

SYLLABUS FOR THE POST OF SCIENTIFIC OFFICER-  
PHYSICAL SECTION  
FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY-POLICE DEPARTMENT

**Qualification:**

Must be a holder of Master degree in Physics/ Forensic Science/ Allied physical sciences with atleast 55% aggregate marks.

Must have not less than two years research experience as a research scholar in any research institutions recognised by the government.

**Syllabus:**

The metric system: Unit of measurement - SI units. Measuring devices, Accuracy, sensitivity and precision of measuring instruments. Errors in measurement, Significant figures.

Mechanics: Laws of motion, Linear and rotational motion, Friction, Elasticity.

Magnetism and Electricity : Basic properties

Glass: Types of glass and their composition, glass fractures, cone – fracture, rib marks, hackle marks, backward fragmentation, colour and fluorescence, physical matching, density comparison, physical measurements, refractive index by refractometer, elemental analysis.

Holography: Importance of coherence, Principle of holography and characteristics, Recording and reconstruction, classification of hologram and application, non-destructive testing. Inline hologram, off axis hologram, Fourier hologram, image hologram.

Laser: Production, properties of laser beams such as intensity, monochromaticity, coherence, directionality and brightness. Basic laser systems Gas Lasers: (i) Molecular gas lasers- CO<sub>2</sub> laser & N<sub>2</sub> (ii) ionic gas laser – Ar<sup>+</sup> laser (iii) gas dynamic laser (iv) high pressure pulsed gas laser Solid State Laser: (i) Nd:YAG laser, (ii) Nd:Glass laser, comparison of performances (iii) Tunable. solid state laser: Ti:sapphire laser; Alexandrite laser Chemical Laser: HF laser, HCl laser, COIL. Excimer laser; Color centre laser; Free electron laser; semiconductor diode laser. Laser Beam Propagation: Laser beam propagation, properties of Gaussian beam, resonator, stability, various types of resonators, resonator for high gain and high energy lasers, Gaussian beam focusing.

Basic concept of Spectroscopy: Atomic, molecular spectroscopy, imaging spectroscopy. Interaction of radiation with matter and its consequences. Reflection, absorption, transmission, scattering, emission, fluorescence, phosphorescence.

Fluorescence and phosphorescence spectrophotometry: Types of sources, structural factors, instrumentation, comparison of luminescence and UV-visible absorption methods. Infrared spectrophotometry: Dispersive and Fourier transform spectrophotometry (FTIR). Sample handling and preparation, quantitative analysis and interpretation of IR spectra, forensic applications.

Raman spectroscopy: Theory, instrumentation, sample handling and preparation. Correlation of IR and Raman Spectroscopy, applications.

Atomic Emission Spectrometry (AES): Instrumentation and techniques, arc/spark emission, ICPMS, ICP-AES, quantitative analysis, applications.

Advanced microscopy: The compound microscope, comparison microscope, stereomicroscope, polarizing microscope, microspectrophotometer, scanning electron microscope.

Detectors: photographic detectors, thermal detectors, photoelectric detectors, PMT and semiconductor detectors.

Statistics: Statistical evaluation of data obtained by instrumental methods. Tests of hypothesis- tests of significance of attributes, Z-test of significance and coefficient of correlation, small sample test, T-test, paired test, chi-square test, F-test for equality of variance, large sample test, normal test.

### **FORENSIC PHYSICS:**

1. Soil: Formation and types of soil, composition and colour of soil, particle size distribution and turbidity test, microscopic examination, density gradient analysis, ignition loss, differential thermal analysis, elemental analysis,
2. Paint: Types of paint and their composition, macroscopic & microscopic studies, pigment distribution and colorimetry, micro-chemical analysis- solubility test, TLC, pyrolysis chromatographic techniques, IR absorption spectroscopy of paint samples & X-ray diffraction, elemental analysis.
3. Fibre: Classification of textile fibres - production, structure, and properties, the structure of textiles - an introduction to the basics, ropes and cordage, visible & infrared microscopical examination of fibres, instrumental methods used in fibre and dye examination,
4. Impressions: Foot/Footwear/Tyre Impression, Collection, Tracing, Lifting, Casting of impressions, Gait Pattern and Identification characteristics, Superimposition of impression on footwear and foot imprints
5. Tool marks: Types of tool marks: compression marks, striated marks, combination of compression and striated marks, repeated marks, class characteristics and individual characteristics, tracing and lifting of marks, photographic examination of tool marks and cut marks on clothes ,comparison of tool marks by comparison microscope.

