	BIOSTATISTICS		
CourseCode	MBT101	CIEMarks	50
TeachingHours/Week(L:P:SDA)	2:0:2	SEEMarks	50
TotalHoursofPedagogy	3	TotalMarks	100
Credits	3	ExamHours	3

### CourseLearningobjectives:

- Equipstudentswithasolidfoundationin biostatistics,includingdataclassification,samplingmethods,and descriptive statistics, essential for analyzing biological data.
- Enablestudentstoapplyvariousstatisticaltechniquessuchascorrelation,regressionanalysis,and distribution models to real-world biological problems.
- Providestudentswiththeknowledgetodesign,conduct,andanalyzebiologicalexperiments,ensuringthe validity and reliability of experimental outcomes.
- Developstudents'skillsininferentialstatistics,includinghypothesistestinganderroranalysis,todraw meaningful conclusions from biological data.
- Introducestudentstotheapplicationofbiostatisticsingenomics,particularlyintheanalysisofmicroarray data, and equip them with the tools to process and interpret complex genetic data.

### **Module-1**

#### INTRODUCTIONTOBIOSTATISTICS:

Introduction to Biostatistics, classification of variables, types of data, sorting of data, sampling methods, representation of data-tabular, diagrammatic (bar diagram, line diagram, pie chart), graphical (Histogram, frequency polygon, frequency curve), box plot and pictorial, Measure of dispersion- standard deviation, quartile deviation, mean deviation, variance and coefficient of variation, logarithmic mean and harmonic mean, kurtosis andskewness. Application of data-tabular, diagrammatic (bar diagram, line diagram, pie chart), graphical (Histogram, frequency polygon, frequency curve), box plot and pictorial, Measure of dispersion- standard deviation, quartile deviation, wariance and coefficient of variation, logarithmic mean and harmonic mean, kurtosis and skewness. Application of data-tabular, diagrammatic (bar diagram, line diagram, pie chart), graphical (Histogram, frequency polygon, frequency curve), box plot and pictorial, Measure of dispersion- standard deviation, quartile deviation, variance and coefficient of variation, logarithmic mean and harmonic mean, kurtosis and skewness. Application of data-tabular, diagrammatic (bar diagram, line diagram, pie chart), graphical (Histogram, frequency polygon, frequency curve), box plot and pictorial, Measure of dispersion- standard deviation, quartile deviation, variance and coefficient of variation, logarithmic mean and harmonic mean, kurtosis and skewness.

#### Module-2

### **BI-VARIATEANALYSIS**

Statistical Correlation, types of correlation, methods of correlation, Karl Pearson correlation coefficient, Spearman Rank correlation Coefficient, regression analysis- linear and non-linear, curve fitting, linearization and its application in biological studies, Baye's theorem, binomial distribution, poisson distribution, normal distribution, Significance of statistics to biological problems, case studies.

#### Module-3

#### STUDYDESIGNANDANALYSISOFEXPERIMENTS:

Basics of study design, selectivity, specificity and sensitivity with problems, biases, limitations, multiple sources of variation, replication, randomisation and blocking, experimental studies- Randomized controlled studies, historically controlled studies, cross over, cohort studies, case-control studies, outcomes, odd ratio and relative risks, factorial design- main effect and interaction effect, cluster design, stratified design, randomization, single blindanddoubleblindexperiments,Randomizedcontrolledstudies-Randomblockdesign,Completely randomizeddesign,Ethicalconsiderations,casestudies

#### Module-4

### **INFERENTIALSTATISTICS:**

Point estimation, interval estimation- single mean and two mean, sample size estimation, testing of hypothesis, Test statistics-z-test, t-test, F-test, chi-squared test, Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test, Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney Test, ANOVA-One-way and Two-way, T-tests; application of inferential statistics in epidemiology, type 1 error and type Ilerror, Casestudies.

### Module-5

### STATISTICSINMICROARRAY:

Microarraytoolforgeneexpressionanalysis, Typesofmicroarrays, fabricationofmicroarray, digitalimage processing of microarrays, microarray analysis and visualisation tools-box plots, gene pies, scatter plot, data pre- processing techniques, ANOVA for data analysis

The weightage of Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) is 50% and for Semester End Exam (SEE) is 50%. The minimum passing mark for the CIE is 50% of the maximum marks. Minimum passing marks in SEE is 40% of the maximum marks of SEE.A student shall be deemed to have satisfied the academic requirements and earned the credits allotted to each subject/ course if the student secures not less than 50% (50 marks out of 100) in the sum total of the CIE (Continuous Internal Evaluation) and SEE (Semester End Examination) taken together.

### ContinuousInternalEvaluation:

- 1. TwoUnitTestseachof25Marks
- $2. \quad Two assignments each of {\bf 25Marks} or {\bf oneSkill Development Activity of 50 marks} \\ to attain the COs and POs$

 $The sum of two tests, two assignments/skill Development Activities, will be \textbf{scaleddown to 50} marks \\ \textbf{CIEmethods/question paper is designed to attain the different levels of Bloom's tax on omy aspert the outcome defined for the course.}$ 

#### **Semester-EndExamination:**

- $1. \quad The SEE question paper will be set for 100 marks and the marks scored will be proportion at elyreduced to 50.\\$
- 2. Thequestionpaperwillhavetenfullquestionscarryingequalmarks.
- 3. Each full question is for 20 marks. There will be two full questions (with a maximum of foursub-questions) from each module.
- 4. Eachfullquestionwillhaveasub-questioncoveringallthetopicsunderamodule.
- $5. \quad The students will have to answer five full questions, selecting one full question from each module$

### SuggestedLearningResources:

#### **Books**

- 1. Biostatistics, Alvin E. Lewis, McGraw-Hill Professional Publishing, 2013
- StatisticsandNumericalMethodsinBASICforBiologists,D.LeeandT.D.Lee,VanNostrandReinhold Company, 1982
- 3. NumericalMethods, WolfgangBoehmandHartmutPrautzsch, CRCPress, 1993
- 4. Numerical Methods of Statistics, John F. Monahan, Cambridge University Press, 2011 Numerical Methods for Engineers and Joe D. Hoffman CRC Press 2001
- 5. Statistical Methods in Bioinformatics: An Introduction Warren, J. Ewensregory Grant, Springer Science &Business Media, 2005.

### WeblinksandVideoLectures(e-Resources):

- 1. https://archive.nptel.ac.in/courses/102/106/102106051/
- https://archive.nptel.ac.in/courses/111/102/111102112/ https://archive.nptel.ac.in/courses/103/106/103106120/
- 3. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KhjM8YI3agk
- 4. https://nptel.ac.in/courses/102106065.

#### **SkillDevelopmentActivitiesSuggested**

- 1. NGSandMicroarraydataAnalysis
- 2. Proteomicdatanetworkanalysis.
- 3. AVpresentationbystudents(onspecifictopics).
- 4. Discussionofcasestudiesbasedonresearchfindings

### Courseoutcome(CourseSkillSet)

Sl. No.	Description	BloomsLevel
CO1	Students will be able to identify and classify different types of variables and data, and recall the methods of data representation and measures of dispersion.	L1
CO2	Studentswillunderstandtheconceptsofcorrelation,regression,andvarious distribution models, and explain their significance in biological data analysis.	L2
CO3	Students will apply knowledge of study design principles and statistical methods to conduct and analyze biological experiments effectively.	L3
CO4	Students will analyze data using inferential statistical techniques, including hypothesis testing and error analysis, to interpret biological data accurately.	L4
CO5	Studentswillevaluatemicroarraydatathroughadvancedstatisticalmethods, assessing the significance and reliability of gene expression analyses.	L5

Program	Outcomeofthiscourse	
Sl. No.	Description	POs
1	<b>Engineeringknowledge:</b> Applytheknowledgeofmathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complexengineering problems.	P01
2	<b>Problemanalysis:</b> Identify,formulate,reviewresearchliterature,andanalysecomplex engineeringproblemsreachingsubstantiatedconclusionsusingfirstprinciplesof mathematics,naturalsciences,andengineeringsciences.	P02
3	<b>Design/developmentofsolutions</b> :Designsolutionsforcomplexengineeringproblems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations	PO3
4	<b>Conductinvestigationsofcomplexproblems</b> :Useresearch-basedknowledgeand research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to providevalid conclusions.	PO4
5	<b>Moderntoolusage</b> : Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engin eering and IT tools including prediction and modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.	P05
6	<b>Life-long learning:</b> Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engagein independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change.	PO12

M	MappingofCOSandPOs												
		P01	PO2	P03	PO4	PO5	P06	PO7	P08	P09	PO10	P11	P12
	CO1	3											
	CO2		2										
	CO3			3	2								
	CO4				3	2							
	CO5					3							2

BIOPROCESSTECHNOLOGY								
CourseCode MBT102 CIEMarks 50								
TeachingHours/Week(L:P:SDA)	3:2:0	SEEMarks	50					
TotalHoursofPedagogy	40hoursTheory+10-12Labslots	TotalMarks	100					
Credits	4	ExamHours	3					

### **Courseobjectives:**

- Developanunderstandingofmediadesignprinciplesandoptimizationtechniques, focusingonindustrial and commercial applications using statistical tools like Plackett Burman design and Response Surface Methodology.
- Gain knowledge of sterilization methods for fermentation processes, including the kinetics of thermal death, design of thermal sterilization processes, and alternative sterilization techniques such as radiation and chemical methods.
- Explorethekineticsofmicrobialgrowthandproductformationusingunstructuredmodels,understanding the relationship between cell growth, product formation, and associated kinetic models.
- Learntheprinciplesofmasstransfer,includingmoleculardiffusion,Fick'slaw,andtheapplicationofthese principles in the design and operation of stirred tank reactors.
- Understandtheprinciplesofreactordesignforhomogeneoussystems,includingbatch,continuous,and fedbatch reactors, and develop skills.

#### Module-1

### MEDIADESIGNANDOPTIMISATIONUSINGSTATISTICALTOOLS

Designofmediaforcommercialandindustrialapplications. PlackettBurmandesign, Responsesurface methodology – Central composite design.

#### Module-2

#### STERILIZATIONFORFERMENTATIONPROCESSES

Kinetics of thermal death of cells & spores, Design of batch and Continuous thermal sterilization, Coupling of Arrhenius equation and cell death kinetics, Sterilization of air and filter design, Radiation and chemicalsterilization.

### Module-3

### KINETICSOFMICROBIALGROWTHANDPRODUCTFORMATION(UNSTRUCTUREDMODEL)

Kinetics of cell growth and product formation; Simple unstructured kinetic models for microbial growth; Growthassociated and non-growth associated product formation kinetics; Monod and Leudeking-Piret models.

### Module-4

### MASSTRANSFER

Principles of molecular diffusion, Fick's law of diffusion, diffusion of gases and liquids, theories of mass transfer, concept of mass transfer coefficients. Mass transfer and power requirement in stirred tank reactors.

### **Module-5**

### **REACTORS, SCALE-UPOF REACTORS**

Design for homogeneous systems, Batch, Continuous and Fed-batch systems. Reactors in series-Non-Ideality inreactors. Scale up criteria -procedure and scale-down.

### PRACTICALCOMPONENTOFIPCC

Sl.NO	Experiments					
1	Classicalmethodofmediaoptimization.					
2	Statisticalmethodofmediaoptimization(PlackettBurman).					
3	Statisticalmethodofmediaoptimization(ResponseSurfaceMethodology).					
4	Thermaldeathkineticsofmicroorganisms.					
5	GrowthkineticsinBatchculture.					
6	ProductkineticsinBatchculture.					
7	Estimationofmasstransfercoefficientusingdynamicdegassingmethods.					

8	Flowreactors–Air-lift,
9	Flowreactors-Packed-bed
10	Flowreactors–Fluidizedbedreactors
11	CitricacidproductionusingTabletopfermenter
12	Vineproductionusinggrapes

The weightage of Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) is 50% and for Semester End Exam (SEE) is 50%. The minimum passing mark for the CIE is 50% of the maximum marks. Minimum passing marks in SEE is 40% of the maximum marks of SEE.A student shall be deemed to have satisfied the academic requirements and earned the credits allotted to each subject/ course if the student secures not less than 50% (50 marks out of 100) in the sum total of the CIE (Continuous Internal Evaluation) and SEE (Semester End Examination) taken together

### CIEforthetheorycomponentofIPCC

- 1. TwoTestseachof25Marks
- 2. Twoassignmentseachof25Marks/OneSkillDevelopmentActivityof50marks
- 3. TotalMarksoftwotestsandtwoassignments/oneSkillDevelopmentActivityaddedwillbeCIEfor 60 marks, marks scored will be proportionally scaled down to **30 marks**.

### CIEforthepracticalcomponentofIPCC

- On completion of every experiment/program in the laboratory, the students shall be evaluated and marks shall be awarded on the same day. The **15 marks** are for conducting the experiment and preparation of the laboratory record, the other **05 marks shall be for the test** conducted at the end of the semester.
- The CIE marks awarded in the case of the Practical component shall be based on the continuous evaluation of the laboratory report. Each experiment report can be evaluated for **10 marks**. Marks of all experiments' write-ups are added and scaled down to **15 marks**.
- The laboratory test at the end /after completion of all the experiments shall be conducted for **50** marks and scaled down to **05 marks**.

 $Scaled-downmarks of write-up evaluations and tests added will be CIE marks for the laboratory component of IPCC for {\bf 20 marks}.$ 

#### **SEEforIPCC**

TheorySEEwillbeconducted by the University asperthes cheduled time table, with common question papers for the course (duration 03 hours)

- $1. \ \ \, The question paper will be set for 100 marks and marks scored will be scaled down proportion at ely to 50 marks.$
- 2. Thequestionpaperwillhavetenquestions. Eachquestionis set for 20 marks.
- 3. Therewillbe2questionsfromeachmodule.Eachofthetwoquestionsunderamodule(with a maximum of 3 sub-questions), **should have a mix of topics** under that module.
- 4. The students have to answer 5 full questions, selecting one full question from each module.

The theory portion of the IPCC shall be for both CIE and SEE, whereas the practical portion will have a CIE component only. Questions mentioned in the SEE papers hall include questions from the component of the component of the component only.

### thepracticalcomponent).

- The minimum marks to be secured in CIE to appear for SEE shall be the 15 (50% of maximum marks-30) in the theory component and 10 (50% of maximum marks -20) in the practical component. The laboratory component of the IPCC shall be for CIE only. However, in SEE, the questions from the laboratory component shall be included. The maximum of 04/05 questions to be set from the practical component of IPCC, the total marks of all questions should not be more than the 20 marks.
- SEE will be conducted for 100 marks and students shall secure 40% of the maximum marks to qualify in the SEE. Marks secured will be scaled down to 50.(Student has to secure an aggregate of 50% of maximum marks of the course (CIE+SEE)

### Suggested Learning Resources:

### **Books**

- 1. Michael L. Shuler, Fikret Kargi, Matthew DeLisa 2017. Bioprocess Engineering, 3rd Edition, Prentice Hall International Series.
- 2. PeterStanbury, Principles of Fermentation technology 2015, third edition, Butterworth-Heinemann
- **3.** Shigeo Katoh and Fumitake Yoshida, 2010, Biochemical Engineering A Textbook for Engineers, Chemists and Biologists, WILEY-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA, Weinheim.

### WeblinksandVideoLectures(e-Resources):

- 1. <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DF4ba5AHDiY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DF4ba5AHDiY</a>
- 2. <a href="https://www.voutube.com/watch?v=r]YEmRhgPxo">https://www.voutube.com/watch?v=r]YEmRhgPxo</a>
- 3. <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f95B06bRfec">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f95B06bRfec</a>
- 4. http://digimat.in/nptel/courses/video/102105064/L01.html
- 5. http://acl.digimat.in/nptel/courses/video/102105058/L20.html

### Activity Based Learning (Suggested Activities in Class)/Practical Based learning Skill

#### **Development Activities Suggested**

- 1. NGSandMicroarraydataAnalysis
- 2. Proteomicdatanetworkanalysis.
- **3.** AVpresentation by students (on specific topics).
- 4. Discussionofcasestudiesbasedonresearchfindings

### Courseoutcome(CourseSkillSet)

Sl. No.	Description	BloomsLevel
CO1	Recall the fundamental principles of media design and optimization techniques used in industrial applications.	BTL1
CO2	Explainthekineticsofthermaldeathofcellsandspores, and describe the design principles for thermal sterilization processes in fermentation.	BTL2
CO3	Applyunstructuredkineticmodelstoanalyzemicrobialgrowthandproduct formation in different fermentation processes	BTL3
CO4	Analyze the principles of mass transfer and determine the mass transfer coefficients in stirred tank reactors.	BTL4
CO5	Evaluate the design and scale-up criteria for reactors, considering factors like non-ideality and scale-down procedure	BTL5

ProgramOutcomeofthiscourse								
Sl. No.	Description	POs						
1	<b>Engineeringknowledge:</b> Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineeringfundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems.							
2	<b>Problemanalysis:</b> Identify,formulate,reviewresearchliterature,andanalyse complexengineeringproblemsreachingsubstantiatedconclusionsusingfirst principlesofmathematics,naturalsciences,andengineeringsciences.	P02						
3	<b>Design/development of solutions</b> : Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs withappropriateconsiderationforthepublichealthandsafety,andthecultural, societal,andenvironmentalconsiderations	P03						
4	Conductinvestigationsofcomplexproblems: Useresearch-based knowledgeand researchmethodsincludingdesignofexperiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to providevalid conclusions.							
5	Moderntoolusage:Create,select,andapplyappropriatetechniques,resources,and modernengineeringandITtoolsincludingpredictionandmodelingtocomplex engineeringactivitieswithanunderstandingofthelimitations.							
6	<b>Life-long learning:</b> Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engageinindependentandlife-longlearninginthebroadestcontextof technological change	PO12						

IV	MappingofCOSandPOs												
		PO1	PO2	PO3	P04	P05	P06	P07	P08	P09	PO10	P11	P12
	CO1	3											
	CO2		2	2									
	CO3				3	3							
	CO4			3	3								
	CO5					3							2

ADVANCED BIOCHEMISTRY							
CourseCode	MBT103	CIEMarks	50				
TeachingHours/Week(L:P:SDA)	3:0:0	SEEMarks	50				
TotalHoursofPedagogy	3	TotalMarks	100				
Credits	3	ExamHours	3				

### **CourseLearningobjectives:**

- Developafoundational understanding of biochemistry, including the principles of solutions, pH, buffers, and the characteristics of biomolecules relevant to bioprocesses.
- Gainin-depthknowledgeofcarbohydratestructures,metabolism,andtheirregulatorymechanisms, including the role of redox reactions and energy metabolism.
- Studythestructuralorganizationofproteins, their structure-activity relationships, and the mechanisms of enzyme action.
- Understandthestructure,properties,andfunctionsofmembranelipidsandproteins,aswellasthe processes of lipid metabolism and membrane transport.
- Learnaboutthetypesofcellular signaling, receptor types, and the mechanisms of transportand signal transduction within cells.

### Module-1

#### INTRODUCTIONNTOBASICBIOCHEMISTRYCONCEPTS.

Basic concepts of solutionsEffect of solvent and additive Mechanism of solvation Normality, Molarity, Molality Percentage Ph and Buffers for biochemical reagents, buffering capacity, and numerical problems on buffer preparation,pHandtheHenderson-Hasselbalchequation.CharacteristicsofBiomoleculesrelevanttoBioprocesses Carbohydrate,ProteinsandLipids.

#### Module-2

### **CARBOHYDRATES**

stereoisomerism, sugar derivatives, disaccharides, homo and heteropolysaccharides, glycosaminoglycan (GAGs), proteoglycans, bacterial cell wall polysaccharides, glycoproteins, lectins and medical applications of oligosaccharides.Basic Carbohydrate metabolism and regulation. Redox reactions, redox potential and Nernst equation.Thermodynamics.Highenergycompounds.RoleofATPinenergymetabolism.Substratelevel phosphorylation,Oxidativephosphorylationandphotophosphorylation

#### Module-3

#### **PROTEINS**

Structural organisation of Proteins. Structure activity relationship of proteins- haemoglobin, myoglobin, collagen, keratin, Insulin, Enzymecoenzymes and cofactors. Mechanism of enzymeaction, with reference to serine proteases.

### Module-4

#### **LIPIDSANDMEMBRANES**

Membranelipids&proteins;structure&propertiesofmembranelipids;fluidmosaicmodel;function(carriers, receptors,enzymes,anchors,cell-cellrecognition);osmosis&diffusion,tonicity;TAGcatabolism,anabolism (animalmetabolism)

### Module-5

### SignallingandTransport

Signalingtypes,receptortypes(intravssurface);transport:bulk(endocytosis,exocytosis),selective(facilitated, active); ion channels, transporters; signal transduction cascades: GPCRs, cytokine, TK; apoptosis.

### AssessmentDetails(bothCIEandSEE)

The weightage of Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) is 50% and for Semester End Exam (SEE) is 50%. The minimum passing mark for the CIE is 50% of the maximum marks. Minimum passing marks in SEE is 40% of the maximum marks of SEE.A student shall be deemed to have satisfied the academic requirements and earned the credits allotted to each subject/ course if the student secures not less than 50% (50 marks out of 100) in the sum total of the CIE (Continuous Internal Evaluation) and SEE (Semester End Examination) taken together.

### ContinuousInternalEvaluation:

- 1. TwoUnitTestseachof25 Marks
- $2. \quad Two assignments each of {\bf 25Marks} or {\bf oneSkill Development Activity of 50 marks} \\ to attain the COs and POs$

 $The sum of two tests, two assignments/skill Development Activities, will be {\it scaled down to 50 marks} \\ {\it ClEmethods/question paper is designed to attain the different levels of Bloom's taxonomy as per the {\it clemethods/question paper is designed to attain the different levels of Bloom's taxonomy as per the {\it clemethods/question paper is designed to attain the different levels of Bloom's taxonomy as per the {\it clemethods/question paper is designed to attain the different levels of Bloom's taxonomy as per the {\it clemethods/question paper is designed to attain the {\it clemethods/question paper is designed$ 

## out come defined for the course.

- Semester-EndExamination:
  1. TheSEEquestionpaperwillbesetfor100marksandthemarksscoredwillbeproportionatelyreducedto50.
  - $2. \quad The question paper will have ten full questions carrying equal marks.$
  - 3. Each full question is for 20 marks. There will be two full questions (with a maximum of four subquestions) from each module.
  - 4. Eachfullquestionwillhaveasub-questioncoveringallthetopicsunderamodule.
  - 5. The students will have to answer fiveful questions, selecting one full question from each module

### SuggestedLearningResources:

#### **Books**

- 1. DavidLNelson,MichaelMCox,AlbertLLehninger(2013)LehningerPrinciplesofBiochemistry-6th edition, New York: W.H. Freeman.
- 2. JeremyMBerg,JohnLTymoczko,GregoryJGatto,LubertStryer(2015)Biochemistry-8thEdition, Palgrave MacMillan.
- 3. DonaldVoet,JudithGVoet(2010)Biochemistry-4thEdition,WileyIndiaPvtLtd.

### WeblinksandVideoLectures(e-Resources):

- 1. https://www.digimat.in/nptel/courses/video/102106087/L01.html
- 2. <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=82yp3h2Izl0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=82yp3h2Izl0</a>
- 3. https://www.digimat.in/nptel/courses/video/102105034/L21.html
- 4. <a href="http://acl.digimat.in/nptel/courses/video/102106087/L12.html">http://acl.digimat.in/nptel/courses/video/102106087/L12.html</a>
- 5. https://www.digimat.in/nptel/courses/video/104105102/L29.html

### Skill Development Activities Suggested

- 1. NGSandMicroarraydataAnalysis
- 2. Proteomicdatanetworkanalysis.
- 3. AVpresentationbystudents(onspecifictopics).
- 4. Discussionofcasestudiesbasedonresearchfindings

### Courseoutcome(CourseSkillSet)

Sl. No.	Description	BloomsLevel
CO1	Recall the basic concepts of solutions, pH, buffers, and the characteristics of carbohydrates,	L1
	proteins, and lipids.	
CO2	Explainthestereoisomerismofcarbohydrates, sugarderivatives, and the basic	L2
	mechanisms of carbohydrate metabolism and energy regulation.	
CO3	Apply knowledge of protein structure to analyze structure-activity relationships and	L3
	enzyme mechanisms in biochemical processes.	
CO4	Analyzethestructureandfunctionofmembranelipidsandproteins, and evaluate their	L4
	roles in osmosis, diffusion, and cell signaling.	
CO5	Evaluate the mechanisms of cellular signaling and transport, including signal transduction	L5
	cascades and their implications in cellular function and apoptosis.	

Sl. No.	Description	POs						
1	<b>Engineeringknowledge:</b> Applytheknowledgeofmathematics,science,engineering fundamentals,andanengineeringspecializationtothesolutionofcomplexengineering problems.							
2	<b>Problemanalysis:</b> Identify,formulate,reviewresearchliterature,andanalysecomplex engineeringproblemsreachingsubstantiatedconclusionsusingfirstprinciplesof mathematics,naturalsciences,andengineeringsciences.	PO2						
3	<b>Design/developmentofsolutions</b> : Designsolutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations	P03						
4	<b>Conductinvestigationsofcomplexproblems</b> :Useresearch-basedknowledgeand research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to providevalid conclusions.	PO4						
5	<b>Moderntoolusage</b> :Create,select,andapplyappropriatetechniques,resources,andmodern engineering and ITtools includingpredictionandmodelingtocomplexengineering activitieswithanunderstandingofthelimitations.	P05						
6	<b>Life-long learning:</b> Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engagein independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change.	PO12						

MappingofCOSandPOs

IAI	appiliguicusa	mur os											
		P01	PO2	P03	PO4	P05	P06	P07	P08	P09	P010	P11	P12
	CO1	3											
	CO2		2										
	CO3			2	3								
	CO4				3	2							
	CO5					3							2

	APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY		
CourseCode	MBT104	CIEMarks	50
TeachingHours/Week(L:P:SDA)	3:0:0	SEEMarks	50
TotalHoursofPedagogy	3	TotalMarks	100
Credits	3	ExamHours	3

### **CourseLearningobjectives:**

- Understandtheprinciplesandmethodsofmicrobialclassificationandthestructureofvarious microorganisms.
- $\bullet \quad Analyze the factors in fluencing microbial growth and the methods used to control microbial populations.$
- Comprehendthevariousmicrobialinteractions and their roles inecosystems and human health.
- Applyknowledgeofindustrialmicrobiologytobioprocessesandenvironmentalapplications.
- Evaluatemicrobial processes, including production, optimization, and enzymetechnology, for industrial applications.

#### Module-1

### MICROBIALCLASSIFICATIONANDSTRUCTURE

Classical and modern methods and concepts; Domain and Kingdom concepts in classification of microorganisms; Criteria for classification; Molecular methods – Denaturing Gradient Gel Electrophoresis (DGGE), Temperature Gradient Gel Electrophoresis (TGGE), Amplified rDNA Restriction Analysis and Terminal Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (TRFLP) in assessing microbial diversity; 16S rDNA sequencing. Ultrastructure of Archaea (Methanococcus);Eubacteria(E.coli);UnicellularEukaryotes(Yeast)andviruses(Bacterial,Plant,Animaland Tumorviruses).

#### Module-2

### MICROBIALGROWTHANDCONTROL

Culture media. Isolation and identification of microbes, culture techniques. Preservation of cultures Microbial growth: Growth kinetics, Thermal death kinetics, Batch, fed-batch, continuous culture, synchronous growth, yield constants methods of growth estimation, stringent response, death of a bacterial cell.; Physical and chemical methods for the control of microbes. Sterilization.

### **Module-3**

#### MICROBIALINTERACTION

Microbial interaction -Symbiosis (Nitrogen fixation and ruminant symbiosis); Antagonism (Pathogenesis) Microbes and Nutrient cycles; Microbial communication system- Quorum sensing, Biofilms; Microbial fuel cells; Prebiotics and Probiotics; Vaccines, Multidrug resistance-Mechanism and Example. Extremophiles (with classical example from each group).

### **Module-4**

#### **INDUSTRIALAPPLICATIONS**

Basic principles in bioprocess technology; Media Formulation; Sterilization- Batch and continuous sterilization systems; Primary and secondary metabolites; Biotechnologically important products; Extracellular enzymes exopolymers; Bioprocess control and monitoring variables such as temperature, agitation, pressure, pH. Environmental application of microbes; Oreleaching; Toxic was teremoval; soil remediation.

### Module-5

#### **MICROBIAL PROCESSES**

Microbial processes-production, optimization, screening, strain improvement; factors affecting downstream processing and recovery; Representative examples of ethanol, organic acids, Antibiotics; Enzyme Technology production, recovery, stability and formulation of bacterial and fungal enzymes-amylase, protease, penicillinacylase, glucoseisomerase; Immobilised Enzymeand Cell-application, biotransformations-steroids, antibiotics, alkaloids

### AssessmentDetails(bothCIEandSEE)

The weightage of Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) is 50% and for Semester End Exam (SEE) is 50%. The minimum passing mark for the CIE is 50% of the maximum marks. Minimum passing marks in SEE is 40% of the maximum marks of SEE.A student shall be deemed to have satisfied the academic requirements and earned the credits allotted to each subject/ course if the student secures not less than 50% (50 marks out of 100) in the sum total of the CIE (Continuous Internal Evaluation) and SEE (Semester End Examination) taken together.

#### ContinuousInternalEvaluation:

- 1. TwoUnitTestseachof25 Marks
- $2. \quad Two assignments each of {\bf 25Marks} or {\bf oneSkill Development Activity of 50 marks}$

### toattaintheCOsandPOs

 $The sum of two tests, two assignments/skill Development Activities, will be {\it scaled down to 50 marks} \\ CIE methods/question paper is designed to attain the different levels of Bloom's taxonomy aspert he outcome defined for the course.$ 

#### Semester-EndExamination:

- $1. \quad The SEE question paper will be set for 100 marks and the marks scored will be proportion at elyreduced to 50.\\$
- 2. Thequestionpaperwillhavetenfullquestionscarryingequalmarks.
- 3. Each full question is for 20 marks. There will be two full questions (with a maximum of four subquestions) from each module.
- 4. Eachfullquestionwillhaveasub-questioncoveringallthetopicsunderamodule.
- 5. The students will have to answer fivefull questions, selecting one full question from each module

### SuggestedLearningResources:

#### **Books**

- 1. Prescott's Microbiology, 8th Edition, Joanne M. Willey, Linda Sherwood, Christopher J. Woolverton. McGraw Hill Higher Education, 2008
- 2. PelczarM.J.Jr.,ChanE.C.S.andKreigNR.,Microbiology,6thEdition,TataMcGrawHill,1993.
- 3. Maloy S.R., CronanJE Jr. and Freifelder D, Microbial Genetics, Jones Bartlett Publishers 2nd Edition, Jones & Bartlell Publisher, 1994.
- 4. CruegerandA.Crueger,ATextbookofIndustrialMicrobiology,SinauerAssociatesInc,2ndEdition,2001

### WeblinksandVideoLectures(e-Resources):

- 1. <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bhe6Tj2Ebys">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bhe6Tj2Ebys</a>
- 2. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cdeScYRotrU
- 3. <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=shWavTlt4hk">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=shWavTlt4hk</a>
- 4. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9USGWb8Af2Y

### SkillDevelopmentActivitiesSuggested

- 1. NGSandMicroarraydataAnalysis
- 2. Proteomicdatanetworkanalysis.
- 3. AVpresentationbystudents(onspecifictopics).
- 4. Discussionofcasestudiesbasedonresearchfindings

### CourseOutcome(CourseSkillSet)

Sl. No.	Description	BloomsLevel
CO1	Recalltheclassicalandmodernmethodsofmicrobialclassification,including the	L1
	criteria and molecular techniques used for assessing microbial diversity.	
CO2	Explaintheprinciplesofmicrobialgrowthkinetics, culture techniques, and the	L2
	various methods for controlling microbial growth.	
CO3	Apply knowledge of microbial interactions to analyze their roles innutrient cycles,	L3
	symbiosis, and biotechnological processes.	
CO4	Analyze the principles of bioprocess technology and evaluate the role of microbes in	L4
	industrialapplicationssuchasoreleaching,toxicwasteremoval,andsoil remediation.	
CO5	Evaluatemicrobialprocessesinvolvedintheproductionandoptimizationof	L5
	industrialproducts,andassessfactorsaffectingdownstreamprocessingand recovery in	
	biotechnological applications.	

Program	Outcomeofthiscourse	
Sl. No.	Description	POs
1	<b>Engineeringknowledge:</b> Applytheknowledgeofmathematics,science,engineering fundamentals,andanengineeringspecializationtothesolutionofcomplexengineering problems.	P01
2	<b>Problemanalysis:</b> Identify,formulate,reviewresearchliterature,andanalysecomplex engineeringproblemsreachingsubstantiatedconclusionsusingfirstprinciplesof mathematics,naturalsciences,andengineeringsciences.	P02
3	<b>Design/developmentofsolutions</b> :Designsolutionsforcomplexengineeringproblems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations	PO3
4	<b>Conductinvestigationsofcomplexproblems</b> :Useresearch-basedknowledgeand research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to providevalid conclusions.	P04
5	<b>Moderntoolusage:</b> Create,select,andapplyappropriatetechniques,resources,andmodern engineering and ITtools includingpredictionandmodelingtocomplexengineering activitieswithanunderstandingofthelimitations.	P05
6	<b>Life-long learning:</b> Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engagein independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change.	PO12

MappingofCOSandPOs

IAI	appiliguicusa	mur os											
		P01	PO2	P03	PO4	P05	P06	P07	P08	P09	P010	P11	P12
	CO1	3											
	CO2		2										
	CO3			2	2								
	CO4				3	2							
	CO5					3							2

	BIOANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES		
CourseCode	MBT105	CIEMarks	50
TeachingHours/Week(L:P:SDA)	3:0:0	SEEMarks	50
TotalHoursofPedagogy	3	TotalMarks	100
Credits	3	ExamHours	3

### **CourseLearningobjectives:**

- Graspthebasicprinciplesunderlyingvariousspectroscopicandchromatographictechniques,includingtheirinter action with electromagnetic radiation.
- AcquireknowledgeoftheinstrumentationandtechnicaldetailsinvolvedintechniquessuchasNMR,ESR,massspectro metry, X-ray spectroscopy, and chromatography.
- Developtheabilitytointerpretandanalyzespectra, diffraction patterns, and chromatograms to derive meaning fulconclusions about molecular structure and composition.
- Understandhowtheseanalyticaltechniquescanbeappliedtosolvecomplexproblemsinbiology,pharmacy,andrelated fields.

### Module-1

### ELECTROMAGNETICSPECTRUMANDABSORPTIONOFRADIATIONS:

Electro-magnetic Spectrum, Theory of spectroscopy, Scattering, Emission and absorption by molecules, choice of solvent and solvent effects, modern instrumentation – design and working principle. Principles of vibrational spectroscopy, instrumentation, interpretation of sample spectra, applications in biology. FTIR - theory, instrumentation and applications in biology, interpretation of sample spectra Attenuated Total Reflectance (ATR)

- theory and applications in biology, interpretation of sample spectra. Laser Raman Spectroscopy - theory, instrumentation, and applications to biology, interpretation of sample spectra. UV-Visible spectroscopy - Theory, Beer-Lambert's law, instrumentation and Applications in biology, interpretation of sample spectra. Fluorescence Spectroscopy.

### **Module-2**

### NMR,ESR/EPRandCD/ORDSPECTROSCOPY:

NMR: Theory and Instrumentation, solvents, chemical shift, and factors affecting chemical shift, spin-spin coupling, coupling constant, and factors influencing the value of coupling constant, spin-spin decoupling, proton exchange reactions, FT-NMR, 2D –NMR, Difference between Proton NMR and C13 NMR. Applications in biology and Pharmacy, interpretation of sample spectra. Magnetic resonance Imaging (MRI).

#### ESR:

Theory and Instrumentation, interpretation of sample spectra, Hyperfine interactions and spectral splitting, Spin labelling techniques and their applications. Interpretation of sample spectra.

Circular Dichroism: basics of polarization, the origin of optical activity, Circular birefringence and optical rotation, Theory and Instrumentation, Circular dichroism and the study of biological molecules. Interpretation of sample spectra. ORD Principle, Plain curves, curves with cotton effect, octant rule and its applications, circular dichroism and its relation to ORD.

#### Module-3

#### MASSSPECTROSCOPY:

Fragmentation processes and fragmentation pattern, Chemical ionization mass spectroscopy (CIMS), Field Ionization Mass Spectrometry (FIMS), Fast Atom Bombardment MS (FAB MS), Matrix Assisted laser desorption / ionization MS (MALDI-MS), Tandem MS techniques: GC-MS. LC-MS. MS-MS. Discussions with Case studies.

### Module-4

#### X-RAYSPECTROSCOPY:

Generation of X-rays, X-ray diffraction, Bragg's law, X-ray powder diffraction, interpretation of diffraction patterns and applications. Single crystal diffractions of biomolecules. Fibre diffraction. Neutron diffraction. The basicphysical process in XAS, characteristic excitation energies of various elements, X-ray absorption in condensed matter, XAS and valences tate, XAS and local atomic structure, applications of X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy (XPS), photoelectric effect, binding energies, instrumentation, qualitative analysis. X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy and applications. Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy (EDS/EDX) and applications.

### Module-5

### **CHROMATOGRAPHICTECHNIQUES:**

Classification of chromatographic methods based on mechanism of separation: paper chromatography, thin layer chromatography, column chromatography - ion exchange chromatography, affinity chromatography. Gel filtration chromatography - technical questions and applications. Single step purification by Ni-NTA column. Gas Chromatography:Theoryandprinciple,columnoperation,instrumentation,derivatisationmethodsand applications.HPLC,HPTLC,GC-MS,LC-MS.DiscussionswithCasestudies.

The weightage of Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) is 50% and for Semester End Exam (SEE) is 50%. The minimum passing mark for the CIE is 50% of the maximum marks. Minimum passing marks in SEE is 40% of the maximum marks of SEE.A student shall be deemed to have satisfied the academic requirements and earned the credits allotted to each subject/ course if the student secures not less than 50% (50 marks out of 100) in the sum total of the CIE (Continuous Internal Evaluation) and SEE (Semester End Examination) taken together.

#### ContinuousInternalEvaluation:

- 1. TwoUnitTestseachof25 Marks
- 2. Twoassignmentseachof 25 Marksorone Skill Development Activity of 50 marks to attain the COs and POs

 $The sum of two tests, two assignments/skill Development Activities, will be {\it scaled down to 50} marks$ 

# CIE methods/question paper is designed to attain the different levels of Bloom's taxonomy as per the outcome defined for the course.

### Semester-End Examination:

- $1. \quad The SEE question paper will be set for 100 marks and the marks scored will be proportion at elyreduced to 50.$
- 2. Thequestionpaperwillhavetenfullquestionscarryingequalmarks.
- 3. Each full question is for 20 marks. There will be two full questions (with a maximum of four subquestions) from each module.
- 4. Eachfullquestionwillhaveasub-questioncoveringallthetopicsunderamodule.
- 5. The students will have to answer fiveful questions, selecting one full question from each module

### SuggestedLearningResources:

#### **Books**

- FundamentalsofBioanalyticalTechniquesandInstrumentation,SabariGoshal&AKSrivastava,PHI,2009
- PrinciplesofInstrumentalAnalysis,4thEdition,DonglasA.Skoog,James,J.Leary,SaundersCollege Publishing, Philadelphia,1992
- 3. PracticalPharmaceuticalChemistry,4thEdition,H.Beckett&J.Stenlake,AcademicPress,1988
- InstrumentalMethodsofChemicalAnalysis,B.K.Sharma,GoelPublishingHouseMeerut,2000
- 5. BiochemicalMethodsofAnalysis,SarojDua&NeeraGarg,AlphaScience,2010

### WeblinksandVideoLectures(e-Resources):

- 1. https://archive.nptel.ac.in/courses/104/106/104106122/
- 2. https://archive.nptel.ac.in/courses/104/108/104108097/
- 3. https://archive.nptel.ac.in/courses/115/105/115105122/
- 4. <a href="https://onlinecourses.nptel.ac.in/noc21">https://onlinecourses.nptel.ac.in/noc21</a> <a href="https://onlinecourses.nptel.ac.in/noc21">bt50/preview</a>
- 5. https://archive.nptel.ac.in/courses/102/107/102107028/

### SkillDevelopmentActivitiesSuggested

- 1. NGSandMicroarraydataAnalysis
- 2. Proteomicdatanetworkanalysis.
- 3. AVpresentationbystudents(onspecifictopics).
- 4. Discussionofcasestudiesbasedonresearchfindings

### CourseOutcome(CourseSkillSet)

Attheendofthecoursethestudentwillbeableto:

Sl. No.	Description	BloomsLevel
CO1	Recallfundamentalprinciplesofspectroscopy,includingelectromagneticspectrum,	L1
	scattering,emission,absorption,andthetheoreticalaspectsofvariousspectroscopic	
	techniques	
CO2	Explaintheprinciplesofdifferentspectroscopicandchromatographictechniques,	L2
	suchasUV-Visiblespectroscopy,FTIR,NMR,andtheirapplicationsinbiological	
	contexts.	
CO3	Applyknowledgeofspectroscopicandchromatographictechniquestointerpret	L3
	samplespectra,performexperimentalanalysis,andsolvepracticalproblemsin	
	biologyandchemistry	
CO4	Analyzecomplexspectraandchromatographicdatatoidentifycompounds,	L4
	determinetheirconcentrations, and understand their structural and chemical	
	properties.	
CO5	Evaluatetheeffectivenessandlimitationsofdifferentanalyticaltechniquesin	L4
	solvingspecificresearchproblems,andproposeimprovementsoralternative methods	
	based on the results obtained.	

**Program Outcomeofthiscourse** 

Sl. No.	Description	POs
1	<b>Engineeringknowledge:</b> Applytheknowledgeofmathematics,science,engineering fundamentals,andanengineeringspecializationtothesolutionofcomplexengineering problems.	P01
2	<b>Problemanalysis:</b> Identify,formulate,reviewresearchliterature,andanalysecomplex engineeringproblemsreachingsubstantiatedconclusionsusingfirstprinciplesofmathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.	P02
3	<b>Design/developmentofsolutions</b> : Designsolutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations	P03
4	<b>Conductinvestigationsofcomplexproblems</b> :Useresearch-basedknowledgeand research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to providevalid conclusions.	PO4
5	<b>Modern tool usage</b> :Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.	P05
6	<b>Life-long learning:</b> Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change.	PO12

MappingofCOSandPOs

MappingofCOSa	andPOs											
	P01	PO2	P03	PO4	P05	P06	P07	P08	P09	P010	P11	P12
CO1	3											
CO2		2										
CO3			3	2								
CO4				3	2							
CO5					3							2

ADVANCEDBIOCHEMISTRY LAB						
CourseCode	MBTL106	CIEMarks	50			
TeachingHours/Week(L:T:P:S)	0:2:2	SEEMarks	50			
Credits	2	ExamHours	3			

### **Courseobjectives:**

- Gainproficiencyinavarietyofanalyticalmethodsfordeterminingthechemical compositionoffoodand biological samples, including moisture content, ash, protein, fat, and carbohydrates.
- Acquirehands-onexperiencewithlaboratoryequipmentandtechniques,includingthehotairoven, muffle furnace, Kjeldahl apparatus, Soxhlet extractor, and colorimetric methods.
- Learntoperformaccuratequantitative analysis of food and biological samples, using titrimetric and colorimetric methods for assessing acidity, sugar content, and other constituents.
- Developtheabilitytopreparesamplesandutilizebasicinstrumentationpracticesforchemicalanalysis, ensuring precise and reliable results.
- Enhanceskillsinevaluatingandinterpretinganalyticaldata,includingtheassessmentofsensory propertiesusingtechniqueslikethe9-PointHedonicScale.

	properties using teeninques incente y 1 ointifectionies care.
Sl.NO	Experiments
1	DeterminationofMoistureContentbyHotAirOvenMethod
2	DeterminationofCrudeAshcontentUsingMuffleFurnace
3	DeterminationofCrudeProteinbyKjeldahl/Biuret/Lowry's/BradfordMethod
4	DeterminationofCrudeFatbySoxhletMethod
5	DeterminationofTotalCarbohydratebyFurfuralColorimetric/AnthroneReagent/PhenolSulphuricAcid methods
6	EstimationofTitrableAciditybyTitrimetricmethod/pH Meter.
7	EstimationofReducingSugarbyTitration/Nelson-Somogyi's/DinitroSalicylicMethod
8	EstimationofTotalSugarandNon-ReducingSugar
	DemonstrationExperiments(ForCIE)if any
9	ComparingSensoryevaluationofthesubjectiveparameters on 9PointHedonicScaletoobjective parameters of food items.
10	BasicInstrumentationPractices
11	SamplePreparationforChemicalAnalysis
12	DeterminationofConstituentsbyPhysicalMethods

### Courseoutcomes(CourseSkillSet):

- 1. Recall the procedures for determining moisture content, crude as h, and crude protein using standard laboratory methods.
- 2. Explaintheprinciples behind the methods used for crude fat determination, carbohydrate analysis, and acidity estimation.

- $3. \quad Apply the Soxhlet method to determine crude fat contentand the Nelson-Somogyi's method to estimate reducing sugar sinvarious samples.$
- 4. Analyzetheresultsoftitrimetricandcolorimetricassaystodifferentiatebetweentotalsugarandnon-reducing sugar content in samples.
- 5. Evaluate the accuracy and reliability of experimental data by comparing different analytical techniques and interpreting the results from basic instrumentation practices.

The weightage of Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) is 50% and for Semester End Exam (SEE) is 50%. The minimum passing mark for the CIE is 50% of the maximum marks. A student shall be deemed to have satisfied the academic requirements and earned the credits allotted to each course. The student has to secure not less than 40% of maximum marks in the semester-end examination(SEE). In total of CIE and SEE student has to secure 50% maximum marks of the course.

### ContinuousInternalEvaluation(CIE):

CIEmarksforthepractical course is 50 Marks.

Thesplit-upofCIEmarksforrecord/journalandtestareintheratio **60:40**.

- Each experiment to be evaluated for conduction with an observation sheet and record write-up. Rubrics for the evaluation of the journal/write-up for hardware/software experiments designed by the faculty who is handling the laboratory session and is made known to students at the beginning of the practical session.
- Recordshouldcontainallthespecifiedexperimentsinthesyllabusandeachexperimentwrite-upwillbe evaluated for 10 marks.
- Totalmarksscoredbythestudentsarescaleddownto30marks(60%ofmaximummarks).
- Weightagetobegivenforneatnessandsubmissionofrecord/write-upontime.
- $\bullet \quad Department shall conduct 01 tests for 100 marks, tests hall be conducted after the 14 th week of the semester.$
- Intest,testwrite-up,conductionofexperiment,acceptableresult,andproceduralknowledgewillcarrya weightage of 60% and the rest 40% for viva-voce.
- Thesuitablerubricscanbedesignedtoevaluateeachstudent'sperformanceandlearningability.
- **Thetestmarksisscaleddownto20marks**(40%ofthemaximummarks).

The Sum of scaled-down marks scored in the report write-up/journal and marks of test is the total CIE marks scored by the student.

### **SemesterEndEvaluation(SEE):**

SEEmarksforthepracticalcourseis50Marks.

 $SEE shall be conducted jointly by the two examiners of the same institute, examiners are appointed by the University. \\ All laboratory experiments are to be included for practical examination.$ 

(Rubrics) Breakup of marks and the instructions printed on the cover page of the answer script to be strictly adhered to by the examiners. **OR** based on the course requirement evaluation rubrics shall be decided jointly by examiners.

Students can pick one question (experiment) from the questions lot prepared by the internal /external examiners jointly.

Evaluation of test write-up/ conduction procedure and result/viva will be conducted jointly by examiners. General rubrics suggested for SEE are mentioned here, write up-20%, Conduction procedure and resultin -60%, Vivavoce 20% of maximum marks. SEE for practical shall be evaluated for 100 marks and scored marks shall be scaled down to 50 marks (however, based on course type, rubrics shall be decided by the examiners)

Changeofexperimentisallowedonlyonceand 10%Marksallottedtotheprocedureparttobemadezero. The duration of SEE is 03 hours

### SuggestedLearningResources:

- 1. S.SuzanneNielsen,FoodAnalysis,Springer,2017(4thEdition)
- 2. P.A.E.ChichesterandM.L.V.Martin,MethodsofFoodAnalysis:Physical,Chemical,andInstrumental, Academic Press, 1991
- 3. American Public Health Association (APHA), Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products, American Public Health Association, Year of Publication: 2011 (17th Edition)
- 4. LeoM.L.NolletandFidelToldrá,HandbookofFoodAnalyticalChemistry:Chemical,Sensory,andInstrumental Methods, Wiley, 2004
- 5. Douglas A. Skoog, F. James Holler, and Stanley R. Crouch, Principles of Instrumental Analysis, Cengage Learning, 2017 (7th Edition)

Slnc	Description						
1	Engineering knowledge:Applytheknowledgeofmathematics,science,engineering						
	fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems.						
2	<b>Problem analysis:</b> Identify, formulate, review research literature, and analyse complex anging analysis are reaching substantiated gardynians using first principles of mathematics.	P02					
	engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.						
3	<b>Conductinvestigationsofcomplexproblems</b> :Useresearch-basedknowledgeandresearch methodsincludingdesignofexperiments,analysisandinterpretationofdata,and synthesisofthe informationtoprovidevalidconclusions.	PO4					

MappingofCOSandPOs													
	P01	P02	P03	P04	P05	P06	P07	P08	P09	PO10	P11	P12	
CO1	3												
CO2		3											
CO3				3									
CO4				3									
CO5													



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