

ACADEMIC REGULATIONS COURSE STRUCTURE AND DETAILED SYLLABUS

M.TECH POWER ELECTRONICS

(Applicable for the batches admitted from 2015-16)



**VAAGDEVI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
(UGC AUTONOMOUS)
Bollikunta, Warangal – 506 005. T.S.**

VAAGDEVI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
(AUTONOMOUS)
Bollikunta, Warangal-506 005 (T.S)

R 15-ACADEMIC REGULATIONS (CBCS) FOR M.Tech. (REGULAR)
DEGREE PROGRAMMES

Applicable for the students of **M. Tech. (Regular) programme from the Academic Year 2015-16 and onwards**. The M. Tech. Degree of the Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Hyderabad shall be conferred on candidates who are admitted to the programme and who fulfill all the requirements for the award of the Degree.

1. ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSIONS

Admission to the above programme shall be made subject to eligibility, qualification and specialization as prescribed by the University from time to time.

Admissions shall be made on the basis of merit/rank obtained by the candidates at the qualifying Entrance Test conducted by the University or on the basis of any other order of merit as approved by the University, subject to reservations as laid down by the Govt. from time to time.

2. AWARD OF M. Tech. DEGREE

2.1 A student shall be declared eligible for the award of the M. Tech. Degree, if he pursues a course of study in not less than two and not more than four academic years. However, he is permitted to write the examinations for two more years after four academic years of course work, failing which he shall forfeit his seat in M. Tech. programme.

2.2 The student shall register for all 88 credits and secure all the 88 credits.

2.3 The minimum instruction days in each semester are 90.

3. DEPARTMENTS OFFERING M.TECH PROGRAMMES WITH SPECIALIZATIONS

Department	Specialization	Shift
Civil Engg.	i. Structural Engineering	1 st Shift
EEE	i. Power Electronics	1 st & 2 nd Shift
	ii. Power Systems Control and Automation	1 st & 2 nd Shift
ME	i. Thermal Engineering.	1 st Shift
ECE	i. VLSI System Design	1 st & 2 nd Shift
	ii. Wireless and Mobile Communications	1 st & 2 nd Shift
CSE	i. Computer Networks and Information Security	1 st & 2 nd Shift
	ii. Computer Science and Engineering	1 st & 2 nd Shift
	iii. Software Engineering	1 st Shift

4. COURSE REGISTRATION

4.1 A 'Faculty Advisor or Counselor' shall be assigned to each student, who will advise him on the Post Graduate Programme (PGP), its Course Structure and

Curriculum, Choice/Option for Subjects/Courses, based on his competence, progress, pre-requisites and interest.

- 4.2 Academic Section of the College invites 'Registration Forms' from students within 15 days from the commencement of classwork, ensuring 'Date and Time of registration. The Registration requests for any 'Current Semester' shall be completed before the commencement of SEEs (Semester End Examinations) of the 'Preceding Semester'.
- 4.3 A Student can apply for Registration, only after obtaining the 'Written Approval' from his Faculty Advisor, which should be submitted to the College Academic Section through the Head of Department (a copy of it being retained with Head of Department, Faculty Advisor and the Student).
- 4.4 If the Student submits ambiguous choices or multiple options or erroneous entries-during Registration for the Subject(s)/Course(s) under a given/specified Course Group/Category as listed in the Course Structure, only the first mentioned Subject/Course in that Category will be taken into consideration.
- 4.5 Subject/Course Options exercised through Registration are final and cannot be changed, nor can they be inter-changed; further, alternate choices will also not be considered. However, if the Subject/ Course that has already been listed for Registration (by the Head of Department) in a Semester could not be offered due to any unforeseen or unexpected reasons, then the Student shall be allowed to have alternate choice - either for a new Subject (subject to offering of such a Subject), or for another existing Subject (subject to availability of seats), which may be considered. Such alternate arrangements will be made by the Head of Department, with due notification and time-framed schedule, within the first week from the commencement of Class-work for that Semester.

5. ATTENDANCE

- 5.1 Attendance in all classes (Lectures/Laboratories etc.) is compulsory. The minimum required attendance in each theory / Laboratory etc. is 75% including the days of attendance in sports, games, NCC and NSS activities for appearing for the End Semester examination. A student shall not be permitted to appear for the Semester End Examinations (SEE) if his attendance is less than 75%.
- 5.2 Condonation of shortage of attendance in each subject up to 10% (65% and above and below 75%) in each semester shall be granted by the College Academic Committee.
- 5.3 Shortage of Attendance below 65% in each subject shall not be condoned.
- 5.4 Students whose shortage of attendance is not condoned in any subject are not eligible to write their end semester examination of that subject and their registration shall stand cancelled.
- 5.5 A prescribed fee shall be payable towards condonation of shortage of attendance.
- 5.6 A student shall not be promoted to the next semester unless he satisfies the attendance requirement of the present Semester, as applicable. They may seek readmission into that semester when offered next. If any candidate fulfills the attendance requirement in the present semester, he shall not be eligible for readmission into the same class.

6. EVALUATION

The performance of the candidate in each semester shall be evaluated subject-wise, with a maximum of 100 marks for theory and 100 marks for practicals, on the basis of Internal Evaluation and End Semester Examination.

- 6.1** For the theory subjects 60 marks shall be awarded for the performance in the Semester End Examination and 40 marks shall be awarded for Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE). The Continuous Internal Evaluation shall be made based on the average of the marks secured in the two Mid Term-Examinations conducted, one in the middle of the Semester and the other, immediately after the completion of Semester instructions. Each mid-term examination shall be conducted for a total duration of 120 minutes with Part A as compulsory question (16 marks) consisting of 4 sub-questions carrying 4 marks each, and Part B with 3 questions to be answered out of 5 questions, each question carrying 8 marks.

The details of the Question Paper pattern for End Examination (Theory) are given below:

- The Semester End Examination will be conducted for 60 marks. It consists of two parts, i).Part-A for 20 marks, ii). Part-B for 40 marks.
- Part-A is a compulsory question consisting of 5 sub questions, one from each unit and carries 4 marks each.
- Part-B to be answered 5 questions carrying 8 marks each. There will be 2 questions from each unit and only one should be answered.

- 6.2** For practical subjects, 60 marks shall be awarded for performance in the Semester End Examinations and 40 marks shall be awarded for day-to-day performance as Internal Marks.

- 6.3** For conducting laboratory end examinations of all PG Programmes, one internal examiner and one external examiner are to be appointed by the Head of the Department with the approval of the Principal. The external examiner should be selected from outside the College.

- 6.4** There shall be two seminar presentations during I year I semester and II semester. For seminar, a student under the supervision of a faculty member, shall collect the literature on a topic and critically review the literature and submit it to the department in a report form and shall make an oral presentation before the Departmental Academic Committee consisting of Head of the Department, Supervisor and two other senior faculty members of the department. For each seminar there will be only internal evaluation of 50 marks. A candidate has to secure a minimum of 50% of marks to be declared successful. If he fails to fulfill minimum marks, he has to reappear during the supplementary examinations.

- 6.5** There shall be a Comprehensive Viva-Voce in II year I Semester. The Comprehensive Viva-Voce is intended to assess the students' understanding of various subjects he has studied during the M.Tech. course of study. The Head of the Department shall be associated with the conduct of the Comprehensive Viva-Voce through a Committee. The Committee consisting of Head of the Department, one senior faculty member and an external examiner. The external examiner shall be appointed by the Principal. For this, the Head of the department shall submit a panel of 3 examiners. There are no internal marks for the Comprehensive Viva-Voce and evaluates for maximum of 100 marks. A candidate has to secure a minimum of 50% of marks to be declared

successful. If he fails to fulfill minimum marks, he has to reappear during the supplementary examinations.

- 6.6** A candidate shall be deemed to have secured the minimum academic requirement in a subject if he secures a minimum of 40% of marks in the Semester End Examination and a minimum aggregate of 50% of the total marks in the Semester End Examination and Continuous Internal Evaluation taken together.
- 6.7** In case the candidate does not secure the minimum academic requirement in any subject (as specified in 6.6) he has to reappear for the Semester End Examination in that subject.
- 6.8** A candidate shall be given one chance to re-register for the subjects if the internal marks secured by a candidate is less than 50% and failed in that subject for maximum of two subjects and should register within four weeks of commencement of the class work. In such a case, the candidate must re-register for the subjects and secure the required minimum attendance. The candidate's attendance in the reregistered subject(s) shall be calculated separately to decide upon his eligibility for writing the Semester End Examination in those subjects. In the event of the student taking another chance, his Continuous Internal Evaluation (internal) marks and Semester End Examination marks obtained in the previous attempt stands cancelled.
- 6.9** In case the candidate secures less than the required attendance in any subject, he shall not be permitted to write the Semester End Examination in that subject. He shall reregister for the subject when next offered.

7. Examinations and Assessment - The Grading System

- 7.1** Marks will be awarded to indicate the performance of each student in each Theory Subject, or Lab/Practicals, or Seminar, or Project, etc., based on the % marks obtained in CIE + SEE (Continuous Internal Evaluation + Semester End Examination, both taken together) as specified in Item 6 above, and a corresponding Letter Grade shall be given.
- 7.2** As a measure of the student's performance, a 10-point Absolute Grading System using the following Letter Grades (UGC Guidelines) and corresponding percentage of marks shall be followed:

% of Marks Secured (Class Intervals)	Letter Grade (UGC Guidelines)	Grade Points
80% and above ($\geq 80\%$, $\leq 100\%$)	O (<i>Outstanding</i>)	10
Below 80% but not less than 70% ($\geq 70\%$, $< 80\%$)	A ⁺ (<i>Excellent</i>)	9
Below 70% but not less than 60% ($\geq 60\%$, $< 70\%$)	A (<i>Very Good</i>)	8
Below 60% but not less than 55% ($\geq 55\%$, $< 60\%$)	B ⁺ (<i>Good</i>)	7
Below 55% but not less than 50% ($\geq 50\%$, $< 55\%$)	B (<i>above Average</i>)	6
Below 50% ($< 50\%$)	F (<i>FAIL</i>)	0
Absent	Ab	0

- 7.3 A student obtaining F Grade in any Subject shall be considered 'failed' and is be required to reappear as 'Supplementary Candidate' in the Semester End Examination (SEE), as and when offered. In such cases, his Internal Marks (CIE Marks) in those Subjects will remain the same as those he obtained earlier.
- 7.4 A student not appeared for examination then 'Ab' Grade will be allocated in any Subject shall be considered 'failed' and will be required to reappear as 'Supplementary Candidate' in the Semester End Examination (SEE), as and when offered.
- 7.5 A Letter Grade does not imply any specific Marks percentage and it will be the range of marks percentage.
- 7.6 In general, a student shall not be permitted to repeat any Subject/ Course (s) only for the sake of 'Grade Improvement' or 'SGPA/ CGPA Improvement'.
- 7.7 A student earns Grade Point (GP) in each Subject/ Course, on the basis of the Letter Grade obtained by him in that Subject/Course. The corresponding 'Credit Points' (CP) are computed by multiplying the Grade Point with Credits for that particular Subject/Course.

Credit Points (CP) = Grade Point (GP) x Credits.... For a Course

- 7.8 The Student passes the Subject/Course only when he **gets GP \geq 6 (B Grade or above)**.
- 7.9 The Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) is calculated by dividing the Sum of Credit Points (ECP) secured from all Subjects/Courses registered in a Semester, by the Total Number of Credits registered during that Semester. SGPA is rounded off to TWO Decimal Places. SGPA is thus computed as

$$\text{SGPA} = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^N C_i G_i \right\} / \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^N C_i \right\} \quad \dots \text{for each semester,}$$

where 'i' is the Subject indicator index (takes into account all Subjects in a Semester), 'N' is the no. of Subjects 'Registered' for the Semester (as specifically required and listed under the Course Structure of the parent Department), C_j is the no. of Credits allotted to the i^{th} Subject, and G_i represents the Grade Points (GP) corresponding to the Letter Grade awarded for that i^{th} Subject.

- 7.10 The Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) is a measure of the overall cumulative performance of a student over all Semesters considered for registration. The CGPA is the ratio of the Total Credit Points secured by a student in all registered Courses in all Semesters, and the Total Number of Credits registered in all the Semesters. CGPA is rounded off to two Decimal Places. CGPA is thus computed from the I Year Second Semester onwards, at the end of each Semester, as per the formula

$$\text{CGPA} = \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^M C_j G_j \right\} / \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^M C_j \right\} \quad \dots \text{for all semesters registered}$$

(ie., upto and inclusive of S Semesters, $S \geq 2$),

where 'M' is the total no. of Subjects (as specifically required and listed under the Course Structure of the parent Department) the Student has 'Registered' from the 1st Semester onwards upto and inclusive of the Semester S (obviously

$M > N$), 'j' is the Subject indicator index (takes into account all Subjects from 1 to S Semesters), C_j is the no. of Credits allotted to the j^{th} Subject, and G_j represents the Grade Points (GP) corresponding to the Letter Grade awarded for that j^{th} Subject. After registration and completion of I Year I Semester however, the SGPA of that Semester itself may be taken as the CGPA, as there are no cumulative effects.

- 7.11 For Calculations listed in Item 7.6 - 7.10, performance in failed Subjects/Courses (securing F Grade) will also be taken into account, and the Credits of such Subjects/Courses will also be included in the multiplications and summations.

8. EVALUATION OF PROJECT/DISSERTATION WORK

Every candidate shall be required to submit a thesis or dissertation on a topic approved by the Project Review Committee.

- 8.1 A Project Review Committee (PRC) shall be constituted with Head of the Department as Chairperson, Project Supervisor and one senior faculty member of the Departments offering the M. Tech. programme.
- 8.2 Registration of Project Work: A candidate is permitted to register for the project work after satisfying the attendance requirement of all the subjects, both theory and practical.
- 8.3 After satisfying 8.2, a candidate has to submit, in consultation with his Project Supervisor, the title, objective and plan of action of his project work to the PRC for approval. Only after obtaining the approval of the PRC the student can initiate the Project work.
- 8.4 If a candidate wishes to change his supervisor or topic of the project, he can do so with the approval of the PRC. However, the PRC shall examine whether or not the change of topic/supervisor leads to a major change of his initial plans of project proposal. If yes, his date of registration for the project work starts from the date of change of Supervisor or topic as the case may be.
- 8.5 A candidate shall submit his project status report in two stages at least with a gap of 3 months between them.
- 8.6 The work on the project shall be initiated at the beginning of the II year and the duration of the project is two semesters. A candidate is permitted to submit Project Thesis only after successful completion of all theory and practical courses with the approval of PRC not earlier than 40 weeks from the date of registration of the project work. For the approval of PRC the candidate shall submit the draft copy of thesis to the Head of the Department and make an oral presentation before the PRC.
- 8.7 Three copies of the Project Thesis certified by the supervisor shall be submitted to the College.
- 8.8 For Project work Review-I in II Year I Sem. there is an internal marks of 50, the evaluation should be done by the PRC for 25 marks and Supervisor will evaluate for 25 marks. The Supervisor and PRC will examine the Problem Definition, Objectives, Scope of Work, Literature Survey in the same domain. A candidate has to secure a minimum of 50% of marks to be declared successful for Project Work Review-I. If he fails to fulfill minimum marks, he has to reappear during the supplementary examination.
- 8.9 For Project work Review-II in II Year II Sem. there is an internal marks of 50,

the evaluation should be done by the PRC for 25 marks and Supervisor will evaluate for 25 marks. The PRC will examine the overall progress of the Project Work and decide the Project is eligible for final submission or not. A candidate has to secure a minimum of 50% of marks to be declared successful for Project Work Review-II. If he fails to fulfill minimum marks, he has to reappear during the supplementary examination.

- 8.10 For Project Evaluation (Viva-Voce) in II Year II Sem. there is an external marks of 150 and the same evaluated by the External examiner appointed by the University. The candidate has to secure minimum of 50% marks in Project Evaluation (Viva-Voce) examination.
- 8.11 If he fails to fulfill as specified in 8.10, he will reappear for the Viva-Voce examination only after three months. In the reappeared examination also, fails to fulfill, he will not be eligible for the award of the degree.
- 8.12 The thesis shall be adjudicated by one examiner selected by the Principal. For this, the Head of the Department shall submit a panel of 3 examiners, eminent in that field, with the help of the guide concerned.
- 8.13 If the report of the examiner is not favourable, the candidate shall revise and resubmit the Thesis. If the report of the examiner is unfavourable again, the thesis shall be summarily rejected.
- 8.14 If the report of the examiner is favourable, Project Viva-Voce examination shall be conducted by a board consisting of the Supervisor, Head of the Department and the external examiner who adjudicated the Thesis.
- 8.15 The Head of the Department shall coordinate and make arrangements for the conduct of Project Viva- Voce examination.

9. AWARD OF DEGREE AND CLASS

- 9.1 A Student who registers for all the specified Subjects/ Courses as listed in the Course Structure, satisfies all the Course Requirements, and passes the examinations prescribed in the entire PG Programme (PGP), and secures the required number of 88 Credits (with CGPA > 6.0), shall be declared to have 'QUALIFIED' for the award of the M.Tech. Degree in the chosen Branch of Engineering and Technology with specialization as he admitted.

9.2 Award of Class

After a student has satisfied the requirements prescribed for the completion of the programme and is eligible for the award of M. Tech. Degree, he shall be placed in one of the following three classes based on the CGPA:

Class Awarded	CGPA
First Class with Distinction	≥ 7.75
First Class	$6.75 \leq \text{CGPA} < 7.75$
Second Class	$6.00 \leq \text{CGPA} < 6.75$

- 9.3 A student with final CGPA (at the end of the PGP) < 6.00 will not be eligible for the Award of Degree.

10. WITHHOLDING OF RESULTS

If the student has not paid the dues, if any, to the College or if any case of indiscipline is pending against him, the result of the student will be withheld and he will not be allowed into the next semester. His degree will be withheld in such cases.

11. TRANSITORY REGULATIONS

- 11.1 If any candidate is detained due to shortage of attendance in one or more subjects, they are eligible for re-registration to maximum of two earlier or equivalent subjects at a time as and when offered.
- 11.2 The candidate who fails in any subject will be given two chances to pass the same subject; otherwise, he has to identify an equivalent subject as per R15 Academic Regulations.

12. GENERAL

- 12.1 **Credit:** A unit by which the course work is measured. It determines the number of hours of instructions required per week. One credit is equivalent to one hour of teaching (lecture or tutorial) or two hours of practical work/field work per week.
- 12.2 **Credit Point:** It is the product of grade point and number of credits for a course.
- 12.3 Wherever the words "he", "him", "his", occur in the regulations, they include "she", "her".
- 12.4 The academic regulation should be read as a whole for the purpose of any interpretation.
- 12.5 In the case of any doubt or ambiguity in the interpretation of the above rules, the decision of the Chairman, College Academic Council is final.
- 12.6 The College may change or amend the academic regulations or syllabi at any time and the changes or amendments made shall be applicable to all the students with effect from the dates notified by the College.

MALPRACTICES RULES
DISCIPLINARY ACTION FOR/IMPROPER CONDUCT IN EXAMINATIONS

	Nature of Malpractices/Improper conduct	Punishment
	If the candidate:	
1. (a)	Possesses or keeps accessible in examination hall, any paper, note book, programmable calculators, Cell phones, pager, palm computers or any other form of material concerned with or related to the subject of the examination (theory or practical) in which he is appearing but has not made use of (material shall include any marks on the body of the candidate which can be used as an aid in the subject of the examination)	Expulsion from the examination hall and cancellation of the performance in that subject only.
(b)	Gives assistance or guidance or receives it from any other candidate orally or by any other body language methods or communicates through cell phones with any candidate or persons in or outside the exam hall in respect of any matter.	Expulsion from the examination hall and cancellation of the performance in that subject only of all the candidates involved. In case of an outsider, he will be handed over to the police and a case is registered against him.
2.	Has copied in the examination hall from any paper, book, programmable calculators, palm computers or any other form of material relevant to the subject of the examination (theory or practical) in which the candidate is appearing.	Expulsion from the examination hall and cancellation of the performance in that subject and all other subjects the candidate has already appeared including practical examinations and project work and shall not be permitted to appear for the remaining examinations of the subjects of that Semester/year. The Hall Ticket of the candidate is to be cancelled and sent to the University.
3.	Impersonates any other candidate in connection with the examination.	The candidate who has impersonated shall be expelled from examination hall. The candidate is also debarred and forfeits the seat. The performance of the original candidate who has been impersonated, shall be cancelled in all the subjects of the examination (including practicals and project work) already appeared and shall not be allowed to appear for examinations of the remaining subjects of that semester/year. The candidate is also debarred for two consecutive semesters from class work and all University examinations. The continuation of the course by the candidate is subject to the academic regulations in connection with forfeiture of seat. If the imposter is an

		outsider, he will be handed over to the police and a case is registered against him.
4.	Smuggles in the Answer book or additional sheet or takes out or arranges to send out the question paper during the examination or answer book or additional sheet, during or after the examination.	Expulsion from the examination hall and cancellation of performance in that subject and all the other subjects the candidate has already appeared including practical examinations and project work and shall not be permitted for the remaining examinations of the subjects of that semester/year. The candidate is also debarred for two consecutive semesters from class work and all University examinations. The continuation of the course by the candidate is subject to the academic regulations in connection with forfeiture of seat.
5.	Uses objectionable, abusive or offensive language in the answer paper or in letters to the examiners or writes to the examiner requesting him to award pass marks.	Cancellation of the performance in that subject.
6.	Refuses to obey the orders of the Chief Superintendent/Assistant Superintendent / any officer on duty or misbehaves or creates disturbance of any kind in and around the examination hall or organizes a walk out or instigates others to walk out, or threatens the officer-in charge or any person on duty in or outside the examination hall of any injury to his person or to any of his relations whether by words, either spoken or written or by signs or by visible representation, assaults the officer-in-charge, or any person on duty in or outside the examination hall or any of his relations, or indulges in any other act of misconduct or mischief which result in damage to or destruction of property in the examination hall or any part of the College campus or engages in any other act which in the opinion of the officer on duty amounts to use of unfair means or misconduct or has the tendency to disrupt the orderly conduct of the examination.	In case of students of the college, they shall be expelled from examination halls and cancellation of their performance in that subject and all other subjects the candidate(s) has (have) already appeared and shall not be permitted to appear for the remaining examinations of the subjects of that semester/year. The candidates also are debarred and forfeit their seats. In case of outsiders, they will be handed over to the police and a police case is registered against them.

7.	Leaves the exam hall taking away answer script or intentionally tears of the script or any part thereof inside or outside the examination hall.	Expulsion from the examination hall and cancellation of performance in that subject and all the other subjects the candidate has already appeared including practical examinations and project work and shall not be permitted for the remaining examinations of the subjects of that semester/year. The candidate is also debarred for two consecutive semesters from class work and all University examinations. The continuation of the course by the candidate is subject to the academic regulations in connection with forfeiture of seat.
8.	Possess any lethal weapon or firearm in the examination hall.	Expulsion from the examination hall and cancellation of the performance in that subject and all other subjects the candidate has already appeared including practical examinations and project work and shall not be permitted for the remaining examinations of the subjects of that semester/year. The candidate is also debarred and forfeits the seat.
9.	If student of the college, who is not a candidate for the particular examination or any person not connected with the college indulges in any malpractice or improper conduct mentioned in clause 6 to 8.	Student of the colleges expulsion from the examination hall and cancellation of the performance in that subject and all other subjects the candidate has already appeared including practical examinations and project work and shall not be permitted for the remaining examinations of the subjects of that semester/year. The candidate is also debarred and forfeits the seat. Person(s) who do not belong to the College will be handed over to police and, a police case will be registered against them.
10.	Comes in a drunken condition to the examination hall.	Expulsion from the examination hall and cancellation of the performance in that subject and all other subjects the candidate has already appeared including practical examinations and project work and shall not be permitted for the remaining examinations of the subjects of that semester/year.

11.	Copying detected on the basis of internal evidence, such as, during valuation or during special scrutiny.	Cancellation of the performance in that subject and all other subjects the candidate has appeared including practical examinations and project work of that semester/year examinations.
12.	If any malpractice is detected which is not covered in the above clauses 1 to 11 shall be reported to the University for further action to award suitable punishment.	

Malpractices identified by squad or special invigilators

1. Punishments to the candidates as per the above guidelines.
2. Punishment for institutions: (if the squad reports that the college is also involved in encouraging malpractices)
 - (i) A show cause notice shall be issued to the college.
 - (ii) Impose a suitable fine on the college.
 - (iii) Shifting the examination centre from the college to another college for a specific period of not less than one year.

**VAAGDEVI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
(AUTONOMOUS)**

M. TECH. (POWER ELECTRONICS)

R15 - COURSE STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS

I Year – I Semester

Category	Code	Course Title	L	P	C
Core Course I	A943101	Machine Modeling and Analysis	4	--	4
Core Course II	A943102	Modern Control Theory	4	--	4
Core Course III	A943103	Power Electronic Devices and Circuits	4	--	4
Core Elective I	A943104	Special Machines	4	--	4
	A943105	HVDC Transmission			
	A943106	Programmable Logic Controllers and their Applications			
Core Elective II	A943107	Microcontrollers and Applications	4	--	4
	A943108	Embedded Systems			
	A943109	Digital Control Systems			
Open Elective I	A943110	Optimization Techniques	4	--	4
	A943111	Digital control systems			
	A943112	Renewable energy systems			
	A943113	HVDC Transmission			
	A943114	Analysis of Power Electronic Converters			
	A943115	Embedded Systems			
Laboratory I	A943116	Power Converters Simulation Lab	--	4	2
Seminar I	A943117	Seminar-I	--	4	2
Total Credits			24	8	28

I Year – II Semester

Category	Code	Course Title	L	P	C
Core Course IV	A943201	Power Electronic Converters	4	--	4
Core Course V	A943202	Power Electronic Control of DC Drives	4	--	4
Core Course VI	A943203	Power Electronic Control of AC Drives	4	--	4
Core Elective III	A943204	Power Quality	4	--	4
	A943205	Advanced Digital Signal Processing			
	A943206	Switched Mode Power Supplies (SMPS)			
Core Elective IV	A943207	Flexible AC Transmission Systems	4	--	4
	A943208	High-Frequency Magnetic Components			
	A943209	Dynamics of Electrical Machines			
Open Elective II	A943210	Instrumentation & Control	4	--	4
	A943211	Intelligent Control			
	A943212	Smart grid technologies			
	A943213	AI Techniques in Electrical Engineering			
	A943214	Reliability Engineering			
	A943215	Energy Auditing, Conservation & Management			
Laboratory II	A943216	Power Converters and Drives Lab	--	4	2
Seminar II	A943217	Seminar-II	--	4	2
Total Credits			24	8	28

II Year - I Semester

Code	Course Title	L	P	C
A943301	Comprehensive Viva-Voce	--	--	4
A943302	Project work Review I	--	24	12
	Total Credits	--	24	16

II Year - II Semester

Code	Course Title	L	P	C
A943401	Project work Review II	--	8	4
A943402	Project Evaluation (Viva-Voce)	--	16	12
	Total Credits	--	24	16

**VAAGDEVI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
(AUTONOMOUS)**

M. TECH – I YEAR – I SEM. (PE)

**L/T/P/C
4/- /- /4**

(A943101) MACHINE MODELLING AND ANALYSIS

Course Objectives:

- Identifying the methods and assumptions in modeling of machines. Recognize the different frames for modeling of AC machines.
- To write voltage and torque equations in state space form for different machines.

Learning Outcomes:

- Develop the mathematical models of various machines like machines like dc machine, induction motor and Synchronous machines using modeling equations.
- Models have to be used for analysis using simulation study.

UNIT-I:

Basic Two-pole DC machine - primitive 2-axis machine – Voltage and Current relationship – Torque equation.

UNIT-II:

Mathematical model of separately excited DC motor and DC Series motor in state variable form – Transfer function of the motor - Numerical problems.

Mathematical model of D.C. shunt motor D.C. Compound motor in state variable form – Transfer function of the motor - Numerical Problems

UNIT-III:

Liner transformation – Phase transformation (α, β, γ to α, β, γ) – Active transformation (α, β, γ to d, q). Circuit model of a 3 phase Induction motor – Linear transformation - Phase Transformation – Transformation to a Reference frame – Two axis models for induction motor. D-q model based DOL starting of Induction Motors

UNIT-IV:

Voltage and current Equations in stator reference frame – equation in Rotor reference frame – equations in a synchronously rotating frame – Torque equation - Equations I state – space form.

UNIT-V:

Circuits model of a 3ph Synchronous motor – Two axis representation of Syn. Motor. Voltage and current Equations in state – space variable form – Torque equation. D-q model based short circuit fault analysis- emphasis on voltage, frequency and recovery time.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Generalized Machine theory - P.S. Bimbhra, Khanna Publishers
2. Analysis of electric machinery and Drives systems - Paul C. Krause, Oleg wasynezuk, Scott D. Sudhoff.
3. Thyristor control of Electric Drives - VedamSubranmanyam, Add Publisher.
4. Power System Stability and Control – PrabhaKundur, EPRI.

REFERENCES:

1. Performance optimization of induction motors during Voltage-controlled soft starting, Article In IEEE Transactions On Energy Conversion, July 2004.
2. A Novel Method for Starting of Induction Motor with Improved Transient Torque Pulsations, Nithin K.S, Dr. Bos Mathew Jos, Muhammed Rafeek, Dr. Babu Paul. International Journal of Engineering and Innovative Technology (IJEIT) Volume 2, Issue 8, February 2013.

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M. TECH – I YEAR – I SEM. (PE)

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(A943102) MODERN CONTROL THEORY

UNIT-I:

Mathematical Preliminaries: Fields, Vectors and Vector Spaces–Linear combinations and Bases–Linear Transformations and Matrices – Scalar Product and Norms – Eigen-values, Eigen Vectors and a Canonical form representation of Linear operators – The concept of state – State Equations for Dynamic systems – Time invariance and Linearity – Non-uniqueness of state model – State diagrams for Continuous-Time State models.

UNIT-II:

State Variable Analysis: Linear Continuous time models for Physical systems–Existence and Uniqueness of Solutions to Continuous-Time State Equations – Solutions of Linear Time Invariant Continuous-Time State Equations – State transition matrix and its properties. General concept of controllability – General concept of Observability – Controllability tests for Continuous-Time Invariant Systems – Observability tests for Continuous-Time Invariant Systems – Controllability and Observability of State Model in Jordan Canonical form – Controllability and Observability Canonical forms of State model.

UNIT-III:

Non Linear Systems: Introduction–Non Linear Systems - Types of Non-Linearities– Saturation–Dead-Zone - Backlash – Jump Phenomenon etc;– Singular Points – Introduction to Linearization of nonlinear systems, Properties of Non-Linear systems – Describing function–describing function analysis of nonlinear systems – Stability analysis of Non-Linear systems through describing functions. Introduction to phase-plane analysis, Method of Isoclines for Constructing Trajectories, singular points, phase-plane analysis of nonlinear control systems.

UNIT-IV:

Stability Analysis: Stability in the sense of Lyapunov, Lyapunov's stability and Lyapunov's instability theorems - Stability Analysis of the Linear continuous time invariant systems by Lyapunov second method – Generation of Lyapunov functions – Variable gradient method – Krasovskii's method. State feedback controller design through Pole Assignment – State observers: Full order and Reduced order.

UNIT-V:

Optimal Control: Introduction to optimal control - Formulation of optimal control problems–calculus of variations – fundamental concepts, functional, variation of functional – fundamental theorem of theorem of Calculus of variations – boundary conditions – constrained minimization – formulation using Hamiltonian method – Linear Quadratic regulator.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Modern Control System Theory by M.Gopal – New Age International -1984
2. Modern Control Engineering by Ogata.K – Prentice Hall - 1997

REFERENCES:

1. Optimal control by Kirck

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(A943103) POWER ELECTRONIC DEVICES AND CIRCUITS

Course Objectives

- To understand the characteristics and principle of operation of modern power semiconductor devices.
- To comprehend the concepts of different power converters and their applications. Students will be able to analyze and design switched mode regulator for various industrial applications.

Learning Outcomes

- Students will be able to choose appropriate device for a particular converter topology.
- Students will be able to use power electronic simulation packages for analyzing and designing power converters

UNIT-I:

Modern Power Semiconductor Devices: Modern power semiconductor devices–MOS turn Off Thyristor (MTO) – Emitter Turn off Thyristor (ETO) – Intergrated Gate-Commutated thyristor (IGCTs)– MOS-controlled thyristors (MCTs) – Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor (IGBT) – MOSFET – comparison of their features.

UNIT-II:

Driver Circuits, Snubber Circuits and Heat Sinks: Introduction, MOSFET and IGBT Drive Circuits, Bipolar Transistor Drive Circuits, Thyristor Drive Circuits, Transistor Snubber Circuits, Energy Recovery Snubber Circuits, Thyristor Snubber Circuits, Heat Sinks and Thermal Management

UNIT-III:

AC Voltage Controllers & Cyclo-Converters: Single phase AC voltage controllers: with Resistive, Resistive –inductive and Resistive –inductive-induced EMF loads – AC voltage controllers with PWM Control – Effects of source and load inductances – Synchronous tap changers – Applications.

Single phase and Three phase cyclo-converters –analysis of midpoint and bridge Configurations– Limitations – Advantages – Applications.

UNIT-IV:

Single-Phase and Three-Phase Converters: Single-phase converters: Half controlled and fully controlled converters – Evaluation of input power factor and harmonic factor – continuous and Discontinuous load current – single phase dual converters

Power factor Improvements –Extinction angle control–symmetrical angle control–PWM–single phase sinusoidal PWM – single phase series converters – Applications.

Three-Phase Converters: Half controlled and fully controlled converters–Evaluation of input power factor and harmonic factor – continuous load current – three phase dual converters – three-phase PWM – Twelve phase converters – Applications.

UNIT-V:

D.C. to D.C. Converters: Analysis of step-down and step-up dc to dc converters with resistive and Resistive –inductive loads – Switched mode regulators – Analysis of Buck

Regulators – Boost regulators – buck and boost regulators – Cuk regulators – Condition for Continuous inductor current and capacitor voltage – comparison of regulators – Multi-output boost converters – Advantages – Applications.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Power Electronics – Mohammed H. Rashid – Pearson Education Third Edition – First Indian reprint 2004.
2. Power Electronics – Daniel W. Hart, McGraw Hill Publications.
3. Power Electronics Devices, Circuits and Industrial applications, V. R. Moorthi, Oxford University Press.
4. Power Electronics – Ned Mohan, Tore M. Undeland and William P. Robbins – John Wiley and Sons – Second Edition.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Power Electronics, Dr. P. S. Bimbhra, Khanna Publishers.
2. Elements of Power Electronics, Philip T. Krein, Oxford University Press.
3. Power Electronics, M. S. Jamil Asghar, PHI Private Limited.
4. Principles of Power Electronics, John G. Kassakian, Martin F. Schlect, Geroge C. Verghese, Pearson Education.
5. Fundamentals of Power Electronics, Robert W. Erickson, Dragan and Maksimovic, Springer.

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**(A943104) SPECIAL MACHINES
(Elective–I)**

Course Objectives: The course will enable the students to:

- Learn the constructional features, principle of operation, methods of control and applications of stepper motors.
- Understand the constructional features, principle of operation, methods of control and applications of Switched reluctance motors.
- Have an insight into the constructional features, principle of operation, methods of control and applications of PMBLDC motors.
- Have a clear picture of the types, the constructional features, principle of operation, and methods of control and applications of PMSM.
- Gain knowledge in the types, the constructional features, principle of operation, methods of control and applications of SyRM.

Learning Outcomes: After completion of the course, the students are expected to

- Realize the need for stepper motors and the various applications in industries.
- Get a clear picture of the operational characteristics and the applications of SRM.
- Know the various types of PMBLDC motors, rotor position sensors, methods of control and their applications.
- Get a clear idea of the features, control and the applications of PMSM.
- Get a clear picture of the operational characteristics and the applications of SyRM.

UNIT–I:

Stepper Motors: Introduction-synchronous inductor (or hybrid stepper motor), Hybrid stepping motor, construction, principles of operation, energization with two phase at a time-essential conditions for the satisfactory operation of a 2-phase hybrid step motor - very slow - speed synchronous motor for servo control-different configurations for switching the phase windings-control circuits for stepping motors-an open-loop controller for a 2-phase stepping motor.

UNIT-II:

Variable Reluctance Stepping Motors: Variable reluctance (VR) Stepping motors, single-stack VR step motors, Multiple stack VR motors-Open-loop control of 3-phase VR step motor-closed-Loop control of step motor, discriminator (or rotor position sensor) transilator, major loop-characteristics of step motor in open-loop drive – comparison between open-loop position control with step motor and a position control servo using a conventional (dc or ac) servo motor- Suitability and areas of application of stepping motors-5- phase hybrid stepping motor - single phase - stepping motor, the construction, operating principle torque developed in the motor.

Switched Reluctance Motor: Introduction–improvements in the design of conventional reluctance motors- Some distinctive differences between SR and conventional reluctance motors-principle of operation of SRM- Some design aspects of stator and rotor pole arcs, design of stator and rotor and pole arcs in SR motor-determination of $L(\theta)$ - θ profile - power converter for SR motor-A numerical example –Rotor sensing mechanism and logic control, drive and power circuits, position sensing of rotor with Hall problems-derivation of torque expression, general linear case.

UNIT-III:

Permanent Magnet Materials and PM DC Machines: Introduction, Hysteresis loops and recoil line-stator frames (pole and yoke - part) of conventional PM dc Motors, Equivalent circuit of PM Generator and Motor-Development of Electronically commutated dc motor from conventional dc motor.

Brushless DC Motor: Types of construction–principle of operation of BLDM- sensing and switching logic scheme, sensing logic controller, lockout pulses –drive and power circuits, Base drive circuits, power converter circuit-Theoretical analysis and performance prediction, modeling and magnet circuit d-q analysis of BLDM -transient analysis formulation in terms of flux linkages as state variables-Approximate solution for current and torque under steady state –Theory of BLDM as variable speed synchronous motor (assuming sinusoidal flux distribution)- Methods or reducing Torque Pulsations, 180 degrees pole arc and 120 degree current sheet.

UNIT-IV:

Linear Induction Motor: Development of a double sided LIM from rotary type IM- A schematic of LIM drive for electric traction development of one sided LIM with back iron-field analysis of a DSLIM fundamental assumptions.

UNIT-V:

Permanent Magnet Axial Flux (PMAF) Machines: Construction, Armature windings–Toroidal Stator and Trapezoidal Stator Windings, Torque and EMF equations, Phasor diagram and output equation.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Special electrical machines, K. Venkataratnam, - University press.
2. Special electrical machines, E. G. Janardanan, - PHI.
3. R. K. Rajput, “Electrical machines”-5th edition.
4. V. V. Athani, “Stepper motor: Fundamentals, Applications and Design”- New age International pub.

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**(A943105) HVDC TRANSMISSION
(Elective-I)**

UNIT-I:

Introduction: General consideration, Power Handling Capabilities of HVDC Lines Basic Conversion principles, static converter configuration.

UNIT-II:

Static Power Converters: 3-pulse, 6-pulse, and 12-pulse converters, converter station and Terminal equipment, commutation process, Rectifier and inverter operation, equivalent circuit for converter – special features of converter transformers. Harmonics in HVDC Systems, Harmonic elimination, AC and DC filters. VSC based HVDC and Hybrid HVDC systems. Back to back thyristor converter system.

UNIT-III:

Control of HVDC Converters and Systems: Constant current, constant extinction angle and constant ignition angle control Individual phase control and equidistant firing angle control DC power flow control. Interaction between HV AC and DC systems – Voltage interaction Harmonic instability problems and DC power modulation.

UNIT-IV:

MTDC Systems & Over Voltages: Series parallel and series parallel systems their operation and control. Over voltages due to disturbances on DC side, over voltages due to DC and AC side line faults.

UNIT-V:

Converter Faults & Protection: Converter faults, over current protection–valve group, and DC line protection over voltage protection of converters, surge arresters.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. E.W. Kimbark: Direct current Transmission, Wiley Inter Science – New York.
2. J. Arillaga HVDC Transmission Peter Peregrinus Ltd. London UK 1983
3. KR Padiyar: High Voltage Direct current Transmission Wiley Eastern Ltd New Delhi – 1992.
4. E. Uhlman: Power Transmission by Direct Current, Springer Verlag, Berlin Helberg. 1985.

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**(A943106) PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC CONTROLLERS AND THEIR
APPLICATIONS (Elective-I)**

Course Objectives:

- To understand the generic architecture and constituent components of a Programmable Logic Controller.
- To develop a software program using modern engineering tools and technique for PLC.
- To apply knowledge gained about PLCs to identify few real life industrial applications

Learning Outcomes: Students will be able to

- Develop and explain the working of PLC with the help of a block diagram.
- Execute, debug and test the programs developed for digital and analog operations.
- Reproduce block diagram representation on industrial applications using PLC.

UNIT-I:

PLC Basics PLC system, I/O modules and interfacing CPU processor programming equipment programming formats, construction of PLC ladder diagrams, devices connected to I/O modules.

UNIT-II:

PLC Programming input instructions, outputs, operational procedures, programming examples using contacts and coils. Drill-press operation.

Digital logic gates programming in the Boolean algebra system, conversion examples Ladder diagrams for process control Ladder diagrams and sequence listings, ladder diagram construction and flow chart for spray process system.

UNIT-III:

PLC Registers: Characteristics of Registers module addressing holding registers input registers, output registers. PLC Functions Timer functions and industrial applications counters counter function industrial applications, Architecture functions, Number comparison functions, number conversion functions.

UNIT-IV:

Data handling functions: SKIP, Master control Relay Jump Move FIFO, FAL, ONS, CLR and Sweep functions and their applications. Bit Pattern and changing a bit shift register, sequence functions and applications, controlling of two axes and three axis Robots with PLC, Matrix functions.

UNIT-V:

Analog PLC operation: Analog modules and systems Analog signal processing multi bit data processing , analog output application examples, PID principles position indicator with PID control, PID modules, PID tuning, PID functions

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Programmable Logic Controllers – Principle and Applications by John W Webb and Ronald A Reiss Fifth edition, PHI
2. Programmable Logic Controllers – Programming Method and Applications by JR Hackworth and F.D Hackworth – Jr- Pearson, 2004.

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**(A943107) MICROCONTROLLERS AND APPLICATIONS
(Elective-II)**

Course Objectives:

1. The aim of this course is to introduce Microcontroller Intel 8051, Controller 68HC11, PIC Microcontrollers and their applications,
2. To study the architecture of 8051, 68HC11, 16C74, their addressing modes and Instruction sets,
3. To introduce the need and use of Interrupt structure, timers and to be acquainted with the applications.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the course, the student is expected to possess knowledge and achieve skills on the following.

1. A solid understanding of the fundamental hardware layout of a microprocessor and a microcontroller.
2. Working knowledge in ports and interrupts.
3. A comfort level in assembly language and C programming for microcontrollers.

UNIT-I:

Overview of Architecture & Microcontroller Resources: Architecture of a microcontroller–Microcontroller resources – Resources in advanced and next generation microcontrollers – 8051 microcontroller – Internal and External memories – Counters and Timers – Synchronous serial-cum asynchronous serial communication - Interrupts.

UNIT-II:

8051- Microcontrollers Instruction Set: Basic assembly language programming–Data transfer instructions – Data and Bit-manipulation instructions – Arithmetic instructions – Instructions for Logical operations on the test among the Registers, Internal RAM, and SFRs – Program flow control instructions – Interrupt control flow.

UNIT-III:

Real Time Control: Interrupts: Interrupt handling structure of an MCU–Interrupt Latency and Interrupt deadline – Multiple sources of the interrupts – Non-maskable interrupt sources – Enabling or disabling of the sources – Polling to determine the interrupt source and assignment of the priorities among them – Interrupt structure in Intel 8051.

Timers: Programmable Timers in the MCU's –Free running counter and real time control– Interrupt interval and density constraints.

UNIT-IV:

Systems Design: Digital And Analog Interfacing Methods: Switch, Keypad and Key board interfacing – LED and Array of LEDs – Keyboard-cum-Display controller (8279) – Alphanumeric Devices – Display Systems and its interfaces – Printer interfaces – Programmable instruments interface using IEEE 488 Bus – Interfacing with the Flash Memory – Interfaces – Interfacing to High Power Devices – Analog input interfacing – Analog output interfacing – Optical motor shaft encoders– Industrial control – Industrial process control system – Prototype MCU based Measuring instruments – Robotics and Embedded control – Digital Signal Processing and digital filters.

UNIT-V:

Real Time Operating System for Microcontrollers: Real Time operating system–RTOS of Keil (RTX51) – Use of RTOS in Design – Software development tools for Microcontrollers.

16-Bit Microcontrollers: Hardware–Memory map in Intel 80196 family MCU system–IO ports–Programmable Timers and High-speed outputs and input captures – Interrupts – instructions. ARM 32 Bit MCUs: Introduction to 16/32 Bit processors – ARM architecture and organization – ARM / Thumb programming model – ARM / Thumb instruction set – Development-tools.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Raj Kamal,” Microcontrollers Architecture, Programming, Interfacing and System Design”–PearsonEducation, 2005.
2. Mazidi and Mazidi, “The 8051 Microcontroller and Embedded Systems” – PHI, 2000.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. A.V. Deshmuk, “Microcontrollers (Theory & Applications)” – WTMH, 2005.
2. John B. Peatman, “Design with PIC Microcontrollers” – Pearson Education, 2005.

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**(A943108) EMBEDDED SYSTEMS
(Elective-II)**

UNIT- I:

Overview of Embedded System: Embedded System, types of Embedded System, Requirements of Embedded System, and Issues in Embedded software development, Applications.

UNIT-II:

Processor & Memory Organization: Structural units in a processor, Processor selection, Memory devices, Memory selection, Memory Allocation & Map, Interfacing.

UNIT-III:

Devices, Device Drivers & Buses for Device Networks: I/O devices, Timer & Counter devices, Serial Communication, Communication between devices using different buses. Device drives, Parallel and serial port device drives in a system, Interrupt servicing mechanism, context and periods for context switching, Deadline and Interrupt Latency.

UNIT-IV:

Programming & Modeling Concepts : Program elements, Modeling Processes for Software Analysis, Programming Models, Modeling of Multiprocessor Systems, Software algorithm Concepts, design, implementation, testing, validating, debugging, Management and maintenance, Necessity of RTOS.

UNIT-V:

Hardware and Software Co-Design: Embedded system design and co design issues in software development, design cycle in development phase for Embedded System, Use of ICE & Software tools for development of **ES, Issues in embedded system design.**

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Embedded Systems: Architecture, Programming and Design – Rajkamal, TMH 2003.
2. Programming for Embedded System: DreamTech Software Team-John Wiley -2002

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**(A943109) DIGITAL CONTROL SYSTEMS
(Elective-II)**

UNIT – I:

Introduction: Block Diagram of typical control system- advantages of sampling in control systems–examples of discrete data and digital systems – data conversion and quantization – sample and hold devices – D/A and A/D conversion – sampling theorem – reconstruction of sampled signals –ZOH.

Z-transform: Definition and evaluation of Z-transforms–mapping between s-plane and z-plane–inverse z-plane transform – theorems of the Z-transforms –limitations of z-transforms –pulse transfer function –pulse transfer function of ZOH –relation between $G(s)$ and $G(z)$ – signal flow graph method applied to digital systems.

UNIT- II:

State Space Analysis: State space modeling of digital systems with sample and hold–state transition equation of digital time in variant systems – solution of time in variant discrete state equations by the Z-Transformation – transfer function from the state model – Eigen values – Eigen vector and diagonalisation of the A-matrix – Jordan canonical form. Computation of state transition matrix-Transformation to phase to variable canonical form-The state diagram – decomposition of digital system – Response of sample data system between sampling instants using state approach. Stability: Definition of stability – stability tests – The second method of Liapunov.

UNIT- III:

Time Domain Analysis: Comparison of time response of continuous data and digital control systems-correlation between time response and root locus in the s-plane and z-plane – effect of pole-zero configuration in the z-plane upon the maximum overshoot and peak time of transient response – Root loci for digital control systems – steady state error analysis of digital control systems – Nyquits plot – Bode plot-G.M and P.M.

UNIT- IV:

Design: The digital control design with digital controller with bilinear transformation–Digital PID controller-Design with deadbeat response-Pole placement through state feedback-Design of full order state observer-Discrete Euler Lagrange Equation – Discrete maximum principle.

UNIT-V:

Digital State Observer: Design of - Full order and reduced order observers. Design by max. principle: Discrete Euler language equation-discrete maximum principle.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Discrete-Time Control systems - K. Ogata, Pearson Education/PHI, 2nd Edition.
2. Digital Control and State Variable Methods by M.Gopal, TMH.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Digital Control Systems, Kuo, Oxford University Press, 2nd Edition, 2003.
2. Digital Control Engineering, M.Gopal

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(A943110) OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUES

(Open Elective - I)

Course Objectives:

- To understand the theory of optimization methods and algorithms developed for solving various types of optimization problems.
- To develop an interest in applying optimization techniques in problems of Engineering and Technology
- To apply the mathematical results and numerical techniques of optimization theory to concrete Engineering problems.

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

- Know basic theoretical principles in optimization
- Formulate optimization models and obtain solutions for optimization;
- Apply methods of sensitivity analysis and analyze post processing of results

UNIT – I

Introduction and Classical Optimization Techniques: Statement of an Optimization problem–design vector – design constraints – constraint surface – objective function – objective function surfaces – classification of Optimization problems.

Classical Optimization Techniques: Single variable Optimization–multi variable Optimization without constraints – necessary and sufficient conditions for minimum/maximum – multivariable Optimization with equality constraints.

Solution by method of Lagrange multipliers – multivariable Optimization with inequality constraints – Kuhn – Tucker conditions.

UNIT – II

Linear Programming: Standard form of a linear programming problem–geometry of linear programming problems – definitions and theorems – solution of a system of linear simultaneous equations – pivotal reduction of a general system of equations – motivation to the simplex method – simplex algorithm.

UNIT – III

Transportation Problem: Finding initial basic feasible solution by north–west corner rule, least cost method and Vogel’s approximation method – testing for optimality of balanced transportation problems.

Unconstrained Nonlinear Programming: One–dimensional minimization methods: Classification, Fibonacci method and Quadratic interpolation method

UNIT–IV

Unconstrained Optimization Techniques: Univariate method, Powell’s method and steepest descent method.

Constrained Nonlinear Programming: Characteristics of a constrained problem, Classification, Basic approach of Penalty Function method; Basic approach of Penalty Function method; Basic approaches of Interior and Exterior penalty function methods. Introduction to convex Programming Problem.

UNIT – V

Dynamic Programming: Dynamic programming multistage decision processes–types–concept of sub optimization and the principle of optimality – computational procedure in dynamic programming – examples illustrating the calculus method of solution - examples illustrating the tabular method of solution.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. “Engineering optimization: Theory and practice”-by S. S.Rao, New Age International (P) Limited, 3rd edition, 1998.
2. “Introductory Operations Research” by H.S. Kasene& K.D. Kumar, Springer(India), Pvt. Ltd.

REFERENCES:

- 1 “Optimization Methods in Operations Research and systems Analysis” – by K.V. Mital and C. Mohan, New Age International (P) Limited, Publishers, 3rd edition, 1996.
2. Operations Research – by Dr. S.D.Sharma.
3. “Operations Research: An Introduction” by H.A. Taha, PHI Pvt. Ltd., 6th edition
4. Linear Programming by G. Hadley

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**(A943111) DIGITAL CONTROL SYSTEMS
(Open Elective – I)**

Course Objectives:

- To explain basic and digital control system for the real time analysis and design of control systems.
- To apply the knowledge state variable analysis in the design of discrete systems.
- To explain the concept of stability analysis and design of discrete time systems.

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

- Apply the concepts of Digital control systems.
- Analyze and design of discrete systems in state variable analysis.
- To relate the concepts of stability analysis and design of discrete time systems.

UNIT – I:

Concept & Representation of Discrete time Systems: Block Diagram of typical control system-advantages of sampling in control systems – examples of discrete data and digital systems – data conversion and quantization – sample and hold devices – D/A and A/D conversion – sampling theorem– reconstruction of sampled signals.

Z-transform: Definition of Z-transforms–mapping between s-plane and z-plane–inverse z-transform– properties of z-transforms – ROC of z-transforms –pulse transfer function – relation between $G(s)$ and $G(z)$ – signal flow graph method applied to digital control systems.

UNIT- II:

State Space Analysis: State space modeling of discrete time systems–state transition equation of discrete time invariant systems – solution of time invariant discrete state equations: recursive method and the Z-Transformation method – conversion of pulse transfer function to the state model & vice-versa – Eigen values – Eigen vectors of discrete time system-matrix (A) – Realization of pulse transformation in state space form, discretization of continuous time systems, Computation of state transition matrix and its properties. Response of sample data system between sampling instants.

UNIT – III:

Controllability, Observability & Stability Tests: Concept of controllability, stabilizability, observability and reachability – Controllability and observability tests, Transformation of discrete time systems into controllable and observable forms.

Stability: Definition of stability – stability tests – The second method of Liapunov.

UNIT- IV:

Design of discrete time Controllers and observers: Design of discrete time controller with bilinear transformation – Realization of digital PID controller-Design of deadbeat controller; Pole placement through state feedback.

UNIT-V:

State Observers: Design of – Full order and reduced order observers. Study of observer based control design

TEXT BOOKS:

1. K. Ogata, Discrete-Time Control systems, Pearson Education/PHI, 2nd Edition.
2. V. I. George, C. P. Kurian, Digital Control Systems, Cengage Learning.
3. M.Gopal, Digital Control Engineering, New Age Int. Pvt. Ltd., 2014

REFERENCES:

1. Kuo, Digital Control Systems, Oxford University Press, 2nd Edition, 2003.
2. M.Gopal , Digital Control and State Variable Methods, TMH.
3. M. Sami Fadali Antonio Visioli, Digital Control Engineering Analysis and Design, Academic Press

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(A943112) RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS

(Open Elective - I)

Course Objectives:

- To recognize the awareness of energy conservation in students
- To identify the use of renewable energy sources for electrical power generation
- To collect different energy storage methods
- To detect about environmental effects of energy conversion

Course Outcomes:

- Upon the completion of this course, the student will be able to
- Find different renewable energy sources to produce electrical power
- Estimate the use of conventional energy sources to produce electrical energy
- Role-play the fact that the conventional energy resources are depleted
- Arrange Store energy and to avoid the environmental pollution

UNIT-I:

Photo voltaic power generation ,spectral distribution of energy in solar radiation, solar cell configurations, voltage developed by solar cell, photo current and load current, practical solar cell performance, commercial photo voltaic systems, test specifications for PV systems, applications of super conducting materials in electrical equipment systems.

UNIT-II:

Principles of MHD power generation, ideal MHD generator performance, practical MHD generator, MHD technology.

Wind Energy conversion: Power from wind, properties of air and wind, types of wind Turbines, operating characteristics.

UNIT-III:

Tides and tidal power stations, modes of operation, tidal project examples, turbines and generators for tidal power generation.

Wave energy conversion: properties of waves and power content, vertex motion of Waves, device applications. Types of ocean thermal energy conversion systems Application of OTEC systems examples,

UNIT-IV:

Miscellaneous energy conversion systems: coal gasification and liquefaction, biomass conversion, geothermal energy, thermos-electric energy conversion, principles of EMF generation, description of fuel cells, Co-generation and energy storage, combined cycle co-generation, energy storage.

Global energy position and environmental effects: energy units, global energy position.

UNIT-V:

Types of fuel cells, H₂-O₂ Fuel cells, Application of fuel cells – Batteries, Description of batteries, Battery application for large power. Environmental effects of energy conversion systems, pollution from coal and preventive measures steam stations and pollution, pollution free energy systems.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. “Energy conversion systems” by Rakosh das Begamudre, New age International publishers, New Delhi - 2000.
2. “Renewable Energy Resources” by John Twidell and Tony Weir, 2nd Edition, Fapon & Co.

REFERENCES:

1. “Understanding Renewable Energy Systems”, by Volker Quaschnig, 2005, UK.
2. “Renewable Energy Systems-Advanced Conversion, Technologies & Applications” by Faner Lin Luo Honer Ye, CRC press, Taylor & Francis group.

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M. TECH – I YEAR – I SEM. (PE)

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**(A943113) HVDC TRANSMISSION
(Open Elective - I)**

Prerequisite: Power Electronics and Power Systems

Course Objectives:

- To comprehend the conversion principles of HVDC Transmission
- Analysis of 3, 6, 12 pulse converters, rectifier and inverter operations of HVDC converters
- To identify the different types of Harmonics and reduction by using Filters
- To comprehend interaction between HVAC and DC systems in various aspects
- To appreciate the reliable MTDC systems and protection of HVDC system

Course Outcomes: Upon the completion of this course, the student will be able

- To find the applications of HVDC transmission in the power system with the acquired knowledge.
- To analyze different converter topologies viz. 3, 6 and 12 Pulse converters and understand it's control aspects.
- To understand the filter configuration for Harmonics in HVDC systems
- To appreciate the reliable Multi terminal HVDC system.
- To have knowledge on the Protection of HVDC systems against Transient over voltages and over currents.

UNIT-I:

Introduction: General consideration, Power Handling Capabilities of HVDC Lines Basic Conversion principles, static converter configuration.

UNIT-II:

Static Power Converters: 3-pulse, 6-pulse, and 12-pulse converters, converter station and Terminal equipment, commutation process, Rectifier and inverter operation, equivalent circuit for converter – special features of converter transformers. Harmonics in HVDC Systems, Harmonic elimination, AC and DC filters.

UNIT-III:

Control of HVDC Converters and Systems: Constant current, constant extinction angle and constant ignition angle control Individual phase control and equidistant firing angle control DC power flow control. Interaction between HV AC and DC systems – Voltage interaction Harmonic instability problems and DC power modulation.

UNIT-IV:

MTDC Systems & Over Voltages: Series parallel and series parallel systems their operation and control.

Over voltages due to disturbances on DC side, over voltages due to DC and AC side line faults.

UNIT-V:

Converter Faults & Protection: Converter faults, over current protection–valve group, and DC line protection over voltage protection of converters, surge arresters.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. E.W. Kimbark: Direct current Transmission, Wiley Inter Science – New York
2. KR Padiyar : High Voltage Direct current Transmission Wiley Eastern Ltd New Delhi – 1992.

REFERENCES:

1. J. Arillaga HVDC Transmission Peter Peregrinus Ltd. London UK 1983
2. E. Uhlman : Power Transmission by Direct Current , Springer Verlag, Berlin Helberg. 1985.
3. S. Rao “EHVAC and HVDC Transmission Engg. Practice” Khanna publishers.

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**(A943114) ANALYSIS OF POWER ELECTRONIC CONVERTERS
(Open Elective - I)**

Prerequisite: Power Electronics

Course Objectives:

- To comprehend the concepts of power converters and their applications.
- To describe the importance of AC voltage controllers and cyclo-converters for various industrial applications
- To analyze and design switch mode power electronic converters for various applications including microprocessor power supplies, renewable energy systems, and motor drives.
- To analyze pulse width modulated inverters which are used in variable speed drives

Learning Outcomes: Upon the completion of this course, the student will be able

- To understand of the basic principles of switch mode power conversion.
- To understand the operating principles and models of different types of power electronic converters including dc-dc converters, PWM rectifiers and inverters.
- To choose appropriate power converter topologies and design the power stage and feedback controllers for various applications

Unit I:

Single Phase AC Voltage Controllers: Single phase AC voltage controllers with Resistive, Resistive-inductive and Resistive-inductive-induced e.m.f. loads - ac voltage controllers with PW Control - Effects of source and load inductances - Synchronous tap changers- Applications - numerical problems.

Unit II

Three Phase AC Voltage Controllers: Three phase AC voltage controllers - Analysis of controllers with star and delta Connected Resistive, Resistive-inductive loads - Effects of source and load Inductances - applications - numerical problems.

Cycloconverters: Single phase to single phase cycloconverters - analysis of midpoint and bridge Configurations - Three phase to three phase cycloconverters - analysis of Midpoint and bridge configurations - Limitations - Advantages - Applications- numerical problems.

Unit III

Single Phase Converters: Single phase converters - Half controlled and Fully controlled converters -Evaluation of input power factor and harmonic factor - continuous and Discontinuous load current - single phase dual converters - power factor Improvements - Extinction angle control - symmetrical angle control - PWM -single phase sinusoidal PWM - single phase series converters - Applications -Numerical problems.

Three Phase Converters: Three phase converters - Half controlled and fully controlled converters -Evaluation of input power factor and harmonic factor - continuous and Discontinuous load current - three phase dual converters - power factor Improvements - three phase PWM - twelve pulse converters - applications -Numerical problems.

Unit IV

D.C. to D.C. Converters: Analysis of step-down and step-up dc to dc converters with resistive and Resistive-inductive loads - Switched mode regulators - Analysis of Buck Regulators - Boost regulators - buck and boost regulators - Cuk regulators - Condition for continuous inductor current and capacitor voltage - comparison of regulators –Multi-Output boost converters - advantages - applications - Numerical problems.

Unit V

Pulse Width Modulated Inverters (single phase): Principle of operation - performance parameters -single phase bridge inverter -evaluation of output voltage and current with resistive, inductive and Capacitive loads - Voltage control of single phase inverters - single PWM - Multiple PWM - sinusoidal PWM - modified PWM - phase displacement Control - Advanced modulation techniques for improved performance - Trapezoidal, staircase, stepped, harmonic injection and delta modulation - Advantage - application - numerical problems.

Pulse Width Modulated Inverters (three phase): Three phase inverters - analysis of 180 degree condition for output voltage And current with resistive, inductive loads - analysis of 120 degree Conduction - voltage control of three phase inverters - sinusoidal PWM - Third Harmonic PWM – 60 degree PWM - space vector modulation -Comparison of PWM techniques - harmonic reductions - Current Source Inverter - variable d.c. link inverter - boost inverter - buck and boost inverter - inverter circuit design - advantages -applications - numerical problems.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Power Electronics - Mohammed H. Rashid - Pearson Education -Third Edition - First Indian reprint 2004.
2. Power Electronics - Ned Mohan, Tore M. Undeland and William P. Robbins – John Wiley and Sons - Second Edition.

REFERENCES:

1. Power Electronics Daniel W. Hart
2. Fundamentals of Power Electronics, 2nd Edition. R.W. Erickson
3. The power electronics Hand Book Timothy, L. Skvarenina, Purdue University

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**(A943115) EMBEDDED SYSTEMS
(Open Elective - I)**

Prerequisite: Microprocessors and Interfacing Devices

Course Objectives:

- To emphasize the general embedded system concepts, design of embedded hardware and software development tools
- To explain the basics of real time operating and embedded systems
- To describe key issues such as CPU scheduling, memory management, task synchronization, and file system in the context of real-time embedded systems.

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

- Analyze and design embedded systems and real-time systems
- Define the unique design problems and challenges of real-time systems
- Identify the unique characteristics of real-time operating systems and evaluate the need for real-time operating system
- Explain the general structure of a real-time system and Understand and use RTOS to build an embedded real-time system
- Gain knowledge and skills necessary to design and develop embedded applications based on real-time operating systems.

UNIT- I:

Overview of Embedded System: Embedded System, types of Embedded System, Requirements of Embedded System, and Issues in Embedded software development, Applications.

UNIT-II:

Processor & Memory Organization: Structural units in a processor, Processor selection, Memory devices, Memory selection, Memory Allocation & Map, Interfacing.

UNIT-III:

Devices, Device Drivers & Buses for Device Networks: I/O devices, Timer & Counter devices, Serial Communication, Communication between devices using different buses. Device drives, Parallel and serial port device drives in a system, Interrupt servicing mechanism, context and periods for context switching, Deadline and Interrupt Latency.

UNIT-IV:

Programming & Modeling Concepts : Program elements, Modeling Processes for Software Analysis, Programming Models, Modeling of Multiprocessor Systems, Software algorithm Concepts, design, implementation, testing, validating, debugging, Management and maintenance, Necessity of RTOS.

UNIT-V:

Hardware and Software Co-Design: Embedded system design and co-design issues in software development, design cycle in development phase for Embedded System, Use of ICE & Software tools for development of ES, Issues in embedded system design.

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Embedded systems: Architecture, programming and design by Rajkamal, TMH
2. Embedded system design by Arnold S Burger, CMP

REFERENCES:

1. An embedded software primer by David Simon, PEA
2. Embedded systems design: Real world design by Steve Heath; Butterworth Heinenann, Newton mass USA 2002
3. Data communication by Hayt.

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(A943116) POWER CONVERTERS SIMULATION LAB

PART A:

1. Single phase full converter using RL and E loads.
2. Three phase full converter using RL and E loads.
3. Single phase AC Voltage controller using RL load.
4. Three-phase inverter with PWM controller.
5. DC-DC Converters.
6. Modeling of Separately Excited DC Motor.
7. Modeling of Three Phase Induction Motor.

PART B:

8. Write program and simulate dynamical system of following models:
 - i. I/O Model
 - ii. State variable model

Also identify time domain specifications of each.
9. Obtain frequency response of a given system by using various methods:
 - i. General method of finding the frequency domain specifications.
 - ii. Polar plot
 - iii. Bode plot
 - iv. Also obtain the Gain margin and Phase margin.
10. Determine stability of a given dynamical system using following methods.
 - i. Root locus
 - ii. Bode plot
 - iii. Nyquist plot
 - iv. Liapunov stability criteria
11. Transform a given dynamical system from I/O model to state variable model and vice versa.
12. Design a compensator for a given systems for required specifications.
13. Design a PID controller based on Bode plot.
14. Develop a program to solve Swing Equation.

Note:

1. Use the suitable software for each simulation.
2. Any ten experiments (Six from PART A and Four from PART B), can be selected from the above list.

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**(A943201) POWER ELECTRONIC CONVERTERS
(CORE COURSE IV)**

UNIT-I: PWM INVERTERS (SINGLE-PHASE & THREE-PHASE)

Principle of operation – performance parameters – single phase bridge inverter – evaluation of output voltage and current with resistive, inductive and Capacitive loads – Voltage control of single phase inverters – single PWM – Multiple PWM – sinusoidal PWM – modified PWM – phase displacement Control – Advanced modulation techniques for improved performance – Trapezoidal , staircase, stepped, harmonic injection and delta modulations – Advantage – application – numerical problems.

Three phase inverters – analysis of 180 degree condition for output voltage And current with resistive, inductive loads – analysis of 120 degree Conduction – voltage control of three phase inverters – sinusoidal PWM – Third Harmonic PWM – 60 degree PWM – space vector modulation– Comparison of PWM techniques – harmonic reductions – Current Source Inverter – variable DC link inverter – buck and boost inverter – inverter circuit design – advantage applications – numerical problems.

UNIT-II: RESONANT PULSE INVERTERS

Resonant pulse inverters – series resonant inverters – series resonant inverters with unidirectional switches – series resonant inverters with bidirectional Switches – analysis of half bridge resonant inverter - evaluation of currents and Voltages of a simple resonant inverter – analysis of half bridge and full bridge resonant inverter with bidirectional switches – Frequency response of series resonant inverters – for series loaded inverter – for parallel loaded inverter – For series and parallel loaded inverters – parallel resonant inverters – Voltage control of resonant inverters – class E inverter and Class E rectifier – numerical problems.

Resonant converters: Resonant converters – Zero current switching resonant converters – L type ZCS resonant converter – M type ZCS resonant converter – zero voltage Switching resonant converters – comparison between ZCS and ZVS resonant Converters – Two quadrant ZVS resonant converters – resonant de-link Inverters – evaluation of L and C for a zero current switching inverter – Numerical problems.

UNIT-III: MULTILEVEL INVERTERS

Multilevel concept – Classification of multilevel inverters – Diode clamped multilevel inverter – principle of operation – main features – improved diode Clamped inverter – principle of operation – Flying capacitors multilevel inverter – principle of operation – main features. Cascaded multilevel inverter – principle of operation – main features – Multilevel inverter applications – reactive power compensation – back to back intertie system – adjustable drives – Switching device currents – de link capacitor voltage balancing – features of Multilevel inverters – comparisons of multilevel converters.

UNIT-IV: DC POWER SUPPLIES

DC power supplies – classification – switched mode dc power supplies – fly back Converter – forward converter – push-pull converter – half bridge converter – Full bridge converter – Resonant dc power supplies – bidirectional power supplies – Applications.

UNIT-V: AC POWER SUPPLIES

AC power supplies – classification – switched mode ac power supplies – Resonant AC power supplies – bidirectional ac power supplies – multistage conversions – control circuits – applications. Introduction – power line disturbances – power conditioners – uninterruptible Power supplies – applications.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Power Electronics – Mohammed H. Rashid – Pearson Education – Third Edition.
2. Power Electronics – Ned Mohan, Tore M. Undeland and William P. Robbins – John Wiley and Sons – Second Edition.

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**(A943202) POWER ELECTRONIC CONTROL OF DC DRIVES
(CORE COURSE V)**

UNIT-I: SINGLE-PHASE CONTROLLED RECTIFIERS FED DC MOTOR

Separately excited DC motors with rectified single –phase supply – single-phase semi converter and single phase full converter for continuous and discontinuous modes of operation – power and power factor.

UNIT-II: THREE-PHASE CONTROLLED RECTIFIERS FED DC MOTOR

Three-phase semi converter and Three phase full converter for continuous and discontinuous modes of operations – power and power factor - Addition of Freewheeling diode – Three phase double converter.

Three phase controlled bridge rectifier with passive load impedance, resistive load and ideal supply – Highly inductive load and ideal supply for load side and supply side quantities, shunt capacitor compensation, three phase controlled bridge rectifier inverter.

UNIT-III: PHASE, CURRENT & SPEED CONTROLLED DC DRIVE

Three-phase controlled converter, control circuit, control modeling of three phase converter – Steady state analysis of three phase converter control DC motor drive – Two quadrant, Three phase converter controlled DC motor drive – DC motor and load, converter.

Current and speed controllers - Current and speed feedback – Design of controllers – Current and speed controllers – Motor equations – filter in the speed feedback loop speed controller – current reference generator – current controller and flow chart for simulation – Harmonics and associated problems – sixth harmonics torque.

UNIT-IV: CHOPPER CONTROLLED DC MOTOR DRIVES

Principle of operation of the chopper – Four – quadrant chopper circuit – Chopper for inversion – Chopper with other power devices – model of the chopper – input to the chopper – steady state analysis of chopper controlled DC motor drives – rating of the devices – Pulsating torque.

Closed loop operation: Speed controlled drive system – current control loop – pulse width modulated current controller – hysteresis current controller – modeling of current controller – design of current controller.

UNIT-V: SIMULATION OF DC MOTOR DRIVES

Dynamic simulations of the speed controlled DC motor drives – Speed feedback speed controller– command current generator – current controller.

REFERENCES:

1. Power Electronics and motor control–Shepherd, Hulley, Liang – II Edition Cambridge University Press.
2. Electronic motor drives modeling Analysis and control–R. Krishnan–I Edition Prentice Hall India.
3. Power Electronics circuits, Devices and Applications–MH Rashid–PHI-I Edition 1995.
4. Fundamentals of Electric Drives – GK Dubey Narosa Publishers 1995
5. Power Semiconductor drives – SB Dewan and A Straughen -1975.

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**(A943203) POWER ELECTRONIC CONTROL OF AC DRIVES
(CORE COURSE VI)**

UNIT-I: INTRODUCTION

Introduction to motor drives – Torque production – Equivalent circuit analysis – Speed – Torque Characteristics with variable voltage operation Variable frequency operation constant v/t operation – Variable stator current operation – Induction motor characteristics in constant torque and field weakening regions.

UNIT-II: STATOR SIDE CONTROL OF INDUCTION DRIVES

Scalar control – Voltage fed inverter control – Open loop volts/Hz control – speed control slip regulation – speed control with torque and flux control – current controlled voltage fed inverter drive – current – fed inverter control – Independent current and frequency control – Speed and flux control in Current –Fed inverter drive – Volts/Hz control of Current –fed inverter drive – Efficiency optimization control by flux program.

UNIT-III: ROTOR SIDE CONTROL OF INDUCTION DRIVES

Slip power recovery drives – Static Kramer Drive – Phasor diagram – Torque expression – speed control of Kramer Drive – Static Scheribus Drive – modes of operation.

Vector control of Induction Motor Drives: Principles of Vector control – Vector control methods – Direct methods of vector control – Indirect methods of vector control – Adaptive control principles – Self tuning regulator Model referencing control.

UNIT-IV: CONTROL OF SYNCHRONOUS MOTOR DRIVES

Synchronous motor and its characteristics – Control strategies – Constant torque angle control – Unity power factor control – Constant mutual flux linkage control.

Controllers: Flux weakening operation – Maximum speed – Direct flux weakening algorithm – Constant Torque mode controller – Flux Weakening controller – indirect flux weakening – Maximum permissible torque – speed control scheme – Implementation strategy speed controller design.

UNIT-V: VARIABLE RELUCTANCE MOTOR DRIVE

Variable Reluctance motor drive – Torque production in the variable reluctance motor Drive characteristics and control principles – Current control variable reluctance motor service drive.

BRUSHLESS DC MOTOR DRIVES: Three phase full wave Brushless dc motor – Sinusoidal type of Brushless dc motor- current controlled Brushless dc motor Servo drive.

REFERENCES:

1. Electric Motor Drives Pearson Modeling, Analysis and control – R. Krishnan – Publications – 1st edition – 2002.
2. Modern Power Electronics and AC Drives B K Bose – Pearson Publications 1st edition.
3. Power Electronics and Control of AC Motors – MD Murthy and FG Turn Bull pergman Press (For Chapters II, III, V) 1st edition
4. Power Electronics and AC Drives – BK Bose – Prentice Hall Eagle wood diffs New Jersey (for chapters I, II, IV) - 1st edition
5. Power Electronic circuits Deices and Applications – M H Rashid – PHI – 1995.
6. Fundamentals of Electrical Drives – G. K. Dubey – Narora publications – 1995 (for chapter II)
7. Power Electronics and Variable frequency drives – BK Bose – IEEE Press – Standard publications - 1st edition – 2002.
8. Power Electronics and Motor Drives Advances and Trends, Bimal Bose, Elesevier.

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(A943204) POWER QUALITY (CORE ELECTIVE III)

UNIT-I: INTRODUCTION

Introduction of the Power Quality (PQ) problem, Terms used in PQ: Voltage, Sag, Swell, Surges, Harmonics, over voltages, spikes, Voltage fluctuations, Transients, Interruption, overview of power quality phenomenon, Remedies to improve power quality, power quality monitoring.

UNIT-II: LONG & SHORT INTERRUPTIONS

Interruptions – Definition – Difference between failures, outage, Interruptions – causes of Long Interruptions – Origin of Interruptions – Limits for the Interruption frequency – Limits for the interruption duration – costs of Interruption – Overview of Reliability evaluation to power quality, comparison of observations and reliability evaluation.

Short interruptions: definition, origin of short interruptions, basic principle, fuse saving, voltage magnitude events due to re-closing, voltage during the interruption, monitoring of short interruptions, difference between medium and low voltage systems. Multiple events, single phase tripping – voltage and current during fault period, voltage and current at post fault period, stochastic prediction of short interruptions.

UNIT III: 1-PHASE & 3-PHASE VOLTAGE SAG CHARACTERIZATION

Voltage sag – definition, causes of voltage sag, voltage sag magnitude, and monitoring, theoretical calculation of voltage sag magnitude, voltage sag calculation in non-radial systems, meshed systems, and voltage sag duration.

Three phase faults, phase angle jumps, magnitude and phase angle jumps for three phase unbalanced sags, load influence on voltage sags.

UNIT-IV: POWER QUALITY CONSIDERATIONS IN INDUSTRIAL POWER SYSTEMS

Voltage sag – equipment behavior of Power electronic loads, induction motors, synchronous motors, computers, consumer electronics, adjustable speed AC drives and its operation. Mitigation of AC Drives, adjustable speed DC drives and its operation, mitigation methods of DC drives.

UNIT-V: MITIGATION OF INTERRUPTIONS & VOLTAGE SAGS

Overview of mitigation methods – from fault to trip, reducing the number of faults, reducing the fault clearing time changing the power system, installing mitigation equipment, improving equipment immunity, different events and mitigation methods. System equipment interface – voltage source converter, series voltage controller, shunt controller, combined shunt and series controller.

Power Quality and EMC Standards:

Introduction to standardization, IEC Electromagnetic compatibility standards, European voltage characteristics standards, PQ surveys.

REFERENCE BOOK:

1. “Understanding Power Quality Problems” by Math H J Bollen. IEEE Press.

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**(A943205) ADVANCED DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING
(CORE ELECTIVE III)**

UNIT-I: DIGITAL FILTER STRUCTURES

Block diagram representation – Equivalent Structures – FIR and IIR digital filter Structures
All pass Filters-tunable IIR Digital Sine-cosine generator- Computational complexity of digital filter structures.

UNIT-II: DIGITAL FILTER DESIGN

Preliminary considerations- Bilinear transformation method of IIR filter design –design of Low pass high-pass – Band-pass, and Band stop- IIR digital filters – Spectral transformations of IIR filters – FIR filter design –based on Windowed Fourier series – design of FIR digital filters with least – mean square-error – constrained Least –square design of FIR digital filters.

UNIT-III: DSP ALGORITHM IMPLEMENTATION

Computation of the discrete Fourier transform- Number representation – Arithmetic operations – handling of overflow – Tunable digital filters – function approximation.

UNIT-IV: ANALYSIS OF FINITE WORD LENGTH EFFECTS

The Quantization process and errors-Quantization of fixed –point and floating –point Numbers – Analysis of coefficient Quantization effects – Analysis of Arithmetic Round-off errors- Dynamic range scaling – signal –to- noise in Low –order IIR filters- Low –Sensitivity Digital filter – Reduction of Product round-off errors feedback – Limit cycles in IIR digital filter – Round – off errors in FFT Algorithms.

UNIT-V: POWER SPECTRUM ESTIMATION

Estimation of spectra from Finite Duration Observations signals- Non-parametric methods for power spectrum Estimation- parametric method for power spectrum Estimation- Estimation of spectral form-Finite duration observation of signals- Non-parametric methods for power spectrum estimation – Walsh methods – Blackman and torchy method.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Digital signal processing –sanjit K. Mitra – TMH second edition
2. Discrete Time Signal Processing – Alan V. Oppenheim, Ronald W, Shafer – PHI 1996 1ST Edition reprint
3. Digital Signal Processing principles – algorithms and Applications- john G. Proakis – PHI – 3RD edition 2002.
4. Digital Signal Processing – S Salivahanan. A. Vallavaraj C. Gnanapriya – TMH – 2nd reprint 2001.
5. Theory and Applications of Digital Signal Processing –Lourens R Rebinarand Bernold.
6. Digital Filter Analysis and Design Auntoniam – TMH.

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**(A943206) SWITCHED MODE POWER SUPPLIES (SMPS)
(CORE ELECTIVE III)**

UNIT –I Single-switch Isolated converters:

Requirement for isolation in the switch-mode converters, transformer connection, Forward and flyback converters, power circuit and steady-state analysis.

Push-Pull Converters:

Power circuit and steady-state analysis, utilization of magnetic circuits in single switch and push-pull topologies.

UNIT- II: Isolated Bridge converters:

Half bridge and full-bridge converters, Power circuit and steady-state analysis, utilization of magnetic circuits and comparison with previous topologies.

UNIT-III: Dynamic Analysis of dc-dc converters:

Formulation of dynamic equation of buck and boost converters, averaged circuit models, linearization technique, small-signal model and converter transfer functions.

Resonant Converters:

Classification of Resonant converters-Basic resonant circuits- Series resonant circuit-parallel resonant circuits- Resonant switches.

UNIT-IV: Controller Design:

Review of frequency-domain analysis of linear time-invariant systems, concept of bode plot, phase and gain margins, bandwidth, controller specifications, proportional(P), proportional plus integral (PI), proportional plus integral plus integral controller (PID), selection of controller parameters.

UNIT-V:

Quasi-Resonant Converters-I: Concept of Zero voltage switching, principle of operation, analysis of M-type and L-type Buck or boost Converters.

Quasi-Resonant Converters-II: Concept of Zero current switching, principle of operation, analysis of M-type and L-type Buck or boost Converters.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Fundamentals of Power Electronics – Robert Erickson and Dragon Maksimovic, Springer Publications.
2. Power Electronics–Issa Batarseh- John Wiley

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Elements of Power Electronics - Philip T.Krein – Oxford University Press.
2. Power Electronics, L. Umanand, Tata Mc-Graw Hill

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**(A943207) FLEXIBLE AC TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS (FACTS)
(CORE ELECTIVE IV)**

UNIT-I: FACTS CONCEPTS

Transmission interconnections power flow in an AC system, loading capability limits, Dynamic stability considerations, importance of controllable parameters basic types of FACTS controllers, benefits from FACTS controllers.

UNIT-II: VOLTAGE SOURCE CONVERTERS

Single phase three phase full wave bridge converters transformer connections for 12 pulse 24 and 48 pulse operation. Three level voltage source converter, pulse width modulation converter, basic concept of current source Converters, and comparison of current source converters with voltage source converters.

UNIT-III: STATIC SHUNT COMPENSATION

Objectives of shunt compensation, mid-point voltage regulation voltage instability prevention, improvement of transient stability, Power oscillation damping, Methods of controllable VAR generation, variable impedance type static VAR generators switching converter type VAR generators hybrid VAR generators.

UNIT-IV: SVC AND STATCOM

The regulation and slope transfer function and dynamic performance, transient stability enhancement and power oscillation damping operating point control and summary of compensator control.

UNIT-V: STATIC SERIES COMPENSATORS

Concept of series capacitive compensation, improvement of transient stability, power oscillation damping, and functional requirements of GTO thyristor controlled series capacitor (GSC), thyristor switched series capacitor (TSSC), and thyristor controlled series capacitor (TCSC)

Control schemes for GSC TSSC and TCSC.

TEXT BOOK:

1. "Understanding FACTS Devices" N.G. Hingorani and L. Guygi. IEEE Press Publications 2000.

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(A943208) HIGH-FREQUENCY MAGNETIC COMPONENTS
(CORE ELECTIVE IV)

UNIT-I:

Fundamentals of Magnetic Devices: Introduction, Magnetic Relationships, Magnetic Circuits, Magnetic Laws, Eddy Currents, Core Saturation, Volt-Second Balance, Inductance, Inductance Factor, Magnetic Energy, Self-Resonant Frequency, Classification of Power Losses in Magnetic Components, Non-inductive Coils.

Magnetic Cores: Introduction, Properties of Core Materials, Magnetic Dipoles, Magnetic Domains, Curie Temperature, Magnetization, Magnetic Materials, Hysteresis, Core Permeability, Core Geometries, Iron Alloy Cores, Amorphous Alloy Cores, Nickel–Iron and Cobalt–Iron Cores, Ferrite Cores, Powder Cores, Nano-crystalline Cores, Superconductors, Hysteresis Core Loss, Eddy-Current Core Loss, Total Core Loss, Complex Permeability.

UNIT-II:

Skin Effect & Proximity Effect: Introduction, Magnet Wire, Wire Insulation, Skin Depth, Ratio of AC-to-DC Winding Resistance, Skin Effect in Long Single Round Conductor, Current Density in Single Round Conductor, Impedance of Round Conductor, Magnetic Field Intensity for Round Wire, Other Methods of Determining the Round Wire Inductance, Power Density in Round Conductor, Skin Effect on Single Rectangular Plate. Proximity and Skin Effects in Two Parallel Plates, Anti-proximity and Skin Effects in Two Parallel Plates, Proximity Effect in Multiple-Layer Inductor, Appendix: Derivation of Proximity Power Loss.

Winding Resistance at High Frequencies: Introduction, Winding Resistance, Square and Round Conductors, Winding Resistance of Rectangular Conductor, Winding Resistance of Square Wire, Winding Resistance of Round Wire, Leakage Inductance, Solution for Round Conductor Winding in Cylindrical Coordinates, Litz Wire, Winding Power Loss for Inductor Current with Harmonics, Effective Winding Resistance for Non-sinusoidal Inductor Current, Thermal Model of Inductors.

UNIT-III:

Transformers: Introduction, Neumann's Formula for Mutual Inductance, Mutual Inductance, Energy Stored in Coupled Inductors, Magnetizing Inductance, Leakage Inductance, Measurement of Transformer Inductances, Stray Capacitance, High-Frequency Transformer Model, Non-interleaved Windings, Interleaved Windings, AC Current Transformers, Winding Power Losses with Harmonics, Thermal Model of Transformers.

Design of Transformers: Introduction, Area Product Method, Optimum Flux Density, Transformer Design for Fly-back Converter in CCM, Transformer Design for Fly-back Converter in DCM, Transformer Design for Fly-back Converter in CCM, Transformer Design for Fly-back Converter in DCM.

UNIT-IV:

Integrated Inductors: Introduction, Resistance of Rectangular Trace, Inductance of Straight Rectangular Trace, Construction of Integrated Inductors, Meander Inductors, Inductance of Straight Round Conductor, Inductance of Circular Round Wire Loop, Inductance of Two-Parallel Wire Loop, Inductance of Rectangle of Round Wire, Inductance of Polygon Round Wire Loop, Bond-wire Inductors, Single-Turn Planar Inductor, Inductance of Planar Square Loop, Planar Spiral Inductors, Multi-metal Spiral Inductors, Planar Transformers, MEMS Inductors, Inductance of Coaxial Cable, Inductance of Two-Wire Transmission Line, Eddy Currents in Integrated Inductors, Model of RF Integrated Inductors, PCB Inductors.

Design of Inductors: Introduction, Restrictions on Inductors, Window Utilization Factor, Temperature Rise of Inductors, Mean Turn Length of Inductors, Area Product Method, AC Inductor Design, Inductor Design for Buck Converter in CCM, Inductor Design for Buck Converter in DCM method.

UNIT-V:

Self-Capacitance: Introduction, High-Frequency Inductor Model, Self-Capacitance Components, Capacitance of Parallel-Plate Capacitor, Self-Capacitance of Foil Winding Inductors, Capacitance of Two Parallel Round Conductors, Capacitance of Round Conductor and Conducting Plane, Self-Capacitance of Single-Layer Inductors, Self-Capacitance of Multi-layer Inductors, Capacitance of Coaxial Cable.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Design of Magnetic Components for Switched Mode Power Converters, Umanand L., Bhat,S.R., ISBN:978-81-224-0339-8, Wiley Eastern Publication, 1992.

REFERENCES:

1. High-Frequency Magnetic Components, Marian K. Kazimierczuk, ISBN: 978-0-470-71453-9 John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
2. G.C. Chryssis, High frequency switching power supplies, McGraw Hill, 1989 (2nd Edn.)
3. Eric Lowdon, Practical Transformer Design Handbook, Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc., 1980
4. "Thompson -- Electrodynamic Magnetic Suspension.pdf"
5. Witulski -- "Introduction to modeling of transformers and coupled inductors" Beattie -- "Inductance 101.pdf"
6. P. L. Dowell, "Effects of eddy currents in transformer windings.pdf"
7. Dixon-- "Eddy current losses in transformer windings.pdf"
8. J J Ding, J S Buckkeridge, "Design Considerations For A Sustainable Hybrid Energy System" IPENZ Transactions, 2000, Vol. 27, No. 1/EMCh.
9. Texas Instruments --- "Windings.pdf"
10. Texas Instruments --- "Magnetic core characteristics.pdf" Ferroxcube -- "3f3 ferrite datasheet.pdf" Ferroxcube --- "Ferrite selection guide.pdf" Magnetics, Inc., Ferrite Cores (www.mag-inc.com).

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M. TECH. I YEAR - II SEM (PE)

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**(A943209) DYNAMICS OF ELECTRICAL MACHINES
(CORE ELECTIVE IV)**

UNIT-I: BASIC MACHINE THEORY

Electromechanical Analogy – Magnetic Saturation – Rotating field theory – Operation of Inductor motor – equivalent circuit – Steady state equations of DC machines – operations of synchronous motor – Power angle characteristics

UNIT-II: ELECTRODYNAMICAL EQUATION & THEIR SOLUTIONS

Spring and Plunger system - Rotational motion – mutually coupled coils – Lagrange's equation – Application of Lagrange's equation solution of Electro dynamical equations.

UNIT-III: DYNAMICS OF DC MACHINES

Separately excited d. c. generators – steady state analysis – transient analysis – Separately excited d. c. motors – steady state analysis – transient analysis – interconnection of machines – Ward Leonard system of speed control.

UNIT-IV: INDUCTION MACHINE DYNAMICS

Induction machine dynamics during starting and braking – accelerating time – induction machine dynamic during normal operation – Equation for dynamical response of the induction motor.

UNIT-V: SYNCHRONOUS MACHINE DYNAMICS

Electromechanical equation – motor operation – generator operation – small oscillations – general equations for small oscillations – representation of the oscillation equations in state variable form.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Sen Gupta D.P. and J.W “Electrical Machine Dynamics “Macmillan Press Ltd 1980.
2. Bimbhra P.S. “Generalized Theory of Electrical Machines “ Khanna Publishers 2002.

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**(A943210) INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL
(OPEN ELECTIVE II)**

UNIT-I:

Brief survey of methods of power generation-hydro, thermal, nuclear, solar and wind power – Introduction to thermal power plant processes – building blocks - ideal steam cycles – Boiler – types, Boiler - turbine units and its range systems, feed water systems, steam circuits, combustion process - products of combustion process, fuel systems, treatment of flue gases, steam turbine, condensate systems, alternator, feed water conditioning, turbine bypass valves. Importance of instrumentation in power generation – details of boiler processes, P & I diagram of boiler – combined cycle power plant, power generation and distribution.

UNIT-II:

Measurement in boiler and turbine: Metal temperature measurement in boilers, piping system for pressure measuring devices, smoke and dust monitor, flame monitoring. Introduction to turbine supervising system, pedestal vibration, shaft vibration, eccentricity measurement. Installation of non contracting transducers for speed measurement, rotor and casing movement and expansion measurement.

UNIT-III:

Controls in boiler: Problems associated with control of multiple pulverizers. Draught plant: Introduction, natural draught, forced draught, induced draught, power requirements for draught systems. Fan drives and control, control of air flow. Combustion control: Fuel/Air ratio, oxygen, CO and CO₂ trimming, combustion efficiency, excess air, parallel and cross limited combustion control, control of large systems.

UNIT-IV:

Controls in boiler: Boiler drum level measurement methods, feedwater control, soot-blowing operation, steam temperature control, Coordinated control, boiler following mode operation, turbine following mode operation, sliding pressure mode operation, selection between boiler and turbine following modes. Distributed control system in power plants-interlocks in boiler operation. Turbine control: Shell temperature control-steam pressure control – lubricant oil temperature control – cooling system.

UNIT-V:

Nuclear power plant instrumentation: Piping and instrumentation diagram of different types of nuclear power plant, Nuclear reactor control loops, reactor dynamics, excess reactivity, pulse channel and logarithmic instrumentation, control and safety instrumentation, reliability aspects.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Sam. G. Dukelow, "The Control of Boilers", 2nd Edition, ISA Press, New York, 1991
2. Gill A.B, "Power Plant Performance", Butterworth, London, 1984.
3. P.C Martin, I.W Hannah, "Modern Power Station Practice", British Electricity International Vol. 1 & VI, Pergamon Press, London, 1992.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. David Lindsley, "Boiler Control Systems", McGraw Hill, New York, 1991.
2. Jervis M.J, "Power Station Instrumentation", Butterworth Heinemann, Oxford, 1993.
3. Modern Power Station Practice, Vol.6, "Instrumentation, Controls and Testing", Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1971.

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**(A943211) INTELLIGENT CONTROL
(OPEN ELECTIVE II)**

UNIT- I INTRODUCTION

Approaches to intelligent control. Architecture for intelligent control. Symbolic reasoning system, rule-based systems, the AI approach. Knowledge representation. Expert systems.

UNIT- II ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS

Concept of Artificial Neural Networks and its basic mathematical model, McCulloch-Pitts neuron model, simple perceptron, Adaline and Madaline, Feed-forward Multilayer Perceptron. Learning and Training the neural network. Data Processing: Scaling, Fourier transformation, principal-component analysis and wavelet transformations. Hopfield network, Self-organizing network and Recurrent network. Neural Network based controller

UNIT- III GENETIC ALGORITHM

Basic concept of Genetic algorithm and detail algorithmic steps, adjustment of free parameters. Solution of typical control problems using genetic algorithm. Concept on some other search techniques like tabu search and ant-colony search techniques for solving optimization problems.

UNIT- IV FUZZY LOGIC SYSTEM

Introduction to crisp sets and fuzzy sets, basic fuzzy set operation and approximate reasoning. Introduction to fuzzy logic modeling and control. Fuzzification, inferencing and defuzzification. Fuzzy knowledge and rule bases. Fuzzy modeling and control schemes for nonlinear systems. Self-organizing fuzzy logic control. Fuzzy logic control for nonlinear time-delay system.

UNIT- V APPLICATIONS

GA application to power system optimisation problem, Case studies: Identification and control of linear and nonlinear dynamic systems using Matlab-Neural Network toolbox. Stability analysis of Neural-Network interconnection systems. Implementation of fuzzy logic controller using Matlab fuzzy-logic toolbox. Stability analysis of fuzzy control systems.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Padhy.N.P.(2005), Artificial Intelligence and Intelligent System, Oxford University Press.
2. KOSKO,B. "Neural Networks And Fuzzy Systems", Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., 1994.

REFERENCES

1. Jacek.M.Zurada, "Introduction to Artificial Neural Systems", Jaico Publishing House, 1999.
2. KLIR G.J. & FOLGER T.A. "Fuzzy sets, uncertainty and Information", Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., 1993.
3. Zimmerman H.J. "Fuzzy set theory-and its Applications"-Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1994.
4. Driankov, Hellendroon, "Introduction to Fuzzy Control", Narosa Publishers.
5. Goldberg D.E. (1989) Genetic algorithms in Search, Optimization and Machine learning, Addison Wesley.

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**(A943212) SMART GRID TECHNOLOGIES
(OPEN ELECTIVE II)**

UNIT-I: INTRODUCTION

Introduction to smart grid- Electricity network-Local energy networks- Electric transportation- Low carbon central generation-Attributes of the smart grid- Alternate views of a smart grid.

SMART GRID TO EVOLVE A PERFECT POWER SYSTEM: Introduction- Overview of the perfect power system configurations- Device level power system- Building integrated power systems- Distributed power systems- Fully integrated power system-Nodes of innovation.

UNIT-II: DC DISTRIBUTION AND SMART GRID

AC vs DC sources-Benefits of and drives of DC power delivery systems-Powering equipment and appliances with DC-Data centers and information technology loads-Future neighborhood-Potential future work and research.

INTELLIGRID ARCHITECTURE FOR THE SMARTGRID: Introduction- Launching intelligrid- Intelligrid today- Smart grid vision based on the intelligrid architecture-Barriers and enabling technologies.

UNIT-III: DYNAMIC ENERGY SYSTEMS CONCEPT

Smart energy efficient end use devices-Smart distributed energy resources-Advanced whole building control systems- Integrated communications architecture-Energy management-Role of technology in demand response- Current limitations to dynamic energy management-Distributed energy resources-Overview of a dynamic energy management-Key characteristics of smart devices- Key characteristics of advanced whole building control systems-Key characteristics of dynamic energy management system.

UNIT-IV: ENERGY PORT AS PART OF THE SMART GRID:

Concept of energy -Port, generic features of the energy port **POLICIES AND PROGRAMS TO ENCOURAGE END – USE ENERGY EFFICIENCY:** Policies and programs in action -multinational - national-state-city and corporate levels. **MARKET IMPLEMENTATION:** Framework- factors influencing customer acceptance and response - program planning-monitoring and evaluation.

UNIT-V: EFFICIENT ELECTRIC END – USE TECHNOLOGY ALTERNATIVES

Existing technologies – lighting - Space conditioning - Indoor air quality - Domestic water heating - hyper efficient appliances - Ductless residential heat pumps and air conditioners-Variable refrigerant flow air conditioning-Heat pump water heating - Hyper efficient residential appliances - Data center energy efficiency- LED street and area lighting-Industrial motors and drives - Equipment retrofit and replacement - Process heating - Cogeneration, Thermal energy storage - Industrial energy management programs - Manufacturing process-Electro-technologies, Residential, Commercial and industrial sectors.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Clark W Gellings, “The Smart Grid, Enabling Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Response”- CRC Press, 2009.
2. Janaka Ekanayake, Kithsiri Liyanage, Jianzhong.Wu, Akihiko Yokoyama, Nick Jenkins, “Smart Grid: Technology and Applications”- Wiley, 2012.
3. James Momoh, “Smart Grid :Fundamentals of Design and Analysis”-Wiley, IEEE Press, 2012.

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**(A943213) AI TECHNIQUES IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
(OPEN ELECTIVE II)**

UNIT – I: ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS

Introduction-Models of Neural Network - Architectures – Knowledge representation – Artificial Intelligence and Neural networks–Learning process – Error correction learning – Hebbian learning –Competitive learning –Boltzman learning –Supervised learning – Unsupervised learning– Reinforcement learning- learning tasks.

UNIT- II: ANN PARADIGMS

Multi – layer perceptron using Back propagation Algorithm-Self – organizing Map – Radial Basis Function Network – Functional link, network – Hopfield Network.

UNIT – III: FUZZY LOGIC

Introduction – Fuzzy versus crisp – Fuzzy sets - Membership function – Basic Fuzzy set operations – Properties of Fuzzy sets – Fuzzy cartesian Product –Operations on Fuzzy relations– Fuzzy logic – Fuzzy Quantifiers-Fuzzy Inference-Fuzzy Rule based system-Defuzzification methods.

UNIT – IV: GENETIC ALGORITHMS

Introduction-Encoding –Fitness Function-Reproduction operators-Genetic Modeling – Genetic operators-Crossover-Single – site crossover-Two point crossover –Multi point crossover-Uniform crossover – Matrix crossover-Crossover Rate-Inversion & Deletion – Mutation operator –Mutation –Mutation Rate-Bit-wise operators-Generational cycle-convergence of Genetic Algorithm.

UNIT-V: APPLICATIONS OF AI TECHNIQUES

Load forecasting – Load flow studies – Economic load dispatch – Load frequency control – Single area system and two area system – Small Signal Stability (Dynamic stability) Reactive power control – speed control of DC and AC Motors.

TEXT BOOK:

1. S. Rajasekaran and G. A. V. Pai, “Neural Networks, Fuzzy Logic & Genetic Algorithms”-PHI, New Delhi, 2003.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. P. D. Wasserman, Van Nostrand Reinhold, “Neural Computing Theory & Practice”- New York, 1989.
2. Bart Kosko, “Neural Network & Fuzzy System” Prentice Hall, 1992.
3. G. J. Klir and T. A. Folger, “Fuzzy sets, Uncertainty and Information”- PHI, Pvt.Ltd, 1994.
4. D. E. Goldberg, “Genetic Algorithms”- Addison Wesley 1999.

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**(A943214) RELIABILITY ENGINEERING
(OPEN ELECTIVE II)**

UNIT-I:

Elements of probability theory: Probability Distributions-Random Variables, density and distribution functions. Mathematical expectation - Binomial distribution -Poisson distribution, Normal distribution - Exponential distribution - Weibull distribution.
Definition of reliability - Significance of the terms appearing in the definition.

UNIT-II:

Component reliability-Hazard Rate-Derivation of the reliability function in terms of the Hazard rate-Hazard Models.

Failures: Causes of failures – Types of Failures (Early Failure, Chance Failure and Wear-Out Failure) – Modes of Failure – Bath Tub Curve – Effect of Preventive Maintenance – Measures of reliability: Mean time to failure and mean time between failures.

UNIT-III:

Classification of Engineering Systems: Series – Parallel – Series Parallel – Parallel Series and Non-Series-Parallel configurations – Expressions for the Reliability of the basic configurations.

Reliability evaluation of Non-Series-Parallel configurations: Minimal tie-set – Minimal Cut-Set and Decomposition methods – Deduction of the minimal cut sets from the minimal path sets.

UNIT-IV:

Discrete Markov Chains: General modeling concepts – Stochastic Transitional Probability Matrix – Time Dependent Probability evaluation and limiting state probability evaluation – Absorbing States.

Continuous Markov Processes: Modeling Concepts - State space diagrams – Stochastic Transitional Probability Matrix – Evaluating Limiting State Probabilities – Reliability evaluation of repairable systems.

UNIT-V:

Reliability logic Diagrams (Reliability Block Diagrams)

Series Systems – Parallel Systems with two or more than two components – Network Reduction techniques – Minimal cutest/failure mode approach.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Reliability Evaluation of Engg. System – R. Billinton, R.N.Allan, Plenum Press, New York, reprinted in India by B.S.Publications, 2007.

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**(A943215) ENERGY AUDITING, CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT
(OPEN ELECTIVE II)**

UNIT-I: BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ENERGY AUDIT

Energy audit- definitions, concept , types of audit, energy index, cost index ,pie charts, Sankey diagrams, load profiles, Energy conservation schemes- Energy audit of industries- energy saving potential, energy audit of process industry, thermal power station, building energy audit.

UNIT-II: ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Principles of energy management, organizing energy management program, initiating, planning, controlling, promoting, monitoring, reporting- Energy manger, Qualities and functions, language, Questionnaire – check list for top management.

UNIT-III: ENERGY EFFICIENT MOTORS

Energy efficient motors , factors affecting efficiency, loss distribution , constructional details, characteristics - variable speed , variable duty cycle systems, RMS hp- voltage variation- voltage unbalance- over motoring- motor energy audit

UNIT-IV: POWER FACTOR IMPROVEMENT, LIGHTING AND ENERGY INSTRUMENTS

Power factor – methods of improvement, location of capacitors, Pf with non linear loads, effect of harmonics on power factor, power factor motor controllers - Good lighting system design and practice, lighting control ,lighting energy audit - Energy Instruments- wattmeter, data loggers, thermocouples, pyrometers, lux meters, tongue testers ,application of PLC's.

UNIT-V: ECONOMIC ASPECTS AND ANALYSIS

Economics Analysis-Depreciation Methods, time value of money, rate of return , present worth method , replacement analysis, life cycle costing analysis- Energy efficient motors- calculation of simple payback method, net present worth method- Power factor correction, lighting - Applications of life cycle costing analysis, return on investment .

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Energy management by W.R. Murphy AND G. Mc Kay Butter worth, Heinemann publications.
2. Energy management by Paul o' Callaghan, Mc-Graw Hill Book company-1st edition, 1998
3. Energy efficient electric motors by John .C. Andreas, Marcel Dekker Inc Ltd-2nd edition, 1995.

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(A943216) POWER CONVERTERS AND DRIVES LAB

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS

1. Speed Measurement and closed loop control using PMDC Motor.
2. Thyristorised drive for PMDC Motor with speed measurement and closed loop control.
3. IGBT used single 4 Quadrant Chopper Drive for PMDC Motor using Speed Measurement and closed loop control.
4. Thyristorised drive for 1 HP DC Motor with closed loop control.
5. Three Phase Input, Thyristorised Drive, 3 HP DC Motor with closed loop control.
6. Three Phase Input, IGBT, 4 Quadrant Chopper Drive for DC Motor with closed loop control equipment.
7. Cycloconverter based AC Induction Motor control equipment.
8. Speed control of Three Phase Wound Rotor Induction Motor.
9. Single Phase Fully Controlled Converter with inductive load.
10. Single Phase Half Controlled Converter with inductive load.

ACADEMIC REGULATIONS COURSE STRUCTURE AND DETAILED SYLLABUS

M.TECH POWER SYSTEM CONTROL AND AUTOMATION

(Applicable for the batches admitted from 2015-16)



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