

MODULE DESCRIPTION FORM

| Module Information | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Module Title | Optics | | Module Delivery |
| Module Type | Core | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lecture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lab <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Practical |
| Module Code | MPH2022 | | |
| ECTS Credits | 6 | | |
| SWL (hr/sem) | 150 | | |
| Module Level | 2 | Semester of Delivery | 1 |
| Administering Department | MPH | College | College of Science |
| Module Leader | Hikmat Adnan Jawad | e-mail | hikmatadnan@gmail.com |
| Module Leader's Acad. Title | Assistant Professor Dr | Module Leader's Qualification | Ph.D. |
| Module Tutor | Ali Nazem Munaf | e-mail | Ali.n@uowa.edu.iq |
| Peer Reviewer Name | Ahmed Mousa Jaafar | e-mail | Ahmed.mo@uowa.edu.iq |
| Scientific Committee Approval Date | 1 – 9 - 2025 | Version Number | 1.0 |

| Relation with other Modules | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|----------|---|
| Prerequisite module | - | Semester | 1 |
| Co-requisites module | - | Semester | 1 |



Signature of Department Head
 ٢٠٢٥ - ٢٠٢٦



Department Head Approval

Dean of the College Approval

Module Aims, Learning Outcomes and Indicative Contents

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Module Aims | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Identify the meaning of optics. 2- Identify the refractive index, optical path, critical angle, total internal reflection, 3- medical applications of light, as well as defining interference, diffraction, and polarization. 4- Determine the importance of light in the medical field. 5- Identify thin and thick lenses and study image formation. 6- Study the tools related to these phenomena and determine the components of the images formed. 7- Studying optical devices, focusing on the human eye, and paying attention to visual defects. 8- Learn about the diffraction experiment, Newton's rings, Lloyd's mirror. 9- Fraunhofer diffraction, Fresnel diffraction, and prism diffraction. |
| Module Learning Outcomes | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Know about the Nature and propagation of light, And electromagnetic spectrum 2- Know about the Optical path of light in the optical mediums and Reflection And low. 3. Know about the refraction at spherical surface. 4. Know about the Critical angle, total internal reflection and Dispersion of light 5- Know about the Mirrors and Magnification of images in mirrors 6- Study the most important optical devices that can be used during their employment. 7- Learn about the diffraction experiment. 8 - Study thin Lenses and Lens maker's equation. 9- Providing scientific material that relates to the scope of their work and is specialized as a medical physics department. |
| Indicative Contents | <p><u>Theory Lectures</u> Learning concepts of each theoretical lecture or groups of lectures. Lab. <u>Lectures</u> Learning concepts of each laboratory lecture or groups of lectures. Mid Exam = 1hrs Final Exam =3hrs _____</p> |

Learning and Teaching Strategies

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|-------------------|--|
| Strategies | 1. Lecture 2. Workshops 3. Laboratory sessions 4. Flipped classroom 5. Problem-based learning (PBL) 6. Peer teaching and collaborative learning 7. Reflective practice |
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Student Workload (SWL)

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|-----|
| Structured SWL (h/sem) | 78 | Structured SWL (h/w) | 5.2 |
| Unstructured SWL (h/sem) | 72 | Unstructured SWL (h/w) | 4.8 |
| Total SWL (h/sem) | 150 | | |

Module Evaluation

| | | Time/Number | | Weight (Marks) | | Week Due | Relevant Learning Outcome |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----|----------------|-----|----------|---------------------------|
| | | TH | LAB | TH | LAB | | |
| Formative assessment | Quizzes | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 5 and 11 | 3,9 |
| | Homework assignment | 2 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 6and 13 | 1,8 |
| | Onsite Assignments | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Projects | 1 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 14 | All |
| Summative assessment | Midterm Exam | 1 | | 10 | | 7 | |
| | Final Exam | 3hr | | 50 | | 15 | |
| Total assessment | | | | 100 Marks | | | |

Delivery Plan (Weekly Syllabus)

| | Material Covered |
|----------------|--|
| Week 1 | Nature and propagation of light, And electromagnetic spectrum. |
| Week 2 | Optical path of light in the optical mediums and Reflection |
| Week 3 | Optical path of light in the optical mediums and Reflection |
| Week 4 | Critical angle , total internal reflection and Dispersion of light |
| Week 5 | Mirrors and Magnification of images in mirrors |
| Week 6 | Thin Lenses and Lens maker's equation |
| Week 7 | Mid. Exam |
| Week 8 | Compound lenses and equivalent focal length |
| Week 9 | Optical Devices, The eye, defect of visions, |
| Week 10 | The Human Visual System, eye diseases. |
| Week 11 | Transverse wave, The wave equation in the medium , Superposition of Waves and Coherent and incoherent sources, Relation between Phase Difference and Path Difference |
| Week 12 | thin film, HOLOGRAPHIC TECHNOLOGY, Interference phenomena, Young's Experiment and Intensity Distribution in the Young's Experiment. |
| Week 13 | Diffraction Phenomena and types of diffractions ,Fraunhofer diffraction and Single Slit Diffraction (Fraunhofer Diffraction) |
| Week 14 | Double-Slit Diffraction Pattern and Diffraction |
| Week 15 | Grating and Dispersion power of grating and Resolving Power. |

Delivery Plan (Weekly Lab. Syllabus)

| | Material Covered |
|---------------|---|
| Week 1 | Finding the focal length of a convex lens |

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|----------------|--|
| Week 2 | Measurement of diameter of wire using laser diffraction |
| Week 3 | Measurement the refractive index of a liquid by refractometer |
| Week 4 | Laser Diffraction |
| Week 5 | Find the refractive index for prism using spectrometer |
| Week 6 | Polarimeter |
| Week 7 | Find the focal length for a concave lens by using convex lens |
| Week 8 | find the specific rotation of sugar solution by using a polarimeter and sugar solutions of different concentrations. |
| Week 9 | measurement of the wavelength of monochromatic light using the laser. |
| Week 10 | Study solution concentration using Beer – Lamber. |
| Week 11 | Brewster angle measurement. |
| Week 12 | Study the phenomenon of diffraction via grating. |
| Week 13 | find the focal length for a concave lens. |
| Week 14 | Laser Diffraction |
| Week 15 | Finding the focal length of a convex lens |
| Week16 | Final Exam |

Learning and Teaching Resources

| | Text | Available in the Library? |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Required Texts | Fundamental of Optics, by Jenkins and White | No |
| Recommended Texts | Introduction to Modern optics, by Grant R. Fowles Optics, by Miles and Thomas ear, Publisher. | No |
| Websites | https://phet.colorado.edu/ar_SA/ https://michaelbach.de/ot/ https://science.nasa.gov/ems/09_visiblelight https://w3.aapm.org/media/index.php https://phet.colorado.edu/sims/html/geometric-optics/latest/geometric-optics_all.html?locale=ar_SA | |

Grading Scheme

| Group | Grade | التقدير | Marks (%) | Definition |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| Success Group (50 - 100) | A - Excellent | Excellent | 90 - 100 | Outstanding Performance |
| | B - Very Good | Very Good | 80 - 89 | Above average with some errors |
| | C - Good | Good | 70 - 79 | Sound work with notable errors |
| | D - Satisfactory | Satisfactory | 60 - 69 | Fair but with major shortcomings |
| | E - Sufficient | Sufficient | 50 - 59 | Work meets minimum criteria |
| Fail Group (0 – 49) | FX – Fail | Fail | (45-49) | More work required but credit awarded |
| | F – Fail | Fail | (0-44) | Considerable amount of work required |
| | | | | |

Note: Marks Decimal places above or below 0.5 will be rounded to the higher or lower full mark (for example a mark of 54.5 will be rounded to 55, whereas a mark of 54.4 will be rounded to 54. The University has a policy NOT to condone "near-pass fails" so the only adjustment to marks awarded by the original marker(s) will be the automatic rounding outlined above.