JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY KAKINADA
KAKINADA–533003, Andhra Pradesh, India
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

III B.Tech – I Semester

Sl. No	Course Components	Subjects	L	T	P	Credits
1	PCC	Power Systems-II	3	0	0	3
2	PCC	Power Electronics	3	0	0	3
3	PCC	Control Systems	3	0	0	3
4	OEC	Open Elective- I/ Job Oriented Elective-I	3	0	0	3
5	PEC	Professional Elective - I	3	0	0	3
6	PCC	Control Systems Lab	0	0	3	1.5
7	PCC	Power Electronics Lab	0	0	3	1.5
8	SC	Soft Skill Course:Employability Skills	2	0	0	2
9	MC	Environmental Science	2	0	0	0
10	PROJ	Summer Internship 2 Months (Mandatory) after second year (to be evaluated during V semester)	0	0	0	1.5
		TotalCredits	**21.5**			
		Minors Course*	4	0	0	4
		Honors Course*	4	0	0	4

III B.Tech – II Semester

Sl. No	Course Components	Subjects	L	T	P	Credits
1	PCC	Microprocessors and Microcontrollers	3	0	0	3
2	PCC	Electrical Measurements and Instrumentation	3	0	0	3
3	PCC	Power System Analysis	3	0	0	3
4	PEC	Professional Elective - II	3	0	0	3
5	OEC	Open Elective –II/ Job Oriented Elective-II	3	0	0	3
6	PCC	Electrical Measurements and Instrumentation Lab	0	0	3	1.5
7	PCC	Microprocessors and Microcontrollers Lab	0	0	3	1.5
8	PCC	Power Systems and Simulation Lab	0	0	3	1.5
9	SC	**Skill Advanced Course:** Machine Learning with Python	2	0	0	2
10	MC	Research Methodology	2	0	0	0
		Total Credits	**21.5**			
		Minors Course*	4	0	0	4
		Honors Course*	4	0	0	4

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III Year – I SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
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. Transients in power system and effects of corona are discussed in detail. It is important for the student to understand the mechanical design aspects of transmission lines, insulators. These aspects are also covered in detail in this course.

Course Objectives:
- To understand the concepts of GMD/GMR and to compute inductance/capacitance of transmission lines.
- To distinguish the short and medium length transmission lines, their models and performance.
- To understand the performance and modeling of long transmission lines.
- To learn the effect of travelling waves on transmission lines.
- To learn the concepts of corona and the factors effecting corona..
- To understand sag and tension computation of transmission lines as well as to learn the performance of overhead insulators.

UNIT–I
Transmission Line Parameters
Conductor materials – Types of conductors – Calculation of resistance for solid conductors – Skin and Proximity effects – 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 – 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 without and with Bundled conductors.

UNIT–II
Performance Analysis of Transmission Lines
Classification of Transmission Lines – Short, medium, long lines and their model representation – Nominal-T, Nominal-Pie and A, B, C, D Constants for symmetrical and Asymmetrical Networks.
Rigorous Solution for long line equations –Representation of Long lines – Equivalent T and Equivalent Pie network models - Surge Impedance and Surge Impedance Loading (SIL) of Long Lines - Regulation and efficiency for all types of lines – Ferranti effect.

UNIT – III
Power System Transients
Types of System Transients – 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–IV
Corona
Description of the phenomenon – Types of Corona - critical voltages and power loss – Advantages and Disadvantages of Corona - Factors affecting corona - Radio Interference.

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UNIT–V

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 – Stringing chart and sag template and its applications

Types of Insulators – String efficiency and Methods for improvement - Voltage distribution–Calculation of string efficiency – Capacitance grading and Static Shielding.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the student should be able to:

- Calculate parameters of transmission lines for different circuit configurations.
- Determine the performance of short, medium and long transmission lines.
- Analyse the effect of travelling waves on transmission lines.
- Analyse the various voltage control methods and effect of corona.
- Calculate 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, 1998.
2. Power System Engineering by I.J.Nagarath and D.P.Kothari, Tata McGraw Hill, 3rd 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, DhanpatRai Co Pvt. Ltd.2016
4. Electrical Power Systems by P.S.R. Murthy, B.S. Publications, 2017.

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III Year – I SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
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 power electronic converters. This course covers characteristics of semiconductor devices and operation of 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.

Course Objectives:
- To know the characteristics of various power semiconductor devices.
- To learn the operation of single phase full–wave converters and perform harmonic analysis of input current.
- To learn the operation of three phase full–wave converters and AC/AC converters.
- To learn the operation of different types of DC-DC converters.
- To learn the operation of PWM inverters for voltage control and harmonic mitigation.

UNIT – I
Power Semi-Conductor Devices
Silicon controlled rectifier (SCR) – Two transistor analogy - Static and Dynamic characteristics – Turn on and Turn off Methods - Triggering Methods (R, RC and UJT) – Snubber circuit design.
Static and Dynamic Characteristics of Power MOSFET and Power IGBT– Gate Driver Circuits for Power MOSFET and IGBT - Numerical problems.

UNIT – II
Single-phase AC-DC Converters
Single-phase half-wave controlled rectifiers - R and RL loads with and without freewheeling diode - Single-phase fully controlled mid-point and bridge converter with R load, RL load and RLE load - Continuous and Discontinuous conduction - Effect of source inductance in Single-phase fully controlled bridge rectifier – Expression for output voltages – Single-phase Semi-Converter with R load-RL load and RLE load – Continuous and Discontinuous conduction - Harmonic Analysis – Dual converter and its mode of operation - Numerical Problems.

UNIT – III
Three-phase AC-DC Converters & AC – AC Converters
Three-phase half-wave Rectifier with R and RL load - Three-phase fully controlled rectifier with R and RL load - Three-phase semi converter with R and RL load - Expression for Output Voltage - Harmonic Analysis - Three-phase Dual Converters - Numerical Problems.
Single-phase AC-AC power control by phase control with R and RL loads - Expression for rms output voltage – Single-phase step down and step up Cycloconverter - Numerical Problems.

UNIT – IV
DC–DC Converters
Operation of Basic Chopper – Analysis of Buck, Boost and Buck-Boost converters in Continuous Conduction Mode (CCM) and Discontinuous Conduction Modes (DCM) - Output voltage equations using volt-sec balance in CCM & DCM – Expressions for output voltage ripple and inductor current ripple – control techniques – Introduction to PWM control -Numerical Problems.

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UNIT – V

DC–AC Converters

Introduction - Single-phase half-bridge and full-bridge inverters with R and RL loads – Phase Displacement Control – PWM with bipolar voltage switching, PWM with unipolar voltage switching - Three-phase square wave inverters - 120^0 conduction and 180^0 conduction modes of operation - Sinusoidal Pulse Width Modulation - Current Source Inverter (CSI) - Numerical Problems.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the student should be able to:

- Illustrate the static and dynamic characteristics of SCR, Power-MOSFET and Power-IGBT.
- Analyse the operation of phase-controlled rectifiers.
- Analyse the operation of three-phase full–wave converters, AC Voltage Controllers and Cycloconverters.
- Examine the operation and design of different types of DC-DC converters.
- Analyse the operation of PWM inverters for voltage control and harmonic mitigation.

Text Books:

1. Power Electronics: Converters, Applications and Design by Ned Mohan, Tore M Undeland, William P Robbins, John Wiley & Sons.
2. Power Electronics: Circuits, Devices and Applications – by M. H. Rashid, Prentice Hall of India, 2nd edition, 1998
3. Power Electronics: Essentials & Applications by L.Umanand, Wiley, Pvt. Limited, India, 2009.

Reference Books:

1. Elements of Power Electronics–Philip T.Krein. Oxford University Press; Second edition
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: by Daniel W.Hart, Mc Graw Hill.

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III Year – I SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
CONTROL SYSTEMS					

Preamble:
This course covers mathematical modeling, time response, frequency response, stability analysis of Linear Time Invariant (LTI) control systems and their analysis. State space analysis of LTI systems and design of compensator using Bode diagrams is also discussed in this course.

Course Objectives:
- To learn the mathematical modeling of physical systems and to use block diagram algebra and signal flow graph to determine overall transfer function
- To analyze the time response of first and second order systems and improvement of performance using PI, PD, PID controllers. To investigate the stability of closed loop systems using Routh's stability criterion and root locus method.
- To understand basic aspects of design and compensation of LTI systems using Bode diagrams.
- To learn Frequency Response approaches for the analysis of LTI systems using Bode plots, polar plots and Nyquist stability criterion.
- To learn state space approach for analysis of LTI systems and understand the concepts of controllability and observability.

UNIT – I
Mathematical Modelling of Control Systems
Classification of control systems - open loop and closed loop control systems and their differences - Feedback characteristics - transfer function of linear system, differential equations of electrical networks- translational and rotational mechanical systems - transfer function of Armature voltage controlled DC servo motor - block diagram algebra - signal flow graph – reduction using Mason's gain formula.

UNIT-II
Time Response Analysis and Controllers
Standard test signals – time response of first and second order systems – time domain specifications - steady state errors and error constants - effects of proportional (P) - proportional integral (PI) - proportional derivative (PD) - proportional integral derivative (PID) systems.
Stability Assessment Techniques
The concept of stability – Routh's stability criterion – limitations of Routh's stability, root locus concept – construction of root loci (simple problems) - Effect of addition of Poles and Zeros to the transfer function.

UNIT–III
Frequency Response Analysis
Introduction to frequency domain specifications – Bode diagrams – transfer function from the Bode diagram –Polar plots, Nyquist stability criterion- stability analysis using Bode plots (phase margin and gain margin).

UNIT–IV
Classical Control Design Techniques
Lag, lead, lag-lead compensators - physical realisation - design of compensators using Bode plots.

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UNIT–V

State Space Analysis of Linear Time Invariant (LTI) Systems

Concepts of state - state variables and state model - state space representation of transfer function - diagonalization using linear transformation - solving the time invariant state equations - State Transition Matrix and its properties- concepts of controllability and observability.

Course Outcome:

After the completion of the course the student should be able to:

- Derive the transfer function of physical systems and determination of overall transfer function using block diagram algebra and signal flow graphs.
- Determine time response specifications of second order systems and absolute and relative stability of LTI systems using Routh's stability criterion and root locus method.
- Analyze the stability of LTI systems using frequency response methods.
- Design Lag, Lead, Lag-Lead compensators to improve system performance using Bode diagrams.
- Represent physical systems as state models and determine the response. Understand the concepts of controllability and observability.

Text Books:

1. Modern Control Engineering by Kotsuhiko Ogata, Prentice Hall of India
2. Automatic control systems by Benjamin C.Kuo, Prentice Hall of India, 2nd Edition.

Reference Books:

1. Control Systems principles and design by M.Gopal, Tata Mc Graw Hill education Pvt Ltd., 4th Edition.
2. Control Systems Engineering by Norman S. Nise, Wiley Publications, 7th edition
3. Control Systems by Manik Dhanesh N, Cengage publications.
4. Control Systems Engineering by I.J.Nagarath and M.Gopal, Newage International Publications, 5th Edition.

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III Year –I SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES
(OPEN ELECTIVE-I)

Preamble:
This course presents the various sources of renewable energy such as solar, wind, geothermal energy, biomass & other potential energy and contribution towards energy profile of the nation.

Course Objectives:
- To study the solar radiation data, equivalent circuit of PV cell and its I-V & P-V characteristics.
- To understand the concept of Wind Energy Conversion & its applications.
- To study the principles of biomass and geothermal energy.
- To understand the principles of Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC), motion of waves and power associated with it.
- To study the various chemical energy sources such as fuell cell and hydrogen energy along with their operation and equivalent circuit.

UNIT–I
Solar Energy: Introduction - Renewable Sources - prospects, Solar radiation at the Earth Surface - Equivalent circuit of a Photovoltaic (PV) Cell - I-V & P-V Characteristics - Solar Energy Collectors: Flat plate Collectors, concentrating collectors - Solar Energy storage systems and Applications: Solar Pond - Solar water heating - Solar Green house.

UNIT–II
Wind Energy: Introduction - basic Principles of Wind Energy Conversion, the nature of Wind - the power in the wind - Wind Energy Conversion - Site selection considerations - basic components of Wind Energy Conversion Systems (WECS) - Classification - Applications.

UNIT–III
Biomass and Geothermal Energy:
Biomass: Introduction - Biomass conversion technologies - Photosynthesis, factors affecting Bio digestion - classification of biogas plants - Types of biogas plants - selection of site for a biogas plant
Geothermal Energy: Introduction, Geothermal Sources – Applications - operational and Environmental problems.

UNIT–IV
Energy From oceans, Waves & Tides:
Oceans: Introduction - Ocean Thermal Electric Conversion (OTEC) – methods - prospects of OTEC in India.
Waves: Introduction - Energy and Power from the waves - Wave Energy conversion devices.
Tides: Basic principle of Tide Energy -Components of Tidal Energy.

UNIT–V
Chemical Energy Sources:
Fuel Cells: Introduction - Fuel Cell Equivalent Circuit - operation of Fuel cell - types of Fuel Cells - Applications.
Hydrogen Energy: Introduction - Methods of Hydrogen production - Storage and Applications
Magneto Hydro Dynamic (MHD) Power generation: Principle of Operation - Types.

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Course Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the student should be able to:

- Analyze solar radiation data, extra-terrestrial radiation, radiation on earth's surface and solar Energy Storage.
- Illustrate the components of wind energy systems.
- Illustrate the working of biomass, digesters and Geothermal plants.
- Demonstrate the principle of Energy production from OTEC, Tidal and Waves.
- Evaluate the concept and working of Fuel cells & MHD power generation.

Text Books:

1. G.D.Rai, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Khanna Publications, 2011.
2. John Twidell & Tony Weir, Renewable Energy Sources, Taylor & Francis, 2013.

Reference Books:

1. S.P.Sukhatme & J.K.Nayak, Solar Energy-Principles of Thermal Collection and Storage, TMH, 2011.
2. John Andrews & Nick Jelly, Energy Science- principles, Technologies and Impacts, Oxford, 2nd edition, 2013.
3. Shoba Nath Singh, Non- Conventional Energy Resources, Pearson Publications, 2015.

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III Year – I SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

CONCEPTS OF OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUES
(OPEN ELECTIVE-I)

Preamble:

The applications of optimization techniques have expanded in all fields including design aspects of electrical machines. It is pertinent to link these concepts with that of programming skills. This course covers basic features of linear & nonlinear programming problems. Concept of dynamic programming and transportation problem are also taught.

Course Objectives:

- To know the importance of adopting optimization techniques in day to day life.
- To analyse the importance of various types of constraints at various stages.
- To learn more on linear & nonlinear programming concepts.
- To analyse the significance of transportation problem.
- To learn the concepts of dynamic programming.

UNIT – I
Introduction to Optimization Techniques
Statement of an Optimization problem – design vector – design constraints – objective function – classification of Optimization problems.
Classical Optimization Techniques
Single variable Optimization – multi variable Optimization without constraints – necessary and sufficient conditions for minimum/maximum – multivariable Optimization with equality constraints. Solution by method of Lagrange multipliers.

UNIT – II
Linear Programming
Standard form of a linear programming problem – geometry of linear programming problems – definitions and theorems – solution of a system of linear simultaneous equations – pivotal reduction of a general system of equations – motivation to the simplex method – simplex algorithm.

UNIT – III
Nonlinear Programming
Unconstrained cases - One – dimensional minimization methods: Classification - Fibonacci method and Quadratic interpolation method - Univariate method - Powell's method.
Constrained cases - Characteristics of a constrained problem - Classification - Basic approach of Penalty Function method.

UNIT – IV
Transportation Problem
Finding initial basic feasible solution by north – west corner rule - least cost method and Vogel's approximation method – testing for optimality of balanced transportation problems – Special cases in transportation problem.

UNIT – V
Dynamic Programming
Dynamic programming - Multistage decision processes – types – concept of sub optimization and the principle of optimality – computational procedure in dynamic programming – examples illustrating the calculus method of solution.

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Course Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the student should be able to:

- State and formulate the optimization problem without and with constraints, also apply classical optimization techniques to minimize or maximize a multi-variable objective function, without or with constraints and arrive at an optimal solution.
- Formulate a mathematical model and apply linear programming technique by using Simplex method. Also extend the concept of dual Simplex method for optimal solutions.
- Formulate a mathematical model and apply non-linear programming techniques for unconstrained and constrained case studies.
- Solve transportation and assignment problem by using Linear programming Simplex method.
- Formulate and apply Dynamic programming technique to inventory control, production planning, engineering design problems etc. to reach a final optimal solution from the current optimal solution.

Text Books:

1. "Engineering optimization: Theory and practice"-by S. S.Rao- New Age International (P) Limited - 3rd edition - 1998.
2. "Introductory Operations Research" by H.S. Kasene& K.D. Kumar - Springer (India) 2013.

Reference Books:

1. "Optimization Methods in Operations Research and systems Analysis" – by K.V. Mital and C. Mohan - New Age International (P) Limited - Publishers - 3rd edition - 1996.
2. Operations Research – by Dr. S.D.Sharma- Kedarnath - Ramnath& Co - 2012.
3. "Operations Research: An Introduction" – by H.A.Taha - PHI pvt. Ltd. - 6th edition
4. Linear Programming–by G.Hadley.

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III Year – I SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
CONCEPTS OF CONTROL SYSTEMS (OPEN ELECTIVE-I)					

Preamble:
This course covers mathematical modeling, time response, frequency response, stability analysis of Linear Time Invariant (LTI) control systems and their analysis. State space analysis of LTI systems and design of compensator using Bode diagrams is also discussed in this course.

Course Objectives:
- To learn the mathematical modeling of physical systems and to use block diagram algebra and signal flow graph to determine overall transfer function
- To analyze the time response of first and second order systems and improvement of performance using PI, PD, PID controllers.
- To investigate the stability of closed loop systems using Routh's stability criterion and root locus method.
- To learn Frequency Response approaches for the analysis of LTI systems using Bode plots, polar plots and Nyquist stability criterion.
- To learn state space approach for analysis of LTI systems and understand the concepts of controllability and observability.

UNIT – I
Mathematical Modelling of Control Systems
Classification of control systems - open loop and closed loop control systems and their differences - transfer function of linear system - differential equations of electrical networks - translational and rotational mechanical systems – block diagram algebra – Feedback characteristics.

UNIT-II
Time Response Analysis
Standard test signals – time response of first and second order systems – time domain specifications - steady state errors and error constants - P - PI & PID Controllers.

UNIT–III
Stability and Root Locus Technique
The concept of stability – Routh-Hurwitz Criteria – limitations of Routh-Hurwitz criterion-.Root locus concept – construction of root loci (simple problems).

UNIT–IV
Frequency Response Analysis
Introduction to frequency domain specifications – Bode diagrams – Transfer function from the Bode diagram – phase margin and gain margin.

UNIT–V
State Space Analysis of Linear Time Invariant (LTI) Systems
Concepts of state - state variables and state model - state space representation of transfer function - State Transition Matrix and it's properties - concepts of controllability and observability.

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Course Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the student should be able to:

- Derive the transfer function of physical systems and determination of overall transfer function using block diagram algebra and signal flow graphs.
- Determine time response specifications of second order systems and to determine error constants.
- Analyze absolute and relative stability of LTI systems using Routh's stability criterion and the root locus method.
- Analyze the stability of LTI systems using frequency response methods.
- Represent physical systems as state models and determine the response. Understanding the concepts of controllability and observability.

Text Books:

1. Modern Control Engineering by Kotsuhiko Ogata - Prentice Hall of India.
2. Automatic control systems by Benjamin C.Kuo - Prentice Hall of India - 2nd Edition.

Reference Books:

1. Control Systems principles and design by M.Gopal - Tata Mc Graw Hill education Pvt Ltd. - 4th Edition.
2. Control Systems by Manik Dhanesh N - Cengage publications.
3. Control Systems Engineering by I.J.Nagarath and M.Gopal - Newage International Publications - 5th Edition.
4. Control Systems Engineering by S.Palani - Tata Mc Graw Hill Publications.

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III Year – I SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
LINEAR IC APPLICATIONS (PROFESSIONAL ELECTIVE – I)					

Unit – I

OP-Amp Block Diagram (Symbolic Representation), Characteristics of Op-Amp, Ideal and Practical Op-Amp specifications, DC and AC Characteristics, Definitions of Input and Output Off-set voltage and currents slow rate, CMRR, PSRR. Measurements of Op-Amp Parameters, Three-Terminal Voltage Regulators 78xx& 79xx Series, current Booster, adjustable voltage, DualPowerSupplywith78xx&79xx

Unit – II

OP-AMPS Applications: Introduction, Basic Op-Amp Applications, Instrumentation Amplifier, AC Amplifier, V to I and I to V Converter, Sample and Hold Circuit, Log and Antilog Amplifier, Multiplier and Divider, Differentiator, integrator.

Comparators and Waveform Generators: Introduction, Comparator, Square Wave Generator, Monostable Multivibrator, Triangular Wave Generator, Sine Wave Generators.

Unit – III

Active Filters:

Design & Analysis of Butterworth active filters – 1st order, 2nd order LPF, HPF filters. Band pass, Band reject and all pass filters.

Unit – IV

Timers: Introduction to 555 timer, functional diagram, Monostable and Astable operations and applications, Schmitt Trigger.

Phase Locked Loops: Introduction, block schematic, principles and description of individual blocks, 565 PLL, Applications of PLL – frequency multiplication, frequency translation, AM, FM & FSK demodulators. Applications of VCO (566)

Unit – V

Digital To Analog And Analog To Digital Converters: Introduction, basic DAC techniques, weighted resistor DAC, R-2R ladder DAC, inverted R-2R DAC, A-D Converters – parallel Comparator type ADC, counter type ADC, successive approximation ADC and dual slope ADC.DAC and ADC Specifications.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course, student will be able to:

- Describe the Op-Amp and internal Circuitry: 555 Timer, PLL
- Discuss the Applications of Operational amplifier: 555 Timer, PLL
- Design the Active filters using Operational Amplifier
- Use the Op-Amp in A to D & D to A Converters

Text Books:

1. Linear Integrated Circuits – D. Roy Choudhury, New Age International (p) Ltd, 2nd Edition 2003.
2. Operational Amplifiers & Linear Integrated Circuits –Sanjay Sharma; SK Kataria & Sons; 2nd Edition, 2010

References:

1. Op-Amps & Linear ICs - Ramakanth A. Gayakwad, PHI, 1993.
2. Operational Amplifiers & Linear ICs – David A Bell, Oxford Uni. Press, 3rd Edition.

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III Year –I SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

UTILIZATION OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY
(PROFESSIONAL ELECTIVE – I)

Preamble:
This course primarily deals with utilization of electrical energy generated from various sources. It is important to understand the technical reasons behind selection of motors for electric drives based on the characteristics of loads. Electric heating, welding and illumination are some important loads in the industry in addition to motor/drives. Another major share of loads is taken by Electric Traction. Utilization of electrical energy in all the above loads is discussed in detail in this course. Energy Storage Systems concepts are also introduced as a part of this course.

Course Objectives:
- To study the basic principles of illumination and its measurements and to design the different types lighting systems.
- To acquaint with the different types of heating and welding techniques.
- To understand the operating principles and characteristics of various motors with respect to speed, temperature and loading conditions.
- To understand the basic principles of electric traction including speed–time curves of different traction services and calculation of braking, acceleration and other related parameters.
- To Introduce the concepts of various types of energy storage systems.

UNIT – I
Illumination fundamentals
Introduction - terms used in illumination–Laws of illumination–Polar curves–Integrating sphere–Lux meter–Sources of light.
Various Illumination Methods
Discharge lamps - MV and SV lamps – Comparison between tungsten filament lamps and fluorescent tubes–Basic principles of light control– Types and design of lighting and flood lighting–LED lighting - Energy conservation.

UNIT – II
Selection of Motors
Choice of Motor - Type of Electric Drives - Starting And Running Characteristics – Speed Control–Temperature Rise – Applications of Electric Drives–Types of Industrial Loads–Continuous–Intermittent And Variable Loads–Load Equalization - Introduction To Energy Efficient Motors.

UNIT – III
Electric Heating
Advantages and methods of electric heating–Resistance heating induction heating and dielectric heating.

Electric Welding
Electric welding–Resistance and arc welding–Electric welding equipment–Comparison between AC and DC Welding.

UNIT – IV
Electric Traction
System of electric traction and track electrification– Review of existing electric traction systems in India–Special features of traction motor– Mechanics of train movement–Speed–time curves for different services – Trapezoidal and quadrilateral speed time curves. Calculations of tractive effort– power – Specific energy consumption for given run–Effect of varying acceleration and braking retardation–

Adhesive weight and braking retardation adhesive weight and coefficient of adhesion-Numerical problems.

UNIT – V

Introduction to Energy Storage Systems

Need For Energy Storage - Types of Energy Storage-Thermal - Electrical - Magnetic And Chemical Storage Systems - Comparison of Energy Storage Technologies-Applications.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the student should be able to:

- Identify various illumination methods produced by different illuminating sources.
- Identify a suitable motor for electric drives and industrial applications
- Identify most appropriate heating and welding techniques for suitable applications.
- Distinguish various traction system and determine the tractive effort and specific energy consumption.
- Validate the necessity and usage of different energy storage schemes for different applications and comparisons.

Text Books:

1. Utilization of Electric Energy – by E. Openshaw Taylor - Orient Longman.
2. Art & Science of Utilization of electrical Energy – by Partab - Dhanpat Rai& Sons.
3. “Thermal energy storage systems and applications”-by Ibrahim Dincer and Mark A.Rosen. John Wiley and Sons 2002.

Reference Books:

1. Utilization of Electrical Power including Electric drives and Electric traction – by N.V.Suryanarayana - New Age International (P) Limited - Publishers - 1996.
2. Generation - Distribution and Utilization of electrical Energy – by C.L. Wadhwa - New Age International (P) Limited - Publishers - 1997.

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III Year – I SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE AND ORGANIZATION
(PROFESSIONAL ELECTIVE – I)

Preamble:
This course aims to give an overall idea about the architecture and working of a computer. This course covers various operations of a computers and discusses the memory organization of a digital computer. This course will be very useful to the students to improve their computer programming skills and to find job opportunities in hardware/software industry.

Course Objectives:
- To explain the basic working of a digital computer.
- To understand the register transfer language and micro operators.
- To learn various addressing modes supported by the processors.
- To be familiar with peripheral interfacing with processors.
- To understand memory hierarchy in computers.

UNIT-I
Basic Computer Organization and Design: Instruction Codes, Computer Registers, Computer Instructions, Timing and Control, Instruction Cycle, Memory-Reference Instructions, Input- Output and Interrupt, Complete Computer Description, Design of Basic Computer, Design of Accumulator Logic.

UNIT-II
Register Transfer and Micro operations: Register Transfer Language, Register Transfer, Bus and Memory Transfers, Arithmetic Micro operations, Logic Micro operations, Shift Micro operations, Arithmetic Logic Shift Unit. Micro programmed Control: Control Memory, Address Sequencing, Micro program Example, Design of Control Unit.

UNIT-III
Central Processing Unit: Introduction, General Register Organization, Stack Organization, Instruction Formats, Addressing Modes, Data Transfer and Manipulation, Program Control, Reduced Instruction Set Computer(RISC) Pipeline and Vector Processing: Parallel Processing, Pipelining, Arithmetic Pipeline, Instruction Pipeline, RISK Pipeline, Vector Processing, Array Processors.

UNIT-IV
Input/output Organization: Peripheral Devices, I/O interface, Asynchronous data transfer, Modes of transfer, priority Interrupt, Direct memory access, Input-Output Processor (IOP), Serial Communication.

UNIT-V
Memory Organization: Memory Hierarchy, Main memory, Auxiliary memory, Associate Memory, Cache Memory, and Virtual memory, Memory Management Hardware.

Course Outcomes:
At the end of this course, student will be able to:
- Explain the instruction cycle of a computer.
- Understand various micro operations and register transfer language.
- Describe parallel processing and pipelining.
- Interface different peripherals with processors.
- Know the advantages of cache and virtual memory.

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Text Books:

1. Computer System Architecture, M. Morris Mano, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., 3rd Edition, Sept. 2008.

References Books:

1. Computer Architecture and Organization, William Stallings, PHI Pvt. Ltd., Eastern Economy Edition, Sixth Edition, 2003.
2. Computer Organization and Architecture, Linda Null, Julia Lobur, Narosa Publications ISBN 81-7319-609-5
3. Computer System Organization by John. P. Hayes.

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III Year – I SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUES
(PROFESSIONAL ELECTIVE – I)

Preamble:

The applications of optimization techniques have expanded in all fields including design aspects of electrical machines. It is pertinent to link these concepts with that of programming skills. This course covers basic features of linear & nonlinear programming problems. Concept of dynamic programming and transportation problem are also taught.

Course Objectives:

- To know the importance of adopting optimization techniques in day to day life.
- To analyse the importance of various types of constraints at various stages.
- To learn more on linear & nonlinear programming concepts.
- To analyse the significance of transportation problem.
- To learn the concepts of dynamic programming.

UNIT – I

Introduction to Optimization Techniques

Statement of an Optimization problem – design vector – design constraints – constraint surface – objective function – objective function surfaces – classification of Optimization problems.

Classical Optimization Techniques

Single variable Optimization – multi variable Optimization without constraints – necessary and sufficient conditions for minimum/maximum – multivariable Optimization with equality constraints.Solution by method of Lagrange multipliers – multivariable Optimization with inequality constraints – Kuhn – Tucker conditions.

UNIT – II

Linear Programming

Standard form of a linear programming problem – geometry of linear programming problems – definitions and theorems – solution of a system of linear simultaneous equations – pivotal reduction of a general system of equations – motivation to the simplex method – simplex algorithm - Duality in Linear Programming – Dual Simplex method.

UNIT – III

Nonlinear Programming

Unconstrained cases - One – dimensional minimization methods: Classification - Fibonacci method and Quadratic interpolation method - Univariate method - Powell's method and steepest descent method.

Constrained cases - Characteristics of a constrained problem - Classification - Basic approach of Penalty Function method; Basic approaches of Interior and Exterior penalty function methods.

UNIT – IV

Transportation Problem

Finding initial basic feasible solution by north – west corner rule - least cost method and Vogel's approximation method – testing for optimality of balanced transportation problems – Special cases in transportation problem.

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UNIT - V

Dynamic Programming

Dynamic programming multistage decision processes – types – concept of sub optimization and the principle of optimality – computational procedure in dynamic programming – examples illustrating the calculus method of solution - examples illustrating the tabular method of solution.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the student should be able to:

- State and formulate the optimization problem without and with constraints, also apply classical optimization techniques to minimize or maximize a multi-variable objective function, without or with constraints and arrive at an optimal solution.
- Formulate a mathematical model and apply linear programming technique by using Simplex method. Also extend the concept of dual Simplex method for optimal solutions.
- Formulate a mathematical model and apply non-linear programming techniques for unconstrained and constrained case studies.
- Solve transportation and assignment problem by using Linear programming Simplex method.
- Formulate and apply Dynamic programming technique to inventory control, production planning, engineering design problems etc. to reach a final optimal solution from the current optimal solution.

Text Books:

2. "Engineering optimization: Theory and practice"-by S. S.Rao- New Age International (P) Limited - 3rd edition - 1998.
1. "Introductory Operations Research" by H.S. Kasene& K.D. Kumar - Springer (India) 2013.

Reference Books:

1. "Optimization Methods in Operations Research and systems Analysis" – by K.V. Mital and C. Mohan - New Age International (P) Limited - Publishers - 3rd edition - 1996.
3. Operations Research – by Dr. S.D.Sharma- Kedarnath - Ramnath& Co - 2012.
3. "Operations Research: An Introduction" – by H.A.Taha - PHI pvt. Ltd. - 6th edition
4. Linear Programming–by G.Hadley.

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III Year – I SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING THROUGH JAVA (PROFESSIONAL ELECTIVE – I)					

Course Objective: Implementing programs for user interface and application development using core java principles

UNIT-I
Focus on object oriented concepts and java program structure and its installation, Introduction to OOP Introduction, Need of Object Oriented Programming, Principles of Object Oriented Languages, Procedural languages Vs OOP, Applications of OOP, History of JAVA, Java Virtual Machine, Java Features.

UNIT-II
Comprehension of java programming constructs, control structures in Java Programming Constructs Variables , Primitive Datatypes, Identifiers- Naming Conventions, Keywords, Literals, Operators-Binary, Unary and ternary, Expressions, Precedence rules and Associativity, Primitive Type Conversion and Casting, Flow of control Branching, Conditional, loops.,

UNIT-III
Classes and Objects- classes, Objects, Creating Objects, Methods, constructors, Constructor overloading, cleaning up unused objects-Garbage collector, Class variable and Methods-Static keyword, this keyword, Arrays, Command line arguments **Interfaces and exception handling Inheritance:** Types of Inheritance, Deriving classes using extends keyword, Method overloading, super keyword, final keyword, Abstract class Interfaces,

UNIT-IV
Understanding of Thread concepts and I/O in Java MultiThreading: java.lang.Thread, The main Thread, Creation of new threads, Thread priority, Multithreading- Using isAlive() and join(), Syncronization, suspending and Resuming threads, Communication between Threads.

UNIT-V
Being able to build dynamic user interfaces using applets and Event handling in java Swing: Introduction, javax.swing package , JFrame, JApplet, JPanel, Components in swings, Layout Managers, JList and JScroll Pane, Split Pane, JTabbedPane, Dialog Box.

Course Outcomes: By the end of the course student will be able to

- Discuss and understand java programming constructs, Control structures
- Illustrate and experiment Object Oriented Concepts like classes, objects
- Apply Object Oriented Constructs such as Inheritance, interfaces, and exception handling
- Construct applications using multithreading and I/O
- Develop Dynamic User Interfaces using applets and Event Handling in java

Text Books:

1. The Complete Refernce Java, 8ed, Herbert Schildt, TMH
4. Programming in JAVA, Sachin Malhotra, Saurabh choudhary, Oxford.

Reference Books:

1. JAVA Programming, K.Rajkumar.Pearson
2. Core JAVA, Black Book, Nageswara Rao, Wiley, Dream Tech
3. JAVA for Beginners, 4e, Joyce Farrell, Ankit R. Bhavsar, Cengage Learning.
4. Object oriented programming with JAVA, Essentials and Applications, Raj Kumar Bhuyya, Selvi, Chu TMH
5. Introduction to Java programming, 7th ed, Y Daniel Liang, Pearson Core JAVA for Beginners, Rashmi Kanta Das, Vikas.
6. Object Oriented Programming through JAVA , P Radha Krishna , University Press

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III Year – I SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		0	0	3	1.5
CONTROL SYSTEMS LABORATORY					

Course 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 and Synchros.
- 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 Synchros
3. Effect of P, PD, PI, PID Controller on a second order systems
4. Design of Lag and lead compensation – Magnitude and phase plot
5. Transfer function of DC motor
6. Bode Plot, Root locus, Nyquist Plots for the transfer functions of systems up to 5^{th} order using MATLAB.
7. Controllability and Observability Test using MAT LAB.
8. Temperature controller using PID
9. Characteristics of magnetic amplifiers
10. Characteristics of AC servo motor
11. Characteristics of DC servo motor
12. To study and verify the truth table of logic gates and simple Boolean expressions using PLC.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the student should be able to:

- Analyze the performance and working Magnetic amplifier, D.C and A.C. servo motors and synchros.
- Design P,PI,PD and PID controllers
- Design lag, lead and lag–lead compensators
- Evaluate temperature control of an oven using PID controller
- Determine the transfer function of D.C Motor
- Analyze the performance of D.C and A.C Servo Motor.
- Test the controllability and observability.
- Judge the stability in time and frequency domain.
- To examine different logic gates and Boolean expressions using PLC.

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III Year –I SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		0	0	3	1.5
POWER ELECTRONICS LABORATORY					

Course objectives:

- To learn 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 and Boost converter.
- To understand the working of single-phase & three-phase inverters.

Any 10 of the Following Experiments are to be conducted

1. Characteristics of SCR - Power MOSFET & Power IGBT.
2. R - RC & UJT firing circuits for SCR.
3. Single -Phase semi-converter with R & RL loads.
4. Single -Phase full-converter with R & RL loads.
5. Three- Phase full-converter with R & RL loads.
6. Single-phase dual converter in circulating current & non circulating current mode of operation.
7. Single-Phase AC Voltage Regulator with R & RL Loads.
8. Single-phase step down Cycloconverter with R & RL Loads.
9. Boost converter in Continuous Conduction Mode operation.
10. Buck converter in Continuous Conduction Mode operation.
11. Single -Phase square wave bridge inverter with R & RL Loads.
12. Single - Phase PWM inverter.
13. Three-phase bridge inverter with 120^0 and 180^0 conduction mode
14. SPWM control of Three-phase bridge inverter

Course outcomes:

After the completion of the course the student should be able to:

- Analyse characteristics of various power electronic devices and design firing circuits for SCR.
- Analyse the performance of single–phase dual, three–phase full–wave bridge converters and dual converter with both resistive and inductive loads.
- Examine the operation of Single-phase AC voltage regulator and Cycloconverter with resistive and inductive loads.
- Differentiate the working and control of Buck converter and Boost converter.
- Differentiate the working & control of Square wave inverter and PWM inverter.

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III Year –I SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		2	0	0	2

SOFT SKILL COURSE
EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS

Preamble: The aim of this course is to enhance learner's knowledge of both soft skills and IT related skills so as to develop attributes that enhances interpersonal communication, earning power and job performance.

Course objectives:

- To enhance the Numerical ability skills such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, calculation of percentages, average etc.
- To develop the problem solving skills on time, distance and speed calculations, to improve the basic mathematical skills on arithmetic ability.
- To analyze a candidate's ability to relate a certain given group of items and illustrate it diagrammatically.
- To develop interpersonal skills and adopt good leadership behavior for empowerment of self and others.by managing stress and time effectively.
- To prepare good resume, prepare for interviews and group discussions, and to explore desired career opportunities.

UNIT - I
Numerical ability
Number system, HCF & LCM, Average, Simplification, Problems on numbers Ratio & Proportion, Partnership, Percentages, Profit & Loss

UNIT - II
Arithmetical ability
Problems on ages, Time & Distance, Problems on boats &Steams, Problems on Trains, Time & Work, Pipes & Cistern, Chain Rule.
Allegation, Simple interest and compound interest, Races & Games of skills, Calendar and Clock.

UNIT - III
Logical ability: Permutations and Combination and Probability.
Mensuration: Geometry, Areas, Volumes,
Data interpretation: Tabulation, Bar graphs, Pie charts, line graphs

UNIT - IV
Self-Management Skills
Anger Management, Stress Management, Time Management, Six Thinking Hats, Team Building, Leadership Qualities
Etiquette
Social Etiquette, Business Etiquette, Telephone Etiquette, Dining Etiquette

UNIT - V
Job-Oriented Skills
Group Discussion, Mock Group Discussions, Resume Preparation, Interview Skills, Mock Interviews

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Course outcomes:

After the completion of the course the student should be able to:

- Follow strategies in minimizing time consumption in problem solving Apply shortcut methods to solve problems
- Confidently solve any mathematical problems and utilize these mathematical skills both in their professional as well as personal life.
- Analyze, summarize and present information in quantitative forms including table, graphs and formulas
- Understand the core competencies to succeed in professional and personal life
- Learn and demonstrate a set of practical skills such as time management, self-management, handling conflicts, team leadership, etc.

Text Books:

1. R. S. Aggarwal "Quantitative Aptitude", Revised ed., S Chand publication, 2017 ISBN:8121924987
2. Barun K. Mitra, Personality Development and Soft Skills, Oxford University Press, 2011.
3. Raman, Meenakshi & Sharma, Sangeeta, Technical Communication Principles and Practice, Oxford University Press, 2011.

Reference Books:

1. S.P. Dhanavel, English and Soft Skills, Orient Blackswan, 2010.

E-resources and other digital material:

1. https://blog.feedspot.com/aptitude_youtube_channels/
2. https://www.tutorialspoint.com/quantitative_aptitude/
3. https://www.careerbless.com/aptitude/qa/home.php
4. https://www.Indiabix.com
5. https://www.freshersworld.com

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III Year –I SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		2	0	0	0
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE					

Course Objectives:

The objectives of the course are to impart:

- Overall understanding of the natural resources.
- Basic understanding of the ecosystem and its diversity.
- Acquaintance on various environmental challenges induced due tounplanned anthropogenic activities.
- An understanding of the environmental impact of developmental activities.
- Awareness on the social issues, environmental legislation and global treaties.

UNIT I

Multidisciplinary nature of Environmental Studies: Definition, Scope and Importance – Sustainability: Stockholm and Rio Summit–Global Environmental Challenges: Global warming and climate change, acid rains, ozone layer depletion, population growth and explosion, effects. Role of information technology in environment and human health.

Ecosystems: Concept of an ecosystem. - Structure and function of an ecosystem; Producers, consumers and decomposers. - Energy flow in the ecosystem - Ecological succession. - Food chains, food webs and ecological pyramids; Introduction, types, characteristic features, structure and function of Forest ecosystem, Grassland ecosystem, Desert ecosystem, Aquatic ecosystems.

UNIT II

Natural Resources: Natural resources and associated problems.

Forest resources: Use and over – exploitation, deforestation – Timber extraction – Mining, dams and other effects on forest and tribal people.

Water resources: Use and over utilization of surface and ground water – Floods, drought, conflicts over water, dams – benefits and problems.

Mineral resources: Use and exploitation, environmental effects of extracting and using mineral resources.

Food resources: World food problems, changes caused by non-agriculture activities-effects of modern agriculture, fertilizer-pesticide problems, water logging, salinity.

Energy resources: Growing energy needs, renewable and non-renewable energy sources use of alternate energy sources.

Land resources: Land as a resource, land degradation, Wasteland reclamation, man induced landslides, soil erosion and desertification; Role of an individual in conservation of natural resources; Equitable use of resources for sustainable lifestyles.

UNIT III

Biodiversity and its conservation: Definition: genetic, species and ecosystem diversity- classification - Value of biodiversity: consumptive use, productive use, social-Biodiversity at national and local levels. India as a mega-diversity nation - Hot-sports of biodiversity - Threats to biodiversity: habitat loss, man-wildlife conflicts. - Endangered and endemic species of India – Conservation of biodiversity: conservation of biodiversity.

UNIT IV

Environmental Pollution: Definition, Cause, effects and control measures of Air pollution, Water pollution, Soil pollution, Noise pollution, Nuclear hazards. Role of an individual in prevention of pollution. - Pollution case studies, Sustainable Life Studies. Impact of Fire Crackers on Men and his well being.

Solid Waste Management: Sources, Classification, effects and control measures of urban and industrial solid wastes. Consumerism and waste products, Biomedical, Hazardous and e – waste management.

UNIT V

Social Issues and the Environment: Urban problems related to energy -Water conservation, rain water harvesting-Resettlement and rehabilitation of people; its problems and concerns. Environmental ethics: Issues and possible solutions. Environmental Protection Act -Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act. –Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act - Wildlife Protection Act -Forest Conservation Act-Issues involved in enforcement of environmental legislation. -Public awareness. Environmental Management: Impact Assessment and its significance various stages of EIA, preparation of EMP and EIS, Environmental audit. Ecotourism, Green Campus – Green business and Green politics.

The student should Visit an Industry / Ecosystem and submit a report individually on any issues related to Environmental Studies course and make a power point presentation.

Text Books:

1. Environmental Studies, K. V. S. G. Murali Krishna, VGS Publishers, Vijayawada
2. Environmental Studies, R. Rajagopalan, 2nd Edition, 2011, Oxford University Press.
3. Environmental Studies, P. N. Palanisamy, P. Manikandan, A. Geetha, and K. ManjulaRani; Pearson Education, Chennai

Reference Books:

1. Text Book of Environmental Studies, Deeshita Dave & P. Udaya Bhaskar, CengageLearning.
2. A Textbook of Environmental Studies, Shaashi Chawla, TMH, New Delhi
3. Environmental Studies, Benny Joseph, Tata McGraw Hill Co, New Delhi
4. Perspectives in Environment Studies, Anubha Kaushik, C P Kaushik, New AgeInternational Publishers, 2014

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III Year –I SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		0	0	0	1.5
Summer Internship 2 Months (Mandatory) after second year (to be evaluated during V semester					

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III Year – II SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
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.

Course objectives:
- To understand the organization and architecture of Microprocessor
- 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 Microprocessor with I/O 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 – Memory Organization of 8086 – Register Organization of 8086– Introduction to 80286 - 80386 - 80486 and Pentium (brief description about architectural advancements only).

UNIT - II
Minimum and Maximum Mode Operations
Instruction sets of 8086 - Addressing modes – Assembler directives - General bus operation of 8086 – Minimum and Maximum mode operations of 8086 – 8086 Control signal interfacing – Read and write cycle timing diagrams.

UNIT - III
Microprocessors I/O interfacing
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.
Architecture and interfacing of 8251 USART – Architecture and interfacing of DMA controller (8257).

UNIT - IV
8051 Microcontroller
Overview of 8051 Microcontroller – Architecture– Memory Organization – Register set – I/O ports and Interrupts – Timers and Counters – Serial Communication – Interfacing of peripherals- Instruction set.

UNIT - V
PIC Architecture
Block diagram of basic PIC 18 micro controller – registers I/O ports – Programming in C for PIC: Data types - I/O programming - logical operations - data conversion.

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Course Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the student should be able to:

- Know the concepts of the Microprocessor capability in general and explore the evaluation of microprocessors.
- Analyse the instruction sets - addressing modes - minimum and maximum modes operations of 8086 Microprocessors
- Analyse the Microcontroller and interfacing capability
- Describe the architecture and interfacing of 8051 controller
- Know the concepts of PIC micro controller and its programming.

Text Books:

1. Ray and Burchandi - "Advanced Microprocessors and Interfacing" - Tata McGraw–Hill - 3rd edition - 2006.
2. Kenneth J Ayala - "The 8051 Microcontroller Architecture - Programming and Applications" - Thomson Publishers - 2nd Edition.
3. 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. Microprocessors and Interfacing - Douglas V Hall - Mc–Graw Hill - 2nd Edition.
2. R.S. Kaler - "A Text book of Microprocessors and Micro Controllers" - I.K. International Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
3. Ajay V. Deshmukh - "Microcontrollers – Theory and Applications" - Tata McGraw–Hill Companies –2005.
4. Ajit Pal - "Microcontrollers – Principles and Applications" - PHI Learning Pvt Ltd - 2011.

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III Year – II SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS AND INSTRUMENTATION					

Preamble:
This course gives an outset on principles of operation and construction of various basic instruments for measurement of different electrical quantities. Familiarization of modern digital measurement systems were also included here.

Course Objectives:
- To understand and analyze the factors that effect the various measuring units.
- To choose the appropriate meters for measuring of voltage, current, power, power factor and energy qualities & understand the concept of standardization.
- Describe the operating principle of AC & DC bridges for measurement of resistance, inductance and capacitance.
- To understand the concept of the transducer and their effectiveness in converting from one form to the other form for the ease of calculating and measuring purposes.
- To understand the operating principles of basic building blocks of digital systems, record and display units.

UNIT - I
Analog Ammeter and Voltmeters
Classification – deflecting - control and damping torques - – PMMC - moving iron type and electrostatic instruments - Construction - Torque equation - Range extension - Errors and compensations - advantages and disadvantages. Instrument transformers: Current Transformer and Potential Transformer-construction - theory - errors-Numerical Problems.

UNIT - II
Analog Wattmeters and Power Factor Meters
Electrodynamometer type wattmeter (LPF and UPF) - Power factor meters: Dynamometer and M.I type (Single phase and Three phase) - Construction - theory - torque equation - advantages and disadvantages.
Potentiometers: Introduction to DC and AC Potentiometers – Construction-working – Applications - Numerical Problems.

UNIT - III
Measurements of Electrical parameters
DC Bridges: Method of measuring low - medium and high resistance - sensitivity of Wheat stone's bridge - Kelvin's double bridge for measuring low resistance - Loss of charge method for measurement of high resistance - Megger – measurement of earth resistance - Numerical Problems.

AC Bridges: Measurement of inductance and quality factor - - Maxwell's bridge - - Hay's bridge - - Anderson's bridge. Measurement of capacitance and loss angle - - Desauty's bridge - Schering Bridge - Wien's bridge - Wagner's earthing device - - Numerical Problems.

UNIT - IV
Transducers
Definition - Classification - Resistive - Inductive and Capacitive Transducer - LVDT - Strain Gauge - Thermistors - Thermocouples - Piezo electric and Photo Diode Transducers - Hall effect sensors- Numerical Problems.

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UNIT - V

Digital meters

Digital Voltmeters – Successive approximation DVM - Ramp type DVM and Integrating type DVM – Digital frequency meter - Digital multimeter - Digital tachometer - Digital Energy Meter - Q meter - Power Analyzer. CRO- measurement of phase difference & Frequency using lissajious patterns - Numerical Problems.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the student should be able to:

- Know the construction and working of various types of analog instruments.
- Describe the construction and working of wattmeter and power factor meters
- Know the construction and working various bridges for the measurement resistance - inductance and capacitance
- Know the operational concepts of various transducers
- Know the construction and operation digital meters

Text Books:

1. Electrical Measurements and measuring Instruments by E.W. Golding and F.C.Widdis - 5th Edition - Wheeler Publishing.
2. Modern Electronic Instrumentation and Measurement Techniques by A.D. Helfrick and W.D. Cooper - PHI - 5th Edition - 2002.

Reference Books:

2. Electrical & Electronic Measurement & Instruments by A.K.Sawhney Dhanpat Rai & Co. Publications - 19th revised edition - 2011.
3. Electrical and Electronic Measurements and instrumentation by R.K.Rajput - S.Chand - 3rd edition.
3. Electrical Measurements by Buckingham and Price - Prentice – Hall
4. Electrical Measurements by Forest K. Harris. John Wiley and Sons

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III Year – II SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
POWER SYSTEM ANALYSIS					

Preamble:
The course is designed to give students the required knowledge for the design and analysis of power flow studies and faults in electrical power systems. 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.

Course Objectives:
- To develop the impedance diagram (p.u) and formation of Y_{bus}
- To learn the different load flow methods.
- To learn the Z_{bus} building algorithm.
- To learn short circuit calculation for symmetrical faults
- To learn the effect of unsymmetrical faults and their effects.
- To learn the stability of power systems and method to improve stability.

UNIT - I
Circuit Topology & Per Unit Representation
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 – Per Unit Quantities–Single line diagram – Impedance diagram of a power system – Numerical Problems.

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 – Numerical Problems on 3–bus system only.

UNIT - III
Z-Bus Algorithm & Symmetrical Fault Analysis
Formation of Z_{bus}**:** Algorithm for the Modification of Z_{bus} Matrix (without mutual impedance) – Numerical Problems.
Symmetrical Fault Analysis:
Reactance's of Synchronous Machine – Three Phase Short Circuit Currents - Short circuit MVA calculations for Power Systems – Numerical Problems.

UNIT - IV
Symmetrical Components
Definition of symmetrical components – symmetrical components of unbalanced three phase systems – Power in symmetrical components – Sequence impedances and Sequence networks: Synchronous generator – Transmission line and transformers – Numerical Problems.
Unsymmetrical Fault analysis
Various types of faults: LG– LL– LLG and LLL on unloaded alternator-Numerical problems.

UNIT - V
Power System Stability Analysis
Elementary concepts of Steady state – Dynamic and Transient Stabilities – Swing equation – Steady state stability – Equal area criterion of stability – Applications of Equal area criterion – Factors affecting transient stability – Methods to improve steady state and transient stability – Numerical problems.

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Course Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the student should be able to:

- Draw impedance diagram for a power system network and calculate per unit quantities.
- Apply the load flow solution to a power system using different methods.
- Form Z_{bus} for a power system networks and analyse the effect of symmetrical faults.
- Find the sequence components for power system Components and analyse its effects of unsymmetrical faults.
- Analyse the stability concepts of a power system.

Text Books:

1. Power System Analysis by Grainger and Stevenson - Tata McGraw Hill.2003
2. Modern Power system Analysis – by I.J.Nagrath & D .P.Kothari: Tata McGraw–Hill Publishing Company - 3rd edition - 2007.

Reference Books:

1. Power System Analysis – by A.R.Bergen - Prentice Hall - 2nd edition - 2009.
2. Power System Analysis by HadiSaadat – Tata McGraw–Hill 3rd edition - 2010.
3. Power System Analysis by B.R.Gupta - A H Wheeler Publishing Company Limited - 1998.
4. Power System Analysis and Design by J.Duncan Glover - M.S.Sarma - T.J.Overbye – Cengage Learning publications - 5th edition - 2011.

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III Year – II SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
SIGNALS AND SYSTEMS (PROFESSIONAL ELECTIVE – II)					

Preamble:
This course aims to lay the foundational aspects of signals and systems in both continuous time and discrete time, in preparation for more advanced subjects in digital signal processing, image processing, and communication theory & control systems.

Course Objectives:
- This gives the basics of signals and systems required for all electrical engineering related courses.
- To understand the behavior of signal in time and frequency domain.
- To understand the characteristics of Linear Time Invariant (LTI) systems.
- Concepts of the correlation and sampling process.
- This give concepts of signals and Systems along with its analysis using different transform techniques.

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 - Orthogonally in complex functions. Related Problems.

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 - Relation between Trigonometric 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. Related Problems.

UNIT – III
Analysis of Linear Systems
Introduction - 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 - Related problems. 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.

UNIT – IV
Correlation
Auto-correlation and cross-correlation of functions - properties of correlation function - Energy density spectrum - Parseval's theorem - Power density spectrum - Relation between Convolution and correlation - Detection of periodic signals in the presence of noise by correlation - Extraction of signal from noise by filtering.

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 - Related problems.

UNIT - V

Laplace Transforms

Introduction - Concept of region of convergence (ROC) for Laplace transforms - constraints on ROC for various classes of signals - Properties of L.T's - Inverse Laplace transform - Relation between L.T's - and F.T. of a signal. Laplace transform of certain signals using waveform synthesis.

Z–Transforms

Concept of Z- Transform of a discrete sequence. Region of convergence in Z-Transform - constraints on ROC for various classes of signals - Inverse Z-transform - properties of Z-transforms. Distinction between Laplace - Fourier and Z transforms.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the student should be able to:

- Apply the knowledge of various signals and operations.
- Analyze the spectral characteristics of periodic signals using Fourier Analysis.
- Classify the systems based on their properties and determine the response of LSI system using convolution.
- Understand the process of sampling and the effects of under sampling.
- Apply Laplace and z-transforms to analyze signals and Systems (continuous & discrete).

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 Edition- 1997
3. Signals & Systems - Simon Haykin and Van Veen - Wiley - 2nd Edition - 2007

Reference Books:

1. Principles of Linear Systems and Signals – BP Lathi - Oxford University Press - 2015
2. Signals and Systems – T K Rawat - Oxford University press - 2011.

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III Year – II SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
ELECTRIC DRIVES (PROFESSIONAL ELECTIVE – II)					

Preamble:
This course is an extension of power electronics applications to electric drives. This course covers in detail the application of power electronics converters for speed control of DC & AC motor drives.

Course 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 DC-DCconverter control of dc motors.
- To understand the concept of speed control of induction motor by using AC voltage controllers, voltage source inverters and slip power recovery scheme.
- To learn the speed control mechanism of synchronous motors

UNIT - I
Fundamentals of Electric Drives
Electric drive and its components– 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
3-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 – 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 mode of operation - Output voltage and current waveforms – Speed–torque expressions and characteristics – Closed loop operation (qualitative treatment only).

UNIT - IV
Stator and Rotor 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 by PWM voltage source inverter – Closed loop V/f control of induction motor drives (qualitative treatment only). Static rotor resistance control – Slip power recovery schemes – Static Scherbius drive – Static Kramer drive – Performance and speed torque characteristics.

UNIT - V
Control of Synchronous Motor Drives
Separate control of synchronous motor – self-control of synchronous motor employing load commutated thyristor inverter - closed loop control of synchronous motor drive (qualitative treatment only)– PMSM (Basic operation only).

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Course Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the student should 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 DC-DC converter fed 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 and differentiate the stator side control and rotor side control
- Learn the concepts of speed control of synchronous motor with different methods.

Text Books:

1. Fundamentals of Electric Drives – by G K Dubey - Narosa Publications - 2nd edition – 2002.
2. Power Semiconductor Drives - by S.B.Dewan - G.R.Slemon - A.Straughen - Wiley India - 1984.

Reference Books:

1. Electric Motors and Drives Fundamentals - Types and Apllications - by Austin Hughes and Bill Drury - Newnes.4th edition - 2013.
2. Thyristor Control of Electric drives – Vedam Subramanyam Tata McGraw Hill Publications - 1987.
3. Power Electronic Circuits - Devices and applications by M.H.Rashid - PHI - 3rd edition - 2009.

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III Year – II SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

ADVANCED CONTROL SYSTEMS
(PROFESSIONAL ELECTIVE – II)

Preamble:
This subject aims to study state space, design of state feedback controllers and state observers, describing function and stability analysis including controllability and observability. It also deals with modern control and optimal control systems.

Course Objectives:
- To familiarize the state space representation in controllable, observable, diagonal and Jordan canonical forms.
- Iintroduce the concept of controllability and observability tests through canonical forms and design of state feedback controller by pole placement technique and State Observer design.
- Analysis of a nonlinear system using describing function approach.
- Illustrate the Lypanov's method of stability analysis for linear and non-linear continuous time autonomous systems.
- Formulation of Euler Laugrange equation for the optimization of typical functional and solutions.

UNIT - I
State Space Analysis
State Space Representation – Canonical forms – Controllable canonical form – Observable canonical form - Jordan Canonical Form - Solution of state equation – State transition matrix.

UNIT - II
Controllability - Observability and Design of Pole Placement
Tests for controllability and observability for continuous time systems – Time varying case – Minimum energy control – Time invariant case – Principle of duality – Controllability and observability form Jordan canonical form and other canonical forms – Effect of state feedback on controllability and observability – Design of state feedback control through pole placement.

UNIT - III
Nonlinear Systems
Introduction to nonlinear systems - Types of nonlinearities. Introduction to phase–plane analysis - Singular points; Describing function - basic concepts - Describing functions of non- linearities.

UNIT - IV
Stability analysis by Lyapunov Method
Stability in the sense of Lyapunov – Lyapunov's stability and Lyapunov's instability theorems – Direct method of Lyapunov for the linear and nonlinear continuous time autonomous systems.

UNIT - V
Calculus of Variations
Minimization of functional of single function – Constrained minimization – Minimum principle – Control variable inequality constraints – Control and state variable inequality constraints –Euler lagrangine equation.

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Course Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the student should be able to:

- Analyse different canonical forms - solution of State equation.
- Design of control system using the pole placement technique is given after introducing the concept of controllability and observability.
- Analyze nonlinear system using describing function technique and phase plane analysis.
- Examine the stability analysis using Lyapunov method.
- Illustrate the Minimization of functional using calculus of variation - state and quadratic regulator problems.

Text Books:

1. Modern Control Engineering – by K. Ogata - Prentice Hall of India - 3rd edition - 1998.
2. Automatic Control Systems by B.C. Kuo - Prentice Hall Publication.

Reference Books:

1. Modern Control System Theory – by M. Gopal - New Age International Publishers - 2nd edition - 1996
2. Control Systems Engineering by I.J. Nagarath and M.Gopal - New Age International (P) Ltd.
3. Digital Control and State Variable Methods – by M. Gopal - Tata Mc Graw–Hill Companies - 1997.
4. Systems and Control by Stainslaw H. Zak - Oxford Press - 2003.
5. Optimal control theory: an Introduction by Donald E.Kirk by Dover publications.

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III Year – I SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
SWITCHGEAR AND PROTECTION (PROFESSIONAL ELECTIVE – II)					

Preamble:
In order to supply power from generating end to receiving end several equipments are connected in to the system. In order to protect the equipments and components against various operating conditions and over voltages protective devices are required to be installed in the system. Topics specified in this subject deal with various types of protective equipments and their working principle including limitations etc.

Course Objectives:
- To provide the basic principles and operation of various types of circuit breakers.
- To know the classification, operation and application of different types of electromagnetic protective relays.
- To explain protective schemes for generator and transformers.
- To gain the knowledge of various protective schemes used for feeders and bus bars.
- To explain the principle and operation of different types of static relays.
- To understand different types of over voltages in a power system and principles of different neutral grounding methods.

UNIT–I
Circuit Breakers
Application oriented evolution of Switchgear - Miniature Circuit Breaker(MCB)– Elementary principles of arc interruption– Restriking Voltage and Recovery voltages– Restriking phenomenon - RRRV– Average and Max. RRRV– Current chopping and Resistance switching– Concept of oil circuit breakers– Description and operation of Air Blast– Vacuum and SF_6 circuit breakers– Circuit Breaker ratings and specifications– Concept of Auto reclosing – Application Spectrum Numerical examples

UNIT–II
Electromagnetic Protection
Relay connection – Balanced beam type attracted armature relay - induction disc and induction cup relays–Torque equation - Relays classification–Instantaneous– DMT and IDMT types– Applications of relays**:** Over current and under voltage relays– Directional relays– Differential relays and percentage differential relays– Universal torque equation– Distance relays**:** Impedance– Reactance– Mho and offset mho relays– Characteristics of distance relays and comparison.

UNIT–III
Generator Protection
Protection of generators against stator faults– Rotor faults and abnormal conditions– restricted earth fault and inter turn fault protection– Numerical examples.
Transformer Protection
Percentage differential protection– Design of CT's ratio– Buchholz relay protection–Numerical examples.

UNIT–IV
Feeder and Bus bar Protection & Static Relays:
Over current Protection schemes – PSM - TMS – Numerical examples – Carrier current and three zone distance relay using impedance relays.
Protection of bus bars by using Differential protection.
Static relays**:** Introduction – Classification of Static Relays – Basic Components of Static Relays.

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UNIT–V

Protection against over voltage and grounding

Generation of over voltages in power systems– Protection against lightning over voltages– Valve type and zinc oxide lighting arresters.

Grounded and ungrounded neutral systems – Effects of ungrounded neutral on system performance – Methods of neutral grounding**:** Solid–resistance–Reactance–Arcing grounds and grounding Practices.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the student should be able to:

- Illustrate the principles of arc interruption for application to high voltage circuit breakers of air - oil - vacuum - SF_6 gas type.
- Analyse the working principle and operation of different types of electromagnetic protective relays.
- Acquire knowledge of protective schemes for generator and transformers for different fault conditions.
- Classify various types of protective schemes used for feeders and bus bar protection and Types of static relays.
- Analyse the operation of different types of over voltages protective schemes required for insulation co–ordination and types of neutral grounding.

Text Books:

1. Power System Protection and Switchgear by Badri Ram and D.N Viswakarma - Tata McGraw Hill Publications - 2nd edition - 2011.
2. Power system protection- Static Relays with microprocessor applications by T.S.Madhava Rao - Tata McGraw Hill - 2nd edition.

Reference Books:

1. Fundamentals of Power System Protection by Paithankar and S.R.Bhide. - PHI - 2003.
2. Art & Science of Protective Relaying – by C R Mason - Wiley Eastern Ltd.
3. Protection and SwitchGear by BhaveshBhalja - R.P. Maheshwari - Nilesh G.Chothani - Oxford University Press - 2013.

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III Year – II SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
BIG DATA ANALYTICS (PROFESSIONAL ELECTIVE – II)					

Course Objectives:

- To understand the competitive advantages of big data analytics
- To understand the big data frameworks
- To learn data analysis methods
- To learn stream computing
- To gain knowledge on Hadoop related tools such as HBase, Cassandra, Pig, and Hive for big data analytics

UNIT-I
Introduction To Big Data
Big Data, Definition, Characteristic Features, Big Data Applications, Big Data vs Traditional Data, Risks of Big Data, Structure of Big Data, Challenges of Conventional Systems, Web Data, Evolution of Analytic Scalability.

UNIT-II
Hadoop Framework
Distributed File Systems, Large-Scale File System Organization, HDFS concepts, Map Reduce Execution, Algorithms using Map Reduce, Hadoop YARN.

UNIT-III
Data Analysis
Statistical Methods**:** Regression modelling, Multivariate Analysis, Classification: SVM & Kernel Methods, Rule Mining, Cluster Analysis, Types of Data in Cluster Analysis, Partitioning Methods, Predictive Analytics, Data analysis using R.

UNIT-IV
Mining Data Streams
Streams: Concepts, Stream Data Model and Architecture, Sampling data in a stream, Mining Data Streams and Mining Time-series data, Real Time Analytics Platform (RTAP) Applications, Case Studies, Real Time Sentiment Analysis.

UNIT-V
Big Data Frameworks
Introduction to NoSQL, Aggregate Data Models, Hbase: Data Model and Implementations, Hbase Clients, Examples, Cassandra: Data Model, Examples, Cassandra Clients, Hadoop Integration.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, student will be able to

- Understand how to leverage the insights from big data analytics
- Analyze data by utilizing various statistical and data mining approaches
- Perform analytics on real-time streaming data
- Understand the various NoSql alternative database models

Software Links:

1. Hadoop: http://hadoop.apache.org/
2. Hive: https://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/display/Hive/Home
3. Pig latin: http://pig.apache.org/docs/r0.7.0/tutorial.html

Text Books:

1. Big Java 4th Edition, Cay Horstmann, Wiley John Wiley & Sons, INC
2. Hadoop: The Definitive Guide by Tom White, 3rd Edition, O'reilly
3. Hadoop in Action by Chuck Lam, MANNING Publ.

Reference Books:

1. Hadoop in Practice by Alex Holmes, MANNING Publ.
2. Hadoop MapReduce Cookbook, SrinathPerera, ThilinaGunarathne
3. Michael Berthold, David J. Hand, ―Intelligent Data Analysis‖, Springer, Second Edition, 2007.
4. Michael Minelli, Michelle Chambers, and Ambiga Dhiraj, "Big Data, Big Analytics: Emerging Business Intelligence and Analytic Trends for Today's Businesses", Wiley

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III Year – II SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

BATTERY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AND CHARGING STATIONS
(OPEN ELECTIVE – II)

Preamble:
The objective of this course is to introduce learner to batteries, its parameters, charging requirements and modelling. The course will help learner to understand the types of batteries and their charging methods, develop battery management and modelling algorithms for batteries.

Course objectives:
- Able to understand the working of different batteries for EV applications
- Able to know the fundamentals of battery charging methods and their advantages
- Able to know the different kinds of equipment in charging station
- Able to know the requirements of battery management.
- Able to know method of modelling batteries and their simulation studies.

Unit - I:
EV Batteries
Cells & Batteries, Nominal voltage and capacity, C rate, Energy and power, Cells connected in series, Cells connected in parallel. **Lead Acid Batteries:** Lead acid battery basics, special characteristics of lead acid batteries, battery life and maintenance, Li-ion batteries. **Nickel-based Batteries:** Nickel cadmium, Nickel metal hydride batteries. **Sodium-Based Batteries:**
Introduction, sodium sulphur batteries, sodium metal chloride (Zebra) batteries.
Lithium Batteries: Introduction, the lithium polymer battery, lithium ion battery.

Unit - II:
Battery charging strategies
Charging algorithms for a single battery: Basic terms for charging performance evaluation and characterization, CC charging for NiCd/NiMH batteries, CV charging for lead acid batteries, CC/CV charging for lead acid and Li-ion batteries, MSCC charging for lead acid, NiMH and Li-ion batteries, TSCC/CV charging for Li-ion batteries, CVCC/CV charging for Li-ion batteries, Pulse charging for lead acid, NiCd/NiMH and Li-ion batteries, Charging termination techniques, Comparisons of charging algorithms and new development; Balancing methods for battery pack charging: Battery sorting Overcharge for balancing, Passive balancing, Active balancing.

Unit -III:
Charging Infrastructure
Domestic Charging Infrastructure, Public charging Infrastructure, Normal Charging Station, Occasional Charging Station, Fast Charging Station, Battery Swapping Station, Move-and-charge zone.

Unit - IV:
Battery-Management-System Requirements
Battery-pack topology, BMS design requirements, Voltage sense, Temperature sense, Current sense, Contactor control, Isolation sense, Thermal control, Protection, Charger control, Communication via CAN bus, Log book, SOC estimation, Energy estimation, Power estimation, Diagnostics .

Unit - V:
Battery Modelling
General approach to modelling batteries, simulation model of rechargeable Li-ion battery, simulation model of a rechargeable NiCd battery, Parameterization of NiCd battery model, Simulation examples.

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Course Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the student should be able to:

- Describe the construction and operation of different batteries for EV applications
- Describe charging algorithms of different batteries and balancing methods of battery packs
- Describe the different kinds of infrastructure needed in the charging stations
- Describe the requirements of battery management and their maintenance.
- Obtain the modelling of batteries and develop their simulation models.

Text Books

1. Electric Vehicles Technology Explained by James Larminie Oxford Brookes University, Oxford, UK John Lowry Acenti Designs Ltd., Uk. (Unit-1)
2. Energy Systems for Electric and Hybrid Vehicles by K.T. Chau, IET Publications, First edition, 2016. (Unit-2)

Reference Books:

1. Modern Electric Vehicles Technology by C.C.Chan, K.T Chau, Oxford University Press Inc., New york , 2001. (Unit-3)
2. Battery Management Systems Vol. – II Equivalent Circuits and Methods, by Gregory L.Plett, Artech House publisher, First edition 2016. (Unit-4)
3. Battery Management Systems: design by Modelling by Henk Jan Bergveld, Wanda S. Kruijt, Springer Science & Business Media, 2002. (Unit-5)

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III Year – II SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

FUNDAMENTALS OF UTILIZATION OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY
(OPEN ELECTIVE – II)

Preamble:

In the modern society, every engineer is using electrical energy irrespective of their branch of specialization. To provide knowledge about the various electrical energy utilization technologies to non-electrical engineering students this course is developed. In this course, a detailed description about the illumination requirements and energy storage, various techniques used for heating & welding applications, and brief description about the electric traction are presented. At the end of the course, an insight in to the important techniques of various energy storage systems is also presented.

Course Objectives:

- To study the various types of Illumination equipment, measurement of Illumination, Illumination techniques.
- To know the various technologies used for heating applications using electrical energy.
- To understand the various welding techniques and operations of welding equipment and comparison.
- To know the various systems of traction, equipment used for traction.
- To understand the importance and operation of various Energy storage systems and comparison & applications.

UNIT - I
Illumination fundamentals
Introduction - terms used in illumination–Laws of illumination–Lux meter–Sources of light.
Various Illumination Methods
Tungsten filament lamps and fluorescent lamps - Comparison –Basic principles of light control– Types and design of lighting and flood lighting–LED lighting - Energy conservation.

UNIT - II
Electric Heating
Advantages and methods of electric heating–Resistance heating induction heating and dielectric heating.

UNIT - III
Electric Welding
Electric welding–Resistance and arc welding–Electric welding equipment–Comparison between AC and DC Welding

UNIT - IV
Electric Traction
System of electric traction and track electrification– Review of existing electric traction systems in India– Special features of traction motor– Mechanics of train movement–Speed–time curves for different services – Trapezoidal and quadrilateral speed time curves. Calculations of tractive effort– power – Specific energy consumption for given run–Effect of varying acceleration and braking retardation– Adhesive weight and braking retardation adhesive weight and coefficient of adhesion.

UNIT - V
Introduction to Energy Storage Systems
Need for energy storage - Types of energy storage-Thermal - electrical - magnetic and chemical storage systems - Comparison of energy storage technologies-Applications.

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Course Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the student should be able to:

- Know the concepts of illumination and various illumination methods.
- Know about the resistance - induction and dielectric heating.
- Learn about the resistance and arc welding and welding equipment
- Know about the mechanisms - equipment and technology used in the electric traction.
- Differentiatethe importance of various energy storage systems

Text Books:

1. Electrical Power Systems(Generation, Transmission, Distribution, Protecection and Utilization of Electrical Energy) – Dr. S.L.Uppal and Prof. Sunil S.Rao – Khanna Publisher, 15th edition, 1987.
2. Electric Power Distribution – A S Pabla – McGrawHill.

Reference Books:

1. Generation Distribution and Utilization of Electrical Energy – C.L.Wadhwa- New Age International Publishers- revised third edition.

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DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

III Year – II SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT (OPEN ELECTIVE – II)					

Preamble:
This course helps the students to learn the electricity policies in generation, transmission and distribution networks. To understand the licensing process, regular commission, legal and special court issues and their solving capabilities.

Course Objectives:
- To acquire knowledge on national policy, plan and joint responsibilities of state and central governments.
- To understand the licensing procedures in transmission and distribution companies.
- To learn the regulatory body rules and protocols.
- To understand the offences and penalties related issues with respect to different tribunals.
- To learn the legal related issues and their resolutions.

UNIT – I
National Electricity Policy and Plan - Generation of Electricity
Electricity Act: commencement - definitions - comments; national policy on standalone systems - non-conventional energy systems - electrification and local distribution for rural areas; joint responsibilities of state and central governments in rural electrification - requirement for setting up of generating station - hydro-electric generation - captive generation; duties of generating companies.

UNIT – II
Licensing -Transmission and Distribution Of Electricity
Licensing: powers - procedures - conditions - amendments - revocation - provisions - directions - suspension and sale; inter-state and intra-state transmission; other provisions relating to transmission; provisions with respect to distribution licenses - electricity traders - supply generally; consumer protection: standard performance.
Electrical Wiring, Estimation & Costing

UNIT – III
Tariff - CEA and Regulatory Commissions
Works of licenses - provisions relating to overhead lines; Constitution and functions of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) - directions and certain powers; Constitution - powers and functions of state and central commissions - other provisions - proceedings and powers of Appropriate commission - Grants - Fund - Accounts Audit and Report.

UNIT – IV
Appellate Tribunal - Reorganisation of Boards - Offences and Penalty
Appellate Tribunal for electricity; investigation and assessment; reorganisation of boards; Offences and penalties.

UNIT – V
Special Courts - Dispute Resolution - Other Provisions and Miscellaneous
Constitution of special courts - procedures - powers - appeal - revision; arbitration; protective clauses; miscellaneous and enactments.

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Course Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the student should be able to:

- Learn the national policy and plan and the joint responsibilities of state and central governments.
- Analyze the licensing and the provisions related to transmission and distribution of electricity.
- Remember the composition and powers of Regulatory commissions and CEA.
- Learn the functions of Appellate Tribunal for electricity.
- Know the constitution procedure and provisions in Special courts and dispute resolutions.

Text Books:

1. The Electricity Act - 2003 {Act 36 of 2003 - dt.2-6-2003 - w.e.f. 10-6-2003 vide S.O. No. 669(E) - dt. 10-6-2003] published by Commercial Law Publishers (I) Pvt. Ltd.

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III Year – II SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		0	0	3	1.5
ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS AND INSRUMENTATION LABORATORY					

Course Objectives:

- To understand students how different types of meters work and their construction.
- To make the students understand how to measure resistance, inductance and capacitance by AC & DC bridges.
- To understand the testing of CT and PT.
- To Understand and the characteristics of Thermo couples, LVDT, Capacitive transducer, piezoelectric transducer.
- To understand the measurement of strain and choke coil parameters.
- To study the procedure for standardization and calibration of various methods.

Any 10 of the following experiments are to be conducted

1. Calibration of dynamometer wattmeter using phantom loading
2. Measurement of resistance using Kelvin's double Bridge and Determination of its tolerance.
3. Measurement of Capacitance using Schering Bridge.
4. Measurement of Inductance using Anderson Bridge.
5. Calibration of LPF Wattmeter by direct loading.
6. Measurement of 3 phase reactive power using single wattmeter method for a balanced load.
7. Testing of C.T. using mutual inductor – Measurement of % ratio error and phase angle of given C.T. by Null deflection method.
8. P.T. testing by comparison – V.G as Null detector – Measurement of % ratio error and phase angle of the given P.T.
9. Determination of the characteristics of a Thermocouple.
10. Determination of the characteristics of a LVDT.
11. Determination of the characteristics for a capacitive transducer.
12. Measurement of strain for a bridge strain gauge.
13. Measurement of Choke coil parameters and single phase power using three voltmeter and three ammeter methods.
14. Calibration of single phase Energy Meter.
15. Dielectric oil Test using HV Kit.
16. Calibration of DC ammeter and voltmeter using Crompton DC Potentiometer.
17. AC Potentiometer: Polar Form / Cartesian Form - Calibration of AC voltmeter - Parameters of choke.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the student should be able to:

- Know about the phantom loading.
- Learn the calibration process.
- Measure the electrical parameters voltage - current - power - energy and electrical characteristics of resistance - inductance and capacitance.
- Gain the skill knowledge of various brides and their applications.
- Learn the usage of CT's - PT's for measurement purpose.
- Know the characteristics of transducers.
- Measure the strains - frequency and phase difference.

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III Year –II SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		0	0	3	1.5
MICRO PROCESSORS AND MICRO CONTROLLERS LAB					

Course 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:

8086 Microprocessor Programs:

1. Arithmetic operations – Two 16-bit numbers and multibyte addition - subtraction - multiplication and division – Signed and unsigned arithmetic operations - ASCII – Arithmetic operations.
2. Logic operations – Shift and rotate – Converting packed BCD to unpacked BCD - BCD to ASCII conversion.
3. Arrange the given array in ascending and descending order
4. Determine the factorial of a given number
5. By using string operation and Instruction prefix**:** Move block - Reverse string Sorting - Inserting - Deleting - Length of the string - String comparison.
6. Find the first and n^{th} number of 'n' natural numbers of a Fibonacci series.
7. Find the number and sum of even and odd numbers of a given array
8. Find the sum of 'n' natural numbers and squares of 'n' natural numbers
9. Arithmetic operations on 8051
10. Conversion of decimal number to hexa equivalent and hexa equivalent to decimal number
11. Find the Sum of elements in an array and also identify the largest & smallest number of a given array using 8051.

Programs on Interfacing:

12. Interfacing 8255–PPI with 8086.
13. Stepper motor control using 8253/8255.
14. Reading and Writing on a parallel port using 8051
15. Timer in different modes using 8051
16. Serial communication implementation using 8051
17. Understanding three memory areas of 00 – FF Using 8051 external interrupts.
18. Traffic Light Controller using 8051.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the student should be able to:

- Write assembly language program using 8086 microprocessor based on arithmetic - logical - number systems and shift operations.
- Write assembly language programs for numeric operations and array handling problems.
- Write a assembly program on string operations.
- Interface 8086 with I/O and other devices.
- Do parallel and serial communication using 8051 & PIC 18 micro controllers.
- Program microprocessors and microcontrollers for real world applications.

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III Year – II SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		0	0	3	1.5
POWER SYSTEMS AND SIMULATION LAB					

Course Objectives:

To impart the practical knowledge of functioning of various power system components and determination of various parameters and simulation of load flows, transient stability, LFC and Economic dispatch.

Any of 5 experiments are to be conducted from each section:

Section I: Power Systems Lab:

1. Estimation of sequence impedances of 3-phase Transformer
2. Estimation of sequence impedances of 3-phase Alternator by Fault Analysis
3. Estimation of sequence impedances of 3-phase Alternator by Direct method
4. Estimation of ABCD parameters on transmission line model
5. Performance of long transmission line without compensation
6. Performance of long transmission line with shunt compensation
7. Analyze the Ferranti effect on long transmission line

Section II: Simulation Lab

8. Determination of Y_{bus} using direct inspection method
9. Load flow solution of a power system network using Gauss-Seidel method
10. Load flow solution of a power system network using Newton Raphson method.
11. Formation of Z_{bus} by building algorithm.
12. Economic load dispatch with & without losses
13. Load frequency control of a two area Power System without & with PI controller
14. Transient Stability analysis of single machine connected to an infinite bus (SMIB) using equal area criterion.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the student should be able to:

- Estimate the sequence impedances of 3-phase Transformer and Alternators
- Evaluate the performance of transmission lines
- Analyse and simulate power flow methods in power systems
- Analyse and simulate the performance of PI controller for load frequency control.
- Analyse and simulate stability studies of power systems

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III Year – II SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		2	0	0	2

SKILL ADVANCED COURSE
MACHINE LEARNING WITH PYTHON

Course Objectives:
From the course the student will learn

- patterns and concepts from data without being explicitly programmed in various IOT nodes.
- to design and analyze various machine learning algorithms and techniques with a modern outlook focusing on recent advances.
- to explore supervised and unsupervised learning paradigms of machine earning, Deep learning technique and various feature extraction strategies.

UNIT-I
Introduction to Machine Learning with Python
Introduction to Machine Learning, basic terminology, Types of Machine Learning and Applications, Using Python for Machine Learning: Installing Python and packages from the Python Package Index, Introduction to NumPy, SciPy, matplotlib and scikitlearn, Tiny application of Machine Learning.

UNIT-II
Supervised Learning
Types of Supervised Learning, Supervised Machine Learning Algorithms: k-Nearest Neighbors, Linear Models, Naive Bayes Classifiers, Decision Trees, Ensembles of Decision Trees, Kernelized Support Vector Machines, Uncertainty Estimates from Classifiers.

UNIT-III
Unsupervised Learning
Types of Unsupervised Learning, challenges, Preprocessing and scaling, Dimensionality Reduction, Feature Extraction, Manifold Learning, Clustering: K-Means Clustering, Agglomerative Clustering, DBSCAN, Comparing and Evaluating Clustering Algorithms.

UNIT-IV
Representing Data and Engineering Features
Categorical Variables, Binning, Discretization, Linear Models, Trees, Interactions and Polynomials, Univariate Nonlinear Transformations, Automatic Feature Selection. Parameter Selection with Preprocessing, Building Pipelines, The General Pipeline Interface.

UNIT-V
Working with Text Data (Data Visualization)
Types of Data Represented as Strings, Example Application: Sentiment Analysis of Movie Reviews, Representing Text Data as a Bag of Words, Stop Words, Rescaling the Data with tf-idf, Investigating Model Coefficients, Approaching a Machine Learning Problem, Testing Production Systems, Ranking, Recommender Systems and Other kinds of Learning.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, student will be able to

- Illustrate and comprehend the basics of Machine Learning with Python
- Demonstrate the algorithms of Supervised Learning and be able to differentiate linear and logistic regressions
- Demonstrate the algorithms of Unsupervised Learning and be able to understand the clustering algorithms
- Evaluate the concepts of binning, pipeline Interfaces with examples
- Apply the sentiment analysis for various case studies

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Text Books:

1. Introduction to Machine Learning with Python: A Guide for Data Scientists, Andreas C. Muller & Sarah Guido, Orielly Publications, 2019.
2. Python Machine Learning, Sebastian Raschka & Vahid Mirjalili, 3rd Edition, 2019.
3. Building Machine Learning Systems with Python, Luis Pedro Coelho, Willi Richert, 2nd Edition, 2015.

Reference Books:

1. Machine Learning, Tom M. Mitchell, Mc Graw-Hill Publication, 2017

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III Year – II SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		2	0	0	0
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY					

Course objectives:

- To understand the objectives and characteristics of a research problem.
- To analyze research related information and to follow research ethics
- To understand the types of intellectual property rights.
- To learn about the scope of patent rights.
- To understand the new developments in IPR.

UNIT - I

Research problem: Meaning of research problem, Sources of research problem, Criteria Characteristics of a good research problem, Errors in selecting a research problem, Scope and objectives of research problem. Approaches of investigation of solutions for research problem, data collection, analysis, interpretation, Necessary instrumentations

UNIT - II

Literature study: Effective literature studies approaches, analysis Plagiarism, Research ethics, Technical writing: Effective technical writing, how to write report, Paper Developing a Research Proposal, Format of research proposal, a presentation and assessment by a review committee

UNIT - III

Nature of Intellectual Property: Patents, Designs, Trade and Copyright.
Process of Patenting and Development: technological research, innovation, patenting, development. International Scenario: International cooperation on Intellectual Property. Procedure for grants of patents, Patenting under PCT.

UNIT - IV

Patent Rights: Scope of Patent Rights. Licensing and transfer of technology. Patent information and databases. Geographical Indications.

UNIT - V

New Developments in IPR: Administration of Patent System. New developments in IPR; IPR of Biological Systems, Computer Software etc, Traditional knowledge Case Studies, IPR and IITs.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course, student will be able to

- Understand objectives and characteristics of a research problem
- Analyze research related information and to follow research ethics.
- Understand the types of intellectual property rights.
- Learn about the scope of IPR.
- Understand the new developments in IPR.

Text Books:

1. Stuart Melville and Wayne Goddard, “Research methodology: an introduction for science & engineering students’”
2. Wayne Goddard and Stuart Melville, “Research Methodology: An Introduction”
3. Ranjit Kumar, 2nd Edition, “Research Methodology: A Step by Step Guide for beginners”

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References Books:

1. Halbert, "Resisting Intellectual Property", Taylor & Francis Ltd ,2007.
2. Mayall, "Industrial Design", McGraw Hill, 1992.
3. Niebel, "Product Design", McGraw Hill, 1974.
4. Asimov, "Introduction to Design", Prentice Hall, 1962.
5. Robert P. Merges, Peter S. Menell, Mark A. Lemley, " Intellectual Property in New Technological Age", 2016.
6. T. Ramappa, "Intellectual Property Rights Under WTO", S. Chand, 2008