SEMESTER-II

COURSE 4: HEAT AND THERMODYNAMICS

Theory **Credits: 3** **3 hrs/week**

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

The course on Heat and Thermodynamics aims to provide students with a fundamental understanding of the principles of heat and energy transfer and their applications in various fields

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

On successful completion of this course, the student will be able to:

1. Understand the basic aspects of kinetic theory of gases, Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution law, equipartition of energies, mean free path of molecular collisions and the transport phenomenon in ideal gases
2. Gain knowledge on the basic concepts of thermodynamics, the first and the second law of thermodynamics, the basic principles of refrigeration, the concept of entropy, the thermodynamic potentials and their physical interpretations. Understand the working of Carnot's ideal heat engine, Carnot cycle and its efficiency
3. Develop critical understanding of concept of Thermodynamic potentials, the formulation of Maxwell's equations and its applications.
4. Differentiate between principles and methods to produce low temperature, liquefy air, and understand the practical applications of substances at low temperatures.
5. Examine the nature of black body radiations and the basic theories.

UNIT-I: KINETIC THEORY OF GASES (9 hrs)

Kinetic Theory of gases- Introduction, Maxwell's law of distribution of molecular velocities, Lammert's toothed wheel method; Mean free path, Principle of equipartition of energy, Transport phenomenon in ideal gases: viscosity and Thermal conductivity.

UNIT-II: THERMODYNAMICS (9 hrs)

Introduction- Reversible and irreversible processes, Carnot's engine and its efficiency, Carnot's theorem, Thermodynamic scale of temperature, Second law of thermodynamics Entropy: Physical significance, Change in entropy in reversible and irreversible processes; Change of entropy when ice changes into steam. Temperature- Entropy (T-S) diagram and its uses.

UNIT-III: THERMODYNAMIC POTENTIALS AND MAXWELL'S EQUATIONS (9 hrs)

Thermodynamic Potentials-Internal Energy, Enthalpy, Helmholtz Free Energy, Gibb's Free Energy and their significance, Derivation of Maxwell's thermodynamic relations from thermodynamic potentials, Clausius-Clayperon's equation, Joule-Kelvin coefficient for ideal and Van der Waals' gases.

UNIT-IV: LOW TEMPERATURE PHYSICS **(9 hrs)**

Methods for producing very low temperatures, Critical temperature, Inversion temperature, Joule Kelvin effect, Porous plug experiment, Joule expansion, Distinction between adiabatic and Joule Thomson expansion, Expression for Joule Thomson cooling, Production of low temperatures by adiabatic demagnetization (qualitative), Refrigeration – Vapour compression machine.

UNIT-V: QUANTUM THEORY OF RADIATION **(9 hrs)**

Black body, Ferry's black body, Spectral energy distribution of black body radiation, Wein's displacement law and Rayleigh- Jean's law (No derivations), Planck's law of black body radiation-Derivation, Deduction of Wein's law and Rayleigh- Jean's law from Planck's law, Solar constant and its determination using Angstrom pyro heliometer, Estimation of surface temperature of Sun.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. BSc Physics, Vol.2, Telugu Akademy, Hyderabad
2. Thermodynamics, R.C. Srivastava, S.K. Saha & Abhay K. Jain, Eastern Economy Edition.
3. Unified Physics Vol.2, Optics & Thermodynamics, Jai Prakash Nath & Co. Ltd., Meerut
4. Fundamentals of Physics. Halliday/Resnick/Walker. C. Wiley India Edition, 2007
5. Heat and Thermodynamics - N BrijLal, P. Subrahmanyam, S. Chand & Co., 2012
6. Heat and Thermodynamics - MS Yadav, Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd, 2000
7. University Physics, HD Young, MW Zemansky, FW Sears, Narosa Publishers, New Delhi

SEMESTER-II

COURSE 4: HEAT AND THERMODYNAMICS

Practical **Credits: 1** **2 hrs/week**

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

The objectives for practical's in Heat and Thermodynamics can vary depending on the specific course or program, but here are some general objectives that may apply, to develop practical skills in the use of laboratory equipment and experimental techniques for studying heat and thermodynamics.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

1. Mastery of experimental techniques: Students should become proficient in using laboratory equipment and experimental techniques for studying heat and thermodynamics.
2. Application of theory to practice: Students should be able to apply theoretical concepts learned in lectures to real-world situations, and understand the limitations of theoretical models.
3. Accurate recording and analysis of data: Students should be able to accurately record and analyze experimental data, including understanding the significance of error analysis and statistical methods.
4. Critical thinking and problem solving: Students should be able to identify sources of error, troubleshoot experimental problems, and develop critical thinking skills in experimental design and analysis.
5. Understanding of physical principles: Students should develop an understanding of the physical principles governing heat and thermodynamics, including the laws of thermodynamics, heat transfer, and thermodynamic cycles.

Minimum of 6 experiments to be done and recorded

1. Specific heat of a liquid – Joule's calorimeter –Barton's radiation correction
2. Thermal conductivity of bad conductor - Lee's method
3. Thermal conductivity of rubber.
4. Measurement of Stefan's constant.
5. Specific heat of a liquid by applying Newton's law of cooling correction.
6. Heating efficiency of electrical kettle with varying voltages.
7. Thermo emf- thermo couple - Potentiometer
8. Thermal behavior of an electric bulb (filament/torch light bulb)
9. Study of variation of resistance with temperature - Thermistor.
10. Thermal expansion of solids using metal ball and a ring.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Unit I: Kinetic Theory of Gases

Activity: Speed Distribution Analysis

Students can conduct a simple experiment using gas molecules (e.g., small balls) in a container. They can measure the speeds of the molecules using a motion sensor or stopwatch and analyze the distribution of molecular velocities. They can compare the observed distribution with the expected Maxwell's law of distribution.

Unit II: Thermodynamics

Activity: Heat Engine Efficiency Calculation

Students can work in groups to design a simple heat engine (e.g., using a syringe and a small turbine). They can measure the temperature changes and calculate the efficiency of their engine. They can compare their calculated efficiency with the theoretical Carnot efficiency to understand the limitations of real heat engines.

Unit III: Thermodynamic Potentials and Maxwell's Equations

Activity: Thermodynamic Relations Verification

Students can solve numerical problems involving different thermodynamic potentials (internal energy, enthalpy, Helmholtz free energy, and Gibbs free energy) and verify the Maxwell's thermodynamic relations. They can compare the calculated values using different relations to ensure consistency.

Unit IV: Low Temperature Physics

Activity: Adiabatic Demagnetization Experiment

They can discuss the distinction between adiabatic and Joule-Thomson expansions.

Unit V: Quantum Theory of Radiation

Activity: Black Body Radiation Spectrum Analysis

They can estimate the surface temperature of the Sun using the solar constant and Angstrom pyro heliometer data.

SEMESTER-III

COURSE 5: ATOMIC, MOLECULAR AND NUCLEAR PHYSICS

Theory **Credits: 3** **3 hrs/week**

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

The course aims to introduce students to the principles of atomic structure, molecular spectroscopy, and fundamental nuclear physics. It covers key experimental methods and theoretical models, helping students understand how microscopic interactions lead to observable physical phenomena in atoms, molecules, and nuclei.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

On successful completion of this course, the students will be able to:

1. Understand the principles of atomic structure and spectroscopy.
2. Understand the principles of molecular spectroscopy.
3. Develop critical understanding of concept of Matter waves and Uncertainty principle.
4. Describe nuclear properties, binding energy, and nuclear models such as the liquid drop and shell model.
5. Explain the working of nuclear detectors and accelerators and classify elementary particles and their interactions.

UNIT-I: INTRODUCTION TO ATOMIC STRUCTURE AND SPECTROSCOPY (9 hrs.)

Introduction to Bohr's model of the hydrogen atom, Vector atom model and Quantum numbers associated with it, Stern and Gerlach experiment, Coupling Schemes (LS & JJ), Spectral terms and spectral notations, Selection rules, Zeeman effect, Experimental arrangement to study Zeeman effect and expression for Zeeman shift.

UNIT-II: MOLECULAR SPECTROSCOPY (9 hrs.)

Molecular rotational and vibrational spectra, electronic energy levels and electronic transitions, Raman effect, Characteristics of Raman effect, Experimental arrangement to study Raman effect, Quantum theory of Raman effect, Applications of Raman effect. Spectroscopic techniques: IR and UV-Visible.

UNIT-III: MATTER WAVES & UNCERTAINTY PRINCIPLE (9 hrs.)

Matter waves, de Broglie's hypothesis, Properties of matter waves, Davisson and Germer's experiment, Heisenberg's uncertainty principle for position and momentum & energy and time, Illustration of uncertainty principle using diffraction of beam of electrons (Diffraction by a single slit) and photons (Gamma ray microscope).

UNIT-IV: INTRODUCTION TO NUCLEAR PHYSICS (9 hrs)

Nucleus: Properties of nucleus, Mass defect, Binding energy – binding energy curve; Nuclear forces: Characteristics of nuclear forces, Yukawa's meson theory; Nuclear Models- Liquid drop model- Semi empirical mass formula, Shell model, magic numbers.

UNIT-V: NUCLEAR DETECTORS AND NUCLEAR ACCELERATOR (9 hrs)

Nuclear detectors: Geiger- Muller counter, Cloud chamber (expansion type), Scintillation counter. Nuclear Accelerators: Cyclotron-construction, working and applications; Synchrocyclotron-construction, working and applications. Classification of elementary particles, Types of interactions- strong, electromagnetic and weak interactions;

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. BSc Physics, Vol.4, Telugu Akademy, Hyderabad
2. Atomic Physics by J.B. Rajam; S. Chand & Co.,
3. Modern Physics by R. Murugeshan and Kiruthiga Siva Prasath. S. Chand & Co.
4. Concepts of Modern Physics by Arthur Beiser. Tata McGraw-Hill Edition.
5. Nuclear Physics, Irving Kaplan, Narosa Pub. (1998).
6. Nuclear Physics, Theory and experiment – P.R. Roy and B.P. Nigam, New Age Int.1997.
7. Atomic and Nuclear Physics (Vol.2), S.N. Ghoshal, S. Chand & Co. (1994).
8. Nuclear Physics, D.C. Tayal, Himalaya Pub. (1997).

SEMESTER-III

COURSE 5: ATOMIC, MOLECULAR AND NUCLEAR PHYSICS

Practical **Credits: 1** **2 hrs/week**

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

To develop practical skills and experimental understanding in atomic and nuclear physics, including spectral line measurements, particle detection, and verification of quantum and nuclear models.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

1. Demonstrate a deep understanding of the principles and theories of modern physics through hands-on experimentation and data analysis.
2. Analyze and interpret experimental data using statistical methods and error analysis, drawing meaningful conclusions and relating them to theoretical concepts.
3. Design and conduct independent experiments or investigations related to modern physics, demonstrating the ability to plan, execute, and analyze experimental procedures and results.
4. Gain a solid understanding of fundamental concepts in nuclear physics.
5. Understand the principles and operation of laboratory equipment and instruments specific to nuclear physics experiments.
6. Develop proficiency in conducting experiments related to nuclear physics.

Minimum of 6 experiments to be done and recorded

1. e/m of an electron by Thomson method
2. Determination of Planck's constant using a photocell
3. Verification of inverse square law of light using photovoltaic cell
4. Determination of work function of the filament material using directly heated vacuum diode
5. GM counter – Determination of dead time
6. Study of characteristic curve of GM counter and estimation of its operating voltage
7. Estimation of efficiency for a gamma source using GM counter
8. Estimation of efficiency for a beta source using GM counter
9. Study of sodium doublet using a diffraction grating
10. IR or UV-Vis spectroscopy of samples using a portable spectrometer
11. Single slit diffraction of laser beam to illustrate uncertainty principle
12. Study of absorption of beta particles in aluminum sheets
13. Study of Compton scattering (demo or simulation)
14. Study of counting statistics using GM counter
15. Study of plateau region and dead time using a counting system

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

UNIT-I: Introduction to Atomic Structure and Spectroscopy

Spectroscopy Experiment

Divide the students into small groups and provide each group with a spectrometer or spectroscope, a light source, and different samples or elements for analysis.

Instruct the students to carefully observe the spectra produced by the samples using the spectrometer. Encourage them to note the presence of specific spectral lines or patterns.

Data Collection

Have the students record their observations in their lab notebooks or worksheets. They should note the wavelengths or colors of the observed spectral lines and any patterns they observe.

Analysis and Discussion: Guide a class discussion on the observed spectra and their significance. Discuss how the observed spectral lines correspond to specific energy transitions in the atoms. Ask students to compare the spectra of different samples or elements and identify any similarities or differences.

Discuss the concept of energy levels and how electrons transition between them, emitting or absorbing photons of specific wavelengths.

UNIT-II: Molecular Spectroscopy

Begin the activity with a brief introduction to molecular structure, discussing concepts such as chemical bonds, molecular geometry, and the importance of molecular structure in determining the properties and behavior of substances. Explain the principles of spectroscopy, focusing on vibrational and rotational spectra and how they relate to molecular vibrations and rotations.

UNIT-III: Matter waves & Uncertainty Principle

Begin the activity by introducing the concept of matter waves and the uncertainty principle. Discuss how the wave-particle duality of matter is a fundamental principle in quantum mechanics. Provide a brief overview of the historical development of the uncertainty principle and its implications for our understanding of the behavior of particles on a microscopic scale.

UNIT-IV: Introduction to Nuclear Physics

Provide students with a computer simulation or interactive app that allows them to explore radioactive decay processes. Ask students to observe and analyze the decay patterns of different isotopes, including the concept of half-life. Guide students to make connections between the simulation results and the fundamental principles of nuclear physics

UNIT-V: Nuclear Detectors and Nuclear Accelerators

Activity: Detector Comparison Chart – Students create a comparative table of detector types, operation principles, advantages, and use-cases.

SEMESTER-III

COURSE 6: BASIC ELECTRONICS

Theory **Credits: 3** **3 hrs/week**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

This course aims to introduce undergraduate physics students to the fundamental principles of electronics. It covers passive components, semiconductor physics, diode and transistor operation, DC power supplies, and the basics of digital logic. The goal is to build a solid foundation in circuit analysis and electronic devices for students with minimal prior background.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Identify and explain the function and types of resistors, capacitors, and inductors.
2. Understand the basic concepts of semiconductors and diode characteristics.
3. Analyze simple transistor circuits and their applications.
4. Describe the functioning of rectifiers, filters, and voltage regulators.
5. Perform basic binary arithmetic and construct simple digital logic circuits.

UNIT I: PASSIVE COMPONENTS AND CIRCUIT FUNDAMENTALS (9 hrs)

Resistors: Types (carbon, wire-wound, metal film), color coding, tolerance, power ratings - Capacitors: Types (ceramic, electrolytic, film), applications, charge/discharge behavior - Inductors: Basic structure and applications - Series and parallel combinations: Equivalent resistance/capacitance/inductance - Basic laws: Ohm’s Law, Kirchhoff’s Voltage and Current Laws (KVL, KCL) with simple applications

UNIT II: SEMICONDUCTOR PHYSICS AND DIODES (9 hrs)

Intrinsic vs extrinsic semiconductors - Doping, energy band diagrams, charge carriers - PN junction diode: Construction, working, forward/reverse biasing, I-V characteristics - Special diodes: Zener diode, LED, photodiode, solar cell – construction, characteristics and uses

UNIT III: TRANSISTORS AND THEIR OPERATION (9 hrs)

BJT: Structure, current components, working of NPN/PNP - Configurations: CB, CE, CC – input/output characteristics - Applications: Transistor as switch and amplifier (qualitative understanding)

UNIT IV: POWER SUPPLIES AND REGULATION (9 hrs)

Need for DC power supply: Block diagram - Rectifiers: Half-wave, full-wave, bridge with waveforms - Filter circuits: RC, LC, and π filters – working principle - Voltage regulation: Zener diode regulation, IC regulators (brief intro)

UNIT V: INTRODUCTION TO DIGITAL ELECTRONICS (9 hrs)

Analog vs Digital signals - Number systems: Binary, decimal, hexadecimal – conversions, binary arithmetic - Logic gates: AND, OR, NOT – symbols, truth tables, simple logic circuits , Universal gates (NAND, NOR) – brief introduction

Textbooks / References:

1. V.K. Mehta & Rohit Mehta – *Principles of Electronics*, S. Chand
2. R.S. Sedha – *A Textbook of Applied Electronics*, S. Chand
3. D. Chattopadhyay & P.C. Rakshit – *Electronics: Fundamental Concepts*, New Central
4. Malvino & Leach – *Digital Principles and Applications*, McGraw-Hill
5. A.K. Maini – *Digital Electronics*, Wiley India

Student Activities

1. **Component Hunt**
   - Task: Identify and collect physical samples of resistors, capacitors, diodes, and transistors from old circuit boards.
   - Outcome: Visual and tactile understanding of component shapes, labels, and ratings.
2. **Poster Presentation**
   - Topic examples: “Types of Diodes and Their Applications” or “Power Supply Block Diagram.”
   - Outcome: Encourages concise technical communication and peer learning.
3. **Group Demonstration**
   - Task: Simulate or build a basic rectifier or transistor switch circuit using breadboard or simulation software.
   - Outcome: Team collaboration and hands-on understanding.
4. **Number System Puzzle or Quiz**
   - Task: Convert between binary, decimal, and hexadecimal; perform binary addition/subtraction.
   - Outcome: Reinforces digital electronics basics through gamified learning.
5. **Mini Project (Optional)**
   - Task: Build a simple LED flasher or night lamp circuit using transistors and passive components.
   - Outcome: Design thinking and real-world application.
6. **Circuit Debugging Challenge**
   - Task: Find and correct errors in a faulty circuit diagram provided by the teacher.
   - Outcome: Improves analytical and practical troubleshooting skills.
7. **Logic Gate Simulation**
   - Task: Use a free simulator (like Falstad, Tinkercad, or Logic.ly) to create logic circuits.
   - Outcome: Concept reinforcement through virtual labs.

SEMESTER-III

COURSE 6: BASIC ELECTRONICS

Practical **Credits: 1** **2 hrs/week**

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

To develop practical skills in handling basic electronic components and circuits by constructing, testing, and analyzing simple electronic systems such as rectifiers, filters, diode/transistor configurations, and digital logic gates using fundamental measurement tools.

Learning Outcomes

After successful completion of the lab course, students will be able to:

1. Measure and verify the behavior of passive components in circuits.
2. Construct and test diode and transistor-based circuits.
3. Analyze rectifier output and filter performance using basic instruments.
4. Build and verify logic gate circuits using ICs or trainer kits.
5. Practice circuit debugging, use of multimeters, and interpretation of waveforms using a CRO.

Minimum of 6 experiments to be done and recorded

Experiments (Practical List)

1. **Verification of Ohm's Law** using resistive networks (series and parallel combinations).
2. Series and Parallel Combination of Capacitors and Inductors
3. **Capacitor charging and discharging curves** using RC circuits and a stopwatch/multimeter.
4. **V-I characteristics of a PN junction diode** (forward and reverse bias)
5. Temperature Dependence of Resistance (Using Thermistor).
6. **Zener diode characteristics** and voltage regulation behavior.
7. **Study of LED and photodiode characteristics** under different light conditions.
8. **BJT transistor as a switch**: ON/OFF control of an LED.
9. **Construction of half-wave and full-wave rectifiers** and measurement of output voltage.
10. **Design and analysis of simple π-filtered power supply** circuits.
11. **Verification of logic gates (AND, OR, NOT, NAND, NOR)** using digital ICs or simulation.

SEMESTER-III

COURSE 7: APPLIED OPTICS

Theory **Credits: 3** **3 hrs/week**

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

This course aims to introduce students to the core principles of optics and the functioning of various optical instruments. The objective is to provide a clear understanding of ray optics, aberrations, lasers, optical fibers, holography, and their applications in modern optical systems such as microscopes and telescopes.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

On successful completion of this course, the students will be able to:

1. Understand the fundamentals of geometrical optics using ray matrices and apply them to complex lens systems.
2. Analyze and distinguish various types of optical aberrations and methods to minimize them.
3. Comprehend the basic principle of laser, the working of He-Ne laser and Ruby lasers and their applications in different fields.
4. Understand the basic principles of fibre optic communication and explore the field of Holography and Nonlinear optics and their applications.
5. Gain knowledge of various optical instruments including microscopes and telescopes, their types, and real-world applications

UNIT-I: GEOMETRICAL OPTICS (9 hrs.)

Ray optics assumptions, Fermat principle, Translation matrix, Reflection matrix, Refraction matrix, ABCD matrices system matrix, Thick lens formula, Thin lens formula, Ramsden eyepiece, Huygens eyepiece, Two lens formula - (i) separated by a distance and (ii) in contact.

UNIT-II: ABERRATIONS (9 hrs.)

Fresnel theory of Reflection and Refraction. Monochromatic aberrations, Spherical aberration, Methods of minimizing spherical aberration, Coma, Astigmatism and Curvature of field, Distortion; Chromatic aberration-the achromatic doublet; Achromatism for two lenses (i) in contact and (ii) separated by a distance.

UNIT-III: LASERS (9 hrs.)

Lasers: Introduction, Spontaneous emission, Stimulated emission, Population Inversion, Laser principle, Einstein coefficients, Types of lasers: He-Ne laser, Ruby laser, Semiconductor laser, Applications of laser.

UNIT-IV: OPTICAL FIBERS AND HOLOGRAPHY (9 hrs.)

Principle of Optical fibers, Acceptance angle, Acceptance cone, Numerical aperture, Types of optical fibers - Graded and Stepped index, Types Signal attenuation mechanisms in optical fibers, Applications of Optical fibers - Sensors, Imaging, Communication.

Holography: Basic principle of holography-Gabor hologram and its limitations, Applications of holography.

UNIT-V: APPLICATIONS OF OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS (9 hrs.)

Introductory ideas and applications of various microscopes *viz*., (i) Optical microscopes (Compound microscope, Confocal microscope) (ii) Electron microscopes – SEM, Introductory ideas and applications of various telescopes *viz*., (i) Optical telescopes (ii) Radio telescopes (iii) Solar telescopes (iv) Infrared telescope (v) Ultraviolet telescope

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. BSc Physics, Vol.2, Telugu Akademy, Hyderabad.
2. Optics - principles and applications Kailash K. Sharma
3. An introduction to Lasers M N Avadhanulu
4. Lasers Tyagarajan Ghatak 2nd Ed.
5. Introduction to Fiber Optics Tyagarajan Ghatak
6. Principles of Laser material processing Elijah Kannatey Asibu
7. Quantum optics An introduction Mark Fox

SEMESTER-III

COURSE 7: APPLIED OPTICS

Practical **Credits: 1** **2 hrs/week**

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

To provide hands-on experience with optical components and instruments, and to reinforce theoretical concepts through practical applications involving lasers, optical fibers, microscopes, and ray optics techniques.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

1. Understand and apply geometrical optics principles through practical experiments involving lens combinations, matrix methods, and measurement of focal lengths using systems like the two-lens setup.
2. Demonstrate hands-on understanding of monochromatic and chromatic aberrations by working with diffraction gratings and measuring resolving powers of optical components like gratings and telescopes.
3. Explore the operational principles and characteristics of lasers, including wavelength measurement using diffraction gratings and analysis of laser beam behavior through reflection and refraction experiments.
4. Operate and analyze optical fiber systems by determining the numerical aperture, acceptance angle, and exploring their applications in communication and light guiding.
5. Investigate holographic concepts by understanding the role of laser light in interference-based techniques and identifying the limitations of basic holographic setups.
6. Examine and interpret the working of various optical instruments such as microscopes and telescopes by studying resolution, power, and optical limitations through practical experiments and simulations.

Minimum of 6 experiments to be done and recorded

1. Wavelength of laser using Diffraction grating
2. Refractive index of liquid using Hollow prism
3. Resolving power of telescope
4. Resolving power of grating
5. Spectrometer: i-d curve
6. Laser Reflection grating using metal scale
7. Optical fiber - Numerical Aperture
8. Rabi Oscillations Octave program
9. Two lens system power pairs plot (Python/Octave)
10. Focal length and verification of matrix method for thick and thin lenses
11. Achromatic combination of two lenses – in contact and at a distance
12. Measurement of beam divergence and spot size of a laser
13. Verification of Malus' Law using a laser and polarizers
14. Study of diffraction pattern from circular aperture (Airy disk) – resolving limit
15. Young's double-slit experiment using laser – interference fringes and fringe width
16. Study of bending losses in optical fiber

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Unit-I: Geometrical Optics

Activity: Lens Matrix Simulation and Eyepiece Comparison

Students can use Python or Octave to simulate the behavior of optical systems using ABCD matrices. They can plot system matrices for single and double-lens setups and analyze the effective focal length. Additionally, students may perform a comparative analysis between Ramsden and Huygens eyepieces using ray diagrams and matrix methods, presenting their findings through short presentations or lab reports

Unit-II: Aberrations

Ask students to observe and sketch the different images produced by the lens at different distances. Build a simple optical system with two lenses in contact and ask students to calculate the focal length and magnification of the system. Then, introduce a thin glass plate between the lenses to simulate the effects of chromatic aberration and ask students to observe and discuss the changes in the image produced.

Unit-III: Lasers

Activity: Laser Communication Demo – Group project to transmit voice using a laser beam and photodiode.

Unit-IV: Optical fibers and Holography

Demonstrate the principle of holography using a laser beam, a beam splitter, and a photographic plate. Ask students to record a hologram of a simple object and then reconstruct the image using a laser beam.

UNIT-V: Applications of Optical Instruments

Activity: Comparative Analysis of Optical and Electron Microscopes and Telescope Technologies Students will form groups to study various microscopes (compound, confocal, SEM) and telescopes (radio, solar, UV, IR). Each group will create a model or infographic that illustrates the working principles, resolution limits, and applications of these instruments. Presentations will focus on how optics is tailored to different wavelength regimes**.**