

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY ANANTAPUR
B.Tech (ECE)– I Sem

L	T	P	C
3	0	0	3

20A56201T APPLIED PHYSICS

(ECE, EEE, CSE, AI & DS, CSE (AI), CSE(IoT), CSE (Data Science), CSE(AI & ML) & IT)

Course Objectives

- To make a bridge between the physics in school and engineering courses.
- To identify the importance of the optical phenomenon i.e. interference, diffraction and polarization related to its Engineering applications
- To understand the mechanisms of emission of light, the use of lasers as light sources for low and high energy applications, study of propagation of light wave through optical fibres along with engineering applications.
- To explain the significant concepts of dielectric and magnetic materials that leads to potential applications in the emerging micro devices.
- To enlighten the concepts of Quantum Mechanics and to provide fundamentals of de'Broglie waves, quantum mechanical wave equation and its applications, the importance of free electron theory and band theory of solids.
- Evolution of band theory to distinguish materials, basic concepts and transport phenomenon of charge carriers in semiconductors. To give an impetus on the subtle mechanism of superconductors using the concept of BCS theory and their fascinating applications.

Unit-I:

Wave Optics

Interference- Principle of superposition – Interference of light – Conditions for sustained interference - Interference in thin films (Reflection Geometry) – 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 and N-slits (qualitative) – Grating spectrum.

Polarization- Introduction – Types of polarization – Polarization by reflection, refraction and double refraction - Nicol's Prism - Half wave and Quarter wave plates with applications.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of this unit, the student 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 emission of radiation – Einstein's coefficients – Population inversion – Lasing action – Pumping mechanisms – Nd-YAG 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 – Propagation Losses (qualitative) – Applications.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of this unit, the student 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:

Dielectric and Magnetic Materials

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

Magnetic Materials- Introduction – Magnetic dipole moment – Magnetization – Magnetic susceptibility and Permeability – Origin of permanent magnetic moment – Classification of magnetic materials: Dia, para & Ferro-Domain concept of Ferromagnetism (Qualitative) – Hysteresis – Soft and Hard magnetic materials.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of this unit, the student 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 Clausius-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 devices (L3)

Unit IV:

Quantum Mechanics, Free Electron Theory and Band theory of Solids

Quantum Mechanics- Dual nature of matter – Schrodinger's time independent and dependent wave equation – Significance of wave function – Particle in a one-dimensional infinite potential well.

Free Electron Theory- Classical free electron theory (Merits and demerits only) – Quantum free electron theory – Equation for electrical conductivity based on quantum free electron theory – Fermi-Dirac distribution – Density of states – Fermi energy.

Band theory of Solids- Bloch's Theorem (Qualitative) – Kronig-Penney model (Qualitative) – E vs K diagram – Classification of crystalline solids – Effective mass of electron – m^* vs K diagram – Concept of hole.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of this unit, the student 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 – 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 – Direct and indirect band gap semiconductors – Hall effect – Hall coefficient – Applications of Hall effect.

Superconductors- Introduction – Properties of superconductors – Meissner effect – Type I and Type II superconductors – BCS theory – Josephson effects (AC and DC) – High T_c superconductors – Applications of superconductors.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of this unit, the student 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)
- Explain how electrical resistivity of solids changes with temperature (L2)
- Classify superconductors based on Meissner's effect (L2)
- Explain Meissner's effect, BCS theory & Josephson effect in superconductors (L2)

Text books:

1. Engineering Physics – Dr. M.N. Avadhanulu & Dr. P.G. Kshirsagar, S. Chand and Company
2. Engineering Physics – B.K. Pandey and S. Chaturvedi, Cengage Learning.

Reference Books:

1. Engineering Physics – Shatendra Sharma, Jyotsna Sharma, Pearson Education, 2018
2. Engineering Physics – K. Thyagarajan, McGraw Hill Publishers
3. Engineering Physics - Sanjay D. Jain, D. Sahasrambudhe and Girish, University Press
4. Semiconductor physics and devices- Basic principle – Donald A. Neamen, Mc Graw Hill

Course Outcomes

- Study the different realms of physics and their applications in both scientific and technological systems through physical optics. (L2)
- Identify the wave properties of light and the interaction of energy with the matter (L3).
- Asses the electromagnetic wave propagation and its power in different media (L5).
- Understands the response of dielectric and magnetic materials to the applied electric and magnetic fields. (L3)
- Study the quantum mechanical picture of subatomic world along with the discrepancies between the classical estimates and laboratory observations of electron transportation phenomena by free electron theory and band theory. (L2)
- Elaborate the physical properties exhibited by materials through the understanding of properties of semiconductors and superconductors. (L5)