

Syllabus template Physics IV

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| Semester: IV | |
| Programme : Physics | |
| Course: Non Linear Dynamics and C-Lab 4 | |
| Paper code: C4PH230742T / C4PH230742P | Credits: 3+1 |
| Hours/week : 5 | |
| Category: Core/MDC/SEC/VAC : CORE (Major) | |
| Theory / Practical / Composite : Composite | |
| No of Modules : 2 | |
| <p>Course Overview: Non Linear Dynamics</p> <p>This course introduces students to the fundamental ideas of nonlinear dynamics through a progressive journey from simple discrete iterative maps to continuous flows and Hamiltonian systems. Beginning with the logistic map as a prototype, students explore phase space, fixed points, stability, bifurcations, and the emergence of chaos. The course then bridges maps to flows through one- and two-dimensional continuous systems, highlighting attractors and qualitative phase-portrait analysis with classic examples. The geometric nature of chaos is developed through fractals and the quantification of strange attractors using box-counting dimension. Finally, nonlinear oscillators, Poincaré sections, and an introduction to Hamiltonian systems provide a unifying perspective that contrasts integrable motion with chaotic dynamics. The emphasis throughout is on visualization, qualitative understanding, and the geometric structure underlying chaotic behaviour.</p> <p>Course Overview: C-Lab 4</p> <p>This course introduces computational tools for analyzing data from graphs and symbolic computation using Maxima. Students will explore discrete-time systems through time-series analysis, iterative maps, logistic maps, and bifurcation phenomena. Chaos theory is examined via state-space methods, orbits, and sensitivity to initial conditions. Continuous nonlinear systems such as the damped driven pendulum are studied to understand routes to chaos. Emphasis is placed on the period-doubling route and other nonlinear oscillators.</p> <p>The lab integrates theory with hands-on computational practice to build strong analytical and modelling skills.</p> | |
| Course Outcome: Non Linear Dynamics | |
| 1. Understand the concept of phase space, fixed points, and stability for discrete and continuous dynamical systems. | |
| 2. Analyse the logistic map to identify bifurcations, period doubling, invariant measures, and compute/interpret Lyapunov exponents. | |
| 3. Interpret phase portraits of one- and two-dimensional flows and classify fixed, periodic, and strange attractors. | |

4. Quantify fractal structures of strange attractors using box-counting dimension and relate fractal geometry to chaotic dynamics.

5. Construct and interpret Poincaré sections and distinguish between integrable Hamiltonian motion and chaotic behaviour in nonlinear oscillators..

Course Outcome: C-Lab 4

1. Data Analysis Skills : Demonstrate the ability to extract quantitative information from graphical representations and compute distances and areas using analytical tools.

2. Symbolic Computation Proficiency : Apply symbolic computation techniques using software such as Maxima to model and solve mathematical problems.

3. Discrete Dynamical Systems Understanding: Analyse discrete-time systems through time-series analysis, iterative maps, cobweb diagrams, and logistic maps, and interpret bifurcation phenomena.

4. Chaos and Nonlinear Dynamics Insight : Investigate state-space methods, orbits, and sensitivity to initial conditions to understand the emergence of chaos in dynamical systems.

5. Continuous System Modelling: Explore continuous nonlinear systems such as the damped driven pendulum and other oscillators, explaining routes to chaos (e.g., period doubling) and expected dynamical features.

Prerequisites:

SYLLABUS

| UNIT/Module | CONTENT | HOURS or NUMBER OF CLASSES | CO Mapping | COGNITIVE LEVEL |
|-------------|---|----------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| I. | <p><u>Non-Linear Dynamics</u></p> <p>A) Dynamical Systems, Phase Space and Iterative Maps through the Logistic Map</p> <p>Dynamical systems introduced through discrete iteration. State variables and phase space. Fixed points and stability by graphical and linear methods. One-dimensional non-invertible maps. Logistic map as prototype: bifurcation, period doubling, routes to chaos, invariant measure, Lyapunov exponent, bifurcation diagram and sensitivity to initial conditions.</p> | 18L | CO1, CO2 | K1,K2,K3,K4,K5 |
| | <p>B) Maps to Flows: One- and Two-Dimensional Continuous Systems, Bifurcations and Attractors</p> | 8L | CO3 | K2,K3,K4,K5 |

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| | From discrete maps to continuous flows. One- and two-dimensional continuous dynamical systems. Bifurcations in continuous systems. Phase portraits and qualitative behaviour. Henon map and Lorenz equations. Fixed, periodic and strange attractors. | | | |
| | C) Fractals and Dimension of Attractors Fractal geometry, self-similar sets, non-integer dimension and box-counting method. | 5L | CO4 | K2,K3,K4.K5,K6 |
| | D) Nonlinear Oscillators, poincaré Sections and Hamiltonian Systems Damped driven pendulum, phase portraits and period doubling. Construction and interpretation of Poincaré sections, other non-linear oscillators. | 5L | CO5 | K1,K2,K3,K4.K5 ,K6 |
| II. | C-Lab - 4 A) Tools of analysis: Extraction of data from graphs, calculating distances and areas. Symbolic computation using Maxima. | 12L | CO1, CO2 | K2,K3,K5,K6 |
| | B) Discrete time problems: Time-series analysis, iterative maps and Cobweb diagrams, The logistic map, Bifurcation, State space methods: orbits, Chaos and sensitivity to initial conditions. | 6L | CO3, CO4 | K1,K2,K3,K4.K5 ,K6 |
| | C) Continuous systems: The damped driven pendulum: Expected features, approach to chaos through the period doubling route, other non-linear oscillators. | 6L | CO4, CO5 | K2,K3,K4.K5,K6 |
| Text Books | | | | |
| MODULE – A | | | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. David Feldman — <i>Chaos and Fractals: An Elementary Introduction</i> (primary text) 2. Steven H. Strogatz — <i>Nonlinear Dynamics and Chaos</i> 3. Heinz-Otto Peitgen, Hartmut Jürgens & Dietmar Saupe — <i>Chaos and Fractals</i> (very | | | | |

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| <p>accessible for fractals, Poincaré sections, visual understanding)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Kathleen Alligood, Tim Sauer & James Yorke — <i>Chaos: An Introduction to Dynamical Systems</i> Edward Ott — <i>Chaos in Dynamical Systems</i> |
| <p>MODULE – B</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Chaotic Dynamics - an introduction, G. L. Baker and J. P. Gollub, CUP A Maxima tutorial Jaime E. Villate University of Porto, Portugal July 21, 2025 |
| <p>Suggested readings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Edward Lorenz (1963) – Deterministic Nonperiodic Flow Benoît Mandelbrot (1982) – The Fractal Geometry of Nature James Yorke & Tien-Yien Li (1975, widely cited in the 1980s) – Period Three Implies Chaos |
| <p>Web Resources (OER)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Complexity Explorer</i>. Santa Fe Institute, www.complexityexplorer.org. Accessed 10 Feb. 2026. Rothman, D. (2006). <i>Nonlinear Dynamics I: Chaos</i>. MIT OpenCourseWare Strogatz, S. (2014). <i>Nonlinear Dynamics and Chaos</i> [Video lectures]. Cornell University, YouTube. Yale University. <i>MATH 190a: Fractal Geometry</i>. Yale University Course |
| <p>Evaluation Theory CIA: 15 (10 + 2/assgn.+ 3/attn.). Semester Exam:45 Practical (if applicable) CA: 38 + 2/attn.</p> |
| <p>Paper Structure for Theory Semester Exam Module : For each module of 45 Marks: 15 Marks from 3 marks questions (5 out of 7) 30 Marks from 10 marks questions (3 out of 4)</p> |

Course outcomes (COs) FOR Non Linear Dynamics and Cognitive Level Mapping

| COs | CO Description | Cognitive levels |
|-----|--|--------------------|
| CO1 | Understand the concept of phase space, fixed points, and stability for discrete and continuous dynamical systems. | K1, K2, K4 |
| CO2 | Analyse the logistic map to identify bifurcations, period doubling, invariant measures, and compute/interpret Lyapunov exponents. | K3, K4, K5 |
| CO3 | Interpret phase portraits of one- and two-dimensional flows and classify fixed, periodic, and strange attractors. | K2, K3, K4, K5 |
| CO4 | Quantify fractal structures of strange attractors using box-counting dimension and relate fractal geometry to chaotic dynamics. | K2, K3, K4, K5, K6 |
| CO5 | Construct and interpret Poincaré sections and distinguish between integrable Hamiltonian motion and chaotic behaviour in nonlinear oscillators.. | K2, K3, K4, K5, K6 |

Course outcomes (COs) FOR Modern Physics and Cognitive Level Mapping

| COs | CO Description | Cognitive levels |
|------------|---|-------------------------|
| CO1 | Data Analysis Skills: Demonstrate the ability to extract quantitative information from graphical representations and compute distances and areas using analytical tools. | K2, K3, K5 |
| CO2 | Symbolic Computation Proficiency : Apply symbolic computation techniques using software such as Maxima to model and solve mathematical problems. | K2, K3, K6 |
| CO3 | Discrete Dynamical Systems Understanding: Analyse discrete-time systems through time-series analysis, iterative maps, cobweb diagrams, and logistic maps, and interpret bifurcation phenomena. | K1, K2, K3, K4, K5 |
| CO4 | Chaos and Nonlinear Dynamics Insight : Investigate state-space methods, orbits, and sensitivity to initial conditions to understand the emergence of chaos in dynamical systems. | K2, K3, K4, K5, K6 |
| CO5 | Continuous System Modelling: Explore continuous nonlinear systems such as the damped driven pendulum and other oscillators, explaining routes to chaos (e.g., period doubling) and expected dynamical features. | K2, K3, K4, K5, K6 |