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**Department of Physics**

**College of Science**

**University of Salahaddin**

**Subject: Computational physics**

**Course Book – (Year 3 - Medical)**

**Lecturer's name *Dr. Salar Ali Mawlood***

 ***Mr. Barzan Nehmat Sabr***

**Academic Year: 2022/2023**

**Course Book**

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| **1. Course name** | **Computational physics** |
| **2. Lecturer in charge** | **Dr. Salar Ali Mawlood****Mr.Barzan Nehmat Sabr** |
| **3. Department/ College** | **Physics/Science** |
| **4. Contact** | **e-mail:** **salar.mawlood@su.edu.krd****Tel: 07504650846****e-mail:** **barzan.sabr@su.edu.krd****Tel: 07504855414** |
| **5. Time (in hours) per week**  | **Theory: 1****Practical: 2**  |
| **6. Office hours** | **4** |
| **7. Course code** |  |
| **8. Teacher's academic profile**  | **I have more than 23 year experience teaching of different subjects such as: Properties of Matter, General Physics, Electricity and Magnetism, statistical mechanics, also I have two(2) papers are published in different foreign journals.****B.Sc. of Physics from 1992****M.Sc. of Solid State Physics from 2003****Ph. D of solid state physics from 2015****Assist Lecturer** April 2003 – July 2015**Instructor** July 2015 – up to date**Assist Prof.** …………. |
| **9. Keywords** | **Computational physics, Matlab program****Matrices, Differential equations**  |
| **10. Course overview:**  At the beginning we are learn the principles of the main programming language which is Matlab program. The introduction of how to use this power computing system for handling the calculations in physics problems. The basic computational physics which is the study and implementation of numerical algorithms in order to solve problems in physics for which a quantitative theory already exists. The computational method is widely used in solid state physics, fluid mechanics, band structure and magnetic properties of solid.  Different people learn in different ways. Therefore this course offers a learning environment with a diversified set of options that you can tailor to your individual learning style. There are class meetings, homework assignments, computational projects, and practice. There are many ways to get assistance with the material in this course: the office hours, appointments, e-mail, phone |
| **11. Course objective:** This course provides an introduction for undergraduate physics students to computational physics. We will learn various techniques for solving physics problems numerically, using traditional programming, with the Matlab language.  The course will start with a brief description of computational physic: describing the first the language to computation problems . The language used to there is Matlab language, so the course begin with learning Matlab program which is the effective way to solving problem in physics because the simple of codes in Matlab as well as its widens of its applications. Further, the goal of this are:\_ To learn methods of solving physics problems numerically\_ To understand the advantages and limitations of common numerical techniques\_ Practice writing flexible, efficient, and practical code\_ Get acquainted with software development tools and systemsThis course is intended to give an introduction to main computational tools, techniques and methods used in contemporary physics. Student will practice writing, compiling, and running computer programs, together with analysis of results, and presentation of their results as scientific reports.This is not a course in computing science, or in programming. It focuses specifically on practical methods for solving physics problems. The course is therefore designed such that a significant fraction of the students’ time is spent actually programming specific physical problems. In this course the students should learn by doing.Thus, although we shall not need any truly complicated math, working knowledge of calculus, basic differential equations, and elements of linear algebra will be expected.**Computer Lab:** Physics Computer Lab weekly taken 2 hours for student to apply the program in Matlb language to solving problem practically |
| **12. Student's obligation**A list of additional useful problems will be given to help the student further sharpen your understanding of the subject and your problem solving skills. The students are required to do these problems, although you may find it useful to do so. Because this subject are two courses, so that the students are required to do at least two closed exam during this semester besides other assignments and each student must prepare full report at the end of the year. All exams have marks, full report also has marks, the classroom activities count marks and mark for attendance too. لێره‌ مامۆستا به‌رپرسیارێتی قوتابی خوێندکار ڕوونده‌کاته‌وه‌ سه‌باره‌ت به‌ کۆرسه‌که‌ بۆ نموونه‌ ئاماده‌بوونی قوتابیان له‌ وانه‌کاندا، له‌ تاقیکردنه‌وه‌کاندا، راپۆرت و ووتار نووسین... هتد.  |
| **13. Forms of teaching**Our lecture is depend directly on showing the strong point in the lecture via data show depending on the power point program… and solve problem on the white board with the students. And using Computers in Laboratory. لێره‌ مامۆستا ڕێگه‌ی وانه‌‌ ووتنه‌وه‌ ده‌نووسێت، بۆ نموونه‌:‌ داتاشۆ و پاوه‌رپۆینت، ‌سه‌ر ته‌خته‌ڕه‌ش، ته‌خته‌ی سپی، سمارتبۆرد یان‌ مه‌لزه‌مه‌... هتد |
| **14. Assessment scheme**All exams have 30 marks, full report has 5 marks, the classroom activities count and for attendance 5 Marks. So that the final grade will be based upon the following criteria:Mid- semester exam: 30%Classroom participation and assignments: 5%Report: 5%Final Exam: 60% .Breakdown of overall assessment and examinationلێره‌ مامۆستا جۆری هه‌ڵسه‌نگاندن (تاقیکردنه‌وه‌کان یان ئه‌زموونه‌کان) ده‌نووسێت بۆ نموونه‌ تاقیکردنه‌وه‌ی مانگانه‌، کویزه‌کان، بیرکردنه‌وه‌ی ڕه‌خنه‌گرانه (پریزه‌نته‌یشن)، ڕاپۆرت نووسین، ووتار نووسین‌ یان ئاماده‌نه‌بوونی خوێندکار له‌ پۆلدا...هتد. ئامانه‌ چه‌ند نمره‌ی له‌سه‌رده‌بێت و مامۆستا چۆن نمره‌کان دابه‌شده‌کات؟‌ |
| **15. Student learning outcome:** Computational physics is now widely accepted as a third, equally valid complement to the traditional experimental and theoretical approaches to physics, its clearly relies upon areas that lie some distance from traditional physics curriculum. Computational physics provides a means to solve complex numerical problems. In itself it will not give any insight into a problem (after all, a computer is only as intelligent as its user), but it will enable you to attack problems which otherwise might not be solvable. Physics is a corner-stone of every technological fields. When you have a solid understanding of physics, and the computational know how to calculate solutions to complex problems. The Matlab language is used throughout this course. It is widely available, continually updated, and remains most commonly used programming language in science.پڕکردنه‌وه‌ی ئه‌م خانه‌یه‌ زۆر گرنگه‌، مامۆستا ده‌رئه‌نجامه‌کانی فێربوون ده‌نووسێت. بۆ نموونه‌: ڕوونی ئامانجه‌ سه‌ره‌کیه‌کانی کۆرسه‌که‌ (بابه‌ته‌که‌) بۆ خوێندکار‌گونجاندنی ناوه‌ڕۆکی کۆرسه‌که‌ به‌ پێویستی ده‌ره‌وه‌ و بازاڕی کارقوتابی چی نوێ فێرده‌بێت له‌ ڕێگه‌ی پێدانی ئه‌م کۆرسه‌وه‌؟This should not be less than 100 words  |
| **16. Course Reading List and References‌:****Books**: *There are many good introductory texts on Computational physics, for example:* **A. Klein & A. Godunov**: Introductory Computational physics .Cambridge University Press.2006**T. Pang**: An Introduction to Computational Physics. 2nd Ed., Cambridge University Press.2006**J. M. Thijssen**: Computational Physics, Cambridge University Press.2006**A. Gilat**: Matlab an introduction with applications, 4th Ed. John Wiley & Sons. Inc.▪ Key references:▪ Useful references:▪ Magazines and review (internet): |
| **17. The Topics:** | **Lecturer's name** |
| An Introduction to Programming in Matlab | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: 9/10/2016 |
| Vectors and matrices | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: 16/10/2016 |
| Graphic using Matlab | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: 23/10/2016 |
| Plots with special graphics | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Four |
| 3-D graphs | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Five |
| Programming with matlab | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Six |
| Looping and decision | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Seven |
| Approximation of a function-interpolation-Lagrange and Newton method | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Eight |
| Spline of a curve | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week nine |
| Numerical differentiation-numerical integration | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Ten |
| System of linear equations-Gauss elimination | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Eleven |
| **Christmas Break-No Class** | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Tweleve |
| Gauss-Seidel method | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Thirteen |
| Jacobi method | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Fourteen |
| Matrices and system of equations | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Fifteen |
| Special matrices | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Sixteen |
| Introduction to Eigenvalue and Eigenvector | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Seventeen |
| Finding eigenvectors | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Nineteen |
| Eigenvalue Matrix | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Twenty |
| Physical applications of Eigenvalue problems | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Twenty one  |
| Examples on Eigenvalue | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Twenty two |
| Optical applications | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Twenty three |
| **Nawroz Break-No Class** | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Twenty four |
| **Nawroz Break-No Class** | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Twenty five |
| Selected Topic-1 | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Twenty six |
| Selected Topic-2 | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Twenty seven |
| Selected Topic-3 | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Twenty eight |
| Selected Topic-4 | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Twenty nine |
| Selected Topic-5 | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Thirty |
| Review## | Dr.Salar Ali MawloodMr.Barzan Nehmat Sabrex: (3 hrs)ex: week Thirty one |
| **19. Examinations:****Q1:** Use Cramer’s rule and matrix inversion to solve the system of linear equations: 4x + y + 2 z = 4 …………(1) 5x + 2 y + z = 4 ………… (2) x + 3 z = 3 …………… (3)**Q2:** write the three ways of drawing multiple plots on the same set of axes.**Q3 :** write the work for the five of following commands:1. Floor (x) 2- tril(x) 3- length (A) 4- nthroot (x,n) 5- logspace 6- [ ] 7- A(m:n,:)

**Q4: (a)** write a program to plotting a graph in polar coordinate for the function ( cos 3x), if  0 ≤ x ≤ π (b) write the flow chart of ( if….. elseif…..end) structure |
| **20. Extra notes:**Here the lecturer shall write any note or comment that is not covered in this template and he/she wishes to enrich the course book with his/her valuable remarks. |
| **21. Peer review پێداچوونه‌وه‌ی هاوه‌ڵ** This course book has to be reviewed and signed by a peer. The peer approves the contents of your course book by writing few sentences in this section.*(A peer is person who has enough knowledge about the subject you are teaching, he/she has to be a professor, assistant professor, a lecturer or an expert in the field of your subject).*ئه‌م کۆرسبووکه‌ ده‌بێت له‌لایه‌ن هاوه‌ڵێکی ئه‌کادیمیه‌وه‌ سه‌یر بکرێت و ناوه‌ڕۆکی بابه‌ته‌کانی کۆرسه‌که‌ په‌سه‌ند بکات و جه‌ند ووشه‌یه‌ک بنووسێت له‌سه‌ر شیاوی ناوه‌ڕۆکی کۆرسه‌که و واژووی له‌سه‌ر بکات.هاوه‌ڵ ئه‌و که‌سه‌یه‌ که‌ زانیاری هه‌بێت له‌سه‌ر کۆرسه‌که‌ و ده‌بیت پله‌ی زانستی له‌ مامۆستا که‌متر نه‌بێت.‌‌  |