

**Scheme of Examination**  
**B. Sc. (Pass Course) Physics Semester-V & VI for the sessions 2018-19**

**Semester-V**

Paper No.	Title	Time	Total Marks	Internal Assessment	Max. Marks
Phy-501	Solid State Physics	3 Hrs.	55	10	45 (Theory)
Phy-502	Quantum Mechanics	3 Hrs.	55	10	45(Theory)
Phy-503	Practical	3 Hrs.	40		40

**Semester-VI**

Paper No.	Title	Time	Total Marks	Internal Assessment	Max. Marks
Phy-601	Atomic, Molecular and Laser Physics	3 Hrs.	55	10	45 (Theory)
Phy-602	Nuclear Physics	3 Hrs.	55	10	45 (Theory)
Phy-603	Practical	3 Hrs.	40		40

**Internal Assessment** :- The Internal Assessment for theory papers comprises of

(i)	Attendance-	2.50
(ii)	Unscheduled test	2.50
(iii)	Assignments-	5.00
	Total	10

**B.Sc. PHYSICS**  
**SCHEME OF EXAMINATION**  
**Semester -V**

**Paper I- PHY 501 : SOLID STATE PHYSICS**

Max. Marks : 45  
Internal Assessment : 10  
Time : 3 Hrs.

**NOTE :**

1. The syllabus is divided into 3 units. Eight questions will be set up. At least two questions will be set from each unit and the student will have to attempt at least one question from each unit. A student has to attempt five question in all.
2. 20% numerical problems are to be set.
3. Use of Scientific (non-programmable) calculator is allowed.

**Unit-I**

Crystalline and gassy forms, liquid crystals. Crystal structure, periodicity, lattice and basis, crystal translational vectors and axes. Unit cell and primitive cell, Wigner Seitz primitive Cell, symmetry operations for a two dimensional crystal, Bravais lattices in two and three dimensions.

**Unit-II**

crystal planes and Miller indices, Interplanar spacing, Crystal structures of Zinc sulphide, Sodium Chloride and diamond, X-ray diffraction, Bragg's Law and experimental x-ray diffraction methods, K-space.

**Unit-III**

Reciprocal lattice and its physical significance, reciprocal lattice vectors, reciprocal lattice to a simple cubic lattice, b.c.c and f.c.c.  
Specific heat : Specific heat of solids, Einstein's theory of specific heat, Debye model of specific heat of solids.

**References**

1. Introduction to solid state Physics (5<sup>th</sup> Ed.) by Kittel, Wiley eastern Limited

**B.Sc. PHYSICS**  
**Paper I- PHY 502 : QUANTUM MECHANICS**

Max. Marks : 45  
Internal Assessment : 10  
Time : 3 Hrs.

**NOTE :**

1. The syllabus is divided into 3 units. Eight questions will be set up. At least two questions will be set from each unit and the student will have to attempt at least one question from each unit. A student has to attempt five question in all.
2. 20% numerical problems are to be set.
3. Use of Scientific (non-programmable) calculator is allowed.

**Unit-I**

Failure of (Classical) E.M. Theory. quantum theory of radiatio (old quantum theory), Photon, photoelectric effect and Einsteins photoelectric equation compton effect (theory and result). Inadequacy of old quantum theory, de-Broglie hypothesis. Davisson and Germer experiment. G.P. Thomson experiment. Phase velocity group velocity, Heisenberg's uncertainty principle. Time-energy and angular momentum, position uncertainty Uncertainty principle from de-Broglie wave, (wave-partice duality). Gamma Ray Maciroscope, Electron diffraction from a slit.

**Unit-II**

Derivation of time dependent Schrodinger wave equation, eigen values, eigen functions, wave functions and its significance. Normalization of wave function, concept of observable and operator. Solution of Schrodinger equation for harmomic oscillator ground states and excited states.

**Unit-III**

Application of Schrodinger equation in the solution of the following one-dimensional problems : Free particle in one dimensional box (solution of schrodinger wave equation, eigen function, eigen values, quantization of energy and momentum, nodes and antinodes, zero point energy).

- i) One-dimensional potential barrie  $E > V_0$  (Reflection and Transmission coefficient.
- ii) One-dimensional potential barrier,  $E > V_0$  (Reflection Coefficient, penetration of leakage coefficient, penetration depth).

**References :**

1. Quantum Mechanics by L.I. Schiff, McGraw Hill Book Company, Inc.
2. Quantum Mechanics by B. Crasemand and J.D. Powel (Addison Wesley).
3. Quantum Mechanics by A.P. Messiah.

**B.Sc. PHYSICS**  
**Paper -III      Phy- 503**  
**(Practicals)**

**Max. Marks : 40**  
**Time : 3 Hrs.**

**Special Notes**

1. Do 4 experiments from section (i) & 4 experiments from Section (ii).
2. The students are required to calculate the error involved in a particular experiment (percentage error).
3. Use of simple non-programmable scientific calculator is allowed.

**Note :**

1. The practical examinations will be

Experiments	=20 marks
Viva-Voce	=10 marks
Lab Record	= 10 marks
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Total	= 40 marks
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For giving marks under Lab. Record each college maintain practical assessment record by using the following procedure.

- I. Each student has to perform a minimum number of experiments prescribed in the syllabus.
- II. After the completion of a practical the teacher concerned will check the note-book and conduct the Viva-voce of each student to find out how much concept related to the theoretical and experimental part of the experiment he/she has understood. According to his/her performance marks will be recorded on their practical note-book. These marks will constitute the lab. Record.
- III. To complete the final marks for lab. Record a separate register for each class of B.Sc. will be maintained. The student will be assigned a separate page on this register. On this page the marks obtained by the student in different practicals will be recorded. While taking the final average the total marks obtained will be divided by the total no of required practicals instead of the number of practicals performed by the student. This record will be signed by the concerned teacher.
- IV. The lab. Record register will be presented to the external practical examiner for lab. Record marks. The external examiner will verify the record randomly.

## **B.Sc. PHYSICS**

### **Paper III- PHY 503 PRACTICALS**

Max. Marks : 40

Time : 3 Hours

Note: Do eight experiments, selecting four from each section.

#### **Section A**

##### **i) Solid State Electronics**

- 1 Transistor as voltage Amplifier in C-B Configuration.
2. Transistor as voltage Amplifier in C-E Configuration.
3. Study of Hartley Oscillator (Calibration of Gang Condenser).
4. a) To Draw the Plateau of G.M. Counter.  
b) To Determine the Mass Attention Coefficient by G.M.Counter.

##### **ii) Computer Experiment :**

1. Compute the sum of an infinite series upto three significant figures. For example, compute. for different x using Do loops. Calculate factorials through function subprogram.
2. Let there be N(Say=100) students in a class. Arrange their marks in descending or ascending orders.
3. Write a Fortran Program which evaluates v and y as function of varying between and increments of using the relation.

#### **Section B**

1. Young's modulus by Newtons rings method.
2. Resolving power of a prism.
3. Thickness of a thin plate using air wedge.
4. Resolving Power of plane transmission grating.
5. Rydberg constant by Hydrogen gas spectrum.

## B.Sc. PHYSICS

### SCHEME OF EXAMINATION Semester -VI

#### Paper I- PHY 601 : ATOMIC MOLECULAR AND LASER PHYSICS

Max. Marks : 45  
Internal Assessment : 10  
Time : 3 Hrs.

#### NOTE :

1. The syllabus is divided into 3 units. Eight questions will be set up. At least two questions will be set from each unit and the student will have to attempt at least one question from each unit. A student has to attempt five question in all.
2. 20% numerical problems are to be set.
3. Use of Scientific (non-programmable) calculator is allowed

#### Unit -I

Vector atom model, quantum numbers associated with vector atom model, penetrating and non-penetrating orbits (qualitative description), spectral lines in different series of alkali spectra, spin orbit interaction and doublet term separation LS or Russell-Saunders Coupling jj coupling (expressions for interaction energies for LS and jj coupling required).

#### Unit-II

Zeeman effect (normal and anomalous) Zeeman pattern of  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  lines of Na-atom, Paschen, Back effect of a single valence electron system. Weak field Stark effect of Hydrogen atom.

Discrete set of electronic energies of molecules. quantisation of vibrational and rotational energies Raman effect (Quantitative description) Stokes and anti Stokes lines.

#### Unit-III

Main features of a laser : Directionality, high intensity, high degree of coherence, spatial and temporal coherence, Einstein's coefficients and possibility of amplification, momentum transfer, life time of a level, kinetics of optical absorption. Threshold condition for laser emission, Laser pumping, He-Ne laser and RUBY laser (Principle, Construction and Working). Applications of laser in the field of medicine and industry.

#### References

1. Introduction to Atomic and Molecular Spectroscopy by V.K.Jain, Narosa (2007)
2. Introduction to Atomic Spectra by H.B. White.
3. Atomic spectra by G. Herzberg.
4. Molecular Spectra and Molecular Structure by G. Herzberg.
5. Fundamentals of molecular spectroscopy by Colin N. Banwell and Elaine M. Mc-Cash.
6. Lasers, Theory and Application (2nd Ed.) by Thagrajan and Ajay Ghatak.
7. Laser and Nonlinear Optics by B.B. Laud (2nd Ed.)
8. Introduction to Optics by Frank L. Pedrotti and Lens S. Pedrotti, Prentice Hall, 1987.

## B.Sc. PHYSICS

### Paper II- PHY 602 : NUCLEAR PHYSICS

Max. Marks : 45  
Internal Assessment : 10  
Time : 3 Hrs.

#### NOTE :

1. The syllabus is divided into 3 units. Eight questions will be set up. At least two questions will be set from each unit and the student will have to attempt at least one question from each unit. A student has to attempt five question in all.
2. 20% numerical problems are to be set.
3. Use of Scientific (non-programmable) calculator is allowed.

#### Unit-I

Nuclear mass and binding energy, systematics nuclear binding energy, nuclear stability, Nuclear size, spin, parity, statistics magnetic dipole moment, quadrupole moment (shape concept), Determination of mass by Bain-Bridge, Bain-Bride and Jordan mass spectrograph, Determination of charge by Mosley law Determination of size of nuclei by Rutherford Back Scattering.

#### Unit-II

Interaction of heavy charged particles (Alpha particles), alpha disintegration and its theory Energy loss of heavy charged particle (idea of Bethe formula, no derivation), Energetics of alpha -decay, Range and straggling of alpha particles. Geiger-Nuttal law.

Introduction of light charged particle (Beta-particle), Origin of continuous beta-spectrum (neutrino hypothesis) types of beta decay and energetics of beta decay, Energy loss of beta-particles (ionization), Range of electrons, absorption of beta-particles.

Interaction of Gamma Ray, Nature of gamma rays, Energetics of gamma rays, passage of Gamma radiations through matter (photoelectric, compton and pair production effect) electron positron annihilation. Absorption of Gamma rays (Mass attenuation coefficient) and its application.

#### Unit-III

Nuclear reactions, Elastic scattering, Inelastic scattering, Nuclear disintegration, photoneuclear reaction, Radiative capture, Direct reaction, heavy ion reactions and spallation Reactions, conservation laws. Q-value and reaction threshold.

Nuclear Reactors General aspects of Reactor design. Nuclear fission and fusion reactors (Principles, construction, working and use)

Linear accelerator, Tandem accelerator, Cyclotron and Betatron accelerators.

Ionization chamber, proportional counter, G.M. counter detailed study, scintillation counter and semiconductor detector.

#### references :

1. Atomic and nuclear Physics, Vol. II by S.N. Ghoshal.
2. Nuclear Physics by D.C. Tayal, Umesh Prakashan, 125, Goblind Dev Khurja (UP).
3. Concept of Modern physics by arther Besier, Tata McGraw Hill Publications.
4. Nuclear Physics by W.E. Burcham.
5. Nuclear Radiation Detectors by S.S. Kapoor
6. Experimental Nuclear Physics by M. Singru.

**B.Sc. PHYSICS**  
**Paper -III      Phy- 603**  
**(Practicals)**

**Max. Marks : 40**  
**Time : 3 Hrs.**

**Special Notes**

1. Do 8 experiments.
2. The students are required to calculate the error involved in a particular experiment (percentage error).
3. Use of simple non-programmable scientific calculator is allowed.

**Note :**

1. The practical examinations will be

Experiments	=20 marks
Viva-Voce	=10 marks
Lab Record	= 10 marks
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Total	= 40 marks
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For giving marks under Lab. Record each college maintain practical assessment record by using the following procedure.

- I. Each student has to perform a minimum number of experiments prescribed in the syllabus.
- II. After the completion of a practical the teacher concerned will check the note-book and conduct the Viva-voce of each student to find out how much concept related to the theoretical and experimental part of the experiment he/she has understood. According to his/her performance marks will be recorded on their practical note-book. These marks will constitute the lab. Record.
- III. To complete the final marks for lab. Record a separate register for each class of B.Sc. will be maintained. The student will be assigned a separate page on this register. On this page the marks obtained by the student in different practicals will be recorded. While taking the final average the total marks obtained will be divided by the total no of required practicals instead of the number of practicals performed by the student. This record will be signed by the concerned teacher.
- IV. The lab. Record register will be presented to the external practical examiner for lab. Record marks. The external examiner will verify the record randomly.



**B.Sc. PHYSICS**  
**Paper III- PHY 603**  
**PRACTICALS**

Max. Marks : 40  
Time : 3 Hours

Note: Do eight experiments, selecting four from each section.

**Section A**

**(i) Electronics**

- 1 e/m by Thomson method.
- 2 Study of B-H Curve by C.R.O.
- 3 To study Hall effect.
- 4 Measurement of Energy Gap of Four Probe Method.

**(ii) Computer Experiments**

1. Program of compute product of two matrices A and B of different dimensions. This is an exercise to illustrate the use of subscripted variable and implied Do loops.
2. Evaluate the definite integral  $I = \int_a^b f(x) dx$  through Simpson's one. third rule.
3. Use of the least-square curve fitting to fit a straight line to a given set of data.
4. Consider an array X with subscripted variables x;  $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ .  
It is desired to find the average and the standard deviation using the formulas.

**Section B**

**Optics**

1. Wave length of Sodium light by fresnel's biprism.
2. Velocity of ultrasonic waves by grating formation in CC14.
3. Diameter of Lycopodium powder particles by Carona rings.
4. To study double slit interference by He-Ne laser.
5. Diameter of a thin wire by diffraction method (using He-Ne Laser).