUDY-3

AC generator is a machine that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy. The AC Generator's input supply is mechanical energy supplied by steam turbines, gas turbines and combustion engines. The output is alternating electrical power in the form of alternating voltage and current.

AC generators work on the principle of Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction, which states that electromotive force – EMF or voltage – is generated in a current-carrying conductor that cuts a uniform magnetic field. This can either be achieved by rotating a conducting coil in a static magnetic field or rotating the magnetic field containing the stationary conductor. The

preferred arrangement is to keep the coil stationary because it is easier to draw induced alternating current from a stationary armature coil than from a rotating coil.

The generated EMF depends on the number of armature coil turns, magnetic field strength, and the speed of the rotating field.

1. Show graphically how an alternating emf is generated by a loop of wire rotating in a magnetic field.

2. What is the source of energy generation in this device?

3. Can the current produced by an ac generator be measured with a moving coil galvanometer? **ANSWERS:**

1.



 The source of energy generation is the mechanical energy of rotation of armature coil.
 Current produced by an ac generator cannot be measured by moving coil ammeter; because the average value of ac over full cycle is zero.

ASSIGNMENT 1

1. A planar loop of wire rotates in a uniform magnetic field. Initially, at t = 0, the plane of the loop is perpendicular to the magnetic field. If it rotates with a period of 10 s about an axis in its plane, then the magnitude of induced emf will be maximum and minimum, respectively at (a) 2.5s and 7.5s (b) 5.0s and 10.0s (c) 2.5s and 5.0s (d) 5.0s and 7.5s

2. A current carrying infinitely long wire is kept along the diameter of a circular wire loop, without touching it, the correct statements(s) is(are)

(a) the mf induced in the loop is zero if the current is constant

(b) the mf induced in the loop is finite if the current is constant

(c) the mf induced in the loop is zero if the current decreases at a steady rate

(d) the mf induced in the loop is finite if the current decreases at a steady state

3. According to the Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction which of the following is true?

(a) Conservation of charge

(b) Conservation of magnetic flux

(c) Conservation of energy

(d) Newton's law of equal and opposite forces

4. The magnetic flux linked with a coil satisfies the relation φ =4t²+6t+9 Wb, where t is the time in second. The emf induced in the coil at t=2s is

a) 22V (b) 18V (c) 16V (d) 40V

5. A coil of cross-sectional area A having n turns is placed in a uniform magnetic field B. When it is rotated with an angular velocity ω , the maximum e.m.f. induced in the coil will be

(a) $3/2nBA\omega$ (b) $nBA\omega$ (c) $3nBA\omega$ (d) $1/2nBA\omega$

6. When current in a coil changes from 5A to 2A in 0.1 s,an average voltage of 50V is produced. The self-inductance of the coil is

(a) 0.67 H (b) 1.67H (c) 3 H (d) 6 H

7.A flat, rectangular coil is placed in a uniform magnetic field and rotated about an axis passing through its centre, parallel to its shorter edges and perpendicular to the field. The maximum emf induced is E. If the axis is shifted to coincide with one of the shorter edges, the maximum induced emf will be

(a) Zero (b) E/2 (c) E (d) 2E

8.A small circular loop of wire of radius a is located at the centre of a much larger circular wire loop of radius b. The two loops are on the same plane. The outer loop of radius b carries an alternating current I=I_o cos (ω t). The emf induced in the smaller inner loop is nearly :

(a)
$$\frac{\pi\mu_{o}I_{o}}{2} \cdot \frac{a^{2}}{b} \omega \sin(\omega t)$$
 (b) $\frac{\pi\mu_{o}I_{o}}{2} \cdot \frac{a^{2}}{b} \omega \cos(\omega t)$ (c) $\pi\mu_{o}I_{o}\frac{a^{2}}{b} \omega \sin(\omega t)$
(d) $\frac{\pi\mu_{o}I_{o}b^{2}}{a} \omega \cos(\omega t)$

9. Two coils of self inductances 6mH and 8mH are connected in series and are adjusted for highest co-efficient of coupling. Equivalent self inductance L for the assembly is approximately (a) 50mH
(b) 36mH
(c) 28mH
(d) 18mH

10. A solenoid 30cm long is made by winding 2000 loops of wire on an iron rod whose crosssection is 1.5cm². If the relative permeability of the iron is 6000, what is the self-inductance of the solenoid?

(a) 15H (b) 2.5H (c) 3.5H (d) 0.5H

11. Two coils are placed close to each other. The mutual inductance of the pair of coils depends upon

(a) Relative position and orientation of the two coils

(b) the materials of the wires of the coils

(c) the current in the two coils

(d) the rates at which currents are changing in the two coils

12. A circular loop of radius 0.3 cm lies parallel to a much bigger circular loop of radius 20 cm. The centre of the small loop is on the axis of the bigger loop. The distance between their centres is 15 cm. If a current of 2.0 A flows through the smaller loop, then the flux linked with bigger loop is

(a) 6.6×10^{-9} weber (b) 9.1×10^{-11} weber (c) 6×10^{-11} weber

(d) 3.3×10^{-11} weber

13. An alternating current in a circuit is given by $I=20sin(100\pi t+0.05\pi)A$. The r.m.s. value and the frequency of current respectively are

(a) 10A and 100Hz (b) 10A and 50Hz (c) $10\sqrt{2}$ A and 50Hz

(d) 10A and 500Hz

14.An electric bulb of resistance 280 Ω is connected to 200 Volt supply line. The peak value of current flowing in the circuit will be

(a) Nearly 1A (b) Nearly 2A (c) Nearly 1.4A

(d) Nearly 2.8A

15.The instantaneous voltages at three terminals marked X, Y and Z are given by Vx = V0

sin ωt , VY = V0 sin ($\omega t + 2\pi/3$) and VZ = V0 sint ($\omega t + 4\pi/3$). An ideal voltmeter is configured to read rms value of the potential difference between its terminals. It is connected between points X and Y and then between Y and Z. The reading(s) of the voltmeter will be

(a) independent of the choice of the two terminals, (b) $V^{rms}_{XY}=V_o$, (c) $V^{rms}_{YZ}=2V_o$ (d) $V^{rms}_{XY}=V_o\sqrt{3/2}$

16.An alternating voltage e = $200\sqrt{2}$ sin (100t) volt is connected to 1µF capacitor through a.c. ammeter. The reading of ammeter is

(a) 5mA (b) 15mA (c) 15mA (d) 20mA

17.In AC series circuit, the resistance, inductive reactance and capacitive reactance are 3 Ω ,10 Ω ,14 Ω respectively. The impedance of the circuit is

(a) 5Ω (b) 4Ω (c) 7Ω (d) 10Ω

18. When a 60 mH inductor and a resistor are connected in series with an AC voltage source, the voltage leads the current by 600. if the inductor is replaced by a 0.5 μ F capacitor, the voltage lags behind the current by 300. What is the frequency of the AC supply?

(a) $1/2\pi \times 104$ Hz (b) $1/\pi \times 104$ Hz (c) $3/2\pi \times 104$ Hz (d) $1/2\pi \times 108$ Hz

19.A sinusoidal voltage of peak value 283V and angular frequency 320/s is applied to a series LCR circuit. Given that R=5 Ω , L=25mH and C=1000 μ F. The total impedance, and phase difference between the voltage across the source and the current will respectively be:

(a) 10Ω and $\tan -1(5/3)$ (b) 7Ω and 450 (c) 10Ω and $\tan -1(8/3)$ (d) 7Ω and $\tan -1(5/3)$

20.When the frequency of the ac voltage applied to a series LCR circuit is gradually increased from a low value, the impedance of the circuit.

(a) monotonically increases (b) first increases and then decreases (c) first decreases and then increases (d) monotonically decreases

21. An arc lamp requires a direct current of 10 A at 80 V to function. If it is connected to a 220 V (rms), 50 Hz AC supply, the series inductor needed for it to work is close to

(a) 80H (b) 0.08H (c) $20\sqrt{2}$ H (d) 0.065H

22. A series R-C circuit is connected to AC voltage source. Consider two cases, (A) when C is without a dielectric medium and (B) when C is filled with dielectric of constant 4. The current IR through the resistor and voltage VC across the capacitor are compared in the two cases. Which of the following is/ are true?

(a) IAR > IBR
(b) IAR < IBR
(c) VAC > VBC (d) VAC < VBC
23. A power transmission line feeds input power at 2300 V to a step-down transformer with its primary windings having 4000 turns. The output power is delivered at 230 V by the transformer. If the current in the primary coil of the transformer is 5 A and its efficiency is 90%. The output current would be

(a) 50A (b) 25A (c) 45A (d) 20A

24.An electric bulb, a capacitor, battery and a switch are all in series in a circuit. How does the intensity of light vary when the switch is turned on?

(a) Continues to increase gradually. (b) Gradually increases for some time and then becomes steady.

(c) Sharply rises initially and then gradually decreases. (d) Gradually increases for some then time and then gradually decreases.

25.The number of turns in the primary and secondary coils of a transformer are 100 and 300 respectively. If the input power is 60 watt, the power output is
(a) 100W
(b) 300W
(c) 180W
(d) 60W
REASONINING AND ASSERTION
Two statements are given-one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b) Both A and R are true and R is NOT the correct explanation of A c) A is true but R is false d) A is false and R is also false

26. Assertion: AC generators are based upon EMI principle.

Reason: Resistance offered by capacitor for alternating current is zero.

27. Assertion- When two coils are wound on each other, the mutual induction between coil is maximum

Reason -- Mutual induction doesn't depend on the orientation of the coils.

28.Assertion- When capacitive reactance is smaller than the inductive reactance in LCR circuit, emf leads the current

Reason -- The phase angle is angle between alternating emf and alternating current of the circuit

29.Assertion : Figure shows a metallic conductor moving in magnetic field. The induced emf across its ends is zero.



Reason : The induced emf across the ends of a conductor is given by $e = Bv\ell \sin\theta$. **30.** Assertion : Figure shows a horizontal solenoid connected to a battery and a switch. A copper ring is placed on a smooth surface, the axis of the ring being horizontal. As the switch is closed, the ring will move away from the solenoid.



Reason : Induced emf in the ring, $e=-d\Phi/dt$ **HINTS AND EXPLANATIONS**

1. (c)

2.(a,c) : Total flux associated with loop is zero in both the cases either for a constant

current or current decreasing or a steady state. Therefore, Induced emf in any case is zero.

3.(c)

4.(a)

5. (b) :emf induced in the coil is given by

$e = BA\omega nsin\omega te_{max} = BA\omega n$

6. (b): EMF = $L \times di/dt$ 50 = $L \times (5-2)/0.1 = L \times 30$ L = 5/3 = 1.67

7. (c): The flux linked with the coil does not depend upon the position of the axis of rotation. The induced emf depends only on the rate of change of this flux.

8. (a): IF Magnetic field (B) — change -

$$\varepsilon = -NA \cos \Theta \left(\frac{dB}{dt}\right)$$

- Magnetic field produced by outer loop = $\frac{\mu_0 I_0 cos \omega t}{2b}$
 $\phi = B.A = \left(\frac{\mu_0 I_0 cos w t}{2b}\right) \pi a^2$
9. (c)
10.(a)
11.(a): Mutual inductance of the pair of coils depends on relative position and orientation
of the two coils.
12.(b): As field due to current loop 1 at an axial point
 $B1=2(d2+R2)3/2\mu0/IR2$
Flux linked with smaller loop 2 due to B1 is
 $\phi 2=B1A2=2(d2+R2)3/2\mu0/IR2\pi r^2$
The coefficient of mutual inductance between the loops is
 $M=I1\phi 2=2(d2+R2)3/2\mu0R2\pi r^2$
Flux linked with bigger loop 1 is
 $\phi 1=MI2=2(d2+R2)3/2\mu0R2\pi r^2/2$
Substituting the given values, we get
 $\phi 1=2[(15\times10-2)2+(20\times10-2)2]3/24\pi\times10-7\times(20\times10-2)2\times\pi\times(0.3\times10-2)2\times2$
 $\phi 1=9.1\times10-11$ weber
13.(c): Given, $I=20\sin(100\pi t+0.05\pi)$
The root mean square value of alternating current
 $=Irms = I_0\sqrt{2} = 20/\sqrt{2} = 10\sqrt{2A}$
Also, $\omega = 100\pi$
 $\Rightarrow 2\pi f = 100\pi$ or $f = 50Hz$
14.(a): i max = 200 280 = 5 7 A imax=200280=57A, So i 0 = i max × $\sqrt{2} = 57 \times \sqrt{2} \approx 1$ A i0=imax×2=57×2 ≈ 1 A.

15.(a,d):

$$V_{XY} = V_X - V_Y$$

$$V_{XY} = (V_{XY})_0 \sin(\omega t + \theta_1)$$

where $(V_{XY})_0 = \sqrt{V_0^2 + V_0^2 - 2V_0^2 \cos\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \sqrt{3}V_0$
and $(V_{XY})_{rms} = \frac{(V_{XY})_0}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}V_0$

Now the potential difference between Y and Z is

$$V_{YZ} = V_Y - V_Z$$
$$V_{YZ} = (V_{YZ})_0 \sin(\omega t + \theta_2)$$

Where
$$(V_{YZ})_0 = \sqrt{V_0^2 + V_0^2 - 2V_0^2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{3}} = \sqrt{3}V_0$$

and
$$(V_{YZ})_{rms} = \frac{(V_{YZ})_0}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}V_0$$

16.(d): Ammeter reads r.m.s. value so

$$i_{rms} = \frac{V_{rms}}{X_C} = V_{rms} \times \omega \times C$$
$$\Rightarrow i_{rms} = \left(\frac{200\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$
$$\times 100 \times (1 \times 10^{-6})$$
$$= 2 \times 10^{-2} = 20 \ mA.$$

17.(a): Here, Resistance, $R=3\Omega$ Inductive reflectance, $XL=10\Omega$ Capacitive reactance, $Xc=14\Omega$ The impedence of the series LCR circuit is: $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (XC - XL)2^2}$ $= \sqrt{(3)^2 + (14 - 10)2^2}$ $Z=5\Omega$

_ _ _

18.(a):



from(i)and(ii)

 $tan30 \circ / tan60 \circ = \omega L / R \times 1 / \omega CR = \omega^{2} LC$ $\sqrt{3} / 1 \sqrt{3} = \omega^{2} \times 60 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.5 / 10 \times 10^{-6} \Rightarrow 3 = \omega^{2} \times 3 \times^{10-8} \text{ or, } \omega^{2} = 10^{-8} \text{ or, } \omega = 10^{4}$ $2\pi f = 10^{4} \therefore f = 10^{4} / 2\pi$

19.(b): Impedance

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega c}\right)^2}$$
$$V_0 = 283 V$$
$$R = 5\Omega, L = 25 \text{ mH, } C = 1000 \ \mu\text{F}$$
$$W = 320/\text{s}$$

$$X_L = WL = (2\pi f)L = 320 \times 25 \times 10^{-3}\Omega = 8\Omega$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{WC} = \frac{1}{320 \times 10^{-3}} \Omega = \frac{1}{0.32} \Omega_{=3.125\Omega}$$

Total Impedance

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2} \cong 5\sqrt{2}$$

Phase difference = $tan^{-1}(\frac{X_L - X_C}{R})$

 $\begin{array}{ll} \cong 45^{\circ} \\ \hline 20.(c): \\ We \ Know \ Z = \sqrt{(\omega \ L - 1 \ \omega \ C \) 2 + R \ 2 \ Z = (\omega \ L - 1 \ \omega \ C \) 2 + R \ 2 \ IF \ , } & d \ Z/d \ \omega \\ = 0 \ then \ \omega = 1 \ /\sqrt{L \ C} & when \ \omega < 1/\sqrt{L \ C} \\ then \ d \ Z/d \ \omega > i.e., \ Z \ is \ a \ increasing \ function. \end{array}$

21.(d):

Given,
$$l = 10 \text{ A}$$
, $V = 80 \text{ V}$,
 $R = \frac{V}{l} = \frac{80}{10} = 8 \Omega \text{ and } \omega = 50 \text{ Hz}$

For AC circuit, we have



$$7 = \frac{V}{\sqrt{8^2 + X_L^2}} \implies 10 = \frac{220}{\sqrt{64 + X_L^2}}$$
$$\implies \sqrt{64 + X_L^2} = 22$$

Squaring on both sides, we get

$$64 + X_L^2 = 484$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad X_L^2 = 484 - 64 = 420$$

 $X_L = \sqrt{420} \implies 2\pi \times \omega L = \sqrt{420}$ Series inductor on an arc lamp,

$$L = \frac{\sqrt{420}}{(2\pi \times 50)} = 0.065 \,\mathrm{H}$$

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22.(b,c):



23.(c):

We know that, efficiency is given by $\eta =$ output power/input power $=Es \cdot Is / Ep \cdot Ip$ Here, $\eta = 90\%$, Ep = 2300V, Ip = 5A and Es = 230VTherefore, 90/100 = 230.Is/2300.5 Is = 90.2300.5/230.100 = 45A24.(c):



Intensity $\alpha I^2 R = \epsilon^2 R e^{-2t/RC}$

25.(d):

For an ideal transformer, $\eta = 1$

Therefore, Power Output = Power Input = 60 W

26.c) A is true but R is false

27. c) A is true but R is false

28. b) Both A and R are true and R is NOT the correct explanation

29.a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

30.a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

ASSIGNMENT 2

- 1) Same current is flowing in two alternating circuits: the first circuit contains only inductance and the other contains only a capacitor. If the frequency of the EMF of the ac is increased, the effect on the value of the current in respective circuits will be? [1]
- 2) In an AC circuit, the EMF (e) and the current (I) at any instant are given respectively by E = Eosinot and I = Io sin (ωt φ). The average power in the circuit over one cycle of AC is given by _____ [1]
- 3) An alternating current generator has an internal resistance Rg and an internal reactance Xg. It is used to supply power to a passive load consisting of a resistance Rg and a reactance XL. For maximum power to be delivered from the generator to the load, the value of XL is equal to [1]

4)

Use Lenz's law to determine the direction of the induced current when a rectangular conducting loop *abcd* is moved into a region of magnetic field which is directed normal to the plane of the loop away from the reader.



[1]

- 5) A metallic rod of length l is moved perpendicular to its length with velocity v in a magnetic field B acting perpendicular to the plane in which the rod moves. Derive an expression for the induced EMF. [2]
- 6) Define self inductance, and mention its SI unit. Give two factors on which self inductance of an air-cored coil depend. [2]
- 7) How is mutual inductance of coils affected when
 - a. Separation between the coils is increased?
 - b. Number of turns of each coil is increased?
 - c. A thin iron sheet is placed between the coils, other factors remaining the same? Explain your answer. [2]
- 8) A device x is connected across an ac source of voltage V = Vosin ω t. The current through x is given as I = Io sin (ω t + $\pi/4$). Identify the device x and write the expression for its reactance. [2]

- 9) State the conditions for resonance to occur in a series LCR AC circuit. [2]
- 10) An iron bar falling through the hollow region of a thick cylindrical shell made of copper experiences a retarding force. What can you conclude about the nature of the iron bar? Explain. [2]
- 11) Show that the current leads the voltage in phase by $\pi/2$ in an ac circuit containing an ideal capacitor. [2]
- 12) An inductor L of reactance X_L is connected in series with a bulb B to an ac source as shown in figure. Explain briefly how the brightness of the bulb changes when
- Number of turns of the inductor is reduced
- An iron rod is inserted in the inductor and
- A capacitor of reactance $X_C = X_L$ is included in the circuit. [2]
- 13) You are given three circuit elements X, Y and Z. When the element X is connected across an ac source of a given voltage, the current and the voltage are in the same phase. When the element Y is connected in series with X across the source, voltage is ahead of the current in phase by $\pi/4$. But the current is ahead of the voltage in phase by $\pi/4$ when Z is connected in series with X across the source.
 - Identify the circuit elements X, Y and Z. When all the three elements are connected in series across the same source, determine the impedance of the circuit.
 - Draw a plot of the current versus the frequency of applied source and mention the significance of this plot. [3]
- 14) Show that the average power dissipated per cycle in an ac circuit is given by $P=Vrms \times Irms \times R/Z$, where R is the resistance of the circuit (defined as the real part of the complex impedance) and Z is the impedance. Under what conditions
 - a. no power is dissipated even though current flows through the circuit,
 - b. Maximum power dissipated in the circuit?
- 15) An alternating voltage $E = E_0 \sin \omega t$ is applied to a circuit containing a resistor R connected in series with a black box. The current in the circuit is found to be I = Io sin ($\omega t + \pi/4$).
 - a. State whether the element in the black box is a capacitor or inductor.
 - b. Draw the corresponding phasor diagram and find the impedance in terms of R. [3]
- 16) Write principle and working of A.C generator with labeled diagram. [3]
- 17) Describe briefly with the help of labeled diagram, Principle & working theory of a transformer.

A step up trans former converts a low voltage into high voltage. Does it violate the principle

of conservation of energy?

[5]

[3]

Q	Solutions	Marks
no		

1.	Circuit one contains inductance & two contains capacitor.	1
	$XL = L\omega = 2\pi fL$	
	$Xc = (1/\omega c) = [1/{2\pi fc}]$	
	As frequency increases, XL increases, Xc will decrease.	
	Hence in first circuit, XL increases hence current decreases. And in second	
	circuit, Xc decreases hence current will increase.	
	∴ Current decreases in first and increases in other.	
2	$(E_0 I_0 \cos \phi) T/2$	1
	F _{av} – <u>T</u>	_
	$P_{\rm exc} = \frac{E_0 I_0 \cos \phi}{1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 +$	
	2 2	
3	For delivering maximum power from the generator to the load total internal	1
5	reactance must be equal to conjugate of total external reactance	1
Δ	anticlockwise	1
-		T
5	The emf induced across the ends of element	2
	$d\varepsilon = B \frac{dA}{dt} = B v dx$	
	at	
	$d\varepsilon = B \ r \ \omega dr$	
	The emf induced across the rod	
	$\varepsilon = \int_0^l B \ x \omega \ dx = B \omega \int_0^l x \ dx$	
	$=B\omega\left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^l = B\omega\left[\frac{l^2}{2} - 0\right] = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{B} \otimes \mathbf{I}^2$	
	Current induced in rod $I = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{B\omega l^2}{R}$.	
	$\begin{array}{c} x & x & x & x \\ x & x & B & x & x \\ x & x & x & x & x & x \\ x & x &$	
6	The phenomenon of the production of emf induced in a coil due to change of	2
	flux through the coil by means of varying the current through the same coil.	
	Its SI unit is Henry.	
	Self inductance depends on	
	a) cross-sectional area of the coil	
	b) permeability of the core material	
	c) the number of turns per unit length of the coil	

	any three	
7	a) Decrease	2
	b) Increases	
	c) Increases	
8	The device is capacitor. The reactance of capacitor is given by $Xc = 1/\omega C = 1/2\pi fC$	2
9	 For resonance to occur Current and voltage should to in the same phase XL=XC 	2
10	This shows that the iron bar is magnets as when it falls through a conducting cylinder it brings change in flux and according to Lenz's law induced EMF in the conducting cylinder tries to retard the motion of the falling magnet	2
11	Given that,	2
	Phase = 2π	
	If,	
	V=V0 sinot	
	We know that,	
	q=CV	
	q=CV0 sinwt	
	Now, the current	
	I=dt/dq	
	$I=dt/d(CV0 \sin\omega t)$	
	$I=\omega CV0 \cos \omega t$	
	I= ω CV0sin(ω t+2 π)	
	Hence, the current is $\omega CV0sin(\omega t+2\pi)$	
12	Brightness increases	2
	• Brightness decreases	
	Brightness increases	
13	X – Resistor	[1/2]
	Y –Inductor	[1/2]
	Z –Capacitor	[1/2]
	Impedance = $\sqrt{R^2} + (X_L - X_C)^2$	1 1/2

14 [1] Instantaneous power dissipation in the circuit P = VI[1] $= V_0 \sin \omega t \times I_0 \sin(\omega t - \phi)$ $=\frac{V_0I_0}{2}\times 2\sin\omega t.\sin(\omega t-\phi)$ [1] $=\frac{V_0I_0}{2}\left(\cos\phi - \cos(2\omega t - \phi)\right)$ $[\cos(A - B) - \cos(A + B) = 2\sin A\sin B]$ Average power loss over one complete cycle $\overline{P} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{T}^{T} P dt$ $=\frac{V_0I_0}{2T}\left[\int_{0}^{T}\cos\phi dt - \int_{0}^{T}\cos(2\omega t - \phi)dt\right]$ However $\int_{0}^{T} \cos(2\omega t - \phi) dt = 0$ $=\frac{V_0I_0}{2T} \cdot \cos\phi \int_0^T dt = \frac{V_0I_0}{2} \cos\phi$ $P_{av} = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{I_0}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \phi$ $P_{av} = V_{eff} \cdot I_{eff} \cos \phi$ (i) If phase angle $\phi = 90^{\circ}$ (resistance R is used in the circuit) then no power dissipated. (ii) If phase angle $\phi = 0^\circ$ or circuit is pure resistive (or $X_T = X_{-}$) at resonance then Max power $P = V_{eff} \times I_{eff} = \frac{V_0 I_0}{2}$



REVISION QUESTION PAPER

(CHAPTERS 3 & 4)

Time: 90 minutes

General instructions:

1. There are 18 questions in all. (All questions are compulsary)

2. Section A: Question no. 1 to 9 (1 mark)

3. Section B: Question no. 10 to 13 (2 mark)

4. Section C: Question no. 14 to 16 (3 mark)

5. Section D: Question no. 17 (5 mark)

6. Section E: Question no. 18 (4 mark)

7. Internal choices are given in section B, C, D and E

SECTION A (1 mark)

1) The magnetic moment of a current I carrying a circular coil of radius r and number of turns N varies as

a) r⁴ b) r² c) 1/r⁴ d) r

2) Which among the following materials display higher magnetic susceptibility?

a) Ferromagnetic material b) Paramagnetic material

c) Diamagnetic material d) None of these options

3) When current in a coil changes from 5 A to 2 A in 0.1 s, average voltage of 50 V is produced. The self-inductance of the coil is

a) 1.67 H b) 6 H c) 3 H d) 0.67 H

4) If the frequency of an A.C. is made 4 times of its initial value, the inductive reactance will

a) be 4 times b) be 2 times c) be half d) remain the same

5) A charged particle is moving on circular path with velocity v in a uniform magnetic field B, if the velocity of the charged particle is doubled and strength of magnetic field is halved, the radius becomes

a) 8 times b) 4 times c) 2 times d) 16 times

6) A diamagnetic material in a magnetic field moves

a) perpendicular to the field b) from stronger to the weaker parts of the field

c) from weaker to the stronger parts of the field d) none of these

7)A coil having 500 sq. loops of side 10 cm is placed normal to magnetic flux which increases at a rate of 1 T/s. The induced emf is

a) 0.1 V b) 0.5 V c) 1 V d) 5 V 8)A capacitor has capacitance C and reactance X, if capacitance and frequency become double, then reactance will be

a) 4X b) X/2 c) X/4 d) 2X

9) a rectangular loop carrying a current I is situated near a long straight wire such that the wire is parallel to the one of the sides of the loop and is in the plane of the loop. If a stedy current I is established in wire as shown in the figure, the loop will



35 MARKS

a) rotate about an axis parallel to the wireb) move away from the wire or towards rightc) move towards the wired) remain stationary

SECTION B (2 mark)

10) If the solenoid is free to turn about the vertical direction and a uniform horizontal magnetic field of 0.25 T is applied, what is the magnitude of torque on the solenoid when its axis makes an angle of 30° with the direction of applied field?

(or)

A closely wound solenoid of 800 turns and area of cross section $2.5 \times 10^{-4} m^2$ carries a current of 3.0 A. Explain the sense in which the solenoid acts like a bar magnet. What is its associated magnetic moment?

11)A pair of adjacent coils has a mutual inductance of 1.5 H. If the current in one coil changes from 0 to 20 A in 0.5 s, what is the change of flux linkage with the other coil?

12)A 15.0 μ F capacitor is connected to 220 V, 50 Hz source. Find the capacitive reactance and the rms current.

13) It is desired to pass only 10% of the current through a galvanometer of resistance 90 ohm. How much shunt resistance be connected across the galvanometer?

SECTION C (3 mark)

14)A short bar magnet of magnetic moment $m = 0.32 JT^{-1}$ is placed in a uniform magnetic field of 0.15 T. If the bar is free to rotate in the plane of the field, which orientation would correspond to its

(a) stable, and (b) unstable equilibrium?

What is the potential energy of the magnet in each case?

15) A conducting rod PQ, of length I, connected to a resistor R, is moved at a uniform speed v, normal to a uniform magnetic field B, as shown in the figure



i) Deduce the expression for the emf induced in the conductor.

ii) Find the force required to move the rod in the magnetic field.

iii) Mark the direction of induced current in the conductor.

16) The figure shows a series LCR circuit with L = 5.0 H, C = 80 μ F, R = 40 Ω connected to a variable frequency 240 V source. Calculate



i) The angular frequency of the source which drives the circuit at resonance.

ii) The current at the resonating frequency.

iii) The rms potential drop across the capacitor at resonance.

A series LCR circuit with L = 4.0 H,C = 100 μ F and R = 60 Ω . is connected to a variable frequency 240 V source as shown in the figure.

Calculate :

(i) the angular frequency of the source which derives the circuit at resonance;

(ii) the current at the resonating frequency;

(iii) the rms potential drop across the inductor at resonance.



SECTION D (5 mark)

17) a) Draw a labelled diagram of a moving coil galvanometer. Prove that in a radial magnetic field, the deflection of the coil is directly proportional to the current flowing in the coil.

b) A galvanometer can be converted into a voltmeter to measure up to

i) V volt by connecting a resistance R1 in series with the coil.

ii) v/2 volt by connecting a resistance R2 in series with the coil.

Find R in terms of R1 and R2 required to convert it into a voltmeter that can read upto '2v' volt. (or)

i) Describe a simple experiment (or activity) to show that the polarity of emf induced in a coil is always such that it tends to produce a current which opposes the change of magnetic flux that produces it.

(ii) The current flowing through an inductor of self-inductance L is continuously increasing. Plot a graph showing the variation of

(a)magnetic flux versus the current (b) induced emf versus dl/dt

(c) magnetic potential energy stored versus the current.

SECTION E (Case Based – 4 mark) – Answer any four.

18) By analogy to Gauss's law of electrostatics, we can write Gauss's law of magnetism

as $\oint B^{\rightarrow} \cdot ds^{\rightarrow} = \mu 0$ minside $\oint B \rightarrow \cdot ds \rightarrow = \mu 0$ minside where $\oint B^{\rightarrow} \cdot ds^{\rightarrow} \oint B \rightarrow \cdot ds \rightarrow$ is the magnetic flux and m inside is the net pole strength inside the closed surface.

We do not have an isolated magnetic pole in nature. At least none has been found to exist till date. The smallest unit of the source of magnetic field is a magnetic dipole where the net magnetic pole is zero. Hence, the net magnetic pole enclosed by any closed surface is always zero. Correspondingly, the flux of the magnetic field through any closed surface is zero.



(i) Consider the two idealized systems

(1) a parallel plate capacitor with large plates and small separation and

(2) a long solenoid of length L >> R, radius of cross-section.

In (i) $E^{\rightarrow} E \rightarrow$ is ideally treated as a constant between plates and zero outside. In (ii) magnetic field is constant inside the solenoid and zero outside. These idealized assumptions, however, contradict fundamental laws as below

(a) case (1) contradicts Gauss's law for electrostatic fields

(b) case (2) contradicts Gauss's aw for magnetic fields

(c) case (1) agrees with $\oint E^{\rightarrow} \cdot dI \rightarrow = 0$.

(d) case (2) contradicts $\oint H^{\rightarrow} \cdot dI \rightarrow =$ Ien

(ii) The net magnetic flux through any closed surface, kept in a magnetic field is

(a) zero (b) μ0/4π (c) 4πμ0 (d) 4μ0/π

(iii) A closed surface S encloses a magnetic dipole of magnetic moment 2ml. The magnetic flux emerging from the surface is

(a) μ 0m (b) zero (c) 2μ 0m (d) $2m/\mu$ 0 (iv) Which of the following is not a consequence of Gauss's law?

(a) The magnetic poles always exist as unlike pairs of equal strength.

(b) If several magnetic lines of force enter in a closed surface, then an equal number of lines of force must leave that surface

(c) There are abundant sources or sinks of the magnetic field inside a closed surface

(d) Isolated magnetic poles do not exist

(v) The surface integral of a magnetic field over a surface

(a) is proportional to mass enclosed

(b) is proportional to charge enclosed

(c) is zero

(d) equal to its magnetic flux through that surface.

(or)

Lenz's law states that the direction of induced current in a circuit is such that it opposes the change which produces it. Thus, if the magnetic flux linked with a closed circuit increases, the induced current flows in such a direction that magnetic flux is created in the opposite direction of the original magnetic flux. If the magnetic flux linked with the closed circuit decreases, the induced current flows in such a direction so as to create magnetic flux in the direction of the original flux.





(Coil face behaves as North pole to oppose the motion of magnet.)

(Coil face behaves as South pole to oppose the motion of magnet.)

(i) Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Induced e.rn.f is not in the direction opposing the change in magnetic flux so as to oppose the cause which produces it.
- (b) The relative motion between the coil and magnet produces change in magnetic flux.
- (c) Emf is induced only if the magnet is moved towards coil.
- (d) Emf is induced only if the coil is moved towards magnet
- (ii) The polarity of induced emf is given by

(a) Ampere's circuital law

(b) Biot-Savart law

(c) Lenz's law

(iii) Lenz's law is a consequence of the law of conservation of

(a) charge (b) mass (c) momentum (d) energy

(iv) Near a circular loop of conducting wire as shown in the figure, an electron moves along a straight line. The direction of the induced current if any in the loop is



(a) variable

(c) anticlockwise

(b) clockwise (d) zero

(v) Two identical circular coils A and B are kept in a horizontal tube side by side without touching each other. If the current in coil A increases with time, in response, the coil B.

(a) is attracted by A

(c) is repelled

(c) is repelled (d) rotates

ANSWER KEY

SECTION A

1) b) r²

- 2) a) ferromagnetic material
- 3) a) 1.67 H
- 4) a) be 4 times
- 5) b) 4 times
- 6) b) from stronger to the weaker parts of the field
- 7) d) 5V
- 8) c) X/4
- 9) c) move towards the wire

SECTION B

10) Given: Magnetic field strength, B=0.25T

Magnetic moment, m=0.6JT-1

The angle between the axis of the solenoid and the direction of the applied field, θ =30°.

We know, the torque acting on the solenoid is:

τ=mxB=mBsinθ

$$=(0.6JT-1)(0.25T)(sin300)$$

The magnitude of torque is 7.5×10–2J

(or)

Given: n=800, A=2.5×10-4m2, I=3.0A

A magnetic field develops along the axis of the solenoid. Therefore current-carrying solenoid acts like a bar magnet. $m=p1A=200\times2\times2$ Fx10 41T 1

 $m=nIA=800\times3\times2.5\times10-4JT-1$

```
=0.6JT-1 along the axis of the solenoid
11) We know that e=dtd\phi=Mdtdi
Therefore, d\phi = Mdi = 1.5 \times (20 - 0) = 30Wb
12) Given : C=15×10-6 F
Rms value of voltage Vrms=220 V
Frequency of source f=50 Hz
Capacitive reactance XC=2\pi fC1=2\pi \times 50 \times 15 \times 10-61=212.3\Omega
Rms value of current Irms=XCVrms=212.3220=1.04 A
13) we know S=(n-1)G
According to question: \therefore ig=10% of i=10i\RightarrowS=(n-1)G=(10-1)90=10\Omega
SECTION C
14) (a) In stable equilibrium, the bar magnet is aligned along the magnetic
field, i.e., \theta = 0_{\circ}.
Potential energy=-mB\cos\theta = -4.8 \times 10^{-2}J
    (a) In unstable equilibrium, the bar magnet is aligned reversed to magnetic
        field, i.e., \theta = 180_{\circ}.
    (b) Potential energy=-mB\cos\theta=4.8\times10_2 J
        15) (i) Let the lengths of horizontal arms of circuit be x1 and x2 at instants t1
        and t2 respectively.
        Area of loop inside the magnetic field, A1=lx1, A2=lx2
        \Delta A = A2 - A1 = I(x2 - x1) = I\Delta x \Delta \phi = B \Delta A = B I \Delta x
        \Delta \phi / \Delta t = B | v
        By Faraday's law of induced emf (in magnitude), e = \Delta \phi / \Delta t = B l v
        e = Blv
              Current I in the loop, force required must be equal to magnetic force
       (iii)
              acting on conductor PO in the opposite directions.
              F=IBlsin90^{\circ}=(vBl/R)Bl
              F=v(B^{2})(|^{2})/R
       (iii) By Fleming's right hand rule, the direction of flow of current is along anti-
       clockwise direction.
       16) Given L=5HC=80×10-6FR=40Ω
       Veff.=240V,Vpeak=2×240V
       a) Resonance angular frequency is \omega r = LC1 = 5 \times 80 \times 10 - 61 = 50 rad/s.
       b) At resonance
       Peak value of current \RightarrowI0=RVpeak=402×240=8.48A
       RMS value of current \RightarrowIV=2Ipeak=28.48=5.99A
   b) Potential drop across C:-
       VC(rms)=Irms(ω2C1)=5.99[50×80106=1497.5V
                Given - L=4.0H,C=100\muF=100\times10-6F,R=60\Omega,Vrms=240V
       (or)
       (i)
                  for an L-C-R circuit to be in resonance,
                     angular frequency \omega = 1/LC = 1/4.0 \times 100 \times 10-6 = 50 \text{ rad/s}
                  at resonant frequency, impedence = resistance,
       (ii)
                                                                                    Z=R
                        Therefore current Irms=Vrms/Z=Vrms/R
```

or Irms=240/60=4A
(iii) Irms
$$\omega$$
L =4×15.81×4.0=252.96V

17)(a) When a current I is passed through a coil two equal and opposite forces acts on the arms of a coil to form a couple which exerts a Torque on the coil.



 $\tau = \text{NIAB } \sin \theta$ If $\theta = 90^{\circ} (\sin 90^{\circ} = 1)$

 $\frac{2}{7}$ is the angle made by the normal to the plane of coil with B = NIAB ----(1)

This is called as deflecting torque

As the coil deflected the spring is twisted and a restoring torque per unit twist then the restoring torque for the deflecting & is given by

$$= k ---(2)$$
In equilibrium
Deflecting_{\u03c0}Torgue=Restoring Torgue
NIAB $\frac{K\phi}{NAB} \phi$
I = $\frac{K}{NAB}$
I = G cowhere G = (galvanometer constant)

=>

Thus deflection of the coil is directly proportional to the current flowing in the coil.

$$R + R_{G}$$
(b) We knowy Ig =
$$\overline{R_{1} + R_{G}}$$

$$= > Ig = \underbrace{\frac{V}{R_{1} + R_{G}}}_{R_{1} + R_{G}} - ---(1)$$

$$\frac{\frac{V}{2}}{R_{2} + R_{G}} - ---(2)$$
And Ig =
Equating (1) & (2)
$$\frac{V}{R_{1} + R_{G}} = \frac{\overline{2}}{R_{2} + R_{G}}$$
Ie $R_{1} + R_{G} = 2(R_{2} + R_{G})$

$$R_{G} = -2R_{2} + R_{1}$$

$$\frac{2V}{R + R_{G}}$$
For conversion Ig $\overline{2}V$

$$\frac{2V}{R + R_{G}}$$
For conversion Ig $\overline{2}V$

$$\overline{R_{1} + R_{G}} = \frac{R}{R} + R_{G}$$

$$\overline{Tg} = I92R_{1} + 2R_{G} = R + R_{G}$$

$$R = 2R_{1} + R_{G}$$

 $R = 2R_1 + R_1 - 2R_2$ $R = 3R_1 - 2R_2$

(or)

(i) When a bar magnet is brought close to the coil (fig a), the approaching North pole of the bar magnet increases the magnetic flux linked to it. This produces an induced emf which produces (or tends to produce, if the coil is open) an induced current in the anticlockwise direction. The face of the coil, facing the approaching magnet, then has the same polarity as that of the approaching pole of the magnet. The induced current, therefore, is seen to oppose the change of magnetic flux that produces it.



18) i) b) case (2) contradicts Gauss's aw for magnetic fields

ii) a) zero iii) b) zero

iv) c) There are abundant sources or sinks of the magnetic field inside a closed surface

v) d) equal to its magnetic flux through that surface.

(or)

19) i) b) The relative motion between the coil and magnet produces change in magnetic flux.

ii) c) Lenz's law iii) d) energy iv) a) variable v) c) is repelled

Unit - V Electromagnetic Waves (Chapter-8)

FORMULA CHART

Wave velocity, $c = v\lambda$ Energy of photon, $E = hv = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$

Speed of e.m. wave in vacuum, $c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}}$

Speed of e.m. wave in a material medium, $c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}}$

For a wave of frequency v, wavelength λ propagating along x –direction, the equations for electric and magnetic fields are

$$E_y = E_0 \sin (kx - \omega t) = E_0 \sin \left[2\pi \left(\frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{T} \right) \right]$$
$$B_z = B_0 \sin (kx - \omega t) = B_0 \sin \left[2\pi \left(\frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{T} \right) \right]$$

Amplitude ratio of electric and magnetic fields,

 $\frac{E_0}{B_0} = c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}}$

Propagation constant, $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{\omega}{c}$ Average energy density of *E*-field,

 $u_E = \frac{1}{4} \epsilon_0 E_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E_{rms}^2$

Average energy density of B-field,

$$u_B = \frac{1}{4\mu_0} B_0^2 = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} B_{\rm rms}^2$$

Average energy density of e.m. wave,

$$u_{av} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E_{rms}^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu_0} B_{rms}^2 = \epsilon_0 E_{rms}^2 = \frac{B_{rms}}{\mu_0}$$

n2

or $u_{av} = \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon_0 E_0^2 + \frac{1}{4\mu_0} B_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E_0^2 = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} B_0^2$

Momentum delivered by an e.m. wave.

$$p = \frac{U}{c}$$

Intensity of a wave = $\frac{\text{Energy / time}}{\text{Area}} = \frac{\text{Power}}{\text{Area}}$
or $I = u_{av} \ c = \varepsilon_0 \ E_{\text{rms}}^2 \ c.$

NUMERICALS FOR PRACTICE WITH SOLUTIONS

1: Electromagnetic waves are produced by

- a. A static charge
- b. An accelerated charge
- c. A moving charge
- d. Charged particles

Q2: The direction in which electromagnetic waves propagate is the same as that of



Q3: In electromagnetic waves the phase difference between electric field vector and magnetic field vector is

- a. zero
- b. π/2
- c. π
- d. π/3

Q4: In an electromagnetic wave in free space, the root mean square value of the electric field is 6 V/m. The peak value of the magnetic field is

- a. 2.83 x 10-8 T
- b. 1.51 x 10-8 T
- c. 0.80 x 10-8 T
- d. 4 x 10-8 T

Q5: Which of the following can be used to produce a propagating electromagnetic wave?

- a. Charge moving at a constant speed
- b. Chargeless particle
- c. Stationary charge
- d. An accelerating charge

Q6: To which part of the spectrum does EM waves belong if the energy of the wave is of the order of 15 KeV.

- a. X rays
- b. Infrared rays
- c. Ultraviolet rays
- d. Gamma rays

Q7: The ratio of the amplitude of the magnetic field to the amplitude of the electric field for electromagnetic wave propagation in a vacuum is equal to

- a. Unity
- b. Speed of light in vacuum
- c. Reciprocal of the speed of light in vacuum
- d. The ratio of magnetic permeability to electrical susceptibility in a vacuum.

Q8: Which properties amount the following is false about electromagnetic waves?

- a. The energy in an electromagnetic wave is divided equally between electric and magnetic vectors.
- b. Both electric and magnetic field vectors are parallel to each other and perpendicular to the direction of propagation of the wave.
- c. These waves do not require any material medium for propagation
- d. Both electric and magnetic field vectors attain the maxima and minima at the same place and the same time

Q9: The velocity of electromagnetic radiation in a medium of permittivity $\epsilon 0$ and permeability $\mu 0$ is given by



Q10: Which of the following rays are not electromagnetic waves?

- a. Gamma rays
- b. Beta rays
- c. Heat rays
- d. X rays

<u>11.</u>

2.

Angle between the electric component and magnetic component of an electromagnetic wave is ____.

The refractive index of the following transparent material medium with respect to air are given below:

water $\mu = 1.33$; glass $\mu = 1.5$; kerosene $\mu = 1.44$; diamond $\mu = 2.42$ \Rightarrow

- Which of the following is the correct order of refractive indices when light travels from

12 one medium to the other?

1.
$$\mu > \mu > \mu > \mu > \mu \\ wk > gd$$

2.
$$\mu > \mu > \mu > \mu > \mu \\ wk > kg$$

3.
$$\mu > \mu > \mu > \mu > \mu \\ gd > \mu > \mu \\ gd > \mu > \mu \\ kg > \mu \\ wk = gd > \mu \\ wk$$

Q.13. Which of the following has minimum wavelength?

(c) Blue light (b) γ -rays (c) infrared rays (d) microwave

Q.13. In electromagnetic wave if ue and um are mean electric and magnetic energy densities respectively, then

(a) $u_e = u_m$	(b) $u_e > u_m$
(c) $u_e < u_m$	(d) $u_e^2 = \frac{1}{2} u_m^2$

Q.14. Which of the following is called heat radiation?

(a) X-rays

(b) γ-rays

(c) Infrared radiation

(d) Microwave

ANSWERS

1)b 2)a 3)a 4)a 5)d 6)a 7)c 8)b 9)c 10)b 11)4 12)2 13)b 14)a 15)c

CASE STUDY QUESTIONS

Maxwell showed that the speed of an electromagnetic wave depends on the permeability and permittivity of the medium through which it travels. The speed of an electromagnetic wave in free space is given by $c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}$.

The fact led Maxwell to predict that light is an electromagnetic wave. The emergence of the speed of light from purely electromagnetic considerations is the crowning achievement of Maxwell's electromagnetic theory. The

speed of an electromagnetic wave in any medium of permeability μ and permittivity ε will be $\frac{c}{\sqrt{K\mu_r}}$ where K is the dielectric constant of the medium and μ_r is the relative permeability.

- (i) The dimensions of $\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E^2$ (ε_0 : permittivity of free space; E = electric field) is (a) MLT⁻¹ (b) ML²T⁻² (c) ML⁻¹T⁻² (d) ML²T⁻¹
- Let [ε₀] denote the dimensional formula of the permittivity of the vacuum. If M = mass, L = length, T = time and A = electric current, then
 - (a) $[\epsilon_0] = M^{-1}L^{-3}T^2A$ (b) $[\epsilon_0] = M^{-1}L^{-3}T^4A^2$ (c) $[\epsilon_0] = MLT^{-2}A^{-2}$ (d) $[\epsilon_0] = ML^2T^{-1}$

(iii) An electromagnetic wave of frequency 3 MHz passes from vacuum into a dielectric medium with permittivity $\epsilon = 4$. Then

- (a) wavelength and frequency both remain unchanged
- (b) wavelength is doubled and the frequency remains unchanged
- (c) wavelength is doubled and the frequency becomes half
- (d) wavelength is halved and the frequency remains unchanged.
- (iv) Which of the following are not electromagnetic waves?
 - (a) cosmic rays
 (b) γ-rays
 (c) β-rays
 (d) X-rays
- (v) The electromagnetic waves travel with
 - (a) the same speed in all media
 - (b) the speed of light $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ in free space
 - (c) the speed of light $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ in solid medium
 - (d) the speed of light $c = 3 \times 10^8$ m s⁻¹ in fluid medium.

(c)
$$E_x = 33 \cos \pi \times 10^{11} \left(t - \frac{x}{c} \right), \quad B_x = 11 \times 10^{-7} \cos \pi \times 10^{11} \left(t - \frac{x}{c} \right)$$

(d) $E_y = 66 \cos 2\pi \times 10^{11} \left(t - \frac{x}{c} \right), \quad B_z = 2.2 \times 10^{-7} \cos 2\pi \times 10^{11} \left(t - \frac{x}{c} \right)$

(v) A plane electromagnetic wave travels in free space along *x*-axis. At a particular point in space, the electric field along *y*-axis is 9.3 V m⁻¹. The magnetic induction (*B*) along *z*-axis is
 (a) 3.1 × 10⁻⁸ T
 (b) 3 × 10⁻⁵ T
 (c) 3 × 10⁻⁶ T
 (d) 9.3 × 10⁻⁶ T

ANSWERS

(i) (c):
$$\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_0 E^2$$
 = energy density = $\frac{\text{Energy}}{\text{Volume}}$
 $\therefore \left[\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_0 E^2\right] = \frac{\text{ML}^2 \text{T}^{-2}}{\text{L}^3} = [\text{ML}^{-1} \text{T}^{-2}]$

(ii) (b): As
$$\varepsilon_0 = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi F R^2}$$
 (from Coulomb's law)
 $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{C^2}{Nm^2} \frac{[AT]^2}{MLT^{-2}L^2} = M^{-1}L^{-3}T^4A^2$

(iii) (d): The frequency of the electromagnetic wave remains same when it passes from one medium to another.

Refractive index of the medium, $n = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_0}} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{1}} = 2$

Wavelength of the electromagnetic wave in the medium,

$$\lambda_{\text{med}} = \frac{\lambda}{n} = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

(iv) (b): β-rays consists of electrons which are not electromagnetic in nature.

(v) (b): The velocity of electromagnetic waves in free space (vacuum) is equal to velocity of light in vacuum (*i.e.*, 3×10^8 m s⁻¹).

 (i) (b): Infrared rays can be converted into electric energy as in solar cell.

(ii) (d): Radiowaves have longest wavelength.

(iii) (c): Cathode rays are invisible fast moving streams of electrons emitted by the cathode of a discharge tube which is maintained at a pressure of about 0.01 mm of mercury.

(iv) (c): y-rays have minimum wavelength.

(y) (a): $\lambda_{\text{micro}} > \lambda_{\text{infra}} > \lambda_{\text{ultra}} > \lambda_{\text{gamma}}$

1)

2)

3)

(i) (d): Given : $\vec{B} = B_0 \sin(kx + \omega t) j$ T

The relation between electric and magnetic field is, $c = \frac{E}{C}$ or E = cB

$$c = \frac{-}{B}$$
 or $E = cB$

The electric field component is perpendicular to the direction of propagation and the direction of magnetic field. Therefore, the electric field component along

z-axis is obtained as
$$\vec{E} = cB_0 \sin(kx + \omega t) k V/m$$

(ii) (c):
$$\frac{dE}{dz} = -\frac{dB}{dt}$$

 $\frac{dE}{dz} = -2E_0k \sin kz \cos \omega t = -\frac{dB}{dt}$
 $dB = + 2E_0k \sin kz \int \cos \omega t \, dt = +2E_0 \frac{k}{\omega} \sin kz \sin \omega t$
 $\frac{E_0}{B_0} = \frac{\omega}{k} = c$
 $B = \frac{2E_0}{c} \sin kz \sin \omega t$ \therefore $\vec{B} = \frac{2E_0}{c} \sin kz \sin \omega t \hat{j}$
 $E \text{ is along y-direction and the wave propagates along x-axis.}$
 \therefore B should be in a direction perpendicular to both x-and y-axis.
(iii) (d): Here, $E = 6.3\hat{j}$; $c = 3 \times 10^8$ m/s
The magnitude of B is
 $B_z = \frac{E}{c} = \frac{6.3}{3 \times 10^8} = 2.1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ T} = 0.021 \,\mu\text{T}$
(iv) (d): Here : $E_0 = 66 \text{ V m}^{-1}$, $E_y = 66 \cos \omega (t - \frac{x}{c})$,
 $\lambda = 3 \text{ mm} = 3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$, $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$
 $\frac{\omega}{k} = c \Rightarrow \omega = ck = 3 \times 10^8 \times \frac{2\pi}{3 \times 10^{-3}}$
or $\omega = 2\pi \times 10^{11}$
 $\therefore E_y = 66 \cos 2\pi \times 10^{11} (t - \frac{x}{c})$
 $B_z = \frac{E_y}{c} = \left(\frac{66}{3 \times 10^8}\right) \cos 2\pi \times 10^{11} \left(t - \frac{x}{c}\right)$
 $= 2.2 \times 10^{-7} \cos 2\pi \times 10^{11} (t - \frac{x}{c})$
(v) (a): At a particular point, $E = 9.3 \text{ V m}^{-1}$
 \therefore Magnetic field at the same point $= \frac{9.3}{3 \times 10^8}$ T

- 1. A radio can tune into any station in 7.5 MHz to 12 MHz band. What is the corresponding wavelength band ?
- Ans. A radio can turn to minimum frequency, $v_1 = 7.5 \text{ MHz} = 7.5 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$
 - Maximum frequency,

 $v_2 = 12 \text{ MHz} = 12 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$

Speed of light, $c = 3 \times 10^8$ m/s Corresponding wavelength for v is

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{c}{v_1} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{7.5 \times 10^6} = 40 \ m$$

Corresponding wavelength for v_2 is

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{c}{v_2} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{12 \times 10^6} = 25 \ m$$

Hence, the wavelength band of the radio is 40 m to 25 m.

- 2. The amplitude of the magnetic field part of a harmonic electromagnetic wave in vacuum is $B_0 = 510$ nT. What is the amplitude of the electric field part of the wave ?
- **Ans.** Amplitude of magnetic field of an electromagnetic wave in a vacuum, $B_0 = 510 \text{ nT} = 510 \times 10^{-9} \text{ T}$

Speed of light in vacuum, $c = 3 \times 10^8$ m/s Amplitude of electric field of electromagnetic wave is,

$$E_0 = c B_0 = 3 \times 10^8 \times 510 \times 10^{-9} = 153 \text{ N/C}$$

Hence, the electric field part of wave is 153 N/C

An EM wave radiates outwards from a dipole antennae, with E_0 as the amplitude of its electric field vector. The electric field E_0 which transports significant energy from the sources falls off as

(a)
$$\frac{1}{r^3}$$

(b) $\frac{1}{r^2}$
(c) $\frac{1}{r}$
(d) remains constant
Ans. (c) $\frac{1}{r}$

Let an electromagnetic wave propagate along the x direction, the magnetic field oscillates at a frequency of 1010 Hz and has an amplitude of 10-5T, acting along the y - direction. Then, compute the wavelength of the wave. Also write down the expression for electric field in this case.

Given data $\gamma = 10^{10}$ Hz (x – axis) $B_0 = 10^{-15} T (Y - axis)$ $\lambda = ?$ E = ?Solution $C = \gamma \lambda$ $C = \frac{c}{\gamma} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{10^{10}} = 3 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$ ii) $E = E_0 \sin (k \times -wt)$ $C = \frac{E_o}{B_o}$ $E_0 = C \times B_0 = 3 \times 10^8 \times 10^{-5} = 3 \times 10^3$ $K = \frac{w}{c} = \frac{2\pi\gamma}{C} = \frac{2 \times 3.14 \times 10^{10}}{3 \times 10^8}$ $= 2.09 \times 10^{2}$ $W = 2\pi\gamma = 2 \times 3.14 \times 10^{10} = 6.28 \times 10^{10}$ $E = 3 \times 10^3 \sin (2.09 \times 10^2 x - 6.28 \times 10^{10} t) NC^{-1}$ Answer: $\lambda = 3 \times 10^{-18}$ m and $\vec{E}(x, t) = 3 \times$ $10^3 \sin(2.09 \times 10^{18} x - 6.28 \times 10^{10} t) \hat{t} N C^{-1}$

• If the relative permeability and relative permittivity of the medium is 1.0 and 2.25, respectively. Find the speed of the electromagnetic wave in this medium.

Given data:

$$\mu_r = 1$$

$$\varepsilon_r = 2.25$$

$$v = ?$$
Solution:

$$v = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\mu_r \varepsilon_r}} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{\sqrt{1} \times 2.25} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{1.5}$$

$$v = 2 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$
Answer: $v = 2 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

ASSIGNMENT 1

1)In an electromagnetic wave in free space, the root mean square value of the electric field is 6 V/m. The peak value of the magnetic field is

a) $2.83 \ge 10^{-8} \ \text{T}$ b) $1.51 \ge 10^{-8} \ \text{T}$ c) $0.80 \ge 10^{-8} \ \text{T}$ d) $4 \ge 10^{-8} \ \text{T}$

2) The oscillating magnetic field in a plane electromagnetic wave is given as

 $B_y = (8 \times 10^{-6}) \sin [2 \times 10^{11} t + 300 \pi x] T$, wavelength of the em wave is

a) 0.80 cm b) 1×10^{3} m c) 2×10^{-2} cm d) 0.67 cm

3) The velocity of all radio waves in free space is 3×10^8 m/s. The frequency of a radio wave of wavelength 150m is

a)20 kHz b) 2 kHz c) 2 MHz d) 1 MHz

4) Electromagnetic waves are produced by

a)A static charge b)An accelerated charge c)A moving charge d)Charged particles

5) Which of the following rays are not electromagnetic waves?a)Gamma raysb)Beta raysc)Heat raysd)X rays

6) In electromagnetic waves the phase difference between electric and magnetic field vectors are

a) zero b) $\pi/4$ c) $\pi/2$ d) π

7) Which of the following has minimum wavelength?

a) Blue light b) γ -rays c) infrared rays d) microwave

8) The correct option, if speeds of gamma rays, X-rays and microwave are V_g , V_x an V_m respectively will be.

a) $V_g > V_x > V_m$ b) $V_g < V_x < V_m$ c) $V_g > V_x > V_m$ d) $V_g = V_x = V_m$

9) The quantity $\sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}$ represents

a) speed of sound b) speed of light in vacuum

c) speed of e.m. waves d) inverse of speed of light in vacuum

10) Which of the following is called heat radiation?

a) X-rays b) γ -rays c) Infrared radiation d) Microwave

11) From Maxwell's hypothesis, a charging electric field gives rise to

a) an electric field. b) an induced emf. c) a magnetic field. d) a magnetic dipole.

12)The ultra high frequency band of radio waves in electromagnetic wave is used as in

a) television waves b) cellular phone communication

c) commercial FM radio d) both (a) and (c)

13)10 cm is a wavelength corresponding to the spectrum of

a) infrared rays b) ultraviolet rays c) microwaves d) X-rays

14)The condition under which a microwave over heats up a food item containing water molecules most efficiently is

a) The frequency of the microwaves must match the resonant frequency of the water molecules.

b) The frequency of the microwaves has no relation with natural frequency of the water molecules.

c) Microwaves are heat waves, so always produce heating.

d) Infrared waves produce heating in a microwave oven.

15) Waves in decreasing order of their wavelength are

a) X-rays, infrared rays, visible rays, radio waves

b) radio waves, visible rays, infrared rays, X-rays.

c) radio waves, infrared rays, visible rays, X-rays.

d) radio waves, ultraviolet rays, visible rays, X-rays.

16) Maxwell in his famous equations of electromagnetism introduced the concept of

a) ac current b) displacement current c) impedance d) impedance

17) Which of the following statement is false for the properties of electromagnetic waves?

a) Both electric and magnetic field vectors attain the maxima and minima at the same place and same time.

b) The energy in electromagnetic waves is divided equally between electric and magnetic field vectors.

c) Both electric and magnetic field vectors are parallel to each other and perpendicular to the direction of propagation of wave.

d) These waves do not require any material medium for propagation.

18) The waves used by artificial satellites for communication is

a) microwaves b) infrared waves c) radio waves d) X-rays 19) Which of the following electromagnetic waves is used in medicine to destroy cancer cells?

a) IR-rays b) Visible rays c) Gamma rays d) Ultraviolet rays 20) In electromagnetic spectrum, the frequencies γ -rays, X-rays and ultraviolet rays are denoted by n_1 , n_2 and n_3 respectively then

a) $n_1 > n_2 > n_3$ b) $n_1 < n_2 < n_3$ c) $n_1 > n_2 < n_3$ d) $n_1 < n_2 > n_3$

21) Microwaves are electromagnetic waves with frequency in the range of

a) Micro hertz b) Giga hertz c) Mega hertz d) Hertz

22) Which of the following laws was modified by Maxwell by introducing the displacement current?

a) Gauss's law b) Ampere's law c) Biot-Savart's law d) None of these

23) Displacement current is due to:

a) the flow of electrons b) the Varying electric field

c) the ionization of atmosphere d) the flow of protons

(ASSERTION AND REASON)

These questions consist of two statements, each printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses.

(a) If both Assertion and Reason are correct and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

(b) If both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

(c) If the Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect.

(d) If both the Assertion and Reason are incorrect.

24)Assertion : The velocity of electromagnetic waves depends on electric and magnetic properties of the

medium.

Reason : Velocity of electromagnetic waves in free space is constant.

25)Assertion : The basic difference between various types of electromagnetic waves lies in their wavelength or frequencies.

Reason : Electromagnetic waves travel through vacuum with the same speed.

ANSWER KEY

1)a) 2.83 x 10^{-8} T 2)d) 0.67 cm 3)c) 2 MHz 4) b)An accelerated charge 5) b)Beta rays 6)a) zero 7)b) γ -rays 8)d) V_g = V_x = V_m 9)d) inverse of speed of light in vacuum 10)c) Infrared radiation 11)c) a magnetic field. 12)b) cellular phone communication

13)c) microwaves14)a)The frequency of the microwaves must match the resonant frequency of the water

molecules.

15)c)radio waves, infrared rays, visible rays, X-rays.

16)b) displacement current

17)c) Both electric and magnetic field vectors are parallel to each other and perpendicular to the direction of propagation of wave

- 18)a) microwaves
- 19)c) Gamma rays
- 20)a) $n_1 > n_2 > n_3$
- 21)b) Giga hertz
- 22)b) Ampere's law

23)b) the Varying electric field

24)(b) If both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

25)(a) If both Assertion and Reason are correct and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

ASSIGNMENT 2 (Marks: 25)

General instructions:

- 1. There are 9 questions in all. (All questions are compulsory.)
- 2. Section A: Question no. 1 to 4 (2 mark)
- 3. Section B: Question no. 5 to 8 (3 mark)
- 4. Section C: Question no. 9 (5 mark)

SECTION A (2 mark)

1) Electric field in a plane electromagnetic wave is given by

$$E_{z} = 60 \sin\left(\frac{10^{3}x}{2} + (10^{11})\frac{3t}{2}\right)V / m.$$

- (a) Write an expression for the magnetic field
- (b) What is the magnitude of wavelength and frequency of the wave?

2)A plane electromagnetic wave travels in vacuum along z-direction. What can you say about the directions of its electric and magnetic field vectors? If the frequency of the wave is 30 MHz, what is its wavelength?

3)The amplitude of the magnetic field part of a harmonic electromagnetic wave in

vacuum is $B_0 = 510$ nT. What is the amplitude of the electric field part of the wave? 4)(i) An electromagnetic wave is travelling in a medium, with a velocity v = vi. Draw a sketch showing the propagation of the electromagnetic wave, indicating the direction of the oscillating electric and magnetic fields.

(ii) How are the magnitudes of the electric and magnetic fields related to velocity of the electromagnetic wave?

SECTION B (3 mark)

5) A capacitor, made of two parallel plates each of plate area A and separation d, is being charged by an external ac source. Show that the displacement current inside the capacitor is the same as the current charging the capacitor.

6)Find the wavelength of electromagnetic waves of frequency 6×10^{12} Hz in free space. Give two applications of the type of wave.

7)A plane monochromatic wave lies in the visible region. It is represented by the sinusoidal variation with time by the following components of electric field

$$\sin\left[\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(x-\nu t)\right], \quad \mathbf{E}\mathbf{z}=\mathbf{0}$$

Where $v = 5 \times 10^{14} Hg$ And λ is the wavelength of light.

(a) What is the direction of propagation of the wave?

(b) What is its amplitude?

Ex = 0, Ey = 4

(c) Compute the component of magnetic field?

8)Write the characteristics of em waves? Write the expression for velocity of electromagnetic waves in terms of permittivity and permeability of the medium? <u>SECTION C (5 mark)</u>

9)Suppose that the electric field amplitude of an electromagnetic wave is $E_0 = 120$

N/C and that its frequency is v = 50.0 MHz. (a) Determine, $B_0, \omega, k, and \lambda$. (b) Find expressions for E and B.

ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES (DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS) – ANSWER KEY SECTION A

$$C = \frac{E_o}{B_o}$$
1) (a)
$$B_o = \frac{E_o}{C} = \frac{60}{3 \times 10^8}$$

$$B_o = 2 \times 10^{-7} T$$

Since magnetic field and electric field are \perp to each other

$$B_{y} = 2 \times 10^{-7} T \sin \left(\frac{10^{3}}{2} x + (10^{11}) \frac{3t}{2} \right)$$
 (1)

(b) Compare e.g. (1) with standard equation

$$2\pi \left(\frac{x}{\lambda} + \frac{t}{T}\right)$$

By = Bo sin
$$\lambda = 4\pi \times 10^{-3}m$$

Also $2\pi \frac{1}{T} = (10)^{11} \frac{3}{2}$
$$\frac{1}{T} = \upsilon = \frac{3 \times 10^{11}}{2 \times 2\pi}$$
$$\upsilon = \frac{3}{4\pi} \times 10^{11} Hz$$

2) The electromagnetic wave travels in a vacuum along the z-direction. The electric field (*E*) and the magnetic field (*H*) are in the x-y plane. They are mutually perpendicular.

Frequency of the wave, v = 30 MHz = 30×10^6 s⁻¹

Speed of light in a vacuum, $c = 3 \times 10^8$ m/s Wavelength of a wave is given as:

$$\hat{\lambda} = \frac{c}{v} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{30 \times 10^6} = 10 \, m$$

3) Amplitude of magnetic field of an electromagnetic wave in a vacuum,

$$B0 = 510 \text{ nT} = 510 \times 10^{-9} T$$

Speed of light in a vacuum, $c = 3 \times 10^8 m/s$

Amplitude of electric field of the electromagnetic wave is given by the relation,

$$E =_{c} B_{0}$$

 $= 3 \times 108 \times 510 \times 10^{-9} = 153 \text{ N/C}$

Therefore, the electric field part of the wave is 153 N/C.

4)(i)



(ii) Speed of electromagnetic wave is V=B0E0

Where E0=Magnititude of electric field B0=Magnititude of magnetic field

SECTION B

5) The displacement current produces due to varying electric field is given by $ID=ED(d\phi dt)ID=ED(d\phi dt)$

If q is the instantaneous charge, E is the electric field between the plates of capacitor at a specific period and A is the area of the plates, then,



6) V =
$$6 \times 10^{12} Hz$$

Using $\lambda = \frac{c}{v}$ $\lambda = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{6 \times 10^{12}}$ $\lambda = 5 \times 10^{-5} m$

These are infra-red radiations

Applications

(1) It keeps the earth warm.

(2) Infra-red lamps are used to treat muscular strains.

7) (a) The direction of propagation of wave is along + x - axis.

(b) Amplitude = 4 units

(c) Component of magnetic of field

$$Bz = \frac{Eo}{C} = \frac{4}{3 \times 10^8}$$
$$Bz = 1.33 \times 10^{-8} Tesla$$

8) Characteristics of em waves

(1) It travels in free space with speed of light $c = 3 \times 10^8 m/s$.

(2) Electromagnetic waves are transverse in nature.

Velocity of em waves in vacuum C

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_o \epsilon_o}}$$

SECTION C

9) Electric field amplitude, $E_0 = 120 \text{ N/C}$ Frequency of source, $v = 50.0 \text{ MHz} = 50 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$ Speed of light, $c = 3 \times 10^8$ m/s

(a) Magnitude of magnetic field strength is given as:

$$B_{0} \frac{E_{0}}{c} = \frac{120}{3 \times 10^{8}} = 4 \times 10^{-7} T = 400 \, nT$$

Angular frequency of source is given as:

$$\omega = 2nv = 2\pi \times 50 \times 10^6$$

Propagation constant is given as:

$$k = \frac{(i)}{c} = \frac{3.14 \times 10^8}{3 \times 10^8} = 1.05 \, rad \, / m$$

Wavelength of wave is given as:

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{v}$$
$$= \frac{3 \times 10^8}{50 \times 10^6} = 6.0 \, m$$

(b) Suppose the wave is propagating in the positive x direction. Then, the electric field vector will be in the positive y direction and the magnetic field vector will be in the positive z direction. This is because all three vectors are mutually perpendicular. Equation of electric field vector is given as:

$$\overline{E} = E_0 \sin(kx - (i)t) j$$
$$= 120 \sin[1.05x - 3.14 \times 10^8 t] j$$

And, magnetic field vector is given as:

$$\vec{B} = B_0 \sin\left(k\alpha - (t)t\right) \hat{\vec{k}}$$

 $\vec{B} = (4 \times 10^{-7}) \sin \left[1.05x - 3.14 \times 10^8 t\right] \hat{k}$

Unit - VI Optics (Chapters 9&10)

FORMULA CHART



Lens maker's formula: $\frac{1}{f} = (\mu - 1) \left[\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right]$

Lens formula: $\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f}, \quad m = \frac{v}{u}$



Power of the lens: $P = \frac{1}{f}$, P in diopter if f in metre. Two thin lenses separated by distance d:

$$\frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} - \frac{d}{f_1 f_2} \qquad \qquad - \oint_{f_1} - \frac{1}{d} - \oint_{f_2} - \frac{1}{d} - \int_{f_2} -$$

Simple microscope: m = D/f in normal adjustment.

Compound microscope:



1. Magnification in normal adjustment: $m = \frac{v}{u} \frac{D}{f_e}$

2. Resolving power: $R = \frac{1}{\Delta d} = \frac{2\mu \sin \theta}{\lambda}$

Astronomical telescope:



1. In normal adjustment: $m = -\frac{f_o}{f_e}$, $L = f_o + f_e$ 2. Resolving power: $R = \frac{1}{\Delta \theta} = \frac{1}{1.22\lambda}$

Cauchy's equation: $\mu = \mu_0 + \frac{A}{\lambda^2}, \quad A > 0$

Dispersion by prism with small A and i:

- 1. Mean deviation: $\delta_y = (\mu_y 1)A$
- 2. Angular dispersion: $\theta = (\mu_v \mu_r)A$

Dispersive power: $\omega = \frac{\mu_v - \mu_r}{\mu_y - 1} \approx \frac{\theta}{\delta_y}$ (if A and i small)

Dispersion without deviation:

 $(\mu_y - 1)A + (\mu'_y - 1)A' = 0$

Deviation without dispersion: $(\mu_v - \mu_r)A = (\mu'_v - \bar{\mu}'_r)A'$

Laws of Refraction at a Plane Surface (On Huygens' Principle): ٠



- XY Refracting surface
- Laws of Reflection at a Plane Surface (On Huygens' Principle) ٠



▼S₂

$$\therefore \text{ Position of } n \text{ th maxima } y_n = \frac{nD\lambda}{d}$$

:. Position of *n*th minima
$$y_n = \left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{D}{d}$$

Fringe width: Fringe width is defined as the separation between two consecutive maxima or minima.

Linear fringe width,
$$\beta = y_{-n+1} - y_n = \frac{D\lambda}{d}$$

Angular fringe width, $\beta_{\theta} = \frac{\beta}{D} = \frac{\lambda}{d}$.

Diffraction of Light

The bending of light from the corner of small obstacles or apertures is called diffraction of light.

Diffraction due to a Single Slit:

When a parallel beam of light is incident normally on a single slit, the beam is diffracted from the slit and the diffraction pattern consists of a very intense central maximum, and secondary maxim: and minima on either side alternately.

If a is width of slit and θ the angle of diffraction, then the directions of maxima are given by

$$a\sin\theta = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\lambda$$
 $n = 1, 2, 3, ...$

The position of nth minima are given by

 $a\sin\theta = n\lambda$,

where $n = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots$ for various minima on either side of principal maxima.

Width of Central Maximum:

The width of central maximum is the separation between the first minima on either side.

The condition of minima is

 $a \sin \theta = \pm n\lambda \ (n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots).$

The angular position of the first minimum (n=1) on either side of central maximum is given by

 $a\sin\theta = \pm\lambda$

⇒

1

$$\theta = \pm \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\lambda}{a}\right)$$

NUMERICALS FOR PRACTICE WITH SOLUTIONS

In Young's double slit experiment two coherent sources of intensity ratio of 64 : 1, produce interference fringes. Calculate the ratio of maximium and minimum intensities.

Data :
$$I_1 : I_2 : : 64 : 1$$
 $\frac{I_{max}}{I_{min}} = ?$
Solution : $\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{a_1^2}{a_2^2} = \frac{64}{1}$
 $\therefore \frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{8}{1};$ $a_1 = 8a_2$
 $\frac{I_{max}}{I_{min}} = \frac{(a_1 + a_2)^2}{(a_1 - a_2)^2} = \frac{(8a_2 + a_2)^2}{(8a_2 - a_2)^2}$
 $= \frac{(9a_2)^2}{(7a_2)^2} = \frac{81}{49}$
 $I_{max} : I_{min} : : 81 : 49$

2

In Young's experiment, the width of the fringes obtained with light of wavelength 6000 Å is 2 mm. Calculate the fringe width if the entire apparatus is immersed in a liquid of refractive index 1.33. **Data** : $\lambda = 6000$ Å = 6×10^{-7} m; $\beta = 2$ mm = 2×10^{-3} m $\mu = 1.33$; $\beta' = ?$

Solution :
$$\beta' = \frac{D\lambda'}{d} = \frac{\lambda D}{\mu d} = \frac{\beta}{\mu}$$
 $\left[\because \mu = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda'} \right]$
 $\therefore \beta' = \frac{2 \times 10^{-8}}{1.33} = 1.5 \text{ x } 10^{-3} \text{ m (or) } 1.5 \text{ mm}$

3 Two slits 0.3 mm apart are illuminated by light of wavelength 4500 Å. The screen is placed at 1 m distance from the slits. Find the separation between the second bright fringe on both sides of the central maximum.

Data : d = 0.3 mm =
$$0.3 \times 10^{-3}$$
 m ; λ = 4500 Å = 4.5 × 10^{-7} m,
D = 1 m ; n = 2 ; $2x$ = ?

Solution :
$$2x = 2 \frac{D}{d} n\lambda$$

 $2 \times 1 \times 2 \times 4.5 \times 10^{-7}$

$$= \frac{2 \times 1 \times 2 \times 4.5 \times 10}{0.3 \times 10^{-8}}$$

$$\therefore 2x = 6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m (or) } 6 \text{ mm}$$

4. Two harmonic waves of monochromatic light

 $y_1 = a \cos \omega t$ and $y_2 = a \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$

Are superimposed on each other. Show that maximum intensity in interference pattern is four times the intensity due to each slit. Hence write the conditions for constructive and destructive Interference in terms of the phase angle φ

The resultant displacement will be given by

 $y = y_1 + y_2$ = $a \cos \omega t + a \cos(\omega t + \phi)$ = $a[\cos \omega t + \cos(\omega t + \phi)]$ = $2a \cos(\phi/2) \cos(\omega t + \phi/2)$

The amplitude of the resultant displacement is $2a \cos(\phi/2)$

The intensity of light is directly proportional to the square of amplitude of the wave. The resultant intensity will be given by

$$I = 4a^2 \cos^2 \frac{\Phi}{2}$$

:. Intensity = $4I_0 \cos^2\left(\frac{\Phi}{2}\right)$, where $I_0 = a^2$ is the intensity of each harmonic wave At the maxima, $\phi = \pm 2n\pi$

 $\therefore \qquad \cos^2 \frac{\Phi}{2} = 1$

At the maxima, $I = 4I_0 = 4 \times \text{intensity due to one slit}$

$$I = 4I_0 \cos^2\left(\frac{\Phi}{2}\right)$$

For constructive interference, *I* is maximum. It is possible when $\cos^2\left(\frac{\Phi}{2}\right) = 1; \frac{\Phi}{2} = n\pi; \Phi = 2n\pi$ For destructive interference, *I* is minimum, *i.e.*, *I* = 0 It is possible when $\cos^2\left(\frac{\Phi}{2}\right) = 0; \frac{\Phi}{2} = \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2}; \Phi = (2n \pm 1)\frac{\pi}{2}$ 5. A ray of light incident on the face AB of an isosceles triangular prism makes an angle of incidence (*i*) and deviates by angle b as shown in the figure. Show that in the position of minimum deviation

+b=+a. Also find out the condition when the refracted ray QR Suffers total internal reflection.

For minimum deviation

```
\begin{aligned} r_1 + r_2 &= A; \quad r_1 = r_2 \\ \text{Also,} \quad (90 - \beta) + (90 - \beta) &= A \\ \Rightarrow \quad 180 - 2\beta &= A \\ \Rightarrow \quad 2\beta = 180 - A \\ \Rightarrow \quad 2\beta = 2\alpha \\ \Rightarrow \quad \beta = \alpha \\ \text{We have,} \quad r_1 + r_2 &= A \\ r_1 + i_c &= A \quad (\text{Take } r_2 = i_c) \\ i_c &= A - r_1 \\ i_c &= A - (90 - \beta) \end{aligned}
```

6. A triangular prism of refracting angle 60° is made of a transparent material of refractive index 2 3. A ray of light is incident normally on the face KL as shown in the figure. Trace the path of the ray as it passes through the prism and calculate the angle of emergence and angle of deviation.



When light ray incident on face KL, it is pass undeviated, because it is normal to the surface and incident on face KM. The angle of incidence for face KM is equal to 60°.

$$\frac{\sin 60^{\circ}}{\sin r} = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$

$$n_2 = \text{Second medium} = \text{air}$$

$$n_1 = \text{Glass medium} = 2/\sqrt{3}$$



7.A biconvex lens of glass of refractive index 1.5 having focal length 20 cm is placed in a medium of refractive index 1.65. Find its focal length. What should be the value of the refractive index of the medium in which the lens should be placed so that it acts as a plane sheet of glass?



From lens formula, when lens in a medium

$$\frac{1}{f_m} = \left(\frac{n_g}{n_m} - 1\right) \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2}\right) \qquad \dots (i)$$

When lens in air $\frac{1}{f_a} = (n_g - 1) \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2}\right) \qquad \dots (ii)$

From equation (i) and (ii), we get

$$\frac{f_a}{f_m} = \frac{\left(\frac{n_g}{n_m} - 1\right)}{(n_g - 1)}$$
$$\frac{20 \text{ cm}}{f_m} = \frac{\left(\frac{1.5}{1.65} - 1\right)}{(1.5 - 1)}$$
$$\Rightarrow \qquad f_m = \frac{20 \times (1.5 - 1)}{\left(\frac{1.5}{1.65} - 1\right)} = \frac{20 \times 0.5 \times 1.65}{-0.15} = -110 \text{ cm}$$

If lens in the medium behave as a plane sheet of glass. Then $f_m = \infty$

8. Calculate the speed of light in a medium whose critical angle is 45 Does critical angle for a given pair of media depend on wave length of incident light? Give reason.

Critical angle in the medium,
$$i_c = 45^{\circ}$$

So, refractive index, $n = \frac{1}{\sin i_c} = \frac{1}{\sin 45^{\circ}}$
 $\Rightarrow \qquad n = \sqrt{2}$
Refractive index, $n = \frac{c_0}{c_m}$
 $\sqrt{2} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{c_m}$
 $c_m = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{\sqrt{2}} = 2.1 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

Yes, critical angle for a pair of media depends on wavelength, because $n = a + \frac{b}{\lambda^2}$, where *a* and *b* are constants of the media.

NUMERICALS FOR PRACTICE

1.At what angle should a ray of light be incident on the face of a prism of refracting angle 60° so that it just suffers total internal reflection at the other face? The refractive index of prism is 1.524.

2. The line AB in the ray diagram represents a lens. State whether the Lens is convex or concave.



3.Complete the path of light with correct value of angle of emergence.



4.If a jogger runs with constant speed towards a vehicle, how fast does The image of the jogger appear to move in the rear view mirror when (I) the vehicle is stationery

(ii) The vehicle is moving with constant speed towards jogger.

HINT:The speed of the image of the jogger appears to increase substantially Though jogger is moving with constant speed.

Similar phenomenon is observed when vehicle is in motion.

5. The image of a small bulb fixed on the wall of a room is to be obtained On the opposite walls' m away by means of a large convex lens. What Is the maximum possible focal length of the lens required?

HINT. For fixed distance's' between object and screen, for the lens equation

To give real solution for u = v = 2f, 'f should not be greater than 4f = s.

..*f*= s/4

6.Define total internal reflection. State its two conditions. Using a ray Diagram show how optical fibres transmits light.

7. A plane wave front is incident on (i) a prism (ii) A convex lens (iii) a Concave mirror. Draw the emergent wave front in each case.

8.Complete the ray diagram in the following figure where, n1 is refractive Index of medium and *n2* is refractive index of material of lens.



9. Two thin lenses when in contact produce a net power of +10D. If they are at 0.25m apart, the net power falls to +6 D. Find the focal lengths of the two lenses

Ans. 0.125m, 0.5m)

10. Show that a concave lens always produces a virtual image, irrespective of the position of the object.

Hint: $v = \frac{uf}{u+f}$ But u is -ve and f is -ve for concave lens

Hence v is always -ve. that is virtual

11. A convex lens is differentiated to n regions with different refractive indices. How many images will be formed by the lens?

Ans. n images but less sharp

12. A convex lens has focal length f in air. What happens to the focal length of the lens, if it is immersed in (i) water (n=4/3) (ii) a medium whose refractive index is twice that of glass. Ans. 4f, -f

13. Calculate the critical angle for glass air surface, if a ray falling on the surface from air, suffers a deviation of 15^0 when the angle of incidence is 40^0 .

14. A glass prism has an angle of minimum deviation D in air. What happens to the value of D if the prism is immersed in water?

Hint: Decreases

CASE STUDY QUESTIONS

1. Refraction involves change in the path of light due to change in the medium. When a beam of light encounters another transparent medium, a part of light gets reflected back into the first medium, while the rest enters the other. The direction of propagation of an obliquely incident ray

of light, that enters the other medium, changes at the interface of two media. This phenomenon is called refraction of light.

(I) For the same value of angle of incidence, the angles of refraction in three media A, B and C are 15°. 25° and 35°, respectively. In which medium, would the velocity of light be minimum?(II) Why does a crack in a glass window pane appear silvery?

(III) The refractive index of diamond is much higher than that of glass. How does a diamond cutter make use of this fact?

(IV)What is the apparent position of an object below a rectangular block of glass 6 cm thick, if a layer of water 4 cm thick is on the top of the glass? (Take, n = 15 and n = 1.33)

2. Young's Experiment

In 1801, Thomas Young was the first who demonstrated the interference of light. In his experimental arrangement (as shown in figure), monochromatic light (single wavelength) from a narrow vertical slit S falls on two other narrow slits S, and S, which are very close together and equidistant to S. S, and So act as two coherent sources (both being derived from S). The emerging beams spread into the region beyond the slits. Superposition occurs in the shaded area, where the Beams overlap. Alternate bright and dark equally spaced vertical bands (interference fringes) can be observed on a screen placed at same distance from the slits. If either of S, or S, is covered, then the fringes disappear.

(I) suppose while performing double slit experiment, space between the slits and the screen is filled with water. How does the interference pattern change?

(II) In Young's double slit experiment, if the distance between the slits is halved, what changes in the fringe width will take place?

(III) The ratio of the widths of two slits in Young's double slit experiment is 4:1. Evaluate the ratio of intensities at maxima and minima in the interference pattern.

(IV)Which of the following is not to total internal reflection?

(a) Working of optical fibre

(b) Difference between apparent and real depth of a pond

(c) Mirage on hot summer days

(d) What are the condition for?

3. Total Internal Reflection

If light passes from an optically denser medium to a rarer medium, then at the interface, the light is reflected back into the denser medium and partly refracted to the rarer medium. This reflection is called internal reflection. As the angle of incidence i increases, the angle of refraction r also increases. At a certain value of i, the angle of refraction becomes 90°. This angle of incidence in the denser medium for which the angle of refraction in the rarer medium is 90° is called the critical angle of the denser medium (1). If i is increased beyond, no refraction is possible, and the incident ray is totally reflected. This phenomenon is known as total internal reflection. Multiple internal reflections in diamond (24.4°), totally reflecting prisms and mirage, are some examples of total internal reflection. Optical fibres consist of glass fibres coated with a thin layer of

material of lower refractive index. Light incident at an angle at one end comes out at the other, after multiple internal reflections, even if the fibre is bent.

QUESTIONS (Answers any four of the following questions)

1. For a wave to undergo total internal reflection (1, critical angle and i incident angle) is

(a) Light moves from rarer to denser medium and i>ic

(b) Light moves from denser to rarer medium and $i\!\!>\!\!i_c$

(c) Light moves from rarer to denser medium and $i{<}i_c$

(d) Light moves from denser to rarer medium and $i\!\!<\!\!i_c$

2. Light travelling from a transparent medium to air undergoes total internal reflection at an angle of incidence of 45° . Then refractive index of the medium may be

(a) 1.4

(b) 1.3

(c) 1.1

(d) $1/(\checkmark(2))$

3. A diver at a depth 12 m inside water (u=4/3) sees thesky in a cone of semi-vertical angle (a) sin⁻¹(4/3) (b) tan⁻¹(4/3) (c) sin⁻¹ (3/4) (d) 90°
4. In optical fibres, propagation of light is due to
(a) Diffraction (b) total internal reflection (c) reflection (d) refraction.

5. A typical optical fibre consists of a fine core of a material of refractive index mu_{1} surrounded by a glass or plastic cladding with refractive index mu_{2} Then

(a) μ_2 is slightly less than μ_1

(b) μ_2 is slightly greater than μ_1

(c) μ_2 should be equal to μ_1

(d) the difference μ_2 - μ_1 should be strictly equal to 1.

ASSIGNMENT 1

1 Refractive index of glass is 1.5. Time taken for light to pass through a glass plate of thickness 10 cm is

(A) $2 * 10^{-8}$ S (B) $2 * 10^{-10}$ S (C) $5 * 10^{-8}$ s (D) $5 * 10^{-10}$ s

2 If the wavelength of the light is reduced to one fourth, then the amount of scattering is

(A) Increased by 16 times (B) Decreased by 16 times

(C) Increased by 256 times (D) Decreased by 256 times

3 The path difference between two monochromatic light waves of I wavelength 4000 A is 2×10^{-7} m. The phase difference between them is

(a) π (b) 2 π (c) 3 $\pi/2$ (d) $\pi/2$

4 In Young's experiment, the third bright band for wavelength of light 6000 A coincides with the fourth bright band for another source in the same arrangement. The wave length of the another source is

(A) 4500 Á (B) 6000 Á (C) 5000 Á (D) 4000 A

5 A diffraction pattern is obtained using a beam of red light. What happens if the red light is replaced by blue light?

(a) Bands disappear (b) No change

(C) Diffraction pattern becomes narrower and crowded together

(D) Diffraction pattern becomes broader and farther apart

6 For a plane convex lens for which $\mu = 1.5$ has radius of curvature of 10 cm. It is silvered on its plane surface. Find the focal length after silvering.

(A) 10 cm (B) 20 cm (C) 30 cm (D) 25 cm

7 A beam of monochromatic light is refracted from vacuum into a medium of refractive index 1.5. The wavelength of the refracted light will be

(d) Larger

(a) Dependent on the intensity of refracted light (b) Same

(c) Smaller

8 The refractive index of the material of an equi-double convex lens is 1.5. What is its focal length? (Radius of curvature = R).

(A) 3R (B) 2R (C) 4R (D) R

9 A ray of light from air is incident in water then which property of light will not change in water?

(A) Velocity (b) Frequency (c) Amplitude (D) Colour

10 An air bubble in a glass slab (u= 1.5) is 5 cm deep when viewed from one face and 2 cm deep when viewed from the opposite face. The thickness of the slab is

(a) 7 cm (b) 10 cm (c) 7.5 cm (d) 10.5 cm

11 An object of height 1.5 cm is placed on the axis of a convex lens of focal length 25 cm. A real image is formed at a distance of 75 cm from the lens. The size of image will be

(A) 4.5 cm (B) 5 cm (C) 3.0 cm (D) 0.75 cm

12 The critical angle for a ray of light coming from a medium to air is 30° . The velocity of light in the medium is

(A) 1.5 x 10 m/s (B) 3 x 10' m/s

(C) 6 x 10 m/s (D) 2.5 x 10 m/s

13 An optician prescribes spectacles to a patient with a combination of a convex lens of focal length 40 cm and a concave lens of focal length 25 cm. The power of the spectacles is

(A) -6.5 (B) -1.5 D (C) 1.5 D (D) .5 D

14 When light enters glass, its wavelength

(A) Decreases (b) Increases (C) Remains same (d) Data incomplete

15 A point source of light is placed 4 m below the surface of a transparent liquid of refractive index 5/3. The minimum diameter of a disc which should be placed over the surface of the liquid to cut off all light coming out of the liquid is

(a) 3 m (b) 4 m (c) 1 m (d) 6 m

16 A double convex lens made of glass (u= 1.5) has both radii of curvature of magnitude 20 cm. Incident rays parallel to the axis of the lens such that lens will converge at a distance L from the lens such that

- A) L = 10cm (b) L = 20/3 CM
- (C) 20 cm (D) L = 40cm

17 An air Bubble under water shines brightly because of the phenomenon of

- (A) Interference (B) Total internal reflection
- (c) Dispersion (D) Diffraction

18 A convex lens is dipped in a liquid, whose refractive index is equal to the refractive index of the lens. Then, its focal length will

(A) Become zero (B) Become infinite

(C) Remain unchanged (D) Become small, but non-zero.

19 When a biconvex lens of glass having refractive index 1.47 is dipped in a liquid, it acts as a plane sheet of glass. This implies that the liquid must have refractive index

(A) Equal to that of glass (B) Less than one

(C) greater than that of glass

(D) less than that of glass

20 A Plano convex lens is made of refractive index 20 if the radius of curvature of the curved surface is 60 cm, then focal length of the lens is

(a) 50 cm (b) 100 cm

(c) 200 cm (d) 400 cm

21 Focal length of a convex lens of refractive index 1.5 is 2 cm. Focal length of lens, when immersed in a liquid of refractive index of 1.25 will be

(a) 10 cm (b) 7.5 cm

(c) 5 cm (d) 2.5 cm

22 A Plano-convex lens is made of a material of refractive index u = 1.5. The radius of curvature of curved surface of the lens is 20 cm. If its plane surface is silvered, the focal length of the silvered lens will be

(a) 10 cm (b) 20 cm

(c) 40cm (d) 80 cm.

23 A converging beam of rays is incident on a diverging lens. Having passed through the lens, the rays intersect at a point 15 cm from the lens on the opposite side. If the lens is removed the point where the rays meet will move 5 cm closer to the lens. The focal length of the lens is

(a) -30 cm (b) 5 cm

(c)-10 cm (d) 20 cm

24 A biconvex lens has a radius of curvature of magnitude 20 cm. Which one of the following options describe best the image formed of an object of height 2 cm placed 30 cm from the lens? (A) Virtual, upright, height = 1 cm (B) Virtual, upright, height = 0.5 cm

(c) Real, inverted, height = 4 cm (d) Real, inverted, height = 1 cm

(c) Real, inverted, neight = 4 cm (d) Real, inverted, neight = 1 cm $(5.5 \times 10^{-1} \text{ m}^{-1} \text{$

25 Yellow light is used in a single slit diffraction experiment with slit width of 0.6 mm. If yellow light is replaced by X-rays, then the observed pattern will reveal

(a) That the central maximum is narrower. (b) More number of fringes.

(c) Less number of fringes. (d) No diffraction pattern.

26 A beam of light of wavelength 600 nm from a distant source falls on a single slit 1.00 mm wide and the resulting diffraction pattern is observed on a screen 2 m away. The distance between the first dark fringes on either side of the central bright fringe is

(A) 1.2 cm. (b) 1.2 mm

(c) 2.4 cm (d) 2.4 mm

27 In the Young's double slit experiment, the interference pattern is found to have an intensity ratio between bright and dark fringes as 9. This implies that

(a) The intensities at the screen due to two slits are 5 units and 4 units respectively.

(b) The intensities at the screen due to slits are 4 units and 1 unit respectively.

(c) The amplitude ratio is 3.

(d) The amplitude ratio is 2.

28 White light is used to illuminate the two slits in a Young's double slit experiment. The separation between the slits is b and the screen is at a distance d (>b) from the slits. At a point on the screen directly in front of one of the slits, certain wavelengths are missing.

Some of these missing wavelengths are

(a) $\lambda = (b^2)/d$ (b) $\lambda = (2b^2)/d$ (C) $\lambda = (b^2)/(3d)$ (D) $\lambda = (2b^2)/(3d)$

29 A parallel monochromatic beam of light is incident normally on a narrow slit. A diffraction pattern is formed on a screen placed perpendicular to the direction of the incident beam. At the first mini mum of the diffraction pattern, the phase difference between the rays coming from the two edges of the slit is

(a) 0	(b) π / 2
(C) π	(d) 2π

30.Assertion: It is not possible to have interference between the waves produced by two violins. **Reason:** For interference of two waves the phase difference between the waves must remain constant.

31.**Assertion:** To observe diffraction of light, the size of obstacle/aperture should be of the order of 10-7 m.

Reason: 10 m is the order of wavelength of visible light.

ANSWER KEY									
1. D	2.C	3.A	4.A	5.C	6.C	7.C	8.D	9B.	10D.
11. C.	12.A	13.B	14.A	15.D	16.C	17.B	18.B	19.A	20.B
21. C	22.B	23.A	24.C	25.D	26.D	27.A	28.A	29D.	

30.Both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of assertion. The waves produced by the two violins are not coherent.

the

31.Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion. Diffraction is prominent when the size of the obstacle or the aperture is comparable to the wavelength of light used.

ASSIGNMENT 2

1. State Huygens' postulates of wave theory. Sketch the wavefront emerging from a (1) point source of light and (ii) linear source of light like a slit.

ANSWER

The postulates of Huygens's wave theory are:

- Every particle of the medium situated on the wave-front acts as a new wave-source from which fresh waves originates. These waves are called secondary wavelets.
- The secondary wavelets travel in the medium in all directions with the speed of the original wave in the medium.
- The envelope of the secondary wavelets in the forward direction at any instant gives the new wave-front at that point.



2. State Huygens Principle. Use it to show that a plane wavefront advances as a plane wavefront in a homogeneous medium. Is a backward wavefront possible? Give reason in support of your answer.

3.The absolute refractive indices of glass and water are 3/2 and 4/3. Determine the ratio of the speeds of light in glass and water.

ANSWER

$$v \propto \frac{1}{\mu}$$
 \therefore $\frac{v_g}{v_w} = \frac{\mu_w}{\mu_g} = \frac{4/3}{3/2} = 8:9$

4. The refractive index of glass is 1.5 and that of water is 1.3, the speed of light in water is 2.25×10^8 m/s. What is the speed of light in glass?

ANSWER

$$\frac{v_g}{v_w} = \frac{\mu_w}{\mu_g}$$
 or $v_g = \frac{\mu_w}{\mu_g} \times v_w = \frac{1.3}{1.5} \times 2.25 \times 10^8$

5. Monochromatic light of wavelength 600 nm is incident from air on a glass surface. What are the wavelength, frequency and speed of refracted light? Refractive index of glass is 1.5. **ANSWER**

During refraction, frequency remains unchanged. Both wavelength and speed get changed. Frequency, $v = \frac{c}{\lambda} = \frac{3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}}{600 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}} = 5 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$ Speed of refracted light, $v_{\text{glass}} = \frac{c}{\mu} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{1.5} = 2 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ Wavelength of refracted light, $\lambda_{\text{glass}} = \frac{v_{\text{glass}}}{v} = \frac{2 \times 10^8}{5 \times 10^{14}} = 4 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 400 \text{ nm}$

6. When monochromatic light travels from a rarer to a denser medium, explain the following, giving reasons: (i) Is the frequency of reflected and refracted light same as the frequency of incident light? (ii) Does the decrease in speed imply a reduction in the energy carried by light wave?

ANSWER

(I) Both the reflected and refracted lights have the same frequency as the frequency of incident light.

(II) No, the reduction in the speed of light does not imply the reduction in the energy of the light wave because the energy carried by a wave depends on the amplitude of the wave, not on the speed of wave propagation.

7. Define a wave front. How is it different from a ray?

ANSWER

A wave front is the locus of all such points of the medium which have the same phase.

Differences of a wave front from a ray: (i) A ray is normal to the wave front at each point. (ii) A ray indicates the direction of propagation of a wave while the wave front is the surface of constant phase.

8. What is interference of light? Give one example from daily life. State two necessary conditions for sustained interference.

ANSWER: What is interference of light? –definition

- 1. Coherent sources of light are needed.
- 2. Amplitudes and intensities must be nearly equal to produce sufficient contrast between maxima and minima.
- 3. The source must be small enough that it can be considered as a point source of light. +suitable example

9. Why cannot two independent monochromatic sources produce sustained interference pattern? Explain.

ANSWER

Two independent monochromatic sources of light cannot produce a sustained interference because:

(1) If the sources are not coherent, they cannot emit waves continuously.

(2) Independent sources emit the waves, which don't have the same phase or a constant phase difference.

10. Does the appearance of bright and dark fringes in the interference pattern violate, in any way, conservation of energy? Explain.

ANSWER

No. Law of conservation of energy is obeyed. In case of constructive interference, intensity becomes maximum and bright fringes are formed in the screen whereas in case of destructive interference, intensity being minimum, dark fringes are formed.

11.Two sources of intensity I₁ and I₂ undergointerference in Young's double slit experiment. Show that $I_{MAX}/I_{MIN} = \{(a_1 + a_2/a_1 - a_2)\}^2$ where a_1 and a_2 are the amplitudes of disturbance for two sources S_1 and S_2

```
When two light waves of amplitudes a_1 and a_2 and
having phase difference \phi interfere, the resultant
amplitude is
a = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + 2a_1a_2} \cos \phiAs intensity \propto (\text{amplitude})^2
```

$$I = ka^{2} = k (a_{1}^{2} + a_{2}^{2} + 2a_{1}a_{2} \cos \phi)$$
When $\phi = 0$, $\cos \phi = 1$ and the intensity is maximum,
 $I_{\max} = k (a_{1}^{2} + a_{2}^{2} + 2a_{1}a_{2} \times 1) = k (a_{1} + a_{2})^{2}$
When $\phi = \pi$, $\cos \phi = -1$, the intensity is minimum,
 $I_{\min} = k (a_{1}^{2} + a_{2}^{2} - 2a_{1}a_{2}) = k (a_{1} - a_{2})^{2}$

$$\therefore \qquad \frac{I_{\max}}{I_{\min}} = \frac{k (a_{1} + a_{2})^{2}}{k (a_{1} - a_{2})^{2}} = \left(\frac{a_{1} + a_{2}}{a_{1} - a_{2}}\right)^{2}.$$

12.State two conditions for sustained interference of light. Draw the variation of intensity with position, in the interference pattern of Young's double slit experiment

ANSWER

Conditions for sustained interference: The two essential conditions of sustained interference are as follows:

- (i) The two sources of light should emit light continuously.
- (ii) The light waves should be of same wavelength. (Monochromatic).

Unit - VII Dual Nature of Radiation and Matter (Chapter- 11) FORMULA CHART

1) **DE-BROGLIE WAVE OR MATTER WAVE :** Wave associated with moving particle of mass m and speed v, Wavelength $\lambda = h / mv = h / \sqrt{2mk}$, K = Kinetic Energy. 2) **BRAGG'S LAW** - 2d sin $\theta = n\lambda$

3) PHOTOELECTRIC EFFECT : Emission of electron from metal surface when radiation of frequency (v) greater than threshold frequency, i.e. $v > v_0$ on incident on surface.

WORK FUNCTION OF METAL: Minimum energy of incident photon. $\Phi = hv_0$

4) LAW OF PHOTOELECTRIC EMISSION :

It is an instantaneous process.

Number of photoelectrons ejected per second is proportional to the intensity of incident light. Saturation current & Intensity of light.

Stopping potential ∞ Frequency of incident light

Einstein's photoelectric equation

 $hv = hv_0 + 1/2 mv_{max}^2$

5) ENERGY OF PHOTON : $E = hv = hc / \lambda$

6) MOMENTUM OF PHOTON : $P = h / \lambda$

7) **DE-BROGLIE'S WAVELENGTH** : $\lambda = h / P$

8) KINETIC ENERGY OF DE-BROGLIE WAVES : $K = 1 / 2 mv^2 = P^2 / 2m$

9) EINSTEIN'S PHOTOELECTRIC EQUATION : $K_{max} = hv - \Phi$

10) WORK FUNCTION AND THRESHOLD FREQUENCY : $\Phi_0 = hc / \lambda_0$

NUMERICALS FOR PRACTICE WITH SOLUTIONS

1.A blue lamp mainly emits light of wavelength 4500 Å. The lamp is rated at 150 W and 8% of the energy is emitted as visible light. How many photons are emitted by the lamp per second? 2. Monochromatic light of wavelength 632.8 nm is produced by a helium-neon laser. The power emitted is 9.42 mW. (a) Find the energy and momentum of each photon in the light beam. (b) How many photons per second, on the average, arrive at a target irradiated by this beam? (Assume the beam to have uniform cross-section which is less than the target area), and (c) How fast does a hydrogen atom have to travel in order to have the same momentum as that of the photon?

3.Radiations of frequencies v_1 and v_2 are made to fall in turn, on a photosensitive surface. The stopping potentials required for stopping the most energetic emitted photoelectrons in the two cases are V_1 and V_2 respectively. Obtain a formula for determining Planck's constant and the threshold frequency in terms of these parameters.

4.X-rays fall on a photosensitive surface to cause photoelectric emission. Assuming that the work function of the surface can be neglected, find the relation between the de-Broglie wavelength (λ) of the electrons emitted to the energy (E_v) of the incident photons. Draw the nature of the graph for λ as a function of E_v.

5.When light of wavelength 400 nm is incident on the cathode of a photocell, the stopping potential recorded is 6 V. If the wavelength of the incident light is increased to 600 nm, calculate the new stopping potential.

6.A particle of a mass M at rest decays into two particles of masses m_1 and m_2 having non-zero velocities. What is the ratio of the de-Broglie wavelengths of the two particles?

7.An electromagnetic wave of wavelength λ is incident on a photosensitive surface of negligible work function. If the photoelectrons emitted from this surface have the de-Broglie wavelength λ_e , prove that $\lambda = 2mc/h \; x \; \lambda_e^2$.

8.Calculate the de-Broglie wavelength of (i) an electron (in the hydrogen atom) moving with a speed of 1/100 of the speed of light in vacuum and (ii) a ball of radius 5 mm and mass $3x10^{-2}$ kg moving with a speed of 100 ms⁻¹. Hence show that the wave nature of matter is important at the atomic level but is not really relevant at the macroscopic level.

9. Find the : (a) maximum frequency, and (b) minimum wavelength of X-rays produced by 30 kV electrons.

10. The work function of caesium metal is 214 eV. When light of frequency 6×10^{14} Hz is incident on the metal surface, photoemission of electrons occurs. What is the:

(a) maximum kinetic energy of the emitted electrons,

(b) stopping potential, and

(c) maximum speed of the emitted photoelectrons ?

11. The energy flux of sunlight reaching the surface of the earth is $1.388 \times 10^3 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$. How many photons (nearly) per square metre are incident on the Earth per second? Assume that the photons in the sunlight have an average wavelength of 550 nm.

12. The wavelength of light from the spectral emission line of sodium is 589 nm.

Find the kinetic energy at which:

(a) an electron, and

(b) a neutron, would have the same de-Broglie wavelength.

Solutions -1.E=hc/ λ , N=P/E N= 8% of P/ E = 8P λ /100 hc (1M) = 8 x 150 x 4500 x 10⁻¹⁰/100 x 6.63 x 10⁻³⁴ x 3 x 10⁸ = 2.71 x 10²⁹ photons/second. (1M) 2. λ = 632.8nm = 632.8 x 10⁻⁹ m P = 9.42 mW = 9.42 x 10⁻³ W (a) Energy of each photon, E = hc/ λ

= 6.63 x 10^{-34} x 3 x $10^{8}/632.8$ x 10^{-9} = 3.14 x 10^{-19} J Momentum of each photon,

$$p = h/\lambda = 6.63 \text{ x } 10^{-34}/632.8 \text{ x } 10^{-9} = 1.05 \text{ x } 10^{-27} \text{ kg ms}^{-1}$$

(b) Number of photons arriving per second at the target,

- $N = P/E = 9.42 \times 10^{-3}/3.14 \times 10^{-19} = 3 \times 10^{16}$ photons per second. (1M)
- (c) Momentum of a hydrogen atom = Momentum of a photon
 - or mv = p
- \therefore Velocity,

$$v = p/m = 1.05 \text{ x } 10^{-27} \text{ kg ms}^{-1} / 1.67 \text{ x } 10^{-27} \text{ kg} = 0.63 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$
 (1M)

3. Let W_0 be the work function of the metal. Then maximum kinetic energies of the photoelectrons ejected in the two cases will be

$$eV_1 = hv_1 - W_0$$
 and $eV_2 = hv_2 - W_0$
 $e(V_2-V_1) = h(v_2-v_1)$
 $h = e(V_2-V_1) / v_2-v_1$ (1M)

If v_0 is the threshold frequency, the

 $eV_1 = hv_1 - W_0 = hv_1 - hv_0$

or

4. Energy

:.

$$v_{0} = v_{1} - eV_{1} / h = v_{1} - V_{1} (v_{1} - v_{2}) / V_{2} - V_{1}$$

= $v_{1}V_{2} - v_{1}V_{1} - v_{2}V_{1} + v_{1}V_{1} / V_{2} - V_{1}$
= $v_{1}V_{2} - v_{2}V_{1} / V_{2} - V_{1}$ (1M)
of a photon,

$$E_{v} = W_{0} + K_{max}$$
As $W_{0} = 0$, so $E_{v} = K_{max} = p^{2} / 2 m$

$$\therefore p = \sqrt{2mEv}$$
(1M)
Wavelength of the emitted electrons.

 $\lambda = h/p = h / \sqrt{2mEv}$ i.e., $\lambda \propto 1 / \sqrt{E_v}$ (1M)



Hence, the graph of λ vs. E is a parabola as shown in the Fig. 5. As $K_{max} = hv - W_0$

or
$$eV_0 = hc / \lambda - W_0$$
 or $V_0 = hc / e\lambda - W_0 / e$ (1M)
 $\therefore \Delta V_0 = (V_0)_2 - (V_0)_1$

= $[hc / e\lambda_2 - W_0 / e] - [hc / e\lambda_1 - W_0 / e] = hc / e[1 / \lambda_2 - W_0 / e]$	$-1 / \lambda_1$]	
$= 6.6 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^{8} / 1.6 \times 10^{-19} [1 / 4 \times 10^{-7} - 1 / 6 \times 10^{-10}]$	$[0^{-7}] = 1.03$	
$(V_0)_2 = (V_0)_1 - 1.03 = 6 - 1.03 = 4.97V$	(1 M)	
6. By conservation of linear momentum,		
$m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 = M x 0$	(1M)	
or $m_1 v_1 = -m_2 v_2$		
\therefore $m_1 v_1$ = $m_2 v_2$		
or $ p_1 = p_2 $		
$\lambda_1 \ / \ \lambda_2 = \mathbf{p}_2 \ / \ \mathbf{p}_1 = 1$	(1M)	
7. As proved in the above problem,		
$\lambda = \sqrt{h\lambda} / \sqrt{2mc}$	(1M)	
$\lambda_{\rm e}^2 = {\rm h}\lambda / 2{\rm mc}$		
$\lambda = (2mc / h) \lambda_e^2$	(1M)	
8. (i) $\lambda_e = 6.6 \times 10^{-34} / 9 \times 10^{-31} 1 / 100 \times 3 \times 10^8 = 2.44 \times 10^{-10} \text{m}.$	(1M)	
(ii) $\lambda_b = 6.6 \times 10^{-34} / 3 \times 10^{-2} \times 100 = 2.2 \times 10^{-34}$	(1M)	
As the de-Broglie wavelength of the electron has a signi ficant value	ue while that of the ball is	
negligibly small, it shows that the wave nature of matter is importa	ant at the atomic level but it i	s

negligibly small, it shows that the wave nature of matter is important at the atomic level be not really relevant at the macroscopic level.

9. (a) Maximum energy of X-ray photon = Maximum energy of an accelerated electron $orhv_{max} = eV$

 \therefore v_{max} = eV / h = 1.6 x 10⁻¹⁹ x 30 x 10³ / 6.63 x 10⁻³⁴ = 7.24 x 10¹⁸ Hz. (1M) (b) $\lambda_{\text{min}} = c / v_{\text{max}} = 3 \times 10^8 / 7.24 \times 10^{18}$ $= 0.0414 \text{ x } 10^{-9} \text{m} = 0.0414 \text{nn}$ (1M) 10. Here $W_0 = 2.14 \text{ eV}$, $v = 6 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$ (a) $K_{max} = hv - W_0$ $= 6.63 \text{ x } 10^{-34} \text{ x } 6 \text{ x } 10^{14} \text{J} - 2.14 \text{ eV}$ $= 6.63 \times 6 \times 10^{-20} / 1.6 \times 10^{-19} eV - 2.14 eV$ = 2.48 - 2.14 = 0.34 eV.(b) As $eV_0 = K_{max} = 0.34 eV$ \therefore Stopping potential, V₀ = 0.34 V. (1M) (c) $K_{max} = 1 / 2 \text{ mv}^2_{max} = 0.34 \text{ eV} = 0.34 \text{ x} 1.6 \text{ x} 10^{-19} \text{J}$ $v_{max}^2 = 2 \ge 0.34 \ge 1.6 \ge 10^{-19} / m$ or $= 2 \times 0.34 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-16} / 9.1 \times 10^{-31} J = 119560.4 \times 10^{6}$ $v_{max} = 345.8 \text{ x } 10^3 \text{ms}^{-1} = 345.8 \text{ kms}^{-1}$ or 11. Energy of each photon, $E = hc / \lambda = 6.63 x 10^{-34} x 3 x 10^8 / 550 x 10^{-9} = 3.62 x 10^{-19} J.$ (1M) Number of photons incident on earth's surface per second per square metre = Total energy per square metre per second / Energy of each photon $= 1.388 \text{ x}10^{3}/3.62 \text{ x}10^{-19} = 3.8 \text{ x} 10^{21}.$ (1M) 12. Here $\lambda = 589$ nm = 589 x 10⁻⁹ m But $\lambda = h/p = h / \sqrt{2mk}$ $\lambda^2 = h^2 / 2mK$ $K = h^2/2m\lambda^2$ or (a) Kinetic energy of an electron, $K = (6.63 \times 10^{-34})^2 / (2 \times 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 589 \times 10^{-9})^2$ $= 6.95 \times 10^{-25} \text{ J}$

$= 4.34 \mu eV.$	(1M)
(b) Kinetic energy of a neutron,	
$K = (6.63 \times 10^{-34})^2 / (2 \times 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \times 589 \times 10^{-9})^2 = 3.78 \times 10^{-28} J$	
= 0.236 neV.	(1M)

NUMERICALS FOR PRACTICE

1. For the light of wavelength 400 nm incident on the cathode of a photocell, the stopping potential is 6V. If the wavelength of incident light is increased to 600 nm, calculate the new stopping potential.

2. Monochromatic light of frequency $6.0 \ge 1014$ Hz is produced by a laser. The power emitted is $2.0 \ge 10-3$ W.Estimate the number of photons emitted per second on an average by the source.

3. Consider a metal exposed to light of wavelength 600 nm. The maximum energy of the electron is doubled when light of wavelength 400 nm is used. Find the work function in eV.

4. When radiation of wavelength 3000 Å and 4000 Å fall on the surface of metals A and B, and the photoelectrons emitted have maximum kinetic energies of 2eV and 1eV respectively. Calculate the maximum wavelength of the incident radiation for which there will be photoelectron emission from the same surface.

5.By how much would the stopping potential for a given photosensitive surface go up if the frequency of the incident radiations were to be increased from 4×10^{15} Hz to 8×10^{15} Hz?

6. Light of wavelength 2500 Å falls on a metal surface of work function 3.5 eV. What is the kinetic energy (in eV) of (i) the fastest and (ii) the slowest electrons emitted from the surface? If the same light falls on another surface of work function 5.5 eV, what will be the energy of emitted electrons?

7. The ground state energy of hydrogen atom is - 13.6eV The photon emitted during the transition of electron from n = 2ton = 1 state, is incident on a photosensitive material of unknown work function. The photoelectrons are emitted from the materials with a maximum kinetic energy of 8 eV. Calculate the threshold wavelength of the material used.

8. If light of wavelength 412.5 nm is incident on each of the metals given below, which ones will show photoelectric emission and why?

Metal	Work function (eV)
Na	1.92
K	2.15
Са	3.20
Мо	4.17

9. The kinetic energy of the electron orbiting in the first excited state of hydrogen atom is 3.4 eV. Determine the de Broglie wavelength associated with it.

10. An electron is accelerated through a potential difference of 100 volts. What is the de-Broglie wavelength associated with it? To which part of the electromagnetic spectrum does this value of wavelength correspond?

11. In the study of a photoelectric effect the graph between the stopping potential V and frequency v of the incident radiation on two different metals P and Q is shown below:



(i) Which one of the two metals has higher threshold frequency?

(ii) Determine the work function of the metal which has greater value.

(iii) Find the maximum kinetic energy of electron emitted by light of frequency 8 x 10^{14} Hz for this metal.

12. An electron and a proton, each have de Broglie wavelength of 1.00 nm.

(i) Find the ratio of their momenta.

(ii) Compare the kinetic energy of the proton with that of the electron.

13. The work function of caesium is 2.14 eV. Find (a) the threshold frequency for caesium, and (b) the wavelength of the incident light if the photocurrent is brought to zero by a stopping potential of 0.60 V.

14. A particle is moving three times as fast as an electron. The ratio of the de Broglie wavelength of the particle to that of the electron is 1.813×10^{-4} Calculate the particle's mass and identify the particle.

15. Given the ground state energy $E_0 = -13.6 \text{eV}$ and Bohr radius $a_0 = 0.53 \text{ Å}$. Find out how the de Broglie wavelength associated with the electron orbiting in the ground state would change when it jumps into the first excited state.

Hints

1. K = h(v - v0) = hc (1 / λ - 1 / λ_0) K = hc / λ - ϕ on substituting values, Stopping potential is 0.65 eV

- 2. P = nhv, n = 2.0 x 10^{-3} / hv on solving n = 5.027 x 10^{15} per second 3. $\lambda 1 = 600 \text{ x } 10^{-9} \text{ m}$, $\lambda 2 = 400 \text{ x } 10^{-9} \text{ hc}[2/\lambda_1 - 1/\lambda_2] = \phi_0$ on substituting values, $\phi_0 = 1.03 \text{ eV}$.
- 4. $E = hc/\lambda e eV$ on substituting values we get E = 4.125 eV

Work function $\phi_0 = 2.125 \ eV$

For metal B, $\lambda 0 = 5892$ Å

5. $eV_{01} = hv_1 - \phi - (1) eV_{02} = hv_2 - \phi - (2)$

(1) - (2) gives 16.6V

6. $E = hc/\lambda$ on substituting values we get E = 4.9 eV

 $E_{kmax} = 1.4 \text{ eV}$

7. $E = -13.6[1 / 1^2 - 1 / 2^2] = 10.2 \text{ eV}$

 $hv = \phi_0 + E$ on substituting values we get $\lambda_0 = 5.6 \times 10^{-7} m$

- 8. $E = hc/\lambda$ on solving we get 3.01eV
- 9. $\lambda = h/\sqrt{2mk}$ on substituting the values we get $\lambda = 6.66 \times 10^{-10}$ m
- 10. V = 100 volts $\lambda = h/\sqrt{2meV} = 12.27 / \sqrt{V} = 1.227 \text{\AA}$
- 11. (i) Metal Q
 - (ii) $Q = hv_0 = 6.63 \times 10{-}34 \times 6 \times 10^{14} J$

 $\phi_0 = 2.49 \ eV$

(iii) $K_{max} = hv - \phi_0 = 3.32 - 2.49 = 0.83 \ eV$

12. $\lambda_e = \lambda_p = 1.00 \text{ nm}$

(i) $p = h/\lambda$ hence on substituting we get $P_e / P_p = 1:1$

(ii)
$$E_K = p^2 / 2m$$

 $E_{Kp} / E_{ke} = (P_p / P_e)^2 x (m_e / m_p)$ on solving we get $E_{Kp} / E_{ke} = 5.4 x 10^{-4}$ 13 (a). $v_0 = \phi_0 / h = 2.14 \text{ eV} / 6.63 x 10^{-34} \text{ Js} = 5.16 x 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$ $eV_0 = hc/\lambda - \phi_0$, $\lambda = hc / (eV_0 + \phi_0) \therefore \lambda = 454 \text{ nm}$ 14. $\lambda = h/mv$ $\lambda_e = h / m_e v_e$ and $\lambda_p = h / m_p x \ 3 v_e$. $m_p = 1838.6 m_e$

15. E2 = -13.6 / 4 eV = -3.4 eV. As K.E, Kn = -En, K2 = 3.4 eV

In 2nd energy level would be , $\lambda_2 = h/\sqrt{2mek2} = 6.654$ Å

1stenergy level $\lambda_1 = 3.327$ Å

CASE STUDY QUESTION

1. According to wave picture, light is an EM wave consisting of electric and magnetic fields with continuous distribution of energy over the region of space of wave. This wave nature didn't explain the photoelectric effect. The needs to be supplied with more energy than work function of material. We know photoelectric emission is an instantaneous process. Photon is called quanta of energy.

1. The kinetic energy of the electron emitted dependson which parameter?

- (a) Frequency of incident light.
- (b) Intensity of incident light.
- (c) Work function of material.
- (d) Potential applied.

2. Does the matterwave picture elegantly incorporated the Heisenberg's uncertainty principle?

- (a) Yes(b) No
- (c) May be(d) Can't say

3. How does amplitude of electric and magnetic fields vary with intensity of radiation ?

- (a) If the intensity increases then amplitude also increases.
- (b) Intensity increases and amplitudedecreases.
- (c) Amplitude doesn't depend on intensity.
 - (d) None of the above.

4. Is there any specific region of absorption of electron on wavefront?

- (a) Continuously over the right of wavefront.
- (b) Continuously over the left of wavefront.
- (c) Continuously over the entire wavefront.
- (d) None of the above.
 - 5. Does photon get deflected by electric and magnetic fields?
- (a) Yes (b) No
- (c) May be (d) Depending on situation

Solutions

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4.(c) 5. (a)

2. In 1887, German physicist Heinrich Hertz noticed that shining a beam of ultraviolet light onto a metal plate could cause it to shoot sparks. It is due to the emission of negatively charged particles called electrons from the metal surface into the surrounding space.Hallwachs and Lenard also observed that when ultraviolet light fell on the emitter plate, no electrons were emitted at all when the frequency of the incident light was smaller than a certain minimum frequency.Experimental study shows that different metals required different minimum frequencies of light for the emission of electron. When brightness of the incident light increases, more electrons were produced, without increasing their energy, and increasing the frequency of the light produced electrons with higher energies, but without increasing the number produced. This is known as the photoelectric effect, and it would be understood in 1905 by a young scientist named Albert Einstein.

1. In photoelectric effect, the kinetic energy of emitted electrons from the metal surface depends upon

(a) frequency of incident light

(b) velocity of incident light

(c) intensity of light

(d) angular momentum of emitted electron.

2. When monochromatic radiation of intensity I falls on a metal surface, the number of photoelectron and their maximum kinetic energy are n and K respectively. If the intensity of radiation is 21, the number of emitted photoelectron and their maximum kinetic energy will be (a) n and 2K

(b) 2n and 2K

(c) 2n and K

(d) n and K

3. According to Einstein's photoelectric equation, the graph between the kinetic energy of



photoelectrons ejected and the frequency of incident radiation is $\begin{pmatrix} b \end{pmatrix}$



4. If the momentum of an electron is changed by P, then the de-Broglie wavelength associated with it changes by 0.4%. The initial momentum of electron will be

(a) 100 P (b) 250 P (c) 300 P (d) P/200

5. Which of the following property does not support wave theory of light?

(a) Light waves get polarised

(b) Light obeys Laws of refraction and reflection

(c) Light shows phenomenon of diffraction

(d) Light shows photoelectric effect.

Solutions

1.(a) 2.(c) 3.(c) 4.(b) 5.(d)

3. Read the following text and answer the followingquestions on the basis of the same: Photocell:A photocell is a technological application of the photoelectric effect. It is a device whose electrical properties are affected by light. It is also sometimes called an electric eye. A photocell consists of a semi-cylindrical photo-sensitive metal plate C (emitter) and a wire loop A (collector) supported in an evacuated glass or quartz bulb. It is connected to the external circuit having a high-tension battery B and micro ammeter (μ A) as shown in the figure.



Sometimes, instead of the plate C, a thin layer of photosensitive material is pasted on the inside of the bulb. A part of the bulb is left clean for the light to enter it. When light of suitable wavelength falls on the emitter C, photoelectrons are emitted. These photoelectrons are drawn to the collector A. Photocurrent of the order of a few microampere can be normally obtained from a photo cell. A photocell converts a change in intensity of illumination into a change in photocurrent. This current can be used to operate control systems and in light measuring devices.

1.Photocell is an application of

(a) thermoelectric effect

(b) photoelectric effect

(c) photoresistive effect

(d) None of the above

2. Photosensitive material should be connected to

(a)-ve terminal of the battery

(b) +ve terminal of the battery

(c) any one of (a) or (b)

(d) connected to ground

3. Which of the following statement is true?

(a) The photocell is totally painted black.

(b) A part of the photocell is left clean.

(c) The photocell is completely transparent.

(d) A part of the photocell is made black.

4. The photocurrent generated is in the order of

(a) ampere

(b) milliampere

(c) microampere

(d) None of the above

5. A photocell converts a change in light into a change in of incident

(a) intensity, photovoltage

(b) wavelength, photovoltage

(c) frequency, photocurrent

(d) intensity, photocurrent

Solutions

1.(b) 2.(a) 3.(b) 4.(c)5.(d)

ASSIGNMENT – 1 (MCQ QUESTIONS)

1. A particle is dropped from a height H. The de Broglie wavelength of the particle as a function height is proportional to

(a) H

(b) H $^{1/2}$ (c) H^0 (d) $H^{-1/2}$

2. The wavelength of a photon needed to remove a proton from a nucleus which is bound to the nucleus with 1 MeV energy is nearly

(b) 1.2 x 10⁻³nm (a) 1.2nm

(c) 1.2×10^{-6} nm (d) $1.2 \times 10^{1} \text{ nm}$

3. Consider a beam of electrons (each electron with energy E) incident on a metal surface keptin an evacuated chamber. Then

(a) no electrons will be emitted as only photons can emit electrons.

(b) electrons can be emitted but all with an energy, E_0 .

(c) electrons can be emitted with any energy, with a maximum of $E_0 - \phi$ (ϕ is the work function).

(d) electrons can be emitted with any energy, with a maximum of E_0 .

4. The threshold wavelength for photoelectric emission from a material is 5200 A.

Photoelectrons will be emitted when this material is illuminated with monochromatic radiation from a:

(b) 1000 watt infrared lamp

(a) 50 watt infrared lamp

(d) 1 watt infrared lamp (c) 1 watt ultraviolet lamp

5. A photoelectric cell is illuminated by a point source of light 1 m away. The plate emits

electrons having stopping potential V. Then:

(a) V decreases as distance increase

(b) Vincreases as distance increase

(c) Vis independent of distance (r)

(d) Vbecomes zero when distance increases or decreases

6. In a photoelectric experiment, the stopping- potential for the incident light of wavelength 4000

Å is 2 volt. If the wavelength be changed to 3000 Å, the stopping-potential will be:

(a) 2 volt (c) zero

(b) less than 2 volt (d) more than 2 volt

7. The work-function for a metal is 3 eV. To emit a photoelectron of energy 2 eV from the surface of this metal, the wavelength of the incident light should be:

(a) 6187 Å (c) 12375 Å (b) 4125 Å (d) 2875 Å

8. In the Davisson and Germer experiment, the velocity of electrons emitted from the electrongun can be increased by

(a) increasing the potential difference between the anode and filament

(b) increasing the filament current

(c) decreasing the filament current

(d) decreasing the potential difference between the anode and filament

9. The work-function of a surface of a photosensitive material is 6.2 eV. The wavelength of incident radiation for which the stopping potential is 5 V lies in:

(a) ultraviolet region

(b) visible region

(c) infrared region

(d) X-ray region

10. A proton, a neutron, an electron and an α -particle have same energy. Then their de Broglie wavelengths compare as

(a) $\lambda_p = \lambda_n > \lambda_e > \lambda_\alpha$ (b) $\lambda_{\alpha} < \lambda_{p} = \lambda_{n} > \lambda_{e}$ (c) $\lambda_e < \lambda_p = \lambda_n > \lambda_\alpha$ (d) $\lambda_e = \lambda_p = \lambda_n = \lambda_\alpha$

11. The number of photoelectrons emitted for light of frequency (higher than the threshold frequency v_0) is proportional to:

(a) threshold frequency (b) intensity of light

(c) frequency of light

(d) $v - v_0$

12. Relativistic corrections become necessary when the expression for the kinetic energy $1/2 \text{ mv}^2$ becomes comparable with mc²where m is the mass of the particle. At what de Broglie

wavelength will relativistic corrections become important for an electron?

(b) $\lambda = 10^{-1}$ nm (a) $\lambda = 10$ nm (d) $\lambda = 10^{-6}$ nm

(c) $\lambda = 10^{-4}$ nm

13. Monochromatic light of wavelength 667 nm is produced by a helium neon laser. The power emitted is 9 mW. The number of photons arriving per second on the average at a target irradiated by this beam is:

(a) 3×10^{16}

(b) 9×10^{15} (c) 3×10^{19} (d) $9 \ge 10^{17}$

14. Electrons used in an electron microscope are accelerated by a voltage of 25 kV. If the voltage is increased to 100 kV then the de-Broglie wavelength associated with the electrons would

(a) increase by 2 times (b) decrease by 2 times

(c) decrease by 4 times (d) increase by 4 times

15. Two particles A1 and A2 of masses m1, m2 (m1 > m2) have the same de Broglie wavelength. Then

(a) their momenta are the same

(b) their energies are the same

(c) energy of A1 is less than the energy of A2

(d) energy of A1 is more than the energy of A2

16. An electron (mass m) with an initial velocity $\vec{v} = v_0 \hat{i}$ is in an electric field $\vec{E} = E_0 \hat{j}$. If $\lambda_0 = h / I$ mv₀ it's de Broglie wavelength at time t is given by

(a) λ_0

(b)
$$\lambda_0 \sqrt{1 + \frac{e^2 E_0^2 t^2}{m^2 v_0^2}}$$

(c)
$$\frac{\lambda_0}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{e^2 E_0^2 t^2}{m^2 v_0^2}}}$$

(d)
$$\frac{\lambda_0}{\left(1 + \frac{e^2 E_0^2 t^2}{m^2 v_0^2}\right)}$$

17. The de Broglie wavelength of an electron accelerated through, p.d. Vis directly proportional to V". Then n must be equal to (n =)

(a) 1 (c) 0.5 (b) -1

(d) = -0.5

18. For a given kinetic energy, which of the following has smallest de Broglie wavelength: (a) electron (b) proton

(c) deuteron (d) α –particle

19. If an electron and a photon propagate in the form of waves having same wavelength, it implies that they have same:

(a) speed(b) momentum

(c) energy(d) all the above

20. A particle of mass 1 mg has the same wavelength as an electron moving with a velocity of 3 x 10^8 ms⁻¹. The velocity of the particle is (mass of electron = 9.1 x 10^{-3} kg)

(a) $2.7 \times 10^{-18} \text{ ms}^{-1}$

(b) 9 x 10^{-2} ms⁻¹

(c) $3 \times 10^{-31} \text{ ms}^{-1}$

(d)
$$2.7 \times 10^{-21} \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

Solutions

1.(d)	2.(b)	3.(d)	4.(c)	5.(c)	6.(d)	7.(d)	8.(a)	9.(a)	10.(b)
11.(b)	12.(c,d)	13.(a)	14.(b)	15.(a,c)	16.(c)	17.(d)	18.(d)	19.(b)	20.(d)

ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS

In the following questions a statement of assertion followed by a statement of reason is given. Choose the correct answer out of the following choices.

(a) Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.

(b) Assertion and reason both are correct statements but reason is not correct explanation for assertion.

(c) Assertion is correct statement but reason is wrong statement.

(d) Assertion is wrong statement but reason is correct statement.

1. Assertion: Matter has dual nature.

Reason :Light has dual nature.

2. Assertion: In the process of photoelectric emission, all emitted electrons have the same kinetic energy.

Reason: According to Einstein's equation $E_k = hv - \phi_0$

3.Assertion : Photoelectric effect demonstrates the wave nature of light.

Reason : The number of photoelectrons is proportional to the wavelength of incident light.

4. Assertion :On increasing the frequency of light, the photocurrent remains unchanged.

: Photocurrent is independent of frequency but depends only on intensity of Reason incident light.

5. Assertion : On increasing the intensity of light the photocurrent increases.

Reason : The photocurrent increases with increase of frequency of light.

6. Assertion : Photoelectric process is instantaneous process.

Reason : When photons of energy (hv) greater than work function of metal (ϕ_0) are incident on a metal, the electrons from metal are emitted with no time lag.

7. Assertion :Threshold frequency depends on intensity of light.

Reason : Greater is the photon frequency, greater is the energy of a photon.

8. Assertion : If frequency of incident light is doubled, the kinetic energy of

photoelectron is also doubled.

Reason :The kinetic energy of photoelectron is directly proportional to frequency of incident light.

9. Assertion : An electron and a photon possessing same wavelength, will have the same momentum.

Reason :Electron and photon possess same energy.

10. Assertion : The electrons and protons having same momentum has same de Broglie wavelength.

Reason: de Broglie wavelength $\lambda = h/P$

Solutions

1.(b) 2.(d) 3.(d) 4.(a) 5.(c) 6.(a) 7.(d) 8.(d) 9.(a) 10.(a) **ASSIGNMENT – 2 (DESCRIPTIVE OUESTIONS -2M & 3M)**

1.Write the basic features of photon picture of electromagnetic radiation on which Einstein's photoelectric equation is based.

2. In photoelectric effect, why should the photoelectric current increase as the intensity of monochromatic radiation incident on a photosensitive surface is increased? Explain.

3. There are materials which absorb photons of shorter wavelength and emit photons of longer wavelength. Can there be stable substances which absorb photons of larger wavelength and emit light of shorter wavelength?

4. Do all the electrons that absorb a photon come out as photoelectrons?

5. Electrons are emitted from a photosensitive surface when it is illuminated by green light but electron emission does not take place by yellow light. Will the electrons be emitted when the surface is illuminated by (i) red light, and (ii) blue light?

6. In a photoelectric effect, the yellow light is just able to emit electrons, will green light emit photoelectrons? What about red light?

7. Work function of aluminium is 4.2 eV. If two photons, each of energy 2.5 eV, are incident onits surface, will the emission of electrons take place? Justify your answer.

8. Write Einstein's photoelectric equation and point out any two characteristic properties of photons on which this equation is based.

9. Write three characteristic features in photoelectric effect which cannot be explained on the basis of wave theory of light, but can be explained only using Einstein's equation.

10. A proton and an electron have same velocity. Which one has greater de Broglie wavelength and why?

11. When the electron orbiting in hydrogen atom in its ground state moves to the third excited state, show how the de Broglie wavelength associated with it would be affected.

12. What is meant by work function of a metal? How does the value of work function influence the kinetic energy of electrons liberated during photoelectron emission?

13. Plot a graph showing the variation of stopping potential with the frequency of incident radiation for two different photosensitive materials having work functions W_1 and W_2 ($W_1 > W_2$). On what factors does the (i) slope and (ii) intercept of the lines depend?

14. There are two sources of light, each emitting with a power 100W. One emits X-rays of wavelength 1 nm and the other visible light at 500 nm. Find the ratio of number of photons of X-rays the photons of visible light of the given wavelength.

15. Explain briefly the reasons why wave theory of light is not able to explain the observed features of photo-electric effect.

16.Write Einstein's photoelectric equation. State clearly the three salient features observed in photoelectric effect which can explain on the basis of this equation. The maximum kinetic energy of the photoelectrons gets doubled when the wavelength of light incident on the surface changes from λ_1 to λ_2 . Derive the expressions for the threshold wavelength and work function for the metal surface.

17. Using photon picture of light, show how Einstein's photoelectric equation can be established. Write two features of photoelectric effect which cannot be explained by wave theory.

18.Define the terms (1) 'cut-off voltage' and (ii) 'threshold frequency' in relation to the phenomenonof photoelectric effect.Using Einstein's photoelectric equation show how the cut-off voltage and threshold frequency for a given photosensitive material can be determined with the help of a suitable plot/graph.

19.Sketch the graphs showing variation of stopping potential with frequency of incident radiations for two photosensitive materials A and B having threshold frequencies $v_A > v_B$.

(i) In which case is the stopping potential more and why?

(ii) Does the slope of the graph depend on the nature of the material used? Explain.

20.A proton and a deuteron are accelerated through the same accelerating potential. Which one of the two has

(i) greater value of de-Broglie wavelength associated with it, and

(ii) less momentum?

Give reason and justify your answers.

21. A beam of monochromatic radiation is incident on a photosensitive surface. Answer the following questions giving reasons:

(i) Do the emitted photoelectrons have the same kinetic energy?

(ii) Does the kinetic energy of the emitted electrons depend on the intensity of incident radiation?(iii) On what factors does the number of emitted photoelectrons depend?

22. (a)Define the term 'intensity of radiation' in terms of photon picture of light.

(b) Two monochromatic beams, one red and the other blue, have the same intensity. In which de case (i) the number of photons per unit area per second is larger, (ii) the maximum kinetic energy of the photoelectrons is more? Justify your answer.

23. When an electron in hydrogen atom jumps from the third excited state to the ground state, how would the de Broglie wavelength associated with the electron change? Justify your answer.

24.Two monochromatic beams A and B of equal intensity I, hit a screen. The number of photons hitting the screen by beam A is twice that by beam B. Then what inference can you make about their frequencies?

25. A monochromatic light source of power 5mW emits $8 \ge 10^{15}$ photons per second. This light ejects photo electrons from a metal surface. The stopping potential for this set up is 2V. Calculate the work function of the metal.

26. Derive Einstein's photoelectric equation $v^2 = hv - hv_o$.

27. The graph shows the variation of stopping potential with frequency of incident radiation for two photosensitive metals A and B. Which one of the two has higher value of work-function? Justify your answer.



Answers with Marking Scheme

1. i)Photons are particles of light having energy E = hv and momentum $p = h/\lambda$. (1M) ii)Intensity of light depends on the number of photons . (1M)

2. The photoelectric current increases proportionally with the increase in intensity of incident radiation. (1M)

Larger the intensity of incident radiation, larger is the number of incident photons and hence larger is the number of electrons. (1M)

3. In the 1st case, energy given out is less than the energy supplied. (1M).

In the 2nd case, the material has to supply the energy as the emitted photon has more energy. This cannot happenfor stable substances. (1M)

4. No. (1M). Most electrons get scattered into the metal. Only a few come out of the surface of the metal.(1M)

5. i)No (1M)

ii)Yes (1M)

6. As λ green < λ red so green light photon has more energy than yellow light photon. (1M)

As $\lambda red > \lambda green$ so red light photon has lesser energy than yellow light photon.(1M)

7. In photoelectric effect, a single photon interacts with a single electron. (1M)

As individual photon has energy (2.5eV) which is less than work function, hence emission of electron will not take place. (1M)

8. Equation $-K_{max} = \frac{1}{2} mv^2_{max} = hv - hv_0(1M)$

Characteristics –i)Energy of photon is directly proportional to the frequency (or inversely proportional to the wavelength). (1M)

ii)In photon-electron collision, total energy and momentum of the system of two constituents remains constant. (1M)

9. i)K.E of emitted electrons is found to be independent of the intensity.(1M)

ii)There is no emission of electrons if frequency of incident light is below a certain frequency.(1M) iii.Photoelectric effect is an instantaneous process. (1M)

10. $\lambda = h/mv$. Given, $v_p = v_e$. Since $m_p > m_e$ (1M)

 $\lambda \propto 1/m$, hence $\lambda_p < \lambda_e$ (1M)

11. $\lambda = h/p = h/mv = \lambda \propto 1/v$ (1M)

 $v \propto 1/n$: de Broglie wavelength will increase. (1M)

12. The minimum energy required to free an electron from metallic surface is called the work function. (1M)

Smaller the work function, larger the kinetic energy of emitted electron. (1M) 13. i) $tan\theta = h/e$ ii) Intercept of lines depends on the work function. (2M)

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\uparrow \\
V_s \\
\hline \\
2 \\
(W_2/e) \\
1 \\
(W_1/e) \\
\end{array}$$

 $\begin{array}{l} 14. \ n_1 E_1 = n_2 E_2 \ , \ n_1 \ x \ hc/\lambda_1 = n_2 \ x \ hc/\lambda_2 \ (1M) \\ n_1/n_2 = \lambda_1/\lambda_2 \ , \ n_1/n_2 = 1/500 \end{array} \tag{1M}$

(1M)

15. According to wave theory, the kinetic energy of photoelectrons must depend on the intensity of incident light. (1M)

The light of any frequency can emit electrons from metallic surface provided the intensity of light be sufficient to provide necessary energy for emission of electrons. (1M)

The energy transferred by light waves will not go to a particular electron, but it will be distributed uniformly to all electrons present in the illuminated surface. (1M)

16. Equation $- K_{max} = \frac{1}{2} mv_{max}^2 = hv - hv_0(1M)$

Derivation - For λ_1 , hc/ $\lambda_1 = \phi_0 + K = \phi_0 + eV_0$

For λ_2 , hc/ $\lambda_2 = \phi_0 + 2eV_0(1M)$

From above equations,

 $\phi_0 = 2hc / \lambda_1 - hc / \lambda_2$

For threshold wavelength λ_0 *K.E*, K = 0, and work function $\phi_0 = hc / \lambda_0$

 $\therefore \text{On solving, } \phi_0 = hc(2\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) / \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \qquad (1M)$

17. According to law of conservation of energy,

 $hv = \phi_0 + \frac{1}{2} mv_{max}^2 \qquad (1M)$ On solving $KE_{max} = hv - \phi_0 \qquad (1M)$

18. i) Cut off or stopping potential is that minimum value of negative potential at anode which just stops the photo electric current. (1M)

ii) For a given material, there is a minimum frequency of light below which no photo electric emission will take place, this is called as threshold frequency. (1M)






(1M)

20. i) $\lambda p > \lambda d$ (1M)

ii) $\lambda p > \lambda d$ (1M)

21.i)No(1M)

ii)No (1M)

iii) depends on the intensity of the radiations.(1M)

22. a)The number of photons incident normally per unit area per unit time is determined the intensity of radiations. (1M)

(b) i) $(hv)_R < (hv)_B (1M)$

ii) $(hv)_B > (hv)_R (1M)$

23.de Broglie wavelength associated with a moving charge particle having a KE 'K' can be given as. $\lambda = h / p = h / \sqrt{2mk}$ ----- (1) (1M)

The kinetic energy electron in any orbit of hydrogen atom can be given as,

$$K = 13.6 / n^2 x \, eV \, \dots \dots \, (2) \tag{1M}$$

 $n_1 = 1$ and $n_2 = 4$ and on solving (1) and (2), $\lambda_1 = \lambda_4 / 4$ (1M)

24. $I = n_A v_A = n_B v_B$ (1M) $n_A / n_B = v_B / v_B \text{ or, } 2n_B / n_B = v_B / v_A \Rightarrow v_B = 2v_A$ (1M) 25. $P = 5 \times 10^{-3} W$, $n = 8 \times 10^{15}$ photons per second $E = p / n = 6.25 \times 10^{-19} J / 1.6 \times 10^{-19} Ev$ (1M) E = 3.9 eVWork function, $W_0 = E - V_0 = (3.9 - 2) eV = 1.9 Ev$ (1M)

26. Light is propagated in the form of bundles of energy. Each bundle of energy is called a quantum or photon. (1M)

 $Derivation - hv = W + E_K$

 $E_{K} = hv - W - (1)$

 $W = hv_0 = hc / \lambda$ -----(2) (1M)

On solving, $1 / 2mv^2 = hv - hv_0 - (3)$ (1M)

27. Metal A (1M)

Since work function $W = hv_0$ and $v'_0 > v_0$ so work function of metal A is more.(1M)

REVISION QUESTION PAPER

(CHAPTERS 5 AND 6)

(35 MARKS)

Chapter :- E.M Waves and OPTICS

GENRAL INSTRUCTIONS : Max marks - 35

- (i) There are 18 questions in all. All questions are compulsory
- (ii) This question paper has five sections: Section A, Section B, Section C, Section D (ii) and Section
- All the sections are compulsory. (iii)
- (iv) Section A contains nine MCQ of 1 mark each, Section B contains four questions of two marks each, Section C contains three questions of three marks each, section D contains one long question of five marks and Section E contains one case study based questions of 4 mark.
- There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in section (v) B, C, D and E. You have to attempt only one of the choices in such questions. $(9 \times 1 = 9)$

SECTION - A

1. If \vec{E} and \vec{B} represent electric and magnetic field vectors of the electromagnetic wave, the direction of propagation of electromagnetic wave is along

(B) \vec{B} (A) \vec{E} (D) $\vec{E} \times \vec{B}$ (C) $\vec{B} \times \vec{E}$ 2. In electromagnetic waves, the phase difference between magnetic and electric field vectors is (A) zero (B) π (C) $\pi / 2$ (D) $\pi / 4$ 3. Electromagnetic wave having frequency 5 x 10¹¹ Hz is (A) Ultraviolet wave (B) Radio wave (C) Microwave (D) X-ray 4. Convex mirrors are preferred over plane mirrors as rear view mirror in automobile since (A) the image formed is magnified (B) the image formed is real (C) the field of view is large (D) it is light weight 5. A short pulse of white light is incident from air to a glass slab at normal incidence. After travelling through the slab, the first colour to emerge is (A) blue (B) green (C) violet (D) red 6. Magnifying power of a microscope depends on (A) colour of light (B) focal length of objective and colour of light (C) focal length of evepiece and colour of light (D) focal length of evepiece and objective 7. Huygens theory could not explain (A) photoelectric effect (B) reflection of light

(C) diffraction of light

(D) interference of light

8. A Young's Double slit experiment is performed in air and in water. Which of the following relationship is true regarding fringe width (β)?

(A) $\beta_{AIR} > \beta_{WATER}$

(B) $\beta_{WATER} > \beta_{AIR}$ (D) $\beta_{WATER} = 0$

(C) $\beta_{AIR} = \beta_{WATER}$ 9. The main condition for diffraction to be observed is

(A) size of obstacle should be comparable to the wavelength of the wave

(B) size of obstacle should be much larger than the wavelength of the wave

(C) size of obstacle should be much smaller than the wavelength of the wave

(D) for any size of obstacle

SECTION - B

1.(a) Why are infrared waves often called heat waves? Explain.

(b) What do you understand by the statement, "Electromagnetic waves transport momentum"?

2.(a) Name the electromagnetic radiation used to take the photograph of the bones.

(b) How is this radiation produced?

3. Why is objective of a microscope of short aperture and short focal length? Give reason.

(or)

The objective of a telescope is of larger focal length and of larger aperture (compared to the eyepiece). Why? Give reasons.

4. In Young's double slit experiment, two slits are separated by 3 mm distance and illuminated by light of wavelength 480 nm. The screen is at 2 m from the plane of the slits. Calculate the separation between the 8th bright fringe and the 3rd dark fringe observed with respect to the central bright fringe.

SECTION - C
$$(3 \times 3 = 9)$$

1. How are electromagnetic waves produced? What is the source of energy of these waves? Draw a schematic sketch of the electromagnetic waves propagating along the +x-axis. Indicate the directions of the electric and magnetic fields. Write the relation between the velocity of propagation and the magnitudes of electric and magnetic fields.

2.Draw a labelled ray diagram of an astronomical telescope in the near point adjustment position. A giant refracting telescope at an observatory has an objective lens of focal length 15 m and an eyepiece of focal length 1.0 cm. If this telescope is used to view the Moon, find the diameter of the image of the Moon formed by the objective lens. The diameter of the Moon is 3.48×10^6 m, and the radius of lunar orbit is 3.8×10^8 m.

(or)

Plot a graph to show variation of the angle of deviation as a function of angle of incidence for light passing through a prism. Derive an expression for refractive index of the prism in terms of angle of minimum deviation and angle of prism.

3. (a) Define wavefront. Use Huygens' principle to verify the laws of refraction.

(b) In a double slit experiment using light of wavelength 600 nm, the angular width of the fringe formed on a distant screen is 0.1°. Find the spacing between the two slits.

SECTION - D

(1 X 5 = 5)1.(a) Derive the mathematical relation between refractive indices n_1 and n_2 of two radii and radius of curvature R for refraction at a convex spherical surface. Consider the object to be a point since lying on the principle axis in rarer medium of refractive index n_1 and a real image formed in the denser medium of refractive index n_2 . Hence, derive lens maker's formula.

 $(4 \times 2 = 8)$

(b) Light from a point source in air falls on a convex spherical glass surface of refractive index 1.5 and radius of curvature 20 cm. The distance of light source from the glass surface is 100 cm. At what position is the image formed?

(or)

(a) Draw a ray diagram to show image formation when the concave mirror produces a real, inverted and magnified image of the object.

(b) Obtain the mirror formula and write the expression for the linear magnification.

(c) Explain two advantages of a reflecting telescope over a refracting telescope.

SECTION – E $(4 \times 1 = 4)$

Read the following text and answer the following questions on the basis of the same: Sparking Brilliance of Diamond: The total internal reflection of the light is used in polishing diamonds to create a sparking brilliance.By polishing the diamond with specific cuts, it is adjusted the most of the light rays approaching the surface are incident with an angle of incidence more than critical angle. Hence, they suffer multiple reflections and ultimately come out of diamond from the top. This gives the diamond a sparking brilliance.



1.Light cannot easily escape a diamond without multiple internal reflections. This is because:

(A) its critical angle with reference to air is too large.

(B) its critical angle with reference to air is too small.

(C) the diamond is transparent.

(D) rays always enter at angle greater than critical angle.

2. The critical angle for a diamond is 24.4°. Then its refractive index is:

(A) 2.42

(C) 1

3. The basic reason for the extraordinary sparkle of suitably cut diamond is that:

(A) it has low refractive index.

(B) it has high transparency.

(C) it has high refractive index.

(D) it is very hard.

4. A diamond is immersed in a liquid with a refractive index greater than water. Then the critical angle for total internal reflection will:

(B) 0.413

(D) 1.413

(A) depend on the nature of the liquid

(B) decrease

(C) remains the same

(D) increase

Marking scheme

SECTION – A

1.(D) 2.(A) 3.(C) 4.(C) 5.(D) 6.(D) 7.(A) 8.(A) 9.(A) SECTION – B

1.(a)Because the water molecules present in most materials readily absorb infrared waves. (1M)

(b) Electromagnetic waves carry both the energy and the momentum. (1M)

2. (a) X-rays (1M)

(b) By sudden deceleration of high speed electrons at high atomic number target.(1M)3. Because light rays from the nearby tiny object spread over small aperture and the final image formed is very bright. (2M)

(or)

The focal length of objective must be larger for higher magnification. With the larger aperture of object, light gathering capacity of the telescope increases. Hence, a better resolution is obtained. (2M)

4. d=3 x 10^{-3} m, $\lambda = 480 x 10^{-9}$ m, D=2m $\beta = \lambda D / d = 32 x 10^{-5}$ (1M)

Separation between 8^{th} bright and 3^{rd} dark fringe = 1.76 x 10^{-3} m. (1M)

1. Produced by both electric and magnetic fields. When charge is accelerated, the electric and the magnetic fields will change with space and time, it then produces electromagnetic waves. (1M)



Relation : c = E / B (1M)



Given $f_0 = 15 \times 10^2 \text{ cm}$, fe = 1 cm Angle subtended by image = d / f_0 (1) Angle subtended by diameter of moon = 3.48 x 10⁶ / 3.8 x 10⁸-----(2) (1M) From (1) and (2) d = 13.73 cm (1M) (or)



In trapezium APQR, $\angle A + \angle PQR = 180^{\circ}$ ----(1) In triangle PQR, $\angle r + \angle PQR \angle r' = 180^{\circ}$ -----(2) On solving,

(1M)

$$\mu = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{A+D_{\min}}{2}\right)}{\sin\frac{A}{2}}$$

3. (a)A wavefront is the locus of all the points in space which receives the light waves from a source in phase. (1M)



(b) Given, λ =600 x 10.9 m , $\Delta\theta = 0.1^{\circ}$ $\Delta\theta = \lambda / d$ d = 0.34mm (1M)

$$SECTION - D$$

1.(a)Lens Maker's Formula: $n = n_2 / n_1$
 $(n_2 / v_1) - (n_1 / u) = n_2 - n_1 / R_1$ (1M)



(1M)

On solving, 1 / f = (n-1)[1 / R1 - 1 / R2](b) u = -100 cm; n = 1.5; R = 20 cm Using lens formula 1 / f = 1 / v - 1 / u

v = 25 cm(or)



(b) From the above diagram prove $m = h_1 / h_0 = -v / u$ (3M)

(c) As there is no refraction, it is free from the chromatic aberration.

The light gathering power of the objective must be higher to get better resolution. (2M) SECTION – E

Unit - VIII Atoms and Nuclei (Chapter 12 & 13)

FORMULA CHART

GIST		
Thomson's Atom Model:		
An atom is a positively charged sphere in	Drawbacks:	
which electrons are embedded like seeds in the	It couldn't explain large angle scattering of	
watermelon.	α-particles & the origin of line spectra.	
Rutherford's Atom model:	Drawbacks:	
An atom consists of a tiny central core, called the	It couldn't explain the stability of the	
nucleus, in which the entire positive charge and mass	atoms and emission of line spectra.	
of the atom are concentrated.		
The size of the nucleus (10^{-14} m) is 10000 times		
smaller than the size of the $atom(10^{-10} \text{ m})$		
The electrons are spread over the remaining		
part of the atom, leaving plenty of empty space in the		
atom. As atom is neutral, the total negative charge of		
electrons is equal to total positive charge in the		
nucleus.		
The electrons are revolving around the nucleus		
in circular orbits. The necessary centripetal force is		
provided by the force of attraction between the		
nucleus and the electrons		
Distance of closest approach of a particle in the	$r = \frac{K2e(Ze)}{EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE$	
Distance of closest approach of <i>q</i> particle in the scattering experiment	$r = \frac{\text{K2e(Ze)}}{1/2\text{mv2}}$	
Distance of closest approach of q particle in the scattering experimentImpact parameter of the q-particle	$r = \frac{\text{K2e(Ze)}}{1/2\text{mv2}}$ $KZe^2\text{Cot}\Theta/2$	
Distance of closest approach of <i>q</i> particle in the scattering experiment Impact parameter of the <i>q</i> -particle	$r = \frac{\text{K2e(Ze)}}{1/2\text{mv2}}$ $b = \frac{\text{KZe}^2\text{Cot}\theta/2}{\frac{1}{2}\text{mv2}}$	
Distance of closest approach of a particle in the scattering experiment Impact parameter of the a-particle	$r = \frac{\text{K2e(Ze)}}{1/2\text{mv2}}$ $b = \frac{\text{KZe}^2\text{Cot}\Theta/2}{\frac{1}{2}\text{mv}^2}$	
Distance of closest approach of q particle in the scattering experiment Impact parameter of the q-particle Bohr's Atom model: Postulates:	$r = \frac{\text{K2e(Ze)}}{1/2\text{mv2}}$ $b = \frac{\text{KZe}^2\text{Cot}\theta/2}{\frac{1}{2}\text{mv}^2}$	
Distance of closest approach of q particle in the scattering experiment Impact parameter of the q-particle Bohr's Atom model: Postulates: 1.An atom consists of a tiny central core, called	$r = \frac{\text{K2e(Ze)}}{1/2\text{mv2}}$ $b = \frac{\text{KZe}^2\text{Cot}\Theta/2}{\frac{1}{2}\text{mv}^2}$ Limitations:	
Distance of closest approach of a particle in the scattering experimentImpact parameter of the apparticleBohr's Atom model:Postulates: 1.An atom consists of a tiny central core, called the nucleus, in which the entire positive charge and enter a set of the store set of the se	$r = \frac{K2e(Ze)}{1/2mv2}$ $b = \frac{KZe^{2}Cot\Theta/2}{\frac{1}{2}mv^{2}}$ Limitations: It can be applicable only for hydrogen like	
Distance of closest approach of a particle in the scattering experimentImpact parameter of the a-particleBohr's Atom model:Postulates: 1.An atom consists of a tiny central core, called the nucleus, in which the entire positive charge and 	$r = \frac{\text{K2e(Ze)}}{1/2\text{mv2}}$ $b = \frac{\text{KZe}^2\text{Cot}\Theta/2}{\frac{1}{2}\text{mv}^2}$ Limitations: It can be applicable only for hydrogen like atoms & couldn't explain the splitting of	
Distance of closest approach of a particle in the scattering experimentImpact parameter of the a-particleBohr's Atom model:Postulates:1.An atom consists of a tiny central core, called the nucleus, in which the entire positive charge and mass of the atom are concentrated. The electrons are revolving around the nucleus in circular orbits. The pageseary contributed forms is provided by the forms of	$r = \frac{K2e(Ze)}{1/2mv2}$ $b = \frac{KZe^{2}Cot\Theta/2}{\frac{1}{2}mv^{2}}$ Limitations: It can be applicable only for hydrogen like atoms & couldn't explain the splitting of spectral lines.	
Distance of closest approach of a particle in the scattering experimentImpact parameter of the a-particleBohr's Atom model:Postulates: 1.An atom consists of a tiny central core, called the nucleus, in which the entire positive charge and mass of the atom are concentrated. The electrons are revolving around the nucleus in circular orbits. The necessary centripetal force is provided by the force of other and the substance.	$r = \frac{K2e(Ze)}{1/2mv2}$ $b = \frac{KZe^2Cot\Theta/2}{\frac{1}{2}mv^2}$ Limitations: It can be applicable only for hydrogen like atoms & couldn't explain the splitting of spectral lines.	
Distance of closest approach of a particle in the scattering experimentImpact parameter of the a-particleBohr's Atom model: Postulates: 1. An atom consists of a tiny central core, called the nucleus, in which the entire positive charge and mass of the atom are concentrated. The electrons are revolving around the nucleus in circular orbits. The necessary centripetal force is provided by the force of attraction between the nucleus and the electrons. 2. The electron can revolve in these aircular	$r = \frac{K2e(Ze)}{1/2mv2}$ $b = \frac{KZe^{2}Cot\Theta/2}{\frac{1}{2}mv^{2}}$ Limitations: It can be applicable only for hydrogen like atoms & couldn't explain the splitting of spectral lines.	
Distance of closest approach of a particle in the scattering experimentImpact parameter of the a-particleBohr's Atom model: Postulates: 1.An atom consists of a tiny central core, called the nucleus, in which the entire positive charge and mass of the atom are concentrated. The electrons are revolving around the nucleus in circular orbits. The necessary centripetal force is provided by the force of attraction between the nucleus and the electrons. 2. The electron can revolve in those circular orbits in which angular momentum of an electron is	$r = \frac{K2e(Ze)}{1/2mv2}$ $b = \frac{KZe^{2}Cot\Theta/2}{\frac{1}{2}mv^{2}}$ Limitations: It can be applicable only for hydrogen like atoms & couldn't explain the splitting of spectral lines.	
Distance of closest approach of φ particle in the scattering experimentImpact parameter of the φ-particleBohr's Atom model: Postulates: 1.An atom consists of a tiny central core, called the nucleus, in which the entire positive charge and mass of the atom are concentrated. The electrons are revolving around the nucleus in circular orbits. The necessary centripetal force is provided by the force of attraction between the nucleus and the electrons. 2. The electron can revolve in those circular orbits in which angular momentum of an electron is 	$r = \frac{K2e(Ze)}{1/2mv2}$ $b = \frac{KZe^2Cot\Theta/2}{\frac{1}{2}mv^2}$ Limitations: It can be applicable only for hydrogen like atoms & couldn't explain the splitting of spectral lines.	
Distance of closest approach of q particle in the scattering experimentImpact parameter of the q -particleBohr's Atom model: Postulates: 1.An atom consists of a tiny central core, called the nucleus, in which the entire positive charge and mass of the atom are concentrated. The electrons are revolving around the nucleus in circular orbits. The necessary centripetal force is provided by the force of attraction between the nucleus and the electrons. 2. The electron can revolve in those circular orbits in which angular momentum of an electron is 	$r = \frac{K2e(Ze)}{1/2mv2}$ $b = \frac{KZe^{2}Cot\Theta/2}{\frac{1}{2}mv^{2}}$ Limitations: It can be applicable only for hydrogen like atoms & couldn't explain the splitting of spectral lines.	
Distance of closest approach of q particle in the scattering experiment Impact parameter of the q-particle Bohr's Atom model: Postulates: 1.An atom consists of a tiny central core, called the nucleus , in which the entire positive charge and mass of the atom are concentrated. The electrons are revolving around the nucleus in circular orbits. The necessary centripetal force is provided by the force of attraction between the nucleus and the electrons. 2. The electron can revolve in those circular orbits in which angular momentum of an electron is integral multiple of $h/2\pi$ then electron can revolve without radiating energy. Angular momentum $= mur = nh/2\pi$	$r = \frac{K2e(Ze)}{1/2mv2}$ $b = \frac{KZe^{2}Cot\Theta/2}{\frac{1}{2}mv^{2}}$ Limitations: It can be applicable only for hydrogen like atoms & couldn't explain the splitting of spectral lines.	
Distance of closest approach of q particle in the scattering experiment Impact parameter of the q-particle Bohr's Atom model: Postulates: 1.An atom consists of a tiny central core, called the nucleus , in which the entire positive charge and mass of the atom are concentrated. The electrons are revolving around the nucleus in circular orbits. The necessary centripetal force is provided by the force of attraction between the nucleus and the electrons. 2. The electron can revolve in those circular orbits in which angular momentum of an electron is integral multiple of $h/2\pi$ then electron can revolve without radiating energy. Angular momentum = $mvr = nh/2\pi$	$r = \frac{K2e(Ze)}{1/2mv2}$ $b = \frac{KZe^2Cot\theta/2}{\frac{1}{2}mv^2}$ Limitations: It can be applicable only for hydrogen like atoms & couldn't explain the splitting of spectral lines.	
Distance of closest approach of q particle in the scattering experiment Impact parameter of the q -particle Bohr's Atom model: Postulates: 1. An atom consists of a tiny central core, called the nucleus , in which the entire positive charge and mass of the atom are concentrated. The electrons are revolving around the nucleus in circular orbits. The necessary centripetal force is provided by the force of attraction between the nucleus and the electrons. 2. The electron can revolve in those circular orbits in which angular momentum of an electron is integral multiple of $h/2\pi$ then electron can revolve without radiating energy. Angular momentum = $mvr = nh/2\pi$ 3. The energy is radiated, when an electron jumps from higher orbit to lower orbit	$r = \frac{K2e(Ze)}{1/2mv2}$ $b = \frac{KZe^{2}Cot\Theta/2}{\frac{1}{2}mv^{2}}$ Limitations: It can be applicable only for hydrogen like atoms & couldn't explain the splitting of spectral lines.	
Distance of closest approach of q particle in the scattering experiment Impact parameter of the q -particle Bohr's Atom model: Postulates: 1.An atom consists of a tiny central core, called the nucleus , in which the entire positive charge and mass of the atom are concentrated. The electrons are revolving around the nucleus in circular orbits. The necessary centripetal force is provided by the force of attraction between the nucleus and the electrons. 2. The electron can revolve in those circular orbits in which angular momentum of an electron is integral multiple of $h/2\pi$ then electron can revolve without radiating energy. Angular momentum = $mvr = nh/2\pi$ 3. The energy is radiated, when an electron jumps from higher orbit to lower orbit. $hv = E_{1} - E_{2}$	$r = \frac{K2e(Ze)}{1/2mv2}$ $b = \frac{KZe^{2}Cot\Theta/2}{\frac{1}{2}mv^{2}}$ Limitations: It can be applicable only for hydrogen like atoms & couldn't explain the splitting of spectral lines.	

Orbit radius of the electron around the nucleus	$r = 4\pi\epsilon_0 \frac{n^2 h^2}{4\pi^2 m a^2} = 0.53 \text{ Å } n^2$	
Speed of the electron	$v = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2\pi e^2}{nh} = \frac{1}{137} \frac{c}{n}$	
Energy of the electron in the n th orbit of the hydrogen atom	Kinetic Energy = $E_K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{Ze^2}{2r}$	
	Potential Energy = $E_P = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{Ze^2}{r}$	
	Total Energy = $E = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{Ze^2}{2r}$	
	$=\frac{-13.6}{n^2}$ eV	
The wavelength of the radiation emitted	$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{n_e 2} - \frac{1}{n_i 2} \right)$	
	$R_{\rm H} = 1.09678 \ {\rm X} \ 10^7 \ {\rm m}^{-1}$	
	Lyman Series: $n_f = 1$, $n_i = 2,3,4,,UV$ region	
	Balmer Series: $n_f = 2$, $n_i = 3,4,5v_{1S1}$ ble	
	Paschen Series: $n_f = 3$ $n_i = 4.5.6$ IR	
	region	
	Brackett Series: $n_f = 4$, $n_i = 5,6,7$ IR region	
	Pfund Series: $n_f = 5$, $n_i = 6,7,8$ far IR	
	region	
Atomiv Number(Z)	No. of protons or no. of electrons in the	
Mass Number(A)	No. of nucleons(protons \pm neutrons) in a	
	nucleus	
Number of neutrons	A-Z	
Nuclear radius	$R = R_0 A^{1/3}$ Where $R_0 = 1.2 \times 10^{-15} m$	
Isotopes	Same Z and different A	
	Ex. ${}_{1}^{1}H, {}_{1}^{2}H, {}_{1}^{3}H$	
Isobars	Same A and different Z	
	Ex. $\frac{10}{18}Ar$, $\frac{20}{20}Ca$	
Isotones	Same no. of neutrons $\Gamma = \frac{3}{4} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{4}$	
Magg Defect (Λm) in amu	EX. $\frac{1}{1}H$, $\frac{1}{2}He$	
Rinding Energy (BE): It is the energy required to	$BE = \Delta mc^2$	
break up a nucleus into its constituent	$= (\Lambda m) X 931 5 in eV$	
particles(protons and neutrons)		
Packing Fraction	$\Delta m/A$	
Energy Equivalnce of 1 amu	931.5MeV	
Radioactive decay law	Rate of disintegration ∞ no. of atoms present	
	$\frac{dN}{dt} = -\lambda N$ $\lambda = \text{disintegration constant}$	
	Activity = $-\frac{dN}{dt} = \lambda N$ unit : curie	
No. of nuclei remain undacayed at any instant	$N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$	
	$ N = N(1/2)^n$	

	Where $n = t/T_{1/2}$
Half-life ($T_{1/2}$) -time required to disintegrate half of the nuclei in the radioactive sample.	$T_{1/2} = \frac{0.693}{\lambda}$
Mean life (T_a) -average time for which the nuclei of the atoms of the radioactive substance exist.	$T_a = \frac{1}{\lambda}$
Nuclear Fission	Spitting of a heavy nucleus into lighter nuclei
	It takes place in nuclear reactor, atom bomb
Nuclear Fusion	Fusing of lighter nuclei into a heavy nucleus
	It takes place in Stars and Hydrogen bomb.

NUMERICALS FOR PRACTICE WITH SOLUTIONS

 The wavelength of the second line of the Balmer series in the hydrogen spectrum is 4861 Å. Calculate the wavelength of the first line.

Ans: λ_1 and λ_2 are the wavelengths of the first and second lines of the Balmer Series are given by

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_1} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2}\right) = \frac{5}{36} R_H$$
$$\frac{1}{\lambda_2} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{4^2}\right) = \frac{3}{16} R_H$$
$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{3}{16} X \frac{36}{5} = \frac{27}{20}$$
$$\lambda_1 = \frac{27}{20} X \lambda_2 = \frac{27}{20} X 4861 = 6562 \text{ Å}$$

2. The ground state energy of hydrogen atom is -13.6 eV. What is the KE and PE of the electron in this state?

Ans: Kinetic Energy =
$$E_K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{Ze^2}{2r}E_K = -E$$

Potential Energy = $E_P = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{Ze^2}{r}E_P = 2E$
Total Energy = $E = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{Ze^2}{2r}$ $E = -13.6 \text{ eV}$ (given)
KE = 13.6 eV. PE = 2 X -13.6 = -27.2 eV

- **3.** Derive the Bohr's quantization condition for angular momentum of the orbiting electron in the hydrogen atom using de Broglie's hypothesis.
 - Ans: By de Brogile's hypothesis,

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{mv}$$

Using de Brogile's condition of atationary orbits,

$$2\pi r = n\lambda$$
 or $2\pi r = n X \frac{h}{mv}$

 $mvr = L = \frac{nh}{2\pi}$ This is Bohr's quantization condition for anguar momentum of orbiting electron in hydrogen atom.

4. The photon emitted during the de-excitation from the first excited level to the ground state of hydrogen atom is used to irradiate a photocathode of a photocell, in which stopping potential of 5 V is used. Calculate the work function of the cathode used. **Ans:** Energy of incident photon = $E_2 - E_1 = -3.4 - (-13.6) = 10.2 \text{ eV}$

KEof the photo electron = $eV_0 = 5 eV$

By conservation of energy,

Energy of incident photon = KE of photo electron + work function

$$10.2 \text{ eV} = 5 \text{ eV} + W_0$$

$$W_0 = 5.2 \text{ eV}$$

5. Calculate the shortest and longest wavelength of the Bracket series.

Ans: For shortest Wavelength:

Correspond to the transition of electrons from $n_i = \infty$ to $n_f = 4$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{n_f 2} - \frac{1}{n_i 2} \right) = R_H \left(\frac{1}{4^2} - \frac{1}{\infty^2} \right) = \frac{R}{16}$$

$$\lambda_s = 16/R = \frac{10}{1.097 \times 10^7} = 1458.5 \text{ nm}$$

For longest Wavelength:

Correspond to the transition of electrons from $n_i = 5$ to $n_f = 4$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{n_f 2} - \frac{1}{n_i 2}\right) = R_H \left(\frac{1}{4^2} - \frac{1}{5^2}\right) = \frac{9R}{400}$$
$$\lambda_s = \frac{400}{9R} = \frac{400}{9X1.097 \times 10^7} = 4051 \text{ nm}$$

6. A hydrogen atom is in its third excited state. How many spectral lines can be emitted by it before coming to the ground state? In which of the transitions will the spectral line of shortest wavelength be emitted?

Ans: Here n = 4. The total number of spectral lines emitted = $\frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \frac{4X3}{2} = 6$ spectral lines

The spectral line of shortest wavelength will be emitted in the transition $n = 4 \rightarrow n = 1$ as it corresponds to the photon of maximum energy

7. The energy levels of an atom of element X are shown in the diagram. Which one of the level transition will result in the emission of photon of wavelength 620 nm? Support your answer with mathematical calculations.



This corresponds to the transition 'D'. Hence transition D will result in emission of wavelength 620 nm.

8. A hydrogen atom initially in its ground state absorbs a photon of energy 12.5 eV. Calculate the longest wavelength of the radiation emitted and identify the series to which it belongs.

Ans: Energy of electron in ground state = -13.6 eV

Energy of the incident photon = 12.5 eV

Energy of the electron after absorption of the photon = -13.6-(12.5) = -1.1 eVThis means that electron can go to the excited state $n_i = 3$. It emits photon of longest wavelength on going to $n_{f=}2$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_L} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2} \right) = \frac{5}{36} R_H$$

 $\lambda_L = \frac{36}{5R} = \frac{36}{5X1.1X110^7} = 6555 \text{ Å}$

It belongs to visible region and hence belongs to Balmer series.

9. Calculate the binding energy per nucleon of ${}^{40}_{20}Ca$. Given; m(${}^{40}_{20}Ca$) = 39.962589 *amu* M_n =1.008665 amu, m_p = 1.007825 amu.

Ans: mass of 20 protons = 20 X 1.007825 = 20.1565 amu

Mass of 20 neutrons = 20 X 1.008665 = 20.1733 amu

Total mass =	40.3298 amu
Mass of $\frac{40}{20}Canucleus$	= <u>39.962589</u> amu
Mass defect	= 0.367211 amu
B.E	= 0.367211 X 931.5 = 341.87 MeV
B.E per nucleon	$=\frac{341.87}{40}=8.547$ MeV

10. Prove that the instantaneous rate of change in activity of a radioactivity substance is inversely proportional to the square of its half-life.

Ans:
$$\mathbf{R} = \frac{dN}{dt} = -\lambda \mathbf{N}$$

 $\frac{dR}{dt} = \lambda \frac{dN}{dt}$ (ignoring the negative sign)
 $= \lambda \lambda \mathbf{N} = \lambda^2 \mathbf{N}$ we know $\mathbf{T} = \frac{\log e^2}{\lambda}$
 $= \frac{\log e^2 2 \mathbf{N}}{T^2}$
 $\frac{dR}{dt} \propto \frac{1}{T^2}$

10. The radioactive isotope D-decays according to the sequence

 $D - - \alpha - \rightarrow D_1 - - \beta \rightarrow D_2$

If the mass number and atomic number of D_2 are 176 and 71 respectively, What is the (i)mass number (ii) atomic number of D?

Ans: The sequence is represented as ${}^{A}_{Z}D - -\alpha \rightarrow {}^{A-4}_{Z-2}D_1 - \beta \rightarrow {}^{A-4}_{Z-1}D_2$

- (i) Given $A-4 = 176 \rightarrow Mass$ number of D, A = 180
- (ii) $Z-1 = 71 \rightarrow \rightarrow$ Atomic number of D, Z = 72

11. Calculate the energy released in fusion reaction:

 ${}^{2}_{1}H + {}^{2}_{1}H - \cdots \rightarrow {}^{3}_{2}He + {}^{1}_{0}n$, Where BE of ${}^{2}_{1}H = 2.23$ MeV and of ${}^{3}_{2}He = 7.73$ MeV Ans: Initial Binding Energy $BE_1 = (2.23 + 2.23) = 4.46 \text{ MeV}$ Final Binding Energy $BE_2 = 7.73 \text{ MeV}$ Energy Released = (7.73 - 4.46) = 3.27 MeV **12.** Calculate the energy released in the reaction: ${}^{6}_{3}Li + {}^{1}_{0}n \xrightarrow{4}{}^{2}He + {}^{3}_{1}H$ Given that mass of ${}_{3}^{6}Li = 6.015126$ amu: mass of ${}_{2}^{4}He = 4.002603$ amu, mass of ${}_{1}^{3}H =$ 3.016049 amu; mass of ${}_{0}^{1}n = 1.008665$ amu and 1 amu = 931 MeV **Ans:** Total mass of the reactants = 6.015126 + 1.008665 = 7.023791 amu Total mass of the products = 4.002603 + 3.016049 = 7.018652 amu Loss in mass or decrease in mass = 7.023791 - 7.018652 = 0.005139 amu Energy released = 0.005139 X 931 = 4.78 MeV 13. Calculate the energy released in MeV in the following nuclear reaction: $^{238}_{92}U \longrightarrow ^{234}_{90}Th + ^{4}_{2}He + Q$ [Mass of $^{238}_{92}$ U = 238.05079 u, Mass of $^{234}_{90}$ Th = 234.043630 u, Mass of ⁴₂He = 4.002600 u, 1u = 931.5 MeV/c²] Answer: Nuclear reaction $^{238}_{92}U \rightarrow ^{234}_{90}Th + ^{4}_{2}He + Q$ Energy released, $Q = \Delta mC^2$ $= (M_{U} - M_{Th} - M_{Ha})C^{2}$ = 0.00456 × 931.5 MeV = 4.25 MeV 14. A radioactive nucleus 'A' undergoes a series of decays according to the following

$$A \xrightarrow{\alpha} A_1 \xrightarrow{\beta} A_2 \xrightarrow{\alpha} A_3 \xrightarrow{\gamma} A_4$$

The mass number and atomic number of A are 190 and 75 respectively. What are these numbers for A_4 ?

Answer:

scheme:

The series can be shown as below :

$$\stackrel{180}{_{72}}A \xrightarrow{\alpha} \stackrel{176}{_{70}}A_1 \xrightarrow{\beta} \stackrel{176}{_{71}}A_2 \xrightarrow{\alpha} \stackrel{172}{_{69}}A_3 \xrightarrow{\gamma} \stackrel{172}{_{69}}A_4$$

So, the Mass number of $A_4 \rightarrow 69$ and Atomic number of $A_4 \rightarrow 172$

NUMERICALS FOR PRACTICE

- 1. What is the shortest wavelength present in the Paschen series of hydrogen spectrum? Hint: $n_f = 3$, $n_i = infinity$, $\lambda = 9/R = 8204$ Å
- 2. The ground state energy of hydrogen atom is -13.6 eV. What is the K.E & P.E of the electron in this state?
- 3. Find the ratio of maximum wavelength of Lyman series in hydrogen spectrum to the maximum wavelength in Paschen series? Ans:7:108
- 4. Calculate the frequency of the photon which can excite an electron to -3.4 eV from -13.6 eV. **Ans:**2.5 X 10¹⁵ Hz
- The wavelength of the first member of Balmer series in the hydrogen spectrum is 6563 Å. Calculate the wavelength of the first member of Lyman series in the same spectrum. Ans:1215.4 Å
- 6. What is the energy possessed by an electron for $n = \alpha$? Ans: E = 0
- 7. Calculate the ratio of wavelength of photon emitted due to transition of electrons of hydrogen atom from
 - (i) Second permitted level to first level
 - (ii) Highest permitted level to second level
- 8. The radius of inner most electron orbit of hydrogen atom is 5.3 X 10^{-11} m. What are radii for n = 2,3,4 ?
- 9. By what factor must the mass number change for the nuclear radius to become twice?
- 10. If 70% of a given radioactive sample is left undecayed after 20 days, What is the percentage of original sample will get decayed in 60 days?
- 11. Tritium has a half life of 12.5 years against beta decay. What fraction of a sample of pure tritium will remain undecayed after 25 years?
- 12. What percentage of a given mass of a radioactive substance will be left undecayed after 5 half life periods?
- 13. Two nuclei P & Q have equal number of atoms at t = 0. Their half lives are 3 & 9 hours respectively. Compare the rates of disintegration after 18 hours from the start.Ans: 3:16
- 14. One gram of radium is reduced by 2.1 mg in 5 years by decay. Calculate the half-life of radium.Ans: 1672 years
- 15. At a given instant there are 25% undecayed radioactive nuclei in a sample. After 10 seconds the number of undecayed nuclei reduces to 12.5%. Calculate the (i) mean life of the nuclei (ii) the time in which the number of the undecayed nuclei will further reduce to 6.25% of the reduced number.
- 16. Half lives of two substances A and B are 20 min and 40 min respectively. Initially the sample had equal number of nuclei. Find the ratio of the remaining number of nuclei of A and B after 80min.

Ans: 1:4

- 17. If 200MeV energy is released in the fission of single nucleus of $^{235}_{92}U$, how much fission must occur to produce a power of 1 KW.
- 18. From the given data, write the nuclear reaction for α -decay of $^{238}_{92}U$ and hence calculate the energy released. Mass of $^{238}_{92}U = 238.05079$ amu, mass of $^{4}_{2}He = 4.00260$ amu, mass of $^{234}_{90}Th = 234.04363$ amu.
- 19. Binding energy of ${}^{16}_{8}O \& {}^{35}_{17}Cl$ are 127.35 MeV and 289.3 MeV respectively. Which of the two nuclei is more stable?
- 20. Plutonium decays with half life of 24000 years. If plutonium is stored for 72000 years, what fraction of it remains?

Ans:1/8

21. The energy levels of an atom are as shown in fig. Which one of these transitions will result in the emission of a proton of wavelength 275 nm?

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Ans: transition B

CASE STUDY QUESTIONS

1. Electron Transitions for the Hydrogen Atom

Bohr's model explains the spectral lines of hydrogen atomic emission spectrum. While the electron of the atom remains in the ground state, its energy is unchanged. When the atom absorbs one or more quanta of energy, the electrons move from the ground state orbit to the excited state orbit that is further away.



The given figure shows an energy level diagram of the hydrogen atom. Several transitions are marked as I,II,III and so on. The diagram is only indicative and to scale.

(i) In which transition is Balmer series photon absorbed? (a) II (b) III (c) IV (d) VI

- (ii) The wavelength of the radiation involved in transition II is
 - (a) 291 nm (b) 364 nm (c) 487 nm (d) 652 nm
- (iii) Which transition will occur hen a hydrogen atom is irradiated with radiation of wavelength 103 nm?
 - (a) I (b) II (c) IV (d) V

(iv) The electron in a hydrogen atom makes a transition from $n = n_1$ to $n = n_2$ state. The time period of the electron in the initial state is eight times that in the final state. The possible values of n_1 and n_2 are

(a) $n_1 = 4$ and $n_2 = 2$ (b) $n_1 = 8$ and $n_2 = 2$ (c) $n_1 = 8$ and $n_2 = 3$ (d) $n_1 = 6$ and $n_2 = 2$

(v) The Balmer series for the H-atom can be observed

- (a) If we measure the frequencies of light emitted when an excited atom falls to the ground state
- (b) If we measure the frequencies of light emitted due to transitions between excited states and the first excited state.
- (c) In any transition in a H-atom
- (d) None of these.

Ans:

(i) (d): For Balmer series $n_1 = 2(lower)$; $n_2 = 3, 4..., (higher)$

Therefore, in transition (VI), photon of Balmer series is absorbed.

(ii)(c): in transition II

 $E_{2} = -3.4 \text{ eV}, E_{4} = -0.85 \text{ eV} \quad \Delta E = 2.55 \text{ eV} = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$ $\lambda = \frac{hc}{\Delta E} = 487 \text{ nm}$ (iii)(d) Wavelength of radiation = 1030 Å $\Delta E = \frac{12400}{1030 \text{ Å}} = 12.0 \text{ eV}$ Hence for $n_{1} = 1$ to $n_{2} = 3$ $E_{n3} - E_{n1} = -1.51 - (-13.6) = 12.09 = 12 \text{ eV}$ Therefore, transition V will occur. (iv) (a) T² \alpha r³ and r \alpha n² T² \alpha n⁶ T \alpha n³ $\frac{T1}{T2} = (n1|n2)^{3} = 8 \frac{n1}{n2} = 2$ (v)(b)

2. Alpha Scattering Experiment;

In 1911,Rutherford, along with his assistants,H.Geiger and E.Marsden, performed the alpha particle scattering experiment. They took radioactive source Bi-214 for α -particles. A collimated beam of α -particles of energy 5.5 MeV was allowed to fall on 2.1 X 10⁻⁷ m thick gold foil. The α -particles were observed through a rotatable detector consisting of a zinc sulphide screen and microscope. He found that α -particles got scattered. These

scattered α -particles produced scintillations on the zinc sulphide screen. Observations of this experiment are as follows

- ⁽ⁱ⁾ Most of the α -particles passed through the foil without deflection.
- ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Only about 0.14% of the incident α -particles scattered by more than 1°
- (iii) Only about one α -particles in every 8000 α -particles deflected by more than 90°

These observations led to many arguments and conclusions which laid down the structure of the nuclear model of an atom.





(i) Rutherford's atomic model can be visualized as



- (ii) In Geiger-Marsden scattering experiment, the trajectory traced by an α-particles depends on
 - (a) Number of collision (b) number of scattered α -particles (c) impact parameter
 - (d) None of these.
- (iii) Gold foil used in Geiger-Marsden experiment is about 10⁻⁸m thick. This ensures that
 (a) Gold foil's gravitational pull is small or possible.
 - (b) Gold foil is deflected when α -particles stream is not incident centrally over it
 - (c) Gold foil provides no resistance to passage of α -particles
 - (d) Most α -particles will not suffer more than 1° scattering during passage through gold foil
- (iv) In the Geiger-Marsden scattering experiment, in case of head-on collision, the impact parameter should be
 - (a) Maximum (b) minimum (c) infinite (d) zero

(v) The fact only a small fraction of the number of incident particles rebound back in Rutherford Scattering indicates that

- (a) Number of α -particles undergoing head-on-collision is small
- (b) Mass of the atom is concentrated in a small volume
- (c) Mass of the atom is concentrated in a large volume

(d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans: (i) (d) (ii)(c) (iii)(d) (iv)(b) (v)(d)

3. DISCOVERY OF NUCLEUS

The nucleus was first discovered in 1911 by Rutherford and his team by experiments on scattering of α -particles by atoms. He found that the scattering result could be explained if atom consists of small, central, massive and positively charged core surrounded by orbiting electrons. The experimental results indicated that the size of the nucleus is of the order of 10^{-14} m and is thus 10000 times smaller than the size of the atom.

- (i) Ratio of mass of nucleus with mass of the atom is approximately
 - (a) 1 (b) 10 (c) 10^3 (d) 10^{10}
- (ii) Masses of hydrogen, deuterium and tritium are in the ratio (a) 1:2:3 (b) 1:1:1 (c) 1:1:2 (d) 1:2:4
- (iii) Nuclides with same neutron number but different atomic number are(a) isobars(b) isotopes(c) isotones(d) none of these
- (iv) If R is the radius and A is the mass number, then log R versus log A graph will be(a) A straight line(b) a parabola(c) an ellipse(d) none of these
- (iv) The ratio of the nuclear radii of the gold isotope ${}^{197}_{79}Au$ and silver isotope ${}^{107}_{47}Ag$ (a) 1.23 (b) 0.226 (c0 2.13 (d)3.46

Ans:(i) (a) (ii) (a) (iii) (c) (iv) (a) (v) (a)

ASSIGNMENT 1

When a β -particle is emitted from a nucleus then its neutron-proton ratio

(a) increases (b) decreases

(c) remains unchanged. (d) may increase or decrease depending upon the nucleus.

Answer: b

Explanation:

(b) In β -decay neutron converts to proton with emission of electron and neutrino.

The quantity which is not conserved in a nuclear reaction is

(a) momentum. (b) charge. (c) mass. d) none of these.

Answer: c

Explanation: (c) Energy equivalent to mass defect is released.

A radioactive element has half-life period 1600 years. After 6400 years what amount will remain?

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{16}$ (c) $\frac{1}{8}$ (d) $\frac{1}{4}$

Answer: b

Ratio of the radii of the nuclei with mass numbers 8 and 27 would be

(a)
$$\frac{27}{8}$$
 (b) $\frac{8}{27}$ (c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $\frac{3}{2}$

Answer: c

A radioactive nucleus emits a beta particle. The parent and daughter nuclei are (a) isotopes (b) isotones (c) isomers (d) isobars

Answer: d

Explanation:

(d) Isobars have the same atomic mass but 1 different atomic number.

In the disintegration series

 $_{92}D^{238} - \alpha \rightarrow D_1 - \beta \rightarrow D_2$

the values of Z and A of D_2 respectively will be (a) 92, 236 (b) 88, 230 (c) 90, 234 (d) 91, 234

Answer: d

A nucleus ${}^{A}_{Z}X$ emits an α -particle. The resultant nucleus emits a β -particle. The respective atomic and mass numbers of the daughter nucleus will be

(a) Z - 3, A - 4 (b) Z - 1, A - 4 (c) Z - 2, A - 4 (d) Z, A - 2

Answer: b

The radius of a spherical nucleus as measured by electron scattering is 3.6 fm. What is the mass number of the nucleus most likely to be?

(a) 27 (b) 40 (c) 56 (d) 120 Answer: a

Answer: a

If 13.6 eV energy is required to ionise the hydrogen atom, then energy required to remove an electron from n = 2 is

(a) 10.2 eV

(b) 0 eV

(c) 3.4 eV

(d) 6.8 eV.

Answer: c

In Bohr's model, the atomic radius of the first orbit is r_0 Then, the radius of the third orbit is (a) $r_0/9$

(b) r_0

(c) $9r_0$

(d) $3r_0$

Answer: c

The ratio between Bohr radii is

(a) 1 : 2 : 3

(b) 2 : 4 : 6

(c) 1 : 4 : 9

(d) 1 : 3 : 5

Answer: c

The longest wavelength in Balmer series of hydrogen spectrum will be (a) 6557 Å (b) 1216 Å (c) 4800 Å(d) 5600 Å Answer: a In terms of Rydberg constant R, the wave number of the first Balmer line is (a) R (b) 3R (c) 5R/36(d) 8R/9Answer: c he ionisation energy of hydrogen atom is 13.6 eV. Following Bohr's theory the energy corresponding to a transition between 3rd and 4th orbits is (a) 3.40 eV (b) 1.51 eV (c) 0.85 eV (d) 0.66 eV Answer: d The transition of electron from $n = 4, 5, 6, \dots$ to n = 3 corresponds to (a) Lyman series (b) Balmer series (c) Paschen series (d) Brackettseries Answer: c Which of the following spectral series in hydrogen atom gives spectral line of 4860 A? (a) Lyman (b) Balmer (c) Paschen (d) Brackett Answer: b In Geiger-Marsden scattering experiment, the trajectory traced by an a-particle depends on (a) number of collision (b) number of scattered a-particles (d) none of these (c) impact parameter

Answer: c

In the Geiger-Marsden scattering experiment the number of scattered particles detected are maximum and minimum at the scattering angles respectively at

(a) 0° and 180°

(b) 180° and 0°

(c) 90° and 180°

(d) 45° and 90°

Answer: a

In the Geiger-Marsden scattering experiment, is case of head-on collision the impact parameter should be

(a) maximum (b) minimum (c) infinite (d) zero

Answer: d

Which of the following spectral series falls within the visible range of electromagnetic radiation?

(a) Lyman series (b) Balmer series (c) Paschen seriee (d) Pfund series

Answer: b

The transition from the state n = 5 to n = 1 in a hydrogen atom results in UV radiation. Infrared radiation will be obtained in the transition

(a) $2 \rightarrow 1$

(b) $3 \rightarrow 2$

(c) $4 \rightarrow 3$

(d) $6 \rightarrow 2$

Answer: c

The spectral lines in the Brackett series arise due to transition of electron in hydrogen atom from higher orbits to the orbit with

(a) n = 1 (b) n = 2 (c) n = 3 (d) n = 4

Answer: d

the Balmer series for the H-atom can be observed

(a) if we measure the frequencies of light emitted when an excited atom falls to the ground state.

(b) if we measure the frequencies of light emitted due to transitions between excited states and the first excited state.

(c) in any transition in a H-atom.

(d) as a sequence of frequencies with the lower frequencies getting closely packed.

Answer: b

The hydrogen atom can give spectral lines in the Lyman, Balmer and Paschen series. Which of the following statement is correct?

(a) Lyman series is in the infrared region.

(b) Balmer series is in the visible region.

(c) Paschen series is in the visible region.

(d) Balmer series is in the ultraviolet region.

Answer: b

ASSERTIONS AND REASONS QUESTIONS-ATOMS AND NUCLEI

Directions: These questions consist of two statements, each printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses.

(a) If both Assertion and Reason are correct and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

(b) If both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

(c) If the Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect.

(d) If both the Assertion and Reason are incorrect.

Assertion : Hydrogen atom consists of only one electron but its emission spectrum has many lines.

Reason : Only Lyman series is found in the absorption spectrum of hydrogen atom whereas in the emission

spectrum, all the series are found.

Answer(b) When the atom gets appropriate energy from outside, then this electron rises to some higher energy level. Now it can return either directly to the lower energy level or come to the lowest energy level after passing through other lower energy levels hence all possible transitions take place in the source and many lines are seen in the spectrum.

Assertion : In Lyman series, the ratio of minimum and maximum wavelength is 3/4 **Reason :** Lyman series constitute spectral lines corresponding to transition from higher energy to groundstate of hydrogen atom.

Answer: b

Assertion : The force of repulsion between atomic nucleus and α -particle varies with distance according to inverse square law.

Reason : Rutherford did α -particle scattering experiment.

Answer(b) Rutherford confirmed that the repulsive force of α - particle due to nucleus varies with distance according to inverse square law and that the positive charges are concentrated at the centre and not distributed throughout the atom.

Assertion : Bohr had to postulate that the electrons in stationary orbits around the nucleus do not radiate.

Reason: According to classical physics all moving electrons radiate.

Answer(b) Bohr postulated that electrons in stationary orbits around the nucleus do not radiate. This is the one of Bohr's postulate, According to this the moving electrons radiates only when they go from one orbit to the next lower orbit.

Assertion : Electrons in the atom are held due to coulomb forces.

Reason : The atom is stable only because the centripetal force due to Coulomb's law is balanced by the centrifugal force.

Answer(c) According to postulates of Bohr's atom model the electron revolves around the nucleus in fixed orbit of definite radii. As long as the electron is in a certain orbit it does not radiate any energy.

Assertion (A) : Total energy of revolving electron in any stationary orbit is negative. **Reason (R)** : Energy is a scalar quantity. It can have positive or negative value.

Answer: (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Assertion : Density of all the nuclei is same.

Reason : Radius of nucleus is directly proportional to the cube root of mass number. **Answer:** (a)

Assertion : The mass number of a nucleus is always less than its atomic number.

Reason : Mass number of a nucleus may be equal to its atomic number.

Answer(**d**) In case of hydrogen atom mass number and atomic number are equal.

Assertion : The binding energy per nucleon, for nuclei with atomic mass number A > 100, decrease with A.

Reason : The forces are weak for heavier nuclei.

Answer(c) Nuclear force is nearly same for all nucleus.

Neutrons penetrate matter more readily as compared to protons.

Reason : Neutrons are slightly more massive than protons.

Answer(b) Both statements are separately correct.

Assertion : The mass number of a nucleus is always less than its atomic number.

Reason : Mass number of a nucleus may be equal to its atomic number.

Answer(d) In case of hydrogen atom mass number and atomic number are equal.

ASSIGNMENT 2

- 1 Using Bohr's postulates of the atom model, derive the expression for radius of nth electron orbit. Hence obtain the expression for Bohr's radius
- 2 Derive the expression for the total energy of the electron in hydrogen atom. What is the significance of total negative energy possessed by the electron?
- 3 Draw the trajectory traced by alpha particles in the coulomb field of target nucleus and explain how this led to estimate the size of the nucleus
- 4 Write two important limitations of Rutherford nuclear model of the atom

- 5 (a) Using Bohr's second postulate of quantization of orbital angular momentum show that the circumference of the electron in the n-th orbital state in hydrogen atom is n times the de-Broglie wavelength associated with it.
- 6 Using Bohr's postulates, derive the expression for the frequency of radiation emitted when electron in hydrogen atom undergoes transition from higher energy state (quantum number n_i) to the lower state (n_f). When electron in hydrogen atom jumps from energy state $n_i = 4$ to $n_f = 3, 2, 1$, identify

the spectral series to which the emission lines belong.

- 7 (a) Draw a schematic arrangement of Geiger- Marsden experiment showing the scattering of a-particles by a thin foil of gold. Why is it that most of the alpha-particles go right through the foil and only a small fraction gets scattered at large angles? Draw the trajectory of the alpha-particle in the coulomb field of a nucleus. What is the significance of impact parameter and what information can be obtained regarding the size of the nucleus?
- 8 State characteristic properties of nuclear force.
- 9 Two nuclei have mass numbers in the ratio 1: 2. What is the ratio of their nuclear densities?
- 10 Two nuclei have mass numbers in the ratio 8:125. What is the ratio of their nuclear radii?
- 11 Define the activity of a given radioactive substance. Write its S.I. unit.
- 12 Draw a plot of the binding energy per nucleon as a function of mass number for a large number of nuclei, $2 \le A \le 240$. How do you explain the constancy of binding energy per nucleon in the range 30 < A < 170 using the property that nuclear force is short-ranged?
- (a) The mass of a nucleus in its ground state is always less than the total mass of its constituents neutrons and protons. Explain.
 (b) Plot a graph showing the variation of potential energy of a pair of nucleons as a function of their separation.
- 14 Using the curve for the binding energy per nucleon as a function of mass number A, state clearly how the release of energy in the processes of nuclear fission and nuclear fusion can be explained.
- 15 Write the relation between half life and decay constant of a radioactive nucleus.
- 16 Distinguish between nuclear fission and fusion. Explain how the energy is released in both the processes.
- 17 State the law of radioactive decay. Plot a graph showing the number (N) of undecayed nuclei as a function of time (t) for a given radioactive sample having half life $T_{1/2}$. Depict in the plot the number of undecayed nuclei at

(i) $t = 3 T_{1/2}$ and(ii) $t = 5 T_{1/2}$.

18 Obtain the relation $N=N_0e^{-\lambda t}$ for a sample of radioactive material having decay constant λ , where N is the number of nuclei present at constant λ . Hence obtain the relation between decay constant λ and half life $T_{1/2}$ of the sample.

Unit - IX Electronic Devices (Chapter 14) MIND MAP

Classification of materials on the basis of energy bands: METALS: INSULATORS: SEMICONDUCTORS: $E_g > 3 eV$ $E_g \approx 0$ $E_g < 3 eV$ where E_g is the band gap. For intrinsic semiconductors: $n_i = n_i = n_i$ Where n_{a} , n_{b} , n_{a} are the number of free electrons, holes and intrinsic carrier concentration respectively. The total current, I is given by: $I=I_{+}I_{+}$ For extrinsic semiconductors: P-type At thermal N-type equilibrium: semiconductors: semiconductors: $n_{n_{i}} = n_{i}^{2}$ $n_h >> n_e$ $n >> n_{\mu}$ For p-n junction diode: Effective barrier height Effective barrier height **Dynamic Resistance:** under forward bias: under reverse bias : V_o+V $r_{d} = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta I}$ V_-V

V-I Characteristics of p-n Junction diode



NUMERICALS FOR PRACTICE WITH SOLUTIONS

1. The number of silicon atoms per m^3 is 5×10^{28} . This is doped simultaneously with 5×10^{22} atoms per m^3 of Arsenic and 5×10^{20} per m^3 atoms of Indium. Calculate the number of electrons and holes. Given that .Is the material - n type or p-type?

2. A semiconductor has an electron concentration of $0.45 \times 10^{12} m^{-3}$ and a hole concentration of $5.0 \times 10^{20} m^{-3}$. Calculate its conductivity. Given electron mobility $= 0.135 m^2 V^{-1} s^{-1}$; hole mobility $= 0.048 m^2 V^{-1} s^{-1}$,

3. An N-type silicon sample of width thickness and length $6 \times 10^{-2}m$ carries a current of 4.8mA when the voltage is applied across the length of the sample. What is the current density? If the free electron density is $10^{22}m^{-3}$, then find how much time it takes for the electrons to travel the full length of the sample.

4. The energy gap of pure Si is 1.1 eV. The mobilities of electrons and holes are respectively $0.135m^2V^{-1}s^{-1}$ and $0.048m^2V^{-1}s^{-1}$ and can be taken as independent of temperature. The intrinsic carrier concentration is given by $n_i = n_0 e^{-Eg/2kT}$. Where n_0 is a constant, E_g The gap width and k The Boltzmann's constant whose value is $1.38 \times 10^{-23} JK^{-1}$. The ratio of the electrical conductivities of *Si* at 600K and 300K is.

5. The V-I characteristic of a silicon diode is shown in the Fig. Calculate the resistance of the diode at (a) $I_D = 15mA$ and $(b)V_D = -10V$



6. Find maximum voltage across AB in the circuit shown in Fig. Assume that diode is ideal



7. Considering the circuit and data given in the diagram, calculate the currents flowing in the diodes D_1 and D_2 Forward resistance of D_1 and D_2 is 20Ω



8. A potential barrier of 0.50V exists across a p-n junction

a) If the depletion region is $5.0 \times 10^{-7} m$ wide, what is the intensity of the electric field in this region?

b) An electron with a speed of $5.0 \times 10^5 m/s$ approaches the p-n junction from the n-side. With what speed will it enter the p-side ?

9. A PN junction diode when forward biased has a drop of 0.5V which is assumed to be independent of current. The current in excess of 10mA through the diode produces large joule heating which damages the diode. If we want to use a 1.5V battery to forward bias the diode, what is the resistor used in series with the diode so that the maximum curent does not exceed 5mA.



10. The circuit shown in figure Contains two diodes each with a forward resistance of 50 ohm and with infinite reverse resistance. If the battery voltage is 6 V, then what is the current through the 100 ohm resistance.



11. A Ge specimen is doped with Al. The concentration of acceptor atoms is 10^{21} atoms / m^3 Given that the intrinsic concentration of electron -hole pairs is $10^{19} / m^3$, then what is the concentration of electrons in the specimen.

Solutions

1.Sol. Arsenic is donor impurity No. of donor atoms added, $N_D = 5 \times 10^{22} m^{-3}$,

Indium is acceptor impurity, no. of accepter atoms added $N_A = 5 \times 10^{20} m^{-3}$

Therefore, no.of free electrons created $n_e = N_D = 5 \times 10^{22}$

Now, $n_e > n_h$, therefore, net no. of free electrons created,

$$n_e^{1} = n_e - n_h = 5 \times 10^{22} - 5 \times 10^{20} = 4.95 \times 10^{22} m^{-3}$$

Also net no. of holes created

$$n_h^1 = \frac{n_1^2}{n_e^1} = \frac{\left(1.5 \times 10^{16}\right)^2}{4.95 \times 10^{22}} = 4.55 \times 10^9 m^{-3}$$

As , $n_e^1 > n_h^1$ the resulting material is n-type semiconductor.

2.Sol. The conductivity of a semicon ductor is the sum of the conductivities due to electrons and holes and is given by

$$\sigma = \sigma_e + \sigma_h = n_e e \mu_e + n_h e \mu_h = e \left(n_e \mu_e + n_h \mu_h \right)$$

As per given date, n_e is negligible as compared to n_h , so that we can write

$$\sigma = en_h \mu_h = (1.6 \times 10^{-19} C) (5.0 \times 10^{20} m^{-3}) (0.048 m^2 V^{-1} s^{-1}) = 3.84 \Omega^{-1} m^{-1} = 3.84 Sm^{-1}$$

3.Sol.

The current density J is given by

$$J = \frac{I}{A} = \frac{4.8 \times 10^{-3}}{(4 \times 10^{-3})(25 \times 10^{-5})} = \frac{4.8 \times 10^{-3}}{10^{-6}}$$

The drift velocity V_d given by

$$v_d = \frac{J}{ne} = \frac{4800}{10^{22} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}} = 3m/s$$

The time taken 't' is given by

$$t = \frac{L}{v_d} = \frac{6 \times 10^{-2}}{3} = 0.02 \,\mathrm{sec}$$

4. Sol. The total electrical conductivity of a semiconductor is given by $\sigma = e(n_e \mu_e + n_h \mu_h)$ For an intrinsic semiconductor, $n_e = n_h = n_i$ We can thus write for the conductivity $\sigma = e(\mu_e + \mu_h)n_i$ or $\sigma = e(\mu_e + \mu_h)n_0e^{E_g/2kT}$

As the mobilities, μ_e , μ_h are independent of temperature, they can be regarded as constant. The ratio of the conductivities at 600 K and 300 K is then,

$$\frac{\sigma_{600}}{\sigma_{300}} = \frac{e(\mu_e + \mu_h)n_0 e^{-E_g/2k \times 300}}{e(\mu_e + \mu_h)n_0 e^{-E_g/2k \times 300}} = e^{-E_g/1200k}$$

As per given data $E_g = 1.1 eV$

$$k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} JK^{-1} or \left(\frac{1.38 \times 10^{-23}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}}\right) eVK^{-1} \therefore k = 8.625 \times 10^{-5} eVK^{-1}$$

Solving we get the ratio of electrical conductivities is 4×10^4

5.Sol.

Considering the diode characteristics as a straight line between I=10mA to I=20mA passing Through the origin, we can calculate the resistance using Ohm's law

a) From the curve at I=20mA, V=0.8V I=10mA,V=0.7V

 $r_{fb} = \Delta V / \Delta I = 0.1 V / 10 mA = 10 \Omega$

b) From the curve at V = -10V, $I = -1\mu A$ Therefore,

$$r_{rb} = 10V/1\mu A = 1.0 \times 10^7 \Omega$$

6.Sol. As the diode is treated ideal, its forward resistance $R_f = zero$. It acts as short circuit. So $10k\Omega$ is in parallel with $15k\Omega$ and the effective resistance across AB is

$$R_{AB} = \frac{10 \times 15}{10 + 15} = \frac{10 \times 15}{25} = 6k\Omega$$

$$6k\Omega \text{ is in series with } 5k\Omega$$

Total resistance $R_T = 6k\Omega + 5k\Omega = 11k\Omega$,
V=30V. Current drawn from the battery is

$$I = \frac{V}{R_T} = \frac{30V}{11k\Omega} = 2.72mA$$

$$V_{AB} = IR_{AB} = 2.72mA \times 6k\Omega = 16.32V$$

7.Sol. Since the positive terminal of battery is connected to P-type of both diodes D_1 and D_2 , they are forward biased. These diodes are replaced by with their forward resistance as shown is Fig:

=



The resistance of 20Ω and $20\overline{\Omega}$ are in parallel, $\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{20}(or)R = \frac{20}{2} = 10\Omega$ Therefore, total current I in the circuit $I = \frac{1}{100 + 10} = \frac{1}{110}$ amp and $I_1 = I_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{110} = \frac{1}{220}$ amp 8.Sol. a) The electric field is $E=V/d = \frac{0.50V}{5.0 \times 10^{-7}m} = 1.0 \times 10^6 V / m$ b)

Let the electron has a speed v_1 when it enters the depletion layer and v_2 when it comes out of it. As the potential energy increases by $e \times 0.50V$. From the principle of conservation of energy

$$\frac{1}{2}m\upsilon_1^2 = e \times 0.50 + \frac{1}{2}m\upsilon_2^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(9.1 \times 10^{-31})(5 \times 10^5)^2 = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 0.5 + \frac{1}{2} \times 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times \upsilon_2^2$$

Solving this. $\upsilon_2 = 2.7 \times 10^5 m/s$
9. Sol.

$$R = \frac{E - V_b}{i} = \frac{1.5 - 0.5}{5 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{1}{5 \times 10^{-3}}$$

10.Sol. As per given circuit, diode D_1 is forward biased and offers a resistance of 50 ohm. Diode D_2 is reverse biased and as its corresponding resistance is infinite, no current flows through it. Thus the equivalent circuit is as shown in Figure. As all the three resistances are in series, the current through then is

$$I = \frac{6V}{(50+150+100)\Omega} = \frac{6}{300}A = 0.02A$$

11.Sol. When Ge specimen is doped with Al, then concentration of acceptor atoms is also called concentration of holes. Using formula $n_i^2 = n_0 p_0$, where

 n_1 = concentration of electron hole pair = $10^{19}m^{-3}$

 n_0 = concentration of electron

 $p_0 = \text{concentration of holes} = 10^{21} atom \ m^{-3} \Longrightarrow (10^{19})^2 = 10^{21} \times n_0 \Longrightarrow n_0 = 10^{17} \ m^{-3}$

NUMERICALS FOR PRACTICE

1. Find the voltage V_A in the circuit shown in figure . The potential barrier for Ge is 0.3 V and for Si is 0.7 V



- 2. A p-n diode is used in a half wave rectifier with a load resistance of 1000Ω . If the forward resistance (r_f) of diode is 10Ω , calculate the efficiency of this half wave rectifier.
- 3. Afull wave rectifier uses two diodes with a load resistance of 100Ω . Each diode is having negligible forward resistance. Find the efficiency of this full wave rectifier.
- 4. If a p-n junction diode, a square input signal of 10V is applied as shwon

Then what will be the out put signal across R_L



- 5. The electrical conductivity of a semi conductor increases when electromagnetic radiation of wavelength shorter than 1240 nm is incident on it. Then what is the forbidden band energy for the semi conductor (in eV)
- 6. A semiconductor is known to have an electron concentration of $5 \times 10^{13} / cm^3$ and hole concentration of $8 \times 10^{12} / cm^3$. Then what is the nature of semiconductor.
- 7. A potential barrier of 0.5V exists across a p-n junction. If the width of depletion layer is 10^{-6} m, then what is the intensity of electric field in this region.
- 8. A p n junction diode has breakdown voltage of 28V. If applied external voltage in reverse bias is 40V then what is the current through it.
 - 9. What is the value of current in the following diagrams is (diode assumed to be ideal one) 4V 1V -1V
 - 10. A half -wave rectifier is used to convert 50Hz A.C. to D.C. voltage. Then what are the number of pulses per second in the rectified voltage.
 - **11.** If a full wave rectifier circuit is operating from 50Hz mains, Then what is the fundamental frequency in the ripple.
 - 12. Motilities of electrons and holes in a sample of intrinsic germanium at room temperature are $0.36m^2/Vs$ and $0.17m^2/Vs$. The electron and hole densities are each equal to $2.5 \times 10^{19} m^{-3}$. Then what is the electrical conductivity of germanium.
 - 13. In a p-n junction diode the thickness of depletion layer is $2 \times 10^{-6} m$ and barrier potential is 0.3V. Then what is the intensity of the electrical field at the junction.
 - 14. A potential barrier V volts exists across a P-N junction. The thickness of the depletion region is 'd'. An electron with velocity 'v' approaches P-N junction from N-side. Then what is the velocity of the electron crossing the junction.
 - 15. If $V_1 > V_2$, r is resistance offered by diode in forward bias then what is the current through the diode.



16. A cell of emf 4.5V is connected to a junction diode whose barrier potential is 0.7V. If the external resistance in the circuit is 190 ohm, then what is the current in the circuit.

Hints

1.Sol. In the situation given, germanium diode will turn on first because potential barrier for germanium is smaller. The silicon diode will not get the opportunity to the current and so remains in open circuit. The equivalent circuit is as in figure



3.Sol. Forward resistance of the diode $r_f = 0$,

; Load resistance, $R_L = 100\Omega; \eta = ?$

efficiency of full wave rectifier $=\frac{0.812 \times 100}{100} = 0.812$

4.Sol. The junction diode will conduct when it is forward biased. Therefore, the output voltage will be obtained during positive half cycle only

5.Sol. *hc* 12000

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{12000}{12400A^0} \left(e_{\nu} \right)$$

6.Sol. As $n_e > n_h$, the nature of semiconductor is n-type

7.Sol.

$$E = \frac{V}{d} = \frac{10^{24}}{10^{18}} = 10^6$$

8.Sol.

Since $V_a > V_b$

9.Sol.

Diode does not conduct in reverse bias as

10.Sol. Rectifiers produce unidirectional and pulsating voltage from A.C. source, the number of pulses per second in the rectified voltage remains same as that of input voltage, i.e., here it is 50 Hz.

11.Sol. In full wave rectifier, we get the output for the positive and negative cycle of input a.c. Hence the frequency of the ripple of the output is twice than that of input a.c. i.e. 100Hz

12.Sol.
$$\sigma = \frac{1}{\rho} = e(\mu_e n_e + \mu_h n_h)$$

13.Sol. $E = \frac{v}{d} = \frac{0.3}{2 \times 10^{-6}} = 1.5 \times 10^5 V m^{-1}$ Its direction from n to p side.
14.Sol. $v^2 - u^2 = 2as$
15.Sol. $i = \frac{total P.D}{total resistence}$
16.Sol. $V = 4.5 - 0.7 = 3.8V$
 $R = 190\Omega$
 $i = \frac{V}{R}$

CASE STUDY QUESTIONS

CASE STUDY-1

In a p-n junction diode, the current I can expressed as $I = I_0 \exp\left(\frac{eV}{2k_BT} - 1\right)$ where I_0

is called the reverse saturation current, V is the voltage across the diode and is positive for forward bias and negative for reverse bias, and I is the current through the diode, K_B is the Boltzmann constant $(8.6 \times 10^{-5} eV/K)$ and T is the absolute temperature. If for a given

diode $I_o = 5 \times 10^{-12}$ A and T= 300K, then

- (a) What will be the forward current at a forward voltage of 0.6V?
- (b) What will be the increase in the current if the voltage across the diode is increased to 0.7V?
- (c) What is the dynamic resistance?
- (d) What will be current if reverse bias voltage changes from 1Vto 2V?

CASE STUDY-2

The minimum energy E required to push an electron from the valence band into the conduction band is band gap of a semiconducting material. The energy of a photon of sodium light ($\lambda = 589nm$) equal to the band gap of a semiconducting material.

(a) Find the minimum energy E required to create a hole-electron pair

- (b) Find the value of E/kT at a temperature of 300K
- (c) Can the thermal energy create the hole-electron pair?

CASE STUDY-3

A block of pure silicon at 300K has a length of 10cm and an area of 1.0cm^2 . A battery of emf 2V is connected across it. The mobility of electron is $0.14 m^2 v^{-1} S^{-1}$ and their number density is $1.5 \times 10^{16} m^{-3}$. The mobility of holes is $0.05 m^2 v^{-1} S^{-1}$

a) Then what is the electron current.

b) Then what is the hole current.

7 10-12 A T

c) Then what is the total current in the block.

 $0 < 10^{-5} TT^{-1}$

CASE STUDY-1-Sol.

$$I_{o} = 5 \times 10^{-12} A, k = 8.6 \times 10^{-9} eV k^{-1}$$

= 8.6×10⁻⁵×1.6×10⁻¹⁹ Jk⁻¹
a) , I = I₀ (e^{eV/2kT} -1)
For V=0.6V,
I = 5×10⁻¹² (e^{23.52} -1)
= 5×10⁻¹² (1.256×10¹⁰ -1) = 0.0628.A
b) For v=0.7v, we have
I = 5×10⁻¹² (e^{27.32} -1)
I = 5×10⁻¹² (e^{27.32} -1)
= 5×10⁻¹² (e^{27.32} -1)
= 5×10⁻¹² (6.054×10¹¹ -1) = 3.0271A
 $\therefore \Delta I = 3.271 - 0.0628 = 2.9643A$

c)
$$\Delta I = 2.9643, \Delta v = 0.7 - 0.6 = 0.1V$$

Dynamic resistance $= \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta I} = \frac{0.1}{2.9643} = 0.0337\Omega$

d) For change in voltage from 1 to 2v, the current will remain equal to $I_0 = 5 \times 10^{-12} A$. It shows that the diode possesses practically infinite resistance

in reverse biasing

CASE STUDY-2

(a) The energy of the photon in $eV = \frac{12400}{\lambda} = \frac{12400}{5890} = 2.1eV$

(Wavelength of photon =589nm=5890) Thus the band gap is 2.1ev . This is also the minimum energy E required to push an electron from the valence band into the conduction band. Hence the minimum energy required to create a hole-electron pair is 2.1eV

(b) At T=300K,kT =
$$(8.62 \times 10^{-5} eV / K)(300K) = 25.86 \times 10^{-3} eV$$

Thus,

$$\frac{E}{kT} = \frac{2.1eV}{25.86 \times 10^{-3} eV} = 81$$

(c) The available thermal energy is nearly 81 times less than that of the required energy to create electron hole pair. So it is difficult for the thermal energy to create the hole-electron pair but a photon of light can do it easily

CASE STUDY-3

a) $E = \frac{V}{l} = \frac{2}{0.1} = 20V / m$ $A = 1.0cm^2, v_e = \mu_e E = 0.14 \times 20 = 2.8ms^{-1}$ $I_e = n_e AeV_e = 6.72 \times 10^{-7} A$ b) In a pure semi conductor $n_e = n_h = 1.5 \times 10^{16} m^{-3}$ $V_h = \mu_h E = 0.05 \times 20 = 1.0m / s$ $I_h = n_h Aev_h = 2.4 \times 10^{-7} A$ c) Total current is $I = I_e + I_h$ $= 9.12 \times 10^{-7} A$

ASSIGNMENT 1

1. A strip of copper and another of germanium are cooled from room temperature to 80K. The resistance of: 1) Each of these decreases 2) copper strip decreases and that of germanium decreases 3) copper strip decreases and that of germanium increases 4) Each of these increases 2. To a germanium sample, traces of gallium are added as an impurity. The resultant sample would behave like : 1) A conductor 2) A p-type semiconductor 4) An insulator 3) A n-type semiconductor 3. Identify the property which is not characteristic for a semiconductor? 1) At a very low temperatures, it behaves like an insulator 2) At higher temperatures two types of charge carriers will cause conductivity 3) The charge carriers are electrons and holes in the valence band at higher temperatures 4) The semiconductor is electrically neutral. 4. In semiconductors the forbidden energy gap between V.B. and C.B. is of the order of 3) 1 keV 1) 1eV 2) 5eV 4) 1MeV 5. On increasing temperature, the conductivity of pure semiconductors 1) decreases 2) increases 3) remains unchanged 4) becomes zero 6. An n-type and p-type silicon can be obtained by doping pure silicon with 215

	1) Arsenic and phosphrous	2) Indium and aluminium			
7 T-	3) Phosphorous and indium 4) aluminium and boron				
/.11	/.In a n - type semiconductor, the fermi energy level lies				
	1) in the forbidden energy gap nearer to the conduction band.				
	2) in the forbidden energy gap nearer to the valence band.				
	3) in the middle of forbidden energy gap				
4) outside the forbidden energy gap					
8. 1	1) the evenese energy of electron	ergy level in an intrinsic sel	miconductor is		
	1) the average energy of electron	ns and noies			
	2) the energy of holes in valence	a hand			
	4) the energy of forbidden ragio				
0	4) the energy of forbidden legio	aniconductor the impur	rity alamant to be added to		
9.	armonium should be of valor	semiconductor, the impur	ity element to be added to		
	$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{5}$	3) <i>1</i>	(1) 3		
10	The majority carriers in a p_{-} ty	3) +	4) 5		
10.	1) Flectrons 2) Holes	3) Both	4) Impurities		
11	The objective of adding impur	rities in the extrinsic semico	anductor is		
11.	1) to increase the conductivity of	of the semiconductor			
	2) to increase the density of tota	al current carries			
	3) to increase the density of eith	er holes or electrons but not	both		
	4) to eliminate the electron -hole	e pairs produced in intrinsic	semiconductor.		
12.	In intrinsic semiconductor cor	nductivity is			
	1) low 2) average	3) high	4) very low		
13.	The potential barrier at PN ju	inction is due to	, ,		
	1) fixed acceptor and donor ion	s on either side of the junctio	on		
	2) minority carriers on either sic	le of the junction			
	3) majority carriers on either side of the junction				
	4) both majority and minority carriers on either side of junction				
14.	A PN junction diode cannot be	e used			
	1) as rectifier				
	2) for converting light energy to electric energy				
	3) for getting light radiation				
	4) for increasing the amplitude of	of an ac signal			
15.	A full wave rectifier along wi	th the output is shown in f	ig. the contributions from the		
	diada Di ana				


3) B, D 1) C 2) A.C 4) A.B.C.D 16. A full-wave rectifier is used to convert 'n' Hz a.c into d.c, then the number of pulses second present in the rectified voltage is. per 1) n 2) n/2 4)4n 3)2n 17. If the input frequency of half-wave rectifier is n Hz ac, then its output is 1) a constant dc 2) n/2 Hz pulsating dc 3) n Hz pulsating dc 4) 2n Hz pulsating dc 18. The current through any p-n junction is due to a) drift of charge carriers b) diffusion of charge carriers c) different concentrations of same type of charge carriers in different regions d) same concentrations of same type of charge carriers in different regions 1) a,b and c 2) a and b only 3) only d 4) a.b.c.d **19.** The thickness of depletion layer is approximately 1) 1m 2) 1mm 3) 1cm 4) 1m 20. The depletion region is 1) region of opposite charges 2) neutral region 3) region of infinite energy 4) region of free current carriers 21. The diffusion current in a p-n junction is greater than the drift current when the iunction is 1) forward biased 2) reverse biased 3) un biased 4) both forward and reverse biased 22. Diode is forward biased and the applied voltage is greater than the potential barrier then I) resistance of the junction in the forward bias decreases **II**) potential barrier remains same **III**) width barrier remains decreases IV)p-type is at higher potential than the n-type 1) all are true 2)all are false 4)I,II, III are true 3) I,III,IV are true 23. When a junction diode is reverse biased, the current called drift current is due to 1) majority charge carriers of both n&p sides 2) minority charge carriers of both n&p sides 3) holes of both n &p sides 4) conduction band electrons of n-side only 24. Among the following one statement is not correct when a junction diode is in forward bias 1) the width of depletion region decreases 2) free electron on n- side will move towards the junction 3) holes on p -side move towards the junction 4) electron on n- side and holes on p-side will move away from junction

- 25. When a p-n junction diode is forward-biased, energy is released at the junction due to the recombination of electrons and holes. This energy is in
 - 1) Visible region 2) Infrared region
 - 3) UV region 4) X-ray region

26. Assertion : Semiconductors do not obey Ohm's law.

Reason : Electric current is determined by the rate of flow of charge carries

- 1) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- 2) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason not the correct explanation of Assertion
- 3) Assertion is true but Reason is false
- 4) Assertion is false but Reason is true

27.Assertion : Germanium is preferred over silicon for making semicondictor devices.

Reason : Energy gap for Ge is more than that of Si.

28.Assertion : A p-n junction cannot be used at ultra high frequencies.

Reason : Capacitative reactance of a p-n junction increases with increasing frequency.

29.Assertion: I-V characteristic of P-N junction diode is same as that of any other conductor.

Reason: P-N junction diode behave as conductor at room temperature.

30.Assertion (A) : When a donor electronsis excited to the conduction band no hole is created

Reason (R): Donor energy level does not exist in valence band

KEY

1.3	2.2	3.3	4.1	5.2	6.3	7.1	8.1	9.2	10.2	11.3	12.1
13.1	14.4	15.3	16.3	17.3	18.1	19.1	20.4	21.1	22.3	23.2	24.4
25.2	26.4	27.3	28.3	29.4	30.1						

ASSIGNMENT 2

1. What are energy bands ? How are these formed ?

2. Draw the energy band diagram of an intrinsic semiconductor.

3. Draw the energy band diagram of p-type & n-type semiconductor

4. Name the two important processes that occur during the formation of a p-n junction

5. Explain how the width of depletion region in a p-n junction diode change, when the junction is- (i) forward biased (ii) reverse biased.

6. Distinguish between intrinsic and extrinsic semiconductors

7. Distinguish between n-type and a p-type semiconductor

8. In the following circuit diagram, is the junction diode forward biased or reverse biased ? Explain.





9. Two semiconductor materials X and Y shown in given figure are made by doping germanium crystal with Indium and Arsenic respectively. The two are joined end to end and connected to a battery as shown (i) Will the junction be forward biased or reverse biased ? (ii) sketch V-I graph for this arrangement



10. Two semiconductor materials A and B shown in given figure are made by doping germanium crystal with Arsenic and Indium respectively. The two are joined end to end and connected to a battery as shown. (i) Will the junction be forward biased or reverse biased ? (ii) sketch V-I graph for this arrangement.



11. How are the V-I characteristics of a p-n junction diode made use of in rectification? 12. What is p-n junction ? Explain briefly, with the help of suitable diagram, how a p-n junction is formed. Define the term Potential barrier and depletion region.

13. Distinguish between a conductor, an insulator and a semiconductor on the basis of energy band diagrams.

14. What is meant by forward and reverse biasing of a p-n junction ? Draw the circuit diagram of a forward and reverse biasing of a p-n junction.

15. Draw the circuit diagram for studying the V-I characteristics of a p-n junction diode in (i) forward bias and (ii) reverse bias. Draw the typical V-I characteristics of a silicon diode. 16. Explain with the help of a circuit diagram, the working of p-n junction diode as half wave rectifier.

17. Draw a labeled circuit diagram of a junction diode as a full wave rectifier. Explain its underlying principle and working. Depict the input and output wave forms.

Marking Scheme 1.What are energy bands ? How are these formed ? 1.Ans. **Energy bands : – 1 mark**

A group of large number of closely spaced energy levels spread in a very short energy range, is called an energy band

Formation of energy bands : – 1 mark

Due to interaction of electrons in outermost orbits of atoms in a crystal, different energy levels with continuous energy variation splits and energy bands are formed.

2. Draw the energy band diagram of an intrinsic semiconductor. Ans. Energy band diagrams of an intrinsic semiconductor – 2 marks



3. Draw the energy band diagram of p-type & n-type semiconductor

Ans. n-type semiconductor – 1 mark p-type semiconductor – 1 mark



4. Name the two important processes that occur during the formation of a p-n junction Ans.

(i) Diffusion – 1 mark

(ii) drift–1 mark

5. Explain how the width of depletion region in a p-n junction diode change, when the junction is- (i) forward biased (ii) reverse biased.

Ans.

(i) decreases-1 mark

(ii) increases-1 mark

6. Distinguish between intrinsic and extrinsic semiconductors

Ans.

Intrinsic Semiconductor $-1\frac{1}{2}$ marks

1. It is a pure semiconductor

2. $n_e = n_h$

3. Low conductivity at room temperature

4. Its electrical conductivity depends on temperature only.

Extrinsic Semiconductor- $1\frac{1}{2}$ *marks*

1.It is a semiconductor with added impurity

2. $n_e \neq n_h$

3. High conductivity at room temperature

4. Its electrical conductivity depends on temperature and the amount of doping.

7. Distinguish between n-type and a p-type semiconductor

Ans. n-type semiconductor $-1\frac{1}{2}marks$

1.It is obtained by adding controlled amount of pentavalent impurity to a pure semiconductor

2. $n_e >> n_h$

3. Its electrical conductivity is due to free electrons

p-type semiconductor- $1\frac{1}{2}$ marks

1.It It is obtained by adding controlled amount of trivalent impurity to a pure semiconductor

 $2.n_h >> n_e$

3. Its electrical conductivity is due to holes 8. In the following circuit diagram, is the junction diode forward biased or reverse biased ? Explain.

(i)

(ii)



Ans.

(i) **Reverse bias and Explanation**- $1\frac{1}{2}$ marks

(ii) Forward bias and Explanation $-1\frac{1}{2}$ marks

9. Two semiconductor materials X and Y shown in given figure are made by doping germanium crystal with Indium and Arsenic respectively. The two are joined end to end and connected to a battery as shown (i) Will the junction be forward biased or reverse biased ? (ii) sketch V-I graph for this arrangement





Ans. Reverse bias – 1 mark

Graph-2 marks



10. Two semiconductor materials A and B shown in given figure are made by doping germanium crystal with Arsenic and Indium respectively. The two are joined end to end and connected to a battery as shown. (i) Will the junction be forward biased or reverse biased ? (ii) sketch V-I graph for this arrangement.



11. How are the V-I characteristics of a p-n junction diode made use of in rectification? Ans. It is obvious from V-I characteristics that diode allows the current to pass only when it is forward biased. So, when an alternating voltage is applied across a junction diode, the current will flow only in that part of the cycle when diode is forward biased. This property is used to rectify the alternating voltages

12. What is p-n junction ? Explain briefly, with the help of suitable diagram, how a p-n junction is formed. Define the term Potential barrier and depletion region.

Ans. p-n junction – 1 mark Formation of p-n junction with diagram -- 2 mark potential barrier – 1 mark depletion region-1 mark 13. Distinguish between a conductor, an insulator and a semiconductor on the basis of energy band diagrams. Ans. a conductor-1 mark an insulator-1 mark a semiconductor-2 mark energy band diagrams-1 mark 14. What is meant by forward and reverse biasing of a p-n junction? Draw the circuit diagram of a forward and reverse biasing of a p-n junction. Ans. forward biasing-1 mark reverse biasing-1 mark

Draw the circuit diagram of a forward biasing- $1\frac{1}{2}marks$

Draw the circuit diagram of a reverse biasing- $1\frac{1}{2}marks$

15. Draw the circuit diagram for studying the V-I characteristics of a p-n junction diode in (i) forward bias and (ii) reverse bias. Draw the typical V-I characteristics of a silicon diode. Ans.

p-n junction diode in (i) forward bias - 1 mark

p-n junction diode in(ii) reverse bias-1 mark

The typical V-I characteristics of a silicon diode with explanation- 3 marks

16. Explain with the help of a circuit diagram, the working of p-n junction diode as half wave rectifier.

Ans. Circuit diagram-2 marks

Wave form- $1\frac{1}{2}marks$ **Explanation-** $1\frac{1}{2}marks$

17. Draw a labelled circuit diagram of a junction diode as a full wave rectifier. Explain its underlying principle and working. Depict the input and output wave forms. Ans.

Circuit diagram-2 marks

Wave form-
$$1\frac{1}{2}$$
marks
Explanation- $1\frac{1}{2}$ *marks*

REVISION QUESTION PAPER

(CHAPTERS 7, 8AND 9)

(35 MARKS)

General Instructions:

(i) There are 18 questions in all. All questions are compulsory

(ii)This question paper has five sections: Section A, Section B, Section C,

Section D and Section E

(iii) All the sections are compulsory.

(iv) Section A contains nine MCQ of 1 mark each, Section B contains four questions of two marks each, Section C contains three questions of three marks each, Section D contains one long question of five marks and Section E contains one case study based questions of 4 mark.

(v) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in section B,

C, D and E. You have to attempt only one of the choices in such questions.

Section A

1. Emission of electrons in photoelectric effect is possible, if

1) metal surface is highly polished

2) the incident light is of sufficiently high intensity

- 3) the light is incident at right angles to the surface
- 4) the incident light is of sufficiently low wavelength

2.Assertion (A) : For a fixed incident photon energy, photoelectrons have a wide

range of energies ranging from zero to the maximum value max \boldsymbol{K}

Reason (R) : Initially, the electrons in the metal are at different energy level.

- 1) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
- 2) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- 3) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- 4) If both Assertion and Reason are false.

3. A point source of light is used in a photoelectric effect. If the source is removed farther from the emitting metal, the stopping potential

1) will increase

- 2) will decrease
- 3) will remain constant
- 4) will either increase or decrease

4.For electron moving in nth orbit of the atom, the angular velocity is proportional to:

1) <i>n</i>	2) $\frac{1}{2}$	3) n^3	(4) $\frac{1}{3}$
	n		n

5. Hydrogen atom will be in its ground state, if its electron is in

1) any energy level

2) the lowest energy state

3) the highest energy state

4) the intermediate state

6.The difference between the mass of a nucleus and the combined mass of its nucleons is

1) zero 2) positive 3) negative 4) zero, positive or negative

7. Maximum value of binding energy per nucleon for most stable nuclei is

1) 8MeV 2) 8.8MeV 3) 7.6MeV 4) 1.1MeV

8. A strip of copper and another of germanium are cooled from room temperature to 80K. The resistance of:

1) Each of these decreases

2) copper strip decreases and that of germanium decreases

3) copper strip decreases and that of germanium increases

4) Each of these increases

9.Assertion (A) : When a donor electronsis excited to the conduction band no hole is created

Reason (**R**) : Donor energy level does not exist in valence band

- 1) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- 2) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason not the correct explanation of Assertion
- 3) Assertion is true but Reason is false
- 4) Assertion is false but Reason is true

Section B

10. State de-Broglie hypothesis and write the expression for Wavelength

11. The ground state energy of hydrogen atom is -13.6 eV. What are the kinetic and potential energies of electron inthis state ?

12. Define the term mass defect and binding energy of a nucleus.

OR

- (i) Write the relation between mass number and radius of a nucleus.
- (ii) Show that nuclear density in a given nucleus is independent of mass number .
- 13. Draw the energy band diagram of an intrinsic semiconductor

Section C

14.(i) Plot a graph showing the variation of photoelectric current with intensity of light.

- (ii) Show the variation of photocurrent with collector plate potential for different intensity but same frequency of incident radiation
- (iii) Show the variation of photocurrent with collector plate potential for different frequency but same intensity of incident radiation

15. (a) Write two important limitations of Rutherford nuclear model of the atom.

(b) How these were explained in Bohr's model of hydrogen atom ?

OR

Use de-Broglie's hypothesis to write the relation for the radius of Bohr orbit interms of Bohr's quantization condition of orbital angular momentum. 16.In the following circuit diagram, is the junction diode forward biased or reverse biased ? Explain.



Section D

17.What is p-n junction? Explain briefly, with the help of suitable diagram, how a p-n junction is formed. Define the term Potential barrier and depletion region.

OR

Draw a plot of binding energy per nucleon (B.E/A) as a function of mass number A. (a) Write salient features of this curve.

(b) Write two important conclusions that can be drawn regarding the nature of nuclear force.

Section E

CASE STUDY

When an electromagnetic radiation (such as U.V rays, x-rays etc.) of suitable frequency isincident on a metal surface, electrons are emitted from the surface. This phenomenon is called photoelectric effect. The minimum energy required to by an electron to just eject out from the metallic surface scalled work function of that surface

A 40 W ultra violet light source of wavelength 2280 A^0 illuminates a small magnesium (Mg) surface placed 2 m away from the source. The photoelectric work function for Mg is 3.68 eV.

- (a) What are the number of photons incident on unit area of Mg surface per second.
- (b) What is The kinetic energy of the fastest electrons ejected from the surface.

(c) Find The maximum wavelength for which the photoelectric effect can be observed with a Mg-surface (approximately).

OR

Find minimum frequency for which the photoelectric effect can be observed with a Mg-surface

MARKING SCHEME

Section A

1. Emission of electrons in photoelectric effect is possible, if

1) metal surface is highly polished

2) the incident light is of sufficiently high intensity

3) the light is incident at right angles to the surface

4) the incident light is of sufficiently low wavelength

1.Key:4

2.Assertion (A): For a fixed incident photon energy, photoelectrons have a wide

range of energies ranging from zero to the maximum value max *K*

Reason (R) : Initially, the electrons in the metal are at different energy level.

- 1) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
- 2) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- 3) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- 4) If both Assertion and Reason are false.

2.Key:1

3. A point source of light is used in a photoelectric effect. If the source is removed farther from the emitting metal, the stopping potential

1) will increase

- 2) will decrease
- 3) will remain constant
- 4) will either increase or decrease

3.Key:3

4.For electron moving in nth orbit of the atom, the angular velocity is proportional to:

1) n 2) $\frac{1}{n}$ 3) n^3 4) $\frac{1}{n^3}$

4.Key:4

5. Hydrogen atom will be in its ground state, if its electron is in

1) any energy level

2) the lowest energy state

3) the highest energy state

4) the intermediate state

5.Key:2

6. The difference between the mass of a nucleus and the combined mass of

its nucleons is

1) zero 2) positive 3) negative 4) zero, positive or negative

6.Key:3

7.**Maximum value of binding energy per nucleon for most stable nuclei is** 1) 8MeV 2) 8.8MeV 3) 7.6MeV 4) 1.1MeV

7.Key:3

8. A strip of copper and another of germanium are cooled from room temperature to 80K. The resistance of:

1) Each of these decreases

2) copper strip decreases and that of germanium decreases

3) copper strip decreases and that of germanium increases

4) Each of these increases

8.Key:3

9.Assertion (A) : When a donor electronsis excited to the conduction band no hole is created

Reason (R): Donor energy level does not exist in valence band

- 5) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- 6) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason not the correct explanation of Assertion
- 7) Assertion is true but Reason is false
- 8) Assertion is false but Reason is true

9.Key:1

Section B

10. State de-Broglie hypothesis and write the expression for Wavelength

10. Ans. de-Broglie hypothesis- 1 mark

the expression for Wavelength--1 mark

- 11. The ground state energy of hydrogen atom is -13.6 eV. What are the kinetic and potential energies of electron inthis state ?
- 11. Ans. Kinetic Energy–1 mark

Potential Energy-1 mark

12. Define the term mass defect and binding energy of a nucleus.

OR

- (iii) Write the relation between mass number and radius of a nucleus.
- (iv) Show that nuclear density in a given nucleus is independent of mass number .
- 12. Ans. mass defect– 1 mark

binding energy of a nucleus-1 mark

OR

Relation between mass number and radius of a nucleus-1 mark

Nuclear density expression– 1 mark

13. Draw the energy band diagram of an intrinsic semiconductor

13. Ans. energy band diagram with labelling – 2 mark

Section C

14.(i) Plot a graph showing the variation of photoelectric current with intensity of light.

- (ii) Show the variation of photocurrent with collector plate potential for different intensity but same frequency of incident radiation
- (iii) Show the variation of photocurrent with collector plate potential for different frequency but same intensity of incident radiation

14. Ans.**Graph showing the variation of photoelectric current with intensity of light.** – 1 mark

The variation of photocurrent with collector plate potential for different intensity-1 mark

The variation of photocurrent with collector plate potential for different frequency-1 mark

15. (a) Write two important limitations of Rutherford nuclear model of the atom.

(b) How these were explained in Bohr's model of hydrogen atom ?

OR

Use de-Broglie's hypothesis to write the relation for the radius of Bohr orbit interms of Bohr's quantization condition of orbital angular momentum.

15. Ans.limitations of Rutherford nuclear model-1 mark

Bohr's model of hydrogen atom– 2 mark

OR

For de Broglie Wavelength associated with electron in its orbit -1 mark

Explanation -2 marks

16.In the following circuit diagram, is the junction diode forward biased or reverse biased ? Explain.



16.Ans.

- (iii) **Reverse bias and Explanation**- $1\frac{1}{2}$ marks
- (iv) Forward bias and Explanation $-1\frac{1}{2}$ marks

Section D

17.What is p-n junction? Explain briefly, with the help of suitable diagram, how a p-n junction is formed. Define the term Potential barrier and depletion region.

OR

Draw a plot of binding energy per nucleon (B.E/A) as a function of mass number A. (a) Write salient features of this curve.

(b) Write two important conclusions that can be drawn regarding the nature of nuclear force.

17. Ans. p-n junction – 1 mark

Formation of p-n junction with diagram -- 2 marks potential barrier -- 1 mark

depletion region– 1 mark

OR

Graph with proper labelling-- 2 marks salient features of this curve-- 2 marks two important conclusions-- 1 mark

Section E

CASE STUDY

When an electromagnetic radiation (such as U.V rays, x-rays etc.) of suitable frequency isincident on a metal surface, electrons are emitted from the surface. This phenomenon is called photoelectric effect. The minimum energy required to by an electron to just eject out from the metallic surfaceis called work function of that surface

A 40 W ultra violet light source of wavelength 2280 A⁰ illuminates a small magnesium (Mg) surface placed 2 m away from the source. The photoelectric work function for Mg is 3.68 eV.

- (c) What are the number of photons incident on unit area of Mg surface per second.
- (d) What is The kinetic energy of the fastest electrons ejected from the surface.

(c) Find The maximum wavelength for which the photoelectric effect can be observed with a Mg-surface (approximately).

OR

Find The minimum frequency for which the photoelectric effect can be observed with a Mg-surface

18. Ans. Energy of each photon $E = \frac{hc}{2}$

No. of photons emitted per second N = P/E

No. of photons incident per unit area per second = $\frac{N}{4 \pi r^2}$ = 9.1×10¹⁷ - 2 mark

Kinetic energy of the fastest electrons ejected from the Surface=1.74 eV-- 1 mark

Maximum wavelength= 3365 A^0 -- 1 mark