COMMON POOL OF GENERIC ELECTIVES (GE) COURSES

GENERIC ELECTIVE (GE – 4): INTRODUCTION TO ELECTRONICS

Course Title & Code	Credits	Credit distribution of the course			Eligibility Criteria	Pre-requisites
		Lecture	Tutorial	Practical		
INTRODUCTION TO ELECTRONICS GE – 4	4	2	0	2	Passed 12th Class	NIL

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

This paper aims to introduce fundamentals of electronics to students not majoring in physics. Basics of Analog and Digital Electronics are envisioned to be introduced with emphasis on applications of diodes, transistor (BJT), operational amplifier, 555 timer, number systems, basic gates and digital circuits.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

At the end of this course, students will be able to imbibe the following learning outcomes:

- This paper aims to describe the concepts of basic electronics in real-life. In this course, students will receive an introduction to the principle, performance and applications of basic electronic components.
- The students will gain an insight on the existence of analog and digital signals and their necessity. Specifically they would know the difference between active and passive electronic components including filters.
- Students will learn about diodes and its uses in rectification (analog) and switching properties thereof (digital). They will gain an insight into working principle of Photodiodes, Solar Cells, LED and Zener Diode as Voltage Regulator.
- They will gain an understanding of construction and working principle of bipolar junction transistors (BJTs). Specifically, they would understand the fundamentals of amplification.
- Students will be able to seamlessly understand and work on different numbers systems including binary, octal, hexadecimal besides decimal.
- They will learn about the existence of digital gates besides their need in electronic decision making thus laying the foundation for basic artificial intelligence.
- Students will learn the fundamentals of operation amplifier and their regular application including those used to sum, subtract and compare two or more signals.
- They will gain an in-depth understanding of working of Cathode Ray Oscilloscope which effectively acts as an electronic stethoscope for analysis of electronic signal in any laboratory.
- This paper will essentially connect the text book knowledge with the most common electronic components available that influence design of technology in a real world.
- The project component included in the practical section is envisaged to impart much

needed hands-on skill sets to the student. Therein he/she gets an experience in correctly choosing components required to build an electronic circuit, identifying the procurement source (online/offline) besides gaining valuable experience in trouble-shooting

SYLLABUS OF GE - 4

THEORY COMPONENT

Unit – I **(4 Hours)**
Analog and digital signals, Active and passive electronic components, RC integrator and differentiator (use as low pass and high pass filter): Qualitative analysis and frequency response.

Unit – II **(6 Hours)**
I-V characteristics of a diode and it's applications as rectifier (Half and full wave rectifier configurations), Clipper and Clamper circuits (Qualitative Analysis only). Principle and working of Photodiodes, Solar Cells, LED and Zener Diode as Voltage Regulator.

Unit – III **(4 Hours)**
Input and output characteristics of a bipolar junction transistor (BJT) in CB and CE configurations, identifying active, cut-off and saturation regions. Transistor parameters alpha and beta, and relation between them. Application of BJT as a switch and an amplifier in CE configuration (Graphical Analysis)

Unit – IV **(6 Hours)**
Review of basic and Universal Logic Gates, Binary to decimal and Decimal to binary conversion, binary addition and subtraction using 2's complement, Half and Full Adder, Half and Full Subtractor using NAND Gates.

Unit – V **(6 Hours)**
Operational Amplifier (Black Box Approach): Pinout diagram of IC 741; Characteristics of Op-amp (Voltage Gain, offset voltage, slew rate, CMRR, Bandwidth, Input Impedance and Output Impedance). Open loop configuration and its application as a comparator and zero crossing detector. Closed Loop Configuration and its Applications as Inverting and Non-inverting Amplifier (Voltage gain using concept of virtual ground), Summing Amplifier and Subtractor

Unit – VI **(4 Hours)**
Block diagram of CRO, Voltage and frequency measurement. Pin-out diagram of IC 555 and its application as Astable Multivibrator

References:
Essential Readings:

1) Electronic Devices, Thomas L Floyd; Pearsons Education
2) Op Amps and Linear Integrated Circuits, Ramakant A Gaekwad, Pearson Education
3) Microelectronic circuits, A. S. Sedra, K. C. Smith, A. N. Chandorkar, Oxford University Press
4) Electronic Principles, A. Malvino, D. J. Bates, 7th Edition, Tata Mc-Graw Hill Education, 2018

5) Electronic Devices and circuit theory, R. L. Boylestad and L. D. Nashelsky, Pearson Learning
6) Digital Principles and Applications, Donald P Leach, Albert Paul Malvino and Goutam Saha, Pearson Education, Tata Mc-Graw Hill.

Additional Readings:

1) Electronic Fundamental and Applications, John D Ryder; PHI Learning
2) Electronic Devices and Circuits, J. Millman and C. C. Halkias, Tata Mc-Graw Hill.

PRACTICAL COMPONENT

(15 Weeks with 4 hours of laboratory session per week)

Every student must perform either "04 Experiments and 01 Project" or "At least six experiments"

1) Voltage and frequency measurement using CRO
2) Study of RC circuits as an Integrator and Differentiator
3) IV characteristics for pn junction diode and Zener diode
4) Study of Zener diode as voltage regulator circuit
5) Study of transistor characteristics in CE configuration
6) Half Adder and Full Adder using NAND gates
7) Half Subtractor and Full Subtractor using NAND gates
8) Design Astable Multivibrator using IC 555
9) Study the Frequency Response of Op Amp in Inverting and Non Inverting configurations.
10) Study of zero crossing detector using Op amp IC 741
11) Addition of two dc voltages using OP Amp in inverting and non-inverting configurations.

References (for Laboratory Work):

1) An Analog Electronics Companion: Basic Circuit Design for Engineers and Scientists – by Scott Hamilton, Cambridge University Press
2) Practical Electronics – by Ralph Morrison, Wiley
3) Practical Electronic Design for Experimenters (ELECTRONICS) – by Louis E. Frenzel, McGraw Hill Education
4) Practical Electronics for Inventors – by Paul Scherz and Simon Monk, McGraw Hill
5) Analog Electronics with Op-amps: A Source Book of Practical Circuits (Electronics Texts for Engineers and Scientists) – by Anthony Peyton and Vincent Walsh, Cambridge University Press

GENERIC ELECTIVE (GE – 8):

NUMERICAL ANALYSIS AND COMPUTATIONAL PHYSICS

Course Title & Code	Credits	Credit distribution of the course			Eligibility Criteria	Pre-requisite of the course
		Lecture	Tutorial	Practical		
NUMERICAL ANALYSIS AND COMPUTATIONAL PHYSICS GE – 8	4	2	0	2	Passed 12th Class	Differential calculus, integration and ordinary differential calculus at the class 12 level.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

The emphasis of course is to equip students with the mathematical tools required in solving problem of interest to physicists. To expose students to fundamental computational physics skills and hence enable them to solve a wide range of physics problems.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

After completing this course, student will be able to,

- Develop numerical methods to understand errors and solution of Algebraic and Transcendental equations.
- Understand interpolation, least square fitting, Numerical differentiation, Numerical integration and solution of ordinary differential equations.

In the laboratory course, the students will learn to,

- apply appropriate numerical method to solve selected physics problems using user defined and inbuilt functions
- solve non-linear equations
- perform least square fitting of the data taken in physics lab by user defined functions
- Interpolate a data by polynomial approximations
- numerically integrate a function and
- solve first order initial value problems numerically

SYLLABUS OF GE - 8

THEORY COMPONENT

Unit – I **(8 Hours)**

Errors and iterative Methods: Truncation and Round-off Errors. Floating Point Computation, Overflow and underflow. Single and Double Precision Arithmetic, Iterative Methods. Review of Taylor’s Theorem and Mean value Theorem (No proofs).

Solutions of Algebraic and Transcendental Equations: Bisection method, Secant Method, Newton Raphson method. Comparison and error estimation

Unit – II **(10 Hours)**

Interpolation: Concept of Interpolation, Lagrange Form of interpolating polynomial, Newton's Forward and Backward Differences, Newton's Forward and Backward Interpolation Formulas.

Regression: Algorithm for Least square fitting of a straight line, Fitting a Power function, and Exponential Function using conversion to linear relation by transforming the variables.

Unit – III **(7 Hours)**

Numerical Differentiation: Approximating the derivative of a function given in the form of discrete data, Numerical Computation of First and second order derivative of a function given in closed form (using Taylor's expansion) , errors in Numerical Differentiation.

Numerical Integration: Newton Cotes Quadrature methods for evaluation of definite integrals numerically, Trapezoidal Rule, Simpson's 1/3 and 3/8 Rules. Derivation of composite formulae for these methods and discussion of error estimation

Unit – IV **(5 Hours)**

Solution of Ordinary Differential Equations: First Order ODE's: solution of Initial Value problems: (1) Euler's Method and (2) Runge Kutta methods

References:

Essential Readings:

1) Elementary Numerical Analysis, K. E. Atkinson, 3rd Edition, Wiley India Edition, 2007
2) Introduction to Numerical Analysis, S. S. Sastry, 5th Edition, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd, 2012
3) Computational Physics, Darren Walker, 1st Edition, Scientific International Pvt. Ltd, 2015
4) Applied numerical analysis, Cutis F. Gerald and P. O. Wheatley, Pearson Education, 2007

Additional Readings:

1) An Introduction to Computational Physics, T. Pang, Cambridge University Press, 2010
2) Numerical Recipes: The art of scientific computing, William H. Press, Saul A. Teukolsky and William Vetterling, Cambridge University Press, 3rd Edition, 2007
3) Computational Problems for Physics, R. H. Landau and M. J. Páez, CRC Press, 2018

PRACTICAL COMPONENT

(15 Weeks with 4 hours of laboratory session per week)

The aim of this lab is not just to teach computer programming and numerical analysis but to emphasize its role in solving problems in Physics.

- The course will consist of practical sessions and lectures on Python.
- Assessment is to be done not only on the programming but also on the basis of formulating the problem.
- The list of recommended programs is suggestive only. Students should be encouraged to do more physics applications. Emphasis should be given to formulate a physics problem as mathematical one and solve by computational methods.
- At least 6 programs must be attempted (taking at least one from each unit).

Unit I

Basic Elements of Python: The Python interpreter, the print statement, comments, Python as simple calculator, objects and expressions, variables (numeric, character and sequence types) and assignments, mathematical operators. Strings, Lists, Tuples and Dictionaries, type conversions, input statement, list methods. List mutability, formatting in the print statement

Control Structures: Conditional operations, i*f, if-else, if-elif-else, while* and *for* Loops, indentation, break and continue, List comprehension. Simple programs for practice like solving quadratic equations, temperature conversion etc.

Functions: Inbuilt functions, user-defined functions, local and global variables, passing functions, modules, importing modules, math module, making new modules. Writing functions to perform simple operations like finding largest of three numbers, listing prime numbers, etc. Generating pseudo random numbers

Recommended List of Programs

(a) Make a function that takes a number *N* as input and returns the value of factorial of *N*. Use this function to print the number of ways a set of *m* red and *n* blue balls can be arranged.

(b) Generate random numbers (integers and floats) in a given range and calculate area and volume of regular shapes with random dimensions.

(c) Generate data for coordinates of a projectile and plot the trajectory. Determine the range, maximum height and time of flight for a projectile motion.

Unit II

NumPy Fundamentals: Importing *Numpy*, Difference between List and NumPy array, Adding, removing and sorting elements, creating arrays using *ones(), zeros(), random(), arange(), linspace()*. Basic array operations (*sum, max, min, mean, variance*), 2-d arrays, matrix operations, reshaping and transposing arrays, savetxt() and loadtxt().

Plotting with Matplotlib: *matplotlib.pyplot* functions, Plotting of functions given in closed form as well as in the form of discrete data and making histograms.

Recommended List of Programs

(a) Given a function in closed form y=f(x), generate numpy arrays for x and y and plot y as a function of x with appropriate scale and legend.

(b) Generate data for coordinates of a projectile and plot the trajectory.

(c) Given the expressions in closed form, plot the displacement-time and velocity-time graph for the un-damped, under damped critically damped and over damped oscillator.

Unit III

Root Finding

a) Determine the depth up to which a spherical homogeneous object of given radius and density will sink into a fluid of given density.

b) Solve transcendental equations like α = tan(α).

c) To approximate nth root of a number up to a given number of significant digits.

Unit IV

Least Square fitting

Make function for least square fitting, use it for fitting given data (*x,y*) and estimate the parameters *a, b* as well as uncertainties in the parameters for the following cases:

a) Linear ($y = ax + b$)

b) Power law ($y = ax^b$)

c) Exponential ($y = ae^{bx}$)

Interpolation:

(a) Write program to determine the unique polynomial of a degree n that agrees with a given set of $(n+1)$ data points (x_i, y_i) and use this polynomial to find the value of y at a value of x not included in the data.

(b) Generate a tabulated data containing a given number of values $(x_i, f(x_i))$ of a function f(x) and use it to interpolate at a value of x not used in table.

Unit V

Numerical Differentiation

a) Given displacement at equidistant time values, calculate velocity and acceleration and plot them.

b) Compute the left, right and central approximations for derivative of a function given in closed form. Plot both the function and derivative (forward, backward and central derivatives) on the same graph. Plot the error as a function of step size on a log-log graph, study the behaviour of the plot as step size decreases and hence discuss the effect of round off error.

Numerical Integration:

a) Given acceleration at equidistant time values, calculate position and velocity and plot them.

b) Use integral definition of ln(x) to compute and plot ln(x) in a given range. Use trapezoidal and Simpson methods and compare the results.

c) Verify the rate of convergence of the composite Trapezoidal and Simpson methods by approximating the value of a given definite integral.

References

1) Documentation at the Python home page (https://docs.python.org/3/) and the tutorials there (https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/).
2) Documentation of NumPy and Matplotlib: https://numpy.org/doc/stable/user/ and https://matplotlib.org/stable/tutorials/
3) Computational Physics, Darren Walker, 1st Edition, Scientific International Pvt. Ltd, 2015
4) Introduction to Numerical Analysis, S. S. Sastry, 5th Edition, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd, 2012
5) Elementary Numerical Analysis, K. E. Atkinson, 3rd Edition, Wiley India Edition, 2007
6) Applied numerical analysis, Cutis F. Gerald and P. O. Wheatley, Pearson Education, 2007