### **ENGINEERING PHYSICS**

# BE 1st SEMESTER (ME/IT/EE/AE) / BE 2nd SEMESTER (EC/CE/ CIVIL)

**SUB CODE: CC107 Teaching Scheme (Credits and Hours)** 

| Teaching scheme |     |     |       |              | Evaluation Scheme |         |       |        |       |       |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-------|--------------|-------------------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| L               | T   | P   | Total | Total Theory |                   | Mid Sem | CIA   | Pract. | Total |       |
|                 |     |     |       | Credit       |                   |         | Exam  |        |       |       |
| Hrs             | Hrs | Hrs | Hrs   |              | Hrs               | Marks   | Marks | Marks  | Marks | Marks |
| 03              | 00  | 02  | 05    | 04           | 03                | 70      | 30    | 20     | 30    | 150   |

## **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**

The educational objectives of this course are

- The syllabus of Engineering Physics highlights the basic concepts of Physics to all branches of Engineering and Technology.
- With the knowledge of Physics, basic principles of Engineering can be understood easily.
- To acquaint students with modern techniques in Physics which can be applied in the field of Engineering and Technology.
- To develop an ability to identify, formulate and solve various engineering problems through and laboratory methods.

# **OUTLINE OF THE COURSE:**

| Unit No. | Title of Unit                      |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| 1.       | SOUND AND PROPERTIES OF MATTER     |
| 2.       | OPTICS                             |
| 3.       | MODERN PHYSICS AND INSTRUMENTATION |
| 4.       | MATERIAL SCIENCE                   |

Total Hours (Theory) : 45, Total Hours (Practical) : 30, Total Hours : 75
DETAILED SYLLABUS OF ENGINEERING PHYSICS:

| No.    | Topics  | Lecture | Weight         |  |  |
|--------|---|---------|----------------|--|--|
| UNIT   | CALIND AND PROPERTIES OF MATTER   | (Hours) | Age (%)<br>25% |  |  |
| _      | C-1 SOUND AND PROPERTIES OF MATTER ULTRASONICS & ARCHITECTURAL ACOUSTIC; Introduction, Properties of ultrasound,  | 11      | 25%            |  |  |
| 1.     | Production of ultrasonics (Piezoelectric & magnetostriction oscillator), determination of   |         |                |  |  |
|        |   |         |                |  |  |
|        | wavelength-velocity of ultrasound in liquid, Applications of ultrasonics; Acoustics of buildings, loudness and intensity of sound, reverberation time and absorption of sound, determination of |         |                |  |  |
|        | absorption coefficient of material, Sabine's Formula.   |         |                |  |  |
|        | ELASTICITY; Introduction, Determination of co-efficient of rigidity of wire, Bending beam,  |         |                |  |  |
|        | Bending Moment of the beam, Cantilever, Theory of Cantilever loaded at One End, Cantilever  |         |                |  |  |
| 2.     |   |         |                |  |  |
| _,     | outpoint at the Bride and Bounta in the Friday, accommunion of Touring Simountain   |         |                |  |  |
| TINITO | A OPERCO  | 11      | 250/           |  |  |
| UNIT   |   | 11      | 25%            |  |  |
| 3.     | LASER; Characteristics of Laser, spontaneous and stimulated emission, population Inversion,   |         |                |  |  |
| 30     | Einstein coefficients, Solid State (Nd-YaG) Laser, Gas (CO <sub>2</sub> ) laser, Semiconducting laser,  |         |                |  |  |
| - 3    | Holography, Applications of Lasers, Introduction of MASER.  |         |                |  |  |
| 4.     | <u>FIBRE OPTICS</u> ; Introduction, basic principle and criteria, construction of Fibre Optics (FO), FO Communication system, Acceptance Angle and Numerical Aperture, Types of FO,             |         |                |  |  |
| 4.     | Applications of FO.   |         |                |  |  |
| 5.     | OPTOELECTRONIC DEVICES; LED, Solar cell, LDR, Laser diode.  |         |                |  |  |
| UNI'I  |   | 12      | 25%            |  |  |
| 6.     | ARTIFICIAL RADIOACTIVITY; Artificial or Induced radioactivity, Artificial transmutation,  |         |                |  |  |
|        | Half life period and Energy Ranges of Radioisotopes, applications of Artificial radioactivity.  |         |                |  |  |
|        | CRYSTAL STRUCTURE AND X-RAYS DIFFRACTION; Introduction of Crystal Structure,  |         |                |  |  |
| 7.     | Space lattice, Basis, Unit cell, Lattice parameter, Bravais lattices, Crystal systems, Directions   |         |                |  |  |
|        | and planes in crystals, Miller indices, Relation between Interplaner spacing and cubic edge,  |         |                |  |  |
|        | Atomic radius and packing fractions of SC, BCC, FCC, X-ray Diffraction, Bragg's condition for   |         |                |  |  |
|        | X-ray diffraction, Experimental method to find crystal structure (Laue method, Powder method),  |         |                |  |  |
|        | Industrial application of X-rays.   |         |                |  |  |
|        | INSTRUMENTATION; Introduction to Electron Microscopy (TEM, SEM), Geiger-Muller  |         |                |  |  |
| 8.     | counter (Radiation detector), Multimeter, Cathode Ray Oscilloscope (CRO).   |         |                |  |  |

| UNI | 11   | 25% |  |  |
|-----|--|-----|--|--|
| 9.  | <b>9.</b> BAND THEORY OF SOLIDS; Introduction, Metals, Insulators and Semiconductors, Energy   |     |  |  |
|     | band gap, Fermi Level and Fermi energy, Hall effect and its importance, Superconductivity,     |     |  |  |
|     | Properties of superconductors, Types of superconductors (Type-I and Type-II), London's         |     |  |  |
|     | Penetration depth, Applications of Superconductors.  |     |  |  |
|     | NANOMATERIALS AND NDT; Introduction to Nanomaterials and Shape Memory Alloys                   |     |  |  |
| 10. | 0. (SMA); Synthesis, Properties and Applications of Nanomaterials and SMA; Introduction to Non |     |  |  |
|     | Destructive Testing (NDT), Objectives of NDT, Liquid/Dye Penetrant method, Ultrasonic          |     |  |  |
|     | Inspection method, Radiography method, Eddy Current method.                                    |     |  |  |

### INSTRUCTIONAL METHOD AND PEDAGOGY (Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) Scheme)

- At the start of course, the course delivery pattern, prerequisite of the subject will be discussed.
- Lecture may be conducted with the aid of multi-media projector, black board, OHP etc.
- Attendance is compulsory in lectures and Practicals which carries 05 Marks.
- At regular intervals assignments is given. In all, a student should submit all assignments which carries 05 marks.
- Classroom participation and involvement in solving the problems in Class rooms carries 05 marks.
- Viva-Voce/Practical exam will be conducted at the end of the semester.
- One internal exam of 30 marks is conducted as a part of Mid semester evaluation.
- Experiments shall be performed in the laboratory related to course contents.
- To build an appreciation for the concept being taught in lectures.

#### STUDENTS LEARNING OUTCOME:

At the end of semester,

- The student would be able to apply the concepts of physics and its applications in various branches of engineering.
- The student's ability to identify, formulate and solve related engineering problems.
- The student's ability to use the techniques, skills and modern tools of physics necessary for engineering and technological applications.
- The student's ability to design and conduct experiments related to engineering.
- The student's ability to analyze, interpret data and solve related problems.

### REFERENCE BOOKS/TEXT BOOK:

- 1. Modern Engineering Physics; A.S. Vasudeva, S. Chand & Company Ltd, New Delhi.
- 2. Engineering Physics; Dattu R. Joshi, Tata McGraw Hill Edu. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- 3. A Textbook of Engineering Physics; M.N. Avadhanulu & P.G. Kshirsagar, S. Chand and Company Ltd, New Delhi.
- **4.** Engineering Physics; G. Aruldhas, PHI Learning Private Ltd., New Delhi.
- 5. Applied Physics for Engineers, Neeraj Mehta, PHI Learning Private Ltd., New Delhi.
- **6.** Engineering Physics; G. Vijayakumari, Vikas Publication House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

#### LIST OF PRACTICALS IN ENGINEERING PHYSICS

| Practical 1.  | Simulation of nuclear radioactive decay.                                |  |  |  |  |  |
|---------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Practical 2.  | Measurement of Intensity Level (in dB) of various Sounds.               |  |  |  |  |  |
| Practical 3.  | Analyze the Miller Indices of crystal using x-rays diffraction pattern. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Practical 4.  | Verify de-Broglie Relation using x-rays diffraction pattern of crystal. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Practical 5.  | Use of Multimeter.  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Practical 6.  | Measure the Threshold & Breakdown voltage of diodes (Si, Zener, LED).   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Practical 7.  | Measure the value of Planck's constant using various LED.               |  |  |  |  |  |
| Practical 8.  | Approximate the wavelength of LASER using diffraction grating.          |  |  |  |  |  |
| Practical 9.  | Estimate the Numerical Aperture of Fibre Optics.                        |  |  |  |  |  |
| Practical 10. | Application of Solar Cell.  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Practical 11. | Use of materials via Young's Modulus method.                            |  |  |  |  |  |
| Practical 12. | Application of given body by using Moment of Inertia Table method.      |  |  |  |  |  |
| Practical 13. | Application of Nanomaterials and Shape Memory Alloys by demonstration.  |  |  |  |  |  |