

DETAILED SYLLABUS

Semester III

Sl. No.	Category	Course Code	Course Title	Hours per Week			Total Contact Hours/ Week	Credits
				L	T	P		
1.	Programme core course-1	EEPC-301	Introduction to Electric Generation Systems	3	0	0	3	3
2.	Programme core course-2	EEPC-302	Introduction to Electric Generation Systems	0	0	2	2	1
3.	Programme core course-3	EEPC-303	Electrical Circuits	2	1	0	3	3
4.	Programme core course-4	EEPC-304	Electrical Circuits Laboratory	0	0	2	2	1
5.	Programme core course-5	EEPC-305	Electrical and Electronic Measurements	3	0	0	3	3
6.	Programme core course-6	EEPC-306	Electrical and Electronic Measurements Laboratory	0	0	2	2	1
7.	Programme core course-7	EEPC-307	Electric Motors and Transformers	2	1	0	3	3
8.	Programme core course-8	EEPC-308	Electric Motors and Transformers Laboratory	0	0	2	2	1
9.	Programme core course-9	EEPC-309	Fundamentals of Analog & Digital Electronics	2	0	0	2	2
10.	Summer Internship-I (4 weeks) after II nd Semester	EESI-310	Summer Internship – I	0	0	0	0	2
Total				12	2	8	22	20

INTRODUCTION TO ELECTRIC GENERATION SYSTEMS

CourseCode	:	EEPC-301
CourseTitle	:	Introduction To Electric Generation Systems
NumberOfCredits	:	3(L: 3,T:0, P:0)
Prerequisites	:	NIL
CourseCategory	:	PC

Course Outcomes:

The theory, practical experiences and relevant soft skills associated with this course are to be taught and implemented, so that the student demonstrates the following industry oriented COs associated with the above mentioned competency:

- Maintain the optimized working of the thermal power plant. (K-2)
- Maintain the optimized working of large and micro hydropower plants. (K-2)
- Maintain the optimized working of solar and biomass-based power plants. (K-2)
- Maintain the optimized working of wind power plants. (K-2)
- Select the adequate mix of power generation based on economic operation. (K-3)

Course Contents:

Module– I: Thermal Power Plants: Coal, Gas/ Diesel and Nuclear-base.

Number of Class hours: 8

hours Suggestive Learning Outcomes:

me:

Students would be able to -

- Draw the layout of different power plants.
- Know the properties of conventional fuels.
- Understand the function of different parts of a thermal power plant.

Detailed content of the unit: -

Layout and working of a typical thermal power plant with steam turbines and electric generators. Properties of conventional fuels used in the energy conversion equipment used in thermal power plants: Coal, Gas/ diesel, Nuclear fuels – fusion and fission reaction Safe Practices and working of various thermal power plants: Coal-based, Gas-based, Diesel-based and Nuclear-based.

Functionsofthefollowingtypesofthermal powerplantsandtheirmajorauxiliaries:Coal firedboilers:fire tubeand watertube.

Gas/dieselbasedcombustionengines.

Typesofnuclearreactors:Disposalofnuclearwasteandnuclearshielding.Thermal powerplants inTripura.

Module– II:Large andMicro-HydroPowerPlants

Number of Class hours: 8

hoursSuggestiveLearningOutco
me:

Studentswould beable to-

1. Knowthe Energyconversion processof hydropowerplant.
2. KnowtheSafePracticesforhydropowerplants
3. Understanddifferent partsof aturbine

Detailedcontentofthe unit: -

Energyconversion processof hydro powerplant.Selection of sites for Hydro Power Plant.

Classificationofhydropower plant: High,mediumandlowhead.

Constructionandworkingofhydroturbinesusedindifferent typesofhydropowerplant:

- a. Highhead–Pelton turbine
- b. Mediumhead –Francisturbine
- c. Lowhead–

Kaplan turbine.SafePracticesforhydropo
wer plants.

Differenttypesofmicro-

hydroturbinesfordifferentheads: Pelton,FrancisandKaplan turbinesLocations of these different types of large and micro-hydro power plants in Maharashtra andTripura.Potentiallocationsofmicro-hydropower plantsinTripura.

Module –III:SolarandBiomassbasedPowerPlants

Number of Class hours: 8

hoursSuggestiveLearningOutco
me:

Students would be able to -

1. Know the Solar Map of India
2. Know about different types of solar power plants

Detailed content of the unit:-

Solar Map of India: Global solar power radiation.

Solar Power Technology

- a. Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) plants, construction and working of Power Tower, Parabolic Trough, Parabolic Dish, Fresnel Reflectors.
- b. Solar Photovoltaic (PV) power plant: layout, construction, working. Bio

mass-based Power Plants-

- a. Layout of a Bio-chemical based (e.g. biogas) power plant:
 - b. Layout of a Thermo-chemical based (e.g. Municipal waste) power plant
 - c. Layout of an Agro-chemical based (e.g. bio-diesel) power plant
- Features of the solid, liquid and gas biomass as fuel for biomass power plant.

Module – IV: Wind Power

Plants. Number of Class hours: 8

hours Suggestive

Learning Outcome:

Students would be able to define

1. Know the wind Map of India
2. Know about different types of solar power plants
3. Know about the Salient Features of electric generators used in large wind power plants: Constant

Detailed content of the unit: -

Wind Map of India: Wind power density in watts per square meter
Layout of Horizontal axis large wind power plant: Geared wind power plant. Direct-drive wind power plant.

Salient Features of electric generators used in large wind power plants: Constant Speed Electric Generators: Squirrel Cage Induction Generators (SCIG), Wound Rotor Induction Generator (WRIG).

Variable Speed Electric Generators: Doubly-fed induction generator (DFIG), wound rotor synchronous generator (WRSG), permanent magnet synchronous generator (PMSG).

Module–V:EconomicsofPowerGenerationandInterconnectedPowerSystem.

NumberofClasshours:8 hours

Suggestive Learning

Outcome:Studentswould

beableto

1. Definedifferent termsrelated toenergygeneration.
2. KnowThe causesand Impactand reasonsof Gridsystemfault

Detailedcontentofthe unit: -

Relatedterms:connectedload,firmpower,coldreserve,hotreserve,spinningreserve.Baseloadandpeakloadplants;Loadcurve,loaddurationcurve,integrated durationcurve.

Costofgeneration:Averagedemand,maximumdemand,demandfactor,plantcapacityfactor,plantusefactor,diversityfactor,loadfactorand plantloadfactor.

Choiceofsizeandnumberofgeneratorunits,combinedoperationofpowerstation.

CausesandImpactandreasonsofGridsystemfault:Stategrid,nationalgrid,brownoutandblackout;sample blackoutsatnational andinternationallevel.

References:

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- 5) Solanki,ChetanSingh,–
SolarPhotovoltaics:Fundamentals,TechnologiesandApplications,PHILearning,
New Delhi,ISBN:9788120351110
- 6) Hau,Erich,WindTurbines,Springer-Verlag,BerlinHeidelberg,Germany,ISBN:978-3-642-27150-2
- 7) Gipe,Paul,WindEnergyBasics,ChelseaGreenPublishingCo;ISBN:978-1603580304
- 8) Wizelius,Tore;Earnest,Joshua–WindPowerPlantsandProjectDevelopment,PHI
- 9) Gupta,J.B.ACourseinElectricalPower–S.KKatariaandSons,NewDelhi.2014,
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INTRODUCTION TO ELECTRIC GENERATION SYSTEMS LABORATORY

CourseCode	:	EEPC-302
CourseTitle	:	IntroductiontoElectricGenerationSystemsLaboratory
NumberofCredits	:	1(L:0,T:0,P:2)
Prerequisites	:	NIL
CourseCategory	:	PC

CourseOutcomes:

The theory, practical experiences and relevant soft skills associated with this course are to be taught and implemented, so that the student demonstrates the following industry oriented COs associated with the above mentioned competency:

- a) Maintain the optimised working of the thermal power plant. (K-2)
- b) Maintain the optimised working of large and micro hydropower plants. (K-2)
- c) Maintain the optimised working of solar and biomass-based power plants. (K-2)
- d) Maintain the optimised working of wind power plants. (K-2)
- e) Select the adequate mix of power generation based on economic operation. (K-3).

Practical:

1. Identify the routine maintenance parts of the coal fired thermal power plant after watching a video program.
2. Identify the routine maintenance parts of the gas fired thermal power plant after watching a video program.
3. Assemble and dismantle a small diesel generator power plant.
4. Identify the routine maintenance parts of the nuclear fired thermal power plant after watching a video program.
5. Identify the routine maintenance parts of the large hydropower plant after watching a video program.
6. Identify the routine maintenance parts of the micro hydropower plant after watching a video program.
7. Assemble a micro hydropower plant and then dismantle it.

8. Assemble the parabolic trough or parabolic dish Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) plant.
9. Dismantle the parabolic trough or parabolic dish CSP plant.
10. Assemble the solar PV plant to produce electric power and then dismantle it.
11. Assemble a small biogas plant to generate electric power.
12. Dismantle the biogas plant.
13. Identify the routine maintenance parts of the large wind power plant after watching a video programme.
14. Assemble a horizontal axis small wind turbine to produce electric power.
15. Dismantle a horizontal axis small wind turbine.
16. Assemble a vertical axis small wind turbine to produce electric power and then dismantle it.
17. Identify the routine maintenance parts of the horizontal axis small wind turbine after watching a video programme.
18. Identify the routine maintenance parts of the vertical axis small wind turbine after watching a video programme.

ELECTRIC CIRCUITS

CourseCode	:	EEPC-303
CourseTitle	:	ElectricCircuits
NumberOfCredits	:	3 (L:2,T: 1,P:0)
Prerequisites	:	NIL
CourseCategory	:	PC

Course Outcomes:

The theory, practical experiences and relevant soft skills associated with this course are to be taught and implemented, so that the student demonstrates the following industry oriented COs associated with the above mentioned competency:

- a) Troubleshoot problems related to single phase A.C series circuits. (K-3)
- b) Troubleshoot problems related to single phase A.C parallel circuits. (K-3)
- c) Troubleshoot problems related to three phase circuits. (K-3)
- d) Use principles of circuit analysis to troubleshoot electric circuits. (K-3)
- e) Apply network theorems to troubleshoot electric circuits. (K-4)

Course Contents:

Module–I: Single Phase A.C Series Circuits

Number of Class hours: 7

hours Suggestive Learning Outcome:

Students would be able to –

- a) Define impedance, reactance, Power factor, active power, reactive power, apparent power, power triangle etc for an A.C series circuit.
- b) Solve the problems of A.C series R-L, R-C and R-L-C circuits
- c) Draw the phasor diagram for different types of A.C series circuit.

Detailed content of the unit: -

Generation of alternating voltage, Phasor representation of sinusoidal quantities R, L, C circuit elements its voltage and current response.

R-L, R-C, R-L-C combination of A.C series circuit, impedance, reactance, Power factor, active power, reactive power, apparent power, power triangle and vector diagram.

Resonance, Bandwidth, Quality factor and voltage magnification in series R-L, R-C, R-L-C circuit.

Module–II:SinglePhaseA.C ParallelCircuits

Number of Class hours: 7

hoursSuggestiveLearningOutco
me:

Studentswould beable to -

- Defineimpedance,reactance,Powerfactor,activepower,reactivepower,apparentpower, power triangleetc. foran A.C parallel circuit.
- SolvetheproblemsofA.CparallelR-L,R-CandR-L-Ccircuits
- Drawthephasordiagramfordifferenttypesof A.C parallelcircuit.

Detailedcontentofthe unit: -

R-L,R-CandR-L-

CparallelcombinationofA.C.circuits.Impedance,reactance,phasordiagram,
impedancetriangle.

R-L,R-C,R-L-

CparallelA.C.circuitspowerfactor,activepower,apparentpower,reactivepower, power
triangle.

ResonanceinparallelR-L,R-C,R-L-

Ccircuit,Bandwidth,Qualityfactorandvoltageamplification.

Module–

III:ThreePhaseCircuitsNumberofC

lass hours:6 hoursSuggestive

LearningOutcome:

Studentswould beable to -

- Drawthephasordiagramfor threephasestarordeltaconnected circuits.
- DefinePhaseandlinequantitiesinthreephasestaranddeltaconnectedsystemforbalance
d and unbalanced load
- Compute
threephaseactivepower,reactivepowerandapparentpowerinstaranddeltathree
phasesystem.

Detailed content of the unit: -

Phasor and complex representation of three phase supply, phase sequence and polarity. Types of three-phase connections, Phase and line quantities in three phase star and delta system. Balanced and unbalanced load, neutral shift in unbalanced load. Three phase power, active, reactive and apparent power in star and delta system.

Module – IV: Network

Synthesis Number of Class hours: 4

hours Suggestive

Learning Outcome:

Students would be able to define–

- a) Network reduction techniques.
- b) How to do Mesh Analysis.
- c) How to do Node Analysis

Detailed content of the unit: -

Network Reduction and Principles of Circuit Analysis. Source transformation.
Star/delta and delta/star transformation Mesh Analysis, Node Analysis

Module–

V: Network Theorems Number of

Class hours: 6 hours Suggestive

Learning Outcome:

Students would be able to solve different circuits by applying the knowledge of different network theorems like

- a) Thevenin and Maximum power transfer theorem.
- b) Superposition and Reciprocity theorem.
- c) Norton's theorem

Detailed content of the unit: -

Superposition theorem, Thevenin's theorem, Norton's theorem, Maximum power transfer theorem & Reciprocity theorem

Duality in electric circuits

References:

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ELECTRIC CIRCUITS LABORATORY

CourseCode:	:	EEPC-304
CourseTitle :	:	ElectricCircuits Laboratory
NumberofCredits	:	1 (L:0,T: 0,P:2)
Prerequisites	:	NIL
CourseCategory	:	PC

Courseoutcomes:

The theory, practical experiences and relevant soft skills associated with this course are to be taught and implemented, so that the student demonstrates the following industry oriented COs associated with the abovementioned competency:

1. Troubleshoot problems related to single phase A.C. series circuits. (K-3)
2. Troubleshoot problems related to single phase A.C. parallel circuits. (K-3)
3. Troubleshoot problems related to three phase circuits. (K-3)
4. Use principles of circuit analysis to troubleshoot electric circuits. (K-3)
5. Apply network theorems to troubleshoot electric circuits. (K-4)

Practicals:

1. Use dual trace oscilloscope to determine A.C. voltage and current response in given R, L, C circuit.
2. Use voltmeter, ammeter, wattmeter to determine active, reactive and apparent power consumed in given R-L, R-C and R-L-C series circuit. Draw phasor diagram.
3. Use variable frequency supply to create resonance in given series/Parallel R-L-C circuit or by using variable inductor or variable capacitor.
4. Use Voltmeter, Ammeter and Wattmeter to determine current, p.f., active, reactive and apparent power in R-C parallel A.C. circuit.
5. Use voltmeter, ammeter, wattmeter, p.f. meter to determine current, p.f., active, reactive and apparent power for given R-L-C parallel circuit with series connection of resistor and inductor in parallel with capacitor.
6. Use voltmeter, ammeter to determine current through the given branch of a electric network by applying mesh and Nodal analysis.

7. Use voltmeter, ammeter to determine current through the given branch and voltage across the given element of circuit by applying superposition theorem.
8. Use voltmeter, ammeter to determine equivalent circuit parameter in a given circuit by applying Thevenin's theorem
9. Use voltmeter, ammeter to determine equivalent circuit parameter in a given circuit by applying Norton's theorem
10. Use voltmeter, ammeter to determine load resistance for maximum power transfer for a given circuit by applying maximum power transfer theorem.

List of Equipments:

1. Bread Board Trainer & Function generator.
2. Study card for R-L-C series & parallel circuit.
3. Study card for Thevenin's & Maximum Power transfer theorem.
4. Study card for Reciprocity & Superposition Theorem.
5. Study card for Norton Theorem.
6. Training Panel for AC power supply measurement.
7. Electrical training System kit.
8. Two channel Analog Oscillator.
9. Transducer & Instrumentation Trainer.
10. Digital Multimeter.
11. Analog Ammeters.
12. Color Digital Storage Oscilloscope.

Electrical and Electronic Measurements

Course Code	:	EEPC-305
Course Title	:	Electrical and Electronic Measurements
Number of Credits	:	3(L:3,T: 0,P:0)
Prerequisites	:	NIL
Course Category	:	PC

Course Outcomes:-

Students will be able to:

1. To understand the working of the electrical measuring instrument (K-3).
2. To use different types of measuring instruments for measuring voltage and current (K-4).
3. To use different types of measuring instruments for measuring electric power (K-4).
4. To use different types of measuring instruments for measuring electric energy (K-4).
5. To use different types of electrical instruments for measuring various ranges of electrical parameters (K-4).

Course Content:-

Module-1: Fundamentals of Measurements

Number of class hours: 4

Hours Suggestive Learning Outcomes:

omes:

1. To be able to describe the significance of the given measuring instrument.
2. To be able to classify the given measuring instruments.
3. To be able to determine static and dynamic characteristics of the measuring instruments with the given data.
4. To be able to explain the procedure for calibration of given device.

Detailed content of the unit: -

Measurement: Significance, units, fundamental quantities and standards.

Classification of Instrument Systems, Null and deflection type instruments, Absolute and secondary instruments,

Analog and digital instruments,

Static and dynamic characteristics, types of errors, Calibration: need and procedure,
Classification of measuring instruments: indicating, recording and integrating instruments, Essential requirements of an indicating instrument.

Module-2: Measurement of voltage and current

Number of class hours: 05 Hours

Suggestive Learning Outcomes:

1. To be able to explain with sketches the construction and working principle of the specified instrument.
2. To be able to convert PMMC instrument into DC ammeter for the given range.
3. To be able to convert PMMC instrument into DC voltmeter for a given range.
4. To be able to explain with sketches the working of given type of voltmeter.

Detailed content of the unit: -

DC Ammeter: Basic, Multirange, Universal shunt,
DC Voltmeter: Basic, Multirange, Concept of loading effect and sensitivity, AC voltmeter: Rectifier type (half wave and full wave),
CT and PT: construction, working and applications, Clamp-on meter.

Module-3: Measurement of Electric Power

Number of class hours: 5

Hours Suggestive Learning Outcomes:

1. To be able to describe with sketches the construction of the given wattmeter.
2. To be able to determine multiplying factor for the given meter.
3. To be able to connect wattmeter for power measurement of the given circuit.
4. To be able to determine the electrical power and power factor of the given circuit.
5. To be able to describe the selection procedure of the meters for measuring the given parameter.

Detailed content of the unit: -

Analog meters: Permanent magnet moving coil (PMMC) and Permanent magnet moving iron (PMI)

MMI)meter,their construction, working,salientfeatures,meritsand demerits.

Dynamometer type wattmeter: Construction and working.

Range: Multiplying factor and extension of range using CT and PT.

Errors and compensations; Active and reactive power measurement: One, two and three wattmeter method.

Effect of Power factor on wattmeter reading in two wattmeter method. Maximum Demand Indicator.

Module-4: Measurement of Electric Energy

Number of class hours: 07 Hours

Suggestive Learning Outcomes:

1. To be able to describe with sketches the construction of the given energymeter.
2. To be able to describe with sketches the connection of the given single phase energymeter for electrical energy measurements.
3. To be able to determine the errors in the given energymeter.
4. To be able to select energymeter for the given application with justification.
5. To be able to calibrate the given type of meter.

Detailed content of the unit: -

Single and three phase electronic energymeter: Constructional features and working principle.

Errors and their compensations.

Calibration of single phase electronic energymeter using direct loading.

Module-5: Circuit Parameter Measurement, CRO and Other Meters

Number of class hours: 11 Hours

Suggestive Learning Outcomes:

1. To be able to choose method for measurements of resistances for given application with justification.
2. To be able to describe with sketches the specified blocks and working of the given type of oscilloscope.
3. To be able to describe with sketches the procedure to measure the given parameter using CRO.
4. To be able to describe with sketches the various blocks and working of the given type of signal/function generator.

Detailed content of the unit: -

Measurement of resistance: Low resistance: Kelvin's double bridge, Medium Resistance: Voltmeter and ammeter method, High resistance: Megger and Ohm meter: Series and shunt;

Measurement of inductance using Anderson bridge (no derivation and phasor diagram); Measurement of capacitance using Schering bridge (no derivation and phasor diagram); Single beam/single trace CRO, Digital storage Oscilloscope: Basic block diagram, working, Cathode ray tube, electrostatic deflection, vertical amplifier, time base generator, horizontal amplifier, measurement of voltage/amplitude/time period/frequency/phase angle delay line, specifications;

Other meters: Earth tester, Digital Multimeter; L-C-R meter, Frequency meter (ferromagnetic and Weston type), Phase sequence indicator, power factor meter (single phase and three phase dynamometer type), Synchro scope, Tri-vector meter

Signal generator: need, working and basic block diagram.

Function generator: need, working and basic block diagram, function of symmetry.

References:-

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Electrical and Electronic Measurements Laboratory

CourseCode	:	EEPC-306
CourseTitle	:	Electrical and Electronic Measurements Laboratory
NumberOfCredits	:	1(L:0,T: 0,P:2)
Prerequisites	:	NIL
CourseCategory	:	PC

Course Outcomes:-

Will be able:

1. To identify electrical measuring instrument. (K-3)
2. To use voltmeter and ammeter for electrical measurements (K-4).
3. To use wattmeter for electrical power measurement (K-4).
4. To use energy meter for electrical energy measurement (K-4).
5. To use different types of electrical instruments for measuring electrical parameters of various ranges. (K-4).

Course Content:-

Practicals:

1. Identify measuring instruments on the basis of symbols on dial, type, accuracy, class position and scale. (*)
2. Identify the components of PMMC and MI instruments. (*)
3. Troubleshoot PMMC and MI instruments. (*)
4. Measure AC and DC quantities in a working circuit.
5. Extend range of ammeter and voltmeter by using (i) shunt and multiplier (ii) CT and PT.
6. Use Clamp-on meter for measurement of AC/DC current, AC/DC voltage.
7. Use electro-dynamic watt-meter for measurement of power in a single phase circuit. (*)
8. Troubleshoot electro-dynamic watt-meter for measurement of power in a single phase circuit. (*)
9. Use single wattmeter for measurement of active and reactive power of three phase balanced load.
10. Use two watt-meters for measuring active power of three-phase balanced load.

11. Calibratesinglephase electronicenergymeterbydirectloading.(*)
12. Troubleshootsingle phaseelectronicenergymeter.(*)
13. Usedigitalmulti-meterformeasurementofAC/DCcurrent,AC/DCvoltage.
14. UseKelvin'sdoublebridge formeasurementoflowresistance.(*)
15. Usevoltmeterandammetermethodformeasurement ofmediumresistance.
16. UseMeggerforinsulationresistancemeasurements.
17. Useearthtesterformeasurementofearthresistance.
18. UseCRO for theMeasurement ofsupplyfrequencyin single-phasecircuit.
19. UseTri-vector meterformeasuringkW,kVAr andkVAof apower line.

Note:

A minimum of 10 (ten) or more practical need to be performed, out of which the practical's marked as '*' are compulsory.

List of Equipment's/Instruments required:

Sl. No.	Equipment name with broad specifications	Practical No.
1.	Model of PMMC and MI type instrument (Upto 50A)	2
2.	Voltmeter Range (0-110V), Ammeter (0 to 5A)	3
3.	Voltmeter Range (0-110V), Ammeter (0 to 5A), CT (15/5, 25/5), PT (230/110, 440/110).	4
4.	Voltmeter Range (0-110/230V), Ammeter (0 to 5A), Wattmeter (5/10, 110/230V)	5
5.	Voltmeter Range (0-300/600V), Ammeter (0 to 5/10A), Wattmeter (5/10, 300/600V)	6
6.	Voltmeter Range (0-300/600V), Ammeter (0 to 5/10A), Wattmeter (5/10, 300/600V)	7
7.	Voltmeter Range (0-150/300V), Ammeter (0 to 5/10A), Wattmeter (5/10, 150/300V), Energymeter (Analog/ digital) (15A/230V)	8
8.	Digital Multimeter, Rheostat (5A, 100ohm), Autotransformer (0 to 300V)	9
9.	Wheatstone bridge, Megaohm bridge	11
10.	Megger (Insulation testing upto 1000V and 100 Gohm)	12

11.	Clampon Meter(Range40A, resolution100mA, 10Hzto 100Hz	13
12.	CRO(Upto 100Mhz)	15
13.	SignalGenerator (Upto100MHz)	15
14.	FunctionGenerator (Upto100MHz)	15
15.	Tri-VectorMeter(upto100A), 3phase3 wire410V(PhasetoPhase)	16

ELECTRIC MOTORS AND TRANSFORMERS

CourseCode	:	EEPC-307
CourseTitle	:	ElectricMotorsAndTransformers
NumberOfCredits	:	3 (L:2,T:1,P:0)
Prerequisites	:	NIL
CourseCategory	:	PC

Course Outcomes:-

After completion of this course the students will be able to:

- 1) Understand different types of DC generators. (K-2)
- 2) Analyze single phase transformer. (K-4)
- 3) Understand three phase transformers. (K-2)
- 4) Apply different types of special purpose transformers used in different applications. (K-3)

Course Contents:-

Module – 1: DC

Generators Number of class hours

: 04 Hours Suggestive Learning Out

comes:

Students will be able to:

1. To define and discuss the principle of operation and construction of DC generators.
2. To describe and demonstrate the different types of generators, their application based on specification and advantage-disadvantage by type.

Detailed content of the unit:-

DC generator: construction, parts, materials and their functions.

Principle of operation of DC generator: Fleming's right hand rule, schematic diagrams, e.m.f. equation of generator, Generator Characteristics (Basic circuits & curves), armature reaction, commutation and applications of DC generators. Simple numerical related to DC Generator.

Module – 2: D.C.

Motors Number of class hours: 06

Hours Suggestive Learning Outcomes:

mes:

Students will be able to:

1. To define and discuss the principle of operation and construction of DC motors.
2. To describe and demonstrate the different types of motors, their application based on specification and advantage-disadvantage by type.
3. To determine the torque, speed, losses and efficiency of a DC motor.
4. To discuss the speed control of DC motors and the necessity of a starter.
5. To demonstrate the brushless DC motor.

Detailed content of the unit:-

DC motor: Types of DC motors. Fleming's left hand rule, Principle of operation, Back e.m.f. and its significance, Voltage equation of DC motor. Torque and Speed; Armature torque, Shaft torque, BHP, Brake test, losses, efficiency. Simple numerical related to DC motor.

DC motor starters: Necessity, two point and three point starters. Speed control of DC shunt and series motor: Flux and Armature control.

Brushless DC Motor: Construction and working.

Module –

3: Single Phase Transformers Number of

class hours: 08 Hours Suggestive

Learning Outcomes:

Students will be able to:

1. Describe and demonstrate the principle of operation and construction of Single Phase Transformers.
2. Define specifications and their meaning on transformer nameplate.
3. Describe and discuss testing methods of transformers.
4. Determine the voltage regulation, efficiency and all-day efficiency of Single Phase Transformers.

Detailed content of the unit:-

Types of transformers: Shell type and core type; Construction: Parts and functions, materials used

for different parts: CRGO, CRNGO, HRGO, amorphous cores. Transformer: Principle of operation, EMF equation of transformer: Derivation, Voltage transformation ratio. Significance of transformer ratings. Transformer No-load and on-load phasor diagram, Leakage reactance, Equivalent circuit of transformer: Equivalent resistance and reactance. Voltage regulation and Efficiency: Direct loading, OC/SC method, All day efficiency. Simple numerical related to single phase transformer.

Module–

4: Three Phase Transformers

Number of class hours: 08 Hours

Suggestive Learning Outcomes:

Students will be able to:

1. Describe and demonstrate the construction of Three Phase Transformers including Distribution and Power Transformers.
2. Define specifications of Three Phase Transformers.
3. Describe and discuss the different types of connections of Three Phase Transformers.
4. Discuss parallel operation and different tests on Three Phase Transformers.

Detailed content of the unit:-

Bank of three single phase transformers, Single unit of three phase transformer. Distribution and Power transformers. Construction, cooling.

Three phase transformers connections as per IS: 2026 (part IV)-1977.

Three phase to two phase conversion (Scott Connection), Selection of transformer as per IS: 10028 (Part I)-1985, Criteria for selection of distribution transformer, and power transformer, Amorphous Core type Distribution Transformer, Specifications of three-phase distribution transformers as per IS: 1180 (part I)-1989.

Need of parallel operation of three phase transformer, Conditions for parallel operation. Polarity tests on mutually inductive coils and single phase transformers; Polarity test, Phasing out test on Three-phase transformer.

Module–5: Special Purpose Transformers

Number of class hours: 06

Suggestive Learning Outcomes:

Students will be able to:

Students will be able to:

1. Describe and demonstrate the construction and working of Single and Three Phase Auto Transformers.
2. Discuss the constructional features and applications of Instrument Transformers, Isolation Transformers, Single phase welding and Pulse Transformers.
3. Describe and discuss the different types of connections of Three Phase Transformers.
4. Discuss the K factors of Transformers.

Detailed content of the unit:-

Single phase and three phase auto transformers: Construction, working and applications. Instrument Transformers: Construction, working and applications of Current transformer and Potential transformer.

Isolation transformer: Constructional Features and applications.

Single phase welding transformer:

constructional features and applications. Pulse transformer:

constructional features and applications.

'K' factor of transformers: overheating due to non-linear loads and harmonics.

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ELECTRIC MOTORS AND TRANSFORMERS LABORATORY

CourseCode	:	EEPC-308
CourseTitle	:	ElectricMotorsAndTransformersLaboratory
NumberOfCredits	:	1 (L:0,T:0,P:2)
Prerequisites	:	NIL
CourseCategory	:	PC

Course Outcomes:-

After completion of this course the students will be able to:

- 1) Identify different types of machines. (K-1)
- 2) Analyze and perform brake test, speed control on DC motors. (K-4)
- 3) Understand and demonstrate the various tests and operations on Single phase transformers. (K-2)
- 4) analyze the functioning of Auto transformers, Instrument Transformers and Pulse Transformers. (K-4)

Course Content:-

Practicals:

1. Dismantle a DC machine.
2. Reverse the direction of rotation of the DC shunt motor.
3. Perform brake test on DC shunt motor.
4. Control the speed of DC shunt motor by different methods.
5. Control the speed of DC series motor by different methods.
6. Perform the brake test on DC series motor.
7. Check the functioning of single phase transformer.
8. Determine regulation and efficiency of single phase transformer by direct loading.

9. Perform open circuit and short circuit tests on single phase transformer to determine equivalent circuit constants, voltage regulation and efficiency.
10. Perform parallel operation of two single phase transformers to determine the load current sharing.
11. Perform parallel operation of two single phase transformers and determine the apparent and real power load sharing.
12. Perform polarity test on a single phase transformer whose polarity markings are masked.
13. Perform phasing out test on a three phase transformer whose phase markings are masked.
14. Connect the auto-transformer in step-up and step-down modes noting the input/output readings.
15. Check the functioning of the CT, PT and isolation transformer.
16. Test the pulse transformer.

Note:

A minimum of 10 (ten) or more practicals need to be performed, out of which the practicals marked as '*' are compulsory.

CourseCode:	:	ECPC-309
CourseTitle :	:	Fundamentalof AnalogandDigitalElectronics
NumberofCredits	:	2(L:2,T:0,P:0)
Prerequisites	:	NIL
CourseCategory	:	PC

Courseoutcomes:

Afterthe completion ofthecoursestudentwould beableto

1. Acquire basic knowledge of physical and electrical conducting properties ofsemiconductors(K-3).
2. UnderstandthedesignandworkingofBJT/FETandOperational amplifiers(K-2).
3. Understandandexaminethestructureofvariousnumbersystems anditsapplicationindigitaldesign (K-2).
4. Apply their knowledge to build, and troubleshoot digital logic gates, multiplexer and De-multiplexer(K-3).
5. Analyze and design various combinational and sequential digital electronic circuits andalsothe(K-4).

CourseContents:

Module–

1:SemiconductorDevicesNumberof

Class hours:5 hoursSuggestive

LearningOutcome:

Studentswouldbeabletounderstand

1. Fundamentalpropertiesofsemiconductors.
2. Basicsof Diodes
3. Workingprincipleof rectifiers.

Detailedcontentofthe unit:-

Semiconductor and Diodes: Definition, Extrinsic/Intrinsic, N-type & p-type
PNJunction Diode:Forward and ReverseBias Characteristics,
ZenerDiode:Principle,characteristics,construction,workingDi
odeRectifiers: Half WaveandFullWave rectifiers

Module–2:Bipolar Junction Transistor&Field Effect Transistors

Number of Class hours: 5

hoursSuggestiveLearningOutcomes

Studentswouldbeableto understand

1. Fundamentalof BJT.
2. BasicsofFET/MOSFET
3. Basicsofoperationalamplifiers

Detailedcontentofthe unit:-

Bipolar Junction Transistor (BJT): NPN and PNP Transistor, Operation andcharacteristics

Common Base Configuration: characteristics and

workingCommonEmitterConfiguration:

characteristicsandworking

Common Base Configuration: characteristics and

workingWorking Principle and Classification of FET and

MOSFET,BasicsofOperational Amplifier.

Module–3:Number Systems&Boolean Algebra

Number of Class hours: 5

hoursSuggestiveLearningOutcomes

Studentswould beable tounderstand -

1. Fundamentalnumbersystem
2. Boolean AlgebraandsimplificationofBooleanexpressions
3. Basicsof KarnaughMaps

Detailedcontentofthe unit:-

NumberSystems&BooleanAlgebraIntroductiontodifferentnumbersystems:Binary,Octal,DecimalandHexadecimal, Conversionfrom onenumber system toanother.

Booleanvariables:RulesandlawsofBooleanAlgebraDe-

Morgan'sTheoremKarnaughMapsand theiruseforsimplification ofBooleanexpressions.

Module – 4: Logic

Gates Number of Class hours: 5

hours Suggestive Learning Outcomes

Students would be able to understand –

1. Logic Gates and truth table
2. Combinational logic circuits.
3. Multiplexer and De-multiplexer.

Detailed content of the unit:-

Logic Gates Logic Gates: AND, OR, NOT, NAND, NOR, XOR, XNOR: Symbolic representation and truth table Implementation of Boolean expressions and Logic Functions using gates Simplification of expressions.

Combinational Logic Circuits Arithmetic Circuits: Addition, Subtraction, 1's 2's Complement, Half Adder, Full Adder, Half Subtractor, Full Subtractor, Multiplexer, 2 to 1 MUX, 4 to 1 MUX, 8 to 1 MUX.

De-multiplexer: 1 to 2 DEMUX, 1-4 DEMUX, 1-8 DEMUX.

Module–5: Sequential Logic Circuits & basics of Memory

Number of Class hours: 5

hours Suggestive Learning Outcomes

Students would be able to understand

1. Operations of Flip Flops, different types of registers, counters
2. Basic design for different types of registers
3. Concepts of Counters

Detailed content of the unit:-

Sequential Logic Circuits Flip Flops: SR, JK, T, D, FF, JK-

MS, Triggering Counters: 4 bit Up–Down Counters,

Ring Counter Registers: 4 bit Shift Register: Serial In Serial Out, Serial In Parallel Out, Parallel In Serial Out, Parallel In Parallel Out.

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8. Digital Electronics—
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10. Digital Electronics R. Anand Khanna Publications, New Delhi (Edition 2018) ISBN: 978-93-82609445

Summer Internship-I

Course Code	EESI-310
Course Title	Summer Internship-I
Number of Credits	2 (L: 0, T: 0, P: 0)
Prerequisites	Nil
Course Category	Internship

Internships may be full-time or part-time; they are full-time in the summer vacation and part-time during the academic session.

Sl. no.	Schedule	Duration	Activities	Credits	Hours of Work
1	Summer Vacation after 2 nd Semester	3-4 Weeks	Inter/ Intra Institutional Activities **	2	80 Hours

(** Students are required to be involved in Inter/ Intra Institutional Activities viz; Training with higher Institutions; Soft skill training organized by Training and Placement Cell of the respective Institutions; contribution at incubation/ innovation /entrepreneurship cell of the Institute; participation in conferences/ workshops/ competitions etc.; Learning at Departmental Lab/ Tinkering Lab/ Institutional workshop/ Working for consultancy/ research project within the Institutes and Participation in all the activities of Institute's Innovation Council for e.g.: IPR workshop/Leadership Talks/ Idea/ Design/ Innovation/ Business Completion/ Technical Expos etc.)

Benefits to Students:

1. An opportunity to get hired by the Industry/ organization.
2. Practical experience in an organizational setting.
3. Excellent opportunity to see how the theoretical aspects learned in classes are integrated into the practical world. On-floor experience provides much more professional experience which is often worth more than classroom teaching.
4. Helps them decide if the industry and the profession is the best career option to pursue.
5. Opportunity to learn new skills and supplement knowledge.
6. Opportunity to practice communication and teamwork skills.
7. Opportunity to learn strategies like time management, multi-tasking etc. in an industrial setup.
8. Opportunity to meet new people and learn networking skills.
9. Makes a valuable addition to their resume.
10. Enhances their candidacy for higher education.
11. Creating network and social circle and developing relationships with industry people.
12. Provides opportunity to evaluate the organization before committing to a full-time position.

Course Outcome:-

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

C.O.1: Explain the real life organizational and industrial environment situations (K2).

C.O.2: Develop organizational dynamics in terms of organizational behaviour, culture and professional ethics (K1).

C.O.3: Understand the importance of Team work (K2).

C.O.4: Explain invaluable knowledge and networking experience (K2).

C.O.5: Develop skill to build a relationship with a prospective employer (K3).

Course Content:-

Internships are educational and career development opportunities, providing practical experience in a field or discipline. The Summer Internship-I is a student centric activity that would expose Technical students to the industrial environment, which cannot be simulated in the classroom and hence creating competent professionals for the industry. They are structured, short-term, supervised placements often focused around particular tasks or projects with defined timescales. An internship may be compensated, non-compensated or some time may be paid. The internship has to be meaningful and mutually beneficial to the intern and the organization. It is important that the objectives and the activities of the internship program are clearly defined and understood. Following are the intended objectives of internship training:

1. Will expose Technical students to the industrial environment, which cannot be simulated in the classroom and hence creating competent professionals for the industry.
2. Provide possible opportunities to learn, understand and sharpen the real time technical / managerial skills required at the job.
3. Exposure to the current technological developments relevant to the subject area of training.
4. Experience gained from the 'Industrial Internship' in classroom will be used in classroom discussions.
5. Create conditions conducive to quest for knowledge and its applicability on the job.
6. Learn to apply the Technical knowledge in real industrial situations.
7. Gain experience in writing Technical reports/projects.
8. Expose students to the engineer's responsibilities and ethics.
9. Familiarize with various materials, processes, products and their applications along with relevant aspects of quality control.
10. Promote academic, professional and/or personal development.
11. Expose the students to future employers.
12. Understand the social, economic and administrative considerations that influence the working environment of industrial organizations
13. Understand the psychology of the workers and their habits, attitudes and approach to problem solving.

Overall compilation of Internship Activities / Credit Framework:

Major Head of Activity	Credit	Schedule	Total Duration	Sub Activity Head	Proposed Document as Evidence	Evaluated by	Performance appraisal/ Maximum points/ activity
Inter/ Intra Institutional Activities	2	Summer Vacation after 2 nd Semester	3-4 Weeks	Inter/ Intra Institutional Workshop/ Training	Certificate	Programme Head	Satisfactory/ Good/ Excellent
				Working for consultancy/ research project	Certificate	Programme Head	Satisfactory/ Good/ Excellent
				Festival (Technical / Business / Others) Events	Certificate	Programme Head	Satisfactory/ Good/ Excellent
				Contribution in Incubation/ Innovation/ Entrepreneurship Cell/ Institutional Innovation Council	Certificate	Cell In-charge	Satisfactory/ Good/ Excellent
				Learning at Departmental Lab/Tinkering Lab/ Institutional workshop	Certificate	Cell In-charge	Satisfactory/ Good/ Excellent

STUDENT'S DIARY/ DAILY LOG

The main purpose of writing daily diary is to cultivate the habit of documenting and to encourage the students to search for details. It develops the students' thought process and reasoning abilities. The students should record in the daily training diary the day-to-day account of the observations, impressions, information gathered and suggestions given, if any. It should contain the sketches & drawings related to the observations made by the students.

The daily training diary should be signed at the end of each day by the supervisor/ in charge of the section where the student has been working. The diary should also be shown to the Faculty Mentor visiting the industry from time to time and get ratified on the day of his visit.

Student's Diary and Internship Report should be submitted by the students along with attendance record and an evaluation sheet duly signed and stamped by the industry to the Institute immediately after the completion of the training. It will be evaluated on the basis of the following criteria:

- Regularity in maintenance of the diary.
- Adequacy & quality of information recorded.
- Drawings, sketches and data recorded.
- Thought process and recording techniques used.
- Organization of the information.

INTERNSHIP REPORT

After completion of Internship, the student should prepare a comprehensive report to indicate what he has observed and learnt in the training period. The student may contact Industrial Supervisor/ Faculty Mentor/TPO for assigning special topics and problems and should prepare the final report on the assigned topics. Daily diary will also help to a great extent in writing the industrial report since much of the information has already been incorporated by the student into the daily diary. The training report should be signed by the Internship Supervisor, TPO and Faculty Mentor. The Internship report will be evaluated on the basis of following criteria:

- a) Originality.
- b) Adequacy and purposeful write-up.
- c) Organization, format, drawings, sketches, style, language etc.
- d) Variety and relevance of learning experience.
- e) Practical applications, relationships with basic theory and concepts taught in the course.
