

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY ANANTAPUR

B. Tech I-I Sem. (CSE)

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(15A56101) ENGINEERING PHYSICS

(Common to CSE/EEE/CIVIL)

Objectives:

- To evoke interest on applications of superposition effects like interference and diffraction, the mechanisms of emission of light, achieving amplification of electromagnetic radiation through stimulated emission, study of propagation of light through transparent dielectric waveguides along with engineering applications.
- To enlighten the periodic arrangement of atoms in crystals, direction of Bragg planes, crystal structure determination by X-rays and non-destructive evaluation using ultrasonic techniques.
- To get an insight into the microscopic meaning of conductivity, classical and quantum free electron model, the effect of periodic potential on electron motion, evolution of band theory to distinguish materials and to understand electron transport mechanism in solids.
- To open new avenues of knowledge and understanding semiconductor based electronic devices, basic concepts and applications of semiconductors and magnetic materials have been introduced which find potential in the emerging micro device applications.
- To give an impetus on the subtle mechanism of superconductors in terms of conduction of electron pairs using BCS theory, different properties exhibited by them and their fascinating applications. Considering the significance of microminiaturization of electronic devices and significance of low dimensional materials, the basic concepts of nanomaterials, their synthesis, properties and applications in emerging technologies are elicited.

UNIT - I**PHYSICAL OPTICS, LASERS AND FIBRE OPTICS**

Physical Optics: Interference (Review) – Interference in thin film by reflection – Newton's rings – Diffraction (Review) - Fraunhofer diffraction due to single slit, double slit and diffraction grating.

Lasers: Characteristics of laser – Spontaneous and stimulated emission of radiation – Einstein's coefficients -- Population inversion – Excitation mechanism and optical resonator – Nd:YAG laser - He-Ne laser – Semiconductor Diode laser - Applications of lasers

Fiber optics: Introduction - construction and working principle of optical fiber –Numerical aperture and acceptance angle – Types of optical fibers – Attenuation and losses in Optical fibers –Block diagram of Optical fiber communication system – Applications of optical fibers

UNIT – II

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY AND ULTRASONICS

Crystallography: Introduction – Space lattice –Unit cell – Lattice parameters –Bravais lattice – Crystal systems – Packing fractions of SC, BCC and FCC - Directions and planes in crystals – Miller indices – Interplanar spacing in cubic crystals – X-ray diffraction - Bragg's law – Powder method.

Ultrasonics: Introduction – Production of ultrasonics by piezoelectric method – Properties and detection – Applications in non-destructive testing.

UNIT – III

QUANTUM MECHANICS AND ELECTRON THEORY

Quantum Mechanics: Matter waves – de'Broglie hypothesis and properties - Schrodinger's time dependent and independent wave equations – Physical significance of wave function - Particle in one dimensional infinite potential well.

Electron theory: Classical free electron theory – Equation for electrical conductivity - Quantum free electron theory – Fermi-Dirac distribution – Source of electrical resistance – Kronig-Penny model (qualitative treatment) – Origin of bands in solids – Classification of solids into conductors, semiconductors and insulators.

UNIT – IV

SEMICONDUCTORS AND MAGNETIC MATERIALS

Semiconductors: Intrinsic and extrinsic semiconductors (Qualitative treatment) – Drift & diffusion currents and Einstein's equation – Hall effect - Direct and indirect band gap semiconductors – Formation of p-n junction.

Magnetic materials: Introduction and basic definitions – Origin of magnetic moments – Bohr magneton – Classification of magnetic materials into dia, para, ferro, antiferro and ferri magnetic materials (Qualitative treatment) – Hysteresis - Soft and hard magnetic materials, applications of magnetic materials.

UNIT – V

SUPERCONDUCTIVITY AND PHYSICS OF NANOMATERIALS

Superconductivity: Introduction - Effect of magnetic field - Meissner effect – Type I and Type II superconductors – Flux quantization – Penetration depth - BCS theory (qualitative treatment) — Josephson effects –Applications of superconductors.

Physics of Nanomaterials: Introduction - Significance of nanoscale and types of nanomaterials – Physical properties: optical, thermal, mechanical and magnetic properties – Synthesis of nanomaterials by Top down and bottom up approaches: ball mill, chemical vapour deposition, and sol gel –Applications of nanomaterials.

Text Books:

1. Engineering Physics – K.Thyagarajan, 5th Edition, MacGraw Hill Publishers, NewDelhi, 2014.
2. Physics for Engineers - N.K Verma, 1st Edition, PHI Learning Private Limited, New Delhi,2014.

References:

1. Engineering Physics – Dr. M.N. Avadhanulu & Dr. P.G. Kshirsagar, 10th Edition, S.Chand and Company, New Delhi, 2014.
2. Engineering Physics – D K Pandey, S. Chaturvedi, 2nd Edition, Cengage Learning, New Delhi, 2013.
3. Engineering Physics – D.K Bhattacharya, Poonam Tandon, 1st Edition, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2015.

Outcomes:

- The different realms of physics and their applications in both scientific and technological systems are achieved through the study of physical optics, lasers and fibre optics.
- The important properties of crystals like the presence of long-range order and periodicity, structure determination using X-ray diffraction are focused along with defects in crystals and ultrasonic non-destructive techniques.
- The discrepancies between the classical estimates and laboratory observations of physical properties exhibited by materials would be lifted through the understanding of quantum picture of subatomic world.
- The electronic and magnetic properties of materials were successfully explained by free electron theory and the bases for the band theory are focused.
- The properties and device applications of semiconducting and magnetic materials are illustrated.
- The importance of superconducting materials and nanomaterials along with their engineering applications are well elucidated.