

### WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY

B.Sc. Honours 5th Semester Examination, 2022-23

# PHSACOR12T-PHYSICS (CC12)

### SOLID STATE PHYSICS

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 40

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates should answer in their own words and adhere to the word limit as practicable.

All symbols are of usual significance.

# Question No. 1 is compulsory and answer any two from the rest

1. Answer any *ten* questions from the following:

 $2 \times 10 = 20$ 

- (a) A plane makes intercepts of 1Å, 2Å, 3Å on the crystallographic axes of an orthorhombic crystal with a:b:c=3:2:1. Determine the Miller indices of the plane.
- (b) Calculate the Einstein frequency  $(v_E)$  for copper for which Einstein temperature  $(\theta_E)$  is 230 K. [Given:  $h = 6.6 \times 10^{-34}$  J. s.,  $k = 1.37 \times 10^{-23}$  JK<sup>-1</sup>, the symbols having their usual meanings.].
- (c) What is "Geometrical Structure Factor"?
- (d) Explain briefly how the classical free electron theory leads to Ohm's law.
- (e) Why diamagnetic materials have negative susceptibility? Give an example of such material.
- (f) Define polarisation of a dielectric material. Which type of polarisation is most effective in the visible region?
- (g) Bragg found that for a KCl crystal, strong reflection from the sets of planes (100); (110) and (111) are obtained at the same order for angles 5°23′, 7°25′ and 9°25′; respectively. Show that the KCl crystal has a simple cubic crystal structure.
- (h) Explain briefly, why the inert gases do not exhibit paramagnetism.
- (i) The thermal conductivity of aluminium at 20°C is 210 Wm<sup>-1</sup>K<sup>-1</sup>. Calculate the electrical resistivity of aluminium at this temperature. The Lorentz number for aluminium is  $2.02 \times 10^{-8}$  W $\Omega$ K<sup>-2</sup>.
- (j) Discuss briefly the differences between Type I and Type II superconductors.
- (k) What is Bloch Theorem? Explain the significance of this theorem.
- (l) KBr crystal has cubic structure. Its density is  $2.75 \times 10^3$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> and its molecular weight is 119.01. Calculate its lattice constant.
- (m) Calculate the reciprocal lattice of FCC lattice.
- (n) Why semiconductor acts as an insulator at 0 K?

#### CBCS/B.Sc./Hons./5th Sem./PHSACOR12T/2022-23

- 2. (a) Energy E(k) of electron of wave vector  $\vec{k}$  in a solid is given by  $E(k) = Ak^2 + Bk^4$ , where A and B are positive non-zero constant. Find the effective mass of the electron at  $|\vec{k}| = k_0$ .
  - 4
  - (b) Derive the expression for paramagnetic susceptibility on the basis of Langevin's theory.
- 4
- (e) Explain the Meissner effect from the second London equation, using the Maxwell's relation  $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J}_s$ .
- e e

4

- 3. (a) Consider the model of one dimensional monoatomic lattice chain of N atoms, equally spaced with lattice separation a, and each with the same mass m. Find the following:
- 2+2+2
- (i) Derive an expression for the group velocity  $v_g$  with the wave vector k.
- (ii) Using the result of (i) Evaluate  $v_g$  at small values of  $k(k \to 0)$  and briefly discuss the physical significance of this low k group velocity.
- (b) Show that in vector form, the Bragg's Law is given by  $G^2 + 2\vec{k} \cdot \vec{G} = 0$ , where  $\vec{k}$  represents the wave vector and  $\vec{G}$  is the reciprocal lattice vector.
- 4
- 4. (a) Distinguish between Pyroelectric and Piezoelectric materials. Give proper examples.
- 3
- (b) Using Kronig Penney model discuss briefly how this model led to the formation of energy bands inside a solid.
- 1+3

3

- (c) What is Hall effect? Deduce the expression for Hall Coefficient in the case of a semiconductor.

5. (a) What are Bravais lattices and crystal system?

2

(b) What is the packing fraction of FCC crystal?

3

(c) The primitive translation vectors of the space lattice are:

3

- $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j}, \ \vec{b} = 2\hat{j}, \ \vec{c} = \hat{k}$
- Find the primitive translation of the reciprocal lattice.

- 2
- (d) Mobilities of electrons and holes in a sample of intrinsic Germanium at 300 K are  $0.36\,\mathrm{m^2V^{-1}s^{-1}}$  and  $0.17\,\mathrm{m^2V^{-1}s^{-1}}$  respectively. If the conductivity of the specimen is  $2.12\,\Omega^{-1}\mathrm{m^{-1}}$ , estimate the intrinsic carrier density.