K. C. E. Society's

Moolji Jaitha College

An 'Autonomous College' Affiliated to K.B.C. North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon.

NAAC Reaccredited Grade - A (CGPA: 3.15 - 3rd Cycle) UGC honoured "College of Excellence" (2014-2019) DST(FIST) Assisted College



के. सी. ई. सोसायटीचे मूळजी जेठा महाविद्यालय

क.ब.चौ. उत्तर महाराष्ट्र विद्यापीठ, जळगाव संलग्नित 'स्वायत्त महाविद्यालय'

नॅकद्वारा पुनर्मानांकित श्रेणी -'ए'(सी.जी.पी.ए. : ३.१५ - तिसरी फेरी) विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोगाद्वारा घोषित 'कॉलेज ऑफ एक्सलन्स' (२०१४-२०१९) डी.एस.टी. (फीस्ट) अंतर्गत अर्थसहाय्य प्राप्त

Date:- 01/08/2024

NOTIFICATION

Sub :- CBCS Syllabi of M. Sc. in Physics (Sem. III & IV)

Ref. :- Decision of the Academic Council at its meeting held on 27/07/2024.

The Syllabi of M. Sc. in Physics (Third and Fourth Semesters) as per **NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY – 2020 (2023 Pattern)** and approved by the Academic Council as referred above are hereby notified for implementation with effect from the academic year 2024-25.

Copy of the Syllabi Shall be downloaded from the College Website (www.kcesmjcollege.in)

Sd/-Chairman, Board of Studies

To:

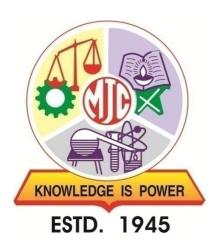
- 1) The Head of the Dept., M. J. College, Jalgaon.
- 2) The office of the COE, M. J. College, Jalgaon.
- 3) The office of the Registrar, M. J. College, Jalgaon.

Knowledge is Power

Khandesh College Education Society's

Moolji Jaitha College, Jalgaon

An "Autonomous College"
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SYLLABUS

S. Y. M. Sc. Physics

Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) and as per NEP-2020 Guidelines

[w.e.f. Academic Year: 2024-25]

Preface

Welcome to the Master of Physics program, all-inclusive and demanding academic journey designed to equip students with a deep understanding of the principles and applications of physics. This program is centered around a thoughtfully crafted syllabus, carefully curated to encompass the breadth and depth of the field.

In this program, we place a strong emphasis on the syllabus, recognizing its pivotal role in shaping the educational experience. Our aim is to provide you with a comprehensive foundation in theoretical concepts, practical skills, and advanced topics that are crucial for a successful career in physics.

The syllabus of our Master of Physics program has been meticulously designed to cover key areas such as classical mechanics, quantum mechanics, electromagnetism, statistical mechanics, and thermodynamics. Additionally, we offer a range of specialized elective courses, allowing you to delve deeper into specific areas of interest, such as condensed matter physics, particle physics, astrophysics, or optics.

Each course within the syllabus has been carefully crafted to provide a balance between theoretical knowledge and hands-on experience. Our dedicated faculty members, who are experts in their respective fields, will guide you through engaging lectures, laboratory experiments, and research projects that foster critical thinking, problem-solving abilities, and a deeper understanding of the subject matter.

Furthermore, we understand the importance of staying updated with the latest advancements in physics. Therefore, our syllabus is regularly reviewed and updated to incorporate cutting-edge research and emerging trends in the field. We believe that staying at the forefront of scientific knowledge is crucial for your success as a physicist.

We are confident that the syllabus-centric approach of our Master of Physics program will provide you with a solid foundation and prepare you for a rewarding career in academia, research, industry, or other related fields.

We wish you the best as you embark on this exciting educational journey and encourage you to make the most of the opportunities and resources available to you. Your dedication, passion, and curiosity will undoubtedly contribute to the advancement of knowledge and the betterment of our world.

Program Outcomes (PO) for M.Sc. Program:
Upon successful completion of the M.Sc. program, student will be able to:

PO No.	PO
1	Student possesses an in-depth understanding of advanced theories, concepts, and methodologies in their specific field of study.
2	Student should demonstrate advanced technical skills and proficiency in utilizing specialized equipment, software, and methodologies relevant to their field of study.
3	Student should be capable of critically analyzing complex problems and synthesizing information from various sources.
4	Student should be proficient in effectively communicating scientific information to both technical and non-technical audiences. They should be able to present their experimental findings through oral presentations, scientific writing, and the use of appropriate visual aids.
5	Student should demonstrate leadership qualities and the ability to work effectively as part of a team.
6	Student should have developed advanced research skills and the ability to independently design and conduct rigorous scientific investigations. They should be able to analyze scientific literature, formulate research questions, develop research plans, collect and analyze data, draw valid conclusions and know about IPR.
7	Student should understand and adhere to ethical principles and professional standards in their field.
8	Student should recognize the importance of continuous learning and professional development. They should have the skills and motivation to stay updated with advancements in their field, engage in lifelong learning, and pursue further academic or professional opportunities.

Program Specific Outcome PSO (M.Sc. Physics):

After completion of this course, students are expected to learn/understand the:

PO No.	PSO
1	Graduates will possess a deep understanding of fundamental concepts and theory in
	physics
2	Students will developed advanced research skill, including the ability to design and
	conduct experiments, collect and analyze data.
3	Students will gain proficiency in using sophisticated laboratory equipment.
4	Student will enhance problem solving skills using logical reasoning using mathematical
	modeling and computational techniques.
5	Students will acquire in depth knowledge and expertise in the field of specialization.
6	Students will develop communication skills both written and oral to present their scientific
	concepts to the audiences.

Credit distribution structure for two years/one-year PG M.Sc. Programme

Level	Sem	Major (Core) Subjects	Minor Subjects	OJT/Int, RP	Cumulative Credits/Sem	U
		Mandatory (DSC)	Elective (DSE)	Subjects	KI	Credits/Sem	Cr.
	I	DSC-1 (4T) DSC-2 (4T) DSC-3 (4T)	DSE- 1(2T) A/B	RM (4T)		22	First year PG OR
6.0	II	DSC-5 (4T) DSC-6 (4T) DSC-7 (4T)	DSE- 3(2T) A/B		OJT/Int (4)	22	One year PG diploma after 3year
	Cum. Cr.	28	8	4	4	44	UG
		option: PG dipl	oma (44 C	redits) afte	r three year	UG degree	
	III	DSC-9 (4T) DSC-10 (4T) DSC-11 (4T)	DSE- 5(2T) A/B		RP (4)	22	Second year PG after 3 year UG
6.5	IV	DSC-10 (4T)	5 (2T)		RP (4)	22	

Sem- Semester, **DSC**- Department Specific Course, **DSE**- Department Specific Elective, **T**- Theory, **P**- Practical, **RM**- Research Methodology, **OJT**- On Job Training, **Int**-Internship, **RP**- Research Project, **Cum. Cr.**: Cumulative Credits

Multiple Entry and Multiple Exit options:

The multiple entry and exit options with the award of three-year degree+ honours depending upon the number of credits secured;

Levels	Qualification Title	Credit Requirements		Semester	Year
		Minimum	Maximum		
6.0	Bachelor's Degree- Honours	160	176	8	4
	Or				
	Bachelor's Degree- Honours with Research				

Examination Pattern for M.Sc.

Theory Question Paper Pattern:

- 60 (External) +40 (Internal) for 4 credits
 - o External examination will be of three hours duration
 - o There shall be 5 questions each carrying equal marks (12 marks each) while the tentative pattern of question papers shall be as follows;
 - O Q1 Attempt any 3 out of 4 sub-questions; each 4 marks
 - o Q 2, Q3, Q4 and Q5Attempt any 2 out of 3 sub-question; each 6 marks.
- 30 (External) +20 (Internal) for 2 credits
 - o External examination will be of 1½ hours duration
 - There shall be 3 questions Q1 carrying 6 marks and Q2, Q3 carrying 12 marks each.
 while the tentative pattern of question papers shall be as follows;
 - o Q1 Attempt any 2 out of 3 sub-questions; each 3 marks
 - o Q 2 and Q3 Attempt any 2 out of 3 sub-question; each 6 marks.

Rules of Continuous Internal Evaluation:

The Continuous Internal Evaluation for theory papers shall consist of two methods:

- **1. Continuous & Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE):**CCE will carry a maximum of 30% weightage (30/15 marks) of the total marks for a course. Before the start of the academic session in each semester, the subject teacher should choose any three assessment methods from the following list, with each method carrying 10/5 marks:
 - i. Individual Assignments
 - ii. Seminars/Classroom Presentations/Quizzes
 - iii. Group Discussions/Class Discussion/Group Assignments
 - iv. Case studies/Case lets
 - v. Participatory & Industry-Integrated Learning/Field visits
 - vi. Practical activities/Problem Solving Exercises
 - vii. Participation in Seminars/Academic Events/Symposia, etc.
 - viii. Mini Projects/Capstone Projects
 - ix. Book review/Article review/Article preparation
 - x. Any other academic activity
 - xi. Each chosen CCE method shall be based on a particular unit of the syllabus, ensuring that three units of the syllabus are mapped to the CCEs.

2. Internal Assessment Tests (IAT):IAT will carry a maximum of 10% weightage (10/5 marks) of the total marks for a course.IAT shall be conducted at the end of the semester and will assess the remaining unit of the syllabus that was not covered by the CCEs. The subject teacher is at liberty to decide which units are to be assessed using CCEs and which unit is to be assessed on the basis of IAT.

The overall weightage of Continuous Internal Evaluation (CCE + IAT) shall be 40% of the total marks for the course. The remaining 60% of the marks shall be allocated to the semester-end examinations.

The subject teachers are required to communicate the chosen CCE methods and the corresponding syllabus units to the students at the beginning of the semester to ensure clarity and proper preparation.

Practical Examination Credit 2: Pattern (30+20)

External Practical Examination (30 marks):

- Practical examination shall be conducted by the respective department at the end of the semester.
- Practical examination will be of 3 hours duration and shall be conducted as per schedule.
- There shall be 05 marks for journal and viva-voce. Certified journal is compulsory to appear for practical examination.
- Practical examination will be of minimum 3 hours duration and shall be conducted as per schedule for 2 consecutive days in case of practical where incubation condition, allied aspects are essential.

Internal Practical Examination (20 marks):

- Internal practical examination of 10 marks will be conducted by department as per schedule given.
- For internal practical examination student must produce the laboratory journal of practicals completed along with the completion certificate signed by the concerned teacher and the Head of the department.
- There shall be continuous assessment of 30 marks based on student performance throughout the semester. This assessment can include quizzes, group discussions, presentations and other activities assigned by the faculty during regular practicals. For details refer internal theory examination guidelines.
- Finally 40 (10+30) marks performance of student will be converted into 20 marks.

K.C.E. Society's Moolji Jaitha College Jalgaon Department of Physics Class - M.Sc. Physics Course Structure

M.Sc I	Sem.	Type	Credit	TH/PR	Code	Title
	I	DSC	4	TH	PHY-DSC-511	Mathematical Methods for Physics
		DSC	4	TH	PHY-DSC-512	Condensed Matter Physics
		DSC	4	TH	PHY-DSC-513	Classical Mechanics
		DSE	2	TH	PHY-DSE-514A	Material Science
		DSE	2	TH	PHY-DSE-514B	Vacuum Technology
		DSC	2	PR	PHY-DSC-515	Practical course on Mechanics and Condensed Matter
		DSE	2	PR	PHY-DSE-516A	Practical course on Material Science
		DSE	2	PR	PHY-DSE-516B	Practical course on Vacuum Technology
		DSC	4	TH	PHY-RM-517	Research Methodology for Physics
	II	DSC	4	TH	PHY-DSC-521	Special Theory of Relativity
		DSC	4	TH	PHY-DSC-522	Atomic and Molecular Physics-II
		DSC	4	TH	PHY-DSC-523	Quantum Mechanics-I
		DSE	2	TH	PHY-DSE-524A	Optical Fiber Communication
		DSE	2	TH	PHY-DSE-524B	MATLAB Programming
		DSC	2	PR	PHY-DSC-525	Practical course on Quantum and Molecular Physics
		DSE	2	PR	PHY-DSE-526A	Practical course on Optical Fiber Communication
		DSE	2	PR	PHY-DSE-526B	Practical course on MATLAB Programming
		DSC	4	OJT	PHY-OJT-527	Internship / On Job Training
M.Sc II	III	DSC	4	TH	PHY-DSC-611	Quantum Mechanics-II
		DSC	4	TH	PHY-DSC-612	Experimental Techniques in Physics- I
		DSC	4	TH	PHY-DSC-613	Nanotechnology
		DSE	2	TH	PHY-DSE-614A	Laser Fundamentals and Applications
		DSE	2	TH	PHY-DSE-614B	Physics of Semiconductor Devices
		DSC	2	PR	PHY-DSC-615	Practicals on Nanotechnology and Experimental Techniques -I
		DSE	2	PR	PHY-DSE-616A	Practicals on Laser Fundamentals and Applications
		DSE	2	PR	PHY-DSE-616B	Practicals on Physics of Semiconductor Devices
		DSC	4	RP	PHY-RP-617	Research Project - I
	IV	DSC	4	TH	PHY-DSC-621	Nuclear Physics
		DSC	4	TH	PHY-DSC-622	Experimental Techniques in Physics- II
		DSE	2	TH	PHY-DSE-623A	Electronics Instrumentation
		DSE	2	TH	PHY-DSE-623B	Thin film Physics
		DSC	2	PR	PHY-DSC-624	Practicals on Nuclear Physics
		DSC	2	PR	PHY-DSC-625	Practicals on Experimental Techniques in Physics- II
		DSE	2	PR	PHY-DSE-626A	Practicals on Electronics Instrumentation
		DSE	2	PR	PHY-DSE-626B	Practicals on Thin film Physics
		DSC	6	RP	PHY-RP-627	Research Project - II

SEMESTER-III

MSc II (Physics) Semester III PHY-DSC-611 Quantum Mechanics-II

Course objectives	 To understand the principles and mathematical framework of time-independent perturbation theory for non-degenerate and degenerate systems. To gain familiarity with time-dependent perturbation theory, including translamplitudes, Fermi's golden rule, and the dipole approximation, WKBand the approximation. Explore the role of symmetry in quantum mechanics, including translations, parity, reversal, and identical particles. Develop proficiency in using mathematical techniques such as partial waves, phase s and Slater determinants to analyze quantum mechanical systems. 	sition Born time
Course outcomes	 After the completion of this course Students will be able to Demonstrate proficiency in applying perturbation theory to solve problems in qua mechanics, including calculating energy shifts and transition probabilities and an and interpret experimental results related to phenomena Apply approximation methods such as the variational method and WKB approximati approximate solutions for complex quantum mechanical systems. Understand the principles of symmetry in quantum mechanics and its implications for behavior of physical systems. Develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills through the application of advatory quantum mechanics concepts to real-world problems and experimental data. 	alyze on to or the
Unit	Topic Particular	Hours
Unit I	Approximation Methods I: Time-independent Perturbation theory: Non degenerate, degenerate, Applications of Time-independent Perturbation theory - Stark effect, anharmonic oscillator. Introduction to Time-dependent Perturbation theory. Time dependent Perturbation theory: Transition amplitude, 1st and 2nd order, selection rules, Fermi's golden rule, Harmonic perturbation, dipole approximation, Einstein coefficient for spontaneous emission.	12
Unit II	Approximation Methods II: Variational method: Basic principles and application to hydrogen atom, helium atom (qualitative approach). WKB approximation: General formalism, Bound states for potential wells - with no rigid walls, with one rigid wall, with two rigid walls. Bohr's quantization condition, application to tunneling, field emission.	16
Unit III	Theory of Scattering: Collisions in 3-D and scattering: Laboratory and CM reference frames; scattering amplitude, differential scattering cross section and total scattering cross section: scattering by spherically symmetric potentials; Method of partial waves; Phase shift; Ramsauer-Townsend effect; scattering by a perfectly rigid sphere and by square well potential. Yukawa potential. The Born approximation, Lippman-Schwinger equation, applications and validity of the Born approximation.	14
Unit IV	Symmetry in Quantum Mechanics: Symmetry in Quantum Mechanics, space and time translations, discrete lattice translations, parity, time reversal, discrete symmetries. Identical particles, symmetric and antisymmetric wave functions, Slater determinants, collision of identical particles, spin angular momentum, spin functions for systems with more than one electron. Wigner-Eckert theorem and its applications. Schrodinger and Heisenberg picture, Heisenberg's matrix mechanics for harmonic oscillator.	18

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- Schiff L. I.. Quantum Mechanics, NY, McGraw-Hill, 1968.
- Gasiorowicz S. Quantum Physics, Wiley International Edition, copyright 2003 ISBN 0-47142945-7.
- Griffiths D. J. Introduction to Quantum Mechanics, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2005 ISBN 0131118927, 9780131118928.
- Nouredine Zettili. Quantum Mechanics Concepts and Applications Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville, USA, Second Edition, Wiley 2009, ISBN 978-0-470-02678-6.
- Landau L.D. and Lifshitz E.M. Quantum Mechanics Non-Relativistic Theory, Elsevier, 1981, Edition 3, ISBN 0080503489, 9780080503486.
- Cohen-Tannaudji C., Diuand B. LaloeF.. Quantum Mechanics: Vols. I & II, John Wiley ISBN: 978-0-471-16435-7.
- Gottfried K.and Mow Yan T. Quantum Mechanics: Fundamentals, Springer
- Science & Business Media, 2003, ISBN-0387955763, 9780387955766.
- Pauling L. and Wilson E. B.. Introduction to Quantum Mechanics, McGraw Hill book company New York, 1935.
- Crasemann B. and Powel J.D.. Quantum Mechanics, Addison-Wesley Pub. Co.[1961].
- Messiah A.P. Quantum Mechanics -Vol. I & II, Dover French North Holland 1961.
- Dirac P. A. M.. The Principles of Quantum Mechanics, Clarendon Press, Oxford edition 4, 1981.
- Levine I. Quantum Chemistry, Allyn and Bacon 1970.
- Townsend J. A Modern Approach to Quantum Mechanics, University ScienceBooks, 2000, ISBN 1891389130.
- Bowman G.E.. Essential Quantum Mechanics, Oxford University Press 2008 ISBN 0199228922, 9780199228928.
- Bellac M. Le. Quantum Physics, Cambridge University Press 2006 ISBN
- 0521852773, 9780521852777.

References

PHY-DSC-612: Experimental Techniques in Physics-I

Course outcomes	 To understand the concept of signals and signals analysis and different types of sensors. To understand the about the vacuum physics To understand the various techniques of vacuum and its pumping action. To impart the adequate knowledge about the vacuum measurement and low temperature techniques. After the completion of this course Students will be able to Understand the signal analysis, errors and different types of sensors. 	
	Understand the field application of vacuum and various ranges of vacuum	
	 Know about various vacuum techniques and pumping action. 	
	 Understand the concept of vacuum measurement and low temperature techniques. 	
Unit	Topic Particular	Hours
Unit I	Sensor, Signal and Signal Analysis: Sensors, Sensor's characteristics, Classification of sensors, Operation principles of sensors such as electric, thermal, mechanical, pressure, gas and humidity with examples. Signals, Signal analysis (Time and Frequency Domain), Signal to noise ratio, Measurement, result of a measurement, sources of uncertainty and experimental error, Systematic error, random error, Reliability-chi square test, Analysis of repeated measurement, Precision and accuracy, Elementary data fitting.	16
Unit II	Vacuum Physics: Importance and fields applications of vacuum, Kinetic theory of gases, Impingement rate of molecules on a surface, Average velocity of gas and mean free path, Gas transport properties (thermal conductivity, viscosity and diffusion), Various ranges of vacuum, Gas conductance of a vacuum line, Gas impedance of a vacuum line, Pumping speed, flow of gases through apertures, elbows, tubes etc. for viscous and molecular, flow regimes, Pump down time, Numericals.	17
Unit III	Vacuum Techniques: Principles of Pumping concept, Types of Vacuum pumps: Rotary, Molecular drag, Oil diffusion, Cryogenic getter ion, Titanium sublimation, Sputter ion, Orbitron	12
Unit IV	Vacuum Measurement and Low Temperature Techniques: Vacuum gauges: Mc Leod, Thermocouple (Pirani), Penning gauges. Hot cathode ionization (triod type), Bayard- Alpart, Leak detection in vacuum pump, Low Temperature Techniques: Refrigeration principle (including thermodynamical aspects) and low temperature production techniques (Throttling process).	15
References	 Rangan, C.S., Sarma, G.R. and Mani, V.S.V., Instrumentation: Devices and Systems, Tata Mc Graw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd. Delchar, T. A. Vacuum Physics and Techniques, Chapman and Hall. Roth, A.(1990), Vacuum Technology, North Holland, Elsevier Science B.V. Yarwood, J. (1967), High vacuum techniques, Chapman and Hall, London. Lounasmaa, O. U.(1974), Experimental principles and methods below 1 K, Academic Press, London and, New York. 	

MSc II (Physics) Semester III PHY-DSC-613: Nanotechnology

Course	To introduce the concept of nanoscience and nanotechnology.	
bjectives	 To provide students with the knowledge of techniques used for synthesis and modification of nanomaterials with different properties of nanomaterials. To understand the importance and applications of nanotechnology. To understand the importance of nanomaterials in different field including defe farming. 	
Course outcomes	 After the completion of this course Students will be able to Understand chemical and biological experimental techniques used for synthe processing of nanomaterials. Understand the effect of size on properties of nanomaterials Understand the importance of nanomaterials and devices in energy conservation. Advanced materials used in agriculture, electronics, biomedical and food industries. 	esis and
Unit	Topic Particular	Hours
Unit I	Introduction to Nanoscience and Nanotechnology Introduction to nanoscience and nanotechnology, History, background and interdisciplinary nature of nanoscience and nanotechnology, challenges of Rechard Feynman, scientific revolutions, nanosized effects, surface to volume ratio, examples of surface to volume ratio, importance of nanoscale materials and their devices, zero dimensional, one-dimensional and two dimensional nanostructure materials, types of materials (conductor, semiconductors, insulator, types of semiconductor), ceramics and nanocomposites, quantum size effect (QSE) in 1D, 2D, 3D nanomaterials, quantum dots, nanowires, nanotubes, nanosheets.	13
Unit II	Properties of Nanomaterials Size dependent properties: surface to volume ratio, size effects on structure and morphology, quantum size effect, optical properties: fluorescence's, thermoluminescences, photoluminescence of nanoparticles, magnetic domain, interaction in magnetic material, random anisotropy, magnetic properties: particle size and magnetic behaviors, magnetic moment in nanoparticles, super paramagnetic effects, mechanical properties, thermal properties, electrical properties, super conductivity at nano scale.	12
Unit III	Synthesis of Nanomaterials Physical method: ball milling synthesis, arc discharge, rf-plasma, plasma arch technique, inert gas condensation, laser pyrolysis, molecular beam epitaxy and electrodeposition. Electro-spinning, physical vapor deposition. chemical methods: co-precipitation, sol-gel method, chemical reduction, photochemical synthesis, electrochemical synthesis, microemulsions or reverse micelles, sono-chemical synthesis, hydrothermal, spray pyrolysis method, chemical vapor condensation, spin coating, introduction to biological methods	17
Unit IV	Application of Nanotechnology in Different Field Nanotechnology for energy: photovoltaics cell, batteries, and fuel cells, supercapacitor, water purification: nano membranes, nano meshes, nano fibres, nano clays and adsorbents, zeolites, nano catalysts, food processing: nanofood, nanoencapsulation, nanocomposites in food packaging, agriculture: nano fertilizers,	18

nanopesticides, nanoseed, green building: self-cleaning coatings, anti-fogging and anti-icing coatings, antimicrobial coatings, Anti-corrosion coatings, automobile applications, aerospace applications: spacecraft and space structures, radiation shielding, nanotechnology in photonics, photonic crystals, plasmonics, and nano computers, nanotechnology in medical: drug delivery, nanodrugs for diagnosis and treatment of cancer, nano shells for surgery, nano artificial cells, nano biosensor, tissue engineering.

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- Bandyopadhyay, A. K. (2010). Nanomaterials, New Age International Publishers, 2nd Edition.
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- Puthiyillam, P. (2018). Applications of Nanotechnology, LAP Lambert Academic Publishing, Mauritius.
- Karkare, M. (2008). Nanotechnology, Fundamentals and Applications, I.K. International Publishing, New Delhi.

PHY-DSE-614A: Laser Fundamentals and Applications

Course	To learn the fundamental concepts and characteristics of Laser.	
objectives	 To learn and understand an importance of non-linear optic in Laser operation. 	
	 To develop experimental knowledge of various types of atomic/molecular spectra. 	
	 To learn the basic techniques of experimental spectroscopy. 	
Course	After the completion of this course Students will be able to	
outcomes	Know the theoretical and experimental background of atomic as well as molecular spe	ectra.
	 Understand various types of Lasers, their working and applications. 	
	 Understand basic components of spectroscopic instruments and their functions. 	
	Know about measurements of atomic/molecular spectra using spectrometers.	
Unit	Topic Particular	Hours
	Laser characteristics and Resonators: Principles, Properties of laser radiation, Einstein	
***	Coefficients, Light amplification, Threshold condition for laser oscillations, Homogeneous	0=
Unit I	and inhomogeneous broadening, Laser rate equations for 2,3 and 4 level, variation of laser	07
	power around threshold, optimum output coupling, Open planar resonator.	
	Nonlinear optics : Techniques for Q-switching, Mode Locking, Hole burning and Lamb	
	dip in Doppler broadened Gas laser, Nonlinear oscillator model, Nonlinear polarization and	
Unit II	wave equation, perturbative solution of the Nonlinear oscillator equation, Hormonic	08
	generation, Second harmonic generation, Phase matching third harmonic generation. Non-	
	Linear susceptibilities, non-linear susceptibility tensor, non-linear materials.	
TT 4 TTT	Laser Systems: Solid State Laser, Gas lasers, liquid lasers, Excimer lasers. Semiconductor	06
Unit III	Laser. Liquid –Dye and chemical lasers, high power laser systems and industrial applications.	06
	Spectroscopic Instrumentation and applications: Raman scattering, Raman	
	Amplification and Raman laser, special techniques in nonlinear spectroscopy, polarization	
Unit IV	spectroscopy, multi-photon spectroscopy, Holographic Optical Element: HOE, Design	09
	aspects, resolution, vibration and motion analysis by Holographic techniques, holography,	
	Spatial Frequency filtering, optical Communication, optical computers.	
References	B. Laud, Laser and Non-linear optics, Wiley Eastern Ltd., (1991).	
	A.K. Ghatak and K. Thyagarajan, optical electronics, Cambridge University Press	
	(1991).	
	S.C Gupta Optoelectronic devices and systems , Prentice Hall of India.	
	• (WH) Wilson and Hawkes: Optoelectronics, Prentice Hall of India.	
	 Yariv, Optical Electronics in Modern Communications, Oxford University Press (1997), 	
	 Laser Spectroscopy- Basic concepts and instrumentation by Demtroder (ed. 3, 	
	Springer)	

PHY-DSE-614B: Physics of Semiconductor Devices

Course	To impart knowledge of charge current transport.	
objectives		
J. 2.2.2.	To understand the mathematical design of Semiconductor Diode. The standard design of Semiconductor Diode. The standard design of Semiconductor Diode.	
	To understand the theoretical design of Metal Semiconductor Diode.	
	To understand the basic operational principle of BJT.	
	After the completion of this course Students will be able to	
outcomes	Understand current transport in device.	
	 Design Semiconductor Diode. 	
	Simulate Metal Semiconductor Diode.	
	• Understand the equivalent model and equations of BJT.	
Unit	Topic Particular	Hours
	Current Transport Phenomena and Continuity Equation: Fermi Level in	08
	Semiconductors in Equilibrium, Drift of carriers, Drift current. Diffusion	
TT *4 T	current, Total current density, Non-uniform impurity distribution and induced	
Unit I	internal field. Einstein's relation, Non-equilibrium excess carriers and Continuity	
	equation. Excess carrier generation, recombination and injection and its	
	mathematical analysis using continuity equation, Concept of quasi Fermi levels.	
	P-N Junctions -Characteristics Junction in equilibrium, Continuity of Fermi	07
	level across the junction, Junction under forward and reverse bias, Zero bias,	
Unit II	Built-in- potential, Electric field in depletion region, Space Charge width, Biased	
Omt H	junction, Space charge width under electric field, Junction Capacitance,	
	Diffusion capacitance, One sided junction, Non-uniformly doped junctions,	
	Linearly graded, Hyper abrupt etc.	0.0
	P-N Junctions Devices: Break down in P-N junction, Avalanche and Zener	08
	Breakdown. a) PN Junction diode: Carrier distribution profile, Ideal P-N	
	junction current, small signal equivalent, Current voltage characteristics of	
Unit III	junction diode. b) Zener diode: Reverse bias breakdown, principle of operation,	
	device design for particular breakdown voltage. c) Photovoltaic Cell: Principle	
	of operation, forward and reverse bias characteristics, equivalent circuit,	
	applications.	07
	Bipolar Junction Transistor: Structure, basic principle of operation, Modes of	07
** • · ***	operation, Carrier concentration profile in various regions in forward active	
Unit IV	mode, current gain and current gain factors, Equivalent circuit models: Ebers-	
	Moll model, the dependence of Ebers-Moll parameters on the structure and	
D. C	operating point, Maximum transition current, Voltage and power rating.	
References	Neamen, D. A. (2021). Semiconductor Physics and Devices-Basic Principles McCray Hill 4th ad	
	Principles, McGraw Hill, 4th ed.	
	 Sze, S. & Lee, M. K. (2015). Semiconductor Devices, Physics and Technology, Wiley. 	
	 King, A. R. (2003). Physics of Semiconductors, Springer-Verlag New 	
	York Inc.	

- Streetman, B. (2015). Solid State Electronic Devices Pearson, 7th ed.
 Pierret, (2006). Semiconductor Device Fundamentals, Persons, 1st ed.
- Parasuraman, S. (2019). Semiconductor Materials Devices and Fabrications, Wiley.

PHY-DSC-615: Practicals on Nanotechnology and Experimental Techniques-I

Total Hours: 60 Credits: 2 Course Students get to know the meaning of the nano in correlation to materials, understand the **Objectives** meaning of their size in comparison to bulk materials, atoms, and molecules. They learn about specific physio-chemical properties of nanomaterials and related applications. They learn basic physical techniques and chemical synthesis methods for the preparation of nanomaterials, and basic procedures for surface functionalization and coating of nanomaterials. • They get an insight into characterization methods for nanomaterials. After the completion of this course Students will be able to.... Course Outcomes • Understand the meaning of the expression nanomaterials in comparison to bulk materials, atoms, and molecules. Apply basic knowledge on physical and chemical procedures for the fabrication and synthesis of nanomaterials. • Knowledge of the characterization methods of nanomaterials, the limitations related to their size and interpretation of the results & basic surface functionalization and coating procedures for nanomaterials. Knowledge on interparticle interactions and assembly of nanoparticles into complex structures/materials. Sr. No. **Topic Particular Hours** Hall effect-determination of carrier mobility and concentration in a 4 1 semiconductor film Synthesis of transition metal oxide nanoparticles by hydrothermal route. 2 4 Optical characteristics of synthesized nano-material using photo spectrometer. 3 4 Synthesis of graphene oxide from graphite powder by hummers method. 4 4 Deposition of thin films using spin coater. 5 4 Synthesis of metal oxide using CBD method. 6 4 Synthesis of polymeric nanoparticles by solvent evaporation method and 7 4 characterization. Synthesis of colloidal solution and demonstration of Tindal effect. 8 4 Synthesis of CdS by chemical method. 9 4 Synthesis of nano crystalline AgS. 10 4 Synthesis of ZnO by chemical method. 4 11 Green synthesis of Ag nano particles. 12 4 Synthesis of Au/Ag nanoparticles using co-precipitation method. 13 4 Synthesis of CdS nanoparticle using hydrothermal process. 14 4 Synthesis of TiO₂ nanoparticles using sol-gel process. 15 4 Synthesis of Fe₂O₃ nanofibers using electrospinning. 16 4

17	To maintain different pressure ranges using vacuum pump	4
References	 Guozhong, Cao (2011). Nano structures and Nano materials, synthesis, properties and applications, world scientific series in nano science and technology, Vol. 2. Rao, C. N. R., Muller, A., Cheetham, A. K. (2004). The Chemistry of Nano materials: Synthesis, Properties and Applications, WILEY-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KgaA, Weinheim. Shareefraza, J. U., Rai S., Puthiyillam, P. (2018) LAP Lambert Academic Publishing, Mauritius, Synthesis of Nanomaterials. Pradeep, T. (2007), NANO The Essential, understanding Nano science and Nanotechnology. Tata Mc Graw-Hill Publishing Company Limited. 	

PHY-DSE-616A: Practicals on Laser Fundamentals and Applications

Course	To develops the students practical and technical skills required for physics experimentation.	
Objectives	It develops students logical thinking, skill for data collection,	
	 Analysis and extracting relevant information from experimental outcomes. 	
	To give basic understanding regarding basic concepts LASER and it applications.	
Course	After the completion of this course Students will be able to	
Outcomes	• Students will understand the concept of LASER and its applications as well as fundamental	
	concepts related to optics.	
	• It develops student's skill for handling sophisticated and sensitive instrumentation.	
	• It develops deeper understanding of phenomenon related to optics such as diffraction, interf	erence,
	polarization & properties and application of LASER.	
	Students can apply the practical knowledge in optical industries.	T
Sr. No.	Topic Particular	Hours
1	To determine diameter of a given wire by diffraction.	4
2	Verification of Brewster's law of polarization using He-Ne laser	4
3	To determine the wavelength of a LASER source using an engraved scale as a reflecting diffraction grating.	4
4	Study of magneto-optic rotation and magneto-optic modulation.	4
-	Measurement of reflectivity and transferability of thin film by using He-Ne laser.	
5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4
6	To verify Heisenberg uncertainty principle using He-Ne laser source.	4
7	Determination of bandwidth of a given optical fiber	4
8	Determination of particle size of lycopodium particles by laser diffraction method	4
9	Measurement of Refractive Index of Liquids using Laser	4
10	Measurement of laser parameters.	4
11	Laser interferometer to find the wavelength.	4
12	Refractive index of the given materials.	4
13	Refractive index of the Air at different pressure.	4
14	Semiconductor lasers- Study of output characteristics and determination of threshold current,	4
	differential quantum efficiency and divergence.	
15	Wavelength and Particle Size Determination.	4
16	Measurement of Refractive Index of Liquids Using Laser	4
References	Michelson Interferometer Advanced Practical Physics -Worsnop and Flint	
	Analysis of sodium spectrum a Atomic spectra- H.E. White b Experiments in modern	
	physics – Mellissinos	
	• h/e by vacuum photocell a Advance practical physics - Worsnop and Flint b Experiments	
	in modern Physics – Mellissinos	
	• Study of He-Ne laserMeasurement of divergence and wavelength a A course of experiments with Laser - Sirohi b Elementary experiments with Laser G. White	
	Susceptibility measurement by Quincke's method /Guoy's balance method Advance practical physics - Worsnop and Flint	
	 Absorption spectrum of specific liquids Advance practical physics - Worsnop and Flint 	
	 Coupled Oscillations HBCSE Selection camp 2007 Manual. 	
	- Coupled Oscillations Tibesic Scientiff 2007 Wallati.	<u> </u>

PHY-DSE-616B: Practicals on Physics of Semiconductor Devices

Course	To apply the concept of physics of Semiconductor devices.	
objectives	To understand the behavior of Semiconductor devices.	
	To expertise in handling semiconductor devices in electronics circuit.	
	To able to solve the fault in electronic circuit.	
Course	After the completion of this course Students will be able to	
outcomes	Understand current transport in device.	
	Design circuit using Semiconductor Device.	
	Handle semiconductor devices electronics circuit. The state of t	
G N	• Troubleshoot the fault in electronics circuit.	
Sr. No.	Topic Particular	Hours
1	Measurement of Temperature dependent resistivity using Four Probe Method.	4
2	Measurement of energy band gap.	4
3	Study of magneto resistance in semiconductor.	4
4	Measurement of Thermal conductivity	4
5	Determination of mobility using hall effect.	4
6	Determination of hall coefficient using hall effect.	4
7	Study characteristics of PN junction diode.	4
8	Study characteristics of Zener diode.	4
9	Use a semiconductor parameter analyzer or a computer simulation tool. Measur	4
,	the built-in potential (V_{bi}) and the depletion width (W) .	4
10	Study characteristics of Photovolatic Cell.	4
11	To measure the forward voltage, drop of a Schottky diode.	4
12	To determine the ohmic nature of different conducting surfaces	4
13	To observe the reverse bias characteristics of a Schottky diode.	4
14	To observe the amplification properties of a Bipolar Junction Transistor (BJT).	4
15	To study the switching characteristics of a Bipolar Junction Transistor (BJT).	4
16	Simulation of P-N junction diode using MATLAB.	
References	 Neamen, D. A. (2021). Semiconductor Physics and Devices-Basic Principles, McGraw Hill, 4th ed. Sze, S. & Lee, M. K. (2015). Semiconductor Devices, Physics and Technology, Wiley. 	

King, A. R. (2003). Physics of Semiconductors, Springer-Verlag New York Inc.
Streetman, B. (2015). Solid State Electronic Devices Pearson,7th ed.

PHY- RP-617: Research Project-I

	T	
Course	 To give exposure to the students to research culture and technology. 	
objectives	• To introduce students to how to select a research topic, plan, perform experi	ments,
	collect and analyze the data.	
	• To foster self-confidence and self-reliance in the students as they learn to work a independently.	nd think
Course	After the completion of this course Students will be able to	
outcomes	Conceive a problem based on published research and conduct a comprehensive land.	iterature
	survey.	
	• Plan and carry out the tasks in the given framework of the dissertation and pre	sent the
	work in writing and viva.	
	 Learn handling of instruments, use of chemicals and how to conduct the experime 	nts
	• Learn how to present the project in PowerPoint and answer the queries to examin	ners and
	the science of writing.	
Sr. No.	Topic Particular	Hours
	Credit distribution (1 credit for each unit)	
	• Identification of a research topic, formulation of research problem, objectives,	
	sample size and hypothesis, etc.	
	Preparation of Outline	
	Review of literature	
	Bibliography	
	The systematic approach towards the execution of the project should be as follows: (Wherever applicable)	
	1. The complete tenure of the research project should be one year. It should be allotted	
	during the third semester and completed in the fourth semester.	
	2. Weekly 8 hours should be allotted to the research project in a regular timetable.	
	3. In the third semester, students will be evaluated based on a credit distribution mentioned above. In the fourth semester, students should perform further research	
	work, collect and analyze the data, compile the results and prepare and submit the final dissertation.	
	4. Students may be given an opportunity to participate in ongoing research activities in	
	the respective Departments/Schools/Supervisors' laboratories. This will familiarize	
	them with the literature survey and give them a fundamental understanding of	
	designing and executing a research project.	
	5. Students may work individually or in groups (not more than 3 students) to be decided	
	by the concerned department/supervisor.	
	6. Each research group should have a different research topic with some possible level	
	of novelty.	
	7. The student should select the topic relevant to priority areas of concern or allied	
	subjects with the guidance of supervisor/ head of the department.	
	X Students are encouraged to work on multidiscinlingry and applied projects but it is	
	8. Students are encouraged to work on multidisciplinary and applied projects, but it is not mandatory criteria	
	not mandatory criteria.	

- 10. Write and submit a Literature Review Report and Research outline
- Tentative order for review: Title of the Project, Certificates, Acknowledgment, Abstract and Keywords, Contents, Introduction, Literature Review, Aim of the Project, Materials and Methods, Bibliography/reference etc.
- Tentative order for research outline: Title page, introduction, background and significance of study, problems to be investigated, objective, hypothesis, chapter scheme, bibliography.
- **11.** At the end of the third semester, each student should submit a detailed Literature Review Report and research outline.
- **12.** An appropriate and essential conclusive statement must be drawn at the end of the study.
- **13.** Students should maintain lab notebooks, and the Supervisor may ask them to submit the mid-semester progress report.
- **14.** For documents related to project submission: Font- Times New Roman, Heading Font Size-14, Normal Text Size-12, spacing-1.5, both sides justified and 1 inch margin on all side, both side printing on A-4 size.
- **15.** Three copies of the Literature Review Report, research outline should be prepared (one copy for each department, guide, and student).
- **16.** At the end of the semester, the candidate should prepare and present research work using a PowerPoint presentation with modern ICT tools and present the same in front of his/ her respective department during the Internal Examination.
- **17.** For external examination the candidate will have to present the research work and face viva voce.
- **18.** Students may present their research work in Avishkar/Webinars/Conferences.
- **19.** Students should note that plagiarism is strictly prohibited.

Internal examination (40 marks): Components of continuous internal assessment:

- Draft Research Outline (10 marks)
- Draft Review of literature (10 marks)
- Working Bibliography (10 marks)
- PowerPoint presentation, and oral examination (10 marks)

External examination (60 marks) and Components of external assessment:

- Final submitted review report, research outline in bound form at the time of examination (40 marks)
- Overall presentation reflecting the contribution of work, response to questions (20 marks)

SEMESTER-IV

PHY-DSC-621: Nuclear Physics

Total Ho	ours: 60 Credits: 4	
Course Objectives	 To understand nuclear mass, binding energy, and charge radius measurements an about radioactivity and decay processes (alpha, beta, gamma). Familiarize with radiation detectors and their principles of operation. Understand nuclear models and their predictions. Gain knowledge of nuclear reactions and reactor dynamics. 	d learn
Course outcomes	 After the completion of this course Students will be able to Analyze experimental data on nuclear properties and interactions. Apply knowledge of radiation detectors to experimental design. Evaluate the principles and operation of nuclear reactors. Understand the fundamentals of particle physics and develop critical thinking skills problem-solving in nuclear physics. 	s through
Unit	Topic Particular	Hours
Unit I	General Properties and Concepts of Nuclei: Nuclear Mass & Binding Energy, Systematics of Nuclear Binding Energy, Measurement of Charge Radius- Electron Scattering Experiment, Concept of Mass Spectrograph, Nuclear spin, Magnetic Dipole Moments & Electric Quadrupole Moments of Nuclei, Radioactivity, Unit of Radioactivity, Alpha Decay: Velocity of Alpha Particles, Disintegration Energy, Range-Energy Relationship, Geiger-Nuttal Law, Beta Decay: Conditions for Spontaneous Emission of β- & β+ Particles, Selection Rules, Origin of Beta Spectrum-Neutrino Hypothesis, Gamma Decay: Decay Scheme of 137Cs & 60Co Nuclei, Internal Conversion, Internal Pair Creation.	20
Unit II	Radiation Detectors and Nuclear Models: Detectors: GM tubes, NaI(Tl) Scintillation Detector, Si (Li) and Ge (Li) Detectors, High Purity Germanium Detector, Bubble Chamber, Cloud Chamber, Spark Chamber, Nuclear Models: Shell Model- Square Well Potential, Harmonic Oscillator Potential, Spin-Orbit Coupling, Predictions of the Shell Model, Achievements & Failures of shell Model, Fermi Gas Model, Collective Model.	15
Unit III	Reaction Dynamics, Nuclear Reactors and Accelerators: Reaction Dynamics: Types of Nuclear Reactions, Conservation Laws in Nuclear Reactions, Q of Nuclear Reaction, Compound Nucleus Hypothesis, Reactors: Fission Chain Reaction, Four Factor Formula, Multiplication Factor, General Properties and Concepts of Nuclear Reactors, Reactor Materials, Types of Reactors, List of Different Types of Reactors Developed in India, Accelerators: Van de Graff, Microtron, Electron & Proton Synchrotron, Pelletron, Cyclotron.	15
Unit IV	Nuclear Interactions and Particle Physics: Nuclear Interactions: Low Energy Neutron-Proton Scattering, Scattering Length, Spin Dependence of n-p Interaction, Proton-Proton and Neutron-Neutron Scattering at Low Energies, Particle Physics: Classification of Elementary Particles, Mass Spectra and Decays of Elementary Particles- Leptons & Hadrons, Quantum Numbers, Conservation Laws, Quarks.	10
References	 Kenneth S. Krane (2008). Introductory nuclear Physics, Wiley India Pvt. Ltd. Bernard L. Cohen (1998). Concepts of nuclear physics, Tata Mcgraw Hill. Dunlap R.A. (2004). Introduction to the physics of nuclei & particles, Thomson Asia. Griffith D.\ 1987 Introduction to Elementary Particles, John Wiley & Sons Halzen F., Martin A.D 2008 Quarks and Leptons, Wiley India, New Delhi Heyde K. (2004). Basic ideas and concepts in Nuclear Physics - An Introductory Approach, IOP- Institute of Physics Publishing Knoll G.F. (2000). Radiation detection and measurement, John Wiley & Sons. Blatt J.M., Weisskopf V.F. (1991). Theoretical Nuclear Physics, Dover Pub.Inc. 	

PHY-DSC-622: Experimental Technique in Physics-II

	Total Hours: 60 Credits: 4	
Course	To understand the various radiation sources, detectors and sensors.	
objectives	To understand about the different types of structural characterization and thermal analysis	s
	To impart the adequate knowledge of morphological and magnetic characterization	
	To understand various spectroscopic techniques.	
Course	After the completion of this course Students will be able to	
outcomes	Understand the various radiation sources, detectors and sensors.	
	Understand about the different types of structural characterization and thermal analysis	
	Know about morphological and magnetic characterization	
	 Understand various spectroscopic techniques. 	
Unit	Topic Particular	Hours
	Radiation Sources, Detectors and Sensors:	
	Sources of Electromagnetic Radiations: Different types of radiations (γ-rays, X- rays, UV-VIS,	
	IR, microwaves and nuclear) and their sources Detectors: γ-rays, X-rays, UV-VIS, IR,	
Unit I	microwaves and nuclear detectors)	15
	Sensors: Sensor's characteristics, Classification of sensors, Operation principles of sensors such	
	as electric, dielectric, acoustic, thermal, optical, mechanical, pressure, IR, UV, gas and	
	humidity with examples Structural Characterization and Thermal Analysis:	
	X-ray Diffraction: Production of X-rays, Types of X-rays (continuous and characteristics),	
	Bragg's diffraction condition, Principle, instrumentation (with filters) and working of X-rays,	
	Techniques used for XRD – Laue's method, Rotating crystal method, Powder (Debye-	
Unit II	Scherrer) method, Derivation of Scherrer formula for size determination.	15
	Neutron Diffraction: Principle, Instrumentation and Working Thermal analysis: Principle,	
	Instrumentation and Working: Thermo-gravimetric (TGA), Differential Thermal Analysis	
	(DTA), Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC), Graphical analysis affecting various factors.	
	Numericals	
	Morphological and Magnetic Characterization:	
	Optical Microscopy: Principle, Instrumentation and Working of optical microscope	
	Electron Microscopy: Principle, Instrumentation and Working of Scanning Electron	
	Microscope (SEM), Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope (FESEM) – Advantages	
Unit III	over SEM, Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM), Selected Area Electron Diffraction (SAED)	15
	Probe Microscopy: Principle, Instrumentation and Working of Scanning Tunneling	13
	Microscope (STM) and Atomic Force Microscope (AFM)	
	Magnetic Characterization: Principle, Instrumentation and Working of Vibrating Sample	
	Magnetometer (VSM), Analysis of Hysteresis loop, SQUID Technique: Principle,	
	Instrumentation and Working. Numerical	
	Spectroscopic Analysis:	
	Spectroscopic characterization (principle, instrumentation and working): Infra-Red (IR),	
Unit IV	Fourier Transform Infra-Red (FTIR), Ultraviolet-Visible (UV-VIS), Diffuse, Reflectance	15
	Spectroscopy (DRS), X-ray Absorption (XPS), Electron Spin Resonance (ESR), Nuclear	
D 0	Magnetic Resonance (NMR). Numerical	
References		
	Bombay.	
	• Rangan, C.S., Sarma, G.R. and Mani, V.S.V., Instrumentation: Devices and Systems,	
	Tata Mc Graw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd.	
	Chatwal, G. and Anand, S., Instrumental Methods of Chemical Analysis, Himalaya	

Publishing House.

- Willard, H.H. Merritt, L.L. and Dean, J.A., Instrumental Methods of Analysis, CBS Publishers
- Wachtman, John B. & Kalman, Zwi. H., (1992), Characterization of Materials, Pub. Butterworth Heinemann
- Cullity, B. D. and Stock, S. R., (2001), Elements of X-ray diffraction, Printice Hall, -Science - 664 pages.

PHY-DSE-623A: Electronics Instrumentation

Credits: 2 **Total Hours: 30** Course To impart knowledge of electronic instrumentation. objectives To understand the components of electronics instruments. To provide knowledge of bio electrical signal and system. To understand the basic operational Electronics Instrumentation. After the completion of this course Students will be able to.... Course outcomes Understand electrical signal and its processing. Understand the bio electrical signal and system Handle the electronics instrumentation. Apply the knowledge in real life problems. Unit **Topic Particular** Hours 4 **Electrical signals representation and processing:** Periodic signals, Generation of sine, Square, triangular, linear ramp & saw Unit I tooth waveforms. modulated signals (A.M., F.M., P.M.), sampled data pulse Modulation (PWM, PAM, PPM), definition and their graphical representation. Instrumentation amplifier and Filters. 8 **Bio-electric Signals and Electrodes:** Basic Physics of membrane potential, resting membrane potential of nerves, **Unit II** nerve action potential, origin of bio-electric signals, recording electrodes, polarization, skin contact impedance, electrodes for ECG, electrodes for EEG, electrical conductivity of electrodes jellies and creams, microelectrodes. **Telemetry System:** 8 Multiplexer: Analog & digital multiplexer, Sample and hold Circuit, Data **Unit III** transmission system, Telemetry system, Block diagram, Characteristics, Land line Telemetry, Radio telemetry, Processing system. 10 **Applications of electronic system:** Frequency selective wave analyzer, Spectrum analyzer, Lock-in amplifier, Fiber optic sensors. Measurement of Humidity, Hygrometers, Measurement of Unit IV pH, Measurement of thermal Conductivity (gas analyzer), Flow meters: Classification, working principle: electromagnetic flow meter, Ultrasonic flow References Murthy, D.V.S. (2008). Transducers& Instrumentation. Prentice Hall India Learning Private Limited (2nd ed). Rangan. C.S, Sharma, G.R, & Mani, V.S.V. (2017). Instrumentation-Devices &system. McGraw Hill Education (2nd ed). Morris, A.S. (2001).**Principles** of Measurement and Instrumentation. Butterworth-Heinemann (3rd ed). Kalsi. H.S. (2017). Electronic Instrumentation. McGraw Hill Education (3rd Sawheny. A.K. (2015). A course in Electrical & electronic measurement Instrumentation. Dhanpat Rai & Co. Helfrick, A.D. & Cooper, W.D. (1992). Modern electronic instrumentation & measurement Technique. Prentice Hall India Learning Private Limited

MSc II (Physics) Semester IV PHY-DSE-623B: Thin Film Physics

Course objectives	To study the classification of materials along with their properties & versatile application in the forms of this film.		
objectives	in the form of thin film.		
	To develop thin films using various synthesis methods and parameters.		
	To understand importance of advanced development using thin film devices.		
	To nurture a tendency to study & develop different thin film devices for different thin f	ifferent	
	applications.		
Course	After the completion of this course Students will be able to		
outcomes	• Student able to apply knowledge of thin film synthesis to fabricate devices.		
	Students would able to work out on scientific temperament.		
	Student may synthesize thin films and develop devices.		
	Knowledge of this field will be able to create an employability.		
Unit	Topic Particular	Hours	
	Thin film Growth & theory: metal colloids, nanoclusters, carbon nanotubes,		
	nanocrystalline materials, oxide nanoparticles, Preparation of quantum nanostructures		
TI 24 T	(quantum wells, quantum wires and quantum dots),	0.0	
Unit I	Theory of thin film nucleation-Impingement, adsorption and thermal accommodation,	06	
	The capillarity model, Atomistic model, Four stages of thin film growth, cluster		
	coalescence and depletion, Lithography: photo, X-ray and e-beam.		
	Deposition Techniques & Thickness Measurements of Thin Films		
	Physical Methods: Vacuum evaporation: – Thickness distribution of evaporated films		
	(Point and Ring sources) - Resistive heating, Electron beam evaporation, Co-evaporation		
Unit II	Pulsed laser ablation – Epitaxial thin deposition. Sputtering:	08	
Omt II	Chemical methods: Electroplating – Spray pyrolysis – Chemical vapour deposition	Uð	
	(CVD), Sol-gel – spin coating. Thickness measurement: Multiple beam interferometer		
	(MBI) methods, Quartz crystal thickness monitor, Stylus profiler, Stress measurement by		
	optical method, Gravimetric method.		
	Classification of thin film characterization techniques: X-ray diffraction (XRD),		
	Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), Low energy electron diffraction (LEED),		
Unit III	Reflection high energy electron diffraction (RHEED), Auger electron spectroscopy	07	
	(AES), X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), RBS (Rutherford back scattering),	07	
	SIMS (Secondary ion mass spectrometry), Applications: thin film solar cells, Micro-		
	electromechanical systems (MEMS) and Nano-electromechanical systems (NEMS).		
	Properties & Emerging Applications of Thin Films		
	Electrical Properties: Influence of thickness on the resistivity of thin films, Hall Effect in		
	thin films, Fuch-Sondhemir theory, TCR and its effects. Mechanical properties:		
	Adhesion & its measurement with mechanical and nucleation methods, stress		
Unit IV	measurement by using optical method. Optical properties: Properties of Optical Film	09	
Omt I v	Materials, Thin Film Optics, Multilayer Optical Film, Applications. Antireflection	0)	
	Coatings, Multilayer Films, Interference Filters, Polarizers. Patterning techniques		
	(Photolithography), Junction devices (Diodes, Transistors, Solar cells), ICs, Thin film		
	sensors (gas and humidity), Thin films for information storage (Magnetic and optical		
	recording), Metallurgical applications, Photo thermal converters, Optical coatings.		
References	• L. I. Maissel and R. Glang (1970) Hand book of Thin Film Technology: Mc Graw Hill		
	Book Co., 07-039742-2		
ı	• K. L. Chopra (1969) Thin Film Phenomena, Mc Graw Hill Book Co.		
İ	 Material Science of Thin FilmsAcademic Press, 1992, ISBN: 0-12-524990-X 		

- M. Ohring, (1978) Thin Film Process: J. L. Vossen and Kern, Academic Press,
- K. L. Chopra, Thin Film Phenomena (McGraw-Hill).
- Dieter K. Schroder, (1990) Semiconductor material and DevicesCharacterization, John Wiley and Sons, NY.
- V.S. Muralidharan and A. Subramania Nano-science and Technology (Ane Book Pvt. Ltd.).
- Charles P. Poole, and Frank J. Owens Introduction to Nanotechnology (Wiley India Pvt. Ltd).
- L.I. Maissel and R. Glang, Handbook of thin film technology (McGraw-Hill).

PHY-DSC-624: Practicals on Nuclear Physics

Course objectives	 To understand the principles of radiation detection and interaction of radiation with matter. To develop skills in experimental techniques for measuring radiation properties and parameters and gain hands-on experience with various types of radiation detectors and associated instrumentation. Explore concepts of nuclear physics, such as Compton scattering, binding energy, and absorption coefficients. Understand the principles behind coincidence techniques and activation methods for measuring radiation and gain practical knowledge of electronic circuits and components used in radiation detection systems. 		
Course outcomes	 After the completion of this course Students will be able to Demonstrate competence in experimental techniques for radiation detection and measurement and analyze experimental data to determine properties such as energy resolution, efficiency, and activity of radiation sources. Apply and communicate experimental procedures, results, and conclusions effectively through written reports and presentations. theoretical knowledge of nuclear physics to interpret experimental results and phenomena. Understand the significance of radiation detection and measurement in various fields such as nuclear physics, health physics, and environmental monitoring and develop skills in 		
Sr. No.	troubleshooting and optimizing radiation detection systems. Topic Particular	Hours	
1	To determine resolving/dead time of a GM counter by double source method.	4	
2	To study Compton scattering using 6.66% MeV gamma-rays.	4	
3	To determine energy resolution of a Nal(TI) detector and show that it is independent of the gain of the amplifier.	4	
4	To determine energy of a given gamma-ray source by calibration method.	4	
5	To study various operations of 1024 channel analyzer and to calculate energy resolution, energy of gamma ray, area under photopeak etc.	4	
6	To study beta-ray spectrum of Cs-137 source and to calculate binding energy of K-shell electron of Cs-137. (Required a binding Magnetic)	4	
7	To determine and compare the linear absorption coefficient of gamma radiation for different metals.	4	
8	To determine the efficiency of GM counter detector for different energy gamma radiations	4	
9	To determine the efficiency of GM counter for beta particles.	4	
10	To make a short-lived isotope using thermal/fast neutrons and measure its half life time. (Neutron Sources Required)	4	
11	To determine resolving time of a coincidence using chance coincidence technique	4	

12	To determine activity of a given gamma-ray source using radiation monitor	4
13	Measurement of neutron flux using activation method. (Accelerator required for activation analysis)	4
14	To measure efficiency of a NaI(Tl) detector.	4
15	To measure energy resolution of a NaI(Tl) detector.	4
16	To study the pulse shaping circuits for nuclear electronics. Verify the different networks and trace out the respective shapes.	4
References	 Nuclear radiation detectors, S. S. Kapoor and V. S. Ramanurthy. (Wiley Eastern Limited, New Delhi,) 1986. Introduction to radiation protection dosimetry, J. Sabol and P. S. Weng, (World Scientific), 1995. Techniques for nuclear and particle physics, W. R. Len (Springer), 1955. Nuclear Measurement Techniques, K. Sriram, (Affiliated East-West Press, New Delhi), 1986. Introduction to nuclear science and technology, K. Sriram and Y. R. Waghamare, (A. M. Wheeler), 1991. Nuclear radiation detection, W. J. Price, (McGraw-Hill, New York), 1964. Alphas, beta and gamma-ray spectroscopy, K. Siegbahn, (North Holland, Amsterdam), 1965. Introduction to experimental nuclear physics, R. M. Singru, (John Wiley and Sons), 1974. Radioactive isotopes in biological research, Willaim R. Hendee, (John Wiley and Sons), 1973. Atomic and Nuclear physics, Satendra Sharma, Pearson Education, 2008 	

PHY-DSC-625: Practicals on Experimental Techniques in Physics-II

Total Hours: 60 Credits: 2 Course To develop the students practical and technical skills required for physics **Objectives** experimentation. To develops students logical thinking, skill for collecting, Analysis and extracting relevant information from experimental outcomes. To develops students skill for handling sophisticated and sensitive instrumentation. To impart the adequate knowledge of various detectors, sensors, spectroscopic analysis, thermal analysis and morphological and magnetic analysis of materials Course After the completion of this course Students will be able to.... **Outcomes** To understand and differentiate the Characterization techniques. To understand to do proper selection of particular techniques and its application for data analysis and testing of synthesis material. To understand Practical Skill and Instrument working as well as handling knowledge will help students in their future research carrier and higher studies. To understand the fundamental process of advanced material characterization techniques. Sr. **TopicParticular** Hours No. Optical absorption of nanoparticles (observation of Blueshift with size of particles). 1 4 To analyse the photoluminescence spectrum of a given sample. 2 4 To analyse the Raman Spectrum of a sample. 3 4 X-ray diffraction studies of nanoparticles (effect of temperature). 4 4 Determination of crystal structure of given material by X-ray diffract meter. 5 4 Determination of grain size of a given sample by Scherer method. 6 4 Determination of direct and indirect band gap of a given materials by UV-visible 7 4 spectroscopy. Determination of inter atomic bond length in a diatomic molecule by studying 8 4 rotational vibrational IR spectra. Study of Beer Lamberts Law in absorption spectroscopy using IR spectroscopy. 4 Stress measurement of transparent conducting oxides (Newton's ring method). 10 4 Determination of refractive index of a transparent film by Abe"s method. 11 4 Determination of Electrical conductivity measurements in thick films. 12 4 Determine the thickness of thick film by gravimetric method. 13 4 Determine weight loss of given sample using thermo gravimetric analysis. 14 4 To determine the enthalpy of fusion and crystallization of given sample using DSC 4 15 Identify the functional group of a given sample using FTIR. 16 4

17	To Analyze the data of SEM for a given sample.	4
18	Analysis of hysteresis loop.	4
References	 Kapoor S.S., Ramamurthy, V. S., Nuclear Radiation Detectors, Wiley-Eastern Limited, Bombay. Rangan, C.S., Sarma, G.R. and Mani, V.S.V., Instrumentation: Devices and Systems, Tata Mc Graw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd. Chatwal, G. and Anand, S., Instrumental Methods of Chemical Analysis, Himalaya Publishing House. Willard, H.H. Merritt, L.L. and Dean, J.A., Instrumental Methods of Analysis, CBS Publishers Wachtman, John B. & Kalman, Zwi. H., (1992), Characterization of Materials, Pub. Butterworth Heinemann Cullity, B. D. and Stock, S. R., (2001), Elements of X-ray diffraction, Printice Hall, - Science - 664 pages. 	

PHY-DSE-626A: Practical on Electronics Instrumentation

Course	To impart knowledge of electronic instrumentation.	
objectives	To understand the components of electronics instruments.	
	To provide knowledge of bio electrical signal and system.	
	To understand the basic operational Electronics Instrumentation.	
Course outcomes	After the completion of this course Students will be able to	
outcomes	Understand electrical signal and its processing.	
	Understand the bio electrical signal and system	
	Handle the electronics instrumentation.	
C N-	Apply the knowledge in real life problems. There's Proving Provi	TT
Sr. No.	Topic Particular	Hours
1	Design, built and test Square and Triangular wave generator.	4
2	Design. Buit and test saw tooth generator.	4
3	Built and test AM wave generator (Amplitude Modulator).	4
4	Built and test FM wave generator (Frequency Modulator).	4
5	Design, built and test PAM using IC-555/IC 741.	4
6	Design, built and test PWM using IC-555/IC 741.	4
7	Design, built and test PPM using IC-555/IC 741.	4
8	Built and test Instrumentation amplifier.	4
9	Study of EEG electrode.	4
10	Study of ECG electrode.	4
11	Built and test Analog Multiplexer.	4
12	Built and test Digital Multiplexer.	4
13	Design, built and test Sample and hold circuit.	4
14	Design, built and test Lock in amplifier	4
15	Study of fiber optic sensor.	4
16	Study of Measurement of humidity	4
17	Study of Measurement of pH.	4
18	Study of Ultrasonic flow meter.	4

References

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- Rangan. C.S, Sharma, G.R, & Mani, V.S.V. (2017). Instrumentation-Devices &system. McGraw Hill Education (2nd ed).
- Morris, A.S. (2001). Principles of Measurement and Instrumentation. Butterworth-Heinemann (3nd ed).
- Kalsi. H.S. (2017). Electronic Instrumentation. McGraw Hill Education (3nd ed).
- Sawheny. A.K. (2015). A course in Electrical & electronic measurement Instrumentation. Dhanpat Rai & Co.
- Helfrick, A.D. & Cooper, W.D. (1992). Modern electronic instrumentation & measurement Technique. Prentice Hall India Learning Private Limited.
- Khandpur, R.S. (2014). Handbook of Bio-medical Instrumentation. McGraw Hill Education (3nd ed).

PHY-DSE-626B: Practicals on Thin Film Physics

Total Hours: 60 Credits: 2 Course To develop the practical knowledge amongst the PG about thin film fabrication techniques. objectives To expertise with experimental handling. To learn and adopt thin film fabrication and its application. To spread an importance of thin film in sustainability. After the completion of this course Students will be able to.... Course outcomes Students will able to understand the importance of thin film. Students will able to use vacuum system. impart the knowledge in society to solve real time issues. Able to expand and explore the depth of understanding. Sr. No. **TopicParticular** Hours Study the temperature dependence of thermo emf of a semiconductor thin film. 1 4 To measure resistivity and activation energy of thin film using 'Two Probe Method' 4 2 Determination of optical energy band gap of a semiconductor using transmission 4 3 measurements. Hall effect – determination of carrier mobility and concentration in a semiconductor film 4 4 4 Study the current-voltage characteristics of a solar cell. 5 To determine optical constants of thin films using transmittance data 4 6 To deposit thin film of Metal chalcogenide material using chemical method 4 7 4 To deposit thin film of TiO₂ using doctor blade method 8 To study the UV-Vis spectra of ZnO thin film and determine the band gap. 4 9 To study the switching in band gap of thin film using optimized reaction parameters. 4 10 To determine particle size of CdS thin film using X-ray spectra. 4 11 To interpret and calculate interplanar distance using given data. 4 12 Determination of thickness of thin film using Tolansky's technique 4 13 To fabricate the junction and use as humidity sensor. 4 14 To check and study the diode characteristic of synthesized thin film junction 4 15 To determine polymer degradation of thin film using photocatalysis process. 4 16 • Analytical Techniques for Thin Film-Treatise on Material Science and Technology, Vol. 27: K.N. Tu and R. Rosenberg (ed.). • M. Ohring, (1992) The Materials Science of Thin Films, Academic Press, New References • L.I. Maissel and R.L. Glang, (1970) Handbook of Thin Film Technology, Mc Graw Hill Book Co. • B. R. Sankapal, A. Ennaoui, R. B. Gupta, C. D. Lonkhande-Editors Simple Chemical Methods for Thin Film Deposition-Synthesis & Applications, (2023) ISBN 978-981-99-0960-5

PHY-RP-627: Research Project-II

	Total Hours: 180 Cre	edit: 6
Course	To give exposure to the students to research culture and technology	
objectives	To introduce students to how to select a research topic, plan, perform experimen data and analyze the data To force all the select a research topic, plan, perform experiment data and analyze the data.	
	 To foster self-confidence and self-reliance in the students as they learn to work are independently 	na tnink
Course	After the completion of this course Students will be able to	
outcomes	Conceive a problem based on published research and conduct a comprehensive	literatur
	survey.	41
	 Plan and carry out the tasks in the given framework of the dissertation and present in writing and viva. 	the work
	 Learn handling of instruments, use of chemicals and how to conduct the experimen 	ts
	 Learn how to present the project in PowerPoint and answer the queries to examine. 	
	science of writing.	is and the
Sr. No.	Topic Particular	Hours
	The systematic approach towards the execution of the project should be as follows:	
	(Wherever applicable)	
	1. The complete tenure of the research project should be one academic year. It should	
	be allotted during the third semester and completed in the fourth semester.	
	 Weekly 12 hours should be allotted to the research project in a regular timetable. In the fourth semester, students should perform further experimental work, analyze 	
	the data and compile the results.	
	4. Students may be given an opportunity to participate in ongoing research activities in	
	the respective Departments/Schools/Supervisors' laboratories. This will familiarize	
	them with the literature survey and give them a fundamental understanding of designing and executing a research project.	
	5. Students may work individually or in groups (not more than 3 students) to be decided by the concerned department/supervisor.	
	6. Each research group should have a different research topic with some possible level of novelty.	
	7. The student should select the topic relevant to priority areas of concern or allied subjects.	
1	8. Students are encouraged to work on multidisciplinary and applied projects, but it is not mandatory criteria.	
	9. Students are expected to work in line with the research outline and literature review, which was submitted in the third semester.	
	10. Students are expected to learn how to execute the research work systematically and overcome the hurdles. Students will get the opportunity to learn about practical	
	aspects of many characterization techniques or models and further how to effectively	
	employ them in the research work. Students should be able to critically evaluate the	
	literature on the topic, identify the research gaps, plan and perform the experiments,	
	interpret the results, understand the limitations of the work and draw conclusions. 11. At the end of the semester, each student should submit a detailed Research Report.	
	12. The format of the final research report shall be as per the guidelines of respective	
	department. (Example :Title of the Project, Certificates, Acknowledgment, Abstract	
	and Keywords, Contents, Introduction, Literature Review, Aim and objective,	
	Materials and Methods, Result, Data analysis and Discussions, conclusion,	
	limitations, suggestion, future scope, Bibliography, Appendix etc.)	
	13. An appropriate and essential conclusive statement must be drawn at the end of the	

- study.
- 14. Students should maintain lab notebooks, and the supervisor may ask them to submit the mid-semester progress report.
- 15. For documents related to project submission: Font- Times New Roman, Heading Font Size-14, Normal Text Size-12, spacing-1.5, both sides justified and 1 inch margin on all side, both side printing on A-4 size.
- 16. Three copies of the dissertation should be prepared (one copy for each department, guide, and student).
- 17. At the end of the semester, the candidate should prepare and present research using a PowerPoint presentation using modern ICT tools during the Internal and External Examination.
- 18. Besides writing a dissertation, students are encouraged to write a manuscript/patent if the results obtained are worthy of publication.
- 19. Students may present their research work in Avishkar/Webinars/Conferences.
- 20. Students should note that plagiarism is strictly prohibited.

Internal examination (60 marks): Components of continuous internal assessment:

- Literature collected, methodological planning, analysis of data, design and work, progress reports etc (30 marks)
- Presentation in Webinars/Conferences/publication and departmental presentationetc (20 marks)
- Oral examination (10 marks)

External examination (90 marks) and Components of external assessment:

- Evaluation of dissertation submitted in bound form at the time of examination (60 marks)
- Presentation (PPT format) (15 marks)
- Overall presentation reflecting the contribution of work, Response to questions (15 marks)
- 4. How much effort was put into the project?
- 5. Was an interim report presented on time?
- 6. Was the students project logbooks adequate?
- 7. How much initiative and/or originality did the student contribute to the project.
- 8. How well did the student cope with problems that arose during the course of project?
- 9. Did a project reach a stage of completion where meaningful results were obtained and definite conclusions could be drawn?

(ii) The Project Report:

- 1. How well did the report set out the background?
- 2. How well did the report describe the underlying them?
- 3. Was the report a reasonable length?
- 4. How well was the report structured?
- 5. How understandable was the written content?
- 6. How well did the report describe the execution of the project?
- 7. Did the report have an adequate summary or conclusions?

(iii) Oral Examination:

- 1. Did the student adequately describe what he/she had done in their project?
- 2. Did the student have a clear interpretation of his/her results?
- 3. What was the clarity and overall standard of the presentation?
- 4. How well was the talk/presentation structured?
- 5. Did the student cover all the relevant material in a reasonable time?