

DIPLOMA COURSE

IN

ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

SEMESTER SYSTEM

PREPARED AT

Curriculum Development Centre, Kalamassery

By The Staff of the Technical Education Department

SUBJECTS OF STUDY AND SCHEME OF EVALUATION

**Branch: Electronics, Electronics Production Technology
 Electronics & Instrumentation, Electronics & Communication
 Instrument Technology
 First Year (Semesters I & II Combined)**

CODE	SUBJECT	Periods Per Week			Evaluation (Marks)			
		Theory	Practical	Total	Theory	Practical	Internal	Total
	THEORY:							
GE101	English	4	----	4	100	----	25	125
GE102	Technical Mathematics	6	----	6	100	----	25	125
GE103	Applied Science							
A	Physics	3	----	3	50	----	12.5	62.5
B	Chemistry	3	----	3	50	----	12.5	62.5
GE104	Engineering Graphics	1	3	4	100	----	50	150
GE105	Computer Fundamentals & Programming in C	2	1	3	100	----	25	125
EL101 / EC101/ EP101/ EI 101/ IT 101	Basic Electrical & Electronics	4	----	4	100	----	25	125
GE106	PRACTICAL:	----	2	2	----	50	25	75
A	Applied Science Lab	----	2	2	----	50	25	75
B	Physics Chemistry	----	2	2	----	50	25	75
EL102/ EC102/ EP102/ EI 102/ IT 102	Basic Electronics Lab	----	4	4	----	50	25	75
EL103/ EC103/ EP103/ EI 103/ IT 103/	Workshop Practice	----	4	4	----	50	25	75
TOTAL		23	12	35	600	150	250	1000

SUBJECT TITLE	:	ENGLISH
SUBJECT CODE	:	GE 101
PERIODS / WEEK	:	4
PERIODS / YEAR	:	128
TOTAL MARKS	:	100 (YEARLY EXAMINATION FOR I AND II SEMESTERS)

TIME SCHEDULE

UNIT	TOPICS	PERIODS
I	a) Lessons – From Ignited minds The dream and the message Give us a role model	10 10
II	a) Lessons – From Ignited minds Visionary teachers and scientists	15
III	a) Phonetics and Grammar Introducing speech sounds Consonants, Vowels, Syllables, Stress etc. Tense, Nouns, Verbs, Articles, Active voice and Passive voice Prepositions, Adverbs, Auxiliaries, Direct and Indirect Speech Formation of Questions & Question tags	29
IV	a) Lessons – from Ignited minds Learning from Saints & Seers Patriotism Beyond Politics and Religion To My Country Men Epilogue	15 15 5 5
V	a) Composition Essay writing Comprehension Precis writing Note making Application for Jobs Preparation of bio – data	24
Total Periods		128 =====

AIM :

The special needs of the technical students in English language require a curriculum that enables them to handle the language as an effective tool for communication. An integration of the four – fold language abilities namely listening, speaking, reading and writing aims at developing the ability to correctly and effectively use the language for specific technical requirements. Thus the teaching of English language to Technical students will definitely help them for their performance in their professional needs.

OBJECTIVES :**1. Comprehension**

- 1.1 Discriminate words and derive ideas in a speech/writing
- 1.2 Express the main ideas in a summary
- 1.3 Organise logically the piece of information provided.
- 1.4 Comprehend written English available in the prescribed text.

2. Vocabulary

- 2.1 Identify the key words
- 2.2 Relate the correct meaning to the terms used
- 2.3 Extend the vocabulary
- 2.4 Use a thesaurus
- 2.5 Study the arrangement of words in sentences
- 2.6 Identify the structural functions of words in sentences.

3. Grammar

- 3.1 Use of tense forms
- 3.2 Nouns, Verbs, Articles
- 3.3 Identify sentence types
- 3.4 Analyse the different types of sentences
- 3.5 Study the ways of negation
- 3.6 Convert direct speech into Indirect speech
- 3.7 Realise active and Passive Voice constructions.

4. **Composition**

- 4.1 Practice writing essays, précis, note making
- 4.2 Preparation of Application for Jobs and Bio – data

5. **Spoken Communication**

- 5.1 Distinguish between formal and informal speech situations
- 5.2 Simulate model conversations
- 5.3 Converse within the peer group
- 5.4 Conduct seminars on topics learned in the text.
- 5.5 Conduct model Interviews
- 5.6 Arrange group discussions on General topics

6. **Pronunciation**

- 6.1 Introduce speech sounds
- 6.2 Consonants, Vowels, Syllables, Stress etc.
- 6.3 Find out pronunciation of words from dictionary
- 6.4 Transcribe words and short passages in broad phonemic script

STUDY MATERIALS

1. Ignited Minds by A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Published by Penguin Books
 Chapters : The Dream and the message, Give us a role model, Visionary teachers and scientists. Learning from Saints and seers, Patriotism beyond politics and religion, To my country men, Epilogue.
2. Essential English Grammar by Raymond Murphy Published by Cambridge University Press.
3. Intermediate English Grammar by Raymond Murphy published by Cambridge University Press.
4. Phonetics – A Text Book of English Phonetics for Indian Students by T. Balasubramaniam Published by Macmillan India (P) Ltd.
5. Composition – A Text Book of Two way Communication Techniques by Prof. P.P. John Published by Publication Division, University of Calicut.
6. English Pronouncing dictionary by Daniel Jones Published by Cambridge University Press.

SCHEME FOR SETTING QUESTION PAPERS

TOTAL MARKS : 100
DURATION : 3 HOURS

I	Short answer questions	7 Numbers	Answer any 5 (5X2)	10 marks
II	Paragraph questions	7 Numbers	Answer any 4 (4X5)	20 marks
III	Essay questions	3 Numbers	Answer any 1 (1X10)	10 marks
IV	Grammar			30 marks
V	Phonetics			10 marks
VI	Composition			20 marks
			Total	100 marks

SUBJECT TITLE : TECHNICAL MATHEMATICS
SUBJECT CODE : GE 102
PERIODS/WEEK : 6
PERIODS/YEAR : 6 x 32 = 192

TIME SCHEDULE

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PERIODS</u>
I	1.1 Matrices	8
	1.2 Determinants	6
	1.3 Binomial Series	6
	1.4 Trigonometric Functions	8
	Tutorials	4 (1 pd/week)
	Test on Topics 1.1 to 1.4	3
II	2.1 Properties of Trigonometric functions	7
	2.2 Properties of triangles	6
	2.3 Solutions of a triangle	7
	2.4 Co-ordinate Geometry	8
	Tutorials	4 (1 pd/week)
	Test on Topics 2.1 to 2.4	3
III	3.1 Functions and Limits	8
	3.2 Methods of Differentiation – I	10
	3.3 Methods of Differentiation – II	10
	Tutorials	4 (1 pd/week)
	Test on Topics 3.1 to 3.3	3
IV	4.1 Application of differentiation	10
	4.2 Maxima and minima	8
	4.3 Indefinite Integral	10
	Tutorials	4 (1 pd/week)
	Test on Topics 4.1 to 4.3	3
V	5.1 Integration by parts	6
	5.2 Definite Integral	6
	5.3 Application of integration	8
	5.4 Differential Equations	8
	Tutorials	4 (1 pd/week)
	Test on Topics 5.1 to 5.4	3
	Revision	10
Model test and feed back	7	
		----- 192

OBJECTIVES

On completion of the units, the student will be able to

UNIT – I**1.1 Matrices**

- 1.1.0 Understand operations on matrices such as addition, subtraction, transpose, adjoint, inverse and multiplication
- 1.1.1 Define a matrix
- 1.1.2 Identify the type of a given matrix (Square, Unit, Singular etc)
- 1.1.3 Perform operations of addition and multiplication of a given matrix
- 1.1.4 Define – transpose, adjoint and inverse of a matrix
- 1.1.5 Find the inverse of 2 x 2 and 3 x 3 matrices
- 1.1.6 Solve linear equations by using the inverse of the coefficient matrix

1.2 Determinants

- 1.2.0 Solve simultaneous linear equations using determinants
- 1.2.1 Evaluate determinants of second and third order
- 1.2.3 Find the minors and cofactors of the elements in a determinant
- 1.2.4 Solve simultaneous linear equations in 3 unknowns using Cramer's rule.
- 1.2.5 Elimination of three linear equations in to unknowns.

1.3 Binomial series

- 1.3.0 Understand the binomial theorem for positive integers
- 1.3.1 State the meaning of nC_r
- 1.3.2 Derive formula for nC_r and the proof of $nC_r = nC_{n-r}$
- 1.3.3 State the Binomial theorem for positive integers
- 1.3.4 Find a given term in a binomial expansion

1.4 Trigonometric functions

- 1.4.0 Understand the concept of trigonometric functions of any angle
- 1.4.1 Define trigonometric functions
- 1.4.2 Describe signs of trigonometric functions in each quadrant
- 1.4.3 Find other functions, given a trigonometric function and its quadrant
- 1.4.4 Find the trigonometric values of the angle between 0° and 360° .
- 1.4.5 Find the value of trigonometric functions by using tables.

UNIT – II**2.1 Properties of Trigonometric Functions**

- 2.1.0 Apply properties of trigonometric functions of compound angles, multiple and submultiple, sum and product formulae
- 2.1.1 State the identities for $\sin(A \pm B)$, $\cos(A \pm B)$, $\tan(A \pm B)$.
- 2.1.2 Solve the problems of the types
 - (1) Prove that $\frac{\cos A - \sin A}{\cos A + \sin A} = \tan(45^\circ - A)$
- 2.1.3 Prove the formulas for $\sin 2A$, $\cos 2A$, $\tan 2A$, $\sin 3A$ and $\cos 3A$
- 2.1.4 State the identities for $\sin A$, $\cos A$, $\tan A$ in terms of $A/2$.
- 2.1.5 Solve the problems of the type: if $\sin A = 0.6$ and A is acute, find $\sin 2A$ and $\cos A/2$

- 2.1.6 Express sum or difference of two sines or two cosines as a product and vice versa.
- 2.1.7 Apply sum and product formulae to do the problems of the type
- (1) $\frac{\sin A + \sin 3A + \sin 5A}{\cos A + \cos 3A + \cos 5A} = \tan 3A$
 - (2) $\sin 10^\circ \sin 50^\circ \sin 70^\circ = 1/8$

2.2 Properties of Triangles

- 2.2.0 Understand the properties of triangles
- 2.2.1 State and prove the following identities
- 1) $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$
 - 2) $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$
 - 3) $a = b \cos C + c \cos B$
- 2.2.2 State and prove
- 1) Napier's formula
 $\tan \left(\frac{B-C}{2} \right) = \frac{b-c}{b+c} \cot (A/2)$
 - 2) $(b-c) \cos (A/2) = a \sin \left(\frac{B-C}{2} \right)$

2.3 Solution of triangles

- 2.3.0 Solve a triangle given necessary data
- 2.3.1 Solve a triangle, given
- 1) Three sides
 - 2) Two sides and the included angle by using Napier's formula.

2.4 Co-ordinate Geometry

- 2.4.0 Understand various forms of the equation of a straight line
- 2.4.1 Define slope of a straight line
- 2.4.2 Find the slope of a line joining two points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2)
- 2.4.3 Derive the equation of a straight line of the form
- 1) $y = mx + c$
 - 2) $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$
 - 3) $\frac{y - y_1}{y_1 - y_2} = \frac{x - x_1}{x_1 - x_2}$
 - 4) $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$
- 2.4.4 Find the equation of a line given suitable data using any of the above form.
- 2.4.5 Find the slope and intercepts on the axes, given a linear equation in 'x' and 'y'.
- 2.4.6 Find the point of intersection of two lines whose equations are given
- 2.4.7 Find the angle between two lines
- 2.4.8 Find the condition for two lines are
- 1) Parallel
 - 2) Perpendicular
- 2.4.9 Find the equation of the line
- 1) Parallel and
 - 2) Perpendicular to a given line and passing through a given point.

UNIT – III**3.1 Functions and Limits**

- 3.1.0 Understand the concepts of functions and limits
- 3.1.1 Give example for functions
- 3.1.2 Explain the meaning of limit of the following type
- 1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 1$
 - 2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} 1/x = 0$
- 3.1.3 Find the limit of the following type
- 1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x + 1}{3x - 2}$
 - 2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \frac{2x^2 + 3x}{5x^2 + 4x + 1}$
 - 3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 3x}{x^2 - 9}$
- 3.1.4 verify the following results
- 1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a} = n a^{n-1}$, when n is rational
 - 2) $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1$, is in radian
- 3.1.5 Solve problems of the type
- 1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}}{x - a}$
 - 2) $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta}$
- 3.1.6 Describe the general definition of continuous functions

3.2 Methods of Differentiation – I

- 3.2.0 Apply the methods of differentiation
- 3.2.1 Define the derivative of a function $y = f(x)$ as $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$
- 3.2.2 Show the geometrical concept of derivatives
- 3.2.3 Find the derivatives of x^n , $\sin x$, and $\cos x$ from first principles
- 3.2.4 State the rules of differentiation
- 1) Sum or difference
 - 2) Product
 - 3) Quotient
- 3.2.5 Find derivatives of e^x and $\log n$. State all the fundamental formulae
- 3.2.6 Apply the rules and differentiate simple functions of the type
- 1) $x^2 \sec x$
 - 2) $\frac{\tan x}{x^2 + 1}$
 - 3) $\frac{x \operatorname{Cosec} x}{3x - 2}$

3.3 Methods of Differentiation – II

- 3.3.0 Apply different methods of differentiation
- 3.3.1 Find the derivatives if the functions of the form $[f(x)]^n$, $\sin f(x)$, $\cos f(x)$, with respect to x .
- 3.3.2 Find the derivatives of

$e^{\sin x}$, $\log \sin x$, $(x^2+1)^{10}$ $\sec 5x$, $\frac{\sin 2x}{1+\cos 2x}$, $\cot^5(x^3)$, $\log(\sec x + \tan x)$

3.3.3 Find the derivative of the implicit functions of the form

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$$

3.3.4 Differentiate parametric functions of the type

$$x = f(t), y = g(t)$$

3.3.5 Find the second derivative of the functions

$$y = \frac{x}{x-2}, \quad y = x^2 \sin x$$

3.3.6 Solve the problem of the type

If $y = x^2 \cos x$, show that

$$x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4x \frac{dy}{dx} + (x^2+6)y = 0$$

UNIT – IV

4.1 Applications of Differentiation

4.1.0 Apply the theories of differentiation in different problems

4.1.1 State geometrical meaning of derivatives

4.1.2 Find the slope of the curve

$$y = x^2 - 3x + 2 \text{ at } (3,2)$$

$$y = \tan x \text{ at } x = \pi/3$$

4.1.3 Find the equation of the tangent and normal to the semi circle

$$y = \sqrt{25-x^2} \text{ at } (4,3) \text{ on it}$$

4.1.4 Solve problems of the type: The radius of a circular plate is increasing in length at 0.1 cm per second. What is the rate at which the area is increasing when the radius is 12 cm.

4.1.5 Solve problems of the type: A spherical balloon is inflated with air such that its volume increases at the rate 5.c.c per second. Find the rate at which its curved surface is increasing when its radius is 7 cm.

4.1.6 Solve problems of the type: The displacement 'S' in time 't' is given by $S = 2/3t + \text{Cost}$ at $t = \pi/4$; find the velocity and acceleration

4.2 Maxima and Minima

4.2.0 Apply the concept of derivative to find maxima and minima

4.2.1 State the conditions for a function

$y = f(x)$ to be (1) increasing (2) decreasing

4.2.2 State the conditions for maximum and minimum values of a function

4.2.3 Solve the problem of the type:

1) Find the maximum and minimum values of $y = x^3 - 18x^2 + 96x$

2) Prove that a rectangular of fixed perimeter has its maximum area when it becomes a square.

4.3 Indefinite integral

4.3.0 Apply various methods of integration

4.3.1 Explain that $\int f(x)dx = f(x) + c$ means $\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)+c] = f(x)$, c being an arbitrary constant

4.3.2 State the standard formulas of integral x^n , $\sin x$, $\cos x$, e^x , etc

4.3.3 Find the integrals using the rules

$$1) \int (u \pm v) dx = \int u dx \pm \int v dx$$

$$2) \int k u dx = k \int u dx$$

4.3.4 Evaluate the integrals of the form

1) $\int f(ax+b) dx$

2) $\int \sin^2 x dx$

4.3.5 Evaluate the integrals of the form

1) $\int x \sin(x^2) dx$

2) $\int \frac{2x^4}{1+x^{10}} dx$

3) $\int \cos^3 x \sin x dx$

4) $\int ex^2 x dx$

UNIT – V

5.1 Integration by parts

5.1.0 Solve the problems of the type

1) $\int x \cos x dx$

2) $\int x^2 e^{-x} dx$

3) $\int x \log x dx$

4) $\int \log x dx$

5.2 Definite Integrals

5.2.0 Understand the concept of definite integral

5.2.1 Define the definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(b) - f(a) \text{ where } F'(x) = f(x)$$

5.2.2 Evaluate the definite integral

1) $\int_0^1 x(1-x)^2 dx$

2) $\int_0^\pi \sin^2 x dx$

3) $\int_0^1 x \sqrt{1+x^2} dx$

4) $\int_0^\pi \frac{1-\sin x}{x+\cos x} dx$

5) $\int_0^{\pi/2} x \cos x dx$

5.3 Application of Integration

5.3.0 Apply the concept of definite integral to solve problems of the following

- 5.3.1 Find the area bounded by a curve, two ordinates (abscissa) and x – axis (y axis)
- 5.3.2 Find Volume of a solid of revolution about x or y axis

5.4 Differential equations

- 5.4.0 Solve simple differential equations of first order
- 5.4.1 Solve the differential equation of the variable separable type
- 5.4.2 Solve the differential equation of the form $dy/dx + Py = Q$ where P and Q are simple functions of x

RS TECH

CONTENT DETAILS**UNIT – I****1.1 Matrices**

Matrix notation, order of a matrix, and type of matrices: - Square matrix, unit matrix, Zero matrix, and Singular matrix. Transpose of a matrix, symmetric and skew-symmetric matrices, sum and product of matrices, Adjoint of a matrix, inverse of a matrix (definition only) and problems.

1.2 Determinants

Determinants of second and third order matrices, minors and cofactors, Cramer's rule, solution of simultaneous linear equations in three unknowns by Cramer's rule. Elimination of three linear equations in two unknowns.

1.3 Binomial series

Idea of nC_r , Value of nC_r (no derivation). Binomial theorem for positive integers (no proof), finding a given term in a Binomial Expansion.

1.4 Trigonometric functions

Definition of trigonometric functions of an angle in any quadrant, Signs of trigonometric functions of related angles, Given a trigonometric functions of an angle and its quadrant find others. Find the values of the trigonometric functions between 0° and 360° .

UNIT – II**2.1 Properties of trigonometric functions**

Addition formulae, Multiple and Sub-multiple formulae, Sum and Product formulae, simple problems.

2.2 Properties of triangles

State and prove Sine rule, Cosine rule and projection formula. State and prove Napier's formula and simple problems relating to this.

2.3 Solution of triangle**Solve the triangle given**

1. Three sides
2. Two sides and the included angle (use Napier's formula)

2.4 Co-ordinate geometry**Straight line-Slope, Equations of a straight line in the forms**

- 1) $Y = mx + C$,
- 2) $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$,
- 3) $\frac{y - y_1}{y_1 - y_2} = \frac{x - x_1}{x_1 - x_2}$
- 4) $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$

a b

Points of Intersection of two lines, Angle between two lines, Conditions for two lines, Conditions for two lines to be parallel and predictor.

UNIT – III

3.1 Function and Limits

Definition, some problems for finding limits, Properties

Limit $\frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a} = na^{n-1}$ and limit $\frac{\sin \phi}{\phi} = 1$ (statements only),
 $x \rightarrow a$ $x \rightarrow a$ $\phi \rightarrow 0$ ϕ

General definition of continuous functions.

3.2 Methods of Differentiation I

Definition of derivative of x^n , $\sin x$, $\cos x$ etc by using first principle, find derivatives of e^x and $\log x$, Fundamental formulas, product and Quotient rules (statement only). Derivatives of other trigonometric functions, Simple problems.

3.3 Methods of Differentiation II

Function of a function rule, Differentiation of implicit and parametric equations, problems on differentiation of functions involving these forms, second order derivatives, Simple problems.

UNIT – IV

4.1 Application of Differentiation

Geometrical meaning of derivatives, Slope, Tangent, Normal and Equation of a straight line, Rate of change.

Problems connecting Area and Volume, Velocity and Accelerations.

4.2 Maxima and Minima

Increasing and Decreasing functions, Turning points, Finding Maximum and Minimum values of a function by using derivatives, Conditions for Maximum and Minimum, Simple problems.

4.3 Indefinite Integral

Definition of integration, Fundamental formulas, Problems, Integration by substitution, function of the form $\int f(g(x))g'(x) dx$, $\int f(ax + b)^n dx$

UNIT – V

5.1 Integrates by parts

Integral of the product of two functions, formula (without proof) and simple problems.

5.2 Definite Integral

Definitions, simple problems, $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 x dx$, $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} dx$

5.3 Application of integration

Finding areas between the curve $y = f(x)$ and the axes, Volume of the solid, Problems

5.4 Differential equations:

Solutions of equations of the form Variable separable, Linear equations.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Washington A.J. : Basic Technical Mathematics, Addison Wesley
2. Green John. R : Calculus with Analytic Geometry, McGraw Hill Book Co.,
3. Karuppanan. T.C. : Mathematics for Technical Students, Macmillan and Co.,
4. T.T.T.I. Madras : Mathematics for Technicians Vol. I and II,
Sehgal Educational Consultants (P) Ltd, Faridabad
5. Shanti Narayanan : Algebra

RS TECH

SUBJECT TITLE : APPLIED SCIENCE – A - PHYSICS
SUBJECT CODE : GE 103 A
PERIODS/WEEK : 3
PERIODS/YEAR : 96

TIME SCHEDULE

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PERIODS</u>
I	1.1 Units And Dimensions	5
	1.2 Dynamics	14
	1.3 Work, Power and Energy	5
	1.4 Rotational Dynamics	6
	Test – I	2
II	2.1 Statics	10
	2.2 Elasticity	4
	2.3 Fluid Flow	5
	2.4 Viscosity	3
	2.5 Surface Tension	3
	2.6 Simple Harmonic Motion	5
	Test – 2	2
III	3.1 Optics	7
	3.2 Electricity	12
	3.3 Semiconductors	6
	3.4 Laser	2
	3.5 Photoelectric Effect	3
	Test – 3	2
	Total	96

OBJECTIVES

On Completion of the unit, the student will be able to

UNIT – I

1.1 Units And Dimensions

- 1.1.0 Understand the concept of units and measurements with a basic knowledge about dimensions
- 1.1.1 Define Unit of a physical quantity.
- 1.1.2 Explain the principle of measurement.
- 1.1.3 Identify fundamental and derived units.
- 1.1.4 Define dimension of a physical quantity.
- 1.1.5 Derive dimensional formula for physical quantities.

1.2 Dynamics

- 1.2.0 Apply the dynamics of a particle in practical situations.
- 1.2.1 Identify vector and scalar quantities.
- 1.2.2 Derive the expression $S_n = u + a(n - \frac{1}{2})$
- 1.2.3 Solve Problems related to gravity with equations of motion.
- 1.2.4 Derive the expressions for time of flight, horizontal range and maximum height for a projectile.

- 1.2.5 Solve the problems based on the above expression
- 1.2.6 State the Newton's laws of motion
- 1.2.7 Define the terms:
1. Force 2. Inertia 3. Momentum
- 1.2.8 Derive the relation $F = ma$
- 1.2.9 State Law of conservation of momentum and prove it in the case of two bodies making a collision.
- 1.2.10 Explain the principle behind recoil of gun and derive an expression for recoil velocity.
- 1.2.11 Solve Problems related to Laws of motion.
- 1.2.12 Define angular displacement, angular velocity and angular acceleration.
- 1.2.13 Derive relation between linear velocity and angular velocity.
- 1.2.14 Derive expression for centripetal acceleration.
- 1.2.15 Apply the principle of centripetal force in the case of banking of roads and rails.
- 1.2.16 Solve problems related to centripetal force.

1.3 Work, Power and Energy

- 1.3.0 Understand the concepts of work, power and energy and their applications
- 1.3.1 Define 1. Work 2. Power 3. Energy
- 1.3.2 Distinguish between Potential Energy and Kinetic Energy and mention the expressions for them.
- 1.3.3 Solve problems using the above expressions.

1.4 Rotational Dynamics

- 1.4.0 Understand the dynamics of a rotating body.
- 1.4.1 Define Moment of Inertia of a rigid body
- 1.4.2 Define Radius of gyration
- 1.4.3 State theorems of parallel and perpendicular axes.
- 1.4.4 Define Torque
- 1.4.5 Mention relation between torque and angular momentum.
- 1.4.6 Mention the expression for kinetic energy of rotation.
- 1.4.7 Derive an expression for moment of inertia of a uniform circular disc about an axis passing through its center and perpendicular to its plane.
- 1.4.8 Derive expression for kinetic energy of a disc rotating on a horizontal plane.
- 1.4.9 Solve problems using the above expressions.

UNIT – II

2.1 Statics

2.1.0 Understand the principles of statics and its applications

- 2.1.1 Add Vectors using triangle method.
- 2.1.2 Define Resultant and Equilibrant of vectors.
- 2.1.3 State Parallelogram law of forces.
- 2.1.4 Derive expression for resultant using Parallelogram law.
- 2.1.5 State the law of triangle of forces.
- 2.1.6 State Lami's theorem.
- 2.1.7 Explain moment of a force.
- 2.1.8 State the conditions of equilibrium of a rigid body acted upon by a large number of coplanar parallel forces.
- 2.1.9 Derive expression for work done by a couple.

2.2 Elasticity

- 2.2.0 Comprehend the concept of elasticity
- 2.2.1 Define Stress, Strain and Elastic limit.
- 2.2.2 State Hooke's law.
- 2.2.3 Derive expression for Young's modulus, rigidity modulus and bulk modulus.
- 2.2.4 Solve Problems related to modulus of elasticity.

2.3 Fluid Flow

- 2.3.0 Understand the principle of fluid flow
- 2.3.1 Distinguish between Streamline and Turbulent flow.
- 2.3.2 Explain Pressure energy, Kinetic energy and Potential energy of a liquid.
- 2.3.3 Mention equation of continuity.
- 2.3.4 State Bernouille's theorem.
- 2.3.5 Explain the working of airfoil and atomizer.

2.4 Viscosity

- 2.4.0 Apply the principle of viscosity in solving problems.
- 2.4.1 Define coefficient of viscosity.
- 2.4.2 Give the Poiseuille's formula.
- 2.4.3 Explain terminal velocity.
- 2.4.4 Mention Stoke's formula.
- 2.4.5 Explain the effect of temperature on viscosity
- 2.4.6 Solve problems using Poiseuille's formula.

2.5 Surface Tension

- 2.5.0 Comprehend the phenomenon of surface tension and its applications.
- 2.5.1 Define surface tension.
- 2.5.2 Define surface energy.
- 2.5.3 Derive the relation between surface tension and surface energy.
- 2.5.4 Mention the expression for the excess of pressure issued a spherical drop and bubble.
- 2.5.5 Solve problems related to surface tension.

2.6 Simple Harmonic Motion

- 2.6.0 Comprehend the concept of wave motion
- 2.6.1 Define Simple Harmonic motion.
- 2.6.2 Derive equation for S.H. motion.
- 2.6.3 Explain period, frequency, amplitude and phase.
- 2.6.4 Distinguish between transverse and longitudinal waves.
- 2.6.5 Define wavelength.
- 2.6.6 Derive the relation $V = n\lambda$
- 2.6.7 Explain resonance.
- 2.6.8 Explain ultrasonic frequency.

- 2.6.9 Mention applications of ultrasonic.

UNIT – III

3.1 Optics

- 3.1 Understand the concept of optical phenomena
- 3.1.1 State Snell's law of refraction.
- 3.1.2 Explain critical angle and total internal reflection.
- 3.1.3 Explain the propagation of light through optic fiber.
- 3.1.4 Convex and concave mirror- focus, image formation.
- 3.1.5 Mention the formula $1/u + 1/v = 1/f$ (No derivation)
- 3.1.6 Convex and concave lens - focus, image formation.
- 3.1.7 Mention the formula $1/f = (n-1)(1/R_1 - 1/R_2)$, No derivation
- 3.1.8 Simple microscope, Magnifying power $m = 1 + D/f$, No derivation.

3.2 Electricity

- 3.2 Understand the fundamentals of electricity and its magnetic effect
- 3.2.1 State Kirchoff's law.
- 3.2.2 Derive expression for balancing condition of wheat Stone Bridge.
- 3.2.3 State Biot and Savart's law.
- 3.2.4 Mention the expression for magnetic field due to current through a circular coil.
- 3.2.5 State Fleming's left hand rule.
- 3.2.6 Describe the principle and construction of a moving coil galvanometer.
- 3.2.7 Explain the conversion of galvanometer into ammeter and voltmeter
- 3.2.8 Solve problems based on the above laws.

3.3 Semiconductors

- 3.3 Comprehend the working of semiconductor devices
- 3.3.1 Explain P.N. Junction.
- 3.3.2 Describe a junction transistor PNP and NPN.
- 3.3.3 Explain transistor configuration.
- 3.3.4 Describe a common emitter amplifier.
- 3.3.5 Represent Logic gates symbolically.
- 3.3.6 Explain with the help of truth table.

3.4 Laser

- 3.4 Understand laser action and its application
- 3.4.1 Explain population inversion, spontaneous emission, stimulated emission and optical pumping.
- 3.4.2 Write down the characteristics of LASER.
- 3.4.3 Describe various applications of Laser.

3.5 Photoelectric Effect

- 3.5.0 Comprehend the theories of photoelectric effect
- 3.5.1 Describe Max Planck's quantum theory.
- 3.5.2 Explain Photoelectric effect and its application.

- 3.5.3 State Laws of Photoelectric emission.
 3.5.4 Derive Einstein's photoelectric equation.
 3.5.5 Solve problems using the above equation.

CONTENT DETAILS

UNIT – I

1.1 Units and dimensions

Units – fundamental and derived units. Systems of units – S.I. Dimensions – Application – Derivation of expression of period of a simple pendulum using dimension.

1.2 Dynamics

Equation of motion (re-capitulation only) - Derivation of $S_n = U + a(n - \frac{1}{2})$ - Acceleration due to gravity – equation of motion under gravity. Numerical problems.

Projectile motion – Derivation of expressions for Time of flight, Horizontal range, Maximum height Problems.

Linear Momentum, Newton's laws of motion – Definition of force and inertia – Derivation of $F = ma$ – Unit of force. Law of conservation of momentum – Derivation – Recoil of gun. Numerical Problems.

Circular motion – definitions for angular displacement angular velocity and angular acceleration – relation between linear velocity and angular velocity (deviation). Centripetal acceleration and centripetal force-derivation-examples Banking of roads and rails (qualitative) centrifugal force – Numerical problems.

1.3 Work, power and energy

Definitions for Work, Power, Energy – Units of work – Power and energy, Potential energy and Kinetic energy – Expression for P.E and K.E. (no derivation). Numerical problems.

1.4 Rotational Dynamics

Moment of inertia of a rigid body – Radius of gyration. Theorems of Parallel and Perpendicular axis (only statement) – Angular momentum Torque – Relation between Torque and angular momentum (no derivation) expression for K.E. of rotation (no derivation). Moment of Inertia of a uniform circular disc about an axis passing through its center and Perpendicular to its Plane (derivation) – K.E. of disc rolling on a horizontal Plane. Numerical problems.

UNIT – II

2.1 Statics

Vectors and Scalars – Triangle Method of vector addition – Concurrent forces – Resultant and equilibrant – Parallelogram law – Derivation of the resultant in Magnitude and direction – Law of triangle of forces – Lami's theorem – Resolution of forces – Parallel forces – Like and unlike Parallel forces – moment of force- Conditions of equilibrium of body under the action of a number of coplanar parallel forces couples – Moment of a couple – work done by a couple – Numerical problems.

2.2 Elasticity

Elastic and plastic bodies – Stress – Strain – units - Hooke's law – Young's Modulus Rigidity modulus, Bulk modulus – Numerical problems.

2.3 Fluid flow

Stream line and turbulent flow – Pressure energy, Potential energy and kinetic energy of a liquid – Equation of continuity – Bernoulli's theorem – Applications – Air foil and Atomizer.

2.4 Viscosity

Viscous force – Coefficient of viscosity – Unit dimension - Poiseuille's formula (no derivation). Stokes formula - Variation of viscosity with temperature - Numerical problems.

2.5 Surface tension

Surface tension - Surface energy – Relation between S.T and Surface energy (Proof) – Expression for excess of Pressure inside a spherical drop and bubble (no derivation) – Problems.

2.6 Simple Harmonic Motion

Definition of Simple Harmonic Motion – Examples – SHM as projection of uniform circular motion on any diameter of a circle – Equation of SHM – Period, frequency, amplitude, phase motion – Transverse and longitudinal waves. Definition of wavelength and frequency – Derivation of relation $v = f\lambda$ - free vibration – forced vibration – Resonance – Ultrasonic Applications.

UNIT – III

3.1 Optics

Snell's law of refraction – Critical angle – Total internal reflection – Optical fiber Convex and concave mirror – Focus, image formed by mirror (Qualitative idea only), Mention the formula $1/u + 1/v = 1/f$, (no derivation) – Convex and concave lens, focus image formed by lenses(qualitative idea only), mention the formula $1/f = (n-1)[1/R_1 - 1/R_2]$, no derivation. Simple microscope – magnifying power $m=1+d/f$, No derivation.

3.2 Electricity

Kirchoff's Laws – Wheatstone's bridge - Condition for balancing – Magnetic effect of Electricity – Biot and Savart Law – Right hand palm rule – Magnetic field due to current through circular coil at a point on the axial line and at the center (no derivation) – Fleming's Left hand rule – Force on a current carrying Conductor placed in a magnetic field – moving coil galvanometer – theory and construction – Conversion of a galvanometer into ammeter and voltmeter – Numerical problems.

3.3 Semiconductors

PN Junction – Junction transistor – Transistor configuration, α and β – Common emitter amplifier. Logic gates (symbolic representation and truth task only) – AND, OR, NOT gates – universal gates NAND, NOR, XOR gates.

3.4 Laser

Population inversion, Spontaneous emission, stimulated emission, optical pumping – characteristics – applications.

3.5 Photoelectric Effect

Quantum theory – Photoelectric effect – Laws of photoelectric effect – Einstein's photoelectric equation – Numerical problems.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Physics - Halliday and Resnick
2. Mechanics - D.S. Mathur
3. Optics - Jenkins and White
4. Digital and Computer Principles - Malvino
5. Modern Physics - Murukesan.

RS TECH

SUBJECT TITLE : APPLIED SCIENCE – B. CHEMISTRY
SUBJECT CODE : GE 103 B
PERIODS/WEEK : 3
PERIODS/YEAR : 96

TIME SCHEDULE

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PERIODS</u>
I	INORGANIC AND THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY	
	1.1 Introduction	9
	1.2 Acid Base & Redox Reactions	9
	1.3 Water	8
	Test – I	1
II	PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY	
	2.1 Electrochemistry	10
	2.2 Corrosion	7
	2.3 Energetics	10
	2.4 Colloids	5
	Test – II	1
III	ORGANIC CHEMISTRY	
	3.1 Introduction	4
	3.2 Polymers	9
	3.3 Paints, Varnishes & Adhesives	6
	3.4 Fuels	9
	3.5 Environmental Pollution	5
	3.6 Chemistry In Action	2
	Test – III	1
	Total	96

OBJECTIVES**UNIT - I INORGANIC AND THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY****Introduction**

FORMULAE AND EQUATIONS

- 1.1.0 Review the fundamental ideas in chemistry
 - 1.1.1 Explain the terms atom, molecule, valency, radical, molecular formula
 - 1.1.2 Compute molecular weight from molecular formula
 - 1.1.3 Do the calculations based on simple stoichiometric equations – weight(s)/volume(s) of product(s)/reactant(s)

STRUCTURE OF ATOM

- 1.2.0 Understand the basic ideas related to modern approach to the structure of atom
 - 1.2.1 State the fundamental particles – proton, electron, neutron – their charge & mass
 - 1.2.2 Differentiate atomic number & mass number
 - 1.2.3 Explain the concept of isotopes
 - 1.2.4 Describe the dual nature of matter
 - 1.2.5 Outline de-Broglie equation
 - 1.2.6 State Heisenberg's uncertainty principle
 - 1.2.7 Explain the concept of uncertainty
 - 1.2.8 Distinguish between orbit & Orbital
 - 1.2.9 Illustrate the Hund's rule & Aufbau principle
 - 1.2.10 Illustrate the electronic configuration of first 20 elements
 - 1.2.11 State modern periodic law
 - 1.2.12 Classify elements based on electronic configuration

CHEMICAL BONDING

- 1.3.0 Understand the different types of chemical bonds – how & why they are formed
 - 1.3.1 Explain the reason for inactivity of zero group elements
 - 1.3.2 Illustrate ionic, covalent & co-ordinate bond
 - 1.3.3 Define electro-negativity
 - 1.3.4 Explain the polar character of covalent bond & significance of Hydrogen Bonding
 - 1.3.5 Illustrate the application of hydrogen bonding – high boiling point of water, density of ice, silky nature of proteins (elementary idea only)

Acid-base & Redox reactions

- 1.4.0 Appreciate the reactions of acids & bases
 - 1.4.1 Illustrate Arrhenius' & Lewis concept of acids and bases
 - 1.4.2 Distinguish between strong and weak acids and bases
 - 1.4.3 Explain neutralization
 - 1.4.4 Illustrate the calculation of equivalent weights of acids and bases based on equations
 - 1.4.5 Explain the electronic concept of oxidation & reduction
 - 1.4.6 State oxidation number
 - 1.4.7 Define the O.N concept of oxidation & reduction
 - 1.4.8 Illustrate redox reactions taking the reactions in Daniel Cell as example

pH & ITS APPLICATIONS

- 1.5.0 Understand the ionic product of water
 - 1.5.1 State pH – understand its expression
 - 1.5.2 Describe what is pH scale
 - 1.5.3 Solve simple problems
 - 1.5.4 Define buffer solutions
 - 1.5.5 Describe what is acid buffer & basic buffer – one example each

VOLUMETRIC ANALYSIS

- 1.6.0 Understand the theory behind volumetric analysis
 - 1.6.1 Describe what is meant by the terms titration, end point & indicators
 - 1.6.2 Identify the indicators phenolphthalein/methyl orange to be used in a given acid-base titration, know the respective pH ranges
 - 1.6.3 Solve problems based on the relation $V_1N_1=V_2N_2$ & $V_1M_1 = V_2M_2$

Water

- 1.7.0 Understand hard & soft water- definition, types of hardness, its causes & certain methods of removal
 - 1.7.1 Distinguish between hard water & soft water
 - 1.7.2 Mention the types of hardness
 - 1.7.3 Explain methods of removal of hardness – one each (temp. – boiling, permanent – ion exchange)
 - 1.7.4 Define degree of hardness
 - 1.7.5 Explain the method of determination of degree of hardness using EDTA – principle, procedure & calculation
 - 1.7.6 Explain disadvantages of using hard water – wastage of soap in laundry, formation of boiler scales

UNIT - II PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY**Electrochemistry**

- 2.1.0 Review the outline of electrolysis, distinguish between electrolytic cells & galvanic cells, identify corrosion as an electrochemical process
 - 2.1.1 Distinguish between a) conductors & insulators b) metallic & electrolytic conduction c) strong & weak electrolytes
 - 2.1.2 Explain electrolysis taking molten NaCl as example anode reaction & cathode reaction as oxidation & reduction.
 - 2.1.3 Explain the applications of electrolysis, electroplating & anodizing
 - 2.1.4 Distinguish between electrolytic cell & galvanic cell, the difference in the sign of the electrodes in the above cells
 - 2.1.5 Outline the schematic representation of galvanic cell
 - 2.1.6 Explain the classification of galvanic cells as primary & secondary
 - 2.1.7 Illustrate primary cell with Daniel cell as examples
 - 2.1.8 Illustrate secondary cell with lead storage cell as examples
 - 2.1.9 Explain the electrode reactions while recharging
 - 2.1.10 Explain the term electrode potential
 - 2.1.11 Define electrochemical series
 - 2.1.12 Illustrate the construction of a galvanic cell – minimum 3 examples

- 2.1.13 Explain the concept of fuel cells (elementary idea only)
- 2.1.14 Explain hydrogen-oxygen fuel cell & methanol-oxygen fuel cell
- 2.1.15 Describe the chemical reactions in the cell
- 2.1.16 Mention the advantages of fuel cells

Corrosion

- 2.2.0 Understand the concept of corrosion & identify it as an electrochemical process
 - 2.2.1 Define corrosion
 - 2.2.2 Explain the rusting of iron-mention the conditions for rusting
 - 2.2.3 Explain the electrochemical theory of corrosion
 - 2.2.4 Describe the methods of prevention of corrosion, barrier protection and sacrificial protection
 - 2.2.5 Explain the theory behind each method learned

Chemical Energetics

- 2.3.0 Appreciate the basic concepts of 'Thermodynamics' & 'Chemical Thermodynamics'
 - 2.3.1 Explain the scope and limitations of thermodynamics
 - 2.3.2 Distinguish between a) reversible & irreversible reactions b) exothermic & endothermic reactions
 - 2.3.4 Explain 'system & surroundings'
 - 2.3.5 Distinguish between open, closed & isolated systems
 - 2.3.6 Define macroscopic properties
 - 2.3.7 Distinguish between extensive & intensive properties
 - 2.3.8 Describe the different thermodynamic processes like isothermal, adiabatic, isobaric & isochoric process
 - 2.3.9 State the first law of thermodynamics
 - 2.3.10 Explain internal energy E & ΔE
 - 2.3.11 Explain the concept of work & heat
 - 2.3.12 State the mathematical expression for the first law of thermodynamics
 - 2.3.13 State Hess's Law – only statement & examples (solving problems not expected)
 - 2.3.14 Describe the limitations of the 1st law
 - 2.3.15 Explain the terms a) 'enthalpy' H & ΔH b) entropy S & ΔS
 - 2.3.16 Describe spontaneous & non-spontaneous processes with suitable examples.
 - 2.3.17 State 2nd law of thermodynamics
 - 2.3.18 Explain Gibb's free energy G & ΔG
 - 2.3.19 Derive the mathematical expression (only) for Gibb's – Helmholtz equation
 - 2.3.20 State 3rd law of thermodynamics

Colloids

- 2.4.0 Comprehend the methods of preparation, the properties & some industrial applications of colloid
 - 2.4.1 Define 'colloids'
 - 2.4.2 Illustrate the different types of colloids with examples.
 - 2.4.3 Describe the method for the preparation of $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ sol
 - 2.4.4 Describe Bredig's Arc method
 - 2.4.5 Describe the purification of colloids by Dialysis
 - 2.4.6 Describe the properties 1) Tyndall effect 2) Brownian movement 3) electrophoresis 4) coagulation
 - 2.4.7 State Hardy-Schultze rule & explain with examples.

- 2.4.8 Define Gold-No
- 2.4.9 Describe the industrial applications – 1) smoke precipitation 2) sewage treatment 3) purification of drinking water

UNIT – III ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Introduction to organic chemistry

- 3.1.0 Understand the fundamental ideas of organic chemistry
 - 3.1.1 List the differences between organic & inorganic compounds
 - 3.1.2 Describe the uniqueness of carbon atom
 - 3.1.3 Define ‘catenation’
 - 3.1.4 Distinguish between saturated & unsaturated compounds
 - 3.1.5 Illustrate general classification & that based on functional groups
 - 3.1.6 Define isomerism – explain with simple examples only

Polymers

- 3.2.0 Understand the nature of some industrially important polymers
 - 3.2.1 Define polymerization
 - 3.2.2 Distinguish between addition & unsaturated compounds
 - 3.2.3 Differentiate between thermoplastics & thermosetting plastics
 - 3.2.4 Outline the merits & demerits of plastics
 - 3.2.5 Distinguish natural rubber from synthetic rubber with suitable examples
 - 3.2.6 Explain vulcanization & its merits
 - 3.2.7 Define “fiber”
 - 3.2.8 Describe different types of fibers with suitable examples

Paints, varnishes, adhesives & lubricants

- 3.3.0 Appreciate the requisites of good paints
 - 3.3.1 Name the constituents of paints – vehicle, pigment & other additive
 - 3.3.2 Identify the role of various additives – acrylics, polymethanes, fillers, plastizisers, driers, antiskinning agents (one examples each)
 - 3.3.3 List the two types of varnishes & their constituents
 - 3.3.4 State the common uses of varnishes
 - 3.3.5 List the various constituents of varnish
 - 3.3.6 Explain the principle of lubrication
 - 3.3.7 List the types of lubricants – with one example each
 - 3.3.8 Define ‘adhesives’
 - 3.3.9 List the two types of adhesives
 - 3.3.10 State the applications of 1) paper adhesive 2) wood adhesive 3) metal bonding adhesive 4) break & clutch bonding adhesive 5) printed circuits

Fuels

- 3.4.0 Comprehend the classification and use of various types of fuel.
 - 3.4.1 Define “fuel”
 - 3.4.2 Explain their classification into solid, liquid & gaseous
 - 3.4.3 Give brief explanation of solid fuels wood, charcoal, lignite, bituminous coal, anthracite coal – list their applications

- 3.4.4 Explain briefly the liquid fuels petrol, diesel, kerosene & list their applications
- 3.4.5 Explain gaseous fuels natural gas (CNG), producer gas, water gas, LPG & Gobar gas
- 3.4.6 Describe nuclear fuels with examples
- 3.4.7 Define 1) calorific value 2) octane number 3) Cetane no.
- 3.4.8 Explain 1) knocking 2) cracking

Environmental pollution

- 3.5.0 Investigate the impact of pollution on the environment
 - 3.5.1 Describe the categorization and sources
 - 3.5.2 List the different methods of controlling pollution
 - 1) Effluent treatment 2) removal of toxic gases and particulate materials
 - 3.5.3 Distinguish between BOD & COD

Chemistry in action

- 3.6.0 Understand some commonly used medicines & propellants
 - 3.6.1 Explain what is 1) dyes 2) antipyretics & analgesics 3) antiseptics & disinfectants 4) tranquilizers 5) antibiotics - mention 2 examples each
 - 3.6.2 Define propellants
 - 3.6.3 Classify propellants with one example each.

CONTENT DETAILS

UNIT – I INORGANIC AND THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY

1.1 Introduction

Atoms and Molecules, Valency, Molecular formula, Atomic weight, Molecular weight, Chemical equation, Problems based on Chemical equation.

Structure of atom, Modern approach De-broghi & Heisenberg's uncertainty Principle (Elementary idea only) – Concept of Orbit, orbital, Aufbau, Hund's Principle, Paul's Principle – Electric configuration – Modern Periods Law - classification of elements based on electronic configuration.

Chemical Bonding - theory of valency – Inertness of Zero group elements - Ionic bond, Coordinate bond, Co-valent bond, Polar character of covalent bond – Hydrogen bond – Applications High B.P of Water, density of ice, silky nature of protein (Idea only).

1.2 Acids-bases and Redox reactions

Acids-Bases – (Arrhenius, & Lewis Concepts) – Concepts of strong and weak acids & bases – Neutralization - Equivalent weight of acid & bases (Calculate based on Equation) -Oxidation, Reduction (electronic concept and oxidation No concept) - Redox reaction (Eg: - Daniel Cell reaction).

Ionic product of water, PH & POH (Definition and expression) PH Scale – Calculation of PH & POH – Buffer solution (examples) – Application of PH a) Boiler feed water b) Potable water c) Effluent treatment.

Volumetric analysis: Quantitative & Qualitative analysis – Units of measurement of Concentration (Normality, Molarity & PPM) – Titration, Endpoint Acid – Base Indicators (Phenolphthalein & Methyl orange) – Choice of Indicators.

1.3 Water

Hard & soft water, Types of Hardness – degree of hardness. One method to remove Temporary hardness (Boiling) – Renormal of permanent hardness (Ion-exchange method) – disadvantages of using hard water a) Wastage of Soap in laundry) Boil Scales – Determination of Degree of hardness using EDTA (Principle & Procedure only).
(Problems not expected from the chapter)

UNIT – II PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY**2.1 Electrochemistry & corrosion**

Conductors & Insulators, Metallic & electrolyte conductors, strong & weak electrolytes – Mechanism of electrolysis – Molten Nail – Application of electrolysis – Electroplating & Anodizing.

Galvanic cell –

Difference in the sign of electrodes – Primary cell (eg: - Daniel cell construction details, Anode reaction, cathode reaction & Net cell reaction)

Secondary cells –

Lead storage battery, (Constructional details – charging & discharging) Electrochemical series – Application in the construction of a cell.

Fuel cells –

Introduction, Hydrogen – Oxygen fuel cell, Methanol – Oxygen fuel (elementary idea only) – Advantages.

2.2 Corrosion

Definition – Rusting of Fe condition for Rusting of Fe, Electrochemical theory of corrosion, Preventing of corrosion

- i) Barrier protection
- ii) Sacrificial protection
- iii) Cathodic protection
- iv) Antirust solution.

2.3 Chemical Energetics

Understand the term chemical energetic & thermodynamics _ Scope & Limitations of Thermodynamics. Basic concepts – Reversible & Irreversible reaction, Exothermic & endothermic reactions, systems & surroundings – Types of systems Open, closed, Isolated – process – Macroscopic properties – Extensive & Intensive properties.

Thermodynamic process

Isothermal, Adiabatic, Isobaric, Isochoric Process.

First Law of Thermodynamics – (statement)

Internal energy (E) and Internal energy change (E)

Concept of Work & heat

Mathematical expression for the 1st Law of thermodynamics

Application of 1st Law (Hess's Law)

(Statement and eg), Limitation of 1st Law.

Enthalpy (H) and Enthalpy Change (H), Entropy (S) and Entropy Change (S)

Second Law of Thermo dynamics (statement & Mathematical Expression)
 Gibbs Free energy (G) and Gibbs free energy change (AG)
 Gibbs-Helmholtz equation (expression only)
 Third Law of Thermodynamics (statement only)

2.4 Colloids

Definition, Types of colloids, preparation 1) Condensation-e.g. Ferric hydroxide sol 2) Dispersion- e.g. Bredic's arc method, purification – dialysis, Properties. 1. Tyndall effect 2. Brownian movement 3. Electrophoresis 4. Coagulation Hardy – Schulze rule, Gold number Industrial application 1) Smoke precipitation 2) Treatment of sewage 3) Purification of drinking water.

UNIT – III ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

3.1 Introduction

Differences between organic and inorganic compounds – uniqueness of carbon – catenation, saturated and unsaturated – general classification of organic compound – classification based on functional groups isomerism (definition with an example).

3.2 Polymers

Polymerization – illustrate with examples – Addition and condensation polymerization with one example each.

3.3 Plastics - Thermoplastics, Thermosetting plastic, with one example each – advantages.

3.4 Rubber – Natural and synthetic rubber (example), vulcanization.

3.5 Fiber – Natural fibers, synthetic fibers, semi synthetic fibers, examples.

3.3 Paints and Varnishes and adhesives, lubricants

Requisites of a good paint – Constituents – acrylics, polyurethane, filler, plasticizers, pigments, driers and antiskinning agents.

VARNISHES

Type, Constituents

LUBRICANTS

Principle of lubrication – Types of lubricants

ADHESIVES

Types and Applications.

3.4 Fuels

Types of fuels - solid, liquid, gaseous and nuclear - Calorific value of fuels. Knocking, Cracking - Octane number and octave number.

3.5 Environmental pollution

Categorization, Sources and Controlling.

3.6 Chemistry ice action:

Dyes – antipyretics and analgesics – antiseptic – disinfectant – tranquilizers – antibiotics (Concept and two examples each). Propellants – definition classification (solid – liquid – hybrid) one example each.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Soni P.L. | A Text Book of Inorganic Chemistry | S.Chand & Co., New Delhi |
| 2. | Puri B.L. & Sharma L.R | A Text Book of Inorganic Chemistry | Shoban Lal Nagin Chand&Co, Jalandhar |
| 3. | B.S.Bahl | Text book of Organic Chemistry | S.Chand & Co., New Delhi |
| 4. | I.L. Finar
Arun Bahl | Organic Chemistry – Vol I | ELBS & Longman, Group Ltd., |
| 5. | Sono. P.L. | Textbook of physical Chemistry | Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi |
| 6. | A.J. Mee | Physical Chemistry | William Heinemann Ltd., London |
| 7. | Glasstone & Lewis | Element of Physical Chemistry | Macmillan Press |

SUBJECT TITLE : ENGINEERING GRAPHICS
SUBJECT CODE : GE 104
PERIODS/WEEK : 4
PERIODS/YEAR : 128

TIME SCHEDULE

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PERIODS</u>	<u>SHEET NO:</u>
I	1.1 Importance of Engineering Graphics	2	
	1.2 Drawing Instruments	2	
	1.3 Drawing standards	2	
	1.4 Free hand Lettering and Numbering	3	
	1.5 Dimensioning	3	Sheet 1
	1.6 Geometric construction	16	Sheet 2 Sheet 3
	Test 1	3	
		----- 31	
II	2.1 Projection of Points, Lines and planes	18	Sheet 4
	Test 2	3	
		----- 21	
III	3.1 Orthographic Projection of Objects	27	Sheet 5
	Test 3	3	Sheet 6 Sheet 7
		----- 30	
IV	4.1 Sectional views of objects	11	Sheet 8
	4.2 Auxiliary views	3	
	Test 4	3	
		----- 17	
V	5.1 Pictorial Drawing	8	
	5.2 Visualization	4	
	5.3 Perspective Drawing	3	
	5.4 Development of surfaces	11	
	Test 5	3	
		----- 29	
	Total	128 Periods	

OBJECTIVES

UNIT - I

On completion of this study the student should be able to –

1.1 Importance of Engineering Graphics

1.1.0 Understand the importance of engineering graphics

- 1.1.1 Explain the importance of engineering communication medium
- 1.1.2 Describe the development of engineering graphics and computer aided drafting CAD
- 1.1.3 Indicate the link between engineering graphics and other subjects of study in diploma courses

1.2 Drawing Instruments

1.2.0 Use engineering drawing instruments

- 1.2.1 Select the proper instrument to draw horizontal, vertical and inclined lines
- 1.2.2 Select the proper instrument to draw large and small circles and arcs to its specifications
- 1.2.3 Select the proper pencil to draw different types of line according to its specifications
- 1.2.4 Identify the steps to keep the drawing clean and tiny

1.3 Drawing standards

1.3.0 Appreciate the standards of engineering drawing

- 1.3.1 Select the drawing sheet
- 1.3.2 Draw different types of lines
- 1.3.3 Prepare of title block as per BIS
- 1.3.4 Fold of drawing sheets as per standards

1.4 Free hand Lettering & Numbering

1.4.0 Apply free hand lettering and numbering

- 1.4.1 Write drawing tile using sloping and vertical lettering including numerals as per BIS
- 1.4.2 Select suitable size of letters of different layout and applications
- 1.4.3 Write engineering drawings notes using lettering stencils

1.5 Dimensioning

1.5.0 Apply dimensioning as per standards

- 1.5.1 State the need of dimensioning as per BIS specification
- 1.5.2 Identify the notations used in a drawing as per BIS
- 1.5.3 Identify the system of placement of the dimensions as per BIS
- 1.5.4 Dimension of a given drawing according to BIS including features
- 1.5.5 Apply the rules for dimensioning of standard features, given a drawing comprising of standard features
- 1.5.6 Identify principles of dimensioning, given a dimensioned drawing
- 1.5.7 Identity the correctness or otherwise of an engineering drawing dimensioned as per SP 46 and dimension the same correctly

1.6 Geometric construction

1.6.0 Apply principles of geometrical construction

- 1.6.1 Construct polygon, given the length of the side
- 1.6.2 Insert a regular polygon in a circle.
- 1.6.3 Define Ellipse, involutes, helix, Parabola, Hyperbola and Cycloid,
- 1.6.4 Construct Ellipse by different methods (concentric, eccentricity, parallelogram
- 1.6.5 Construct an involute, helix, parabola from given data
- 1.6.6 Identify the application of these constructions in engineering practice.

UNIT – II

2.1 Projection of Points, Lines and Planes

2.1.0 Understand the projection of points, lines and planes

- 2.1.1 Project points in different quadrants
- 2.1.2 Project lines parallel to both planes
- 2.1.3 Project lines perpendicular to HP and \parallel to VP
- 2.1.4 Project lines perpendicular to VP and \parallel to HP
- 2.1.5 Project lines inclined to HP and \parallel to VP
- 2.1.6 Project lines inclined to VP and \parallel to HP
- 2.1.7 Project lines inclined to both planes-simple direct questions and answers
- 2.1.8 Find true length of lines
- 2.1.9 Project of planes parallel to VP and perpendicular to HP
- 2.1.10 Project planes parallel to HP and perpendicular to VP

UNIT - III

3.1 Orthographic Projection of Objects

3.1.0 Apply principles of orthographic projection

- 3.1.1 Explain the principle of orthographic projection with simple sketches
- 3.1.2 Prepare an engineering drawing of a given simple engineering part in first angle and third angle projection
- 3.1.3 Draw the orthographic views of an object, given its pictorial drawing
- 3.1.4 Sketch (free hand) the orthographic views of 3.2 and 3.3
- 3.1.5 Select the minimum number of views needed to represent a given object fully
- 3.1.6 Identify the engineering part correctly from a number of orthographic drawings

UNIT - IV

4.1 Sectional views of objects

4.1.0 Recognize the need of sectional views

- 4.1.1 Explain the need to draw sectional views
- 4.1.2 Select the section place for a given component to reveal maximum information
- 4.1.3 Draw the sectional views for 4.2
- 4.1.4 Sketch simple sections (Full and half) for a range of simple engineering objects
- 4.1.5 Select the component from a given sectional view

4.2 Auxiliary views

4.2.0 Recognize the need of auxiliary views

- 4.2.1 State whether the auxiliary view is needed, given an engineering drawing
- 4.2.2 Draw the auxiliary views of a given engineering drawing

UNIT - V

5.1 Pictorial Drawing

5.1.0 Prepare pictorial drawing

- 5.1.1 Explain the need for and types of commonly used pictorial drawings
- 5.1.2 Prepare isometric drawing of simple objects using appropriate construction procedures given their appropriate drawings
- 5.1.3 Sketch the isometric views of simple engineering objects given either orthographic drawing or actual components
- 5.1.4 Prepare oblique drawing – cavalier and cabinet-of simple engineering objects given either orthographic drawings or actual components
- 5.1.5 Sketch 5.4 by free hand
- 5.1.6 Identify the correct pictorial view from orthographic drawings

5.2 Visualization

5.2.0 Visualize and object in 3D, given its orthographic drawings

- 5.2.1 Compare an engineering part with its drawings
- 5.2.2 Identify surfaces with reference to orthographic drawing
- 5.2.3 Prepare a model of the part, given its orthographic drawing

5.3 Perspective Drawing

5.3.0 Prepare perspectives

- 5.3.1 State the principle of perspective projection
- 5.3.2 Prepare two-point perspective of a rectangular block
- 5.3.3 Sketch perspective of combination of rectangular block

5.4 Development of surfaces

5.4.0 Prepare development of surfaces

- 5.4.1 State the need for preparing the development drawings
- 5.4.2 Prepare development of surfaces of simple engineering component like tray, funnel, ducts (rectangular and square hopper)
- 5.4.3 Prepare development of surfaces of 90-degree elbow pipe

CONTENT DETAILS

UNIT - I

1.1 The Importance of Engineering Graphics

Explanation of the scope and objective of this subject – its importance as a graphic communication, Computer Aided Drafting (CAD) need for preparing drawing as per standards – BIS, SP 46.

1.2 Drawing Instruments.

Basic drawing instruments – T square – Set square – compass dividers – drawing boards – Pencils – Drawing papers – Mini drafter – French curves – Stencils – Selection and mode of using them.

1.3 Drawing Standards

Size of drawing sheets – Layouts of drawing sheet – Title Blocks – Types of lines – Folding of drawing sheets

1.4 Free hand Lettering and Numbering

Need for legible lettering and numbering on drawings – selection of suitable size of lettering for different drawing writing of Engineering drawing titles and notes using both vertical and sloping styles.

1.5 Dimensioning

Function of dimensioning need for dimensioning engineering drawing according to BIS – rotation used in dimensions – dimension line – extension line – arrow heads and leader – system of dimensions - method I and method II

1.6 Geometric construction

Construction of regular polygon given the length of its side - methods of inserting a regular Polygon in a given circle – construction of ellipse by different methods (eccentrically, concentric circle, parallelogram). Definition of involute, helix, parabola & hyperbola – Construction of cycloid helix, involute and parabola.

UNIT – II

2.1 Projection of points, lines and planes

Projection of points in different quadrants, projection of straight lines parallel to one or both planes, parallel to one plane –perpendicular to other – inclined to one plane and parallel to other line inclined to both planes (In first quadrant only)

Methods of finding true length and its inclination with the reference planes. Projection of planes – parallel to one plane and perpendicular to other plane (in first quadrant only)

UNIT - III**3.1 Orthographic projection of objects**

Explanation of the meaning of orthographic projection using a viewing box and a model- number views obtained need of only three views for displaying the object. Concept front view, top view and side view-sketching these views for a number of engineering objects- explanation of the meaning of first angle and third angle projection – symbol of projection

UNIT - IV**4.1 Sectional views of objects**

Need for sectional drawing of an engineering object- selection of the section plane to reveal the maximum information – sectional views (full and half section) of simple engineering objects.

4.2 Auxiliary views

Need of auxiliary views – auxiliary views given engineering drawings

UNIT - V**5.1 Pictorial drawings**

Isometric projection, construction of isometric scales- isometric projection of simple Engineering objects

Oblique projection cavalier and cabinet of simple Engineering objects

5.2 Visualization

Preparation of pictorial views from a group of orthographic drawings

5.3 Perspective drawing

Principle of perspective projection – type of perspective projection – two-point perspective of a rectangular block and combination of two rectangular blocks of different sizes

5.4 Development of surfaces

Development of surfaces of simple engineering components trace-funnel, ducts-rectangular and square –hopper-90 degree Elbow

REFERENCE BOOKS

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Engineering Graphics | - K. C. John |
| 2. Engineering Graphics | - P. I. Varghese |
| 3. Engineering Graphics | - Sageer & Abu |

**SUBJECT TITLE : COMPUTER FUNDAMENTALS & PROGRAMMING
IN C**

SUBJECT CODE : GE 105

PERIODS/WEEK : 3

PERIODS/YEAR : 96

TIME SCHEDULE

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PERIODS</u>
I	1.1 Introduction to Computers	12
	1.2 Windows & Word Processing	6
	Test 1	2
II	2.1 Data Processing	5
	2.2 Problem solving methodology	11
	Test 2	2
III	3.1 Introduction to C Programming	12
	3.2 Programming practice	6
	Test 3	2
IV	4.1 Arrays, strings & functions	12
	4.2 Programming practice	6
	Test 4	2
V	5.1 Graphics in C	7
	5.2 Computer Networks	3
	5.3 Programming practice	6
	Test 5	2
	TOTAL	96

OBJECTIVES

UNIT – I

1.1.0 Know the application, classification and working of computers

- 1.1.1 Define a Computer
- 1.1.2 Discuss the various applications of computers
- 1.1.3 List the different classifications of computers based on processing methods
- 1.1.4 Describe the working of analog, digital and hybrid computers

1.2.0 Appreciate the functions of hardware and software components

- 1.2.1 Define hardware and software
- 1.2.2 Discuss about Instruction and program
- 1.2.3 Describe the hardware functional components of a digital computer with the help of a block diagram
- 1.2.4 List the functions of ALU, Memory, Input, Output Units and Control Unit

- 1.2.5 Define CPU and Microprocessor
- 1.2.6 List the classifications of computers based on capability
- 1.2.7 Describe micro, mini, mainframe and supercomputers in brief
- 1.2.8 Discuss machine language, Assembly language and high level language
- 1.2.9 List the different software components
- 1.2.10 Define system software and application software
- 1.2.11 Give examples for system software and application software
- 1.2.12 State the need for translators – assembler, compiler
- 1.2.13 Define operating system
- 1.2.14 List the functions of operating system
- 1.2.15 List the names of various operating system

1.3.0 Appreciate the working of memory and input – output devices

- 1.3.1 Define memory
- 1.3.2 Discuss the units' bit, byte, kilobyte, megabyte, gigabyte etc.
- 1.3.3 Discuss the characteristics of primary memory and secondary memory
- 1.3.4 Distinguish between sequential access memory and Random Access Memory
- 1.3.5 Differentiate between Read Only Memory and Read/Write memory
- 1.3.6 Discuss RAM & ROM
- 1.3.7 List the different types of ROM
- 1.3.8 List the different secondary memory devices
- 1.3.9 Discuss the working of floppy disk, magnetic tape, Hard disk, Compact disk (block diagrams and detailed description not necessary)
- 1.3.10 Discuss working of CDROM, CD-R, CD-RW & DVD (block diagrams and detailed description not necessary)
- 1.3.11 List the names of various I/O devices
- 1.3.12 Discuss input devices – Keyboard, mouse, scanner, Optical Character reader, Optical Mark reader, bar code reader, digitizer, light pen, joystick in brief (block diagrams and detailed description not necessary)
- 1.3.13 Discuss output devices – monitor, Printer, plotter (block diagrams and detailed description not necessary)
- 1.3.14 Describe the printers – Dot matrix printer, Inkjet printer, Laser printer in brief (block diagrams and detailed description not necessary)

1.4.0 Use the provisions of windows o s and word processing

- 1.4.0 Define Booting
- 1.4.1 Define Booting
- 1.4.2 Demonstrate the features of Windows Operating System
- 1.4.3 Operate various facilities in windows- 95 or higher version such as Desktop, icon, menu, folder, programs, screen saver, media player, shut down procedure
- 1.4.4 Discuss word processing
- 1.4.5 Prepare documents using WORD - create, format, save, print and open documents
- 1.4.6** Prepare presentations using power point – creation and use of slide show presentations

UNIT – II**2.1.0 Use data processing techniques and DBMS (not for theory exam)**

- 2.1.1 Define Data, Database, and Database management system
- 2.1.2 Define Data, Database, and Database management system
- 2.1.3 State the need of spreadsheet
- 2.1.4 List the name of electronics spreadsheet and DBMS software packages
- 2.1.5 Use Excel for the creation, formatting, formula, save, print, open close and exit worksheets
- 2.1.6 Use Access for the creation, editing and querying of tables

2.2.0 Understand problem solving methodology

- 2.2.1 List the various steps involved in problem solving
- 2.2.2 Define what is an Algorithm
- 2.2.3 Write Algorithm for solving general and computer related problems
- 2.2.4 Define what is a Flow chart
- 2.2.5 Discuss the different flow-charting symbols
- 2.2.6 Draw flow chart for solving general and computer related problems
- 2.2.7 Define syntax and semantic of programming languages
- 2.2.8 List the name of two programming methods
- 2.2.9 Discuss the characteristics of procedural and object oriented programming languages
- 2.2.10 Give examples for procedural and object oriented language

UNIT – III**3.1.0 Use ‘C’ language in programming**

- 3.1.1 Discuss the characteristic of C language
- 3.1.2 Describe the structure of a C program
- 3.1.3 State the need for header files, main ()
- 3.1.4 Discuss the basic data types in C –int., float, and double char
- 3.1.5 Discuss about identifiers, keywords and declaration of identifiers
- 3.1.6 Discuss about statements and compound statements
- 3.1.7 Describe briefly assignment, arithmetic operators, increment-decrement operators and arithmetic expressions
- 3.1.8 Discuss operator precedence and rules for evaluation of an expression
- 3.1.9 State the need of stdio.h
- 3.1.10 Discuss various input and output statements-printf (), scanf (), getchar (), Puchar (), getchar ()
- 3.1.11 Discuss the need of various control sequences and escape sequences
- 3.1.12 Write simple programs using input/output assignment and arithmetic statements
- 3.1.13 Describe the relational operators and relational expressions with their precedence in brief

- 3.1.14 Describe logical operators with their precedence in brief
- 3.1.15 Write programs with relational operators and logical operators

3.2.0 Prepare programs involving branching and looping statements

- 3.2.1 State the need for branching statements
- 3.2.2 Describe IF, IF ELSE statement, nested IF and IF Ladder
- 3.2.3 Describe the Switch Statement
- 3.2.4 Write Programs using IF Else and Switch statement
- 3.2.5 State the need for looping statements
- 3.2.6 Discuss the method of looping using While, Do and for loops
- 3.2.7 Write programs using While, Do and For loops

UNIT – IV

4.1.0 Create arrays and strings

- 4.1.1 State the need of arrays
- 4.1.2 Discuss the method declaring arrays and subscripting in arrays
- 4.1.3 Discuss the method of inputting, processing, and outputting values of array element
- 4.1.4 Write program for array processing
- 4.1.5 Write program for linear search and bubble sort
- 4.1.6 Discuss about multidimensional arrays
- 4.1.7 Write programs on multidimensional arrays, matrices manipulation
- 4.1.8 Discuss the declaration of character string
- 4.1.9 Discuss various string input and output functions – gets() and puts()

4.2.0 Understand functions in ‘C’ language

- 4.2.1 State the need for function
- 4.2.2 Compare user defined and library functions
- 4.2.3 Discuss the structure of a user defined function and its calling with or without parameters
- 4.2.4 Define void function
- 4.2.5 Describe various library functions – sin (), cos(),tan(),exp(), abs(), log(),log10(), POW(), sqrt(), - strlen (), strcpy (), strcmp (), strcat ().
- 4.2.6 Write simple programs on functions and strings

UNIT – V

5.1.0 Use computer graphics in ‘C’ language to prepare programs

- 5.1.1 State the use of graphics.h
- 5.1.2 Define resolution
- 5.1.3 Discuss the functions initgraph(), setcolor(), setbkcolor(), putpixel(), line(), circle(), rectangle(), outtexty()

5.1.4 Write programs based on graphics

5.2.0 Understand new trends in information technology

- 5.2.1 Define the work 'multimedia'
- 5.2.2 Define the word 'multimedia'
- 5.2.3 Discuss the components required for a multimedia personal computer
- 5.2.4 Define computer network
- 5.2.5 Define LAN, WAN
- 5.2.6 Discuss the concept of Server and nodes
- 5.2.7 Discuss Internet, World Wide Web, and e-mail
- 5.2.8 Discuss Computer virus and anti-virus programs
- 5.2.9 Define artificial Intelligence and discuss its application fields

CONTENT DETAILS

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS & WORD-PROCESSING

Introduction, application of computers, generations of computers, classification of computers – analog, digital, hybrid Computers, Structure of a computer - Hardware and Software components – Input unit, Output unit, ALU, Memory unit, Control unit, CPU, Microprocessor, micro, mini, supercomputers – machine languages, assembly languages, high level languages – system software, application software – assembler, compiler, operating system – Types of memory – primary memory, secondary memory, sequential access, random access memory, RAM, ROM – magnetic tape, floppy, hard disc, compact disc – input devices, output devices.

Practical sessions on Windows O/S, Word, Power point

UNIT – II DATA PROCESSING AND PROGRAMMING METHODOLOGY

Practical session on Electronic spread sheet and **DBMS – EXCEL, ACCESS**

Steps in problem solving – Algorithm, Flowchart- Flow chart symbols- examples syntax, semantics- types of high level languages – characteristics of high level languages - Types of high level languages – Examples – Procedural and object oriented programming languages

UNIT – III INTRODUCTION C-PROGRAMMING

Characteristics of C-language – structure of a program header files, main (), Statements, compound statements, Data types – Keyword and variables, assignment operators, arithmetic operators, expressions, precedence of operators, order of evaluation – relational and logical operators - Input /output statements – control sequences – escape sequences – branching statements, if, if-else, switch – looping statements while, do, for statements.

Writing Sample programs – Practical session on programming

UNIT – IV ARRAYS AND FUNCTIONS

Arrays – declaration, processing, searching, sorting – linear search, bubble sort – multi dimensional arrays- matrix manipulations, character strings, string declaration, input/out put functions gets (), puts ()

User defined functions – library functions – structure of functions, calling functions, argument passing, void functions – mathematical and string library functions – math.h, stdio.h, string.h

Writing programs – Practical session on programming

UNIT – V GRAPHICS IN C AND NETWORKING

C-Graphics – resolution – graphics functions – initgraph (), setcolor (), setbkcolor (), putpixel (), Line (), circle (), rectangle (), out text (), outtextxy ()

Multimedia – Computer networking

LAN, WAN- Internet, modem, www-E-mail, computer virus, artificial intelligence.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Brian w. Kernigham and Dennys M. Ripchie The 'C' programming Language | PHI |
| 2. Hughes J. K. and Michton J. I. A structured approach to Programming | PHI |
| 3. Gottfried.B Theory and problems Programming with C | TMH |
| 4. E. Balaguruswamy Programming ANSI C | TMH |
| 5. Robert A. Radcliffe Encyclopedia C | BPB |

SUBJECT TITLE : BASIC ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS
SUBJECT CODE : EL 101/EC 101/EP 101/EI 101/IT 101
PERIODS/WEEK : 4
PERIODS/YEAR : 128

TIME SCHEDULE

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PERIODS</u>
I	Passive Components, A.C. Fundamentals, Poly-phase circuits & Network Theorems	28
	Test 1	1
II	Semi conductors, PN junction Diodes Different types of diodes	20
	Test 2	1
III	Diode circuits, Introduction to Transistors	25
	Test 3	1
IV	Transistor configuration & Biasing Techniques	25
	Test 4	1
V	Special type of Transistors, Power devices & Opto-Electronic devices	25
	Test 5	1
Total		----- 128 =====

OBJECTIVES

UNIT – I

- 1.1.0 Understand the different types of resistors and their uses
- 1.1.1 Define the property of resistance
 - 1.1.2 List the specifications of resistors and state their importance
 - 1.1.3 Classify types of resistors
 - 1.1.4 List the applications of fixed resistors, variable resistors in electronic circuits.
 - 1.1.5 Explain the working of PTC and NTC resistors and their application.
- 1.2.0 Familiarize with capacitors used in electronic circuits and their applications
- 1.2.1 State the charging and discharging of capacitors
 - 1.2.2 List the specification of a capacitor and state their importance
 - 1.2.3 Classify capacitors
 - 1.2.4 Explain the working of capacitors
 - 1.2.5 State the application of each type of capacitors
 - 1.2.6 List the use of gang condensers, trimmers, pads.
- 1.3.0 Familiarize with different types of inductors, transformers and their applications
- 1.3.1 List the different types of inductors and their applications

- 1.3.2 Explain the working principle of a transformers
- 1.3.3 List the types and applications of transformers
- 1.4.0 Understand the basic network theorems
 - 1.4.1 Explain superposition theorem, Thevenin's theorem, Norton's theorem, reciprocity theorem and maximum power transfer theorem
- 1.5.0 Understand the fundamentals of alternating current
 - 1.5.1 Define waveform, time period frequency, and amplitude, phase difference r.m.s. Value, average value
 - 1.5.2 Derive the equation of sinusoidal voltage and current
 - 1.5.3 Explain A.C. through resistors, inductors and capacitors
 - 1.5.4 Define Q-factor of a coil
 - 1.5.5 Define resonance in R-L-C (Series & parallel circuits)
 - 1.5.6 State the inductive reactance, capacitive reactance and impedance
 - 1.5.7 Explain the generation of 3ϕ voltage equations, phase difference λ vector representation
 - 1.5.8 Define line voltage and current, phase voltage and current in 3ϕ system
 - 1.5.9 Explain circuits the use of star & Delta connections.

UNIT – II

- 2.1.0 Recognize the semiconductor materials & devices
 - 2.1.1 Sketch Energy Band diagrams of conductors, insulators & semiconductors
 - 2.1.2 Distinguish between intrinsic & extrinsic semiconductors
 - 2.1.3 State the majority & minority carriers in P, N type materials
 - 2.1.4 Explain the term doping
 - 2.1.5 Explain the formation of PN junction diode, depletion region
 - 2.1.6 Distinguish between drift & diffusion currents
 - 2.1.7 Describe potential barrier
 - 2.1.8 Sketch V-I characteristics of diode
 - 2.1.9 Describe Zener & Avalanche Breakdown of diodes
 - 2.1.10 Explain the determination of static & dynamic resistance of diode
 - 2.1.11 Explain the specifications of diodes
- 2.2.0 Recognize different types of diodes
 - 2.2.1 Explain the working & VI characteristics of Power, Zener, Varactor & Tunnel diodes
 - 2.2.2 Describe important specifications of diodes
 - 2.2.3 Describe applications of Power diodes, Zener diodes, Varactor diodes & Tunnel diodes

UNIT – III

- 3.1.0 Appreciate the principle of rectification and filtering
 - 3.1.1 State the working of a diode and a rectifier
 - 3.1.2 Draw half wave and full wave rectifier circuits including bridge rectifier and explain their working
 - 3.1.3 Draw the relationship between DC output and AC input voltage
 - 3.1.4 Define the terms rectification efficiency, ripple factor

- 3.1.5 Calculation of average and r.m.s values of voltages and currents for various rectifiers
- 3.1.6 Draw the filter circuits, different types, shunt capacitor, series inductor and π section filters and explain their working
- 3.1.7 Draw the different wave shapes
- 3.1.8 Draw the voltage Doublers and Tripler circuit and state principle of working

3.2.0 Understand the concept of transistor

- 3.2.1 Explain the working of PNP & NPN transistor
- 3.2.2 Draw the mechanism of current flow and current relation $I_E = I_B + I_C$
- 3.2.3 State the meaning of leakage current and effect of temperature

UNIT – IV

4.1.0 Understand different configurations of transistors

- 4.1.1 Draw the different configuration of transistor
- 4.1.2 Sketch the input and output characteristics of CB & CE Configuration
- 4.1.3 Determination of i/p & o/p resistance from characteristic curves
- 4.1.4 Compare the different configurations of transistor
- 4.1.5 Define and relate the term Gama and Beeta factors

4.2.0 Understand different biasing techniques of transistors

- 4.2.1 Sketch DC Load line
- 4.2.2 Define operating point
- 4.2.3 Explain the need for stabilization of operating point
- 4.2.4 Study the different biasing circuits
- 4.2.5 Study the behavior of CE amplifier with potential divider biasing.

UNIT – V

5.1.0 Understand the operation of UJT

- 5.1.1 Study the operation of UJT, VI characteristics & symbol
- 5.1.2 Equivalent circuit of UJT & its Application

5.2.0 Translate the principle of operation of FET

- 5.2.1 Draw the Basic construction of JFET, P-channel and N-channel
- 5.2.2 State the principle of operation and the characteristics of JFET
- 5.2.3 Compare FET with Bipolar Transistor
- 5.2.4 List the advantages and disadvantages
- 5.2.5 List the parameters of JFET
- 5.2.6 Applications of JFET
- 5.2.7 Classify MOSFET such as depletion and enhancement modes
- 5.2.8 Compare JFET and MOSFET
- 5.2.9 Application of MOSFET

5.3.0 Appreciate the concept of integrated circuit

- 5.3.1 Study the basics of integrated circuits
- 5.3.2 List the advantages
- 5.3.3 State the needs for SMD & list the advantages

5.4.0 Recognize the different types of opto electronic devices

- 5.4.1 State the working principles of photo resistors, photodiodes, phototransistors, photovoltaic cells, LEDs, LCDs, and Opto couplers
- 5.4.2 Explain simple application of Opto electronic devices.

CONTENT OUTLINE

UNIT – I: PASSIVE COMPONENTS, A.C FUNDAMENTALS, POLY-PHASE CIRCUITS & NETWORK THEOREMS

Fixed resistors, variable resistors and their specifications – PTC and NTC resistors, High precision resistors, applications. Capacitors – charging & discharging specification, different types of capacitors, variable capacitors, application of capacitors. Inductors – AFC & RFC, Transformers, pulse transformer, applications.

Equations of sinusoidal voltage & current, waveforms, time period, frequency, amplitude, phase difference, r.m.s value, average value, A.C. through Resistors, Inductors and Capacitor, inductive reactance, capacitive reactance and impedance. Q-factor, resonance in R.L.C. (Series & parallel).

Network theorem's – Superposition theorem, Thevenin's theorem, Reciprocating theorem, Norton,s theorem, Maximum power transfer theorem.

Poly-phase circuits – generation of poly phase voltage, equations, phase difference, e m f vector representation, comparison between single & 3 phase systems, star & delta connections, relations of voltage & current in star/delta connections, expression for power in 3 phase systems – simple problems.

UNIT – II: SEMI CONDUCTORS, PN JUNCTION DIODES, DIFFERENT TYPES OF DIODES.

Energy band diagram of conductors, insulators, semiconductors, intrinsic & extrinsic semiconductors, doping, P&N type, majority & minority carriers. PN junction, drift & diffusion current, depletion layer, potential barrier, behaviour of PN junction under forward & reverse bias, break down on diodes, Zener & avalanche breakdown. VI characteristic of PN junction diode, determination of static and dynamic resistance, specification of diode

Different types of diodes – brief description, working & VI characteristics of power, zener, varactor and tunnel diodes. Important specification & applications

UNIT – III: DIODE CIRCUITS, INTRODUCTION TO TRANSISTORS

Working of the diode as a rectifier, half wave & full wave rectifiers, bridge rectifiers. Relation between D.C output and A.C output voltage, rectification efficiency & ripple factor, average & r.m.s values of voltage & current for various rectifiers. Filter circuits, shunt capacitor, series inductance and π section filter circuits, applications. Voltage Doubler & Tripler circuits operations.

Concept of bipolar transistor PNP & NPN transistor – Mechanism of current flow, current relation ($I_E = I_B + I_C$). Concept of leakage current (I_{CDB}) and effect of temperature on leakage current.

UNIT – IV: TRANSISTOR CONFIGURATION AND BIASING TECHNIQUES

CB Configuration leakage current, input & characteristics, determination of dynamic input & output resistance, CE configuration, current relation (Collector current in terms of base current & leakage current I_{CED}), Input & output characteristics, determination of input & output resistance.

CC configuration – expression of emitter current in terms of base current and leakage current

Comparison of CB, CE & CC with regards to input & output impedances, current gain, voltage gain & leakage current.

Transistor biasing techniques – DC load line – Fixing the operating point, Need for stabilization.

Different biasing methods – Working of a single stage CE transistor amplifier.

UNIT – V: SPECIAL TYPE OF TRANSISTORS, POWER DEVICES & OPTO ELECTRONICS DEVICES.

UJT, Operation, VI characteristics, Equivalent circuit, Applications. FET, advantages and disadvantages, Basic construction of JFET, Principle and operation of JFET, Parameters of JFET, Applications.

MOSFET, Depletion MOSFET, Enhancement MOSFET, Application.

Difference between JFET & MOSFET

Power devices – SCR, diac & triac

Introduction to Integrated ckt technology, Advantages, SMD's and its advantages

Opto electronic devices – working principles of photo resistors, photodiodes, phototransistors, photovoltaic cell, LED, LCD & Opto couplers – simple application of opto electronic devices.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Basic Electrical Engineering. | : V.N. Mittle |
| 2. Basic Electronics and Linear circuits | : Kulshreshtha, Bhargara N.M. & S.C.Gupta TTTI Chandigarh |
| 3. Electronic Devices and circuits | : Milman and Halkias |
| 4. Electronic Principles | : Malvino |
| 5. Electronic Devices and Circuit Theory | : Robert Boylestad and Nashelsky |
| 6. Electronic Devices and Circuits | : Allen Mottershead |
| 7. Electronic circuits | : Floyd |

SUBJECT TITLE : APPLIED SCIENCE LAB - PHYSICS
SUBJECT CODE : GE 106 A
PERIODS/WEEK : 2
PERIODS/YEAR : 64

LIST OF PRACTICAL EXPERIMENTS – PHYSICS

1. Vernier Calipers
2. Screw Gauge
3. Common balance
4. Simple Pendulum
5. Hooke's law
6. Moment bar
7. Inclined Plane
8. Concurrent forces (Mass of the body)
9. Hare's apparatus
10. U-tube
11. Quill tube
12. Resonance column
13. Diode Characteristics
14. Convex lens
15. Ohm's law

SUBJECT TITLE : APPLIED SCIENCE LAB – CHEMISTRY
SUBJECT CODE : GE 106 B
PERIODS/WEEK : 2
PERIODS/YEAR : 64

OBJECTIVES

I. VOLUMETRIC ANALYSIS

1.1 Acidimetry Alkalimetry

- 1.1.a Determine the strength of the given hydrochloric acid solution using a standard solution of sodium hydroxide and calculate the amount of HCl in a given volume
- 1.1.b Determine the strength of given sulphuric acid solution using a standard solution of sodium carbonate. Calculate the amount of sulphuric acid in a given volume
- 1.1.c Determine the strength of given sodium hydroxide solution given a standard solution of sodium carbonate using a link solution sulphuric acid/hydrochloric acid. Calculate the amount of sodium hydroxide in a given volume
- 1.1.d Determine the strength of given nitric acid solution given a standard solution of oxalic acid using link solution sodium hydroxide/potassium hydroxide. Calculate the amount of nitric acid in a given volume.

1.2 Permanganometry

- 1.2.a Determine the strength of given potassium permanganate solution using a standard solution of ferrous ammonium sulphate
- 1.2.b Determine the strength and calculate the amount of crystalline ferrous solution

1.3 Hardness estimation

- 1.3.a Determine the degree of hardness of a given sample of hard water using a standard solution of EDTA.

II. pH DETERMINATION

- 2.1.1 Determine the pH of three different solutions using pH meter
- 2.1.2 Determine the pH value of three different solutions using universal indicator
- 2.1.3 Determine the pH value of three different solutions using pH test paper

III. PREPARATION OF STANDARD SOLUTIONS

- 3.1.1 Weigh accurately a crystalline substance using a chemical balance
- 3.1.2 Prepare a standard solution of sodium carbonate by weighting out accurately solid sodium carbonate and making it into a definite volume
- 3.1.3 Prepare a standard solution of oxalic acid when oxalic acid crystals are given.

CONTENT DETAILS

I. VOLUMETRIC ANALYSIS

1.1 Acidimetry Alkalimetry

- a) Estimation of Hydrochloric acid

- b) Estimation of Sulphuric acid
 - c) Estimation of Sodium hydroxide given standard sodium carbonate solution
 - d) Estimation of Nitric acid given standard sulphuric acid solution
- 1.2 Permanganometry
 - 1.3 Estimation of potassium permanganate
 - 1.4 Estimation of crystalline ferrous sulphate
 - 1.5 Estimation of sodium hydroxide, given standard ferrous salt solution
- 1.3 Hardness estimation
 - Estimation of total hardness of water – using standard EDTA solution

II. pH DETERMINATION

- 2.1 Determination of pH using pH meter
- 2.2 Determination of pH using universal indicator, pH test paper.
- 2.3 Determination of pH using pH test paper.

III. PREPARATION OF STANDARD SOLUTION

- 3.1 Preparation of a standard solution of sodium carbonates
- 3.2 Preparation of a standard solution of oxalic acid

REFERENCE BOOKS

A.O. Thomas & Mani Practical Chemistry for B.Sc. main

SUBJECT TITLE : BASIC ELECTRONICS LAB
SUBJECT CODE : EL 102/EC 102/EP 102/EI 102/IT 102
PERIODS/WEEK : 2
PERIODS/YEAR : 64

EXERCISES

1. Identification of Passive Components: Resistors, Capacitors, Inductors, Transformers, Thermistors, and LDR & familiarization with Breadboards.
2. Identification of various types of Electronic Instruments: Ammeters, Voltmeters, Multimeters (Analog and Digital), Function Generators, Power Supply and CRO.
3. To observe a Sine wave on a CRO and draw it indicating all its values: Amplitude, Time Period and Frequency.
4. Measurement of voltage at various setting (Low and high voltage) of regulated Power supply by using Analog & Digital Multimeters
5. Measurement of voltage and current by loading the regulated Power Supply.
6. Measurement of Resistors by Multimeters and Compare with Colour code value
7. Check an Electrolytic Capacitor using a Multimeter
8. Identification of Package type and Terminal familiarisation with characteristics & Rating using data book for various types of Diodes.
9. Checking of Diode using a Multimeter
10. Draw the VI characteristics (Forward and Reverse) of a silicon Diode. Determine the static and dynamic resistance
11. Draw the VI characteristics (Forward) of a Germanium Diode. Determine static and dynamic resistance.
12. Plot the VI characteristics of Zener diode. Determine the Breakdown voltage
13. Measure and Plot the Input/Output voltages of a half wave rectifier with and without filters. Calculate Ripple Factor
14. Measure and plot the Input/Output voltages of a full wave rectifier with and without filters. Calculate Ripple Factor.
15. Measure and Plot the Input/Output voltages of Bridge Rectifier with and without filters. Calculate Ripple Factor
16. Plot the wave shapers of a full wave rectifier with shunt capacitor, series inductor and π section filter. Measure voltages
17. Setup a voltage regulator using Zener Diode.
18. Construct a voltage Doubler and observe the output
19. Construct a voltage Tripler and observe the output
20. Identification of Package Type & Terminals familiarization with characteristic & Rating using data books for transistors
21. Plot the Input and Output characteristics for a transistor in common base configuration and determine current gain, Input and Output resistance

22. Plot the input and output characteristics for a transistor in common emitter configuration and determine current gain, input and output resistance.
23. Plot the VI characteristics of UJT
24. Plot the VI characteristics of a JFET
25. Familiarization of Ics and SMD

RS TECH

SUBJECT TITLE : WORKSHOP PRACTICE
SUBJECT CODE : EL 103/EP 103/EC 103/EI 103/IT 103
PERIODS/WEEK : 4
PERIODS/YEAR : 128

TIME SCHEDULE

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PERIODS</u>
I	Sheet metal and Aluminium fabrication	40
	Test – I	4
II	Fitting	20
	Test – II	3
III	Welding	16
	Test – III	3
IV	Carpentry	16
	Test – IV	3
V	Machine shop practice	20
	Test – V	3
	Total	----- 128 =====

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of the course of study, the student should be able to:

- 1.0 Perform various exercises as per the given drawing and specifications
 - 1.1 Identify the required tools from a given number of tools
 - 1.2 Select particular tool for a specified operation
 - 1.3 Locate the functional part of equipments and tools
 - 1.4 Explain the use of tools and equipment
 - 1.5 Prepare the edges/work piece as per drawing standard
 - 1.6 Set up the job as per the procedures of operation
 - 1.7 Perform various steps as per the procedure
 - 1.8 Inspect the job for achievement of accuracy and finish
 - 1.9 Clean the tools, instruments and work place
 - 1.10 Return the tools, instrument as per regulations
 - 1.11 Exhibit safety precautions
 - 1.12

CONTENT DETAILS

UNIT – I: SHEET METAL AND ALUMINIUM FABRICATION

1. Sheet Metal

Study of tools

Different types of punches, shears, snips, cutters, hand drills, taps, dies and tools used for cutting bending and making holes for mounting electronic Hardware and components.

Exercise

- a) Marking, measuring, cutting of sheets
- b) Formation of joints like grooved joint, locked grooved joints, corner joints, bending, punching, drilling of sheets to make cabinets and chassis and panels

2. Aluminium Fabrications

Introduction – Aluminium fabrication and its scope.

Study of tools

Different types of files, hacksaw, screwdriver, hammer, drill bits etc
Measuring tools – Steel tapes, try square, bevel square, combination set etc

Exercise

Cutting, filing, drilling with portable drill, making keyholes, making of different types of joints such as straight joints, corner joints, cut joint with different aluminum sections.

UNIT – II: FITTING

Study of tools

Marking tools – scribe, compass, divider, outside and inside calipers, center punch, tri square, bevel square, straight edge, surface plate, v – block.
Cutting tools – Flat chisels, flat, cross cut, half round, diamond, point side.
Files – single cut & double cut, rough, second cut, smooth and dead smooth files, safe edge file, flat, square, pillar, round, triangular, half round knife and needle files.
Scraper – Flat, Triangular and half round
Hacksaw – Solid and adjustable frames, Power hacksaw
Striking tools – Ball peen, straight pen, cross peen, sledge hammer
Holding devices – Bench vice, leg vice, hand vice, pin vice and toolmakers vice
Drills & Taps – Hand drill, power drill, various types of taps B.S.W. & Metric
Miscellaneous tools – Screwdriver, spanners (double end spanner, ring spanner, box spanner)

Exercise

- a) Cutting chipping, filing, scribing, drilling, reaming, tapping and dieing exercises
- b) Preparation of joints, making of utility articles

UNIT – III: WELDING

Identification of various tools, equipment and accessories used in welding. Study of ac-arc welding, DC-generators, rectifier welding set, spot welding equipments.

Exercise

- a) Horizontal and vertical welding
- b) Welded joints after edge preparation – ‘V’ and double ‘V’

UNIT – IV: CARPENTRY

Study of tools

Marking and measuring tools such as straight edge, miter square, tri square, bevel square, marking knife, marking gauge, mortise gauge, cutting gauge, wing compass, trammel, dividers, outside and inside calipers, spirit level and plumb bob.

Cutting tools such as rip saw, tenon saw, bow saw, compass saw, key hole saw, firmer chisel, bevel edge firmer chisel, paring chisel, mortise chisel, jack plane, wooden and metal trying plane, smoothing plane, rebate plane, plough plane, spok shave.

Boring tools such as bradawl ratchet brace, wheel brace etc

Holding devices – bench vice, sash clamp, g-clamp and miscellaneous tool like Rasp file, scraper, pincers

Exercise

Preparation of carpentry joints like cross halving joints, single side dove tail joint, double side dove tail joint, mortise and tenon joint. Practice on cabinet making (Electronic units such as Radios, TV, Amplifiers etc)

UNIT – V: MACHINE SHOP PRACTICE

Exercise on lathe, shaper, planer, surface grinder.

Lathe work – Plane, taper, step turning

Shaper – Shaping flat surface and grooving practice

Surface grinder – Grinding flat and inclined surfaces

Planing machine – Planing on flat and inclined surface

Computer aided manufacture with the help of CNC Machine (study only)

Identify various parts of a CNC Machine. Descriptive study of various codes used NC/CNC machine. Demonstration showing the working of CNC Machine with manual programming, with CAD as well as CAD/CAM designer software

SUBJECTS OF STUDY AND SCHEME OF EVALUATION

SEMESTER III

Code	Subject	Periods Per Week			Evaluation (Marks)			
		Theory	Practical/Tutorial	Total	Theory	Practical	Internal	Total
EL301	Electrical Technology	5		5	75		25	100
EL302	Electronic Circuits	5	1	6	75		25	100
EL303	Digital Electronics	5	1	6	75		25	100
EL304	Programming in C++	5	1	6	75		25	100
EL305	Electronics Circuits and spice Lab		3	3		75	25	100
EL306	Digital Electronics Lab		3	3		75	25	100
EL307	Computer Lab(C++)		3	3		75	25	100
	Soft skills Development (ISAP)		3	3				
	TOTAL	20	15	35	300	225	175	700

ISAP: - Information Search Analysis and Presentation

SUBJECT TITLE : ELECTRICAL TECHNOLOGY
SUBJECT CODE : EL 301 / EI 301 / EC 301 / IT 301 / EP 301 / BM 301
PERIODS/WEEK : 5
PERIODS/SEMESTER : 80

TIME SCHEDULE

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PERIODS</u>
I	Transformers	14
	Test - I	1
II	DC Generators	16
	Test - II	1
III	DC Motors	14
	Test - III	1
IV	Alternators	14
	Test - IV	1
V	AC Motors	17
	Test - V	1
	Total	80

OBJECTIVES

- 1.1.0 Review the working principle of transformers
- 1.1.1 Write the e.m.f equation of a transformer
 - 1.1.2 Understand the losses in a transformer
 - 1.1.3 Calculate the efficiency and regulation from O.C & S.C test
 - 1.1.4 Understand the working principle of Auto transformer
 - 1.1.5 Know the ratings and types of power transformers used in electronic circuits
 - 1.1.6 Explain the working of Current transformer and Potential transformer
 - 1.1.7 Compare different type of transformers.
- 2.1.0 Understand the Working Principle of DC Generator
- 2.1.1 Understand the generation of torque due to alignment of magnetic field
 - 2.1.2 Understand the principle of DC generator
 - 2.1.3 Know the emf equation of DC generator
 - 2.1.4 Know the construction of DC generator
 - 2.1.5 Know the building up of voltage in DC shunt generator
 - 2.1.6 Understand the load characteristic of DC shunt generator
 - 2.1.7 Know the function of commutator in DC machines
- 3.1.0 Understand the Working Principle of DC Motors
- 3.1.1 Understand the principle of operation of DC motors
 - 3.1.2 Understand Fleming's left hand rule

- 3.1.3 Understand the shunt, series, compound motors
- 3.1.4 List the factors affecting the speed of DC motors
- 3.1.5 Understand the speed control using field control and armature voltage control
- 3.1.6 Illustrate the method of starting DC motor
- 3.1.7 List the application of DC motors

4.1.0 Understand the Working Principle of Alternators

- 4.1.1 Understand the principle of operation of alternator
- 4.1.2 Understand the construction of alternator
- 4.1.3 Know how the frequency of generated AC is determined
- 4.1.4 Know the relationship between frequency and number of poles
- 4.1.5 Know about the cooling of turbo alternators
- 4.1.6 Understand the load characteristic of alternator
- 4.1.7 Understand the parallel operations of alternators

5.1.0 Understand the Working Principle of a Motors

- 5.1.1 Describe the working principle of 3 phase induction motor
- 5.1.2 Compare case and slip ring induction motors
- 5.1.3 Know about the starting of AC Motors
- 5.1.4 List the applications of 3 phase induction motors

5.2.0 Understand the Working Principle of Single Phase Motors

- 5.2.1 Identify the different types of motors used in electronic equipment's
- 5.2.2 Explain the principle of operations of single phase induction motor, universal motor, stepper motor
- 5.2.3 List the applications of universal motor, stepper motor
- 5.2.4 Understand the working principle of AC and DC servo motors
- 5.2.5 List the applications of servo motors

CONTENT DETAILS

UNIT - I: TRANSFORMERS

14

Working principle and elementary theory of ideal transformer – emf equations – turns ratio, losses, efficiency of a transformer.

Autotransformer – working principle. Rating and types of transformers used in electronic circuits

Current transformer – working principle. Rating and types of transformers used in electronic circuits.

Potential transformer – working principle. Rating and types of transformers used in electronic circuits

UNIT - II: DC GENERATOR

16

Electromagnetic dynamic induction – generation of DC using split rings – principle of DC generator – constructions of DC generator – field systems – armature windings – emf equations – building up of voltage in DC shunt generator – load characteristics of DC shunt generator – armature reactions – process of commutations

UNIT - III: DC MOTOR

14

Principle of operations of DC motor – Fleming's left hand rule – back emf - torque equation - load characteristics of shunt and series motors – speed control of DC motor using filed control and armature voltage control. 3 point and 4 point starters – applications of DC Motors

UNIT - IV: ALTERNATORS

14

Basic principle of alternators - stationary armature and rotating field – constructions – emf equations- frequency and number of poles- excitation – cooling of turbo alternators – load characteristics of alternator - necessity and condition for parallel operations of alternators

UNIT - V: AC MOTORS

17

Rotating magnetic field – principle of operations of 3 phase induction motors – slip and slip frequency comparison between case and slip ring induction motors – direct online starter – star delta starter - applications of 3 phase induction motor – single phase induction motor.
Universal motor- application of single phase Induction motor – stepper motors – principle – applications – servo motors

REFERENCE BOOKS

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. A Text Book of Electrical Engg | : B.L. Theraja |
| 2. Electrical Machines | : Battacharya |
| 3. Electrical Machines | : Nagarath |

RS TECH

SUBJECT TITLE : ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS
SUBJECT CODE : EL 302 / EC 302 / EI 302/ EP 302 / IT 302
PERIODS/WEEK : 6
PERIODS/SEMESTER : 80

TIME SCHEDULE

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PERIODS</u>
I	Single stage Amplifier & Multi-stage Amplifiers Test - I	15 1
II	Tuned Voltage amplifiers & Audio power amplifiers Test - II	15 1
III	Feedback Amplifiers & Oscillators Test - III	15 1
IV	Multi-vibrators and Time base circuits Test - IV	15 1
V	Wave shaping circuits & Passive filters Test - V	15 1
	Total	----- 80 =====

OBJECTIVES

UNIT – I

- 1.1.0 Understand the concept of a transistor amplifier
- 1.1.1 State the principle of transistor amplifier in CE configuration
- 1.1.2 Study the behavior of the CE amplifier with potential divider type of biasing
- 1.1.3 Determine the AC load line of CE amplifier
- 1.1.4 Calculate the voltage gain, current gain, power gain and I/O impedance
- 1.1.5 State the importance of Emitter Follower
- 1.1.6 Study the circuit of a single stage amplifier using FET

- 1.2.0 Understand the working of multistage amplifiers
- 1.2.1 Identify the need of multistage amplifier
- 1.2.2 List the different methods of inter stage coupling
- 1.2.3 State the working Principles of RC coupled, Transformer coupled and direct coupled multistage transistor amplifier
- 1.2.4 Explain the frequency response and identify the band width of RC coupled, transformer coupled and direct coupled amplifiers
- 1.2.5 Describe the approximate calculation of voltage gain of a two stage RC coupled amplifier
- 1.2.6 Mention the applications of RC coupled, transformer coupled and direct coupled amplifiers
- 1.2.7 Compare the performance of RC coupled, transformer coupled and direct coupled amplifier
- 1.2.8 Understand the operations and characteristics of a Darlington pair transistor

UNIT – II

- 2.1.0 Understand the operation of tuned voltage amplifier
- 2.1.1 Explain the series and parallel resonance circuit, expression for resonance frequency
- 2.1.2 Recognize the relation between resonance frequency “Q” and band width
- 2.1.3 Explain with circuit the operation and frequency response of single tuned, double tuned and stagger tuned amplifiers
- 2.1.4 List the applications of tuned amplifiers
- 2.1.5 State the need for neutralization in tuned amplifiers

- 2.2.0 Understand the working of Audio power amplifiers
- 2.2.1 Distinguish between the voltage amplifier and power amplifier
- 2.2.2 Illustrate the importance of impedance matching in power amplifier
- 2.2.3 Classify the different types of power amplifier class A, Class B, Class AB and class C
- 2.2.4 Explain the operation of a single ended power amplifier circuits
- 2.2.5 Derive the expression for collector efficiency by graphical method
- 2.2.6 State the importance of heat sinks and heat dissipation in power amplifiers
- 2.2.7 Explain the principle of push pull amplifiers circuit
- 2.2.8 Explain the operation of class B push pull power amplifier using output transformer
- 2.2.9 Explain the operation of complementary symmetry push pull amplifier circuit
- 2.2.10 List the advantages, disadvantages and applications of the above push pull amplifier circuit

UNIT – III

- 3.1.0 Understand the concept of feed back amplifier
- 3.1.1 Describe the positive and negative feed back in amplifier
- 3.1.2 Derive the expression for the gain of feed back amplifier
- 3.1.3 State the types of negative feed back in amplifiers
- 3.1.4 Explain the operation of a typical feed back amplifier circuit
- 3.1.5 Explain the effect of negative feed back on gain stability, distortion, band width, input and output impedance

- 3.2.0 Understand the principles of oscillator circuits
- 3.2.1 Explain the concept of oscillator
- 3.2.2 List the types of oscillators
- 3.2.3 State the Barkhausen criterion for oscillation
- 3.2.4 Explain the basic principle of LC oscillators
- 3.2.5 Explain the working of Hartley and colpitt’s oscillators
- 3.2.6 List the applications of LC oscillators
- 3.2.7 Describe the working of RC oscillations – RC phase shift oscillator and wein bridge oscillator
- 3.2.8 List the applications of RC oscillators
- 3.2.9 State the reason for instability in oscillator circuits
- 3.2.10 Explain the operation of crystal oscillator
- 3.2.11 List the advantages and applications of crystal oscillator

UNIT –IV**4.1.0 Understand the operation of Multivibrators****4.1.1 Name the types of multivibrators**

- 4.1.2 Explain the operations of astable multivibrators using transistors
- 4.1.3 Derive the expression for the frequency of oscillation
- 4.1.4 Explain the operation of monostable multivibrator using transistors
- 4.1.5 State the expression for pulse width
- 4.1.6 Describe the operation of Bistable multivibrator using transistors
- 4.1.7 Describe the synchronous and Asynchronous methods of triggering Bistable multivibrator
- 4.1.8 Solve simple problems in multivibrator

4.1.9 List the applications of multivibrator

4.2.0 Understand the operation of Schmitt trigger

4.2.1 Explain the operation of Schmitt trigger circuit

4.2.2 Mention UTP and LTP

4.2.3 List the applications of Schmitt trigger

4.3.0 Understand the time base circuits

4.3.1 Identify the need for time base wave form

4.3.2 Define the characteristics of time base wave form - slope error, displacement error, transmission error and sweep speed

4.3.3 Explain the basic saw tooth generation circuit using charging and discharging of a capacitor

4.3.4 List the applications of time base circuits

UNIT V

5.1.0 Understand the linear wave shaping circuits

5.1.1 Identify the different wave shapes

5.1.2 Define the characteristics of pulse wave form rise time fall time and tilt

5.1.3 Draw the RC differentiating and Integrating circuits.

5.1.4 State the conditions for proper integration and differentiation

5.1.5 List the applications of integrator and differentiator circuits

5.2.0 Understand the non-linear wave shaping circuits

5.2.1 Classify the diode clipping circuits

5.2.2 Explain the operation of series shunt and biased type clipping circuits with wave forms

5.2.3 Explain the operation of Zener diode clipper circuits

5.2.4 Define the term clamping

5.2.5 Explain the operation of various types of diode clamping circuits

5.2.6 List the applications of clamping circuits

5.3.0. Understand the operation of passive filters

5.3.1. Classify the filter circuits based on functions

5.3.2. Define the pass band stop band and roll rate of filter

5.3.3. Explain the operation of low pass filter, high pass filter and band pass filter

5.3.4. Sketch the frequency responses of the above filter

CONTENT DETAILS

UNIT - I:

15

Single Stage Transistor Amplifier and Multistage Transistor Amplifiers

Action of transistor as an amplifier – single stage C.E amplifier circuit with voltage divider biasing – graphical analysis of the small signal CE amplifier – AC load line – Gain, frequency response and bandwidth of BJT amplifier - calculation of voltage gain, input impedance, and output impedance – Emitter follower

Multistage Amplifiers

Need for multistage amplifier–frequency response of cascaded stages – inter-stage coupling methods–classification of multistage amplifiers – two stage RC coupled amplifier using BJT - frequency

response - band width - advantages and disadvantages - applications – calculation of voltage gain, input impedance, and output impedance - Two stage transformer coupled and direct coupled multistage amplifier –frequency responses – advantages and disadvantages – applications –Darlington pair transistor – expression for current gain

UNIT - II:

15

Tuned Voltage Amplifiers and Power Amplifiers

Series and parallel resonant circuits, expression for resonant frequency – relation between resonant frequency, Q factor and bandwidth – single tuned, double tuned, and stagger tuned voltage amplifiers - working principles - frequency responses - applications–concept of neutralization

Need for power amplifier – difference between voltage and power amplifiers – importance of impedance matching in power amplifiers, transformer impedance matching - classification of power amplifiers – CLASS A, CLASS B, CLASS AB and CLASS C – single ended power amplifier – expression for efficiency of push pull power amplifier – push pull power amplifier with output transformer – complementary symmetry push pull power amplifier – advantages and disadvantages - cross over distortion in CLASS B power amplifier – importance of heat sinks and heat dissipation curves in power amplifiers

UNIT - III:

15

Feed Back Amplifier and Oscillators

Types of feed back – derivation for the expression of gain of a feed back amplifier – types of negative feed back amplifiers – explanation with block diagram – typical circuit diagrams of voltage shunt & current series negative feed back amplifier – effect of negative feed back on voltage gain, stability, distortion, bandwidth and input & output impedance

Oscillators

Classification– Barkhacesan criteria– LC oscillators. Hartley oscillator, Colpitts oscillator, RC Oscillators: RC phase shift oscillator, Wein bridge oscillator - expression for frequency of oscillation (no derivation) – applications of RC and LC oscillators – crystal oscillator

UNIT – IV:

15

Types of multivibrators – astable Multivibrator using transistor - working and wave form – expression for frequency - monostable Multivibrator using transistor - working and wave form – expression for pulse width (no derivations) - bistable Multivibrator using transistor - triggering methods – simple numeric problems on astable and monostable multivibrators .

Schmitt trigger circuit using transistor- explanation with waveform – U.T.P, L.T.P, and Hystersis – applications of multivibrators and Schmitt trigger

Need for time base circuits – Slope and sweep speed – simple method of generation of saw tooth waveform – Boot strap circuit - UJT Relaxation oscillator.

UNIT – V :

15

Wave Shaping, and Passive Filters

Types of wave forms – ideal pulse wave form – rise time, fall time, and tilt - linear and non linear wave shaping circuits- transient phenomena in RC and RL circuits – RC and RL differentiating and integrating circuits

Clipping circuits – diode clippers – series, shunt, biased and combinational clipper circuits - Zener diode clipper circuits – clamping circuits - diode clampers – positive, negative, and biased type – explain with sine and square wave input

Passive Filters – classification based on function –pass band, stop band and roll rate – types of filters - low pass, high pass, band pass, and band reject filters-frequency response of the above

REFERENCE BOOKS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Basic electronics | – Malvino. |
| 2. Electronics devices and circuit theory | - Robert Boyelsted, Lovis Neshelsky |
| 3. Electronics and circuits | – David A Bell |
| 4. Solid state pulse circuits | – David A Bell |
| 5. Amplifiers with discrete components | – R.S Moni |
| 6. Electronics devices and circuit theory | - Robert Boyelsted, Lovis Neshelsky |
| 7. Basic electronics and Linear circuits | – Kulshreshtha, D.C. Bhargava,
S.C . Gupta |

SUBJECT TITLE : DIGITAL ELECTRONICS
SUBJECT CODE : EL 303 / EI 303 / EC 303 / IT 303 / EP 303/
BM 303
PERIODS/WEEK : 6
PERIODS/SEMESTER : 80

TIME SCHEDULE

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PERIODS</u>
I	Number system, Boolean algebra	15
		Test - I 1
II	Logic families and Combinational logic circuits	15
		Test - II 1
III	Sequential logic circuits	15
		Test - III 1
IV	Memories & ADC/DAC/DAS	15
		Test - IV 1
V	Programmable Logic Devices	15
		Test - V 1
Total		----- 80 =====

OBJECTIVES

UNIT – I

- 1.1.0 Understand number system
- 1.1.1 State and explain the need for a best suited number system based on which the modern digital technology is built up.
 - 1.1.2 Give the features of a decimal number system with examples and compare binary number system.
 - 1.1.3 Explain the conversion from decimal to binary by actual division and tabulation with suitable example.
 - 1.1.4 Discuss decimal and binary fractions and conversion of decimal fraction into binary with suitable examples.
 - 1.1.5 Give examples for conversion of mixed decimal into mixed binary.
 - 1.1.6 Give the features of octal number system with suitable examples for conversion of decimal into octal and octal into binary.
 - 1.1.7 Discuss octal fractions and conversion of decimal fraction into octal.
 - 1.1.8 Give the features of Hexa decimal number system with suitable examples for conversion of decimal into Hexa decimal and Hexa decimal into binary.
 - 1.1.9 Discuss Hexa decimal fraction and conversion of Hexa decimal into direct binary and back.
 - 1.1.10 State the need for binary codes and list different types of binary codes.

- 1.1.11 Discuss the details about BCD codes, excess-3 code, Gray code and binary weighted codes with suitable examples.
 - 1.1.12 Discuss the details about ASCII code and its application with suitable examples.
 - 1.1.13 Give the idea of EBCDIC and error detecting and correcting codes.
 - 1.1.14 With suitable examples give the idea of binary arithmetic such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division along with one's and two's complement method of subtraction
- 1.2.0 Understand Boolean algebra and logic simplifications
- 1.2.1 State the importance of logic theory and its applications.
 - 1.2.2 Give the circuit diagram and explain the switching functions of AND, OR, AND-OR, OR-AND operation and give the logic symbols of each.
 - 1.2.3 Draw symbols for NAND, NOR, NOT operation and discuss the advantages of using universal logic gates.
 - 1.2.4 Know about the sum of product (SOP) expression, product of sum expression (POS.) minterms and max terms.
 - 1.2.5 Give an idea of switching circuits and tables
 - 1.2.6 State the need for simplifying Boolean expression
 - 1.2.7 Discuss the straight simplification with the help of logic rules and truth tables.
 - 1.2.8 Give the basic principle of Karnaugh map.
 - 1.2.9 Give an idea of implicants, prime implicants and essential prime implicants.
 - 1.2.10 Discuss two variables, three variables and four variables K-maps with the help of suitable examples and its reductions.
 - 1.2.11 Give an idea of **Don't care** terms, five variable K-map and six variable K-map.
 - 1.2.12 Discuss reduction of product of sums of using K-map.
 - 1.2.13 Give the idea of simplification in both SOP and POS form with the help of example
 - 1.2.14 List the advantages and disadvantage of Karnaugh map.
 - 1.2.15 Mention about of Quine-Mcclusky method of reduction.

UNIT – II

- 2.1.0 Understand logic families
- 2.1.1 Classify digital logic gates on the basis of number of components incorporated with examples.
 - 2.1.2 Give an idea of existing logic families.
 - 2.1.3 Distinguish between positive and negative logic.
 - 2.1.4 Draw the idea of diode logic or gate and diode logic and gate.
 - 2.1.5 Describe how to represent logic gates by switches.
 - 2.1.6 Explain diode transistor logic with the help of suitable diagram.
 - 2.1.7 Give the detailed circuit description of transistor transfer logic and TTL inverter.
 - 2.1.8 Identify the terms V_{IL} , V_{IH} , V_{OL} , V_{OH} , Noise margin, noise immunity propagation delay.
 - 2.1.9 Give an idea of open collector gate and state logic, high threshold logic.
 - 2.1.10 Explain the working principle of emitter coupled logic.
 - 2.1.11 Specify an idea of NMOS logic gates.
 - 2.1.12 Describe in detail about the CMOS logic family.
 - 2.1.13 Give the features of CMOS logic gates.
 - 2.1.14 Identify the term current sourcing and current sinking, fan-in, fan-out, power dissipation, speed power product.
- 2.2.0 Understand combinational logic circuits

- 2.2.1 Give the idea of combinational logic circuits.
- 2.2.2 Construct a half adder, full adder, and half subtractor, full subtractor with the help of basic logic gates.
- 2.2.3 Give the idea of EX-OR operation with the help of truth table and give the symbol of the same.
- 2.2.4 Give the idea of 3 inputs EX-OR gate and its operation with the help of a truth table.
- 2.2.5 Construct adder and subtractor circuiting using EX-OR gates and basic logic gates.
- 2.2.6 Study the importance of Look-ahead carry adder with examples.
- 2.2.7 Explain the various methods of binary multiplication and realize the logic diagram of 2-bit multiplier.
- 2.2.8 Give the basic idea of multiplier.
- 2.2.9 Enumerate the various types of multipliers and its realization.
- 2.2.10 Discuss the idea of MUX expansion.
- 2.2.11 List and explain the various applications of multiplexers.
- 2.2.12 Give the basic idea of demultiplexers.
- 2.2.13 Enumerate the various types of multiplier and its realizations.
- 2.2.14 Discuss the idea of demultiplexer expansion.
- 2.2.15 Explain various decodes such as BCD to decimal, binary to excess 3 code, binary to gray code and BCD to 7 segment with suitable examples.
- 2.2.16 Give an idea of digital comparators.

UNIT – III

3.1.0 Understand sequential logic circuits

- 3.1.1 Give the idea of sequential logic circuits
- 3.1.2 Distinguish between synchronous and asynchronous sequential logic circuits
- 3.1.3 Explain set reset latch with truth table and SR latch as a debouncing switch
- 3.1.4 Construct SR flip flop using NAND gates
- 3.1.5 Explain JK flip flop with the help of truth table
- 3.1.6 Study the need for preset and clear inputs
- 3.1.7 Analyze the race around condition
- 3.1.8 Give the idea with diagram and truth table of master slave JK flip flop
- 3.1.9 Explain D flip flop, T flip flop with the help of diagram and truth table
- 3.1.10 Discuss the working of shift registers serial in serial out parallel in parallel out parallel in serial out and serial in parallel out
- 3.1.11 Differentiate between right shift and left shift registers
- 3.1.12 Give the application of shift registers
- 3.1.13 Give the working of ring counter and its applications
- 3.1.14 Explain Johnson counter and its applications
- 3.1.15 Give an introduction to Binary counters
- 3.1.16 Differentiate between synchronous and asynchronous counters
- 3.1.17 Give the idea of asynchronous ripple counter with the help of flip flop states of the outputs and wave forms
- 3.1.18 Give the idea of module 2^N counter
- 3.1.19 Study the working principle of synchronous counters and its design procedure and realization
- 3.1.20 Study the design procedure of module 5 counter and decade counter and realization using JK flip flop
- 3.1.21 Give the basic idea of five stage synchronous counter, parallel carry synchronous counter, Up down counter, synchronous and asynchronous up down counters, counters producing odd sequences

UNIT – IV

- 4.1.0 Understand different types memories
 - 4.1.1 Differentiate primary and secondary memory
 - 4.1.2 Explain semi conductor memory
 - 4.1.3 Explain the internal organization of memory
 - 4.1.4 List various types of memory
 - 4.1.5 Distinguish between ROM and RAM
 - 4.1.6 Explain basic principle of working of ROM
 - 4.1.7 State different types of ROM
 - 4.1.8 List different ROM and RAM ICs
 - 4.1.9 Explain the working of dynamic memory
 - 4.1.10 Compare Static RAM, Dynamic RAM
 - 4.1.11 State the difference between Flash ROM and NVRAM
 - 4.1.12 Differentiate SD RAM and EDO RAM
 - 4.1.13 Specify the speed of DIMM used in computer system
 - 4.1.14 Internal organization of an 8 bit memory
 - 4.1.15 Define a secondary memory
 - 4.1.16 Optical memory
 - 4.1.17 Magnetic bubble memory
 - 4.2.1 Understand the concept of ADC
 - 4.2.2 Different types of ADC
 - 4.2.3 Understand the concept of DAC
 - 4.2.4 Different types of DAC

UNIT – V

- 5.1.0 Understand programmable logic devices
 - 5.1.1 Give the principles of PLA with the help of a diagram
 - 5.1.2 With the help of the appropriate diagram explain PLA arrays and a PLA structure with five input variables and four R functions
 - 5.1.3 Give the advantages and disadvantages of PLA
 - 5.1.4 Explain with the help of suitable diagram, the working of programmable array, logic (PAL)
 - 5.1.5 Give the structure of FPLA circuit and describe the working
 - 5.1.6 Understand the Basic Principle of FPLD, CPLD & FPGA
 - 5.1.7 Understand the architecture of FPGA

CONTENT DETAILS

UNIT – I

15

Number System and Boolean algebra

Number systems - decimal, binary, octal, Hex number system – conversion from one system to another system – Fractions in all the number systems and its conversions - use of binary codes, different types of binary codes, binary coded decimal, self complementing codes, ASCII Code, EBCDIC error detecting and correcting codes, binary addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. 1'st complement and 2's complement method of subtraction

Introduction to logic theory, switching functions AND, OR, NOT, NOR, NAND, EX-OR operations. The sum of products (SOP) expression, product of sum (POS) expression, switching circuits, truth

tables, Boolean theorems and postulates - simplifications of Boolean expressions - simplifications using postulates and Karnaugh map, Quine McClusky (tabular) method.

UNIT – II

15

Logic families

SSI, MSI, LSI, VLSI and ULSI, existing logic families, positive and negative logic - diode logic OR gate, diode logic AND gate, diode transistor logic, transistor transistor logic, TTL inverter, emitter coupled logic, NMOS logic gates, CMOS logic family, features of CMOS logic gates, V_{IL} , V_H , V_{OL} , V_{OH} , noise margin, noise immunity, propagation delay, current sourcing and current sinking, fan in, fan out, power dissipation, speed. Comparison of advantages and disadvantages of various logic families

Combinational Logic Circuits

Introduction - half adder, full adder, half subtractor, full subtractor, Adder ICs
Look ahead Carry adder, multiplexer/data selector - basic 2 to 1 MUX, 4 to 1 MUX, applications of the MUX, demultiplexer, 1 to 2 demultiplexer, 1 to 4 demultiplexer, – multiplexer and demultiplexer ICs
Decoder - BCD to decimal, BCD to 7 segment decoder – encoder – digital comparators

15

Sequential Logic Circuits

Introduction - SR flip flop, SR latch - SR flip-flop using NAND gates, JK flip-flop with preset and clear inputs, D flip-flop, T flip-flop, Master Slave flip-flop – related ICs
Binary counters, asynchronous counters, modulus 2 counter, modulus 'n' counter, decade counter using JK flip-flops - up down counters - synchronous counters, counters producing odd sequences – related ICs
Shift registers, serial in serial out, parallel in parallel out, serial in parallel out, parallel in serial out shift register left shift and right shift registers applications of shift registers, ring counter, Johnson counter and its applications.

UNIT – IV

15

Memories

Introduction – primary memory - semi conductor memory- Non-volatile memories – ROM – PROM – EPROM – EEROM – Flash ROM Volatile memories– RAM – static RAM - dynamic RAM – EDO RAM - SD RAM – DD RAM – SIM module – DIM module – related ICs – specification of memory like speed, access time, capacity, type – timing diagram for RAM. Internal organization of an 8 bit memory.
Secondary memory - Optical memory – Magnetic bubble memory. –Types and working ADC and DAC

15

Programmable Logic Devices

Introduction – PLD architecture – PLA (FPLA) operation – PLA design and programming – Different PLAs and their specifications
Combinational circuit using PAL – PLD programming cycle - designing 74138 using PAL – working with PALASM assembler software – Creating JEDEC file – Programming PAL using PAL Programmer / Universal Programmer – Testing the programmed PAL for its design – traffic light controller using PAL – Basics of FPGA, FPLD, CPLD – Architecture of FPGA

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Digital Electronics - Green
2. Fundamentals of digital circuits - A. Anand Kumar
3. Digital computer fundamentals - Thomas. C. Bartee
4. Digital electronics- An introduction to theory and practice - Gothman
5. Digital design - Mano
6. Digital system principles and applications - TOCCI
7. Digital fundamentals - Floyd
9. Introduction to microprocessors - B RAM

RS TECH

SUBJECT TITLE : PROGRAMMING IN C++
SUBJECT CODE : EL 304/EC 304/EI 304
PERIODS/WEEK : 6
PERIODS/SEMESTER: 80

TIME SCHEDULE

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PERIODS</u>
I	Object Oriented Concepts	15
	Test I	1
II	Control structures	15
	Test II	1
III	Overloading And Inheritance	15
	Test III	1
IV	Pointers and virtual functions	15
	Test -IV	1
V	Files	15
	Test V	1
	Total	80
		80

OBJECTIVES

UNIT – I

1.1.0. Understand the object oriented programming

- 1.1.1 Know the typical structure of a procedural language
- 1.1.2 List the limitation of procedural language
- 1.1.3 Know object oriented approach
- 1.1.4 Know the organization of data and functions on OOP
- 1.1.5 Know objects, classes, inheritance, Polymorphism, dynamic binding, overloading, data abstraction and encapsulation
- 1.1.6 Know the benefits of OOP
- 1.1.7 List the applications of OOP

1.2.0 Understand the c ++ programming basics

- 1.2.1 Know the structure of C ++ program
- 1.2.2 State the use of cin and cout
- 1.2.3 List keywords of C ++ other than C
- 1.2.4 Define a class
- 1.2.5 Know access specifiers private and public
- 1.2.6 Know the dynamic initialization of variables
- 1.2.7 Understand the reference variables
- 1.2.8 List the operators in C++
- 1.2.9 Know the use of scope resolution operation

UNIT – II**2.1.0 Control structures**

- 2.1.1 Know control structures
- 2.1.2 Compare classes and structures
- 2.1.3 Know constructors and destructors
- 2.1.4 Understand parameterized and dynamic constructors
- 2.1.5 Understand overloaded constructors
- 2.1.6 Member functions defined outside the class
- 2.1.7 Memory allocation for objects and classes

2.2.0 Functions and arrays

- 2.2.1 Know the declarations and advantages of inline functions
- 2.2.2 Know the method of assigning objects
 - Passing objects to functions
 - Returning objects from functions
- 2.2.3 Know the declarations and accessing of array of objects
- 2.2.4 Know string as class member
- 2.2.5 Explain friend functions and its necessity

UNIT – III Overloading and Inheritance**3.1.0 Understand overloading**

- 3.1.1 Understand the concept of overloading
 - 3.1.2 Know functions overloading
 - 3.1.3 Know operator keyword
 - 3.1.4 Understand how to overload unary operators
 - 3.1.5 Write simple programs
 - 3.1.6 Understand how to overload binary operators
 - 3.1.7 Know how to overload comparison operators
 - 3.1.8 How to overload assignment operators
 - 3.1.9 Understand conversion between objects and basic types
 - 3.1.10 Understand conversion between basic types and objects

3.2.0 Understand inheritance

- Stress the necessity for inheritance
- 3.1.11 Know the relation between base class and derived class
 - 3.1.12 Give the syntax for defining a derived class
 - 3.1.13 Know protected access specifier
 - 3.1.14 Understand class hierarchies
 - 3.1.15 Know public protected and private inheritance
 - 3.1.16 Explain multilevel inheritance
 - 3.1.17 Explain multiple inheritance
 - 3.1.18 Know the construction in multiple inheritance
 - 3.1.19 Know classes within class

UNIT – IV Pointers and Virtual functions**4.1.0 Understand pointer manipulation**

- 4.1.1 Know the declaration, accessing of pointers to objects

- 4.1.2 Illustrate the above with small programs
- 4.1.3 Know about memory management
- 4.1.4 Use of New and delete
- 4.1.5 Know about this pointer
- 4.1.6 Know the usage of pointer to derived classes
- 4.1.7 Define a virtual function and stress the necessity of virtual functions

UNIT – V

5.1.0 File manipulation

- 5.1.1 Know stream
- 5.1.2 Stream hierarchies
- 5.1.3 Know about file stream
- 5.1.4 Know the modes for opening file
- 5.1.5 Know some file functions like write (), read (), get (), put (), tell (), seek p (), tellg (), seek ().
- 5.1.6 Know the modes for opening file
- 5.1.7 Write simple programs
- 5.1.8 Know how to create template
- 5.1.9 Understand class template and functions template
- 5.1.10 Know how to handle exceptions
 - Building an exception
 - Catching every exceptions

CONTENT DETAILS

UNIT – I

Limitations of procedure oriented programming – characteristics of object – class – inheritance – polymorphism – overloading encapsulation – dynamic binding – access specifiers structure of C++ program – cin – cout. – dynamic initialization of variables – operators – reference variables

UNIT – II

Control structures – classes and structures – constructors and destructors – memory allocation of objects and classes – inline functions – objects as arguments – returning objects – Array of objects string as class member – friend functions

UNIT – III

Function overloading – overload unary and binary operators – overload comparison and assignment operators – conversion between objects and basic types and basic types to objects. Inheritance – base class – derived class – protected access specifiers – class hierarchies – public, private and protected inheritance – multilevel inheritance – multiple inheritances – constructors in multiple inheritances – classes within class

UNIT – IV

Pointers to objects – dynamic memory management new and delete operators- this pointer – pointers to derived classes – virtual functions

UNIT - V

Stream – stream hierarchies – file streams – modes of opening file – file functions – class template – functions template – exception handling

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Object oriented programming in C ++ - Balaguruswami
2. Object oriented programming in MSC ++ - Robert Lafore
3. “C++ -The Complete reference” - Herbert Schildt (Tata McHill)

SUBJECT TITLE : ELECTRONICS CIRCUITS & SPICE LAB
SUBJECT CODE : EL305/EC305/BM305/EI305/EP305/IT305
PERIODS/WEEK : 3
PERIODS/SEMESTER: 48

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS

1. Design and construct
 - (i) RC differentiator circuit
 - (ii) RC integrator circuit
 And study its pulse response
 2. Design, construct and test shunt diode clipper circuits
 - i) Positive clipper
 - ii) Negative clipper
 - iii) Biased clipper
 3. Zener diode clipper circuit
 4. Design, construct and test various diode clamping circuits
 - (i) Positive clamper
 - (ii) Negative clamper
 - (iii) Biased clamper
 5. Construct single stage RC coupled CE amplifier
 - (i) Measurement of operating point
 - (ii) Observing the phase differences between input and output wave forms
 - (iii) Measurement of voltages gain at 1 KHz for different load resistances
 - (iv) Plot its frequency response and determine the band width
 6. Construct an emitter follower circuit and measure the gain.
 7. Construct a RC phase shift oscillator and measure the frequency of oscillation.
 8. Construct a Wein-bridge oscillator using BJT. Measure the frequency of oscillations
 9. Construct and test a transistor switching circuit to switch on
 - (i) LED
 - (ii) Relay 12V
 10. Design, construct and test a transistor astable Multivibrator for
 - (i) a specified frequency
 - (ii) a specified duty cycle
 11. Construct a simple sweep generator and plot its output wave form
 12. Assemble a boot strap sweep generator circuit & plot its output wave form
 13. Construct a BJT monostable Multivibrator and plot the wave forms at base and collector of the transistor
 14. Construct a Schmitt trigger circuit using BJT and observe the output with a sine wave input
 15. Construct a UJT relaxation oscillator and measure its frequency and observe waveform
 16. Introduction to SPICE
 17. Component model and sources
 18. Units and values
 19. Types of analysis – operating point, transient, AC & DC
 20. Simulation of circuits (Transient, AC and DC)
 - (1) Characteristics of Diode, BJT, FET
 - (2) Integrator and Differentiator
 - (3) Rectifiers
 - (4) Amplifiers
 - (5) Oscillators
- Multivibrators

SUBJECT TITLE : DIGITAL ELECTRONICS LAB
SUBJECT CODE : EL 306/EI 306/EC 306/IT 306/EP 306/BM 306
PERIODS/WEEK : 3
PERIODS/SEMESTER : 48

EXERCISES

1. Familiarization of (i) TTL and CMOS Logic IC's by Verification of Truth Tables
(ii) Universal gates for implementing other logic functions
2. Design a binary to gray and gray to binary converter using K – maps
3. Setup and verify the (i) Half adder circuits
(ii) Subtractor circuits
4. Four bit adder / 2's complement subtractor using ICs 7483
5. Construct BCD to Seven segment Decoder circuit using combinational logic circuit.
6. Construct BCD to Seven Segment Decoder using 7447 and Display
7. Construct 4 to 1 MUX using NAND Gates
8. Test the operation of 8 to 1 multiplexer using IC 74151 and analog multiplexer IC 4051 and 2 to 4 demultiplexer IC 74139.
9. Verify the truth table RS, D, JK, T Flip flops using NAND gate
10. Verify the truth table for positive / negative edge triggered flip-flops (D, JK, and MS JK)
11. Design and construct asynchronous binary and decade counter using J-K flip-flop IC 7476
12. Design and construct synchronous binary and decade counters using J-K flip-flop
13. Design and construct astable and monostable multivibrators using NAND / NOR gates
14. Design and construct 4 bit shift register using IC 7476 and verify the operation of 8 bit shift registers using 74164, 74165
15. Using IC 7476 construct Johnson counter and Ring counter and test it.
16. Construct 8 bit D/A converter using binary weighted resistor network
17. Construct 8 bit A/D converter using comparators
18. Design and construction of 4 bit even and odd parity generator and detector and verify the truth table

SUBJECT TITLE : **COMPUTER LAB (C++)**
SUBJECT CODE : **EL 307/EC 307/E I 307**
PERIODS/WEEK : **3**
PERIODS/SEMESTER : **48**

Programming in C++

1. Write a Program to find the simple and compound interest.
2. Write a Program to convert Temperature in Celsius to Fahrenheit
3. Write a Program to find the sum of first n odd numbers using iterations
4. Write a Program to find the factorial of n
5. Write a Program to find the value of Sin and Cos functions using Maclaurin's series. Implement a custom function for computing the factorial value of n.
6. Write a Program to sort the given n numbers by Descending order and display the largest among them.
7. Write a program to sort the given n numbers by ascending order and display the smallest among them.
8. Create a class named Cstring with a private member mString and member functions such as reverse, substring, getstring, setstring and implement a constructor with and without parameter to initialize mString
9. Create a class named Cstack with required member and member functions, providing facility for push and pop operations.
10. Inherit the class C stack and implement a member function for returning the number of elements in the stack.
11. Create a class name C Matrix with appropriate members and member functions to compute determinant value, transpose and inverse. Transpose and inverse method should return C Matrix object. Implement Exception handler to handle Division by Zero.
12. Create a class named C Complex with appropriate members and member functions to perform Complex number operations (Rect and Polar). Perform operator overloading using arithmetic operators. Use multiple constructors for Rectangle and Polar form.
13. Write a Program to Create file containing 20 floating-point data recorded by observations of 5 Analog channels, read the file and calculate the Mean value and Standard deviation value of each channel. Include error-handling methods.

14. Write a Program to get diode parameters and store in a file. Provide facility for displaying the diode parameters when a device name is given. (I_F , I_R , V_D , V_R)
15. Write a Program to get marks of 5 of n Students store it in a file. Read data from file and find the total marks and display results as highest total first. Create a class named "Student" with required members and member functions. Use an object array as required. Include error-handling methods.

RS TECH

SUBJECT TITLE :SOFT SKILL DEVELOPMENT
SUBJECT CODE :
PERIODS/WEEK : 3
PERIODS/SEMESTER : 48

(In general, wherever it is not indicated, one period each from any three subjects in third and fourth semesters is to be set apart for ISAP.)

INFORMATION SEARCH ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

The average Engineer walking out of education institution is surprised by the amount of non-technical work he or she faces in the real world (by the amount of personal contact, the number of phone calls, meetings, reports and presentation etc). Further many cannot find appropriate jobs, because of the lack of these skills. The problem aggravates in the case of diploma pass outs who are supposed to have interactions with different cadres in an industrial environment.

The time allotted for ISAP skills development are to be utilized to provide a slice of practical training in a form that may be used in a class room setting. This is not to be taught in a conventional manner. Here the emphasis will shift from teacher oriented methods to students oriented methods. While the information – skills acquired by all students will be same, the actual methods & techniques used by each student will vary according to his or her initiative, enthusiasm, effort taken etc.

These hours are to be taken as a supplement to the theory classes. Students will acquire ISAP skills based on the fundamental knowledge he/she has acquired from the theory sessions.

Objectives

Educational researchers have found that 17 year olds, in a single academic year, learn about 200 to 300 new words, in a university environment. However, during the same period they acquire around 4000 words in their informal home and play environment. That is learning is higher in an informal environment than in an academic one designed specifically for that purpose. The primary objective here is to simulate the informal learning environment.

Student is provided an ideal opportunity to acquire skills in learning to learn which is essential for the professional growth. This will inculcate information skills in the students. These skills will be a life long asset to him or her in fact they grow with age.

Oral and written communication skills are of at most importance to any engineer for a positive professional growth. Emphasis is given for this aspect also.

Activities

A. PART ONE.

Write articles on various technical areas and basic research papers. Students can identify simple projects individually or groups of not more than 4 any technical area. Emphasis here is on the acquisition of ISAP skills.

Source of Information

- a. People
- b. Print media – Magazines, News papers, Journals, Vendors catalogues etc.
- c. Electronic information – CD ROM, Usage of internet – User news groups, WWW.

B. PART TWO

Transparency based Presentation

1. Preparation
 - 1.1 Audience Analysis.
 - 1.2 Information Gathering.
 - 1.3 Transparency design using Power Point/Presentation software.
 - 1.4 Production of transparency for OHP.
2. Delivery

Sample Projects

1. Prepare and deliver transparency based presentations on the topics,
 - a. Technicians are not properly appreciated in the society.
 - b. Engineers do not know about non technical topics.
 - c. Lay people do not know enough about technical topics.
 - d. India's products are not competitive in international markets as its quality is not good.
 - e. India's software professionals are paid too much.
2. Prepare transparency based presentation for the opposite side of the issue you choose in project 1.
3. Prepare and deliver a brief autobiographical presentation.
4. Prepare and deliver a sales promotional presentation (Example – Washing machine, Computer , Air conditioner, Microwave oven or other items related to your branch of study)
5. Prepare and deliver a brief sales promotional presentation on a service (Example- Insurance Policy, Credit cards etc)
6. Prepare and deliver a technical presentation before lay audience (Example – Use of computers to common man, energy saving measures in a domestic environment or other topics related to specific branches of study)

C. PART THREE – COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Written Communication

Preparation of

- a. Reports

- Formal reports
- Progress reports
- Feasibility Reports
- Laboratory reports.
- b. Technical Proposals.
- c. Email.
- d. User manuals
- e. Job Hunting material
 - Resumes
 - Letters for job hunting
- f. Business letters
- g. Memo, Notices, Agenda and minutes

Oral Communication

Oral communication activities like,

- a. Dyadic communication (Interaction between two persons, example Telephone conversation)
- b. Meetings.
- c. Job interview.
- d. Group Discussions.
- e. Debates.
- f. Case studies.

EVALUATION

There is no separate evaluation for ISAP skills. But the teachers will consider this for the award of internal assessment marks related to the theory subjects in that semester. The performance of the student will be taken equivalent to an Assignment and an Examination while awarding the internal assessment marks.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY AND SCHEME OF EVALUATION

SEMESTER IV

Code	Subject	Periods Per Week			Evaluation (Marks)			
		Theory	Practical/Tutorial	Total	Theory	Practical	Internal	Total
EL401	Linear Integrated Circuits	5		5	75		25	100
EL402	Communication System	5	1	6	75		25	100
EL403	Electronics Instruments & Measurements	5	1	6	75		25	100
EL404	Microcontroller and applications	5	1	6	75		25	100
EL405	Communication Lab		3	3		75	25	100
EL406	LIC Lab		3	3		75	25	100
EL407	Microcontroller Lab		3	3		75	25	100
	Soft skills Development (ISAP)							
	TOTAL	20	15	35	300	225	175	700

SUBJECT TITLE : LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUITS
SUBJECT CODE : EL 401/EC401/BM401/EI401/EP/401
PERIODS/WEEK : 5
PERIODS/SEMESTER: 80

TIME SCHEDULE

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PERIODS</u>
I	Introduction to operational amplifiers	12
	Test - I	1
II	Applications of Op-amp	15
	Test - II	1
III	Active filters and wave form generators	15
	Test - III	1
IV	PLL and voltage regulator ICs	19
	Test - IV	1
V	Digital Signal Processing	14
	Test - V	1
	Total	80

OBJECTIVES

UNIT – I

- 1.1.0 Understand working of op-amp
 - 1.1.1 Draw and explain the block diagram of general purpose opamp
 - 1.1.2 Define electrical characteristics of op-amp
 - 1.1.3 State the characteristics of ideal op-amp
 - 1.1.4 Explain the op-amp circuits –inverting –non inverting ,difference , summing amplifiers, integrator, differentiator

UNIT – II

- 2.1.0 Understand the applications of op-amp
 - 2.1.1 Use of op-amp for zero crossing detector, level detector, window detector and Schmitt trigger
 - 2.1.2 Understand the working principle of instrumentation amplifier and log amplifier
 - 2.1.3 Comprehend op-amp based A/D and D/A converter, V to I and I to V converters
 - 2.1.4 Explain voltage to frequency and frequency to voltage converters
 - 2.1.5 State the working principle of half wave and full wave precision rectifiers
 - 2.1.6 Discuss about Data Acquisition System , with applications and types

UNIT – III

- 3.1.0 Active filters and waveform generators
 - 3.1.1 Explain Butterworth filter (I and II order)
 - 3.1.2 Explain Chebyshev filter (I and II order)
 - 3.1.3 Explain filters based on inductor replacement
 - 3.1.4 Discuss switched capacitor filter
 - 3.1.5 Comprehend the base idea of waveform generators
 - 3.1.6 Explain circuits for sine, square and triangular generators

UNIT – IV

- 4.1.0 Understand the operation of PLL and timer IC

- 4.1.1 Draw the block diagram of PLL
- 4.1.2 Define Lock range and capture range
- 4.1.3 Explain frequency multiplier using PLL
- 4.1.4 Explain FM demodulator using PLL
- 4.1.5 Explain the operation of VCO LM 566
- 4.1.6 Discuss the block diagram of Timer IC
- 4.1.7 Explain different configuration of IC555 operation, Astable, monostable (Symmetrical and asymmetrical),
- 4.1.8 Understand the operation of voltage regulator Ics
- 4.1.9 Draw and explain the internal schematic of IC 723
- 4.1.10 Explain the working of overload and fold back protection in IC723
- 4.1.11 State the operation of 3 terminal voltage regulators using ICs (78XX and 79XX series)
- 4.1.12 State the use of LM317 voltage regulator.

UNIT – V

- 5.1.0 Understand the basics of Digital Signal Processing
- 5.1.1 Appreciate the applications of DSP
- 5.1.2 Understand sampling
- 5.1.3 Explain the alaising
- 5.1.4 Understand LTI systems
- 5.2.0 Understand the time domain analysis
- 5.2.1 Describe the system using impulse response
- 5.2.2 Explain the convolution process
- 5.2.3 Know the digital signal processing for filters
- 5.2.4 State the processes of FIR and IIR filters
- 5.2.5 Represent the process in frequency domain

CONTENT DETAILS

UNIT – I

Introduction to Operational amplifies

Block diagram of general purpose op-amp–detailed explanation of each block–Differential amplifier–Op-amp symbol- package type- pin identifications –parameters of op-amp – concept of virtual ground –Input offset voltage, input offset current, input bias current, output offset voltage, CMRR, slew rate etc –Characteristics of ideal and actual op-amp –Op-amp circuits- inverting amplifier, non-inverting amplifier, voltage follower, comparator, difference amplifier, summing amplifier, integrators, differentiators.

UNIT – II

Application of op-amp

Zero crossing detector, positive and negative voltage level detector – Schmitt trigger, window detector, logarithmic amplifier, antilog amplifier, Instrumentation amplifier –Voltage to current converter, Current to voltage converter, voltage to frequency and frequency to voltage converter, A to D and D to A converter, Flash ADC- Half wave and full wave precision Rectifier – Advantages, Data Acquisition System – Applications – Different types – Analog and Digital

UNIT – III**Active filters and waveform generators**

Active filters –LPF, HPF, BPF and Universal filter–Butterworth and Chebyshev filter for I st and II nd order –Transfer function-filters based on inductor replacement, universal filter, switched capacitor filter

RC phase shift and Wien bridge oscillator, Astable and Monostable Multivibrator, Triangular wave generator

UNIT – IV**PLL and Timers**

PLL building blocks –Block diagram - principle of operation, lock range, capture range-

Applications of PLL , VCO -LM 566

Timer- Functional block diagram of IC 555- its working principle – Monostable and Astable multivibrators using IC555 – circuit - diagram and wave forms

Voltage regulator IC 723 – Overload and fold back protection - 3 terminal voltage regulators-positve regulators (78XX series) and negative regulators (79XX series)-Adjustable voltage regulators using LM317

UNIT – V**Basics of Digital Signal Processing**

Introduction – some practical applications – sampling and analog to digital conversion – aliasing – Digital processors – Linear time invariant (LTI) systems

Time domain analysis – Introduction – Describing Digital LTI Processor – The impulse response – digital convolution – FIR filter – Low pass and High pass filters

Frequency domain description of signal flow through an LTI processor

TEXT BOOKS

1. Op- Amp and Linear Integrated ICs – Gaykward
2. LIC and applications – Robert Coughlin
3. LIC – Ganesh Babu
4. Introduction to IC technology and LIC – K.B.Botkar
5. Digital Signal Processing – Salivahanan, Vallavaraj and Gnana priya

SUBJECT TITLE : COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS
SUBJECT CODE : EL 402/EP 402
ZPERIODS/WEEK : 6
PERIODS/SEMESTER : 80

TIME SCHEDULE

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PERIODS</u>
I	Electromagnetic radiation and wave propagation	15
	Test	1
II	Modulation	15
	Test	1
III	Radio Transmitters	15
	Test	1
IV	Demodulation and Radio Receivers	15
	Test	1
V	Antenna	15
	Test	1
	Total	80

OBJECTIVES

UNIT – I

- 1.1.0 Understand Electro Magnetic Radiation and Wave Propagation
- 1.1.1 Define electric and magnetic fields.
 - 1.1.2 Define EM wave, explain physical orientation with the help of a diagram.
 - 1.1.3 Define a homogeneous medium.
 - 1.1.4 Illustrate Electro magnetic waves in homogeneous medium
 - 1.1.5 State the concept of horizontal and vertical polarization
- 1.2.0 Understand the concept of Wave Propagation
- 1.2.1 List the types of wave propagation
 - 1.2.2 Explain ground wave propagation
 - 1.2.3 State the factors affecting the field strength
 - 1.2.4 Describe the phenomenon the deflection of wave by the surface of earth
 - 1.2.5 Explain the space wave propagation
 - 1.2.6 Describe the factors affecting the propagation – effect of curvature of earth
 - 1.2.7 Explain layers of Ionosphere, its significance in communication
 - 1.2.8 Atmospheric effect – refraction, diffraction and reflection
 - 1.2.9 Explain the terms ionospheric propagation
 - 1.2.10 Define skip distance – max usable frequency (MUF) critical frequency virtual height, fading and diversity

UNIT – II

- 2.1.0 Understand the use of Modulation in Communications
- 2.1.1 State the need for modulation
 - 2.1.2 Define Amplitude modulation, frequency modulation and phase modulation
- 2.2.0 Understand AM modulation

- 2.2.1 Derive an expression for amplitude modulated wave.
- 2.2.2 Define modulation index of AM
- 2.2.3 Draw and describe frequency spectrum of AM
- 2.2.4 Collector, emitter and base AM modulator circuits.
- 2.2.5 Low level modulator, block diagram, typical applications.
- 2.2.6 High level modulators, block diagram, typical applications.
- 2.2.7 Suppressed carrier systems, advantages and disadvantages over full carrier system
- 2.2.8 Vestigial side band system, band spectrum.
- 2.2.9 Single side band system, advantages and limitations.
- 2.2.10 Balanced modulator, circuit diagram, and explain its circuit.
- 2.2.11 Derive the expression for FM wave, Draw the wave forms.
- 2.2.12 Frequency spectrum, band width, modulation index.
- 2.2.13 Define PM, compare with FM, expression of PM

UNIT – III

- 3.1.0 Understand the working of Radio Transmitters and its uses
- 3.1.1 Draw the block diagram of AM transmitter and explain the functions of each block giving emphasis to buffer amplifier, harmonic generator, exciter, modulated power amplifier
- 3.1.2 Draw the block diagram of FM transmitter (direct FM and indirect FM)) and explain the functions of each block , pre-emphasis and de-emphasis
- 3.1.3 AFC
- 3.1.4 Digital Transmission – Define of PAM, PWM, PPM and PCM – Applications and advantages

UNIT – IV

- 4.1.0 Define demodulation
- 4.2.0 Super heterodyne receiver concept, block diagram, mixer.
- 4.3.0 Understand Radio Receiver
- 4.4.0 AM demodulation, circuits- Diode detector, Transistor detector
- 4.5.0 AGC, Need for AGC, types of AGC, Simple AGC circuit for AM receiver.
- 4.5.1 State the factors affecting the selection of IF
- 4.5.2 Define sensitivity, selectivity and fidelity of Radio receivers
- 4.5.3 Explain Tracking
- 4.5.4 Explain the RF and IF alignment procedure of a radio receiver, image frequency
- 4.5.5 AGC - simple, delayed and forward.
- 4.5.6 Explain with block diagram the operation of FM radio receiver
- 4.5.7 Understand the need of limiter in FM receiver
- 4.5.8 Compare an AM & FM receiver

UNIT – V

- 5.1.0 Understand the Principles of Antenna and its uses
- 5.1.1 Explain the physical concept of radiation of electromagnetic energy
- 5.1.2 Understand radiation patterns
- 5.1.3 Define point source, gain, power gain, directivity aperture, effective area, radiation pattern, Beam width, radiation angle, radiation resistance

- 5.1.4 Explain with figure the different types of antenna – Half wave dipole, folded dipole – Marconi antenna, Rhombic antenna, turnstile antenna, micro wave antenna.
 5.1.5 Antenna arrays - End fire array and Broad side array, Yagi Uda antenna
 5.1.6 State the application of each type

CONTENT DETAILS

UNIT – I

15

Electromagnetic Radiation and Wave Propagation

Electric and magnetic fields – electromagnetic wave - electromagnetic waves in Homogeneous medium– horizontal and vertical polarization

Types of wave propagation – ground wave propagation – factors affecting the field strength, deflection of waves by the surface of earth - Space wave propagation– factors affecting the propagation, effect of the curvature of the earth - atmospheric effect – refraction diffraction and reflection- fading - diversity - Ionosphere and its layers – layer characteristics – refraction and reflection of sky wave by ionosphere, skip distance, M.U.F – critical frequency – virtual height.

UNIT - II:

Modulation

15

Need for modulation: - basic principle of different types of modulation AM, FM, & PM. Definition of AM – expression for AM voltage wave form- modulation index - significance of side bands- frequency spectrum - Principle of various types of modulators – collector, emitter and base modulation - low level and high-level modulations.

Suppressed carrier system – Vestigial side band system – single side band system-balanced modulator Definition of F.M - expression of F.M waveform- modulation index of FM signal-frequency spectrum .Definition of phase modulation – expression

Waveforms of AM FM and PM

UNIT - III:

Radio Transmitters

15

Block diagram of AM transmitter- function of each, block – oscillator – frequency stability of buffer amplifier – harmonic generators-Exciters- modulated power amplifier. Types of FM modulations, Block diagram of a FM transmitter- Direct FM generation-Cosby and PLL, Indirect FM generation Armstrong method -block diagram, AFC. Digital Transmission – Information Capacity, Bits, Bytes, Bit Rate, Baud Rate, Entropy – PCM – ASK – FSK – PSK – QPSK –BPSK –PAM – DPSK, Information Capacity – Bandwidth efficiency

Noise in communication system, different types of noise, signal to noise ratio, methods to improve signal to noise ratio

UNIT -IV

Demodulation and Radio Receivers

15

Need for demodulation. Principles of superhetrodyne receiver- Block diagram of AM receiver AM demodulator circuits –simple A.G.C, Delayed AGC and forward AGC-choice of IF in super heterodyne receiver –tracking - Image frequency, Characteristics of radio receiver- sensitivity,

selectivity, signal to noise ratio, and fidelity. Block diagram of FM receiver – limiter circuit - discriminator circuits – De-emphasis circuit– Comparison of FM and AM receiver

UNIT - V:

Antenna

15

Physical concepts of radiation of electromagnetic energy and radiation pattern

Definition of various terms used with antenna like point source, gain, power gain, directivity, aperture, effective area, radiation pattern, beam width, radiation angle, radiation resistance.

Brief description of characteristics and applications of the following antennas: Half wave dipole, folded dipole, Marconi antenna, rhombic antenna, parabolic antenna, Microwave antenna.

Antenna arrays – End fire array and broadside antenna (No analysis). Yagi-Uda antenna

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Electronic Communication Systems: Blake-Thomson Delmar
2. Electronic Communication Systems: Kennedy-TMH
3. Telecommunications and Computer: James Martin
4. Electronic Communication Systems : Wayne Tomasi.

SUBJECT TITLE : ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTS & MEASUREMENTS
SUBJECT CODE : EL 403 / EC 403 / EP 403 / BM 403
PERIODS/WEEK : 6
PERIODS/SEMESTER : 80

TIME SCHEDULE

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PERIODS</u>
I	Multi meter & CRO	15
	Test – I	1
II	Transducers and display devices	15
	Test – II	1
III	Instruments and Bridges	15
	Test – III	1
IV	Power supplies	15
	Test – IV	1
V	Digital Instruments and recorders	15
	Test – V	1
TOTAL		80

OBJECTIVES

UNIT – I

- 1.1.0 Understand the terminologies in measurements
 - 1.1.1 Define instrument accuracy, precision, sensitivity, resolution and error
 - 1.1.2 Explain the working of galvanometer
 - 1.1.3 Explain the conversion of galvanometer into voltmeter and ammeter
 - 1.1.4 Describe the term sensitivity in voltmeter
 - 1.1.5 State the difference between moving coil and moving iron instruments
- 1.2.0 Understand the working of multi meter and its uses
 - 1.2.1 Draw the block diagram of analog multimeter
 - 1.2.2 Explain how galvanometer is used to show different parameters in multimeter
 - 1.2.3 Draw the circuit in the analog multimeter to measure different values of resistances
 - 1.2.4 Draw and explain the DC voltage and DC current measuring circuit
 - 1.2.5 Explain the measuring of AC quantity in analog multimeter
 - 1.2.6 List the specification of a multi meter (analog type)
- 1.3.0 Understand the working of CRO and its uses
 - 1.3.1 Draw the functional block diagram of a CRO and describe the function of each blocks
 - 1.3.2 Sketch CRT and describe the features of different parts
 - 1.3.3 Explain electrostatic focusing and acceleration
 - 1.3.4 Define deflection sensitivity (definition and expression only)
 - 1.3.5 List the specification of screen phosphor
 - 1.3.6 Give a brief description of CRO probes (Different types)
 - 1.3.7 Give the procedure of measurement of voltage (DC & AC), frequency, phase angle and time period with CRO
 - 1.3.8 Give the special features of dual beam and dual true CROs

UNIT – II

- 2.1.0 Understand the concept of transducers & displays
 - 2.1.1 Define transducers
 - 2.1.2 Explain different types of transducers – variable resistance type, variable capacitance type, variable inductance type and self generating type
 - 2.1.3 Explain the features of photo voltaic cell with application and examples
 - 2.1.4 Give a brief description of ultrasonic transducers with their application
 - 2.1.5 Give a brief description of LED, LCD, VFD, ELD & plasma displays

UNIT – III

- 3.1.0 Understand the concept of signal conditioners
 - 3.1.1 Explain with circuit the principle of AF generator
 - 3.1.2 Explain the working of s Function generator , Pulse generator
 - 3.1.3 Explain the functioning of an RF generator , Applications
 - 3.1.4 Explain the principle and block diagram of a spectrum analyzer, applications
 - 3.1.5 Explain with the help of a block diagram logic analyzer, applications
 - 3.1.6 Draw the block diagram of a Basic instrumentation system, also explain types of instrumentation systems, open loop and closed loop
 - 3.1.7 Block diagram and principles of DAS, different types
 - 3.1.8 Explain the role of instrumentation in telemetry
- 3.2.0 Understand the working of impedance bridges and their uses
 - 3.2.1 Explain with circuit the principle of resistance measurement using DC wheat stone bridge
 - 3.2.2 Explain with circuit the principle of impedance measurement using Maxwell's & Hay's bridges
 - 3.2.3 Capacitance measurement using Wein bridge and Schering bridge
 - 3.2.4 Explain the principle of Q meter

UNIT – IV

- 4.1.0 Understand the principle of power supplies
 - 4.1.1 General block diagram of a power supply
 - 4.1.2 Specifications of a power supply
 - 4.1.3 Explain the term regulation
 - 4.1.4 Define Line regulation and Load regulation
 - 4.1.5 Using transistor design shunt and series voltage regulator, explain their working
 - 4.1.6 Differentiate fixed and variable power supplies
 - 4.1.7 Explain the need of a protection circuit in a power supply
 - 4.1.8 Explain different types of protection circuits, current limiting, and Fold back type.
 - 4.1.9 SMPS – Basic circuit, Explain with the help of waveforms.
 - 4.1.10 Explain the basic working principle of a UPS, types of UPS, On-line UPS and Off-Line UPS

UNIT – V

- 5.1.0 Understand the working of digital instruments data recorders
 - 5.1.1 Explain block diagram of Digital voltmeter, Basic principles.
 - 5.1.2 Explain the working of Digital Frequency meter, Block level explanation
 - 5.1.3 Explain with block diagram digital multi meter

- 5.1.4 Differentiate 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ digit digital multi meter in terms of accuracy
- 5.1.5 Explain the working of digital sampling oscilloscope
- 5.2.0 Explain the principle of Data recorders
 - 5.2.1 Explain the working with the help of a diagram, Galvanometric Recorders
 - 5.2.2 Explain the working with the help of a diagram ,Potentiometer type Recorders
 - 5.2.3 Explain the working with the help of a diagram X-Y Recorders
 - 5.2.4 Explain the working with the help of a diagram Circular Chart Data Recorders
 - 5.2.5 Explain the working with the help of a diagram Strip Chart Recorders
 - 5.2.6 Compare different types of data recorders

CONTENT DETAILS

UNIT – I: MULTIMETER & CRO

Definition of instrument accuracy, precision, sensitivity, resolution and error - concept of electrical measurement – galvanometer working principle with a diagram - conversion of galvanometer into voltmeter and ammeter – Voltmeter sensitivity – Resistance measurement circuit in the multimeter – DC voltage and current measuring circuit – AC voltage and current measuring circuit in the multimeter - specifications of a multimeter (analog type)

Functional block diagram of a CRO - construction of CRT – electron gun, electrostatic focusing and acceleration, deflection sensitivity – definition and expression only. Specifications of screen phosphor, CRO probes - measurement of voltage, time period, frequency, and phase angle using CRO - dual trace CRO

UNIT – II: TRANSDUCERS AND DISPLAY DEVICES

Concept of transducers – definition - resistance type – potentiometer – strain gauge – inductance type – LVDT - capacitance type – self generating type – thermo couple – different types of thermo couples - piezo electric transducer – Hall effect transducer - photo voltaic cell - applications with examples- Ultrasonic transducers and applications - LDR

LED characteristics – seven segment LED displays – alphanumeric displays – LCD display – Using LCD displays – LCD text displays and graphic displays - Plasma display – Vacuum Fluorescent display – Electro Luminance display
Opto couplers – Opto interrupters – application circuits

UNIT – III: INSTRUMENTS AND BRIDGES

Circuit and explanation of AF generator – Function Generators – Pulse generators – Block diagram and working principle of RF generators – Spectrum Analyzers and Logic analyzers - Basic instrumentation system, types, Open loop, Closed loop – Block level explanation. Data acquisition system- Telemetry in instrumentation
Types of bridges – applications – Resistance measurement using Wheaton’s Bridge – Impedance measurement using Maxwell’s and Hayes Bridge – Capacitance measurement using Wein-Bridge and Schering Bridge – Q meter – Working principle

UNIT – IV: POWER SUPPLIES

Power supply – Block diagram – Functions of each block – Specifications – Voltage regulations – Line Regulation – Load regulation – Shunt voltage regulator – Series voltage regulator – Using Transistor - Design – Fixed and Variable power supplies – Protection circuits – Current Limiting – Fold Back limiting. SMPS Working, Circuit, Waveforms. UPS different type – Online and off line - basic block diagram

UNIT – V: DIGITAL INSTRUMENTS & RECORDERS

Block diagram of Digital Voltmeter – Digital Frequency meter – Block diagram and working principle of Digital Multi meter – 3 ½ digital multi meter – Resolution – Digital Sampling Oscilloscope

Data Recorders – Galvanometric Recorders – Potentiometer type Recorders – X-Y Recorders – Circular Chart Data Recorders – Strip Chart Recorders

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. A Course in Electrical & Electronic Measurements and Instrumentation - A.K Sawhney
2. Modern Electronic Instrumentation and Measurement Technique - W.D Cooper & Albert D Helfric
3. Handbook of Bio Medical Instrumentation - R S Khandpur
4. Electronic Instrumentation - Khalsi
5. Principles of Measurement and Instrumentation - Alan. S. Morris
6. Electronic Devices and Circuits - Bogart
7. Principles of Electronics - Boylsted

SUBJECT TITLE : MICROCONTROLLER & APPLICATIONS
SUBJECT CODE : EL 404/EC 404/BM 404/E I 404/EP 404
PERIODS/WEEK : 6
PERIODS/SEMESTER : 80

TIME SCHEDULE

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PERIODS</u>
I	Micro Controller Overview	12
	Test – I	1
II	Micro Controller Architecture	15
	Test – II	1
III	Timer/Counter, Addressing mode, Instruction set	15
	Test – III	1
IV	Development of Microcontroller based system	18
	Test – IV	1
V	Applications of Microcontrollers	15
	Test – V	2
	Total	80

OBJECTIVES

UNIT – I

- 1.1.0 Understand the term micro controller
- 1.1.1 Give introduction to micro controllers
 - 1.1.2 Compare microcontroller with microprocessor
 - 1.1.3 Discuss the features and advantages
 - 1.1.4 Discuss the general architecture of a microcontroller
 - 1.1.5 Mention different microcontroller families like MCS48, MCS-51, MCS-96 etc
 - 1.1.6 Give examples for microcontrollers from different manufactures
 - 1.1.7 Classify microcontroller based word length
 - 1.1.8 List typical applications
 - 1.1.9 Discuss about selection-criteria, while selecting a microcontroller for an application
 - 1.1.10 Discuss about different architecture used in microcontroller like Von-Neumann, Princeton, etc.

UNIT – II

- 2.1.0 Understand 8051 microcontroller architecture
- 2.1.1 Discuss features of 8051
 - 2.1.2 Discuss pin details
 - 2.1.3 Compare different versions from 8031 to 8751
 - 2.1.4 Explain the architecture
 - 2.1.5 Memory organization in 8051
 - 2.1.6 Discuss internal RAM, ROM, External RAM, ROM
 - 2.1.7 Discuss about ACC, B Register, Register banks, Bit addressable Area, etc
 - 2.1.8 Discuss each SFR with their address
 - 2.1.9 Explain PSW and Flags
 - 2.1.10 Discuss constructional details of Ports

- 2.1.11 Discuss the use of EA pin, PSEN, ALE and RST

UNIT – III

- 3.1.0 Understand microcontroller applications and interfacing
- 3.1.1 Explain timer and counter available in 8051
 - 3.1.2 Explain TMOD/ TCON
 - 3.1.3 Discuss different modes
- 3.2.0 Discuss Serial communication using 8051
- 3.2.1 Explain serial communication ports in 8051
 - 3.2.2 Discuss SCON, PCON
 - 3.2.3 Discuss different modes
- 3.3.0 Discuss about different interrupts
- 3.3.1 Discuss how to use EI, IP and TCON in connection with interrupt.
 - 3.3.2 Discuss about TI/RI
- 3.4.0 Discuss external RAM and ROM interfacing with 8051, explain the circuit
- 3.5.0 Discuss different addressing modes
- 3.6.0 Discuss different types instructions in 8051
- 3.7.0 Discuss simple programs with 8051, like programs for addition, multiplication, data transfer, subtraction, Port reading/writing, Timer control applications, Serial communication applications etc

UNIT – IV

- 4.1.0 Understand different terms related to microcontroller based system design
- 4.1.1 Explain how to develop a proto type based on microcontroller
 - 4.1.2 Top down and bottom up approaches while designing a system
 - 4.1.3 Discuss Simulators, Emulators, compare them.
 - 4.1.4 Discuss about an assembler, Types of assembler – Self and Cross.
 - 4.1.5 Explain the application of Loader, linker, debugger, editor in a development system
- 4.2.0 Study different interfacing chips
- 4.2.1 Peripheral Interface chip 8255, Block diagram
 - 4.2.2 Block diagram of timer 8253, functions.
 - 4.2.3 Block diagram of keyboard/display interface 8279, functions.
 - 4.2.4 Block diagram of USART 8251, functions

UNIT – V

- 5.1.0 Discuss various applications of a microcontroller (Discuss hardware and software)
- 5.1.1 Stepper motor interfacing with 8051, Full step and half step
 - 5.1.2 A/D and D/A converter interfacing
 - 5.1.3 Interface a 4 x 4 Matrix keyboard
 - 5.1.4 Interface LED Display in dynamic display mode.
 - 5.1.5 Interface an LCD Display.
 - 5.1.6 Discuss the design of a traffic controller 3

CONTENT DETAILS

UNIT – I

Introduction to Microcontrollers – Compare Microcontrollers and Microprocessors – Features of a Microcontroller – Advantages of Microcontrollers – Overview of Microcontroller structure – Microcontroller families – Examples of Microcontrollers from different manufactures – General classifications of Microcontrollers – Typical applications –Criteria in selecting a Microcontroller.

Different types of architecture used in Microcontrollers – Von Neumann Architecture – Harvard Architecture.

UNIT – II

Introduction to 8051 Microcontroller – Features – Pin details – Compare different versions, 8031 – 8751. Architecture of 8051 – Memory organization – Program memory – Data memory - Internal RAM structure – B register, Accumulator, Register Banks – Bit addressable area – Special Function registers – Program Status Word – Flags – Architecture of Ports – EA-external Access – PSEN Program store enable – ALE – Reset.

UNIT – III

Timer / Counter – Different modes – TCON – TMOD – Serial communication port – different modes – SCON – PCON – SBUF – Interrupts – IE – IP – TCON – TI/RI – External RAM interfacing – External ROM Interfacing – Addressing Modes – Instruction Set – Types – Simple Programs

UNIT –IV

Development of a Microcontroller based system – Top Down approach – Bottom up approach – concept of: Simulators – Emulators – Assembler – Self assembler, Cross Assembler – Loader – Linker – Editor – Debugger.
Study of peripheral chips – PPI 8255 – Timer/Counter 8253 – Keyboard/display interface 8279 – USART 8251 –

UNIT – V

Applications of Microcontroller – Stepper motor Control – Matrix Keyboard – Seven Segment Display (Dynamic Display) – A/D Converter – LCD display – Traffic light controller – DC motor speed control
Serial data transfer

REFERENCE BOOKS

- | | | |
|----|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Microcontroller | - Mazdi and Mazdi |
| 2. | Microprocessor and microcontroller
600017 | - R. Theagarajan, SCITECH, Chennai- |
| 3. | Microprocessors and interfacing | - Douglas V.Hall – TMH |
| 4. | Microcontroller based System design | - P.S.Manoharan – SCITECH |
| 5. | Microcontroller Interfacing | - John B.Peatman - TMH |

SUBJECT TITLE : **COMMUNICATION LAB**
SUBJECT CODE : **EL 405/EP 405/BM 506**
PERIODS/WEEK : **3**
PERIODS/SEMESTER : **48**

CONTENT DETAILS

1. AM Modulation circuit using Transistor
2. AM Demodulation circuit
3. FM Modulator using 555
4. FM Demodulator using 565
5. Setup a passive pre-emphasis circuit and plot its response
6. Setup a passive de-emphasis circuit and plot its response
7. Setup a mixer stage using discrete components and study its working
8. Setup an IF stage using IFT and verify its frequency response
9. Setup a Pulse Position Modulator using 555
10. Setup PPM Demodulator
11. Setup a Pulse Amplitude Modulator
12. Setup a PAM Demodulator
13. Setup a Pulse Width Modulator using 555
14. Setup ASK modulator and study its response
15. Setup ASK Demodulator and study its working
16. Setup FSK Modulator using 565
17. Setup FSK Demodulator using 565

SUBJECT TITLE : LINEAR IC LAB
SUBJECT CODE : EL 406 /EI 406 / EC 406 / BM 406//EP406
PERIODS/WEEK : 3
PERIODS/SEM : 48

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS

21. Design, construct and test the following using Op-amp 741
 - (1) Inverting amplifier (2) Non-inverting amplifier
 - (3) Difference amplifier (4) Summing amplifier
 - (5) Schmitt trigger (6) Zero-crossing detector
 - (6) Differentiator circuit (7) integrator circuit
2. Symmetric and asymmetrical Astable Multivibrator
3. Monostable Multivibrator using Op-amp 741
4. Wien bridge oscillator
5. RC Phase shift oscillator
6. Setup a voltage regulator using IC723 and plot the regulation characteristics
7. Symmetric and asymmetrical Astable Multivibrator using IC 555
8. Design, construct and test monostable Multivibrator using 555 IC
9. Construct +5V, 1A power supply using IC 7805 and other components
10. Construct and test variable power supply using LM 317

SUBJECT TITLE : MICROCONTROLLER LAB
SUBJECT CODE : EL407/EC 407/BM407/EI 407/EP407/IT 406
PERIODS/WEEK : 3
PERIODS/SEMESTER : 48

CONTENT DETAILS

Microcontroller programming and interfacing

1. Familiarization of Microcontroller Kit
2. Multiplication of two 8 bit numbers
3. Division of two numbers
4. Finding the maximum data in an array
5. Find number of occurrence of an same data in an array
6. Sorting : ascending and descending
7. BCD to Hex conversion
8. Hex to BCD conversion
9. Binary to ASCII
10. ASCII to Binary
11. Square wave generation
12. Counter using timer
13. Program using interrupt
14. Least Common Multiple
15. Greatest Common Divisor
16. Sum of first N natural numbers
17. Sum of Arithmetic Progression
18. Sum of an given array
19. Average of an array
20. String comparison

Interfacing with application boards

21. Digital I/O
22. Matrix keyboard
23. Seven segment displays
24. LCD Displays
25. Traffic light
26. 8 bit ADC
27. 8 bit DAC
28. Stepper motor control
29. DC motor control
30. Sending data through serial port of controller

SUBJECTS OF STUDY AND SCHEME OF EVALUATION**SEMESTER V**

Code	Subject	Periods Per Week			Evaluation (Marks)			
		Theory	Practical/Tutorial	Total	Theory	Practical	Internal	Total
EL501	Advanced Microprocessors	5		5	75		25	100
EL502	Industrial Electronics	5	1	6	75		25	100
EL503	Audio Video Systems	5	1	6	75		25	100
EL504	Computer Hardware & Networking	5	1	6	75		25	100
EL505	Industrial Electronics & PLC Lab		3	3		75	25	100
EL506	Electronics Drafting and Workshops		3	3		75	25	100
EL507	Computer Hardware and Networking Lab		3	3		75	25	100
	Project & Seminar		3	3				
	TOTAL	20	15	35	300	225	175	700

SUBJECT TITLE : ADVANCED MICROPROCESSORS
SUBJECT CODE : EL 501 /EC 501 / EI 501
PERIODS/WEEK : 6
PERIODS/SEMESTER : 80

TIME SCHEDULE

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PERIODS</u>
I	Intel 8086 Microprocessors Architecture	15
	Test – I	1
II	Assembler and Programming	15
	Test – II	1
III	80286 and 80386	15
	Test – III	1
IV	80486 and Pentium	15
	Test – IV	1
V	Advanced Microprocessors	15
	Test – V	1
	Total	80

OBJECTIVES

UNIT – I

- 4.3.0 Understand Intel 8086 microprocessors
- 4.3.1 Explain architecture of 8086
 - 4.3.2 Explain addressing modes of 8086
 - 4.3.3 Understand the instructions
 - 4.3.4 Explain how 20 bit physical address is generated
 - 4.3.5 Give the idea of pipelining
 - 4.3.6 Describe hardware design of 8086
 - 4.3.7 Describe memory bank
 - 4.3.8 Describe minimum mode configuration of 8086 & Explain timing diagrams
 - 4.3.9 Describe maximum mode configuration of 8086
 - 4.3.10 Compare 8086 & 8088

UNIT – II

- 2.1.0 Programming of 8086
 - 2.1.1 Discuss Different addressing modes of 8086
 - 2.1.2 Explain different instructions in 8086
 - 2.1.3 Explain different instruction types
- 2.2.0 Discuss Assembler
 - 2.2.1 Define an Assembler
 - 2.2.2 Define Assembler Directive
 - 2.2.3 DOS interrupt routine linker
 - 2.2.4 Locator and debugger
- 2.3.0 Give simple Programs

UNIT – III

- 3.1.0 Discuss 80286
 - 3.1.1 Discuss Features of 80286
 - 3.1.2 Explain Block Diagram
 - 3.1.3 Discuss about different modes of operations
- 3.2.0 Discuss about 80386 Architecture
 - 3.2.1 Explain its Block Diagram
 - 3.2.2 Discuss about cache memory and its need
 - 3.2.3 Discuss about Different modes of operations
 - 3.2.4 Discuss about memory organization in 80386
 - 3.2.5 Discuss about Paging and special registers
 - 3.2.6 Define a Co-Processor
 - 3.2.7 Discuss the need for a co-processor
 - 3.2.8 Define Clock doubling

UNIT – IV

- 4.1.0 Introduction to 80486
 - 4.1.1 Compare 80486SX and 80486DX
 - 4.1.1 Compare the Architecture of 80486 with 80386 (Explanation only)
 - 4.1.1 Discuss the overview of 80486 memory system
 - 4.1.1 Discuss Pentium
 - 4.1.1 Explain Architecture of Pentium Processor
 - 4.1.1 Study and compare P-II, P-III, and P-IV

UNIT – V

- 5.1.0 Understand advanced microprocessors
 - 5.1.1 Advanced Pentium processors – 32 bit/64 bit processors
 - 5.1.2 Compare RISC & CISC processor
 - 5.1.3 Concept of vector processing
 - 5.1.4 Super scalar architecture and its advantages.
 - 5.1.5 Discuss AMD64 processor & ITANIUM processor
 - 5.1.6 Introduce Hyper threading

CONTENT DETAILSUNIT – I

Introduction to Microprocessors - architecture of 8086 – pin details – segmentation of memory addressing modes – 20 bit physical address generation – hardware design – memory bank - Signal for byte and word operation – Queue register - concept of pipelining - minimum mode and maximum mode configuration – signals – timing diagrams in minimum mode
Comparison with 8088

UNIT – II

Addressing modes – Instruction set – Data Transfer instructions – Arithmetic instructions

Print manipulation instructions – string instructions – branch instructions – processor control instructions.

Assembler Directives – DOS interrupt routine linker – Locator and debugger.

Simple programs

UNIT – III

Block diagram of 80286 – Hardware features – modes of operations (in brief)

Block diagram of 80386, Hardware features Necessity for cache memory in 80386 system – 3 modes of operations (in brief) – Memory organization of 386 based system – Concept of Paging – Special Registers

Necessity of coprocessor – Clock doubling additional feature compared to 386

UNIT –IV

80486 – Introduction – Comparison between 486SX and 486DX

Compare architecture of 386 and 486 (explanation only)

80486 Memory System

Pentium Processor – architecture – Comparative study of the features of Pentium processors – P-II, P-III and P-IV processors.

UNIT – V

Advanced Processors – RISC, CISC, Vector Processor, Superscalar architecture

Features of ITANIUM, AMD 64 processors.

Introduction to Hyper threading

REFERENCE BOOKS

6. Microprocessors and Interfacing (Programming and Hardware) - Douglas V.Hall - TMH
7. Intel Microprocessors for engineers and scientists - Barry Brey, Prentice-Hall
8. Advanced Microprocessors and Microcontrollers - Nagoor Khani RBA Publications Chennai
9. Introduction to Microprocessors - B.RAM

SUBJECT TITLE : INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS
SUBJECT CODE : EL 502 / EI 502 /EP 502
PERIODS/WEEK : 6
PERIODS/SEMESTER : 80

TIME SCHEDULE

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PERIODS</u>
I	Power devices	15
	Test - I	1
II	Triggering & Commutation of SCR	15
	Test - II	1
III	AC and DC drives	14
	Test - III	1
IV	Industrial heating and other industrial applications	14
	Test - IV	1
V	Programming Logic Circuits	17
	Test - V	1
	Total	80

OBJECTIVES

UNIT – I

- 1.1.0 Understand the working and application of power devices
- 1.1.1 Define Power diode and explain the structure of it
 - 1.1.2 Explain the circuit diagram and V-I characteristics of the power diode
 - 1.1.3 State the power transistors and explain the structure, static characteristics and rating
 - 1.1.4 Describe power MOSFETS
 - 1.1.5 Explain with proper diagrams the structure, characteristics, transient behavior and rating
 - 1.1.6 Describe IGBTs. Mention the structural aspects of IGBTs
 - 1.1.7 Explain the working principle of IGBTs
 - 1.1.8 Explain with proper circuit diagrams I-V characteristics, switching characteristics
 - 1.1.9 Mention series and parallel operations
 - 1.1.10 Understand the working of thyristors in switching circuits
 - 1.1.11 Describe the structure and working principle of a Triac and the static characteristics
 - 1.1.12 Describe the structure and working principle of a Diac and the static characteristics
 - 1.1.13 Explain the protection methods of switching devices
 - 1.1.14 Explain the role of snubber circuits

UNIT – II

- 2.1.0 Understand the working and application of SCR in switching circuits
- 2.1.1 State the method of turn On (using 'R' triggering and R-C & UJT triggering)
 - 2.1.2 Explain various commutation techniques of SCR – brief description only

- 2.1.3 Understand the operation of single-phase half wave converter, full wave midpoint and bridge converters. Expression for output voltage
- 2.1.4 Understand the operation of three phase converter
- 2.1.5 Understand the working of thyristor AC switches (SCR & Triac)
- 2.1.6 Explain briefly the working of series switching control of ac loads, phase control with resistance load, the Triac light dimming circuit and phase continue with R-L loads.
- 2.1.7 Understand the principle of PWM
- 2.1.8 Explain single phase series, bridge inverter with relevant waveforms and mathematical expressions
- 2.1.9 To study switching sequence in bridge inverter, limiting waveforms
- 2.1.10 To study the working principle of three phase bridge inverter.

UNIT – III

- 3.1.0 Study single phase and three phase dual converters using waveforms
 - 3.1.1 Mention few application – 1- ϕ & 3 – ϕ dual converters
 - 3.1.2 Understand the principles and applications of cyclo converters
 - 3.1.3 State the Principle of choppers
 - 3.1.4 Describe step up and step down choppers
 - 3.1.5 Understand the working of Jone’s chopper with waveforms
 - 3.1.6 Study AC choppers
 - 3.1.7 Mention the applications of chopper
 - 3.1.8 Compare AC and DC drives
 - 3.1.9 State the requirements of variable speed drive
 - 3.1.10 Explain the speed control of DC drive
 - 3.1.11 Understand the methods of speed control of induction motors
 - 3.1.12 Describe variable voltage and variable frequency speed control
 - 3.1.13 Explain soft start of AC and DC motors

UNIT-IV

- 4.1.0 Understand Industrial Heating
 - 4.1.1 Understand different industrial heating techniques
 - 4.1.2 Describe electronic welding control system
 - 4.1.3 Explain time delay relay circuits
 - 4.1.4 Describe non destructive testing using ultrasonic transducer
 - 4.1.5 Describe cleaning using ultrasonic transducer
 - 4.1.6 Draw the circuit using Ultrasonic transducer to measure the depth
 - 4.1.7 Understand different types of power supply systems
 - 4.1.8 Understand Servo Controlled Voltage Stabilizer
 - 4.1.9 Compare different types of SMPS
 - 4.1.10 Draw the block diagram of UPS & explain
 - 4.1.11 Compare different types of UPS

UNIT – V

- 5.1.0 Study relay logic control, PLC based control, ladder diagram, facilities in PLC
 - 5.1.1 Understand the basic principles of PLC
 - 5.1.2 Understand PLC hardware
 - 5.1.3 Write Ladder program using bit instructions, timer instructions and counter instructions
 - 5.1.4 To know about sensors and actuators, different switches, relays, proximity switches, hall sensors, fibre optic sensor, and rotary encoder.

- 5.2.1 Apply inputs to PLC through graphic symbols and know the output status of PLC in the graphic symbols
- 5.2.2 Understand Protocols of RS 485 and field bus.

CONTENT DETAILS

UNIT – I:

Power Devices

Power diode, structure and VI characteristics

Power transistors – structure, static characteristics and ratings-power MOSFETs – structure, characteristics, transient behaviour, and ratings.

Thyristors – Principle of working, characteristics, specifications and ratings

IGBTs – structure, principal of working, VI- characteristics, switching characteristics, series and parallel operation.

TRIAC – structure, working, static characteristics

DIAC – structure, working, static characteristics

Protection devices – snubber circuits and pulse transformer

UNIT – II:

Triggering and Commutation Of SCR

Triggering of SCR - different methods of turn on – R triggering - RC triggering – pulse triggering – triggering using UJT relaxation oscillator

Commutation of SCRs - Line commutation and forced commutation - different method of forced commutation schemes CLASS A, B, C, D, E, F

Converters- Operation of single-phase half wave, full wave midpoint and bridge converters with resistive and inductive loads, expression for output voltage - Three phase converters

AC Controllers- Thyristor ac switches, series switching control of ac loads, phase control with resistance load- Triac light dimming circuit- phase control with R L loads.

Inverters – Pulse width modulation (PWM) – series and parallel inverter - Single-phase series inverter - single-phase bridge inverter (explanation with relevant wave forms and mathematical expressions).

Switching sequence in bridge inverter, timing waveforms- Three phase bridge inverters.

UNIT – III:

AC and DC drives

Dual converters -Single phase and three phase dual converters, principle and operation, waveforms, application.

Cyclo converter for single phase - applications

Choppers- Methods of output control, principle of step up and step down chopper, the Jone's chopper principle and working, waveforms AC chopper, application of choppers.

Definition of drives – comparison between AC and DC drive – Requirement of variable speed drive

Speed control of DC drives

Methods of speed control of induction motors – variable voltage and variable frequency

Soft start of AC and DC motors

UNIT – IV:**Industrial Heating and other industrial applications**

Industrial heating- types – comparison, Electronic welding control - Time delay relays using discrete components and IC Industrial applications of Ultrasonic – Non destructive testing – cleaning, depth measurement.

Power supplies – servo voltage stabilizer – types of SMPS – UPS – types – performance comparison – typical applications.

UNIT – V:**Programming Logic Circuits**

Relay logic control panel – PLC based control panel - Architecture of PLC

Programming software – Bit instructions – Timer/Counter instructions – Compare instructions – Move instructions – Math instructions – Program control instructions - Memory organization in PLC – analog inputs.

Sensors – Proximity switches – Reed Switches – Rotary encoders – Fibre optic sensors – Pneumatic switches and actuators

REFERENCE BOOKS

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Chapter 12 - Modern Control Technology, Components and Systems. | - KILIAN, II Edition, Thomson and Delmar |
| 2. Power Electronic systems Theory and Design | - Jai.P. Agrawal |
| 3. Industrial Electronics and Control | - Biswanath Paul |
| 4. Modern Power Electronics and AC Drives | - Bimal.K.Bose |
| 5. Power Electronics Principles and Applications | - Joseph Vithayathis |
| 6. Power Electronics Circuits, Devices and Applications | - M.H.Rashid |
| 7. Industrial Electronics and Control | - S.K.Bhattacharya, S.Chatterjee |
| 8. User manuals of PLC | |

SUBJECT TITLE : AUDIO VIDEO SYSTEMS
SUBJECT CODE : EL 503
PERIODS/WEEK : 6
PERIODS/ SEMESTER: 80

TIME SCHEDULE

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PERIODS</u>
I	Audio Systems	15
	Test	1
II	Introduction to TV	15
	Test	1
III	TV Receiver	15
	Test	1
IV	Color TV, Transmitter and Receiver	15
	Test	1
V	Satellite, Cable TV & Video Recording	15
	Test	1
	Total	80

OBJECTIVES

UNIT – I

- 1.1.0 Understand the characteristics of Sound: -
- 1.1.1 Define speech, music, noise
 - 1.1.2 Know the nature of sound, reflection, refraction, diffractions and absorption
- 1.2.0 Understand the Magnetic Recording of Sound: -
- 1.2.1 Explain the magnetic recording & reproduction of sound
 - 1.2.2 Explain the need of dc & ac biasing
 - 1.2.3 Comparison of dc & ac biasing
 - 1.2.4 Explain the concept of Dolby system
- 1.3.0 Understand the working principle of Hi-Fi stereo system
- 1.3.1 Know the concept of Hi-Fi & stereo
 - 1.3.2 Know the needs of base, treble, balance and loudness control in stereo amplifier
 - 1.3.3 Explain with a simple circuit of the above
- 1.4.0 Understand the compact disk player
- 1.4.1 Explain the optical pick-up system
 - 1.4.2 With a block diagram explain compact disk player
 - 1.4.3 Explain the recording of compact disk
 - 1.4.4 Know the audio CD & MP3 CD

UNIT – II

- 2.1.0 Understand the working of Monochrome T.V

- 2.1.1 State the basic elements of picture Transmission
 - 2.1.2 Explain sequential and interlaced scanning – Advantages of inter laced scanning
 - 2.1.3 Define line and frame freq – even and odd lines, aspect ratio
 - 2.1.4 Calculation of approx. BW in 625 line system
 - 2.1.5 Know the freq requirement of carrier wave – vestigial side band, the placement of sound and picture signals.
 - 2.1.6 State the need of blanking retrace pulses – synchronizing pulses and equalizing pulses
 - 2.1.7 Draw the composite video signal and explain
 - 2.1.8 State and compare positive and negative modulation
 - 2.1.9 Draw the block diagram of T.V transmitter and explain the function of each block
- 2.2.0 Monochrome T.V. Receiver and Power Supplies
- 2.2.1 Explain the T.V Receiver with Block diagram
 - 2.2.2 Explain with figure, the operation of picture tube

UNIT – III

- 3.1.0 Understand the Tuner, If Amplifier, Video detector, Video Amplifier
- 3.1.1 Explain the operation of TV tuner – mention the need of ATT, state the factors affecting tuner design
 - 3.1.2 Mention the functions of remote control.
 - 3.1.3 Explain the video IF stage
 - 3.1.4 Draw the video IF characteristic curve and explain
 - 3.1.5 Explain with basic circuit the operation of video detector with filter
 - 3.1.6 Know the importance of polarity of video signal
 - 3.1.7 Explain the concept AGC
 - 3.1.8 Illustrate the video amplifier requirements such as gain, band width, freq distortion, phase distortion, amplitude distortion
 - 3.1.9 Draw a typical video amplifier circuit & Explain
 - 3.1.10 Illustrate manual contrast control and brightness control
 - 3.1.11 State the need of dc reinsertion in video Amp.
- 3.2.0 Understand Sync Separator and Deflection Oscillator
- 3.2.1 Know about the vertical and horizontal Synchronization
 - 3.2.2 Explain Sync separator with block diagram
 - 3.2.3 Explain with basic circuit the operation of Sync separator
 - 3.2.4 Explain the operation of integrator and differentiate circuit
 - 3.2.5 Know about deflection oscillators
 - 3.2.6 Explain with a block diagram the operation of AFC in horizontal o/p stage
 - 3.2.7 Know about vertical output stage
 - 3.2.8 Explain EHT generation
- 3.3.0 Understand the working of TV sound section
- 3.3.1 Explain with block diagram the operation of sound section
 - 3.3.2 Know about FM detection
 - 3.3.3 Know about audio power amplifier

UNIT – IV

- 4.1.0 Understand the Basic principles of colour TV transmission
- 4.1.1 Know the fundamentals of vision, light, colour, basic colours and colour signals
 - 4.1.2 Define luminance, chrominance (hue & saturation)

- 4.1.3 State the meaning of compatibility
- 4.1.4 State the method of additive mixing and subtractive mixing of colours
- 4.1.5 Know about colour difference signal
- 4.1.6 State the significance of selecting R-Y and B-Y signal
- 4.2.0 Understand Different Colour TV systems and Picture Tubes
 - 4.2.1 State different colour TV systems
 - 4.2.2 Study encoder & decoder block diagrams of PAL T.V system
 - 4.2.3 Explain with figure construction and operation of PIC, Delta gun & Trinitron tubes
 - 4.2.4 Explain colour synchronization, Colour AFC, Colour killer, and various controls and adjustments of PAL-D colour receiver
- 4.3.0 Understand HDTV & Digital TV
 - 4.3.1 Comparison of HDTV with conventional TV regarding its resolution band width and transmission
 - 4.3.2 Know the basic idea about Digital TV & Plasma TV

UNIT – V

- 5.1.0 Understand the working of Satellite Receiver and Cable TV system
 - 5.1.1 Explain with block diagram the operation of satellite TV receiving system
 - 5.1.2 Understand the operation of parabolic reflector, feed horn, LNA, LNB & LNC
 - 5.1.3 Understand the block diagram of digital satellite receiver
 - 5.1.4 Know t\above CCTV, MATV, CATV systems
- 5.2.0 Understand the working of video recording and VCR
 - 5.2.1 Explain the need of Helical scanning rotating head and its speed
 - 5.2.2 Explain the VHS & U-matic formats
 - 5.2.3 Need of F.M. recording
 - 5.2.4 With a block diagram explain the working of an VCR (VHS), Drum & Capstan Servo system, Audio & Video processing
 - 5.2.5 Explain the transfer mechanism
 - 5.2.6 Explain the need of control track and control head
 - 5.2.7 Explain the need of tracking
- 5.3.0 Understand video processing in VCD, DVD
- 5.4.0 Discuss about MPEG compression format

CONTENT DETAILS

UNIT – I:

Audio Systems

Speech, Music and Noise – nature of Sound, Reflection, Refraction, Diffraction, Absorption – construction and working principles of various types of Microphones, Directivity, Sensitivity, Equalization, and Frequency response.

Sound recording and reproduction – Recording methods, Magnetic recording, DC & AC bias, Frequency response, speed, equalization and S/N ratio reproduction of sound, concept of Hi-fi, and stereo systems.

CD players – Optical Recorders, Block diagram and explanation of encoding and decoding the CD, Audio CD, MP3CD

UNIT – II:

Introduction to TV, Block Diagram, Picture Tube

Basic elements of picture transmission, working principle of TV Camera tube, the Scanning processes, Sequential and Interlaced scanning, calculation of approximate Band width, necessity of Blanking, Sync and equalizing pulses, Composite Video Signal, Positive and Negative Modulation, Vestigial Side Band, Block diagram of TV Transmitter.

Block diagram of TV Receiver, Picture Tube construction and operation

UNIT – III:**Tuner, IF Amplifier, Video Detector, Video Amplifier, Sync Separator, Deflection Oscillator**

RF Tuner – Channel selection- RF amplifier, Mixer operation, Video IF section – Trap circuit , VSB correction, Stagger Tuning, Video Detector circuits, inter carrier sound signal, polarity of video signal, video amplifier – gain, band width freq distortion, amplitude distortion DC – re insertion- AGC – keyed AGC, peak AGC, delayed AGC, Sync Separator – separation of Vertical Sync and Horizontal Sync from Composite Video Signal, Vertical Oscillator, Vertical Deflection Circuits, Horizontal Oscillator, AFC, horizontal deflection circuits –. Sound section, FM detector, TV Audio systems

UNIT – IV:

Colour TV Transmitter And Receiver

Fundamentals of vision, light and colour, basic colours, colour signals, luminance, chrominance, compatibility, additive mixing and subtractive mixing of colours –Colour TV camera- colour difference signals, construction and working principle of precision-in-line (PIL), Delta gun, Trinitron colour picture tubes.

Basic Colour TV systems – NTSC, SECAM and PAC system - Advantages and disadvantages of one over the other – PAL D-Coder-Frequency interleaving- PAL-D Colour TV Receiver – AFT-Colour encoder Colour killer - Colour controls and adjustments, HDTV- Digital TV.

UNIT – V:

Satellite And Cable TV & Video Recording

Block diagram of satellite TV receiving system – Antenna, LNA, LNB, FEC- Digital satellite receiver, CCTV, MATV, CATV systems. Video recording – VHS and U-matic formats, Helical scanning Handy CAM block diagram of VCR (VHS) and function of each block. Tape transport mechanism – Audio, control signals and video tracks – speed of tape and rotating head, drum and capstan drive system – Audio and video processing circuit, VCD, DVD, MPEG.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Audio and Video System | - Ajay Sharma |
| 2. Complete Guide to Compact Disk Player
Trouble-shooting and Repair | - John D Lenk |
| 3. Monochrome and Colour T.V | - Gulathai.R.R |
| 4. Audio and Video System | - Gupta |
| 5. Satellite TV and Cable TV System | - R.R.Gulathi |
| 6. Multimedia Sound & Video | - Jose'Lozans |
| 7. Consumer Electronics | - Bali, Pearson Education |

SUBJECT TITLE : COMPUTER HARDWARE AND NETWORKING
SUBJECT CODE : EL 504/EC504/BM504/EP504
PERIODS/WEEK : 6
PERIODS/ SEMESTER : 80

TIME SCHEDULE

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PERIODS</u>
I	Computer Peripherals	15
	Test - I	1
II	Mother Board	15
	Test - II	1
III	OS Basics	15
	Test - III	1
IV	Network basics and Internet	15
	Test - IV	1
V	Network components and Wireless LAN	15
	Test - V	1
	Total	80

OBJECTIVES

UNIT – I

- 1.1.0 Understand about different computer peripherals
- 1.1.1 Explain the working of floppy disk drive and data access
 - 1.1.2 Describe the working of hard disk and data access
 - 1.1.3 Know about CD-ROM and data access
 - 1.1.4 Understand the process of formatting
 - 1.1.5 Know the process of partitioning a hard disk
 - 1.1.6 Know about FDISK
 - 1.1.7 Study different voltages in SMPS and connector details
 - 1.1.8 Understand the working principle of PC Keyboard
 - 1.1.9 Know the working principle of Mouse and Infra red Mouse
 - 1.1.10 Explain the working of Dot matrix printer
 - 1.1.11 Describe the working principle of Inkjet printer
 - 1.1.12 With diagram, explain the working of Laser printer
 - 1.1.13 Study the different types of monitors
 - 1.1.13 Draw the VGA connector details
 - 1.1.14 Explain the working of SGA Monitor
 - 1.1.15 Explain the working of Flat LCD Monitor
 - 1.1.16 Study the multimedia accessories
 - 1.1.17 Explain the working of Scanner
 - 1.1.18 Brief JPEG and MPEG

- 1.1.19 Describe the Sound card and Video grabber card
- 1.1.20 Explain the working of Digital camera

UNIT – II

- 2.1.0 Understand mother board and its features
 - 2.1.1 Study the layout of components in the mother board
- 2.2.0 Understand the windows operating systems
 - 2.2.1 List the Power On Self Test activities
- 3.1.0 Understand the basics of computer networks
 - 3.1.1 Know the need for networking computers
- 3.2.0 Understand the basics of Local Area Network (LAN)
 - 3.2.1 List the advantages and disadvantages of Bus topology
- 3.3.0 Understand the basics of Internet
 - 3.3.1 Explain the connectivity of Internet

UNIT – IV

- 4.1.0 Understand the basics of Internet
 - 4.1.1 Draw the connectivity between one system to another system in internet
- 4.2.0 Know the Network components
 - 4.2.1 Explain the Ethernet wiring using Coaxial cable wiring
- 4.3.0 Know different connectivities in internet
 - 4.3.1 Explain the working of ISDN

UNIT – V

- 5.1.0 Understand Wireless LAN Technology
 - 5.1.1 State Wireless LAN applications
- 5.2.0 Understand 802.11 Wireless LAN standard
 - 5.2.1 State the IEEE 802 Protocol architecture
- 5.3.0 Understand Bluetooth technology
 - 5.3.1 Explain Bluetooth standard and Protocol architecture

CONTENT DETAILS

UNIT – I

SMPS – AT – ATX - Block Diagram – voltage measurements –
 Computer Peripherals–Keyboard – mouse – Other pointing Devices – Types – Working Principles
 Printers – DMP – Inkjet printers – Laser Printers – Working principles
 Monitors – VGA/SVGA/LCD–Constructional Details
 Multimedia accessories – scanner –speakers and microphones – Digital camera

UNIT – II

Mother board-layout – Chipset –North Bridge- South Bridge-Functions-Main memory – Sockets for processor – Expansion slots –power supply connectors- connectors for devices (serial, parallel, video, USB, FDD, HDD, and CD-ROM) – Flash memory-Cache Memory
 Add on Cards VGA/SVGA – AGP – Sound Card– TV tuner card
 Floppy disks– FDD-Formatting the Floppy – Hard disk – HDD – Clusters – Sectors –Types – IDE – SCSI – SATA – Partitioning the Hard Disk – NTFS – FAT – CD ROM – DVD-Drives

UNIT – III

System configuration – OS basics – POST – BIOS settings – Boot sector –Difference between FAT 16 and FAT 32 – Creating and editing AUTOEXEC.BAT and CONFIG.SYS – Windows registry – Initialization files (INI) – Installing Windows OS – Startup Disk – Control Panel – Using Device Manager – Tuning system performance
 Server and Client concepts
 Open source Operating systems
 Virus and Virus protection software

UNIT – IV

Need for networking – Need for a standard reference model – ISO OSI 7 layer reference model – Functions of each layer – Topologies – Mesh – Star – Bus – Ring – Tree – Hybrid - Comparison among different topologies
 Local Area Network-Overview – Multiple Access Techniques – CSMA / CD – Ethernet – Types – Token bus - IBM token ring
 Internet – Intranet – Extranet - Wide Area Network – Connecting LANs to WANs
 Need for Protocol – Definition – NETBEUI – TCP/IP – HTTP – FTP – PPP – SMTP-Overview
 Concept of internet – Internet Security – Cryptography – Encryption – Decryption – Digital Signature – Water Marking – Firewalls – Proxy Server
 Accessing Internet – Remote Access Server (RAS) – Dial up connections – ISDN connectivity – Leased line connectivity – Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) - Cable modems – Radio modems – VSAT – ATM concepts – FDDI concepts.
 Internet Applications – E – Mail –E-commerce – Web based Education – Virtual Private Network (VPN)

UNIT – V

Network components –MODEMS – NIC – Bridge – Hub – Switch – Cables (Types) – Connectors (Types)– Routers - Gateways – Repeaters
 Wireless LAN technology – Overview – Infrared LANs- Spread Spectrum LANs – Narrowband Microwave LANs
 Wireless LAN Standard – IEEE 802.11 Architecture and Services – IEEE 802.11 Medium Access Control – IEEE 802.11 Physical Layer
 Wireless Access Point – Wireless node (USB and PCI based) – Wi Fi

REFERENCE BOOKS

- Data Communication - Prakash C.Gupta
Data & Computer Communication - William Stallings
Wireless broad band networks - John R. Vacca
Wireless Communications - William Stallings – Pearson Education
And Networks
Computer Networks - Tanenbaum Andrew S
Peter Norton's complete guide to - Peter Norton, Micheal Desmond
PC Upgrades (2nd Edition)
Peter Norton's New Inside the PC - Peter Norton, Scott Clark

RS TECH

SUBJECT TITLE : INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS & PLC LAB
SUBJECT CODE : EL 505 / EI 505 / EP 505
PERIODS/WEEK : 3
PERIODS/SEMESTER : 48

CONTENT DETAILS

31. VI characteristics of SCR, Triac, and Diac
32. Single Phase control using resistance triggering circuit plot waveform. Across the load and SCR. Also find the maximum firing angle
33. Single-phase control using RC trigger circuit. Plot the waveform across the resistor load and SCR
34. Study the UJT trigger circuit. Plot the necessary waveform
35. Study of the phase control rectifier using SCR and load (resistive). Find the minimum and maximum values of firing angle.
36. TRIAC Firing Using DIAC
37. Study of DC motor speed control using SCR
38. Design and construct a time delay relay circuit
39. Design and construct an automatic street lamp
40. Set up an emergency lamp circuit using SCR
41. Set up a chopper and observe the waveform
42. Set up an inverter circuit using BJT and observe the waveform
43. Battery Charger circuit

PLC Programming

44. Study of PLC
45. Writing Direct On Line (DOL) starter program, compile it, download it to the PLC and executing the program by giving physical inputs
46. Stair case light
47. Counting pulses from a source and check for the pre determined value
48. Writing sample programs using jump
49. Writing sample programs using subroutine
50. Water level controller
51. Traffic light control
52. Conveyor control
53. Lift control

SUBJECT TITLE : ELECTRONICS DRAFTING&WORKSHOP
SUBJECT CODE : EL 506/EC506/EI 506
PERIODS/WEEK : 3
PERIODS/ SEMESTER : 48

CONTENT DETAILS

1. Familiarization of components
 - (a) Familiar with shape, size and dimension of various types of passive and active components
 - (b) Mountings of various components
 - (c) Draw the BIS symbols, codes and specification of active and passive components
 - (d) Draw the cabinet and front panel of electronic instruments in view of no. of various controls provision for fuses and heat dissipation ventilation

2. Drawing the circuit of
 - a) Regulated power supply
 - b) Single stage amplifier
 - c) R C phase shift oscillator
 - d) Astable multivibrator using transistor
 - e) Astable multivibrator using 555

3. Drawing the block diagram of
 - a) micro controller,
 - b) T V transmitter & receiver
 - c) A M receiver&F M receiver
 - d) Advanced micro processor
 - e) C R O

4. Preparation of PCB
 - (a) Drawing the circuit diagram of analog and digital circuit functions
 - (b) Layout and artwork procedure –
 - (c) Translating circuit schematic into layout
 - (d) Taping art work for single sided board
 - (e) Print and etch by screen printing wet film and dry film
 - (f) Drilling the board, surface preparation, PTH processing, solder mark testing the boards
 - (g) Cross sectioning the plated through holes
 - (h) Mounting/fixing procedure of components on PCB

5. Soldering and De-soldering Practice

Soldering Iron – specification and selection of Iron – soldering film and solder – simple soldering with tag boards and prepared PCB's – precaution in soldering with PCB's and IC's base – principle of wave soldering

6. PCB design and Practice using available/new computer soft ware

7. **Electrical wiring**
 - Exercises in house wiring
 - Exercises in Tube light internal wiring
 - Exercises in using switches and relays

8 Construction of simple projects

- a. Musical alarm
- b. Emergency lamp
- c. Moving display
- d. Audio amplifier
- e. Digital clock
Radio Receiver (A/M and F/M)

Note: Each student must submit the above said project along with Lab record.

RS TECH

SUBJECT NAME : COMPUTER HARDWARE AND NETWORKING LAB
SUBJECT CODE : EL 507/ EC 507/ BM 507/ EP 507
PERIODS / WEEK : 3
PERIODS /SEMESTER : 48

EXPERIMENTS

Study and Installation

1. Study of different parts of Computer System
2. Study of different parts of Mother Board
3. Study of various types of connectors
4. Draw the pin details of the various connectors
5. Disassemble the computer systems
6. Assemble the computer systems
7. Using the CMOS Setup
8. Partitioning and formatting the Hard disc
9. Installing the CD drive
10. Installing the OS
11. Installing the Office software
12. Installing the Printer, Mouse, Sound card
13. Using PC diagnostic tools
14. Installing the Scanner
15. Installing and using Antivirus software
16. Installation of Network card
17. Connecting Systems in Network to Switch
18. Connecting the systems in Peer to Peer Network
19. Installing Modem and connecting Internet
20. Installing Multiple Network cards
21. Preparing the UTP cable for cross and direct connections using crimping tool
22. Installing Domain Controller OS
23. Installing and practicing remote administration
24. Installing and configuring a Web server Apache, IIS (Internet Information Service) and Netscape Iplanet or Netscape Enterprise Server
25. Installing and configuring E-mail server
26. Installing and configuring E-mail client
27. Downloading and uploading files using FTP in DOS prompt and cute FTP in Windows
28. Installing and configuring Proxy Server using Winproxy or Wingate
29. Configuring Browser for Internet access using Proxy server
30. Installing and configuring Virtual Private Network (VPN) on Windows servers

Troubleshooting

Troubleshoot the following faults

1. Computer crashes
2. Computer operation is slow
3. Start up – Blank Screen
4. Start up – Not booting
5. Blank display after booting

6. Color and brightness problem in display
7. CMOS check sum errors
8. Registry problems
9. Unable to access floppy drive – Floppy drive related problems
10. Unable to access CD drive – CD drive related problems
11. Disk Boot failure – Hard disc related problems
12. IDE card problems
13. Software driver problems
14. Sound card problems
15. Fatal error problems
16. Script error problems
17. Typomatic errors – Keyboard problems
18. Mouse not detected – Mouse problems
19. Unable to take print out – Printer related problems
20. Unable to scan – Scanner related problems
21. System gets hanging after 5 minutes due to SMPS
22. IDE Port problem in Mother board
23. FDD Port problem in Mother board
24. PCI Slot problems
25. Network card errors
26. Unable to connect domain as well as client in Network
27. Using Network diagnostic software Ping, Netstat, Tracert, Route, Ipconfig and Winipcfg
28. Accessing Network resources using Net at command prompt

REFERENCE:

1. Trouble shooting your PC by M.David Stone and Alfred Poor –
2. Hardware Bible by Rosch
3. IBM PC and Clones by Govindarajulu
4. Enhanced guide to managing and maintaining your PC – Third Edition, Thomson
5. Peter Norton's New Inside the PC - Peter Norton, Scott Clark

SUBJECTS OF STUDY AND SCHEME OF EVALUATION**SEMESTER VI**

Code	Subject	Periods Per Week			Evaluation (Marks)			
		Theory	Practical/Tutorial	Total	Theory	Practical	Internal	Total
EL 601	Industrial Management & Entrepreneurship	5	1	6	75		25	100
EL602	Modern Communication Systems	5	1	6	75		25	100
EL603	Embedded Systems	5		5	75		25	100
EL604	Medical electronics	5	1	6	75		25	100
EL605	Embedded Systems Lab		3	3		75	25	100
EL606	VLSI Lab		3	3		75	25	100
EL607	Seminar Project Work		3 3	3 3		50	25 25	100
	TOTAL	20	15	35	300	200	200	700

SUBJECT TITLE : INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP
SUBJECT CODE : GE 601 (COMMON TO ALL)
PERIODS/WEEK : 6
PERIODS/ SEMESTER: 80

TIME SCHEDULE

UNIT	TOPIC	PERIODS
I	1.1 Principles of Management	8
	1.2 Human Resource Management	7
II	2.1 Quality Planning and Control	5
	2.2 ISO-9000 & Installation	5
	2.3 TQM and Organizational Excellence	6
	Test – I	1
III	3.1 Project Management PERT / CPM	5
	3.2 Marketing & Sales	3
	3.3 Wages & Incentives	4
	3.4 Material Requirement Planning (MRP)	4
IV	4.2 Operations Research and Applications	10
	4.3 Management by Objectives (MBO)	2
	4.4 Management Information System (MIS)	3
	Test – II	1
V	5.1 Industrial Psychology	3
	5.2 Entrepreneurship Development	4
	5.3 Industrial Safety	3
	5.4 Environmental Pollution & Control	5
	Test – V	1
Total		80

OBJECTIVES

UNIT – I

- 1.1.1** Understand the Principle of Management
 - 1.1.2 Explain the meaning and concepts of management
 - 1.1.3 Outline the characteristics of management
 - 1.1.4 Illustrate the development of management theory
 - 1.1.5 Illustrate the Taylor’s scientific management and contributions
 - 1.1.6 Illustrate Henry Fayol’s principles of management
 - 1.1.7 Compare the contributions of Taylor and Fayol
 - 1.1.8 State the functions of management
 - 1.1.9 Explain various administrative steps of each function
 - 1.1.10 Describe different types of ownership
 - 1.1.11 Explain different types of organization structure
 - 1.1.12 Explain the concept of Leadership, Motivation & communication.
- 1.2.0 Appreciate the functions of Human Resource Management
 - 1.2.1 Outline the importance of HRD
 - 1.2.2 Explain the process of man power planning
 - 1.2.3 Explain Job analysis, job evaluation, merit rating, performance appraisal
 - 1.2.4 Training & Methods of Training

UNIT – II

- 2.0 Understand quality planning & control
 - 2.1.1 Define quality
 - 2.1.2 List the dimensions of quality
 - 2.1.3 List the objectives of quality planning
 - 2.1.4 Describe various quality control measures in brief
 - 2.1.5 Explain quality assurance concept and definition
 - 2.1.6 Describe in brief the Three Prong Approach to Quality Planning
 - 2.1.7 Explain the need for quality management system
 - 2.1.8 Draw quality loop
- 2.2 Understand the elements of ISO 9000, its Installation and audit
 - 2.2.1 Describe the concept and role of ISO 9000
 - 2.2.2 List the elements of ISO 9000
 - 2.2.3 List the steps for installing quality system
 - 2.2.4 Explain different ways of quality audit
 - 2.2.5 Identify the agencies who give ISO certification
 - 2.2.6 Discuss the role of accreditation board
 - 2.2.7 Explain various stages of ISO 9000 implementation
 - 2.2.8 Describe briefly the benefits of becoming an ISO 9000 company
- 2.3 Understand the concept of TQM and Organizational Excellence
 - 2.3.1 Explain the concept of TQM
 - 2.3.2 Outline the ten “Manthras” of TQM

- 2.3.3 Discuss in brief the link between ISO 9000 and TQM with the help of TQM model
- 2.3.4 Draw the organizational structure of TQM
- 2.3.5 Explain the different techniques of TQM
- 2.3.6 Discuss the concepts and characteristics of Quality Circle
- 2.3.7 Discuss the brain storming technique used in quality circle for arriving at solutions
- 2.3.8 Explain the organizational excellence by TQM approach and through “SWOT” analysis
- 2.3.9 Write mission statement

UNIT – III

- 3.1.0 Apply the principles of CPM & PERT
 - 3.1.1 Outline the network technique
 - 3.1.2 List different applications of CPM & PERT
 - 3.1.3 Out line scope of PERT & CPM
 - 3.1.4 Define the terms used in CPM & PERT
 - 3.1.5 Explain the procedure for finding the critical path
 - 3.1.6 Compute the project duration, slack and critical path by using AON & AOA
 - 3.1.7 Distinguisah between CPM & PERT
 - 3.1.8 Defind the terms used in PERT
 - 3.1.9 Explain the procedure for pert
 - 3.1.10 Estimate activity time
 - 3.1.11 Compute the project duration slack and mark the critical path
 - 3.1.12 Solve the problems in PERT & CPM
- 3.2.0 Understand various steps in Marketing & Sales planning
 - 3.2.1. Define marketing
 - 3.2.2. List the objectives of marketing
 - 3.2.3. Outline the core marketing concepts with the help of block diagrams
 - 3.2.4. Discuss in brief the marketing mix, buying process and behaviour
 - 3.2.5. Outline the importance of sales of products and services
 - 3.2.6. List the functions of sales department
 - 3.2.7. Explain the steps in market planning, market segmentation
 - 3.2.8. Discuss the importance and functions of sales management
 - 3.2.9. Discuss sales planning
 - 3.2.10. Explain the market research and market information system
- 3.3.0 Understand the Principles of a good Wage Payment System
 - 3.3.1 Outline the importance of a good wage plan
 - 3.3.2 Define the different types of wages
 - 3.3.3 List the requirements of a good wage plan
 - 3.3.4 Define Incentives
 - 3.3.5 Identify financial, non financial and semi financial incentives
 - 3.3.6 Discuss different types of financial incentives plan
 - 3.3.7 Compute the wages under different incentive plans with examples
 - 3.3.8 Understand the concept of MRP
 - 3.3.9 Understand the application of MRP

UNIT – IV

- 4.1 Understand various methods in Operations Research and its application
- 4.1.4 Outline the concept of optimization
 - 4.1.5 Outline the scope of O.R
 - 4.1.6 List the phases and processes of O.R
 - 4.1.7 List the different methods of O.R.
 - 4.1.8 Explain Linear programming graphical method & analytical method
 - 4.1.9 Compute maximization of profit by linear programming - graphical method and analytical method (simple problems only)
 - 4.1.10 Compute minimization of total cost by Linear programming - graphical method and analytical method (simple problems only)
 - 4.1.11 Explain the transportation problem
 - 4.1.12 Compute the initial feasible solution by north west corner rule and Vogel approximation method (simple problems only)
 - 4.1.13 Explain the game theory
 - 4.1.14 Compute the saddle point of the game two – person – zero sum using maximize and minimize principle (simple problems only)
 - 4.1.15 Explain the queuing theory
 - 4.1.16 List information required for formulating a mathematical model
- 4.2 Understand the concept of Management By Objective (MBO)
- 4.2.4 Outline the nature and purpose of MBO
 - 4.2.5 Identify sequential MBO processes
 - 4.2.6 List the merits and demerits of MBO
 - 4.2.7 List the steps required for MBO
 - 4.3.5 List the guidelines for setting objectives for MBO
- 4.3 Appreciate Management Information System (MIS)
- 4.3.4 Define MIS
 - 4.3.5 Distinguish between data and information, data processing & MIS
 - 4.3.6 State the need for information
 - 4.3.7 Discuss the systems concept of management
 - 4.3.8 Discuss a firm and its environment
 - 4.3.9 List the objectives and inputs of an effective MIS
 - 4.3.10 Explain the integrated MIS
 - 4.3.11 List major functional and activity subsystems in MIS
 - 4.3.12 Describe MIS development (system development) with the help of a line diagram
 - 4.4.10 List applications of MIS

UNIT – V

- 5.1.0 Justify the concept of Industrial Psychology
- 5.1.1 Describe the meaning of Industrial Psychology
 - 5.1.2 Outline the importance of good working conditions and environment
 - 5.1.3 Explain the concept of Behavioural dynamics
 - 5.1.4 Distinguish the interpersonal behaviour and interpersonal needs
 - 5.1.5 Discuss the development of interpersonal relationship
 - 5.1.6 Describe the development of better qualities (personality traits)

5.2.0 Formulate the feasible project report to start a small scale industry

- 5.2.1 Explain the concept of entrepreneurship
- 5.2.2 Describe the profile of an entrepreneur
- 5.2.3 List the functions of an entrepreneur
- 5.2.4 List the risk taking qualities of an entrepreneur
- 5.2.5 Explain the concept of entrepreneurial development
- 5.2.6 List the different factors contributing to the failure of entrepreneurial ventures
- 5.2.7 Identify industrial support needed programs existing in India
- 5.2.8 State the concept of small scale and ancillary industrial undertaking
- 5.2.9 List the steps involved in starting small-scale industry
- 5.2.10 Describe the procedure of registration of SSI
- 5.2.11 Identify the net work of financial assistances given to SSI
- 5.2.12 Identify the different constituents of feasibility study
- 5.2.13 Prepare the feasibility report / project report

5.3.0 Recognize the features of Industrial Safety

- 5.3.1 Explain the importance and need for safety measures in industries
- 5.3.2 Define the meaning of the term – factory, accident, frequency rate, security rate, accident pronnes, unsafe acts, unsafe conditions, job safety analysis, plant safety inspections
- 5.3.3 Identify the various accident factors, mechanical factors, environmental factors, personal factors
- 5.3.4 Discuss the 4 E's of accident prevention technique
- 5.3.5 List the precautions to be observed while working in an hazardous environment
- 5.3.6 Explain briefly the artificial respiration methods

5.4.0 Recognize the causes of environmental pollution and steps to be taken to control the pollution

- 5.4.1 Define the terms Ecology and Ecosystem
- 5.4.2 Explain the impact of industrial development on environment
- 5.4.3 Explain the causes and effects of air and water pollution on plant, animal life and materials
- 5.4.4 Identify the characteristics of industrial and municipal waste
- 5.4.5 Outline the various treatment processes
- 5.4.6 Identify the sources of air pollutants
- 5.4.7 State the effects of air pollution
- 5.4.8 Outline the methods of prevention and control of air pollution
- 5.4.9 Explain the term solid waste management
- 5.4.10 List the salient features of environmental pollution control legislation
- 5.4.11 State the functions of pollution control board
- 5.4.12 Define NOISE
- 5.4.13 Identify the causes of noise pollution
- 5.4.14 Explain the various methods of noise control

CONTENT DETAILS

UNIT – 1

Principles of management

Introduction – meaning of management: - Management as an art of getting things done, management as a process, management as an activity, management as a discipline, management as a group or body of individuals –

Characteristics of management: - Management as a science, as an art, as a science as well as an art, as a profession (Brief description only)

Management and administration – Development of management theory: - Taylor’s scientific management, contributions of F.W. Taylor, Henry Fayols principles of management (Brief description), compare F.W. Taylor & Henry Fayol’s contributions

Functions of management: -

- 1 Planning: - concept, steps in planning
- 2 Organizing: - concept and process steps, steps in organizing
- 3 Staffing: - concept, list functions of staffing
- 4 Directing: - concept, list the elements of directing
- 5 Controlling: - Concept, list the steps in controlling process
- 6 Decision making: - concept, steps in decision making, scientific approach to decision making

Different types of ownership: - Sole proprietorship, partnership, private Ltd., company, public Ltd., company, co-operative society (brief description only)

Organizational structure: - Definition of organization, different types of organizational structure: - line, functional, line & staff organization (brief description with advantages & disadvantages)

Leadership - Define leadership, different types of leadership, qualities of a good leader

Motivation - characteristic of motivation, importance, Marlow s need hierarchy theory, Techniques of motivation

Communication – Types of communication, Barriers in communication.

Human Resource Management

Concept of HR Management – Development of HR Management – Components of HRD – Job analysis – Job description – Job specification

Manpower planning – Requirements of manpower planning – Factors affecting the manpower planning – Job evaluation – Steps required for job evaluation – Methods for job evaluation – Merit rating – objectives and methods – performance appraisal.

Training – Importance of training – Methods of training – advantages of training (Brief description only)

UNIT - II

1. Quality Planning and Control

Definitions of quality, Requirements of quality, list objectives of quality planning – quality control: - operator’s quality control, inspectors quality control, Managers quality control, total quality control.

Quality Assurance: - Concept, definition, responsibility of quality assurance department, planning for quality assurance – three prong approach to quality planning: - (1) Product planning (2) Managerial & Operational planning (3) Documentation. Quality management system, quality loop.

2 ISO 9000 & Installation

Concept and role of ISO 9000, what is ISO 9000, whom does it help, elements of ISO 9000, steps for installation of quality system - preparatory step, implementation step, registration & certification step. Quality Audit - objectives, types of audits: - Adequacy audit, compliance audit, system audit, product audit, first party audit, second party audit, third party audit. Steps required to apply for ISO – 9000 Registration. Benefits of becoming an ISO 9000 company.

3 Understand the concept of TQM and Organizational Excellence

Concept, ten mantras of TQM, the link between ISO 9000 and TQM with the help of TQM Model – organization of TQM. Techniques of TQM - PDCA, Total Employee Involvement (TEI), POKA – YOKA – Failure proofing, JIT manufacturing.

4 Quality Circles –

concept, characteristics, Brain storming method for solving Q.C. Problems. Organizational excellence through TQM - List the strength, weakness, opportunity and threat (SWOT analysis) of an organization by an example and analyse the current status – mission statement.

UNIT – III

1. Management Techniques – CPM & PERT

Introduction to Network analysis, application of CPM & PERT, scope of CPM & PERT commonly used terms in CPM: - Operation, pre-operation, post operation, concurrent operation, earliest finish time (EFT), latest finish time (LFT), Critical activities, critical path, EVENT, SLACK or FLOAT, Dummy activity, - procedure for CPM, problems on CPM, projects duration, slack, mark critical path (by AOA and AON method).

PERT - comparison between CPM & PERT, procedure for PERT, Estimation of activity time, commonly used terms in PERT, Event, Activity, successor Event, Predecessor event, Earliest Expected Time, Latest allowable time, slack – problems in PERT.

2. Marketing & Sales

Marketing - introduction, definitions, objectives, core concepts: - block diagram, distinguish between marketing and sales, marketing MIX. Buying process & behaviour of consumer, steps in market planning – market segmentation

Sales - importance of sales, functions of sales management, market research, market information system.

Forecasting related to marketing and sales

3. The Principles of a good wage payment system

Importance of good wage plan, types of wages - nominal, real, living, fair, minimum wages – requirement of a good wage payment system.

Incentives - definitions, types of incentive plan for direct workers - non financial and semi financial incentives – financial incentive plans - straight piece rate system, straight piece rate with guaranteed minimum wage, differential piece rate system, Halsey plan, Rowan plan, Gantt (simple illustrative problems)

4 Material requirement planning (MRP)

MRP objectives & functions – Terminology – MRP systems – MRP outputs – Management information from MRP – Lot sizing considerations – Examples – applications – introduction to MRP – II - Just in time (JIT). (Brief description only)

UNIT – IV

1. Operations Research & Application

Concepts of OR, scope of OR, phases and process of OR, methods of OR -

Linear programming: - a) graphical & analytical method b) transportation method, North west corner rule, Vogel approximation method, Waiting line or Queuing theory, Game theory, Linear programming: - concepts, formulation of LPP, Do problems on maximization of profit, minimum of total cost (by graphical & analytical method)

Transportation problem: - meaning, compute the initial feasible solution by northwest corner rule & Vogel approximation method (simple problems)

2 Game theory: - concept, two-persons zero sum game, the maxi-min- mini-max principle –optimal strategy, saddle point, example problems to compute saddle point – waiting line or queuing theory - concept, the information required for formulating a mathematical model (simple problems)

3. Management by objectives (MBO)

Concepts & definition, contents of MBO, sequence of MBO process with blockdiagram, steps required for MBO, guidelines for setting objectives

4. Management Information Systems (MIS)

Definition of MIS, Data, Information, management, systems concepts of management, a firm and its environment, objectives, contents of MIS, need for information, integrated MIS, functional and activity subsystems, MIS development - line diagram, application of MIS - inventory management, Human resource management, personal decision making.

UNIT – V

1. Industrial Psychology

Meaning, importance of good working conditions and environment: - physical working conditions, psychological working conditions, working conditions related to time, related to social situation. Behavioural dynamics: - self concept and self understanding, inter personal needs, developing interpersonal relationship: - framing first impression, developing mutual expectations, honouring psychological contracts, developing trust & influence, projecting positive qualities and hiding negative points – developing better behaviour and qualities a TQM approach: - conducting ‘SWOT’ analysis for self understanding, prepare incremental projects to reduce weakness and threats - mission statement

2. Small Scale Industries – Entrepreneur

List steps required to start small scale industry, procedure for registration (provisional and permanent registration) – sources of financial assistance, govt., assistance for development of SSI, preparation of project report, Tax: - an overview of income tax – excise duty, sales tax – procedure to be followed for sales tax

3. Industrial Safety

Define Accident, Frequency rate, severity rate, and accident proneness.

List the causes of accidents: - Mechanical, Environmental, personnel factors accident prevention techniques – 4 E’S of Accident prevention technique

5 Environmental Pollution and control

Ecology and Eco system

Impact of industrial development on environment

Causes and effects of air and water pollution on plant, animal life and material

Characteristics of industrial and municipal waste

Treatment processes:- Primary, secondary and tertiary

Sources of air pollutants on human beings

Effects of air pollutants on human beings

Prevention and control of air pollution

Solid waste management

Environment pollution control legislation and functions of pollution control boards

Causes of noise pollution and its control

Special Instruction to Question Setters

All units should be given equal weightage of marks

Problems from wage plan, CPM-PERT, and OR should be included in every question paper in order to measure the application capability of students

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Industrial Engineering & production management – Martand.T.Telsang S.chand & company
2. Industrial Engineering & Management - O. P. Khanna
3. Operations Research - Premkumar Guptha, D.S. Hira
4. TQM - Productivity Council
5. ISO - Tapan.P.Bagachi
6. Entrepreneurship Development - Jagmer Singh Saihi
7. Industrial Management & Engineering Economics - Banga & Sharma
8. TQM - B. S

SUBJECT TITLE : MODERN COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS
SUBJECT CODE : EL 602/EP602
PERIODS/WEEK : 6
PERIODS/ SEMESTER : 80

TIME SCHEDULE

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PERIODS</u>
I	Telephone switching	16
	Test - I	1
II	Microwave & Satellite Communication	14
	Test - II	1
III	Fiber Optic Communication System	15
	Test - III	1
IV	Mobile Communication System	15
	Test - IV	1
V	Basics of Digital Signal Processing	15
	Test - V	1
	Total	80

OBJECTIVES

UNIT – I

- 1.1.0 Understand the concept Telephone Switching
- 1.1.1 Discuss concept of switching
 - 1.1.2 Discuss types of exchanges
 - 1.1.3 Understand network configuration
 - 1.1.4 State the processing digitizing a Tele communication net work
 - 1.1.5 Understand time division switching
 - 1.1.6 Understand time division telephone system
 - 1.2.1 Understand central office
 - 1.2.2 Understand line interface unit
 - 1.2.3 Discuss in detail Remote switching module
 - 1.2.4 Discuss central office switch Architecture
 - 1.2.5 Discuss software layers
 - 1.2.6 Understand control signaling & dialing
 - 1.2.7 Understand pulse dialing and tone dialing
 - 1.3.1 Understand PBX switching & Computerized switching systems
 - 1.3.2 Discuss functions PBX
 - 1.3.3 Understand ISDN compatible PBX
 - 1.3.4 Understand digital PBX
 - 1.3.5 Discuss EPABX
 - 1.3.6 Discuss internet telephony
 - 1.4.1 Understand the working of Telephone handsets
 - 1.4.2 Understand the working of Cordless phone

UNIT – II

- 2.1.0 Understand Microwave Communication
- 2.1.1 Describe working klystron with a diagram

- 2.1.2 Explain the working of TWT with a neat sketch
- 2.1.3 Explain the working of Reflex Klystron with a neat sketch
- 2.1.4 Describe working of a Gunn diode
- 2.1.5 Describe working tunnel diode
- 2.1.6 Explain the function wave guides
- 2.1.7 Explain the working principles of Horn Antenna
- 2.1.8 Describe the function of Microwave transmitter
- 2.1.9 Describe the function of a Microwave receiver
- 2.1.10 Explain a micro wave link repeater

UNIT – III

- 3.1.0 Understand Satellite Communication
 - 3.1.1 Describe satellite frequencies
 - 3.1.2 Give an over view of satellite communication
 - 3.1.3 Explain TDMA
 - 3.1.4 Explain FDMA
 - 3.1.5 Explain CDMA
 - 3.1.6 Describe communication satellite orbit
 - 3.1.7 Explain station keeping
 - 3.1.8 Define path loss
 - 3.1.9 Explain passive and active satellites
 - 3.1.10 Give concepts of Geo stationary satellite
 - 3.1.11 Give details of various equipments used in satellite Earth station
 - 3.1.12 Describe Dish antenna reception
 - 3.1.13 Describe a satellite digital receiver
 - 3.1.14 Explain VSAT
 - 3.1.15 Give applications of satellite (G&S & GPS)
 - 3.1.16 Give a list of important satellites

UNIT – IV

- 4.1.0 Understand Fiber Optic communication
 - 4.1.1 Give block diagram of fiber optic communication system
 - 4.1.2 Give advantages of fiber optic communication
 - 4.1.3 Explain acceptance angle
 - 4.1.4 Explain numerical aperture
 - 4.1.5 Give comparison between single mode and multimode fibers
 - 4.1.6 Describe graded index fiber
 - 4.1.7 Explain cable losses
 - 4.1.8 Describe LED
 - 4.1.9 Describe Lasers
 - 4.1.10 Explain the working of PIN diodes, used in fiber optics
 - 4.1.11 Explain avalanche diodes used in fiber optics
 - 4.1.12 Give application of fiber optics in data communication

UNIT – V

- 5.1.0 Understand Mobile Communications
 - 5.1.1 Know the principle of cellular network
 - 5.1.2 Explain the operation of cellular system
 - 5.1.3 Explain power control methods
 - 5.1.4 Describe the GSM network architecture
 - 5.1.5 State GSM standards
 - 5.1.6 Understand CDMA technology
 - 5.1.7 Explain the DECT operation.
 - 5.1.8 Describe the operation of mobile IP
 - 5.1.9 Know WAP & WML
 - 5.1.10 Know the hardware accessories for Wireless LAN

5.1.11 Know the use of Laptop computer and PDA

5.1.12 Know the concept of Blue tooth

CONTENT DETAILS

UNIT - I:

Telephone Switching

Concept of switching - functions of a switching office- types of telephone exchanges - network configuration- process of digitizing a telecommunication network - time division switching - time division telephone system – switching unit – space division switch central office line interface unit – remote switching module - central office switch Architecture – software layer

Control signaling – dialing – pulse & tone – signaling - PBX switching – computerized switching system, functions of PBX, ISDN – Digital PBX, EPABX– Internet Telephony – Call centre

Telephone handset - Cordless phone

UNIT – II:

Microwave Communication

Microwave tubes and circuits – Klystron – TWT, Reflex Klystron - Microwave devices – Gunn diode, Tunnel diode, wave guides, Horn Antennas

Microwave transmitter and Receiver – Microwave link and repeaters

UNIT – III

Satellite Communication

Satellite communication – Introduction, satellite frequencies – up link and down link – transponder – modulation – TDMA, FDMA, CDMA, Communication satellite orbit – station keeping, transmission path and path loss – passive and active satellites – concepts of Geo stationary synchronous satellite – Earth station – Direct reception from satellite by low power transmitter station – Dish antenna – reception – satellite digital receiver. VSAT for Data communication - land survey satellite – GIS and GPS applications – Important satellites

UNIT – IV

Fiber Optical Communications System

Fiber optic system – Block diagram, advantages – optical fibers – wave guides, refraction, acceptance angle, numerical aperture – single mode Vs multimode – grade index fiber – pulse dispersion – cable construction, cable losses – connectors – splices – connector assembly high sources – LED, LASERs – Light detectors – PIN diodes – Avalanche diodes – systems components – application in data communication.

UNIT – V

Mobile Communication

Principles of cellular networks -Operations of cellular systems-Power control-Global system for Mobile communication (GSM)- CDMA- Cordless systems- Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunication (DECT)- Wireless Local Loop (WLL)- Mobile IP- WAP- WML.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Electronic Communication | – Roody & Coolen |
| 2. | Electronic communication systems | – John Kennedy |
| 3. | Electronic communication | – Robert. J. Schoenbeck, 2 nd Edition – 2002 |
| 4. | Electronic Communication system | – Roy Blake 2 nd Edition, Thomson & Delmar |
| 5. | Introductory digital signal processing
With computer applications | - Paul A. Lynn, Wolfgang Fuerst |
| 6. | Data & Computer Communication | - William Stallings, |

SUBJECT TITLE : EMBEDDED SYSTEMS
SUBJECT CODE : EL603/EC603
PERIODS/WEEK : 6
PERIODS/SEMESTER : 80

TIME SCHEDULE

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PERIODS</u>
I	Introduction to PIC Architecture	15
	Test - I	1
II	PIC Instructions	15
	Test - II	1
III	Advanced Features	15
	Test - III	1
IV	Introduction to Embedded Systems	15
	Test - IV	1
V	Architecture of Embedded Operating Systems	15
	Test - V	1
	Total	96

OBJECTIVES

UNIT – I

Introduction to PIC architecture

- 1.2.0 Discuss PIC
 - 1.1.14 Discuss PIC series of controllers
 - 1.1.15 General features of PIC, and compare 16 C 6X/7X family
 - 1.1.16 Discuss architecture of PIC 16C6X / 7X
 - 1.1.17 Discuss pin details, memory organization, program/data
 - 1.1.18 Define SFR, CPU Registers etc

UNIT – II

Programming of PIC

- 2.2.0 Discuss addressing modes
 - 2.2.1 Direct addressing
 - 2.2.2 Indirect Addressing
- 2.2.0. Discuss instruction set
 - 2.2.2 Byte level instructions
 - 2.2.3 Bit level instructions
 - 2.2.4 Literal and Control instructions
- 2.3.0 Explain different types of instructions
 - 2.3.1 Arithmetic instructions
 - 2.3.2 Logical instructions

- 2.3.3 Increment/Decrement Instructions
- 2.3.4 Data Transfer, Clear, Rotate Instructions
- 2.3.5 Branch and miscellaneous instructions

UNIT –III

Built in advanced features of PIC 16F6X / 7X

- 3.1.0 Discuss various Timer functions
 - 3.1.1 List available built in timers – Timer 0, Timer 1, Timer 2
 - 3.1.2 Discuss Timer 1 modes – Compare and Capture Modes
 - 3.1.3 Discuss about Timer 2 mode – PWM mode
- 3.2.0 Discuss about Synchronous Serial Port modes
 - 3.2.1 List SSP modes – Serial Peripheral Interface and Inter Integrated Circuit
 - 3.2.2 Briefly explain different modes in Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)
- 3.3.0 Discuss about built in USART
 - 3.3.1 Explain Transmit mode
 - 3.3.2 Explain Receiver Mode
 - 3.3.3 Mention various registers in connection with USART
- 3.4.0 Discuss about Analog to Digital converter
- 3.5.0 Discuss other special features
 - 3.5.1 Configuration Word
 - 3.5.2 Oscillator types
 - 3.5.3 Reset Types
 - 3.5.4 Interrupts
 - 3.5.5 Watch Dog Timer
 - 3.5.6 Power Down or SLEEP Mode
 - 3.5.7 Serial Programming

UNIT –IV

Introduction to Embedded System

- 4.4.0 Define an embedded System
 - 4.4.1 Discuss about different application area
 - 4.4.2 Mention different categories of embedded systems, like Stand alone, Real Time, Networked and Mobile
- 4.5.0 Know the specialties of an Embedded System compared to desktop, workstations and mainframes
 - 4.5.1 Reliability
 - 4.5.2 Performance
 - 4.5.3 Power Consumption
 - 4.5.4 Cost
 - 4.5.5 Size
 - 4.5.6 Limited User Interface
 - 4.5.7 Software Up-gradation capability
 - 4.5.8 Processor Power
 - 4.5.9 Memory

- 4.5.10 Operating Systems
- 4.5.11 Communication capabilities / Network capabilities
- 4.6.0 Discuss a general architecture of an embedded system – block diagram
- 4.7.0 Discuss different Hardware development Platforms
 - 4.7.1 Explain 89C51 Based Development Board
 - 4.4.1.1 Features
 - 4.4.1.2 Hardware description (Block Diagram)
 - 4.4.1.3 Different components
 - 4.4.2 Explain AVR ATmega 128 Microcontroller based Development Board
 - 4.4.2.1 Features
 - 4.4.2.2 Hardware Description
 - 4.4.2.3 Description of AVR ATmega 128 Microcontroller
 - 4.4.2.4 Components
 - 4.4.3 Explain Intel StrongARM microprocessor based development Board
 - 4.4.3.1 Features of StrongARM Processor
 - 4.4.3.2 Discuss Prayog
 - 4.4.3.3 Features of Prayog, Block diagram and Components
 - 4.4.3.4 Applications on ARM platform

UNIT – V

Architecture of an Embedded Operating System

- 5.3.0 Different activities of embedded system operating system
 - 5.3.1 Discuss various activities of an embedded OS like , Task, Task Scheduling , Context Switching , Mutual Exclusions, Inter task communications, Memory Management and Timer services (Brief explanations only)
- 5.4.0 Embedded System OS architecture
 - 5.2.2 Discuss a general architecture of an embedded OS
 - 5.2.3 Discuss the role of Kernel in embedded OS
 - 5.2.4 Explain how Device Manager interface different applications with hardware
 - 5.2.5 Discuss the duties of Network Communication Software in an embedded OS
 - 5.2.6 Discuss about library and its use in an embedded OS
 - 5.2.7 Discuss about file systems in an embedded OS
- 5.5.0 Introduce different categories of embedded OS and give examples for each
 - 5.3.2 Non-Real Time OS
 - 5.3.3 Real-Time OS
 - 5.3.4 Mobile/Handheld OS

CONTENT DETAILS

UNIT – I

Introduction to PIC, Features, Compare 16C 6X / 7X family members – Architecture of PIC 16F74A – Block Diagram – Features of 16F74A – Pin configuration – Memory Organization – Program Memory – Data Memory – Define SFR – CPU Registers

UNIT – II

Addressing modes – Direct Addressing – Indirect Addressing – Instruction Set – Byte Oriented – Bit Oriented – Literal and Control Instructions – Arithmetic – Logical – Increment/decrement – Data transfer – Clear instructions – Rotate instructions – Branch (Conditional & unconditional) – and Miscellaneous Instructions – Simple programs

UNIT – III

Built in advanced features of 16C 6X / 7X PIC – Timers – Features of Timer 0– Timer 1 and Timer2 – Timer1-Compare mode-Capture Mode – Timer2-PWM Mode
Synchronous Serial Port (SSP) – Modes in SSP module-Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) and Inter Integrated Circuit (IIC) – SPI module modes
USART – Transmitter mode – Receiver mode – Registers
Analog to Digital Converter – Features – Special feature – Configuration word – Oscillator configuration – Reset types – Interrupts – Watch Dog Timer – Power Down Mode and In – Circuit Serial Programming

UNIT – IV

Introduction to Embedded systems – Application Areas – Categories of embedded systems – Specialties of Embedded Systems – Architecture of Embedded System (Block Diagram)
Hardware Platforms: Types of Hardware Platforms – Single Board Computers, PC add-on Cards and Custom-Built Platforms
Custom-Built Platforms –
89c51 microcontroller based development board – Feature of 89c51 – Development board Features – Hardware Description and Components
AtmelAVR ATmega128 microcontroller based development board–Feature of AVR ATmega128 – Development board Features – Hardware Description and Components
Intel StrongARM processor based development board–Feature of StrongARM – Development board -PRAYOG– PRAYOG block diagram – components applications on ARM Platforms

UNIT – V

Architecture of Embedded Operating System – Activities of embedded OS – Tasks – Task Scheduling – Context Switching – Mutual Exclusion – Inter Task Communications – Memory Management – Timer Services
Embedded OS – block diagram–Embedded OS Parts – Kernal – Device Manager – Networking Protocol Software – Libraries and File Systems
Categories of Embedded System OS – Non Real Time OS – Real Time OS – Mobile and Hand held OS – Examples for each category

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Micro Controller based System Design - P.S. Manoharan & P.S. Kannan (Sci Tech)
2. Embedded/ Real Time Systems – Dr. K.V.K.K. Prasad (Dreamtech)
Concept, Design & Programming.
The Ultimate Reference

SUBJECT TITLE : MEDICAL ELECTRONICS
SUBJECT CODE : EL 604
PERIODS/WEEK : 6
PERIODS/ SEMESTER : 80

TIME SCHEDULE

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PERIODS</u>
I	Bioelectric Potentials & Transducers	15
	Test	1
II	Diagnostic Medical Instruments	15
	Test	1
III	Therapeutic and Analytical Instruments	15
	Test	1
IV	Imaging Systems & Bio telemetry	15
	Test	1
V	Safety Precautions & Computer applications in Medical Field	15
	Test	1
	Total	80

OBJECTIVES

UNIT – I

1.1.0 Bioelectric Potentials

- 1.1.1 Explain resting and action potentials. Sodium pump and transmission of impulses. Describe the wave forms
- 1.1.2 Explain different types the different types of electrodes used for ECG, EEG and EMG.

1.2.0 Understand the working of different physiological transducers

- 1.2.1 List the different types of pressure transducers used in biomedical instruments
- 1.2.2 Describe with sketches, the working principle of variable capacitance pressure transducers, LVDT, Bonded and un bonded strain gauges
- 1.2.3 Describe the working principle of thermo couple and thermistors used in Biomedical measurement
- 1.2.4 List the selection procedure
- 1.2.5 Explain the working principle of optical fiber temperature sensors
- 1.2.6 State the working principle of photo electric pulse transducers
- 1.2.7 State the principle of piezo-electric arterial pulse receptor
- 1.2.8 Explain the working principle of strain gauge type respiration sensor.

UNIT – II

- 2.1.0 Draw the diagram and explain electrical activity heart
- 2.1.1 Explain the significance of ECG wave form,
- 2.1.2 Lead system of ECG
- 2.1.3 ECG block diagram explanation
- 2.1.4 Explain the bio-electrical potentials associated with muscle activity,
- 2.1.5 EMG Block diagram explanation
- 2.1.6 Explain the electrical activity of Brain.
- 2.1.7 Indicate the different frequency regions & Lead system
- 2.1.8 EEG Block diagram explanation

- 2.2.0 Diagnostic Medical Equipments
- 2.2.1 Draw the building Blocks of an electro cardio graph (ECG)
- 2.2.2 Compare the bipolar and unipolar leads
- 2.2.3 Specify the importance of placement of electrodes while monitoring ECG waveforms
- 2.2.4 Draw the electrocardiogram indicate its amplitude and duration and state their importance
- 2.2.5 List the application of ECG
- 2.2.6 List the types of electrodes used and their arrangement while monitoring EEG
- 2.2.7 Explain with Block diagram, the working principle of an EEG machine
- 2.2.8 Classify the EEG frequency bands
- 2.2.9 Draw the block diagram set up for EMG recording
- 2.2.10 Identify the frequency and amplitude EMG

UNIT – III**3.1.0 Understand the different types of therapeutic instruments**

- 3.1.1 State the need of pacemakers
- 3.1.2 Classify different types of pacemakers
- 3.1.3 Compare the advantages of implantable pacemakers over external pacemakers
- 3.1.4 Draw the block diagram of a ventricular synchronous demand pacemaker and explain its operation
- 3.1.5 State the need of defibrillators
- 3.1.6 Compare ac defibrillators and dc defibrillators
- 3.1.7 Explain the functions of dialysis machine
- 3.1.8 List different types of hemodialysis machine
- 3.1.9 State the working principle of a portable Hemo-dialysis machine with a diagram
- 3.1.10 State the use respirators
- 3.1.11 Explain the classification of respirators according to pressure cycling and volume cycling
- 3.1.12 Explain & List the different types of diathermy equipments
- 3.1.13 Draw the methods of applying electrodes in short wave diathermy treatment
- 3.1.14 List the advantages and disadvantages of short wave diathermy treatment
- 3.1.15 Draw the schematic diagram of microwave diathermy unit and explain its working

3.2.0 Understand the functions of different types of analytical instruments

- 3.2.1 State the necessity of blood cell counting
- 3.2.2 List the different methods of blood cell counting
- 3.2.3 Explain blood gas analyzer

UNIT – IV**4.1.0 Understand the methods of producing X-rays**

- 4.1.1 Describe the construction and operation of an X-ray machine with a block diagram
- 4.1.2 Describe the working principle of CAT Scanner
- 4.1.3 Explain the working principle of an ultrasonic imaging system
- 4.1.4 Explain the working principle of nuclear magnetic resonance imaging system

4.2.0 Bio telemetry

- 4.2.1 State the need of Bio telemetry
- 4.2.2 Draw the bio telemetry system block diagram and explain
- 4.2.3 State the application of Bio telemetry system with example

UNIT – V**5.1.0 Patients safety**

- 5.1.1 list the effect of electricity ,electromagnetic radiation & magnetism in the Human body
- 5.1.2 State the precautions to be taken while handling biomedical instruments
- 5.1.3 List the precautions to be taken while handling X-ray machines
- 5.1.4 List the electrical safety considerations with respect to machine operators and patients – Macro shock – Micro shock (explanation)

5.2.0 Understand the use of computers in bio medical field

- 5.2.1 State the method of using computer for medical field
- 5.2.2 List the information networks for medical education and patient care
- 5.2.3 Understand the video conferencing
- 5.2.4 Explain the concept of Telemedicine

5.3.0 Lasers and its applications

- 5.3.1 Working Principles of Nd –Yag Laser
- 5.3.2 Application of laser in medical field

CONTENT DETAILS**UNIT – I****Introduction**

physiological systems of a body. Bio electricity – Resting and action potential - transmission of impulses - Electrode used for Bio potential measurement

Physiological Transducers (Principles of operation, types and selection criteria)

Pressure Transducers - Transducers for body temperature measurement - Optical – Fiber temperature sensors - Photo electric pulse transducers - Piezo – electric arterial pulse receptor - Respiration sensors

UNIT – II**Diagnostic Medical Equipments**

Electrical activity of the heart; ECG waveform – ECG lead system Electro cardio graph (ECG)
 Electrical Activity of the brain, EEG wave form -frequency bands-10-20 lead system -Electro encephalograph (EEG)
 Electrical Activity of the muscles; EMG Wave form -Electro mayo graph (EMG) -

(Principle of operation & specifications only)

UNIT – III**Therapeutic and analytical instruments**

Therapeutic Instruments (Basic Principles only) - Cardiac Pacemakers- types- Cardiac Defibrillators – types—diathermy- Short wave diathermy - Micro wave diathermy
 Hemo-dialysis machine – Respirators-ventilators
Analytical Instruments - - Blood cell counters - Blood gas analyzer

UNIT – IV**Imaging systems and Bio – Telemetry**

X-Ray Machine & Computed Axial Tomography(CAT)

Ultrasonic Imaging - Magnetic resonance Imaging

Biotelemetry system – components in Biotelemetry system - Application of Bio telemetry

UNIT – V**Safety Precautions**

Intrinsic Safety - Electrical safety – macro shock – micro shock computer applications

Computers in medical field

Hospital Administration System-Computer assisted therapy - Computer care of critically ill patient - INTERNET, INTRANET, LAN application in medical field – video conferencing – telemedicine

Lasers in Medical Field

Nd- Yag Laser, Applications of lasers in medical field

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Hand Book of Biomedical Instrumentation – R. S. Kandpur
2. Principles of Applied Bio medical Instrumentation – L. A. Taddes & Baker
3. Biomedical Instrumentation and Measurements -Leslie Cromwell & Free. J. Weibell
4. Medical Instrumentation – John. G. Webster
5. Biomedical Instruments – Dr. Arumugham.
6. Advanced Biomedical Engineering – Levine
7. Computer the Machine – LELE
8. Biomedical Digital Signal Processing – Tampkins
9. Neural Networks & Artificial Intelligence for Biomedical Engg., - Hudson and Cohen
10. Introduction to Biomedical equipment Technology – Joseph Carr & Joseph Brown

SUBJECT TITLE : EMBEDDED SYSTEMS LAB
SUBJECT CODE : EL 605/EC605
PERIODS/WEEK : 3
PERIODS/SEMESTER : 48

CONTENT DETAILS

PIC Programming

54. Familiarization of PIC development Kit
55. Addition of two 8 bit data
56. Subtraction of two 8 bit data
57. Multiplication of two 8 bit data
58. Block transfer of data
59. Programs that makes the processor into SLEEP mode
60. Programs that includes Watch Dog Timer programming
61. Counter programs using Timer
62. PWM using Timer 2
63. Programs for communicating with other microprocessors using Synchronous Serial port
64. Programs for communicating with an external ADC
65. Serial transmit type programs using in built USART

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Micro Controller based System Design - P.S. Manoharan & P.S. Kannan (Sci Tech)
2. Embedded/ Real Time Systems – Dr. K.V.K.K. Prasad (Dreamtech)
Concept, Design & Programming.
The Ultimate Reference

SUBJECT TITLE : VLSI LAB
SUBJECT CODE : EL 606 / EI 606 / EC 606 / EP 606
PERIODS/WEEK : 3
PERIODS/ SEMESTER : 48

EXERCISES

19. Writing sample program and test bench using Verilog editor and test it using simulator software

Program exercises-

- a) Basic gates
 - b) 4 to 1 multiplexer
 - c) Decoder
 - d) Full adder
 - e) 4 bit full adder
 - f) Magnitude comparator
 - g) SR flip-flop
 - h) T flip-flop
 - i) Ripple counter
 - j) Traffic signal controller
 - k) Bi- directional switches
 - l) 4 bit synchronous counter with clear and count enable
20. Writing simple decoder program using PALASM assembler
21. Programming PAL using the programmer and test the IC
22. Design PAL for IC 74138, write the program, assemble and program the PAL and test it
23. Design PAL for traffic light controller, write and assemble and program the PAL and test it
24. Simple projects in PAL
25. Simple projects in Verilog

SUBJECT TITLE : PROJECT WORK AND SEMINAR
SUBJECT CODE : EL 607
PERIODS/WEEK : 3
PERIODS/SEMESTER : (60+20)

CONTENT DETAILS

The project gives an opportunity to the student to apply all his knowledge and skill acquired throughout his/her study. The finished project will show the students skill in the fabrication of the Electronic circuits. Hence, students should employ his/her ingenuity to reflect his/her own desire and requirement. The project will make the student confident of his/her ability to apply to all the skills in constructing the circuit or equipment of which he /she can be proud of it.

The following are the steps involved in doing the project work

Problem definition
 Gathering information/data needed for solution
 Identification of the best solution
 Design of the circuit
 Collection of the suitable materials
 Planning and fabricating
 Testing and correcting
 Preparation of the project report

The internal and end evaluation marks are awarded on the basis of the above along with the viva voice at the end.

Every student must present a seminar on any emerging area in Electronics for at least two hours in third year and carry marks under internal evaluation

Mark distribution of internal evaluation for seminar & project

SEMINAR	MARKS
Attendance	5
Presentation	10
Subject knowledge & interactions	5
Report	5
Total	25

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>MARKS</u>
Attendance	3
Selection & significance	5
Demonstration	5
Viva	7
Report	5
Total	25