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° 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.

1 16/2018

- 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.

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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
- **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,

an electric field, conducting sphere in a uniform electric field.

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.

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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.

- 1. Berkeley Physics Course, Electricity and Magnetism, Ed. E.M. Purcell (Mc Graw Hill).
- 2. Halliday and Resnik, Physics, Vol. 2.
- 3. D J Grifith, 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

- Study of laws of parallel and perpendicular axes for moment of inertia. 1.
- Moment of inertia of Fly wheel. 2.
- Moment of inertia of irregular bodies by inertia table. 3.
- Study of conservation of momentum in two dimensional oscillations. 4.
- 5. Study of a compound pendulum.
- Study of damping of a bar pendulum under various mechanics. 6.
- 7. Study of oscillations under a bifilar suspension.
- Study of modulus of rigidity by Maxwell's needle. 8.
- 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.
- Study of magnetic field B due to a current. 2.
- Measurement of low resistance by Carey-Foster bridge. 3.
- Measurement of inductance using impedance at different frequencies. 4.
- Study of decay of currents in LR and RC circuits. 5.
- Response curve for LCR circuit and response frequency and quality factor. 6.
- Study of waveforms using cathode-ray oscilloscope. 7.
- 8. Characteristics of a choke and Measurement of inductance.
- Study of Lorentz force. 9.
- 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.

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- 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).

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B.Sc. Part-II Paper-I THERMODYNAMICS, KINETIC THEORY AND STATISTICAL PHYSICS

- **Unit-1** The laws of thermodynamics : The Zeroth law, first law of thermodynamics, internal energy as a state function, reversible and irreversible change, Carnot's cycle, carnot theorem, second law of thermodynamics. Claussius theorem inequality. Entropy, Change of entropy in simple cases (i) Isothermal expansion of an ideal gas (ii) Reversible isochoric process (iii) Free adiabatic expansion of an ideal gas. Concept of entropy, Entropy of the universe. Entropy change in reversible and irreversible processes, Entropy of Ideal gas, Entropy as a thermodynamic variable, S-T diagram, Principle of increase of entropy. The thermodynamic scale of temperature, Third law of thermodynamics, Concept of negative temperature.
- **Unit-2** Thermodynamic functions, Internal energy, Enthalpy, Helmholtz function and Gibb's free energy, Maxwell's thermodynamical equations and their applications, TdS equations, Energy and heat capacity equations Application of Maxwell's equation in Joule-Thomson cooling, adiabatic cooling of a system, Van der Waals gas, Clausius-Clapeyron heat equation. Blackbody spectrum, Stefan-Boltzmann law, Wien's displacement law, Rayleigh-Jean's law, Planck's quantum theory of radiation.
- **Unit-3** Maxwellian distribution of speeds in an ideal gas: Distribution of speeds and velocities, experimental verification, distinction between mean, rms and most probable speed values. Doppler broadening of spectral lines. Transport phenomena in gases: Molecular collisions mean free path and collision cross sections. Estimates of molecular diameter and mean free path. Transport of mass, momentum and energy and interrelationship, dependence on temperature and pressure.

Behaviour of Real Gases: Deviations from the Ideal Gas Equation. The Virial Equation. Andrew's Experiments on CO_2 Gas. Critical Constants.

Unit-4 The statistical basis of thermodynamics: Probability and thermodynamic probability, principle of equal a priori probabilities, statistical postulates. Concept of Gibb's ensemble, accessible and inaccessible states. Concept of phase space, γ phase space and μ phase space. Equilibrium before two systems in thermal contact, probability and entropy, Boltzmann entropy relation. Boltzmann canonical distribution law and its applications, law of equipartition of energy.

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Transition to quantum statistics: 'h' as a natural constant and its implications, cases of particle in a one-dimensional box and one-dimensional harmonic oscillator.

Unit-5 Indistinguishability of particles and its consequences, Bose-Einstein & Fermi-Dirac conditions, Concept of partition function, Derivation of Maxwell-Boltzmann, Bose-Einstein and Fermi-Dirac Statistics, Limits of B-E and F-D statistics to M-B statistics. Application of B-E statistics to black body radiation, Application of F-D statistics to free electrons in a metal.

- 1. B.B. Laud, "Introduction to Statistical Mechanics" (Mcmillan 1981)
- 2. F. Reif : "Statistical Physics" (Mcgraw-Hill, 1998).
- 3. K, Haung : "Statatistical Physics" (Wiley Eastern, 1988).
- 4. Thermal and statistical Physics: R.K. Singh, Y.M. Gupta and S. Sivraman.
- 5. Statistical Physics: Berkeley Physics Course, Vol. 5
- 6. Physics (Part-2): Editor, Prof. B.P. Chandra, M.P. Hindi Granth Academy.
- 7. Heat and Thermodynamics: K.W. Zeemansky.
- 8. Thermal Physics: B.K. Agarwal.
- 9. Heat and Thermodynamics: Brij Lal and N. Subramanyam.
- 10. Heat and Thermodynamics: Dayal, Verma and Pandey.
- 11. A Treatise on Heat: M.N. Saha and B.N. Srivastava.



Paper-II WAVES, ACOUSTICS AND OPTICS

Unit-1 Waves in media: Speed of transverse waves on uniform string, speed of longitudinal waves in a fluid, energy density and energy transmission in waves. Waves over liquid surface: gravity waves and ripples. Group velocity and phase velocity and relationship between them. Production and detection of ultrasonic and infrasonic waves and applications.

Reflection, refraction and diffraction of sound : Acoustic impedance of a medium, percentage reflection & refraction at a boundary, impedance matching for transducers, diffraction of sound, principle of a sonar system, sound ranging.

- Unit-2 Fermat's Principle of extremum path, the aplanatic points of a sphere and other applications. Cardinal points of an optical system, thick lens and lens combinations. Lagrange equation of magnification, telescopic combinations, telephoto lenses. Monochromatic aberrations and their reductions; aspherical mirrors and Schmidt corrector plates, aplanatic points, oil immersion objectives, meniscus lens. Optical instruments: Entrance and exit pupils, need for a multiple lens eyepiece, common types of eyepieces. (Ramsdon and Hygen's eyepieces).
- **Unit-3** Interference of light: The principle of superpositions, two slit interference, coherence requirement for the sources, optical path retardations, Conditions for sustained interference, Theory of interference, Thin films. Newton's rings and Michelson interferometer and their applications its application for precision determinations of wavelength, wavelength difference and the width of spectral lines. Multiple beam interference in parallel film and Fabry-Perot interferometer. Rayleigh refractometer, Twyman-Green interferometer and its uses.
- **Unit-4** Diffraction, Types of Diffraction, Fresnel's diffraction, half-period zones, phasor diagram and integral calculus methods, the intensity distribution, Zone plates, diffraction due to straight edge, Fraunhofer diffraction due to a single slit and double slit, Diffraction at N-Parallel slit, Plane Diffraction grating, Rayleigh criterion, resolving power of grating, Prism, telescope.

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Polarized light and its mathematical representation, Production of polarized light by reflection, refraction and scattering. Polarization by double refraction and Huygen's theory, Nicol prism, Retardation plates, Production and analysis of circularly and elliptically polarized light. Optical activity and Fresnel's theory, Biquartz polarimeter.

Unit-5 Laser system: Basic properties of Lasers, coherence length and coherence time, spatial coherence of a source, Einstein's A and B coefficients, Spontaneous and induced emissions, conditions for laser action, population inversion, Types of Laser : Ruby and, He-Ne laser and. Applications of laser : Application in communication, Holography and Basics of non linear optics and Generation of Harmonic.

- 1. A.K. Ghatak, 'Physical Optics'
- 2. D.P. Khandelwal, Optical and Atomic Physics' (Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 1988)
- 3. K.D. Moltev; 'Optics' (Oxford University Press)
- 4. Sears: 'Optics'
- 5. Jenkins and White: 'Fundamental of Optics' (McGraw-Hill)
- 6. B.B. Laud: Lasers and Non-linear Optics (Wiley Eastern 1985)
- 7. Smith and Thomson: 'Optics' (John Wiley and Sons)
- 8. Berkely Physics Courses: Vol.-III, 'Waves and Oscillations'
- 9. I.G. Main, 'Vibrations and Waves' (Cambridge University Press)
- 10. H.J. Pain: 'The Physics of Vibrations and Waves' (MacMillan 1975)
- 11. Text Book of Optics: B.K. Mathur
- 12. B.Sc. (Part III) Physics: Editor: B.P. Chandra, M.P. Hindi Granth Academy.
- 13. F. Smith and J.H. Thomson, Manchester Physics series: optics (John wiley, 1971)
- 14. Born and Wolf: 'Optics'.
- 15. Physical Optics: B. K. Mathur and T. P. Pandya.
- 16. A textbook of Optics: N. Subrahmanyam, Brijlal and M. N. Avadhanulu.
- 17. Geometrical and Physical Optics: Longhurst.
- 18. Introduction to Modern Optics: G. R. Fowels.
- 19. Optics: P. K. Srivastav.

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PRACTICALS

Minimum 16 (Eight from each group)

Experiments out of the following or similar experiments of equal standard

- 1. Study of Brownian motion.
- 2. Study of adiabatic expansion of a gas.
- 3. Study of conversion of mechanical energy into heat.
- 4. Heating efficiency of electrical kettle with varying voltage.
- 5. Study of temperature dependence of total radiation.
- 6. Study of temperature dependence of spectral density of radiation.
- 7. Resistance thermometry.
- 8. Thermo emf thermometry.
- 9. Conduction of heat through poor conductors of different geometries.
- 10. Experimental study of probability distribution for a two-option system using a coloured dice.
- 11. Study of statistical distribution on nuclear disintegration data (GM counter used as a black box).
- 12. Speed of waves on a stretched strings.
- 13. Studies on torsional waves in a lumped system.
- 14. Study of interference with two coherent source of sound.
- 15. Chlandi's figures with varying excitation and loading points.
- 16. Measurements of sound intensities with different situations.
- 17. Characteristics of a microphone-loudspeakers system
- 18. Designing an optical viewing system.
- 19. Study of monochromatic defects of images.
- 20. Determining the principle point of a combination of lenses.
- 21. Study of interference of light (biprism or wedge film).
- 22. Study of diffraction at a straight edge or a single slit.
- 23. Study of F-P etalon fringes.
- 24. Study of diffraction grating and its resolving power.
- 25. Resolving power of telescope system.
- 26. Polarization of light by reflection; also cos-squared law.
- 27. Study of optical rotation for any system.
- 28. Study of laser as a monochromatic coherent source.
- 29. Study of a divergence of laser beam.
- 30. Calculation of days between two dates of a year.
- 31. To check if triangle exists and the type of a triangles.
- 32. To find the sum of the sine and cosines series and print out the curve.

- 33. To solve simultaneous equation by elimination method.
- 34. To prepare a mark-list of polynomials.
- 35. Fitting a straight line or a simple curve
- 36. Convert a given integer into binary and octal systems and vice versa .
- 37. Inverse of a matrix.
- 38. Spiral array.

- **1.** D.P. Khandelwal, Optics and Atomic physics (Himalaya Publishing house, Bombay 1988).
- **2.** D.P. Khandelwal, A Laboratory Manual for Undergraduate Classes (Vani Publishing House, New Delhi).
- **3.** S. Lipschutz and a Poe, Schaum's outline of theory and Problems of Programming with Fortran(McGraw-hill Book Company 1986).
- 4. C Dixon, Numerical Analysis .

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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 mater 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 moleculers, 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, (5) Magnetic Moment (μ), (6) Stability and (7) 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.

- 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 Physic".
- 4. Barrow, "Introduction to Molecular Physics".
- 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).

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 semi conductors, 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 π section filters, Zener diode, regulated power supply using zener diode, Applications of transistors, Bipolar Transistor as amplifier, h-parameter, hparameter equivalent circuit, Transistor as power amplifier, Transistor as oscillator, principle of an oscillator and Bark Hausen'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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TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 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.

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- 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.

- 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.

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