JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY: KAKINADA
KAKINADA – 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

COURSE STRUCTURE-R19

COURSE STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS

For

B. TECH ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

(Applicable for batches admitted from 2019-2020)

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY: KAKINADA

KAKINADA - 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India

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II Year – II SEMESTER

S. No	Course Code	Subjects	Category	L	T	P	Credits
1		Electrical Measurements & Instrumentation	EE	3	--	--	3
2		Electrical Machines-II	EE	3	--	--	3
3		Digital Electronics	ES	3	--	--	3
4		Control Systems	EE	3	--	--	3
5		Power Systems-I	EE	3	--	--	3
6		Signals and Systems	EE	3	--	--	3
7		Electrical Machines -I Laboratory	EE	--	--	3	1.5
8		Electronic Devices & Circuits Laboratory	EE	--	--	3	1.5
9		Professional Ethics and Human Values	MC	3	0	0	0
Total Credits				**21**	**0**	**6**	**21**

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

Preamble:
This course introduces the principle of operation of basic analog and digital measuring instruments for measurement of current, voltage, power, energy etc. Measurement of resistance, inductance and capacitance by using bridge circuits will be discussed in detail. It is expected that student will be thorough with various measuring techniques that are required for an electrical engineer.

Learning Objectives:
- To study the principle of operation and working of different types of instruments for measurement of Electrical Quantities.
- To study the working principle of operation of different types of instruments for measurement of power and power factor.
- To understand the principle of operation and working of various types of bridges for measurement of parameters –resistance, inductance, capacitance and frequency.
- To understand the principle of operation and working of transducers.
- To study the principle of operation and working of DVMS, Power analyser and applications of CRO.

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

UNIT –II:
Analog Wattmeters and Power Factor Meters
Electrodynamometer type wattmeter (LPF and UPF), Power factor meters: Dynamometer and M.I type (Single phase and Three phase), construction, theory, torque equation, advantages and disadvantages -Numerical Problems.

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

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

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

UNIT – V:
Digital meters

Digital voltmeter – Successive approximation DVM, Ramp type DVM and Integrating type DVM – Digital frequency meter, Digital multimeter, Digital tachometer, Digital Energy Meter, LCR Q meter, Power Analyzer-Measurement of phase difference, Frequency, hysteresis loop using lissajious patterns in CRO- Numerical Problems.

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

- choose right type of instrument for measurement of ac and dc Electrical quantities.
- choose right type of instrument for measurement of power and power factor.
- select right type for measurement of R, L,C.
- understand the effectiveness of Transducer.
- able to understand Digital Meters.

Text Books:

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

Reference Books:

1. Electrical & Electronic Measurement & Instruments by A.K.Sawhney Dhanpat Rai & Co.Publications.
2. Electrical and Electronic Measurements and instrumentation by R.K.Rajput, S.Chand.
3. Electrical Measurements by Buckingham and Price, Prentice – Hall
4. Electrical Measurements by Forest K. Harris. John Wiley and Sons
5. Electrical Measurements: Fundamentals, Concepts, Applications by Reissland, M.U, New Age International (P) Limited, Publishers.
6. Electrical and Electronic Measurements by G.K.Banerjee, PHI Learning Private Ltd, New Delhi–2012.

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II Year – II SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
	ELECTRICAL MACHINES – II				

Preamble:
This course covers the topics on 3-phase induction motor, 1-phase induction motor and synchronous machines which have wide application in power systems. The main aim of the course is to provide a detailed analysis of operation and performance of 3-phase induction motor, 1-phase induction motor and synchronous machines. In addition, it also covers voltage regulation and parallel operation of synchronous generators.

Learning objectives:
- Understand the principle of operation and performance of 3-phase induction motor.
- Quantify the performance of induction motor and induction generator in terms of torque and slip.
- To understand the torque producing mechanism of a single phase induction motor.
- To understand the principle of emf generation, the effect of armature reaction and predetermination of voltage regulation in synchronous generators.
- To study parallel operation and control of real and reactive powers for synchronous generators.
- To understand the operation, performance and starting methods of synchronous motors.

UNIT-I:
3-phase induction motors
Construction details of cage and wound rotor machines – production of rotating magnetic field – principle of operation – rotor emf and rotor frequency – rotor current and power factor at standstill and during running conditions – rotor power input, rotor copper loss and mechanical power developed and their interrelationship – equivalent circuit – phasor diagram

UNIT-II:
Characteristics, starting and testing methods of induction motors
Torque equation – expressions for maximum torque and starting torque – torque slip characteristic –double cage and deep bar rotors – crawling and cogging – speed control of induction motor with V/f control method –no load and blocked rotor tests – circle diagram for predetermination of performance – methods of starting –starting current and torque calculations – induction generator operation (Qualitative treatment only)

UNIT – III:
Single Phase Motors
Single phase induction motors – constructional features and equivalent circuit – problem of starting– double revolving field theory

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Starting methods, AC series motor.

UNIT–IV:
Construction, operation and voltage regulation of synchronous generator
Constructional features of non-salient and salient pole type armature windings – distributed and concentrated windings – distribution, pitch and winding factors – E.M.F equation – improvements of waveform and armature reaction – voltage regulation by synchronous impedance method –MMF method and Potier triangle method – phasor diagrams – two reaction analysis of salient pole machines and phasor diagram.
Parallel operation with infinite bus and other alternators – synchronizing power – load sharing – control of real and reactive power – numerical problems.

UNIT–V:
Synchronous motor – operation, starting and performance
Synchronous motor principle and theory of operation – phasor diagram – starting torque – variation of current and power factor with excitation –synchronous condenser – mathematical analysis for power developed– hunting and its suppression – methods of starting – applications.

Learning outcomes:
After the completion of the course the student should be able to:
- explain the operation and performance of three phase induction motor.
- analyze the torque-speed relation, performance of induction motor and induction generator.
- explain design procedure for transformers and three phase induction motors.
- implement the starting of single phase induction motors.
- perform winding design and predetermine the regulation of synchronous generators.
- avoid hunting phenomenon, implement methods of staring and correction of power factor with synchronous motor.

Text Books:
1. Electrical Machines by P.S. Bhimbra, Khanna Publishers
2. Electric Machinery by A.E.Fitzgerald,Charles kingsley,Stephen D.Umans, TMH

Reference Books:
1. Electrical Machines by D. P.Kothari, I .J .Nagarth,Mc Graw Hill Publications, 4th edition
2. Electrical Machines by R.K.Rajput, Lakshmi publications,5th edition
3. Electrical Machinery by Abijith Chakrabarthi and Sudhipta Debnath, Mc Graw Hill education 2015
4. Electrical Machinery Fundamentals by Stephen J Chapman Mc Graw Hill education 2010
5. Electric Machines by Mulukutla S.Sarma&Mukesh k.Pathak, CENGAGE Learning.
6. Theory & Performance of Electrical Machines by J.B.Guptha. S.K.Kataria & Sons

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7. Alternating Current Machines by A.F.Puchstein, T.C. Lloyd, A.G. Conrad, ASIA Publishing House
7. Performance and design of AC machines – M.G. Say.

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II Year – II SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
DIGITAL ELECTRONICS					

Preamble:
This course covers the topics related to representation numbers in different radix formats, complements and codes. It also introduces the basic gates and their realization in SOP and POS form. Boolean algebra and various logic gates minimization process is introduced. Design principles of combinational and sequential circuits are explained to make the students thorough in design of these circuits.

Course Objectives:
- To solve a typical number base conversion and analyze new error coding techniques.
- Theorems and functions of Boolean algebra and behavior of logic gates.
- To optimize logic gates for digital circuits using various techniques.
- To understand concepts of combinational circuits.
- To develop advanced sequential circuits.

UNIT – I:
Review of Number Systems & Codes:
Representation of numbers of different radix, conversation from one radix to another radix, r-1's compliments and r's compliments of signed numbers, problem solving. 4 bit codes, BCD, Excess-3, 2421, 84-2-1 9s & 10s compliment code etc.,

Logic operations and error detection & correction codes; Basic logic operations -NOT, OR, AND, Universal building blocks, EX-OR, EX-NOR - Gates, Standard SOP and POS, Forms, Gray code, error detection, error correction codes (parity checking, even parity, odd parity, Hamming code) NAND-NAND and NOR-NOR realizations.

UNIT – II:
Minimization Techniques
Boolean theorems, principle of complementation & duality, De-morgan theorems, minimization of logic functions using Boolean theorems, minimization of switching functions using K-Map up to 6 variables, tabular minimization, problem solving (code-converters using K-Map etc..).

UNIT – III:
Combinational Logic Circuits Design

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Design of Half adder, full adder, half subtractor, full subtractor, applications of full adders, 4-bit binary subtractor, adder-subtractor circuit, BCD adder circuit, Excess 3 adder circuit, look-a-head adder circuit, Design of decoder, demultiplexer, 7 segment decoder, higher order demultiplexing, encoder, multiplexer, higher order multiplexing, realization of Boolean functions using decoders and multiplexers, priority encoder, 4-bit digital comparator.

UNIT – IV:
Sequential Circuits I

Classification of sequential circuits (synchronous and asynchronous); basic flip-flops, truth tables and excitation tables (NAND RS latch, NOR RS latch, RS flip-flop, JK flip-flop, T flip-flop, D flip-flop with reset and clear terminals). Conversion from one flip-flop to another. Design of ripple counters, design of synchronous counters, Johnson counter, ring counter. Design of registers - Buffer register, control buffer register, shift register, bi-directional shift register, universal shift register.

UNIT – V:
Sequential Circuits II

Finite state machine; Analysis of clocked sequential circuits, state diagrams, state tables, reduction of state tables and state assignment, design procedures. Realization of circuits using various flip-flops. Mellay to Moore conversion and vice-versa.

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

- classify different number systems and apply to generate various codes.
- use the concept of Boolean algebra in minimization of switching functions
- design different types of combinational logic circuits.
- apply knowledge of flip-flops in designing of Registers and counters
- the operation and design methodology for synchronous sequential circuits and algorithmic state machines.
- produce innovative designs by modifying the traditional design techniques.

Text Books:

1. Zvi kohavi and Niraj K.Jha, " Switching and finite Automata Theory", Cambridge University Press, 3rd edition, 2010.
2. Switching Theory and Logic Design by Hill and Peterson Mc-Graw Hill TMH edition.
3. Digital Design by M. Morrics Mano, Micheal D.Ciletti, Pearson Publication 4Th edition. PHI.

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4. Digital Principles And Applications by Albert Paul Malvino, Donald P Leach TMH edition.

Reference Books:

1. Switching Theory and Logic Design by A. Anand Kumar
2. Modern Digital Electronics by RP Jain, TMH
3. Fundamentals of Logic Design by Charles H. Roth Jr, Jaico Publishers
4. Digital electronics logic and design-Cherry Bhargava, BS Publications, 2019.

Web Links:

1. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CeD2L6KbtVM
2. Lecture series on Digital Circuits & Systems by Prof.S.Srinivasan, Department of Electrical Engineering, IIT Madras.For more details on NPTEL visit http://nptel.iitm.ac.in
3. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K73N9ES_8nI
4. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=62WxkICo2Bc

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II Year – II SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
	CONTROL SYSTEMS				

Preamble:
This course introduces the elements of linear control systems and their analysis. Classical methods of design using frequency response. The state space approach for design, modeling and analysis of simple PD, PID controllers.

Learning Objectives:

- To learn the mathematical modeling of physical systems and to use block diagram algebra and signal flow graph to determine overall transfer function
- To analyze the time response of first and second order systems and improvement of performance by proportional plus derivative and proportional plus integral controllers
- To investigate the stability of closed loop systems using Routh's stability criterion and the analysis by root locus method.
- To discuss basic aspects of design and compensation of linear control system using Bode plot.
- To present the Frequency Response approaches for the analysis of linear time invariant (LTI) systems using Bode plots, polar plots and Nyquist stability criterion.
- Ability to formulate state models and analyze the systems. To learn the concepts of Controllability and Observability.

UNIT – I:
Mathematical Modeling of Control Systems
Classification of control systems, open loop and closed loop control systems and their differences, Feedback characteristics, transfer function of linear system, differential equations of electrical networks, translational and rotational mechanical systems, transfer function of DC servo motor – AC servo motor – synchro, transmitter and receiver – block diagram algebra – representation by signal flow graph – reduction using Mason's gain formula.

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

Stability and Root Locus Technique

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The concept of stability – Routh's stability criterion –limitations of Routh's stability, Root locus concept – construction of root loci (simple problems).Effect of addition of poles and zeros root locus

UNIT–III:

Frequency Response Analysis

Introduction to frequency domain specifications – Bode diagrams – transfer function from the Bode diagram – phase margin and gain margin – stability analysis from Bode plots.
Polar plots, Nyquist stability criterion.

UNIT–IV:

Classical Control Design Techniques

Lag, lead, lag-lead compensators, design of compensators using Bode plots.

UNIT–V:

State Space Analysis of LTI Systems

Concepts of state, state variables and state model, state space representation of transfer function, diagonalization, solving the time invariant state equations, State Transition Matrix and it's Properties, concepts of controllability and observability.

Learning Outcome:

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

- derive the transfer function of physical systems and determination of overall transfer function using block diagram algebra and signal flow graphs.
- determine time response specifications of second order systems and to determine error constants.
- analyze absolute and relative stability of LTI systems using Routh's stability criterion and the root locus method.
- analyze the stability of LTI systems using frequency response methods.
- design Lag, Lead, Lag-Lead compensators to improve system performance from Bode diagrams.
- represent physical systems as state models and determine the response. Understanding the concepts of controllability and observability.

Text Books:

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

Reference Books:

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

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II Year – II SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
	POWER SYSTEMS-I				

Preamble:
Electrical Power plays significant role in day to day life of entire mankind. The aim of this course is to allow the students to understand the concepts of the generation and distribution of power along with economic aspects.

Learning objectives :

- To study the principle of operation of different components of a thermal power stations.
- To study the principle of operation of different components of a Nuclear power stations.
- To study the constructional and operation of different components of an Air and Gas Insulated substations.
- To study the constructional details of different types of cables.
- To study different types of load curves and tariffs applicable to consumers.

UNIT-I:
Thermal Power Stations
Selection of site, general layout of a thermal power plant showing paths of coal, steam, water, air, ash and flue gasses, ash handling system, Brief description of components: boilers, super heaters, economizers, electrostatic precipitators, steam turbines: impulse and reaction turbines, condensers, feed water circuit, cooling towers and chimney.

UNIT-II:
Nuclear Power Stations
Location of nuclear power plant, working principle, nuclear fission, nuclear fuels, nuclear chain reaction, nuclear reactor components: moderators, control rods, reflectors and coolants,types of nuclear reactors and brief description of PWR, BWR and FBR. Radiation: radiation hazards and shielding, nuclear waste disposal.

UNIT-III:
Substations
Classification of substations:
Air Insulated Substations – indoor & outdoor substations, substations layouts of 33/11 kV showing the location of all the substation equipment.
Bus bar arrangements in the sub-stations: simple arrangements like single bus bar, sectionalized single bus bar, double bus bar with one and two circuit breakers, main and transfer bus bar system with relevant diagrams.

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Gas Insulated Substations (GIS) – advantages of gas insulated substations, different types of gas insulated substations, single line diagram of gas insulated substations, constructional aspects of GIS, installation and maintenance of GIS, comparison of air insulated substations and gas insulated substations.

UNIT-IV:
Underground Cables
Types of cables, construction, types of insulating materials, calculation of insulation resistance, stress in insulation and power factor of cable.
capacitance of single and 3-Core belted Cables: Grading of cables – capacitance grading and intersheath grading.

UNIT-V:
Economic Aspects of Power Generation & Tariff
Economic Aspects –load curve, load duration and integrated load duration curves, discussion on economic aspects: connected load, maximum demand, demand factor, load factor, diversity factor, power capacity factor and plant use factor, base and peak load plants.
Tariff Methods– costs of generation and their division into fixed, semi-fixed and running costs, desirable characteristics of a tariff method, tariff methods: simple rate, flat rate, block-rate, two-part, three–part, and power factor tariff methods.

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

- identify the different components of thermal power plants.
- identify the different components of nuclear Power plants.
- identify the different components of air and gas insulated substations.
- identify single core and three core cables with different insulating materials.
- analyse the different economic factors of power generation and tariffs.

Text Books:

1. A Text Book on Power System Engineering by M.L.Soni, P.V.Gupta, U.S.Bhatnagar and A. Chakrabarti, Dhanpat Rai & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
2. Generation, Distribution and Utilization of Electric Energy by C.L.Wadhawa New age International (P) Limited, Publishers.

Reference Books:

1. Electrical Power Distribution Systems by V. Kamaraju, Tata Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi.
2. Elements of Electrical Power Station Design by M V Deshpande, PHI, New Delhi.

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II Year – II SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
	SIGNALS AND SYSTEMS				

Preamble:

This course introduces the fundamental concepts of various types signals and their properties and mathematical operations on the signals. Fourier series, Fourier and Hilbert transforms are introduced to analyze the signals. Sampling theorem and Parsevel's theorem are introduced to design and analysis of filters. Laplace and Z-transforms are used for the analysis of signals.

Course Objectives:

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

UNIT- I:

Introduction

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

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UNIT –II:

Fourier Series And Fourier Transform:

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

UNIT –III:

Sampling Theorem

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

UNIT-IV:

Analysis of Linear Systems

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

Cross-correlation and auto-correlation of functions, properties of correlation function, Energy density spectrum, Parseval's theorem, Power density spectrum, Relation between auto correlation function and energy/power spectral density function. Relation between convolution and correlation.

UNIT –V:

Laplace Transforms

Review of Laplace transforms, Partial fraction expansion, Inverse Laplace transform, Concept of region of convergence (ROC) for Laplace transforms, constraints on ROC for various classes of signals, Properties of L.T's, Relation between L.T's, and F.T. of a signal.

Z–Transforms

Fundamental difference between continuous-time and discrete-time signals,discrete time signal representation using complex exponential and sinusoidal components, Periodicity of discrete time using complex exponential signal, Concept of Z- Transform of a discrete sequence.

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

Course Outcomes:

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

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

Text Books:

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

Reference Books:

1. Signals & Systems - Simon Haykin and Van Veen, Wiley, 2nd Edition.
2. Principles of Linear Systems and Signals – BP Lathi, Oxford University Press, 2015
3. Signals and Systems – Signals and Systems – M.J. Roberts,3rd Edition,MC Graw-Hill,2019.
4. Fundamentals of Signals and Systems- Michel J. Robert, MGH International Edition, 2008.
5. Signals and Systems – T K Rawat , Oxford University press, 2011

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II Year – II SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		0	0	3	1.5

ELECTRICAL MACHINES – I LABORATORY

Learning objectives:

- To plot the magnetizing characteristics of DC shunt generator and understand the mechanism of self-excitation.
- To control the speed of DC motors.
- To determine and predetermine the performance of DC machines.
- To predetermine the efficiency and regulation of transformers and assess their performance.

Any 10 of the following experiments are to be conducted

1. Magnetization characteristics of DC shunt generator.
2. Brake test on DC shunt motor.
3. Hopkinson's test on DC shunt machines.
4. Swinburne's test and Predetermination of efficiencies as Generator and Motor.
5. Speed control of DC shunt motor by Field and Armature Control.
6. Retardation test on DC shunt motor..
7. Separation of losses in DC shunt motor.
8. OC & SC test on single phase transformer.
9. Sumpner's test on single phase transformer.
10. Scott connection of transformers
11. Parallel operation of Single phase Transformers
12. Separation of core losses of a single phase transformer
13. Heat run test on a bank of 3 Nos. of single phase Delta connected transformers

Learning outcomes:

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

- Determine and predetermine the performance of DC machines and Transformers.
- Control the speed of DC motor.
- Obtain three phase to two phase transformation.

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II Year – II SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		0	0	3	1.5
ELECTRONIC DEVICES & CIRCUITS LABORATORY					

Electronic Workshop Practice:

1. Identification, Specifications, Testing of R, L, CComponents (Colour Codes), Potentiometers, Coils, Gang condensers, Relays, Bread Boards.
2. Identification,Specifications and Testing ofactive devices, Diodes, BJTs, JFETs, LEDs, LCDs, SCR, UJT.
3. Soldering Practice- Simple circuits using active and passive components.
4. Study and operation of Ammeters, Voltmeters, Transformers, Analog and Digital Multimeter, Function
5. Generator, Regulated Power Supply and CRO..

List of Experiments

Any 10 of the following experiments are to be conducted

1. P.N Junction Diode Characteristics
   Part A: Germanium Diode (Forward bias& Reverse bias)
   Part B: Silicon Diode (Forward Bias only)
2. Zener Diode Characteristics
   Part A: V-I Characteristic
   Part B: Zener Diode as Voltage Regulator
3. Rectifiers (without and with c-filter)
   Part A: Half-wave Rectifier
   Part B : Full-wave Rectifier
4. BJT Characteristics (CE Configuration)
   Part A: Input Characteristics
   Part B: output Characteristics
5. FET Characteristics
   Part A: Drain Characteristics
   Part B: Transfer Characteristics
6. SCR Characteristics
7. UJT Characteristics
8. Transistor Biasing
9. CRO Operation and its Measurement
10. BJT-CE Amplifier
11. Emitter Follower –CC Amplifier

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12. FET-CS Amplifier

Note: The students are required to perform the experiment to obtain the V-I characteristics and to determine the relevant parameters from the obtained graphs.

Equipment required:

1. Regulated Power supplies
2. Analog/Digital Storage Oscilloscopes
3. Analog/Digital Function Generators
4. Digital Multimeters
5. Decade Résistance Boxes/Rheostats
6. Decade Capacitance Boxes
7. Ammeters (Analog or Digital)
8. Voltmeters (Analog or Digital)
9. Active & Passive Electronic Components

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II Year – II SEMESTER		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	0
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND HUMAN VALUES					

Course Objectives:

- To create an awareness on Engineering Ethics and Human Values.
- To instill Moral and Social Values and Loyalty
- To appreciate the rights of others
- To create awareness on assessment of safety and risk

Course outcomes:

Students will be able to:

- Identify and analyze an ethical issue in the subject matter under investigation or in a relevant field
- Identify the multiple ethical interests at stake in a real-world situation or practice
- Articulate what makes a particular course of action ethically defensible
- Assess their own ethical values and the social context of problems
- Identify ethical concerns in research and intellectual contexts, including academic integrity, use and citation of sources, the objective presentation of data, and the treatment of human subjects
- Demonstrate knowledge of ethical values in non-classroom activities, such as service learning, internships, and field work
- Integrate, synthesize, and apply knowledge of ethical dilemmas and resolutions in academic settings, including focused and interdisciplinary research.

UNIT I

Human Values: Morals, Values and Ethics-Integrity-Work Ethic-Service learning – Civic Virtue – Respect for others –Living Peacefully –Caring –Sharing –Honesty -Courage-Cooperation– Commitment – Empathy –Self Confidence Character –Spirituality.

Learning outcomes:

1. Learn about morals, values & work ethics.
2. Learn to respect others and develop civic virtue.
3. Develop commitment
4. Learn how to live peacefully

UNIT II

Engineering Ethics: Senses of 'Engineering Ethics-Variety of moral issued –Types of inquiry – Moral dilemmas –Moral autonomy –Kohlberg's theory-Gilligan's theory-Consensus and controversy –Models of professional roles-Theories about right action-Self-interest -Customs and religion –Uses of Ethical theories –Valuing time –Cooperation –Commitment.

Learning outcomes:

1. Learn about the ethical responsibilities of the engineers.
2. Create awareness about the customs and religions.

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3. Learn time management
4. Learn about the different professional roles.

UNIT III

Engineering as Social Experimentation**:** Engineering As Social Experimentation –Framing the problem –Determining the facts –Codes of Ethics –Clarifying Concepts –Application issues – Common Ground -General Principles –Utilitarian thinking respect for persons.

Learning outcomes:

1. Demonstrate knowledge to become a social experimenter.
2. Provide depth knowledge on framing of the problem and determining the facts.
3. Provide depth knowledge on codes of ethics.
4. Develop utilitarian thinking

UNIT IV

Engineers Responsibility for Safety and Risk: Safety and risk –Assessment of safety and risk – Risk benefit analysis and reducing risk-Safety and the Engineer-Designing for the safety-Intellectual Property rights (IPR).

Learning outcomes:

1. Create awareness about safety, risk & risk benefit analysis.
2. Engineer’s design practices for providing safety.
3. Provide knowledge on intellectual property rights.

UINIT V

Global Issues: Globalization –Cross-culture issues-Environmental Ethics –Computer Ethics – Computers as the instrument of Unethical behavior –Computers as the object of Unethical acts – Autonomous Computers-Computer codes of Ethics –Weapons Development -Ethics and Research –Analyzing Ethical Problems in research.

Learning outcomes:

1. Develop knowledge about global issues.
2. Create awareness on computer and environmental ethics
3. Analyze ethical problems in research.
4. Give a picture on weapons development.

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Text Books:

1) "Engineering Ethics includes Human Values" by M.Govindarajan, S.Natarajan and, V.S.Senthil Kumar-PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd-2009
2) "Engineering Ethics" by Harris, Pritchard and Rabins, CENGAGE Learning, India Edition, 2009.
3) "Ethics in Engineering" by Mike W. Martin and Roland Schinzinger –Tata McGraw-Hill– 2003.
4) "Professional Ethics and Morals" by Prof.A.R.Aryasri, DharanikotaSuyodhana-Maruthi Publications.
5) "Professional Ethics and Human Values" by A.Alavudeen, R.Kalil Rahman and M.Jayakumaran-LaxmiPublications.
6) "Professional Ethics and Human Values" by Prof.D.R.Kiran-

"Indian Culture, Values and Professional Ethics" by PSR Murthy-BS Publication

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