

# Syllabus for Ph.D Entrance Exam 2018

## **MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS**

Vector space and Matrices, Linear independence, Bases, dimensionality, Inner product, Linear transformation, matrices, Inverse, Orthogonal and Unitary matrices, Independent element of a matrix, Eigen values and eigen Vectors, Diagonalization, Complete orthonormal sets of functions.

Complex Variables: Cauchy- Riemann condition, analytic functions, Cauchy's theorem, Cauchy integral formula, Laurent series, singularities, residue theorem, contour integration, evaluation of definite integrals, problems.

Differential equations, first order differential equation, second order differential equation with constant coefficients, second order linear ODEs with variable coefficients, Solution by series expansion, nonhomogenous differential equations and solution by the method of Green's functions.

Special functions, Legendre, Bessel, Hermite and Laguerre functions with their physical applications, generating functions, orthogonality conditions, recursion relations,

Integral transforms, Fourier integral and transforms, inversion theorem, Fourier transform of derivatives, convolution theorem, Laplace Transform(LT), LT of Derivatives, Inverse LT, Fourier series; properties and applications, discrete Fourier transform.

## **CLASSICAL MECHANICS**

Preliminaries, Newtonian mechanics of one and many particle systems, Conservation laws, Constraints & their classification, Principle of virtual work, Generalized coordinates, D'Alembert's principle and Lagrange's equations, Velocity-dependent potentials and dissipation function, Simple applications of the Lagrangian formulation, Hamilton's principle, Lagrange's equations from Hamilton's principle, Conservation theorems and Symmetry properties, Energy function and the conservation of energy.

The Hamiltonian formulation of mechanics, Legendre transformations and the Hamilton's equations of motion, Cyclic coordinates and Conservation Theorems, Hamilton's equations from Hamilton's principle, The principle of least action, Simple applications of the Hamiltonian formulation.

Canonical transformations with examples, The harmonic oscillator, Poisson's brackets, Equations of motion and conservation theorems in the Poisson Bracket formulation. Hamilton-Jacobi (HJ) theory: The HJ equation for Hamilton's principal function, Harmonic oscillator as an example of the HJ method, The HJ equation for Hamilton's characteristic function, The action-angle variables

The Central force: Two-body central force problem and its reduction to the equivalent one-body problem, The equations of motion and first integrals, The equivalent one-dimensional problem and classification of orbits, The differential equation of the orbit, Closure and stability of orbits, The Kepler problem, Scattering in a central force field: Rutherford scattering.

Rigid body dynamics, The Euler angles, Euler's theorem on the motion of a rigid body, Rate of change of a vector, The Coriolis force, Angular momentum and Kinetic energy of motion about a point, The Euler equations of motion of rigid bodies. Formulation of the problem of small oscillations, The eigenvalue equation and the principal axis transformation, Frequencies of free vibration and normal coordinates, Free vibration of linear triatomic molecule.

## **ELECTRODYNAMICS & PLASMA PHYSICS**

Maxwell's equations, vector and scalar potentials and the wave equation, Gauge transformations, Lorenz gauge, Coulomb gauge, Green function for the wave equation, four-vectors, mathematical properties of the space-time in special relativity, matrix representation of Lorentz transformation, covariance of electrodynamics, transformation of electromagnetic fields.

Radiation by moving charges, Lienard-Wiechert potential and fields for a point charge, total power radiated by an accelerated charge- Larmor's formula and its relativistic generalization, angular distribution of radiation emitted by an accelerated charge, radiation emitted by a charge in arbitrary extremely relativistic motion, distribution in frequency and angle of energy radiated by accelerated charge.

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Theory of scattering: differential and total scattering cross section, wave mechanical picture of scattering & the scattering amplitude, Green's functions and formal expression for scattering amplitude, The Born approximation and its validity, Partial wave analysis, asymptotic behavior of partial waves and phase shifts.

Time-dependent perturbation theory, first order perturbation, Harmonic perturbation, Fermi's Golden rule, Ionization of a H-atom, absorption and induced emission, Selection rules. Identical particles. Relativistic quantum mechanics, formulation of relativistic quantum theory, the Klein-Gordon equation; plane wave solutions, charge and current densities, The Dirac equation for a free particle, matrices alpha and beta, Lorentz covariance of the Dirac equation, free particle solutions and the energy spectrum.

The spin of the Dirac particle, Dirac particle in electromagnetic fields and the significance of the negative energy state, Dirac equation for a central field : Spin angular momentum, approximate reduction, spin-orbit energy, separation of equation, the hydrogen atom.

### STATISTICAL MECHANICS

**Foundation of statistical mechanics** : macroscopic and microscopic states, contact between statistics and thermodynamics, physical significance of  $\Omega(N, V, E)$ , the classical gas, entropy of mixing and Gibb's paradox, phase space of classical system, Liouville's theorem and its consequences, quantum states and phase space.

**Elements of ensemble theory** – A system in microcanonical, canonical, and grand canonical ensembles, partition functions, physical significance of statistical quantities, example of classical system, energy and energy-density fluctuations and mutual correspondence of various ensembles.

Formulation of quantum statistics – Quantum mechanical ensemble theory, density matrix, statistics of various quantum mechanical ensembles, system composed of indistinguishable particles.

**Theory of simple gases** – Ideal gas in various quantum mechanical ensemble, Maxwell-Boltzmann, Bose-Einstein, Fermi-Dirac distributions, statistics of occupation number.

Ideal Bose and Fermi gases -Thermodynamic behavior of an ideal Bose gas, Bose-Einstein condensation and, elementary excitations in liquid helium II, Thermodynamic behavior of an ideal Fermi gas, the electron gas, nonrelativistic and relativistic degenerate electron gas, theory of white dwarf stars.

**Statistical Mechanics of interacting systems** – the method of cluster expansion for a classical gas, Virial expansion of the equation of state. Theory of phase transition – general remark on the problem of condensation, Fluctuations: thermodynamic fluctuations, Spatial correlation in a fluid Brownian motion: Einstein Smoluchowski theory of Brownian motion.

### ELECTRONIC & PHOTONIC DEVICES AND OPTICAL MODULATORS

Special Bipolar devices: Thyristors- the four-layer diodes and their basic characteristics, Shockley diode, three terminal thyristor, Diac & Triac, SCR, UJT, Field controlled Thyristors.

Unipolar Devices : JFET, MESFET and MOSFET, basic structure, working and device I-V characteristics, small signal equivalent circuit for Microwave performance Introduction to MIS and MOS diodes, charge coupled devices (CCDs), basic structure and working principle, MOSFET-basic device characteristics, types of MOSFET.

Special Microwave Devices: Tunnel diode and backward diode- basic device characteristics, IMPATT diodes and their static and dynamic characteristics, Transfer electron devices- transferred electron effect, Gunn diodes.

Photonic Devices : Radiative transitions, LEDs, Visible and infrared SC lasers; Photo detectors; Photo conductor, & Photodiode, Solar cells, Solar radiation and ideal conversion efficiency, p-n junction solar cells, Hetero junction. Interface thin film solar cells.

Optical Modulators and Display Devices :Modulation of light- Birefringence, Optical activity, Electro-optic, Magneto-optic and Acoustic- optic effects, Materials exhibiting these properties, Non-linear optics. Display devices: Luminescence, Photo-luminescence, Electro-luminescence, Liquid crystal displays, Numeric displays.

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### **Dielectric and ferroelectrics**

Maxwell's equations, polarization, macroscopic electric field, depolarization field,  $E_1$ ; local electric field at an atom, Lorentz field  $E_2$ , fields of dipoles inside cavity  $E_3$ ; dielectric constant and polarizability, electronic polarizability; structural phase transition; ferro-electric crystals, classification; displacive transition, soft optical phonons, Landau theory of phase transitions, first and second order transition, antiferro-electricity, ferro-electric domain, piezoelectricity, ferro-elasticity, optical ceramics.

**Magnetism-** General ideas of dia- and para- magnetisms, quantum theory of paramagnetism, rare earth ions, Hund rule, iron group ions, crystal field splitting, quenching of orbital angular momentum, spectroscopic splitting factor, van vleck temperature dependent paramagnetism, Cooling by isentropic demagnetization, nuclear demagnetization, paramagnetic Susceptibility of conduction electrons.

**Optical Processes & Excitons and defects-** Optical reflectance, excitons, Frenkel and Mott-Wannier excitons, Alkali Halides and Molecular crystals Defects: lattice vacancies, Schottky and Frenkel point effects, colour centers, F and other centres, Line defect. Shear strength of single crystals, dislocations- edge and screw dislocations, Burger vectors, Stress fields of dislocations, low angle grain boundaries, dislocation densities, dislocation multiplication and slip, strength of alloys, dislocations and crystal growth, hardness of materials.

### **NUCLEAR AND PARTICLE PHYSICS**

**Nuclear Interactions :** Nucleon-nucleon interaction, Two-nucleon system, The ground state of the deuteron, Tensor forces, Nucleon-nucleon scattering at low energy, Scattering length, Effective range theory, Spin dependence of nuclear forces, Charge independence and charge symmetry of nuclear forces, Iso-spin formalism, Exchange forces, Meson theory of nuclear forces and the Yukawa interaction.

**Nuclear Reactions:** Reaction energetics: Q-equation and threshold energies, Reactions cross sections, Resonance: Breit-Wigner single-level formula, Direct and compound nuclear reactions, Formal reaction theory: Partial wave approach and phase shifts, Scattering matrix, Reciprocity theorem.

**Nuclear Decay :** Beta decay, Fermi's theory of beta decay, Shape of the beta spectrum, Total decay rate, Angular momentum and parity selection rules, Comparative half-lives, Allowed and forbidden transitions, Selection rules, Parity violation, Two component theory of neutrino decay, Detection and properties of neutrino

Gamma decay, Multiple transitions in nuclei, Angular momentum and Parity selection rules, Internal conversion, Nuclear isomerism.

**Nuclear models :** Liquid drop model, Bohr-Wheeler theory of fission, Shell Model, Experimental evidence for shell effects, Single particle shell model, Spin-orbit interaction and magic numbers, Analysis of shell model predictions, Magnetic moments and Schmidt lines, Collective model of Bohr and Mottelson.

**Elementary particle Physics:** The fundamental interactions, Classification of elementary particles, Leptons and Hadrons, Symmetries, groups and conservation laws,  $SU(2)$  and  $SU(3)$  multiplets and their properties, Quark model, Properties of Quarks, the standard model.

### **LASER PHYSICS AND APPLICATIONS**

**Laser Characteristics** – Spontaneous and stimulated emission, Einstein's quantum theory of radiation, theory of some optical processes, coherence and monochromaticity, kinetics of optical absorption, line broadening mechanism, Basic principle of lasers, population inversion, laser pumping, two & three level laser systems, resonator, Q-factor, losses in cavity, threshold condition, quantum yield.

**Laser Systems-** Solid state lasers- the ruby laser, Nd:YAG laser, ND: Glass laser, semiconductor lasers – features of semiconductor lasers, intrinsic semiconductor lasers, Gas laser -neutral atom gas laser, He-Ne laser, molecular gas lasers, CO<sub>2</sub> laser, Liquid lasers, dye lasers and chemical laser. Laser applications.

*T. J. J. J.*