III Year – II SEMESTER

T	P	C
3+1	0	3

MICRO PROCESSORS AND MICRO CONTROLLERS

OBJECTIVES : The student will
- learn concepts of microprocessor, different addressing modes and programming of 8086.
- understand interfacing of 8086, with memory and other peripherals.
- learn concept of DMA, USART RS-232 and PIC controller.
- study the features of advanced processors and Pentium processors.
- study the features of 8051 Microcontroller, its instruction set and also other controllers.

UNIT-I: 8086/8088 MICROPROCESSORS
Register organization of 8086, Architecture, signal description of 8086, physical memory organization, general bus operation, I/O addressing capability, special purpose activities, Minimum mode, maximum mode of 8086 system and timings, the processor 8088, machine language instruction formats, addressing mode of 8086, instruction set off 8086,assembler directives and operators.

UNIT-II: PROGRAMMING WITH 8086 MICROPROCESSOR
Machine level programs, programming with an assembler, Assembly language programs, introduction to stack, stack structure of 8086/8088, interrupts and interrupt service routines, interrupt cycle of 8086, non-mask able interrupt and mask able interrupts, interrupt programming.

UNIT-III: BASIC AND SPECIAL PURPOSE PROGRAMMABLE PERIPHERALS AND THEIR INTERFACING WITH 8086/88
Semiconductor memory interfacing, dynamic RAM interfacing, interfacing i/o ports, PIO 8255 modes of operation of 8255,interfacing to D/A and A/D converters, stepper motor interfacing, control of high power devices using 8255.Programmable interrupt controller 8259A, the keyboard /display controller8279, programmable communication interface 8251 USART, DMA Controller 8257.

UNIT-IV: ADVANCED MICRO PROCESSORS
Salient features of 0386DX, architecture and signal description of 80386, register organization of 80386 and addressing modes, data types of 80386,

real address mode of 80386, protected mode of 80386, segmentation and Paging, virtual 8086 mode and enhanced mode. Instruction set of 80386.The coprocessor 80387.

UNIT-V: 8051 MICROCONTROLLER
Introduction to microcontrollers, 8051Microcontrollers, 8051pin description, connections, I/O ports and memory organization, MCS51addressing modes and instructions, assembly language programming tools.

UNIT-VI: PIC MICROCONTROLLERS AND ARM 32-BIT MICROCONTROLLER
Overview and features, PIC16Cx/7X instructions, interrupts in PIC 16C61/71, PIC 16F8XX Flash controllers, I/O ports and timers. Introduction to 16/32 Bit processors, ARM architecture and organization, ARM / Thumb programming model, ARM / Thumb instruction set.

TEXT BOOKS:
1. A.K.Ray, K.M.Bhurchandi ,"Advanced Microprocessors and Peripherals", Tata McGraw Hill Publications, 2000.
2. N.Sentil Kumar, M.Saravanan, S.Jeevananthan, "Microprocessors and Microcontrollers", Oxford University Press, 2010.

REFERENCES:
1. Ajay V Deshmukh, "Microcontrollers", TATA McGraw Hill publications, 2012.
2. Krishna Kant, "Microprocessors and Microcontrollers", PHI Publications, 2010.

OUTCOMES
After going through this course the student will be able to
- develop programs for different addressing modes.
- perform 8086 interfacing with different peripherals and implement programs.
- describe the key features of serial and parallel communication and able to
- Design a microcontroller for simple applications.

III Year – II SEMESTER

T	P	C
3+1	0	3

DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING

OBJECTIVES
The student will be able to
- Define and use Discrete Fourier Transforms (DFTs)
- Use Z - transforms and discrete time Fourier transforms to analyze a digital system.
- Understand simple finite impulse response filters
- Learn the design procedures used for filter bank
- Learn to program a DSP processor to filter signals

UNIT I
INTRODUCTION: Introduction to Digital Signal Processing: Discrete time signals & sequences, linear shift invariant systems, stability, and causality. Linear constant coefficient difference equations. Frequency domain representation of discrete time signals and systems.

UNIT II
DISCRETE FOURIER SERIES & FOURIER TRANSFORMS: Properties of discrete Fourier series, DFS representation of periodic sequences, Discrete Fourier transforms: Properties of DFT, linear convolution of sequences using DFT,Computation of DFT, Fast Fourier transforms (FFT) - Radix-2 decimation in time and decimation in frequency FFT Algorithms, Inverse FFT.

UNIT III
REALIZATION OF DIGITAL FILTERS: Review of Z-transforms, Applications of Z – transforms, solution of difference equations - digital filters, Block diagram representation of linear constant-coefficient difference equations, Basic structures of IIR systems, Transposed forms, Basic structures of FIR systems, System function,

UNIT IV
IIR & FIR DIGITAL FILTERS: Analog filter approximations – Butter worth and Chebyshev, Design of IIR Digital filters from analog filters, Design Examples: Analog-Digital transformations Characteristics of FIR Digital Filters, frequency response. Design of FIR Digital Filters using Window Techniques, Frequency Sampling technique, Comparison of IIR & FIR filters.

UNIT V
MULTIRATE DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING: Decimation, interpolation, sampling rate conversion, Implementation of sampling rate conversion.

UNIT VI

INTRODUCTION TO DSP PROCESSORS: Introduction to programmable DSPs: Multiplier and Multiplier Accumulator (MAC), Modified Bus Structures and Memory Access schemes in DSPs Multiple access memory ,multiport memory, VLSI architecture, Pipelining, Special addressing modes, On-Chip Peripherals. Architecture of TMS 320C5X-Introduction, Bus Structure, Central Arithmetic Logic Unit, Auxiliary Register, Index Register, Block Move Address Register, Parallel Logic Unit, Memory mapped registers, program controller, Some flags in the status registers, On- chip registers, On-chip peripherals.

TEXT BOOKS:
1. Digital Signal Processing, Principles, Algorithms, and Applications: John G. Proakis, Dimitris G.Manolakis,Pearson Education / PHI, 2007.
2. Discrete Time Signal Processing – A.V.Oppenheim and R.W. Schaffer, PHI.
3. Digital Signal Processors – Architecture, Programming and Applications,, B.Venkataramani, M.Bhaskar, TATA McGraw Hill, 2002.
4. Digital Signal Processing – K Raja Rajeswari, I.K. International Publishing House.

Reference Books:
1. Digital Signal Processing: Andreas Antoniou, TATA McGraw Hill , 2006
2. Digital Signal Processing: MH Hayes, Schaum's Outlines, TATA Mc-Graw Hill, 2007.
3. DSP Primer - C. Britton Rorabaugh, Tata McGraw Hill, 2005.
4. Fundamentals of Digital Signal Processing using Matlab – Robert J. Schilling, Sandra
 L. Harris,Thomson, 2007.
5. Digital Signal Processing – Alan V. Oppenheim, Ronald W. Schafer, PHI Ed., 2006

OUTCOMES

After going through this course the student will be able to

- Estimate the spectra of signals that are to be processed by a discrete time filter, and to verify the performance of a variety of modern and classical spectrum estimation techniques.
- Design and simulate a digital filter
- Design new digital signal processing systems.
- Design and realize FIR, IIR filters
- Program a DSP processor to filter signals

	T	P	C
III Year – II SEMESTER	**3+1**	**0**	**3**

DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS

OBJECTIVES
The student will be able to

- understand pulse digital modulation systems such as PCM,DPCM and DM.
- understand various digital modulation techniques and able to analyze various systems for their performance in terms of probability of error.
- study the concept of entropy and need for source coding.
- study Block codes, cyclic codes and convolution codes.

UNIT I
PULSE DIGITAL MODULATION: Elements of digital communication systems, advantages of digital communication systems, Elements of PCM: Sampling, Quantization & Coding, Quantization error, Companding in PCM systems. Differential PCM systems (DPCM). Delta modulation, its draw backs, adaptive delta modulation, comparison of PCM and DM systems, noise in PCM and DM systems.

UNIT II
DIGITAL MODULATION TECHNIQUES: Introduction, ASK, FSK, PSK, DPSK, DEPSK, QPSK, M-ary PSK, ASK, FSK, similarity of BFSK and BPSK.

UNIT III
DATA TRANSMISSION : Base band signal receiver, probability of error, the optimum filter, matched filter, probability of error using matched filter, coherent reception, non-coherent detection of FSK, calculation of error probability of ASK, BPSK, BFSK,QPSK.

UNIT IV
INFORMATION THEORY: Discrete messages, concept of amount of information and its properties. Average information, Entropy and its properties. Information rate, Mutual information and its properties.

UNIT V

SOURCE CODING: Introductions, Advantages, Shannon's theorem, Shanon-Fano coding, Huffman coding, efficiency calculations, channel capacity of discrete and analog Channels, capacity of a Gaussian channel, bandwidth –S/N trade off.

UNIT VI

LINEAR BLOCK CODES: Introduction, Matrix description of Linear Block codes, Error detection and error correction capabilities of Linear block codes, Hamming codes, Binary cyclic codes, Algebraic structure, encoding, syndrome calculation, BCH Codes.

CONVOLUTION CODES: Introduction, encoding of convolution codes, time domain approach, transform domain approach. Graphical approach: state, tree and trellis diagram decoding using Viterbi algorithm.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Digital communications - Simon Haykin, John Wiley, 2005
2. Principles of Communication Systems – H. Taub and D. Schilling, TMH, 2003

REFERENCES:

1. Digital and Analog Communication Systems - Sam Shanmugam, John Wiley, 2005.
2. Digital Communications – John Proakis, TMH, 1983. Communication Systems Analog & Digital – Singh & Sapre, TMH, 2004.
3. Modern Analog and Digital Communication – B.P.Lathi, Oxford reprint, 3rd edition, 2004.

OUTCOMES

After going through this course the student will be able to

- analyze the performance of a Digital Communication System for probability of error and are able to design a digital communication system.
- analyze various source coding techniques
- Compute and analyze Block codes, cyclic codes and convolution codes.
- Design a coded communication system.

III Year – II SEMESTER

	T	P	C
	3+1	0	3

MICROWAVE ENGINEERING

OBJECTIVES

The student will

- Understand fundamental electrical characteristics of waveguides and transmission lines through electromagnetic field analysis.
- Understand the basic properties of Polarization and Ferrite materials composition in the case of waveguide components.
- Understand the multiport junction concept for splitting the microwave energy in a desired direction.
- Understand the function, design, and integration of the major microwave components like oscillator, modulator, power amplifier, filter, and mixer in building a Microwave test bench setup for measurements.

UNIT I

MICROWAVE TRANSMISSION LINES: Introduction, Microwave Spectrum and Bands, Applications of Microwaves. Rectangular Waveguides – TE/TM mode analysis, Expressions for Fields, Characteristic Equation and Cut-off Frequencies, Filter Characteristics, Dominant and Degenerate Modes, Sketches of TE and TM mode fields in the cross-section, Mode Characteristics – Phase and Group Velocities, Wavelengths and Impedance Relations; Power Transmission and Power Losses in Rectangular Guide, Impossibility of TEM mode. Related Problems.

UNIT II

CIRCULAR WAVEGUIDES: Introduction, Nature of Fields, Characteristic Equation, Dominant and Degenerate Modes. Microstrip Lines– Introduction, Zo Relations, Effective Dielectric Constant, Losses, Q factor.

Cavity Resonators– Introduction, Rectangular and Cylindrical Cavities, Dominant Modes and Resonant Frequencies, Q factor and Coupling Coefficients, Excitation techniques- waveguides and cavities, Related Problems.

UNIT III

WAVEGUIDE COMPONENTS AND APPLICATIONS - I : Coupling Mechanisms – Probe, Loop, Aperture types. Waveguide Discontinuities –

Waveguide irises, Tuning Screws and Posts, Matched Loads. Waveguide Attenuators – Resistive Card, Rotary Vane types; Waveguide Phase Shifters – Dielectric, Rotary Vane types. Scattering Matrix– Significance, Formulation and Properties. S-Matrix Calculations for – 2 port Junction, E-plane and H-plane Tees, Magic Tee, Hybrid Ring; Directional Couplers – 2Hole, Bethe Hole types, Ferrite Components– Faraday Rotation, S-Matrix Calculations for Gyrator, Isolator, Circulator, Related Problems.

UNIT - IV
MICROWAVE TUBES : Limitations and Losses of conventional tubes at microwave frequencies.

Microwave tubes – O type and M type classifications. O-type tubes : 2 Cavity Klystrons – Structure, Reentrant Cavities, Velocity Modulation Process and Applegate Diagram, Bunching Process and Small Signal Theory – Expressions for o/p Power and Efficiency. Reflex Klystrons – Structure, Applegate Diagram and Principle of working, Mathematical Theory of Bunching, Power Output, Efficiency, Electronic Admittance; Oscillating Modes and o/p Characteristics, Electronic and Mechanical Tuning, Related Problems.

UNIT V
HELIX TWTS: Significance, Types and Characteristics of Slow Wave Structures; Structure of TWT and
Suppression of Oscillations, Nature of the four Propagation Constants.

M-type Tubes
Introduction, Cross-field effects, Magnetrons – Different Types, 8-Cavity Cylindrical Travelling Wave.

Magnetron – Hull Cut-off and Hartree Conditions, Modes of Resonance and PI-Mode Operation, Separation of PI-Mode, o/p characteristics.

UNIT VI
MICROWAVE SOLID STATE DEVICES: Introduction, Classification, Applications. TEDs – Introduction, Gunn Diode – Principle, RWH Theory, Characteristics, Basic Modes of Operation, Oscillation Modes. Avalanche Transit Time Devices – Introduction, IMPATT and TRAPATT Diodes – Principle of Operation and Characteristics.

MICROWAVE MEASUREMENTS: Description of Microwave Bench – Different Blocks and their Features, Precautions; Microwave Power Measurement – Bolometer Method. Measurement of Attenuation, Frequency, VSWR, Cavity Q. Impedance Measurements.

TEXT BOOKS :

1. Microwave Devices and Circuits – Samuel Y. Liao, PHI, 3rd Edition,1994.

2. Microwave Principles – Herbert J. Reich, J.G. Skalnik, P.F. Ordung and H.L. Krauss, CBS Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, 2004.

REFERENCES :

1. Foundations for Microwave Engineering – R.E. Collin, IEEE Press, John Wiley, 2nd Edition, 2002.

2. Microwave Circuits and Passive Devices – M.L. Sisodia and G.S.Raghuvanshi, Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Age International Publishers Ltd., 1995.

3. Microwave Engineering Passive Circuits – Peter A. Rizzi, PHI, 1999.

4. Microwave Engineering – G S N Raju , I K International

5. Microwave and Radar Engineering – G Sasibhushana Rao Pearson

6. Electronic and Radio Engineering – F.E. Terman, McGraw-Hill, 4th ed., 1955.

OUTCOMES : After going through this course the student will

- Gain knowledge of transmissionlines and waveguide structures and how they are used as elements in impedance matching and filter circuits.

- Apply analysis methods to determine circuit properties of passive or active microwave devices.

- Gain knowledge and understanding of microwave analysis methods.

- Distinguish between M-type and O-type tubes

- Analyze and measure various microwave parameters using a Microwave test bench

	T	P	C

III Year – II SEMESTER

T   P   C
3+1   0   3

Open Elective

Open Electives:

1. Bio Medical Engineering
2. Fuzzy & Neural Networks
3. Image Processing (not for ECE Students)
4. Principles of Signals, Systems and Communications (Not for ECE Students)
5. Electronic Instrumentation (Not for ECE Students)

Note: ECE Students can also Choose the OPEN ELECTIVES Offered by any Other Department.

BIO-MEDICAL ENGINEERING
(OPEN ELECTIVE)

UNIT-I:
INTRODUCTION TO BIOMEDICAL INSTRUMENTATION: Age of Biomedical Engineering, Development of Biomedical Instrumentation, Man Instrumentation System, Components of the Man-Instrument System, Physiological System of the Body, Problems Encountered in Measuring a Living System, Sources of Bioelectric Potentials, Muscle, Bioelectric Potentials, Sources of Bioelectric Potentials, Resting and Action Potentials, Propagation of Action Potential, Bioelectric Potentials-ECG, EEG and EMG, Envoked Responses.

UNIT-II:
ELECTRODES AND TRANSDUCERS: Introduction, Electrode Theory, Biopotential Electrodes, Examples of Electrodes, Basic Transducer Principles, Biochemical Transducers, The Transducer and Transduction Principles, Active Transducers, Passive Transducers, Transducers for Biomedical Applications, Pulse Sensors, Respiration Sensor, Transducers with Digital Output.

UNIT-III:

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM AND MEASUREMENTS: The Heart and Cardiovascular System, Electro Cardiography, Blood Pressure Measurement, Measurement of Blood Flow and Cardiac Output, Measurement of Heart Sound, Plethysmography.

MEASUREMENTS IN THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM: The Physiology of The Respiratory System, Tests and Instrumentation for The Mechanics of Breathing, Respiratory Therapy Equipment.

UNIT-IV:

PATIENT CARE AND MONITORING: Elements of Intensive-Care Monitoring, Patient Monitoring Displays, Diagnosis, Calibration and Repair ability of Patient-Monitoring Equipment, Other Instrumentation for Monitoring Patients, Organization of the Hospital for Patient-Care Monitoring, Pacemakers, Defibrillators, Radio Frequency Applications of Therapeutic use.

THERAPEUTIC AND PROSTHETIC DEVICES: Audiometers and Hearing Aids.
Myoelectric Arm, Laparoscope, Ophthalmology Instruments, Anatomy of Vision,.
Electrophysiological Tests, Ophthalmoscope, Tonometer for Eye Pressure Measurement.
Diathermy, Clinical Laboratory Instruments, Biomaterials, Stimulators.

UNIT-V:

DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES AND BIO-TELEMETRY: Principles of Ultrasonic Measurement, Ultrasonic Imaging, Ultrasonic Applications of Therapeutic Uses, Ultrasonic Diagnosis, X-Ray and Radio-Isotope Instrumentations, CAT Scan, Emission Computerized Tomography, MRI, Introduction to Biotelemetry, Physiological Parameters Adaptable to Biotelemetry, The Components of Biotelemetry System, Implantable Units, Telemetry for ECG Measurements during Exercise, Telemetry for Emergency Patient Monitoring.

UNIT-VI:

MONITORS, RECORDERS AND SHOCK HAZARDS: Biopotential Amplifiers, Monitors, Recorders, Shock Hazards and Prevention,

Physiological Effects and Electrical Current, Shock Hazards from Electrical Equipment, Methods of Accident Prevention, Isolated Power Distribution System.

Text Books:
1. "Bio-Medical Electronics and Instrumentation", Onkar N. Pandey, Rakesh Kumar, Katson Books.

2. "Bio-Medical Instrumentation", Cromewell , Wiebell, Pfeiffer

References:
1. "Introduction to Bio-Medical Equipment Technology", 4th Edition, Joseph J. Carr, John M. Brown, Pearson Publications.

2. "Hand Book of Bio-Medical Instrumentation", Khandapur. McGrawHill

Image Processing
(OPEN ELECTIVE)

Unit: 1

Introduction to Image Processing:
Overview of Image Processing, Nature of Image Processing, Image Processing Computer Graphics, Signal Processing, Machine Vision, video Processing, Optics, Statistics, Digital Image Representation, Types of Images, Digital Image Processing Operations, Fundamental steps in Image Processing, Image Processing Applications.
Digital Imaging System

Digital Imaging System:
Physical Aspects of Imaging Acquisition, Biological Aspects of Image Acquisition, Properties of Human Visual System, Review of Digital Camera, Sampling and Quantization, Image Quality – *Optical Resolution, Image Display Device and Device Resolution,* Digital Halftone Process – *Random Dithering, Ordered Dithering, Non-Periodic Dithering,* Image Storage and File Formats – Need for File Format
Types of File Formats – *GIF, JPEG, PNG, DICOM, SVG Structure of TIFF File Format.*

Unit: 2

Digital Image Processing Operations: Basic Relationship and Distance Metrics, Classification of Image Processing Operations, Arithmetic and Logical Operations, Geometric Operations, Image Interpolation Techniques, Set Operations, Statistical Operations, Convolution and Correlation Operations, Data Structures and Image Processing Applications Development – Relational Structures, Hierarchical Data Structures, Pyramids, Quadtrees, Application Development.

Digital Image Transforms: Need for Image Transforms, Spatial Frequencies in Image Processing, Introduction to Fourier Transform, Discrete Fourier Transform, Fast Fourier Transform and its algorithm, Properties of Fourier transform – *Sampling Theorem, Parseval's Theorem,* Discrete Cosine Transform, Discrete Sine Transform, Walsh Transform, Hadamard Transform, Haar Transform, Slant Transform, SVD and KL Transforms *or Hotelling Transform.*

Unit: 3

Image Enhancement: Image Quality and Need for Image Enhancement, Image Quality Metrics, Image Enhancement Point Operations Linear and

Non-linear Functions, Piecewise Linear Functions, Histogram-based Techniques, Spatial Filtering Concepts, Image Smoothing Spatial Filters and its design, Image Sharpening Spatial Filters Frequency Domain Filtering

Image Restoration: Image Degradation (Restoration) Model, Categories of Image Degradations, Noise Modeling, Blur and Distortions, Image Restoration in the Presence of Noise Only, Mean Filters, Order-statistics Filters, Image Restoration Techniques, Constrained and Unconstrained Methods, Geometrical Transforms for Image Restoration.

Unit: 4

Image Compression:

Image Compression Model**,** Compression Algorithm and its types – *Entropy Coding, Predictive Coding, Transform Coding, Layered Coding,* Types of Redundancy – *Coding Redundancy, Inter-pixel Redundancy, Psychovisual Redundancy, Chromatic Redundancy.*

Lossless Compression Algorithms, Run-length Coding, Huffman Coding , Shannon–Fano Coding, Bit-plane Coding, Arithmetic Coding, Lossless Predictive Coding, Lossy Compression Algorithms*,* Block Transform Coding, Image and Video Compression standards, JPEG, Video Compression – MPEG.

Unit: 5

Image Segmentation:

Introduction – Classification of Image Segmentation Algorithms, Detection of Discontinuities, Edge Detection – Staged in Edge Detection – Types of Edge Detectors, First-order Edge Detection Operators – Second-order Derivative Filters, Edge Operator Performance, Edge Linking Algorithms, Principle of Thresholding - Effect of Noise over Threshold Process and Peakiness Test - Parametric Methods, Non-parametric Methods, Principle of Region- growing –Dynamic Segmentation approaches , Validation of Segmentation Algorithms.

Unit: 6

Colour Image Processing:

Introduction – Colour Fundamentals, Devices for Colour Imaging, Colour Image Storage and Processing – Colour Models – RGB Colour Model, HIS Colour Model, HSV Colour Model, HLS Colour Model, TV Colour Model–

YUV Model, YIQ Model, Y C_b C_r Colour Model, Printing Colour Models-CMK and CMYK Models.

Colour Quantization – Popularity Algorithm, Median-cut Algorithm, Octree-based Algorithm, Pseudo Colour Image Processing.

Full Colour Processing – Colour Transformation – Image Filters for Colour Images – Noise in Colour Images, Colour Image Segmentation–Thresholding, K-means Clustering Technique, RGB Colour Space Segmentation, Colour Features.

Text Books:
1. S.Sridhar, "Digital Image Processing" Oxford Publishers, 2011
2. S.Jayaraman, S.Esakkirajan, T.Veerakumar, "Digital Image Processing" Mc Graw Hill Publishers, 2009

Reference Books:
1. Rafael C.Gonzalez and Richard E. Woods, "Digital Image Processing" Pearson Education, 2011.
2. B.Chanda and D. Dutta Majumder, "Digital Image Processing and Analysis" Prentice Hall of India, 2011/2012 (Print).
3. Anil K. Jain, "Fundamentals of Digital Image Processing," Prentice Hall of India, 2012.
4. Milan Sonka, Hlavac & Boyle "Digital Image Processing and Computer Vision," Cengage Learning Publishers, 2010 (Reprinted).

Principles of Signals, Systems and Communications
(OPEN ELECTIVE)

Unit – I

Signal Analysis: Introduction, Fourier Series - Trigonometric Fourier Series, Complex Exponential Fourier Series; Complex Fourier Spectrum – Time Domain and Frequency Domain Representation of a Signal; Fourier Transform - Analysis of a Non Periodic Function over entire interval; Fourier Transform Involving Impulse Function; Properties of Fourier Transform and Significance- Convolution Integral, Fourier Transform of Periodic Functions.

Unit – II

Linear Systems: Introduction; System Function – Representation of a function f(t) and its response r(t), Definition of System Function; Distortionless Transmission – Band width of a system, Rise Time and System Band Width; Energy Signals and Power Signals, Energy and Power Spectral Densities; Correlation – Cross and Auto Correlation and their properties.

Unit – III

Amplitude Modulation: Introduction to Communication System, Need for Modulation, Types of Amplitude Modulations, AM-SC- DSB-SC & SSB-SC, AM- DSB, SSB & VSB, Power and BW requirements, Generation of AM, DSB-SC, SSB-SC; Demodulation of AM-: Diode detectors.

Unit – IV

Angle Modulation: Frequency & Phase Modulations, Advantages of FM over AM, Bandwidth consideration, Narrow band and Wide band FM, Comparison of FM & PM, FM Modulators – Direct Method and Indirect or Armstrong method of generations; FM Demodulators- Slope Detection, Balanced Slope, Foster Seeley and Ratio Detectors.

Unit – V

Pulse Modulations: Sampling Theorem – Nyquist Interval, Aliasing, Signal recovery from its sampled version; Flat Top and Natural Sampling, PAM-PAM Modulation and Demodulation, PWM and PPM, Time Division

Multiplexing, Frequency Division Multiplexing and Comparison between TDM and FDM.

Unit – VI

Pulse Code Modulations: Digital Representation of Analog Signal-Quantization of Signals, Quantization Error, Pulse Code Modulation- PCM System, Line Codes and their properties, Delta Modulation, Adaptive DM and comparisons.

Digital Modulation: ASK, FSK, PSK and DPSK, QPSK demodulation, Coherent and Non-coherent Reception, Comparison of Binary and Quaternary Modulation Schemes, M-ary modulation techniques.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Communication Systems Analog and Digital – R.P. Singh and SD Sapre, TMH, 2nd Edition, 2008
2. Principles of Communication Systems- H. Taub and D. Schilling, TMH, 2003.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Modern Digital and Analog Communication Systems – B.P. Lathi, Oxford 3rd Edition.
2. Communication Systems – Simon Haykin, John Wiley, 3rd Edition
3. Digital and Analog Communication Systems – K Sam Shanmugam, WSE, 2006.
4. Electronic & Communication Systems – Kennedy and Davis, TMH, 4th Edition, 2004.

III Year – II SEMESTER

T	P	C
0	3	2

MICROPROCESSORS AND MICROCONTROLLERS LAB

The students are required to develop the necessary Algorithm, Flowchart and Assembly Language Program Source Code for executing the following functions using MASM/TASM software and to verify the results with necessary Hardware Kits.

PART-I: MICROPROCESSOR 8086

1.   Introduction to MASM/TASM.
2.   Arithmetic operation- Multi byte Addition and Subtraction, Multiplication and Division- Signed and unsigned Arithmetic operation, ASCII- Arithmetic operation.
3.   Logic operations-Shift and rotate- Converting packed BCD to unpacked BCD, BCD to ASCII conversion.
4.   By using string operation and Instruction prefix: Move Block, Reverse string, Sorting, Inserting, Deleting, Length of the string, String comparison.
5.   DOS/BIOS programming : Reading keyboard (Buffered with and without echo) - Display characters, Strings.

PART-II: INTERFACING WITH MICROPROCESSOR

1.   8259 – Interrupt Controller-Generate an interrupt using 8259 timer.
2.   8279 – Keyboard Display- Write a program to display a string of characters.
3.   8255 – PPI-Write ALP to generate sinusoidal wave using PPI.
4.   8251 – USART-Write a program in ALP to establish Communication between two processors.

PART-III: MICROCONTROLLER 8051

1. Reading and Writing on a parallel port.
2. Timer in different modes.
3. Serial communication implementation.

PART-IV: INTERFACING WITH MICROCONTROLLER

Write C programs to interface 8051 chip to Interfacing modules to Develop single chip solutions.

1. Simple Calculator using 6 digit seven segment display and Hex Keyboard interface to 8051.
2. Alphanumeric LCD panel and Hex keypad input interface to 8051.
3. External ADC and Temperature control interface to 8051.
4. Generate different waveforms Sine, Square, Triangular, and Rampetc. using DAC interface to 8051; change the frequency and Amplitude.

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED FOR LABORATORY

1. MASM/TASM software Kits   2. 8086 Microprocessor
1. 8051 Micro Controller kits
2. Interfaces/peripheral subsystems

   i) 8259 PIC

   ii) 8279-KB/Display

   iii) 8255 PPI

   iv) 8251 USART

5. A/D and D/AC Interface

III Year – II SEMESTER

T	P	C
0	3	2

DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS LAB

1. Time division multiplexing.
2. Pulse code modulation.
3. Differential pulse code modulation.
4. Delta modulation.
5. Frequency shift keying.
6. Phase shift keying .
7. Differential phase shift keying.
8. Companding
9. Source Encoder and Decoder
10. Linear Block Code-Encoder and Decoder
11. Binary Cyclic Code - Encoder and Decoder
12. Convolution Code - Encoder and Decoder

Equipment required for Laboratories:

1. RPS - 0 – 30 V
2. CRO - 0 – 20 M Hz.
3. Function Generators - 0 – 1 M Hz
4. RF Generators - 0 – 1000 M Hz./0 – 100 M Hz.
5. Multimeters
6. Lab Experimental kits for Digital Communication
7. Components
8. Radio Receiver/TV Receiver Demo kits or Trainees.

***

III Year – II SEMESTER

T	P	C
0	3	2

DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING LAB

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS:

1. To study the architecture of DSP chips – TMS 320C 5X/6X Instructions.
2. To verify linear convolution.
3. To verify the circular convolution.
4. To design FIR filter (LP/HP) using windowing technique
   a) Using rectangular window
   b) Using triangular window
   c) Using Kaiser window
5. To Implement IIR filter (LP/HP) on DSP Processors
6. N-point FFT algorithm.
7. MATLAB program to generate sum of sinusoidal signals.
8. MATLAB program to find frequency response of analog LP/HP filters.
9. To compute power density spectrum of a sequence.
10. To find the FFT of given 1-D signal and plot.

III Year – II SEMESTER

T	P	C
0	2	1

Seminar