

# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month : August

Subject : physics

TOPIC : Vector Analysis

Paper : I

Hours Required	18
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Telugu academi, vikok
Topic Synopsis	vector analysis.
<p>UNIT- I</p> <p>Vector Analysis :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Scalar and vector fields.</li><li>ii. Gradient of a scalar field physical significance.</li><li>iii. Divergence and curl of a vector field with derivations and physical interpretation.</li><li>iv. vector integration.</li><li>v. Gauss theorem.</li><li>vi. stoke's theorem.</li><li>vii. Scalar fields and vector fields.</li></ol>	
Thrust areas	
Skill to be learnt by Student	
Examples/Illustrations	
Additional Inputs	

## TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: <sup>August</sup> September Subject: physics  
 TOPIC: Abberations / Interference Paper: III

Hours Required	18
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Vivek, Telugu Academy, unified physics
Topic Synopsis	Abberations


- i. chromatic abberations
- ii. Achromatism.
- iii. Spherical abberation.
- iv. Minimization of spherical abberation.
- v. coma, astigmatism.
- vi. achromatism for two lenses.  
 (a) contact (b) separated.

### INTERFERENCE:-

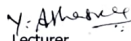
- viii principle of super position.  
 (a) coherence.
- vii. Fresnel's biprism.
- viii. Oblique incidence of a plane wave.  
 [cosine law].
- (x) Newton's rings.

Thrust areas	
Skill to be learnt by Student	
Examples/Illustrations	
Additional Inputs	

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	Black Boards,
References cited	
Student Activity planned after the teaching	assignments.
Activity planned outside classes	Group discussions
Any other	

  
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Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	Black Board
References cited	
Student Activity planned after the teaching	seminars
Activity planned outside class	Group discussions
Any other	

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## TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: September      Subject: physics  
TOPIC: Mechanics of particles/bodies, Paper: I

Hours Required	90
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	unified physics, week
Topic Synopsis	Mechanics of particles.

- S:
- i. Laws of Motion.
  - ii. Motion of Variable mass system
  - iii. Collisions in two and three dimensions.
  - iv. Impact parameter, Scattering cross section.
  - v. Rutherford Scattering derivation.

### Mechanics of Rigid bodies :-

- vi. Equation of motion for a rotating body.
- vii. Angular momentum
- viii. Euler Equation & applications.
- ix. Gyroscope, Equinoxes.
- x. Elastic constant of isotropic solids & relations
- xi. poisson's ratio,  $\rho, \sigma$  in terms  $\gamma, \mu, K$
- xii. Classification of beams, Loads.
- xiii. Shearing force and bending moment.

Thrust areas	
Skill to be learnt by Student	
Examples/Illustrations	
Additional Inputs	

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	Black Board
References cited	
Student Activity planned after the teaching	Session
Activity planned outside classes	Group discussions.
Any other	

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## TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month : September

Subject : physics

TOPIC : Diffraction

Paper : II

Hours Required	21
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Vivek.
Topic Synopsis	Diffraction.
<p><u>Diffraction :-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Distinction between Fresnel and Fraunhofer</li> <li>ii. Fraunhofer diffraction - single, double slits</li> <li>iii. Diffraction grating.</li> <li>iv. Resolving power of grating</li> <li>v. Wavelength in light in normal incidence.          &amp; minimum deviation Methods.</li> <li>vi. Fresnel's half period zones.</li> <li>vii. half period zones, zone plate</li> <li>viii. Comparing of zone plate with convex lens</li> <li>ix. Difference between interference and diffraction.</li> <li>x. polarization (Malus's Law, Brewster's Law).</li> <li>xi. double refraction</li> <li>xii. Nicol prisms.</li> <li>xiii. Interference, Babinet's compensator.</li> <li>xiv. wave plates, Laurent's half-shade polarimeter.</li> </ol>	
Thrust areas	
Skill to be learnt by Student	
Examples/Illustrations	
Additional Inputs	

# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: ~~October~~

Subject: physics

TOPIC: Holography - P.O

Paper: II

Teaching Models used

Teaching Aids used

Blackboard

References cited


Student Activity planned after the teaching

Seminars.

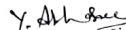
Activity planned outside classes

Group Discussions

Any other

  
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Hours Required

~~20~~ 20

Learning Objectives

To improve the skills

Previous Knowledge to be reminded

Wave,

Topic Synopsis

Lasers and holography.

Spontaneous & stimulated emission

Laser principle, Einstein coefficients

Types of Lasers,

Ruby, He-Ne laser. & applications

properties, of Laser.

Holography

principle,

applications of Holography.

Holography different from photography

Fibre optics

Introduction,

Advantages & applications of O.F.

Types of O.F.

Fibre communications.

problems

Thrust areas

Skill to be learnt by Student

studies & about a topic examples.

Examples/Illustrations

about light some examples.

Additional Inputs

about some light techniques

Teaching Models used	Lecture
Teaching Aids used	Black Board
References cited	Telugu academy
Student Activity planned after the teaching	Seminars / project
Activity planned outside classes	Group discussions.
Any other	-

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## TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: October

Subject: physics

TOPIC: central forces - relativity. Paper: I

Hours Required	20
Learning Objectives	To improve skills about the topics
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Vivek.
Topic Synopsis	central forces.

### central forces :

- i. central forces.
- ii. characteristics of central forces.
- iii. Negative gradient of potential
- iv. Kepler's Law.
- v. Motion of Satellites.
- vi. Global positioning system (GPS).

### Special theory of Relativity :

- i. Galilean relativity.
- ii. Michelson - Morley Experiment.
- iii. Lorentz transformation.
- iv. time dilation, length contraction.
- v. mass energy relation.
- vi. addition of velocities.

Thrust areas	-
Skill to be learnt by Student	theories & Experiments about particular topic.
Examples/Illustrations	Examples.
Additional Inputs	-

# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: December

Subject: Physics

TOPIC: Kinetic Theory of gases

Paper: B

Teaching Models used	Lesson
Teaching Aids used	Black Board
References cited	Teaching Aids
Student Activity planned after the teaching	Review
Activity planned outside classes	Project
Any other	-

Hours Required	30
Learning Objectives	To develop the skills
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Work
Topic Synopsis	Thermodynamics

- I) Kinetic theory of gases:
- (1) Maxwell's laws of distribution & molecular speed
  - (2) Transport phenomena
  - (3) Mean free path
  - (4) Viscosity of gases, thermal conductivity
  - (5) Diffusion of gases.

- II) Thermodynamics:
- (1) Isothermal and adiabatic process.
  - (2) Reversible and irreversible process
  - (3) Carnot's Engine & efficiency & theorem.
  - (4) Second Law of thermodynamics,
  - (5) Kelvin & Clausius statements - entropy
  - (6) Entropy in reversible & irreversible process
  - (7) Entropy and disorder.

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Thrust areas	-
Skill to be learnt by Student	Thermodynamics & and about heat
Examples/Illustrations	Examples related to the Experiment
Additional Inputs	About Heat something added and

Teaching Models used	Lecture
Teaching Aids used	Blackboard & chalk
References cited	Relax academy
Student Activity planned after the teaching	Seminars
Activity planned outside classes	-
Any other	-

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## TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: December

Subject: physics

TOPIC: Simple harmonic oscillation Paper: I

Hours Required	24
Learning Objectives	To understand about S.H.O.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Vivek, Telugu academy.
Topic Synopsis	<p><u>Simple Harmonic oscillations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Simple harmonic oscillation</li> <li>→ Solution of the differential equations</li> <li>→ Torsional pendulum</li> <li>Compound pendulum.</li> <li>Super position</li> <li>Two mutually perpendicular S.H.V of same &amp; different frequencies</li> <li>Lissajous figures.</li> </ul> <p><u>Damped and forced oscillations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Sol<sup>n</sup> of the different equation of damped oscillation.</li> <li>→ Energy considerations.</li> <li>→ Logarithmic decrement.</li> <li>→ relaxation time, quality factor.</li> <li>→ Amplitude &amp; Velocity resonance</li> <li>→ Differential eq<sup>n</sup> of forced oscillation.</li> </ul> <p><u>Complex vibrations:</u></p> <p>Fourier theorem</p>
Thrust areas	-
Skill to be learnt by Student	About oscillations how much gravity it takes
Examples/Illustrations	Examples about oscillations.
Additional Inputs	Experiments.



Teaching Models used	lecture
Teaching Aids used	Blackboard
References cited	Vivek / Telugu Academy
Student Activity planned after the teaching	assignments
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

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## TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: January      Subject: Physics  
 TOPIC: Thermodynamics      Paper: III

Hours Required	15
Learning Objectives	To understand about Entropy.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Vivek. Telugu Academy.
Topic Synopsis	Thermodynamics

→ Entropy of universe - Temperature Entropy.  
 (T-S) diagram and its uses.  
 change of Entropy  
 3<sup>rd</sup> Law of thermodynamics

### Thermodynamics potentials and Maxwell's eq<sup>n</sup>s.

- Thermodynamic potential
- Maxwell's relations
- Clausius - Clapeyron's Equation.
- Ratio of specific heats.
- Joule Kelvin effect.
- Joule Kelvin coefficient
- Jd vanderwall's eq<sup>n</sup>.

L.T.P

Joule-Kelvin effect.

Thrust areas	-
Skill to be learnt by Student	About Maxwell's relations
Examples/Illustrations	relations about Maxwell's
Additional Inputs	-

Teaching Models used	Lecture
Teaching Aids used	Blackboard
References cited	Vivek Academy assignments
Student Activity planned after the teaching	-
Activity planned outside classes	-
Any other	-

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## TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: January

Subject: physics

TOPIC: Ultrasonics

Paper: III

Hours Required	15
Learning Objectives	To improve skills about sound.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Vivek Academy
Topic Synopsis	

→ Square wave.

→ Fourier coefficients

### Ultrasonics

properties of ultrasonic waves.

production of ultrasonic by

i. piezo electric method.

ii. Magnetostriction method.

iii. detection of ultrasonics.

Applications of ultrasonic waves.

Sonar

Thrust areas	-
Skill to be learnt by Student	Some Methods about sound.
Examples/Illustrations	Examples with Experimental theories
Additional Inputs	Experiments.

Teaching Models used	Lecture
Teaching Aids used	Blackboard
References cited	VNCK, Telugu Encyclopedia
Student Activity planned after the teaching	Projects / assignments
Activity planned outside classes	-
Any other	-

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## TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month : February

Subject : physics

TOPIC : Low temperature physics

Paper : IV

Hours Required	24
Learning Objectives	To develop this subject
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	VNCK
Topic Synopsis	owl-IV

### Low temperature physics:

- 1) First order phase transition
- 2) Joule-Thomson cooling
- 3) Joule-Kelvin effect
- 4) Adiabatic expansion
- 5) Liquefaction of Air-Linde apparatus
- 6) Helium-Kapitza's method
- 7) Helium liquid I & II
- 8) Adiabatic demagnetization / low temperature refrigeration
- 9) clathrate hydrate carbons on ozone layer
- 10) Applications of low temperature physics

Thrust areas	-
Skill to be learnt by Student	Cooling - heating effects
Examples/Illustrations	With Examples
Additional Inputs	-

Teaching Models used	Lectur
Teaching Aids used	Black Board.
References cited	Telugu Academy
Student Activity planned after the teaching	Assignments.
Activity planned outside classes	-
Any other	-

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## TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: February

Subject: physics

TOPIC:

Paper: II

Hours Required	25
Learning Objectives	About vibrations to improve skills
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Vibek. Academy.
Topic Synopsis	Vibrating strings.

- Introduction
- 1) General characteristics of wave motion.
  - 2) transverse wave propagation along a stretched string -
  - 3) General solution of wave equation -
  - 4) Energy density.
  - 5) Transverse impedance
  - 6) Energy transport
  - 7) Laws of vibrations of strings along transverse.

Thrust areas	
Skill to be learnt by Student	
Examples/Illustrations	
Additional Inputs	

Teaching Models used	Lecture
Teaching Aids used	Blackboard, chalk
References cited	telugu academy
Student Activity planned after the teaching	Assignments
Activity planned outside classes	-
Any other	-

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## TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: March

Subject: physics

TOPIC: Thermal radiation

Paper: B

Hours Required	17
Learning Objectives	To improve skills.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Work, thermodynamics.
Topic Synopsis	Thermal radiation

- i. properties of thermal radiation
- ii. black body radiation
- iii. laws of thermal radiation.
- iv. B-B-E experimental findings.
- v. Rayleigh-Jean's Law.
- vi. Wien's displacement law.
- vii. Planck's Law of distribution formula.
- viii. Solar constant.
- ix. Perjit total radiation pyrometer.

Thrust areas	-
Skill to be learnt by Student	Capacities of Heat & their radiation
Examples/Illustrations	-
Additional Inputs	Examples, given in T.B

Teaching Models used	Lecture
Teaching Aids used	Blackboard, chalk
References cited	academy.
Student Activity planned after the teaching	Project notes
Activity planned outside classes	Assignments
Any other	—

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## TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: March.

Subject: physics.

TOPIC: Vibration of bars.


Paper: II.

Hours Required	18.
Learning Objectives	To improve skills
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Wave, Academy.
Topic Synopsis	Bars of vibrations.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. vibrations of bars.</li> <li>ii. Longitudinal vibrations of bars.</li> <li>iii. Longitudinal strain</li> <li>iv. wave eq<sup>n</sup> of bar.</li> <li>v. Bar fixed at both ends</li> <li>vi. free ends.</li> <li>vii. Transverse vibrations of bar</li> <li>viii. planks law of distribution formula.</li> <li>ix. uniform Bar.</li> <li>x. Bar clamped at one end (or) free end.</li> <li>xi. Bar free at both ends.</li> </ol>	
Thrust areas	—
Skill to be learnt by Student	about Bars and their vibrations.
Examples/Illustrations	Examples.
Additional Inputs	—

Teaching Models used	Lecture
Teaching Aids used	Black board & chalk.
References cited	Academy, Virek.
Student Activity planned after the teaching	Assignments.
Activity planned outside classes	—
Any other	—

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# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month : July.

Subject : physics.

TOPIC : Mechanics & properties of matter

Paper : I.

Hours Required	25
Learning Objectives	To learn about Vector Analysis
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Telugu Academy, Vivek, unified physics.
Topic Synopsis	Vector analysis.

## UNIT - I.

- 1) Scalar and vector fields.
- 2) Gradient of a scalar field.  $\epsilon_0$  significance
- 3) Divergence & curl of a v.f.
- 4) Vector integration
- 5) Gauss theorem.
- 6) Stoke's theorem.
- 7) Scalar fields & vector fields.

## UNIT - II

- 1) Laws of motion.
- 2) Motion of variable mass system.
- 3) Equation of motion of rocket.

Thrust areas

—

Skill to be learnt by Student

About vector fields.

Examples/Illustrations

Some experiments in text content.

Additional Inputs

Some other links are related to v-fields.



Teaching Models used	Lecture.
Teaching Aids used	Blackboard & chalk
References cited	Telugu Academy.
Student Activity planned after the teaching	assignments
Activity planned outside classes	-
Any other	-

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## TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month : July  
 Subject : physics.  
 Paper : III  
 TOPIC : wave optics.

Hours Required	25
Learning Objectives	optics - about
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Telugu Academy, Vivek.
Topic Synopsis	Aberrations / interference.

- UNIT - 3
- (1) Chromatic aberration.
  - (2) Achromatism.
  - (3) spherical aberration.
  - (4) coma.
  - (5) Astigmatism.
  - (6) curvature / distortion.
- UNIT - 4
- (1) coherence, Superposition.
  - (2) interference.
  - (3) Fresnel's Biprism.
  - (4) Lloyd's Mirror Method.
  - (5) Normal incidence.
  - (6) cosine law, cosecine law,
  - (7) colours of thin films.
  - (8) Newton's rings experiment.
  - (9) wavelength of monochromatic light
  - (10) Michelson interferometer.

Thrust areas	-
Skill to be learnt by Student	About ray which are incidenting
Examples/Illustrations	Minimizing & text Examples.
Additional Inputs	other examples in academy book.

Teaching Models used	Lecture
Teaching Aids used	Black board
References cited	Telugu academy,
Student Activity planned after the teaching	assignments
Activity planned outside classes	-
Any other	-

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## TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: July  
 Subject: physics  
 TOPIC: Magnetism & Electrostatics Paper: 3 (A)

Hours Required	25
Learning Objectives	Electrostatics
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	electric field intensity
Topic Synopsis	Electrostatics

### UNIT-1

- i. Gauss's Law.
- ii. Electric potential
- iii. Equi potential surfaces
- iv. charged spherical shell.
- v. uniformly charged sphere

### Dielectrics


- i. Electric displacement.
- ii. D, E,  $\epsilon_0$  relations.
- iii. Susceptibility.

Thrust areas	-
Skill to be learnt by Student	about potentials & intensity
Examples/Illustrations	about attraction. some examples
Additional Inputs	referred textbooks & giving knowledge.

Teaching Models used	Lecture
Teaching Aids used	Blackboard - chalk
References cited	unified physics.
Student Activity planned after the teaching	assignments.
Activity planned outside classes	-
Any other	-

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## TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: July.

Subject: physics.

TOPIC: Modern physics.

Paper: Brcs.

Hours Required	25.
Learning Objectives	atomic physics
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	vec.
Topic Synopsis	Modern physics -

UNIT - 1

- (1) atomic & Molecular physics.
- (2) Bohr's atomic model.
- (3) Sommerfeld's elliptical orbits.
- (4) Vector atom model.
- (5) quantum numbers.
- (6) L-S, j-j coupling.
- (7) Zeeman effect.
- (8) Stokes, anti Stokes.
- (9) Raman effect.

Thrust areas

-

Skill to be learnt by Student

Learning about modern technologies.

Examples/Illustrations

related to experiments

Additional Inputs

with references of text content.

Teaching Models used	Lecture
Teaching Aids used	Black board
References cited	Telugu dictionary
Student Activity planned after the teaching	Assignments
Activity planned outside classes	-
Any other	-

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## TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month : August

Subject : physics.

Paper : 3.

TOPIC :

Hours Required	24
Learning Objectives	to be learnt about Equations -
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	vector,
Topic Synopsis	Mechanics of Rigid bodies.

- 1) Conservation of Energy and Momentum.
- 2) Collision in two and three dimensions.
- 3) impact parameter.
- 4) scattering cross-section.
- 5) Rutherford scattering-derivation.

### UNIT - II

- 6) Euler Equation
- 7) Gyroscope.
- 8) Equinoxes.
- 9)  $\gamma, n, k$  relations.
- 10) isotropic Solids.
- 11) poisson's ratio
- 12) beams, Loads.
- 13) shearing force & bending moment.

Thrust areas	-
Skill to be learnt by Student	They Learnt some Experiments & their Working
Examples/Illustrations	Yes.
Additional Inputs	related to topic other materials.

Teaching Models used	Lecture
Teaching Aids used	Black board
References cited	Telugu Academy
Student Activity planned after the teaching	assignments, projects
Activity planned outside classes	-
Any other	-

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## TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month : August  
Subject : physics  
Paper : II

TOPIC : Wave optics

Hours Required	24
Learning Objectives	Diffracting areas
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Wave
Topic Synopsis	Diffraction / interference

- i. colours of thin films.
- ii. Non-diffracting films.
- iii. Newton's rings - with/without

### Diffraction

- i. Fresnel & Fraunhofer diffraction.
- ii. Fraunhofer diffraction due to single slit.
- iii. Circular aperture
- iv. Normal incidence.
- v. N-slits - Fraunhofer diffraction.
- vi. Huygens - Fresnel theory.
- vii. Fresnel's half zone plate
- viii. Kirchhoff formula.

Thrust areas

Skill to be learnt by Student

Examples/Illustrations

Additional Inputs

-  
About slits & rings

Examples.

Other text books.

Teaching Models used	Lecture
Teaching Aids used	Blackboard & Chalk.
References cited	Telugu Academy.
Student Activity planned after the teaching	Assignments.
Activity planned outside classes	-
Any other	-

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## TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: August

Subject: physics

TOPIC: Electric & Magnetic Fields.

Paper: I (A)

Hours Required	24
Learning Objectives	-
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Telugu Academy, Vivek.
Topic Synopsis	Electric & Magnetic Fields

### UNIT - II

- 1) Biol - Savart's Law.
- 2) Calculation of B due to long straight wire.
- 3) circular current loop and solenoid.
- 4) Lorentz force.
- 5) Hall effect.
- 6) Faraday's Law
- 7) Biot Savart Law
- 8) Mutual inductance.
- 9) Self inductance.

### UNIT - III

- 1) Alternating current - L-R, C-R circuit.
- 2) Vector diagrams.
- 3) LCR series & parallel resonant.
- 4) Q-factor, power in ac circuits.

Thrust areas	-
Skill to be learnt by Student	Some knowledge about particular topics
Examples/Illustrations	Examples.
Additional Inputs	Academy books

Teaching Models used	Lecture
Teaching Aids used	Black board
References cited	Telugu academy
Student Activity planned after the teaching	assignments
Activity planned outside classes	-
Any other	-

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Lecturer

## TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month : August  
TOPIC :

Subject : physics  
Paper : II (a)

Hours Required	24
Learning Objectives	about Modern physics
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Telugu academy
Topic Synopsis	Matter waves

- UNIT - II
- Matter Waves.
  - de-broglie's hypothesis
  - Davisson and Germer Experiments
  - phase & group velocity
  - Heisenberg's uncertainty principle.
  - Bohr.
  - Unit - III → Quantum (Wave) Mechanics.  
Schrödinger's time independent time dependent.
  - physical interpretation of wave function.
  - Eigen-function, Eigen values
  - Application of Schrödinger wave Eq'n.
  - Liquid drop Model & Shell Model.

Thrust areas	-
Skill to be learnt by Student	about matter waves
Examples/Illustrations	Examples.
Additional Inputs	-

Teaching Models used	Lecture
Teaching Aids used	Blackboard, chalk
References cited	Academy books
Student Activity planned after the teaching	Assignments
Activity planned outside classes	—
Any other	—

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## TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: September

Subject: physics

TOPIC:

Paper: P

Hours Required	22
Learning Objectives	To learn about the laws of motion
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Telugu Academy, Vivek.
Topic Synopsis	central force & Specific theory of relativity.

### UNIT - IV

- 1) Central forces & characteristics.
- 2) conservative nature & -ve gradient.
- 3) Kepler's laws of motion
- 4) Motion of satellites.
- 5) GPS (Global positioning system).

### UNIT - V

- 1) Michelson-Morley experiment
- 2) specific theory of relativity.
- 3) Lorentz transformation.
- 4) Length contraction
- 5) Time dilation.

Thrust areas	—
Skill to be learnt by Student	about motions & Experiments.
Examples/Illustrations	Examples related to the Experimental
Additional Inputs	refered the other academy & Explain



# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month : September

Subject : physics

TOPIC : Wave optics

Paper : III

Teaching Models used	Lecture
Teaching Aids used	Blackboard & white
References cited	Tejraj Academy.
Student Activity planned after the teaching	Assignments
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

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Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	Laser :-
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Vivex.
Topic Synopsis	polarization & Lasers.

## UNIT-IV

- 1) Malus' Law
- 2) Brewster's law.
- 3) Nicol prism.
- 4) Double refraction.
- 5) Quarter/half wave plate.
- 6) Babinet's compensator.
- 7) Laurent's half-shade polarimeters.

## UNIT-V

- 1) He-Ne Laser.
- 2) Ruby Laser.
- 3) Einstein coefficients.

Thrust areas	-
Skill to be learnt by Student	They learnt about working of Lasers & applications
Examples/Illustrations	Related to Text.
Additional Inputs	Reference books Examples.

Teaching Models used	Lecture
Teaching Aids used	Black board & chalk.
References cited	Vivek & Academy.
Student Activity planned after the teaching	projects
Activity planned outside classes	-
Any other	-

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Incharge

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Lecturer

## TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: September  
Subject: physics.  
TOPIC: electricity  
Paper: SCAT.

Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	-
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Telugu Academy, Vivek.
Topic Synopsis	Basic electronics, digital electronics.

### UNIT - IV

Maxwell's Equations (integral and differential form).  
Maxwell's Wave Equations.  
Poynting theorem.  
Hertz Experiment.

### Basic electronics -

PN junction diode, Zener diode.  
pnp - npn transistors.  
CB, CE and CC.  
 $\beta$ ,  $\alpha$  - transistors.

### UNIT - V

Number system.  
Laws of Boolean algebra.  
De-Morgan's laws.  
Basic logic gates  
Half-adder & full adder.

Thrust areas	-
Skill to be learnt by Student	about gates & binary.
Examples/Illustrations	-
Additional Inputs	Academy books

Teaching Models used	Lecture
Teaching Aids used	Blackboard
References cited	Virek & Telugu Academy.
Student Activity planned after the teaching	Assignments
Activity planned outside classes	-
Any other	-

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# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: September

Subject: physics

TOPIC: Modern physics.

Paper: VCS

Hours Required	-
Learning Objectives	-
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Virek.
Topic Synopsis	Radioactivity decay.

## UNIT-IV

- \* basics  $\alpha$ -decay processes.
- Gamma's theory
- Geiger Nuttal law.
- neutrino hypothesis.

## UNIT-V

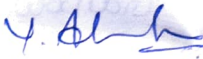
- \* Amorphous & crystalline materials.
- Unit cell & Miller indices.
- diffraction of x-rays.
- Bragg's law.
- Laue's method & powder diffraction.
- \* Meissner effect.
- Type I - Type II Superconductors.
- Bcs theory.
- applications of Superconductors.

Thrust areas	-
Skill to be learnt by Student	learnt about indices
Examples/Illustrations	Examples
Additional Inputs	Academy books

Teaching Models used	Lecture
Teaching Aids used	Black board, chalk.
References cited	Vivek. other references.
Student Activity planned after the teaching	assignments.
Activity planned outside classes	-
Any other	-

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# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: <sup>October</sup> November 2022

Subject: physics

TOPIC: Thermodynamics.

Paper: II

Hours Required	12
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Heat, Temperature
Topic Synopsis	

## Kinetic Theory of gases:-

Maxwell's law of distribution of velocities -

$$dn_c = 4\pi n \left[ \frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right]^{3/2} e^{-m c^2 / 2kT} c^2 dc$$

$m$  → mass of each gas molecule

$k$  → Boltzmann const.

$T$  → absolute Temp.

degrees of freedom.

Mean free path.

Transport phenomenon in ideal gases

viscosity, Thermal conductivity, viscosity

$$\eta = \frac{m \bar{c}}{3\sqrt{2} \pi d^2}$$

Thermal conductivity

$$K = \frac{1}{3} \rho \bar{c} C_v \lambda$$

$$= \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \frac{m \bar{c} C_p}{\pi d^2}$$

$$\frac{K}{\eta} = C_p$$

Thrust areas	Reference books
Skill to be learnt by Student	motion of gas molecules at high temp
Examples/Illustrations	Boiled water,
Additional Inputs	PPT

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	Boijal & Subrahmanyam
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

Diffusion coefficient -  $D \propto T^{3/2} p^{-1}$

$\eta$  is independent of pressure or density  
 $\bar{c} \propto \sqrt{T}$  depends on sq. root of abs. Temp  
 $\eta \propto m$  mass.

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# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: October

Subject: physical

TOPIC: mechanics

Paper: I

Hours Required	10
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Basics of momentum, KE, PE, Newton's laws
Topic Synopsis	

Mechanics of particles:

Newton's laws of motion.

motion of variable mass system.

motion of Rocket

multistage rocket

Impact parameter, scattering cross section.

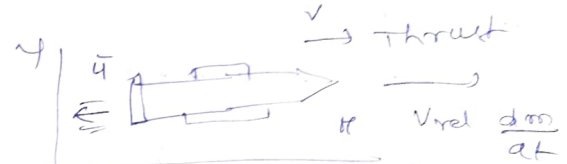
Rutherford scattering formula

$\frac{1}{2} m v^2$  of particle

# ⊕  
Nucleus.

Content areas	Standard books
Concepts to be learnt by student	motion of rocket
Examples/Illustrations	Newton's laws
Additional Inputs	model of jet propulsion system

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	P.O. by DS Radhuk
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	



$$v = v_0 + u \log_e \frac{m_0}{m} - g t$$

$$\sigma = \frac{z^2 e^4}{16 \pi^2 \epsilon_0^2 m v_0^4 \sin^4(\phi/2)}$$

# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: November

Subject: Physics.

Topic: mechanics of Rigid bodies Paper: I

Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	moment of Inertia
Topic Synopsis	

Rigid body

Rotational kinematics

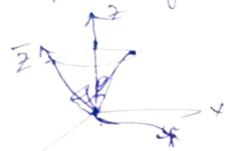
Eqn of motion for a rotating body  $\frac{dL}{dt} = T$

Angular momentum  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d(L^2)}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow L \text{ is constant}$

Moment of Inertia tensor

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} I_{xx} & I_{xy} & I_{xz} \\ I_{yx} & I_{yy} & I_{yz} \\ I_{zx} & I_{zy} & I_{zz} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{xx} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_{yy} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_{zz} \end{pmatrix}$$

Spinning TOP



$$T = \vec{\omega}_p \times L$$

Gyroscope.

precession of Top.

Text by	Standard books from library
References	Dynamics of Rigid body in various coordinates
Notes	TOP
	PPT

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	P.O.P by DSTadhu
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

Keplers laws.

1. Law of orbits
2. Areal vel is const
3.  $T^2 \propto R^3$

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# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: November Subject: physics  
 TOPIC: Thermodynamics Paper: SI

Hours Required	10
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Brownian motion
Topic Synopsis	

work done in isothermal & adiabatic processes.

Reversible  $w = 2.3026 RT \log \frac{V_2}{V_1}$

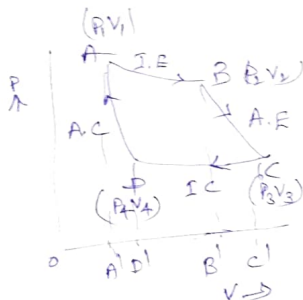
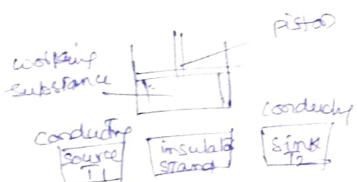
$w = \frac{1}{\gamma - 1} (P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1)$

Reversible > irreversible processes

I law of Thermodynamics.

$dQ = du + dw$

Carnot's engine



$Q_1 - Q_2 = W_1 - W_2$

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	Ernst Subrahmanyam
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$

Carnot's Th: No engine can be more efficient than Reversible engine working between same two temp.

$K = \frac{T_2}{T_1 - T_2}$

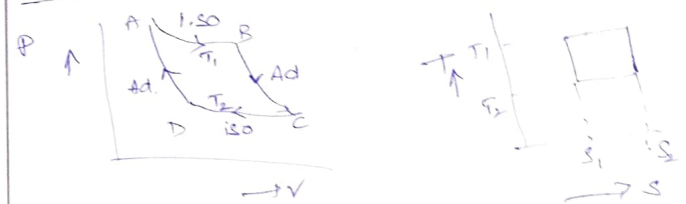
Entropy  $ds = \frac{dq}{T}$

$\frac{Q_1}{T_1} = \frac{Q_2}{T_2} = S_p$

change in entropy in reversible & irreversible processes.

$\Delta S = \oint \frac{dq}{T} = 0$  ;  $\frac{Q_2}{T_2} = \frac{Q_1}{T_1} > 0$  true.

T-S diagram



$\eta = \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{Q_1} = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1}$

Thrust areas	Ref books.
Skill to be learnt by Student	Different thermal systems
Examples/Illustrations	cycle tube burst
Additional Inputs	PPT



# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: November Subject: physics  
 TOPIC: low Temp physics Paper: G.B

Hours Required	10
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	. low Temp
Topic Synopsis	

production of low Temp

Freezing mixtures

Joule-Thomson effect:-

when a gas under const pressure is passed through a porous plug to a region of lower press const pressure gas suffers change in Temp,  $U + PV = \text{const}$

Regenerative cooling

method of liquefaction of gases

liquefaction of air

production of liq H<sub>2</sub>

liq He

liq N<sub>2</sub>

Adiabatic demagnetisation

Thrust areas	. standard books.
Skill to be learnt by Student	cooling of gases
Examples/Illustrations	Daily observation.
Additional Inputs	Library Journals

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	Journals from internet
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

properties of Super conductors

1. perfectly diamagnetic
2. zero electrical resistivity

TYPE 1 & TYPE 2 Super conductors.

Meissner effect  
 BCS Theory.

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# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: November

Subject: physics

Topic: solar energy

Paper: TB.

Hours Required	10
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	solar energy radiation.
Topic Synopsis	

Basic concepts of solar energy  
 spectral distribution of solar radiation  
 Solar constant. def :-  
 The rate at which energy reaches the earth surface from sun is generally  
 $1.388 \text{ watts / meter}^2$   
 Standard time.  
 local apparent time - longitudinal effect  
 Equation of time  
 Direct, diffuse & local time.  
 Pyrheliometer - working.  
 direct radiation measurement.

Areas	Library
to be learnt by	concept of solar energy
Illustrations	sun light & its effects.
Inputs	Journals

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	Articles from Internet.
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

Pyrometer - working principle  
 Diffuse radiation measurement  
 Distinction betn pyr & pyrheliometer.

↖

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# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month : December

Subject : physical

TOPIC : Central forces

Paper : I

Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	
Topic Synopsis	

conservative nature of central force :-

Sgn of motion under central force

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + u = \frac{p^2}{h^2 u^2}$$

GPS - Global positioning system.

Derivation of Kepler laws.

thrust areas	library
skill to be learnt by student	motion of planets.
examples/illustrations	planetary system
additional Inputs	PPT

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	p.o.tl by DS Teacher
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

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# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: December

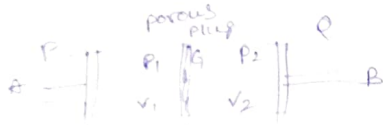
Subject: physics

TOPIC: Low Temp physics

Paper: II

Hours Required	12
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	low temp, Absolute Temp
Topic Synopsis	

Joule Kelvin effect - porous plug expt -



$$U + PV = \text{const.}$$

In a perfect gas  $T_1 = T_2 \Rightarrow$  J-K effect is zero.

for Real gas  $U_2 > U_1$  above Boyle's Temp  
 $U_2 < U_1$  below Boyle's Temp  
 $U_2 = U_1$  At " "

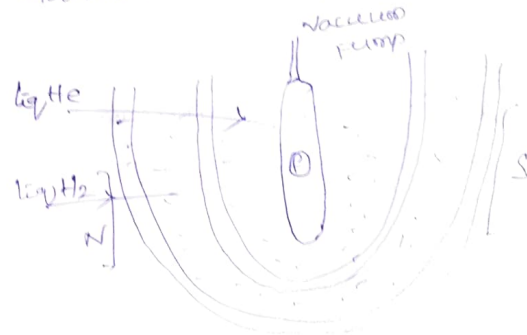
Distinctions betn Joules expansion and Adiabatic expansion & J-K expansion.

1

Thrust areas	Library
Skill to be learnt by Student	cooling of gas etc
Examples/Illustrations	Liq N <sub>2</sub> plant
Additional Inputs	PPT

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	Resnick & Halliday
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

Regenerative cooling  
 Liquidation of He  
 Adiabatic demagnetisation:



$$\chi = \frac{1}{B}$$

working of Refrigerator  
 Effects of CFCs on ozone layer

# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month : December

Subject : physics

TOPIC : Solar energy

Paper : GB

Hours Required	10
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Heat Transfer
Topic Synopsis	

Solar thermal collectors :-

S.T.C.s Types of Thermal collectors

Flat plate collector

liquid heating type collector

Energy balance eqn and efficiency factor

collector overall heat loss coefficient

collector efficiency factor

collector heat removal factor

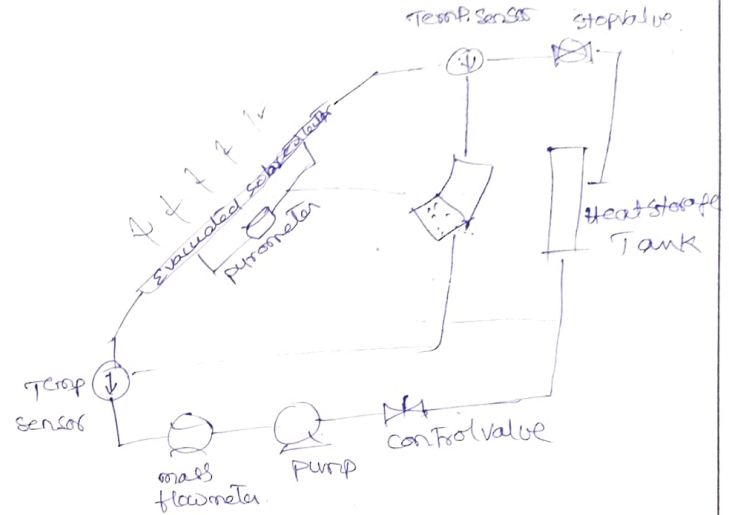
collector flow factor

Testing of flat plate collector

Solar water heating systems - Types

Natural & forced conduction Types

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	Journals
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	



Thrust areas	Library
Skill to be learnt by Student	conduction of solar thermal energy
Examples/Illustrations	solar panel
Additional Inputs	Journals

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# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: January

Subject: physics

TOPIC: Relativity

Paper: I

Hours Required

10

Learning Objectives

Previous Knowledge to be reminded

velocity of light, small velocities

Topic Synopsis

Relativity -

Absolute frames, inertial frames

Frame of reference

Galilean Transformation eqns

$$x = x' + vt'$$

$$y = y'$$

$$z = z'$$

$$t = t'$$

michelson interferometer

Explanation of -ve result.

Postulates of special theory of relativity.

Variation of mass with velocity

$$m_0 = \frac{m}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$

Thrust areas

Library

Skill to be learnt by Student

variation of mass with high velocity

Examples/Illustrations

Nucleons energy

Additional Inputs

Journals.

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	unified physics, P.N.C. Dasgupta
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

Lorentz Transformation eqns

$$x = \frac{x' + vt'}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$

$$y = y'$$

$$z = z'$$

$$t = t' \cdot \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$$

$$l = l' \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$$

Applications: length contraction  $l = \frac{l'}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$

Time dilation  $t' = \frac{t \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$

Einstein's eqn

$$E = mc^2$$

Rest mass

$$m = m_0 \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$$

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# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: January  
 TOPIC: Unit IV

Subject: physics  
 Paper: II

Hours Required	10
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Radiation Black body
Topic Synopsis	

Blackbody  
 Ferrys black body  
 Wien's law of displacement  $\lambda_m T = \text{const}$   
 Rayleigh - Jeans formula:-  

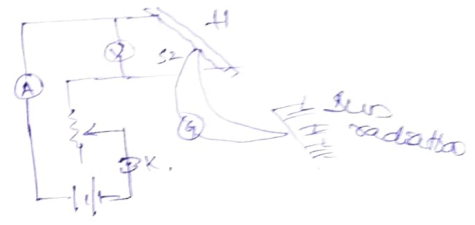
$$E_{\lambda} d\lambda = \frac{8\pi K T}{\lambda^4} d\lambda$$
  
 Planks radiation law -  

$$E = \frac{h\nu}{(e^{\frac{h\nu}{kT}} - 1)}$$
  
 pyrometer  
 Solar const.  
 Angstrom pu

Thrust areas	Library
Skill to be learnt by Student	conversion of Blackbody radiation into f- $\lambda$ graph
Examples/Illustrations	Text books
Additional Inputs	Journals

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	Practical Substrance
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

Angstrom pyrheliometer



# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: ~~February~~ January  
 Subject: physics  
 TOPIC: low Temp Physics Paper: GB

Hours Required	12
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	
Topic Synopsis	

Principles of Refrigeration:-  
 Natural and artificial refrigeration  
 Stages of refrigeration  
 Types of refrigerators  
 Vapour compression  
 Vapour absorption refr. system  
 Refr. cycle & block diagram  
 Air conditioning  
 Refr.

Thrust areas	Library
Skill to be learnt by Student	working of Refrigerators
Examples/Illustrations	domestic coolers, fridges
Additional Inputs	domestic observations

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

- Refrigerants - Types
- 1 ideal refrigerants
  - 2 propertical of refrigerants
  - 3 classification of Refrigerants
  - 4 commonly used refrigerants
  - 5 Eco friendly refrigerants

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# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: January

Subject: Paper Physics.

TOPIC: solar cells

Paper: 7B

Hours Required	12
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	
Topic Synopsis	

Semiconductor interface: 1 type

1. Homo junction solar cell
2. Hetero junction cell
3. Schottky barrier

Advantages & drawbacks

Photovoltaic cells. equivalent circuit

output parameters

conversion efficiency

Quantum efficiency

measurement of I-V char.

Series & Resonant resistance.

Thrust areas	Library
Skill to be learnt by Student	working of solar cells
Examples/Illustrations	solar panels
Additional Inputs	Journals.

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	Journals, internet
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

Series & Resonant  
~~resonant~~ resistance, its effect of them on  
 efficiency of cell  
 Effect of light intensity  
 inclination and temperature on  
 the efficiency of cell

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# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: February

Subject: Physics

TOPIC: oscillations

Paper: I

Hours Required	10
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	SHM
Topic Synopsis	

Simple harmonic oscillator:-

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \omega^2 x = 0$$

velocity  $v_{max} = \omega a$

Periodic time, frequency, phase, epoch.

Damped harmonic oscillator

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 2\beta \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega^2 x = 0$$



logarithmic decrement, Relaxation time  
Quality factor

Thrust areas	Library
Skill to be learnt by Student	different types of oscillations.
Examples/Illustrations	pendulum, cradle.
Additional Inputs	Routine daily observation

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	D.S. Reddy
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

Forced vibrations.

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 2\beta \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega^2 x = f \sin pt$$

$$A = \frac{f}{\sqrt{(\omega^2 - p^2)^2 + 4\beta^2 p^2}} \approx \frac{f}{\omega^2 - p^2} = \frac{f}{\omega^2} \text{ const}$$



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# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: February

Subject: physics

TOPIC: Thermodynamics

Paper: II

Hours Required	1 <sup>st</sup>
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Black body concept
Topic Synopsis	

Blackbody & spectral energy distribution of black body.

Stefan's law  $E = \sigma T^4$

Kirchhoff's laws

Wien's displacement law

Raleigh's law

Planck's law of black body radiation

Wien's law solar constant.

Thrust areas	Library
Skill to be learnt by Student	function of Blackbody
Examples/Illustrations	Black objects,
Additional Inputs	Journals

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

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# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: February

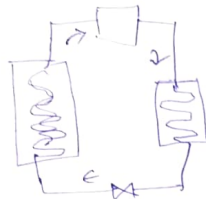
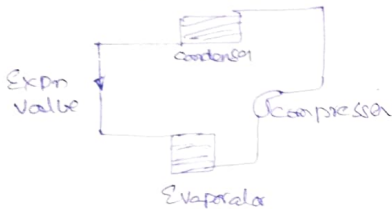
Subject: Physics

TOPIC: Components of Refrigerator  
 Paper: CB

Hours Required	10 + 10
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	
Topic Synopsis	

Refrigerator and cooling

Block diagram



COP - coefficient of performance

Tonnes of Refrigeration TR

Energy efficiency ratio EER

Refrigerator components & Types of compressors

Evaporators, condensers

Their functional aspects.

Refrigerant in Refrig

Refrigerant leakage & detection

Thrust areas	Library
Skill to be learnt by Student	working of Refrigerators
Examples/Illustrations	domestic coolers
Additional Inputs	PPT

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	Journals
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

Applications  
 preservation of biological specimens  
 Liq H<sub>2</sub> & Liq N<sub>2</sub> in medical field.  
 Super conductor magnet MRI  
 Tissue Ablation - cryosurgery.  
 cryogenic Rocket propulsion system  
 Applications of Refrigs - domestic, industrial  
 water cooling. food preservation.

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# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month : February

Subject : physics

TOPIC : Solar cells.

Paper : 7B

Hours Required	10
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	cells combination
Topic Synopsis	

Types of solar cells.

Crystalline silicon solar cells - I-V

Amorphous Si cells

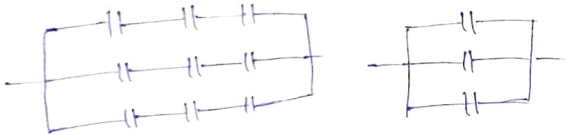
Thin film solar cells CdTe/CdS  
CuInGaSe<sub>2</sub> Cds.

Advantages & Limitations

multiple cells

module fabrication

modules in series & in parallel.



Thrust areas	Library
Skill to be learnt by Student	working of solar panels
Examples/Illustrations	solar panels on buildings
Additional Inputs	Journals

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	Internet
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

solar p.v systems

Energy storage in PV systems

modes of energy storage

Electrochemical storage.

Primary & Secondary cells.

Solid state battery

wet cell, solvent battery.

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# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month : march 23

Subject : physics

TOPIC : ultrasonics

Paper : I

Hours Required	6
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Range of sound waves
Topic Synopsis	

ultrasonics -  $> 20\text{kHz}$   $< 20,000\text{kHz}$   
 production - magnetostriction method  
 piezoelectric method  
 properties, characteristics  
 Applications of ultrasonics.

Thrust areas	Library
Skill to be learnt by Student	ultrasonics waves & usel.
Examples/Illustrations	Rats, Jet planes
Additional Inputs	PPT

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	Resonance & Holiday, unified 1
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

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# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: JULY 22

Subject: PHYSICS

TOPIC: Interference of light

Paper: II OPTICS

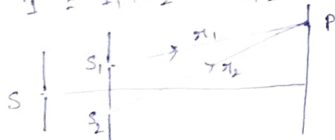
Hours Required	12 hrs
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Basics of properties of light like reflection, refraction etc.
Topic Synopsis	Interference of light.

Def:- The modification of intensity obtained by the superposition of two or more beams of light is called interference. It is obtained when

- 1) The sources of light are coherent & monochromatic
  - 2) The wave fronts suffer constant or zero phase diff.
- It is 2 types

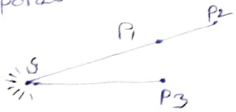
1. constructive  $\Rightarrow$  If the resultant intensity is more than individual intensities.
2. destructive  $\Rightarrow$  If the resultant intensity is less than individual intensities.

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2}$$



coherence of light sources is essential for interference. It is 2 types.

- 1 Temporal coherence & spatial coherence.



Thrust areas	Text book Unified Volume II optics.
Skill to be learnt by Student	Phenomenon of interference & its types.
Examples/Illustrations	Soap bubbles
Additional Inputs	PPT

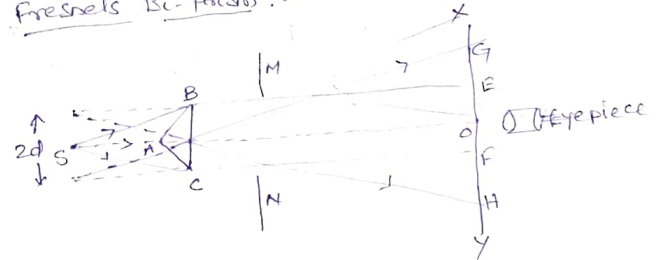
Teaching Models used	Lab equipment
Teaching Aids used	Virtual Board & Blackboard.
References cited	Unified physics; optics by Brijlal & Subrahramanyam
Student Activity planned after the teaching	Quiz & Seminars.
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

For sustained interference, required conditions are coherent sources, same  $\lambda/\nu$ , equal amplitudes of two waves, narrow slits, same diam & same state of polarisation.

Types of Interference:- It is 2 types

1. Division of wavefront :- It is obtained by reflection, refraction & diffraction.  
ex:- Fresnel's bi-prism, Lloyd's mirror
2. Division of Amplitude :- It is obtained by partial reflection or refraction. Here diffraction effect is highly reduced. ex:- Newton's rings, Michelson interferometer.

Fresnel's Bi-Prism:-



# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: July

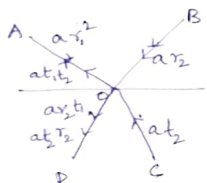
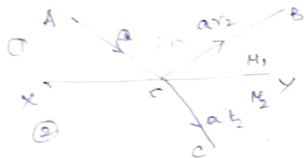
Subject: physics.

TOPIC: Interference.

Paper: II

Hours Required	10
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	concept of interference.
Topic Synopsis	

phase change on Reflection:- In the absence of any absorption, a light ray that is reflected or refracted will retrace the original path if its direction is reversed.



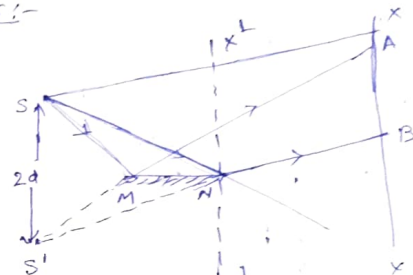
$$r_{12} = -r_{21}$$

-ve sign indicates that there is a phase change of  $\pi$  for reflection from rarer to denser / denser to rarer medium. This is STokes's theorem.

Thrust areas	Library
Skill to be learnt by Student	Effects of reflection
Examples/Illustrations	Daily experiences
Additional Inputs	PPT

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	Brillat Subrahmanyam
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

## Lloyd's Mirror:-



S → monochromatic source

S' → virtual source

MN → mirror

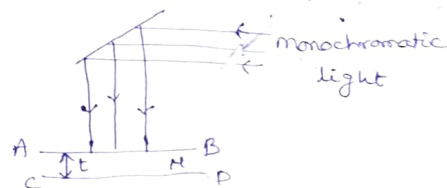
XY - Screen

X'Y' → shifted Screen, place of zero ordered fringe

$$\lambda = \frac{\beta \cdot 2d}{D} \quad \therefore \beta = \frac{\lambda D}{2d}$$

## Interference By division of Amplitude:-

Case



t → thickness of air / medium

$\mu$  → Refractive index of medium.

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# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month : July 22

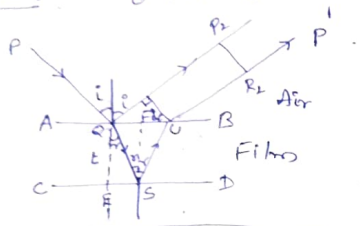
Subject : Physics

TOPIC : Interference.

Paper : II

Hours Required	contd from previous page
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	
Topic Synopsis	

cosine law → (i) For reflected light - Parallel Surface.



$$\Delta = 2Mt \cos r = n\lambda$$

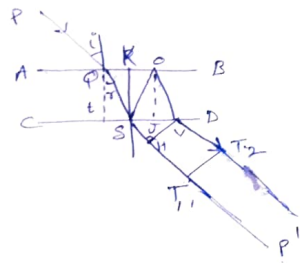
for dark light

$$= (n+1) \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

for bright light.

is reflected light.

(ii) for Transmitted light.



Thrust areas	Library
Skill to be learnt by Student	Effects of interference
Examples/Illustrations	soap bubbles
Additional Inputs	PPT

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	Resnick & Halliday
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

path difference  $\Delta = 2Mt \cos r$

1) For brightness,  $\Delta = 2Mt \cos r = n\lambda$

2) for darkness,  $\Delta = 2Mt \cos r = (2n+1) \frac{\lambda}{2}$  } for  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

Abstract: A film which appears bright in the reflected light will appear dark in the transmitted light and vice versa.

The patterns in the two cases are complementary to each other.

# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: July

Subject: physics

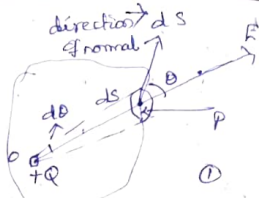
TOPIC: Gauss law

Paper: ~~IVA~~ Electricity & Magnetism

Hours Required	8 & 12
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Basics of electric field, potential, charge
Topic Synopsis	

Gauss law: -

$$\Phi_R = \oint_S \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_0}\right) Q$$



DEF: Total normal electric flux  $\Phi_E$  of an electric field through any closed surface

The total normal electric flux  $\Phi_R$  over a closed surface in an electric field is  $\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_0}\right)$  times the total charge  $Q$  enclosed within the surface.

$$\Phi_R = \oint_S \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \oint_S E \cdot ds \cos\theta = \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_0}\right) Q$$

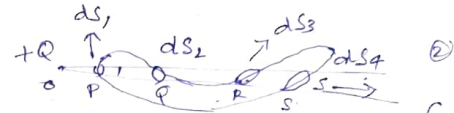
$\epsilon_0 \rightarrow$  Permittivity of free space.

1) when the charge is within the surface,

$$\Phi_R = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} \quad \text{fig ①}$$

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	Black Board, virtual class
References cited	Electricity & Magnetism, Satya Prakash, Unified physics vol 2
Student Activity planned after the teaching	Quiz, Seminar
Activity planned outside classes	Reserve Holiday
Any other	

2) when the charge is outside the surface,



Electric flux at P through area  $ds_1 = \left[\frac{-Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\right] d\omega$

" " Q "  $ds_2 = \left[\frac{+Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\right] d\omega$

" " R "  $ds_3 = \left[\frac{-Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\right] d\omega$

" " S "  $ds_4 = \left[\frac{+Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\right] d\omega$

Total electric flux = 0

If  $\rho$  is the charge density, then  $Q = \iiint \rho \, dv$

$$\therefore \epsilon_0 \oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \iiint \rho \, dv$$

$$\therefore \epsilon_0 \iiint \text{div } \mathbf{E} \, dv = \iiint \rho \, dv$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon_0 \text{div } \mathbf{E} = \rho \quad \text{or} \quad \text{div } \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

In vacuum,  $\mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} \quad \text{or} \quad \mathbf{E} = \frac{\mathbf{D}}{\epsilon_0}$

$$\text{or} \quad \text{div } \mathbf{D} = \rho \quad \text{or} \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho$$

This is differential form of Gauss law.

Thrust areas	Library
Skill to be learnt by Student	laws of electrostatics.
Examples/Illustrations	charged particles
Additional Inputs	Journal

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# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: July

Subject: Physics

Topic: Equipotential Surfaces.

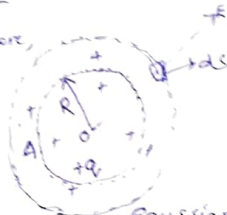
Page: 11A

Hours Required	4
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Electric potential $V$ , $E$ , emf, $i$ .
Topic Synopsis	

## Electric field intensity Due to :-

1) Uniformly charged sphere :-

a) when point  $P$  is outside the sphere,  
 $A$  is a sphere uniformly charged  
 $R$  is its radius  
 $+q$  is charge on the sphere



Gaussian surface

The sphere behaves as though the entire charge is concentrated at the centre.

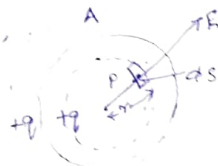
$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \text{ Newton/coulomb.}$$

b) when the point  $P$  is on the surface,  $r = R$ ,

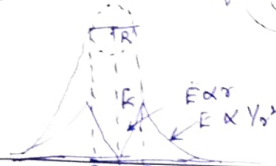
$$\therefore E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{R^2} \text{ Newton/coulomb.}$$

c) At a point inside the sphere,

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qr}{R^3}$$



Gaussian surface

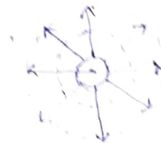


Thrust areas	Library
Skill to be learnt by Student	Basics of electricity
Examples/Illustrations	
Additional Inputs	Self

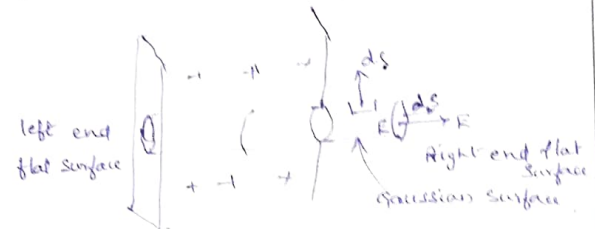
Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	Black board, virtual board
References cited	Unified physics vol IV; Resnick & Halliday; Electricity & Magnetism - Satya Prakash
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

## Equipotential Surfaces :-

The locus of all points which have the same electric potential is called equipotential surface.



Electric Field intensity due to an infinite long conducting sheet :-



Infinite long conducting sheet

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$$

# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: July 22

Subject: physics

TOPIC: Dielectrics, E & H fields.

Paper: IV Electricity & Magnetism.

Hours Required	6
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Dielectric material Properties.
Topic Synopsis	

## Relation between D, E & P vectors

E → Electric Intensity

D → Electric displacement

P → Electric polarisability.

$$\underline{D = \epsilon_0 E + P}$$

Also  $\oint D \cdot ds = q$

The surface integral over any charged surface (flux of D) is equal to the free charge only within the surface.

Thrust areas	Library
Skill to be learnt by Student	D, E, P concepts, relation.
Examples/Illustrations	charged particles & influence of R
Additional Inputs	- ppt

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	Electricity & Magnetism for Resnick Halliday
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

Dielectric constant

Susceptibility.

Boundary conditions at dielectric surface

# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

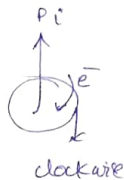
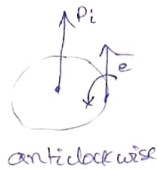
Month: July

Subject: PHYSICS

TOPIC: Atomic & Molecular Physics Paper: IX B modern physics

Hours Required	12
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Basics of Atomic Structure
Topic Synopsis	

Atomic Structure :-

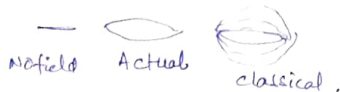


vector Atom model :-

1. SOI - spin orbit interaction
  2. space quantisation.
- Stern Gerlach Expt;



Splitting of spectral lines



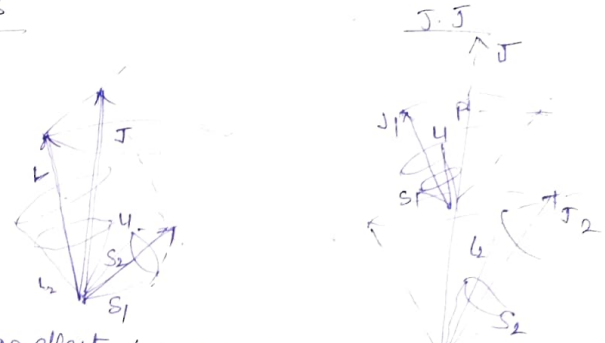
Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	Atomic physics by J.R. Rajaram
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

Quantum nos Associated with vector Atom model

- 1. Principal / Total Q no,  $n$
- 2. orbital Q no  $l$
- 3. spin Q no  $s$
- 4. Total angular Q no  $J$
- 5. Mag. orbital Q no  $m_l$
- 6. Mag spin Q no  $m_s$
- 7. Mag total ang. mom Q no  $m_j$

coupling schemes

L-S



Zeeman effect :- Splitting of spectral lines in the external mag. field. Qualitative treatment.

Thrust areas	Reference books
Skill to be learnt by Student	Atomic Structure
Examples/Illustrations	Structure books.
Additional Inputs	PPT

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# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: August 22

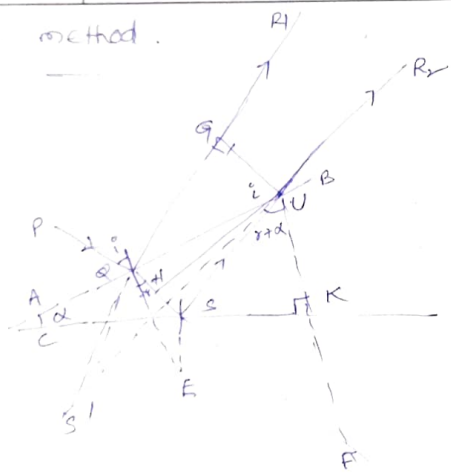
Subject: Physics

TOPIC: Optics interference

Paper: II

Hours Required	8
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	reflection & transmission of light
Topic Synopsis	

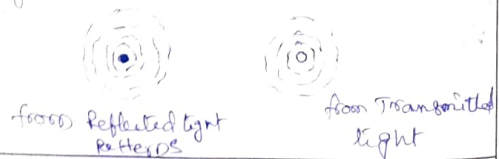
wedge method.



$2nt \cos(r+\alpha) = (2n+1) \frac{\lambda}{2}$  for maxima  
 $2nt \cos(r+\alpha) = n\lambda$  for minima.

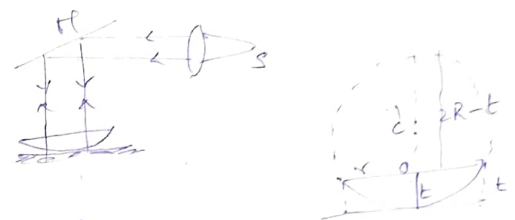
Interference in thin films.

Newton's Rings.



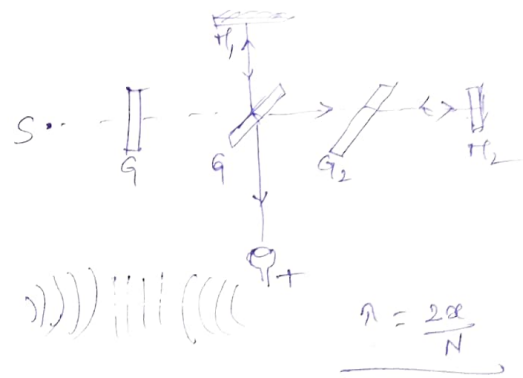
Thrust areas	Library
Skill to be learnt by Student	Effects of interference in diff plates
Examples/Illustrations	non parallel glass plates.
Additional Inputs	PPT

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	Jenkins & White
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	practical.



$r^2 = (2n+1) \frac{\lambda}{2} R$  for bright fringe  
 $r^2 = n\lambda R$  for dark fringe.

Michelson Interferometer.



# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: August 22

Subject: physics

TOPIC: Diffraction

Paper: II

Hours Required	10
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	phenomenon of diffraction
Topic Synopsis	

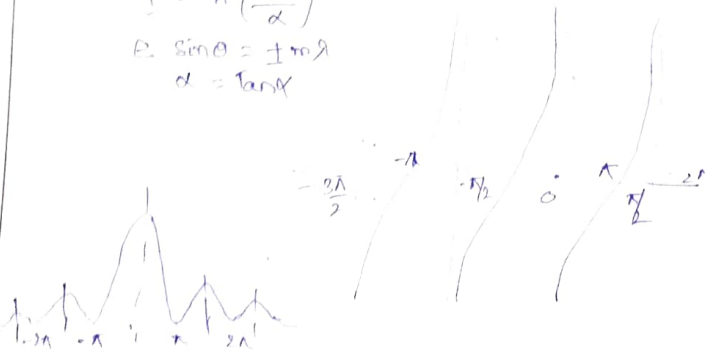


Fraunhofer diffraction  
 Fresnel's diffraction

$$I = A^2 \left( \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2$$

$$B \sin \theta = \pm m \lambda$$

$$\alpha = \tan \theta$$

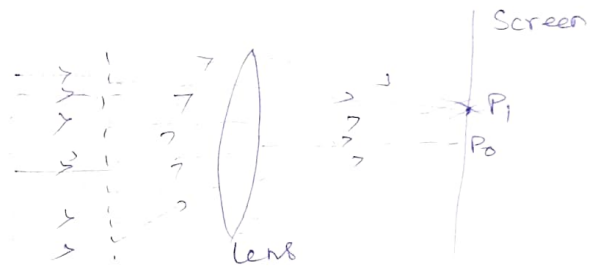


Thrust areas	Library
Skill to be learnt by Student	Diffraction & its applications
Examples/Illustrations	Grating
Additional Inputs	PP7

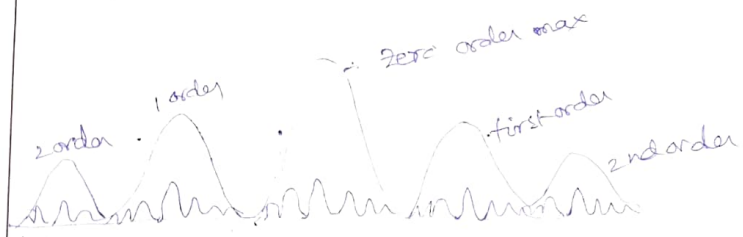
Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	Resnick & Halliday
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

Limit of Resolution

Fraunhofer diffraction due to diffraction grating:-



$$I = I_0 = \left( \frac{A \sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2 \left( \frac{\sin N\beta}{\beta} \right)^2$$



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# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

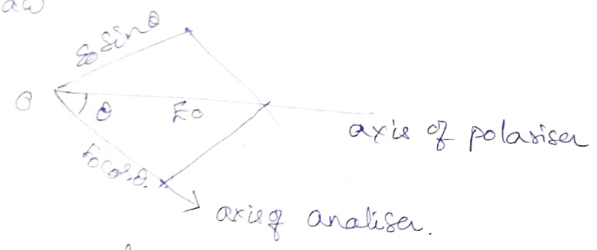
Month: August 22  
 Subject: physics  
 TOPIC: Diffraction polarisation Paper: II

Hours Required	8
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	polarisation basics
Topic Synopsis	

## polarisation

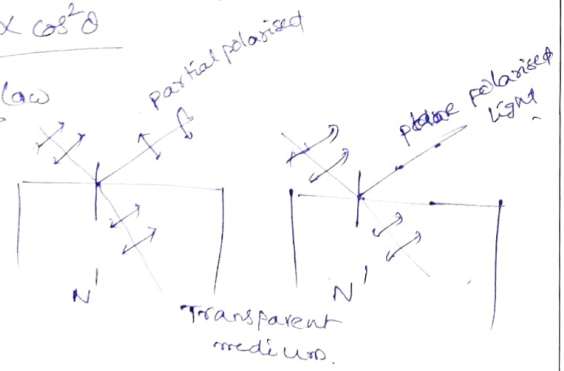
plane polarisation  
 unpolarised light.  
 circular & elliptical polarisation

### Malus law



$$I \propto \cos^2 \theta$$

### Brewster law



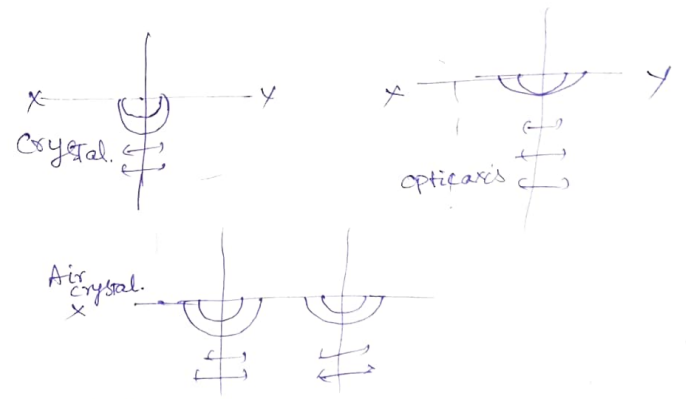
Thrust areas	Textbooks.
Skill to be learnt by Student	polarisation, polaroid & uses.
Examples/Illustrations	polaroid lenses
Additional Inputs	PPT

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	Rehnick & Haldar
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

$$\mu = \tan \theta_p$$

$$\theta_p + r = 90^\circ \text{ Brewster law.}$$

Double Refraction :- Nicol prism.



Zero plate,

Half wave plate  
 Quarter wave plate

$$d = (2m+1) \frac{\lambda}{2(\mu_b - \mu_o)}$$

$$d = (2m+1) \frac{\lambda}{4(\mu_b - \mu_o)} \quad m = 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots$$

Laurent's half shade polarimeter

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# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: September 22

Subject: physics

TOPIC: Lasers fibre optics

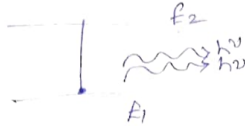
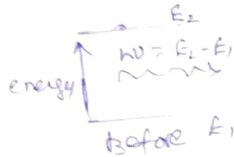
Paper: II

Hours Required	10
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Transition of E
Topic Synopsis	

LASER - Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Light.

Stimulated emission

Spontaneous emission



Einstein's coefficients

$$\frac{N_{ST}}{N_{AB}} = \frac{B_{21} N_2 P(\nu)}{B_{12} N_1 P(\nu)}$$

$$= \frac{N_2}{N_1} \quad \therefore B_{12} = B_{21}$$

pumping

population inversion.

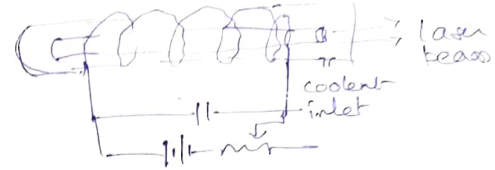
Types of lasers.

1. Solid state - Ruby laser
2. Liquid laser - Dye / TDMC Dye laser  
Diethyl Amino Ar methyl carbonyl
3. Gas: He-Ne laser; CO<sub>2</sub> laser.
4. Semiconductor laser - Diode laser

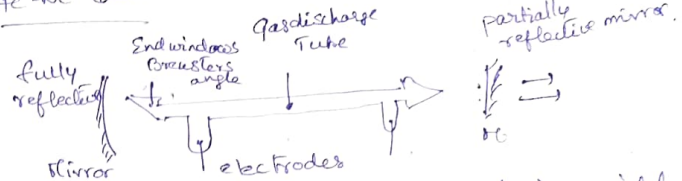
Thrust areas	Library
Skill to be learnt by Student	Lasers production, uses
Examples/Illustrations	medical areas, laser shows
Additional Inputs	PPT

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	Resnick & Halliday
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

Ruby laser.



He-Ne laser



He-Ne laser is a low power device, widely used.

properties of lasers.

Application of lasers.

- Holography.

Principal

Incharge

Lecturer

# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

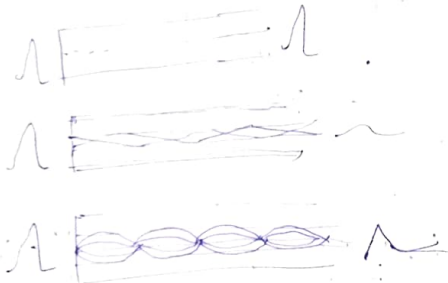
Month: September

Subject: physics

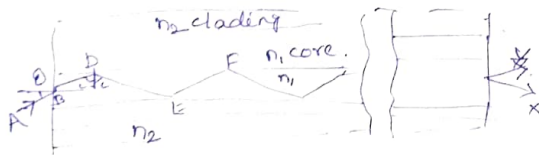
TOPIC: Fibre optics, Aberrations Paper: II

Hours Required	8
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Total internal reflections.
Topic Synopsis	

Fibre optics - 7 types.  
 principle - TIR - Total internal Reflection.



Types - Glass, plastic clad silica fibre  
 plastic fibres.



Thrust areas	Library
Skill to be learnt by Student	Communication with light
Examples/Illustrations	fibre cables.
Additional Inputs	PPT

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	Resnick & Halliday
References cited	
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

Fibre size → 50μ

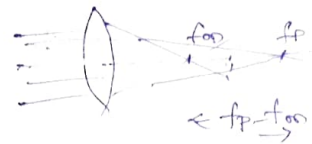
Fibre Materials

1. GeO<sub>2</sub> - SiO<sub>2</sub> as core; SiO<sub>2</sub> cladding
2. P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> - SiO<sub>2</sub> core, SiO<sub>2</sub> cladding
3. SiO<sub>2</sub> - core; B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> - SiO<sub>2</sub> cladding
4. GeO<sub>2</sub> - B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> - SiO<sub>2</sub> core; B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> - SiO<sub>2</sub> cladding

Aberrations of lenses - chromatic, spherical  
 coma, astigmatism.  
 elimination of chromatic.



Achromatic doublet.



Principal Incharge Lecturer

# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: August 22

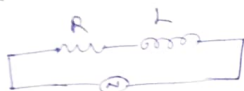
Subject: physics

TOPIC: AC currents, electro magnetism

Paper: I V A

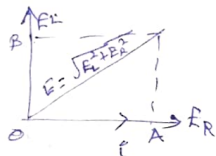
Hours Required	2
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	AC, DC difference, em nature
Topic Synopsis	

## LR circuit

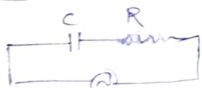


$$R = E_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\omega L}{R} \right)$$



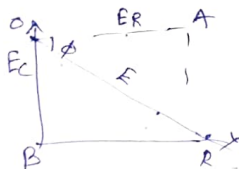
## CR circuit



$$E = E_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{X_C}{R} \right)$$

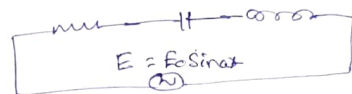
$$E = \sqrt{(E_R^2 + E_C^2)}$$



Thrust areas	Text books
Skill to be learnt by Student	working & use of various circuits
Examples/Illustrations	Laboratory circuits
Additional Inputs	lab equipment

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	Resnick & Halliday
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

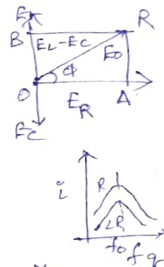
## LCR Series Resonant circuit



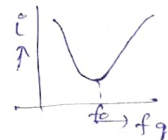
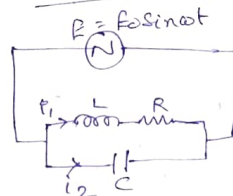
$$E = E_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$i = \frac{E_0}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}} \sin(\omega t - \phi)$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R} \right) = \tan^{-1} \frac{X_L - X_C}{R}$$



## LCR Parallel Resonant circuit



$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{LC} - \frac{R^2}{L^2} \right]^{1/2}$$

Quality factor  $Q = \frac{2\pi f L}{R} = \frac{\omega L}{R}$

$$Q = \frac{\text{Energy stored}}{\text{Energy lost per period}}$$

# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: August

Subject: physics

TOPIC: Maxwell's eqns

Paper: IV A

Hours Required	8
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	R, E, V, I Basics.
Topic Synopsis	

power in AC circuit

$$P = I_{rms} \times V_{rms} \times \cos \phi$$

$\cos \phi$  is power factor

Maxwell's eqns.

differential form

1  $\text{div } \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$  or  $\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \rho$

2  $\text{div } \vec{B} = 0$   $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$

3  $\text{curl } \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$  or  $\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$

4  $\text{curl } \vec{B} = \mu_0 \left( \vec{j} + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \right)$

integral form

1  $\oint (\vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}) = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$

2  $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$

3  $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$

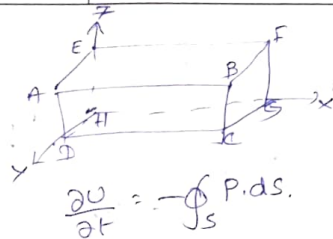
4  $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \left( \mu_0 + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \right)$

Poynting Theorem - The amount of field energy passing through unit area of surface to to the direction of propagation of energy is called Poynting vector.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\oint \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{s} \text{ i.e., Poynting theorem}$$

Thrust areas	Library
Skill to be learnt by Student	AC circuits working principles
Examples/Illustrations	Em waves nature
Additional Inputs	PPT

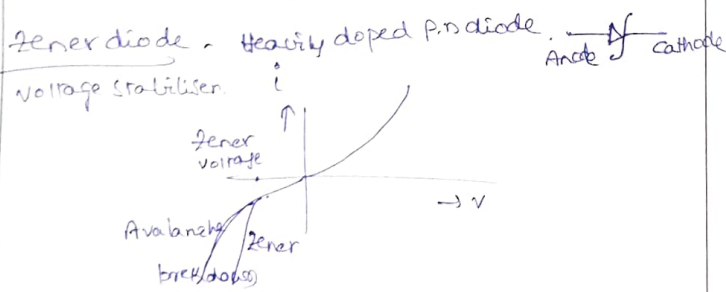
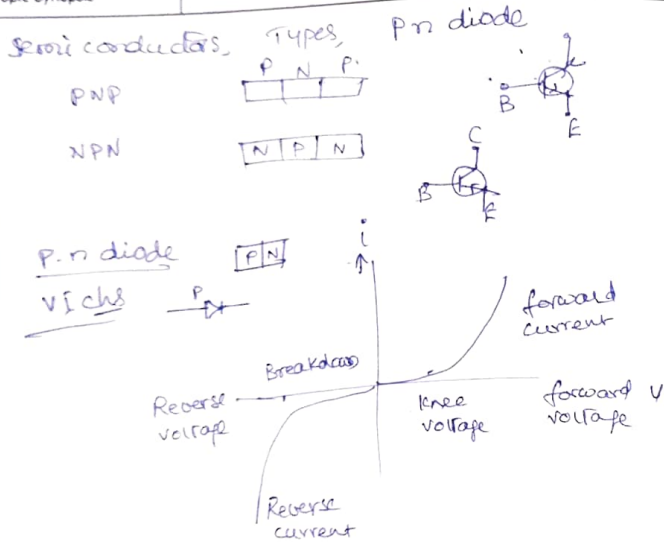
Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	Resnick & Halliday.
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	



# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

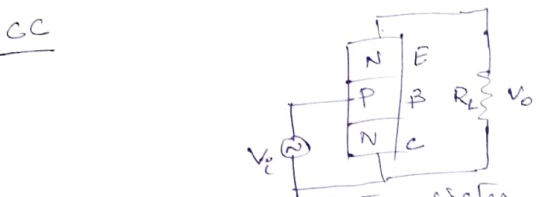
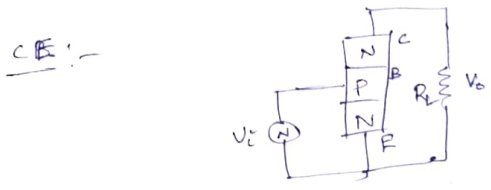
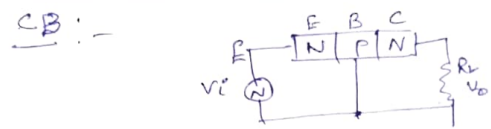
Month: August  
 Subject: physics  
 Paper: IV A  
 TOPIC: Electronics

Hours Required	10
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	semi conductors, types, manufacturing
Topic Synopsis	



Thrust areas	Library
Skill to be learnt by Student	working of diodes, Transistors
Examples/Illustrations	Lab equipments
Additional Inputs	lab equipments

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	Hand book of electronics - Gupta, Kumar
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

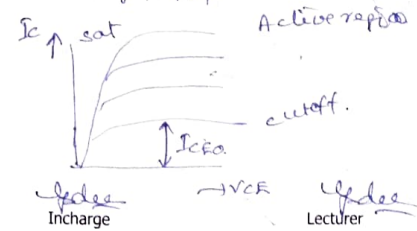
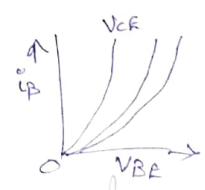


Configurations of Transistor, CE is more widely used. CE AS an amplifier.

$\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  relations :-

$$\beta = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} ; \alpha = \frac{\beta}{1+\beta} ; \gamma = \frac{1}{1-\alpha}$$

$$\gamma = 1+\beta$$



# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: Aug

Subject: physics

Paper: IV A

TOPIC: Digital electronics

Hours Required	6
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	decimal & binary numbers
Topic Synopsis	

codes conversion:-

1. decimal to binary

2. Binary to decimal

Binary addition, multiplication, subtraction, division,

complements of numbers 1 & 2

Boolean algebra - De Morgan's Theorems

Laws

1.  $A + \bar{A} = 1$

2.  $\overline{A \cdot B} = \bar{A} + \bar{B}$

Gates

NOT



OR



AND



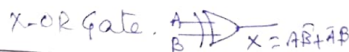
NAND



NOR



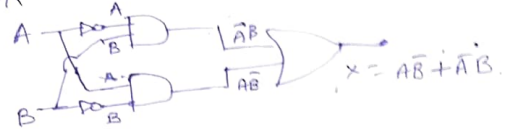
Truth Tables.



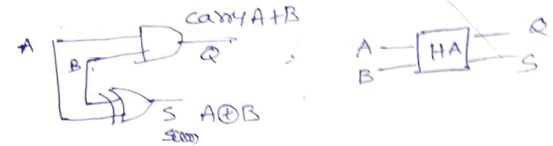
Thrust areas	Library
Skill to be learnt by Student	Binary nos codes, logic gates
Examples/Illustrations	lab kits
Additional Inputs	lab kits

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	Resnick & Holiday
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

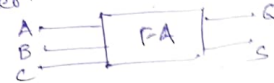
X-OR



Half adder



Full adder



Principal

Principal

Government Degree College

SEETHANAGARAM-533 021

EGDL (A.P)

Incharge

Lecturer

# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

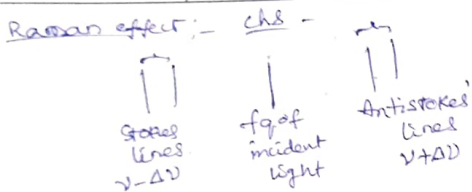
Month: August

Subject: physics

TOPIC: Raman effect  
Matter waves

Paper: IV B

Hours Required	3 + 6 + 6
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Nucleus
Topic Synopsis	



$\Delta\nu \rightarrow$  Raman shift. Quantum mechanical treatment

Applications of Raman effect.

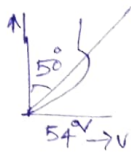
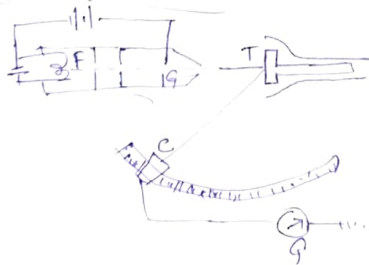
Matter waves - Nature lacks symmetry

$$E = h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv} = \frac{h}{mv} = \frac{h}{p}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mE}} \rightarrow \text{De Broglie wavelength}$$

Davisson Germer Expt -



Thrust areas	Library
Skill to be learnt by Student	Raman effect & applications
Examples/Illustrations	Blue of sky, sea
Additional Inputs	daily observation

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	T B Rajan - Atomic physics
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

wave velocity  $v_p = c/k$  it is phase velocity also  
group velocity - The velocity with which energy info group is transmitted.

Quantum mechanics postulates - finite, single valued, continuous properties, characteristics of  $\psi$ .

$$\int \psi^* \psi dV = \int |\psi|^2 dx dy dz = 1$$

Schrodinger eqns of wave

1. Time independent:  $\nabla^2 \psi + \frac{2m(E - V)}{\hbar^2} \psi = 0$
2. Time dependent:  $i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi + V\psi = \hat{H}\psi$

$$\hat{H}\psi = E\psi$$

$H \rightarrow$  Hamiltonian operator  
 $E :$  Energy operator

Eigen values & Eigen functions.

$$\hat{H}\psi = E\psi$$

$H$  is operator  $\psi$  is wave fn.  
Energy levels of particle enclosed in 1d potential box



$$E_n = \frac{n^2 \hbar^2 k^2}{2ma^2}$$

# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month : August      Subject :  
 TOPIC : ~~CRY~~ Nuclear physics      Paper :

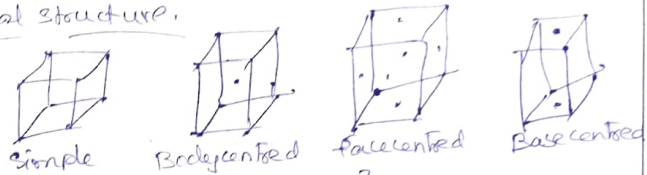
Hours Required	20
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	nuclear size, nucleons
Topic Synopsis	

Nuclear charge  
 Nuclear radii  
 Nuclear mass, packing factor,  
 $\Delta m = 2m_p + (A-2)m_n - M$   
 $f = \frac{\Delta m}{A}$        $\Delta m \rightarrow$  mass defect.  
 Mag. dipole moment & quadrupole moment.  
 Binding energy  $BE = \Delta m \cdot c^2$   
 nuclear models  
 liquid drop model  
 shell model. - magic nos  
 Semi empirical mass formula  
 Gamow's theory of  $\alpha$  decay.  
 Geiger Nuttel law.

Thrust areas	Library
Skill to be learnt by student	Nuclear properties, model, crystal structure
Examples/Illustrations	• PPT
Additional Inputs	• PPT

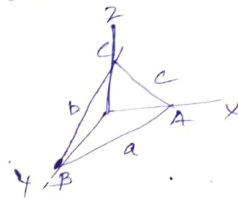
Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	Nuclear physics - 2 Vols.
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

## Crystal structure.



## Miller indices.

Reciprocals of intercepts  $\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}$



## X ray diffraction:

Bragg's law -  $2d \sin \theta = n\lambda$   
 Crystallography - Hauke method.

Principal  
 PRINCIPAL  
 Government Degree College  
 SEETHANAGARAM-533 257  
 S.C.D. (A.P.)

*[Signature]*  
 Incharge

*[Signature]*  
 Lecturer



# TEACHING PLAN (SYNOPSIS)

Month: August 22

Subject: Physics

TOPIC: Superconductivity

Paper: IV B.

Hours Required	6
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	conduction, Resistivity, Diamagnetism
Topic Synopsis	

Superconductivity :- conductivity at very low Temp / cryogenics.

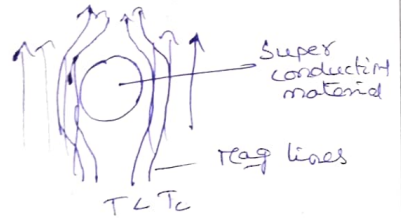
1. zero electrical resistivity
2. perfect diamagnetism.

Meissner effect :- Isotope effect.



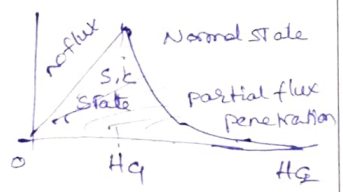
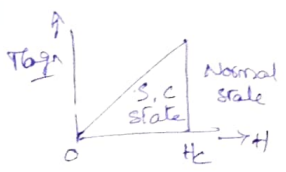
$T > T_c$

TYPE I, S.C.



$T < T_c$

TYPE II S.C.



thrust areas	Library
skill to be learnt by student	Superconductor properties, applications
examples/illustrations	diamagnetism behaviour
additional inputs	PPT

Teaching Models used	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	Resnick & Halliday
Student Activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside classes	
Any other	

BCS - Bardeen, Cooper, Schrieffer Theory.  
 electron - lattice - electron Theory  
 Cooper pair  
 Applications of Superconductors.

Principal  
 P. J. SETHANAGARAM  
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 SEETHANAGARAM-533 227

Incharge  
 J. J. SETHANAGARAM

Lecturer  
 J. J. SETHANAGARAM