

**B.Sc. 5th Semester (Honours) Examination, 2019 (CBCS)**

**Subject : Physics**

**(Nano Materials and Applications)**

**Paper : DSE-2(1)**

**Time: 2 Hours**

**Full Marks: 40**

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.*

1. Answer *any five* of the following questions : 2×5=10
- (a) Why nanomaterials are so important than their bulk counterpart?
  - (b) What is the principle of CVD? What is CVD used for?
  - (c) What are primary differences between SEM and TEM?
  - (d) How does nanosize influence the band gap of a semiconductor?
  - (e) What is Photoluminescence?
  - (f) What is tunneling conduction in nanoparticles?
  - (g) What is a quantum dot? Why it is called so?
  - (h) What is CNT? What are the current applications of CNT?
2. Answer *any two* of the following questions : 5×2=10
- (a) Describe the Sol-Gel process of nanomaterial synthesis with necessary steps of chemical reactions. 3+2=5
  - (b) State Scherrer formula explaining the used symbols. Calculate the crystallite size of a nanomaterial from its XRD pattern with  $FWHM = 0.8^\circ$ ,  $\lambda = 0.154 \text{ nm}$  and  $\theta = 30^\circ$ . 2+3=5
  - (c) What are dielectrics? A solid dielectric has electronic polarizability of  $10^{-40} \text{ Fm}^2$ . If the internal electric field be a Lorentz field, what is the dielectric constant of the material? Given density of material =  $3 \times 10^{28} \text{ atoms/m}^3$ . 2+3=5
  - (d) Draw the schematic diagram depicting the working principle of any one of the following:
    - (i) Scanning Tunneling Microscope
    - (ii) Atomic Force Microscope 5

3. Answer *any two* of the following questions:

10×2=20

(a) (i) Explain the importance of size and shape dependence of material properties at the nanoscale.

(ii) Distinguish between direct band gap and indirect band gap semiconducting materials.

8+2=10

(b) Describe in detail about the principle and process of X-ray diffraction technique with neat sketch. Explain the application of XRD technique for nanomaterial characterization. 6+4=10

(c) What are top down and bottom up approaches of nanomaterial synthesis? Describe the ball milling process of nanomaterial synthesis with its merits and demerits. 2+6+2=10

(d) (i) What are surface defects? Briefly describe different types of surface defects in a nano crystal.

(ii) How thin films are used in solar cell devices?

(1+4)+5=10