MAPPING OF COs WITH POs AND PSOs

COs	POs												PSOs		
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	P06	P07	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12	PS01	PS02	PS03
CO1	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	3	3	1	3
CO2	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	3	3	1	3
CO3	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	3	3	1	3
CO4	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	3	3	1	3
CO5	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	3	3	1	3
Avg	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	3	3	1	3

EE3501　　　　　　　　**POWER SYSTEM ANALYSIS**　　　　　　　**L T P C**
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　3 0 0 3

COURSE OBJECTIVES:
- Impact knowledge on need for operational studies, andTo model the power system under steady state operating condition.
- To understand and apply iterative techniques for power flow analysis.
- To model of carry out short circuit studies for power system during symmetrical fault.
- To model of carry out short circuit – studies during
- To study about the various methods for analyzing power system stability

UNIT I　　POWER SYSTEM　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　9
Need for system planning and operational studies - Power scenario in India - Power system components, Representation - Single line diagram - per unit quantities - p.u. impedance diagram - p.u. reactance diagram, Network graph Theory - Bus incidence matrices, Primitive parameters, Formation of bus admittance matrix – Direct inspection method – Singular Transformation method.

UNIT II　　POWER FLOW ANALYSIS　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　9
Bus classification - Formulation of Power Flow problem in polar coordinates - Power flow solution using Gauss Seidel method - Handling of Voltage controlled buses - Power Flow Solution by Newton Raphson method **–** Flow charts – Comparison of methods.

UNIT III　　SYMMETRICAL FAULT ANALYSIS　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　9
Assumptions in short circuit analysis - Symmetrical short circuit analysis using Thevenin's theorem - Bus Impedance matrix building algorithm (without mutual coupling) - Symmetrical fault analysis through bus impedance matrix - Post fault bus voltages - Fault level - Current limiting reactors.

UNIT IV　　UNSYMMETRICAL FAULT ANALYSIS　　　　　　　　　　　　　　9
Symmetrical components - Sequence impedances - Sequence networks - Analysis of unsymmetrical faults at generator terminals: LG, LL and LLG - unsymmetrical fault occurring at any point in a power system.

UNIT V   STABILITY ANALYSIS   9

Classification of power system stability – Rotor angle stability - Power-Angle equation – Steady state stability - Swing equation – Solution of swing equation by step by step method - Swing curve, Equal area criterion - Critical clearing angle and time, Multi-machine stability analysis – modified Euler method.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

COURSE OUTCOMES:

Upon the successful completion of the course, students should have the:

CO1: Ability to model the power system under steady state operating condition.

CO2: Ability to carry out power flow analysis using.

CO3: Ability to infer the significance of short circuit studies in designing circuit breakers.

CO4: Ability to analyze the state of the power system for various unsymmetrical faults.

CO5: Ability to analyze the stability of power system using different methods.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. John J. Grainger, William D. Stevenson, Jr, 'Power System Analysis', Mc Graw Hill Education (India) Private Limited, New Delhi, 2017.

2. Kothari D.P. and Nagrath I.J., 'Power System Engineering', Tata McGraw-Hill Education, 3rd edition 2019.

3. Hadi Saadat, 'Power System Analysis', Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 21st reprint, 2010.

REFERENCES

1. Pai M A, 'Computer Techniques in Power System Analysis', Tata Mc Graw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd., New Delhi, Second Edition, 2007.

2. J. Duncan Glover, Mulukutla S.Sarma, Thomas J. Overbye, 'Power System Analysis & Design', Cengage Learning, Fifth Edition, 2012.

3. P. Venkatesh, B. V. Manikandan, A. Srinivasan, S. Charles Raja, "Electrical Power Systems: Analysis, Security and Deregulation" Prentice Hall India (PHI), second edition - 2017

4. Gupta B.R., 'Power System - Analysis and Design', S. Chand Publishing, Reissue edition 2005.

5. Kundur P., 'Power System Stability and Control', Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2013

MAPPING OF COs WITH POs AND PSOs

COs	POs												PSOs		
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	P06	P07	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12	PS01	PS02	PS03
CO1	3	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
CO2	3	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
CO3	3	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
CO4	3	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2
CO5	3	3	2	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
Avg	3	2.6	2.4	1.8	1.4	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1.4

EE3591   **POWER ELECTRONICS**   **LT P C**
                                                                                    3 0 0 3

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the various applications of power electronic devices for conversion, control and conditioning of the electrical power and to get an overview of different types of power semiconductor devices and their dynamic characteristics.
- To understand the operation, characteristics and performance parameters of controlled rectifiers
- To study the operation, switching techniques and basic topologies of DC-DC switching regulators.
- To learn the different modulation techniques of pulse width modulated inverters and to understand harmonic reduction methods.
- To study the operation of AC voltage controller and various configurations of AC voltage controller.

UNIT I   SWITCHING POWER SUPPLIES   **9**

MOSFET dynamic behavior - driver and snubber circuits - low power high switching frequency switching Power supplies, buck, boost, buck-boost converters – Isolated topologies – resonant converters - switching loss calculations and thermal design.

UNIT II   INVERTERS   **9**

IGBT: Static and dynamic behavior - single phase half bridge and full bridge inverters - VSI :(1phase and three phase inverters square wave operation) - Voltage control of inverters single, multi pulse, sinusoidal, space vector modulation techniques– various harmonic elimination techniques-CSI

UNIT III   UNCONTROLLED RECTIFIERS   **9**

Power Diode – half wave rectifier – mid-point secondary transformer based full wave rectifier – bridge rectifier – voltage doubler circuit – distortion factor – capacitor filter for low power rectifiers – LC filters – Concern for power quality – three phase diode bridge.

UNIT IV   CONTROLLED RECTIFIERS   **9**

SCR-Two transistor analogy based turn- ON – turn ON losses – thermal protection – controlled converters (1 pulse, 2 pulse, 3 pulse, 6 pulse) - displacement factor – ripple and harmonic factor - power factor mitigation, performance parameters – effect of source inductance - inverter angle limit.

UNIT V   AC PHASE CONTROLLERS   **9**

TRIAC triggering concept with positive and negative gate pulse triggering, TRIAC based phase controllers - various configurations for SCR based single and three phase controllers.

                                                                          TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

CO1: Understand the operation of semiconductor devices and dynamic characteristics and to
       design &analyze the low power SMPS
CO2: Analyze the various uncontrolled rectifiers and design suitable filter circuits
CO3: Analyze the operation of the n-pulse converters and evaluate the performance
       parameters
CO4: Understand various PWM techniques and apply voltage control and harmonic elimination
       methods to inverter circuits.
CO5: Understand the operation of AC voltage controllers and its applications.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Ned Mohan, T.M.Undeland, W.P.Robbins, "Power Electronics: Converters, applications and design", John Wiley and Sons, 3rd Edition (reprint), 2009
2. Rashid M.H., Power Electronics Circuits, Devices and Applications, Prentice Hall India, 3rd Edition, New Delhi, 2004.

REFERENCES:

1. Cyril. W.Lander, Power Electronics, McGraw Hill International, Third Edition, 1993.
2. P.S.Bimbhra, Power Electronics, Khanna Publishers, Third Edition 2003
3. Philip T.Krein, Elements of Power Electronics, Oxford University Press, 2013.
4. P.C.Sen, Power Electronics, Tata McGraw-Hill, 30th reprint, 2008.

MAPPING OF COs WITH POs AND PSOs

COs	POs												PSOs		
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	3	3	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	-	-		1	-	-	-	-	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	3	3	3	3
Avg.	3	3	3	3	-	-	1.5	1	-	-	2.25	3	3	3	3

EE3503   **CONTROL SYSTEMS**   **L T P C**
                                                                                3 0 0 3

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

• To make the students to familiarize with various representations of systems.
• To make the students to analyze the stability of linear systems in the time domain and frequency domain.
• To make the students to analyze the stability of linear systems in the frequency domain.
• To make the students to design compensator based on the time and frequency domain specifications.
• To develop linear models: mainly state variable model and Transfer function model

UNIT I   MODELING OF LINEAR TIME INVARIANT SYSTEM (LTIV)   9

Control system: Open loop and Closed loop – Feedback control system characteristics – First principle modeling: Mechanical, Electrical and Electromechanical systems – Transfer function representations: Block diagram and Signal flow graph.

UNIT II   TIME DOMAIN ANALYSIS   9

Standard test inputs – Time response – Time domain specifications – Stability analysis: Concept of stability – Routh Hurwitz stability criterion – Root locus: Construction and Interpretation. Effect of adding poles and zeros

UNIT III   FREQUENCY DOMAIN ANALYSIS   9

Bode plot, Polar plot and Nyquist plot: – Frequency domain specifications Introduction to closed loop Frequency Response. Effect of adding lag and lead compensators.

UNIT IV   STATE VARIABLE ANALYSIS   9

State variable formulation – Non uniqueness of state space model – State transition matrix –Eigen values – Eigen vectors - Free and forced responses for Time Invariant and Time Varying Systems – Controllability – Observability

UNIT V   DESIGN OF FEED BACK CONTROL SYSTEM   9

Design specifications – Lead, Lag and Lag-lead compensators using Root locus and Bode plot techniques –PID controller - Design using reaction curve and Ziegler-Nichols technique-   PID control in   State Feedback form.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

COURSE OUTCOMES:

Upon the successful completion of the course, students will be able to:
  CO1: Represent simple systems in transfer function and state variable forms.
  CO2: Analyze simple systems in time domain.
  CO3: Analyze simple systems in frequency domain.
  CO4: Infer the stability of systems in time and frequency domain.
  CO5: Interpret characteristics of the system and find out solution for simple control problems.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Benjamin C. Kuo, "Automatic Control Systems", 7th edition PHI Learning Private Ltd, 2010.
2. Nagarath, I.J. and Gopal, M., "Control Systems Engineering", New Age International Publishers 2010.

REFERENCES:

1. Richard C.Dorf and Bishop, R.H., "Modern Control Systems", Education Pearson, 3 Impression 2009.
2. John J.D., Azzo Constantine, H. and Houpis Sttuart, N Sheldon, "Linear Control System Analysis and Design with MATLAB", CRC Taylor& Francis Reprint 2009.
3. Katsuhiko Ogata, "Modern Control Engineering", PHI Learning Private Ltd, 5thEdition, 2010
4. NPTEL Video Lecture Notes on "Control Engineering" by Prof.S.D.Agashe, IIT Bombay.

MAPPING OF COs WITH POs AND PSOs

COs	POs												PSOs		
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
Avg.	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	3	3

EE3511   **POWER ELECTRONICS LABORATORY**   **L T P C**
                                                                          0 0 3 1.5

COURSE OBJECTIVES:
- To study the VI characteristics of SCR, TRIAC, MOSFET and IGBT.
- To analyze the performance of semi converter, full converter, step up, step down choppers by simulation and experimentation.
- To study the behavior of voltage waveforms of PWM inverter applying various modulation techniques.
- To design and analyze the performance of SMPS.
- To study the performance of AC voltage controller by simulation and Experimentation.

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS:

1. Characteristics of SCR and TRIAC.
2. Characteristics of MOSFET and IGBT.
3. AC to DC half controlled converter.
4. AC to DC fully controlled converter.
5. Step down and step up MOSFET based choppers.
6. IGBT based single phase PWM inverter.
7. IGBT based three phase PWM inverter.
8. AC Voltage controller.
9. Switched mode power converter.
10. Simulation of PE circuits (1Φ & 3Φ semi converter, 1Φ & 3Φ full converter, dc-dc converters, ac voltage controllers).

TOTAL :45 PERIODS

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

CO1: Determine the characteristics of SCR, IGBT, TRIAC, MOSFET and IGBT

CO2: Find the transfer characteristics of full converter, semi converter, step up and step down choppers by simulation experimentation.

CO3: Analyze the voltage waveforms for PWM inverter using various modulation techniques.

CO4: Design and experimentally verify the performance of basic DC/DC converter topologies used for SMPS.

CO5: Understand the performance of AC voltage controllers by simulation and experimentation

MAPPING OF COs WITH POs AND PSOs

COs	POs												PSOs		
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
Avg	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	3	3	3	3

EE3512   **CONTROL AND INSTRUMENTATION LABORATORY**   **LT P C**
                                                                         0 0 4 2

COURSE OBJECTIVES:
- To make the students familiarize with various representations of systems.
- To make the students analyze the stability of linear systems in the time domain and frequency domain.
- To make the students design compensator based on the time and frequency domain Specifications.
- To develop linear models mainly state variable model and transfer function model
- To make the students to design a complete closed loop control system for the physical systems.

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS:

1. Analog (op amp based) simulation of linear differential equations.
2. Numerical Simulation of given nonlinear differential equations.
3. Real time simulation of differential equations.
4. Mathematical modeling and simulation of physical systems in at least two fields.
   - ➢ Mechanical
   - ➢ Electrical
   - ➢ Chemical process
5. System Identification through process reaction curve.
6. Stability analysis using Pole zero maps and Routh Hurwitz Criterion in simulation platform.
7. Root Locus based analysis in simulation platform.
8. Determination of transfer function of a physical system using frequency response and Bode's asymptotes.
9. Design of Lag, lead compensators and evaluation of closed loop performance.
10. Design of PID controllers and evaluation of closed loop performance.
11. Discretization of continuous system and effect of sampling.
12. Test of controllability and observability in continuous and discrete domain in simulation   platform.
13. State feedback and state observer design and evaluation of closed loop performance.
14. Mini Project 1: Simulation of complete closed loop control systems including sensor and actuator dynamics.
15. Mini Project 2: Demonstration of a closed loop system in hardware.

TOTAL :60 PERIODS

COURSE OUTCOMES:

At the end of this course, the students will demonstrate the ability
CO1: To model and analyze simple physical systems and simulate the performance in analog and digital platform.
CO2: To design and implement simple controllers in standard forms.
CO3: To design compensators based on time and frequency domain specifications.
CO4: To design a complete closed control loop and evaluate its performance for simple physical systems.
CO5: To analyze the stability of a physical system in both continuous and discrete domains.

MAPPING OF COs WITH POs AND PSOs

COs	POs												PSOs		
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	2	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	2	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	2	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	2	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	2	3	3	3
Avg	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	2	3	3	3