

## STATE COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING, ODISHA

**TEACHING AND EVALUATION SCHEME FOR 6th Semester (Electrical)(Part Time)(wef 2020-21)**

Subject Number	Subject Code	Subject	Periods/week			Evaluation Scheme			
			L	T	P	Internal Assessment/ Sessional	End Sem Exams	Exams (Hours)	Total
<b>Theory</b>									
Th.1		Analog Electronics & OP-Amp	4		-	20	80	3	100
Th.2		Generation, Transmission and Distribution	4		-	20	80	3	100
Th.3		Digital Electronics & Microprocessor	5		-	20	80	3	100
Th.4		Power Electronics & PLC	4			20	80	3	100
		<i>Total</i>	17			80	320	-	400
<b>Practical</b>									
Pr.1		Electrical Drawing	-	-	6	25	100	3	125
Pr.2		Analog Electronics Lab	-	-	3	50	50	3	100
		Student Centered Activities(SCA)		-	3	-	-	-	-
		<i>Total</i>	-	-	12	75	150	-	225
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>625</b>

Abbreviations: L-Lecturer, T-Tutorial, P-Practical. Each class is of minimum 55 minutes duration

Minimum Pass Mark in each Theory subject is 35% and in each Practical subject is 50% and in Aggregate is 40%

**SCA shall comprise of Extension Lectures/ Personality Development/ Environmental issues /Quiz /Hobbies/ Field visits/ cultural activities/Library studies/Classes on MOOCS/SWAYAM etc. Seminar and SCA shall be conducted in a section.**

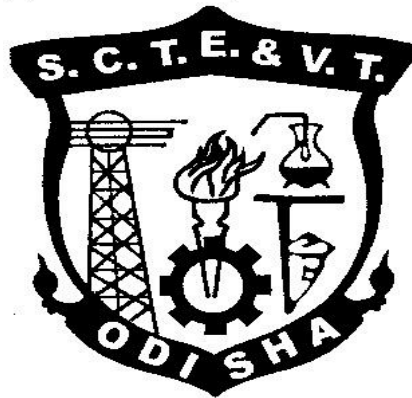
**There shall be 1 Internal Assessment done for each of the Theory Subject. Sessional Marks shall be total of the performance of individual different jobs/ experiments in a subject throughout the semester**

# **CURRICULLUM OF 6<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTER**

**For**

## **DIPLOMA IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING(PT)**

**(Effective from 2020-21 Sessions)**



**STATE COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL  
EDUCATION & VOCATIONAL TRAINING,  
ODISHA, BHUBANESWAR**

## Th1. Analog Electronics and OP-AMP

Name of the Course: Diploma in Electrical Engineering			
Course code:		Semester	4 <sup>th</sup>
Total Period:	60	Examination	3 hrs
Theory periods:	4P/week	Internal Assessment :	20
Maximum marks:	100	End Semester Examination:	80

### A. Rationale:

Electrical Engineers use electronic devices and circuits in various fields. The modern electrical plants need help of solid state electronic circuits for control, starting etc. So it was felt to provide a subject having electronic devices and circuits for the electrical students. Study of practical circuits and components have been dealt here with in the theoretical approach.

### B. Objectives:

1. To develop knowledge on the characteristics of different types of diodes, transistors, UJT, FET and to draw a comparison in their characteristics and application.
2. To develop knowledge of their application.
3. To develop knowledge of different oscillator circuits and to identify the difference between them and their frequency relation.
4. To develop knowledge of operational amplifiers and their application in the field.

### C. TOPIC WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PERIODS

Sl No.	Name of the Topic	Periods
1	P-N JUNCTION DIODE	6
2	SPECIAL SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES	5
3	RECTIFIER CIRCUITS & FILTERS	7
4	TRANSISTORS	7
5	TRANSISTOR CIRCUITS	7
6	TRANSISTOR AMPLIFIERS & OSCILLATORS	13
7	FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTOR	6
8	OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>

### D. Course Content:

1. P-N JUNCTION DIODE:
  - 1 . 1 P-N Junction Diode
  - 1 . 2 Working of Diode
  - 1 . 3 V-I characteristic of PN junction Diode.

- 1 . 4 DC load line
- 1 . 5 Important terms such as Ideal Diode, Knee voltage
- 1 . 6 Junctions break down.
  - 1.6.1 Zener breakdown
  - 1.6.2 Avalanche breakdown
- 1 . 7 P-N Diode clipping Circuit.
- 1 . 8 P-N Diode clamping Circuit
- 2. **SPECIAL SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES:**
  - 2 . 1 Thermistors, Sensors & barretters
  - 2 . 2 Zener Diode
  - 2 . 3 Tunnel Diode
  - 2 . 4 PIN Diode
- 3. **RECTIFIER CIRCUITS & FILTERS:**
  - 3.1 Classification of rectifiers
  - 3.2 Analysis of half wave, full wave centre tapped and Bridge rectifiers and calculate:
    - 3.2.1 DC output current and voltage
    - 3.2.2 RMS output current and voltage
    - 3.2.3 Rectifier efficiency
    - 3.2.4 Ripple factor
    - 3.2.5 Regulation
    - 3.2.6 Transformer utilization factor
    - 3.2.7 Peak inverse voltage
  - 3.3 Filters:
    - 3.3.1 Shunt capacitor filter
    - 3.3.2 Choke input filter
    - 3.3.3  $\pi$  filter
- 4. **TRANSISTORS:**
  - 4.1 Principle of Bipolar junction transistor
  - 4.2 Different modes of operation of transistor
  - 4.3 Current components in a transistor
  - 4.4 Transistor as an amplifier
  - 4.5 Transistor circuit configuration & its characteristics
    - 4.5.1 CB Configuration
    - 4.5.2 CE Configuration
    - 4.5.3 CC Configuration
- 5. **TRANSISTOR CIRCUITS:**

- 5.1 Transistor biasing
- 5.2 Stabilization
- 5.3 Stability factor
- 5.4 Different method of Transistors Biasing
  - 5.4.1 Base resistor method
  - 5.4.2 Collector to base bias
  - 5.4.3 Self bias or voltage divider method

6. **TRANSISTOR AMPLIFIERS & OSCILLATORS:**

- 6.1 Practical circuit of transistor amplifier
- 6.2 DC load line and DC equivalent circuit
- 6.3 AC load line and AC equivalent circuit
- 6.4 Calculation of gain
- 6.5 Phase reversal
- 6.6 H-parameters of transistors
- 6.7 Simplified H-parameters of transistors
- 6.8 Generalised approximate model
- 6.9 Analysis of CB, CE, CC amplifier using generalised approximate model
- 6.10 Multi stage transistor amplifier
  - 6.10.1 R.C. coupled amplifier
  - 6.10.2 Transformer coupled amplifier
- 6.11 Feed back in amplifier
  - 6.11.1 General theory of feed back
  - 6.11.2 Negative feedback circuit
  - 6.11.3 Advantage of negative feed back
- 6.12 Power amplifier and its classification
  - 6.12.1 Difference between voltage amplifier and power amplifier
  - 6.12.2 Transformer coupled class A power amplifier
  - 6.12.3 Class A push – pull amplifier
  - 6.12.4 Class B push – pull amplifier
- 6.13 Oscillators
  - 6.13.1 Types of oscillators
  - 6.13.2 Essentials of transistor oscillator
  - 6.13.3 Principle of operation of tuned collector, Hartley, colpitt, phase shift, wein-bridge oscillator (no mathematical derivations)

7. **FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTOR:**

- 7.1 Classification of FET
- 7.2 Advantages of FET over BJT
- 7.3 Principle of operation of BJT
- 7.4 FET parameters (no mathematical derivation)
  - 7.4.1 DC drain resistance
  - 7.4.2 AC drain resistance
  - 7.4.3 Trans-conductance
- 7.5 Biasing of FET

8. **OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS:**

- 8.1 General circuit simple of OP-AMP and IC – CA – 741 OP AMP
- 8.2 Operational amplifier stages
- 8.3 Equivalent circuit of operational amplifier
- 8.4 Open loop OP-AMP configuration
- 8.5 OPAMP with fed back
- 8.6 Inverting OP-AMP
- 8.7 Non inverting OP-AMP
- 8.8 Voltage follower & buffer
- 8.9 Differential amplifier
  - 8.9.1 Adder or summing amplifier
  - 8.9.2 Sub tractor
  - 8.9.3 Integrator
  - 8.9.4 Differentiator
  - 8.9.5 Comparator

**Syllabus coverage up to Internal assessment**

Chapters: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

<b>Learning Resources:</b>			
<b>SI.No</b>	<b>Name of Authors</b>	<b>Title of the Book</b>	<b>Name of the publisher</b>
1	Sanjeev Gupta	Electronic Devices and Circuits	Dhanpat Rai Publications
2	R.S SEDHA	Electronics circuit	S.CHAND

## Th2. GENERATION TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION

Name of the Course: Diploma in Electrical Engineering			
Course code:		Semester	4 <sup>th</sup>
Total Period:	60	Examination	3 hrs
Theory periods:	4P / week	Internal Assessment :	20
Maximum marks:	100	End Semester Examination:	80

### A. RATIONALE :

Power system comprises generation, transmission and distribution. In this subject generation, transmission and distribution, types of generation schemes, transmission with transmission loss and efficiencies, different type of sub-stations, different type of distribution schemes, EHV AC and HV DC overhead transmission, underground cable transmission and economic aspects involved are dealt with. Further, types of tariff are briefly included to give brief and overall idea to the students.

### B. OBJECTIVES :

After completion of this subject the student will be able to:

1. Different schemes of power generation with their block diagram.
2. Mechanical and electrical design of transmission lines and numerical problems.
3. Types of cables and their methods of laying and testing.
4. Different schemes of distribution with problem solving
5. Different types of sub-stations.
6. Economic aspects of power supply system with problem and type of tariff of electricity.

### C. TOPIC WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PERIODS

Sl. No.	Topics	Periods
1.	Generation of electricity	07
2.	Transmission of electric power	05
3.	Over head line	07
4.	Performance of short & medium lines	07
5.	EHV transmission	07

6.	Distribution System	07	07
7.	Underground cable	06	06
8.	Economic Aspects		06
9.	Types of tariff		03
10.	Substation		05
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>60</b>

**D. COURSE CONTENTS IN TERMS OF SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES.**

**1. GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY**

- 1.1 Elementary idea on generation of electricity from Thermal, Hydel, Nuclear, Power station.
- 1.2 Introduction to Solar Power Plant (Photovoltaic cells).
- 1.3 Layout diagram of generating stations.

**2. TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRIC POWER**

- 2.1 Layout of transmission and distribution scheme.
- 2.2 Voltage Regulation & efficiency of transmission.
- 2.3 State and explain Kelvin's law for economical size of conductor.
- 2.4 Corona and corona loss on transmission lines.

**3. OVER HEAD LINES**

- 3.1 Types of supports, size and spacing of conductor.
- 3.2 Types of conductor materials.
- 3.3 State types of insulator and cross arms.
- 3.4 Sag in overhead line with support at same level and different level. (approximate formula effect of wind, ice and temperature on sag)
- 3.5 Simple problem on sag.

**4. PERFORMANCE OF SHORT & MEDIUM LINES**

- 4.1. Calculation of regulation and efficiency.

**5. EHV TRANSMISSION**

- 5.1 EHV AC transmission.
  - 5.1..1. Reasons for adoption of EHV AC transmission.
  - 5.1..2. Problems involved in EHV transmission.
- 5.2 HV DC transmission.



5.2..1. Advantages and Limitations of HVDC transmission system.

## **6. DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS**

- 6.1 Introduction to Distribution System.
- 6.2 Connection Schemes of Distribution System: (Radial, Ring Main and Inter connected system)
- 6.3 DC distributions.
  - 6.3.1 Distributor fed at one End.
  - 6.3.2 Distributor fed at both the ends.
  - 6.3.3 Ring distributors.
- 6.4 AC distribution system.
  - 6.4.1. Method of solving AC distribution problem.
  - 6.4.2. Three phase four wire star connected system arrangement.

## **7. UNDERGROUND CABLES**

- 7.1 Cable insulation and classification of cables.
- 7.2 Types of L. T. & H.T. cables with constructional features.
- 7.3 Methods of cable lying.
- 7.4 Localization of cable faults: Murray and Varley loop test for short circuit fault / Earth fault.

## **8. ECONOMIC ASPECTS**

- 8.1 Causes of low power factor and methods of improvement of power factor in power system.
- 8.2 Factors affecting the economics of generation: (Define and explain)
  - 8.2.1 Load curves.
  - 8.2.2 Demand factor.
  - 8.2.3 Maximum demand.
  - 8.2.4 Load factor.
  - 8.2.5 Diversity factor.
  - 8.2.6 Plant capacity factor.
- 8.3 Peak load and Base load on power station.

## **9. TYPES OF TARIFF**

- 9.1. Desirable characteristic of a tariff.
- 9.2. Explain flat rate, block rate, two part and maximum demand tariff. (Solve Problems)

## **10. SUBSTATION**

- 10.1 Layout of LT, HT and EHT substation.
- 10.2 Earthing of Substation, transmission and distribution lines.

**Syllabus coverage up to Internal assessment**

Chapters: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

<b>Learning Resources:</b>			
<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Title of the Book</b>	<b>Name of Author</b>	<b>Publisher</b>
1.	Principles of Power System	V. K. Mehta	S Chand
2	A text book of Power System Engineering	A Chakrabarti, M L Soni, P V Gupta, U S Bhatnagar	Dhanpat Rai & Co
3.	A course of electrical power system	S. L. Uppal	Khanna publisher
4.	Power System Engineering	D. P. Kothari, IJ Nagrath	TMH

## TH.3 DIGITAL ELECTRONICS & MICROPROCESSOR

Name of the Course: Diploma in Electrical Engineering			
Course code:	Th.3	Semester	5 <sup>th</sup>
Total Period:	75	Examination	3 Hrs.
Theory periods:	5P / week	Internal Assessment:	20
Tutorial:	---	End Semester Examination:	80
Maximum marks:	100		

### A. RATIONALE

The tremendous power and usefulness of digital electronics can be seen from the wide variety of industrial and consumer products, such as automated industrial machinery, computers, microprocessors, pocket calculators, digital watches and clocks, TV games, etc., Which are based on the principles of digital electronics? The years of applications of digital electronics have been increasing every day. In fact, digital systems have invaded all walks of life. This subject will very much helpful for student to understand clearly about the developmental concept of digital devices.

### B. OBJECTIVES

On comprehend of the subject, the student will able to

1. Comprehend the systems and codes.
2. Familiar with logic gates.
3. Realize logic expressions using gates.
4. Construct and verify the operation of arithmetic & logic circuits
5. Understand and appreciate the relevance of combinational circuits.
6. Know various logic families & flops.
7. Architecture & different instructions of 8085 microprocessor.
8. Assembly language programs and write programs & functions of the interfacing chips like 8255, 8259, 8259 etc.

### C. TOPIC WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PERIODS

Sl. No.	Topics	Periods
1	Basics Of Digital Electronics	15
2	Combinational Logic Circuits	15
3	Sequential Logic Circuits	15
4	8085 Microprocessor	20
5	Interfacing And Support Chips	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>

### D : COURSE CONTENT IN TERMS OF SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

#### 1. BASICS OF DIGITAL ELECTRONICS

- 1.1 Binary, Octal, Hexadecimal number systems and compare with Decimal system.

- 1.2 Binary addition, subtraction, Multiplication and Division.
- 1.3 1's complement and 2's complement numbers for a binary number
- 1.4 Subtraction of binary numbers in 2's complement method.
- 1.5 Use of weighted and Un-weighted codes & write Binary equivalent number for a number in 8421, Excess-3 and Gray Code and vice-versa.
- 1.6 Importance of parity Bit.
- 1.7 Logic Gates: AND, OR, NOT, NAND, NOR and EX-OR gates with truth table.
- 1.8 Realize AND, OR, NOT operations using NAND, NOR gates.
- 1.9 Different postulates and De-Morgan's theorems in Boolean algebra.
- 1.10 Use Of Boolean Algebra For Simplification Of Logic Expression
- 1.11 Karnaugh Map For 2,3,4 Variable, Simplification Of SOP And POS Logic Expression Using K-Map.

## **2. COMBINATIONAL LOGIC CIRCUITS**

- 2.1 Give the concept of combinational logic circuits.
- 2.2 Half adder circuit and verify its functionality using truth table.
- 2.3 Realize a Half-adder using NAND gates only and NOR gates only.
- 2.4 Full adder circuit and explain its operation with truth table.
- 2.5 Realize full-adder using two Half-adders and an OR – gate and write truth table
- 2.6 Full subtractor circuit and explain its operation with truth table.
- 2.7 Operation of 4 X 1 Multiplexers and 1 X 4 demultiplexer
- 2.8 Working of Binary-Decimal Encoder & 3 X 8 Decoder.
- 2.9 Working of Two bit magnitude comparator.

## **3. SEQUENTIAL LOGIC CIRCUITS**

- 3.1 Give the idea of Sequential logic circuits.
- 3.2 State the necessity of clock and give the concept of level clocking and edge triggering,
- 3.3 Clocked SR flip flop with preset and clear inputs.
- 3.5 Construct level clocked JK flip flop using S-R flip-flop and explain with truth table
- 3.6 Concept of race around condition and study of master slave JK flip flop.
- 3.7 Give the truth tables of edge triggered D and T flip flops and draw their symbols.
- 3.8 Applications of flip flops.
- 3.9 Define modulus of a counter
- 3.10 4-bit asynchronous counter and its timing diagram.
- 3.11 Asynchronous decade counter.
- 3.12 4-bit synchronous counter.
- 3.13 Distinguish between synchronous and asynchronous counters.
- 3.14 State the need for a Register and list the four types of registers.
- 3.15 Working of SISO, SIPO, PISO, PIPO Register with truth table using flip flop.

#### 4. 8085 MICROPROCESSOR

- 4.1 Introduction to Microprocessors, Microcomputers
- 4.2 Architecture of Intel 8085A Microprocessor and description of each block.
- 4.3 Pin diagram and description.
- 4.4 Stack, Stack pointer & stack top
- 4.5 Interrupts
- 4.6 Opcode & Operand,
- 4.7 Differentiate between one byte, two byte & three byte instruction with example.
- 4.8 Instruction set of 8085 example
- 4.9 Addressing mode
- 4.10 Fetch Cycle, Machine Cycle, Instruction Cycle, T-State
- 4.11 Timing Diagram for memory read, memory write, I/O read, I/O write
- 4.12 Timing Diagram for 8085 instruction
- 4.13 Counter and time delay.
- 4.14 Simple assembly language programming of 8085.

#### 5. INTERFACING AND SUPPORT CHIPS

- 5.1 Basic Interfacing Concepts, Memory mapping & I/O mapping
- 5.2 Functional block diagram and description of each block of Programmable peripheral interface Intel 8255 ,
- 5.3 Application using 8255: Seven segment LED display, Square wave generator, Traffic light Controller

#### Syllabus coverage up to Internal assessment

Chapters: 1,2 and 3

<b>Learning Resources:</b>			
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Title of the Book</b>	<b>Name of Authors</b>	<b>Name of Publisher</b>
1	Fundamental of Digital Electronics	Ananda Kumar	PHI
2	Digital Electronics – Principal & Application	S. K. Mondal	TMH
3	Digital Electronics	B. R. Gupta & V. Singhal	S. K. Kateria
4	Digital Electronics	P. Raja	SciTech
5	Microprocessor Architecture programming & Application with 8085	R.S Gaonkar	Peneram
6	Fundamentals of Microprocessor & Micro Computers	B.Ram	Dhanpat rai
7	Microprocessor and Inter facing	Sunetra Choudhury & S. P. Chowdhury	Scitech

## TH.4 POWER ELECTRONICS AND PLC

Name of the Course: Diploma in Electrical Engineering			
Course code:	Th.5	Semester:	5 <sup>th</sup>
Total Period:	60 Periods	Examination:	3 Hrs
Theory periods:	4 P / Week	Internal Assessment:	20
Tutorial:	-	End Semester Examination:	80
Maximum marks:	100		

### A. Rationale:

The development of high power semiconductor devices has facilitated electronic control techniques for electrical power control in a simple, economic and efficient manner. Thus a new area of power electronics has now emerged which replaced the old and bulky method of power control through the use of small electronic devices. Power electronics application has occupied an indispensable position in industrial applications like heating, welding, uninterrupted power supply, battery charging etc. Industrial drives, lighting control are most efficiently controlled by power electronics devices to achieve optimum performance. The objective of this paper is to familiar students with the principles and operations of Power electronics devices in Industrial applications with drives control.

### B. Objectives:

After completion of this subject the student will be able to:

1. Understand construction, working principle & application of various power electronics devices.
2. Know different gate triggering circuits and commutation methods.
3. Understand working principle of phase controlled rectifier.
4. Know the types and working principle of inverter.
5. Understand working principle and voltage control of chopper.
6. Understand frequency variation using Cyclo-converter.
7. Understand control principle of AC & DC industrial drive.
8. Know different application of SCR / Thyristor.
9. Concept in PLC & its Programming

### C. TOPIC WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PERIODS

Sl. No.	Topics	Periods
1.	Understand The Construction And Working Of Power Electronic Devices	18
2.	Understand The Working Of Converters, Ac Regulators And Choppers.	12
3.	Understand The Inverters And Cyclo-Converters	08
4.	Understand Applications Of Power Electronic Circuits	10
5.	PLC And Its Applications	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>

**D. COURSE CONTENT:**

**1. UNDERSTAND THE CONSTRUCTION AND WORKING OF POWER ELECTRONIC DEVICES**

- 1.1 Construction, Operation, V-I characteristics & application of power diode, SCR, DIAC, TRIAC, Power MOSFET, GTO & IGBT
- 1.2 Two transistor analogy of SCR.
- 1.3 Gate characteristics of SCR.
- 1.4 Switching characteristic of SCR during turn on and turn off.
- 1.5 Turn on methods of SCR.
- 1.6 Turn off methods of SCR (Line commutation and Forced commutation)
  - 1.6.1 Load Commutation
  - 1.6.2 Resonant pulse commutation
- 1.7 Voltage and Current ratings of SCR.
- 1.8 Protection of SCR
  - 1.8.1 Over voltage protection
  - 1.8.2 Over current protection
  - 1.8.3 Gate protection
- 1.9 Firing Circuits
  - 1.9.1 General layout diagram of firing circuit
  - 1.9.2 R firing circuits
  - 1.9.3 R-C firing circuit
  - 1.9.4 UJT pulse trigger circuit
  - 1.9.5 Synchronous triggering (Ramp Triggering )
- 1.10 Design of Snubber Circuits

**2. UNDERSTAND THE WORKING OF CONVERTERS, AC REGULATORS AND CHOPPERS.**

- 2.1 Controlled rectifiers Techniques (Phase Angle, Extinction Angle control), Single quadrant semi converter, two quadrant full converter and dual Converter
- 2.2 Working of single-phase half wave controlled converter with Resistive and R-L loads.
- 2.3 Understand need of freewheeling diode.
- 2.4 Working of single phase fully controlled converter with resistive and R- L loads.
- 2.5 Working of three-phase half wave controlled converter with Resistive load
- 2.6 Working of three phase fully controlled converter with resistive load.
- 2.7 Working of single phase AC regulator.
- 2.8 Working principle of step up & step down chopper.
- 2.9 Control modes of chopper
- 2.10 Operation of chopper in all four quadrants.

**3. UNDERSTAND THE INVERTERS AND CYCLO-CONVERTERS**

- 3.1 Classify inverters.
- 3.2 Explain the working of series inverter.
- 3.3 Explain the working of parallel inverter
- 3.4 Explain the working of single-phase bridge inverter.

- 3.5 Explain the basic principle of Cyclo-converter.
- 3.6 Explain the working of single-phase step up & step down Cyclo-converter.
- 3.7 Applications of Cyclo-converter.

**4. UNDERSTAND APPLICATIONS OF POWER ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS**

- 4.1 List applications of power electronic circuits.
- 4.2 List the factors affecting the speed of DC Motors.
- 4.3 Speed control for DC Shunt motor using converter.
- 4.4 Speed control for DC Shunt motor using chopper.
- 4.5 List the factors affecting speed of the AC Motors.
- 4.6 Speed control of Induction Motor by using AC voltage regulator.
- 4.7 Speed control of induction motor by using converters and inverters (V/F control).
- 4.8 Working of UPS with block diagram.
- 4.9 Battery charger circuit using SCR with the help of a diagram.
- 4.10 Basic Switched mode power supply (SMPS) - explain its working & applications

**5. PLC AND ITS APPLICATIONS**

- 5.1 Introduction of Programmable Logic Controller(PLC)
- 5.2 Advantages of PLC
- 5.3 Different parts of PLC by drawing the Block diagram and purpose of each part of PLC.
- 5.4 Applications of PLC
- 5.5 Ladder diagram
- 5.6 Description of contacts and coils in the following states  
i)Normally open ii) Normally closed iii) Energized output iv)latched Output v) branching
- 5.7 Ladder diagrams for i) AND gate ii) OR gate and iii) NOT gate.
- 5.8 Ladder diagrams for combination circuits using NAND,NOR, AND, OR and NOT
- 5.9 Timers-i)T ON ii) T OFF and iii)Retentive timer
- 5.10 Counters-CTU, CTD
- 5.11 Ladder diagrams using Timers and counters
- 5.12 PLC Instruction set
- 5.13 Ladder diagrams for following  
(i) DOL starter and STAR-DELTA starter (ii) Stair case lighting (iii) Traffic light Control (iv) Temperature Controller
- 5.14 Special control systems- Basics DCS & SCADA systems
- 5.15 Computer Control–Data Acquisition, Direct Digital Control System (Basics only)

**Syllabus coverage up to Internal assessment**

Chapters: 1 and 2.

<b>Learning Resources:</b>			
<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Title of the Book</b>	<b>Name of Authors</b>	<b>Name of the Publisher</b>
1.	Power Electronics	Dr. P. S. Bhimbhra	Khanna Publisher
2.	Modern Power Electronics	B.K.Bose	PHI Publisher



	<i>and AC Drives</i>		
3.	<i>Power Electronics</i>	<i>M. D. Singh and K.B Khanchandani</i>	<i>TMH</i>
4.	<i>Power Electronics</i>	<i>M H Rashid</i>	<i>PHI Publisher</i>
5.	<i>Power Electronics</i>	<i>P C Sen</i>	<i>TMH</i>
6.	<i>Power Electronics</i>	<i>N Mohan</i>	<i>Willey (India)</i>
7.	<i>Programmable logic Controllers</i>	<i>Frank D. Petruzela</i>	<i>TMH</i>
8.	<i>Programme logic controller</i>	<i>Dr.M.Mitra&amp;Dr.S.Sengupta</i>	<i>Penram</i>

## Pr1. ELECTRICAL DRAWING

Name of the Course: Diploma in Electrical Engineering			
Course code:		Semester:	4 <sup>th</sup>
Total Period:	90	Examination:	3 hrs
Theory periods:	6 P/week	Term work:	25
Maximum marks:	125	End Semester Examination:	100

### A. Rationale:

A technical person takes help of an engineering drawing to understand the constructional features of machines and accessories. Electrical drawing is introduced for the final year students to be familiar with Circuit diagrams of AC motors starters, Development of stator windings with conventional symbols.

Sketching as to BIS and REC specification and symbol of electrical earthing installations, SP and DP structures and substations of 132/33 kV and 33/11 kV type. This will enable them to follow engineering drawing in the working environment.

### B. Objectives:

1. To draw wiring circuit diagram for different AC and DC motor starters.
2. To follow BIS and REC standard to draw earthing installation and SP and DP Structures and stay sets for line supports.
3. To use various symbols to draw the single line diagram of 33/11kV substations.

### C. TOPIC WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PERIODS

Sl. No.	Topics	Periods
1.	Wiring Diagram of Starters	18
2.	Development of DC armature winding	18
3.	1 $\phi$ and 3 $\phi$ transformer	12
4.	Sketches of Earthing and LT and HT line	18
5.	Single line diagram sub station	09
6.	Auto CAD practice	15

**Total**

**90**

**D. COURSE CONTENT:**

**1. WIRING DIAGRAM AND CONTROL CIRCUIT**

- 1.1 3 point D. C. motor starter.
- 1.2 4 point D.C. motor starter.
- 1.3 DOL starter
- 1.4 Star delta starter.
- 1.5 Auto Transformer Starter.
- 1.6 Rotor resistance starter.

**2. DRAW D.C. M/C PARTS (Dimensional Drawing)**

- 2.1. Pole with pole shoes.
- 2.2. Commutator
- 2.3. Armature
- 2.4. DC. armature winding
  - (a) Simple lap winding
  - (b) Simple wave winding.

**3. DRAW 1-PHASE & 3-PHASE TRANSFORMER (Assembly Drawing)**

- 3.1 Stepped core type.
- 3.2 Plane shell type.

**5. DRAW SKETCHES OF THE FOLLOWING AS PER B.I.S AND REC SPECIFICATIONS**

- 5.1 Earthing installation.
- 5.2 Double pole structure for LT and HT distribution lines.

**6. DRAW SINGLE LINE DIAGRAM OF SUBSTATION**

- 6.1 Single line diagram of 33/11kV distribution substation.
- 6.2 Single line diagram of a 11/0.4 kV distribution substation.

**8. COMPUTER AIDED ELECTRICAL DRAWING USING SOFT WARE**

- 8.1 Draw Electrical symbols (take Print out)
- 8.2 Draw D.C. m/c parts (take print out)

8.3 Draw A. C. m/c parts (take print out)

8.4 Draw electrical layout of diagram of Electrical Installation of a building.

<b>Learning Resources:</b>			
<b><i>Sl.No</i></b>	<b><i>Title of the Book</i></b>	<b><i>Name of Authors</i></b>	<b><i>Name of the publisher</i></b>
<i>1</i>	<i>Electrical Design and Drawing</i>	<i>Surjit Singh</i>	<i>Dhanpat Rai &amp; Sons</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>Electrical Engineering Drawing</i>	<i>C.R. Dargan</i>	<i>Asian Publication</i>

## Pr2. ANALOG ELECTRONICS LAB

Name of the Course: Diploma in Electrical Engineering			
Course code:		Semester	4 <sup>th</sup>
Total Period:	45	Examination	3 hrs
Lab. periods:	3 P / week	Sessional	50
Maximum marks:	100	End Semester Examination:	50

### A. RATIONALE

In this practical work the students get knowledge about the Analog Systems components. They will become capable of developing and implementing Analog Circuit.

### B. OBJECTIVE

On completion of the Lab. Course the student will be able to

1. Identify the active components
2. Understand the behavior character of basic semiconductor devices
3. Understand the concept of oscillator. Amplifier, Rectifier etc.

### C. COURSE CONTENT IN TERMS OF SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. Determine the input and output Characteristics of CE & CB transistor configuration
2. Determine Drain & Transfer Characteristics of JFET
3. Construct Bridge Rectifier using different filter circuit and to determine Ripple factor & analyze wave form with filter & without filter.
4. Construct Bridge Rectifier using different filter and to determine Ripple factor.
5. Construct & test the regulator using Zener diode
6. Construct different types of biasing circuit and analyze the wave form
  - (i) Fixed bias (ii) Emitter bias (iii) Voltage divider bias
7. Study the single stage CE amplifier & find Gain
8. Study multi stage R-C coupled amplifier & to determine frequency- response & gain.

9. Construct & Find the gain

(I) Class A. Amplifier (ii) Class B. Amplifier (iii) Class C Tuned Amplifier

10. Construct & test push pull amplifier & observe the wave form

11. Construct & calculate the frequency of

(i) Hartly Oscillator (ii) Collpit's Oscillator (iii) Wein Bridge Oscillator (iv) R-C phase shift oscillator and draw wave form & calculate the frequency

12. Construct & Test Differentiator and Integrator using R-C Circuit

13. Study Multivibrator ( Astable, Bistable, Monstable) Circuit & Draw its Wave forms

- **Mini Project:** To collect data like base configuration. Operational Characteristics, applications and critical factor etc. On all semiconductor devices studied in theory and compile a Project report throughout and submit at the end of the semester. To assemble and test simple circuit using above components with test Points.(e.g. Series Regulator / Oscillators etc)

---

**Learning Resources:**

Sl. No.	Title of the Book	Name of Author	Publisher
1.	Basic electronic Lab. Manual :	Paul B. Zbar	S.Chand