KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY

PHYSICS

THREE YEAR B.Sc., DEGREE COURSE

(Semester Scheme)

TO BE IMPLEMENTED FROM THE YEAR - 2019

Scheme of theory syllabus and Examination

1. *Theory 4 hour lectures per week and each practical is 3 hours*
2. *Theory and practical examination duration is 3 hours*

zSEMESTER	THEORY			INTERNAL ASSESSMENT (I.A)	PRACTICAL	TOTAL MARKS
	PAPER	PAPER CODE	MAX. MARKS	MAX. MARKS	MAX. MARKS	
I	I	SSA710-A	50	10	40	100
II	II	SSB710-A	50	10	40	100
III	III	SSC710-A	50	10	40	100
IV	IV	SSD710-A	50	10	40	100
V	V	SSE610-A	50	10	40	200
	VI	SSE611-A	50	10	40	
VI	VII	SSF610-A	50	10	40	200
	VIII	SSF611-A	50	10	40	

Question paper Pattern
PAPER: I to VIII semesters (all papers)

Section A

- To be answered in brief.
- Short answer questions.
- Questions are to be set on the concept of the subject.
- Small relevant problems may be included.
- Each question carries 2 Marks.
- 7 questions are to be answered out of 9 questions given.

Section B:

- Long answer type questions –To be answered with detailed explanation, analysis, mathematical derivation etc.,
- Each question carries 4 Marks.
- 6 questions are to be answered out of 8 questions given.

Section C:

- Problems.
- Each problem carries 3 marks – includes both numerical and theoretical problems.
- 4 questions are to be answered out of 6 questions given.

Practical Examination:

Submission of duly certified record book in the examination is compulsory. The candidate who has not submitted the record book is not eligible to take the practical examination.

Maximum Marks for doing Examination	:	30
Maximum Marks for Practical Record Book	:	05
Maximum Marks for Viva-Voce	:	05
Grand total	:	40

FIRST SEMESTER (PAPER-I)

MECHANICS AND PROPERTIES OF MATTER

(4 hours of lecture per week) **60 Hours**

1. *PLANAR MOTION*:

Review of vector algebra, Scalar and Vector product. Derivative of a vector. Review of polar coordinates. Derivative of a vector of constant magnitude (derivation of $\frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} \perp \vec{A}$).Radial and transverse components of velocity and acceleration (meaning and derivation of R and T components) – application to uniform circular motion- centripetal force, areal velocity(derivation), problems. 5 Hrs

2. *FRAMES OF REFERENCE*:

Concept of frames of reference. Galilean transformations, Galilean principle of relativity (statement and explanation using various examples).

Inertial frames: Newton's laws of motion (statements and their significance). A frame of reference moving with a uniform velocity with respect to an inertial frame is also inertial (Proof).

Non-inertial frames – A frame of reference moving with uniform Acceleration with respect to an inertial frame – a non-inertial frame (proof). Fictitious force – examples. Measurement of acceleration using plumb line (derivation).

Rotating frames of reference - derivation for expression of force. Types of forces in rotating frame. Discussion of the earth as an inertial frame, Foucault pendulum (brief explanation).Conical pendulum – expression for Time period (derivation)w.r.t an inertial (lab) and non inertial (rotating frames).Problems. 11Hrs.

3. *SYSTEM OF PARTICLES*: Newton's laws for a system of particles (qualitative)–centre of mass (definition)– External and internal forces. Linear momentum of system of particles, motion of CM, Law of conservation of linear momentum -Rocket motion – expression for instantaneous and final velocities – effect of earth's gravity – multi stage rockets – brief account of Indian rockets.

Angular momentum – Relation between the torque and momentum, theorems on total angular momentum about CM. Law of conservation of angular momentum - examples.

Work done by a variable force: Work – energy theorem(derivation) – conservative force fields, potential energy - conservation of energy, examples – oscillation of a loaded spiral spring Atwood machine (calculation of acceleration using conservation of energy).

Collisions: Elastic and inelastic collisions – elastic head on collision – oblique collision of identical masses in a plane.

Central forces – characteristics of central motion. problems. 13Hrs

4. *GRAVITATION:*

Newton's law of gravity in vector form. Gravitational potential and field for spherical mass distributions –thin spherical shell and solid sphere (derivation in both case).*Kepler's laws* – statements and derivation, conditions for different orbits, brief account on physics of tides.

Elements of satellite motion – orbital velocity, time period andescape velocity (Brief explanation). geosynchronous orbits, applications of artificial satellites, GPS (in brief).problems. 8Hrs.

5. *ROTATIONAL MOTION*:

Concept of a rigid body. Moment of inertia-definition and its significance. Equation of motion for rotation motion- K.E of a rotating body (derivation), General Theorems on moment of inertia. (1) perpendicular axes theorem- for plane lamina and for three dimensional body (2) parallel axes theorem (Statement and proof for both).Mention of expression of M I for rectangular plate and circular disc about different axes. Expression for MI of solid cylinder and solid sphere about different axes (derivation).motion of a cylinder rolling down in an inclined plane – expression for velocity and energy(derivation). Theory of compound pendulum –time period, problems. 7 Hrs

6. *ELASTISITY*:

Stress and strain – elastic limits – Hooke's law – molecular origin –Elastic constants for an isotropic solid, Poisson's ratio- limiting value of Poisson's ratio (for both theoretical and practical), the inter-relation between elastic constants $\mathrm{k} = \frac{\mathrm{q}}{3(1-2\sigma)}$, $\mathrm{n} = \frac{\mathrm{q}}{2(1+\sigma)}$, & $\mathrm{q} = \frac{9\mathrm{nk}}{3(\mathrm{k}+\mathrm{n})}$. Work done in stretching and work done in twisting a wire - Torsion of a cylinder –

couple per unit twist derivation, torsional pendulum- frequency expression (derivation). Theory of Bending moment and Single cantilever, I Section girders -problems. 8 Hrs

7. VISCOSITY:

Streamline and turbulent motion, coefficient of viscosity, critical velocity, Reynold's number, Poiseuille's equation (derivation), Stokes law (derivation from dimensional formula), terminal velocity, factors affecting viscosity of a liquid (qualitative), Applications.Problems. 4 Hrs

8. *SURFACE TENSION:*

Synclastic and anticlastic surface –Illustration of surface tension with examples, relation between surface tension and surface energy, molecular theory of surface tension. *Excess pressure within a curved surface* (derivation) - application to spherical and cylindrical drops and bubbles. Factors affecting surface tension of a liquid. Applications. Problems.
4Hrs

NOTE : Sufficient numbers of problems are to be worked out in each section which would enhance the understanding of the subject.

REFERENCES:

1)Berkeley course in physics – vol I
2) Classical mechanics – Takwale.
3) Classical mechanics – K.N.SrinivasRao.
4) Fundamentals of physics – Halliday, Resnick and Walker- sixth edition.
5) Mechanics – D.S.Mathur.
6) Properties of matter – D.S.Mathur.
7) Newtonian mechanics – A.P. French.
8) Physics- vol-1 : Clark

PRACTICALS –I

(One experiment per week to be conducted in 3 hours duration)

1) Bar pendulum – g and k by h-T and h^2- hT^2 graph.
2) Spiral spring – force constant, g and unknown mass by graphical method.
3) Fly wheel – M.I, mass and density of fly wheel.
4) 'q' by Stretching – graphical method.
5) 'q' by uniform bending – graphical method.
6) Surface tension by capillary rise method.
7) Surface tension and angle of contact by Quinke's method.
8) Surface tension and interfacial tension by drop weight method.
9) Viscosity of water by capillary flow method.
10) Viscosity of oil by Stoke's method.
11) Specific heat by cooling – graphical method.
12) Perpendicular axis theorem using torsion pendulum.
13) Bulk modulus of rubber.
14) Conservation of energy- using inclined plane.
15) Determination of elastic modulii, Poisson's ratio and acceleration due to gravity 'g'.
16) To study kinematics of Atwood's machine and hence to determine the value of 'g'

NOTE:

1. Suitable and relevant experiments may be included.
2. Experiments mentioned in I and II semester may be redistributed depending upon the facilities available in the laboratory.
3. Minimum of 8 experiments should be done in each practical.
4. Experiment should be elaborative so as to extend for 3 hours duration.
5. Error estimation may be included for few experiments.

SECOND SEMESTER (PAPER- II)

HEAT & THERMODYNAMICS, RADIATION, WAVES, OSCILLATIONS & SOUND.

(4 hours of lecture per week) 60 Hours

1.*THERMODYNAMICS*:

Concept of heat and temperature, Zeroth law and first law of thermodynamics .Brief discussion of isothermal and adiabatic processes, Equation of state of a gas in adiabatic processes (derivation). Relation between P,V and T. Slopes of Isothermal and adiabatics. Relation between Isothermal and adiabatic elasticities.P-V diagram. Carnot cycle: Expression for efficiency (no derivation).

Second law of thermodynamics: Kelvin and Clausius statements. Applications of Second law of Thermodynamics-Refrigerator. Carnot theorem-Statement and proof. Thermo-dynamic scale of temperature. Clausius-Clayperon equation (derivation)- It's application for Melting point and boiling points. 12 Hrs

2. ENTROPY:

Concept of entropy, Change of entropy in reversible and irreversible processes with examples. T-S diagrams-Carnot's cycle. Change in entropy during change of state, entropy disorder, heat death. Entropy and second law of thermodynamics. The applications of entropy.Third law of thermodynamics - statement and brief explanation.

Thermodynamic Potentials: Extensive and intensive thermodynamic variables. Thermo-dynamic Potentials U, H, F and G. Maxwell thermodynamic relation-Their definitions, properties and applications , Derivations and applications - TdS equation 10Hrs

3. KINETIC THEORY OF GASES:

Maxwell's law of distribution of velocities (statement and expression).Expression for mean free path.Degrees of freedom, law of equipartition of energy (statement and derivation) Calculation of value of γ for monoatomic, diatomic and triatomic gases.5Hrs

4. REAL GASES :

Comparison between ideal and real gases, isotherms of a real gas, Vanderwal's equation of state –discussion of correction for pressure and volume, expression for critical temperature, volume and pressure. Liquefaction of gases – porous plug experiment with theory – derivation of expression for temperature of inversion. Principle of adiabatic demagnetization. Joule-Thomson Cooling (using Maxwell relation). 6 hrs

5. RADIATION: Distribution of energy in the spectrum of a black body. Wein's displacement law, Wein's law of radiation, Rayleigh- Jeans law. Planck's law of radiation and derivation from the concept of harmonic oscillators – deduction of Wein's law, Wein's displacement law, Rayleigh – Jeans law, and Stefan's law from Planck's law of radiation. Solar constant – temperature of the sun from solar constant.Radiation pressure (definition)

9 Hrs

6. OSCILLATIONS:

Review of simple harmonic motion, expression for frequency from the equation f α –x (derivation). Equation for damped simple harmonic oscillator. Theory of forced vibrations and resonance – mechanical and electrical examples of resonance. Superposition of SHMs, theory of Lissajous figures. 6Hrs

7. WAVES:

Characteristics of wave motion - derivation of general equation of one dimensional progressive wave – differential equation of a wave – complex representation of a wave. Phase of a wave, wave front, expression for intensity of progressive wave(Derivation). Wave groups – phase velocity and group velocity – relation between them. Brief discussion of different types of waves (mechanical waves, seismic waves , water waves and matter waves). 6Hrs

8. SOUND:

Velocity of longitudinal waves : 1) in a gas. Newton's formula, derivation.Laplace correction – variation of pressure in a sound wave.2) Velocity of longitudinal waves in a rod. Theory of

beats.Expression for velocity of transverse waves in a stretched string-derivation. Theory of stationary waves (theory). Doppler Effect- brief explanation.

6 Hrs

NOTE : Sufficient numbers of problems are to be worked out in each section which would enhance the understanding of the subject.

REFERENCES :

1) Heat - D.S. Mathur.

2) Heat and thermodynamics -Brijlal and Subramanyam.

3) Physics volume – I - Halliday and Resnik.

4) Berkely course in Physics - volume – I.

5) Sound - Khanna and Bedi.

6) Refresher course in Physics volume – II - C.L. Arora.

7) University Physics – Sears and Zemansky.

8) Physics of waves and oscillation - Bajaj.

9) Fundamentals of Physics - Halliday and Resnik.

10) Heat -G.K.Nokes.

11) Treatise on heat – Saha and Srivatsava**.**

PRACTICALS –II

(One experiment per week to be conducted in 3 hours duration)

1) q' by Single Cantilever - graphical method.
2) 'q' by Koenig's method - graphical method.
3) Torsion pendulum – M.I of irregular body and rigidity modulus.
4) Parallel axes theorem – using bar pendulum.
5) Static torsion - rigidity modulus - graphical method.
6) Frequency of A.C bysonometer - graphical method.
7) Helmholtz resonator – Velocity of sound.
8) Platinum resistance thermometer- determination of unknown temperature.
9) Stefan's – Boltzmann's law – verification using meter bridge.
10) Thermal conductivity of a good conductor –Searle's method.
11) Thermal conductivity of a bad conductor – Lees and Charlton's method.
12) Searle's double bar – q, n,k and Q .
13) Interference of sound waves – Quinke's method - Velocity of sound
14) 'q' by cantilever oscillation – graphical method.

NOTE:

1. Suitable and relevant experiments may be included.
2. Experiments mentioned in I and II semester may be redistributed depending upon the facilities available in the laboratory.
3. Minimum of 8 experiments should be done in each practical.
4. Experiment should be elaborative so as to extend for 3 hours duration.
5. Error estimation may be included for few experiments.

****

THIRD SEMESTER (PAPER- III)

OPTICS AND ELECTROSTATICS

(4 hours of lecture per week)

60 Hours

1.GEOMETRICAL OPTICS:

Optical path, Fermat's principle – statement and explanation.Derivation of Snell's law of refraction using Fermat's principle.*Cardinal points*:Mention of Gauss sign conventions. Meaning of thick lens.Definition and explanations of cardinal points – focal points, principal points and nodal points and corresponding planes, properties of these points and planes.Combination of two thin converging lenses not in contact as an example of combination of two optical systems.*Defects of lenses*:*Abberations* – types, chromatic aberration. Achromatisation of two thin lenses not in contact (derivation). Mention of condition for two thin lenses in contact. Monochromatic aberrations – mention of five types and brief explanation – problems.

8 Hrs

2.*OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS:*

Eye-pieces, Huygen's and Ramsden's eye-pieces - construction, expression for equivalent focal length (derivation), correction for aberrations, positions of principal and focal planes (no derivation). Comparison.

3 hrs

3.WAVE THEORY OF LIGHT:

Wave front, Huygen's principle, explanation of advance of wave front using concept of the secondary waves.Refractive index in terms of velocity (taking refraction of a spherical wave front at a plane surface).Mention of Experimental confirmation of wave theory. Derivation of lens maker's formula in the case of double convex lens using spherical wave front.

3 Hrs

4.INTERFERENCE OF LIGHT:

Review of Young's double slit experiment, coherent sources, conditions for interference. Biprism - explanation, expression for fringe width. Explanation of measurement of distance between two coherent sources $\left(d = \sqrt{d_1 d_2}\right)$. Lloyd's mirror –brief explanation, comparision of interference pattern with Biprism. Interference in thin films – reflected system – derivation, transmitted system

(qualitative). Complimentary nature of the two patterns.Interference due to an air wedge- expression for band width (or wavelength) – derivation.Theory of Newton's rings – reflected system, determination of wavelength and refractive index of a liquid- theory, problems.

Michelson's interferometer – construction and working, formation of interference pattern, Conditions for circular, straight fringes, mention of fringes of equal inclination(Haidingers fringes) and thickness. Applications - determination of wavelength λ and difference in wavelength dλ - Problems. Interference filters(qualitative).

11 Hrs

5. DIFFRACTION OF LIGHT:

Introduction, Types of diffraction. Fresnel's half period zones, expression for radii- (derivation) – Explanation of rectilinear propagation of light. Zone plate – principle, explanation (qualitative).Expression for focal length (no derivation), comparison of zone plate and convex lens. Fresnel's diffraction at a straight edge–positions of maxima and minima, expressions (derivation), graphical representation of variation of intensity in the diffraction pattern. Diffraction at a straight wire(qualitative).Plane transmission grating – normal and oblique incidence (derivation).Dispersive and resolving power of a grating (qualitative) comparison of grating and prism spectra.Problems.

11 Hrs

6. POLARISATION OF LIGHT:

Double refraction in a uniaxial crystal.Optic axis. Mention of biaxial crystals. Principal refractive indices – Huygen's construction for O and E wave fronts in the case of optic axis in the plane of incidence and parallel to crystal surface – oblique and normal incidence (in detail).Retarding plates – production with theory, derivation of general equation for an ellipse and discussion of different cases, expression for the thickness of quarter and half wave plates (mention) – problems. Production and detection of linearly, circularly and elliptically polarized light, (qualitatively explanation). Optical activity- Fresnel's theory. Kerr and Faraday Effect (brief explanation and comparison).

8 Hrs

ELECTROSTATICS:

7. SCALAR AND VECTOR FIELDS:

Concept of scalar and vector fields: Del operator – gradient of scalar function – physical significance. Divergence and curl of a vector function - physical significance with examples, problems. Laplacian

operator-line, surface and volume integrals of a vector function, examples. Gauss divergence theorem, Stokes theorem and their physical meaning (no derivation). Proof of curl grad ϕ = 0 and div curl A = 0.

4 Hrs

8. ELECTRIC FIELD AND POTENTIAL : Electrostatic field, electric flux, expression for flux, Gauss theorem in electrostatics, (both differential and integral form). Application to deduce the expression for the the field near a) charged conductor and force per unit area of its surface (derivation of both). Coulomb's law from Gauss law (derivation) – equivalence of two laws.

The Electric Potential*: Concept of electric potential,* Electric field as the negative gradient of potential. Proof of $E = -\,grad\,V$. ($from\ d\phi = \nabla\phi.dr\ and\ E \cdot dr = -dV$).)Mention of Poisson and Laplace equations, uniqueness theorem (statement).

Work and Energy in Electrostatics: Potential energy. The energy of a continuous charge distribution. (no derivation). Energy density in an electrostatic field, derivation from the example of a parallel plate capacitor.Loss of energy due to sharing of charges between two conductors (derivation by taking a capacitor).

5 Hrs

9.ELECTRIC DIPOLE:

Dielectric Materials: Basic terms, types of polarization in Dielectric Materials . Equation for Potential and field due to a dipole in polar coordinates(derivation). Lorentz local field (derivation) Relation between D and P. $D = \epsilon_o E + P$.(derivation from parallel sided slab in an electric field). Definition and meaning of dielectric susceptibility. Brief account ofpara and ferro electric materials.Clausius – mossotti equation (no derivation).Concept of electrical images- Application to a point charge near the surface of a conducting plane (equation for $\vec{E}$ derivation).

7 Hrs

REFERENCES:

1) Optics- Brijlal and Subramayam
2) Optics and Atomic physics – D.P Khandelwal.
3) Optics and Atomic physics – Satya prakash
4) Electricity and Magnetism – K.K. Tiwari
5) Physics Volume II – Halliday and Resnick

6) Optics – R. Murughesan
7) Electricity and Magnetism - Brijlal and Subramayam
8) Optics – Ajoy Ghatak
9) Fundamentals of Physics – Jenkins and White
10) Electricity and Magnetism – D.N Vasudeva
11) Berkely Physics course – Volume –II

****

PRACTICALS –III

(One experiment per week to be conducted in 3 hours duration)

1) Interference at an air wedge – determination of thickness.
2) Newton's rings – determination of radius of curvature.
3) Bi-prism – determination of wavelength.
4) Diffraction at a straight wire - determination of diameter.
5) Diffraction grating – minimum deviation method- mercury spectrum.
6) Polari meter – Specific rotation of sugar.
7) Resolving power of a telescope.
8) Resolving power of a grating.
9) Diffraction at a straight edge - determination of wavelength.
10) L-B photometer – inverse square law & absorption coefficient of glass plate.
11) Charging and discharging of a capacitor- calculation of energy dissipation.
12) de-Sauty's bridge – verification of law combination of capacitances.
13) Impedance of series R-C circuit - determination of frequency of A.C graphical method.

NOTE:

1. Suitable and relevant experiments may be included.
2. Experiments mentioned in III and IV semester may be redistributed depending upon the facilities available in the laboratory.
3. Minimum of 8 experiments should be done in each practical.
4. Experiment should be elaborative so as to extend for 3 hours duration.
5. Error estimation may be included for few experiments.

****

IV SEMESTER (PAPER IV)

ELECTRICITY AND ELECTROMAGNETIC THEORY

(4 hours of lecture per week) 60 Hours

1. TRANSIENT CURRENTS:

Growth and decay of current in a series L-R circuit fed with direct emf. Derivation of expression for current in (growth – decay) – graphical representation, explanation of time constant.

Charging and discharging of a capacitor through a resistance – derivation of expression for charge variation in a R-C circuit, mention of expression for voltage and current variation – explanation of time constant in each case.

Series L-C-R circuit fed with direct emf – qualitative discussion- mention of expression for transient charge, condition for oscillation and expression for frequency(no derivation), Problems.

6Hrs

2. ALTERNATING CURRENTS:

Types of AC (sinusoidal and non-sinusoidal) – derivation of expression for mean and RMS values of sinusoidal AC and relation between them.Complex representation of AC using j- operator, phase factor ($\omega t - \theta$). Response of LR, CR and LCR circuits fed with alternating emf – derivation of expressions for current and impedance (using j- notation), phase relation between current and applied emf.

Series resonance – discussion from the expression for current , explanation of half power frequency, band width and quality factor, expression for quality factor in terms of f1, f2 and fr(derivation), significance of Q – factor, effect of resistance, frequency and quality factor. Voltage magnification.

Parallel resonance (LR in parallel with C) expression for current and impedance (no derivation), current magnification.Comparison between series and parallel resonance.Power in an AC circuit- derivation of expression for average power, power factor and its significance.Skin effect (qualitative).Comparison of A C and D C w.r.t characteristics and applications.Problems.

12Hrs

3. NETWORK ANALYSIS:

Mesh current method of circuit analysis. Thevenin's and Norton's theorems – DC and AC statements (proof for DC circuit) – explanation using DC circuits, problems involving both DC and AC circuits. Maximum power transfer theorem – AC and DC statements, proof for DC circuit, and problems with DC circuits. Problems 7 Hrs

4. FREQUENCY FILTERS:

Types of filters– derivation of expression for cut-off frequency in caseof High pass and low pass RC filters. Band pass and band stop filters (qualitative). Application of frequency filters(mention). 2 Hrs

5. RECTIFIERS: Review of rectifiers, Role of filters in rectifiers – C,L and π section filters(qualitative). Zener diode- construction and working – V-I characteristics- zener breakdown voltage. Regulated power supply -Construction and working using zener diode-voltage regulation in case of a) input voltage variation (in detail) and b) load variation (qualitative). Bleeder resistance –action.Problems.

5Hrs

6. ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS:

Ballistic Galvanometer – construction and theory of B.G. Charge sensitivity – origin of damping and damping correction. Logarithmic decrement, expression for decrement (derivation). Applications of BG.

Theory of Anderson's and de Sauty's bridges.

Cathode ray oscilloscope – construction of CR tube – block diagram of CRO- brief explanation of function of each block.Time – base with simple circuit – uses of CRO.Measurement of voltage and frequency (using time base and Lissajous figures).Watt meter – watt hour meter (brief explanation).

8Hrs

7. ELECTROMAGNETISM:

Explanation of magnetic field as that produces force on a moving charge – distinction between B and H – Lorentz force on a charge in an EM field, mention of expression F = q (E + V X B) and its explanation. Origin of induced emf in a conducting rod moving in a magnetic field (from force on charged particles).

Ampere's circuital law – statement – proof from line integral over an irregular path which encloses current -comparison of Gauss's law and Ampere's law – application of Ampere's law to calculate magnetic fields due to (a) a straight long conductor (b) a long solenoid. Characteristics of magnetic field- Div B = 0 (qualitative)- concept of magnetic vector potential (brief). Current loop as a magnetic dipole, illustration from the magnetic loop due to a circular current loop- expression for torque on a magnetic dipole in a magnetic field. 9Hrs

8.MAXWELL'S FIELD EQUATIONS:

Deduction of equations from empirical laws of Gauss, Faraday and Ampere.Limitations of Ampere's law, Maxwell's concept of displacement current, derivation of expression for displacement current density from charging of a capacitor – significance of displacement current.

Derivations of EM wave equation(for E and B) for free space, velocity of EM waves, light as an EM wave, EM eave equation for dielectric medium, expression for refractive index. Plane wave solutions of EM wave equation in free space –characteristics of EM waves, transverse nature of EM waves

(derivation), relation between E and B components(qualitative)- to show that E and B are perpendicular to each other- diagram of a plane Polarized EM wave. Poynting theorem, Poynting vector, significance of Poynting vector. Propagation of EM waves in isotropic and dielectric media.

11Hrs

NOTE : Sufficient numbers of problems are to be worked out in each section which would enhancethe understanding of the subject.

REFERENCES:

1) Introduction to Electrodynamics – David J Griffths.

2) Electricity and magnetism – Mahajan A.S and Rangwala.

3) Electricity and magnetism – Berkeley physics course Vol II.

4) Fundamentals of physics – Halliday, Resnick and Walker- sixth edition.

5) Electrodynamics – Jackson.

6) Electromagnetism – B.B. Laud.

7) Fundamentals of Electricity and magnetism – D.N Vasudeva.

8) Electricity and magnetism – Brijlal and Subramanyam.

9) Feynman lectures – vol II.

10) Electricity and magnetism – K.K.Tiwari.

11) Fundamentals of Electricity and magnetism – Arthur F Kip.

12) Electricity and magnetism –R. Murugheshan.

13) Text book of Electronics -Basavaraj.B.

14) Basic electronics–Thereja.

15) Text book of electrical technology – B.L.Thereja.

****

PRACTICALS – IV

(One experiment per week to be conducted in 3 hours duration)

1) Series resonance.

2) Parallel resonance.

3) Self-inductance – Anderson's bridge.

4) Dielectric constant – RC circuit.

5) Low pass and high pass filters – cut-off frequency.

6) Helmholtz tangent galvanometer- Reduction factor 'K' and BH

7) Field on the axis of a circular coil – both sides.

8) Network theorems–Maximum power transfer, Thevenin's& Norton's theorems.

9) Half wave rectifiers- without & with filters

10) Full wave rectifiers- without & with filters. (using two diode)

11) Current sensitivity of BG.

12) Diffraction grating – normal incidence.

13) Cauchy's constants – graphical method & direct calculation for two wavelengths.

14) Lloyd's mirror – determination of wavelength.

15) Cornu's fringes – elastic constants.

16) Thermo emf of a thermocouple using potentiometer – melting point.

17) Measurement of L and C by equal voltage method.

NOTE:

1. Suitable and relevant experiments may be included.

2. Experiments mentioned in III and IV semester may be redistributed depending upon the facilities available in the laboratory.

3. Minimum of 8 experiments should be done in each practical.

4. Experiment should be elaborative so as to extend for 3 hours duration.

5. Error estimation may be included for few experiments.

FIFTH SEMESTER (PAPER-V)

ATOMIC PHYSICS, SPECTROSCOPY,LASERS AND ASTROPHYSICS

4 hours of lecture per week 60 Hours

1. ELECTRON:
   i) Properties of electron, e/m of electron by Thomson's method, Charge of an electron by Millikan's oil drop experiment.
   4 Hrs

2. ATOMIC STRUCTURE:
   i) Different types of atomic model- Thomson's atomic model, Rutherford's atomic model, Bohr's atomic models and Sommerfeld's atomic model.(Qualitative explanation of salient features of four model success and limitations - explanation)
   ii) Mention the expression for radius of the orbit, energy of the electron in various orbits, wave number and Rydberg constant according to the Bohr's model(no derivation).- explain with more emphasis on the wavelengths of atomic spectra and Rydberg constant value.
   iii) Effect of finite mass of the nucleus on atomic spectra (with derivation).
   iv) Ratio of masses of electron and proton- using Rydberg constant. 5 Hrs

3. VECTOR ATOM MODEL:
   i) Postulates of vector atom model- a) Space quantization b) Spinning of electron. Detailed discussion of space quantization and spinning of electron.
   ii) Stern and Gerlach experiment –Principle, theory and experimental study.
   iii) Relation between orbital magnetic momentum and the orbital angular momentum of an electron (derivation). Expression for Bohr magnetron.
   iv) Spin magnetic moment of an electron (qualitative discussion only).
   v) Quantum numbers associated with vector atom model (brief explanation of each).
   vi) Pauli's exclusion principle- Statement, explanation and its significance.
   vii) Maximum number of electrons in a sub shell (orbital) and in a shell (orbital)- expression, derivation using Pauli's exclusion principle.
   viii) Spin-orbit coupling: Types L-S coupling and j – j coupling. Brief explanation of each and figure.
   9 Hrs

4. OPTICAL SPECTRA:
   i) Spectral terms, spectral notations (both single electron atom and many electron atoms).
   ii) Selection rules and intensity rules for the spectral lines.

iii) Fine structure of spectral lines- Explanation, discuss by taking Sodium D lines as example.

iv) Zeeman effect-Types of Zeeman Effect, experimental study of Zeeman Effect. Larmor precession- Statement and explanation. Quantum mechanical explanation of normal Zeeman Effect- expression for Zeeman Shift. Quantum mechanical explanation of anomalous Zeeman Effect- Expression for Lande 'g' factor.

v) Paschen–Back effect and Stark effect (qualitative only)

9 Hrs

5. MOLECULAR SPECTRA:

i) Different regions of molecular spectra- origin of molecular spectra.

ii) Pure rotational spectra of diatomic molecules- theory, expression for rotational constant.

iii) Vibrational spectra of a diatomic molecule.

iv) Vibrational – rotational spectra of a diatomic molecule (qualitative explanation).

v) Electronic spectra (qualitative).

vi) NMR and ESR – principle and applications.

7 Hrs

6. SCATTERING OF LIGHT: Coherent and incoherent scattering (brief explanation).Rayleigh scattering (brief explanation).Blue colour of the sky (Reasoning).Raman Effect – Raman spectra, Raman lines- Stoke's and antistoke's lines. Experimental study of Raman Effect. Quantum theory of Raman Effect. Characteristic properties of Raman lines, intensity and polarization of the Raman lines – depolarization factor. Application of the Raman Effect (qualitative).

6 Hrs

7. LASERS: Spontaneous and stimulated emissions. Einstein's coefficients (no derivation). Laser action–condition for laser action, active medium, population inversion, pumping – different methods of pumping. Characteristics of laser light. Ruby and He-Ne lasers – construction, working and energy level diagrams. Semiconductor laser – construction and working. Applications of lasers in Communication – OFC, Scientific research, industries, medicine, military operations and computers (explain all application in brief). HOLOGRAPHY: Hologram – principle of recording and reconstruction, properties and applications of hologram. 8Hrs

8. ASTROPHYSICS: Stars – Distance of a star – stellar parallax method, units of astronomical distances- AU, Ly, Parsec and their relations. Luminosity, brightness of a star and their relations. Magnitude of a star-apparent and absolute magnitude of a star-Relation between them. Spectral classification of stars (as per different surface temperature). H-R diagram- explanation about the diagram. Calculation of mass, mean density, radius and temperature of sun. Derivation of the expression for internal

temperature of a star. Expression for Internal pressure of a star (no derivation). Photon diffusion time- explanation. Mass-Luminosity relation for a star (derivation) and explanation. The relation between life time of a star and it's mass. Sources of stellar energy (qualitative).

Evolution of stars – conditions for main sequence star, red giants, white dwarfs and neutron stars and black holes.

9 Hrs

9. COSMOLOGY: Expansion of universe, Hubble's law-statement and explanation, Age of the universe using Hubble's law. Big Bang theory-explanation, experimental evidence for Big Bang model- CMBR, Nucleo synthesis(qualitative).

   3 Hrs

FIFTH SEMESTER (PAPER-VI)

GENERAL & SPECIAL THEORY OF RELATIVITY, STATISTICAL MECHANICS,

QUANTUM MECHANICS, NANO PHYSICS.

(4 hours of lecture per week)

60 Hours

1. SPECIAL THEORY OF RELATIVITY:

Concept of Newtonian mechanics, space, time, mass, frame of reference, Newtonian relativity, Galilean concept, Galilean transformation equations,.Relativity concept of physical quantities.Ether hypothesis, Michelson – Morley experiment – experimental setup, principle, equation for path difference (no derivation), significance of null result of experiment, (absoluteness of velocity of light), postulates of Einstein special theory of relativity.Lorentz – transformation equations (no derivation).Length contraction, time dilation, Relativity of simultaneity, velocity addition theorem (simple derivation).

Relativistic dynamics: Mass variation (no derivation), mass – energy relation (derivation), relativistic expression for kinetic energy,energy - momentum relation. Classical and relativistic concepts of space and time, Minkowski's world, concept of four vectors, $(xyz, \sqrt{-1}\, ct)$, world line, space-time interval and its invariance.

15 Hrs

2.GENERAL THEORY OF RELATIVITY:

Inertial and gravitational mass, principle of equivalence, curved space time, Einstein theory of gravitation (brief).Experimental verification of general theory of relativity- brief explanation of effect of gravitational field: on a ray of light, on path of a planet about the sun and relativistic Doppler effect.

5 Hrs

3. QUANTUM MECHANICS:

Wave particle duality, de Broglie concept of matter wave, de Broglie wavelength, group velocity and phase velocity of de-Broglie waves, characteristics of matter waves, Davisson – Germer experiment- experimental set up and procedure (derivation).

Heisenberg uncertainity principle – physical significance – non-existence of electrons in the nucleus – radius of Bohr' orbits – γ ray Microscope experiment – wave function, physical significance, Born interpretation of wave function.Basic postulates of wave mechanics

(statement and brief explanation).Quantum mechanical operators – position, energy, linear momentum and angular momentum. Commutator of position and momentum operators.
Time Independent and Time Dependent Schrondinger wave equations (both derivations)– Normalization – properties, Eigen values, – Eigen functions. Application of Schrodinger Time Independent wave equation – Free particle in one dimensional potential box (Derivation for $E_n \; and \; \Psi_n$), zero point energy.Three Dimensional potential box (Qualitative). Simple harmonic oscillator and hydrogen atom - Eigen energy and functions (brief discussion) Problems 20 Hrs

4.STATISTICAL MECHANICS:

Necessity of statistical approach, microscopic and macroscopic states, ensembles, probability, thermodynamic probability, phase-space, fundamental postulates of statistical mechanics, , equilibrium state, density of states. Types of statistical laws – distinguishing features of three statistical systems with examples. Classical statistics- M-B statistical distribution function(no derivation). Quantum statistics: F-D and B-E statistical distribution functions (both derivation).Comparison of MB-BE-FD statistics. Energy density Vs frequency graph of Black body radiation (brief explanation) -derivation of Planck's law from B-E statistics.

10 Hrs

5. NANO PHYSICS:

Concept of Nanotechnology, material science, Nanotechnology, nano structural materials, graphite. Properties of nanomaterial : mechanical, chemical, magnetic, - applications. Fullerenes (carbon- 60), carbon nanotubes - production by air discharge method, properties. Nano electronics;- semiconductor structures, quantum wells, quantum wires, quantum dots, quantum computers, applications. Nano medicines (brief explanation)

7 Hrs

6. LIQUID CRYSTALS: Classification, properties and applications.

2 Hrs

NOTE : Sufficient numbers of problems are to be worked out in each section which would enhancethe understanding of the subject.

REFERENCES:

1) Modern physics – R.Murugheshan and KiruthigaPrasath.
2) Berkeley physics course – Vol 3, 4 and 5.
3) Theory of space, time and gravitation- S.G.Pimpale.
4) Special theory of relativity – Resnick.
5) Lasers and Non-linear optics – B.B.Laud.
6) Lasers – Tyagarajan and Ghatak.
7) Quantum mechanics – Arul das.
8) Introductory quantum mechanics – Y.R.Waghmare.
9) Fundamentals of physics – Halliday, Resnick and Walker- sixth edition.

V SEMESTER PRACTICAL – V

(One experiment per week to be conducted in 3 hours duration)

1. e/m of an electron –Thomson Method –graphical calculation
2. Capacity of condenser using B.G –graph of deflection Vs voltage
3. LCR circuit –measurement of frequency voltage and phase difference using CRO
4. Full wave bridge rectifier –display of waveform, ripple factor, with and without filter.
   Graph I_{dc} V_s V_{dc}
5. Hysteresis curve (B-H loop) for a ferromagnetic substance
6. Absorption spectrum of $KMnO_4$ – Determination of wavelength λ
7. G.M Counter –Characteristics $\left(N \pm \sqrt{N}\right)$ V_S V graph.-Operating Voltage.
8. LASER –wavelength and particle size by diffraction grating
9. Thermionic emission- determination of work function.
10. Triode characteristics – anode and mutual characteristics – Determination of $r_p, g_m and \mu$

NOTE:

1) Suitable and relevant experiments may be included.
2) Experiments mentioned in V and VI semester may be redistributed depending upon the facilities available in the laboratory.
3) Minimum of 8 experiments should be done in each practical.
4) Experiment should be elaborative so as to extend for 3 hours duration
5) Error estimation may be included for few experiments.

V SEMESTER PRACTICAL – VI

(One experiment per week to be conducted in 3 hours duration)

1. Thermionic emission- determination of work function.
2. Determination of Planck's constant and work function using photo tube.
3. High resistance by leakage –graphical and direct method - correction for leakage resistance of capacitor.
4. Dielectric constant using R C circuit.
5. Verification of Malu's law using Laser light.
6. Lissajousfgures-Determination of unknown frequency.
7. G M Counter – Nuclear counting Statistics.
8. Verification of probability theorems using 1,2 and 10 coins.
9. LDR- absorption coefficient of glass using laser or ordinary light.
10. Solar cell characteristics.
11. Zener diode as voltage regulator (input voltage and load resistance variation)

NOTE:

1. Suitable and relevant experiments may be included.
2. Experiments mentioned in V and VI semester may be redistributed depending upon the facilities available in the laboratory.
3. Minimum of 8 experiments should be done in each practical.
4. Experiment should be elaborative so as to extend for 3 hours duration.
5. Error estimation may be included for few experiments.

****

SIXTH SEMESTER (PAPER-VII)

SOLID STATE PHYSICS AND ELECTRONICS

(4 Hours Of Lecture Per Week) 60 Hours

1. Crystallography:Introduction, crystal lattice and translation vectors, unit cell, Bravias lattice. Types of lattice – 2-D and 3-D lattice. Lattice directions and planes. Miller indices- Bravias lattice in 3D- crystal systems , inter planar spacing- relation with (h,k,l) and intercepts.

Symmetry operations- brief discussion, concept of point and space group.

X-rays- introduction, Production-brief explanation, Types of X-rays-soft and hard –X-rays (mention).

Scattering Of X-Rays:Laue's work. Bragg's law of diffraction, derivation of $2d\sin\Theta = n\lambda$.

Compton Scattering:Explanation, equation for Compton shift (derivation) – discussion of different cases, comparison of Raman effect and Compton effect.

X-Ray Spectra: Continuous spectra-λVsI graph and V Vsν_{max} graph, origin due to inverse photo electric effect-Duane-Hunt empirical law.

Characteristic spectrum- Origin due to electronic transition.(K,L,M,N shell diagram) Mosley's law, explanation using Bohr's theory. Significance of Mosley's law- arrangement of periodic table, determination of atomic number and position of an element (mention).

10 Hrs

2. SPECIFIC HEAT OF SOLIDS: Dulong and Petit's law – statement and derivation from classical theory.- Einstein's theory – assumption, equation for specific heat capacity (no derivation), merits and demerits. Debye's theory: Assumption- derivation of Debye's formula, application to (i) High temperature- agrees to Dulong-Petit's law, (ii) Low temperature – Debye's T^3 law, problems.

4 Hrs

3. FREE ELECTRON THEORY OF METALS: Limitations of classical theory, Quantum Free Electron Theory of Metals- Sommerfeld's model- assumptions, energy state of free electrons in metal – obey F-D Statistics and Pauli's principle. Density of states, derivation of expression for Fermi energy, - Average energy at absolute zero, E_0=3/5E_f(0), mention of Fermi velocity and Fermi temperature.-application to electrical conductivity- qualitativeexplanation- collision time Ƭ as a function of E_f, mention of equation $\sigma = \frac{ne^2\tau(E_f)}{m}$.

6 Hrs

4. Band theory of solids:Brief review of concept of energy bands and classification of solids.

Semiconductors:Intrinsic semiconductor –equation for concentration of charge carriers in valance band and conduction band (for n and p - derivation).

Law of mass action- $np = n_i^2 = AT^3 e^{-Eg/kT}$. Equation for Fermi level. Fermi level lies at the centre of forbidden gap. Statement and derivation of equation for electrical conductivity.$\sigma = |e|n(\mu_n + \mu_p)$.

Extrinsic semiconductor : P and N type – explanation using energy bands – diagram, formation of acceptor and donor levels (accepter level in p type and donor level in n type), equation for Fermi level-derivation in both cases (E_F for n & p), temperature dependence of Fermi level. Equation for electrical conductivity.$\sigma_n = e\, N_d\, \mu_n$, $\sigma_p = e\, N_a\, \mu_p$- brief explanation.

Hall Effect: Theory- expression for hall voltage and hall coefficient, relation between R_H *and* μ. Mention of applications.

9 Hrs

5. *MAGNETIC PROPERTIESOF MATETIALS:*Dia-, Para-, Ferri- and Ferromagnetic Materials. - Origin of dia, para and ferromagnetism on the basis of electronic structure of atoms.Variation of susceptibility with temperature. Classical Langevin's theory of dia – and Paramagnetic Domains.

Ferromagnetism- Weiss theory ofFerromagnetism and hysteresis. Domains- origin and effect due to magnetism, hysteresis- explanation , significance of hysteresis loss, application of ferromagnetic materials.

5 Hrs

4.SUPERCONDUCTIVITY:Experimental observations – Transition temperature, persistent current, Isotope effect, Meissner effect. – Principle of magnetic levitation.(Qualitative)

Effect of magnetic field on super conductor - (M Vs H graph) – critical field. Type-I and Type-II super conductors - mention of application.

Theory of super conductivity: BCS theory – qualitative explanation–concept of phonon field in a lattice,formation of cooper pair, exchange of phonons. Brief explanation of energy gap due to super conductivity

High temperature superconductors - Recent advances, Applications.(1) construction of electromagnets, (2) transmission of electric power (super conducting cables), (3) magnetic shielding.

5 Hrs

5.SOLID STATE ELECTRONICS:

Transistors: Different configurations, biasing- self biasing of CE circuit – voltage divider method – circuit operation, input and output equations.

Hybrid parameters- Definition for a linear circuit- notation, equations and equivalent circuit for CE configuration.

Transistor as an amplifier in CE mode- practical circuit of single stage CE amplifier- circuit operation, DC load line, Q-point, AC load line. Derivation of expression for $Z_i\ A_v\ A_i\ and\ A_p$ interms of h-parameters, approximation. Frequency curve response and band width.

Oscillators:Basic LC oscillatory circuit - damped and undamped oscillations. Feedback amplifier, positive and negative feedback, comparison (with respect to gain, stability and band width), Barkhausen's criterion for sustained oscillation - Explanation using the equation $A_F = A/(1 - A_m)$. Phase-shift oscillator- Circuit diagram, principle, circuit operation, equation for o/p frequency (no derivation), advantages.

Multivibrators- distinguishing features of different types,(Mono, Bi and Astable), uses of multivibrators. Astablemultivibrators– transistorized circuit, circuit operation, waveform, switching time and frequency of oscillation (No derivation).

Integrated circuits:Types of Integrated circuits (brief) and their advantages and disadvantages(comparison with discrete components with respect to size, power consumption and reliability)

Field effect transistor: Types (mention). JFET-construction of N-channel JFET, principle of working (qualitative), common source configuration – circuit diagram, characteristics (drain and mutual), definition of r_d, $g_m\ and\ \mu$. Application of FET (Mention).Comparison with BJT.

Operational amplifier: Symbol, Characteristics of an Ideal and Practical Op-Amp (IC 741), Open-loop & Closed-loop Gain. $(mention\ of\ R_{i,}R_{o,}\ A_{V,}\ Band\ width, CMRR)$.Concept of Virtual ground, Applications of Op-Amps: (1) Inverting and Non-inverting Amplifiers, equation for gain (derivation - inverting and non-inverting cases), Frequency response and band width. (2) Adder-half and full adder (3) Subtractor, (4) Differentiator, (5) Integrator.(BRIEF EXPLANATION OF EACH)

13 hrs

6.Digital Electronics:Brief review of logic gates. Realization of basic gates using NAND and NOR gates. EX-OR gate – symbol, truth table. Mention of IC gates(Ex : 7400 and 7402).

Boolean algebra: Basic laws (statement) De-Morgan's theorem –statement and brief explanation. Boolean expressions –simple equations and their realization using gates- problems on writing logic diagrams, logic equations, truth table and simplification of equation.

Flip-Flops: Basic principle of Flip-Flop circuits. RS Flip-Flop –symbol, brief explanation using logic diagram and truth table, draw backs. Clocked RS flip-flop (principle only) truth table.J-K flip-flop s in detail. M/S J-K flip flop (brief discussion), brief discussion of registers and counters

5 Hrs

7. Communication: Radio communication: Modulation: Review of principle, frequency spectrum of AM. Equation for AM modulation (no derivation) – Current and power calculation. FM Modulation –Principle (brief). Comparison of AM and FM modulation, AM transmitter- block diagram, explanation. AM receiver- Super Heterodyne Receiver- block diagram, explanation, characteristics of radio receiver, sensitivity, selectivity, and fidelity (brief). Advantages of SHR.

5 Hrs

Note: Sufficient numbers of problems are to be worked out in each section which would enhance theUnderstanding of the subject.

Sixth Semester

Paper VIII: Nuclear and particle physics

(4 hours of lecture per week) 60 hours

1. **General Properties of Nuclei:**Constituents of nucleus and their Intrinsic properties, quantitative facts about size, mass, charge density (matter energy), binding energy, average binding energy and its variation with mass number, main features of binding energy versus mass number curve, N/A plot, angular momentum, parity, magnetic moment, electric moments, nuclear excites states.

5 hrs

2. **Radioactivity:** stability of nucleus; Law of radioactive decay; Mean life & half-life; Law of successive disintegration- radioactive equilibrium – Transient and Secular equilibrium. Radioactive dating**.** (a) Age of earth, (b) Age of rock Carbon dating (c) Estimate the age of wood and Problems.

5 Hrs

3. **Radioactivity decay**:(a) Alpha decay: basics of -decay processes, theory of - emission, Gamow theory(Qualitative) Geiger- Nuttall law, (b)Beta -decay: energy kinematics for -decay, positron emission, electron capture, neutrino hypothesis. (c) Gamma decay: Gamma rays emission & kinematics, internal conversion. Mossbauer effect. (in brief)

6 Hrs

4. **Detector for Nuclear Radiations: Classification of detectors. Gas detectors:** GM Counter. (in detail).Scintillation counter- Basic principle of Scintillation. Detectors and construction of photo-multiplier tube (PMT). Semiconductor Detectors: HpGe detector (in Brief)

5 Hrs

5. **Particle Accelerators:** Accelerator facility available in India: Van-de Graff generator (Tandem accelerator), Linear accelerator (qualitative0H Cyclotron and Betatron (in detail) Standard Model of Particle physics, Brief Discussion of LHC and LIGU.

5 Hrs

6. **Nuclear Reactions: Types of Reactions, Conservation Laws, kinematics of reactions, Q-value, reaction rate, reaction cross section, Concept of compound and direct reaction, resonance reaction.** Artificial radioactivity- artificial transmutation.

5Hrs

7. **Nuclear forces and models :**
   Nuclear force: Characteristics of nuclear forces, Meson theory of nuclear forces.

Nuclear models: Liquid drop model approach, semi empirical mass formula and significance of various terms, condition of nuclear stability. Shell model- basic assumption of shell model, Evidence for nuclear shell structure, nuclear magic numbers.

5 Hrs

8. **Fission and fusion** - Types of fission – distribution of fission fragments – liberation of neutrons. Fissile and fertile materials. Nuclear reactor: classification, power reactor (in Detail), Four factor formula (Derivation)
   Nuclear fusion –thermonuclear reactions – sources of stellar energy. p-p chain reaction, CNO chain reactions.

   5 Hrs

9. **Interaction of Nuclear Radiation with matter:**Energy loss due to heavy charged particles and electrons passing through matter, Cerenkov radiation, Gamma ray interaction through matter, photoelectric effect, Compton scattering, pair production, neutron interaction with matter.(qualitative)

   5 Hrs

10. **Particle physics**: classification of elementary particles and types of interactions , basic features. Symmetries and Conservation Laws: energy and momentum, angular momentum, parity baryon number, Lepton number, Isospin, Strangeness and charm, concept of quark model, color quantum number and gluons.

    6 hrs

11. **Cosmic Rays:** Discovery, primary and secondary cosmic rays. Altitude, latitude effect, east – west asymmetry. Cosmic ray showers – Bhabha's theory. Origin of cosmic rays.

    3 hrs.

12. **Renewable energy sources:** : Introduction to energy sources, primary energy sources, secondary energy sources, supplementary source.
    Solar energy: Solar energy and its importance, storage of solar energy, solar pond, non convective solar pond, applications of solar pond and solar energy, solar water heater, flat plate collector, solar distillation, solar cooker, solar green houses, solar cell, absorption air conditioning.
    Wind Energy harvesting: Fundamentals of Wind energy, Wind Turbines and different electrical machines in wind turbines, Power electronic interfaces, and grid interconnection topologies.

    5 Hrs

VI SEMESTER PRACTICAL – VII

(One experiment per week to be conducted in 3 hours duration)

1. FET characteristics – drain and transfer characteristics, determination of $r_p, g_m and \mu$
2. CE amplifier –frequency response, band width and gain band width.
3. OP – AMP: – using IC 741 – inverting amplifier, frequency response, gain calculation for different feedback resistances, - band width and gain band width.
4. Logic gates: Construction and study of AND, OR, NAND, and NOR gates using IC7400
5. Astable multivibrator –using transistor –determination of output frequency and duty cycle.
6. Determination of h-parameter for CE – mode.
7. Phase shift oscillator –using transistor or IC.
8. G.M counter – Verification of inverse square law.
9. Earth inductor –determination of B_H and B_v .
10. RS Flip Flop: Construction using IC and verification of truth table. Demonstration of action of clocked pulse.
11. Rydberg constant – By hydrogen discharge tube or solar hydrogen spectrum
12. Photo tube –Verification of inverse square law of radiation.
13. Frank-Hertz Experiment.

NOTE:

6. Suitable and relevant experiments may be included.
7. Experiments mentioned in V and VI semester may be redistributed depending upon the facilities available in the laboratory.
8. Minimum of 8 experiments should be done in each practical.
9. Experiment should be elaborative so as to extend for 3 hours duration.
10. Error estimation may be included for few experiments.

****

VI SEMESTER PRACTICAL – VIII

(One experiment per week to be conducted in 3 hours duration)

1. Transistor characteristics.
2. OP – AMP – using IC 741 – non - inverting amplifier, frequency response, gain calculation for
   different feedback resistances, - band width and gain band width.
3. OP AMP: Filter circuits.
4. Logic gates: Construction and study of AND, OR, NAND, and NOR gates using IC 7402
5. Astablemultivibrator: - using IC -555 – determination of output frequency and duty cycle.
6. Energy gap of semiconductor using meter bridge- determination of unknown temperature (melting point of wax) by graph.
7. Mutual inductance by absolute method using B.G.
8. G.M counter – Absorption coefficient of aluminum.
9. Hall Effect: Measurement of Hall co – efficient.
10. AM – Modulator and demodulator –construction using transistor or IC –measuring depth of modulation.
11. Determination of Fermi energy of copper using meter bridge.
12. FET Amplifier – Common source – frequency response, band width and gain bandwidth

NOTE:

1. Suitable and relevant experiments may be included.
2. Experiments mentioned in V and VI semester may be redistributed depending upon the facilities available in the laboratory.
3. Minimum of 8 experiments should be done in each practical.
4. Experiment should be elaborative so as to extend for 3 hours duration.
5. Error estimation may be included for few experiments