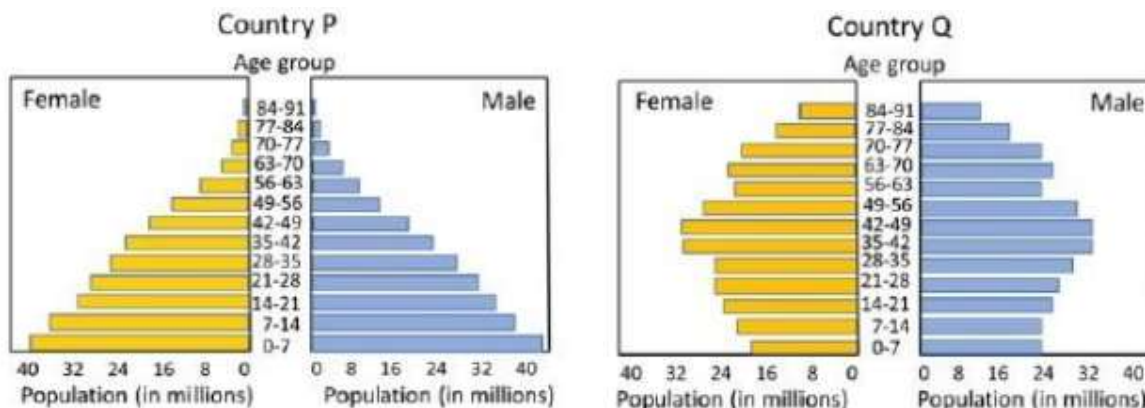


CSIR-NET December 2023

Part A

- Q1. All the four entries in column A must be matched with all those in column B. Each correctly matched option gets one mark and no mark is awarded otherwise. Which of the following mark(s) CANNOT be scored?
1. 3 2. 1 3. 2 4. 4
- Q2. SCRIPT: DIRECTOR:: ??: CHEF
Choose the most appropriate option from the following to fill the blank
1. MENU 2. RECIPE 3. RESTAURANT 4. MEAL
- Q3. A truck from a post office is sent to collect post from a plane as per schedule. The plane lands ahead of schedule, therefore its contents are transported by a rickshaw. The rickshaw meets the truck 30 minutes after the arrival of plane, and the post is transferred. The truck returns to the post office 20 minutes early. How early did the plane arrive? (Assume all transactions are instantaneous.)
1. 10 minutes 2. 20 minutes 3. 30 minutes 4. 40 minutes
- Q4. Four children had 27 apples among them. No child had less than 5 apples. If no two children had the same number of apples, then which of the following could NOT be the number of apples a child had?
1. 5 2. 6 3. 8 4. 9
- Q5. A bird keeps flying continuously between two trains, that are following each other on a straight track. The train behind is slower than the one ahead by 1.5 km/h. If the speed of the bird is 20 km/h, what distance would the bird cover in an hour?
1. 20 km 2. 30 km 3. 50 km 4. 60 km

Q6. The figure shows age-wise bar graph of male and female population of two countries. Which one



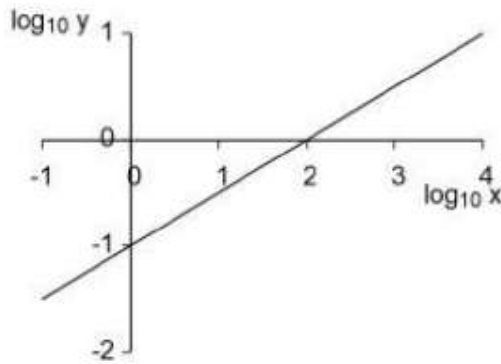
of the following is likely to be true?

1. Country Q has higher life expectancy
 2. Country P has higher per-capita income
 3. The population of country P is decreasing more rapidly than Q
 4. Country P has better health facilities
- Q7. Radius of a sphere is measured with 5% uncertainty. What is the uncertainty in the volume, determined from this radius?
1. 5%
 2. 6.6%
 3. 125%
 4. 15%
- Q8. What is the value of x in the given magic square, (i.e, a square grid in which the sum of the numbers in rows, columns and diagonals is the same)?

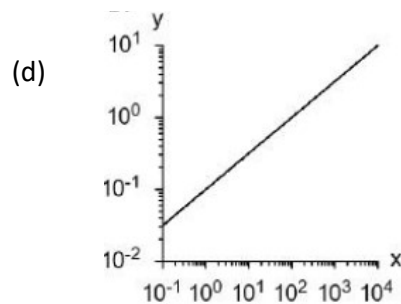
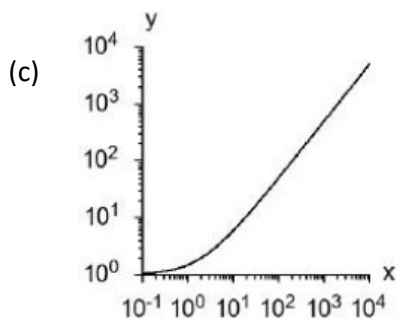
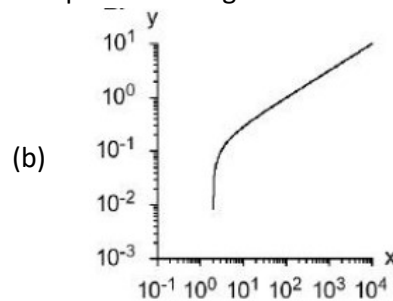
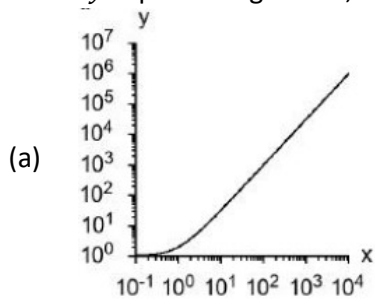
x	$x - 5$	8
$x + 1$	y	$y - 2$
2	9	4

1. 6
2. 4
3. 3
4. 1

Q9. In the figure $\log_{10}y$ is plotted against $\log_{10}x$



When y is plotted against x , then the plot in the provided range is



1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D

Q10. In a market, you can buy a mango for Rs. 10, a lemon for Re 1 and 8 chillies for Re 1. How many of these items do you need to buy to get a mix of 100 items for exactly Rs. 100?

1. 6 mangoes, 22 lemons, 72 chillis 2. 7 mangoes, 21 lemons, 72 chillis
3. 1 mango, 9 lemons, 80 chillis 4. 8 mangoes, 12 lemons, 80 chillis

Q11. In how many ways can a menu be made from 5 dishes, if the menu contains either 3 or 4 dishes?

1. 2 2. 3 3. 7 4. 15

Q12. The sum of the two positive integers is 14. Then their product CANNOT be divisible by

1. 12 2. 13 3. 14 4. 49

Q13. If $a < x < b$, then for which of the following relations does $0 < y < 1$ always hold?

1. $y = \frac{a-x}{b+a}$ 2. $y = \frac{x-a}{b-a}$ 3. $y = \frac{x-b}{b-a}$ 4. $y = \frac{b-x}{a+b}$

Q14. A letter is drawn at random from the following string of letters.

RAMUKYAJNAS

What is the probability that it is NOT a vowel?

1. $1/2$ 2. $6/11$ 3. $7/11$ 4. $8/11$

Q15. For every 5 chocolates that Ramesh gets, Suresh gets 3 chocolates. Geeta gets 3 chocolates for every 2 chocolates that Suresh gets. If Geeta has 18 chocolates, then the sum of chocolates with Ramesh and Suresh is

1. 16 2. 30 3. 32 4. 38

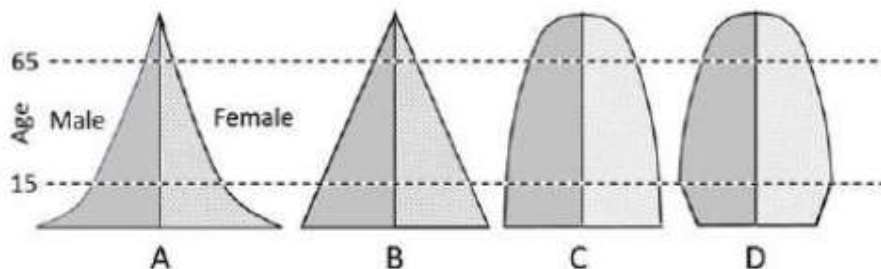
Q16. A person's viral load measured in some unit was 15,25,50,200,300,150 and 30 on days 1 to 7, respectively. The maximum relative change took place between

1. day 3 to day 4 2. day 4 to day 5 3. day 5 to day 6 4. day 6 to day 7

Q17. What is the minimum number of pourings needed to get 4 litre of milk from a fully filled 8 litre can, using ungraduated empty 5 and 3 litre cans? No milk should be wasted.

1. 4 2. 5 3. 6 4. 8

Q18.



The above figures show population pyramids to four countries A, B, C and D. The country showing the most stable population is

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D

Q19. The time seen in a mirror placed opposite a numberless analog (with hands) wall clock is 4h 55 min. What approximately is the correct time?

1. 4h 55 min 2. 5h 05 min 3. 7h 05 min 4. 1h 35 min

Q20. In 1979, Ramesh's age was the sum of the digits of his year of birth. In 2017, on his birthday, what was his age?

1. 49 3. 57 3. 60 4. 64

PART B

Q1. A small bar magnet is placed in a magnetic field $B(\vec{r}) = B(x)\hat{z}$. The magnet is initially at rest with its magnetic moment along \hat{y} . At later times, it will undergo

1. angular motion in the yz plane and translational motion along \hat{y}
2. angular motion in the yz plane and translational motion along \hat{x}
3. angular motion in the zx plane and translational motion along \hat{z}
4. angular motion in the xy plane and translational motion along \hat{z}

QID: 705015

Topic: Electromagnetic Theory

Sub topic: Magnetism

Q2. Each allowed energy level of a system of non-interacting fermions has a degeneracy M . If there are N fermions and R is the remainder upon dividing N by M , then the degeneracy of the ground state is

1. R^M
2. 1
3. M
4. ${}^M C_R$

QID: 705019

Topic: Thermodynamics and Statistical Mechanics

Sub topic: Identical Particle

Q3. The Beta function is defined as $B(x, y) = \int_0^1 t^{x-1}(1-t)^{y-1} dt$.

Then $B(x, y+1) + B(x+1, y)$ can be expressed as

1. $B(x, y-1)$
2. $B(x+y, 1)$
3. $B(x+y, x-y)$
4. $B(x, y)$

QID: 705011

Topic: Mathematical Physics

Sub topic: Special Function

Q4. A particle moves in a circular orbit under a force field given by $\vec{F}(\vec{r}) = -\frac{k}{r^2}\hat{r}$, where k is a positive constant. If the force changes suddenly to $\vec{F}(\vec{r}) = -\frac{k}{2r^2}\hat{r}$, the shape of the new orbit would be

1. parabolic
2. Circular
3. elliptical
4. hyperbolic

QID: 705005

Topic: Classical Mechanics

Sub topic: Central Force Problem

Q5. The 1-dimensional Hamiltonian of a classical particle of mass m is

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2m} e^{-x/a} + V(x)$$

where a is a constant with appropriate dimensions. The corresponding Lagrangian is,

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. $\frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 e^{x/a} - V(x)$ | 2. $\frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 e^{-x/a} - V(x)$ |
| 3. $\frac{3m}{2} \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 e^{x/a} - V(x)$ | 4. $\frac{3m}{2} \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 e^{-x/a} - V(x)$ |

QID: 705002

Topic: Classical Mechanics

Sub topic: Hamiltonian

Q6. A one-dimensional infinite long wire with uniform linear charge density λ , is placed along the z -axis. The potential difference $\delta V = V(\rho + a) - V(\rho)$, between two points at radial distances $\rho + a$ and ρ from the z -axis, where $a \ll \rho$, is closest to

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| 1. $-\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{a^2}{\rho^2}$ | 2. $-\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{a}{\rho}$ | 3. $\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{a}{\rho}$ | 4. $\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{a^2}{\rho^2}$ |
|---|---|--|--|

QID 705017:

Topic: Electromagnetic Theory

Sub topic: Electrostatic

Q7. A classical ideal gas is subjected to a reversible process in which its molar specific heat changes with temperature T as $C(T) = C_V + R \frac{T}{T_0}$. If the initial temperature and volume are T_0 and V_0 , respectively, and the final volume is $2V_0$, then the final temperature is

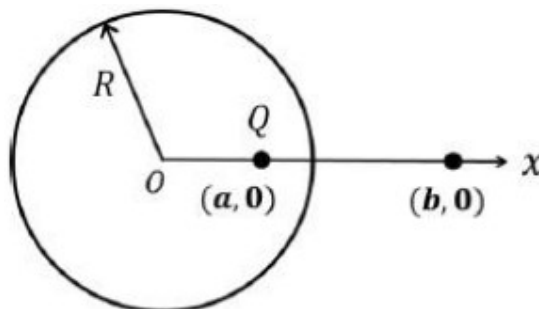
- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. $T_0/\ln 2$ | 2. $2T_0$ | 3. $T_0/[1 - \ln 2]$ | 4. $T_0[1 + \ln 2]$ |
|----------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------------|

QID 705018:

Topic: Thermodynamics and Statistical Mechanics

Sub topic: Laws of thermodynamics

Q8. A conducting shell of radius R is placed with its centre at the origin as shown below. A point charge Q is placed inside the shell at a distance a along the x -axis from the centre.



The electric field at a distance $b > R$ along the x -axis from the centre is

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. $\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 b^2} \hat{x}$ | 2. $\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{(b-a)^2} - \frac{aR}{(ab-R^2)^2} \right] \hat{x}$ |
| 3. $\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{(b-a)^2} + \frac{aR}{(ab-R^2)^2} \right] \hat{x}$ | 4. $\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{b^2} - \frac{R^2}{a^2 b^2} \right] \hat{x}$ |

QID 705016:

Topic: EMT

Sub topic: Electrostatic

Q9. A particle of mass m is moving in a stable circular orbit of radius r_0 with angular momentum L . For a potential energy $V(r) = \beta r^k$ ($\beta > 0$ and $k > 0$), which of the following options is correct?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. $k = 3, r_0 = \left(\frac{3L^2}{5m\beta} \right)^{1/5}$ | 2. $k = 2, r_0 = \left(\frac{L^2}{2m\beta} \right)^{1/4}$ |
| 3. $k = 2, r_0 = \left(\frac{L^2}{4m\beta} \right)^{1/4}$ | 4. $k = 3, r_0 = \left(\frac{5L^2}{3m\beta} \right)^{1/5}$ |

QID 705001:

Topic: Classical Mechanics

Sub topic: Central Force Problem

Q10. The light incident on a solar cell has a uniform photon flux in the energy range of 1eV to 2eV and is zero elsewhere. The active layer of the cell has a bandgap of 1.5eV and absorbs 80% of the photons with energies above the bandgap. Ignoring non-radiative losses, the power conversion efficiency (ratio of the output power to the input power) is closest to

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. 47% | 2. 70% | 3. 23% | 4. 35% |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

QID 705025:

Topic: Electronics and Experimental Method

Sub topic: Solar-Cell

Q11. The Schrödinger wave function for a stationary state of an atom in spherical polar coordinates (r, θ, ϕ) is

$$\psi = Af(r)\sin \theta \cos \theta e^{i\phi}$$

where A is the normalization constant. The eigenvalue of \widehat{L}_z for this state is

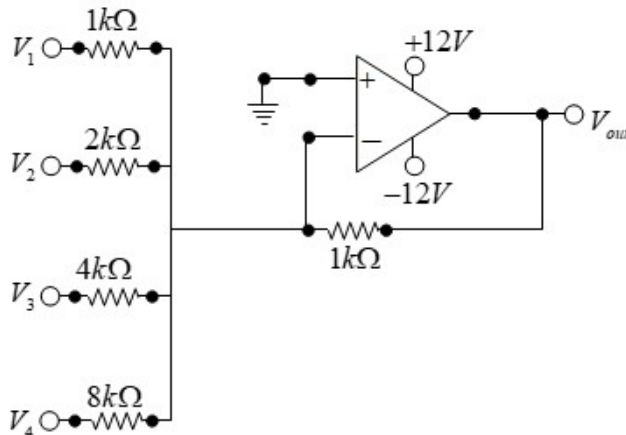
- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. $2\hbar$ | 2. \hbar | 3. $-2\hbar$ | 4. $-\hbar$ |
|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|

QID 705006:

Topic: Quantum Mechanics

Sub topic: Angular Momentum

Q12. In the circuit shown below using an ideal op-amp, inputs $V_j (j = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ may either be open or connected to a -5 V battery.



The minimum measurement range of a voltmeter to measure all possible values of V_{out} is

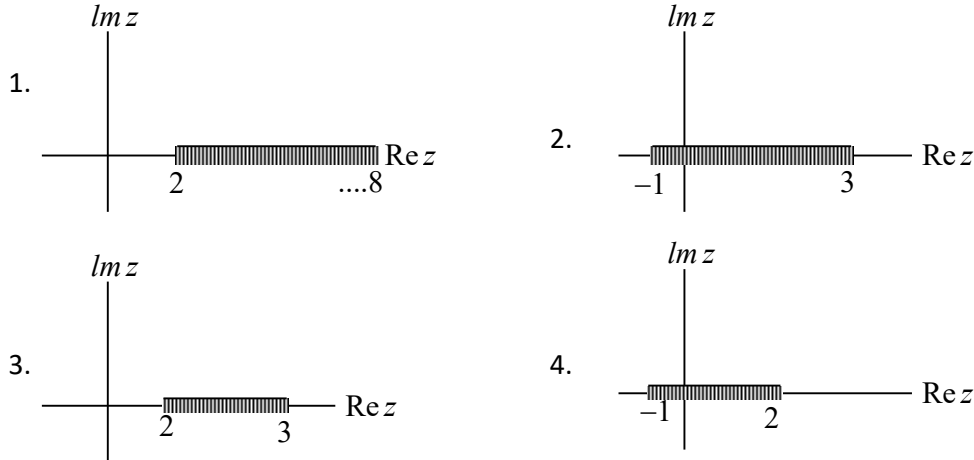
1. 10V
2. 30V
3. 3V
4. 1V

QID 705024:

Topic: Electronics and Experimental Method

Sub topic: OP-AMP

Q13. The branch line for the function $f(z) = \sqrt{\frac{(z^2 - 5z + 6)}{(z^2 + 2z + 1)}}$ is



QID 705010:

Topic: Mathematical Physics

Sub topic: Complex Analysis

Q14. The coordinates of the following events in an observer's inertial frame of reference are as follows:

Event 1: $t_1 = 0, x_1 = 0$: A rocket with uniform velocity $0.5c$ crosses the observer at origin along x axis

Event 2: $t_2 = T, x_2 = 0$: The observer sends a light pulse towards the rocket

Event 3: t_3, x_3 : The rocket receives the light pulse

The values of t_3, x_3 respectively are

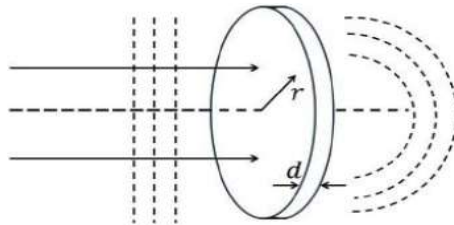
1. $2T, cT$ 2. $2T, \frac{c}{2}T$ 3. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}T, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}cT$ 4. $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}T, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}cT$

QID 705004:

Topic: Classical Mechanics

Sub topic: STR

Q15. For a flat circular glass plate of thickness d , the refractive index $n(r)$ varies radially, where r is the radial distance from the centre of the plate. A coherent plane wavefront is normally incident on this plate as shown in the figure below.



If the emergent wavefront is spherical and centered on the axis of the plate, then $n(r) - n(0)$ should be proportional to

1. $r^{1/2}$ 2. r 3. r^2 4. $r^{3/2}$

QID 705014:

Topic: EMT

Sub topic: Optics

Q16. The Hamiltonian for two particles with angular momentum quantum numbers $l_1 = l_2 = 1$, is

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\epsilon}{\hbar^2} [(\hat{L}_1 + \hat{L}_2) \cdot \hat{L}_2 - (\hat{L}_{1z} + \hat{L}_{2z})^2].$$

If the operator for the total angular momentum is given by $\hat{L} = \hat{L}_1 + \hat{L}_2$, then the possible energy eigenvalues for states with $l = 2$, (where the eigenvalues of \hat{L}^2 are $l(l + 1)\hbar^2$) are

1. $3\epsilon, 2\epsilon, -\epsilon$ 2. $6\epsilon, 5\epsilon, 2\epsilon$ 3. $3\epsilon, 2\epsilon, \epsilon$ 4. $-3\epsilon, -2\epsilon, \epsilon$

QID 705007:

Topic: Quantum Mechanics

Sub topic: Angular Momentum

Q17. A system of N non-interacting classical spins, where each spin can take values $\sigma = -1, 0, 1$, is placed in a magnetic field h . The single spin Hamiltonian is given by

$$H = -\mu_B h \sigma + \Delta(1 - \sigma^2),$$

where μ_B, Δ are positive constants with appropriate dimensions.

If M is the magnetization, the zero-field magnetic susceptibility per spin $\left. \frac{1}{N} \frac{\partial M}{\partial h} \right|_{h \rightarrow 0}$, at a temperature $T = 1/\beta k_B$ is given by

1. $\beta \mu_B^2$ 2. $\frac{2\beta \mu_B^2}{2+e^{-\beta\Delta}}$ 3. $\beta \mu_B^2 e^{-\beta\Delta}$ 4. $\frac{\beta \mu_B^2}{1+e^{-\beta\Delta}}$

QID 705021:

Topic: Thermodynamics and Statistical Mechanics

Sub topic: Canonical Ensemble

Q18. The normalized wave function of an electron is

$$\psi(\vec{r}) = R(r) \left[\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} Y_1^0(\theta, \varphi) \chi_- + \sqrt{\frac{5}{8}} Y_1^1(\theta, \varphi) \chi_+ \right],$$

where Y_l^m are the normalized spherical harmonics and χ_{\pm} denote the wavefunction for the two spin states with eigenvalues $\pm \frac{1}{2} \hbar$. The expectation value of the z component of the total angular momentum in the above state is

1. $-\frac{3}{4} \hbar$ 2. $\frac{3}{4} \hbar$ 3. $-\frac{9}{8} \hbar$ 4. $\frac{9}{8} \hbar$

QID 705008:

Topic: Quantum Mechanics

Sub topic: Angular Momentum

Q19. Four distinguishable particles fill up energy levels $0, \epsilon, 2\epsilon$. The number of available microstates for the total energy 4ϵ is

1. 20 2. 24 3. 11 4. 19

QID 705020:

Topic: Thermodynamics and Statistical Mechanics

Sub topic: Identical Particles

Q20. If z is a complex number, which among the following sets is neither open nor closed?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. $\{z 0 \leq z - 1 \leq 2\}$ | 2. $\{z z \leq 1\}$ |
| 3. $\{z z \in (\mathbb{C} - \{3\}) \text{ and } z \leq 100\}$ | 4. $\{z z = re^{i\theta}, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}\}$ |

QID 705012:

Topic: Mathematical

Sub topic: Complex Number

Q21. A particle of unit mass subjected to the 1-dimensional potential

$$V(x) = \frac{2\alpha}{x^3} - \frac{3\beta}{x^2}$$

executes small oscillations about its equilibrium position, where α and β are positive constants with appropriate dimensions. The time period of small oscillations is

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| 1. $\frac{\pi\alpha^2}{\sqrt{6\beta^5}}$ | 2. $\frac{\pi\alpha^2}{\sqrt{3\beta^5}}$ | 3. $\frac{2\pi\alpha^2}{\sqrt{3\beta^5}}$ | 4. $\frac{2\pi\alpha^2}{\sqrt{6\beta^5}}$ |
|--|--|---|---|

QID 705003:

Topic: Classical Mechanics

Sub topic: Stability Analysis

Q22. For three inputs A, B and C , the minimum number of 2-input NAND gates required to generate the output $Y = \overline{A + B + C}$ is

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. 3 | 2. 4 | 3. 7 | 4. 6 |
|------|------|------|------|

QID 705023:

Topic: Electronics and Experimental Method

Sub topic: Digital

Q23. A quantum system is described by the Hamiltonian

$$H = JS_z + \lambda S_x$$

where $S_i = \frac{\hbar}{2}\sigma_i$ and $\sigma_i (i = x, y, z)$ are the Pauli matrices. If $0 < \lambda \ll J$, then the leading correction in λ to the partition function of the system at temperature T is

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. $\frac{\hbar\lambda^2}{2Jk_B T} \coth\left(\frac{J\hbar}{2k_B T}\right)$ | 2. $\frac{\hbar\lambda^2}{2Jk_B T} \tanh\left(\frac{J\hbar}{2k_B T}\right)$ | 3. $\frac{\hbar\lambda^2}{2Jk_B T} \cosh\left(\frac{J\hbar}{2k_B T}\right)$ | 4. $\frac{\hbar\lambda^2}{2Jk_B T} \sinh\left(\frac{J\hbar}{2k_B T}\right)$ |
|---|---|---|---|

QID 705009:

Topic: Thermodynamics and Statistical Mechanics

Sub topic: Canonical Ensemble

Q24. Let M be a 3×3 real matrix such that

$$e^{M\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

where θ is a real parameter. Then M is given by

1. $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 2. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 3. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 4. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

QID 705013:

Topic: Mathematical Physics

Sub topic: Matrices

Q25. In the measurement of a radioactive sample, the measured counts with and without the sample for equal time intervals are $C = 500$ and $B = 100$, respectively. The errors in the measurements of C and B are $|\Delta C| = 20$ and $|\Delta B| = 10$, respectively. The net error $|\Delta Y|$ in the measured counts from the sample $Y = C - B$, is closest to

1. 22 2. 10 3. 30 4. 43

QID 705022:

Topic: Electronics and Experimental Method

Sub topic: Error Analysis

PART - C

- Q1. A canonical transformation from the phase space coordinates (q, p) to (Q, P) is generated by the function

$$\psi(p, Q) = \frac{p^2}{2\omega} \tan 2\pi Q,$$

where ω is a positive constant. The function $\psi(p, Q)$ is related to $F(q, Q)$ by the Legendre transform $\psi = pq - F$, where F is defined by $dF = pdq - PdQ$. If the solution for (P, Q) is

$$P(t) = \frac{\omega}{4\pi} t^2, Q(t) = Q_0 = \text{constant},$$

where t is time, then the solution for (p, q) variables can be written as

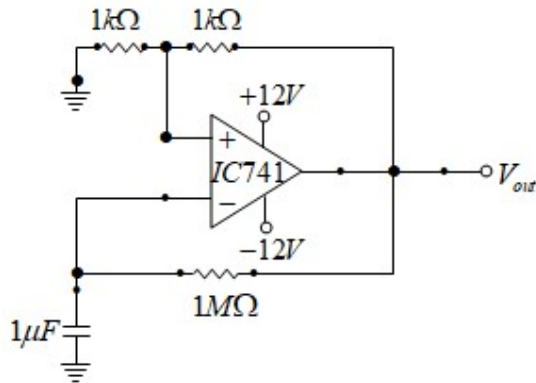
1. $p = \frac{\omega t}{2\pi} \cos 2\pi Q_0, q = \frac{t}{2\pi} \sin 2\pi Q_0$
2. $p = -\frac{\omega t}{2\pi} \cos 2\pi Q_0, q = \frac{t}{2\pi} \sin 2\pi Q_0$
3. $p = \frac{\omega t}{2\pi} \sin 2\pi Q_0, q = \frac{t}{2\pi} \cos 2\pi Q_0$
4. $p = -\frac{\omega t}{2\pi} \sin 2\pi Q_0, q = \frac{t}{2\pi} \cos 2\pi Q_0$

QID 705027:

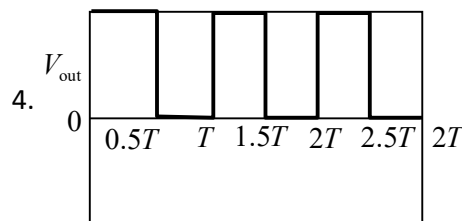
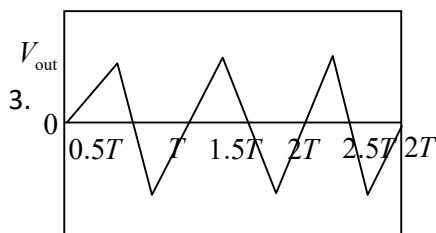
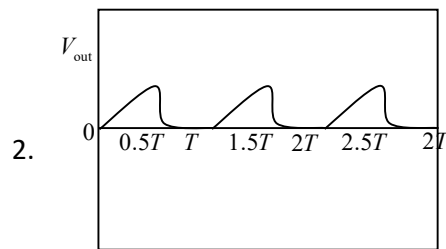
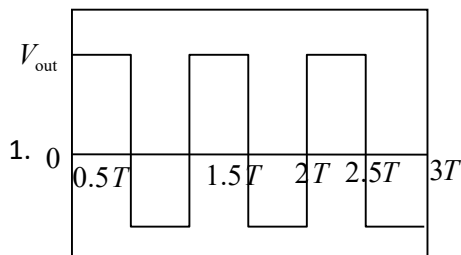
Topic: Classical Mechanics

Sub topic: Generating Function

Q2. A circuit with operational amplifier is shown in the figure below.



The output voltage waveform V_{out} will be closest to



QID 705045:

Topic: Electronics

Sub topic: Op-Amp

Q3. In the rotational-vibrational spectrum of an idealized carbon monoxide (CO) molecule, ignoring rotational-vibrational coupling, two transitions between adjacent vibrational levels with wavelength λ_1 and λ_2 , correspond to the rotational transition from $J' = 0$ to $J'' = 1$, and $J' = 1$ to $J'' = 0$, respectively. Given that the reduced mass of CO is 1.2×10^{-26} kg, equilibrium bond length of CO is 0.12 nm and vibrational frequency is 5×10^{13} Hz, the ratio of $\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}$ is closest to

1. 0.9963 2. 0.0963 3. 1.002 4. 1.203

QID 705052:

Topic: Atomic and Molecular

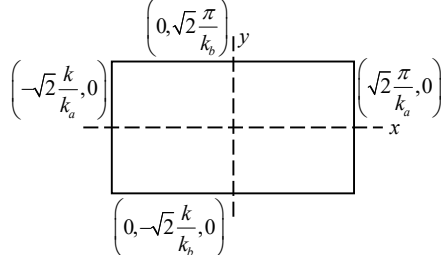
Sub topic: Rotational and Vibrational Spectra

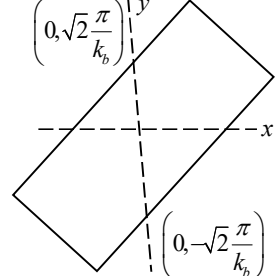
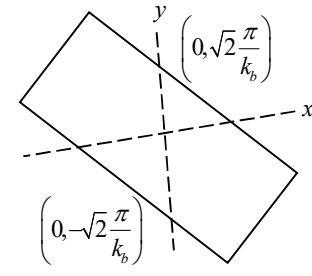
Q4. A 2-dimensional resonant cavity supports a TM mode built from a function

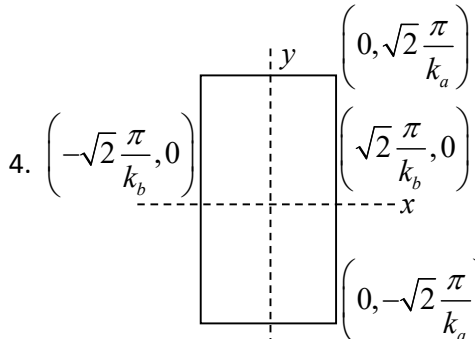
$$\psi(x, y, t) = \sin(\vec{k}_a \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t) + \sin(\vec{k}_b \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t) + \sin(\vec{k}_a \cdot \vec{r} + \omega t) + \sin(\vec{k}_b \cdot \vec{r} + \omega t)$$

where \vec{k}_a and \vec{k}_b lie in the xy -plane and make angles $\frac{\pi}{4}$ and $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ with the x -axis, respectively. If

$0 < |\vec{k}_a| < |\vec{k}_b|$, then which of the following closely describes the outline of the cavity?

1. 

2. 
3. 

4. 

QID 705040:

Topic: EMT

Sub topic: Wave-Guide

Q5. A quantum particle of mass m is moving in a one-dimensional potential

$$V(x) = V_0\theta(x) - \lambda\delta(x),$$

where V_0 and λ are positive constants, $\theta(x)$ is the Heaviside step function and $\delta(x)$ is the Dirac delta function. The leading contribution to the reflection coefficient for the particle incident from the left with energy $E \gg V_0 > \lambda$ and $\sqrt{2mE} \gg \frac{V_0\hbar}{\lambda}$ is

1. $\frac{V_0^2}{4E^2}$

2. $\frac{V_0^2}{8E^2}$

3. $\frac{m\lambda^2}{2E\hbar^2}$

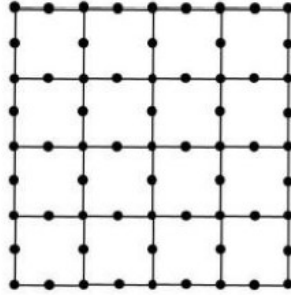
4. $\frac{m\lambda^2}{4E\hbar^2}$

QID 705031:

Topic: Quantum Mechanics

Sub topic: Dirac Delta Potential

- Q6. In the section of an infinite lattice shown in the figure below, all sites are occupied by identical hard circular discs so that the resulting structure is tightly packed.



The packing fraction is

1. $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ 2. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 3. $\frac{3\pi}{16}$ 4. $\frac{9\pi}{16}$

QID 705049:

Topic: Condensed matter physics

Sub topic: Crystallography

- Q7. Gauge factor of a strain gauge is defined as the ratio of the fractional change in resistance $\left(\frac{\Delta R}{R}\right)$ to the fractional change in length $\left(\frac{\Delta L}{L}\right)$. A metallic strain gauge with a gauge factor 2 has a resistance of 100Ω under unstrained condition. An aluminum foil with Young's modulus $Y = 70\text{GN/m}^2$ is installed on the metallic gauge. Keeping the foil within its elastic limit, a stress of 0.2GN/m^2 is applied on the foil. The change in the resistance of the gauge will be closest to
1. 0.14Ω 2. 1.23Ω 3. 0.28Ω 4. 0.56Ω

QID 705044:

Topic: Electronics and Experimental Method

Sub topic: Error Analysis

- Q8. In a quantum harmonic oscillator problem, \hat{a} and \hat{N} are the annihilation operator and the number operator, respectively. The operator $e^{\hat{N}}\hat{a}e^{-\hat{N}}$ is
1. \hat{a} 2. $e^{-1}\hat{a}$ 3. $e^{-(\hat{I}+\hat{a})}$ 4. $e^{\hat{a}}$
- (where \hat{I} is the identity operator)

QID 705030:

Topic: Quantum Mechanics

Sub topic: Harmonic oscillator

- Q9. Atmospheric neutrinos are produced from the cascading decays of cosmic pions (π^\pm) to stable particles. Ignoring all other neutrino sources, the ratio of muon neutrino ($\nu_\mu + \bar{\nu}_\mu$) flux to electron neutrino ($\nu_e + \bar{\nu}_e$) flux in atmosphere is expected to be closest to
1. 2:3 2. 1:1 3. 1:2 4. 2:1

QID 705053:

Topic: Nuclear Physics

Sub topic: Particle Physics

- Q10. A system of non-relativistic and non-interacting bosons of mass m in two dimensions has a density n . The Bose-Einstein condensation temperature T_c is
1. $\frac{12n\hbar^2}{\pi mk_B}$ 2. $\frac{3n\hbar^2}{\pi mk_B}$ 3. $\frac{6n\hbar^2}{\pi mk_B}$ 4. 0

QID 705041:

Topic: Thermodynamics and Statistical Mechanics

Sub topic: Bose-Einstein

- Q11. The lattice constant of the bcc structure of sodium metal is 4.22\AA . Assuming the mass of the electron inside the metal to be the same as free electron mass, the free electron Fermi energy is closest to
1. 3.2eV 2. 2.9eV 3. 3.5eV 4. 2.5eV

QID 705047:

Topic: Condensed matter physics

Sub topic: Fermi energy

- Q12. The regular representation of two nonidentity elements of the group of order 3 are given by
1. $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 2. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
3. $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 4. $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

QID 705033:

Topic: Mathematical Physics

Sub topic: Group Theory

Q13. A quantum system is described by the Hamiltonian

$$H = -J\sigma_z + \lambda(t)\sigma_x,$$

where σ_i ($i = x, y, z$) are Pauli matrices, J and λ are positive constants ($J \gg \lambda$) and

$$\lambda(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } t < 0 \\ \lambda & \text{for } 0 < t < T \\ 0 & \text{for } t > T \end{cases}$$

At $t < 0$, the system is in the ground state. The probability of finding the system in the excited state at $t \gg T$, in the leading order in λ is

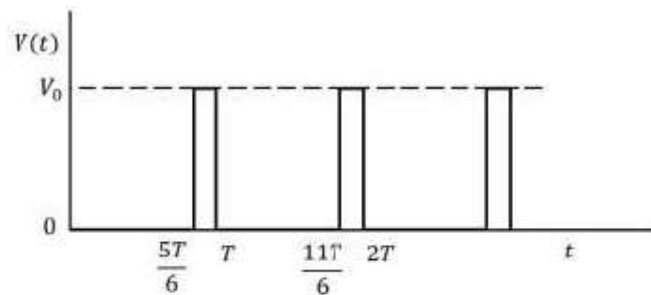
1. $\frac{\lambda^2}{8J^2} \sin^2 \frac{JT}{\hbar}$ 2. $\frac{\lambda^2}{J^2} \sin^2 \frac{JT}{\hbar}$ 3. $\frac{\lambda^2}{4J^2} \sin^2 \frac{JT}{\hbar}$ 4. $\frac{\lambda^2}{16J^2} \sin^2 \frac{JT}{\hbar}$

QID 705032:

Topic: Quantum Mechanics

Sub topic: Time Dependent Perturbation

Q14. An infinite waveform $V(t)$ varies as shown in the figure below



The lowest harmonic that vanishes in the Fourier series of $V(t)$ is

1. 2 2. 3 3. 6 4. None

QID 705046:

Topic: Mathematical Physics

Sub topic: Fourier Series

Q15. A transmission line has the characteristic impedance of $(50 + 1j)\Omega$ and is terminated in a load resistance of $(70 - 7j)\Omega$ (where $j^2 = -1$). The magnitude of the reflection coefficient will be closest to

1. $\frac{5}{7}$ 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3. $\frac{1}{6}$ 4. $\frac{1}{7}$

QID 705037

Topic: EMT

Sub topic: EM-Waves

Q16. The function $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z+1)(z+3)}$ is defined on the complex plane. The coefficient of the $(z - z_0)^2$ term of the Laurent series of $f(z)$ about $z_0 = 1$ is

1. $\frac{7}{64}$ 2. $\frac{7}{128}$ 3. $\frac{9}{64}$ 4. $\frac{9}{128}$

QID 705035

Topic: Mathematical Physics

Sub topic: Complex variable

Q17. The radius of a sphere oscillates as a function of time as $R + a \cos \omega t$, with $a < R$. It carries a charge Q uniformly distributed on its surface at all times. If P is the time averaged radiated power through a sphere of radius r , such that $r \gg R + a$ and $r \gg \frac{c}{\omega}$, then

1. $P \propto \frac{Q^2 \omega^4 a^2}{c^3}$ 2. $P \propto \frac{Q^2 \omega^2}{c}$ 3. $P = 0$ 4. $P \propto \frac{Q^2 \omega^6 a^4}{c^5}$

QID 705039

Topic: EMT

Sub topic: Radiation

Q18. A Lagrangian is given by

$$L = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) - \alpha(2x + 3y + z).$$

The conserved momentum is

1. $m[2\dot{x} + \dot{z}]$ 2. $m[2\dot{x} + \dot{y} + \dot{z}]$ 3. $m\left[\dot{x} + \frac{3}{2}\dot{y} + \frac{1}{2}\dot{z}\right]$ 4. $m[2\dot{x} + 3\dot{z}]$

QID 705028

Topic: Classical Mechanics

Sub topic: Lagrangian

Q19. The solution $y(x)$ of the differential equation $y'' + \frac{y}{4} = \frac{x}{2}$, where $0 \leq x \leq \pi$, together with the boundary conditions $y(0) = y(\pi) = 0$ is

1. $\frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\pi \sin nx}{n \frac{1}{4} - n^2}$ 2. $\frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\pi \sin nx}{2n \frac{1}{4} - n^2}$
 3. $\frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\pi \sin nx}{n \frac{1}{4} - n^2}$ 4. $\frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\pi \sin nx}{2n \frac{1}{4} - n^2}$

QID 705036

Topic: Mathematical Physics

Sub topic: Differential equation

- Q20. An incident plane wave with wavenumber k is scattered by a spherically symmetric soft potential. The scattering occurs only in S - and P -waves. The approximate scattering amplitude at angles $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$ and $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ are

$$f\left(\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \approx \frac{1}{2k}\left(\frac{5}{2} + 3i\right) \text{ and } f\left(\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \approx \frac{1}{2k}\left(1 + \frac{3i}{2}\right).$$

Then the total scattering cross-section is closest to

1. $\frac{37\pi}{4k^2}$ 2. $\frac{10\pi}{k^2}$ 3. $\frac{35\pi}{4k^2}$ 4. $\frac{9\pi}{k^2}$

QID 705029

Topic: Quantum Mechanics

Sub topic: Scattering

- Q21. A solar probe mission detects a fractional wavelength shift ($\Delta\lambda/\lambda$) of the spectral line $\lambda = 630$ nm within a sunspot to be of the order of 10^{-5} . Assuming this shift is caused by the normal Zeeman effect (i.e., neglecting other physical effects), the estimated magnetic field (in tesla) within the observed sunspot is closest to

1. 3×10^{-5} 2. 300 3. 0.3 4. 3×10^5

QID 705051

Topic: Atomic and Molecular Physics

Sub topic: Zeeman-Effect

- Q22. A photon inside the sun executes a random walk process. Given the radius of the sun $\approx 7 \times 10^8$ km and mean free path of a photon $\approx 10^{-3}$ m, the time taken by the photon to travel from the centre to the surface of the sun is closest to

1. 10^6 sec 2. 10^{24} sec 3. 10^{12} sec 4. 10^{18} sec

QID 705043

Topic: Thermodynamics and Statistical Mechanics

Sub topic: Random-Walk Problem

- Q23. The ionization potential of hydrogen atom is 13.6eV, and λ_H and λ_D denote longest wavelengths in Balmer spectrum of hydrogen and deuterium atoms, respectively. Ignoring the fine and hyperfine structures, the percentage difference $y = \frac{\lambda_H - \lambda_D}{\lambda_H} \times 100$, is closest to

1. 1.0003% 2. -0.03% 3. 0.03% 4. -1.0003%

QID 705050

Topic: Atomic and Molecular Physics

Sub topic: Hydrogen Atom

Q24. The collision time of the electrons in a metal in the Drude model is τ and their plasma frequency is ω_p . If this metal is placed between the plates of a capacitor, the time constant associated with the decay of the electric field inside the metal is

1. $\tau + \frac{1}{\omega_p}$ 2. $\omega_p \tau^2$ 3. $\frac{1}{\omega_p^2 \tau}$ 4. $\frac{\tau}{1 + \omega_p \tau}$

QID 705048

Topic: Condensed matter physics

Sub topic: Electric Property of Metal

Q25. Given the data points

x	1	3	5
y	4	28	92

using Lagrange's method of interpolation, the value of y at $x = 4$ is closest to

1. 54 2. 55 3. 53 4. 56

QID 705034

Topic: Mathematical Physics

Sub topic: Numerical Technique

Q26. A particle of mass m is moving in a 3-dimensional potential

$$\phi(r) = -\frac{k}{r} - \frac{k'}{3r^3} \quad k, k' > 0.$$

For the particle with angular momentum l , the necessary condition to have a stable circular orbit is

1. $kk' < \frac{l^4}{4m^2}$ 2. $kk' > \frac{l^4}{4m^2}$ 3. $kk' < \frac{l^4}{m^2}$ 4. $kk' > \frac{l^4}{m^2}$

QID 705026

Topic: Classical Mechanics

Sub topic: Central Force Problem

- Q27. The work done on a material to change its magnetization M in an external field H is $dW = HdM$. Its Gibbs free energy is

$$G(T, H) = -\left(\gamma T + \frac{aH^2}{2T}\right),$$

where $\gamma, a > 0$ are constants. The material is in equilibrium at a temperature $T = T_0$ and in an external field $H = H_0$. If the field is decreased to $\frac{H_0}{2}$ adiabatically and reversibly, the temperature changes to

1. $2T_0$ 2. $\frac{T_0}{2}$ 3. $\left(\frac{a}{2\gamma}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \sqrt{H_0 T_0}$ 4. $\left(\frac{a}{\gamma}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \sqrt{H_0 T_0}$

QID 705042

Topic: Thermodynamics and Statistical Mechanics

Sub topic: Thermal Potential

- Q28. The ground state of ${}_{82}^{207}\text{Pb}$ nucleus has spin-parity $J^\pi = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^-$, while the first excited state has $J^\pi = \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^-$. For the transition from the first excited state to the ground state, possible multipolarities of emitted electromagnetic radiation are

1. E2, E3 2. M2, M3 3. M2, E3 4. E2, M3

QID 705054

Topic: Nuclear Physics

Sub topic: Shell Model

- Q29. In a shell model description, neglecting Coulomb effects, which of the following statements for the energy and spin-parity is correct for the first excited state of $A = 12$ isobars ${}_{5}^{12}\text{B}$, ${}_{6}^{12}\text{C}$, ${}_{7}^{12}\text{N}$?

1. same for ${}_{5}^{12}\text{B}$, ${}_{6}^{12}\text{C}$ and ${}_{7}^{12}\text{N}$
 2. different for each ${}_{5}^{12}\text{B}$, ${}_{6}^{12}\text{C}$ and ${}_{7}^{12}\text{N}$
 3. same for ${}_{6}^{12}\text{C}$ and ${}_{7}^{12}\text{N}$, but different for ${}_{5}^{12}\text{B}$
 4. same for ${}_{5}^{12}\text{B}$ and ${}_{7}^{12}\text{N}$, but different for ${}_{6}^{12}\text{C}$

QID 705055

Topic: Nuclear Physics

Sub topic: Nuclear Property

Q30. The permittivity of a medium $\varepsilon(\vec{k}, \omega)$, where ω and \vec{k} are the frequency and wavevector, respectively, has no imaginary part. For a longitudinal wave, \vec{k} is parallel to the electric field such that $\vec{k} \times \vec{E} = 0$, while for a transverse wave $\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$. In the absence of free charges and free currents, the medium can sustain

1. Longitudinal waves with \vec{k} and ω when $\varepsilon(\vec{k}, \omega) > 0$
2. Transverse waves with \vec{k} and ω when $\varepsilon(\vec{k}, \omega) < 0$
3. Longitudinal waves with \vec{k} and ω when $\varepsilon(\vec{k}, \omega) = 0$
4. Both longitudinal and transverse waves with \vec{k} and ω when $\varepsilon(\vec{k}, \omega) > 0$

QID 705038

Topic: EMT

Sub topic: EM-Wave