

National Testing Agency

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Introduction to Quantum Physics and its Applications

Group Number : 1
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Introduction to Quantum Physics and its Applications

Section Id : 28860718
Section Number : 1
Section type : Online
Mandatory or Optional: Mandatory
Number of Questions: 15
Number of Questions to be attempted: 15
Section Marks: 90

Sub-Section Number: 1
Sub-Section Id: 28860718
Question Shuffling Allowed : Yes

Question Number : 1 Question Id : 2886071701 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No
Correct Marks : 6 Wrong Marks : 0

Question Label : USEFUL INFO: $hc = 12400$ Angstrom-eV

From the Planck's formula of blackbody radiation, the energy density of the radiation is linearly dependent of the temperature T for

- (A) all values of frequencies
- (B) values of frequencies satisfying $h\nu \ll kT$
- (C) values of frequencies satisfying $h\nu \approx kT$
- (D) values of frequencies satisfying $h\nu \gg kT$

Here h is the Planck's constant and k is the Boltzmann's constant. [L]
[SEP]

Options :

2886076794. 1

2886076795. 2

2886076796. 3

2886076797. 4

Question Number : 2 Question Id : 2886071702 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 6 Wrong Marks : 0

Question Label : USEFUL INFO: $hc = 12400$ Angstrom-eV

In a photo-electric experiment, a metal is exposed to a radiation of frequency f and intensity I and a photo-current is observed. We can assume that one electron in the metal absorbs one incident photon. Which of the following statements is true? [L]
[SEP]

- (A) The photocurrent is independent of f and increases if I is increased. [L]
[SEP]
- (B) The photocurrent increases if f is increased and is independent of I [L]
[SEP]
- (C) The photocurrent increases if f is increased and increases if I is increased [L]
[SEP]
- (D) The photocurrent is independent of both f and I . [L]
[SEP]

Options :

2886076798. 1

2886076799. 2

2886076800. 3

2886076801. 4

Question Number : 3 Question Id : 2886071703 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 6 Wrong Marks : 0

Question Label : USEFUL INFO: $hc = 12400$ Angstrom-eV

Consider Balmer series of photon emissions in a Hydrogen atom. Let λ_1 be the shortest wavelength in this series and λ_2 be the longest wavelength. The ratio

λ_2/λ_1 is $\left[\frac{1}{\text{SEP}} \right]$

- (A) 1.2
- (B) 1.4
- (C) 1.6
- (D) 1.8

Options :

2886076802. 1

2886076803. 2

2886076804. 3

2886076805. 4

Question Number : 4 Question Id : 2886071704 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 6 Wrong Marks : 0

Question Label : USEFUL INFO: $hc = 12400$ Angstrom-eV

Consider the square pulse of the form,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 0 \quad \text{for } -\infty < x < a \\ &= 1 \quad \text{for } a < x < 3a \\ &= 0 \quad \text{for } 3a < x < \infty \end{aligned}$$

The Fourier transform of this function is

- (A) $(2a) \frac{\sin(ka)}{ka}$
- (B) $(2a) e^{2ika} \frac{\sin(ka)}{ka}$
- (C) $(2a) \frac{\sin(2ka)}{ka}$
- (D) $(2a) e^{2ika} \frac{\sin(2ka)}{ka}$

Options :

2886076806. 1

2886076807. 2

2886076808. 3

2886076809. 4

Question Number : 5 Question Id : 2886071705 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 6 Wrong Marks : 0

Question Label : USEFUL INFO: $hc = 12400$ Angstrom-eV

Consider a potential $V(x)$ which is finite for all values of x . A function $f(x)$ defined to be

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 0 \quad \text{for } -\infty < x < -a \\ &= a - |x| \quad \text{for } -a < x < a \\ &= 0 \quad \text{for } a < x < \infty \end{aligned}$$

This function can not be a wave function of a bound state of $V(x)$ because

- (A) it can not be normalized
- (B) it is not continuous
- (C) its first derivative is not defined at all points
- (D) all of the above reasons

Options :

2886076810. 1

2886076811. 2

2886076812. 3

2886076813. 4

Question Number : 6 Question Id : 2886071706 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 6 Wrong Marks : 0

Question Label : USEFUL INFO: $hc = 12400$ Angstrom-eV

A one dimensional potential barrier is of the form

$$\begin{aligned} V(x) &= 0 \quad \text{for } -\infty < x < 0 \\ &= V_0 \quad \text{for } 0 < x < \infty \end{aligned}$$

where V_0 is positive. A stream of electrons of kinetic energy 100 eV is directed to this barrier from $-\infty$. It is found that 80% of these electrons are reflected back. The mass of electron, in energy units, is 500,000 eV. The approximate value of V_0 (in eV) is

- (A) 99.75
- (B) 99.0
- (C) 90.0
- (D) 80.0

Options :

2886076814. 1

2886076815. 2

2886076816. 3

2886076817. 4

Question Number : 7 Question Id : 2886071707 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 6 Wrong Marks : 0

Question Label : USEFUL INFO: $hc = 12400$ Angstrom-eV

Consider a one dimensional infinite potential well from $x = 0$ to $x = L$. A particle in this well is in the $n = 3$ state (the second excited state). The probability of finding the particle between $x = L/6$ and $x = 2L/3$ is

(A) $5/6$

(B) $2/3$

(C) $1/2$

(D) $1/3$

Options :

2886076818. 1

2886076819. 2

2886076820. 3

2886076821. 4

Question Number : 8 Question Id : 2886071708 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 6 Wrong Marks : 0

Question Label : USEFUL INFO: $hc = 12400$ Angstrom-eV

A one dimensional, finite potential barrier has the form

$$V(x) = 0 \text{ for } -\infty < x < 0$$

$$= V_0 \text{ for } 0 < x < L$$

$$= 0 \text{ for } L < x < \infty$$

where V_0 is a positive constant. A beam of particles with kinetic energy $0 < E < V_0$ is incident on the barrier from $x = -\infty$. The probability of a particle tunneling through the barrier is P . Which of the following statements is correct?

[L]
[SEP]

(A) P is larger if L is larger and is larger if V_0 is larger [L]
[SEP]

(B) P is larger if L is smaller and is larger if V_0 is larger [L]
[SEP]

(C) P is larger if L is larger and is larger if V_0 is smaller [L]
[SEP]

(D) P is larger if L is smaller and is larger if V_0 is smaller [L]
[SEP]

Options :

2886076822. 1

2886076823. 2

2886076824. 3

2886076825. 4

Question Number : 9 Question Id : 2886071709 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 6 Wrong Marks : 0

Question Label : USEFUL INFO: $hc = 12400$ Angstrom-eV

Consider a three dimensional infinite potential well, extending from $0 \leq x \leq L$, $0 \leq y \leq L$ and $0 \leq z \leq L$. A particle in this well has energy $\frac{(51\pi^2\hbar^2)}{(2mL^2)}$.

The number of distinct states this particle can occupy are [L]
[SEP]

(A) 1

(B) 3

(C) 6

(D) 9

Options :

2886076826. 1

2886076827. 2

2886076828. 3

2886076829. 4

Question Number : 10 Question Id : 2886071710 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 6 Wrong Marks : 0

Question Label : USEFUL INFO: $hc = 12400$ Angstrom-eV

A certain thermodynamic system has the non-degenerate energy levels, with energies $0, E, 3E, 5E, 9E$. Suppose that there are four identical bosons, with total energy $10E$. The number of possible distributions of these particles is

- (A) 4
- (B) 3
- (C) 2
- (D) 1

Options :

2886076830. 1

2886076831. 2

2886076832. 3

2886076833. 4

Question Number : 11 Question Id : 2886071711 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 6 Wrong Marks : 0

Question Label : USEFUL INFO: $hc = 12400$ Angstrom-eV

The Fermi energy of Cu is 7 eV. The mass of electron, in energy units, is 500.000 eV. The de Broglie wavelength of the conducting electrons in Cu, in units of Angstroms, will be (approximately)

- (A) 0.8
- (B) 1.6
- (C) 4.7
- (D) 6.5

Options :

2886076834. 1

2886076835. 2

2886076836. 3

2886076837. 4

Question Number : 12 Question Id : 2886071712 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 6 Wrong Marks : 0

Question Label : USEFUL INFO: $hc = 12400$ Angstrom-eV

A non-relativistic particle of mass m is held in a circular orbit around the origin by an attractive force $f(r) = -kr$ where k is a positive constant. Assuming the Bohr quantization of the angular momentum of the particle, the quantized energy of the particle is

(A) $E = n^2 \hbar \left(\frac{k}{m}\right)^{1/2}$

(B) $E = n \hbar \left(\frac{k}{m}\right)^{1/2}$

(C) $E = n^{1/2} \hbar \left(\frac{k}{m}\right)^{1/2}$

(D) $E = n^{1/3} \hbar \left(\frac{k}{m}\right)^{1/2}$

Options :

2886076838. 1

2886076839. 2

2886076840. 3

2886076841. 4

Question Number : 13 Question Id : 2886071713 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 6 Wrong Marks : 0

Question Label : USEFUL INFO: $hc = 12400$ Angstrom-eV

Inter-atomic spacing in most solids is about one angstrom. To measure such spacing in a diffraction experiment, usually high energy X-rays, (with energy of thousands of eV) are used. But such measurements can also be done with low energy neutrons. Mass of neutron, in energy units, is 940 million eV. If a neutron is used in a diffraction experiment to measure an inter-atomic spacing of one angstrom, its kinetic energy (in eV) is

(A) 0.082

(B) 0.041

(C) 0.026

(D) 0.013

Options :

2886076842. 1

2886076843. 2

2886076844. 3

2886076845. 4

Question Number : 14 Question Id : 2886071714 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 6 Wrong Marks : 0

Question Label : USEFUL INFO: $hc = 12400$ Angstrom-eV

Given a wave function $\psi(x) = \frac{N}{x^2+a^2}$, the normalization constant (N) is

- (A) $\left(\frac{2a^3}{\pi}\right)^{1/2}$
- (B) $\left(\frac{a^3}{\pi}\right)^{1/2}$
- (C) $\left(\frac{a^3}{2\pi}\right)^{1/2}$
- (D) $\left(\frac{a^3}{8\pi}\right)^{1/2}$

Options :

2886076846. 1

2886076847. 2

2886076848. 3

2886076849. 4

Question Number : 15 Question Id : 2886071715 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 6 Wrong Marks : 0

Question Label : USEFUL INFO: $hc = 12400$ Angstrom-eV

A particle of mass m is trapped in a one dimensional potential given by $V(x) = m\omega^2 x^2/2$. At a time $t = 0$, the state of the particle is described by the wave function $\psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[\psi_1 + \psi_2]$, where $\psi_1(x)$ and $\psi_2(x)$ are the normalized ground and first excited states for the oscillator. The probability density $|\psi(x,t)|^2$ oscillates with angular frequency

- (A) 8ω
- (B) 5ω
- (C) 3ω
- (D) ω

Options :

2886076850. 1

2886076851. 2

2886076852. 3

2886076853. 4