

POWER SYSTEMS-II**Preamble:**

This course is an extension of power systems–I course. It deals with basic theory of transmission lines modeling and their performance analysis. Transient in power system, improvement of power factor and voltage control are discussed in detail. It is important for the student to understand the mechanical design aspects of transmission lines, cables, insulators. These aspects are also covered in detail in this course.

Learning Objectives:

- To compute inductance/capacitance of transmission lines and to understand the concepts of GMD/GMR.
- To study the short and medium length transmission lines, their models and performance.
- To study the performance and modeling of long transmission lines.
- To study the effect of travelling waves on transmission lines.
- To study the factors affecting the performance of transmission lines and power factor improvement methods.
- To discuss sag and tension computation of transmission lines as well as to study the performance of overhead insulators.

UNIT-I:**Transmission Line Parameters**

Conductor materials - Types of conductors – Calculation of resistance for solid conductors – Calculation of inductance for single phase and three phase– Single and double circuit lines– Concept of GMR and GMD–Symmetrical and asymmetrical conductor configuration with and without transposition–Bundled conductors-Numerical Problems–Calculation of capacitance for 2 wire and 3 wire systems – Effect of ground on capacitance – Capacitance calculations for symmetrical and asymmetrical single and three phase–Single and double circuit lines- Bundled conductors–Numerical Problems.

UNIT-II:**Performance of Short and Medium Length Transmission Lines**

Classification of Transmission Lines – Short, medium, long line and their model representations –Nominal-T–Nominal-Pie and A, B, C, D Constants for symmetrical and Asymmetrical Networks– Numerical Problems– Mathematical Solutions to estimate regulation and efficiency of all types of lines – Numerical Problems.

UNIT-III:**Performance of Long Transmission Lines**

Long Transmission Line–Rigorous Solution – Evaluation of A,B,C,D Constants– Interpretation of the Long Line Equations, regulation and efficiency– Incident, Reflected and Refracted Waves –Surge Impedance and SIL of Long Lines–Wave Length and Velocity of Propagation of Waves – Representation of Long Lines – Equivalent-T and Equivalent Pie network models (Numerical Problems).

UNIT – IV:

Power System Transients

Types of System Transients – Travelling or Propagation of Surges – Attenuation–Distortion– Reflection and Refraction Coefficients – Termination of lines with different types of conditions – Open Circuited Line–Short Circuited Line – T-Junction– Lumped Reactive Junctions.

UNIT–V:

Various Factors governing the Performance of Transmission line

Skin and Proximity effects – Description and effect on Resistance of Solid Conductors – Ferranti effect – Charging Current –Shunt Compensation –Corona – Description of the phenomenon–Factors affecting corona–Critical voltages and power loss – Radio Interference.

UNIT–VI:

Sag and Tension Calculations and Overhead Line Insulators

Sag and Tension calculations with equal and unequal heights of towers–Effect of Wind and Ice on weight of Conductor–Numerical Problems – Stringing chart and sag template and its applications–Types of Insulators – String efficiency and Methods for improvement– Numerical Problems – Voltage distribution–Calculation of string efficiency–Capacitance grading and Static Shielding.

Learning Outcomes:

- Able to understand parameters of various types of transmission lines during different operating conditions.
- Able to understand the performance of short and medium transmission lines.
- Student will be able to understand travelling waves on transmission lines.
- Will be able to understand various factors related to charged transmission lines.
- Will be able to understand sag/tension of transmission lines and performance of line insulators.

Text Books:

1. Electrical power systems – by C.L.Wadhwa, New Age International (P) Limited, Publishers, 1998.
2. Modern Power System Analysis by I.J.Nagarath and D.P.Kothari, Tata McGraw Hill, 2nd Edition

Reference Books:

1. Power system Analysis–by John J Grainger William D Stevenson, TMC Companies, 4th edition
2. Power System Analysis and Design by B.R.Gupta, Wheeler Publishing.
3. A Text Book on Power System Engineering by M.L.Soni, P.V.Gupta, U.S.Bhatnagar A.Chakrabarthy, Dhanpat Rai & Co Pvt. Ltd.
4. Electrical Power Systems by P.S.R. Murthy, B.S.Publications.

RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

Preamble:

This course gives a flavor of renewable sources and systems to the students. It introduces solar energy its radiation, collection, storage and its applications. This covers generation, design, efficiency and characteristics of various renewable energy sources including solar, wind, hydro, biomass, fuel cells and geothermal systems.

Learning Objectives:

- To study the solar radiation data, extraterrestrial radiation, radiation on earth's surface.
- To study solar thermal collections.
- To study solar photo voltaic systems.
- To study maximum power point techniques in solar pv and wind energy.
- To study wind energy conversion systems, Betz coefficient, tip speed ratio.
- To study basic principle and working of hydro, tidal, biomass, fuel cell and geothermal systems.

UNIT-I:

Fundamentals of Energy Systems and Solar energy

Energy conservation principle – Energy scenario (world and India) – various forms of renewable energy - Solar radiation: Outside earth's atmosphere – Earth surface – Analysis of solar radiation data – Geometry – Radiation on tilted surfaces – Numerical problems.

UNIT-II:

Solar Thermal Systems

Liquid flat plate collectors: Performance analysis –Transmissivity– Absorptivity product collector efficiency factor – Collector heat removal factor – Numerical problems. Introduction to solar air heaters – Concentrating collectors, solar pond and solar still – solar thermal plants.

UNIT-III:

Solar Photovoltaic Systems

Solar photovoltaic cell, module, array – construction – Efficiency of solar cells – Developing technologies – Cell I-V characteristics – Equivalent circuit of solar cell – Series resistance – Shunt resistance – Applications and systems – Balance of system components - System design: storage sizing – PV system sizing – Maximum power point techniques: Perturb and observe (P&O) technique – Hill climbing technique.

UNIT-IV:

Wind Energy

Sources of wind energy - Wind patterns – Types of turbines –Horizontal axis and vertical axis machines - Kinetic energy of wind – Betz coefficient – Tip-speed ratio – Efficiency – Power output of wind turbine – Selection of generator(synchronous, induction) – Maximum power point tracking – wind farms – Power generation for utility grids.

UNIT-V:

Hydro and Tidal power systems

Basic working principle – Classification of hydro systems: Large, small, micro – measurement of head and flow – Energy equation – Types of turbines – Numerical problems. Tidal power – Basics – Kinetic energy equation – Turbines for tidal power - Numerical problems – Wave power – Basics – Kinetic energy equation – Wave power devices – Linear generators.

UNIT-VI:

Biomass, fuel cells and geothermal systems

Biomass Energy: Fuel classification – Pyrolysis – Direct combustion of heat – Different digesters and sizing.

Fuel cell: Classification of fuel for fuel cells – Fuel cell voltage– Efficiency – V-I characteristics.

Geothermal: Classification – Dry rock and hot aquifer – Energy analysis – Geothermal based electric power generation

Learning Outcomes:

Student should be able to

- Analyze solar radiation data, extraterrestrial radiation, and radiation on earth's surface.
- Design solar thermal collectors, solar thermal plants.
- Design solar photo voltaic systems.
- Develop maximum power point techniques in solar PV and wind energy systems.
- Explain wind energy conversion systems, wind generators, power generation.
- Explain basic principle and working of hydro, tidal, biomass, fuel cell and geothermal systems.

Text Books:

1. Solar Energy: Principles of Thermal Collection and Storage, S. P. Sukhatme and J. K. Nayak, TMH, New Delhi, 3rd Edition.
2. Renewable Energy Resources, John Twidell and Tony Weir, Taylor and Francis - second edition,2013.

Reference Books:

1. Energy Science: Principles, Technologies and Impacts, John Andrews and Nick Jelly, Oxford University Press.
2. Renewable Energy- Edited by Godfrey Boyle-oxford university.press,3rd edition,2013.
3. Handbook of renewable technology Ahmed and Zobaa, Ramesh C Bansal, World scientific, Singapore.
4. Renewable Energy Technologies /Ramesh & Kumar /Narosa.
5. Renewable energy technologies – A practical guide for beginners – Chetong Singh Solanki, PHI.
6. Non conventional energy source –B.H.khan- TMH-2nd edition.

SIGNALS & SYSTEMS

OBJECTIVES:

The main objectives of this course are given below:

- To introduce the terminology of signals and systems.
- To introduce Fourier tools through the analogy between vectors and signals.
- To introduce the concept of sampling and reconstruction of signals.
- To analyze the linear systems in time and frequency domains.
- To study z-transform as mathematical tool to analyze discrete-time signals and systems.

UNIT- I: INTRODUCTION: Definition of Signals and Systems, Classification of Signals, Classification of Systems, Operations on signals: time-shifting, time-scaling, amplitude-shifting, amplitude-scaling. Problems on classification and characteristics of Signals and Systems. Complex exponential and sinusoidal signals, Singularity functions and related functions: impulse function, step function signum function and ramp function. Analogy between vectors and signals, orthogonal signal space, Signal approximation using orthogonal functions, Mean square error, closed or complete set of orthogonal functions, Orthogonality in complex functions.

UNIT –II: FOURIER SERIES AND FOURIER TRANSFORM:

Fourier series representation of continuous time periodic signals, properties of Fourier series, Dirichlet's conditions, Trigonometric Fourier series and Exponential Fourier series, Complex Fourier spectrum. Deriving Fourier transform from Fourier series, Fourier transform of arbitrary signal, Fourier transform of standard signals, Fourier transform of periodic signals, properties of Fourier transforms, Fourier transforms involving impulse function and Signum function. Introduction to Hilbert Transform.

UNIT –III: SAMPLING THEOREM – Graphical and analytical proof for Band Limited Signals, impulse sampling, Natural and Flat top Sampling, Reconstruction of signal from its samples, effect of under sampling – Aliasing, Introduction to Band Pass sampling.

UNIT-IV: ANALYSIS OF LINEAR SYSTEMS: Linear system, impulse response, Response of a linear system, Linear time invariant (LTI) system, Linear time variant (LTV) system, Concept of convolution in time domain and frequency domain, Graphical representation of convolution, Transfer function of a LTI system. Filter characteristics of linear systems. Distortion less transmission through a system, Signal bandwidth, system bandwidth, Ideal LPF, HPF and BPF characteristics, Causality and Poly-Wiener criterion for physical realization, relationship between bandwidth and rise time.

Cross-correlation and auto-correlation of functions, properties of correlation function, Energy density spectrum, Parseval's theorem, Power density spectrum, Relation between auto correlation function and energy/power spectral density function. Relation between convolution and correlation, Detection of periodic signals in the presence of noise by correlation, Extraction of signal from noise by filtering.

UNIT –V: LAPLACE TRANSFORMS : Review of Laplace transforms, Partial fraction expansion, Inverse Laplace transform, Concept of region of convergence (ROC) for Laplace transforms, constraints on ROC for various classes of signals, Properties of L.T's, Relation

between L.T's, and F.T. of a signal. Laplace transform of certain signals using waveform synthesis.

UNIT –VI: Z–TRANSFORMS : Fundamental difference between continuous-time and discrete-time signals, discrete time signal representation using complex exponential and sinusoidal components, Periodicity of discrete time using complex exponential signal, Concept of Z- Transform of a discrete sequence. Distinction between Laplace, Fourier and Z transforms. Region of convergence in Z-Transform, constraints on ROC for various classes of signals, Inverse Z-transform, properties of Z-transforms.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Signals, Systems & Communications - B.P. Lathi, BS Publications, 2003.
2. Signals and Systems - A.V. Oppenheim, A.S. Willsky and S.H. Nawab, PHI, 2nd Edn.
3. Signals & Systems- Narayan Iyer and K Satya Prasad, Cenage Pub.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Signals & Systems - Simon Haykin and Van Veen, Wiley, 2nd Edition.
2. Principles of Linear Systems and Signals – BP Lathi, Oxford University Press, 2015
3. Signals and Systems – K Raja Rajeswari, B VisweswaraRao, PHI, 2009
4. Fundamentals of Signals and Systems- Michel J. Robert, MGH International Edition, 2008.
5. Signals and Systems – T K Rawat , Oxford University press, 2011

OUTCOMES:

At the end of this course the student will able to:

- Characterize the signals and systems and principles of vector spaces, Concept of orthogonality.
- Analyze the continuous-time signals and continuous-time systems using Fourier series, Fourier transform and Laplace transform.
- Apply sampling theorem to convert continuous-time signals to discrete-time signal and reconstruct back.
- Understand the relationships among the various representations of LTI systems
- Understand the Concepts of convolution, correlation, Energy and Power density spectrum and their relationships.
- Apply z-transform to analyze discrete-time signals and systems.

PULSE AND DIGITAL CIRCUITS OBJECTIVES

The student will be made

- To understand the concept of wave shaping circuits, Switching Characteristics of diode and transistor.
- To study the design and analysis of various Multivibrators.
- To understand the functioning of different types of time-base Generators.
- To learn the working of logic families & Sampling Gates.

UNIT I

LINEAR WAVESHAPING: High pass, low pass RC circuits, their response for sinusoidal, step, pulse, square, ramp and exponential inputs. RC network as differentiator and integrator; Attenuators, its applications in CRO probe, RL and RLC circuits and their response for step input, Ringing circuit.

UNIT II

NON-LINEAR WAVE SHAPING : Diode clippers, Transistor clippers, clipping at two independent levels, Transfer characteristics of clippers, Emitter coupled clipper; Clamping operation, clamping circuits using diode with different inputs, Clamping circuit theorem, practical clamping circuits, effect of diode characteristics on clamping voltage, Transfer characteristics of clampers.

UNIT III

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS OF DEVICES : Diode as a switch, piecewise linear diode characteristics, Design and analysis of Transistor as a switch, Break down voltage consideration of transistor, saturation parameters of Transistor and their variation with temperature, Design of transistor switch, transistor-switching times.

Bistable Multivibrator: Analysis And Design of Fixed Bias, Self Bias Bistable Multi Vibrator, Collector Catching Diodes, Commutating Capacitors, Triggering of Binary Circuits, Emitter Coupled Bistable Multivibrator (Schmitt Trigger).

UNIT IV

Monostable Multivibrator: Analysis and Design of Collector Coupled Monostable Multi vibrator, Triggering of Monostable Multivibrator, Applications of Monostable Multivibrator.

Astable Multivibrator: Analysis and Design of Collector Coupled Astable Multivibrator, Application of Astable Multivibrator as a Voltage to Frequency Converter.

UNIT V

VOLTAGE TIME BASE GENERATORS:

General features of a time base signal, Methods of generating time base waveform Exponential Sweep Circuits, Negative Resistance Switches, basic principles in Miller and Bootstrap time base generators, Transistor Miller time base generator, Transistor Bootstrap time base generator.

UNIT VI

LOGIC FAMILIES & SAMPLING GATES:

LOGIC FAMILIES: Diode Logic, Transistor Logic, Diode-Transistor Logic, Transistor-Transistor Logic, Emitter Coupled Logic, AOI Logic, Comparison of Logic Families.

SAMPLING GATES: Basic Operating Principles of Sampling Gates, Diode Unidirectional Sampling Gate and Two-Diode Bi-Directional Sampling Gate, Four-Diode gates, Six-Diode Gates, Reduction of Pedestal in Sampling Gates, Applications of Sampling Gates.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Pulse, Digital and Switching Waveforms - J. Millman and H. Taub, McGraw-Hill
2. Pulse and Digital Circuits – A. Anand Kumar, PHI, 2005

REFERENCES :

1. Pulse, Digital and Switching Waveforms - J. Millman and H. Taub, Mothiki S Prakash Rao McGraw-Hill, Second Edition, 2007.
2. Solid State Pulse circuits - David A. Bell, PHI, 4th Edn., 2002
3. Pulse & Digital Circuits by Venkata Rao, K, Ramasudha K, Manmadha Rao, G., Pearson, 2010

OUTCOMES

After going through this course the student will be able to

- Design linear and non-linear wave shaping circuits.
- Apply the fundamental concepts of wave shaping for various switching and signal generating circuits.
- Design different multivibrators and time base generators.
- Utilize the non sinusoidal signals in many experimental research areas.

POWER ELECTRONICS**Preamble:**

The usage of power electronics in day to day life has increased in recent years. It is important for student to understand the fundamental principles behind all these converters. This course covers characteristics of semiconductor devices, ac/dc, dc/dc, ac/ac and dc/ac converters. The importance of using pulse width modulated techniques to obtain high quality power supply (dc/ac converter) is also discussed in detail in this course.

Learning Objectives:

- To study the characteristics of various power semiconductor devices and to design firing circuits for SCR.
- To understand the operation of single phase full-wave converters and analyze harmonics in the input current.
- To study the operation of three phase full-wave converters.
- To understand the operation of different types of DC-DC converters.
- To understand the operation of inverters and application of PWM techniques for voltage control and harmonic mitigation.
- To analyze the operation of AC-AC regulators.

UNIT-I:**Power Semi-Conductor Devices**

Thyristors–Silicon controlled rectifiers (SCR's) –Characteristics of power MOSFET and power IGBT– Basic theory of operation of SCR–Static characteristics– Turn on and turn off methods–Dynamic characteristics of SCR– Snubber circuit design– Basic requirements of gating circuits for SCR, IGBT and MOSFET.

UNIT-II:**AC-DC Single-Phase Converters**

1-phase half wave controlled rectifiers – R load and RL load with and without freewheeling diode – 1-phase full wave controlled rectifiers – center tapped configuration and bridge configuration- R load and RL load with and without freewheeling diode – continuous and discontinuous conduction – Effect of source inductance in 1-phase fully controlled bridge rectifier with continuous conduction.

UNIT-III:**AC-DC 3-Phase Converters**

3-phase half wave and Full wave uncontrolled rectifier – 3-phase half wave controlled rectifier with R and RL load – 3-phase fully controlled rectifier with R and RL load – 3-phase semi controlled rectifier with R and RL load.

UNIT-IV:**DC-DC Converters**

Analysis of Buck, boost and buck, buck-boost converters in Continuous Conduction Mode (CCM) and Discontinuous Conduction Modes (DCM) – Output voltage equations using volt-sec balance in CCM & DCM output voltage ripple & inductor current, ripple for CCM only – Principle operation of forward and fly back converters in CCM.

UNIT – V:

DC–AC Converters

1- phase halfbridge and full bridge inverters with R and RL loads – 3-phase square wave inverters – 120° conduction and 180° conduction modes of operation – PWM inverters – Quasi-square wave pulse width modulation – Sinusoidal pulse width modulation – Prevention of shoot through fault in Voltage Source Inverter (VSI) – Current Source Inverter (CSI) – Introduction to Auto Sequential Commutated Current Source Inverter (ASCCSI) .

UNIT – VI:

AC – AC Regulators.

Static V-I characteristics of TRIAC and modes of operation – 1-phase AC-AC regulator phase angle control and integrated cycle control with R and RL load – For continuous and discontinuous conduction- 3-Phase AC-AC regulators with R load only – Transformer tap changing using antiparallel Thyristors.

Learning Outcomes:

Student should be able to

- Explain the characteristics of various power semiconductor devices and analyze the static and dynamic characteristics of SCR's.
- Design firing circuits for SCR.
- Explain the operation of single phase full-wave converters and analyze harmonics in the input current.
- Explain the operation of three phase full-wave converters.
- Analyze the operation of different types of DC-DC converters.
- Explain the operation of inverters and application of PWM techniques for voltage control and harmonic mitigation.
- Analyze the operation of AC-AC regulators.

Text Books:

1. Power Electronics: Circuits, Devices and Applications – by M. H. Rashid, Prentice Hall of India, 2nd edition, 1998
2. Power Electronics: Essentials & Applications by L.Umanand, Wiley, Pvt. Limited, India, 2009

Reference Books:

1. Elements of Power Electronics–Philip T.Krein.oxford.
2. Power Electronics – by P.S.Bhimbra, Khanna Publishers.
3. Thyristorised Power Controllers – by G. K. Dubey, S. R. Doradla, A. Joshi and R. M. K.Sinha, New Age International (P) Limited Publishers, 1996.
4. Power Electronics handbook by Muhammad H.Rashid, Elsevier.
5. Power Electronics: converters, applications & design -by Nedmohan, Tore M. Undeland, Robbins by Wiley India Pvt. Ltd.
6. Power Converter Circuits -by William Shepherd, Li zhang, CRC Taylor & Francis Group.

ELECTRICAL MACHINES – II LABORATORY

Learning objectives:

- To control the speed of three phase induction motors.
- To determine /predetermine the performance three phase and single phase induction motors.
- To improve the power factor of single phase induction motor .
- To predetermine the regulation of three–phase alternator by various methods, find X_d/X_q ratio of alternator and asses the performance of three–phase synchronous motor.

The following experiments are required to be conducted as compulsory experiments:

1. Brake test on three phase Induction Motor
2. No–load & Blocked rotor tests on three phase Induction motor
3. Regulation of a three –phase alternator by synchronous impedance & m.m.f. Methods
4. Regulation of three–phase alternator by Potier triangle method
5. V and Inverted V curves of a three—phase synchronous motor.
6. Determination of X_d and X_q of a salient pole synchronous machine
7. Equivalent circuit of single phase induction motor
8. Speed control of induction motor by V/f method.
9. Determination of efficiency of three phase alternator by loading with three phase induction motor.
10. Power factor improvement of single phase induction motor by using capacitors and load test on single phase induction motor.

Learning outcomes:

- Able to assess the performance of single phase and three phase induction motors.
- Able to control the speed of three phase induction motor.
- Able to predetermine the regulation of three–phase alternator by various methods.
- Able to find the X_d/X_q ratio of alternator and asses the performance of three–phase synchronous motor.

CONTROL SYSTEMS LAB

Learning Objectives:

- To impart hands on experience to understand the performance of basic control system components such as magnetic amplifiers, D.C. servo motors, A.C. Servo motors, stepper motor and potentiometer.
- To understand time and frequency responses of control system with and without controllers and compensators.

Any 10 of the following experiments are to be conducted:

1. Time response of Second order system
2. Characteristics of Synchronos
3. Programmable logic controller – characteristics of stepper motor
4. Effect of feedback on DC servo motor
5. Effect of P, PD, PI, PID Controller on a second order systems
6. Lag and lead compensation – Magnitude and phase plot
7. DC position control system
8. Transfer function of DC motor
9. Temperature controller using PID
10. Characteristics of magnetic amplifiers
11. Characteristics of AC servo motor
12. Characteristics of DC servo motor
13. Potentiometer as an error detector

Learning Outcomes

- Able to analyze the performance and working Magnetic amplifier, D.C and A.C. servo motors and synchronous motors.
- Able to design P,PI,PD and PID controllers
- Able to design lag, lead and lag–lead compensators
- Able to control the temperature using PID controller
- Able to determine the transfer function of D.C.motor
- Able to control the position of D.C servo motor performance

**ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS
LABORATORY**

Learning Objectives:

- To understand the correct function of electrical parameters and calibration of voltage, current, single phase and three phase power and energy, and measurement of electrical characteristics of resistance, inductance and capacitance of a circuits through appropriate methods.
- To understand testing of transformer oil.

Any 10 of the following experiments are to be conducted

1. Calibration and Testing of single phase energy Meter
2. Calibration of dynamometer wattmeter using phantom loading
3. Calibration of PMMC ammeter and voltmeter using Crompton D.C. Potentiometer
4. Measurement of resistance and Determination of Tolerance using Kelvin's double Bridge.
5. Capacitance Measurement using Schering bridge.
6. Inductance Measurement using Anderson bridge.
7. Measurement of 3 phase reactive power with single phase wattmeter for balanced loading.
8. Calibration of LPF wattmeter by direct loading.
9. Measurement of 3 phase power with single watt meter and using two C.Ts.
10. Testing of C.T. using mutual inductance method.
11. Testing of P.T. using absolute null method.
12. Dielectric oil testing using H.T test Kit.
13. Calibration of AC voltmeter and measurement of choke parameters using AC Potentiometer in polarform.
14. Measurement of Power by 3 Voltmeter and 3 Ammeter method.

Learning Outcomes:

- To be able to measure the electrical parameters voltage, current, power, energy and electrical characteristics of resistance, inductance and capacitance.
- To be able to test transformer oil for its effectiveness.
- To be able to measure the parameters of inductive coil.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS AND PATENTS

Objectives:

***To know the importance of Intellectual property rights, which plays a vital role in advanced Technical and Scientific disciplines.**

***Imparting IPR protections and regulations for further advancement, so that the students can familiarize with the latest developments.**

Unit I: Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

Concept of Property - Introduction to IPR – International Instruments and IPR - WIPO - TRIPS – WTO -Laws Relating to IPR - IPR Tool Kit - Protection and Regulation - Copyrights and Neighboring Rights – Industrial Property – Patents - Agencies for IPR Registration – Traditional Knowledge –Emerging Areas of IPR - Layout Designs and Integrated Circuits – Use and Misuse of Intellectual Property Rights.

Unit II: Copyrights and Neighboring Rights

Introduction to Copyrights – Principles of Copyright Protection – Law Relating to Copyrights - Subject Matters of Copyright – Copyright Ownership – Transfer and Duration – Right to Prepare Derivative Works –Rights of Distribution – Rights of Performers – Copyright Registration – Limitations – Infringement of Copyright – Relief and Remedy – Case Law - Semiconductor Chip Protection Act.

Unit III: Patents

Introduction to Patents - Laws Relating to Patents in India – Patent Requirements – Product Patent and Process Patent - Patent Search - Patent Registration and Granting of Patent - Exclusive Rights – Limitations - Ownership and Transfer — Revocation of Patent – Patent Appellate Board - Infringement of Patent – Compulsory Licensing — Patent Cooperation Treaty – New developments in Patents – Software Protection and Computer related Innovations.

Unit IV: Trademarks

Introduction to Trademarks – Laws Relating to Trademarks – Functions of Trademark – Distinction between Trademark and Property Mark – Marks Covered under Trademark Law - Trade Mark Registration – Trade Mark Maintenance – Transfer of rights - Deceptive Similarities - Likelihood of Confusion - Dilution of Ownership – Trademarks Claims and Infringement – Remedies – Passing Off Action.

Unit V: Trade Secrets

Introduction to Trade Secrets – General Principles - Laws Relating to Trade Secrets - Maintaining Trade Secret – Physical Security – Employee Access Limitation – Employee Confidentiality Agreements – Breach of Contract –Law of Unfair Competition – Trade Secret Litigation – Applying State Law.

Unit VI: Cyber Law and Cyber Crime

Introduction to Cyber Law – Information Technology Act 2000 - Protection of Online and Computer Transactions - E-commerce - Data Security – Authentication and Confidentiality - Privacy - Digital Signatures – Certifying Authorities - Cyber Crimes - Prevention and Punishment – Liability of Network Providers.

- Relevant Cases Shall be dealt where ever necessary.

Outcome:

*** IPR Laws and patents pave the way for innovative ideas which are instrumental for inventions to seek Patents.**

***Student get an insight on Copyrights, Patents and Software patents which are instrumental for further advancements.**

References:

1. Intellectual Property Rights (Patents & Cyber Law), Dr. A. Srinivas. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
2. Deborah E.Bouchoux: Intellectual Property, Cengage Learning, New Delhi.
3. PrabhuddhaGanguli: Intellectual Property Rights, Tata Mc-Graw –Hill, New Delhi
4. Richard Stim: Intellectual Property, Cengage Learning, New Delhi.
5. Kompal Bansal &Parishit Bansal Fundamentals of IPR for Engineers, B. S. Publications (Press).
6. Cyber Law - Texts & Cases, South-Western's Special Topics Collections.
7. R.Radha Krishnan, S.Balasubramanian: Intellectual Property Rights, Excel Books. New Delhi.
8. M.Ashok Kumar and MohdIqbal Ali: Intellectual Property Rights, Serials Pub.

POWER ELECTRONIC CONTROLLERS & DRIVES

Preamble:

This course is an extension of power electronics applications to electric drives. This course covers in detail the basic and advanced speed control techniques using power electronic converters that are used in industry. It is equally important to understand the four quadrant operation of electric drives and slip power recovery schemes in induction motors.

Learning Objectives:

- To learn the fundamentals of electric drive and different electric braking methods.
- To analyze the operation of three phase converter controlled dc motors and four quadrant operation of dc motors using dual converters.
- To discuss the converter control of dc motors in various quadrants.
- To understand the concept of speed control of induction motor by using AC voltage controllers and voltage source inverters.
- To learn the principles of static rotor resistance control and various slip power recovery schemes.
- To understand the speed control mechanism of synchronous motors

UNIT-I:

Fundamentals of Electric Drives

Electric drive – Fundamental torque equation – Load torque components – Nature and classification of load torques – Steady state stability – Load equalization– Four quadrant operation of drive (hoist control) – Braking methods: Dynamic – Plugging – Regenerative methods.

UNIT-II:

Controlled Converter Fed DC Motor Drives

1-phase half and fully controlled converter fed separately and self-excited DC motor drive – Output voltage and current waveforms – Speed-torque expressions – Speed-torque characteristics — Principle of operation of dual converters and dual converter fed DC motor drives -Numerical problems.

UNIT-III:

DC-DC Converters Fed DC Motor Drives

Single quadrant – Two quadrant and four quadrant DC-DC converter fed separately excited and self-excited DC motors – Continuous current operation– Output voltage and current waveforms – Speed–torque expressions – Speed–torque characteristics –Four quadrant operation – Closed loop operation (qualitative treatment only).

UNIT-IV:

Stator side control of 3-phase Induction motor Drive

Stator voltage control using 3-phase AC voltage regulators – Waveforms –Speed torque characteristics– Variable Voltage Variable Frequency control of induction motor byPWMvoltage source inverter – Closed loop v/f control of induction motor drives (qualitative treatment only).

UNIT-V:

Rotor side control of 3-phase Induction motor Drive

Static rotor resistance control – Slip power recovery schemes – Static Scherbius drive – Static Kramer drive – Performance and speed torque characteristics – Advantages –Applications.

UNIT-VI:

Control of Synchronous Motor Drives

Separate control & self-control of synchronous motors – Operation of self-controlled synchronous motors by VSI– Closed Loop control operation of synchronous motor drives (qualitative treatment only).–Variable frequency control–Pulse width modulation.

Learning Outcomes:

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

- Explain the fundamentals of electric drive and different electric braking methods.
- Analyze the operation of three phase converter fed dc motors and four quadrant operations of dc motors using dual converters.
- Describe the converter control of dc motors in various quadrants of operation
- Know the concept of speed control of induction motor by using AC voltage controllers and voltage source inverters.
- Differentiate the stator side control and rotor side control of three phase induction motor..
- Explain the speed control mechanism of synchronous motors

Text Books:

1. Fundamentals of Electric Drives – by G K Dubey Narosa Publications
2. Power Semiconductor Drives, by S.B.Dewan, G.R.Slemon, A.Straughen, Wiley-India Edition.

Reference Books:

1. Electric Motors and Drives Fundamentals, Types and Applications, by Austin Hughes and Bill Drury, Newnes.
2. Thyristor Control of Electric drives – Vedam Subramanyam Tata McGraw Hill Publications.
3. Power Electronic Circuits, Devices and applications by M.H.Rashid, PHI
4. Power Electronics handbook by Muhammad H.Rashid, Elsevier.

POWER SYSTEM ANALYSIS

Preamble:

The course is designed to give students the required knowledge for the design and analysis of electrical power grids. Calculation of power flow in a power system network using various techniques, formation of Z_{bus} and its importance are covered in this course. It also deals with short circuit analysis and analysis of power system for steady state and transient stability.

Learning Objectives:

- To development the impedance diagram (p.u) and formation of Y_{bus}
- To study the different load flow methods.
- To study the concept of the Z_{bus} building algorithm.
- To study short circuit calculation for symmetrical faults
- To study the effect of unsymmetrical faults and their effects.
- To study the rotor angle stability of power systems.

UNIT –I:

Per Unit Representation & Topology

Per Unit Quantities–Single line diagram– Impedance diagram of a power system–Graph theory definition – Formation of element node incidence and bus incidence matrices – Primitive network representation – Formation of Y–bus matrix by singular transformation and direct inspection methods.

UNIT –II:

Power Flow Studies

Necessity of power flow studies – Derivation of static power flow equations – Power flow solution using Gauss-Seidel Method – Newton Raphson Method (Rectangular and polar coordinates form) –Decoupled and Fast Decoupled methods – Algorithmic approach – Problems on 3–bus system only.

UNIT –III:

Z–Bus formulation

Formation of Z–Bus: Partial network– Algorithm for the Modification of Z_{bus} Matrix for addition element for the following cases: Addition of element from a new bus to reference– Addition of element from a new bus to an old bus– Addition of element between an old bus to reference and Addition of element between two old busses (Derivations and Numerical Problems).– Modification of Z–Bus for the changes in network (Problems).

UNIT – IV:

Symmetrical Fault Analysis

Transients on a Transmission line-Short circuit of synchronous machine(on no-load) - 3–Phase short circuit currents and reactances of synchronous machine–Short circuit MVA calculations -Series reactors – selection of reactors.

UNIT –V:

Symmetrical Components & Fault analysis

Definition of symmetrical components - symmetrical components of unbalanced three phase systems – Power in symmetrical components – Sequence impedances – Synchronous generator – Transmission line and transformers – Sequence networks –Various types of faults LG– LL– LLG and LLL on unloaded alternator–unsymmetrical faults on power system.

UNIT – VI:

Power System Stability Analysis

Elementary concepts of Steady state– Dynamic and Transient Stabilities– Description of Steady State Stability Power Limit–Transfer Reactance–Synchronizing Power Coefficient – Power Angle Curve and Determination of Steady State Stability –Derivation of Swing Equation–Determination of Transient Stability by Equal Area Criterion–Applications of Equal Area Criterion–Methods to improve steady state and transient stability.

Learning Outcomes:

- Able to draw impedance diagram for a power system network and to understand per unit quantities.
- Able to form a Y_{bus} and Z_{bus} for a power system networks.
- Able to understand the load flow solution of a power system using different methods.
- Able to find the fault currents for all types faults to provide data for the design of protective devices.
- Able to find the sequence components of currents for unbalanced power system network.
- Able to analyze the steady state, transient and dynamic stability concepts of a power system.

Text Books:

1. Power System Analysis by Grainger and Stevenson, Tata McGraw Hill.
2. Modern Power system Analysis – by I.J.Nagrath & D.P.Kothari: Tata McGraw–Hill Publishing Company, 2nd edition.

Reference Books:

1. Power System Analysis – by A.R.Bergen, Prentice Hall, Inc.
2. Power System Analysis by Hadi Saadat – TMH Edition.
3. Power System Analysis by B.R.Gupta, Wheeler Publications.
4. Power System Analysis and Design by J.Duncan Glover, M.S.Sarma, T.J.Overbye – Cengage Learning publications.

**MICROPROCESSORS AND
MICROCONTROLLERS**

Preamble:

Microprocessor and microcontroller have become important building blocks in digital electronics design. It is important for student to understand the architecture of a microprocessor and its interfacing with various modules. 8086 microprocessor architecture, programming, and interfacing is dealt in detail in this course. Interfacing, PIC, architecture, programming in C.

Learning objectives:

- To understand the organization and architecture of Micro Processor
- To understand addressing modes to access memory
- To understand 8051 micro controller architecture
- To understand the programming principles for 8086 and 8051
- To understand the interfacing of MP with IO as well as other devices
- To understand how to develop cyber physical systems

UNIT-I:

Introduction to Microprocessor Architecture

Introduction and evolution of Microprocessors– Architecture of 8086–Register Organization of 8086–Memory organization of 8086– General bus operation of 8086–Introduction to 80286–80386 and 80486 and Pentium.

UNIT-II:

Minimum and Maximum Mode Operations

Instruction set, Addressing modes– Minimum and Maximum mode operations of 8086–8086 Control signal interfacing–Read and write cycle timing diagrams.

UNIT-III:

I/O Interface

8255 PPI– Architecture of 8255–Modes of operation– Interfacing I/O devices to 8086 using 8255–Interfacing A to D converters– Interfacing D to A converters– Stepper motor interfacing– Static memory interfacing with 8086–DMA controller (8257)–Architecture– Interfacing 8257 DMA controller– Programmable Interrupt Controller (8259)–Command words and operating modes of 8259– Interfacing of 8259–Keyboard/display controller (8279)–Architecture–Modes of operation–Command words of 8279– Interfacing of 8279.

UNIT-IV:

Introduction to 8051 Micro Controller

Overview of 8051 Micro Controller– Architecture– Register set–I/O ports and Memory Organization– Interrupts–Timers and Counters–Serial Communication.

UNIT- V:

PIC Architecture

Block diagram of basic PIC 18 micro controller, registers I/O ports.

UNIT– VI:

Programming in C for PIC

Data types, I/O programming, logical operations, data conversion

Learning Outcomes:

- To be able to understand the microprocessor capability in general and explore the evaluation of microprocessors.
- To be able to understand the addressing modes of microprocessors
- To be able to understand the micro controller capability
- To be able to program mp and mc
- To be able to interface mp and mc with other electronic devices
- To be able to develop cyber physical systems

Text Books:

1. Kenneth J Ayala, “The 8051 Micro Controller Architecture, Programming and Applications”, Thomson Publishers, 2nd Edition.
2. PIC Microcontroller and Embedded Systems using Assembly and C for PIC 18, - Muhammad Ali Mazidi, RolindD.Mckinay , Danny causey -Pearson Publisher 21st Impression.

Reference Books:

1. R.S. Kaler, “ A Text book of Microprocessors and Micro Controllers”, I.K. International Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
2. Ajay V. Deshmukh, “Microcontrollers – Theory and Applications”, Tata McGraw–Hill Companies –2005.
3. Ajit Pal, “Microcontrollers – Principles and Applications”, PHI Learning Pvt Ltd, 2011.
4. Microprocessors and Interfacing, Douglas V Hall, Mc–Graw Hill, 2nd Edition.
5. Ray and Burchandi, “Advanced Micro Processors and Interfacing”, Tata McGraw–Hill.

DATA STRUCTURES THROUGH C++**OBJECTIVES:**

- To be familiar with basic techniques of object oriented principles and exception handling using C++
- To be familiar with the concepts like Inheritance, Polymorphism
- Solve problems using data structures such as linear lists, stacks, queues, hash tables
- Be familiar with advanced data structures such as balanced search trees, AVL Trees, and B Trees.

UNIT-I: ARRAYS

Abstract Data Types and the C++ Class, An Introduction to C++ Class- Data Abstraction and Encapsulation in C++- Declaring Class Objects and Invoking Member Functions- Special Class Operations- Miscellaneous Topics- ADTs and C++Classes, The Array as an Abstract Data Type, The Polynomial Abstract Data type- Polynomial Representation- Polynomial Addition. Sparse Matrices, Introduction- Sparse Matrix Representation- Transposing a Matrix- Matrix Multiplication, Representation of Arrays.

UNIT-II: STACKS AND QUEUES

Templates in C++, Template Functions- Using Templates to Represent Container Classes, The Stack Abstract Data Type, The Queue Abstract Data Type, Subtyping and Inheritance in C++, Evaluation of Expressions, Expression- Postfix Notation- Infix to Postfix.

UNIT-III: LINKED LISTS

Single Linked List and Chains, Representing Chains in C++, Defining a Node in C++- Designing a Chain Class in C++- Pointer manipulation in C++- Chain Manipulation Operations, The Template Class Chain, Implementing Chains with Templates- Chain Iterators- Chain Operations- Reusing a Class, Circular Lists, Available Space Lists, Linked Stacks and Queues, Polynomials, Polynomial Representation- Adding Polynomials- Circular List Representation of Polynomials, Equivalence Classes, Sparse Matrices, Sparse Matrix Representation- Sparse Matrix Input- Deleting a Sparse Matrix, Doubly Linked Lists, Generalized Lists, Representation of Generalized Lists- Recursive Algorithms for Lists- Reference Counts, Shared and Recursive Lists

UNIT-IV: TREES

Introduction, Terminology, Representation of Trees, Binary Trees, The Abstract Data Type, Properties of Binary Trees, Binary Tree Representations, Binary Tree Traversal and Tree Iterators, Introduction, Inorder Traversal Preorder Traversal, Postorder Traversal, Threaded Binary Trees, Threads, Inorder Traversal of a Threaded Binary Tree, Inserting a Node into a Threaded Binary Tree, Heaps, Priority Queues, Definition of a Max Heap, Insertion into a Max Heap, Deletion from a Max Heap, Binary Search Trees, Definition, Searching a Binary Search Tree, Insertion into a Binary Search Tree, Deletion from a Binary Search Tree, Height of Binary Search Tree.

UNIT-V: GRAPHS

The Graph Abstract Data Type, Introduction, Definition, Graph Representation, Elementary Graph Operation, Depth First Search, Breadth First Search, Connected Components, Spanning Trees, Biconnected Components, Minimum Cost Spanning Trees, Kruskal S Algorithm, Prim s Algorithm Sollin' s Algorithm, Shortest Paths and Transitive Closure, Single Source/All Destination: Nonnegative Edge Cost, Single Source/All Destination: General Weights, All-Pairs Shortest Path, Transitive Closure.

UNIT-VI: SORTING

Insertion Sort, Quick Sort, Merge Sort Merging, Iterative Merge Sort, Recursive Merge Sort, Heap Sort.

OUTCOMES:

- Distinguish between procedures and object oriented programming.
- Apply advanced data structure strategies for exploring complex data structures.
- Compare and contrast various data structures and design techniques in the area of Performance.
- Implement data structure algorithms through C++. • Incorporate data structures into the applications such as binary search trees, AVL and B Trees
- Implement all data structures like stacks, queues, trees, lists and graphs and compare their Performance and trade offs

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Data structures, Algorithms and Applications in C++, S.Sahni, University Press (India) Pvt.Ltd, 2nd edition, Universities Press, Pvt. Ltd.
2. Data structures and Algorithm Analysis in C++, Mark Allen Weiss, Pearson Education. Ltd.Second, Edition.
3. Data structures and Algorithms in C++, Michael T.Goodrich, R.Tamassia and .Mount, Wiley student edition, John Wiley and Sons.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1.Data structures and algorithms in C++, 3rd Edition, Adam Drozdek, Thomson
- 2.Data structures using C and C++, Langsam, Augenstein and Tanenbaum, PHI.
3. Problem solving with C++, The OOP, Fourth edition, W.Savitch, Pearson education.

UNIX AND SHELL PROGRAMMIN OPEN ELECTIVE

OBJECTIVES:

- Written technical communication and effective use of concepts and terminology.
- Facility with UNIX command syntax and semantics.
- Ability to read and understand specifications, scripts and programs.
- Individual capability in problem solving using the tools presented within the class. Students will demonstrate a mastery of the course materials and concepts within in class discussions.

UNIT-I

Introduction to unix-Brief History-What is Unix-Unix Components-Using Unix-Commands in Unix-Some Basic Commands-Command Substitution-Giving Multiple Commands.

UNIT-II

The File system –The Basics of Files-What’s in a File-Directories and File Names-Permissions-I Nodes-The Directory Hierarchy, File Attributes and Permissions-The File Command knowing the File Type-The Chmod Command Changing File Permissions-The Chown Command Changing the Owner of a File-The Chgrp Command Changing the Group of a File.

UNIT-III

Using the Shell-Command Line Structure-Met characters-Creating New Commands-Command Arguments and Parameters-Program Output as Arguments-Shell Variables- -More on I/O Redirection-Looping in Shell Programs.

UNIT-IV

Filters-The Grep Family-Other Filters-The Stream Editor Sed-The AWK Pattern Scanning and processing Language-Good Files and Good Filters.

UNIT-V

Shell Programming-Shell Variables-The Export Command-The Profile File a Script Run During Starting-The First Shell Script-The read Command-Positional parameters-The \$? Variable knowing the exit Status-More about the Set Command-The Exit Command-Branching Control Structures-Loop Control Structures-The Continue and Break Statement-The Expr Command: Performing Integer Arithmetic-Real Arithmetic in Shell Programs-The here Document(<<)-The Sleep Command-Debugging Scripts-The Script Command-The Eval Command-The Exec Command.

UNIT-VI

The Process-The Meaning-Parent and Child Processes-Types of Processes-More about Foreground and Background processes-Internal and External Commands-Process Creation-The Trap Command-The Stty Command-The Kill Command-Job Control.

OUTCOMES:

- Documentation will demonstrate good organization and readability.
- File processing projects will require data organization, problem solving and research.
- Scripts and programs will demonstrate simple effective user interfaces.
- Scripts and programs will demonstrate effective use of structured programming.
- Scripts and programs will be accompanied by printed output demonstrating completion of a test plan.
- Testing will demonstrate both black and glass box testing strategies.
- Project work will involve group participation.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Introduction to Unix Shell Programming by M.G.Venkateshmurthy, Parson.
2. Unix programming environment by Brian W. Kernighan & Rob Pike, Pearson.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Unix and shell programming by B.M. Harwani, OXFORD university press.

OOPs through Java

OBJECTIVE:

- To strengthen their problem solving ability by applying the characteristics of an object-oriented approach.
- To introduce object-oriented concepts in C++ and Java.

Programming:

1. Write a Programme that computes the simple interest and compound interest payable on principal amount (in Rs.) of loan borrowed by the customer from a bank for a given period of time (in years) at specific rate of interest. Further determine whether the bank will benefit by charging simple interest or compound interest
2. Write a Programme to calculate the fare for the passengers traveling in a bus. When a Passenger enters the bus, the conductor asks "What distance will you travel?" On knowing distance from passenger (as an approximate integer), the conductor mentions the fare to the passenger according to following criteria.
3. Write a C++ Program to illustrate Enumeration and Function Overloading
4. Write a C++ Program to illustrate Scope and Storage class
5. Implementation of ADT such as Stack and Queues
6. Write a C++ Program to illustrate the use of Constructors and Destructors and Constructor Overloading
7. Write a Program to illustrate Static member and methods
8. Write a Program to illustrate Bit fields
9. Write a Program to overload as binary operator, friend and member function
10. Write a Program to overload unary operator in Postfix and Prefix form as member and friend function
11. Write a C++ Program to illustrate Iterators and Containers
12. Write a C++ Program to illustrate function templates
13. Write a C++ Program to illustrate template class
14. Write C++ Programs and incorporating various forms of Inheritance
15. Write a C++ Program to illustrate Virtual functions
16. To write a C++ program to find the sum for the given variables using function with default arguments.
17. To write a C++ program to find the value of a number raised to its power that demonstrates a function using call by value.
18. To write a C++ program and to implement the concept of Call by Address

19. To write a program in C++ to prepare a student Record using class and object
20. To implement the concept of unary operator overloading by creating a C++ program.
21. Write a C++ program for swapping two values using function templates
22. Write a C++ program to implement a file handling concept using sequential access.

OUTCOMES:

- Explain what constitutes an object-oriented approach to programming and identify potential benefits of object-oriented programming over other approaches.
- Apply an object-oriented approach to developing applications of varying complexities

VLSI DESIGN

Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are:

- Basic characteristics of MOS transistor and examines various possibilities for configuring inverter circuits and aspects of latch-up are considered.
- Design processes are aided by simple concepts such as stick and symbolic diagrams but the key element is a set of design rules, which are explained clearly.
- Basic circuit concepts are introduced for MOS processes we can set out approximate circuit parameters which greatly ease the design process.

Outcomes:

At the end of this course the student can able to:

- Understand the properties of MOS active devices and simple circuits configured when using them and the reason for such encumbrances as ratio rules by which circuits can be interconnected in silicon.
- Know three sets of design rules with which nMOS and CMOS designs may be fabricated.
- Understand the scaling factors determining the characteristics and performance of MOS circuits in silicon.

Syllabus:

Unit-I:

Introduction and Basic Electrical Properties of MOS Circuits: Introduction to IC technology, Fabrication process: nMOS, pMOS and CMOS. I_{ds} versus V_{ds} Relationships, Aspects of MOS transistor Threshold Voltage, MOS transistor Trans, Output Conductance and Figure of Merit. nMOS Inverter, Pull-up to Pull-down Ratio for nMOS inverter driven by another nMOS inverter, and through one or more pass transistors. Alternative forms of pull-up, The CMOS Inverter, Latch-up in CMOS circuits, Bi-CMOS Inverter, Comparison between CMOS and BiCMOS technology. **(Text Book-1)**

Unit-II:

MOS and Bi-CMOS Circuit Design Processes: MOS Layers, Stick Diagrams, Design Rules and Layout, General observations on the Design rules, $2\mu\text{m}$ Double Metal, Double Poly, CMOS/BiCMOS rules, $1.2\mu\text{m}$ Double Metal, Double Poly CMOS rules, Layout Diagrams of NAND and NOR gates and CMOS inverter, Symbolic Diagrams-Translation to Mask Form.

(Text Book-1)

Unit-III:

Basic Circuit Concepts: Sheet Resistance, Sheet Resistance concept applied to MOS transistors and Inverters, Area Capacitance of Layers, Standard unit of capacitance, Some area Capacitance Calculations, The Delay Unit, Inverter Delays, Driving large capacitive loads, Propagation Delays, Wiring Capacitances, Choice of layers.

Scaling of MOS Circuits: Scaling models and scaling factors, Scaling factors for device parameters, Limitations of scaling, Limits due to sub threshold currents, Limits on logic levels and supply voltage due to noise and current density. Switch logic, Gate logic.

(Text Book-1)

Unit-IV:

Chip Input and Output circuits: ESD Protection, Input Circuits, Output Circuits and L(di/dt) Noise, On-Chip clock Generation and Distribution.

Design for Testability: Fault types and Models, Controllability and Observability, Ad Hoc Testable Design Techniques, Scan Based Techniques and Built-In Self Test techniques.

(Text Book-2)

Unit-V:

FPGA Design: FPGA design flow, Basic FPGA architecture, FPGA Technologies, FPGA families- Altera Flex 8000FPGA, Altera Flex 10FPGA, Xilinx XC4000 series FPGA, Xilinx Spartan XL FPGA, Xilinx Spartan II FPGAs, Xilinx Vertex FPGA. Case studies: FPGA Implementation of Half adder and full adder.

Introduction to synthesis: Logic synthesis, RTL synthesis, High level Synthesis.

(Reference Text Book-1)

Unit-VI:

Introduction to Low Power VLSI Design: Introduction to Deep submicron digital IC design, Low Power CMOS Logic Circuits: Overview of power consumption, Low –power design through voltage scaling, Estimation and optimisation of switching activity, Reduction of switching capacitance. Interconnect Design, Power Grid and Clock Design.

(Text Book-2)

Text Books:

1. Essentials of VLSI Circuits and Systems - Kamran Eshraghian, Douglas and A. Pucknell and Sholeh Eshraghian, Prentice-Hall of India Private Limited, 2005 Edition.
2. CMOS Digital Integrated Circuits Analysis and Design- [Sung-Mo Kang](#), [Yusuf Leblebici](#), Tata McGraw-Hill Education, 2003.

References:

1. Advanced Digital Design with the Verilog HDL, Michael D.Ciletti, Xilinx Design Series, Pearson Education
2. Analysis and Design of Digital Integrated Circuits in Deep submicron Technology, 3rd edition, David Hodges.

ROBOTICS

(Open Elective)

OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce the basic concepts, parts of robots and types of robots.
- To make the student familiar with the various drive systems for robot, sensors and their applications in robots and programming of robots.
- To discuss about the various applications of robots, justification and implementation of robot.

UNIT- I:

Introduction

Specifications of Robots- Classifications of robots – Work envelope - Flexible automation versus Robotic technology – Applications of Robots **ROBOT KINEMATICS AND DYNAMICS** Positions,

UNIT-II:

Orientations and frames, Mappings

Changing descriptions from frame to frame, Operators: Translations, Rotations and Transformations - Transformation Arithmetic - D-H Representation - Forward and inverse Kinematics Of Six Degree of Freedom Robot Arm – Robot Arm dynamics

UNIT- III:

Robot Drives and Power Transmission Systems

Robot drive mechanisms, hydraulic – electric – servomotor- stepper motor - pneumatic drives, Mechanical transmission method - Gear transmission, Belt drives, cables, Roller chains, Link - Rod systems - Rotary-to-Rotary motion conversion, Rotary-to-Linear motion conversion, Rack and Pinion drives, Lead screws, Ball Bearing screws,

UNIT -IV:

Manipulators

Construction of Manipulators, Manipulator Dynamic and Force Control, Electronic and Pneumatic manipulators

UNIT- V:

Robot End Effectors

Classification of End effectors – Tools as end effectors. Drive system for grippers- Mechanical adhesive-vacuum-magnetic-grippers. Hooks&scoops. Gripper force analysis and gripper design. Active and passive grippers.

UNIT -VI:

Path planning & Programming

Trajectory planning and avoidance of obstacles, path planning, skew motion, joint integrated motion – straight line motion-Robot languages-computer control and Robot software.

OUTCOMES:

- The Student must be able to design automatic manufacturing cells with robotic control using
- The principle behind robotic drive system, end effectors, sensor, machine vision robot Kinematics and programming.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Deb S. R. and Deb S., "Robotics Technology and Flexible Automation", Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd, 2010.
2. John J. Craig, "Introduction to Robotics", Pearson, 2009.
3. Mikell P. Groover et al., "Industrial Robots - Technology, Programming and Applications", McGraw Hill, New York, 2008.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1. Richard D. Klafter, Thomas A. Chmielewski, Michael Negin, "Robotics Engineering An Integrated Approach", Eastern Economy Edition, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., 2006.
2. Fu K. S., Gonzalez R. C., Lee C. S. G., "Robotics: Control, Sensing, Vision and Intelligence", McGraw Hill, 1987

NEURAL NETWORKS AND FUZZY LOGIC

(Open Elective)

Preamble:

This course introduces the basics of Neural Networks and essentials of Artificial Neural Networks with Single Layer and Multilayer Feed Forward Networks. Also deals with Associate Memories and introduces Fuzzy sets and Fuzzy Logic system components. The Neural Network and Fuzzy Network system application to Electrical Engineering is also presented. This subject is very important and useful for doing Project Work.

Learning Objectives:

- To understand artificial neuron models.
- To understand learning methods of ANN.
- To utilize different algorithms of ANN.
- To distinguish between classical and fuzzy sets.
- To understand different modules of fuzzy controller.
- To understand applications of neural networks and fuzzy logic.

Unit – I: Introduction to Neural Networks

Introduction, Humans and Computers, Organization of the Brain, Biological Neuron, Biological and Artificial Neuron Models, Hodgkin-Huxley Neuron Model, Integrate-and-Fire Neuron Model, Spiking Neuron Model, Characteristics of ANN, McCulloch-Pitts Model, Historical Developments, Potential, Applications of ANN.

Unit- II: Essentials of Artificial Neural Networks

Artificial Neuron Model, Operations of Artificial Neuron, Types of Neuron Activation Function, ANN Architectures, Classification Taxonomy of ANN – Connectivity, Neural Dynamics (Activation and Synaptic), Learning Strategy (Supervised, Unsupervised, Reinforcement), Learning Rules, Types of Application

Unit–III:

Multilayer feed forward Neural Networks

Credit Assignment Problem, Generalized Delta Rule, Derivation of Back propagation (BP) Training, Summary of Backpropagation Algorithm, Kolmogorov Theorem, Learning Difficulties and Improvements, Radial Basis Function (RBF) Neural Network – Kohonen Self Organising feature Map (KSOM).

Associative Memories

Bidirectional Associative Memories (BAM)-Architecture of Hopfield Network: Discrete and Continuous versions, Storage and Recall Algorithm, Stability Analysis, Capacity of the Hopfield Network, Summary and Discussion of Instance/Memory Based Learning Algorithms, Applications.

Unit – IV: Classical & Fuzzy Sets

Introduction to classical sets - properties, Operations and relations; Fuzzy sets, Membership, Uncertainty, Operations, properties, fuzzy relations, cardinalities, membership functions.

UNIT V: Fuzzy Logic Modules

Fuzzification, Membership value assignment, development of rule base and decision making system, Defuzzification to crisp sets, Defuzzification methods.

UNIT VI: Applications

Neural network applications: Process identification, control, fault diagnosis and load forecasting.

Fuzzy logic applications: Load frequency control and Fuzzy classification.

Learning Outcomes:

Students should able to:

- Know different models of artificial neuron.
- Use learning methods of ANN.
- Use different paradigms of ANN.
- Classify between classical and fuzzy sets.
- Use different modules of Fuzzy logic controller.
- Apply Neural Networks and fuzzy logic for real-time applications.

Text Book:

1. Neural Networks, Fuzzy logic, Genetic algorithms: synthesis and applications by RajasekharanandRai – PHI Publication.
2. Introduction to Neural Networks using MATLAB 6.0 - S.N.Sivanandam, S.Sumathi, S.N.Deepa, TMH,2006

Reference Book:

1. Neural Networks – James A Freeman and Davis Skapura, Pearson Education, 2002.
2. Neural Networks – Simon Hakens , Pearson Education
3. Neural Engineering by C.Eliasmith and CH.Anderson, PHI
4. Neural Networks and Fuzzy Logic System by Bart Kosko, PHI Publications.

ENERGY AUDIT, CONSERVATION & MANAGEMENT (Open Elective)

Preamble:

This is an open elective course developed to cater the current needs of the industry. This course covers topics such as energy conservation act and energy conservation. It also covers energy efficient lighting design. The student will learn power factor improvement techniques, energy efficiency in HVAC systems. In addition The economic aspects such as payback period calculations, life cycle costing analysis is covered in this course.

Learning Objectives:

- To understand energy efficiency, scope, conservation and technologies.
- To design energy efficient lighting systems.
- To estimate/calculate power factor of systems and propose suitable compensation techniques.
- To understand energy conservation in HVAC systems.
- To calculate life cycle costing analysis and return on investment on energy efficient technologies.

Unit-I:

Basic Principles of Energy Audit and management

Energy audit – Definitions – Concept – Types of audit – Energy index – Cost index – Pie charts – Sankey diagrams – Load profiles – Energy conservation schemes and energy saving potential – Numerical problems – Principles of energy management – Initiating, planning, controlling, promoting, monitoring, reporting – Energy manager – Qualities and functions – Language – Questionnaire – Check list for top management.

Unit-II:

Lighting

Modification of existing systems – Replacement of existing systems – Priorities: Definition of terms and units – Luminous efficiency – Polar curve – Calculation of illumination level – Illumination of inclined surface to beam – Luminance or brightness – Types of lamps – Types of lighting – Electric lighting fittings (luminaries) – Flood lighting – White light LED and conducting Polymers – Energy conservation measures.

Unit-III:

Power Factor and energy instruments

Power factor – Methods of improvement – Location of capacitors – Power factor with non linear loads – Effect of harmonics on Power factor – Numerical problems. Energy Instruments – Watt-hour meter – Data loggers – Thermocouples – Pyrometers – Lux meters – Tong testers – Power analyzer.

Unit-IV:

Space Heating and Ventilation

Ventilation – Air-Conditioning (HVAC) and Water Heating: Introduction – Heating of buildings – Transfer of Heat-Space heating methods – Ventilation and air-conditioning – Insulation-Cooling load – Electric water heating systems – Energy conservation methods.

Unit-V

Economic Aspects and Financial Analysis

Understanding energy cost - Economics Analysis – Depreciation Methods – Time value of money – Rate of return – Present worth method – Replacement analysis – Life cycle costing analysis – Energy efficient motors (basic concepts) – Economics of energy efficient motors and systems.

Unit–VI:

Computation of Economic Aspects

Need of investment, appraisal and criteria - Calculation of simple payback period–Return on investment – Net present value – Internal rate of return – numerical examples – Power factor correction – Lighting – Applications of life cycle costing analysis – Return on investment – Numerical examples.

Learning Outcomes:

Student will be able to

- Explain energy efficiency, conservation and various technologies.
- Design energy efficient lighting systems.
- Calculate power factor of systems and propose suitable compensation techniques.
- Explain energy conservation in HVAC systems.
- Calculate life cycle costing analysis and return on investment on energy efficient technologies.

Text Books:

1. Hand Book of Energy Audit by Sonal Desai- Tata McGraw hill
2. Energy efficient electric motors by John .C. Andreas, Marcel Dekker Inc Ltd–2nd edition, 1995

Reference Books:

1. Energy management by W.R. Murphy & G. McKay Butter worth, Elsevier publications. 2012
2. Electric Energy Utilization and Conservation by S C Tripathy, Tata McGraw hill publishing company Ltd. New Delhi.
3. Energy management by Paul o' Callaghan, Mc–Graw Hill Book company–1st edition, 1998.
4. Energy management hand book by W.C.Turner, John wiley and sons.
5. Energy management and conservation –k v Sharma and pvenkataseshaiiah-I K International Publishing House pvt.ltd,2011.
6. http://www.energymanagertraining.com/download/Gazette_of_IndiaPartIIsecI-37_25-08-2010.pdf

III Year – II SEMESTER

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POWER ELECTRONICS LAB

Learning objectives:

- To study the characteristics of various power electronic devices and analyze firing circuits and commutation circuits of SCR.
- To analyze the performance of single-phase and three-phase full-wave bridge converters with both resistive and inductive loads.
- To understand the operation of AC voltage regulator with resistive and inductive loads.
- To understand the working of Buck converter, Boost converter and inverters.

Any 10 of the Following Experiments are to be conducted

1. Study of Characteristics of Thyristor, MOSFET & IGBT.
2. Design and development of a firing circuit for Thyristor.
3. Design and development of gate drive circuits for IGBT.
4. Single -Phase Half controlled converter with R and RL load
5. Single -Phase fully controlled bridge converter with R and RL loads
6. Single -Phase AC Voltage Regulator with R and RL Loads
7. Single -Phase square wave bridge inverter with R and RL Loads
8. Three- Phase fully controlled converter with RL-load.
9. Design and verification of voltages gain of Boost converter in Continuous Conduction Mode(CCM) and Discontinuous Conduction Mode(DCM).
10. Design and verification of voltages ripple in buck converter in CCM operation.
11. Single -phase PWM inverter with sine triangle PWM technique.
12. 3-phase AC-AC voltage regulator with R-load.

Learning outcomes:

- Able to study the characteristics of various power electronic devices and analyze gate drive circuits of IGBT.
- Able to analyze the performance of single-phase and three-phase full-wave bridge converters with both resistive and inductive loads.
- Able to understand the operation of single phase AC voltage regulator with resistive and inductive loads.
- Able to understand the working of Buck converter, Boost converter, single-phase square wave inverter and PWM inverter.

MICRO MPROCESSORS AND MICRO CONTROLLERS LAB

Learning Objectives:

- To study programming based on 8086 microprocessor and 8051 microcontroller.
- To study 8086 microprocessor based ALP using arithmetic, logical and shift operations.
- To study to interface 8086 with I/O and other devices.
- To study parallel and serial communication using 8051 & PIC 18 micro controllers.

Any 10 of the following experiments are to be conducted:

I. Microprocessor 8086 & Microcontroller 8051

Introduction to MASM/TASM.

1. Arithmetic operation – Multi byte addition and subtraction, multiplication and division – Signed and unsigned arithmetic operation, ASCII – Arithmetic operation.
2. Logic operations – Shift and rotate – Converting packed BCD to unpacked BCD, BCD to ASCII conversion.
3. By using string operation and Instruction prefix: Move block, Reverse string, Sorting, Inserting, Deleting, Length of the string, String comparison.
4. Interfacing 8255 – PPI
5. Interfacing 8259 – Interrupt Controller.
6. Interfacing 8279 – Keyboard Display.
7. Stepper motor control using 8253/8255.
8. Reading and Writing on a parallel port using 8051
9. Timer in different modes using 8051
10. Serial communication implementation using 8051
11. Understanding three memory areas of 00 – FF Using 8051 external interrupts.
12. Interface PIC 18 with an optoisolator
13. Interface PIC 18 with a DC motor

Learning Outcomes:

- Will be able to write assembly language program using 8086 micro based on arithmetic, logical, and shift operations.
- Will be able to interface 8086 with I/O and other devices.
- Will be able to do parallel and serial communication using 8051 & PIC 18 micro controllers.

DATASTRUCTURES THROUGH C LAB

OBJECTIVES:

- To develop skills to design and analyze simple linear and non linear data structures
- To Strengthen the ability to identify and apply the suitable data structure for the given real world problem
- To Gain knowledge in practical applications of data structures

List of Experiments:

1. Implementation of Singly linked list.
2. Implementation of Doubly linked list.
3. Implementation of Multistack in a Single Array.
4. Implementation of Circular Queue
5. Implementation of Binary Search trees.
6. Implementation of Hash table.
7. Implementation of Heaps.
8. Implementation of Breadth First Search Techniques.
9. Implementation of Depth First Search Techniques.
10. Implementation of Prim's Algorithm.
11. Implementation of Dijkstra's Algorithm.
12. Implementation of Kruskal's Algorithm
13. Implementation of MergeSort
14. Implementation of Quick Sort
15. Implementation of Data Searching using divides and conquers technique

OUTCOMES:

At the end of this lab session, the student will

- Be able to design and analyze the time and space efficiency of the data structure
- Be capable to identify the appropriate data structure for given problem
- Have practical knowledge on the application of data structures

III Year - II Semester

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PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND HUMAN VALUES

Course Objectives:

***To give basic insights and inputs to the student to inculcate Human values to grow as a responsible human beings with proper personality.**

***Professional Ethics instills the student to maintain ethical conduct and discharge their professional duties.**

UNIT I: Human Values:

Morals, Values and Ethics – Integrity – Trustworthiness - Work Ethics – Service Learning – Civic Virtue – Respect for others – Living Peacefully – Caring – Sharing – Honesty – Courage – Value Time – Co-operation – Commitment – Empathy – Self-confidence – Spirituality- Character.

UNIT II: Principles for Harmony:

Truthfulness – Customs and Traditions -Value Education – Human Dignity – Human Rights – Fundamental Duties - Aspirations and Harmony (I, We & Nature) – Gender Bias - Emotional Intelligence – Salovey – Mayer Model – Emotional Competencies – Conscientiousness.

UNIT III: Engineering Ethics and Social Experimentation:

History of Ethics - Need of Engineering Ethics - Senses of Engineering Ethics- Profession and Professionalism —Self Interest - Moral Autonomy – Utilitarianism – Virtue Theory - Uses of Ethical Theories - Deontology- Types of Inquiry –Kohlberg’s Theory - Gilligan’s Argument –Heinz’s Dilemma - Comparison with Standard Experiments — Learning from the Past –Engineers as Managers – Consultants and Leaders – Balanced Outlook on Law - Role of Codes – Codes and Experimental Nature of Engineering.

UNIT IV: Engineers’ Responsibilities towards Safety and Risk:

Concept of Safety - Safety and Risk – Types of Risks – Voluntary v/sInvoluntary Risk – Consequences - Risk Assessment – Accountability – Liability - Reversible Effects - Threshold Levels of Risk - Delayed v/sImmediate Risk - Safety and the Engineer – Designing for Safety – Risk-Benefit Analysis-Accidents.

UNIT V: Engineers’ Duties and Rights:

Concept of Duty - Professional Duties – Collegiality - Techniques for Achieving Collegiality – Senses of Loyalty - Consensus and Controversy - Professional and Individual Rights – Confidential and Proprietary Information - Conflict of Interest-Ethical egoism - Collective Bargaining – Confidentiality - Gifts and Bribes - Problem solving-Occupational Crimes-Industrial Espionage- Price Fixing-Whistle Blowing.

UNIT VI: Global Issues:

Globalization and MNCs –Cross Culture Issues - Business Ethics – Media Ethics - Environmental Ethics – Endangering Lives - Bio Ethics - Computer Ethics - War Ethics – Research Ethics -Intellectual Property Rights.

- Related Cases Shall be dealt where ever necessary.

Outcome:

***It gives a comprehensive understanding of a variety issues that are encountered by every professional in discharging professional duties.**

***It provides the student the sensitivity and global outlook in the contemporary world to fulfill the professional obligations effectively.**

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