Generic Elective Papers (GE) (Minor-Physics) (any four) for other Departments/Disciplines: (Credit: 06 each)

GE:1: MECHANICS
(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)
Theory: 60 Lectures

Vectors: Vector algebra. Scalar and vector products. Derivatives of a vector with respect to a parameter. **(4 Lectures)**

Ordinary Differential Equations: 1storder homogeneous differential equations. 2nd order homogeneous differential equations with constant coefficients. **(6 Lectures)**

Laws of Motion: Frames of reference. Newton's Laws of motion. Dynamics of a system of particles. Centre of Mass. **(10 Lectures)**

Momentum and Energy: Conservation of momentum. Work and energy. Conservation of energy.Motion of rockets. **(6 Lectures)**

Rotational Motion: Angular velocity and angular momentum. Torque. Conservation of angular momentum. **(5 Lectures)**

Gravitation: Newton's Law of Gravitation. Motion of a particle in a central forcefield (motion is in a plane, angular momentum is conserved, areal velocity is constant). Kepler's Laws (statement only).Satellite in circular orbit and applications. Geosynchronous orbits. Basic idea of global positioning system (GPS). Weightlessness.Physiological effects on astronauts. **(8 Lectures)**

Oscillations: Simple harmonic motion. Differential equation of SHM and itssolutions.Kinetic and Potential Energy, Total Energy and their time averages. Damped oscillations. **(6 Lectures)**

Elasticity: Hooke's law - Stress-strain diagram - Elastic moduli-Relation betweenelastic constants - Poisson's Ratio-Expression for Poisson's ratio in terms of elastic constants - Work done in stretching and work done in twisting a wire - Twisting couple on a cylinder - Determination of Rigidity modulus by static torsion - Torsional pendulum-Determination of Rigidity modulus and moment of inertia - q, η and σ by Searles method. **(8 Lectures)**

Speed Theory of Relativity: Constancy of speed of light. Postulates of SpecialTheory of Relativity.Length contraction.Time dilation. Relativistic addition of velocities. **(7 Lectures)**

Note: *Students are not familiar with vector calculus. Hence all examples involvedifferentiation either in one dimension or with respect to the radial coordinate*

.

Reference Books:

- University Physics. F.W. Sears, M.W. Zemansky and H.D. Young, 13/e, 1986. Addison-Wesley
- Mechanics Berkeley Physics, v.1: Charles Kittel, et. al. 2007, Tata McGraw-Hill.
- Physics – Resnick, Halliday& Walker 9/e, 2010, Wiley
- University Physics, Ronald Lane Reese, 2003, Thomson Brooks/Cole.

PHYSICS LAB: GE-1 LAB: MECHANICS

60 Lectures

1. Measurements of length (or diameter) using vernier caliper, screw gauge and travelling microscope.
2. To determine the Height of a Building using a Sextant.
3. To determine the Moment of Inertia of a Flywheel.
4. To determine the Young's Modulus of a Wire by Optical Lever Method.
5. To determine the Modulus of Rigidity of a Wire by Maxwell’s needle.
6. To determine the Elastic Constants of a Wire by Searle’s method.
7. To determine g by Bar Pendulum.
8. To determine g by Kater’s Pendulum.
9. To study the Motion of a Spring and calculate (a) Spring Constant, (b) g.

Reference Books:

- Advanced Practical Physics for students, B.L. Flint and H.T. Worsnop, 1971, Asia Publishing House.
- Advanced level Physics Practicals, Michael Nelson and Jon M. Ogborn, 4^{th} Edition, reprinted 1985, Heinemann Educational Publishers.
- A Text Book of Practical Physics, InduPrakash and Ramakrishna, 11^{th} Edition, 2011, KitabMahal, New Delhi.

GE:2: ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM
(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)
Theory: 60 Lectures

Vector Analysis: Scalar and Vector product, gradient, divergence, Curl and theirsignificance, Vector Integration, Line, surface and volume integrals of Vector fields, Gauss-divergence theorem and Stoke's theorem of vectors (statement only).

(12 Lectures)

Electrostatics: Electrostatic Field, electric flux, Gauss's theorem of electrostatics.Applications of Gauss theorem- Electric field due to point charge, infinite line of charge, uniformly charged spherical shell and solid sphere, plane charged sheet, charged conductor. Electric potential as line integral of electric field, potential due to a point charge, electric dipole, uniformly charged spherical shell and solid sphere. Calculation of electric field from potential.Capacitance of an isolated spherical conductor.Parallel plate, spherical and cylindrical condenser.Energy per unit volume in electrostatic field.Dielectric medium, Polarisation, Displacement vector.Gauss's theorem in dielectrics. Parallel plate capacitor completely filled with dielectric.

(22 Lectures)

Magnetism:

Magnetostatics: Biot-Savart's law and its applications- straight conductor, circular coil, solenoid carrying current. Divergence and curl of magnetic field.Magnetic vector potential.Ampere's circuital law.

Magnetic properties of materials: Magnetic intensity, magnetic induction, permeability, magnetic susceptibility. Brief introduction of dia-, para-and ferro-magnetic materials. **(10 Lectures)**

Electromagnetic Induction: Faraday's laws of electromagnetic induction, Lenz'slaw, self and mutual inductance, L of single coil, M of two coils. Energy stored in magnetic field. **(6 Lectures)**

Maxwell`s equations and Electromagnetic wave propagation: Equation ofcontinuity of current, Displacement current, Maxwell's equations, Poynting vector, energy density in electromagnetic field, electromagnetic wave propagation through vacuum and isotropic dielectric medium, transverse nature of EM waves, polarization.

(10 Lectures)

Reference Books:

- Electricity and Magnetism, Edward M. Purcell, 1986, McGraw-Hill Education
- Electricity & Magnetism, J.H. Fewkes&J.Yarwood. Vol. I, 1991, Oxford Univ. Press
- Electricity and Magnetism, D C Tayal, 1988, Himalaya Publishing House.
- University Physics, Ronald Lane Reese, 2003, Thomson Brooks/Cole.
- D.J.Griffiths, Introduction to Electrodynamics, 3rd Edn, 1998, Benjamin Cummings.

GE LAB: ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

60 Lectures

1. To use a Multimeter for measuring (a) Resistances, (b) AC and DC Voltages, (c) DC Current, and (d) checking electrical fuses.

2. Ballistic Galvanometer:
   (i) Measurement of charge and current sensitivity
   (ii) Measurement of CDR
   (iii) Determine a high resistance by Leakage Method
   (iv) To determine Self Inductance of a Coil by Rayleigh's Method.
3. To compare capacitances using De'Sauty's bridge.
4. Measurement of field strength B and its variation in a Solenoid (Determine dB/dx)
5. To study the Characteristics of a Series RC Circuit.
6. To study a series LCR circuit LCR circuit and determine its (a) Resonant frequency, (b) Quality factor
7. To study a parallel LCR circuit and determine its (a) Anti-resonant frequency and (b) Quality factor Q
8. To determine a Low Resistance by Carey Foster's Bridge.
9. To verify the Thevenin and Norton theorems
10. To verify the Superposition, and Maximum Power Transfer Theorems

Reference Books

- Advanced Practical Physics for students, B.L.Flint&H.T.Worsnop, 1971, Asia Publishing House.
- Advanced level Physics Practicals, Michael Nelson and Jon M. Ogborn, 4th Edition, reprinted 1985, Heinemann Educational Publishers
- A Text Book of Practical Physics, I.Prakash& Ramakrishna, 11th Ed.2011, KitabMahal

GE:3: WAVES AND OPTICS

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Superposition of Two Collinear Harmonic oscillations: Linearity & SuperpositionPrinciple. (1) Oscillations having equal frequencies and (2) Oscillations having
different frequencies (Beats). **(4 Lectures)**

Superposition of Two Perpendicular Harmonic Oscillations: Graphical and Analytical Methods. Lissajous Figures (1:1 and 1:2) and their uses. **(2 Lectures)**

Waves Motion- General: Transverse waves on a string. Travelling and standingwaves on a string. Normal Modes of a string. Group velocity, Phase velocity. Plane
waves. Spherical waves, Wave intensity. **(7 Lectures)**

Fluids: Surface Tension: Synclastic and anticlastic surface - Excess of pressure - Application to spherical and cylindrical drops and bubbles - variation of surface tension with temperature - Jaegar's method. Viscosity - Rate flow of liquid in a capillary tube - Poiseuille's formula - Determination of coefficient of viscosity of a liquid - Variations of viscosity of liquid with temperature- lubrication.**(6 Lectures)**

Sound: Simple harmonic motion - forced vibrations and resonance - Fourier'sTheorem - Application to saw tooth wave and square wave - Intensity and loudness of sound - Decibels - Intensity levels - musical notes - musical scale. Acoustics of buildings: Reverberation and time of reverberation - Absorption coefficient - Sabine's formula - measurement of reverberation time - Acoustic aspects of halls and auditoria.

(6 Lectures)

Wave Optics: Electromagnetic nature of light. Definition and Properties of wave front. Huygens Principle. **(3 Lectures)**

Interference: Interference: Division of amplitude and division of wavefront. Young'sDouble Slit experiment.Lloyd's Mirror and Fresnel's Biprism. Phase change on reflection: Stokes' treatment. Interference in Thin Films: parallel and wedge-shaped films. Fringes of equal inclination (Haidinger Fringes); Fringes of equal thickness (Fizeau Fringes). Newton's Rings: measurement of wavelength and refractive index.

(10 Lectures)

Michelson's Interferometer: (1) Idea of form of fringes (no theory needed), (2)Determination of wavelength, (3) Wavelength difference, (4) Refractive index, and (5) Visibility of fringes. **(3 Lectures)**

Diffraction: Fraunhofer diffraction- Single slit; Double Slit. Multiple slits andDiffraction grating. Fresnel Diffraction: Half-period zones. Zone plate.Fresnel Diffraction pattern of a straight edge, a slit and a wire using half-period zone analysis.

(14 Lectures)

Polarization: Transverse nature of light waves. Plane polarized light – production and analysis. Circular and elliptical polarization. **(5 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Fundamentals of Optics, F.A Jenkins and H.E White, 1976, McGraw-Hill
- Principles of Optics, B.K. Mathur, 1995, Gopal Printing
- Fundamentals of Optics, H.R. Gulati and D.R. Khanna, 1991, R. Chand Publications
- University Physics. F.W. Sears, M.W. Zemansky and H.D. Young. 13/e, 1986. Addison-Wesley

----

GE LAB: WAVES AND OPTICS

60 Lectures

1. To investigate the motion of coupled oscillators
2. To determine the Frequency of an Electrically Maintained Tuning Fork by Melde's Experiment and to verify λ^2 – T Law.
3. To study Lissajous Figures
4. Familiarization with Schuster`s focussing; determination of angle of prism.
5. To determine the Coefficient of Viscosity of water by Capillary Flow Method (Poiseuille's method).
6. To determine the Refractive Index of the Material of a Prism using Sodium Light.
7. To determine Dispersive Power of the Material of a Prism using Mercury Light
8. To determine the value of Cauchy Constants.
9. To determine the Resolving Power of a Prism.
10. To determine wavelength of sodium light using Fresnel Biprism.
11. To determine wavelength of sodium light using Newton's Rings.
12. To determine the wavelength of Laser light using Diffraction of Single Slit.
13. To determine wavelength of (1) Sodium and (2) Spectral lines of the Mercury light using plane diffraction Grating
14. To determine the Resolving Power of a Plane Diffraction Grating.
15. To measure the intensity using photosensor and laser in diffraction patterns of single and double slits.

Reference Books:

- Advanced Practical Physics for students, B.L. Flint and H.T.Worsnop, 1971, Asia Publishing House.
- Advanced level Physics Practicals, Michael Nelson and Jon M. Ogborn, 4th Edition, reprinted 1985, Heinemann Educational Publishers
- A Text Book of Practical Physics, InduPrakash and Ramakrishna, 11th Edition, 2011, KitabMahal, New Delhi.

GE:4: ELEMENTS OF MODERN PHYSICS
(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)
Theory: 60 Lectures

Planck's quantum, Planck's constant and light as a collection of photons; Photo-electric effect and Compton scattering. De Broglie wavelength and matter waves; Davisson-Germer experiment. **(8 Lectures)**

Problems with Rutherford model- instability of atoms and observation of discrete atomic spectra; Bohr's quantization rule and atomic stability; calculation of energy levels for hydrogen like atoms and their spectra. **(4 Lectures)**

Position measurement- gamma ray microscope thought experiment; Wave-particle duality, Heisenberg uncertainty principle- impossibility of a particle following a trajectory; Estimating minimum energy of a confined particle using uncertainty principle; Energy-time uncertainty principle. **(4 Lectures)**

Two slit interference experiment with photons, atoms & particles; linear superposition principle as a consequence; Matter waves and wave amplitude; Schrodinger equation for non-relativistic particles; Momentum and Energy operators; stationary states; physical interpretation of wavefunction, probabilities and normalization; Probability and probability current densities in one dimension. **(11 Lectures)**

One dimensional infinitely rigid box- energy eigenvalues and eigenfunctions, normalization; Quantum dot as an example; Quantum mechanical scattering and tunnelling in one dimension - across a step potential and across a rectangular potential barrier. **(12 Lectures)**

Size and structure of atomic nucleus and its relation with atomic weight; Impossibility of an electron being in nucleus as a consequence of the uncertainty principle. Nature of nuclear force, NZ graph, semi-empirical mass formula and binding energy. **(6 Lectures)**

Radioactivity: stability of nucleus; Law of radioactive decay; Mean life and half-life; α decay; β decay - energy released, spectrum and Pauli's prediction of neutrino; γ-ray emission. **(11 Lectures)**

Fission and fusion - mass deficit, relativity and generation of energy; Fission - nature of fragments and emission of neutrons. Nuclear reactor: slow neutrons interacting with Uranium 235; Fusion and thermonuclear reactions. **(4 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Concepts of Modern Physics, Arthur Beiser, 2009, McGraw-Hill
- Modern Physics, J.R. Taylor, C.D. Zafiratos, M.A. Dubson,2009, PHI Learning
- Six Ideas that Shaped Physics:Particle Behave like Waves, Thomas A. Moore, 2003, McGraw Hill
- Quantum Physics, Berkeley Physics,Vol.4. E.H. Wichman, 2008, Tata McGraw-Hill Co.
- Modern Physics, R.A. Serway, C.J. Moses, and C.A.Moyer, 2005, Cengage Learning

---

GE LAB: ELEMENTS OF MODERN PHYSICS

60 Lectures

1. To determine value of Boltzmann constant using V-I characteristic of PN diode.
2. To determine work function of material of filament of directly heated vacuum diode.
3. To determine the ionization potential of mercury.
4. To determine value of Planck's constant using LEDs of at least 4 different colours.
5. To determine the wavelength of H-alpha emission line of Hydrogen atom.
6. To determine the absorption lines in the rotational spectrum of Iodine vapour.
7. To study the diffraction patterns of single and double slits using laser and measure its intensity variation using Photosensor& compare with incoherent source – Na.
8. Photo-electric effect: photo current versus intensity and wavelength of light; maximum energy of photo-electrons versus frequency of light
9. To determine the value of e/m by (a) Magnetic focusing or (b) Bar magnet.
10. To setup the Millikan oil drop apparatus and determine the charge of an electron.

Reference Books:

- Advanced Practical Physics for students, B.L. Flint and H.T. Worsnop, 1971, Asia Publishing House.
- Advanced level Physics Practicals, Michael Nelson and Jon M. Ogborn, 4th Edition, reprinted 1985, Heinemann Educational Publishers
- A Text Book of Practical Physics, InduPrakash and Ramakrishna, 11th Edition, 2011, KitabMahal, New Delhi.
