



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2010/2011
INSTITUTE OF OPEN LEARNING
EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
SPH 202: MODERN PHYSICS

DATE: TUESDAY 1ST FEBRUARY 2011 TIME: 8.00 A.M. - 10.00 A.M.

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer question 1 and any other two questions.

Question 1 carries 20 marks while the other question carry 15 marks each.

Use the following constants where necessary

Electron mass m_e	$= 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$	Speed of light	$3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$
Electron charge	$= 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$	1eV	$= 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$
Permittivity of free space	$= 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F m}^{-1}$		
Plank's constant	$= 6.62 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$		
1 atomic mass unit (a.m.u)	$= 1.66 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$		$= 931 \text{ MeV}$

Q1.

- a) Discuss the aspect of Rutherford's atomic model which contradicted the electromagnetic theory? (4 marks)
- b) What is photoelectric effect and what does it demonstrate about energy absorption by electron. (3 marks)
- c) Calculate the de Broglie wavelength for an electron moving at a speed of $1.5 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$. (5 marks)
- d) A radioactive element has half-life of 1620yrs, find its radioactivity constant (λ) in seconds and hence or otherwise how long it would take 10gm to reduce to 8gm. (5 marks)
- e) Describe how X-rays are produced in modern form of X-ray tube, stating factors, which must be taken into consideration to generate X-rays of required quality. [3 marks]

Q2.

- a) State the Bohr's postulates and explain any weaknesses associated with them [5 marks]
- b) Briefly discuss the de Broglie's wave theory (4 marks)
- c) Light of wavelength $3.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$ illuminates a metal whose work function is 1.0eV. Calculate the maximum kinetic energy in joules of the emitted electrons. (6 marks)

Q3.

- a) Discuss Compton effect and what does it demonstrate about photon? (4 marks)
- b) Calculate a shift in the wavelength of a photon scattered at an angle of 30° in the Compton effect (3 marks)
- c) Calculate mass lost and, hence, energy evolved when $^{214}_{82}\text{Pb}$ decays into $^{214}_{83}\text{B}$ and $^0_{-1}\text{e}$ as shown by the equation below. Use masses given below and $1 \text{ a.m.u} = 931 \text{ MeV}$. (4 marks)
- $$\begin{array}{lcl} ^{214}_{82}\text{Pb} & \rightarrow & ^{214}_{83}\text{B} + ^0_{-1}\text{e} \\ ^{214}_{82}\text{Pb} & \rightarrow & 213.9982 \text{ amu} \\ ^{214}_{83}\text{B} & \rightarrow & 213.9303 \text{ amu} \\ ^0_{-1}\text{e} & \rightarrow & 0.0005 \text{ amu} \end{array}$$
- d) Explain the meaning of nuclear binding energy and the significance of low or high value of the energy. (4 marks)

Q4.

- a) Write Lorentz transformation equations and state condition under which they reduce to the Newtonian transformation equations. (5 marks)
- b) Discuss the Davission-Germer experiment stating clearly what its results demonstrate. (5 marks)
- c) Briefly discuss the concerns of the theory of relativity and state the physical quantities which would be affected, giving expressions (5 marks)

- Q5. a) Describe the Michelson – Morley experiment and explain the implication of the results. (5 marks)
- b) Differentiate between Fission and Fusion. (3 marks)
- c) State the laws governing equation of nuclear reactions (3 marks)
- d) Discuss two factors believed to be the cause of radioactivity of radioactive elements. (4 marks)