



PART A: General Information

Description of Course PHY 107

- 1 **Course Title** : Physical Optics, Waves & Oscillations and Heat & Thermodynamics
- 2 **Type of Course** : Non-departmental course
- 3 **Offered to** : Department of Water Resources Engineering
- 4 **Pre-requisite Course(s)** : N/A

PART B: Course Details

1. Course Content (As approved by the Academic Council)

Physical Optics: Theories of light; Interference of light, Young's double slit experiment, Displacement of fringes and its uses, Fresnel Bi-prism, Interference at wedge shaped films, Newton's rings, Interferometers; Diffraction of light; Fresnel and Fraunhofer diffraction, Diffraction by single slit, Diffraction from a circular aperture, Resolving power of optical instruments, Diffraction at double slit and N-slits-diffraction grating; Polarization; Production and analysis of polarized light, Brewster's Law, Malus Law, Polarization by double refraction, Retardation plates, Nicol prism, Optical activity, Polarimeters, Polaroid.

Waves & Oscillations: Differential equation of a Simple Harmonic Oscillator, total energy and average energy, Combination of simple harmonic oscillations, Lissajous figures, spring- mass system, Calculation of time period of torsional pendulum, Damped oscillation, Determination of damping co-efficient. Forced oscillation, Resonance, Two-body oscillations, Reduced mass, Differential equation of a progressive wave, Power and intensity of wave motion, Stationary wave, Group velocity and phase velocity, Architectural acoustics, Reverberation and Sabine's formula.

Heat & Thermodynamics: Principle of temperature measurements: Platinum resistance thermometer, Thermo-electric thermometer, Pyrometer; Kinetic theory of gases: Maxwell's distribution of molecular speeds, Mean free path, Equipartition of energy, Brownian motion, Van der Waal's equation of state, Review of the First Law of Thermodynamics and its application, Reversible and irreversible processes, Second Law of thermodynamics, Carnot cycle; Efficiency of heat engines, Carnot's theorem, Entropy and disorder, Thermodynamic functions, Maxwell relations, Clausius-Clapeyron equation, Gibbs phase rule, Third Law of Thermodynamics.

2. Course Objectives

Objective 1: To develop logical and critical thinking with scientific knowledge of physical optics, waves & oscillation, and heat & thermodynamics required for the students of water resources engineering.

Objective 2: To understand the different laws of Physics associated with physical optics, waves & oscillation, and heat & thermodynamics, and apply them to solve the real life problems.

3. Knowledge required

Insert previous knowledge requirements: N/A

4. Course Outcomes

CO No.	CO Statement	Corresponding PO(s)*	Domains and Taxonomy level(s)**	Delivery Method(s) and Activity(-ies)	Assessment Tool(s)
	At the end of the course, a student should be able to				
CO1	Describe the basic laws of Physics related to physical optics, waves & oscillation, and heat & thermodynamics to express different phenomena in the physical world.	PO(a)	C1	e.g., Lectures, Homework	e.g., Written exams; viva voce; presentation; assignment



CO2	Explain the fundamental concepts and theories of physical optics, waves & oscillation, and heat & thermodynamics applicable for different physical conditions.	PO(a)	C2	e.g., Lectures, Homework	e.g., Written exams; viva voce; presentation; assignment
CO3	Apply the relevant laws of physics to solve various mathematical problems and interpret the result and its consequences.	PO(a)	C3, C4	e.g., Lectures, Homework	e.g., Written exams; viva voce; presentation; assignment

***POs**

PO (a): Engineering knowledge; PO(b): Problem analysis; PO (c): Design/development of solutions; PO(d): Investigation; PO(e) Modern tool use; PO(f): Engineer and society; PO(g): Environment and sustainability; PO(h): Ethics; PO(i): Individual work and teamwork; PO(j): Communication; PO(k): Project management and finance; PO(l): life-long learning

****Domains**

C-Cognitive : C1: Knowledge; C2: Comprehension; C3: Application; C4: Analysis; C5: Synthesis; C6: Evaluation

A-Affective : A1: Receiving; A2: Responding; A3: Valuing; A4: Organizing; A5: Characterizing

P-Psychomotor: P1: Perception; P2: Set; P3: Guided Response; P4: Mechanism; P5: Complex Overt Response; P6: Adaptation; P7: Organization

5. Lecture Plan

wk	Lecture Topics	Corresponding CO(s)
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theories of light, Interference of light, Young's double slit experiment Introductory discussion of this course; Definition of wave motion and Simple harmonic motion (SHM), differential equation of SHM. Thermometry, different types of thermometers, platinum resistance thermometer, thermo-electric thermometer 	CO1, CO2, CO3
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displacements of fringes and its uses, Fresnel bi-prism Solution of differential equation of SHM, velocity and acceleration of SHM, Significance of angular frequency, and solving mathematical problems. Kinetic theory of gases: Maxwell distribution of velocities, mean velocity 	CO1, CO2, CO3
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interference at parallel and wedge-shaped films Total energy and average energy of SHM, and solving mathematical problems related to energy of SHM Most probable velocity, root mean square velocity, most probable energy, and average energy 	CO1, CO2, CO3
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newton's rings, interferometers Examples of SHM: spring-mass system, effect of spring mass in the oscillation (effective mass), torsional pendulum, and solving mathematical problems Degrees of freedom, equipartition of energy, ratio of specific heats of monoatomic, diatomic, and triatomic molecules 	CO1, CO2, CO3
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solving mathematical problems related to interference of light Combination of simple harmonic motions (in a same line and right angles), Lissajous figures Class Test (Heat & Thermodynamics) 	CO1, CO2, CO3
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class Test (Physical Optics) Damped harmonic oscillation (over-, under- and critical-damping conditions), quality factor, and logarithmic decrement Brownian motion, mean free path, solving mathematical problems of previous lectures 	CO1, CO2, CO3
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diffraction of light, Fresnel and Fraunhofer diffraction, diffraction due to single slit Forced oscillation, resonance, two-body oscillations and reduced mass 	CO1, CO2, CO3



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Van der Waals' equation of state, finding critical constants, and Van der Waals' constants	
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Diffraction from a circular aperture, diffraction at double slitsSolving mathematical problems related to damped, forced and two-body oscillationsFirst law of thermodynamics, applications of first law	CO1, CO2, CO3
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">N-slits-diffraction gratingClass Test (Waves & Oscillations)Reversible and irreversible processes, Carnot's cycle, second law of thermodynamics	CO1, CO2, CO3
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Resolving power of optical instrumentsVarious types of waves, progressive wave equation and differential equation of a progressive wave, and solving mathematical problems.Carnot's theorem, entropy, entropy in reversible and irreversible processes	CO1, CO2, CO3
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Solving mathematical problems related to diffraction of lightEnergy, power and intensity of wave motion, stationary wave, analytical treatment of stationary wave, and solving mathematical problems.Thermodynamic functions and potentials, mathematical problems	CO1, CO2, CO3
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Polarization of light, production and analysis of polarized light, Brewster's Law, Malus lawEnergy of stationary wave, group velocity, phase velocity and relation between group velocity and phase velocity.Maxwell's thermodynamic relations	CO1, CO2, CO3
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Polarization by double refraction, retardation plates, Nicol prism, optical activityArchitectural acoustics, reverberation and Sabine's reverberation formula for growth of intensitiesClausius-Clapeyron equation, specific heat for perfect gas and Van der Waals' gas	CO1, CO2, CO3
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Polarimeters, polaroid, solving mathematical problems related to polarization of lightSabine's reverberation formula for decay of intensities, equation for reverberation time and solving mathematical problems related to reverberation.Gibbs phase rule, third law of thermodynamics, and its applications for perfect gas	CO1, CO2, CO3

6. Assessment Strategy

- Class Participation: Class participation and attendance will be recorded in every class.
- Continuous Assessment: Continuous assessment any of the activities such as quizzes, assignment, presentation, etc. The scheme of the continuous assessment for the course will be declared on the first day of classes.
- Final Examination: A comprehensive term final examination will be held at the end of the Term following the guideline of academic Council.

7. Distribution of Marks

Class Participation	10%
Continuous Assessment	20%
Final Examination	70%
Total	100%



8. Textbook/ Reference

1. Fundamentals of Physics; D. Halliday, R. Resnick, and J. Walker
2. Fundamentals of Optics; F. A. Jenkins, and H. E. White
3. Vibrations & Waves; A. P. French
4. Waves & Oscillations; N. Subrahmanyum and Brij Lal
5. Heat and Thermodynamics; N. Subrahmanyum and Brij Lal
6. Physics for Engineers - Part-1; Giasuddin Ahmad

Prepared by:		
Name: Course Teacher Signature:	Name: Course Teacher Signature:	Name: Course Teacher Signature:
Date of Preparation: 03 August, 2022		
Date of Approval by BUGS: 07 August, 2022		