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JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY ANANTAPUR

(Established by Govt. of A.P., Act. No. 30 of 2008)

ANANTHAPURAMU – 515 002 (A.P.) INDIA.

Course Structure for B.Tech-R15 Regulations

Electronics & Communication Engineering

B.TechIII-I Semester(ECE)

S. No.	Course Code	Subject	L	T	P	C
1.	15A05402	Computer Organization	3	1	-	3
2.	15A04501	Antennas and Wave Propagation	3	1	-	3
3.	15A04502	Digital Communication Systems	3	1	-	3
4.	15A04503	Linear Integrated Circuits and Applications	3	1	-	3
5.	15A04504	Digital System Design	3	1	-	3
6.	15A04505 15A04506	**MOOCS-I** a. Linux Programming & Scripting b. MEMS & Microsystems	3	1	-	3
7.	15A04507	IC Applications Laboratory	-	-	4	2
8.	15A04508	Digital Communication Systems Laboratory	-	-	4	2
9.	15A99501	Audit course – Social Values & Ethics	2	0	2	0
		Total:	**20**	**06**	**10**	**22**

*Either by MOOCS manner or Conventional manner

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B. Tech III-I Sem. (ECE)

L	T	P	C
3	1	0	3

15A05402 COMPUTER ORGANIZATION

Course Objectives:

• To understand the structure, function, characteristics and performance issues of computer systems.

• To understand I/O transfer mechanism, design of I/O circuit interfaces and example bus standards (like PCI, SCSI, USB)

• To understand the basic processing unit and how they are connected and how it generates control signals (using hardwired and micro programmed approaches)

Course Outcomes:

- Identify functional units, bus structure and addressing modes
- Design the hardwired and micro-programmed control units.
- Understand pipelined execution and instruction scheduling

UNIT-I

Computer types, Functional units, basic operational concepts, Bus structures, Data types, Software: Languages and Translators, Loaders, Linkers, Operating systems.

Memory locations – addresses and encoding of information – main memory operations – Instruction formats and instruction sequences – Addressing modes and instructions – Simple input programming – pushdown stacks – subroutines.

UNIT-II

Register transfer Language, Register transfer, Bus and Memory Transfers, Arithmetic Micro operations, Logic Micro operations, shift Micro operations, Arithmetic Logic Shift Unit.

Stack organization, instruction formats, Addressing modes, Data transfer and manipulation, Execution of a complete instruction, Sequencing of control signals, Program Control.

UNIT-III

Control Memory, address Sequencing, Micro Program Example, Design of Control Unit.

Addition and Subtraction, Multiplication Algorithms, Division Algorithms, Floating Point Arithmetic Operations, Decimal Arithmetic Unit, Decimal Arithmetic Operations.

UNIT-IV

Peripheral Devices, Input-Output Interface, Asynchronous Data Transfer, Modes of Transfer, Priority Interrupt, Direct Memory Access (DMA), Input-Output Processor (IOP), Serial Communication.

Memory hierarchy, main memory, auxiliary memory, Associative memory, Cache memory, Virtual memory, Memory management hardware.

UNIT-V

Parallel Processing, Pipelining, Arithmetic Pipeline, Instruction Pipeline, RISC Pipeline Vector Processing, Array Processors.

Characteristics of Multiprocessors, Interconnection Structures, Interprocessor Arbitration, Inter-processor Communication and Synchronization, Cache Coherence.

Text Books:

1. M. Morris Mano, “Computer system Architecture”, Prentice Hall of India (PHI), Third edition.
2. William Stallings,“Computer organization and programming”, Prentice Hall of India(PHI) Seventh Edition, Pearson Education(PE) Third edition, 2006.

Reference Books:

1. Carl Hamacher, ZvonksVranesic, SafwatZaky, “Computer Organization” 5th Edition, McGraw Hill, 2002.
2. Andrew S.Tanenbaum, “Structured Computer Organization”, 4th Edition PHI/Pearson
3. John L.Hennessy and David A.Patterson, “Computer Architecture a quantitative approach”, Fourth Edition Elsevier
4. josephD.Dumas II, “Computer Architecture: Fundamentals and Principals of ComputerDesign”, BS Publication.

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15A04501 ANTENNAS & WAVE PROPAGATION

Course Objectives:

- Fundamentals of electromagnetic radiation: Maxwell's equations, potential functions, wave equation, retarded potential, short current element, near and far fields, Poynting's theorem.
- Design of antenna arrays: principle of pattern multiplication, broadside and end fire arrays, array synthesis, coupling effects and mutual impedance, parasitic elements, Yagi-Uda antenna.

Course Outcomes:

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

- Approximate parametric equations for the calculation in the farfield region.
- Write parametric integral expressions for a given current source.
- Calculate electromagnetic fields for a given vector potential.
- Discover pattern multiplication principle for array antennas.

UNIT - I

Antenna Basics & Dipole antennas: Introduction, Basic antenna parameters- patterns, Beam Area, Radiation Intensity, Beam Efficiency, Directivity-Gain-Resolution, Antenna Apertures, Effective height, Fields from oscillating dipole, Field Zones, Shape-Impedance considerations, Polarization – Linear, Elliptical, & Circular polarizations, Antenna temperature, Antenna impedance, Front–to-back ratio, Antenna theorems, Radiation – Basic Maxwell's equations, Retarded potential-Helmholtz Theorem, Radiation from Small Electric Dipole, Quarter wave Monopole and Half wave Dipole – Current Distributions, Field Components, Radiated power, Radiation Resistance, Beam width, Natural current distributions, far fields and patterns of Thin Linear Center-fed Antennas of different lengths, Illustrative problems.

UNIT- II

VHF, UHF and Microwave Antennas - I: Loop Antennas - Introduction, Small Loop, Comparison of far fields of small loop and short dipole, Radiation Resistances and Directives of small and large loops (Qualitative Treatment), Arrays with Parasitic Elements - Yagi - Uda Arrays, Folded Dipoles & their characteristics. Helical Antennas-

Helical Geometry, Helix modes, Practical Design considerations for Monofilar Helical Antenna in Axial and Normal Modes. Horn Antennas- Types, Fermat's Principle, Optimum Horns, Design considerations of Pyramidal Horns, Illustrative Problems.

UNIT - III

VHF, UHF and Microwave Antennas - II: Micro strip Antennas- Introduction, features, advantages and limitations, Rectangular patch antennas- Geometry and parameters, characteristics of Micro strip antennas, Impact of different parameters on characteristics, reflector antennas - Introduction, Flat sheet and corner reflectors, parabola reflectors- geometry, pattern characteristics, Feed Methods, Reflector Types - Related Features, Lens Antennas - Geometry of Non-metallic Dielectric Lenses, Zoning , Tolerances, Applications, Illustrative Problems.

UNIT- IV

Antenna Arrays: Point sources - Definition, Patterns, arrays of 2 Isotropic sources- Different cases, Principle of Pattern Multiplication, Uniform Linear Arrays – Broadside Arrays, Endfire Arrays, EFA with Increased Directivity, Derivation of their characteristics and comparison, BSA with Non-uniform Amplitude Distributions - General considerations and Bionomial Arrays, Illustrative problems.

Antenna Measurements: Introduction, Concepts- Reciprocity, Near and Far Fields, Coordination system, sources of errors, Patterns to be Measured, Pattern Measurement Arrangement, Directivity Measurement , Gain Measurements (by comparison, Absolute and 3-Antenna Methods).

UNIT – V

Wave Propagation: Introduction, Definitions, Characterizations and general classifications, different modes of wave propagation, Ray/Mode concepts, Ground wave propagation (Qualitative treatment) - Introduction, Plane earth reflections, Space and surface waves, wave tilt, curved earth reflections, Space wave propagation - Introduction, field strength variation with distance and height, effect of earth's curvature, absorption, Super refraction, M-curves and duct propagation, scattering phenomena, tropospheric propagation, fading and path loss calculations, Sky wave propagation - Introduction, structure of Ionosphere, refraction and reflection of sky waves by Ionosphere, Ray path, Critical frequency, MUF, LUF, OF, Virtual height and Skip distance, Relation between MUF and Skip distance, Multi-HOP propagation, Energy loss in Ionosphere, Summary of Wave Characteristics in different frequency ranges, Illustrative problems.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. John D. Kraus and Ronald J. Marhefka and Ahmad S.Khan, "Antennas and wave propagation," TMH, New Delhi, 4th Ed., (special Indian Edition), 2010.
2. E.C. Jordan and K.G. Balmain, "Electromagnetic Waves and Radiating Systems," PHI, 2nd Edn, 2000.

REFERENCES:

1. C.A. Balanis, "Antenna Theory- Analysis and Design," John Wiley & Sons, 2nd Edn., 2001.
2. K.D. Prasad, SatyaPrakashan, "Antennas and Wave Propagation," Tech. India Publications, New Delhi, 2001.

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15A04502 DIGITAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

Course Objectives:

- The students to be able to understand, analyze, and design fundamental digital communication systems.
- The course focuses on developing a thorough understanding of digital communication systems by using a series of specific examples and problems.

Course Outcomes:

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

- Understand the elements of DCS & the fundamentals concepts of sampling theorem along with different coding and modulation techniques
- Understand the basic principles of baseband and passband digital modulation schemes
- Analyze probability of error performance of digital systems and are able to design digital communication systems

UNIT – I

Source Coding Systems: Introduction, sampling process, quantization, quantization noise, conditions for optimality of quantizer, encoding, Pulse-Code Modulation (PCM), Line codes, Differential encoding, Regeneration, Decoding & Filtering, Noise considerations in PCM systems, Time-Division Multiplexing (TDM), Synchronization, Delta modulation (DM), Differential PCM (DPCM), Processing gain, Adaptive DPCM (ADPCM), Comparison of the above systems.

UNIT – II

Baseband Pulse Transmission: Introduction, Matched filter, Properties of Matched filter, Matched filter for rectangular pulse, Error rate due to noise, Inter-symbol Interference (ISI), Nyquist's criterion for distortion less baseband binary transmission, ideal Nyquist channel, Raised cosine filter & its spectrum, Correlative coding – Duo binary & Modified duo binary signaling schemes, Partial response signaling, Baseband M-array PAM transmission, Eye diagrams.

UNIT – III

Signal Space Analysis: Introduction, Geometric representation of signals, Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization procedure, Conversion of the Continuous AWGN channel into a vector channel, Coherent detection of signals in noise, Correlation receiver, Equivalence of correlation and Matched filter receivers, Probability of error, Signal constellation diagram.

UNIT - IV

Passband Data Transmission: Introduction, Passband transmission model, Coherent phase-shift keying – binary phase shift keying (BPSK), Quadrature shift keying (QPSK), Binary Frequency shift keying (BFSK), Error probabilities of BPSK, QPSK, BFSK, Generation and detection of Coherent BPSK, QPSK, & BFSK, Power spectra of above mentioned modulated signals,M-array PSK, M-array quadrature amplitude modulation (M-array QAM), Non-coherent orthogonal modulation schemes -Differential PSK, Binary FSK, Generation and detection of non-coherent BFSK, DPSK, Comparison of power bandwidth requirements for all the above schemes.

UNIT – V

Channel Coding: Error Detection & Correction - Repetition & Parity Check Codes, Interleaving, Code Vectors and Hamming Distance, Forward Error Correction (FEC) Systems, Automatic Retransmission Query (ARQ) Systems, Linear Block Codes – Matrix Representation of Block Codes, Convolutional Codes – Convolutional Encoding, Decoding Methods.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Simon Hakin, “Communication Systems,” Wiley India Edition, 4th Edition, 2011.
2. B.P. Lathi, &Zhi Ding, “Modern Digital & Analog Communication Systems”, Oxford University Press, International 4th edition, 2010.

REFERENCES:

1. Sam Shanmugam, “Digital and Analog Communication Systems”, John Wiley, 2005.
2. A. Bruce Carlson, & Paul B. Crilly, “Communication Systems – An Introduction to Signals & Noise in Electrical Communication”, McGraw-Hill International Edition, 5th Edition, 2010
3. Bernard Sklar, “Digital Communications”, Prentice-Hall PTR, 2nd edition, 2001.
4. Herbert Taub& Donald L Schilling, “Principles of Communication Systems”, Tata McGraw-Hill, 3rd Edition, 2009.
5. J. G. Proakis, M Salehi, Gerhard Bauch, “Modern Communication Systems Using MATLAB,” CENGAGE, 3rd Edition, 2013.

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B. Tech III-ISem. (ECE)

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15A04503 LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUITS AND APPLICATIONS

Course Objectives:

- Design of OPAMPS, Classification of OPAMPs.
- To study and design various linear applications of OPAMPs.
- To study and design various non linear applications of OPAMPs

Course Outcomes:

- Understand the basic building blocks of linear integrated circuits and its characteristics.
- Analyze the linear, non-linear and specialized applications of operational amplifiers.
- Understand the theory of ADC and DAC.
- Realize the importance of Operational Amplifier.

UNIT – I

Differential Amplifiers: Differential amplifier configurations, Balanced and unbalanced output differential amplifiers, current mirror, level Translator.

Operational amplifiers: Introduction, Block diagram, Ideal op-amp, Equivalent Circuit, Voltage Transfer curve, open loop op-amp configurations. Introduction to dual OP-AMP TL082 as a general purpose JFET-input Operational Amplifier.

UNIT-II

Introduction, feedback configurations, voltage series feedback, voltage shunt feedback and differential amplifiers, properties of Practical op-amp.

Frequency response: Introduction, compensating networks, frequency response of internally compensated op-amps and non compensated op-amps, High frequency op-amp equivalent circuit, open loop gain Vs frequency, closed loop frequency response, circuit stability, slew rate.

UNIT-III

DC and AC amplifiers, peaking amplifier, summing, scaling and averaging amplifiers, instrumentation amplifier, voltage to current converter, current to voltage converter, integrator, differentiator, active filters, First, Second and Third order Butterworth filter and its frequency response, Tow-Thomas biquad filter.

UNIT-IV

Oscillators, Phase shift and wein bridge oscillators, Square, triangular and sawtooth wave generators, Comparators, zero crossing detector, Schmitt trigger, characteristics and limitations.

Specialized applications: 555 timer IC (monostable&astable operation) & its applications, PLL, operating principles, Monolithic PLL, applications, analog multiplier and phase detection, Wide bandwidth precision analog multiplier MPY634 and its applications.

UNIT V

Analog and Digital Data Conversions, D/A converter – specifications – weighted resistor type, R-2R Ladder type, Voltage Mode and Current-Mode R - 2R Ladder types - switches for D/A converters, high speed sample-and-hold circuits, A/D Converters – specifications – Flash type – Successive Approximation type – Single Slope type – Dual Slope type – A/D Converter using Voltage-to-Time Conversion – Over-sampling A/D Converters,

TEXT BOOKS:

1. D. Roy Chowdhury, "Linear Integrated Circuits", New Age International (p) Ltd, 2nd Edition, 2003.
2. K.LalKishore,"Operational Amplifiers and Linear Integrated Circuits", Pearson Education,2007.

REFERENCES:

1. Ramakanth A. Gayakwad, "Op-Amps & Linear ICs", PHI, 4th edition, 1987.
2. R.F.Coughlin& Fredrick Driscoll, "Operational Amplifiers & Linear Integrated Circuits", 6th Edition, PHI.
3. David A. Bell, "Operational Amplifiers & Linear ICs", Oxford University Press, 2nd edition, 2010.

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15A04504 DIGITAL SYSTEM DESIGN

Course Objectives:

- To be able to use computer-aided design tools for development of complex digital logic circuits
- To be able to model, simulate, verify, analyze, and synthesize with hardware description languages
- To be able to design and prototype with standard cell technology and programmable logic
- To be able to design tests for digital logic circuits, and design for testability

Course Outcomes:

- Capable of using Computer-aided design tools to model, simulate, verify, analyze, and synthesize complex digital logic circuits.
- Efficient designing of any Digital System using basic structure ICs .
- Able to design and prototype with standard cell technology and programmable logic.
- Apply design test for digital logic circuits, and design for testability.

UNIT-I

CMOS LOGIC: Introduction to logic families, CMOS logic, CMOS logic families;BIPOLAR LOGIC AND INTERFACING: Bipolar logic, Transistor logic, TTL families, CMOS/TTL interfacing, low voltage CMOS logic and interfacing, Emitter coupled logic, Comparison of logic families, Familiarity with standard 74-series and CMOS 40- series-ICs – Specifications.

UNIT-II

HARDWARE DESCRIPTION LANGUAGES: HDL Based Digital Design, The VHDL Hardware Description Language–Program Structure, Types, Constants and Arrays, Functions and procedures, Libraries and Packages, Structural design elements, Dataflow design elements, Behavioral design elements, The Time Dimension, Simulation, Test Benches, VHDL Features for Sequential Logic Design, Synthesis

UNIT-III

COMBINATIONAL LOGIC DESIGN PRACTICES: Description of basic structures like Decoders, Encoders, Comparators, Multiplexers (74 –series MSI); Design of complex Combinational circuits using the basic structures; Designing Using combinational PLDs like PLAs, PALs ,PROMs CMOS PLDs; Adders & sub tractors, ALUs, Combinational multipliers; VHDL models for the above standard building block ICs.

UNIT-IV

SEQUENTIAL MACHINE DESIGN PRACTICES: Review of design of State machines; Standard building block ICs for Shift registers, parallel / serial conversion , shift register counters, Ring counters; Johnson counters, LFSR counter ; VHDL models for the above standard building block ICs.Synchronous Design example using standard ICs

UNIT –V

Design Examples (using VHDL): Barrel shifter, comparators, floating-point encoder, and dual parity encoder.

Sequential logic Design: Latches & flip flops, PLDs, counters, shift register and their VHDL models.

Text Books:

1. John F.Wakerly ,"Digital Design Principles and Practices" 4th edition, Pearson Education., 2009
2. Charles H.Roth,Jr., "Fundamentals of Logic Design" 5th edition , CENGAGE Learning 2012.

References:

1. M.Morris Mano and Michael D. Cilleti., "Digital Logic Design" 4th edition Pearson Education., 2013
2. Stephen Brown and ZvonkoVranesic, "Fundamentals of digital logic with VHDL design" 2nd edition McGraw Hill Higher Education.
3. J. Bhasker, "A VHDL PRIMER" 3rd edition Eastern Economy Edition, PHI Learning,2010.

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15A04505 LINUX PROGRAMMING & SCRIPTING
(MOOCS-I)

Course Objectives:

- The goal of the course is the study of scripting languages such as PERL, TCL/TK , Python and BASH
- Creation of programs in the Linux environment
- The study of the principles of scripting languages
- The study of usage of scripting languages in IC design flow

Learning Outcomes:

- Ability to create and run scripts using Perl / TCL / Python in IC design flow
- Ability to use Linux environment and write programs for automation of scripts in VLSI tool design flow

UNIT I

LINUX BASICS: Introduction to Linux , File System of the Linux, General usage of Linux kernel & basic commands, Linux users and group , Permissions for file , directory and users, Searching a file & directory, zipping and unzipping concepts

UNIT II

LINUX NETWORKING: Introduction to Networking in Linux, Network basics & tools, File transfer protocol in Linux, Network file system , Domain Naming Services, Dynamic hosting configuration Protocol & Network information Services.

UNIT III

PERL SCRIPTING: Introduction to Perl Scripting ,Working with Simple Values, Lists and Hashes, Loops and Decisions, Regular Expressions, Files and Data in Perl Scripting ,References &Subroutines , Running and Debugging Perl, Modules, Object-Oriented Perl.

UNIT IV

TCL/ TK SCRIPTING: TCL Fundamentals, String and Pattern Matching, TCL Data Structures ,Control Flow Commands, Procedures and Scope , EVEL, Working With UNIX, Reflection and Debugging, Script Libraries, TK Fundamentals ,TK by Examples, The Pack Geometry Manager, Binding Commands to X Events, Buttons and Menus, Simple TK Widgets, Entry and List box Widgets Focus, Grabs and Dialogs

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UNIT V

PYTHON SCRIPTING: Introduction to Python, Using the Python Interpreter, More Control Flow Tools, Data Structures, Modules, Input and Output, Errors and Exceptions, Classes, Brief Tour of the Standard Library.

Text Books:

1. Instructor reference material
2. Python Tutorial by Guido van Rossum, and Fred L. Drake, Jr., editor, Release 2.6.4
3. Practical Programming in Tcl and Tk by Brent Welch , Updated for Tcl 7.4 and Tk 4.0
4. Teach Yourself Perl 5 in 21 days by David Till.
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4: System Administration Guide Copyright © 2005 Red Hat, Inc

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15A04506 MEMS & MICRO SYSTEMS
(MOOCS-I)

UNIT I

Introduction: Introduction to MEMS & Microsystems, Introduction to Microsensors, Evaluation of MEMS, Microsensors, Market Survey, Application of MEMS, MEMS Materials, MEMS Materials Properties, MEMS Materials Properties.

UNIT II

Microelectronic Technology for MEMS: Microelectronic Technology for MEMS,Micromachining Technology for MEMS, Micromachining Process, Etch Stop Techniques and Microstructure, Surface and Quartz Micromachining, Fabrication of Micromachined Microstructure, Microstereolithography,

UNIT III

Micro Sensors: MEMS Microsensors, ThermalMicrosensors, Mechanical MicromachinedMicrosensors, MEMS Pressure Sensor, MEMS Flow Sensor, Micromachined Flow Sensors, MEMS Inertial Sensors, MEMS Gyro Sensor

UNIT IV

MEMS Accelerometers: Micromachined Micro accelerometers for MEMS, MEMS Accelerometers for Avionics, Temperature Drift and Damping Analysis, Piezoresistive Accelerometer Technology, MEMS Capacitive Accelerometer, MEMS Capacitive Accelerometer Process, MEMS for Space Application.

UNIT V

MEMS Applications: Polymer MEMS & Carbon Nano Tubes CNT, Wafer Bonding & Packaging of MEMS, Interface Electronics for MEMS, Introduction to BioMEMS and Micro Fluidics, Introduction to Bio Nano Technology, Bio Sensors, Fluidics, MEMS for Biomedical Applications (Bio-MEMS)

Text Books:

1. NadimMalufKirt Williams “An Introduction to Microelectromechanical Systems Engineering”, Second Edition, Artech House, Inc. Boston London, International Standard Book Number: 1-58053-590-9.
2. Varadan, V KandVaradan “Microsensors, actuators, MEMS, and electronics for smart structures” Rai-Choudhury P (ed.) Handbook of Microlithography, Micromachining, and Microfabrication, SPIE OpticalEngineeringPress

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15A04507 IC APPLICATIONS LABORATORY

All experiments are based upon 741 / TL 082/ASLK Kits.

1. Study the characteristics of negative feedback amplifier

Aim: Design the following amplifiers:

a) A unity gain amplifier
b) A non-inverting amplifier with a gain of 'A'
c) An inverting amplifier with a gain of 'A'

Apply a square wave of fixed amplitude and study the effect of slew rate on the three type of amplifiers.

Applications:

- Amplifying bioelectric potentials (ECG, EEG, EMG, EOG) and piezoelectric with high output impedance.
- Amplifying sensor output signals (temperature sensors, humidity sensors, pressure sensors etc.)

Sample questions

Explain the need for two stages in any instrumentation amplifier.

Why CMRR is high for instrumentation amplifiers?

Give some examples for low voltage, low frequency and higher output impedance signals.

How does the tolerances of resistors affect the gain of the instrumentation amplifier?

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2. Design of an instrumentation amplifier

Aim: Design an instrumentation amplifier of a differential mode gain of 'A' using three amplifiers.

Applications:

- Used in measuring instruments designed for achieving high accuracy and high stability.
- Used for amplifying low voltage, low frequency and higher output impedance signals.

Sample questions
Explain the need for two stages in any instrumentation amplifier.
Why CMRR is high for instrumentation amplifiers?
Give some examples for low voltage, low frequency and higher output impedance signals.
How does the tolerances of resistors affect the gain of the instrumentation amplifier?
****

3. Study the characteristics of regenerative feedback system with extension to design an astablemultivibrator

Aim: Design and test an astablemultivibrator for a given frequency.

Applications

- It can be used in signal generators and generation of timing signals.
- It can be used in code generators and trigger circuits.

Sample question
Discuss the difference between astable and bi-stable multivibrator.
Discuss the frequency limitation of astablemultivibrator.
Discuss the various applications of bi-stable multivibrator.
****

4. Study the characteristics of integrator circuit

Aim: Design and test the integrator for a given time constant.

Applications

- Used in function generators, PI/PID controllers.
- Used in analog computers, analog-to-digital converters and wave-shaping circuits.
- Used as a charge amplifier.

Sample questions
Compare the output with that of ideal integrator.
How will you design a differentiator and mention its drawback.
Discuss the limitation of the output voltage of the integrator.
How will you obtain drift compensation in an inverting integrator?
****

5. Design of Analog filters – I

Aim: Design a second order butterworth band-pass filter for the given higher and lower cut-off frequencies.

Applications:

- Used in signal conditioning circuits for processing audio signals.
- Used in measuring instruments.
- Used in radio receivers.

Sample questions

Discuss the effect of order of the filter on frequency response.
How will you vary Q factor of the frequency response.
Discuss the need for going to Sallen Key circuit.
Compare the performance of Butterworth filter with that of Chebyshev filter.
****

6. Design of Analog filters – II

Aim: Design and test a notch filter to eliminate the 50Hz power line frequency.

Applications

- Used for removing power supply interference.
- Used for removing spur in RF signals.

Sample questions

Explain the effect of supply frequency interference while amplifying sensor signals.
Suggest a method for adjusting the Q factor of the frequency response of notch filter.
What is the purpose of going for Twin T notch filter circuit?
****

7. Design of a self-tuned Filter

Aim: Design and test a high-Q Band pass self-tuned filter for a given center frequency.

Applications:

- Used in spectrum analyzers

Sample Question:

Discuss the effect of the harmonics when a square wave is applied to the filter
Determine the lock range of the self-tuned filter
****

8. Design of a function generator

Aim: Design and test a function generator that can generate square wave and triangular wave output for a given frequency.

Applications:

- Used in testing, measuring instruments and radio receivers.
- Used for obtaining frequency response of devices and circuits.
- Used for testing and servicing of Electronic equipments.
- Used in Electronic musical instruments.
- Used for obtaining audiograms (Threshold of audibility Vs frequency)

Sample questions

Discuss typical specifications of a general purpose function generator.
How can you obtain reasonably accurate sine wave from triangular wave.
Discuss the reason for higher distortion in sine wave produced by function generators.
What do you mean by Duty cycle and how can you vary the same in a function generator?

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9. Design of a Voltage Controlled Oscillator

Aim: Design and test voltage controlled oscillator for a given specification (voltage range and frequency range).

Applications:

- Used in Phase Lock Loop (PLL) circuits.
- Used in frequency modulation circuits.
- Used in Function generators
- Used in frequency Synthesizers of Communication equipments.

Sample Questions

Discuss the following characteristics of a voltage controlled Oscillator.

i) Tuning range
ii) Tuning gain and
iii) Phase noise

Compare the performances VCO based Harmonic Oscillators and Relaxation Oscillators
What are the various methods adopted in controlling the frequency of oscillation in VCOs
Discuss any one method of obtaining FM demodulation using a VCO.

****

10. Design of a Phase Locked Loop(PLL)

Aim: Design and test a PLL to get locked to a given frequency 'f'. Measure the locking range of the system and also measure the change in phase of the output signal as input frequency is varied with in the lock range.

Applications:

- Used in tracking Band pass filter for Angle Modulated signals.
- Used in frequency divider and frequency multiplier circuits.
- Used as Amplifiers for Angle Modulated signals.
- Used in AM and FM Demodulators
- Used in Suppressed Carrier Recovery Circuits

Sample Questions:

Draw the block diagram of a PLL based divider and multiplier and explain the functions performed by each block.

Distinguish between Lock range and Capture Range, Explain the method of estimating the same for a given PLL circuit.

Discuss the differences between Analog Phase Lock Loop and Digital Phase Lock Loop.

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11. Automatic Gain Control (AGC) Automatic Volume Control (AVC)

Aim: Design and test an AGC system for a given peak amplitude of sine-wave output.

Applications

- Used in AM Receivers
- Used as Voice Operated Gain Adjusting Device (VOGAD) in Radio Transmitters
- Used in Telephone speech Recorders
- Used in Radar Systems

Sample Questions

Explain clearly the need for AGC in AM Receivers.

Draw the block diagram of feedback and feed forward AGC systems and explain the functions of each block.

Discuss any one gain control mechanism present in biological systems.

How can you use AGC in a Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI)

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12. Design of a low drop out regulator

Aim: Design and test a Low Dropout regulator using op-amps for a given voltage regulation characteristic and compare the characteristics with TPS7250 IC

Applications:

- Used in Power Supply of all Electronic Instruments and Equipment's
- Used as Reference Power Supply in Comparators
- Used in Emergency Power Supplies
- Used in Current Sources

Sample Questions

Distinguish between Load Regulation and Line Regulation.

Mention some of the other important parameters in selecting a LDO.

What is power supply rejection ratio (PSRR)?

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13. DC-DC Converter

Aim: Design of a switched mode power supply that can provide a regulated output voltage for a given input range using the TPS40200 IC

Applications:

- Used is DSL/Cable Modems
- Used in Distributed Power Systems

Sample Questions

Discuss the effect of varying the input voltage for a fixed regulated output voltage over the duty cycle of PWM.

References:

1. TL082: Data Sheet: http://www.ti.com/lit/ds/symlink/tl082.pdf
   Application Note: http://www.ti.com/lit/an/sloa020a/sloa020a.pdf
2. MPY634: Data Sheet: http://www.ti.com/lit/ds/symlink/mpy634.pdf
   Application Note: http://www.ti.com/lit/an/sbfa006/sbfa006.pdf
3. ASLK Pro Manual: ASLK Manual

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JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY ANANTAPUR

B. Tech III-ISem. (ECE)

L	T	P	C
0	0	4	2

15A04508 DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS LABORATORY

Course Outcomes:

- After completion of the course the students will be able to experience real time behavior of different digital modulation schemes and technically visualize spectra of different digital modulation schemes

Minimum of Ten experiments to be conducted (Five from each Part-A&B)

HARDWARE EXPERIMENTS (PART – A)

1. Time division multiplexing.
2. Pulse code modulation.
3. Differential pulse code modulation.
4. Delta modulation.
5. Frequency shift keying.
6. Differential phase shift keying.
7. QPSK modulation and demodulation.

SOFTWARE EXPERIMENTS (PART-B)

Modeling of Digital Communications using MATLAB

1. Sampling Theorem – verification.
2. Pulse code modulation.
3. Differential pulse code modulation.
4. Frequency shift keying.
5. Phase shift keying.
6. Differential phase shift keying.
7. QPSK modulation and demodulation.

Equipment required for Laboratories:

1. RPS - 0 – 30 V
2. CROs - 0 – 20 M Hz.
3. Function Generators - 0 – 1 M Hz
4. RF Generators (3 Nos.) 0 – 1000 M Hz.
5. Multimeters
6. Lab Experimental kit for Pulse Code Modulation (Experiment No.3 of part – A)
7. Required Electronic Components (Active and Passive) which include required ICs

8. Arbitrary Wave form generators/ PNS generators – 2 Nos. (to generate digital data at required data rates)
9. Licensed MATLAB software for 30 users with required tool boxes.

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L	T	P	C
2	0	2	0

15A99501 SOCIAL VALUES & ETHICS (AUDIT COURSE)
(Common to all Branches)

UNIT - I

Introduction and Basic Concepts of Society: Family and Society: Concept of family, community, PRIs and other community based organizations and society, growing up in the family – dynamics and impact, Human values, Gender Justice.
Channels of Youth Moments for National Building:NSS & NCC: History, philosophy, aims & objectives; Emblems, flags, mottos, songs, badge etc.; Organizational structure, roles and responsibilities of various NSS functionaries. **Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK):** Activities – Socio Cultural and Sports.

UNIT – II

Activities of NSS, NCC, NYK:
Citizenship: Basic Features Constitution of India, Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties, Human Rights, Consumer awareness and the legal rights of the consumer, RTI.
Youth and Crime: Sociological and psychological Factors influencing youth crime, Peer Mentoring in preventing crimes, Awareness about Anti-Ragging, Cyber Crime and its prevention, Juvenile Justice
Social Harmony and National Integration: Indian history and culture, Role of youth in peace-building and conflict resolution, Role of youth in Nation building.

UNIT – III

Environment Issues: Environment conservation, enrichment and Sustainability, Climate change, Waste management, Natural resource management (Rain water harvesting, energy conservation, waste land development, soil conservations and afforestation).
Health, Hygiene & Sanitation: Definition, needs and scope of health education, Food and Nutrition, Safe drinking water, Sanitation, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.
Disaster Management: Introduction to Disaster Management, classification of disasters, Role of youth in Disaster Management. Home Nursing, First Aid.
Civil/ Self Defense: Civil defense services, aims and objectives of civil defense, Need for self defense training – Teakwondo, Judo, karate etc.,

UNIT – IV

Gender Sensitization: Understanding Gender – Gender inequality – Role of Family, Society and State; Challenges – Declining Sex Ratio – Sexual Harassment – Domestic

Violence; Gender Equality – Initiatives of Government – Schemes, Law; Initiates of NGOs – Awareness, Movements;

UNIT - V

Physical Education : Games & Sports: Health and Recreation – Biolagical basis of Physical activity – benefiets of exercise – Physical, Psychological, Social; Physiology of Musucular Activity, Respiration, Blood Circulation**.**

Yoga: Basics of Yoga – Yoga Protocol, Postures, Asanas, Pranayama: Introduction of Kriyas, Bandhas and Mudras.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. NSS MANUAL
2. SOCIETY AND ENVIRONMENT: A.S.Chauha, Jain Brothers Publications, 6th Edition, 2006
3. INDIAN SOCIAL PROBLEM: G.R.Madan, Asian Publisher House
4. INDIAN SOCIAL PROBLEM: Ram Ahuja, Rawat Publications
5. HUMAN SOCIETY: Kingsley Davis, Macmillan
6. SOCIETY: Mac Iver D Page, Macmillan
7. SOCIOLOGY – THEMES AND PERSPECTIVES: Michael Honalambos, Oxford University Press
8. CONSTITUTION OF INDIA: D.D.Basu, Lexis Nexis Butterworth Publishers
9. National Youth Policy 2014 (available on www.yas.nic.in)
10. TOWARS A WORLD OF EQUALS: A.Suneetha, Uma Bhrugudanda, DuggiralaVasantha, Rama Melkote, VasudhaNagraj, Asma Rasheed, GoguShyamala, Deepa Streenivas and Susie Tharu
10. LIGHT ON YOGA :B.K.S.Iyengar, Penguin Random House Publishers

www.un.org
www.india.gov.in
www.yas.nic.in
http://www.who.int/countries/ind/en/
http://www.ndma.gov.in
http://ayush.gov.in/event/common-yoga-protocol-2016-0