**B.L.D.E ASSOCIATION's** 

## S.B. ARTS AND KCP SCIENCE COLLEGE

**VIJAYAPUR** 

## STUDY TOUR

By M.Sc IVth semester students



DATE: 25-03-2019 to 29-03-2019

## STUDY TOUR REPORT-2019

## PG DEPT. OF CHEMISTRY

We the students of MSc Chemistry IVth SEM had been on a 5days industrial trip to Bangalore, Mysore, Hornadu, Sringeri, etc. Firstly we visited the JAIN UNIVERSITY which is located at Bangalore. Jain University is a higher education institute located in Bangalore, India. Origination from Sri Bhagawan Mahaveer Jain College it was conferred the deemed to be university status in 2009. The university offers more than 100 UG and PG programs in commerce, sciences, humanities and arts, engineering and technology and management. It also offers courses for working professionals in the field of Business Administration, Engineering and Information technology. It consists of various instruments like SEM, TEM, XRD, GS-MS, HPLC, UV, IR, etc.They have completed many research projects and there are many ongoing projects. Among them one is based on removal of heavy metal ions from water like arsenic. There was also an interesting project which is generation of artificial solar energy.





SEM: A scanning electron microscope (SEM) is a type of electron microscope that produces images of a sample by scanning the surface with a focused beam of electrons. The electrons interact with atoms in the sample, producing various signals that contain information about the surface topography and composition of the sample.





TEM: Transmission electron microscopy (TEM, an abbreviation which can also stand for the instrument, a transmission electron microscope) is a microscopy technique in which a beam of electrons is transmitted through a specimen to form an image. The specimen is most often an ultrathin section less than 100 nm thick or a suspension on a grid. An image is formed from the interaction of the electrons with the sample as the beam is transmitted through the specimen. The image is then magnified and focused onto an imaging device, such as a fluorescent screen, a layer of photographic film, or a sensor such as a scintillator attached to a charge-coupled device.

XRD: X-ray powder diffraction (XRD) is a rapid analytical technique primarily used for phase identification of a crystalline material and can provide information on unit cell dimensions. The analyzed material is finely ground, homogenized, and average bulk composition is determined.



GC-MS: Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) is an analytical method that combines the features of gas-chromatography and mass spectrometry to identify different substances within a test sample. Applications of GC-MS include drug detection, fire investigation, environmental analysis, explosives investigation, and identification of unknown samples, including that of material samples obtained from planet Mars during probe missions as early as the 1970s. GC-MS can also be used in airport security to detect substances in luggage or on human beings.





Later we proceeded to Mysore where we visited Chamundeshwari temple, Nandi statue, Mysore palace, KRS dam.

We visited many places like chikmangaluru where we saw coffee estates and then we visited the highest peak in Karnataka the Mullayanagiri peak located in the Chandra Drona hill ranges of the western ghats of the chikmangaluru taluka.

We visited many temples like Hornadu Annapoorneshwari temple, Shringeri Sharadambal temple, Shiva statue at Murdeshwar and Sirsi Marikamba temple.

We also visited Yana where it is known for the unusual karst rock formation which is located in the Sahyadri mountain range of the Western Ghats. It is famous for the two massive rock outcrops known as the Bhairaveshwara Shikara which is 120m in height and the smaller Mohini Shikara which is 90m in height.

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