PHYSICS

Maximum Marks: 100
Theory: Marks 70 **Time: 3 hour**
Practicals: Marks 30

I.	Electrostatics	08 marks
II.	Current Electricity	07 marks
III.	Magnetic effects of current and magnetism	08 marks
IV.	Electro-magnetic induction and alternating currents	08 marks
V.	Electro-magnetic waves	03 marks
VI.	Optics	14 marks
VII.	Dual nature of matter and radiation	04 marks
VIII.	Atoms and Nuclei	06 marks
IX.	Electronic devices	07 marks
X.	Communication system	05 marks

Unit I : Electrostatics

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 point charge, electric field lines, and electric dipole. electric field due to dipole, Torque on a dipole in uniform electric field.

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

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

Conductor and insulators, free charges and bound charges inside a conductor. Dielectrics and electric polarization, 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. Van de Graaff generator.

Unit-II : Current Electricity

Electric current, flow of electric charges in a metallic conductor, drift velocity, mobility and their relation with electric current. Ohm's law, electric resistance. V-I. Characteristics, (linear, non-linear), electrical energy and power, electric resistivity and conductivity, carbon resistors, colour code for carbon 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. Elementary idea of secondary cells. Kirchoff's laws and their applications. Wheat stone bridge, meter bridge.

Potentiometer-principle and its application to measure potential difference and for comparing e.m.f. of two cells; measurement of internal resistance of a cell.

Unit-III : Magnetic Effects of Current and Magnetism

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 infinite long straight wire, straight and toroidal solenoids.

Force on a moving charge in a 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 currentloop in uniform magnetic field, moving coil galvanometer-its current sensitivity and conversion to ammeter and voltmeter.

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 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 strength, permanent magnets.

Unit IV : Electro-magnetic Induction and Alternating Currents

Electromagnetic induction, Faraday's laws, induced e.m.f. and current; Lenz's law, Eddy currents, self and mutual inductance.

Alternating currents, peak and rms value of alternating current/voltage. Reactance and impedence, LC oscillations (qualitative treatment only) & LCR circuits series, Resonance, power in A.C. circuits, wattles current, AC Generator and transformer.

Unit-V : Electro-magnetic Waves

Need for displacement current, Electro-magnetic waves and their characteristics (qualitative ideas only), transverse nature of electromagnetic waves.

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

Unit VI : Optics

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 lenses formula, lens-makers formula, Newton's relation: displacement method to find position of images (conjugate points), Magnification, power of 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 the sky and reddish appearance of the sun at sunrise and sunset. Elementary idea of Raman effect.

Optical instruments – Human eye, image formation and accommodation, correction of eye defects (myopia, hypermetropia, presbyopia and astigmatism) using lenses. Microscopes and astronomical telescopes (reflecting and refracting) and their magnifying powers.

Wave optics-wave front and Huygen's principle, reflection and refraction of plane wave at

a plane surface using wavefronts. Proofs 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. Polarization, plane polarized light, Brewter's law, uses of plane polarized light and polaroids.

Unit VII : Dual Nature of Matter and Radiation

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 : Atomic Nuclei

Alpha-particle scattering experiment, Rutherford's model of atom, Bohr's Model of atom; energy levels, Hydrogen spectrum. Continuous and characteristics of X-rays. Composition and size of nucleus; atomic masses, isotopes, isobars, isotones, Radioactivity (alpha, beta and gamma) particles/ rays and their properties, Radioactive decay law, Mass – energy relation, mass defect, binding energy/nucleon and its variation with mass no., nuclear fission and nuclear fusion.

Unit IX : Electronic Devices

Energy bands in solids, conductors, insulators and semiconductors, semiconductor diode, I-V characteristics in forward and reverse bias, diode as a rectflier; I-V characteristics of LED, photo diode, solar cell and Zener diode; Zener diode as a voltage regulator, Junction transistors and its action; characteristics of a transistor, transistor as an amplifier (common emitter configuration and oscillator (common emitter). Logic gates (OR, AND, NOT), concept of NAND and NOR gates, Transistor as a switch.

Unit X : Communication System

Elements of communication system (block diagram only), Band width of signals (speech, T.V and digital data); bandwidth of transmission medium, propagation of electromagnetic waves in the atmosphere, sky and space wave propagation.

Need for modulation; Production and detection of an amplitude modulated wave.

Practicals : 30 marks

External: 20

Internal:10

Every student will perform at least 15 experiments (7 from section A & 8 from section B). The activities mentioned here should be for the purpose of demonstration. One project of three marks is to be carried out by the students.

Evaluation Scheme for Practical Examination:

- One experiment from each of the two sections = 10 marks
- One activity from each of the two sections (2 activities in total) = 2+2= 04 marks
- Record of one Investigatory Project and viva based on Project = 02 marks
- Practical Record of experiments and activities = 02 marks
- Viva-voce on experiments and activity = 02 marks

Total Marks = 20

Section – A

Experiments:

1. To determine resistance per cm. of a given wire by plotting a graph of pot. difference vs. current (Ohm's law).
2. To find resistance of a given wire using metre bridge and hence determine the specific resistance of its material.
3. To verify the laws of combination (series/parallel) of resistance using a metre bridge.
4. To compare the e.m.f of two given primary cells using potentiometre.
5. To determine internal resistance of a given primary cell using potentiometre.
6. To determine resistance of a galvanometre by using half deflection method and also find its figure of merit.
7. To convert the given galvanometre (of known resistance and figure of merit) into an ammetre and voltmetre of desired range and to verify the same.
8. To find the frequency of the a.c. mains with a Sonometre.

Activities:

1. To measure the resistance and impedance of an inductor with or without iron care.
2. To measure resistance voltage (AC/DC), current (AC) and check continuity of a given circuit using multi metre.
3. To assemble a household circuit comprising three bulbs, three (on/off) switches, a fuse and a power source.
4. To study the variation in potential drop with length of a wire for a steady current.
5. To draw the diagram of a given open circuit comprising at least a battery, rheostat, key;

ammetre and voltmetre. Make the components that are not connected in proper order and correct the circuit and also circuit diagram.

Section – B

Experiment:

1. To find the focal length of a convex mirror, using a convex lens.
2. To find the focal length of a concave lens using a convex lens.
3. To find the value of v for different values of u in case of a concave mirror and also to find its focal length.
4. To find the focal length of a convex lens by plotting a graph between u and v or between I/u and I/v.
5. To determine angle of minimum deviation (d_m) for a given prism by plotting a graph between angle of incidence and angle of deviation (d_m).
6. To determine refractive index of a glass slab using a traveling microscope.
7. To find refractive index of a liquid using I) concave mirror II) convex lens and plane mirror.
8. To draw the characteristics of a common-emitter npn or pnp transistor and to find out the values of current and voltage gains.
9. To draw the I-V characteristics curve of a p-n junction in forward bias and reverse bias.
10. To draw the characteristic curve of a zener diode and to determine its reverse break down voltage.

Activities:

1. To study effect of intensity of light by varying distance of the source on an L.D.R.
2. To identify a diode, a LED, a transistor, and IC, a resistor and a capacitor from mixed collection of such items.
3. Use of multimetre to i) identify base of transistor ii). Distinguish between npn and pnp-transistors iii) see the unidirectional flow of current in case of a diode and an LED. iv) Check whether a given electronic component (e.g. diode, transistor or IC) is in working order.
4. To observe refraction and lateral deviation of a beam of light incident obliquely on a glass slab.
5. To observe polarization of light using two polariods.
6. To observe diffraction of light due to a thin slit.
7. To study the size and nature of the image formed by i) convex lens, ii) concave mirror, on a screen by using a candle and screen for different distances of the candle from the lens/mirror.
8. To obtain a lens combination with the specified focal length by using two lenses from the given set of lenses.

Investigatory Projects:

1. To investigate whether the energy of a simple pendulum is conserved.
2. To determine the radius of gyration about the centre of mass of a scale used as a bar pendulum.
3. To investigate changes in the velocity of a body under the action of a constant fare and determine its acceleration.
4. To compare effectiveness of different materials as absorbers of sound of heat.
5. To determine the wave length of laser beam by diffraction.
6. To study various factors on which the internal resistance, emf of a cell depends.
7. To construct a time switch and study dependence of its time constant on various factors.
8. To study infrared radiations emitted by different sources using photo-transistor.
9. To compare effectiveness of different materials and insulators.
10 To design an automatic traffic signal system using suitable combination of logic gates.
11 To study luminosity of various electric lamps of different powers and make.
12 To compare the Young's modulus of elasticity of different specimens of rubber and also draw their elastic hysterises curve.

Book Suggested: A Textbook of Physics for class XII published by NCERT, New Delhi.