UNIVERSITY OF DELHI
B.SC. (HONS.) PHYSICS

(SEMESTER-I)
based on

Undergraduate Curriculum Framework 2022 (UGCF)
(Effective from Academic Year 2022-23)

University of Delhi

B.Sc. (H) Physics

Semester –I
DSCs:-

Course Title	Nature of the Course	Total Credits	Components			Eligibility Criteria/ Prerequisite	Contents of the course and references may be seen at
			L	T	P		
Mathematical Physics I	DSC-1	4	0	3	1		Annexure – I
Mechanics	DSC-2	4	0	3	1		Annexure -II
Waves and Oscillations	DSC-3	4	0	2	2		Annexure -III

GE-1: Pool A (Pool for Odd Semester)

Course Title	Nature of the Course	Total Credits	Components			Eligibility Criteria/ Prerequisite	Contents of the course and references may be seen at
			L	T	P		
Mechanics	Physics GE-01	4	0	3	1		Annex.-IV
Mathematical Physics	Physics GE-02	4	1	3	0		Annex.-V
Waves and Optics	Physics GE-03	4	0	3	1		Annex.-VI
Introduction to Electronics	Physics GE-04	4	0	2	2		**(Not Available)**
Solid State Physics	Physics GE-05	4	1	3	0		**(Not Available)**
Introductory Astronomy	Physics GE-06	4	1	3	0		Annex.-VII
Biological Physics	Physics GE-07	4	1	3	0		**(Not Available)**
Numerical Analysis and Computational Physics	Physics GE-08	4	0	2	2		**(Not Available)**
Applied Dynamics	Physics GE-09	4	1	3	0		**(Not Available)**
Quantum Information	Physics GE-10	4	1	3	0		**(Not Available)**

Contents of the course and reference are enclosed.

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC CORE (DSC) COURSES

SEMESTER I

Course Code: DSC 1

Course Title: MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS I

Total Credits: 04 (Credits: **Theory: 03, Practical: 01**)

Total Hours: Theory: 45, Practical: 30

Course Objectives: The emphasis of the course is on applications in solving problems of interest to physicists. The course will teach the students to model a physics problem mathematically and then solve those numerically using computational methods. The course will expose the students to fundamental computational physics skills enabling them to solve a wide range of physics problems. The skills developed during course will prepare them not only for doing fundamental and applied research but also for a wide variety of careers.

Course Learning Outcomes: After completing this course, student will be able to,

- Draw and interpret graphs of various elementary functions and their combinations.
- Understand the vector quantities as entities with Cartesian components which satisfy appropriate rules of transformation under rotation of the axes.
- Use index notation to write the product of vectors in compact form easily applicable in computational work.
- Solve first and second order differential equations and apply these to physics problems.
- Understand the functions of more than one variable and concept of partial derivatives.
- Understand the concept of scalar field, vector field, gradient of scalar field and divergence and curl of vector fields.
- Perform line, surface and volume integration and apply Green's, Stokes' and Gauss's Theorems to compute these integrals and apply these to physics problems.
- Understand the properties of discrete and continuous distribution functions.
- In the laboratory course, the students will learn to,
  - Prepare algorithms and flowcharts for solving a problem.
  - Design, code and test simple programs in Python/C++ in the process of solving various problems.
  - Perform various operations of 1-d and 2-d arrays.
  - Visualize data and functions graphically using Matplotlib/Gnuplot

The pre-requisite for this course is Physics and Mathematics syllabus of class XII.

Unit 1

Functions: Plotting elementary functions and their combinations, Interpreting graphs of functions using the concepts of calculus, Taylor's series expansion for elementary functions.

(2 Hours)

Ordinary Differential Equations: First order differential equations of degree one and those reducible to this form, Exact and Inexact equations, Integrating Factor, Applications to physics problems

(4 Hours)

Higher order linear homogeneous differential equations with constant coefficients, Wronskian and linearly independent functions. Non-homogeneous second order linear differential equations with constant coefficients, complimentary function, particular integral and general solution, Determination of particular integral using method of undetermined coefficients and method of variation of parameters, Cauchy-Euler equation, Initial value problems. Applications to physics problems

(12 Hours)

Unit 2

Vector Algebra: Transformation of Cartesian components of vectors under rotation of the axes, Introduction to index notation and summation convention. Product of vectors - scalar and vector product of two, three and four vectors in index notation using δ_{ij} and ε_{ijk} (as symbols only – no rigorous proof of properties). Invariance of scalar product under rotation transformation.

(5 Hours)

Vector Differential Calculus: Functions of more than one variable, Partial derivatives, chain rule for partial derivatives. Scalar and vector fields, concept of directional derivative, the vector differential operator $\vec{\nabla}$, gradient of a scalar field and its geometrical interpretation. Divergence and curl of a vector field and their physical interpretation. Laplacian operator. Vector identities.

(7 Hours)

Unit 3

Vector Integral Calculus: Integrals of vector-valued functions of single scalar variable. Multiple integrals, Jacobian,Notion of infinitesimal line, surface and volume elements. Line, surface and volume integrals of vector fields. Flux of a vector field. Gauss divergence theorem, Green's and Stokes' Theorems (no proofs) and their applications

(11 Hours)

Probability Distributions: Discrete and continuous random variables, Probability distribution functions, Binomial, Poisson and Gaussian distributions, Mean and variance of these distributions.

(4 Lectures)

References:

Essential Readings:

1) An introduction to ordinary differential equations, E.A. Coddington, 2009, PHI learning.
2) Differential Equations, George F. Simmons, 2007, McGraw Hill.
3) Mathematical methods for Scientists and Engineers, D.A. McQuarrie, 2003, Viva Book.
4) Advanced Engineering Mathematics, D.G. Zill and W.S. Wright, 5 Ed., 2012, Jones and Bartlett Learning.
5) Advanced Engineering Mathematics, Erwin Kreyszig, 2008, Wiley India.
6) Probability and Statistics, Murray R Spiegel, John J Schiller and R Alu Srinivasan, 2018, McGraw Hill Education Private Limited.
7) Essential Mathematical Methods, K.F.Riley and M.P.Hobson, 2011, Cambridge Univ. Press.
8) Vector Analysis and Cartesian Tensors, D.E. Bourne and P.C. Kendall, 3 Ed. , 2017, CRC Press.
9) Vector Analysis, Murray Spiegel, 2 Ed., 2017, Schaum's outlines series.
10) John E. Freund's Mathematical Statistics with Applications, I. Miller and M. Miller, 7th Ed., 2003, Pearson Education, Asia.

Additional Readings:

1) Mathematical Methods for Physicists, G.B. Arfken, H.J. Weber, F.E. Harris, 7 Ed., 2013, Elsevier.
2) Introduction to Electrodynamics, Chapter 1, David J. Griffiths, 4 Ed., 2017, Cambridge University Press.
3) The Feynman Lectures on Physics, Volume II, Feynman, Leighton and Sands, 2008, Narosa Publishing House.
4) Introduction to Vector Analysis, Davis and Snider, 6 Ed., 1990, McGraw Hill.
5) Differential Equations, R. Bronson and G.B. Costa, Schaum's outline series.
6) Mathematical Physics, A.K. Ghatak, I.C. Goyal and S.J. Chua, Laxmi Publications Private Limited (2017)
7) Mathematical Tools for Physics, James Nearing, 2010, Dover Publications.

PRACTICAL (Credit: 01; 30 Hours)

The aim of this lab is not just to teach computer programming and numerical analysis but to emphasize its role in solving problems in Physics. The course will consist of practical sessions and lectures on the related theoretical aspects of the Laboratory. Assessment is to be done not only on the programming but also on the basis of formulating the problem.

- Every student must perform at least 6 programs covering each unit.
- The list of recommended programs is suggestive only. Students should be encouraged to do more practice. Emphasis should be given to assess student's ability to formulate a physics problem as mathematical one and solve by computational methods.
- The implementation can be either in Python or C++. Accordingly, the instructor can

choose section A or B respectively from Unit 1 and 2. The list of programs is common for both sections. If C++ is used, then for all plotting programs, Gnuplot has to be used.

Basics of scientific computing (Mandatory):
(a) Binary and decimal arithmetic, Floating point numbers, single and double precision arithmetic, underflow and overflow, numerical errors of elementary floating point operations, round off and truncation errors with examples.
(b) Introduction to Algorithms and Flow charts. Branching with examples of conditional statements, for and while loops.

Unit 1

Section A:
Basic Elements of Python: The Python interpreter, the print statement, comments, Python as simple calculator, objects and expressions, variables (numeric, character and sequence types) and assignments, mathematical operators. Strings, Lists, Tuples and Dictionaries, type conversions, input statement, list methods. List mutability, Formatting in the print statement.
Control Structures: Conditional operations, if, if-else, if-elif-else, while and for loops, indentation, break and continue, List comprehension. Simple programs for practice like solving quadratic equations, temperature conversion etc.
Functions: Inbuilt functions, user-defined functions, local and global variables, passing functions, modules, importing modules, math module, making new modules. Writing functions to perform simple operations like finding largest of three numbers, listing prime numbers, etc., Generating pseudo random numbers.

OR

Section B:
Introduction to C++: Basic idea of Compilers. Structured programming. Idea of Headers, Data Types, Enumerated Data, Conversion and casting, constants and variables, Mathematical, Relational, Logical and Bit wise Operators. Precedence of Operators, Expressions and Statements, Scope and Visibility of Data, block, Local and Global variables, Auto, static and External variables. Input and output statements. I/O manipulations, iostream and cmath header files, using namespace.
Control Statements: The if-statement, if-else statement, Nested if Structure, If - Else if – else block, Ternary operator, Goto statement, switch statement, Unconditional and Conditional looping, While loop, Do-while loop, For loop, nested loops, break and continue statements. Simple programs for practice like solving quadratic equations, temperature conversion etc.
Functions: Inbuilt functions. User-defined functions, function declaration, function definition, function prototype, void functions and function arguments, return statement. Local and global variables. The main function. Passing parameter by value and by reference. Inline functions. Function overloading. Writing functions to perform simple operations like finding largest of three numbers, listing prime numbers etc., Generating pseudo random numbers.

Recommended List of Programs (At least Two)

(a) Make a function that takes a number N as input and returns the value of factorial of N. Use this function to print the number of ways a set of m red and n blue balls can be arranged.

(b) Generate random numbers (integers and floats) in a given range and calculate area and volume of regular shapes with random dimensions.

(c) Generate data for coordinates of a projectile and plot the trajectory. Determine the range, maximum height and time of flight for a projectile motion.

Unit 2

Section A:

NumPy Fundamentals: Importing Numpy, Difference between List and NumPy array, Adding, removing and sorting elements, creating arrays using ones(), zeros(), random(), arange(), linspace(). Basic array operations (sum, max, min, mean, variance), 2-d arrays, matrix operations, reshaping and transposing arrays, savetxt() and loadtxt().

Plotting with Matplotlib: matplotlib.pyplot functions, Plotting of functions given in closed form as well as in the form of discrete data and making histograms.

OR

Section B:

Arrays: Array definition, passing arrays to functions, Finding sum, maximum, minimum, mean and variance of given array. 2-d arrays, matrix operations (sum, product, transpose etc). Saving data generated by a C++ program in a file.

Gnuplot: Introduction to Gnuplot. Visualization of discrete data and plotting functions given in closed form and data for graphical visualization. Plotting data from the output file created by a C++ program, making histogram.

Recommended List of Programs (At least Three)

(a) To plot the displacement-time and velocity-time graph for the un-damped, under-damped critically damped and over-damped oscillator using matplotlib (or Gnuplot) using given formulae.

(b) To compute the left, right and central approximations for derivative of a function given in closed form. Plot both the function and derivative on the same graph. Plot (using matplotlib/Gnuplot) the error as a function of step size on a log-log graph, study the behaviour of the plot as step size decreases and hence discuss the effect of round off error.

(c) To generate array of N random numbers drawn from a given distribution (uniform, binomial, poisson and gaussian) and plot them using matplotlib/Gnuplot for increasing N to verify the distribution. Verify the central limit theorem.

(d) To implement the transformation of physical observables under Galilean, Lorentz and Rotation transformation

Unit 3

Recommended List of Programs (At least one)
(a) To find value of π and to integrate a given function using acceptance-rejection method.
(b) To perform linear fitting of data using the inbuilt function scipy.stats.linregress in Python or using Gnuplot. Plot the data points and the fitted line on the same graph.

References (for Laboratory Work):

1) Documentation at the Python home page (https://docs.python.org/3/) and the tutorials there (https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/).
2) Documentation of NumPy and Matplotlib : https://numpy.org/doc/stable/user/ and https://matplotlib.org/stable/tutorials/
3) Schaum's Outline of Programming with C++, J. Hubbard, 2000, McGraw-Hill Education.
4) C++ How to Program, Paul J. Deitel and Harvey Deitel, Pearson (2016).
5) Computational Physics, Darren Walker, 1st Edn., Scientific International Pvt. Ltd (2015).
6) Elementary Numerical Analysis, K. E. Atkinson, 3rd Edn., 2007, Wiley India Edition.
7) An Introduction to Computational Physics, T. Pang, Cambridge University Press (2010).
8) Introduction to Numerical Analysis, S. S. Sastry, 5th Edn., 2012, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
9) Applied numerical analysis, Cutis F. Gerald and P. O. Wheatley, Pearson Education, India (2007).

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Course Code: DSC 2

Course Title: Mechanics

Total Credits: 04 (Credits: Theory: 03, Practical: 01)

Total Hours: Theory: 45, Practical: 30

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Course Objectives: This course reviews the concepts of mechanics learnt at school from a more advanced perspective and goes on to build new concepts. It begins with Newton's Laws of Motion and ends with the Fictitious Forces and Special Theory of Relativity. The students will learn the collisions in the centre of mass frame, rotational motion and central forces. They will be able to apply the concepts learnt to several real world problems. In the laboratory part of the course, the students will learn to use various instruments, estimate the error for every experiment performed and report the result of experiment along with the uncertainty in the result up to correct significant figures.

Course Learning Outcomes: Upon completion of this course, students will be able to,

- Learn the Galilean invariance of Newton's laws of motion.
- Understand translational and rotational dynamics of a system of particles.
- Apply Kepler's laws to describe the motion of planets and satellite in circular orbit.
- Understand Einstein's postulates of special relativity.
- Apply Lorentz transformations to describe simultaneity, time dilation and length contraction
- Use various instruments for measurements and perform experiments related to rotational dynamics, elastic properties, fluid dynamics, acceleration due to gravity, collisions, etc.
- Use propagation of errors to estimate uncertainty in the outcome of an experiment and perform the statistical analysis of the random errors in the observations.

The pre-requisite for this course is Physics and Mathematics syllabus of class XII.

THEORY (Credit: 03; 45 Hours)

Unit 1:

Fundamentals of Dynamics: Inertial and Non-inertial frames, Newton's Laws of Motion and their invariance under Galilean transformations. Momentum of variable mass system: motion of rocket. Dynamics of a system of particles. Principle of conservation of momentum. Impulse. Determination of Centre of Mass of discrete and continuous objects having cylindrical and spherical symmetry. Differential Analysis of a static vertically hanging massive rope.

(7 Hours)

Work and Energy: Work and Kinetic Energy Theorem. Conservative forces and examples (Gravitational and electrostatic), non-conservative forces and examples (velocity dependent forces e.g. frictional force, magnetic force). Potential Energy. Energy diagram. Stable, unstable and neutral equilibrium. Force as gradient of the potential energy. Work done by non-conservative forces.

(4 Hours)

Collisions: Elastic and inelastic collisions between two spherical bodies. Kinematics of $2 \rightarrow 2$ scattering in Centre of Mass and Laboratory frames.

(3 Hours)

Unit 2:

Rotational Dynamics: Angular momentum of a particle and system of particles. Torque. Principle of conservation of angular momentum. Rotation about a fixed axis. Determination of moment of inertia of symmetric rigid bodies (rectangular, cylindrical and spherical) using parallel and perpendicular axes theorems. Kinetic energy of rotation. Motion involving both translation and rotation.

(8 Hours)

Non-Inertial Systems: Non-inertial frames and fictitious forces. Uniformly rotating frame. Centrifugal force. Coriolis force and its applications.

(4 Hours)

Unit 3:

Central Force Motion: Central forces, Law of conservation of angular momentum for central forces, Two-body problem and its reduction to equivalent one-body problem and its solution. Concept of effective potential energy and stability of orbits for central potentials of the form kr^n for n = 2 and -1 using energy diagram, discussion on trajectories for $n = -2$. Solution of the Kepler Problem, Kepler's Laws for planetary motion, orbit for artificial satellites

(7 Hours)

Unit 4:

Relativity: Postulates of Special Theory of Relativity, Lorentz Transformations, simultaneity, length contraction, time dilation, proper length and proper time, life time of a relativistic particle (for example muon decay time and decay length). Space-like, time-like and light-like separated events, relativistic transformation of velocity and acceleration, variation of mass with velocity, mass-energy equivalence, transformation of energy and momentum.

(12 Hours)

References:
Essential Readings:
1) An Introduction to Mechanics (2/e), Daniel Kleppner and Robert Kolenkow, 2014, Cambridge University Press.
2) Mechanics Berkeley Physics Course, Vol. 1, 2/e: Charles Kittel, et. al., 2017, McGraw Hill Education
3) Classical Mechanics by Peter Dourmashkin, 2013, John Wiley and Sons.

4) Theory and Problems of Theoretical Mechanics, Murray R. Spiegel, 1977, McGraw Hill Education.

5) Introduction to Classical Mechanics With Problems and Solutions, David Morin, 2008, Cambridge University Press.

6) Fundamentals of Physics, Resnick, Halliday and Walker 10/e, 2013, Wiley.

7) Introduction to Special Relativity, Robert Resnick, 2007, Wiley.

Suggestive Link:

https://phys.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Classical_Mechanics/classical_Mechanics_(Dourmash kin)/

Additional Readings:

1) Feynman Lectures, Vol. 1, R. P. Feynman, R. B. Leighton, M. Sands, 2008, Pearson Education.

2) University Physics, H. D. Young, R. A. Freedman, 14/e, 2015, Pearson Education.

3) Classical Mechanics, H. Goldstein, C. P. Poole, J. L. Safko, 3/e, 2002, Pearson Education.

4) Newtonian Mechanics, A.P. French, 2017, Viva Books.

PRACTICAL (Credit: 01; 30 Hours)

Introductory Concepts and related activities (Mandatory)

- **Use of Basic Instruments**

Determination of least count and use of instruments like meter scale, vernier callipers, screw gauge and travelling microscope for measuring lengths.

- **Errors**

(a) Types of errors in measurements (instrumental limitations, systematic errors and random errors), accuracy and precision of observations, significant figures.

(b) Introduction to error estimation, propagation of errors and reporting of results along with uncertainties with correct number of significant figures.

(c) Statistical analysis of random errors, need for making multiple observations, standard error in the mean as estimate of the error.

- **Graph Plotting**

Pictorial visualisation of relation between two physical quantities, Points to be kept in mind while plotting a graph manually.

- **Data Analysis**

Principle of least square fitting (LSF) and its application in plotting linear relations, estimation of LSF values of slope, intercept and uncertainties in slope and intercept.

Mandatory Activities

- Determine the least count of meter scale, vernier callipers, screw gauge and travelling microscope, use these instruments to measure the length of various objects multiple time, find the mean and report the result along with the uncertainty up to appropriate number of significant digits.

- Take multiple observations of the quantities like length, radius etc. for some spherical, cylindrical and cubic objects, find mean of these observations and use them to determine the surface area and volume of these objects. Estimate the uncertainties in the outcome using law of propagation of errors. Report the result to appropriate number of significant figures.
- Given a data (x, y) corresponding to quantities x and y related by a relation $y = f(x)$ that can be linearised, plot the data points (manually) with appropriate choice of scale, perform least square fitting to determine the slope and intercept of the LSF line and use them to determine some unknown quantity in the relation. Determine the uncertainties in slope and intercept and use these to estimate the uncertainty in the value of unknown quantity.

Every student must perform at least 4 experiments from the following list.
1) To study the random errors in observations. It is advisable to keep observables of the order of least count of the instruments.
2) To determine the moment of inertia of a symmetric as well as asymmetric flywheel
3) To determine coefficient of viscosity of water by Capillary Flow Method (Poiseuille's method).
4) To determine g and velocity for a freely falling body using Digital Timing Technique.
5) To determine the Young's Modulus of a Wire by Optical Lever Method.
6) To determine the vertical distance between two given points using sextant.
7) To determine the coefficients of sliding and rolling friction experienced by a trolley on an inclined plane.
8) To verify the law of conservation of linear momentum in collisions on air track.

Suggested additional activities:
1) Virtual lab collision experiments on two dimensional elastic and inelastic collisions (for example available on following suggested links
   a) https://archive.cnx.org/specials/2c7acb3c-2fbd-11e5-b2d9-e7f92291703c/collision-lab/#sim-advanced-sim)
   b) https://phet.colorado.edu/en/simulations/collision-lab
2) Amrita Virtual Mechanics Lab: https://vlab.amrita.edu/?sub=1&brch=74

References (for Laboratory Work):

1) Advanced Practical Physics for students, B. L. Flint and H. T. Worshnop, 1971, Asia Publishing House.
2) Engineering Practical Physics, S. Panigrahi and B. Mallick, 2015, Cengage Learning India Pvt. Ltd.
3) Practical Physics, G. L. Squires, 2015, 4/e, Cambridge University Press.
4) A Text Book of Practical Physics, Vol I, Prakash and Ramakrishna, 11/e, 2011, Kitab Mahal.
5) An introduction to Error Analysis: The study of uncertainties in Physical Measurements, J. R. Taylor, 1997, University Science Books

> **Course Code:** **DSC 3**
>
> **Course Title:** **Waves and Oscillations**
>
> **Total Credits: 04** (Credits: **Theory: 02, Practical: 02**)
>
> **Total Hours: Theory: 30, Practical: 60**

Course Objectives: This course reviews the concepts of waves and oscillations learnt at school from a more advanced perspective and goes on to build new concepts. It begins with explaining ideas of free oscillations and superposition of harmonic motion leading to physics of damped and forced oscillations. The course will also introduce students to coupled oscillators, normal modes of oscillations and free vibrations of stretched strings. Concurrently, in the laboratory component of the course students will perform experiments that expose them to different aspects of real oscillatory systems.

Course Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of this course, the students will have the skill and knowledge to,

- Understand simple harmonic motion
- Understand superposition of N collinear harmonic oscillations
- Understand superposition of two perpendicular harmonic oscillations
- Understand free, damped and forced oscillations
- Understand coupled oscillators and normal modes of oscillations
- Understand travelling and standing waves, stretched strings

The pre-requisite for this course is Physics and Mathematics syllabus of class XII.

THEORY (Credit: 02; 30 Hours)

Unit 1: Simple Harmonic Motion   Hours: 12
Differential equation of simple harmonic oscillator, its solution and characteristics, energy in simple harmonic motion, linearity and superposition principle, rotating vector representation of simple harmonic oscillation, motion of simple and compound pendulum (Bar and Kater's pendulum), loaded spring.
Superposition of N collinear harmonic oscillations with (1) equal phase differences and (2) equal frequency differences, Beats
Superposition of two perpendicular harmonic oscillations: Graphical and Analytical Methods. Lissajous Figures with equal and unequal frequencies, effect of variation of phase

Unit 2: Damped and Forced Oscillations   Hours: 8
Damped Oscillations: Equation of motion, dead beat motion, critically damped system, lightly damped system: relaxation time, logarithmic decrement, quality factor
Forced Oscillations: Equation of motion, complete solution, steady state solution, resonance, sharpness of resonance, power dissipation, quality factor

Unit 3: Coupled Oscillations   Hours: 6

Coupled oscillators, normal coordinates and normal modes, energy relation and energy transfer, di-atomic molecules, representation of a general solution as a linear sum of normal modes, normal modes of N coupled oscillators.

Unit 4: Wave Motion   Hours: 4

One dimensional plane wave, classical wave equation, standing wave on a stretched string (both ends fixed), normal modes. Travelling wave solution

References:

Essential Readings:

1) Vibrations and Waves by A. P. French. (CBS Pub. and Dist., 1987)
2) The Physics of Waves and Oscillations by N.K. Bajaj (Tata McGraw-Hill, 1988)
3) Fundamentals of Waves and Oscillations By K. Uno Ingard (Cambridge University Press, 1988)
4) An Introduction to Mechanics by Daniel Kleppner, Robert J. Kolenkow (McGraw-Hill, 1973)
5) Waves: BERKELEY PHYSICS COURSE by Franks Crawford (Tata McGrawHill, 2007).
6) Classical Mechanics by Peter Dourmashkin, John Wiley and Sons
7) https://phys.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Classical_Mechanics/classical_Mechanics_(Dour mashkin)

Additional Readings:

1) Fundamentals of Physics, Resnick, Halliday and Walker 10/e, 2013, Wiley.
2) Feynman Lectures, Vol. 1, R. P. Feynman, R. B. Leighton, M. Sands, 2008, Pearson Education.
3) University Physics, H. D. Young, R. A. Freedman, 14/e, 2015, Pearson Education.

PRACTICAL (Credit: 02; 60 Hours)

Every student must perform at least 5 experiments

1) Experiments using bar pendulum:
   a) Estimate limits on angular displacement for SHM by measuring the time period at different angular displacements and compare it with the expected value of time period for SHM.
   b) Determine the value of g using bar pendulum.
   c) To study damped oscillations using bar pendulum
   d) Study the effect of area of the damper on damped oscillations. Plot amplitude as a function of time and determine the damping coefficient and Q factor for different dampers.
2) To determine the value of acceleration due to gravity using Kater's pendulum for both the cases (a) $T_1 \approx T_2$ and (b) $T_1 \neq T_2$ and discuss the relative merits of both cases by estimation of error in the two cases.

3) Understand the applications of CRO by measuring voltage and time period of a periodic waveform using CRO. And study the superposition of two perpendicular simple harmonic oscillations using CRO (Lissajous figures)

4) Experiments with spring and mass system

    a) To calculate g, spring constant and mass of a spring using static and dynamic methods.

    b) To calculate spring constant of series and parallel combination of two springs.

5) To study normal modes and beats in coupled pendulums or coupled springs.

6) To determine the frequency of an electrically maintained tuning fork by Melde's experiment and to verify $\lambda^2 - T$ Law.

7) To determine the current amplitude and phase response of a driven series LCR circuit with driving frequency and resistance. Draw resonance curves and find quality factor for low and high damping.

References (For Laboratory Work):

1) Advanced Practical Physics for students, B. L. Flint and H. T. Worsnop, 1971, Asia Publishing House.

2) Engineering Practical Physics, S. Panigrahi and B. Mallick, 2015, Cengage Learning India Pvt. Ltd.

3) Practical Physics, G. L. Squires, 2015, 4/e, Cambridge University Press.

4) A Text Book of Practical Physics, Vol I and II, Prakash and Ramakrishna, 11/e, 2011, Kitab Mahal.

5) An Introduction to Error Analysis: The study of uncertainties in Physical Measurements, J. R. Taylor, 1997, University Science Books List of experiments

GENERIC ELECTIVE COURSES (GE)

> **Course Code: GE 1**
>
> **Course Title: MECHANICS**
>
> **Total Credits: 04 (Credits: Theory: 03, Practical: 01)**
>
> **Total Hours: Theory: 45, Practical: 30**

Course Objectives: This course reviews the concepts of mechanics learnt at school in a more advanced perspective and goes on to build new concepts. It begins with dynamics of a system of particles and ends with the special theory of relativity. Students will appreciate the concept of rotational motion, gravitation and oscillations. The students will be able to apply the concepts learnt to several real world problems. A brief recapitulation of vector algebra and differential equations is also done to familiarize students with basic mathematical concepts which are necessary for a course on mechanics.

Course Learning Outcomes: Upon completion of this course, students are expected to understand the following concepts.

- Laws of motion and their application to various dynamical situations. And their applications to conservation of momentum, angular momentum and energy.
- Motion of a simple and compound pendulum
- Application of Kepler's laws to describe the motion of satellites in circular orbit.
- The concept of geosynchronous orbits
- Concept of stress and strain and relation between elastic constants
- Postulates of Special Theory of Relativity, Lorentz transformation, relativistic effects on the mass and energy of a moving body.

In the laboratory course, after acquiring knowledge of how to handle measuring instruments (like vernier calliper, screw gauge and travelling microscope) student shall embark on verifying various principles and associated measurable quantities.

THEORY (Credit: 03; 45 Hours)

Unit 1: Recapitulation of Vectors and Ordinary Differential Equation   Hours: 8
Vector algebra, scalar and vector product, gradient of a scalar field, divergence and curl of vectors field

Ordinary Differential Equations: First order homogeneous differential equations, second order homogeneous differential equation with constant coefficients

Unit 2: Fundamentals of Dynamics   Hours: 10
Review of Newton's laws of motion, dynamics of a system of particles, centre of mass, determination of centre of mass for discrete and continuous systems having spherical symmetry, Conservation of momentum and energy, Conservative and non-Conservative forces, work – energy theorem for conservative forces, force as a gradient of potential energy.

Unit 3: Rotational Dynamics and Oscillatory Motion   Hours: 14
Angular velocity, angular momentum, torque, conservation of angular momentum, Moment of inertia, Theorem of parallel and perpendicular axes, Calculation of moment of inertia of discrete and continuous objects (1-D and 2-D).
Idea of simple harmonic motion, Differential equation of simple harmonic motion and its solution, Motion of a simple pendulum and compound pendulum

Unit 4: Gravitation   Hours: 5
Newton's Law of Gravitation, Motion of a particle in a central force field, Kepler's Laws (statements only), Satellite in circular orbit and applications, geosynchronous orbits

Unit 5: Elasticity   Hours: 3
Concept of stress and strain, Hooke's law, elastic moduli, twisting torque on a wire, tensile strength, relation between elastic constants, Poisson's ratio, rigidity modulus

Unit 6: Special Theory of Relativity   Hours: 5
Postulates of Special Theory of Relativity, Lorentz transformation, length contraction, time dilation, relativistic transformation of velocity, relativistic variation of mass, mass-energy equivalence

References:
Essential Readings:
1) Vector Analysis – Schaum's Outline, M.R. Spiegel, S. Lipschutz, D. Spellman, 2nd Edn., 2009, McGraw- Hill Education.
2) An Introduction to Mechanics (2/e), Daniel Kleppner and Robert Kolenkow, 2014, Cambridge University Press.
3) Mechanics Berkeley Physics Course, Vol. 1, 2/e: Charles Kittel, et. al., 2017, McGraw Hill Education
4) Mechanics, D. S. Mathur, P. S. Hemne, 2012, S. Chand.
5) Fundamentals of Physics, Resnick, Halliday and Walker 10/e, 2013, Wiley.

Additional Readings:
1) Feynman Lectures, Vol. 1, R. P. Feynman, R. B. Leighton, M. Sands, 2008, Pearson Education.
2) University Physics, Ronald Lane Reese, 2003, Thomson Brooks/Cole.

3) University Physics, H. D. Young, R. A. Freedman, 14/e, 2015, Pearson Education.
4) Engineering Mechanics, Basudeb Bhattacharya, 2/e, 2015, Oxford University Press.
5) Physics for Scientists and Engineers, Randall D Knight, 3/e, 2016, Pearson Education.

PRACTICAL (Credit: 01; 30 Hours)

The teacher is expected to give basic idea and working of various apparatus and instruments related to different experiments. Students should also be given knowledge of recording and analyzing experimental data.

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

1) Measurement of length (or diameter) using vernier calliper, screw gauge and travelling microscope.
2) Study the random error in observations.
3) Determination of height of a building using a sextant.
4) Study of motion of the spring and calculate (a) spring constant and, (b) acceleration due to gravity (g)
5) Determination of moment of inertia of a flywheel.
6) Determination of g and velocity for a freely falling body using digital timing technique.
7) Determination of modulus of rigidity of a wire using Maxwell's needle.
8) Determination of elastic constants of a wire by Searle's method.
9) Determination of value of g using bar pendulum.
10) Determination of value of g using Kater's pendulum.

References (for Laboratory Work):
1) Advanced practical physics for students, B. L. Flint and H. T. Worsnop, 1971, Asia Publishing House.
2) Engineering practical physics, S. Panigrahi and B. Mallick, 2015, Cengage Learning India Pvt. Ltd.
3) Practical physics, G. L. Squires, 2015, 4/e, Cambridge University Press.
4) A text book of practical physics, I. Prakash and Ramakrishna, 11/e, 2011, Kitab Mahal.
5) B. Sc. practical physics, Geeta Sanon, R. Chand and Co., 2016.

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Course Code: GE 2

Course Title: MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS

Total Credits: 04 (Credits: **Theory: 03, Tutorial: 01**)

Total Hours: Theory: 45, Tutorial: 15

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Course Objectives: The emphasis of course is to equip students with the mathematical tools required in solving problem of interest to physicists. The course will expose students to fundamental computational physics skills and hence enable them to solve a wide range of physics problems.

Course Learning Outcomes: At the end of this course, the students will be able to,
- Understand functions of several variables.
- Represent a periodic function by a sum of harmonics using Fourier series and their applications in physical problems such as vibrating strings etc.
- Obtain power series solution of differential equation of second order with variable coefficient using Frobenius method.
- Understand properties and applications of special functions like Legendre polynomials, Bessel functions and their differential equations and apply these to various physical problems such as in quantum mechanics.
- Learn about gamma and beta functions and their applications.
- Solve linear partial differential equations of second order with separation of variable method.
- Understand the basic concepts of complex analysis and integration.
- During the tutorial classes, students' skill will be developed to solve more problems related to the concerned topics.

Unit 1:   **Hours: 6**
Fourier series: Periodic functions. Orthogonality of sine and cosine functions, Convergence of Fourier series and Dirichlet Conditions (Statement only). Expansion of periodic functions in a series of sine and cosine functions and determination of Fourier coefficients. Even and odd functions and their Fourier expansions (Fourier Cosine Series and Fourier Sine Series).

Unit 2:   **Hours: 10**
Frobenius Method and Special Functions: Singular Points of Second Order Linear Differential Equations and their importance. Frobenius method and its applications to

differential equations. Legendre and Bessel Differential Equations.

Unit 3:   Hours: 14

Some Special Integrals: Beta and Gamma Functions and Relation between them. Expression of integrals in terms of Gamma Functions.

(4 Hours)

Partial Differential Equations: Multivariable functions, Partial derivatives, Functions Solutions to partial differential equations, using separation of variables: Laplace's Equation in problems of rectangular geometry, Solution of 1D wave equation.

(10 Hours)

Unit 4:   Hours: 15

Complex Analysis: Functions of complex variable, limit, continuity, Analytic function, Cauchy-Riemann equations, singular points, Cauchy Goursat Theorem, Cauchy's Integral Formula, Residues, Cauchy's Residue Theorem.

References:
Essential Readings:
1) Advanced Engineering Mathematics, Erwin Kreyszig, 2008, Wiley India.
2) Complex Variables and Applications, J. W. Brown and R. V. Churchill, 7th Ed. 2003, Tata McGraw-Hill.
3) Advanced Mathematics for Engineers and Scientists: Schaum Outline Series, M. R Spiegel, 2009, McGraw Hill Education.
4) Applied Mathematics for Engineers and Physicists, L.A. Pipes and L.R. Harvill, 2014, Dover Publications.
5) Mathematical Methods for Physics and Engineers, K.F Riley, M.P. Hobson and S. J. Bence, 3rd Ed., 2006, Cambridge University Press.

Additional Readings:
1) Mathematical Physics, A.K. Ghatak, I.C. Goyal and S.J. Chua, 2017, Laxmi Publications Private Limited.
2) Advanced Engineering Mathematics, D. G. Zill and W.S.Wright, 5 Ed., 2012, Jones and Bartlett Learning.
3) An introduction to ordinary differential equations, E.A.Coddington, 2009, PHI Learning.
4) Differential Equations, George F. Simmons, 2007, McGraw Hill.
5) Mathematical methods for Scientists and Engineers, D.A.Mc Quarrie, 2003, Viva Books.

Course Code: GE 3

Course Title: WAVES AND OPTICS

Total Credits: 04 (Credits: **Theory: 03, Practical: 01**)

Total Hours: Theory: 45, Practical: 30

Course Objectives: This coursework reviews the concept of waves and optics learnt at school level from a more advanced perspective and builds new concepts. This course is divided into two main parts. The first part deals with vibrations and waves. The second part pertains to optics and provides the details of interference, diffraction and polarization.

Course Learning Outcomes: After the completion of this course, the students will have learnt the following.

- Simple harmonic motion, superposition principle and its application to find the resultant of superposition of harmonic oscillations.
- Concepts of vibrations in strings.
- Interference as superposition of waves from coherent sources.
- Basic concepts of Diffraction: Fraunhoffer and Fresnel Diffraction.
- Elementary concepts of the polarization of light.

THEORY (Credit: 03; 45 Hours)

Unit 1:   **Hours: 10**
Superposition of Harmonic Oscillations: Simple harmonic motion (SHM). Linearity and Superposition Principle. Superposition of two collinear harmonic oscillations having (1) equal frequencies and (2) different frequencies (Beats). Superposition of two perpendicular harmonic oscillations: Graphical and Analytical Methods. Lissajous Figures (1:1 and 1:2) and their uses.

Unit 2:   **Hours: 5**
Waves Motion: Types of waves: Longitudinal and Transverse (General idea). Travelling waves in a string, wave equation. Energy density. Standing waves in a string - modes of vibration. Phase velocity.

Unit 3:   **Hours: 12**
Interference of Light: Electromagnetic nature of light. Definition and properties of wave front. Huygens Principle. Interference: Division of amplitude and division of wave front. Young's Double Slit experiment. Fresnel's Biprism. Phase change on reflection: Stoke's

treatment. Interference in Thin Films: parallel and wedge-shaped films. Newton's Rings: measurement of wavelength and refractive index.

Unit 4: Hours: 12
Diffraction: Fraunhofer diffraction - Single slit, Double slit and Diffraction grating. Fresnel Diffraction - Half-period zones, Zone plate, Fresnel Diffraction pattern of a straight edge using half-period zone analysis.

Unit 5: Hours: 6
Polarization: Transverse nature of light waves. Plane polarized light. Production and detection of linearly polarized light. Malus's Law. Idea of circular and elliptical polarization.

References:
Essential Readings:
1) The Physics of Waves and Oscillations: N K Bajaj, Tata Mcgraw Hill
2) Optics: Ajoy Ghatak, Seventh edition, Mcgraw Hill
3) Principle of Optics: B. K. Mathur and T. P. Pandya, Gopal Printing Press
4) Optics: Brij Lal and N. Subramanyam, S. Chand
5) The Fundamentals of Optics: A. Kumar, H. R. Gulati and D. R. Khanna, R. Chand

Additional Readings:
1) Vibrations and Waves: A. P. French, CRC
2) The physics of Vibrations and Waves: H. J. Pain, Wiley
3) Fundamentals of Optics: Jenkins and White, McGraw Hill
4) Optics: E. Hecht and A R. Ganesan, Pearson, India
5) Introduction to Optics: F. Pedrotti, L. M. Pedrotti and L. S. Pedrotti, Pearson, India

PRACTICAL (Credit: 01; 30 Hours)

Every student must perform at least 05 experiments out of the list following experiments.

1) To determine the frequency of an electrically maintained tuning fork by Melde's experiment and to verify λ^2 – T Law.
2) To study Lissajous Figures.
3) Familiarization with Schuster`s focusing and determination of the angle of prism.
4) To determine the refractive index of the material of a prism using sodium light.
5) To determine the dispersive power of a prism using mercury light.
6) To determine wavelength of sodium light using Newton's rings.
7) To determine wavelength of sodium light using a plane diffraction grating.
8) To verify Malus's Law.
9) To determine the wavelength of Laser light using single slit diffraction. (Due care should be taken not to see Laser light source directly as it may cause injury to eyes.)

References (for Laboratory Work):

1) Advanced Practical Physics for students, B. L. Flint and H. T. Worsnop, Asia Publishing House
2) A Text Book of Practical Physics, Indu Prakash and Ramakrishna, Kitab Mahal
3) An advanced course in practical physics, D. Chattopadhyay and P. C. Rakshit, New Central Book Agency

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Course Code: GE 6

Course Title: INTRODUCTORY ASTRONOMY

Total Credits: 04 (Credits: **Theory: 03, Tutorial: 01**)

Total Hours: Theory: 45, Tutorial: 15

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

Course Learning Outcomes: After completing this course, student will gain an understanding of,

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

Unit 1:   **Hours: 8**
Introduction to Astronomy and Astronomical Scales: History of astronomy, wonders of the Universe, overview of the night sky, diurnal and yearly motions of the Sun, size, mass, density and temperature of astronomical objects, basic concepts of positional astronomy: Celestial sphere, Astronomical coordinate systems, Horizon system and Equatorial system

Unit 2:   **Hours: 6**
Basic Parameters of Stars: Stellar energy sources, determination of distance by parallax

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

Unit 3:   Hours: 7

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

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

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

Unit 4:   Hours: 8

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

Exoplanets: Detection methods and characterization

Unit 5:   Hours: 12

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

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

Unit 6:   Hours: 4

Astronomy in India: Astronomy in ancient, medieval and early telescopic era of India, current Indian observatories (Hanle-Indian Astronomical Observatory, Devasthal Observatory, Vainu Bappu Observatory, Mount Abu Infrared Observatory, Gauribidanur Radio Observatory, Giant Metre-wave Radio Telescope, Udaipur Solar Observatory, LIGO-India) (qualitative discussion), Indian astronomy missions (Astrosat, Aditya)

References:
Essential Readings:
1) Seven Wonders of the Cosmos, Jayant V Narlikar, Cambridge University Press
2) Fundamental of Astronomy, H. Karttunen et al. Springer
3) Modern Astrophysics, B.W. Carroll and D.A. Ostlie, Addison-Wesley Publishing Co.
4) Introductory Astronomy and Astrophysics, M. Zeilik and S.A. Gregory, Saunders College Publishing.
5) The Molecular Universe, A.G.G.M. Tielens (Sections I, II and III), Reviews of Modern

Physics, Volume 85, July-September, 2013

6) Astronomy in India: A Historical Perspective, Thanu Padmanabhan, Springer

Useful websites for astronomy education and citizen science research platform

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

Additional Readings:

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