

DEPARTMENT OF CSE - ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

I Year - II Semester		L	Τ	Р	С
		3	0	0	3
APPLIED PHYSICS (BS1202)					
(For All Circuital Branches like ECE, EEE, CSE etc)					

Course Objectives:

- 1. Bridging the gap between the physics in school at 10+2 level and UG level engineering courses.
- 2. To identify the importance of the optical phenomenon i.e. interference, diffraction and polarization related to its Engineering applications
- 3. Understand the mechanism of emission of light, utilization of lasers as coherent light sources for low and high energy applications, study of propagation of light through optical fibers and their implications in optical communications.
- 4. Enlightenment of the concepts of Quantum Mechanics and to provide fundamentals of deBroglie matter waves, quantum mechanical wave equation and its application, the importance of free electron theory for metals and band theory for crystalline solids. Metals- Semiconductors-Insulators concepts utilization of transport phenomenon of charge carriers in semiconductors.
- 5. To explain the significant concepts of dielectric and magnetic materials that leads to potential applications in the emerging micro devices.
- 6. To Understand the physics of Semiconductors and their working mechanism. To give an impetus on the subtle mechanism of superconductors using the concept of BCS theory and their fascinating applications.

Course Outcomes:

- Explain the need of coherent sources and the conditions for sustained interference (L2). Identify the applications of interference in engineering (L3). Analyze the differences between interference and diffraction with applications (L4). Illustrate the concept of polarization of light and its applications (L2). Classify ordinary refracted light and extraordinary refracted rays by their states of polarization (L2)
- 2. Explain various types of emission of radiation (L2). Identify the role of laser in engineering applications (L3). Describe the construction and working principles of various types of lasers (L1). Explain the working principle of optical fibers (L2). Classify optical fibers based on refractive index profile and mode of propagation (L2). Identify the applications of optical fibers in medical, communication and other fields (L2). Apply the fiber optic concepts in various fields (L3).
- 3. Describe the dual nature of matter (L1). Explain the significance of wave function (L2). Identify the role of Schrodinger's time independent wave equation in studying particle in one-dimensional infinite potential well (L3). Identify the role of classical and quantum free electron theory in the study of electrical conductivity (L3). Classify the energy bands of solids (L2).
- 4. Explain the concept of dielectric constant and polarization in dielectric materials (L2). Summarize various types of polarization of dielectrics (L2). Interpret Lorentz field and Claussius-Mosotti relation in dielectrics (L2). Classify the magnetic materials based on susceptibility and their



DEPARTMENT OF CSE - ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

temperature dependence (L2). Explain the applications of dielectric and magnetic materials (L2). Apply the concept of magnetism to magnetic devices (L3)

5. Outline the properties of charge carriers in semiconductors (L2). Identify the type of semiconductor using Hall effect (L2). Identify applications of semiconductors in electronic devices (L2). Classify superconductors based on Meissner's effect (L2). Explain Meissner's effect, BCS theory & Josephson effect in superconductors (L2).

Unit-I: Wave Optics

12hrs

Interference: Principle of superposition –Interference of light - Interference in thin films (Reflection Geometry) & applications - Colors in thin films- Newton's Rings- Determination of wavelength and refractive index.

Diffraction: Introduction - Fresnel and Fraunhofer diffraction - Fraunhofer diffraction due to single slit, double slit - N-slits (Qualitative) – Diffraction Grating - Dispersive power and resolving power of Grating(Qualitative).

Polarization: Introduction-Types of polarization - Polarization by reflection, refraction and Double refraction - Nicol's Prism -Half wave and Quarter wave plates.

Unit Outcomes:

The students will be able to

- **Explain** the need of coherent sources and the conditions for sustained interference (L2)
- Identify engineering applications of interference (L3)
- Analyze the differences between interference and diffraction with applications (L4)
- Illustrate the concept of polarization of light and its applications (L2)
- Classify ordinary polarized light and extraordinary polarized light (L2)

Unit-II: Lasers and Fiber optics

Lasers: Introduction – Characteristics of laser – Spontaneous and Stimulated emissions of radiation – Einstein's coefficients – Population inversion – Lasing action - Pumping mechanisms – Ruby laser – He-Ne laser - Applications of lasers.

Fiber optics: Introduction –Principle of optical fiber- Acceptance Angle - Numerical Aperture - Classification of optical fibers based on refractive index profile and modes – Propagation of electromagnetic wave through optical fibers - Applications.

Unit Outcomes:

The students will be able to

- Understand the basic concepts of LASER light Sources (L2)
- > Apply the concepts to learn the types of lasers (L3)
- Identifies the Engineering applications of lasers (L2)
- **Explain** the working principle of optical fibers (L2)
- Classify optical fibers based on refractive index profile and mode of propagation (L2)
- Identify the applications of optical fibers in various fields (L2)

Unit III: Quantum Mechanics, Free Electron Theory and Band theory

Quantum Mechanics: Dual nature of matter – Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle – Significance and properties of wave function – Schrodinger's time independent and dependent wave equations– Particle in a one-dimensional infinite potential well.

8hrs

10hrs



DEPARTMENT OF CSE - ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Free Electron Theory: Classical free electron theory (Qualitative with discussion of merits and demerits) – Quantum free electron theory– Equation for electrical conductivity based on quantum free electron theory-Fermi-Dirac distribution- Density of states (3D) - Fermi energy.

Band theory of Solids: Bloch's Theorem (Qualitative) - Kronig - Penney model (Qualitative)-

E vs K diagram - v vs K diagram - effective mass of electron – Classification of crystalline solids–concept of hole.

Unit Outcomes:

The students will be able to

- **Explain** the concept of dual nature of matter (L2)
- > Understand the significance of wave function (L2)
- > Interpret the concepts of classical and quantum free electron theories (L2)
- **Explain** the importance of K-P model
- Classify the materials based on band theory (L2)
- > Apply the concept of effective mass of electron (L3)

Unit-IV: Dielectric and Magnetic Materials

Dielectric Materials: Introduction - Dielectric polarization - Dielectric polarizability, Susceptibility and Dielectric constant - Types of polarizations- Electronic (Quantitative), Ionic (Quantitative) and Orientation polarizations (Qualitative) - Lorentz internal field- Clausius-Mossotti equation- Piezoelectricity.

Magnetic Materials: Introduction - Magnetic dipole moment - Magnetization-Magnetic susceptibility and permeability - Origin of permanent magnetic moment - Classification of magnetic materials: Dia, para, Ferro, antiferro&Ferri magnetic materials - Domain concept for Ferromagnetism & Domain walls (Qualitative) - Hysteresis - soft and hard magnetic materials- Eddy currents- Engineering applications.

Unit Outcomes: The students will be able to

- **Explain** the concept of dielectric constant and polarization in dielectric materials (L2)
- Summarize various types of polarization of dielectrics (L2)
- Interpret Lorentz field and Claussius- Mosotti relation in dielectrics(L2)
- Classify the magnetic materials based on susceptibility and their temperature dependence (L2)
- **Explain** the applications of dielectric and magnetic materials (L2)
- > Apply the concept of magnetism to magnetic data storage devices (L3)

Unit – V: Semiconductors and Superconductors

Semiconductors: Introduction- Intrinsic semiconductors – Density of charge carriers – Electrical conductivity – Fermi level – extrinsic semiconductors – density of charge carriers – dependence of Fermi energy on carrier concentration and temperature - Drift and diffusion currents – Einstein's equation- Hall effect – Hall coefficient –Applications of Hall effect.

Superconductors: Introduction – Properties of superconductors – Meissner effect – Type I and Type II superconductors – BCS theory (Qualitative) – Josephson effects (AC and DC) – SQUIDs

- High T_c superconductors - Applications of superconductors.

Unit Outcomes:

The students will be able to

- Classify the energy bands of semiconductors (L2)
- > Interpret the direct and indirect band gap semiconductors (L2)
- > Identify the type of semiconductor using Hall effect (L2)
- > Identify applications of semiconductors in electronic devices (L2)
- Classify superconductors based on Meissner's effect (L2)
- **Explain** Meissner's effect, BCS theory & Josephson effect in superconductors (L2)

10hrs

8hrs



DEPARTMENT OF CSE - ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Text books:

- 1. M.N.Avadhanulu, P.G.Kshirsagar& TVS Arun Murthy" A Text book of Engineering Physics"-S.Chand Publications, 11th Edition 2019.
- 2. Engineering Physics" by D.K.Bhattacharya and PoonamTandon, Oxford press (2015).
- 3. Applied Physics by P.K.Palanisamy SciTech publications.

Reference Books:

- 1. Fundamentals of Physics Halliday, Resnick and Walker, John Wiley & Sons
- 2. Engineering Physics by M.R.Srinivasan, New Age international publishers (2009).
- 3. Shatendra Sharma, Jyotsna Sharma, "Engineering Physics", Pearson Education, 2018
- 4. Engineering Physics Sanjay D. Jain, D. Sahasrabudhe and Girish, University Press
- 5. Semiconductor physics and devices- Basic principle Donald A, Neamen, McGraw Hill
- 6. B.K. Pandey and S. Chaturvedi, Engineering Physics, Cengage Learning