

**TG ECET-2026****SYLLABUS FOR ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS  
ENGINEERING****MATHEMATICS (50 Marks)****UNIT-I: MATRICES AND DETERMINANTS**

Definition of Matrix, Types of matrices-Algebra of matrices-Transpose of a matrix-Symmetric, skew symmetric matrices-Minor, cofactor of an element-Determinant of a square matrix up to third order – Properties - Laplace's expansion-singular and non-singular matrices- Adjoint and multiplicative inverse of a square matrix-System of linear equations in 3 variables-Solutions by Cramer's rule, Matrix inversion method-Gauss-Jordan method.

**Partial Fractions:** Resolving a given rational function into partial fractions.

**Logarithms:** Definition of logarithm and its properties, meaning of 'e', exponential function and logarithmic function.

**UNIT-II: TRIGONOMETRY**

Properties of Trigonometric functions– Ratios of Compound angles, multiple angles, sub multiple angles – Transformations of Products into sum or difference and vice versa. Properties of triangles: sine rule, cosine rule, tangent rule and projection rule. Solution of a triangle when (i) three sides (SSS), (ii) two sides and an included angle (SAS), (iii) one side and two angles are given (SAA). Inverse Trigonometric functions, Hyperbolic functions.

**Complex Numbers:** Definition of a complex number, Modulus, amplitude and conjugate of complex number, arithmetic operations on complex numbers - Modulus-Amplitude form (Polar form) - Euler form (exponential form).

**UNIT-III: ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY**

**Straight Lines**–different forms of Straight Lines, distance of a point from a line, angle between two lines, intersection of two non-parallel lines and distance between two parallel lines.

**Circles** - Equation of circle given center and radius, given ends of diameter-General equation-finding center and radius, center and a point on the circumference, 3 non-collinear points, center and tangent, equation of tangent and normal at a point on the circle.

**Conic section** – Properties of parabola, ellipse and hyperbola – Standard forms with vertex at origin and axis along co-ordinate axes only, simple problems.

**UNIT-IV: DIFFERENTIATION AND ITS APPLICATIONS**

Functions and limits – Standard limits – Differentiation of sum, product, quotient of functions,

function of function, trigonometric, inverse trigonometric, exponential, logarithmic, hyperbolic functions, implicit, explicit and parametric functions–Derivative of a function with respect to another function–Second order derivatives – Geometrical applications of the derivative(angle between curves, tangent and normal)–Increasing and decreasing functions–Maxima and Minima(single variable functions) using second order derivative only, Physical application – Rate measure - Partial differentiation–Partial derivatives up to second order–Euler’s theorem.

### **UNIT–V: INTEGRATION AND ITS APPLICATIONS**

Indefinite integral – Standard forms – Integration by substitution, Integration of trigonometric, algebraic, exponential, logarithmic and hyperbolic functions—Integration of reducible and irreducible quadratic factors, Integration by decomposition of the integrand, Integration by parts – Definite integrals and properties, Definite integral as the limit of a sum – Application of integration to find areas under plane curves and volumes of solids of revolution– Mean and RMS values, Trapezoidal rule and Simpson’s 1/3 rule for approximation of integrals.

### **UNIT–VI: DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS**

Definition of a differential equation-order and degree of a differential equation- formation of differential equations-solution of differential equation of the type first order first degree, variable-separable, homogeneous equations, exact, linear differential equation of the form  $dy/dx+Py=Q$ , Bernoulli’s equation, 2<sup>nd</sup> order linear differential equations with constant coefficients both homogeneous and non-homogeneous and finding the particular integrals for the functions  $e^{ax}$ ,  $\sin ax$ ,  $\cos ax$ ,  $ax^2 + bx + c$  ( $a, b, c$  are real numbers) and general solutions.

### **UNIT–VII: LAPLACE TRANSFORMS**

Laplace Transforms (LT) of elementary functions-Linearity property, first shifting property, change of scale property, multiplication by  $t^n$  and division by  $t$  - LT of derivatives and integrals, Unit step function, LT of unit step function, second shifting property, evaluation of improper integrals, Inverse Laplace transform (ILT)-shifting theorems, change of scale property, multiplication by  $s^n$  and division by  $s$ , ILT by using partial fractions and convolution theorem. Applications of LT to solve linear ordinary differential equations up to second order with initial conditions.

### **UNIT–VIII: FOURIER SERIES**

Fourier series, Euler’s formulae over the interval  $(C, C+2\pi)$  for determining the Fourier coefficients. Fourier series of simple functions in  $(0, 2\pi)$  and  $(-\pi, \pi)$ , Fourier series for even and odd functions in the interval  $(-\pi, \pi)$  – Half range Fourier series – sine and cosine series over the interval  $(0, \pi)$ .

## **PHYSICS (25 Marks)**

### **UNIT-I: UNITS, DIMENSIONS AND MEASUREMENTS**

Physical quantity – Fundamental and derived quantities, unit – definitions – system of units – Advantages of S.I. units.

Dimensions and dimensional formula – definitions, units and dimensional formulae for physical quantities, Dimensionless quantities, Principle of homogeneity, Applications of dimensional analysis – Checking the correctness of physical equations – conversion of unit from one system to another system – problems on density, force and energy.

### **UNIT-II: VECTORS**

Scalar and Vector quantities – definition and examples, representation of a vector, Classification of vectors - Proper vector, Equal vectors, Unit vector, Negative vector, null vector and Position vector, Resolution of a vector.

Lami's theorem, Parallelogram law of vectors – statement- expression for magnitude and direction of resultant vector – derivation, Representation of a vector in unit vectors  $\mathbf{i}$ ,  $\mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{k}$  – numerical problems.

Scalar product of vectors - application to work done by force and power – properties of scalar product – Numerical problems.

Vector product of vectors – Right hand thumb rule and right hand screw rule - application to torque - properties of vector product - Application to area of parallelogram and triangle - numerical problems.

### **UNIT-III: MECHANICS**

Concept of Friction - Normal reaction, Angle of friction, Motion of a body over a rough horizontal surface - expressions for Acceleration, Displacement, Time taken to come to rest - derivations, inclined plane - Motion of a body over a smooth inclined plane and rough inclined plane – forces acting on the body - angle of repose, Application of friction – brake system in bicycle – numerical problems.

Projectile motion – definition – examples, Horizontal projection - Oblique projection, Expression for path of a projectile in oblique projection – derivation, Maximum height, Time of ascent, Time of descent, Time of flight, Horizontal range and maximum horizontal range in oblique projection – derivations, numerical problems.

Circular motion – definition of angular displacement, angular velocity, angular acceleration, frequency and time period, Relation between linear and angular velocity – derivation – related numerical problems, Central force – examples, Expressions for centripetal and centrifugal forces (no derivation), Applications of centripetal and centrifugal forces - Banking of roads and its expression, bending of cyclist and principle of centrifuge - related numerical problems.

### **UNIT-IV: PROPERTIES OF MATTER**

Elasticity – Elastic body – definition - examples, Stress and Strain – definitions and expressions, types of stress and strain, elastic limit - Hooke's law – statement – modulus of elasticity, significance of stress and strain curve - Young's modulus – Derivation, numerical problems.

Surface tension - Capillarity –angle of contact – definition- examples for capillarity- Formula for Surface tension based on capillarity (no derivation), effect of temperature and impurity on surface tension, applications and illustrations of surface tension, numerical problems.

Viscosity - Newton’s formula for viscous force – derivation - Coefficient of viscosity - Poiseuille’s equation (formula only), Effect of temperature on viscosity of liquids and gases, applications of viscosity, numerical problems.

Concept of fluid motion – streamline and turbulent flow, Reynold’s number, equation of continuity, Bernoulli’s theorem (only formula) and applications - related problems.

#### **UNIT-V: CONSERVATION LAWS AND ENERGY SOURCES**

Work, Power and Energy – explanation, Potential Energy and Kinetic energy –examples – expressions for Potential energy and Kinetic energy – derivations, Work-Energy theorem – derivation, Law of conservation of energy – examples, Law of conservation of energy in the case of freely falling body – proof – Illustration of conservation of energy in the case of simple pendulum, related problems.

#### **UNIT-VI: HEAT**

Heat – thermal expansion of solids – Coefficients of expansions, Boyle’s law – statement, concept of absolute zero - Absolute scale of temperature, Charles’ laws, Ideal gas equation – derivation - value of universal gas constant ‘R’, Gas equation in terms of density, Isothermal and Adiabatic processes - Differences between isothermal and adiabatic processes, Internal energy and External work done, Expression for work done – derivation, first law of thermodynamics – application of first law to isothermal and adiabatic processes, second law of thermodynamics, specific heats of a gas, related numerical problems.

#### **UNIT-VII: SIMPLE HARMONIC MOTION**

Periodic motion - Simple Harmonic Motion (SHM) – definition – examples, Conditions for SHM, Time period, frequency, amplitude and phase of a particle in SHM, Expressions for Displacement, Velocity, Acceleration, Time period and frequency of a particle executing SHM – derivations.

Ideal simple pendulum – time period of simple pendulum – derivation, laws of simple pendulum, Second’s pendulum - related numerical problems.

#### **UNIT-VIII: SOUND**

Stationary waves, beats - applications of beats, echo – definition - applications - relation between time of echo and distance of obstacle.

Doppler effect in sound (no derivation, formulae only) – list the applications – ultrasound and radar in medicine and engineering - derivation - Reverberation and time of reverberation - Sabine’s formula - Free and forced vibrations - Resonance - Conditions of good auditorium, noise pollution – causes, effects and methods to minimize noise pollution, related numerical problems.

**UNIT-IX: MAGNETISM AND ELECTRICITY**

Basics of magnetism, Coulomb's inverse square law in magnetism, moment of couple on a bar magnet placed in a uniform magnetic field – derivation, expression for magnetic induction field strength at a point on the axial line of a bar magnet – derivation.

Kirchhoff's laws in electricity, Wheatstone bridge – balancing condition, application of Wheatstone bridge – Meter bridge,

Concept of electromagnetic induction – self induction and mutual induction, Faraday's Laws, Lenz's law, principle and working of transformer - types of transformers, types of magnetic materials – dia, para and ferromagnetic materials, related numerical problems.

**UNIT-X: OPTICS**

Light theories - dual nature, reflection, refraction, and interference.

Photo electric effect - Einstein's photo electric equation – Work function and threshold frequency - laws of photo electric effect - applications of photo electric effect – photo cell.

**UNIT-XI: MODERN PHYSICS**

LASER – definition, Spontaneous emission and Stimulated emission – principle and working of LASER, characteristics of LASER- types of LASER, applications of LASER.

Total internal reflection, critical angle, conditions for total internal reflection, Principle and working of Optical fiber – types - Applications of optical fiber – Nano technology, nano particles and nano materials - applications and devices, Superconductivity - basic concept - applications of Superconductors.

**UNIT-XII: SEMICONDUCTOR PHYSICS**

Energy bands in solids - valence band- conduction band – forbidden gap – Energy band diagram of conductors, insulators and semiconductors – concept of Fermi level - Intrinsic semiconductors - examples - Concept of holes in semiconductors - Doping - Extrinsic semiconductors - P-type and N-type semiconductors, PN Junction diode – Forward Biasing and Reverse Biasing - Volt-Ampere (V-I) characteristics - Applications of PN diode - Diode as rectifier (half wave rectifier), Light Emitting Diode – principle and working, solar cell – principle and working.

## **CHEMISTRY (25 Marks)**

### **UNIT-I: FUNDAMENTALS OF CHEMISTRY**

**Atomic Structure:** Introduction – Atomic number – Mass number - Isotopes and Isobars - Bohr's Atomic Theory - Orbitals - Shapes of s, p and d orbitals – Aufbau principle - Hund's rule - Pauli's exclusion principle - Electronic configuration of elements

**Chemical Bonding:** Introduction – Electronic theory of valency - Types of chemical bonds - Ionic, Covalent, Co-ordinate covalent, Metallic and Hydrogen bonds with examples - Properties of Ionic and Covalent compounds - Types of Hydrogen bonds – Effect of hydrogen bonding on physical properties.

**Oxidation - Reduction:** Electronic concept of Oxidation, Reduction, Oxidation Number - Calculations.

### **UNIT-II: SOLUTIONS AND COLLOIDS**

Introduction - Solution – Solubility - Classification of solutions based on physical state - Atomic weight, Molecular weight, Equivalent weight - Mole concept – Molarity and Normality - Numerical problems on mole, molarity and normality – Colloids - Types of colloids - Lyophilic and Lyophobic colloids - Protective Colloids - Gold number - Properties of Colloids - Industrial applications of colloids.

### **UNIT-III: ACIDS AND BASES**

Introduction - Theories of acids and bases and limitations - Arrhenius theory - Bronsted -Lowry theory - Lewis's acid base theory - Ionic product of water - pH and related numerical problems - Buffer solutions - buffer action - Applications of buffer solutions - Ostwald's theory of indicators.

### **UNIT-IV: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE**

Introduction - Environment - Scope and importance of environmental studies - Important terms - Concept of ecosystem - Producers, consumers and decomposers - Food chain - Food web - Carbon and nitrogen cycles - Biodiversity, definition and threats to Biodiversity - Forest resources - Deforestation – Green Chemistry – E-waste – Management of e-waste.

### **UNIT-V: WATER TECHNOLOGY**

Introduction - Soft and hard water - Causes of hardness – Types of hardness - Disadvantages of hard water using in industries - Degree of hardness - Softening methods - Permutit process and Ion exchange process - Drinking water - Municipal treatment of water for drinking purpose – Osmosis and Reverse Osmosis - Advantages of Reverse osmosis – Desalination by Electro dialysis – Defluoridation – Nalgonda Technique.

### **UNIT-VI: ELECTROCHEMISTRY**

Conductors, insulators, electrolytes – Types of electrolytes - Arrhenius theory of electrolytic dissociation - Electrolysis – Electrolysis of fused NaCl and aqueous NaCl –Applications of electrolysis - Faraday's laws of electrolysis - Numerical problems.

**UNIT-VII: METALLURGY**

Characteristics of metals - Distinguish between metals and non metals - Mineral, Ore, Gangue, Flux, Slag - Concentration of ore - Construction and operation of Reverberatory furnace and Blast furnace - Methods of extraction of crude metal - Roasting, Calcination, Smelting – Alloys - Purpose of making alloys - Composition and uses of Brass, German Silver, Nichrome, Stainless Steel and Duralumin.

**UNIT – VIII: CORROSION**

Corrosion - Factors influencing the rate of corrosion – Dry and wet theories of corrosion – Composition cell, Stress cell and Concentration cell - Rusting of iron and its mechanism - Prevention of corrosion – Protective coatings - Cathodic protection - Paint – Constituents of paint – Functions of constituents of paint.

**UNIT – IX: POLYMERS**

Polymers - Polymerization - Types of polymerizations – Addition polymerization and Condensation polymerization - Plastics - Types of plastics - Advantages of plastics over traditional materials - Disadvantages of using plastics - Preparation and uses of the following plastics: 1. Polythene 2. PVC 3. Teflon 4. Polystyrene 5. Urea formaldehyde 6. Bakelite - Compounding and moulding of plastics – Natural rubber – Vulcanization of natural rubber - Elastomers – Preparation and uses of Butyl rubber, Buna-S rubber and Neoprene rubber - Fibre - Preparation and uses of Nylon 6,6 and Polyester (Polyethylene terephthalate) - Biodegradable polymers and their general applications.

**UNIT – X: FUELS AND LUBRICANTS**

Definition and classification of fuels - Characteristics of good fuels - Calorific value - HCV and LCV - Calculation of oxygen required for combustion of methane and ethane – Preparation method, composition, calorific value, and uses of some gaseous fuels; a) CNG b) LPG c) Water gas, d) Producer gas, e) Coal gas, and f) Bio gas – Explosives – Classification of explosives – Applications of explosives – Lubricants – Classification and functions of lubricants.

**UNIT XI: ELECTROCHEMICAL CELL - BATTERIES**

Galvanic cell - Standard electrode potential - Reference electrodes - Types of reference electrodes - Electro chemical series - EMF of cell – batteries - Types of batteries - Fuel cells.

**UNIT – XII: ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES**

Introduction - Classification of air pollutants based on origin and states of matter - Air pollution – Causes, effects and controlling methods of air pollution - Water pollution – Causes, effects and controlling methods of water pollution – Soil pollution – Causes of soil pollution – General effects of soil pollution - Controlling methods of soil pollution – Carbon Trading.

## **ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING (100 Marks)**

### **UNIT I: BASIC ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING**

Ohms Law, Kirchoff's Laws, Series and Parallel resistance circuits, star/delta transformation, Network theorems, Work, Power and Energy.

Heating effects of Electric current, Magnetic effects of Electric current, Electromagnetic Induction, Types of Electrical Engineering materials - Conducting, Semi conducting, Magnetic, Insulating, Dielectric and Special purpose materials- Properties and uses.

Batteries - Types, Properties, applications, charging methods and efficiency calculation.

### **UNIT II: ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC MEASURING INSTRUMENTS**

**Measuring Instruments:** Classification, Deflection, Controlling and damping torques - Construction, Working Principle of Operation of moving Coil, Moving Iron, Dynamometer type, Induction type meters, Induction type Energy meter, Errors. Instrument Transformers, Shunts and Multipliers.

Measurement of Resistance, construction and working of Megger, Potentiometer, Transducers and Sensors – Types, Thermistors, Thermocouple, LVDT and Strain gauges. Electronics and digital instruments. Rectifier type, Digital Multimeter, Digital Energy meter, Digital Frequency meter and Clamp meter.

### **UNIT III: D.C. MACHINES**

**D.C. Generators:** Construction, Operation, Classification of DC Generators- EMF Equation, Types of Armature Windings, Armature reaction, Characteristics, Calculation of Efficiency, Parallel operation and Applications.

**DC Motors:** Principle of operation, Back EMF, Torque Equation, Types, Characteristics, Starters, Speed Control methods, Testing, Losses, Efficiency and Applications. Types of Electrical braking systems.

### **UNIT IV: A.C. CIRCUITS**

**A.C. Circuits:** Fundamentals, Average value, RMS value, Form factor and Peak factor of periodic wave forms. Single phase AC Series and parallel Circuits, R-L-C Resonant circuits.

Polyphase Circuits, Measurement of 3-phase power by 1, 2, 3 Wattmeter's method for balanced loads.

### **UNIT V: TRANSFORMERS**

**Transformers:** Single-phase Transformers - Construction, Operation, EMF Equation, Testing, Equivalent circuit, Regulation, All day efficiency and Applications.

Auto-transformers, Three-phase transformers, types of connections and their applications. Differences between Distribution and Power Transformers.

## UNIT VI: A.C. MACHINES

**Three-Phase Induction Motors:** Construction, Principle of Operation, Torque Equation, torque-slip characteristics, losses, efficiency, testing, circle diagram, speed control methods, starters and applications, performance of double-cage Induction motors.

### **Single-phase Induction Motors and Special purpose Motors:**

Types, Principle of operation, applications. Single Phase induction motors.

Principle of operation and applications of AC series motors, Universal Motor, Stepper Motor, Servomotor and BLDC Motors.

**Alternators:** Construction, Operation, EMF equation, regulation, testing and parallel Operation.

**Synchronous Motors:** Construction, Operation and performance, effect of field excitation, 'V'-Curve and inverted 'V'- Curve, methods of Starting and applications of Synchronous motors. Hunting and its effects.

## UNIT VII:-ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

**Generating Stations:** Conventional and Non-conventional sources of energy. Working principle and classification of Thermal, Hydel, Nuclear and Gas Power stations. Components and auxiliaries of power stations.

Renewable energy sources; Solar, Photovoltaic and windmill.

**Transmission and Distribution:** Types of supply systems, Transmission line parameters, inductance and capacitance, performance of short and medium lines, regulation, Ferranti effect, Corona, Skin effect. Components of Transmission lines, supports, conductor spacing, ground clearance and sag. Line Insulators, voltage distribution across the string, string efficiency, methods of improving string efficiency. Types of Substations and Substation equipment. Merits and demerits of Gas Insulated Substation.

HVDC Transmission: Basic concepts, types, Advantages and Disadvantages.

Distribution: Radial and ring distributors, variation of load voltage, micro and smart grids.

## UNIT VIII: - PROTECTION OF POWER SYSTEMS

**Switch gear** – Types of faults in power system. Principle of operation, Types and Uses of Switches, Fuses, Isolators, Circuit Breakers and Current Limiting reactors.

**Relays:** Basic requirements, Classification, Principle of Operation of Electromagnetic type and Induction type over current relay, Directional over current relays, PSM and TSM settings. Principle of impedance distance relays.

Protection of alternators, Transformers, Bus-bars, Transmission lines and feeders. Types of voltage surges, Lightning arrestors, neutral grounding.

Basic concepts of Digital Protection.

## UNIT IX: - ELECTRICAL ESTIMATION AND UTILISATION

**Electric Wiring:** Tools, Wires, Types of wiring systems, Accessories, wiring systems Lamp Circuits. Estimating and costing of domestic, industrial, power, irrigation pump sets, overhead lines and 11 kV Substations. Rural electrification, departmental tests, Earthing, maintenance of electrical machines.

**Electric Lighting:** Requirements of good lighting, different types of lamp fittings, laws of illumination.

**Electric heating:** Requirements of good heating element, Types of resistance heating, Electric arc furnaces, Types of induction heating, Dielectric heating-Principle of operation and Applications.

**Electric welding:** Types, working of welding, welding generator and welding transformer, Applications.

**Electric Traction:** Systems of Train Electrification, Speed-time Curves (Trapezoidal speed time curve only) for different services, Schedule speed, Tractive Effort, coefficient of adhesion, Traction system auxiliaries, Traction motors, Supply systems.

## UNIT X: - BASIC ELECTRONICS

Classification of resistors, inductors, capacitors and applications.

Semi - conductor Devices: Working and Characteristics of PN junction diode and Zener diode.

Transistors- PNP and NPN Transistors, characteristics, configurations and biasing methods.

Half and Full wave rectifiers, Bridge rectifiers, Filters, Zener diode regulation. Special devices: UJT, FET, JFET, MOSFET.

Amplifiers- Types, Principles of operation, Characteristics, Multistage, Coupled amplifiers, Power amplifiers, and Feedback amplifiers.

Oscillators- Types, working, principle of operation and applications.

Non linear wave shaping circuits, operational amplifiers, differential amplifiers, Tuned amplifiers characteristics, block diagram, types. Pin configuration of 741 IC.

## UNIT XI: - DIGITAL ELECTRONICS

**Digital Electronics-** Various number systems, inter conversions, Boolean Algebra, Logic families, performance of AND, OR, NOT, NOR, NAND, EX-OR gates, combinational Logic Circuits, sequential logic circuits, Registers, A/D and D/A converters, counters, timers and flip-flops, memories.

## UNIT XII: - POWER ELECTRONICS

**Power Electronic Devices:** Construction and working of SCR, DIAC, TRIAC, LASCR, IGBT. Volt- ampere characteristics, Triggering of SCR using UJT and Protection of SCR.

**Converters-** Rectifiers, Choppers, Inverters, AC regulators and Cyclo converters. Classification, Block Diagram and applications of UPS, SMPS. Applications of Power Electronics circuits.

**UNIT XIII. PLC AND C LANGUAGE**

PLC- Components and concepts of Ladder diagrams, applications. C Language-key words & Identifiers, constants & variables, Operators & Expressions- basic programming.

**UNIT XIV. ELECTRICAL VEHICLES**

Basic concept of Electric Vehicle (EV) – Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEV) – Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles – types of EV based on Drive Train configuration – various components in EV.