

CC-IX: Elements of Modern Physics (32221402)

Credit : 06 (Theory-04, Practical-02)

Theory : 60 Hours

Practical : 60 Hours

Course Objective

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

Course Learning Outcomes

After getting exposure to this course, the following topics would be learnt:

- Main aspects of the inadequacies of classical mechanics as well as understanding of the historical development of quantum mechanics.
- Formulation of Schrodinger equation and the idea of probability interpretation associated with wave-functions.
- The spontaneous and stimulated emission of radiation, optical pumping and population inversion. Three level and four level lasers. Ruby laser and He-Ne laser in details. Basic lasing
- The properties of nuclei like density, size, binding energy, nuclear forces and structure of atomic nucleus, liquid drop model and nuclear shell model and mass formula.
- Decay rates and lifetime of radioactive decays like alpha, beta, gamma decay. Neutrino, its properties and its role in theory of beta decay.
- Fission and fusion: Nuclear processes to produce nuclear energy in nuclear reactor and stellar energy in stars.
- In the laboratory course, the students will get opportunity to measure Planck's constant, verify photoelectric effect, determine e/m of electron, Ionization potential of atoms, study emission and absorption line spectra. They will also find wavelength of Laser sources by single and Double slit experiment, wavelength and angular spread of He-Ne Laser using plane diffraction grating.

Unit 1

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

(12 Lectures)

Unit 2

Position measurement : gamma ray microscope thought experiment; Wave-particle duality leading to Heisenberg uncertainty principle; Uncertainty relations involving canonical pair

of variables: Derivation from Wave Packets; Impossibility of a particle following a trajectory; Estimating minimum energy of a confined particle using uncertainty principle; Energy-time uncertainty principle: origin of natural width of emission lines as well as estimation of the mass of the virtual particle that mediates a force from the observed range of the force

(7 Lectures)

Unit 3

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

(10 Lectures)

Unit 4

One dimensional infinitely rigid box : energy eigenvalues, eigenfunctions and their normalization; Quantum dot as an example; Quantum mechanical scattering and tunneling in one dimension : across a step potential & across a rectangular potential barrier.

Lasers: Metastable states. Spontaneous and Stimulated emissions. Optical Pumping and Population Inversion.

(14 Lectures)

Unit 5

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

(6 Lectures)

Unit 6

Radioactivity: stability of the nucleus; Law of radioactive decay; Mean life and half-life; Alpha decay; Beta decay: energy released, spectrum and Pauli's prediction of neutrino; Gamma ray emission, energy-momentum conservation: electron-positron pair creation by gamma photons in the vicinity of a nucleus. Fission and fusion: mass deficit, relativity and generation of energy; Fission : nature of fragments and emission of neutrons. Fusion and thermonuclear reactions driving stellar evolution (brief qualitative discussions).

(11 Lectures)

Practical: 60 Hours

Sessions on the construction and use of specific measurement instruments and experimental apparatuses used in the modern physics lab, including necessary precautions.

Sessions on the review of experimental data analysis, sources of error and their estimation in detail, writing of scientific laboratory reports including proper reporting of errors. Application to the specific experiments done in the lab.

At least 05 experiments from the following:

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

Reference for Theory:

Essential Readings

1. Concepts of Modern Physics, Arthur Beiser, 2002, McGraw-Hill.
2. Modern Physics by R A Serway, C J Moses and C A Moyer, 3rd edition, Thomson Brooks Cole, 2012.
3. Modern Physics for Scientists and Engineers by S T Thornton and A Rex, 4th edition, Cengage Learning, 2013.
4. Concepts of Nuclear Physics by B L Cohen, Tata McGraw Hill Publication, 1974.
5. Quantum Mechanics, Robert Eisberg and Robert Resnick, 2ndEdn., 2002, Wiley.

Additional Readings:

1. Six Ideas that Shaped Physics: Particle Behave like Waves, T.A. Moore, 2003, McGraw Hill.
2. Thirty years that shook physics: the story of quantum theory, George Gamow, Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1966.
3. New Physics, ed. Paul Davies, Cambridge University Press (1989).
4. Quantum Theory, David Bohm, Dover Publications, 1979.
5. Lectures on Quantum Mechanics: Fundamentals and Applications, eds. A. Pathak and Ajoy Ghatak, Viva Books Pvt. Ltd., 2019
6. Quantum Mechanics: Theory and Applications, (2019), (Extensively revised 6th Edition), Ajoy Ghatak and S. Lokanathan, Laxmi Publications, New Delhi
7. Basic ideas and concepts in Nuclear Physics: An introductory approach by K Heyde, third edition, IOP Publication, 1999.

Reference for Laboratory

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

CC-X: Analog Systems and Applications (32221403)

Credit : 06 (Theory-04, Practical-02)

Theory : 60 Hours

Practical : 60 Hours

Course Objective

This course introduces the concept of semiconductor devices and their applications. It also emphasizes on understanding of amplifiers, oscillators, operational amplifier and their applications.

Course Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, the following concepts will be learnt

- Characteristics and working of pn junction.
- Two terminal devices: Rectifier diodes, Zener diode, photodiode etc
- NPN and PNP transistors: Characteristics of different configurations, biasing, stabilization and their applications.
- CE and two stage RC coupled transistor amplifier using h-parameter model of the transistor.
- Designing of different types of oscillators and their stabilities.
- Ideal and practical op-amps: Characteristics and applications.
- In the laboratory course, the students will be able to study characteristics of various diodes and BJT. They will be able to design amplifiers, oscillators and DACs. Also different applications using Op-Amp will be designed.

Unit 1

Semiconductor Diodes: P and N type semiconductors. Energy Level Diagram. Conductivity and Mobility, Concept of Drift velocity. PN Junction Fabrication (Simple Idea). Barrier Formation in PN Junction Diode. Derivation for Barrier Potential, Barrier