

**NEW SCHEME OF STUDIES AND EXAMINATION
B-TECH 2nd YEAR (ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING)
SEMESTER-III**

Sr. No.	Category	Course Code	Course Title	Hours Per Week			Sessional Marks	Final Marks	Total	Credits
				L	T	P				
1	PCC	ELPC302	ANALOG ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS	3	-	-	30	70	100	3
2	PCC	ELPC301	ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT ANALYSIS	3	1	-	30	70	100	4
3	PCC	ELPC303	ELECTRICAL MACHINES-1	3	-	-	30	70	100	3
4	ESC	ELES305	ENGINEERING MECHANICS	3	1	-	30	70	100	4
5	BSC	ELBS321	MATHEMATICS - III	3	1	-	30	70	100	4
6	MC		MANDATORY COURSE	2	-	-	30	70	100	0
7	PCC	ELPC353	ELECTRICAL MACHINES-I LAB	-	-	2	30	70	100	1
8	PCC	ELPC352	ANALOG ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS LAB	-	-	2	30	70	100	1
9	SEC	EESE361	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS WORKSHOP -III	-	-	4	30	70	100	2
			TOTAL				270	630	900	22

	Course Code	Course Title
Mandatory Course	MC-01 (Common to all)	Constitution of India
	MC-02 (Common to all)	Essence of Indian Traditional Knowledge

**NEW SCHEME OF STUDIES AND EXAMINATION
B-TECH 2nd YEAR (ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING)
SEMESTER-IV**

Sr. No .	Cate gory	Course Code	Course Title	Hours Per Week			Sessional Marks	Final Marks	Total	Cre dits
				L	T	P				
1	PCC	ELPC401	DIGITAL ELECTRONICS	3	-	-	30	70	100	3
2	PCC	ELPC402	ELECTRICAL MACHINES-II	3	-	-	30	70	100	3
3	PCC	EEPC403	ELECTRO MAGNETIC FIELDS	3	-	-	30	70	100	3
4	PCC	ELPC404	SIGNAL & SYSTEMS	3	-	-	30	70	100	3
5	PCC	EEPC405	MEASURMENT & INSTRUMENTATION	2	-	-	30	70	100	2
6	BSC	BSC-01 (Common Subject)	BIOLOGY	2	1	-	30	70	100	3
7	PCC	ELPC451	DIGITAL ELECTRONICS LAB	-	-	2	30	70	100	1
8	PCC	ELPC452	ELECTRICAL MACHINE-II LAB	-	-	2	30	70	100	1
9	PCC	EEPC453	MEASURMENT & INSTRUMENTATION LAB	-	-	2	30	70	100	1
10	MC	MC 02 (Common Subject)	**ESSENCE OF INDIAN TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE	2	-	-	30	70	100	0
11	SEC	EESE461	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS WORKSHOP –IV	-	-	4	30	70	100	2
TOTAL							330	770	1100	22

** Since the students have already studied the common subject of ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES(MC 03) in 2nd semester, accordingly the common subject ESSENCE OF INDIAN TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE (MC 02) is recommended for study in 4th semester.

ELPC302	Analog Electronic Circuit	3L:0T:0P	3 Credits
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Course Outcomes:

At the end of this course, students will demonstrate the ability to

1. Understand the characteristics of transistors.
2. Design and analyse various rectifier and amplifier circuits. Design sinusoidal and non-sinusoidal oscillators.
3. Understand the functioning of OP-AMP and design OP-AMP based circuits.

Unit 1: Diode circuits (4 Hours)

junction diode, I-V characteristics of a diode; review of half-wave and full-wave rectifiers, Zener diodes, clamping and clipping circuits.

Unit 2: BJT circuits (8 Hours)

Structure and I-V characteristics of a BJT; BJT as a switch. BJT as an amplifier: small-signal model, biasing circuits, current mirror; common-emitter, common-base and common-collector amplifiers; Small signal equivalent circuits, high-frequency equivalent circuits

Unit 3: MOSFET circuits (8 Hours)

MOSFET structure and I-V characteristics, MOSFET as a switch, MOSFET as an amplifier: small-signal model and biasing circuits, common-source, common-gate and common-drain amplifiers; small signal equivalent circuits - gain, input and output impedances, trans-conductance, high frequency equivalent circuit.

Unit 4: Differential, multi-stage and operational amplifiers (8 Hours)

Differential amplifier; power amplifier; direct coupled multi-stage amplifier; internal structure of an operational amplifier, ideal op-amp, non-idealities in an op-amp (Output offset voltage, input bias current, input offset current, slew rate, gain bandwidth product)

Unit5: Linear applications of op-amp (8 Hours)

Idealized analysis of op-amp circuits, Inverting and non-inverting amplifier, differential amplifier, instrumentation amplifier, integrator, active filter, P, PI and PID controllers and lead/lag compensator using an op-amp, voltage regulator, oscillators (Wein bridge and phase shift). Analog to Digital Conversion.

Unit 6: Nonlinear applications of op-amp (6 Hours)

Hysteretic Comparator, Zero Crossing Detector, Square-wave and triangular-wave generators, Precision rectifier, peak detector, Monoshot.

Text/References:

1. A. S. Sedra and K. C. Smith, "Microelectronic Circuits", New York, Oxford University Press, 1998.
2. J. V. Wait, L. P. Huelsman and G. A. Korn, "Introduction to Operational Amplifier theory and applications", McGraw Hill U. S., 1992.
3. J. Millman and A. Grabel, "Microelectronics", McGraw Hill Education, 1988.
4. P. Horowitz and W. Hill, "The Art of Electronics", Cambridge University Press, 1989.
5. P. R. Gray, R. G. Meyer and S. Lewis, "Analysis and Design of Analog Integrated Circuits", John Wiley & Sons, 2001.

ELPC301	Electrical Circuit Analysis	3L:1T:0P	4 credits
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Course Outcomes:

At the end of this course, students will demonstrate the ability to

1. Apply network theorems for the analysis of electrical circuits.
2. Obtain the transient and steady-state response of electrical circuits.
3. Analyse circuits in the sinusoidal steady-state (single-phase and three-phase).
Analyse two port circuit behaviour

Unit 1: Network Theorems (10 Hours)

Superposition theorem, Thevenin theorem, Norton theorem, Maximum power transfer theorem, Reciprocity theorem, Compensation theorem. Analysis with dependent current and voltage sources. Node and Mesh Analysis. Concept of duality and dual networks

Unit 2: Solution of First and Second order networks (8 Hours)

Solution of first and second order differential equations for Series and parallel R-L, R-C, R-L-C circuits, initial and final conditions in network elements, forced and free response, time constants, steady state and transient state response.

Unit 3: Sinusoidal steady state analysis (8 Hours)

Representation of sine function as rotating phasor, phasor diagrams, impedances and admittances, AC circuit analysis, effective or RMS values, average power and complex power. Three-phase circuits. Mutual coupled circuits, Dot Convention in coupled circuits, Ideal Transformer.

Unit 4: Electrical Circuit Analysis Using Laplace Transforms (8 Hours)

Review of Laplace Transform, Analysis of electrical circuits using Laplace Transform for standard inputs, convolution integral, inverse Laplace transform, transformed network with initial conditions. Transfer function representation. Poles and Zeros. Frequency response (magnitude and phase plots), series and parallel resonances

Unit 5: Two Port Network and Network Functions (6 Hours)

Two Port Networks, terminal pairs, relationship of two port variables, impedance parameters, admittance parameters, transmission parameters and hybrid parameters, interconnections of two port networks.

Text / References:

1. M. E. Van Valkenburg, "Network Analysis", Prentice Hall, 2006.
2. D. Roy Choudhury, "Networks and Systems", New Age International Publications, 1998.
3. W. H. Hayt and J. E. Kemmerly, "Engineering Circuit Analysis", McGraw Hill Education, 2013.
4. C. K. Alexander and M. N. O. Sadiku, "Electric Circuits", McGraw Hill Education, 2004.
5. K. V. V. Murthy and M. S. Kamath, "Basic Circuit Analysis", Jaico Publishers, 1999.

ELPC303	Electrical Machines-I	3L:0T:0P	3 credits
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Course Outcomes:

At the end of this course, students will demonstrate the ability to

1. Understand the concepts of magnetic circuits.
2. Understand the operation of dc machines.
3. Analyse the differences in operation of different dc machine configurations.
Analyse single phase and three phase transformers circuits.

Unit 1: Magnetic fields and magnetic circuits (6 Hours)

Review of magnetic circuits - MMF, flux, reluctance, inductance; review of Ampere Law and Biot Savart Law; Visualization of magnetic fields produced by a bar magnet and a current carrying coil - through air and through a combination of iron and air; influence of highly permeable materials on the magnetic flux lines.

Unit 2: Electromagnetic force and torque (9 Hours)

B-H curve of magnetic materials; flux-linkage vs current characteristic of magnetic circuits; linear and nonlinear magnetic circuits; energy stored in the magnetic circuit; force as a partial derivative of stored energy with respect to position of a moving element; torque as a partial derivative of stored energy with respect to angular position of a rotating element. Examples - galvanometer coil, relay contact, lifting magnet, rotating element with eccentricity or saliency

Unit 3: DC machines (8 Hours)

Basic construction of a DC machine, magnetic structure - stator yoke, stator poles, pole-faces or shoes, air gap and armature core, visualization of magnetic field produced by the field winding excitation with armature winding open, air gap flux density distribution, flux per pole, induced EMF in an armature coil. Armature winding and commutation - Elementary armature coil and commutator, lap and wave windings, construction of commutator, linear commutation Derivation of back EMF equation, armature MMF wave, derivation of torque equation, armature reaction, air gap flux density distribution with armature reaction.

Unit 4: DC machine - motoring and generation (7 Hours)

Armature circuit equation for motoring and generation, Types of field excitations - separately excited, shunt and series. Open circuit characteristic of separately excited DC generator, back EMF with armature reaction, voltage build-up in a shunt generator, critical field resistance and critical speed. V-I characteristics and torque-speed characteristics of separately excited, shunt and series motors. Speed control through armature voltage. Losses, load testing and back-to-back testing of DC machines

Unit 5: Transformers (12 Hours)

Principle, construction and operation of single-phase transformers, equivalent circuit, phasor diagram, voltage regulation, losses and efficiency Testing - open circuit and short circuit tests, polarity test, back-to-back test, separation of hysteresis and eddy current losses Three-phase transformer - construction, types of connection and their comparative features, Parallel operation of single-phase and three-phase transformers, Autotransformers - construction, principle, applications and comparison with two winding transformer, Magnetizing current, effect of nonlinear B-H curve of magnetic core material, harmonics in magnetization current, Phase conversion - Scott connection, three-phase to six-phase conversion, Tap-changing transformers - No-load and on-load tap-changing of transformers, Three-winding transformers. Cooling of transformers.

Text / References:

1. A. E. Fitzgerald and C. Kingsley, "Electric Machinery", New York, McGraw Hill Education, 2013.
2. A. E. Clayton and N. N. Hancock, "Performance and design of DC machines", CBS Publishers, 2004.
3. M. G. Say, "Performance and design of AC machines", CBS Publishers, 2002.
4. P. S. Bimbhra, "Electrical Machinery", Khanna Publishers, 2011.
5. I. J. Nagrath and D. P. Kothari, "Electric Machines", McGraw Hill Education, 2010.

ELES305	Engineering Mechanics	3L:1T:0P	4 credits
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Course Outcomes: At the end of this course, students will demonstrate the ability to

1. Understand the concepts of co-ordinate systems.
2. Analyse the three-dimensional motion.
3. Understand the concepts of rigid bodies.
4. Analyse the free-body diagrams of different arrangements. Analyse torsional motion and bending moment.

Unit 1: Introduction to vectors and tensors and co-ordinate systems (5 hours) Introduction to vectors and tensors and coordinate systems; Vector and tensor algebra; Indicical notation; Symmetric and anti-symmetric tensors; Eigenvalues and Principal axes.

Unit 2: Three-dimensional Rotation (4 hours)

Three-dimensional rotation: Euler's theorem, Axis-angle formulation and Euler angles; Coordinate transformation of vectors and tensors.

Unit 3: Kinematics of Rigid Body (6 hours)

Kinematics of rigid bodies: Definition and motion of a rigid body; Rigid bodies as coordinate systems; Angular velocity of a rigid body, and its rate of change; Distinction between two-and three-dimensional rotational motion; Integration of angular velocity to find orientation; Motion relative to a rotating rigid body: Five term acceleration formula.

Unit 4: Kinetics of Rigid Bodies (5 hours)

Kinetics of rigid bodies: Angular momentum about a point; Inertia tensor: Definition and computation, Principal moments and axes of inertia, Parallel and perpendicular axes theorems; Mass moment of inertia of symmetrical bodies, cylinder, sphere, cone etc., Area moment of inertia and Polar moment of inertia, Forces and moments; Newton-Euler's laws of rigid body motion.

Unit 5: Free Body Diagram (1 hour)

Free body diagrams; Examples on modelling of typical supports and joints and discussion on the kinematic and kinetic constraints that they impose.

Unit 6: General Motion (9 hours)

Examples and problems. General planar motions. General 3-D motions. Free precession, Gyroscopes, Rolling coin.

Unit 7: Bending Moment (5 hours)

Transverse loading on beams, shear force and bending moment in beams, analysis of cantilevers, simply supported beams and overhanging beams, relationships between loading, shear force and bending moment, shear force and bending moment diagrams.

Unit 8: Torsional Motion (2 hours)

Torsion of circular shafts, derivation of torsion equation, stress and deformation in circular and hollow shafts.

Unit 9: Friction (3 hours)

Concept of Friction; Laws of Coulomb friction; Angle of Repose; Coefficient of friction.

Text / References:

1. J. L. Meriam and L. G. Kraige, "Engineering Mechanics: Dynamics", Wiley, 2011.
2. M. F. Beatty, "Principles of Engineering Mechanics", Springer Science & Business Media, 1986.

EEBS321	Mathematics-III (Probability and Statistics)	3L:1T:0P	4 credits
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Unit 1: Basic Probability (12 hours)

Probability spaces, conditional probability, independence; Discrete random variables, Independent random variables, the multinomial distribution, Poisson approximation to the binomial distribution, infinite sequences of Bernoulli trials, sums of independent random variables; Expectation of Discrete Random Variables, Moments, Variance of a sum, Correlation coefficient, Chebyshev's Inequality.

Unit 2: Continuous Probability Distributions (4 hours)

Continuous random variables and their properties, distribution functions and densities, normal, exponential and gamma densities.

Unit 3: Bivariate Distributions (4 hours)

Bivariate distributions and their properties, distribution of sums and quotients, conditional densities, Bayes' rule.

Unit 4: Basic Statistics (8 hours)

Measures of Central tendency: Moments, skewness and Kurtosis - Probability distributions: Binomial, Poisson and Normal - evaluation of statistical parameters for these three distributions, Correlation and regression – Rank correlation.

Unit 5: Applied Statistics (8 hours)

Curve fitting by the method of least squares- fitting of straight lines, second degree parabolas and more general curves. Test of significance: Large sample test for single proportion, difference of proportions, single mean, difference of means, and difference of standard deviations.

Unit 6: Small samples (4 hours)

Test for single mean, difference of means and correlation coefficients, test for ratio of variances - Chi-square test for goodness of fit and independence of attributes

Text / References:

1. E. Kreyszig, "Advanced Engineering Mathematics", John Wiley & Sons, 2006.
2. P. G. Hoel, S. C. Port and C. J. Stone, "Introduction to Probability Theory", Universal Book Stall, 2003.
3. S. Ross, "A First Course in Probability", Pearson Education India, 2002.
4. W. Feller, "An Introduction to Probability Theory and its Applications", Vol. 1, Wiley, 1968.
5. N.P. Bali and M. Goyal, "A text book of Engineering Mathematics", Laxmi Publications, 2010.
6. B.S. Grewal, "Higher Engineering Mathematics", Khanna Publishers, 2000.
7. T. Veerarajan, "Engineering Mathematics", Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi, 2010.

ELPC353	Electrical Machine-1 Lab	0L:0T:2P	1 Credits
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List of Experiments

1. To obtain magnetization characteristics of separately excited DC Machine.
2. To obtain magnetization characteristics of self-excited DC Machine.
3. To obtain Load characteristics D.C series generator.
4. To obtain Load characteristics of D.C Shunt Generator.
5. To obtain speed torque, speed current and torque current characteristics of DC shunt motor.
6. Speed control of DC shunt motor.
7. To obtain efficiency of dc machine using Swinburne's Test.
8. To perform polarity test on transformer and also find turn ratio.
9. To perform OC & SC tests on single - phase transformer and draw equivalent circuit.
10. To perform direct load test on single - phase transformer and draw efficiency vs load curve.
11. Sumpner's test on Transformers
12. Scott Connection of Transformers
13. Parallel Operation of Two Single - Phase Transformers.

NOTE: At least ten experiments are to be performed; at least seven experiments should be performed from above list. Remaining three experiments may either be performed from the above list or designed & set by the concerned institution as per the scope of the syllabus.

ELPC352	Analog Electronic Circuit Lab	0L:0T:2P	1 Credits
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List of Experiments

1. Study the following devices: (a) Analog & digital multimeters (b) Function/ Signal generators (c) Regulated d. c. power supplies (constant voltage and constant current operations) (d) Study of analog CRO, measurement of time period, amplitude, frequency & phase angle using Lissajous figures.
2. Plot V-I characteristic of P-N junction diode & calculate cut-in voltage, reverse Saturation current and static & dynamic resistances.
3. Plot V-I characteristic of zener diode and study of zener diode as voltage regulator. Observe the effect of load changes and determine load limits of the voltage regulator.
4. Plot frequency response curve for single stage amplifier and to determine gain bandwidth product.
5. Plot drain current - drain voltage and drain current – gate bias characteristics of field effect transistor and measure of I_{dss} & V_p
6. Application of Diode as clipper & clamper
7. Plot gain- frequency characteristic of two stage RC coupled amplifier & calculate its bandwidth and compare it with theoretical value.
8. Plot gain- frequency characteristic of emitter follower & find out its input and output resistances.
9. Plot input and output characteristics of BJT in CB, CC and CE configurations. Find their h-parameters.
10. Study half wave rectifier and effect of filters on wave. Also calculate theoretical & practical ripple factor.
11. Study bridge rectifier and measure the effect of filter network on D.C. voltage output & ripple Factor.
12. To plot the characteristics of MOSFET.
13. To determine the following parameters of OP-AMP.a) Input Bias Current. b) Input Offset Current. c) Input Offset Voltage. d) CMRR
14. To plot the frequency response curve of an amplifier with and without feedback
15. To determine the frequency of oscillations of a given RC phase shift Oscillator.
16. Design & realize Wein -bridge oscillator using op amp 741.
17. To design & realize zero crossing detector using op amp 741

NOTE: At least ten experiments are to be performed; at least seven experiments should be performed from above list. Remaining three experiments may either be performed from the above list or designed & set by the concerned institution as per the scope of the syllabus.

MC-01	CONSTITUTION OF INDIA	2L:0T:0P	0 Credits
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CONSTITUTION OF INDIA– BASIC FEATURES AND FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of India. Parliament of India can not make any law which violates the Fundamental Rights enumerated under the Part III of the Constitution. The Parliament of India has been empowered to amend the Constitution under Article 368, however, it cannot use this power to change the “basic structure” of the constitution, which has been ruled and explained by the Supreme Court of India in its historical judgments. The Constitution of India reflects the idea of “Constitutionalism” – a modern and progressive concept historically developed by the thinkers of “liberalism” – an ideology which has been recognized as one of the most popular political ideology and result of historical struggles against arbitrary use of sovereign power by state. The historic revolutions in France, England, America and particularly European Renaissance and Reformation movement have resulted into progressive legal reforms in the form of “constitutionalism” in many countries. The Constitution of India was made by borrowing models and principles from many countries including United Kingdom and America.

The Constitution of India is not only a legal document but it also reflects social, political and economic perspectives of the Indian Society. It reflects India’s legacy of “diversity”. It has been said that Indian constitution reflects ideals of its freedom movement, however, few critics have argued that it does not truly incorporate our own ancient legal heritage and cultural values. No law can be “static” and therefore the Constitution of India has also been amended more than one hundred times. These amendments reflect political, social and economic developments since the year 1950.

The Indian judiciary and particularly the Supreme Court of India has played an historic role as the guardian of people. It has been protecting not only basic ideals of the Constitution but also strengthened the same through progressive interpretations of the text of the Constitution. The judicial activism of the Supreme Court of India and its historic contributions has been recognized throughout the world and it gradually made it “as one of the strongest court in the world”.

COURSE CONTENT

1. Meaning of the constitution law and constitutionalism.
2. Historical perspective of the Constitution of India.
3. Salient features and characteristics of the Constitution of India.
4. Scheme of the fundamental rights.
5. The scheme of the Fundamental Duties and its legal status.
6. The Directive Principles of State Policy – Its importance and implementation.
7. Federal structure and distribution of legislative and financial powers between the Union and the States.
8. Parliamentary Form of Government in India – The constitution powers and status of the President of India
9. Amendment of the Constitutional Powers and Procedure

10. The historical perspectives of the constitutional amendments in India
11. Emergency Provisions : National Emergency, President Rule, Financial Emergency
12. Local Self Government – Constitutional Scheme in India
13. Scheme of the Fundamental Right to Equality
14. Scheme of the Fundamental Right to certain Freedom under Article 19
15. Scope of the Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21

REFERENCES:

1. The Constitutional Law Of India 9th Edition, by Pandey. J. N.
2. The Constitution of India by P.M.Bakshi
3. Constitution Law of India by Narender Kumar
4. Bare Act by P. M. Bakshi

MC-02	Essence of Indian Knowledge Tradition	2L:0T:0P	0 credits
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भारतीयविद्यासार

Course objective

The course aims at imparting basic principles of thought process, reasoning and inferencing. Sustainability is at the core of Indian Traditional knowledge Systems connecting society and nature. Holistic life style of yogic science and wisdom capsules in Sanskrit literature are also important in modern society with rapid technological advancements and societal disruptions. Part-I focuses on introduction to Indian Knowledge Systems, Indian perspective of modern scientific world-view, and basic principles of Yoga and holistic health care system.

Course Contents

- Basic structure of Indian Knowledge System: अष्टादशविद्या -४वेद,४उपवेद (आयुर्वेद, धनुर्वेद, गन्धर्ववेद, स्थापत्य आदि) द्वेदांग (शिक्षा, कल्प, निरुक्त, व्याकरण, ज्योतिष, छंद) ४ उपाङ्ग (धर्मशास्त्र, मीमांसा, पुराण, तर्कशास्त्र)
- Modern Science and Indian Knowledge System
- Yoga and Holistic Health care
- Case studies

References

- V. Sivaramakrishnan (Ed.), *Cultural Heritage of India-course material*, BharatiyaVidyaBhavan, Mumbai. 5thEdition,2014
- Swami Jitatmanand, *Modern Physics and Vedant*, BharatiyaVidyaBhavan
- Swami Jitatmanand, *Holistic Science and Vedant*, BharatiyaVidyaBhavan
- FritzoF Capra, *Tao ofPhysics*
- FritzoF Capra, *The Wave oflife*
- VN Jha (Eng. Trans.), *Tarkasangraha of Annam Bhatta*, International Chinmay Foundation, Velliarnad,Arnakulam
- *Yoga Sutra of Patanjali*, Ramakrishna Mission,Kolkata
- GN Jha (Eng. Trans.), Ed. RN Jha, *Yoga-darshanamwith VyasaBhashya*, VidyanidhiPrakashan, Delhi2016
- RN Jha, *Science of Consciousness Psychotherapyand Yoga Practices*, VidyanidhiPrakashan, Delhi2016
- P B Sharma (English translation), *ShodashangHridayan*

Pedagogy: Problem based learning, group discussions, collaborative mini projects.

Outcome: Ability to understand, connect up and explain basics of Indian traditional knowledge in modern scientific perspective.

ELPC401	Digital Electronics	3L:0T:0P	3 credits
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Course Outcomes:

At the end of this course, students will demonstrate the ability to

1. Understand working of logic families and logic gates.
2. Design and implement Combinational and Sequential logic circuits.
3. Understand the process of Analog to Digital conversion and Digital to Analog conversion.
4. Be able to use PLDs to implement the given logical problem.

Unit 1: Fundamentals of Digital Systems and logic families (7Hours)

Digital signals, digital circuits, AND, OR, NOT, NAND, NOR and Exclusive-OR operations, Boolean algebra, examples of IC gates, number systems-binary, signed binary, octal hexadecimal number, binary arithmetic ,one's and two's complements arithmetic, codes, error detecting and correcting codes, characteristics of digital ICs, digital logic families, TTL, Schottky TTL and CMOS logic, interfacing CMOS and TTL, Tri-state logic.

Unit 2: Combinational DigitalCircuits (7Hours)

Standard representation for logic functions, K-map representation, and simplification of logic functions using K-map, minimization of logical functions. Don't care conditions, Multiplexer, De-Multiplexer/Decoders, Adders, Subtractors, BCD arithmetic, carry look ahead adder, serial adder, ALU, elementary ALU design, popular MSI chips, digital comparator, parity checker/generator, code converters, priority encoders, decoders/drivers for display devices, Q-M method of function realization.

Unit 3: Sequential circuits and systems (7Hours)

A 1-bit memory, the circuit properties of Bi-stable latch, the clocked SR flip flop, J- K, T and D types flip flops, applications of flip flops, shift registers, applications of shift registers, serial to parallel converter, parallel to serial converter, ring counter, sequence generator, ripple (Asynchronous) counters, synchronous counters, counters design using flip flops, special counter IC's, asynchronous sequential counters, applications of counters.

Unit 4: A/D and D/A Converters (7Hours)

Digital to analog converters: weighted resistor/converter, R-2R Ladder D/A converter, specifications for D/A converters, examples of D/A converter ICs, sample and hold circuit, analog to digital converters: quantization and encoding, parallel comparator A/D converter, successive approximation A/D converter, counting A/D converter, dual slope A/D converter, A/D converter using Voltage to frequency and voltage to time conversion, specifications of A/D converters, example of A/D converter ICs

Unit 5: Semiconductor memories and Programmable logic devices. (7Hours) Memory organization and operation, expanding memory size, classification and characteristics of memories, sequential memory, read only memory (ROM), read and write memory(RAM), content addressable memory (CAM), charge de coupled device memory (CCD), commonly used memory chips, ROM as a PLD, Programmable logic array, Programmable array logic, complex Programmable logic devices (CPLDS), Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA).

Text/References:

1. R. P. Jain, "Modern Digital Electronics", McGraw Hill Education, 2009.
2. M. M. Mano, "Digital logic and Computer design", Pearson Education India, 2016.
3. A. Kumar, "Fundamentals of Digital Circuits", Prentice Hall India, 2016.

ELPC402	Electrical Machines – II	3L:0T:0P	3 credits
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Course Outcomes:

At the end of this course, students will demonstrate the ability to

1. Understand the concepts of rotating magnetic fields.
2. Understand the operation of ac machines.
3. Analyse performance characteristics of ac machines.

Unit: Fundamentals of AC machine windings (8 Hours)

Physical arrangement of windings in stator and cylindrical rotor; slots for windings; single-turn coil - active portion and overhang; full-pitch coils, concentrated winding, distributed winding, winding axis, 3D visualization of the above winding types, Air-gap MMF distribution with fixed current through winding - concentrated and distributed, Sinusoidally distributed winding, winding distribution factor

Unit 2: Pulsating and revolving magnetic fields (4 Hours)

Constant magnetic field, pulsating magnetic field - alternating current in windings with spatial displacement, Magnetic field produced by a single winding - fixed current and alternating current Pulsating fields produced by spatially displaced windings, Windings spatially shifted by 90 degrees, Addition of pulsating magnetic fields, Three windings spatially shifted by 120 degrees (carrying three-phase balanced currents), revolving magnetic field.

Unit 3: Induction Machines (12 Hours)

Construction, Types (squirrel cage and slip-ring), Torque Slip Characteristics, Starting and Maximum Torque. Equivalent circuit. Phasor Diagram, Losses and Efficiency. Effect of parameter variation on torque speed characteristics (variation of rotor and stator resistances, stator voltage, frequency). Methods of starting, braking and speed control for induction motors. Generator operation. Self-excitation. Doubly-Fed Induction Machines.

Unit 4: Single-phase induction motors (6 Hours)

Constructional features double revolving field theory, equivalent circuit, and determination of parameters. Split-phase starting methods and applications

Unit 5: Synchronous machines (10 Hours)

Constructional features, cylindrical rotor synchronous machine - generated EMF, equivalent circuit and phasor diagram, armature reaction, synchronous impedance, voltage regulation. Operating characteristics of synchronous machines, V-curves. Salient pole machine - two reaction theory, analysis of phasor diagram, power angle characteristics. Parallel operation of alternators - synchronization and load division.

Text/References:

1. A. E. Fitzgerald and C. Kingsley, "Electric Machinery", McGraw Hill Education, 2013.
2. M. G. Say, "Performance and design of AC machines", CBS Publishers, 2002.
3. P. S. Bimbhra, "Electrical Machinery", Khanna Publishers, 2011.
4. I. J. Nagrath and D. P. Kothari, "Electric Machines", McGraw Hill Education, 2010.
5. A. S. Langsdorf, "Alternating current machines", McGraw Hill Education, 1984.
6. P. C. Sen, "Principles of Electric Machines and Power Electronics", John Wiley & Sons, 2007.

EEPC403	Electromagnetic Fields	3L:0T:0P	3 credits
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Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course, students will demonstrate the ability

1. To understand the basic laws of electromagnetism.
2. To obtain the electric and magnetic fields for simple configurations under static conditions.
3. To analyse time varying electric and magnetic fields.
4. To understand Maxwell's equation in different forms and different media. To understand the propagation of EM waves.

This course shall have Lectures and Tutorials. Most of the students find difficult to visualize electric and magnetic fields. Instructors may demonstrate various simulation tools to visualize electric and magnetic fields in practical devices like transformers, transmission lines and machines.

Unit 1: Review of Vector Calculus (6 hours)

Vector algebra-addition, subtraction, components of vectors, scalar and vector multiplications triple products, three orthogonal coordinate systems (rectangular, cylindrical and spherical). Vector calculus differentiation, partial differentiation, integration, vector operator del, gradient, divergence and Curl; integral theorems of vectors. Conversion of a vector from one coordinate system to another.

Unit 2: Static Electric Field (6 Hours)

Coulomb's law, Electric field intensity, Electrical field due to point charges. Line, Surface and Volume charge distributions. Gauss law and its applications. Absolute Electric potential, Potential difference, Calculation of potential differences for different configurations. Electric dipole, Electrostatic Energy and Energy density.

Unit 3: Conductors, Dielectrics and Capacitance (6 Hours)

Current and current density, Ohms Law in Point form, Continuity of current, Boundary conditions of perfect dielectric materials. Permittivity of dielectric materials, Capacitance, Capacitance of a two wire line, Poisson's equation, Laplace's equation, Solution of Laplace and Poisson's equation, Application of Laplace's and Poisson's equations.

Unit 4: Static Magnetic Fields (6 Hours)

Biot-Savart Law, Ampere Law, Magnetic flux and magnetic flux density, Scalar and Vector Magnetic potentials. Steady magnetic fields produced by current carrying conductors.

Unit 5: Magnetic Forces, Materials and Inductance (6 Hours)

Force on a moving charge, Force on a differential current element, Force between differential current elements, Nature of magnetic materials, Magnetization and permeability, Magnetic boundary conditions, Magnetic circuits, inductances and mutual inductances.

Unit 6: Time Varying Fields and Maxwell's Equations (6 Hours)

Faraday's law for Electromagnetic induction, Displacement current, Point form of Maxwell's equation, Integral form of Maxwell's equations, Motional Electromotive forces. Boundary Conditions

Unit 7: Electromagnetic Waves (6 Hours)

Derivation of Wave Equation, Uniform Plane Waves, Maxwell's equation in Phasor form, Wave equation in Phasor form, Plane waves in free space and in a homogenous material. Wave equation for

a conducting medium, Plane waves in lossy dielectrics, Propagation in good conductors, Skin effect. Poynting theorem.

Text / References:

1. M. N. O. Sadiku, "Elements of Electromagnetics", Oxford University Publication, 2014.
2. A. Pramanik, "Electromagnetism - Theory and applications", PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi, 2009.
3. A. Pramanik, "Electromagnetism-Problems with solution", Prentice Hall India, 2012.
4. G. W. Carter, "The electromagnetic field in its engineering aspects", Longmans, 1954.
5. W. J. Duffin, "Electricity and Magnetism", McGraw Hill Publication, 1980.
6. W. J. Duffin, "Advanced Electricity and Magnetism", McGraw Hill, 1968.
7. G. Cullwick, "The Fundamentals of Electromagnetism", Cambridge University Press, 1966.
8. B. D. Popovic, "Introductory Engineering Electromagnetics", Addison-Wesley Educational Publishers, International Edition, 1971.
9. W. Hayt, "Engineering Electromagnetics", McGraw Hill Education, 2012.

ELPC404	Signals and Systems	2L:1T:0P	3 credits
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Course Outcomes:

At the end of this course, students will demonstrate the ability to

1. Understand the concepts of continuous time and discrete time systems.
2. Analyse systems in complex frequency domain.
3. Understand sampling theorem and its implications.

Unit 1: Introduction to Signals and Systems (3 hours):

Signals and systems as seen in everyday life, and in various branches of engineering and science. Signal properties: periodicity, absolute integrability, determinism and stochastic character. Some special signals of importance: the unit step, the unit impulse, the sinusoid, the complex exponential, some special time-limited signals; continuous and discrete time signals, continuous and discrete amplitude signals. System properties: linearity: additivity and homogeneity, shift-invariance, causality, stability, realizability. Examples.

Unit 2: Behavior of continuous and discrete-time LTI systems (8 hours)

Impulse response and step response, convolution, input-output behavior with aperiodic convergent inputs, cascade interconnections. Characterization of causality and stability of LTI systems. System representation through differential equations and difference equations. State-space Representation of systems. State-Space Analysis, Multi-input, multi-output representation. State Transition Matrix and its Role. Periodic inputs to an LTI system, the notion of a frequency response and its relation to the impulse response.

Unit 3: Fourier, Laplace and z- Transforms (10 hours)

Fourier series representation of periodic signals, Waveform Symmetries, Calculation of Fourier Coefficients. Fourier Transform, convolution/multiplication and their effect in the frequency domain, magnitude and phase response, Fourier domain duality. The Discrete-Time Fourier Transform (DTFT) and the Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT). Parseval's Theorem. Review of the Laplace Transform for continuous time signals and systems, system functions, poles and zeros of system functions and signals, Laplace domain analysis, solution to differential equations and system behavior. The z-Transform for discrete time signals and systems, system functions, poles and zeros of systems and sequences, z-domain analysis.

Unit 4: Sampling and Reconstruction (4 hours)

The Sampling Theorem and its implications. Spectra of sampled signals. Reconstruction: ideal interpolator, zero-order hold, first-order hold. Aliasing and its effects. Relation between continuous and discrete time systems. Introduction to the applications of signal and system theory: modulation for communication, filtering, feedback control systems.

Text/References:

1. A. V. Oppenheim, A. S. Willsky and S. H. Nawab, "Signals and systems", Prentice Hall India, 1997.
2. J. G. Proakis and D. G. Manolakis, "Digital Signal Processing: Principles, Algorithms, and Applications", Pearson, 2006.
3. H. P. Hsu, "Signals and systems", Schaum's series, McGraw Hill Education, 2010.

4. S. Haykin and B. V. Veen, "Signals and Systems", John Wiley and Sons, 2007.
5. A. V. Oppenheim and R. W. Schaffer, "Discrete-Time Signal Processing", Prentice Hall, 2009.
6. M. J. Robert "Fundamentals of Signals and Systems", McGraw Hill Education, 2007.
7. B. P. Lathi, "Linear Systems and Signals", Oxford University Press, 2009.

EEPC405	Measurements and Instrumentation	2L:0T:0P	2 credits
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Course Outcomes:

At the end of this course, students will demonstrate the ability to

1. Design and validate DC and AC bridges.
2. Analyze the dynamic response and the calibration of few instruments.
3. Learn about various measurement devices, their characteristics, their operation and their limitations.
4. Understand statistical data analysis.
5. Understand computerized data acquisition.

Unit 1: Concepts relating to Measurements: True value, Accuracy, Precision, Resolution, Drift, Hysteresis, Dead-band, Sensitivity.

Unit 2: Errors in Measurements. Basic statistical analysis applied to measurements: Mean, Standard Deviation, Six-sigma estimation, C_p , C_{pk} .

Unit 3 :Sensors and Transducers for physical parameters: temperature, pressure, torque, flow. Speed and Position Sensors.

Unit 4 :Current and Voltage Measurements. Shunts, Potential Dividers. Instrument Transformers, Hall Sensors.

Unit 5: Measurements of R, L and C. Digital Multi-meter, True RMS meters, Clamp-on meters, Meggers. Digital Storage Oscilloscope.

Text/ Reference Books:

1. A course in Electrical And Electronic measurement and instrumentation : A.K. Sawhney, Dhanpat Rai Publication
2. Electrical Measurements: E.W. Golding
- 3 . Electronic instrumentation and measurement technique : W.D. Cooper & A.D. Helfrick
4. Measuring systems : E.O. Doebelin; TMH

ELPC451	Digital Electronics Lab	0L:0T:2P	1 credits
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List of Experiments

1. Study of TTL gates – AND, OR, NOT, NAND, NOR, EX-OR, EX-NOR.
2. Design & realize a given function using K-maps and verify its performance.
3. To verify the operation of multiplexer & Demultiplexer.
4. To verify the operation of comparator.
5. To verify the truth tables of S-R, J-K, T & D type flip flops.
6. To verify the operation of bi-directional shift register.
7. To design & verify the operation of 3-bit synchronous counter.
8. To design and verify the operation of synchronous UP/DOWN decade counter using J K flip-flops & drive a seven-segment display using the same.
9. To design and verify the operation of asynchronous UP/DOWN decade counter using J K flip-flops & drive a seven-segment display using the same.
10. To design & realize a sequence generator for a given sequence using J-K flip-flops.
11. Study of CMOS NAND & NOR gates and interfacing between TTL and CMOS gates.
12. Design a 4-bit shift-register and verify its operation . Verify the operation of a ring counter and a Johnson counter.

NOTE : At least ten experiments are to be performed, at least seven experiments should be performed from above list. Remaining three experiments may either be performed from the above list or designed & set by the concerned institution as per the scope of the syllabus.

ELPC452	Electrical Machine-II Lab	0L:0T:2P	1 credits
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List of Experiments

1. To study starting methods of induction motors.
2. Determination of the effect of rotor resistance on the torque speed curve.
3. Load test on 3 - phase squirrel cage induction motor.
4. Load test on 3 - phase slip ring induction motor.
5. No load and Blocked rotor test on 3 - phase induction motor.
6. Effect of capacitor on the starting and running of single phase induction motor and method of reversing the direction of rotation.
7. Brake test on single - phase induction motor
8. Determination of Equivalent Circuit of Single - Phase Induction Motor
9. To determine voltage regulation of alternator by direct loading.
10. Determination of regulation of an alternator by emf method.
11. Determination of regulation of an alternator by ZPF method.
12. To determine X_d and X_q of a salient pole synchronous machine by slip test.
13. To determine sub transient reactance (X_d'' and X_q'') of synchronous machine.
14. Determination of negative sequence and zero sequence reactance of a synchronous generator.
15. To perform parallel operation of alternators using dark lamp method.
16. To plot V-curve and invert V-curve of synchronous motor.

NOTE: At least ten experiments are to be performed; at least seven experiments should be performed from above list. Remaining three experiments may either be performed from the above list or designed & set by the concerned institution as per the scope of the syllabus.

EEPC453	Measurements and Instrumentation Lab	0L:0T:2P	1 credits
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Hands-on experiments related to the course contents of EEE405 such as:

Experiments

Measurement of a batch of resistors and estimating statistical parameters.

Measurement of L using a bridge technique as well as LCR meter.

Measurement of C using a bridge technique as well as LCR meter.

Measurement of Low Resistance using Kelvin's double bridge.

Measurement of High resistance and Insulation resistance using Megger.

Usage of DSO for steady state periodic waveforms produced by a function generator. Selection of trigger source and trigger level, selection of time-scale and voltage scale. Bandwidth of measurement and sampling rate.

Download of one-cycle data of a periodic waveform from a DSO and use values to compute the RMS values using a C program.

Usage of DSO to capture transients like a step change in R-L-C circuit.

Current Measurement using Shunt, CT, and Hall Sensor.

NOTE: At least ten experiments are to be performed; atleast seven experiments should be performed from above list. Remaining three experiments may either be performed from the above list or designed & set by the concerned institution as per the scope of the syllabus.

BSC01	BIOLOGY	2L:1T:0P	3 credits
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Module 1. (2 hours)- Introduction

Purpose: To convey that Biology is as important a scientific discipline as Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. Bring out the fundamental differences between science and engineering by drawing a comparison between eye and camera, Bird flying and aircraft. Mention the most exciting aspect of biology as an independent scientific discipline. Why we need to study biology? Discuss how biological observations of 18th Century that lead to major discoveries. Examples from Brownian motion and the origin of thermodynamics by referring to the original observation of Robert Brown and Julius Mayor. These examples will highlight the fundamental importance of observations in any scientific inquiry.

Module 2. (3 hours)- Classification

Purpose: To convey that classification *per se* is not what biology is all about. The underlying criterion, such as morphological, biochemical or ecological be highlighted. Hierarchy of life forms at phenomenological level. A common thread weaves this hierarchy Classification. Discuss classification based on (a) cellularity- Unicellular or multicellular (b) ultrastructure- prokaryotes or eucaryotes. (c) energy and Carbon utilisation -Autotrophs, heterotrophs, lithotrophes (d) Ammonia excretion – aminotelic, uricotelic, ureotelic (e) Habitata- aquatic or terrestrial (e) Molecular taxonomy- three major kingdoms of life. A given organism can come under different category based on classification. Model organisms for the study of biology come from different groups. E.coli, S.cerevisiae, D. Melanogaster, C. elegance, A. Thaliana, M. musculus

Module 3. (4 hours)-Genetics

Purpose: To convey that “Genetics is to biology what Newton’s laws are to Physical Sciences” Mendel’s laws, Concept of segregation and independent assortment. Concept of allele. Gene mapping, Gene interaction, Epistasis. Meiosis and Mitosis be taught as a part of genetics. Emphasis to be give not to the mechanics of cell division nor the phases but how genetic material passes from parent to offspring. Concepts of recessiveness and dominance. Concept of mapping of phenotype to genes. Discuss about the single gene disorders in humans. Discuss the concept of complementation using human genetics.

Module 4. (4 hours)-Biomolecules

Purpose: To convey that all forms of life has the same building blocks and yet the manifestations are as diverse as one can imagine Molecules of life. In this context discuss monomeric units and polymeric structures. Discuss about sugars, starch and cellulose. Amino acids and proteins. Nucleotides and DNA/RNA. Two carbon units and lipids.

Module 5. (4 Hours). Enzymes

Purpose: To convey that without catalysis life would not have existed on earth Enzymology: How to monitor enzyme catalysed reactions. How does an enzyme catalyse reactions? Enzyme classification. Mechanism of enzyme action. Discuss at least two examples. Enzyme kinetics and kinetic parameters. Why should we know these parameters to understand biology? RNA catalysis.

Module 6. (4 hours)- Information Transfer

Purpose: The molecular basis of coding and decoding genetic information is universal Molecular basis of information transfer. DNA as a genetic material. Hierarchy of DNA structure- from single

stranded to double helix to nucleosomes. Concept of genetic code. Universality and degeneracy of genetic code. Define gene in terms of complementation and recombination.

Module 7. (5 hours). Macromolecular analysis

Purpose: How to analyse biological processes at the reductionist level Proteins- structure and function. Hierarchy in protein structure. Primary secondary, tertiary and quaternary structure. Proteins as enzymes, transporters, receptors and structural elements.

Module 8. (4 hours)- Metabolism

Purpose: The fundamental principles of energy transactions are the same in physical and biological world. Thermodynamics as applied to biological systems. Exothermic and endothermic versus endergonic and exergonic reactions. Concept of K_{eq} and its relation to standard free energy. Spontaneity. ATP as an energy currency. This should include the breakdown of glucose to $CO_2 + H_2O$ (Glycolysis and Krebs cycle) and synthesis of glucose from CO_2 and H_2O (Photosynthesis). Energy yielding and energy consuming reactions. Concept of Energy charge

Module 9. (3 hours)- Microbiology

Concept of single celled organisms. Concept of species and strains. Identification and classification of microorganisms. Microscopy. Ecological aspects of single celled organisms. Sterilization and media compositions. Growth kinetics.

References:

- 1) Biology: A global approach: Campbell, N. A.; Reece, J. B.; Urry, Lisa; Cain, M, L.; Wasserman, S. A.; Minorsky, P. V.; Jackson, R. B. Pearson Education Ltd
- 2) Outlines of Biochemistry, Conn, E.E; Stumpf, P.K; Bruening, G; Doi, R.H. John Wiley and Sons
- 3) Principles of Biochemistry (V Edition), By Nelson, D. L.; and Cox, M. M.W.H. Freeman and Company
- 4) Molecular Genetics (Second edition), Stent, G. S.; and Calender, R. W.H. Freeman and company, Distributed by Satish Kumar Jain for CBS Publisher
- 5) Microbiology, Prescott, L.M J.P. Harley and C.A. Klein 1995. 2nd edition Wm, C. Brown Publishers

