

## Session 2021-22

# 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.

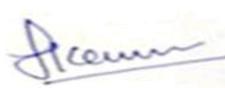
### EXAMINATION SCHEME:

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.

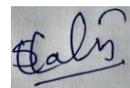
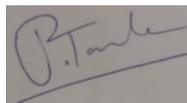
The distribution practical marks as follows:

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.



DUKHU RAM SAHU



## B.Sc. Part-III

### Paper-I

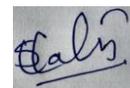
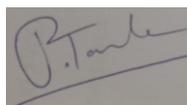
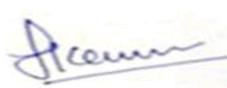
## RELATIVITY, QUANTUM MECHANICS, ATOMIC MOLECULAR AND NUCLEAR PHYSICS

**Unit-1** Reference systems, inertial frames, Galilean invariance propagation of light, Michelson-Morley experiment, search for ether. Postulates for the special theory of relativity, Lorentz transformations, length contraction, time dilation, velocity addition, variation of mass with velocity, mass-energy equivalence, particle with zero rest mass.

**Unit-2** Origin of the quantum theory : Failure of classical physics to explain the phenomena such as black-body spectrum, photoelectric effect, Compton effect, Wave-particle duality, uncertainty principle, de Broglie's hypothesis for matter waves, the concept of Phase and group velocities, experimental demonstration of matter waves. Davisson and Germer's experiment. Consequence of de Broglie's concepts, Bohr's complementary Principle, Bohr's correspondence principle, Bohr's atomic model, energies of a particle in a box, wave packets. Consequence of the uncertainty relation, gamma ray microscope, diffraction at a slit.

**Unit-3** Quantum Mechanics: Schrodinger's equation, Statistical interpretation of wave function, Orthogonality and normalization of wave function, Probability current density, Postulatory basis of quantum mechanics, operators, expectation values, Ehrenfest's theorem, transition probabilities, applications to particle in a one and three dimensional boxes, harmonic oscillator in one dimension, reflection at a step potential, transmission across a potential barrier.

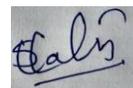
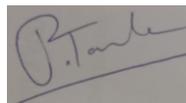
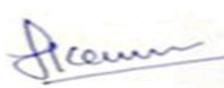
**Unit-4** Spectra of hydrogen, deuteron and alkali atoms spectral terms, doublet fine structure, screening constants for alkali spectra for s, p, d and f states, selection rules. Discrete set of electronic energies of molecules, quantisation of vibrational and rotational energies, determination of inter-nuclear distance, pure rotational and rotation vibration spectra. Dissociation limit for the ground and other electronic states, transition rules for pure vibration and electronic vibration spectra. Raman effect, Stokes and anti-Stokes lines, complimentary character of Raman and infrared spectra, experimental arrangements for Raman spectroscopy.



**Unit-5** Structure of nuclei:- Basic Properties of Nuclei: (1) Mass, (2) Radii, (3) Charge, (4) Angular Momentum, (5) Spin, (6) Magnetic Moment ( $\mu$ ), (7) Stability and (8) Binding Energy, Nuclear Models:- Liquid Drop Model, Mass formula, Shell Model, Types of Nuclear reactions, laws of conservation, Q-value of reactions, Interaction of Energetic particles with matter, Ionization chamber, GM Counter, Cloud Chambers, Fundamental Interactions, Classification of Elementary Particles, Particles and Antiparticles, Baryons, Hyperons, Leptons, and Mesons, Elementary Particle Quantum Numbers: Baryon Number, Lepton Number, Strangeness, Electric Charge, Hypercharge and Isospin, introductory idea of discovery of Higg's Boson.

**TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS:**

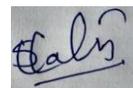
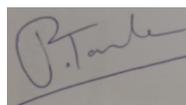
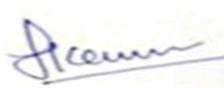
1. H.S. Mani and G.K. Metha: "Introduction to Modern Physics"" (Affiliated East-West Press, 1989).
2. A Beiser, "Prospective of Modern Physics".
3. H.E. White, "Introduction to Atomic Physics".
4. Barrow, "Introduction to Molecular Physics".
5. R.P. Feynman, R.B. Leighton and M Sands, "The Feynman Lectures on Physics", Vol.III (B.I. Publications, Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras).
6. T.A. Littlefield and N Thorley, "Atomic and Nuclear Physics" (Engineering Language Book Society)
7. H.A. Enge, "Introduction to Nuclear Physics", (Addision-Wesly)
8. Eisenberg and Resnick, "Quantum Physics of Atoms, Molecules, Solids, Nuclei and Particles" (John Wiley)
9. D.P. Khandelwal, "Optics and Atomic Physics", (Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 1988).
10. Quarks and Leptons, F. Halzen and A.D. Martin, Wiley India, New Delhi, 1984.
11. Radiation detection and measurement, G.F. Knoll (John Wiley & Sons, 2000).
12. Theoretical Nuclear Physics, J.M. Blatt & V.F.Weisskopf (Dover Pub.Inc., 1991).
13. Electronic Devices & Circuits By Milliman Helkiyan.



## Paper-II

### SOLID STATE PHYSICS, SOLID STATE DEVICES AND ELECTRONICS

- Unit-1** Amorphous and crystalline solids, Elements of symmetry, seven crystal system, Cubic lattices, Crystal planes, Miller indices, Laue's equation for X-ray diffraction, Bragg's Law, Bonding in solids, classification. Cohesive energy of solid, Madelung constant, evaluation of Parameters, Specific heat of solids, classical theory (Dulong-Petit's law), Einstein and Debye theories, Vibrational modes of one dimensional monoatomic lattice, Dispersion relation, Brillouin Zone.
- Unit-2** Free electron model of a metal, Solution of one dimensional Schrödinger equation in a constant potential, Density of states, Fermi Energy, Energy bands in a solid (Kronig-Penny model without mathematical details), Difference between Metals, Insulator and Semiconductors, Hall effect, Dia, Para and Ferromagnetism, Langevin's theory of dia and para-magnetism, Curie- Weiss's Law, Qualitative description of Ferromagnetism (Magnetic domains), B-H curve and Hysteresis loss.
- Unit-3** Intrinsic and extrinsic semiconductors, Concept of Fermi level, Generation and recombination of electron hole pairs in semiconductors, Mobility of electrons and holes, drift and diffusion currents, p-n junction diode, depletion width and potential barrier, junction capacitance, I-V characteristics, Tunnel diode, Zener diode, Light emitting diode, solar cell, Bipolar transistors, pnp and npn transistors, characteristics of transistors, different configurations, current amplification factor, FET and MOSFET Characteristics.
- Unit-4** Half and full wave rectifier, rectifier efficiency ripple factor, Bridge rectifier, Filters, Inductor filter, L and  $\pi$  section filters, Zener diode, regulated power supply using zener diode, Applications of transistors, Bipolar Transistor as amplifier, h-parameter, h-parameter equivalent circuit, Transistor as power amplifier, Transistor as oscillator, principle of an oscillator and Barkhausen's condition, requirements of an oscillator, Wein-Bridge oscillator and Hartley oscillator.
- Unit-5** Digital Circuits: Difference between Analog and Digital Circuits, Binary Numbers, Decimal to Binary and Binary to Decimal Conversion, AND, OR and NOT Gates (Realization using Diodes and Transistor), NAND and NOR Gates as Universal Gates, XOR and XNOR Gate, De Morgan's Theorems, Boolean Laws, Simplification of Logic Circuit using Boolean Algebra, Digital to Analog Converter, Analog to Digital Converter.



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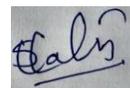
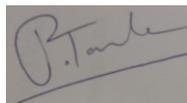
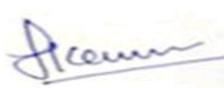
1. Introduction to solid state physics: C. Kittel.
2. Solid State Physics: A.J. Dekkar.
3. Electronic Circuits: Mottershead.
4. Electronic Circuits: Millman and Halkias.
5. Semiconductor Devices: S.M. Sze.
6. Electronic devices: T.L. Floyd.
7. Device and Circuits: J. Millman and C. Halkias.
8. Electronic Fundamental and Applications: D. Chatopadhyay and P.C. Rakshit.
9. Electricity and Magnetism: K.K. Tiwari.

## PRACTICALS

### Minimum 16 (Eight from each group)

#### Experiments out of the following or similar experiments of equal standard

1. Determination of Planck's constant.
2. Determination of  $e/m$  by using Thomson tube.
3. Determination of  $e$  by Millikan's methods.
4. Study of spectra of hydrogen and deuterium (Rydberg constant and ratio of masses of electron proton).
5. Absorption spectrum of iodine vapour.
6. Study of alkali or alkaline earth spectra using a concave grating.
7. Study of Zeeman effect for determination of a Lande g-factor.
8. Analysis of a given band spectrum.
9. Study of Raman spectrum using laser as an excitation source.
10. Study of absorption of alpha and beta rays.
11. Study of statistics in radioactive measurement.
12. Coniometric study of crystal faces.
13. Determination of dielectric constant.
14. Hysteresis curve of transformer core.
15. Hall-probe method for measurement of magnetic field.
16. Specific resistance and energy gap of semiconductor.
17. Characteristics of transistor.
18. Characteristics of tunnel diode.
19. Study of voltage regulation system.
20. Study of regulated power supply.
21. Study of lissajous figures using CRO.
22. Study of VTVM.
23. Study of RC and TC coupled amplifiers.
24. Study of AF and RF oscillators.
25. Find roots of  $f(x) = 0$  by using Newton-Raphson Method.



26. Find root of  $f(x) = 0$  by using secant method.
27. Integration by Simpson rule.
28. To find the value of V at
29. String manipulations.
30. Towers of Hanoi (Non-recursive).
31. Finding first four perfect numbers.
32. Quadratic interpolation using Newton's forward-difference formula of degree two.

**TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. B.G. Strechman, Solid state electronics devices II edition (Prentice-Hall of India New Delhi 1986)
2. W.D. Stanley, Electronics devices, circuits and applications (Prentice-Hall new jersey, USA 1988).
3. S. Lipschutz and A Poe; Schaum's outline of theory and problems of programming with Fortran (Mc Graw-Hill Book Co. Singapore, 1986).
4. C Dixon, Numerical Analysis.

