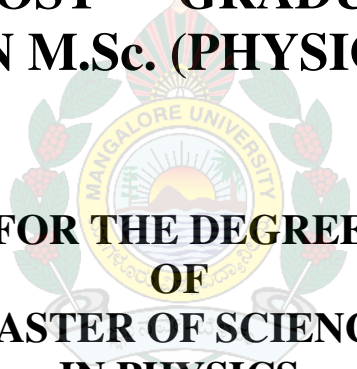


MANGALORE UNIVERSITY

**DEPARTMENT OF POST GRADUATE STUDIES &
RESEARCH IN PHYSICS
MANGALORE UNIVERSITY
MANGALAGANGOTHRI 574199**

**SYLLABUS FOR CHOICE BASED CREDIT
SYSTEM FOR THE TWO YEAR (FOUR
SEMESTER) POST GRADUATE DEGREE
PROGRAMME IN M.Sc. (PHYSICS)**

The logo of Mangalore University is a circular emblem. It features a central sun with rays, surrounded by a green wreath. The words "MANGALORE UNIVERSITY" are inscribed in a circle around the central image. Below the wreath, there is a banner with text in Kannada script.

**FOR THE DEGREE
OF
MASTER OF SCIENCE
IN PHYSICS**

**DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
MANGALAGANGOTHRI**

MANGALORE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

REGULATIONS AND SCHEME OF EXAMINATIONS FOR TWO – YEAR (FOUR SEMESTERS) MASTER’S DEGREE COURSE IN PHYSICS FOR CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

Title of the Programme

The programme shall be called Master of Science in Physics – M Sc (Physics)

Eligibility for Admission

The candidates who have passed the three year B Sc degree examination of Mangalore University or any other University considered equivalent there to, with Physics as major / optional subject/special subject are eligible for the programme provided they have studied Mathematics as major/optional/special/minor/subsidiary subject for at least two years and secured a minimum of 45% (40% for SC/ST/Category-I candidates) marks in Physics and Mathematics.

Course Pattern Highlights:

- i) The M.Sc (Physics) PG Programme shall comprise “Core” and “Elective” subjects. The “Core” subjects shall further consists of “Hard” and “Soft” Courses. Hard core Courses shall have 4 credits; soft core Course shall have 3or 4 credits. Open electives shall have 3 credits. Total credit for the programme shall be 92 including open electives.
- ii) Core Courses are related to the discipline of the M.Sc (Physics) programme. Hard core Courses are compulsorily studied by a student as a core requirement to complete the programme of M.Sc (Physics). Soft core Courses are elective but are related to the discipline of the programme. Two open elective papers of 3 credits each shall be offered in the II and III semester by the department. Open elective will be chosen from an unrelated programme within the faculty or across the faculty.
- iii) Total credit for the M.Sc (Physics) programme is 92. Out of the total 92 credits of the programme, the hard core (H) shall make up 60.47 % of the total credits; soft core (S) is 39.53 % while the open electives (OE) will have a fixed 6 credits (3 credits - 2 papers).

DEPARTMENT OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH IN PHYSICS
PROPOSED CBCS COURSE STRUCTURE

Semester	Theory (Hard Core)/ Soft core	Credits	Practicals Soft/ Hard	Credits	Theory (Elective) Soft/hard	Credits	Theory (Open Elective)	Credits	Projects Hard/soft	Credits	Total credits
I	4 H	4x4=16	2 S	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
II	4 H	4x4=16	2 S	6	-	-	1	3	-	-	25
III	2 H	2x4=8	2 S	6	2 S	2x4=8	1	3	-	-	25
IV	2 H	2x4=8	-	-	2 S	2x4=8	-	-	1 H	4	20

Total credit from all the four semesters (I, II, III and IV): 22+25+25+20 = 92

Details of course and credits for four semesters:

Hard core credits with %	Soft core credits with %	Total credits hard+ soft without open elective	Open elective credits	Total credits hard +soft+ open elective
52 (60.47)	34 (39.53)	86	6	92

NOTE:

FIRST SEMESTER: The first semester consists of four theory papers which are hard core (4 hours per week for each paper and shall carry 4 credits for each paper) and two practicals (soft core 6 hours per week for each practical paper and each practical paper carries 3 credits). The duration of the lab is 3 hours. The students have to come twice a week for each of the practical paper.

SECOND SEMESTER: The second semester consists of four theory papers which are hard core (4 hours per week for each paper and shall carry 4 credits for each of the papers) and two practical (soft core 6 hours per week for each practical paper and each practical paper shall carry 3 credits). The duration of the lab is 3 hours. The students have to come twice a week for each of the practical paper. In addition, there shall be an open elective paper to be

opted by the student from other departments. The open elective course is a soft core paper (3 hours per week and shall carry 3 credits).

THIRD SEMESTER: The third semester consists of four theory papers, two general theory papers and two elective papers. The elective papers are offered in each of the three specializations, condensed matter physics, electronics and nuclear physics. The two general papers are hard core (4 hours per week and shall carry 4 credits). The two elective papers offered in each of the three specializations are soft core papers (4 hours per week and shall carry 4 credits). The two practical papers for each of the above mentioned specialization are soft core papers (6 hours per week and shall carry 3 credits for each of the practical paper). The duration of the lab is 3 hours for each practical. The students have to come twice a week for each of the practical papers. In addition there is an open elective course to be opted by the student from other departments. The open elective is a soft core paper (3 hours per week and shall carry 3 credits).

FOURTH SEMESTER: The fourth semester consists of four theory papers, two general theory papers and two elective papers. The elective papers are offered in each of the three specializations, condensed matter physics, electronics and nuclear physics. The two general papers are hard core (4 hours per week and shall carry 4 credits). The two elective papers offered in each of the three specializations are soft core papers (4 hours per week and shall carry 4 credits). There shall be a compulsory project work which has to be under taken by all the students of the fourth semester. The project work is a hard core having 8 hours per week with 4 credits.



MANGALORE UNIVERSITY

M Sc (Physics) Scheme of Examination, Marks and Credits

SEMESTER	Theory/practicals	Exam. hours	Marks end Semester + Internal assessment	Credits	Total
I Semester	4 Theory Courses (hard core)	3 hrs each	70 + 30* each	4 x 4 = 16	400
	2 Practicals (hard core)	4 hrs each	70 + 30* each	2 x 3 = 6	200
II Semester	4 Theory Courses (hard core)	3 hrs each	70 + 30* each	4 x 4 = 16	400
	Two practicals (hard core)	4 hrs each	70 + 30* each	2 x 3 = 6	200
	One open elective (theory)	3 hrs	70 + 30* each	1x3 = 3	100
III Semester	4 Theory Courses i) Two hard core (4 credits) ii) Two soft core (3 credits)	3 hrs each	70 + 30* each	2x 4 = 8 2 x 3 = 6	400
	Two practicals (soft core)	4 hrs each	70 + 30* each	2 x 3 = 6	200
	One open elective (theory)	3 hrs	70 + 30* each	1 x 3 = 3	100
IV Semester	4 Theory Courses i) Two hard core (4 credits) ii) Two soft core (3 credits)	3 hrs each	70 + 30* each	2 x 4 = 8 2 x 3 = 6	400
	Project (hard core)	8 hrs	70+30 viva	1 x 4 = 4	100
			Grand Total	92	2500

*Internal Assessment

NOTE:

BASIS FOR INTERNAL ASSESSMENT:

Internal assessment marks in theory Courses shall be based on two tests in each theory Course and the total internal assessment marks for each subject is 30. Practical internal assessment marks is based on viva voce and practical records in the semesters and carries 30 marks for each practical Course.

Project Report: There shall be a project in the fourth semester for all the three specializations. The project report shall be in the form of a project report/dissertation and carries 100 marks (dissertation (70) + viva-voce (30)) and has 4 credits. A dissertation/project report shall be evaluated by two examiners, one external and one internal from out of the panel of examiners prepared by the B.O.S, and approved by the University. There is viva-voce examination, conducted by the examiners.

Question paper pattern for hard core and soft core (4 credits)

PATTERN

The examination marks for hard core (4 credits), soft core (3/4 credits) and open elective (3 credits) theory paper is 70.

Each hard/soft theory Course syllabus is divided into 4 units. The semester ending examination will be aimed at testing the student's proficiency and understanding in every unit of the syllabus. The blue print for the question paper pattern is as follows: Each question paper will consists of 5 parts I, II, III, IV and V. Each of the parts from Part I to Part IV carries 15 marks. Each Part consists of two questions and one question from each part is to be chosen. Part V is compulsory which consists of four questions (one from each part (problems)) and two questions are to be answered. Part V carries 10 marks. The model question paper is given below.



M.Sc. Degree Examination
PHYSICS
PHY XXX: Model paper (CBCS) (Hard Core/Soft core (4 credits))

Time: 3 Hours

Max.Marks: 70

Note: Answer any **four** questions choosing **one** from each of the Parts **I** to **IV** and **two** questions in Part **V**.

PART - I

1

(15)

OR

2.

.

(15)

PART - II

3

(15)

OR

4

(15)

PART - III

5

(15)

OR

6

(15)

PART - IV

7

(15)

OR

8

(15)

PART V

9 Answer **any two** of the following:

(2x5=10)

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)



Question paper pattern for soft core (3 credits) and open elective

PATTERN

Each soft/open elective theory paper syllabus is divided into 3 units. The semester ending examination will be aimed at testing the student's proficiency and understanding in every unit of the syllabus. The blue print for the question paper pattern is as follows: Each question paper will consists of 4 parts I, II, III and IV. Each of the parts from Part I to Part III carries 18 marks. Each Part consists of two questions and one question from each part is to be chosen. Part IV is compulsory which consists of six questions (two from each part (problems)) and four questions are to be answered. Part IV carries 16 marks. The model question paper is given below.

M.Sc. Degree Examination
PHYSICS
PHYS YYY: Model paper (CBCS)
(Soft core (3 credits/Open elective))

Time: 3 Hours

Max.Marks: 70

Note: Answer any **three** questions choosing **one** from each of the Parts **I** to **III** and **four** questions in Part IV.

1

PART - I



(18)

2.

.

(18)

PART - II

3

(18)

OR

4

(18)

PART - III

5

(18)

OR

6

(18)

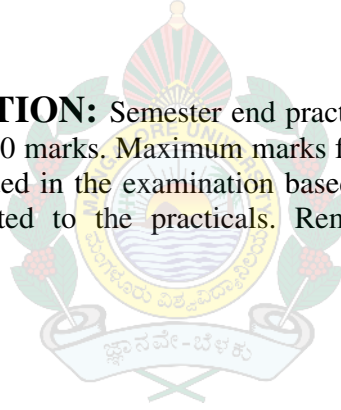
PART IV

9 Answer **any four** of the following:

(4x4=16)

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)
- f)

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION: Semester end practical examination for each practical paper in all the semesters is for 100 marks. Maximum marks for final practical examination shall be 70. The marks shall be awarded in the examination based on the procedure, conduct of the practicals, results and viva related to the practicals. Remaining 30 marks is for internal assessment.



MANGALORE UNIVERSITY
M Sc DEGREE PROGRAMME IN PHYSICS: SEMESTER SCHEME
 (Effective from the Academic year 2016- 2017)

COURSE PATTERN AND SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

SEMESTER	Description of the Courses	Teaching Hrs/ week	Credit Hard(H)/Soft(S)/ Open elective(OE)	Max Marks: Exam + IA = Total
I SEMESTER				
PHH 401	Methods of Mathematical Physics - I	4	4 H	70 + 30
PHH 402	Quantum Mechanics I	4	4 H	70 + 30
PHH 403	Classical Mechanics	4	4 H	70 + 30
PHH 404	Electrodynamics	4	4 H	70 + 30
PHP 405	Physics Practicals I (General)	6	3 S	70 + 30
PHP 406	Physics Practicals II (Electronics)	6	3 S	70 + 30
II SEMESTER				
PHH 451	Mathematical Physics II	4	4 H	70 + 30
PHH 452	Quantum Mechanics II	4	4 H	70 + 30
PHH 453	Nuclear and Radiation Physics	4	4 H	70 + 30
PHH 454	Condensed Matter Physics and Electronics	4	4 H	70 + 30
PHE 455	Energy studies	3	3S (OE)	70 + 30
PHP 456	Physics Practicals III (General)	6	3 S	70 + 30
PHP 457	Physics Practicals IV (General)	6	3 S	70 + 30

III SEMESTER				
PHH 501	Atomic and Molecular Physics	4	4 H	70 + 30
PHH 502	Thermodynamics and Statistical Physics	4	4 H	70 + 30
PHS 503	Condensed Matter Physics I	4	4 S	70 + 30
PHS 504	Electronics I	4	4 S	70 + 30
PHS 505	Nuclear Physics I	4	4 S	70 + 30
PHS 506	Condensed Matter Physics II	4	4 S	70 + 30
PHS 507	Electronics II	4	4 S	70 + 30
PHS 508	Nuclear Physics II	4	4 S	70 + 30
PHE 509	Radiation Sources and Hazards	3	3 S (OE)	70+30
PHP 510	Condensed Matter Physics - Practicals I	6	3 S	70 + 30
PHP 511	Electronics - Practicals I	6	3 S	70 + 30
PHP 512	Nuclear Physics – Practicals I	6	3 S	70 + 30
PHP 513	Condensed Matter Physics - Practicals II	6	3 S	70 + 30
PHP 514	Electronics - Practicals II	6	3 S	70 + 30
PHP 515	Nuclear Physics – Practicals II	6	3 S	70 + 30
IV SEMESTER				
PHH 551	Lasers, Vacuum Techniques and Cryogenics	4	4 H	70 + 30
PHH 552	Astrophysics and Relativity	4	4 H	70 + 30
PHS 553	Condensed Matter Physics III	4	4 S	70 + 30
PHS 554	Electronics III	4	4 S	70 + 30
PHS 555	Nuclear Physics III	4	4 S	70 + 30
PHS 556	Condensed Matter Physics IV	4	4 S	70 + 30
PHS 557	Electronics IV	4	4 S	70 + 30
PHS 558	Nuclear Physics IV	4	4 S	70 + 30
PHP 559	Project work	8	4 H	70+30

Learning Objectives of MSc Physics Programme

The MSc programme of the department is a four-semester choice-based credit system (CBCS) which admits students who have passed three years BSc degree of Mangalore University or any other university considered equivalent with physics as major and having studied mathematics as a major subject for at least two years.

During the MSc programme, the students have to complete 92 credits which include a 4-credit project in the final semester. The students pursuing this course will develop in depth understanding of compulsory subjects- classical mechanics, electrodynamics, statistical and quantum mechanics, and all the students are exposed to the basics topics of nuclear and radiation physics, electronics and condensed matter physics, atomic, molecular and laser physics, thermodynamics and statistical physics, vacuum techniques, cryogenics, astrophysics and relativity. In addition to the core subjects the student has to study elective Courses in condensed matter physics or electronics or nuclear physics. In addition, there is an open elective course to be opted by the student from other departments.

After completing the degree, the students are well trained to take up carrier in academics and/or research.

MSc Programme outcome (PO)

PO1. Physics knowledge: The MSc physics programme create a comprehensive scientific knowledge, and this knowledge will help to understand, explain, and to solve advanced scientific problems.

PO2. Problem analysis: Identify, formulated and analyse advanced problems in physics.

PO3. Design/development of solutions: Design solutions for complex problems using the knowledge of physics.

PO4. Conduct investigations of complex problems: Use methodology and knowledge of physics to design innovative experiments, analyse and interpret the data.

PO5. Modern tool usage: To apply modern experimental and theoretical tools of physics along with modern computation technology to predict and model advanced problems in physics.

PO6. Physics and society: Apply the knowledge of physics to critically assess and analyse the problems of society.

PO7. Environment and sustainability: To ensure that the development in physics maintains and sustains the environment.

PO8. Ethics: Apply and commit to professional ethics of physics.

PO9. Communication: Effectively communicate the activities of physics to physics community and to society through effective presentation, reports and documentation.

PO10. Project management: To demonstrate the knowledge of physics and to apply it to multidisciplinary environments.

PO11. Life-long learning: Recognise the need to engage in independent and life-long learning in the context of scientific/ technological change.

MSc Physics Programme Syllabus and Course outcome

I Semester

PHH 401: METHODS OF MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS I

[52 Hrs.]

Course outcome

CO1 The student gains a compressive knowledge on vector analysis and curvilinear coordinates.

CO2 Have knowledge of matrix representation of operators, Hilbert space and diagonalization of matrices.

CO3 Have understanding on complex variables.

CO4 Have clear idea of partial differential in equations and boundary value problems in partial differential equations.

CO5 Have knowledge of special function and their applications in physics.

Unit I Vector analysis and curvilinear coordinates: Integration of vector functions - line integrals, surface integrals and volume integrals - vector theorems without proof (Gauss, Green's and Stokes') and their applications in physics.

Generalized coordinates - elements of curvilinear coordinates - transformation of coordinates - orthogonal curvilinear coordinates - unit vectors - expression for arc length, volume element. The gradient, divergence and curl in orthogonal curvilinear coordinates. Laplacian in orthogonal curvilinear coordinates, spherical polar coordinates, cylindrical coordinates. [13 hrs]

Unit II Matrices and complex variables: Matrix representation of linear operators, Hermitian and unitary operators, Hilbert space. Diagonalisation of matrices – simultaneous diagonalisation.

Complex variables and integral transforms: Review of functions of a complex variable – Cauchy Riemann conditions. Contour integrals. Cauchy integral theorem, Cauchy integral formula. Taylor and Laurentz series. Zero isolated singular points, simple pole, m^{th} order pole. Evaluation of residues. The Cauchy's residue theorem. The Cauchy principle value. Evaluation of different forms of definite integrals. A digression on Jordan's lemma. [13 hrs]

Unit III Partial differential equations: Review of system of surfaces and characteristics. First order partial differential equations for a function of two variables.

Linear second order partial differential equations. Classification into elliptic, parabolic and hyperbolic types.

Boundary value problems - solutions by method of separation of variables - solution of 1-, 2- and 3- dimensional wave equation and diffusion equation in Cartesian, plane, cylindrical and spherical polar coordinates. [13 hrs]

Unit IV Special functions: Review of power series method for ordinary differential equations – description of beta and gamma functions.

Bessel functions – solution of Bessel’s equation - generating function and recurrence relations – orthogonality of Bessel functions.

Legendre polynomials – solution of Legendre equation – generating function and recurrence relations – orthogonality property of Legendre polynomials.

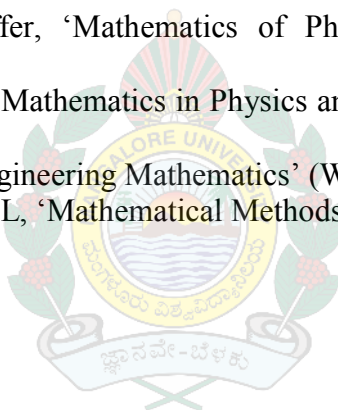
Solution of Hermite equation – Hermite polynomials – generating functions and recurrence relations. [13 hrs]

Text Books:

1. Arfken G, ‘Mathematical Methods for Physicists’ (Academic Press)
2. Harper C, ‘Introduction to Mathematical Physics’ (PHI, 1978)
3. Chattopadhyaya P K, ‘Mathematical Physics’ (Wiley Eastern, 1990)
4. Harry Lass, ‘Vector and Tensor Analysis’ (McGraw Hill, 1950)
5. Mary L Boas, ‘Mathematical Methods in the Physical sciences’ (John Wiley, 1983)
6. Joshi A W, ‘Matrices and Tensors in Physics’ (Wiley Eastern, 1995)
7. Ayres F, ‘Differential Equations’ (Schaum series, McGraw Hill)
8. Spiegel M R, ‘Vector Analysis’ (Schaum series, McGraw Hill, 1997)
9. Ayres F, ‘Differential Equations’ (Schaum series, McGraw Hill)
10. Sneddon I A, ‘Elementary Partial Differential Equations’ (McGraw Hill, 1957)

Reference Books:

1. Bose A K and Joshi M C, ‘Methods of Mathematical Physics’ (Tata McGraw Hill, 1984)
2. Sokolnikoff and Redheffer, ‘Mathematics of Physics and Modern Engineering, (McGraw Hill, 1958)
3. Irving J and Mullneu N, ‘Mathematics in Physics and Engineering’ (Academic Press, 1959)
4. Kreysig E, ‘Advanced Engineering Mathematics’ (Wiley Eastern, 1969)
5. Mathews J and Walker R L, ‘Mathematical Methods of Physics’ (W A Benjamin, Inc, 1979)



Course outcome

CO1 A basic understanding of the general formulations of quantum mechanics.

CO2 Able to apply Matrix formalism of quantum mechanics.

CO3 Students have proficient in the theory of angular momentum.

CO4 Will be able to solve one dimensional problem in quantum mechanics.

CO5 Will be able to solve three dimensional problems in quantum mechanics.

Unit I General formulation of quantum mechanics

Schrodinger wave equation - review of concepts of wave particle duality, matter waves, wave packet and uncertainty principle. Schrodinger's equation for free particle in one and three dimensions - equation subject to forces. Probability interpretation of the wave function, probability current density - normalisation of the wave function, box normalisation, expectation values and Ehrenfest's theorem.

[13 hrs]

Unit II Fundamental postulates of QM

Representation of states, dynamical variables - Adjoint of an operator. Eigen value problem - degeneracy. Eigenvalues and eigenfunctions. The Dirac-delta function. Completeness and normalisation of eigen functions. Closure. Physical interpretation of eigen values, eigen functions and expansion coefficients. Momentum eigen functions.

[13 hrs]

Unit III Stationary states and eigen value problems

The time independent Schrodinger equation - particle in square well - bound states - normalised states. Potential step and rectangular potential barrier - reflection and transmission coefficients - tunnelling of particles.

Simple harmonic oscillator - Schrodinger equation and energy eigen values - Energy eigen functions. Properties of stationary states.

[13 hrs]

Unit IV Angular momentum, parity and scattering

Angular momentum operators, eigen value equation for L^2 and L_z - Separation of variables. Admissibility conditions on solutions - eigen values, eigen functions. Physical interpretation. Concept of parity. Rigid rotator. Particle in a central potential - radial equation.

Three-dimensional square well. The hydrogen atom - solution of the radial equation - energy levels. Stationary state wave functions - bound states. Theory of scattering - the scattering experiment, differential and total cross-section, scattering amplitude, method of partial waves, scattering by a square well potential.

[13 hrs]

Text Books:

1. Powell and Crassman, 'Quantum Mechanics'(Addison Wesley, 1961)
2. Mathews P M and Venkatesan K, 'A Text Book of Quantum Mechanics' (Tata McGraw Hill, 1977)
3. Ghatak A K and Lokanathan S, 'Quantum Mechanics', III Edn. (McMillan India, 1985)
4. Sakurai J J, 'Modern Quantum Mechanics', Revised Edn. (Addison Wesley, 1994)

Reference Books:

1. Cohen Tannoudji C, Diu B and Laloe, 'Quantum Mechanics', Vol. I (John Wiley, 1977)
2. Schiff L I, 'Quantum Mechanics', III Edn. (McGraw Hill, 1968)
3. Shankar R, 'Principles of Quantum Mechanics' (Plenum, 1980)
4. French A P and Taylor E F, 'An introduction to Quantum Physics' (W W Norton, 1978)
5. Gasirowicz, 'Quantum Physics' (Wiley, 1974)
6. Wichmann E H, 'Quantum Physics' (McGraw Hill, 1971)



Course outcome

- CO1 Will be able to apply Euler-Lagrange equation to solve problems.
 CO2 Will be able to apply knowledge of central forces to solve problems.
 CO3 Good knowledge of Motion in a Non-inertial reference frames.
 CO4 Good knowledge rigid body dynamics and dynamics of small oscillatory systems.

Unit I System of Particles: Centre of mass, total momentum, angular momentum and kinetic energy of a system of particles, Newton's laws, conservation of linear momentum, angular momentum and energy. Lagrangian Formulation: Constraints and their classification, degree of freedom, generalized co-ordinates, virtual displacement, D'Alembert's principle, Symmetry of space and time: Conservation of linear momentum, angular momentum and energy.

[13 hrs]

Unit II Hamiltonian formalism: Generalized momenta, Hamiltonian function, Physical significance and the Hamilton's equations of motion, Examples of (a) The Hamiltonian of a particle in a central force field, (b) the simple harmonic oscillator. Principle of least action: derivation of equation of motion, variation and end points. Canonical transformations: Generating functions (four basic types), examples of canonical transformations, the Harmonic oscillator in one dimension, Poisson brackets, equations of motion in terms of Poisson brackets, properties of Poisson brackets (anti-symmetry, linearity and Jacobi Identity), The Hamilton-Jacobi equation, Solution of linear harmonic oscillator using Hamilton-Jacobi method.

[13 hrs]

Unit III Central Forces: Definition and characteristics. Reduction of two particle equations of motion to the equivalent one-body problem, reduced mass of the system, conservation theorems (First integrals of the motion), equations of motion for the orbit, classification of the orbits, conditions for closed orbits, Kepler's laws of planetary motion. Newton's law of gravitation.

Scattering in Central Force Field: general description of scattering, cross-section, impact parameter, Rutherford scattering, centre of mass and laboratory co-ordinate systems.

Motion in a Non-inertial reference frames: Motion of a particle in a general non-inertial frame of reference, motion of pseudo forces, equation of motion in a rotating frame of reference, the Coriolis force, deviation due east of a falling body, the Foucault pendulum.

[13 hrs]

Unit IV Rigid body dynamics: Degrees of freedom of a rigid body, angular momentum and kinetic energies of a rigid body, moment of Inertia tensor, principal moment of inertia, Euler angles, Euler's equations of motion for a rigid body, Torque free motion of a rigid body, precession of earth's axis of rotation.

Small oscillations: types of equilibriums, Quadratics forms for kinetic and Potential energies of a system in equilibrium, Lagrange's equations of motion, Normal modes and normal frequencies, examples of (i) longitudinal vibrations of two coupled harmonic oscillators, (ii) Normal modes and normal frequencies of a linear, symmetric, tri-atomic molecule.

[13 hrs]

Text Books:

1. Classical Mechanics, H Goldstein , (Addison Wesley, 1980)
2. Classical mechanics, H. Goldstein, C. Poole, J. Safko, (3rd edition, Pearson Educations Inc. 2002).
3. Classical mechanics, K. N. Srinivasa Rao, (University press,2003).
4. Classical mechanics, N. C. Rana and P. S. Joag, (Tata McGraw-Hill,1991).
5. Classical dynamics of particles and systems, J. B. Marion, (Academic press,1970).
6. Introduction to Classical mechanics, R.G.Takwale and P.S.Puranik, (Tata McGraw-Hill 1983).
7. Classical Mechanics, J C Upadhyaya, (Himalaya Publishing House,2005)
8. Classical Mechanics,G. Aruldas, (Prentice Hall of India,2008)

Reference Books

- 1 Classical mechanics, L. D. Landau and E. M. Lifshitz, (4th edition, Pergamon press 1985).
- 2 Lagrangian and Hamiltonian Mechanics, M.G. Calkin, (World Scientific, 1996)
- 3 Analytical Mechanics, G R Fowles, Holt, Rinehart (1977).
- 4 Classical Mechanics, Walter Greiner, Springer India (2006).
- 5 Analytical Mechanics, K A Gamalnath, Narosa, (2011).
- 6 Classical Mechanics, A K Saxena, CBS Publishers



CO1 Have the basics of electro and magnetostatics.

CO2 Have the knowledge Maxwell's equations. Will be able to apply Maxwell's equation to solve problems in electrodynamics.

CO3 Have the knowledge of Poynting theorem, Retarded, potentials. Electric and magnetic dipole radiation.

CO4 Will have a basic understanding of plasma physics and apply the knowledge to study motion of charged particles in various fields.

Unit I Electrostatics and Magneto statics:

Gauss's law and applications, Electric Potential, Poisson's equations, Work, energy in electrostatics. Laplace's equations and its solution in one, two and three dimensional problems (Cartesian co ordination). Boundary conditions and uniqueness theorem. Method of images and applications. Multipole expansion. Electric dipole field, redo pot, Field inside a dielectric- special problems involving linear dielectric, Biot –Savart law and applications, Ampere's law and applications,

Magnetic vector potential, Boundary conditions. Multipole expansion of vector potential. Review of magnetisation. Magnetic field inside matter, The field of a magnetized object. [13 hrs]

Unit II Electromagnetic waves:

Review of Maxwell's equations, formulating electrodynamics using scalar and vector potentials, Gauge transformations. Coulomb gauge and Lorentz gauge. Energy and momentum of electromagnetic waves. Propagation through linear media, reflection and transmission of electromagnetic waves: plane waves in conducting media, skin depth, dispersion of electromagnetic waves in non conductors, wave guides, transmission of electromagnetic waves in rectangular wave guide. [13 hrs]

Unit III Electromagnetic Radiation:

Retarded potentials. Electric and magnetic dipole radiation. Lienard-Wiechert potentials. Fields of a point charge in motion, slowly moving, Power radiated by a point charge oscillation, Larmour formula,

Review of Lorentz transformations, Four vectors, Magnetism as a relativistic phenomenon, Lorentz transformation of electric and magnetic fields, The electromagnetic field tensor notation, potential formulation of electrodynamics. [13 hrs]

Unit IV Plasma Physics:

Plasma - definition, Debye shielding distance, hydromagnetic equations. Motion of charged particle in (a) uniform magnetic field (b) electric and magnetic fields at not angled (c) space dependent magnetic field. Adiabatic invariants, the equation of motion of a plasma fluid, magnetic pressure, plasma confinement, Pinch effect, Plasma as a conducting fluid, Drift velocities, Plasma oscillations, Plasma waves, Propagation of electromagnetic waves in plasma. Magnetic mirrors. [13 hrs]

Text Books:

1. D.J. Griffiths, 'Introduction to Electrodynamics', III Edn. (PHI, 2003)
2. B.B. Laud 'Electromagnetics' (New age International PVT. LTD)
3. P. Lorrain and D. Corson, 'Electromagnetic field and waves'(CBS)
4. I.S Grant and W.R. Phillips 'Electromagnetism' (John Wiley and sons Ltd.)
5. Pramanik, 'Electromagnetism' (PHI,2010)
6. J.D. Jackson, 'Classical Electrodynamics' (Wiley eastern,2003)
7. Reitz J R, Milord F J, Christy R W, 'Foundations of Electromagnetic Theory', III Edn. (Narosa Publishing House, 1990)
8. Purcell E M, 'Electricity and Magnetism', II Edn. (McGraw Hill, 1985)
9. A.R. Choudhari, 'The Physics of fluids and plasmas' (Cambridge UP 1998)
10. Chen Francis, 'Plasma Physics', II Edn. (Plenum Press, 1984)
11. Bitten Court J A, 'Fundamentals of Plasma Physics' (Pergamon Press, 1988)
12. Paul Bellan, 'Fundamentals of Plasma Physics' (CUP 2006)

Reference Books:

- 1 Sommerfeld A, 'Mechanics' (Academic Press, 1964)
- 2 Krauss John D, 'Electromagnetics', II Edn. (Tata McGraw Hill, 1973)
- 3 Singh R N, 'Electromagnetic Waves and Fields' (Tata McGraw Hill, 1991)



PHP 405: PHYSICS PRACTICALS I (General)

Course Outcome

CO1 The student will know to determine efficiency of a GM counter, Study the beta ray attenuation in matter, Determine of energy gap of a semiconductor, Susceptibility by Quincke's method.

CO2 Will able to determine Modes of vibration of a fixed free bar and hence the elastic properties of materials. Temperature dependence of Hall coefficient, Magnetic susceptibility of hydrated copper sulphate. Study the variation of magnetoresistance of a sample with the applied magnetic field.

CO3 Will able to determine strength of an α -source using SSNTD.

CO4 Able to study the transition temperature of a ferroelectric materials.

CO5 Able to determine the dielectric constant of given materials.

- 1 Characteristics and efficiency of a GM counter.
- 2 Study the beta ray attenuation in matter.
- 3 Determination of energy gap of a semiconductor.
- 4 Susceptibility by Quincke's method.
- 5 Modes of vibration of a fixed free bar
- 6 Temperature dependence of Hall coefficient.
- 7 Magnetic susceptibility of hydrated copper sulfate.
- 8 To study the variation of magnetoresistance of a sample with the applied magnetic field.
- 9 To determine the strength of an α -source using SSNTD.
- 10 Transition temperature of a ferroelectric material
- 11 Dielectric constant of a given material.

*** Additional experiments may be included.**

PHP 406: PHYSICS PRACTICALS II (Electronics)

Course outcome

CO1 The student will know to construct clipping and clamping circuits, differentiator & integrator circuits, logic gates.

CO2 Will be able to study the UJT characteristics and relaxation oscillator.

CO2 The student will be exposed to wide applications of Opamps in electronics.

CO3 Able to construct MOSFET common source amplifier.

CO4 The student will know to construct BJT differential amplifier, Voltage regulator (with series pass transistor) / 3 pin regulator, Wein bridge oscillator.

- 1 Clipping and clamping circuits
- 2 Differentiator & integrator circuits
- 3 Logic gates.
- 4 UJT characteristics - relaxation oscillator.
- 5 Opamp circuits - voltage to current converter, current to voltage converter, active limiter and active clamper.
- 6 Active filters – high pass, low pass, band pass and band stop
- 7 MOSFET common source amplifier.
- 8 BJT differential amplifier.
- 9 Voltage regulator (with series pass transistor) / 3 pin regulator.
- 10 Wein bridge oscillator.

*** Additional experiments may be included.**

Course outcome

CO1 Gain knowledge of tensors and able to apply tensors in the analysis various physical phenomenon.

CO2 Have the knowledge of Fourier series and Fourier transformations, and its applications.

CO3 Have the knowledge of Green's functions and applications of Green's functions.

CO4 Have the knowledge of group theory and the use of group theory in different branches of physics.

Unit I Tensor analysis: Introduction - rank of a tensor. Transformation of coordinates in linear spaces - transformation law for the components of a second rank tensor. Contra-variant and covariant and mixed tensors - First rank tensor, higher rank tensors, symmetric and antisymmetric tensors. Tensor algebra - outer product - contraction - inner product - quotient law. The fundamental metric tensor - associate tensors. Line element and Metric Tensor, Christoffel's Symbols of first and second kind, Length of a vector, Angle between vectors, Geodesics, Covariant derivative, Tensor form of Gradient, Divergence and Curl

[13 hrs]

Unit II Fourier series: Fourier integral and Fourier transform - definition - special form of Fourier integral and properties. Convolution theorem involving Fourier transform. Applications of Fourier transforms. Laplace transform - Convolution theorem involving Laplace transforms. Applications of Laplace transforms.

[13 hrs]

Unit III Green's Functions and Integral Equations: Green's function for one, two and three dimensional equations, Eigen function expansion of Green's functions, Fredholm and Volterra type integral equations, solution with separable kernels, Neumann series method. Non-homogeneous integral equations.

[13 hrs]

Unit IV Groups - subgroups - classes. Invariant subgroups - factor groups. Homomorphism and Isomorphism. Group representation - reducible and irreducible representation. Schur's lemmas, orthogonality theorem. Decomposing reducible representation into irreducible ones. Character of a representation, character table, Construction of representations. Representation of groups and quantum mechanics. Lie groups and Lie algebra. Generators of Unitary Groups, Three dimensional rotation group $SO(3)$, $SU(2)$ and $SU(3)$ groups. The homomorphism between $SU(2)$ and $SO(3)$ groups.

[13 hrs]

Text Books:

1. Chattopadhyaya P K, 'Mathematical Physics' (Wiley Eastern, 1990)
2. Joshi A W, 'Introduction to Group Theory' (Wiley Eastern, 1995)
3. Spiegel M R, 'Vector Analysis' (Schaum series, Tata McGraw Hill, 2009)
4. Joshi A W, 'Matrices and Tensors in Physics' (Wiley Eastern, 199)
5. Arfken G, 'Methods of Mathematica Physics, (Academic Press 2005)
6. Kreyszig, Advanced Engineering Mathematics, (New Age International, 2004)

Reference Books:

1. Sokolnikoff and Redheffer, 'Mathematics of Physics and Modern Engineering, (McGraw Hill, 1958)
2. Irving J and Mullneu N, 'Mathematics in Physics and Engineering' (Academic Press, 1959)
3. Mary L Boas, 'Mathematical Methods in the Physical Sciences' (John Wiley, 1983)
4. Mathews J and Walker R L, 'Mathematical Methods of Physics' (W A Benjamin, Inc, 1979)
5. Sreenivasa Rao K N, 'The Rotation and Lorentz Groups and Their Representations for Physicists' (John Wiley & sons, 1988)
6. N.Hammermesh, 'Group Theory', (Addison-Wesley, 1964)
7. M.Tinkham, 'Group Theory and Quantum Mechanics', (McGraw-Hill, 1964)
8. E.Butkov, 'Mathematical Physics', (Addison-Wesley, 1968)
9. P.M.Morse and H.Feshbach, 'Methods of Theoretical Physics', (Interscience, 1953)



Course outcome

CO1 Acquire in-depth knowledge about matrix formalism of quantum mechanics.

CO2 Acquire the knowledge of quantum dynamics. Able to apply matrix formalism to solve harmonic oscillator problem.

CO3 The student will be use various approximation methods to solve quantum systems.

CO4 The student would acquire the knowledge of relativistic quantum mechanics and field quantization.

Unit I Matrix formalism of quantum mechanics

Linear vector spaces - orthogonality and linear independence, bases and dimensions, completeness, Hilbert's spaces. Hermitian operators. Bra and Ket notations for vectors. Representation theory. Schwartz's inequality theorem - proof of Heisenberg uncertainty relation.

[13 hrs]

Unit II Quantum dynamics

Equations of motion - Schrodinger and Heisenberg picture - quantum Poisson bracket. Harmonic oscillator problem solved by matrix method.

Angular momentum - angular momentum operator, commutation relations - raising and lowering operators - eigen values and eigen functions of L^2 and L_z - addition of two angular momentum - Clebsch-Gordan coefficients - the 3-j symbol - Pauli spin matrices.

[13 hrs]

Unit III Approximation methods

Perturbation theory for discrete levels - equations in various orders of perturbation theory - non-degenerate and degenerate cases, simple examples. Time dependent perturbation theory.

The variation method - the hydrogen molecule - exchange interaction. The WKB method.

[13 hrs]

Unit IV Relativistic quantum mechanics and elements of second quantisation

Klein-Gordon equation for a free particle - Dirac equation - Dirac matrices. - spin and magnetic moment of the electron.

Transition from particle to field theory. Second quantisation of the Schrodinger, Klein, Dirac and Electromagnetic equations (qualitative). Creation and annihilation operators - commutation and anti-commutation relation and their physical implications.

[13 hrs]

Text Books:

1. Thankappan V K, 'Quantum Mechanics' (Wiley Eastern Ltd., 1985)
2. Ghatak A K and Lokanathan S, 'Quantum Mechanics' (Macmillan, India, 1984)
3. Mathews P M and Venkatesan K, 'Text Book of Quantum Mechanics' (Tata McGraw Hill, 1976)
4. Powell J L and Crasemann B, 'Quantum Mechanics' (Addison Wesley, 1961)

Reference Books:

1. Schiff L I, 'Quantum Mechanics', III Edn. (McGraw Hill, 1969)
2. Merzbecher E, 'Quantum Mechanics', III Edn. (John Wiley & Sons, 1998)
3. Shankar R, 'Principles of Quantum Mechanics' (Plenum, 1980)
4. Sakurai J J, 'Modern Quantum Mechanics' Revised Edn. (Addison-Wesley, 1994)
5. Edmonds, 'Angular Momentum in Quantum Mechanics' (Princeton University Press, 1960)



Course outcome

CO1 The students are able to demonstrate a knowledge of fundamental aspects of the structure

of the nucleus and radioactive decay.

CO2 Student will be able to explain the interaction of radiation with matter and explain different types of radiation detectors.

CO3 Student will have good grasp on the topic of ionization radiation and applications of ionization radiations.

CO4 Student will have good grasp on nuclear reactions and reactor physics.

CO5 Able to discuss nuclear and radiation physics connection with other physics disciplines, geology, archeology and medical diagnostics and therapy etc.

Unit I General properties of the nucleus and nuclear decay

Constituents of nucleus and their properties. Mass of the nucleus-binding energy. Charge and charge distribution. Estimation of nuclear radii by different methods. Spin statistics and parity. Magnetic moment of the nucleus. Quadrupole moment.

[13 hrs]

Nuclear decay - Alpha decay - quantum mechanical tunnelling - wave mechanical theory. Beta decay - continuous beta ray spectrum - neutrino hypothesis. Fermi's theory of beta decay - Kurie plots and ft-values - selection rules. Detection of neutrino - non-conservation of parity in beta decay. Gamma decay - selection rules - multipolarity - Internal conversion (qualitative only).

Unit II Interaction of radiations and radiation detectors: Interactions of electrons with matter - Specific energy loss, Coulombic mode of interactions, radiative mode of energy loss, electron range and transmission curves.

Interaction of gamma rays with matter - Elastic scattering, photoelectric effect, Compton scattering, Klein-Nishina formula (qualitative) and pair production processes, cross section, gamma ray attenuation, linear and mass absorption coefficients.

Radiation detectors - Gas filled counters - general features - ionization chamber, proportional counter and GM counter.

Radiation quantities and units - radiation exposure, absorbed dose, equivalent dose and effective dose

[13 hrs]

Unit III Ionising radiations and applications: Sources of ionising radiations in the environment – terrestrial radiation sources and radionuclides, cosmic radiations and cosmogenic radionuclides. Technologically enhanced radiation sources. Artificial radiation sources artificial radionuclides. Production of radioisotopes using reactors. Application of radioisotopes in medicine, agriculture and industry. Radiation shielding (qualitative treatment).

Nuclear Models: Liquid drop model - semi empirical mass formula, stability of the nuclei against beta decay, mass parabola. Shell model (qualitative)

[13 hrs]

Unit IV Nuclear reactions - Cross section for a nuclear reaction. 'Q' equation of a reaction in laboratory system - threshold energy for a reaction. Centre of mass system for

nucleus-nucleus collision. Non-relativistic kinematics. Relation between angles and cross sections in lab and CM systems.

Reactor physics: fission chain reaction. Slowing down of neutrons - moderators. Conditions for controlled chain reactions in bare homogeneous thermal reactor. Critical size. Effect of reflectors. Brief introduction of nuclear fuel cycle. Breeder Reactors.

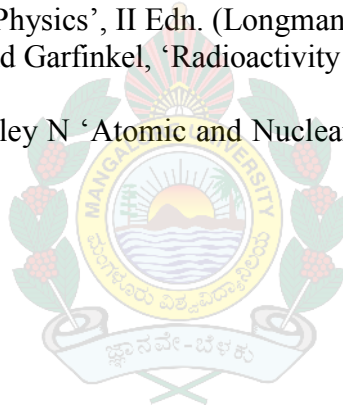
[13 hrs]

Text Books:

1. Segre E, 'Nuclei and Particles', II Edn. (Benjamin, 1977)
2. Knoll G F, 'Radiation Detection and Measurement', II Edn. (John Wiley, 1989)
3. Eisenbud M, 'Environmental Radioactivity' (Academic Press, 1987)
4. Ghoshal S N, 'Atomic and Nuclear Physics', Vol. I & II (S Chand & Company, 1994)

Reference Books

1. Patel S B, 'Nuclear Physics - An Introduction' (Wiley Eastern, 1991)
2. Krane K S, 'Introductory Nuclear Physics' (John Wiley, 1988)
3. Roy R K and Nigam P P, 'Nuclear Physics - Theory and Experiment' (Wiley Eastern Ltd., 1993)
4. Singru R M, 'Experimental Nuclear Physics' (Wiley Eastern, 1972)
5. Zweifel P F, 'Reactor Physics', International Student Edn. (McGraw Hill, 1973)
6. Kapoor S S and Ramamurthy V S, 'Radiation Detectors' (Wiley Eastern, 1986)
7. Henry Semat & John R Albright, 'Introduction to Atomic and Nuclear Physics' V Edn. (Chapman & Hall, 1972)
8. Burcham W E, 'Nuclear Physics', II Edn. (Longman, 1963)
9. Mann W B, Ayres R L and Garfinkel, 'Radioactivity and its Measurements' (Pergamon Oxford, 1980)
10. Little field T A and Thorley N 'Atomic and Nuclear Physics', II Edn. (Nostrand Co., 1988)



PHH 454: CONDENSED MATTER PHYSICS and ELECTRONICS [52 hrs]

Course outcome

CO1 Student will have the knowledge of elements of crystallography and use of X-ray diffraction method in crystallography.

CO2 Student will gain the basic idea of band theory of solids and the need of band theory to understand

the properties of solids.

CO3 Students will gain the knowledge of phasors in the analysis of AC circuits. Have an understanding on the use of Laplace and Fourier transforms in circuit analysis.

CO4 Acquire basic knowledge on bipolar and Field effect transistors, operational amplifier and digital electronics.

Unit I Elementary Crystallography and X-ray diffraction Elementary Crystallography: Concept of Crystallography, unit cell, primitive and non-primitive, base, Bravais lattice in two and three dimension, crystal structure, coordination numbers, Miller indices, Crystal structures of NaCl, CsCl, diamond, zinc blende and copper. Close packing system.

X ray diffraction: Scattering of X rays by an electron, by an atom and by a crystal. Atomic scattering factor, Bragg law. Geometric structure factor. Systematic absences. Reciprocal lattice - its properties, Ewald's sphere - its construction. Laue and powder experimental methods.

Lattice Vibration: Properties of lattice waves, chain of identical atoms and a diatomic linear chain, quantisation of lattice vibrations, phonon, phonon momentum, elastic scattering by phonon, phonon-phonon interaction, anharmonicity and thermal expansion, problems. [13 Hrs]

Unit II Free Electron Theory and Band Theory of Solid Free electron, Free electron in one dimensional potential well, three dimensional potential well, quantum state and degeneracy, density of states, Fermi Dirac Statistics and distribution with temperature, free electron theory of metals, Fermi energy above 0 K, Electronic specific heat. Electrical conductivity of metal,. Relaxation time and mean free path, Wiedemann-Franz law. Failures of free electron model. Kronig-Penney mode and Effective mass.

Classification of solids - metal, semiconductors, insulators. intrinsic and extrinsic semiconductors. Carrier concentration in intrinsic semiconductors, impurity states-donor states, acceptor states, thermal ionisation of donors and acceptors, temperature effects of mobility, Electrical conductivity of semiconductor. [13 Hrs]

Unit III Phasors and devices

Phasors - Phasor relations for R, L and C - Sinusoidal steady state response of a series RLC circuit. Fourier series - trigonometric form of Fourier series - complex form of Fourier series. Application of Fourier and Laplace transforms in circuit analysis. BJT, JFET and MOSFET devices. Voltage divider bias. Small signal analysis of BJT and FET amplifiers in CE/CS configuration. UJT characteristics and its use in a relaxation oscillator. SCR characteristics and its use in ac power control

[13 hrs]

Unit IV Operational amplifiers and Digital electronics

BJT differential amplifier. Operational amplifier - voltage/current feedback concepts (series & parallel). Inverting and noninverting configurations. Basic applications of opamps - comparator and Schmitt trigger. IC555 timer - monostable and astable multivibrators. Crystal oscillator using opamp. Voltage regulators – three terminal and SIMPS Tristate devices. Decoders and encoders. Multiplexers and demultiplexers with applications. Digital to analog conversion with R/2R network. Analog to digital conversion using flash technique.

[13 hrs]

Text Books:

1. Hayt W H, Kemmerly J E & Durbin S M, 'Engineering Circuit Analysis', VI Edn. (McGraw-Hill, 2002).
2. Boylestad R L, 'Introductory Circuit Analysis', VIII Edn. (Prentice Hall, 1997)
3. Boylestad R L & Nashelsky L, 'Electronic Devices & Circuit Theory', VIII Edn. (Prentice Hall, 2002).
4. Floyd T L, 'Electronic Devices', V Edn. (Pearson Education Asia, 2001).
5. Gayakwad R A, 'Opamps and Linear Integrated Circuits', III Edn. (PHI, 1993).
6. Floyd T L, 'Digital Fundamentals', VII Edn. (Pearson Education Asia, 2002).
7. Cullity B D and Stock S R, 'Elements of X-ray diffraction', III Edn. (PH, 2001)
8. Ashcroft F W & Mermin N D, 'Solid State Physics' (Harcourt, 1976)
9. Verma A R and Srivastava O N, 'Crystallography Applied to Solid State Physics', II Edn. (New Age, 1991)
10. Kittel C, 'Introduction to Solid State Physics', IV Edn. (Wiley Eastern, 1974)
11. Cullity B D and Stock S R, 'Elements of X-ray diffraction', III Edn. (Prentice-Hall, 2001)
12. Ashcroft F W & Mermin N D, 'Solid State Physics' (Harcourt, 1976)
13. Verma A R and Srivastava O N, 'Crystallography Applied to Solid State Physics', II Edn. (New Age, 1991)
14. McKelvey J P 'Solid State and Semiconductor Physics' (Robert E. Kreiger, 1982)
15. Kittel C, 'Introduction to Solid State Physics', IV Edn. (Wiley Eastern, 1974)
16. Omar M A, 'Elementary Solid State Physics' (Addison Wesley, 1975)
17. Dekker A J, 'Solid State Physics' (Macmillan, 1971).
18. Singh J, 'Semiconductor Devices' (John Wiley, 2001)
19. M A Wahab " Solid State Physics" Narosa Publication, second edition 2005

Reference Books:

1. Alexander C K and Sadiku M N O, 'Fundamentals of Electric Circuits' (McGraw Hill International Edition, 2000)
2. Donald Neamen, 'Electronic Circuit Analysis and Design' II Edn. (Tata McGraw Hill, 2002)
3. Sedra A & Smith K C, 'Microelectronics', IV Edn. (Oxford University Press, India, 1998)
4. Horenstein M N, 'Microelectronic Circuits and Devices', II Edn. (PHI, 1996).

Course outcome

CO1 The student will know to determine: Half-life of material like K-40, Thermoelectric constant of materials. Gamma ray Spectrum of Cs-137.

CO2 Will able to determine Ferroelectric Curie temperature, study the effect of white light (sun tracking) on energy generation by solar PV module and I-V characteristic of solar cell, measure the variation of dielectric constant with temperature.

CO3 Will able to study the: transition temperature of ferrites, Hall effect and temperature dependence of Hall coefficient.

Unit I

Renewable energy resources: Energy and Thermodynamics, Forms of Energy, Conservation of Energy, Entropy, Heat capacity, Thermodynamic cycles: Brayton, Carnot Diesel, Otto and Rankin cycle; Fossil fuels, time scale of fossil fuels and solar energy as an option. Solar Energy for Clean Environment Sun as the source of energy and its energy transport to the earth, Extraterrestrial and terrestrial solar radiations, solar spectral irradiance, Measurement techniques of solar radiations, Estimation of average solar radiation **[13 hrs]**

Unit II

Basics of the Wind energy: Wind Energy Origin and classification of winds, Aerodynamics of windmill: Maximum power, and Forces on the Blades and thrust on turbines; Wind data collection and field estimation of wind energy, Site selection, Basic components of wind mill, Types of wind mill, Wind energy farm, Hybrid wind energy systems: The present Indian Scenario. **[13 hrs]**

Unit III

Biomass energy and biogas technology: Nature of Biomass as a fuel, Biomass energy conversion processes, Direct combustion: heat of combustion, combustion with improved Chulha and cyclone furnace; Dry chemical conversion processes: pyrolysis, gasification, types of gasification Importance of biogas technology, anaerobic decomposition of biodegradable materials, Factors affecting Bio-digestion, Types of biogas plants, Applications of biogas. **[13 hrs]**

References

1. Peter A., 'Advances in energy systems and technology', (Academic Press, USA, 1986).
2. Neville C.R., 'Solar energy conversion: The solar cell', (Elsevier North-Holland, 1978).
3. Dixon A.E. and Leslie J.D., 'Solar energy conversion', (Pergamon Press, New York, 1979).
4. Ravindranath N.H., 'Biomass, energy and environment', (Oxford University Press, 1995).
5. Cushion E., Whiteman A. and Dieterle G., (World Bank Report, 2009).

PHP 456 PHYSICS PRACTICALS III (General)

Course outcome

CO1 Upon successful completion, students will have the knowledge of renewable energy resources.

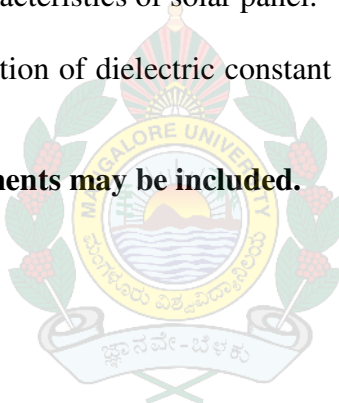
CO2 Will have a good understanding of Basics of the Wind energy.

CO3 Scientific knowledge about biomass energy and biogas technology.

CO4 Will able to measure the variation of dielectric constant with temperature

1. Half life of K-40
2. Thermoelectric constant
3. Gamma ray Spectrum of Cs-137
4. Ferroelectric Curie temperature
5. Estimation of effect of white light (sun tracking) on energy generation by solar PV module.
6. To measure the variation of dielectric constant with temperature and verification of Curie Weiss law.
7. Verification of Inverse square law (G.M.tube)
8. Transition temperature of ferrites.
9. Temperature dependence of Hall coefficient.
10. To study the I-V characteristics of solar panel.
11. Study of Hall effect
12. To measure the variation of dielectric constant with temperature and verification of Curie Weiss law.

*** Additional experiments may be included.**



PHP 457: PHYSICS GENERAL PRACTICALS IV

Course outcome

CO1 The student will be able to setup experiments and study the interference and diffraction of light.

CO2 They will be able to setup experiments to determine velocity of ultrasonic waves in liquids.

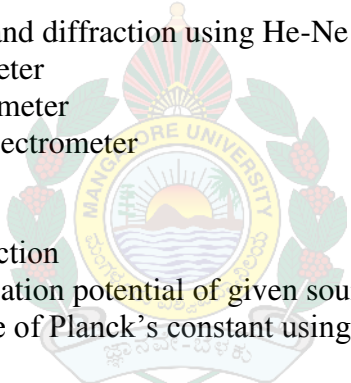
CO3. They will be able to to determine the wavelength of light using interferometric experimental techniques.

CO4 Will be able to setup experiment to determine the ionization potential of given source.

CO5 Would be able to estimate the fundamentals constant like Planck's constant using simple experiments.

CO6 Able to setup experiments to study the quantum nature of atoms.

CO7 Able to setup experiments demonstrate the splitting of spectral line in magnetic fields.

- 
1. Study of interference and diffraction using He-Ne Laser
 2. Ultrasonic Interferometer
 3. Michelson's Interferometer
 4. Constant deviation Spectrometer
 5. Quarter wave plate
 6. Diffraction Haloes
 7. Fresnel's laws of reflection
 8. To determine the ionization potential of given source.
 9. To determine the value of Planck's constant using photocell/LED.
 10. Babinet Compensator
 11. Demonstration of energy quantization using the Frank-Hertz Experiment.
 12. Study of Zeeman effect: determination of e/m for an electron

***Additional experiments may be included.**

Course Outcome

CO1 On completion of this course, students should be able to use spectroscopy as a tool for studying the structures of atoms and molecules.

CO2 Student be able to identify analytical methods for finding the constituents in material having unknown chemical composition.

CO3 The knowledge can be used in astronomy to study spectral emission lines of distant galaxies in order to understand rapidly expanding universe.

CO4 The course definitely makes the candidate to have the skill to get employed in various laboratories, for carrying out research and developmental activities using spectroscopic techniques.

Unit I Spectra of single and multi electron atoms: Review of atomic models. Simple spectra of hydrogen and hydrogen like ions - energy levels, quantum numbers, electron spin, Stern - Gerlach experiment, fine structure, total angular momentum, Spin-orbit coupling, hydrogen energy levels, relativistic correction, radiation corrections, transition rates, selection rules.

Exclusion principle, ground state of multi electron atoms, periodic table. Spectra of two valence atom - alkali spectra, term values, doublet structure, transition and intensity rules. Spectra of alkaline earth elements, triplet structure, penetrating and non-penetrating orbitals: LS and jj coupling. Simple spectra of trivalent atom (qualitative). Quantum mechanical treatment of fine and hyperfine structure. Zeeman effect (classical & quantum mechanical treatment) Paschen-Back effect, Stark effect.

[13 hrs]

Unit II X-ray Spectra and Resonance spectroscopy: Review of emission & absorption of X-ray spectra (critical voltage, absorption coefficient, edge, filters) regular and irregular doublet law, Auger spectra.

Spin and an applied field, nuclear magnetic resonance [both hydrogen nuclei and other than hydrogen] techniques & instrumentation, structural study, electron spin resonance spectroscopy.

[13 hrs]

Unit III Microwave spectra, infra red spectra and Raman spectroscopy: Theory of rotational spectra of diatomic molecules - Experimental technique – Microwave spectrometer, structural information. Microwave oven.

Theory of vibrating rotator, vibration - rotation spectra, IR spectrometer. Application in chemical analysis.

Quantum theory of Raman effect. Rotational and vibrational Raman spectra. Raman spectrometer. Laser Raman studies. F T Raman spectroscopy. F T Raman spectrometer.

[13 hrs]

Unit IV Electronic spectroscopy: Electronic spectra of diatomic molecules - coarse structure - Frank-Condon principle - rotational fine structure - formation of band head and shading of bands - determination of I, r and band origin.

Fluorescence and phosphorescence: mirror image symmetry of absorption and fluorescence bands. Basic principles of photoelectron spectra. Instrumentation. Determination of ionization potential.

Text Books:

- 1 Ghoshal S N, 'Atomic and Nuclear Physics', Vol. I & II (S Chand & Company, 1994)
- 2 Beiser A, 'Concept of Modern Physics' V Edn. (Tata McGraw Hill, 1997)
- 3 Banwell C N and E M McCash, 'Fundamentals of Molecular Spectroscopy', IV Edn. (Tata McGraw Hill, 1994)

Reference books:

1. Kuhn H G, 'Atomic Spectra', III Edn. (Benjamin, 1977)
2. Haken H & Wolf H C, 'Atomic and Quantum Physics', V Edn. (Springer-Verlag, 1997)
3. Henry Semat & John R AlBright, 'Introduction to Atomic and Nuclear Physics' V Edn. (Chapman & Hall, 1972)
4. Chatwall Gurdeep, 'Spectroscopy', III Edn. (Himalayas, 1994)
5. Robert Eisberg & R Resnick, 'Quantum Physics of Atoms, Molecules, Solids, Nuclei & Particles', II Edn. (John Wiley & Sons)
6. Straughan B P and Walker S, 'Spectroscopy', Vol. I, II and III (Chapmann & Hall, 1976)
7. Svanberg S, 'Atomic and Molecular Spectroscopy', II Edn. (Springer Verlag, 1992)
8. Herzberg, 'Molecular Spectra and Molecular Structure', Vol. I, II & III (Van Nostrand Co., 1966).



Course Outcome

CO1 On completion of this course, student will have an idea of basics of Thermodynamics, Liouville's theorem, probability - thermal equilibrium.

CO2 Student will have knowledge of Bose-Einstein and Fermi-Dirac distributions and degenerate Fermi and Bose gases - Bose-Einstein condensation.

CO3 The candidate will have basic understanding of Boltzmann distribution, calculation of velocities - average and r.m.s velocities Gibbs' paradox, Sackur - Tetrode equation.

CO4 The student will come to know the basics of Brownian motion: Langevin equation for random motion, Random walk problem. Diffusion and Einstein relation for mobility.

Unit I Thermodynamics: Concept of entropy - principle of entropy increase - entropy and disorder. Enthalpy - Helmholtz and Gibbs' functions. Maxwell's relations - TdS equations - energy equations - Heat capacity equations - heat capacity at constant pressure and volume. Phase space and ensembles - Liouville's theorem, probability - thermal equilibrium. **[13 hrs]**

Unit II Classical statistics: Boltzmann distribution, calculation of velocities - average and r.m.s velocities Gibbs' paradox, Sackur - Tetrode equation, partition functions - translational partition function, vibrational, rotational and electronic partition functions. Boltzmann equipartition theorems. Application to specific heats. **[13 hrs]**

Unit III Quantum statistics: Bosons and Fermions - Bose-Einstein and Fermi-Dirac distributions - degenerate Fermi and Bose gases - Bose-Einstein condensation - Planck's law of black-body radiation. Liquid helium - Lambda transition.

Fluctuations - Fluctuations in canonical, grand canonical and microcanonical ensembles. Number fluctuations in quantum gases. **[13 hrs]**

Unit IV Brownian motion: Langevin equation for random motion, Random walk problem. Diffusion and Einstein relation for mobility.

Time dependence of fluctuations: power spectrum of fluctuations, persistence and correlation of fluctuations. Wiener - Khinchin theorem, Johnson noise and Nyquist theorem. Shot noise, Fokker-Planck equation. **[13 hrs]**

Text Books:

1. Zeemansky M W and Dittman R H, 'Heat and Thermodynamics', VII Edn. (McGraw Hill International Edn., 1999)
2. Gopal E S R, 'Statistical Mechanics and Properties of Matter' (Macmillan, 1976)
3. Agarwal B K and Melvine Eisner, 'Statistical mechanics' (Wiley Eastern Ltd., 1991)

Reference Books:

1. Kittel C and Kroemer H, 'Thermal Physics', II Edn. (CBS Publ., 1980)
2. Chandler D, 'Introduction to Modern Statistical Mechanics' (Oxford university Press, 1987)
3. Reichl L E, 'A Modern Course in Statistical Physics' (University of Texas Press, 1980)
4. Landau and Lifshitz, 'Statistical Physics', III Edn. (Oxford, Pergamon, 1980)
5. Gupta M C, 'Statistical Thermodynamics' (New Age, 1995)
6. Reif F, 'Fundamentals of Statistical and Thermal Physics' (McGraw Hill, 1965)

Course outcome

CO1 On completion of this course, student will have good understanding of basics of Crystallography, point groups.

CO2 Student will have knowledge of elastic properties and thermal properties of crystals.

CO3 The candidate will have basic understanding of Dielectric and ferroelectric properties of Solids.

CO4 The student will have a broad understanding of Optical properties of Solids.

Unit I Crystallography

Symmetries elements, translations vectors – screw axes and glide plane symmetries. Space groups – illustrations, Concept of point groups, Influence of symmetry on physical properties, derivation of equivalent point positions (with examples from triclinic and monoclinic systems), experimental determination of space group. Disordered solid structure - Amorphous solid, quasi crystal and liquid crystal.[13 hrs]

Unit II Elastic properties and thermal properties

Analysis of elastic strains and stresses, Elastic compliance and stiffness constants, Energy density, Cubic crystals and isotropic solids, Elastic waves in cubic crystals, Experimental determination of elastic constants.

Thermal properties of insulators, Normal modes of diatomic lattice, Phonon momentum, Inelastic scattering of photons and neutrons by phonons, Thermal expansion, Lattice thermal conductivity - normal and Umklapp processes. [13 hrs]

Unit III Dielectric and Ferroelectric properties of solids

Dielectric : Polarization, Dielectric susceptibility, Dielectric constant, Complex dielectric constant, Dielectric loss and loss angle. Local electric field, Polarizability, Clausius - Mossotti relation, Electronic, ionic and dipolar polarizability. Frequency dependent dielectric function, Dipole orientation in solids, Langevin function, Debye relaxation time.

Ferroelectric: Basic properties of ferroelectrics, Classification, Barium titanate, Thermodynamics of paraelectric - ferroelectric transition, ferroelectric domain, Polarization catastrophe, Antiferroelectricity. Pyroelectric, piezoelectric and ferroelectric crystals. Piezoelectricity and its applications. [13 hrs]

Unit IV Optical properties of Solids

Dielectric function of the free electron gas, Plasma optics, Dispersion relation for electromagnetic waves, Transverse optical modes in a plasma, Transparency of alkalis in the ultraviolet, Longitudinal plasma oscillations, Plasmons and their measurement; Electrostatic screening, Screened Coulomb potential, Mott metal-insulator transition, Screening and phonons in metals; Optical reflectance, Kramers-Kronig relations, Electronic inter band transitions- direct and indirect transition, Absorption in insulators; Polaritons; One-phonon absorption; Optical properties of metals, skin effect and anomalous skin effect. Excitons: Frenkel and Mott-Wannier excitons; [13 hrs]

Reference Books:

1. Cullity B D and Stock S R 'Elements of X ray Diffraction', III Edn. (Prentice Hall, 2001)
2. Verma A R and Srivastava O N, 'Crystallography Applied to Solid State Physics', II Edn. (New Age, 1991)

3. Woolfson M M, 'An Introduction to X-ray Crystallography' (Cambridge-Vikas, 1970)
4. Buerger M J, 'X-ray Crystallography' (John Wiley, 1942)
5. Bruschi P : 'Phonons : Theory & Experiments', Vol I, II & III (Springer Verlag, 1987)
6. Kittel C, 'Introduction to Solid State Physics', IV Edn. (Wiley Eastern, 1974), VII Edn. (John Wiley, 1995)
7. Ashcroft N W and Mermin N D, 'Solid State Physics' (Harcourt, 1976)
8. Ibach H and Luth H, 'Solid State Physics', II Edn. (Springer, 1996)
9. Ziman J M, 'Principles of the Theory of Solids', II Edn. (Vikas Publ., 1979).
10. Applied Solid State Physics by Rajnikant.
11. Solid State Physics: An Introduction to Theory and Experiment by H. Ibach and H. Luth.
12. Principles of the Theory of Solids (2nd edition) by J. M. Ziman



Course Outcome

CO1 The student will be well versed with the designing and fabrication of printed circuit board (PCB) and integrated circuits (IC).

CO2 The student will have good understanding of characteristics and applications of special semiconductor devices.

CO3 Will be able to handle Operational amplifier.

CO4 Will have knowledge of digital IC technologies and interfacing different logic families.

Unit I Printed circuit board design techniques. Layout scale, grid system, board types. Materials and aids, documentation – circuit diagram, component list, layout sketch, mechanical drawing. PCB parameters – resistance, inductance, capacitance. Component spacing, conductor spacing, cooling requirements and packing density. PCB manufacturing – copper clad laminates, Types of laminates and properties of laminates. Mentions of plating. Etching – different etchants, pollution minimisation. Multilayer boards. Soldering techniques – wave soldering.

IC fabrication technologies - wafer preparation - chemical vapour deposition - diffusion - ion implantation – photolithography. Fabrication of resistors, capacitors, BJT and MOS devices [13 hrs]

Unit II Characteristics and simple applications of special semiconductor devices - Schottky barrier diode - varactor diode - Tunnel diode - Photo diode – LED - Thermistor - solar cell, IGBT. CMOS inverter.

Amplifiers - cascade amplifiers - cascode amplifiers. Darlington connection. Power amplifiers - Class A, Class B & Class AB amplifiers. Power transistor heat sinking. Silicon controlled switch, DIAC and TRIAC applications [13 hrs]

Unit III Operational amplifiers: Voltage references (5V) - voltage level detector - Comparator IC 311 - Phase shifter - precision rectifier - peak detector - instrumentation amplifier – Noise in electronic devices. Active filters - 40 dB/decade roll off (low pass, high pass & band pass).

Precision triangle & square wave generator - IC AD630. Voltage to frequency and frequency to voltage converter – IC9400. Analog multiplier - IC AD633 - squaring a dc voltage and doubling the frequency of ac. Frequency multiplier using phase locked loop IC565. [13 hrs]

Unit IV Digital IC technologies and interfacing different logic families. Programmable logic devices - Programmable array logic PAL 16L8 - Generic array logic GAL 22V10. PLD programming using ABEL.– Implementation 8 bit serial in/parallel out shift register using GAL 22V10. Digital to analog converter AD558. Analog to digital conversion - Successive approximation ADC - microprocessor compatible ADC AD670. [13 hrs]

Text Books:

1. Walter C Bosshart, 'Printed Circuit Boards - Design and Technology' (Tata McGraw Hill, 1983)
2. Henry W Ott, 'Noise Reduction Techniques in Electronic Systems' (John Wiley, 1989)

3. Jaspreet Singh, 'Semiconductor Devices' (McGraw Hill, 1994)
4. Boylestad R & Nashelsky L, 'Electronic Devices and Circuit Theory' VIII Edn. (PHI, 2002)
5. Coughlin R F & Driscoll F F, 'Operational Amplifiers and Linear Integrated Circuits', VI Edn. (Pearson Education Asia, 2002).
6. Gayakwad R A, 'Opamps and Linear Integrated Circuits' IV Edn. (PHI, 2002)
7. Floyd T L, 'Digital Fundamentals', VII Edn. (Pearson Education Asia, 2002)

Reference Books:

1. Neamen Donald, 'Electronic Circuit Analysis and Design' II Edn. (Tata McGraw Hill, 2002)
2. Floyd T L, 'Electronic Devices', V Edn. (Pearson Education Asia, 2001)
3. Sedra A & Smith, 'Microelectronics' IV Edn. (Oxford University Press, India, 1998)
4. Franco S, 'Designing with Operational Amplifiers and Analog Integrated Circuits', III Edn. (McGraw Hill, 2001)
5. Tocci R J, 'Digital Systems, Principles and Applications', VIII Edn. (Pearson Education Asia, 2001)
6. Wakerly, 'Digital design', III Edn. (Expanded), (Pearson Education Asia, 2002)
7. Winzer J, 'Linear integrated circuits' (Saunders College Publ., 1992).



Course outcome

CO1 Able to explain the structure and properties of the nucleus.

CO2 Discuss the advantage and shortcomings of various nuclear models.

CO3 Explain different kinds of nuclear reactions and the approaches made to obtain the cross Sections.

CO4 Attain sufficient knowledge to pursue research in nuclear reactions.

Unit I Interaction of particulate radiations and radiation dosimetry: Interaction of heavy charged particles with matter - stopping power, Bethe-Bloch formula, energy loss characteristics, Bragg curves, practical range of charged particles, scaling laws.

Interaction of neutrons - Elastic scattering, inelastic scattering, capture reactions, cross sections, neutron attenuation.

Radiation dosimeters – Thermoluminescent dosimeters, Solid State Nuclear Track Detectors, Bubble detectors. [13 hrs]

Unit II Nuclear detectors : Scintillation detectors – organic and inorganic scintillators, basic scintillation process, photomultiplier tube, NaI(Tl) gamma ray scintillation spectrometer, calibration of the spectrometer, spectrum details.

Semiconductor detectors - physics of semiconductor detectors, diffused junction, surface barrier, ion-implanted, Si(Li) and Ge(Li) detectors. HPGe gamma ray spectrometer, calibration of the spectrometer, spectrum details.

[13 hrs]

Unit III Nuclear electronics

Preamplifier circuits, charge sensitive pre-amplifiers, pulse shaping, pulse stretching. Linear amplifiers, linear pulse amplifier. Pulse discriminators, single channel analysers, coincidence and anticoincidence circuits. Flash ADCs, Wilkinson type ADCs, multichannel analysers. Basic principles of measurement techniques- collimation, geometry, shielding.

[13 hrs]

Unit IV Particle accelerators and Applications

Classification and principles of operation of DC, Linear and Cyclic accelerators, Synchrotron Radiation Sources, Storage rings. Accelerator Driven Sub-critical Systems, Measurements of percentage depth dose and profiles of photons and electron beams from accelerators - Relative dosimetry. Particle energy, flux, fluence, range, exposure and absorption. Accelerator shielding - Safety aspects of accelerators, Accelerators in medical and industrial applications.

[13 hrs]

Text Books:

1. Emilio Segre, 'Nuclei and Particles', II Edn. (Benjamin, 1977)
2. Ghoshal S N, 'Atomic and Nuclear Physics', Vol. II (S Chand & Company, New Delhi, 1994)
3. Kenneth S Krane, 'Introductory Nuclear Physics' (John Wiley, 1986)
4. Knoll G F, 'Radiation Detection and Measurement', II Edn. (John Wiley, 1989)
5. Evans R D, 'Atomic Nucleus' (Tata McGraw Hill, 1972)
6. Delaney, 'Electronics for Physicists'

7. Wallemar Scharf 'Particle Accelerators and their uses' (Harwood Academic Publishers, 1986)

Reference Books:

1. Enge H, 'Introduction to Nuclear Physics' (Addison Wesley, 1988)
2. Paul E B, 'Nuclear and Particle Physics' (North Holland, 1969)
3. Singru R M, 'Experimental Nuclear Physics' (Wiley Eastern, 1972)
4. Kapoor S S and Ramamoorthy V S, 'Radiation Detectors' (Wiley Eastern, 1986)
5. Burcham W E, 'Nuclear Physics', II Edn. (Longman, 1963)
6. Marmier D and Sheldon E, 'Nuclear Physics', Vol. I, II (Academic Press, 1969)



Course outcome

CO1 The student will have understanding of Band theory of solids,

CO2 Good understanding of Transport properties.

CO3 Will be exposed to Semiconductors.

CO4 Will have a good knowledge of Basics of semiconductor alloys and heterostructures

Unit I Band theory of solids

Bloch theorem. Nearly Free electron approximation. Tight binding approximation.

Applications of the tight binding method to cubic crystals: width of energy bands, the effective mass of electrons in a simple cubic lattice based on tight binding approximation. The shape of constant surfaces and Fermi surfaces, Density of states curve for the simple cubic lattice. Construction of Brillouin zones for a two-dimensional square lattice. General expression for density of states function and calculation of density of states curve for the simple cubic lattice based on tight binding approximation. Overlapping of energy bands and Jones explanation of structural phase transitions in binary alloys. [13 hrs]

Quantization of electron orbits in magnetic fields. Experimental methods in Fermi surface studies - de Haas – Van Alphen effect in Fermi surface determination.

Unit II Transport properties

Boltzmann transport equation. Electrical conductivity. Thermal conductivity, Thermoelectric effects and thermopower. Scattering of electrons. Temperature variation of electrical resistance. Linearized Boltzmann transport equation. AC conductivity of metals. Hall effect, High field effects and magnetoresistance. Cyclotron resonance. Plasma frequency and plasmons. [13 hrs]

Unit III Semiconductors I

Extrinsic semiconductors. Impurity ionization energy Fermi energy - variation with impurity density and temperature. Electrical conductivity. Cyclotron resonance in semiconductors.

Excess carriers. Quasi-Fermi levels. Recombination of carriers. Continuity equation. P-N junctions: Abrupt and graded junctions. Junction space charge, electric field, electric potential and width. Rectification process. Derivation of ideal current voltage characteristics. P-n junction capacitance.

Metal semiconductor contacts: Formation of rectifying/ Schottky contacts, Depletion layer, Interface states and Fermi level pinning. Current transport processes, Derivation of ideal current voltage characteristics of schottky diodes based on thermionic emission theory. Capacitance of Schottky diodes. Ohmic contacts. [13 hrs]

Unit IV Semiconductors II: Low-dimensional Semiconductor structures: Basics of semiconductor alloys and heterostructures. Basics of Fundamentals of quantum wells, quantum wires and quantum dots. Two-dimensional electron gas in uniform electric and magnetic field –Landau levels. Quantum Hall and Shubnikov de Haas effect (qualitative).

Degenerate semiconductor. Esaki diode.

Optoelectronic devices: Photodetectors: Introduction. Photoconductor. Photodiodes: P-N and P-I-N Photodiodes. Heterojunction Photodiodes. Metal-Semiconductor Photodiodes. Avalanche photodiodes (APDs). Phototransistors. Quantum well Infra-Red Photodetectors (QWIPs). Solar cells. Light emitting diodes. Semiconductor Lasers- Heterostructure and quantum well lasers.

Amorphous semiconductor (Qualitative aspects only): Introduction, Band structures and density of states. Structure of amorphous semiconductors and structural models. Electrical and Optical properties.

Organic Semiconductors (Qualitative aspects only): Introduction, and doping, electrical and optical properties. Organic semiconductor Devices. [13 hrs]

Reference Books:

1. Kittel C, 'Introduction to Solid State Physics', IV Edn. (Wiley Eastern, 1974), VII Ed (John Wiley, 1995)
2. Ibach H and Luth H, 'Solid State Physics' II Edn. (Springer, 1996)
3. Ziman J M, 'Principles of the Theory of Solids' II Edn. (Vikas Publ., 1979)
4. McKelvey J P, 'Solid State and Semiconductor Physics' (Robert E Kreiger, 1982)
5. Sze S M, 'Semiconductor Devices Physics and Technology' (John Wiley, 1985, 2003)
6. S. M, Sze and K. K. Ng, 'Physics of Semiconductor Devices' (3rd Edition, Wiley 2006).
7. B. G. Streetman and S. Banerjee, 'Solid State Electronic Devices' 4th to 6th Edition (PHI)
8. P. Bhattacharya, 'Semiconductor Optoelectronic Devices, 2nd Edition (PHI, 2009).
9. J. H. Davies, 'The Physics of Low-dimensional Semiconductors: An Introduction, (Cambridge University Press, 1998).
10. M. Li, 'Modern Semiconductor Quantum Physics' (World Scientific, 1994).
11. J. Singh and K. Shimakawa, Advances in Amorphous Semiconductors, (Advances in condensed matter science, Vol.5, D. D. Sharma, G. Kotliar and Y. Tokura. Taylor & Francis, 2003).
12. S. R. Elliot, 'Physics of Amorphous Materials, 2nd Ed. (Longman Scientific & Technical, London).

Course outcome

CO1 Good understanding of Transmission lines.

CO2 Good understanding of Wave guides and antenna.

CO3 Will be exposed to Analog modulation and demodulation.

CO4 Will have good exposure on microwave devices and satellite communication.

Unit I Transmission lines

Distributed parameters, types of transmission lines, calculation of line parameters. Inductance and capacitance of parallel round conductors, coaxial cables. Voltage, current and impedance relations. Characteristic impedance, reflection coefficient, propagation constant. Line distortion and attenuation. Line parameters at high frequencies, Line termination. Standing wave ratio. Quarter and half wavelength lines. Impedance matching, quarter wave transformer, stub matching. Smith chart and its applications. [13 hrs]

Unit II Wave guides and antenna

Basic concepts, guided waves between parallel planes. TE & TM waves. Rectangular wave guides. Qualitative treatment of circular wave guides, comparison with coaxial cable, wave guide coupling. Matching and attenuation, cavity resonators. Directional couplers,

Electromagnetic radiation, elementary doublet, current and voltage distribution, resonant and non resonant antennas, radiation pattern, antenna gain, effective radiated power, antenna resistance, bandwidth, beam width, polarisation, grounded and ungrounded antennas. Effect of antenna height. Microwave antennas. [13 hrs]

Unit III Analog modulation and demodulation

Need for modulation, AM generation, power and bandwidth calculations. FM generation, power and bandwidth calculation. AM & FM transmitters (block diagram).

Demodulation: receivers for AM & FM signals. AVC & AFC circuits. Pre-emphasis and De-emphasis. Digital modulation: sampling theorem, PAM, PDM, PPM system comparison. PCM technique. ASK, FSK, PSK & QPSK systems [13 hrs]

Unit IV Microwave devices and Satellite communication (qualitative)

Multicavity klystron, reflex klystron, parametric amplifiers, Gunn diode, Microwave transistors & FETs.

Communication subsystems, description of the communication system transponders, spacecraft antennas, frequency reuse antennas, multiple access schemes, frequency division multiple access, time division multiple access, code division multiple access. Tracking geostationary satellites. Examples of satellite communication systems - IRS & INSAT series [13 hrs]

Reference Books:

1. Ryder J D, 'Networks, Lines and Fields' II Edn. (PHI, 1997)
2. Tomasi Wayne, 'Electronic Communication Systems', (Pearson Education Asia, 2001)
3. Kennedy and Davis, 'Electronic Communication Systems', IV Edn. (Tata McGraw Hill, 1993)
4. Dennis Roddy and John Coolen, 'Electronic Communications', IV Edn. (PHI, 1995)
5. Kraus & Fleisch, 'Electromagnetics with Applications', V Edn. (McGraw Hill, 1999)
6. Taub & Schilling, 'Principles of Communication System', II Edn. (McGraw Hill, ISE, 1986)
7. Liao S Y, 'Microwave Devices and Circuits', III Edn. (PHI)
8. Roddy D, 'Satellite Communications', III Edn. (McGraw Hill, 2001).



Course outcome

CO1 On completion of the course, the candidates will be able to describe various factors involved in energy generation in the nuclear reactors.

CO2 Able to explain nuclear fusion and the difficulties in achieving controlled thermonuclear Fusion.

CO3 would get sufficient background knowledge to pursue their career in research in the field reactor physics and particle physics.

Unit I Nuclear spectroscopy

Experimental determination of beta interaction. The shape of beta spectra. The rest mass of neutrino - neutrino recoil experiment. Inverse beta decay. Double beta decay.

Gamma ray spectroscopy - life time measurements. gamma-gamma, beta-gamma correlation studies - decay schemes - angular distribution of gamma rays from oriented nuclei, polarization of gamma rays [13 hrs]

Unit II Heavy ion physics

Special features of heavy ion Physics - remote heavy ion electromagnetic interaction - Coulomb excitation - close encounters - grazing interactions - particle transfer - direct and head on collision - compound nucleus and quasi molecule formations. [13 hrs]

Unit III Review of deuteron problem and nuclear forces

Deuteron as mixture of S and D states - admixture in the deuteron wave function - magnetic and electric quadrupole moment of deuteron from S and D mixture. Ground state wave function of deuteron. Expression for P_d .

Review of nuclear forces - charge, Symmetry, spin-dependence, tensor character, exchange character. Pseudoscalar meson theory. General survey of non-central forces. Two body potential, three body and many body potentials [13 hrs]

Unit IV Scattering [13 hrs]

Free n-p and p-p scattering - n-p scattering formalism - partial wave analysis - theory of S wave neutron scattering by free protons - scattering length - spin dependence of n-p scattering. Effective range theory of n-p scattering - significance of sign of scattering length - coherent and incoherent scattering. Coherent scattering from hydrogen molecules and sign of scattering lengths. Cross sections for ortho and para hydrogen - comparison with experiment. The optical theorem. Low energy scattering of protons by protons. Mott's modification of Rutherford formula. Experimental results. Effective range theory for p-p scattering. Analysis of n-p and p-p scattering at low energy. High energy n-p and p-p scattering and experimental results. Photo disintegration of deuteron - dipole approximation cross-section for photo disintegration - photoelectric disintegration cross section and angular distribution studies. [13 hrs]

Text Books:

1. Roy R R and Nigam B P, 'Nuclear Physics – Theory and Experiment' (Wiley Eastern Ltd., 1993)
2. Emilio Segre, 'Nuclei and Particles', II Edn. (Benjamin, 1977)
3. Ghoshal S N, 'Atomic and Nuclear Physics', Vol. II (S Chand & Company, 1994)

4. Singru R M, 'Experimental Nuclear Physics' (Wiley Eastern, 1972)
5. Curtis L F, 'Introduction to Neutron Physics'
6. Wong, 'Introduction to Nuclear Physics' (Prentice Hall, 1997)
7. Ponearu D N and Greiner W (ed) 'Experimental Techniques in Nuclear Physics' (Walter de Gruyter Berlin, 1997)
8. Glaston S, 'Introduction to Thermonuclear Reactions'

Reference Books:

1. Kenneth S Krane, 'Introductory Nuclear Physics' (John Wiley, 1986)
2. Enge H, 'Introduction to Nuclear Physics' (Addison Wesley, 1988)
3. Paul E B, 'Nuclear and Particle Physics' (North Holland, 1969)
4. Evans R D, 'Atomic Nucleus' (Tata McGraw Hill, 1972)
5. Kapoor S S and Ramamoorthy V S, 'Radiation Detectors' (Wiley Eastern, 1986)
6. Burcham W E, 'Nuclear Physics', II Edn. (Longman, 1963)
7. Siegbahn Kai, 'Alpha, Beta & Gamma Spectroscopy', Vol. I, II (North Holland, 1979)
8. Marmier D and Sheldon E, 'Nuclear Physics', Vol. I, II (Academic Press, 1969)



Course outcome

CO1 The student will have a good knowledge of Radiation Sources, Gamma chamber, Particle Accelerators.

CO2 Will know about radiation biophysics, basic aspects of cellbiology and physiology.

CO3 Will have a good understanding of Radiation hazard, evaluation, control and radiation protection.

CO4 Will have good understanding of radiation protection standards.

Unit I Radiation Sources, Gamma chamber, Particle Accelerators – DC accelerators, Linac, Cyclic accelerators, Synchrotron Radiation Sources. Accelerator as photon, neutron and other particle sources. Accelerators in medical and industrial applications. Safety aspects of accelerators. [13 hrs]

Unit II Radiation biophysics Basic aspects of cell biology and physiology. Mechanism of direct and indirect action of radiation at cellular level. Nature of radiation damage at molecular, subcellular and cellular level. Induction of chromosomal aberrations and its application in biological dosimetry of absorbed radiation. Cell killing and induction of mutations. Physical, chemical and biological modifiers of cellular response. Radiation effects on human beings – deterministic and stochastic effects, Dose limits. [13 hrs]

Unit III Radiation hazard, evaluation, control and radiation protection
Hazard evaluation by calculation, area monitoring, personal monitoring. Detection and measurement of contamination on work surface and person. Methods of decontamination. Planning of medical and industrial radiation installations.

Radiation protection standards : Need for protection, philosophy of radiation protection. ALARA principle. Time, distance, shielding. External and internal exposure. [13 hrs]

Text Books:

1. Attix F H et al, 'Radiation Dosimetry', Vol. I, II and III (Academic Press, NY, 1968)
2. Knoll G F, 'Radiation Detection and Measurements' (Wiley, New York, 1989)
3. Erich J Hall, 'Radiology for the Radiologists', III Edn. (J B Lippincott Company, New York, 1988)
4. Herman Cember, 'Introduction to Health Physics' (Pergamon Press, 1983)

Reference Books:

1. Glasstone S, 'Source book on Atomic Energy' (East West Press, New Delhi, 1975)
2. Greening J R, Bristol, Adam Hilger, 'Fundamentals of Radiation Dosimetry', (Medical Physics Hand Book 6, 1981)
3. Morgan K Z and Turner J E, 'Health Physics' (Wiley, NY, 1978)
4. Horowitz Y S, Boca Raton (eds.), 'Thermoluminescence and TL Dosimetry', Vol. I, II and III, (CRC Press, 1984)
5. Mann W B, Et al, 'Radioactivity and its Measurements', (Pergamon Oxford, 1980)
6. Dillman L T, et al, 'Radionuclide Decay Scheme and Dose Estimation' Society of Nuclear Medicine, NY, MIRD Pamphlet No. 10, 1975
7. Taylor L S, 'Radiation Protection Standards', (CRC Press, Cleveland, Ohio, 1971)

8. Richard F. Mould, 'Radiation Protection in Hospitals Medical Sciences Series', (Adam Hilger Ltd, Bristol and Boston, 1985)
9. Kenneth R Kase, Bjarngard B E and Attix F H, 'The Dosimetry of ionising radiation', Vol I & II (Academic Press, 1985 & 1987)
10. Ronald L. Kathren, 'Radiation Protection', (Adam Hilger Lt, International Publishers Services, 1985)
11. Merrill Eisenbud, 'Environmental Radioactivity', (Academic Press, Orlando, 1987)
12. James E Turner, 'Atoms, Radiation & Radiation Protection', (Pergamon Press, 1986)



PHP 510: CONDENSED MATTER PHYSICS - PRACTICALS I

Course outcome

CO1 The student will be familiar with analysis of X-ray diffraction pattern, experimental determination of elastic constants of crystals, study the anisotropy in the thermal expansion and thermal conductivity of crystalline solids.

CO2 Student get basics on the experimental study of dielectrics and ferroelectric materials.

CO3 The student study about the experimental techniques on the determination of optical constants of metals.

CO4 They have the basic experimental study on the characteristics of various optoelectronic devices.

1. X-ray powder photograph
 2. Birefringence of quartz
 3. Elastic constants of crystals
 4. Thermal expansion
 5. Dielectric constant and Curie temperature of Ferroelectric materials
 6. Optical constants of metals
 7. Thermal conductivity of insulators
 8. Lattice vibrations – electrical analog
 9. Characteristic of phototransistors
 10. Estimation of Planks constant using LED
- (Additional experiments may be included)

PHP 511: ELECTRONICS –PRACTICALS I

Course outcome

CO1 Will be able to design and study the performance of various electronic amplifier circuits.

CO2 Student will have the experimental expertise in IC 311 comparator – window detector, frequency multiplication using PLL565.

CO3 Will be able to design phase shifter using opamp and precision voltage reference.

1. Two stage CS amplifier
2. Cascode amplifier
3. Complimentary symmetry push - pull power amplifier
4. IC 311 comparator – window detector
5. Full wave precision rectifier with equal resistors
6. Frequency multiplication using PLL565
7. Phase shifter using opamp
8. Precision voltage reference

PHP 512: NUCLEAR PHYSICS – PRACTICALS I

Course outcome

CO1 Understand the random nature of the radioactive decay.

CO2 Verify the Z dependence on the absorption of beta rays.

CO3 Find the end point energy of beta particles by feather analysis.

CO4 Learn energy calibration and resolution of GRS.

CO5 Understand the attenuation of gamma rays by different materials.

CO6 Verify the inverse square law of radiation.

1. Random nature of radioactive decay
2. Z dependence on the absorption of beta rays
3. End point energy of beta particles - Feather analysis
4. Energy calibration and resolution of GRS
5. Attenuation of gamma rays
6. Photoelectric absorption cross section
7. Verification of inverse square law
8. Efficiency of alpha counting system
9. Rest mass energy of electron

PHP 513: CONDENSED MATTER PHYSICS - PRACTICALS II

Course outcome

CO1 To the study the properties of semiconductor using resistivity measurement techniques like four-point probe and van der Pauw techniques, demonstrate the magnetoresistance effect in semiconductors, Hall effect using Hall bar and van der Pauw geometry.

CO2 The student will be able to setup experiments for electrical study of samples of high and low resistivity.

CO3 Will be able to estimate the energy gap of semiconductors with simple experiments like current-voltage characteristic of the semiconductor diode, optical absorption or photoconductivity of semiconductor thin films.

CO4. Student will be able to determine p-n junction properties by capacitance voltage measurement.

CO5 Will be able to study thermoelectric properties of thin films and nanostructures.

1. Magnetoresistance of semiconductor
2. Hall effect
3. Determination of Fermi energy of metals
4. Thermionic emission
5. Determination of energy gap of a semiconductor using p-n junction diode
6. Capacitance of p-n junction diode
7. Thermoelectric effect
8. Photodetectors
9. Characteristic of solar cell
10. Energy gap by four probe method
(Additional experiments may be included)

Reference Books:

1. Silsbee R H & Drager J 'Simulation for Solid State Physics' (Cambridge 1997)
2. Jerrard H G & Mc Neill D B 'Theoretical and Experimental Physics' (Chapman & Hall 1960)
3. Wooster W A & Breton A 'Experimental Crystal Physics', II Edn. (Clarendon Press 1970)
4. Wieder H H 'Lab notes on Electric and Galvanomagnetic measurements' (Elsevier 1979).

PHP 514: ELECTRONICS –PRACTICALS - II

Course outcome

CO1 Will be able to perform amplitude modulation and demodulation.

CO2 Would be able to perform frequency synthesis and frequency shift keying (FSK) generator using PLL565.

CO3 Will know the technique of re-emphasis and de-emphasis.

CO4 Able to perform frequency modulation and demodulation using appropriate ICs.

CO5 Able to perform pulse width modulation and pulse code modulation.

1. Amplitude modulation
2. Demodulating AM voltage
3. PLL565 – Frequency synthesis
4. Frequency modulation and demodulation using IC 8038 and 560
5. Pulse width modulation
6. Frequency shift keying using PLL565
7. Pre-emphasis and de-emphasis
8. Pulse code modulation

PHP 515: NUCLEAR PHYSICS – PRACTICALS II

Course outcome

CO1 Design and verify two stage FET amplifier.

CO2 Construct bistable multivibrator.

CO3 Construct and verify coincidence and anticoincidence circuit

CO4 Design and construct linear pulse amplifier.

CO5 Construct monoshot using IC.

CO6 Verify zero crossing detector.

CO7 Construct and understand the working of Flash ADC.

1. Two stage FET amplifier
2. Bistable multivibrator
3. Coincidence circuit (discrete components)
4. Anticoincidence circuits (discrete components)
5. Linear pulse amplifier
6. Monoshot using ICs.
7. Zero crossing detector
8. Pulse stetcher
9. Flash ADCS
10. Data analysis using PC

PHH 551: LASER PHYSICS, VACUUM TECHNIQUES AND CRYOGENICS (52

Hrs.)

Course outcome

CO1 On completion of this course, the candidate would be able to deal with lasers for variety of applications as the theory part is dealt with effectively.

CO2 All the fields having laser applications would be easier for the candidate to understand after studying this part of the course.

CO3 The candidate to understand any vacuum technique-based experiments.

CO4 The knowledge of vacuum systems is useful in food processing and packaging industries where the tightness of a package is often tested under vacuum and the equipment employed for food analysis is always operated with vacuum pumps.

CO5 The study on cryogenics would help students to understand the behaviour of materials in very low temperature. This would make the candidate to be ready for cryogenic industry related employments with basic knowledge on the topics.

Unit I Lasers and non-linear optics

Lasers - introduction - directionality, intensity, monochromaticity, coherence.

Einstein coefficients - stimulated emission. Basic principles of lasers - the threshold condition - laser pumping.

Some specific laser systems - Neodymium lasers - He-Ne laser - ion lasers - CO₂ laser - Semiconductor lasers - dye lasers - chemical lasers - X ray lasers, free electron laser, Q switching. [13 hrs]

Unit II Holography and Non-linear optics

Principle of holography - some distinguishing characteristics of holographs - practical applications of holography.

Non-linear optics: harmonic generation - second harmonic generation - phase matching - third harmonic generation Z scan technique - optical mixing - parametric generation of light - self focussing of light. Electro optic effect.

Multiquantum photoelectric effect - two photon processes - multiphoton processes - three photon processes. [13 hrs]

Unit III Vacuum techniques

Units of vacuum - vacuum spectrum (ranges - low - medium - high - ultra high). Applications - freeze drying - vacuum coating - industrial applications. Conductance of pipes - pumping speed - throughput - pumpdown time.

Vapour pressure - vacuum gauges and the relevant range of vacuum - Pirani gauge - thermocouple gauge - Penning gauge.

Vacuum pumps - rotary vane pump (pumping speed and ultimate pressure) - oil diffusion pump - baffle and trap - cryopump - turbomolecular pump. Vacuum feedthroughs - vacuum valves (diaphragm valve, slide valve, ball valve).[13 hrs]

Unit IV Cryogenic techniques

Overview of the techniques of liquefaction of gases (Nitrogen, Hydrogen and Helium). Gas purification - stirling cycle refrigeration and liquefaction of helium.

Properties of cryogenic fluids (Nitrogen and Helium 4). Storage and transfer of cryogenic fluids: Dewars for nitrogen and helium. Liquid level indicators and gauges.

Measurement of temperature: Resistance thermometers (metal, alloys & semiconductors). Thermocouple - (Au + Fe) Vs chromel. Magnetic thermometer.

Cooling by evaporation of helium 4 and helium 3 - cooling by adiabatic demagnetisation. Cryostats for low temperature experiments.

Applications of cryogenics: Hydrogen bubble chamber - Rocket propulsion system - superconducting magnets. [13 hrs]

Text Books:

1. Silfvast W T, 'Laser Fundamentals' (Cambridge University Press, 1998)
2. Ghatak A K and Thyagarajan, 'Optical Electronics' (Cambridge University Press 1991)
3. Laud B B, 'Lasers & Nonlinear Optics' (Wiley Eastern, 1985)
4. Mills D L, 'Nonlinear Optics – Basic Concepts' (Narosa Publishing, 1991)
5. Roth A, 'Vacuum Technology', II Edn. (North Holland, 1982)
6. Barron R F, 'Cryogenic Systems' II Edn. (Oxford University Press, 1985)
7. Wilks J and Betts D S, 'An Introduction to Liquid Helium' (Oxford University Press, 1987)

Reference Books:

1. Shen Y R, 'The Principles of Nonlinear Optics' (John Wiley, 1984)
2. Boyd R W, 'Nonlinear Optics' (Academic Press, 1992)
3. Zernike F & Midwinter, 'Applied Nonlinear Optics' (Wiley, 1973)
4. O Shea D C, Callen W R & Rhodes W T, 'Introduction to Lasers & Their Applications' (Addison Wesley, 1977)
5. Harris N S, 'Modern Vacuum Practice' (McGraw Hill, 1989)
6. O'Hanlon J F, 'A User's Guide to Vacuum Technology' (John Wiley, 1980)
7. West C D, 'Principles and Applications of Stirling Engines' (Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1986)

Course outcome

CO1 The student will have good understanding of basics of astrophysics.

CO2 Good understanding of energy generation in stars.

CO3 Will be well versed with general theory relativity.

Unit I Astrophysics

Introduction – constellations, solstices, equinoxes, zodiac, temperature of stars and their classification, visible and invisible astronomy.

Doppler effect. Hubble's law. Origin and evolution of solar system. Apparent and absolute magnitudes of stars. Measurement of stellar distances – method of heliocentric parallax, statistical parallax method. Spectroscopic parallax method. [13hrs]

Unit II Energy generation in stars. Contents of milky way galaxy

Hertzsprung – Russel diagram – Evolution of stars – star birth, evolution to, on and off the main sequence, evolution to the end.

White dwarfs, neutron stars, pulsars and black holes.

Cosmological models – steady state and Big-Bang models. [13 hrs]

Unit III Theory of relativity

Special theory : review – postulates of special theory of relativity, relativity of simultaneity and Lorentz transformation equation of lengths perpendicular and parallel to relative motion; time intervals, transformation of velocities and acceleration. Equivalence of mass and energy.

4 dimensional formulation of theory of relativity - Lorentz transformation, length contraction, time dilation, covariance of laws of nature. 4 dimensional line element. 4 velocity, 4 acceleration, 4 momentum and 4 force.

Inertial and gravitational mass. Eotvos experiment. [13 hrs]

Unit IV General relativity

Tensor calculus – Christoffel symbols – covariant differentiation of tensors – the equation of geodesic line – the Riemann – Christoffel tensors – transformation laws for the Christoffel symbols. Maxwell's equation in tensor form.

Principles of equivalence and covariance. Schwarzschild line element. Schwarzschild radius. Tests for the theory of relativity – Advance of perihelion, gravitations shift of spectral lines. Experiment of Rebka and Pound. [13 hrs]

Text Books:

1. Introduction to Astrophysics 'Baidyanath Basu' (PHI, 1997).
2. Michael Feilik and John Gaustad 'Astronomy the Cosmic Prospective' (John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1990)
3. Resnik R, 'Introduction to Special Relativity' (Wiley Eastern, 1972)
4. Rindler W, 'Introduction to Special Relativity', II Edn. (Oxford University Press, 1991)

Reference Books:

1. Schutz B F, 'A First Course in General Relativity' (Cambridge University Press, 1985)
2. Feilik M, 'Astronomy – the Evolving Universe' III Edn (Harper and Row, 1982)
3. Boris A Vorontsov-Vel'yaminov, 'Essay about the Universe' (Mir Publishers, Moscow, 1985)
4. French A P, 'Special Relativity' (Thomas Nelson, 1968)
5. Moller C, Theory of Relativity II Edn. (Claredon Press, 1972)
6. Jean-Pierre-Luminet 'Black Holes' (Cambridge University Press, 1987)
7. D Mc Gillivray 'Physics and Astronomy' (McMillan, 1987)
8. Michael Berry 'Principles of Cosmology and Gravitation' (Cambridge University Press, 1976)
9. Rosser W G V, 'An Introduction of the Theory of Relativity' (ELBS – Butterworth, 1972)
10. Lord EA, Tensorl, Relativity and Cosmology' (Tata McGraw Hill, 1976)
11. Ray d'Inverno, 'Introducing Einstein's Relativity' (Oxford University Press, 1992)
12. Dixon W G, 'Special Relativity, the Foundation of Modern Physics' (Cambridge University Press, 1978)
13. Adler R, Bazin M & Schiffer M, 'Introduction to General Relativity', II Edn. (McGraw Hill, 1975)
14. Hughston L P and Tod K P, 'An Introduction to General Relativity' (Cambridge University Press)
15. Hans Stephani, 'General Relativity' II Edn. (Cambridge University Press, 1990)
16. Peter Gabriel Bergmann 'Introduction to theory of Relativity' (PHI, 1989)
17. Nigel Henbest and Heather Couper 'The Restless Universe' (George Philip, 1982)
18. Jagjit Singh. 'Great Ideas and Theories of Modern Cosmology' (Dover Publications, Inc., 1961)
19. Marc L Kutner " Astronomy a physical perspective (2nd edition) Cambridge University Press 2003.

Course outcome

CO1 On completion of this course, the candidate would be able to deal with ferromagnetism and applications.

CO2 On completion of this course, the candidate will have an understanding of antiferro and ferrimagnetism.

CO3 The candidate will be well versed in Paramagnetic relaxation and Magnetic resonance.

CO4 The candidate will have a sound knowledge of nanomaterials and nanostructures.

CO5 The knowledge of nanomaterials and structures would enable the students to gain employment in R&D laboratories and in industry.

Unit I Ferromagnetism

Classical molecular field theory. Heisenberg exchange interaction. Ising model. Spin waves and magnons. Bloch $T^{3/2}$ law. Band theory of ferromagnetism. Magnetisation of ferromagnets. Crystalline anisotropy. Domains. Bloch wall. Ferromagnetic materials. Neutron diffraction - magnetic structure. [13 hrs]

Unit II Antiferro and ferrimagnetism

Molecular field theory. Indirect exchange interaction. Antiferromagnetic materials. Helimagnetism.

Molecular field theory for ferrimagnetic materials. Spinel and garnets. Magnetic bubbles. [13 hrs]

Unit III Paramagnetic relaxation and Magnetic resonance

Paramagnetic relaxation: Susceptibility in alternating magnetic field. Thermodynamic theory of Casimir and Dupre for spin lattice relaxation. Spin - spin relaxation.

Electron paramagnetic resonance: Introduction. Phenomenological theory of resonance. line width, hyperfine structure. Spectra of transition group ions. ESR spectrometer.

Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR): Elements of the theory of NMR – Bloch equations. Solutions of the Bloch equations weak RF field. NMR line shape and width. Resonance in non-metallic solids. Influence of nuclear motion on NMR line width. Chemical shift. Quadrupole effect in NMR. NMR Experimental aspects.

[13 hrs]

Ferromagnetic resonance. Introduction, shape effects in ferromagnetic resonance.

Unit IV Nanomaterials and nanostructures

Introduction. Physical properties of the materials at the nanoscale:

Melting points and lattice constants. Mechanical properties. Optical properties- Surface plasmon resonance, Quantum size effects in optical absorption and photoluminescence. Electrical conductivity-Surface scattering, Quantum transport. Bottom-Up and Top-Down Approaches of nanomaterials synthesis.

Zero-Dimensional nanostructures - nanoparticles: Introduction, Nanoparticles through homogeneous nucleation. Nanoparticles through Heterogeneous Nucleation.

One-Dimensional Nanostructures:- Nanowires and Nanorods: Introduction, Synthesis of one-dimensional nanostructures.

A brief introduction on carbon fullerenes and nanotubes, graphene, ordered mesoporous materials, organic-inorganic hybrids, intercalation compounds, and oxide-metal core-shell structures.

Fabrication of nanoscale structures with physical techniques : Lithographic techniques, Nanomanipulation and nanolithography, Soft lithography, Self-assembly of nanoparticles or nanowires.

Characterization of Nanomaterials: Structural and morphological characterization. Chemical and optical Characterization.

Applications of Nanomaterials: Molecular Electronics and Nanoelectronics. Band Gap Engineered Quantum Devices. Biological and medical Applications of Nanoparticles, Catalytic applications. Nanomechanics. [13 hrs]

Text Books:

1. A. H. Morrish, 'The Physical Principles of Magnetism' (Robert E Kreiger, 1980)
2. J. Crangle, 'Solid State Magnetism' (Edmond-Arnold, 1991).
3. C. Kittel, 'Introduction to Solid State Physics', 4th to 8th Edition.
4. A. J. Dekker, 'Solid State Physics' (Macmillan India)
5. C. P Slichter 'Principles of Magnetic Resonance' (Springer, 1996).
6. G. Cao, Nanostructures & Nanomaterials: Synthesis, Properties & Applications' (Imperial College Press in 2004 and World Scientific, 2011).
7. C. P. Poole and F. J. Owens, 'Introduction to Nanotechnology' (Wiley, 2006).

Reference Books:

1. Ibach H & Luth H 'Solid State Physics' II Edn. (Springer, 2000)
2. K. Yosida, 'The Theory of Magnetism' (Springer, 1998).
3. Ashcroft N W and Mermin N D, 'Solid State Physics' (Harcourt, 1976)
4. Rogalski M S and Palmer S B 'Solid State Physics' (Gordon & Breach, 2000)
5. Yury Gogotsi Ed., 'Nanomaterials Hand Book' (CRC Press, Taylor & Francis Group, 2006)

Course outcome

CO1 The candidate will have the knowledge on 8085 microprocessor architecture.

CO2 The candidate will be able program 8085 microprocessor.

CO3 Will be able to write programs with Stack and subroutines.

CO4 Will have knowledge of 16 bit microprocessors.

Unit I Review of binary and hexadecimal number system - negative number representation.
Basic structure of computer systems – Microprocessors, Single chip micro controller system. Introduction to CPU architecture and interfacing the devices. Instruction classification, instruction, data format and storage.
8085 architecture - register organization – Memory, input and out put devices, Example of microcomputer system. 8085 instruction set – classification.
Instruction cycle, machine cycle, timing diagram.

[13 hrs]

Unit II Programming with 8085.

8085 instructions – data transfer, arithmetic, logic and branch operations. Writing assembly language programs. Programming techniques with additional instructions. Counters and time delays.

[13 hrs]

Unit III Stack and subroutines, conditional CALL and RETURN instructions.

Interrupts – 8085 interrupts – vectored interrupts, software interrupt instructions.

[13 hrs]

Unit IV Peripherals: 8155, 8255, 8254, 8259A, DMA 8237.

Interfacing data converters – ADC and DAC

Introduction to 16 bit microprocessors. 8086/8088

[13 hrs]

Reference Books:

1. Gaonkar R S, 'Microprocessor architecture, programming and applications with the 8085', IV Edn. (Penram International, 2000)
2. Hall D V, 'Microprocessors and interfacing, programming and hardware', II Edn. (Tata McGraw Hill, 1992)
3. Mazidi M A & Mazidi J G, 'The 8051 Microcontroller', (Pearson Education Asia, 2001).
4. Ayala Kenneth J, 'The 8051 microcontroller' (Penram International, 1996)
5. Ayala K J, 'The 8086 Microprocessor', (Penram International, 1995)

Course outcome

CO1 The student will know about various nuclear models.

CO2 The student will know about Nuclear reactions.

CO3 Will have good understanding of Born approximation.

Unit I Nuclear models

Fermi gas model: kinetic energy for the ground state-asymmetry energy - nuclear evaporation.

Independent particle model: motion in mean potential, energy levels according to harmonic oscillator potential and infinite square well potential - effect of spin-orbit interaction.

Prediction of ground state spin, parity of odd-A nuclei and odd-odd nuclei - magnetic moments of odd-A nuclei and quadrupole moment. [13 hrs]

Unit II Nuclear shell model

Shell model for one nucleon outside the core-configurations for the excited states. Model for two nucleons outside the core. Residual interaction - ^{18}O Spectrum (qualitative) for two particles in $d_{5/2}$ orbit and in $d_{5/2} - s_{1/2}$ orbits.

Collective model: collective vibrations and rotations. Nuclear quadrupole moments. Nilsson model - calculation of energy levels - prediction of ground state spin.[13 hrs]

Unit III Nuclear reactions: Background information for nuclear reaction, neutron induced reactions, cross-sections, gross-structure problem, features of direct reaction model and compound nucleus model. Optical model- forms and features of optical potential.

Partial wave approach: partial wave analysis of nuclear reactions-expressions for scattering and reaction cross sections and their interpretations, total cross section, optical theorem, shadow scattering. Resonance theory of scattering and absorption. Breit-Wigner formulae. [13 hrs]

Unit IV Perturbation approach: Determination of nuclear reaction cross section based on perturbation theory, evaluation of cross-section near threshold. Inverse reactions - principle of detail balance, determination of spin of pions.

Transfer reactions - semiclassical description. Plane wave Born approximation (PWBA) - its predictions of angular distributions – modifications. Distorted Wave Born Approximation (DWBA) (qualitative) - spectroscopic factors and their significance. [13 hrs]

Text Books:

1. Segre E, 'Nuclei and Particles', II Edn. (Benjamin, 1977)
2. Preston M A and Bhaduri R K, 'Structure of the Nucleus' (Addison Wesley, 1975)
3. Ghoshal S N, 'Atomic and Nuclear Physics', Vol. I & II (S Chand & Company, 1996)
4. Roy R K and Nigam P P, 'Nuclear Physics - Theory and Experiment' (Wiley Eastern Ltd., 1993)
5. Enge H, 'Introduction to Nuclear Physics' (Addison Wesley, 1988)
6. Sachler G R, 'Introduction to Nuclear Reactions', II Edn. (Macmillan Press, 1990)

Reference Books:

1. Marmier D and Sheldon E, 'Physics of Nuclei and Particle', Vol. I & II (Academic Press, 1969)
2. Blatt J M and Weisskopf V F, 'Theoretical Nuclear Physics' (John Wiley, 1952)
3. Krane K S, 'Introductory Nuclear Physics' (John Wiley, 1987)
4. Perkins D H, 'Introduction to High Energy Physics', II Edn. (Addison Wesley, 1982)
5. Soodak H and Campbell B C, 'Elementary Pile Theory' (John Wiley, 1950)



Course outcome

CO1 The candidate will have through knowledge of crystal defects.

CO2 The candidate will have theoretical and experimental knowledge of thin films.

CO3 Will have good understanding of mechanical properties of thin films.

CO4 Will would have gained knowledge about superconductivity, about polymers & liquid crystals.

Unit I Crystal defects

Imperfections in crystals: classification of defects in crystals - point defects - their energy of formation - diffusion - ionic conductivity in pure and doped halides - colour centers – polarons, excitons. Dislocations - Burger's vector. Observation of dislocation - dislocations and crystal growth. Planar defects.

Luminescence in solids: Thermoluminescence – Electroluminescence. [13 hrs]

Unit II Thin films

Introduction. Physical vapour deposition methods – Evaporation – general considerations. Evaporation methods. Sputtering – Sputtering methods. Chemical vapour deposition (CVD) methods – Typical chemical reactions. Reaction kinetics, Transport phenomena, CVD methods. Atomic Layer Deposition (ALD). Liquid-based growth methods.

Nucleation, growth and structure of thin films: Nucleation- condensation process, theories of nucleation, nucleation modes. Growth Process. Aspects of physical structure of thin films. Crystallographic structures of thin films. Epiaxial growth of thin films.

A brief review on mechanical properties of Thin Films.

Characterization of Thin Films: Thickness measurement. Structural and morphological characterization, chemical and optical characterization, electrical characterization.

A brief introduction on electron transport phenomena in thin Films. A brief introduction on optical properties of thin films. Reflectance and transmittance of light by thin films. Single layer antireflection coating.

Applications of thin films for: optical components. optical recording, Integrated electronic and optical devices, Band-Gap Engineering and Quantum Devices, Magnetic Recording, Metallurgical and Protective Coatings. [13 hrs]

Unit III Superconductivity

Thermodynamics of superconductivity. Coherence length. A brief overview of BCS theory of superconductivity: Instability of Fermi Sea and Cooper pairs, BCS ground state, Consequences of the BCS theory and comparison with experimental results. Magnetic flux quantization in a superconducting ring.

Single particle and Cooper-pair -Josephson tunnelling. AC and DC Josephson effects, Macroscopic Quantum Interference, Superconducting Quantum Interference Devices (SQUIDS). DC and AC SQUIDS. Applications of SQUIDS.

High T_C superconductors: Discovery YBCO, Important families of high temperature superconductors. [13 hrs]

Unit IV Materials II : Polymers & liquid crystals

Polymers : Introduction. Classification. Molecular weight. Configuration. Polymerisation reactions. Polymer processing. Crystallinity. Conducting polymers. Applications.

Liquid crystals : Classification. Structure and texture. Orientational and translational order. Mechanical, optical, magnetic and electrical properties. Liquid crystal displays. [13 hrs]

Reference Books:

1. Kittel C, 'Introduction to Solid State Physics', IV Edn. (Wiley Eastern, 1974), VII Edn. (John-Wiley, 1995)
2. Dekker A J, 'Solid State Physics' (MacMillan, 1971)
3. Ibach H and Luth H 'Solid State Physics', II Edn. (Springer, 2000)
4. Ashcroft N W and Mermin N D, 'Solid State Physics' (Harcourt, 1976)
5. Hass G and Thun R E, 'Physics of Thin Films', Vol. IV (Academic Press, 1967)
6. Chopra K L 'Thin Film Phenomena' (Robert E Kreiger, 1979)
7. Goswami A, 'Thin film fundamentals' (New Age, 1996)
8. Chopra K L and Malhotra L K (Ed) 'Thin film Technology and applications' (Tata McGraw Hill, 1985)
9. M. Ohring: The Materials science of thin films, (Academic Press, 1992, 2nd Ed. 2002).
10. Tinkham M 'Introduction to Superconductivity' II Edn. (McGraw Hill, 1996)
11. Gowarikar V R, Vishwanathan N V and Shridhar J, 'Polymer Science' (Wiley Eastern, 1986)
12. Chandrasekhar S, 'Liquid Crystals', II Edn. (Cambridge, 1992)
13. Chiaken P and Lubensky T C, 'Principles of Condensed Matter Physics' (Cambridge, 1995)
14. Rogalski M S and Palmer S B 'Solid State Physics' (Gordon & Breach, 2000)

Course outcome

CO1 Good understanding of optic fibre communication.

CO2 Good understanding of optical sources.

CO3 Good knowledge of digital signal processing.

CO4 Good knowledge of Discrete Fourier transform (DFT).

Unit I Optic fibre communication

Relevance and advantages of OFC, description of a simple OFC link, types of optical fibres, Ray theory of light guiding in optical fibres, modal analysis of optical fibres (qualitative), single mode fibres, graded index fibres, signal attenuation and dispersion in optical fibres. Optical source to fibre coupling (basics), optical fibre splicing and connectors (basics). [13 hrs]

Unit II Optical sources

Structure and working of a laser diode. Single mode lasers (basic). Output characteristics and modulation characteristics of LED & laser diodes.

Optical detectors: Structure and working of PIN diode and avalanche photodiode. Quantum efficiency, responsivity and response speed of photodiodes. Noise characteristics of photo diodes. Optical receiver systems, digital and analog transmission systems. Power and rise time budget analysis. [13 hrs]

Unit III Digital Signal Processing

Classification of signals, properties of discrete time signals and systems – linearity, stability and causality concepts. LTI systems – convolution. Fourier analysis of discrete time signals and systems. Sampling and modulation principles, aliasing effect, sampling theorem.

Z-transforms - transfer function – properties of Z-transform, pole-zero plot, inverse Z-transforms (partial fraction method and long division method [13 hrs]

Unit IV Discrete Fourier transform (DFT) and IDFT. Circular convolution – properties of DFT, FFT algorithms (Radix 2) – flow charts.

Discrete system realization: IIR structures - direct form I & II, CSOS and PSOS structures. Finite impulse response (FIR) structures: direct form and cascade structures. IIR filter design: qualitative analysis of impulse invariance and bilinear transformation methods. FIR filters - linear phase FIR design using window functions, Gibbs' phenomenon. [13 hrs]

Reference Books:

1. Keiser G, 'Optical Fibre Communications', III Edn. (McGraw Hill ISE, 2000)
2. Senior J M, 'Optical Fibre Communication', II Edn. (PHI, 1996)
3. Ghatak A & Thyagarajan K, 'Introduction to Fibre Optics' (Cambridge University Press, 1999)
4. Haykin S, 'Signals and Systems' (John Wiley, 1998)
5. Oppenheim A V, Willsky A S and Nawab S H, 'Signals and Systems', II Edn. (PHI, 1997)
6. Proakis J G and Manolakis D G, 'Digital Signal Processing', III Edn., (PHI, 1992)
7. Salivahanan S, Vallavaraj A & Gannapriya G, 'Digital Signal Processing', (Tata McGraw Hill, 2001)

8. Mitra S K, 'Digital Signal Processing' (Tata McGraw Hill, 1998)
9. Oppenheim A V and Schafer R W, 'Discrete-Time Signal Processing' (PHI, 1992)
10. Roman Kuc, 'Introduction to Digital Signal Processing' (McGraw Hill, 1988).



Course outcome

CO1 The student will know about various types of nuclear reactors.

CO2 The student will have good understanding of neutron physics.

CO3 The student will know about basics of particle physics.

CO4 The student will know about basics of QED, QCD and weak interactions.

Unit I Reactor physics

Fundamentals of nuclear fission – fission fuels. Neutron chain reaction, multiplication factor. Condition for criticality – Breeding phenomena. Different types of reactors – Fusion – Nuclear fusion in stars. Slowing down of neutrons by elastic collisions - logarithmic decrement in energy - number of collisions for thermalisation.

Elementary theory of diffusion of neutrons - spatial distribution of neutron flux (1) in an infinite slab with a plane source at one end and (2) in an infinite medium with point source at the centre. Reflection of neutrons - Albedo.

Slowing down density - Fermi age equation. Correction for absorption - resonance escape probability. The pile equations - Buckling. Critical size for spherical and rectangular piles.

Condition for chain reaction - the Four-factor formula. Thermal neutron reactor - Fast breeder reactor. [13 hrs]

Unit II Neutron physics

Classification of neutrons according to their energy - neutron sources. Ultrafast neutrons, slow neutron detection through nuclear reaction and induced radio activity - slow neutron cross section measurements - neutron monochromators.

Nuclear fusion - basic fusion processes - characteristics of fusion - fusion in stars. Controlled thermonuclear reactions. Hydromagnetic equations. magnetic pressure, pinch effect, magnetic confinement systems for controlled thermonuclear fusion. [13 hrs]

Unit III Particle physics

Conservation laws and basic interactions relating to elementary particles - particles and antiparticles

Leptons - neutrinos, muon production and decay - muon capture, spin and magnetic moments of muons.

Pions - the Yukawa interaction, spin of pions - intrinsic parity - isotopic spin of pions. Pion-nucleon scattering and resonance. Nuclear collision, production and photo production of Pions. Rho, Omega and Eta mesons. [13 hrs]

Unit IV Strange particles and weak interactions

Strange particles: associated production – strangeness quantum number; GellMann-Nishijima formula – Kaons and Lambda, Sigma, Xi and Omega hyperons.

The Quark model – quark composition of particles.

Weak interactions: neutral Kaons. The K^0 - $\bar{K}^0$ systems. Regeneration of the short lived component of neutral Kaons. CP violation – the CPT theorem

Verification of electromagnetic and weak interactions – intermediate vector bosons.

Text Books:

1. Goshal S N, 'Atomic & Nuclear Physics', Vol. II (S Chand & Company, 1994)
2. Wong, 'Introduction to Nuclear Physics' (Prentice Hall, 1997)
3. Marmier D and Sheldon E, 'Physics of Nuclei and Particles', Vol. I, II (Academic Press, 1969)
4. Zweifel P F, 'Reactor Physics', International student Edn. (McGraw Hill, 1973)
5. Emilio Segre, 'Nuclei and Particles', II Edn. (Benjamin, 1977)

Reference Books:

1. Kenneth S Krane, 'Introductory Nuclear Physics' (John Wiley, 1986)
2. Glasstone S and Sesonske A, 'Nuclear Reactor Engineering' (CBS, Delhi, 1986)
3. Little field T A and Thorley N 'Atomic and Nuclear Physics', II Edn. (Nostrand Co., 1988)

