

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC CORE COURSE – PHYSICS DSC 4: WAVES AND OPTICS

Course Title & Code	Credits	Credit distribution of the course			Eligibility Criteria	Pre-requisite of the course
		Lecture	Tutorial	Practical		
Waves and Optics PHYSICS DSC – 4	4	2	0	2	Class XII Pass with Science	Studied Mathematical Physics-I, Mechanics

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

This is a core course in Physics curriculum that begins with explaining ideas of superposition of harmonic oscillations leading to physics of travelling and standing waves. The course also provides an in depth understanding of wave phenomena of light, namely, interference and diffraction with emphasis on practical applications of the same.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

On successfully completing the requirements of this course, the students will have the skill and knowledge to,

- Understand simple harmonic oscillation and superposition principle.
- Understand superposition of a range of collinear and mutually perpendicular simple harmonic motions and their applications.
- Understand concept of normal modes in stationary waves: their frequencies and configurations.
- Understand interference as superposition of waves from coherent sources derived from same parent source.
- Demonstrate understanding of interference experiments: Young's double slit, Fresnel's biprism, Lloyd's mirror, Newton's rings
- Demonstrate basic concepts of diffraction: Superposition of wavelets diffracted from apertures
- Understand Fraunhofer diffraction from apertures: single slit, double slit, grating
- Demonstrate fundamental understanding of Fresnel diffraction: Half period zones, diffraction of different apertures
- Laboratory course is designed to understand the principles of measurement and skills in experimental designs.

SYLLABUS OF PHYSICS DSC – 4

THEORY COMPONENT

Unit – I

(11 Hours)

Superposition of collinear harmonic oscillations: Simple harmonic motion (SHM); linearity and superposition principle; superposition of two collinear oscillations having (1) equal frequencies and (2) different frequencies (beats).

Superposition of two perpendicular harmonic oscillations: Graphical and analytical methods.

Lissajous figures with equal and unequal frequencies and their uses
Superposition of two harmonic Waves: Standing (stationary) waves in a string; normal modes of stretched strings

Unit – II

(8 Hours)

Interference: Division of amplitude and division of wavefront; Young's double slit experiment: width and shape of fringes; Fresnel's biprism; Lloyd's mirror; Phase change on reflection: Stokes' treatment; Interference in thin films: parallel and wedge-shaped films. Fringes of equal inclination (Haidinger fringes); Fringes of equal thickness (Fizeau Fringes); Newton's rings: Measurement of wavelength and refractive index

Unit – III

(11 Hours)

Diffraction:

Fraunhofer diffraction: Single slit, double slit, diffraction grating

Fresnel diffraction: Fresnel's assumptions. Fresnel's half-period zones for plane wave.

Explanation of rectilinear propagation of light; Fresnel's diffraction pattern of a straight edge, a slit and a wire using half-period zone analysis

References:

Essential Readings:

- 1) Vibrations and Waves, A. P. French, 1st edition, 2003, CRC press.
- 2) The Physics of Waves and Oscillations, N. K. Bajaj, 1998, Tata McGraw Hill.
- 3) Waves: Berkeley Physics Course, vol. 3, Francis Crawford, 2007, Tata McGraw-Hill.
- 4) Fundamental of Optics, A. Kumar, H. R. Gulati and D. R. Khanna, 2011, R. Chand Publications.
- 5) Optics, A. Ghatak, 6th edition, 2017, McGraw-Hill Education, New Delhi
- 6) The Physics of Vibrations and Waves, H. J. Pain, 2013, John Wiley and Sons.

Additional Readings:

- 1) Principles of Optics, M. Born and E. Wolf, 7th edition, 1999, Pergamon Press.
- 2) Optics, E. Hecht, 4th edition, 2014, Pearson Education.
- 3) Fundamentals of Optics, F. A. Jenkins and H. E. White, 1981, McGraw-Hill

PRACTICAL COMPONENT

(15 Weeks with 4 hours of laboratory session per week)

At least 7 experiments to be performed from the following list

- 1) To determine the frequency of an electric tuning fork by Melde's experiment and verify λ^2 -T law.
- 2) To study Lissajous figures.
- 3) Familiarization with Schuster's focusing and determination of angle of prism.
- 4) To determine refractive index of the material of a prism using sodium light.
- 5) To determine the dispersive power and Cauchy's constants of the material of a prism using mercury light.
- 6) To determine wavelength of sodium light using Fresnel biprism.
- 7) To determine wavelength of sodium light using Newton's rings.
- 8) To determine the thickness of a thin paper by measuring the width of the interference fringes produced by a wedge-shaped film.

- 9) To determine wavelength of (1) Na source and (2) spectral lines of Hg source using plane diffraction grating.
- 10) To determine dispersive power and resolving power of a plane diffraction grating.

References for laboratory work:

- 1) Advanced Practical Physics for students, B. L. Flint and H. T. Worsnop, 1971, Asia Publishing House
- 2) A Text Book of Practical Physics, I. Prakash and Ramakrishna, 11th edition, 2011, Kitab Mahal
- 3) Advanced level Physics Practicals, M. Nelson and J. M. Ogborn, 4th edition, reprinted 1985, Heinemann Educational Publishers
- 4) A Laboratory Manual of Physics for undergraduate classes, D. P. Khandelwal, 1985, Vani Pub.
- 5) B.Sc. Practical Physics, G. Sanon, 2019, R. Chand & Co