JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

(Established by Act No.30 of 2008)
Kukatpally, Hyderabad–500085, Telangana State (India)

Academic Regulations of M.Tech (Regular/Full Time) Programmes, 2017-18 (R17) (CBCS)

(Effective for the students admitted into I year from the Academic Year 2017-18 and onwards)

1.0 Post-Graduate Degree Programmes in Engineering & Technology (PGP in E & T)
Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Hyderabad (JNTUH) offers **Two** Years (**Four** Semesters) full-time Master of Technology (M. Tech.) Degree programmes, under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) at its constituent (non- autonomous) and affiliated colleges in different branches of Engineering and Technology with different specializations.

2.0 Eligibility for Admissions

2.1 Admission to the PGPs shall be made subject to eligibility, qualification and specializations prescribed by the University from time to time, for each specialization under each M.Tech programme.

2.2 Admission to the post graduate programme shall be made on the basis of either the merit rank or Percentile obtained by the qualified student in the relevant qualifying GATE Examination/ the merit rank obtained by the qualified student in an entrance test conducted by Telangana State Government (PGECET) for M.Tech. programmes / an entrance test conducted by JNTUH/ on the basis of any other exams approved by the University, subject to reservations as laid down by the Govt. from time to time.

2.3 The medium of instructions for all PG Programmes will be **ENGLISH** only.

3.0 M.Tech. Programme (PGP in E & T) Structure

3.1 The M.Tech Programmes in E & T of JNTUH are of Semester pattern, with **Four** Semesters consisting of **Two** academic years, each academic year having **Two** Semesters (First/Odd and Second/Even Semesters). Each Semester shall be of 22 weeks duration (inclusive of Examinations), with a minimum of 90 instructional days per Semester.

3.2 The student shall not take more than four academic years to fulfill all the academic requirements for the award of M.Tech. degree from the date of commencement of first year first semester, failing which the student shall forfeit the seat in M.Tech. programme.

3.3 **UGC/AICTE** specified definitions/descriptions are adopted appropriately for various terms and abbreviations used in these PG academic regulations, as listed below:

3.3.1 Semester Scheme

Each Semester shall have 'Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE)' and 'Semester End Examination (SEE)'. Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) and Credit Based Semester System (CBSS) are taken as 'references' for the present set of Regulations. The terms 'SUBJECT' and 'COURSE' imply the same meaning here and refer to 'Theory Subject', or

'Lab Course', or 'Design/Drawing Subject', or 'Seminar', or 'Comprehensive Viva', or 'Project', or 'Technical Paper Writing' as the case may be.

3.3.2 Credit Courses

All subjects/courses are to be registered by the student in a semester to earn credits which shall be assigned to each subject/course in an L: T: P: C (Lecture Periods: Tutorial Periods: Practical Periods: Credits) structure based on the following general pattern:

- One credit for one hour/week/semester for theory/lecture (L) courses
- One credit for two hours/ week/semester for laboratory/ practical (P) courses or tutorials (T)

Other student activities like study tour, guest lecture, conference/workshop participations, technical paper presentations, and identified mandatory courses, if any, will not carry credits.

3.3.3 Subject Course Classification

All subjects/courses offered for the Post-Graduate Programme in E & T (M.Tech Degree Programme) are broadly classified as follows. The University has followed in general the guidelines issued by AICTE/UGC.

S.No.	Broad Course Classification	Course Group/ Category	Course Description
1	Core Courses (CoC)	PC- Professional Core	Includes subjects related to the parent discipline/department/ branch of Engineering
		Project Work	M.Tech Project or PG Project or Major Project
		Seminar, Technical Paper Writing	Seminar/Colloquium based on core contents related to parent discipline/department/branch of Engineering
		Comprehensive Viva-Voce	Viva-voce covering all the PG subjects studied during the course work and related aspects
2	Elective Courses (ElE)	PE - Professional Electives	Includes elective subjects related to the parent discipline/department/branch of Engineering
		OE - Open Electives	Elective subjects which include inter-disciplinary subjects or subjects in an area outside the parent discipline/department/ branch of Engineering
Total number of Credits			

4.0 Course Registration

4.1 A 'Faculty Advisor or Counselor' shall be assigned to each specialization, who will advise 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 The Academic Section of the College invites 'Registration Forms' from students within 15 days from the commencement of class work through 'ON-LINE SUBMISSIONS', ensuring

'DATE and TIME Stamping'. The ON-LINE 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 ON-LINE 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 ON-LINE 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 ON-LINE Registration are final and CANNOT be changed, nor can they be inter-changed; further, alternate choices also will not be considered. However, if the Subject/ Course that has already been listed for Registration by the University in a Semester could not be offered due to unforeseen or unexpected reasons, then the Student will be allowed to have alternate choice either for a new Subject, if it is offered, or for another existing Subject (subject to availability of seats). 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.

5.0 Attendance Requirements

The programmes are offered on the basis of a unit system with each subject being considered a unit.

5.1 Attendance in all classes (Lectures/Laboratories/Seminar) is compulsory. The minimum required attendance in each theory including the attendance of mid-term examination / Laboratory etc. is 75%. Two periods of attendance for each theory subject shall be considered, if the student appears for the mid-term examination of that subject. A student shall not be permitted to appear for the Semester End Examinations (SEE), if his attendance is less than 75%.

5.2 A student's seminar report and seminar presentation will be eligible for evaluation, only if he ensures a minimum of 75% of his attendance in seminar presentation classes during that semester.

5.3 **Condoning of shortage of attendance** (between 65% and 75%) up to a maximum of 10% (considering the days of attendance in sports, games, NCC, NSS activities and Medical grounds) in each subject of a semester shall be granted by the College Academic Committee.

5.4 Shortage of Attendance below 65% in any subject shall in **no case be condoned.**

5.5 A Student, whose shortage of attendance **is not condoned** in any subject(s) in any semester, is considered detained in that subject(s) and is not eligible to write Semester End Examination(s) of such subject(s) in that semester, and he has to seek re-registration for those subject(s) in subsequent semesters, and attend the same as and when offered.

5.6 A student fulfills the attendance requirement in the present semester, shall not be eligible for readmission into the same class.

5.7 A prescribed fee per subject shall be payable for condoning shortage of attendance.

5.8 A student shall put in a minimum required attendance in at least three theory subjects in I Year I semester for promotion to I Year II Semester.

6.0 Academic Requirements

The following academic requirements have to be satisfied, in addition to the attendance requirements mentioned in item no. 5. The performance of the candidate in each semester shall be evaluated subject-wise, with a maximum of 100 marks per subject / course (theory / practical), on the basis of Internal Evaluation and Semester End Examination.

6.1 A student shall be deemed to have satisfied the academic requirements and earned the credits allotted to each subject/course, if he secures not less than 40% of marks (30 out of 75 marks) in the End Semester Examination, and a minimum of 50% of marks in the sum total of CIE (Continuous Internal Evaluation) and SEE (Semester End Examination) taken together; in terms of Letter Grades and this implies securing 'B' Grade or above in a subject.

6.2 A student shall be deemed to have satisfied the academic requirements and earned the credits allotted to a subject/ course, if he secures not less than 50% of the total marks. The student is deemed to have failed, if he (i) does not attend the comprehensive viva-voce as per the schedule given, or (ii) does not present the seminar as required, or (iii) does not present the Technical Paper Writing as required. In such a case, he may reappear for comprehensive viva-voce in supplementary examinations and for seminar/ technical paper writing, in the subsequent semesters, as and when scheduled.

6.3 A student shall register for all subjects for total of 88 credits as specified and listed in the course structure for the chosen specialization, put in required the attendance and fulfill the academic requirements for securing 88 credits obtaining a minimum of 'B' Grade or above in each subject, and all 88 credits securing Semester Grade Point Average **(SGPA) ≥6.0** (in each semester) and final Cumulative Grade Point Average **(CGPA)** (i.e., CGPA at the end of PGP**) ≥ 6.0**, to complete the PGP successfully.

Note: (1) The SGPA will be computed and printed on the marks memo only if the candidate passes in all the subjects offered and gets minimum B grade in all the subjects.

(2) CGPA is calculated only when the candidate passes in all the subjects offered in all the semesters

6.4 Marks and Letter Grades obtained in all those subjects covering the above specified 88 credits alone shall be considered for the calculation of final CGPA, which will be indicated in the Grade Card /Marks Memo of second year second semester.

6.5 If a student registers for extra subject(s) (in the parent department or other departments/ branches of Engineering) other than those listed subjects totaling to 88 credits as specified in the course structure, the performance in extra subject(s) (although evaluated and graded using the same procedure as that of the required 88 credits) will not be taken into account while calculating the SGPA and CGPA. For such extra subject(s) registered, percentage of

marks and Letter Grade alone will be indicated in the Grade Card/Marks Memo, as a performance measure, subject to completion of the attendance and academic requirements as stated in items 5 and 6.1 - 6.3.

6.6 When a student is detained due to shortage of attendance in any subject(s) in any semester, no Grade allotment will be made for such subject(s). However, he is eligible for re-registration of such subject(s) in the subsequent semester(s), as and when next offered, with the academic regulations of the batch into which he is re-registered, by paying the prescribed fees per subject. In all these re-registration cases, the student shall have to secure a fresh set of internal marks and Semester End Examination marks for performance evaluation in such subject(s), and SGPA/CGPA calculations.

6.7 A student eligible to appear for the Semester End Examination in any subject, but absent from it or failed (failing to secure 'B' Grade or above), may reappear for that subject at the supplementary examination as and when conducted. In such cases, his Internal Marks assessed earlier for that subject will be carried over, and added to the marks secured in the supplementary examination, for the purpose of evaluating his performance in that subject.

6. 8 A Student who fails to earn 88 credits as per the specified course structure, and as indicated above, within **four** academic years from the date of commencement of his first year first semester, shall forfeit his seat in M.Tech. programme and his admission **shall stand cancelled.**

7.0 Evaluation - Distribution and Weightage of Marks

The performance of a student in each semester shall be evaluated subject- wise (irrespective of credits assigned) for a maximum of 100 marks. The M.Tech. project work (major project) will also be evaluated for 100 marks.

7.1 For the theory subjects 75 marks shall be awarded for the performance in the Semester End Examination and 25 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, first Mid-Term examinations in the middle of the Semester and second Mid-Term examinations during the last week of instruction. Each Mid-Term Examination shall be conducted for a total duration of 120 minutes with Part 'A' as compulsory consisting of 5 questions carrying 2 marks each (10 marks), and Part 'B' with 3 questions to be answered out of 5 questions, each question carrying 5 marks (15 marks). The details of the Question Paper pattern for Semester End Examination (Theory) are given below:

- The Semester End Examination will be conducted for 75 marks. It consists of two parts. i).Part A for 25 marks, ii). Part B for 50 marks.
- Part A is compulsory and consists of 5 questions, one from each unit and carrying 5 marks each.
- Part B consists of 5 questions carrying 10 marks each. There will be two questions from each unit and only one should be answered.

7.2 For practical subjects, 75 marks shall be awarded for performance in the Semester End Examinations and 25 marks shall be awarded for day-to-day performance as Internal Marks.

7.3 For conducting laboratory end examinations of all PG Programmes, one internal examiner and one external examiner are to be appointed by the Principal of the College and this is to be informed to the Director of Evaluation within two weeks, before commencement of the lab end examinations. The external examiner should be selected from outside the College concerned but within the cluster. No external examiner should be appointed from any other College in the same cluster/any other cluster which is run by the same Management.

7.4 There shall be two seminar presentations during I year I semester and II semester respectively. For seminar, a student shall collect the literature on the advanced topic in relevant fields and critically review the literature and submit it to the department in a form of report and shall make an oral presentation before the Department Academic Committee consisting of Head of the Department, seminar coordinator and two other senior faculty members of the department. For each Seminar there will be only internal evaluation for 100 marks. A candidate has to secure a minimum of 50% of marks to be declared successful. If he fails to obtain the minimum mark, he has to reappear for the seminar during the supplementary examinations. The word 'Seminar' implies presentation of Technical Report, presentation/ discussion on the state of Art of Technology.

7.5 Technical Paper Writing shall cover concepts of abstract, introduction, material and methods, conclusion, references, acknowledgement etc of advanced topics in a branch of Engineering through the medium of attending seminars/ referring to peer reviewed journals, which will enhance the skill of writing technical reports. The students shall not be required to give oral presentation of technical paper. The report shall be presented as a printed document for evaluation. Evaluation shall be made solely by the teacher, but may be moderated by committees appointed by the Head of the Department as per Institute rules.

7.6 There shall be a Comprehensive Viva-Voce in II year I Semester. The Comprehensive Viva-Voce is intended to assess the student's 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 shall consist of Head of the Department, one senior faculty member and an external examiner. The external examiner shall be appointed by the Principal of the college concerned and this is to be informed to the Director of Evaluation within two weeks. The external examiner should be selected from outside the College concerned but within the cluster. No external examiner should be appointed from any other College in the same cluster/any other cluster which is run by the same Management. There are no internal marks for the Comprehensive Viva-Voce and it is evaluated for a maximum of 100 marks. A candidate has to secure a minimum of 50% of marks to be declared successful. If he fails to obtain the minimum marks, he has to reappear for the viva-voce during the supplementary examinations.

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

7.8 A Project Review Committee (PRC) shall be constituted with the Head of the Department as Chairperson, Project Supervisor and one senior faculty member of the Departments offering the M. Tech. programme.

7.9 Registration of Project Work: A candidate is permitted to register for the project work after satisfying the attendance requirement in all the subjects, both theory and practicals.

7.10 After satisfying 7.9, a candidate has to present in Project Work Review I, in consultation with his Project Supervisor, the title, objective and plan of action of his project work to the

Project Work Review Committee (PRC) for approval within four weeks from the commencement of Second year First Semester. Only after obtaining the approval of the PRC can the student initiate the Project work.

7.11 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.

7.12 A candidate shall submit his project progress report in two stages at least with a gap of **three** months between them.

7.13 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 approval 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.

7.14 The Project Work Review II in II Year I Sem. carries internal marks of 100. Evaluation should be done by the PRC for 50 marks and the Supervisor will evaluate the work for the other 50 marks. The Supervisor and PRC will examine the Problem Definition, Objectives, Scope of Work, Literature Survey in the same domain and progress of the Project Work. A candidate has to secure a minimum of 50% of marks to be declared successful in Project Work Review II. If he fails to obtain the minimum required marks, he has to reappear for Project Work Review-II as and when conducted.

7.15 The Project Work Review III in II Year II Sem. carries 100 internal marks. Evaluation should be done by the PRC for 50 marks and the Supervisor will evaluate it for the other 50 marks. The PRC will examine the overall progress of the Project Work and decide whether or not the Project is eligible for final submission. A candidate has to secure a minimum of 50% of marks to be declared successful in Project Work Review III. If he fails to obtain the required minimum marks, he has to reappear for Project Work Review III as and when conducted. For Project Evaluation (Viva Voce) in II Year II Sem. there are external marks of 100 and it is evaluated by the external examiner. The candidate has to secure a minimum of 50% marks in Project Evaluation (Viva-Voce) examination.

7.16 Project Work Reviews II and III shall be conducted in phase I (Regular) and Phase II (Supplementary). Phase II will be conducted only for unsuccessful students in Phase I. The unsuccessful students in Project Work Review II (Phase II) shall reappear for it at the time of Project Work Review III (Phase I). These students shall reappear for Project Work Review III in the next academic year at the time of Project Work Review II only after completion of Project Work Review II, and then Project Work Review III follows. The unsuccessful students in Project Work Review III (Phase II) shall reappear for Project Work Review III in the next academic year only at the time of Project Work Review II (Phase I).

7.17 After approval from the PRC, a soft copy of the thesis should be submitted for ANTI-PLAGIARISM check and the plagiarism report should be submitted to the University and be included in the final thesis. The Thesis will be accepted for submission, if the similarity index is less than **30%**. If the similarity index has more than the required percentage, the

student is advised to modify accordingly and re-submit the soft copy of the thesis after one month. The maximum number of re-submissions of thesis after plagiarism check is limited to TWO. The candidate has to register for the Project work and work for two semesters. After three attempts, the admission is liable to be cancelled. The college authorities are advised to make plagiarism check of every soft copy of theses before submissions.

7.18 Three copies of the Project Thesis certified by the supervisor shall be submitted to the College/School/Institute, after submission of a research paper related to the project work in a UGC approved journal. A copy of the submitted research paper shall be attached to thesis.

7.19 The thesis shall be adjudicated by an external examiner selected by the University. For this, the Principal of the College/School/Institute shall submit a panel of **three** examiners from among the list of experts in the relevant specialization as submitted by the supervisor concerned and Head of the Department.

7.20 If the report of the external examiner is unsatisfactory, the candidate shall revise and resubmit the Thesis. If the report of the examiner is unsatisfactory again, the thesis shall be summarily rejected. Subsequent actions for such dissertations may be considered, only on the specific recommendations of the external examiner and /or Project work Review Committee. No further correspondence in this matter will be entertained, if there is no specific recommendation for resubmission.

7.21 If the report of the examiner is satisfactory, the Head of the Department shall coordinate and make arrangements for the conduct of Project Viva- Voce examination. The 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. The candidate has to secure a minimum of 50% of marks in Project Evaluation (Viva-Voce) examination.

7.22 If he fails to fulfill the requirements as specified in 7.21, he will reappear for the Viva-Voce examination only after three months. In the reappeared examination also, if he fails to fulfill the requirements, he will not be eligible for the award of the degree, unless he is asked to revise and resubmit his project work by the board within a specified time period (within **four** years from the date of commencement of his first year first semester).

7.23 The Project Viva-Voce External examination marks must be submitted to the University on the day of the examination.

8.0 Re-Admission/Re-Registration

8.1 Re-Admission for Discontinued Student

A student, who has discontinued the M.Tech. degree programme due to any reason whatsoever, may be considered for '**readmission**' into the same degree programme (with the same specialization) with the academic regulations of the batch into which he gets readmitted, with prior permission from the authorities concerned, subject to item 6.6.

8.2 If a student is detained in a subject (s) due to shortage of attendance in any semester, he may be permitted to **re-register** for the same subject(s) in the same category (core or elective group) or equivalent subject, if the same subject is not available, as suggested by the Board of Studies of that department, as and when offered in the subsequent semester(s), with the

academic regulations of the batch into which he seeks re-registration, with prior permission from the authorities concerned, subject to item 3.2

8.3 A candidate shall be given one chance to re-register for a maximum of two subjects, if the internal marks secured by a candidate are less than 50% and failed in those subjects. A candidate must re-register for failed subjects within four weeks of commencement of the class work and secure the required minimum attendance. In the event of the student taking this chance, his Continuous Internal Evaluation (internal) marks and Semester End Examination marks obtained in the previous attempt stand cancelled.

9.0 Examinations and Assessment - The Grading System

9.1 Grades will be awarded to indicate the performance of each student in each Theory Subject, or Lab/Practicals, or Seminar, or Technical Paper Writing or Project, etc., based on the % of marks obtained in CIE + SEE (Continuous Internal Evaluation + Semester End Examination, both taken together) as specified in Item 7 above, and a corresponding Letter Grade shall be given.

9.2 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 in a subject/Course (Class Intervals)	Letter Grade (UGC Guidelines)	Grade Points
90% and above (≥ 90% , ≤ 100%)	O (Outstanding)	10
Below 90% but not less than 80% (≥80% , <90%)	A^+ (Excellent)	9
Below 80% but not less than 70% (≥70% , <80%)	A (Very Good)	8
Below 70% but not less than 60% (≥60% , <70%)	B^+ (Good)	7
Below 60% but not less than 50% (≥ 50% , <60%)	B (above Average)	6
Below 50% (< 50%)	F (FAIL)	0
Absent	**Ab**	**0**

9.3 A student obtaining F Grade in any Subject is deemed to have 'failed' and is required to reappear as 'Supplementary Candidate' for the Semester End Examination (SEE), as and when conducted. In such cases, his Internal Marks (CIE Marks) in those subjects will remain as obtained earlier.

9.4 If a student has not appeared for the examinations, 'Ab' Grade will be allocated to him for any subject and shall be considered 'failed' and will be required to reappear as 'Supplementary Candidate' for the Semester End Examination (SEE), as and when conducted.

9.5 A Letter Grade does not imply any specific marks percentage; it is only the range of percentage of marks.

9.6 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'.

9.7 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

9.8 The student passes the Subject/ Course only when he **gets GP ≥6 (B Grade or above).**

9.9 The Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) is calculated by dividing the Sum of Credit Points (ΣCP) 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

$$\textbf{SGPA} = \{ \sum_{i=1}^{N} C_i G_i \} / \{ \sum_{i=1}^{N} C_i \} \text{ …. For each Semester,}$$

where 'i' is the Subject indicator index (taking 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_i 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.

9.10 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

$$\textbf{CGPA} = \{ \sum_{j=1}^{M} C_j G_j \} / \{ \sum_{j=1}^{M} C_j \} \text{ … for all S Semesters registered}$$
(ie., upto and inclusive of S Semesters, S ≥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' for from the 1st Semester onwards upto and inclusive of the Semester S (obviously M > N), 'j' is the Subject indicator index (taking 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.

Illustration of calculation of SGPA

Course/Subject	Credits	Letter Grade	Grade points	Credit Points
Course 1	4	A	8	4*8 = 32
Course 2	4	O	10	4*10 = 40
Course 3	4	B	6	4*6 = 24
Course 4	3	B	6	3*6 = 18
Course 5	3	A+	9	3*9 = 27
Course 6	3	B	6	3*6 = 18
	21			159

SGPA = 159/21 = 7.57

Illustration of calculation of CGPA

Semester	Credits	SGPA	Credits * SGPA
Semester I	24	7	24*7 = 168
Semester II	24	6	24*6 = 144
Semester III	24	6.5	24*6.5 = 156
Semester IV	24	6	24*6 = 144
	96		612

CGPA = 612/96 = 6.37

10.0 Award of Degree and Class

10.1 If 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 the specialization that he was admitted into.

10.2 Award of Class

After a student has earned 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≤ CGPA < 7.75
Second Class	6.00≤ CGPA < 6.75

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

11.0 Withholding of Results

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

12.0. Transitory Regulations

12.1 A student who has been detained in any semester of I Year of R13/R15 Regulations due to lack of attendance, shall be permitted to join the same semester of I Year of R17 Regulations and he is required to complete the study of M.Tech programme within the stipulated period of four academic years from the date of first admission in I Year I semester. The R17 Academic Regulations under which a student has been readmitted shall be applicable to that student from that semester.

12.2 Candidate detained due to shortage of attendance in one or more subjects is eligible for re-registration of maximum of two earlier or equivalent subjects at a time as and when offered.

12.3 The candidate who fails in any subject under R13/R15 regulations will be given two chances to pass the same subject in the same regulations; otherwise, he has to identify an equivalent subject and fulfill the academic requirements of that subject as per R17 Academic Regulations.

12.4 For student readmitted to R17 Regulations, the maximum credits that a student acquires for the award of the degree, shall be the sum of the total number of credits secured in R13/R15 regulations of his/her study including R17 Regulations.

12.5 If a student readmitted to R17 Regulations, has any subject with 80% of syllabus common with his/her previous regulations, that particular subject in R17 regulations will be substituted by another subject to be suggested by the university.

13.0 General

13.1 **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.

13.2 **Credit Point:** It is the product of grade point and number of credits for a course.

13.3 Wherever the words “he”, “him”, “his”, occur in the regulations, they shall include “she”, “her”.

13.4 The academic regulation should be read as a whole for the purpose of any interpretation.

13.5 In case of any doubt or ambiguity in the interpretation of the above rules, the decision of the University is final.

13.6 The University 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 University.

MALPRACTICES RULES
DISCIPLINARY ACTION FOR / IMPROPER CONDUCT IN EXAMINATIONS

S.No	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 to 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. Incase 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 to 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	Incase 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.

	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.	
7.	Leaves the exam hall taking away answer script or intentionally tears of the script or any par there of 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 clause6 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	Expulsion from the examination hall and

	examination hall.	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 clauses1to11shall 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

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. TECH (POWER ELECTRONICS/ POWER AND INDUSTRIAL DRIVES/ POWER ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRIC DRIVES)

EFFECTIVE FROM ACADEMIC YEAR 2017- 18 ADMITTED BATCH

COURSE STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS

I Semester

Category	Course Title	Int. marks	Ext. marks	L	T	P	C
PC-1	Machine Modeling and Analysis	25	75	4	0	0	4
PC-2	Modern Control Theory	25	75	4	0	0	4
PC-3	Power Electronic Devices and Converters	25	75	4	0	0	4
PE-1	1. Special Machines 2. High Frequency Magnetic Components 3. Programmable Logic Controllers and Applications	25	75	3	0	0	3
PE-2	1. Electric Traction systems 2. Advanced Digital Signal Processing 3. Digital Control Systems	25	75	3	0	0	3
OE-1	***Open Elective – I**	25	75	3	0	0	3
Laboratory I	Power Converters Simulation Lab	25	75	0	0	3	2
Seminar I	Seminar - I	100	0	0	0	3	2
Total		**275**	**525**	**21**	**0**	**6**	**25**

II Semester

Category	Course Title	Int. marks	Ext. marks	L	T	P	C
PC-4	Power Electronic Applications to Renewable Energy	25	75	4	0	0	4
PC-5	Embedded Systems for Power Electronic Applications	25	75	4	0	0	4
PC-6	Power Electronic Control of Drives	25	75	4	0	0	4
PE-3	1. HVDC & FACTS 2. Switched Mode Power Supplies (SMPS) 3. AI Techniques in Electrical Engineering	25	75	3	0	0	3
PE4	1. Dynamics of Electrical Machines 2. Hybrid Electric Vehicles 3. Smart Grid Technologies	25	75	3	0	0	3
OE-2	***Open Elective – II**	25	75	3	0	0	3
Laboratory II	Power Converters and Drives Lab	25	75	0	0	3	2
Seminar II	Seminar -II	100	0	0	0	3	2
Total		**275**	**525**	**21**	**0**	**6**	**25**

III Semester

Course Title	Int. marks	Ext. marks	L	T	P	C
Technical Paper Writing	100	0	0	3	0	2
Comprehensive Viva-Voce	0	100	0	0	0	4
Project work Review II	100	0	0	0	22	8
Total	**200**	**100**	0	**3**	22	**14**

IV Semester

Course Title	Int. marks	Ext. marks	L	T	P	C
Project work Review III	100	0	0	0	24	8
Project Evaluation (Viva-Voce)	0	100	0	0	0	16
Total	**100**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**24**	**24**

***Open Elective subjects must be chosen from the list of open electives offered by OTHER departments.**

 # For Project review I, please refer 7.10 in R17 Academic Regulations.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech – I Year – I Sem. (PE/PEED/PID)

MACHINE MODELLING AND ANALYSIS
(Professional core - I)

Prerequisites: Electrical Machines (DC and AC), control theory
Course Objectives:

- To comprehend the basic two-pole machine.
- To identify the methods and assumptions in modeling of machines.
- To write voltage and torque equations for different machines.
- To recognize the different frames for modeling of different AC machines.
- To express the voltage and torque equations in State space form

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

- Write the voltage equation and torque equations for different machines like dc machine, induction motor and Synchronous machines.
- Model different machines using phase and Active transformations.
- Identify the different reference frames for modeling of machines.

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 (a, b, c to α, β, o) – Active transformation (α .β, o 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. dq 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.
dq model based short circuit fault analysis- emphasis on voltage, frequency and recovery time.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Analysis of electric machinery and Drive systems- Paul C. Krause , Oleg Wasynezuk, Scott D. Sudhoff, third edition, IEEE press
2. Generalized Machine theory P.S. Bimbhra, Khanna Publishers, 2002

REFERENCES:

1. Thyristor control of Electric Drives - Vedam Subramanyam, Tata McGraw-Hill Education, 1988
2. Power System Stability and Control – Prabha Kundur, EPRI.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech – I Year – I Sem. (PE/PEED/PID)

MODERN CONTROL THEORY
(Professional core - II)

Prerequisites: Linear control systems

Course Objectives:

- To explain the concepts of basic and modern control system for the real time analysis and design of control systems.
- To explain and apply concepts of state variables analysis.
- To study and analyze non linear systems.
- To analyze the concept of stability of nonlinear systems and categorization.
- To apply the comprehensive knowledge of optimal theory for Control Systems.

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

- Understand the concepts of state variable analysis
- Apply the knowledge of basic and modern control system for the real time analysis and design of control systems.
- Analyze the concept of stability of nonlinear systems and optimal control

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 Lypanov's instability theorems - Stability Analysis of the Linear continuous time invariant systems by Lyapunov second method – Generation of Lyapunov functions – Variable gradient method – Krasooviski'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. Control System Engineering, Nagrath and Gopal - New Age International – Fourth Edition

REFERENCES:

1. Optimal control by Kirck , Dover Publications
2. Advanced Control Theory A. Nagoor Kani, RBA Publications, 1999
3. Modern Control Engineering by Ogata. K – Prentice Hall - 1997

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech – I Year – I Sem. (PE/PEED/PID)

POWER ELECTRONIC DEVICES AND CONVERTERS
(Professional core - III)

Course Objectives:

- To understand the characteristics and principle of operation of modern power semi conductor devices.
- To analyze and design switched mode regulator for various industrial applications.
- To analyze different power converters and know their applications

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

- To choose appropriate device for a particular converter topology.
- To analyze and design various power converters and controllers

UNIT-I:

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

Unit-II:

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.

Unit-III:

PWM Techniques: 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.
Third Harmonic PWM – 60 degree PWM – space vector modulation – Comparison of PWM techniques – harmonic reductions.

UNIT-IV:

Multilevel Inverters: Two level voltage source inverter - 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-V:

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.

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.

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.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Power Electronics – Daniel W. Hart, McGraw Hill Publications.
2. Power Electronics Devices, Circuits and Industrial applications, V. R. Moorthi, Oxford University Press
3. Power Electronics, Dr. P. S. Bimbhra, Khanna Pubishers.
4. Elements of Power Electronics, Philip T. Krein, Oxford University Press.
5. Power Electronics, M. S. Jamil Asghar, PHI Private Limited.
6. Principles of Power Electronics, John G. Kassakian, Martin F. Schlect, Geroge C. Verghese, Pearson Education.
7. Fundamentals of Power Electronics, Robert W. Erickson, Dragan and Maksimobic, Springer.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech – I Year – I Sem. (PE/PEED/PID)

SPECIAL MACHINES
(Professional Elective – I)

Course objectives:

- To understand the working and construction of special machines
- To know the use of special machines in different feed-back systems
- To understand the use of digital controllers for different machines

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

- To understand the operation of different special machines
- To select different special machines as part of control system components
- To use special machines as transducers for converting physical signals into electrical signals
- To design digital controllers for different machines

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.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech – I Year – I Sem. (PE/PEED/PID)

HIGH FREQUENCY MAGNETIC COMPONENTS
(Professional Elective – I)

Course objectives:

- To understand the fundamentals of magnetic devices
- To know the skin and proximity effects in windings
- To design high frequency transformers
- To analyze and design the various components of converters

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

- To understand the operation of magnetic devices
- To appreciate the skin and proximity effects in various windings
- To analyze and design the components in power electronic converters
- To design transformers of High frequency used in converters

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 BOOK:

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 Ed.)
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”
11. Ferroxcube --- “3f3 ferrite datasheet.pdf”
12. Ferroxcube --- “Ferrite selection guide.pdf”
13. Magnetics, Inc., Ferrite Cores (www.mag-inc.com).

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech – I Year – I Sem. (PE/PEED/PID)

PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC CONTROLLERS AND APPLICATIONS
(Professional 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

Course Outcomes: Upon the completion of the course the student 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.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech – I Year – I Sem. (PE/PEED/PID)

ELECTRIC TRACTION SYSTEMS
(Professional Elective - II)

Course Objectives:

- To understand various systems of track electrification, power supply system and mechanics of electric train.
- To identify a suitable drive for electric traction.

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

- Understand Traction systems and its mechanics
- Identify the power supply equipment for traction systems
- Analyze various types of motors used in traction and differentiate AC and DC traction drives

UNIT – I

Traction Systems : Electric drives - Advantages & disadvantages - System of track electrification - d.c., 1-Phase low frequency, 3-Phase low frequency and composite systems, Problems of 1-phase traction system - Current unbalance, Voltage unbalance, Production of harmonics, Induction effects, Booster transformer - Rail connected booster transformer. Comparison between ac. and d.c. systems.

UNIT – II

Traction mechanics: Types of services, Speed - time curves - Construction of quadrilateral and trapezoidal speed time curves, Average & schedule speeds. Tractive effort - Speed characteristic, Power of traction motor, specific energy consumption - Factors affecting specific energy consumption, Coefficient of adhesion, slip - Factors affecting slip, magnetically suspended trains.

UNIT – III

Power supply arrangements : High voltage supply, Constituents of supply system - Substations, Feeding post, Feeding & sectioning arrangements, Remote control center, Design considerations of substations, Over head equipment - principle of design of OHE, Polygonal OHE - Different types of constructions, Basic sag & tension calculations, Dropper design, Current collection gear for OHE.

UN IT – IV

Traction motors : Desirable characteristics, D.C. series motors, A.C. series motors, 3-Phase induction motors, linear induction motors, D.C. motor series & parallel control - Shunt bridge transition – Drum controller, Contact type bridge transition control, Energy saving, Types of braking in a.c. and d.c. drives, Conditions for regenerative braking, Stability of motors under regenerative braking.

UNIT – V

Semi conductor converter controlled drives: Advantages of A.C. Traction - Control of d.c. motors - single and two stage converters, Control of ac. motors - CSI fed squirrel cage induction motor, PWM VSI induction motor drive, D.C. traction — Chopper controlled d.c. motors, composite braking, Diesel electric traction — D.C. generator fed d.c. series motor, Alternator fed d.c. series motor, Alternator fed squirrel cage induction motor, Locomotive and axle codes.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Partab.H - Modern Electric Traction, Dhanpat Rai & Sons – 1998.
2. Dubey. G.K. - Fundamentals of Electrical Drives, Narosa Publishing House - 2001.

3. C. L. Wadhwa — Generation, Distribution and Utilization of Electrical Energy, New Age International - 2006.
4. J.B. Gupta - Utilization of Electrical Power and Electric Traction, S. K. Kataria & Sons publications, 9^{th} edition 2004.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech – I Year – I Sem. (PE/PEED/PID)

ADVANCED DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING
(Professional Elective - II)

Prerequisite: Digital Signal Processing
Course Objectives:

- To have an overview of signals and systems and DFT & FFT Transforms.
- To study the design of IIR & FIR filters.
- To study the applications of DSP techniques in processors.

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

- Understand types of digital signals and Transforms and its application to signals and systems.
- Design IIR & FIR filters.
- Estimate power spectrum using various methods

UNIT–I:
Digital Filter Structures: Block diagram representation – Equivalent Structures – FIR and IIR digital filter Structures AII 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 Algorithme Implémentation: 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.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Digital Signal Processing principles –algorithms and Applications- john G. Proakis –PHI – 3rd edition 2002.
2. Digital Time Signal Processing: Alan V. Oppenheim, Ronald W ,Shafer – PHI 1996 1st Edition reprint

3. Advanced Digital Signal Processing – Theory and Applications – Glenn Zelniker, Fred J. Taylor.

REFERENCE BOOK:

1. Digital Signal Processing – S. Salivahanan . A Vallavaraj C. Gnanapriya –TMH – 2nd reprint 2001.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech – I Year – I Sem. (PE/PEED/PID)

DIGITAL CONTROL SYSTEMS
(Professional Elective - II)

Prerequisites: Linear control systems, Z-Transforms

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 the course the student will be able to

- Understand the concepts of Digital control systems.
- Analyze and design discrete systems in state variable analysis.
- Relate the concepts of stability analysis and design discrete time systems.

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 j 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 Lagrance 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

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech – I Year – I Sem. (PE/PEED/PID)

POWER CONVERTERS SIMULATION LAB

Course Objectives:

- Students must be able to write the programs for the given problem / system using suitable software
- Students must be able to model the given problem / system using suitable software

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

- Acquire knowledge about potential softwares used in electrical engineering.
- Choose and simulate any problem related to Power Electronics and allied fields using appropriate soft wares
- Validate the obtained results and maintain the record

List of Experiments:

1. Modelling and simulation of separately excited DC motor and to study the dynamic behaviour of the machine for change in load torque
2. Modelling and simulation of separately excited Induction machine and to study the dynamic behaviour of the machine for change in load torque
3. Modelling and simulation of three phase synchronous machine and to study the dynamic behaviour of the machine for change in load torque
4. Simulation & analysis of Boost converters with RL load.
5. Simulation & analysis of Boost converters with RL load.
6. Simulation & analysis of Buck-Boost converters with RL load
7. Single-Phase Inverter using PWM Controller with RL Load.
8. Simulation & analysis of three phase PWM inverter fed Induction Motor.
9. Simulation & analysis of Multi Level inverter fed Induction Motor.
10. Mathematical Modeling of discrete time Systems
11. State Space Model For Classical Transfer Function Using MATLAB Verification
12. Obtain PID controller parameters for DC Motor Speed Control.
13. Dynamic behavior of a Induction motor using transfer function approach.
14. Dynamic behavior of a Induction motor using State Space Model approach.

Note: Any ten experiments can be conducted.
Note: Use the suitable software for simulation.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. TECH (POWER ELECTRONICS/ POWER AND INDUSTRIAL DRIVES/ POWER ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRIC DRIVES)

EFFECTIVE FROM ACADEMIC YEAR 2017- 18 ADMITTED BATCH

COURSE STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS

I Semester

Category	Course Title	Int. marks	Ext. marks	L	T	P	C
PC-1	Machine Modeling and Analysis	25	75	4	0	0	4
PC-2	Modern Control Theory	25	75	4	0	0	4
PC-3	Power Electronic Devices and Converters	25	75	4	0	0	4
PE-1	1. Special Machines 2. High Frequency Magnetic Components 3. Programmable Logic Controllers and Applications	25	75	3	0	0	3
PE-2	1. Electric Traction systems 2. Advanced Digital Signal Processing 3. Digital Control Systems	25	75	3	0	0	3
OE-1	***Open Elective – I**	25	75	3	0	0	3
Laboratory I	Power Converters Simulation Lab	25	75	0	0	3	2
Seminar I	Seminar - I	100	0	0	0	3	2
Total		**275**	**525**	**21**	**0**	**6**	**25**

II Semester

Category	Course Title	Int. marks	Ext. marks	L	T	P	C
PC-4	Power Electronic Applications to Renewable Energy	25	75	4	0	0	4
PC-5	Embedded Systems for Power Electronic Applications	25	75	4	0	0	4
PC-6	Power Electronic Control of Drives	25	75	4	0	0	4
PE-3	1. HVDC & FACTS 2. Switched Mode Power Supplies (SMPS) 3. AI Techniques in Electrical Engineering	25	75	3	0	0	3
PE4	1. Dynamics of Electrical Machines 2. Hybrid Electric Vehicles 3. Smart Grid Technologies	25	75	3	0	0	3
OE-2	***Open Elective – II**	25	75	3	0	0	3
Laboratory II	Power Converters and Drives Lab	25	75	0	0	3	2
Seminar II	Seminar -II	100	0	0	0	3	2
Total		**275**	**525**	**21**	**0**	**6**	**25**

III Semester

Course Title	Int. marks	Ext. marks	L	T	P	C
Technical Paper Writing	100	0	0	3	0	2
Comprehensive Viva-Voce	0	100	0	0	0	4
Project work Review II	100	0	0	0	22	8
Total	**200**	**100**	0	**3**	22	**14**

IV Semester

Course Title	Int. marks	Ext. marks	L	T	P	C
Project work Review III	100	0	0	0	24	8
Project Evaluation (Viva-Voce)	0	100	0	0	0	16
Total	**100**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**24**	**24**

***Open Elective subjects must be chosen from the list of open electives offered by OTHER departments.**

 # For Project review I, please refer 7.10 in R17 Academic Regulations.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech – I Year – II Sem. (PE/PEED/PID)

POWER ELECTRONIC APPLICATIONS TO RENEWABLE ENERGY
(Professional core - IV)

Course Objectives:

- To understand the various Non-Conventional sources of energy
- To explain the DC to DC converters for Solar PV source of energy
- To explain the inverters and its control techniques for a grid connected system
- To understand the characteristics of a solar PV and wind power sources
- To explain the types of distributed generators and batteries in DG and micro grid system

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

- To acquire knowledge on Non-Conventional energy sources
- To analyze various technologies and for renewable energy systems
- To develop stand alone DG sets and micro grid systems from renewable energy sources

UNIT - I

Introduction to renewable sources: world energy scenario, Wind, solar, hydro, geothermal, availability and power extraction.

Introduction to solar energy: Photovoltaic effect, basics of power generation, P-V &I-V characteristics, effect of insolation, temperature, diurnal variation, shading, Modules, connections, ratings, Power extraction (MPP) tracking and MPPT schemes; standalone systems, grid interface, storage, AC-DC loads.

UNIT - II

DC-DC converters for solar PV: buck/boost/buck-boost /flyback /forward/cuk, bidirectional converters, Interleaved and multi-input converters.

UNIT - III

Grid connected Inverters: 1ph, 3ph inverters with & w/o x'mer, Heric, H6, Multilevel Neutral point clamp, Modular multilevel, CSI; Control schemes: unipolar, bipolar, PLL and synchronization, power balancing / bypass, Parallel power processing; Grid connection issues: leakage current, Islanding, harmonics, active/reactive power feeding, unbalance.

UNIT - IV

Introduction to wind energy: P-V, I-V characteristic, wind power system: turbine-generator-inverter, mechanical control, ratings; Power extraction (MPP) and MPPT schemes. Generators for wind: DC generator with DC to AC converters; Induction generator with & w/o converter.

UNIT - V

Synchronous generator with back to back controlled/ uncontrolled converter; Doubly fed induction generator with rotor side converter topologies; permanent magnet based generators. Battery: Types, charging discharging. Introduction to AC and DC microgrids.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Sudipta Chakraborty, Marcelo G. Simes, and William E. Kramer. Power Electronics for Renewable and Distributed Energy Systems: A Sourcebook of Topologies, Control and Integration. Springer Science & Business, 2013.

2. Nicola Femia, Giovanni Petrone, Giovanni Spagnuolo, Massimo Vitelli, Power Electronics and control for maximum Energy Harvesting in Photovoltaic Systems, CRC Press, 2013.
3. Chetan Singh Solanki, Solar Photovoltaics: fundamentals, Technologies and Applications, Prentice Hall of India, 2011.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. N. Mohan, T.M. Undeland & W. P. Robbins, Power Electronics: Converter, Applications & Design, John Wiley & Sons, 1989
2. Muhammad H. Rashid, Power Electronics: Circuits, Devices, and Applications, Pearson Education India, 2004
3. E. Guba, P. Sanchis, A. Ursa, J. Lpez, and L. Marroyo, Ground currents in single-phase transformerless photovoltaic systems, Progress in Photovoltaics: Research and Applications, vol. 15, no. 7, 2007.
4. Remus Teodorescu, Marco Liserre, Pedro Rodriguez, Grid Converters for Photovoltaic and Wind Power Systems, John Wiley and Sons, Ltd., 2011.
5. Ali Keyhani, Design of Smart Power Grid Renewable Energy Systems, Wiley-IEEE Press, 2011.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech – I Year – II Sem. (PE/PEED/PID)

EMBEDDED SYSTEMS FOR POWER ELECTRONIC APPLICATIONS
(Professional core - V)

Course Objectives:

- To learn the fundamentals of Embedded System Processor
- To understand the AVR family processors and its programming in assembly level
- To explain the interfacing of keyboard, conversion of analog to digital and vice versa
- To develop knowledge on the applications of embedded system programming in to drives and UPS systems

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

- To describe the differences between the general computing system and the embedded system, also recognize the classification of embedded systems
- To become aware of the architecture of the AVR processor and its programming aspects (Assembly Level)
- To acquire knowledge on key board interfacing, conversion from ADC and DAC
- To equipped to design and develop control of drives using embedded system programming

UNIT - I:

Introduction to Embedded System: An embedded system, processor, hardware unit, software embedded into a system, Example of an embedded system, Real time and embedded OS. Structural unit in a processor selection for embedded systems.

UNIT - II

AVR system - AVR family processors, Architecture, Addressing modes, Instruction overview, Branch, Call, and Time Delay Loop, AVR I/O Port Programming.

UNIT - III

Assembly level programming, Higher level language programming, AVR Programming in C, Timer Programming, Interrupt Programming.

UNIT - IV

AVR LCD and Keyboard Interfacing, ADC, DAC, and different Sensor Interfacing, Relay, Opt isolator interface.

UNIT - V

Stepper Motor Interfacing, Servo motor interfacing, PWM Programming, RTC, PC interface, data acquisition system.

Case studies

DC motor control, Induction Motor control (VSI and CSI fed) , UPS Applications , Special Machine control(PMBLDC).

TEXT BOOKS:

1. M A Mazidi, S Naimi “AVR Microcontroller and Embedded Systems: Using Assembly and C“
2. Rajkamal “Embedded System Architecture: Programming & Design”, TMH Edition, 2007.
3. J. W. Valvano“, Embedded Microcomputer System: Real time interfacing”, Cengage-Engineering, 1st Edition, 2000.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech – I Year – II Sem. (PE/PEED/PID)

POWER ELECTRONIC CONTROL OF DRIVES
(Professional core - VI)

Prerequisites: Power Electronics, AC and DC Machines, Control Systems

Course Objectives

- To understand the drive system and converter, chopper fed DC separately excited motor
- To understand principle operation of scalar control of ac motor and corresponding speed-torque-slip characteristics
- To comprehend the vector control for ac motor drive (IM and SM)
- To explain the static resistance control and Slip power recovery drive
- To explain synchronous motor drive characteristics and its control strategies
- To comprehend the brushless dc motor principle of operation.

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

- Analyze drive characteristics and converter as well chopper fed dc drives
- Develop induction motor for variable speed operations using scalar and vector control techniques.
- Identify the difference between the rotor resistance control and static rotor resistance control method and significance of slip power recovery drives
- Develop Controllers for synchronous motor and variable reluctance motor can be developed

UNIT- I:

Introduction to drive systems: Basic power electronic drive system, components - Different types of loads, shaft-load coupling systems - Stability of power electronic drive.

DC Motor Speed Control: Three Phase full converter fed separately excited motor for one, two and four quadrant applications for speed control, closed loop operation; dc chopper controlled separately excited motor for one, two and four quadrant application for speed control of closed loop operation

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

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. Fundamentals of Electrical Drives – G. K. Dubey – Narora publications – 1995.
2. Electric Motor Drives Pearson Modeling, Analysis and control – R. Krishnan – Publications – 1st edition – 2002.
3. Modern Power Electronics and AC Drives B K Bose – Pearson Publications 1st edition
4. Power Electronics and Control of AC Motors – MD Murthy and FG Turn Bull Pergman Press 1st edition
5. Power Electronics and AC Drives – BK Bose – Prentice Hall Eagle wood diffs New Jersey - 1st edition
6. Power Electronic circuits Deices and Applications – M H Rashid – PHI – 1995.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech – I Year – II Sem. (PE/PEED/PID)

HVDC & FACTS
(Professional Elective – III)

Prerequisites: Power Electronics, Power Systems

Course Objectives:

- To understand the fundamentals of FACTS Controllers,
- To know the importance of controllable parameters and types of FACTS controllers & their benefits
- To study HVDC Transmission system
- To understand the control aspects of HVDC System

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

- Choose proper FACTS controller for the specific application based on system requirements
- Analyze the control circuits of Shunt Controllers, Series controllers & Combined controllers for various functions viz. Transient stability Enhancement, voltage instability prevention and power oscillation damping
- Compare EHV AC and HVDC system and to describe various types of DC links
- Describe various methods for the control of HVDC systems and to perform power flow analysis in AC/DC systems

UNIT - I

Facts concepts: Reactive power control in electrical power transmission, principles of conventional reactive power compensators. Introduction to FACTS, flow of power in AC parallel paths, meshed systems, basic types of FACTS controllers, definitions of FACTS controllers, brief description of FACTS controllers.

UNIT - II

Static shunt and series compensators: Shunt compensation - objectives of shunt compensation, methods of controllable VAR generation, static VAR compensators - SVC, STATCOM, SVC and STATCOM comparison. Series compensation - objectives of series compensation, thyristor switched series capacitors (TCSC), static series synchronous compensator (SSSC), power angle characteristics, and basic operating control schemes.

UNIT - III

Combined compensators: Unified power flow controller (UPFC) - Introduction, operating principle, independent real and reactive power flow controller and control structure. Interline power flow controller (IPFC), Introduction to Active power filtering, Concepts relating to Reactive power compensation and harmonic current compensation using Active power filters.

UNIT - IV

HVDC transmission: HVDC Transmission system: Introduction, comparison of AC and DC systems, applications of DC transmission, types of DClinks, Layout of HVDC Converter station and various equipments. HVDC Converters, analysis of bridge converters with and without overlap, inverter operation, equivalent circuit representation of rectifier and inverter configurations

UNIT - V

Control of HVDC system: Principles of control, desired features of control, converter control characteristics, power reversal, Ignition angle control, current and extinction angle control. Harmonics-introduction, generation, ac filters and dc filters.

Introduction to multiterminal DC systems and applications, comparison of series and parallel MTDC systems,

Voltage Source Converter based HVDC systems

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Hingorani ,L.Gyugyi, 'Concepts and Technology of Flexible AC Transmission System', IEEE Press New York, 2000 ISBN –078033 4588.
2. Padiyar, K.R., 'HVDC transmission systems', Wiley Eastern Ltd., 2010.

REFERENCES:

1. Song, Y.H. and Allan T. Johns, 'Flexible AC Transmission Systems (FACTS)', Institution of Electrical Engineers Press, London, 1999.
2. Mohan Mathur R. and Rajiv K.Varma , 'Thyristor - based FACTS controllers for Electrical
3. Transmission systems', IEEE press, Wiley Inter science , 2002.
4. Padiyar K.R., 'FACTS controllers for Transmission and Distribution systems' New Age International Publishers, 1st Edition, 2007.
5. Enrique Acha, Claudio R.Fuerte-Esqivel, Hugo Ambriz-Perez, Cesar Angeles-Camacho 'FACTS –Modeling and simulation in Power Networks' John Wiley & Sons, 2002.
6. Jos Arrillaga, 'High voltage Direct Current Transmission' IET Power and Energy Series 29

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech – I Year – II Sem. (PE/PEED/PID)

SWITCHED MODE POWER SUPPLIES (SMPS)
(Professional Elective – III)

Prerequisites: Power Electronics, Electronic devices and circuits

Course objectives:

- To understand various modes of operation of DC-DC Converter
- To analyze control aspects of converter
- To design various Switched Mode Power Supply components
- To get awareness on EMI, Protection of converter system

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

- Analyze various modes of operation of Dc-Dc converter
- Design different controllers for converter
- Design various components of dc-dc converter
- Analyze dc-dc converter in view of EMI and thermal considerations

UNIT – I

Basic Converter Circuits: Buck Regulator, Buck- Boost Regulator, Boost Regulator, Cuk Converters and Resonant Converters. Choice of switching frequency.

UNIT – II

Isolated SMPS: Fly back Converter, Forward Converter, Half-Bridge and Full Bridge Converters, Push-Pull Converter and SMPS with multiple outputs. Choice of switching frequency.

UNIT – III

Control Aspects: PWM Controllers, Isolation in feedback loop, Power Supplies with multiple output. Stability analysis using Bode Diagrams.

UNIT – IV

Design Considerations: Selection of output filter capacitor, Selection of energy storage inductor, Design of High Frequency Inductor and High frequency Transformer, Selection of switches. Snubber circuit design, Design of driver circuits.

UNIT – V

Electro Magnetic Interference (EMI): EMI Filter Components, Conducted EMI suppression, Radiated EMI suppression, Measurement.
Protection: Over current protection, over voltage protection, Inrush current protection.
Thermal Model: Thermal Resistance, Cooling Considerations, Selection of Heat sinks, Simple Heat sink calculations.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Switched Mode Power Supplies, Design and Construction, H. W. Whittington, B. W. Flynn and D. E. MacPherson, Universities Press, 2009 Edition.
2. Mohan N. Undeland . T & Robbins W., Power Electronics Converters, Application and Design. John Wiley, 3rd edition, 2002
3. Umanand L., Bhat S.R., Design of magnetic components for switched Mode Power Converters. , Wiley Eastern Ltd.,1992

4. Robert. W. Erickson, D. Maksimovic .Fundamentals of Power Electronics., Springer International Edition, 2005
5. Course Material on Switched Mode Power Conversion, V. Ramanarayanan.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Krein P.T .Elements of Power Electronics., Oxford University Press
2. M. H. Rashid, Power Electronics. Prentice-Hall of India

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech – I Year – II Sem. (PE/PEED/PID)

AI Techniques in Electrical Engineering
(Professional Elective – III)

Course Objectives:

- To locate soft commanding methodologies, such as artificial neural networks, Fuzzy logic and genetic Algorithms.
- To observe the concepts of feed forward neural networks and about feedback neural networks.
- To practice the concept of fuzziness involved in various systems and comprehensive knowledge of fuzzy logic control and to design the fuzzy control
- To analyze genetic algorithm, genetic operations and genetic mutations.

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

- Understand feed forward neural networks, feedback neural networks and learning techniques.
- Analyze fuzziness involved in various systems and fuzzy set theory.
- Develop fuzzy logic control for applications in electrical engineering
- Develop genetic algorithm for applications in electrical engineering.

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.

REFERENCES:

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

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech – I Year – II Sem. (PE/PEED/PID)

DYNAMICS OF ELECTRICAL MACHINES
(Professional Elective - IV)

Course Objective: This course deals with generalized modeling and analysis of different electrical machines used for industrial drive applications.

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

- Understand electrical machines and its characteristics
- Analyse the behavior of electrical machines under steady state and transient state
- Model electrical machines under dynamic conditions

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. generations – stead state analysis – transient analysis – Separately excited d. c. motors – stead 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.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech – I Year – II Sem. (PE/PEED/PID)

HYBRID ELECTRIC VEHICLES
(Professional Elective - IV)

Course Prerequisites: Physics, Basic Electrical Engineering.

Course Objectives:

- To study the concepts and drive train configurations of electric drive vehicles
- To provide different electric propulsion systems and energy storage devices
- To explain the technology, design methodologies and control strategy of hybrid electric vehicles
- To emphasize battery charger topologies for plug in hybrid electric vehicles

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

- Understand the concepts and drivetrain configurations of electric drive vehicles
- Interpret different electric propulsion systems and energy storage devices
- Appreciate the technology, design methodologies and control strategy of hybrid electric vehicles
- Realize battery charger topologies for plug in hybrid electric vehicles

UNIT - I

Introduction to Electric Vehicles: Sustainable Transportation - EV System - EV Advantages - Vehicle Mechanics - Performance of EVs - Electric Vehicle drivetrain - EV Transmission Configurations and components-Tractive Effort in Normal Driving - Energy Consumption - EV Market - Types of Electric Vehicle in Use Today - Electric Vehicles for the Future.

UNIT - II

Electric Vehicle Modelling - Consideration of Rolling Resistance - Transmission Efficiency - Consideration of Vehicle Mass - Tractive Effort - Modelling Vehicle Acceleration - Modelling Electric Vehicle Range -Aerodynamic Considerations - Ideal Gearbox Steady State Model - EV Motor Sizing - General Issues in Design.

UNIT - III

Introduction to electric vehicle batteries - electric vehicle battery efficiency - electric vehicle battery capacity - electric vehicle battery charging - electric vehicle battery fast charging - electric vehicle battery discharging - electric vehicle battery performance – testing.

UNIT - IV

Hybrid Electric Vehicles - HEV Fundamentals -Architectures of HEVs- Interdisciplinary Nature of HEVs - State of the Art of HEVs - Advantages and Disadvantages - Challenges and Key Technology of HEVs - Concept of Hybridization of the Automobile-Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles **-** Design and Control Principles of Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicles - Fuel Cell Hybrid Electric Drive Train Design - HEV Applications for Military Vehicles.

UNIT - V

Advanced topics - Battery Charger Topologies, Charging Power Levels, and Infrastructure for Plug-In Electric and Hybrid Vehicles - The Impact of Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles on Distribution Networks – Sizing Ultra capacitors for Hybrid Electric Vehicles.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Modern Electric, Hybrid Electric and Fuel Cell Vehicles – Fundamentals, Theory and Design – Mehrdad Ehsani, Uimin Gao and Ali Emadi - Second Edition - CRC Press, 2010.
2. Electric Vehicle Technology Explained - James Larminie, John Lowry - John Wiley & Sons Ltd, - 2003.
3. Electric Vehicle Battery Systems – Sandeep Dhameja – Newnes - New Delhi – 2002.
4. Hybrid electric Vehicles Principles and applications With practical perspectives -Chris Mi, Dearborn - M. Abul Masrur, David Wenzhong Gao - A John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., - 2011.
5. Electric & Hybrid Vehicles – Design Fundamentals - Iqbal Hussain, Second Edition, CRC Press, 2011.
6. Research Papers:
    i) The Impact of Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles on Distribution Networks: a Review and Outlook - Robert C. Green II, Lingfeng Wang and Mansoor Alam - 2010 IEEE.
    ii) Sizing Ultracapacitors for Hybrid Electric Vehicles - H. Douglas P Pillay -2005 IEEE.
    iii) Review of Battery Charger Topologies, Charging Power Levels, and Infrastructure for Plug-In Electric and Hybrid Vehicles - Murat Yilmaz, and Philip T. Krein, - IEEE transactions on power electronics, vol. 28, no. 5, May 2013.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD
M. Tech – I Year – II Sem. (PE/PEED/PID)

SMART GRID TECHNOLOGIES
(Professional Elective – IV)

Prerequisites: Electrical Distribution Systems, Power Systems

Course Objectives:

- To understand various aspects of smart grid
- To study various smart transmission and distribution technologies
- To appreciate distribution generation and smart consumption
- To know the regulations and market models for smart grid

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

- Understand technologies for smart grid
- Appreciate the smart transmission as well distribution systems
- Realize the distribution generation and smart consumption
- Know the regulations and market models for smart grid

UNIT - I:
Introduction to Smart Grids: Definition, justification for smart grids, smart grid conceptual model, smart grid architectures, Interoperability, communication technologies, role of smart grids standards, intelligrid initiative, national smart grid mission (NSGM) by Govt. of India

UNIT - II:
Smart Transmission Technologies: Substation automation, Supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA), energy management system (EMS), phasor measurement units (PMU), Wide area measurement systems (WAMS)

UNIT - III:
Smart Distribution Technologies: Distribution automation, outage management systems, automated meter reading (AMR), automated metering infrastructure (AMI), fault location isolation and service restoration (FLISR), Outage Management Systems (OMS), Energy Storage, Renewable Integration

UNIT - IV:
Distributed Generation and Smart Consumption: Distributed energy resources (DERs), smart appliances, low voltage DC (LVDC) distribution in homes / buildings, home energy management system (HEMS), Net Metering, Building to Grid B2G, Vehicle to Grid V2G, Solar to Grid, Microgrid

UNIT - V:
Regulations and Market Models for Smart Grid: Demand Response, Tariff Design, Time of the day pricing (TOD), Time of use pricing (TOU), Consumer privacy and data protection, consumer engagement etc
Cost benefit analysis of smart grid projects

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Clark W Gellings, “The Smart Grid, Enabling Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Response”-CRC Press, 2009.
2. Jean Claude Sabonnadière, Nouredine Hadjsaïd, “Smart Grids”, Wiley-ISTE, IEEE Press, May 2012

REFERENCES:

1. Janaka Ekanayake, Kithsiri Liyanage, Jianzhong. Wu, Akihiko Yokoyama, Nick Jenkins, “Smart Grid: Technology and Applications”- Wiley, 2012.
2. James Momoh, “Smart Grid: Fundamentals of Design and Analysis” - Wiley, IEEE Press, 2012.
3. India Smart Grid Knowledge Portal

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. Tech – I Year – II Sem. (PE/PEED/PID)

POWER CONVERTERS AND DRIVES LAB

Pre-requisites: All core subjects

Course Objectives:

- Show awareness of the impact of power electronic control circuits on utility supply
- To observe the difference of the conventional and power electronic control of drives.
- Have a better understanding of the close relationship between hardware and simulation models of actual systems.
- To familiarize the student with various power electronic converter topologies and their speed Control application (open loop and closed loop operation)

Course Outcomes: Student will be able to

1. Conduct experiments on drives for different modes of operation using different converter topologies.
2. Select the suitable controller for getting the desired speed performance of drive.
3. Validate the results

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 with speed measurement and closed loop control.
4. Thyristorised drive for 1Hp DC motor with closed loop control.
5. 3-Phase input, thyristorised drive, 3 Hp DC motor with closed loop
6. 3-Phase input IGBT, 4 quadrant chopper drive for DC motor with closed Loop control equipment.
7. Cyclo-converter based AC Induction motor control equipment.
8. Speed control of 3 phase wound rotor Induction motor.
9. Single-phase fully controlled converter with inductive load.
10. Single phase half wave controlled converter with inductive load.
11. Isolated Gate Drive circuits for MOSFET / IGBT based circuits.
12. Characteristics of solar PV Systems.
13. Maximum Power Point Tracking Charge Controllers.
14. Inverter control for Solar PV based systems.

Note: Any ten experiments can be conducted.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M. TECH. I YEAR II SEMESTER

List of Open Electives Offered by Various Departments, Effective from AY 2017 - 18

S. No	Name of the Department	Open Elective (S) Offered for Other Departments
1	Civil Engineering (Open Elective – II)	1. Finite Element Method 2. Optimization Techniques
2	Electronics and Communication Engineering (Open Elective – II)	1. Industrial Instrumentation 2. Principles of Computer Communications and Networks
3	Electrical and Electronics Engineering (Open Elective – II)	1. Energy From Waste 2. Distributed Generation and Microgrid 3. Reliability Engineering
4	Mechanical Engineering (Open Elective – II)	1. Engineering Research Methodology
5	Computer Science and Engineering (Open Elective – II)	1. Machine Learning

***Open Elective subject must be chosen from the list of open electives offered by OTHER departments.**

Ex: A M.Tech ECE student cannot take Open Elective – II offered by ECE Dept, but can select from open electives offered by OTHER departments.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

FINITE ELEMENT METHOD (Open Elective – II)

Course Objectives: To impart knowledge about various finite element techniques and development of finite element code.

Course Outcome: The learner will be able to solve continuum problems using finite element analysis.

UNIT - I

Introduction: Concepts of FEM - steps involved - merits and demerits - energy principles – Discretization - Raleigh - Ritz method of functional approximation.

Principles of Elasticity: Stress equations - strain displacement relationships in matrix form plane stress, plane strain and axi-symmetric bodies of revolution with axi-symmetric loading.

UNIT - II

One dimensional FEM:Stiffness matrix for beam and bar elements - shape functions for 1-D elements.

Two dimensional FEM: Different types of elements for plane stress and plane strain analysis - displacement models - generalized coordinates - shape functions - convergent and compatibility requirements - geometric invariance - natural coordinate system - area and volume coordinates - generation of element stiffness and nodal load matrices

UNIT - III

Isoparametric formulation:Concept - different isoparametric elements for 2D analysis -formulation of 4-noded and 8-noded isoparametric quadrilateral elements - Lagrange elements - serendipity elements.

Axi Symmetric Analysis:bodies of revolution - axi symmetric modeling - strain displacement relationship - formulation of axi symmetric elements.

Three dimensional FEM:Different 3-D elements-strain-displacement relationship –formulation of hexahedral and isoparametric solid element.

UNIT - IV

Introduction to Finite Element Analysis of Plates:Basic theory of plate bending - thin plate theory - stress resultants - Mindlin's approximations - formulation of 4-noded isoperimetric quadrilateral plate element – Shell Element.

UNIT - V

Introduction to non – linear finite analysis – basic methods – application to Special structures.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. A First Course in a Finite Element by Daryl L .Logan, CL Engineers.
2. Concepts and Applications of Finite Element Analysis by Robert D.Cook, DavidS. Malkus and Michael E. Plesha, John Wiley & Sons.

REFERENCES:

1. Introduction to Finite element Method by Tirupathi Chandra Patla and Belugunudu
2. Finite element Methods by OC Zienkiewicz
3. Finite element analysis, theory and progarmming by GS Krishna Murthy.
4. Introduction to Finite element Method by JN Reddy.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUES (Open Elective – II)

Course Objectives: To understand the theory of optimization methods and algorithms developed for solving various types of optimization problems

Course Outcomes: The student will be able to understand the basic principles of optimization, and in a position to formulate optimization models for a wide range of civil engineering problems and able to solve them.

Unit-I

Linear Programming: Introduction and need for optimization in engineering design, formulating linear programs, graphical solution of linear programs, special cases of linear programming.

UNIT - II

The Simplex Method: Converting a problem to standard form, the theory of the simplex method, the simplex algorithm, special situations in the simplex algorithm, obtaining initial feasible solution.

UNIT - III

Duality and Sensitivity Analysis: Sensitivity analysis, shadow prices, dual of a normal linear program, duality theorems, dual simplex method. Integer Programming: Formulating integer programming problems, the branch-and-bound algorithm for pure integer programs, the branch-and-bound algorithm for mixed integer programs.

UNIT - IV

Non-linear Programming: Introduction to non-linear programming (NLP), Convex and concave functions, NLP with one variable, Line search algorithms, Multivariable unconstrained problems, constrained problems, Lagrange Multiplier, The Karush-Kuhn-Tucker (KKT) conditions, the method of steepest ascent, convex combination method, penalty function, Quadratic programming,

UNIT - V

Dynamic programming: Evolutionary algorithms: Genetic Algorithm, concepts of multiobjective optimization, Markov Process, Queuing Models.

TEXT BOOK:

1. S.S. Rao, Engineering Optimization: Theory and Practice, Wiley & Sons, New Jersey, 2009.

REFERENCES:

1. F.H. Hiller and G.J. Liberman, Introduction to Operations Research, Tata-McGraw-Hill, 2010.
2. W.L. Winston, Operations Research: Applications and Algorithm, 4th Edition, Cengage Learning, 1994.
3. K.Deb, Optimization for Engineering Design, Prentice Hall, 2013.
4. M.C. Joshi and K.M. Moudgalay, Optimization: Theory and Practice, Narosa, 2004.
5. K. Deb, Multi-Objective Optimization using evolutionary algorithms, John Wiley and Sons, 2009.

ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENTATION (Open Elective – II)

UNIT - I

METROLOGY, VELOCITY AND ACCELERATION MEASUREMENT: Measurement of length - Gauge blocks – Plainness – Area using Simpson's rule, Plain meter – Diameter – Roughness – Angle using Bevel protractor, sine bars and Clinometer – Mechanical, Electrical, Optical and Pneumatic Comparators. Optical Methods for length and distance measurements using Optical flats and Michelson Interferometer.

Relative velocity – Translational and Rotational velocity measurements – Revolution counters and Timers - Magnetic and Photoelectric pulse counting stroboscopic methods. Accelerometers-different types, Gyroscopes-applications.

UNIT - II

FORCE AND PRESSURE MEASUREMENT: Force measurement – Different methods –Gyroscopic Force Measurement – Vibrating wire Force transducer. Basics of Pressure measurement –Manometer types – Force-Balance and Vibrating Cylinder Transducers – High and Low Pressure measurement – McLeod Gauge, Knudsen Gauge, Momentum Transfer Gauge, Thermal Conductivity Gauge, Ionization Gauge, Dual Gauge Techniques, Deadweight Gauges, Hydrostatic Pressure Measurement

UNIT - III

FLOW MEASUREMENT AND LEVEL MEASUREMENT: Flow Meters- Head type, Area type (Rota meter), electromagnetic type, Positive displacement type, mass flow meter, ultrasonic type, vertex shedding type, Hotwire anemometer type, Laser Doppler Velocity-meter. Basic Level measurements – Direct, Indirect, Pressure, Buoyancy, Weight, Capacitive Probe methods

UNIT - IV

DENSITY, VISCOSITY AND OTHER MEASUREMENTS: Density measurements – Strain Gauge load cell method – Buoyancy method - Air pressure balance method – Gamma ray method – Vibrating probe method. Units of Viscosity, specific gravity scales used in Petroleum Industries, Different Methods of measuring consistency and Viscosity –Two float viscorator –Industrial consistency meter. Sound-Level Meters, Microphones, Humidity Measurement

UNIT - V

CALIBRATION AND INTERFACING: Calibration using Master Sensors, Interfacing of Force, Pressure, Velocity, Acceleration, Flow, Density and Viscosity Sensors, Variable Frequency Drive

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Doeblin E.O., "Measurement Systems – Applications and Design", 4th Edition, McGraw Hill International, 1990.
2. Patranabis D, "Principles of Industrial Instrumentation", TMH. End edition 1997

REFERENCES:

1. Considine D. M., "Process Instruments and Control Handbook", 4th Edition, McGraw Hill International, 1993
2. Jain R.K., "Mechanical and Industrial Measurements", Khanna Publications.

ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

PRINCIPLES OF COMPUTER COMMUNICATIONS AND NETWORKS (Open Elective – II)

Prerequisite: Nil

Course Objectives:

- To understand the concept of computer communication.
- To learn about the networking concept, layered protocols.
- To understand various communications concepts.
- To get the knowledge of various networking equipment.

Course Outcomes: The student:

- Can get the knowledge of networking of computers, data transmission between computers.
- Will have the exposure about the various communication concepts.
- Will get awareness about the structure and equipment of computer network structures.

UNIT - I

Overview of Computer Communications and Networking: Introduction to Computer Communications and Networking, Introduction to Computer Network, Types of Computer Networks, Network Addressing, Routing, Reliability, Interoperability and Security, Network Standards, The Telephone System and Data Communications.

UNIT - II

Essential Terms and Concepts: Computer Applications and application protocols, Computer Communications and Networking models, Communication Service Methods and data transmission modes, analog and Digital Communications , Speed and capacity of a Communication Channel, Multiplexing and switching, Network architecture and the OSI reference model.

UNIT - III

Analog and Digital Communication Concepts: Representing data as analog signals, representing data as digital signals, data rate and bandwidth reduction , Digital Carrier Systems.

UNIT - IV

Physical and data link layer Concepts: The Physical and Electrical Characteristics of wire, Copper media, fiber optic media, wireless Communications. Introduction to data link Layer , the logical link control and medium access control sub-layers.

UNIT - V

Network Hardware Components: Introduction to Connectors, Transreceivers and media convertors, repeaters, network interference cards and PC cards, bridges, switches, switches Vs Routers.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Computer Communications and Networking Technologies, Michel A. Gallo and William H. Hancock, Thomson Brooks / Cole.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Principles of Computer Networks and Communications, M. Barry Dumas, Morris Schwartz, Pearson.

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

ENERGY FROM WASTE (Open Elective – II)

Prerequisite: Renewable Energy Sources, Physics, Environmental Studies

Course Objectives:

- To classify solid waste sources
- To identify methods of solid waste disposal
- To study various energy generation methods
- To analyse biogas production methods and recycling of e-waste

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

- Understand technologies for generation of energy from solid waste
- Compare methods of solid waste disposal
- Identify sources of energy from bio-chemical conversion
- Analyze methods for management of e-waste

UNIT- I

Solid Waste Sources Solid Waste Sources, types, composition, Properties, Global warming, Municipal Solid Waste: Physical, chemical and biological properties , Waste Collection and, Transfer stations, Waste minimization and recycling of municipal waste, Segregation of waste, Size Reduction , Managing Waste. Status of technologies for generation of Energy from Waste Treatment and Disposal Aerobic composting, incineration, Furnace type and design, Medical waste /Pharmaceutical waste treatment Technologies, incineration, Environmental impacts, Measures to mitigate environmental effects due to incineration .

UNIT - II

Land Fill method of Solid waste disposal Land fill classification, Types, methods and Sitting consideration, Layout and preliminary design of landfills: Composition, characteristics, generation, Movement and control of landfill leach ate and gases, Environmental monitoring system for land fill gases.

UNIT - III

Energy Generation from Waste Bio-chemical Conversion: Sources of energy generation, anaerobic digestion of sewage and municipal wastes, direct combustion of MSW-refuse derived solid fuel, Industrial waste, agro residues, Anaerobic Digestion.

UNIT - IV

Biogas production, Land fill gas generation and utilization, Thermo-chemical conversion: Sources of energy generation, Gasification of waste using Gasifiers, Briquetting, Utilization and advantages of briquetting, Environmental benefits of Bio-chemical and Thermo- chemical conversion.

UNIT - V

E-waste: e-waste in the global context – Growth of Electrical and Electronics Industry in India – Environmental concerns and health hazards – Recycling e-waste: a thriving economy of the unorganized sector – Global trade in hazardous waste – impact of hazardous e-waste in India. Management of e-waste: e-waste legislation, Government regulations on e-waste management – International experience – need for stringent health safeguards and environmental protection laws of India.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Nicholas P. Cheremisinoff. Handbook of Solid Waste Management and Waste Minimization Technologies. An Imprint of Elsevier, New Delhi (2003).
2. P. Aarne Vesilind, William A. Worrell and Debra R. Reinhart. Solid Waste Engineering. Thomson Asia Pte Ltd. Singapore (2002)
3. M. Dutta , B. P. Parida, B. K. Guha and T. R. Surkrishnan. Industrial Solid Waste Management and Landfilling practice. Narosa Publishing House, New Delhi (1999).

4. “E-waste in India: Research unit, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi, June 2011”
5. Amalendu Bagchi. Design, construction and Monitoring of Landfills. John Wiley and Sons. New York. (1994)
6. M. L. Davis and D. A. Cornwell. Introduction to environmental engineering. Mc Graw Hill International Edition, Singapore (2008)
7. C. S. Rao. Environmental Pollution Control Engineering. Wiley Eastern Ltd. New Delhi (1995)
8. S. K. Agarwal. Industrial Environment Assessment and Strategy. APH Publishing Corporation. New Delhi (!996)
9. Sofer, Samir S. (ed.), Zaborsky, R. (ed.), “Biomass Conversion Processes for Energy and Fuels”, New York, Plenum Press, 1981
10. Hagerty, D.Joseph; Pavoni, Joseph L; Heer, John E., “Solid Waste Management”, New York, Van Nostrand, 1973
11. George Tchobanoglous, Hilary Theisen and Samuel Vigil Prsl: Tchobanoglous, George Theisen, Hillary Vigil, Samuel, “Integrated Solid Waste management: Engineering Principles and Management issues”, New York, McGraw Hill, 1993.

REFERENCES:

1. C Parker and T Roberts (Ed), Energy from Waste - An Evaluation of Conversion Technologies, Elsevier Applied Science, London, 1985
2. KL Shah, Basics of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Technology, Prentice Hall, 2000 3. M Datta, Waste Disposal in Engineered Landfills, Narosa Publishing House, 1997
3. G Rich et.al, Hazardous Waste Management Technology, Podvan Publishers, 1987
4. AD Bhide, BB Sundaresan, Solid Waste Management in Developing Countries, INSDOC, New Delhi,1983 FUEL CELL AND
5. **Google books:**
   (i) e-waste Management: From waste to Resource Klaus Hieronymi, Ramzy Kahnat, Eric williams
   Tech. & Engg.-2013(Publisher: Earthscan 2013).
   (ii) What is the impact of E-waste: Tamara Thompson
   (iii) E-waste poses a Health Hazard: Sairudeen Pattazhy
6. **Weblinks :**
   www.unep.org
   www.routledge.com
   www.amazon.com
   www.bookdepository.com
   www.ecoactiv.com

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

DISTRIBUTED GENERATION AND MICROGRID (Open Elective – II)

Course Objectives

- To illustrate the concept of distributed generation
- To analyze the impact of grid integration.
- To study concept of Micro grid and its configuration
- To find optimal size, placement and control aspects of DGs

Course Outcomes: Upon the Completion of the course student will be able to

- Find the size and optimal placement DG
- Analyze the impact of grid integration and control aspects of DGs
- Model and analyze a micro grid taking into consideration the planning and operational issues of the DGs to be connected in the system
- Describe the technical impacts of DGs in power systems

UNIT - I

Need for distributed generation - Renewable sources in distributed generation - Current scenario in distributed generation - Planning of DGs – Siting and sizing of DGs – Optimal placement of DG sources in distribution systems.

UNIT - II

Grid integration of DGs – Different types of interfaces - Inverter based DGs and rotating machine based interfaces - Aggregation of multiple DG units - Energy storage elements - Batteries, ultra-capacitors, flywheels.

UNIT - III

Technical impacts of DGs – Transmission systems, Distribution systems, De-regulation – Impact of DGs upon protective relaying – Impact of DGs upon transient and dynamic stability of existing distribution systems.

UNIT-IV

Economic and control aspects of DGs – Market facts, issues and challenges - Limitations of DGs - Voltage control techniques, Reactive power control, Harmonics, Power quality issues - Reliability of DG based systems – Steady state and Dynamic analysis.

UNIT - V

Introduction to micro-grids – Types of micro-grids – Autonomous and non-autonomous grids – Sizing of micro-grids - Modeling & analysis - Micro-grids with multiple DGs – Micro-grids with power electronic interfacing units - Transients in micro-grids - Protection of micro-grids – Case studies.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. H. Lee Willis, Walter G. Scott , 'Distributed Power Generation – Planning and Evaluation', Marcel Decker Press, 2000.
2. M.Godoy Simoes, Felix A.Farret, 'Renewable Energy Systems – Design and Analysis with Induction Generators', CRC press.
3. Robert Lasseter, Paolo Piagi, ' Micro-grid: A Conceptual Solution', PESC 2004, June 2004.
4. F. Katiraei, M.R. Iravani, 'Transients of a Micro-Grid System with Multiple Distributed Energy Resources', International Conference on Power Systems Transients (IPST'05) in Montreal, Canada on June 19-23, 2005.
5. Z. Ye, R. Walling, N. Miller, P. Du, K. Nelson, 'Facility Microgrids', General Electric Global Research Center, Niskayuna, New York, Subcontract report, May 2005.

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

RELIABILITY ENGINEERING (Open Elective – II)

Course Objectives:

- To comprehend the concept of Reliability and Unreliability
- Derive the expressions for probability of failure, Expected value and standard deviation of Binominal distribution, Poisson distribution, normal distribution and weibull distributions.
- Formulating expressions for Reliability analysis of series-parallel and Non-series parallel systems
- Deriving expressions for Time dependent and Limiting State Probabilities using Markov models.

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

- Apply fundamental knowledge of Reliability to modeling and analysis of series-parallel and Non-series parallel systems.
- Solve some practical problems related with Generation, Transmission and Utilization of Electrical Energy.
- Understand or become aware of various failures, causes of failures and remedies for failures in practical systems.

UNIT – I

Rules for combining probabilities of events, Definition of Reliability. Significance of the terms appearing in the definition. Probability distributions: Random variables, probability density and distribution functions. Mathematical expectation, Binominal distribution, Poisson distribution, normal distribution, weibull distribution.

UNIT - II

Hazard rate, derivation of the reliability function in terms of the hazard rate. Failures: Causes of failures, types of failures (early failures, chance failures and wear-out failures). Bath tub curve. Preventive and corrective maintenance. Modes of failure. Measures of reliability: mean time to failure and mean time between failures.

UNIT - III

Classification of engineering systems: series, parallel and series-parallel systems- Expressions for the reliability of the basic configurations.

Reliability evaluation of Non-series-parallel configurations: Decomposition, Path based and cutest based methods, Deduction of the Paths and cutsets from Event tree.

UNIT - IV

Discrete Markov Chains: General modeling concepts, stochastic transitional probability matrix, time dependent probability evaluation and limiting state probability evaluation of one component repairable model. Absorbing states.

Continuous Markov Processes: Modeling concepts, State space diagrams, Stochastic Transitional Probability Matrix, Evaluating time dependent and limiting state Probabilities of one component repairable model. Evaluation of Limiting state probabilities of two component repairable model.

UNIT - V

Approximate system Reliability analysis of Series systems, parallel systems with two and more than two components, Network reduction techniques. Minimal cutest/failure mode approach.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. “Reliability evaluation of Engineering systems”, Roy Billinton and Ronald N Allan, BS Publications.
2. “Reliability Engineering”, Elsayed A. Elsayed, Prentice Hall Publications.

REFERENCES:

1. “Reliability Engineering: Theory and Practice”, By Alessandro Birolini, Springer Publications.
2. “An Introduction to Reliability and Maintainability Engineering”, Charles Ebeling, TMH Publications.
3. “Reliability Engineering”, E. Balaguruswamy, TMH Publications.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

ENGINEERING RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (Open Elective – II)

UNIT - I

Research Methodology: Objectives and Motivation of Research, Types of Research, Research Approaches, Significance of Research, Research Methods verses Methodology, Research and Scientific Method, Important of Research Methodology, Research Process, Criteria of Good Research, Problems Encountered by Researchers in India, Benefits to the society in general.

Defining the Research Problem: Definition of Research Problem, Problem Formulation, Necessity of Defining the Problem, Technique involved in Defining a Problem.

UNIT - II

Literature Survey: Importance of Literature Survey, Sources of Information, Assessment of Quality of Journals and Articles, Information through Internet. **Literature Review**: Need of Review, Guidelines for Review, Record of Research Review.

UNIT - III

Research Design: Meaning of Research Design, Need of Research Design, Feature of a Good Design Important Concepts Related to Research Design, Different Research Designs, Basic Principles of Experimental Design, Developing a Research Plan, Design of Experimental Set-up, Use of Standards and Codes.

UNIT - IV

Data Collection: Collection of primary data, Secondary data, Data organization, Methods of data grouping, Diagrammatic representation of data, Graphic representation of data. Sample Design, Need for sampling, some important sampling definitions, Estimation of population, Role of Statistics for Data Analysis, Parametric V/s Non Parametric methods, Descriptive Statistics, Measures of central tendency and Dispersion, Hypothesis testing, Use of Statistical software.

Data Analysis: Deterministic and random data, Uncertainty analysis, Tests for significance: Chi-square, student's t-test, Regression modeling, Direct and Interaction effects, ANOVA, F-test, Time Series analysis, Autocorrelation and Autoregressive modeling.

UNIT - V

Research Report Writing: Format of the Research report, Synopsis, Dissertation, Thesis its Differentiation, References/Bibliography/Webliography, Technical paper writing/Journal report writing, making presentation, Use of visual aids. **Research Proposal Preparation**: Writing a Research Proposal and Research Report, Writing Research Grant Proposal.

REFERENCES:

1. C.R Kothari, Research Methodology, Methods & Technique; New Age International Publishers, 2004
2. R. Ganesan, Research Methodology for Engineers, MJP Publishers, 2011
3. Ratan Khananabis and Suvasis Saha, Research Methodology, Universities Press, Hyderabad, 2015.
4. Y. P. Agarwal, Statistical Methods: Concepts, Application and Computation, Sterling Publs., Pvt., Ltd., New Delhi, 2004
5. Vijay Upagade and Aravind Shende, Research Methodology, S. Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi, 2009
6. G. Nageswara Rao, Research Methodology and Quantitative methods, BS Publications, Hyderabad, 2012.
7. Naval Bajjai "Business Research Methods" Pearson 2011.
8. Prahalad Mishra " Business Research Methods " Oxford 2016

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

MACHINE LEARNING (Open Elective - II)

Prerequisites:

- Data Structures
- Knowledge on statistical methods

Course Objectives:

- This course explains machine learning techniques such as decision tree learning, Bayesian learning etc.
- To understand computational learning theory.
- To study the pattern comparison techniques.

Course Outcomes:

- Understand the concepts of computational intelligence like machine learning
- Ability to get the skill to apply machine learning techniques to address the real time problems in different areas
- Understand the Neural Networks and its usage in machine learning application.

UNIT - I

Introduction - Well-posed learning problems, designing a learning system Perspectives and issues in machine learning

Concept learning and the general to specific ordering – Introduction, A concept learning task, concept learning as search, Find-S: Finding a Maximally Specific Hypothesis, Version Spaces and the Candidate Elimination algorithm, Remarks on Version Spaces and Candidate Elimination, Inductive Bias.

Decision Tree Learning – Introduction, Decision Tree Representation, Appropriate Problems for Decision Tree Learning, The Basic Decision Tree Learning Algorithm Hypothesis Space Search in Decision Tree Learning, Inductive Bias in Decision Tree Learning, Issues in Decision Tree Learning.

UNIT - II

Artificial Neural Networks Introduction, Neural Network Representation, Appropriate Problems for Neural Network Learning, Perceptions, Multilayer Networks and the Back propagation Algorithm. Discussion on the Back Propagation Algorithm, An illustrative Example: Face Recognition

Evaluation Hypotheses – Motivation, Estimation Hypothesis Accuracy, Basics of Sampling Theory, A General Approach for Deriving Confidence Intervals, Difference in Error of Two Hypotheses, Comparing Learning Algorithms.

UNIT - III

Bayesian learning - Introduction, Bayes Theorem, Bayes Theorem and Concept Learning Maximum Likelihood and Least Squared Error Hypotheses, Maximum Likelihood Hypotheses for Predicting Probabilities, Minimum Description Length Principle , Bayes Optimal Classifier, Gibs Algorithm, Naïve Bayes Classifier, An Example: Learning to Classify Text, Bayesian Belief Networks, EM Algorithm.

Computational Learning Theory – Introduction, Probably Learning an Approximately Correct Hypothesis, Sample Complexity for Finite Hypothesis Space, Sample Complexity for Infinite Hypothesis Spaces, The Mistake Bound Model of Learning.

Instance-Based Learning – Introduction, k-Nearest Neighbor Learning, Locally Weighted Regression, Radial Basis Functions, Case-Based Reasoning, Remarks on Lazy and Eager Learning.

UNIT - IV

Pattern Comparison Techniques, Temporal patterns, Dynamic Time Warping Methods, Clustering, Codebook Generation, Vector Quantization

Pattern Classification: Introduction to HMMS, Training and Testing of Discrete Hidden Markov Models and Continuous Hidden Markov Models, Viterbi Algorithm, Different Case Studies in Speech recognition and Image Processing

UNIT - V

Analytical Learning – Introduction, Learning with Perfect Domain Theories : PROLOG-EBG Remarks on Explanation-Based Learning, Explanation-Based Learning of Search Control Knowledge, Using Prior Knowledge to Alter the Search Objective, Using Prior Knowledge to Augment Search Operations.

Combining Inductive and Analytical Learning – Motivation, Inductive-Analytical Approaches to Learning, Using Prior Knowledge to Initialize the Hypothesis.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Machine Learning – Tom M. Mitchell,- MGH
2. Fundamentals of Speech Recognition By Lawrence Rabiner and Biing – Hwang Juang.

REFERENCE BOOK:

1. Machine Learning : An Algorithmic Perspective, Stephen Marsland, Taylor & Francis