Best Practice 1

Title of the Practice: "Physics Behind.."

1. Objectives of the practice:

To collect/present the "Physics Behind" the phenomena occuring in our day to day life.

2. The context:

People wonder why a particular phenomenon occurs in nature. They are curious about the reason behind it and the law that governs such process. As physics student, they must be able to explain the process that is responsible for it. Hence the department has taken up an innovative practice of explaining the Physics Behind such natural phenomena.

3. The practice:

The students are assigned some tasks like "why does milk overflow while other liquids do not?" "What is the reason for the occurrence of cyclones?" They are asked to think, read some related books, online literature and come up with some write-ups, PowerPoint presentations, and charts.

4. Evidence of success:

The students develop curiosity with the topics given to them, recently the students are showing interest to present their topics using PowerPoint.

5. Problems encountered and resources required:

The practice is simple hence no problems are encountered so far.

1. Objectives of the practice:

To make the students write a 5-minute test on the topic covered by the lecturer on the previous day.

2. The context:

The topics of physics require some knowledge of previous day's lecture. Students used to forget the earlier day's lecture and the related topic cannot be enjoyed by the students the next day, the teacher ends up with explaining/revising the earlier topic once again. This prolonged the coverage of the topic. Hence it was decided to conduct a **5-minute test** every day before beginning the day's lecture.

3. The practice:

The students are given the topic for the test before day "tomorrow's 5minute test" written on the board. They come prepared for the test or atleast learn in the classroom before writing the test.

4. Evidence of success:

The students learn the topic before coming to the class, that will work as a warm-up to the students before the related topic that is to be covered that day. The students understand the topic because they have written the test and updated the subject knowledge. This also gives a strong memory for their end-semester examinations. They need to just revise the subject because all the topics are covered in the daily tests. Teaching, learning and revising go hand in hand.

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5. Problem Some They the tr the

"PHYSICS BEHIND ...

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physics

Name :- Badike. Stavanthi Group :- BSC(MPCS) IV SEMESTAR Roll Number: - 210440104681001 subject :- physics Topic: - physics behind kite thying. Physics behind kite thying =) The science of the kite flight.

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hysics of kite blight
A single - line kite tomms a stable and sett-adjusting system
while in Hight.
The moving air creates WIFT and the kite rises. A kite
flies because it is spilling air down word to give it littly and
out world to give it stability.
Think & the alo like lots of small pellets bounding out the kite of
like lots waves of water being pushed a way by the nic Nucl in
the hull of a boat pushes a way mac.
* Forces at work on a kite
Wind
Tlifft
Dogg
i jor
Gravity
crouving v
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Ð

Farming a stable system

tite becomes stable. To provide stable flight, the life must have the aerodynamic shape that can equalize opposing totces:-

- * lift vs. gravity
- * voll pitchlyaw,
- * lift + drag vs. line tension.

lift vs. gravity

- All objects exert gravity on Each other. The Earth just happens to be the largest and closest.
- kites generate lift to counteract the tolde of gravity and find an equilibrium.

-> Area and weight

these is an important relation ship between the area of the sail and the weight of the kite. A large boat can covery hundreds of passengers but a large boat. The same is true too kites The kite must be light enough to theat on the current of air. Essential Aspects of a kite

* Atlachment points for stability

Tail to added stability

stoing

kite Actodynamics Even though these one many distigent types of kites, the torces acting on each and every kite is exactly the same. These same forces along with thrust are what act on any airplane kites one heavior then air an vely on tolces called AERODYNAMICS in order to thy. Most kittes alle constructed of a solid-brame made of 12000d. OT plastic that is covered with same type of Material. These materials are necessarily in order to generate the lift that is neversary to over came the weight of the kite. stability and the tail of a kite A string is attached to the kite in ditlevent location so that the kite for two then stability a tail is often added to the back of the kite. It the pind were to below the fail form the side , the kite would rotate until the tail (and kite) lined up with the wind. this allows the kite to remain straight and point in the direction of the wind.

(3)



NAME: MACHIKA SATHWIKA GROUP: (MPCS) III YEAR HALL TICKET NO: 20044010468015

non

ASSIGNMENT NAME : Physics Behind the kaleidoscope. It plow the cause of swing is thown, people may manipulate the ball in order to get more scoing. This could include prinching' the seam with linger-halls in order to make it more prominent causing the diaflow to be more turbulent over it. This is unethical and is a concern in the game of cricket * As bowlers now thow how swing bowling works. It will lead to more bowlers using it and ultimately lower Scoring chicket games. This is a negative as low scoring games will attract less people to the game.

Conclusion -

* Swing bowling is a vital aspect of cricket that takes extreme skill to master. Watching a good swing bowler is just as exciting as watching any other part of the gamp, because of this knowledge will lead to move exciting and skillful efficiency.

* Swing bouiling is a unique and that can be explained through acrodynamics. The swing of the Cricket ball is uttimately caused by asymmetrical air flow over either side of the ball which causes a net side words force to act on the ball. The asymmetry of the airflow can be enhanced by increasing the speed of the ball, the roughness of the ball and the seam position of the ball.

chon small hole the conaboar a tube Transparent glass disc glass disc tube Three mirror small pieces of strips coloured glass Object cells is thay orther material contain almost any material. Sometimes the object cell is filled with liquid so the items float and move through the object cell with slight movement from the person viewing

A kaleidescope is a tube of mirrors containing loose colord brads, peobles or other small colored objects. The viewer looks in one end and light enters the other end, reflecting off the mirrors. Typically there are two rectangular of thengthwise mirrors. Setting of the mirrors at 45° creates eight duplicate images of the abjects, four at 60', and tour at 70'. As the tube is rotated, the tumbling of the colored objects presents the viewer with varying colors and patterns. Any arbitrary pattern of Objects shows up a beautiful symmetric Pattern because of the reflections in the missors

Modern kaleidascopes are made of brass tubes. stained glass, wood, skel, gourds and most any other material an artist can sculpt or manipulate. The part of the kaleidascope which holds objects to be viewed is called an object chamber or cell.

physics behind refrigerator /A.

Pilli. SHIRISHA

* B.S.C[Mp.CS]

6 Th semester

(බාපාහාරිග්, ගහනුමරි විකා මාගාර්ග් විශ්රාත්ව, ඉඩ හාම ප්රාව සාර්ග നാന സാന്റ്റി നായാമാന്താന് തിൽ സമാരി പ്പ്പായ അന്വാന തന്ദാ ଦେଇଦେବେନ୍ଦ୍ରି ନାମ୍ପର୍ଦ୍ଧର ଜନ୍ ଉଠହୋଦ୍ୟଦ୍ୟୁଙ୍କ ଜନ୍ମମହନ୍ତ ଭିମ୍ବର ନମ୍ଭର୍ଦ୍ଧର കുട്ടിന്റെ നേന്നുന്നും പെട്ടുന്നു പെട്ടുന്നും നേന്നും നേന്നും നേന്നും നേന്നും നേന്നും നേന്നും നേന്നും നേന്നും നേ ကားနှိုင်တာ တွေ့ကျော် ကိုက္ခရာရှိ ချက္ခက္က အပိုက္ခဝတ် ဆက္ကရာ စက်မှုမှုင်နား සිගින් විසාන මතින් ඉත්වුන්වන හැදින්ව කොළුක කොට්ඩ හැදින්ව හැටින්නාව ക്കുന്തത് കമ്പായത്ത് പ്രത്യായി കുട്ടും കുട്ടും പുട്ടും നുട്ടും നുട്ടും നുട്ടും നുട്ടും നുട്ടും നുട്ടും നുട്ടും 000 3 NOC 5℃ (37 NOC 41 7) -> ୧୫୪୪ ପ୍ରଭେନ୍ସ ସ୍ଥ୍ୟୁର୍ଦ୍ଦ କୁରୁରେ ଅରଥି ଅଧିକ ଅନ୍ୟୁର୍ବ ଅନ୍ଥିରେ ଅନ୍ମର୍ବ୍ଦ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟୁ (ඉඩිසි ම ම හාතු -> (മുജ് നാനുസ്ക്ക് നിന്നാല് കാരാന് നുരുത്ത് നുരുത്ത് നുരുത്താ പ്രത്തിക്ക് 18°C(0°F) නහ විහා ಅಂತತಂಟೆ පොත කර ඉහ සිටාගත ඉතාත බර්ධ දී యరక్షితం. -> WIL HINTO (WEEN tothe tothe 13 NOC -18°C (-9 NOC 0°F) 2050 ຕອຽງ ພາກ 2300. ພາຍີ 3 2) ເຊິ່ ພຣ - ລາຍ ເພີ່ O O U v v 2 - 34° (-29° F) ລາຍ Ou மைச்சல் சி கிக கிலாமு குற்று குறையில் விகுதில் குறையில் கிலையில் கிலையில் கிலையில் கிலையில் கிலையில் கிலையில் க

-23°C (-9°F) 3002 (35)/0 20000).

-> 00කාන පරසි 23 දිපෙනත් හැකි විදහා 50 බාල් බාගස්හ ක්හ සිංහුවත



స్రూర్స్ రివుల్ కం సార్ట్ స్రీ రిశ్ డిశ్రేషిస్తుంది. స్ట్రార్ రివుల్ కం సార్ట్ స్రీ రిశ్ డిశ్రేషిస్తుంది. స్ట్రీ జీరేటర్ లేదా (ఫీజర్ కం రార్డ్ మెంట్ శిత్రలీకరణను నియంతిందదాని? సెండు కం రార్డు ప్రేయింట్ తి కూడిన రిల్లిజీరేటర్లకు (పత్రిక డిజైన్ అవసరం. సాథారణంగా కండెషర్ జి కూడిన రిల్లిజీరేటర్లకు (పత్రిక డిజైన్ అవసరం. సాథారణంగా కండెషర్ జు మరిరదు కండెన్సర్ కాయిళ్ల క్ర్రాటిశీక త్రాగంల్ అమర్రీబడి ఉంటాంయి. రెండింటని చెల్లబరుదానింగి ఒక థ్ర్యాన్ ఉంటుంది. ఈ అమలకలా కోళ్ళ (దుతికుాలతలు ఉన్నాయి: (పతి కండార్ట్ మెండ్ శృతిండింగా నియంతంచబుడుదు మరియు ఎక్కువ తేమితి కూడిన రిణ్ జిరేటర్ శృతిండింగా నియంతంచింది. జీర్గణ రిల్లు జిరేటర్లు కి=

శోచణ రిణిజితేటర్ కండాసర్ రిణిజిరేటర్ నుండి భిన్నంగా రూజిశ్వంతి, ఉంటితి వె. (టాలయం యాయింపు , నార ఉయ్యశక్తి లేదా రాధ్పుక పాటంగ్ మూలాం రెయ్ రియాన పంట ఉష్ణ మూలాని! ఉద్దరెహిగిస్తుంది. ఈ ఉష్ణ మూలాల నాథారణ లి ణీజిరీటర్లిగిని కండానర్ యోటర్ కంటే చాల నిశ్రెజ్డంగా ఉంటాయి. ట్రెస్ లేదా దుండ్ రిహాండిక కటిలే భాగాల మాడియే కావార్పు;

க்குண்ணம் விற்றவும்கு விற்றுக்கு விறுகுமானவேலு

පිලා- පොරින් හින්දි(සම වැදිසිටිහිත්) ;=

" ల్రిల్రా - కోల్డ్ " లేదా " లిల్రా - ఆమెని ముర్తు(గత (ULT)" (నాధారణంగా - 80° c లెదా - 86° c) (ఫోజర్లు బరెనారాజికల్ నాంపిల్సను నిల్లి చేయుడానిక డయయెనిస్తాయ, సాధారణంగా శీతంకారణ లెండ్కి రెండు దశలను డయయోగస్తాంలు, కాని క్వాస్ డ్ ఆమ్మిప టర్తు(గత దశిలి టింధీశ్ లిదా నారాడ్స్ చాయుత్తను లిడ్డిచెరాంట్గా - టరులెమోగిస్తాంచి దాని కండెన్సర్నం రెండవ దశలి - 4ం c వర్ల ఉంబుడుతుంది.

ညခာ ဓဏ်ဆိုင်မတ် ရိ=

(တက္ဆံေရာစ္ မေရွာများ ဗိုက္က ကိုတ္တမ- ဆက္စာတ္ရန္ က်န္လရန္) (တူလ္ဆာတ္ကိုဝင္လာက္က .-

- අරිං සියම්පරහ
- యాంచు చుడం
- ಅಯನ್ಮಾಂತ ಜಿತರಿತಿಂದ
- చట్స్ టూర్కెబ్
- พิอูกร์ ଲହିଟ
- ආජි3 බවිදුදි සිම්ම පිරහ
- ආව}ගැනගේ ස්ෂ ප්රහ
- చోర్టెక్స్ ఉగ్రూబ్
- నీటి చుడు చ్రవస్థులు.



au auro 38. * Whet. in అనేల డిక గెక్రిల్లో పరిగణించబడి నిస్తర్పలी చెనిన నెట్రవర్స్ වැදිනිසිටිස්හි රැග්දී, හතරැතාමුද ඊටට පිටස බොදුපත කුල ඉතුසසිංහ. COPR = Desired output Required output อรี่อี่ย์ พัดพี ออีพรีโ cop (รึญ พรช อชมวอผู้ผู้ธิดักรี coa ออีพรีโ กษตรง ษร வலையால்). **n**šlu. థర్ కై రైలా లుక్స్ రాలుక్కి మొదట సియమం కి= Wnel, in + QL+ QH = Acycle U=0 COPHP = Desired output Heating Required Input = Work. O(လိုယ်ဝိမ်း၆ ဆာဝဝသာ တာမ်း တဝင် (သား) COP ဗဝလက မားမံ 302 သင်္သာနာက రంగా కారి కారా స్తుకర్యాలను కరియాలం విరియా రాండి COPHP=1+COPP QH anow QL anish no asenastino

COP မဆိုလ ယ်ခ် လာလပ်ခ်ားမ တိမဆားကိုစ စာယယ္ဆ COP မျာ ယ်နည်း နိုဝင်္ကါ സ്കിയും നേട്ടുന്ന നേട്ടുന്നത്തിന്റെ നേട്ടുന്നത്തിന്റെ നിന്നാരുന്ന ගම්ස්තිරේ මහ ගහිමියාසිටයිටය සිදුන හරග්හ යිගුටම, තුන මිහිබු. ද) တို့ရာနယ္က စက္လက္လာစာ ကေလာက္လာမာ အဝနာမက္က အဝနာက္က ကျင့္လာက္လက္က အရွက္က အဝနာက္က အရွက္က အရွက္က အရွက္က အရွက္က အရွက Tugor and gain and as all as a man as and an and an and an and கேறிசு வலல் கை கல்வாக வாக கலில் விறையு COp HP வீதில் கலிலாக வில் கல்லால் வில் கிலையில் குடி చెంటుడానికి టీరురెబాగించే భ్రవిస్థ ఇంధనాని! టీరుయోగిస్తంది. ခာဗီနမ်း စဏ္စိမ္မာ ချွှာစာသက္ တွာရာစာလည်ရ နွှယ်စ COD မုတ်နီး(မရှ യ്ഠ്ഠന ത്യട്ടിട്ഠായയയായ.

$$COP_{R,Carnot} = \frac{T_L}{T_H - T_L} = \frac{1}{(T_H | T_L) - 1}$$

COPHp carnol = TH TH-TL