[1 VTU syllabus 1](#_Toc23448)

[2 Physics Vedantu syllabus 2](#_Toc32173)

[2.1 Magnetic effects of electric current & electricity 2](#_Toc20164)

[2.2 Force and laws of motion 2](#_Toc14129)

[2.3 Gravitation 2](#_Toc9667)

[2.4 Machines 2](#_Toc29102)

[2.5 Spectrum 2](#_Toc22904)

[2.6 Electromagnetism 2](#_Toc18474)

[2.7 Current Electricity 2](#_Toc12243)

[2.8 Calorimetry 2](#_Toc11213)

[2.9 Thermionic Emission And Radioactivity 2](#_Toc29805)

[2.10 The Universe 2](#_Toc9369)

[2.11 Optical Instruments 2](#_Toc30433)

[2.12 Kinetic Theory of Matter 2](#_Toc5327)

[2.13 Archimedes' Principle 2](#_Toc1311)

[3 Physics Class 12 Syllabus 2](#_Toc31890)

[3.1 Unit I: Electrostatics 3](#_Toc2307)

[3.2 Unit II: Current Electricity 3](#_Toc26499)

[3.3 Unit III: Magnetic Effects of Current and Magnetism 4](#_Toc27638)

[3.4 Unit IV: Electromagnetic Induction and Alternating Currents 4](#_Toc15474)

[3.5 Unit V: Electromagnetic waves 5](#_Toc14448)

[3.6 Unit VI: Optics 5](#_Toc10067)

[3.7 Unit VII: Dual Nature of Matter and Radiation 6](#_Toc28804)

[3.8 Unit VIII: Atoms & Nuclei 6](#_Toc22550)

[3.9 Unit IX: Electronic Devices 6](#_Toc2533)

[3.10 Unit X: Communication Systems 6](#_Toc25881)

[4 CBSC Physics12th Syllabus From Pdf 7](#_Toc17159)

[4.1 Chapter One - Electric Charges And Fields 7](#_Toc22090)

[4.2 Chapter Two - Electrostatic Potential And Capacitance 7](#_Toc25159)

[4.3 Chapter Three - Current Electricity 8](#_Toc17972)

[4.4 Chapter Four - Moving Charges And Magnetism 8](#_Toc14134)

[4.5 Chapter Five - Magnetism And Matter 8](#_Toc12420)

[4.6 Chapter Six - Electromagnetic Induction 9](#_Toc14217)

[4.7 Chapter Seven - Alternating Current 9](#_Toc474)

[4.8 Chapter Eight - Electromagnetic Waves 9](#_Toc7226)

[5 Faraday’s laws 10](#_Toc23251)

[5.1 Faraday’s 1st law 10](#_Toc18640)

# VTU syllabus

Electromagnetism:

Faradays Laws, Lenz's Law, Fleming's Rules, Statically and dynamically induced

emf’s. Concept of self inductance, mutual inductance and coefficient of coupling,

Energy stored in magnetic field

# Physics Vedantu syllabus

## Magnetic effects of electric current & electricity

## Force and laws of motion

## Gravitation

## Machines

## Spectrum

## Electromagnetism

## Current Electricity

## Calorimetry

## Thermionic Emission And Radioactivity

## The Universe

## Optical Instruments

## Kinetic Theory of Matter

## Archimedes' Principle

# Physics Class 12 Syllabus

Course Structure

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Unit | Chapter / Topic | Marks |
| I | Electrostatics | 15 |
|  | Chapter-1: Electric Charges and Fields |
|  | Chapter-2: Electrostatic Potential and Capacitance |
| II | Current Electricity |
|  | Chapter-3: Current Electricity |
| III | Magnetic Effect of Current & Magnetism | 16 |
|  | Chapter-4: Moving Charges and Magnetism |
|  | Chapter-5: Magnetism and Matter |
| IV | Electromagnetic Induction & Alternating Current |
|  | Chapter-6: Electromagnetic Induction |
|  | Chapter-7: Alternating Current |
| V | Electromagnetic Waves | 17 |
|  | Chapter-8: Electromagnetic Waves |
| VI | Optics |
|  | Chapter-9: Ray Optics and Optical Instruments |
|  | Chapter-10: Wave Optics |
| VII | Dual Nature of Matter | 10 |
|  | Chapter-11: Dual Nature of Radiation and Matter |
| VIII | Atoms & Nuclei |
|  | Chapter-12: Atoms |
|  | Chapter-13: Nuclei |
| IX | Electronic Devices | 12 |
|  | Chapter-14:  Semiconductor  Electronics |
| X | Communication Systems |
|  | Chapter-15: Communication Systems |
|  | Total | 70 |

## Unit I: Electrostatics

**Chapter-1:** Electric Charges and Fields

Electric Charges; Conservation of charge, Coulomb’s law-force between two point charges, forces between multiple charges; superposition principle and continuous charge distribution.

Electric field, electric field due to a point charge, electric field lines, electric dipole, electric field due to a dipole, torque on a dipole in uniform electric fleld.

Electric flux, statement of Gauss’s theorem and its applications to find field due to infinitely long straight wire, uniformly charged infinite plane sheet and uniformly charged thin spherical shell (field inside and outside).

**Chapter-2:** Electrostatic Potential and Capacitance

Electric potential, potential difference, electric potential due to a point charge, a dipole and system of charges; equipotential surfaces, electrical potential energy of a system of two point charges and of electric dipole in an electrostatic field.

Conductors and insulators, free charges and bound charges inside a conductor. Dielectrics and electric polarisation, capacitors and capacitance, combination of capacitors in series and in parallel, capacitance of a parallel plate capacitor with and without dielectric medium between the plates, energy stored in a capacitor.

## Unit II: Current Electricity

**Chapter-3:** Current Electricity

Electric current, flow of electric charges in a metallic conductor, drift velocity, mobility and their relation with electric current; Ohm’s law, electrical resistance, V-I characteristics (linear and non-linear), electrical energy and power, electrical resistivity and conductivity. Carbon resistors, colour code for carbon resistors; series and parallel combinations of resistors; temperature dependence of resistance.

Internal resistance of a cell, potential difference and emf of a cell,combination of cells in series and in parallel. Kirchhoff’s laws and simple applications. Wheatstone bridge, metre bridge.

Potentiometer - principle and its applications to measure potential difference and for comparing emf of two cells; measurement of internal resistance of a cell.

## Unit III: Magnetic Effects of Current and Magnetism

**Chapter-4:** Moving Charges and Magetism

Concept of magnetic field, Oersted’s experiment.

Biot - Savart law and its application to current carrying circular loop.

Ampere’s law and its applications to infinitely long straight wire. Straight and toroidal solenoids, Force on a moving charge in uniform magnetic and electric fields. Cyclotron.

Force on a current-carrying conductor in a uniform magnetic field. Force between two parallel current-carrying conductors-definition of ampere. Torque experienced by a current loop in uniform magnetic field; moving coil galvanometer-its current sensitivity and conversion to ammeter and voltmeter.

**Chapter-5:** Magnetism and Matter

Current loop as a magnetic dipole and its magnetic dipole moment. Magnetic dipole moment of a revolving electron. Magnetic field intensity due to a magnetic dipole (bar magnet) along its axis and perpendicular to its axis. Torque on a magnetic dipole (bar magnet) in a uniform magnetic field; bar magnet as an equivalent solenoid, magnetic field lines; Earth’s magnetic field and magnetic elements.

Para-, dia- and ferro - magnetic substances, with examples. Electromagnets and factors affecting their strengths. Permanent magnets.

## Unit IV: Electromagnetic Induction and Alternating Currents

**Chapter-6:** Electromagnetic Induction

Electromagnetic induction; Faraday’s laws, induced emf and current; Lenz’s Law, Eddy currents.

Self and mutual induction.

**Chapter-7:** Alternating Current

Alternating currents, peak and rms value of alternating current/voltage; reactance and impedance; LC oscillations (qualitative treatment only), LCR series circuit, resonance; power in AC circuits, wattless current.

AC generator and transformer.

## Unit V: Electromagnetic waves

**Chapter-8:** Electromagnetic Waves

Basic idea of displacement current, Electromagnetic waves, their characteristics, their transverse nature (qualitative ideas only).

Electromagnetic spectrum (radio waves, microwaves, infrared, visible, ultraviolet, X-rays, gamma rays) including elementary facts about their uses.

## Unit VI: Optics

**Chapter-9:** Ray Optics and Optical Instruments

Ray  Optics:: Reflection of light, spherical mirrors, mirror formula. Refraction of light, total internal reflection and its applications, optical fibres, refraction at spherical surfaces, lenses, thin lens formula, lensmaker’s formula. Magnification, power of a lens, combination of thin lenses in contact combination of a lens and a mirror. Refraction and dispersion of light through a prism.

Scattering of light - blue colour of sky and reddish apprearance of the sun at sunrise and sunset.

Optical instruments: Microscopes and astronomical telescopes (reflecting and refracting) and their magnifying powers.

**Chapter-10:** Wave Optics

Wave optics: Wave front and Huygen's principle, relection and refraction of plane wave at a plane surface using wave fronts. Proof of laws of reflection and refraction using Huygen's principle. Interference Young's double slit experiment and expression for fringe width, coherent sources and sustained interference of light. Diffraction due to a single slit, width of central maximum. Resolving power of microscopes and astronomical telescopes. Polarisation, plane polarised light Brewster's law, uses of plane polarised light and Polaroids.

## Unit VII: Dual Nature of Matter and Radiation

**Chapter-11:** Dual Nature of Radiation and Matter

Dual nature of radiation. Photoelectric effect, Hertz and Lenard’s observations; Einstein’s photoelectric equation-particle nature of light.

Matter waves-wave nature of particles, de Broglie relation. Davisson-Germer experiment (experimental details should be omitted; only conclusion should be explained).

## Unit VIII: Atoms & Nuclei

**Chapter-12:** Atoms

Alpha-particle scattering experiment; Rutherford’s model of atom; Bohr model, energy levels, hydrogen spectrum.

**Chapter-13:** Nuclei Composition and size of nucleus, atomic masses, isotopes, isobars; isotones. Radioactivityalpha, beta and gamma particles/rays and their properties; radioactive decay law.

Mass-energy relation, mass defect; binding energy per nucleon and its variation with mass number; nuclear fission, nuclear fusion.

## Unit IX: Electronic Devices

**Chapter-14:** Semiconductor Electronics:

Materials, Devices and Simple Circuits

Energy bands in conductors, semiconductors and insulators (qualitative ideas only)

Semiconductor diode - I-V characteristics in forward and reverse bias, diode as a rectifier;

Special purpose p-n junction diodes: LED, photodiode, solar cell and Zener diode and their characteristics, zener diode as a voltage regulator.

Junction transistor, transistor action, characteristics of a transistor and transistor as an amplifier (common emitter configuration), basic idea of analog and digital signals, Logic gates (OR, AND, NOT, NAND and NOR).

## Unit X: Communication Systems

**Chapter-15:** Communication Systems

Elements of a communication system (block diagram only); bandwidth of signals (speech, TV and digital data); bandwidth of transmission medium. Propagation of electromagnetic waves in the atmosphere, sky and space wave propagation, satellite communication. Need for modulation, amplitude modulation and frequency modulation, advantages of frequency modulation over amplitude modulation. Basic ideas about internet, mobile telephony and global positioning system (GPS).

# CBSC Physics12th Syllabus From Pdf

## Chapter One - Electric Charges And Fields

1.1 Introduction 1

1.2 Electric Charges 1

1.3 Conductors and Insulators 5

1.4 Charging by Induction 6

1.5 Basic Properties of Electric Charge 8

1.6 Coulomb’s Law 10

1.7 Forces between Multiple Charges 15

1.8 Electric Field 18

1.9 Electric Field Lines 23

1.10 Electric Flux 25

1.11 Electric Dipole 27

1.12 Dipole in a Uniform External Field 31

1.13 Continuous Charge Distribution 32

1.14 Gauss’s Law 33

1.15 Application of Gauss’s Law 37

## Chapter Two - Electrostatic Potential And Capacitance

2.1 Introduction 51

2.2 Electrostatic Potential 53

2.3 Potential due to a Point Charge 54

2.4 Potential due to an Electric Dipole 55

2.5 Potential due to a System of Charges 57

2.6 Equipotential Surfaces 60

2.7 Potential Energy of a System of Charges 61

2.8 Potential Energy in an External Field 64

2.9 Electrostatics of Conductors 67

2.10 Dielectrics and Polarisation 71

2.11 Capacitors and Capacitance 73

2.12 The Parallel Plate Capacitor 74

2.13 Effect of Dielectric on Capacitance 75

2.14 Combination of Capacitors 78

2.15 Energy Stored in a Capacitor 80

2.16 Van de Graaff Generator 83

## Chapter Three - Current Electricity

3.1 Introduction 93

3.2 Electric Current 93

3.3 Electric Currents in Conductors 94

3.4 Ohm’s law 95

3.5 Drift of Electrons and the Origin of Resistivity 97

3.6 Limitations of Ohm’s Law 101

3.7 Resistivity of various Materials 101

3.8 Temperature Dependence of Resistivity 103

3.9 Electrical Energy, Power 105

3.10 Combination of Resistors — Series and Parallel 107

3.11 Cells, emf, Internal Resistance 110

3.12 Cells in Series and in Parallel 113

3.13 Kirchhoff’s Laws 115

3.14 Wheatstone Bridge 118

3.15 Meter Bridge 120

3.16 Potentiometer 122

## Chapter Four - Moving Charges And Magnetism

4.1 Introduction 132

4.2 Magnetic Force 133

4.3 Motion in a Magnetic Field 137

4.4 Motion in Combined Electric and Magnetic Fields 140

4.5 Magnetic Field due to a Current Element, Biot-Savart Law 143

4.6 Magnetic Field on the Axis of a Circular Current Loop 145

4.7 Ampere’s Circuital Law 147

4.8 The Solenoid and the Toroid 150

4.9 Force between Two Parallel Currents, the Ampere 154

4.10 Torque on Current Loop, Magnetic Dipole 157

4.11 The Moving Coil Galvanometer 163

## Chapter Five - Magnetism And Matter

5.1 Introduction 173

5.2 The Bar Magnet 174

xiv

5.3 Magnetism and Gauss’s Law 181

5.4 The Earth’s Magnetism 185

5.5 Magnetisation and Magnetic Intensity 189

5.6 Magnetic Properties of Materials 191

5.7 Permanent Magnets and Electromagnets 195

## Chapter Six - Electromagnetic Induction

6.1 Introduction 204

6.2 The Experiments of Faraday and Henry 205

6.3 Magnetic Flux 206

6.4 Faraday’s Law of Induction 207

6.5 Lenz’s Law and Conservation of Energy 210

6.6 Motional Electromotive Force 212

6.7 Energy Consideration: A Quantitative Study 215

6.8 Eddy Currents 218

6.9 Inductance 219

6.10 AC Generator 224

## Chapter Seven - Alternating Current

7.1 Introduction 233

7.2 AC Voltage Applied to a Resistor 234

7.3 Representation of AC Current and Voltage by

Rotating Vectors — Phasors 237

7.4 AC Voltage Applied to an Inductor 237

7.5 AC Voltage Applied to a Capacitor 241

7.6 AC Voltage Applied to a Series LCR Circuit 244

7.7 Power in AC Circuit: The Power Factor 252

7.8 LC Oscillations 255

7.9 Transformers 259

## Chapter Eight - Electromagnetic Waves

8.1 Introduction 269

8.2 Displacement Current 270

8.3 Electromagnetic Waves 274

8.4 Electromagnetic Spectrum 280

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# Chapter One - Electric Charges And Fields

## Coulombs' law

What is coulomb?

Coulomb is a unit of a charge(positive or negative).

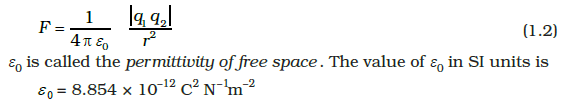
-1 coulomb of charge contains 6 × 1018 electrons

**Definition:**

Consider, two charges q1 = q2 = 1 C separated by a distance of r = 1 mn then force of attraction or repulsion between them will be

F = 9 × 109 N

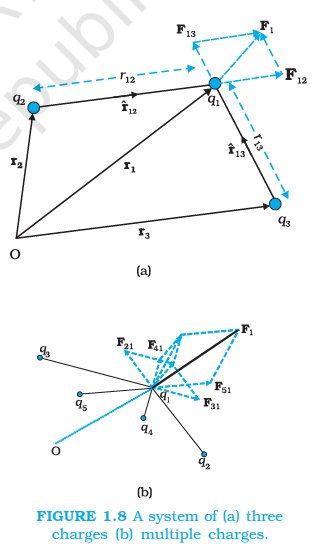
That is, 1 C is the charge that when placed at a distance of 1 m from another charge of the same magnitude in vacuum experiences an electrical force of repulsion of magnitude 9 × 109 N. Hence coulombs law is written as

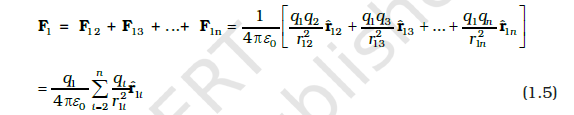


## Principle of superposition

The principle of superposition says that in a system of charges q1, q2, ..., qn, the force on q1 due to q2 is the same as given by Coulomb’s law, i.e., it is unaffected by the presence of the other charges q3, q4, ..., qn. The total force F1 on the charge q1, due to all other charges, is then given by the vector sum of the forces F12, F13, ..., F1n:

i.e.,





The vector sum is obtained as usual by the parallelogram law of addition of vectors. All of electrostatics is basically a consequence of Coulomb’s law and the superposition principle.

