

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

STUDENTS MINI PROJECT

INTRODUCTION: - On the occasion of the WORLD SCIENCE DAY . The students of MPC &MPCS III year participated and explained a Mini project on the topic “Home made projector”.

A Projector or image projector is an optical device that projects an image on to a surface, commonly a projection. More scientifically it can be stated as, A Projector is an output device that images generated by a computer or Blu-Ray player and reproduced them onto a screen, wall, or other surface. Typically the surface projected onto is large, flat and lightly coloured. For example, you could use a projector to show a presentation on a large screen so that everyone in the room can see it. Projectors can produce either still (slides) or moving images (videos).

To make a home made projector we require some materials. But a simple home made projector will not take input from computer or any electronic devices. It only projects simple images drawn by us. For a tech projector seen in classrooms requires more parts which is not that much easy to be made in home.



Objectives and observations:-

Promote national and international solidarity for shared science between countries; Renew national and international commitment for the use of science for the benefit of societies; Draw attention to the challenges faced by science in raising support for the scientific endeavour.

World Science Day for Peace and Development is celebrated to raise awareness about the contribution of science to peace and development. Programs related to various scientific activities are organized on this day in all scientific institutions, such as national and other science laboratories, science academies, schools and colleges, and training institutes.

Conclusion:-

World Science Day for Peace and Development offers an opportunity to show the general public the relevance of science in their lives and to engage them in discussions. World science day has correlated between the all science.

NATIONAL SCIENCE DAY

Introduction:- On the occasion of National Science day, , the students of MPC &MPCS III year groups participated and explained a mini project on the topic “Scattering of Light”.

When white light from sun enters the earth’s atmosphere, the light gets scattered i.e., the light spreads in all directions by the dust particles , free water molecules and the molecules of the gases present in the atmosphere. This phenomenon is called Scattering of Light..

Scattering of light is defined as The source of light that may be explored completely. When light moves from one medium to another, such as air or a glass of water, a portion of the light is absorbed by the medium’s particles, followed by subsequent radiation in a specific direction. The scattering of light is the term for this phenomenon. The size of the particles and the wavelength of the light affect the intensity of scattered light.



Observations :

In the experiment to study the scattering of light, a beam of white light is passed through the colloidal solution of sulphur in a transparent glass tank. The white light passed in the transparent glass tank gets scattered by the sulphur particles in the colloidal solution.

Conclusion :

In 1928, Sir C.V. Raman conducted groundbreaking experiments where he observed the scattering of light in liquids and discovered the “Raman Effect.” He found that when light passes through a substance, a small fraction of the scattered light exhibits changes in wavelength due to interactions with the molecules in the medium.