SEMESTER V

CODE	COURSE NAME	CATEGORY	L	T	P	CREDIT
EET301	POWER SYSTEMS I	PCC	3	1	0	4

Preamble: The basic objective of this course is to deliver fundamental concepts in power system components. The basic principle of generation, transmission and distribution of electrical power is comprehensively covered in this course ranging extensively from the conventional ones to the modern discoveries. Deregulated systems in the smart grid and micro-grid with details of grid connected energy storages are also introduced to the students through this course.

Prerequisite : EET 201 Circuits and Networks

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

CO 1	Identify the power generating system appropriate for a given area.
CO 2	Evaluate the electrical performance of any transmission line.
CO 3	Compute various physical characteristics of underground and overhead transmission systems.
CO 4	Select appropriate switchgear for protection schemes.
CO 5	Design a simple electrical distribution system as per the standards.

Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12
CO 1	3					2		2			1	2
CO 2	3	3										
CO 3	3	2				2	2	2				
CO 4	3	1				2		2				1
CO 5	3	1				2	2	2			1	2

Assessment Pattern

Bloom's Category	**Continuous Assessment Tests**		**End Semester Examination**
	1	**2**	
Remember (K1)	10	10	20
Understand (K2)	10	10	20
Apply (K3)	30	30	60
Analyse (K4)	-	-	-
Evaluate (K5)	-	-	-
Create (K6)	-	-	-

End Semester Examination Pattern : There will be two parts; Part A and Part B. Part A contain 10 questions with 2 questions from each module, having 3 marks for each question. Students should answer all questions. Part B contains 2 questions from each module of which student should answer any one. Each question can have maximum 2 sub-divisions and carry 14 marks.

Course Level Assessment Questions

Course Outcome 1 (CO1):

1. What are the methods employed for improving the efficiency of thermal power plant? (K1, K2)
2. How does diversity factor decide the capacity of a power station? (K2)
3. What are the limiting factors in tapping the wind and solar potential?(K2)
4. Problem to calculate the specification of ground mounted or rooftop solar plants. (K3)

Course Outcome 2 (CO2):

1. Explain the principle and causes of proximity effect and Ferranti effect using appropriate figures (K2)
2. What is transposition of lines? Comment on its necessity in the system. (K2)
3. Problems in Transmission line modelling and analysis.(K3)

Course Outcome 3 (CO3):

1. What are the critical voltages in the formation of Corona? What is the effect of Corona? (K1, K2).
2. With a neat cross sectional view show the constructional features of an EHT Cable. (K2).
3. Problems due to sag/ corona/insulators. (K3)

Course Outcome 4 (CO4):

1. What are the essential qualities required by any insulating medium used for arc quenching? What are the usual insulating media used? (K2)
2. What is current chopping? What is its effect on the system? (K1,K2).
3. What makes the differential protection very significant in the protection schemes of electrical machines and transformers?(K2)
4. Problems in Arc interruption (K3).

Course Outcome 5 (CO5):

1. Derive the equations for voltage drop and current loss in a two wire ring main distributor supplied by (i) DC and (ii) AC Voltages. (K3).
2. How does power factor affect an HT consumer's electricity bill? (K2).
3. Problems in power factor improvement (K3).

Model Question paper

QP CODE:

PAGES:4

Reg.No:______________
Name:______________

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
FIFTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION, MONTH & YEAR

Course Code: EET 301

Course Name: POWER SYSTEMS I

Max. Marks: 100 Duration: 3 Hours

PART A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer all Questions. Each question carries 3 Marks

1. Draw the block diagram of wind power generation and label each part clearly.
2. Discuss the difference between conventional electric power grid and smart grid
3. Draw the possible configurations for a three phase double circuit transposed line system.
4. Derive the deviation in sag due to ice in a winter climate.
5. What is meant by the term grading associated with insulators? Why is it very significant?
6. Discuss the classification of series and shunt FACTS devices.
7. Derive the peak value of current due to capacitive current chopping.
8. With the help of a schematic, explain the architecture of an IEC61850 enabled substation architecture
9. Write notes on energy markets.
10. Calculate the voltage drop and power loss for a radial load of 120A, 0.8 pf lag supplied by a 6.6kV three phase system with a branch impedance of 2 +j2 ohms.

PART B (14 x 5 = 70 Marks)

Answer any one full question from each module. Each question carries 14 Marks

Module 1

11. a) A proposed station has the following load cycle:
Time in hours: 6-8 8-11 11-16 16-19 19-22 22-24 24-6
Load in MW: 20 40 50 35 70 40 20
Draw the load curve and select suitable generator units from 10,000, 20,000, 25,000, 30,000 kVA. Prepare the operation schedule for the selected machines and determine the load factor from the curve. **(5)**

b) State Skin Effect and Ferranti Effect and elucidate them with necessary diagrams. **(5)**

c) Enlighten upon the various components and their operation in a hydroelectric power plant for energy production. **(4)**

12. a)A generating station has the following maximum loads: 16000kW, 12000kW, 10000kW, 7000kW and 800kW. The annual load factor is 50%. Calculate the diversity factor and annual energy consumption if the maximum demand on the station is noted as 24000. **(5)**

b)With a neat sketch explain the principle of working of a Thermal Power Station. **(5)**

c)What are the limiting factors in tapping the wind and solar potential? **(4)**

Module 2

13. a)Derive the expression for capacitance in a single phase overhead line under the influence of earth effect. **(5)**

b)Classify transmission lines according to their length and enlist the line models. Derive the ABCD constants for medium lines using nominal π method. **(5)**

c) Following results are obtained by making experiments on three phase, three core metal sheathed cable. (i) Capacitance between all the three bunched conductors and sheath is 1.2 micro Farad. (ii) Capacitance between any one conductor and sheath and the other two being insulated is 0.8 micro Farad. (iii) Calculate the capacitance between any two conductors when the third conductor is connected to the sheath. **(4)**

14. a) An 80 km long transmission line has a series impedance of (0.15+j0.75) ohm per km and a shunt admittance of j5.1 x 10^{-6} ohm per km. Find the A, B, C, D parameters by Nominal π method. **(7)**

b) Derive the inductance of a single phase transmission line with three conductors arranged vertically in Side A and two conductors in Side B. The distance between adjacent conductors in each Side is 6m and that between the sides are 8m. Each conductor is of radius 0.3cm. **(7)**

Module 3

15. a)A transmission line conductor at a river crossing is supported from two towers at a height of 45m and 75m above the water level. The span length is 300m. Weight of the conductor is 0.85kg/mm. Determine the clearance between the conductor and water at a point midway between towers if the tension in the conductor is 2050kg. **(5)**

b) Illustrate the methods used for improving string efficiency of overhead line insulators using appropriate figures and equations. **(5)**

c) Surge impedance loading is a key parameter of any power system. Why? **(4)**

16. a) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of corona. **(4)**

b) (i) A single core, lead sheathed cable is graded by using three dielectrics of permittivity 6, 5 and 4 respectively. The conductor diameter is 2.5cm and overall diameter is 7cm. If the dielectrics are worked at the maximum stress of 38kV/cm, find the safe working voltage of the cable. **(5)**

(ii) What will be the value of safe working voltage for the same core and outside diameter assuming the same maximum stress? (ii) What should be the intersheath voltage, if the taps are provided at the same diameters as in Case (i) with a dielectric of permittivity 5, for the same maximum working stress? **(5)**

Module 4

17. a) With a neat sketch explain the principle of operation of an Vacuum Circuit Breaker **(4)**

b)What are the primary causes of overvoltages? How are the equipments protected from overvoltages? **(5)**

c)Explain the principle of operation of a static overcurrent relay. **(5)**

18. a)In a short circuit test on a 132kV three phase system, the breaker gave the following result: power factor of the fault =0.6, recovery voltage 0.97of full line value; the breaking current is symmetrical and the re-striking transient had a natural frequency of 16kHz. Determine the rate of rise of re-striking voltage. Assume that the fault is grounded. **(5)**

b)Explain the significant features of a Microprocessor based relay. **(5)**

c) What makes the differential protection very significant in the protection schemes of electrical machines and transformers? **(4)**

Module 5

19. a) Derive the equations for voltage drop and current loss in a two wire ring main distributor supplied by (i) DC and (ii) AC Voltages. **(5)**

b)What are the modern practices in distribution system? **(4)**

c)How do you justify the connection of capacitors for the improvement of power factor economically? Explain with a real life example. **(5)**

20. a) State the main types of distribution systems and compare their applications. **(3)**

b) Derivemost economical power factor for constant kW load & constant kVA type loads? **(7)**

c) A 3-phase, 5 kW induction motor has a power factor of 0.85 lagging. A bank of capacitor is connected in delta across the supply terminal and power factor raised to 0.95 lagging. Determine the kVAR rating of the capacitor in each phase? **(4)**

Syllabus

Module I (9 Hours)

Power System evolution–Load curve -Load factor, diversity factor, Load curve (brief description only) - Numerical Problems.

Generation-conventional (block schematic details, special features, environmental and ethical factors, advantages, disadvantages) -hydro, thermal, nuclear –renewable energy(block schematic details, special features, environmental factors, regulations, advantages, disadvantages) –solar and wind –Design of a rooftop/ground mounted solar farm (concepts only) – Energy storage systems as alternative energy sources- grid storage systems- bulk power grids –smart grids – micro grids.

Module II (10 hours)

Power Transmission System(Electrical Model)-Line parameters -resistance- inductanceand capacitance (Derivation of three phase double circuit) - Transmission line modelling-classifications -short line, medium line, long line- transmission line as two port network-parameters- derivation and calculations

Module III (10 hours)

Power Transmission System Calculation of Sag and tension-Insulators –string efficiency-grading–corona-Characteristics of transmission lines-Surge Impedance Loading- Series and shunt compensation.

Underground cables-ratings- classification- Capacitance –grading-testing

Introduction to EHVAC, HVDC and FACTS: Principle, classification and advantages/disadvantages

Module IV (12 hours)

Switchgear: Need for protection-circuit breakers-rating- SF6,VCB – Principle of GIS-protective relays – Demonstration of a typical electromechanical relay - Static, Microprocessor and Numeric types –Principles of overcurrent, directional, distance and differential- Types of protection schemes (Numeric relays) - causes of over voltages–Insulation co-ordination- Communication:PLCC - Fibre Optic-Introduction to IEC61850.

Module V (7 hours)

Power Distribution Systems– Distribution systems- Aerial Bunched Cables -Insulated conductors- Network standards-Earthing- transformer location – balancing of loads.

Methods of power factor improvement using capacitors- Tariff mechanisms– Introduction to energy markets (regulated and deregulated systems) -Distribution Automationsystems

Practical Exposure: Visit to a local Substation or a nearby power generating station, visit to a site of solar installation-Evaluation by a Viva

References:

1. Cotton H. and H. Barber, *Transmission & Distribution of Electrical Energy*, 3/e, Hodder and Stoughton, 1978.
2. Gupta J.B., Transmission *& Distribution of Electrical Power*, S.K. Kataria& Sons, 2009.
3. Kothari D. P. and I. J. Nagrath, *Power System Engineering*, McGraw Hill, 3rd Edition, 2019
4. Soni, M.L., P. V. Gupta and U. S. Bhatnagar, *A Course in Electrical Power*, DhanpatRai& Sons, New Delhi, 1984.
5. Stevenson W. D., *Elements of Power System Analysis*, 4/e, McGraw Hill, 1982.
6. Uppal S. L. and S. Rao, *Electrical Power Systems*, Khanna Publishers, 2009.
7. Wadhwa C. L., *Electrical Power Systems*, 33/e, New Age International, 2009.
8. Weedy B. M., B. J. Cory, N. Jenkins, J. B. Ekanayake and G. Strbac, *Electric Power System*, John Wiley & Sons, 2012.
9. O. I. Elgerd, *Electric Energy Systems Theory*, McGraw Hill, 1995.
10. John J. Grainger and William D. Stevenson, *Power System Analysis,*McGraw Hill, 1994.
11. IEC 61850 Communication Protocol Manual.
12. IEEE 1547 and 2030 Standards.
13. IEC 61724-1:2017 Performance of Solar Power Plants.
14. Dhirendra Kumar Tyagi, *Design, Installation and Operation of Solar PV Plants*, Published by Walnut Publication, Bhubaneswar, India, January 2019.
15. Souraph Kumar Rajput, *SOLAR ENERGY – Fundamentals, Economic and Energy Analysis*, NITRA Publication, 2017.
16. AS Kapur, *A Practical Guide for Total Engineering of MW capacity Solar PV Power Project*, White Falcon Publishing, 2015.
17. Joshua Eranest, Tore Wizelius, *Wind Power Plants and Project Development*, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., 2011.
18. G S Sawhney, *Non-Conventional Resources of Energy*, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., 2012
19. Arun G Phadke, James S Thorp, *Computer Relaying for Power Systems*, Wiley Publications, 2009.
20. JanakaEkanayake, KithsiriLiyanageJianzhong Wu, Akihiko Yokoyama and Nick Jenkins, *Smart Grid: Technology and Applications*, Print ISBN:9780470974094 |Online ISBN:9781119968696 |DOI:10.1002/9781119968696, John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, 2012.
21. Badri Ram and D. N. Viswakarma, *Power System Protection and Switchgear*, 2/e, Tata McGraw Hill Publication, 2011.
22. A. S. Pabla, *Electric Power Distribution*, 6/e, Tata McGraw Hill Publication, 2011 (or 5/e 2004).

Course Contents and Lecture Schedule:

No	Topic	No. of Lectures
1	**Power System evolution and Generation (9 hours)**	
1.1	Power System evolution- Load curve- Economic factors - Numerical Problems.	2
1.2	Hydroelectric -Thermal and Nuclear power plant- (Block schematic details, special features, environmental and ethical factors, advantages, disadvantages)	2
1.3	Nonconventional energy sources-Wind farm –(Block schematic details, special features, environmental factors, regulations, advantages, disadvantages).	1
1.4	Renewable energy sources – Solar–(Block schematic details, special features, environmental factors, regulations, advantages, disadvantages) - Design of a rooftop– Design of a ground mounted solar farm	2
1.5	Energy storage systems as alternate energy sources- Grid Storage systems - Bulk power grids - micro-grids	2
2	**Power Transmission System(Electrical Model)(10 hours)**	
2.1	Line parameters -resistance- inductance and capacitance (Derivation of single phase, three phase, single circuit and double circuit) - Numerical Problems.	5
2.2	Transmission line modelling- classifications -short line, medium line, long line-models- Transmission line as two port network-ABCD parameters- derivation and calculations- Numerical Problems.	5
3	**Power Transmission (Physical Aspects)(10 Hours)**	
3.1	Calculation of Sag and tension- Numerical Problems.	2
3.2	Insulators –string efficiency- grading- Numerical Problems.	2
3.3	Corona- Numerical Problems.	1
3.4	Surge Impedance Loading- Series and shunt compensation- Principle only.	1
3.5	Underground cables-ratings- classification- Capacitance –grading- testing- Numerical Problems.	2
3.6	Introduction to EHVAC, HVDC and FACTS: Principle, classification and advantages/disadvantages	2

4	**Switchgear (12 Hours)**	
4.1	Need for protection-formation of arc-Arc quenching theory- Restriking Voltage-Recovery voltage, RRRV - Interruption of Capacitive currents and current chopping (Numerical Problems) Circuit breakers-rating- SF6,VCB- (Diagram, construction, working, advantages, disadvantages) - Principle of GIS	3
4.2	Protective relays –Demonstration of a typical electromechanical relay - Static-Comparison and duality of Amplitude and Phase comparators-(Circuit Diagram, working, advantages, disadvantages) Microprocessor -(Flow Chart, working, advantages, disadvantages) and Numeric-(Block Diagram, working, advantages, disadvantages) Overcurrent, directional, distance and differential-(Principle, circuit diagram) Types of protection schemes (Using Numeric relays)	6
4.3	Causes of over voltages–Surge Protection	1
4.4	Transmission System -Communication- Fibre Optic - Abstract ideas only)	1
4.5	Introduction to IEC 61850	1
5	**Power Distribution Systems(7 Hours)**	
5.1	Distribution systems- DC and AC distribution: Types of distributors- bus bar arrangement-Numerical problems. Aerial Bunched Cables -Insulated conductors-(Abstract ideas only)	2
5.2	Network-standards -Earthing- transformer location – balancing of loads-(Abstract ideas only)	2
5.3	Tariff – regulated and deregulated systems- Numerical Problems	1
5.4	Methods of power factor improvement using capacitors- Numerical Problems	1
5.5	Distribution Automation systems	1

CODE	COURSE NAME	CATEGORY	L	T	P	CREDIT
EET303	MICROPROCESSORS AND MICROCONTROLLERS	PCC	3	1	0	4

Preamble: This course helps the students to understand 8085 microprocessor and 8051 microcontroller architecture as well as to design hardware interfacing circuit. This also aids to thrive their programming skills to solve real world problems.

Prerequisite: Fundamentals of Digital Electronics, C Programming

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

CO 1	Describe the architecture and timing diagram of 8085 microprocessor.
CO 2	Develop assembly language programs in 8085 microprocessor.
CO 3	Identify the different ways of interfacing memory and I/O with 8085 microprocessor.
CO 4	Understand the architecture of 8051 microcontroller and embedded systems.
CO 5	Develop assembly level and embedded C programs in 8051 microcontroller.

Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12
CO 1	3	2										
CO 2	3	2	3	2	1							
CO 3	3	2	2	2	2							
CO 4	3	2										
CO 5	3	2	3	2	1	1						1

Assessment Pattern:

Total Marks	CIE marks	ESE marks	ESE Duration
150	50	100	03 Hrs

Bloom's Category	Continuous Assessment Tests		End Semester Examination
	1	2	
Remember (K1)	10	10	20
Understand (K2)	10	10	20
Apply (K3)	30	30	60

Analyse (K4)			
Evaluate (K5)			
Create (K6)			

End Semester Examination Pattern **:** There will be two parts; Part A and Part B. **Part A** contains 10 questions with 2 questions from each module, having 3 marks for each question. Students should answer all questions.

Part B contains 2 questions from each module of which student should answer any one. Each question carries 14 marks and can have maximum 2 sub-divisions.

Course Level Assessment Questions

Course Outcome 1 (CO1):

1. Describe the register organization in 8085 microprocessor.
2. Explain the Stack and subroutine operations.
3. Explain the basic steps involved in accessing memory locations.
4. Draw the timing diagrams of different instructions of 8085 microprocessor.

Course Outcome 2 (CO2):

1. Describe the addressing modes of 8085 microprocessor.
2. Describe the various types of 8085 microprocessor instructions.
3. Explain in detail the instruction set of 8085 microprocessor.
4. Write an ALP for data transfer, arithmetic, logical and branching operations.

Course Outcome 3(CO3):

1. Explain how RAM and ROM memory are interfaced with 8085 microprocessor.
2. Describe address decoding used in I/O interfacing.
3. Explain the architecture of 8255 PPI.
4. Explain the modes of operation of 8255 PPI.

Course Outcome 4 (CO4):

1. Explain the special function registers in 8051 microcontroller.
2. Explain the operating modes of serial port of 8051 microcontroller.
3. Describe the addressing modes and modes of operation of timer of 8051 microcontroller.
4. Explain the embedded C Programming.

Course Outcome 5 (CO5):

1. Explain timer programming in assembly language and embedded C.
2. Explain serial port programming in assembly language and embedded C.
3. How to interface ADC, DAC and sensors with 8051 microcontroller.
4. Explain interrupt programming in assembly language and C.

Model Question Paper

QP Code: Pages: 2

Reg No: ___________________

Name: ____________________

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
FIFTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MONTH & YEAR

Course Code: EET303
Course Name: MICROPROCESSORS AND MICROCONTROLLERS

Max. Marks: 100 Duration: 3 Hours

PART A
Answer all Questions. Each question carries 3 Marks

1. Explain the use of ALE signal in Intel 8085 microprocessor.
2. Describe the use of CLK OUT and RESET OUT signals.
3. With the help of an example explain the operation of XTHL instruction.
4. How can we check the status of flags in 8085 microprocessor?
5. Explain software and hardware interrupts.
6. Write the differences between microprocessor and microcontroller.
7. Draw the block diagram of 8051 microcontroller.
8. Explain the bit pattern of TMOD register of 8051 microcontroller.
9. How we can enable and disable interrupts in 8051 microcontroller.
10. Find the bits of TMOD registers to operate as timers in the following modes
    (i) Mode 1 Timer (ii) Mode 2 Timer 0.

PART B
Answer any one full question from each module. Each question carries 14 Marks

Module 1

11. (a) Explain the functional block diagram of 8085 microprocessor. **(10)**
    (b) Define machine cycle and T state. **(4)**
12. (a) Sketch and explain the timing diagram of LDA 2003H. **(10)**
    (b) Describe the addressing modes of 8085 microprocessor. **(4)**

Module 2

13. (a) Write an ALP to sort an array of 10 numbers stored from memory location 2001H onwards in ascending order. **(10)**

(b) Explain stack related operations in 8085 microprocessor. **(4)**

14. (a) Write a delay program to introduce a delay of 1 second. **(8)**

(b) Explain the operation of DAA instruction in 8085 microprocessor. **(6)**

Module 3

15. (a) Explain the address decoding technique in memory interfacing. **(8)**

(b) Give the control word format for BSR and I/O Mode in 8255. **(6)**

16. (a) Explain the architecture of 8051 microcontroller. **(8)**

(b) Explain hard and soft real time systems. **(6)**

Module 4

17. (a) Explain the different methods to create a time delay in 8051 microcontroller. **(7)**

(b) Explain the different addressing modes of 8051 microcontroller? **(7)**

18. (a) Explain the various types of instructions in 8051 microcontroller? **(6)**

(b) Write a Program in 8051 for the generation of square wave having a duty ratio of 0.5 for a time period of 1ms. **(8)**

Module 5

19. (a) Explain how a DAC can be interfaced to 8051 microcontroller. **(10)**

(b) Explain the role of SBUF and SCON registers used in 8051 microcontroller. **(4)**

20. (a) Describe the generation of time delay using the timer of 8051 microcontroller. **(8)**

(b) Explain the various interrupts in 8051 microcontroller. **(6)**

Syllabus

Module 1

Internal architecture of 8085 microprocessor–Functional block diagram

Instruction set-Addressing modes - Classification of instructions - Status flags.

Machine cycles and T states – Fetch and execute cycles- Timing diagram for instruction and data flow.

Module 2

Introduction to assembly language programming- Data transfer operations, arithmetic operations, logic operations, branching operations, I/O and machine control operations.

Assembly language programmes (ALP) in 8085 microprocessor- Data handling/Data transfer, Arithmetic operations, Code conversion- BCD to Binary - Binary to BCD, Sorting - Ascending and descending including bubble sorting.

Stack and subroutines – Conditional CALL and Return instructions

Time delay subroutines using 8 bit register, 16 bit register pair and Nested loop control.

Module 3

Interrupt & interrupt handling - Hardware and Software interrupts.

I/O and memory interfacing – Address decoding– Interfacing I/O ports -Programmable Peripheral Interface PPI 8255 - Modes of operation- Interfacing of seven segment LED.

Introduction to embedded systems, Current trends and challenges, Applications of embedded systems- Hard and soft real time systems.

Introduction to microcontrollers- Microprocessor Vs Microcontroller- 8051 Microcontrollers – Hardware - Microcontroller architecture and programming model - I/O port structure - Register organization -General purpose RAM - Bit addressable RAM - Special Function Registers (SFRs).

Module 4

Instruction set - Instruction types - Addressing modes of 8051 microcontrollers.

8051 microcontroller data types and directives - Time delay programmes and I/O port programming.

Introduction to embedded C Programming - time delay in C - I/O port programming in embedded C.

Module 5

8051 Timer/counter programming - Serial port programming - Interrupt programming in assembly language and embedded C.

Interfacing –ADC - DAC and temperature sensor

Text Books

1. Ramesh Gaonkar, "Microprocessor Architecture Programming and Applications", Penram International Publishing; Sixth edition, 2014.
2. Mohamed Ali Mazidi, Janice GillispieMazidi, "The 8051 microcontroller and embedded systems using Assembly and C", second edition, Pearson/Prentice hall of India.
3. Kenneth J. Ayala, "The 8051 microcontroller", 3rd edition, Cengage Learning, 2010
4. Lyla B Das, "Embedded Systems - An Integrated Approach", Pearson Education India

Reference Books

1. B Ram, "Fundamentals of Microprocessors and Microcontrollers", 9e, DhanpatRai Publications, 2019.
2. Wadhwa, "Microprocessor 8085 microprocessor: Architecture, Programming and Interfacing", PHI 2010
3. Shibu K V, "Introduction to Embedded systems", TMH

Course Contents and Lecture Schedule

No.	Topic	No. of Lectures
1	**Architecture and Instruction set of 8085 microprocessor (9 hours)**	
1.1	Internal architecture of 8085 microprocessor– functional block diagram	2
1.2	Instruction set- Addressing modes, Classification of instructions - Status flags.	4
1.3	Machine cycles and T states – Fetch and execute cycles - timing diagram for instruction and data flow.	3
2	**Assembly language programming (9 hours)**	
2.1	Introduction to assembly language programming- data transfer operations, arithmetic operations, logic operations, branching operations, I/O and machine control operations.	2
2.2	Assembly language programmes (ALP) in 8085 microprocessor-Data handling/Data transfer - Arithmetic operations - Code conversion - BCD to Binary - Binary to BCD, Sorting - Ascending and descending including bubble sorting.	4

2.3	Stack and subroutines – Conditional call and return instructions – Stack operations.	2
2.4	Time delay subroutines using 8bit register, 16 bit register pair and Nested loop control.	1
3	**Interfacing circuits for 8085 microprocessor and introduction to 8051 Microcontroller (10 hours)**	
3.1	Interrupt and interrupt handling - Hardware and Software interrupts.	1
3.2	I/O and memory interfacing – Address decoding – Interfacing I/O ports-Programmable peripheral interface PPI 8255 - Modes of operation -Interfacing of seven segment LED.	4
3.3	Introduction to embedded systems - Current trends and challenges - Applications of embedded systems - Hard and Soft real time systems.	1
3.4	Introduction to microcontrollers - Microprocessor Vs Microcontroller - 8051- Microcontrollers - Hardware	1
3.5	Microcontroller Architecture and programming model: I/O Port structure - Register organization - General purpose RAM -Bit Addressable RAM -Special Function Registers (SFRs).	3
4	**Programming of 8051 Microcontroller (9 hours)**	
4.1	Instruction Set - Instruction Types - Addressing modes	3
4.2	8051- Data types and directives -Time delay programmes and I/O port programming.	3
4.3	Introduction to embedded C Programming - Time delay in C - I/O port programming in embedded C.	3
5	**Interfacing circuits of 8051 Microcontroller (9 hours)**	
5.1	Timer/counter programming in assembly language and embedded C	3
5.2	Serial port programming in assembly language and embedded C	2
5.3	Interrupt programming in assembly language and embedded C	2
5.4	Interfacing –ADC - DAC and temperature sensor	2

CODE	COURSE NAME	CATEGORY	L	T	P	CREDIT
EET305	SIGNALS AND SYSTEMS	PCC	3	1	0	4

Preamble : This course introduces the concept of signals and systems. The time domain and frequency domain representation, operations and analysis of both the continuous time and discrete time systems are discussed. The application of Fourier analysis, Laplace Transform and Z-Transforms are included. Stability analysis of continuous time systems and discrete time systems are also introduced.

Prerequisite : **Basics of Circuits and Networks**

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

CO 1	Explain the basic operations on signals and systems.
CO 2	Apply Fourier Series and Fourier Transform concepts for continuous time signals.
CO 3	Analyse the continuous time systems with Laplace Transform.
CO 4	Analyse the discrete time system using Z Transform.
CO 5	Apply Fourier Series and Fourier Transform concepts for Discrete time domain.
CO 6	Describe the concept of stability of continuous time systems and sampled data systems.

Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12
CO 1	3	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CO 2	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CO 3	3	3	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
CO 4	3	3	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
CO 5	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
CO 6	3	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Assessment Pattern:

Total Marks	CIE marks	ESE marks	ESE Duration
150	50	100	03 Hrs

Bloom's Category	Continuous Assessment Tests		End Semester Examination
	1	2	
Remember (K1)	10	10	20
Understand (K2)	10	10	20
Apply (K3)	30	30	60
Analyse (K4)			
Evaluate (K5)			
Create (K6)			

End Semester Examination Pattern : There will be two parts; Part A and Part B. **Part A** contains 10 questions with 2 questions from each module, having 3 marks for each question. Students should answer all questions.

Part B contains 2 questions from each module of which student should answer any one. Each question carries 14 marks and can have maximum 2 sub-divisions.

Course Level Assessment Questions :

Course Outcome 1 (CO1)

1. What are the standard test signals?
2. Problems related to various operations of signals.
3. Problems related to representation of systems in differential equation form.
4. Explain any three differences between linear and nonlinear systems.

Course Outcome 2 (CO2):

1. Problems related to Fourier series of continuous signals.
2. Problems related to Fourier transform of continuous systems.
3. Obtain the frequency response of the given system.

Course Outcome 3(CO3):

1. Derivations of transfer function of a given electrical system to comment on the system behaviour.
2. Problems related to analogous systems.
3. Problems related to block diagram reduction.

Course Outcome 4 (CO4):

1. Problems related ZIT.
2. Problems related to ZTF from difference equation form.
3. Problems related to block diagram development of ZTF of the given sampled system.

Course Outcome 5 (CO5):

1. Problems related to Discrete Fourier series of DT signals.
2. Problems related to Discrete time Fourier transform of DT signals
3. Obtain the frequency response of the given DT system.

Course Outcome 6 (CO6):

1. Problems related to the stability analysis of given continuous time systems using Routh criterion.
2. Problems related to stability analysis of DT systems.
3. Differentiate between asymptotic stability and BIBO stability?

Model Question Paper PAGES: 3

QPCODE:

Reg. No:___________

Name:_____________

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

FIFTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION

MONTH & YEAR

Course Code**: EET305**

Course Name: **SIGNALS AND SYSTEMS**

Max. Marks: 100 **Duration: 3 Hours**

PART A

Answer all Questions. Each question carries 3 Marks

1 Define unit ramp signal r(t). Sketch the signal r(-t+2).

2 Explain any two peculiar characteristics of nonlinear systems.

3 What are the conditions for the existence of Fourier transform?

4 Why do you use analogous systems? Explain with a suitable example.

5 Determine the unit impulse response for the system with $T(s) = \frac{2}{(s^2 + s - 12)}$

6 Explain the concept of positive real functions.

7 Explain the significance of ZOH circuit in signal reconstruction.

8 Write three properties of discrete convolution.

9 State and prove time reversal property of discrete time Fourier series.

10 Find the Fourier transform of x(n)= n u(n).

PART B

Answer any one full question from each module. Each question carries 14 Marks

Module 1

11 a) Check whether the following system is static, causal, linear and time invariant: $y(t) = |x(t)|$ **(8)**

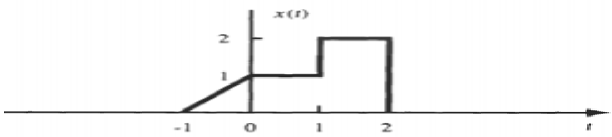
b) Find the convolution of $x_1(t)$ and $x_2(t)$ for the following signals: $x_1(t) = e^{-at}u(t); x_2(t) = e^{-bt}u(t)$ **(6)**

12 a) With suitable examples differentiate between:

i. Odd and even signals,

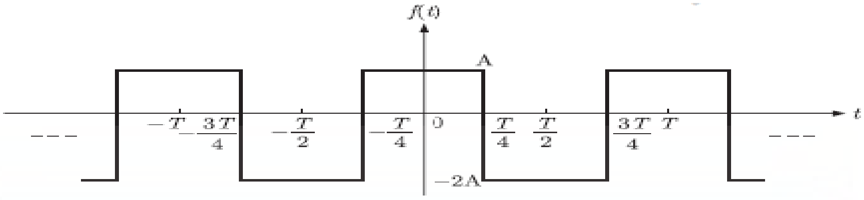
ii. Causal and non causal systems. **(7)**

b) The signal x(t) is given below. Plot x(t-1)+ x(-t+2) **(7)**



Module 2

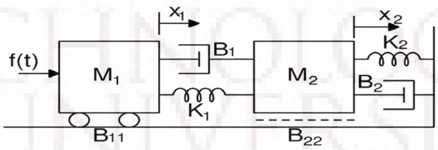
13 a) Find the trigonometric Fourier series for the periodic signal f(t).



(9)

b) State and prove time shifting property of Fourier transform. **(5)**

14 a) Derive the transfer function $X_2(s)/F(s)$ for the mechanical



(7)

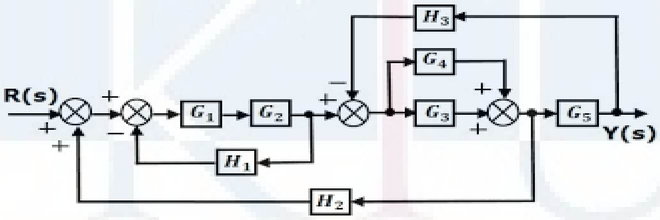
b) A system is described by the following differential equation:

$$\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2}+7\frac{dy(t)}{dt}+12y(t)=x(t);\, y(0^-)=-2, \frac{dy}{dt}(0^-)=0$$

Determine the response of the system to a unit step applied at t=0. **(7)**

Module 3

15 a) Determine the overall transfer function Y(s)/R(s) using block diagram reduction.



(8)

b) Check stability of the system represented by the following characteristic equation, using Routh stability criterion: $3s^4+10s^3+5s^2+5s+2=0$ **(6)**

16 a) Determine the transfer function of the system represented by the signal flow graph using Mason's gain formula.

(9)

b) How frequency response can be obtained from poles and zeros? **(5)**

Module 4

17 a) Determine the convolution sum of two sequences x(n)={1,4,3,2} and h(n)={1,3,2,1} using graphical method. **(8)**

b) Determine the z-transform of $x(n)=(1/2)^n\, u(-n)$. **(6)**

18 a) Explain the aliasing effect in sampled data systems. **(5)**

b) Determine the inverse z-transform of the following functions: $i)\, X(z)=\frac{2z^{-1}}{(1-\frac{1}{4}z^{-1})^2};\, ROC: |z|>\frac{1}{4}, and, ii)\, F(z)=\frac{3z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})(1-2z^{-1})};\, ROC: |z|>2$ **(9)**

Module 5

19 a) Determine the complete solution of the difference equation: y (n) + 2y(n-1) + y(n-2) = x (n) + x(n-1) for the input x(n) = (0.5^n) u(n), initial conditions y(-1) = y(-2) = 1? **(9)**

b) Find the Fourier series coefficients for x(n)=cos(πn/4) **(5)**

20 a) i) Obtain the direct form-I realization for the system described by the difference equation: $y(n)-\frac{5}{6}y(n-1)+\frac{1}{6}y(n-2)=2x(n)$

ii) Also determine the impulse response h(n) for the above system. **(4+5)**

b) Check stability of the system described by the following characteristic equation, using Jury's test: $z^3-0.2z^2-0.25z+0.05=0$ **(5)**

Syllabus

Module 1

Introduction to Signals and Systems (9 hours):

Classification of signals: Elementary signals- Basic operations on continuous time and discrete time signals

Concept of system: Classification of systems- Properties of systems- Time invariance- Linearity -Causality – Memory- Stability-Convolution Integral- Impulse response

Representation of LTI systems: Differential equation representations of LTI systems

Basics of Non linear systems- types and properties

Introduction to random signals and processes (concepts only)

Module 2

Fourier Analysis and Laplace Transform Analysis (10 hours):

Fourier analysis of continuous time signals: Fourier Series- Harmonic analysis of common signals

Fourier transform: Existence- Properties of Continuous time Fourier transform- Energy spectral density and power spectral density

Concept of Frequency response

Laplace transform analysis of system transfer function: Relation between the transfer function and differential equation- Transfer function of LTI systems- Electrical, translational and rotational mechanical systems- Force voltage, Force current and Torque Voltage analogy

Module 3

System Models and Response (8 hours):

Block diagram representation - block diagram reduction

Signal flow graph - Mason's gain formula

Type and Order of the systems- Characteristic equation

Determining the time domain and frequency response from poles and zeros

Concepts of Positive real functions and Hurwitz polynomial- Routh stability criterion.

Simulation based analysis: Introduction to simulation tools like MATLAB/ SCILAB or equivalent for mathematical and signal operations (Demo/Assignment only)

Module 4

Sampled Data Systems and Z-Transform (9 hours):

Sampling process-Impulse train sampling-sampling theorem- Aliasing effect

Zero order and First order hold circuits- Signal reconstruction

Discrete convolution and its properties

Z Transform**:** Region of convergence- Properties of Z Transform

Inverse ZT: Methods

Module 5

Analysis of Sampled Data Systems (9 hours):

Difference equation representations of LTI systems - Analysis of difference equation of LTI systems- Z Transfer function- Delay operator and block diagram representation- Direct form, cascade and parallel representations of 2nd order systems

Stability of sampled data system: Basic idea on stability- Jury's test- Use of bilinear transformation

Discrete Fourier series**:** Fourier representation of discrete time signals - Discrete Fourier series– properties.

Discrete Time Fourier Transform: Properties- Frequency response of simple DT systems

Text Books

1. Oppenheim A.V., Willsky A.S. & Nawab S.H., Signals and Systems, 2/e, Prentice Hall
2. Nagrarth I. J, Saran S. N and Ranjan R, Signals and Systems, 2/e, Tata McGraw Hill
3. Haykin S. & Veen B.V., Signals & Systems, 2/e, John Wiley
4. Nise N. S., Control Systems Engineering, 6/e, Wiley Eastern
5. Nagarath I. J. and Gopal M., Control System Engineering, 5/e, New Age Publishers

Reference Books

1. Bracewell R.N., Fourier Transform & Its Applications, McGraw Hill
2. Farooq Husain, Signals and Systems, Umesh publications.
3. Papoulis A., Fourier Integral & Its Applications, McGraw Hill
4. Taylor F.J., Principles of Signals & Systems, McGraw Hill

Course Contents and Lecture Schedule:

Module	Topic coverage	No. of Lectures
1	**Introduction to Signals and Systems (9 hours)**	
1.1	Classification of signals - Elementary signals- Basic operations on continuous time and discrete time signals	2
1.2	Concept of systems - Classification of systems- Properties of systems - Time invariance- Linearity -Causality – Memory- Stability.	2
1.3	Convolution Integral- Impulse response-	1
1.4	Representation of LTI systems - Differential equation representations of LTI systems	2
1.5	Basics of Non linear systems- types and properties Introduction to random signals and processes (concepts only)	2
2	**Fourier Analysis and Laplace Transform Analysis (10 hours)**	

2.1	Fourier Analysis of continuous time signals: Fourier Series- Harmonic analysis of common signals	2
2.2	Fourier transform: Existence- Properties of Continuous time Fourier transform- Energy spectral density and power spectral density	2
2.3	Concept of Frequency response- Frequency response of simple LTI systems.	2
2.4	Laplace transform analysis of system transfer function: Relation between the transfer function and differential equation	1
2.5	Transfer function of LTI systems: Electrical, Translational and rotational Mechanical systems	2
2.6	Force Voltage, Force Current and Torque Voltage analogy	1
3	**System Models and Response (8 hours)**	
3.1	Block diagram representation - block diagram reduction	2
3.2	Signal flow graph - Mason's gain formula	1
3.3	Type and Order of the systems- Characteristic equation.	1
3.4	Determining the time domain and frequency response from poles and zeros.	2
3.5	Concepts of Positive real functions and Hurwitz polynomial- Basic idea on Stability- Routh stability criterion	2
3.6	*Simulation based analysis: Introduction to simulation tools like MATLAB/ SCILAB or equivalent simulation software and tool boxes for various mathematical operations (Demo/Assignment only)*	
4	**Sampled Data Systems and Z-Transform (9 hours)**	
4.1	Sampling process-Impulse train sampling-sampling theorem- Aliasing effect	2
4.2	Zero order and First order hold circuits- Signal reconstruction-	2
4.3	Discrete convolution and its properties	1
4.4	Z Transform**:** Region of convergence- Properties of Z Transform	2
4.5	Inverse ZT: Methods	2
5	**Analysis of Sampled Data Systems (9 hours)**	
5.1	Difference equation representations of LTI systems - Analysis of difference equation of LTI systems- Z Transfer function	2
5.2	Delay operator and block diagram representation- Direct form, cascade and parallel representations of 2^{nd} order systems.	2
5.3	Stability of sampled data system: Basic idea on Stability- Jury's test- Use of bilinear transformation.	2
5.4	Discrete Fourier Series**:** Fourier representation of discrete time signals - Discrete Fourier series– properties	2
5.5	Discrete Time Fourier Transform: properties- Frequency response of simple DT systems	1

CODE	COURSE NAME	CATEGORY	L	T	P	CREDIT
EET307	SYNCHRONOUS AND INDUCTION MACHINES	PCC	3	1	0	4

Preamble: Nil

Prerequisite: DC Machines and Transformers

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

CO 1	Analyse the performance of different types of alternators.
CO 2	Analyse the performance of a synchronous motor.
CO 3	Analyse the performance of different types of induction motors.
CO 4	Describe operating principle of induction machine as generator.
CO 5	Explain the types of single phase induction motors and their working principle.

Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO 1	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
CO 2	3	3	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
CO 3	3	3	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
CO 4	3	3	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
CO 5	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2

Assessment Pattern

Bloom's Category	**Continuous Assessment Tests**		**End Semester Examination**
	1	**2**	
Remember	10	10	20
Understand	15	15	30
Apply	25	25	50
Analyse			
Evaluate			
Create			

End Semester Examination Pattern: There will be two parts; Part A and Part B. Part A contains 10 questions (each carrying 3 marks) with 2 questions from each module. Students should answer all questions. Part B contains 2 questions from each module, out of which students should answer any one. Each question can have maximum 2 sub-divisions and carries 14 marks.

Part A: 10 Questions x 3 marks=30 marks, **Part B:** 5 Questions x 14 marks =70 marks

Course Level Assessment Questions

Course Outcome 1 (CO1):

1. Explain the principle of operation of alternators.
2. List the advantages of stationary armature type alternators over rotating armature types.
3. Derive emf equation of an alternator.
4. Define coil pitch factor and distribution factor of an alternator.
5. Problems based on emf equation of alternators.
6. Draw the phasor diagram of an alternator operating under lagging/leading/unity power factor and hence derive an expression for the no load induced emf/phase.

Course Outcome 2 (CO2):

1. Why synchronous motors are not self starting?
2. Develop the equivalent circuit and phasor diagram of synchronous motor.
3. Explain the V and Inverted V curves of synchronous motor
4. Explain the power flow diagram of synchronous motor.

Course Outcome 3(CO3):

1. Explain the principle of operation of a three phase induction motor.
2. List the constructional differences between slip ring and squirrel cage induction motors.
3. Problems based on analysing the performance of three phase induction motors using circle diagrams.
4. Problems based on developing the equivalent circuit of a three phase induction motor.
5. Explain the various speed control methods of three phase induction motors.
6. Explain the working of DOL/Star-Delta starter for three phase induction motors.

Course Outcome 4 (CO4):

1. Explain the principle of operation of induction generator.
2. Explain the difference between Grid connected and self excited induction generators
3. Differentiate between induction generator and synchronous generator.
4. Enumerate application of induction generator.

Course Outcome 5 (CO5):

1. Why single phase induction motor is not self starting.
2. Explain double field revolving theory.
3. Draw the torque slip characteristics of single phase induction motor.
4. Develop the equivalent circuit of single phase induction motor.

Model Question paper

QP CODE:

PAGES:3

Reg.No:_______________

Name:_________________

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
FIFTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MONTH& YEAR

Course Code: EET307
Course Name: SYNCHRONOUS AND INDUCTION MACHINES

Max. Marks: 100 **Duration: 3 Hrs**

PART A

Answer all questions. Each Question Carries 3 marks

1. List the advantages of stationary armature type alternators over rotating armature types.
2. Define coil pitch factor and distribution factor of an alternator.
3. State and explain Blondel’s Two Reaction Theory.
4. What is meant by synchronisation? Lit the conditions to be met while synchronising an alternator to the common bus bars.
5. With the help of neat figures, explain why a synchronous motor is not self-starting.
6. Differentiate between slip ring and squirrel cage induction motors.
7. Explain the phenomenon of crawling and cogging in induction motors.
8. Explain any two braking techniques of induction motors.
9. Differentiate between synchronous and induction generators.
10. What is double field revolving theory?

PART B

Answer any one full question from each module. Each question carries 14 marks.

Module 1

11. a) List the causes of harmonics in alternators and suggest ways to mitigate them. **(5)**

    b) A 3-Φ, 10 pole alternator has 2 slots/ pole/ phase on its stator with 10 conductors per slot. The air gap flux is sinusoidally distributed and equals 0.05 Wb. The stator has a double layer winding with a coil span of 1500. If the alternator is running at 600 rpm, calculate the emf generated /phase at no load. **(9)**

12. With the help of neat diagrams, explain the effects of armature reaction in alternators under lagging, leading and unity power factors. **(14)**

Module 2

13. A 220V, 6 pole, 50 Hz, star connected alternator gave the following test results: -

If (A)	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.6	3	3.4
Voc (line) (V)	29	58	87	116	146	172	194	232	261	284	300	310
Vzpf (line) (V)	-	-	-	-	-	0	29	88	140	177	208	230
Isc (A)	6.6	13.2	20	26.5	32.4	40	46.3	59	-	-	-	-

Find % voltage regulation at full load current of 40A at power factor 0.8 lag by (i) m.m.f method (ii) ZPF method. Ra=0.06 Ω /phase. **(14)**

14. a) Two 3Φ, 6.6 kV star connected alternators supply a load of 3000kW at 0.8 pflag. The synchronous impedance/phase of machine A is 0.5 + j 10 Ω and that of machine B is 0.4+j12 Ω. The excitation of machine A is adjusted so that it delivers 150 A at a lagging power factor and the governors are so set that the load is equally shared between the machines. Determine the current, power factor and induced emf of each machine. **(10)**

b)With the help of a neat circuit diagram, explain how an alternator is synchronised to the bus bars by bright lamp method. **(4)**

Module 3

15. a) With the help of a neat circuit diagram, explain how V and inverted V curves are obtained. **(6)**

b) A 2000V, 3-phase, 4 pole star connected synchronous motor runs at 1500 rpm. The excitation is constant and corresponds to an open circuit voltage of 2000V.The resistance is negligible compared to synchronous reactance of 3Ω per phase. Determine power input, power factor, torque developed for an armature current of 200A. **(8)**

16. a) In rice/flour mills driven by squirrel cage induction motors, the hopper is loaded with the grains only after starting the motor. Similarly, the delivery valve of centrifugal pumps driven by squirrel cage induction motor is opened only after starting the motor. What is the reason behind this? Justify your answer with a relevant performance curve of squirrel cage induction motor. **(4)**

b) A 6-pole, 50 Hz,3-Φ induction motor running on full load develops a useful torque of 150 Nm at a rotor frequency of 1.5 Hz. Calculate the shaft power output. If the mechanical torque lost in friction is 10 Nm, determine a) rotor copper loss b) input to the motor c) the efficiency. The total stator loss is 700W. **(10)**

Module 4

17. For the following test data, calculate (i) line current (ii) power factor (iii) rotor copper loss (iv) slip (v) efficiency (vi) maximum output power (vi) maximum torque and (vii) starting torque:

Induction Motor Details: 3.73kW, 200V, 50Hz, 4pole, 3ϕ star connected
No Load Test: 200V, 350W, 5A
Blocked Rotor Test: 100V, 26A, 1700W
Rotor Copper Loss at standstill is 60% of the total copper loss. **(14)**

18. Explain the methods of speed control in three phase induction motors. **(14)**

Module 5

19. a)Explain the working principle and modes of operation of an Induction Generator. **(8)**

b) With the help of a neat figure, explain the torque-slip characteristics of an induction machine. **(6)**

20. Explain the working of split phase and capacitor start single phase induction motors with the help of neat circuit diagrams and phasor diagrams. Also mention the applications of each. **(14)**

Syllabus

Module 1

Principle of Operation of three phase alternators, Constructional features, Types of Armature Windings(detailed winding diagram not required), EMF equation, Numerical Problems.

Harmonics-causes, suppression, Rating of alternators, Parameters of armature winding, Armature reaction, Equivalent Circuit, Phasor Diagram, Load characteristics, Power Flow Equations.

Module 2

Voltage regulation of three phase Alternators-Direct loading, EMF Method, MMF Method, Potier Method,ASA Method -Numerical Problems.

Blondel's two reaction theory, Phasor Diagram under lagging power factor, Determination of X_d and X_q by slip test, Power developed by a Salient pole machine, Numerical Problems.

Parallel Operation of Alternators- Necessary Conditions, Synchronisation- Synchronising current, Power and Torque, Effect of reactance, Numerical Problems, Methods of Synchronisation.

Module 3

Principle of Synchronous Motor, Equivalent circuit, Phasor diagrams, Power flow diagram and equations, Losses and efficiency -Numerical Problems, Power-angle Characteristics, V Curve and Inverted V Curves.

Three phase Induction motor – Constructional features, Expressions for Power and Torque-Torque- Slip characteristics, Phasor diagram, Equivalent Circuit of Induction motor- Tests on Induction motors for determination of equivalent circuit-Numerical Problems.

Module 4

Performance of three phase Induction motors using Circle diagram, Numerical Problems. Cogging and Crawling in cage motors, Double cage Induction motor-Torque-Slip Characteristics.

Starting of Induction motors – Types of Starters – DOL starter, Autotransformer Starter, Star-Delta starter, Rotor Resistance Starter-Numerical Problems.

Braking of Induction motors – Plugging, Dynamic braking, Regenerative braking, Speed control – Stator Voltage control, V/f control, Rotor Resistance Control.

Module 5

Induction generator – Principle of operation, Grid Connected and Self Excited Operation of Induction Generators, Torque-Slip Characteristics of an Induction machine.

Single phase Induction motors-Double field revolving theory, Equivalent Circuit, Torque-Slip Characteristics, Types of Single Phase Induction motor, Applications.

Selection of AC motors for different applications.

Text Books

1. Bimbra P S, Electric Machines, Khanna Publishers, 2ndedition, 2017.
2. KothariD. P., NagrathI. J., Electric Machines, Tata McGraw Hill, 5thedition.2017.
3. Say M G, The Performance and Design of AC Machines, CBS Publishers, New Delhi, 3rdedition, 2002.
4. Alexander SLangsdorf, "Theory of Alternating Current Machinery", Tata McGraw Hill,2nd revised edition, 2001.

Reference Books

1. Deshpande M. V., Electrical Machines, Prentice Hall India, New Delhi, Eastern Economy Edition, 2011.
2. Gupta B R, VandanaSinghal, "Fundamentals of Electric Machines", New Age International,.2010.
3. Ashfaq Husain, HaroonAshfaq, Electric Machines, DhanpatRai and Co., 3rd edition,2002.
4. Gupta J B, "Theory and Performance of Electrical Machines", S K Kataria& Sons, 14thedition, 2013.

Course Contents and Lecture Schedule

Sl. No.	Topic	No. of Lectures
1	**Basics of Alternators (10 hours)**	
1.1	Principle of operation and classification of alternators, Synchronous speed.	2
1.2	Construction of synchronous machines. Salient and Cylindrical types, Turbogenerators. Stationary and Rotating armature types.	1
1.3	Armature windings-Types.: Single layer, Double layer, Full pitched winding, Short pitched winding, Concentrated and Distributed winding	1
1.4	EMF Equation, Pitch factor and Distribution factor, Numerical problems	3
1.5	Harmonics in Alternators: Space and slot harmonics, Suppression, Effect of pitch factor on harmonics.	1
1.6	Armature Reaction, Equivalent Circuit and Phasor Diagrams, Power Flow Equations	2
2	**Voltage Regulation and Synchronisation of Alternators (10 hours)**	
2.1	Voltage Regulation of Alternators: EMF, MMF, Potier and ASA Method.	4
2.2	Blondel's Two Reaction Theory, Phasor Diagram under lagging power	3

	factor based on two reaction theory,Slip Test	
2.3	Parallel Operation of Alternators, Necessity of Parallel Operation. Advantages.	1
2.4	Synchronisation of Alternators: Dark Lamp and Bright Lamp Method.	2
3	**Three Phase Synchronous and Induction Motors (10 hours)**	
3.1	Synchronous Motors-Principle, Equivalent Circuit, Phasor Diagrams, Power Flow Diagram, Power and Torque Equations, Numerical Problems	3
3.2	Effects of excitation on armature current and power factor- V and Inverted V Curves, advantages, disadvantages and applications of Synchronous motors.	1
3.3	Three phase Induction Motors-Principle, Constructional details, Slip ring and Cage types.	1
3.4	Slip,frequency and rotor current, Expression for torque and Power-Starting torque, Full load and Pull out torque, Torque- Slip characteristics, Phasor diagram.	3
3.5	Tests on Induction motors for determination of Equivalent circuit, Equivalent Circuit of Induction motor-Numerical Problems.	2
4	**Three Phase Induction Motors Contd. (8 hours)**	
4.1	Circle Diagram, Numerical Problems.	3
4.2	Cogging, Crawling-–remedial measures, Double Cage Induction Motor-Principle.	1
4.3	Starters for three phase Induction Motors: DOL, Autotransformer, Star Delta and Rotor Resistance Starters.	2
4.4	Speed Control in Induction Motors	1
4.5	Braking in Induction Motors	1
5	**Induction Generators and Single Phase Induction Motors (7 hours)**	
5.1	Induction Generators: Grid Connected and Self Excited types.	1
5.2	Single phase induction motors-principle, Double field revolving theory, Torque-Slip characteristics, Applications	2
5.3	Types-Split phase, Capacitor Start, Capacitor Start and Run types, Shaded pole motor, Shaded Pole Motor-Principle of operation and applications.	3
5.4	Selection of AC motors for different Applications.	1

CODE	COURSE NAME	CATEGORY	L	T	P	CREDIT
EEL331	**MICROPROCESSORS AND MICROCONTROLLERS LAB**	**PCC**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**2**

Preamble : This laboratory course is designed to train the students to familiarize and program microprocessors and microcontrollers. Students will also be introduced to a team working environment where they develop the necessary skills for planning, preparing and implementing embedded systems.

Prerequisite : Fundamentals of Digital Electronics and C programming

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

CO 1	Develop and execute assembly language programs for solving arithmetic and logical problems using microprocessor/microcontroller.
CO 2	Design and Implement systems with interfacing circuits for various applications.
CO 3	Execute projects as a team using microprocessor/microcontroller for real life applications.

Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12
CO 1	3	3	2	2	3	-	-	2	2	3	-	2
CO 2	3	3	2	2	3	-	-	2	2	3	-	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2

ASSESSMENT PATTERN:

Mark distribution:

Total Marks	CIE marks	ESE marks	ESE Duration
150	75	75	3 hours

Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) Pattern:

Attendance	Regular Lab work	Internal Test	Course Project	Total
15	30	25	5	**75**

Internal Test Evaluation (Immediately before the second series test)

End Semester Examination (ESE) Pattern:

The following guidelines should be followed regarding award of marks

(a) Preliminary work : 15 Marks

(b) Implementing the work/Conducting the experiment : 10 Marks

(c) Performance, result and inference (usage of equipments and trouble shooting) : 25 Marks

(d) Viva voce : 20 marks

(e) Record : 5 Marks

General instructions : Practical examination is to be conducted immediately after the second series test after conducting 12 experiments from the list of experiments given below. Evaluation is a serious process that is to be conducted under the equal responsibility of both the internal and external examiners. The number of candidates evaluated per day should not exceed 20. Students shall be allowed for the University examination only on submitting the duly certified record. The external examiner shall endorse the record.

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS:

(12 experiments are mandatory)

8085 Microprocessor Programming

1. Data transfer using different addressing modes and block transfer.
2. (a) Arithmetic operations in binary and BCD: addition, subtraction, multiplication and division

   (b) Logical instructions- sorting of arrays in ascending and descending order.

   (c) Binary to BCD conversion and vice versa.

8051 Microcontroller Programming

3. ALP programming for

   (a) Data transfer: Block data movement, exchanging data, sorting, finding largest element in an array.

   (b) Arithmetic operations: Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Computation of square and cube of 16-bit numbers.

4. ALP programming for the implementation of counters: HEX up and down counters, BCD up/down counters

5. (a) ALP programming for implementing Boolean and logical instructions: bit manipulation.

   (b) ALP programming for implementing conditional call and return instructions: Toggle the bits of port 1 by sending the values 55H and AAH continuously, Factorial of a number

6. ALP programming for

   (a) Generation of delay

(b) Transmitting characters to a PC HyperTerminal using the serial port and displaying on the serial window

7. C Programs for stepper motor control.

8. C Programs for DC motor direction and speed control using PWM.

9. C Programs for Alphanumerical LCD panel/ keyboard interface.

10. C Programs for ADC interfacing.

11. Demo Experiments using 8085 Microprocessor Programming

(a) Digital I/O using PPI: square wave generation.

(b) Interfacing D/A converter- generation of simple waveforms-triangular, ramp etc.

(c) Interfacing A/D converter.

12. Demo Experiments using 8051 Microcontroller Programming

ALP programming for implementing code conversion– BCD to ASCII, ASCII to BCD, ASCII to decimal, Decimal to ASCII, Hexadecimal to Decimal and Decimal to Hexadecimal.

13. a) Familiarization of Arduino IDE

b) LED blinking with different ON/OFF delay timings with i) inbuilt LED ii) Externally

interfaced LED

14. Arduino based voltage measurement of 12V solar PV module/ 12V battery and displaying the measured value using I2C LCD display.

15. Arduino based DC current measurement using Hall-effect current sensor like LEM LA-55P sensor and displaying the value using I2C LCD module.

16. DC motor speed control using MOSFET driven by PWM signal from Arduino module.

17. Write a program on Arduino/Raspberry Pi to upload temperature and humidity data to thingspeak cloud.

18. Write a program on Arduino/Raspberry Pi to retrieve temperature and humidity data from thingspeak cloud.

Mandatory Group Project Work : Students have to do a mandatory micro project (group size not more than 3 students) to realise an embedded system for Industrial Control/ day-to-day life applications. A report also is to be submitted. Performance can be evaluated along with the internal test and a maximum of 5 marks shall be awarded.

Example projects (Microcontroller based projects)

1. Temperature Monitoring and control System.
2. Home automation system
3. Remote health monitoring and emergency notification system
4. IoT based power monitoring
5. IoT based switching of power devices

Reference Books:

1. Ramesh Gaonkar, Microprocessor Architecture Programming and Applications, Penram International Publishing; Sixth edition, 2014.
2. Mohamed Ali Mazidi, Janice Gillispie Mazidi," The 8051 microcontroller and embedded systems using Assembly and C", second edition, Pearson/Prentice hall of India.
3. Kenneth. J. Ayala, The 8051 microcontroller, 3rd edition, Cengage Learning, 2010
4. Donald P. Leach, Albert Paul Malvino and Goutam Saha, Digital Principles and Applications, 8/e, by McGraw Hill.
5. A. P. Mathur, Introduction to Microprocessors, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi.
6. Jeeva Jose, Internet of Things, Khanna Publishing House, Delhi
7. Raj Kamal, Internet of Things: Architecture and Design, McGraw Hill

CODE	COURSE NAME	CATEGORY	L	T	P	CREDIT
EEL333	**ELECTRICAL MACHINES LAB II**	**PCC**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**2**

Preamble: The purpose of this lab is to provide practical experience in the operation and testing of synchronous and induction machines.

Prerequisite : Fundamentals of Electrical Engineering

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

CO 1	Analyse the performance of single phase and three phase induction motors by conducting suitable tests.
CO 2	Analyse the performance of three phase synchronous machine from V and inverted V curves.
CO 3	Analyse the performance of a three phase alternator by conducting suitable tests.

Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

	PO 1	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO 7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO 10**	**PO 11**	**PO 12**
CO 1	3	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	3
CO 2	3	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	3
CO 3	3	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	3

Assessment Pattern

Marks distribution

Total Marks	**CIE**	**ESE**	**ESE Duration**
150	75	75	3 hours

Continuous Internal Evaluation Pattern:

Attendance:	15 marks
Continuous Assessment:	30 marks
Internal Test (Immediately before the second series test) :	30 marks

End Semester Examination Pattern: The following guidelines should be followed regarding award of marks

(a) Preliminary work	15 Marks
(b) Implementing the work/Conducting the experiment	10 Marks
(c) Performance, result and inference (usage of equipment and trouble-shooting)	25 Marks
(d) Viva voce	20 marks
(e) Record	5 Marks

General instructions: Practical examination to be conducted immediately after the second series test covering entire syllabus given below. Evaluation is a serious process that is to be conducted under the equal responsibility of both the internal and external examiners. The number of candidates evaluated per day should not exceed 20. Students shall be allowed for the University examination only on submitting the duly certified Laboratory Record. The external examiner shall endorse the record.

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS

(A minimum of **TWELVE** experiments are mandatory out of the fifteen listed.)

1. Load test on a three phase Slip Ring Induction Motor

Objectives:

a) Start the motor using auto transformer or rotor resistance starter
b) Plot the performance characteristics

2. No load and block rotor tests on a three phase Squirrel Cage Induction Motor

Objectives:

a) Predetermination of performance parameters from circle diagram
b) Determination of equivalent circuit

3. Starting of a three phase Squirrel Cage Induction Motor using Y-Δ Starter

Objectives:

a) Start the motor using Y-Δ Starter and perform load test
b) Plot the performance characteristics

4. Performance characteristics of a Pole Changing Induction Motor

Objectives:

a) Run the motor in two different pole configurations (example 4 pole and 8 pole)
b) Analyse the performance in the two cases by constructing circle diagrams and compare the results

5. No Load and Blocked Rotor Tests on a single phaseInduction Motor

Objectives:

a) Conduct no load and blocked rotor tests on the motor
b) Predetermine the equivalent circuit

6. Load Test on a single phaseInduction Motor

Objectives:

a) Perform load test on the motor

b) Plot the performance characteristics of the motor

7. Variation of starting torque with rotor resistance in Slip-Ring Induction Motors

Objectives:

a) Plot the variation of starting torque against rotor resistance in a three phase slip ring induction motor
b) Find the external rotor resistance for which maximum starting torque is obtained.

8. V and inverted V curves of a Synchronous Motor

Objectives:

Plot the V and inverted V curves of the Synchronous Motor at no load and full load.

9. Regulation of a three phase Alternator by direct loading

Objectives:

a) Determine the regulation of three phase alternator
b) Plot the regulation versus load curve

10. Regulation of a three phase Alternator by emf and mmf methods

Objectives:

Predetermine the regulation of alternator by emf and mmf methods at 0.8pf lag, upf and 0.8pf lead.

11. Regulation of a three phase alternator by Potier method

Objectives:

a) Synchronize the alternator by dark lamp method
b) Plot ZPF characteristics and determine armature reactance mmf and potier reactance
c) Predetermine the regulation by ZPF method

12. Reactive power control in grid connected Alternators

Objectives:

a) Synchronize the alternator by bright lamp method
b) Control the reactive power and plot the V and inverted V curves for generator operation

13. Slip Test on a three phase Salient Pole Alternator

Objectives:

a) Determine the direct and quadrature axis synchronous reactances
b) Predetermine the regulation at 0.8 lagging power factor

14. V/f control of three phase Squirrel Cage Induction Motor

Objectives:

Perform speed control of the given three phase induction motor by V/f control

15. Performance characteristics of a three phase Induction Generator

Objectives:

Plot the performance characteristics of the generator.

Reference Books

1) Bimbra P S, *Electric Machines*, Khanna Publishers, 2nd edition, 2017.

2). KothariD. P., NagrathI. J., *Electric Machines*, Tata McGraw Hill, 5th edition, 2017.

3) Say M.G, *The Performance and Design of AC Machines*, CBS Publishers, New Delhi, 3rd edition, 2002.

4) Alexander SLangsdorf, "Theory of Alternating Current Machinery", Tata McGraw Hill, 2nd revised edition, 2001.

SEMESTER V

MINOR

CODE	COURSE NAME	CATEGORY	L	T	P	CREDIT
EET381	SOLID STATE POWER CONVERSION	VAC	3	1	0	4

Preamble: To impart knowledge about the power semiconductor devices, operation and performance of different power converters and its applications.

Prerequisite: Basic knowledge of electric circuits, and basic electronics.

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

CO 1	Explain the operation of various power semiconductor devices and its characteristics
CO 2	Select appropriate triggering circuit for thyristor
CO 3	Analyse the working of various power converters
CO 4	Describe the principle of operation and voltage control of inverters
CO 5	Compare the features and performance of different dc-dc Converters.

Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12
CO 1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO 2	3	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO 3	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO 4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO 5	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Assessment Pattern

Bloom's Category	Continuous Assessment Tests		End Semester Examination
	1	2	
Remember	10	10	20
Understand	20	20	40
Apply	20	20	40
Analyse			
Evaluate			
Create			

End Semester Examination Pattern : There will be two parts; Part A and Part B. **Part A** contain 10 questions with 2 questions from each module, having 3 marks for each question. Students should answer all questions. **Part B** contains 2 questions from each module of which student should answer anyone. Each question can have maximum 2 sub-divisions and carry 14 marks.

Course Level Assessment Questions

Course Outcome 1 (CO1):

1. Explain the Working of SCR, power diode, MOSFET, IGBT, TRIAC.
2. Draw the VI characteristics of different power devices
3. Draw and explain the switching characteristics of SCR.
4. Discuss the protection circuits for SCR.
5. Understand the requirements in series & Parallel operation of SCR

Course Outcome 2 (CO2)

1. With waveforms explain R and RC triggering circuits.
2. Explain the need and methods of electrical isolation in triggering circuits for Power Electronics

Course Outcome 3 (CO3):

1. Explain the working of halfwave controlled rectifier.
2. Explain the principle of operation, characteristics and performance of fully controlled and half controlled bridge converters.
3. Problems in finding the average output voltage of rectifier
4. Describe the operation of AC voltage controllers

Course Outcome 4 (CO4):

1. Explain the working of various inverter circuits.
2. Problems in finding the output voltage of inverter.
3. How the output voltage of an inverter can be varied
4. Explain single PWM & multiple PWM technique
5. Explain sinusoidal PWM technique.

Course Outcome 5 (CO5):

1. Explain the working of step down and step up choppers
2. Differentiate between first quadrant, two quadrant and four quadrant operation of choppers.
3. Describe pulse width modulation & current limit control in dc-dc converters
4. Design the value of filter inductor & capacitance in regulators

Model Question paper

Pages: 2

Reg. No:______________

Name:________________

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

FIFTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION,

MONTH & YEAR

Course Code: EET381

Course Name: **SOLID STATE POWER CONVERSION**

Max. Marks: 100 Duration: 3 Hrs

PART A

Answer all questions. Each question carries 3 marks.

1. Draw the circuit for two transistor analogy of silicon controlled rectifier and briefly describe the working.
2. Define holding current and latching current of SCR. Show these currents on the static VI characteristics of SCR.
3. Draw the circuit of an R-Triggering circuit for controlling the thyristor in a half wave-controlled rectifier.
4. Derive the expression for the output voltage of a single phase fully controlled bridge converter with RL load.
5. A three phase half wave converter is operated from 3–phase, 230 V, 50Hz supply with load resistance R= 10Ω. An average output voltage of 50% of the maximum possible output voltage is required. Determine the firing angle.
6. What are the two types of voltage control adopted in ac voltage controllers?
7. With the help of circuit diagram explain the working of current source inverter.
8. What is pulse width modulation? List the various PWM techniques.
9. Draw the circuit of step up chopper and explain its working.
10. A type A chopper has input voltage of 200 V. The current through a load of R=10Ω in series with L=80 mH, varies between 12 A and 16 A. Find the form factor of the output voltage waveform

PART B

Answer any one full question from each module. Each question carries 14 marks.

Module 1

11. a) Discuss the condition which must be satisfied for turning on the SCR with agate signal. **(7)**

b) Explain the significance of dv/dt protection in thyristors and describe the method employed for improving the same. **(7)**

12. a) What are the steps to be employed to prevent the difficulties of parallel operation of thyristors? **(6)**

b) Drew the structure of TRIAC and explain its principle of operation. **(8)**

Module 2

13. a) Design an R-triggering circuit for a half wave controlled rectifier circuit for 24 V ac supply. The SCR to be used has the following data.

I_{gmin} = 0.1 mA, I_{gmax} = 12 mA, V_{gmin} = 0.6V, V_{gmax} = 1.5 V **(7)**

b) With the help of circuit diagram explain the operation of single phase semi converter with RL load. Draw the waveform of input voltage, output voltage, load current and voltage across the thyristor. **(7)**

14. a) Draw RC triggering circuit for SCR and explain with relevant wave forms. **(7)**

b) With the help of circuit diagram explain the working of single phase fully controlled converter with RL load. Draw the waveform of output voltage and output current. **(7)**

Module 3

15. a) Sketch the waveform of input voltage, output voltage and output current of a three phase half wave controlled rectifier with R load operating at $\alpha = 30°$. **(7)**

b) A three phase half wave converter is operated from 3–phase, 400 V, 50Hz supply with load resistance R = 50 Ω. An average output voltage of 50% of the maximum possible output voltage is required. Determine the firing angle. **(7)**

16. a) Explain the basic working of a single phase dual converter. **(6)**

b) Draw the circuit of a three phase fully controlled bridge converter and draw the waveforms of input voltage, output voltage, output current and input current in any one phase. Assume resistive load and firing angle is 30 degrees. **(8)**

Module 4

17. a) Describe the working of a three phase voltage source inverter with an appropriate circuit diagram. **(7)**

b) Explain with suitable diagram, the principle of voltage control in inverters with single pulse width modulation. **(7)**

18. Explain the 120 degree conduction mode of a three-phase bridge inverter with output voltage waveforms (phase and line), indicating the devices conducting in each state. **(14)**

Module 5

19. a) With the help of circuit diagram and waveform explain the operation of buck converter and derive the equation of output voltage. **(7)**

b) Differentiate between PWM control and current limit control in choppers. **(7)**

20. a) Explain the working of two quadrant (class C) chopper, with relevant waveform. **(8)**

b) A step-up chopper is used to generate 220 V from 100 V dc source. The OFF period of switch is 80μs. Compute the required pulse width. **(6)**

Syllabus

Module 1

Power semiconductor devices, their symbols and static characteristics, specifications of switches, steady state characteristics of Power MOSFET and IGBT.

SCR – Operation, V-I characteristics, steady state and switching characteristics, two transistor model, methods of turn-on, power diodes, operation of TRIAC, series and parallel connection of SCRs.

Module 2

Gate triggering circuits – R and RC triggering circuits – isolation circuits using opto-isolators and pulse transformers.

Controlled rectifiers – half-wave controlled rectifier with R load – single phase fully controlled bridge rectifier with R, RL and RLE loads (continuous conduction) – output voltage equation – single phase half controlled bridge rectifier with R, RL and RLE loads.

Module 3

Three phase half-wave-controlled rectifier with R load – three phase fully controlled & half-controlled converter with RLE load (continuous conduction) – output voltage equation-waveforms for various triggering angles (analysis not required) – single phase and three phase dual converter.

AC voltage controllers (ACVC) – 1-phase full-wave ACVC with R, & RL loads – waveforms – RMS output voltage, sequence control (two stage) with R load.

Module 4

Inverters – voltage source inverters – single phase half-bridge & full bridge inverter with R & RL loads – 3-phase bridge inverter with R load – 120° & 180° conduction mode, current source inverters.

Voltage control in inverters – Pulse Width Modulation – single pulse width, multiple pulse width & sine PWM – modulation index & frequency modulation ratio.

Module 5

DC-DC converters – step down and step up choppers – single-quadrant, two-quadrant & four quadrant chopper – pulse width modulation & current limit control in dc-dc converters. Switching regulators – buck, boost & buck-boost – operation in continuous conduction mode – steady state waveforms – selection of components.

Text Books

1. Muhammad H. Rashid, Power Electronics Circuits, Devices and Applications, Pearson Education
2. P.S. Bimbhra, Power Electronics, Khanna Publishers, New Delhi

Reference Books

1. Mohan N., T. M. Undeland and W. P. Robbins., Power Electronics, Converters, Applications & Design, Wiley-India
2. Krein P. T., Elements of Power Electronics, Oxford University Press, 1998
3. L. Umanand, Power Electronics – Essentials & Applications, Wiley-India
4. Alok Jain, Power Electronics and its Applications, Penram International Publishing (I) Ltd, 2016
5. Singh M. D. and K. B. Khanchandani, Power Electronics, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 2008.

Course Contents and Lecture Schedule

No	Topic	No. of Lectures
1	**Power semiconductor devices (9 hours)**	
1.1	Symbols, static characteristics and specifications of semiconductor switches.	2
1.2	Power diodes, power MOSFET and IGBT	3
1.3	SCR - VI Characteristics, Turn on methods	1
1.4	Structure and principle of operation of TRIAC	1
1.5	Series and parallel operation of SCRs	2
2	**Gate triggering circuits & single-phase controlled converters (9 hours)**	
2.1	R and RC triggering circuits	3
2.2	Isolation circuits using opto-isolators and pulse transformers	1
2.3	Half-wave controlled rectifier with R load	1
2.4	Single phase fully controlled bridge rectifier with R, RL and RLE loads	2
2.5	Single phase half controlled bridge rectifier with R, RL and RLE loads	2
3	**Three phase controlled converters & AC voltage regulator (9 hours)**	
3.1	Three phase half-wave-controlled rectifier with R load	1
3.2	Three phase fully controlled & half-controlled converter with RLE load	4
3.3	Single phase and three phase dual converter	2
3.4	AC voltage controllers (ACVC)	1
3.5	Sequence control (two stage) with R load	1
4	**Inverters (9 hours)**	
4.1	Single phase half-bridge & full bridge inverter with R & RL loads	3
4.2	Three phase bridge inverter with R load – 120° & 180° conduction mode	2
4.3	Current source inverters.	1

4.4	Pulse Width Modulation – single pulse width, multiple pulse width & sine PWM	3
5	**DC-DC Converters (9 hours)**	
5.1	Principle of step down and step up choppers	2
5.2	Description of single-quadrant, two-quadrant & four quadrant choppers	1
5.3	Pulse width modulation & current limit control in dc-dc converters	3
5.4	Switching regulators – buck, boost & buck-boost - continuous conduction mode only	2
5.5	Design of filter inductance & capacitance	1

CODE	COURSE NAME	CATEGORY	L	T	P	CREDITS
EET383	SOLAR AND WIND ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS	VAC	3	1	0	4

Preamble: This course introduces about solar and wind energy conversion systems. Design of wind and solar power systems are also discussed.

Prerequisite: Introduction to Power Engineering/ Energy Systems

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

CO 1	Explain the basics of solar energy conversion systems.
CO 2	Design a standalone PV system.
CO 3	Describe different wind energy conversion systems.

Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO 1	3	3										2
CO 2	3	3	1									2
CO 3	3	3										2

Assessment Pattern

Bloom's Category	Continuous Assessment Tests		End Semester Examination
	1	2	
Remember (K1)	10	10	10
Understand (K2)	20	20	40
Apply (K3)	20	20	50
Analyse (K4)	-	-	-
Evaluate (K5)	-	-	-
Create (K6)	-	-	-

End Semester Examination Pattern : There will be two parts; Part A and Part B. Part A contain 10 questions with 2 questions from each module, having 3 marks for each question. Students should answer all questions. Part B contains 2 questions from each module of which student should answer any one. Each question can have maximum 2 sub-divisions and carry 14 marks.

Course Level Assessment Questions

Course Outcome 1 (CO1):

1. Explain what do you mean by solar constant (K1)
2. Discuss about the different instruments used for measuring solar radiation and sun shine (K2)

Course Outcome 2 (CO2):

1. Design a standalone PV system. (K3)
2. Design a grid connected PV system. (K3)

Course Outcome 3 (CO3):

1. Compare the performance of different types of wind turbines. (K3).
2. Compare the performance of different types of generators used in wind turbines. (K3).

Model Question paper

QP CODE:

PAGES:2

Reg. No:_______________
Name:_______________

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
FIFTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MONTH & YEAR
Course Code: EET383

Course Name: SOLAR AND WIND ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS

Max. Marks: 100 Duration: 3 Hours

PART A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer all Questions. Each question carries 3 Marks

1. Explain briefly what do you mean by solar azimuth angle and zenith angle.
2. Differentiate between extraterrestrial and terrestrial solar radiation.
3. Write notes on the working of a solar cooker.
4. Discuss what do you mean by a solar green house.
5. Write notes on the different materials used for making solar cells.
6. Discuss the characteristics of a solar cell.
7. Differentiate between lift and drag forces.
8. Explain what do you mean by pitch control of wind turbines.
9. Write notes on the environmental impacts of wind power generation.

10. Discuss about the wind energy program in India

PART B (14 x 5 = 70 Marks)

Answer any one full question from each module. Each question carries 14 Marks

Module 1

11. a. With the help of a neat diagram, explain the working of a pyrheliometer. **(7)**
    b. Explain how monthly average solar radiation on inclined surfaces can be calculated. **(7)**
12. a. State the reasons for variation in the amount of solar energy reaching earth surface. **(4)**
    b. With the help of a neat diagram, explain the working of a sunshine recorder. **(6)**
    c. Explain the difference in the working of pyrheliometer and pyranometer. **(4)**

Module 2

13. a. Explain the different types of solar collectors based on the way they collect solarradiation. **(7)**
    b. Explain in detail, the working of a solar air conditioning system **(7)**

14. a. With the help of a diagram, explain the function of different components of a flat plate solar collector. **(7)**
    b. Design a solar water heater for domestic application. **(7)**

Module 3

15. a. Write notes on the efficiency of a solar cell. **(3)**
    b. Discuss the effect of shadowing on the performance of solar cells. **(3)**
    c. Explain how maximum power point tracking can be done using buck-boostconverter. **(8)**

16. a. Compare the performance of single junction and multijunction PV modules. **(4)**
    b. Write notes on packing factor of a PV module. **(3)**
    c. Explain with a neat sketch, the working principle of a grid connected solar system. **(7)**

Module 4

17. a. Discuss the application of Weibull distribution in wind power generation **(3)**
    b. Explain the characteristics of a wind turbine. **(4)**
    c. Explain the different modes of wind power generation. **(7)**

18. a. Compare the performance of different types of wind turbines **(6)**
    b. Derive an expression for wind turbine power. **(4)**

c. What do you mean by Betz's Law? Why wind turbines are not 100% efficient? **(4)**

Module 5

19. a. With the help of a diagram, explain the working of a wind energy conversion system. **(7)**

b. Compare the performance of different types of generators used in wind mills. **(7)**

20. a. With the help of a diagram, explain the working of a variable speed constant frequency wind energy conversion system. **(7)**

b. Discuss about the different types of converter used in renewable energy systems. **(7)**

Syllabus

Module 1

Introduction - Basic Concept of Energy -Source of Solar Energy -Formation of the Atmosphere - Solar Spectrum. Solar Constant -Air Mass -Solar Time-Sun–Earth Angles-Solar Radiation-Instruments to Measure Solar Radiation-Pyrheliometer –Pyranometer -Sunshine Recorder -Solar Radiation on a Horizontal Surface - Extraterrestrial Region.-Terrestrial Region -Solar Radiation on an Inclined Surface -Conversion Factors -Total Solar Radiation on an Inclined/Tilted Surface -Monthly Average Daily Solar Radiation on Inclined Surfaces .

Module 2

Solar Thermal system-Principle of Conversion of Solar Radiation into Heat, –Solar thermal collectors –General description and characteristics –Flat plate collectors –Heat transfer processes –Solar concentrators (parabolic trough, parabolic dish, Central Tower Collector) – performance evaluation. Applications -Solar heating system, Air conditioning and Refrigeration system, Pumping system, solar cooker, Solar Furnace, Solar Greenhouse - Design of solar water heater

Module 3

Solar PV Systems-Introduction -Fundamentals of Semiconductor and Solar Cells - Photovoltaic Effect -Solar Cell (Photovoltaic) Materials - Basic Parameters of the Solar Cell - Generation of Solar Cell (Photovoltaic) Materials-.Photovoltaic (PV) Module and PV Array - Single-Crystal Solar Cell Module, Thin-Film PV Modules, III-V Single Junction and Multijunction PV Modules-Emerging and New PV Systems -Packing Factor of the PV Module - Efficiency of the PV Module -Energy Balance Equations for PV Modules -Series and Parallel Combination of PV Modules.- Effect of shadowing-Maximum Power Point Tracker (MPPT) using buck-boost converter. Solar PV Systems –stand-alone and grid connected -Design steps for a Stand-Alone system –Storage batteries and Ultra capacitors.

Module 4

Wind Turbines - Introduction -Origin of Winds- Nature of Winds – Classification of Wind Turbines -Wind Turbine Aerodynamics - Basic principles of wind energy extraction – Extraction of wind turbine power(Numerical problems)- Weibull distribution-Wind power generation curve-Betz's Law-Modes of wind power generation.

Module 5

Wind Energy Conversion Systems-Introduction-Components of WECS - Fixed speed drive scheme- Variable speed drive scheme - Wind–Diesel Hybrid System –Induction generators-Doubly Fed Induction Generator(DFIG)-Squirrel Cage Induction Generator(SCIG)-Power converters in renewable energy system-AC-DC Converters, DC-DC Converters, DC-AC Converters(Block Diagram Only)-Effects of Wind Speed and Grid Condition (System Integration) -Environmental Aspects -Wind Energy Program in India

References:

1. A.A.M. Saigh(Ed): Solar Energy Engineering, Academic Press, 1977
2. Earnest J. and T. Wizelius, Wind Power Plants and Project Development, PHI Learning, 2011.
3. F. Kreith and J.F. Kreider: Principles of Solar Engineering, McGraw Hill, 1978
4. G.N. Tiwari: Solar Energy-Fundamentals, Design, Modelling and Applications, Narosa Publishers,2002
5. J.A. Duffie and W.A. Beckman: Solar Energy Thermal Processes, J. Wiley, 1994.
6. Siraj Ahmed, *Wind Energy- Theory and Practice*, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi,2010
7. Thomas E. Kissell, David M. Buchla, Thomas L. Floyd Renewable energy systems, Pearson 2017
8. D. P. Kothari, S. Umashankar, Wind Energy Systems and Applications, Narosa publishers,2017
9. G. N. Tiwari,ArvindTiwari,Shyam, Handbook of Solar Energy: Theory, Analysis and Applications, springer,2016.
10. Khan B. H., Non-Conventional Energy Resources, Tata McGraw Hill, 2009.
11. D.P.Kothari, K.C.Singal, RakeshRanjan, *Renewable Energy Sources and Emerging Technologies*, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 2009.
12. Rao S. and B. B. Parulekar, Energy Technology, Khanna Publishers, 1999.
13. Sab S. L., Renewable and Novel Energy Sources, MI. Publications, 1995.
14. Sawhney G. S., Non-Conventional Energy Resources, PHI Learning, 2012.
15. Abbasi S. A. and N. Abbasi, Renewable Energy Sources and Their Environmental Impact, Prentice Hall of India, 2001.
16. Boyle G. (ed.), Renewable Energy -Power for Sustainable Future, Oxford University Press, 1996.
17. Johansson T. B., H. Kelly, A. K. N. Reddy and R. H. Williams, Renewable Energy – Sources for Fuel and Electricity, Earth scan Publications, London, 1993.

Course Contents and Lecture Schedule:

No	Topic	No. of Lectures
1	**Solar energy (8 hours)**	
1.1	Introduction - Basic Concept of Energy -Source of Solar Energy - Formation of the Atmosphere - Solar Spectrum.	2
1.2	Solar Constant -Air Mass -Solar Time-Sun–Earth Angles-Solar Radiation-Instruments to Measure Solar Radiation-Pyrheliometer – Pyranometer -Sunshine Recorder	2
1.3	Solar Radiation on a Horizontal Surface –Extraterrestrial Region.-Terrestrial Region -Solar Radiation on an Inclined Surface -Conversion Factors	2
1.4	Total Solar Radiation on an Inclined/Tilted Surface -Monthly Average Daily Solar Radiation on Inclined Surfaces.	2
2	**Solar Thermal Systems (8 hours)**	
2.1	Principle of Conversion of Solar Radiation into Heat, –Solar thermal collectors –General description and characteristics	1
2.2	Flat plate collectors –Heat transfer processes –Solar concentrators (parabolic trough, parabolic dish, Central Tower Collector) – performance evaluation.	2
2.3	Applications -Solar heating system, Air conditioning and Refrigeration system	1
2.4	Pumping system, solar cooker, Solar Furnace, Solar Greenhouse	2
2.5	Design of solar water heater	2
3	**Solar PV systems (8 Hours)**	
3.1	Introduction -Fundamentals of Semiconductor and Solar Cells - Photovoltaic Effect -Solar Cell (Photovoltaic) Materials - Basic Parameters of the Solar Cell -Generation of Solar Cell (Photovoltaic) Materials	2
3.2	Photovoltaic (PV) Module and PV Array - Single-Crystal Solar Cell Module, Thin-Film PV Modules, III-V Single Junction and Multijunction PV Modules -Emerging and New PV Systems	1
3.3	Packing Factor of the PV Module - Efficiency of the PV Module - Energy Balance Equations for PV Modules	1
3.4	Series and Parallel Combination of PV Modules.- Effect of shadowing-Maximum Power Point Tracker (MPPT) using buck-boost converter.	2
3.5	Solar PV Systems –stand-alone and grid connected -Design steps for a	2

	Stand-Alone system –Storage batteries and Ultra capacitors.	
4	**Wind energy (9 Hours)**	
4.1	Wind Turbines - Introduction -Origin of Winds- Nature of Winds	1
4.2	Classification of Wind Turbines -Wind Turbine Aerodynamics - Basic principles of wind energy extraction	2
4.3	Extraction of wind turbine power(Numerical problems)	2
4.4	Weibull distribution-Wind power generation curve - Betz's Law	2
4.5	Modes of wind power generation.	2
5	Wind energy conversion systems (9)	
5.1	Introduction-Components of WECS - Fixed speed drive scheme-Variable speed drive scheme	2
5.2	Wind–Diesel Hybrid System –Induction generators-Doubly Fed Induction Generator(DFIG)-Squirrel Cage Induction Generator(SCIG)	3
5.3	Power converters in renewable energy system-AC-DC Converters, DC-DC Converters, DC-AC Converters(Block Diagram Only)	2
5.4	Effects of Wind Speed and Grid Condition (System Integration) -Environmental Aspects -Wind Energy Program in India	2

CODE	COURSE NAME	CATEGORY	L	T	P	CREDIT
EET385	CONTROL SYSTEMS	VAC	3	1	0	4

Preamble: This course deals with the fundamental concepts of control systems theory. Modelling, time domain analysis, frequency domain analysis and stability analysis of linear systems based on transfer function approach are discussed. The state space concept is also introduced.

Prerequisite: Basics of Dynamic Circuits and Systems

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

CO 1	Describe the role of various control blocks and components in feedback systems
CO 2	Analyse the time domain responses of the linear systems
CO 3	Apply Root locus technique to assess the performance of linear systems
CO 4	Analyse the stability of the given LTI systems.
CO 5	Apply state variable concepts to assess the performance of linear systems

Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12
CO 1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
CO 2	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
CO 3	3	3	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
CO 4	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
CO 5	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

Assessment Pattern:

Total Marks	CIE marks	ESE marks	ESE Duration
150	50	100	03 Hrs

Bloom's Category	Continuous Assessment Tests		End Semester Examination
	1	2	
Remember (K1)	10	10	20
Understand (K2)	10	10	20
Apply (K3)	30	30	60
Analyse (K4)			
Evaluate (K5)			
Create (K6)			

End Semester Examination Pattern : There will be two parts; Part A and Part B. **Part A** contains 10 questions with 2 questions from each module, having 3 marks for each question. Students should answer all questions.

Part B contains 2 questions from each module of which student should answer any one. Each question carries 14 marks and can have maximum 2 sub-divisions.

Course Level Assessment Questions:

Course Outcome 1 (CO1)

1. Derive and explain the transfer function of field controlled dc servo motor.
2. With the help of suitable example explain the need for analogous systems.
3. Explain how does the feedback element affect the performance of the closed loop system?

Course Outcome 2 (CO2):

1. Obtain the different time domain specification for a given second order system with impulse input and assess the system dynamics.
2. Determine the value of the natural frequency of oscillation ω_n for the unity feedback system with forward transfer function $G_p(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+10)}$, which results in a critically damped response.
3. Problems related to static error constant and steady state error for a given input.

Course Outcome 3 (CO3):

1. Determine the value of K such that the closed loop system with $G(s)H(s) = \frac{K}{s\,(s+1)\,(s+4)}$ is oscillatory, using Root locus.
2. Construct the Root locus for the closed loop system with $G(s)H(s) = \frac{K}{s\,(s^2 + 3s + 2)}$.

   Determine the value of K to achieve a damping factor of 0.5?
3. Problem on root locus for systems with positive feedback.

Course Outcome 4 (CO4):

1. Problems related to application of Routh's stability criterion for analysing the stability of given system.
2. Determine the value of K such that the gain margin for the system with $G(s)H(s) = \frac{K}{s\,(s+2)\,(s+5)}$ equals to 10 dB.
3. Problem related to the analysis of given system using Polar plot.

Course Outcome 5 (CO5):

1. Determine the transfer function of the system given by:

   system with state model:

   $$\dot{X} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u; \quad y = [0 \quad 1]\, x.$$

2. Obtain the time response y(t) of the homogeneous system represented by:

   $$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{X} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad [y] = [1 \quad 0][X] \text{ with } x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Derive and analyse the state model for a field controlled dc servo motor.

Model Question Paper PAGES: 3

QP CODE:

Reg. No:___________

Name:_____________

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
FIFTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION
MONTH & YEAR

Course Code**: EET385**

Course Name: **CONTROL SYSTEMS**

Max. Marks: 100 **Duration: 3 Hours**

PART A

Answer all Questions. Each question carries 3 Marks

1 Give a comparison between open loop and closed loop control systems with suitable examples.

2 With relevant characteristics explain the operation of a tacho generator as a control device.

3 For a closed loop system with $G(s)=\frac{3}{s\,(s+2)}$; and H(s) = 0.1, calculate the steady state error constants.

4 Check the stability of the system given by the characteristic equation, $G(s)=s^5+2s^4+4s^3+8s^2+16s+32;$ using Routh criterion.

5 With suitable sketches explain how addition of zeroes to the open-loop transfer function affects the root locus plots.

6 Explain Ziegler – Nichol’s PID tuning rules.

7 Explain the features of Non-minimum phase systems with a suitable example.

8 How do you determine the gain margin of a system, with the help of Bode plot?

9 A system is represented by $\frac{Y(s)}{U(s)}=\frac{3}{(s+1)(s+2)}$. Derive the Canonical diagonal form of representation in state space.

10 Discuss the advantages of state space analysis.

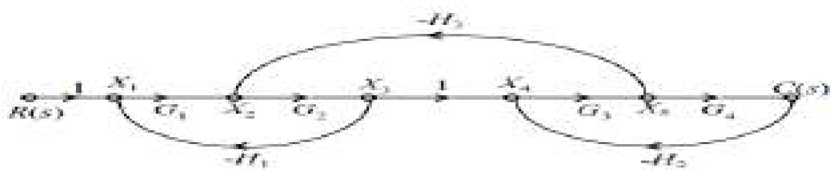
PART B

Answer any one full question from each module. Each question carries 14 Marks

Module 1

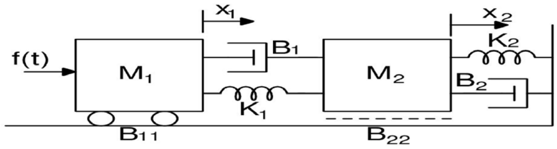
11 a) Derive the transfer function of an Armature controlled dc servo motor. Assess the effect of time constants on the system performance. **(8)**

b) Determine the transfer function of the system represented by the signal flow graph using Mason’s gain formula.



(6)

12 a) Derive the transfer function $X_2(s)/F(s)$ for the mechanical system.



(9)

b) Compare the effect of H(s) on the pole-zero plot of the closed loop system with $G(s) = \frac{s+1}{(s^2+5s+6)}$ with: i) derivative feed back H(s)= s; ii) integral feedback H(s)=1/s. **(5)**

Module 2

13 a) Derive an expression for the step response of a critically damped second order system? Explain the dependency of maximum overshoot on damping factor. **(9)**

b) Determine the value of gain K and the natural frequency of oscillation ω_n for the unity feedback system with forward transfer function $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+6)}$, which results in a critically damped response when subjected to a unit impulse input.

Also determine the steady state error for unit velocity input. **(5)**

14 a) A unity feedback system is characterized by an open loop transfer function $G(s) = \frac{4}{(s^2+s+5)}$. Determine the transient response when subjected to a unit step input and sketch the response. Evaluate the rise time and peak time of the system. . **(9)**

b) Using Routh criterion determine the value of K for which the unity feedback closed loop system with $G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s^2+3s+1)}$ is stable. . **(5)**

Module 3

15 a) Determine the value of K such that the closed loop system with $G(s)H(s) = \frac{K}{s\,(s+2)\,(s+5)}$ is oscillatory, using Root locus.

Also determine the value of K to achieve a damping factor of 0.866. **(10)**

b) Compare between PI and PD controllers. **(4)**

16 a) Sketch the root locus for a system with $G(s)H(s) = \frac{K(s-1)}{s(s+4)}$. Hence determine the range of K for the system stability. **(9)**

b) With help of suitable sketches, explain how does Angle and Magnitude criteria of Root locus method help in control system design. **(5)**

Module 4

17 a) The open-loop transfer function of a unity feedback system is G(s)=$\frac{K}{s(0.5s+1)(0.04s+1)}$.Use asymptotic approach to plot the Bode diagram and determine the value of K for a gain margin of 10 dB. **(10)**

b) Derive and explain the dependence of resonant peak on damping factor. **(4)**

18 a) Draw the polar plot for the system with $G(s)H(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+0.5)(s+2)}$ and determine the value of K such that phase margin equals to 40^o. **(9)**

b) Explain the detrimental effects of transportation lag using Bode plot. **(5)**

Module 5

19 a) Obtain the time response y(t) of the homogeneous system represented by: **(6)**

$$\begin{bmatrix}\dot{X}\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}-1 & 1\\ -2 & -3\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}x_1\\ x_2\end{bmatrix} \quad [y] = [1 \quad 0][X] \text{ with } x(0) = \begin{bmatrix}1\\ 0\end{bmatrix}$$

b) Derive and analyse the state model for a field controlled dc servo motor **(8)**

20 a) A system is represented by $\frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{4(s+0.5)}{(s+1)(s+2)}$. Derive the phase variable representation in state space. **(5)**

b) Derive the transfer function for the system with

$$\begin{bmatrix}\dot{X}\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}0 & 1 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 2\\ -12 & -7 & -4\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}x_1\\ x_2\\ x_3\end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix}0\\ 1\\ 1\end{bmatrix}u; \quad [y] = [1 \quad 0 \quad 0][X]$$

(9)

Syllabus

Module 1

System Modeling (8 hours)

Open loop and closed loop control systems

Transfer function of LTI systems- Electrical, translational and rotational systems – Force voltage and force current analogy

Block diagram representation - block diagram reduction

Signal flow graph - Mason's gain formula

Control system components: Transfer functions of DC and AC servo motors– Control applications of Tacho generator and Stepper motor.

Module 2

Performance Analysis of Control Systems (12 hours)

Characteristic equation of Closed loop systems- Effect of feedback-.

Time domain analysis of control systems: Time domain specifications of transient and steady state responses- Impulse and Step responses of first order and second order systems.

Error analysis: Steady state error analysis - static error coefficients of type 0,1,2 systems.

Stability Analysis: Concept of stability- BIBO stability and Asymptotic stability- Time response for various pole locations- stability of feedback systems - Routh's stability criterion- analysis - relative stability

Module 3

Root Locus Analysis and Compensators (8 hours)

Root locus technique: General rules for constructing Root loci – stability from root loci - Effect of addition of poles and zeros on Root Locus- Effect of positive feedback systems on Root Locus

Need for controllers: Types- Feedback, cascade and feed forward controllers

PID controllers (basic functions only)- Zieglar Nichols PID tuning methods

Introduction to MATLAB functions and Toolbox for Root locus based analysis (Demo/Assignment only))

Module 4

Frequency Domain Analysis (9 hours)

Frequency domain specifications- correlation between time domain and frequency domain responses

Polar plot: Concepts of gain margin and phase margin- stability analysis

Bode Plot: Construction of Bode plots- Analysis based on Bode plot

Effect of Transportation lag and Non-minimum phase systems

Introduction to MATLAB functions and Toolbox for various frequency domain plots and analysis (Demo/Assignment only).

Module 5

State Space Analysis of Systems (10 hours)

Introduction to state space and state model concepts- state equation of linear continuous time systems, matrix representation- features -Examples of simple electrical circuits, and dc servomotor.

Phase variable forms of state representation- controllable and observable forms- Diagonal Canonical forms - Jordan canonical form

Derivation of transfer function from state equations.

State transition matrix: Properties of state transition matrix- Computation of state transition matrix using Laplace transform- Solution of homogeneous systems

Textbooks

1. Nagarath I. J. and Gopal M., Control System Engineering, 5/e, New Age Publishers
2. Ogata K, Modern Control Engineering, 5/e, Prentice Hall of India.
3. Nise N. S, Control Systems Engineering, 6/e, Wiley Eastern
4. Dorf R. C. and Bishop R. H, Modern Control Systems, 12/e, Pearson Education
5. K R Varmah, Control Systems, Tata McGrawHill, 2010

Reference Books

1. Kuo B. C, Automatic Control Systems, 7/e, Prentice Hall of India
2. Desai M. D., Control System Components, Prentice Hall of India, 2008
3. Gopal M., Control Systems Principles and Design, 4/e, Tata McGraw Hill.
4. Imthias Ahamed T. P, Control Systems, Phasor Books, 2016
5. Gopal M., Modern Control System Theory, 2/e, New Age Publishers

Course Contents and Lecture Schedule:

Module	Topic coverage	No. of Lectures
1	**System Model (8 hours)**	
1.1	Open loop and closed loop control systems	1
1.2	Transfer function of LTI systems- Electrical, translational and rotational systems – Force voltage and force current analogy	2
1.3	Block diagram representation - block diagram reduction	2
1.4	Signal flow graph - Mason's gain formula	1
1.5	Control system components: Transfer functions of DC and AC servo motors –Control applications of Tacho generator and Stepper motor.	2
2	**Performance Analysis of control systems (10 hours)**	
2.1	Characteristic equation of CL systems- Effect of feedback	1

2.2	Time domain analysis of control systems: Time domain specifications of transient and steady state responses, Impulse and Step responses of first order systems, Impulse and Step responses of second order systems.	3
2.3	Error analysis: Steady state error analysis - static error coefficients of type 0, 1, 2 systems.	2
2.4	Stability Analysis: Concept of stability- BIBO stability and Asymptotic stability- Time response for various pole locations- stability of feedback systems	2
2.5	Routh criterion: Routh's stability criterion- analysis - relative stability	2
3	**Root locus Analysis and Compensators (8 hours)**	
3.1	Root locus technique: General rules for constructing Root loci - stability from root loci -	3
3.2	Effect of addition of poles and zeros on Root Locus.	1
3.3	Effect of positive feedback on Root Locus	1
3.4	Need for controllers: Types- Feedback, cascade and feed forward controllers	1
3.5	PID controllers**:** PID controllers (basic functions only)- Zieglar Nichols tuning methods	2
3.6	*Introduction to MATLAB functions and Toolbox for Root locus based analysis (Demo/Assignment only)*	
4	**Frequency domain analysis (9 hours)**	
4.1	Frequency domain specifications- correlation between time domain and frequency domain responses	2
4.2	Polar plot: Concepts of gain margin and phase margin- stability analysis	2
4.3	Bode Plot: Construction of Bode plots- Analysis based on Bode plot	4
4.4	Effect of Transportation lag and Non-minimum phase systems	1
4.5	*Introduction to MATLAB functions and Toolbox for various frequency domain plots and analysis (Demo/Assignment only)*	
5	**State space Analysis of systems (10 hours)**	
5.1	Introduction to state space and state model concepts- state equation of linear continuous time systems, matrix representation- features -Examples of simple electrical circuits, and dc servomotor.	3
5.2	Phase variable forms of state representation-controllable and observable forms	2
5.3	Diagonal Canonical forms of state representation- diagonal & Jordan canonical forms	2
5.4	Derivation of transfer function from state equation.	1
5.5	State transition matrix: Properties of state transition matrix- Computation of state transition matrix using Laplace transform- Solution of homogeneous systems	2

SEMESTER V

HONOURS

CODE	COURSE NAME	CATEGORY	L	T	P	CREDITS
EET393	DIGITAL SIMULATION	VAC	3	1	0	4

Preamble: Numerical simulation using digital computers is an indispensable tool for electrical engineers. This honours course is designed with the objective of providing a foundation to the theory behind Numerical Simulation of electrical engineering systems and to give an overview of different styles of simulation tools and methodologies. This course would help students to explore and effectively use simulation tools with a clear understanding of their inner engines. This course also prepares students to explore and use the industry-standard tools like MATLAB and SPICE.

Prerequisites : **1. EET201 Circuits and Networks**

2. EET 205: Analog Electronics

3. MAT 204: Probability, Random Processes and Numerical Methods

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

CO 1	Formulate circuit analysis matrices for computer solution.
CO 2	Apply numerical methods for transient simulation.
CO 3	Develop circuit files for SPICE simulation of circuits.
CO 4	Develop MATLAB/Simulink programs for simulation of simple dynamic systems.

Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12
CO 1	3	3		2	3							2
CO 2	3	3		2	3							2
CO 3	3	3		2	3							2
CO 4	3	3		2	3							2

Assessment Pattern

Bloom's Category	Continuous Assessment Tests		End Semester Examination
	1	2	
Remember (K1)	15	15	20
Understand (K2)	20	20	50
Apply (K3)	15	15	30

Analyse (K4)	-	-	-
Evaluate (K5)	-	-	-
Create (K6)	-	-	-

End Semester Examination Pattern: There will be two parts; Part A and Part B. Part A contains 10 questions with 2 questions from each module, having 3 marks for each question. Students should answer all questions. Part B contains 2 questions from each module of which student should answer any one. Each question can have maximum 2 sub-divisions and carry 14 marks.

Course Level Assessment Questions

Course Outcome 1 (CO1):

Problems on Circuit Analysis Matrix Formulation for Computer Solution (MNA and Sparse Tableau Approach) - K1 and K2 Level questions to be asked.

Writing code snippets in pseudo codes/Flow - charts for simple circuit formulations - K2, K3 Level.

Course Outcome 2 (CO2):

Explain the features of different numerical algorithms with respect to the requirements of circuit simulation: Questions in K1, K2 and K3 Level.

Compare the features of numerical simulation algorithms. Numerical problems and questions in K1, K2 and K3 levels.

Explain the application-specific features of numerical methods in circuit simulation: Adaptive Step-Size, Artificial Ringing and damping - K1 and K2 level questions.

Course Outcome 3 (CO3):

Write circuit files for simple analogue passive and active circuits using standard SPICE notation. K1, K2 and K3 Level questions.

Course Outcome 4 (CO4):

Develop MATLAB scripts for solution of simple ODEs - K2, K3 level questions.

Develop Simulink signal-flow diagrams for simulation of second order, first-order passive networks. K2, K3 Level question.

Model Question paper

QP CODE: PAGES: 4

Reg. No:______________

Name:______________

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

FIFTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION,

MONTH & YEAR

Course Code: EE393 Course Name: DIGITAL SIMULATION

Max. Marks: 100 Duration: 3 Hours

PART A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer all Questions. Each question carries 3 Marks

1. Differentiate between DC simulation and Transient Simulation.
2. What is “convergence issue” in circuit simulation?
3. Differentiate between implicit and explicit numerical methods.
4. Define Local Truncation Error.
5. What is a “stiff system”? Give an example.
6. It is required to simulate a circuit with excessively oscillatory response. Out of Euler method and Trapezoidal method, which is suitable for this system, and why?
7. Write the SPICE circuit file to run the transient simulation of an RC circuit excited by a pulse source of amplitude 5 V and frequency 1 kHz. The RC time constant is 0.1 ms (You may choose any R, C values that satisfy this requirement). Use end time of 1 s. Assume any missing information appropriately.
8. Differentiate between ‘ .lib’ and ‘.inc' SPICE directives?
9. What is the output of the following MATLAB code:?

```
b = [3 8 9 4 7 5];
sum1 = 0;
for k = 1:4
        sum1 = sum1+b(k);
        end
sum1
```

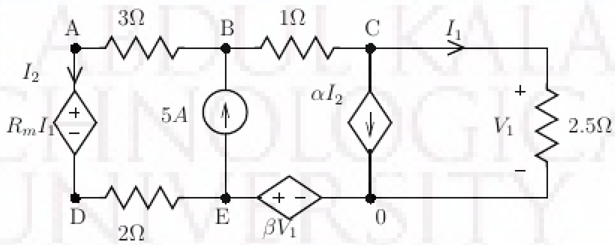
10. Write a MATLAB function to accept the coefficients of a quadratic polynomial and return the evaluated roots.

PART B (14 x 5 = 70 Marks)

Answer any one full question from each module. Each question carries 14 marks.

Module 1

11. (a).Figure 1 shows a network, with α=2, β=0.4 and R_m= 1 Ω. Formulate the Modified Nodal Analysis matrix from fundamental equations. (10)



(b). Explain how 'damping' can be used to improve convergence in nonlinear equation solutions using Newton-Raphson method. (4)

12. (a). For the circuit shown in Fig. 2, formulate the Sparse Tableau Analysis (STA) matrix from the fundamental equations. Take α=0.5. (10)

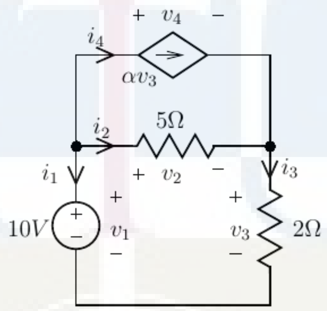


Figure 2: $\alpha = 0.5$

(b). What is Sensitivity Analysis? Explain with an example. (4)

Module 2

13. Solve

$\frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2}x - 6te^{-t/2}$, 0 < t < 20, x_0=3, for h = 0.01 and h= 0.05 using Trapezoidal method and forward Euler methods. Compare with the analytical solution $\hat{x}(t) = (2 - 3t^2)e^{-t/2}$. Find the global error at the final value. (14)

14. (a) What is 'Order' of a numerical method? Explain how order and step-size influence the accuracy and computational efficiency of numerical methods. (8)

(b). What are the sources of error in numerical methods? (6)

Module 3

15. Write the MNA equations for the circuit shown in Fig. 3 below: Apply Trapezoidal method on the resulting equations to obtain the corresponding numerical equations.

(14)

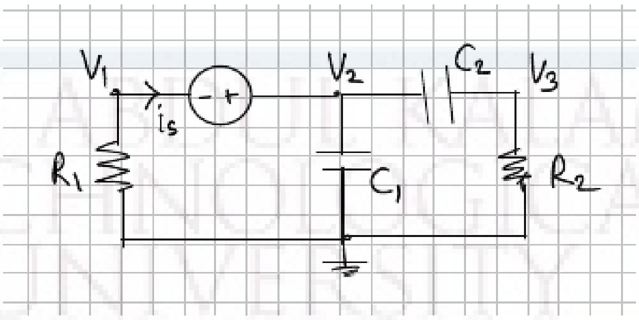


Fig. 3.

16. (a). Explain adaptive step-size in numerical simulation. What methodologies are used for adaptive step-size simulation? (10)

(b). What is 'artificial damping'? Explain with an example.

(4)

Module 4

17. (a). Explain the use of .SUBCKT with an example, where the sub-circuit is an RC integrator circuit to be used in cascade with an RC differentiating circuit. The source is a pulse source of 5 V amplitude and 1 kHz frequency. Assume suitable values for the resistors and capacitors. Use an ideal pulse with no rise time, fall-time, delay time etc. Under what conditions/circumstances do you use a .MODEL instead of a .SUBCKT in a circuit simulation? (8)

(b). Write the circuit file for an RC coupled amplifier with npn transistors. Use suitable values for the circuit parameters. The simulation is to be set up for frequency response analysis. (6).

18. (a). Shown below is a SPICE circuit file/netlist. Inspect the circuit file description and draw the circuit. What kind of simulation is being intended here? Modify this with the source replaced by a single sine wave source of 1kHz and 0.5 mA amplitude, for a transient simulation with end time of 0.1 sec, and a maximum step size of 1 us.

(8)

```
L1 OUT 0 1µ
C1 OUT 0 420p
L2 IN 0 1µ
C2 IN 0 420p
C3 OUT IN {C}
R1 OUT 0 300
I1 0 IN 0 AC 5m
```

```
R2 IN 0 300
.ac oct 200 5Meg 10Meg
.step param C 50p 150p 50p
.end
```

(b). Demonstrate the use of the SPICE directives: ".OP, .PARAM, and .IC" with suitable examples. (6).

Module 5

19. (a)Write a MATLAB function to solve an initial value problem given by: $\dot{x} = x - t^2 + 1;\ 0 \leq t \leq 2;\ x(0) = 0.5$, using the Trapezoidal method. The function should get the initial value, final value and the step through arguments. Modify this code to solve any general function described in another file, named fx.m? (8)

(b). Develop the simulation signal-flow diagram for the simulation of a parallel RLC network excited by a current source, from the fundamental equations. Use standard blocks such as gain, sum/difference, integrators etc. (6)

20. Develop a simulation (signal-flow) diagram for a DC series motor fed from a dc voltage source and connected to a mechanical load. Take k_b as the back-emf constant and k_t as the torque constant of the motor, R_a the armature resistance, L_a the armature inductance, R_f, L_f are the field resistance and inductance respectively, J is the combined moment of inertia, and B is the viscous friction constant. The simulation diagram should show how the armature current i_a and the speed ω are derived. Show all the relevant equations from which the diagram is derived. (14)

Syllabus

Module 1 (9 Hrs)

Introduction to Simulation:

Types of simulation problems - DC Simulation - Transient Simulation - AC Simulation - Digital Circuit Simulation - Sensitivity Analysis - Noise Analysis. Examples.

Problem formulation for circuit simulation:

Nodal Analysis - General Rules/Steps to form the admittance matrix. Sample problems on formulation of the matrix.

Modified Nodal Analysis (MNA) - General Rules/Steps to form the admittance matrix. Sample problems on formulation of the matrix. (Assignments/Course projects may be assigned for writing code to formulate the Matrix using any high-level language). Formulation Examples.

Sparse Tableau Approach - Formulation of STA matrix. Features and comparison with MNA approach. Formulation Examples.

Non-linear Circuits: Application of the Newton-Raphson method - General procedure for n-th order system of equations - Formulation of Jacobian - Examples - Resources required for simulation: Computation time.

Convergence issues -

Practical Limits due to finite precision. Damping.

(Assignments/Course projects may be given for writing code to formulate the Matrix using any high-level language/pseudo code).

Module 2 (7 hours)

Fundamental Theory behind Transient Simulation:

Introduction to transient simulation: Discretization of time, idea of time - step. - Review of backward Euler, forward Euler and trapezoidal methods.

Basic ideas of Accuracy and Stability (Qualitative description only) of methods of transient analysis using numerical techniques.

Basic ideas of Explicit and Implicit methods:

Concept of 'order' of a numerical method, Local Error (LE), Local Truncation Error (LTE) and Global Error. (No detailed derivations needed).

Module 3: (9 hours)

Application to Circuit Simulation:

Application to circuit simulation: Using BE and TRZ methods. - Second order Backward Difference Formula (BDF-2/Gear Formula, no derivation required). Equivalent Circuit Approach- Stiff systems - Features - Simple Examples.

Basic ideas behind Adaptive/variable step-size. (Qualitative treatment only).

Practical aspects in choosing numerical methods: Artificial damping and ringing induced by numerical algorithms - Assessment of accuracy -- The issue of Singular Matrix in initial/start-up condition.

Module 4

Introduction to SPICE: (10 Hrs).

Types of simulation tools: Circuit simulation tools: SPICE, equation solvers: MATLAB®/Scilab®/Octave - Features, similarities and differences.

Circuit Simulation using SPICE.

Writing SPICE circuit files: SPICE Syntax - SPICE directives (Dot commands: .END, .FUNC, .NET .OPTIONS)

Performing different kinds of simulation and analysis - DC, DC sweep, AC, Transient and noise analyses. (Use of .OP, .PARAM, .TRAN, .DC, .STEP, .IC .MEASURE, .FOUR, .NOISE, .TEMP, .WAVE)

Developing circuit files for simple circuits like CE amplifiers, passive linear/non-linear circuits (Familiar Circuits with R, L, C, Diodes, Transistors).

Developing component models, subcircuits in SPICE. (Use of .MODEL, .SUBCKT, .LIB, .INC, .ENDS directives) - examples (BJTs/MOSFETs).

Simulation Demonstration with simple circuits. Setting-up simulation , and different types of simulation etc. shall be demonstrated by the course instructor.

[LTspice®, a free SPICE version, is chosen here as reference due to wide availability, however, PSpice®, LTspice®, ngSpice, eSim or any available SPICE variants may be used for assignments/demonstrations, based on availability].

Module 5

Introduction to equation solver tools (10 Hrs)

Introduction to scripting using MATLAB®: Language constructs - Basic Arithmetic Operations - Basic Operators and Special Characters Variables and Arrays - Complex numbers -Basic Handling of Arrays (Vectors and Matrices).

Control Structures (Conditional, looping - for loop, while loop, switch-case-otherwise - break -return) - functions.

Numerical Integration - ODE solvers - ode23, ode23t and ode45 - Examples - User-written functions to solve ODEs to implement the algorithms BE, FE, and TRZ only). Application examples. (Performance comparison of different solvers may be given as assignments).

Visual Modelling: Introduction to Simulink/Similar Causal modelling tools. Developing causal simulation diagrams using fundamental blocks (Gain, sum/difference, integrators, etc) for simple circuit models - first-order/second-order circuits, Separately excited DC Motor, from the ODE descriptions. Non-linear examples: DC Series Motor, Simple passive networks with switches.

Simulation Demonstration with different integration algorithms /step-sizes. [Only for practice/assignments].

(Instead of MATLAB/Simulink®, Octave and Scilab®/XCos® may be used for assignments/demonstrations).

Text Books

1. M. B. Patil, V. Ramanarayanan and V. T. Ranganathan, “Simulation of Power Electronic Circuits”, Narosa Publishing House.
2. Steven C. Chapra and Raymond P. Canale, “Numerical Methods for Engineers”, Tata-McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 2000.

3. Rudra Pratap, "Getting Started with MATLAB®: A Quick Introduction for Scientists & Engineers", 2010, Oxford University Press.

References

1. LTSpice® [Online] http://www.ltwiki.org
2. MATLAB® [Online] https://in.mathworks.com/help/matlab/
3. Won Y. Yang, Wenwu Cao, Tae-Sang Chung and John Morris, "Applied Numerical Methods Using MATLAB®"

Course Contents and Lecture Schedule:

No	Topic	No. of Lectures
1	**Introduction to Simulation and Problem Formulation. (9 Hrs).**	
1.1	Types of simulation problems - DC Simulation - Transient Simulation - AC Simulation - Digital Circuit Simulation - Sensitivity Analysis - Noise Analysis. Examples.	2
1.2	Problem formulation for circuit simulation: Nodal Analysis - General Rules/Steps to form the admittance matrix. Sample problems on formulation of the matrix. (Assignments/Course projects may be assigned for writing code to formulate the Matrix using any high-level language).	1
1.3	Modified Nodal Analysis (MNA) - General Rules/Steps to form the admittance matrix. Sample problems on formulation of the matrix. (Assignments/Course projects may be assigned for writing code to formulate the Matrix using any high-level language). Examples.	2
1.4	Sparse Tableau Approach - Formulation of STA matrix. Features and comparison with MNA approach. Examples.	1
1.5	Non-linear Circuits: Application of the Newton-Raphson method - General procedure for n-th order system of equations - Formulation of Jacobian - Examples - Resources required for simulation: Computation time.	2
1.6	Convergence issues - Limits due to finite precision. Damping.	1
2	**Fundamental Theory behind Transient Simulation: (7 Hrs).**	
2.1	Introduction to transient simulation: Discretization of time, idea of time - step. - Review of backward Euler, forward Euler and trapezoidal	1

	methods.	
2.2	Basic ideas of Accuracy and Stability of methods of transient analysis using numerical techniques.	1
2.3	Basic ideas of Explicit and Implicit methods:	1
2.4	Concept of Order of a numerical method, Local Error (LE), Local Truncation Error (LTE) and Global Error.	4
3.	**Application to Circuit Simulation (9 Hrs)**	
3.1	Application to circuit simulation: Using Backward Euler, Trapezoidal and Second order backward differentiation formula (BDF2 - Gear's formula) methods in circuit simulation: Equivalent Circuit Approach - Equation formulation examples.	4
3.2	Stiff systems - Features - Examples.	1
3.3	Basic ideas behind Adaptive/variable step-size. (Qualitative treatment only).	1
3.4	Practical aspects in choosing numerical methods: Artificial damping and ringing induced by numerical algorithms.	1
3.5	Assessment of accuracy - The issue of Singular Matrix in initial/start-up condition.	2
4	**Introduction to SPICE: (10 Hrs)**	
4.1	Types of simulation tools: Circuit simulation tools: SPICE, equation solvers: MATLAB®/Scilab®/Octave - Features, similarities and differences.	1
4.2	Circuit Simulation using SPICE. Writing SPICE circuit files: SPICE Syntax - SPICE directives (Dot commands: .end, .FUNC, .NET .OPTIONS)	2
4.3	Performing different kinds of simulation - DC, DC sweep, AC, Transient and noise analyses. (.op, .param, .tran, .dc, .STEP, .IC .MEASURE, .FOUR, .NOISE, .TEMP, .WAVE	2
4.4	Developing simple circuit files for sample circuits like CE amplifier, passive linear/non-linear circuits (Familiar Circuits with R, L, C, Diodes).	2
4.5	Developing component models, sub-circuits in SPICE. (.model, .subckt, .lib, .inc, .ends directives) Example problems. Using datasheets to develop component models - examples (BJTs/MOSFETs) - Exercises.	2

4.6	Simulation Demonstration with simple circuits. Setting-up simulation, and different types of simulation etc., shall be demonstrated by the course instructor. Students shall be given SPICE circuit simulation assignments. [LTspice®, a freeware SPICE version, is chosen here as reference due to wide availability, however, PSpice®, LTspice®, ngSpice or any available SPICE variants may be used for assignments/demonstrations].	1
5.	**Introduction to MATLAB®/Simulink® (10 Hrs)**	
5.1	Introduction to MATLAB® scripting. Language constructs - Basic Arithmetic Operations - Basic Operators and Special Characters - Variables and Arrays - Complex numbers - Basic Handling of Arrays (Vectors and Matrices).	2
5.2	Control Structures (Conditional, looping - for loop, while loop, switch-case-otherwise - break - return) - functions.	2
5.3	Numerical Integration - ODE solvers - ode23, ode23t and ode45 - Examples	1
5.4	User-written functions to solve ODEs to implement the algorithms BE, FE, and TRZ only). Application examples. (Performance comparison of different solvers may be given as assignments).	2
5.5	Visual Modelling: Introduction to Simulink. Developing causal simulation diagrams using fundamental blocks for simple circuit models - first-order/second-order circuits, Separately excited DC Motor, from the ODE descriptions.	2
5.6	Demonstration of simulation examples with different integration algorithms /step-sizes. [Only demonstration/practice/assignments]. (Instead of MATLAB®/Simulink®, Octave and Scilab®/XCos® may be used for assignments/demonstrations).	1