

2009**M.Sc.****2nd Semester Examination****ELECTRONICS****PAPER—EL-1203****Full Marks : 40****Time : 2 Hours**

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.

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

Illustrate the answers wherever necessary.

Answer Q. No. 1 and any three from the rest.

- 1. Answer any five questions : 2×5**
- (a) What is a Burgers vector?
 - (b) How are the Frenkel and Schottky defects formed in a crystal?
 - (c) The energy of an electron in a metal is quantized. Explain.
 - (d) Distinguish between quantum wells and dots.
 - (e) What is meant by complex dielectric constant?
 - (f) Give the principle of SQUID.
 - (g) Explain the concept of solitons for conduction mechanism of a polymer.
 - (h) What are the uses of silicon dioxide and silicon nitride in VLSI technology?

(Turn Over)

2. (a) Explain point defect with suitable diagrams.
 (b) In a crystal show that the equilibrium concentration of vacancies decreases as the temperature increases. 3+7
3. (a) How is the electrical conductivity of metals described in the quantum free electron theory?
 (b) Establish the Boltzman transport equation. 4+6
4. (a) Define mobility of charge carriers. Name and explain the factors which affect on the mobility.
 (b) The mobility of electrons in pure GaAs at 300K is $8500 \text{ cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$. Calculate the relaxation time. If the GaAs sample is doped at $N_d = 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, the mobility decreases to $5000 \text{ cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$. Calculate the relaxation time due to ionized scattering. (2+5)+(1+2)
5. (a) Explain : Superconducting ground state and superconducting energy gap. Name an experimental evidence in support of the superconducting energy gap.
 (b) Why are ferrites superior to magnetic metals? In Fe_3O_4 some of the magnetic Fe^{2+} ions if are replaced by non-magnetic ions as Zn^{2+} or Cd^{2+} , the magnetization increases. Explain. (2+2+2)+(2+2)
6. Write notes on any two : 5×2
 (a) Ferroelectricity ;
 (b) Photoconductors ;
 (c) High field transport.
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