3 (Sem-6/CBCS) PHY HE 4

2024

PHYSICS

(Honours Elective)

Paper: PHY-HE-6046

(Astronomy and Astrophysics)

Full Marks: 80

Time: Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

- 1. Answer the following questions: 1×10=10
 - (a) Convert 1 per sec into astronomical unit.
 - (b) Write the value of mass of a neutron star.
 - (c) For the absolute magnitude, the distance of objects from the observer is
 - (A) 1AU (B) 10AU (C) 1PC (D) 10PC

- (d) Write the Chandrasekhar limit for white dwarf mass.
- (e) What is solar corona?
- (f) What are Lenticular galaxis?
- (g) Distinguish between sidereal and solar time.
- (h) State the cosmological principle.
- (i) How the lifetime of a star on the main sequence varies with mass?
- (j) Define an asteroid.
- 2. Answer the following questions: $2 \times 5 = 10$
 - (a) A particular star has apparent and absolute magnitudes as -0·3 and +4·1. Calculate the distance in Astronomical unit.
 - (b) A 100m radio dish is used for detection of 18cm radiation of OH molecule. Calculate the resolving power of radio telescope.

- equator and the celestial pole. What is right ascension?
- (d) Draw a schematic ray diagram of a Newtonian reflecting telescope.
- (e) What are radio galaxies? What do radio
- 3. Answer any four questions from the following: 5×4=20
 - (a) Define Luminosity and Radiant flux of a star. Calculate the ratio of the radiant fluxes received from two stars whose apparent magnitudes differ by 2.5.

1+1+3=5

(b) What is H-R diagram? Sketch H-R diagram showing all groups of stars.

What information about the star, the H-R diagram provides? 1+2+2=5

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- (e) What is solar corona?
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- 2. Answer the following questions: 2×5=10
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 - (b) A 100m radio dish is used for detection of 18cm radiation of OH molecule. Calculate the resolving power of radio telescope.

- (c) What is the declination of celestial equator and the celestial pole. What is right ascension?
- (d) Draw a schematic ray diagram of a Newtonian reflecting telescope.
- (e) What are radio galaxies? What do radio
- 3. Answer any four questions from the following: 5×4=20
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3

- What is Milky Way? What are the components of Milky Way? Draw a schematic drawing of the Milky Way showing all the components. 1+2+2=5
- (d) Describe briefly how a black hole can be formed in Galaxy.
- (e) Distinguish between refracting and reflecting telescopes. What are the advantages of reflecting telescope over the refracting telescope? 3+2=5
- (f) How does a supernova explosion lead to the production of a neutron star?
- Answer any four questions from the following: $10 \times 4 = 40$
 - Establish the virial theorem and (a) (i) find the relationship between pressure and gravitational binding energy.

3 (Sette - 6 / CBCS) PHY HE 4 / G

- (ii) reorites Show that the mass of a white dwarf increases as its radius decreases. 3
 - Draw the Hubble tuning fork (b) (i) diagram and describe the classification scheme of the galaxies.
 - Explain why lifetime of a massive star is shorter.
 - (c) (i) What are apparent and absolute magnitudes of a star? Derive the relation between them. 1+1+4=6
 - Explain how the distance of a nearby star can be determined using trigonometric parallax method. cosmology based
- Explain how the objects in the (d) (i) solar system are classified.

- (ii) Distinguish between meteorites and asteriods.
- (e) How does sun produce energy? Explain how the process can take place in two different reaction sequences.

1+4+5=10

- (f) (i) What are the principal region of solar atmosphere? Explain their properties. 2+5=7
 - (ii) What is Kuiper belt? What is the shape of Kuiper belt? 2+1=3
 - (g) Obtain the fundamental equation of cosmology based on Newtonian mechanics and discuss fundamental weakness of this equation. 8+2=10

- (h) Write short notes on: (any two)

 5+5=10
 - Oort Cloud
 - (ii) SIMBAD
 - (iii) Active Galaxies
 - (iv) Big Bang Theory