IIYear-I Semester		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

PROBABILITY THEORY AND STOCHASTIC PROCESS

Course Objectives:

- This gives basic understanding of random variables and operations that can be performed on them.
- To know the Spectral and temporal characteristics of Random Process.
- To Learn the Basic concepts of Information theory Noise sources and its representation for understanding its characteristics

UNIT - I Probability & Random Variable:
Probability introduced through Sets and Relative Frequency: Experiments and Sample Spaces, Discrete and Continuous Sample Spaces, Events, Probability Definitions and Axioms, Joint Probability, Conditional Probability, Total Probability, Bay's Theorem, Independent Events, Random Variable-Definition, Conditions for a Function to be a Random Variable, Discrete, Continuous and Mixed Random Variable, Distribution and Density functions, Properties, Binomial, Poisson, Uniform, Gaussian, Exponential, Rayleigh, Methods of defining Conditioning Event, Conditional Distribution, Conditional Density and their Properties.

UNIT - II Operations on Single & Multiple Random Variables – Expectations:
Expected Value of a Random Variable, Function of a Random Variable, Moments about the Origin, Central Moments, Variance and Skew, Chebychev's Inequality, Characteristic Function, Moment Generating Function, Transformations of a Random Variable: Monotonic and Non-monotonic Transformations of Continuous Random Variable, Transformation of a Discrete Random Variable. Vector Random Variables, Joint Distribution Function and its Properties, Marginal Distribution Functions, Conditional Distribution and Density – Point Conditioning, Conditional Distribution and Density – Interval conditioning, Statistical Independence. Sum of Two Random Variables, Sum of Several Random Variables, Central Limit Theorem, (Proof not expected). Unequal Distribution, Equal Distributions. Expected Value of a Function of Random Variables: Joint Moments about the Origin, Joint Central Moments, Joint Characteristic Functions, Jointly Gaussian Random Variables: Two Random Variables case, N Random Variable case, Properties, Transformations of Multiple Random Variables, Linear Transformations of Gaussian Random Variables

UNIT - III Random Processes – Temporal Characteristics:
The Random Process Concept, Classification of Processes, Deterministic and Nondeterministic Processes, Distribution and Density Functions, concept of Stationarity and Statistical Independence. First-Order Stationary Processes, Second Order and Wide-Sense Stationarity, (N-Order) and Strict-Sense Stationarity, Time Averages and Ergodicity, Mean-Ergodic Processes, Correlation-Ergodic Processes, Autocorrelation Function and Its Properties, Cross-Correlation Function and Its Properties, Covariance Functions, Gaussian Random Processes, Poisson Random Process. Random Signal Response of Linear Systems: System Response – Convolution, Mean and Mean-squared Value of System Response, autocorrelation Function of Response, Cross-Correlation Functions of Input and Output.

UNIT - IV Random Processes – Spectral Characteristics:
The Power Spectrum: Properties, Relationship between Power Spectrum and Autocorrelation Function, The Cross-Power Density Spectrum, Properties, Relationship between Cross-Power Spectrum and Cross-Correlation Function. Spectral Characteristics of System Response: Power Density Spectrum of Response, Cross-Power Density Spectrums of Input and Output.

UNIT - V Noise Sources & Information Theory:

Resistive/Thermal Noise Source, Arbitrary Noise Sources, Effective Noise Temperature, Noise equivalent bandwidth, Average Noise Figures, Average Noise Figure of cascaded networks, Narrow Band noise, Quadrature representation of narrow band noise & its properties. Entropy, Information rate, Source coding: Huffman coding, Shannon Fano coding, Mutual information, Channel capacity of discrete channel, Shannon-Hartley law; Trade -off between bandwidth and SNR.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Peyton Z. Peebles - Probability, Random Variables & Random Signal Principles, 4 th Ed, TMH, 2001.
2. Taub and Schilling - Principles of Communication systems, TMH, 2008

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Bruce Hajck - Random Processes for Engineers, Cambridge unipress, 2015
2. Athanasios Papoulis and S. Unnikrishna Pillai - Probability, Random Variables and Stochastic
3. Processes, 4th Ed., PHI, 2002.
4. B.P. Lathi - Signals, Systems & Communications, B.S. Publications, 2003.
5. S.P Eugene Xavier -Statistical Theory of Communication, New Age Publications, 2003.

Course Outcomes:

- Perform operations on single and multiple Random variables.
- Determine the Spectral and temporal characteristics of Random Signals.
- Characterize LTI systems driven by stationary random process by using ACFs and PSDs.
- Understand the concepts of Noise and Information theory in Communication systems

IIYear-I Semester		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
SIGNALSandSYSTEMS					

CourseObjectives:

- Tostudyabout signalsand systems.
- Toanalyzethespectralcharacteristicsofsignalusing FourierseriesandFouriertransforms.
- Tounderstandthecharacteristicsofsystems.
- Tointroducetheconceptofsampling process
- Toknowvarious transformtechniquestoanalyzethesignals andsystems.

UNIT- I: INTRODUCTION: Definition of Signals and Systems, Classification of Signals,ClassificationofSystems,Operationsonsignals:time-shifting,time-scaling,amplitude-shifting, amplitude-scaling. Problems on classification and characteristics of Signals andSystems.Complexexponentialandsinusoidalsignals,Singularityfunctionsandrelatedfunctions: impulse function, step function signum function and ramp function. Analogybetween vectors and signals, orthogonal signal space, Signal approximation using orthogonalfunctions, Mean square error, closed or complete set of orthogonal functions, Orthogonalityincomplex functions. Related problems.

UNIT–II:FOURIERSERIESANDFOURIERTRANSFORM:

Fourier series representation of continuous time periodic signals, properties of Fourier series,Dirichlet's conditions, Trigonometric Fourier series and Exponential Fourier series, Relationbetween Trigonometric and Exponential Fourier series, Complex Fourier spectrum. DerivingFouriertransformfromFourierseries,Fouriertransformofarbitrarysignal,Fouriertransform of standard signals, Fourier transform of periodic signals, properties of Fouriertransforms,Fouriertransformsinvolvingimpulsefunctionand Signumfunction.Introductionto HilbertTransform,Related problems.

UNIT-III: ANALYSIS OF LINEAR SYSTEMS: Introduction**,** Linear system, impulseresponse, Response of a linear system, Linear time invariant (LTI) system, Linear timevariant(LTV)system,Conceptofconvolutionintimedomainandfrequencydomain,Graphicalrepresentationofconvolution,TransferfunctionofaLTIsystem,Relatedproblems. Filter characteristics of linear systems. Distortion less transmission through asystem,Signalbandwidth,systembandwidth,IdealLPF,HPFandBPFcharacteristics,Causality and Poly-Wiener criterion for physical realization, relationship between bandwidthand risetime.

UNIT–IV:

CORRELATION: Auto-correlationandcross-correlationoffunctions,propertiesofcorrelation function, Energy density spectrum, Parseval's theorem, Power density spectrum,Relation between Convolution and correlation, Detection of periodic signals in the presenceofnoise by correlation, Extraction ofsignal from noise by filtering.

SAMPLINGTHEOREM: GraphicalandanalyticalproofforBandLimitedSignals,impulse sampling, Natural and Flat top Sampling, Reconstruction of signal from its samples,effectofundersampling –Aliasing,IntroductiontoBand Passsampling,Relatedproblems.

UNIT–V:

LAPLACE TRANSFORMS: Introduction**,** Concept of region of convergence (ROC) forLaplace transforms, constraints on ROC for various classes of signals, Properties of L.T's,Inverse Laplace transform, Relation betweenL.T's, and F.T. of a signal. Laplace transformofcertain signals usingwaveform synthesis.

Z–TRANSFORMS: ConceptofZ-Transformofadiscretesequence.Regionofconvergence in Z-Transform, constraints on ROC for various classes of signals, Inverse Z-transform,propertiesofZ-transforms.DistinctionbetweenLaplace,FourierandZtransforms.

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Signals,Systems&Communications-B.P.Lathi,BSPublications,2003.
2. Signalsand Systems-A.V. Oppenheim, A.S. Willsky and S.H. Nawab,PHI,2ndEdn,1997
3. Signals&Systems-SimonHaykinandVanVeen,Wiley,2ndEdition,2007

REFERENCEBOOKS:

1. PrinciplesofLinearSystemsandSignals–BPLathi,OxfordUniversityPress,2015
2. SignalsandSystems–TK Rawat,Oxford University press,2011

CourseOutcomes:

At theend ofthiscoursethe studentwill ableto:

- Differentiatethevariousclassificationsofsignalsandsystems
- Analyzethe frequencydomainrepresentationofsignalsusingFourierconcepts
- Classify the systems based on their properties and determine the response ofLTISystems.
- Knowthe samplingprocess and varioustypesofsampling techniques.
- ApplyLaplace andz-transformstoanalyzesignalsandSystems(continuous&discrete).

II Year - I Semester		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
ELECTRONIC DEVICES AND CIRCUITS					

Course Objectives:

- To learn and understand the basic concepts of semiconductor physics.
- Study the physical phenomena such as conduction, transport mechanism and electrical characteristics of different diodes.
- To learn and understand the application of diodes as rectifiers with their operation and characteristics with and without filters are discussed.
- Acquire knowledge about the principle of working and operation of Bipolar Junction Transistor and Field Effect Transistor and their characteristics.
- To learn and understand the purpose of transistor biasing and its significance.
- Small signal equivalent circuit analysis of BJT and FET transistor amplifiers and compare different configurations.

UNIT-I: Review of Semiconductor Physics: Mobility and Conductivity, Intrinsic and extrinsic semiconductors**,** Hall effect, continuity equation, law of junction, Fermi Dirac function, Fermi level in intrinsic and extrinsic Semiconductors. **(Text book: 1)**

Junction Diode Characteristics : energy band diagram of PN junction Diode, Open circuited p-n junction, Biased p-n junction, p-n junction diode, current components in p-n junction Diode, Diode equation, V-I Characteristics, temperature dependence on V-I characteristics, Diode resistance, Diode capacitance. **(Text book: 1)**

UNIT-II:

Special Semiconductor Devices: Zener Diode, Breakdown mechanisms, Zener diode applications, Varactor Diode, LED, Photodiode, Tunnel Diode, UJT, PNPN Diode, SCR, Construction, operation and V-I characteristics. **(Text book: 1)**

Diode Circuits: The Diode as a circuit element, The Load-Line concept, The Piecewise Linear Diode model, Clipping (limiting) circuits, Clipping at Two Independent Levels, Peak Detector, Clamping circuits, Comparators, Sampling Gate, Basic Rectifier setup**,** half wave rectifier, full wave rectifier, bridge rectifier, derivations of characteristics of rectifiers, Filters, Inductor filter, Capacitor filter, π-section Filter, comparison of various filter circuits in terms of ripple factors. **(Text book: 1, 2)**

UNIT- III:

Transistor Characteristics: Junction transistor, transistor current components, transistor equation in CB configuration, transistor as an amplifier, characteristics of transistor in Common Base, Common Emitter and Common Collector configurations, Ebers-Moll model of a transistor, punch through/ reach through, Photo transistor, typical transistor junction voltage values. **(Text book: 1)**

Transistor Biasing and Thermal Stabilization : Need for biasing, operating point, load line analysis, BJT biasing- methods, basic stability, fixed bias, collector to base bias, self bias, Stabilization against variations in V_{BE}, Ic, and β, Stability factors, (S,S',S''), Bias compensation, Thermal runaway, Thermal stability. **(Text book: 1)**

UNIT- IV: Small Signal Low Frequency Transistor Amplifier Models

BJT: Two port network, Transistor hybrid model, determination of h-parameters, conversion of h-parameters, generalized analysis of transistor amplifier model using h-parameters, Analysis of CB, CE and CC amplifiers using exact and approximate analysis, Comparison of transistor amplifiers. **(Text book: 1, 2)**

UNIT- V: FET: FET types, JFET operation, characteristics, small signal model of JFET. **(Text book: 1)MOSFET:** MOSFET Structure, Operation of MOSFET: operation in triode region, operation in saturation region, MOSFET as a variable resistor, derivation of V-I characteristics of MOSFET, Channel length modulation, MOS transconductance, MOS device models: MOS small signal model, PMOS Transistor, CMOS Technology, Comparison of Bipolar and MOS devices. **(Text book: 3)CMOS amplifiers:** General Considerations, Common Source Stage, Common Gate Stage, Source Follower, comparison of FET amplifiers. **(Text book: 3)**

Text Books:

1. Millman's Electronic Devices and Circuits- J. Millman, C. C. Halkias and Satyabrata Jit, Mc-Graw Hill Education, 4th edition, 2015.
2. Millman's Integrated Electronics-J. Millman, C. Halkias, and Ch. D. Parikh, Mc-Graw Hill Education, 2nd Edition, 2009.
3. Fundamentals of Microelectronics-Behzad Razavi, Wiley, 3rd edition, 2021.

References:

1. Basic Electronics-Priciples and Applications, Chinmoy Saha,Arindam Halder, Debarati Ganguly,Cambridge University Press.
2. Electronics devices & circuit theory- Robert L.Boylestad and LouiNashelsky, Pearson, 11th edition, 2015.
3. Electronic Devices and Circuits - David A. Bell, Oxford University Press, 5th edition, 2008.
4. Electronic Devices and Circuits- S. Salivahanan, N. Suresh Kumar, Mc-Graw Hill, 5th edition, 2022.

Course Outcomes:

- Apply the basic concepts of semiconductor physics.
- Understand the formation of p-n junction and how it can be used as a p-n junction as diode in different modesof operation.
- Analyze the construction, working principle of Semiconductor Devices and Diode Circuits
- Know the need of transistor biasing, various biasing techniques for BJT and FET and stabilization concepts with necessary expressions
- Apply small signal low frequency transistor amplifier circuits using BJT and FET in different configurations

II Year - I Semester		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
SWITCHING THEORYand LOGIC DESIGN					

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.
- Boolean function simplification using Karnaugh maps and Quine-McCluskey methods
- 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 members. Gray code ,4 bit codes; BCD, Excess-3, 2421, 84-2-1 code etc. Error detection & correction codes: parity checking, even parity, odd parity, Hamming code.

BOOLEAN THEOREMS AND LOGIC OPERATIONS:

Boolean theorems, principle of complementation & duality, De-morgan theorems. Logic operations ; Basic logic operations -NOT, OR, AND, Universal Logic operations, EX-OR, EX-NOR operations.Standard SOP and POS Forms, NAND-NAND and NOR-NOR realizations, Realization of three level logic circuits.

UNIT – II

MINIMIZATION TECHNIQUES:

Minimization and realization of switching functions using Boolean theorems, K-Map (up to 6 variables)and tabular method(Quine-mccluskey method) with only four variables and single function.

COMBINATIONAL LOGIC CIRCUITS DESIGN:

Design of Half adder, full adder, half subtractor, full subtractor, applications of full adders; 4-bit adder-subtractor circuit, BCD adder circuit, Excess 3 adder circuit and carry look-a- head adder circuit, Design code converts using Karnaugh method and draw the complete circuit diagrams.

UNIT – III

COMBINATIONAL LOGIC CIRCUITS DESIGN USING MSI &LSI :

Design of encoder ,decoder, multiplexer and de-multiplexers, Implementation of higher order circuits using lower order circuits . Realization of Boolean functions using decoders and multiplexers. Design of Priority encoder, 4-bit digital comparator and seven segment decoder. .

INTRODUCTION OF PLD's :

PLDs: PROM, PAL, PLA -Basics structures, realization of Boolean functions, Programming table.

UNIT – IV

SEQUENTIAL CIRCUITS I:

Classification of sequential circuits (synchronous and asynchronous) , operation of NAND & NOR Latches and flip-flops; truth tables and excitation tables of RS flip-flop, JK flip- flop, T flip-flop, D flip-flop with reset and clear terminals. Conversion from one flip-flop to another flip-flop. Design of 5ripple 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

Study the following relevant ICs and their relevant functions 7474,7475,7476,7490,7493,74121.

UNIT – V

SEQUENTIAL CIRCUITS II :

Finite state machine; state diagrams, state tables, reduction of state tables. Analysis of clocked sequential circuits Mealy to Moore conversion and vice-versa. Realization of sequence generator, Design of Clocked Sequential Circuit to detect the given sequence (with overlapping or without overlapping)

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Switching and finite automata theory Zvi.KOHAVI,Niraj.K.Jha 3rdEdition,Cambridge UniversityPress,2009
2. Digital Design by M.MorrisMano, Michael D Ciletti,4th editionPHIpublication,2008
3. Switching theory and logic design by Hill and Peterson**,**Mc-Graw Hill TMH edition, 2012.

REFERENCES:

1. Fundamentals of Logic Design by Charles H. Roth Jr,JaicoPublishers,2006
2. Digital electronics by R S Sedha.S.Chand &companylimited,2010
3. Switching Theory and Logic Design by A. AnandKumar,PHI Learningpvtltd,2016.
4. Digital logic applications and design by John M Yarbough, Cengagelearning,2006.
5. TTL 74-Seriesdatabook.

Course Outcomes:

- 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.

IIYear-I Semester		L	T	P	C
		0	0	3	1.5
ELECTRONICDEVICESANDCIRCUITSLAB					

Note: Thestudents arerequiredto performtheexperiment toobtaintheV-Icharacteristicsandtodeterminethe relevant parametersfrom theobtainedgraphs.

ListofExperiments:(MinimumofTenExperimentshastobeperformed)

1. clipper circuit using diode
2. Clamping circuit using diode
3. Rectifiers(withoutandwi thc-filter)PartA:Half-waveRectifier PartB:Full-waveRectifier
4. BJT Characteristics (CE Configuration)PartA:Input Characteristics PartB:OutputCharacteristics
5. FET Characteristics(CS Configuration)PartA:Drain Characteristics PartB:TransferCharacteristics
6. SCRCharacteristics
7. UJTCharacteristics
8. TransistorBiasing
9. CROOperationanditsMeasurements
10. BJT-CEAmplifier
11. Emitter Follower-CCAmplifier
12. FET-CSAmplifier

Equipmentrequired:

1. RegulatedPowersupplies
2. Analog/DigitalStorageOscilloscopes
3. Analog/DigitalFunctionGenerators
4. DigitalMulti-meters
5. DecadeResistanceBoxes/Rheostats
6. DecadeCapacitanceBoxes
7. Ammeters(AnalogorDigital)
8. Voltmeters(AnalogorDigital)
9. Active& PassiveElectronic Components.

IIYear-I Semester		L	T	P	C
		0	0	3	1.5
SWITCHING THEORY and LOGIC DESIGN LAB					

List of Experiments:

1. Verification of truth tables of the following Logic gates
   Two input (i) OR (ii) AND (iii) NOR (iv) NAND (v) Exclusive-OR (vi) Exclusive-NOR
2. Design a simple combinational circuit with four variables and obtain minimal SOP expression and verify the truth table using Digital Trainer Kit.
3. Verification of functional table of 3 to 8-line Decoder /De-multiplexer
4. 4 variable logic function verification using 8 to1 multiplexer.
5. Design full adder circuit and verify its functional table.
6. Verification of functional tables of (i) JK Edge triggered Flip–Flop (ii) JK Master Slave Flip–Flop (iii) D Flip-Flop
7. Design a four-bit ring counter using D Flip–Flops/JK Flip Flop and verify output.
8. Design a four-bit Johnson's counter using D Flip-Flops/JK Flip Flops and verify output
9. Verify the operation of 4-bit Universal Shift Register for different Modes of operation.
10. Draw the circuit diagram of MOD-8 ripple counter and construct a circuit using T-Flip-Flops and Test It with a low frequency clock and sketch the output waveforms.
11. Design MOD–8 synchronous counter using T Flip-Flop and verify the result and sketch the output waveforms.
12. (a) Draw the circuit diagram of a single bit comparator and test the output
    (b) Construct 7 Segment Display Circuit Using Decoder and7 Segment LED and test it.

Additional Experiments:

1. Design BCD Adder Circuit and Test the Same using Relevant IC
2. Design Excess-3 to 9- Complement convertor using only four Full Adders and test the Circuit.
3. Design an Experimental model to demonstrate the operation of 74154 De-Multiplexer using LEDs for outputs.
4. Design of any combinational circuit using Hardware Description Language
5. Design of any sequential circuit using Hardware Description Language

IIYear-I Semester		L	T	P	C
		0	1	2	2

Data Structures using Python

List of Experiments:

1. Write a Python program for class, Flower, that has three instance variables of type str, int, and float that respectively represent the name of the flower, its number of petals, and its price. Your class must include a constructor method that initializes each variable to an appropriate value, and your class should include methods for setting the value of each type, and retrieving the value of each type.
2. Develop an inheritance hierarchy based upon a Polygon class that has abstract methods area( ) and perimeter( ). Implement classes Triangle, Quadrilateral, Pentagon, that extend this base class, with the obvious meanings for the area( ) and perimeter( ) methods. Write a simple program that allows users to create polygons of the various types and input their geometric dimensions, and the program then outputs their area and perimeter
3. Write a python program to implement Method Overloading and Method Overriding.
4. Write a Python program to illustrate the following comprehensions: a) List Comprehensions b) Dictionary Comprehensions c) Set Comprehensions d) Generator Comprehensions
5. Write a Python program to generate the combinations of n distinct objects taken from the elements of a given list. Example: Original list: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9] Combinations of 2 distinct objects: [1, 2] [1, 3] [1, 4] [1, 5] .... [7, 8] [7, 9] [8, 9].
6. Write a program for Linear Search and Binary search.
7. Write a program to implement Bubble Sort and Selection Sort.
8. Write a program to implement Merge sort and Quick sort.
9. Write a program to implement Stacks and Queues.
10. Write a program to implement Singly Linked List.
11. Write a program to implement Doubly Linked list.
12. Write a program to implement Binary Search Tree.

IIYear-IISemester		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
Linear Control Systems					

Course objectives:

- To introduce the concepts of open loop and closed loop systems, mathematical models of mechanical and electrical systems, and concepts of feedback
- To study the characteristics of the given system in terms of the transfer function and introducing various approaches to reduce the overall system for necessary analysis
- To develop the acquaintance in analyzing the system response in time-do main and frequency domain in terms of various performance indices
- Toanalyzethesystem in terms of absolute stability and relative stability by different approaches
- To design different control systems for different applications as per given specifications
- To introduce the concepts of state variable analysis, design and also the concepts of controllability and observability.

UNIT I - INTRODUCTION

Concepts of System, Control Systems: Open Loop and closed loop control systems and their differences. Different examples of control systems, Feed-Back Characteristics, Effects of feedback. Mathematical models, Differential equations, Impulse Response and transfer functions. Translational and Rotational mechanical systems

UNIT II – TRANSFER FUNCTION REPRESENTATION

Transfer Function of DC Servo motor - AC Servo motor- Synchro-transmitter and Receiver, Block diagram representation of systems considering electrical systems as examples –Block diagram algebra–Representation by Signal flowgraph-Reduction using mason's gain formula.

TIME RESPONSE ANALYSIS

Standard test signals – Time response of first order systems – Characteristic Equation of Feedback controlsystems, Transient response of second order systems – Time domain specifications – Steady state response - Steady stateerrors and error constants.

UNIT III – STABILITY ANALYSIS IN S-DOMAIN

The concept of stability – Routh's stability criterion – qualitative stability and conditional stability – limitations of Routh's stability100

Root Locus Technique:

The root locus concept - construction of root loci-effects of adding poles and zeros to G(s) H(s) on the root loci.

UNIT IV

Frequency response analysis: Introduction, Correlation between time and frequency response, PolarPlots, BodePlots,Nyquist Stability Criterion

UNIT V – CLASSICAL CONTROL DESIGN TECHNIQUES

Compensation techniques – Lag, Lead, Lead-Lag Controllers design infrequency Domain, PIDControllers. State Space Analysis of Continuous Systems Concepts of state, state variables andstate model, derivation ofstate models from block diagrams, Diagonalization- Solving the

Timeinvariant state Equations- State Transition Matrix and it's Properties – Concepts of ControllabilityandObservability.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Automatic Control Systems 8th edition– by B.C.Kuo – Johnwiley and son's, 2003.
2. Control Systems Engineering –by I. J.Nagrathand M.Gopal, New Age International (P) Limited, Publishers, 2nd edition, 2007
3. Modern Control Engineering–by Katsuhiko Ogata–Pearson Publications, 5th edition, 2015.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Control Systems by A.Nagoorkani, RB Apublications, 3 edition, 2017.
2. Control Systems by A.Anandkumar, PHI, 2 Edition, 2014.

Course Outcomes:

- This course introduces the concepts of feedback and its advantages to various control systems
- The performance metrics to design the control system intime-domain and frequency domain are introduced.
- Control systems for various applications can be designed using time-domain and frequency domain analysis.
- In addition to the conventional approach, the state space approach for the analysis of control systems is also introduced.

II Year - II Semester		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

Electromagnetic Waves and Transmission Lines

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to:

- Understand the fundamentals of electric fields, coulomb's law and gauss law
- Familiar with of Biot-Savart Law, Ampere's Circuital Law and Maxwell equations
- Aware of electromagnetic wave propagation in dielectric and conducting media
- Study the equivalent circuit of transmission lines and parameters of the transmission lines
- Learn the working of smith chart and its usage in the calculation of transmission line parameters

UNIT I:

Review of Co-ordinate Systems, **Electrostatics:** Coulomb's Law, Electric Field Intensity, Electric Flux Density, Gauss Law and Applications, Electric Potential, Maxwell's Two Equations for Electrostatic Fields, Energy Density, Illustrative Problems. Convection and Conduction Currents, Dielectric Constant, Poisson's and Laplace's Equations; Capacitance – Parallel Plate, Coaxial Capacitors, Illustrative Problems.

UNIT II:

Magnetostatics: Biot-Savart Law, Ampere's Circuital Law and Applications, Magnetic Flux Density, Maxwell's Two Equations for Magnetostatic Fields, Magnetic Scalar and Vector Potentials, Forces due to Magnetic Fields, Ampere's Force Law, Inductances and Magnetic Energy, Illustrative Problems**.**

Maxwell's Equations (Time Varying Fields): Faraday's Law and Transformer EMF, Inconsistency of Ampere's Law and Displacement Current Density, Maxwell's Equations in Different Final Forms and Word Statements, Conditions at a Boundary Surface, Illustrative Problems.

UNIT III:

EM Wave Characteristics : Wave Equations for Conducting and Perfect Dielectric Media, Uniform Plane Waves – Definition, All Relations Between E & H, Sinusoidal Variations, Wave Propagation in Lossy dielectrics, lossless dielectrics, free space, wave propagation in good conductors, skin depth, Polarization & Types, Illustrative Problems.

Reflection and Refraction of Plane Waves – Normal and Oblique Incidences, for both Perfect Conductor and Perfect Dielectrics, Brewster Angle, Critical Angle and Total Internal Reflection, Surface Impedance, Poynting Vector and Poynting Theorem, Illustrative Problems.

UNIT IV:

Transmission Lines - I : Types, Parameters, T & π Equivalent Circuits, Transmission Line Equations, Primary & Secondary Constants, Expressions for Characteristic Impedance,

Propagation Constant, Phase and Group Velocities, Infinite Line, Lossless lines, distortion less lines, Illustrative Problems.

UNIT V:

Transmission Lines – II: Input Impedance Relations, Reflection Coefficient, VSWR, Average Power, Shorted Lines, Open Circuited Lines, and Matched Lines, Low loss radio frequency and UHF Transmission lines, UHF Lines as Circuit Elements, Smith Chart – Construction and Applications, Quarter wave transformer, Single Stub Matching, Illustrative Problems.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Elements of Electromagnetic – Matthew N. O. Sadiku, Oxford University Press, 7th edition, 2018.
2. Electromagnetic Waves and Radiating Systems – E.C. Jordan and K.G. Balmain, PHI, 2nd Edition, 2008.

REFERENCE BOOK:

1. Engineering Electromagnetics – William H. Hayt, John A. Buck, Jaleel M. Akhtar, TMH, 9th edition, 2020.
2. Electromagnetic Field Theory and Transmission Lines –G. S. N. Raju, Pearson Education 2006
3. Electromagnetic Field Theory and Transmission Lines: G SasiBhushana Rao,Wiley India 2013.
4. Networks, Lines and Fields John D. Ryder, Second Edition, Pearson Education, 2015.

Course Outcomes:

After learning the course, the student will be able to:

- Determine electric field intensity using coulomb's law and Gauss law.
- Determine magnetic field intensity using Biot-Savarts Law and Ampere's Circuital Law.
- Analyze the electromagnetic wave propagation in dielectric and conducting media.
- Examine the primary and secondary constants of different types of transmission lines.
- Derive the expressions for input impedance, reflection coefficient, and VSWR of transmission lines and calculate these parameters using smith chart.

II Year - II Semester		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
ELECTRONIC CIRCUIT ANALYSIS					

UNIT-I Small Signal High Frequency Transistor Amplifier models:

BJT: Transistor at high frequencies, Hybrid- π common emitter transistor model, Hybrid πconductance, Hybrid π capacitances, validity of hybrid π model, determination of high-frequency parameters in terms of low-frequency parameters , CE short circuit current gain, current gain with resistive load, cut-off frequencies, frequency response and gain bandwidth product.

FET: Analysis of common Source and common drain Amplifier circuits at high frequencies.

UNIT-II

Multistage Amplifiers: Classification of amplifiers, methods of coupling**, c**ascaded transistor amplifier and its analysis, analysis of two stage RC coupled amplifier, high input resistance transistor amplifier circuits and their analysis-Darlington pair amplifier, Cascode amplifier, Boot-strap emitter follower, Differential amplifier using BJT.

UNIT-III

Feedback Amplifiers: Feedback principle and concept, types of feedback, classification of amplifiers, feedback topologies, Characteristics of negative feedback amplifiers, Generalized analysis of feedback amplifiers, Performance comparison of feedback amplifiers, Method of analysis of feedback amplifiers.

Unit-IV

Oscillators: Oscillator principle, condition for oscillations, types of oscillators, RC-phaseshiftandWienbridgeoscillatorswithBJTandFETandtheiranalysis,Generalized analysis of LC Oscillators, Hartley and Colpitt's oscillators using BJT, Frequency and amplitude stability of oscillators.

UNIT-V

Power Amplifiers: Classification of amplifiers(A to H), Class A power Amplifiers, Class B Push-pull amplifiers, Complementary symmetry push pull amplifier, Class AB power amplifier, Class-C power amplifier, Thermal stability and Heat sinks.

Tuned Amplifiers: Introduction, Q-Factor, small signal tuned amplifier, capacitance single tuned amplifier, double tuned amplifiers, , staggered tuned amplifiers

TextBooks:

1. Integrated Electronics- J.Millman and C.C.Halkias, Tata McGraw-Hill, 1972.
2. Electronic Devices and CircuitsTheory –Robert L.Boylestad and Louis Nashelsky, Pearson/PrenticeHall, TenthEdition, 2009.
3. Electronic Devices and Integrated Circuits – B.P. Singh, Rekha, Pearson publications, 2006

References:

1. Electronic Circuit Analysis and Design –Donald A.Neaman, McGrawHill, 2010.
2. Micro electronic Circuits-Sedra A.S. and K.C. Smith, Oxford University Press, Sixth Edition, 2011.
3. Electronic Circuit Analysis-B.V.Rao, K.R.Rajeswari, P.C.R.Pantulu, K.B.R.Murthy, PearsonPublications.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of this course the student can able to

- Design and analysis of small signal high frequency transistor amplifier using BJT and FET.
- Design and analysis of multistage amplifiers using BJT and FET and Differential amplifier using BJT.
- Derive the expressions for frequency of oscillation and condition for oscillation of RC and LC oscillators and their amplitude and frequency stability concept.
- Know the classification of the power and tuned amplifiers and their analysis with performance comparison

II Year - II Semester		L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3
Analog Communications					

Course Outcomes:

At the end of the Course, Student will be able to:

- Describe the Modulation and Demodulation techniques of standard AM.
- Compare different types of Amplitude Modulation and Demodulation techniques.
- Analyse the concepts of generation and detection of Angle Modulated signals.
- Outline the Radio Receivers with different sections.
- Interpret the Radio Transmitters completely.
- Illustrate the noise performance in Analog Modulation techniques and also the concepts of Pulse Analog Modulation and Demodulation techniques.

Unit – I

Amplitude Modulation: Introduction to Fourier transform, Introduction to communication system, Need for modulation, Frequency Division Multiplexing, Amplitude Modulation, Time domain and Frequency domain descriptions, Single tone modulation, Power relations in AM waves, Generation of AM waves: Square law Modulator, Switching modulator, Detection of AM Waves: Square law detector, Envelope detector, Related problems.

Unit – II

DSB & SSB Modulation: Double sideband suppressed carrier modulator: Time domain and frequency domain description, Generation of DSBSC Waves: Balanced Modulator, Ring Modulator, Detection of DSBSC Waves: Coherent detection, Quadrature Null Effect, COSTAS Loop, Squaring Loop.

Single sideband suppressed carrier modulator: Time domain and Frequency domain description, Generation of SSBSC Waves: Frequency discrimination method, Phase discrimination method, Demodulation of SSB Waves: Coherent Detection.

Vestigial sideband modulation: Time domain description, Frequency domain description, Generation of VSB Modulated wave, Envelope detection of a VSB Wave pulse Carrier, Comparison of different AM Techniques, Applications of different AM Systems, Related problems.

Unit – III

Angle Modulation: Introduction, Basic concept of phase modulation, Frequency Modulation: Single tone frequency modulation, Spectrum Analysis of Sinusoidal FM Wave, Narrow band FM, Wide band FM, Constant Average Power, Transmission bandwidth of FM Wave, Generation of FM Waves: Direct Method, Indirect Method, Detection of FM Waves: Balanced Frequency discriminator, Zero crossing detector, Phase locked loop, Comparison of FM & AM, Related problems.

Unit – IV

Radio Transmitters: Classification of Transmitters, AM Transmitter, Effect of feedback on performance of AM Transmitter, FM Transmitter: Variable reactance type and Phase modulated FM Transmitter, Frequency stability in FM Transmitter.

Radio Receivers: Receiver Types: Tuned radio frequency receiver, Super heterodyne receiver, RF section and Characteristics, Frequency changing and tracking, Intermediate frequency, AGC, FM Receiver, Amplitude limiting, Comparison of FM & AM Receivers, Communication Receivers, Extension of super heterodyne principle and additional circuits.

Unit – V

Noise: Review of noise and noise sources, Noise figure, Noise in Analog communication Systems: Noise in DSB & SSB Systems, Noise in AM System and Noise in Angle Modulation Systems, Threshold effect in Angle Modulation System, Pre-emphasis & De-emphasis.

Pulse Analog Modulation: Types of Pulse modulation, PAM (Single polarity, double polarity), PWM: Generation & Detection of PWM, PPM: Generation and Detection of PPM, Time Division Multiplexing, TDM Vs FDM.

Text Books:

1. Communication Systems, Simon Haykin, Michael Moher, Wiley, 5th Edition, 2009.
2. Principles of Communication Systems, H Taub, D L Schilling, Gautam Sahe, TMH, 4th Edition, 2017.
3. Modern Digital and Analog Communication Systems, B.P.Lathi, Zhi Ding, Hari Mohan Gupta, Oxford University Press, 4th Edition, 2017.

Reference Books:

1. Electronics & Communication Systems, George Kennedy, Bernard Davis, S R M Prasanna, TMH, 6th Edition, 2017.
2. Communication Systems, R P Singh, S D Sapre, TMH, 3nd Edition, 2017.
3. Communication Systems (Analog and Digital), Dr. Sanjay Sharma, Katson Books, 7th Reprint Edition, 2018

Web Links:

1. http://nptel.ac.in/courses/117102059/ Prof. Surendra Prasad.
2. https://ict.iitk.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/EE320A-Principles-Of-Communication-CommunicationSystems-4ed-Haykin.pdf.
3. https://www.scribd.com/document/266137872/sanjay-sharma-pdf.
4. http://bayanbox.ir/view/9144090835198890 86/Book-Modern-Digital-And-AnalogCommunication-Systems-4th-edition-by-Lathi.pdf.
5. https://soaneemrana.org/onewebmedia/ELECTRONICS%20COMMUNICATION%20SYSTEM%20BY%20GEORGE%20KENNEDY.pdf

IIYear-II Semester		L	T	P	C
		0	0	3	1.5
SIGNALS and SYSTEMS LAB					

I. Generation of Basic Signals (Analog and Discrete)

1. Unit step
2. Unit impulse
3. Unit Ramp
4. Sinusoidal
5. Signum

II. Operations on signals

1. Addition & Subtraction
2. Multiplication & Division
3. Maximum & minimum

III. Energy and power of signals ,even and odd signals

IV. Transformation of the independent variable

1. Shifting (Delay & Advance)
2. Reversing
3. Scaling

V. Convolution & Deconvolution

VI. Correlation

VI. Fourier Series Representation

VIII. Fourier Transform and Analysis of Fourier Spectrum

IX. Laplace Transforms

X. Z-Transforms

IIYear-II Semester		L	T	P	C
		0	0	3	1.5
ELECTRONIC CIRCUIT ANALYSIS LAB					

Note: The students are required to design the circuit and perform the simulation using Multisim/ Equivalent Industrial Standard Licensed simulation software tool**.** Further they are required to verify the result using necessary hardware equipment.

List of Experiments: (Minimum of Ten Experiments has to be performed)

1. Determination of Ft of a given transistor.
2. Voltage-Series Feedback Amplifier
3. Current-Shunt Feedback Amplifier
4. RC Phase Shift/Wien Bridge Oscillator
5. Hartley/Colpitt's Oscillator
6. Two Stage RC Coupled Amplifier
7. Darlington Pair Amplifier
8. Boots trapped Emitter Follower
9. Class A Series-fed Power Amplifier
10. Transformer-coupled Class A Power Amplifier
11. Class B Push-Pull Power Amplifier
12. Complementary Symmetry Class B Push-Pull Power Amplifier
13. Single Tuned Voltage Amplifier
14. Double Tuned Voltage Amplifier

Equipment required: Software:

i. Multisim/Equivalent Industrial Standard Licensed simulation software tool.

ii. Computer Systems with required specifications

Hardware 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