SWAMI VIVEKANAND UNIVERSITY, SIRONJA, SAGAR (M.P.)

SYLLABUS

For
BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY (B.Tech.)
ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION
ENGINEERING (ECE)
Course Code : BTEC

Department of Electronics & Communication
Engineering
Faculty of Engineering

Duration of Course	:	4 Year
Examination Mode	:	Semester
Examination System	:	Grading

Swami Vivekanand University, Sironja Sagar (M.P.)
2016-2017

BTEC -0301 - ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS II

Unit I

Fourier Series: Introduction of Fourier series , Fourier series for Discontinuous functions, Fourier series for even and odd function, Half range series   Fourier Transform: Definition and properties of Fourier transform, Sine and Cosine transform.

Unit II

Laplace Transform: Introduction of Laplace Transform, Laplace Transform of elementary functions, properties of Laplace Transform, Change of scale property, second shifting property, Laplace transform of the derivative, Inverse Laplace transform & its properties, Convolution theorem, Applications of L.T. to solve the ordinary differential equations

Unit III

Second Order linear differential equation with variable coefficients : Methods one integral is known, removal of first derivative, changing of independent variable and variation of parameter, Solution by Series Method

Unit IV

Linear and Non Linear partial differential equation of first order: Formulation of   partial differential equations, solution of equation by direct integration, Lagrange's Linear equation,   charpit's method. Linear partial differential equation of second and higher order: Linear homogeneous and Non homogeneous partial diff. equation of nth order with constant coefficients. Separation of variable method for the solution of wave and heat equations

Unit V

Vector Calculus: Differentiation of vectors, scalar and vector point function, geometrical meaning of Gradient, unit normal vector and directional derivative, physical interpretation of divergence and Curl. Line integral, surface integral and volume integral, Green's, Stoke's and Gauss divergence theorem

References

  (i)   Advance Engineering Mathematics by D.G.Guffy
  (ii) (Advanced Engineering Mathematics by Erwin Kreyszig, Wiley India
  (iii) Higher Engineering Mathematics by BS Grewal, Khanna Publication
  (iv) Mathematics for Engineers by S.Arumungam, SCITECH Publuication
  (v) Engineering Mathematics by S S Sastri. P.H.I.

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BTEC- 302 Computer System Organization

Unit-I

Computer Basics and CPU: Von Newman model, various subsystems, CPU, Memory, I/O, System Bus, CPU and Memory registers, Program Counter, Accumulator, Instruction register, Micro operations, Register Transfer Language, Instruction Fetch, decode and execution, data movement and manipulation, Instruction formats and addressing modes of basic computer.

Unit-II

Control Unit Organization: Hardwired control unit, Micro and nano programmed control unit, Control Memory, Address Sequencing, Micro Instruction formats, Micro program sequencer, Microprogramming, **Arithmetic and Logic Unit**: Arithmetic Processor, Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, Floating point and decimal arithmetic and arithmetic units, design of arithmetic unit.

Unit-III

Input Output Organization: Modes of data transfer – program controlled, interrupt driven and direct memory access, Interrupt structures, I/O Interface, Asynchronous data transfer, I/O processor. Data transfer – Serial / parallel, synchronous/asynchronous, simplex/half duplex and full duplex.

Unit-IV

Memory organization: Memory Maps, Memory Hierarchy, Cache Memory -Organization and mappings. Associative memory. Virtual memory, Memory Management Hardware.

Unit-V

Multiprocessors: Pipeline and Vector processing, Instruction and arithmetic pipelines, Vector and array processors, Interconnection structure and inter-processor communication.

References:

1. Morris Mano: Computer System Architecture, PHI.

2. William Stallings: Computer Organization and Architecture, PHI

3. Carl Hamacher: Computer Organization, TMH

4. Tanenbaum: Structured Computer Organization, Pearson Education

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BTEC - 0303 Electronic Instrumentation

Unit-I

Measurement and Error: Accuracy and Precision, Sensitivity, Linearity, Resolution, Hysterisis, Loading Effect. Measurements of Current, Voltage, Power and Impedance: DC and AC Ammeter, DC Voltmeter-Chopper type and solid-state, AC voltmeter using Rectifier, Average, RMS, Peak Responding voltmeters, Multi-meter, Power meter, Bolometer and Calorimeter.

Unit-II

Cathode Ray Oscilloscope (CRO): Different parts of CRO, Block diagram, Electrostatic focusing, Electrostatic deflection, Post deflection acceleration, Screen for CRTs, Graticules, Vertical and Horizontal deflection system, Time base circuit, Oscilloscope Probes, Applications of CRO, Special purpose CROs-Multi input, Dual trace, Dual beam, Sampling, Storage (Analog and Digital), Oscilloscope.

Unit-III

AC Bridges: Maxwell's bridge (Inductance and Inductance-Capacitance), Hay's bridge, Schering bridge (High voltage and Relative permittivity), Wein bridge, Wagner earth detector, Impedance measurement by Q-meter. **Non-Electrical Quantities (Transducer):** Classification of Transducers, Strain gauge, Displacement Transducer- Linear Variable Differential Transformer (LVDT) and Rotary Variable Differential Transformer (RVDT), Temperature Transducer- Resistance Temperature Detector (RTD), Thermistor, Thermocouple, Piezo-electric transducer, Optical Transducer- Photo emissive, Photo conductive, Photo voltaic, Photo-diode, Photo Transistor, Nuclear Radiation Detector.

Unit-IV

Signal generator & Display: Signal and Function Generators, Sweep Frequency Generator, Pulse and Square Wave Generator, Beat Frequency Oscillator, Digital display system and indicators, Classification of Displays, Display devices, Light Emitting diodes(LED), Liquid Crystal Display(LCD).

Unit-V

Digital Measurement and Instruments: Advantages of Digital Instrument over Analog Instrument, Digital-to-analog conversion (DAC) - Variable resistive type, R-2R ladder Type, Binary ladder, Weighted converter using Op-amp and transistor, Practical DAC. Analog-to-digital Conversion (ADC) -Ramp Technique, Dual Slope Integrating Type, Integrating Type (voltage to frequency), Successive Approximations, digital voltmeters and multi-meters, Resolution and sensitivity of digital meter, PLC structure, principle of operation, response time and application.

References:

1. H. S. Kalsi: Electronics Instrumentation, TMH.
2. K. Sawhney: Instrumentation and Measurements, Dhanpat Rai and Co.
3. Helfric and Cooper: Modern Electronic Instrumentation and Measurement Techniques; Pearson.

List of Experiments:

All experiments (wherever applicable) should be performed through the following steps.
Step 1: Circuit should be designed/drafted on paper.
Step 2: The designed/drafted circuit should be simulated using Simulation Software

Step 3: The designed/drafted circuit should be tested on the bread board and compare the results with the simulated results.

Step 4: The bread board circuit should be fabricated on PCB by one batch using PCB machine.

1. Study of CRO and Function Generator.

2. Displacement measurement by LVDT.

3. Force measurement by strain gauge.

4. Measurement of Capacitor, Self-induction using Q-meter.

5. Temperature measurement by thermistor, RTD and thermocouple.

6. Optical Transducer- Photo conductive, Photo voltaic, Photo-diode, Photo-Transistor

7. Design of digital to analog converter.

8. PLC operation and applications (for example: relay, timer, level, traffic light etc.)

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BTEC-0304-New (Electronic Devices)

Unit-I

Semiconductor intrinsic and extrinsic, p-type and n-type, energy band diagrams, majority and minority carrier, charge density in semiconductor, generation and recombination of charges, process of diffusion, diffusion and drift currents, Hall effects and its applications. p-n junction, depletion layer, potential barrier, electric field, forward and reverse biased junction, current components in p-n diode, current equation, V-I characteristics, cut in voltages of Si and Ge diode, transition and diffusion capacitance, power dissipation.

Unit-II

Diode Family and Applications: Diodes Family: Characteristics and application of p-n junction diode, Zener diode, avalanche diode, Varactor diode, Schottky diode, Tunnel Diode, PIN diode, LED, photodiodes, phototransistors, p-n junction. **Applications:** diode as rectifier, clipper and clamper, The diode as a circuit element, The Load line concept, The Pieceswise linear diode modal, Clipping circuits, Clipping at two independent levels, Comparators, Sampling Gate, Rectifiers, Other full wave circuits, Capacitor filter additional diodes circuits.

Unit-III

Bipolar junction transistor - Construction, basic operation, current components and equations,. CB, CE and CC-configuration, input and output characteristics, Early effect, region of operation, active, cutoff and saturation region Ebers-Moll model, , power dissipation in transistor (Pdmax rating), Photo transistor, Uni-junction Transistor (UJT) : Principle of operation, characteristics.

Unit-IV

Amplifier Basics, Transistor as an amplifier, load line, Q-point and its selection criteria,designing of fixed bias and self-bias, stability of biasing circuits, calculation of stability factor. Transistor at low frequency: frequency response, bandwidth, h-parameter analysis of CC, CB and CE configuration, simplified model, gain and impedance calculation of single stage amplifier. Transistor at high frequency,high frequency model (hybrid-), Parameters and their definition, Miller capacitance and its effect on voltage gain.

Unit-V

FET construction- Construction, n channel and p channel, characteristics, parameters, Equivalent model and voltage gain, Enhancement and depletion MOSFET and its Characteristics, analysis of FET in various configuration.

References:

1. Boylestad and Nashelsky: Electronic Devices and Circuit Theory, Pearson Education

2. Millman and Halkias: Integrated electronics, TMH

3. Graham Bell: Electronic Devices and Circuits, PHI

4. Sendra and Smith: Microelectronics, Oxford Press.

5. Donald A Neamen: Electronic Circuits Analysis and Design, TMH

List of Experiments (Expandable):

All experiments (wherever applicable) should be performed through the following steps.

Step 1: Circuit should be designed / drafted on paper.

Step 2: The designed/drafted circuit should be simulated using Simulation Software

Step 3: The designed/drafted circuit should be tested on the bread board and compare the results with the simulated results.

Step 4: The bread board circuit should be fabricated on PCB by one batch using PCB machine.

1. V-I characteristics of various Diodes (p-n, Zener, Varactor, Schottky, Tunnel, Photodiode etc)

2. Characteristics of Transistors (BJT and FET)

3. Study of Power electronic devices (Diac, Triac, SCR, Power MOSFET, IGBT etc).

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BTEC - 0305 Network Analysis

Unit-I

Introduction to circuit elements R, L, C and their characteristics in terms of linearity and time dependence, KCL and KVL analysis, dual networks, analysis of magnetically coupled circuits, Dot convention, coupling co-efficient, Tuned circuits, Series and parallel resonance, voltage and current sources, controlled sources.

Unit-II

Network topology, Concept of Network graph, Tree, tree branches and links, cut set and tie set schedules. Network Theorems – Thevenin, Norton, Superposition, Reciprocity, Compensation, Maximum power transfer and Millmans theorems, problems with controlled sources.

Unit- III

Transient analysis: Transients in RL, RC and RLC circuits, initial conditions, time constants, networks driven by constant driving sources and their solutions.

Steady state analysis: - Concepts of phasors and vectors, impedance and admittance. Node and mesh analysis of RL, RC and RLC networks with sinusoidal and other driving sources. Resonance Circuits.

Unit-IV

Frequency domain analysis – Laplace transform solution of Integral-differential equations. Transform of waveform – step, ramp, Gate and sinusoidal functions. Initial and final value theorem. Network Theorems in frequency domain. Fourier Series, Trigonometric & exponential form of fourier series, Fourier series of basic functions.

Unit-V

Network function & Two port networks concept of complex frequency.Network functions of one and two ports, poles and zeros network of different kinds. Necessary conditions for driving point & transfer function.

Two port parameters– Z,Y, ABCD, hybrid parameters, their inverse and image parameters, relationship between parameters. Interconnection of two port networks, Terminated two port networks.

References:

1. M.E. Van Valkenburg: Network Analysis, PHI

2. Mesereau and Jackson: Circuit Analysis- A system Approach, Pearson.

3. Hayt W.H. & J.E. Kemmerly: Engineering Circuit Analysis, TMH

4. Decarlo lin: Linear circuit Analysis, Oxford

5. William D Stanley : Network Analysis with Applications, Pearson Education

6. Roy Choudhary D: Network and systems, New Age Pub

7. Chakraborti: Circuit Theory, Dhanpat Rai.

List of experiments (Expandable)

All experiments (wherever applicable) should be performed through the following steps.

Step 1: Circuit should be designed/drafted on paper.

Step 2: The designed/drafted circuit should be simulated using Simulation Software.

Step 3: The designed/drafted circuit should be tested on the bread board and compare the results with the simulated results.

Step 4: The bread board circuit should be fabricated on PCB by one batch using PCB machine.

1. To Verify Thevenin Theorem.

2. To Verify Superposition Theorem.

3. To Verify Reciprocity Theorem.

4. To Verify Maximum Power Transfer Theorem.

5. To Verify Millman's Theorem.

6. To Perform Open Circuit Test on Two Port Network.

7. To Perform Short Circuit Test on Two Port Network.

8. To Find Frequency Response of LRC Series Circuit.

9. To Find Frequency Response of LRC parallel Circuit

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BTEC - 0306 Software Lab- I

CIRCUIT SIMULATION/ PCB DESIGNING SOFTWARE

Study of circuit simulation software (any one- TINA-PRO/ PSPICE/ CIRCUIT MAKER/ GPSIM/APWIN etc).
Overview and Study of the key features and applications of the software.
Application of the software in the field of Electronic Devices, Electronic Instrumentation and Network Analysis.
Design, Optimization and simulation of
1. Basic Electronic circuits (examples rectifiers, clippers, clampers, diode, transistor characteristics etc).
2. Transient and steady state analysis of RL/ RC/ RLC circuits, realization of network theorems.
3. Use of virtual instruments built in the software.

Study of PCB layout software
Overview and use of the software in optimization, designing and fabrication of PCB pertaining to above circuits simulated using above simulation software or other available. Students should simulate and design the PCB for atleast two circuits they are learning in the current semester.

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Objective of Self Study: is to induce the student to explore and read technical aspects of his area of interest / hobby or new topics suggested by faculty.

Evaluation will be done by assigned faculty based on report/seminar presentation and viva.

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Objective of GD and seminar is to improve the MASS COMMUNICATION and CONVINCING/ understanding skills of students and it is to give student an opportunity to exercise their rights to express themselves.

Evaluation will be done by assigned faculty based on group discussion and power point presentation.

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BTEC- 0401 - ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS III

Unit I

Functions of complex variables: Analytic functions, Harmonic Conjugate, Cauchy-Riemann Equations, Line Integral, Cauchy's Theorem, Cauchy's Integral Formula, Singular Points, Poles & Residues, Residue Theorem, Application of Residues theorem for evaluation of real integrals

Unit II

Errors & Approximations, Solution of Algebraic & Trancedental Equations (Regula Falsi, Newton-Raphson, Iterative, Secant Method), Solution of simultaneous linear equatins by Gauss Elimination, Gauss Jordan, Crout's methods , Jacobi's and Gauss-Siedel Iterative methods

Unit III

Difference Operators, Interpolation (Newton Forward & Backward Formulae, Central Interpolation Formulae, Lagrange's and divided difference formulae), Numerical Differentiation and Numerical Integration.

Unit IV

Solution of Ordinary Differential Equations(Taylor's Series, Picard's Method, Modified Euler's Method, Runge-Kutta Method, Milne's Predictor & Corrector method),   Correlation and Regression, Curve Fitting (Method of Least Square).

Unit V

Concept of Probability: Probability Mass function, Probability density function. Discrete Distribution: Binomial, Poisson's, Continuous Distribution: Normal Distribution, Exponential Distribution, Gamma Distribution, Beta Distribution, Testing of Hypothesis |:Students t-test, Fisher's z-test, Chi-Square Method

Reference:

(i)   Numerical Methods using Matlab by J.H.Mathews and K.D.Fink, P.H.I.
(ii)   Numerical Methods for Scientific and Engg. Computation by MKJain, Iyengar and RK Jain, New Age International Publication .
(iii)   Mathematical Methods by KV Suryanarayan Rao, SCITECH Publuication
(iv)   Numerical Methods using Matlab by Yang,Wiley India (v)   Pobability and Statistics by Ravichandran ,Wiley India (vi)   Mathematical Statistics by George R., Springer

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BTEC -0402 Electromagnetic Theory

Unit I
Review of vector calculus: orthogonal coordinate systems, gradient, divergence and curl. Laplacian operator for scalar and vectors. Vector integral and differential identities and theorems. Phasor representation of harmonic variation of scalar and vectors.

Static electric fields, Columb's law, electric flux density and electric field intensity, permittivity, dielectric constant, field of distributed charges in free space, potential function, Laplace's and Poisson's equations, electric dipole, stored electric energy density. Boundary conditions at abrupt discontinuities between two media including conducting boundaries, surface charge distribution capacitance between two isolated conductors

Unit II
Solution of Laplace's equations in systems of dielectric and conducting boundaries, uniqueness theorem, two dimensional boundary condition problems, solution by symmetry, conformal transformation of functions, image theory etc. fields in parallel wire, parallel plane and coaxial systems.

Static currents and magnetic fields- flow of charge in conductive media, lossy conductive

Medium, current density, specific conductivity, mobility, explanation of Ohm's law employing mobility.

Magnetic effects of current flow, Biot-Savart's law in vector form magnetic field intensity, magnetic flux, and permeability, closed loop currents, Ampere's circuital law in integral and differential vector form, magnetic vector potential and related equations. Problems related to straight wire toroidal and cylindrical solenoids, inductance.

Boundary conditions on magnetic field, equivalent surface currents for abrupt discontinuity of magnetic field.

Unit III
Time varying fields – Faraday's law in integral and differential forms, displacement current concept, Maxwell's equations in differential and integral forms, wave equations in source free region electric and magnetic stored energy density, continuity equation, Poynting vector theorem.

Time harmonic fields, r.m.s. phasor representation of field vectors, Maxwell's equations for TH field, average energy density, complex Poynting vector, duality concept.

Helmholtz wave equation, general solution in free space in various coordinates, plane polarized wave in free space, properties of plane waves, wave front, power flow, stored energy density.

Unit IV
Circular and elliptic polarization, resolution in terms of linear polarized waves and vice- versa. Plane waves in lossy medium, low loss dielectric, good conducting and ionized media, complex permittivity, loss tangent, skin depth, transmission line analogy, boundary conditions at perfect conductor surface, surface current density Interference of two plane waves traveling at oblique directions.

Unit V
Reflection and refraction of plane waves at dielectric media and conducting Surfaces, Brewster's angle, total internal reflection, resultant fields and power flow in both media. Frequency dispersive propagation, phase velocity and group velocity. Magnetic vector potential for sources in free space, retarded potential, radiation principles, boundary condition at infinity

References:
1. Mathew N.O Sadiku: Elements of Electromagnetic, Oxford University Press
2. William H. Hayt: Engineering Electromagnetic, TMH.
3. John D. Kraus: Electromagnetic, Mc. Graw Hill.
4. Jordan Balmian: Electromagnetic wave and Radiating System, PHI.
5. David K. Cheng: Electromagnetic Fields and Wave, Addison Wesley.
6. Ramo, Whinnerry and VanDuzzer " Fields and waves in communication electronics ", Wiley 1984
7. Harrington RF, "Electromagnetic fields" Mc Graw Hill

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BTEC - 0403 Digital Electronics

Unit-I
Review of Number systems and Binary codes, Binary arithmetic – addition, subtraction, multiplication and division algorithms. Boolean algebra: theorems and functions, Simplification of Boolean functions, minimization techniques, Karnaugh's map method, Quine and McCluskey's method, realization of various binary functions using AND ,OR
,NOT,XOR logic gates.

Unit-II
Universal gates: NAND, NOR, realization of boolean function using universal gates. Half and full adder, half and full subtractor, Series and parallel adder, BCD adders, lookahead carry generator. Decoders, Encoders, multiplexers and de-multiplexers. Analysis
and design of combination circuits, realization of various Boolean functions using NAND, NOR gates and multiplexers.

Unit-III
Multivibrators: Astable, Monostable and bistable multivibrators, 555 timer chip and its application in multivibrators. Flip-Flops: R-S, Clocked R-S, T, D, J-K, race around problem, Master-slave J-K., State and Excitation Tables Shift registers and counters . synchronous and asynchronous counters, Binary ripple counter, up-down counter, Johnson and ring counter. Analysis and Design of Sequential Circuits.

Unit-IV
Semiconductor memories: Organization and construction of RAM, SRAM, DRAM, RAMBUS ROM, PROM, EPROM, EEPROM, PAL and PLAs etc

Unit-V Logic families: RTL, DTL, TTL, ECL, IIL, PMOS, NMOS and CMOS logic etc.
Interfacing between TTL and MOS, vice-versa.

References:

1. M. Mano : Digital Logic and Computer Design, Pearson Education

2. W.H. Gothman : Digital Electronics, PHI.

3. Millman and Taub : Pulse, Digital and Switching Waveforms, MGH

4. Salivahanan and Ari Vahagan : Digital Circuits and Design, Vikas Publishing House

5. Leach and Malvino : Digital Principles and Applications, TMH

6. Rajkamal : Digital Systems – Principles and Design, Pearson Education

List of Experiments (Expandable):

All experiments (wherever applicable) should be performed through the following steps.

Step 1: Circuit should be designed/drafted on paper.

Step 2: The designed/drafted circuit should be simulated using simulation Software (TINAPRO/ PSPICE/ LABVIEW/ CIRCUIT MAKER).

Step 3: The designed/drafted circuit should be tested on the bread board and compare the results with the simulated results.

Step 4: The bread board circuit should be fabricated on PCB by one batch using PCB machine.

1. To test and study of operation of all logic Gates for various IC's.

2. Implementation of AND, OR, NOT, NOR, X-OR and X-NOR Gates by NAND and NOR Universal gates.

3. Binary Addition by Half Adder and Full Adder circuit.

4. Binary Subtraction by Half Subtractor and Full Subtractor circuit.

5. Design a BCD to excess-3 code converter.

6. Verification of the Demorgan's Theorem.

7. Study of RS, JK, T & D flip-flops.

8. Multiplexer/Demultiplexer based boolean function realization.

9. Study and Application of 555 timer (Astable, Monostable, Schmitt trigger, VCO).

BTEC -0404-New (Linear Integrated Circuits and its Applications)

UNIT-I: Introduction to Operational Amplifiers and Characteristics
Introduction, Block diagram, characteristics and equivalent circuits of an ideal op-amp, various types of Operational Amplifiers and their applications, Power supply configurations for OP- AMP applications, inverting and non-inverting amplifier configurations.

UNIT-II: The Practical op-amp Introduction, Input offset voltage, offset current, thermal drift, Effect of variation in power supply voltage, common-mode rejection ratio, Slew rate and its Effect, PSRR and gain –bandwidth product, frequency limitations and compensations, transient response, interpretation of TL082 datasheet.

UNIT-III: Amplifiers and Oscillators Summing amplifier, Integrators and differentiators, Instrumentation amplifier, Differential input and differential output amplifier, Voltage-series feedback amplifier, Voltage-shunt feedback amplifier, Log/ Antilog amplifier, isolation amplifiers, Triangular/rectangular wave generator, phase-shift oscillators, Wein bridge oscillator, analog multiplier-MPY634, VCO.

UNIT-IV: Active Filters
Characteristics of filters, Classification of filters, Magnitude and frequency response, Butterworth 1st and 2nd order Low pass, High pass and band pass filters, Chebyshev filter characteristics, Band reject filters, notch filter, All pass filters, self-tuned filters .

UNIT-V: Comparators and Converters:
Comparator, Zero Crossing Detector, Monostable and Astable Multivibrator, Schmitt Trigger, Voltage limiters, Clipper and clampers, Absolute value output circuit, Peak detector, Sample andh old Circuit, Precision rectifiers, Voltage-to-current converter, Current-to-voltage converter.

UNIT-VI: Advanced applications
Applications as Frequency Divider, PLL, AGC,AVC using op-AMP and analog multipliers, Amplitude modulation using analog multiplier, Frequency Shift Keying, simple OP-AMP Voltage regulator, Fixed and Adjustable Voltage Regulators, Dual Power supply, Basic Switching Regulator and characteristics of standard regulator ICs – TPS40200, TPS40210.

List of Experiments

Tools Required –Function Generator, TL082, MPY634/ASLK Pro, Power Supply, Oscilloscopes, Connecting wires.

1. Study the characteristics of negative feedback amplifier
2. Design of an instrumentation amplifier.
3. Study the characteristics of regenerative feedback system with extension to design an astable multivibrator.
4. Study the characteristics of integrator circuit.
5. Design of Analog filters – I.
6. Design of Analog filters – II.
7. Design of a self-tuned Filter.
8. Design of a function generator.
9. Design of a Voltage Controlled Oscillator.
10. Design of a Phase Locked Loop (PLL).
11. Automatic Gain Control (AGC) Automatic Volume Control (AVC).
12. Design of a low drop out regulator.
13. DC-DC Converter.

TEXT Books:

1. D. Roy Chowdhury, " Linear Integrated Circuits", New Age International (P) Ltd, 2nd Edition, 2003.
2. K. Lal Kishore, " Operational Amplifiers and Linear Integrated Circuits", Pearson Education, 2007.
3. L. k. Maheshwari, M .M. S Anand , Analog Electronics, PHI

4. TL082:Data Sheet:http://www.ti.com/lit/ds/symlink/t1082.pdf
   Application Note:http://www.ti.com/lit/an/sloa020a/sloa020a.pdf
5. MYP634: Data Sheet:http://www.ti.com/lit/ds/symlink/mpy634.pdf
   Application Note:http://www.ticom/lit/an/sbfa006/sbfa006.pdf

REFERENCES :

1. Ramakanth A. Gayakwad, "Op-Amps & Linear ICS", PHI, 4th edition, 1987.
2. R.F. Coughlin & Fredrick Driscoll, "Operational Amplifiers & Linear Integrated Circuits" , 6th Edition, PHI
3. David A. Bell, "Operational Amplifiers & Linear ICs", Oxford University Press, 2nd edition, 2010.
4. Sergio Franco, "Design with Operational Amplifiers & Analog Integrated Circuits" Mcgraw Hill, 1988.
5. C.G. Clayton , "Operational Amplifiers " , Butterworth & Company Publ. Ltd./Elsevier, 1971.

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BTEC - 0405 Analog Communication

Unit-I
Different types of Signals (Continuous, Discrete, Periodic), Time Domain and Frequency Domain Representation, Introduction to basic Transform Techniques applicable to these Signals. Spectral Analysis: Fourier Technique, Fourier Transform and their Properties, Transform of Gate Signal, Impulse Function and Unit Step Function, Fourier Transform Technique for Periodic Signal, Transform of Train of Pulses and Impulses, Sine and Cosine wave. Signal Energy and Power, Spectral Density of various types of signals, Spectra (Parseval's Theorem), Density Spectra of Periodic Gate and Impulse train. Linear Time Invariant (LTI) Systems, Impulse Response, Convolution, Convolution with Impulse Function, Casual and Non Causal System, Distortion less System, Impulse Response of Distortion less System, Ideal Filter and Practical Filter.

Unit-II
Modulation Techniques: Need and types of modulation techniques, Amplitude Modulation, Frequency Spectrum, Power Distribution, Modulation by Complex Signal, Low Level and High Level AM Modulators, Linear Integrated Circuit AM Modulators, Suppressed Carrier Generation (Balance/Chopper and Square Law Modulation), SSB Generator (Phase and Frequency Discrimination Method), VSB Transmission and Application. Detection of AM signals: Envelope Detector Circuit, RC Time Constant, Synchronous Detection Technique, Error in Synchronous Detection, SSB signal detection, PLL and its use in demodulation.

Unit-III
Angle Modulation: Frequency and Phase Modulation Frequency spectrum, bandwidth requirement, Frequency and Phase Deviation, Modulation Index, NBFM and WBFM, Multiple frequencies FM. FM Modulators: Direct (Parameter Variation Method) and Indirect (Armstrong) Method of frequency modulation. FM Detector: Slope Detector, Foster Seely Discriminator, Ratio Detector and PLL detectors.

Unit-IV
Radio Transmitters: AM transmitter, block diagram and working of Low Level and High Level Transmitters, Trapezoidal Pattern and Carrier Shift, SSB Transmitters, FM transmitters - Frequency Multiplication Applied to FM Signals, FM transmitters.
Radio Receivers: Block Diagram of Radio Receiver, Receiver Characteristics
(Selectivity, Fidelity and Sensitivity), AM Receiver, RF Receiver, Super-heterodyne Receiver, RF Amplifier, Frequency Mixer, AVC and AFC, Image Signal, Intermediate Frequency Selection, Diversity Reception, FM Receiver.

Unit-V Noise :
Sources and types of noise and their power density, White Noise, Noise from
Single and Multiple noise source for Linear Systems, Super Position of Power Spectrum, Equivalent Noise Bandwidth, Noise Figure, and Equivalent Noise Temperature, their Relationship, Calculation of Noise Figure and Noise Temperature for Cascade Systems, Noise Performance of Communication System, Band Pass Noise Representation in

Terms of Low Pass, In-phase and Quadrature Phase Component and their Power Spectral Density, Figure of Merit, Calculation for AM, AM-SC and SSB System, Noise in Angle Modulated System, Figure of Merit for FM, Noise Density of Output of FM Detector, Pre-Emphasis and De-Emphasis, Phasor Representation of Noise, Capture Effect, Comparison of Noise Performance of AM and FM.

References:

1. B.P. Lathi : Modern Analog and Digital Communication System, Wiley Eastern limited
2. Taub and Schilling : Principles of communication Systems, TMH
3. Singh and Sapre : Communication Systems, TMH
4. S Haykin : Communication Systems, John Wiley and Sons Inc
5. S Ghose: Signals and Systems, Pearson Education.
6. A Bruce Carlson : Communication System, TMH
7. Steven : Communication Systems – Analysis and Design, Pearson Education

List of Experiments (Expandable):

All experiments (wherever applicable) should be performed through the following steps.

Step 1: Circuit should be designed/drafted on paper.
Step 2:The designed/drafted circuit should be simulated using simulation Software (TINAPRO/ PSPICE/ LABVIEW/ CIRCUIT MAKER).
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Step 4: The bread board circuit should be fabricated on PCB by one batch using PCB machine.

1. Analysis of AM Modulation and Demodulation Techniques (Transmitter and Receiver), Calculation of Parameters
2. Analysis of FM Modulation and Demodulation (Transmitter and Receiver) and Calculation of Parameters
3. To Construct and Verify Pre-emphasis and De-emphasis and Plot the Waveforms.
4. Study of Super-heterodyne Receiver and Characteristics of Radio Receiver.
5. To Construct Frequency Multiplier Circuit and to Observe the Waveform
6. Study of AVC and AFC.
7. Study of PLL chip (566) and its use in various systems

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ADVANCED SIMULATION/ VERIFICATION SOFTWARE

Study of simulation/ verification Software (any one- LAB-VIEW/KTECHLAB/ GNU CIRCUIT ANALYSIS PACKAGE/ LOGISIM/ MULTISIM/ SCILAB etc).

Overview and Study of the key features and applications of the software.
Application of the software in the field of Electronic Circuits, Digital Electronics and Analog Communication.
Design, Optimization, simulation and verification of
1. Electronic circuits (example amplifiers, oscillators etc).
2. Realization and verification of various digital electronic circuits (example logic gates, adders, subtractors etc)
3. Realization of various signals and communication link etc.
Students should simulate and verify atleast six circuits they are learning in the current semester.

Swami Vivekanand University, Sagar (M.P.)

BTEC – 0501 VOICE &DATA COMMUNICATION

Unit I

Telephone instruments and signals

Introduction, the subscriber loop, standard telephone set, basic call procedure, call progress tones and signals, cordless telephones, caller identification, electronic telephones.

Telephone circuit

Introduction, the local subscriber loop, channel noise and units of power measurements, transmission parameters, voice frequency circuit arrangements, crosstalk.

Unit II

Public telephone network

Introduction, transmission system environment, public telephone network, instruments, local loops, trunk circuits, - local central and operator-assisted exchanges, automated central office switches and exchanges, telephone numbering plan, telephone services, telephone switching hierarchy, common channel signaling system.

Multiplexing of telephone channels

Introduction, time division multiplexing, T1 digital carrier, digital hierarchy, digital carrier line encoding, T carrier systems, digital carrier frame synchronization, bit versus word interleaving, statistical TDM, codes and combo chips, frequency division multiplexing, FDM hierarchy, composite baseband signal, formation of master group, wavelength division multiplexing.

Unit III

Multiplexing of telephone channels

Introduction, time division multiplexing, T1 digital carrier, digital hierarchy, digital carrier line encoding, T carrier systems, digital carrier frame synchronization, bit versus word interleaving, statistical TDM, codes and combo chips, frequency division multiplexing, FDM hierarchy, composite baseband signal, formation of mastergroup, wavelength division multiplexing.

Unit IV

Data Communications

Components, protocols and standards, standards organizations, line configuration, topology, transmission mode, digital signals, digital to digital encoding, digital data transmission, DTE-DCE interface, interface standards, modems, cable modem, transmission media- guided and unguided, transmission impairment, performance, wavelength and Shannon capacity.

Unit V

Error detection and correction

Types of error, error detection- redundancy check (longitudinal, vertical and cyclic), checksum, error correction-hamming code.

Switching

Circuit switching (space-division, time division and space-time division), packet switching (virtual circuit and datagram approach), message switching.

References:

1. Tomasi: Advanced Electronic Communication Systems, PHI Learning.
2. Forouzan: Data Communications and Networking, TMH.
3. Tomasi: Introduction to Data Communication Systems, Pearson Education.
4. William Stallings: Data and Computer Communications, Pearson Education
5. Brijendra Singh: Data Communications and Networks, PHI Lea

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BTEC-0502 CONTROL SYSTEM

Unit-I
Control system
Terminology and classification of control system, examples of control system, mathematical modeling of mechanical and electrical systems, differential equations, block diagram representation and reduction, signal flow graph techniques.
Feedback characteristics of control systems
Feedback and non-feedback systems, reduction of parameter variations by use of feedback, control over system dynamics and effects of disturbances by the use of feedback, linearization effect of feedback, regenerative feedback.

Unit-II
Time response analysis
Standard test signals, time response of 1st order system, time response of 2nd order system, steady-state errors and error constants, effects of additions of poles and zeros to open loop and closed loop system.
Time domain stability analysis
Concept of stability of linear systems, effects of location of poles on stability, necessary conditions for stability, Routh-Hurwitz stability criteria, relative stability analysis, Root Locus concept, guidelines for sketching Root-Locus.

Unit-III
Frequency response analysis
Correlation between time and frequency response, Polar plots, Bode Plots, all-pass and minimum-phase systems, log-magnitude versus Phase-Plots..
Frequency domain stability analysis
Nyquist stability criterion, assessment of relative stability using Nyquist Criterion (phase margin, gain margin and stability), closed-loop frequency response.

Unit-IV
Approaches to system design
Design problem, types of compensation, design of phase-lag, phase lead and phase lead-lag compensators in time and frequency domain, proportional, derivative, integral and PID compensation.
Digital control systems
System with digital controller, difference equations, the z-transform, pulse transfer function, inverse z- transform, the s and z domain relationship.

Unit-V
Concept of state, state variables and state model,
State space representation of systems, block diagram for state equation, transfer function decomposition, solution of state equation, transfer matrix, relationship between state equation and transfer function, controllability and observability.

References:
1. Nagrath and Gopal: Control System Engineering, New Age International Publishers.
2. Kuo: Automatic Control Systems, PHI Learning.
3. Varmah: Control Systems, TMH.
4. Distefano (Schaum series): Control Systems, TMH
5. Manke: Linear Control System, Khanna Publishers.
6. Stefani, Shahian: Design of feedback control systems, Oxford University Press.
7. Ogata: Modern Control Engineering, PHI Learning.

Swami Vivekanand University, Sagar (M.P.)

BTEC-0503 DIGITAL COMMUNICATION

Unit-I
Random variables
Cumulative distribution function, Probability density function, Mean, Variance and standard deviations of random variable, Gaussian distribution, Error function, Correlation and autocorrelation, Central-limit theorem, Error probability, Power Spectral density of digital data.

Unit-II
Digital conversion of Analog Signals
Sampling theorem, sampling of band pass signals, Pulse Amplitude Modulation (PAM), types of sampling (natural, flat-top), equalization, signal reconstruction and reconstruction filters, aliasing and anti-aliasing filter, Pulse Width Modulation (PWM), Pulse Position Modulation (PPM).
Digital transmission of Analog Signals
Quantization, quantization error, Pulse Code Modulation (PCM), companding, scrambling, TDM-PCM, Differential PCM, Delta modulation, Adaptive Delta modulation, vocoders.

Unit-III
Digital Transmission Techniques
Phase shift Keying (PSK)- Binary PSK, differential PSK, differentially encoded PSK, Quadrature PSK, M-ary PSK.Frquency Shift Keying (FSK)- Binary FSK (orthogonal and non-orthogonal), M-ary FSK. Comparison of BPSK and BFSK, Quadrature Amplitude Shift Keying (QASK), Minimum Shift Keying (MSK).

Unit-IV
Other Digital Techniques
Pulse shaping to reduce inter channel and inter symbol interference- Duobinary encoding, Nyquist criterion and partial response signaling, Quadrature Partial Response (QPR) encoder decoder. Regenerative Repeater- eye pattern, equalizers.
Optimum Reception of Digital Signals
Baseband signal receiver, probability of error, maximum likelihood detector, Bayes theorem, optimum receiver for both baseband and passband receiver- matched filter and correlator, probability of error calculation for BPSK and BFSK.

Unit-V
Information Theory
Source Coding: Introduction to information theory, uncertainty and information, average mutual information and entropy, source coding theorem, Huffman coding, Shannon-Fano-Elias coding,
Channel Coding: Introduction, channel models, channel capacity, channel coding, information capacity theorem, Shannon limit.

References:
1. Taub and Schilling: Principles of Communication Systems, TMH.
2. Lathi: Modern Digital and Analog Communication Systems, Oxford University Press.
3. Simon Haykins: Communication Systems, John Wiley.
4. Ranjan Bose: Information Theory, Coding and Cryptography, TMH.
5. Das, Mallik, Chatterjee: Principles of Digital Communication, New Age International
6. Skylar and Ray: Digital Communications, Pearson Education.
7. Rao: Digital Communications, TMH.

List of Experiments:
1. Study of Sampling Process and Signal Reconstruction and Aliasing.
2. Study of PAM, PPM and PDM.
3. Study of PCM Transmitter and Receiver.
4. Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) and Demultiplexing.
5. Study of ASK, PSK and FSK Transmitter and Receiver.

Swami Vivekanand University, Sagar (M.P.)

BTEC-0504 MICROPOCESSOR AND MICROCONTROLLER

Unit I
Architecture of 8086 Microprocessor
BIU and EU, register organization, pin diagram, memory organization, clock generator 8284, buffers and latches, 8288 bus controller, maximum and minimum modes.

Unit II
Assembly Language Programming of 8086
Instruction formats, addressing modes, instruction set, assembly language programming, ALP tools- editor, assembler, linker, locator, debugger, emulator.
8086 based multiprocessor systems
Interconnection topologies, coprocessors 8087 NDP, I/O processors 8089 IOP, bus arbitration and control, lightly and tightly coupled systems.

Unit III
Peripheral devices and their interfacing
Memory interfacing, Programmable input/output ports 8255, Programmable interval timer 8253, keyboard/ display controller 8279, CRT controller 8275, Programmable communication interface 8251 USART.

Unit IV
Interrupts of 8086
Interrupts and interrupt service routine, interrupt cycle, maskable and non-maskable interrupts, interrupt programming. Programmable interrupt controller 8259.
DMA in 8086
Basic DMA operation, modes of DMA transfer, DMA controller 8257.

Unit V
8051 Microcontroller
Features, architecture, Pin Diagram, memory organization, external memory interfacing, instruction syntax, data types, subroutines, addressing Modes, instruction set, ALP of 8051. Applications of 8051.

References:
1. Ray and Bhurchandi: Advanced microprocessors and peripherals, TMH.
2. Brey: The Intel Microprocessors, Architecture, Programming and Interfacing, Pearson Education.
3. Senthil Kumar: Microprocessors and interfacing, Oxford University press.
4. Bahadure: Microprocessors 8086 and Pentium family, PHI Learning.
5. Udayashankara and Mallikarjunaswamy: 8051 Microcontroller, TMH.
6. Mazidi and Mazidi: The 8051 Microcontroller and Embedded Systems, Pearson Education
7. D. V. Hall: Microprocessors and Interfacing, TMH.

List of Experiments:
1. Assembly Language Programs of Microprocessor 8086.
2. Assembly Language Programs of Microcontroller 8051.
3. Assembly Language Programs for Interfacing Chips.

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BTEC– 0505 Communication Network and Transmission Lines

Unit I
Characteristic Parameters of symmetrical and asymmetrical two port networks and their design Image impedance, iterative impedance, characteristic impedance, propagation coefficient, image transfer coefficient , iterative transfer coefficient, Lattice and Bridged T networks, reactive matching networks, matching techniques, insertion loss, symmetrical and asymmetrical attenuators and their design.

Unit II
Passive LC Filters
Analysis and design of Low pass, high pass, band pass and band elimination filters, m-derived filters, composite filters, Filter specifications, Butterworth approximation, Chebyshev approximation, elliptic function approximation, frequency transformation.

Unit III
Positive real function
LC, RL, RC, and RLC network synthesis, Foster and Causer network, minimum positive real function, Brune's method, Bott-Duffin method, Synthesis-Coefficient.

Unit IV
Transmission line fundamentals
Lumped parameter equivalent, voltage and current on a transmission line, infinite line, characteristic impedance and propagation constant, waveform distortion, attenuation and phase equalizers, distortion-less line, loading, liner reflection on a line, reflection coefficient, input and transfer impedances, open circuit and short circuit line, reflection factors, reflection loss, insertion loss, T and equivalents of a line, location of line fault, construction and design of two wire line and coaxial cable.

Unit V
Line at radio frequencies
Parameters of line and coaxial cable at radio frequencies, dissipation-less line, voltage and current on a dissipation-less line, standing waves, standing wave ratio, input impedance of open circuit and short circuit, power and impedance measurement on lines, eighth-wave, quarter-wave and half wave line, circle diagram, Smith chart, solution of problems using Smith chart, single and double stub matching .introduction to micro- strip lines and its analysis.

References:
1. Ryder: Networks and Transmission Lines, PHI Learning.
2. Valkenberg: Introduction to Modern Network synthesis, Wiley India.
3. Suresh: Electric Circuits and Networks, Pearson Education.
4. Raju: Electromagnetic field theory and Transmission Lines, Pearson Education.
5. Ganesan: Transmission Lines and Waveguides, TMH.
6. Rao: Electromagnetic Waves and Transmission Lines, PHI learning.

List of Experiments:
1. To set up the standing waves formation on a transmission line and observe their maxima and minima using frequency domain method.
2. To measure the characteristic impedance of transmission lines using frequency domain method and to differentiate between the matched and unmatched lines.
3. To measure the VSWR, reflection coefficient and return loss in a transmission line.
4. To measure the dielectric constant of insulator in the transmission line.
5. To measure the velocity of propagation and wavelength in the given transmission line.
6. To study the attenuation characteristics of signal along a transmission line and observe its variation with frequency. Also calculate the phase constant and propagation constant.
7. To study the effect of reactive loads on transmission lines.
8. To study the difference between lossy and loss less line.
9. To study the physical dimensions of transmission line and estimation of characteristic impedance.
10. To study behavior of infinite and short lines.
11. To study the operation of Balun transformer.
12. To study the loading of transmission lines and estimate the cut off frequency of a loaded line.
13. To study the use of coaxial lines as tuned circuits and delay lines.
14. To study the input and output impedance of any RF circuits and match it to 50/75 ohms.
15. Simulation of various filters

Swami Vivekanand University, Sagar (M.P.)

BTEC– 0506 Software Lab-III

Study of simulation software (any one Scilab/ MatLab etc.)

Introduction to Scilab / Matab, Study of Scilab / Matlab programming environment, Modeling, Design and development of Programs.

Overview and Study of the key features and applications of the software.

Application of the software in the field of Control Systems, Data Communications and Communication Systems.

1. Programs Related to Control System- open-loop and closed loop control system, frequency response plots, determining transient response, specifications of second order system, effect of PID controller on control system, Bode plot, Nyquist plot and Root Locus plot, state space analysis.
2. Programs Related to Communication Systems--Simulation of a Communication System (Generation, addition of noise and Detection), AM, FM, PM, PAM, PCM, PSK, FSK etc.
3. Programs related to Data Communications- simulations of CRC, LRC, VRC, hamming codes, line encoding techniques.

References:
1. Rudra Pratap: Getting Started with MATLAB, Oxford University Press.
2. http://www.scilab.in
3. http://ekalavya.it.iitb.ac.in/contents.do?topic=Scilab
4. Vinu V. Das: Programming in Scilab, New Age Publisher.
5. Chapman Stephen J.: MATLAB Programming for Engineers, Thomson Cengage
6. Proakis: Contemporary Communication System Using MATLAB; Thomson Cengage.
7. Kuo: Automatic Control Systems, PHI Learning.
8. Singh and Chaudhari: Matlab Programming, PHI Learning

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BTEC – 0601 Industrial Electronics

Unit-I
Power Supplies
Power supply, rectifiers (half wave, full wave), performance parameters of power supplies, filters (capacitor, inductor, inductor-capacitor, pi filter), bleeder resistor, voltage multipliers .
Regulated power supplies (series and shunt voltage regulators, fixed and adjustable voltage regulators, Current regulator), switched regulator (SMPS), comparison of linear and switched power supply, switch mode converter (flyback, buck, boost, buck-boost, cook converters).

Unit-II
Thyristors
Silicon controlled rectifies (SCR), constructional features, principle of operation, SCR terminology, turn-on methods, turn-off methods, triggering methods of SCR circuits, types of commutation, comparison of thyristors and transistors, thermal characteristics of SCR, causes of damage to SCR, SCR overvoltage protection circuit, series and parralel operation of SCRs, Line commutated converters (half wave rectifier with inductive and resistive load, single phase and three phase full wave rectifiers).

Unit-III
Other members of SCR family
Triacs, Diacs, Quadracs, recovery characteristics, fast recovery diodes, power diodes, power transistor, power MOSFET, Insulated gate bipolar transistor (IGBT), loss of power in semiconductor devices, comparison between power MOSFET, power transistor and power IGBT.

Unit-IV
Applications of OP-AMP
Basics of OP-AMP, relaxation oscillator, window comparator, Op-comp as rectangular to triangular pulse converter and vice- versa, Wien bridge oscillator, function generator, frequency response of OP-AMP, simplified circuit diagram of OP-AMP, power supplies using OP-AMP, filters (low-pass, high pass) using OP-AMP.

Unit-V
Programmable Logic Controller (PLC)
Functions, applications, advantages and disadvantages of PLC over conventional relay controllers, comparison of PLC with process control computer system, factors to be considered in selecting PLC, functional block diagram of PLC, microprocessor in PLC, memory, input and output modules (interface cards), sequence of operations in a PLC, status of PLC, event driven device, ladder logic language, simple process control applications of PLC, Programming examples.

References:
1. Bishwanath Paul: Industrial Electronics and control, PHI Learning.
2. Rashid: Power Electronics- Circuits, devices and applications, Pearson Education.
3. Singh and Khanchandani: Power Electronics, TMH
4. Bhimbra: Power Electronics, Khanna Publishers.
5. Moorthi: Power Electronics, Oxford University Press.
6. Webb: Programmable Logic Controllers- Principles and Applications, PHI Learning.
7. Petruzulla: Programmable Logic Controllers, TMH.

BTEC-0602 Cellular Mobile Communication

Unit-I
Introduction to cellular mobile system
A basic cellular system, performance criteria, uniqueness of mobile radio environment, operation of cellular systems, planning of cellular system.
Elements of cellular radio system design
General description of problem, concept of frequency reuse channels, co-channel interference reduction factor, desired C/I in an omni-directional antenna system, hand off mechanism, cell splitting, components of cellular systems.

Unit-II
Cell coverage for signal and traffic
General introduction, mobile point-to-point model, propagation over water or flat open area, foliage loss, propagation in near- in distance, long distance propagation, path loss from point-to-point prediction model, cell site antenna heights and signal coverage cells, mobile-to-mobile propagation.
Cell site antennas and mobile antennas
Equivalent circuits of antennas, gain and pattern relationship, sum and difference patterns, antennas at cell site, unique situations of cell site antennas, mobile antennas.

Unit- III
Cochannel interference reduction
Cochannel interference, real time cochannel interference measurement at mobile radio transceivers, design of antenna systems - omni directional and directional, lowering the antenna height, reduction of cochannel interference, umbrella-pattern effect, diversity receiver, designing a system to serve a predefined area that experiences cochannel interference.
Types of Noncochannel interference
Adjacent channel interference, near-end-far-end interference, effect on near-end mobile units, cross-talk, effects of coverage and interference by applying power decrease, antenna height decrease, beam tilting, effects of cell site components, interference between systems, UHF TV interference, long distance interference.

Unit-IV
Frequency management and Channel Assignment
Frequency management, frequency spectrum utilization, setup channels, channel assignment, fixed channel assignment, non-fixed channel assignment algorithms, additional spectrum, traffic and channel assignment, perception of call blocking from the subscribers
Handoffs and dropped calls
Value of implementing handoffs, initiation of handoff, delaying a handoff, forced handoff, queuing of handoff, power- difference handoff, mobile assisted handoff and soft handoff, cell-site handoff and intersystem handoff, dropped call rate formula.

Unit-V
Digital Cellular Systems
GSM- architecture, layer modeling, transmission, GSM channels and channel modes, multiple access scheme.
CDMA- terms of CDMA systems, output power limits and control, modulation characteristics, call processing, hand off procedures.
Miscellaneou mobile systems- TDD systems, cordless phone, PDC, PCN, PCS, non cellular systems.

References:
1. Lee: Cellular and Mobile Telecommunication- Analog & digital systems, TMH.
2. Rappaport: Wireless Communications- principles and practice, Pearson Education.
3. Lee: Mobile communications design fundamentals, Wiley India.
4. Faher Kamilo: Wireless Digital Communication, PHI Learning.
5. Raj Kamal: Mobile Computing, Oxford University Press.

Swami Vivekanand University, Sagar (M.P.)

BTEC – 0603 Digital Signal Processing

Unit – I
Discrete-Time Signals and Systems
Discrete-time signals, discrete-time systems, analysis of discrete-time linear time-invariant systems, discrete time systems described by difference equation, solution of difference equation, implementation of discrete-time systems, stability and causality, frequency domain representation of discrete time signals and systems.

Unit - II
The z-Transform
The direct z-transform, properties of the z-transform, rational z-transforms, inversion of the z transform, analysis of linear time-invariant systems in the z- domain, block diagrams and signal flow graph representation of digital network, matrix representation.

Unit - III
Frequency Analysis of Discrete Time Signals
Discrete fourier series (DFS), properties of the DFS, discrete Fourier transform (DFT), properties of DFT, two dimensional DFT, circular convolution.

Unit - IV
Efficient Computation of the DFT
FFT algorithms, decimation in time algorithm, decimation in frequency algorithm, decomposition for 'N' Composite number.

Unit - V
Digital filters Design Techniques
Design of IIR and FIR digital filters, Impulse invariant and bilinear transformation, windowing techniques-rectangular and other windows, examples of FIR filters, design using windowing.

References:
1. Oppenheim and Schafer: Digital Signal Processing, PHI Learning.
2. Johnny R. Johnson: Introduction to Digital Signal Processing, PHI Learning.
3. Proakis: Digital Signal Processing, Pearson Education.
4. Rabiner and Gold: Theory and Application of Digital Signal Processing, PHI Learning.
5. Ingle and Proakis: Digital Signal Processing- A MATLAB based Approach, Thompson, Cengage Learning.

List of Experiments:
1. Generation, analysis and plots of discrete-time signals.
2. Implementation of operations on sequences (addition, multiplication, scaling, shifting, folding etc).
3. Implementation of Linear time-invariant (LTI) systems and testing them for stability and causality.
4. Computation and plot of DTFT of sequences, verification of properties of DTFT.
5. Computation and plots of z-transforms, verification of properties of z-transforms.
6. Computation and plot of DFT of sequences, verification of properties of DFT.
7. Computation and plots of linear/circular convolution of two sequences.
8. Computation of radix-2 FFT- Decimation in time and Decimation in frequency.
9. Implementation of IIR and FIR filter structures (direct, cascade, parallel etc).
10. Implementation of various window design techniques (Rectangular, Bartlett, Hann, Hamming etc).

Swami Vivekanand University, Sagar (M.P.)

BTEC – 0604 Antenna and Wave Propagation

Unit I
Radiation
Potential function and the Electromagnetic field, potential functions for Sinusoidal Oscillations, retarded potential, the Alternating current element (or oscillating Electric Dipole), Power radiated by a current element, Application to short antennas, Assumed current distribution, Radiation from a Quarter wave- monopole or Half wave dipole, sine and cosine integral, Electromagnetic field close to an antenna, Solution of the potential equations, Far-field Approximation.

Unit II
Antenna Fundamentals
Introduction, network theorems, directional properties of dipole antennas, travelling –wave antennas and effect of feed on standing-wave antennas, two –element array, horizontal patterns in broad-cast arrays, linear arrays, multiplication of patterns ,effect of earth on vertical patterns, Binomial array, antenna gain, effective area.

Unit III
Types of antennas
Babinet's principles and complementary antenna, horn antenna, parabolic reflector antenna, slot antenna, log periodic antenna, loop antenna, helical antenna, biconical antenna, folded dipole antenna, Yagi-Uda antenna, lens antenna, turnstile antenna. Long wire antenna: resonant and travelling wave antennas for different wave lengths, V-antenna, rhombic antenna, beverage antenna, micro strip antenna.

Unit IV
Antenna array synthesis
Introduction, retarded potentials, array structures, weighting functions, linear array analysis, different forms of linear arrays, Schelknoff unit circle, linear array synthesis, sum and difference patterns, Dolph- Chebychev synthesis of sum pattern, Taylor synthesis of sum patterns, Bayliss synthesis of difference patterns, planar arrays, arrays with rectangular boundary.

Unit V
Propagation of radio waves
Fundamentals of electromagnetic waves, effects of the environment, modes of propagation.
Ground wave propagation- Introduction, plane earth reflection, space wave and surface wave, transition between surface and space wave, tilt of wave front due to ground losses.
Space wave propagation- Introduction, field strength relation, effects of imperfect earth, curvature of earth and interference zone, shadowing effect of hills and buildings, absorption by atmospheric phenomena, variation of field strength with height, super refraction, scattering, tropospheric propagation, fading, path loss calculations.
Sky wave propagation- Introduction, structural details of the ionosphere, wave propagation mechanism, refraction and reflection of sky waves by ionosphere, ray path, critical frequency, MUF, LUF, OF, virtual height, skip distance, relation between MUF and skip distance.

References:
1. Jordan and Balmain: Electromagnetic Waves and Radiating System, PHI Learning.
2. Krauss: Antennas and wave propagation, TMH.
3. Balanis: Antenna Theory Analysis and Design, Wiley India Pvt. Ltd.
4. Harish and Sachidananda: Antennas and wave propagation, Oxford University Press.
5. Raju: Antennas and Wave Propagation, Pearson Education.
6. Kennedy: Electronic Communication Systems, TMH.

List of Experiments:
1. To Plot the Radiation Pattern of an Omni Directional Antenna.
2. To Plot the Radiation Pattern of a Directional Antenna.
3. To Plot the Radiation Pattern of a Parabolic Reflector Antenna.
4. To Plot the Radiation Pattern of a Log Periodic Antenna.
5. To Plot the Radiation Pattern of a Patch Antenna.
6. To Plot the Radiation Pattern of a Dipole/ Folded Dipole Antenna.
7. To Plot the Radiation Pattern of a Yagi (3-EL/4EL) Antenna.
8. To Plot the Radiation Pattern of a Monopole/ WHIP/ Collinear Antenna.
9. To Plot the Radiation Pattern of a Broad site Antenna.
10. To Plot the Radiation Pattern of a Square Loop Antenna.

Swami Vivekanand University, Sagar (M.P.)

BTEC – 0605 VLSI Circuits and Systems

Unit I
Introduction
Introduction to CMOS VLSI circuit, VLSI design flow, Design strategies ,Hierarachy, regularity, modularity, locality, MOS Transistor as a Switches, CMOS Logic, Combinational circuit, latches and register, Introduction of CAD Tool , Design entry, synthesis, functional simulation.

Unit II
Specification of sequential systems
Characterizin equation & definition of synchronous sequential machines. Realization of state diagram and state table from verbal description, Mealy and Moore model machines state table and transition diagram. Minimization of the state table of completely and incompletely specified sequential machines.

Unit III
Asynchronous Sequential Machine
Introduction to asynchronous sequential machine, Fundamental mode and Pulse mode asynchronous sequential machine Secondary state assignments in asynchronous sequential machine, races and hazards.

Unit IV
State Machine
Algorithmic state machine and fundamental concept of hardware/ firmware algorithms. Controllers and data system designing.

Unit V
Fault Detection in combinational circuit
Types of faults, Fault detection using Boolean Difference and path sensitization method. Concept of PROM, PLA, PAL, CPLD and FPGA, PALASM software applications.

Refrences:

1. Neil Weste: Principle of CMOS VLSI Design, TMH.

2. Kohavi: Switching & Finite Automata Theory, TMH.

3. Lee: Digital Circuits and Logic Design, PHI Learning..

4. Roth Jr.: Fundamentals of Logic Design, Jaico Publishing House.

5. Parag K. Lala: Fault Tolerant and Fault Testable Hardware Design, BS Publication.

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VHDL
Hardware abstraction, Basic language elements: identifiers, data objects, data types, operators, behavioral modeling, data flow modeling, structural modeling, simulation and analysis.

VERILOG
Overview of digital design with Verilog, Hierarchical Modeling: basic concepts, models and ports, gate level modeling, data flow modeling, behavioral modeling, logic synthesis with Verilog HDL, simulation.

Experiments:
Design and simulation of following using Verilog/ VHDL .
Logic gates: NAND, NOR, XOR, XNOR.
Half adder, full adder, subtractor, latches, multiplexers- 2:1, 4:1, 8:1, comparators, decoders- 2:4, 3:8, 4:16.
4-bit ripple carry full adder,4-bit Ripple carry counter, parity generator, up/down counters.

References:
1. Samir palnitkar: Verilog HDL- A Guide to Digital Design and Synthesis, Pearson Education.
2. Bhasker: A Verilog HDL Primer –synthesis, Pearson Education
3. Pedroni: Circuit Design with VHDL, PHI Learning.
4. Perry: VHDL- Programming by example, TMH.

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Elective-I BTEC – 0701(A) Wireless communication

Unit-I
Introduction
Applications and requirements of wireless services: history, types of services, requirements for the services, economic and social aspects.
Technical challenges in wireless communications: multipath propagation, spectrum limitations, limited energy, user mobility, noise and interference-limited systems.
Propagation mechanism: free space loss, reflection and transmission, diffraction, scattering by rough surfaces, wave guiding.

Unit-II
Wireless Propagation channels
Statistical description of the wireless channel: time invariant and variant two path models, small-scale fading with and without a dominant component, Doppler spectra, temporal dependence of fading, large scale fading.
Wideband and directional channel characteristics: causes of delay dispersion, system theoretic description of wireless channels, WSSUS model, condensed parameters, ultra wideband channels, directional description.

Unit-III
Channel models: Narrowband, wideband and directional models, deterministic channel-modeling methods.
Channel sounding: Introduction, time domain measurements, frequency domain analysis, modified measurement methods, directionally resolved measurements.
Antennas: Introduction, antennas for mobile stations, antennas for base stations.

Unit-IV
Transceivers and signal processing: Structure of a wireless communication link: transceiver block structure, simplified models. Modulation formats, demodulator structure, error probability in AWGN channels, error probability in flat-fading channels, error probability in delay and frequency-dispersive fading channels.

Unit V
Diversity: Introduction, microdiversity, macrodiversity and simulcast, combination of signals, error probability in fading channels with diversity reception, transmit diversity.
Equalizers: Introduction, linear equalizers, decision feedback equalizers, maximum likelihood sequence estimation (Viterbi detector), comparison of equalizer structures, fractional spaced equalizers, blind equalizers.

References:
1. Molisch: Wireless Communications, Wiley India.
2. Taub and Schilling: Principles of Communication Systems, TMH.
3. Haykin: Mordern Wireless Communication, Pearson Education.
4. Upena Dalal: Wireless Communication, Oxford University Press.
5. Rappaport: Wireless Communication, Pearson Education.
6. Price: Wireless Communication and Networks, TMH.
7. Palanivelu and Nakkereeran : Wireless and Mobile Communication, PHI Learning.
8. Chidambara Nathan: Wireless Communication, PHI Learning.

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Elective – I (BTEC – 0701(B) Digital Image Processing)

Unit-I
Digital Image Processing (DIP)
Introduction, examples of fields that use DIP, fundamental steps in DIP, components of an image processing system.
Digital Image Fundamentals: elements of visual perception, image sensing and acquisition, image sampling and quantization, basic relationships between pixels.

Unit-II
Image Transforms
Two-dimensional (2D) impulse and its shifting properties, 2D continuous Fourier Transform pair, 2D sampling and sampling theorem, 2D Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT), properties of 2D DFT.
Other transforms and their properties: Cosine transform, Sine transform, Walsh transform, Hadamard transform, Haar transform, Slant transform, KL transform.

Unit-III
Image Enhancement
Spatial domain methods: basic intensity transformation functions, fundamentals of spatial filtering, smoothing spatial filters (linear and non-linear), sharpening spatial filters (unsharp masking and high boost filters), combined spatial enhancement method.
Frequency domain methods: basics of filtering in frequency domain, image smoothing filters (Butterworth and Gaussian low pass filters), image sharpening filters (Butterworth and Gaussian high pass filters), selective filtering.

Unit-IV
Image Restoration
Image degradation/restoration, noise models, restoration by spatial filtering, noise reduction by frequency domain filtering, linear position invariant degradations, estimation of degradation function, inverse filtering, Wiener filtering, image reconstruction from projection.

Unit-V
Image Compression
Fundamentals of data compression: basic compression methods: Huffman coding, Golomb coding, LZW coding, Run-Length coding, Symbol based coding.
Digital image watermarking, representation and description- minimum perimeter polygons algorithm (MPP).

References:
1. Gonzalez and Woods: Digital Image Processing, Pearson Education.
2. Anil Jain: Fundamentals of Digital Image Processing, PHI Learning.
3. Annadurai: Fundamentals of Digital Image Processing, Pearson Education.
4. Sonka, Hlavac and Boyle: Digital Image Processing and Computer Vision, Cengage Learning.
5. Chanda and Majumder: Digital Image Processing and Analysis, PHI Learning.
6. Jayaraman, Esakkirajan and Veerakumar: Digital Image Processing, TMH.
7. William K. Pratt, Digital Image Processing, Wiley India.

Swami Vivekanand University, Sagar (M.P.)

Elective – I (BTEC – 0701(C) Neural Networks)

Unit-I
Neural Network (NN)
Introduction, benefits of neural network, models of a neuron, neural network as directed graph, network architectures, artificial intelligence and neural network.
Learning processes: error correction learning, memory based learning, Hebbian learning, competitive learning, Boltzman learning, learning tasks, adaptation, statistical nature of learning process, statistical learning theory.

Unit-II
Perceptrons
Single layer perceptrons: adaptive filtering problem, unconstrained optimization technique, linear least squares filter, least mean square algorithm (LMS), perceptron convergence theorem
Multi layer perceptron: architecture, back propagation algorithm, generalization, approximations of functions, network pruning techniques.

Unit-III
Radial Basis Function (RBF) Networks
Cover's theorem on the separability of patterns, interpolation problem, supervised learning as an Ill-posed hyper surface reconstruction problem, regularization theory, regularization network, generalized radial basis function networks (RBF), estimation of the regularization parameter, approximation properties of RBF networks, comparison of RBF networks and multilayer perceptrons, Kernel regression and its relation to RBF networks, learning strategies.

Unit-IV
Information- Theoretic Models
Entropy, maximum entropy principle, mutual information, Kullback-Leibler divergence, mutual information as an objective function to be optimized, maximum mutual information principle, infomax and redundancy reduction, spatially coherent and incoherent features, independent components analysis, maximum likelihood estimation, maximum entropy method.

Unit V
Dynamically Driven Recurrent Networks
introduction, recurrent network architectures, state space model, non-linear autogressive with exogenous inputs model, computational power of recurrent networks, learning algorithms, back propagation through time, real time recurrent learning, Kalman filter, decoupled Kalman filter, vanishing gradients in recurrent networks, system identification, model reference adaptive control.

References:
1. Haykin: Neural Networks- A Comprehensive Foundation, PHI Learning.
2. Sivanandam, Sumathi and Deepa: Introduction to Neural Networks using Matlab, TMH.
3. Freeman and Skapura: Fundamentals of Neural Networks- algorithms, applications and programming techniques, Pearson Education.
4. Hagan, Demuth and Beale: Neural Network Design, Cengage Learning.
5. Anderson: An introduction ro Neural Networks, PHI Learning.
6. Satish Kumar: Neural Networks, TMH.

Swami Vivekanand University, Sagar(M.P.) SVN

BTEC-0702 Satellite Communication

Unit-I
Overview of satellite systems: Introduction, Frequency allocations for satellite systems.
Orbits and launching methods: Kepler's three laws of planetary motion, terms used for earth orbiting satellites, orbital elements, apogee and perigee heights, orbit perturbations, inclined orbits, local mean solar point and sun-synchronous orbits, standard time.

Unit-II
The Geostationary orbit: Introduction, antenna look angles, polar mount antenna, limits of visibility, near geostationary orbits, earth eclipse of satellite, sun transit outage, launching orbits.
Polarization: antenna polarization, polarization of satellite signals, cross polarization discrimination.
Depolarization: ionospheric, rain, ice.

Unit-III
The Space segment: introduction, power supply, attitude control, station keeping, thermal control, TT&C subsystem, transponders, antenna subsystem, Morelos and Satmex 5, Anik-satellites, Advanced Tiros-N spacecraft.
The Earth segment: introduction, receive-only home TV systems, master antenna TV system, Community antenna TV system, transmit-receive earth station.

Unit-IV
The space link: Introduction, Equivalent isotropic radiated power (EIPR), transmission losses, the link power budget equation, system noise, carrier-to-noise ratio (C/N), the uplink, the downlink, effects of rain, combined uplink and downlink C/N ratio, inter modulation noise, inter-satellite links.
Interference between satellite circuits.

Unit-V
Satellite services
VSAT (very small aperture terminal) systems: overview, network architecture, access control protocols, basic techniques, VSAT earth station, calculation of link margins for a VSAT star network.
Direct broadcast satellite (DBS) Television and radio: digital DBS TV, BDS TV system design and link budget, error control in digital DBS-TV, installation of DBS-TV antennas, satellite radio broadcasting.

References:
1. Roddy: Satellite Communications, TMH.
2. Timothy Prattt: Satellite Communications, Wiley India.
3. Pritchard, Suyderhoud and Nelson: Satellite Communication Systems Engineering, Pearson Education.
4. Agarwal: Satellite Communications, Khanna Publishers.
5. Gangliardi: Satellite Communications, CBS Publishers.
6. Chartrand: Satellite Communication, Cengage Learning.
7. Raja Rao: Fundamentals of Satellite communications, PHI Learning.
8. Monojit Mitra: Satellite Communication: PHI Learning.

Swami Vivekanand University, Sagar (M.P.)

BT EC-0703 Optical Communication

Unit-I
Overview of Optical Fiber Communications (OFC): Motivation, optical spectral bands, key elements of optical fiber systems.
Optical fibers: basic optical laws and definitions, optical fiber modes and configurations, mode theory for circular waveguides, single mode fibers, graded-index fiber structure, fiber materials, photonic crystal fibers, fiber fabrication, fiber optic cables.

Unit-II
Optical sources: Light emitting diodes (LED): structures, materials, quantum efficiency, LED power, modulation of an LED. Laser diodes: modes, threshold conditions, laser diode rate equations, external quantum efficiency, resonant frequencies, structure and radiation patterns, single mode lasers, modulation of laser diodes.
Power launching and coupling: source to fiber power launching, fiber to fiber joints, LED coupling to single mode fibers, fiber splicing, optical fiber connectors.

Unit-III
Photo detectors: pin photo detector, avalanche photodiodes, photo detector noise, detector response time, avalanche multiplication noise.
Signal degradation in optical fibers: Attenuation: units, absorption, scattering losses, bending losses,
core and cladding losses. Signal distortion in fibers: overview of distortion origins, modal delay, factors contributing to delay, group delay, material dispersion, waveguide dispersion, polarization-mode dispersion. Characteristics of single mode fibers: refractive index profiles, cutoff wavelength, dispersion calculations, mode field diameter, bending loss calculation. Specialty fibers.

Unit-IV
Optical receivers: fundamental receiver operation, digital receiver performance, eye diagrams, coherent detection: homodyne and heterodyne, burst mode receiver, analog receivers.
Digital links: point to point links, link power budget, rise time budget, power penalties.
Analog links: overview of analog links, carrier to noise ratio, multi channel transmission techniques.

Unit-V
Optical technologies
Wavelength division multiplexing (WDM) concepts: operational principles of WDM, passive optical star coupler, isolators, circulators, active optical components: MEMS technology, variable optical attenuators, tunable optical filters, dynamic gain equalizers, polarization controller, chromatic dispersion compensators. **Optical amplifiers**: basic applications and types of optical amplifiers, Erbium Doped Fiber Amplifiers (EDFA): amplification mechanism, architecture, power conversion efficiency and gain. Amplifier noise, optical SNR, system applications.
Performance Measurement and monitoring: measurement standards, basic test equipment, optical
power measurements, optical fiber characterization, eye diagram tests, optical time-domain reflectometer, optical performance monitoring.

References:
1. Keiser: Optical Fiber Communications, TMH.
2. Senior: Optical Fiber Communication- Principles and Practices, Pearson Education.
3. Agarwal: Fiber Optic Communication Systems, Wiley India.
4. Palais: Fiber Optics Communications, Pearson Education.
5. Satish Kumar: Fundamentals of optical Communications, PHI Learning.
6. Khare: Fiber Optics and Optoelectronics, Oxford University Press.
7. Ghatak and Thyagrajan: Fiber Optics and Lasers, Macmillan India Ltd.
8. Gupta: Optoelectronic Devices and Systems, PHI Learning.
9. Sterling: Introduction to Fiber Optics, Cengage Learning.

List of Experiments:

1. Launching of light into the optical fiber and calculate the numerical aperture and V-number.
2. Observing Holograms and their study.
3. Measurement of attenuation loss in an optical fiber.
4. Diffraction using gratings.
5. Construction of Michelson interferometer.
6. Setting up a fiber optic analog link and study of PAM.
7. Setting up a fiber optic digital link and study of TDM and Manchester coding.
8. Measurement of various misalignment losses in an optical fiber.

Swami Vivekanand University, Sagar(M.P.)

BTEC-0704 Microwave Engineering

Unit-I
Microwave Transmission System
General representation of EM field in terms of TEM, TE and TM components, Uniform guide structures, rectangular wave guides, Circular Wave guides, Solution in terms of various modes, Properties of propagating and evanescent modes, Dominant modes, Normalized model voltages and currents, Power flow and energy storage in modes frequency range of operation for single mode working, effect of higher order modes, Strip line and micro strip lines general properties, Comparison of coaxial, Micro strip and rectangular wave guides in terms of band width, power handling capacity, economical consideration etc.

Unit-II
Microwave Networks and Component
Transmission line ports of microwave network, Scattering matrix, Properties of scattering matrix of reciprocal, Non reciprocal, loss less, Passive networks, Examples of two, three and four port networks, wave guide components like attenuator, Phase shifters and couplers, Flanges, Bends, Irises, Posts, Loads, Principle of operation and properties of E-plane, H-plane Tee junctions of wave guides, Hybrid T, Multi-hole directional coupler, Directional couplers, Microwave resonators- rectangular. Excitation of wave guide and resonators by couplers. Principles of operation of non reciprocal devices, properties of ferrites, Isolators and phase shifters.

Unit-
III
Microwave Solid State Devices and Application
PIN diodes, Properties and applications, Microwave detector diodes, detection characteristics, Varactor diodes, parametric amplifier fundamentals, Manley-Rowe power relation MASER, LASER , Amplifiers, Frequency converters and harmonic generators using varactor diodes, Transferred electron devices, Gunn effect, Various modes of operation of Gunn oscillator, IMPATT, TRAPATT and BARITT.

Unit-IV
Microwave Vacuum Tube Devices
Interaction of electron beam with electromagnetic field, power transfer condition. Principles of working of two cavity and Reflex Klystrons, arrival time curve and oscillation conditions in reflex klystrons, mode- frequency characteristics. Effect of repeller voltage variation on power and frequency of output. Principle of working of magnetrons. Electron dynamics in planar and cylindrical magnetrons, Cutoff magnetic field, Resonant cavities in magnetron, -mode operation Mode separation techniques, Rising sun cavity and strapping. Principle of working of TWT amplifier. Slow wave structures, Approximate gain relationship in forward wave TWT.

Unit-V
Microwave Measurements
Square law detection, Broadband and tuned detectors. Wave-guide probes, Probe and detector mounts, Slotted line arrangement and VSWR meter, Measurement of wave-guide impedance at load port by slotted line, Microwave bench components and source modulation. Measurement of scattering matrix parameters, High, Medium and low-level power measurement techniques, Characteristics of bolometers, bolometer mounts, Power measurement bridges, Microwave frequency measurement techniques, calibrated resonators (transmission and absorption type). Network Analyzer and its use in measurements.

References:
1. Liao: Microwave Devices and Circuits, Pearson Education.
2. Das: Microwave Engineering, TMH.
3. Rao: Microwave Engineering, PHI Learning.
4. Collins: Foundations of Microwave Engineering, Wiley India.
5. Srivastava and Gupta: Microwave Devices and Circuits, PHI Learning.
6. Reich: Microwave Principles, East West Press.
7. Pozar: Microwave Engineering, Wiley India.
8. Roy and Mitra: Microwave Semiconductor Devices, PHI learning.

List of Experiments:
Following illustrative practical should be simulated with the help of any RF simulation software:-

1. Study the characteristics of Klystron Tube and to determine its electronic tuning range.

2. To determine the frequency and wavelength in a rectangular wave-guide working on TE10 mode.

3. To determine the Standing Wave-Ratio and reflection coefficient.

4. To measure an unknown impedance with Smith Chart.

5. To study the V-I characteristics of Gunn Diode.

6. To study the following characteristics of Gunn Diode.

    (a) Output power and frequency as a function of voltage.

    (b) Square wave modulation through PIN diode.

7. Study the function of Magic Tee by measuring the following parameters.

    (a) Measurement of VSWR at different ports and

    (b) Measurement of isolation and coupling coefficient.

8. Study the function of Isolator / Circulator by measuring the following parameters.

    (a) Input VSWR measurement of Isolator / Circulator.

    (b) Measurement of insertion loss and isolation.

9. Study the function of Attenuator (Fixed and Variable type) by measuring the following parameters.
    (a) Input VSWR measurement.

    (b) Measurement of insertion loss and attenuation.

10. Study the function of Multi Hole Directional Coupler by measuring the following parameters.

    (a) To measure main line and auxiliary line VSWR.

    (b) To measure the coupling factor and directivity.

11. Study of a network analyzer and measurements using it.

Swami Vivekanand University, Sagar (M.P.)

BTEC-0705 VLSI Design

UNIT I
Practical Consideration and Technology in VLSI Design
Introduction, Size and complexity of Integrated Circuits, The Microelectronics Field, IC Production Process, Processing Steps, Packaging and Testing, MOS Processes, NMOS Process, CMOS Process, Bipolar Technology, Hybrid Technology, Design Rules and Process Parameters.

UNIT II
Device Modeling
Dc Models, Small Signal Models, MOS Models, MOSFET Models in High Frequency and small signal, Short channel devices, Sub threshold Operations, Modeling Noise Sources in MOSFET's, Diode Models, Bipolar Models, Passive component Models.

UNIT III
Circuit Simulation
Introduction, Circuit Simulation Using Spice, MOSFET Model, Level 1 Large signal model, Level 2 Large Signal Model, High Frequency Model, Noise Model of MOSFET, Large signal Diode Current, High Frequency BJT Model, BJT Noise Model, Temperature Dependence of BJT.

UNIT IV
Structured Digital Circuits and Systems
Random Logic and Structured Logic Forms, Register Storage Circuits, Quasi Static Register Cells, A Static Register Cell, Micro coded Controllers, Microprocessor Design, Systolic Arrays, Bit-Serial Processing Elements, Algotronix.

UNIT V
CMOS Processing Technology
Basic CMOS Technology, A Basic n-well CMOS Process, Twin Tub Processes, CMOS Process Enhancement, Interconnects and Circuit Elements, Layout Design Rules, Latch up, Physical Origin, Latch up Triggering, Latch up Prevention, Internal Latch up Prevention Techniques.

References:
1. Geiger, Allen and Strader: VLSI Design Techniques for Analog and Digital Circuits, TMH.
2. Sorab Gandhi: VLSI Fabrication Principles, Wiley India.
3. Weste and Eshraghian: Principles of CMOS VLSI design, Addison-Wesley
4. Weste, Harris and Banerjee: CMOS VLSI Design, Pearson-Education.
5. Pucknell and Eshraghian: Basic VLSI Design, PHI Learning.
6. Sze: VLSI Technology, TMH.

Swami Vivekanand University, Sagar (M.P.)

BT EC-0706 Minor Project and Seminar

The student should select a topic (from the subjects he has studied so far or any topic related to real life problem). He should do the literature survey, analyze the problem and propose some solution for the same. He should prepare a detailed (typed) report regarding the topic and should present the same with the help of power point presentation at the end of the semester. The analysis of the problem may be done with the help of some software or any hardware (which may be made by the student).

Swami Vivekanand University, Sagar (M.P.)

BTEC-0707 Industrial Training

Duration: 2 weeks after the VI semester in the summer break. Assessment in VII semester.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

For the assessment of industrial training undertaken by the students, following components are considered with respective weightage.

A) **Term work In Industry Marks allotted**

1.	Attendance and General Discipline	05
2.	Daily diary Maintenance	05
3.	Initiative and Participative attitude during training	05
4.	Assessment of training by Industrial Supervisor/s	15
	Total	**30**

(B) **Practical/Oral Examination (Viva-voce In Institution Marks allotted**

1.	Training Report	20
2.	Seminar and cross questioning (defense)	30
	Total	**50**

Marks of various components in industry should be awarded to the student, in consultation with the Training and Placement Officer (TPO)/ Faculty of the institute, who must establish contact with the supervisor/ authorities of the organization where, students have taken training, to award the marks for term work. During training, students will prepare a first draft of the training report in consultation with the section incharge. After training they will prepare final draft with the help of the TPO/ faculty of the institute. Then, they will present a seminar on their training and will face viva-voce on training in the institute.

Swami Vivekanand University, Sagar (M.P.)

BTEC-0801(A) Advanced Data Network

Unit-I
Principles of Wireless Networks
Network Planning: Introduction, wireless network topologies, cellular topology.
Wireless network operation: introduction, mobility management, radio resources and power management, security in wireless networks.

Unit-II
Mobile Data Networks
Introduction, the data-oriented CDPD network, GPRS and higher data rates, short messaging services in GSM, mobile application protocols.
Wireless LANs (WLAN)
Introduction, historical overview of the LAN industry, evolution of the WLAN industry, new interest from military and service providers, a new explosion of market and technology, wireless home networking.

Unit-III
IEEE 802.11 WLANs
Introduction, what is IEEE 802.11? The PHY layer, MAC sublayer, MAC management sublayer.
HIPERLAN
Introduction HIPERLAN, HIPERLAN-2
Wireless Geolocation Systems
Introduction, Wireless geo location system architecture, technologies for wireless geolocation, geolocation standards for E-911 services, performance measures for geo location systems.

Unit-IV
Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN)
Introduction- IEEE 802.15 WPAN, Home RF, Bluetooth? Interference between Bluetooth and 802.11.
Satellite Networks
Satellite navigation and global positioning system: Introduction, radio and satellite navigation, GPS position location principles, GPS time, GPS receivers and codes, the C/A code, Satellite signal acquisition, GPS signal levels, timing accuracy, GPS receiver operation, GPS C/A code accuracy, differential GPS.

Unit-V
Optical Networks
Network Concepts: terminology, categories, layers. Network topologies: performance of passive linear buses, performance of star architectures. SONET/SDH: transmission formats and speeds, optical interfaces, SONET/SDH rings, SONET/SDH networks.
High speed light-wave links: links operating at 10, 40 and 160 Gbps. Optical add/drop multiplexing (OADM): OADM configurations, reconfigurable OADM.
Optical switching: optical cross-connect, wavelength conversion, wavelength routing, optical packet switching, optical burst switching. WDM network examples: wideband long-haul WDM networks, narrowband metro WDM networks, passive optical network. Mitigation of transmission impairments: chromatic dispersion compensating fiber, bragg grating dispersion compensators, polarization mode dispersion compensation, optical amplifier gain transients.

References:
1. Pahlavan and Krishnamurthy: Principles of Wireless Networks, PHI Learning.
2. Stallings: Wireless Communications and Networks, Pearson Education.
3. Keiser: Optical Fiber Communications, TMH.
4. Pratt, Bostian and Allnut: Satellite Communications, Wiley India.
5. Upena Dalal: Wireless Communications, Oxford University Press

Swami Vivekanand University, Sagar (M.P.)

BTEC-0801(B) Microwave Circuits

Unit I

Transmission lines: Impedance matching and transformation

Plane Electromagnetic waves, Transmission Lines: Line Equations and analysis, Smith Chart, Impedance Matching and transformation single stub, double stub matching, triple –stub tuner, impedance mismatch factor, quarter wave transformer, theory of small reflections, binomial and Chebyshev transformer, tapered transmission lines, triangular, exponential and Klopfenstein taper.

Unit II

Field analysis of transmission lines:

Analysis of general transmission line and terminated transmission line circuits, Planar Transmission lines, Micro strip lines.

Strip lines: Characteristic Impedance, conductor losses, Dielectric losses, Radiation Losses, Higher order modes and dispersion, Micro strip attenuation ,high frequency properties , suspended and inverted micro strip lines, coplanar lines, slot lines, Fin-lines, Coupled Lines. Substrates for microwave printed circuits

Unit III

Microwave (solid state) Amplifiers:

BJT and FET, Power gains: definitions, Stability: stability circles, tests for unconditional stability, Constant Power Gain Circles, Constant Mismatch Circles, Single stage and multi stage transistor Amplifier design, Broadband transistor Amplifier Design, Power amplifiers. Basic Noise theory, Low noise amplifier designs, Microwave amplifier designs using S-parameters.

Unit IV

Microwave oscillators and mixers:

RF oscillators, Microwave oscillators, Oscillators Phase Noise, Frequency Multipliers, Gunn oscillators and circuits, Transistor oscillators, Oscillator circuits and design.

Mixers: Mixer characteristics, linear and non-linear mixer operation, Mixer noise figure, Balanced mixers, Single ended diode mixer, single ended FET mixer, image reject mixers, other mixers, Mixer analysis using Harmonic Balancing.

Unit V

Microwave Filters:

Periodic structures: analysis, Filter design : image parameter and insertion loss method. specification of power loss ratio, Filter transformations, Filter Implementations, Stepped-Impedance low –pass filters, coupled line filters, Filters using coupled resonators, Impedance and Admittance inverters, micro strip half-wave filter, Quarter –wave coupled cavity filters, direct –coupled cavity filters, Low-Pass filter designs, Frequency transformations and expansions, Narrowband and wideband microwave filters.

References:
1. Collin: Foundations for Microwave Engineering, Wiley India.
2. Rizzi: Microwave Engineering- Passive Circuits, PHI Learning.
3. Pozar: Microwave Engineering, Wiley India.
4. Vendelin, Pavid and Rohde, Microwave Circuit Design, Wiley India.
5. Srivastava and Gupta: Microwave Devices and Circuit Design, PHI

Swami Vivekanand University, Sagar (M.P.)

BTEC-0801(C) Principles of Management and Managerial Economics

Unit I
Management Concept: Management, Administration and Organization Difference and Relationship between Organization Management and Administration. Importance of Management, Characteristics of Management.

Unit II
Management: Scientific Management, Principles of Management, Process of Management, Functions of Management, Levels of Management, Project Management.

Unit III
Decision Making: Introduction and Definition, Types of Decisions, Techniques of Decision Making, Decision making under certainty Decision making under uncertainty, Decision Making under risk.

Unit IV
Managerial Economics: Introduction, Factors Influencing Manager, Micro and Macro-economics, Theory of the Cost, Theory of the Firm, Theory of Production Function.

Unit V
Productivity: Input-Output Analysis, Micro-economics Applied to Plants and Industrial Undertakings, Production and Production system, Productivity, Factors affecting Productivity, Increasing Productivity of Resources.

References:
1. Peter Drucker, Harper and Row: The Practice of Management.
2. Koontz: Essentials of Management, PHI Learning.
3. Staner: Management, PHI Learning.
4. Daft: Principles of Management, Cengage Learning.
5. T. N. Chhabra: Principle and Practice of Management, Dhanpat Rai, New Delhi.
6. Hirschey: Managerial Economics, Cengage Learning.
7. T. R. Banga and S.C. Sharma: Industrial Organisation and Engineering Economics, Khanna Publishers.
8. O.P. Khanna: Industrial Engineering and Management, Dhanpat Rai.
9. Joel Dean: Managerial Economics, PHI learning.
10. V. L. Mote, Samuel Paul and G.S. Gupta: Managerial Economics Concepts & Cases, TMH, New Delhi.
11. V. L. Mote: Managerial Economics, TMH, New Delhi.

Swami Vivekanand University, Sagar (M.P.)

BTEC-0801(D)-New (Introduction to Microcontrollers for Embedded systems)

UNIT-I: Introduction to Embedded systems

Embedded system overview and applications, features and architecture considerations-ROM, RAM, timers, data and address bus, Memory and I/O interfacing concepts, memory mapped I/O. CISC Vs RISC design philosophy, Von-Neumann Vs Harvard architecture, instruction set, instruction formats, and various addressing modes of 32-bit. Fixed point and floating point arithmetic operations.

Introduction ARM architecture and Cortex – M series, Introduction to the Tiva family viz. TM4C123x & TM4C129x and its targeted applications, Tiva block diagram, address space, on-chip peripherals (analog and digital) Register sets, Addressing modes and instruction set basics.

UNIT-II: Microcontroller Fundamentals for Basic Programming

I/O pin multiplexing, pull up/down registers, GPIO control, Memory Mapped Peripherals, programming System registers, Watchdog Timer, need of low power for embedded systems, System Clocks and control, Hibernation Module on Tiva, Active vs Standby current consumption. Introduction to Interrupts, Interrupt vector table, interrupt programming.

Case Study: Tiva based embedded system application bringing up the salient features of GPIO, Watchdog timer, etc.

UNIT- IIITimers, PWM and Mixed Signals Processing

Timer, Basic Timer, Real Time Clock (RTC), Timing generation and measurements, Analog interfacing and data acquisition: ADC, Analog Comparators, DMA, Motion Control Peripherals: PWM Module & Quadrature Encoder Interface (QEI).

Case Study: Tiva based embedded system application using ADC & PWM.

UNIT-IV Communication protocols and Interfacing with external devices
Synchronous/Asynchronous interfaces (like UART, SPI, I2C, USB), serial communication basics, baud rate concepts, Interfacing digital and analog external device, I2C protocol, SPI protocol & UART protocol. Implementing and programming I2C, SPI & UART interface using Tiva. CAN & USB interfaces on Tiva platform. Case Study: Tiva based embedded system application using the interface protocols for communication with external devices "Sensor Hub BoosterPack"

UNIT V Embedded networking and Internet of Things

Embedded Networking fundamentals, Ethernet, TCP/IP introduction IoT overview and architecture, Overview of wireless sensor networks and design examples. Various wireless protocols and its applications: NFC, ZigBee , Bluetooth, Bluetooth Low Energy, Wi-Fi. Adding Wi-Fi capability to the Microcontroller, Embedded Wi-Fi, User APIs for Wireless and Networking applications Building IoT applications using CC3100 user API: connecting sensor devices using Tivaware sensor library.

Case Study: Tiva based Embedded Networking Application: "Smart Plug with Remote Disconnect and Wi- Fi Connectivity"

Lab

1. Interfacing and programming GPIO ports in C using Tiva (blinking LEDs , push buttons)
2. Interrupt programming examples through GPIOs
3. Use Hibernation mode and wake on RTC interrupt
4. PWM generation using PWM Module on Tiva
5. Interfacing potentiometer with Tiva GPIO
6. PWM based Speed Control of Motor controlled by potentiometer connected to Tiva GPIO
7. Connect the Tiva to terminal on PC and echo back the data using UART
8. Interfacing an accelerometer with Tiva using I2C
9. Experiment on USB (Sending data back and forth across a bulk transfer-mode USB connection.)
10. Using IQmath Library for implementing Low pass FIR filter
11. Review of User APIs for TI CC3100 & Initialization and Setting of IP addresses
12. A basic Wi-Fi application – Communication between two Tiva based sensor nodes using TIVA sensor library in TivaWare
13. Setting up the CC3100 as a HTTP server

TEXT Books:

1. John Davies, "MSP430 Microcontroller Basics", Newnes, 1st Edition
2. Ajit Pal, "Microcontrollers Principles and applications", PHI
3. B. Kanta Rao, "Embedded Systems", PHI
4. Rajkamal, "Embedded Systems Architecture Programming and design", McGraw Hill,

Swami Vivekanand University, Sagar (M.P.)

BTEC-0802 Advanced Communication Systems

Unit-I
Spread Spectrum Modulation
Introduction, frequency hopping multiple access, CDMA, cellular CDMA systems, multi user detection, time hopping impulse radio

Unit-II
Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM)
Introduction, principle of OFDM, implementation of transceivers, frequency-selective channels, channel estimation, peak to average power ratio, inter carrier interference, adaptive modulation and capacity, multiple access, multi carrier code division multiple access, single carrier modulation with frequency-domain equalization.

Unit-III
Multi antenna system: smart antennas, multiple input multiple output systems, multi user MIMO.

Unit-IV
Cognitive Radio
Problem description, cognitive transceiver architecture, principle of interweaving, spectrum sensing, spectrum management, spectrum sharing, overlay, underlay.

Unit V
Cooperative Communication
Introduction and motivation, fundamentals of relaying, relaying with multiple parallel relays, routing and resource allocation in multi hop networks, routing and resource allocation in collaborative networks, applications, network coding.

References:
1. Molisch: Wireless Communications, Wiley India.
2. Upena Dalal: Wireless Communications, Oxford University Press.
3. Kamilo Feher: Wireless Digital Communications, PHI Learning.
4. Zeimer, Peterson and Borth: Introduction to Spread Spectrum Communication, Pearson Education.
5. Mullet: Introduction to Wireless Telecommunication Systems and Networks, Cengage Learning.
6. Dixon: Spread Spectrum Systems, Wiley India.

Swami Vivekanand University, Sagar (M.P.)

BTEC-0803 Computer Networks

Unit I
Computer Networks
Introduction, applications, types of networks, network software, reference models- OSI model, TCP/IP model, comparison of OSI and TCP/IP models, example networks.
The Physical layer
Design Issues, review of data communication concepts (configuration, topology, transmission mode, media-guided and unguided, types of switching etc).

Unit II
The Data Link layer
Design issues, error detection and correction, data link protocols- stop and wait and sliding window ARQ, utilization of ARQ techniques, example of data link protocol- HDLC.
The Medium Access Control Layer
Static and dynamic channel allocation, multiple access protocols- Pure and slotted ALOHA, CSMA, Collision free protocols, limited contention protocols, CSMA/CD (ETHERNET), fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet.

Unit III
Wireless Protocols
The 802.11, the 802.16, Bluetooth, RFID, Data link layer switching- uses of repeaters, hubs, bridges, switches, routers and gateways.
The Network Layer
Design Issues, Virtual Circuit and datagram networks, routing algorithms- adaptive and non-adaptive algorithms, congestion control algorithms, quality of service, internetworking, Network layer in the Internet- IPv4 protocol, IP addresses, IPv6 protocol, Internet control protocols, Mobile IP.

Unit IV
The Transport Layer
Design issues and services, Transport protocols, congestion control, UDP and TCP protocols, performance issues.

Unit V
The Application Layer
The Domain Name System, E-mail, World Wide Web, streaming audio and video, content delivery.

References:
1. Tanenbaum: Computer Networks, Pearson Education.
2. Bertsekas and Gallager: Data Networks, PHI Learning.
3. Black: Computer Networks, PHI Learning.
4. Forouzan: Computer Networks, TMH.
5. Stallings: Computer Networking and Internet Protocol, Pearson Education.
6. Keiser: Local Area Network, TMH.
7. Forouzan: Data Communication and Networking, TMH.
8. Gupta: Data Communications and Computer Networks, PHI Learning.

List of Experiments:
Practical should be performed using Scilab/ Matlab simulation software based on the above contents.

Swami Vivekanand University, Sagar (M.P.)

BTEC-0804 TV and Radar Engineering

Unit I
Basic Television System
Introduction: Scanning principles: sound and picture transmission, scanning process, camera pick-up devices, video signal, transmission and reception of video signals, brightness perception and photometric quantities, aspect ratio and rectangular scanning, persistence of vision and flicker, vertical resolution, the Kell factor, horizontal resolution and video bandwidth, interlaced scanning.
Composite Video Signal: Lines and scanning, video signal components, horizontal sync and blanking standards, vertical sync and blanking standards, video modulation and vestigial side band signal, sound modulation and inter-carrier system.
Television Standards: Standard channel characteristics, reception of the vestigial side band signals, television broadcast channel, consolidated CCIR system-B standard, various television broadcast systems.
Television Pick-up devices and Cameras: Camera lenses, auto-focus systems, television camera pick-ups, Silicon Vidicon, CCD image sensors, video processing of camera pick-up signal.

Unit II
Colour Television
Colour fundamentals: mixing of colours and colour perception, chromaticity diagram, colour television camera, colour TV signals and transmission, NTSC, SECAM and PAL system, Trinitron picture tube, automatic degaussing, plasma, LCD displays.
Television transmission and reception: requirement of TV broadcast transmission, design principle of TV transmitters, IF modulation, power output stages, block diagram of TV transmitter, co-channel interference and ghost images during propagation of television signals, antenna requirements for television system, block schematic and function requirements for television receivers, trends in circuit design, colour television receiver.

Unit III
Digital Television Technology
Merits of digital technology, fully digital television system, digital television signals, digitized video parameters, digital video hardware, transmission of digital TV signals, bit rate reduction, digital TV receivers, video processor unit, audio processor unit.
Other television systems: Closed Circuit television system (CCTV), Cable television system (CATV), multiplexed analog component encoding television system (MAC TV), High definition television system (HDTV), High definition multiplexed analog component television (HD-MAC TV), High Performance Computer Controlled TV (HPCC TV), 3-D stereoscopic television techniques..

Unit IV
RADAR
The Radar range equation, block diagram and operation, performance factors: prediction of range performance, minimum detectable signal, receiver noise, probability density functions, signal to noise ratios. Radar cross section of targets, transmitter power, pulse repetition frequency and range ambiguities, antenna parameters.
The CW radar: the Doppler effect, FM-CW radar.
The Moving Target Indicator (MTI) Radar: delay line cancellers.

Unit V
Radar Receivers
The radar receiver, noise figure, mixers, low noise front ends, displays- type A and PPI representations, duplexer and receiver protectors.
Other Radar systems: Synthetic aperture radar, HF over the horizon radar, Air Surveillance Radar (ASR), Bistatic radar.

References:
1. Dhake: Television and Video Engineering, TMH.
2. Skolnik: Introduction to Radar Systems, TMH, New Delhi.
3. Gupta: Television Engineering and Video Systems, TMH, New Delhi.
4. Gulati: Monochrome and Colour Television, New Age International.
5. Grob and Herndon: Basic Television and Video Systems, McGraw Hill International.
6. Peebles, Jr.: Radar Principles, Wiley India Pvt. LTD.
7. Edde: Radar- Principles, Technology Applications, Pearson Education.

List of Experiments:
Section A: Television Engineering
1. (a) To Study the Circuit Description of RF Tuner Section.

   (b) To Study the RF Section by Measuring Voltages at Various Test Points.

   (c) To Study the Fault Simulation and Step-by-Step Fault Finding Procedure for RF Section.

2. (a) To Study the Circuit Description of VIF Tuner Section.

   (b) To Study the VIF Section by Measuring Voltages at Various Test Points.

   (c) To Study the Fault Simulation and Step-by-Step Fault Finding Procedure for VIF Section.

3. (a) To Study the Circuit Description of Video and Chroma Section Tuner Section.

   (b) To Study the Video and Chroma Section by Measuring Voltages at Various Test Points

   (c) To Study the Fault Simulation and Step-by-Step Fault Finding Procedure for Video and Chroma Section.

4. (a) To Observe the Horizontal Oscillator and Horizontal Output Section through Various Test Point.

   (b) To Study the Fault Simulation and Step-by-Step Fault Finding Procedure for Horizontal Oscillator and

   Horizontal Output Section.

5. (a) To Observe the Vertical Oscillator and Vertical Output Section through Various Test Point.

   (b) To Study the Fault Simulation and Step-by-Step Fault Finding Procedure for Vertical Oscillator and
   Vertical Output Section.

6. To Study the Fault Simulation and Step-by-Step Fault Finding Procedure for Sound Output Section.

7. To Study the Circuit Description of Audio and Video Section Tuner Section.

8. (a) To Study the System Control Section by Measuring Voltages at Various Test Points.

   (b) To Study the Fault Simulation and Step-by-Step Fault Finding Procedure for System Control Section.

Section B: RADAR
1. Study of Doppler Effect.
2. To Measure Speed of a fan and various Other Objects (Pendulum, Tuning Fork, Plate etc.)
3. To Simulate the Variable Speed of Moving Objects using Velocity Simulator.

Swami Vivekanand University, Sagar (M.P.)

<u>BTEC-805 Major Project</u>

The student should prepare a working system or some design or understanding of a complex system that he has selected from the previous semesters using system analysis tools and submit the same in the form of a write-up i.e. detail project report. The student should maintain proper documentation of different stages of project such as need analysis, market analysis, concept evaluation, requirement specification, objectives, work plan, analysis, design, implementation and test plan wherever applicable. Each student is required to prepare a project report based on the above points and present the same at the final examination with a demonstration of the working system.