ABSTRACT

Graph theory was established from the Konigsberg bridge problem. There were seven bridges in Konigsberg. People of Konigsberg wondered whether they could leave home, cross every bridge exactly once and return home. This problem was solved by Euler in 1736 and it became the basis of graph theory. Let be the order pair , where is non-empty set of vertices and is set of edges. In graph theory, the vertices represent particles and edges referred as the connection bonds in a fundamental compound structure. We are intending to calculate the reverse based topological indices of cove edged graphene

Graphene nanoribbons (GNR) are narrow stripes of graphene with widths normally less than 10 nm. The GNR configuration has two important structural parameters: the width and the edge patterns. The most common edges observed experimentally are the armchair and zigzag edges. GNR with a controllable design of the width and edges can open bandgaps which change its electronic properties making them promising for the development of new nanoelectronic devices . However, several studies show that the GNR applicability is directly related to its types of edges and width. The control of these structural parameters is a challenging task during the synthesis process. To date, the bottom-up synthesis of GNR is considered the most appropriate approach to produce GNR structures with controllable width and smooth edges Our main purpose to calculate a few reverse topological indices such as the reverse general Randic index, the reverse geometric index, the reverse forgotten index, the reverse Zagreb index and its types for GNR.