SHRI VENKATESHWARA UNIVERSITY

Syllabus
B.TECH
Electrical Engineering
III SEMESTER
(Four Years Degree Programme)
Batch 2019-23

(w.e.f. 2019-20)

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

		Electrical Engineering SEMESTER- III											
Sl. N o.	**Subject Codes**	**Subject**	**Periods**			**Evaluation Scheme**				**End Semester**		**To t al**	**Credit**
			L	**T**	**P**	**C T**	**T A**	**Tot al**	**P S**	**TE**	**P E**		
1	**SEE – 301**	Electrical Machines – I	3	0	0	20	10	30		70		100	3
2	**SES - 302**	Analog Electronics	3	0	0	20	10	30		70		100	3
3	**SES-303**	Biology for Engineers	2	1	0	20	10	30		70		100	3
4	**SES-304**	Engineering Mechanics	3	1	0	20	10	30		70		100	**4**
5	**SBS-305**	Mathematics III (Probability & Statistics)	3	1	0	20	10	30		70		100	4
6	SHM-301	Effective Technical Communication	3	0	0	20	10	30		70		100	3
7	**SEE – 311**	Electrical Machines - I Lab	0	0	2				25		25	50	1
8	**SES - 312**	Analog Electronics Lab	0	0	2				25		25	50	1
												700	22

SEE-301	Electrical Machines-I	3L:0T:0P	3 credits

Course Outcomes:
At the end of this course, students will demonstrate the ability to
- Understand the concepts of magnetic circuits.
- Understand the operation of dc machines.
- Analyse the differences in operation of different dc machine configurations.
- Analyse single phase and three phase transformers circuits.

Module 1: Magnetic fields and magnetic circuits (6 Hours)
Review of magnetic circuits - MMF, flux, reluctance, inductance; review of Ampere Law and Biot Savart Law; Visualization of magnetic fields produced by a bar magnet and a current carrying coil - through air and through a combination of iron and air; influence of highly permeable materials on the magnetic flux lines.

Module 2: Electromagnetic force and torque (9 Hours)
B-H curve of magnetic materials; flux-linkage vs current characteristic of magnetic circuits; linear and nonlinear magnetic circuits; energy stored in the magnetic circuit; force as a partial derivative of stored energy with respect to position of a moving element; torque as a partial derivative of stored energy with respect to angular position of a rotating element. Examples - galvanometer coil, relay contact, lifting magnet, rotating element with eccentricity or saliency

Module 3: DC machines (8 Hours)
Basic construction of a DC machine, magnetic structure - stator yoke, stator poles, pole-faces or shoes, air gap and armature core, visualization of magnetic field produced by the field winding excitation with armature winding open, air gap flux density distribution, flux per pole, induced EMF in an armature coil. Armature winding and commutation - Elementary armature coil and commutator, lap and wave windings, construction of commutator, linear commutation Derivation of back EMF equation, armature MMF wave, derivation of torque equation, armature reaction, air gap flux density distribution with armature reaction.

Module 4: DC machine - motoring and generation (7 Hours)
Armature circuit equation for motoring and generation, Types of field excitations - separately excited, shunt and series. Open circuit characteristic of separately excited DC generator, back EMF with armature reaction, voltage build-up in a shunt generator, critical field resistance and critical speed. V-I characteristics and torque-speed characteristics of separately excited, shunt and series motors. Speed control through armature voltage. Losses, load testing and back-to-back testing of DC machines

Module 5: Transformers (12 Hours)
Principle, construction and operation of single-phase transformers, equivalent circuit, phasor diagram, voltage regulation, losses and efficiency Testing - open circuit and short circuit tests, polarity test, back-to-back test, separation of hysteresis and eddy current losses Three-phase transformer - construction, types of connection and their comparative features, Parallel operation of single-phase and three-phase transformers, Autotransformers - construction, principle, applications and comparison with two winding transformer, Magnetizing current, effect of nonlinear B-H curve of magnetic core material, harmonics in magnetization current, Phase conversion - Scott connection, three-phase to six-phase conversion, Tap-changing transformers - No-load and on-load tap-changing of transformers, Three-winding transformers. Cooling of transformers.

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

BEE-311: Electrical Machines Laboratory– I (0:0:2 – 1 credit)

SBC 305	Mathematics-III (Probability and Statistics)	3L:1T:0P	4 credits

Module 1: Basic Probability (12 hours)
Probability spaces, conditional probability, independence; Discrete random variables, Independent random variables, the multinomial distribution, Poisson approximation to the binomial distribution, infinite sequences of Bernoulli trials, sums of independent random variables; Expectation of Discrete Random Variables, Moments, Variance of a sum, Correlation coefficient, Chebyshev's Inequality.

Module 2: Continuous Probability Distributions (4 hours)
Continuous random variables and their properties, distribution functions and densities, normal, exponential and gamma densities.

Module 3: Bivariate Distributions (4 hours)
Bivariate distributions and their properties, distribution of sums and quotients, conditional densities, Bayes' rule.

Module 4: Basic Statistics (8 hours)
Measures of Central tendency: Moments, skewness and Kurtosis - Probability distributions: Binomial, Poisson and Normal - evaluation of statistical parameters for these three distributions, Correlation and regression – Rank correlation.

Module 5: Applied Statistics (8 hours)
Curve fitting by the method of least squares- fitting of straight lines, second degree parabolas and more general curves. Test of significance: Large sample test for single proportion, difference of proportions, single mean, difference of means, and difference of standard deviations.

Module 6: Small samples (4 hours)
Test for single mean, difference of means and correlation coefficients, test for ratio of variances - Chi-square test for goodness of fit and independence of attributes.

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

SES-303	Biology for engineers	2L:1T:0P	3 credits

Module 1: Introduction (2 hours)
Purpose: To convey that Biology is as important a scientific discipline as Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. Bring out the fundamental differences between science and engineering by drawing a comparison between eye and camera, Bird flying and aircraft. Mention the most exciting aspect of biology as an independent scientific discipline. Why we need to study biology? Discuss how biological observations of 18th Century that lead to major discoveries. Examples from Brownian motion and the origin of thermodynamics by referring to the original observation of Robert Brown and Julius Mayor. These examples will highlight the fundamental importance of observations in any scientific inquiry.

Module 2: Classification (3 hours)
Purpose: To convey that classification *per se* is not what biology is all about. The underlying criterion, such as morphological, biochemical or ecological be highlighted. Hierarchy of life forms at phenomenological level. A common thread weaves this hierarchy Classification. Discuss classification based on (a) cellularity- Unicellular or multicellular (b) ultrastructure-prokaryotes or eucaryotes. (c) energy and Carbon utilization -Autotrophs, heterotrophs, lithotropes (d) Ammonia excretion – aminotelic, uricotelic, ureotelic (e) Habitata- acquatic or terrestrial (e) Molecular taxonomy- three major kingdoms of life. A given organism can come under different category based on classification. Model organisms for the study of biology come from different groups. E.coli, S.cerevisiae, D. Melanogaster, C. elegance, A. Thaliana, M. musculus

Module 3: Genetics (4 hours)
Purpose: To convey that " Genetics is to biology what Newton's laws are to Physical Sciences" . Mendel's laws, Concept of segregation and independent assortment. Concept of allele. Gene mapping, Gene interaction, Epistasis. Meiosis and Mitosis be taught as a part of genetics. Emphasis to be give not to the mechanics of cell division nor the phases but how genetic material passes from parent to offspring. Concepts of recessiveness and dominance. Concept of mapping of phenotype to genes. Discuss about the single gene disorders in humans. Discuss the concept of complementation using human genetics.

Module 4: Biomolecules (4 hours)
Purpose: To convey that all forms of life has the same building blocks and yet the manifestations are as diverse as one can imagine. Molecules of life. In this context discuss monomeric units and polymeric structures. Discuss about sugars, starch and cellulose. Amino acids and proteins. Nucleotides and DNA/RNA. Two carbon units and lipids.

Module 5: Enzymes (4 Hours)
Purpose: To convey that without catalysis life would not have existed on earth.
Enzymology: How to monitor enzyme catalysed reactions. How does an enzyme catalyse reactions? Enzyme classification. Mechanism of enzyme action. Discuss at least two examples. Enzyme kinetics and kinetic parameters. Why should we know these parameters to understand biology? RNA catalysis.

Module 6: Information Transfer (4 hours)
Purpose: The molecular basis of coding and decoding genetic information is universal. Molecular basis of information transfer. DNA as a genetic material. Hierarchy of DNA structure- from single stranded to double helix to nucleosomes. Concept of genetic code. Universality and degeneracy of genetic code. Define gene in terms of complementation and recombination.

Module 7: Macromolecular analysis (5 hours)
Purpose: To analyse biological processes at the reductionistic level. Proteins- structure and function. Hierarch in protein structure. Primary secondary, tertiary and quaternary structure.

Proteins as enzymes, transporters, receptors and structural elements.

Module 8: Metabolism (4 hours)

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

Module 9. Microbiology (3 hours)

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

Text / References:

1. N. A. Campbell, J. B. Reece, L. Urry, M. L. Cain and S. A. Wasserman, " Biology: A global approach", Pearson Education Ltd, 2014.
2. E. E. Conn, P. K. Stumpf, G. Bruening and R. H. Doi, " Outlines of Biochemistry", John Wiley and Sons, 2009.
3. D. L. Nelson and M. M. Cox, " Principles of Biochemistry" , W.H. Freeman and Company, 2012.
4. G. S. Stent and R. Calendar, " Molecular Genetics", Freeman and company, 1978.
5. L. M. Prescott, J. P. Harley and C. A. Klein, "Microbiology", McGraw Hill Higher Education, 2005.

Course Outcomes

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

- Describe how biological observations of 18th Century that lead to major discoveries.
- Convey that classification *per se* is not what biology is all about but highlight the underlying criteria, such as morphological, biochemical and ecological
- Highlight the concepts of recessiveness and dominance during the passage of genetic material from parent to offspring
- Convey that all forms of life have the same building blocks and yet the manifestations are as diverse as one can imagine
- Classify enzymes and distinguish between different mechanisms of enzyme action.
- Identify DNA as a genetic material in the molecular basis of information transfer.
- Analyse biological processes at the reductionistic level
- Apply thermodynamic principles to biological systems.
- Identify and classify microorganisms.

SES-302	Analog Electronic Circuits	3L:0T:0P	3 credits

Course Outcomes:

At the end of this course, students will demonstrate the ability to
- Understand the characteristics of transistors.
- Design and analyse various rectifier and amplifier circuits.
- Design sinusoidal and non-sinusoidal oscillators.
- Understand the functioning of OP-AMP and design OP-AMP based circuits.

Module 1: Diode circuits (4 Hours)

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

Module 2: BJT circuits (8 Hours)

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

Module 3: MOSFET circuits (8 Hours)

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

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

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

Module 5: Linear applications of op-amp (8 Hours)

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

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

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

Text/References:

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

ESC-305	Engineering Mechanics	3L:1T:0P	4 credits

Course Outcomes: At the end of this course, students will demonstrate the

- Ability to understand the concepts of co-ordinate systems.
- Analyse the three-dimensional motion. Understand the concepts of rigid bodies.
- Analyse the free-body diagrams of different arrangements.
- Analyse to motion and bending moment.

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

Module 2: Three-dimensional Rotation (4 hours)
Three-dimensional rotation: Euler's theorem, Axis-angle formulation and Euler angles; Coordinate transformation of vectors and tensors.

Module 3: Kinematics of Rigid Body (6 hours)
Kinematics of rigid bodies: Dentition and motion of a rigid body; Rigid bodies as coordinate systems; Angular velocity of a rigid body, and its rate of change; Distinction between two- and three-dimensional rotational motion; Integration of angular velocity to find orientation; Motion relative to a rotating rigid body: Five term acceleration formula.

Module 4: Kinetics of Rigid Bodies (5 hours)
Kinetics of rigid bodies: Angular momentum about a point; Inertia tensor: Dentition and computation, Principal moments and axes of inertia, Parallel and perpendicular axes theorems; Mass moment of inertia of symmetrical bodies, cylinder, sphere, cone etc., Area moment of inertia and Polar moment of inertia, Forces and moments; Newton-Euler's laws of rigid body motion.

Module 5: Free Body Diagram (1 hour)
Free body diagrams; Examples on modelling of typical supports and joints and discussion on the kinematic and kinetic constraints that they impose.

Module 6: General Motion (9 hours)
Examples and problems. General planar motions, General 3-D motions, Free precession, Gyroscopes, Rolling coin.

Module 7: Bending Moment (5 hours)
Transverse loading on beams, shear force and bending moment in beams, analysis of cantilevers, simply supported beams and overhanging beams, relationships between loading, shear force and bending moment, shear force and bending moment diagrams.

Module 8: Torsional Motion (2 hours)
Torsion of circular shafts, derivation of torsion equation, stress and deformation in circular and hollow shafts.

Module 9: Friction (3 hours)
Concept of Friction; Laws of Coulomb friction; Angle of Repose; Coefficient of friction.

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