St. Aloysius' College (Autonomous), Jabalpur

Department of Physics

Under CBCS System

2019 Onwards

M. Sc. III Semester **Max Marks- 40**

Passing Marks - 14

QUANTUM MECHANICS – II

Course Outcome

The students are expected to acquire the knowledge of the following:

- Familiarization with quantum mechanics formulation and approximation methods.
- Time dependent and Independent perturbation theory and its applications.
- Influence of electric and magnetic fields on atoms. Stark effect and Zeeman Effect.
- Scattering theory through Born approximation and partial wave analysis.
- Relativistic quantum Mechanics.

UNIT - I

Approximation method for bound states : Rayleigh-Schrodinger perturbation theory of non-degenerate and degenerate levels and their application to perturbation of an oscillator and First order Stark effect in Hydrogen.

Variation method and its application to ground state of helium,

W.K.B. approximation method, connection formula, Ideas on potential barrier with applications to the theory of alpha decay.

UNIT-II

Time dependent perturbation theory : Method of variation of constants, constant and harmonic perturbation, transition probability, adiabatic and sudden approximation. Hamiltonian for a charged particle under the influence of external electromagnetic field, Absorption and induced emission, Transition probability in Electric dipole transition, Einstein's A and B coefficients.

UNIT - III

Theory of scattering, Physical concepts, Differential and total cross sections, scattering amplitudes using Green's function.

Born approximation, Validity of Born Approx., scattering by screened coulomb potential

Partial wave analysis, phase shift, optical theorem, scattering by square well potential and perfectly rigid sphere.

UNIT - IV

Schrodinger's relativistic equation (Klein-Gordon equation), Probability and current density, Klein-Gordon equation in presence of electromagnetic field, Hydrogen atom, short comings of Klein-Gordon equation.

Dirac's relativistic equation for a free electron, Dirac's matrices, Probability and current density, spin of an electron, spin - orbit interaction , Equation of motion for operators, position momentum and angular momentum, Dirac's relativistic equation in electromagnetic field, Zitterbewegung, negative energy states and their interpretation, Energy levels of Hydrogen atom

UNIT - V

This unit will have tutorial problems covering all the four units. Some sample problems are:

1. Normal Zeeman Effect.
2. Anomalous Zeeman Effect.
3. Van der Waals interactions.
4. Evaluate Einstein's A coefficient for the transition from state |310> to state |200> in the hydrogen atom.
5. Selection rules for single and many particle systems.
6. Ramasuer- Townsend effect.
7. Evaluate the scattering amplitude in the Born approximation for scattering by the Yukawa potential $V(r) = \frac{V0e^{-\alpha r}}{r}$, Where V_0 and α are constant
8. Covariance form of Dirac equation.
9. The probability current density is defined by the relation **j(r,**t)= c ψ*αψ, where ψ is the four-component wave vector. Write expressions for j_x, j_y and j_z in terms of the components of ψ.
10. Show that (α.A)(α.B)=(A.B)+iσ'.(A×B), where A and B commute with α and $\sigma'=\begin{bmatrix} \sigma & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma \end{bmatrix}$
11. Magnetic moment and spin of a Dirac's electron.

In addition to above the tutorial will also consist of solving problems given in the Text and References books.

Text and Reference Books

Quantum Mechanics	:	L. I. Schiff
Quantum Mechanics	:	S. Gasiorowicz
Quantum Physics	:	B. Craseman and J.D. Powell
Quantum Mechanics	:	A.P. Messiah
Modern Quantum Mechanics	:	J.J. Sakurai
Quantum Mechanics	:	Mathews and Venkatesan
Quantum Mechanics	:	A.K. Ghatak and Loknathan
Quantum Mechanics	:	G. Aruldhas

St. Aloysius' College (Autonomous), Jabalpur

Department of Physics

Under CBCS System

2019 Onwards

M. Sc. III Semester **Max Marks- 40**

Passing Marks - 14

PAPER II

NUCLEAR AND PARTICLE PHYSICS

Course Outcome

The students are expected to acquire the knowledge of the following:

- Properties of a nucleus, packing fraction and binding energy, binding energy per nucleon vs. mass number graph, explanation of fusion and fission from the nature of the binding energy graph.
- Nuclear models and their roles in explaining the ground state properties of the nucleus
- Process of radioactivity and radioactive decay laws.
- Basic aspects of nuclear reactions.
- Nuclear detectors and particle accelerators.
- Basic aspects of Particle Physics

UNIT – I

Nuclear Interactions and Nuclear Reactions

Nucleon- nucleon interaction, exchange forces and tensor forces, meson theory of nuclear forces, nucleon, nucleon scattering, Effective range theory, spin dependence of nuclear forces, charge independence and charge symmetry of nuclear forces, Isospin formalism, Yukawa interaction.

Direct and compound nuclear reaction mechanisms, cross sections in terms of partial wave amplitudes, compound nucleus, scattering matrix, Reciprocity theorem, Breit-Wigner one–level formula, Resonance scattering.

UNIT - II

Nuclear Models

Liquid drop model, Bohr–wheeler theory of fission, Experimental evidence for shell effects- shell model, spin, orbit coupling, magic numbers, Angular momenta and parities of nuclear ground states, Qualtative discussion and estimates of transition rates, magnetic moment and Schmidt lines, Collective model of Bohr and Mottelson .

UNIT – III

Nuclear Decay

Beta decay, Fermi theory of beta decay, Comparative half, lives, Parity violation, Two component theory of neutrino decay, Detection and properties of neutrino Gamma decay, Multipole transition in nuclei Angular momentum and parity selection rules Internal conversion, Nuclear isomerism.

General ideas of nuclear radiation detectors, Linear acceleration, Betatron, Proton-synchrotron, Electron synchrotron.

UNIT - IV

Elementary particle physics

Types of interaction between elementary particles, Hadrons and leptons, Symmetry and conservation laws, Elementary ideas of : CP and CPT invariance, Classification of hadrons, lie algebra, SU(2) – SU (3) multiplets, Quark model, Gell Mann- Okubo mass formula for octet and decuplet hadrons, Charm, bottom and top quarks.

Cosmic Rays

Nature, composition, charge and energy spectrum of primary cosmic rays, production and propagation of secondary cosmic rays. Soft, penetrating and nucleonic components, Origin of cosmic rays, Rossi curve, Bhabha – Heitler theory of cascade showers.

UNIT – V

This unit will have tutorial problems covering all the four units. Some sample problems are:

1. Scattering Matrix.
2. Nucleon- Nucleon phase Shifts.
3. Double Scattering Experiment to measure polarization.
4. Ground state spectroscopic configuration of nuclei on the basis of single particle shell model.
5. The Q – Equation.
6. Calculation of Absorption Cross Section.
7. Nuclear Quadrapole moment.
8. Kurie Plot
9. Selection Rules for β and γ decay.
10. Parity Violation Experiment.
11. Neutrino Helicity.
12. Isospin Symmetry.
13. Lie Algebra.
14. Origin of cosmic rays.
15. Bhabha-Heitler theory.

In addition to above the tutorial will also consist of solving problems given in the Text and Reference books.

Text and Reference Books

- Kenneth S. Kiane. Introductory Nuclear Physics, Wiley New York 1988..
- H.A. Enge, Introduction to Nuclear Physics, Addison- Wesley ,,1975.
- G.E.Brown and A.D. Jackson, Introduction to Nuclean nucleon Interaction, North – Holland, Amsterdam, 1976.
- Y.R. Waghmare, Introductory Nuclear Physics, Oxford-IBH Bombay,1981
- I. Kaplan, Nuclear Physics, 2" Ed. Narosa, Madras, 1989
- R.D.Evans, Atomic Nucleus, McGraw Hill, New York, 1955.
- B.L. Cohen, Concepts of Nuclear Physics, TMGH, Bombay, 1971.
- R.R. Roy and B.P. Nigam Nuclear Physics, Wiley- Eastem Ltd, 1983.
- Bruno Rossi, Cosmic Rays
- B.N. Shrivastava, Basic Nuclear Physics and Cosmic Rays
- M.P. Khanna, Particle Physics, Prentice Hall
- Burcham, Nuclear Physics

St. Aloysius' College (Autonomous), Jabalpur

Department of Physics

Under CBCS System

2019 Onwards

M. Sc. III Semester **Max Marks- 40**

Passing Marks - 14

PAPERS III

SPECIAL PAPER (a) CONDENSED MATTER PHYSICS – I

Course Outcome

The students are expected to acquire the knowledge of the following:

- Imperfections and dislocations in crystals.
- Partial dislocations and observation of dislocation through techniques like XRD, TEM, SEM and AFM.
- Thin films, surface topography. Conductivity of thin metal films.
- Lattice Dynamics, Optical Properties of Solids and its related phenomena.

UNIT - I

Imperfection in Crystals

Mechanism of plastic deformation in solids, stress and strain field of screw and edge dislocations. Elastic energy of dislocations. Forces between dislocations. Stress needed to operate Frank-Read source, dislocations in fcc, hcp and bcc lattices.

UNIT - II

Partial dislocations and stacking faults in closed packed structures. Experimental methods of observing dislocations and stacking faults. Electron microscopy, kinematical theory of diffraction contrast and lattice imaging.

Elementary concepts of surface crystallography. Scanning tunneling and atomic force microscopy.

UNIT - III

Films and Surface

Study of surface topography by multiple-beam interferometry, conditions for accurate determination of step height and film thickness (Fizeau Fringes). Electrical conductivity of thin films, difference of behaviour of thin films from bulk, Boltzmann transport equation for a thin film (for diffused scattering), expression for temperature coefficient of resistivity of thin films.

UNIT – IV

Lattice Dynamics

Lattice Dynamics of monatomic and Diatomic lattice, Optical phonons and dielectric constants. Mossbauer effect, Debye – Waller factor Anharmonicity, Thermal expansion and thermal conductivity. Umklapp process, Interaction of electrons and phonons with photons.

Optical Properties of Solids

Direct and indirect transitions. Absorption in insulators, polaritons, one phonon absorption, optical properties of metals, skin effect and anomalous skin effect.

UNIT – V

This unit will have tutorial problems covering all the four units. Some sample problems are:

1. Consider two parallel dislocation lying on the same slip plane. Their Burgers vectors lie parallel to the slip plane but are not parallel to each other. Their magnitudes are equal. Find all possible orientations of the Burgers vectors for which the component of the force between the dislocations that acts parallel to the slip plane is zero.

2. Prove that the stress σ_{ZZ} never exerts a force on a dislocation in which burgers vector lies parallel to the x direction regardless of the orientation of the dislocation line.

3. Derive Taylor's relation between dislocation density and applied stress.

4. Discuss the working of atomic force microscope

5. Bring out the essential differences between diffuse and specular electron scattering from the conventional solid: bulk and films by taking the specific property of electrical conductivity.

6. What are thin and thick film? With reference to electronic conduction which films can be referred to as thin and which as thick taking into account the mean free path as a reference parameters.

7. Estimate for 300 K the root mean square thermal dilation AV/V for a primitive cell of sodium. Take the bulk modufus as 7×10^{10} erg cm^{-3}. Note that the Debye temperature 158 K is less than 300 K so that the thermal energy is of the order of K_BT. Use this result to estimate the root mean square thermal fluctuation $\Delta a/a$ of the lattice parameter.

8. Consider a classical harmonic oscillator with small anharmonic terms so that the potential energy is $V(x) = ax^2 + bx^3 + cx^4$. Using the partition function approach show that the mean energy (ξ) and mean thermal displacement from equilibrium (x) are :

   $$(\xi) = K_BT\ [15b^2/16a^2 - 3c/4a^2]\ (K_BT)^2$$

   $$(x) \quad = -(3b/4a^2)\ K_BT$$

   The former leads to a high temperature contribution to the specific heat that is linear in temperature. The latter is an indication of the origin of thermal expansion (and the proper sign of the coefficient)

In addition to above the tutorial will also consist of solving problems given in the Text and References books.

Text and Reference Books

X-ray crystallography	:	Azaroff
Elementary Dislocation Theory	:	Weertman & Weertman
Crystallography for Solid State Physics	:	Verma & Srivastava
Solid State Physics	:	Kittel
The Powder Method	:	Azaroff & Buerger

Crystal Structure Analysis	:	Buerger
Transmission Electron Microscopy	:	Thomas
Multiple Beam Interferometry	:	Tolansky
Thin films	:	Heavens
Physics of thin film	:	Chopra
Introduction to Solid State Theory	:	Medelung
Quantum Theory of Solid State	:	Callaway

St. Aloysius' College (Autonomous), Jabalpur

Department of Physics

Under CBCS System

2019 Onwards

M. Sc. III Semester **Max Marks- 40**

Passing Marks - 14

PAPER IV

SPECIAL PAPER (b) A Course In COMPUTATIONAL PHYSICS USING MATHEMATICA– I

Course Outcome

The students are expected to acquire the knowledge of the following:

- Algorithm for solving various types of problems.
- Mathematica® system with necessary commands.
- Mathematica® programing.
- Simulation of ODE/PDE Models.

UNIT – I

Basics of Mathematica Programming. Mathematica commands I:

Introduction, commands and variables, numerical calculations with examples such as Factorial, Exponential etc. Symbolic calculations: Use of Solve on equations. Calculus (differential and integrals). Manipulations with matrices, eigen values and eigen vectors. Write a program to calculate and print roots of a quadratic $ax^2+bx+c = 0$ ($a\neq 0$).Write a program to add and multiply two matrices. Plots of data and functions.

UNIT – II

Mathematica commands II:

DSolve, Map, Part, With, Block, Module, Replace(/.), Conditional commands(Piecewise). Use of the commands: Import and Export. Importing data into a notebook from a file with 'xls', 'txt', 'dat' extension. Import of images in 'jpeg' format. Exporting data from a notebook into a file with 'xls', 'txt', 'dat' extension. Exporting of images in 'jpeg' format.

UNIT – III

Mathematica commands III:

Pure Functions; SetDelayed; Table. Illustrate the use of a User-Defined function by a program. Make a plot of the User-Defined function by using 'Plot' also by using 'Table' and 'ListPlot'.(1)Relativistic variation of mass with velocity.(2) P-N Junction (semiconductor diode) current equation. (3)Potential Energy Curve for the Lennard-Jones Potential.(4)Van der Waals' Equation of State for a Non-Ideal Gas.(5) Resonance plots of a LCR circuit.

Unit – IV

Application of Mathematica to problems in physics - I:

(1) Escape velocity for a particle tossed upward from the surface of the earth. escape velocities for other planets;(2)Orbital velocity, geo-synchronous orbit; (3)Study of " harmonic motion :- mx"+cx'+sx = 0. for c^2-4mk>0 , over damped; c^2-4mk=0, critically

damped; c^2-4mk<0, under damped"; (4) "Phase plot of a system undergoing linear oscillations ";(5) Potential energy and kinetic energy diagram of the linear harmonic oscillator.

UNIT – V

Application of Mathematica to problems in Physics - II:

(1) Application of Kirchhoff's Voltage Law and Current Law to electrical meshes(Use of Simultaneous Equations/Matrices), (2) Charging and Discharging in a R-C Circuit, (3) Study of Charging and Discharging in circuits with inductors, capacitors and resistors, (4)Nuclear Forces(Comparison of Yukawa Potential, Exponential Potential, Gaussian Potential and Hard Core Potential) , (5) Radioactive Decay and Half Life.

Text and Reference Books

1. Programming in Mathematica: Roman Maeder, Addison Wesley.
2. Mathematica in the Laboratory: Samuel, Dick, Alfred Riddle, Douglas Stein, Cambridge University Press.
3. Introductory Statistics and Random phenomena: Manfred Denker and Wobor A. Woyczynski, Springer (India) Pvt. Limited.
4. Computational Physics: R. C. Verma, P. K. Ahluwalia and K.C. Sharma, New Age Publishers (1999)
5. Numerical Recipes in C ; Press W.H., Teukolsky S.A. Vellerling W.T. and Flannery B.P. (Cambridge Univ. Press 1992)
6. Simulation using Personal Computers: Carroll, J.M. (Prentice Hall, 1987)
7. www.wolfram.com
8. http://demonstrations.wolfram.com/HeatCapacityOfSolidsInTheDebyeApproximation/
9. http://demonstrations.wolfram.com/PlotsOfTheFermiDiracDistribution/
10. http://demonstrations.wolfram.com/FermiDiracDistributionsForFreeElectronsInMetals/
11. http://demonstrations.wolfram.com/FrequencyResponseOfAnLCRCircuit/

St. Aloysius' College (Autonomous), Jabalpur

Department of Physics

Under CBCS System

2019 Onwards

M. Sc. III Semester **Max Marks- 40**

Passing Marks - 14

PAPER IV

SPECIAL PAPER (c) ELECTRONICS – I

Course Outcome

The students are expected to acquire the knowledge of the following:

- Analog Communication Electronics, Microwave transmission and satellite communication
- Microwave devices and RADAR.
- Introduction to Microprocessor (Intel 8085) and its programing.
- Programmable Interface devices, Interfacing with D/A and A/D converters

UNIT - I

Communication Electronics

Amplitude modulation- Generation of AM waves- Demodulation of AM waves DSBSC modulation. Generation of DSBSC waves, Coherent detection of DSBSC waves, SSB modulation, Generation and detection of SSB waves. Vestigial sideband modulation. Frequency division multiplexing (FDM).

Microwave

Advantages and disadvantages of microwave transmission, loss in free space, propagation of microwaves, atmospheric effects on propagation, Fresnel zone problem, ground reflection, fading sources, detectors, components, antennas used in MW communication systems.

Introduction to satellite communication, Geostationary satellite, orbital patterns, satellite systems link modules.

UNIT-II

Microwave and Radar

Klystrons, Magnetrons and Travelling Wave Tubes, Velocity modulation, Basic principles of two cavity Klystrons and Reflex Klystrons, principles of operation of magnetrons. Helix Travelling Wave Tubes, Wave Modes.

Radar block diagram and operation, radar frequencies, pulse considerations. Radar range equation, minimum detectable signal, derivation of radar range equation, Antena parameters, system losses, propagation losses, Rader transmitters- receivers, display.

UNIT-III

Introduction to Intel 8085 microprocessor, instruction for 8085, and addressing modes, Data Transfer, Arithmetic, Logical and branch group of instructions. Stack, I/O and machine control group. (Examples related to each group of instructions). Timing and operation status, Memory read write, I/O read, I/O write, register move, and move immediate, Timing diagrams.

Interrupts : Various interrupts handling facilities of inlet 8085 vector and non vectored interrupt Maskable and non maskable interrupts.

UNIT-IV

Programmable Interface devices:

Internal Architecture and pin out diagrams of 8155 and 8255 programmable interface. Programmable interrupt controller Intel 8259, Direct memory access and 8257 DMA controller 8279 display/ key board controller.

Interfacing with D/A and A/D converters

Elementary method of digital to analog conversion. Working of DAC 0808 and programme for interfacing with 8255 in 8085 based system.

Basic technique for analog to digital conversion. Internal block diagram of ADC 809 and working. Interfacing of IC 809 with 8085 based system.

UNIT – V

This unit will have tutorial problems covering all the four units. Some sample problems are:

1. Effect of frequency and phase error in detection of DSBSC and SSBC signals.
2. Frequency considerations in satellite communication.
3. Make a clear distinction between velocity modulation and current modulation. Show how each occurs in Klystron amplifier, and explain how current modulation is necessary if the tube is to have significant power gain.
4. Different type of Radar system.
5. Timing diagrams for 8085 microprocessor instruction for fetch and execute machine cycles and calculation of T states used.
6. Program with flow chart to take in ten data samples of one microsecond interval and store them in memory.
7. Interfacing of 8255 with 8085 in MOD 0 and MOD 1.
8. Program for a interrupt driven clock using 50 Hz mains as an interrupting source.

In addition to above the tutorial will also consist of solving problems given in the Text and References books.

Text and Reference Books

Vacuums Tubes	:	Karl R. Spangenberg McGraw Hill
Communication System	:	Taub and Schilling McGraw Hill
Communication Electronics	:	John Kennedy
Microprocessor Architecture	:	Ramesh S. Gaonkar
Programming &Application with 8085 Microprocessors	:	B. Ram
Microcomputer	:	Malvino
Microwaves	:	K.L. Gupta
Advance Electronics Communication System	:	Wayne Tamasi

St. Aloysius' College (Autonomous), Jabalpur

Department of Physics

Under CBCS System

2019 Onwards

M. Sc. IV Semester **Max Marks- 40**

Passing Marks - 14

PAPER - I

ATOMIC AND MOLECULAR PHYSICS

Course Outcome

At the end of the course the student is expected to possess the concept the following.

- Study of Quantum state of one electron atom, Hydrogen atom and its spectra, two electron system, hyperfine structure,
- Study of Normal and anomalous Zeeman effect
- Learn about types of molecules, Rotational energy level and spectra of diatomic molecule, Intensity of rotational lines, Isotopic effect, Technique and Instrumentation for Microwave Spectroscopy.
- Vibrational and rotational motion of molecule and their energy levels, transition rules, spectrum, example and analysis of IR spectrum, etc.
- Understanding the Raman Spectra, Electronic spectra, and Experimental techniques like Photo Electron Spectroscopy, Elementary idea about Photo acoustic Spectroscopy, Mossbauer spectroscopy and NMR Spectroscopy.
- In the laboratory course the student will get an opportunity to understand Zeeman effect.

UNIT –I

Quantum states of one electron atoms Atomic orbitals, Hydrogen spectrum, Paulis principle. Spectra of alkali elements, spin orbit interaction and line structure of alkali spectra, Two electron system, interaction energy in LS and JJ coupling, Hyperfine structure (qualitative), line broadening mechanisms (general ideas), Normal and anomalous Zeeman effect, Lande g-factor.

UNIT – II

Microwave Spectroscopy: Introduction to molecular spectroscopy, Regions of the Spectrum. Types of molecules, Diatomic linear, symmetric top, asymmetric top and spherical top molecules, Rotational spectra of diatomic molecules as a rigid rotator, Energy level and spectra of non-rigid rotator, intensity of rotational lines, Isotopic effect in Rotational Spectra, Technique and Instrumentation for Microwave Spectroscopy.

UNIT – III

Infra-red Spectroscopy: Vibrational energy of diatomic molecule, diatomic molecule as a simple harmonic oscillator, Energy levels and spectrum, Morse potential energy curve, Molecules as vibrating rotator, vibration spectrum of diatomic molecule PQR branches, Technique and Instrumentation for Infra-red Spectroscopy, Example of Analysis of IR Spectrum.

UNIT – IV

Raman spectroscopy: Introduction, Pure rotational and vibrational spectra, Techniques and instrumentation, Stimulated Raman spectroscopy.

Electronic Spectra of Diatomic Molecules: The Born Oppenheimer Approximation, Vibrational Coarse Structure Progressions, Rotational fine structure of Electronic-Vibrational Transitions.

Experimental techniques: Photo Electron Spectroscopy, Elementary idea about Photoacoustic Spectroscopy, Mossbauer spectroscopy and NMR Spectroscopy.

UNIT –V

This unit will have tutorial problems covering all the four units. Some sample problems are:

1. Write all possible term symbols for the following electron configurations

   (a)[Be]2p3p (b) [He]2s2p

2. Compute the Zeeman pattern, Arising terms, No. of Zeeman level, g-factor and Shift in Lorentz unit for following:

   (a)$^2D_{3/2}$-$^2P_{1/2}$ (b) $^3P – {}^3S$

3. The measured value of the first line (J = 0) in the rotational spectrum of carbon monoxide is 3.84235 cm^{-1}. Determine the moment of inertia and bond length of the molecule.

4. The data for the $^1H^{35}Cl$ molecule are :

   Bond length = 127.5 pm

   Bond force constant = 516.3 Nm^{-1}

   Atomic masses : $^1H = 1.673 \times 10^{-27}$kg, $^{35}Cl = 58.066 \times 10^{-27}$ kg

   Determine the following:

   (a) The energy of fundamental vibration ν_o.

   (b) The rotational constant B.

   (c) The wave numbers of the line $P_{(1)}$, $P_{(2)}$, $R_{(0)}$, $R_{(1)}$ and $R_{(2)}$.

   (d) Sketch the expected vibration-rotation

5. How many normal models of vibration are possible for the H_2O molecule?

6. The bond between the hydrogen and chlorine atoms in a$^1_1H^{17}{}_{35}Cl$ molecule has a force constant of 516 nt/m. Calculate the energy difference between the lowest and first excited vibrational level.

7. The molecules of $^1_1H^{17}{}_{35}Cl$ show a strong absorption line of wavelength 3.456 microns. Assuming origin of line due to vibration, calculate the force constant for $^1_1H^{17}{}_{35}Cl$ bond. (h=6.6×10^{-34}Jsec, 1amu=1.67×10^{-27}kg)

8. With which type of spectroscopy would one observe the pure rotational spectrum of H_2? If the bond length of H_2 is 0.07417 nm. What would be the spacing of the lines in the spectrum ?

9. A substance shows a Raman line at 4567Å when exciting line 4358 Å is used. Deduce the position of Stoke and anti-stoke lines for the same substance when the exciting line 4047 Å is used.

10. In the Raman spectra of HCl, the displacement from the exciting line are represented by

$$\Delta\upsilon = \pm (62.4 + 41.6\ J)\ cm^{-1}$$

Calculate the moment of inertia of the HCl molecule (h= 6.62×10^{-27} erg-sec, c= 3×10^{10}cm-sec^{-1})

In addition to above the tutorial will also consist of solving problems given in the Text and References books.

Text and Reference Books:

➢ Introduction to Atomic Spectra	:	H.E. White
➢ Fundamentals of molecular spectroscopy	:	C.B. Banwell
➢ Atomic & Molecular Spectroscopy	:	Rajkumar
➢ Spectroscopy vol. I, II & III	:	Walker and Stanghen
➢ Introduction to molecular spectroscopy	:	G.M. Barrow
➢ Spectra of diatomic molecules	:	Herzberg.
➢ Molecular spectroscopy	:	Jeanne L. Mc Hale
➢ Molecular spectroscopy	:	J.M.Brown
➢ Spectra of atoms and molecules	:	P.F.Bemath.
➢ Modern spectroscopy	:	J.M. Halian
➢ Spectroscopy	:	Gour
➢ Atomic & Molecular Physics	:	Rajkumar

St. Aloysius' College (Autonomous), Jabalpur

Department of Physics

Under CBCS System

2019 Onwards

M. Sc. IV Semester **Max Marks- 40**

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Paper - II

ELECTIVE PAPER

(ANY ONE TO BE OPTED)

ELECTIVE PAPER (a): CONCISE STUDY OF NON-LINEAR SYSTEMS

Course Outcome

Understand the idea of dynamical systems, phase space and trajectories in phase space. Simple examples from mechanical systems.

- Comprehend illustrated examples of dynamical systems from other disciplines like chemistry, biology and electronics and apply to do the qualitative analysis of some simple examples.
- Learn to use a software packages like Mathematica to generate and visualize various trajectories.
- Understand chaos and their sensitive dependence on initial conditions with examples from the Logistic Map problem and other physical systems Lorentz equation etc. Understand fractals as self-similar structures by giving examples from Nature and develop mathematical models for simple fractal structures.
- Ability to define, characterize and detect various types of chaos and their dependence on initial condition using various order parameters.
- Understand basic Physics of fluids and its dynamics theoretically and experimentally and by computational simulations.
- Understand the Physics of different types of fluid flow phenomena as well as fluid flow visualizations like streamlines, flows.
- The students should be able to do Simulation /Computer experiments/Lab experiments .
- Simulation of Simple Population Models, Experimental growth and Decay, Logistic growth, Species Competition, Predator-Prey Dynamics, Simple genetic circuits
- Solve rate equations numerically for some simple chemical reactions .

Unit I

Phase space, orbits, attractors and basin of attraction. Use of the Jacobian matrix in Analysis of Singular points. Classification of Singular points and their stability. Poincare's theorem for the vortex. Use of Lyapunov's theorem for stability. Limit cycles. Poincare sections (Stroboscopic section and transverse sections). Distinction between Non conservative and Conservative Maps taking as example the Henon map

Unit II

Iterated functions. The Logistic Map. Its geometrical representation and period doubling cascade to chaos. Bifurcation, stability and Feigenbaum number. Characterizing chaos by the Lyapunov exponent. Strange attractors in the form of the Lorenz system and Rossler system.

Unit III

Non-fractal dimensions (Euclidean and topological). Fractal Dimensions and similarity dimension. Cantor Sets, Koch curve and Sierpinski gasket. Fractal boundaries and box counting dimension. The structured walk technique and the divider dimension. The Richardson plot. The perimeter-area relationship in fractals.

Unit IV

Overview of different nonlinear systems. (Study based on phase plot or graphical representation of the equations of nonlinear systems)

a. Nonlinear Mechanics: The Simple Pendulum
b. Biological Systems: Volterra-Lotka Competition Equations
c. Electronic Systems: Van der Pol Oscillator
d. Chemical Systems: Chemical Oscillators(The Brusselator / Oregonator)
e. Fluid Motion: Rayleigh–Benard Convection
f. Solitons: Shallow water waves (KdV equation)

Unit V

This unit will have tutorial problems covering all the four units. Some sample problems are:

Overview of different nonlinear systems. (Study based on phase plot or graphical representation of the equations of nonlinear systems.)

a. Chaotic oscillation of the Duffing Oscillator
b. Self similarity (Fractal structure) in the Henon map
c. Self similarity (Fractal nature) of Julia sets
d. Self similarity (Fractal nature) of Mandelbrot sets
e. Cellular Automata as examples of simple rules leading to complex patterns.
f. Self similarity (Fractal nature) of Cellular Automata

In addition to above the tutorial will also consist of solving problems given in the Text and References books.

Suggested Books:

a. The New Kind of Science Book by Stephen Wolfram
b. Non linear Dynamics by H G Solari, M A Natiello and G B Mindlin
c. Introduction to Chaos by H Nagashima and Y Baba
d. Deterministic Chaos by N Kumar
e. Fractals and Chaos by Paul S Addison
f. Non linear Physics for Students and Engineers by Enns and Mc Guire
g. Non Linear Dynamics and Turbulence by Barenblatt, Looss and Joseph

St. Aloysius' College (Autonomous), Jabalpur

Department of Physics

Under CBCS System

2019 Onwards

M. Sc. IV Semester **Max Marks- 40**

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PAPER II

ELECTIVE PAPER (b) : PHYSICS OF LASERS ITS APPLICATIONS

Course outcome

In the present course student will learn the basics of lasers and their working principle. The will learn structure and basic operating principles of different laser systems and their applications. They will also learn about laser based various spectroscopic techniques. They will also learn basics of non-linear optics.

UNIT –I

Working principle of laser, threshold condition characteristics of laser, Gaussian beam and its properties, optical Resonators, longitudinal and transverse modes of laser cavity, mode selection, gain in a Regenerative Laser cavity.

Rate equations and threshold for 3 and 4 level systems. Q switching, mode locking and obtaing altrashort pulses. Spectral narrowing.

UNIT – II

Ruby laser, He-Ne laser, Nd based lasers, semiconductor lasers, Nitrogen laser, CO_2 laser, ionlaser Dye laser, chemical laser, excimer laser, Higher power laser systems.

UNIT –III

Laser fluorescence and Raman scattering and their use in ranging and pollution studies; ultra high resolution spectroscopy with laser, and its application in isotope separation, single atom detection and rotational and vibrational level of molecules. Optical fibers, use of lasers in light waves communication. Qualitative treatment of medical and engineering applications of lasers.

UNIT – IV

Crystal optics, propagation of light in a medium with variable refractive index, Electro, optical effect. Non-linear interaction of light with matter, laser induced multiphoton processes, second harmonic generation phase matching, third harmonic generation optical mixing, Parametric generation of light self focusing of light, Frequency mixing in gases and vapours, Optical bistability and optical phose condugation, Frequency up coversion.

UNIT – V

This unit will have tutorial problems covering all the four units. Some sample problems are:

1. Calculation of threshold population inversion for laser action in a cavity of given parameters.
2. Calculation of gain coefficient.

3. Determining line width of laser line.
4. Determining line pulse duration in case of Q switched or mode locked laser.
5. Calculation of power of the laser output in case of certain laser system.
6. Tuning of laser in order to obtain- a particular wave length
7. Finding distance of an object by laser range finder.
8. Determining vibrational levels of molecule by scattering of laser light.
9. Calculation of intensity of second harmonic and third harmonic generated by non-linear interaction of laser light with matter.
10. Calculate the wave length separation between the longitudinal modes of a 1530 nm semiconductor laser in which the active layer in 0-2 μm long and has a refractive index of 4.0.

In addition to above the tutorial will also consist of solving problems given in the Text and References books.

Text and Reference Book

- Svelte : Lasers
- Yariv : Optical Electronics.
- Demtroder : Laser spectroscopy
- Letekhov : Non-Linear Laser spectroscopy
- Lasers : A.L. Siegman
- Optical Electronics : K.Tyagrajan & A.K. Ghatak.

St. Aloysius' College (Autonomous), Jabalpur

Department of Physics

Under CBCS System

2019 Onwards

M. Sc. IV Semester **Max Marks- 40**

Passing Marks - 14

PAPER II

ELECTIVE PAPER (c) PHYSICS OF NANOMATERIALS

Course Outcome

In this course students learn and understand the quantum confinement effect. Also they will able to answer about quantum well and super lattices. They will understand various synthesis, characterization techniques, optical and electrical properties of nanomaterials.

UNIT-I

Concept of Quantum Confinement

Free electron theory (qualitative ideas) and its features. Idea of band structure, Metals, insulators and semiconductors, Density of states in bands, Variation of density of states with energy.

Electron confinement in infinitely deep square well, confinement in two and three dimension, Idea of quantum well, quantum wire and quantum dots, classification of nanostructured materials.

UNIT-II

Quantum wells and Superlattices

Energy levels and density of states in quantum wells. Band structure in quantum well, coupling between the wells, multiple quantum well structure, superlattice dispersion relation and density of states, Band structure in superlattice, Types of superlattices.

Techniques of Fabrication of MQW and SL structures (MBE, MOCVD, LPE etc).

UNIT-III

Nanoparticles

Synthesis of nanoparticles: Bottom up: cluster beam evaporation, ion beam deposition, chemical bath deposition with capping techniques; and Top up: Ball milling.

Physical properties of nanoparticles: Impurities and composition surface roughness, structure, thermodynamic properties. Determination of particle size by width of XRD peaks.

UNIT-IV

Characteristics of nanoperticles

Optical properties : Absorption spectra, luminescence, Raman scattering, spectral response. Determination of particle size by shift in photoluminescence peaks.

Electrical properties of nanoparticles, nanostructured magnetic materials, stability of nanocrystals. Application of nanostructured materials.

UNIT-V

This unit will have tutorial problems covering all the four units. Some sample problems are:

(1) Density of state function in 1D, 2D and 3D systems.

(2) Calculation of energy levels and change in band gap in a quantum well of given dimensions.

(3) Energy difference between two levels in a double QW.

(4) Variation of specific heat with size of crystal.

(5) Calculation of crystal size from XRD peaks.

(6) Calculation of crystal size from PL peaks.

In addition to above the tutorial will also consist of solving problems given in the Text and References books.

Text and References Books

- Nanotechnology Molecularly designed material by Gan-Moog, Chow , Kenneth. E Gonsalves, AmericanChemical Society.
- Quantum dot heterostructure by D. Bimerg, M. Grundmann and N.N. Ledentsov John Wiley and sons 1998.
- Nanotechnology: Molecular Speculations on global abundance by B.C. Gran dall MIT Press 1996.
- Physics of low dimensional semiconductors by John W. Davies, Cambridge Univ. Press 1999.
- Physics of semiconductor nanostructures by K.R. Jain Narosa 1999
- Nano-fabrication and bio-systems: Integrating materials science engineering Science and biology by Harvey C. Hoch, Harold G. Craighead and Lynn Jelinski, Cambridge Univ. Press- 1996.
- Nano particles and nano structured films: Preparation, characterization and application, Ed. J. H. Fendler, Jhon Wiley and sons 1998.
- Wave mechanics applied to semiconductor heterostructures by Gerald Bastard.

St. Aloysius' College (Autonomous), Jabalpur

Department of Physics

Under CBCS System

2019 Onwards

M. Sc. IV Semester **Max Marks- 40**

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PAPERS III

SPECIAL PAPER (a) CONDENSED MATTER PHYSICS – II

Course Outcome

- Students will learn Interaction of electrons with acoustic and optical phonons, polarons and related phenomena. They learn BCS theory, Ginzsburg-Landau theory and application to Josephson Effect in Superconductors.
- Student will learn Point defect and its related properties. They will understand Structure and symmetries of liquids, liquid crystals and amorphous solids. They can distinguish and understand the aperiodic crystals in solids and their extension to 3-dimensions.
- Students will learn three dimensional carbon nano tube structures and Disorder in condense matter.

UNIT – I

Interaction of electrons with acoustic and optical phonons, polarons, Superconductivity : Manifestations of energy gap, Cooper pairing due to phonons, BCS theory of superconductivity, Ginzsburg –Landau theory and application to Josephson effect : d-c-Josephson effect, a-c Josephson effect, macroscopic quantum interference. Vortices and type II superconductors, high temperature superconductivity (elementary).

UNIT – II

Point defects : Shallow impurity states in semiconductors. Localized lattice vibrational states in solids, vacancies, interstitial and colour centers in ionic crystals.

Structure and symmetries of liquids, liquid crystals and amorphous solids. Aperiodic solids and quasicrystals; Fibonaccy sequence, penrose lattice and their extension to 3-dimensions.

UNIT – III

Special carbon solids; fullerenes and tubules, formation and characterization of fullerenes and tubules. Single wall and multi -wall carbon tubules. Electronic properties of tubules. Carbon nanotubule based electronic devices. Definition and properties of nanostructured materials. Methods of synthesis of nanostructures materials. Special experimental techniques for characterization of nanostructured materials. Quantum size effect and its applications.

UNIT - IV

Disorder in condense matter, subsitutional, positional and topographical disorder, short and long range order, Atomic correlation function and structural descriptions of glasses and liquids.

Anderson model for random systems and electron localization, mobility edge, qualitative application of the idea to amorphous semiconductors and hopping conduction.

UNIT - V

This unit will have tutorial problems covering all the four units. Some sample problems are:

1. Draw diagrams showing some possible two-phonon processes in which a neutron enters with momentum p and leaves with momentum P'. In labeling the diagrams take due account of the conservation law.

2. The average rate of dissipation of energy for an electromagnetic wave is W = < E.J.> where the average is over a complete cycle. Show that

$$W = (\omega\varepsilon_2/ 8\pi)E_o^2 = \sigma E_o^2/2 = \sigma_1 E^2$$

3. How do the (2l+1) fold degenerate energy levels of a free atom split up in a crystal field invariant to all proper rotations which transform a cube into itself ? The free atom is invariant to operations of the (infinite) rotation group. The characters of the irreducible representations of this group are

$$\lambda^{(l)}(\varphi) = \sin (l + ½) \phi/ \sin \phi/2$$

   The point group of the crystal field has 24 elements in five classes and hence also five irreducible representations. Set up character table for this group

4. (a) Show whether periodicity can exist together with a periodicity in a structure (b) What is golden mean ratio ? How it is relevant to quasi crystals.

5. Band structure formula for crystals is not quite valid for Nanostructure, why?

6. Distinguish between crystalline, amorphous solids and liquids.

7. What are onion carbon structure ? How are they related with fullerene.

8. Calculate the lifetime of electrons and holes in a semiconductor with recombination centers (acceptors with levels E_R in the energy gap) Treat explicitly the limits of large and small defect concentration n_r. Discuss the recombination mechanism in both cases. Compare the two possible definitions : $\delta n(t) – \exp(-t/ \tau)$ (decay time) and $\delta n = G\tau$ (steady state).

9. The carbon nanotubles can be both semiconducting and metallic why?

In addition to above the tutorial will also consist of solving problems given in the Text and References books.

Text and References Books

Crystal Structure Analysis	:	Burger
The Physics of Quasicrystals,	:	Eds steinhardt and Ostulond
Hand Book of Nanostructured Materials and Nanotechnology (Vol. l to 4)	:	Ed. Hari Singh Nalwa
Quantum Theory of Solid State	:	Callaway
Theoretical Solid State Physics	:	Huang
Quantum Theory of Solids	:	Kittle
Introduction to Solid State Theory	:	Madelung
Solid State Physics	:	J.P. Shrivastava
X-ray Crystallography	:	Azaroff
Elementary Dislocation theory	:	Weertman and Weertman
Crystallography for Solid State Physics	:	Verma and Shrivastava
Solid State Physics	:	Kittel
Elementary Solid State physics	:	M. Ali Omar

St. Aloysius' College (Autonomous), Jabalpur

Department of Physics

Under CBCS System

2019 Onwards

M. Sc. IV Semester **Max Marks- 40**

Passing Marks - 14

PAPER IV

SPECIAL PAPER (b) : A Course In COMPUTATIONAL PHYSICS USING MATHEMATICA– II

Course Outcome

Learn the importance of computers in solving problems in Physics

- Learn how to plan for writing the algorithm for solving a problem by drawing the flowchart of simple problems like roots of quadratic equations etc.
- Have a working knowledge about the Mathematica® system, for example, the necessary commands.
- Learn, write and run Mathematica® programs. To have hands-on experience on computational tools, students are expected to do the following exercises: (1)to find the roots of a quadratic equation, (2) numerical solution of equation of motion of simple harmonic oscillator and plot the outputs for visualization.
- Simulation of ODE/PDE Models with Mathematica®.Blackbody Radiation:, Current Flow in Forward and Reverse Biased Diode. application to one-dimensional problem- infinite square well potential; Quantum mechanics of simple harmonic oscillator-energy levels and energy eigenfunctions. Debye theories of specific heat of solids. T3 law

UNIT – I

Application of Mathematica to problems in Optics

Generation of Cornu's Spiral. Plot of the intensity – distance curve for: (1) a straight edge, (2) Fraunhofer diffraction at a single slit, (3) Fresnel diffraction at a single slit. Simulation of the diffraction patterns for: (1) a straight edge, (2) Fraunhofer diffraction at a single slit, (3) Fresnel diffraction at a single slit. Simulation of Newton rings for reflected light.

UNIT – II

Application of Mathematica to problems in solving in Quantum Mechanics

(1) Solving one dimensional Schrodinger equation for stationary states, (2) Solution of time independent Schrodinger equation for linear harmonic oscillator: Harmonic Oscillator Eigen functions, Harmonic Oscillator wave functions ,(3) Particle bound in an Infinite Potential Well: Energy Eigen values, wave functions.,(4)The Bohr theory and energy levels of the hydrogen atom

UNIT – III

Application of Mathematica to miscellaneous areas of interest in Physics

(1) Energy density/ distribution of energy of Free Electrons in Metals, (3) Numerical solution to the Diffusion/heat equation, (3).The Planck formula for blackbody radiation, (4) Phase Plot of a Chaotic non-linear circuit, (5) Study of the phase plots of a non linear simple. pendulum

UNIT – IV

Computer Simulation using the Mathematica command Manipulate:

1. Frequency Response of LCR circuits
2. Fermi-Dirac Distribution of Metals,
3. Specific Heat of Solids in the Debye Approximation
4. Random walk
5. Richardson Dushman equation

UNIT - V

This unit will have questions based on tutorial problems covering all the four units. Some sample problems are:

1. The graphical depiction of the variation of the diameter of Newton's rings and variation of the square of the diameter of Newton's rings with the order of the rings.
2. The Poincare section in the chaotic domain of a non-linear simple pendulum.
3. The propagation of free wave packets. The spreading of the one dimensional, Gaussian wave packet can be demonstrated graphically.
4. Plotting of Hermite, Laguerre and LegendreP polynomials by Mathematica.
5. Energy Eigen values of a rigid rotator.
6. Solution of the Differential Equation of a of a LCR circuit using Laplace Transform.
7. Fourier Analysis.
8. Modeling and simulation of a predator and prey problem.

In addition to above the tutorial will also consist of solving problems given in the text and reference books.

SUGGESTED BOOKS AND RESOURCE SITES:

1. Programming in Mathematica: Roman Maeder, Addison Wesley.
2. Mathematica in the Laboratory: Samuel, Dick, Alfred Riddle, Douglas Stein, Cambridge University Press.
3. Introductory Statistics and Random phenomena: Manfred Denker and Wobor A. Woyczynski, Springer (India) Pvt. Limited.
4. Computational Physics: R. C. Verma, P. K. Ahluwalia and K.C. Sharma, New Age Publishers (1999)
5. Ajoy Ghatak, "Optics", 5^{th} edition, Tata McGraw Hill Education Private Limited (2012)
6. Joseph Valasek, "Theoretical and Experimental Optics", John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York (1949)

7. Francis S. Jenkins, Harvey E. White, “Fundamentals of Optics”, 3rd edition, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.(1957)
8. K. D. Moller, “Optics: Learning by Computing, With Examples Using MathCad”, Springer-Verlag (2003)
9. Numerical Recipes in C ; Press W.H., Teukolsky S.A. Vellerling W.T. and Flannery B.P. (Cambridge Univ. Press 1992)
10. Simulation using Personal Computers: Carroll, J.M. (Prentice Hall, 1987)
11. www.wolfram.com
12. http://demonstrations.wolfram.com/HeatCapacityOfSolidsInTheDebyeApproximation/
13. http://demonstrations.wolfram.com/PlotsOfTheFermiDiracDistribution/
14. http://demonstrations.wolfram.com/FermiDiracDistributionsForFreeElectronsInMetals/
15. http://demonstrations.wolfram.com/FrequencyResponseOfAnLCRCircuit/

St. Aloysius' College (Autonomous), Jabalpur

Department of Physics

Under CBCS System

2019 Onwards

M. Sc. IV Semester **Max Marks- 40**

Passing Marks - 14

PAPER IV

SPECIAL PAPER (b) ELECTROINCS – II

Course Outcome

- Student will learn the advanced functional concepts of digital communication and associated physics. They will understand the concept of noise, computer communication systems and networking with introduction to mobile radio and satellites.
- Student will learn internal architecture and operation of Intel 8086 microprocessor with techniques of assembly language programming. They will understand Intel 8086 system connection timings, its digital and analog interfacing with elementary idea about Intel 80816, Intel 80286, and Intel 80386 to Pentium processors.

UNIT-I

Digital Communication

Pulse-Modulation Systems: Sampling theorem- Low pass and Band pass Signals, PAM, Channel Bandwidth for a PAM signal, Natural sampling, Flat-Top sampling, Signal recovery through Holding, Quantization of signal, Quantization, Differential PCM, delta Modulation, Adaptive Delta Modulation, CVSD.

Digital Modulation techniques: BPSK, DPSK, QPSK, PSK, QASK, BFSK, FSK, MSK.

UNIT-II

Noise in pulse code and Delta modulation systems: PCM transmission, calculation of Quantization noise, output-signal power, Effect of thermal noise, Output signal to noise ratio in PCM,DM, Quantization noise in DM, output signal power, DM output-signal –to Quantization- noise ratio. Effect of thermal noise in Delta modulation, output signal- noise ratio in DM.

Computer communication systems: Types of networks, Design of a communication network, examples TYMNET, ARPANET, ISDN, LAN.

Introduction to Mobile radio and satellites: Time division multiple Access (TDMA), Frequency Division Multiple Access (FDMA), ALOHA, Slotted ALOHA, Carrier Sense Multiple Access (CSMA) Poisson distribution, protocols.

UNIT-III

Introduction to 8086, Microprocessor chip, Internal Architecture, Introduction (Basics of) to Programming of 8086 and Assembly language. Programme development steps. Construction of machine code for 8086 Instructions, writing a programme for use with assembler, Assembly language program development tools.

Assembly Language Programming Technique : Simple sequence programmes. Basic idea of flags and jumps, While – Do, IF- THEN, IF –THEN-ELSE structure based simple programs. Writing and using Assembler Macros.

UNIT – IV

8086 System Connection Timings : 8086 Hardware Review, Addressing Memory and ports in microcomputer system , Basic Idea about Timing parameters, Minimum mode waveform and calculation for access time.

Interrupts : 8086 Interrupts and Interrupts response with some hardware applications.

Digital and Analog Interfacing of 8086 : Methods of parallel data transfer, single Handshake I/O , Double Handshake Data transfer. 8255 Handshake applications : Lathe control and speech synthesizer. Display and keyboard interfacing with 8279, D/A interfacing with microcompiler, A/D interfacing (introduction)

Elementary Idea about 80816, 80286, 80386 to Pentium processors

UNIT - V

This unit will have tutorial problems covering all the four units. Some sample problems are:

1. Explain the meaning of pulse code modulation. Draw one complete cycle diagram. Draw one complete cycle of some irregular waveform and show it is quantized using eight standard pulses.
2. Efficiency of PCM
3. Noise in PCM system
4. Signal to noise ratio in time division multiplexed PAM systems.
5. Program for creating a delay loop using 16 bit register pair.
6. Program for 8086 in Assembly Language using IF-THEN-ELSE structure.
7. Debugging Assembly Language Programs for 8086 μp with simple examples.
8. Assembly Language for interrupts procedure in 8086.

In addition to above the tutorial will also consist of solving problems given in the Text and References books.

Text and References Books

Principles of communication system	: Taub & Schilling (1994) II Edition
Communication systems	: Simon Haylein III Ed.
Microprocessors and Interfacing Programming and Hardware	: Douglas Hall 2nd Ed. (1992)
The Intel Microprocessor 8086/8088/ 80186/80286/80386/80486 Pentium and Pentium ProProcessor Architecture Programming and Interfacing	: Brey & Brey

ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), JABALPUR

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

UNDER CBCS SYSTEM

2019 ONWARDS

M.SC. (PHYSICS) III & IV SEMESTER: PRACTICAL COURSE

Note: 1. Based on special paper I

2. Appropriate Other Experiments Can Be Added Based On Prescribed Syllabus In Both Labs A And B

LAB –A (CONDENSED MATTER PHYSICS –I & II)

MAX. MARKS: 50

MIN. MARKS: 18

(Preferably five experiments per semester to be performed by the students)

1. To find the Hall Coefficient, Carrier Density and Mobility of the Sample material (Ge).
2. To determine the Resistivity and the Energy Band Gap of Semiconductor (Ge) by Four Probe Method.
3. To find the refractive index of a polymer film and to study the variation of refractive index with wavelength of light source.
4. To find the refractive index of Sugar Solution to study the variation of refractive index with different molar concentration (Using Green Laser).
5. To determine the Plateau and optimal operating voltage of a GM Counter.
6. Determination of Beta Particle range and maximum Energy (by Half Thickness Method).
7. To Study the Variations of Counter rate for different materials (absorber of same thickness) with constant voltage.
8. To verify the Lambert – beer's law for different Concentration of $KMnO_4$ Solution using Spectrometer.
9. To Analyze material qualitatively using an FTIR Spectrophotometer.
10. To Measure the magnetic Susceptibility of $FeCl_3$ solution by Quincke's Method.
11. To find the crystallite size of Sample (CdS powder) using X-ray Diffractometer.
12. To find the miller indicies (hkl) of Sample (Known/Unknown) using X-ray Diffractometer.
13. To study crystal symmetry using Crystal model.
14. To measure the absorbance of different material using Spectro photometer.
15. Study of the dispersion relation for the monoatomic lattice- comparison with the theory.
16. Determination of the cut off frequency of the monoatomic lattice.
17. Study of the Dispersion relation for the diatomic lattice- acoustical mode and optical mode energy gap. Comparison with theory.

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DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

UNDER CBCS SYSTEM

2019 ONWARDS

M.SC. (PHYSICS) III & IV SEMESTER: PRACTICAL COURSE

Note: 1. Based on special paper II

2. Appropriate Other Experiments Can Be Added Based On Prescribed Syllabus In Both Labs A And B

LAB –B (MATHEMATICA –I & II)

MAX. MARKS: 50

MIN. MARKS: 18

(Preferably five experiments per semester to be performed by the students)

Analysis and Simulation of the following problems in Physics using Mathematica.
Addition and deletion of exercises can be done as per the need.

1. Write and execute a program to calculate and print roots of a quadratic $ax^2+bx+c = 0$ $(a\neq 0)$.
2. Write and execute a program in Mathematica to add and multiply two matrices.
3. Write and execute a program in Mathematica to determine the Eigen value of matrices.
4. Write and execute a program in Mathematica to determine the Eigen vector of matrices.
5. Converting graphics into 'jpeg' format. Exporting of images in 'jpeg' format.
6. Using DSolve to solve a differential equation and using Extract to obtain the solutions.
7. Using DSolve to solve a differential equation and plotting the solutions.
8. Study of " Harmonic Motion :- mx''+cx'+sx = 0";"c^2-4mk>0 , overdamped; c^2-4mk=0, critically damped; c^2-4mk<0, underdamped";
9. Phase Plot of a system undergoing linear Oscillations.
10. Potential Energy and Kinetic Energy diagram of the Linear Harmonic Oscillator.
11. Resonance Plots of a LCR circuit.
12. Study of Charging and Discharging in circuits with inductors, capacitors and resistors
13. Plot of the intensity – distance curve for a straight edge.
14. Plot of the intensity – distance curve for Fraunhofer diffraction at a single slit.
15. Plot of the intensity – distance curve for Fresnel diffraction at a single slit.
16. Simulation of the diffraction patterns for a straight edge.
17. Simulation of the diffraction patterns for Fraunhofer diffraction at a single slit.
18. Simulation of the diffraction patterns for Fresnel diffraction at a single slit.
19. Simulation of Newton rings for reflected light.
20. Obtaining the Energy Eigen values of a Particle bound in an Infinite Potential Well and plotting of the wave functions.
21. Obtaining the Energy Eigen values of the hydrogen atom by applying the Bohr theory and plotting of the energy level diagrams.
22. Computer Simulation of the Frequency Response of LCR circuits.
23. Computer Simulation of the Fermi-Dirac Distribution Plots of Metals.

24. Modeling and simulation of a predator and prey problem.

LAB –B (ELECTRONICS –I & II)

(Preferably five experiments per semester to be performed by the students)

1. Amplitude Modulation and Demodulation.
2. TDM PULSE Amplitude Modulation and Demodulation.
3. Study of PCM Receiver and Transmitter.
4. Study of satellite – C Band Receiver.
5. Study of AM – FM Receiver set.
6. Pulse position/ Pulse width Modulation and Demodulation.
7. FSK Modulation.
8. Microwave characterization and measurement.
9. Study of Motor speed control Interface and programming.
10. Temperature control using 8086.
11. Programs for Addition, Division, Subtraction, & Multiplication with 8085 μp system.
12. Programs for (using 8085) (a) To find Largest Number.
    (b) To find Smellers Number
13. Programme for Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division with 8086.
14. Dielectric measurement of Solid/Liquids using Microwave.
15. SWR Reflection Coefficient Measurement.
16. Study of E Plane , H Plane, Magic Tees Bends.
17. Frequency Guide wavelength measurement.