

Total number of printed pages-7

3 (Sem-6/CBCS) PHY HE 4

2025

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 : $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (a) Write Parsec in terms of Astronomical unit.
- (b) What is distance ladder in cosmology ?
- (c) Which coordinate does not change with time ?
 - (i) Declination
 - (ii) Hour angle

B01FS 0135

Contd.

(iii) Altitude

(iv) Azimuth

(d) For a group of stars, the luminosity is found to vary as the fourth power of the mass of star. When the ratio of masses of two stars is $\sqrt{2}$, the ratio of their Luminosities is

(i) 2

(ii) 4

(iii) 8

(iv) 16

(e) Write the sequence of classification of stars.

(f) What is Aladin ?

(g) Define f-number of a Telescope.

(h) What are lenticular galaxies ?

(i) How does Sun produce energy ?

B01FS 0135

2

(j) What is Asteroid belt ? What is its shape ?

2. Answer the following questions : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) The absolute magnitude of a star is +1. Calculate its distance so that the apparent magnitude of the star is -1.

(b) Calculate the resolving power of a telescope having a diameter of 2.34 m, when a radiation of wavelength 5500 Å is detected.

(c) What are the major regions in the solar interior ? Draw a schematic view of the sun showing the regions.

(d) Write the difference between asteroids and meteoroids.

(e) What is white dwarf stars ? How the mass of the white dwarf varies with radius ?

B01FS 0135

3

Contd.

3. Answer **any four** questions from the following : $5 \times 4 = 20$

- (a) Define the astronomical unit, the light year and the parsec. If parallax of a star is measured to be 0.6 arc-second then calculate the distance of the star in astronomical unit. $1 + 1 + 1 + 2 = 5$
- (b) Calculate the ratio of the radiant fluxes received from two stars whose apparent magnitude differ by 2.5.
- (c) Write the relation between Luminosity and Mass of a main sequence star. Using this relation explain why lifetime of a massive star is shorter. $1 + 4 = 5$
- (d) Describe the sequence of reactions in the Carbon-Nitrogen-Oxygen (CNO) cycle for production of energy of a star.
- (e) Explain Hubble's scheme of galaxy classification. What class has been assigned to the milky way of Galaxy? $3 + 2 = 5$

- (f) State Hubble's law of expanding universe and explain how Hubble's constant indicates the age of the universe. $2 + 3 = 5$

- Answer **any four** questions from the following : $10 \times 4 = 40$

- (a) (i) Write the equation of hydrostatic equilibrium of a star. From this equation obtain the relation between potential and kinetic energy of a star. $1 + 6 = 7$
- (ii) Explain how neutron stars are formed due to Supernova explosion. 3
- (b) (i) What do you mean by main sequence stars? Write down the spectral class of stars. In which class the Sun belongs to? $1 + 1 + 1 = 3$
- (ii) Name the three layers of solar atmosphere. Explain the layers briefly. 7

- (c) (i) What is a celestial sphere? For a celestial sphere define celestial poles, celestial equator and celestial meridian. Draw a diagram showing these. 5
- (ii) Describe the altazimuth coordinate system used in positional astronomy. 5
- (d) (i) What is light gathering power of a telescope? Compare the light gathering powers of the 8m telescope and 0.8m telescope. $2 + 3 = 5$
- (ii) Draw a schematic ray diagram of a Hubble Space Telescope. Explain how this telescope overcome the drawback of Land-based Telescope. $2 + 3 = 5$
- (e) (i) What are cepheid variable stars? Why are they called standard candles. 5
- (ii) Write the major differences between the elliptical and spiral galaxies. 5

- (f) What are active galaxies? Explain how active galaxies are classified. What is the source of its activity? $1 + 7 + 2 = 10$
- (g) Discuss qualitatively the different stages in the evolution of a star.
- (h) Write short notes on **any two** of the following : $5 \times 2 = 10$
- (i) Hertzsprung-Russell (H-R) diagram
- (ii) Black holes
- (iii) Cosmic Microwave Background
- (iv) Galactic centre and its property