Department of Physics
Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli – 12

M. Phil. (Physics) - Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)
Course Structure
(From the academic year 2019-2020 onwards)

1.0 Objectives of the Course:

The objective of the course is to cultivate scientific approach and culture of research aptitude among the post-graduate students in the field of physics and other related activities. The task includes preparation, enhancement etc. of human resources in strengthening the activities for the development of basic scientific knowledge, skills, application of scientific approach etc. so as to derive the best from the same. This helps to carry out research problem independently and individually in a perfect scientific method.

2.0 Eligibility for Admission:

A candidate who has passed M.Sc. Degree Examination with Physics or Applied Physics is eligible for this course. However, candidates with any other Post-graduate degree course in science such as Electronics, Nano science, Nuclear Physics, Biophysics etc. may also be considered if the course is equivalent in terms of the syllabus by at least 80 % with regard to the core subjects of the Post-graduate course in Physics of this University. Admission to the M. Phil. course will be offered to those candidates who qualify for a common entrance test conducted in this University.

3.0 Details of core and elective papers, project etc., with marks and credits for the M. Phil. Students admitted from the academic year 2019-2020 onwards in the University Department.

S. No.	Semester	Subject	Credits	Teaching Hours / week	Marks	
					Maximum	Passing Minimum
1	I	Research and teaching Methodology	8	8	100	50
2	I	Advanced Physics	8	8	100	50
3	II	Project related Elective (section 3.1)	8	8	100	50
4	II	Project and Viva-voce	16	-	200	100
Total			**40**	**-**	**500**	**-**

3.1 Semester II :

Project related elective papers are offered to the students as below and any one of the same is to be selected by each student:

a) Materials Science b) Nanomaterials c) Space Physics
d) Crystal Growth e) Thin film f) Electronic structure calculation
g) Non linear dynamics h) Medical Physics i) Radiation Physics
j) Alternative energy conversion devices k) Lasers and applications

4.0 Scheme of Evaluation:

4.1 Theory papers:

For evaluation of the theory papers, the marks of the continuous Internal Assessment and External examination will be in the ratio of 25: 75.

(a) Continuous Internal Assessment:

The marks for continuous internal assessment of 25 is split into three components, viz., 15 marks for the internal test, 5 for the Seminar and 5 for the Assignment activities. There will be three internal tests, each for a maximum of 45 marks and for a limited portion of the syllabus in all the theory papers. Each test will be held for duration of two hours. Each internal test question paper shall consist of sections A and B. Section - A contains five questions, out of which three have to be answered where each question carries 5 marks. In section - B, three questions have to be answered out of five where each carries a maximum of 10 marks. An average of the marks obtained in the best two tests will be taken into account for a maximum of 15 marks.

(b) External Examinations:

At the end of each semester, external examinations will be conducted for the theory papers. The question paper pattern for the theory subjects shall consist of sections A and B. Section A contains five numbers of questions from five units, one from each unit with internal choices in the form of either (a) or (b). Each question carries a maximum of 5 marks. The same pattern is followed for section B with each question carrying a maximum of 10 marks. Thus, each question paper is set for a maximum of 75 marks.

4.2 Project work:

The project work shall be based on research oriented topics both in the fields of theoretical and experimental Physics under the guidance of a faculty member of the Department as a Project Supervisor. After completion of the project work by the end of semester II, each student should submit two copies of the project report / dissertation / thesis to the Department on or before the date notified for the same. A maximum of 200 marks will be awarded for the project. A maximum of 75 marks will be awarded for the project as internal marks by the Project Supervisor. The external evaluation of the project report / dissertation / thesis (by both the Internal and External examiners), carries a maximum of 75 marks. The marks awarded for the project viva-voce examination by both the Internal and External examiners will be a maximum of 50. The Internal examiner will be the Project Supervisor and the External examiner will be one of the other faculty members of the Department.

*****

PAPER – 1: RESEARCH AND TEACHING METHODOLOGY

Preamble: To introduce the knowledge on research. This paper provides a broad knowledge on methods of research**,** problem solving and analytical techniques

Unit - I: Research Methodology **(12 hrs)**

Methods of Research and Methodology of Research – Types of Research – Selection of Research Topic and Problem – Literature survey – Reference collection – Internet and its applications – Inflibnet - Accessing the current status – Mode of Approach – Actual Investigation – Results and Conclusion – Presenting a paper in a Scientific Seminar – - Art of writing a Research Paper – Layout of M.Phil. Dissertation

Unit - II: Statistical Methods And Simulations **(12 hrs)**

Statistical description or data: Mean, Variance, Skewness, Median, Mode; Distributions: Binomial, Poisson, Gaussian – Student's t-test and chi-square test - Simulation studies (theory only): Generation of uniform random numbers by Park - Miller method – Gaussian random number generation – Box-Muller method – Basic ideas of Monte-Carlo method – Evaluation of definite integrals and value of π.

Unit – III: Numerical Methods **(12 hrs)**

Curve fitting: straight line and exponential, Numerical integration: Composite Trapezoidal rule, Interpolation: Newton's forward and backward interpolation – Numerical integration – Ordinary differential equation: Fourth order Runge-Kutta method – Eigen value problem

Unit – IV: Analytical Techniques **(14 hrs)**

Analytical techniques –X - Ray Diffraction – SEM and TEM techniques – XPS – TG-DTA – Hall measurement – VSM and EDAX

Unit – V: Methodology of Teaching **(10 hrs)**

Teaching – Objectives of Teaching, Phases of Teaching – Teaching Methods: Lecture Method, Discussion Method, Discovery Learning, Inquiry, Problem Solving Method, Project Method, Seminar – Integrating ICT in Teaching: Individualised Instruction, Ways for Wffective Presentation with Power Point – Documentation – Evaluation: Formative, Summative & Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation – Later Adolescent Psychology: Meaning, Physical, Congnitive, Emotional, Social and Moral Development – Teaching Later Adolescents.

Books for Study and References

1. J. Anderson, B.H. Durstan and M.Poole, Thesis and Assignment Writing (Wiley Eastern, New Delhi,1977)
2. Rajammal P. Devadas, A Handbook of Methodology of Research (S.R.K. Vidyalaya Press, Chennai, 1976)
3. G.B.Arfken and H.J.Weber, Mathematical Methods for Physicists (Academic Press,2005)
4. C.R.Kothari, Research methodology methods and techniques
5. Vijaya How to teach science
6. J A Belk: Electron Microscopy and Microanalysis of Crystalline Materials (Applied Science Publishers), 1979.
7. K.P.N. Murthy, Monte - Carlo Basics (ISRP, Kalpakkam, 2000)
8. K.P.N. Murthy: Monte-Carlo Methods (University Press, 2004)
9. Louis A. Pipes and Lawrence R. Harvill: Mathematical Physics for Engineers and Physicists (McGraw Hill International, Singapore, 1971)

10. Hobarl H. Willard, Lynne L. Merritt, Jr., and John A. Dean, Instrumental Methods of Analysis
11. Sampath K, Panneerselvam, A & Santhanam S (1984). Introsuction to educationaltechnology. (2^{nd} revised ed.) New Delhi:Sterling Publishers.
12. Sharma. SR (2003) Effective classroom teaching modern methods, tools & techniques. Jaipur: Mangal Deep
13. Vendanayagam EG (1989). Teaching technology for college teachers. New York: Sterling Publishers.

Paper - 2: ADVANCED PHYSICS

Preamble: To impart knowledge on various materials of technological importance. To make the students learn the basics of quantum mechanical calculations, nanomaterials, thin films, environmental physics and biophysics

Unit - I: Quantum Mechanical Calculations (12 hrs)

Molecular orbital theory - Basis set – Electronic structure methods – Semi empirical methods – *Ab initio* methods - density functional theory methods – Z-matrix - geometry optimization – Harmonic Vibrational analysis – Atoms in molecules charges and bond order – Potential energy surface – Mullican population analysis – Vibrational circular dichroism intensities – Softwares: MOPAC, Gaussian.

Unit - II: Nanomaterials (12 hrs)

Nanomaterials: Salient features – Different methods of fabrication – Physical and chemical methods - Characterisation – Effect of size on various physical properties – Applications – Quantum wells, wires, dots – Fullerenes – Nanotubes – Carbon Nanotubes

Unit - III: Thin Films (12 hrs)

Thin films - Fundamentals and Salient features – Different methods of preparation – Solution growth - Spray Pyrolysis – Electrodeposition - Thermal evaporation – Flash evaporation – Electron beam evaporation – Thickness measurement method – Applications of thin films.

Unit - IV: Environmental Physics (12 hrs)

UV radiation impact on human health – Ozone formation – Depletion of Ozone layer – Conservational methods – Montreal Protocol – Effect of Nuclear Radiation - Radioactive Pollution – IR radiation and its effect – Green house effect – Global warming – Impact of microwave radiation.

Unit - V: Biophysics (12 hrs)

Molecular alphabets of life (Amino acids, nucleic acid bases, saccharides and lipids) – Roles of biomolecules in biological functions – Geometry of biomolecules – Conformation and Configuration – Lennord-Jones potential – Basis of molecular interactions – Various bonds involved in structural stabilization of biomolecules

Books for Study and References

1. Rodney Cotterill: Biophysics: An Introduction (John Wiley & Sons), 2003.
2. G. Cao: Nanostructures & Nanomaterials: Synthesis, Properties & Applications, (Imperial College Press), 2004.
3. B.D. Cullity: Elements of X-ray diffraction, (Addison – Wesley, London), second edition, 1977.
4. A.Goswami: Thin film fundamentals (New Age international (P) Ltd., New Delhi), 2006. Charles P. Poole Jr and Frand J. Owens : Introduction to Nanotechnology, (John Wiley & Sons), 2003.
5. Vasantha Pattabhi, Gautham N: Biophysics (Narosa Publishing House, 2^{nd}Edition), 2011

Paper - 3(a): MATERIALS SCIENCE

Preamble: To expose the students with theoretical aspects of materials science. To provide the knowledge about phase diagrams, mechanical properties, ceramics, polymers, plastics and crystals.

Unit – I: Phase Diagrams (12 hrs)

Solid solutions and intermediate phases – Equilibrium phase diagrams, Cu-Ni, Pb-Sn, Al-Cu system phase diagrams – Free energy and equilibrium phase diagrams – Nucleation and growth – Martenstic transformation – Strengthening mehanisms – Iron-Carbon system – Alloy steels – Aluminium-Copper system – Copper-Zinc system – Corrosion

Unit - II: Mechanical Properties (12 hrs)

Stress- Strain curve – Elastic deformation: Characteristics, Atomic mechanism, Sheer stress, Bulk modulus, Strain energy, Strain deformation – Viscous deformation: Spring-Dashpot models – Anelastic and Viscoelastic deformation: Viscoelastic models – Plastic deformation: Dislocations and Stress-strain curves, Plasticity theory – Fracture: Ideal fracture, Brittle fracture, Fracture mechanics, Cohesive models, Ductile fracture – Mechanical testing

Unit - III: Ceramics (12 hrs)

Structure of ceramics – Production of ceramics: Raw materials, Forming and Post-forming processes – Production of glass: Melting of glass, Glass forming and annealing – Mechanical properties of ceramics – Wear and erosion resistance – Thermal shock – Silica-Alumina system – Commercial systems: Zirconia, Sialones, Cement and Concrete

Unit - IV: Polymers and Plastics (12 hrs)

Molecular structure: Monomers & Polymers, Synthesis, Molecular weight measurement, Branching & Tacticity, Copolymets and blend – Mechnaics of polymer chain: Freely jointed chains, Entanglements, Rubber elasticity – Thermoplastic melts: Viscosity, Shear thinning, Processing, Extrusion – Amorphous polymers: Solidification, glass transition, Various models – Crystalline polymers – Crosslinked polymers: Elastomers, Thermosets – Liquid crystal polymers – Mechanical properties: Stress-Strain behaviour – Chemical properties

Unit - V: Crystals (12 hrs)

Crystal growth from solution – Melt growth techniques: Bridgman method, Czochralski crystal pulling technique, Crystal growth from Vapour phase – Crystal Imperfections – Point defects: Vacancies, interstitals, Impurities, electronic defects – Lline defects: Edge dislocation, Screw dislocation – Surface defects: Grain boundaries, Tilt boundaries, Twin boundaries, Stacking faults, Ferromagnetic domain walls – Volume defects: Cracks, Voids

Books for Study and References

1. J.C.Anderson, K.D.Leaver, P. Leevers and R.D.Rowlings, Materials Science for Engineers, Nelson Thomas Ltd, First Indian reprint, 2010
2. M.Arumugam, Materials Science, Anuradha Agencies, Publishers, Sechond Edition, Fifth Reprint, 2005
3. R,Balasubramaniam, Materials Science and Engineering, Wiley India (P) Ltd, 2010
4. V.Raghavan, Materials Science for Engineering, Prentice Hall of India Pvt Ltd, 2006

<u>Paper - 3(b)</u>: NANOMATERIALS

Preamble: To felicitates the knowledge on nanomaterials. To make the students understanding the fundamental aspects of nanomaterials, synthesis, nanostructures, properties and characterization techniques

Unit-I: Synthesis **(12 hrs)**

Sol-Gel and Precipitation technologies - Ball milling - RF plasma - Combustion Flame - Chemical Vapor Condensation process – Electrodeposition - Laser synthesis - Gas phase condensation - Sonochemical.

Unit-II: Nanostructures **(12 hrs)**

Preparation of quantum nanostructures: Preparation - Size and Dimensionality Effects – Excitations - Single-Electron Tunneling - Applications. Nanomachines and Nano devices: Micoelectrochemical systems – Nano electrochemical systems - Molecular and Super molecular switches.

Unit-III: Properties **(12 hrs)**

Properties of Individual Nanoparticles: Metal Nanoclusters – Semiconducting Nanoparticles - Rare Gas and Molecular clusters. Bulk Nanostructured Materials: Solid disordered Nanostructure - Nanostructured crystals.

Unit - IV: Characterization Techniques **(12 hrs)**

Structural: Powder XRD & particle size determination, Neutron diffraction; Spectroscopic: X-ray Photoelectron (XPS), Photoluminescence, Impedance and Energy Dispersive X-ray (EDAX) spectroscopy.

Unit - V: Characterization Techniques **(12 hrs)**

Thermal: Differential Thermal Analysis (DTA), Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC); Microscopic: Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM); Electrical and Magnetic: Four - probe method, Vibrating sample Magnetometer.

Books for Study and Reference

1. Evgenij Barsoukov and J. Ross Macdonald : Impedance Spectroscopy : Theory, Experiment and Applications, (John Wiley & Sons, Inc., Hoboken, New Jersey, second edition), 2005.
2. G. Cao: Nanostructures & Nanomaterials: Synthesis, Properties & Applications, (Imperial College Press), 2004.
3. Koch CC, Nanostructured Materials processing, properties and potential applications, Williams Andrew Publishing, Noyes, 2002
4. Pavia, Lampman, Kriz and Vyvyan, Spectroscopy, Cengage Learning India Pvt Ltd., 2011.
5. Willard, Merritt, Dean and Settle, Instrumental Methods of Analysis. CBS Publishers & Distributors, Delhi, 1986.
6. J.Ross Mcdonald, Impedance Spectroscopy Emphasizing solid materials and systems, John Wiley & sons, New York, 1996.
7. T. Pradeep, NANO: The Essentials, Tata Mc Graw-Hill Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2007.
8. Charles P. Poole Jr & Frank J. Owens, Introduction to Nanotechnology, John Wiley & Sons (Asia) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2006.
9. Jackie Y.Ying, Nanostructured Materials, Academic Press, USA, 2001.

Paper – 3(c): SPACE PHYSICS

Preamble: To enlighten the students with the concepts of space physics. To make the students understanding the concepts of remote sensing of earth's climate system, space and plasma physics, space weather, introduction to magneto hydrodynamics, x-ray astronomy

Unit – I: Remote Sensing of Earth's Climate System (12 hrs)

Remote sensing of earth's climate system- requirements for remote sensing of climate system- methodology- constrains- basic concept of remote sensing- surface factors- atmospheric factors- instrumental factors- using reflected sunlight- global vegetation remote sensing- using thermal emission- global sea surface temperature measurement- radar altimetry- surface effects- atmospheric effects- ocean and ice monitoring by radar altimetry.

Unit - II: Space and Plasma Physics (12 hrs)

Basic plasma physics- principle- application- space plasma- the frozen in-flux-MHD plasma waves- solar wind and IMF- collision less shocks- bow shocks- shock jumps- shock structure- shock acceleration- magnetic reconnection- terrestrial magnetosphere- closed, open and flux transfer events- storms , sub storms- solar wind interaction with ionosphere- planets- insulator bodies(moon)- comets.

Unit – III: Space Weather (12 hrs)

Space weather- structure of sun- solar cycle- solar activity- coronal heating. The solar wind-wind- Aurora- Auroral sub storms- co-rotating interaction region(CIR)- solar flares- the ionosphere- solar energetic particle events(SEP)- coronal mass ejections(CME) and geomagnetic storms- Halo CME's- interplanetary CME's- magnetic clouds.

Unit - IV: Introduction to Magneto Hydrodynamics (12 Hrs)

Maxwell's equations in MHD- magnetic Reynold's number- Alfven speed- plasma beta parameter- force free magnetic field- magnetic buoyancy- magneto ststic equilibrium- magnetic reconnection- current sheet- acoustic waves- Alfven waves compressional Alfven waves- magneto acoustic waves- inertial waves.

Unit – V: X-Ray Astronomy (12 hrs)

Origin of X-rays astronomy- X-ray binaries- black hole- neutron stars- pulsars- white dwarfs- clusters of galaxies.

Books for Study and References

1. Thomas E Cravens, Physics of Solar System Plasma, (Cambridge University Press), 1997.
2. Thomas I Gombosi, Physics for Space Environment, (Cambridge University Press), 2004.
3. Louise K Hara and Keith O Mason, Space Science, (University of London, World Scientific Publishing Co.), 2004.
4. Margaret G Kivelson and Christopher T Russell, Introduction to Space Physics, (Cambridge University Press), 1995.

Paper – 3(d) : CRYSTAL GROWTH

Preamble: To introduce the knowledge on crystal growth and characterization. To expose the students with theories of nucleation & crystal growth, crystal growth from various techniques such as, solution, melt and vapour phase and their characterization.

Unit – I: Fundamentals of Crystal Growth (12 hrs)

Importance of crystal growth – Classification of crystal growth methods – Basic steps: Generation, transport and adsorption of growth reactants – Nucleation: Kinds of nucleation –Classical theory of nucleation: Gibbs Thomson equations for vapour and solution – Kinetic theory of nucleation – Becker and Doring concept on nucleation rate – Energy of formation of a spherical nucleus – Statistical theory on nucleation: Equilibrium concentration of critical nuclei, Free energy of formation.

Unit – II: Theories of Crystal Growth (12 hrs)

An introductory note to Surface energy theory, Diffusion theory and Adsorption layer theory – Concepts of Volmer theory, Bravais theory, Kossel theory and Stranski's treatment – Two-dimensional nucleation theory: Free energy of formation, Possible shapes and Rate of nucleation – Mononuclear, Polynuclear and Birth and Spread models – Modified Birth and Spread model – Crystal growth by mass transfer processes: Burton, Cabrera and Frank (BCF) bulk diffusion model, Surface diffusion growth theory.

Unit – III: Experimental Crystal Growth-Part-I: Melt Growth Techniques (12 hrs)

Basics of melt growth – Heat and mass transfer – Conservative growth processes: Bridgman-Stockbarger method – Czochralski pulling method – Kyropolous method – Non-conservative processes: Zone-refining – Vertical and horizontal float zone methods – Skull melting method – Vernueil flame fusion method.

Unit – IV: Experimental Crystal Growth-Part-Ii: Solution Growth Techniques (12 hrs)

Growth from low temperature solutions: Selection of solvents and solubility – Meir's solubility diagram – Saturation and supersaturation – Metastable zone width – Growth by restricted evaporation of solvent, slow cooling of solution and temperature gradient methods– Crystal growth in Gel media: Chemical reaction and solubility reduction methods – Growth from high temperature solutions: Flux growth Principles of flux method – Choice of flux – Growth by slow evaporation and slow cooling methods – Hydrothermal growth method.

Unit –V: Experimental Crystal Growth-Part-Iii: Vapour Growth Techniques (12 hrs)

Basic principles – Physical VapourDoposition (PVD): Vapour phase crystallization in a closed system – Gas flow crystallization – Chemical Vapour Deposition (CVD): Advantageous and disadvantageous – Growth by chemical vapour transport reaction: Transporting agents, Sealed capsule method, Open flow systems – Temperature variation method: Stationary temperature profile, Linearly time varying temperature profile and Oscillatory temperature profile.

Books for Study and Reference

1. 'Crystal Growth Processes' by J.C. Brice, 1986, John Wiley and Sons, New York.
2. 'Crystallization' by J.W. Mullin, 2004, Elsevier Butterworth-Heinemann, London.
3. 'Crystal Growth: Principles and Progress' by A.W. Vere, 1987, Plenum Press, New York.
4. 'Crystals: Growth, Morphology and Perfection' by Ichiro Sunagawa, 2005, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
5. 'Crystal Growth' by B.R. Pamplin, 1975, Pergamon Press, Oxford.

<u>PAPER – 3 (e):</u> Thin film

Preamble: To expose the students with knowledge of understanding the basic preparation and to get knowledge about the various properties of thin films. To make the understand the preparation and various necessary techniques used for analyzing the thin films

Unit- I: Preparation of Thin Films (12 hrs)

Spray pyrolytic process – characteristic feature of the spray pyrolytic process – ion plating – Vacuum evaporation – Evaporation theory – The construction and use of vapour sources – sputtering Methods of sputtering – Reactive sputtering – RF sputtering - DC planar m magnetron sputtering .

Unit - II: (Thickness Measurement and Nucleation and Growth in Thin Film (12 hrs)

Thickness measurement: electrical methods – optical interference methods – multiple beam interferometry – Fizeau – FECO methods – Quartz crystal thickness monitor. Theories of thin film nucleation – Four stages of film growth incorporation of defects during growth.

Unit - III: Electrical Properties of Metallic Thin Films (12 hrs)

Sources of resistivity in metallic conductors – sheet resistance - Temperature coefficient of resistance (TCR) – influence of thickness on resistivity – Hall effect and magneto resistance – Annealing – Agglomeration and oxidation.

Unit - IV: Transport Properties of Semiconducting and Insulating Films (12 hrs)

Semiconducting films ; Theoretical considerations - Experimental results – Photoconduction – Field effect thin films – transistors, Insulation films Dielectric properties – dielectric losses – Ohmic contracts – Metal – Insulator and Metal – metal contacts – DC and AC conduction mechanism

Unit - V: Optical Properties of Thin Films and Thin Films Solar Cells (12 hrs)

Thin films optics –Theory – Optical constants of thin films – Experimental techniques – Multilayer optical system – interference filers – Antireflection coating ,Thin films solar cells : Role, Progress , and production of thin solar cells – Photovoltaic parameter, Thin film silicon (Poly crystalline) solar cells : current status of bulk silicon solar cells – Fabrication technology – Photo voltaic performance : Emerging solar cells : GaAs and CulnSe.

Books for study and reference

1. Hand book of Thin films Technology: L I Maissel and R Clang .
2. Thin film Phenomena : K L Chopra .
3. Physics of thin films, vol. 12 , Ed George Hass and others .
4. Thin films solar cells – K L Chopra and S R Das .
5. Thin films processes – J L vilsan
6. vacuum deposition of thin films – L Holland .
7. The use of thin films in physical investigation – J C Anderson.
8. Thin films technology – Berry, Koil and Harri

PAPER – 3(f): ELECTRONIC STRUCTURE CALCULATION

Preamble: To introduce knowledge on electronic structure calculation. To make the students to understand basic concepts, various analysis on natural bond Orbitals, normal coordinates and different experimental methods

Unit – I: FTIR Raman Spectra (12 hrs)

Normal modes of vibration – Group frequencies – Origin of Infrared and Raman spectra – Infrared and Raman activity – IR and Raman spectral characteristics – FTIR and Raman spectra and their interpretation – Factors affecting Vibrational spectra - Hydrogen bonding – Structure elucidation using IR and Raman spectra – Resonance Raman scattering – Vibrational spectra of aromatic molecules

Unit – II: Quantum Chemical Computation (12 hrs)

Molecular Orbital Theory - Basis set – Electronic structure methods – Semi empirical methods – *Ab initio* methods - density functional theory methods - Z-matrix – geometry optimization – Harmonic Vibrational analysis – Atoms in molecules charges and Bond order – Potential energy surface – Mullican population analysis – Vibrational circular dichroism intensities – Software: MOPAC, Gaussian

Unit – III: Natural Bond Orbital Analysis (12 hrs)

Natural bond orbitals and one-particle density matrix – Atomic eigenvectors – Natural atomic orbitals and natural population analysis – Bond eigenvectors – natural hybrids and natural bond orbitals – Natural localized molecular orbitals – Hyperconjugative interaction in NBO analysis.

Unit – IV: Normal Coordinate Analysis (12 hrs)

Classical theory of molecular vibrations – Construction of force constant matrix F – Internal coordinates in force field calculations – Theory of lattice vibrations – Scale factor calculation – Intensity calculation – Natural internal coordinates – MOLVIB software: General structure input data – Control parameters

Unit – V: Experimental Techniques (12 hrs)

IR spectrometer instrumentation – IR sources – Sample handling techniques – IR detectors – FTIR spectrometer – FTIR Raman spectrometer – Sample handling techniques – Laser exciting sources – Raman detectors – SERS techniques.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. Brain Smith, Infrared Spectral Interpretation – A Systematic Approach , CRC Press, New York, (1999)
2. G.Aruldhas, Molecular structure and spectroscopy, prentice-Hall of India (P) Ltd., New Delhi-1110001, (2001).
3. G.Socrates, Infrared characteristic group frequencies, John Wiley & Sons, New York, (1980)
4. Ira N.Levine, Quantum chemistry V Ed., Prentice Hall International, Inc., London (2003).
5. Alan E. Reed et al., Chem. Rev. 88 (1988) 899-906.
6. Tom Sundius, MOLVIB User's guide Ver. 2, Helsinki (June 2002)
7. Robert M. Silverstein et al., Spectrometric identification of organic compounds, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, (2003).

PAPER – 3(g) : NONLINEAR DYNAMICS

Preamble: To understand the basic concepts of nonlinear dynamics. This course provides knowledge about the effects of nonlinearity on dynamical systems

Unit – I: Nonlinearity, linear and nonlinear oscillators (12 hrs)

Dynamical systems - linear and nonlinear forces - Mathematical implications of nonlinearlty - Working definition of nonlinearity - Effects of nonlinearity-Linear oscillators and predictability - Damped and driven nonlinear oscillators.

Unit – II: Equilibrium points, bifurcations and chaos (12 hrs)

Equilibrium points - General criteria for stability – Classification - Some simple bifurcations - Saddle node, pitch fork, transcritical and Hopf bifurcations - Discrete dynamical systems - Logistic map - Equilibrium points and their stability - period doubling phenomenon - chaos.

Unit – III: Chaos in nonlinear electronic circuits (12 hrs)

Linear and nonlinear circuit elements - nonlinear circuits - Chua's diode - Autonomous case - Bifurcations and chaos - Chaotic dynamics of MLC circuit-Analogue circuit simulation - Some other useful nonlinear circuit - Colpitt's oscillator.

Unit – IV: Fractals (12 hrs)

Self similarity - Properties and examples of fractals - Fractal dimension - Construction and properties of some fractals-Middle one third cantor set-Koch curve - Sierpinski triangle-Julia set - Mandelbrot set - Applications of fractals.

Unit – V: Solitons (12 hrs)

Linear waves - Linear non dispersive wave propagation - Linear dispersive wave propagation - Nonlinear dispersive systems - Korteweg de vries equation - solitary and cnoidal waves - Numerical experiments of Zabusky and Kruskal - birth of solitons - Properties of solitons - applications of solitons.

Book For Study:

Nonlinear dynamics, Integr ability, Chaos, Patterns, M. Lakshmanan and S.Rajasekar, Springer, Berlin, 2003.

Books for Reference:

1. Chaos in nonlinear oscillator, controlling and synchronization, M.Lakshmanan and K.Murali (World Scientific, Singapor,1997.)
2. Deterministic chaos, H.G.Schuster, (Verlag,Weinheim,1998.)

PAPER – 3(h): MEDICAL PHYSICS

Preamble: To study the basic concepts of medical physics. To make the students to understanding the concepts of Physics in lungs and breathing, sound in medicine, light in medicine, physics of diagnostic X-rays and cardio vascular systems.

Unit - I: The Physics of the Lungs and Breathing (12 hrs)

The Airways– How the blood interact – Measurement of Lung Volumes – Pressure, Airflow, Volume Relationships of the Lungs – Physics of the Alveoli – The Breathing Mechanism – Airway Resistance – work of Breathing – Physics of some common Lung Diseases. Electricity within the Body: Electric signals – from the Heart (Electro Cardiogram) – From the Brain (Electro encephalogram) – From the Eye (Electro retinogram and electrooculogram) – Magnetic signals from Heart and Brain (Magnetocardiogram and Magnetoencephalogram) – Current Research involving electricity in the body.

Unit – II: Sound in Medicine (12 hrs)

General properties of sound, the body as a drum (percussion in medicine) – The stethoscope – ultrasound pictures of the body – ultrasound to measure motion – physiological effects of ultrasound in therapy – the production of speech – Physics of the ear and hearing : The outer ear – the middle ear – the inner ear – sensitivity of the ears – testing your hearing – deafness and hearing aids

Unit – III: Light in Medicine (12 hrs)

Measurement of light and its units – applications of visible light in medicine – applications of ultraviolet and infrared light in medicine – Lasers in Medicine applications of microscopes in medicine – Physics of eye and vision: Focusing elements of the eye – some other elements of the eye – the retina – the light detector of the eye – how sharp are your eye? Optical illusions and related phenomena – defective vision and its correction – colour vision and chromatic aberration – instruments used in ophthalmology.

Unit – IV: Physics of Diagnostic X-Rays (12 hrs)

Production of X-ray beam – how X-ray are absorbed – making an X-ray image – radiation to patients from X-rays – producting live X-ray images – fluoroscopy – X-ray slices of the body – radiographs taken without film Physics of Radiation Therapy: The dose units used in radiotherapy – the red and the gray – principles of radiation therapy – a short course in radiotherapy planning – megavoltage therapy – short distance radiotherapy or brachytherapy other radiation sources – closing thought of radiotherapy.

Unit – V: Physics of the Cardiovascular System (12 hrs)

Major Components of the Cardiovascular system – O_2 and CO_2 Exchange in the Capillary system – Work done by the Heart – Blood pressure and its measurement Transmural Pressure– Bernoulli's Principle – Blood flow – Heart Sounds – Cardiovascular Diseases – Functions of Blood Cardiovascular Instrumentation: Biopotentials of the Heart – Electrodes – Amplifiers – Patient Monitoring – Defibrillators – Pacemakers

BOOK FOR STUDY

Medical Physics–John R.Cameron & James G.Skofronick (John Wiley&Sons, New York1978)

PAPER – 3(i): RADIATION PHYSICS

Preamble: To teach the students about the basic concepts of radiation physics. To impart knowledge on radiation and interaction, principles of radiation detection and measurement, radiation therapy techniques, diagnostic radiology and radiation protection.

Unit-I: Radiation and Interactions (12 hrs)

Interaction of Electromagnetic radiation with matter – Photoelectric and Compton process – pair production – interaction of particles with matter – neutrons – heavy ions – nuclear reactions and production of radioisotopes – radiation sources – natural and artificial radio active for medical applications – Bethe- Bloch formula.

Unit – II: Principles of Radiation Detection and Measurement (12 hrs)

Radiation units and definitions – G.M. Counter – Scintillation detectors – Solid state detectors – Photofilm method - Pocket dosimeter – TLD - FBX dosimeters.

Unit – III: Radio Therapy Techniques (12 hrs)

Telegamma unit – accelerators for therapy – Iridium and cobalt needles – preparation of tracers and labeled compound – uses of radioisotopes (Gamma and beta) in brachytherapy. Dosimetry in medical applications – beta particles dose computation for biological models – dosimetry of internally administered isotopes Principles and overview of conformal radiotherapy, SRS, SRT and IMRT.

Unit – IV: Diagnostic Radiology (12 hrs)

The physical basis of diagnostic radiology – the diagnostic X-ray tube – electrical circuits – rating of the x-ray unit – factors on which quality and quantity of x-ray production depends – geometric factor which influences the radiographic image – fluoroscopy – tomography – radio isotopes in clinical medicine – rectilinear scanner – gamma camera.

Unit – V: Radiation Protection (12 hrs)

Philosophy behind radiation protection – basic concepts of MPD – recent ICRP recommendations – tissues at risk – risk factor – evaluation of internal and external radiation hazards – transport and waste disposal of radioactive materials.

REFERENCES

1. Meredith and Massay. "Fundamental Physics of Radiology", John Wright & Sons Jones M.E. and Cunningham J, "Physics of Radiology", Charles C. Thomas, USA, 1984.
2. Knoll, "Radiation Detection and Measurement", John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1982.
3. Mould R.F, "Radiation Protection", Adam Hilger's Boston, 1985.
4. Govindarajan K.N, "Advanced Medical Radiation Dosimetry", Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 1992

PAPER- 3(j) : ALTERNATIVE ENERGY CONVERSION DEVICES

Preamble: To introduce knowledge on alternative energy sources. To introduce the importance and overview of alternate energy sources. To make the students learn the basics of various energy conversion devices

Unit – I: Introduction and Overview of Alternative Energy Sources and Utilization (12 hrs)

Global energy budget – origins of fossil fuels – Principles of energy conversion: thermodynamic first and second laws – the Carnot cycle – Solar energy: Solar intensity and spectrum – global solar energy potential and current level of utilization – Photovoltaic: history – principles and theoretical limits – Solar cells and modules – semiconductor materials – single and multiple layer p-n junction diodes – Solar cells and modules – maximum power output – energy efficiency – quantum efficiency – Solar cells: characterization and modeling – Photovoltaic utilization.

Unit – II: Fundamentals of Electrochemistry and Electrode Kinetics (12 hrs)

Charge transfer reaction and reaction kinetics – Third-generation solar cells: dye-sensitized photocell – organic/polymer solar cell-Fuel cells: overview of types – basic operation and performance – Fuel cells: catalysis – Fuel cells: charge and mass transport – PEM fuel cells' Molten carbonate fuel cells – Solid oxide fuel cells – Overview of fuel cell systems: fuel-cell stack and thermal management.

Unit – III: Hydrogen as a Renewable Energy Source (12 hrs)

Sources of Hydrogen, Fuel cell – Principle of working – construction and applications – Fuel for Vehicles – Hydrogen Production: Direct electrolysis of water, thermal decomposition of water, biological and biochemical methods of hydrogen production – Storage of Hydrogen: Gaseous, Cryogenic and Metal hydride – Environmental impact.

Unit – IV: Batteries (12 hrs)

Primary and Secondary batteries - principles and application – Lithium batteries, Lithium ion and polymer batteries. Super-capacitors: principles and working, electrode materials synthesis process, fabrication of the devices and their applications.

Unit – V: Biomass Utilization (12 hrs)

Biodiesel and ethanol, Biomass utilization, Nuclear Energy: Potential of Nuclear Energy, International Nuclear Energy Policies and Regulations. Nuclear Energy Technologies – Fuel enrichment, Different Types of Nuclear Reactors, Nuclear Waste Disposal, and Nuclear Fusion.

REFERENCES:

1. Renewable Sources of Energy and Conversion Systems: N.K.Bansal and M.K.Kleeman.
2. Principles of Thermal Process : Duffie -Beckman
3. Solar Energy Handbook: Kreith and Kreider (McGrawHill)
4. Solar Cell : Marteen A. Green
5. Solar Hydrogen Energy Systems -T. Ohta (Ed.) (Pergamon Press)
6. Hydrogen Technology for Energy – D.A.Maths (Noyes Data Corp.)
7. Handbook : Batteries and Fuel cell – Linden (Mc.Graw Hill)
8. Batteries Volume (I) and (II) – Collins
9. Fuel Cell Fundamentals :O'Hayre, Suk-Won Cha, Whitney Colella, and Fritz B. Prinz, 2nd ed, John Wiley & Sons, New York.
10. Energy Storage Materials: S.Selladurai Proceedings, 2010
11. Practical Photovoltaics: Electricity from Solar Cells, 3rd Ed.Richard J. Komp, Aatec Publications, Ann Arbor, MI, 2002

PAPER – 3(k) : LASERS AND APPLICATIONS

Preamble: To facilitates the students with theoretical aspects of laser theory and its applications. To provide the knowledge on laser theory, resonators and switching theory, gas & liquid lasers, solid state & semiconductor lasers and their applications.

Unit – I: Laser Theory (12 hrs)

Absorption - Spontaneous and stimulated emission - Einstein's coefficients - threshold conditions for laser action - Line broadening, Mechanism - Lorentzian and Doppler line shapes - Small signal gain - Gain coefficient - gain saturation - Rate equations for 3 and 4 level systems.

Unit – II: Resonators and Switching Theory (12 hrs)

Resonant cavity - Fox and Li - Boyd and Gorden's theory on resonators - modes - Spot size - Types of resonators - Mode selection - Q switching theory and technique - Mode locking theory and technique.

Unit – III: Gas and Liquid Lasers (12 hrs)

He-Ne, Argon Ion, Carbon dioxide, Nitrogen - Metal vapour - Gas dynamics - Excimer - Free electron lasers - Dye lasers organic dyes - Pulsed and CW dye lasers - Threshold conditions - Puming configurations.

Unit – IV: Solid State And Semiconductor Lasers (12 hrs)

Ruby, Nd : YAG, Nd : Glass, Ti-sapphire, Alexandrite, lasers - Semiconductor lasers - Homo function - Hetro function - Quantum well laser.

Unit – V: Applications (12 hrs)

Speckle, speckle interferometry - Holography - Holographic interferometry - Material processing - Surface treatment - welding, drilling - Laser ranging - Laser Doppler Velocimetry - Pollution monitoring - Medical applications.

REFERENCES

1. Laser Fundamentals, William T. Silfvast, Cambridge University Press, 1999.
2. Oshea, Callen and Rhcdes, "An Introduction to Lasers and their Applications", Addison Wesley, 1985.
3. A.Yariv, "Quantum Electronics", Third Edn., Addison-Wesley 1990.
4. Hariharan, "Optical Holography", Academic Press, New York, 1983.
5. Erf.R.K."Speckle Metrology", Academic Press, New York, 1978.