ಗುಲಬರ್ಗಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಕಲಬುರಗಿ.

ಜ್ಞಾನ ಗಂಗಾ, ಕಲಬುರಗಿ-585 106, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಭಾರತ

(ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ 1976ರನ್ವಯ 10-09-1980 ರಂದು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾದ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು 2000ರ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದಂತೆ)

ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂ. 08472-263202 ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್: 08472-263206, ಇ-ಮೇಲ್: registrargug@rediffmail.com

ವಿದ್ಯಾಮಂಡಲ

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ.ಗುವಿಕ/ವಿಮವಿ/ಬಿಓಎಸ್/2023-24/ 424 ದಿನಾಂಕ: 09.11.23

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ವಿಷಯ: ಸ್ನಾತಕ ಪದವಿ ಕೋರ್ಸಿನ **ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ** ವಿಷಯದ ಐದನೇ ಹಾಗೂ ಆರನೇ ಸೆಮೇಸ್ಟರ್ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿ 2023-24ನೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಸಿದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ:1. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. ಇಡಿ 104 ಯುಎನ್ಇ 2023 ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ:20.07.2023

2. **ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ** ವಿಷಯದ ಸ್ನಾತಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 22.09.2023
3. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ನಿಕಾಯಗಳ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸಭೆಯ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 06.11.2023
4. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕುಲಪತಿಗಳ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ:08.11.2023

******

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನದಂತೆ, 2023-24ನೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿರುವ ಸ್ನಾತಕ ಪದವಿ ಐದನೇ ಮತ್ತು ಆರನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ **ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ** ವಿಷಯದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸದರಿ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ನಿಕಾಯದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಪಡೆದಿರುವಂತೆ, ವಿದ್ಯಾವಿಷಯಕ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸಭೆಯ ಘಟನೋತ್ತರ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಸದರಿ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸ್ನಾತಕ ಪದವಿ ಕೋರ್ಸಿನ **ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ** ವಿಷಯದ ಐದನೇ ಮತ್ತು ಆರನೇ ಸೆಮೆಸ್ಟರ್ 2023-24ನೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳೀಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಗುಲಬರ್ಗ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ವೆಬ್‌ಸೈಟ್ www.gug.ac.in ದಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು 8.11.23
ಗುಲಬರ್ಗಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಕಲಬುರಗಿ.

ಗೆ,

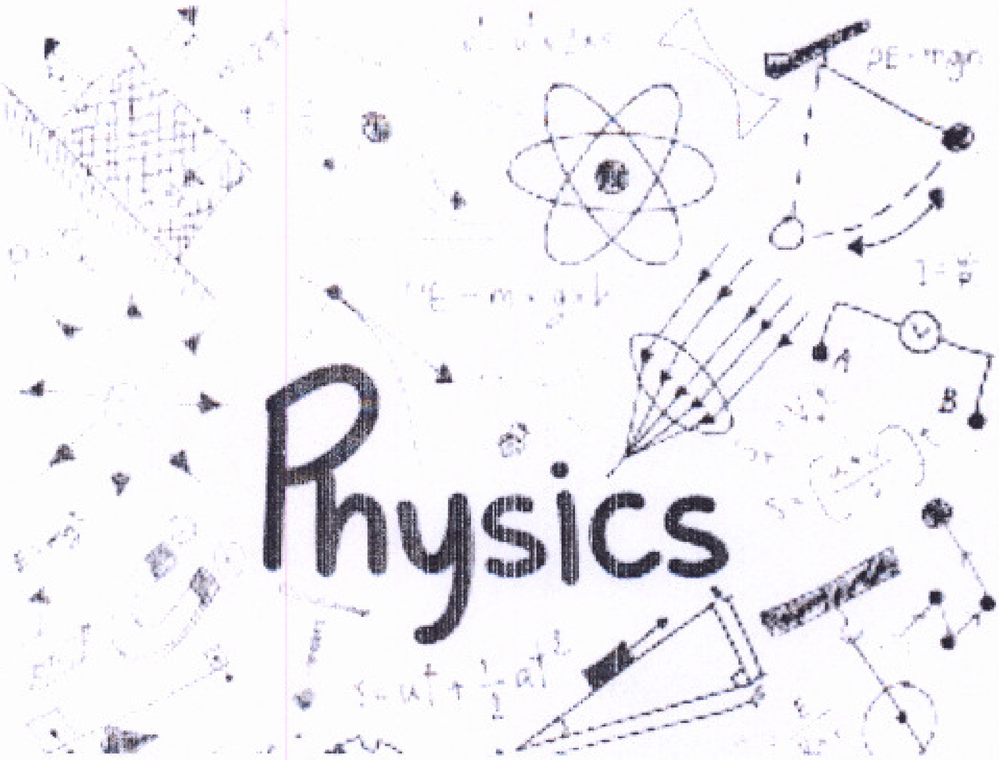
1. ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು, **ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ** ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಗುಲಬರ್ಗಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಕಲಬುರಗಿ.
2. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪದವಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರುಗಳಿಗೆ.

ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು:

1. ಡೀನ್‌ರು, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ನಿಕಾಯ, ಗುಲಬರ್ಗಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಕಲಬುರಗಿ ರವರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ.
2. ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು (ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ) ಗುಲಬರ್ಗಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಕಲಬುರಗಿ
3. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಪಿಎಂಇಬಿ ಗುಲಬರ್ಗಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಕಲಬುರಗಿ ರವರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ.
4. ಗ್ರಂಥಪಾಲಕರು, ಗುಲಬರ್ಗಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಕಲಬುರಗಿ ರವರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ.
5. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ನಿಕಾಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಿಗೆ ಗು.ವಿ. ಕಲಬುರಗಿ
6. ಸಂಯೋಜಕರು, ಟಾಸ್ಕ್‌ಪೋರ್ಸ್ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಗುಲಬರ್ಗಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಕಲಬುರಗಿ ರವರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ.
7. ವಿಶೇಷಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಆಡಳಿತ, ವಿದ್ಯಾಮಂಡಲ, ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಗು.ವಿ. ಕಲಬುರಗಿ ರವರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ.
8. ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು, ಗಣಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಗು.ವಿ. ಕಲಬುರಗಿ ರವರಿಗೆ ವೆಬ್‌ಸೈಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
9. ನೋಡಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, UUCMS, ಗು.ವಿ.ಕಲಬುರಗಿ ಇವರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ
10. ಕುಲಪತಿಗಳ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ/ಕುಲಸಚಿವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕರ ಗು.ವಿ. ಕಲಬುರಗಿ ರವರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ.

Government of Karnataka

Curriculum Framework for Undergraduate in Colleges and Universities of Karnataka State.



V and VI Semester Model Syllabus

for

BSc in

Physics

Submitted to

Vice Chairman

Karnataka State Higher Education Council

30, Prasanna Kumar Block, Bengaluru City University Campus,

Bengaluru, Karnataka – 560009

Model

Curriculum

of

BSc in Physics

5^{th} & 6^{th}

Semester

PROPOSED COURSE FRAME WORK IN PHYSICS AS PER HIGHER EDUCATION COUNCIL GUIDELINES (for Two Major)

Sem. No.	Course Category	Course Code	Course Title	Credits Assigned	Instructional Hours per week		Duration of Exam (Hrs.)	Marks		
					Theory	Practical		IA	Exam	Total
V	DSC PHYSICS MAJOR	PHY C9-T	Classical Mechanics -I and Quantum Mechanics-I	04	04		02	40	60	100
		PHY C10-P	Classical Mechanics -I and Quantum Mechanics-I Practical	02	-	04	03	25	25	50
		PHY C11-T	Elements of Atomic, Molecular and Laser Physics	04	04		02	40	60	100
		PHY C12-P	Elements of Atomic, Molecular and Laser Physics Practical	02	-	04	03	25	25	50
	DSC SECOND MAJOR	X9-T		04	04		02	40	60	100
		X10-P		02	-	04	03	25	25	50
		X11-T		04	04		02	40	60	100
		X12-P		02	-	04	03	25	25	50
	SEC		Employability skills or Cyber Security	03	02	02		25	25	50
			Total	**27**				**285**	**365**	**650**
VI	DSC PHYSICS MAJOR	PHY C13-T	Elements of Condensed Matter & Nuclear Physics	04	04		02	40	60	100
		PHY C14-P	Elements of Condensed Matter & Nuclear Physics Practical	02	-	04	03	25	25	50
		PHY C15-T	Electronic Instrumentation & Sensors	04	04		02	40	60	100
		PHY C16-P	Electronic Instrumentation & Sensors Practical	02	-	04	03	25	25	50
	DSC SECOND MAJOR	X13-T		04	04		02	40	60	100
		X14-P		02	-	04	03	25	25	50
		X15-T		04	04		02	40	60	100
		X16-P		02	-	04	03	25	25	50
	Internship	INTERNSHIP	Internship	02		04		50		50
			Total	**26**				**310**	**340**	**650**

Government of Karnataka

Model Curriculum

Program Name	BSc in Physics	**Semester**	V
Course Title	Classical Mechanics and Quantum Mechanics- I (Theory)		
Course Code	PHY C9-T	**No. of Credits**	04
Contact Hours	60 Hours	**Duration of SEA/Exam**	02 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks	40	**Summative Assessment Marks**	60

Course Pre-requisite(s):

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

- Identify the failure of classical physics at the microscopic level.
- Find the relationship between the normalization of a wave function and the ability to correctly calculate expectation values or probability densities.
- Explain the concept of the Newtonian principle of relativity and differentiate between inertial and non-inertial frames of reference.
- Apply the Lorentz transformations to transform velocities, frequencies, and wave numbers in special relativity.
- Calculate the relativistic Doppler effect.
- Explain the minimum uncertainty of measuring both observables on any quantum state.
- Describe the time-dependent and time-independent Schrödinger equation for simple potentials like for instance one-dimensional potential well and Harmonic oscillator.
- Apply Hermitian operators, their eigenvalues and eigenvectors to find various commutation and uncertainty relations.

Contents	60 Hrs
Unit1: Introduction to Newtonian Mechanics: Frames of references, Newton's laws of motion, inertial and non-inertial frames. Mechanics of a particle, Conservation of linear momentum, Angular momentum and torque, conservation of angular momentum, work done by a force, conservative force and conservative energy. **Lagrangian formulation**: Constraints, Holonomic constraints, non-holonomic constraints, Scleronomic and Rheonomic constraints. Generalized coordinates, degrees of freedom, Principleof virtual work, D'Alembert's principle, Lagrange equations. Newton's equation of motion from Lagrange equations, simple pendulum, Atwood's machine and linear harmonic oscillator. **12 Hours** **Activities:** **03 Hours**	15
Unit2: Relativity: Newtonian principle of relativity. Non-Inertial Systems: Non-inertial framesand fictitious forces. Uniformly rotating frame. Special Theory of Relativity: Michelson-Morley Experiment and its outcome. Postulates of Special Theory of Relativity. Lorentz Transformations. Simultaneity and order of events. Lorentz	15

contraction. Time dilation. Relativistic transformation of velocity, frequency and wave number. Relativistic addition of velocities. Variation of mass with velocity. Massless Particles. Mass energy Equivalence. Relativistic Doppler effect. Relativistic Kinematics. Transformation of Energy and Momentum. 12 Hours **Activities:** 03 Hours	
Unit3: Introduction to Quantum Mechanics Brief discussion on failure of classical physics to explain black body radiation, Photoelectric effect, Compton effect, stability of atoms and spectra of atoms. Compton scattering: Expression for Compton shift (With derivation). Matter waves: de Broglie hypothesis of matter waves, Electron microscope, Wave description of particles by wave packets, Group and Phase velocities and relation between them, Experimental evidence for matter waves: Davisson- Germer experiment, G.P Thomson's experiment and its significance. Heisenberg uncertainty principle: Elementary proof of Heisenberg's relation between momentum and position, energy and time, angular momentum and angular position, illustration of uncertainty principle by Gamma ray microscope thought experiment. Consequences of the uncertainty relations: Diffraction of electrons at a single slit, why electron cannot exist in nucleus? 12 Hours **Activities:** 03 Hours	15
Unit4: Foundation of Quantum Mechanics Probabilistic interpretation of the wave function - normalization and orthogonality of wave functions, Admissibility conditions on a wave function, Schrödinger equation: equation of motion of matter waves - Schrodinger wave equation for a free particle in one and three-dimension, time-dependent and time-independent wave equations, Probability current density, equation of continuity and its physical significance, Postulates of Quantum mechanics: States as normalized wave functions. Dynamical variables as linear Hermitian operators (position, momentum, angular momentum, and energy as examples). Expectation values of operators and their time evolution. Ehrenfest theorem (no derivation), Particle in a one-dimensional infinite potential well (derivation), degeneracy in three-dimensional case, particle in a finite potential well (qualitative), Transmission across a potential barrier, the tunnel effect (qualitative), scanning tunneling microscope, One-dimensional simple harmonic oscillator (qualitative) - concept of zero - point energy. 12Hours **Activities:** 03 Hours	15

Pedagogy: Lecture/ PPT/ Videos/ Animations/ Role Plays/ Think-Pair-Share/ Predict-Observe-Explain/ Demonstration/ Concept mapping/ Case Studies examples/ Tutorial/ Activity/ Flipped Classroom/ Jigsaw/ Field based Learning/ Project Based Learning/ Mini Projects/ Hobby Projects/ Forum Theatre/ Dance/ Problem Based Learning/ Game Based Learning/ Group Discussion/ Collaborative Learning/ Experiential Learning / Self Directed Learning etc.

Formative Assessment for Theory	
Assessment Occasion/ type	**Marks**
Total	**40 Marks**
Formative Assessment as per UNIVERSITY guidelines are compulsory	

	References
1	Classical Mechanics, H.Goldstein, C.P. Poole, J.L. Safko, 3rd Edn. 2002, Pearson Education.
2	Classical Mechanics: An introduction, Dieter Strauch, 2009, Springer
3	Classical Mechanics, G. Aruldhas, 2008, Prentice-Hall of India Private limited, New Delhi.
4	Classical Mechanics, Takwale and Puranik-1989, Tata Mcgraw Hill, new Delhi
5	Concepts of Modern Physics, Arthur Beiser, McGraw-Hill, 2009.
6	Physics for Scientists and Engineers with Modern Physics, Serway and Jewett, 9th edition, Cengage Learning, 2014.
7	Quantum Physics, Berkeley Physics Course Vol. 4. E.H. Wichman, Tata McGraw-Hill Co., 2008.
8	Six Ideas that Shaped Physics: Particle Behave like Waves, Thomas A. Moore, McGraw Hill, 2003.
9	P M Mathews and K Venkatesan, A Textbook of Quantum Mechanics, Tata McGraw Hill publication, ISBN: 9780070146174.
10	Ajoy Ghatak, S. Lokanathan, Quantum Mechanics: Theory and Applications, Springer Publication,ISBN 978-1-4020-2130-5.
11	Modern Physics; R.Murugeshan & K.Sivaprasath; S. Chand Publishing.
12	G Aruldhas, Quantum Mechanics, Phi Learning Private Ltd., ISBN: 97881203363.
13	Gupta, Kumar & Sharma, Quantum Mechanics, Jai Prakash Nath Publications.
14	Physics for Degree Students B.Sc., Third Year, C.L.Arora and P.S.Hemne, 1st edition, S.Chand & Company Pvt. Ltd., 2014.
15	Introduction to Special Theory of Relativity, Rober Resnick, John Wiley and Sons First Edition
16	Special Relativity, A P French, MIT, w.w. Nortan and Company First Ed (1968)

Course Title	Classical Mechanics and Quantum Mechanics- I (Practical)	Practical Credits	02
Course Code	PHY C10-P	Contact Hours	04 Hours
Formative Assessment	25 Marks	Summative Assessment	25 Marks

Practical Content

Lab experiments: (at least 4 experiments from 1-6 and 4 experiments from 7-16)

1) To determine 'g', the acceleration due to gravity, at a given place, from the L – T 2 graph, for a simple pendulum.

2) Studying the effect of mass of the bob on the time period of the simple pendulum.

[Hint: With the same experimental set-up, take a few bobs of different materials (different masses) but of same size. Keep the length of the pendulum same for each case. Starting from a small angular displacement of about 10° find out, in each case, the time period of the pendulum, using bobs of different masses. Does the time period depend on the mass of the pendulum bob? If yes, then see the order in which the change occurs. If not, then do you see an additional reason to use the pendulum as a time measuring device.

3) Studying the effect of amplitude of oscillation on the time period of the simple pendulum.

[Hint: With the same experimental set-up, keep the mass of the bob and length of the pendulum fixed. For measuring the angular amplitude, make a large protractor on the cardboard and have a scale marked on an arc from 0° to 90° in units of 5°. Fix it on the edge of a table by two drawing pins such that its 0°-line coincides with the suspension thread of the pendulum at rest. Start the pendulum oscillating with a very large angular amplitude (say 70°) and find the time period T of the pendulum. Change the amplitude of oscillation of the bob in small steps of 5° or 10° and determine the time period in each case till the amplitude becomes small (say 5°). Draw a graph between angular amplitude and T. How does the time period of the pendulum change with the amplitude of oscillation? How much does the value of T for A = 10° differ from that for A= 50° from the graph you have drawn? Find at what amplitude of oscillation, the time period begins to vary? Determine the limit for the pendulum when it ceases to be a simple pendulum.]

4) Determine the acceleration of gravity is to use an Atwood's machine.

5) Study the conservation of energy and momentum using projectile motion.

6) Verification of the Principle of Conservation of Linear Momentum

7) Determination of Planck constant and work function of the material of the cathode using Photo-electric cell.

8) To study the spectral characteristics of a photo-voltaic cell (Solar cell).

9) Determination of electron charge 'e' by Millikan's Oil drop experiment.

10) To study the characteristics of solar cell.

11) To find the value of e/m for an electron by Thomson's method using bar magnets.

12) To determine the value of e/m for an electron by magnetron method.

13) To study the tunnelling in Tunnel Diode using I-V characteristics.

14) Determination of quantum efficiency of Photodiode.

15) A code in C/C++/Scilab to find the first seven eigen states and eigen functions of Linear Harmonic Oscillator by solving the Schrödinger equation.

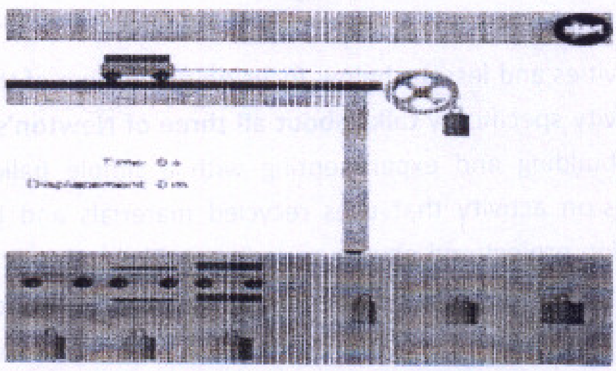
16) A code in C/C++/Scilab to plot and analyze the wave functions for particle in an infinite potentialwell.

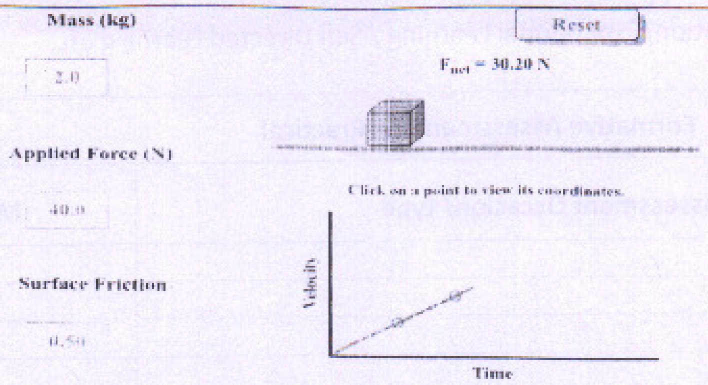
17) Measurement of wavelength of sodium D line/wavelength separation of sodium D doublet lines using Michelson Interferometer.

Pedagogy: Demonstration/Experiential Learning / Self Directed Learning etc.

Formative Assessment for Practical	
Assessment Occasion/ type	**Marks**
Total	**25 Marks**
Formative Assessment as per UNIVERSITY guidelines are compulsory	

References	
1	B.Sc Practical Physics by C.L Arora.
2	B.Sc Practical Physics by Harnam Singh and P.S Hemne.
3	Practical Physics by G.S Squires.
4	Scilab Manual for CC-XI: Quantum Mechanics &Applications (32221501) by Dr Neetu Agrawal,Daulat Ram College of Delhi.
5	Scilab Textbook Companion for Quantum Mechanics by M. C. Jain.
6	Computational Quantum Mechanics using Scilab, BIT Mesra.
7	Advanced Practical Physics for Students by Worsnop B L and Flint H T.

Activities	
1	 Atwood's Machine Everyone is fascinated by pulleys. In this Interactive, learners will attach two objects togetherby a string and stretch the string over a pulley. Both an Atwood's machine and a modified Atwood's machine can be created and studies. Change the amount of mass on either object, introduce friction forces, and measure distance and time in order to calculate the acceleration. Newton's Laws of Motion



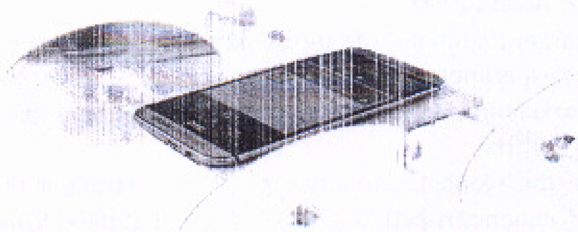
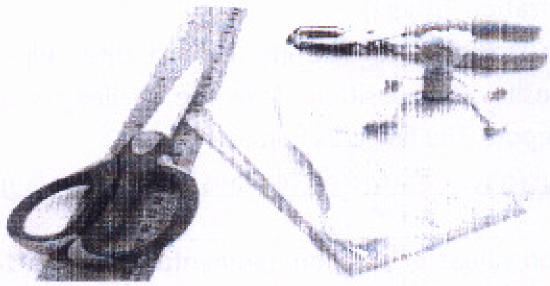
Force

When forces are unbalanced, objects accelerate. But what factors affect the amount of acceleration? This Interactive allows learners to investigate a variety of factors that affect the acceleration of a box pushed across a surface, The amount of applied force, the mass, and the friction can be altered. A plot of velocity as a function of time can be used to determine the acceleration.

In the Balloon Car Lesson Plan, students build and explore balloon-powered cars. This lesson focuses mostly on energy, but it also demonstrates Newton's laws of motion. Guidance is provided for talking specifically about the third law of motion. *Question*: how does the air escaping the balloon relate to Newton's third law of motion? Does the car continue to coastafter the balloon is deflated? Why or why not?

Most of the activities and lessons below *focus* on one or two of the laws of motion. The Builda Balloon Car activity specifically **talks about all three of Newton's laws of motion** studentscan observe when building and experimenting with a simple balloon-powered car. This is an accessible hands-on activity that uses recycled materials and balloons for a fun combined engineering design project and physics experiment. The activity can be used with a wide range of grade levels to introduce and demonstrate the laws of motion. See the "Digging Deeper" section for a straightforward discussion of how each law of motion can be identifiedin the balloon car activity. (For a related lesson plan, see Balloon Car Lesson Plan, which is NGSS-aligned for middle school and focuses on the third law of motion.)

In the Push Harder — Newton's Second Law , students build their own cars using craft materials and get hands-on exploring Newton's second law of motion and the equation "force equals mass times acceleration" (F=ma). Options for gathering real-time data include using a mobile phone and a sensor app or using a meter stick and a stopwatch. *Questions*: What is the relationship between force, mass, and acceleration? As force increases, what happens to acceleration?

	 In the Skydive Into Forces , students make parachutes and then investigate how they work to slow down a falling object. As students investigate the forces that are involved, educators can introduce Newton's second law of motion and how different forces change the resultingspeed of a falling object. *Questions*: What forces help slow down the speed of a falling object? How does a parachute help slow the fall? 
2	Both standard cameras (DSLRs, phone cameras) and our scientific cameras work on the principle of photoelectric effect to produce an image from light, involving the use of **photodetectors** and **sensor pixels. Prepare a report on the working of digital camera.**
3	Demonstration of Heisenberg uncertainty principle in the context of diffraction at a singleslit: The uncertainty in the momentum Δp_x correspond to the angular spread of principal maxima *Θ*. Then, $\Delta p_x = \sin\theta . p$ where *p* is the momentum of the incident photon. Conduct the diffraction at a slit experiment virtually using the following link *https://www.walter-fendt.de/html5/phen/singleslit_en.htm* **1.** Measure the angular spread (*Θ*) for different slit widths (Δx) for given wavelength ofthe incident photon. **2.** Determine the momentum of the incident photon using $p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$ **3.** Create a line of best fit through the points in the plot $\frac{1}{\Delta p_x}$ against Δx and find its slope. How this exercise is related to Heisenberg Uncertainty principle.Make a report of the observations.
4	Virtual lab to demonstrate Photoelectric effect using *Value@Amritha*: Conduct the virtual experiment using the following link *https://vlab.amrita.edu/?sub=1&brch=195&sim=840&cnt=1*

	1. Determine the minimum frequency required to have Photoelectric effect for an EM radiation, when incident on a zinc metal surface. 2. Determine the target material if the threshold frequency of EM radiation is 5.5×10^{15} Hz in a particular photoelectric experimental set up. 3. Determine the maximum kinetic energy of photo-electrons emitted from a Zinc metal surface, if the incident frequency is 3×10^{15}Hz. 4. What should be the stopping potential for photoelectrons if the target Material used is Platinum and incident frequency is 2×10^{15}Hz? Make a report of the calculations.
5	Visualization of wave packets using Physlet@Quantum Physics: The concept of group velocity and phase velocity of a wave packet can be studied using thislink https://www.compadre.org/PQP/quantum-need/section5_9.cfm Students can take up the exercises using the link which is as follows https://www.compadre.org/PQP/quantum-need/prob5_11.cfm Six different classical wave packets are shown in the animations. Which of the wave packetshave a phase velocity that is: greater than / less than / equal to the group velocity? Make a report of the observations.
6	Superposition of eigen states in an infinite one - dimensional potential well using QuVis (Quantum Mechanics Visualization Project): Construct different possible states by considering the first three eigen states and study the variation of probability density with position. Take the challenges after understanding the simulation and submit the report. The link is as follows https://www.standrews.ac.uk/physics/quvis/simulations_html5/sims/SuperpositionStates/SuperpositionStates.html
7	Determination of expectation values of position, momentum for a particle in a an infiniteone - dimensional potential well using Physlet@Quantum Physics: The link to the visualization tool for the calculation is as follows https://www.compadre.org/PQP/quantum-theory/prob10_3.cfm A particle is in a one-dimensional box of length $L = 1$. The states shown are normalized. The results of the integrals that give $\langle x \rangle$ and $\langle x^2 \rangle$ and $\langle p \rangle$ and $\langle p^2 \rangle$. You may vary n from 1 to10. a) What do you notice about the values of $\langle x \rangle$ and $\langle x^2 \rangle$ as you vary n? b) What do you think $\langle x^2 \rangle$ should become in the limit of $n \to \infty$? Why? c) What do you notice about the values of $\langle p \rangle$ and $\langle p^2 \rangle$ as you vary n? Make a report of the calculations.
8	Determination of expectation values for a particle in a one-dimensional harmonic oscillatorusing Physlet@Quantum Physics: The link to the visualization tool for the calculation is as follows https://www.compadre.org/PQP/quantum-theory/prob12_2.cfm A particle is in a one-dimensional harmonic oscillator potential ($\hbar = 2m = 1$; $\omega = k = 2$). Thestates shown are normalized. Shown are ψ and the results of the integrals that give $\langle x \rangle$ and $\langle x^2 \rangle$ and $\langle p \rangle$ and $\langle p^2 \rangle$. Vary n from 1 to 10. a) What do you notice about how $\langle x \rangle$ and $\langle x^2 \rangle$ and $\langle p \rangle$ and $\langle p^2 \rangle$ change? b) Calculate $\Delta x . \Delta p$ for $n = 0$. What do you notice considering $\hbar = 1$? c) What is E_n? How does this agree with or disagree with the standard casefor the harmonic oscillator? d) How much average kinetic and potential energies are in an arbitrary energy state? Make a report of the calculations.
9	Calculate uncertainties of position and momentum for a particle in a box usingPhyslet@Quantum Physics: The link to the visualization tool for the calculation is as follows

	https://www.compadre.org/PQP/quantum-theory/prob6_3.cfm A particle is in a one-dimensional box of length $L = 1$. The states shown are normalized. The results ofthe integrals that give $\langle x \rangle$ and $\langle x^2 \rangle$, and $\langle p \rangle$ and $\langle p^2 \rangle$. You may vary n from 1 to 10. a. For $n = 1$, what are Δx and Δp? b. For $n = 10$, what are Δx and Δp?
10	Write expressions for the three wave functions using Physlet@Quantum Physics: The link to the visualization tool for the calculation is as follows https://www.compadre.org/PQP/quantum-theory/prob8_1.cfm These animations show the real (blue) and imaginary (pink) parts of three time-dependent energy eigenfunctions. Assume x is measured in cm and time is measured in seconds. a. Write an expression for each of the three time-dependent energy eigenfunctions in the form: $e^{i(kx-wt)}$. b. What is the mass of the particle? c. What would the mass of the particle be if time was being shown in ms? Make a report of the calculations.
11	If you store a file on your computer today, you probably store it on a solid-state drive (SSD), Make a detailed report on the role of quantum tunnelling in these devices.

Government of Karnataka

Model Curriculum

Program Name	BSc in Physics	**Semester**	V
Course Title	Elements of Atomic, Molecular & Laser Physics (Theory)		
Course Code	PHY C11-T	**No. of Credits**	04
Contact Hours	60 Hours	**Duration of SEA/Exam**	02 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks	40	**Summative Assessment Marks**	60

Course Pre-requisite (s): PUC Science Knowledge

Course Outcomes (COs): After the completion of the course, the student will be able to

- Describe atomic properties using basic atomic models.
- Interpret atomic spectra of elements using vector atom model.
- Interpret molecular spectra of compounds using basics of molecular physics.
- Explain laser systems and their applications in various fields.

Contents	**60 Hours**

Unit1: Basic Atomic models Thomson's atomic model; Rutherford atomic model – Model, Theory of alpha particle scattering, Rutherford scattering formula; Bohr atomic model – postulates, Derivation of expression for radius, total energy of electron; Origin of the spectral lines; Spectral series of hydrogen atom; Effect of nuclear motion on atomic spectra - derivation; Ritz combination principle; Correspondence principle; Critical potentials – critical potential, excitation potentialand ionisation potential; Atomic excitation and its types, Franck-Hertz experiment; Sommerfeld's atomic model – model, Derivation of condition for allowed elliptical orbits. **12 Hours** **Activities:** **03 Hours** 1. Students to estimate radii of orbits and energies of electron in case of hydrogen atom in different orbits and plot the graph of radii / energy versus principal quantum number 'n'. Analyze the nature of the graph and draw the inferences. 2. Students to search critical, excitation and ionisation potentials of different elements and plot the graph of critical /excitation / ionisation potentials versus atomic number/mass number/neutron number of element. Analyze the nature of the graph and draw the inferences.	15
Unit2: Vector atomic model and optical spectra Vector atom model – model fundamentals, spatial quantisation, spinning electron; Quantum numbers associated with vector atomic model; Coupling schemes – L-S and j-j schemes; Pauli's exclusion principle; Magnetic dipole moment due to orbital motion of electron – derivation; Magnetic dipole moment due to spin motion of electron; Lande g-factor and its calculation for different states; Stern-Gerlach experiment – Experimental arrangement and Principle; Fine structure of spectral lines with examples; Spin-orbit coupling/Spin-Orbit Interaction – qualitative; Optical spectra – spectral terms, spectral notations, selection rules, intensity rules; Fine structure of the sodium D-line; Zeeman effect: Types, Experimental study and classical theory of normal Zeeman effect, Zeeman shift expression (no derivation), examples; Stark effect: Experimental study, Types and examples. **12 Hours** **Activities:** **03 Hours** 1. Students to couple a p-state and s-state electron via L-S and j-j coupling schemes for a system with two electrons and construct vector diagrams for each resultant. Analyze the coupling results and draw the inferences. 2. Students to estimate magnetic dipole moment due to orbital motion of electron for different states $^2P_{1/2}$, $^2P_{3/2}$, $^2P_{5/2}$, $^2P_{7/2}$, $^2P_{9/2}$ and $^2P_{11/2}$ and plot the graph of dipole moment versus total orbital angular momentum "J'. Analyze the nature of the graph and draw the inferences.	15
Unit3: Molecular Physics Types of molecules based on their moment of inertia; Types of molecular motions and energies; Born-Oppenheimer approximation; Origin of molecular spectra; Nature of molecularspectra; Theory of rigid rotator – energy levels and spectrum, Qualitative discussion on Non- rigid rotator and centrifugal distortion; Theory of vibrating molecule as a simple harmonic oscillator – energy levels and spectrum; Electronic spectra of molecules – fluorescence and phosphorescence; Raman effect – Stoke's and anti-Stoke's lines, characteristics of Raman spectra, classical and quantum approaches, Experimental study of Raman effect; Applications	15

of Raman effect. **12 Hours** **Activities:** **03 Hours** 1. Students to estimate energy of rigid diatomic molecules CO, HCl and plot the graph of rotational energy versus rotational quantum number 'J'. Analyse the nature of the graph and draw the inferences. Also students study the effect of isotopes on rotationalenergies. 2. Students to estimate energy of harmonic vibrating molecules CO, HCl and plot the graph of vibrational energy versus vibrational quantum number 'v'. Analyse the nature of the graph and draw the inferences.	
Unit4: Laser Physics Ordinary light versus laser light; Characteristics of laser light; Interaction of radiation with matter - Induced absorption, spontaneous emission and stimulated emission with mention of rate equations; Einstein's A and B coefficients – Derivation of relation between Einstein's coefficients and radiation energy density; Possibility of amplification of light; Population inversion; Methods of pumping; Metastable states; Requisites of laser – energy source, active medium and laser cavity; Difference between Three level and four level lasers with examples;Types of lasers with examples; Construction and Working principle of Ruby Laser and He-Ne Laser; Application of lasers (qualitative) in science & research, isotope separation, communication, fusion, medicine, industry, war and space. **12 Hours** **Activities:** **03 Hours** 1. Students to search different lasers used in medical field (ex: eye surgery, endoscopy, dentistry etc.), list their parameters and analyse the need of these parameters for specific application, and draw the inferences. Students also make the presentation of the study. 2. Students to search different lasers used in defense field (ex: range finding, laser weapon, etc.), list their parameters and analyse the need of these parameters for specific application, and draw the inferences. Students also make the presentation of the study.	15

Pedagogy: Lecture/ PPT/ Videos/ Animations/ Role Plays/ Think-Pair-Share/ Predict-Observe-Explain/ Demonstration/ Concept mapping/ Case Studies examples/ Tutorial/ Activity/ Flipped Classroom/ Jigsaw/ Field based Learning/ Project Based Learning/ Mini Projects/ Hobby Projects/ Forum Theatre/ Dance/ Problem Based Learning/ Game Based Learning/ Group Discussion/ Collaborative Learning/ Experiential Learning / Self Directed Learning etc.

Formative Assessment for Theory	
Assessment Occasion/ type	**Marks**
Total	**40 Marks**
Formative Assessment as per UNIVERSITY guidelines are compulsory	

References	
1	Modern Physics, R. Murugeshan, Kiruthiga Sivaprakash, Revised Edition, 2009, S. Chand & Company Ltd.
2	Atomic & Molecular spectra: Laser, Raj Kumar, Revised Edition, 2008, Kedar Nath Ram Nath Publishers, Meerut.
3	Atomic Physics, S.N. Ghoshal, Revised Edition, 2013, S. Chand & Company Ltd.
4	Concepts of Atomic Physics, S.P. Kuila, First Edition, 2018, New Central Book Agency (P) Ltd.
5	Concepts of Modern Physics, Arthur Beiser, Seventh Edition, 2015, Shobhit Mahajan, S. Rai Choudhury, 2002, McGraw-Hill.
6	Fundamentals of Molecular Spectroscopy, C.N. Banwell and E.M. McCash, Fourth Edition, 2008, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishers.
7	Elements of Spectroscopy – Atomic, Molecular and Laser Physics, Gupta, Kumar and Sharma, 2016, Pragati Publications.

Course Title	Elements of Atomic, Molecular & Laser Physics (Practical)	**Practical Credits**	02
Course Code	PHY C12-P	**Contact Hours**	04 Hours
Formative Assessment	25 Marks	**Summative Assessment**	25 Marks

Practical Content

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS

1. To determine Planck's constant using Photocell.
2. To determine Planck's constant using LED.
3. To determine wavelength of spectral lines of mercury source using spectrometer.
4. To determine the value of Rydberg's constant using diffraction grating and hydrogen discharge tube.
5. To determine the wavelength of H-alpha emission line of Hydrogen atom.
6. To determine fine structure constant using fine structure separation of sodium D-lines using a plane diffraction grating.
7. To determine the value of e/m by Magnetic focusing or Bar magnet.
8. To determine the ionization potential of mercury.
9. To setup the Millikan oil drop apparatus and determine the charge of an electron.
10. To determine the absorption lines in the rotational spectrum of Iodine vapour.
11. To determine the force constant and vibrational constant for the iodine molecule from its absorption spectrum.
12. To determine the wavelength of laser using diffraction by single slit/double slits.
13. To determine wavelength of He-Ne laser using plane diffraction grating.
14. To determine angular spread of He-Ne laser using plane diffraction grating.
15. Study of Raman scattering by CCl_4 using laser and spectrometer/CDS.

NOTE: Students have to perform at-least EIGHT Experiments from the above list.

Pedagogy: Demonstration/Experiential Learning / Self Directed Learning etc.

Formative Assessment for Practical	
Assessment Occasion/ type	**Marks**
Total	**25 Marks**
Formative Assessment as per UNIVERSITY guidelines are compulsory	

	References
1	Practical Physics, D.C. Tayal, First Millennium Edition, 2000, Himalaya Publishing House.
2	B.Sc. Practical Physics, C.L. Arora, Revised Edition, 2007, S. Chand & Comp.Ltd.
3	An Advanced Course in Practical Physics, D. Chatopadhyaya, P.C. Rakshith, B. Saha, Revised Edition, 2002, New Central Book Agency Pvt. Ltd.
4	Physics through experiments, B. Saraf, 2013, Vikas Publications.

Government of Karnataka

Model Curriculum

Program Name	BSc in Physics		**Semester**	VI
Course Title	Elements of Condensed Matter & Nuclear Physics			
Course Code	PHY C14 - T		**No. of Credits**	4
Contact Hours	60 Hours		**Duration of SEA/Exam**	3 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks	40		**Summative Assessment Marks**	60

4

Course Pre-requisite(s):

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

- Explain the basic properties of nucleus and get the idea of its inner information.
- Understand the concepts of binding energy and binding energy per nucleon v/s mass number graph.
- Describe the processes of alpha, beta and gamma decays based on well-established theories.
- Explain the basic aspects of interaction of gamma radiation with matter by photoelectric effect, Compton scattering and pair production.

- Explain the different nuclear radiation detectors such as ionization chamber, Geiger-Mueller counter etc.
- Explain the basic concept of scintillation detectors, photo-multiplier tube and semiconductor detectors.

Contents	60 Hours
Unit1: Crystal systems and X-rays: Crystal structure: Space Lattice, Lattice translational vectors, Basis of crystal structure, Types of unit cells, primitive, non-primitive cells.. Seven crystal system, Coordination numbers, Miller Indices, Expression for inter planner spacing. **X Rays**: Production and properties of X rays, Coolidge tube, Continuous and characteristic X-ray spectra; Moseley's law. **X-Ray diffraction**, Scattering of X-rays, Bragg's law. **Crystal diffraction:** Bragg's X-ray spectrometer- powder diffraction method, Intensity vs 2θ plot (qualitative). **Free electron theory of metals:** Classical free electron model (Drude-Lorentz model), expression for electrical and thermal conductivity, Weidman-Franz law, Failure of classical free electron theory; Quantum free electron theory, Fermi level and Fermi energy, Fermi-Dirac distribution function (expression for probability distribution F(E), statement only); Fermi Dirac distribution at T=0 and $E<E_f$, at $T\neq 0$ and $E>E_f$, F(E) vs E plot at T = 0 and $T\neq 0$. Density of statesfor free electrons (statement only, no derivation). Hall Effect in metals. Qualitative discussion of lattice vibration andconcept of Phonons.; Specific heats of solids: Classical theory, Einstein's and Debye's theory ofspecific heats.. **12 HOURS** **ACTIVITIES: 03 HOURS**	15
Unit2: Magnetic Properties of Matter, Dielectrics and Superconductivity **Magnetic Properties of Matter** Review of basic formulae: Magnetic intensity, magnetic induction, permeability, magnetic susceptibility, magnetization (M), Classification of Dia, Para, and ferro magnetic materials; Langevin Classical Theory of dia – and Paramagnetism. Curie's law, Ferromagnetism and Ferromagnetic Domains (qualitative). Discussion of B-H Curve. Hysteresis and Energy Loss, Hard and Soft magnetic materials **Dielectrics**: Static dielectric constant, polarizability (electronic, ionic and orientation), calculation of Lorentz field (derivation), Clausius-Mosotti equation (derivation), dielectric loss. Piezo electric effect, cause, examples and applications. **Superconductivity:** Definition, Experimental results – Zero resistivity and Critical temperature– The critical magnetic field – Meissner effect, Type I and type II superconductors. **12 Hours** **ACTIVITIES: 03 Hours**	15
Unit3: General Properties of Nuclei: Constituents of nucleus and their intrinsic properties, quantitative facts about mass, radii, charge density (matter density), binding energy, main features of binding energy versus mass number curve, angular momentum, parity, magnetic moment, electric moments **Radioactivity decay:** Radioactivity: definition of radioactivity, half-life, mean life, radioactivity equilibrium (a) Alpha decay: basics of α-decay processes, theory of α emission (brief), Gamow factor, Geiger-Nuttall law. (b) β-decay: energy kinematics for β-decay, positron emission, electron capture, neutrino hypothesis. (c) Gamma decay: Gamma rays' emission & kinematics, internal conversion (Definition). **12 Hours** **ACTIVITIES: 03 Hours**	15

Unit4: Interaction of Nuclear Radiation with matter: Gamma ray interaction through matter, photoelectric effect, Compton scattering, pair production, Energy loss due to ionization (quantitative description of Bethe Block formula), energy loss of electrons, introduction of Cerenkov radiation **Detector for Nuclear Radiations**: Gas detectors: estimation of electric field, mobility of particle, for ionization chamber and GM Counter. Basic principle of Scintillation Detectors and construction of photo-multiplier tube (PMT). Semiconductor Detectors (Si and Ge) for charge particle and photon detection (concept of charge carrier and mobility) qualitative only, **ACTIVITIES:** **12 Hours** **03 Hours**	15
Suggested Activities:	
1) Students to construct seven crystal systems with bamboo sticks and rubber bands. Use foam ball as atoms and study the BCC and FCC systems. 2)Students to search the characteristic X ray wavelength of different atoms/elements and plot characteristic wavelength vs atomic number and analyse the result and draw the inference. 3)Magnetic field lines are invisible. Students to trace the magnetic field lines using bar magnet and needle compass. https://nationalmaglab.org/magnet-academy/try-this-at-home/drawing-magnetic-field-lines/ , 4)Using vegetable oil and iron fillings students to make ferrofluids and see how it behaves in the presence of magnetic field. https://nationalmaglab.org/magnet-academy/try-this-at-home/making-ferrofluids/ 1) Study the decay scheme of selected alpha, beta & gamma radioactive sources with the help of standard nuclear data book. 2) Calculate binding energy of some selected light, medium and heavy nuclei. Plot the graph of binding energy versus mass number A 3) Study the decay scheme of standard alpha, beta and gamma sources using nuclear data book. 4) Make the list of alpha emitters from Uranium series and Thorium series. Search the kinetic energy of alpha particle emitted by these alpha emitters. Collect the required data such as half life or decay constant. Verify Geiger-Nuttal in each series. 5) Study the Z dependence of photoelectric effect cross section. 6) Study the Z dependence of common cross section for selected gamma energies and selected elements through theoretical calculation. 7) List the materials and their properties which are used for photocathode of PMT. 8) Study any two types of PMT and their advantages and disadvantages.	

Pedagogy: Lecture/ PPT/ Videos/ Animations/ Role Plays/ Think-Pair-Share/ Predict-Observe-Explain/ Demonstration/ Concept mapping/ Case Studies examples/ Tutorial/ Activity/ Flipped Classroom/ Jigsaw/ Field based Learning/ Project Based Learning/ Mini Projects/ Hobby Projects/ Forum Theatre/ Dance/ Problem Based Learning/ Game Based Learning/ Group Discussion/ Collaborative Learning/ Experiential Learning / Self Directed Learning etc.

Formative Assessment for Theory	
Assessment Occasion/ type	**Marks**
Total	**40 Marks**
Formative Assessment as per UNIVERSITY guidelines are compulsory	

References

1. Solid State Physics-R. K. Puri and V.K. Babber., S.Chand publications,1st Edition(2004).
2. Fundamentals of Solid State Physics-B.S.Saxena,P.N. Saxena,Pragati prakashan Meerut(2017).
3. Introductory nuclear Physics by Kenneth S. Krane (Wiley India Pvt. Ltd., 2008).
4. Nuclear Physics, Irving Kaplan, Narosa Publishing House
1. Introduction to solid State Physics, ***Charles Kittel***, VII edition, **(1996)**
5. Solid State Physics- **A J Dekker**, MacMillan India Ltd, **(2000)**
6. Essential of crystallography, **M A Wahab**, Narosa Publications **(2009)**
7. Solid State Physics-**S O Pillai**-New Age Int. Publishers (2001).
8. Concepts of nuclear physics by Bernard L. Cohen. (Tata McGraw Hill, 1998).
9. Introduction to the physics of nuclei & particles, R.A. Dunlap. (Thomson Asia, 2004).
10. Introduction to High Energy Physics, D.H. Perkins, Cambridge Univ. Press
11. Basic ideas and concepts in Nuclear Physics - An Introductory Approach by K. Heyde (Institute of Physics (IOP) Publishing, 2004).
12. Radiation detection and measurement, G.F. Knoll (John Wiley & Sons, 2000).
13. Physics and Engineering of Radiation Detection, Syed Naeem Ahmed (Academic Press, Elsevier, 2007).
14. Elementary Solid State Physics: Principle and Applications – Ali Omer, Wiley and Sons

Course Title	Elements of Condensed Matter & Nuclear Physics (Practical)	**Practical Credits**	02
Course Code	PHY C15 - P	**Contact Hours**	04 Hours
Formative Assessment	25 Marks	**Summative Assessment**	25 Marks

Practical Content

CONDENSED MATTER PHYSICS

1. Determination of Plank's constant by Photo Cell
2. Hall Effect in semiconductor: determination of mobility, hall coefficient.
3. Energy gap of semiconductor (diode/transistor) by reverse saturation method
4. Thermistor energy gap
5. Fermi Energy of Copper
6. Analysis of X-ray diffraction spectra and calculation of lattice parameter.
7. Plank's constant by LED
8. Specific Heat of Solid by Electrical Method
9. Determination of Dielectric Constant of polar liquid.
10. Determination of dipole moment of organic liquid
11. B-H Curve Using CRO.
12. Spectral Response of Photo Diode and its I-V Characteristics.
13. Determination of particle size from XRD pattern using Debye-Scherrer formula.
14. Measurement of susceptibility of paramagnetic solution (Quinck`s Tube Method).
15. Measurement of susceptibility of paramagnetic solid (Gouy's Method)

NUCLEAR PHYSICS

1. Study the characteristics of Geiger-Mùller Tube. Determine the threshold voltage, plateau region and operating voltage.
2. Study the absorption of beta particles in aluminium foils using GM counter. Determine mass attenuation coefficient of Aluminium foils.
3. Study the absorption of beta particles in thin copper foils using G M counter and determine mass attenuation coefficient.
4. Study the attenuation of gamma rays in lead foils using Cs-137 source and G M counter. Calculate mass attenuation coefficient of Lead for Gamma.

5. Determine the end point energy of Tl-204 source by studying the absorption of beta particles in aluminum foils.
6. Study the attenuation of absorption of gamma rays in polymeric materials using Cs-137 source and G M counter.

Pedagogy: Demonstration/Experiential Learning / Self Directed Learning etc.

Formative Assessment for Practical	
Assessment Occasion/ type	**Marks**
Total	**25 Marks**
Formative Assessment as per UNIVERSITY guidelines are compulsory	

References	
1	IGNOU : Practical Physics Manual
2	Saraf : Experiment in Physics, Vikas Publications
3	S.P. Singh : Advanced Practical Physics
4	Melissons : Experiments in Modern Physics
5	Misra and Misra, Physics Lab. Manual, South Asian publishers, (**2000**)
6	Gupta and Kumar, Practical physics, Pragati prakashan, (**1976**)

Government of Karnataka

Model Curriculum

Program Name	BSc in Physics	**Semester**	VI
Course Title	Electronic Instrumentation & Sensors (Theory)		
Course Code:	PHY C16 - T	**No. of Credits**	04
Contact Hours	60 Hours	**Duration of SEA/Exam**	2 Hours
Formative Assessment Marks	40	**Summative Assessment Marks**	60
Course Pre-requisite(s):			

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

- Identify different types of tests and measuring instruments used in practice and understand their basic working principles.