

PAPER – IV:: WAVES AND OPTICS

Theory:	4 Hours/Week;	Credits: 4	Marks: 100 (Internal: 20; External: 80)
Practical:	3 Hours/Week	Credits: 1	Marks: 25

UNIT-I:

Waves

Fundamentals of Waves -Transverse wave propagation along a stretched string, general solution of wave equation and its significance, modes of vibration of stretched string clamped at ends, overtones, energy transport, transverse impedance.

Longitudinal vibrations in bars- wave equation and its general solution, Special cases: (i) bar fixed at both ends, ii) bar fixed at the midpoint, iii) bar free at both ends, iv) bar fixed at one end, Transverse vibrations in a bar - wave equation and its general solution. Boundary conditions, clamped free bar, free-free bar, bar supported at both ends, Tuning fork.

UNIT II:

Interference

Principle of superposition – coherence – temporal coherence and spatial coherence – conditions for Interference of light.

Interference by division of wave front: Fresnel's biprism – determination of wave length of light. Determination of thickness of a transparent material using biprism – change of phase on reflection – Lloyd's mirror experiment.

Interference by division of amplitude: Oblique incidence of a plane wave on a thin film due to reflected and transmitted light (Cosine law) – Colours of thin films – Non-reflecting films – interference by a plane parallel film illuminated by a point source – Interference by a film with two non-parallel reflecting surfaces (Wedge shaped film) – Determination of diameter of wire-Newton's rings in reflected light with and without contact between lens and glass plate, Newton's rings in transmitted light (Haidinger Fringes) – Determination of wave length of monochromatic light – Michelson Interferometer – types of fringes – Determination of wavelength of monochromatic light, Difference in wavelength of sodium D_1, D_2 lines and thickness of a thin transparent plate.

UNIT III:

Diffraction:

Introduction – Distinction between Fresnel and Fraunhofer diffraction, Fraunhofer diffraction:- Diffraction due to single slit and circular aperture – Limit of resolution – Fraunhofer diffraction due to double slit – Fraunhofer diffraction pattern with N slits (diffraction grating).

Resolving Power of grating – Determination of wave length of light in normal and oblique incidence methods using diffraction grating.

Fresnel diffraction-Fresnel's half period zones – area of the half period zones –zone plate – Comparison of zone plate with convex lens – Phase reversal zone plate – diffraction at a straight edge – difference between interference and diffraction.





UNIT IV:

Polarization

Polarized light : Methods of Polarization, Polarization by reflection, refraction, Double refraction, selective absorption , scattering of light – Brewster’s law – Malus law – Nicol prism polarizer and analyzer – Refraction of plane wave incident on negative and positive crystals (Huygen’s explanation) – Quarter wave plate, Half wave plate – Babinet’s compensator – Optical activity, analysis of light by Laurent’s half shade polarimeter.

NOTE: Problems should be solved at the end of every chapter of all units.

Suggested books

1. **Optics** by Ajoy Ghatak. *The McGraw-Hill companies.*
2. **Optics** by Subramaniyam and Brijlal. *S. Chand & Co.*
3. **Fundamentals of Physics.** Halliday/Resnick/Walker.C. *Wiley India Edition 2007.*
4. **Optics and Spectroscopy.** R. Murugesan and Kiruthiga Siva Prasath. *S. Chand & Co.*
5. **Second Year Physics – Telugu Academy.**
1. **Modern Engineering Physics** by A.S. Vasudeva. *S.Chand & Co. Publications.*
2. **Feynman’s Lectures on Physics** Vol. 1, 2, 3 & 4. *Narosa Publications.*
3. **Fundamentals of Optics** by Jenkins A. Francis and White E. Harvey, *McGraw Hill Inc.*
4. K. Ghatak, **Physical Optics’**
5. D.P. Khandelwal, **Optical and Atomic Physics’** (Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 1988)
11. Jenkins and White: **‘Fundamental of Optics’** (McGraw-Hill)
12. Smith and Thomson: **‘Optics’** (John Wiley and sons).



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PRACTICALS

1. Thickness of a wire using wedge method.
2. Determination of wavelength of light using Biprism.
3. Determination of Radius of curvature of a given convex lens by forming Newton's rings.
4. Resolving power of grating.
5. Study of optical rotation- polarimeter.
6. Dispersive power of a prism
7. Determination of wavelength of light using diffraction grating minimum deviation method.
8. Wavelength of light using diffraction grating – normal incidence method.
9. Resolving power of a telescope.
10. Refractive index of a liquid and glass (Boys Method).
11. Pulfrich refractometer – determination of refractive index of liquid.
12. Wavelength of Laser light using diffraction grating.
13. Verification of Laws of a stretched string (Three Laws).
14. Velocity of Transverse wave along a stretched string
15. Determination of frequency of a bar- Melde's experiment

Note: Minimum of eight experiments should be performed Maximum of 15 students per batch and maximum of three students per experiment should be allotted in the regular practical class of three hours per week.

Suggested Books

1. D.P. Khandelwal, "A laboratory manual for undergraduate classes" (Vani Publishing House, New Delhi).
2. S.P. Singh, "Advanced Practical Physics" (Pragati Prakashan, Meerut).
3. Worsnop and Flint- Advanced Practical physics for students.
4. "Practical Physics" R.K Shukla, Anchal Srivastav.



