ANDHRA PRADESH STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION

B.Sc HONOURS CHEMISTRY: MAJOR

w.e.f AY 2023-24

Course structure

SEMESTER	Course Code	Title	Hr/ week	Credits
I	1	Essentials and applications of Mathematical, Physical and Chemical sciences	5	4
	2	Advances in Mathematical, Physical and Chemical sciences	5	4
II	3	General & Inorganic Chemistry - (T)	3	3
		General & Inorganic Chemistry - (P)	2	1
	4	Inorganic Chemistry-I - (T)	3	3
		Inorganic Chemistry-I - (P)	2	1
III	5	Fundamentals in Organic Chemistry - (T)	3	3
		Fundamentals in Organic Chemistry - (P)	2	1
	6	Organic Chemistry (Halogen & Oxygen Organic Compounds) - (T)	3	3
		Organic Chemistry (Halogen & Oxygen Organic Compounds - (P)	2	1
	7	Physical Chemistry-I (Solutions and Electrochemistry) - (T)	3	3
		Physical Chemistry-I (Solutions and Electrochemistry) - (P)	2	1
	8	Inorganic &Physical Chemistry - (T)	3	3

		Inorganic &Physical Chemistry - (P)	2	1
IV	9	Physical Chemistry-II (States of Matter, Phase Rule & surface Chemistry) - (T)	3	3
		Physical Chemistry-II (States of Matter, Phase Rule & surface Chemistry) - (P)	2	1
	10	General & Physical Chemistry - (T)	3	3
		General & Physical Chemistry - (P)	2	1
	11	Nitrogen containing Organic Compounds & Spectroscopy. - (T)	3	3
		Nitrogen containing Organic Compounds & Spectroscopy. - (P)	2	1
V	12 A	Analytical Methods in Chemistry-Quantitative analysis	3	3
		Analytical Methods in Chemistry-Quantitative analysis	2	1
		OR		
	12 B	Environmental Chemistry	3	3
		Environmental Chemistry	2	1
	13A	Chromatography and Instrumental methods of Analysis	3	3
		Chromatography and Instrumental methods of Analysis	2	1
		OR		
	13 B	Green Chemistry and Nanotechnology	3	3
		Green Chemistry and Nanotechnology	2	1
	14 A	Synthetic Organic Chemistry		
		Synthetic Organic Chemistry		
		OR		
	14 B	Industrial Chemistry- Fertilisers and Surface coatings		

		Industrial Chemistry- Fertilisers and Surface coatings		
	15 A	Analysis of Organic Compounds		
		Analysis of Organic Compounds		
		OR		
	15 B	Industrial Chemistry- Polymers and water analysis		
		Industrial Chemistry- Polymers and water analysis		
VI		Internship		
VII	16 A	Inorganic Chemistry:Advance Studies in Complexes and Group theory	3	3
		Inorganic Chemistry:Advance Studies in Complexes and Group theory	2	1
		OR		
	16 B	Inorganic Materials of Industrial importance	3	3
		Inorganic Materials of Industrial importance	2	1
	17 A	Spectroscopy of Organic compounds	3	3
		Spectroscopy of Organic compounds	2	1
		OR		
	17 B	Stereo Chemistry and Natural Products	3	3
		Stereo Chemistry and Natural Products	2	1
	18 A	Physical Chemistry: Thermo dynamics, Electro chemistry and Chemical Kinetics.	3	3
		Physical Chemistry: Thermo dynamics, Electro chemistry and Chemical Kinetics.	2	1

		OR		
	18 B	Instrumental Methods of Chemical Analysis	3	3
		Instrumental Methods of Chemical Analysis	2	1
SEC	19 A	Green Chemistry	3	3
		Green Chemistry	2	1
		OR		
	19 B	Analysis of Drugs, Foods, Dairy Products& Bio Chemical Analysis		
		Analysis of Drugs, Foods, DairyProducts& Bio Chemical Analysis		
	20 A	Polymer Chemistry		
		Polymer Chemistry		
		OR		
	20 B	Industrial Chemicals and Environment		
		Industrial Chemicals and Environment		
		Open Online trans disciplinary course		
VIII	21 A	Inorganic Chemistry: Metal Cluster, Electronic spectra of Complex compounds and Bio- inorganic chemistry		
		Inorganic Chemistry: Metal Cluster, Electronic spectra of Complex compounds and Bio- inorganic chemistry		
		OR		
	21 B	Organo metallic Chemistry		
		Organo metallic Chemistry		
	22 A	Modern Organic synthesis and Natural Products Modern		

		Modern Organic synthesis and Natural Products Modern		
		OR		
	22 B	Chemistry of Natural products		
		Chemistry of Natural products		
	23 A	Physical Chemistry: Quantum And Molecular Spectroscopy		
		Physical Chemistry: Quantum And Molecular Spectroscopy		
		OR		
	23 B	Analytical Methods of Analysis		
		Analytical Methods of Analysis		
SEC	24 A	Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Chemistry		
		Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Chemistry		
		OR		
	24 B	Pesticides and Green Chemistry		
		Pesticides and Green Chemistry		
	25A	Corrosion and Its Prevention		
		OR		
		Corrosion and Its Prevention		
	25 B	Material & Energy Balances and Utilities in Chemical Industry		
		Material & Energy Balances and Utilities in Chemical Industry		
		Open Online trans disciplinary course		

I -SEMESTER

COURSE 1: ESSENTIALS AND APPLICATIONS OF MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL SCIENCES

Hours: 5hrs/week Credits: 4

Course Objective:

The objective of this course is to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the essential concepts and applications of mathematical, physical, and chemical sciences. The course aims to develop students' critical thinking, problem-solving, and analytical skills in

these areas, enabling them to apply scientific principles to real-world situations.

Learning outcomes:

1. Apply critical thinking skills to solve complex problems involving complex numbers, trigonometric ratios, vectors, and statistical measures.

2. To Explain the basic principles and concepts underlying a broad range of fundamental areas of physics and to Connect their knowledge of physics to everyday situations

3. To Explain the basic principles and concepts underlying a broad range of fundamental areas of chemistry and to Connect their knowledge of chemistry to daily life.

4. Understand the interplay and connections between mathematics, physics, and chemistry in various applications. Recognize how mathematical models and physical and chemical

principles can be used to explain and predict phenomena in different contexts.

5 To explore the history and evolution of the Internet and to gain an understanding of network security concepts, including threats, vulnerabilities, and countermeasures.

UNIT I: ESSENTIALS OF MATHEMATICS: 9hrs

Complex Numbers: Introduction of the new symbol i – General form of a complex number – Modulus- Amplitude form and conversions

Trigonometric Ratios: Trigonometric Ratios and their relations – Problems on calculation of

angles Vectors: Definition of vector addition – Cartesian form – Scalar and vector product and problems Statistical Measures: Mean, Median, Mode of a data and problems

UNIT II: ESSENTIALS OF PHYSICS: 9hrs

Definition and Scope of Physics- Measurements and Units - Motion of objects: Newtonian Mechanics and relativistic mechanics perspective - Laws of Thermodynamics and Significance- Acoustic waves and electromagnetic waves- Electric and Magnetic fields and their interactions- Behaviour of atomic and nuclear particles- Wave-particle duality, the uncertainty principle- Theories and understanding of universe

UNIT III: ESSENTIALS OF CHEMISTRY: : 9hrs

efinition and Scope of Chemistry- Importance of Chemistry in daily life -Branches of chemistry and significance- Periodic Table- Electronic Configuration, chemical changes, classification of matter, Biomolecules- carbohydrates, proteins, fats and vitamins.

UNIT IV: APPLICATIONS OF MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY: 9hrs

Applications of Mathematics in Physics & Chemistry: Calculus , Differential Equations & Complex Analysis

Application of Physics in Industry and Technology: Electronics and Semiconductor Industry, Robotics and Automation, Automotive and Aerospace Industries, Quality Control and Instrumentation, Environmental Monitoring and Sustainable Technologies.

Application of Chemistry in Industry and Technology: Chemical Manufacturing, Pharmaceuticals and Drug Discovery, Materials Science, Food and Beverage Industry.

UNIT V: ESSENTIALS OF COMPUTER SCIENCE:

Milestones of computer evolution - Internet, history, Internet Service Providers, Types of Networks, IP, Domain Name Services, applications.

Ethical and social implications: Network and security concepts- Information Assurance Fundamentals, Cryptography-Symmetric and Asymmetric, Malware, Firewalls, Fraud Techniques- Privacy and Data Protection

Recommended books:

1. Functions of one complex variable by John.B.Conway, Springer- Verlag.

2. Elementary Trigonometry by H.S.Hall and S.R.Knight

3. Vector Algebra by A.R.Vasishtha, Krishna Prakashan Media(P)Ltd. 4.Basic Statistics by B.L.Agarwal, New age international Publishers

5. University Physics with Modern Physics by Hugh D. Young and Roger A. Freedman

6. Fundamentals of Physics by David Halliday, Robert Resnick, and Jearl Walker

7. Physics for Scientists and Engineers with Modern Physics" by Raymond A. Serway and John W. Jewett Jr.

8. Physics for Technology and Engineering" by John Bird

9. Chemistry in daily life by Kirpal Singh

10. Chemistry of bio molecules by S. P. Bhutan

11. Fundamentals of Computers by V. Raja Raman

12. Cyber Security Essentials by James Graham, Richard Howard, Ryan Olson

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

UNIT I: ESSENTIALS OF MATHEMATICS:

1: Complex Number Exploration

Provide students with a set of complex numbers in both rectangular and polar forms.

They will plot the complex numbers on the complex plane and identify their properties 2: Trigonometric Ratios Problem Solving

Give students a set of problems that require the calculation of trigonometric ratios and their relations.

Students will solve the problems using the appropriate trigonometric functions (sine, cosine, tangent, etc.) and trigonometric identities.

3: Vector Operations and Applications

Provide students with a set of vectors in Cartesian form.

Students will perform vector addition and subtraction operations to find the resultant vectors. They will also calculate the scalar and vector products of given vectors.

4: Statistical Measures and Data Analysis

Give students a dataset containing numerical values.

Students will calculate the mean, median, and mode of the data, as well as other statistical measures if appropriate (e.g., range, standard deviation).

They will interpret the results and analyze the central tendencies and distribution of the data.

UNIT II: ESSENTIALS OF PHYSICS:

1. Concept Mapping

Divide students into groups and assign each group one of the topics.

Students will create a concept map illustrating the key concepts, relationships, and applications related to their assigned topic.

Encourage students to use visual elements, arrows, and labels to represent connections and interdependencies between concepts.

2. Laboratory Experiment

Select a laboratory experiment related to one of the topics, such as motion of objects or electric and magnetic fields.

Provide the necessary materials, instructions, and safety guidelines for conducting the experiment.

Students will work in small groups to carry out the experiment, collect data, and analyze the results.

After the experiment, students will write a lab report summarizing their findings, observations, and conclusions.

UNIT III: ESSENTIALS OF CHEMISTRY

1: Chemistry in Daily Life Presentation

Divide students into groups and assign each group a specific aspect of daily life where chemistry plays a significant role, such as food and nutrition, household products, medicine, or environmental issues.

Students will research and create a presentation (e.g., PowerPoint, poster, or video) that showcases the importance of chemistry in their assigned aspect.

2: Periodic Table Exploration

Provide students with a copy of the periodic table.

Students will explore the periodic table and its significance in organizing elements based on their properties.

They will identify and analyze trends in atomic structure, such as electronic configuration, atomic size, and ionization energy.

3: Chemical Changes and Classification of Matter

Provide students with various substances and chemical reactions, such as mixing acids and bases or observing a combustion reaction.

Students will observe and describe the chemical changes that occur, including changes in color, temperature, or the formation of new substances.

4: Biomolecules Investigation

Assign each student or group a specific biomolecule category, such as carbohydrates, proteins, fats, or vitamins.

Students will research and gather information about their assigned biomolecule category, including its structure, functions, sources, and importance in the human body.

They can create informative posters or presentations to present their findings to the class.

UNIT IV: APPLICATIONS OF MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY

1: Interdisciplinary Case Studies

Divide students into small groups and provide them with interdisciplinary case studies that involve the interdisciplinary application of mathematics, physics, and chemistry.

Each case study should present a real-world problem or scenario that requires the integration of concepts from all three disciplines.

2: Design and Innovation Project

Challenge students to design and develop a practical solution or innovation that integrates mathematics, physics, and chemistry principles.

Students can choose a specific problem or area of interest, such as renewable energy, environmental conservation, or materials science.

3: Laboratory Experiments

Assign students laboratory experiments that demonstrate the practical applications of mathematics, physics, and chemistry.

Examples include investigating the relationship between concentration and reaction rate, analyzing the behavior of electrical circuits, or measuring the properties of materials.

.4: Mathematical Modeling

Present students with real-world problems that require mathematical modeling and analysis.

UNIT V: ESSENTIALS OF COMPUTER SCIENCE:

1. Identifying the attributes of network (Topology, service provider, IP address and bandwidth of

2. your college network) and prepare a report covering network architecture.

3. Identify the types of malwares and required firewalls to provide security.

4. Latest Fraud techniques used by hackers.

I - SEMESTER

COURSE 2: ADVANCES IN MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL SCIENCES

Hours: 5 hrs/week Credits: 4

Course Objective:

The objective of this course is to provide students with an in-depth understanding of the recent advances and cutting-edge research in mathematical, physical, and chemical sciences. The course aims to broaden students' knowledge beyond the foundational concepts and expose them to the latest developments in these disciplines, fostering critical thinking, research skills, and the ability to contribute to scientific advancements.

Learning outcomes:

1. Explore the applications of mathematics in various fields of physics and chemistry, to understand how mathematical concepts are used to model and solve real-world problems.

2. To Explain the basic principles and concepts underlying a broad range of fundamental areas of physics and to Connect their knowledge of physics to everyday situations.

3. Understand the different sources of renewable energy and their generation processes and advances in nanomaterials and their properties, with a focus on quantum dots. To study the emerging field of quantum communication and its potential applications. To gain an understanding of the principles of biophysics in studying biological systems. Explore the properties and applications of shape memory materials.

3. Understand the principles and techniques used in computer-aided drug design and drug delivery systems, to understand the fabrication techniques and working principles of nanosensors. Explore the effects of chemical pollutants on ecosystems and human health.

4. Understand the interplay and connections between mathematics, physics, and chemistry in various advanced applications. Recognize how mathematical models and physical and chemical principles can be used to explain and predict phenomena in different contexts.

5 Understand and convert between different number systems, such as binary, octal, decimal, and hexadecimal. Differentiate between analog and digital signals and understand their characteristics.Gain knowledge of different types of transmission media, such as wired (e.g.,

copper cables, fiber optics) and wireless (e.g., radio waves, microwave, satellite)..

UNIT I: ADVANCES IN BASICS MATHEMATICS 9hrs

Straight Lines: Different forms – Reduction of general equation into various forms –Point of intersection of two straight lines

Limits and Differentiation: Standard limits – Derivative of a function –Problems on product rule and quotient rule

Integration: Integration as a reverse process of differentiation – Basic methods of integration

Matrices: Types of matrices – Scalar multiple of a matrix – Multiplication of matrices – Transpose of a matrix and determinants

UNIT II: ADVANCES IN PHYSICS: 9hrs

Renewable energy: Generation, energy storage, and energy-efficient materials and devices. Recent advances in the field of nanotechnology: Quantum dots, Quantum Communication- recent advances in biophysics- recent advances in medical physics- Shape Memory Materials.

UNIT III: ADVANCES IN CHEMISTRY: 9hrs

Computer aided drug design and delivery, nano sensors, Chemical Biology, impact of chemical pollutants on ecosystems and human health, Dye removal - Catalysis method

UNIT IV: ADVANCED APPLICATIONS OF MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY 9hrs

Mathematical Modelling applications in physics and chemistry Application of Renewable energy: Grid Integration and Smart Grids, Application of nanotechnology: Nanomedicine,

Application of biophysics: Biophysical Imaging, Biomechanics, Neurophysics,

Application of medical physics: Radiation Therapy, Nuclear medicine

Solid waste management, Environmental remediation- Green Technology, Water treatment.

UNIT V: Advanced Applications of computer Science 9hrs

Number System-Binary, Octal, decimal, and Hexadecimal, Signals-Analog, Digital, Modem, Codec, Multiplexing, Transmission media, error detection and correction- Parity check and CRC, Networking devices- Repeater, hub, bridge, switch, router, gateway.

Recommended books:

1. Coordinate Geometry by S.L.Lony, Arihant Publications
2. Calculus by Thomas and Finny, Pearson Publications
3. Matrices by A.R.Vasishtha and A.K.Vasishtha, Krishna Prakashan Media(P)Ltd.
4. "Renewable Energy: Power for a Sustainable Future" by Godfrey Boyle
5. "Energy Storage: A Nontechnical Guide" by Richard Baxter
6. "Nanotechnology: Principles and Applications" by Sulabha K. Kulkarni and Raghvendra A. Bohara
7. "Biophysics: An Introduction" by Rodney Cotterill
8. "Medical Physics: Imaging" by James G. Webster
9. "Shape Memory Alloys: Properties and Applications" by Dimitris C. Lagoudas
10. Nano materials and applications by M.N.Borah
11. Environmental Chemistry by Anil.K.D.E.
12. Digital Logic Design by Morris Mano
13. Data Communication & Networking by Bahrouz Forouzan.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

UNIT I: ADVANCES IN BASIC MATHEMATICS

1: Straight Lines Exploration

Provide students with a set of equations representing straight lines in different forms, such as slope-intercept form, point-slope form, or general form.

Students will explore the properties and characteristics of straight lines, including their slopes, intercepts, and point of intersection.

2: Limits and Differentiation Problem Solving

Students will apply the concept of limits to solve various problems using standard limits.

Encourage students to interpret the results and make connections to real-world applications, such as analyzing rates of change or optimizing functions.

3: Integration Exploration

Students will explore the concept of integration as a reverse process of differentiation and apply basic methods of integration, such as the product rule, substitution method, or

integration by parts.

Students can discuss the significance of integration in various fields, such as physics and chemistry

4: Matrices Manipulation

Students will perform operations on matrices, including scalar multiplication, matrix multiplication, and matrix transpose.

Students can apply their knowledge of matrices to real-world applications, such as solving systems of equations or representing transformations in geometry.

UNIT II: ADVANCES IN PHYSICS:

1: Case Studies

Provide students with real-world case studies related to renewable energy, nanotechnology, biophysics, medical physics, or shape memory materials.

Students will analyze the case studies, identify the challenges or problems presented, and propose innovative solutions based on the recent advances in the respective field.

They will consider factors such as energy generation, energy storage, efficiency,

sustainability, materials design, biomedical applications, or technological advancements.

2: Experimental Design

Assign students to design and conduct experiments related to one of the topics: renewable energy, nanotechnology, biophysics, medical physics, or shape memory materials.

They will identify a specific research question or problem to investigate and design an experiment accordingly.

Students will collect and analyze data, interpret the results, and draw conclusions based on their findings.

They will discuss the implications of their experimental results in the context of recent advances in the field.

3: Group Discussion and Debate

Organize a group discussion or debate session where students will discuss the ethical, social, and environmental implications of the recent advances in renewable energy, nanotechnology, biophysics, medical physics, and shape memory materials.

Assign students specific roles, such as proponent, opponent, or moderator, and provide them with key points and arguments to support their positions.

UNIT III: ADVANCES IN CHEMISTRY:

1. Experimental Design and Simulation

In small groups, students will design experiments or simulations related to the assigned topic.

For example, in the context of computer-aided drug design, students could design a virtual screening experiment to identify potential drug candidates for a specific disease target.

For nano sensors, students could design an experiment to demonstrate the sensitivity and selectivity of nano sensors in detecting specific analytes.

Chemical biology-related activities could involve designing experiments to study enzyme-substrate interactions or molecular interactions in biological systems.

Students will perform their experiments or simulations, collect data, analyze the results, and draw conclusions based on their findings.

2. Case Studies and Discussion

Provide students with real-world case studies related to the impact of chemical pollutants on ecosystems and human health.

Students will analyze the case studies, identify the sources and effects of chemical pollutants, and propose mitigation strategies to minimize their impact.

Encourage discussions on the ethical and environmental considerations when dealing with chemical pollutants.

For the dye removal using the catalysis method, students can explore case studies where catalytic processes are used to degrade or remove dyes from wastewater.

Students will discuss the principles of catalysis, the advantages and limitations of the catalysis method, and its applications in environmental remediation.

3: Group Project

Assign students to work in groups to develop a project related to one of the topics.

The project could involve designing a computer-aided drug delivery system, developing a nano sensor for a specific application, or proposing strategies to mitigate the impact of chemical pollutants on ecosystems.

Students will develop a detailed project plan, conduct experiments or simulations, analyze data, and present their findings and recommendations.

Encourage creativity, critical thinking, and collaboration throughout the project.

UNIT IV: ADVANCED APPLICATIONS OF MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY

1: Mathematical Modelling Experiment

Provide students with a mathematical modelling experiment related to one of the topics. For example, in the context of renewable energy, students can develop a mathematical model to optimize the placement and configuration of solar panels in a solar farm.

Students will work in teams to design and conduct the experiment, collect data, and analyze the results using mathematical models and statistical techniques.

They will discuss the accuracy and limitations of their model, propose improvements, and

interpret the implications of their findings in the context of renewable energy or the specific application area.

2: Case Studies and Group Discussions

Assign students to analyze case studies related to the applications of mathematical modelling in nanotechnology, biophysics, medical physics, solid waste management, environmental remediation, or water treatment.

Students will discuss the mathematical models and computational methods used in the case studies, analyze the outcomes, and evaluate the effectiveness of the modelling approach.

Encourage group discussions on the challenges, ethical considerations, and potential advancements in the field.

Students will present their findings and engage in critical discussions on the advantages and limitations of mathematical modelling in solving complex problems in these areas.

3. Group Project

Assign students to work in groups to develop a group project that integrates mathematical modelling with one of the application areas: renewable energy, nanotechnology, biophysics, medical physics, solid waste management, environmental remediation, or water treatment.

The project could involve developing a mathematical model to optimize the delivery of radiation therapy in medical physics or designing a mathematical model to optimize waste management practices.

Students will plan and execute their project, apply mathematical modelling techniques, analyze the results, and present their findings and recommendations.

Encourage creativity, critical thinking, and collaboration throughout the project.

UNIT V: Advanced Applications of computer Science

1. Students must be able to convert numbers from other number system to binary number systems

2. Identify the networking media used for your college network

3. Identify all the networking devices used in your college premises.

II - SEMESTER

Course Code 3: GENERAL AND INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Credits: 03

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course the student will be able to-

1. Understand the structure of atom and the arrangement of elements in the periodic table.
2. Understand the nature and properties of ionic compounds.
3. Identify the structure of a given inorganic compound.
4. Explain the existence of special types of compounds through weak chemical forces.
5. Define acids and bases and predict the nature of salts.

Syllabus:

Unit I: Atomic Structure and Periodic table (9 h)

Electronic configuration: Bohr theory, duel nature of electrons, Heisenberg uncertainty principle, the Schrodinger equation, significance of wave functions, normalization of wave function, radial and angular wave functions, Pauli's exclusion principle, Hund's rule, sequence of energy levels (Aufbau principle).

Periodicity: periodic law and arrangement of elements in the periodic table, IUPAC nomenclature and group number, horizontal, vertical, and diagonal relationships in the periodic table. 1.3 General properties of atoms: size of atoms and ions-atomic radii, ionic radii, covalent radii; trend in ionic radii, ionization potential, electron affinity; electronegativity - Pauling, Mulliken-Jaffe, Allred-Rochow definitions; oxidation states and variable valency; isoelectronic relationship; inert-pair effect;

UNIT 2: Ionic bond (9 h)

Properties of ionic compounds, factors favouring the formation of ionic compounds-ionization potential, electron affinity, and electronegativity. Lattice energy: definition, factors affecting lattice energy, Born-Haber cycle-enthalpy of formation

of ionic compound and stability. Stability of ionic compounds in terms of ΔH_f and U_o. Solubility and thermal stability of ionic compounds. Covalent character in ionic compounds-polarization and Fajan's rules; effects of polarization-solubility, melting points, and thermal stability of typical ionic compounds.

UNIT 3: The Covalent Bond (9 h)

Valance Bond theory-arrangement of electrons in molecules, hybridization of atomic orbitals and geometry of molecules-$BeCl_2$, BF_3, CH_4, PCl_5, SF_6– VSEPR model-effect of bonding and nonbonding electrons on the structure of molecules, effect of electronegativity,

isoelectronic principle, illustration of structures by VESPR model-NH_3, H_2O, SF_4, ICl^-, ^{4}

ICl^{-2}, XeF_4, XeF_6

Molecular orbital theory -LCAO method, construction of M.O. diagrams for homo-nuclear and hetero-nuclear diatomic molecules (N_2, O_2, CO and NO)

UNIT 4: Metallic and Weak Bonds (9 h)

The Metallic bond: metallic properties, free electron theory, Valence Bond Theory, band theory of metals. Explanation of conductors, semiconductors and insulators.

Weak bonds: hydrogen bonding-intra- and intermolecular hydrogen bonding, influence on the physical properties of molecules, comparison of hydrogen bond strength and properties of hydrogen bonded N, O and F compounds; associated molecules-ethanol and acetic acid; Vanderwaals forces, ion dipole-dipole interactions.

UNIT 5: Acids and Bases (9 h)

Theories of acids and bases: Arrhenius theory, Bronsted-Lowry theory, Lewis theory, the solvent system, Nonaqueous solvents: classification-protonic and aprotic solvents, liquid ammonia as solvent-solutions of alkali and alkaline earth metals in ammonia.

Types of chemical reactions: acid-base, oxidation-reduction, calculation of oxidation

number. Definition of pH, pK_a, pK_b. Types of salts, Salt hydrolysis. Pearson's concept, HSAB principle & its importance, bonding in Hard-Hard andSoft-Soft combinations.

List of Reference Books:

1. J. D. Lee, Concise Inorganic Chemistry, 5th ed., Blackwell Science, London, 1996.
2. . B. R. Puri, L. R. Sharma, K. C. Kalia, Principles of Inorganic Chemistry, Shoban Lal Nagin Chand and Co., 1996.
3. D. F. Shriver and P. W. Atkins, Inorganic Chemistry, 3rd ed., W. H. Freeman and Co, London,

II - SEMESTER

Course Code 3: GENERAL AND INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Credits: 01

Practical- I Qualitative Analysis of SIMPLE SALT

Qualitative inorganic analysis (Minimum of Six simple salts should be analysed) 50 M

I. Course outcomes:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. Understand the basic concepts of qualitative analysis of inorganic simple salt.
2. Use glassware, equipment and chemicals and follow experimental procedures in the laboratory
3. Apply the concepts of common ion effect, solubility product and concepts related to qualitative analysis

II. Laboratory course syllabus: Analysis of SIMPLE SALT 50 M

Analysis of simple salt containing ONE anion and ONE cation from the following:

Anions: Carbonate, Sulphate, Chloride, Bromide, Acetate, Nitrate, Borate, Phosphate. Cations: Lead, Copper, Iron, Aluminium, Zinc, Nickel, Manganese, Calcium, Strontium, Barium, Magnesium and Ammonium.

Co-curricular activities and Assessment Methods

1. Continuous Evaluation: Monitoring the progress of student's learning.
2. Class Tests, Work sheets and Quizzes
3. Presentations, Projects and Assignments and Group Discussions: Enhances critical thinking skills and personality
4. SEMESTER -End Examination: critical indicator of student's learning and teaching methods adopted by teachers throughout the SEMESTER

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Reference books:

1. Vogel's Quanlitative Inorganic Analysis, Seventh edition, Pearson.

II - SEMESTER

Course Code 4: INORGANIC CHEMISTRY- I

Credits: 03

Course outcomes:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to:

1. Understand the basic concepts of p-block elements.
2. Explain the concepts of d-block elements
3. Distinguish lanthanides and actinides.
4. Describe the importance of radioactivity.

Syllabus:

UNIT –I Chemistry of p-block elements – I 9 h

Group 13: Preparation & structure of Diborane, Borazine and $(BN)_x$ Group14: Preparation, classification and uses of silicones and Silanes. Group 15: Preparation & structure of Phosphonitrilic Chloride $P_3N_3Cl_6$

Unit II Chemistry of p-block elements – II 9 h

Group 16: Classification of Oxides, structures of oxides and Oxoacids of Sulphur Group 17: Preparation and Structures of Interhalogen compounds. Pseudohalogens,

UNIT-III Chemistry of d-block elements: 9 h

Characteristics of d-block elements with special reference to electronic configuration, variable valence, colour, magnetic properties, catalytic properties and ability to form complexes. Stability of various oxidation states of 3d series-Latimer diagrams.

UNIT-IV Chemistry of f-block elements: 9 h

Chemistry of lanthanides - electronic configuration, oxidation states, lanthanide contraction, consequences of lanthanide contraction, colour, magnetic properties.

Separation of lathanides by ion exchange method.

Chemistry of actinides - electronic configuration, oxidation states, actinide contraction, comparison of lanthanides and actinides.

Unit – V Radioactivity 9 h

Definition, Isotopes, n/p ratio, binding energy, types of radioactivity, Soddy-Fajan's displacement law,Law of Radioactivity, Radioactive decay series, Nuclear Reactions-fission and fusion, Applications of radioactivity.

List of Reference books:

1. Basic Inorganic Chemistry by Cotton and Wilkinson
2. Advance Inorganic chemistry vol-I by Satya Prakash
3. Inorganic chemistry by Puri and Sharma
4. Concise Inorganic Chemistry by J D Lee
5. Nuclear Chemistry by Maheshwar Sharon, 2009

II -SEMESTER

Course Code 4: INORGANIC CHEMISTRY- I

Credits: 01

Course outcomes:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to:

1. Understand the basic concepts of inorganic preparations.
2. Use glassware, equipment and chemicals and follow experimental procedures in the laboratory
3. Apply the properties of various elements for the preparation of inorganic compounds.

Syllabus:

Preparation of Inorganic compounds:

4. Crystallization of compounds and determination of melting point.
5. Preparation of Cuprous chloride.
6. Preparation of Potash Alum.
7. Preparation of Chrome Alum.
8. Preparation of Ferrous oxalate
9. Preparation of Ferrous ammonium sulphate.

Co-curricular activities and Assessment Methods

10. Continuous Evaluation: Monitoring the progress of student's learning
11. Class Tests, Worksheets and Quizzes
12. Presentations, Projects and Assignments and Group Discussions: Enhances critical thinking skills and personality
13. SEMESTER -End Examination: critical indicator of student's learning and teaching methods adopted by teachers throughout the SEMESTER .

Reference books:

1. Vogel's Quanlitative Inorganic Analysis, Seventh edition, Pearson.

III -SEMESTER

Course Code 5: FUNDAMENTALS IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Credits: 03

Course outcomes:

At the end of SEMESTER the student will be able to

1. Understand and explain the differential behaviour of organic compounds based on fundamental concepts learnt.
2. Formulate the mechanism of organic reactions by recalling and correlating the fundamental properties of the reactants involved.
3. Learn and identify many organic reaction mechanisms .
4. Correlate and describe the stereo-chemical properties of organic compounds and reactions.

Syllabus:

Unit 1. Structural theory in Organic Chemistry (9 h)

Types of bond fission and organic reagents (Electrophilic, Nucleophilic, and free radical reagents). Reaction intermediates – Carbocations, carbanions & free radicals. Bond polarization: Factors influencing the polarization of covalent bonds, inductive effect - Application of inductive effect (a) Basicity of amines (b) Acidity of carboxylic acids (c) Stability of carbonium ions. Resonance or Mesomeric effect, application to (a) acidity of phenol, and (b) acidity of carboxylic acids. Hyper conjugation and its application to stability of carbonium ions, Free radicals and alkenes.

Unit II Saturated Hydrocarbons (Alkanes and Cycloalkanes) 9 h

General methods of preparation of alkanes- Wurtz and Wurtz Fittig reaction, Corey House synthesis, physical and chemical properties of alkanes, Conformational analysis of alkanes (Conformations, relative stability and energy diagrams of Ethane, Propane and butane).

General molecular formulae of cycloalkanes and relative stability, Baeyer strain theory, Cyclohexane conformations with energy diagram, Conformations of monosubstituted cyclohexane.

UNIT-III Unsaturated Hydrocarbons (Alkenes and Alkynes) 9 h

General methods of preparation, physical and chemical properties, Saytzeff and Hoffmann eliminations (with mechanism), Electrophilic Additions, (H_2, HX) mechanism (Markownikoff/ Antimarkownikoff addition) with suitable examples-syn and anti-addition;

addition of X_2, HX. Oxymercuration demercuration, ozonolysis, hydroxylation, Diels Alder reaction, 1,2- and1,4-addition reactions in conjugated dienes. Reactions of alkynes; acidity, electrophilic and nucleophilic additions, hydration to form carbonyl compounds, Alkylation of terminal alkynes.

UNIT-IV Benzene and its reactivity (9 h)

Structure of Benzene – Preparation - polymerisation of acetylene and decarboxylation- Properties -mechanism of electrophilic aromatic substitution of Friedel- Craft's alkylation and acylation. halogenation and nitration,

UNIT-V Orientation of aromatic substitution (9 h)

Concept of aromaticity, Huckel's rule - application to Benzenoid (Benzene, Naphthalene) and Non - Benzenoid compounds (cyclopropenylcation, cyclopentadienyl anion and tropylium cation) Orientation of aromatic substitution - ortho, para and meta directing groups. Ring activating and deactivating groups with examples (Electronic interpretation of various groups like NO_2 and Phenolic). Orientation of (i) Amino, methoxy and methyl groups (ii) Carboxy, nitro, nitrile, carbonyl and sulphonic acid groups (iii) Halogens.

II. List of Reference Books

1. Morrison, R. N. & Boyd, R. N. Organic Chemistry, Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd. (PearsonEducation).

2. Finar, I. L. Organic Chemistry (Volume 1), Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd. (Pearson Education).

3. Guide book to Mechanism in Organic Chemistry by Peter Sykes 6^{th} edition,1985.

III -SEMESTER

Course Code 5: Organic Qualitative analysis

Credits: 01

Organic Qualitative analysis

Course outcomes:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

1. Use glassware, equipment and chemicals and follow experimental procedures in the laboratory
2. Determine melting and boiling points of organic compounds
3. Understand the application of concepts of different organic reactions studied in theory part of organic chemistry

Syllabus:

Analysis of an organic compound through systematic qualitative procedure for functional group identification including the determination of melting point and boiling point with suitable derivatives. Alcohols, Phenols, Aldehydes, Ketones, Carboxylic acids, Aromatic primary amines, amides and simple sugars.

Co-curricular activities and Assessment Methods

1. Continuous Evaluation: Monitoring the progress of student's learning
2. Class Tests, Worksheets and Quizzes
3. Presentations, Projects and Assignments and Group Discussions: Enhances critical thinking skills and personality
4. SEMESTER -End Examination: critical indicator of student's learning and teaching methods adopted by teachers throughout the SEMESTER .

Reference books:

1) Vogel A.I .Practical Organic Chemistry, Longman Group Ltd.

2) Bansal R.K. Laboratory Manual of Organic Chemistry, Wiley-Eastern.

3) Ahluwalia V. K. and Agarwal R. Comprehensive Practical Organic Chemistry, University press.

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Programme: B.Sc. Honours in Physics (Major)

w.e.f. AY 2023-24

COURSE STRUCTURE

Year	Semester	Course	Title of the Course	No. of Hrs /Week	No. of Credits
I	I	1	Essentials and Applications of Mathematical, Physical andChemical Sciences	3+2	4
		2	Advances in Mathematical, Physical and Chemical Sciences	3+2	4
	II	3	Mechanics and Properties of Matter	3	3
			Mechanics and Properties of Matter Practical Course	2	1
		4	Waves and Oscillations	3	3
			Waves and Oscillations Practical Course	2	1
II	III	5	Optics	3	3
			Optics Practical Course	2	1
		6	Heat and Thermodynamics	3	3
			Heat and Thermodynamics Practical Course	2	1
		7	Electronic Devices and Circuits	3	3
			Electronic Devices and Circuits Practical Course	2	1
		8	Analog and Digital Electronics	3	3
			Analog and Digital Electronics Practical course	2	1
	IV	9	Electricity and Magnetism	3	3
			Electricity and Magnetism Practical Course	2	1
		10	Modern Physics	3	3
			Modern Physics Practical Course	2	1
		11	Introduction to Nuclear and Particle Physics	3	3
			Introduction to Nuclear and Particle Physics Practical Course	2	1

Year	Semester	Course	Title of the Course	No. of Hrs /Week	No. of Credits
III	V	12	Applications of Electricity & Electronics	3	3
			Applications of Electricity & Electronics Practical Course	2	1
		13	Electronic Instrumentation	3	3
			Electronic Instrumentation Practical Course	2	1
		14 A	Optical Instruments and Optometry	3	3
			Optical Instruments and Optometry Practical Course	2	1
		OR			
		14 B	Optical Imaging and Photography	3	3
			Optical Imaging and Photography Practical Course	2	1
		15 A	Low Temperature Physics & Refrigeration	3	3
			Low Temperature Physics & Refrigeration Practical Course	2	1
		OR			
		15 B	Solar Energy and Applications	3	3
			Solar Energy and Applications Practical Course	2	1
	VI	**Internship**			
	VII		Courses will be available in due course of time		
	VIII		Courses will be available in due course of time		

SEMESTER-I

COURSE 1: ESSENTIALS AND APPLICATIONS OF MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL ANDCHEMICAL SCIENCES

Theory Credits: 4 5 hrs/week

Course Objective:

The objective of this course is to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the essential concepts and applications of mathematical, physical, and chemical sciences. The course aims to develop students' critical thinking, problem-solving, and analytical skills in these areas, enabling them to apply scientific principles to real-world situations.

Learning outcomes:

1. Apply critical thinking skills to solve complex problems involving complex numbers, trigonometric ratios, vectors, and statistical measures.

2. To Explain the basic principles and concepts underlying a broad range of fundamental areas of physics and to Connect their knowledge of physics to everyday situations

3. To Explain the basic principles and concepts underlying a broad range of fundamental areas of chemistry and to Connect their knowledge of chemistry to daily life.

4. Understand the interplay and connections between mathematics, physics, and chemistry in various applications. Recognize how mathematical models and physical and chemical principles can be used to explain and predict phenomena in different contexts.

5 To explore the history and evolution of the Internet and to gain an understanding of network security concepts, including threats, vulnerabilities, and countermeasures.

UNIT I: ESSENTIALS OF MATHEMATICS:

Complex Numbers: Introduction of the new symbol i – General form of a complex number – Modulus-Amplitude form and conversions

Trigonometric Ratios: Trigonometric Ratios and their relations – Problems on calculation of angles**Vectors:** Definition of vector addition – Cartesian form – Scalar and vector product and problems **Statistical Measures**: Mean, Median, Mode of a data and problems

UNIT II: ESSENTIALS OF PHYSICS:

Definition and Scope of Physics- Measurements and Units - Motion of objects: Newtonian Mechanics and relativistic mechanics perspective - Laws of Thermodynamics and Significance- Acoustic waves and electromagnetic waves- Electric and Magnetic fields and their interactions- Behaviour of atomic and nuclear particles- Wave-particle duality, the uncertainty principle- Theories and understanding of universe

UNIT III: ESSENTIALS OF CHEMISTRY: :

Definition and Scope of Chemistry- Importance of Chemistry in daily life -Branches of chemistry and significance- Periodic Table- Electronic Configuration, chemical changes, classification of matter, Biomolecules- carbohydrates, proteins, fats and vitamins.

UNIT IV: APPLICATIONS OF MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY:

Applications of Mathematics in Physics & Chemistry: Calculus , Differential Equations & Complex Analysis

Application of Physics in Industry and Technology: Electronics and Semiconductor Industry, Robotics and Automation, Automotive and Aerospace Industries, Quality Control and Instrumentation, Environmental Monitoring and Sustainable Technologies.

Application of Chemistry in Industry and Technology: Chemical Manufacturing, Pharmaceuticals and Drug Discovery, Materials Science, Food and Beverage Industry.

UNIT V: ESSENTIALS OF COMPUTER SCIENCE:

Milestones of computer evolution - Internet, history, Internet Service Providers, Types of Networks, IP, Domain Name Services, applications.

Ethical and social implications: Network and security concepts- Information Assurance Fundamentals, Cryptography-Symmetric and Asymmetric, Malware, Firewalls, Fraud Techniques- Privacy and Data Protection

Recommended books:

1. Functions of one complex variable by John.B.Conway, Springer- Verlag.

2. Elementary Trigonometry by H.S.Hall and S.R.Knight

3.Vector Algebra by A.R.Vasishtha, Krishna Prakashan Media(P)Ltd.

4.Basic Statistics by B.L.Agarwal, New age international Publishers

5. University Physics with Modern Physics by Hugh D. Young and Roger A. Freedman

6. Fundamentals of Physics by David Halliday, Robert Resnick, and Jearl Walker

7. Physics for Scientists and Engineers with Modern Physics" by Raymond A. Serway and John W. Jewett Jr.

8. Physics for Technology and Engineering" by John Bird

9. Chemistry in daily life by Kirpal Singh

10. Chemistry of bio molecules by S. P. Bhutan

11. Fundamentals of Computers by V. Raja Raman

12. Cyber Security Essentials by James Graham, Richard Howard, Ryan Olson

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

UNIT I: ESSENTIALS OF MATHEMATICS:

1: Complex Number Exploration

Provide students with a set of complex numbers in both rectangular and polar forms.

They will plot the complex numbers on the complex plane and identify their properties

2: Trigonometric Ratios Problem Solving

Give students a set of problems that require the calculation of trigonometric ratios and their relations.

Students will solve the problems using the appropriate trigonometric functions (sine, cosine, tangent, etc.) and trigonometric identities.

3: Vector Operations and Applications

Provide students with a set of vectors in Cartesian form.

Students will perform vector addition and subtraction operations to find the resultant vectors.

They will also calculate the scalar and vector products of given vectors.

4: Statistical Measures and Data Analysis

Give students a dataset containing numerical values.

Students will calculate the mean, median, and mode of the data, as well as other statistical measures if appropriate (e.g., range, standard deviation).
They will interpret the results and analyze the central tendencies and distribution of the data.

UNIT II: ESSENTIALS OF PHYSICS:

1. Concept Mapping

Divide students into groups and assign each group one of the topics.

Students will create a concept map illustrating the key concepts, relationships, and applications related to their assigned topic.

Encourage students to use visual elements, arrows, and labels to represent connections and interdependencies between concepts.

2. Laboratory Experiment

Select a laboratory experiment related to one of the topics, such as motion of objects or electric and magnetic fields.
Provide the necessary materials, instructions, and safety guidelines for conducting the experiment.
Students will work in small groups to carry out the experiment, collect data, and analyze the results.

After the experiment, students will write a lab report summarizing their findings, observations, and conclusions.

UNIT III: ESSENTIALS OF CHEMISTRY

1: Chemistry in Daily Life Presentation

Divide students into groups and assign each group a specific aspect of daily life where chemistry plays a significant role, such as food and nutrition, household products, medicine,or environmental issues.
Students will research and create a presentation (e.g., PowerPoint, poster, or video) that showcases the importance of chemistry in their assigned aspect.
2: Periodic Table Exploration

Provide students with a copy of the periodic table.

Students will explore the periodic table and its significance in organizing elements based on their properties.
They will identify and analyze trends in atomic structure, such as electronic configuration, atomic size, and ionization energy.

3: Chemical Changes and Classification of Matter

Provide students with various substances and chemical reactions, such as mixing acids and bases or observing a combustion reaction.
Students will observe and describe the chemical changes that occur, including changes in color, temperature, or the formation of new substances.
4: Biomolecules Investigation

Assign each student or group a specific biomolecule category, such as carbohydrates,proteins, fats, or vitamins.
Students will research and gather information about their assigned biomolecule category, including its structure, functions, sources, and importance in the human body.

They can create informative posters or presentations to present their findings to the class.

UNIT IV: APPLICATIONS OF MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY

1: Interdisciplinary Case Studies

Divide students into small groups and provide them with interdisciplinary case studies that involve the interdisciplinary application of mathematics, physics, and chemistry.

Each case study should present a real-world problem or scenario that requires the integration of concepts from all three disciplines.

2: Design and Innovation Project

Challenge students to design and develop a practical solution or innovation that integrates mathematics, physics, and chemistry principles.

Students can choose a specific problem or area of interest, such as renewable energy, environmental conservation, or materials science.
3: Laboratory Experiments

Assign students laboratory experiments that demonstrate the practical applications of

mathematics, physics, and chemistry.

Examples include investigating the relationship between concentration and reaction rate, analyzing the behavior of electrical circuits, or measuring the properties of materials.

.4: Mathematical Modeling

Present students with real-world problems that require mathematical modeling and analysis.

UNIT V: ESSENTIALS OF COMPUTER SCIENCE:

1. Identifying the attributes of network (Topology, service provider, IP address and bandwidth of
2. your college network) and prepare a report covering network architecture.
3. Identify the types of malwares and required firewalls to provide security.
4. Latest Fraud techniques used by hackers**.**

SEMESTER-I

COURSE 2: ADVANCES IN MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL SCIENCES

Theory Credits: 4 5 hrs/week

Course Objective:

The objective of this course is to provide students with an in-depth understanding of the recent advances and cutting-edge research in mathematical, physical, and chemical sciences. The course aims to broaden students' knowledge beyond the foundational concepts and expose them to the latest developments in these disciplines, fostering critical thinking, research skills, and the ability to contribute to scientific advancements.

Learning outcomes:

1. Explore the applications of mathematics in various fields of physics and chemistry, to understand how mathematical concepts are used to model and solve real-world problems.

2. To Explain the basic principles and concepts underlying a broad range of fundamental areas of physics and to Connect their knowledge of physics to everyday situations.

3. Understand the different sources of renewable energy and their generation processes and advances in nanomaterials and their properties, with a focus on quantum dots. To study the emerging field of quantum communication and its potential applications. To gain an understanding of the principles of biophysics in studying biological systems. Explore the properties and applications of shape memory materials.

3. Understand the principles and techniques used in computer-aided drug design and drug delivery systems, to understand the fabrication techniques and working principles of nanosensors. Explore the effects of chemical pollutants on ecosystems and human health.

4. Understand the interplay and connections between mathematics, physics, and chemistry in various advanced applications. Recognize how mathematical models and physical and chemical principles can be used to explain and predict phenomena in different contexts.

5 Understand and convert between different number systems, such as binary, octal, decimal, and hexadecimal. Differentiate between analog and digital signals and understand their characteristics.Gain knowledge of different types of transmission media, such as wired (e.g., copper cables, fiber optics) and wireless (e.g., radio waves, microwave, satellite)..

UNIT I: ADVANCES IN BASICS MATHEMATICS

Straight Lines: Different forms – Reduction of general equation into various forms – Point ofintersection of two straight lines

Limits and Differentiation: Standard limits – Derivative of a function –Problems on product ruleand quotient rule

Integration: Integration as a reverse process of differentiation – Basic methods of integration

Matrices: Types of matrices – Scalar multiple of a matrix – Multiplication of matrices – Transpose ofa matrix and determinants

UNIT II: ADVANCES IN PHYSICS:

Renewable energy: Generation, energy storage, and energy-efficient materials and devices. **Recent advances in the field of nanotechnology**: Quantum dots, Quantum Communication- recent advances in biophysics- recent advances in medical physics- Shape Memory Materials.

UNIT III: ADVANCES IN CHEMISTRY:

Computer aided drug design and delivery, nano sensors, Chemical Biology, impact of chemical pollutants on ecosystems and human health, Dye removal - Catalysis method

UNIT IV: ADVANCED APPLICATIONS OF MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY

Mathematical Modelling applications in physics and chemistry

Application of Renewable energy: Grid Integration and Smart Grids,

Application of nanotechnology: Nanomedicine,

Application of biophysics: Biophysical Imaging, Biomechanics, Neurophysics,

Application of medical physics: Radiation Therapy, Nuclear medicine

Solid waste management, Environmental remediation- Green Technology, Water treatment.

UNIT V: Advanced Applications of computer Science

Number System-Binary, Octal, decimal, and Hexadecimal, Signals-Analog, Digital, Modem, Codec, Multiplexing, Transmission media, error detection and correction- Parity check and CRC, Networking devices- Repeater, hub, bridge, switch, router, gateway.

Recommended books:

1. Coordinate Geometry by S.L.Lony, Arihant Publications
2. Calculus by Thomas and Finny, Pearson Publications
3. Matrices by A.R.Vasishtha and A.K.Vasishtha, Krishna Prakashan Media(P)Ltd.
4. "Renewable Energy: Power for a Sustainable Future" by Godfrey Boyle
5. "Energy Storage: A Nontechnical Guide" by Richard Baxter
6. "Nanotechnology: Principles and Applications" by Sulabha K. Kulkarni and Raghvendra A. Bohara
7. "Biophysics: An Introduction" by Rodney Cotterill
8. "Medical Physics: Imaging" by James G. Webster
9. "Shape Memory Alloys: Properties and Applications" by Dimitris C. Lagoudas
10. Nano materials and applications by M.N.Borah

11. Environmental Chemistry by Anil.K.D.E.

12. Digital Logic Design by Morris Mano

13. Data Communication & Networking by Bahrouz Forouzan.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

UNIT I: ADVANCES IN BASIC MATHEMATICS

1: Straight Lines Exploration

Provide students with a set of equations representing straight lines in different forms, suchas slope-intercept form, point-slope form, or general form.

Students will explore the properties and characteristics of straight lines, including theirslopes, intercepts, and point of intersection.

2: Limits and Differentiation Problem Solving

Students will apply the concept of limits to solve various problems using standard limits.

Encourage students to interpret the results and make connections to real-world applications,such as analyzing rates of change or optimizing functions.

3: Integration Exploration

Students will explore the concept of integration as a reverse process of differentiation andapply basic methods of integration, such as the product rule, substitution method, or integration by parts.

Students can discuss the significance of integration in various fields, such as physics andchemistry

4: Matrices Manipulation

Students will perform operations on matrices, including scalar multiplication, matrixmultiplication, and matrix transpose.

Students can apply their knowledge of matrices to real-world applications, such as solvingsystems of equations or representing transformations in geometry.

UNIT II: ADVANCES IN PHYSICS:

1: Case Studies

Provide students with real-world case studies related to renewable energy, nanotechnology,biophysics, medical physics, or shape memory materials.

Students will analyze the case studies, identify the challenges or problems presented, andpropose innovative solutions based on the recent advances in the respective field.

They will consider factors such as energy generation, energy storage, efficiency, sustainability, materials design, biomedical applications, or technological advancements.

2: Experimental Design

Assign students to design and conduct experiments related to one of the topics: renewableenergy, nanotechnology, biophysics, medical physics, or shape memory materials.

They will identify a specific research question or problem to investigate and design anexperiment accordingly.

Students will collect and analyze data, interpret the results, and draw conclusions based ontheir findings.

They will discuss the implications of their experimental results in the context of recentadvances in the field.

3: Group Discussion and Debate

Organize a group discussion or debate session where students will discuss the ethical, social, and environmental implications of the recent advances in renewable energy, nanotechnology, biophysics, medical physics, and shape memory materials.

Assign students specific roles, such as proponent, opponent, or moderator, and provide them with key points and arguments to support their positions.

UNIT III: ADVANCES IN CHEMISTRY:

1. Experimental Design and Simulation

In small groups, students will design experiments or simulations related to the assigned topic.

For example, in the context of computer-aided drug design, students could design a virtualscreening experiment to identify potential drug candidates for a specific disease target.

For nano sensors, students could design an experiment to demonstrate the sensitivity andselectivity of nano sensors in detecting specific analytes.
Chemical biology-related activities could involve designing experiments to study enzyme-substrate interactions or molecular interactions in biological systems.
Students will perform their experiments or simulations, collect data, analyze the results, and draw conclusions based on their findings.

2. Case Studies and Discussion

Provide students with real-world case studies related to the impact of chemical pollutants on ecosystems and human health.
Students will analyze the case studies, identify the sources and effects of chemical pollutants,and propose mitigation strategies to minimize their impact.

Encourage discussions on the ethical and environmental considerations when dealing withchemical pollutants.
For the dye removal using the catalysis method, students can explore case studies wherecatalytic processes are used to degrade or remove dyes from wastewater.

Students will discuss the principles of catalysis, the advantages and limitations of thecatalysis method, and its applications in environmental remediation.
3: Group Project

Assign students to work in groups to develop a project related to one of the topics.

The project could involve designing a computer-aided drug delivery system, developing anano sensor for a specific application, or proposing strategies to mitigate the impact of chemical pollutants on ecosystems.
Students will develop a detailed project plan, conduct experiments or simulations, analyzedata, and present their findings and recommendations.
Encourage creativity, critical thinking, and collaboration throughout the project.

UNIT IV: ADVANCED APPLICATIONS OF MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS &CHEMISTRY
1: Mathematical Modelling Experiment

Provide students with a mathematical modelling experiment related to one of the topics. Forexample, in the context of renewable energy, students can develop a mathematical model to optimize the placement and configuration of solar panels in a solar farm.
Students will work in teams to design and conduct the experiment, collect data, and analyze the results using mathematical models and statistical techniques.
They will discuss the accuracy and limitations of their model, propose improvements, and

interpret the implications of their findings in the context of renewable energy or the specific application area.

2: Case Studies and Group Discussions

Assign students to analyze case studies related to the applications of mathematical modellingin nanotechnology, biophysics, medical physics, solid waste management, environmental remediation, or water treatment.

Students will discuss the mathematical models and computational methods used in the case studies, analyze the outcomes, and evaluate the effectiveness of the modelling approach.

Encourage group discussions on the challenges, ethical considerations, and potential advancements in the field.

Students will present their findings and engage in critical discussions on the advantages andlimitations of mathematical modelling in solving complex problems in these areas.

3. Group Project

Assign students to work in groups to develop a group project that integrates mathematical modelling with one of the application areas: renewable energy, nanotechnology, biophysics,medical physics, solid waste management, environmental remediation, or water treatment.

The project could involve developing a mathematical model to optimize the delivery of radiation therapy in medical physics or designing a mathematical model to optimize wastemanagement practices.

Students will plan and execute their project, apply mathematical modelling techniques,analyze the results, and present their findings and recommendations.

Encourage creativity, critical thinking, and collaboration throughout the project.

UNIT V: Advanced Applications of computer Science

Students must be able to convert numbers from other number system to binary numbersystems

1. Identify the networking media used for your college network

Identify all the networking devices used in your college premises.

SEMESTER-II

COURSE 3: MECHANICS AND PROPERTIES OF MATTER

Theory Credits: 3 3 hrs/week

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

The course on Mechanics and Properties of Matter aims to provide students with a fundamental understanding of the behaviour of physical systems, both in terms of mechanical motion and in terms of the properties of matter

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

1. Students will be able to understand and apply the concepts of scalar and vector fields, calculate the gradient of a scalar field, determine the divergence and curl of a vector field.
2. Students will be able to apply the laws of motion, solve equations of motion for variable mass systems
3. Students will be able to define a rigid body and comprehend rotational kinematic relations, derive equations of motion for rotating bodies, analyze the precession of a top and gyroscope, understand the precession of the equinoxes
4. Students will be able to define central forces and provide examples, understand the characteristics and conservative nature of central forces, derive equations of motion under central forces.
5. Students will be able to differentiate between Galilean relativity and the concept of absolute frames, comprehend the postulates of the special theory of relativity, apply Lorentz transformations, understand and solve problems

UNIT-I VECTOR ANALYSIS

Scalar and vector fields, gradient of a scalar field and its physical significance. Divergence and curl of a vector field with derivations and physical interpretation. Vector integration (line, surface and volume), Statement and proof of Gauss and Stokes theorems.

UNIT-II MECHANICS OF PARTICLES

Laws of motion, motion of variable mass system, Equation of motion of a rocket. Conservation of energy and momentum, Collisions in two and three dimensions, Concept of impact parameter, scattering cross-section, Rutherford scattering-derivation.

UNIT-III MECHANICS OF RIGID BODIES AND CONTINUOUS MEDIA

Definition of rigid body, rotational kinematic relations, equation of motion for a rotating body, Precession of a top, Gyroscope, Precession of the equinoxes. Elastic constants of isotropic solids and their relations, Poisson's ratio and expression for Poisson's ratio. Classification of beams, types of bending, point load, distributed load.

UNIT-IV CENTRAL FORCES

Central forces, definition and examples, characteristics of central forces, conservative nature of central forces, conservative force as a negative gradient of potential energy, equations of motion under a . Derivation of Kepler's laws. Motion of satellites

UNIT-V SPECIAL THEORY OF RELATIVITY

Galilean relativity, Absolute frames. Michelson-Morley experiment, The negative result. Postulates of special theory of relativity. Lorentz transformation, time dilation, length contraction, addition of velocities, mass-energy relation.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. BSc Physics -Telugu Akademy, Hyderabad
2. Mechanics - D.S. Mathur, Sulthan Chand & Co, New Delhi
3. Mechanics - J.C. Upadhyaya, Ramprasad & Co., Agra
4. Properties of Matter - D.S. Mathur, S.Chand & Co, New Delhi ,11th Edn., 2000
5. Physics Vol. I - Resnick-Halliday-Krane ,Wiley, 2001
6. Properties of Matter – Brijlal & Subrmanyam, S. Chand &Co. 1982
7. Dynamics of Particles and Rigid bodies– Anil Rao, Cambridge Univ Press, 2006
8. Mechanics-EM Purcell, Mc Graw Hill
9. University Physics-FW Sears, MW Zemansky & HD Young, Narosa Publications, Delhi
10. College Physics-I. T. Bhima sankaram and G. Prasad. Himalaya Publishing House.
11. Mechanics, S. G. Venkata chalapathy, Margham Publication, 2003.

SEMESTER-II
COURSE 3: MECHANICS AND PROPERTIES OF MATTER

Practical Credits: 1 2hrs/week

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

To develop practical skills in the use of laboratory equipment and experimental techniques for measuring properties of matter and analyzing mechanical systems.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

1. Mastery of experimental techniques: Students should become proficient in using laboratory equipment and experimental techniques to measure properties of matter and analyze mechanical systems.
2. Application of theory to practice: Students should be able to apply theoretical concepts learned in lectures to real-world situations, and understand the limitations of theoretical models.
3. Accurate recording and analysis of data: Students should be able to accurately record and analyze experimental data, including understanding the significance of error analysis and statistical methods.
4. Critical thinking and problem solving: Students should be able to identify sources of error, troubleshoot experimental problems, and develop critical thinking skills in experimental design and analysis.
5. Understanding of physical principles: Students should develop an understanding of the physical principles governing mechanical systems and the properties of matter, including elasticity, viscosity, and thermal expansion.

Minimum of 6 experiments to be done and recorded

1. Viscosity of liquid by the flow method (Poiseuille's method)
2. Young's modulus of the material of a bar (scale) by uniform bending
3. Young's modulus of the material a bar (scale) by non- uniform bending
4. Surface tension of a liquid by capillary rise method
5. Determination of radius of capillary tube by Hg thread method
6. Viscosity of liquid by Searle's viscometer method
7. Bifilar suspension –moment of inertia of a regular rectangular body.
8. Determination of moment of inertia using Fly-wheel
9. Determination of the height of a building using a sextant.
10. Rigidity modulus of material of a wire-dynamic method (torsional pendulum)

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Unit I: Vector Analysis
Activity: Field Mapping

Students can choose a physical field (e.g., temperature, magnetic field) and create a field map by taking measurements at different points. They can then calculate the gradient of the field and analyse the variations. This activity helps them understand the concept of gradient in a scalar field.

Unit II: Mechanics of Particles
Activity: Collision Experiments

Students can set up simple collision experiments using marbles, carts, or other objects. They can measure the initial and final velocities, masses, and analyze the momentum conservation. By varying the conditions (e.g., masses, initial velocities), they can observe the effects on the collision outcomes.

Unit III: Mechanics of Rigid Bodies and Continuous Media
Activity: Balancing Act

Students can experiment with balancing various objects (e.g., rulers, books) on different points to understand the concept of center of mass and stability. They can analyse the equilibrium conditions and explore how the position of the center of mass affects the stability.

Unit IV: Central Forces
Activity: Pendulum Motion

Students can investigate the motion of a simple pendulum by varying its length and measuring the time period. They can analyze the relationship between the period and the length, and discuss the concept of centripetal force and its role in circular motion.

Unit V: Special Theory of Relativity
Activity: Time Measurement

Students can perform a time measurement experiment using simple devices like water clocks or sand timers. They can compare the measured time between two events at different relative speeds and discuss the concept of time dilation

SEMESTER-II
COURSE 4: WAVES AND OSCILLATIONS

Theory Credits: 3 3hrs/week

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

This course provides students with a broad understanding of the physical principles of the oscillations, to help them develop critical thinking and quantitative reasoning skills, to empower them to think creatively and critically about scientific problems and experiments.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

The student should be able

1. To describe the basic characteristics of waves such as frequency, wavelength, amplitude, period, and speed.
2. To utilize mathematical relationships related to wave characteristics.
3. To compare particle motion and wave motion in different types of waves.
4. To distinguish between Longitudinal and Transverse waves.
5. To get the knowledge about how to construct and analysis the square waves, saw tooth waves, etc. from Fourier analysis

UNIT-I Simple Harmonic oscillations

Simple harmonic oscillator and solution of the differential equation-Physical characteristics of SHM, torsion pendulum-measurements of rigidity modulus, compound pendulum- measurement of 'g', Principle of superposition, beats, combination of two mutually perpendicular simple harmonic vibrations of same frequency and different frequencies. Lissajous figures.

UNIT-II Damped and forced oscillations

Damped harmonic oscillator, solution of the differential equation of damped oscillator. Energy considerations, comparison with un-damped harmonic oscillator, logarithmic decrement, relaxation time, quality factor, differential equation of forced oscillator and its solution, amplitude resonance and velocity resonance.

UNIT-III Complex vibrations **9hr**

Fourier theorem and evaluation of the Fourier coefficients, analysis of periodic wave functions-square wave, triangular wave, saw tooth wave, simple problems on evolution of Fourier coefficients.

UNIT-IV Vibrating Strings and Bars

Transverse wave propagation along a stretched string, general solution of wave equation and its significance, modes of vibration of stretched string clamped at ends, overtones and harmonics. Energy

transport and transverse impedance. Longitudinal vibrations in bars-wave equation and its general solution. Special cases (i) bar fixed at both ends (ii) bar fixed at the midpoint (iii) bar fixed at one end. Tuning fork.

UNIT-V Ultrasonics:

Ultrasonics, properties of ultrasonic waves, production of ultrasonics by piezoelectric and magneto strictive methods, detection of ultrasonics, determination of wavelength of ultrasonic waves. Applications and uses of ultrasonic waves.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. BSc Physics Vol.1, Telugu Academy, Hyderabad.
2. Fundamentals of Physics. Halliday/Resnick/Walker ,Wiley India Edition 2007.
3. Waves & Oscillations. S.Badami, V. Balasubramanian and K.R. Reddy, Orient Longman.
4. College Physics-I. T. Bhimasankaram and G. Prasad. Himalaya Publishing House.
5. Science and Technology of Ultrasonics- Baldevraj, Narosa, New Delhi,2004
6. Introduction to Physics for Scientists and Engineers. F.J. Buche. McGraw Hill.

SEMESTER-II

COURSE 4: WAVES AND OSCILLATIONS

Practical Credits: 1 2hrs/week

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

This course provides students with a broad understanding of the physical principles of the oscillations, to help them develop critical thinking and quantitative reasoning skills, to empower them to think creatively and critically about scientific problems and experiments.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

1. Students are made to determine the unknown frequency of tuning fork by volume resonator experiment
2. Students are made to determine 'g' by compound/bar pendulum
3. Students are made to determine the force constant of a spring by static and dynamic method.
4. Students are made to determine the elastic constants of the material of a flat spiral spring.
5. Students are made to verify the laws of vibrations of stretched string –sonometer
6. Students are made to determine the frequency of a bar –Melde's experiment.
7. Students are made to study the damped oscillation using the torsional pendulum immersed in liquid-decay constant and damping correction of the amplitude.
8. Students are made to form Lissajous figures using CRO.

Minimum of 6 experiments to be done and recorded

Experiments

1. Volume resonator experiment
2. Determination of 'g' by compound/bar pendulum
3. Simple pendulum normal distribution of errors-estimation of time period and the error of the mean by statistical analysis
4. Determination of the force constant of a spring by static and dynamic method.
5. Determination of the elastic constants of the material of a flat spiral spring.
6. Coupled oscillators
7. Verification of laws of vibrations of stretched string –sonometer
8. Determination of frequency of a bar –Melde's experiment.
9. Study of a damped oscillation using the torsional pendulum immersed in liquid-decay constant and damping correction of the amplitude.
10. Formation of Lissajous figures using CRO.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Unit-I Simple Harmonic oscillations:

Activity: Measuring the period of a simple pendulum and verifying the relationship between the period and the length of the pendulum. Students can use a stopwatch and a ruler to measure the time for a fixed number of oscillations and calculate the period.

Unit-II Damped and forced oscillations:

Activity: Measuring the damping coefficient of a mass-spring system and calculating the quality factor. Students can measure the amplitude of the system as it undergoes damped oscillations and use the logarithmic decrement formula to calculate the damping coefficient. They can then use the formula for the quality factor to evaluate the quality of the system.

Unit-III Complex vibrations:

Activity: Constructing a square wave using Fourier series and analyzing its Fourier coefficients. Students can use a software tool or a programming language to generate a square wave and then compute the Fourier coefficients. They can then plot the magnitude spectrum of the waveform and observe the harmonic components.

Unit-IV Vibrating Strings and Bars:

Activity: Measuring the speed of sound in a metal rod and comparing it with the theoretical value. Students can use a microphone and an oscilloscope to measure the time delay between two reflections of a sound pulse in the rod. They can then use the formula for the speed of sound in a solid to calculate the speed and compare it with the theoretical value.

Unit-V Ultrasonics:

Activity: Measuring the wavelength of ultrasonic waves using the diffraction of light. Students can use a laser and a diffraction grating to create a diffraction pattern of an ultrasonic wave. They can then measure the distance between the diffraction fringes and use the formula for the diffraction of light to calculate the wavelength of the ultrasonic wave.

SEMESTER-III
COURSE 5: OPTICS

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION

MINOR

Subject: Mathematics

w.e.f. AY 2023-24

COURSE STRUCTURE

Year	Semester	Course	Title of the Course	No. of Hrs /Week	No. of Credits
I	II	1	Differential Equations & Problem Solving Sessions	3	3
			Differential Equations & Problem Solving Sessions	2	1
II	III	2	Group Theory &Problem Solving Sessions	3	3
			Group Theory &Problem Solving Sessions	2	1
	IV	3	Ring Theory & Problem Solving Sessions	3	3
			Ring Theory & Problem Solving Sessions	2	1
		4	Introduction to Real Analysis & Problem Solving Sessions	3	3
			Introduction to Real Analysis & Problem Solving Sessions	2	1
III	V	5	Linear Algebra &Problem Solving Sessions	3	3
			Linear Algebra &Problem Solving Sessions	2	1
		6	Vector Calculus & Problem solving Sessions	3	3
			Vector Calculus & Problem solving Sessions	2	1

SEMESTER-II

COURSE 1: DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

Theory Credits: 4 5 hrs/week

Course Outcomes

After successful completion of this course, the student will be able to

1. solve first order first degree linear differential equations.
2. convert a non-exact homogeneous equation to exact differential equation by using an integrating factor.
3. know the methods of finding solution of a differential equation of first order but not of first degree.
4. solve higher-order linear differential equations for both homogeneous and non-homogeneous, with constant coefficients.
5. understand and apply the appropriate methods for solving higher order differential equations.

Course Content

Unit – 1
Differential Equations of first order and first degree

Linear Differential Equations – Bernoulli's Equations - Exact Differential Equations –Integrating factors - Equations reducible to Exact Equations by Integrating Factors -

i) Inspection Method ii) $\frac{1}{Mx+Ny}$ iii) $\frac{1}{Mx-Ny}$

Unit – 2
Differential Equations of first order but not of first degree

Equations solvable for p, Equations solvable for y, Equations solvable for x – Clairaut's equation - Orthogonal Trajectories: Cartesian and Polar forms.

Unit – 3
Higher order linear differential equations

Solutions of homogeneous linear differential equations of order n with constant coefficients - Solutions of non-homogeneous linear differential equations with constant coefficients by means of polynomial operators

(i) $Q(x) = e^{ax}$ (ii) $Q(x) = Sin\ ax$ (or) $Cos\ ax$

Unit – 4
Higher order linear differential equations (continued.)

Solution to a non-homogeneous linear differential equation with constant coefficients

P.I. of $f(D)y = Q$ when $Q = bx^k$

P.I. of $f(D)y = Q$ when $Q = e^{ax}V$, where V is a function of x

P.I. of $f(D)y = Q$ when $Q = xV$, where V is a function of x

Unit – 5

Higher order linear differential equations with non-constant coefficients

Linear differential Equations with non-constant coefficients; Cauchy-Euler Equation; Legendre Equation; Method of variation of parameters

Activities

Seminar/ Quiz/ Assignments/ Applications of Differential Equations to Real life Problem /Problem Solving Sessions.

Text Book

Differential Equations and Their Applications by Zafar Ahsan, published by Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi-Second edition.

Reference Books

1. Ordinary and Partial Differential Equations by Dr. M.D. Raisinghania, published by S. Chand &Company, New Delhi.
2. Differential Equations with applications and programs – S. Balachandra Rao & HR Anuradha-Universities Press.
3. Differential Equations -Srinivas Vangala&Madhu Rajesh, published by Spectrum University Press.

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