PHYSICS

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

The undergraduate training in physics is aimed at providing the necessary inputs so as to set forth the task of bringing about new and innovative ideas/concepts so that the formulated model curricula in physics becomes in tune with the changing scenario and incorporate new and rapid advancements and multi disciplinary skills, societal relevance, global interface, self sustaining and supportive learning.

It is desired that undergraduate i.e. B.Sc. level besides grasping the basic concepts of physics should in addition have broader vision. Therefore, they should be exposed to societal interface of physics and role of physics in the development of technologies.
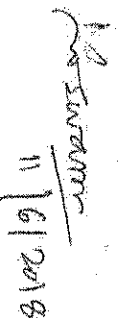
EXAMINATION SCHEME:

1. There shall be 2 theory papers of 3 hours duration each and one practical paper of 4 hours duration. Each paper shall carry 50 marks.

2. Numerical problems of at least 30% will compulsorily be asked in each theory paper.

3. In practical paper, each student has to perform two experiments one from each groups as listed in the list of experiments.

4. Practical examination will be of 4 hours duration- one experiment to be completed in 2 hours.

   The distribution practical marks as follows:

Experiment	: 15+15=30
Viva voce	: 10
Internal assessment	: 10

5. The external examiner should ensure that at least 16 experiments are in working order at the time of examination and submit a certificate to this effect.
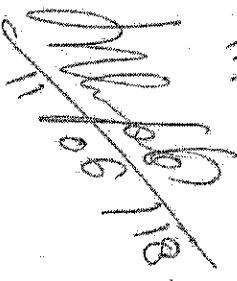
B.Sc. Part-I

Paper-I

MECHANICS, OSCILLATIONS AND PROPERTIES OF MATTER

(Paper code 0793)

Unit-1 Cartesian, Cylindrical and Spherical coordinate system, Inertial and non-inertial frames of reference, uniformly rotating frame, Coriolis force and its applications. Motion under a central force, Kepler's laws. Effect of Centrifugal and Coriolis forces due to earth's rotation, Center of mass (C.M.), Lab and C.M. frame of reference, motion of C.M. of system of particles subject to external forces, elastic, and inelastic collisions in one and two dimensions, Scattering angle in the laboratory frame of reference, Conservation of linear and angular momentum, Conservation of energy.

Unit-2 Rigid body motion, rotational motion, moments of inertia and their products, principal moments & axes, introductory idea of Euler's equations. Potential well and Periodic Oscillations, case of harmonic small oscillations, differential equation and its solution, kinetic and potential energy, examples of simple harmonic oscillations: spring and mass system, simple and compound pendulum, torsional pendulum.

Unit-3 Bifilar oscillations, Helmholtz resonator, LC circuit, vibrations of a magnet, oscillations of two masses connected by a spring. Superposition of two simple harmonic motions of the same frequency, Lissajous figures, damped harmonic oscillator, case of different frequencies. Power dissipation, quality factor, examples, driven (forced) harmonic oscillator, transient and steady states, power absorption, resonance.

Unit-4 E as an accelerating field, electron gun, case of discharge tube, linear accelerator, E as deflecting field- CRO sensitivity, Transverse B field, 180^0 deflection, mass spectrograph, curvatures of tracks for energy determination, principle of a cyclotron. Mutually perpendicular E and B fields: velocity selector, its resolution. Parallel E and B fields, positive ray parabolas, discovery of isotopes, elements of mass spectrography, principle of magnetic focusing lens.

Unit-5 Elasticity: Strain and stress, elastic limit, Hooke's law, Modulus of rigidity, Poisson's ratio, Bulk modulus, relation connecting different elastic- constants, twisting couple of a cylinder (solid and hallow), Bending moment, Cantilever, Young modulus by bending of beam.

Viscosity: Poiseulle's equation of liquid flow through a narrow tube, equations of continuity, Euler's equation, Bernoulli's theorem, viscous fluids, streamline and turbulent flow. Poiseulle's law, Coefficient of viscosity, Stoke's law, Surface tension and molecular interpretation of surface tension, Surface energy, Angle of contact, wetting.

TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. E M Purcell, Ed Berkely physics course, vol.Mechanics (Mc. Gr. Hill) R P Feynman.
2. R B Lighton and M Sands, the Feynman lectures in physics, vol I (B) publications, Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras.
3. D P Khandelwal, Oscillations and waves (Himalaya Publishing House Bombay).
4. R. K. Ghosh, The Mathematics of waves and vibrations (Macmillan 1975).
5. J.C. Upadhyaya- Mechanics (Hindi and English Edition.)
6. D.S. Mathur- Mechanics and properties of matter.
7. Brijlal and Subramanium- Oscillations and waves. Resnick and Halliday- Volume I
8. Physics Part –1: Resnick and Halliday.

Paper-II
ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM AND ELECTROMAGNETIC THEORY
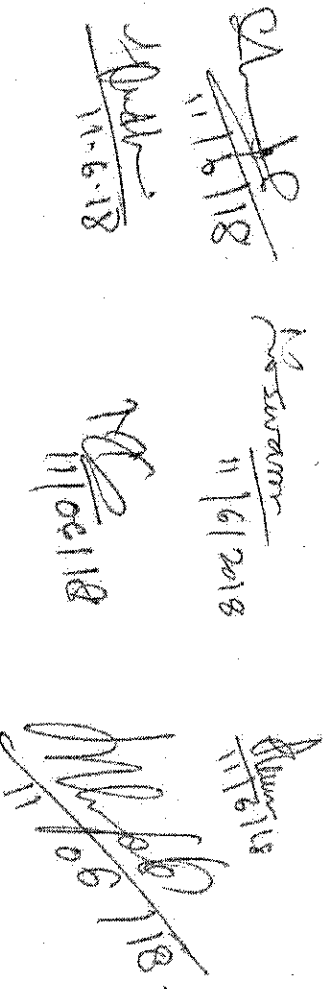
Unit-1 Repeated integrals of a function of more than one variable, definition of a double and triple integral. Gradient of a scalar field and its geometrical interpretation, divergence and curl of a vector field, and their geometrical interpretation, line, surface and volume integrals, flux of a vector field. Gauss's divergence theorem, Green's theorem and Stoke's theorem and their physical significance. Kirchoff's law, Ideal Constant-voltage and Constant-current Sources. Thevenin theorem, Norton theorem, Superposition theorem, Reciprocity theorem and Maximum Power Transfer theorem.

Unit-2 Coulomb's law in vacuum expressed in Vector forms, calculations of E for simple distributions of charges at rest, dipole and quadrupole fields. Work done on a charge in a electrostatic field expressed as a line integral, conservative nature of the electrostatic field. Relation between Electric potential and Electric field, torque on a dipole in a uniform electric field and its energy, flux of the electric field. Gauss's law and its application: E due to (1) an Infinite Line of Charge, (2) a Charged Cylindrical Conductor, (3) an Infinite Sheet of Charge and Two Parallel Charged Sheets, capacitors, electrostatic field energy, force per unit area of the surface of a conductor in an electric field, conducting sphere in a uniform electric field.

Unit-3 Dielectric constant, Polar and Non Polar dielectrics, Dielectrics and Gauss's Law, Dielectric Polarization, Electric Polarization vector P, Electric displacement vector D. Relation between three electric vectors, Dielectric susceptibility and permittivity, Polarizability and mechanism of Polarization, Lorentz local field, Clausius Mossotti equation, Debye equation,

Ferroelectric and Paraelectric dielectrics, Steady current, current density J, non-steady currents and continuity equation, rise and decay of current in LR, CR and LCR circuits, decay constants, AC circuits, complex numbers and their applications in solving AC circuit problems, complex impedance and reactance, series and parallel resonance, Q factor, power consumed by an a AC circuit, power factor.

Unit-4 Magnetization Current and magnetization vector M, three magnetic vectors and their relationship, Magnetic permeability and susceptibility, Diamagnetic, paramagnetic and ferromagnetic substances. B.H. Curve, cycle of magnetization and hysteresis, Hysteresis loss.

Biot-Savart's Law and its applications: B due to (1) a Straight Current Carrying Conductor and (2) Current Loop. Current Loop as a Magnetic Dipole and its Dipole Moment (Analogy with Electric Dipole). Ampere's Circuital law (Integral and Differential Forms).

Unit-5 Electromagnetic induction, Faraday's law, electromotive force, integral and differential forms of Faraday's law Mutual and self inductance, Transformers, energy in a static magnetic field. Maxwell's displacement current, Maxwell's equations, electromagnetic field energy density. The wave equation satisfied by E and B, plane electromagnetic waves in vacuum, Poynting's vector.

TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Berkeley Physics Course, Electricity and Magnetism, Ed. E.M. Purcell (Mc Graw - Hill).

2. Halliday and Resnik, Physics, Vol. 2.

3. D J Griffith, Introduction to Electrodynamics (Prentice-Hall of India).

4. Raitz and Milford, Electricity and Magnetism (Addison-Wesley).

5. A S Mahajan and A A Rangwala, Electricity and Magnetism (Tata Mc Graw-hill).

6. A M Portis, Electromagnetic fields.

7. Pugh & Pugh, Principles of Electricity and Magnetism (Addison-Wesley).

8. Panofsky and Phillips, Classical Electricity and Magnetism, (India Book House).

9. S S Atwood, Electricity and Magnetism (Dover).

PRACTICALS

Minimum 16 (Eight from each group)

Experiments out of the following or similar experiments of equal standard

GROUP-A

1. Study of laws of parallel and perpendicular axes for moment of inertia.
2. Moment of inertia of Fly wheel.
3. Moment of inertia of irregular bodies by inertia table.
4. Study of conservation of momentum in two dimensional oscillations.
5. Study of a compound pendulum.
6. Study of damping of a bar pendulum under various mechanics.
7. Study of oscillations under a biflar suspension.
8. Study of modulus of rigidity by Maxwell's needle.
9. Determination of Y, k, η by Searl's apparatus.
10. To study the oscillation of a rubber band and hence to draw a potential energy curve from it.
11. Study of oscillation of a mass under different combinations of springs.
12. Study of torsion of wire (static and dynamic method).
13. Poisson's ratio of rubber tube.
14. Study of bending of a cantilever or a beam.
15. Study of flow of liquids through capillaries.
16. Determination of surface tension of a liquid.
17. Study of viscosity of a fluid by different methods.

GROUP-B

1. Use of a vibration magnetometer to study a field.
2. Study of magnetic field B due to a current.
3. Measurement of low resistance by Carey-Foster bridge.
4. Measurement of inductance using impedance at different frequencies.
5. Study of decay of currents in LR and RC circuits.
6. Response curve for LCR circuit and response frequency and quality factor.
7. Study of waveforms using cathode-ray oscilloscope.
8. Characteristics of a choke and Measurement of inductance.
9. Study of Lorentz force.
10. Study of discrete and continuous LC transmission line.
11. Elementary FORTRAN programs, Flowcharts and their interpretation.
18. To find the product of two matrices.
19. Numerical solution of equation of motion.
20. To find the roots of quadratic equation.

TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKs:

1. B saraf et al Mechanical Systems(Vikas publishing House,New Delhi).
2. D.P. khandelwal, A Laboratory Manual of Physics for Undergraduate classes (Vani Publication House,New Delhi).
3. C G Lambe Elements of statistics (Longmans Green and Co London New York, Tprpnto).
4. C Dixon, Numerical analysis.
5. S Lipsdutz and A Poe, schaum's outline of theory and problems of programming with Fortran (MC Graw-Hill Book Company, Singapore 1986).