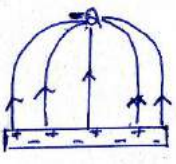


CBSE Class 12 Physics Question Paper Solution

55/1/1

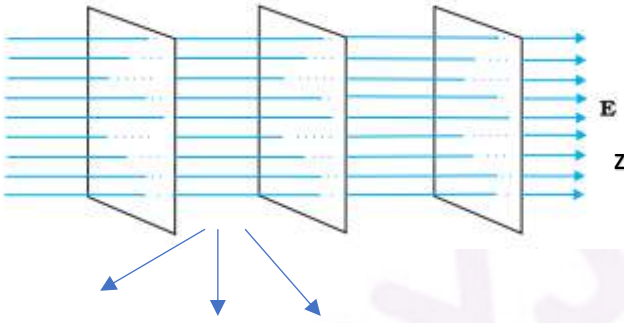
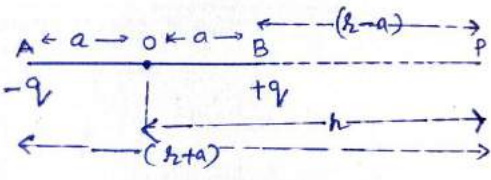
MARKING SCHEME – PHYSICS

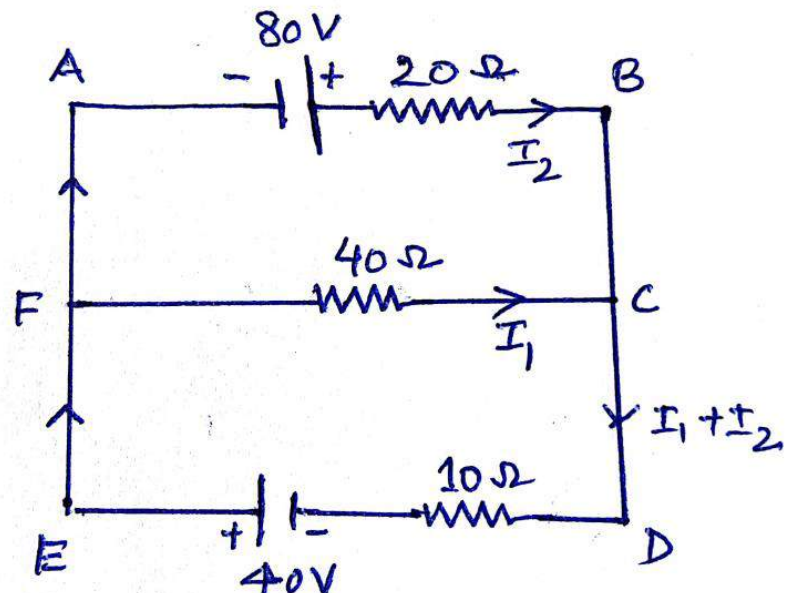
Q. No.	Value Points/ Expected answers	Marks	Total Marks
1	 <p>[Note: i) Deduct ½ mark, if arrows are not shown. ii) do not deduct any mark, if charges on the plates are not shown]</p>	1	1
2	No Change	1	1
3	<p>Threshold frequency equals the minimum frequency of incident radiation (light) that can cause photoemission from a given photosensitive surface. (Alternatively) The frequency below which the incident radiations cannot cause the photoemission from photosensitive surface.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Intensity of radiation is proportional to (/ equal to) the number of energy quanta (photons) per unit area per unit time.</p>	1	1
4	<p>$d\mu_r = \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (where $d\mu_r$ is the refractive index of rarer medium w.r.t denser medium)</p> <p>$\therefore \mu_d = \sqrt{3}$</p> <p>$v = \frac{c}{\mu} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$</p> <p>[Note- Also accept if a student solves it as follows]</p> <p>$\mu = \tan i_p$</p> <p>$\mu = \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$</p> <p>$\therefore v = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = 3\sqrt{3} \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$</p> <p>(Note: Award this one mark if a student just writes the formula but does not solve it.)</p>	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>	1
5	<p>The waves beyond 30 MHz frequency penetrate through the Ionosphere/ are not reflected back.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Transmitted Power and Frequency</p>	1	1
SECTION - B			
6	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>Calculation of Power dissipation in two combinations 1 +1</p> </div> <p> $R_1 = \frac{V^2}{P_1}$, $R_2 = \frac{V^2}{P_2}$, $P_s = \frac{V^2}{R_s} = \frac{P_1 P_2}{P_1 + P_2}$ $\frac{1}{P_s} = \frac{1}{P_1} + \frac{1}{P_2}$ $\frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} = \frac{P_1 + P_2}{V^2}$ </p>	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>	

	$\therefore P_p = \frac{v^2}{R_p} = P_1 + P_2$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
7	<div> <div>Calculation of focal length $\frac{1}{2}$</div> <div>Lens maker's formula $\frac{1}{2}$</div> <div>Calculation of radius of curvature 1</div> </div> $f = \frac{1}{P} = \frac{1}{-5} \text{ m} = -\frac{100}{5} \text{ cm} = -20 \text{ cm}$ $\frac{1}{f} = \left(\frac{\mu_2}{\mu_1} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$ $\mu_2 = 1.5, \quad \mu_1 = 1.4, \quad R_1 = -R$ $R_2 = R$ $\frac{1}{-20} = \left(\frac{1.5}{1.4} - 1 \right) \left(-\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R} \right)$ $\frac{1}{-20} = \left(\frac{0.1}{1.4} \right) \left(-\frac{2}{R} \right)$ $R = \frac{20}{7} \text{ cm} (= 2.86 \text{ cm})$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <div> <div>Formula $\frac{1}{2}$</div> <div>Substitution and calculation $1\frac{1}{2}$</div> </div> $\mu = \frac{\sin \frac{(A + D_m)}{2}}{\sin A/2}$ $\mu = \frac{\mu_2}{\mu_1} = \frac{1.6}{\frac{4}{5}\sqrt{2}} = \frac{8}{4\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$ $\sqrt{2} = \frac{\sin \frac{(60 + D_m)}{2}}{\sin 60/2} = \frac{\sin \frac{(60 + D_m)}{2}}{\sin 30}$ $\therefore \sin \frac{(60 + D_m)}{2} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sin 45^\circ$ $\therefore \frac{60 + D_m}{2} = 45^\circ$ $\therefore D_m = 30^\circ$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2
8	<div> <div>Formula $\frac{1}{2}$</div> <div>Calculation of ratio of radii $1\frac{1}{2}$</div> </div>	$\frac{1}{2}$	

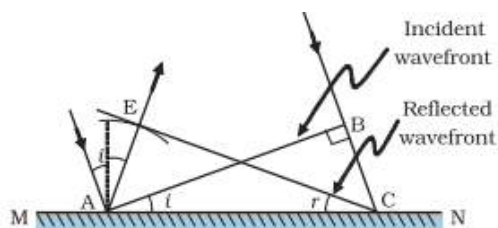
	<p>radius $r = \frac{mv}{qB} = \frac{\sqrt{2mk}}{qB}$</p> <p>$K_\alpha = K_{\text{proton}}$</p> <p>$M_\alpha = 4 m_p$</p> <p>$q_\alpha = 2q_p$</p> <p>$\frac{r_\alpha}{r_p} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2m_\alpha K}}{q_\alpha B}}{\frac{\sqrt{2m_p K}}{q_p B}}$</p> <p>$= \sqrt{\frac{m_\alpha}{m_p}} \times \sqrt{\frac{q_p}{q_\alpha}}$</p> <p>$= \sqrt{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>2</p>
9	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>Statement of Bohr's quantization condition $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Calculation of shortest wavelength 1</p> <p>Identification of part of electromagnetic spectrum $\frac{1}{2}$</p> </div> <p>Electron revolves around the nucleus only in those orbits for which the angular momentum is some integral of $h/2\pi$. (where h is planck's constant) (Also give full credit if a student write mathematically $mvr = \frac{nh}{2\pi}$)</p> <p>$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R \left(\frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_i^2} \right)$</p> <p>For Brackett Series, Shortest wavelength is for the transition of electrons from $n_i = \infty$ to $n_f = 4$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R \left(\frac{1}{4^2} \right) = \frac{R}{16}$</p> <p>$\lambda = \frac{16}{R} \text{ m}$</p> <p>= 1458.5 nm on substitution of value of R</p> <p>[Note: Don't deduct any mark for this part, when a student does not substitute the value of R, to calculate the numerical value of λ]</p> <p>Infrared region $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>Statement of the Formula for r_n $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Statement of the formula for v_n $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Obtaining formula for T_n $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Getting expression for T_2 ($n = 2$) $\frac{1}{2}$</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">$\text{Radius } r_n = \frac{h^2 \epsilon_0}{\pi m e^2} n^2$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p>

11.	<div><div>Reason for inability of e.m. theory1</div><div>Resolution through photon picture1</div></div> <p>The explanation based on e.m theory does not agree with the experimental observations (instantaneous nature , max K.E of emitted photoelectron is independent of intensity, existence of threshold frequency) on the photoelectric effect.</p> <p>[Note: Do not deduct any mark if the student does not mention the relevant experimental observation or mentions any one or any two of these observation.]</p> <p>The photon picture resolves this problem by saying that light, in interaction with matter behaves as if it is made of quanta or packets of energy, each of energy $h \nu$. This picture enables us to get a correct explanation of all the observed experimental features of photoelectric effect.</p> <p>[NOTE: Award the first mark if the student just writes “As per E.M. theory the free electrons at the surface of the metal absorb the radiant energy continuously, this leads us to conclusions which do not match with the experimental observations”]</p> <p>Also award the second mark if the student just writes “The photon picture give us the Einstein photoelectric equation</p> $K_{\max} (= eV_o) = h \nu - \phi_o$ <p>which provides a correct explanation of the observed features of the photoelectric effect.</p>	1	1
12.	<div><div>Plot of the graph showing the variation of λ Vs $\frac{1}{\sqrt{V}}$1</div><div>Information regarding magnitude of charge1</div></div> <div><p>$\therefore \lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mqV}}$</p></div>	1	½

	$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{v}}\right) = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mq}} = \text{slope}$ $q = \frac{h^2}{2m (\text{slope})^2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
13.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SECTION C</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>(a) Drawing of equipotential surfaces 1</p> <p>(b) Derivation of the expression of electric potential 2</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Equipotential Surfaces</p> <p>[Note : Award $\frac{1}{2}$ mark if the student just writes: The equipotential surfaces are the equidistant planes perpendicular to the Z -axis and does not draw them or “ The equipotential surfaces are equidistant planes parallel to the X-Y Plane”.]</p> <p>[NOTE: In this part the Hindi version requires the student to draw equipotential surfaces for a uniform magnetic field.]</p> <p>“Award this 1 mark if the student just writes that these cannot be drawn.”</p> <p>(b)</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Potential at point P</p> $V_p = V_{-q} + V_{+q}$ </div>	1	$\frac{1}{2}$

	$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{-q}{(r+a)} + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{(r-a)}$ $= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{(r-a)} - \frac{1}{(r+a)} \right]$ $= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{r+a-r-a}{(r-a)(r+a)} \right]$ $= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \times \frac{2a}{(r^2-a^2)} = \frac{q \times 2a}{4\pi\epsilon_0(r^2-a^2)}$ $= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{p}{(r^2-a^2)}$ <p>(where P is the dipole moment)</p>	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3
14.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>Writing two loop equations 1 + 1</p> <p>Calculation of currents through 40Ω and 20Ω resistors 1</p> </div>  <p>In loop ABCFA</p> $+80 - 20 I_2 + 40 I_1 = 0$ $4 = I_2 - 2 I_1$ <p>In loop FCDEA</p> $-40 I_1 - 10(I_1 + I_2) + 40 = 0$	1	

	$l_1 = \frac{100}{3} \text{ cm}$ Putting the value of l_1 in any one of the two given conditions. $S = 10 \Omega$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3
15.	<div> <div> (a) Identification Frequency Range (b) Proof </div> <div> $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ 1 </div> </div> <p>Microwaves: Frequency range (~ 10^{10} to 10^{12} hz) Ultraviolet rays: Frequency range (~ 10^{15} to 10^{17} hz)</p> <p>Note: Award ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$) marks for frequency ranges even if the student just writes the correct order of magnitude for them)</p> <p>(b) Average energy density of the electric field = $\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2$ $= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 (cB)^2$</p> $= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \frac{1}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} B^2$ $= \frac{1}{2} \frac{B^2}{\mu_0}$ <p>= Average energy density of the magnetic field.</p> <p>[Note: Award 1 mark for this part if the student just writes the expressions for the average energy density of the electric and magnetic fields.]</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3
16.	<div> <div> Definition of the wavefront Verification of the law of Reflection </div> <div> 1 2 </div> </div> <p>The wave front is defined as a surface of constant phase</p> <p>Alternatively: The wave front is a locus of points which oscillate in phase</p> <p>Consider a plane wave AB incident at an angle 'i' on a reflecting surface MN</p>	1	



let t = time taken by the wave front to advance from B to C.

$$\therefore BC = vt$$

Let CE represent the tangent plane drawn from the point C to the sphere of radius ' vt ' having A as its center.

$$\text{then } AE = BC = vt$$

it follows that

$$\Delta EAC \cong \Delta BAC$$

$$\text{Hence } \angle i = \angle r$$

$$\therefore \text{Angle of incidence} = \text{angle of reflection}$$

OR

Definition of the refractive index	1
Verification of laws of refraction	2

The refractive index of medium 2, w.r.t medium 1 equals the ratio of the sine of angle of incidence (in medium 1) to the sine of angle of refraction (in medium 2)

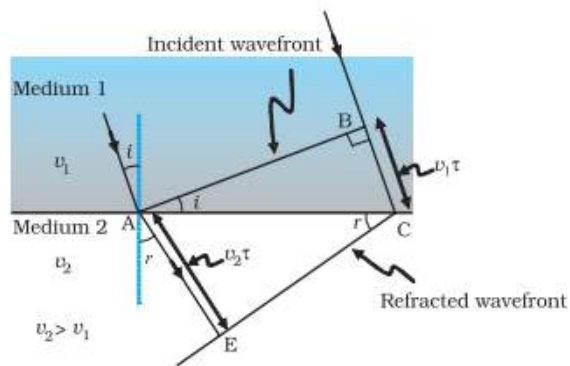
Alternatively:

Refractive index of medium 2 w.r.t medium 1

$$n_{21} = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$$

Alternatively : Refractive index of medium 2 w.r.t medium 1

$$n_{21} = \frac{\text{Velocity of light in medium 1}}{\text{Velocity of light in medium 2}}$$



The figure drawn here shows the refracted wave front corresponding to the given incident wave front.

It is seen that

$$\sin i = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{v_1 \tau}{AC}$$

$$\sin r = \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{v_2 \tau}{AC}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \mu_{21}$$

This is Snell's law of refraction.

17.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| (a) Definition of mutual inductance and S.I unit | 1+½ |
| (b) Obtaining the expression for resultant force on the loop | 1½ |

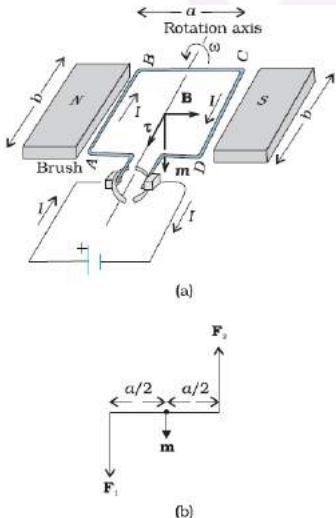
- (a) Mutual inductance equals the magnetic flux associated with a coil when unit current flows in its neighbouring coil.

Alternatively: Mutual inductance equals the induced emf in a coil when the rate of change of current in its neighbouring coil is one ampere/ second.
S.I unit : henry (H) or weber/ampere (or any other correct SI unit)

- (b) Force per unit length between two parallel straight conductors

$$F = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{2I_1 I_2}{d}$$

Force on the part of the loop which is parallel to infinite straight wire and at a distance x from it.

	$F_1 = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{I_1 I_2}{x} a \quad (\text{away from the infinite straight wire})$ <p>Force on the part of the loop which is at a distance $(x + a)$ from it</p> $F_2 = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{I_1 I_2}{(x + a)} a \quad (\text{towards the infinite straight wire})$ <p>Net force $F = F_1 - F_2$</p> $F = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{I_1 I_2}{a} \left[\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x + a} \right]$ $F = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{I_1 I_2}{x(x + a)} a^2 \quad (\text{away from the infinite straight wire})$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3
18.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>(a) Derivation of the expression for torque 2</p> <p>(b) Significance of radial magnetic field 1</p> </div> <p>(a) Consider the simple case when a rectangular loop is placed in a uniform magnetic field B that is in the plane of the loop</p>  <p>Force on arm $AB = F_1 = I b B$ (directed into the plane of the loop)</p> <p>Force on arm $CD = F_2 = I b B$ (directed out of the plane of the loop)</p> <p>Therefore the magnitude of the torque on the loop due to these pair of forces</p> $\tau = F_1 \frac{a}{2} + F_2 \frac{a}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	

	<p> $= I (ab) B$ $= IAB = mB$ ($A = ab =$ area of the loop) </p> <p><u>Alternatively</u></p> <p>Also accept if the student does calculations for the general case and obtains the result</p> <p>Torque = $IAB \sin \phi$</p> <p>Alternatively</p> <p>Also accept if the student says that the equivalent magnetic moment \vec{m}, associated with a current carrying loop is</p> <p>$\vec{m} = IA \hat{n}$ ($A =$ Area of loop)</p> <p>The torque, on a magnetic dipole, in a magnetic field, is given by</p> <p>$\vec{\tau} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B}$</p> <p>$\therefore \tau = IA (\hat{n} \times \vec{B})$</p> <p>Hence Magnitude of torque is $= IAB \sin \phi$</p> <p>(b) When a current carrying coil is kept in a radial magnetic field the corresponding moving coil galvanometer would have a linear scale</p> <p>Alternatively " In a radial magnetic field two sides of the rectangular coil remain parallel to the magnetic field lines while its other two sides remain perpendicular to the magnetic field lines. This holds for all positions of the coil."</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>1</p> <p>3</p>	
19.	<div> <div> <p>Labelled ray diagram of an astronomical telescope</p> <p>Calculation of the diameter of the image of the moon.</p> </div> <div> <p>1 $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>1 $\frac{1}{2}$</p> </div> </div>	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	

[Note: (i) Deduct ½ mark If arrows are not shown.

(ii) Award one mark of this part if a student draws the ray diagram for normal Adjustment / relaxed eye.]

$$\text{Angular magnification of the telescope} = \frac{f_o}{f_e} = \frac{15}{0.01} = 1500$$

$$\text{For objective lens, } \tan \alpha = \frac{3.48 \times 10^6}{3.8 \times 10^8}$$

$$\text{For eyepiece } \tan \beta = \frac{h_i}{f_e} = \frac{h_i}{10^{-2}}$$

$$\therefore \text{Magnifying power} = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \frac{\frac{h_i}{10^{-2}}}{\frac{3.48 \times 10^6}{3.8 \times 10^8}} = \frac{h_i \times 3.8 \times 10^8}{3.48 \times 10^6 \times 10^{-2}} = 1500$$

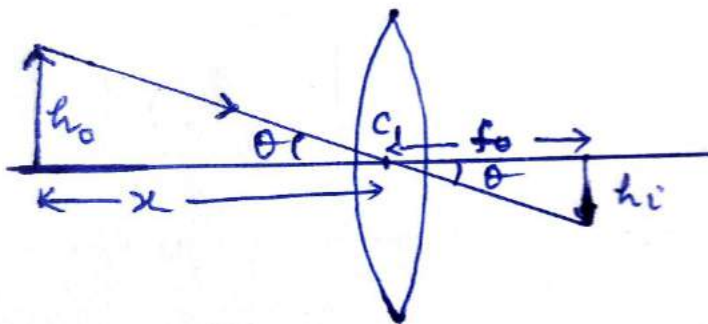
$$h_i = 13.73 \text{ cm}$$

Also accept angular magnification of the telescope

$$= \frac{f_o}{f_e} \left(1 + \frac{f_e}{d} \right) = \frac{15}{0.01} \left(1 + \frac{0.01}{0.25} \right) = 1560$$

So, $h_i = 14.29 \text{ cm}$

Alternatively



From figure:

$$\frac{h_o}{x} = \frac{h_i}{f_o}$$

[Where h_o and h_i are the diameter of the moon and diameter of the image of the moon respectively.]

$$h_i = \frac{h_o f_o}{x}$$

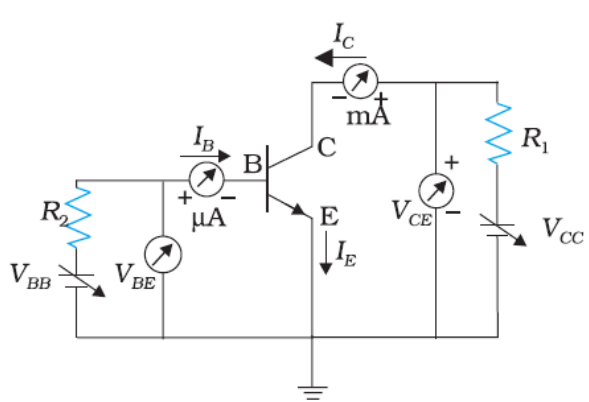
$$= \frac{3.48 \times 10^6}{3.8 \times 10^8} \times 15$$

$$= 13.73 \text{ cm}$$

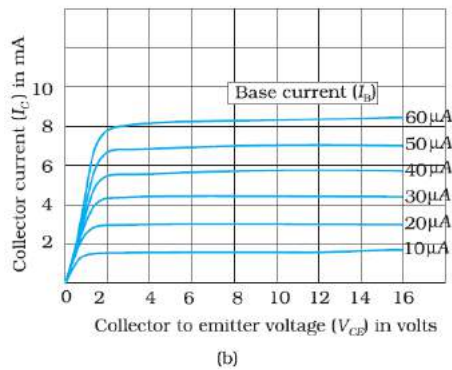
20.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <table> <tr> <td>(a)statement of Gauss’s law in magnetism</td><td>½</td></tr> <tr> <td>Its significance</td><td>½</td></tr> <tr> <td>(b)Four Important properties</td><td>½ x4</td></tr> </table> </div> <p>(a) Gauss’s law for magnetism states that “The total flux of the magnetic field, through any closed surface, is always zero. ½</p> <p>Alternatively</p> $\oint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$ <p>This law implies that magnetic monopoles do not exist” / magnetic field lines form closed loops ½</p> <p>[Note: Award this 1 mark if the student just attempts it]</p> <p>(b) Four properties of magnetic field lines ½</p> <p>(i) Magnetic field lines always form continuous closed loops. ½</p> <p>(ii) The tangent to the magnetic field line at a given point represents the direction of the net magnetic field at that point. ½</p> <p>(iii) The larger the number of field lines crossing per unit area, the stronger is the magnitude of the magnetic field. ½</p> <p>(iv) Magnetic field lines do not intersect. ½</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <table> <tr> <td>Three points of difference</td><td>3 x ½</td></tr> <tr> <td>One example of each</td><td>1½</td></tr> </table> </div> <table> <tr> <th></th><th>Diamagnetic</th><th>Paramagnetic</th><th>Ferromagnetic</th><th></th></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>$-1 \leq \chi < 0$</td><td>$-0 < \chi < \epsilon$</td><td>$\chi \gg 1$</td><td>½</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>$0 \leq \mu_r < 1$</td><td>$1 \leq \mu_r < 1 + \epsilon$</td><td>$\mu_r \gg 1$</td><td>½</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>$\mu < \mu_0$</td><td>$\mu > \mu_0$</td><td>$\mu \gg \mu_0$</td><td>½</td></tr> </table> <p>Where ϵ is any positive constant.</p> <p>[Note: Give full credit of this part if student write any other three correct difference]</p> <p>Examples (Any one example of each type)</p> <p>Diamagnetic materials: Bi,Cu, Pb,Si, water, NaCl, Nitrogen (at STP) ½</p> <p>Paramagnetic materials: Al,Na,Ca, Oxygen(at STP), Copper chloride ½</p> <p>Ferromagnetic materials: Fe,Ni,Co,AlNiCo ½</p>	(a)statement of Gauss’s law in magnetism	½	Its significance	½	(b)Four Important properties	½ x4	Three points of difference	3 x ½	One example of each	1½		Diamagnetic	Paramagnetic	Ferromagnetic		1	$-1 \leq \chi < 0$	$-0 < \chi < \epsilon$	$\chi \gg 1$	½	2	$0 \leq \mu_r < 1$	$1 \leq \mu_r < 1 + \epsilon$	$\mu_r \gg 1$	½	3	$\mu < \mu_0$	$\mu > \mu_0$	$\mu \gg \mu_0$	½	3
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21.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <table> <tr> <td>Definition of decay constant</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Calculation of half life</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Calculation of initial number of nuclei at t=0</td><td>1</td></tr> </table> </div>	Definition of decay constant	1	Calculation of half life	1	Calculation of initial number of nuclei at t=0	1																									
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Calculation of half life	1																															
Calculation of initial number of nuclei at t=0	1																															

	<p>The decay constant (λ) of a radioactive nucleus equals the ratio of the instantaneous rate of decay ($\frac{\Delta N}{\Delta t}$) to the corresponding instantaneous number of radioactive nuclei.</p> <p>Alternatively:</p> <p>The decay constant (λ) of a radioactive nucleus is the constant of proportionality in the relation between its rate of decay and number of its nuclei at any given instant.</p> <p>Alternatively:</p> $\frac{\Delta N}{\Delta t} \propto N$ $\frac{\Delta N}{\Delta t} = \lambda N$ <p>The constant (λ) is known as the decay constant</p> <p>Alternatively:</p> <p>The decay constant equals the reciprocal of the mean life of a given radioactive nucleus .</p> $\lambda = \frac{1}{\tau}$ <p>where</p> <p>τ= mean life</p> <p>Alternatively:</p> <p>The decay constant equal the ratio of $\ln_e 2$ to the half life of the given radioactive element.</p> $\lambda = \frac{\ln_e 2}{T_{1/2}}$ <p>Where $T_{1/2}$ = Half life</p> <p>Alternatively:</p> <p>The decay constant of a radioactive element, is the reciprocal of the time in which the number of its nuclei reduces to $1/e$ of its original number.</p> <p>(Note: Do not deduct any mark of this definition, if a student does not write the formula in support of the definition)</p> <p>We have</p> $R = \lambda N$	<p>3</p>	
		1	
		$\frac{1}{2}$	

	<p>$R (20 \text{ hrs}) = 10000 = \lambda N_{20}$</p> <p>$R (30 \text{ hrs}) = 5000 = \lambda N_{30}$</p> <p>$\therefore \frac{N_{20}}{N_{30}} = 2$</p> <p>This means that the number of nuclei, of the given radioactive nucleus, gets halved in a time of (30 - 20) hours = 10 hours</p> <p>\therefore Half life = 10 hours</p> <p>This means that in 20 hours (= 2 half lives), the original number of nuclei must have gone down by a factor of 4.</p> <p>Hence Rate of decay at $t = 0$</p> <p>$\lambda N_0 = 4\lambda N_{20}$</p> <p>$= 4 \times 10000 = 40,000$ disintegration per second</p> <p>(Note : Award full marks of the last part of this question even if student does not calculate initial number of nuclei and calculates correctly rate of disintegration at $t=0$)</p> <p>i.e $R_0 = 40,000$ disintegration per second</p> <p>$N_0 = \frac{40000}{\lambda} = \frac{40000}{\ln_e 2} \times 10 \times 60 \times 60$</p> <p>$N_0 = \frac{144 \times 10^7}{0.693} = 2.08 \times 10^9 \text{ nuclei}$</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p>	3						
22.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>(a) Calculation of energy of a photon of light</td> <td>1½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Identification of photodiode</td> <td>1½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Why photodiode are operated in reverse bias</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table> <p>We have</p> <p>$E = h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$</p> <p>$= \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}{600 \times 10^{-9}} \text{ J}$</p>	(a) Calculation of energy of a photon of light	1½	(b) Identification of photodiode	1½	Why photodiode are operated in reverse bias	1	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p>	
(a) Calculation of energy of a photon of light	1½								
(b) Identification of photodiode	1½								
Why photodiode are operated in reverse bias	1								

	$= \frac{19.89 \times 10^{-26}}{6 \times 10^{-7} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}} \text{ eV}$ $= \frac{19.89}{9.6} \text{ eV}$ $= 2.08 \text{ eV}$ <p>The band gap energy of diode D_2 ($= 2 \text{ eV}$) is less than the energy of the photon. Hence diode D_2 will not be able to detect light of wavelength 600 nm.</p> <p>[Note: Some student may take the energy of the photon as 2 eV and say that all the three diodes will be able to detect this light, Award them the $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for the last part of identification]</p> <p>(b) A photodiode when operated in reverse bias, can measure the fractional change in minority carrier dominated reverse bias current with greater ease. Alternatively: It is easier to observe the change in current with change in light intensity, if a reverse bias is applied</p>	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	3
23.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>(a) Functions of the three segments $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>(b) Circuit diagram for studying the output characteristics 1</p> <p>obtaining output characteristics $\frac{1}{2}$</p> </div> <p>(i) Emitter : supplies the large number of majority carriers for current flow through the transistor $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>(ii) Base: Allows most of the majority charge carriers to go over to the collector $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Alternatively, It is the very thin lightly doped central segment of the transistor.</p> <p>Collector : collects a major portion of the majority charge carriers supplied by the emitter. $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>(b)</p>  <p>The output characteristics are obtained by observing the variation of I_C when V_{CE} is varied keeping I_B constant. $\frac{1}{2}$</p>	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Note: Award the last ½ mark even if the student just draws the graph for output characteristics

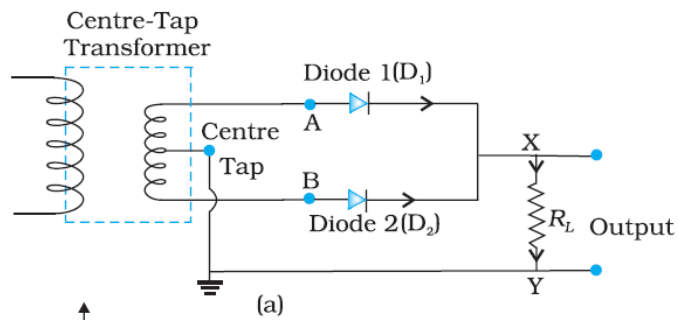


[Note: Do not deduct marks of this part, for not writing values on the axis]

OR

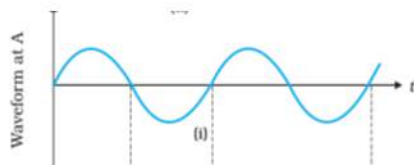
Circuit diagram of full wave rectifier	½
working	½
Input and output wave forms	½ + ½

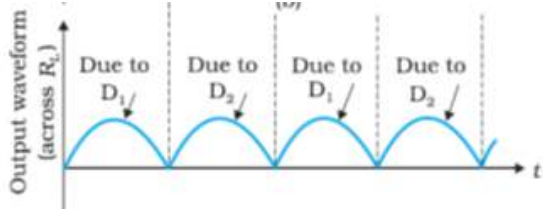
The circuit diagram of a full wave rectifier is shown below.

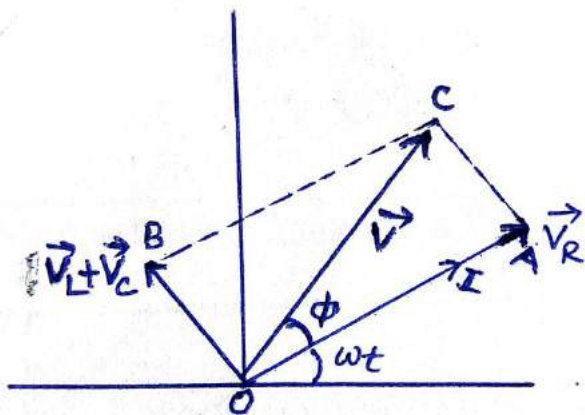


Because of the center tap in the secondary of the transformer, diodes 1 and 2 get forward biased in successive halves of the input ac cycle. However the current through the load flows in the same direction in both the halves of the input ac cycle. We therefore, get a unidirectional (rectified) current through the load for the full cycle of the input ac.

The input and output wave forms are as shown below.



		$\frac{1}{2}$	3
24.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>(a) Obtaining the expression for modulation index in terms of A and B 1 $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>(b) calculation of μ 1</p> <p>Reason $\frac{1}{2}$</p> </div> <p>We are given that</p> $A = A_c + A_m$ $\text{and } B = A_c - A_m$ $A_c = (A + B) / 2$ $A_m = (A - B) / 2$ $\therefore \mu = \frac{A_m}{A_c}$ $= \frac{A - B}{A + B}$ <p>(b) We have</p> $\mu = \frac{A_m}{A_c}$ $= \frac{10}{15} = \frac{2}{3}$ <p>μ is kept less than one to avoid distortion</p>	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3
25.	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION D</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>(a) Derivation of the expression for impedance 2</p> <p>plot of impedance with frequency $\frac{1}{2}$</p> </div> <p>b) Phase difference between voltage across inductor and capacitor $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>(c) Reason and calculation of self induction $\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$</p>		



$$|\vec{V}| = V_m$$

$$|V_R| = V_{Rm}$$

$$|V_L| = V_{Lm}$$

From the figure, the pythagorean theorem gives

$$V_m^2 = V_{Rm}^2 + (V_{Lm} - V_{cm})^2$$

$$V_{Rm} = i_m R, V_{Lm} = i_m X_L, V_{cm} = i_m X_C,$$

$$V_m = i_m Z$$

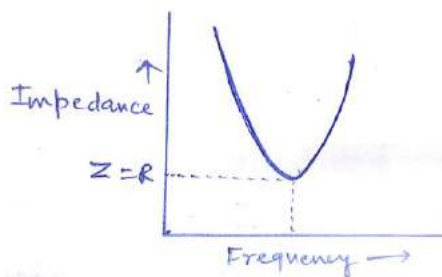
$$= (i_m Z)^2 = (I_m R)^2 + (i_m X_L - i_m X_C)^2$$

$$Z^2 = R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2$$

$$\therefore Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$$

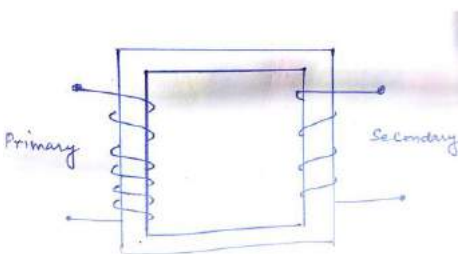
[note: award these two marks, If a student does it correctly for the other case i.e

$(V_C > V_L)$]



(b) Phase difference between voltage across inductor and the capacitor at resonance is 180°

(c) Inductor will offer an additional impedance to ac due to its self inductance.

$R = \frac{V_{rms}}{I_{rms}} = \frac{200}{1} = 200 \Omega$ <p>Impedance of the inductor</p> $Z = \frac{V_{rms}}{I_{rms}} = \frac{200}{0.5} = 400 \Omega$ <p>Since $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L)^2}$ $\therefore (400)^2 - (200)^2 = (X_L)^2$</p> $X_L = \sqrt{600 \times 200} = 346.4 \Omega$ <p>Inductance (L) = $\frac{X_L}{\omega} = \frac{364.4}{2 \times 3.14 \times 50} = 1.1 \text{H}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>(a) Diagram of the device 1 working Principle $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Four sources of energy loss $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ (b) Estimation of Line power loss $1\frac{1}{2}$</p> </div> <p>(a)</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Working Principle : When the alternating voltage is applied to the primary , the resulting current produces an alternating magnetic flux in secondary and induces an emf in it./It works on the mutual induction.</p> <p>Four sources of energy loss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Flux leakage between primary and secondary windings (ii) Resistance of the windings (iii) Production of eddy currents in the iron core. (iv) Magnetization of the core. <p>(b) Total resistance of the line = length X resistance per unit length = 40 km x 0.5 Ω/km = 20 Ω</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p>	
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	<p>Current flowing in the line $I = \frac{P}{V}$</p> $I = \frac{1200 \times 10^3}{4000}$ $= 300A$ <p>\therefore Line power loss in the form of heat</p> $P = I^2 R$ $= (300)^2 \times 20$ $= 1800 \text{ kW}$	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p>	5
26.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>(a) Two characteristic <u>Two characteristic</u> features of distinction <u>2</u></p> <p>Derivation <u>Derivation</u> of the expression for the intensity $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>(b) Calculation of separation between the first order</p> </div> <p>(a)</p> <p>(Any two of the following)</p> <p>(i) Interference pattern has number of equally spaced bright and dark bands while diffraction pattern has central bright maximum which is twice as wide as the other maxima.</p> <p>(ii) Interference is obtained by the superposing two waves originating from two narrow slits. The diffraction pattern is the superposition of the continuous family of waves originating from each point on a single slit.</p> <p>(iii) In interference pattern, the intensity of all bright fringes is same, while in diffraction pattern intensity of bright fringes go on decreasing with the increasing order of the maxima</p> <p>(iv) In interference pattern, the first maximum falls at an angle of $\frac{\lambda}{a}$. where 'a' is the separation between two narrow slits, while in diffraction pattern, at the same angle first minimum occurs. (where 'a' is the width of single slit.)</p> <p>Displacement produced by source s_1</p> $Y_1 = a \cos wt$ <p>Displacement produced by the other source 's_2'</p> $Y_2 = a \cos (wt + \phi)$ <p>Resultant displacement $Y = Y_1 + Y_2$</p> $= a [\cos wt + \cos (wt + \phi)]$ $= 2a \cos (\phi/2) \cos (wt + \phi/2)$ <p>Amplitude of resultant wave $A = 2a \cos (\phi/2)$</p> <p>Intensity $I \propto A^2$</p> $I = KA^2 = K 4 a^2 \cos^2 (\frac{\phi}{2})$	<p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p>	

(a) Distance of First order minima from centre of the central maxima =

$$x_{D1} = \frac{\lambda D}{a}$$

Distance of third order maxima from centre of the central maxima

$$x_{B3} = \frac{7D\lambda}{2a}$$

∴ Distance between first order minima and third order maxima = $x_{B3} - x_{D1}$

$$= \frac{7D\lambda}{2a} - \frac{\lambda D}{a}$$

$$= \frac{5D\lambda}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 620 \times 10^{-9} \times 1.5}{2 \times 3 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= 775 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

$$= 7.75 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

OR

(a) Two conditions of total internal reflection	1 +1
(b) Obtaining the relation	1
(c) Calculating of the position of the final image	2

(a) (i) Light travels from denser to rarer medium.

(ii) Angle of incidence is more than the critical angle

For the Grazing incidence

$$\mu \sin i_c = 1 \sin 90^\circ$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{\sin i_c}$$

(b) For convex lens of focal Length 10 cm

$$\frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{1}{v_1} - \frac{1}{u_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{v_1} - \frac{1}{-30} \Rightarrow v_1 = 15 \text{ cm}$$

Object distance for concave lens $u_2 = 15 - 5 = 10 \text{ cm}$

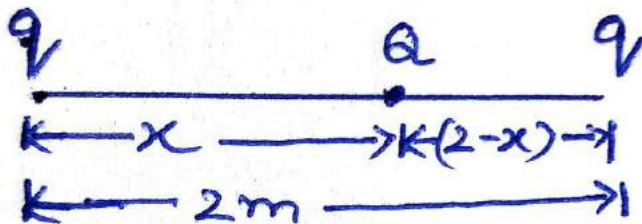
$$\frac{1}{f_2} = \frac{1}{v_2} - \frac{1}{u_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{-10} = \frac{1}{v_2} - \frac{1}{10}$$

$$v_2 = \infty$$

$$E = -\frac{2qa}{4\pi\epsilon_0(r^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} \hat{p}$$

(b)



System is in equilibrium therefore net force on each charge of system will be zero.

For the total force on 'Q' to be zero

$$\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qQ}{x^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qQ}{(2-x)^2}$$

$$x = 2 - x$$

$$2x = 2$$

$$x = 1 \text{ m}$$

(Give full credit of this part, if a student writes directly 1m by observing the given condition)

For the equilibrium of charge "q" the nature of charge Q must be opposite to the nature of charge q.

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

5

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