

Institute of Infrastructure, Technology, Research And Management (IITRAM)

Syllabus for Written Test PhD Admission Spring Semester (2022-23)

Department of Basic Sciences

Part-I

Research Methodology (Common for Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics)

- Concepts and Methods of research
- Application of ICT in Research
- Research ethics
- Types and Functions of Hypothesis
- Sampling, Scaling and Data collection techniques and methods
- Quantitative and Qualitative data analysis
- Logical Reasoning
- Graphical analysis
- Analytical and numerical ability
- Quantitative comparison
- Series formation & puzzles
- General Sciences

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Part-II

CHEMISTRY:

- Periodic table, periodic properties.
- Chemical bonding, hybridization, Valence bond and molecular orbital theories.
- Concepts of acids and bases.
- Coordination compounds and organometallic compounds
- Solid state chemistry: Crystal structures; Bragg's law and applications.
- Nuclear chemistry, nuclear fission and fusion, nuclear reactor.
- Chemical thermodynamics, laws of thermodynamics, energy, entropy, free energy, state and path functions, spontaneity and equilibria.
- Phase transitions and phase rule. One and two components systems.
- Electrochemistry: Nernst equation, redox systems, electrodes, electrochemical cells; ionic equilibria; pH and buffer solutions. Conductometric and potentiometric titrations.
- Chemical kinetics: rate laws and temperature dependence of rate, complex reactions, steady state approximation, collision and transition state theories, unimolecular reactions.
- Adsorption: adsorption isotherms, colloids.
- Homogeneous and heterogeneous catalysis, Enzyme kinetics;
- Photo chemical reactions and quantum yield.
- IUPAC nomenclature of organic molecules,
- Aromaticity, heterocyclic compounds.
- Basic reaction mechanisms, Named reactions. Isomerism, stereochemistry.
- Natural products, Drugs and pharmaceuticals.
- Polymer chemistry, Polymerization reactions, MW of polymers and their determination,
- Nanomaterials,
- Environmental impact of chemicals and green chemistry.
- Chromatography: theory, classification, applications.
- Basic molecular spectroscopy, microwave, IR and UV-Visible spectroscopy, NMR spectroscopy. Instrumentation. Applications.
- Thermal methods of analysis: DTA, TG, DSC
- Data analysis: Mean and standard deviation; absolute and relative errors; linear regression;
- covariance and correlation coefficient

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MATHEMATICS:

- **Analysis:** Elementary set theory, finite, countable and uncountable sets, Real number system as a complete ordered field, Archimedean property, supremum, infimum. Sequences and series, convergence, limsup, liminf. Bolzano Weierstrass theorem, Heine Borel theorem. Continuity, uniform continuity, differentiability, mean value theorem. Sequences and series of functions, uniform convergence. Riemann sums and Riemann integral, Improper Integrals. Monotonic functions, types of discontinuity, functions of bounded variation, Lebesgue measure, Lebesgue integral. Functions of several variables, directional derivative, partial derivative, derivative as a linear transformation, inverse and implicit function theorems. Metric spaces, compactness, connectedness. Normed linear Spaces. Spaces of continuous functions as examples.
- **Linear Algebra:** Vector spaces, subspaces, linear dependence, basis, dimension, algebra of linear transformations. Algebra of matrices, rank and determinant of matrices, linear equations. Eigenvalues and eigenvectors, Cayley-Hamilton theorem. Matrix representation of linear transformations. Change of basis, canonical forms, diagonal forms, triangular forms, Jordan forms. Inner product spaces, orthonormal basis. Quadratic forms, reduction and classification of quadratic forms.
- **Complex Analysis:** Algebra of complex numbers, the complex plane, polynomials, power series, transcendental functions such as exponential, trigonometric and hyperbolic functions. Analytic functions, Cauchy-Riemann equations. Contour integral, Cauchy's theorem, Cauchy's integral formula, Liouville's theorem, Maximum modulus principle, Schwarz lemma, Open mapping theorem. Taylor series, Laurent series, calculus of residues. Conformal mappings, Mobius transformations.
- **Algebra:** Permutations, combinations, pigeon-hole principle, inclusion-exclusion principle, derangements. Fundamental theorem of arithmetic, divisibility in \mathbb{Z} , congruences, Chinese Remainder Theorem, Euler's ϕ -function, primitive roots. Groups, subgroups, normal subgroups, quotient groups, homomorphisms, cyclic groups, permutation groups, Cayley's theorem, class equations, Sylow theorems. Rings, ideals, prime and maximal ideals, quotient rings, unique factorization domain, principal ideal domain, Euclidean domain. Polynomial rings and irreducibility criteria. Fields, finite fields, field extensions, Galois Theory.
- **Topology:** Basis, dense sets, subspace and product topology, separation axioms, connectedness and compactness.
- **Ordinary Differential Equations (ODEs):** Existence and uniqueness of solutions of initial value problems for first order ordinary differential equations, singular solutions of first order ODEs, system of first order ODEs. General theory of homogenous and non-homogeneous linear ODEs, variation of parameters, Series solution of Legendre and Bessel differential equations, Sturm-Liouville boundary value problems, Green function

- **Partial Differential Equations (PDEs):** Lagrange and Charpit methods for solving first order PDEs, Cauchy problem for first order PDEs. Classification of second order PDEs, General solution of higher order PDEs with constant coefficients, Method of separation of variables for Laplace, Heat and Wave equations, d'Alembert's solution of the wave equation.
- **Numerical Analysis:** Numerical solutions of algebraic and transcendental equations: Bisection, Picard, Newton-Raphson method, Secant, False Position Methods; Rate of convergence. Solution of systems of linear algebraic equations using Gauss elimination, Gauss-Seidel and Jacobi methods. Finite differences, Lagrange, Hermite and spline interpolation. Numerical differentiation and integration. Numerical solutions of ODEs using Picard, Euler, modified Euler and Runge-Kutta methods.
- **Calculus of Variations:** Variation of a functional, Euler-Lagrange equation, Necessary and sufficient conditions for extrema. Variational methods for boundary value problems in ordinary and partial differential equations. Linear Integral Equations: Linear integral equation of the first and second kind of Fredholm and Volterra type, Solutions with separable kernels. Characteristic numbers and eigenfunctions, resolvent kernel.
- **Some Basic Statistics and Operations Research:** Sample space, discrete probability, independent events, Bayes theorem. Random variables and distribution functions (univariate and multivariate); expectation and moments. Independent random variables, marginal and conditional distributions. Linear programming problem, simplex methods, duality. Elementary queuing and inventory models.

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PHYSICS:

1. **Mathematical Methods of Physics**

Dimensional analysis. Vector algebra and vector calculus. Linear algebra, matrices, Cayley- Hamilton Theorem. Eigenvalues and eigenvectors. Linear ordinary differential equations of first & second order, Special functions (Hermite, Bessel, Laguerre and Legendre functions). Fourier series, Fourier and Laplace transforms. Elements of complex analysis, analytic functions; Taylor & Laurent series; poles, residues and evaluation of integrals. Elementary probability theory, random variables, binomial, Poisson and normal distributions. Central limit theorem. Green's function. Partial differential equations (Laplace, wave and heat equations in two and three dimensions). Elements of computational techniques: root of functions, interpolation, extrapolation, integration by trapezoid and Simpson's rule, Solution of first order differential equation using Runge -Kutta method. Finite difference methods. Tensors. Introductory group theory: $SU(2)$, $O(3)$.

2. **Classical Mechanics**

Newton's laws. Dynamical systems, Phase space dynamics, stability analysis. Central force motions. Two body Collisions - scattering in laboratory and Centre of mass frames. Rigid body dynamics moment of inertia tensor. Non-inertial frames and pseudo-forces. Variational principle. Generalized coordinates. Lagrangian and Hamiltonian formalism and equations of motion. Conservation laws and cyclic coordinates. Periodic motion: small oscillations, normal modes. Special theory of relativity- Lorentz transformations, relativistic kinematics and mass- energy equivalence. Dynamical systems, Phase space dynamics, stability analysis. Poisson brackets and canonical transformations. Symmetry, invariance and Noether's theorem. Hamilton-Jacobi theory.

3. **Electromagnetic Theory**

Electrostatics: Gauss's law and its applications, Laplace and Poisson equations, boundary value problems. Magnetostatics: Biot-Savart law, Ampere's theorem. Electromagnetic induction. Maxwell's equations in free space and linear isotropic media; boundary conditions on the fields at interfaces. Scalar and vector potentials, gauge invariance. Electromagnetic waves in free space. Dielectrics and conductors. Reflection and refraction, polarization, Fresnel's law, interference, coherence, and diffraction. Dynamics of charged particles in static and uniform electromagnetic fields. Dispersion relations in plasma. Lorentz invariance of Maxwell's equation. Transmission lines and wave guides. Radiation- from moving charges and dipoles and retarded potentials.

4. **Quantum Mechanics**

Wave-particle duality. Schrodinger equation (time-dependent and time-independent). Eigenvalue problems (particle in a box, harmonic oscillator, etc.). Tunneling through a barrier. Wave-function in coordinate and momentum representations. Commutators and Heisenberg uncertainty principle. Dirac notation for state vectors. Motion in a central potential: orbital angular momentum, angular momentum algebra, spin, addition of angular momenta; Hydrogen atom. Stern-Gerlach experiment. Timeindependent perturbation theory and applications. Variational method. Time dependent perturbation

theory and Fermi's golden rule, selection rules. Identical particles, Pauli exclusion principle, spinstatistics connection. Spin-orbit coupling, fine structure. WKB approximation. Elementary theory of scattering: phase shifts, partial waves, Born approximation. Relativistic quantum mechanics: Klein-Gordon and Dirac equations. Semi-classical theory of radiation.

5. **Thermodynamic and Statistical Physics**

Laws of thermodynamics and their consequences. Thermodynamic potentials, Maxwell relations, chemical potential, phase equilibria. Phase space, micro- and macro-states. Micro- canonical, canonical and grand- canonical ensembles and partition functions. Free energy and its connection with thermodynamic quantities. Classical and quantum statistics. Ideal Bose and Fermi gases. Principle of detailed balance. Blackbody radiation and Planck's distribution law. First- and second-order phase transitions. Diamagnetism, paramagnetism, and ferromagnetism. Ising model. Bose-Einstein condensation. Diffusion equation. Random walk and Brownian motion. Introduction to nonequilibrium processes.

6. **Electronics and Experimental Methods**

Semiconductor devices (diodes, junctions, transistors, field effect devices, homo- and hetero- junction devices), device structure, device characteristics, frequency dependence and applications. Optoelectronic devices (solar cells, photo-detectors, LEDs). Operational amplifiers and their applications. Digital techniques and applications (registers, counters, comparators and similar circuits). A/D and D/A converters. Microprocessor and microcontroller basics.

Data interpretation and analysis. Precision and accuracy. Error analysis, propagation of errors. Least squares fitting, Linear and nonlinear curve fitting, chi-square test. Transducers (temperature, pressure/vacuum, magnetic fields, vibration, optical, and particle detectors). Measurement and control. Signal conditioning and recovery. Impedance matching, amplification (Op-amp based, instrumentation amp, feedback), filtering and noise reduction, shielding and grounding. Fourier transforms, lock-in detector, box-car integrator, modulation techniques. High frequency devices (including generators and detectors).

7. **Atomic & Molecular Physics**

Quantum states of an electron in an atom. Electron spin. Spectrum of helium and alkali atom. Relativistic corrections for energy levels of hydrogen atom, hyperfine structure and isotopic shift, width of spectrum lines, LS & JJ couplings. Zeeman, Paschen-Bach & Stark effects. Electron spin resonance. Nuclear magnetic resonance, chemical shift. Frank-Condon principle. Born-Oppenheimer approximation. Electronic, rotational, vibrational and Raman spectra of diatomic molecules, selection rules. Lasers: spontaneous and stimulated emission, Einstein A & B coefficients. Optical pumping, population inversion, rate equation. Modes of resonators and coherence length.

8. **Condensed Matter Physics**

Bravais lattices. Reciprocal lattice. Diffraction and the structure factor. Bonding of solids. Elastic properties, phonons, lattice specific heat. Free electron theory and electronic specific heat. Response and relaxation phenomena. Drude model of electrical and thermal conductivity. Hall effect and thermoelectric power.

Electron motion in a periodic potential, band theory of solids: metals, insulators and semiconductors. Superconductivity: type-I and type-II superconductors. Josephson junctions. Superfluidity. Defects and dislocations. Ordered phases of matter: translational and orientational order, kinds of liquid crystalline order. Quasi crystals.

9. Nuclear and Particle Physics

Basic nuclear properties: size, shape and charge distribution, spin and parity. Binding energy, semiempirical mass formula, liquid drop model. Nature of the nuclear force, form of nucleon- nucleon potential, charge-independence and charge-symmetry of nuclear forces. Deuteron problem. Evidence of shell structure, single-particle shell model, its validity and limitations. Rotational spectra. Elementary ideas of alpha, beta and gamma decays and their selection rules. Fission and fusion. Nuclear reactions, reaction mechanism, compound nuclei and direct reactions. Classification of fundamental forces. Elementary particles and their quantum numbers (charge, spin, parity, isospin, strangeness, etc.). Gellmann-Nishijima formula. Quark model, baryons and mesons. C, P, and T invariance. Application of symmetry arguments to particle reactions. Parity non-conservation in weak interaction. Relativistic kinematics.

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