



Course Specifications

Course Title:	Electricity and Magnetism 2
Course Code:	PHY2302
Program:	BSc
Department:	Physics
College:	Applied Sciences
Institution:	Umm Al-Qura University

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A. Course Identification

1. Credit hours: 4hrs
2. Course type a. University <input type="checkbox"/> College <input type="checkbox"/> Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Others <input type="checkbox"/> b. Required <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Elective <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Level/year at which this course is offered: Level 5/ 2 nd years
4. Pre-requisites for this course (if any): Electricity and Magnetism 1
5. Co-requisites for this course (if any):

6. Mode of Instruction (mark all that apply)

No	Mode of Instruction	Contact Hours	Percentage
1	Traditional classroom	60	100%
2	Blended		
3	E-learning		
4	Distance learning		
5	Other		

7. Contact Hours (based on academic semester)

No	Activity	Contact Hours
1	Lecture	30 Hours
2	Laboratory/Studio	30 Hours
3	Tutorial	
4	Others (specify)	
	Total	60 Hours

B. Course Objectives and Learning Outcomes

1. Course Description

This course will provide a conceptual and experimental background in physics sufficient to enable students to take courses that are more advanced in related fields. It covers the following: Magnetic Fields, Magnetic Fields Due to Currents, Induction and Inductance, Maxwell's Equations; Magnetism of Matter and Electromagnetic Waves.



2. Course Main Objective

- 1- Define the magnetic field and magnetic flux, solve technical problems associated with the effect of static, non-uniform and uniform magnetic fields on moving charges and current-carrying wires, loops and the magnetic dipole.
- 2- Calculate the magnitude and direction of the magnetic field for symmetric current distributions using the Law of Biot-Savart and Ampere's Law, and state the limitations of Ampere's Law.
- 3- State Faraday's Law of Induction with Lenz's Law and use these equations to solve technical problems associated with induction.
- 4- Calculate inductance according to the fundamental definition, solve technical problems associated with LR circuits and coils, and calculate the stored energy in magnetic fields
- 5- Identify that the simplest magnetic structure is a magnetic dipole.
- 6- Identify that the net magnetic flux through a Gaussian surface (which is a closed surface) is zero.
- 7- List Maxwell's equations and the purpose of each.
- 8- Identify field declination and field inclination
- 9- Explain the classical loop model for an orbiting electron and the forces on such a loop in a nonuniform magnetic field.
- 10- Distinguish diamagnetism, paramagnetism, and ferromagnetism.
- 11- For a diamagnetic sample placed in an external magnetic field, identify that the field produces a magnetic dipole moment in the sample, and identify the relative orientations of that moment and the field.
- 12- For a diamagnetic sample in a nonuniform magnetic field, describe the force on the sample and the resulting motion.
- 13- For a paramagnetic sample placed in an external magnetic field, identify the relative orientations of the field and the sample's magnetic dipole moment.
- 14- For a paramagnetic sample at a given temperature and in a given magnetic field, compare the energy associated with the dipole orientations and the thermal motion.
- 15- Identify that ferromagnetism is due to a quantum mechanical interaction called exchange coupling.
- 16- Identify magnetic domains.
- 17- In the electromagnetic spectrum, identify the relative wavelengths (longer or shorter) of AM radio, FM radio, television, infrared light, visible light, ultraviolet light, x rays, and gamma rays.
- 18- Identify that electromagnetic waves do not require a medium and can travel through vacuum.

In addition to these items, the students should gain practical skills through performance some experimental class

3. Course Learning Outcomes

CLOs		Aligned PLOs
1	Knowledge and Understanding	
1.1	Recognize the fundamental concepts of magnetic field	K1-I
1.2		K2-P
1.3	Recognize the relationship between the electric field and the magnetic field	K2-P



CLOs		Aligned PLOs
1.4	Identify the magnitude of the magnetic field set up by a electric currents	K2-I
2	Skills :	
2.1	Define the magnetic field and magnetic flux	S1-I
2.2	Solve technical problems related to electric and magnetic fields.	S1-I
2.3		S2-I
2.4	List Maxwell's equations and the purpose of each.	S2-P
2.5		S2-I
3	Values:	
3.1		V1-I
3.2	Collaborate with the others to resolve problems.	V2-I

C. Course Content

No	List of Topics	Contact Hours
1	Magnetic Fields The source of a Magnetic Field The Definition of the Magnetic Field, Crossed Fields: Discovery of the Electron, Crossed Fields: The Hall Effect, A Circulating Charged Particle, Cyclotrons and Synchrotrons, Magnetic Force on a Current-Carrying Wire, Torque on a Current Loop, The Magnetic Dipole Moment.	6
2	Magnetic Fields Due to Currents Calculating the Magnetic Field Due to a Current, Magnetic Field Due to a Current in a Long Straight Wire, Magnetic Field Due to a Current in a Circular Arc of Wire, Force Between Two Parallel Currents, Ampere's Law, Magnetic Field Outside a Long Straight Wire with Current, Magnetic Field Inside a Long Straight Wire with Current, Solenoids and Toroids, A Current-Carrying Coil as a Magnetic Dipole.	6
3	Induction and Inductance Faraday's Law of Induction, Lenz's Law. Induction and Energy Transfers, Induced Electric Fields, Inductors and Inductance, Self-Induction, RL Circuits, Energy Stored in a Magnetic Field, Energy Density of a Magnetic Field, Mutual Induction,	6
4	Maxwell's Equations; Magnetism of Matter Gauss' Law for Magnetic Fields, Induced Magnetic Fields, Displacement Current, Maxwell's Equations, Magnets, Magnetism and Electrons, Magnetic Materials, Diamagnetism, Paramagnetism, Ferromagnetism,	6
5	Electromagnetic Waves Maxwell's Rainbow, The Traveling Electromagnetic Wave, Qualitatively, The Traveling Electromagnetic Wave, Quantitatively, Energy Transport and the	6



	Poynting Vector, Radiation Pressure, Polarization, Reflection and Refraction, Total Internal Reflection, Polarization by Reflection,	
6	Practical Part: Students will conduct various experiments in the practical part of the course. Each student will perform the experiment, collect data, extract result, and prepare a written report every week.	10
Total		40

D. Teaching and Assessment

1. Alignment of Course Learning Outcomes with Teaching Strategies and Assessment Methods

Code	Course Learning Outcomes	Teaching Strategies	Assessment Methods
1.0	Knowledge and Understanding		
1.1	Recognize most fundamental concepts of magnetic field	1. Demonstrating the basic information and principles through lectures and the achieved applications 2. Discussing phenomena with illustrating pictures and diagrams 3. Lecturing method: a. Power point b. e-learning 4. Tutorials 5. Revisit concepts 6. Discussions 7. Start each chapter by general idea and the benefit of it, 8. Build a strategy to solve problem	·Mid- term theoretical exam ·Final practical exam ·Final theoretical exam
1.2	Apply the sinusoidal equations for the electric and magnetic components of an EM wave, written as functions of position and time		
1.3	Apply the relationship between the electric field magnitude E, the magnetic field magnitude B, and the speed of light c.		
1.4	Identify the magnitude of the magnetic field set up by a current-length element at a point in line with the direction of that element.		
2.0	Skills		
2.1	Define the magnetic field and magnetic flux, solve technical problems associated with the effect of static, non-uniform and uniform magnetic fields.	1. Preparing main outlines for teaching 2. Following some proofs 3. Define duties for each chapter 4. Homework assignments 5. Encourage the student to look for the information in different references 6. Ask the student to attend lectures for practice solving problem.	1. Midterm's exam. Exams, short quizzes. 2. Asking about physical laws previously taught. 3. Discussions of how to simplify or analyze some phenomena.
2.2	Identify magnetic domains.		
2.3	Distinguish diamagnetism, paramagnetism, and ferromagnetism.		
2.4	List Maxwell's equations and the purpose of each.		
2.5	Explain that electromagnetic waves do not require a medium and can travel through vacuum.		
3.0	Values		
3.1	Write a report, Search on the internet, Collect the material of the course.	· Lab work	

Code	Course Learning Outcomes	Teaching Strategies	Assessment Methods
3.2	Collaborate with the others to resolve problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active learning Small group discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the efforts of each student in preparing the report. Evaluate the scientific values of reports. Evaluate the work in team Evaluation of the role of each student in lab group.

2. Assessment Tasks for Students

#	Assessment task*	Week Due	Percentage of Total Assessment Score
1	Exercises & Home works	All weeks	10 %
2	Midterm's exam (theoretical)	8 th week	20 %
3	Lab. Reports and Exam	11 th week	20 %
4	Final Exam (theoretical)	End of the term	50 %

*Assessment task (i.e., written test, oral test, oral presentation, group project, essay, etc.)

E. Student Academic Counseling and Support

Arrangements for availability of faculty and teaching staff for individual student consultations and academic advice:

Each student will supervise by academic adviser in physics department and the time table for academic advice were given to the student each semester. (4hrs per week)

F. Learning Resources and Facilities

1. Learning Resources

Required Textbooks	Fundamentals of Physics, by David Halliday, Robert Resnick, Jearl Walker, Wiley, 10th Edition, Extended Edition: 978-1-119-46013-8
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Essential References Materials	
Electronic Materials	The website of the course
Other Learning Materials	Lab manual.

2. Facilities Required

Item	Resources
Accommodation (Classrooms, laboratories, demonstration rooms/labs, etc.)	Classrooms, equipped laboratories and library.
Technology Resources (AV, data show, Smart Board, software, etc.)	
Other Resources (Specify, e.g. if specific laboratory equipment is required, list requirements or attach a list)	

G. Course Quality Evaluation

Evaluation Areas/Issues	Evaluators	Evaluation Methods
1. Following up the progress of students in the course.	Instructor	Homework & quiz
2. Evaluating the progress of student	Instructor	Questionnaires.
3. Evaluating the instructor	Student	Questionnaires.
4. Revision of Exam paper	Another staff member	Standards of the exam papers

Evaluation areas (e.g., Effectiveness of teaching and assessment, Extent of achievement of course learning outcomes, Quality of learning resources, etc.)

Evaluators (Students, Faculty, Program Leaders, Peer Reviewer, Others (specify))

Assessment Methods (Direct, Indirect)

H. Specification Approval Data

Council / Committee	
Reference No.	
Date	

