

III Year – II SEMESTER

T	P	C
3+1	0	3

SWITCHGEAR AND PROTECTION**Preamble:**

In order to supply power from generating end to receiving end several equipments are connected in to the system. In order to protect the equipments and components against various operating conditions and over voltages protective devices are required to be installed in the system. Topics specified in this subject deal with various types of protective equipments and their working principle including limitations etc.

Learning objectives:

- To provide the basic principles of arc interruption, circuit breaking principles, operation of various types of circuit breakers.
- To study the classification, operation, construction and application of different types of electromagnetic protective relays.
- To explain various types of faults in generators and transformers and different types of protective schemes.
- To impart knowledge of various protective schemes used for feeders and bus bars.
- To explain the principles and operations of different types of static relays.
- To study different types of over voltages in a power system and principles of different protective schemes for insulation co-ordination.

UNIT-I:**Circuit Breakers**

Miniature Circuit Breaker(MCB)– Elementary principles of arc interruption– Restrike Voltage and Recovery voltages– Restrike phenomenon– Average and Max. RRRV– Current chopping and Resistance switching– Introduction to oil circuit breakers– Description and operation of Air Blast– Vacuum and SF6 circuit breakers– CB ratings and specifications– Auto reclosing.

UNIT-II:**Electromagnetic Protection**

Principle of operation and construction of attracted armature– Balanced beam– induction disc and induction cup relays– Relays classification– Instantaneous– DMT and IDMT types– Applications of relays: Over current/under voltage relays– Directional relays– Differential relays and percentage differential relays– Universal torque equation– Distance relays: Impedance– Reactance– Mho and offset mho relays– Characteristics of distance relays and comparison.

UNIT-III:**Generator Protection**

Protection of generators against stator faults– Rotor faults and abnormal conditions– restricted earth fault and inter turn fault protection– Numerical examples.

Transformer Protection

Protection of transformers: Percentage differential protection– Design of CT's ratio– Buchholz relay protection– Numerical examples.

UNIT-IV:**Feeder and Bus bar Protection**

Protection of lines: Over current– Carrier current and three zone distance relay using impedance relays– Translay relay– Protection of bus bars– Differential protection.

UNIT-V:**Static and Digital Relays**

Static relays: Static relay components– Static over current relay– Static distance relay– Micro processor based digital relays.

UNIT-VI:**Protection against over voltage and grounding**

Generation of over voltages in power systems– Protection against lightning over voltages– Valve type and zinc–Oxide lightning arresters– Insulation coordination– BIL– impulse ratio– Standard impulse test wave– volt–time characteristics– Grounded and ungrounded neutral systems– Effects of ungrounded neutral on system performance– Methods of neutral grounding: Solid–resistance–Reactance–Arcing grounds and grounding Practices.

Learning Outcomes:

- To be able to understand the principles of arc interruption for application to high voltage circuit breakers of air, oil, vacuum, SF₆ gas type.
- Ability to understand the working principle and constructional features of different types of electromagnetic protective relays.
- Students acquire in depth knowledge of faults that is observed to occur in high power generator and transformers and protective schemes used for all protections.
- Improves the ability to understand various types of protective schemes used for feeders and bus bar protection.
- Generates understanding of different types of static relays with a view to application in the system.
- To be able to understand the different types of over voltages appearing in the system, including existing protective schemes required for insulation co-ordination.

Text Books:

1. Protection and SwitchGear by BhaveshBhalja, R.P. Maheshwari, NileshG. Chothani, Oxford University Press, 2013
2. Power system protection- Static Relays with microprocessor applications. by T.S. Madhava Rao, TMH
3. Electrical Power System Protection by C. CHRISTOPOULOS and A. Wright, Springer publications

Reference Books:

1. Power System Protection and Switchgear by Badari Ram, D.N Viswakarma, TMH Publications.
2. Fundamentals of Power System Protection by Paithankar and S.R. Bhide, PHI, 2003.
3. Art & Science of Protective Relaying – by C R Mason, Wiley Eastern Ltd.

III Year – II SEMESTER

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MICROPROCESSORS AND MICROCONTROLLERS**Preamble:**

Microprocessor and microcontroller have become important building blocks in digital electronics design. It is important for student to understand the architecture of a microprocessor and its interfacing with various modules. 8086 microprocessor architecture, programming, and interfacing is dealt in detail in this course. Interfacing, assembly language programming and interfacing of 8051 microcontroller and its application in industry are also covered in this course.

Learning objectives:

- To understand the organization and architecture of Micro Processor
- To understand addressing modes to access memory
- To understand 8051 micro controller architecture
- To understand the programming principles for 8086 and 8051
- To understand the interfacing of MP with IO as well as other devices.
- To understand how to develop cyber physical systems

UNIT-I:**Introduction to Microprocessor Architecture**

Introduction and evolution of Microprocessors– Architecture of 8086– Register Organization of 8086–Memory organization of 8086– General bus operation of 8086–Introduction to 80286–80386 and 80486 and Pentium.

UNIT-II:**Minimum and Maximum Mode Operations**

Instruction set, Addressing modes– Minimum and Maximum mode operations of 8086–8086 Control signal interfacing–Read and write cycle timing diagrams.

UNIT-III:**Assembly Language Programming**

Assembly Directives–Macro's– Algorithms for Implementation of FOR Loop–WHILE–REPEAT and IF-THEN-ELSE Features–Addressing modes and Instruction set of 8051–Assembly language programming of 8051–Development systems and tools.

UNIT-IV:**I/O Interface**

8255 PPI– Architecture of 8255–Modes of operation– Interfacing I/O devices to 8086 using 8255–Interfacing A to D converters– Interfacing D to A converters– Stepper motor interfacing– Static memory interfacing with 8086–DMA controller (8257)–Architecture–Interfacing 8257–DMA controller–Programmable Interrupt Controller (8259)–Command words and operating modes of 8259– Interfacing of 8259–Keyboard/display controller (8279)–Architecture–Modes of operation–Command words of 8279– Interfacing of 8279.

UNIT-V:**Introduction to 8051 Micro Controller**

Overview of 8051 Micro Controller– Architecture– Register set–I/O ports and Memory Organization– Interrupts–Timers and Counters–Serial Communication.

UNIT- VI:**Cyber physical systems and industrial applications of 8051**

Applications of Micro Controllers– Interfacing 8051 to LED's–Push button–Relay's and Latch Connections– Keyboard Interfacing– Interfacing Seven Segment Display–ADC and DAC Interfacing.

Learning Outcomes:

- To be able to understand the microprocessor capability in general and explore the evaluation of microprocessors.
- To be able to understand the addressing modes of microprocessors
- To be able to understand the micro controller capability

- To be able to program mp and mc
- To be able to interface mp and mc with other electronic devices
- To be able to develop cyber physical systems

Text Books:

1. Microprocessors and Interfacing, Douglas V Hall, Mc-Graw Hill, 2nd Edition.
2. Kenneth J Ayala, “The 8051 Micro Controller Architecture, Programming and Applications”, Thomson Publishers, 2nd Edition.
3. Ray and Burchandi, “Advanced Micro Processors and Interfacing”, Tata McGraw-Hill.

Reference Books:

1. R.S. Kaler, “ A Text book of Microprocessors and Micro Controllers”, I.K. International Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
2. Ajay V. Deshmukh, “Microcontrollers – Theory and Applications”, Tata McGraw-Hill, Companies –2005.
3. Ajit Pal, “Microcontrollers – Principles and Applications”, PHI Learning Pvt Ltd, 2011.

III Year – II SEMESTER

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UTILIZATION OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY**Preamble:**

This course primarily deals with utilization of electrical energy generated from various sources. It is important to understand the technical reasons behind selection of motors for electric drives based on the characteristics of loads. Electric heating, welding and illumination are some important loads in the industry in addition to motor/drives. Another major share of loads is taken by Electric Traction. Utilization of electrical energy in all the above loads is discussed in detail in this course. Demand side management concepts are also introduced as a part of this course.

Learning objectives:

- To understand the operating principles and characteristics of traction motors with respect to speed, temperature, loading conditions.
- To acquaint with the different types of heating and welding techniques.
- To study the basic principles of illumination and its measurement.
- To understand different types of lightning system including design.
- To understand the basic principle of electric traction including speed–time curves of different traction services.
- To understand the method of calculation of various traction system for braking, acceleration and other related parameters, including demand side management of energy.

UNIT – I:**Selection of Motors**

Choice of motor, type of electric drives, starting and running characteristics–Speed control–Temperature rise–Applications of electric drives–Types of industrial loads–continuous–Intermittent and variable loads–Load equalization.

UNIT – II:**Electric Heating**

Advantages and methods of electric heating–Resistance heating induction heating and dielectric heating.

Electric Welding

Electric welding–Resistance and arc welding–Electric welding equipment–
Comparison between AC and DC Welding

UNIT – III:

Illumination fundamentals

Introduction, terms used in illumination–Laws of illumination–Polar curves–
Integrating sphere–Lux meter–Sources of light

UNIT – IV:

Various Illumination Methods

Discharge lamps, MV and SV lamps – Comparison between tungsten
filament lamps and fluorescent tubes–Basic principles of light control– Types
and design of lighting and flood lighting–LED lighting

UNIT – V:

Electric Traction – I

System of electric traction and track electrification– Review of existing
electric traction systems in India– Special features of traction motor–
Mechanics of train movement–Speed–time curves for different services –
Trapezoidal and quadrilateral speed time curves.

UNIT – VI:

Electric Traction – II

Calculations of tractive effort– power –Specific energy consumption for
given run–Effect of varying acceleration and braking retardation–Adhesive
weight and braking retardation adhesive weight and coefficient of adhesion–
Principles of energy efficient motors.

Learning Outcomes:

- Able to identify a suitable motor for electric drives and industrial applications
- Able to identify most appropriate heating or welding techniques for suitable applications.
- Able to understand various level of illuminosity produced by different illuminating sources.
- Able to estimate the illumination levels produced by various sources and recommend the most efficient illuminating sources and should be able to design different lighting systems by taking inputs and constraints in view.

- Able to determine the speed/time characteristics of different types of traction motors.
- Able to estimate energy consumption levels at various modes of operation.

Text Books:

1. Utilization of Electric Energy – by E. Openshaw Taylor, Orient Longman.
2. Art & Science of Utilization of electrical Energy – by Partab, DhanpatRai & Sons.

Reference Books:

1. Utilization of Electrical Power including Electric drives and Electric traction – by N.V.Suryanarayana, New Age International (P) Limited, Publishers, 1996.
2. Generation, Distribution and Utilization of electrical Energy – by C.L. Wadhwa, New Age International (P) Limited, Publishers, 1997.

III Year – II SEMESTER

T	P	C
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POWER SYSTEM ANALYSIS**Preamble:**

The course is designed to give students the required knowledge for the design and analysis of electrical power grids. Calculation of power flow in a power system network using various techniques, formation of Z_{bus} and its importance are covered in this course. It also deals with short circuit analysis and analysis of power system for steady state and transient stability.

Learning Objectives:

- To study the development of impedance diagram (p.u) and formation of Y_{bus}
- To study the Gauss Seidel, Newton Raphson, decoupled and fast decoupled load flow methods.
- To study the concept of the Z_{bus} building algorithm.
- To study short circuit calculation for symmetrical faults,
- To study the effect of unsymmetrical faults.
- To study the rotor angle stability analysis of power systems.

UNIT –I:**Per Unit Representation & Topology**

Per Unit Quantities–Single line diagram– Impedance diagram of a power system – Graph theory definition – Formation of element node incidence and bus incidence matrices – Primitive network representation – Formation of Y –bus matrix by singular transformation and direct inspection methods.

UNIT –II:**Power Flow Studies**

Necessity of power flow studies – Derivation of static power flow equations – Power flow solution using Gauss-Seidel Method – Newton Raphson Method (Rectangular and polar coordinates form) –Decoupled and Fast Decoupled methods (Algorithmic approach) – Problems on 3–bus system only.

UNIT –III:**Z–Bus formulation**

Formation of Z–Bus: Partial network– Algorithm for the Modification of Z_{bus} Matrix for addition element for the following cases: Addition of element from a new bus to reference– Addition of element from a new bus to an old bus– Addition of element between an old bus to reference and Addition of element between two old busses (Derivations and Numerical Problems).– Modification of Z–Bus for the changes in network (Problems).

UNIT – IV:**Symmetrical Fault Analysis**

3–Phase short circuit currents and reactances of synchronous machine–Short circuit MVA calculations.

UNIT –V:**Symmetrical Components & Fault analysis**

Synthesis of unsymmetrical phasor from their symmetrical components– Symmetrical components of unsymmetrical phasor–Phase - shift of symmetrical components in Y– Δ –Power in terms of symmetrical components – Sequence networks – Positive, negative and zero sequence networks– Various types of faults LG– LL– LLG and LLL on unloaded alternator– unsymmetrical faults on power system.

UNIT – VI:**Power System Stability Analysis**

Elementary concepts of Steady state– Dynamic and Transient Stabilities– Description of Steady State Stability Power Limit–Transfer Reactance– Synchronizing Power Coefficient –Power Angle Curve and Determination of Steady State Stability –Derivation of Swing Equation–Determination of Transient Stability by Equal Area Criterion–Application of Equal Area Criterion–Methods to improve steady state and transient stability.

- Able to draw an impedance diagram for a power system network.
- Able to form a Y_{bus} matrix for a power system network with or without mutual couplings.
- Able to find out the load flow solution of a power system network using different types of load flow methods.
- Able to formulate the Z_{bus} for a power system network.
- Able to find out the fault currents for all types faults with a view to provide data for the design of protective devices.

- Able to find out the sequence components of currents for any unbalanced power system network.
- Able to analyze the steady state, transient and dynamic stability concepts of a power system.

Text Books:

1. Power System Analysis by Grainger and Stevenson, Tata McGraw Hill.
2. Electrical Power Systems by P.S.R.Murthy, B.S.Publications
3. Modern Power system Analysis – by I.J.Nagrath&D.P.Kothari: Tata Mc Graw–Hill Publishing Company, 2nd edition.
4. Power System Analysis and Design by J.Duncan Glover, M.S.Sarma, T.J. Overbye – CengageLearning publications.

Reference Books:

1. Power System Analysis – by A.R.Bergen, Prentice Hall, Inc.
2. Power System Analysis by HadiSaadat – TMH Edition.
3. Power System Analysis by B.R.Gupta, Wheeler Publications.

III Year – II SEMESTER

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POWER SEMICONDUCTOR DRIVES**Preamble:**

This course is an extension of power electronics applications to electric drives. This course covers in detail the basic and advanced speed control techniques using power electronic converters that are used in industry. It is equally important to understand the four quadrant operation of electric drives and slip power recovery schemes in induction motors.

Learning Objectives:

- To learn the fundamentals of electric drive and different electric braking methods.
- To analyze the operation of three phase converter controlled dc motors and four quadrant operation of dc motors using dual converters.
- To discuss the converter control of dc motors in various quadrants.
- To understand the concept of speed control of induction motor by using AC voltage controllers and voltage source inverters.
- To learn the principles of static rotor resistance control and various slip power recovery schemes.
- To understand the speed control mechanism of synchronous motors

UNIT-I:**Fundamentals of Electric Drives**

Electric drive – Fundamental torque equation – Load torque components – Nature and classification of load torques – Steady state stability – Load equalization– Four quadrant operation of drive (hoist control) – Braking methods: Dynamic – Plugging – Regenerative methods.

UNIT-II:**Three phase converter controlled DC motors**

Revision of speed control techniques – Separately excited and series motors controlled by full converters – Output voltage and current waveforms – Speed-torque expressions – Speed-torque characteristics – Numerical problems – Four quadrant operation using dual converters.

UNIT-III:**Control of DC motors by DC-DC converters (Type C & Type D)**

Single quadrant – Two quadrant and four quadrant chopper fed separately excited and series excited motors – Continuous current operation– Output voltage and current waveforms – Speed–torque expressions – Speed–torque characteristics –Four quadrant operations – Closed loop operation (Block diagrams only).

UNIT-IV:**Induction motor control – Stator side**

Variable voltage characteristics–Control of Induction Motor by AC Voltage Controllers – Waveforms –Speed torque characteristics– Variable Voltage Variable Frequency control of induction motor by voltage source inverter – PWM control – Closed loop operation of induction motor drives (Block Diagram Only).

UNIT-V:**Control of Induction motor – Rotor side**

Static rotor resistance control – Slip power recovery schemes – Static Scherbius drive – Static Kramer drive – Performance and speed torque characteristics – Advantages –Applications.

UNIT-VI:**Control of Synchronous Motors**

Separate control &self control of synchronous motors – Operation of self controlled synchronous motors by VSI– Closed Loop control operation of synchronous motor drives (Block Diagram Only) –Variable frequency control–Pulse width modulation.

Learning Outcomes:

Student should be able to

- Explain the fundamentals of electric drive and different electric braking methods.
- Analyze the operation of three phase converter controlled dc motors and four quadrant operation of dc motors using dual converters.
- Explain the converter control of dc motors in various quadrants.
- Explain the concept of speed control of induction motor by using AC voltage controllers and voltage source inverters.
- Explain the principles of static rotor resistance control and various slip power recovery schemes.

- Explain the speed control mechanism of synchronous motors

Text Books:

1. Fundamentals of Electric Drives – by G K Dubey Narosa Publications
2. Power Semiconductor Drives, by S.B. Dewan, G.R.Slemon, A.Straughen, Wiley-India Edition.

Reference Books:

1. Electric Motors and Drives Fundamentals, Types and Applications, by Austin Hughes and Bill Drury, Newnes.
2. Thyristor Control of Electric drives – Vedam Subramanyam Tata McGraw Hill Publications.
3. Power Electronic Circuits, Devices and applications by M.H. Rashid, PHI.
4. Power Electronics handbook by Muhammad H.Rashid, Elsevier.

III Year – II SEMESTER

T	P	C
3+1	0	3

MANAGEMENT SCIENCE**UNIT I**

Introduction to Management: Concept –nature and importance of Management – Functions of Management – Evaluation of Management thought- Theories of Motivation – Decision making process-Designing organization structure- Principles of organization - Types of organization structure.

UNIT II

Operations Management: Principles and Types of Management – Work study- Statistical Quality Control- Control charts (P-chart, R-chart, and Cchart).

Simple problems- Material Management: Need for Inventory control- EOQ, ABC analysis (simple problems) and Types of ABC analysis (HML, SDE, VED, and FSN analysis).

UNIT III

Functional Management: Concept of HRM, HRD and PMIR- Functions of HR Manager- Wage payment plans(Simple Problems) – Job Evaluation and Merit Rating - Marketing Management- Functions of Marketing – Marketing strategies based on product Life Cycle, Channels of distributions.

UNIT IV

Project Management: (PERT/CPM): Development of Network – Difference between PERT and CPM Identifying Critical Path- Probability- Project Crashing (Simple Problems).

UNIT V

Strategic Management: Vision, Mission, Goals, Strategy – Elements of Corporate Planning Process – Environmental Scanning – SWOT analysis-Steps in Strategy Formulation and Implementation, Generic Strategy alternatives.

UNIT VI

Contemporary Management Practice: Basic concepts of MIS, MRP, Justin- Time (JIT) system, Total Quality Management (TQM), Six sigma and Capability Maturity Model (CMM) Levies, Supply Chain Management,

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), Business Process outsourcing (BPO), Business process Re-engineering and Bench Marking, Balanced Score Card.

Text Books

1. Dr. P. Vijaya Kumar & Dr. N. Appa Rao, '*Management Science*' Cengage, Delhi, 2012.
2. Dr. A. R. Aryasri, '*Management Science*' TMH 2011.

References

1. Koontz & Weihrich: '*Essentials of management*' TMH 2011.
2. Seth & Rastogi: '*Global Management Systems*', Cengage learning, Delhi, 2011.
3. Robbins: '*Organizational Behaviour*', Pearson publications, 2011.
4. Kanishka Bedi: '*Production & Operations Management*', Oxford Publications, 2011.
5. Philip Kotler & Armstrong: '*Principles of Marketing*', Pearson publications.
6. Biswajit Patnaik: '*Human Resource Management*', PHI, 2011.
7. Hitt and Vijaya Kumar: '*Starategic Management*', Cengage learning.

Objective:

To familiarize with the process of management and to provide basic insights into select contemporary management practices.

Codes/ Tables:

Normal Distribution Function Tables need to be permitted into the examination Halls.

III Year – II SEMESTER

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POWER ELECTRONICS LAB**Learning objectives:**

- To study the characteristics of various power electronic devices and analyze firing circuits and commutation circuits of SCR.
- To analyze the performance of single-phase and three-phase full-wave bridge converters, single-phase dual converter with both resistive and inductive loads.
- To understand the operation of AC voltage controller and cyclo converter with resistive and inductive loads.
- To understand the working of Buck converter, Boost converter, single-phase bridge inverter and PWM inverter.

Any 10 of the Following Experiments are to be conducted

1. Study of Characteristics of SCR, MOSFET & IGBT
2. Gate firing circuits for SCR's
3. Single -Phase Half controlled converter with R and RL load
4. Single -Phase fully controlled bridge converter with R and RL loads
5. Single -Phase AC Voltage Controller with R and RL Loads
6. Single -Phase Cyclo-converter with R and RL loads
7. Single -Phase Bridge Inverter with R and RL Loads
8. Single -Phase dual converter with RL loads
9. Three -Phase half controlled bridge converter with RL load.
10. Three- Phase full converter with RL-load.
11. DC-DC buck converter.
12. DC-DC boost converter.
13. Single -phase PWM inverter.
14. Single -phase diode bridge rectifier with R load and capacitance filter.
15. Forced commutation circuits(Class A, Class B, Class C, Class D and Class E)

Learning outcomes:

- Able to study the characteristics of various power electronic devices and analyze firing circuits and commutation circuits of SCR.
- Able to analyze the performance of single-phase and three-phase full-wave bridge converters, single-phase dual converter with both resistive and inductive loads.
- Able to understand the operation of AC voltage controller and cyclo converter with resistive and inductive loads.
- Able to understand the working of Buck converter, Boost converter, single-phase bridge inverter and PWM inverter.

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III Year – II SEMESTER

T	P	C
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ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS LAB**Learning Objectives:**

- To understand the correct function of electrical parameters and calibration of voltage, current, single phase and three phase power and energy, and measurement of electrical characteristics of resistance, inductance and capacitance of a circuits through appropriate methods.
- To understand measurement of illumination of electrical lamps.
- To understand testing of transformer oil.
- To measure the parameters of choke coil.

Any 10 of the following experiments are to be conducted

1. Calibration and Testing of single phase energy Meter.
2. Calibration of dynamometer wattmeter using phantom loading UPF
3. Crompton D.C. Potentiometer – Calibration of PMMC ammeter and PMMC voltmeter.
4. Kelvin's double Bridge – Measurement of resistance – Determination of Tolerance.
5. Capacitance Measurement using Schering bridge.
6. Inductance Measurement using Anderson bridge.
7. Measurement of 3 phase reactive power with single-phase wattmeter for balanced loading.
8. Measurement of complex power with Trivector meter and verification.
9. Optical bench – Determination of polar curve measurement of MHCP of electrical lamp.
10. Calibration of LPF wattmeter – by direct loading.
11. Measurement of 3 phase power with single watt meter and 2 No's of C.T.
12. C.T. testing using mutual Inductor – Measurement of % ratio error and phase angle of given C.T. by Null method.
13. P.T. testing by comparison – V.G. as Null detector – Measurement of % ratio error and phase angle of the given P.T.
14. Dielectric oil testing using H.T. testing Kit

15. LVDT and capacitance pickup – characteristics and Calibration
16. Resistance strain gauge – strain measurements and Calibration
17. Polar curve using Lux meter, Measurement of intensity of illumination of fluorescent lamp.
18. Transformer turns ratio measurement using AC. bridge.
19. A.C. Potentiometer – Polar form/Cartesian form – Calibration of AC Voltmeter, Parameters of Choke.
20. Measurement of Power by 3 Voltmeter and 3 Ammeter methods.
21. Parameters of choke coil.

Learning Outcomes:

- To be able to measure accurately the electrical parameters voltage, current, power, energy and electrical characteristics of resistance, inductance and capacitance.
- To be able to measure illumination of electrical lamps.
- To be able to test transformer oil for its effectiveness.
- To be able to measure the parameters of inductive coil.