

References (for Laboratory work):

- 1) Documentation at the Python home page (<https://docs.python.org/3/>) and the tutorials there (<https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/>).
- 2) Documentation of NumPy and Matplotlib: <https://numpy.org/doc/stable/user/> and <https://matplotlib.org/stable/tutorials/>
- 3) Computational Physics, Darren Walker, 1st Edn., Scientific International Pvt. Ltd (2015).
- 4) Elementary Numerical Analysis, K. E. Atkinson, 3rd Edn., 2007, Wiley India Edition.
- 5) An Introduction to Computational Physics, T. Pang, Cambridge University Press (2010).
- 6) Introduction to Numerical Analysis, S. S. Sastry, 5th Edn., 2012, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
- 7) Applied numerical analysis, Cutis F. Gerald and P. O. Wheatley, Pearson Education, India (2007).
- 8) Numerical Recipes: The art of scientific computing, William H. Press, Saul A. Teukolsky and William Vetterling, Cambridge University Press; 3rd edition (2007)
- 9) Computational Problems for Physics, R. H. Landau and M. J. Páez, 2018, CRC Press.

Note: Examination scheme and mode shall be as prescribed by the Examination Branch, University of Delhi, from time to time.

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC CORE COURSE – 5: ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

Course title & Code	Credits	Credit distribution of the course			Eligibility Criteria	Pre-requisite of the course
		Lecture	Tutorial	Practical		
Electricity and Magnetism DSC – 5	4	3	0	1	Class XII pass with Physics and Mathematics as main subjects	Physics and Mathematics syllabus of class XII

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

This course reviews the concepts of electromagnetism learnt at school from a more advanced perspective and goes on to build new concepts. The course covers static and dynamic electric and magnetic fields due to continuous charge and current distributions respectively.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

After completing this course, student will be able to,

- Apply Coulomb's law to calculate electric field due to line, surface, and volume distribution of charges
- Use Gauss's law to get electric field due to various symmetrical charge distributions
- Demonstrate the capability of the method of images for solving boundary value problems
- Calculate the electric field produced by a polarized object and illustrate the concept of surface bound charge density and volume bound charge density in dielectric materials
- Calculate the vector potential and magnetic field of arbitrary current distribution
- Illustrate the concept of bound currents and magnetic susceptibility in magnetic materials
- Examine the impact of time-varying magnetic and electric fields in order to formulate the Maxwell's equations.

SYLLABUS OF DSC – 5

THEORY COMPONENT

UNIT – I (5 Weeks)

Electric Field and Electric Potential for continuous charge distributions: Electric field due to a line charge, surface charge and volume charge, Divergence of electric field using the Dirac Delta function, Curl of electric field, Electric field vector as negative gradient of scalar potential, Ambiguities of electric potential, Differential and integral forms of Gauss's Law, Application of Gauss's law to various charge distributions having spherical, cylindrical and planar symmetries.

Boundary Value Problems in Electrostatics: Formulation of Laplace's and Poisson equations, First and second uniqueness theorems, Solutions of Laplace and Poisson equations in one dimension using spherical and cylindrical coordinate systems and solutions in three-dimensional using Cartesian coordinates applying separable variable technique, Electrostatic boundary conditions for conductors and capacitors.

UNIT – II (3.67 Weeks)

Special techniques for the calculation of Potential and Field: The Method of Images is applied to a system of a point charge and finite continuous charge distribution (line charge and surface charge) in the presence of (i) a plane infinite sheet maintained at constant potential, and (ii) a sphere maintained at constant potential.

Electric Field in Matter: Polarization in matter, Bound charges and their physical interpretation, Field inside a dielectric, Displacement vector \mathbf{D} , Gauss' law in the presence of dielectrics, Boundary conditions for \mathbf{D} , Linear dielectrics, electric susceptibility and dielectric constant, Idea of complex dielectric constant due to varying electric field, Boundary value problems with linear dielectrics

UNIT – III (6.33 Weeks)

Magnetic Field: Divergence and curl of magnetic field \mathbf{B} , Magnetic field due to arbitrary current distribution using Biot-Savart law, Integral and differential forms of Ampere's law, Vector potential and its ambiguities, Coulomb gauge and possibility of making vector potential divergence less, Vector potential due to line, surface and volume currents using Poisson equations for components of vector potential.

Magnetic Properties of Matter: Magnetization vector, Bound currents, Magnetic intensity, Differential and integral form of Ampere's Law in the presence of magnetised materials, Magnetic susceptibility and permeability of diamagnetic, paramagnetic and ferromagnetic materials.

Electrodynamics: Faraday's law, Lenz's law, Inductance and electromotive force, Ohm's law ($\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$), Energy stored in a magnetic field, Continuity equation, Displacement current and displacement current density, Basic introduction to Maxwell's equations in electromagnetism.

References:

Essential Readings:

- 1) Introduction to Electrodynamics, D. J. Griffiths, 3rd Edn., 1998, Benjamin Cummings
- 2) Schaum's Outlines of Electromagnetics by J. A. Edminister and M. Nahvi
- 3) Fundamentals of Electricity and Magnetism, Arthur F. Kip, 2nd Edn. 1981, McGraw-Hill.
- 4) Electromagnetic Fields and Waves, Paul Lorrain and Dale Corson, 1991, W. H. Freeman.
- 5) Electricity and Magnetism, Edward M. Purcell, 1986 McGraw-Hill Education
- 6) Electricity and Magnetism, Tom Weideman, University of California Davis. [url: https://zhu.physics.ucdavis.edu/Physics9C-C_2021/Physics%209C_EM%20by%20Tom%20Weideman.pdf]

Additional Readings:

- 1) Feynman Lectures Vol. 2, R. P. Feynman, R. B. Leighton, M. Sands, 2008, Pearson Education
- 2) Electricity, Magnetism and Electromagnetic Theory, S. Mahajan and Choudhury, 2012, Tata McGraw
- 3) Electricity and Magnetism, J. H. Fewkes and J. Yarwood, Vol. I, 1991, Oxford Univ. Press.
- 4) Problems and Solutions in Electromagnetics (2015), Ajoy Ghatak, K Thyagarajan and Ravi Varshney.

PRACTICAL COMPONENT**(15 Weeks with 2 hours of laboratory session per week)**

Every student must perform at least five experiments.

- 1) Magnetic field variation along the axis of a circular coil and in a Helmholtz coil ($(r > a, r = a$ and $r < a)$. Here, 'a' is radius of coil and 'r' is distance between the coils).
- 2) **B-H** curves for soft and hard ferromagnetic materials and comparison of their coercivity, retentivity and saturation magnetization for same applied magnetic field.
- 3) Measurement of field strength **B** and its variation in a solenoid (determine $d\mathbf{B}/dx$)
- 4) Measurement of current and charge sensitivity of ballistic galvanometer
- 5) Measurement of critical damping resistance of ballistic galvanometer
- 6) Determination of a high resistance by leakage method using ballistic galvanometer
- 7) Measurement of self-inductance of a coil by Anderson's Bridge
- 8) Measurement of self-inductance of a coil by Owen's Bridge
- 9) To determine the mutual inductance of two coils by the Absolute method

References (for Laboratory Work):

- 1) Advanced Practical Physics for students, B. L. Flint and H. T. Worsnop, 1971, Asia Publishing House
- 2) A Text Book of Practical Physics, I. Prakash and Ramakrishna, 11th Ed., 2011, Kitab Mahal
- 3) Advanced Level Physics Practicals, Michael Nelson and Jon M. Ogborn, 4th Edition, reprinted 1985, Heinemann Educational Publishers
- 4) Engineering Practical Physics, S. Panigrahi and B. Mallick, 2015, Cengage Learning
- 5) Practical Physics, G. L. Squires, 2015, 4th Edition, Cambridge University Press

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC CORE COURSE – 6: ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT ANALYSIS

Course title & Code	Credits	Credit distribution of the course			Eligibility Criteria	Pre-requisite of the course
		Lecture	Tutorial	Practical		
Electrical Circuit Analysis DSC – 6	4	2	0	2	Class XII pass with Physics and Mathematics as main subjects	Physics and Mathematics syllabus of class XII

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

This course covers the basic circuit concepts in a systematic manner which is suitable for analysis and design. It aims at study and analysis of electric circuits using network theorems and two-port parameters.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the end of this course, the student will be able to,

- Explain the laws and methods of analysing DC and AC networks
- Define nodal and loop analysis
- Solve complex electric circuits using network theorems.
- Discuss resonance in series and parallel circuits and also the importance of initial conditions and their evaluation.
- Evaluate the performance of two port networks.
- Use Millman's theorem to reduce multiple voltage sources in parallel to a single equivalent voltage source.

SYLLABUS OF DSC – 6

THEORY COMPONENT

Unit 1: (4 Weeks)

Circuit Analysis: Ideal voltage source, real voltage source, current source, Kirchhoff's current law, Kirchhoff's voltage law, node analysis, mesh analysis, Star and Delta conversion
DC Transient Analysis: Charging and discharging with initial charge in RC circuit, RL circuit with initial current, time constant, RL and RC Circuits with source

Unit 2: (6 Weeks)

AC Circuit Analysis: Sinusoidal voltage and current, Definitions of instantaneous, peak to peak, root mean square and average values, form factor and peak factor (for half-rectified and

GENERIC ELECTIVE (GE - 13): MODERN PHYSICS

Course Title & Code	Credits	Credit distribution of the course			Eligibility criteria	Pre-requisite of the course	Department offering the course
		Lecture	Tutorial	Practical			
Modern Physics GE – 13	4	3	0	1	Class XII pass	NIL	Physics and Astrophysics

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

The objective of this course is to teach the physics foundation necessary for learning various topics in modern physics which are crucial for understanding atoms, molecules, photons, nuclei and elementary particles. These concepts are also important to understand phenomena in Laser physics, condensed matter physics and astrophysics.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

After getting exposure to this course, students would have learnt the following.

- Main aspects of the inadequacies of classical mechanics as well as understanding of the historical development of quantum mechanics, laying the foundation of modern physics.
- Formulation of Schrodinger equation and the idea of probability interpretation associated with wave-functions.
- The spontaneous and stimulated emission of radiation, optical pumping and population inversion, Basic lasing action.
- The properties of nuclei like density, size, binding energy, nuclear force and structure of atomic nucleus, liquid drop model and mass formula.
- Radioactive decays like alpha, beta, gamma decay. Neutrino, its properties and its role in theory of beta decay.
- Fission and fusion: Nuclear processes to produce nuclear energy in nuclear reactor and stellar energy in stars.

In the laboratory course, the students will get opportunity to measure Planck's constant, verify photoelectric effect, and determine e/m of electron and work function of a metal. They will also find wavelength of Laser sources by single and double slit experiment, wavelength and angular spread of He-Ne Laser using plane diffraction grating.

SYLLABUS OF GE – 13

THEORY COMPONENT

Unit 1: (3.33 Weeks)

Origin of Modern Physics: Blackbody Radiation: Failure of explanation from classical theory; Planck's idea of a quantum; 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.

Unit 2: (3.33 Weeks)

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.

Uncertainty principle: Gamma ray microscope thought experiment; Wave-particle duality leading to Heisenberg uncertainty principle; Impossibility of an electron being in the nucleus, Energy-time uncertainty principle; origin of natural width of emission lines

Unit 3: (3.33 Weeks)

Basics of quantum Mechanics: Two-slit interference experiment with photons and electrons; Concept of wave functions, linearity and superposition, Time independent Schrodinger wave equation for non-relativistic particles; Momentum and Energy operators; physical interpretation of a wave function, probabilities, normalization and probability current densities in one dimension. Problem: One dimensional infinitely rigid box. An application: Quantum dot.

Unit 4: (1.67 Weeks)

X-rays: Ionizing Power, X-ray Diffraction, Bragg's Law. Critical Potentials, X-rays-Spectra: Continuous and Characteristic X-rays, Moseley's Law.

LASERS: Properties and applications of Lasers. Emission (spontaneous and stimulated emissions) and absorption processes, Metastable states, components of a laser and lasing action.

Unit 5: (3.33 Weeks)

Nuclear Physics: Size and structure of atomic nucleus and its relation with atomic weight; Nature of nuclear force, Stability of the nucleus; N-Z graph, Drip line nuclei, Binding Energy, Liquid Drop model: semi-empirical mass formula.

Radioactivity: Different equilibrium, Alpha decay; Beta decay: energy released, spectrum and Pauli's prediction of neutrino; Gamma ray emission, energy-momentum conservation:

Fission and fusion: Mass deficit and generation of energy; Fission: nature of fragments and emission of neutrons. Fusion and thermonuclear reactions driving stellar evolution (brief qualitative discussions only).

References:**Essential Readings:**

- 1) Concepts of Modern Physics, Arthur Beiser, 2002, McGraw-Hill.
- 2) Modern Physics by R. A. Serway, C. J. Moses and C. A. Moyer, 3rd edition, Thomson Brooks Cole, 2012.
- 3) Modern Physics for Scientists and Engineers by S. T. Thornton and A Rex, 4th edition, Cengage Learning, 2013.
- 4) Concepts of Nuclear Physics by B. L. Cohen, Tata McGraw Hill Publication, 1974.
- 5) Quantum Mechanics: Theory and Applications, Ajoy Ghatak and S. Lokanathan, Laxmi Publications, 2019

Additional Readings:

- 1) Six ideas that shaped physics: Particles behave like waves, T. A. Moore, 2003, McGraw Hill.
- 2) Thirty years that shook physics: the story of quantum theory, George Gamow, Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1966.
- 3) New Physics, ed. Paul Davies, Cambridge University Press (1989).
- 4) Quantum Theory, David Bohm, Dover Publications, 1979.
- 5) Lectures on Quantum Mechanics: Fundamentals and Applications, eds. A. Pathak and Ajoy Ghatak, Viva Books Pvt. Ltd., 2019
- 6) Quantum Mechanics, Robert Eisberg and Robert Resnick, 2nd Edn., 2002, Wiley.
- 7) Basic ideas and concepts in Nuclear Physics: An introductory approach by K Heyde, third edition, IOP Publication, 1999.

PRACTICAL COMPONENT**(15 Weeks with 2 hours of laboratory session per week)**

- Sessions on the construction and use of specific measurement instruments and experimental apparatuses used in the modern physics lab, including necessary precautions.
- Sessions on the review of experimental data analysis, sources of error and their estimation in detail, writing of scientific laboratory reports including proper reporting of errors.
- Application to the specific experiments done in the lab.

Every student must perform at least 06 experiments from the following list of experiments.

- 1) Measurement of Planck's constant using black body radiation and photo-detector.
- 2) Photo-electric effect: estimate Planck's constant using graph of 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, using at least 4 LEDs.
- 5) To determine the wavelength of H-alpha emission line of Hydrogen atom.

- 6) To determine the value of e/m by (a) Magnetic focusing or (b) Bar magnet.
- 7) To setup the Millikan oil drop apparatus and determine the charge of an electron.
- 8) To show the tunneling effect in tunnel diode using I-V characteristics.
- 9) To determine the wavelength of laser source using diffraction of single slit.
- 10) To determine wavelength and angular spread of He-Ne laser using plane diffraction grating.
- 11) To determine the wavelength of laser source using diffraction of double slits.

References (for Laboratory Work):

- 1) Advanced Practical Physics for students, B. L. Flint and H. T. Worsnop, 1971, Asia Publishing House.
- 2) Advanced Level Physics Practicals, Michael Nelson and Jon M. Ogborn, 4th Edition, reprinted 1985, Heinemann Educational Publishers.
- 3) A Text Book of Practical Physics, Indu Prakash and Ramakrishna, 11th Edition, 2011, Kitab Mahal, New Delhi.
- 4) Practical Physics, G. L. Squires, 2015, 4th Edition, Cambridge University Press.
- 5) B. Sc. Practical Physics, Geeta Sanon, R. Chand, 2016.

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GENERIC ELECTIVE (GE - 14): INTRODUCTORY ASTRONOMY

Course Title & Code	Credits	Credit distribution of the course			Eligibility criteria	Pre-requisite of the course	Department offering the course
		Lecture	Tutorial	Practical			
Introductory Astronomy GE – 14	4	3	1	0	Class XII pass	NIL	Physics and Astrophysics

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

This course is meant to introduce undergraduate students to the wonders of the Universe. Students will understand how astronomers over millennia have come to understand mysteries of the universe using laws of geometry and physics, and more recently chemistry and biology. They will be introduced to the Indian contribution to astronomy starting from ancient times up to the modern era. They will learn about diverse set of astronomical phenomenon, from the daily and yearly motion of stars and planets in the night sky which they can observe themselves, to the expansion of the universe deduced from the latest observations and cosmological models. Students will also be introduced to internet astronomy and the citizen science research platform in astronomy. The course presupposes school level understanding of mathematics and physics.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the end of this course, students would have learnt the following.

- Different types of telescopes, diurnal and yearly motion of astronomical objects, astronomical coordinate systems and their transformations
- Brightness scale for stars, types of stars, their structure and evolution on HR diagram
- Components of solar system and its evolution
- Current research in detection of exoplanets
- Basic structure of different galaxies and rotation of the Milky Way galaxy
- Distribution of chemical compounds in the interstellar medium and astrophysical conditions necessary for the emergence and existence of life
- Internet based astronomy and the collaborative citizen astronomy projects
- India's contribution to astronomy, both in ancient times and in modern era.

SYLLABUS OF GE – 14THEORY COMPONENT**Unit 1: (2.67 Weeks)**

Introduction to Astronomy and Astronomical Scales: History of astronomy, wonders of the Universe, overview of the night sky, diurnal and yearly motions of the Sun, size, mass, density and temperature of astronomical objects, basic concepts of positional astronomy: Celestial sphere, Astronomical coordinate systems, Horizon system and Equatorial system

Unit 2: (2 Weeks)

Basic Parameters of Stars: Stellar energy sources, determination of distance by parallax method, aberration, proper motion, brightness, radiant flux and luminosity, apparent and absolute magnitude scales, distance modulus, determination of stellar temperature and radius, basic results of Saha ionization formula and its applications for stellar astrophysics, stellar spectra, dependence of spectral types on temperature, luminosity classification, stellar evolutionary track on Hertzsprung-Russell diagram

Unit 3: (2.33 Weeks)

Astronomical Instruments: Observing through the atmosphere (Scintillation, Seeing, Atmospheric Windows and Extinction). Basic Optical Definitions for Telescopes: Magnification, Light Gathering Power, Limiting magnitude, Resolving Power, Diffraction Limit. Optical telescopes, radio telescopes, Hubble space telescope, James Web space telescope, Fermi Gamma ray space telescope.

Astronomy in the Internet Age: Overview of Aladin Sky Atlas, Astrometrica, Sloan Digital Sky Survey, Stellarium, virtual telescope

Citizen Science Initiatives: Galaxy Zoo, SETI@Home, RAD@Home India

Unit 4: (2.67 Weeks)

Sun and the solar system: Solar parameters, Sun's internal structure, solar photosphere, solar atmosphere, chromosphere, corona, solar activity, origin of the solar system, the nebular model, tidal forces and planetary rings

Exoplanets: Detection methods

Unit 5: (4 Weeks)

Physics of Galaxies: Basic structure and properties of different types of Galaxies, Nature of rotation of the Milky Way (Differential rotation of the Galaxy), Idea of dark matter

Cosmology and Astrobiology: Standard Candles (Cepheids and SNe Type1a), Cosmic distance ladder, Olber's paradox, Hubble's expansion, History of the Universe, Chemistry of life, Origin of life, Chances of life in the solar system

Unit 6: (1.33 Weeks)

Astronomy in India: Astronomy in ancient, medieval and early telescopic era of India, current Indian observatories (Hanle-Indian Astronomical Observatory, Devasthal Observatory, Vainu

Bappu Observatory, Mount Abu Infrared Observatory, Gauribidanur Radio Observatory, Giant Metre-wave Radio Telescope, Udaipur Solar Observatory, LIGO-India) (qualitative discussion), Indian astronomy missions (Astrosat, Aditya)

References:

Essential Readings:

- 1) Seven Wonders of the Cosmos, Jayant V Narlikar, Cambridge University Press
- 2) Fundamental of Astronomy, H. Karttunen et al. Springer
- 3) Modern Astrophysics, B. W. Carroll and D. A. Ostlie, Addison-Wesley Publishing Co.
- 4) Introductory Astronomy and Astrophysics, M. Zeilik and S. A. Gregory, Saunders College Publishing.
- 5) The Molecular Universe, A. G. G. M. Tielens (Sections I, II and III), Reviews of Modern Physics, Volume 85, July-September, 2013
- 6) Astronomy in India: A Historical Perspective, Thanu Padmanabhan, Springer

Useful websites for astronomy education and citizen science research platform

- 1) <https://aladin.u-strasbg.fr/>
- 2) <http://www.astrometrica.at/>
- 3) <https://www.sdss.org/>
- 4) <http://stellarium.org/>
- 5) <https://www.zooniverse.org/projects/zookeeper/galaxy-zoo/>
- 6) <https://setiathome.berkeley.edu/>
- 7) <https://www.radathomeindia.org/>

Additional Readings:

- 1) Explorations: Introduction to Astronomy, Thomas Arny and Stephen Schneider, McGraw Hill
- 2) Astrophysics Stars and Galaxies K. D. Abhyankar, Universities Press
- 3) Textbook of Astronomy and Astrophysics with elements of cosmology, V. B. Bhatia, Narosa Publication.
- 4) Baidyanath Basu, An introduction to Astrophysics, Prentice Hall of India Private Limited.
- 5) The Physical Universe: An Introduction to Astronomy, F. H. Shu, University Science Books

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Nomenclature of certificate/diploma/degrees:

- ✓ After securing 44 credits (from semester I and II), by completing one year of study of the UG Programme with Physics as a single core discipline, if a student exits after following due procedure, he or she shall be awarded **Undergraduate Certificate in Physics**.
- ✓ After securing 88 credits (from semester I, II, III & IV), by completing two years of study of the UG Programme with Physics as a single core discipline, if a student exits after following due procedure, he or she shall be awarded **Diploma in Physics**.
- ✓ After securing 132 credits (from semester I to VI), by completing three years of study of the UG Programme with Physics as a single core discipline, if a student exits after following due procedure, he or she shall be awarded **Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Physics**.
- ✓ After securing 176 credits (from semester I to VIII), by completing four years of study of the UG Programme with Physics as a single core discipline and writes dissertation, the student shall be awarded **Bachelor of Science (Honours with Research) in Physics**.
- ✓ After securing 176 credits (from semester I to VIII), by completing four years of study of the UG Programme with Physics as a single core discipline and engages in Academic Project/Entrepreneurship, the student shall be awarded **Bachelor of Science (Honours with Academic Project/Entrepreneurship) in Physics**.