



SEMESTER – 1

### **CORE SUBJECT 1**

**CREDIT** – 4

### **MECHANICS AND PROPERTIES OF MATTER – BPHYC11**

#### **Objective:**

- To study the motion of objects, understand the laws of motion and laws of gravitation. To know the principle of conservation of momentum, energy and their consequences.
- > To identify the characteristics of solids and fluids in terms of their properties

#### **Unit I: Laws of motion**

Newton's laws of motion – Force- Impulse of a force - law of conservation of linear momentum –Collision – Elastic and in elastic collision – (Fundamental laws of impact) – Newton's law of impact – coefficient of restitution – Impact of a smooth sphere on a fixed plane – Direct impact between two smooth spheres – Oblique impact between two smooth spheres – Calculation of final velocities of the spheres – Loss of K.E due to impact.

#### Unit II Dynamics of rigid body

Moment of inertia – Theorems of perpendicular and parallel axex – M.I of a circular ring, disc, solid sphere, hollow sphere and cylinder about all axes – angular velocity, angular momentum and K.E of rotation – Torque and angular acceleration – Relation between then – Expression for a acceleration of a body rolling down an inclined body without slipping.

#### **Unit III Gravitation**

Newton's law of gravitation -G by Boy's method - Mass and density of earth - Acceleration due to gravity - Variation of g with altitude , depth and rotation of earth - Value of g at poles and equator.

Gravitational field – Gravitational potential – Gravitational potential due to spherical shell – Gravitational potential due to a solid sphere (inside and outside)

#### <u>Unit IV</u> Elasticity

Elasticity – Stress, Strain - Hooke's law – Elastic moduli – Poisson's ratio – Beams – bending of beams – Expression for bending moment – Theory of uniform and non – uniform bending - Determination of young 's modulus by uniform and non- uniform bending methods – Torsion of a body – Expression for couple per unit twist – Work done in twisting a wire – Torsional oscillations of a body - Rigidity modulus by dynamic torsion method (Torsional pendulum)

### <u>Unit V</u> Surface Tension and Viscosity

Surface tension – definition – Molecular forces – Explanation of surface tension on kinetic theory – Surface energy – work done in increasing the area of a surface – Excess pressure inside a curved liquid surface – Excess pressure inside a liquid drop and soap bubble.

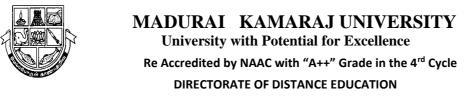
Viscosity – Co efficient of viscosity – Streamlined and turbulent motion – critical velocity – Bernoulli's theorem – Proof – Applications – Venturimeter – Pitot tube

### Text Book

- 1. Mechanics: D.S. Mathur S. Chand & Co, Edition 2002.
- 2. Elements of properties of matter D.S. Mathur S. Chand & Co., 2004.
- 3. Properties of matter R. Murugesan S. Chand & Co., 2004.

### **Reference Books**

- 1. Mechanics Part I and Part II, Narayanamoorthy National Publishing Company, 2001.
- 2. Fundamental of Physics, D. Hallidary, Resnick and J Walker, 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, Wiley, New York 2001.
- 4. Properties of matter Brijlal and Subramanian S. Chand & Co., 2006.



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### SEMESTER I

# SKILL BASED -1

**CREDIT -2** 

### **PROGRAMMING IN – BPHAS11**

**Objective**: The purpose of this course is to introduce students about the key features and implementation of C, which is a powerful general purpose programming language available in all platforms and provide an in depth knowledge and skill in it.

#### **Unit I: Introduction to C**

#### Unit II: Operators, Expressions & I/O functions

Types of operators – Arithmetic operators – Relational, logical, and assignment operators – Increment and decrement operators – Conditional operators – Bit wise and special operators – arithmetic expressions – Mathematical functions – priority of operators- Data input and output – getchar(), putchar(), gets(), puts() – scanf(), printf() – escape sequence

#### **Unit III: Control Statements**

Simple IF statement – Simple IF- ELSE statement – Block IF Statement – Block IF-ELSE statement – looping operation using while statement – for statement – Break statement – continue statement - Switch statement – Goto statement – Simple programs. (To find the solution of quadratic equation - Fibonacci series – To find the biggest of three nos, factorial of a no, odd or even.) **Unit IV: Functions** 

Defining a function – Accessing a function – Category of function – Passing arguments to function –Recursion- Library function. Programs using functions – Binomial coefficient, Sin series, summing the numbers 1 to n using recursion

Defining an Array – Processing an array – one, two dimensional arrays – Simple programs using arrays: - (addition of two matrices - subtraction of two matrices – Multiplication of two matrices- ascending and descending order.)

#### **Text Book**

- 1. Theory and problems of programming with C By Byron Gottfried Second edition Tata Megraw Hill, 2004.
- 2. Programming in C Pradip Dey and Manas Ghosh, Oxford University Press, Second Edition.

#### **Reference Books**

- 1. Programming in C By E. Balagurusamy Third Edition Tata Megraw Hill, 2004.
- 2. Programming in C by S. Ramasamy and P. Radhaganesan, Scitech Publications (India) Private Limited, Chennai and Hyderabad, 2006.



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### SEMESTER – I

### SKILL BASED -2 SOLAR ENERGY - BPHAS12

#### **CREDIT -2**

**Objective**: To make the students to understand the present day crisis and need for conserving energy alternatives are provided.

#### Unit I

Various forms of energy – renewable and non renewable energy system – Coal, oil and natural gas – availability – Merits and demerits.

#### **Unit II**

Solar energy- Nature of solar radiation- Components- Solar heaters- Crop dryers- space cooling.

#### Unit III

 $Solar \ ponds-Solar \ cooker-Water \ desalination-Photo \ voltaic \ basics-Merits \ and \ demerits.$ 

#### Unit IV

Geothermal energy– Wind energy– Ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC)– Energy from waves and tides– (Basic ideas, nature, application, merits & demerits. Unit V

Biomass energy- classification- photo synthesis- Bio mass conversion- Gobar gas plants- ethanol from wood.

#### **Text Book**

1. Non – conventional energy resources B. Khan – Tata McGraw Hill – 2000. **Reference Books:** 

- 1. G.D. Rai solar energy utilization Edn 1995.
- 2. S.P. Sukhetme Solar Enegy Tata McGraw Edn II 1995
- 3. Godfrey Byle Renewable Energy Power for a sustainable nature: Alden Oess limited oxford 1996.



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#### SEMESTER –I NON MAJOR ELECTIVE – 1 CREDIT – 2

#### FUNDAMENTALS OF PHYSICS –I

**Objective:** To introduce some basic concept of Physics like measurement of physical quantities, states of matter, kinds of energies and energy sources to students studying other than Physics.

#### Unit 1

S.I. Units – measurements of length, mass, time and other physical quantities – Dimensional formula for area, volume, density and force – Uses of dimension.

#### Unit II

Matter – Solid, Liquid, Gas and Plasma – Application of Plasma – change of state – specific heat capacity – specific latent heat of ice and steam.

#### **Unit III**

Kinds of energy – Mechanical energy, Thermal energy, Optical energy, Sound energy, Electrical energy, Atomic and Nuclear energy, (Examples) – Conservation of energy.

#### Unit IV

Renewable and non – renewable energy – Fossil fuel – coal Oil – Solar – Wind – Biomass – OTEC.

#### Unit V

Mirror – Laws of reflection – Image formation (Concave and Convex mirror) Lens – Law's of refraction – Image formation (Concave and Convex lens) – Defects of eye and rectification.

#### **Book for Study**

1. First Year B. Sc Physics – B.V. Narayan Rao, New Age International (P) Lt, 1998.

# **Reference Books**

- 1. Mechanics D.S. Mathur S.Chand & Co., 2002.
- 2. Properties of matter D.S. Mathur S. Chand & Co., 2002.
- 3. Properties of matter Brijlal Subramanian S. Chand & Co., 2006.





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### SEMESTER II CORE SUBJECT – 2 CREDITS -4

#### THERMAL PHYSICS AND ACOUSTICS – BPHAC21

**Objective:** To understand the phenomena connected with heat capacities, conduction, convection and radiation, the process of making use of heat energy to do mechanical work.

#### **Unit I: Calorimetry**

Isothermal and adiabatic change- derivation of equations for both-  $C_v$  and  $C_p$  of a gas-Relation between them- Experimental determination of  $C_v$  by Jolly's method- determination of Cp by Regnault's method- Specific heat of a gas by Calendar and Barnes method.

#### **Unit II: Transmission of heat**

Conduction- Coefficient of thermal conductivity- Lees disc method of determination of thermal conductivity of bad conductor- Convection current in atmosphere- lapse ratestability of atmosphere- green house effect- atmospheric pollution- Radiation- Stefan's law of radiation- experimental determination of Stefan's constant- derivation of Newton's law from Stefan's law- solar constant- temperature of sun- Angstrom's Pyrheliometer.

#### Unit III: Kinetic theory of gases

Postulates of kinetic theory of gases- mean free path- Transport Phenomena- diffusion, viscosity and thermal conductivity of gases- derivation of ideal gas equation- degrees of freedom- Boltzmann's law of equipartition of energy- Maxwell's law of distribution of molecular speed- Atomicity of gases- ratio of specific heat capacity of gases- calculation for monoatomic and diatomic gases.

#### **Unit IV: Thermodynamics**

Zeroth law of Thermodynamics - First law of thermodynamics - Heat engines-Reversible and irreversible process – Carnot's Theorem- Second law of thermodynamics-Entropy- change of entropy in reversible and irreversible process-change of entropy in converting ice to steam- Maxwell's thermodynamical relations- Clausius – Clapeyron latent heat equation.

#### **Unit V: Acoustics**

Expression for velocity of sound in fluid medium- Newton's formula- Laplace correction- effect of temperature, pressure, humidity, density of medium and wind- velocity of longitudinal wave in a rod- Kundt's tube experiment- Laws of transverse vibration in a string-sonometer- Melde's string.

Reverberation- Sabine's Reverberation formula (No derivation) - Acoustics of building- factors affecting acoustics of building- sound distribution in an auditorium-Requisites for good acoustics.

### **Text Book:**

- 1. Heat and Thermodynamics : Brijlal & Subramanyam, Chand & co.
- 2. Heat and thermodynamics : R. Murugesan, S.Chand & co

#### **Reference Book:**

- 1. Heat and Thermodynamics : D.S Mathur, Chand & co
- 2. A text book of Sound
- : Brijlal & Subramanyam, Chand & co.



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#### SEMESTER – II

#### SKILL BASED – 3

CREDIT – 2

#### **ASTROPHYSICS - BPHAS21**

#### Unit I

Birth of Modern Astronomy – Geocentric and Heliocentric — Celestial sphere – Kepler's laws of planetary motion – Newtonian gravitation- Planets-Terrestrial and Jovian planets (Planets individual description is not required in detail) - Asteroids- Meteoroids-Comets.

#### Unit II

The orientation of Earth in space- Arc and time units- local time-Standard time Elements of the telescope-Properties of images - Kinds of Optical telescopes- Refracting and Reflecting telescopes- Radio telescope- Spectrograph – limitations.

#### Unit III

Sun- physical properties- composition- Core- Nuclear reactions- Photosphere- Chromo sphere- Corona- Sunspots- Sunspot cycle-Solar wind- Auroras.

#### Unit IV

Classification of Stars-The Harvard Classification system-Hertzprung-Russel Diagram-Luminosity of a Star-Stellar Evolution-White Dwarfs-Neutron stars-Black holes-Physics of Black Holes.

#### Unit V

Galaxy nomenclature-Types of Galaxies-Spiral-Elliptical-irregular galaxies- Milky Way and its structure- Star clusters-Galactic clusters-Pulsars.

#### **TEXT BOOKS:**

- 1. Niclolas. A. Pananides and Thomas Arny, 1979, Introductory Astronomy, Addison Wesley Publ. Co.
- 2. A. Mujiber Rahman, Introduction to Astrophysics, KAMS Publications, Uthamapalayam.

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Abell, Morrison and Wolf, 1987, Exploration of the Universe, 5<sup>th</sup> ed., Saunders College Publ.

- 2. Carrol and Ostlie, 2007, Introduction to Modern Astrophysics, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Pearson International.
- 3. William J. Kaufmann, III, 1977, Macmillan Publishing company, London.
- 4. Abhyankar, K.D., Universities Press.



SEMESTER – II

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### SKILL BASED – 4 MEDICAL PHYSICS - BPHAS22

**CREDIT** – 2

**Objective:** To understand the basics about the biological systems in our body, their behaviour, and the diagnostic devices.

#### Unit I

Basic Anatomical Terminology- Modeling and Measurement – Forces on and in the Body – Physics of the Skeleton – Heat and Cold in Medicine- Energy work and Power of the Body

#### Unit II

Pressure system of the body- Physics of Cardiovascular system- Electricity within the Body – Applications of Electricity and Magnetism in Medicine.

#### **Unit III**

Sound in medicine- Physics of the Ear and Hearing- Light in medicine- Physics of eyes and vision.

#### Unit IV

X-rays- Production of X-rays- X-ray spectra- continues spectra and characteristic spectra- Coolidge tube- Electro Cardio Graph (ECG) - Block diagram- ECG Leads- Unipolar and bipolar-ECG recording set up.

#### Unit V

Electro Encephalo Graph (EEG) - origin- Block diagram- Electro Myogragh (EMG) – Block diagram- EMG recorder- Computer Tomography (CT) principle- Block diagram of CT scanner.

#### **Text Books**

- 1. Medical Physics –John R. Cameron and James G.Skofronick, 1978, John Willy & Sons.
- 2. Bio medical instrumentation E D II, Dr M. Arumugam, Anuradha Agencies 1997.



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### SEMESTER –II NON MAJOR ELECTIVE- II CREDIT – 2

### FUNDAMENTALS OF PHYSICS –II

#### Unit – I

Electric current- voltage and resistance- Ohm's law- Kirchhoff's law- Resistances in series and in parallel.

#### Unit – II

DC Source – Primary cells – Leclanche and Daniel cell – Secondary cells – Lead Acid Accumulator – DC generator.

#### Unit – III

Alternating current generation by hydro, thermal and atomic power stations– RMS value – Peak value (Quantitative) – AC generator – no derivation.

#### Unit – IV

Measurement of Electric power by Wattmeter- simple calculations- Induction coil-Wattless current- Power factor.

#### Unit – V

Simple electrical circuits – resistor, capacitor and inductor connected to AC source (independently) – Relationship between emf and current in each case. Diode – Bridge Rectifier.

#### **Reference Books**

1. Electricity and Magnetism – R. Murugesan – S. Chand & Co 2004.



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#### **SEMESTER I & II**

### PHYSICSPRACTICAL-I CREDIT - 3

#### **BPHAC1P**

#### LIST OF EXPERIMENTS

#### ANY FOURTEEN

- 1. Young's Modulus Uniform bending Pin & Microscope
- 2. Young's Modulus Non-Uniform bending Scale and

Telescope

- 3. Young's Modulus Cantilever Pin & Microscope
- 4. Young's Modulus Cantilever Dynamic method
- 5. Rigidity Modulus Static Torsion Searle's method
- 6. Rigidity Modulus Torsion Pendulum 7. Moment of Inertia Torsion Pendulum

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- 8. A.C. Frequency Sonometer
- 9. Verification of laws Sonometer
- 10. Frequency of tuning fork Sonometer
- 11. Frequency of vibrator
- 12. Velocity of sound Kundt's tube
- 13. Compound Pendulum
- 14. Thermal conductivity of bad conductor Lee's Disc
- 15. Viscosity of liquid Stoke's method
- 16. Viscosity of liquid Burette method
- 17. Surface Tension Capillary Rise
- 18. Surface Tension
- Drop weight method

- Melde's Apparatus





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### SEMESTER – III CORE SUBJECT- 3 CREDIT – 4

### **ELECTRICITY AND ELECTROMAGNETISM – BPHAC31**

#### Unit I

Coulomb's law- Electric field- Electric field due to a point charge- Electric flux- Gauss law- its proof- Applications of Gauss law- Electric field due to a charged sphere- Electric field due to a plane sheet of charge- Coulomb's theorem- Mechanical force on the surface of a charged conductor- Electric potential- Relation between electric field and electric potential-Potential due to a charged spherical conductor.

#### Unit –II

Capacitance- Principle of capacitor- Expressions for the capacitance of i) spherical capacitor ii) cylindrical capacitor and iii) parallel plate capacitor with and without partly filled dielectrics- Energy of a capacitor- Loss of energy when two charged conductors share the charges- Types of capacitors- fixed capacitor, variable capacitor, electrolytic capacitor and sliding capacitor.

#### Unit – III

Kirchhoff's laws- Application of Kirchhoff's laws to Wheatstone's bridgesensitiveness of the bridge- Carey Foster's bridge- Determination of the resistance of the given wire with the necessary theory.

Potentiometer- principle of potentiometer- comparison of emfs of two cells using potentiometer- Determination of internal resistance of the cell using potentiometer-Calibration of voltmeter(low range and high range)- Calibration of ammeter.

#### Unit IV

Faraday's laws of Electromagnetic induction, - Lenz's law – self inductance – energy stored in an inductance – Experiment to determine self inductance by Rayleigh method with theory – Mutual inductance – Determination of Mutual inductance using B.G. (with theory) Coefficient of Coupling – Eddy Currents.

#### Unit V

Mean value of alternating emf - RMS value of the alternating current/voltage-Alternating current applied to LR, Cr and LCR circuits – Series Resonance Circuit – Parallel Resonance Circuit – Power in an A.C. Circuit – Wattless Current – Power factor – Q factor – choke – skin effect – A.C. bridges – Maxwell's bridge – Anderson's bridge and owen's bridge.

### **Text Book**

1. Electricity and Magnetism by Sehgal, Chopra & Sehgal Sultan, Chand & Sons. 1998. **Reference Books** 

- 1. Electricity and Magnetism 20<sup>th</sup> revised edition Brijlal & Subramaniyam , Ravi Offset Printers & Publishers Pvt., Ltd., 1997.
- 2. Electricity & Electromagnetism R. Murugesan
- 3. Electricity and Magnetism 2<sup>nd</sup> revised edition Narayanamoorthy & Nagarathinam , National Publishing & Co. 1997.
- 4. Electricity & Magnetism A. Ambrose and T. Vincent Devaraj





### SEMESTER – IV CORE SUBJECT- 4 CREDIT – 4

### **OPTICS AND SPECTROSCOPY - BPHAC41**

#### **Objective:**

> To familiarize the fundamental laws concerning reflection and refraction.

- > To understand the phenomena like, interference, diffraction, and polarization.
- > To perceive the basic concept of spectroscopy.

#### Unit I:

Snell's law of reflection and refraction- reflection and refraction at spherical surfaces-Deviation produced by thin lenses- focal length of two thin lenses in and out of contact-Cardinal points- Refraction through a thin prism- Dispersion- deviation without dispersiondispersion without deviation- Aberration- chromatic aberration in lenses- achromatic combination of two lenses- Spherical aberration and its removal- Aplanatic lenses- Oil immersion objective.

#### Unit II

Interference- Coherent sources- interference in thin films- Air wedge- Newton's rings-Michelson's interferometer and its application- Fabry- Perot interferometer- sharpness of fringes- Resolution- Holography- Construction and reconstruction of a hologram.

#### Unit III

Diffraction- Theory of plane diffraction grating(normal incidence only)- Experiment to determine wave length- Zonal plate- Theory- Comparison with convex lens- Fresnel's diffraction- Diffraction at a straight edge- circular aperture- rectangular aperture- Fraunhofer diffraction at a single slit- double slit- Cornu's spiral- Resolving power of optical instruments-Telescope and grating.

#### Unit IV

Polarization- Polaroid and its application- Double refraction- Nicol Prism- Nicol prism as Polarizer and Analyzer- Huygens explanation of double refraction- QWP and HWPproduction and analysis of plane, circularly and elliptically polarized light- Optical activity-Fresnel's explanation- Specific rotation- Lorentz half shade polarimeter

### Unit V

Spectroscopy- Introduction – Electromagnetic spectrum – IR radiations – properties, production, detection and uses – UV radiations – properties, production, detection and uses – Raman effect – Theory and experimental study – Applications. Electromagnetic spectrum- IR radiations- properties, production, detection and uses- UV radiations- properties, production, detection and uses – Raman effect – Theory and experimental study- Applications- properties, production, detection and uses – Raman effect – Theory and experimental study- Applications- Raman Effect- theory, experiment, characteristics of Raman lines- Applications- Doppler effect in optics and its application.

#### **Text Book:**

- 1. Optics and Spectroscopy Kakani and Bhandari Sultan Chand & sons New Delhi.
- 2. Spectroscopy B. K. Sharma, Goel Publising House, Meerut 2006

#### **Reference Books:**

- 1. Optics Subramanium & Brijlal S. Chand & Co 2002
- 2. Optics and Spectroscopy R. Murugesan, Vivekananda Press, Madurai.



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SEMESTER III & IV

### PHYSICSPRACTICAL-II

CREDIT - 3

### **BPHAC2P**

#### ANY FOURTEEN

- 1. Refractive Index
- 2. Grating
- 3. Air Wedge
- 4. Newton's Rings
- 5. Carey Foster Bridge
- 6. Carey Foster Bridge
- 7. Potentiometer
- 8. Potentiometer
- 9. Potentiometer
- 10. Determination of  $B_H$
- Determination of M

- : Spectrometer A and D
- : Spectrometer N and  $\lambda$
- : Thickness of wire
- : Radius and Wavelength measurements
- : Resistance and specific resistance
- : Temperature coefficient
- : Calibration of low Range voltmeter
- : Calibration of ammeter
- : Comparison of EMF's
- : Axial coil 11.
- : Axial coil

- 12. Determination of M and B<sub>H</sub>
- 13. Spot Galvanometer
- 14. Spot Galvanometer
- 15. Spot Galvanometer
- 16. Spot Galvanometer
- 17. Owen's Bridge
- 18. De Sauty's Bridge

- : Tan C method
- : Figure of Merit
- : Charge sensitivity
  - : Comparison of EMF's
  - : Comparison of capacities
- : C1/C2
  - : C1/C2





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SEMESTER – V

#### **CORE SUBJECT-5**

CREDIT - 4

## **MODERN PHYSICS - BPHAC51**

#### **Objectives:**

- > To give an introductory account of the basic principles of atomic physics.
- > .To impart knowledge on the theory of Relativity
- > To introduce the origin of Quantum theory

#### Unit I

Bohr atom model –Bohr's theory of Hydrogen atom- Bohr - Sommerfeld theory – Somerfield's relativistic atom model – Critical potentials- Experimental determination Davis and Goucher's experiment- Explanation for the fine structure of  $H_{\alpha}$  line- Relativistic variation of atomic mass– Vector atom model– Quantum numbers – coupling schemes – Pauli's exclusion principle – Arrangement of electrons in atoms- Magnetic dipole moment due to orbital motion of the electron – magnetic dipole moment due to electron spin - Stern and Gerlach experiment.

#### Unit II

Optical spectra – spectral terms and notations – selection rules -Fine structure of sodium D lines –Zeeman effect – theory and experiment – quantum theory of Zeeman effect – Anomalous Zeeman effect – Stark effect.

X - Ray spectra- Duane and Hunt law- Moseley's law- Bragg's law- Bragg's X-ray spectrometer- measurement of wave length- Compton effect- theory and experimental verification.

#### Unit III

Frames of reference- inertial frames of reference- Galilean transformation- Newtonian relativity- Michelson Morley experiment- Postulates of special theory of relativity- Lorentz transformation- Lorentz- Fitzgerald contraction- time dilation- relativistic addition of velocities- variation of mass with velocity- Mass-energy equivalence- Relation between total energy, rest mass energy and momentum

### Unit IV

Planck's quantum theory of radiation – Dual nature of matter and radiation – De-Broglie's hypothesis of matter waves – Expression for wavelength – Davisson's and Germer experiment – G. P. Thomson experiment with relativistic correction- Concept of wave packet– Group velocity, wave velocity and their relation – Heisenberg's Uncertainty principle – Experimental illustration.

### Unit V

Basic postulates of wave mechanics – Derivation of time dependent and time independent Schrodinger's wave equations– wave function - Physical significance of wave function– Eigen functions and Eigen values.

Schrodinger equation for a free particle in one dimensional potential well- Its Eigen function and Eigen value- Applications of Schrodinger wave equation- Particle in one dimensional Box –Barrier penetration problem - Linear harmonic oscillator – The rigid rotator.

### **Text Book:**

Modern Physics (sixth revised edition 1998 – R. Murugesan, S. Chand & Company Ltd.)

#### **Reference Books:**

- 1. Modern Physics: Seighal Chopra and Seighal
- 2. Quantum Mechanics : Sathyaprakash, Ratan Prakasan Mandir 1994



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#### SEMESTER – V

### CORE SUBJECT- 6

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CREDIT - 4

### NUCLEAR PHYSICS – BPHAC52

#### **Objective:** The student must be able to

- Understand the basic properties of nuclei and the atomic nucleus
- > Describe radioactivity and related phenomena
- > Explain the various interactions of nuclear radiation with matter

Isotopes – Isotones – Isobars – Atomic mass unit – Properties of the nucleus – Nuclear Binding Energy – Nuclear forces – Yukawa's theory (no derivations) – theories of nuclear composition – proton – electron hypothesis – Model of nuclear structure - the liquid droop model – Binding energy formula – Shell model – Collective model.

#### Unit II

Particle Accelerators – Synchro – cyclotron – Betatron – proton synchrotron – electron synchrotron – detectors – Wilson cloud chamber – bubble chamber – photographic emulsion technique – fundamental particles – particles and antiparticles – particles instability – conservation laws.

#### Unit III

Laws of radio activity – Half life period – Mean life – Radio Carbon dating –  $\alpha$  rays – Geiger Nuttal law – experimental determination by Geiger- Nuttal law – a disintegration energy – theory of  $\alpha$  decay,  $\beta$  decay – electron capture,  $\gamma$  rays – determination of wavelength by diamond crystal spectrometer – origin of rays – internal conversion.

#### Unit IV

Nuclear transmutations by  $\alpha$  particles, protons, duetrons, neutrons and electrons – Photo disintegration – nuclear fission – energy release. Explanation – (C.N Cycle and P.P Cycle) Nuclear fusion – Thermo nuclear reaction – Controlled thermo nuclear reaction – Cosmic rays – origin – primary – secondary – Azimuthal effect – East-West effect pair production & annihilation - Van Allen Belt.

#### Unit V

Utilisation of nuclear energy - principle and action of atom bomb & Hydrogen Bomb - production of electricity from energy - Nuclear reactors - General features of nuclear reactors - Different types of nuclear reactors - Pressurized water reactors - Boiling water reactors - Fast Breeder reactors - Radio isotopes and their application.

#### **Text Book:**

- 1. Modern Physics R. Murugesan, S.Chand & Co., 1998.
- 2. Modern Physics by Seghal, Choptra and Seghal, Sultan Chand 1998.
- 3. Nuclear Physics by Keplan.I Marosa Publishing House, 1995.



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SEMESTER – V

CORE SUBJECT- 7

CREDIT - 4

**ANALOG ELECTRONICS – BPHAC53** 

**Objective:** To enable the students to understand the aspects of analog electronics in a lucid and comprehensive manner.

#### **UNIT I:**

Semiconductors- n type and p type- PN junction diode- characteristics- Zener diode characteristics- Full wave rectifiers- Bridge rectifier- Filter circuits- General theory- low pass, high pass, band pass and band elimination filters.

#### **UNIT II**

Transistors- three types of configuration- relation between  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  - Biasing circuits-Field Effect Transistor (FET)- construction – n channel, p channel – FET polarities- working-FET characteristics- MOSFET- characteristics.

#### **UNIT III**

Amplification - small signal CE amplifier- input impedance, output impedance, current gain, voltage gain and power gain- single stage amplifier- frequency response - push-pull amplifier- Op-amp characteristics- application as adder, subtractor, integrator and differentiator.

#### UNIT IV

Feedback-positive & negative feedback- Barkhausen criteria- transistor oscillators-Hartley, Colpitt's, Phase shift oscillators with mathematical analysis.

#### UNIT V

Modulation-Types of modulation- Modulation Factor-Amplitude modulation-power in AM wave-block diagram of AM transmitters and receivers-Frequency modulation-block diagram of FM transmitters and receivers-Digital modulation(qualitative)-Pulse amplitude modulation-Pulse time modulation.

#### **Text Book:**

- 1. Principles of electronics V.K.Mehta ; S.Chand &co
- 2. A textbook of applied electronics -R.S.Sedha ;S.Chand & co

#### **Reference Books:**

- 1. Basic electronics -B.L. Theraja; S.Chand & co
- 2. Electronic devices and circuits: Salivahanan, Sureshkumar Tata McGraw Hill
- 3. Electronic communication system George Kennedy



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SEMESTER – V

SKILL BASED - 5

CREDIT – 2

### NANOPHYSICS – BPHAS51

### **OBJECTIVES**

- > To create the basic knowledge in nano materials.
- > To understand the scientific perspective of nanomaterials.
- > To identify the techniques suitable for nanomaterial synthesis.
- > To know the significance of nanomaterials.

### Unit I Nanomaterials

History of Nanotechnology- Nanostructures- synthesis of oxide nano particles-Synthesis of semiconductor nano particles- Synthesis of metallic nano particles

### **Unit II Quantum Heterostructure**

Super lattice- preparation of Quantum nanostructure- Quantum well laser- Quantum cascade laser-Quantum wire- Quantum dot- Application of Quantum dots

### **Unit III Carbon Nanotubes**

Discovery of Nanotubes- Carbon Allotropes- Types of carbon Nanotubes- Graphene sheet to a single walled nanotube- Electronic structure of Carbon Nanotubes- Synthesis of Carbon Nanotube

### Unit IV

Nanocrystalline soft material- Permanent magnet material- Theoretical background-Super paramagnetism- Coulomb blockade-Quantum cellular Automata

#### Unit V Application of nanotechnology

Chemistry and Environment – Energy applications of nanotechnology- Information and Communication- Heavy industry-Consumer goods- Nanomedicine - Medical application of Nanotechnology

#### **Text Book:**

- 1) Text book of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology B. S. Moorthy, P. Sankar, Baldev Raj, B. B. Rath and James Murdy University Press IIM
- 2) Nanophysics, Sr. Geradin Jayam, Holy Cross College, Nagercoil (2010)

### **Reference:**

- 'Nanoscience and Nanotechnology: Fundamentals to Frontiers' M.S. Ramachandra Rao, Shubra Singh, Wiley India pvt. Ltd., New Delhi. (2013).
- 2) 'Nano the Essentials' T. Pradeep, Tata Mc.Graw Hill company Ltd (2007)
- 3) '*The Chemistry of Nano materials : Synthesis, Properties and Applications*', Volume 1 C. N. R. Rao, A. Mu<sup>-</sup>ller, A. K. Cheetham, , Germany (2004).



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#### CLASSICAL AND STATISTICAL MECHANICS – BPHAC61

#### **Objective:**

- > To understand the mechanics of systems of particles and their equations of motion.
- > To study the concept of statistics of molecules.

#### Unit I

External and Internal force, Centre of Mass – Conservation of Linear momentum-Conservation of Angular momentum –Conservation of Energy (K.E., P.E.) – Work-energy theorem- Conservative forces- examples- constrains- Types of Constraints- Examples-Degrees of freedom under constraints- Generalized Coordinates (Transformation Equations) – generalized velocities- generalized momentum.

#### Unit II

Principle of Virtual Work – D'Alembert's principle- Lagrangian Equations from D'Alembert's Principle (Derivation) – Simple applications- Newton's equation of motion, simple pendulum, Atwood's machine, compound pendulum- Hamilton's principle- deduction of Hamilton's principle from D'Alembert's principle- Lagrangian equation from Hamilton's principle- Deduction of Lagrangian equation of motion from variation principle- simple application- simple pendulum, Atwood's machine, compound pendulum.

#### **Unit III**

Hamiltonian Function H- conservation of energy(Jacobi's Integral) – Physical significance- Hamilton's Equations (Derivation) – variation principle- Hamilton's Equation of motion from variation principle- Applications- Harmonic oscillator, motion of a particle in central force field, Charged particle moving in an electromagnetic field, compound Pendulum, Two Dimensional Harmonic Oscillator

#### Unit IV

Classical statistics- microscopic and macroscopic systems- ensembles- Basic postulates of statistical mechanics- Probability- Thermodynamic probability- Boltzmann theorem on entropy and probability- Maxwell-Boltzmann statistics- Maxwell-Boltzmann energy distribution law- - Maxwell Boltzmann velocity distribution Law.

#### Unit V

Quantum statistics- introduction- phase space- Planck's law of black body radiation (derivation) - Deduction of Wien's and Rayleigh Jean's law- Bose-Einstein statistics- Bose-Einstein distribution law- Photon gas- Fermi-Dirac Distribution Law- Electron gas-Comparison of the three Statistics.

#### **TEXT BOOKS:**

1. J.C. Upadhyaya, July 2005, **Classical Mechanics**, Published by Himalya Publishing House, Mumbai

2. Brijlal & Subramaniam, Reprint 1998, **Heat & Thermodynamics**, S. Chand & Company Ltd

3. Agarwal, 'Statistical Physics' S.Chand & co New Delhi 1996

#### **REFERENCES:**

- 1. Gupta,B.D., Satyaprakash, 1991, Classical Mechanics, 9th ed., Kadernath Ramnath Publ., Meerut
- 2. Gupta, Kumar, Sharma, 2005, Classical Mechanics, PragatiPrakashan Publ., Meerut.
- 3. Murray R.Spiegal, 1981, Theoretical Mechanics, Schaum's outline series, Mc Graw Hill Publ. Co., New Delhi.



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## SEMESTER – VI CORE SUBJECT- 9 CREDIT – 4 SOLID STATE PHYSICS - BPHAC62

#### **Objective:**

- > To understand the different types of bonding in solid substances,
- > To understand the magnetic and dielectric properties of crystalline structures.

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#### **UNIT I:**

Bonding in Solids – Types of bonding in solids – ionic, covalent, metallic, molecular and hydrogen bonds – Crystal Structure – Crystal lattice and crystal structure – unit cell – Bravi's lattice, classification of crystals – Miller indices – structure of diamond and zinc blende – Thermal Properties – Concept of phonon – Heat capacity of solids – Limitations of Einstein's theory, Debye's theory of lattice specific heat; thermal expansion of solids (qualitative).

### **UNIT II:**

Free electron theory of metals; Electron drift, mobility, mean free path, relaxation time, Electrical ant Thermal conductivities of metals – Wiedmann Franz law; Sources of resistivity of metals – Methiessen's rule; Super conductivity – applications, BCS theory.

#### **UNIT III:**

Different types of magnetism – dia, para, ferro, antiferro and fermagnetism: a. Langevin's theory of dia & para magnetism 2. Wie's theory of ferromagnetism – Magnetic materials – Properties and application – hard and soft magnetic materials, magnetostriction materials, ferrites and concepts of domains and hysteresis. **UNIT IV:** 

Dielectrics, polarization, polar and non-polar dielectrics – dielectric constant, Polarisability Clausius Mossotti relation – Different types of Polarization – electronic, ionic, orientational, space charge – Dependence of polarization on frequency and temperature; Dielectric loss sources; Dielectric strength and break-down – contributing.

### UNIT V:

Laser materials – Instrumentation of radiation with matter (quantitative) – Emission and absorption of light spontaneous and stimulated emission; Laser Principle – Properties – applications; construction, working and characteristics of Ruby laser, He-Ne laser. Semiconductor laser.

#### **Text Book:**

- 1. Fundamentals of solid state physics by Saxena, Gupta Saxena Pragati Prakashan X Revised Edition 1991.
- 2. Introduction to Solids by Azaraoff TMH, Reprint 1978.



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#### SEMESTER – VI CORE SUBJECT- 10 CREDIT – 4

### **DIGITAL ELECTRONICS – BPHAC63**

**Objective:** To enable the students to understand the aspects of Digital electronics in a lucid and comprehensive manner.

#### **UNIT I: Number System**

Number system-Binary, decimal, octal, hexadecimal (conversion from one to another)binary addition- binary subtraction- binary subtraction by 1's and 2's complement method-Basic laws of Boolean Algebra-properties-Principle of duality- De-Morgan's theorem-proof.

#### **UNIT II: Logic Gates**

Positive and negative logic-logic gates-OR, AND, NOT, NAND and EX-OR gates-DRL-OR gate, AND gate-RTL NOT gate-DTL NOR gate- DTL NAND gate- NAND as universal gate- NOR as universal gate--Sum of products(SOP)- Karnaugh's map-2 variable,3 variable and 4 variable-simplification using k-map.

#### **UNIT III: Arithmetic circuits**

Half adder- full adder- 4 bit binary adder- half subtractor- full subtractor- 4 bit binary subtractor- Multiplexer(MUX)- 4 to 1 MUX- Demultiplexer (DMUX)- 1 to 4 DMUX-Encoder- 8 to 3 encoder- decimal to BCD encoder- decoder- 3 to 8 decoder- BCD to decimal decoder-BCD to seven segment decoder.

#### **UNIT IV: Timers, Flip-flops and registers**

Timer- IC 555 monostable and astable multivibrators- flip flops- RS flip flops (using NAND and NOR)- edge triggered RS flip flop- JK flip flop- JK master slave flip flop- D flip flop- register- serial in serial out shift register.

### UNIT V: Counters, memories and data converters

Counters- Ring counter- decade counter-semiconductor memories- ROM-PROMapplications- RAM- Dynamic RAM (DRAM)-Digital to analog converter(D/A)- binary ladder type-analog to decimal converter(A/D)- parallel A/D converter.

### **Text Book:**

- 1. Digital principles and applications : Albert Paul Malvino , Donald P. Leach , Tata McGraw Hill
- 2. Digital logic circuits : P. Raja (second ed), Scitech Publications Pvt. Ltd.
- 3. Digital electronics and logic design :JaydeepChakravorty, University Press.



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### SEMESTER – V

### SKILL BASED - 6

CREDIT – 2

## **OPTO ELECTRONICS – BPHAS61**

### **Objective:**

> To give an introductory account of the basic principles of Optoelectronic devices

> To understand the principle and working of LASER > To gain

information about fibre optic communication

### Unit I

Introduction – PN junction as a Light Source (LED) – LED materials – Advantages – LCD \_ Characteristics and action of LCD – Advantages.

### Unit II

Laser- Introduction- characteristics of Laser- Spontaneous and stimulated emission-Einstein coefficients- condition for population inversion- three level scheme- semi conductor.

### Unit III

Photo detector- characteristics of photo detector- PN junction photo detector- PIN photo diode- Avalanche photo diode- Photo transistor.

### Unit IV

Introduction – principle of optical fibre – light transmission in a optical fibre – Acceptance angle – Numerical aperture.

### Unit V

Fibre index profiles – Step index, graded fibre (transmission of signals) – Advantages of fibre optic communications, optical switching – Logic gates.

#### **Text Book:**

- 1. Semiconductor physics and Optoelectronics P. K. Palanisamy, SCITECH Publication, Chennai 2002.
- 2. Optical fibres and Fibre Optic Communication Sabir Kumar Sarkar IV Revised Edition 2003.

#### **Reference Books:**

1. Opto Electronics – Wilson & Hawker, Prentice Hall of India 2004.



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#### SEMESTER V & VI

### PHYSICSPRACTICAL-III

**CREDIT – 5** 

### **BPHAC3P**

#### ANY FOURTEEN

1. LCR	: Series Resonance circuit- L and Q
2. LCR	: Parallel Resonance circuit- L and Q
3. Spot Galvanometer	: Determination of mutual inductance
4.Spot Galvanometer	: Comparison of mutual inductance
5.Spot Galvanometer	: High Resistance by leakage
6. Spot Galvanometer	: Internal Resistance of a cell
7. Anderson's Bridge	: Self Inductance
8. Rayleigh's Bridge	: Self Inductance
9. Maxwell's Bridge	: Self Inductance
10. Small angled prism	: Refractive Index
11. Spectrometer	: i – d curve
12. Spectrometer	: i - i' curve
13. Grating	: Minimum deviation
14.Spectrometer	: Cauchy's constant
15. Spectrometer	: Hartmann's Interpolation Formula
16. Spectrometer	: Small angled prism - refractive index
17.Impedance and power factor	: LR circuit
18. Impedance and power factor	: CR circuit



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#### **SEMESTER V & VI**

#### PHYSICSPRACTICAL–IV CREDIT – 5 **BPHAC4P**

#### ANY FOURTEEN

1. Transistor characteristics	: Common Emitter	
2. Zener diode characteristics		
3. Zener voltage regulator		
4. Single Stage Amplifier	: gain and bandwidth	
5. Clipper and Clamper	: discrete components only	
6. FET characteristics		
7. Hartley Oscillator	: Frequency and Inductance of coil	
8. Colpitt's Oscillator	: Frequency and Inductance of coil	
9. Phase Shift Oscillator	: Frequency	
10. Wien's Bridge Oscillator	: Frequency	
11. Astable Multivibrator	: using discrete components	
12. Monostable Multivibrator	: using discrete components	
13. Integrator and Differentiator	: using discrete components	
14. Voltage Doubler and Voltage Tripler		
15. Logic gates	: using discrete components	
16. Full wave rectifier	: $\pi$ filters	
17. UJT characteristics		
18. SCR characteristics		



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SEMESTER V &VI

PHYSICSPRACTICAL-V

**CREDIT – 5** 

### **BPHAC5P**

1. Logic Gates : IC

- 2. NAND as Universal gate : IC
- 3. NOR as Universal gate : IC
- 4. Dual Power Supply IC 7812 and IC 7912
- 5. De-Morgan's Laws Verification
- 6. Half Adder and Full Adder
- 7. Four bit binary adder
- 8. Half Subtractor and Full Subtractor
- 9. Four bit binary subtractor
- 10. Astable Multivibrator -IC 555
- 11 Schmitt Trigger IC 555
- 12. BCD counter
- 13. Astable Multivibrator -IC 741
- 14. Integrator and Differentiator -IC 741
- 15. Adder and subtractor -IC 741
- 16. Four bit binary counter
- 17. Ring Counter
- 18. Voltage Regulator -IC 7805





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### B. Sc. ANCILLARY PHYSICS (SYLLABUS)

#### B.SC., ANCILLARY PHYSICS (SEMESTER) SYLLABUS SEMESTER – I CREDIT – 4 PAPER I : MECHANICS, PROPERTIES OF MATTERS AND SOUND

#### Unit I:

Forces in nature – Central forces – Gravitational and electromagnetic – Conservative and Non-Conservative forces – Examples – Nuclear force – Friction – Angle of friction – Motion of bodies along an inclined plane – Work done by a force – Work done by a varying force – Expression for Kinetic energy – Expression for potential energy – Power.

#### Unit II:

Angular velocity – Normal acceleration (no derivation) – Centrifugal and Centripetal forces – Torque and angular acceleration – Work and power in rotational motion – Angular momentum – K.E of rotation – Moment of Inertia – Laws of parallel and Perpendicular exes theorems – M.I of circular ring, Circular Disc, Solid sphere, hollow sphere and cylinder.

#### Unit III:

Kepler's laws of planetary motion – Laws of Gravitation – Boy' method for G – Compound pendulum – Expression for period – Experiment to find g  $\,$  - Variation of g with latitude, altitude and depth – Artificial Satellites.

#### Unit IV:

Elastic moduli – Poisson's ration – beams – Expression for bending moment – Determination of Young's modulus by uniform and non-uniform bending – I section girders. Torsion – Expression for couple per unit twist - Work done in twisting – Torsional pendulum – Derivation Poiseuille's formula (analytical method) – Bernoulli's theorem – Proof of Application – Venturimeter – Pitot tube.

#### Unit V:

Simple harmonic motions – Progressive Waves Properties – Composition of Two S.H.M and beats stationery waves – Properties – Melde's experiments for the frequency of electrically maintained tuning fork – Transverse and longitudinal modes - Acoustics – Ultrasonic – Properties and Application.

#### **Reference Books**

- 1. Mechanics by D.S. Mathur S. Chand & Co., 2008.
- 2. Properties of matter by Brijlal & N. Subramanyam 2004, S. Chand.
- 3. A Text Book of Soud by Brijlal & N. Subramanyam, S. Chand & Co 2004.
- 4. University Physics by Sears Zemansky and Gound, 6<sup>th</sup> edition (Naresa Publishing House, Chennai 1996)





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#### SEMESTER – II PAPER-II THERMAL PHYSICS CREDIT – 4

#### Unit I:

Expansion of Crystals – Determination of  $\alpha$  by air wedge method – Expansion of anisotropic solids – solids of low expansivity and their uses – anomalous expansion of water – thermostats. Isolated and adiabatic changes – Derivation of equation for both  $C_v$ , and  $C_p$  of a gas – relation between them – experimental determination of  $C_v$ , by Joly's method-Determination of  $C_p$  by Regnault's method.

#### Unit II:

Lee's disc method for conductivity of bad conductor – air and cardboard / ebonite – analogy between heat flow and electric current Weidman – Franz law – Convection in atmosphere – lap rate – stability of atmosphere – green house effect – atmospheric pollution.

#### Unit III:

Radiation – Stefan's law – determination of Stefan's constant by filament heating method – solar constant measurement water flow Pyrheliometer – temperature of the Sun – Solar spectrum- energy distribution in black body spectrum – Planck's law (no derivation) – derivation of Wien's and Rayleigh Jeans laws from Planck's law.

#### Unit IV:

Kinetic theory of gases – Mean free Path – transport phenomena – diffusion – viscosity and thermal conductivity – Maxwell's law of distribution of molecular speed – experimental verification – degree of freedom – Boltzmann's law of equipartition of energy – calculation of  $C_p$  for monatomic and diatomic gases.

#### Unit V:

Thermodynamics – Carnot's theorem – Derivation of Efficiency – Second law of thermodynamics – entropy – changes of entropy in Carnot's Cycle – Change of entropy in conversion of ice into steam – Joule – Kelvin effect – simple theory of Porous – Plug experiment adiabatic – diamagnetism – Curie's law Giauque's Methods Superconductivity.

#### **Reference Books**

- 1. Heat and Thermodynamics by Brijlal & N. Subramanyam S. Chand & Co.2004.
- 2. Ancillary Physics Vol.II by A. Ubald Raj & Jose Robin, Indira Publications, 2002





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### SEMESTER-III PAPER-III ELECTRICITY AND ELECTRONICS CREDIT – 4

#### Unit I:

Gaus's law – proof – Applications – Field due to a charged sphere and an infinite plane sheet – Field near a charged conducting cylinder – Coulomb's theorem – Electronic potential – Relation between potential and field – Capacitors – Expression for C of parallel plate spherical (outer sphere earthed) and cylindrical capacitors – Energy of charged capacitor – Loss of energy due to sharing of charges.

### Unit II:

Kirchhoff's laws – application of wheatstone's network – sensitiveness of bridge – Carey Foster Bridge – Measurement of resistance and temperature – Coefficient of resistance – principle of potentiometer – Calibration of ammeter and voltmeter – low and high range – measurement of resistance using potentiometer.

#### Unit III:

Torque on a current loop – mirror galvanometer, dead beat and ballistic – Current sensitiveness – voltage sensitiveness I B.G. theory – damping correction – experiments for charge sensitiveness – comparison of emf's and comparison of capacitors.

 $Electro\ motive\ force\ generated\ in\ a\ coil\ rotating\ in\ a\ uniform\ magnetic\ field\ -\ R.M.S$  and mean values - LCR circuit - impedances - Series and Parallel resonant circuits - Power factor - Wattless current - Choke.

#### Unit IV:

Junction diodes – Froward and Reserve bias – Diode characteristics – Types of diodes – (LED and Zener) Bridge rectifier using junction – II filter – Transistors- Characteristics (CE modes only) – Biasing and action of a single transistor (CE) amplifier – Frequency response Hartley oscillator – Modulation (qualitative study) – Op-Amp and its characteristics – virtual earth – voltage amplifier in inverting mode – Op-Amp as adder and Subtractor.

#### Unit V:

Binary number system – reason for using binary numbers – binary to decimal and decimal to binary conversions – addition and subtraction of binary numbers. Logic circuits – Boolean algebra – De Morgan's theorem – OR, AND, NOT, NOR and NAND Gates – NOR and NAND gates as universal building blocks – Ex-Or gates.

#### **Reference Books:**

1. Solid State Electronics

B.L. Theraja S. Chand 2003.

2. Electricity and Magnetism - Brijlal & N. Subramanyam, S. Chand 2007.



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### SEMESTER-IV PAPER-IV

CREDIT - 4

#### **OPTICS,SPECTROSCOPY AND MODERN PHYSICS Unit I:**

Deviation produced by thin lens – Focal length of two thin lenses in and out of contract - Cardinal points – Refraction through a thin prism – Dispersion – Dispersive power – combination of thin prisms to produce (a) deviation without dispersion and (b) dispersion without deviation – Direct vision spectroscope – Chromatic aberration in lenses and its removal – Spherical aberration and its removal – Aplanatic surfaces – Oil immersion objective – Theory of primary and secondary rainbows.

#### Unit II:

Interference in thin films – Air wedge – Newton's rings (Reflected beam only) – Determination of wavelength – Jamin's Interferometer, principle and use. Diffraction; Theory of plane transmission grating (Normal incidence only) – Experiment to determine wavelengths.

#### Unit III:

Double refraction – Nicol prisms, constructions, action and uses – QWP and HWP – Optical activity (No theory) – Biot's laws – Specific rotator power – Half shade polarimeter –Determination of Specific rotator power – Fiber optics – Light propagation in fibers – Fiber optic communication system.

#### Unit IV:

Infra red radiations, Production, properties and uses – Ultra violet radiations sources, properties and uses. Quantum theory – Plank's quantum theory – Raman Effect – Simple theory Experimental study (Wood's apparatus) Application. Photo electricity – Laws of photo electricity – Einstein's equation Photocells and their uses, photo emissive, photoconductive and photo voltaic cells.

#### Unit V:

De Broglie's theory – Electron diffraction – G.P. Thomson's experiment. Michelson –Morley experiment – Significance of the negative results – Postulates of special theory of relativity – Lorentz transformation equations (No Derivation) – Length Contraction – Time dilation – Variation of mass with velocity and Mass – Energy relation (Simple derivation)

#### **Reference Books:**

- 1. A text book of Optics by Brijlal & N. Subramanyam, S.Chand 2002.
- 2. Optics and Spectrospcopy by R. Murugesan, Vivekananda Press, Madurai 2004.



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### LIST OF PRACTICAL

### SEMESTER I & II

# CREDIT – 1

### ANCILLARY PHYSICS PRACTICAL – I

Any 14 Experiments		
1.	Young's Modulus	

- 2. Young's Modulus Telescope
- 3. Acceleration due to gravity
- 4. Determination of G and M. I
- 5. Verification of laws
- 6. Frequency of fork
- Calibration of low range voltmeter
   Calibration of ammeter
- 9. Resistance and specific resistance
- 10. Comparison of capacities
- 11. Comparison of EMF's
- 12. Resistance and resistivity
- 13. Refractive index of prism
- 14. Thermal conductivity of bad conductor -
- 15. Viscosity of liquid
- 16. Comparison of viscosity
- Uniform bending Pin & Microscope Non-Uniform bending - Scale & **Compound Pendulum Torsion Pendulum** Sonometer Melde's Apparatus Potentiometer \_ Potentiometer Potentiometer Spot Galvanometer Spot Galvanometer **Carey Foster Bridge** Spectrometer Lee's Disc Stoke's method Ostwald's Viscometer

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## SEMESTER I & II

#### CREDIT – 1 ANCILLARY PHYSICS PRACTICAL – II

### **Any 14 Experiments**

- 1. Thickness of wire
- 2. Radius of curvature

- Air Wedge
- Newton's Rings

<ol> <li>Determination of N and λ</li> <li>Spectrometer/Grating(Normal incidence</li> <li>Spectrometer</li> </ol>	- e) 4.	Dispersive power of a prism		
5. Transistor characteristics	-			
Common Emitter 6. Bridge Rectifier along with				
Filter				
7. Single Stage Amplifier	-	Transistor		
8. Frequency of oscillation	-	Hartley Oscillator		
9. Verification of Truth table	-	Logic gates(AND, OR, NOT)		
discrete				
component				
10. Verification of Truth table	-	Logic gates(NAND, NOR) discrete		
component				
11. Static characteristics	-	Zener diode		
12. Adder and subtractor	-`	Op-Amp		
13. Comparison of capacities	-	De Sauty's Bridge		
14. Determination of L and Q	-	LCR Series Resonance circuit		
15. Determination of L and Q	-	LCR parallel Resonance circuit		
16. Voltage and current sensitivity	-	Mirror galvanometer		