

Note: (a) All questions are compulsory.

(b) The candidate is allowed to make Suitable numeric assumptions wherever required for solving problems

Q.No	Question	QO	Marks					
Q1	(a) Using the London second equation, derive the expression for London penetration depth and give its physical significance.	2	4					
	(b) A given superconductor has critical fields 1.4×10^5 A/m and 4.2×10^5 A/m at 14 K and 13 K respectively. Calculate its transition temperature and the critical field for 4.2 K.	3	3					
Q2	(a) Discuss the methods to introduce conductivity in polymers.	1	4					
	(b) Polyethylene sample containing 3500 chains with molecular weights between 1000 and 4000 g/mol, 7500 chains with molecular weights between 6000 and 9000 g/mol, 6500 chains with molecular weights between 10,000 and 15,000 g/mol, and 1500 chains with molecular weights between 15,000 and 20,000 g/mol. Determine both number and weight average molecular weights & PDI.	3	3					
Q3	(a) Using the M-H curve, discuss the types of superconductors. Also, highlight the failure of classical electromagnetic theory to explain superconductivity.	1	3					
	(b) The density and associated percent crystallinity for two polytetrafluoroethylene materials are as follows: <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>ρ (g/cm³)</th> <th>crystallinity (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2.144</td> <td>51.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.215</td> <td>74.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ρ (g/cm ³)	crystallinity (%)	2.144	51.3	2.215	74.2	3
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	(i) Compute the densities of totally crystalline and totally amorphous polytetrafluoroethylene. (ii) Determine the percent crystallinity of a specimen having a density of 2.26 g/cm^3 .							
Q4	(a) How many colours will be displayed by a 7-bit display? Also, discuss the working of a LCD using suitable schematic diagrams.	4	2					
	(b) For displaying characters such as "A4" and "MW", optimize the segment display.	5	2					
	(c) Discuss the concept of strain hardening using stress-strain curve.	5	3					
Q5	(a) An atom of oxygen on being polarized produces a dipole moment of 0.5×10^{-22} C-m. If the distance of the centre of negative charge cloud from the nucleus be 4×10^{-17} m, calculate the polarizability of oxygen atom. Define loss tangent and give its physical significance.	5	4					
	(b) The Curie temperature of iron is 1043 K. Assume that iron atoms have magnetic moment of 2-Bohr magnetons per atom. Iron is BCC with lattice parameter $a = 0.286$ nm. Calculate (i) Saturation magnetization, (ii) Curie constant, (iii) Weiss field constant.	3	3					

Constants: $\mu_B = 9.27 \times 10^{-24} \text{ Am}^2$; $k_B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$; $\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$