

Note: (i) Answer Any Five of the following questions. (ii) Any missing data may suitably be assumed.

- (a) Discuss the salient features of *beta ray spectra* and explain how *Pauli's hypothesis of neutrino* emission solved the anomalies in the beta ray spectra. State the properties of neutrino. (7+3=10)

(b) Write a note on Fermi-Curie plot.
- (a) Give Yukawa's Meson theory of nuclear force. Explain how it explains the anomalous magnetic moment of the nucleons

(b) The meson theory of nuclear forces assumes the virtual exchange of pions. If a nucleon emits a virtual pion of rest mass $270 m_e$, calculate the range of the nuclear force. (7+3=10)
- (a) Considering Neutrons and protons of the nucleus as independent, fully degenerate Fermi gas, obtain the expression for the Fermi Energy of protons and neutrons.

(b) Calculate the Fermi Energy of protons and neutrons in ${}_{92}\text{U}^{238}$ (7+3=10)
- (a) With a neat schematic sketch, describe the working of a GM counter. What do you mean by the terms – Dead time, Recovery time, paralysis Time, Quenching, threshold voltage and operating voltage.

(b) Calculate the electric field generated at a point, 1 cm, from the anode in a gas filled detector with an operating voltage of 2000V. Given-inner radius 2 cms, anode wire diameter 0.008 cm and gas pressure 1 atm. (7+3=10)
- List the twelve types of photon interactions with matter. Briefly explain (i) Photoelectric effect, (ii) Compton -effect and (iii) pair production. (10 marks)
- (a) Explain with examples the conservation of Isospin and strangeness in elementary particle interactions.

(b) Give an account of quark model of baryons.



General Data:

- (i) Avogadro's Number = $6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{ (g-mole)}^{-1}$
- (ii) Planck's Constant (h) = $6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$
- (iii) Boltzmann's Constant (k) = $1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ JK}^{-1}$
- (iv) Permittivity of free space (ϵ_0) = $8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ Fm}^{-1}$
- (v) Charge on an electron (e) = $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
- (vi) Electron mass = $9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} = 5.4858 \times 10^{-4} \text{ u} = 0.511 \text{ MeV} / c^2$
- (vii) Proton mass = $1.6726 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} = 1.0072765 \text{ u} = 938.280 \text{ MeV} / c^2$
- (viii) Neutron mass = $1.6749 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} = 1.008665 \text{ u} = 939.573 \text{ MeV} / c^2$
- (ix) 1 year = $3.156 \times 10^7 \text{ s}$
- (x) Speed of light in vacuum (c) = $3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$
- (xi) 1 unified mass unit (u) = $931.5 \text{ MeV} / c^2$

