B.Sc. Part I (Pass Course)

1. PHYSICS

Scheme : Max. Marks: 100

Min. Pass Marks: 36

Paper I	3 hrs. duration	Max. Marks: 33	Min. Pass marks 12
Paper II	3 hrs. duration	Max. Marks: 33	Min. Pass marks 12
Paper III	3 hrs. duration	Max. Marks: 34	Min. Pass marks 12
Practical	5 hrs. duration	Max. Marks: 50	Min. Pass marks 18

Paper-I : Mechanics & Oscillations

Work Load: 2 hrs. Lecture /week

Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.

Scheme of Examination: First question will be of nine marks comprising of six parts of short answer type with answer not exceeding half a page. Remaining four questions will be set with one from each of the unit and will be of six marks each. Second to fifth question will have two parts namely (A) and (B) each carrying 3 marks. Part (A) of second to fifth question shall be compulsory and Part (B) of these questions will have internal choice.

Unit – I:

Physical Law and frame of Reference

(a) Inertial and non-inertial frames, Transformation of displacement, velocity, acceleration between different frames of reference involving translation. Galilean transformation and invariance of Newton's laws.

(b) **Coriolis Force:** Transformation of displacement, velocity and acceleration between rotating frame, Pseudo forces, Coriolis force, Motion relative to earth, Focult's pendulum.

(c) **Conservative Forces:** Introduction about conservative and non-conservative forces, Rectilinear motion under conservative forces, Discussion of potential energy curve and motion of a particle.

Unit – II:

Centre of Mass

Introduction about Centre of Mass, Centre of Mass Frame: Collision of two particles in one and two dimensions (elastic and inelastic), Slowing down of neutrons in a moderator, Motion of a system with varying mass, Angular momentum concept, conservation and charge particle scattering by a nucleus.

Rigid body

Equation of a motion of a rotating body, Inertial coefficient, Case of J not parallel to ω. Kinetic energy of rotation and idea of principal axes, Precessional motion of a spinning top

Unit – III:

Motion under Central Forces

Introduction about Central Forces, Motion under central forces, Gravitational interaction, Inertia and gravitational mass, General solution under gravitational interaction, Keplers Laws, Discussion of trajectories, Cases of elliptical and circular orbits, Rutherford scattering.

Damped Harmonic Oscillations

Introduction about oscillations in a potential well, Damped force and motion under damping, Damped Simple Harmonic Oscillator, Power dissipation, Anharmonic oscillator and simple pendulum as an example.

Unit – IV:

Driven Harmonic Oscillations

Driven harmonic oscillator with damping, Frequency response, Phase [illegible] factor, Resonance, Series and parallel of LCR circuit, Electromechanical [illegible] Galvanometer.

Coupled Oscillations

Equation of motion of two coupled Simple Harmonic Oscillators, Normal modes: motion in mixed modes, Transient behavior, Dynamics of a number of oscillators with neighbor interactions

Text books:

- Mechanics (SIE), Charles Kittel
- Introduction to Classical mechanics, TMH
- The Physics of Waves & Oscillations, Bajaj
- H. Goldstein, Classical mechanics.
- L.N. Hand, J.D. Finch, Analytical mechanics (Cambridge, 1998).
- L. Landau, E. Lifshitz, Mechanics.

Paper – II (Electromagnetism)

Work Load: 2 Hrs. Lecture /week

Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.

Scheme of Examination: First question will be of nine marks comprising of six parts of short answer type with answer not exceeding half a page. Remaining four questions will be set with one from each of the unit and will be of six marks each. Second to fifth question will have two parts namely (A) and (B) each carrying 3 marks. Part (A) of second to fifth question shall be compulsory and Part (B) of these questions will have internal choice.

Unit I: Scalar and Vector Fields

Concept of Field, Scalar and Vector Fields, Gradient of scalar field. Physical significance and formalism of Gradient , Divergence and Curl of a vector field Cartesian co-ordinates system, Problems based on Gradient, Divergence and curl operators. Concept of Solid angle, Gauss divergence and Stoke's theorem. Gauss law from inverse square law. Differential form of Gauss law.

Electric Field and Potential Energy

Invariance of Charge, Potential energy of system of (i) Discrete N-charges (ii) Continuous charge distribution. Energy required to built a uniformly charged sphere, classical radius of electron, Electric field due to a short electric dipole, Interaction of electric dipole with external uniform and non uniform electric field, potential due to a uniformly charged spherical shell.

Poisson's and Laplace equations in Cartesian co-ordinates and their applications to solve the problems of electrostatics.

Electric field measured in moving frames, Electric field of a point charge moving with constant velocity.

Unit II: Electric field in matter

Multipole expansion, defination of moments of charge distribution, Dielectrics, Induced dipole moments, polar non polar molecules, Free and bound charges, Polarization, Atomic polarizabilty, electric displacement vector, electric susceptibility, dielectric constant, relation between them.

Electric potential and electric field due to a uniformly polarized sphere (i) out side the sphere (ii) at the surface of the sphere (iii) inside the sphere, Electric field due to a dielectric sphere placed in a uniform electric field (a) out side the sphere (b) inside the sphere, Electric field due to a charge placed in dielectric medium and Gauss law, Clausius-Mossotti relation in dielectrics,

Unit III: Magnetostatics and Magnetic field in matter

Lorentz force, properties of magnetic field, Ampere's law, field due to a current carrying solid conducting cylinder (a) out side (b) at the surface and (ii) inside the cylinder. Ampere's law in differential form, Introduction of Magnetic Vector potential, Poisson's equation for vector potential, Deduction of Bio-Savart law using Magnetic Vector potentials, Differential form of Ampere's law.

Atomic magnet, Gyromagnetic ratio, Bohr-magneton, Larmor frequency, induced mangnentic moment and dia-magnetism, spin magnetic moment, para and ferro-magnetism, Intensity of Magnetization, Magnetic permeability and Susceptibility, free and bound current dencities, Magnetic field due to a uniformly magnetized material and Non-unifomly magnetized material.

Unit IV: Maxwell's Equations and Electromagnetic waves

Displacement current, Maxwell's Equations, Electromagnetic waves, Electromagnetic waves in an Isotropic medium, Properties of electromagnetic waves, Energy density of Electromagnetic waves, Pointing vector, Radiation pressure of free space, Electromagnetic waves in Dispersive medium, Spectrum of Electromagnetic waves.

References :

1. Electricity & Magnetism ; A.S. Mahajan & Abbas A. Rangwala, Tata McGraw-Hill
2. Introduction to Electrodynamics ;, David J. Griffith, Prentice Hall
3. Berkley Physics Course , Vol. II
4. Fundamental University Physics Vol II : Fields and Waves ; M. Alonso and E.J. Finn: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company.

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2. Introduction to Electrodynamics : David J. Griffith, Prentice Hall

3. Berkley Physics Course , Vol II

4. Fundamental University Physics Vol II : Fields and Waves : M. Alonso and E.J. Finn; Addison-Wesley Publishing Company.

Paper III
OPTICS

Work Load: 2 hrs. Lecture /week

Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.

Scheme of Examination: First question will be of nine marks comprising of six parts of short answer type with answer not exceeding half a page. Remaining four questions will be set with one from each of the unit and will be of six marks each. Second to fifth question will have two parts namely (A) and (B) each carrying 3 marks. Part (A) of second to fifth question shall be compulsory and Part (B) of these questions will have internal choice.

Unit – 1 Interference:

Concept of Spatial and Temporal Coherence, coherence length, coherence time, Definition and propagation of a wave front Huygen's principle of secondary wavelets, Young's Double slit experiment. Types of interference, interference by division of wavefronts: Fresnel's Biprism, Measurement of wavelength λ and thickness of a thin transparent sheet, Interference by division of amplitude: Interference in thin films of constant thickness in transmitted and reflected waves. Interference produced by a wedge shaped film, Newton's rings, Determination of wavelength λ and refractive index μ by Newton's Rings: fringes of equal inclination (Haidinger fringes) and equal thickness (Fizeau fringes), Michelson's Interferometer, shape of fringes, Measurement of wavelength, difference between two spectral lines and thickness of a thin transparent sheet.

Unit – 2 Diffraction:

Fresnel's diffraction, Half period zones, Fresnel's diffraction at a circular aperture, straight edge and a rectangular slit, Zone plate, Multiple foci of zone plate, comparison between zone plate and convex lens, Fraunhofer diffraction by single slit and a circular aperture, Fraunhofer diffraction by N parallel slits with two slits as a special case, Missing order, Plane diffraction grating and its use in determining wavelength, Dispersion by a grating, Rayleigh's criterion of resolution, Resolving power of a Telescope and a Grating.

Unit – 3 Polarization:

Polarization (i) Plane polarized light (ii) Circularly polarized light and (iii) Elliptically Polarized light, Production of Plane polarized light: (i) by reflection (ii) by refraction (iii) by

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double refraction and (iv) by dichroism (Polaroid). Identification of polarized light. Huygen's theory of double refraction. Production of Circularly and Elliptically Polarized light. Quarter wave and half wave plates. Analysis of polarized light. Optical activity. Laws of optical Activity. Fresnel's explanation of optical activity. Experimental verification of Fresnel's theory. Specific rotation. Polarimeter. Types of Polarimeter: (i) Laurent's half shade polarimeter and (ii) Biquartz polarimeter.

Unit – 4: Quantum Optics & Photonics

(i) **Laser:** Spontaneous and stimulated emission, Einstein's A & B coefficients, Energy density of radiation as a result of stimulated emission and absorption, population inversion, Methods of optical pumping, energy level schemes, He-Ne, Ruby, co_2 lasers.

(ii) **Holography:** Basic concepts of Holography, principle of holography, Theory, construction and reconstruction of image, application of holography.

(iii) **Fiber Optics:** Introduction of Optical Fiber, Necessity of Cladding, Optical fiber system, optical fiber cable, Total internal Reflection, Explanation of Propagation of light through an optical fiber.

Reference:

1. Optics by Brij Lal & Subramanium, S. Chand.
2. Optics by D. P. Khandelwal.
3. Principles of optics by B. K. Mathur.
4. Introduction to Modern Optics by A. K. Ghatak.
5. An introduction to Modern Optics by G. R. Fowels.
6. Essentials of Lasers by Allen.

Practical

Work Load: Four hours laboratory work per week

Examination Duration: Four hours

Minimum Experiments: Total sixteen taking eight from each section.

The colleges are free to set new experiments of equivalent standard. This should be intimated and approved by the Convener, Board of Studies before the start of academic session. It is binding on the college to have experimental set up of at least sixteen experiments listed below (8 from each section). In case number of experiment performed by the student is less than sixteen, his marks shall be scaled down in final examination on pro rate basis. Laboratory examination paper will be set by the external examiner by making pairs of experiments taking one from each section out of sixteen or more experiments available at the center. Different combinations shall be given for different batch.

Section A

1. To study the variation of power transfer by two different loads by a DC source and to verify maximum power transfer theorem.
2. To study the variation of charge and current in a RC circuit with a different time constant (using a DC source).
3. To study the behavior of a RC circuit with varying resistance and capacitance using AC mains as a power source and also to determine the impedance and phase relations.
4. To study the rise and decay of current in an LR circuit with a source of constant emf.
5. To study the voltage and current behavior of an LR circuit with an AC power source. Also determine power factor, impedance and phase relations.
6. To study the characteristics of a semi- conductor junction diode and determine forward and reverse resistances.
7. To study the magnetic field along the axis of a current carrying circular coil. Plot the necessary graph and hence find radius of the circular coil.
8. To determine the specific resistance of a material and determine difference between two small resistance using Carey Fosters Bridge.
9. To convert a galvanometer into a ammeter of a given range
10. To convert a galvanometer into a voltmeter of a given range.

Section B

1. To study the random decay and determine the decay constant using the statistical board.
2. Using compound pendulum study the variation of time period with amplitude in large angle oscillations.
3. To study the damping using compound pendulum.

4. To study the excitation of normal modes and measure frequency splitting using two coupled oscillators.
5. To study the frequency of energy transfer as a function of coupling strength using coupled oscillators.
6. To study the viscous fluid damping of a compound pendulum and determining damping coefficient and Q of the oscillator.
7. To study the electromagnetic damping of a compound pendulum and to find the variation of damping coefficients with the assistance of a conducting lamina.
8. To find J by Callender and Barne's Method.
9. To determine Young's modulus by bending of beam.
10. To determine Y, σ and η by Searle's method.
11. To ensure Curie temperature of Monel alloy.
12. To determine modulus of rigidity of a wire using Maxwell's needle.
13. Study of normal modes of a coupled pendulum system. Study of oscillations in mixed modes and find the period of energy exchange between the two oscillators.
14. To study variation of surface tension with temperature using Jaegger's method.
15. To study the specific-rotation of sugar solution by polarimeter.