

1.3.2

**COURSES THAT INCLUDE
EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING
THROUGH PROJECT WORK/
FIELD WORK/ INTERNSHIP
DURING
2020-2021**

 <p>NPR Group of Institutions Reach the Star</p>	<p align="center"> NPR College of Engineering & Technology NPR Nagar, Natham, Dindigul - 624401, Tamil Nadu, India. Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai. An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution. Phone No: 04544- 246 500, 246501, 246502. Website : www.nprcolleges.org, www.nprcet.org, Email: nprcetprincipal@nprcolleges.org </p>	
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1.3.2 AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF COURSES THAT INCLUDE EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING THROUGH PROJECT WORK/FIELD WORK/INTERNSHIP DURING 2020-2021

S. No.	Programme offering	Name of the course	Course code	Project / field work	Page No.
1.	B.E-Electronics and Communication Engineering	Physics for Electronics Engineering	PH8253	Field work	4
2.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Basic Electrical and Instrumentation Engineering	BE8254	Field work	7
3.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Circuit Analysis	EC8251	Field work	9
4.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Electronic Devices	EC8252	Internship	11
5.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Linear Algebra and Partial Differential Equations	MA8352	Internship	13
6.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Fundamentals of Data Structures In C	EC8393	Internship	16
7.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Electronic Circuits- I	EC8351	Internship	18
8.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Signals and Systems	EC8352	Internship	21
9.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Digital Electronics	EC8392	Internship	23
10.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Control Systems Engineering	EC8391	Internship	26
11.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Probability and Random Processes	MA8451	Internship	28
12.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Electronic Circuits II	EC8452	Field work	31
13.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Communication Theory	EC8491	Field work	34
14.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Electromagnetic Fields	EC8451	Internship	37
15.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Linear Integrated Circuits	EC8453	Field work	40
16.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Digital Communication	EC8501	Internship	43

17.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Discrete-Time Signal Processing	EC8553	Field work	45
18.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Computer Architecture and Organization	EC8552	Field work	48
19.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Communication Networks	EC8551	Project work	51
20.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Medical Electronics	EC8073	Project work	55
21.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Biomedical Instrumentation	OMD551	Project work	59
22.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Microprocessors and Microcontrollers	EC8691	Project work	64
23.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	VLSI Design	EC8095	Internship	68
24.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Wireless Communication	EC8652	Project work	71
25.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Transmission Lines and RF Systems	EC8651	Project work	75
26.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Wireless Networks	EC8004	Project work	80
27.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Antennas and Microwave Engineering	EC8701	Project work	84
28.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Optical Communication	EC8751	Project work	88
29.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Embedded and Real Time Systems	EC8791	Project work	93
30.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Adhoc & Wireless sensor networks	EC8702	Project work	98
31.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Advanced Wireless Communication	EC8092	Project work	103
32.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Transducer Engineering	OIC751	Project work	107
33.	B.E-Electronics & Communication Engineering	Satellite Communication	EC8094	Internship	111




Dr. J.SUNDARARAJAN,
 B.E., M.Tech., Ph.D.,
 Principal
 N.P.R. College of Engineering & Technology
 Natham, Dindigul (Dt) - 624 401.

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the essential principles of Physics of semiconductor device and Electron transport properties. Become proficient in magnetic, dielectric and optical properties of materials and nanodevices.

UNIT I	ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS	9
Classical free electron theory - Expression for electrical conductivity - Thermal conductivity, expression - Wiedemann-Franz law - Success and failures- electrons in metals - Particle in a three dimensional box - degenerate states - Fermi- Dirac statistics - Density of energy states - Electron in periodic potential: Bloch theorem - metals and insulators - Energy bands in solids- tight binding approximation- Electron effective mass-concept of hole.		
UNIT II	SEMICONDUCTOR PHYSICS	9
Intrinsic Semiconductors - Energy band diagram - direct and indirect semiconductors - Carrier concentration in intrinsic semiconductors - extrinsic semiconductors - Carrier concentration in N-type & P-type semiconductors - Carrier transport: Velocity-electric field relations - drift and diffusion transport - Einstein's relation - Hall effect and devices - Zener and avalanche breakdown in p-n junctions - Ohmic contacts - tunnel diode - Schottky diode - MOS capacitor - power transistor.		
UNIT III	MAGNETIC AND DIELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS	9
Magnetism in materials - magnetic field and induction - magnetization- magnetic permeability and susceptibility - types of magnetic materials - microscopic classification of magnetic materials - Ferromagnetism: origin and exchange interaction - saturation magnetization and Curie temperature - Domain Theory. Dielectric materials: Polarization processes - dielectric loss - internal field - Clausius-Mosotti relation - dielectric breakdown - high-k dielectrics.		
UNIT IV	OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS	9
Classification of optical materials - carrier generation and recombination processes - Absorption emission and scattering of light in metals, insulators and Semiconductors (concepts only)- photocurrent in a P- N diode - solar cell - photo detectors - LED - Organic LED - Laser diodes - excitons - quantum confined Stark effect - quantum dot laser.		
UNIT V	NANOELECTRONIC DEVICES	9
Introduction - electron density in bulk material - Size dependence of Fermi energy- quantum confinement - quantum structures - Density of states in quantum well, quantum wire and quantum dot structures - Zener-Bloch oscillations - resonant tunneling - quantum interference effects - mesoscopic structures: conductance fluctuations and coherent transport - Coulomb blockade effects - Single electron phenomena and Single electron Transistor - magnetic semiconductors - spintronics - Carbon nanotubes: Properties and applications.		
TOTAL : 45 PERIODS		

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the students will be able to

- Gain knowledge on classical and quantum electron theories, and energy band structures,
- Acquire knowledge on basics of semiconductor physics and its applications in various devices,
- Get knowledge on magnetic and dielectric properties of materials,
- Have the necessary understanding on the functioning of optical materials for optoelectronics,
- Understand the basics of quantum structures and their applications in spintronics and carbon electronics..

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Kasap, S.O. "Principles of Electronic Materials and Devices", McGraw-Hill Education, 2007.
2. Umesh K Mishra & Jasprit Singh, "Semiconductor Device Physics and Design", Springer, 2008.
3. Wahab, M.A. "Solid State Physics: Structure and Properties of Materials". Narosa Publishing House, 2009.



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REFERENCES:

1. Garcia, N. & Damask, A. "Physics for Computer Science Students". Springer-Verlag, 2012.
2. Hanson, G.W. "Fundamentals of Nanoelectronics". Pearson Education, 2009
3. Rogers, B., Adams, J. & Pennathur, S. "Nanotechnology: Understanding Small Systems". CRC Press, 2014



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J. SUNDARAJAN".

Dr. J. SUNDARAJAN,
B.E., M.Tech., Ph.D.,
Principal
MPR College of Engineering & Technology
Nathan, Dindigul (Dt) - 624 501

BRIGHT
TECHNOLOGY
(Institute for technical training)

Cell : 9655913231 , 9566913231
Mail : thebrighttechnology@gmail.com

Date: 31.08.2020

To

The Principal,
NPR College of Engineering & Technology,
Natham-624401

Dear Sir,

Sub: Permission for In-Plant Training-reg

Ref: NPRCET/OFF/ECE/INT/2020-2021dated :24.08.2020

With respect to reference cited above, we permit Maniekantan T S ,MohanaPriya S , Mohan Kumar M K , Saravanakumar C ,Sathish K ,Shema S of Final year Electronics and Communication Engineering to undergo In-Plant Training in our organization from 07.09.2020 – 14.09.2020.

Thank you.



Dr. J.SUNDARARAJAN
B.E., M.Tech., Ph.D.
Principal
N.P.R. College of Engineering & Technology,
Natham, Dindigul (Dt) - 624401.



Sri Varadharaja Bavanam, Canara Bank Upstairs,
Nagal Nagar, R.S. Road, Dindigul - 624003

OBJECTIVES:

To impart knowledge on

- Operation of Three phase electrical circuits and power measurement
- Working principles of Electrical Machines
- Working principle of Various measuring instruments

UNIT I AC CIRCUITS AND POWER SYSTEMS

9

Three phase power supply – Star connection – Delta connection – Balanced and Unbalanced Loads – Power equation – Star-Delta Conversion – Three Phase Power Measurement – Transmission & Distribution of electrical energy – Over head Vs Underground system – Protection of power system – types of tariff – power factor improvement

UNIT II TRANSFORMER

9

Introduction – **Ideal Transformer** – Accounting For Finite Permeability And Core Loss – Circuit Model Of Transformer – Per Unit System – Determination Of Parameters Of Circuit Model Of Transformer – Voltage Regulation – Name Plate Rating – Efficiency – Three Phase Transformers – Auto Transformers

UNIT III DC MACHINES

9

Introduction – Constructional Features – Motoring and generation principle – Emf And Torque equation – Circuit Model – Methods of Excitation and magnetisation characteristics – Starting and Speed Control – Universal Motor

UNIT IV AC MACHINES

9

Principle of operation of three-phase induction motors – Construction – Types – Equivalent circuit, Single phase Induction motors – Construction – Types – starting and speed control methods. Alternator – working principle – Equation of induced EMF – Voltage regulation, Synchronous motors – working principle – starting methods – Torque equation – Stepper Motors – Brushless DC Motors

UNIT V MEASUREMENT AND INSTRUMENTATION

9

Type of Electrical and electronic instruments – Classification – Types of indicating Instruments – Principles of **Electrical Instruments – Multimeters, Oscilloscopes** – Static and Dynamic Characteristics of Measurement – Errors in Measurement – Transducers – Classification of Transducers: Resistive, Inductive, Capacitive, Thermoelectric, piezoelectric, photoelectric, Hall effect and Mechanical

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:**

At the end of the course the students will be able to

- Understand the concept of three phase power circuits and measurement.
- Comprehend the concepts in electrical generators, motors and transformers
- Choose appropriate measuring instruments for given application

TEXT BOOKS:

1. D.P. Kothari and I. J. Nagarath, "Basic Electrical and Electronics Engineering", McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Limited, Third Reprint, 2016
2. Giorgio Rizzoni, "Principles and Applications of Electrical Engineering", McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Limited, 2010
3. S.K. Bhattacharya "Basic Electrical and Electronics Engineering", Pearson India, 2011

REFERENCES:

1. Del Toro, "Electrical Engineering Fundamentals", Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2015.
2. Leonard S Bobrow, "Foundations of Electrical Engineering", Oxford University Press, 2013
3. Rajendra Prasad, "Fundamentals of Electrical Engineering", Prentice Hall of India, 2008
4. Mittle N., "Basic Electrical Engineering", Tata McGraw Hill Edition, 24th reprint 2016
5. A.E. Fitzgerald, David E Higginbotham and Arvin Gabel, "Basic Electrical Engineering", McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Limited, 2009

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Tel : 044-2496 1842, 2496 1852

E-mail : sales@vimicrosystems.com Website : www.vimicrosystems.com

GSTIN : 33AAACV0909J1ZJ PAN No : AAACV0909J

Date: 26.08.2020

To

The Principal
NPR College of Engineering & Technology
Natham

Sir,

Sub: permission for In Plant Training - Reg.

Ref: NPRCET/OFF/ECE/IPT-02/2020-2021 dated 16.08.2020

With reference to the above, we are pleased to offer in plant training to the students listed below, studying B.E-Electronics and Communication Engineering at NPR College of Engineering & Technology, Natham from 03.09.2020 -10.09.2020 in our organization.

S.No.	Name of the Student	Reg.No	Year & Branch
1.	Ms.Durgadevi S	920818106008	III ECE
2.	Ms.Kiruthika R	920818106013	III ECE
3.	Mr.Muthu Vignesh M	920818106017	III ECE
4.	Mr.Rajkumar K	920818106024	III ECE
5.	Ms.Seema Fathima S	920818106029	III ECE
6.	Ms.Varshini B	920818106036	III ECE



With Regards


For Vi Microsystems

MFRS MICROPROCESSOR TRAINERS, PROCESS CONTROL TRAINERS, POWER ELECTRONICS TRAINERS, DSP TRAINERS, PERSONAL COMPUTER TRAINERS

Dr. J. SUNDARARAJAN,
B.E., M.Tech., Ph.D.,

Principal

N.P.R. College of Engineering & Technology
Natham, Dindigul (Dt) - 624 401.

OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce the basic concepts of DC and AC circuits behavior
- To study the transient and steady state response of the circuits subjected to step and sinusoidal excitations.
- To introduce different methods of circuit analysis using Network theorems, duality and topology.

UNIT I BASIC CIRCUITS ANALYSIS AND NETWORK TOPOLOGY 12

Ohm's Law - Kirchhoff's laws - Mesh current and node voltage method of analysis for D.C and A.C. circuits - Network terminology - Graph of a network - Incidence and reduced incidence matrices - Trees - Cutsets - Fundamental cutsets - Cutset matrix - Tie sets - Link currents and Tie set schedules - Twig voltages and Cutset schedules, Duality and dual networks.

UNIT II NETWORK THEOREMS FOR DC AND AC CIRCUITS 12

Network theorems - Superposition theorem, Thevenin's theorem, Norton's theorem, Reciprocity theorem, Millman's theorem, and Maximum power transfer theorem, application of Network theorems - Network reduction: voltage and current division, source transformation - star-delta conversion.

UNIT III RESONANCE AND COUPLED CIRCUITS 12

Resonance - Series resonance - Parallel resonance - Variation of impedance with frequency - Variation in current through and voltage across L and C with frequency - Bandwidth - Q factor - Selectivity. Self inductance - Mutual inductance - Dot rule - Coefficient of coupling - Analysis of multi winding coupled circuits - Series, Parallel connection of coupled inductors - Single tuned and double tuned coupled circuits.

UNIT IV TRANSIENT ANALYSIS 12

Natural response - Forced response - Transient response of RC, RL and RLC circuits to excitation by Step Signal, Impulse Signal and exponential sources - Complete response of RC, RL and RLC circuits to sinusoidal excitation.

UNIT V TWO PORT NETWORKS 12

Two port networks, Z parameters, Y parameters, Transmission (ABCD) parameters, Hybrid (H) Parameters, Interconnection of two port networks, Symmetrical properties of T and π networks.

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:**

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

- Develop the capacity to analyze electrical circuits, apply the circuit theorems in real time
- Design and understand and evaluate the AC and DC circuits.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. William H. Hayt, Jr., Jack E. Kemmerly and Steven M. Durbin, "Engineering Circuit Analysis", McGraw Hill Science Engineering, Eighth Edition, 11th Reprint 2016.
2. Joseph Edminister and Mahmood Nahvi, "Electric Circuits", Schaum's Outline Series, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company, New Delhi, Fifth Edition Reprint 2016.

REFERENCES:

1. Charles K. Alexander, Mathew N. O. Sadiku, "Fundamentals of Electric Circuits", Fifth Edition, McGraw Hill, 9th Reprint 2015.
2. A. Bruce Carlson, "Circuits: Engineering Concepts and Analysis of Linear Electric Circuits", Cengage Learning, India Edition 2nd Indian Reprint 2009.
3. Allan H. Robbins, Wilhelm C. Miller, "Circuit Analysis Theory and Practice", Cengage Learning, Fifth Edition, 1st Indian Reprint 2013.



Dr. J. SUNDARARAJAN,
B.E., M.Tech., Ph.D.,
Principal
N.P.R. College of Engineering & Technology
Natham, Dindigul (Dt) - 624 401.

Date: 07.09.2020

To

The Principal,
NPR College of Engineering & Technology,
Natham.

Dear Sir,

Sub: Permission for Inplant Training-reg

Ref: NPRCET/OFF/ECE/IPT/2020 - 2021 dated:01.09.2020

With reference to your letter cited above, we are pleased to give permission for AFRIN SHIFANA A , BALAJI M, CHRISTIYA I, DEVISRI S, PORKODI S of Second year Electronics and Communication Engineering of your institution to undergo In-Plant Training in our organization from 15.09.2020 - 22.09.2020

Thank you.

For Megatronics

(C. Kathan)



Dr. J.SUNDARARAJAN,

B.E., M.Tech., Ph.D.,

Principal

N.P.R. College of Engineering & Technology

Natham, Dindigul (Dt) - 624 401.

OBJECTIVES:

- To acquaint the students with the construction, theory and operation of the basic electronic devices such as PN junction diode, Bipolar and Field effect Transistors, Power control devices, LED, LCD and other Opto-electronic devices

UNIT I SEMICONDUCTOR DIODE 9

PN junction diode, Current equations, Energy Band diagram, Diffusion and drift current densities, forward and reverse bias characteristics, Transition and Diffusion Capacitances, Switching Characteristics, Breakdown in PN Junction Diodes.

UNIT II BIPOLAR JUNCTION TRANSISTORS 9

NPN -PNP -Operations-Early effect-Current equations - Input and Output characteristics of CE, CB, CC - Hybrid - π model- h-parameter model, Ebers Moll Model- Gummel Poon-model, Multi Emitter Transistor.

UNIT III FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTORS 9

JFETs- Drain and Transfer characteristics, -Current equations- Pinch off voltage and its significance- MOSFET- Characteristics- Threshold voltage- Channel length modulation, D-MOSFET, E-MOSFET- Characteristics- Comparison of MOSFET with JFET.

UNIT IV SPECIAL SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES 9

Metal-Semiconductor Junction- MESFET, FINFET, PINFET, CNTFET, DUAL GATE MOSFET, Schottky barrier diode- Zener diode- Varactor diode- Tunnel diode- Gallium Arsenide device, LASER diode, LDR.

UNIT V POWER DEVICES AND DISPLAY DEVICES 9

UJT, SCR, Diac, Triac, Power BJT- Power MOSFET- DMOS-VMOS. LED, LCD, Photo transistor, Opto Coupler, Solar cell, CCD.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:**

At the end of the course the students will be able to:

- Explain the V-I characteristic of diode, UJT and SCR
- Describe the equivalent circuit of transistors
- Operate the basic electronic devices such as PN junction diode, Bipolar and Field effect Transistors, Power control devices, LED, LCD and other Opto-electronic devices

TEXT BOOKS:

- Donald A Neaman, "Semiconductor Physics and Devices", Fourth Edition, Tata Mc Graw Hill Inc. 2012.
- Salivahanan. S, Suresh Kumar. N, Vallavaraj. A, "Electronic Devices and Circuits", Third Edition, Tata Mc Graw-Hill, 2008.

REFERENCES:

- Robert Boylestad and Louis Nashelsky, "Electron Devices and Circuit Theory" Pearson Prentice Hall, 10th edition, July 2008.
- R. S. Sedha, "A Text Book of Applied Electronics" S. Chand Publications, 2006.
- Yang, "Fundamentals of Semiconductor devices", McGraw Hill International Edition, 1978



[Signature]
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GSTIN : 33AAACV0909J1ZJ PAN No.: AAACV0909J

To

The Principal,
NPR College of Engineering & Technology,
Natham.

Sir,

Sub: Permission for Internship - Reg.

Ref: NPRCET/OFF/ECE/INT/2020-2021 dated: 28.09.2020

With reference to the above, we are pleased to offer internship to the students listed below, studying B.E- Electronics and Communication Engineering at NPR College of Engineering & Technology, Natham from 12.10.2020 – 27.10.2020 in our organization.

S.No.	Name of the student	Register Number	Year& Branch
1.	S.Dhath Vetha	920819106014	II ECE
2.	B.Jyothika	920819106021	II ECE
3.	J.S.Karuniaa	920819106023	II ECE
4.	M.Keerthi	920819106024	II ECE
5.	V.Muthu Ranjani	920819106037	II ECE



With Regards


For VI Microsystems

Dr. J.SUNDARARAJAN,
B.E., M.Tech., Ph.D.,
Principal

N.P.R. College of Engineering & Technology,
Natham, Dindigul (Dt) - 624 401.

OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce the basic notions of groups, rings, fields which will then be used to solve related problems.
- To understand the concepts of vector space, linear transformations and diagonalization.
- To apply the concept of inner product spaces in orthogonalization.
- To understand the procedure to solve partial differential equations.
- To give an integrated approach to number theory and abstract algebra, and provide a firm basis for further reading and study in the subject.

UNIT I	VECTORS SPACES	12
Vector spaces – Subspaces – Linear combinations and linear system of equations – Linear independence and linear dependence – Bases and dimensions.		
UNIT II	LINEAR TRANSFORMATION AND DIAGONALIZATION	12
Linear transformation - Null spaces and ranges - Dimension theorem - Matrix representation of linear transformations - Eigenvalues and eigenvectors - Diagonalizability.		
UNIT III	INNER PRODUCT SPACES	12
Inner product, norms - Gram Schmidt orthogonalization process - Adjoint of linear operations - Least square approximation.		
UNIT IV	PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS	12
Formation – Solutions of first order equations – Standard types and equations reducible to standard types – Singular solutions – Lagrange's linear equation – Integrals surface passing through a given curve – Classification of partial differential equations - Solution of linear equations of higher order with constant coefficients – Linear non-homogeneous partial differential equations.		
UNIT V	FOURIER SERIES SOLUTIONS OF PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS	12
Dirichlet's conditions – General Fourier series – Half range sine and cosine series - Method of separation of variables – Solutions of one dimensional wave equation and one-dimensional heat equation – Steady state solution of two-dimensional heat equation – Fourier series solutions in Cartesian coordinates.		

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

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

- Explain the fundamental concepts of advanced algebra and their role in modern mathematics and applied contexts.
- Demonstrate accurate and efficient use of advanced algebraic techniques.
- Demonstrate their mastery by solving non-trivial problems related to the concepts and by proving simple theorems about the statements prove by the text.
- Able to solve various types of partial differential equations. Able to solve engineering problems using Fourier series.

TEXTBOOKS:

- Grewal B.S., "Higher Engineering Mathematics", Khanna Publishers, New Delhi, 43rd Edition, 2014.
- Friedberg, A.H., Insel, A.J. and Spence, L., "Linear Algebra", Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 2004.

REFERENCES:


- Burden, R.L. and Faires, J.D., "Numerical Analysis", 9th Edition, Cengage Learning, 2018.
- James, G. "Advanced Modern Engineering Mathematics", Pearson Education, 2007.
- Kolman, B. Hill, D.R., "Introductory Linear Algebra", Pearson Education, New Delhi, First Reprint, 2009.
- Kumaresan, S., "Linear Algebra – A Geometric Approach", Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi, Reprint, 2010.
- Lay, D.C., "Linear Algebra and its Applications", 5th Edition, Pearson Education, 2015.



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6. O'Neil, P.V., "Advanced Engineering Mathematics", Cengage Learning, 2007.
7. Strang, G., "Linear Algebra and its applications", Thomson (Brooks/Cole), New Delhi, 2005.
8. Sundarapandian, V., "Numerical Linear Algebra", Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 2008.




Dr. J. SUNDARAJAN,
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Principal
HITE College of Engineering & Technology
Mathur, District of Chittoor - 524 105.



ELYSIUM TECHNOLOGIES
PRIVATE LIMITED

GST No: 33AACCE2334E1ZA
CIN No: U72200TN2006PTC060465



Date: 29.09.2020

To

The Principal,
NPR College of Engineering & Technology,
Natham.

Sir,

Sub: Permission for internship-reg

Ref: NPRCET/OFF/ECE/INT-2/2020-2021 dated :

With reference to your letter we are pleased to grant permission for Mr.D.Prasanna (920819106046), Ms.N.Singarabrintha (920819106059), Ms.K.Vishali (920819106069), Mr.B.Mohanbabu (920819106034) and Mr.M.Muthu Moorthy (920819106036) of Second year Electronics and Communication Engineering of your institution to undergo internship in our concern from 08.10.2020 – 23.10.2020



Dr. J.SUNDARARAJAN,

B.E., M.Tech.

Principal

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With Regards

(For Elysium technologies)

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Madurai-625 020, Tamilnadu, India.

OBJECTIVES:

- To learn the features of C
- To learn the linear and non-linear data structures
- To explore the applications of linear and non-linear data structures
- To learn to represent data using graph data structure
- To learn the basics of sorting and searching algorithms

UNIT I C PROGRAMMING BASICS

9

Structure of a C program—compilation and linking processes—Constants, Variables—Data Types
 – Expressions using operators in C – Managing Input and Output operations – Decision Making and Branching – Looping statements, Arrays – Initialization – Declaration – One dimensional and Two-dimensional arrays, Strings- String operations – String Arrays. Simple programs- sorting-searching—matrix operations.

UNIT II FUNCTIONS, POINTERS, STRUCTURES AND UNIONS

9

Functions – Pass by value – Pass by reference – Recursion – Pointers - Definition – Initialization – Pointers arithmetic. Structures and unions - definition – Structure within a structure - Union - Programs using structures and Unions – Storage classes, Pre-processor directives.

UNIT III LINEAR DATA STRUCTURES

9

Arrays and its representations—Stacks and Queues—Linked lists—Linked list-based implementation of Stacks and Queues – Evaluation of Expressions – Linked list based polynomial addition.

UNIT IV NON-LINEAR DATA STRUCTURES

9

Trees—Binary Trees—Binary tree representation and traversals—Binary Search Trees—Applications of trees. Set representations - Union-Find operations. Graph and its representations – Graph Traversals.

UNIT V SEARCHING AND SORTING ALGORITHMS

9

Linear Search—Binary Search, Bubble Sort, Insertion sort—Merge sort—Quick sort—Hash tables – Overflow handling.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:****Upon completion of the course, students will be able to:**

- Implement linear and non-linear data structure operations using C
- Suggest appropriate linear/non-linear data structure for any given dataset.
- Apply hashing concepts for a given problem
- Modify or suggest new data structure for an application
- Appropriately choose the sorting algorithm for an application

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Pradip Dey and Manas Ghosh, — Programming in C, Second Edition, Oxford University Press, 2011.
2. Ellis Horowitz, Sartaj Sahni, Susan Anderson-Freed, — Fundamentals of Data Structures in C, Second Edition, University Press, 2008.

REFERENCES:

1. Mark Allen Weiss, — Data Structures and Algorithm Analysis in C, Second Edition, Pearson Education, 1996
2. Alfred V. Aho, John E. Hopcroft and Jeffrey D. Ullman, — Data Structures and Algorithms, Pearson Education, 1983.
3. Robert Kruse, C. L. Tondo, Bruce Leung, Shashi Mogalla, — Data Structures and Program Design in C, Second Edition, Pearson Education, 2007
- Jean-Paul Tremblay and Paul G. Sorenson, — An Introduction to Data Structures with Applications, Second Edition, Tata McGraw-Hill, 1991.



Dr. J. SUNDARARAJAN,
 B.E., M.Tech., Ph.D.,
 Principal
 N.P.R. College of Engineering & Technology
 Natham, Dindigul (Dt) - 624 401.

Date: 06.09.2020

To

The Principal,
NPR College of Engineering & Technology,
Natham-624401

Dear Sir,

Sub: Permission for internship-reg

Ref: NPRCET/OFF/ECE/INT/2020-2021dated :24.08.2020

With respect to reference cited above, we permit Uma Nanthini .N, Tharunkumar M, Sharmila Devi G, Sneha P and Nandha kumar G of Second year Electronics and Communication Engineering to undergo Internship in our organization from 13.10.2020 - 28.10.2020.

Thank you.

With Regards

For SUPERFECT SOLUTIONS,



AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY



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EC8351

ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS I

L	T	P	C
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OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the methods of biasing transistors
- To design and analyze single stage and multistage amplifier circuits
- To analyze the frequency response of small signal amplifiers
- To design and analyze the regulated DC power supplies.
- To troubleshoot and fault analysis of power supplies.

UNIT I BIASING OF DISCRETE BJT, JFET AND MOSFET

9

BJT- Need for biasing - DC Load Line and Bias Point - DC analysis of Transistor circuits - Various biasing methods of BJT - Bias Circuit Design - Thermal stability - Stability factors - Bias compensation techniques using Diode, thermistor and sensistor - Biasing BJT Switching Circuits - JFET - DC Load Line and Bias Point - Various biasing methods of JFET - JFET Bias Circuit Design - MOSFET Biasing - Biasing FET Switching Circuits.

UNIT II BJT AMPLIFIERS

9

Small Signal Hybrid π equivalent circuit of BJT - Early effect - Analysis of CE, CC and CB Amplifiers using Hybrid π equivalent circuits - AC Load Line Analysis - Darlington Amplifier - Bootstrap technique - Cascade, Cascode configurations - Differential amplifier, Basic BJT differential pair - Small signal analysis and CMRR.

UNIT III SINGLE STAGE FET, MOSFET AMPLIFIERS

9

Small Signal Hybrid π equivalent circuit of FET and MOSFET - Analysis of CS, CD and CG amplifiers using Hybrid π equivalent circuits - Basic FET differential pair - BiCMOS circuits.

UNIT IV FREQUENCY RESPONSE OF AMPLIFIERS

9

Amplifier frequency response - Frequency response of transistor amplifiers with circuit capacitors - BJT frequency response - short circuit current gain - cut off frequency - f_a , f_β and unity gain bandwidth - Miller effect - frequency response of FET - High frequency analysis of CE and MOSFET CS amplifier - Transistor Switching Times.

UNIT V POWER SUPPLIES AND ELECTRONIC DEVICE TESTING

9

Linear mode power supply - Rectifiers - Filters - Half-Wave Rectifier Power Supply - Full-Wave Rectifier Power Supply - Voltage regulators: Voltage regulation - Linear series, shunt and switching Voltage Regulators - Over voltage protection - BJT and MOSFET - Switched mode power supply (SMPS) - Power Supply Performance and Testing - Troubleshooting and Fault Analysis, Design of Regulated DC Power Supply.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

After studying this course, the students should be able to:

- Acquire knowledge of
 - Working principles, characteristics and applications of BJT and FET
 - Frequency response characteristics of BJT and FET amplifiers
- Analyze the performance of small signal BJT and FET amplifiers - single stage and multistage amplifiers
- Apply the knowledge gained in the design of Electronic circuits

(Signature)
 Dr. J. SATHYABRADA JAI,
 S.E., M.Tech., Ph.D.,
 Principal
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TEXT BOOKS:

1. Donald A. Neamen, Electronic Circuits Analysis and Design, 3rd Edition, McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Ltd., 2010. (Unit I-IV)
2. Robert L. Boylestad and Louis Nasheresky, "Electronic Devices and Circuit Theory", 11th Edition, Pearson Education, 2013. (Unit V)

**REFERENCES**

1. Millman J, Halkias C. and Sathyabrada J, Electronic Devices and Circuits, 4th Edition, McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Ltd., 2015.

2. SalivahananandN.SureshKumar,ElectronicDevicesandCircuits,4thEdition,,McGrawHillEducation(India)PrivateLtd.,2017.
3. Floyd,ElectronicDevices,NinthEdition, PearsonEducation,2012.
4. DavidA.Bell,Electronic Devices&Circuits,5thEdition,OxfordUniversityPress,2008.
5. AnwarA.KhanandKanchanK.Dey,AFirstCourseonElectronics,PHI,2006.
6. RashidM,MicroelectronicsCircuits,ThomsonLearning,2007.




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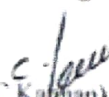
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Natham, Dindigul (Dt) - 624 401.

Date : 05.10.2020

INTERNSHIP CONFIRMATION LETTER

This is with the reference to your permission letter requesting internship for Ms.V.Dharshini (920818106005), Ms.Kiruthika.R (920818106013), Ms.Nivetha K.S (920818106019), Ms.Sarmathi.R (920818106027), Ms.Swetha.M (920818106035) studying Third year in the department of Electronics and Communication Engineering in NPR college of Engineering and Technology, Natham. We are pleased to accord permission for the above mentioned students to undergo internship in our organization starting from 15.10.2020 - 29.10.2020

For Megatronics


(C.Kathan)




Dr. J.SUNDARARAJAN,

B.E., M.Tech., Ph.D.

Principal

N.P.R. College of Engineering & Technology

Natham, Dindigul (Dt) - 624 401.

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the basic properties of signal & systems
- To know the methods of characterization of LTI systems in time domain
- To analyze continuous time signals and system in the Fourier and Laplace domain
- To analyze discrete time signals and system in the Fourier and Z transform domain

UNIT I	CLASSIFICATION OF SIGNALS AND SYSTEMS	12
Standard signals- Step, Ramp, Pulse, Impulse, Real and complex exponentials and Sinusoids. Classification of signals – Continuous time (CT) and Discrete Time (DT) signals, Periodic & Aperiodic signals, Deterministic & Random signals, Energy & Power signals - Classification of systems- CT systems and DT systems- – Linear & Nonlinear, Time-variant & Time-invariant, Causal & Non-causal, Stable & Unstable.		
UNIT II	ANALYSIS OF CONTINUOUS TIME SIGNALS	12
Fourier series for periodic signals- Fourier Transform – properties- Laplace Transforms and properties		
UNIT III	LINEAR TIME INVARIANT CONTINUOUS TIME SYSTEMS	12
Impulse response- convolution integrals- Differential Equation- Fourier and Laplace transforms in Analysis of CT systems- Systems connected in series/parallel.		
UNIT IV	ANALYSIS OF DISCRETE TIME SIGNALS	12
Baseband signal Sampling – Fourier Transform of discrete time signals (DTFT) – Properties of DTFT- Z Transform & Properties		
UNIT V	LINEAR TIME INVARIANT-DISCRETE TIME SYSTEMS	12
Impulse response – Difference equations- Convolution sum- Discrete Fourier Transform and Z Transform Analysis of Recursive & Non-Recursive systems- DT systems connected in series and parallel.		

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

- To be able to determine if a given system is linear/causal/stable
- Capable of determining the frequency components present in a deterministic signal
- Capable of characterizing LTI systems in the time domain and frequency domain
- To be able to compute the output of an LTI system in the time and frequency domains

TEXTBOOK:

- Allan V. Oppenheim, S. Willsky and S. H. Nawab, "Signals and Systems", Pearson, 2015. (Unit 1-V)

REFERENCES

- B.P. Lathi, "Principles of Linear Systems and Signals", Second Edition, Oxford, 2009.
- R.E. Zeimer, W.H. Tranter and R.D. Fannin, "Signals & Systems- Continuous and Discrete", Pearson, 2007.
- John Alan Stuller, "An Introduction to Signals and Systems", Thomson, 2007.



(Signature)
 DR. J. SUNDARAJAN,
 B.E., M.Tech., Ph.D.,
 Principal
 A.P.R. College of Engineering & Technology
 Ambur, Dharmapuri - 624 401.

Date : 29.10.2020

TO WHOM SO EVER IT MAY

This is to certify that **Ms. Dharshini.V (920818106005)** doing B.E,Electronics and Communication Engineering in NPR college of engineering and technology,Natham has participated in the intership program offered by our organization during the period of 15.10.2020 - 29.10.2020.

We wish her every success in life.

For Megatronics

(C.Kabhan)



Dr. J.SUNDARARAJAN,

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TIVES:

- To present the Digital fundamentals, Boolean algebra and its applications in digital systems
- To familiarize with the design of various combinational digital circuits using logic gates
- To introduce the analysis and design procedures for synchronous and asynchronous sequential circuits
- To explain the various semiconductor memories and related technology
- To introduce the electronic circuits involved in the making of logic gates

UNIT I DIGITAL FUNDAMENTALS 9
Number Systems – Decimal, Binary, Octal, Hexadecimal, 1's and 2's complements, Codes – Binary, BCD, Excess 3, Gray, Alphanumeric codes, Boolean theorems, Logic gates, Universal gates, Sum of products and product of sums, Minterms and Maxterms, Karnaugh map Minimization and Quine-McCluskey method of minimization.

UNIT II COMBINATIONAL CIRCUIT DESIGN 9
Design of Half and Full Adders, Half and Full Subtractors, Binary Parallel Adder – Carry look ahead Adder, BCD Adder, Multiplexer, Demultiplexer, Magnitude Comparator, Decoder, Encoder, Priority Encoder.

UNIT III SYNCHRONOUS SEQUENTIAL CIRCUITS 9
Flip flops – SR, JK, T, D, Master/Slave FF – operation and excitation tables, Triggering of FF, Analysis and design of clocked sequential circuits – Design - Moore/Mealy models, state minimization, state assignment, circuit implementation – Design of Counters- Ripple Counters, Ring Counters, Shift registers, Universal Shift Register.

UNIT IV ASYNCHRONOUS SEQUENTIAL CIRCUITS 9
Stable and Unstable states, output specifications, cycles and races, state reduction, race free assignments, Hazards, Essential Hazards, Pulse mode sequential circuits, Design of Hazard free circuits.

UNIT V MEMORY DEVICES AND DIGITAL INTEGRATED CIRCUITS 9
Basic memory structure – ROM - PROM – EPROM – EEPROM – EAPROM, RAM – Static and dynamic RAM - Programmable Logic Devices – Programmable Logic Array (PLA) - Programmable Array Logic (PAL) – Field Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGA) - Implementation of combinational logic circuits using PLA, PAL.

Digital integrated circuits: Logic levels, propagation delay, power dissipation, fan-out and fan-in, noise margin, logic families and their characteristics-RTL, TTL, ECL, CMOS

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course:

- Use digital electronics in the present contemporary world
- Design various combinational digital circuits using logic gates
- Do the analysis and design procedures for synchronous and asynchronous sequential circuits
- Use the semiconductor memories and related technology
- Use electronic circuits involved in the design of logic gates

TEXTBOOK:

1. M. Morris Mano and Michael D. Ciletti, "Digital Design", 5th Edition, Pearson, 2014.



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REFERENCES:

1. Charles H. Roth, "Fundamentals of Logic Design", 6th Edition, Thomson Learning, 2013.
2. Thomas L. Floyd, "Digital Fundamentals", 10th Edition, Pearson Education Inc, 2011
3. S. Salivahanand S. Arivazhagan "Digital Electronics", 1st Edition, Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd, 2012.
4. Anil K. Maini "Digital Electronics", Wiley, 2014.
5. A. Anand Kumar "Fundamentals of Digital Circuits", 4th Edition, PHI Learning Private Limited, 2016.
6. Soumitra Kumar Mandal "Digital Electronics", McGraw Hill Education Private Limited, 2016.




Dr. JAYARAJA KARAJAN,
B.E., M.Tech., Ph.D.,
Principal
H.P.S. College of Engineering & Technology
Natham, Dindigul (Dt) - 624 401.

Date: 28.10.2020

Ref No: SUP/INT/20895

INTERNSHIP TRAINING CERTIFICATE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Ms.UMA NANTHINI.N (920819106066)** pursuing his second year ECE at NPR College of Engineering & Technology, Natham, has undergone her Internship Training in our concern **from 13.10.2020 to 28.10.2020.**

We appreciate her participation with interest towards the training program.

For SUPERFECT SOLUTIONS,



AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY



SUPERFECT SOLUTIONS

Dr. J.SUNDARARAJAN,
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Principal

**N.P.R. College of Engineering & Technology,
Natham, Dindigul (Dt) - 624 401.**

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OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce the components and their representation of control systems
- To learn various methods for analyzing the time response, frequency response and stability of the systems.
- To learn the various approach for the state variable analysis.

UNIT I SYSTEMS COMPONENTS AND THEIR REPRESENTATION 9
Control System: Terminology and Basic Structure-Feed forward and Feedback control theory- Electrical and Mechanical Transfer Function Models-Block diagram Models-Signal flow graphs models-DC and AC servo Systems-Synchronous-Multivariable control system

UNIT II TIME RESPONSE ANALYSIS 9
Transient response-steady state response-Measures of performance of the standard first order and second order system-effect on an additional zero and an additional pole-steady error constant and system-type number-PID control-Analytical design for PD, PI, PID control systems

UNIT III FREQUENCY RESPONSE AND SYSTEM ANALYSIS 9
~~Closed loop frequency response~~ Performance specification in frequency domain-Frequency response of standard second order system-Bode Plot -Polar Plot-Nyquist plots-Design of compensators using Bode plots-Cascade lead compensation-Cascade lag compensation-Cascade lag-lead compensation

UNIT IV CONCEPTS OF STABILITY ANALYSIS 9
Concept of stability-Bounded - Input Bounded - Output stability-Routh stability criterion-Relative stability-Root locus concept-Guidelines for sketching root locus-Nyquist stability criterion.

UNIT V CONTROL SYSTEM ANALYSIS USING STATE VARIABLE METHODS 9
State variable representation-Conversion of state variable models to transfer functions-Conversion of transfer functions to state variable models-Solution of state equations-Concepts of Controllability and Observability-Stability of linear systems-Equivalence between transfer function and state variable representations-State variable analysis of digital control system-Digital control design using state feedback.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:****Upon completion of the course, the students should be able to:**

- Identify the various control system components and their representations.
- Analyze the various time domain parameters.
- Analyze the various frequency response plots and its system.
- Apply the concepts of various system stability criteria.
- Design various transfer functions of digital control system using state variable models.

TEXTBOOK:

1. M. Gopal, "Control System-Principles and Design", Tata McGrawHill, 4th Edition, 2012.

REFERENCES:

1. J. Nagrath and M. Gopal, "Control System Engineering", New Age International Publishers, 5th Edition, 2007.
2. K. Ogata, "Modern Control Engineering", 5th edition, PHI, 2012.
3. S. K. Bhattacharya, "Control System Engineering", 3rd Edition, Pearson, 2013.
4. Benjamin. C. Kuo, "Automatic control systems", Prentice Hall of India, 7th Edition, 1995.



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ELYSIUM TECHNOLOGIES
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GST No: 33AACCE2334E1ZA
CIN No: U72200TN2006PTC060465




Date: 23.10.2020

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Mr.D.Prasanna (920819106046), Ms.N.Singarabrintha (920819106059), Ms.K.Vishali (920819106069), Mr.B.Mohanbabu (920819106034) and Mr.M.Muthu Moorthy (920819106036)** of Second year ECE of NPR College of Engineering & Technology, Natham have successfully done the internship in our concern from 08.10.2020 – 23.10.2020.

During this period they were sincere and hardworking.

With Regards


(For Elysium technologies)



Dr. J.SUNDARARAJAN.

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OBJECTIVES:

- To provide necessary basic concepts in probability and random processes for applications such as random signals, linear systems in communication engineering.
- To understand the basic concepts of probability, one and two dimensional random variables and to introduce some standard distributions applicable to engineering which can describe real life phenomenon.
- To understand the basic concepts of random processes which are widely used in IT fields.
- To understand the concept of correlation and spectral densities.
- To understand the significance of linear systems with random inputs.

UNIT I PROBABILITY AND RANDOM VARIABLES 12

Probability – Axioms of probability – Conditional probability – Baye's theorem - Discrete and continuous random variables – Moments – Moment generating functions – Binomial, Poisson, Geometric, Uniform, Exponential and Normal distributions.

UNIT II TWO-DIMENSIONAL RANDOM VARIABLES 12

Joint distributions – Marginal and conditional distributions – Covariance – Correlation and linear regression – Transformation of random variables – Central limit theorem (for independent and identically distributed random variables).

UNIT III RANDOM PROCESSES 12

Classification – Stationary process – Markov process – Markov chain - Poisson process – Random telegraph process.

UNIT IV CORRELATION AND SPECTRAL DENSITIES 12

Auto correlation functions – Cross correlation functions – Properties – Power spectral density – Cross spectral density – Properties.

UNIT V LINEAR SYSTEMS WITH RANDOM INPUTS 12

Linear time invariant system – System transfer function – Linear systems with random inputs – Autocorrelation and cross correlation functions of input and output.

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS OUTCOMES:

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

- Understand the fundamental knowledge of the concepts of probability and have knowledge of standard distributions which can describe real life phenomenon.
- Understand the basic concepts of one and two dimensional random variables and apply in engineering applications.
- Apply the concept of random processes in engineering disciplines.
- Understand and apply the concept of correlation and spectral densities.
- The students will have an exposure of various distribution functions and help in acquiring skills in handling situations involving more than one variable. Able to analyze the response of random inputs to linear time invariant systems.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Ibe, O.C., "Fundamentals of Applied Probability and Random Processes", 1st Indian Reprint, Elsevier, 2007.
2. Peebles, P.Z., "Probability, Random Variables and Random Signal Principles", Tata McGraw Hill, 4th Edition, New Delhi, 2002.



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REFERENCES:

1. Cooper.G.R.,McGillem.C.D.,"ProbabilisticMethodsofSignalandSystemAnalysis",OxfordUniversityPress,New Delhi,3rd IndianEdition,2012.
2. Hwei Hsu, "Schaum's Outline of Theory and Problems of Probability, RandomVariablesandRandomProcesses",TataMcGrawHillEdition,NewDelhi,2004.
3. Miller.S.L.andChilders.D.G.,"ProbabilityandRandomProcesseswithApplicationstoSignalProcessingandCommunications",AcademicPress,2004.
4. Stark. H. and Woods.J.W., "Probabilityand Random ProcesseswithApplicationstoSignalProcessing",PearsonEducation,Asia,3rdEdition,2002.
5. Yates.R.D.andGoodman.D.J.,"ProbabilityandStochasticProcesses",WileyIndiaPvt.Ltd.,Bangalore,2nd Edition,2012.




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ELYSIUM TECHNOLOGIES
PRIVATE LIMITED

GST No: 33AACCE2334E1ZA
CIN No: U72200TN2006PTC060465



Date: 23.10.2020

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Mr.D.Prasanna (920819106046)**, **Ms.N.Singarabrintha (920819106059)**, **Ms.K.Vishali (920819106069)**, **Mr.B.Mohanbabu (920819106034)** and **Mr.M.Muthu Moorthy (920819106036)** of Second year ECE of NPR College of Engineering & Technology, Natham have successfully done the internship in our concern from 08.10.2020 – 23.10.2020.

During this period they were sincere and hardworking.

With Regards

(For Elysium technologies)



Dr. J.SUNDARARAJAN.

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OBJECTIVES:

- To give a comprehensive exposure to all types of amplifiers and oscillators constructed with discrete components. This helps to develop a strong basis for building linear and digital integrated circuits
- To study about feedback amplifiers and oscillators principles
- To design oscillators.
- To study about tuned amplifier.
- To understand the analysis and design of LC and RC oscillators, amplifiers, multivibrators, power amplifiers and DC converters.

UNIT I FEEDBACK AMPLIFIERS AND STABILITY 9

Feedback Concepts – gain with feedback – effect of feedback on gain stability, distortion, bandwidth, input and output impedances; topologies of feedback amplifiers – analysis of series-series, shunt-shunt and shunt-series feedback amplifiers-stability problem-Gain and Phase-margins-Frequency compensation.

UNIT II OSCILLATORS 9

Barkhausen criterion for oscillation – phase shift, Wien bridge-Hartley & Colpitt's oscillators – Clapp oscillator-Ring oscillators and crystal oscillators – oscillator amplitude stabilization.

UNIT III TUNED AMPLIFIERS 9

Coil losses, unloaded and loaded Q of tank circuits, small signal tuned amplifiers – Analysis of capacitor coupled single tuned amplifier – double tuned amplifier – effect of cascading single tuned and double tuned amplifiers on bandwidth – Stagger tuned amplifiers – Stability of tuned amplifiers – Neutralization – Hazeltin neutralization method.

UNIT IV WAVESHAPING AND MULTIVIBRATOR CIRCUITS 9

Pulse circuits – attenuators – RC integrator and differentiator circuits – diode clamps and clippers – Multivibrators – Schmitt Trigger – UJT Oscillator.

UNIT V POWER AMPLIFIERS AND DC CONVERTERS 9

Power amplifiers – class A – Class B – Class AB – Class C – Power MOSFET – Temperature Effect – Class AB Power amplifier using MOSFET – DC/DC converters – Buck, Boost, Buck-Boost analysis and design

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

Upon completion of the course, the students should be able to:

- Analyze different types of amplifier, oscillator and multivibrator circuits
- Design BJT amplifier and oscillator circuits
- Analyze transistorized amplifier and oscillator circuits
- Design and analyze feedback amplifiers
- Design LC and RC oscillators, tuned amplifiers, waveshaping circuits, multivibrators, power amplifier and DC converters.

TEXT BOOKS:

- Sedra and Smith, "Micro Electronic Circuits"; Sixth Edition, Oxford University Press, 2011. (UNIT I, III, IV, V)
- Jacob Millman, "Microelectronics", McGraw Hill, 2nd Edition, Reprinted, 2009. (UNIT I, II, IV, V)



Dr. J. SUDHAKAR REDDY,
B.E., Ph.D.,
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REFERENCES:

1. Robert L. Boylestad and Louis Nasheresky, "Electronic Devices and Circuit Theory", 10th Edition, Pearson Education/PHI, 2008
2. David A. Bell, "Electronic Devices and Circuits", Fifth Edition, Oxford University Press, 2008.
3. Millman J. and Taub H., "Pulse Digital and Switching Waveforms", TMH, 2000.
4. Millman and Halkias. C., Integrated Electronics, TMH, 2007.



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E-mail : sales@vimicrosystems.com Website : www.vimicrosystems.com

GSTIN : 33AAACV0909J1ZJ PAN No.: AAACV0909J

Date: 10.09.2020

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Ms.Durgadevi S (920818106008)** studying in Third year Electronics and Communication Engineering of NPR College of Engineering & Technology, Natham has undergone In-Plant training in our organization for 7 days from 03.09.2020 – 10.09.2020.

During the period, her conduct was found to be good.



With Regards


For VI Microsystems




Dr. J.SUNDARARAJAN,
B.E. M.Tech., Ph.D.,
Principal

**N.P.R. College of Engineering & Technology,
Natham, Dindigul (Dt) - 624 401.**

OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce the concepts of various analog modulations and their spectral characteristics
- To understand the properties of random process
- To know the effect of noise on communication systems
- To know the principles of sampling & quantization

UNIT I AMPLITUDE MODULATION

9

Amplitude Modulation- DSBSC, DSBFC, SSB, VSB - Modulation index, Spectra, Power relations and Bandwidth – AM Generation – Square law and Switching modulator, DSBSC Generation – Balanced and Ring Modulator, SSB Generation – Filter, Phase Shift and Third Methods, VSB Generation – Filter Method, Hilbert Transform, Pre-envelope & complex envelope – comparison of different AM techniques, Superheterodyne Receiver

UNIT II ANGLE MODULATION

9

Phase and frequency modulation, **Narrow Band and Wide band FM** – Modulation index, Spectra, Power relations and Transmission Bandwidth - FM modulation – Direct and Indirect methods, FM Demodulation – FM to AM conversion, FM Discriminator- PLL as FM Demodulator.

UNIT III RANDOM PROCESS

9

Random variables, Random Process, Stationary Processes, Mean, Correlation & Covariance functions, Power Spectral Density, Ergodic Processes, Gaussian Process, Transmission of a Random Process Through a LT filter.

UNIT IV NOISE CHARACTERIZATION

9

Noise sources – Noise figure, noise temperature and noise bandwidth – Noise in cascaded systems, Representation of Narrow band noise – In-phase and quadrature, Envelope and Phase – **Noise performance analysis in AM & FM systems** – Threshold effect, Pre-emphasis and de-emphasis for FM.

UNIT V SAMPLING & QUANTIZATION

9

Low pass sampling – Aliasing – Signal Reconstruction – Quantization – Uniform & non-uniform quantization – quantization noise – Logarithmic Companding – PAM, PPM, PWM, PCM – TDM, FDM.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

- Design AM communication systems
- Design Angle modulated communication systems
- Apply the concepts of Random Process to the design of Communication systems
- Analyze the noise performance of AM and FM systems
- Gain knowledge in sampling and quantization

TEXT BOOKS:

1. J.G.Proakis, M.Salehi, "Fundamentals of Communication Systems", Pearson Education 2014. (UNIT I-IV)
2. Simon Haykin, "Communication Systems", 4th Edition, Wiley, 2014. (UNIT I-V)



Dr. J. SUNDHARAJAN,
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REFERENCES:

1. B.P.Lathi, "Modern Digital and Analog Communication Systems", 3rd Edition, Oxford University Press, 2007.
2. D. Roody, J. Coolen, — Electronic Communications, 4th edition PHI 2006
3. A. Papoulis, "Probability, Random variables and Stochastic Processes", McGraw Hill, 3rd edition, 1991.
4. B. Sklar, "Digital Communications Fundamentals and Applications", 2nd Edition Pearson Education 2007
5. HP Hsu, Schaum Outline Series - "Analog and Digital Communications" TMH 2006
6. Couch.L., "Modern Communication Systems", Pearson, 2001.



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Date: 22.09.2020

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Ms. AFRIN SHIFANA S (920819106002)** doing Second year B.E, Electronics and Communication Engineering in NPR College of Engineering & Technology, Natham has undergone the In-plant training program offered by our organization during the period of 15.09.2020 - 22.09.2020.

We wish her every success in life.

For Megatronics


(C.Kathan)




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OBJECTIVES:

- To gain conceptual and basic mathematical understanding of electric and magnetic fields in free space and in materials
- To understand the coupling between electric and magnetic fields through Faraday's law, displacement current and Maxwell's equations
- To understand wave propagation in lossless and in lossy media
- To be able to solve problems based on the above concepts

UNIT I INTRODUCTION

12

Electromagnetic model, Units and constants, Review of vector algebra, Rectangular, cylindrical and spherical coordinate systems, Line, surface and volume integrals, Gradient of a scalar field, Divergence of a vector field, Divergence theorem, Curl of a vector field, Stoke's theorem, Null identities, Helmholtz's theorem

UNIT II ELECTROSTATICS

12

Electric field, Coulomb's law, Gauss's law and applications, Electric potential, Conductors in static electric field, Dielectrics in static electric field, Electric flux density and dielectric constant, Boundary conditions, Capacitance, Parallel, cylindrical and spherical capacitors, Electrostatic energy, Poisson's and Laplace's equations, Uniqueness of electrostatic solutions, Current density and Ohm's law, Electromotive force and Kirchhoff's voltage law, Equation of continuity and Kirchhoff's current law

UNIT III MAGNETOSTATICS

12

Lorentz force equation, Law of no magnetic monopoles, Ampere's law, Vector magnetic potential, Biot-Savart law and applications, Magnetic field intensity and idea of relative permeability, Magnetic circuits, Behaviour of magnetic materials, Boundary conditions, Inductance and inductors, Magnetic energy, Magnetic forces and torques

UNIT IV TIME-VARYING FIELDS AND MAXWELL'S EQUATIONS

12

Faraday's law, Displacement current and Maxwell-Ampere law, Maxwell's equations, Potential functions, Electromagnetic boundary conditions, Wave equations and solutions, Time-harmonic fields

UNIT V PLANE ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES

12

Plane waves in lossless media, Plane waves in lossy media (low-loss dielectrics and good conductors), Group velocity, Electromagnetic power flow and Poynting vector, Normal incidence at a plane conducting boundary, Normal incidence at a plane dielectric boundary

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:**

By the end of this course, the students should be able to:

- Display an understanding of fundamental electromagnetic laws and concepts
- Write Maxwell's equations in integral, differential and phasor forms and explain their physical meaning
- Explain electromagnetic wave propagation in lossy and in lossless media
- Solve simple problems requiring estimation of electric and magnetic field quantities based on these concepts and laws

TEXT BOOKS:

- D.K.Cheng, Field and wave electromagnetics, 2nd ed., Pearson (India), 1989 (UNIT I, II, III, IV, V)
- W.H.Hayt and J.A.Buck, Engineering electromagnetics, 7th ed., McGraw-Hill (India), 2006 (UNIT I-V)



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REFERENCES

1. D.J.Griffiths, Introductiontoelectrodynamics,4thed.,Pearson (India),2013
2. B.M.Notaros, Electromagnetics, Pearson:NewJersey,2011
3. M.N.O.SadikuandS.V.Kulkarni, Principlesofelectromagnetics,6thed.,Oxford(AsianEdition),2015



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GSTIN 33AAACV0909J1ZJ PAN No AAACV0909J

Date : 27.10.2020

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Ms.S.DhathVetha** (920819106014), studying in Second year Electronics and Communication Engineering of NPR College of Engineering & Technology, Natham has undergone internship in our organization from 12.10.2020 – 27.10.2020

During the period, her conduct was found to be good.



With Regards


For VI Microsystems




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OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce the basic building blocks of linear integrated circuits
- To learn the linear and non-linear applications of operational amplifiers
- To introduce the theory and applications of analog multipliers and PLL
- To learn the theory of ADC and DAC
- To introduce the concepts of waveform generation and introduce some special function ICs

UNIT I BASICS OF OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS 9

Current mirror and current sources, Current sources as active loads, Voltage sources, Voltage References, BJT Differential amplifier with active loads, Basic information about op-amps – Ideal Operational Amplifier - General operational amplifier stages - and internal circuit diagrams of IC741, DC and AC performance characteristics, slew rate, Open and closed loop configurations – JFET Operational Amplifiers – LF155 and TL082.

UNIT II APPLICATIONS OF OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS 9

Sign Changer, Scale Changer, Phase Shift Circuits, Voltage Follower, V-to-I and I-to-V converters, adder, subtractor, Instrumentation amplifier, Integrator, Differentiator, Logarithmic amplifier, Antilogarithmic amplifier, Comparators, Schmitt trigger, Precision rectifier, peak detector, clipper and clamper, Low-pass, high-pass and band-pass Butterworth filters.

UNIT III ANALOG MULTIPLIER AND PLL 9

Analog Multiplier using Emitter Coupled Transistor Pair - Gilbert Multiplier cell - Variable transconductance technique, analog multiplier ICs and their applications, Operation of the basic PLL, Closed loop analysis, Voltage controlled oscillator, Monolithic PLL IC 565, application of PLL for AM detection, FM detection, FSK modulation and demodulation and Frequency synthesizing and clock synchronisation.

UNIT IV ANALOG TO DIGITAL AND DIGITAL TO ANALOG CONVERTERS 9

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

UNIT V WAVEFORM GENERATORS AND SPECIAL FUNCTIONICS 9

Sine-wave generators, Multivibrators and Triangular wave generator, Saw-tooth wave generator, ICL8038 function generator, Timer IC 555, IC Voltage regulators – Three terminal fixed and adjustable voltage regulators - IC 723 general purpose regulator - Monolithic switching regulator, Low Drop - Out (LDO) Regulators - Switched capacitor filter IC MF10, Frequency to Voltage and Voltage to Frequency converters, Audio Power amplifier, Video Amplifier, Isolation Amplifier, Opto-couplers and fibre optic IC.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:**

Upon completion of the course, the students should be able to:

- Design linear and non-linear applications of OP-AMPS
- Design applications using analog multiplier and PLL
- Design ADC and DAC using OP-AMPS
- Generate waveforms using OP-AMP Circuits
- Analyze special function ICs



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TEXT BOOKS:

1. D.RoyChoudhry,Shail Jain,"Linear Integrated Circuits",New AgeInternationalPvt.Ltd.,2018,FifthEdition.(UnitI-V)
2. SergioFranco,"DesignwithOperationalAmplifiersandAnalogIntegratedCircuits",4thEdition,TataMcGraw-Hill,2016(UnitI-V)

REFERENCES:

1. RamakantA.Gayakwad,"OP-AMPandLinearICs",4thEdition,PrenticeHall/PearsonEducation,2015.
2. RobertF.Coughlin,FrederickF.Driscoll,"OperationalAmplifiersandLinearIntegratedCircuits",SixthEdition,PHI,2001.
3. B.S.Sonde,"Systemdesign usingIntegratedCircuits",2ndEdition, NewAgePub,2001.
4. Gray and Meyer, "Analysis and Design of Analog Integrated Circuits", WileyInternational,5thEdition,2009.
5. WilliamD.Stanley,"OperationalAmplifierswithLinearIntegratedCircuits",PearsonEducation,4thEdition,2001.
6. S.Salivahanan&V.S.KanchanaBhaskaran,"LinearIntegratedCircuits",TMH,2ndEdition,4thReprint,2016.




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BRIGHT
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Date:14.09.2020

To whomsoever it may concern

This is to certify that **Ms.MohanaPriya S**, Final year ECE of NPR College of Engineering & Technology, Natham has undergone In-Plant training in our organization from 07.09.2020 – 14.09.2020.

We appreciate her participation with interest towards the training program.




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EC8501

DIGITAL COMMUNICATION

L	T	P	C
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OBJECTIVES:

- To study the limits set by Information Theory
- To study the various waveform coding schemes
- To learn the various baseband transmission schemes
- To understand the various bandpass signaling schemes
- To know the fundamentals of channel coding

UNIT I INFORMATION THEORY 9

Discrete Memoryless source, Information, Entropy, Mutual Information - Discrete Memoryless channels - Binary Symmetric Channel, Channel Capacity - Hartley - Shannon law - Source coding theorem - Shannon-Fano & Huffman codes.

UNIT II WAVEFORM CODING & REPRESENTATION 9

Prediction filtering and **DPCM** - Delta Modulation - **ADPCM** & ADM principles - Linear Predictive Coding - Properties of Line codes - Power Spectral Density of Unipolar / Polar RZ & NRZ - Bipolar NRZ - Manchester

UNIT III BASEBAND TRANSMISSION & RECEPTION 9

ISI - Nyquist criterion for distortion less transmission - Pulse shaping - Correlative coding - Eye pattern - Receiving Filters - Matched Filter, Correlation receiver, Adaptive Equalization

UNIT IV DIGITAL MODULATION SCHEME 9

Geometric Representation of signals - Generation, detection, PSD & BER of Coherent **BPSK, BFSK & QPSK** - QAM - Carrier Synchronization - Structure of Non-coherent Receivers - Principle of DPSK.

UNIT V ERROR CONTROL CODING 9

Channel coding theorem - Linear Block codes - Hamming codes - Cyclic codes - Convolutional codes - Viterbi Decoder.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

Upon completion of the course, the students should be able to

- Design PCM systems
- Design and implement baseband transmission schemes
- Design and implement bandpass signaling schemes
- Analyze the spectral characteristics of bandpass signaling schemes and their noise performance
- Design error control coding schemes

TEXTBOOK:

1. S. Haykin, "Digital Communications", John Wiley, 2005 (Unit I-V)

REFERENCES

1. B. Sklar, "Digital Communication Fundamentals and Applications", 2nd Edition, Pearson Education, 2009
2. B.P. Lathi, "Modern Digital and Analog Communication Systems" 3rd Edition, Oxford University Press 2007.
3. HP Hsu, Schaum Outline Series - "Analog and Digital Communications", TMH 2006
4. J.G Proakis, "Digital Communication", 4th Edition, Tata McGraw Hill Company, 2001.



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Date: 28.10.2020

Ref No: SUP/INT/20895

INTERNSHIP TRAINING CERTIFICATE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Mr.THARUN KUMAR.M (920819106065)** pursuing his second year ECE at NPR College of Engineering & Technology, Natham, has undergone his Internship Training in our concern **from 13.10.2020 to 28.10.2020.**

We appreciate his participation with interest towards the training program.

For SUPERFECT SOLUTIONS,



AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY



SUPERFECT SOLUTIONS



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OBJECTIVES:

- To learn discrete Fourier transform, properties of DFT and its application to linear filtering
- To understand the characteristics of digital filters, design digital IIR and FIR filters and apply these filters to filter undesirable signals in various frequency bands
- To understand the effects of finite precision representation on digital filters
- To understand the fundamental concepts of multirate signal processing and its applications
- To introduce the concepts of adaptive filters and its application to communication engineering

UNIT I DISCRETE FOURIER TRANSFORM 12

Review of signals and systems, concept of frequency in discrete-time signals, summary of analysis & synthesis equations for FT & DTFT, frequency domain sampling, Discrete Fourier transform (DFT) - deriving DFT from DTFT, properties of DFT - periodicity, symmetry, circular convolution. Linear filtering using DFT. Filtering long data sequences - overlap save and overlap add method. Fast computation of DFT - Radix-2 Decimation-in-time (DIT) Fast Fourier transform (FFT), Decimation-in-frequency (DIF) Fast Fourier transform (FFT). Linear filtering using FFT.

UNIT II INFINITE IMPULSE RESPONSE FILTERS 12

Characteristics of practical frequency selective filters. Characteristics of commonly used analog filters - Butterworth filters, Chebyshev filters. Design of IIR filters from analog filters (LPF, HPF, BPF, BRF) - Approximation of derivatives, Impulse invariance method, Bilinear transformation. Frequency transformation in the analog domain. Structure of IIR filter - direct form I, direct form II, Cascade, parallel realizations.

UNIT III FINITE IMPULSE RESPONSE FILTERS 12

Design of FIR filters - symmetric and Anti-symmetric FIR filters - design of linear phase FIR filters using Fourier series method - FIR filter design using windows (Rectangular, Hamming and Hanning window), Frequency sampling method. FIR filter structures - linear phase structure, direct form realizations

UNIT IV FINITE WORD LENGTH EFFECTS 12

Fixed point and floating point number representation - ADC - quantization - truncation and rounding - quantization noise - input / output quantization - coefficient quantization error - product quantization error - overflow error - limit cycle oscillations due to product quantization and summation - scaling to prevent overflow.

UNIT V INTRODUCTION TO DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSORS 12

DSP functionalities - circular buffering - DSP architecture - Fixed and Floating point architecture principles - Programming - Application examples.

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:**

At the end of the course, the students should be able to

- Apply DFT for the analysis of digital signals and systems
- Design IIR and FIR filters
- Characterize the effects of finite precision representation on digital filters
- Design multirate filters
- Apply adaptive filters appropriately in communication systems

TEXTBOOK:

1. John G. Proakis & Dimitris G. Manolakis, "Digital Signal Processing - Principles, Algorithms & Applications", Fourth Edition, Pearson Education/Prentice Hall, 2007. (UNIT I-V)

Edition, Pearson Education/



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REFERENCES:

1. Emmanuel C. Ifeakor & Barrie W. Jervis, "Digital Signal Processing", Second Edition, Pearson Education/Prentice Hall, 2002.
2. A. V. Oppenheim, R. W. Schaffer and J. R. Buck, "Discrete-Time Signal Processing", 8th Indian Reprint, Pearson, 2004.
3. Sanjit K. Mitra, "Digital Signal Processing – A Computer Based Approach", Tata McGraw Hill, 2007.
4. Andreas Antoniou, "Digital Signal Processing", Tata McGraw Hill, 2006.



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GSTIN : 33AAACV0909J1ZJ PAN No. : AAACV0909J

Date: 10.09.2020

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Ms.Kiruthika R (920818106013)** studying in Third year Electronics and Communication Engineering of NPR College of Engineering & Technology, Natham has undergone In-Plant training in our organization for 7 days from 03.09.2020 – 10.09.2020..

During the period, her conduct was found to be good.



With Regards


For VI Microsystems



Dr. J.SUNDARARAJAN,

B.E., M.Tech., Ph.D.,

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OBJECTIVES:

- To make students understand the basic structure and operation of digital computer
- To familiarize with implementation of fixed point and floating-point arithmetic operations
- To study the design of datapath unit and control unit for processor
- To understand the concept of various memories and interfacing
- To introduce the parallel processing technique

UNIT I COMPUTER ORGANIZATION & INSTRUCTIONS 9

Basic of a computer system: Evolution, Ideas, Technology, Performance, Power wall, Uniprocessor to Multiprocessors. Addressing and addressing modes. Instructions: Operations and Operands, Representing instructions, Logical operations, control operations.

UNIT II ARITHMETIC 9

Fixed point Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division. Floating Point arithmetic, High performance arithmetic, Subword parallelism

UNIT III THE PROCESSOR 9

Introduction, Logic Design Conventions, Building a Datapath - A Simple Implementation scheme - An Overview of Pipelining - Pipelined Datapath and Control. Data Hazards: Forwarding versus Stalling, Control Hazards, Exceptions, Parallelism via instructions.

UNIT IV MEMORY AND I/O ORGANIZATION 9

Memory hierarchy, Memory Chip Organization, Cache memory, Virtual memory. Parallel Bus Architectures, Internal Communication Methodologies, Serial Bus Architectures, Mass storage, Input and Output Devices.

UNIT V ADVANCED COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE 9

Parallel processing architectures and challenges, Hardware multithreading, Multicore and shared memory multiprocessors, Introduction to Graphics Processing Units, Clusters and Warehouse scale computers - Introduction to Multiprocessor network topologies.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:**

At the end of the course, the students should be able to

- Describe data representation, instruction formats and the operation of a digital computer
- Illustrate the fixed point and floating-point arithmetic for ALU operation
- Discuss about implementation schemes of control unit and pipeline performance
- Explain the concept of various memories, interfacing and organization of multiple processors
- Discuss parallel processing technique and unconventional architectures

TEXT BOOKS:

1. David A. Patterson and John L. Hennessey, "Computer Organization and Design", Fifth edition, Morgan Kaufman/Elsevier, 2014. (UNIT I-V)
2. Miles J. Murdocca and Vincent P. Heuring, "Computer Architecture and Organization: An Integrated Approach", Second edition, Wiley India Pvt Ltd, 2015 (UNIT IV, V)



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REFERENCES

1. V. Carl Hamacher, Zvonko G. Varanasic and Safat G. Zaky, "Computer Organization", Fifth edition, McGraw-Hill Education India Pvt Ltd, 2014.
2. William Stallings "Computer Organization and Architecture", Seventh Edition, Pearson Education, 2006.
3. Govindarajalu, "Computer Architecture and Organization, Design Principles and Applications", Second edition, McGraw-Hill Education India Pvt Ltd, 2014.




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Date: 10.09.2020

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

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During the period, her conduct was found to be good.



With Regards


For VI Microsystems



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OBJECTIVES:

The students should be made to:

- Understand the division of network functionalities into layers.
- Be familiar with the components required to build different types of networks
- Be exposed to the required functionality at each layer
- Learn the flow control and congestion control algorithms

UNIT I FUNDAMENTALS & LINK LAYER 9
 Overview of Data Communications- Networks – Building Network and its types– Overview of Internet - Protocol Layering -OSI Model – Physical Layer – Overview of Data and Signals- introduction to Data Link Layer-Link layer Addressing-Error Detection and Correction

UNIT II MEDIA ACCESS & INTERNETWORKING 9
 Overview of Data link Control and Media access control - Ethernet (802.3) - Wireless LANs – Available Protocols – Bluetooth – Bluetooth Low Energy – WiFi – 6LoWPAN– Zigbee - Network layer services– Packet Switching– IPv4 Address– Network layer protocols (IP, ICMP, Mobile IP)

UNIT III ROUTING 9
 Routing- Unicast Routing – Algorithms – Protocols – Multicast Routing and its basics – Overview of Intradomain and interdomain protocols – Overview of IPv6 Addressing – Transition from IPv4 to IPv6

UNIT IV TRANSPORT LAYER 9
 Introduction to Transport layer – Protocols- User Datagram Protocols (UDP) and Transmission Control Protocols (TCP) – Services – Features – TCP Connection – State Transition Diagram – Flow, Error and Congestion Control - Congestion avoidance (DECbit, RED) – QoS – Application requirements

UNIT V APPLICATION LAYER 9
 Application Layer Paradigms – Client Server Programming – World Wide Web and HTTP - DNS – Electronic Mail (SMTP, POP3, IMAP, MIME) – Introduction to Peer to Peer Networks – Need for Cryptography and Network Security – Firewalls.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

- Identify the components required to build different types of networks
- Choose the required functionality at each layer for given application
- Identify solution for each functionality at each layer
- Trace the flow of information from one node to another node in the network

TEXTBOOK:

1. Behrouz A. Forouzan, "Data Communication and Networking", Fifth Edition, Tata McGraw-Hill, 2013 (UNIT I–V)

REFERENCES

1. James F. Kurose, Keith W. Ross, "Computer Networking - A Top-Down Approach Featuring the Internet", Seventh Edition, Pearson Education, 2016.
2. Nader F. Mir, "Computer and Communication Networks", Pearson Prentice Hall Publishers, 2nd Edition, 2014.
3. Ying-Dar Lin, Ren-Hung Hwang, Fred Baker, "Computer Networks: An Open Source Approach", McGraw Hill Publisher, 2011.
4. Larry L. Peterson, Bruce S. Davie, "Computer Networks: A Systems Approach", Fifth Edition, Morgan Kaufmann Publishers, 2011.



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EFFECTIVE BRAIN SIGNAL STATE DETECTION USING COVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

N.ISHWARYA (920817106026)

G.PREETHI (920817106048)

C.SIVARANJANI (920817106063)

in partial fulfilment for the award of the degree

Of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

in

ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

NPR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

NATHAM, DINDUGUL .

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APRIL 2021

ABSTRACT

In recent years, advanced neurocomputing and machine learning techniques have been used for Electroencephalogram (EEG) based diagnosis of various neurological disorders. EEG signals are one of the most important means of indirectly measuring the state of the brain. Depression affects large number of people across the world today and it is considered as the global problem. It is a mood disorder which can be detected using EEG signals. The existing depression algorithms have lack of efficient feature selection techniques to improve the performance of a subsequent classifier. In our proposed work, a novel computer model is presented for EEG based screening of depression using a deep neural network machine learning approach, known as Convolutional Neural Network (CNN). It learns automatically and adaptively from the input EEG signal to differentiate EEGs obtained from depressive and normal subjects. The performance of the proposed method is evaluated using the physionet, which is the publicly available EEG dataset. The results show that the method can find the optimal features and distinguish the two groups of subject. It effectively improves the classification accuracy

CHAPTER-7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

CONCLUSION

Depression is a major health concern in millions of individuals. Thus, diagnosing depression in the early curable stages is critical for the treatment in order to save the life of a patient. However, current methods of depression detection are human-intensive, and their results are dependent on the experience of the doctor. Therefore, a pervasive and objective method of diagnosing or even screening would be useful.

The present work explores a novel method of depression detection using FIR filter and CNN based classification. The results exhibited KNN as the best performance classification method in all datasets, with the highest accuracy of 79.27%. The MATLAB results also demonstrated the feature "absolute power of theta wave" in all the best performance features of the datasets, thereby suggesting a robust connection between the power of theta wave and depression. The overall accuracy of the proposed framework is found by 92%. This could be used as a valid characteristic feature in the detection of depression.

FUTURE WORK

It is a common problem in similar studies, a known limitation is the relatively low number of both depressed and control subjects. We anticipate on reporting on a larger dataset in the future. We can consider how to improve the various feature extraction algorithm in order to find the better features and to obtain the higher classification accuracy. Therefore, deep learning can be applied to big data sets in future work.

OBJECTIVES:

The students should be made:

- To gain knowledge about the various physiological parameters both electrical and nonelectrical and the methods of recording and also the method of transmitting these parameters
- To study about the various assist devices used in the hospitals
- To gain knowledge about equipment used for physical medicine and the various recently developed diagnostic and therapeutic techniques.

UNIT I	ELECTRO-PHYSIOLOGY AND BIO-POTENTIAL RECORDING	9
Sources of biomedical signals, Bio-potentials, Bio-potential electrodes, biological amplifiers, ECG, EEG, EMG, PCG, typical waveforms and signal characteristics		
UNIT II	BIO-CHEMICAL AND NON ELECTRICAL PARAMETER MEASUREMENT	
pH, PO ₂ , PCO ₂ , Colorimeter, Blood flowmeter, Cardiac output, respiratory, blood pressure, temperature and pulse measurement, Blood Cell Counters.		
UNIT III	ASSIST DEVICES	9
Cardiac pacemakers, DC Defibrillator, Dialyser, Ventilators, Magnetic Resonance Imaging Systems, Ultrasonic Imaging Systems.		
UNIT IV	PHYSICAL MEDICINE AND BIOTELEMETRY	9
Diathermies - Shortwave, ultrasonic and microwave type and their applications, Surgical Diathermy, Biotelemetry.		
UNIT V	RECENT TRENDS IN MEDICAL INSTRUMENTATION	9
Telemedicine, Insulin Pumps, Radiopill, Endomicroscopy, Brain machine interface, Labona chip.		
		TOTAL: 45 PERIODS⁹

OUTCOMES:

On successful completion of this course, the students should be able to:

- Know the human body electro-physiological parameters and recording of bio-potentials
- Comprehend the non-electrical physiological parameters and their measurement - body temperature, blood pressure, pulse, blood cell count, blood flowmeter etc.
- Interpret the various assist devices used in the hospitals viz. pacemakers, defibrillators, dialyzers and ventilators
- Comprehend physical medicine methods eg. ultrasonic, shortwave, microwave surgical diathermies, and bio-telemetry principles and methods
- Know about recent trends in medical instrumentation

TEXTBOOK:

1. Leslie Cromwell, "Biomedical Instrumentation and Measurement", Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 2007. (UNIT I-V)

REFERENCES:

1. Khandpur, R.S., "Handbook of Biomedical Instrumentation", TATA McGraw-Hill, New Delhi, 2003.
2. John G. Webster, "Medical Instrumentation Application and Design", 3rd Edition, Wiley India Edition, 2007
3. Joseph J. Carr and John M. Brown, "Introduction to Biomedical Equipment Technology", John Wiley and Sons, New York, 2004



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**DESIGNING OF IOT BASED ON COMPACT MODULAR
BITE FORCE MEASUREMENT SYSTEM DENTAL
APPLICATION
A PROJECT REPORT**

Submitted by

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NIVETHA.K (920817106044)

In partial fulfilment for the award of the degree

Of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

in

ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

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ANNA UNIVERSITY :: CHENNAI 600 025,

APRIL 2021

ABSTRACT

The stomatognathic system is a very complex structure that includes the temporomandibular joint, masticatory muscles, teeth, gingival, tongue, and pharynx. In this structure, maximum bite force measurement has been an important field of study in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases caused by disorders related to chewing habits. Since existing measurement systems are expensive and impractical, researchers are in search of a better system. In this project, a modular and low cost IOT based system has been developed to measure the bite force accurately in home. The sensor data read by the microprocessor were converted to force values by the optimum curve fitting methods and results are instantly displayed on the user to obtain the best results according to the goodness-of-fit statistics. The exponential equation was selected as the curve fitting method from the results of the goodness-of-fit statistics. The results were verified and the system was calibrated by comparing the applied force values and system results.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

In our project we are designing an iot based on low cost compact modular system to measure the bite force accurately at home . By using flexi force pressure sensor we can measure the pressure of the teeth simply at home and also we can measure the temperature of our body and heart beat rate. Simple and efficient design of the measurement system gives opportunity to use different sensors in future studies. This makes more precise and higher force measurements possible. We believe that this study has made significant contributions and innovations in the dental field. Also, simple and efficient design of the measurement system gives opportunity to use different sensors in future studies.



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OBJECTIVES:

- To study about the different biopotential and its propagation
- To understand the different types of electrodes and its placement for various recording
- To study the design of bioamplifier for various physiological recording
- To learn the different measurement techniques for non-physiological parameters.
- To familiarize the different biochemical measurements.

CO-POMAPPING:

Course Outcome	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11
CO1				✓		✓					
CO2				✓		✓					
CO3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
CO4			✓	✓	✓	✓					
CO5			✓	✓	✓	✓					

UNIT I BIO POTENTIAL GENERATION AND ELECTRODE TYPES

9

Origin of bio potential and its propagation. Types of electrodes - surface, needle and micro electrodes and their equivalent circuits. Recording problems - measurement with two electrodes

UNIT II BIOSIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS AND ELECTRODE CONFIGURATIONS

9

Biosignals characteristics - frequency and amplitude ranges. ECG - Einthoven's triangle, standard 12 lead system. EEG - 10-20 electrode system, unipolar, bipolar and average mode. EMG - unipolar and bipolar mode.

UNIT III SIGNAL CONDITIONING CIRCUITS

9

Need for bio-amplifier - differential bio-amplifier, Impedance matching circuit, isolation amplifiers, Powerline interference, Right leg driven ECG amplifier, Band pass filtering

UNIT IV MEASUREMENT OF NON-ELECTRICAL PARAMETERS

10

Temperature, respiration rate and pulse rate measurements. Blood Pressure: indirect methods - Auscultatory method, direct methods: electronic manometer, Systolic, diastolic pressure, Blood flow and cardiac output measurement: Indicator dilution, and dye dilution method, ultrasound blood flow measurement.

UNIT V BIO-CHEMICAL MEASUREMENT

8

Blood gas analyzers and Non-Invasive monitoring, colorimeter, Sodium Potassium Analyser, spectrophotometer, blood cell counter, auto analyzer (simplified schematic description).

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

- CO1: To learn the different bio potential and its propagation.
- CO2: To get familiarized with the different electrode placement for various physiological recording
- CO3: Students will be able to design bio amplifier for various physiological recording
- CO4: Students will understand various techniques for non-electrical physiological measurements



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CO5: Understand the different biochemical measurements

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Leslie Cromwell, "Biomedical Instrumentation and measurement", Prentice hall of India, New Delhi, 2007.
2. John G. Webster, "Medical Instrumentation Application and Design", John Wiley and sons, New York, 2004. (Units I, II & V)

REFERENCES:

1. Myer Kutz, "Standard Handbook of Biomedical Engineering and Design", McGraw Hill Publisher, 2003.
2. Khandpur R. S, "Handbook of Biomedical Instrumentation", Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi, 2003. (Units II & IV)
3. Joseph J. Carr and John M. Brown, "Introduction to Biomedical Equipment Technology", Pearson Education, 2004.




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**WEATHER SENSIBLE SMART ADAPTABLE
DEVICE WITH LOCATION AND HEALTH
MONITORING SYSTEM**

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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SUJITHA.M	(920817106069)

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APRIL 2021

ABSTRACT

Cold-weather warfare, also known as Arctic warfare or winter warfare, encompasses military operations affected by snow, ice, thawing conditions or cold, both on land and at sea. Cold-weather conditions occur year-round at high elevation or at high latitudes, and elsewhere materialise seasonally during the winter period. Mountain warfare often takes place in cold weather or on terrain that is affected by ice and snow, such as the Alps and the Himalayas. Mountain Training recognises that climbing, hill walking and mountaineering are activities with a danger of personal injury or death. Participants in these activities should be aware of and accept these risks and be responsible for their own actions. In this project, we proposed a wearable device. for a fast-rescuing system of soldiers when they are at risks and also taking cause for their health issues. This system consists of controller, safety button, heart rate sensor, temperature sensor, GPS tracker, GSM respectively

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

This Project proposed a smart system for disaster detection, prediction, and response for trucking people. It designed the main five building blocks of the envisioned system, as well as highlighted the main technologies to be considered in each building block. In addition, the motivation for the interaction between the components of our system was highlighted, as well as how these interactions will happen. Finally, we discussed some of the main challenges that will be addressed in the future works, towards the implementing the proposed smart system.



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OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the Architecture of 8086 microprocessor.
- To learn the design aspects of I/O and Memory Interfacing circuits.
- To interface microprocessors with supporting chips.
- To study the Architecture of 8051 microcontroller.
- To design a microcontroller based system

UNIT I	THE 8086 MICROPROCESSOR	9
Introduction to 8086 – Microprocessor architecture – Addressing modes - Instruction set and assembler directives – Assembly language programming – Modular Programming - Linking and Relocation - Stacks - Procedures – Macros – Interrupts and interrupt service routines – Byte and String Manipulation.		
UNIT II	8086 SYSTEM BUS STRUCTURE	9
8086 signals – Basic configurations – System bus timing – System design using 8086 – I/O programming – Introduction to Multiprogramming – System Bus Structure – Multiprocessor configurations – Coprocessor, Closely coupled and loosely Coupled configurations – Introduction to advanced processors.		
UNIT III	I/O INTERFACING	9
Memory Interfacing and I/O interfacing - Parallel communication interface – Serial communication interface – D/A and A/D Interface - Timer – Keyboard /display controller – Interrupt controller – DMA controller – Programming and applications Case studies: Traffic Light control, LED display, LCD display, Keyboard display interface and Alarm Controller.		
UNIT IV	MICROCONTROLLER	9
Architecture of 8051 – Special Function Registers (SFRs) - I/O Pins Ports and Circuits - Instruction set - Addressing modes - Assembly language programming.		
UNIT V	INTERFACING MICROCONTROLLER	9
Programming 8051 Timers - Serial Port Programming - Interrupts Programming – LCD & Keyboard Interfacing - ADC, DAC & Sensor Interfacing - External Memory Interface - Stepper Motor and Waveform generation - Comparison of Microprocessor, Microcontroller, PIC and ARM processors		

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:****At the end of the course, the students should be able to:**

- Understand and execute programs based on 8086 microprocessor.
- Design Memory Interfacing circuits.
- Design and interface I/O circuits.
- Design and implement 8051 microcontroller based systems.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Yu-Cheng Liu, Glenn A. Gibson, "Microcomputer Systems: The 8086/8088 Family - Architecture, Programming and Design", Second Edition, Prentice Hall of India, 2007. (UNIT I-III)
2. Mohamed Ali Mazidi, Janice Gillispie Mazidi, Rolin McKinlay, "The 8051 Microcontroller and Embedded Systems: Using Assembly and C", Second Edition, Pearson education, 2011. (UNIT IV-V)

REFERENCES:

1. Douglas V. Hall, "Microprocessors and Interfacing, Programming and Hardware", TMH, 2012
2. A.K. Ray, K.M. Bhurchandi, "Advanced Microprocessors and Peripherals" 3rd edition, Tata McGraw Hill, 2012



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LOW COST PROTECTABLE ALU DESIGN

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Today, the entire device's in electronics needs to be realized with low power and optimized Area architectures because of power consumption and Area are of main consideration along with other performance parameters. Low power consumption helps to reduce heat dissipation, increases battery life and also reliability. Arithmetic and Logic Unit (ALU) is one of the frequent and the most fundamental component in low power processor design. The use of microprocessors in space missions implies that they should be protected against the effects of cosmic radiation. Commonly this objective has been achieved by applying modular redundancy techniques which provide good results in terms of reliability but increase significantly the number of used resources. Because of that, new protection techniques have appeared, trying to establish a trade-off between reliability and resource utilization. In this work, we propose an application-based methodology, to protect a soft processor implemented in an SRAM-based FPGA, against the effect of soft errors. This is done creating a library of adaptive protection configurations, based on the profiling of the application. This hardware configuration library, combined with the reprogramming capabilities of the FPGA, helps to create an adaptive protection for each application. Propose low cost voting based partial TMR configurations for the Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) as an example of this methodology. The proposed scheme has been tested in a SPARTAN FPGA. A fault injection campaign has been performed to test its reliability.

CHAPTER 11

CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORKS

In this work a methodology to protect the ALU of a soft processor against the effect of SEU in the configuration memory has been presented. The methodology is based on the construction of a catalog composed of fault tolerant designs of the ALU. Each of these designs is focused on a particular application that is going to be executed in the microprocessor. Results show that the protected circuits achieve significant fault tolerance levels while reducing the required resource overhead by tailoring the protection scheme to the application, specially compared with the full TMR. Since a microprocessor can run multiple programs, the creation of a catalog with multiple designs for each application is perfect for a programmable device. The reconfiguration capabilities of SRAM-based FPGAs, as well as the short time required to perform this operation, make them the perfect platform for our methodology. Compared to TMR, the overhead in area is reduced at the cost of slightly decreasing its fault tolerance, which makes it interesting in order to reduce the number of resources and power consumption.



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OBJECTIVES:

- Study the fundamentals of CMOS circuits and its characteristics.
- Learn the design and realization of combinational & sequential digital circuits.
- Architectural choices and performance tradeoffs involved in designing and realizing the circuits in CMOS technology are discussed.
- Learn the different FPGA architectures and testability of VLSI circuits.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION TO MOS TRANSISTOR 9
 MOS Transistor, CMOS logic, Inverter, Pass Transistor, Transmission gate, Layout Design Rules, Gate Layouts, Stick Diagrams, Long-Channel I-V Characteristics, C-V Characteristics, Non ideal V-E effects, DC Transfer characteristics, RCDelay Model, Elmore Delay, Linear Delay Model, Logical effort, Parasitic Delay, Delay in Logic Gate, Scaling.

UNIT II COMBINATIONAL MOS LOGIC CIRCUITS 9
Circuit Families: Static CMOS, Ratioed Circuits, Cascode Voltage Switch Logic, Dynamic Circuits, Pass Transistor Logic, Transmission Gates, Domino, Dual Rail Domino, CPL, DCVSPG, DPL, Circuit Pitfalls.
Power: Dynamic Power, Static Power, Low Power Architecture.

UNIT III SEQUENTIAL CIRCUIT DESIGN 9
 Static latches and Registers, Dynamic latches and Registers, Pulse Registers, Sense Amplifier Based Register, Pipelining, Schmitt Trigger, Monostable Sequential Circuits, Astable Sequential Circuits.

Timing Issues: Timing Classification of Digital System, Synchronous Design.

UNIT IV DESIGN OF ARITHMETIC BUILDING BLOCKS AND SUBSYSTEM 9
Arithmetic Building Blocks: Data Paths, Adders, Multipliers, Shifters, ALUs, power and speed tradeoffs, Case Study: Design as a tradeoff.
Designing Memory and Array structures: Memory Architectures and Building Blocks, Memory Core, Memory Peripheral Circuitry.

UNIT V IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES AND TESTING 9
 FPGA Building Block Architectures, FPGA Interconnect Routing Procedures. Design for Testability: Ad Hoc Testing, Scan Design, BIST, IDDQ Testing, Design for Manufacturability, Boundary Scan.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:**UPON COMPLETION OF THE COURSE, STUDENTS SHOULD BE ABLE TO**

- Realize the concepts of digital building blocks using MOS transistor.
- Design combinational MOS circuits and power strategies.
- Design and construct Sequential Circuits and Timing systems.
- Design arithmetic building blocks and memory subsystems.
- Apply and implement FPGA design flow and testing.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Neil H.E. Weste, David Money Harris "CMOS VLSI Design: A Circuits and Systems Perspective", 4th Edition, Pearson, 2017 (UNIT I, II, V)
2. Jan M. Rabaey, Anantha Chandrakasan, Borivoje. Nikolic, "Digital Integrated Circuits: A Design perspective", Second Edition, Pearson, 2016. (UNIT III, IV)



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Date: 28.10.2020

Ref No: SUP/INT/20895

INTERNSHIP TRAINING CERTIFICATE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Mr.THARUN KUMAR.M (920819106065)** pursuing his second year ECE at NPR College of Engineering & Technology, Natham, has undergone his Internship Training in our concern **from 13.10.2020 to 28.10.2020.**

We appreciate his participation with interest towards the training program.

For SUPERFECT SOLUTIONS,



AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY



SUPERFECT SOLUTIONS



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REFERENCES

1. M.J.Smith, "Application Specific Integrated Circuits", Addison Wesley, 1997
2. Sung-Mo kang, Yusuf leblebici, Chulwoo Kim "CMOS Digital Integrated Circuits: Analysis & Design", 4th edition McGraw Hill Education, 2013
3. Wayne Wolf, "Modern VLSI Design: System On Chip", Pearson Education, 2007
4. R. Jacob Baker, Harry W. Li., David E. Boyee, "CMOS Circuit Design, Layout and Simulation", Prentice Hall of India 2005.



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OBJECTIVES:

- To study the characteristic of wireless channel
- To understand the design of cellular system
- To study the various digital signaling techniques and multipath mitigation techniques
- To understand the concepts of multiple antenna techniques

UNIT I WIRELESS CHANNELS

9

Large scale path loss – Path loss models: Free Space and Two-Ray models -Link Budget design – Small scale fading- Parameters of mobile multipath channels – Time dispersion parameters-Coherence bandwidth– Dopplerspread&Coherencetime,fadingduetoMultipath time delay spread – flat fading – frequency selective fading – Fading due to Dopplerspread–fastfading–slowfading.

UNIT II CELLULAR ARCHITECTURE

9

Multiple Access techniques-FDMA, TDMA, CDMA–Capacity calculations–Cellular concept-Frequency reuse - channel assignment- hand off- interference & system capacity-trunking&gradeofservice–Coverageandcapacity improvement.

UNIT III DIGITAL SIGNALING FOR FADING CHANNELS

9

Structure of a wireless communication link, Principles of Offset-QPSK, p/4-DQPSK, Minimum Shift Keying, Gaussian Minimum Shift Keying, Error performance in fading channels, OFDM principle–Cyclic prefix, Windowing, PAPR.

UNIT IV MULTIPATH MITIGATION TECHNIQUES

9

Equalisation – Adaptive equalization, Linear and Non-Linear equalization, Zero forcing and LMS Algorithms. Diversity– Micro and Macro diversity, Diversity combining techniques, Error probability in fading channels with diversity reception, Rake receiver.

UNIT V MULTIPLE ANTENNA TECHNIQUES

9

MIMO systems–spatial multiplexing-System model-Pre-coding-Beamforming-transmitter diversity, receiver diversity- Channel state information-capacity in fading and non-fading channels.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:****The students should be able to:**

- Characterize a wireless channel and evolve the system design specifications
- Design a cellular system based on resource availability and traffic demands
- Identify suitable signaling and multipath mitigation techniques for the wireless channel and system under consideration.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Rappaport, T.S.,—Wireless communications I, Pearson Education, Second Edition, 2010. (UNIT I, II, IV)
2. Andreas F. Molisch, —Wireless Communications II, John Wiley—India, 2006. (UNIT III, V)

REFERENCES:

1. Wireless Communication—Andrea Goldsmith, Cambridge University Press, 2011
2. Van Nee, R. and Ramji Prasad, —OFDM for wireless multimedia communications, Artech House, 2000
3. David Tse and Pramod Viswanath, —Fundamentals of Wireless Communication, Cambridge University Press, 2005.
4. Upena Dalal, —Wireless Communication II, Oxford University Press, 2009.



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AUTOMATIC CNN BASED COVID-19 LUNG INFECTION SEGMENTATION FROM CT IMAGES USING DEEP LEARNING

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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APRIL 2021


ABSTRACT

Our project is about automated detection of lung infections from computed tomography (CT) images. It offers a great potential to augment the traditional healthcare strategy for tackling COVID-19. However, segmenting infected regions from CT slices faces several challenges, including high variation in infection characteristics, and low intensity contrast between infections and normal tissues. And also collecting a large amount of data is impractical within a short time period, inhibiting the training of a deep model. To overcome these challenges, a novel COVID-19 Lung Infection Segmentation Deep Network (Inf-Net) is proposed to automatically identify infected regions from chest CT slices. In our project, a parallel partial decoder is used to aggregate the high-level features and generate a global map. Our semi-supervised framework can improve the learning ability and achieve a higher performance.

CHAPTER 8 CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK

Deep learning practices are an area where high scientific achievements are obtained in different scientific fields day by day. One of these fields is medical practices and studies such as disease detection, disease classification, and location of the disease are carried out. Dataset were performed as input data to the SqueezeNet network using image processing techniques. The network, achieved higher accuracy. SqueezeNet structure, which has been used less than other popular deep learning methods in previous studies, combined with image processing methods, has shown a successful result.

In future, we planned to apply our Resnet – 50 to other related tasks such as polyp segmentation and camouflaged animal detection.



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OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce the various types of transmission lines and its characteristics
- To give thorough understanding about high frequency line, power and impedance measurements
- To impart technical knowledge in impedance matching using smith chart
- To introduce passive filters and basic knowledge of active RF components
- To get acquaintance with RF system transceiver design

UNIT I TRANSMISSION LINE THEORY 9

General theory of Transmission lines - the transmission line - general solution - The infinite line - Wavelength, velocity of propagation - Waveform distortion - the distortion-less line - Loading and different methods of loading - Line not terminated in Z_0 - Reflection coefficient - calculation of current, voltage, power delivered and efficiency of transmission - Input and transfer impedance - Open and short circuited lines - reflection factor and reflection loss.

UNIT II HIGH FREQUENCY TRANSMISSION LINES 9

Transmission line equations at radio frequencies - Line of Zero dissipation - Voltage and current on the dissipation-less line, Standing Waves, Nodes, Standing Wave Ratio - Input impedance of the dissipation-less line - Open and short circuited lines - Power and impedance measurement on lines - Reflection losses - Measurement of VSWR and wavelength.

UNIT III IMPEDANCE MATCHING IN HIGH FREQUENCY LINES 9

Impedance matching: Quarter wave transformer - Impedance matching by stubs - Single stub and double stub matching - Smith chart - Solutions of problems using Smith chart - Single and double stub matching using Smith chart.

UNIT IV WAVEGUIDES 9

General Wave behavior along uniform guiding structures - Transverse Electromagnetic Waves, Transverse Magnetic Waves, Transverse Electric Waves - **TM and TE Waves between parallel plates. Field Equations in rectangular waveguides, TM and TE waves in rectangular waveguides, Bessel Functions, TM and TE waves in Circular waveguides.**

UNIT V RF SYSTEM DESIGN CONCEPTS 9

Active RF components: Semiconductor basics in RF, **bipolar junction transistors**, RF field effect transistors, High electron mobility transistors Basic concepts of RF design, Mixers, Low noise amplifiers, voltage control oscillators, Power amplifiers, transducer power gain and stability considerations.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:**

Upon completion of the course, the students should be able to:

- Explain the characteristics of transmission lines and its losses
- Write about the standing wave ratio and input impedance in high frequency transmission lines
- Analyze impedance matching by stubs using smith charts
- Analyze the characteristics of TE and TM waves
- Design RF transceiver system for wireless communication

TEXTBOOKS:

1. John D Ryder, "Networks, lines and fields", 2nd Edition, Prentice Hall India, 2015. (UNIT I-IV)
2. Mathew M. Radmanesh, "Radio Frequency & Microwave Electronics", Pearson Education Asia, Second Edition, 2002. (UNIT V)




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REFERENCES:

1. Reinhold Ludwig and Powel Bretchko, " RFCircuitDesign— TheoryandApplications", Pearson Education Asia, First Edition, 2001.
2. D.K.Misra, "RadioFrequencyandMicrowaveCommunicationCircuits- AnalysisandDesign", JohnWiley& Sons, 2004.
3. E. C. Jordan and K. G. Balmain, —ElectromagneticWavesandRadiatingSystemsPrentice Hall of India, 2006.
4. G. S. NRaju, "ElectromagneticFieldTheoryandTransmissionLinesPearson Education,




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**DESIGN OF A HEXAGONAL LABYRINTH
IMPLANTABLE ANTENNA FOR
BIOTELEMETRY APPLICATIONS**

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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April 2021

ABSTRACT

The health care industry is continuously revolutionizing and advancing towards developing more efficient system suitable for human body. Today implantable devices have become a more interesting topic in health care services which primarily started with the pacemakers. Since then it is continuously evolving due to its non-invasive nature, instant monitoring and diagnosis, and periodic simulation. In this work, a novel Hexagonal Labyrinth implantable antenna has been proposed for medical applications to be operated in medical band. The biocompatible polyamide substrate with 0.05 mm thickness has been used as both substrate and superstrate. The proposed antenna is featured with very good miniaturization with the dimensions of $6 \times 6 \times 0.1$ mm³ by employing circular maze shaped structure in radiator. The performance of the proposed antenna was evaluated by placing in a realistic human model using HFSS. The simulated results for the gain and reflection coefficient exhibited reasonable agreement. The safety of the antenna was verified according to the IEEE SAR regulation. The analysis of the link budget revealed that the antenna can perform reliable wireless communication.

CHAPTER-8

CONCLUSION AND FEATURE WORK

A miniaturized dual-band CP antenna was designed and experimentally validated for WCE applications. The optimum performance and miniaturization of the antenna were achieved via the introduction of slots in the radiating patch. The surface current distribution was visualized to confirm the circular polarization of the antenna. The impedance BW and AR BW of the antenna covered the desired frequency bands. The performance of the proposed antenna was evaluated by placing in a realistic human model using HFSS. The simulated results for the gain and reflection coefficient exhibited reasonable agreement. The safety of the antenna was verified according to the IEEE SAR regulation. The analysis of the link budget revealed that the antenna can perform reliable wireless communication.

FEATURE WORK

Reactive components are included to realize the impedance matching, as well as those requirements for the generation of CP waves. Simulations are conducted within a single-layer tissue model to evaluate the antenna's performance. The proposed antenna exhibits a low profile, which is smaller than 1 mm even including two coating layers. The antenna also behaves good robustness to different implant depths and thicknesses of biocompatible coating, due to its wide axial ratio bandwidth ranging from 2.331 to 2.582 GHz. A prototype is fabricated and experimentally demonstrated in a solid skin-mimicking phantom. A measured impedance bandwidth of 621 MHz is achieved for the 2.4-2.48-GHz Industrial Scientific Medical band. Good agreement between simulation and measurement can be observed in the far-field measurement. The link budget is also evaluated, together with an exterior CP patch antenna.

OBJECTIVES:**The students should be made:**

- To understand the concept about Wireless networks, protocol stack and standards
- To understand and analyse the network layers solutions for Wireless networks
- To study about fundamentals of 3G Services, its protocols and applications
- To have in depth knowledge on internet networking of WLAN and WWAN
- To learn about evolution of 4G Networks, its architecture and applications

UNIT I WIRELESS LAN 9
Introduction-WLAN technologies: - IEEE 802.11: System architecture, protocol architecture, 802.11b, 802.11a - Hiper LAN: WATM, BRAN, HiperLAN2 - Bluetooth: Architecture, WPAN - IEEE 802.15.4, Wireless USB, Zigbee, 6LoWPAN, Wireless HART

UNIT II MOBILE NETWORK LAYER 9
Introduction - Mobile IP: IP packet delivery, Agent discovery, tunneling and encapsulation, IPv6 - Network layer in the internet - Mobile IP session initiation protocol - mobile ad-hoc network: Routing: Destination Sequenced distance vector, IoT: CoAP

UNIT III 3G OVERVIEW 9
Overview of UTM S Terrestrial Radio access network - **UMTS Core network Architecture:** 3GPP Architecture, User equipment, CDMA 2000 overview - Radio and Network components, Network structure, Radio Network, TD-CDMA, TD-SCDMA.

UNIT IV INTERNETWORKING BETWEEN WLANS AND WWANS 9
Internetworking objectives and requirements, Schemes to connect WLANS and 3G Networks, Session Mobility, Internetworking Architecture for WLAN and GPRS, System Description, Local Multipoint Distribution Service, Multichannel Multipoint Distribution System.

UNIT V 4G & Beyond 9
Introduction - 4G vision - **4G features and challenges** - Applications of 4G - 4G Technologies: Multicarrier Modulation, Smart antenna techniques, IMS Architecture, LTE, Advanced Broadband Wireless Access and Services, MVNO.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:****Upon completion of the course, the student would be able to:**

- Conversant with the latest 3G/4G networks and its architecture
- Design and implement wireless network environment for any application using latest wireless protocols and standards
- Ability to select the suitable network depending on the availability and requirement
- Implement different type of applications for smartphones and mobile devices with latest network strategies

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Jochen Schiller, "Mobile Communications", Second Edition, Pearson Education 2012. (Unit I, II, III)
2. Vijay Garg, "Wireless Communications and networking", First Edition, Elsevier 2007. (Unit IV, V)

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REFERENCES:

1. Erik Dahlman, Stefan Parkvall, Johan Skold and Per Beming, "3G Evolution HSPA and LTE for Mobile Broadband", Second Edition, Academic Press, 2008.
2. Anurag Kumar, D. Manjunath, Joykuri, "Wireless Networking", First Edition, Elsevier 2011.
3. Simon Haykin, Michael Moher, David Koilpillai, "Modern Wireless Communications", First Edition, Pearson Education 2013



IOT BASED DATA LOGGER AND COLLISION CONTROL

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Traffic in our country is increasing day by day. Many people are not giving a good response for the traffic rules in many places. Mainly accidents happen due to over speed and careless driving. Especially, in the school and the college zone, people are hesitating for decreasing the speed to its limit. This is embedded project to indicate the over speed and to control the vehicle in the over speed condition. This is constructed with the wireless communication. Given below is the block diagram of the project. We are using PIC16F877A which is Programmable IC microcontroller. To check the tyre temperature, we have interfaced temperature sensor indicate the occurrence of high temperature and alert the vehicle driver via alarm. The accident information system will alert vehicle owner relative or nearby hospital through IOT with the accident location using GPS. If the accident is a minor one then driver can press the reset switch and drive normally. Brake failure sensor, will indicate if the brake wire is connected properly or not and pressure sensor will check the correct air pressure of the tyre, else alert the driver. Accelerator, brake clutch and steering position sensor indicate the position of accelerator, brake clutch steering respectively. We can monitor and control all with the help of IOT module.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

This paper has presented a new vision for the vehicles industry, which is the Black Box system used for vehicles. A full and detailed description was made for every part of this system. This paper has also offered a user Internet of thing based data of the accident. In addition, the transmission method between the two parts has been introduced and developed. The Black Box system built can be implemented in any vehicle. As soon as the driver runs the motor, this system will begin saving the events of the corresponding vehicle. The last 21 seconds are always saved in the EEPROM of the Black Box, and in case of an accident, an additional 10 seconds of events after this accident will be saved. The data saved can be retrieved only after the accident for privacy purposes. Using serial transmission, a PIC program will read the data from the EEPROM and display it to the user in Graphical format in the cloud server. In addition, a detailed report will be given to the user containing all necessary information.



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OBJECTIVES:

- To enable the student to understand the basic principles in antenna and microwave system design
- To enhance the student knowledge in the area of various antenna designs.
- To enhance the student knowledge in the area of microwave components and antenna for practical applications.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION TO MICROWAVE SYSTEMS AND ANTENNAS 9

Microwave frequency bands, Physical concept of radiation, Near- and far-field regions, Fields and Power Radiated by an Antenna, Antenna Pattern Characteristics, Antenna Gain and Efficiency, Aperture Efficiency and Effective Area, Antenna Noise Temperature and G/T, Impedance matching, Friis transmission equation, Link budget and link margin, Noise Characterization of a microwave receiver.

UNIT II RADIATION MECHANISMS AND DESIGN ASPECTS 9

Radiation Mechanisms of Linear Wire and Loop antennas, Aperture antennas, Reflector antennas, Microstrip antennas and Frequency independent antennas, Design considerations and applications.

UNIT III ANTENNA ARRAYS AND APPLICATIONS 9

Two-element array, Array factor, Pattern multiplication, Uniformly spaced arrays with uniform and non-uniform excitation amplitudes, Smart antennas.

UNIT IV PASSIVE AND ACTIVE MICROWAVE DEVICES 9

Microwave Passive components: Directional Coupler, Power Divider, Magic Tee, attenuator, resonator, Principles of Microwave Semiconductor Devices: Gunn Diodes, IMPATT diodes, Schottky Barrier diodes, PIN diodes, Microwave tubes: Klystron, TWT, Magnetron.

UNIT V MICROWAVE DESIGN PRINCIPLES 9

Impedance transformation, Impedance Matching, Microwave Filter Design, RF and Microwave Amplifier Design, Microwave Power amplifier Design, Low Noise Amplifier Design, Microwave Mixer Design, Microwave Oscillator Design

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:****The student should be able to:**

- Apply the basic principles and evaluate antenna parameters and link power budgets
- Design and assess the performance of various antennas
- Design a microwave system given the application specifications

TEXTBOOKS:

1. John D Krauss, Ronald J Marhefka and Ahmad S. Khan, "Antennas and Wave Propagation: Fourth Edition, Tata McGraw-Hill, 2006. (UNIT I, II, III)
2. David M. Pozar, "Microwave Engineering", Fourth Edition, Wiley India, 2012.(UNIT I,IV,V)

REFERENCES:

1. Constantine A.Balanis, "Antenna Theory Analysis and Design", Third edition, John Wiley India Pvt Ltd., 2005.
2. R.E.Collin, "Foundations for Microwave Engineering", Second edition, IEEE Press, 2001




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BIPED ROBOT FOR BOMB DETECTION

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

This work is mainly focused to develop a terrain War field robot which is capable of detecting bombs land mines in its path and which is wirelessly controlled throughRFmodule.In some circumstances of robot, it is mandatory to carry a heavy load, reach remote places where human access is not viable.In such cases a device can be designed with the help of electro-mechanical system which will prevail over above problem.This paper probes a six-degree of freedom bipedal robot driving by servos and introduces the walking principle, structure composition and control system of the biped robot.

Arduino is used to control the entire course of the movement. Based on the motion analysis of the biped walking robot, programming with the servo function, which is the Arduino software platform own specialized library functions to control the servo motor, control the rotation angle of the servos precisely.

Ultimately this robot is used to detect the bomb in the war field with the walking move using the metal detector sensor that may complete the gait of the robot successfully.

CHAPTER-6

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Fig 6.1 depicts the designed wireless bomb disposal robot. User sets the input to the system. User control application process the input. It is then transmitted through a Radio Frequency (RF) link which is picked by robot for processing. The processed signal is sent to the appropriate module. Hence the robotic arm module or motor can be controlled.

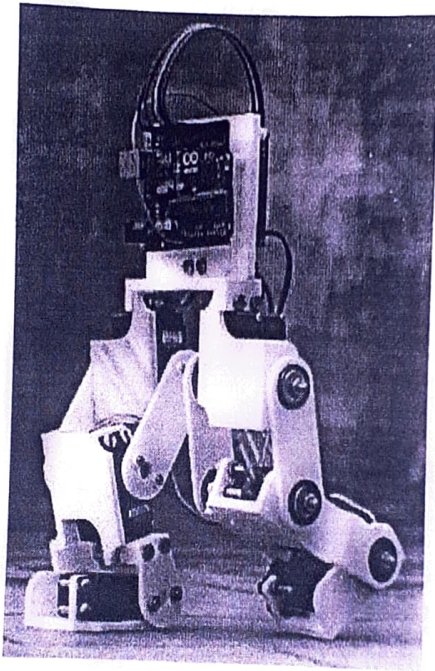



Figure 6.1 robot model


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OBJECTIVES:

- To study about the various optical fiber modes, configuration and transmission characteristics of optical fibers
- To learn about the various optical sources, detectors and transmission techniques
- To explore various idea about optical fiber measurements and various coupling techniques
- To enrich the knowledge about optical communication systems and networks

UNIT I INTRODUCTION TO OPTICAL FIBERS 9

Introduction-general optical fiber communication system- basic optical laws and definitions-optical modes and configurations -mode analysis for optical propagation through fibers-modes in planar wave guide-modes in cylindrical optical fiber-transverse electric and transverse magnetic modes- fiber materials-fiber fabrication techniques-fiber optic cables-classification of optical fiber-single mode fiber-graded index fiber.

UNIT II TRANSMISSION CHARACTERISTIC OF OPTICAL FIBER 9

Attenuation-absorption --scattering losses-bending losses-core and cladding losses-signal dispersion --inter symbol interference and bandwidth-intra modal dispersion-material dispersion- waveguide dispersion-polarization mode dispersion-intermodal dispersion-dispersion optimization of single mode fiber-characteristics of single mode fiber-R-I Profile-cutoff wave length-dispersion calculation-mode field diameter.

UNIT III OPTICAL SOURCES AND DETECTORS 9

Sources: Intrinsic and extrinsic material-direct and indirect band gaps-LED-LED structures-surface emitting LED-Edge emitting LED-quantum efficiency and LED power-light source materials-modulation of LED-LASER diodes-modes and threshold conditions-Rate equations-external quantum efficiency-resonant frequencies-structures and radiation patterns-single mode laser-external modulation-temperature effort.

Detectors: PIN photo detector-Avalanche photo diodes-Photo detector noise-noise sources-SNR-detector response time-Avalanche multiplication noise-temperature effects-comparisons of photo detectors.

UNIT IV OPTICAL RECEIVER, MEASUREMENTS AND COUPLING 9

Fundamental receiver operation-preamplifiers-digital signal transmission-error sources-Front end amplifiers-digital receiver performance-probability of error-receiver sensitivity-quantum limit.

Optical power measurement-attenuation measurement-dispersion measurement- Fiber Numerical Aperture Measurements- Fiber cut- off Wave length Measurements- Fiber diameter measurements-Source to Fiber Power Launching-Lensing Schemes for Coupling Management-Fiber to Fiber Joints-LED Coupling to Single Mode Fibers-Fiber Splicing-Optical Fiber connectors.

UNIT V OPTICAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AND NETWORKS 9

System design consideration Point – to –Point link design –Link power budget –rise time budget, WDM –Passive DWDM Components-Elements of optical networks-SONET/SDH-Optical Interfaces-SONET/SDH Rings and Networks-High speed light wave Links-OADM configuration-Optical ETHERNET-Soliton.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the student should be able to:

- Realize basic elements in optical fibers, different modes and configurations.
- Analyze the transmission characteristics associated with dispersion and polarization techniques.
- Design optical sources and detectors with their use in optical communication system.
- Construct fiber optic receiver systems, measurements and coupling techniques.
- Design optical communication systems and its networks.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. P Chakrabarti, "Optical Fiber Communication", McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Limited, 2016 (UNIT I, II, III)
2. Gred Keiser, "Optical Fiber Communication", McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Limited. Fifth Edition, Reprint 2013. (UNIT I, IV, V)

REFERENCES:

1. John M.Senior, "Optical fiber communication", Pearson Education, second edition, 2007.
2. Rajiv Ramaswami, "Optical Networks ", Second Edition, Elsevier , 2004.
3. J.Gower, "Optical Communication System", Prentice Hall of India, 2001.
4. Govind P. Agrawal, "Fiber-optic communication systems", third edition, John Wiley & sons, 2004.




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AN EMBEDDED BASED CONTACTLESS COVID FREE SWITCHES FOR SOCIAL DISTANCING

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

In present situations, social distancing is the most important fact. Furthermore, the fact is COVID-19 patient's first spread is direct contact or touching. The reason why, need to touch in switches, ATM and in all public place, but needs to maintain social distancing. While traditional switches can't make sure of social distancing, where our developed contactless switches can achieve control by using Arduino as the main control device as well as the infrared (IR) sensor. As a result, it would be used everywhere because of its easy-handling.


CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK

The system depicts the development of contactless switches. Where we are fighting against unseen viruses which increase day by day contacting by person to person. So we need to maintain social distancing and need to ON/OFF electrical load without any contact. This system will help for making any contactless load control without contact. In addition, the contactless switch is more advantageous in the application especially in public places. The system is successfully implemented and evaluated using highly advanced ICs and with the help of growing technology. Finally, it would be used everywhere in future because of its easy handling and high security.

FUTURE WORK

The Coronavirus disease will say bye to the biometric attendance system thus contactless attendance systems will rise in future. Technology is going to touch every aspect of our being. Not only will we see faster adoption of disruptive solutions already available, but this pandemic is also going to fast track innovations that will enable a contactless world.


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OBJECTIVES:

The student should be made to:

- Understand the concepts of embedded system design and analysis
- Learn the architecture and programming of ARM processor
- Be exposed to the basic concepts of embedded programming
- Learn the real time operating systems

UNIT I INTRODUCTION TO EMBEDDED SYSTEM DESIGN 9

Complex systems and micro processors– Embedded system design process –Design example: Model train controller- Design methodologies- Design flows - Requirement Analysis – Specifications-System analysis and architecture design – Quality Assurance techniques - Designing with computing platforms – consumer electronics architecture – platform-level performance analysis.

UNIT II ARM PROCESSOR AND PERIPHERALS 9

ARM Architecture Versions – ARM Architecture – Instruction Set – Stacks and Subroutines – Features of the LPC 214X Family – Peripherals – The Timer Unit – Pulse Width Modulation Unit – UART – Block Diagram of ARM9 and ARM Cortex M3 MCU.

UNIT III EMBEDDED PROGRAMMING 9

Components for embedded programs- Models of programs- Assembly, linking and loading – compilation techniques- Program level performance analysis – Software performance optimization – Program level energy and power analysis and optimization – Analysis and optimization of program size- Program validation and testing.

UNIT IV REAL TIME SYSTEMS 9

Structure of a Real Time System — Estimating program run times – Task Assignment and Scheduling – Fault Tolerance Techniques – Reliability, Evaluation – Clock Synchronisation.

UNIT V PROCESSES AND OPERATING SYSTEMS 9

Introduction – Multiple tasks and multiple processes – Multirate systems- Preemptive real-time operating systems- Priority based scheduling- Interprocess communication mechanisms – Evaluating operating system performance- power optimization strategies for processes – Example Real time operating systems-POSIX-Windows CE. - Distributed embedded systems – MPSoCs and shared memory multiprocessors. – Design Example - Audio player, Engine control unit – Video accelerator.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the student should be able to:

- Describe the architecture and programming of ARM processor
- Outline the concepts of embedded systems
- Explain the basic concepts of real time operating system design
- Model real-time applications using embedded-system concepts

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TEXT BOOKS:

1. Marilyn Wolf, "Computers as Components - Principles of Embedded Computing System Design", Third Edition "Morgan Kaufmann Publisher (An imprint from Elsevier), 2012. (UNIT I, II, III, V)
2. Jane W.S.Liu, "Real Time Systems", Pearson Education, Third Indian Reprint, 2003.(UNIT IV)

REFERENCES:

1. Lyla B.Das, "Embedded Systems : An Integrated Approach" Pearson Education, 2013.
2. Jonathan W.Valvano, "Embedded Microcomputer Systems Real Time Interfacing", Third Edition Cengage Learning, 2012.
3. David. E. Simon, "An Embedded Software Primer", 1st Edition, Fifth Impression, Addison-Wesley Professional, 2007.
4. Raymond J.A. Buhr, Donald L.Bailey, "An Introduction to Real-Time Systems- From Design to Networking with C/C++", Prentice Hall, 1999.
5. C.M. Krishna, Kang G. Shin, "Real-Time Systems", International Editions, Mc Graw Hill 1997
6. K.V.K.K.Prasad, "Embedded Real-Time Systems: Concepts, Design & Programming", Dream Tech Press, 2005.
7. Sriram V Iyer, Pankaj Gupta, "Embedded Real Time Systems Programming", Tata Mc Graw Hill, 2004.


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RECOGNITION OF FLY SPECIES BASED ON IMPROVED RESNET FOR AGRICULTURE

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

A dozen species of locusts (Orthoptera: Acrididae) are a major threat to food security worldwide. Their outbreaks occur on every continent except Antarctica, threatening the livelihood of 10% of the world's population. The locusts are infamous for their voracity, polyphagy, and capacity for long-distance migrations. For effective control, the insects need to be detected on the ground before they start to develop air borne swarms. Detection systems need to determine pest density and location with high speed and accuracy. Location of the swarms on the ground then enables their control by the application of pesticides and bio-pesticides. This work proposes a locust species recognition method based on ResNet50 -convolutional neural network (CNN). ARDUINO and GSM based hardware setup integrated with image processing unit for alerting purpose. In the event of detection of locust, an alert is sent to a fixed base station (BS). As a prototype, we have tested this hardware on real time, which shows that the proposed approach is very efficient in terms of flexibility and cost.

CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

In this project, we propose a locust recognition method based on improved ResNet, which accurately locates and recognizes flies. We designed the learning structure and introduced a bottom-up path augmentation to improve the low-level features semantic information and the high-level features location ability. The experimental results show that our proposed method have better performance compared with the state-of-the-art methods for fly species recognition. This is of great significance for the species recognition.

Future work

- Hybrid net used for segmentation and classification
- Hybrid net formed by combing two or three different architecture by modifying hidden layers



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OBJECTIVES:

The student should be made to:

- Learn Ad hoc network and Sensor Network fundamentals
- Understand the different routing protocols
- Have an in-depth knowledge on sensor network architecture and design issues
- Understand the transport layer and security issues possible in Ad hoc and Sensor networks
- Have an exposure to mote programming platforms and tools

UNIT I AD HOC NETWORKS – INTRODUCTION AND ROUTING PROTOCOLS 9

Elements of Ad hoc Wireless Networks, Issues in Ad hoc wireless networks, Example commercial applications of Ad hoc networking, Ad hoc wireless Internet, Issues in Designing a Routing Protocol for Ad Hoc Wireless Networks, Classifications of Routing Protocols, Table Driven Routing Protocols - Destination Sequenced Distance Vector (DSDV), On-Demand Routing protocols –Ad hoc On-Demand Distance Vector Routing (AODV).

UNIT II SENSOR NETWORKS – INTRODUCTION & ARCHITECTURES 9

Challenges for Wireless Sensor Networks, Enabling Technologies for Wireless Sensor Networks, WSN application examples, Single-Node Architecture - Hardware Components, Energy Consumption of Sensor Nodes, Network Architecture - Sensor Network Scenarios, Transceiver Design Considerations, Optimization Goals and Figures of Merit.

UNIT III WSN NETWORKING CONCEPTS AND PROTOCOLS 9

MAC Protocols for Wireless Sensor Networks, Low Duty Cycle Protocols And Wakeup Concepts - S-MAC, The Mediation Device Protocol, Contention based protocols - PAMAS, Schedule based protocols – LEACH, IEEE 802.15.4 MAC protocol, Routing Protocols- Energy Efficient Routing, Challenges and Issues in Transport layer protocol.

UNIT IV SENSOR NETWORK SECURITY 9

Network Security Requirements, Issues and Challenges in Security Provisioning, Network Security Attacks, Layer wise attacks in wireless sensor networks, possible solutions for jamming, tampering, black hole attack, flooding attack. Key Distribution and Management, Secure Routing – SPINS, reliability requirements in sensor networks.

UNIT V SENSOR NETWORK PLATFORMS AND TOOLS 9

Sensor Node Hardware – Berkeley Motes, Programming Challenges, Node-level software platforms – TinyOS, nesC, CONTIKIOS, Node-level Simulators – NS2 and its extension to sensor networks, COOJA, TOSSIM, Programming beyond individual nodes – State centric programming.

TOTAL:45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the student would be able to:

- Know the basics of Ad hoc networks and Wireless Sensor Networks
- Apply this knowledge to identify the suitable routing algorithm based on the network and user requirement
- Apply the knowledge to identify appropriate physical and MAC layer protocols
- Understand the transport layer and security issues possible in Ad hoc and sensor networks.
- Be familiar with the OS used in Wireless Sensor Networks and build basic modules

TEXT BOOKS:

1. C. Siva Ram Murthy and B. S. Manoj, "Ad Hoc Wireless Networks Architectures and Protocols", Prentice Hall, PTR, 2004. (UNIT I)
2. Holger Karl , Andreas willig, "Protocol and Architecture for Wireless Sensor Networks", John wiley publication, Jan 2006.(UNIT II-V)

REFERENCES:

1. Feng Zhao, Leonidas Guibas, "Wireless Sensor Networks: an information processing approach", Elsevier publication, 2004.
2. Charles E. Perkins, "Ad Hoc Networking", Addison Wesley, 2000.
3. I.F. Akyildiz, W. Su, Sankarasubramaniam, E. Cayirci, "Wireless sensor networks: a survey", computer networks, Elsevier, 2002, 394 - 422.




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DESIGN TECHNIQUE FOR ATM BASED ON FINGERPRINT SENSOR TECHNOLOGY

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Identification and verification of a person today is a common thing; which may include door-lock system, safe box and vehicle control or even at accessing bank accounts via ATM, etc which is necessary for securing personal information. The conventional methods like ID card verification or signature does not provide perfection and reliability. The systems employed at these places must be fast enough and robust too. Use of the ATM (Automatic Teller Machine) which provides customers with the convenient banknote trading is facing a new challenge to carry on the valid identity to the customer. Since, in conventional identification methods with ATM, criminal cases are increasing making financial losses to customers. Authors design a simple fingerprint recognition system using LPC2148 as a core controller. The system uses FIM3030 fingerprint scanner to capture fingerprints with its DSP processor and optical sensor. This system can be employed at any application with enhanced security because of the uniqueness of fingerprints. It is convenient due to its low power requirement and portability.

CHAPTER-9

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

After testing the system developed, we came to know that ATM prototype can be efficiently used with fingerprint recognition. Since, password protection is not bypassed in our system, the fingerprint recognition done after it yielded fast response and is found to be of ease for use. Fingerprint images cannot be recreated from templates; hence no one can misuse the system. LPC2148 and FIM3030 provide low power consumption platform. Speed of execution can be enhanced with the use of more sophisticated microcontroller. The same hardware platform can be used with IRIS scanner to put forward another potential biometric security to the ATMs.



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OBJECTIVES:

- To expose the students to the importance of improving capacity of wireless channel using MIMO
- To enable understanding of channel impairment mitigation using space-time block and Trellis codes
- To teach advanced MIMO system like layered space time codes, MU-MIMO System and MIMO-OFDM systems

UNIT I CAPACITY OF WIRELESS CHANNELS 9

The crowded spectrum, need for high data rate, MIMO systems – Array Gain, Diversity Gain, Data Pipes, Spatial MUX, MIMO System Model. MIMO System Capacity – channel known at the TX, Channel unknown to the TX – capacity of deterministic channels, Random channels and frequency selective channels.

UNIT II RADIO WAVE PROPAGATION 9

Radio wave propagation – Macroscopic fading- free space and out door, small scale fading Fading measurements – Direct pulse measurements, spread spectrum correlation channel sounding frequency domain channel sounding, Antenna Diversity – Diversity combining methods.

UNIT III SPACE TIME BLOCK CODES 9

Delay Diversity scheme, Alamoti space time code – Maximum likelihood decoding maximum ratio combining. Transmit diversity space time block codes for real signal constellation and complex signal constellation - decoding of STBC.

UNIT IV SPACE TIME TRELIS CODES 9

Space time coded systems, space time code word design criteria, design of space time T C on slow fading channels, design of STTC on Fast Fading channels, performance analysis in slow and fast fading channels, effect of imperfect channel estimation and Antenna correlation on performance, comparison of STBC & STTC.

UNIT V LAYERED SPACE TIME CODES 9

LST transmitter – Horizontal and Vertical LST receiver – ML Rx, Zero forcing Rx; MMSE Rx, SIC Rx, ZF V-blast Rx- MMSE V-blast Rx, Iterative Rx - capacity of MIMO – OFDM systems – capacity of MIMO multi user systems.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:****The student should be able to:**

- Comprehend and appreciate the significance and role of this course in the present contemporary world
- Apply the knowledge about the importance of MIMO in today's communication
- Appreciate the various methods for improving the data rate of wireless communication system

REFERENCES:

1. Mohinder Jankiraman, Space-time codes and MIMO systems, Artech House, Boston, London . www.artech house.com, ISBN 1-58053-865-7-2004
2. Paulraj Rohit Nabar, Dhananjay Gore, Introduction of space time wireless communication systems, Cambridge University Press, 2003.
3. David Tse and Pramod Viswanath, —Fundamentals of Wireless CommunicationII, Cambridge University Press, 2005.



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LORA BASED SECURE WIRELESS SOLDIER MONITORING SYSTEM

A PROJECT REPORT

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ABSTRACT


During wars and military search operations, soldiers get injured and sometime becomes losses. To find soldiers and provide health monitoring, army base station and need Global Position System device for locating soldiers, wireless base station to sense health related parameters of soldiers and a wireless transceiver to transmit the data wirelessly. Upon losing in the battlefield it is necessary for the base station to guide the soldier. The base station can access the current status of the soldier which is displayed on the camp. The proposed system can be mounted on the soldier's body to track their health status and current location using Global Positioning System. These information will be transmitted to the control room through LoRa wireless module. The proposed system comprise of tiny wearable physiological devices, sensors, transmission modules. Hence, with the use of the proposed system, it is possible to implement a low cost mechanism to protect the valuable human life.

CHAPTER-10

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

From the proposed system, we can conclude that we are able to transmit the data which is sensed from remote soldier to the squad leader and other soldiers using LoRa transceiver and from the squad leader to the control unit using LoRa as the transmission technology. This system helps to monitor the health parameters of soldier, track their position using various sensors. The system helps the soldier to get help from army control unit and/or from other fellow soldiers in panic situation. It will prove to be very useful to military forces during war and rescue operations as it can be used without any network restriction using LoRa. Thus, this system provides security and safety to our soldiers.

With this new approach we are implementing a technique to enhance the security level of soldiers and further to reduce the time to receive the information. In future work, we will focus on reducing the emergency condition of soldiers for a long time in rushed area and it reduces the time to find problems on the main areas. In this project we are using Arduino-1.8.13-Windows version for implementing. It is possible to implement a low cost mechanism to protect the valuable human life. In soldier security the movement view can be implements for future works it represents in the present actions like standing, sitting, etc.,


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OBJECTIVES:

- To understand how physical quantities are measured and how they are converted to electrical or other forms.
- To have an adequate knowledge in resistance, transducers.
- To develop the knowledge of inductance and capacitance transducers.
- To study the characteristics of Transducers.

UNIT I SCIENCE OF MEASUREMENTS AND CLASSIFICATION OF TRANSDUCERS 9

Units and standards – Calibration methods – Static calibration – Classification of errors :- Limiting error and probable error – Error analysis :- Statistical methods – Odds and uncertainty – Classification of transducers – Selection of transducers.

UNIT II CHARACTERISTICS OF TRANSDUCERS 9

Static characteristics: – Accuracy, precision, resolution, sensitivity, linearity, span and range -Dynamic characteristics: – Mathematical model of transducer – Zero, I and II order transducers - Response to impulse, step, ramp and sinusoidal inputs.

UNIT III VARIABLE RESISTANCE TRANSDUCERS 9

Principle of operation, construction details, characteristics and applications of potentiometer, strain gauge, resistance thermometer, Thermistor, hot-wire anemometer, piezoresistive sensor and humidity sensor.

UNIT IV VARIABLE INDUCTANCE AND VARIABLE CAPACITANCE TRANSDUCERS 9

Induction potentiometer – Variable reluctance transducers – EI pick up – Principle of operation, construction details, characteristics and applications of LVDT –Capacitive transducer and types – Capacitor microphone – Frequency response.

UNIT V OTHER TRANSDUCERS 9

Piezoelectric transducer - Hall Effect transducer – Magneto elastic sensor- Digital transducers – Smart sensors - Fibre optic sensors- Film sensors-Introduction to MEMS and Nano sensors.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:**

- Ability to model and analyze transducers.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Neubert H.K.P., Instrument Transducers – An Introduction to their Performance and Design, Oxford University Press, Cambridge, 2003.
2. Doebelin E.O. and Manik D.N., Measurement Systems – Applications and Design, Special Indian Edition, Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., 2007.
3. D. Patranabis, Sensors and Transducers, 2nd edition, Prentice Hall of India, 2010. E.A.

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1. John P. Bentley, Principles of Measurement Systems, III Edition, Pearson Education, 2000.
2. Murthy, D.V.S., Transducers and Instrumentation, 2nd Edition, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2010.
3. W.Bolton, Engineering Science, Elsevier Newnes, Fifth edition, 2006.
4. Ramón Pallás-Areny, John G. Webster, Sensors and Signal Conditioning, Wiley-Interscience 2nd Edition, 1991.
5. Bela G.Liptak, Instrument Engineers' Handbook, Process Measurement and Analysis, 4th Edition, Vol. 1, ISA/CRC Press, 2003.
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**DETECTION OF FACE MORPHING ATTACKS
BASED ON HALFTONING FEATURE EXTRACTION**

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree

of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

in

ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

NPR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY,

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APRIL 2021

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ABSTRACT

Due to the advances in computer-based communication and health services over the past decade, the need for image security becomes urgent to address the requirements of both safety and non-safety in all applications. Methods of authentication and selfrecovery of tampered information in digital images have been in constant development during the last years. Face verification is a popular way for verifying identities in access control systems. In this work, a half toning based morphing attack (MA) detection is proposed to compromise the uniqueness of face templates. Different from existing research, this work changes MA from a holistic face level to component level, and only the most effective facial components (eyes and nose) are used. Therefore, a manipulated face is more similar to a bona fide one in terms of visual quality, texture, and noise characteristics. To validate the effectiveness of the proposed attack, a novel metric called actual mated morph presentation match rate (AMPMR) is proposed to evaluate MA performance under real-world conditions. With a collected dataset containing different attack types, image qualities, and manipulation parameters, the results indicate the proposed attack has better anti-detectability compared with the existing complete, splicing, and combined MAs. Moreover, it has low visual distortion and can reach a better tradeoff among facial biometrics verification, anti-detectability, and visual differences.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Watermarking is a crucial technique in the copyright identification mechanisms of digital assets. It is widely recognized as one of the key issues of data copyright protection in this work we considered the defect of traditional watermarking schemes, while dealing with the nonnumeric attributes. This project presents a LU and halftone based tamper detection scheme using grouped block method to offer more security and provide a supplementary way to locate the attacked areas inside different medical images. Two authentication bits namely block authentication and self-recovery bits were used to survive the vector quantization attack. The usage of authentication makes it possible to recover the tampered region from the neighboring blocks, which ultimately increases the NCC and PSNR of the recovered host. In future this concept will be helpful to resolve the challenges faced by police department and medical field now this feature helps to detect the biometric features like eyes, nose, ears in later days it will help to the entire physical features in biological features in images.



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OBJECTIVES:

The student should be made to:

- Understand the basics of satellite orbits
- Understand the satellite segment and earth segment
- Analyze the various methods of satellite access
- Understand the applications of satellites
- Understand the basics of satellite Networks

UNIT I SATELLITE ORBITS**9**

Kepler's Laws, Newton's law, orbital parameters, orbital perturbations, station keeping, geo stationary and non Geo-stationary orbits – Look Angle Determination- Limits of visibility – eclipse-Sub satellite point –Sun transit outage-Launching Procedures - launch vehicles and propulsion.

UNIT II SPACE SEGMENT**9**

Spacecraft Technology- Structure, Primary power, Attitude and Orbit control, Thermal control and Propulsion, communication Payload and supporting subsystems, Telemetry, Tracking and command-Transponders-The Antenna Subsystem.

UNIT III SATELLITE LINK DESIGN**9**

Basic link analysis, Interference analysis, Rain induced attenuation and interference, Ionospheric characteristics, Link Design with and without frequency reuse.

UNIT IV SATELLITE ACCESS AND CODING METHODS**9**

Modulation and Multiplexing: Voice, Data, Video, Analog – digital transmission system, Digital video Broadcast, multiple access: FDMA, TDMA, CDMA, DAMA Assignment Methods, compression – encryption, Coding Schemes.

UNIT V SATELLITE APPLICATIONS**9**

INTELSAT Series, INSAT, VSAT, Mobile satellite services: GSM, GPS, INMARSAT, LEO, MEO, Satellite Navigational System. GPS Position Location Principles, Differential GPS, Direct Broadcast satellites (DBS/DTH).

TOTAL:45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:**

At the end of the course, the student would be able to:

- Analyze the satellite orbits
- Analyze the earth segment and space segment
- Analyze the satellite Link design
- Design various satellite applications

REFERENCES:

1. Wilbur L.Pritchard, Hendri G. Suyderhoud, Robert A. Nelson, "Satellite Communication Systems Engineering", Prentice Hall/Pearson, 2007.
2. N.Agarwal, "Design of Geosynchronous Space Craft", Prentice Hall, 1986.
3. Bruce R. Elbert, "The Satellite Communication Applications", Hand Book, Artech House Boston London, 1997.
4. Tri T. Ha, "Digital Satellite Communication", II nd edition, 1990.
5. Emanuel Fthenakis, "Manual of Satellite Communications", Mc Graw Hill Book Co., 1984.
6. Robert G. Winch, "Telecommunication Trans Mission Systems", Mc Graw-Hill Book Co., 1983.
7. Brian Ackroyd, "World Satellite Communication and earth station Design", BSP professional Books, 1990.
8. G.B.Bleazard, "Introducing Satellite communications", NCC Publication, 1985.
9. M.Richharia, "Satellite Communication Systems-Design Principles", Macmillan 2003.



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Date : 27.10.2020

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Ms.M.Keerthi** (920819106024) studying in Second year Electronics and Communication Engineering of NPR College of Engineering & Technology, Natham has undergone internship in our organization from 12.10.2020 – 27.10.2020

During the period, her conduct was found to be good.



With Regards


For VI Microsystems




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