

**PH102BS: ADVANCED ENGINEERING PHYSICS****B.Tech. I Year I Sem.**

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**Pre-requisites:** 10+2 Physics**Course Objectives:**

1. To study crystal structures, defects, and material characterization techniques like XRD and SEM.
2. To understand fundamental concepts of quantum mechanics and their applications in solids and nanomaterials.
3. To introduce quantum computing principles, quantum gates, and basic quantum algorithms.
4. To learn the properties and applications of magnetic and dielectric materials.
5. To explore the working and applications of lasers and fibre optics in modern technology.

**Course Outcomes:**

1. **CO1:** Analyze crystal structures, identify defects, and apply XRD and SEM techniques for material characterization.
2. **CO2:** Apply quantum mechanical principles to explain particle behaviour and energy band formation in solids.
3. **CO3:** Understand quantum computing concepts, use quantum gates, and explain basic quantum algorithms.
4. **CO4:** Classify magnetic and dielectric materials and explain their properties, synthesis, and applications.
5. **CO5:** Explain the principles of lasers and fibre optics and their applications in communication and sensing.

**UNIT - I: Crystallography & Materials Characterization**

Introduction: Unit cell, space lattice, basis, lattice parameters; crystal structures, Bravais lattices, packing factor: SC, BCC, FCC; Miller indices, inter-planar distance; defects in crystals (Qualitative): point defects, line defects, surface defects and volume defects. concept of nanomaterials: surface to volume ratio, X-ray diffraction: Bragg's law, powder method, calculation of average crystallite size using Debye Scherrer's formula, scanning electron microscopy (SEM): block diagram, working principle.

**UNIT - II: Quantum Mechanics**

Introduction, de-Broglie hypothesis, Heisenberg uncertainty principle, physical significance of wave function, postulates of quantum mechanics: operators in quantum mechanics, eigen values and eigen functions, expectation value; Schrödinger's time independent wave equation, particle in a 1D box, Bloch's theorem (qualitative), Kronig-Penney model (qualitative): E-k diagram, effective mass of electron, formation of energy bands, origin of bandgap, classification of solids, concept of discrete energy levels and quantum confinement in nanomaterials.

**UNIT - III: Quantum Computing**

Introduction, linear algebra for quantum computation, Dirac's Bra and Ket notation and their properties, Hilbert space, Bloch's sphere, concept of quantum computer, classical bits, Qubits, multiple Qubit system, quantum computing system for information processing, evolution of quantum systems, quantum measurements, entanglement, quantum gates, challenges and advantages of quantum computing over classical computation, quantum algorithms: Deutsch-Jozsa, Shor, Grover.

**UNIT - IV: Magnetic and Dielectric Materials**

Introduction to magnetic materials, origin of magnetic moment-classification of magnetic materials, hysteresis, Weiss domain theory of ferromagnetism, soft and hard magnetic materials, synthesis of ferrimagnetic materials using sol-gel method, applications: magnetic hyperthermia for cancer treatment, magnets for EV, Giant Magneto Resistance (GMR) device.

Introduction to dielectric materials, types of polarization (qualitative): electronics, ionic & orientation; ferroelectric, piezoelectric, pyroelectric materials and their applications: Ferroelectric Random-Access Memory (Fe-RAM), load cell and fire sensor.

### **UNIT - V: Laser and Fibre Optics**

Introduction to laser, characteristics of laser, Einstein coefficients and their relations, metastable state, population inversion, pumping, lasing action, Ruby laser, He-Ne laser, CO<sub>2</sub> laser, semiconductor diode laser, applications: Bar code scanner, LIDAR for autonomous vehicle.

Introduction to fibre optics, total internal reflection, construction of optical fibre, acceptance angle, numerical aperture, classification of optical fibres, losses in optical fibre, applications: optical fibre for communication system, sensor for structural health monitoring.

#### **TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Walter Borchardt-Ott, *Crystallography: An Introduction*, Springer.
2. Charles Kittel, *Introduction to Solid State Physics*, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
3. Thomas G. Wong, *Introduction to Classical and Quantum Computing*, Rooted Grove

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Jozef Gruska, *Quantum Computing*, McGraw Hill
2. Michael A. Nielsen & Isaac L. Chuang, *Quantum Computation and Quantum Information*, Cambridge University Press.
3. John M. Senior, *Optical Fiber Communications Principles and Practice*, Pearson Education Limited.

#### **Useful Links**

- <https://shijuinpallotti.wordpress.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/optical-fiber-communications-principles-and-pr.pdf>
- [https://www.geokniga.org/bookfiles/geokniga-crystallography\\_0.pdf](https://www.geokniga.org/bookfiles/geokniga-crystallography_0.pdf)
- <https://dpbck.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Introduction-to-Solid-State-PhysicsCharles-Kittel.pdf>
- <https://www.thomaswong.net/introduction-to-classical-and-quantum-computing-1e4p.pdf>
- <https://www.fi.muni.cz/usr/gruska/qbook1.pdf>
- <https://profmcruz.wordpress.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/quantum-computation-and-quantum-information-nielsen-chuang.pdf>