

Exam.Code:0905  
Sub. Code: 6645

1129  
B.E. (Bio-Technology)  
First Semester  
APH-103: Quantum and Statistical Physics  
(Common with IT and CSE)

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

*NOTE: Attempt five questions in all, including Question No. 1 which is compulsory and selecting two questions from each Unit.*

x-x-x

I. Answer any five of the following briefly:-

- What do you understand by the term ultraviolet catastrophe?
- Doppler effect in light is a symmetric phenomenon. Justify.
- How do you distinguish between macrostate and microstates of a system?
- What do you understand by time dilation.
- How do we define simultaneity in special theory of relativity?
- What are the normalized wave functions. What significance do they hold?
- Give two distinct features of Bose-Einstein and Fermi-Dirac Statistics. (5x2)

UNIT - I

- II. a) Derive Lorentz transformation using basic postulates of special theory of relativity.  
b) Why electron can't be accelerated indefinitely in the cyclotron. Justify using concepts of special theory of relativity. (6,4)

- III. a) Derive the expression for length contraction.  
b) Prove that  $(E/c)^2 - p^2$  is invariant under Lorentz transformations. (2x5)

- IV. a) Obtain time-independent form of Schrodinger's equation from first principle and show that energy quantization is embedded in this equation.  
b) Derive Wein's displacement law from Planck's radiation law. (6,4)

UNIT - II

- V. A particle of mass  $m$  and kinetic energy  $E$  is incident on a one dimensional simple harmonic potential well of height  $V_0$ , such that  $E < V_0$ . Solve Schrodinger's equation for this particle and obtain eign functions and eign values for this system. (10)

P.T.O.

(2)

- VI. a) Discuss Stern Gerlach experiment emphasizing on its objective and outcome.  
b) What is Zeeman effect? Discuss its origin. How does it affect the level structure of an atom? (2x5)
- VII. What do you understand by microstate and macrostate of a system? Consider a statistical system comprising of extremely large number of identical particles. Show that this system has very high probability to remain in most stable macrostate in its state of equilibrium. (10)

x-x-x