

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME (Courses effective from Academic Year 2015-16)



SYLLABUS OF COURSES TO BE OFFERED Core Courses, Elective Courses & Ability Enhancement Courses

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Undergraduate Programme Secretariat

Preamble

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has initiated several measures to bring equity, efficiency and excellence in the Higher Education System of country. The important measures taken to enhance academic standards and quality in higher education include innovation and improvements in curriculum, teaching-learning process, examination and evaluation systems, besides governance and other matters.

The UGC has formulated various regulations and guidelines from time to time to improve the higher education system and maintain minimum standards and quality across the Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) in India. The academic reforms recommended by the UGC in the recent past have led to overall improvement in the higher education system. However, due to lot of diversity in the system of higher education, there are multiple approaches followed by universities towards examination, evaluation and grading system. While the HEIs must have the flexibility and freedom in designing the examination and evaluation methods that best fits the curriculum, syllabi and teaching-learning methods, there is a need to devise a sensible system for awarding the grades based on the performance of students. Presently the performance of the students is reported using the conventional system of marks secured in the examinations or grades or both. The conversion from marks to letter grades and the letter grades used vary widely across the HEIs in the country. This creates difficulty for the academia and the employers to understand and infer the performance of the students graduating from different universities and colleges based on grades.

The grading system is considered to be better than the conventional marks system and hence it has been followed in the top institutions in India and abroad. So it is desirable to introduce uniform grading system. This will facilitate student mobility across institutions within and across countries and also enable potential employers to assess the performance of students. To bring in the desired uniformity, in grading system and method for computing the cumulative grade point average (CGPA) based on the performance of students in the examinations, the UGC has formulated these guidelines.

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS):

The CBCS provides an opportunity for the students to choose courses from the prescribed courses comprising core, elective/minor or skill based courses. The courses can be evaluated following the grading system, which is considered to be better than the conventional marks system. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce uniform grading system in the entire higher education in India. This will benefit the students to move across institutions within India to begin with and across countries. The uniform grading system will also enable potential employers in assessing the performance of the candidates. In order to bring uniformity in evaluation system and computation of the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) based on student's performance in examinations, the UGC has formulated the guidelines to be followed.

Outline of Choice Based Credit System:

- 1. Core Course:** A course, which should compulsorily be studied by a candidate as a core requirement is termed as a Core course.
- 2. Elective Course:** Generally a course which can be chosen from a pool of courses and which may be very specific or specialized or advanced or supportive to the discipline/ subject of study or which provides an extended scope or which enables an exposure to some other discipline/subject/domain or nurtures the candidate's proficiency/skill is called an Elective Course.
 - 2.1 Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Course:** Elective courses may be offered by the main discipline/subject of study is referred to as Discipline Specific Elective. The University/Institute may also offer discipline related Elective courses of interdisciplinary nature (to be offered by main discipline/subject of study).
 - 2.2 Dissertation/Project:** An elective course designed to acquire special/advanced knowledge, such as supplement study/support study to a project work, and a candidate studies such a course on his own with an advisory support by a teacher/faculty member is called dissertation/project.
 - 2.3 Generic Elective (GE) Course:** An elective course chosen generally from an unrelated discipline/subject, with an intention to seek exposure is called a Generic Elective.

P.S.: A core course offered in a discipline/subject may be treated as an elective by other discipline/subject and vice versa and such electives may also be referred to as Generic Elective.
- 3. Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC)/Competency Improvement Courses/Skill Development Courses/Foundation Course:** The Ability Enhancement (AE) Courses may be of two kinds: AE Compulsory Course (AECC) and AE Elective Course (AEEC). "AECC" courses are the courses based upon the content that leads to Knowledge enhancement. They ((i) Environmental Science, (ii) English/MIL Communication) are mandatory for all disciplines. AEEC courses are value-based and/or skill-based and are aimed at providing hands-on-training, competencies, skills, etc.
 - 3.1 AE Compulsory Course (AECC):** Environmental Science, English Communication/MIL Communication.
 - 3.2 AE Elective Course (AEEC):** These courses may be chosen from a pool of courses designed to provide value-based and/or skill-based instruction.

Project work/Dissertation is considered as a special course involving application of knowledge in solving / analyzing /exploring a real life situation / difficult problem. A Project/Dissertation work would be of 6 credits. A Project/Dissertation work may be given in lieu of a discipline specific elective paper.

Details of courses under B.A (Honors), B.Com (Honors) & B.Sc. (Honors)

Course	*Credits	
	Theory+ Practical	Theory + Tutorial
=====		
<u>I. Core Course</u>		
(14 Papers)	14X4= 56	14X5=70
Core Course Practical / Tutorial*		
(14 Papers)	14X2=28	14X1=14
<u>II. Elective Course</u>		
(8 Papers)		
A.1. Discipline Specific Elective	4X4=16	4X5=20
(4 Papers)		
A.2. Discipline Specific Elective		
Practical/ Tutorial*	4 X 2=8	4X1=4
(4 Papers)		
B.1. Generic Elective/		
Interdisciplinary	4X4=16	4X5=20
(4 Papers)		
B.2. Generic Elective		
Practical/ Tutorial*	4 X 2=8	4X1=4
(4 Papers)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optional Dissertation or project work in place of one Discipline Specific Elective paper (6 credits) in 6th Semester 		
<u>III. Ability Enhancement Courses</u>		
1. Ability Enhancement Compulsory		
(2 Papers of 2 credit each)	2 X 2=4	2 X 2=4
Environmental Science		
English/MIL Communication		
2. Ability Enhancement Elective (Skill Based)		
(Minimum 2)	2 X 2=4	2 X 2=4
(2 Papers of 2 credit each)		

Total credit	140	140
Institute should evolve a system/policy about ECA/ General Interest/Hobby/Sports/NCC/NSS/related courses on its own.		

* wherever there is a practical there will be no tutorial and vice-versa

B.Sc. (Hons) Physics

Core Papers (C): (Credit: 06 each) (1 period/week for tutorials or 4 periods/week for practical)

1. Mathematical Physics-I (4 + 4)
2. Mechanics (4 + 4)
3. Electricity and Magnetism (4 + 4)
4. Waves and Optics (4 + 4)
5. Mathematical Physics–II (4 + 4)
6. Thermal Physics (4 + 4)
7. Digital Systems and Applications(4 + 4)
8. Mathematical Physics III (4 + 4)
9. Elements of Modern Physics (4 + 4)
10. Analog Systems and Applications (4 + 4)
11. Quantum Mechanics and Applications (4 + 4)
12. Solid State Physics (4 + 4)
13. Electromagnetic Theory (4 + 4)
14. Statistical Mechanics (4 + 4)

Discipline Specific Elective Papers: (Credit: 06 each) - DSE 1-4

(4 papers to be selected: 02 each for Odd semester and Even semester as listed below)

Odd semester:

1. Experimental Techniques (4) + Lab (4)
2. Advanced Mathematical Physics (4) + Lab (4)
3. Embedded systems- Introduction to Microcontroller (4) + Lab (4)
4. Nuclear and Particle Physics (5) + Tutorial (1)

5. Physics of Devices and Communication (4) + Lab (4)
6. Astronomy and Astrophysics (5) + Tutorial (1)
7. Atmospheric Physics (4) + Lab (4)
8. Biological physics (5) + Tutorial (1)

Even Semester:

9. Advanced Mathematical Physics-II (5) + Tutorial (1)
10. Communication System (4) + Lab (1)
11. Applied Dynamics (4) + Lab (4)
12. Verilog and FPGA based system design (4) + Lab (4)
13. Classical Dynamics (5) + Tutorial (1)
14. Digital Signal processing (4) + Lab (4)
15. Nano Materials and Applications(4) + Lab (4)
16. Physics of the Earth (5) + Tutorial (1)
17. Medical Physics (4) + Lab (4)
18. Dissertation

Other Discipline (Four papers of any one discipline)- GE 1 to GE 4

1. Mathematics (5) + Tut (1)
 2. Chemistry (4) + Lab (4)
 3. Economics (5) + Tut (1)
 4. Computer Science (4) + Lab (4)
- Any other discipline of importance

Skill Enhancement Courses (02 to 04 papers) (Credit: 02 each)- SEC1 to SEC4

1. Physics Workshop Skills
 2. Computational Physics Skills
 3. Electrical circuits and Network Skills
 4. Basic Instrumentation Skills
 5. Renewable Energy and Energy harvesting
 6. Technical Drawing
 7. Radiation Safety
 8. Applied Optics
 9. Weather Forecasting
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**Generic Elective Papers (GE) (Minor-Physics) (any four- one from each group)
for other Departments/Disciplines: (Credit: 06 each)**

1st Semester

1. Electricity and Magnetism (4) + Lab (4)
2. Mathematical Physics(4) + Lab (4)
3. Digital, Analog and Instrumentation(4) + Lab (4)
4. Applied Dynamics (4) + Lab (4)
5. Medical Physics (4) + Lab (4)

2nd semester

6. Mechanics (4) + Lab (4)
7. Elements of Modern Physics (4) + Lab (4)
8. Solid State Physics (4) + Lab (4)
9. Embedded System: Introduction to microcontroller(4) + Lab (4)
10. Biological physics (5) + Tutorials (1)

3rd Semester

11. Waves and Optics (4) + Lab (4)
12. Quantum Mechanics (4) + Lab (4)
13. Communication System (4) + Lab (4)
14. Verilog and FPGA based system design (4) + Lab (4)
15. Nano Materials and Applications(4) + Lab (4)

4th semester

16. Thermal Physics (4) + Lab (4)
17. Digital Signal processing (4) + Lab (4)
18. Nuclear and Particle Physics (5) + Tut (1)
19. Astronomy and Astrophysics (5) + Tutorials (1)
20. Atmospheric Physics (4) + Lab (4)
21. Physics of the Earth (5) + Tutorials (1)

CORE COURSE (HONOURS IN PHYSICS)

Semester I

PHYSICS-C I: MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS-I

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

The emphasis of course is on applications in solving problems of interest to physicists. The students are to be examined entirely on the basis of problems, seen and unseen.

Calculus:

Plotting of functions. Approximation: Taylor and binomial series (statements only). First Order Differential. Equations exact and inexact differential equations and Integrating Factor. **(6 Lectures)**

Second Order Differential equations: Homogeneous Equations with constant coefficients. Wronskian and general solution. Particular Integral with operator method, method of undetermined coefficients and variation method of parameters. **(15 Lectures)**

Vector Algebra: Properties of vectors. Scalar product and vector product, Scalar triple product and their interpretation in terms of area and volume respectively. Scalar and Vector fields. **(6 Lectures)**

Vector Calculus:

Vector Differentiation: Directional derivatives and normal derivative. Gradient of a scalar field and its geometrical interpretation. Divergence and curl of a vector field. Del and Laplacian operators. Vector identities. **(10 Lectures)**

Vector Integration: Ordinary Integrals of Vectors. Multiple integrals, Jacobian. Notion of infinitesimal line, surface and volume elements. Line, surface and volume integrals of Vector fields. Flux of a vector field. Gauss' divergence theorem, Green's and Stokes Theorems and their verification (no rigorous proofs). **(14 Lectures)**

Orthogonal Curvilinear Coordinates:

Orthogonal Curvilinear Coordinates. Derivation of Gradient, Divergence, Curl and Laplacian in Cartesian, Spherical and Cylindrical Coordinate Systems. **(7 Lectures)**

Dirac Delta function:

Definition of Dirac delta function and simple examples. **(2 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Mathematical Methods for Physicists, G.B.Arffen, H.J.Weber, F.E.Harris, 2013, 7th Edn., Elsevier.

- An introduction to ordinary differential equations, E.A. Coddington, 2009, PHI learning
 - Differential Equations, George F. Simmons, 2007, McGraw Hill.
 - Advanced Engineering Mathematics, D.G. Zill and W.S.Wright, 5 Ed., 2012, Jones and Bartlett Learning
 - Mathematical Physics, Goswami, 1st edition, Cengage Learning
 - Engineering Mathematics, S.Pal and S.C. Bhunia, 2015, Oxford University Press
 - Advanced Engineering Mathematics, Erwin Kreyszig, 2008, Wiley India.
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PHYSICS LAB-CI LAB:

60 Periods

The aim of this Lab is not just to teach computer programming and numerical analysis but to emphasize its role in solving problems in Physics.

- *Highlights the use of computational methods to solve physics problems*
- *The course will consist of lectures(both theory and practical) in the Lab*
- *Evaluation done not on the programming but on the basis of formulating the problem*
- *Aim at teaching students to construct the computational problem to be solved*
- *Students can use any one operating system Linux or Microsoft Windows*
- *At least two programs must be attempted from each programming section.*

Topics	Descriptions with Applications
Introduction and Overview	Computer architecture and organization, memory and Input/output devices,
Basics of scientific computing	Binary and decimal arithmetic, Floating point numbers, algorithms, Sequence, Selection and Repetition, single and double precision arithmetic, underflow and overflow - emphasize the importance of making equations in terms of dimensionless variables, Iterative methods
Errors and error Analysis	Truncation and roundoff errors, Absolute and relative errors, Floating point computations
Review of C & C++ Programming fundamentals	Introduction to Programming, constants, variables and data types, operators and Expressions, I/O statements, scanf and printf, cin and cout, Manipulators for data formatting, Control statements (decision making and looping statements) (<i>if-statement, if-else statement, nested if statement, else-if statement, ternary operator, goto statement, switch statement, unconditional and conditional looping, while and do while loop, for loop, nested loops, break and continue statements</i>). Arrays (1D and 2D) and strings, user defined functions, Structures and Unions, Idea of classes and objects
Programs: using C/C++	Sum and average of a list of numbers, largest of a

language	given list of numbers and its location in the list, sorting of numbers in ascending descending order, Binary search,
Random number generation	Area of circle, area of square, volume of sphere, value of pi
Solution of Algebraic and Transcendental equations by Bisection, Newton Raphson and Secant methods	Solution of linear and quadratic equation, solving $\alpha = \tan \alpha$; $I = I_0 \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2$ in optics,
Interpolation by Newton Gregory Forward and Backward difference formula, Error estimation of linear interpolation	Evaluation of trigonometric functions e.g. $\sin \theta$, $\cos \theta$, $\tan \theta$ etc
Numerical differentiation (Forward and Backward difference formula) and Integration (Trapezoidal and Simpson rules), Monte Carlo method	Given Position with equidistant time data calculate velocity and acceleration and vice versa. Find the area of BH Hysteresis loop
Solution of Ordinary Differential Equations (ODE) First order Differential equation Euler, modified Euler and Runge-Kutta (RK) second and fourth order methods	<p>First order differential equation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radioactive decay Current in RC, LC circuits with DC source Newton's law of cooling Classical equations of motion <p>Attempt following problems using RK 4 order method:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solve the coupled differential equations $\frac{dx}{dt} = y + x - \frac{x^3}{3}; \frac{dy}{dx} = -x$ for four initial conditions $x(0) = 0, y(0) = -1, -2, -3, -4.$ Plot x vs y for each of the four initial conditions on the same screen for $0 \leq t \leq 15$ The differential equation describing the motion of a pendulum is $\frac{d^2\vartheta}{dt^2} = -\sin(\vartheta)$. The pendulum is released from rest at an angular displacement α, i. e. $\vartheta(0) = \alpha$ and $\vartheta'(0) = 0$. Solve the equation for $\alpha = 0.1, 0.5$ and 1.0 and plot ϑ as a function of time in the range $0 \leq t \leq 8\pi$. Also plot the analytic solution valid for small ϑ ($\sin(\vartheta) = \vartheta$)

Referred Books:

- Introduction to Numerical Analysis, S.S. Sastry, 5th Edn., 2012, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
 - Schaum's Outline of Programming with C++. J.Hubbard, 2000, McGraw-Hill Pub.
 - Numerical Recipes in C⁺⁺: The Art of Scientific Computing, W.H. Press et.al., 2nd Edn., 2013, Cambridge University Press.
 - An introduction to Numerical methods in C⁺⁺, Brian H. Flowers, 2009, Oxford University Press.
 - A first course in Numerical Methods, U.M. Ascher & C. Greif, 2012, PHI Learning.
 - Elementary Numerical Analysis, K.E. Atkinson, 3rd Edn., 2007, Wiley India Edition.
 - Computational Physics, Darren Walker, 1st Edn., 2015, Scientific International Pvt. Ltd.
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PHYSICS-C II: MECHANICS

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Fundamentals of Dynamics: Reference frames. Inertial frames, Review of Newton's Laws of Motion. Galilean transformations. Galilean invariance. Momentum of variable-mass system: motion of rocket. Motion of a projectile in uniform gravitational field. Dynamics of a system of particles. Centre of Mass. Principle of conservation of momentum. Impulse. **(7 Lectures)**

Work and Energy: Work and Kinetic Energy Theorem. Conservative and non-conservative forces. Potential Energy. Energy diagram. Stable and unstable equilibrium. Elastic potential energy. Force as gradient of potential energy. Work & Potential energy. Work done by non-conservative forces. Law of conservation of Energy. **(5 Lectures)**

Collisions: Elastic and inelastic collisions between particles. Centre of Mass and Laboratory frames. **(4 Lectures)**

Rotational Dynamics: Angular momentum of a particle and system of particles. Torque. Principle of conservation of angular momentum. Rotation about a fixed axis. Moment of Inertia. Calculation of moment of inertia for rectangular, cylindrical and spherical bodies. Kinetic energy of rotation. Motion involving both translation and rotation. **(12 Lectures)**

Elasticity: Review of relation between Elastic constants. Twisting torque on a Cylinder or Wire (only qualitative discussion). **(2 Lectures)**

Gravitation: Law of gravitation. Gravitational potential energy. Inertial & gravitational mass. Potential and field due to spherical shell and solid sphere. **(3 Lectures)**

Central force Motion: Motion of a particle under a central force field. Two-body problem and its reduction to one-body problem and its solution. The energy equation and energy diagram. Kepler's Laws. Satellite in circular orbit & applications. **(6 Lectures)**

Oscillations: Review of SHM (Simple Harmonic Oscillations. Differential equation of SHM and its solution. Kinetic energy, potential energy, total energy and their time-average values). Damped oscillation. Forced oscillations: Transient and steady states; Resonance, sharpness of resonance; power dissipation and Quality Factor. **(7 Lectures)**

Non-Inertial Systems: Non-inertial frames and fictitious forces. Uniformly rotating frame. Laws of Physics in rotating coordinate systems. Centrifugal force. Coriolis force and its applications. **(4 Lectures)**

Special Theory of Relativity: Michelson-Morley Experiment and its outcome. Postulates of Special Theory of Relativity. Lorentz Transformations. Simultaneity and order of events. Lorentz contraction. Time dilation. Relativistic transformation of velocity, frequency and wave number. Relativistic addition of velocities. Variation of mass with velocity. Massless Particles. Mass-energy Equivalence. Relativistic Doppler effect. Relativistic Kinematics. Transformation of Energy & Momentum. **(10 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- An introduction to mechanics, D. Kleppner, R.J. Kolenkow, 1973, McGraw-Hill.
 - Mechanics, Berkeley Physics, vol.1, C. Kittel, W. Knight, et.al. 2007, Tata McGraw-Hill.
 - Physics, Resnick, Halliday and Walker 8/e. 2008, Wiley.
 - Analytical Mechanics, G.R. Fowles and G.L. Cassiday. 2005, Cengage Learning.
 - Feynman Lectures, Vol.I, R.P.Feynman, R.B.Leighton, M.Sands, 2008, Pearson Education
 - Mechanics, D.S. Mathur, S.Chand and Company Limited, 2000
 - University Physics. F.W Sears, M.W Zemansky, H.D Young 13/e, 1986, Addison Wesley
 - Physics for scientists and Engineers with Modern Phys., J.W.Jewett, R.A.Serway, 2010,Cengage Learning
 - Theoretical Mechanics, M.R. Spiegel, 2006, Tata McGraw Hill.
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PHYSICS LAB-C II LAB

60 Periods

At least 06 experiments from the following

1. To study the random error in observations.
2. To determine the height of a building using a Sextant.
3. To study the Motion of Spring and calculate (a) Spring constant, (b) g and (c) Modulus of rigidity.
4. To determine the Moment of Inertia of a Flywheel.
5. To determine g and velocity for a freely falling body using Digital Timing Technique
6. To determine the Young's Modulus of a Wire by Optical Lever Method.
7. To determine the Modulus of Rigidity of a Wire by Maxwell's needle.
8. To determine the elastic Constants of a wire by Searle's method.
9. To determine the value of g using Bar Pendulum.

10. To determine the value of g using Kater's Pendulum.

Reference Books

- Advanced Practical Physics for students, B. L. Flint and H.T. Worsnop, 1971, Asia Publishing House
 - Advanced level Physics Practicals, Michael Nelson and Jon M. Ogborn, 4th Edition, reprinted 1985, Heinemann Educational Publishers
 - Engineering Practical Physics, S.Panigrahi & B.Mallick, 2015, Cengage Learning India Pvt. Ltd.
 - Practical Physics, G.L. Squires, 2015, 4th Edition, Cambridge University Press.
 - A Text Book of Practical Physics, I.Prakash & Ramakrishna, 11th Edn, 2011, Kitab Mahal
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Semester II

PHYSICS-C III: ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Electric Field and Electric Potential

Electric field: Electric field lines. Electric flux. Gauss' Law with applications to charge distributions with spherical, cylindrical and planar symmetry. **(6 Lectures)**

Conservative nature of Electrostatic Field. Electrostatic Potential. Laplace's and Poisson equations. The Uniqueness Theorem. Potential and Electric Field of a dipole. Force and Torque on a dipole. **(6 Lectures)**

Electrostatic energy of system of charges. Electrostatic energy of a charged sphere. Conductors in an electrostatic Field. Surface charge and force on a conductor. Capacitance of a system of charged conductors. Parallel-plate capacitor. Capacitance of an isolated conductor. Method of Images and its application to: (1) Plane Infinite Sheet and (2) Sphere. **(10 Lectures)**

Dielectric Properties of Matter: Electric Field in matter. Polarization, Polarization Charges. Electrical Susceptibility and Dielectric Constant. Capacitor (parallel plate, spherical, cylindrical) filled with dielectric. Displacement vector **D**. Relations between **E**, **P** and **D**. Gauss' Law in dielectrics. **(8 Lectures)**

Magnetic Field: Magnetic force between current elements and definition of Magnetic Field **B**. Biot-Savart's Law and its simple applications: straight wire and circular loop. Current Loop as a Magnetic Dipole and its Dipole Moment (Analogy with Electric Dipole). Ampere's Circuital Law and its application to (1) Solenoid and (2) Toroid. Properties of **B**: curl and divergence. Vector Potential. Magnetic Force on (1) point charge (2) current carrying wire (3) between current elements. Torque on a current loop in a uniform Magnetic Field. **(9 Lectures)**

Magnetic Properties of Matter: Magnetization vector (**M**). Magnetic Intensity(**H**). Magnetic Susceptibility and permeability. Relation between **B**, **H**, **M**. Ferromagnetism. B-H curve and hysteresis. **(4 Lectures)**

Electromagnetic Induction: Faraday's Law. Lenz's Law. Self Inductance and Mutual Inductance. Reciprocity Theorem. Energy stored in a Magnetic Field. Introduction to Maxwell's Equations. Charge Conservation and Displacement current. **(6 Lectures)**

Electrical Circuits: AC Circuits: Kirchhoff's laws for AC circuits. Complex Reactance and Impedance. Series LCR Circuit: (1) Resonance, (2) Power Dissipation and (3) Quality Factor, and (4) Band Width. Parallel LCR Circuit. **(5 Lectures)**

Network theorems: Ideal constant-voltage and constant-current Sources. Review of Kirchhoff's Current Law & Kirchhoff's Voltage Law. Mesh & Node Analysis. Thevenin theorem, Norton theorem, Superposition theorem, Reciprocity Theorem, Maximum Power Transfer theorem. Applications to dc circuits. **(6 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Electricity, Magnetism & Electromagnetic Theory, S.Mahajan and Choudhury, 2012, Tata McGraw
 - Electricity and Magnetism, Edward M. Purcell, 1986 McGraw-Hill Education
 - Introduction to Electrodynamics, D.J. Griffiths, 3rd Edn., 1998, Benjamin Cummings.
 - Feynman Lectures Vol.2, R.P.Feynman, R.B.Leighton, M.Sands, 2008, Pearson Education
 - Electricity and Magnetism, J.H.Fewkes & J.Yarwood. Vol.I, 1991, Oxford Univ. Press.
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PHYSICS LAB-C III LAB

60 Periods

At least 6 experiments from the following

1. To study the characteristics of a series RC Circuit.
2. To determine an unknown Low Resistance using Potentiometer.
3. To determine an unknown Low Resistance using Carey Foster's Bridge.
4. To compare capacitances using De'Sauty's bridge.
5. Measurement of field strength B and its variation in a solenoid (determine dB/dx)
6. To verify the Thevenin and Norton theorems.
7. To verify the Superposition, and Maximum power transfer theorems.
8. To determine self inductance of a coil by Anderson's bridge.
9. To study response curve of a Series LCR circuit and determine its (a) Resonant frequency, (b) Impedance at resonance, (c) Quality factor Q, and (d) Band width.
10. To study the response curve of a parallel LCR circuit and determine its (a) Anti-resonant frequency and (b) Quality factor Q.

11. Measurement of charge sensitivity, current sensitivity and CDR of Ballistic Galvanometer
12. Determine a high resistance by leakage method using Ballistic Galvanometer.
13. To determine self-inductance of a coil by Rayleigh's method.
14. To determine the mutual inductance of two coils by Absolute method.

Reference Books

- Advanced Practical Physics for students, B.L. Flint and H.T. Worsnop, 1971, Asia Publishing House
 - A Text Book of Practical Physics, I. Prakash & Ramakrishna, 11th Ed., 2011, Kitab Mahal
 - Advanced level Physics Practicals, Michael Nelson and Jon M. Ogborn, 4th Edition, reprinted 1985, Heinemann Educational Publishers
 - Engineering Practical Physics, S. Panigrahi and B. Mallick, 2015, Cengage Learning.
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PHYSICS-C IV: WAVES AND OPTICS

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Superposition of Collinear Harmonic oscillations: Simple harmonic motion (SHM). Linearity and Superposition Principle. Superposition of two collinear oscillations having (1) equal frequencies and (2) different frequencies (Beats). Superposition of N collinear Harmonic Oscillations with (1) equal phase differences and (2) equal frequency differences. **(6 Lectures)**

Superposition of two perpendicular Harmonic Oscillations: Graphical and Analytical Methods. Lissajous Figures with equal and unequal frequencies and their uses. **(2 Lectures)**

Wave Motion: Plane and Spherical Waves. Longitudinal and Transverse Waves. Plane Progressive (Travelling) Waves. Wave Equation. Particle and Wave Velocities. Pressure of a Longitudinal Wave. Energy Transport. Intensity of Wave. **(4 Lectures)**

Superposition of Two Harmonic Waves: Standing (Stationary) Waves in a String: Fixed and Free Ends. Analytical Treatment. Phase and Group Velocities. Changes with respect to Position and Time. Energy of Vibrating String. Transfer of Energy. Normal Modes of Stretched Strings. Longitudinal Standing Waves and Normal Modes. Open and Closed Pipes. Superposition of N Harmonic Waves. **(8 Lectures)**

Wave Optics: Electromagnetic nature of light. Definition and properties of wave front. Huygens Principle. Temporal and Spatial Coherence. **(4 Lectures)**

Interference: Division of amplitude and wavefront. Young's double slit experiment. Lloyd's Mirror and Fresnel's Biprism. Phase change on reflection: Stokes' treatment.

Interference in Thin Films: parallel and wedge-shaped films. Fringes of equal inclination (Haidinger Fringes); Fringes of equal thickness (Fizeau Fringes). Newton's Rings: Measurement of wavelength and refractive index. **(10 Lectures)**

Interferometer: Michelson Interferometer-(1) Idea of form of fringes (No theory required), (2) Determination of Wavelength, (3) Wavelength Difference, (4) Refractive Index, and (5) Visibility of Fringes. Fabry-Perot interferometer. **(6 Lectures)**

Diffraction:

Fraunhofer diffraction: Single slit. Rectangular and Circular aperture, Resolving Power of a telescope. Double slit. Multiple slits. Diffraction grating. Resolving power of grating. **(10 Lectures)**

Fresnel Diffraction: Fresnel's Assumptions. Fresnel's Half-Period Zones for Plane Wave. Explanation of Rectilinear Propagation of Light. Theory of a Zone Plate: Multiple Foci of a Zone Plate. Fresnel's Integral, Cornu's spiral and its applications. Straight edge, a slit and a wire. **(10 Lectures)**

Reference Books

- Waves: Berkeley Physics Course, vol. 3, Francis Crawford, 2007, Tata McGraw-Hill.
 - Fundamentals of Optics, F.A. Jenkins and H.E. White, 1981, McGraw-Hill
 - Principles of Optics, Max Born and Emil Wolf, 7th Edn., 1999, Pergamon Press.
 - Optics, Ajoy Ghatak, 2008, Tata McGraw Hill
 - The Physics of Vibrations and Waves, H. J. Pain, 2013, John Wiley and Sons.
 - The Physics of Waves and Oscillations, N.K. Bajaj, 1998, Tata McGraw Hill.
 - Fundamental of Optics, A. Kumar, H.R. Gulati and D.R. Khanna, 2011, R. Chand Publications
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PHYSICS LAB- C IV LAB

60 Periods

At least 6 experiments from the following

1. To determine the frequency of an electric tuning fork by Melde's experiment and verify $\lambda^2 - T$ law.
2. To investigate the motion of coupled oscillators.
3. To study Lissajous Figures.
4. Familiarization with: Schuster's focusing; determination of angle of prism.
5. To determine refractive index of the Material of a prism using sodium source.
6. To determine the dispersive power and Cauchy constants of the material of a prism using mercury source.
7. To determine the wavelength of sodium source using Michelson's interferometer.
8. To determine wavelength of sodium light using Fresnel Biprism.

9. To determine wavelength of sodium light using Newton's Rings.
10. To determine the thickness of a thin paper by measuring the width of the interference fringes produced by a wedge-shaped Film.
11. To determine wavelength of (1) Na source and (2) spectral lines of Hg source using plane diffraction grating.
12. To determine dispersive power and resolving power of a plane diffraction grating.

Reference Books

- Advanced Practical Physics for students, B.L. Flint and H.T. Worsnop, 1971, Asia Publishing House
 - A Text Book of Practical Physics, I. Prakash & Ramakrishna, 11th Ed., 2011, Kitab Mahal
 - Advanced level Physics Practicals, Michael Nelson and Jon M. Ogborn, 4th Edition, reprinted 1985, Heinemann Educational Publishers
 - A Laboratory Manual of Physics for undergraduate classes, D.P. Khandelwal, 1985, Vani Pub.
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Semester III

PHYSICS-C V: MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS-II

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

The emphasis of the course is on applications in solving problems of interest to physicists. Students are to be examined on the basis of problems, seen and unseen.

Fourier Series: Periodic functions. Orthogonality of sine and cosine functions, Dirichlet Conditions (Statement only). Expansion of periodic functions in a series of sine and cosine functions and determination of Fourier coefficients. Even and odd functions and their Fourier expansions. Application. Summing of Infinite Series. Term-by-Term differentiation and integration of Fourier Series. Parseval Identity. **(16 Lectures)**

Frobenius Method and Special Functions: Singular Points of Second Order Linear Differential Equations and their importance. Frobenius method and its applications to differential equations. Legendre, Bessel, Hermite and Laguerre Differential Equations. Properties of Legendre Polynomials: Rodrigues Formula, Generating Function, Orthogonality. Simple recurrence relations. Expansion of function in a series of Legendre Polynomials. Bessel Functions of the First Kind: Generating Function, simple recurrence relations. Zeros of Bessel Functions ($J_0(x)$ and $J_1(x)$) and Orthogonality. **(24 Lectures)**

Some Special Integrals: Beta and Gamma Functions and Relation between them. Expression of Integrals in terms of Gamma Functions. **(4 Lectures)**

Partial Differential Equations: Solutions to partial differential equations, using separation of variables: Laplace's Equation in problems of rectangular geometry.

Solution of wave equation for vibrational modes of a stretched string, rectangular and circular membranes. **(15 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Mathematical Methods for Physicists: Arfken, Weber, 2005, Harris, Elsevier.
 - Fourier Analysis by M.R. Spiegel, 2004, Tata McGraw-Hill.
 - Mathematics for Physicists, Susan M. Lea, 2004, Thomson Brooks/Cole.
 - Differential Equations, George F. Simmons, 2006, Tata McGraw-Hill.
 - Engineering Mathematics, S.Pal and S.C. Bhunia, 2015, Oxford University Press
 - Mathematical methods for Scientists & Engineers, D.A.McQuarrie, 2003, Viva Books
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PHYSICS LAB-C V LAB

60 Periods

The aim of this Lab is to use the computational methods to solve physical problems. The course will consist of lectures (both theory and practical) in the Computer Lab.

Evaluation done not on the basis of programming but on the basis of formulating the problem. At least two programs must be attempted from each programming section.

Topics	Description with Applications
Introduction to Numerical computation software Scilab	Introduction to Scilab, Advantages and disadvantages, Scilab environment, Command window, Figure window, Edit window, Variables and arrays, Initialising variables in Scilab, Multidimensional arrays, Sub-array, Special values, Displaying output data, data file, Scalar and array operations, Hierarchy of operations, Built in Scilab functions, Introduction to plotting, 2D and 3D plotting, Branching Statements and program design, Relational and logical operators, the while loop, for loop, details of loop operations, break and continue statements, nested loops, logical arrays and vectorization. User defined functions, Introduction to Scilab functions, Variable passing in Scilab, optional arguments, preserving data between calls to a function, Complex and Character data, string function, Multidimensional arrays an introduction to Scilab file processing, file opening and closing, Binary I/o functions, comparing binary and formatted functions, Numerical methods and developing the skills of writing a program.
Curve fitting, Least square fit, Goodness of fit, standard deviation using Scilab	Ohms law calculate R, Hookes law, Calculate spring constant, Given Bessel's function at N points find its value at an intermediate point.
Solution of Linear system of equations by Gauss elimination method and Gauss Seidal method. Diagonalisation of	Solution of mesh equations of electric circuits (3 meshes)

matrices, Inverse of a matrix, Eigen vectors, eigen-values problems	Solution of coupled spring mass systems (3 masses)
Generation of Special functions using User defined functions in Scilab	Generating and plotting Legendre Polynomials Generating and plotting Bessel function
<p>Solution of ODE</p> <p>First order Differential equation Euler, modified Euler and Runge-Kutta (RK) second and Fourth order methods</p> <p>Second order differential equation Fixed difference method</p> <p>Partial differential equations</p>	<p>First order differential equation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radioactive decay • Current in RC, LC circuits with DC source • Newton's law of cooling • Classical equations of motion <p>Second order Differential Equation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonic oscillator (no friction) • Damped Harmonic oscillator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Overdamped ○ Critical damped ○ Oscillatory • Forced Harmonic oscillator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Transient and ○ Steady state solution • Apply above to LCR circuits also • Solve $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4x(1+x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2(1+x)y = x^3$ with the boundary conditions at $x = 1, y = \frac{1}{2}e^2, \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{3}{2}e^2 - 0.5$, in the range $1 \leq x \leq 3$. Plot y and $\frac{dy}{dx}$ against x in the given range on the same graph. <p>Partial Differential Equation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wave equation • Heat equation • Poisson equation • Laplace equation
Using Scicos/xcos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generating sine wave, square wave, sawtooth wave • Solution of harmonic oscillator • Study of heat phenomenon • Phase space plots

Reference Books:

- Mathematical Methods for Physics and Engineers, K.F Riley, M.P. Hobson and S. J. Bence, 3rd ed., 2006, Cambridge University Press
- Complex Variables, A.S. Fokas & M.J. Ablowitz, 8th Ed., 2011, Cambridge Univ. Press
- Computational Physics, D.Walker, 1st Edn., 2015, Scientific International Pvt. Ltd.
- A Guide to MATLAB, B.R. Hunt, R.L. Lipsman, J.M. Rosenberg, 2014, 3rd Edn., Cambridge University Press
- Getting started with Matlab, Rudra Pratap, 2010, Oxford University Press.
- Simulation of ODE/PDE Models with MATLAB®, OCTAVE and SCILAB: Scientific and Engineering Applications: A.V. Wouwer, P. Saucez, C.V. Fernández. 2014 Springer

PHYSICS-C VI: THERMAL PHYSICS

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

(Include related problems for each topic)

Introduction to Thermodynamics

Zeroth and First Law of Thermodynamics: Extensive and intensive Thermodynamic Variables, Thermodynamic Equilibrium, Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics & Concept of Temperature, Concept of Work & Heat, State Functions, First Law of Thermodynamics and its differential form, Internal Energy, First Law & various processes, Applications of First Law: General Relation between C_p and C_v , Work Done during Isothermal and Adiabatic Processes, Compressibility and Expansion Co-efficient. **(8 Lectures)**

Second Law of Thermodynamics: Reversible and Irreversible process with examples. Conversion of Work into Heat and Heat into Work. Heat Engines. Carnot's Cycle, Carnot engine & efficiency. Refrigerator & coefficient of performance, 2nd Law of Thermodynamics: Kelvin-Planck and Clausius Statements and their Equivalence. Carnot's Theorem. Applications of Second Law of Thermodynamics: Thermodynamic Scale of Temperature and its Equivalence to Perfect Gas Scale. **(10 Lectures)**

Entropy: Concept of Entropy, Clausius Theorem. Clausius Inequality, Second Law of Thermodynamics in terms of Entropy. Entropy of a perfect gas. Principle of Increase of Entropy. Entropy Changes in Reversible and Irreversible processes with examples. Entropy of the Universe. Entropy Changes in Reversible and Irreversible Processes. Principle of Increase of Entropy. Temperature–Entropy diagrams for Carnot's Cycle. Third Law of Thermodynamics. Unattainability of Absolute Zero. **(7 Lectures)**

Thermodynamic Potentials: Thermodynamic Potentials: Internal Energy, Enthalpy, Helmholtz Free Energy, Gibb's Free Energy. Their Definitions, Properties and Applications. Magnetic Work, Cooling due to adiabatic demagnetization, First and second order Phase Transitions with examples, Clausius Clapeyron Equation and Ehrenfest equations **(7 Lectures)**

Maxwell's Thermodynamic Relations: Derivation of Maxwell's thermodynamic Relations and their applications, Maxwell's Relations: (1) Clausius Clapeyron equation, (2) Value of $C_p - C_v$, (3) Tds Equations, (4) Energy equations. **(7 Lectures)**

Kinetic Theory of Gases

Distribution of Velocities: Maxwell-Boltzmann Law of Distribution of Velocities in an Ideal Gas and its Experimental Verification. Mean, RMS and Most Probable Speeds. Degrees of Freedom. Law of Equipartition of Energy (No proof required). Specific heats of Gases. **(7 Lectures)**

Molecular Collisions: Mean Free Path. Collision Probability. Estimation of Mean Free

Path. Transport Phenomenon in Ideal Gases: (1) Viscosity, (2) Thermal Conductivity and (3) Diffusion. Brownian Motion and its Significance. **(4 Lectures)**

Real Gases: Behavior of Real Gases: Deviations from the Ideal Gas Equation. Andrew's Experiments on CO₂ Gas. Virial Equation. Critical Constants. Continuity of Liquid and Gaseous State. Vapour and Gas. Boyle Temperature. van der Waal's Equation of State for Real Gases. Values of Critical Constants. Law of Corresponding States. Comparison with Experimental Curves. p-V Diagrams. Free Adiabatic Expansion of a Perfect Gas. Joule-Thomson Porous Plug Experiment. Joule-Thomson Effect for Real and van der Waal Gases. Temperature of Inversion. Joule-Thomson Cooling. **(10 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Heat and Thermodynamics, M.W. Zemansky, Richard Dittman, 1981, McGraw-Hill.
 - A Treatise on Heat, Meghnad Saha, and B.N.Srivastava, 1958, Indian Press
 - Thermal Physics, S. Garg, R. Bansal and Ghosh, 2nd Edition, 1993, Tata McGraw-Hill
 - Thermodynamics, Kinetic Theory & Statistical Thermodynamics, Sears & Salinger. 1988, Narosa.
 - Thermal Physics, A. Kumar and S.P. Taneja, 2014, R. Chand Publications.
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PHYSICS LAB- C VI LAB

60 Periods

At least 5 experiments from the following

1. To determine Mechanical Equivalent of Heat, J, by Callender and Barne's constant flow method.
2. To determine the Coefficient of Thermal Conductivity of Cu by Searle's Apparatus.
3. To determine the Coefficient of Thermal Conductivity of Cu by Angstrom's Method.
4. To determine the Coefficient of Thermal Conductivity of a bad conductor by Lee and Charlton's disc method.
5. To determine the Temperature Coefficient of Resistance by Platinum Resistance Thermometer (PRT).
6. To study the variation of Thermo-Emf of a Thermocouple with Difference of Temperature of its Two Junctions.
7. To calibrate a thermocouple to measure temperature in a specified Range using (1) Null Method, (2) Direct measurement using Op-Amp difference amplifier and to determine Neutral Temperature.

Reference Books

- Advanced Practical Physics for students, B. L. Flint and H.T.Worsnop, 1971, Asia Publishing House
- A Text Book of Practical Physics, I.Prakash & Ramakrishna, 11th Ed., 2011, Kitab Mahal
- Advanced level Physics Practicals, Michael Nelson and Jon M. Ogborn, 4th Edition, reprinted 1985, Heinemann Educational Publishers
- A Laboratory Manual of Physics for undergraduate classes, D.P.Khandelwal, 1985, Vani Pub.

PHYSICS-C VII: DIGITAL SYSTEMS AND APPLICATIONS

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Introduction to CRO: Block Diagram of CRO. Electron Gun, Deflection System and Time Base. Deflection Sensitivity. Applications of CRO: (1) Study of Waveform, (2) Measurement of Voltage, Current, Frequency, and Phase Difference. **(3 Lectures)**

Integrated Circuits (Qualitative treatment only): Active and Passive components. Discrete components. Wafer. Chip. Advantages and drawbacks of ICs. Scale of integration: SSI, MSI, LSI and VLSI (basic idea and definitions only). Classification of ICs. Examples of Linear and Digital ICs. **(2 Lectures)**

Digital Circuits: Difference between Analog and Digital Circuits. Binary Numbers. Decimal to Binary and Binary to Decimal Conversion. BCD, Octal and Hexadecimal numbers. AND, OR and NOT Gates (realization using Diodes and Transistor). NAND and NOR Gates as Universal Gates. XOR and XNOR Gates and application as Parity Checkers. **(6 Lectures)**

Boolean algebra: De Morgan's Theorems. Boolean Laws. Simplification of Logic Circuit using Boolean Algebra. Fundamental Products. Idea of Minterms and Maxterms. Conversion of Truth table into Equivalent Logic Circuit by (1) Sum of Products Method and (2) Karnaugh Map. **(6 Lectures)**

Data processing circuits: Multiplexers, De-multiplexers, Decoders, Encoders. **(4 Lectures)**

Arithmetic Circuits: Binary Addition. Binary Subtraction using 2's Complement. Half and Full Adders. Half & Full Subtractors, 4-bit binary Adder/Subtractor. **(5 Lectures)**

Sequential Circuits: SR, D, and JK Flip-Flops. Clocked (Level and Edge Triggered) Flip-Flops. Preset and Clear operations. Race-around conditions in JK Flip-Flop. M/S JK Flip-Flop. **(6 Lectures)**

Timers: IC 555: block diagram and applications: Astable multivibrator and Monostable multivibrator. **(3 Lectures)**

Shift registers: Serial-in-Serial-out, Serial-in-Parallel-out, Parallel-in-Serial-out and Parallel-in-Parallel-out Shift Registers (only up to 4 bits). **(2 Lectures)**

Counters(4 bits): Ring Counter. Asynchronous counters, Decade Counter. Synchronous Counter. **(4 Lectures)**

Computer Organization: Input/Output Devices. Data storage (idea of RAM and ROM). Computer memory. Memory organization and addressing. Memory Interfacing. Memory Map. **(6 Lectures)**

Intel 8085 Microprocessor Architecture: Main features of 8085. Block diagram. Components. Pin-out diagram. Buses. Registers. ALU. Memory. Stack memory. Timing and Control circuitry. Timing states. Instruction cycle, Timing diagram of MOV and MVI. **(9 Lectures)**

Introduction to Assembly Language: 1 byte, 2 byte and 3 byte instructions. **(4 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Digital Principles and Applications, A.P.Malvino, D.P. Leach and Saha, 7th Ed., 2011, Tata McGraw
 - Fundamentals of Digital Circuits, Anand Kumar, 2nd Edn, 2009, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
 - Digital Circuits and systems, Venugopal, 2011, Tata McGraw Hill.
 - Digital Electronics G K Kharate ,2010, Oxford University Press
 - Logic circuit design, Shimon P. Vingron, 2012, Springer.
 - Digital Electronics, Subrata Ghoshal, 2012, Cengage Learning.
 - Digital Electronics, S.K. Mandal, 2010, 1st edition, McGraw Hill
 - Microprocessor Architecture Programming & applications with 8085, 2002, R.S. Goankar, Prentice Hall.
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PHYSICS PRACTICAL-C VII LAB

60 Periods

At least 06 experiments each from section A and Section B

Section-A: Digital Circuits Hardware design/Verilog Design

1. To measure (a) Voltage, and (b) Time period of a periodic waveform using CRO.
2. To design a combinational logic system for a specified Truth Table.
(b) To convert Boolean expression into logic circuit & design it using logic gate ICs.
(c) To minimize a given logic circuit.
3. Half Adder, Full Adder and 4-bit binary Adder.
4. Half Subtractor, Full Subtractor, Adder-Subtractor using Full Adder I.C.
5. To build Flip-Flop (RS, Clocked RS, D-type and JK) circuits using NAND gates.
6. To build JK Master-slave flip-flop using Flip-Flop ICs
7. To build a 4-bit Counter using D-type/JK Flip-Flop ICs and study timing diagram.
8. To make a 4-bit Shift Register (serial and parallel) using D-type/JK Flip-Flop ICs.
9. To design an astable multivibrator of given specifications using 555 Timer.

10. To design a monostable multivibrator of given specifications using 555 Timer.

Section-B: Programs using 8085 Microprocessor:

1. Addition and subtraction of numbers using direct addressing mode
2. Addition and subtraction of numbers using indirect addressing mode
3. Multiplication by repeated addition.
4. Division by repeated subtraction.
5. Handling of 16-bit Numbers.
6. Use of CALL and RETURN Instruction.
7. Block data handling.
8. Other programs (e.g. Parity Check, using interrupts, etc.).

Reference Books:

- Modern Digital Electronics, R.P. Jain, 4th Edition, 2010, Tata McGraw Hill.
 - Basic Electronics: A text lab manual, P.B. Zbar, A.P. Malvino, M.A. Miller, 1994, Mc-Graw Hill.
 - Microprocessor Architecture Programming and applications with 8085, R.S. Goankar, 2002, Prentice Hall.
 - Microprocessor 8085:Architecture, Programming and interfacing, A.Wadhwa, 2010, PHI Learning.
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Semester IV

PHYSICS-VIII: MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS-III

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

The emphasis of the course is on applications in solving problems of interest to physicists. Students are to be examined on the basis of problems, seen and unseen.

Complex Analysis: Brief Revision of Complex Numbers and their Graphical Representation. Euler's formula, De Moivre's theorem, Roots of Complex Numbers. Functions of Complex Variables. Analyticity and Cauchy-Riemann Conditions. Examples of analytic functions. Singular functions: poles and branch points, order of singularity, branch cuts. Integration of a function of a complex variable. Cauchy's Inequality. Cauchy's Integral formula. Simply and multiply connected region. Laurent and Taylor's expansion. Residues and Residue Theorem. Application in solving Definite

Integrals.

(30 Lectures)

Integrals Transforms:

Fourier Transforms: Fourier Integral theorem. Fourier Transform. Examples. Fourier transform of trigonometric, Gaussian, finite wave train and other functions. Representation of Dirac delta function as a Fourier Integral. Fourier transform of derivatives, Inverse Fourier transform, Convolution theorem. Properties of Fourier transforms (translation, change of scale, complex conjugation, etc.). One dimensional Wave Equations, Dirac delta function, definition and properties. (15 Lectures)

Laplace Transforms: Laplace Transform (LT) of Elementary functions. Properties of LTs: Change of Scale Theorem, Shifting Theorem. LTs of 1st and 2nd order Derivatives and Integrals of Functions, Derivatives and Integrals of LTs. LT of Unit Step function, Dirac Delta function, Periodic Functions. Convolution Theorem. Inverse LT. Application of Laplace Transforms to 2nd order Differential Equations: Coupled differential equations of 1st order. Solution of heat flow along semi infinite bar using Laplace transform. (15 Lectures)

Reference Books:

- Mathematical Methods for Physics and Engineers, K.F Riley, M.P. Hobson and S. J. Bence, 3rd ed., 2006, Cambridge University Press
 - Mathematics for Physicists, P.Dennery and A.Krzywicki, 1967, Dover Publications
 - Complex Variables, A.S.Fokas & M.J.Ablowitz, 8th Ed., 2011, Cambridge Univ. Press
 - Complex Variables, A.K. Kapoor, 2014, Cambridge Univ. Press
 - Complex Variables and Applications, J.W.Brown & R.V.Churchill, 7th Ed. 2003, Tata McGraw-Hill
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PHYSICS PRACTICAL-C VIII LAB

60 Periods

C++/C/Scilab based simulations experiments on Mathematical Physics problems like

1. Solve differential equations:

$$dy/dx = e^{-x} \text{ with } y = 0 \text{ for } x = 0$$

$$dy/dx + e^{-x}y = x^2$$

$$d^2y/dt^2 + 2 dy/dt = -y$$

$$d^2y/dt^2 + e^{-t}dy/dt = -y$$

2. Dirac Delta Function:

Evaluate $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \int e^{\frac{-(x-2)^2}{2\sigma^2}} (x+3)dx$, for $\sigma = 1, 0.1, 0.01$ and show it tends to 5.

3. Fourier Series:

Program to sum $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (0.2)^n$

Evaluate the Fourier coefficients of a given periodic function (square wave)

4. Frobenius method and Special functions:

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} P_n(\mu)P_m(\mu)d\mu = \delta_{n,m}$$

Plot $P_n(x)$, $j_\nu(x)$

Show recursion relation

5. Calculation of error for each data point of observations recorded in experiments done in previous semesters (choose any two).
6. Calculation of least square fitting manually without giving weightage to error. Confirmation of least square fitting of data through computer program.
7. Evaluation of trigonometric functions e.g. $\sin \theta$, Given Bessel's function at N points find its value at an intermediate point. Complex analysis: Integrate $1/(x^2+2)$ numerically and check with computer integration.
8. Integral transform: FFT of e^{-x^2}

Reference Books:

- Mathematical Methods for Physics and Engineers, K.F Riley, M.P. Hobson and S. J. Bence, 3rd ed., 2006, Cambridge University Press
 - Mathematics for Physicists, P. Dennery and A. Krzywicki, 1967, Dover Publications
 - Simulation of ODE/PDE Models with MATLAB®, OCTAVE and SCILAB: Scientific and Engineering Applications: A. Vande Wouwer, P. Saucez, C. V. Fernández. 2014 Springer ISBN: 978-3319067896
 - A Guide to MATLAB, B.R. Hunt, R.L. Lipsman, J.M. Rosenberg, 2014, 3rd Edn., Cambridge University Press
 - Getting started with Matlab, Rudra Pratap, 2010, Oxford University Press.
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PHYSICS-C IX: ELEMENTS OF MODERN PHYSICS

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Planck's quantum, Planck's constant and light as a collection of photons; Blackbody Radiation: Quantum theory of Light; Photo-electric effect and Compton scattering. De Broglie wavelength and matter waves; Davisson-Germer experiment. Wave description of particles by wave packets. Group and Phase velocities and relation between them. Two-Slit experiment with electrons. Probability. Wave amplitude and wave functions.

(14 Lectures)

Position measurement- gamma ray microscope thought experiment; Wave-particle duality, Heisenberg uncertainty principle (Uncertainty relations involving Canonical pair of variables): Derivation from Wave Packets impossibility of a particle following a trajectory; Estimating minimum energy of a confined particle using uncertainty principle; Energy-time uncertainty principle- application to virtual particles and range of an interaction.

(5 Lectures)

Two slit interference experiment with photons, atoms and particles; linear superposition principle as a consequence; Matter waves and wave amplitude; Schrodinger equation for non-relativistic particles; Momentum and Energy operators; stationary states; physical interpretation of a wave function, probabilities and normalization; Probability and probability current densities in one dimension. **(10 Lectures)**

One dimensional infinitely rigid box- energy eigenvalues and eigenfunctions, normalization; Quantum dot as example; Quantum mechanical scattering and tunnelling in one dimension-across a step potential & rectangular potential barrier. **(10 Lectures)**

Size and structure of atomic nucleus and its relation with atomic weight; Impossibility of an electron being in the nucleus as a consequence of the uncertainty principle. Nature of nuclear force, NZ graph, Liquid Drop model: semi-empirical mass formula and binding energy. **(6 Lectures)**

Radioactivity: stability of the nucleus; Law of radioactive decay; Mean life and half-life; Alpha decay; Beta decay- energy released, spectrum and Pauli's prediction of neutrino; Gamma ray emission, energy-momentum conservation: electron-positron pair creation by gamma photons in the vicinity of a nucleus. **(8 Lectures)**

Fission and fusion- mass deficit, relativity and generation of energy; Fission- nature of fragments and emission of neutrons. Fusion and thermonuclear reactions driving stellar energy (brief qualitative discussions). **(3 Lectures)**

Lasers: Metastable states. Spontaneous and Stimulated emissions. Optical Pumping and Population Inversion. Basic lasing. **(4 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Concepts of Modern Physics, Arthur Beiser, 2002, McGraw-Hill.
 - Introduction to Modern Physics, Rich Meyer, Kennard, Coop, 2002, Tata McGraw Hill
 - Introduction to Quantum Mechanics, David J. Griffith, 2005, Pearson Education.
 - Physics for scientists and Engineers with Modern Physics, Jewett and Serway, 2010, Cengage Learning.
 - Modern Physics, G.Kaur and G.R. Pickrell, 2014, McGraw Hill
 - Theory and Problems of Modern Physics, Schaum's outline, R. Gautreau and W. Savin, 2nd Edn, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. Ltd.
 - Quantum Physics, Berkeley Physics, Vol.4. E.H.Wichman, 1971, Tata McGraw-Hill Co.
 - Six Ideas that Shaped Physics:Particle Behave like Waves, T.A.Moore,2003, McGraw Hill
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PHYSICS PRACTICAL-C IX LAB

60 Periods

At least 06 experiments from following:

1. Measurement of Planck's constant using black body radiation and photo-detector
2. Photo-electric effect: photo current versus intensity and wavelength of light; maximum energy of photo-electrons versus frequency of light

3. To determine work function of material of filament of directly heated vacuum diode.
4. To determine the Planck's constant using LEDs of at least 4 different colours.
5. To determine the wavelength of H-alpha emission line of Hydrogen atom.
6. To determine the ionization potential of mercury.
7. To determine the absorption lines in the rotational spectrum of Iodine vapour.
8. To determine the value of e/m by (a) Magnetic focusing or (b) Bar magnet.
9. To setup the Millikan oil drop apparatus and determine the charge of an electron.
10. To show the tunneling effect in tunnel diode using I-V characteristics.
11. To determine the wavelength of laser source using diffraction of single slit.
12. To determine the wavelength of laser source using diffraction of double slits.
13. To determine angular spread of He-Ne laser using plane diffraction grating

Reference Books

- Advanced Practical Physics for students, B.L. Flint and H.T.Worsnop, 1971, Asia Publishing House
 - Advanced level Physics Practicals, Michael Nelson and Jon M. Ogborn, 4th Edition, reprinted 1985, Heinemann Educational Publishers
 - A Text Book of Practical Physics, I.Prakash & Ramakrishna, 11th Edn, 2011, Kitab Mahal
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PHYSICS-C X: ANALOG SYSTEMS AND APPLICATIONS

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Semiconductor Diodes: P and N type semiconductors. Energy Level Diagram. Conductivity and Mobility, Concept of Drift velocity. PN Junction Fabrication (Simple Idea). Barrier Formation in PN Junction Diode. Derivation for Barrier Potential, Barrier Width and Current for abrupt Junction. Current Flow Mechanism in Forward and Reverse Biased Diode. **(9 Lectures)**

Two-terminal Devices and their Applications: (1) Rectifier Diode: Half-wave Rectifiers. Centre-tapped and Bridge Full-wave Rectifiers, Calculation of Ripple Factor and Rectification Efficiency, C-filter, (2) Zener Diode and Voltage Regulation. Principle, structure and characteristics of (1) LED, (2) Photodiode and (3) Solar Cell, Qualitative idea of Schottky diode and Tunnel diode. **(7 Lectures)**

Bipolar Junction transistors: n-p-n and p-n-p Transistors. I-V characteristics of CB and CE Configurations. Active, Cutoff and Saturation Regions. Current gains α and β . Relations between α and β . Load Line analysis of Transistors. DC Load line and Q-point. Physical Mechanism of Current Flow. **(6 Lectures)**

Amplifiers: Transistor Biasing and Stabilization Circuits. Fixed Bias and Voltage Divider Bias. Transistor as 2-port Network.h-parameter Equivalent Circuit. Analysis of a single-stage CE amplifier using Hybrid Model. Input and Output Impedance. Current, Voltage and Power Gains. Classification of Class A, B & C Amplifiers. **(10 Lectures)**

Coupled Amplifier: Two stage RC-coupled amplifier and its frequency response. **(4 Lectures)**

Feedback in Amplifiers: Positive and Negative Feedback. Effect of negative feedback on Input Impedance, Output Impedance, Gain, Stability, Distortion and Noise. **(4 Lectures)**

Sinusoidal Oscillators: Barkhausen's Criterion for self-sustained oscillations. RC Phase shift oscillator, determination of Frequency.Hartley & Colpitts oscillators. **(4 Lectures)**

Operational Amplifiers (Black Box approach): Characteristics of an Ideal and Practical Op-Amp. (IC 741) Open-loop and Closed-loop Gain. Frequency Response. CMRR. Slew Rate and concept of Virtual ground. **(4 Lectures)**

Applications of Op-Amps: (1) Inverting and non-inverting amplifiers, (2) Adder, (3) Subtractor, (4) Differentiator, (5) Integrator, (6) Log amplifier, (7) Comparator and Zero crossing detector (8) Wein bridge oscillator. **(9 Lectures)**

Conversion: D/A Resistive networks (Weighted and R-2R Ladder). Accuracy and Resolution. **(3 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Integrated Electronics, J. Millman and C.C. Halkias, 1991, Tata Mc-Graw Hill.
 - Electronics: Fundamentals and Applications, J.D. Ryder, 2004, Prentice Hall.
 - Solid State Electronic Devices, B.G.Streetman & S.K.Banerjee, 6th Edn.,2009, PHI Learning
 - Electronic Devices & circuits, S.Salivahanan & N.S.Kumar, 3rd Ed., 2012, Tata Mc-Graw Hill
 - OP-Amps and Linear Integrated Circuit, R. A. Gayakwad, 4th edition, 2000, Prentice Hall
 - Microelectronic circuits, A.S. Sedra, K.C. Smith, A.N. Chandorkar, 2014, 6th Edn., Oxford University Press.
 - Semiconductor Devices: Physics and Technology, S.M. Sze, 2nd Ed., 2002, Wiley India
 - Microelectronic Circuits, M.H. Rashid, 2nd Edition, Cengage Learning
 - Microelectronic Devices & Circuits, David A.Bell, 5th Edn.,2015, Oxford University Press
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PHYSICS PRACTICAL-C X LAB

60 Periods

At least 08 experiments from the following:

1. To study the V-I characteristics of a Zener diode and its use as voltage regulator.

2. Study of V-I & power curves of solar cells, and find maximum power point & efficiency.
3. To study the characteristics of a Bipolar Junction Transistor in CE configuration.
4. To study the various biasing configurations of BJT for normal class A operation.
5. To design a CE transistor amplifier of a given gain (mid-gain) using voltage divider bias.
6. To study the frequency response of voltage gain of a two stage RC-coupled transistor amplifier.
7. To design a Wien bridge oscillator for given frequency using an op-amp.
8. To design a phase shift oscillator of given specifications using BJT.
9. To design a digital to analog converter (DAC) of given specifications.
10. To design an inverting amplifier using Op-amp (741,351) for dc voltage of given gain
11. (a) To design inverting amplifier using Op-amp (741,351) & study its frequency response
(b) To design non-inverting amplifier using Op-amp (741,351) & study frequency response
12. (a) To add two dc voltages using Op-amp in inverting and non-inverting mode
(b) To study the zero-crossing detector and comparator.
13. To design a precision Differential amplifier of given I/O specification using Op-amp.
14. To investigate the use of an op-amp as an Integrator.
15. To investigate the use of an op-amp as a Differentiator.
16. To design a circuit to simulate the solution of simultaneous equation and $1^{st}/2^{nd}$ order differential equation.

Reference Books:

- Basic Electronics: A text lab manual, P.B.Zbar, A.P.Malvino, M.A.Miller, 1994, Mc-Graw Hill.
 - OP-Amps and Linear Integrated Circuit, R. A. Gayakwad, 4th edition, 2000, Prentice Hall.
 - Electronic Principle, Albert Malvino, 2008, Tata Mc-Graw Hill.
 - Electronic Devices & circuit Theory, R.L.Boylestad & L.D.Nashelsky, 2009, Pearson
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Semester V

PHYSICS-C XI: QUANTUM MECHANICS AND APPLICATIONS (Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Time dependent Schrodinger equation: Time dependent Schrodinger equation and dynamical evolution of a quantum state; Properties of Wave Function. Interpretation of Wave Function Probability and probability current densities in three dimensions;

Conditions for Physical Acceptability of Wave Functions. Normalization. Linearity and Superposition Principles. Eigenvalues and Eigenfunctions. Position, momentum and Energy operators; commutator of position and momentum operators; Expectation values of position and momentum. Wave Function of a Free Particle. **(10 Lectures)**

Time independent Schrodinger equation-Hamiltonian, stationary states and energy eigenvalues; expansion of an arbitrary wavefunction as a linear combination of energy eigenfunctions; General solution of the time dependent Schrodinger equation in terms of linear combinations of stationary states; Application to spread of Gaussian wave-packet for a free particle in one dimension; wave packets, Fourier transforms and momentum space wavefunction; Position-momentum uncertainty principle. **(12 Lectures)**

General discussion of bound states in an arbitrary potential- continuity of wave function, boundary condition and emergence of discrete energy levels; application to one-dimensional problem-square well potential; Quantum mechanics of simple harmonic oscillator-energy levels and energy eigenfunctions using Frobenius method; Hermite polynomials; ground state, zero point energy & uncertainty principle. **(10 Lectures)**

Quantum theory of hydrogen-like atoms: time independent Schrodinger equation in spherical polar coordinates; separation of variables for second order partial differential equation; angular momentum operator & quantum numbers; Radial wavefunctions from Frobenius method; shapes of the probability densities for ground and first excited states; Orbital angular momentum quantum numbers l and m ; s, p, d,...shells. **(10 Lectures)**

Atoms in Electric and Magnetic Fields: Electron angular momentum. Space quantization. Electron Spin and Spin Angular Momentum. Larmor's Theorem. Spin Magnetic Moment. Stern-Gerlach Experiment. Normal Zeeman Effect: Electron Magnetic Moment and Magnetic Energy. **(8 Lectures)**

Many electron atoms: Pauli's Exclusion Principle. Symmetric and Antisymmetric Wave Functions. Spin orbit coupling. Spectral Notations for Atomic States. Total angular momentum. Spin-orbit coupling in atoms-L-S and J-J couplings. **(8 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- A Text book of Quantum Mechanics, P.M. Mathews and K. Venkatesan, 2nd Ed., 2010, McGraw Hill
 - Quantum Mechanics, Robert Eisberg and Robert Resnick, 2nd Edn., 2002, Wiley.
 - Quantum Mechanics, Leonard I. Schiff, 3rd Edn. 2010, Tata McGraw Hill.
 - Quantum Mechanics for Scientists & Engineers, D.A.B. Miller, 2008, Cambridge University Press
 - Quantum Mechanics, Eugen Merzbacher, 2004, John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
 - Introduction to Quantum Mechanics, D.J. Griffith, 2nd Ed. 2005, Pearson Education
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PHYSICS PRACTICAL-C XI LAB

60 Periods

Use C/C++/Scilab for solving the following problems based on Quantum Mechanics like

1. Solve the s-wave Schrodinger equation for the ground state and the first excited state of the hydrogen atom:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dr^2} = A(r)u(r), A(r) = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} [V(r) - E] \text{ where } V(r) = -\frac{e^2}{r}$$

Here, m is the reduced mass of the electron. Obtain the energy eigenvalues and plot the corresponding wavefunctions. Remember that the ground state energy of the hydrogen atom is ≈ -13.6 eV. Take $e = 3.795$ (eVÅ) $^{1/2}$, $\hbar c = 1973$ (eVÅ) and $m = 0.511 \times 10^6$ eV/c 2 .

2. Solve the s-wave radial Schrodinger equation for an atom:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dr^2} = A(r)u(r), A(r) = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} [V(r) - E]$$

where m is the reduced mass of the system (which can be chosen to be the mass of an electron), for the screened coulomb potential

$$V(r) = -\frac{e^2}{r} e^{-r/a}$$

Find the energy (in eV) of the ground state of the atom to an accuracy of three significant digits. Also, plot the corresponding wavefunction. Take $e = 3.795$ (eVÅ) $^{1/2}$, $m = 0.511 \times 10^6$ eV/c 2 , and $a = 3$ Å, 5 Å, 7 Å. In these units $\hbar c = 1973$ (eVÅ). The ground state energy is expected to be above -12 eV in all three cases.

3. Solve the s-wave radial Schrodinger equation for a particle of mass m:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dr^2} = A(r)u(r), A(r) = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} [V(r) - E]$$

For the anharmonic oscillator potential

$$V(r) = \frac{1}{2} kr^2 + \frac{1}{3} br^3$$

for the ground state energy (in MeV) of particle to an accuracy of three significant digits. Also, plot the corresponding wave function. Choose $m = 940$ MeV/c 2 , $k = 100$ MeV fm $^{-2}$, $b = 0, 10, 30$ MeV fm $^{-3}$. In these units, $\hbar c = 197.3$ MeV fm. The ground state energy I expected to lie between 90 and 110 MeV for all three cases.

4. Solve the s-wave radial Schrodinger equation for the vibrations of hydrogen molecule:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dr^2} = A(r)u(r), A(r) = \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} [V(r) - E]$$

Where μ is the reduced mass of the two-atom system for the Morse potential

$$V(r) = D(e^{-2\alpha r'} - e^{-\alpha r'}), \quad r' = \frac{r - r_0}{r_0}$$

Find the lowest vibrational energy (in MeV) of the molecule to an accuracy of three significant digits. Also plot the corresponding wave function.

Take: $m = 940 \times 10^6$ eV/C 2 , $D = 0.755501$ eV, $\alpha = 1.44$, $r_0 = 0.131349$ Å

Laboratory based experiments (Optional):

5. Study of Electron spin resonance- determine magnetic field as a function of the resonance frequency
6. Study of Zeeman effect: with external magnetic field; Hyperfine splitting
7. Quantum efficiency of CCDs

Reference Books:

- Schaum's outline of Programming with C++. J. Hubbard, 2000, McGraw-Hill Publication
 - An introduction to computational Physics, T. Pang, 2nd Edn., 2006, Cambridge Univ. Press
 - Simulation of ODE/PDE Models with MATLAB®, OCTAVE and SCILAB: Scientific & Engineering Applications: A. Vande Wouwer, P. Saucez, C. V. Fernández. 2014 Springer.
 - Scilab (A Free Software to Matlab): H. Ramchandran, A.S. Nair. 2011 S. Chand & Co.
 - A Guide to MATLAB, B.R. Hunt, R.L. Lipsman, J.M. Rosenberg, 2014, 3rd Edn., Cambridge University Press
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PHYSICS-C XII: SOLID STATE PHYSICS**(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)****Theory: 60 Lectures**

Crystal Structure: Solids: Amorphous and Crystalline Materials. Lattice Translation Vectors. Lattice with a Basis– Central and Non-Central Elements. Unit Cell. Miller Indices. Reciprocal Lattice. Types of Lattices. Brillouin Zones. Diffraction of X-rays by Crystals. Bragg's Law. Atomic and Geometrical Factor. **(12 Lectures)**

Elementary Lattice Dynamics: Lattice Vibrations and Phonons: Linear Monoatomic and Diatomic Chains. Acoustical and Optical Phonons. Qualitative Description of the Phonon Spectrum in Solids. Dulong and Petit's Law, Einstein and Debye theories of specific heat of solids. T^3 law. **(10 Lectures)**

Magnetic Properties of Matter: Dia-, Para-, Ferri- and Ferromagnetic Materials. Classical Langevin Theory of dia- and Paramagnetic Domains. Quantum Mechanical Treatment of Paramagnetism. Curie's law, Weiss's Theory of Ferromagnetism and Ferromagnetic Domains. Discussion of B-H Curve. Hysteresis and Energy Loss. **(8 Lectures)**

Dielectric Properties of Materials: Polarization. Local Electric Field at an Atom. Depolarization Field. Electric Susceptibility. Polarizability. Clausius Mosotti Equation. Classical Theory of Electric Polarizability. Normal and Anomalous Dispersion. Cauchy and Sellmeier relations. Langevin-Debye equation. Complex Dielectric Constant. Optical Phenomena. Application: Plasma Oscillations, Plasma Frequency, Plasmons, TO modes. **(10 Lectures)**

Ferroelectric Properties of Materials: Structural phase transition, Classification of crystals, Piezoelectric effect, Pyroelectric effect, Ferroelectric effect, Electrostrictive effect, Curie-Weiss Law, Ferroelectric domains, PE hysteresis loop. **(6 lectures)**

Elementary band theory: Kronig Penny model. Band Gap. Conductor, Semiconductor (P and N type) and insulator. Conductivity of Semiconductor, mobility, Hall Effect.

(8 Lectures)

Superconductivity: Experimental Results. Critical Temperature. Critical magnetic field. Meissner effect. Type I and type II Superconductors, London's Equation and Penetration Depth. Isotope effect. Idea of BCS theory (No derivation)

(6 Lectures)

Reference Books:

- Introduction to Solid State Physics, Charles Kittel, 8th Edn., 2004, Wiley India Pvt. Ltd.
 - Elements of Solid State Physics, J.P. Srivastava, 2nd Edn., 2006, Prentice-Hall of India.
 - Introduction to Solids, Leonid V. Azaroff, 2004, Tata Mc-Graw Hill.
 - Solid State Physics, N.W. Ashcroft and N.D. Mermin, 1976, Cengage Learning.
 - Solid-state Physics, H. Ibach and H. Luth, 2009, Springer.
 - Solid State Physics, Rita John, 2014, McGraw Hill
 - Solid State Physics, M.A. Wahab, 2011, Narosa Publications.
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PHYSICS PRACTICAL-C XII LAB

60 Periods

At least 06 experiments from the following

1. Measurement of susceptibility of paramagnetic solution (Quinck's Tube Method)
2. To measure the Magnetic susceptibility of Solids.
3. To determine the Coupling Coefficient of a Piezoelectric crystal.
4. To measure the Dielectric Constant of a dielectric Materials with frequency.
5. To determine the complex dielectric constant and plasma frequency of metal using Surface Plasmon resonance (SPR) technique.
6. To determine the refractive index of a dielectric using SPR technique.
7. To study the PE Hysteresis loop of a Ferroelectric Crystal.
8. To draw the BH curve of Fe using Solenoid & determine energy loss from Hysteresis.
9. To measure the resistivity of a semiconductor (Ge) with temperature (up to 150°C) by four-probe method and to determine its band gap.
10. To determine the Hall coefficient of a semiconductor sample.

Reference Books

- Advanced Practical Physics for students, B.L. Flint and H.T. Worsnop, 1971, Asia Publishing House.
 - A Text Book of Practical Physics, I.Prakash & Ramakrishna, 11th Ed., 2011, Kitab Mahal
 - Elements of Solid State Physics, J.P. Srivastava, 2nd Ed., 2006, Prentice-Hall of India.
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Semester VI

PHYSICS-C XIII: ELECTROMAGNETIC THEORY

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Maxwell Equations: Review of Maxwell's equations. Displacement Current. Vector and Scalar Potentials. Gauge Transformations: Lorentz and Coulomb Gauge. Boundary Conditions at Interface between Different Media. Wave Equations. Plane Waves in Dielectric Media. Poynting Theorem and Poynting Vector. Electromagnetic (EM) Energy Density. Physical Concept of Electromagnetic Field Energy Density. Momentum Density and Angular Momentum Density. (12 Lectures)

EM Wave Propagation in Unbounded Media: Plane EM waves through vacuum and isotropic dielectric medium, transverse nature of plane EM waves, refractive index and dielectric constant, wave impedance. Propagation through conducting media, relaxation time, skin depth. Wave propagation through dilute plasma, electrical conductivity of ionized gases, plasma frequency, refractive index, skin depth, application to propagation through ionosphere. (10 Lectures)

EM Wave in Bounded Media: Boundary conditions at a plane interface between two media. Reflection & Refraction of plane waves at plane interface between two dielectric media-Laws of Reflection & Refraction. Fresnel's Formulae for perpendicular & parallel polarization cases, Brewster's law. Reflection & Transmission coefficients. Total internal reflection, evanescent waves. Metallic reflection (normal Incidence) (10 Lectures)

Polarization of Electromagnetic Waves: Description of Linear, Circular and Elliptical Polarization. Propagation of E.M. Waves in Anisotropic Media. Symmetric Nature of Dielectric Tensor. Fresnel's Formula. Uniaxial and Biaxial Crystals. Light Propagation in Uniaxial Crystal. Double Refraction. Polarization by Double Refraction. Nicol Prism. Ordinary & extraordinary refractive indices. Production & detection of Plane, Circularly and Elliptically Polarized Light. Phase Retardation Plates: Quarter-Wave and Half-Wave Plates. Babinet Compensator and its Uses. Analysis of Polarized Light (12 Lectures)

Rotatory Polarization: Optical Rotation. Biot's Laws for Rotatory Polarization. Fresnel's Theory of optical rotation. Calculation of angle of rotation. Experimental verification of Fresnel's theory. Specific rotation. Laurent's half-shade polarimeter. (5 Lectures)

Wave Guides: Planar optical wave guides. Planar dielectric wave guide. Condition of continuity at interface. Phase shift on total reflection. Eigenvalue equations. Phase and group velocity of guided waves. Field energy and Power transmission. (8 Lectures)

Optical Fibres: Numerical Aperture. Step and Graded Indices (Definitions Only).

Reference Books:

- Introduction to Electrodynamics, D.J. Griffiths, 3rd Ed., 1998, Benjamin Cummings.
 - Elements of Electromagnetics, M.N.O. Sadiku, 2001, Oxford University Press.
 - Fundamentals of Electromagnetics, M.A.W. Miah, 1982, Tata McGraw Hill
 - Electromagnetic field Theory, R.S. Kshetrimayun, 2012, Cengage Learning
 - Engineering Electromagnetic, William H. Hayt, 8th Edition, 2012, McGraw Hill.
 - Electromagnetics, J.A. Edminster, Schaum Series, 2006, Tata McGraw Hill.
 - Electromagnetic field theory fundamentals, B. Guru and H. Hiziroglu, 2015, Cambridge University Press
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PHYSICS PRACTICAL-C XIII LAB

60 Periods

At least 06 experiments from the following

1. To verify the law of Malus for plane polarized light.
2. To determine the specific rotation of sugar solution using Polarimeter.
3. To analyze elliptically polarized Light by using a Babinet's compensator.
4. To study dependence of radiation on angle for a simple Dipole antenna.
5. To determine the wavelength and velocity of ultrasonic waves in a liquid (Kerosene Oil, Xylene, etc.) by studying the diffraction through ultrasonic grating.
6. To study the reflection, refraction of microwaves
7. To study Polarization and double slit interference in microwaves.
8. To determine the refractive index of liquid by total internal reflection using Wollaston's air-film.
9. To determine the refractive Index of (1) glass and (2) a liquid by total internal reflection using a Gaussian eyepiece.
10. To study the polarization of light by reflection and determine the polarizing angle for air-glass interface.
11. To verify the Stefan's law of radiation and to determine Stefan's constant.
12. To determine Boltzmann constant using V-I characteristics of PN junction diode.

Reference Books

- Advanced Practical Physics for students, B.L. Flint and H.T. Worsnop, 1971, Asia Publishing House.
 - Advanced level Physics Practicals, Michael Nelson and Jon M. Ogborn, 4th Edition, reprinted 1985, Heinemann Educational Publishers
 - Electromagnetic Field Theory for Engineers & Physicists, G. Lehner, 2010, Springer
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PHYSICS-C XIV: STATISTICAL MECHANICS

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Classical Statistics: Macrostate and Microstate, Phase Space, Elementary Concept of Ensemble, Entropy and Thermodynamic Probability, Maxwell-Boltzmann Distribution Law, Partition Function, Thermodynamic Functions of an Ideal Gas, Classical Entropy Expression, Gibbs Paradox, Sackur Tetrode equation, Law of Equipartition of Energy (with proof)– Applications to Specific Heat and its Limitations, Thermodynamic Functions of a Two-Energy Levels System, Negative Temperature. **(18 Lectures)**

Classical Theory of Radiation: Properties of Thermal Radiation. Blackbody Radiation. Pure temperature dependence. Radiation Pressure. Kirchhoff's law. Stefan-Boltzmann law: Thermodynamic proof. Wien's Displacement law. Wien's Distribution Law. Saha's Ionization Formula. Rayleigh-Jean's Law. Ultraviolet Catastrophe. **(9 Lectures)**

Quantum Theory of Radiation: Spectral Distribution of Black Body Radiation. Planck's Quantum Postulates. Planck's Law of Blackbody Radiation: Experimental Verification. Deduction of (1) Wien's Distribution Law, (2) Rayleigh-Jeans Law, (3) Stefan-Boltzmann Law, (4) Wien's Displacement law from Planck's law. **(5 Lectures)**

Bose-Einstein Statistics: B-E distribution law, Thermodynamic functions of a strongly Degenerate Bose Gas, Bose Einstein condensation, properties of liquid He (qualitative description), Radiation as a photon gas and Thermodynamic functions of photon gas. Bose derivation of Planck's law. **(13 Lectures)**

Fermi-Dirac Statistics: Fermi-Dirac Distribution Law, Thermodynamic functions of a Completely and strongly Degenerate Fermi Gas, Fermi Energy, Electron gas in a Metal, Specific Heat of Metals, Relativistic Fermi gas, White Dwarf Stars, Chandrasekhar Mass Limit. **(15 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Statistical Mechanics, R.K. Pathria, Butterworth Heinemann: 2nd Ed., 1996, Oxford University Press.
 - Statistical Physics, Berkeley Physics Course, F. Reif, 2008, Tata McGraw-Hill
 - Thermodynamics, Kinetic Theory and Statistical Thermodynamics, Francis W. Sears and Gerhard L. Salinger, 1986, Narosa.
 - Modern Thermodynamics with Statistical Mechanics, Carl S. Helrich, 2009, Springer
 - An Introduction to Statistical Mechanics & Thermodynamics, R.H. Swendsen, 2012, Oxford Univ. Press
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PHYSICS PRACTICAL-C XIV LAB

60 Periods

Use C/C++/Scilab/other numerical simulations for solving the problems based on Statistical Mechanics like

1. Computational analysis of the behavior of a collection of particles in a box that satisfy Newtonian mechanics and interact via the Lennard-Jones potential, varying the total number of particles N and the initial conditions:
 - a) Study of local number density in the equilibrium state (i) average; (ii) fluctuations
 - b) Study of transient behavior of the system (approach to equilibrium)
 - c) Relationship of large N and the arrow of time
 - d) Computation of the velocity distribution of particles for the system and comparison with the Maxwell velocity distribution
 - e) Computation and study of mean molecular speed and its dependence on particle mass
 - f) Computation of fraction of molecules in an ideal gas having speed near the most probable speed

2. Computation of the partition function $Z(\beta)$ for examples of systems with a finite number of single particle levels (e.g., 2 level, 3 level, etc.) and a finite number of non-interacting particles N under Maxwell-Boltzmann, Fermi-Dirac and Bose-Einstein statistics:
 - a) Study of how $Z(\beta)$, average energy $\langle E \rangle$, energy fluctuation ΔE , C_v , depend upon the temperature, total number of particles N and the spectrum of single particle states.
 - b) Ratios of occupation numbers of various states for the systems considered above
 - c) Computation of physical quantities at large and small temperature T and comparison of various statistics at large and small temperature T .

3. Plot Planck's law for Black Body radiation and compare it with Raleigh-Jeans Law at high temperature and low temperature.

4. Plot Specific Heat of Solids (a) Dulong-Petit law, (b) Einstein distribution function, (c) Debye distribution function for high temperature and low temperature and compare them for these two cases.

5. Plot the following functions with energy at different temperatures
 - a) Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution
 - b) Fermi-Dirac distribution
 - c) Bose-Einstein distribution

Reference Books:

- Elementary Numerical Analysis, K.E. Atkinson, 3rd Edn. 2007, Wiley India Edition
- Statistical Mechanics, R.K. Pathria, Butterworth Heinemann: 2nd Ed., 1996, Oxford University Press.
- Introduction to Modern Statistical Mechanics, D. Chandler, Oxford University Press, 1987
- Thermodynamics, Kinetic Theory and Statistical Thermodynamics, Francis W. Sears and Gerhard L. Salinger, 1986, Narosa.

- Modern Thermodynamics with Statistical Mechanics, Carl S. Helrich, 2009, Springer
 - Statistical and Thermal Physics with computer applications, Harvey Gould and Jan Tobochnik, Princeton University Press, 2010.
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PHYSICS-DSE I-IV (ELECTIVES): Select any four paper.

Odd Semester Options (DSE I – II): Select any 02 papers

PHYSICS-DSE: EXPERIMENTAL TECHNIQUES

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Measurements: Accuracy and precision. Significant figures. Error and uncertainty analysis. Types of errors: Gross error, systematic error, random error. Statistical analysis of data (Arithmetic mean, deviation from mean, average deviation, standard deviation, chi-square) and curve fitting. Gaussian distribution. **(7 Lectures)**

Signals and Systems: Periodic and aperiodic signals. Impulse response, transfer function and frequency response of first and second order systems. Fluctuations and Noise in measurement system. S/N ratio and Noise figure. Noise in frequency domain. Sources of Noise: Inherent fluctuations, Thermal noise, Shot noise, 1/f noise **(7 Lectures)**

Shielding and Grounding: Methods of safety grounding. Energy coupling. Grounding. Shielding: Electrostatic shielding. Electromagnetic Interference. **(4 Lectures)**

Transducers & industrial instrumentation (working principle, efficiency, applications): Static and dynamic characteristics of measurement Systems. Generalized performance of systems, Zero order first order, second order and higher order systems. Electrical, Thermal and Mechanical systems. Calibration. Transducers and sensors. Characteristics of Transducers. Transducers as electrical element and their signal conditioning. Temperature transducers: RTD, Thermistor, Thermocouples, Semiconductor type temperature sensors (AD590, LM35, LM75) and signal conditioning. Linear Position transducer: Strain gauge, Piezoelectric. Inductance change transducer: Linear variable differential transformer (LVDT), Capacitance change transducers. Radiation Sensors: Principle of Gas filled detector, ionization chamber, scintillation detector. **(21 Lectures)**

Digital Multimeter: Comparison of analog and digital instruments. Block diagram of digital multimeter, principle of measurement of I, V, C. Accuracy and resolution of measurement. **(5 Lectures)**

Impedance Bridges and Q-meter: Block diagram and working principles of RLC bridge. Q-meter and its working operation. Digital LCR bridge. **(4 Lectures)**

Vacuum Systems: Characteristics of vacuum: Gas law, Mean free path. Application of vacuum. Vacuum system- Chamber, Mechanical pumps, Diffusion pump & Turbo Modular pump, Pumping speed, Pressure gauges (Pirani, Penning, ionization). **(12 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Experimental Methods for Engineers, J.P. Holman, McGraw Hill
 - Introduction to Measurements and Instrumentation, A.K. Ghosh, 3rd Edition, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
 - Transducers and Instrumentation, D.V.S. Murty, 2nd Edition, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
 - Instrumentation Devices and Systems, C.S. Rangan, G.R. Sarma, V.S.V. Mani, Tata McGraw Hill
 - Electronic circuits: Handbook of design & applications, U.Tietze, Ch.Schenk, Springer
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PRACTICAL- DSE LAB: EXPERIMENTAL TECHNIQUES

60 Periods

At least 06 experiments each from the following:

1. Determine output characteristics of a LVDT & measure displacement using LVDT
2. Measurement of
 - (a) Strain using Strain Gauge,
 - (b) level using capacitive transducer.
 - (c) distance using ultrasonic transducer
3. To study the characteristics of a Thermostat and determine its parameters.
4. Calibrate Semiconductor type temperature sensor (AD590, LM35, LM75) and Resistance Temperature Device (RTD).
5. Create vacuum in a small chamber using a mechanical (rotary) pump and measure the chamber pressure using a pressure gauge.
6. Comparison of pickup of noise in cables of different types (co-axial, single shielded, double shielded, without shielding) of 2m length, understanding of importance of grounding using function generator of mV level & an oscilloscope.
7. To design and study the Sample and Hold Circuit.
8. Design and analyze the Clippers and Clampers circuits using junction diode
9. To plot the frequency response of a microphone.
10. To measure Q of a coil and influence of frequency, using a Q-meter.

Reference Books:

- Electronic circuits: Handbook of design and applications, U.Tietze and C.Schenk, 2008, Springer

- Basic Electronics: A text lab manual, P.B.Zbar, A.P.Malvino, M.A.Miller, 1990, McGraw Hill
 - Measurement, Instrumentation and Experiment Design in Physics & Engineering, M.Sayer and A. Mansingh, 2005, PHI Learning.
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PHYSICS-DSE: ADVANCED MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS-I

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

The emphasis of the course is on applications in solving problems of interest to physicists. Students are to be examined on the basis of problems, seen and unseen.

Linear Vector Spaces

Abstract Systems. Binary Operations and Relations. Introduction to Groups and Fields. Vector Spaces and Subspaces. Linear Independence and Dependence of Vectors. Basis and Dimensions of a Vector Space. Change of basis. Homomorphism and Isomorphism of Vector Spaces. Linear Transformations. Algebra of Linear Transformations. Non-singular Transformations. Representation of Linear Transformations by Matrices.

(12 Lectures)

Matrices

Addition and Multiplication of Matrices. Null Matrices. Diagonal, Scalar and Unit Matrices. Upper-Triangular and Lower-Triangular Matrices. Transpose of a Matrix. Symmetric and Skew-Symmetric Matrices. Conjugate of a Matrix. Hermitian and Skew-Hermitian Matrices. Singular and Non-Singular matrices. Orthogonal and Unitary Matrices. Trace of a Matrix. Inner Product.

(8 Lectures)

Eigen-values and Eigenvectors. Cayley- Hamilton Theorem. Diagonalization of Matrices. Solutions of Coupled Linear Ordinary Differential Equations. Functions of a Matrix.

(10 Lectures)

Cartesian Tensors

Transformation of Co-ordinates. Einstein's Summation Convention. Relation between Direction Cosines. Tensors. Algebra of Tensors. Sum, Difference and Product of Two Tensors. Contraction. Quotient Law of Tensors. Symmetric and Anti-symmetric Tensors. Invariant Tensors : Kronecker and Alternating Tensors. Association of Antisymmetric Tensor of Order Two and Vectors. Vector Algebra and Calculus using Cartesian Tensors : Scalar and Vector Products, Scalar and Vector Triple Products. Differentiation. Gradient, Divergence and Curl of Tensor Fields. Vector Identities. Tensorial Formulation of Analytical Solid Geometry : Equation of a Line. Angle Between Lines. Projection of a Line on another Line. Condition for Two Lines to be Coplanar. Foot of the Perpendicular from a Point on a Line. Rotation Tensor (No Derivation). Isotropic Tensors. Tensorial Character of Physical Quantities. Moment of Inertia Tensor. Stress and Strain Tensors : Symmetric Nature. Elasticity Tensor. Generalized Hooke's Law.

(20 lectures)

General Tensors

Transformation of Co-ordinates. Minkowski Space. Contravariant & Covariant Vectors. Contravariant, Covariant and Mixed Tensors. Kronecker Delta and Permutation Tensors. Algebra of Tensors. Sum, Difference & Product of Two Tensors. Contraction. Quotient Law of Tensors. Symmetric and Anti-symmetric Tensors. Metric Tensor. (10 Lectures)

Reference Books:

- Mathematical Tools for Physics, James Nearing, 2010, Dover Publications
 - Mathematical Methods for Physicists, G.B. Arfken, H.J. Weber and F.E.Harris, 1970, Elsevier.
 - Modern Mathematical Methods for Physicists and Engineers, C.D. Cantrell, 2011, Cambridge University Press
 - Introduction to Matrices & Linear Transformations, D.T.Finkbeiner, 1978, Dover Pub.
 - Mathematics for Physicists, Susan M. Lea, 2004, Thomson Brooks/Cole
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PHYSICS PRACTICAL-DSE LAB: ADVANCED MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS-I LAB

60 Periods

Scilab/C++ based simulations experiments based on Mathematical Physics problems like (at least 06 experiments)

1. Linear algebra:

- Multiplication of two 3 x 3 matrices.
- Eigenvalue and eigenvectors of

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}; \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i & 3+4i \\ +i & 2 & 4 \\ 3-4i & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}; \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -i & 2i \\ +i & 4 & 3 \\ -2i & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. Orthogonal polynomials as eigenfunctions of Hermitian differential operators.
3. Determination of the principal axes of moment of inertia through diagonalization.
4. Vector space of wave functions in Quantum Mechanics: Position and momentum differential operators and their commutator, wave functions for stationary states as eigenfunctions of Hermitian differential operator.
5. Lagrangian formulation in Classical Mechanics with constraints.
6. Study of geodesics in Euclidean and other spaces (surface of a sphere, etc).
7. Estimation of ground state energy and wave function of a quantum system.

Reference Books:

- Simulation of ODE/PDE Models with MATLAB®, OCTAVE and SCILAB: Scientific and Engineering Applications: A. Vande Wouwer, P. Saucez, C. V. Fernández. 2014 Springer ISBN: 978-3319067896
 - Scilab by example: M. Affouf, 2012, ISBN: 978-1479203444
 - Scilab Image Processing: L.M. Surhone. 2010, Betascript Pub., ISBN: 978-6133459274
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PHYSICS-DSE: EMBEDDED SYSTEM: INTRODUCTION TO MICROCONTROLLERS**(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)****Theory: 60 Lectures**

Embedded system introduction: Introduction to embedded systems and general purpose computer systems, architecture of embedded system, classifications, applications and purpose of embedded systems. **(4 Lectures)**

Review of microprocessors: Organization of Microprocessor based system, 8085 microprocessor pin diagram and architecture, data bus and address bus, 8085 programming model, instruction classification, subroutines, stacks and its implementation, delay subroutines, hardware and software interrupts. **(4 Lectures)**

8051 microcontroller: Introduction and block diagram of 8051 microcontroller, architecture of 8051, 8051 assembly language programming, Program Counter and ROM memory map, Data types and directives, Flag bits and Program Status Word (PSW) register, Jump, loop and call instructions. **(12 Lectures)**

8051 I/O port programming: Introduction of I/O port programming, pin out diagram of 8051 microcontroller, I/O port pins description & their functions, I/O port programming in 8051 (using assembly language), I/O programming: Bit manipulation. **(4 Lectures)**

Programming: 8051 addressing modes and accessing memory using various addressing modes, assembly language instructions using each addressing mode, arithmetic and logic instructions, 8051 programming in C: for time delay & I/O operations and manipulation, for arithmetic and logic operations, for ASCII and BCD conversions. **(12 Lectures)**

Timer and counter programming: Programming 8051 timers, counter programming. **(3 Lectures)**

Serial port programming with and without interrupt: Introduction to 8051 interrupts, programming timer interrupts, programming external hardware interrupts and serial communication interrupt, interrupt priority in the 8051. **(6 Lectures)**

Interfacing 8051 microcontroller to peripherals: Parallel and serial ADC, DAC interfacing, LCD interfacing. **(2 Lectures)**

Programming Embedded Systems: Structure of embedded program, infinite loop, compiling, linking and locating, downloading and debugging. **(3 Lectures)**

Embedded system design and development: Embedded system development environment, file types generated after cross compilation, disassembler/ decompiler, simulator, emulator and debugging, embedded product development life-cycle, trends in embedded industry. **(8 Lectures)**

Introduction to Arduino: Pin diagram and description of Arduino UNO. Basic programming. **(2 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Embedded Systems:Architecture, Programming & Design, Raj Kamal, 2008,Tata McGraw Hill
 - The 8051 Microcontroller and Embedded Systems Using Assembly and C, M.A. Mazidi, J.G. Mazidi, and R.D. McKinlay, 2nd Ed., 2007, Pearson Education India.
 - Microcontrollers in practice, I.Susnea and M.Mitescu, 2005, Springer.
 - Embedded Systems & Robots, Subrata Ghoshal, 2009, Cengage Learning
 - Introduction to embedded system, K.V. Shibu, 1st edition, 2009, McGraw Hill
 - Embedded Microcomputer systems: Real time interfacing, J.W.Valvano 2011, Cengage Learning
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**PRACTICALS- DSE LAB: EMBEDDED SYSTEM:
INTRODUCTION TO MICROCONTROLLERS**

60 Periods

8051 microcontroller based Programs and experiments (at least 06 experiments):

1. To find that the given numbers is prime or not.
2. To find the factorial of a number.
3. Write a program to make the two numbers equal by increasing the smallest number and decreasing the largest number.
4. Use one of the four ports of 8051 for O/P interfaced to eight LED's. Simulate binary counter (8 bit) on LED's .
5. Program to glow the first four LEDs then next four using TIMER application.
6. Program to rotate the contents of the accumulator first right and then left.
7. Program to run a countdown from 9-0 in the seven segment LED display.
8. To interface seven segment LED display with 8051 microcontroller and display 'HELP' in the seven segment LED display.
9. To toggle '1234' as '1324' in the seven segment LED display.
10. Interface stepper motor with 8051 and write a program to move the motor through a given angle in clock wise or counter clockwise direction.
11. Application of embedded systems: Temperature measurement, some information on LCD display, interfacing a keyboard.

Arduino based programs and experiments:

12. Make a LED flash at different time intervals.
13. To vary the intensity of LED connected to Arduino
14. To control speed of a stepper motor using a potential meter connected to Arduino
15. To display “PHYSICS” on LCD/CRO.

Reference Books:

- Embedded Systems:Architecture, Programming and Design, Raj Kamal, 2008,Tata McGraw Hill
 - The 8051 Microcontroller and Embedded Systems Using Assembly and C, M.A.Mazidi, J.G. Mazidi, and R.D. McKinlay, 2nd Ed., 2007, Pearson Education India.
 - Embedded System, B.K. Rao, 2011, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
 - Embedded Microcomputer systems: Real time interfacing, J.W. Valvano 2011, Cengage Learning
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**PHYSICS-DSE: Nuclear and Particle Physics
(Credits: Theory-05, Tutorials-01)**

Theory: 75 Lectures

General Properties of Nuclei: Constituents of nucleus and their Intrinsic properties, quantitative facts about mass, radii, charge density (matter density), binding energy, average binding energy and its variation with mass number, main features of binding energy versus mass number curve, N/A plot, angular momentum, parity, magnetic moment, electric moments, nuclear excited states. **(10 Lectures)**

Nuclear Models: Liquid drop model approach, semi empirical mass formula and significance of its various terms, condition of nuclear stability, two nucleon separation energies, Fermi gas model (degenerate fermion gas, nuclear symmetry potential in Fermi gas), evidence for nuclear shell structure, nuclear magic numbers, basic assumption of shell model, concept of mean field, residual interaction, concept of nuclear force. **(12 Lectures)**

Radioactivity decay:(a) Alpha decay: basics of α -decay processes, theory of α -emission, Gamow factor, Geiger Nuttall law, α -decay spectroscopy. (b) β -decay: energy kinematics for β -decay, positron emission, electron capture, neutrino hypothesis. (c) Gamma decay: Gamma rays emission & kinematics, internal conversion. **(10 Lectures)**

Nuclear Reactions: Types of Reactions, Conservation Laws, kinematics of reactions, Q-value, reaction rate, reaction cross section, Concept of compound and direct Reaction, resonance reaction, Coulomb scattering (Rutherford scattering). **(8 Lectures)**

Interaction of Nuclear Radiation with matter: Energy loss due to ionization (Bethe-Block formula), energy loss of electrons, Cerenkov radiation. Gamma ray interaction through matter, photoelectric effect, Compton scattering, pair production, neutron interaction with matter. **(8 Lectures)**

Detector for Nuclear Radiations: Gas detectors: estimation of electric field, mobility of particle, for ionization chamber and GM Counter. Basic principle of Scintillation Detectors and construction of photo-multiplier tube (PMT). Semiconductor Detectors (Si and Ge) for charge particle and photon detection (concept of charge carrier and mobility), neutron detector. **(8 Lectures)**

Particle Accelerators: Accelerator facility available in India: Van-de Graaff generator (Tandem accelerator), Linear accelerator, Cyclotron, Synchrotrons. **(5 Lectures)**

Particle physics: Particle interactions; basic features, types of particles and its families. Symmetries and Conservation Laws: energy and momentum, angular momentum, parity, baryon number, Lepton number, Isospin, Strangeness and charm, concept of quark model, color quantum number and gluons. **(14 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Introductory nuclear Physics, Kenneth S. Krane (Wiley India Pvt. Ltd., 2008).
 - Concepts of nuclear physics, Bernard L. Cohen. (Tata Mcgraw Hill, 1998).
 - Introduction to the physics of nuclei & particles, R.A. Dunlap. (Thomson Asia, 2004).
 - Introduction to High Energy Physics, D.H. Perkins, Cambridge Univ. Press
 - Introduction to Elementary Particles, D. Griffith, John Wiley & Sons
 - Radiation detection and measurement, G.F. Knoll (John Wiley & Sons, 2000).
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PHYSICS-DSE: PHYSICS OF DEVICES AND COMMUNICATION
(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Devices: Characteristic and small signal equivalent circuits of UJT and JFET. Metal-semiconductor Junction. Metal oxide semiconductor (MOS) device. Ideal MOS and Flat Band voltage. SiO₂-Si based MOS. MOSFET– their frequency limits. Enhancement and Depletion Mode MOSFETS, CMOS. Charge coupled devices. **(14 Lectures)**

Processing of Devices: Basic process flow for IC fabrication. Crystal plane and orientation. Diffusion and implantation of dopants. Passivation. Oxidation Technique for Si. Contacts and metallization technique. Wet etching. Dry etching (RIE). Positive and Negative Masks. Photolithography. Electron-lithography. **(12 Lectures)**

Power supply and Filters: Block Diagram of a Power Supply, Qualitative idea of C and L Filters. IC Regulators, Line and load regulation, Short circuit protection. **(3 Lectures)**

RC Filters: Passive-Low pass and High pass filters, Active (1st order butterworth) -Low Pass, High Pass, Band Pass and band Reject Filters. **(3 Lectures)**

Multivibrators: Astable and Monostable Multivibrators using transistors. **(3 Lectures)**

Phase Locked Loop (PLL): Basic Principles, Phase detector (XOR and edge triggered), Voltage Controlled Oscillator (Basics, varactor). Lock and capture. Basic idea of PLL IC (565 or 4046). **(5 Lectures)**

Digital Data Communication Standards:

Serial Communications: RS232, Handshaking, Implementation of RS232 on PC, Universal Serial Bus (USB), USB standards, Types and elements of USB transfers.

Parallel Communications: General Purpose Interface Bus (GPIB), GPIB signals and lines, Handshaking and interface management, Implementation of a GPIB on a PC. Basic idea of sending data through a COM port. **(5 Lectures)**

Introduction to communication systems: Block diagram of electronic communication system, Need for modulation. Amplitude modulation. Modulation Index. Analysis of Amplitude Modulated wave. Sideband frequencies in AM wave. CE Amplitude Modulator. Demodulation of AM wave using Diode Detector. basic idea of Frequency, Phase, Pulse and Digital Modulation including ASK, PSK, FSK. **(15 lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Physics of Semiconductor Devices, S.M.Sze and K.K.Ng, 3rd Edition 2008, John Wiley & Sons
 - Op-Amps & Linear Integrated Circuits, R.A.Gayakwad, 4th Ed. 2000, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd
 - Electronic Devices and Circuits, A. Mottershead, 1998, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
 - Electronic Communication systems, G. Kennedy, 1999, Tata McGraw Hill.
 - Introduction to Measurements & Instrumentation, A.K.Ghosh, 3rd Edition, 2009, PHI Learning
 - Semiconductor Physics and Devices, D.A. Neamen, 2011, 4th Edition, McGraw Hill
 - PC based instrumentation; Concepts and Practice, N. Mathivanan, 2007, Prentice-Hall of India
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PRACTICAL- DSE LAB: PHYSICS OF DEVICES AND INSTRUMENTS

60 Periods

At least 06 experiments each from section-A and section-B:

Section-A:

1. To design a power supply using bridge rectifier and study effect of C-filter.
2. To design the active Low pass and High pass filters of given specification.
3. To design the active filter (wide band pass and band reject) of given specification.
4. To study the output and transfer characteristics of a JFET.
5. To design a common source JFET Amplifier and study its frequency response.
6. To study the output characteristics of a MOSFET.
7. To study the characteristics of a UJT and design a simple Relaxation Oscillator.

8. To design an Amplitude Modulator using Transistor.
9. To design PWM, PPM, PAM and Pulse code modulation using ICs.
10. To design an Astable multivibrator of given specifications using transistor.
11. To study a PLL IC (Lock and capture range).
12. To study envelope detector for demodulation of AM signal.
13. Study of ASK and FSK modulator.
14. Glow an LED via USB port of PC.
15. Sense the input voltage at a pin of USB port and subsequently glow the LED connected with another pin of USB port.

Section-B: *SPICE/MULTISIM simulations for electronic circuits and devices*

1. To verify the Thevenin and Norton Theorems.
2. Design and analyze the series and parallel LCR circuits
3. Design the inverting and non-inverting amplifier using an Op-Amp of given gain
4. Design and Verification of op-amp as integrator and differentiator
5. Design the 1st order active low pass and high pass filters of given cutoff frequency
6. Design a Wein's Bridge oscillator of given frequency.
7. Design clocked SR and JK Flip-Flop's using NAND Gates
8. Design 4-bit asynchronous counter using Flip-Flop ICs
9. Design the CE amplifier of a given gain and its frequency response.
10. Design an Astable multivibrator using IC555 of given duty cycle.

Reference Books:

- Basic Electronics: A text lab manual, P.B.Zbar, A.P.Malvino, M.A.Miller, 1994, Mc-Graw Hill
- Integrated Electronics, J. Millman and C.C. Halkias, 1991, Tata Mc-Graw Hill.
- Electronics : Fundamentals and Applications, J.D. Ryder, 2004, Prentice Hall.
- OP-Amps and Linear Integrated Circuit, R. A. Gayakwad, 4th edn., 2000, Prentice Hall.
- Introduction to PSPICE using ORCAD for circuits & Electronics, M.H.Rashid, 2003, PHI Learning.
- PC based instrumentation; Concepts & Practice, N.Mathivanan, 2007, Prentice-Hall of India

PHYSICS-DSE: Astronomy and Astrophysics

(Credits: Theory-05, Tutorials-01)

Theory: 75 Lectures

Astronomical Scales: Astronomical Distance, Mass and Time, Scales, Brightness, Radiant Flux and Luminosity, Measurement of Astronomical Quantities

Distances, Stellar Radii, Masses of Stars, Stellar Temperature. **Basic concepts of positional astronomy:** Celestial Sphere, Geometry of a Sphere, Spherical Triangle, Astronomical Coordinate Systems, Geographical Coordinate Systems, Horizon System, Equatorial System, Diurnal Motion of the Stars, Conversion of Coordinates. Measurement of Time, Sidereal Time, Apparent Solar Time, Mean Solar Time, Equation of Time, Calendar. Basic Parameters of Stars: Determination of Distance by Parallax Method; Brightness, Radiant Flux and Luminosity, Apparent and Absolute magnitude scale, Distance Modulus; Determination of Temperature and Radius of a star; Determination of Masses from Binary orbits; Stellar Spectral Classification, Hertzsprung-Russell Diagram. **(24 Lectures)**

Astronomical techniques: Basic Optical Definitions for Astronomy (Magnification Light Gathering Power, Resolving Power and Diffraction Limit, Atmospheric Windows), Optical Telescopes (Types of Reflecting Telescopes, Telescope Mountings, Space Telescopes, Detectors and Their Use with Telescopes (Types of Detectors, detection Limits with Telescopes).

Physical principles: Gravitation in Astrophysics (Virial Theorem, Newton versus Einstein), Systems in Thermodynamic Equilibrium. **(9 Lectures)**

The sun (Solar Parameters, Solar Photosphere, Solar Atmosphere, Chromosphere. Corona, Solar Activity, Basics of Solar Magneto-hydrodynamics. Helioseismology). **The solar family** (Solar System: Facts and Figures, Origin of the Solar System: The Nebular Model, Tidal Forces and Planetary Rings, Extra-Solar Planets.

Stellar spectra and classification Structure (Atomic Spectra Revisited, Stellar Spectra, Spectral Types and Their Temperature Dependence, Black Body Approximation, H R Diagram, Luminosity Classification) **(11 Lectures)**

The milky way: Basic Structure and Properties of the Milky Way, Nature of Rotation of the Milky Way (Differential Rotation of the Galaxy and Oort Constant, Rotation Curve of the Galaxy and the Dark Matter, Nature of the Spiral Arms), Stars and Star Clusters of the Milky Way, Properties of and around the Galactic Nucleus. **(14 Lectures)**

Galaxies: Galaxy Morphology, Hubble's Classification of Galaxies, Elliptical Galaxies (The Intrinsic Shapes of Elliptical, de Vaucouleurs Law, Stars and Gas). Spiral and Lenticular Galaxies (Bulges, Disks, Galactic Halo) The Milky Way Galaxy, Gas and Dust in the Galaxy, Spiral Arms. **(7 Lectures)**

Large scale structure & expanding universe: Cosmic Distance Ladder (An Example from Terrestrial Physics, Distance Measurement using Cepheid Variables), Hubble's Law (Distance- Velocity Relation), Clusters of Galaxies (Virial theorem and Dark Matter). **(10 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Modern Astrophysics, B.W. Carroll & D.A. Ostlie, Addison-Wesley Publishing Co.

- Introductory Astronomy and Astrophysics, M. Zeilik and S.A. Gregory, 4th Edition, Saunders College Publishing.
 - Fundamental of Astronomy (Fourth Edition), H. Karttunen et al. Springer
 - Baidyanath Basu, An introduction to Astrophysics, Second printing, Prentice - Hall of India Private limited, New Delhi, 2001.
 - Explorations: Introduction to Astronomy, Thomas Arny and Stephen Schneider, 2014, 7th edition, McGraw Hill
 - Textbook of Astronomy and Astrophysics with elements of cosmology, V.B. Bhatia, Narosa Publication.
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PHYSICS-DSE: Atmospheric Physics (Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

General features of Earth's atmosphere: Thermal structure of the Earth's Atmosphere, Composition of atmosphere, Hydrostatic equation, Potential temperature, Atmospheric Thermodynamics, Greenhouse effect, Local winds, monsoons, fogs, clouds, precipitation, Atmospheric boundary layer, Sea breeze and land breeze. Instruments for meteorological observations including RS/RW, meteorological processes and convective systems, fronts, Cyclones and anticyclones, thunderstorms.
(12 Lectures)

Atmospheric Dynamics: Scale analysis, Fundamental forces, Basic conservation laws, The Vectorial form of the momentum equation in rotating coordinate system, scale analysis of equation of motion, Applications of the basic equations, Circulations and vorticity, Atmospheric oscillations, Quasi biennial oscillation, annual and semi-annual oscillations, Mesoscale circulations, The general circulations, Tropical dynamics.
(12 Lectures)

Atmospheric Waves: Surface water waves, wave dispersion, acoustic waves, buoyancy waves, propagation of atmospheric gravity waves (AGWs) in a nonhomogeneous medium, Lamb wave, Rossby waves and its propagation in three dimensions and in sheared flow, wave absorption, non-linear consideration
(12 Lectures)

Atmospheric Radar and Lidar: Radar equation and return signal, Signal processing and detection, Various type of atmospheric radars, Application of radars to study atmospheric phenomena, Lidar and its applications, Application of Lidar to study atmospheric phenomenon. Data analysis tools and techniques.
(12 Lectures)

Atmospheric Aerosols: Spectral distribution of the solar radiation, Classification and properties of aerosols, Production and removal mechanisms, Concentrations and size distribution, Radiative and health effects, Observational techniques for aerosols, Absorption and scattering of solar radiation, Rayleigh scattering and Mie scattering,

Bouguert-Lambert law, Principles of radiometry, Optical phenomena in atmosphere, Aerosol studies using Lidars. **(12 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Fundamental of Atmospheric Physics, M.L Salby; Academic Press, Vol 61, 1996
 - The Physics of Atmosphere – John T. Houghton; Cambridge University press; 3rd edn. 2002.
 - An Introduction to dynamic meteorology – James R Holton; Academic Press, 2004
 - Radar for meteorological and atmospheric observations – S Fukao and K Hamazu, Springer Japan, 2014
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PRACTICALS-DSE LAB: Atmospheric Physics

60 Periods

Scilab/C⁺⁺ based simulations experiments based on Atmospheric Physics problems like (at least 05 experiments)

1. Numerical Simulation for atmospheric waves using dispersion relations
 - (a) Atmospheric gravity waves (AGW)
 - (b) Kelvin waves
 - (c) Rossby waves, and mountain waves
2. Offline and online processing of radar data
 - (a) VHF radar,
 - (b) X-band radar, and
 - (c) UHF radar
3. Offline and online processing of LIDAR data
4. Radiosonde data and its interpretation in terms of atmospheric parameters using vertical profiles in different regions of the globe.
5. Handling of satellite data and plotting of atmospheric parameters using radio occultation technique
6. Time series analysis of temperature using long term data over metropolitan cities in India – an approach to understand the climate change

Reference Books:

- Fundamental of Atmospheric Physics – Murry L Salby; Academic Press, Vol 61, 1996
 - The Physics of Atmosphere – J.T. Houghton; Cambridge Univ. Press; 3rd edn. 2002.
 - An Introduction to dynamic meteorology – James R Holton; Academic Press, 2004
 - Radar for meteorological and atmospheric observations – S Fukao and K Hamazu, Springer Japan, 2014
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PHYSICS-DSE: Biological Physics

(Credits: Theory-05, Tutorials-01)

Theory: 75 Lectures

Overview: (9 Lectures)

The boundary, interior and exterior environment of living cells. Processes: exchange of matter and energy with environment, metabolism, maintenance, reproduction, evolution. Self-replication as a distinct property of biological systems. Time scales and spatial scales. Universality of microscopic processes and diversity of macroscopic form. Types of cells. Multicellularity. Allometric scaling laws.

Molecules of life: (22 Lectures)

Metabolites, proteins and nucleic acids. Their sizes, types and roles in structures and processes. Transport, energy storage, membrane formation, catalysis, replication, transcription, translation, signaling.

Typical populations of molecules of various types present in cells, their rates of production and turnover. Energy required to make a bacterial cell.

Simplified mathematical models of transcription and translation, small genetic circuits and signaling pathways. Random walks and applications to biology. Mathematical models to be studied analytically and computationally.

The complexity of life: (30 Lectures)

At the level of a cell: The numbers of distinct metabolites, genes and proteins in a cell. Complex networks of molecular interactions: metabolic, regulatory and signaling networks. Dynamics of metabolic networks; the stoichiometric matrix. Living systems as complex organizations; systems biology. Models of cellular dynamics. The implausibility of life based on a simplified probability estimate, and the origin of life problem.

At the level of a multicellular organism: Numbers and types of cells in multicellular organisms. Cell types as distinct attractors of a dynamical system. Stem cells and cellular differentiation. Pattern formation and development.

Brain structure: neurons and neural networks. Brain as an information processing system. Associative memory models. Memories as attractors of the neural network dynamics.

At the level of an ecosystem and the biosphere: Foodwebs. Feedback cycles and self-sustaining ecosystems.

Evolution: (14 Lectures)

The mechanism of evolution: variation at the molecular level, selection at the level of the organism. Models of evolution. The concept of genotype-phenotype map. Examples.

Reference Books:

- Physics in Molecular Biology; Kim Sneppen & Giovanni Zocchi (CUP 2005)

- Biological Physics: Energy, Information, Life; Philip Nelson (W H Freeman & Co, NY, 2004)
 - Physical Biology of the Cell (2nd Edition), Rob Phillips et al (Garland Science, Taylor & Francis Group, London & NY, 2013)
 - An Introduction to Systems Biology; Uri Alon (Chapman and Hall/CRC, Special Indian Edition, 2013)
 - Evolution; M. Ridley (Blackwell Publishers, 2009, 3rd edition)
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Even Semester Options (DSE III – IV, Dissertation): Select any 02 papers

PHYSICS-DSE: Advanced Mathematical Physics –II

(Credits: Theory-05, Tutorial-01)

Theory: 75 Lectures

Calculus of Variations:

Variable Calculus: Variational Principle, Euler's Equation and its Application to Simple Problems. Geodesics. Concept of Lagrangian. Generalized co-ordinates. Definition of canonical moment, Euler-Lagrange's Equations of Motion and its Applications to Simple Problems (e.g., Simple Pendulum and One dimensional harmonic oscillator). Definition of Canonical Momenta. Canonical Pair of Variables. Definition of Generalized Force: Definition of Hamiltonian (Legendre Transformation). Hamilton's Principle. Poisson Brackets and their properties. Lagrange Brackets and their properties.

(25 Lectures)

Group Theory:

Review of sets, Mapping and Binary Operations, Relation, Types of Relations.

Groups: Elementary properties of groups, uniqueness of solution, Subgroup, Centre of a group, Co-sets of a subgroup, cyclic group, Permutation/Transformation. Homomorphism and Isomorphism of group. Normal and conjugate subgroups, Completeness and Kernel.

Some special groups with operators. Matrix Representations: Reducible and Irreducible.

(25 Lectures)

Advanced Probability Theory:

Fundamental Probability Theorems. Conditional Probability, Bayes' Theorem, Repeated Trials, Binomial and Multinomial expansions. Random Variables and probability distributions, Expectation and Variance, Special Probability distributions: The binomial distribution, The poisson distribution, Continuous distribution: The Gaussian (or normal) distribution, The principle of least squares.

(25 Lectures)

Reference Books:

- Mathematical Methods for Physicists: Weber and Arfken, 2005, Academic Press.

- Mathematical Methods for Physicists: A Concise Introduction: Tai L. Chow, 2000, Cambridge Univ. Press.
 - Elements of Group Theory for Physicists by A. W. Joshi, 1997, John Wiley.
 - Group Theory and its Applications to Physical Problems by Morton Hamermesh, 1989, Dover
 - Introduction to Mathematical Physics: Methods & Concepts: Chun Wa Wong, 2012, Oxford University Press
 - Introduction to Mathematical Probability, J. V. Uspensky, 1937, Mc Graw-Hill.
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PHYSICS- DSE 1C: COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Electronic communication: Introduction to communication – means and modes. Need for modulation. Block diagram of an electronic communication system. Brief idea of frequency allocation for radio communication system in India (TRAI). Electromagnetic communication spectrum, band designations and usage. Channels and base-band signals. Concept of Noise, signal-to-noise (S/N) ratio. **(8 Lectures)**

Analog Modulation: Amplitude Modulation, modulation index and frequency spectrum. Generation of AM (Emitter Modulation), Amplitude Demodulation (diode detector), Concept of Single side band generation and detection. Frequency Modulation (FM) and Phase Modulation (PM), modulation index and frequency spectrum, equivalence between FM and PM, Generation of FM using VCO, FM detector (slope detector), Qualitative idea of Super heterodyne receiver **(12 Lectures)**

Analog Pulse Modulation: Channel capacity, Sampling theorem, Basic Principles- PAM, PWM, PPM, modulation and detection technique for PAM only, Multiplexing. **(9 Lectures)**

Digital Pulse Modulation: Need for digital transmission, Pulse Code Modulation, Digital Carrier Modulation Techniques, Sampling, Quantization and Encoding. Concept of Amplitude Shift Keying (ASK), Frequency Shift Keying (FSK), Phase Shift Keying (PSK), and Binary Phase Shift Keying (BPSK). **(10 Lectures)**

Introduction to Communication and Navigation systems:

Satellite Communication– Introduction, need, Geosynchronous satellite orbits, geostationary satellite advantages of geostationary satellites. Satellite visibility, transponders (C - Band), path loss, ground station, simplified block diagram of earth station. Uplink and downlink. **(10 Lectures)**

Mobile Telephony System – Basic concept of mobile communication, frequency bands

used in mobile communication, concept of cell sectoring and cell splitting, SIM number, IMEI number, need for data encryption, architecture (block diagram) of mobile communication network, idea of GSM, CDMA, TDMA and FDMA technologies, simplified block diagram of mobile phone handset, 2G, 3G and 4G concepts (qualitative only). **(10 Lectures)**

GPS navigation system (qualitative idea only) **(1 Lecture)**

Reference Books:

- Electronic Communications, D. Roddy and J. Coolen, Pearson Education India.
 - Advanced Electronics Communication Systems- Tomasi, 6th edition, Prentice Hall.
 - Modern Digital and Analog Communication Systems, B.P. Lathi, 4th Edition, 2011, Oxford University Press.
 - Electronic Communication systems, G. Kennedy, 3rd Edn., 1999, Tata McGraw Hill.
 - Principles of Electronic communication systems – Frenzel, 3rd edition, McGraw Hill
 - Communication Systems, S. Haykin, 2006, Wiley India
 - Electronic Communication system, Blake, Cengage, 5th edition.
 - Wireless communications, Andrea Goldsmith, 2015, Cambridge University Press
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PHYSICSS LAB-DSE LAB: COMMUNICATION SYSTEM LAB
60 Periods

AT LEAST 05 EXPERIMENTS FROM THE FOLLOWING

1. To design an Amplitude Modulator using Transistor
2. To study envelope detector for demodulation of AM signal
3. To study FM - Generator and Detector circuit
4. To study AM Transmitter and Receiver
5. To study FM Transmitter and Receiver
6. To study Time Division Multiplexing (TDM)
7. To study Pulse Amplitude Modulation (PAM)
8. To study Pulse Width Modulation (PWM)
9. To study Pulse Position Modulation (PPM)
10. To study ASK, PSK and FSK modulators

Reference Books:

- Electronic Communication systems, G. Kennedy, 1999, Tata McGraw Hill.
 - Electronic Communication system, Blake, Cengage, 5th edition.
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PHYSICS-DSE: APPLIED DYNAMICS
(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Introduction to Dynamical systems: Definition of a continuous first order dynamical system. The idea of phase space, flows and trajectories. Simple mechanical systems as first order dynamical systems : the free particle, particle under uniform gravity, simple and damped harmonic oscillator. Sketching flows and trajectories in phase space; sketching variables as functions of time, relating the equations and pictures to the underlying physical intuition.

Other examples of dynamical systems –

In Biology: Population models e.g. exponential growth and decay, logistic growth, species competition, predator-prey dynamics, simple genetic circuits

In Chemistry: Rate equations for chemical reactions e.g. auto catalysis, bistability

In Economics: Examples from game theory.

Illustrative examples from other disciplines.

Fixed points, attractors, stability of fixed points, basin of attraction, notion of qualitative analysis of dynamical systems, with applications to the above examples.

Computing and visualizing trajectories on the computer using a software packages.

Discrete dynamical systems. The logistic map as an example. **(26 Lectures)**

Introduction to Chaos and Fractals: Examples of 2-dimensional billiard, Projection of the trajectory on momentum space. Sinai Billiard and its variants. Computational visualization of trajectories in the Sinai Billiard. Randomization and ergodicity in the divergence of nearby phase space trajectories, and dependence of time scale of divergence on the size of obstacle. Electron motion in mesoscopic conductors as a chaotic billiard problem. Other examples of chaotic systems; visualization of their trajectories on the computer.

Self similarity and fractal geometry: Fractals in nature – trees, coastlines, earthquakes, etc. Need for fractal dimension to describe self-similar structure. Deterministic fractal vs. self-similar fractal structure. Fractals in dynamics – Serpinski gasket and DLA.

Chaos in nonlinear finite-difference equations- Logistic map: Dynamics from time series. Parameter dependence- steady, periodic and chaos states. Cobweb iteration. Fixed points. Defining chaos- aperiodic, bounded, deterministic and sensitive dependence on initial conditions. Period- Doubling route to chaos.

Nonlinear time series analysis and chaos characterization: Detecting chaos from return map. Power spectrum, autocorrelation, Lyapunov exponent, correlation dimension.

(20 Lectures)

Elementary Fluid Dynamics: Importance of fluids: Fluids in the pure sciences, fluids in technology. Study of fluids: Theoretical approach, experimental fluid dynamics, computational fluid dynamics. Basic physics of fluids: The continuum hypothesis- concept of fluid element or fluid parcel; Definition of a fluid- shear stress; Fluid properties- viscosity, thermal conductivity, mass diffusivity, other fluid properties and equation of state; Flow phenomena- flow dimensionality, steady and unsteady flows, uniform and non-uniform flows, viscous and inviscid flows, incompressible and

compressible flows, laminar and turbulent flows, rotational and irrotational flows, separated and unseparated flows. Flow visualization - streamlines, pathlines, Streaklines.

(14 Lectures)

Reference Books

- Nonlinear Dynamics and Chaos, S.H. Strogatz, Levant Books, Kolkata, 2007
 - Understanding Nonlinear Dynamics, Daniel Kaplan and Leon Glass, Springer.
 - An Introduction to Fluid Dynamics, G.K.Batchelor, Cambridge Univ. Press, 2002
 - Fluid Mechanics, 2nd Edition, L. D. Landau and E. M. Lifshitz, Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1987.
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PHYSICS PRACTICAL-DSE LAB: APPLIED DYNAMICS

60 Periods

Computing and visualizing trajectories using software such as Scilab, Maple, Octave, XPPAUT based on Applied Dynamics problems like (at least 06 experiments)

1. To determine the coupling coefficient of coupled pendulums.
2. To determine the coupling coefficient of coupled oscillators.
3. To determine the coupling and damping coefficient of damped coupled oscillator.
4. To study population models e.g. exponential growth and decay, logistic growth, species competition, predator-prey dynamics, simple genetic circuits.
5. To study rate equations for chemical reactions e.g. auto catalysis, bistability.
6. To study examples from game theory.
7. Computational visualization of trajectories in the Sinai Billiard.
8. Computational visualization of trajectories Electron motion in mesoscopic conductors as a chaotic billiard problem.
9. Computational visualization of fractal formations of Deterministic fractal.
10. Computational visualization of fractal formations of self-similar fractal.
11. Computational visualization of fractal formations of Fractals in nature – trees, coastlines, earthquakes.
12. Computational Flow visualization - streamlines, pathlines, Streaklines.

Reference Books

- Nonlinear Dynamics and Chaos, Steven H. Strogatz, Levant Books, Kolkata, 2007
 - Understanding Nonlinear Dynamics, Daniel Kaplan and Leon Glass, Springer.
 - An Introduction to Fluid Dynamics, G.K.Batchelor, Cambridge Univ. Press, 2002
 - Simulation of ODE/PDE Models with MATLAB®, OCTAVE and SCILAB: Scientific and Engineering Applications: A. Vande Wouwer, P. Saucez, C. V. Fernández. 2014 Springer
-

PHYSICS-DSE: VERILOG AND FPGA BASED SYSTEM DESIGN

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Digital logic design flow. Review of combinational circuits. Combinational building blocks: multiplexors, demultiplexers, decoders, encoders and adder circuits. Review of sequential circuit elements: flip-flop, latch and register. Finite state machines: Mealy and Moore. Other sequential circuits: shift registers and counters. FSM (Finite State Machine with Datapath): design and analysis. Microprogrammed control. Memory basics and timing. Programmable Logic devices. **(20 lectures)**

Evolution of Programmable logic devices. PAL, PLA and GAL. CPLD and FPGA architectures. Placement and routing. Logic cell structure, Programmable interconnects, Logic blocks and I/O Ports. Clock distribution in FPGA. Timing issues in FPGA design. Boundary scan. **(20 lectures)**

Verilog HDL: Introduction to HDL. Verilog primitive operators and structural Verilog Behavioral Verilog. Design verification. Modeling of combinational and sequential circuits (including FSM and FSM (Finite State Machine with Datapath)) with Verilog Design examples in Verilog. **(20 lectures)**

Reference Books:

1. LizyKurien and Charles Roth. *Principles of Digital Systems Design and VHDL*. Cengage Publishing. ISBN-13: 978-8131505748
 2. Palnitkar, Samir, *Verilog HDL*. Pearson Education; Second edition (2003).
 3. Ming-Bo Lin. *Digital System Designs and Practices: Using Verilog HDL and FPGAs*. Wiley India Pvt Ltd. ISBN-13: 978-8126536948
 4. Zainalabedin Navabi. *Verilog Digital System Design*. TMH; 2nd edition. ISBN-13: 978-0070252219
 5. Wayne Wolf. *FPGA Based System Design*. Pearson Education.
 6. S. K. Mitra, Digital Signal processing, McGraw Hill, 1998
 7. VLSI design, Debaprasad Das, 2nd Edition, 2015, Oxford University Press.
 8. D.J. Laja and S. Sapatnekar, Designing Digital Computer Systems with Verilog, Cambridge University Press, 2015.
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PRACTICALS-DSE LAB: VERILOG AND FPGA LAB

60 Periods

AT LEAST 08 EXPERIMENTS FROM FOLLOWING.

1. Write code to realize basic and derived logic gates.
2. Half adder, Full Adder using basic and derived gates.
3. Half subtractor and Full Subtractor using basic and derived gates.
4. Design and simulation of a 4 bit Adder.

5. Multiplexer (4x1) and Demultiplexer using logic gates.
6. Decoder and Encoder using logic gates.
7. Clocked D, JK and T Flip flops (with Reset inputs)
8. 3-bit Ripple counter
9. To design and study switching circuits (LED blink shift)
10. To design traffic light controller.
11. To interface a keyboard
12. To interface a LCD using FPGA
13. To interface multiplexed seven segment display.
14. To interface a stepper motor and DC motor.
15. To interface ADC 0804.

Reference Books

- W.Wolf, FPGA- based System Design, Pearson, 2004
 - U. Meyer Baese, Digital Signal Processing with FPGAs, Springer, 2004
 - S. Palnitkar, Verilog HDL– A Guide to Digital Design & Synthesis, Pearson, 2003
 - Verilog HDL primer- J. Bhasker. BSP, 2003 II edition
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PHYSICS-DSE: CLASSICAL DYNAMICS

(Credits: Theory-05, Tutorials-01)

Theory: 75 Lectures

The emphasis of the course is on applications in solving problems of interest to physicists. Students are to be examined on the basis of problems, seen and unseen.

Classical Mechanics of Point Particles: Review of Newtonian Mechanics; Application to the motion of a charge particle in external electric and magnetic fields- motion in uniform electric field, magnetic field- gyroradius and gyrofrequency, motion in crossed electric and magnetic fields. Generalized coordinates and velocities, Hamilton's principle, Lagrangian and the Euler-Lagrange equations, one-dimensional examples of the Euler-Lagrange equations- one-dimensional Simple Harmonic Oscillations and falling body in uniform gravity; applications to simple systems such as coupled oscillators Canonical momenta & Hamiltonian. Hamilton's equations of motion. Applications: Hamiltonian for a harmonic oscillator, solution of Hamilton's equation for Simple Harmonic Oscillations; particle in a central force field- conservation of angular momentum and energy. **(22 Lectures)**

Small Amplitude Oscillations: Minima of potential energy and points of stable equilibrium, expansion of the potential energy around a minimum, small amplitude

oscillations about the minimum, normal modes of oscillations example of N identical masses connected in a linear fashion to (N - 1) - identical springs. **(10 Lectures)**

Special Theory of Relativity: Postulates of Special Theory of Relativity. Lorentz Transformations. Minkowski space. The invariant interval, light cone and world lines. Space-time diagrams. Time-dilation, length contraction and twin paradox. Four-vectors: space-like, time-like and light-like. Four-velocity and acceleration. Metric and alternating tensors. Four-momentum and energy-momentum relation. Doppler effect from a four-vector perspective. Concept of four-force. Conservation of four-momentum. Relativistic kinematics. Application to two-body decay of an unstable particle.

(33 Lectures)

Fluid Dynamics: Density ρ and pressure P in a fluid, an element of fluid and its velocity, continuity equation and mass conservation, stream-lined motion, laminar flow, Poiseuille's equation for flow of a liquid through a pipe, Navier-Stokes equation, qualitative description of turbulence, Reynolds number. **(10 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Classical Mechanics, H.Goldstein, C.P. Poole, J.L. Safko, 3rdEdn. 2002, Pearson Education.
 - Mechanics, L. D. Landau and E. M. Lifshitz, 1976, Pergamon.
 - Classical Electrodynamics, J.D. Jackson, 3rd Edn., 1998, Wiley.
 - The Classical Theory of Fields, L.D Landau, E.M Lifshitz, 4th Edn., 2003, Elsevier.
 - Classical Mechanics, P.S. Joag, N.C. Rana, 1st Edn., McGraw Hall.
 - Classical Mechanics, R. Douglas Gregory, 2015, Cambridge University Press.
 - Solved Problems in classical Mechanics, O.L. Delange and J. Pierrus, 2010, Oxford Press
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PHYSICS-DSE: DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Discrete-Time Signals and Systems: Classification of Signals, Transformations of the Independent Variable, Periodic and Aperiodic Signals, Energy and Power Signals, Even and Odd Signals, Discrete-Time Systems, System Properties. Impulse Response, Convolution Sum; Graphical Method; Analytical Method, Properties of Convolution; Commutative; Associative; Distributive; Shift; Sum Property System Response to Periodic Inputs, Relationship Between LTI System Properties and the Impulse Response; Causality; Stability; Invertibility, Unit Step Response. **(10 Lectures)**

Discrete-Time Fourier Transform: Fourier Transform Representation of Aperiodic Discrete-Time Signals, Periodicity of DTFT, Properties; Linearity; Time Shifting; Frequency Shifting; Differencing in Time Domain; Differentiation in Frequency Domain; Convolution Property. **The z-Transform:** Bilateral (Two-Sided) z-Transform, Inverse z-Transform, Relationship Between z-Transform and Discrete-Time Fourier

Transform, z -plane, Region-of-Convergence; Properties of ROC, Properties; Time Reversal; Differentiation in the z -Domain; Power Series Expansion Method (or Long Division Method); Analysis and Characterization of LTI Systems; Transfer Function and Difference-Equation System. Solving Difference Equations. **(15 Lectures)**

Filter Concepts: Phase Delay and Group delay, Zero-Phase Filter, Linear-Phase Filter, Simple FIR Digital Filters, Simple IIR Digital Filters, All pass Filters, Averaging Filters, Notch Filters. **(5 Lectures)**

Discrete Fourier Transform: Frequency Domain Sampling (Sampling of DTFT), The Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) and its Inverse, DFT as a Linear transformation, Properties; Periodicity; Linearity; Circular Time Shifting; Circular Frequency Shifting; Circular Time Reversal; Multiplication Property; Parseval's Relation, Linear Convolution Using the DFT (Linear Convolution Using Circular Convolution), Circular Convolution as Linear Convolution with aliasing. **(10 Lectures)**

Fast Fourier Transform: Direct Computation of the DFT, Symmetry and Periodicity Properties of the Twiddle factor (W_N), Radix-2 FFT Algorithms; Decimation-In-Time (DIT) FFT Algorithm; Decimation-In-Frequency (DIF) FFT Algorithm, Inverse DFT Using FFT Algorithms. **(5 Lectures)**

Realization of Digital Filters: Non Recursive and Recursive Structures, Canonic and Non Canonic Structures, Equivalent Structures (Transposed Structure), FIR Filter structures; Direct-Form; Cascade-Form; Basic structures for IIR systems; Direct-Form I.

Finite Impulse Response Digital Filter: Advantages and Disadvantages of Digital Filters, Types of Digital Filters: FIR and IIR Filters; Difference Between FIR and IIR Filters, Desirability of Linear-Phase Filters, Frequency Response of Linear-Phase FIR Filters, Impulse Responses of Ideal Filters, Windowing Method; Rectangular; Triangular; Kaiser Window, FIR Digital Differentiators.

Infinite Impulse Response Digital Filter: Design of IIR Filters from Analog Filters, IIR Filter Design by Approximation of Derivatives, Backward Difference Algorithm, Impulse Invariance Method. **(15 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Digital Signal Processing, Tarun Kumar Rawat, 2015, Oxford University Press, India
 - Digital Signal Processing, S. K. Mitra, McGraw Hill, India.
 - Principles of Signal Processing and Linear Systems, B.P. Lathi, 2009, 1st Edn. Oxford University Press.
 - Fundamentals of Digital Signal processing using MATLAB, R.J. Schilling and S.L. Harris, 2005, Cengage Learning.
 - Fundamentals of signals and systems, P.D. Cha and J.I. Molinder, 2007, Cambridge University Press.
 - Digital Signal Processing Principles Algorithm & Applications, J.G. Proakis and D.G. Manolakis, 2007, 4th Edn., Prentice Hall.
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PRACTICAL-DSE LAB: DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING LAB

60 Periods

At least 06 experiments from the following using Scilab/Matlab. Introduction to Numerical computation software Scilab/Matlab be introduced in the lab.

1. Write a program to generate and plot the following sequences: (a) Unit sample sequence $\delta(n)$, (b) unit step sequence $u(n)$, (c) ramp sequence $r(n)$, (d) real valued exponential sequence $x(n) = (0.8)^n u(n)$ for $0 \leq n \leq 50$.

2. Write a program to compute the convolution sum of a rectangle signal (or gate function) with itself for $N = 5$

$$x(n) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{n}{2N}\right) = \Pi\left(\frac{n}{2N}\right) = \begin{cases} 1 & -N \leq n \leq N \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

3. An LTI system is specified by the difference equation

$$y(n] = 0.8y(n - 1) + x(n)$$

(a) Determine $H(e^{j\omega})$

(b) Calculate and plot the steady state response $y_{ss}(n)$ to

$$x(n) = \cos(0.5\pi n)u(n)$$

4. Given a casual system

$$y(n) = 0.9y(n - 1) + x(n)$$

(a) Find $H(z)$ and sketch its pole-zero plot

(b) Plot the frequency response $|H(e^{j\omega})|$ and $\angle H(e^{j\omega})$

5. Design a digital filter to eliminate the lower frequency sinusoid of $x(t) = \sin 7t + \sin 200t$. The sampling frequency is $f_s = 500 \text{ Hz}$. Plot its pole zero diagram, magnitude response, input and output of the filter.

6. Let $x(n)$ be a 4-point sequence:

$$x(n) = \begin{matrix} \{1, 1, 1, 1\} \\ \uparrow \end{matrix} = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq n \leq 3 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Compute the DTFT $X(e^{j\omega})$ and plot its magnitude

(a) Compute and plot the 4 point DFT of $x(n)$

(b) Compute and plot the 8 point DFT of $x(n)$ (by appending 4 zeros)

(c) Compute and plot the 16 point DFT of $x(n)$ (by appending 12 zeros)

7. Let $x(n)$ and $h(n)$ be the two 4-point sequences,

$$x(n) = \begin{matrix} \{1, 2, 2, 1\} \\ \uparrow \end{matrix}$$

$$h(n) = \begin{matrix} \{1, -1, -1, 1\} \\ \uparrow \end{matrix}$$

Write a program to compute their linear convolution using circular convolution.

8. Using a rectangular window, design a FIR low-pass filter with a pass-band gain of unity, cut off frequency of 1000 Hz and working at a sampling frequency of 5 KHz. Take the length of the impulse response as 17.
9. Design an FIR filter to meet the following specifications:
passband edge $F_p = 2 \text{ KHz}$
stopband edge $F_s = 5 \text{ KHz}$
Passband attenuation $A_p = 2 \text{ dB}$
Stopband attenuation $A_s = 42 \text{ dB}$
Sampling frequency $F_s = 20 \text{ KHz}$
10. The frequency response of a linear phase digital differentiator is given by
$$H_d(e^{jw}) = jw e^{-j\tau w} \quad |w| \leq \pi$$
Using a Hamming window of length $M = 21$, design a digital FIR differentiator. Plot the amplitude response.

Reference Books:

- Digital Signal Processing, Tarun Kumar Rawat, Oxford University Press, India.
- A Guide to MATLAB, B.R. Hunt, R.L. Lipsman, J.M. Rosenberg, 2014, 3rd Edn., Cambridge University Press
- Fundamentals of Digital Signal processing using MATLAB, R.J. Schilling and S.L. Harris, 2005, Cengage Learning.
- Getting started with MATLAB, Rudra Pratap, 2010, Oxford University Press.
- Digital Signal Processing, S. K. Mitra, McGraw Hill, India.
- Fundamentals of signals and systems, P.D. Cha and J.I. Molinder, 2007, Cambridge University Press.

PHYSICS-DSE: Nano Materials and Applications (Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

NANOSCALE SYSTEMS: Length scales in physics, Nanostructures: 1D, 2D and 3D nanostructures (nanodots, thin films, nanowires, nanorods), Band structure and density of states of materials at nanoscale, Size Effects in nano systems, Quantum confinement: Applications of Schrodinger equation- Infinite potential well, potential step, potential

box, quantum confinement of carriers in 3D, 2D, 1D nanostructures and its consequences. **(10 Lectures)**

SYNTHESIS OF NANOSTRUCTURE MATERIALS: Top down and Bottom up approach, Photolithography. Ball milling. Gas phase condensation. Vacuum deposition. Physical vapor deposition (PVD): Thermal evaporation, E-beam evaporation, Pulsed Laser deposition. Chemical vapor deposition (CVD). Sol-Gel. Electro deposition. Spray pyrolysis. Hydrothermal synthesis. Preparation through colloidal methods. MBE growth of quantum dots. **(8 Lectures)**

CHARACTERIZATION: X-Ray Diffraction. Optical Microscopy. Scanning Electron Microscopy. Transmission Electron Microscopy. Atomic Force Microscopy. Scanning Tunneling Microscopy. **(8 Lectures)**

OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Coulomb interaction in nanostructures. Concept of dielectric constant for nanostructures and charging of nanostructure. Quasi-particles and excitons. Excitons in direct and indirect band gap semiconductor nanocrystals. Quantitative treatment of quasi-particles and excitons, charging effects. Radiative processes: General formalization-absorption, emission and luminescence. Optical properties of heterostructures and nanostructures. **(14 Lectures)**

ELECTRON TRANSPORT: Carrier transport in nanostructures. Coulomb blockade effect, thermionic emission, tunneling and hopping conductivity. Defects and impurities: Deep level and surface defects. **(6 Lectures)**

APPLICATIONS: Applications of nanoparticles, quantum dots, nanowires and thin films for photonic devices (LED, solar cells). Single electron transfer devices (no derivation). CNT based transistors. Nanomaterial Devices: Quantum dots heterostructure lasers, optical switching and optical data storage. Magnetic quantum well; magnetic dots -magnetic data storage. Micro Electromechanical Systems (MEMS), Nano Electromechanical Systems (NEMS). **(14 Lectures)**

Reference books:

- C.P. Poole, Jr. Frank J. Owens, Introduction to Nanotechnology (Wiley India Pvt. Ltd.).
 - S.K. Kulkarni, Nanotechnology: Principles & Practices (Capital Publishing Company)
 - K.K. Chattopadhyay and A. N. Banerjee, Introduction to Nanoscience and Technology (PHI Learning Private Limited).
 - Introduction to Nanoelectronics, V.V. Mitin, V.A. Kochelap and M.A. Strosio, 2011, Cambridge University Press.
 - Richard Booker, Earl Boysen, Nanotechnology (John Wiley and Sons).
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PRACTICALS-DSE LAB: Nano Materials and Applications

60 Periods

At least 04 experiments from the following:

1. Synthesis of metal nanoparticles by chemical route.
2. Synthesis of semiconductor nanoparticles.
3. Surface Plasmon study of metal nanoparticles by UV-Visible spectrophotometer.
4. XRD pattern of nanomaterials and estimation of particle size.
5. To study the effect of size on color of nanomaterials.
6. To prepare composite of CNTs with other materials.
7. Growth of quantum dots by thermal evaporation.
8. Prepare a disc of ceramic of a compound using ball milling, pressing and sintering, and study its XRD.
9. Fabricate a thin film of nanoparticles by spin coating (or chemical route) and study transmittance spectra in UV-Visible region.
10. Prepare a thin film capacitor and measure capacitance as a function of temperature or frequency.
11. Fabricate a PN diode by diffusing Al over the surface of N-type Si and study its V-I characteristic.

Reference Books:

1. C.P. Poole, Jr. Frank J. Owens, Introduction to Nanotechnology (Wiley India Pvt. Ltd.).
 2. S.K. Kulkarni, Nanotechnology: Principles & Practices (Capital Publishing Company).
 3. K.K. Chattopadhyay and A.N. Banerjee, Introduction to Nanoscience & Technology (PHI Learning Private Limited).
 4. Richard Booker, Earl Boysen, Nanotechnology (John Wiley and Sons).
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PHYSICS-DSE: Physics of Earth

(Credits: Theory-05, Tutorials-01)

Theory: 75 Lectures

1. **The Earth and the Universe:** **(17 Lectures)**
 - (a) Origin of universe, creation of elements and earth. A Holistic understanding of our dynamic planet through Astronomy, Geology, Meteorology and Oceanography. Introduction to various branches of Earth Sciences.
 - (b) General characteristics and origin of the Universe. The Milky Way galaxy, solar system, Earth's orbit and spin, the Moon's orbit and spin. The terrestrial and Jovian planets. Meteorites & Asteroids. Earth in the Solar system, origin, size, shape, mass, density, rotational and revolution parameters and its age.
 - (c) Energy and particle fluxes incident on the Earth.

(d) The Cosmic Microwave Background.

2. Structure: (18 Lectures)

- (a) The Solid Earth: Mass, dimensions, shape and topography, internal structure, magnetic field, geothermal energy. How do we learn about Earth's interior?
- (b) The Hydrosphere: The oceans, their extent, depth, volume, chemical composition. River systems.
- (c) The Atmosphere: variation of temperature, density and composition with altitude, clouds.
- (d) The Cryosphere: Polar caps and ice sheets. Mountain glaciers.
- (e) The Biosphere: Plants and animals. Chemical composition, mass. Marine and land organisms.

3. Dynamical Processes: (18 Lectures)

- (a) The Solid Earth: Origin of the magnetic field. Source of geothermal energy. Convection in Earth's core and production of its magnetic field. Mechanical layering of the Earth. Introduction to geophysical methods of earth investigations. Concept of plate tectonics; sea-floor spreading and continental drift. Geodynamic elements of Earth: Mid Oceanic Ridges, trenches, transform faults and island arcs. Origin of oceans, continents, mountains and rift valleys. Earthquake and earthquake belts. Volcanoes: types products and distribution.
- (b) The Hydrosphere: Ocean circulations. Oceanic current system and effect of coriolis forces. Concepts of eustasy, wind – air-sea interaction; wave erosion and beach processes. Tides. Tsunamis.
- (c) The Atmosphere: Atmospheric circulation. Weather and climatic changes. Earth's heat budget. Cyclones.

Climate:

- i. Earth's temperature and greenhouse effect.
 - ii. Paleoclimate and recent climate changes.
 - iii. The Indian monsoon system.
- (d) Biosphere: Water cycle, Carbon cycle, Nitrogen cycle, Phosphorous cycle. The role of cycles in maintaining a steady state.

4. Evolution: (18 Lectures)

Nature of stratigraphic records, Standard stratigraphic time scale and introduction to the concept of time in geological studies. Introduction to geochronological methods in their application in geological studies. History of development in concepts of uniformitarianism, catastrophism and neptunism. Law of superposition and faunal succession. Introduction to the geology and geomorphology of Indian subcontinent.

- 1. Time line of major geological and biological events.
- 2. Origin of life on Earth.

3. Role of the biosphere in shaping the environment.
4. Future of evolution of the Earth and solar system: Death of the Earth.

5. Disturbing the Earth – Contemporary dilemmas (4 Lectures)

- (a) Human population growth.
- (b) Atmosphere: Green house gas emissions, climate change, air pollution.
- (c) Hydrosphere: Fresh water depletion.
- (d) Geosphere: Chemical effluents, nuclear waste.
- (e) Biosphere: Biodiversity loss. Deforestation. Robustness and fragility of ecosystems.

Reference Books:

- Planetary Surface Processes, H. Jay Melosh, Cambridge University Press, 2011.
 - Consider a Spherical Cow: A course in environmental problem solving, John Harte. University Science Books
 - Holme's Principles of Physical Geology. 1992. Chapman & Hall.
 - Emiliani, C, 1992. Planet Earth, Cosmology, Geology and the Evolution of Life and Environment. Cambridge University Press.
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**PHYSICS-DSE: Medical Physics
(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)**

Theory: 60 Lectures

PHYSICS OF THE BODY-I

Basic Anatomical Terminology: Standard Anatomical Position, Planes. Familiarity with terms like- Superior, Inferior, Anterior, Posterior, Medial, Lateral, Proximal and Distal.

Mechanics of the body: Skeleton, forces, and body stability. Muscles and dynamics of body movement. Physics of Locomotor Systems: joints and movements, Stability and Equilibrium. **Energy balance of the body:** Energy balance in the body, Energy consumption of the body, Heat losses of the body, Thermal Regulation. **Pressure system of body:** Physics of breathing, Physics of cardiovascular system. **(8 Lectures)**

PHYSICS OF THE BODY-II

Acoustics of the body: Nature and characteristics of sound, Production of speech, Physics of the ear, Diagnostics with sound and ultrasound. **Optical system of the body:** Physics of the eye. **Electrical system of the body:** Physics of the nervous system, Electrical signals and information transfer. **(10 Lectures)**

PHYSICS OF DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC SYSTEMS-I

X-RAYS: Electromagnetic spectrum, production of x-rays, x-ray spectra, Bremsstrahlung, Characteristic x-ray. **X-ray tubes & types:** Coolidge tube, x-ray tube design, tube cooling stationary mode, Rotating anode x-ray tube, Tube rating, quality and intensity of x-ray. X-ray generator circuits, half wave and full wave rectification, filament circuit, kilo voltage circuit. Single and three phase electric supply. Power

ratings. Types of X-Ray Generator, high frequency generator, exposure timers and switches, HT cables. **(7 Lectures)**

RADIATION PHYSICS: Radiation units exposure, absorbed dose, units: rad, gray, relative biological effectiveness, effective dose- Rem & Sievert, inverse square law. Interaction of radiation with matter Compton & photoelectric effect, linear attenuation coefficient. **Radiation Detectors:** ionization (Thimble chamber, condenser chamber), chamber. Geiger Muller counter, Scintillation counters and Solid State detectors, TFT. **(7 Lectures)**

MEDICAL IMAGING PHYSICS: Evolution of Medical Imaging, X-ray diagnostics and imaging, Physics of nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), NMR imaging, MRI Radiological imaging, Ultrasound imaging, Physics of Doppler with applications and modes, Vascular Doppler. Radiography: Filters, grids, cassette, X-ray film, film processing, fluoroscopy. **Computed tomography scanner-** principle and function, display, generations, mammography. Thyroid uptake system and Gamma camera (Only Principle, function and display). **(9 Lectures)**

RADIATION ONCOLOGY PHYSICS: External Beam Therapy (Basic Idea): Telecobalt, Conformal Radiation Therapy (CRT), 3DCRT, IMRT, Image Guided Radiotherapy, EPID, Rapid Arc, Proton Therapy, Gamma Knife, Cyber Knife. Contact Beam Therapy (Basic Idea): Brachytherapy- LDR and HDR, Intra Operative Brachytherapy. Radiotherapy, kilo voltage machines, deep therapy machines, Telecobalt machines, Medical linear accelerator. Basics of Teletherapy units, deep X-ray, Telecobalt units, Radiation protection, external beam characteristics, dose maximum and build up – bolus, percentage depth dose, tissue maximum ratio and tissue phantom ratio, Planned target Volume and Gross Tumour Volume. **(9 Lectures)**

RADIATION AND RADIATION PROTECTION: Principles of radiation protection ,protective materials-radiation effects, somatic, genetic stochastic and deterministic effect. Personal monitoring devices: TLD film badge, pocket dosimeter, OSL dosimeter. Radiation dosimeter. Natural radioactivity, Biological effects of radiation, Radiation monitors. Steps to reduce radiation to Patient, Staff and Public. Dose Limits for Occupational workers and Public. AERB: Existence and Purpose. **(5 Lectures)**

PHYSICS OF DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC SYSTEMS-II

Diagnostic nuclear medicine: Radiopharmaceuticals for radioisotope imaging, Radioisotope imaging equipment, Single photon and positron emission tomography. Therapeutic nuclear medicine: Interaction between radiation and matter Dose and isodose in radiation treatment. Medical Instrumentation: Basic Ideas of Endoscope and Cautery, Sleep Apnea and Cpap Machines, Ventilator and its modes. **(5 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Medical Physics, J.R. Cameron and J.G.Skofronick, Wiley (1978)

- Basic Radiological Physics Dr. K.Thayalan- Jayapee Brothers Medical Publishing Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi (2003)
 - Christensen's Physics of Diagnostic Radiology: Curry, Dowdey and Murry - Lippincot Williams and Wilkins (1990)
 - Physics of the human body, Irving P. Herman, Springer (2007).
 - Physics of Radiation Therapy: F M Khan - Williams and Wilkins, 3rd edition (2003)
 - The essential physics of Medical Imaging: Bushberg, Seibert, Leidholdt and Boone Lippincot Williams and Wilkins, Second Edition (2002)
 - Handbook of Physics in Diagnostic Imaging: R.S.Livingstone: B.I. Publication Pvt Ltd.
 - The Physics of Radiology-H E Johns and Cunningham.
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PHYSICS-DSE LAB: Medical Physics

60 Periods

At least 05 experiments from the following:

1. Understanding the working of a manual Hg Blood Pressure monitor, Stethoscope and to measure the Blood Pressure.
2. Understanding the working of a manual optical eye-testing machine and to learn eye-testing procedure.
3. Correction of Myopia (short sightedness) using a combination of lenses on an optical bench/breadboard.
4. Correction of Hypermetropia/Hyperopia (long sightedness) using a combination of lenses on an optical bench/breadboard.
5. To learn working of Thermoluminescent dosimeter (TLD) badges and measure the background radiation.
6. Familiarization with Geiger-Muller (GM) Counter & to measure background radiation
7. Familiarization with Radiation meter and to measure background radiation.
8. Familiarization with the Use of a Vascular Doppler.

Reference Books:

- Basic Radiological Physics, Dr. K. Thayalan - Jayapee Brothers Medical Publishing Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi (2003)
 - Christensen's Physics of Diagnostic Radiology: Curry, Dowdey and Murry - Lippincot Williams and Wilkins (1990)
 - Physics of Radiation Therapy : F M Khan - Williams and Wilkins, 3rd edition (2003)
 - The essential physics of Medical Imaging: Bushberg, Seibert, Leidholdt and Boone Lippincot Williams and Wilkins, Second Edition (2002)
 - Handbook of Physics in Diagnostic Imaging: Roshan S. Livingstone: B. I. Publications Pvt Ltd.
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Skill Enhancement Course (any two) (Credit: 02 each)- SEC1 to SEC4

PHYSICS WORKSHOP SKILL

30 Lectures

The aim of this course is to enable the students to familiar and experience with various mechanical and electrical tools through hands-on mode

Introduction: Measuring units. conversion to SI and CGS. Familiarization with meter scale, Vernier calliper, Screw gauge and their utility. Measure the dimension of a solid block, volume of cylindrical beaker/glass, diameter of a thin wire, thickness of metal sheet, etc. Use of Sextant to measure height of buildings, mountains, etc. **(4 Lectures)**

Mechanical Skill: Concept of workshop practice. Overview of manufacturing methods: casting, foundry, machining, forming and welding. Types of welding joints and welding defects. Common materials used for manufacturing like steel, copper, iron, metal sheets, composites and alloy, wood. Concept of machine processing, introduction to common machine tools like lathe, shaper, drilling, milling and surface machines. Cutting tools, lubricating oils. Cutting of a metal sheet using blade. Smoothing of cutting edge of sheet using file. Drilling of holes of different diameter in metal sheet and wooden block. Use of bench vice and tools for fitting. Make funnel using metal sheet. **(10 Lectures)**

Electrical and Electronic Skill: Use of Multimeter. Soldering of electrical circuits having discrete components (R, L, C, diode) and ICs on PCB. Operation of oscilloscope. Making regulated power supply. Timer circuit, Electronic switch using transistor and relay. **(10 Lectures)**

Introduction to prime movers: Mechanism, gear system, wheel, Fixing of gears with motor axel. Lever mechanism, Lifting of heavy weight using lever. braking systems, pulleys, working principle of power generation systems. Demonstration of pulley experiment. **(6 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- A text book in Electrical Technology - B L Theraja – S. Chand and Company.
- Performance and design of AC machines – M.G. Say, ELBS Edn.
- Mechanical workshop practice, K.C. John, 2010, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
- Workshop Processes, Practices and Materials, Bruce J Black 2005, 3rd Edn., Editor Newnes [ISBN: 0750660732]
- New Engineering Technology, Lawrence Smyth/Liam Hennessy, The Educational Company of Ireland [ISBN: 0861674480]

COMPUTATIONAL PHYSICS

Theory: 30 Lectures

The aim of this course is not just to teach computer programming and numerical analysis but to emphasize its role in solving problems in Physics and Science.

- *Highlights the use of computational methods to solve physical problems*
- *Use of computer language as a tool in solving physics/science problems*
- *Course will consist of hands on training on the Problem solving on Computers.*

Introduction: Importance of computers in Physics, paradigm for solving physics problems for solution. Usage of linux as an Editor. **Algorithms and Flowcharts:** Algorithm: Definition, properties and development. Flowchart: Concept of flowchart, symbols, guidelines, types. Examples: Cartesian to Spherical Polar Coordinates, Roots of Quadratic Equation, Sum of two matrices, Sum and Product of a finite series, calculation of $\sin(x)$ as a series, algorithm for plotting (1) lissajous figures and (2) trajectory of a projectile thrown at an angle with the horizontal. **(4 Lectures)**

Scientific Programming: Some fundamental Linux Commands (Internal and External commands). Development of FORTRAN, Basic elements of FORTRAN: Character Set, Constants and their types, Variables and their types, Keywords, Variable Declaration and concept of instruction and program. Operators: Arithmetic, Relational, Logical and Assignment Operators. Expressions: Arithmetic, Relational, Logical, Character and Assignment Expressions. Fortran Statements: I/O Statements (unformatted/formatted), Executable and Non-Executable Statements, Layout of Fortran Program, Format of writing Program and concept of coding, Initialization and Replacement Logic. Examples from physics problems. **(5 Lectures)**

Control Statements: Types of Logic(Sequential, Selection, Repetition), Branching Statements (Logical **IF**, Arithmetic IF, Block IF, Nested Block IF, SELECT CASE and ELSE IF Ladder statements), Looping Statements (DO-CONTINUE, DO-ENDDO, DO-WHILE, Implied and Nested DO Loops), Jumping Statements (Unconditional GOTO, Computed GOTO, Assigned GOTO) Subscripted Variables (Arrays: Types of Arrays, DIMENSION Statement, Reading and Writing Arrays), Functions and Subroutines (Arithmetic Statement Function, Function Subprogram and Subroutine), RETURN, CALL, COMMON and EQUIVALENCE Statements), Structure, Disk I/O Statements, open a file, writing in a file, reading from a file. Examples from physics problems.

Programming:

1. Exercises on syntax on usage of FORTRAN
2. Usage of GUI Windows, Linux Commands, familiarity with DOS commands and working in an editor to write source codes in FORTRAN.
3. To print out all natural even/ odd numbers between given limits.
4. To find maximum, minimum and range of a given set of numbers.
5. Calculating Euler number using $\exp(x)$ series evaluated at $x=1$ **(6 Lectures)**

Scientific word processing: Introduction to LaTeX: TeX/LaTeX word processor, preparing a basic LaTeX file, Document classes, Preparing an input file for LaTeX, Compiling LaTeX File, LaTeX tags for creating different environments, Defining LaTeX commands and environments, Changing the type style, Symbols from other

languages. **Equation representation:** Formulae and equations, Figures and other floating bodies, Lining in columns- Tabbing and tabular environment, Generating table of contents, bibliography and citation, Making an index and glossary, List making environments, Fonts, Picture environment and colors, errors. **(6 Lectures)**

Visualization: Introduction to graphical analysis and its limitations. Introduction to Gnuplot. importance of visualization of computational and computational data, basic Gnuplot commands: simple plots, plotting data from a file, saving and exporting, multiple data sets per file, physics with Gnuplot (equations, building functions, user defined variables and functions), Understanding data with Gnuplot

Hands on exercises:

1. To compile a frequency distribution and evaluate mean, standard deviation etc.
2. To evaluate sum of finite series and the area under a curve.
3. To find the product of two matrices
4. To find a set of prime numbers and Fibonacci series.
5. To write program to open a file and generate data for plotting using Gnuplot.
6. Plotting trajectory of a projectile projected horizontally.
7. Plotting trajectory of a projectile projected making an angle with the horizontally.
8. Creating an input Gnuplot file for plotting a data and saving the output for seeing on the screen. Saving it as an eps file and as a pdf file.
9. To find the roots of a quadratic equation.
10. Motion of a projectile using simulation and plot the output for visualization.
11. Numerical solution of equation of motion of simple harmonic oscillator and plot the outputs for visualization.
12. Motion of particle in a central force field and plot the output for visualization.

(9 Lectures)

Reference Books:

- Introduction to Numerical Analysis, S.S. Sastry, 5th Edn., 2012, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
 - Computer Programming in Fortran 77". V. Rajaraman (Publisher:PHI).
 - LaTeX–A Document Preparation System", Leslie Lamport (Second Edition, Addison-Wesley, 1994).
 - Gnuplot in action: understanding data with graphs, Philip K Janert, (Manning 2010)
 - Schaum's Outline of Theory and Problems of Programming with Fortran, S Lipsdutz and A Poe, 1986Mc-Graw Hill Book Co.
 - Computational Physics: An Introduction, R. C. Verma, etal. New Age International Publishers, New Delhi(1999)
 - Elementary Numerical Analysis, K.E. Atkinson, 3rd Edn., 2007, Wiley India Edition.
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ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS AND NETWORK SKILLS

Theory: 30 Lectures

The aim of this course is to enable the students to design and trouble shoots the electrical circuits, networks and appliances through hands-on mode

Basic Electricity Principles: Voltage, Current, Resistance, and Power. Ohm's law. Series, parallel, and series-parallel combinations. AC and DC Electricity. Familiarization with multimeter, voltmeter and ammeter. **(3 Lectures)**

Electrical Circuits: Basic electric circuit elements and their combination. Rules to analyze DC sourced electrical circuits. Current and voltage drop across the DC circuit elements. Single-phase and three-phase alternating current sources. Rules to analyze AC sourced electrical circuits. Real, imaginary and complex power components of AC source. Power factor. Saving energy and money. **(4 Lectures)**

Electrical Drawing and Symbols: Drawing symbols. Blueprints. Reading Schematics. Ladder diagrams. Electrical Schematics. Power circuits. Control circuits. Reading of circuit schematics. Tracking the connections of elements and identify current flow and voltage drop. **(4 Lectures)**

Generators and Transformers: DC Power sources. AC/DC generators. Inductance, capacitance, and impedance. Operation of transformers. **(3 Lectures)**

Electric Motors: Single-phase, three-phase & DC motors. Basic design. Interfacing DC or AC sources to control heaters and motors. Speed & power of ac motor. **(4 Lectures)**

Solid-State Devices: Resistors, inductors and capacitors. Diode and rectifiers. Components in Series or in shunt. Response of inductors and capacitors with DC or AC sources **(3 Lectures)**

Electrical Protection: Relays. Fuses and disconnect switches. Circuit breakers. Overload devices. Ground-fault protection. Grounding and isolating. Phase reversal. Surge protection. Relay protection device. **(4 Lectures)**

Electrical Wiring: Different types of conductors and cables. Basics of wiring-Star and delta connection. Voltage drop and losses across cables and conductors. Instruments to measure current, voltage, power in DC and AC circuits. Insulation. Solid and stranded cable. Conduit. Cable trays. Splices: wirenuts, crimps, terminal blocks, and solder. Preparation of extension board. **(5 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Electrical Circuits, K.A. Smith and R.E. Alley, 2014, Cambridge University Press
- A text book in Electrical Technology - B L Theraja - S Chand & Co.
- A text book of Electrical Technology - A K Theraja
- Performance and design of AC machines - M G Say ELBS Edn.

BASIC INSTRUMENTATION SKILLS

Theory: 30 Lectures

This course is to get exposure with various aspects of instruments and their usage through hands-on mode. Experiments listed below are to be done in continuation of the topics.

Basic of Measurement: Instruments accuracy, precision, sensitivity, resolution range etc. Errors in measurements and loading effects. **Multimeter:** Principles of measurement of dc voltage and dc current, ac voltage, ac current and resistance. Specifications of a multimeter and their significance. **(4 Lectures)**

Electronic Voltmeter: Advantage over conventional multimeter for voltage measurement with respect to input impedance and sensitivity. Principles of voltage measurement (block diagram only). Specifications of an electronic Voltmeter/Multimeter and their significance. **AC millivoltmeter:** Type of AC millivoltmeters. Block diagram ac millivoltmeter, specifications and their significance. **(4 Lectures)**

Oscilloscope: Block diagram of basic CRO. CRT, electrostatic focusing and acceleration (Explanation only– no mathematical treatment), brief discussion on screen phosphor, visual persistence. Time base operation, synchronization. Front panel controls. Specifications of CRO and their significance. **(6 Lectures)**

Use of CRO for the measurement of voltage (dc and ac), frequency and time period. Special features of dual trace, introduction to digital oscilloscope, probes. Digital storage Oscilloscope: principle of working. **(3 Lectures)**

Signal and pulse Generators: Block diagram, explanation and specifications of low frequency signal generator and pulse generator. Brief idea for testing, specifications. Distortion factor meter, wave analysis. **(4 Lectures)**

Impedance Bridges: Block diagram of bridge. working principles of basic (balancing type) RLC bridge. Specifications of RLC bridge. Block diagram and working principles of a Q- Meter. Digital LCR bridges. **(3 Lectures)**

Digital Instruments: Comparison of analog & digital instruments. Characteristics of a digital meter. Working principles of digital voltmeter. **(3 Lectures)**

Digital Multimeter: Block diagram and working of a digital multimeter. Working principle of time interval, frequency and period measurement using universal counter/frequency counter, time- base stability, accuracy and resolution. **(3 Lectures)**

The test of lab skills will be of the following test items:

1. Use of an oscilloscope.
2. Oscilloscope as a versatile measuring device.

3. Circuit tracing of Laboratory electronic equipment,
4. Use of Digital multimeter/VTVM for measuring voltages
5. Circuit tracing of Laboratory electronic equipment,
6. Winding a coil / transformer.
7. Study the layout of receiver circuit.
8. Trouble shooting a circuit
9. Balancing of bridges

Laboratory Exercises:

1. To observe the loading effect of a multimeter while measuring voltage across a low resistance and high resistance.
2. To observe the limitations of a multimeter for measuring high frequency voltage and currents.
3. To measure Q of a coil and its dependence on frequency, using a Q- meter.
4. Measurement of voltage, frequency, time period and phase using Oscilloscope.
5. Measurement of time period, frequency, average period using universal counter/ frequency counter.
6. Measurement of rise, fall and delay times using a Oscilloscope.
7. Measurement of distortion of a RF signal generator using distortion factor meter.
8. Measurement of R,L and C using a LCR bridge/ universal bridge.

Open Ended Experiments:

1. Using a Dual Trace Oscilloscope
2. Converting the range of a given measuring instrument (voltmeter, ammeter)

Reference Books:

- A text book in Electrical Technology - B L Theraja - S Chand and Co.
 - Performance and design of AC machines - M G Say ELBS Edn.
 - Digital Circuits and systems, Venugopal, 2011, Tata McGraw Hill.
 - Logic circuit design, Shimon P. Vingron, 2012, Springer.
 - Digital Electronics, Subrata Ghoshal, 2012, Cengage Learning.
 - Electronic Devices and circuits, S. Salivahanan & N. S.Kumar, 3rd Ed., 2012, Tata Mc-Graw Hill
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RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY HARVESTING

Theory:30 Lectures

The aim of this course is not just to impart theoretical knowledge to the students but to provide them with exposure and hands-on learning wherever possible

Fossil fuels and Alternate Sources of energy: Fossil fuels and nuclear energy, their limitation, need of renewable energy, non-conventional energy sources. An overview of developments in Offshore Wind Energy, Tidal Energy, Wave energy systems, Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion, solar energy, biomass, biochemical conversion, biogas generation, geothermal energy tidal energy, Hydroelectricity. **(3 Lectures)**

Solar energy: Solar energy, its importance, storage of solar energy, solar pond, non convective solar pond, applications of solar pond and solar energy, solar water heater, flat plate collector, solar distillation, solar cooker, solar green houses, solar cell, absorption air conditioning. Need and characteristics of photovoltaic (PV) systems, PV models and equivalent circuits, and sun tracking systems. **(6 Lectures)**

Wind Energy harvesting: Fundamentals of Wind energy, Wind Turbines and different electrical machines in wind turbines, Power electronic interfaces, and grid interconnection topologies. **(3 Lectures)**

Ocean Energy: Ocean Energy Potential against Wind and Solar, Wave Characteristics and Statistics, Wave Energy Devices. **(3 Lectures)**

Tide characteristics and Statistics, Tide Energy Technologies, Ocean Thermal Energy, Osmotic Power, Ocean Bio-mass. **(2 Lectures)**

Geothermal Energy: Geothermal Resources, Geothermal Technologies. **(2 Lectures)**

Hydro Energy: Hydropower resources, hydropower technologies, environmental impact of hydro power sources. **(2 Lectures)**

Piezoelectric Energy harvesting: Introduction, Physics and characteristics of piezoelectric effect, materials and mathematical description of piezoelectricity, Piezoelectric parameters and modeling piezoelectric generators, Piezoelectric energy harvesting applications, Human power **(4 Lectures)**

Electromagnetic Energy Harvesting: Linear generators, physics mathematical models, recent applications **(2 Lectures)**

Carbon captured technologies, cell, batteries, power consumption **(2 Lectures)**

Environmental issues and Renewable sources of energy, sustainability. **(1 Lecture)**

Demonstrations and Experiments

1. Demonstration of Training modules on Solar energy, wind energy, etc.
2. Conversion of vibration to voltage using piezoelectric materials
3. Conversion of thermal energy into voltage using thermoelectric modules.

Reference Books:

- Non-conventional energy sources, B.H. Khan, McGraw Hill
- Solar energy, Suhas P Sukhative, Tata McGraw - Hill Publishing Company Ltd.
- Renewable Energy, Power for a sustainable future, Godfrey Boyle, 3rd Edn., 2012, Oxford University Press.
- Renewable Energy, 3rd Edition,
- Solar Energy: Resource Assessment Handbook, P Jayakumar, 2009
- J.Balfour, M.Shaw and S. Jarosek, Photovoltaics, Lawrence J Goodrich (USA).
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renewable_energy

TECHNICAL DRAWING

Theory: 30 Lectures

Introduction: Drafting Instruments and their uses. lettering: construction and uses of various scales: dimensioning as per I.S.I. 696-1972. Engineering Curves: Parabola: hyperbola: ellipse: cycloids, involute: spiral: helix and loci of points of simple moving mechanism. 2D geometrical construction. Representation of 3D objects. Principles of projections. (4 Lectures)

Projections: Straight lines, planes and solids. Development of surfaces of right and oblique solids. Section of solids. (6 Lectures)

Object Projections: Orthographic projection. Interpenetration and intersection of solids. Isometric and oblique parallel projection of solids. (4 Lectures)

CAD Drawing: Introduction to CAD and Auto CAD, precision drawing and drawing aids, Geometric shapes, Demonstrating CAD- specific skills (graphical user interface. Create, retrieve, edit, and use symbol libraries. Use inquiry commands to extract drawing data). Control entity properties. Demonstrating basic skills to produce 2-D and 3-D drawings. 3D modeling with Auto CAD (surfaces and solids), 3D modeling with sketch up, annotating in Auto CAD with text and hatching, layers, templates & design center, advanced plotting (layouts, viewports), office standards, dimensioning, internet and collaboration, Blocks, Drafting symbols, attributes, extracting data. basic printing, editing tools, Plot/Print drawing to appropriate scale. (16 Lectures)

Reference Books:

- Engineering Drawing, N.S. Parthasarathy and Vele Murali, 1st Edition, 2015, Oxford University Press
 - Engineering Graphic, K. Venugopal, and V. Raja Prabhu, New Age International
 - AutoCAD 2014 & AutoCAD 2014/Donnie Gladfelter/Sybex/ISBN:978-1-118-57510-9
 - Architectural Design with Sketchup/Alexander Schreyer/John Wiley & Sons/ISBN: 978-1-118-12309-6
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RADIATION SAFETY

Theory: 30 Lectures

The aim of this course is for awareness and understanding regarding radiation hazards and safety. The list of laboratory skills and experiments listed below the course are to be done in continuation of the topics

Basics of Atomic and Nuclear Physics: Basic concept of atomic structure; X rays characteristic and production; concept of bremsstrahlung and auger electron, The composition of nucleus and its properties, mass number, isotopes of element, spin, binding energy, stable and unstable isotopes, law of radioactive decay, Mean life and

half life, basic concept of alpha, beta and gamma decay, concept of cross section and kinematics of nuclear reactions, types of nuclear reaction, Fusion, fission. **(6 Lectures)**

Interaction of Radiation with matter: Types of Radiation: Alpha, Beta, Gamma and Neutron and their sources, sealed and unsealed sources, **Interaction of Photons** - Photo-electric effect, Compton Scattering, Pair Production, Linear and Mass Attenuation Coefficients, **Interaction of Charged Particles:** Heavy charged particles - Beth-Bloch Formula, Scaling laws, Mass Stopping Power, Range, Straggling, Channeling and Cherenkov radiation. Beta Particles- Collision and Radiation loss (Bremsstrahlung), **Interaction of Neutrons-** Collision, slowing down and Moderation. **(7 Lectures)**

Radiation detection and monitoring devices: Radiation Quantities and Units: Basic idea of different units of activity, KERMA, exposure, absorbed dose, equivalent dose, effective dose, collective equivalent dose, Annual Limit of Intake (ALI) and derived Air Concentration (DAC). **Radiation detection:** Basic concept and working principle of gas detectors (Ionization Chambers, Proportional Counter, Multi-Wire Proportional Counters (MWPC) and Gieger Muller Counter), Scintillation Detectors (Inorganic and Organic Scintillators), Solid States Detectors and Neutron Detectors, Thermo luminescent Dosimetry. **(7 Lectures)**

Radiation safety management: Biological effects of ionizing radiation, Operational limits and basics of radiation hazards evaluation and control: radiation protection standards, International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) principles, justification, optimization, limitation, introduction of safety and risk management of radiation. Nuclear waste and disposal management. Brief idea about Accelerator driven Sub-critical system (ADS) for waste management. **(5 Lectures)**

Application of nuclear techniques: Application in medical science (e.g., MRI, PET, Projection Imaging Gamma Camera, radiation therapy), Archaeology, Art, Crime detection, Mining and oil. *Industrial Uses:* Tracing, Gauging, Material Modification, Sterization, Food preservation. **(5 Lectures)**

Experiments:

1. Study the background radiation levels using Radiation meter
2. Study of characteristics of GM tube and determination of operating voltage and plateau length using background radiation as source (without commercial source).
3. Study of counting statistics using background radiation using GM counter.
4. Study of radiation in various materials (e.g. KSO₄ etc.). Investigation of possible radiation in different routine materials by operating GM counter at operating voltage.
5. Study of absorption of beta particles in Aluminum using GM counter.
6. Detection of α particles using reference source & determining its half life using spark counter
7. Gamma spectrum of Gas Light mantle (Source of Thorium)

Reference Books:

1. W.E. Burcham and M. Jobes – Nuclear and Particle Physics – Longman (1995)

2. G.F.Knoll, Radiation detection and measurements
 3. Thermoluminescence Dosimetry, Mcknlly, A.F., Bristol, Adam Hilger (Medical Physics Hand book 5)
 4. W.J.Meredith and J.B.Massey, “Fundamental Physics of Radiology”. John Wright and Sons, UK, 1989.
 5. A.Martin and S.A.Harbisor, An Introduction to Radiation Protection, John Willey & Sons, Inc. New York, 1981.
 6. W.R. Hendee, “Medical Radiation Physics”, Year Book – Medical Publishers Inc. London, 1981
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APPLIED OPTICS

THEORY: 30 Lectures

Theory includes only qualitative explanation. Minimum five experiments should be performed covering minimum three sections.

<p>(i) Sources and Detectors</p> <p>Lasers, Spontaneous and stimulated emissions, Theory of laser action, Einstein’s coefficients, Light amplification, Characterization of laser beam, He-Ne laser, Semiconductor lasers.</p>	<p>(9 Periods)</p>
<p>Experiments on Lasers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Determination of the grating radial spacing of the Compact Disc (CD) by reflection using He-Ne or solid state laser. b. To find the width of the wire or width of the slit using diffraction pattern obtained by a He-Ne or solid state laser. c. To find the polarization angle of laser light using polarizer and analyzer d. Thermal expansion of quartz using laser <p>Experiments on Semiconductor Sources and Detectors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. V-I characteristics of LED b. Study the characteristics of solid state laser c. Study the characteristics of LDR d. Photovoltaic Cell e. Characteristics of IR sensor 	

<p>(ii) Fourier Optics (6 Periods) Concept of Spatial frequency filtering, Fourier transforming property of a thin lens</p>
<p>Experiments on Fourier Optics:</p> <p>a. Fourier optic and image processing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Optical image addition/subtraction 2. Optical image differentiation 3. Fourier optical filtering 4. Construction of an optical 4f system <p>b. Fourier Transform Spectroscopy Fourier Transform Spectroscopy (FTS) is a powerful method for measuring emission and absorption spectra, with wide application in atmospheric remote sensing, NMR spectrometry and forensic science.</p> <p>Experiment: To study the interference pattern from a Michelson interferometer as a function of mirror separation in the interferometer. The resulting interferogram is the Fourier transform of the power spectrum of the source. Analysis of experimental interferograms allows one to determine the transmission characteristics of several interference filters. Computer simulation can also be done.</p>

<p>(iii) Holography (6 Periods) Basic principle and theory: coherence, resolution, Types of holograms, white light reflection hologram, application of holography in microscopy, interferometry, and character recognition</p>
<p>Experiments on Holography and interferometry:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recording and reconstructing holograms 2. Constructing a Michelson interferometer or a Fabry Perot interferometer 3. Measuring the refractive index of air 4. Constructing a Sagnac interferometer 5. Constructing a Mach-Zehnder interferometer 6. White light Hologram

<p>(iv) Photonics: Fibre Optics (9 Periods) Optical fibres and their properties, Principal of light propagation through a fibre, Thenumerical aperture, Attenuation in optical fibre and attenuation limit, Single mode and multimode fibres, Fibre optic sensors: Fibre Bragg Grating</p>
<p>Experiments on Photonics: Fibre Optics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. To measure the numerical aperture of an optical fibre b. To study the variation of the bending loss in a multimode fibre c. To determine the mode field diameter (MFD) of fundamental mode in a single-mode fibre by measurements of its far field Gaussian pattern d. To measure the near field intensity profile of a fibre and study its refractive index profile e. To determine the power loss at a splice between two multimode fibre

Reference Books:

- LASERS: Fundamentals & applications, K.Thyagrajan & A.K.Ghatak, 2010, Tata McGraw Hill

- Fibre optics through experiments, M.R.Shenoy, S.K.Khijwania, et.al. 2009, Viva Books
 - Optical Electronics, Ajoy Ghatak and K. Thyagarajan, 2011, Cambridge University Press
 - Optics, Karl Dieter Moller, Learning by computing with model examples, 2007, Springer.
 - Optoelectronic Devices and Systems, S.C. Gupta, 2005, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
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WEATHER FORECASTING

Theory: 30 Lectures

The aim of this course is not just to impart theoretical knowledge to the students but to enable them to develop an awareness and understanding regarding the causes and effects of different weather phenomenon and basic forecasting techniques

Introduction to atmosphere: Elementary idea of atmosphere: physical structure and composition; compositional layering of the atmosphere; variation of pressure and temperature with height; air temperature; requirements to measure air temperature; temperature sensors: types; atmospheric pressure: its measurement; cyclones and anticyclones: its characteristics. **(9 Periods)**

Measuring the weather: Wind; forces acting to produce wind; wind speed direction: units, its direction; measuring wind speed and direction; humidity, clouds and rainfall, radiation: absorption, emission and scattering in atmosphere; radiation laws. **(4 Periods)**

Weather systems: Global wind systems; air masses and fronts: classifications; jet streams; local thunderstorms; tropical cyclones: classification; tornadoes; hurricanes. **(3 Periods)**

Climate and Climate Change: Climate: its classification; causes of climate change; global warming and its outcomes; air pollution; aerosols, ozone depletion, acid rain, environmental issues related to climate. **(6 Periods)**

Basics of weather forecasting: Weather forecasting: analysis and its historical background; need of measuring weather; types of weather forecasting; weather forecasting methods; criteria of choosing weather station; basics of choosing site and exposure; satellites observations in weather forecasting; weather maps; uncertainty and predictability; probability forecasts. **(8 Periods)**

Demonstrations and Experiments:

1. Study of synoptic charts & weather reports, working principle of weather station.
2. Processing and analysis of weather data:
 - (a) To calculate the sunniest time of the year.
 - (b) To study the variation of rainfall amount and intensity by wind direction.
 - (c) To observe the sunniest/driest day of the week.
 - (d) To examine the maximum and minimum temperature throughout the year.

- (e) To evaluate the relative humidity of the day.
- (f) To examine the rainfall amount month wise.
- 3. Exercises in chart reading: Plotting of constant pressure charts, surfaces charts, upper wind charts and its analysis.
- 4. Formats and elements in different types of weather forecasts/ warning (both aviation and non aviation)

Reference books:

1. Aviation Meteorology, I.C. Joshi, 3rd edition 2014, Himalayan Books
 2. The weather Observers Hand book, Stephen Burt, 2012, Cambridge University Press.
 3. Meteorology, S.R. Ghadekar, 2001, Agromet Publishers, Nagpur.
 4. Text Book of Agro meteorology, S.R. Ghadekar, 2005, Agromet Publishers, Nagpur.
 5. Atmosphere and Ocean, John G. Harvey, 1995, The Artemis Press.
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Generic Elective Papers (GE) (Minor-Physics) (any four- 01 from each group) for other Departments/Disciplines: (Credit: 06 each)

1st SEMESTER: (Choose any one)

GE: ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Vector Analysis: Review of vector algebra (Scalar and Vector product), gradient, divergence, Curl and their significance, Vector Integration, Line, surface and volume integrals of Vector fields, Gauss-divergence theorem and Stoke's theorem of vectors (statement only). **(12 Lectures)**

Electrostatics: Electrostatic Field, electric flux, Gauss's theorem of electrostatics. Applications of Gauss theorem- Electric field due to point charge, infinite line of charge, uniformly charged spherical shell and solid sphere, plane charged sheet, charged conductor. Electric potential as line integral of electric field, potential due to a point charge, electric dipole, uniformly charged spherical shell and solid sphere. Calculation of electric field from potential. Capacitance of an isolated spherical conductor. Parallel plate, spherical and cylindrical condenser. Energy per unit volume in electrostatic field. Dielectric medium, Polarisation, Displacement vector. Gauss's theorem in dielectrics. Parallel plate capacitor completely filled with dielectric.

(22 Lectures)

Magnetism:

Magnetostatics: Biot-Savart's law and its applications- straight conductor, circular coil, solenoid carrying current. Divergence and curl of magnetic field. Magnetic vector potential. Ampere's circuital law.

Magnetic properties of materials: Magnetic intensity, magnetic induction, permeability, magnetic susceptibility. Brief introduction of dia-, para- and ferro-magnetic materials. **(10 Lectures)**

Electromagnetic Induction: Faraday's laws of electromagnetic induction, Lenz's law, self and mutual inductance, L of single coil, M of two coils. Energy stored in magnetic field. **(6 Lectures)**

Maxwell's equations and Electromagnetic wave propagation: Equation of continuity of current, Displacement current, Maxwell's equations, Poynting vector, energy density in electromagnetic field, electromagnetic wave propagation through vacuum and isotropic dielectric medium, transverse nature of EM waves, polarization. **(10 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Electricity and Magnetism, Edward M. Purcell, 1986, McGraw-Hill Education
 - Electricity & Magnetism, J.H. Fewkes & J.Yarwood. Vol. I, 1991, Oxford Univ.Press
 - Electricity and Magnetism, D C Tayal, 1988, Himalaya Publishing House.
 - University Physics, Ronald Lane Reese, 2003, Thomson Brooks/Cole.
 - D.J.Griffiths, Introduction to Electrodynamics, 3rd Edn, 1998, Benjamin Cummings.
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GE LAB: ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

60 Periods

At least 05 experiments from the following:

1. Ballistic Galvanometer:
 - (i) Measurement of charge and current sensitivity
 - (ii) Measurement of CDR
 - (iii) Determine a high resistance by Leakage Method
 - (iv) To determine Self Inductance of a Coil by Rayleigh's Method.
2. To compare capacitances using De'Sauty's bridge.
3. Measurement of field strength B and its variation in a Solenoid (Determine dB/dx)
4. To study the Characteristics of a Series RC Circuit.
5. To study a series LCR circuit LCR circuit and determine its (a) Resonant frequency, (b) Quality factor
6. To study a parallel LCR circuit and determine its (a) Anti-resonant frequency and (b) Quality factor Q
7. To determine a Low Resistance by Carey Foster's Bridge.
8. To verify the Thevenin and Norton theorems

9. To verify the Superposition, and Maximum Power Transfer Theorems

Reference Books

- Advanced Practical Physics for students, B.L.Flint & H.T.Worsnop, 1971, Asia Publishing House.
 - Engineering Practical Physics, S. Panigrahi and B.Mallick, 2015, Cengage Learning India Pvt. Ltd.
 - A Text Book of Practical Physics, I.Prakash & Ramakrishna, 11th Ed.2011, Kitab Mahal
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GE: MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory:60 Lectures

The emphasis of the course is on applications in solving problems of interest to physicists. Students to be examined on the basis of problems, seen and unseen.

Calculus of functions of more than one variable: Partial derivatives, exact and inexact differentials. Integrating factor, with simple illustration. Constrained Maximization using Lagrange Multipliers. **(6 Lectures)**

Fourier Series: Periodic functions. Orthogonality of sine and cosine functions, Dirichlet Conditions (Statement only). Expansion of periodic functions in a series of sine and cosine functions and determination of Fourier coefficients. Even and odd functions and their Fourier expansions. Application. Summing of Infinite Series. **(10 Lectures)**

Frobenius Method and Special Functions: Singular Points of Second Order Linear Differential Equations and their importance. Frobenius method and its applications to differential equations. Legendre, Bessel Differential Equations. Properties of Legendre Polynomials: Rodrigues Formula, Orthogonality. Simple recurrence relations. **(16 Lectures)**

Some Special Integrals: Beta and Gamma Functions and Relation between them. Expression of Integrals in terms of Gamma Functions. **(4 Lectures)**

Partial Differential Equations: Solutions to partial differential equations, using separation of variables: Laplace's Equation in problems of rectangular, cylindrical and spherical symmetry. **(10 Lectures)**

Complex Analysis: Brief Revision of Complex Numbers and their Graphical Representation. Euler's formula, De Moivre's theorem, Roots of Complex Numbers. Functions of Complex Variables. Analyticity and Cauchy-Riemann Conditions. Examples of analytic functions. Singular functions: poles and branch points, order of singularity. Integration of a function of a complex variable. Cauchy's Integral formula. **(14 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Mathematical Methods for Physicists: Arfken, Weber, 2005, Harris, Elsevier.
 - Fourier Analysis by M.R. Spiegel, 2004, Tata McGraw-Hill.
 - Essential Mathematical Methods, K.F. Riley and M.P. Hobson, 2011, Cambridge University Press
 - Engineering Mathematics, S.Pal and S.C. Bhunia, 2015, Oxford University Press
 - An Introduction to Ordinary Differential Equations, E.A Coddington, 1961, PHI Learning
 - Differential Equations, George F. Simmons, 2006, Tata McGraw-Hill.
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GE LAB: MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS**60 Periods**

The aim of this Lab is not just to teach computer programming and numerical analysis but to emphasize its role in solving problems in Physics.

- *The course will consist of lectures(both theory and practical) in the Lab*
- *Evaluation done on the basis of formulating the problem*
- *Aim at teaching students to construct the computational problem to be solved*
- *At least two programs must be attempted from each programming section.*

Topics	Descriptions with Applications
Introduction and Overview	Computer architecture and organization, memory and Input/output devices,
Basics of scientific computing	Binary and decimal arithmetic, Floating point numbers, algorithms, Sequence, Selection and Repetition, single and double precision arithmetic, underflow and overflow - emphasize the importance of making equations in terms of dimensionless variables, Iterative methods
Errors and error Analysis	Truncation and roundoff errors, Absolute and relative errors, Floating point computations
Review of C & C++ Programming fundamentals	Introduction to Programming, constants, variables and data types, operators and Expressions, I/O statements, scanf and printf, cin and cout, Manipulators for data formatting, Control statements (decision making and looping statements) (<i>if-statement, if-else statement, nested if statement, else-if statement, ternary operator, goto statement, switch statement, unconditional and conditional looping, while and do while loop, for loop, nested loops, break and continue statements</i>). Arrays (1D and 2D)and strings, user defined functions, Structures and Unions, Idea of classes and objects

Programs: using C/C++ language	Sum and average of a list of numbers, largest of a given list of numbers and its location in the list, sorting of numbers in ascending descending order, Binary search,
Random number generation	Area of circle, area of square, volume of sphere, value of pi
Solution of Algebraic and Transcendental equations by Bisection, Newton Raphson and Secant methods	Solution of linear and quadratic equation, solving $\alpha = \tan \alpha$; $I = I_0 \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2$ in optics,
Interpolation by Newton Gregory Forward & Backward difference formula, Error estimation of linear interpolation	Evaluation of trigonometric functions e.g. $\sin \theta$, $\cos \theta$, $\tan \theta$ etc
Numerical differentiation (Forward and Backward difference formula) and Integration (Trapezoidal and Simpson rules), Monte Carlo method	Given Position with equidistant time data calculate velocity and acceleration and vice versa. Find the area of BH Hysteresis loop
Solution of Ordinary Differential Equations (ODE) First order Differential equation Euler, modified Euler and Runge-Kutta (RK) second and fourth order methods	<p>First order differential equation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radioactive decay Current in RC, LC circuits with DC source Newton's law of cooling Classical equations of motion <p>Also attempt the following problems using RK 4 order method</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solve the coupled differential equations $\frac{dx}{dt} = y + x - \frac{x^3}{3}; \frac{dy}{dx} = -x$ for four initial conditions $x(0) = 0$, $y(0) = -1, -2, -3, -4$. Plot x vs y for each of the four initial conditions on the same screen for $0 \leq t \leq 15$ The differential equation describing the motion of a pendulum is $\frac{d^2\vartheta}{dt^2} = -\sin(\vartheta)$. The pendulum is released from rest at an angular displacement α, i. e. $\vartheta(0) = \alpha$ and $\vartheta'(0) = 0$. Solve the equation for $\alpha = 0.1, 0.5$ and 1.0 and plot ϑ as a function of time in the range $0 \leq t \leq 8\pi$. Also plot the analytic solution valid for small ϑ ($\sin(\vartheta) = \vartheta$)

Referred Books:

- Introduction to Numerical Analysis, S.S. Sastry, 5th Edn., 2012, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
 - Schaum's Outline of Programming with C++. J.Hubbard, 2000, McGraw-Hill Pub.
 - Numerical Recipes in C⁺⁺: The Art of Scientific Computing, W.H. Press et.al., 2nd Edn., 2013, Cambridge University Press.
 - A first course in Numerical Methods, U.M. Ascher & C. Greif, 2012, PHI Learning.
 - AnIntroductiontocomputationalPhysics,T.Pang,2nd Edn., 2006,CambridgeUniv. Press
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**GE: DIGITAL, ANALOG CIRCUITS AND INSTRUMENTATION
(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)****Theory: 60 Lectures****UNIT-1: Digital Circuits**

Difference between Analog and Digital Circuits. Binary Numbers. Decimal to Binary and Binary to Decimal Conversion, AND, OR and NOT Gates. NAND and NOR Gates as Universal Gates. XOR and XNOR Gates. **(4 Lectures)**

De Morgan's Theorems. Boolean Laws. Simplification of Logic Circuitusing Boolean Algebra. Fundamental Products. Minterms and Maxterms. Conversion of aTruth Table into an Equivalent Logic Circuit by (1) Sum of Products Method and (2) Karnaugh Map. **(5 Lectures)**

Binary Addition. Binary Subtraction using 2's Complement Method). Half Adders and Full Adders and Subtractors, 4-bit binary Adder-Subtractor. **(4 Lectures)**

UNIT-2: Semiconductor Devices and Amplifiers:

Semiconductor Diodes: P and N type semiconductors. Barrier Formation in PN Junction Diode. Qualitative Idea of Current Flow Mechanism in Forward and Reverse biased Diode. PN junction and its characteristics. Static and dynamic Resistance. Principle, structure and characteristics of (1) LEDs, (2) Photodiode, (3) Solar Cell. **(5 Lectures)**

Bipolar Junction transistors: n-p-n and p-n-p Transistors. Characteristics of CB, CE and CC Configurations. Active, Cutoff & Saturation regions. Current gains α and β . Relations between α and β . Load Line analysis of Transistors. DC Load line & Q-point. Voltage Divider Bias Circuit for CE Amplifier. h-parameter Equivalent Circuit of transistor. Analysis of single-stage CE amplifier using hybrid Model. Input and output Impedance. Current and Voltage gains. **(12 Lectures)**

UNIT-3: Operational Amplifiers (Black Box approach):

Characteristics of an Ideal and Practical Op-Amp (IC 741), Open-loop and closed-loop Gain. CMRR, concept of Virtual ground. Applications of Op-Amps: (1) Inverting and non-inverting Amplifiers, (2) Adder, (3) Subtractor, (4) Differentiator, (5) Integrator, (6) Zero crossing detector. **(13 Lectures)**

Sinusoidal Oscillators: Barkhausen's Criterion for Self-sustained Oscillations.
Determination of Frequency of RC Phase-shift Oscillator. **(5 Lectures)**

UNIT-4: Instrumentations: Introduction to CRO: Block Diagram of CRO.
Applications of CRO: (1) Study of Waveform, (2) Measurement of Voltage, Current,
Frequency, and Phase Difference. **(3 Lectures)**

Power Supply: Half-wave Rectifiers. Centre-tapped and Bridge Full-wave Rectifiers
Calculation of Ripple Factor and Rectification Efficiency, Basic idea about capacitor
filter, Zener Diode and Voltage Regulation. **(6 Lectures)**

Timer IC: IC 555 Pin diagram and its application as Astable and Monostable
Multivibrator. **(3 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Integrated Electronics, J. Millman and C.C. Halkias, 1991, Tata Mc-Graw Hill.
 - Electronic devices & circuits, S. Salivahanan & N.S. Kumar, 2012, Tata Mc-Graw Hill
 - Microelectronic Circuits, M.H. Rashid, 2nd Edn., 2011, Cengage Learning.
 - Modern Electronic Instrumentation and Measurement Tech., Helfrick and Cooper, 1990, PHI Learning
 - Digital Principles and Applications, A.P. Malvino, D.P. Leach and Saha, 7th Ed., 2011, Tata McGraw Hill
 - Microelectronic circuits, A.S. Sedra, K.C. Smith, A.N. Chandorkar, 2014, 6th Edn., Oxford University Press.
 - OP-AMP & Linear Digital Circuits, R.A. Gayakwad, 2000, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
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GE LAB: DIGITAL, ANALOG CIRCUITS AND INSTRUMENTS

60 Periods

AT LEAST 06 EXPERIMENTS FROM THE FOLLOWING

1. To measure (a) Voltage, and (b) Frequency of a periodic waveform using CRO
2. To minimize a given (a) logic circuit and (b) Boolean equation.
3. Half adder, Full adder and 4-bit Binary Adder.
4. To design an astable multivibrator of given specifications using 555 Timer.
5. To design a monostable multivibrator of given specifications using 555 Timer.
6. To study IV characteristics of (a) PN diode, (b) Zener diode and (3) LED.
7. To study the characteristics of a Transistor in CE configuration.
8. To design a CE amplifier of given gain (mid-gain) using voltage divider bias.
9. (a) To design an inverting amplifier of given gain using Op-amp 741 and study its frequency response.

- (b) To design a non-inverting amplifier of given gain using Op-amp 741 and study its Frequency Response.
10. To study Differential Amplifier of given I/O specification using Op-amp.
11. To investigate a differentiator made using op-amp.
12. To design a Wien Bridge Oscillator using an op-amp.

Reference Books:

- Basic Electronics: A text lab manual, P.B.Zbar, A.P.Malvino, M.A.Miller, 1994, Mc-Graw Hill.
 - Electronics: Fundamentals and Applications, J.D. Ryder, 2004, Prentice Hall.
 - OP-Amps & Linear Integrated Circuit, R.A. Gayakwad, 4th Edn, 2000, Prentice Hall.
 - Electronic Principle, Albert Malvino, 2008, Tata Mc-Graw Hill.
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PHYSICS-GE: APPLIED DYNAMICS

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Introduction to Dynamical systems: Definition of a continuous first order dynamical system. The idea of phase space, flows and trajectories. Simple mechanical systems as first order dynamical systems : the free particle, particle under uniform gravity, simple and damped harmonic oscillator. Sketching flows and trajectories in phase space; sketching variables as functions of time, relating the equations and pictures to the underlying physical intuition.

Other examples of dynamical systems –

In Biology: Population models e.g. exponential growth and decay, logistic growth, species competition, predator-prey dynamics, simple genetic circuits

In Chemistry: Rate equations for chemical reactions e.g. auto catalysis, bistability

In Economics: Examples from game theory.

Illustrative examples from other disciplines.

Fixed points, attractors, stability of fixed points, basin of attraction, notion of qualitative analysis of dynamical systems, with applications to the above examples.

Computing and visualizing trajectories on the computer using a software packages.

Discrete dynamical systems. The logistic map as an example. **(26 Lectures)**

Introduction to Chaos and Fractals: Examples of 2-dimensional billiard, Projection of the trajectory on momentum space. Sinai Billiard and its variants. Computational visualization of trajectories in the Sinai Billiard. Randomization and ergodicity in the divergence of nearby phase space trajectories, and dependence of time scale of divergence on the size of obstacle. Electron motion in mesoscopic conductors as a chaotic billiard problem. Other examples of chaotic systems; visualization of their trajectories on the computer.

Self similarity and fractal geometry: Fractals in nature – trees, coastlines, earthquakes, etc. Need for fractal dimension to describe self-similar structure. Deterministic fractal vs. self-similar fractal structure. Fractals in dynamics – Sierpinski gasket and DLA.

Chaos in nonlinear finite-difference equations- Logistic map: Dynamics from time series. Parameter dependence- steady, periodic and chaos states. Cobweb iteration. Fixed points. Defining chaos- aperiodic, bounded, deterministic and sensitive dependence on initial conditions. Period- Doubling route to chaos.

Nonlinear time series analysis and chaos characterization: Detecting chaos from return map. Power spectrum, autocorrelation, Lyapunov exponent, correlation dimension. **(20 Lectures)**

Elementary Fluid Dynamics: Importance of fluids: Fluids in the pure sciences, fluids in technology. Study of fluids: Theoretical approach, experimental fluid dynamics, computational fluid dynamics. Basic physics of fluids: The continuum hypothesis- concept of fluid element or fluid parcel; Definition of a fluid- shear stress; Fluid properties- viscosity, thermal conductivity, mass diffusivity, other fluid properties and equation of state; Flow phenomena- flow dimensionality, steady and unsteady flows, uniform and non-uniform flows, viscous and inviscid flows, incompressible and compressible flows, laminar and turbulent flows, rotational and irrotational flows, separated and unseparated flows. Flow visualization - streamlines, pathlines, Streaklines. **(14 Lectures)**

Reference Books

- Nonlinear Dynamics and Chaos, S.H. Strogatz, Levant Books, Kolkata, 2007
 - Understanding Nonlinear Dynamics, Daniel Kaplan and Leon Glass, Springer.
 - An Introduction to Fluid Dynamics, G.K. Batchelor, Cambridge Univ. Press, 2002
 - Fluid Mechanics, 2nd Edition, L. D. Landau and E. M. Lifshitz, Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1987.
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PHYSICS PRACTICAL-GE LAB: APPLIED DYNAMICS

60 Periods

Computing and visualizing trajectories using software such as Scilab, Maple, Octave, XPPAUT based on Applied Dynamics problems like (at least 06 experiments)

1. To determine the coupling coefficient of coupled pendulums.
2. To determine the coupling coefficient of coupled oscillators.
3. To determine the coupling and damping coefficient of damped coupled oscillator.
4. To study population models e.g. exponential growth and decay, logistic growth, species competition, predator-prey dynamics, simple genetic circuits.

5. To study rate equations for chemical reactions e.g. auto catalysis, bistability.
6. To study examples from game theory.
7. Computational visualization of trajectories in the Sinai Billiard.
8. Computational visualization of trajectories Electron motion in mesoscopic conductors as a chaotic billiard problem.
9. Computational visualization of fractal formations of Deterministic fractal.
10. Computational visualization of fractal formations of self-similar fractal.
11. Computational visualization of fractal formations of Fractals in nature – trees, coastlines, earthquakes.
12. Computational Flow visualization - streamlines, pathlines, Streaklines.

Reference Books

- Nonlinear Dynamics and Chaos, Steven H. Strogatz, Levant Books, Kolkata, 2007
 - Understanding Nonlinear Dynamics, Daniel Kaplan and Leon Glass, Springer.
 - An Introduction to Fluid Dynamics, G.K.Batchelor, Cambridge Univ. Press, 2002
 - Simulation of ODE/PDE Models with MATLAB®, OCTAVE and SCILAB: Scientific and Engineering Applications: A. Vande Wouwer, P. Saucez, C. V. Fernández. 2014 Springer
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PHYSICS-GE: Medical Physics **(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)** **Theory: 60 Lectures**

PHYSICS OF THE BODY-I

Basic Anatomical Terminology: Standard Anatomical Position, Planes. Familiarity with terms like- Superior, Inferior, Anterior, Posterior, Medial, Lateral, Proximal and Distal.

Mechanics of the body: Skeleton, forces, and body stability. Muscles and dynamics of body movement. Physics of Locomotors Systems: joints and movements, Stability and Equilibrium. **Energy household of the body:** Energy balance in the body, Energy consumption of the body, Heat losses of the body, Thermal Regulation. **Pressure system of body:** Physics of breathing, Physics of cardiovascular system. **(8 Lectures)**

PHYSICS OF THE BODY-II

Acoustics of the body: Nature and characteristics of sound, Production of speech, Physics of the ear, Diagnostics with sound and ultrasound. **Optical system of the body:** Physics of the eye. **Electrical system of the body:** Physics of the nervous system, Electrical signals and information transfer. **(10 Lectures)**

PHYSICS OF DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC SYSTEMS-I

X-RAYS: Electromagnetic spectrum, production of x-rays, x-ray spectra, Bremsstrahlung, Characteristic x-ray. **X-ray tubes & types:** Coolidge tube, x-ray tube

design, tube cooling stationary mode, Rotating anode x-ray tube, Tube rating, quality and intensity of x-ray. X-ray generator circuits, half wave and full wave rectification, filament circuit, kilo voltage circuit. Single and three phase electric supply. Power ratings. Types of X-Ray Generator, high frequency generator, exposure timers and switches, HT cables.

(7 Lectures)

RADIATION PHYSICS: Radiation units exposure, absorbed dose, units: rad, gray, relative biological effectiveness, effective dose- Rem & Sievert, inverse square law. Interaction of radiation with matter Compton & photoelectric effect, linear attenuation coefficient. **Radiation Detectors:** ionization (Thimble chamber, condenser chamber), chamber. Geiger Muller counter, Scintillation counters and Solid State detectors, TFT.

(7 Lectures)

MEDICAL IMAGING PHYSICS: Evolution of Medical Imaging, X-ray diagnostics and imaging, Physics of nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), NMR imaging, MRI Radiological imaging, Ultrasound imaging, Physics of Doppler with applications and modes, Vascular Doppler. Radiography: Filters, grids, cassette, X-ray film, film processing, fluoroscopy. **Computed tomography scanner-** principle and function, display, generations, mammography. Thyroid uptake system and Gamma camera (Only Principle, function and display).

(9 Lectures)

RADIATION ONCOLOGY PHYSICS: External Beam Therapy (Basic Idea): Telecobalt, Conformal Radiation Therapy (CRT), 3DCRT, IMRT, Image Guided Radiotherapy, EPID, Rapid Arc, Proton Therapy, Gamma Knife, Cyber Knife. Contact Beam Therapy (Basic Idea): Brachytherapy- LDR and HDR, Intra Operative Brachytherapy. Radiotherapy, kilo voltage machines, deep therapy machines, Telecobalt machines, Medical linear accelerator. Basics of Teletherapy units, deep X-ray, Telecobalt units, Radiation protection, external beam characteristics, dose maximum and build up – bolus, percentage depth dose, tissue maximum ratio and tissue phantom ratio, Planned target Volume and Gross Tumour Volume.

(9 Lectures)

RADIATION AND RADIATION PROTECTION: Principles of radiation protection ,protective materials-radiation effects, somatic, genetic stochastic and deterministic effect. Personal monitoring devices: TLD film badge, pocket dosimeter, OSL dosimeter. Radiation dosimeter. Natural radioactivity, Biological effects of radiation, Radiation monitors. Steps to reduce radiation to Patient, Staff and Public. Dose Limits for Occupational workers and Public. AERB: Existence and Purpose.

(5 Lectures)

PHYSICS OF DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC SYSTEMS-II

Diagnostic nuclear medicine: Radiopharmaceuticals for radioisotope imaging, Radioisotope imaging equipment, Single photon and positron emission tomography. Therapeutic nuclear medicine: Interaction between radiation and matter Dose and isodose in radiation treatment. Medical Instrumentation: Basic Ideas of Endoscope and Cautery, Sleep Apnea and Cpap Machines, Ventilator and its modes.

(5 Lectures)

Reference Books:

- Medical Physics, J.R. Cameron and J.G.Skofronick, Wiley (1978)
 - Basic Radiological Physics Dr. K.Thayalan- Jayapee Brothers Medical Publishing Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi (2003)
 - Christensen's Physics of Diagnostic Radiology: Curry, Dowdey and Murry - Lippincot Williams and Wilkins (1990)
 - Physics of the human body, Irving P. Herman, Springer (2007).
 - Physics of Radiation Therapy: F M Khan - Williams and Wilkins, 3rd edition (2003)
 - The essential physics of Medical Imaging: Bushberg, Seibert, Leidholdt and Boone Lippincot Williams and Wilkins, Second Edition (2002)
 - Handbook of Physics in Diagnostic Imaging: R.S.Livingstone: B.I. Publication Pvt Ltd.
 - The Physics of Radiology-H E Johns and Cunningham.
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PHYSICS-GE LAB: Medical Physics**60 Periods**

At least 05 experiments from the following:

1. Understanding the working of a manual Hg Blood Pressure monitor, Stethoscope and to measure the Blood Pressure.
2. Understanding the working of a manual optical eye-testing machine and to learn eye-testing procedure.
3. Correction of Myopia (short sightedness) using a combination of lenses on an optical bench/breadboard.
4. Correction of Hypermetropia/Hyperopia (long sightedness) using a combination of lenses on an optical bench/breadboard.
5. To learn working of Thermoluminescent dosimeter (TLD) badges and measure the background radiation.
6. Familiarization with Geiger-Muller (GM) Counter & to measure background radiation
7. Familiarization with Radiation meter and to measure background radiation.
8. Familiarization with the Use of a Vascular Doppler.

Reference Books:

- Basic Radiological Physics, Dr. K. Thayalan - Jayapee Brothers Medical Publishing Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi (2003)
 - Christensen's Physics of Diagnostic Radiology: Curry, Dowdey and Murry - Lippincot Williams and Wilkins (1990)
 - Physics of Radiation Therapy : F M Khan - Williams and Wilkins, 3rd edition (2003)
 - The essential physics of Medical Imaging: Bushberg, Seibert, Leidholdt and Boone Lippincot Williams and Wilkins, Second Edition (2002)
 - Handbook of Physics in Diagnostic Imaging: R.S.Livingstone: B.I.Publications Pvt Ltd.
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2nd SEMESTER (Choose any one)

GE: MECHANICS

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory:60 Lectures

Vectors: Vector algebra. Scalar and vector products. Derivatives of a vector with respect to a parameter. (4 Lectures)

Ordinary Differential Equations: 1st order homogeneous differential equations. 2nd order homogeneous differential equations with constant coefficients. (6 Lectures)

Laws of Motion: Frames of reference. Newton's Laws of motion. Dynamics of a system of particles. Centre of Mass. (10 Lectures)

Momentum and Energy: Conservation of momentum. Work and energy. Conservation of energy. Motion of rockets. (6 Lectures)

Rotational Motion: Angular velocity and angular momentum. Torque. Conservation of angular momentum. (5 Lectures)

Gravitation: Newton's Law of Gravitation. Motion of a particle in a central force field (motion is in a plane, angular momentum is conserved, areal velocity is constant). Kepler's Laws (statement only). Satellite in circular orbit and applications. (8 Lectures)

Oscillations: Simple harmonic motion. Differential equation of SHM and its solutions. Kinetic and Potential Energy, Total Energy and their time averages. Damped oscillations. (6 Lectures)

Elasticity: Hooke's law - Stress-strain diagram - Elastic moduli-Relation between elastic constants - Poisson's Ratio-Expression for Poisson's ratio in terms of elastic constants - Work done in stretching and work done in twisting a wire - Twisting couple on a cylinder - Determination of Rigidity modulus by static torsion - Torsional pendulum-Determination of Rigidity modulus and moment of inertia - q , η and σ by Searles method. (8 Lectures)

Speed Theory of Relativity: Constancy of speed of light. Postulates of Special Theory of Relativity. Length contraction. Time dilation. Relativistic addition of velocities. (7 Lectures)

Note: Students are not familiar with vector calculus. Hence all examples involve differentiation either in one dimension or with respect to the radial coordinate

Reference Books:

- University Physics. FW Sears, MW Zemansky & HD Young 13/e, 1986. Addison-Wesley
 - Mechanics Berkeley Physics course, v.1: Charles Kittel, et.al. 2007, Tata McGraw-Hill
 - Physics – Resnick, Halliday & Walker 9/e, 2010, Wiley
 - Engineering Mechanics, Basudeb Bhattacharya, 2nd edn., 2015, Oxford University Press
 - University Physics, Ronald Lane Reese, 2003, Thomson Brooks/Cole.
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PHYSICS LAB: GE LAB: MECHANICS**60 Periods**

At least 05 experiments from the following:

1. Measurements of length (or diameter) using vernier caliper, screw gauge and travelling microscope.
2. To determine the Height of a Building using a Sextant.
3. To determine the Moment of Inertia of a Flywheel.
4. To determine the Young's Modulus of a Wire by Optical Lever Method.
5. To determine the Modulus of Rigidity of a Wire by Maxwell's needle.
6. To determine the Elastic Constants of a Wire by Searle's method.
7. To determine g by Bar Pendulum.
8. To determine g by Kater's Pendulum.
9. To study the Motion of a Spring and calculate (a) Spring Constant, (b) g.

Reference Books:

- Advanced Practical Physics for students, B.L. Flint and H.T. Worsnop, 1971, Asia Publishing House.
 - A Text Book of Practical Physics, Indu Prakash and Ramakrishna, 11th Edition, 2011, Kitab Mahal, New Delhi.
 - Engineering Practical Physics, S. Panigrahi and B. Mallick, 2015, Cengage Learning India Pvt. Ltd.
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GE: ELEMENTS OF MODERN PHYSICS

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Planck's quantum, Planck's constant and light as a collection of photons; Photo-electric effect and Compton scattering. De Broglie wavelength and matter waves; Davisson-Germer experiment. **(8 Lectures)**

Problems with Rutherford model- instability of atoms and observation of discrete atomic spectra; Bohr's quantization rule and atomic stability; calculation of energy levels for hydrogen like atoms and their spectra. **(6 Lectures)**

Position measurement- gamma ray microscope thought experiment; Wave-particle duality, Heisenberg uncertainty principle- impossibility of a particle following a trajectory; Estimating minimum energy of a confined particle using uncertainty principle; Energy-time uncertainty principle. **(6 Lectures)**

Two slit interference experiment with photons, atoms & particles; linear superposition principle as a consequence; Matter waves and wave amplitude; Schrodinger equation for non-relativistic particles; Momentum and Energy operators; stationary states; physical interpretation of wavefunction, probabilities and normalization; Probability and probability current densities in one dimension. **(11 Lectures)**

One dimensional infinitely rigid box- energy eigenvalues and eigenfunctions, normalization; Quantum dot as an example; Quantum mechanical scattering and tunnelling in one dimension - across a step potential and across a rectangular potential barrier. **(12 Lectures)**

Size and structure of atomic nucleus and its relation with atomic weight; Impossibility of an electron being in nucleus as a consequence of the uncertainty principle. Nature of nuclear force, NZ graph, semi-empirical mass formula and binding energy. **(6 Lectures)**

Radioactivity: stability of nucleus; Law of radioactive decay; Mean life and half-life; α decay; β decay - energy released, spectrum and Pauli's prediction of neutrino; γ -ray emission. **(11 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Concepts of Modern Physics, Arthur Beiser, 2009, McGraw-Hill
 - Modern Physics, J.R.Taylor, C.D.Zafiratos, M.A.Dubson, 2009, PHI Learning
 - Six Ideas that Shaped Physics: Particle Behave like Waves, Thomas A. Moore, 2003, McGraw Hill
 - Quantum Physics, Berkeley Physics, Vol.4. E.H. Wichman, 2008, Tata McGraw-Hill Co.
 - Modern Physics, R.A. Serway, C.J. Moses, and C.A.Moyer, 2005, Cengage Learning
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GE LAB: ELEMENTS OF MODERN PHYSICS

60 Periods

AT LEAST 05 EXPERIMENTS FROM THE FOLLOWING

1. To determine value of Boltzmann constant using V-I characteristic of PN diode.
2. To determine work function of material of filament of directly heated vacuum diode.
3. To determine the ionization potential of mercury.

4. To determine value of Planck's constant using LEDs of at least 4 different colours.
5. To determine the wavelength of H-alpha emission line of Hydrogen atom.
6. To determine the absorption lines in the rotational spectrum of Iodine vapour.
7. To study the diffraction patterns of single and double slits using laser and measure its intensity variation using Photosensor & compare with incoherent source– Na.
8. Photo-electric effect: photo current versus intensity and wavelength of light; maximum energy of photo-electrons versus frequency of light
9. To determine the value of e/m by (a) Magnetic focusing or (b) Bar magnet.

Reference Books:

- Advanced Practical Physics for students, B.L.Flint and H.T.Worsnop, 1971, Asia Publishing House.
 - Advanced level Physics Practicals, Michael Nelson and Jon M. Ogborn, 4th Edition, reprinted 1985, Heinemann Educational Publishers
 - A Text Book of Practical Physics, Indu Prakash and Ramakrishna, 11th Edition, 2011, Kitab Mahal, New Delhi.
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GE: SOLID STATE PHYSICS

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Crystal Structure: Solids: Amorphous and Crystalline Materials. Lattice Translation Vectors. Lattice with a Basis. Unit Cell. Miller Indices. Reciprocal Lattice. Types of Lattices. Brillouin Zones. Diffraction of X-rays by Crystals. Bragg's Law. Atomic and Geometrical Factor. **(14 Lectures)**

Elementary Lattice Dynamics: Lattice Vibrations and Phonons: Linear Monoatomic and Diatomic Chains. Acoustical and Optical Phonons. Qualitative Description of the Phonon Spectrum in Solids. Dulong and Petit's Law, Einstein and Debye theories of specific heat of solids (qualitative only). T^3 law **(10 Lectures)**

Magnetic Properties of Matter: Dia-, Para-, Ferri- and Ferromagnetic Materials. Classical Langevin Theory of dia – and Paramagnetic Domains. Quantum Mechanical Treatment of Paramagnetism. Curie's law, Weiss's Theory of Ferromagnetism and Ferromagnetic Domains. Discussion of B-H Curve. Hysteresis and Energy Loss. **(12 Lectures)**

Dielectric Properties of Materials: Polarization. Local Electric Field at an Atom. Depolarization Field. Electric Susceptibility. Polarizability. Clausius Mosotti Equation. Classical Theory of Electric Polarizability. Normal and Anomalous

Dispersion. Cauchy and Sellmeier relations. Langevin-Debye equation. Complex Dielectric Constant. Optical Phenomena. Application: Plasma Oscillations, Plasma Frequency, Plasmons. **(11 Lectures)**

Elementary band theory: Kronig Penny model. Band Gaps. Conductors, Semiconductors and insulators. P and N type Semiconductors. Conductivity of Semiconductors, mobility, Hall Effect, Hall coefficient. **(10 Lectures)**

Superconductivity: Experimental Results. Critical Temperature. Critical magnetic field. Meissner effect. Type I and type II Superconductors. **(3 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Introduction to Solid State Physics, Charles Kittel, 8th Ed., 2004, Wiley India Pvt. Ltd.
 - Elements of Solid State Physics, J.P. Srivastava, 2nd Ed., 2006, Prentice-Hall of India
 - Introduction to Solids, Leonid V. Azaroff, 2004, Tata Mc-Graw Hill
 - Solid State Physics, N.W. Ashcroft and N.D. Mermin, 1976, Cengage Learning
 - Solid State Physics, M.A. Wahab, 2011, Narosa Publications
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GE LAB: SOLID STATE PHYSICS

60 Periods

AT LEAST 06 EXPERIMENTS FROM THE FOLLOWING

1. Measurement of susceptibility of paramagnetic solution (Quinck's Tube Method)
2. To measure the Magnetic susceptibility of Solids.
3. To determine the Coupling Coefficient of a Piezoelectric crystal.
4. To measure the Dielectric Constant of a dielectric Materials with frequency
5. To determine the complex dielectric constant and plasma frequency of metal using Surface Plasmon resonance (SPR)
6. To determine the refractive index of a dielectric layer using SPR
7. To study the PE Hysteresis loop of a Ferroelectric Crystal.
8. To study the BH curve of iron using a Solenoid and determine the energy loss.
9. To measure the resistivity of a semiconductor (Ge) crystal with temperature (up to 150°C) by four-probe method and to determine its band gap.
10. To determine the Hall coefficient of a semiconductor sample.

Reference Books

- Advanced Practical Physics for students, B.L. Flint and H.T. Worsnop, 1971, Asia Publishing House.
 - Advanced level Physics Practicals, Michael Nelson and Jon M. Ogborn, 4th Edition, reprinted 1985, Heinemann Educational Publishers
 - Elements of Solid State Physics, J.P. Srivastava, 2nd Ed., 2006, Prentice-Hall of India
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GE: EMBEDDED SYSTEM: INTRODUCTION TO MICROCONTROLLERS

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Embedded system introduction: Introduction to embedded systems and general purpose computer systems, architecture of embedded system, classifications, applications and purpose of embedded systems, challenges and design issues in embedded systems, operational and non-operational quality attributes of embedded systems, elemental description of embedded processors and microcontrollers.

(6 Lectures)

Review of microprocessors: Organization of Microprocessor based system, 8085 μ p pin diagram and architecture, Data bus and address bus, 8085 programming model, instruction classification, subroutines, stacks and its implementation, delay subroutines, hardware and software interrupts.

(4 Lectures)

8051 microcontroller: Introduction and block diagram of 8051 microcontroller, architecture of 8051, overview of 8051 family, 8051 assembly language programming, Program Counter and ROM memory map, Data types and directives, Flag bits and Program Status Word (PSW) register, Jump, loop and call instructions.

(12 Lectures)

8051 I/O port programming: Introduction of I/O port programming, pin out diagram of 8051 microcontroller, I/O port pins description and their functions, I/O port programming in 8051, (Using Assembly Language), I/O programming: Bit manipulation.

(4 Lectures)

Programming of 8051: 8051 addressing modes and accessing memory using various addressing modes, assembly language instructions using each addressing mode, arithmetic & logic instructions, 8051 programming in C:- for time delay and I/O operations and manipulation, for arithmetic & logic operations, for ASCII and BCD conversions.

(12 Lectures)

Timer & counter programming: Programming 8051 timers, counter programming.

(3 Lectures)

Serial port programming with and without interrupt: Introduction to 8051 interrupts, programming timer interrupts, programming external hardware interrupts and serial communication interrupt, interrupt priority in the 8051.

(6 Lectures)

Interfacing 8051 microcontroller to peripherals: Parallel and serial ADC, DAC interfacing, LCD interfacing.

(2 Lectures)

Programming Embedded Systems: Structure of embedded program, infinite loop, compiling, linking and locating, downloading and debugging. **(3 Lectures)**

Embedded system design and development: Embedded system development environment, file types generated after cross compilation, disassembler/ decompiler, simulator, emulator and debugging, embedded product development life-cycle, trends in embedded industry. **(8 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Embedded Systems:Architecture, Programming & Design, Raj Kamal, 2008, Tata McGraw Hill
 - The 8051 Microcontroller and Embedded Systems Using Assembly and C, M.A.Mazidi, J.G. Mazidi, andR.D. McKinlay, 2nd Ed., 2007, Pearson Education
 - Embedded Systems: Design & applications, S.F. Barrett, 2008, Pearson Education
 - Embedded Microcomputer systems: Real time interfacing, J.W.Valvano 2011, Cengage Learning
 - Embedded Systems & Robots, Subrata Ghoshal, 2009, Cengage Learning
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**PRACTICALS- GE LAB: EMBEDDED SYSTEM:
INTRODUCTION TO MICROCONTROLLERS**

60 Periods

At least 06 experiments based on 8051 microcontroller from the following:

1. To find that the given numbers is prime or not.
2. To find the factorial of a number.
3. Write a program to make the two numbers equal by increasing the smallest number and decreasing the largest number.
4. Use one of the four ports of 8051 for O/P interfaced to eight LED's. Simulate binary counter (8 bit) on LED's .
5. Program to glow the first four LEDs then next four using TIMER application.
6. Program to rotate the contents of the accumulator first right and then left.
7. Program to run a countdown from 9-0 in the seven segment LED display.
8. To interface seven segment LED display with 8051 microcontroller and display 'HELP' in the seven segment LED display.
9. To toggle '1234' as '1324' in the seven segment LED display.
10. Interface stepper motor with 8051 and write a program to move the motor through a given angle in clock wise or counter clockwise direction.
11. Application of embedded systems: Temperature measurement, some information on LCD display, interfacing a keyboard.

Reference Books:

- Embedded Systems:Architecture, Programming & Design, Raj Kamal, 2008, Tata McGraw Hill
 - The 8051 Microcontroller and Embedded Systems Using Assembly and C, M.A.Mazidi, J.G. Mazidi, and R.D. McKinlay, 2nd Ed., 2007, Pearson Education
 - Embedded System, B.K. Rao, 2011, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
 - Embedded Microcomputer systems:Real time interfacing,J.W.Valvano 2011, Cengage Learning
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PHYSICS-GE: Biological Physics

(Credits: Theory-05, Tutorials-01)

Theory: 75 Lectures

Overview:

(9 Lectures)

The boundary, interior and exterior environment of living cells. Processes: exchange of matter and energy with environment, metabolism, maintenance, reproduction, evolution. Self-replication as a distinct property of biological systems. Time scales and spatial scales. Universality of microscopic processes and diversity of macroscopic form. Types of cells. Multicellularity. Allometric scaling laws.

Molecules of life:

(22 Lectures)

Metabolites, proteins and nucleic acids. Their sizes, types and roles in structures and processes. Transport, energy storage, membrane formation, catalysis, replication, transcription, translation, signaling.

Typical populations of molecules of various types present in cells, their rates of production and turnover. Energy required to make a bacterial cell.

Simplified mathematical models of transcription and translation, small genetic circuits and signaling pathways. Random walks and applications to biology. Mathematical models to be studied analytically and computationally.

The complexity of life:

(30 Lectures)

At the level of a cell: The numbers of distinct metabolites, genes and proteins in a cell. Complex networks of molecular interactions: metabolic, regulatory and signaling networks. Dynamics of metabolic networks; the stoichiometric matrix. Living systems as complex organizations; systems biology. Models of cellular dynamics. The implausibility of life based on a simplified probability estimate, and the origin of life problem.

At the level of a multicellular organism: Numbers and types of cells in multicellular organisms. Cell types as distinct attractors of a dynamical system. Stem cells and cellular differentiation. Pattern formation and development.

Brain structure: neurons and neural networks. Brain as an information processing system. Associative memory models. Memories as attractors of the neural network dynamics.

At the level of an ecosystem and the biosphere: Foodwebs. Feedback cycles and self-sustaining ecosystems.

Evolution:

(14 Lectures)

The mechanism of evolution: variation at the molecular level, selection at the level of the organism. Models of evolution. The concept of genotype-phenotype map. Examples.

Reference Books:

- Physics in Molecular Biology; Kim Sneppen & Giovanni Zocchi (CUP 2005)
 - Biological Physics: Energy, Information, Life; Philip Nelson (W H Freeman & Co, NY, 2004)
 - Physical Biology of the Cell (2nd Edition), Rob Phillips et al (Garland Science, Taylor & Francis Group, London & NY, 2013)
 - An Introduction to Systems Biology; Uri Alon (Chapman and Hall/CRC, Special Indian Edition, 2013)
 - Evolution; M. Ridley (Blackwell Publishers, 2009, 3rd edition)
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3rd SEMESTER (Choose any one)

GE: WAVES AND OPTICS

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Superposition of Two Collinear Harmonic oscillations: Simple harmonic motion (SHM). Linearity and Superposition Principle. (1) Oscillations having equal frequencies and (2) Oscillations having different frequencies (Beats). **(6 Lectures)**

Superposition of Two Perpendicular Harmonic Oscillations: Graphical and Analytical Methods. Lissajous Figures (1:1 and 1:2) and their uses. **(2 Lectures)**

Waves Motion- General: Transverse waves on a string. Travelling and standing waves on a string. Normal Modes of a string. Group velocity, Phase velocity. Plane waves. Spherical waves, Wave intensity. **(8 Lectures)**

Sound: Sound waves, production and properties . Intensity and loudness of sound. Decibels. Intensity levels. musical notes. musical scale. Acoustics of buildings (General idea). **(6 Lectures)**

Wave Optics: Electromagnetic nature of light. Definition and Properties of wave front. Huygens Principle. **(3 Lectures)**

Interference: Interference: Division of amplitude and division of wavefront. Young's Double Slit experiment. Lloyd's Mirror and Fresnel's Biprism. Phase change on reflection: Stokes' treatment. Interference in Thin Films: parallel and wedge-shaped films. Fringes of equal inclination (Haidinger Fringes); Fringes of equal thickness (Fizeau Fringes). Newton's Rings: measurement of wavelength and refractive index.

(12 Lectures)

Michelson's Interferometer: Construction and working. Idea of form of fringes (no theory needed), Determination of wavelength, Wavelength difference, Refractive index, and Visibility of fringes.

(4 Lectures)

Diffraction: Fraunhofer diffraction- Single slit; Double Slit. Multiple slits and Diffraction grating. Fresnel Diffraction: Half-period zones. Zone plate. Fresnel Diffraction pattern of a straight edge, a slit and a wire using half-period zone analysis.

(14 Lectures)

Polarization: Transverse nature of light waves. Plane polarized light – production and analysis. Circular and elliptical polarization.

(6 Lectures)

Reference Books:

- Fundamentals of Optics, F.A Jenkins and H.E White, 1976, McGraw-Hill
 - Principles of Optics, B.K. Mathur, 1995, Gopal Printing
 - Fundamentals of Optics, A. Kumar, H.R. Gulati and D.R. Khanna, 2011, R. Chand Publications
 - University Physics. F.W. Sears, M.W. Zemansky and H.D. Young. 13/e, 1986. Addison-Wesley
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GE LAB: WAVES AND OPTICS

60 Periods

AT LEAST 05 EXPERIMENTS FROM THE FOLLOWING

1. To investigate the motion of coupled oscillators
2. To determine the Frequency of an Electrically Maintained Tuning Fork by Melde's Experiment and to verify $\lambda^2 - T$ Law.
3. To study Lissajous Figures
4. Familiarization with Schuster's focussing; determination of angle of prism.
5. To determine the Refractive Index of the Material of a Prism using Sodium Light.
6. To determine Dispersive Power of the Material of a Prism using Mercury Light
7. To determine the value of Cauchy Constants.
8. To determine the Resolving Power of a Prism.
9. To determine wavelength of sodium light using Fresnel Biprism.
10. To determine wavelength of sodium light using Newton's Rings.

11. To determine the wavelength of Laser light using Diffraction of Single Slit.
12. To determine wavelength of (1) Sodium and (2) Spectral lines of the Mercury light using plane diffraction Grating
13. To determine the Resolving Power of a Plane Diffraction Grating.
14. To determine the wavelength of laser light using diffraction grating.

Reference Books:

- Advanced Practical Physics for students, B.L.Flint and H.T.Worsnop, 1971, Asia Publishing House.
 - Advanced level Physics Practicals, Michael Nelson and Jon M. Ogborn, 4th Edition, reprinted 1985, Heinemann Educational Publishers
 - A Text Book of Practical Physics, Indu Prakash and Ramakrishna, 11th Edition, 2011, Kitab Mahal, New Delhi.
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GE: QUANTUM MECHANICS

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Prerequisites: Knowledge of (1) "Mathematical Physics" and (2) "Elements of Modern Physics"

Time dependent Schrodinger equation: Time dependent Schrodinger equation and dynamical evolution of a quantum state; Properties of Wave Function. Interpretation of Wave Function Probability and probability current densities in three dimensions; Conditions for Physical Acceptability of Wave Functions. Normalization. Linearity and Superposition Principles. Eigenvalues and Eigenfunctions. Position, momentum & Energy operators; commutator of position and momentum operators; Expectation values of position & momentum. Wave Function of a Free Particle. **(10 Lectures)**

Time independent Schrodinger equation-Hamiltonian, stationary states and energy eigenvalues; expansion of an arbitrary wavefunction as a linear combination of energy eigenfunctions; General solution of the time dependent Schrodinger equation in terms of linear combinations of stationary states; Application to the spread of Gaussian wavepacket for a free particle in one dimension; wave packets, Fourier transforms and momentum space wavefunction; Position-momentum uncertainty principle.

(12 Lectures)

General discussion of bound states in an arbitrary potential- continuity of wave function, boundary condition and emergence of discrete energy levels; application to one-dimensional problem- square well potential; Quantum mechanics of simple harmonic oscillator-energy levels and energy eigenfunctions using Frobenius method.

(10 Lectures)

Quantum theory of hydrogen-like atoms: time independent Schrodinger equation in spherical polar coordinates; separation of variables for the second order partial differential equation; angular momentum operator and quantum numbers; Radial wavefunctions from Frobenius method; Orbital angular momentum quantum numbers l and m ; s, p, d,... shells (idea only) **(10 Lectures)**

Atoms in Electric and Magnetic Fields:- Electron Angular Momentum. Space Quantization. Electron Spin and Spin Angular Momentum. Larmor's Theorem. Spin Magnetic Moment. Stern-Gerlach Experiment. Normal Zeeman Effect: Electron Magnetic Moment and Magnetic Energy. **(8 Lectures)**

Many electron atoms: Pauli's Exclusion Principle. Symmetric and Antisymmetric Wave Functions. Spin orbit coupling. Spectral Notations for Atomic States. Total Angular Momentum. Spin-orbit coupling in atoms-L-S and J-J couplings. **(10 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- A Text book of Quantum Mechanics, P.M. Mathews and K. Venkatesan, 2nd Ed., 2010, McGraw Hill
 - Quantum Mechanics, Robert Eisberg and Robert Resnick, 2ndEdn., 2002, Wiley.
 - Quantum Mechanics, Leonard I. Schiff, 3rdEdn. 2010, Tata McGraw Hill.
 - Quantum Mechanics, G. Aruldas, 2ndEdn. 2002, PHI Learning of India.
 - Quantum Mechanics, Bruce Cameron Reed, 2008, Jones and Bartlett Learning.
 - Introduction to Quantum Mechanics, D.J. Griffith, 2nd Ed. 2005, Pearson Education
 - Quantum Mechanics, Walter Greiner, 4thEdn., 2001, Springer
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GE LAB: QUANTUM MECHANICS

60 Periods

Use C/C++/Scilab for solving the following problems based on Quantum Mechanics like

1. Solve the s-wave Schrodinger equation for the ground state and the first excited state of the hydrogen atom:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dr^2} = A(r)u(r), A(r) = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} [V(r) - E] \text{ where } V(r) = -\frac{e^2}{r}$$

Here, m is the reduced mass of electron. Obtain the energy eigenvalues and plot the corresponding wavefunctions. Note that the ground state energy of hydrogen atom is ≈ -13.6 eV. Take $e = 3.795$ (eVÅ)^{1/2}, $\hbar c = 1973$ (eVÅ) and $m = 0.511 \times 10^6$ eV/c².

2. Solve the s-wave radial Schrodinger equation for an atom:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dr^2} = A(r)u(r), A(r) = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} [V(r) - E]$$

where m is the reduced mass of the system (which can be chosen to be the mass of an electron), for the screened coulomb potential

$$V(r) = -\frac{e^2}{r} e^{-r/a}$$

Find the energy (in eV) of the ground state of the atom to an accuracy of three significant digits. Also, plot the corresponding wavefunction. Take $e = 3.795 (\text{eV}\text{\AA})^{1/2}$, $m = 0.511 \times 10^6 \text{ eV}/c^2$, and $a = 3 \text{ \AA}, 5 \text{ \AA}, 7 \text{ \AA}$. In these units $\hbar c = 1973 (\text{eV}\text{\AA})$. The ground state energy is expected to be above -12 eV in all three cases.

3. Solve the s-wave radial Schrodinger equation for a particle of mass m :

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dr^2} = A(r)u(r), A(r) = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} [V(r) - E]$$

For the anharmonic oscillator potential

$$V(r) = \frac{1}{2} kr^2 + \frac{1}{3} br^3$$

for the ground state energy (in MeV) of the particle to an accuracy of three significant digits. Also, plot the corresponding wave function. Choose $m = 940 \text{ MeV}/c^2$, $k = 100 \text{ MeV fm}^{-2}$, $b = 0, 10, 30 \text{ MeV fm}^{-3}$. In these units, $\hbar c = 197.3 \text{ MeV fm}$. The ground state energy I expected to lie between 90 and 110 MeV for all three cases.

4. Solve the s-wave radial Schrodinger equation for the vibrations of hydrogen molecule:

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dr^2} = A(r)u(r), A(r) = \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} [V(r) - E]$$

where μ is the reduced mass of the two-atom system for the Morse potential

$$V(r) = D(e^{-2\alpha r'} - e^{-\alpha r'}), \quad r' = \frac{r - r_0}{r_0}$$

Find the lowest vibrational energy (in MeV) of the molecule to an accuracy of three significant digits. Also plot the corresponding wave function.

Take: $m = 940 \times 10^6 \text{ eV}/c^2$, $D = 0.755501 \text{ eV}$, $\alpha = 1.44$, $r_0 = 0.131349 \text{ \AA}$

Some laboratory based experiments: (optional)

5. Study of Electron spin resonance- determine magnetic field as a function of the resonance frequency
6. Study of Zeeman effect: with external magnetic field; Hyperfine splitting

Reference Books:

- Schaum's Outline of Programming with C++. J.Hubbard, 2000, McGraw-Hill Pub.
- Numerical Recipes in C:The Art of Scientific Computing, W.H. Press et.al., 3rd Edn., 2007, Cambridge University Press.
- A Guide to MATLAB, B.R. Hunt, R.L. Lipsman, J.M. Rosenberg, 2014, 3rd Edn., Cambridge University Press
- Elementary Numerical Analysis, K.E. Atkinson, 3rd Ed. 2007, Wiley India Edition
- Simulation of ODE/PDE Models with MATLAB®, OCTAVE and SCILAB: Scientific & Engineering Applications: A.V. Wouwer, P. Saucez, C.V. Fernández. 2014 Springer
- Quantum Mechanics, Leonard I. Schiff, 3rd Edn. 2010, Tata McGraw Hill.

PHYSICS- GE: COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Electronic communication: Introduction to communication – means and modes. Need for modulation. Block diagram of an electronic communication system. Brief idea of frequency allocation for radio communication system in India (TRAI). Electromagnetic communication spectrum, band designations and usage. Channels and base-band signals. Concept of Noise, signal-to-noise (S/N) ratio. **(8 Lectures)**

Analog Modulation: Amplitude Modulation, modulation index and frequency spectrum. Generation of AM (Emitter Modulation), Amplitude Demodulation (diode detector), Concept of Single side band generation and detection. Frequency Modulation (FM) and Phase Modulation (PM), modulation index and frequency spectrum, equivalence between FM and PM, Generation of FM using VCO, FM detector (slope detector), Qualitative idea of Super heterodyne receiver. **(12 Lectures)**

Analog Pulse Modulation: Channel capacity, Sampling theorem, Basic Principles-PAM, PWM, PPM, modulation and detection technique for PAM only, Multiplexing. **(9 Lectures)**

Digital Pulse Modulation: Need for digital transmission, Pulse Code Modulation, Digital Carrier Modulation Techniques, Sampling, Quantization and Encoding. Concept of Amplitude Shift Keying (ASK), Frequency Shift Keying (FSK), Phase Shift Keying (PSK), and Binary Phase Shift Keying (BPSK). **(10 Lectures)**

Introduction to Communication and Navigation systems:

Satellite Communication– Introduction, need, Geosynchronous satellite orbits, geostationary satellite advantages of geostationary satellites. Satellite visibility, transponders (C - Band), path loss, ground station, simplified block diagram of earth station. Uplink and downlink. **(10 Lectures)**

Mobile Telephony System – Basic concept of mobile communication, frequency bands used in mobile communication, concept of cell sectoring and cell splitting, SIM number, IMEI number, need for data encryption, architecture (block diagram) of mobile communication network, idea of GSM, CDMA, TDMA and FDMA technologies, simplified block diagram of mobile phone handset, 2G, 3G and 4G concepts (qualitative only). **(10 Lectures)**

GPS navigation system (qualitative idea only) **(1 Lecture)**

Reference Books:

- Electronic Communications, D. Roddy and J. Coolen, Pearson Education India.

- Advanced Electronics Communication Systems- Tomasi, 6th Edn. Prentice Hall.
 - Modern Digital and Analog Communication Systems, B.P. Lathi, 4th Edition, 2011, Oxford University Press.
 - Electronic Communication systems, G. Kennedy, 3rd Edn., 1999, Tata McGraw Hill.
 - Principles of Electronic communication systems – Frenzel, 3rd edition, McGraw Hill
 - Communication Systems, S. Haykin, 2006, Wiley India
 - Electronic Communication system, Blake, Cengage, 5th edition.
 - Wireless communications, Andrea Goldsmith, 2015, Cambridge University Press
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PHYSICSS LAB-GE LAB: COMMUNICATION SYSTEM LAB

60 Periods

AT LEAST 05 EXPERIMENTS FROM THE FOLLOWING

1. To design an Amplitude Modulator using Transistor
2. To study envelope detector for demodulation of AM signal
3. To study FM - Generator and Detector circuit
4. To study AM Transmitter and Receiver
5. To study FM Transmitter and Receiver
6. To study Time Division Multiplexing (TDM)
7. To study Pulse Amplitude Modulation (PAM)
8. To study Pulse Width Modulation (PWM)
9. To study Pulse Position Modulation (PPM)
10. To study ASK, PSK and FSK modulators

Reference Books:

- Electronic Communication systems, G. Kennedy, 1999, Tata McGraw Hill.
 - Electronic Communication system, Blake, Cengage, 5th edition.
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PHYSICS-GE: VERILOG AND FPGA BASED SYSTEM DESIGN

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Digital logic design flow. Review of combinational circuits. Combinational building blocks: multiplexors, demultiplexers, decoders, encoders and adder circuits. Review of sequential circuit elements: flip-flop, latch and register. Finite state machines: Mealy and Moore. Other sequential circuits: shift registers and counters. FSM (Finite State Machine with Datapath): design and analysis. Microprogrammed control. Memory basics and timing. Programmable Logic devices. **(20 Lectures)**

Evolution of Programmable logic devices. PAL, PLA and GAL. CPLD and FPGA architectures. Placement and routing. Logic cell structure, Programmable interconnects, Logic blocks and I/O Ports. Clock distribution in FPGA. Timing issues in FPGA design. Boundary scan. **(20 Lectures)**

Verilog HDL: Introduction to HDL. Verilog primitive operators and structural Verilog Behavioral Verilog. Design verification. Modeling of combinational and sequential circuits (including FSM and FSM/D) with Verilog Design examples in Verilog. **(20 lectures)**

Reference Books:

- LizyKurien and Charles Roth. *Principles of Digital Systems Design and VHDL*. Cengage Publishing. ISBN-13: 978-8131505748
 - Palnitkar, Samir, *Verilog HDL*. Pearson Education; Second edition (2003).
 - Ming-Bo Lin. *Digital System Designs and Practices: Using Verilog HDL and FPGAs*. Wiley India Pvt Ltd. ISBN-13: 978-8126536948
 - Zainalabedin Navabi. *Verilog Digital System Design*. TMH; 2nd edition. ISBN-13: 978-0070252219
 - Wayne Wolf. *FPGA Based System Design*. Pearson Education.
 - S. K. Mitra, Digital Signal processing, McGraw Hill, 1998
 - VLSI design, Debaprasad Das, 2nd Edition, 2015, Oxford University Press.
 - D.J. Laja and S. Sapatnekar, Designing Digital Computer Systems with Verilog, Cambridge University Press, 2015.
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PRACTICALS-GE LAB: VERILOG AND FPGA LAB

60 Periods

AT LEAST 08 EXPERIMENTS FROM FOLLOWING.

1. Write code to realize basic and derived logic gates.
2. Half adder, Full Adder using basic and derived gates.
3. Half subtractor and Full Subtractor using basic and derived gates.
4. Design and simulation of a 4 bit Adder.
5. Multiplexer (4x1) and Demultiplexer using logic gates.
6. Decoder and Encoder using logic gates.
7. Clocked D, JK and T Flip flops (with Reset inputs)
8. 3-bit Ripple counter
9. To design and study switching circuits (LED blink shift)
10. To design traffic light controller.

11. To interface a keyboard
12. To interface a LCD using FPGA
13. To interface multiplexed seven segment display.
14. To interface a stepper motor and DC motor.
15. To interface ADC 0804.

Reference Books

- W.Wolf, FPGA- based System Design, Pearson, 2004
 - U. Meyer Baese, Digital Signal Processing with FPGAs, Springer, 2004
 - S. Palnitkar, Verilog HDL– A Guide to Digital Design & Synthesis, Pearson, 2003
 - Verilog HDL primer- J. Bhasker. BSP, 2003 II edition
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PHYSICS-GE: Nano Materials and Applications (Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

NANOSCALE SYSTEMS: Length scales in physics, Nanostructures: 1D, 2D and 3D nanostructures (nanodots, thin films, nanowires, nanorods), Band structure and density of states of materials at nanoscale, Size Effects in nano systems, Quantum confinement: Applications of Schrodinger equation- Infinite potential well, potential step, potential box, quantum confinement of carriers in 3D, 2D, 1D nanostructures and its consequences.

(10 Lectures)

SYNTHESIS OF NANOSTRUCTURE MATERIALS: Top down and Bottom up approach, Photolithography. Ball milling. Gas phase condensation. Vacuum deposition. Physical vapor deposition (PVD): Thermal evaporation, E-beam evaporation, Pulsed Laser deposition. Chemical vapor deposition (CVD). Sol-Gel. Electro deposition. Spray pyrolysis. Hydrothermal synthesis. Preparation through colloidal methods. MBE growth of quantum dots.

(8 Lectures)

CHARACTERIZATION: X-Ray Diffraction. Optical Microscopy. Scanning Electron Microscopy. Transmission Electron Microscopy. Atomic Force Microscopy. Scanning Tunneling Microscopy.

(8 Lectures)

OPTICAL PROPERTIES: Coulomb interaction in nanostructures. Concept of dielectric constant for nanostructures and charging of nanostructure. Quasi-particles and excitons. Excitons in direct and indirect band gap semiconductor nanocrystals. Quantitative treatment of quasi-particles and excitons, charging effects. Radiative processes: General formalization-absorption, emission and luminescence. Optical properties of heterostructures and nanostructures.

(14 Lectures)

ELECTRON TRANSPORT: Carrier transport in nanostructures. Coulomb blockade effect, thermionic emission, tunneling and hopping conductivity. Defects and impurities: Deep level and surface defects. **(6 Lectures)**

APPLICATIONS: Applications of nanoparticles, quantum dots, nanowires and thin films for photonic devices (LED, solar cells). Single electron transfer devices (no derivation). CNT based transistors. Nanomaterial Devices: Quantum dots heterostructure lasers, optical switching and optical data storage. Magnetic quantum well; magnetic dots -magnetic data storage. Micro Electromechanical Systems (MEMS), Nano Electromechanical Systems (NEMS). **(14Lectures)**

Reference books:

- C.P.Poole, Jr. Frank J.Owens, Introduction to Nanotechnology (Wiley India Pvt. Ltd.).
 - S.K. Kulkarni, Nanotechnology: Principles & Practices (Capital Publishing Company)
 - K.K. Chattopadhyay and A. N. Banerjee, Introduction to Nanoscience and Technology (PHI Learning Private Limited).
 - Introduction to Nanoelectronics, V.V. Mitin, V.A. Kochelap and M.A. Strosio, 2011, Cambridge University Press.
 - Richard Booker, Earl Boysen, Nanotechnology (John Wiley and Sons).
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PRACTICALS-GE LAB: Nano Materials and Applications
60 Periods

At least 04 experiments from the following:

1. Synthesis of metal nanoparticles by chemical route.
2. Synthesis of semiconductor nanoparticles.
3. Surface Plasmon study of metal nanoparticles by UV-Visible spectrophotometer.
4. XRD pattern of nanomaterials and estimation of particle size.
5. To study the effect of size on color of nanomaterials.
6. To prepare composite of CNTs with other materials.
7. Growth of quantum dots by thermal evaporation.
8. Prepare a disc of ceramic of a compound using ball milling, pressing and sintering, and study its XRD.
9. Fabricate a thin film of nanoparticles by spin coating (or chemical route) and study transmittance spectra in UV-Visible region.
10. Prepare a thin film capacitor and measure capacitance as a function of temperature or frequency.
11. Fabricate a PN diode by diffusing Al over the surface of N-type Si and study its V-I characteristic.

Reference Books:

- C.P.Poole, Jr. Frank J.Owens, Introduction to Nanotechnology (Wiley India Pvt. Ltd.).
 - S.K. Kulkarni, Nanotechnology: Principles & Practices (Capital Publishing Company).
 - K.K. Chattopadhyay and A.N. Banerjee, Introduction to Nanoscience & Technology (PHI Learning Private Limited).
 - Richard Booker, Earl Boysen, Nanotechnology (John Wiley and Sons).
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4th SEMESTER (Choose any one)**GE: THERMAL PHYSICS AND STATISTICAL MECHANICS****(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)****Theory: 60 Lectures**

Laws of Thermodynamics: Thermodynamic Description of system: Zeroth Law of thermodynamics and temperature. First law and internal energy, conversion of heat into work, Various Thermodynamical Processes, Applications of First Law: General Relation between C_p and C_v , Work Done during Isothermal and Adiabatic Processes, Compressibility and Expansion Coefficient, Reversible and irreversible processes, Second law, Entropy, Carnot's cycle & theorem, Entropy changes in reversible and irreversible processes, Entropy-temperature diagrams, Third law of thermodynamics, Unattainability of absolute zero. **(22 Lectures)**

Thermodynamical Potentials: Enthalpy, Gibbs, Helmholtz and Internal Energy functions, Maxwell's relations and applications - Joule-Thompson Effect, Clausius-Clapeyron Equation, Expression for $(C_p - C_v)$, C_p/C_v , TdS equations. **(10 Lectures)**

Kinetic Theory of Gases: Derivation of Maxwell's law of distribution of velocities and its experimental verification, Mean free path (Zeroth Order), Transport Phenomena: Viscosity, Conduction and Diffusion (for vertical case), Law of equipartition of energy (no derivation) and its applications to specific heat of gases. **(10 Lectures)**

Theory of Radiation: Blackbody radiation, Spectral distribution, Concept of Energy Density, Derivation of Planck's law, Deduction of Wien's law, Rayleigh-Jeans Law, Stefan Boltzmann Law & Wien's displacement law from Planck's law. **(6 Lectures)**

Statistical Mechanics: Maxwell-Boltzmann law - distribution of velocity - Quantum statistics – Macrostate and Microstate – Entropy and Thermodynamic Probability - Phase space - Fermi-Dirac distribution law - Bose-Einstein distribution law - photon gas - comparison of three statistics. **(12 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Thermal Physics, S. Garg, R. Bansal and C. Ghosh, 1993, Tata McGraw-Hill.

- A Treatise on Heat, Meghnad Saha, and B.N. Srivastava, 1969, Indian Press.
 - Heat and Thermodynamics, M.W.Zemasky and R. Dittman, 1981, McGraw Hill
 - Thermodynamics, Kinetic theory & Statistical thermodynamics, F.W.Sears and G.L. Salinger. 1988, Narosa
 - University Physics, Ronald Lane Reese, 2003, Thomson Brooks/Cole.
 - Thermal Physics, A. Kumar and S.P. Taneja, 2014, R. Chand Publications.
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GE LAB: THERMAL PHYSICS & STATISTICAL MECHANICS

60 Periods

AT LEAST 05 EXPERIMENTS FROM THE FOLLOWING

1. To determine Mechanical Equivalent of Heat, J, by Callender and Barne's constant flow method.
2. Measurement of Planck's constant using black body radiation.
3. To determine Stefan's Constant.
4. To determine the coefficient of thermal conductivity of Cu by Searle's Apparatus.
5. To determine the Coefficient of Thermal Conductivity of Cu by Angstrom's Method.
6. To determine the coefficient of thermal conductivity of a bad conductor by Lee and Charlton's disc method.
7. To determine the temperature co-efficient of resistance by Platinum resistance thermometer.
8. To study the variation of thermo emf across two junctions of a thermocouple with temperature.
9. To record and analyze the cooling temperature of an hot object as a function of time using a thermocouple and suitable data acquisition system
10. To calibrate Resistance Temperature Device (RTD) using Null Method/Off-Balance Bridge

Reference Books:

- Advanced Practical Physics for students, B.L.Flint & H.T.Worsnop, 1971, Asia Publishing House.
 - A Text Book of Practical Physics, Indu Prakash and Ramakrishna, 11th Edition, 2011, Kitab Mahal, New Delhi.
 - A Laboratory Manual of Physics for Undergraduate Classes, D.P.Khandelwal, 1985, Vani Publication.
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ELECTRONICS-GE: DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING

(Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

Discrete-Time Signals and Systems: Classification of Signals, Transformations of the Independent Variable, Periodic and Aperiodic Signals, Energy and Power Signals, Even and Odd Signals, Discrete-Time Systems, System Properties. Impulse Response, Convolution Sum; Graphical Method; Analytical Method, Properties of Convolution; Commutative; Associative; Distributive; Shift; Sum Property System Response to Periodic Inputs, Relationship Between LTI System Properties and the Impulse Response; Causality; Stability; Invertibility, Unit Step Response.

(10 Lectures)

Discrete-Time Fourier Transform: Fourier Transform Representation of Aperiodic Discrete-Time Signals, Periodicity of DTFT, Properties; Linearity; Time Shifting; Frequency Shifting; Differencing in Time Domain; Differentiation in Frequency Domain; Convolution Property. **The z -Transform:** Bilateral (Two-Sided) z -Transform, Inverse z -Transform, Relationship Between z -Transform and Discrete-Time Fourier Transform, z -plane, Region-of-Convergence; Properties of ROC, Properties; Time Reversal; Differentiation in the z -Domain; Power Series Expansion Method (or Long Division Method); Analysis and Characterization of LTI Systems; Transfer Function and Difference-Equation System. Solving Difference Equations.

(15 Lectures)

Filter Concepts: Phase Delay and Group delay, Zero-Phase Filter, Linear-Phase Filter, Simple FIR Digital Filters, Simple IIR Digital Filters, All pass Filters, Averaging Filters, Notch Filters.

(5 Lectures)

Discrete Fourier Transform: Frequency Domain Sampling (Sampling of DTFT), The Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) and its Inverse, DFT as a Linear transformation, Properties; Periodicity; Linearity; Circular Time Shifting; Circular Frequency Shifting; Circular Time Reversal; Multiplication Property; Parseval's Relation, Linear Convolution Using the DFT (Linear Convolution Using Circular Convolution), Circular Convolution as Linear Convolution with aliasing.

(10 Lectures)

Fast Fourier Transform: Direct Computation of the DFT, Symmetry and Periodicity Properties of the Twiddle factor (W_N), Radix-2 FFT Algorithms; Decimation-In-Time (DIT) FFT Algorithm; Decimation-In-Frequency (DIF) FFT Algorithm, Inverse DFT Using FFT Algorithms.

(5 Lectures)

Realization of Digital Filters: Non Recursive and Recursive Structures, Canonic and Non Canonic Structures, Equivalent Structures (Transposed Structure), FIR Filter structures; Direct-Form; Cascade-Form; Basic structures for IIR systems; Direct-Form I. **Finite Impulse Response Digital Filter:** Advantages and Disadvantages of Digital Filters, Types of Digital Filters: FIR and IIR Filters; Difference Between FIR and IIR Filters, Desirability of Linear-Phase Filters, Frequency Response of Linear-Phase FIR

Filters, Impulse Responses of Ideal Filters, Windowing Method; Rectangular; Triangular; Kaiser Window, FIR Digital Differentiators.

Infinite Impulse Response Digital Filter: Design of IIR Filters from Analog Filters, IIR Filter Design by Approximation of Derivatives, Backward Difference Algorithm, Impulse Invariance Method. **(15 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Digital Signal Processing, Tarun Kumar Rawat, 2015, Oxford University Press, India
 - Digital Signal Processing, S. K. Mitra, McGraw Hill, India.
 - Principles of Signal Processing and Linear Systems, B.P. Lathi, 2009, 1st Edn. Oxford University Press.
 - Fundamentals of Digital Signal processing using MATLAB, R.J. Schilling and S.L. Harris, 2005, Cengage Learning.
 - Fundamentals of signals and systems, P.D. Cha and J.I. Molinder, 2007, Cambridge University Press.
 - Digital Signal Processing Principles Algorithm & Applications, J.G. Proakis and D.G. Manolakis, 2007, 4th Edn., Prentice Hall.
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PRACTICAL-GE LAB: DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING LAB
60 Periods

At least 06 experiments from the following using Scilab/Matlab. Introduction to Numerical computation software Scilab/Matlab be introduced in the lab.

1. Write a program to generate and plot the following sequences: (a) Unit sample sequence $\delta(n)$, (b) unit step sequence $u(n)$, (c) ramp sequence $r(n)$, (d) real valued exponential sequence $x(n) = (0.8)^n u(n)$ for $0 \leq n \leq 50$.

2. Write a program to compute the convolution sum of a rectangle signal (or gate function) with itself for $N = 5$

$$x(n) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{n}{2N}\right) = \Pi\left(\frac{n}{2N}\right) = \begin{cases} 1 & -N \leq n \leq N \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

3. An LTI system is specified by the difference equation

$$y(n) = 0.8y(n-1) + x(n)$$

(a) Determine $H(e^{j\omega})$

(b) Calculate and plot the steady state response $y_{ss}(n)$ to

$$x(n) = \cos(0.5\pi n)u(n)$$

4. Given a casual system

$$y(n) = 0.9y(n-1) + x(n)$$

(a) Find $H(z)$ and sketch its pole-zero plot

(b) Plot the frequency response $|H(e^{j\omega})|$ and $\angle H(e^{j\omega})$

5. Design a digital filter to eliminate the lower frequency sinusoid of $x(t) = \sin 7t + \sin 200t$. The sampling frequency is $f_s = 500 \text{ Hz}$. Plot its pole zero diagram, magnitude response, input and output of the filter.

6. Let $x(n)$ be a 4-point sequence:

$$x(n) = \begin{matrix} \{1,1,1,1\} \\ \uparrow \end{matrix} = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq n \leq 3 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Compute the DTFT $X(e^{j\omega})$ and plot its magnitude

- (a) Compute and plot the 4 point DFT of $x(n)$
 (b) Compute and plot the 8 point DFT of $x(n)$ (by appending 4 zeros)
 (c) Compute and plot the 16 point DFT of $x(n)$ (by appending 12 zeros)

7. Let $x(n)$ and $h(n)$ be the two 4-point sequences,

$$\begin{aligned} x(n) &= \begin{matrix} \{1,2,2,1\} \\ \uparrow \end{matrix} \\ h(n) &= \begin{matrix} \{1,-1,-1,1\} \\ \uparrow \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

Write a program to compute their linear convolution using circular convolution.

8. Using a rectangular window, design a FIR low-pass filter with a pass-band gain of unity, cut off frequency of 1000 Hz and working at a sampling frequency of 5 KHz. Take the length of the impulse response as 17.

9. Design an FIR filter to meet the following specifications:

passband edge $F_p = 2 \text{ KHz}$

stopband edge $F_s = 5 \text{ KHz}$

Passband attenuation $A_p = 2 \text{ dB}$

Stopband attenuation $A_s = 42 \text{ dB}$

Sampling frequency $F_s = 20 \text{ KHz}$

10. The frequency response of a linear phase digital differentiator is given by

$$H_d(e^{j\omega}) = j\omega e^{-j\tau\omega} \quad |\omega| \leq \pi$$

Using a Hamming window of length $M = 21$, design a digital FIR differentiator. Plot the amplitude response.

Reference Books:

- Digital Signal Processing, Tarun Kumar Rawat, Oxford University Press, India
- A Guide to MATLAB, B.R. Hunt, R.L. Lipsman, J.M. Rosenberg, 2014, 3rd Edn., Cambridge University Press

- Fundamentals of Digital Signal processing using MATLAB, R.J. Schilling and S.L. Harris, 2005, Cengage Learning.
 - Getting started with MATLAB, Rudra Pratap, 2010, Oxford University Press.
 - Digital Signal Processing, S. K. Mitra, McGraw Hill, India.
 - Fundamentals of signals and systems, P.D. Cha and J.I. Molinder, 2007, Cambridge University Press.
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GE: Nuclear and Particle Physics (Credits: Theory-05, Tutorials-01)

Theory:75 Lectures

General Properties of Nuclei: Constituents of nucleus and their Intrinsic properties, quantitative facts about mass, radii, charge density (matter density), binding energy, average binding energy and its variation with mass number, main features of binding energy versus mass number curve, N/A plot, angular momentum, parity, magnetic moment, electric moments, nuclear excited states. **(10 Lectures)**

Nuclear Models: Liquid drop model approach, semi empirical mass formula and significance of its various terms, condition of nuclear stability, two nucleon separation energies, Fermi gas model (degenerate fermion gas, nuclear symmetry potential in Fermi gas), evidence for nuclear shell structure, nuclear magic numbers, basic assumption of shell model, concept of mean field, residual interaction, concept of nuclear force. **(12 Lectures)**

Radioactivity decay:(a) Alpha decay: basics of α -decay processes, theory of α -emission, Gamow factor, Geiger Nuttall law, α -decay spectroscopy. (b) β -decay: energy kinematics for β -decay, positron emission, electron capture, neutrino hypothesis. (c) Gamma decay: Gamma rays emission and kinematics, internal conversion. **(10 Lectures)**

Nuclear Reactions: Types of Reactions, Conservation Laws, kinematics of reactions, Q-value, reaction rate, reaction cross section, Concept of compound & direct reaction, resonance reaction, Coulomb scattering (Rutherford scattering). **(8 Lectures)**

Interaction of Nuclear Radiation with matter: Energy loss due to ionization (Bethe-Block formula), energy loss of electrons, Cerenkov radiation. Gamma ray interaction through matter, photoelectric effect, Compton scattering, pair production, neutron interaction with matter. **(8 Lectures)**

Detector for Nuclear Radiations: Gas detectors: estimation of electric field, mobility of particle, for ionization chamber and GM Counter. Basic principle of Scintillation Detectors and construction of photo-multiplier tube. Semiconductor

Detectors (Si and Ge) for charge particle and photon detection (concept of charge carrier and mobility), neutron detector. **(8 Lectures)**

Particle Accelerators: Accelerator facility available in India: Van-de Graaff generator (Tandem accelerator), Linear accelerator, Cyclotron, Synchrotrons. **(5 Lectures)**

Particle physics: Particle interactions; basic features, types of particles and its families. Symmetries and Conservation Laws: energy and momentum, angular momentum, parity, baryon number, Lepton number, Isospin, Strangeness and charm, concept of quark model. **(14 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Introductory nuclear Physics by Kenneth S.Krane (Wiley India Pvt. Ltd., 2008).
 - Concepts of nuclear physics by Bernard L.Cohen.(Tata McGraw Hill, 1998).
 - Introduction to the physics of nuclei & particles, R.A.Dunlap. (Thomson Asia, 2004)
 - Introduction to Elementary Particles, D. Griffith, John Wiley & Sons
 - Radiation detection and measurement, G.F. Knoll (John Wiley & Sons, 2000).
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PHYSICS-GE: Astronomy and Astrophysics

(Credits: Theory-05, Tutorials-01)

Theory: 75 Lectures

Astronomical Scales: Astronomical Distance, Mass and Time, Scales, Brightness, Radiant Flux and Luminosity, Measurement of Astronomical Quantities Astronomical Distances, Stellar Radii, Masses of Stars, Stellar Temperature. **Basic concepts of positional astronomy:** Celestial Sphere, Geometry of a Sphere, Spherical Triangle, Astronomical Coordinate Systems, Geographical Coordinate Systems, Horizon System, Equatorial System, Diurnal Motion of the Stars, Conversion of Coordinates. Measurement of Time, Sidereal Time, Apparent Solar Time, Mean Solar Time, Equation of Time, Calendar. Basic Parameters of Stars: Determination of Distance by Parallax Method; Brightness, Radiant Flux and Luminosity, Apparent and Absolute magnitude scale, Distance Modulus; Determination of Temperature and Radius of a star; Determination of Masses from Binary orbits; Stellar Spectral Classification, Hertzsprung-Russell Diagram. **(24 Lectures)**

Astronomical techniques: Basic Optical Definitions for Astronomy (Magnification Light Gathering Power, Resolving Power and Diffraction Limit, Atmospheric Windows), Optical Telescopes (Types of Reflecting Telescopes, Telescope Mountings, Space Telescopes, Detectors and Their Use with Telescopes (Types of Detectors, detection Limits with Telescopes).

Physical principles: Gravitation in Astrophysics (Virial Theorem, Newton versus Einstein), Systems in Thermodynamic Equilibrium. **(9 Lectures)**

The sun (Solar Parameters, Solar Photosphere, Solar Atmosphere, Chromosphere. Corona, Solar Activity, Basics of Solar Magneto-hydrodynamics. Helioseismology). **The solar family** (Solar System: Facts and Figures, Origin of the Solar System: The Nebular Model, Tidal Forces and Planetary Rings, Extra-Solar Planets).

Stellar spectra and classification Structure (Atomic Spectra Revisited, Stellar Spectra, Spectral Types and Their Temperature Dependence, Black Body Approximation, H R Diagram, Luminosity Classification) **(11 Lectures)**

The milky way: Basic Structure and Properties of the Milky Way, Nature of Rotation of the Milky Way (Differential Rotation of the Galaxy and Oort Constant, Rotation Curve of the Galaxy and the Dark Matter, Nature of the Spiral Arms), Stars and Star Clusters of the Milky Way, Properties of and around the Galactic Nucleus. **(14 Lectures)**

Galaxies: Galaxy Morphology, Hubble's Classification of Galaxies, Elliptical Galaxies (The Intrinsic Shapes of Elliptical, de Vaucouleurs Law, Stars and Gas). Spiral and Lenticular Galaxies (Bulges, Disks, Galactic Halo) The Milky Way Galaxy, Gas and Dust in the Galaxy, Spiral Arms. **(7 Lectures)**

Large scale structure & expanding universe: Cosmic Distance Ladder (An Example from Terrestrial Physics, Distance Measurement using Cepheid Variables), Hubble's Law (Distance- Velocity Relation), Clusters of Galaxies (Virial theorem and Dark Matter). **(10 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Modern Astrophysics, B.W.Carroll & D.A.Ostlie, Addison-Wesley Publishing Co.
 - Introductory Astronomy and Astrophysics, M. Zeilik and S.A. Gregory, 4th Edition, Saunders College Publishing.
 - Fundamental of Astronomy (Fourth Edition), H. Karttunen et al. Springer
 - K.S. Krishnasamy, Astro Physics a modern perspective, Reprint, New Age International (p) Ltd, New Delhi, 2002.
 - Baidyanath Basu, An introduction to Astrophysics, Second printing, Prentice - Hall of India Private limited, New Delhi, 2001.
 - Explorations: Introduction to Astronomy, Thomas Arny and Stephen Schneider, 2014, 7th edition, McGraw Hill
 - Textbook of Astronomy and Astrophysics with elements of cosmology, V.B. Bhatia, Narosa Publication.
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PHYSICS-GE: Atmospheric Physics (Credits: Theory-04, Practicals-02)

Theory: 60 Lectures

General features of Earth's atmosphere: Thermal structure of the Earth's Atmosphere, Composition of atmosphere, Hydrostatic equation, Potential temperature, Atmospheric

Thermodynamics, Greenhouse effect, Local winds, monsoons, fogs, clouds, precipitation, Atmospheric boundary layer, Sea breeze and land breeze. Instruments for meteorological observations including RS/RW, meteorological processes and convective systems, fronts, Cyclones and anticyclones, thunderstorms. **(12 Lectures)**

Atmospheric Dynamics: Scale analysis, Fundamental forces, Basic conservation laws, The Vectorial form of the momentum equation in rotating coordinate system, scale analysis of equation of motion, Applications of the basic equations, Circulations and vorticity, Atmospheric oscillations, Quasi biennial oscillation, annual and semi-annual oscillations, Mesoscale circulations, The general circulations, Tropical dynamics. **(12 Lectures)**

Atmospheric Waves: Surface water waves, wave dispersion, acoustic waves, buoyancy waves, propagation of atmospheric gravity waves (AGWs) in a nonhomogeneous medium, Lamb wave, Rossby waves and its propagation in three dimensions and in sheared flow, wave absorption, non-linear consideration. **(12 Lectures)**

Atmospheric Radar and Lidar: Radar equation and return signal, Signal processing and detection, Various type of atmospheric radars, Application of radars to study atmospheric phenomena, Lidar and its applications, Application of Lidar to study atmospheric phenomenon. Data analysis tools and techniques. **(12 Lectures)**

Atmospheric Aerosols: Spectral distribution of the solar radiation, Classification and properties of aerosols, Production and removal mechanisms, Concentrations and size distribution, Radiative and health effects, Observational techniques for aerosols, Absorption and scattering of solar radiation, Rayleigh scattering and Mie scattering, Bouguert-Lambert law, Principles of radiometry, Optical phenomena in atmosphere, Aerosol studies using Lidars. **(12 Lectures)**

Reference Books:

- Fundamental of Atmospheric Physics, Murry L Salby, Academic Press, Vol 61, 1996
 - The Physics of Atmosphere, John T. Houghton; Cambridge University press; 3rd edn. 2002.
 - An Introduction to dynamic meteorology – James R Holton; Academic Press, 2004
 - Radar for meteorological and atmospheric observations – S Fukao and K Hamazu, Springer Japan, 2014
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PRACTICALS-GE LAB: Atmospheric Physics

60 Periods

Scilab/C++ based simulations experiments based on Atmospheric Physics problems like (at least 05 experiments)

1. Numerical Simulation for atmospheric waves using dispersion relations
 - (a) Atmospheric gravity waves (AGW)

- (b) Kelvin waves
 - (c) Rossby waves, and mountain waves
2. Offline and online processing of radar data
 - (a) VHF radar,
 - (b) X-band radar, and
 - (c) UHF radar
 3. Offline and online processing of LIDAR data
 4. Radiosonde data and its interpretation in terms of atmospheric parameters using vertical profiles in different regions of the globe.
 5. Handling of satellite data and plotting of atmospheric parameters using radio occultation technique
 6. Time series analysis of temperature using long term data over metropolitan cities in India – an approach to understand the climate change

Reference Books:

- Fundamental of Atmospheric Physics – Murry L Salby; Academic Press, Vol 61, 1996
 - The Physics of Atmosphere – J.T. Houghton; Cambridge Univ. Press; 3rd edn. 2002.
 - An Introduction to dynamic meteorology – James R Holton; Academic Press, 2004
 - Radar for meteorological and atmospheric observations – S Fukao and K Hamazu, Springer Japan, 2014
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PHYSICS-GE: Physics of Earth
(Credits: Theory-05, Tutorials-01)

Theory: 75 Lectures

6. **The Earth and the Universe:** **(17 Lectures)**
 - (e) Origin of universe, creation of elements and earth. A Holistic understanding of our dynamic planet through Astronomy, Geology, Meteorology and Oceanography. Introduction to various branches of Earth Sciences.
 - (f) General characteristics and origin of the Universe. The Milky Way galaxy, solar system, Earth's orbit and spin, the Moon's orbit and spin. The terrestrial and Jovian planets. Meteorites & Asteroids. Earth in the Solar system, origin, size, shape, mass, density, rotational and revolution parameters and its age.
 - (g) Energy and particle fluxes incident on the Earth.
 - (h) The Cosmic Microwave Background.
7. **Structure:** **(18 Lectures)**
 - (f) The Solid Earth: Mass, dimensions, shape and topography, internal structure, magnetic field, geothermal energy. How do we learn about Earth's interior?

- (g) The Hydrosphere: The oceans, their extent, depth, volume, chemical composition. River systems.
- (h) The Atmosphere: variation of temperature, density and composition with altitude, clouds.
- (i) The Cryosphere: Polar caps and ice sheets. Mountain glaciers.
- (j) The Biosphere: Plants and animals. Chemical composition, mass. Marine and land organisms.

8. **Dynamical Processes:**

(18 Lectures)

- (e) The Solid Earth: Origin of the magnetic field. Source of geothermal energy. Convection in Earth's core and production of its magnetic field. Mechanical layering of the Earth. Introduction to geophysical methods of earth investigations. Concept of plate tectonics; sea-floor spreading and continental drift. Geodynamic elements of Earth: Mid Oceanic Ridges, trenches, transform faults and island arcs. Origin of oceans, continents, mountains and rift valleys. Earthquake and earthquake belts. Volcanoes: types products and distribution.
- (f) The Hydrosphere: Ocean circulations. Oceanic current system and effect of coriolis forces. Concepts of eustasy, tide – air-sea interaction; wave erosion and beach processes. Tides. Tsunamis.
- (g) The Atmosphere: Atmospheric circulation. Weather and climatic changes. Earth's heat budget. Cyclones.

Climate:

- iv. Earth's temperature and greenhouse effect.
- v. Paleoclimate and recent climate changes.
- vi. The Indian monsoon system.
- (h) Biosphere: Water cycle, Carbon cycle, Nitrogen cycle, Phosphorous cycle. The role of cycles in maintaining a steady state.

9. **Evolution:**

(18 Lectures)

Nature of stratigraphic records, Standard stratigraphic time scale and introduction to the concept of time in geological studies. Introduction to geochronological methods in their application in geological studies. History of development in concepts of uniformitarianism, catastrophism and neptunism. Law of superposition and faunal succession. Introduction to the geology and geomorphology of Indian subcontinent.

- 5. Time line of major geological and biological events.
- 6. Origin of life on Earth.
- 7. Role of the biosphere in shaping the environment.
- 8. Future of evolution of the Earth and solar system: Death of the Earth.

10. **Disturbing the Earth – Contemporary dilemmas**

(4 Lectures)

- (f) Human population growth.
- (g) Atmosphere: Green house gas emissions, climate change, air pollution.

- (h) Hydrosphere: Fresh water depletion.
- (i) Geosphere: Chemical effluents, nuclear waste.
- (j) Biosphere: Biodiversity loss. Deforestation. Robustness and fragility of ecosystems.

Reference Books:

- Planetary Surface Processes, H. Jay Melosh, Cambridge University Press, 2011.
 - Consider a Spherical Cow: A course in environmental problem solving, John Harte. University Science Books
 - Holme's Principles of Physical Geology. 1992. Chapman & Hall.
 - Emiliani, C, 1992. Planet Earth, Cosmology, Geology and the Evolution of Life and Environment. Cambridge University Press.
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