

## Bellary V.V. Sangha's Vijayanagar College,College Road, Hosapete

(Affiliated to Vijayanagar Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Bellary),
Accredited 'B++' Grade by NAAC

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## **Department of Physics**

## Program Outcome, Program Specific outcome and Course objectives

	B.Sc. Physics (PCM, PMCS, PME)	
Program Outcome	<ul> <li>✓ To provide the creative and analytical problem solving skills to outshine in the Global competencies and values required for the leader to serve the community.</li> <li>✓ To understand the basic concepts of physics and experimental skill of solving the problems leading to research and to serve the quickly developing global community</li> </ul>	
Program Specific outcome	<ul> <li>✓ After successful completion of B.Sc. Physics Course the student will be able to understand the various topics of Physics, exhibit skills and competencies to conduct wide range of scientific experiments.</li> <li>✓ To get the capacity of observing the nature, and the ability to link the facts of observation to the knowledge of the basic Physics.</li> </ul>	
	Physics Course outcome	
	First Semester : Physics 1 (Paper 101)	
I	MECHANICS – 1, HEAT AND THERMODYNAMICS – 1	
Course objectives	The aim of this course is to introduce the students to concepts of mechanics, heat and thermodynamics. This course will enhance the understanding of motion of objects under different conditions. The students will also acquire knowledge of behavior of fluids under the action of heat.	

Course	> Student will understand inertia and non inertial frames of reference of		
outcome	observation.		
	> Student will learn the concept of Conservation laws of linear and		
	angular momentum and energy.		
	Students will get the knowledge of rigid bodies motion and fluid motions.		
	Understand the phenomena of collisions and idea about centre of mass of a system of particles		
	> Student will learn the elasticity of materials and different types of elastic constants.		
	Student will learn the laws of gravitation and various types of satellities.		
	<ul><li>Student will understand viscosity of fluids.</li></ul>		
	First Semester : Physics 1 (Paper 102)		
	PRACTICAL PHYSICS – 1		
Course	The course aims to develop the skills of performing		
objective	experiments in mechanics and heat & thermodynamics		
Course	➤ In the laboratory course, the students learn the skill of performing		
outcome	experiments and graphing techniques.		
	> To perform experiments of determining the elastic constants of		
	materials like determination of young's modulus and rigidity modulus.		
	> Determination of physical constants like coefficient of viscosity,		
	interfacial tension and surface tension.		

	Second Semester: Physics 201 (Paper 2)
1	HEAT& THERMODYNAMICS, WAVES & OSCILLATIONS
Course	This course will give an insight into the understanding of Heat and
objective	Thermodynamics. The laws of thermodynamics and low temperature
	attainment and laws of Radiation were taught to the students. It deals
	with oscillatory motion, waves and velocity of sound in air and in
	materials. The knowledge of building structure on sound will also be
	imparted to the student.
Course	> To understand the laws of thermodynamics and attainment of low
outcome	temperature, principle of working of refrigerator and laws of radiation.
	> To understand the principles of elasticity through the study of Young
	Modulus, modulus of rigidity and bulk modulus.
	> To learn the concepts of first order phase transitions and equilibrium
	between phases
	To study different methods of achieving low temperatures leading to
	liquefaction of gases
	To write the expression for the moment of inertia about the given axis of symmetry for different uniform mass distributions
	To describe how fictitious forces arise in a non-inertial frame, e.g., why a person sitting in a merry-go-round experiences an outward pull.
	➤ To describe special relativistic effects and their effects on the mass and energy of a moving object and to appreciate the importance of Special Theory of Relativity
	➤ To recognize and use a mathematical oscillator equation and wave equation, and derive these equations for certain systems.

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Learning outcome	> Students will get to know about the effects of undamped and damped oscillations
	> Students will understand the phenomena of elasticity in the context of
	materials which undergo extension or bending.
	> Study of phase transitions and low temperature physics provides a insight
	into effects of absorption of heat or removal of heat from a substance.
	The students are exposed to the basics of relative motion in
	the context of inertial and non inertial frames.
	Second Semester : Physics II (Paper 202)
	PRACTICAL PHYSICS – II
Course	The process developing the required skills and understanding
objective	the concepts of oscillations, elasticity and phase transitions
Course	> To perform experiments related to oscillatory motion (compound
outcome	pendulum, Rigid pendulum and torsional pendulum) to determine some
	physical parameters
	> To conduct experiments on rotational dynamics (Flywheel), To study
	elastic properties and measure elastic constants (Young Modulus by
	stretching and Modulus of Rigidity by dynamic method, Searle's double
	bar)
	> To study variation of boiling point with pressure using
	Clausius Clapeyron equation (experiment on phase transition)
Learning	Students will be in a position to perform and analyse the
outcome	experimental outcome of oscillations and elastic properties of materials
	Third Semester : Physics III (Paper 301)
	ELECTRICITY and MAGNETISM
Course	The course introduces the concepts of transient currents and AC circuits. The
objectives	analysis of circuits using different network theorems is introduced. The
- I	concepts magnetic fields and their effects are discussed leading to few
	applications The
	electromagnetic wave concepts are dealt in detail.
Course	> To apply various network theorems such as Superposition, Thevenin,
outcome	Norton, Reciprocity, Maximum Power Transfer, etc.
	and their applications in electrical circuit analysis
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	<ul> <li>To learn and analyse dc circuits containing passive elements like capacitors, inductors and resistors.</li> <li>To study magnetic fields and their effects on moving charges and current carrying conductors. Applications of magnetic field and their effects in the working of BG and HTG are introduced.</li> <li>To study Gauss law, Ampere law, Faraday-Lenz and Maxwell laws to articulate the relationship between electric and magnetic fields and propagation of electromagnetic waves</li> <li>To apply Kirchhoff's rules to analyse AC circuits consisting of parallel and/or series combinations of voltage sources and resistors and to describe the graphical relationship of resistance, capacitor and inductor.</li> <li>To study the concepts of thermoelectricity and to draw thermoelectric power diagrams</li> </ul>
Learning outcome	<ul> <li>Students learn to analyse dc and ac circuits using network theorems</li> <li>By studying concepts of magnetic fields and its effects, students understand the working of magnetic instruments and their usage</li> <li>Learning the concept of electromagnetism, students get exposure to the principles of propagation of electromagnetic waves in different media and also that the light is a electromagnetic wave.</li> <li>By learning about the principles of thermoelectricity, students learn about the measurement of temperature over a wide range by a device called thermo electric thermometer.</li> </ul>
	Third Semester : Physics III (Paper 302)
	PRACTICAL PHYSICS – III
Course	Students will develop the skill of building simple dc and ac circuits and
objective	analyse network theorems. Students find the values of inductance, capacitance and resistance by constructing different bridges and by principle of resonance
Course outcome	➤ To verify network theorems like Thevenin's theorem, superposition theorem and maximum power transfer theorems

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	To determine the values of inductance in LCR series/parallel circuits using electrical resonance
	To verify series and parallel combinations of capacitors using
	de Sauty's bride and to find inductance using Anderson's
	bridge
Learning	➤ In the laboratory course the students will get an opportunity to verify
outcome	various network theorems leading to circuitanalysis.
outcome	> Students will be able to learn about the behaviour and response of passive
	elements to AC and DC
	➤ Using laws in electricity and magnetism students learn about
	the construction, working of various measuring instruments.
	Fourth Semester : Physics IV (Paper 401)
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	OPTICS and FOURIER SERIES
Course	This course in basics of optics will enable the students to understand various
objectives	optical phenomena, principles, workings and applications optical
	instruments. Students also learn about the functioning of laser devices. As a
	mathematical tool, Fourier
	analysis is introduced to analyse different types of waves
Course	> To learn basic principles and theories about the Huygens' wave nature of
outcome	light and its application to reflection and refraction of light
	> To study the principles of wave motion and superposition and explain
	physics of interference, diffraction and polarisation of light
	> To understand the working of selected optical instruments like biprism, diffraction grating, and polarimeter
	To learn the principle of action of LASER and understand the working of
	some laser devices
	> To study Fourier analysis and Fourier transform and analyse different
	waves like sine wave, square wave and sawtooth waves
	> To study the principle and working of optical fibres and to
	learn about multimode optical fibres
Learning	> The course of optics will enable the students to understand various
outcome	optical phenomena, principles, workings and
	applications of optical instruments

	> The students will also get exposed to one of the powerful tool called Laser
	device and their applications
	> Students learn about one of the best communication
	mechanism called optical fibre
	Fourth Semester : Physics IV (Paper 402)
	PRACTICAL PHYSICS – IV
Course	In the laboratory course, student will gain hands-on experience of using
objective	various optical instruments and making finer
	measurements of wavelength of light, refractive index etc
Course	➤ To measure wavelength of light using principle of diffraction of laser light
outcome	and to measure refractive index of water using the principle of refraction
	by a lens
	To study the phenomenon of interference by the formation of
	Newton's rings and interference by air wedge
	➤ To determine resolving power of an optical instrument and to
	verify Brewster's law
	➤ To determine focal length of combination of lenses
Learning	> Students get first hand exposure in the usage of optical instruments and
outcome	study different optical phenomena like interference, diffraction and
	polarisation
	> Students get to measure many physical values like
	wavelength of light, refractive index of a medium, wavelengths of
	different colours in white light etc
	Fifth Semester : Physics V (Paper 501)
STAT	ISTICAL PHYSICS, QUANTUM MECHANICS – I, ATMOSPHERIC PHYSICS AND NANOMATERIALS
Course	The course will expose the students to behaviour of microscopic particles
objective	using statistical mechanics. Students will get to know about shortcomings in
	classical mechanics and introduces quantum mechanics. The students will
	study the dynamics of atmosphere and their effects. Study of nanomaterials
	exposes
	the students to nehaviour of materials at nano scale.
Course	> To understand the concepts of microstate, macrostate, thermodynamic
outcome	probability etc
	> To study microscopic particles with their distinguishably or
	indistinguishably nature and conditions that lead to the three different
	distribution laws e.g. Maxwell-Boltzmann

distribution, Bose-Einstein distribution and Fermi-Dirac distribution laws of particles and their derivation. > To study the failures of classical mechanics and the need for quantum mechanical approach to explain some of the properties like photoelectric effect, Compton effect etc.. To learn about the dual nature of matter basically wave nature of material particles through Thomson's and Davisson-Germer experiments and to understand Heisenberg uncertainty principle and their applications ➤ To get good knowledge of Earth's atmosphere, its composition, effective temperature, Hydrostatic equation, atmospheric thermodynamics and atmospheric dynamics with the different forces involved To study Nano systems and its implications in modifying the properties of materials at the nanoscale > To learn different synthesis techniques including top down and bottom up approaches and study the properties and applications of nanomaterials Learning > Students Learn the basic concepts and definition of physical quantities in outcome classical statistics and comprehend the failure of classical statistics and need for quantum statistics > Students learn the need for quantum mechanical approach to explain some properties of matter ➤ By learning atmospheric dynamics students gain knowledge of seasonal changes, trade winds, etc.. > Students develop basic understanding of nanostructured materials. Fifth Semester: Physics V (Paper 502) PRACTICAL PHYSICS – V Course The laboratory experiments involve study of statistical behaviour of particles. objective Students study the quantum mechanical phenomena of few properties of matter and determination of physical constants. Students are exposed to few electronic experiments. ➤ To learn the statistical distribution of different physical Course properties Monte Carlo experiment and other methods. outcome

	➤ To analyse X-ray photograph of a crystalline material and study its structure
	To determine physical constants like Planck's constant using
	photocell
	> To describe, understand and make measurements of various
	parameters to describe the physics of earth's atmosphere
	➤ To construct electronic circuits like CE amplifier, AF/RF oscillator,
	regulated power supply etc
Learning	> Students will learn the statistical analysis of microscopic particles and their
outcome	properties with some simple representative experiments.
	> Students get exposure by constructing circuits to study
	amplification, oscillation, etc
	Fifth Semester : Physics VI (Paper 503)
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Course	HYSICS, SOLID STATE PHYSICS AND SEMICONDUCTOR PHYSICS  Students gain knowledge about the celestial objects and their properties.
objective	Study of solid state physics gives insight into the structure of solids
	(crystalline),properties of metals and semiconductors
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Course outcome	➤ To understand basic parameters of stars like brightness, radiant flux, luminosity, magnitude, orbits, spectral classification. H-R diagram
	➤ To understand the evolution of stars and learn about the characteristics of white dwarfs, red giants, neutron stars and black holes
	To learn basics of crystal structure and physics of lattice dynamics
	To study classical and quantum mechanical analysis of free electron
	theory of metals. To study Hall effect in metals
	To comprehend the basic theory of superconductors, their classification,
	their properties and concept of BCS theory
	To understand the band theory of solids and study semiconductors and their properties.
	To study active elements like diodes and transistors and their
	properties with emphasis on diode as a regulator and transistor as an
	amplifier

Learning outcome	<ul> <li>Students conceptualize skills to understand basic parameters for describing the properties of stars and stellar spectra.</li> <li>The study of crystal structure and free electron theory of metals leads to understanding of properties of solid state materials</li> <li>Students gain insight into understanding of physics of</li> </ul>
	insulators, semiconductor and conductors with special emphasis on semiconductors.
	Fifth Semester : Physics VI (Paper 504)
	PRACTICAL PHYSICS – VI
Course objectives	Using the experimental data available, students learn to analyse the date to determine properties of stars. Students get first hand experience in the experimental measurement of physical parameters of metals and semiconductors
Course	<ul> <li>To determine the parameters of stars like luminosity, radius, mass etc using the experimental data. Sunspot photographs are used to determine sideral period of sun</li> <li>Using parallax method distance of objects can be measured which can be reciprocate for star distance measurements.</li> <li>To learn experimental skills to find Lorentz number and Fermi energy of a metal, Hall coefficient of a metal, Energy gap of a semiconductor etc</li> <li>To characterize various devices namely PN junction diodes, LEDs, Zener diode, solar cells, PNP and NPN transistors. Also to construct amplifiers and oscillators using discrete components.</li> </ul>
Learning outcome	Students learn to determine properties of metals, semiconductors and semiconductor devices through experimentation and study their applications
	Sixth Semester : Physics VII (Paper 601)
	ATOMIC, MOLECULAR AND NUCLEAR PHYSICS
Course objective	Students get to understand the structure of an atom/molecule with the help of different theories. Students are exposed to nuclear physics with emphasis on nuclear decay, nuclear reactions, detectors and particle accelerators
Course outcome	> To learn different theories proposed to understand structure of an atom leading to spectral analysis

To learn the effects of magnetic field on atomic spectra e.g Zeeman effect To study molecular spectra and learn about the scattering of radiation by molecules To calculate the decay rates and lifetime of radioactive decays like alpha, beta, gamma decay. Neutrinos and its properties and role in theory of beta decay. To understand nuclear fission and fusion as well as nuclear processes to produce nuclear energy in nuclear reactor and stellar energy in stars. Also to understand the working of particle accelerators To gain knowledge on the basic aspects of particle Physics – the fundamental interactions, elementary and composite particles and the classifications of particles > Students are exposed to understanding of atoms, molecules and also Learning nuclei leading to the study their effects and applications. outcome > Students develop basic understanding of nuclear reactions and decays with help of theoretical formulations and laboratory experiments ➤ Students develop basic knowledge of elementary particles as fundamental constituent of matter, their properties, conservation laws during their interactions with matter Sixth Semester: Physics VII (Paper 602) PRACTICAL PHYSICS – VII Course The course provides the students the experimental skills in the determination objective of atomic and molecular parameters like charge of an electron and molecular bond length. Experiments based on IC provides students with first hand exposure to verification of different logic gates Course ➤ To study hydrogen spectrum which provides the calculation of outcome wavelength of various spectral line ➤ To determine atomic constants like e/m of an electron by Thomson method and e by Millikan method To study the characteristics of GM counter and determine the half life of radioactive elements > To analyse the molecular spectra of few compounds

	To verify and design various logic gates and to construct adder and subtractor circuits
Learning outcome  ELEC  Course objective	<ul> <li>Students are exposed to various experimental skills in using equipment related to measurement of atomic and molecular parameters and also the determination of these values.</li> <li>Students get an opportunity to design and analyse digital circuits</li> <li>Sixth Semester: Physics VIII (Paper 603)</li> <li>TRONICS, MAGNETIC MATERIALS, DIELECTRICS AND QUNTUM MECHANICS – II</li> <li>The course provides the study of electronic devices useful in technology. The basic understanding of magnetic materials and dielectric materials provides the exposure to students in understanding of behaviour of materials under the action of magnetic and electric fields respectively. Students study an</li> </ul>
	extension of quantum mechanical concepts to few applications like hydrogen atom
Course outcome	<ul> <li>To study operational amplifiers and knowledge of feedback concepts to inverting and non-inverting amplifiers and oscillators</li> <li>To study frequency response of filters and to study differentiator and integrator circuits</li> <li>To study number systems, logic gates and construct adders and subtractor circuits</li> <li>To gain knowledge of different types of magnetism from diamagnetism to ferromagnetism and hysteresis loops and energy loss</li> <li>To study different types of dielectric polarisation and to learn about dielectric and ferroelectric properties of materials.</li> <li>To understand the theory of quantum measurements, wave packets and uncertainty principle.</li> <li>To understand the concepts of quantum mechanics: wave functions, momentum and energy operator, the Schrodinger equation etc</li> <li>To solve problems like one dimensional box, harmonic oscillator and hydrogen atom</li> </ul>
Learning outcome	> Students learn about different types of operational amplifiers and their applications

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	➤ By studying number system and logic gates students get exposure to
	design and analyse digital circuits
	> Students learn the physics of different types of material like magnetic
	materials and dielectric materials leading to their practical applications
	> Students develop an understanding of how to model a given
	problem such as particle in a box, hydrogen atom, simple harmonic
	oscillator etc
	Sixth Semester : Physics VIII (Paper 604)
	PRACTICAL PHYSICS – VIII
Course	Students learn to analyse the opamp circuits to construct filters, amplifiers
objective	and oscillator circuits. Students study the magnetic and dielectric properties
	by measuring respective
	physical constants
Course	> To carry out experiments based on the theory that students have learnt, to
outcome	measure dielectric constant, trace hysteresis loop, determine dipole
	moment, absorption coefficient of gamma rays etc
	> To construct filter circuits, inverting and non inverting circuits, and
	oscillators and to construct and study opampas
	a differentiator and integrator
Learning	The experiments on magnetism and dielectrics provides in depth
outcome	understanding some of the physical constants that measure their properties
	> Students learn to design, construct and analyse operational
	amplifier circuits
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