Detailed Syllabus of IV Semester Physics

Program Outcomes (PO):	
1.	Disciplinary knowledge
2.	Communication Skills
3.	Critical thinking, Reflective thinking, Analytical reasoning, Scientific reasoning
4.	Problem-solving
5.	Research-related skills
6.	Cooperation/ Teamwork/ Leadership readiness/Qualities
7.	Information/ Digital literacy/Modern Tool Usage
8.	Environment and Sustainability
9.	Multicultural competence
10.	Multi-Disciplinary
11.	Moral and ethical awareness/Reasoning
12.	Lifelong learning / Self Directed Learning

Course Content Semester – IV Thermal Physics and Electronics	
Course Title: Thermal Physics and Electronics	Course Credits:4
Total Contact Hours: 52	Duration of ESA: 3 hours
Formative Assessment Marks: 40	Summative Assessment Marks: 60
Model Syllabus Authors: Physics Expert Committee	

Prerequisites	
i.	Study of Pre-University

Course Learning Outcomes (CO)	
At the end of the course students will be able to:	
i.	Apply the laws of thermodynamics and analyze the thermal system.
ii.	Apply the laws of kinetic theory and radiation laws to the ideal and practical thermodynamics systems through derived thermodynamic relations.
iii.	Use the concepts of semiconductors to describe different Semiconductor devices such as diode transistors, BJT, FET etc and explain their functioning.
iv.	Explain the functioning of OP-AMPS and use them as the building blocks of logic gates.
v.	Give the use of logic gates using different theorems of Boolean Algebra followed by logic circuits.

Course Articulation Matrix												
Mapping of Course Outcomes (CO) Program Outcomes												
Course Outcomes / Program Outcomes		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
i.	Apply the laws of thermodynamics and analyze the thermal system.	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X
ii.	Apply the laws of kinetic theory and radiation laws to the ideal and practical thermodynamics systems through derived thermodynamic relations.	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X
iii.	Use the concepts of semiconductors to describe different Semiconductor devices like diode transistors, BJT, FET etc and explain their functioning.	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X
iv.	Explain the functioning of OP-AMPS and them as the building blocks of logic gates.	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X
v.	Give the use of logic gates using different theorems of Boolean Algebra followed by logic circuits.	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X

Bloom's Taxonomy of Learning	
Bloom's Level (BL)	
Level 6 (L6)	**Creating**
Level 5 (L5)	**Evaluating**
Level 4 (L4)	**Analyzing**
Level 3 (L3)	**Applying**
Level 2 (L2)	**Understanding**
Level 1 (L1)	**Remembering**

Thermal Physics and Electronics

Unit – 1

The Portion to be Covered

Laws of Thermodynamics:

Review of the concepts of Heat and Temperature. **(1 Hour)**

First Law of Thermodynamics: Differential form, Internal Energy. Equation of state for an adiabatic process, Work Done during Isothermal and Adiabatic Processes. **(3 Hours)**

Second Law of Thermodynamics: Kelvin-Planck and Clausius Statements and their Equivalence. Reversible and Irreversible processes with examples. Heat Engines: Carnot engine & efficiency (no derivation). Refrigeration & coefficient of performance, Applications of Carnot engine in locomotion, Thermodynamic Scale of Temperature and its Equivalence to Perfect Gas Scale. Concept of Entropy, Second Law of Thermodynamics in terms of Entropy **(5 Hours)**

Third Law of Thermodynamics: Statement, Significance and Unattainability of Absolute Zero. **(2 Hours)**

Topic Learning Outcomes

At the end of the topic, students should be able to:

SL No	TLO's	BL	CO	PO
i.	Explain the first law of thermodynamics.	L1	1	1-6,11-12
ii.	Give the differential form of the first law of thermodynamics and define what the internal energy is.	L2	1	1-6,11-12
iii.	Obtain an expression for work done in isothermal and adiabatic processes.	L2	1	1-6,11-12
iv.	Give two systems of units of temperature measurement and give their equivalence.	L2	1	1-6,11-12
v.	Describe and Discuss heat engine based on Carnot cycle.	L2	1	1-6,11-12
vi.	Explain how the efficiency of refrigeration is measured?	L2	1	1-6,11-12
vii.	Detail out the application of the Carnot engine to a locomotion system.	L1	1	1-6,11-12
viii.	Define entropy and write an expression for entropy using the second law of thermodynamics.	L2	1	1-6,11-12
ix.	State the third law of thermodynamics and give its significance using the third law of thermodynamics describing why absolute zero temperature is not unattainable.	L2	1	1-6,11-12
x.	High Order Problems.	L3	1	1-6,11-12

Teaching and Learning Methodology	
Lecture/ PPT/ Videos/ Animations/ Role Plays/ Think-Pair-Share/ Predict-Observe-Explain/ Demonstration/ Concept mapping/ Case Studies examples/ Tutorial/ Activity/ Flipped Classroom/ Jigsaw/ Field based Learning/ Project Based Learning/ Mini Projects/ Hobby Projects/ Forum Theatre/ Dance/ Problem Based Learning/ Game Based Learning/ Group Discussion/ Collaborative Learning/ Experiential Learning / Self Directed Learning etc.	
Assessment Techniques	
One minute paper/ Predict-Observe-Explain/ Think-Pair-Share/ Class Test/ Quiz/ Crosswords/ Group Assessment/ Assignment/ Peer-to-Peer Evaluation/Seminar etc	
Suggested Activities (2 Hours)	
Activity No. 1	I feel cold because coldness enter my body. Discuss the statement in day-to-day life. Approximately give examples of **(i)** open system **(ii)** closed system and **(iii)** isolated system Discuss when the temperature of the body is locked until what time you hold the thermometer in contact with a body. Discuss it in contact with laws of thermodynamics. Discuss why when a person works or does exercise, he sweats. Reason it with the laws of thermodynamics.
Activity No. 2	**Note for the teachers for the activity:** Make 3-4 groups among students and assign each group the activity of drawing one of the graphs given below. Provide a few days to complete the activity. One the specific day, each group has to make a ppt presentation of the following three slides. One the day of the presentation select a member from each group randomly to make the presentation. Based on the work and presentation, teacher shall assign marks to each group, wherein all members of the group will get equal marks. **(i)** The first slide will explain the process of doing the experiment. **(ii)** In the second slide. Students will show the graph of measurement. **(iii)** In the third slide, they will list three observations from that study. **Activity:** Take four different sizes of same metal, preferable of same shape and give one piece to each group. Heat it uniformly on a hot plate. Keep a beaker of water with a thermometer immersed in it. Drop one hot metal into the water and record the temperature with time. Repeat the experiment for the other heated metal pieces of different sizes. **(i)** Plot a graph for the volume of the metal piece used v/s respective temperature change observed. **(ii)** Determine the heat capacity and specific heat of the metal used.

	All groups shall also do the following activity:
Activity No. 3	**Note for the teachers for the activity:** Make 3-4 groups among students and assign each group the activity of drawing one of the graphs given below. Provide a few days to complete the activity. One the specific day, each group has to make a ppt presentation of the following three slides. One the day of the presentation select a member from each group randomly to make the presentation. Based on the work and presentation, teacher shall assign marks to each group, wherein all members of the group will get equal marks. **(i)** The first slide will explain the process of doing the experiment. **(ii)** In the second slide. Students will show the graph of measurement. **(iii)** In the third slide, they will list three observations from that study. **Activity:** Take ice cubes of different size and immerse in water and measure the temperature change with time and repeat the experiment. Graph the observations.

Thermal Physics and Electronics

Unit – 2

The Portion to be Covered

Thermodynamic Potentials: Internal Energy, Enthalpy, Helmholtz Free Energy, Gibb's Free Energy. Properties and Applications. **(1 Hour)**

Maxwell's Thermodynamic Relations: Derivations and applications of Maxwell's Relations (1) First order Phase Transitions with examples, Clausius - Clapeyron Equation (2) Values of Cp-Cv (3) Joule-Thomson Effect and Joule-Thomson coefficient and Derive an equation for Vander Walls gas. Attainment of low temperature by liquefaction of gases and adiabatic demagnetization. **(3 Hours)**

Kinetic Theory of Gases: Distribution of Velocities: Maxwell-Boltzmann Law of Distribution of Velocities in an Ideal Gas: Mean, RMS and Most Probable Speeds. Degrees of Freedom, Law of Equipartition of Energy. Specific heats of Gases. **(3 Hours)**

Radiation: Blackbody radiation, spectral distribution, the concept of energy density and pressure of radiation, Wien's law, Wien's displacement law, Stefan-Boltzmann law, Rayleigh-Jeans law, Ultraviolet Radiation catastrophe and Planck's law of radiation. **(3 Hours)**

Topic Learning Outcomes

At the end of the topic, students should be able to:

SL No	TLO's	BL	CO	PO
i.	State Maxwell relations.	L1	2	1-6, 11-12
ii.	Give examples where Maxwells relations are used.	L1	2	1-6, 11-12

iii.	Explain the phase transition. Which is called as first order phase transition? Give Examples	L2	2	1-6, 11-12
iv.	State Clausius - Clapeyron Equation.	L1	2	1-6, 11-12
v.	Obtain an equation for difference in C_P - C_V.	L2	2	1-6, 11-12
vi.	State Joule-Thomson effect and Joule-Thomson coefficient.	L1	2	1-6, 11-12
vii.	Obtain an expression, giving the relation between pressure, volume and temperature for a real gas (Vander Waals gas).	L2	2	1-6, 11-12
viii.	Explain adiabatic demagnetization and how it is used to obtain low temperature by the liquidation of gases?	L2	2	1-6, 11-12
ix.	State Maxwell-Boltzmann Law of Distribution of Velocities in Ideal gases.	L1	2	1-6, 11-12
x.	Explain the mean RMS and most probable speeds in ideal gases.	L1	2	1-6, 11-12
xi.	Explain degrees of freedom associated with particles in an ideal gas?	L2	2	1-6, 11-12
xii.	Define the specific heat of a gas.	L1	2	1-6, 11-12
xiii.	Explain black body radiation and its spectral distribution.	L1	2	1-6, 11-12
xiv.	Explain the different laws used to describe different parts of the curves of a spectral distribution of black body radiation.	L2	2	1-6, 11-12
xv.	Define ultraviolet radiation catastrophe? Discuss its importance in the explanation of black body radiation.	L2	2	1-6, 11-12
xvi.	Define Planck's law of radiation and discuss how it could describe the whole black body radiation curve.	L2	2	1-6, 11-12
xvii.	High Order Problems.	L3	2	1-6, 11-12

Teaching and Learning Methodology
Lecture/ PPT/ Videos/ Animations/ Role Plays/ Think-Pair-Share/ Predict-Observe-Explain/ Demonstration/ Concept mapping/ Case Studies examples/ Tutorial/ Activity/ Flipped Classroom/ Jigsaw/ Field based Learning/ Project Based Learning/ Mini Projects/ Hobby Projects/ Forum Theatre/ Dance/ Problem Based Learning/ Game Based Learning/ Group Discussion/ Collaborative Learning/ Experiential Learning / Self Directed Learning etc.
Assessment Techniques
One minute paper/ Predict-Observe-Explain/ Think-Pair-Share/ Class Test/ Quiz/ Crosswords/ Group Assessment/ Assignment/ Peer-to-Peer Evaluation/Seminar etc

Suggested Activities (2 Hours)	
Activity No. 4	**(i)** Measuring the Solar Constant Materials: Simple flat sided Jar and Thermometer. Activity: Bottle containing water is exposed to solar radiation. The rise in temperature and time taken are noted. Calculate the heat absorbed by water and relate it to the output of the Sun. **(ii)** Thermo emf Materials: Suitable two dissimilar metal wires, voltage measuring device. Activity: In this experiment student will assemble the thermocouple and study the three effects namely, Seebeck, Peltier, and Thompson. **(iii)** Inverse square law of radiation Materials: A cardboard with a grid, cardboard with a hole, supporting clips, a ruler, candle. **(iv)** Activity: Students set the device. They count the lighted squares on the cardboard with the grid by varying the distance. And make necessary measurements and calculations to arrive at the inverse square law of radiation. Ref: Activity Based Physics Thinking Problems in Thermodynamics: Kinetic Theory http://www.physics.umd.edu/perg/abp/think/thermo/kt.htm
Activity No. 5	**Note for the teachers for the activity:** Make 3-4 groups among students and assign each group the activity of drawing one of the graphs given below. Provide a few days to complete the activity. One the specific day, each group has to make a ppt presentation of the following three slides. One the day of the presentation select a member from each group randomly to make the presentation. Based on the work and presentation, teacher shall assign marks to each group, wherein all members of the group will get equal marks. **(i)** The first slide will explain the process of doing the experiment. **(ii)** In the second slide. Students will show the graph of measurement. **(iii)** In the third slide, they will list three observations from that study. **Activity:** Take two dissimilar metal wires. Spot weld them forming two junctions. Dip one junction in ice and heat the other junction with a burner. Plot a graph of time of heating v/s Thermo EFM generated in the voltmeter.
Activity No. 6	**Note for the teachers for the activity:** Make 3-4 groups among students and assign each group the activity of drawing one of the graphs given below. Provide a few days to complete the activity. One the specific day, each group has to make a ppt presentation of the following three slides. One the day of the presentation select a member from each group randomly to make the presentation. Based on the work and presentation, teacher shall assign marks to each group, wherein all members of the group will get equal marks. **(i)** The first slide will explain the process of doing the experiment. **(ii)** In the second slide. Students will show the graph of measurement. **(iii)** In the third slide, they will list three observations from that study.

	Activity: Make 4 groups and give different-sized balloons to each group. Fit different-sized nozzles into the mouth of the large balloons. Measure the temperature or the EMF generated using a thermocouple placed at the mouth of the nozzle as the pressurised gas is released. Plot a graph of time v/s temperature. Vary the volume of the balloon and repeat the experiment. Plot the graph of volume v/s temperature difference created.

Thermal Physics and Electronics

Unit – 3

The Portion to be Covered

Semiconductor devices: Review of Intrinsic and Extrinsic semiconductors, p-n junction and its Characteristics and Parameters, Diode approximations, Half-wave rectifier, Full-wave rectifier, Zener diode voltage regulators: Regulator circuit with no load, Loaded Regulator. **(5 hours)**

Junction Transistors: Basics of Bipolar Junction Transistors (BJT), BJT operation, Common Base, Common Emitter and Common Collector Characteristics. Field Effect Transistor (FET) and its characteristics. Transistor as an Amplifier and Oscillator. **(6 hours)**

Topic Learning Outcomes

At the end of the topic, students should be able to:

SL No	TLO's	BL	CO	PO
i.	Define Semiconductors and Band Gap. Explain on what basis they are classified as intrinsic and extrinsic.	L2	3	1-6, 11-12
ii.	Define PN junction. Explain it's functioning in forward and reverse bias.	L1	3	1-6, 11-12
iii.	Explain the approximation used in a real diode with respect to an ideal PN Junction?	L2	3	1-6, 11-12
iv.	With a schematic diagram, explain half wave and full wave rectifiers.	L1	3	1-6, 11-12
v.	Define a Zener diode and explain how it is different from an ordinary diode using V-I curves?	L2	3	1-6, 11-12
vi.	With the schematic diagram, explain the working of voltage regulators of different types using a Zener diode.	L1	3	1-6, 11-12
vii.	Give the basic concepts used in the instruction of bipolar junction transistor and its operation.	L1	3	1-6, 11-12

viii.	Compare the V-I curve of common base common emitter and common collector BJT curves while explaining their working principles.	L2	3	1-6, 11-12
ix.	Define FET? Give its characteristics.	L1	3	1-6, 11-12
x.	Explain how a transistor can be used as an amplifier and an oscillator using a circuit diagram.	L2	3	1-6, 11-12
xi.	High Order Problems.	L3	3	1-6, 11-12

Teaching and Learning Methodology
Lecture/ PPT/ Videos/ Animations/ Role Plays/ Think-Pair-Share/ Predict-Observe-Explain/ Demonstration/ Concept mapping/ Case Studies examples/ Tutorial/ Activity/ Flipped Classroom/ Jigsaw/ Field based Learning/ Project Based Learning/ Mini Projects/ Hobby Projects/ Forum Theatre/ Dance/ Problem Based Learning/ Game Based Learning/ Group Discussion/ Collaborative Learning/ Experiential Learning / Self Directed Learning etc.

Assessment Techniques
One minute paper/ Predict-Observe-Explain/ Think-Pair-Share/ Class Test/ Quiz/ Crosswords/ Group Assessment/ Assignment/ Peer-to-Peer Evaluation/Seminar etc

Suggested Activities **(2 Hours)**	
Activity No. 7	Wire a regulated DC power supply on a bread board or groove board to give a regulated output voltage of + 5 V; +15 V; Dual power output : ± 5 V; Dual power output : ± 15 V. Use: 3-pin voltage regulators. Components required: 1.Step down transformer- 1 No. (5 V tapping, 100 – 500 mA current rating), BY 127 semiconductor diodes – 4 Nos, Inductor -1, Capacitor - 1, 3 pin 5V regulator-1 Search for circuit diagram in books/net. **Note for the teachers for the activity:** Make 3-4 groups among students and assign each group the activity of drawing one of the graphs given below. Provide a few days to complete the activity. One the specific day, each group has to make a ppt presentation of the following three slides. One the day of the presentation select a member from each group randomly to make the presentation. Based on the work and presentation, teacher shall assign marks to each group, wherein all members of the group will get equal marks. **(i)** The first slide will explain the process of doing the experiment. **(ii)** In the second slide. Students will show the graph of measurement. **(iii)** In the third slide, they will list three observations from that study.

	Activity: Form 3 groups and tell them to make a DC supply of low current of different voltages like 5V, 10V, and 15V on a breadboard
Activity No. 8	**(i)** Learn to identify the terminals of different types (packages) of BJTs. **(ii)** In the case of power transistors, learn how to fix a heat sink for the transistor. **(iii)** Learn the difference between BJT and FET in its operational characteristics.
Activity No. 9	**Note for the teachers for the activity:** Make 3-4 groups among students and assign each group the activity of drawing one of the graphs given below. Provide a few days to complete the activity. One the specific day, each group has to make a ppt presentation of the following three slides. One the day of the presentation select a member from each group randomly to make the presentation. Based on the work and presentation, teacher shall assign marks to each group, wherein all members of the group will get equal marks. **(i)** The first slide will explain the process of doing the experiment. **(ii)** In the second slide. Students will show the graph of measurement. **(iii)** In the third slide, they will list three observations from that study. **Activity:** Take any 3 diode and assign one to each group. Measure its resistance when dipped in ice and heating the ice till it boils. Using this data, plot calibration curve of temperature v/s resistance and also the cooling curve of temperature V/s time for the diode by each group.

Thermal Physics and Electronics

Unit – 4

The Portion to be Covered

Electronics: Integrated Circuits (Analog and Digital), Operational Amplifier, Ideal characteristics of Op-Amp, Inverting and Non-Inverting Configurations. Applications- Voltage Follower, Addition and Subtraction. **(4 hours)**

Digital: Switching and Logic Levels, Digital Waveform. Number Systems: Decimal Number System, Binary Number System, Converting Decimal to Binary, Hexadecimal Number System: Converting Binary to Hexadecimal, Hexadecimal to Binary. **(3 hours)**

Boolean Algebra Theorems: De Morgan's theorem. Digital Circuits: Logic gates, NOT Gate, AND Gate, OR Gate, NAND Gate, NOR Gate, Algebraic Simplification, Implementation of NAND and NOR functions. **(4 hours)**

Topic Learning Outcomes

At the end of the topic, students should be able to:

SL No	TLO's	BL	CO	PO
i.	Define op-amps and give the characteristics of an ideal op-amp.	L1	4	1-6, 11-12

ii.	Explains an inverting and non-inverting configuration of typical op-amps, with a schematic diagram.	L2	4	1-6, 11-12
iii.	Explain how op-amps can be used as a voltage follower, with a schematic diagram and with relevant expressions.	L2	4	1-6, 11-12
iv.	Explain how op-amps can be used as a voltage follower, adder and subtractor, with a schematic diagram and with relevant expressions.	L2	4	1-6, 11-12
v.	Give different digital wave forms and explain how one can visualize the switching and logic levels.	L1	5	1-6, 11-12
vi.	Write any four-digit numbers other than zero in the decimal number system and convert that into binary and hexadecimal.	L2	5	1-6, 11-12
vii.	Write any number in a Binary System of 8 digits other than zero and convert it into decimal and hexadecimal.	L2	5	1-6, 11-12
viii.	Write any number in the hexadecimal system of 4 digits other than zero and converted it into a binary and decimal number.	L2	5	1-6, 11-12
ix.	Give simplified diagram for a given Boolean circuit diagram of logic gates, and verify using the De-Morgans theorem.	L2	5	1-6, 11-12
x.	Why are X-NOR gates called Universal Gates?	L2	5	1-6, 11-12
xi.	High Order Problems.	L3	4, 5	1-6, 11-12

Teaching and Learning Methodology

Lecture/ PPT/ Videos/ Animations/ Role Plays/ Think-Pair-Share/ Predict-Observe-Explain/ Demonstration/ Concept mapping/ Case Studies examples/ Tutorial/ Activity/ Flipped Classroom/ Jigsaw/ Field based Learning/ Project Based Learning/ Mini Projects/ Hobby Projects/ Forum Theatre/ Dance/ Problem Based Learning/ Game Based Learning/ Group Discussion/ Collaborative Learning/ Experiential Learning / Self Directed Learning etc.

Assessment Techniques

One minute paper/ Predict-Observe-Explain/ Think-Pair-Share/ Class Test/ Quiz/ Crosswords/ Group Assessment/ Assignment/ Peer-to-Peer Evaluation/Seminar etc

Suggested Activities (2 Hours)

Activity No. 10	Learn how to implement logic functions (AND, OR, NOT) using just diodes and resistors. With a circuit diagram show how different types of gates can be built by X-NOR gates.

Activity No. 11	**Operational Amplifiers** (i) Understand the concept of virtual ground of an OP-AMP. (ii) Learn the different types of op-amps used for different applications. (iii) What is a buffer? Prepare a report on buffers and its application in instrumentation electronics.
Activity No. 12	(i) A man has to take a wolf, a goat, and some cabbage across a river. His rowboat has enough room for the man plus either the wolf or the goat or the cabbage. If he takes the cabbage with him, the wolf will eat the goat. If he takes the wolf, the goat will eat the cabbage. Only when the man is present are the goat and the cabbage safe from their enemies. All the same, the man carries wolf, goat, and cabbage across the river. How? Write the truth table for the above story and implement using gates. (ii) A locker has been rented in the bank. Express the process of opening the locker in terms of digital operation. (iii) A bulb in a staircase has two switches, one switch being at the ground floor and the other one at the first floor. The bulb can be turned ON and also can be turned OFF by and one of the switches irrespective of the state of the other switch. The logic of switching of the bulb resembles.

Textbooks

Sl No	Title of the Book
1.	Electronic Devices and Circuits, David A. Bell, 2004, PHI, New Delhi
2.	Integrated Electronics, Jacob Millman and CC Halkias
3.	Digital Fundamentals, Floyd, 2001, PHI, New Delhi

References Books

Sl No	Title of the Book
1.	Heat and Thermodynamics, M.W. Zemansky, Richard Dittman, 1981, McGraw-Hill.
2.	Thermal Physics, S. Garg, R. Bansal and Ghosh, 2nd Edition, 1993, Tata McGraw-Hill
3.	A Treatise on Heat, Meghnad Saha, and B.N.Srivastava, 1958, Indian Press
4.	Modern Thermodynamics with Statistical Mechanics, Carl S. Helrich, 2009, Springer.
5.	Thermodynamics, Kinetic Theory & Statistical Thermodynamics, Sears & Salinger. 1988, Narosa.
6.	An Introduction to Thermal Physics, Daniel V Schroeder, 2020, Oxford University Press

Formative Assessment	
Assessment	**Marks**
Internal Assessment	10
Activity	10
REU based Group Activity (Conduction, Report, Presentation)	10
Science Communication (Seminar/Poster etc)	10
Total	40

List of Experiments to be performed in the Laboratory	
1.	Mechanical Equivalent of Heat by Callender and Barne's method
2.	Coefficient of thermal conductivity of Copper by Searle's apparatus
3.	Coefficient of thermal conductivity of a bad conductor by Lee and Charlton's disc method
4.	Determination of Stefan's constant/ Verification of Stefan's law
5.	Variation of thermo-emf across two junctions of a thermocouple with temperature
6.	Verification of Clausius –Clapeyron equation and determination of specific enthalpy
7.	V-I Characteristics of Silicon & Germanium PN Junction diodes (FB & RB) V-I Characteristics of Zener Diode and voltage regulator
8.	Characteristics of BJT in Common Emitter Configuration Frequency response of CE Amplifier Frequency response of CC Amplifier (Emitter Follower).
9.	Half Wave and Full Wave Rectifier Without Filter Half Wave and Full Wave Rectifier with Filter
10.	Applications of Operational Amplifier Non-inverting and Inverting op-amp circuits Voltage follower, Adder and Subtractor circuits
11.	Truth table verification of logic gates using TTL 74 series ICs. Transfer characteristics of a TTL gate using CRO. Logic Gates; Combinational Circuits; Sequential Circuits

Reference Book for Laboratory Experiments	
Sl No	**Title of the Book**
1.	Basic Electronics Lab (P242) Manual 2015-16, National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar, 2015.
2.	**Suggested Readings:** 1. B.L. Worsnop, H.T. Flint, "Advanced Practical Physics for Students", Methuen & Co., Ltd., London, 1962, 9e. 2. S. Panigrahi, B. Mallick, "Engineering Practical Physics", Cengage Learning India Pvt. Ltd., 2015, 1e.

SYLLABUS FOR OPEN ELECTIVE

ENERGY SOURCES

Time: 2 hrs./week + 01 Hr tutorial **Max Marks:**

		No. of lectures
Unit-I	**Non-Renewable energy sources**	
	Chapter-1: Introduction	
	Energy concept-sources in general, its significance & necessity. Classification of energy sources: Primary and Secondary energy, Commercial and Non-commercial energy, Renewable and Non-renewable energy, Conventional and Non-conventional energy, Based on Origin-Examples and limitations. Importance of Non-commercial energy resources.	**04**
	Chapter-2: Conventional energy sources	
	Fossil fuels & Nuclear energy- production & extraction, usage rate and limitations. Impact on environment and their issues& challenges. Overview of Indian & world energy scenario with latest statistics- consumption & necessity. Need of eco-friendly & green energy & their related technology.	**09**
	Total	**13**
Unit-II	**Renewable energy sources**	
	Chapter-1: Introduction:	
	Need of renewable energy, non-conventional energy sources. An overview of developments in Offshore Wind Energy, Tidal Energy, Wave energy systems, Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion, solar energy, biomass, biochemical conversion, biogas generation, geothermal energy tidal energy, Hydroelectricity.	**05**
	Chapter 2 : Solar energy:	
	Solar Energy-Key features, its importance, Merits & demerits of solar energy, Applications of solar energy. Solar water heater, flat plate collector, solar distillation, solar cooker, solar green houses, solar cell -brief discussion of each. Need and characteristics of photovoltaic (PV) systems, PV models and equivalent circuits, and sun tracking systems.	**08**
	Total	**13**
Unit-III	**Chapter-3: Wind and Tidal Energy harvesting**:	
	Fundamentals of Wind energy, Wind Turbines and different electrical machines in wind turbines, Power electronic interfaces, and grid interconnection topologies. Ocean Energy Potential against Wind and Solar, Wave Characteristics and Statistics, Wave Energy Devices. Tide characteristics and Statistics, Tide Energy Technologies, Ocean Thermal Energy.	**08**
	Chapter-4 : Geothermal and hydro energy	
	Geothermal Resources, Geothermal Technologies.	**02**
	Hydropower resources, hydropower technologies, environmental impact of hydro power sources.	**03**
	Carbon captured technologies, cell, batteries, power consumption	**01**
	Total	**13**

	Activity for tutorial classes 01 lectures/week 1. Demonstration of on Solar energy, wind energy, etc, using training modules at Labs. 2. Conversion of vibration to voltage using piezoelectric materials. 3. Conversion of thermal energy into voltage using thermoelectric (using thermocouples or heat sensors) modules. 4. Project report on Solar energy scenario in India 5. Project report on Hydro energy scenario in India 6. Project report on wind energy scenario in India 7. Field trip to nearby Hydroelectric stations. 8. Field trip to wind energy stations like Chitradurga, Hospet, Gadag, etc. 9. Field trip to solar energy parks like Yeramaras near Raichur. 10. Videos on solar energy, hydro energy and wind energy.	
	Reference Books: 1. Non-conventional energy sources - G.D Rai - Khanna Publishers, New Delhi 2. Solar energy - M P Agarwal - S Chand and Co. Ltd. 3. Solar energy - Suhas P Sukhative Tata McGraw - Hill Publishing Company Ltd. 4. Godfrey Boyle, "Renewable Energy, Power for a sustainable future", 2004, Oxford University Press, in association with The Open University. 5. Dr. P Jayakumar, Solar Energy: Resource Assessment Handbook, 2009 6. J.Balfour, M.Shaw and S. Jarosek, Photovoltaics, Lawrence J Goodrich (USA). 7. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renewable_energy	