



GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. Candidates are instructed to answer the questions as per Bloom's Taxonomy knowledge level (K_1 to K_6)
2. Candidates are strictly instructed not to write anything in the question paper other than their roll number.
3. Candidates should search their pockets, desks and benches and handover to the Hall Superintendent/ Invigilator if any paper, book or note which they may find therein as soon as they enter the examination hall.
4. Candidates are not permitted to bring electronic watches with memory, laptop computers, personal systems, walkie-talkie sets, paging devices, mobile phones, cameras, recording systems or any other gadget / device /object that would be of unfair assistance to him / her.
5. Corrective measures as per KCT examination policies will be imposed for malpractice in the hall like copying from any papers, books or notes and attempting to elicit the answer from neighbours.

B.E/B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: JUNE 2015

(Regulation 2014)

Second Semester

U14PHT203: MATERIALS SCIENCE

(Common to CSE/ECE/EIE & IT)

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

Answer all the Questions:-

PART A (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

1. The temperature at which the normal conductor becomes super conductor is called as [K₁]
 - a) Curie temperature
 - b) Super conducting transition temperature
 - c) Neel temperature
 - d) Boiling temperature
2. If the time delay between absorption and emission is greater than 10^{-8} s, then it is called as [K₁]
 - a) Phosphorescence
 - b) Excitons
 - c) Traps
 - d) Phonons

D. Conductor	iv. Germanium
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- a) A – iv B – i C – ii D – iii b) A – iii B – i C – ii D – iv
c) A – i B – ii C – iii D – iv d) A – ii B – iii C – i D – iv

10. Matching type item with multiple choice code

[K₂]

C – C bond	Structure
A. Parallel to tube axis	i. Zig zag
B. Perpendicular to tube axis	ii. Chiral
C. inclined to tube axis	iii. Arm chair

	A	B	C
a)	i	ii	iii
b)	iii	i	ii
c)	ii	iii	i
d)	iii	ii	i

PART B (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

(Answer not more than 40 words)

11. Recall Wiedemann Franz law. [K₁]
12. Differentiate between Type I and Type II super conductors. [K₂]
13. Distinguish ordinary mass (m) and effective mass (m*) of an electron. [K₄]
14. A n-type semi conductor specimen has hall coefficient $R_H = 3.66 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{coulomb}$. The conductivity of the specimen is found to be $112 \text{ ohm}^{-1}\text{m}^{-1}$. Calculate the charge carrier density n_e and the electron mobility at room temperature. [K₄]
15. Recognize ferrites with examples. [K₁]
16. Write Langevin-Debye equation and mention its significance. [K₁]
17. List four properties of metallic glasses. [K₁]
18. Compare top down and bottom up processes. [K₂]
19. Define excitons. [K₁]
20. Compare trapping centre and recombination centre. [K₂]

Answer any FIVE Questions:-
PART C (5 x 14 = 70 Marks)
(Answer not more than 300 words)

Q.No. 21 is Compulsory

21. Deduce an expression for density of energy states and carrier concentration in metals. Also apply it to deduce an expression for Fermi energy at OK. [K₃]
22. i) You are given a semi conductor material. How will you conclude whether the given semi conductor is n-type or p-type? (10) [K₄]
ii) Find the intrinsic carrier concentration of Germanium at 400 K. E_g for Ge is 0.67 eV. (4)
Given $m_e^*/m_0 = 0.12$ and $m_h^*/m_0 = 0.28$.
23. i) Explain domain theory of ferro magnetism. (10) [K₂]
ii) Discuss dielectric loss. (4)
24. i) What are SMAs? Discuss the four characteristics associated with SMAs. (7) [K₂]
ii) Explain Sol-Gel method of synthesizing nano materials with neat diagram. (7)
25. i) Describe the action of LCD in 3 modes. (10) [K₂]
ii) Discuss optical phase conjugation. (4)
26. i) Validate $E_F = (E_V + E_A/2)$ by deducing the expression of carrier concentration for p-type semi conductor. (10) [K₅]
ii) Discuss the application of MAGLEV. (4)
