B. Tech.

IN

ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

FLEXIBLE CURRICULUM

(For students admitted in 2015-16)

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI – 620 015

TAMIL NADU, INDIA

The total minimum credits for completing the B.Tech. Programme in Electronics and Communication Engineering is 179.

MINIMUM CREDIT REQUIREMENT FOR THE VARIOUS COURSE CATEGORIES

The structure of B.Tech. programmes shall have General Institute Requirements (GIR), Programme Core (PC), Elective Courses(PE, OE and MI)and Essential Programme Laboratory Requirements (ELR)are as follows:

Sl. No.	COURSE CATEGORY	Number of Courses	Number of Credits
1	General Institute Requirement (GIR)	17	68
2	Programme Core (PC)	20	65
3	Essential Programme Laboratory Requirement (ELR)	2 per session	16
4	Elective courses a. Programme Electives (PE) b. Open Electives (OE) c. Minor (MI) A student should be allowed a minimum of 50% of the total electives of a programme from (b) and (c) if so desired by the student.	10-15	30
TOTAL			**179**

(I) GENERAL INSTITUTE REQUIREMENTS

Sl. No.	Name of the course	Number of Courses	Maximum Credits
1	Mathematics	4	14
2	**Physics***	**2**	**7**
3	**Chemistry***	**2**	**7**
4	Humanities	1	3
5	Communication	2	6
6	Energy and Environmental Engineering	1	2
7	Professional Ethics	1	3
8	***Engineering Graphics***	***1***	***3***
9	***Engineering Practice***	***1***	***2***
10	Basic Engineering	2	4
11	Introduction to Computer Programming	1	3
12	**Branch Specific Course**** **(Introduction to Branch of Study)**	**1**	**2**
13	***Summer Internship***	***1***	***2***
14	***Project work***	***1***	***6***
15	***Comprehensive Viva***	***1***	***3***
16	Industrial lecture	-	1
17	NSS / NCC / NSC	-	0
	TOTAL	**17** **(Excluding Italics)**	**68**

***Including Lab** ** **Commence During Orientation Programme**

I. GENERAL INSTITUTE REQUIREMENTS

1. MATHEMATICS

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits
1	MAIR 11	MATHEMATICS - I	4
2	MAIR 21	MATHEMATICS -II	4
3	MAIR34	REAL ANALYSIS AND PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS	3
4	MAIR45	PROBABILITY THEORY AND RANDOM PROCESSES	3
		Total	**14**

2. PHYSICS

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits
1	PHIR 11	PHYSICS I	3
2	PHIR 13	PHYSICS II	4
		Total	**7**

3. CHEMISTRY

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits
1	CHIR 11	CHEMISTRY I	3
2	CHIR 12	CHEMISTRY II	4
		Total	**7**

4. COMMUNICATION

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits
1	HSIR11	ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION	3
2	HSIR12	PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION	3
		Total	**6**

5. HUMANITIES

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits
1	HSIR 13*	INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS AND FOREIGN TRADE	3
		Total	**3**

* For CS, EE, EC, IC, the above course is to be offered in July session

6. ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits
1	ENIR11	ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING	2
		Total	**2**

7. PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits
1	HSIR14+	PROFESSIONAL ETHICS	3
		Total	**3**

+For CS, EE, EC, IC, the above course is to be offered in January session

8. ENGINEERING GRAPHICS

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits
1	MEIR12	ENGINEERING GRAPHICS	3
		Total	**3**

9. ENGINEERING PRACTICE

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits
1	PRIR11	ENGINEERING PRACTICE	2
		Total	**2**

10. BASIC ENGINEERING

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits
1	CEIR11	BASICS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING	2
2	MEIR11	BASICS OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	2
		Total	**4**

11. INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER PROGRAMMING

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits
1	CSIR11	BASICS OF PROGRAMMING	3
		Total	**3**

12. BRANCH SPECIFIC COURSE

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits
1	ECIR15	BRANCH SPECIFIC COURSE	2
		Total	**2**

13. SUMMER INTERNSHIP

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits
1	ECIR16	INTERNSHIP / INDUSTRIAL TRAINING / ACADEMIC ATTACHMENT (2 to 3 months duration during summer vacation)	**2**
		Total	**2**

The student should undergo industrial training/internship for a minimum period oftwo months during the summer vacation of 3rd year. Attachment with an academic institution within the country (IISc/IITs/NITs/IIITsand CFTIs) or university abroad is also permitted instead of industrial training.

 # To be evaluated at the beginning of VII semester by assessing the report and seminar presentations.

14. PROJECT WORK

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits
1	ECIR17	PROJECT WORK	**6**
		Total	**6**

15. COMPREHENSIVE VIVA

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits
1	ECIR18	COMPREHENSIVE VIVA	**3**
		Total	**3**

16. INDUSTRIAL LECTURE

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits
1	ECIR19	INDUSTRIAL LECTURE	**1**
		Total	**1**

A course based on industrial lectures shall be offered for 1 credit. A minimum of five lectures of two hours duration by industry experts will be arranged by the Department. The evaluation methodology,will in general,be based on quizzes at the end of each lecture.

17. NSS / NCC / NSO

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credits
1	SWIR11	NSS / NCC / NSO	**0**
		Total	**0**

(II) PROGRAMME CORE (PC)

[Note: (1) Number of programme core: 16 to 20 (2) Credits: 56 - 65]

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Prerequisites	Credits
1.	ECPC10	SIGNALS AND SYSTEMS	NONE	4
2.	ECPC11	NETWORK ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS	NONE	4
3.	ECPC12	ELECTRODYNAMICS AND ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES	NONE	4
4.	ECPC13	SEMICONDUCTOR PHYSICS AND DEVICES	NONE	3
5.	ECPC14	DIGITAL CIRCUITS AND SYSTEMS	NONE	3
6.	ECPC15	DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING	ECPC10	4
7.	ECPC16	TRANSMISSION LINES AND WAVEGUIDES	ECPC12	3
8.	ECPC17	ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS	ECPC13	3
9.	ECPC18	MICROPROCESSORS AND MICRO CONTROLLERS	ECPC14	3
10.	ECPC19	STATISTICAL THEORY OF COMMUNICATION	MAIR 45	4
11.	ECPC20	DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSORS AND APPLICATIONS	ECPC15	3
12.	ECPC21	ANALOG COMMUNICATION	ECPC10 &MAIR 45	3
13.	ECPC22	ANTENNAS AND PROPAGATION	ECPC12	3
14.	ECPC23	ANALOG INTEGRATED CIRCUITS	ECPC17	3
15.	ECPC24	DIGITAL COMMUNICATION	ECPC19	3
16.	ECPC25	MICROWAVE COMPONENTS AND CIRCUITS	ECPC16	3
17.	ECPC26	VLSI SYSTEMS	ECPC23	3
18.	ECPC27	WIRELESS COMMUNICAITON	NONE	3
19.	ECPC28	FIBER OPTIC COMMUNICATION	ECPC12 &ECPC21	3
20.	ECPC29	MICROWAVE ELECTRONICS	ECPC25	3
			Total	**65**

(III) ELECTIVES

a. PROGRAMME ELECTIVE (PE)

[Note: Number of programme elective:at least 3 courses]

Students who are pursuing B.Tech. in Electronics and Communication Engineeringshould take at least three courses from the Programme Electives listed below.

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Prerequisites	Credits
1.	ECPE10	PRINCIPLES OF RADAR	ECPC19	3
2.	ECPE11	SATELLITE COMMUNICATION	ECPC24	3
3.	ECPE12	COGNITIVE RADIO	ECPC15	3
4.	ECPE13	MULTIMEDIA COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	ECPC15	3
5.	ECPE14	COMMUNICATION SWITCHING SYSTEMS	ECPC21	3
6.	ECPE15	BROADBAND ACCESS TECHNOLOGIES	ECPC21 & ECPC24	3
7.	ECPE16	DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR WIRELESS COMMUNICATION	ECPC15 & ECPC27	3
8.	ECPE17	MICROWAVE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT DESIGN	ECPC16 & ECPC25	3
9.	ECPE18	RF MEMS CIRCUIT DESIGN	ECPC16 & ECPC25	3
10.	ECPE19	EMBEDDED SYSTEMS	ECPE24	3
11.	ECPE20	ELECTRONIC PACKAGING	NONE	3
12.	ECPE21	DIGITAL SPEECH PROCESSING	ECPC15	3
13.	ECPE22	DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING	NONE	3
14.	ECPE23	PATTERN RECOGNITION	NONE	3
15.	ECPE24	COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE AND ORGANIZATION	NONE	3
16.	ECPE25	ARM SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE	ECPE24	3
17.	ECPE26	OPERATING SYSTEMS	NONE	3
18.	ECPE27	DISPLAY SYSTEMS	ECPC13	3
19.	ECPE28	STATISTICAL SIGNAL PROCESSING	ECPC15	3
20.	ECPE29	NETWORKS AND PROTOCOLS	NONE	3
21.	ECPE30	ADHOC WIRELESS NETWORKS	ECPE29	3
22.	ECPE31	WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS	ECPE29	3
			Total	**66**

b. OPEN ELECTIVE (OE)

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Prerequisites	Credits
1.	ECOE10	MULTIMEDIA COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	ECPC15	3
2.	ECOE11	DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR WIRELESS COMMUNICATION	ECPC15 & ECPC27	3
3.	ECOE12	MICROWAVE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT DESIGN	ECPC16 & ECPC25	3
4.	ECOE13	RF MEMS CIRCUIT DESIGN	ECPC16 & ECPC25	3
5.	ECOE14	EMBEDDED SYSTEMS	ECPE24	3
6.	ECOE15	ELECTRONIC PACKAGING	NONE	3
7.	ECOE16	DIGITAL SPEECH PROCESSING	ECPC15	3
8.	ECOE17	DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING	NONE	3
9.	ECOE18	PATTERN RECOGNITION	NONE	3
10.	ECOE19	COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE AND ORGANIZATION	NONE	3
11.	ECOE20	ARM SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE	ECPE24	3
12.	ECOE21	OPERATING SYSTEMS	NONE	3
13.	ECOE22	DISPLAY SYSTEMS	ECPC13	3
14.	ECOE23	STATISTICAL SIGNAL PROCESSING	ECPC15	3
15.	ECOE24	ADHOC WIRELESS NETWORKS	ECPE29	3
16.	ECOE25	WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS	ECPE29	3
			Total	**48**

c. MINOR (MI)

Students who have registered for B.Tech Minor in ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

[Note: Number of Minor courses: 5 courses(Minimum)]

Sl.No.	Course Code	Course Title	Prerequisites	Credits
1.	ECMI10	SIGNALS AND SYSTEMS	NONE	3
2.	ECMI11	NETWORK ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS	NONE	3
3.	ECMI12	ELECTRODYNAMICS AND ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES	NONE	3
4.	ECMI13	SEMICONDUCTOR PHYSICS AND DEVICES	NONE	3
5.	ECMI14	DIGITAL CIRCUITS AND SYSTEMS	NONE	3
6.	ECMI15	DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING	ECPC10	3
7.	ECMI16	TRANSMISSION LINES AND WAVEGUIDES	ECPC12	3
8.	ECMI17	ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS	ECPC13	3
9.	ECMI18	MICROPROCESSORS AND MICRO CONTROLLERS	ECPC14	3
10.	ECMI19	STATISTICAL THEORY OF COMMUNICATION	MAIR 45	3
11.	ECMI20	DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSORS AND APPLICATIONS	ECPC15	3
12.	ECMI21	ANALOG COMMUNICATION	ECPC10 &MAIR 45	3
13.	ECMI22	ANTENNAS AND PROPAGATION	ECPC12	3
14.	ECMI23	ANALOG INTEGRATED CIRCUITS	ECPC17	3
15.	ECMI24	DIGITAL COMMUNICATION	ECPC19	3
16.	ECMI25	MICROWAVE COMPONENTS AND CIRCUITS	ECPC16	3
17.	ECMI26	VLSI SYSTEMS	ECPC23	3
18.	ECMI27	WIRELESS COMMUNICAITON	NONE	3
19.	ECMI28	FIBER OPTIC COMMUNICATION	ECPC12 &ECPC21	3
20.	ECMI29	MICROWAVE ELECTRONICS	ECPC25	3
			Total	**60**

(IV) ESSENTIAL PROGRAMME LABORATORY REQUIREMENT (ELR)

Sl.No.	Course Code	Course Title	Co requisites	Credits
1.	ECLR10	DEVICES AND NETWORKS LABORATORY	ECPC11& ECPC13	1
2.	ECLR11	DIGITAL ELECTRONICS LABORATORY	ECPC14	1
3.	ECLR12	ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS LABORATORY	ECPC17	2
4.	ECLR13	MICROPROCESSOR AND MICROCONTROLLER LABORATORY	ECPC18	2
5.	ECLR14	ANALOG INTEGRATED CIRCUITS LABORATORY	ECPC23	2
6.	ECLR15	DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING AND SIMULATION LABORATORY	ECPC15 & ECPC20	2
7.	ECLR16	VLSI AND EMBEDDED SYSTEM DESIGN LABORATORY	ECPC26	2
8.	ECLR17	COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING LABORATORY	ECPC21 & ECPC24	2
9.	ECLR18	FIBER OPTIC COMMUNICATION LABORATORY	ECPC28	1
10.	ECLR19	MICROWAVE LABORATORY	ECPC25 & ECPC29	1
			Total	**16**

NOTE: Students can register for 2 laboratory courses during one session along with regular courses (PC / PE / OE / MI).

V. ADVANCED LEVEL COURSES FOR B.Tech. (HONOURS)

A student can obtain B.Tech. (Honours) degree provided the student has;

i. Registered at least for 12 theory courses and 2 ELRs in the second year.
ii. Consistently obtained a minimum GPA of 8.5 in the first four sessions
iii. Continue to maintain the same GPA of 8.5 in the subsequent sessions (including the Honours courses)
iv. Completed 3 additional theory courses specified for the Honors degree of the programme.
v. Completed all the courses registered, in the first attemptandin four years of study.

Sl.No.	Course Code	Course Title	Co requisites	Credits
1.	ECHO10	ADVANCED DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING	ECPC15	3
2.	ECHO11	SPECTRAL ANALYSIS OF SIGNALS	ECPC15	3
3.	ECHO12	DETECTION AND ESTIMATION	MAIR 45	3
4.	ECHO13	WAVELET SIGNAL PROCESSING	ECPC15	3
5.	ECHO14	RF CIRCUITS	NONE	3
6.	ECHO15	NUMERICAL TECHNIQUES FOR MIC	ECPC25	3
7.	ECHO16	APPLIED PHOTONICS	NONE	3
8.	ECHO17	ADVANCED RADIATION SYSTEMS	ECPC22	3
9.	ECHO18	BIO MEMS	ECPC18	3
10.	ECHO19	ANALOG IC DESIGN	ECPC23	3
11.	ECHO20	VLSI SYSTEM TESTING	ECPC26	3
12.	ECHO21	ELECTRONIC DESIGN AUTOMATION TOOLS	NONE	3
13.	ECHO22	DESIGN OF ASICS	NONE	3
14.	ECHO23	DIGITAL SYSTEM DESIGN	ECPC14	3
15.	ECHO24	OPTIMIZATIONS OF DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING STRUCTURES FOR VLSI	ECPC20 & ECPC26	3
16.	ECHO25	LOW POWER VLSI CIRCUITS	ECPC26	3
17.	ECHO26	VLSI DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING SYSTEMS	ECPC15 & ECPC26	3
18.	ECHO27	ASYNCHRONOUS SYSTEM DESIGN	ECPC14	3
19.	ECHO28	PHYSICAL DESIGN AUTOMATION	NONE	3
20.	ECHO29	MIXED - SIGNAL CIRCUIT DESIGN	NONE	3
21.	ECHO30	DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR MEDICAL IMAGING	ECPC20	3
			Total	**63**

DESCRIPTION OF COURSE CODES FOR B.TECH. PROGRAMME

Sl. No.	Type of the course	Course Code and range
1.	General Institute requirements	ECIR10 to 32
2.	Programme core	ECPC10 to 29
3.	Programme Elective	ECPE10 to 31
4.	Essential Laboratory Requirement	ECLR10 to 19
5.	Open Electives	ECOE10 to 25
6.	Minors	ECMI10 to 29
7.	Honours	ECHO10 to 30

DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTMENT CODES FOR B.TECH. PROGRAMME

Sl. No.	Department	Code
1.	Architecture	AR
2.	Chemical	CL
3.	Civil Engineering	CE
4.	Computer Applications	CA
5.	Computer Science and Engineering	CS
6.	Chemistry	CH
7.	Electronics and Communication Engineering	EC
8.	Electrical and Electronics Engineering	EE
9.	Energy and Environmental Engineering	EN
10.	Humanities	HM
11.	Instrumentation and control	IC
12.	Mathematics	MA
13.	Mechanical Engineering	ME
14.	Metallurgical and Materials Engineering	MT
15.	Production Engineering	PR
16.	Physics	PH
17.	Management Studies (DoMS)	MB
18.	Office of Dean, Student Welfare (NSS/NSC/NSO)	SW

Details of the flow of courses for a particular programme should be made available to the students at the beginning of the programme(I Year). The feasible year (I to IV year of study) and session of study for each core course should also be given.

Course flow: X → Y Z Where X, Y, Z are courses
The following table should be prepared before the commencement of the programme

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Year of Study	Session/s
1.	MAIR 34	REAL ANALYSIS AND PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS	II	July
2.	ECPC10	SIGNALS AND SYSTEMS	II	July
3.	ECPC11	NETWORK ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS	II	July
4.	ECPC12	ELECTRODYNAMICS AND ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES	II	July

5.	ECPC13	SEMICONDUCTOR PHYSICS AND DEVICES	II	July
6.	ECPC14	DIGITAL CIRCUITS AND SYSTEMS	II	July
7.	ECLR10	DEVICES AND NETWORKS LABORATORY	II	July
8.	ECLR11	DIGITAL ELECTRONICS LABORATORY	II	July
9.	MAIR 45	PROBABILITY THEORY AND RANDOM PROCESS	II	January
10.	ECPC15	DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING	II	January
11.	ECPC16	TRANSMISSION LINES AND WAVEGUIDES	II	January
12.	ECPC17	ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS	II	January
13.	ECPC18	MICROPROCESSORS AND MICRO CONTROLLERS	II	January
14.	ECLR12	ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS LABORATORY	II	January
15.	ECLR13	MICROPROCESSOR AND MICROCONTROLLER LABORATORY	II	January
16.	ECPC19	STATISTICAL THEORY OF COMMUNICATION	III	July
17.	ECPC20	DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSORS AND APPLICATIONS	III	July
18.	ECPC21	ANALOG COMMUNICATION	III	July
19.	ECPC22	ANTENNAS AND PROPAGATION	III	July
20.	ECPC23	ANALOG INTEGRATED CIRCUITS	III	July
21.	ECLR14	ANALOG INTEGRATED CIRCUITS LABORATORY	III	July
22.	ECLR15	DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING AND SIMULATION LABORATORY	III	July
23.	ECPC24	DIGITAL COMMUNICATION	III	January
24.	ECPC25	MICROWAVE COMPONENTS AND CIRCUITS	III	January
25.	ECPC26	VLSI SYSTEMS	III	January
26.	ECLR16	VLSI AND EMBEDDED SYSTEM DESIGN LABORATORY	III	January
27.	ECLR17	COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING LABORATORY	III	January
28.	ECPC27	WIRELESS COMMUNICAITON	IV	July
29.	ECPC28	FIBER OPTIC COMMUNICATION	IV	July
30.	ECPC29	MICROWAVE ELECTRONICS	IV	July
31.	ECLR18	FIBER OPTIC COMMUNICATION LABORATORY	IV	July
32.	ECLR19	MICROWAVE LABORATORY	IV	July
33.	ECPE10	PRINCIPLES OF RADAR	III & IV	July / January

34.	ECPE11	SATELLITE COMMUNICATION	III & IV	July / January
35.	ECPE12	COGNITIVE RADIO	III & IV	July / January
36.	ECPE13/ ECOE10	MULTIMEDIA COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	III & IV	July / January
37.	ECPE14	COMMUNICATION SWITCHING SYSTEMS	III & IV	July / January
38.	ECPE15	BROADBAND ACCESS TECHNOLOGIES	III & IV	July / January
39.	ECPE16/ ECOE11	DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR WIRELESS COMMUNICATION	III & IV	July / January
40.	ECPE17/ ECOE12	MICROWAVE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT DESIGN	III & IV	July / January
41.	ECPE18/ ECOE13	RF MEMS CIRCUIT DESIGN	III & IV	July / January
42.	ECPE19/ ECOE14	EMBEDDED SYSTEMS	III & IV	July / January
43.	ECPE20/ ECOE15	ELECTRONIC PACKAGING	III & IV	July / January
44.	ECPE21/ ECOE16	DIGITAL SPEECH PROCESSING	III & IV	July / January
45.	ECPE22/ ECOE17	DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING	III & IV	July / January
46.	ECPE23/ ECOE18	PATTERN RECOGNITION	III & IV	July / January
47.	ECPE24/ ECOE19	COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE AND ORGANIZATION	III & IV	July / January
48.	ECPE25/ ECOE20	ARM SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE	III & IV	July / January
49.	ECPE26/ ECOE21	OPERATING SYSTEMS	III & IV	July / January
50.	ECPE27/ ECOE22	DISPLAY SYSTEMS	III & IV	July / January
51.	ECPE28/ ECOE23	STATISTICAL SIGNAL PROCESSING	III & IV	July / January
52.	ECPE29	NETWORKS AND PROTOCOLS	III & IV	July / January
53.	ECPE30/ ECOE24	ADHOC WIRELESS NETWORKS	III & IV	July / January
54.	ECPE31/ ECOE25	WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS	III & IV	July / January

Course Code	**:**	**MAIR34**
Course Title	**:**	**REAL ANALYSIS AND PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**NONE**
Course Type	**:**	**GIR**

Course Learning Objectives

- To expose the students to the basics of real analysis and partial differential equations required for their subsequent course work.

Course Content

Properties of real numbers, Numerical sequences. Cauchy sequences. Bolzano-Weierstrass and Heine-Borel properties.

Functions of real variables, Limits, continuity and differentiability, Taylor's formula, Extrema of functions.

Riemann integral, mean value theorems, Differentiation under integral sign, Change-of-variables formula, Sequences and series of functions, Point wise and uniform convergence.

Method of separation of variables-Fourier series solution applications to one dimensional wave equation and one-dimensional heat flow equation.

Laplace and Helmholtz equations, Boundary and initial value problems, Solution by separation of variables and Eigen Function Expansion.

Text Books

1. *Guenther, R.B. &Lee, J.W., "Partial Differential Equations of Mathematical Physics and Integral Equations", Prentice Hall, 1996.*
2. *W.Rudin, "Introduction to Principles of Mathematical Analysis", McGraw-Hill International Editions, Third Edition, 1976.*

Reference Books

1. *Kreyszig.E., "Advanced Engineering Mathematics", John Wiley, 1999.*
2. *S.C. Malik, Savita Arora, "Mathematical Analysis", New Age International Ltd, 4th Edition, 2012.*
3. *G.B.Gustafson&C.H. Wilcox, "Advanced Engineering Mathematics", Springer Verlag, 1998.*

Course outcomes

At the end of the course student will be able

CO1: Develops an understanding for the construction of proofs and an appreciation for deductive logic.

CO2: Explore the already familiar properties of the derivative and the Riemann Integral, set on a more rigorous and formal footing which is central to avoiding inconsistencies in engineering applications.

CO3: Explore new theoretical dimensions of uniform convergence, completeness and important consequences as interchange of limit operations.

CO4: Develop an intuition for analyzing sets of higher dimension (mostly of the R^n type) space.

CO5: Solve the most common PDEs, recurrent in engineering using standard techniques and understanding of an appreciation for the need of numerical techniques.

Course Code	**:**	**MAIR 45**
Course Title	**:**	**PROBABILITY THEORY AND RANDOM PROCESS**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**MAIR 34**
Course Type	**:**	**GIR**

Course Learning Objectives

- To expose the students to the basics of probability theory and random processes essential for their subsequent study of analog and digital communication.

Course Content

Axioms of probability theory. Probability spaces. Joint and conditional probabilities. Bayes' Theorem-Independent events.

Random variables and random vectors. Distributions and densities. Independent random variables. Functions of one and two random variables.

Moments and characteristic functions. Inequalities of Chebyshev and Schwartz. Convergence concepts.

Random processes. Stationarity and ergodicity. Strict sense and wide sense stationary processes. Covariance functions and their properties. Spectral representation. Wiener-Khinchine theorem.

Gaussian processes. Processes with independent increments. Poisson processes. Low pass and Band pass noise representations.

Text Books

1. *Davenport," Probability and Random Processes for Scientist and Engineers", McGraw-Hill, 1970.*
2. *Papoulis. A.," Probability, Random variables and Stochastic Processes", McGraw Hill, 2002.*

Reference Books

1. *E.Wong, "Introduction to Random Processes", Springer Verlag,1983.*
2. *W.A.Gardner, "Introduction to Random Processes", (2/e), McGraw Hill,1990.*
3. *H.Stark & J.W.Woods, "Probability, Random Processes and Estimations Theory for Engineers", (2/e), Prentice Hall, 1994.*

Course outcomes

At the end of the course student will be able

CO1: understand the axiomatic formulation of modern Probability Theory and think of random variables as an intrinsic need for the analysis of random phenomena.

CO2: characterize probability models and function of random variables based on single & multiples random variables.

CO3: evaluate and apply moments & characteristic functions and understand the concept of inequalities and probabilistic limits.

CO4: understand the concept of random processes and determine covariance and spectral density of stationary random processes.

CO5: demonstrate the specific applications to Poisson and Gaussian processes and representation of low pass and band pass noise models.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPC10 / ECMI10**
Course Title	**:**	**SIGNALS AND SYSTEMS**
Number of Credits		**4 / 3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**NONE**
Course Type	**:**	**PC / MI**

Course Learning Objectives

The aim of the course is for

- understanding the fundamental characteristics of signals and systems.
- understanding the concepts of vector space, inner product space and orthogonal series.
- understanding signals and systems in terms of both the time and transform domains, taking advantage of the complementary insights and tools that these different perspectives provide.
- development of the mathematical skills to solve problems involving convolution, filtering, modulation and sampling.

Course Content

Vector spaces. Inner Product spaces. Schwartzin equality. Hilbertspaces. Orthogonal expansions. Bessel's inequality and Parseval's relations.

Continuous-time signals, classifications. Periodic signals. Fourier series representation, Hilbert transform and its properties.

Laplace transforms. Continuous - time systems: LTI system analysis using Laplace and Fourier transforms.

Sampling and reconstruction of band limited signals. Low pass and band pass sampling theorems. Aliasing. Anti-aliasing filter. Practical Sampling-aperture effect.

Discrete-time signals and systems. Z-transform and its properties. Analysis of LSI systems using Z – transform.

Text Books

1. *A.V.Oppenheim, A. Willsky, S. Hamid Nawab, "Signals and Systems (2/e)", Pearson 200.*
2. *S.Haykin and B.VanVeen "Signals and Systems, Wiley, 1998.*
3. *M.Mandal and A.Asif, "Continuous and Discrete Time Signals and Systems, Cambridge, 2007.*

Reference Books

1. *D.C.Lay, "Linear Algebra and its Applications (2/e)", Pearson, 200.*
2. *K.Huffman&R.Kunz, "Linear Algebra", Prentice- Hall, 1971.*
3. *S.S.Soliman&M.D.Srinath, "Continuous and Discrete Signals and Systems", Prentice- Hall, 1990.*

Course outcomes

At the end of the course student will be able

CO1: apply the knowledge of linear algebra topics like vector space, basis, dimension, inner product, norm and orthogonal basis to signals.

CO2: analyse the spectral characteristics of continuous-time periodic and a periodic signals using Fourier analysis.

CO3: classify systems based on their properties and determine the response of LSI system using convolution.

CO4: analyze system properties based on impulse response and Fourier analysis.

CO5: apply the Laplace transform and Z- transform for analyze of continuous-time and discrete-time signals and systems.

CO6: understand the process of sampling and the effects of under sampling.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPC11/ ECMI11**
Course Title	**:**	**NETWORK ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS**
Number of Credits		**4 / 3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**NONE**
Course Type	**:**	**PC / MI**

Course Learning Objectives

- To make the students capable of analyzing any given electrical network.
- To make the students to learn synthesis of an electrical network for a given impedance/ admittance function.

Course Content

Network concept. Elements and sources. Kirchoff's laws. Tellegen's theorem. Network equilibrium equations. Node and Mesh method. Source superposition. Thevenin's and Norton's theorems. Network graphs.

First and second order networks. State equations. Transient response. Network functions. Determination of the natural frequencies and mode vectors from network functions.

Sinusoidal steady-state analysis. Maximum power-transfer theorem. Resonance. Equivalent and dual networks. Design of equalizers.

Two-port network parameters. Interconnection of two port networks. Barlett's bisection theorem. Image and
Iterative parameters. Design of attenuators.

Two-terminal network synthesis. Properties of Hurwitz polynomial and Positive real function. Synthesis of LC, RC and RL Networks, Foster Forms and Cauer Forms.

Text Books

1. *Hayt W. H., Kemmerly J. E. and Durbin S. M., "Engineering Circuit Analysis", 6th Ed., Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd.,2008.*
2. *F.F. Kuo, "Network analysis and Synthesis", Wiley International Edition ,2008.*

Reference Books

1. *Valkenberg V., "Network Analysis", 3rd Ed., Prentice Hall International Edition, 2007.*
2. *B.S.Nair and S.R.Deepa, "Network analysis and Synthesis", Elsevier,2012.*

Course outcomes

At the end of the course student will be able

CO1: analyze the electric circuit using network theorems
CO2: understand and Obtain Transient & Forced response
CO3: determine Sinusoidal steady state response; understand the real time applications of maximum power transfer theorem and equalizer
CO4: understand the two–port network parameters, are able to find out two-port network parameters & overall response for interconnection of two-port networks.
CO5: synthesize one port network using Foster form, Cauer form.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPC12 / / ECMI12**
Course Title	**:**	**ELECTRODYNAMICS AND ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES**
Number of Credits		**4 / 3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**NONE**
Course Type	**:**	**PC / MI**

Course Learning Objectives

- To expose the students to the rudiments of Electromagnetic theory and wave propagation essential for subsequent courses on microwave engineering, antennas and wireless communication

Course Content

Electrostatics. Coulomb'slaw. Gauss's law and applications. Electric potential. Poisson's and Laplace equations. Method of images. Multipole Expansion.

Electrostatic fields in matter. Dielectrics and electric polarization. Capacitors with dielectric substrates. Linear dielectrics. Force and energy in dielectric systems.

Magnetostatics. Magnetic fields of steady currents. Biot-Savart's and Ampere's laws. Magnetic vector potential. Magnetic properties of matter.

Electrodynamics. Flux rule for motional emf. Faraday's law. Self and mutual inductances. Maxwell'sEquations. Electromagnetic Boundary conditions. Poynting theorem.

Electromagnetic wave propagation. Uniform plane waves. Wave polarization. Waves in matter. Reflection and transmission at boundaries. Propagation in an ionized medium.

Text Books

1. *D.J.Griffiths, "Introduction to Electrodynamics (3/e)", PHI, 2001*
2. *E.C. Jordan & G. Balmain, "Electromagnetic Waves and Radiating Systems", PHI, 1995.*

Reference Books

1. *W.H.Hayt, "Engineering Electromagnetics, (7/e)", McGraw Hill, 2006.*
2. *D.K.Cheng, "Field and Wave Electromagnetics, (2/e)", Addison Wesley, 1999.*
3. *M.N.O.Sadiku,"Principles of Electromagnetics, (4/e)", Oxford University Press, 2011.*
4. *N.NarayanaRao, "Elements of Engineering Electromagnetics, (6/e)", Pearson, 2006.*
5. *R.E.Collin, "Foundations for Microwave Engineering (2/e)", McGraw –Hill, 2002.*
6. *R.E.Collin, "Antennas and Radiowave Propagation", McGraw-Hill, 1985.*

Course outcomes

At the end of the course student will be able

CO1: recognize and classify the basic Electrostatic theorems and laws and to derive them.

CO2: discuss the behavior of Electric fields in matter and Polarization concepts.

CO3: classify the basic Magneto static theorems and laws and infer the magnetic properties of matter.

CO4: summarize the concepts of electrodynamics &to derive and discuss the Maxwell's equations.

CO5: students are expected to be familiar with Electromagnetic wave propagation and wave polarization.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPC13/ ECMI13**
Course Title	**:**	**SEMICONDUCTOR PHYSICS AND DEVICES**
Number of Credits		**3 / 3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**NONE**
Course Type	**:**	**PC/ MI**

Course Learning Objectives

- To make the students understand the fundamentals of electronic devices.
- To train them to apply these devices in mostly used and important applications.

Course Content

Semiconductor materials: crystal growth, film formation, lithography, etching and doping. Formation of energy bands in solids, Concept of hole, Intrinsic and extrinsic semiconductors, conductivity, Equilibrium Carrier concentration, Density of states and Fermi level, Carrier transport – Drift and Diffusion, continuity equation,Hall effect and its applications.

P-N junction diodes, Energy band diagram, biasing, V-I characteristics, capacitances. Diode models, Break down Mechanisms, Rectifiers, Limiting and Clamping Circuits, types of diodes.

BJT Physics and Characteristics modes of operation, Ebers-Moll Model, BJT as a switch and Amplifier, breakdown mechanisms, Photo devices.

MOSFET: Ideal I-V characteristics, non-ideal I-V effects, MOS Capacitor, MOSFET as switch, CMOS Logic gate Circuits, Bi-CMOS circuits, CCDs.

Power devices, operation and characteristics. Thyristor family. Power diodes. Power transistors. Display devices, Operation of LCDs, Plasma, LED and HDTV

Text Books

1. *S.M.Sze, Semiconductors Devices, Physics and Technology, (2/e), Wiley, 2002*
2. *A.S.Sedra & K.C.Smith, Microelectronic Circuits (5/e), Oxford, 2004*
3. *L.Macdonald &A.C.Lowe, Display Systems, Wiley, 2003*

Reference Books

1. *Robert Pierret, "Semiconductor Device Fundamentals," Pearson Education, 2006*
2. *J.Millman and C.C.Halkias : Electronic devices and Circuits, McGraw Hill, 1976.*
3. *B.G.Streetman : Solid state devices, (4/e), PHI, 1995.*
4. *N.H.E.Weste, D. Harris, "CMOS VLSI Design (3/e)", Pearson, 2005.*

Course outcomes

At the end of the course student will be able

CO1: Apply the knowledge of basic semiconductor material physics and understand fabrication processes.

CO2: Analyze the characteristics of various electronic devices like diode, transistor etc.,
CO3:Classify and analyze the various circuit configurations of Transistor and MOSFETs.
CO4: Illustrate the qualitative knowledge of Power electronic Devices.
CO5: Become Aware of the latest technological changes in Display Devices.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPC14/ ECMI14**
Course Title	**:**	**DIGITAL CIRCUITS AND SYSTEMS**
Number of Credits		**3 / 3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**NONE**
Course Type	**:**	**PC / MI**

Course Learning Objectives

- To introduce the theoretical and circuit aspects of digital electronics, which is the back bone for the basics of the hardware aspect of digital computers?

Course Content

Review of number systems-representation-conversions, error detection and error correction. Review of Boolean algebra- theorems, sum of product and product of sum simplification, canonical forms-minterm and maxterm, Simplification of Boolean expressions-Karnaugh map, completely and incompletely specified functions, Implementation of Boolean expressions using universal gates.

Combinational logic circuits- adders, subtractors, BCD adder, ripple carry look ahead adders, parity generator, decoders, encoders, multiplexers, demultiplexers, Realization of Boolean expressions- using decoders-using multiplexers. Memories – ROM- organization, expansion. PROMs. Types of RAMs – Basic structure, organization, Static and dynamic RAMs, PLDs, PLAs.

Sequential circuits – latches, flip flops, edge triggering, asynchronous inputs. Shift registers, Universal shift register, applications. Binary counters – Synchronous and asynchronous up/down counters, mod-N counter, Counters for random sequence.

Synchronous circuit analysis and design: structure and operation, analysis-transition equations, state tables and state diagrams, Modelling- Moore machine and Mealy machine- serial binary adder, sequence recogniser, state table reduction, state assignment. Hazard; Overview and comparison of logic families.

Introduction to Verilog HDL, Structural, Dataflow and behavioral modelling of combinational and sequential logic circuits.

Text Books

1. *Wakerly J F, "Digital Design: Principles and Practices, Prentice-Hall", 2nd Ed., 2002.*
2. *D. D. Givone, "Digital Principles and Design", Tata Mc-Graw Hill, New Delhi, 2003.*
3. *S.Brown and Z.Vranesic, "Fundamentals of Digital Logic with Verilog Design", Tata Mc-Graw Hill, 2008.*

Reference Books

1. *D.P. Leach, A. P. Malvino, GoutamGuha, "Digital Principles and Applications", Tata Mc-Graw Hill, New Delhi, 2011.*
2. *M. M. Mano, "Digital Design", 3rd ed., Pearson Education, Delhi, 2003.*
3. *R.J.Tocci and N.S.Widner, "Digital Systems - Principles& Applications", PHI, 10th Ed., 2007 .*
4. *Roth C.H., "Fundamentals of Logic Design", Jaico Publishers. V Ed., 2009.*
5. *T. L. Floyd and Jain ,"Digital Fundamentals", 8th ed., Pearson Education, 2003.*

Course outcomes

At the end of the course student will be able

CO1: Apply the knowledge of Boolean algebra and simplification of Boolean expressions to deduce optimal digital networks.

CO2: Study and examine the SSI, MSI and Programmable combinational networks.

CO3: Study and investigate the sequential networks suing counters and shift registers; summarize the performance of logic families with respect to their speed, power consumption, number of ICs and cost.

CO4: Work out SSI and MSI digital networks given a state di agram based on Mealy and Moore configurations.

CO5: Code combinational and sequential networks using Virology HDL.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPC15/ ECMI15**
Course Title	**:**	**DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING**
Number of Credits		**4 / 3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC10**
Course Type	**:**	**PC / MI**

Course Learning Objectives

- The subject aims to introduce the mathematical approach to manipulate discrete time signals, which are useful to learn digital tele-communication.

Course Content

Review of VLSI system theory, DTFT, Frequency response of discrete time systems, All pass inverse and minimum phase systems.

DFT, Relationship of DFT to other transforms, FFT, DIT and DIF, FFT algorithm, Linear filtering using DFT and FFT.

Frequency response of FIR filter types, Design of FIR filters, IIR filter design, Mapping formulas, Frequency transformations.

Direct form realization of FIR and IIR systems, Lattice structure for FIR and IIR systems, Finite-word length effects. Limit cycle oscillations.

Sampling rate conversion by an integer and rational factor, Poly phase FIR structures for sampling rate conversion.

Text Books

1. *J.G.Proakis, D.G. Manolakis, "Digital Signal Processing", (4/e) Pearson, 2007.*
2. *A.V.Oppenheim&R.W.Schafer, " Discrete Time Signal processing", (2/e),Pearson Education, 2003.*
3. *S.K.Mitra, "Digital Signal Processing (3/e)", Tata McGraw Hill, 2006.*

Reference Books

1. *P.S.R.Diniz, E.A.B.da Silva and S.L.Netto, " Digital Signal Processing", Cambridge,2002.*
2. *E.C.Ifeachor&B.W.Jervis, "Digital Signal Processing", (2/e), Pearson Education, 2002.*
3. *J.R.Jhonson, "Introduction to Digital Signal Processing", Prentice-Hall, 1989.*

Course outcomes

At the end of the course student will be able

CO1: analyze discrete-time systems in both time & transform domain and also through pole-zero placement.

CO2: analyze discrete-time signals and systems using DFT and FFT.

CO3: design and implement digital finite impulse response (FIR) filters.

CO4: design and implement digital infinite impulse response (IIR) filters.

CO5: understand and develop multirate digital signal processing systems.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPC16/ ECMI16**
Course Title	**:**	**TRANSMISSION LINES AND WAVEGUIDES**
Number of Credits		**3 / 3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC12**
Course Type	**:**	**PC/ MI**

Course Learning Objectives

- To expose students to the complete fundamentals and essential feature of waveguides, resonators and microwave components and also able to give an introduction to microwave integrated circuit design.

Course Content

Classification of guided wave solutions-TE, TM and TEM waves.Field analysis transmission lines.

Rectangular and circular waveguides. Excitation of waveguides. Rectangular and circular cavity resonators.

Transmission line equations.Voltage and current waves.Solutions for different terminations.Transmission-line loading.

Impedance transformation and matching.Smith Chart, Quarter-wave and half-wave transformers.Binomial and Tchebeyshev transformers. Single, double and triple stub matching .

Microstriplines, stripline, slot lines, coplanar waveguide and fin line. Micro strip MIC design aspects. Computer- aided analysis and synthesis.

Text Books

1. *D.M.Pozar, “Microwave Engineering (3/e)” Wiley,2004.*
2. *J.D.Ryder, “Networks, Lines and Fields”, PHI, 2003.*

Reference Books

1. *R.E.Collin, “Foundations for Microwave Engineering (2/e)”, McGraw-Hill,2002.*
2. *S.Y.Liao , “ Microwave Devices and Circuits”,(3/e) PHI, 2005.*
3. *J. A. Seeger, “Microwave Theory, Components, and Devices” Prentice-Hall-A division of Simon & Schuster Inc Englewood Cliffs, New Jersy 07632, 1986.*

Course outcomes

At the end of the course student will be able

CO1: classify the Guided Wave solutions -TE, TM, and TEM.

CO2: analyze and design rectangular waveguides and understand the propagation of electromagnetic waves.

CO3: evaluate the resonance frequency of cavity Resonators and the associated modal field.

CO4: analyze the transmission lines and their parameters using the Smith Chart.

CO5: apply the knowledge to understand various planar transmission lines.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPC17/ ECMI17**
Course Title	**:**	**ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS**
Number of Credits		**3 / 3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC13**
Course Type	**:**	**PC/ MI**

Course Learning Objectives

- To make the students understand the fundamentals of electronic circuits.

Course Content

Load line, operating point, biasing methods for BJT and MOSFET. Low frequency and high models of BJT and MOSFET, Small signal Analysis of CE, CS, CD and Cascode amplifier

MOSFET amplifiers: Current mirrors: Basic current mirror, Cascode current mirror, Single-ended amplifiers: CS amplifier – with resistive load, diode connected load, current source load, triode load, source degeneration. CG and CD amplifiers, Cascode amplifier,

Frequency response of amplifiers, Differential Amplifiers, CMRR, Differential amplifiers with active load, Two stage amplifiers

Feedback concept, Properties, Feedback amplifiers, Stability analysis, Condition for oscillation,
Sinusoidal oscillators.

Power amplifiers- class A, class B, class AB, Biasing circuits, class C and class D

Text Books

1. *A.S.Sedra &K.C.Smith, "Microelectronic Circuits (5/e)", Oxford, 2004.*
2. *D.L.Schilling&C.Belove,"Electronic Circuits: Discrete and Integrated", (3/e), McGraw Hill, 1989.*

Reference Books

1. *J.Millman&A., "Microelectronics", McGraw Hill, 1987.*
2. *K.V.Ramanan, "Functional Electronics" ,Tata McGraw Hill ,1984.*

Course outcomes

At the end of the course student will be able

CO1: illustrate about rectifiers, transistor and FET amplifiers and its biasing. Also compare the performances of its low frequency models.

CO 2: discuss about the frequency response of MOSFET and BJT amplifiers.

CO 3: illustrate about MOS and BJT differential amplifiers and its characteristics.

CO4: discuss about the feedback concepts and construct feedback amplifiers and oscillators. Also summarizes its performance parameters.

CO 5: explain about power amplifiers and its types and also analyze its characteristics.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPC18/ ECMI18**
Course Title	**:**	**MICROPROCESSORS AND MICRO CONTROLLERS**
Number of Credits		**3 / 3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC14**
Course Type	**:**	**PC / MI**

Course Learning Objectives

This subject deals about the basics of 16-bit Microprocessor, 8-bit and 16-bit Micro controllers, their architectures, internal organization and their functions, peripherals, and interfacing.

Course Content

Microprocessor based personal computer system. Software model of 8086. Segmented memory operation. Instruction set. Addressing modes. Assembly language programming. Interrupts. Programming with DOS and BIOS function calls.

Hardware detail of 8086. . Bus timing. Minimum vs Maximum mode of operation. Memory interface. Parallel and serial data transfer methods. 8255 PPI chip. 8259 Interrupt controller. 8237 DMA controller.

Microcontroller. Von-Neumann Vs Harvard architecture. Programming model. Instruction set of 8051 Microcontroller. Addressing modes. Programming. Timer operation.

Mixed Signal Microcontroller: MSP430 series. Block diagram. Address space. On-chip peripherals - analog and digital. Register sets. Addressing Modes. Instruction set. Programming. FRAM vs flash for low power and reliability.

Peripheral Interfacing using 8051 and Mixed signal microcontroller. Serial data transfer - UART, SPI and I2C. Interrupts. I/O ports and port expansion. DAC, ADC, PWM, DC motor, Stepper motor and LCD interfacing.

Text Books

1. J.L.Antonakos, "An Introduction to the Intel Family of Microprocessors", Pearson, 1999.
2. M.A.Mazidi&J.C.Mazidi "Microcontroller and Embedded systems using Assembly & C. (2/e)", Pearson Education, 2007.
3.***John H. Davies,"*** *MSP430 Microcontroller Basics", Elsevier Ltd., 2008*

Reference Books

1. B.B. Brey, "The Intel Microprocessors, (7/e), Eastern Economy Edition" , 2006.
2. K.J. Ayala, "The 8051 Microcontroller ", (3/e), Thomson Delmar Learning, 2004.
3. I. S. MacKenzie and R.C.W.Phan., " The 8051 Microcontroller.(4/e)", Pearson education, 2008.

Course outcomes

At the end of the course student will be able

CO1: recall and apply the basic concept of digital fundamentals to Microprocessor based personal computer system.
CO2: identify the detailed s/w & h/w structure of the Microprocessor.
CO3: illustrate how the different peripherals are interfaced with Microprocessor.
CO4: distinguish and analyze the properties of Microprocessors & Microcontrollers.
CO5: analyze the data transfer information through serial & parallel ports.
CO6: train their practical knowledge through laboratory experiments.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPC19/ ECMI19**
Course Title	**:**	**STATISTICAL THEORY OF COMMUNICATION**
Number of Credits		**4 / 3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**MAIR 45**
Course Type	**:**	**PC / MI**

Course Learning Objectives

- The subject aims to make the students to understand the statistical theory of telecommunication, which are the basics to learn analog and digital telecommunication.

Course Content

Information measure. Discrete entropy. Joint and conditional entropies. Uniquely decipherable and instantaneous codes. Kraft-Mcmillan inequality. Noiseless coding theorem. Construction of optimal codes.

DMC. Mutual information and channel capacity. Shannon's fundamental theorem. Entropy in the continuous case. Shannon-Hartley law.

Binary hypothesis testing. Baye's, minimax and Neyman-Pearson tests. Random parameter estimation-MMSE,MMAE and MAP estimates. Nonrandom parameters – ML estimation.

Coherent signal detection in the presence of additive white and non-white Gaussian noise.Matched filter.

Discrete optimum linear filtering. Orthogonality principle. Spectral factorization. FIR and IIR Wiener filters.

Text Books

1. *R.B.Ash," Information Theory", Wiley,1965.*
2. *M.D.Srinath, P.K.Rajasekaran&R.Viswanathan, "Statistical Signal Processing with Applications", PHI 1999.*

Reference Books

1. *H.V.Poor, "An Introduction to Signal Detection and Estimation,(2/e)", Spring Verlag.1994.*
2. *M.Mansuripur , " Introduction to Information Theory", Prentice Hall.1987.*
3. *J.G.Proakis, D G Manolakis, "Digital Signal Processing", (4/e), Pearson Education, 2007.*

Course outcomes

At the end of the course student will be able

CO1: show how the information is measured and able to use it for effective coding.
CO2: summarize how the channel capacity is computed for various channels.
CO3: use various techniques involved in basic detection and estimation theory to solve the problem.
CO4: summarize the applications of detection theory in telecommunication.
CO5: summarize the application of estimation theory in telecommunication.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPC20/ ECMI20**
Course Title	**:**	**DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSORS AND APPLICATIONS**
Number of Credits		**3 / 3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC15**
Course Type	**:**	**PC / MI**

Course Learning Objectives

- To give an exposure to the various fixed point and floating point DSP architectures, to understand the techniques to interface sensors and I/O circuits and to implement applications using these processors.

Course Content

Fixed-point DSP architectures. Basic Signal processing system. Need for DSPs. Difference between DSP and other processor architectures. TMS320C54X, ADSP21XX, DSP56XX architecture details. Addressing modes. Control and repeat operations. Interrupts. Pipeline operation. Memory Map and Buses.

Floating-point DSP architectures. TMS320C3X, DSP96XX architectures. Cache architecture. Floating-point Data formats. On-chip peripherals. Memory Map and Buses.

On-chip peripherals. Hardware details and its programming. Clock generator with PLL. Serial port. McBSP. Parallel port. DMA. EMIF. I^2C. Real-time-clock(RTC). Watchdog timer.

Interfacing. Serial interface- Audio codec. Sensors - Humidity/temperature sensor, flow sensor, accelerometer, pulse sensor and finger print scanner. A/D and D/A interfaces. Parallel interface- Memory interface. RF transceiver interface – Wi-Fi and Zigbee modules.

DSP tools and applications. Implementation of Filters, DFT, QPSK Modem, Speech processing. Video processing, Video Encoding/Decoding. Biometrics. Machine Vision. High performance computing (HPC).

Text Books

1. *B.Venkataramani&M.Bhaskar, "Digital Signal Processor, Architecture, Programming and Applications",(2/e), McGraw- Hill,2010*
2. *S.Srinivasan&Avtar Singh, "Digital Signal Processing, Implementations using DSP Microprocessors with Examples from TMS320C54X", Brooks/Cole, 2004.*

Reference Books

1. *S.M.Kuo&W.S.S.Gan," Digital Signal Processors: Architectures, Implementations, and Applications", Printice Hall, 2004*
2. *C.Marven&G.Ewers, "A Simple approach to digital signal processing", Wiley Inter science, 1996.*
3. *R.A.Haddad&T.W.Parson, "Digital Signal Processing: Theory, Applications and Hardware", Computer Science Press NY, 1991.*

Course outcomes

At the end of the course student will be able

CO1: learn the architecture details of fixed point DSPs.
CO2: learn the architecture details of floating point DSPs
CO3: infer about the control instructions, interrupts, pipeline operations, memory and buses.
CO4: illustrate the features of on-chip peripheral devices and its interfacing with real time application devices.
CO5: learn to implement the signal processing algorithms and applications in DSPs

Course Code	**:**	**ECPC21/ ECMI21**
Course Title	**:**	**ANALOG COMMUNICATION**
Number of Credits		**3 / 3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC10 &MAIR 45**
Course Type	**:**	**PC / MI**

Course Learning Objectives

- To develop a fundamental understanding on Communication Systems with emphasis on analog modulation techniques and noise performance.

Course Content

Basic blocks of Communication System. Amplitude (Linear) Modulation – AM, DSB-SC, SSB-SC and VSB-SC. Methods of generation and detection. FDM. Super Heterodyne Receivers.

Angle (Non-Linear) Modulation - Frequency and Phase modulation. Transmission Bandwidth of FM signals, Methods of generation and detection. FM Stereo Multiplexing.

Noise - Internal and External Noise, Noise Calculation, Noise Figure. Noise in linear and nonlinear AMreceivers, Threshold effect.

Noise in FM receivers, Threshold effect, Capture effect, FM Threshold reduction, Pre-emphasis and De-emphasis.

Pulse Modulation techniques – Sampling Process, PAM, PWM and PPM concepts, Methods of generation and detection. TDM. Noise performance.

Text Books

1. *S.Haykins, Communication Systems , Wiley, (4/e), Reprint 2009.*
2. *Kennedy, Davis, Electronic Communication Systems (4/e), McGraw Hill, Reprint 2008.*

Reference Books

1. *B.Carlson, Introduction to Communication Systems, McGraw-Hill, (4/e), 2009.*
2. *J.Smith, Modern Communication Circuits (2/e), McGraw Hill, 1997.*
3. *J.S.Beasley&G.M.Miler, Modern Electronic Communication (9/e), Prentice-Hall, 2008.*

Course outcomes

At the end of the course student will be able

CO1: Understand the basics of communication system and analog modulation techniques

CO2: Apply the basic knowledge of signals and systems and understand the concept of Frequency modulation.

CO3: Apply the basic knowledge of electronic circuits and understand the effect of Noise in communication system and noise performance of AM system

CO4: Understand the effect of noise performance of FM system.

CO5: Understand TDM and Pulse Modulation techniques.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPC22/ ECMI22**
Course Title	**:**	**ANTENNAS AND PROPAGATION**
Number of Credits		**3 / 3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC12**
Course Type	**:**	**PC / MI**

Course Learning Objectives

- To impart knowledge on basics of antenna theory and to analyze and design a start of art antenna for wireless communications.

Course Content

Radiation fundamentals. Potential theory. Helmholtz integrals. Radiation from a current element. Basic antenna parameters. Radiation field of an arbitrary current distribution. Small loop antennas.

Receiving antenna. Reciprocity relations. Receiving cross section, and its relation to gain. Reception of completely polarized waves. Linear antennas. Current distribution. Radiation field of a thin dipole. Folded dipole. Feeding methods. Baluns.

Antenna arrays. Array factorization. Array parameters. Broad side and end fire arrays. Yagi-Uda arrays Log-periodic arrays.

Aperture antennas. Fields as sources of radiation. Horn antennas. Babinet's principle. Parabolic reflector antenna. Microstrip antennas.

Wave Propagation: Propagation in free space. Propagation around the earth, surface wave propagation, structure of the ionosphere, propagation of plane waves in ionized medium, Determination of critical frequency, MUF. Fading, tropospheric propagation, Super refraction.

Text Books

1. *R.E.Collin, "Antennas and Radio Wave Propagation", McGraw – Hill,1985.*
2. *W.L.Stutzman&G.A.Thiele , "Antenna Theory and Design", Wiley.*

Reference Books

1. *K.F.Lee, "Principles of Antenna Theory", Wiley,1984.*
2. *F.E. Terman , "Electronic Radio Engineering (4/e)", McGraw Hill.*
3. *J.R. James, P. S. Hall, and C. Wood, "Microstrip Antenna Theory and Design", IEE, 1981.*
4. *C. A.Balanis,"Modern Antenna Handbook", Wiley India Pvt. Limited, 2008.*

Course outcomes

At the end of the course student will be able

CO1: select the appropriate portion of electromagnetic theory and its application to antennas.

CO2: distinguish the receiving antennas from transmitting antennas, analyze and justify their characteristics.

CO3: assess the need for antenna arrays and mathematically analyze the types of antenna arrays.

CO4: distinguish primary from secondary antennas and analyze their characteristics by applying optics and acoustics principles.

CO5: outline the factors involved in the propagation of radio waves using practical antennas.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPC23/ ECMI23**
Course Title	**:**	**ANALOG INTEGRATED CIRCUITS**
Number of Credits		**3 / 3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC17**
Course Type	**:**	**PC / MI**

Course Learning Objectives

- To introduce the theoretical & circuit aspects of an Op-amp.

Course Content

Operational Amplifiers, DC and AC characteristics, Typical op-amp parameters: Finite gain, finite bandwidth, Offset voltages and currents, Common-mode rejection ratio, Power supply rejection ratio, Slew rate, Applications of Op-amp: Precision rectifiers. Summing amplifier, Integrators and differentiators, Log and antilog amplifiers. Instrumentation amplifiers, voltage to current converters.

Active filters: Second order filter transfer function (low pass, high pass, band pass and band reject), Butterworth, Chebyshev and Bessel filters. Switched capacitor filter. notch filter, All pass filters, self-tuned filters

Opamp as a comparator, Schmitt trigger, Astable and monostable multivibrators, Triangular wave generator, Multivibrators using 555 timer, Data converters: A/D and D/A converters

PLL- basic block diagram and operation, Four quadrant multipliers. Phase detector, VCO, Applications of PLL:Frequency synthesizers, AM detection, FM detection and FSK demodulation.

CMOS differential amplifiers**:** DC analysis and small signal analysis of differential amplifer with Restive load, current mirror load and current source load, Input common-mode range and Common-mode feedback circuits. OTAs vs Opamps. Slew rate, CMRR, PSRR. Two stage amplifiers, Compensation in amplifiers (Dominant pole compensation).

Text Books

1. *S.Franco, Design with Operational Amplifiers and Analog Integrated Circuits (3/e) TMH, 2003.*
2. *Sedra and Smith, Microelectronics Circuits, Oxford Univ. Press, 2004*
3. *Coughlin, Driscoll, OP-AMPS and Linear Integrated Circuits, Prentice Hall, 2001.*

Course outcomes

At the end of the course student will be able

CO1: infer the DC and AC characteristics of operational amplifiers and its effect on output and their compensation techniques.

CO2: elucidate and design the linear and non linear applications of an opamp and special application Ics. CO3: explain and compare the working of multi vibrators using special application IC 555 and general purpose opamp.

CO4: classify and comprehend the working principle of data converters.

CO5: illustrate the function of application specific ICs such as Voltage regulators, PLL and its application in communication.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPC24/ ECMI24**
Course Title	**:**	**DIGITAL COMMUNICATION**
Number of Credits		**3 / 3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC19**
Course Type	**:**	**PC / MI**

Course Learning Objectives

- To understand the key modules of digital communication systems with emphasis on digital modulation techniques.
- To get introduced to the basics of source and channel coding/decoding and Spread Spectrum Modulation.

Course Content

Base band transmission. Sampling theorem, Pulse code modulation (PCM), DM, Destination SNR in PCM systems with noise. Matched filter. Nyquist criterion for zero ISI. Optimum transmit and receive filters. Correlative Coding, M-ary PAM. Equalization- zero-forcing and basics of adaptive linear equalizers.

BASK, BFSK, and BPSK- Transmitter, Receiver, Signal space diagram, Error probabilities.

M-ary PSK, M-ary FSK, QAM, MSK and GMSK- Optimum detector, Signal constellation, error probability.

Linear block codes-Encoding and decoding. Cyclic codes – Encoder, Syndrome Calculator. Convolutional codes – encoding ,Viterbi decoding. TCM.

Spread Spectrum (SS) Techniques- Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum modulation, Frequency-hop Spread Spectrum modulation - Processing gain and jamming margin.

Text Books

1. *S.Haykin, “Communication Systems”, Wiley,(4/e),2001.*
2. *J.G.Proakis, “Digital Communication” , Tata McGraw – Hill,(4/e),2001.*

Reference Books

1. *B.Sklar, “Digital Communications: Fundamentals & Applications”, Pearson Education, (2/e), 2001.*
2. *A.B.Carlson, “ Communication Systems”, McGraw Hill, 3/e,2002*
3. *R.E.Zimer & R.L.Peterson,” Introduction to Digital Communication”, PHI,3/e, 2001*

Course outcomes

At the end of the course student will be able

CO1: Apply the knowledge of statistical theory of communication and explain the conventional digital communication system.

CO2: Apply the knowledge of signals and system and evaluate the performance of digital communication system in the presence of noise.

CO3: Apply the knowledge of digital electronics and describe the error control codes like block code, cyclic code.

CO4: Describe and analyze the digital communication system with spread spectrum modulation.

CO5: Design as well as conduct experiments, analyze and interpret the results to provide valid conclusions for digital modulators and demodulator using hardware components and communication systems using CAD tool.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPC25/ ECMI25**
Course Title	**:**	**MICROWAVE COMPONENTS AND CIRCUITS**
Number of Credits		**3 / 3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC16**
Course Type	**:**	**PC / MI**

Course Learning Objectives

- The subject introduces the essential Microwave Circuit Theory and the design aspects of Microwave Integrated Circuit components.

Course Content

Scattering matrix formulation.Passive microwave devices; terminations, bends, corners, attenuators, phase changers, directional couplers and hybrid junctions. Basics and design considerations of Microstripline, strip line, coplanar waveguide, Slot line and Finline.

Microwave measurements; frequency, wavelength, VSWR.I mpedance determination.S-parameter measurements. Network analyzer.

Microwave network parameters. Basic circuit elements for microwaves. Transmission line sections and stubs.Richardtransformation.Kuroda identities.

MIC filter design. Low pass to high pass, band pass and band stop transformations. Realization using microstriplines and strip lines.

Design and realization of MIC components.3 dB hybrid design. Ratrace Hybrid Ring, Backward wave directional coupler, power divider; realization using microstrip lines and strip lines.

Text Books

1. *I.J.Bahl&P.Bhartia, "Microwave Solid state Circuit Design", Wiley, 2003.*
2. *D.M.Pozar, "Microwave Engineering (2/e)", Wiley, 2004.*

Reference Books

1. *A. Das, "Microwave Engineering", Tata McGraw Hill, 2000*
2. *B.Bhat, S. K. Koul,,"Stripline like transmission lines for Microwave Integrated Circuits", New age International Pvt.Ltd. Publishers 2007.*
3. *G. Matthaei , E.M.T. Jones , L. Young , George Matthaei , Leo Young , George L. Matthaei "Microwave filters, Impedance Matching Network, Coupling Structures (Updated)",Hardcover, 1,096 Pages, Published 1980 by Artech House Publishers ISBN-13: 978-0-89006-099-5, ISBN: 0-89006-099-1*

Course outcomes

At the end of the course student will be able

CO1: Learn the basics of S parameters and use them in describing the components
CO2: Expose to the Microwave Measurements Principle
CO3: Realize the importance of the theory of Microwave circuit theory.
CO4: Work out the complete design aspects of various M.I.C. Filters
CO5: Confidently design all M.I.C. components to meet the industry standard

Course Code	**:**	**ECPC26/ ECMI26**
Course Title	**:**	**VLSI SYSTEMS**
Number of Credits		**3 / 3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC23**
Course Type	**:**	**PC / MI**

Course Learning Objectives

- To introduce various aspects of VLSI circuits and their design including testing**.**

Course Content

VLSI design methodology, VLSI technology- NMOS, CMOS and BICMOS circuit fabrication. Layout design rules. Stick diagram. Latch up.

Characteristics of MOS and CMOS switches. Implementation of logic circuits using MOS and CMOS technology, multiplexers and memory, MOS transistors, threshold voltage, MOS device design equations. MOS models, small-signal AC analysis. CMOS inverters, propagation delay of inverters, Pseudo NMOS, Dynamic CMOS logic circuits, power dissipation.

Programmable logic devices- antifuse, EPROM and SRAM techniques. Programmable logic cells.Programmable inversion and expander logic. Computation of interconnect delay, Techniques for driving large off-chip capacitors, long lines, Computation of interconnect delays in FPGAs Implementation of PLD, EPROM, EEPROM, static and dynamic RAM in CMOS.

An overview of the features of advanced FPGAs, IP cores, Softcore processors, Various factors determining the cost of a VLSI, Comparison of ASICs, FPGAs , PDSPs and CBICs . Fault tolerant VLSI architectures

VLSI testing -need for testing , manufacturing test principles, design strategies for test, chip level and system level test techniques.

Text Books

1. *N. H. E. Weste, D.F. Harris, "CMOS VLSI design", (3/e), Pearson , 2005.*
2. *J. Smith, "Application Specific Integrated Circuits,Pearson", 1997.*
3. *M.M.Vai, "VLSI design", CRC Press, 2001.*

Reference Books

1. *Pucknell & Eshraghian, "Basic VLSI Design", PHI, (3/e), 2003.*
2. *Uyemura, "Introduction to VLSI Circuits and Systems", Wiley, 2002.*

Course outcomes

At the end of the course student will be able

CO1: Describe the techniques used for VLSI fabrication, design of CMOS logic circuits, switches and memory

CO2: Describe the techniques used the design of CMOS logic circuits, switches and memory in VLSI

CO3: Generalize the design techniques and analyze the characteristics of VLSI circuits such as area, speed and power dissipation

CO4: Explain and compare the architectures for FPGA, PAL and PLDs and evaluate their characteristics such as area, power dissipation and reliability

CO4: Use the advanced FPGAs to realize Digital signal processing systems

CO5: Describe the techniques for fault tolerant VLSI circuits

CO6: Explain and compare the techniques for chip level and board level testing

Course Code	**:**	**ECPC27/ ECMI27**
Course Title	**:**	**WIRELESS COMMUNICAITON**
Number of Credits		**3 / 3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**NONE**
Course Type	**:**	**PC / MI**

Course Learning Objectives

- To get an understanding of mobile radio communication principles, types and to study the recent trends adopted in cellular and wireless systems and standards**.**

Course Content

Introduction to Wireless Communication.Cellularconcept.System design fundamentals.Coverage and Capacity improvement in Cellular system.Technical Challenges.

Mobile Radio Propagation; Reflection, Diffraction, Fading.Multipathpropagation.Statistical characterization of multipath fading.Diversity Techniques.

Path loss prediction over hilly terrain.Practicallink budget design using Path loss models. Design parameters at base station. Antenna location, spacing, heights and configurations.

Multiple access techniques; FDMA, TDMA and CDMA. Spread spectrum. Power control.WCDMA.CDMA network design.OFDM and MC-CDMA.

GSM.3G,4G(LTE), NFCsystems,.WLANtechnology.WLL.HiperLAN. Ad hoc networks. Bluetooth.

Text Books:

1. *T.S.Rappaport, Wireless Communication Principles (2/e), Pearson, 2002.*
2. *A.F.Molisch, Wireless Communications, Wiley, 2005.*

Reference Books:

1. *P.MuthuChidambaraNathan, Wireless Communications, PHI, 2008.*
2. *W.C.Y.Lee, Mobile Communication Engineering. (2/e), McGraw- Hill,1998.*
3. *A.Goldsmith, Wireless Communications, Cambridge University Press, 2005.*
4. *S.G.Glisic, Adaptive CDMA, Wiley, 2003.*

Course outcomes

At the end of the course student will be able

CO1: Apply the knowledge of basic communication systems and its principles.
CO2: Describe the cellular concept and analyze capacity improvement Techniques.
CO3: Mathematically analyze mobile radio propagation mechanisms.
CO4: Summarize diversity reception techniques.
CO5: Design Base Station (BS) parameters and analyze the antenna configurations.
CO6: Analyze and examine the multiple access techniques and its application.
CO7: Assess the latest wireless technologies.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPC28/ ECMI28**
Course Title	**:**	**FIBER OPTIC COMMUNICATION**
Number of Credits		**3 / 3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC12 & ECPC21**
Course Type	**:**	**PC / MI**

Course Learning Objectives

- To expose the students to the basics of signal propagation through optical fibers, fiber impairments, components and devices and system design.

Course Content

Optical Fibers: Structure, Wave guiding. Step-index and graded index optical fibers. Modal analysis.Classification of modes.Single Mode Fibers.

Pulse dispersion. Material and waveguide dispersion.Polarization Mode Dispersion.Absorption, scattering and bending losses. Dispersion Shifted Fibers, Dispersion Compensating Fibers.

Optical Power Launching and Coupling. Lensing schemes for coupling improvement.Fiber-to-fiber joints.Splicingtechniques. Optical fiber connectors.

Optical sources and detectors.Laser fundamentals. Semiconductor Laser basics. LEDs.PIN and Avalanche photodiodes, Optical T_x/R_x Circuits.

Design considerations of fiber optic systems: Analog and digital modulation. Noise in detection process. Bit error rate. Optical receiver operation. Power Budget and Rise time Budget. WDM.

Text Books

1. *G.Keiser, “Optical Fiber Communications (5/e)”, McGraw Hill ,2013.*
2. *G.P.Agarwal, “Fiber Optic Communication Systems”, (3/e), Wiley, 2002.*

Reference Books

4. *M.M.K.Liu, “Principles and Applications of Optical Communications”, Tata McGeaw Hill, 2010.*
5. *A.Ghatak&K.Thygarajan, “Introduction to Fiber Optics”, Cambridge, 1999.*
6. *J.Gowar, “Optical Communication Systems”, (2/e), PHI, 2001.*
7. *A.Selvarajan, S.Kar and T.Srinivas, “Optical Fiber Communication Principles and Systems”, TataMcGraw Hill, 2002.*

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Course outcomes

At the end of the course student will be able

CO1: Recognize and classify the structures of Optical fiber and types.
CO2: Discuss the channel impairments like losses and dispersion.
CO3: Analyze various coupling losses.
CO4: Classify the Optical sources and detectors and to discuss their principle.
CO5: Familiar with Design considerations of fiber optic systems.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPC29/ ECMI29**
Course Title	**:**	**MICROWAVE ELECTRONICS**
Number of Credits		**3 / 3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC25**
Course Type	**:**	**PC / MI**

Course Learning Objectives

- To impart knowledge on basics of microwave electron beam devices and their applications in X band frequency**.**

Course Content

Limitations of conventional vacuum tubes, Klystrons: Reentrant cavities, Two cavity klystron, Velocity modulation process, Bunching process ,Power output and efficiency; Multi-cavity klystron , Reflex klystron-Velocity modulation process, Mode Characteristics ,Electronic admittance spiral.

Travelling-wave tubes: Slow-wave structures, Helix TWT- Amplification process, Convection current, Wave modes and gain; Coupled cavity TWT, Backward wave oscillator.

Crossed -field devices: Magnetrons- Principle of operation, characteristics, Hull cut-off condition; Carcinotron, Gyrotron.

Microwave transistors and FETs: Microwave bipolar transistors-Physical structures, characteristics, Power-frequency limitations; Microwave tunnel diode, Microwave unipolar transistor – Physical structure, principle of operation, characteristics, High electron-mobility transistors.

Transferred electron and Avalanche transit-time devices: Gunn diode, Gunn diode as an oscillator. IMPATT, TRAPATT and BARITT.

Text Book

1. *S.Y.Liao, "Microwave Devices and Circuits (3/e)", PHI, 2005.*
2. *R. F. Soohoo, "Microwave Electronics", Wesley publication,1971.*

Reference Books

1. *R.E.Collin, "Foundations for Microwave Engineering (2/e)",Wiley India, 2007.*
2. *D.M.Pozar," Microwave Engineering (3/e)", Wiley India, 2009.*
3. *K C Gupta, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur," Microwaves", Wiley Eastern Limited, 1995.*

Course outcomes

At the end of the course student will be able

CO1: Apply the basic knowledge of waveguide and microwave resonator circuits.
CO2: Asses the methods used for generation and amplification of the microwave power.
CO3: Distinguish between the linear and cross field electron beam microwave tubes.
CO4: Critically analyze the operating principles and performances of the microwave semiconductor devices.
CO5: Identify the suitable microwave power sources of given specification for the selected application.
CO6: Aware of current technological changes in the engineering aspects of microwave

components.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPE10**
Course Title	**:**	**PRINCIPLES OF RADAR**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC19**
Course Type	**:**	**PE**

Course learning Objectives

- To expose the students to the working principles of a radar from a signal processingperspective.

Course content

Radar equation. Radar cross section. Cross section of small targets. Target scattering matrices. Area and volumetargets.

Radar signals. Ambiguity function and its properties. Uncertainty principle. Pulse compression. linear FM pulse. Pulse compression by Costas FM and binary phasecoding.

Radar detection. Optimum Bayesian decision rules. Detection criteria for different targetmodels.

Range and Doppler measurements and tracking. Range and Doppler frequency resolutions. Optimum receivers. Optimum filters for Doppler measurements. Coherent and non coherentimplementations.

Angle measurement and tracking. Angle measurement and tracking by conical scan and mono pulse. Optimum mono pulsesystems.

Text books:

1. *P.Z.Peebles, Radar Principles, Wiley,1998.*
2. *Merrill I. Skolink, Introduction to Radar Systems, (3/e), Tata MG Graw Hill,2001*

Reference Books:

1. *N.Levanon, Radar Signals, Wiley,2005.*
2. *D.Wehnar : High Resolution Radar, Artech Hous,1987.*
3. *D.K.Barton : Radar systems Analysis , Prentice Hall,1976.*
4. *Recent literature in Principles of Radar.*

Course outcomes

Students are ableto

CO1: Understand the principle behind radar range equation and different types of targets available.
CO2: Appreciate the different compression techniques of radar pulsesignals.
CO3: Distinguish between different detection methods of radarsignals.
CO4: Appreciate the building blocks for optimum receiver and Doppler measurements.

CO5: Understand the tracking and scanning methods in the mono pulsesystems.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPE11**
Course Title	**:**	**SATELLITE COMMUNICATION**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC24**
Course Type	**:**	**PE**

Course learning Objectives

- To introduce and to make understand the radio propagation channel for Earth station to satellite & satellite to Earth station.
- To introduce various aspects in the design of communication & multiple access systems for satellite communication.
- To introduce the concept of launchers and design of Earth station and satellite link.

Course content

Elements of orbital mechanics. Equations of motion. Tracking and orbit determination. Orbital correction/control. Satellite launch systems. Multistage rocket launchers and their performance.

Elements of communication satellite design. Spacecraft subsystems. Reliability considerations. Spacecraft integration.

Multiple access techniques. FDMA,TDMA,CDMA. Random access techniques. Satellite onboard processing.

Satellite Link Design: Performance requirement and standards. VSAT, Mobile satellite services: GSM, GPS, DBS, DTH, MATV, CATV, Satellite based personal communication.

Earth station design. Configurations. Antenna and tracking systems. Satellite broadcasting. satellite navigation-recent advances.

Text books:

1. *D.Roddy,"Satellite Communication (4/e)", McGraw-Hill, 2009.*
2. *T.Pratt&C.W.Bostain, "Satellite Communication", Wiley 2000.*
3. *Bruce R. Elbert, 'The Satellite Communication Applications' Hand Book, Artech HouseBostan London, 1997.*

Reference Books:

1. *B.N.Agrawal, "Design of Geosynchrons Spacecraft", Prentice-Hall,1986.*
2. *A.K. Maini, V.Agrawal, "Satellite Communications", Wiley India PvtLtd,1999.*
3. *Recent literature in Satellite Communication.*

Course outcomes

Students are ableto

CO1: understand how analog and digital technologies are used for satellite communication networks.

CO2: To understand the radio frequency channel from earthstation to satellite.

CO3: learn the dynamics of the satellite

CO4: learn the keplerianelements

CO5: study the design of Earth station and tracking of thesatellites

Course Code	**:**	**ECPE12**
Course Title	**:**	**COGNITIVE RADIO**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC15**
Course Type	**:**	**PE**

Course learning Objectives

- This subject introduces the fundamentals of multi rate signal processing and cognitiveradio.

Course content

Filter banks-uniform filter bank. direct and DFT approaches. Introduction to ADSL Modem. Discrete multitone modulation and its realization using DFT. QMF. STFT.Computation of DWT using filterbanks.

DDFS- ROM LUT approach. Spurious signals, jitter. Computation of special functions using CORDIC. Vector and rotation mode of CORDIC.CORDICarchitectures.

Block diagram of a software radio. Digital down converters and demodulators Universal modulator and demodulator using CORDIC. Incoherent demodulation - digital approach for I and Q generation, special sampling schemes. CIC filters. Residue number system and high speed filters using RNS. Down conversion using discrete Hilbert transform. Under sampling receivers, Coherent demodulationschemes.

Concept of Cognitive Radio, Benefits of Using SDR, Problems Faced by SDR, Cognitive Networks, Cognitive Radio Architecture. Cognitive Radio Design, Cognitive EngineDesign,

A Basic OFDM System Model, OFDM based cognitive radio, Cognitive OFDM Systems, MIMO channel estimation, Multi-band OFDM, MIMO-OFDM synchronization and frequency offset estimation. Spectrum Sensing to detect Specific Primary System, Spectrum Sensing for Cognitive OFDMASystems.

TextBooks

1. *J. H. Reed, "Software Radio", Pearson,2002.*
2. *U. Meyer – Baese , "Digital Signal Processing with FPGAs", Springer,2004.*
3. *H. Arslan "Cognitive Radio, Software Defined Radio and Adaptive Wireless Systems", ,University of South Florida, USA, Springer,2007.*

ReferenceBooks

1. *S. K. Mitra, "Digital Signal processing", McGrawHill,1998*
2. *K.C.Chen, R.Prasad , "Cognitive Radio Networks" , Wiley,2009-06-15.*
3. *T. W. Rondeau, C.W.Bostian, "Artificial Intelligence in Wireless Communications",2009.*
4. *Tusi, "Digital Techniques for Wideband receivers", Artech House,2001.*
5. *T. DarcChiueh, P. Yun Tsai," OFDM baseband receiver design for wireless communications", Wiley,2007*
6. *Recent literature in Cognitive Radio*

Course outcomes Students are ableto

CO1: gain knowledge on multiratesystems.
CO2: develop the ability to analyze, design, and implement any application usingFPGA.
CO3: be aware of how signal processing concepts can be used for efficient FPGA based system design.
CO4: understand the rapid advances in Cognitive radiotechnologies.
CO5: explore DDFS, CORDIC and itsapplication

Course Code	**:**	**ECPE13 & ECOE10**
Course Title	**:**	**MULTIMEDIA COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC15**
Course Type	**:**	**PE & OE**

Course learning Objectives

- To made the students to understand various encoding and decoding techniques of audios and videos in multimediasystems.

Course content

Components of multimedia system, Desirable features, Applications of multimedia systems, Introduction to different types, Multimedia storagedevice.

Digital audio representation and processing-time domain and transform domain representations. Coding standards, transmission and processing of digital audio. Musical instrumentsynthesizers.

Still image coding-JPEG. Discrete cosine Transform. Sequential and Progressive DCT based encoding algorithms, lossless coding, hierarchical coding. Basic concepts of discrete wavelet transform coding and embedded image coding algorithms. Introduction to JPEG2000.

Feature of MPEG 1, structure of encoding and decoding process, MPEG 2 enhancements, different blocks of MPEG videoencoder.

Content based video coding-overview of MPEG 4 video, motion estimation and compensation. Different coding techniques and verification models. Block diagram of MPEG 4 video encoder and decoder. An overview of H261 and H263 video codingtechniques.

TextBooks

1. *Y.Q.Shi&H.Sun, Image and Video Compression for Multimedia Engineering, CRC Press,2000.*
2. *S.V.Raghavan & S,K,Tripathi, Networked Multimedia Systems, Prentice-Hall,1998.*

ReferenceBooks

1. *J.F.K.Buford, Multimedia Systems, Pearson,2000.*
2. *Recent literature in Multimedia Communication Technology.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: analyze various components of the multimedia systems and its storagedevices.
CO2: appreciate the different coding standards for the digital audio and musical synthesizers.
CO3: understand the various types of DCT based image encodingalgorithms
CO4: understand the encoding and decoding process of the MPEG standards
CO5: analyse the different content based video processingtechniques.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPE14**
Course Title	**:**	**COMMUNICATION SWITCHING SYSTEMS**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC21**
Course Type	**:**	**PE**

Course learning Objectives

- To understand the working principles of switching systems from manual and electromechanical systems to stored program controlsystems.

Coursecontent

Basic elements of communication network. Switching systems. Signaling and signalingfunctions.
Digital telephone network. TDM Principles. PCM primary multiplex group. Plesiochronous digital hierarchy. Synchronous digital hierarchy. Echocancellers.
Digital transmission and multiplexing. Synchronous versus Asynchronous transmission. Line coding . Error performance. TDM. Framing, TDM loops andrings.
Space division switching. Multiple-stage switching. Design examples. Switching matrix control. Time division switching. Multiple-stage time and spaceswitching.
Timing recovery. Jitter. Network synchronization. Digital subscriber access-ISDN . ADSL. HFC. Traffic analysis.

TextBooks

1. *J.C. Bellamy, "Digital Telephony", Wiley, 3rd edition,2011.*
2. *J.E. Flood, "Telecommunications Switching, Traffic and Networks" Pearson,1st edition,2012*

ReferenceBooks

1. *T.Viswanathan, "Telecommunication Switching Systems and Networks", PHI,2006.*
2. *E.Keiser&E.Strange, "Digital Telephony and Network Integration", Springer, 2nd edition,1995.*
3. *R. L.Freeman, "Fundamentals of Telecommunications", John Wiley and Sons, 2ndedition, 1999.*
4. *Recent literature in Communication Switching Systems.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: explain the working principle of switching systems involved in telecommunication switching

CO2: assess the need for voice digitization and T Carriersystems

CO3: compare and analyze Line coding techniques and examine its error performance

CO4: design multi stage switching structures involving time and space switchingstages

CO5: analyze basic telecommunication traffictheory

Course Code	**:**	**ECPE15**
Course Title	**:**	**BROADBAND ACCESS TECHNOLOGIES**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC21 & ECPC24**
Course Type	**:**	**PE**

COURSEOBJECTIVE

- To impart fundamentals and latest technologies related to the design of broadband last mile-Access technologies for multimediacommunication

COURSECONTENT

Wired access technologies using Phone line modem, ISDN modem. Comparison-Cable, DSL, fiber and wireless accesstechnologies.

Last mile copper access, Flavors of Digital subscriber lines,DSL deployment, Common local loop impairments, discrete multitone modulation, VDSL deployment and frequency plans. Standards for XDSL and comparison.

Last mile HFC access, Cable modems. Modulation schemes, DOCSIS.Standards-comparison,physical and MAC layer protocols for HFC networks, ATM and IP-centric modem. Switched digitalvideo.

Fiber access technologies and architectures. ATM passive optical networks,Upstream and downstream transport, Frame format, Ethernet passive optical network, Gigabit passive opticalnetworks.

Survey on emerging broadband wireless access technologies. LMDS,MMDS,WIMAX and WIFI, Satellite technologies serving as last mile solutions, Wireless LAN, Wireless personal area networking, 3G and 4G wirelesssystems.

TextBooks

1. *N.Jayant, “Broadband last mile”-Taylor and Francisgroup,2005*
2. *N.Ransom& A.A. Azzam, “Broadband Access Technologies”, McGraw Hill,1999.*
3. *M.P. Clarke, “Wireless Access Network”, Wiley,2000.*

ReferenceBooks

1. *T.Starr,M.Sorbara,J.M.Cioffi and P.J.Silverman,”DSLadvances”,PrenticeHall,2002*
2. *S. Mervana&C.Le, “Design and Implementation of DSL-based Access Solutions”, Cisco Press, 2001.*
3. *W. Vermillion, “End-to-End DSL Architecture”, Cisco Press,2003.*
4. *DOCSIS 2.0 “Radio frequency interface specification”www.cablemodem.com*
5. *ITU-T Rec., G.983.1 “Broadband Optical Access systems based on Passive OpticalNetworks”,1998*
6. *Recent literature in Broadband Access Technologies.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: recall and identify the basics of broadband technology systems and differentiate the differences between the various wired and wireless technologysystem
CO2: illustrate the aspects of last mile data transport on copper wire networks and flavors of DSL
CO3: summarize the versions of cable network standard and MAC protocols for HFCnetworks
CO4: distinguish the cost effective broadband services for residential users and ATM based and Ethernet based passive opticalnetworks
CO5: outline the types of broadband wireless access technologies and theircharacteristics.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPE16 & ECOE11**
Course Title	**:**	**DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR WIRELESS COMMUNICATION**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC15 & ECPC27**
Course Type	**:**	**PE & OE**

COURSEOBJECTIVE

- The subject aims to make the students to understand the signal processing approach for wireless communication

COURSECONTENT

Physical model for wireless channel- Input /Output models for wireless channel: System function and impulse response of LTV system-Doppler spread-Coherence time-Delay spread-Coherence frequency-Base band system functions and impulseresponse.

Statistical channel model-Binary detection in flat Rayleigh fading- Non-cohernent detection in flat Rician fading-Channel measurement-Use of probing signals to estimatethe channel-Rakereceiver-Jakes model- Jakes spectrum-Ground reflections-Okumura model-Log normal shadowing- Hatamodel.

Cellular communication-Frequency reuse- Practical Link budget design using path loss models- Design parameters at base station-Antennal location, spacing, heights and configurations- Tele traffictheory.

Multiple access techniques: TDMA, FDMA, CDMA: PN sequences-Multipath diversity-Rake receiver- Receiver synchronization-Multicarrier modulation. Orthogonal frequency division Multiplexing (OFDM): Cyclic prefix-Frequency offset-Peak to average power ratioproblem.

MIMO-Channel capacity-Spatial Multiplexing-Diversity- Beam forming- MIMO-OFDM-Wireless standards: GSM-WCDMA-LTE-IS 95-Wireless networks-Video overwireless.

Textbooks

1. *D. Tse and P.Viswanath, "Fundamentals of Wireless Communication", Cambridge university press, 2005*
2. *A. Goldsmith, "Wireless Communications", Cambridge University Press,2005*
3. *E.S.Gopi, "Digital signal processing for wireless communication using Matlab'', Springer, 2016*

ReferenceBooks

1. *T.S.Rappaport, "Wireless Communication Principles (2/e)", Pearson,2002.*
2. *E. Biglieri, R.Calderbank, A. Constantinides, A. Goldsmith, A.Paulraj, H.Vincent poor, "MIMO Wireless Communications", Cambridge University Press,2007.*
3. *Robert Gallager, Chapter 9: "Wireless communication", course materials for 6.450 Principles of Digital communication I,Fall 2006.MIT Open coursewarehttp://ocw.mit.edu/.*
4. *A. K.Jagannatham," Advanced 3G and 4G wireless mobile communications"-, IIT Kanpur, NPTEL Video lectures.http://nptel.iitm.ac.in*
5. *Recent literature in Digital Signal Processing for Wireless Communication.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: describe the Coherence time, Coherence frequency, Doppler spread and Delay spread
CO2: model the wireless channel using statisticalapproach
CO3: prepare the link budget for the wirelesscommunication
CO4: describe various multiple access techniques and diversity techniques
CO5: compare various wirelessstandards

Course Code	**:**	**ECPE17 & ECOE12**
Course Title	**:**	**MICROWAVE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT DESIGN**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC16 & ECPC25**
Course Type	**:**	**PE & OE**

COURSEOBJECTIVE

- To impart knowledge on basics of microwave electron beam devices and their applications in X bandfrequency**.**

COURSECONTENT

Design and realization of power dividers, hybrids, directional couplers etc using strip lines and microstrip lines.

Filter design; Kuroda identities. K and J inverters. Filter transformations. Realization using strip lines and microstriplines.

Transistor amplifiers; Power gain equations.Stabilityconsiderations.Analysis.Design usingMICs.

Transistor oscillators.Active devices for microwave oscillators. Three port S parameter characterization of transistors. Oscillation and stabilityconditions.

Diode mixers.Mixer design. Single ended mixer. Balanced mixer.Image rejection mixer. Phase shifter design. PIN diode. Phaseshifter.

TextBooks

1. *I.J.Bahl&Bhartia, Micrwave Solid State Circuit Design, Wiley,1987.*
2. *G.D.Vendelin, Design of Amplifiers and Oscillators by the S Parameter Method, Wiley,1982.*
3. *Stripline-like Transmission Lines for Microwave Integrated Circuits - Bharathi Bhat, Shiban Koul, New Age International(P) Limited, Publishers, 2007*
4. *Microwave Engineering , David M Pozar, John Wiley & Sons, Inc International StudentEdition*

ReferenceBooks

1. *T.C.Edwards, Foundations for MicrostripCircuir Design (2/e), Wiley,1992.*
2. *Recent literature in Microwave Integrated Circuit Design.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

CO1: the topics will make students design of the important and essentialM.I.C.components
CO2: Filter is the most needed circuit for many applications and the unit will make the student confident in filterdesign
CO3:All aspects and different parameters, design factors and properties will me made thorough
CO4: One will be confident to handle any oscillatordesign
CO5: The student will become familiar and confident in the design of Mixers, the other essential circuits.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPE18 & ECOE13**
Course Title	**:**	**RF MEMS CIRCUIT DESIGN**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC16& ECPC25**
Course Type	**:**	**PE & OE**

COURSEOBJECTIVE

- To impart knowledge on basics of MEMS and their applications in RF circuitdesign.

COURSECONTENT

Introduction to MichomachiningProcesses.RF MEMS relays and switches. Switch parameters. Actuation mechanisms.Bistable relays and micro actuators.Dynamics of switchingoperation.

MEMS inductors and capacitors.Micromachinedinductor.Effect of inductor layout. Modeling and design issues of planar inductor. Gap-tuning and area-tuning capacitors.Dielectric tunablecapacitors.

MEMS phase shifters. Types.Limitations. Switched delay lines. Fundamentals of RF MEMSFilters. Micromachined transmission lines.Coplanarlines.Micromachined directional coupler andmixer.

Micromachinedantennas.Microstrip antennas – design parameters.Micromachining to improve performance.Reconfigurableantennas.

TextBook

1. *Vijay.K.Varadanetal, "RF MEMS and their Applications", Wiley-India,2011.*

ReferenceBooks

1. *H.J.D.Santos, "RF MEMS Circuit Design for Wireless Communications", Artech House,2002.*
2. *G.M.Rebeiz, "RF MEMS Theory, Design, and Technology", Wiley,2003.*
3. *Recent literature in RF MEMS Circuit Design.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: learn the MicromachiningProcesses
CO2: learn the design and applications of RF MEMS inductors and capacitors.
CO3: learn about RF MEMS Filters and RF MEMS PhaseShifters.
CO4: learn about the suitability of micromachined transmission lines for RF MEMS
CO5: learn about the Micromachined Antennas and ReconfigurableAntennas

Course Code	**:**	**ECPE19 & ECOE14**
Course Title	**:**	**EMBEDDED SYSTEMS**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPE24**
Course Type	**:**	**PE & OE**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To introduce students to the modern embedded system concepts.
- To make the students to understand and program modern embedded systems using modern embedded processors.

COURSE CONTENT

Introduction to Embedded Computing: Characteristics of Embedding Computing Applications, Concept of Real time Systems, Challenges in Embedded System Design, Design Process. Embedded System Architecture: Instruction Set Architecture, CISC and RISC instruction set architecture, Basic Embedded Processor/Microcontroller Architecture (ATOM processor, Introduction to Tiva family etc.)

Designing Embedded Computing Platform: Bus Protocols, Bus Organization, Memory Devices and their Characteristics, Memory mapped I/O, I/O Devices, I/O mapped I/O, Timers and Counters, Watchdog Timers, Interrupt Controllers, Interrupt programming, DMA Controllers, GPIO control, A/D and D/A Converters, Need of low power for embedded systems, Mixed Signals Processing.

Programming Embedded Systems: Basic Features of an Operating System, Kernel Features, Real-time Kernels, Processes and Threads, Context Switching, Scheduling, Shared Memory Communication, Message-Based Communication, Real-time Memory Management, Dynamic Allocation, Device Drivers, Real-time Transactions and Files, Real-time OS (VxWorks, RT-Linux, Psos).

Network Based Embedded Applications: Embedded Networking Fundamentals, Layers and Protocols, Distributed Embedded Architectures, Internet-Enabled Systems, IoT overview and architecture, Interfacing Protocols (like UART, SPI, I2C, GPIB, FIREWIRE, USB,). Various wireless protocols and its applications: NFC, ZigBee, Bluetooth, Bluetooth Low Energy, Wi-Fi. CAN. Overview of wireless sensor networks and design examples

Case studies: Embedded system design using ATOM processors, Galileo and Tiva based embedded system applications.

Text Books

1. *Wayne Wolf, "Computers as Components- Principles of Embedded Computing System Design", Morgan Kaufmann Publishers, Second edition, 2008.*
2. *C.M. Krishna, Kang G. Shin, "Real time systems", Mc- Graw Hill, 2010.*

Reference Books

1. Tim Wilmshurst, "The design of Small –Scale Embedded Systems, Palgrave, 2003.
2. Marwedel Peter, "Embedded System Design, Kluwer Publications, 2004.
3. *Recent literature in* Embedded Systems.

COURSE OUTCOMES

Students are able to

CO1: get an insight into the overall landscape and characteristics of embedded systems.
CO2: become familiar with the architecture and programming aspects of the embedded processor (ATOM).
CO3: develop application software for embedded systems using the RTOS functions. CO4: become aware of Linux capabilities and will be able to develop embedded Linux systems.
CO5: analyse various examples embedded systems and become familiar with the design of embedded systems.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPE20 & ECOE15**
Course Title	**:**	**ELECTRONIC PACKAGING**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**NONE**
Course Type	**:**	**PE & OE**

COURSEOBJECTIVE

- To introduce and discuss various issues related to the systempackaging.

COURSECONTENT

Functions of an Electronic Package, Packaging Hierarchy, IC packaging: MEMS packaging, consumer electronics packaging, medical electronics packaging, Trends, Challenges, Driving Forces on Packaging Technology, Materials for Microelectronic packaging, Packaging Material Properties, Ceramics, Polymers, and Metals in Packaging, Material for high density interconnectsubstrates.

Electrical Anatomy of Systems Packaging, Signal Distribution, Power Distribution, Electromagnetic Interference, Design Process Electrical Design: Interconnect Capacitance, Resistance and Inductance fundamentals; Transmission Lines , Clock Distribution, Noise Sources, power Distribution, signal distribution, EMI, Digital and RF Issues. Processing Technologies, Thin Film deposition, Patterning, Metal to Metaljoining.

IC Assembly – Purpose, Requirements, Technologies, Wire bonding, Tape Automated Bonding, Flip Chip, Wafer Level Packaging , reliability, wafer level burn – in and test.Single chip packaging : functions, types, materials processes, properties, characteristics, trends.Multi chip packaging : types, design, comparison, trends. Passives: discrete, integrated, embedded –encapsulation and sealing : fundamentals, requirements, materials,processes.

Printed Circuit Board: Anatomy, CAD tools for PCB design, Standard fabrication, Micro via Boards. Board Assembly: Surface Mount Technology, Through Hole Technology, Process Control and Design challenges.Thermal Management, Heat transfer fundamentals, Thermal conductivity and resistance, Conduction, convection and radiation – Coolingrequirements.

Reliability, Basic concepts, Environmental interactions. Thermal mismatch and fatigue – failures – thermo mechanically induced – electrically induced – chemically induced. Electrical Testing: System level electrical testing, Interconnection tests, Active Circuit Testing, Design forTestability.

TextBook

1. *Tummala, Rao R., "Fundamentals of Microsystems Packaging", McGraw Hill,2001.*

ReferenceBooks

1. *Blackwell (Ed), "The electronic packaging handbook", CRCPress,2000.*
2. *Tummala, Rao R, "Microelectronics packaging handbook", McGraw Hill,1963.*
2. *Bosshart, "Printed Circuit Boards Design and Technology",TataMcGrawHill,1983.*
3. *R.G. Kaduskar and V.B.Baru, "Electronic Product design", Wiley India,2011.*
4. *R.S.Khandpur, "Printed Circuit Board", Tata McGraw Hill,2005.*
5. *Recent literature in Electronic Packaging.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: describe the functions and applications of packages and materials used forpackaging.

CO2: explain the procedure used for evaluating the electrical aspects of packaging including delay, cross talk

CO3: apply the design technique and analyse the electrical characteristics of VLSI circuits.

CO4: describe about the single chip and multi chip packages andtechniques.

CO5: explain the techniques for bonding the packages todies.

CO6: explain the technique used for fabrication and characteristics of single layer and multi layer PCBs and compare theirperformances.

CO7: describe about thermal management techniques for packages and reliability ofpackages.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPE21 & ECOE16**
Course Title	**:**	**DIGITAL SPEECH PROCESSING**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC15**
Course Type	**:**	**PE & OE**

COURSEOBJECTIVE

- The purpose of this course is to explain how DSP techniques could be used for solving problems in speechcommunication.

COURSECONTENT

Speech production model-1D sound waves-functional block of the Vocal tract model –Linear predictive co- efficients (LPC) -Auto-correlation method-Levinson-durbin algorithm-Auto-co-variance method-Lattice structure-Computation of Lattice co-efficient from LPC-Phonetic Representation of speech-Perception ofLoudness - Critical bands – Pitch perception – Auditorymasking.

Feature extraction of the speech signal: Endpoint detection-Dynamic time warping- Pitch frequency estimation: Autocorrelation approach- Homomorphic approach-Formant frequency estimation using vocal tract model and Homomorphic approach-Linear predictive co-efficient -Poles of the vocal tract-Reflection co-efficient-Log Arearatio.

Cepstrum- Line spectral frequencies- Functional blocks of the ear- Mel frequency cepstral co-efficients- Spectrogram-Time resolution versus frequency resolution-Discrete wavelettransformation.

Pattern recognition for speech detection: Back-propagation Neural Network-Support Vector Machine- Hidden Markov Model (HMM)-Gaussian Mixture Model(GMM) -Unsupervised Learning system: K-Means and Fuzzy K-means clustering - Kohonen self-organizing map-Dimensionality reduction techniques: Principle component analysis (PCA), Linear discriminant analysis (LDA), Kernel-LDA (KLDA), Independent component analysis(ICA).

Non-uniform quantization for Gaussian distributed data- Adaptive quantization-Differential pulse code modulation- Code Exited Linear prediction (CELP)-Quality assessment of the compressed speech signal Text to Speech (TTS) analysis –Evolution of speech synthesis systems-Unitselection methods - TTS Applications.

TextBooks

1. *L.R.Rabiner and R.W.Schafer,” Introduction to Digital speech processing”,now publishers USA,2007*
2. *E.S.Gopi,”Digital speech processing using matlab”,Springer,2014.*

ReferenceBooks

1. *L.R.Rabiner and R.W.Schafer,”Digital processing of speech signals”, PrenticeHall,1978*
2. *T.F.Quatieri,”Discrete-time Speech Signal Processing”, Prentice-Hall, PTR,2001*
3. *L.Hanzaetal, “Voice Compression and Communications”, Wiley/ IEEE ,2001.*
4. *Recent literature in Digital speech processing.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: illustrate how the speech production ismodeled

CO2: summarize the various techniques involved in collecting the features from the speech signal in both time and frequencydomain

CO3: summarize the functional blocks of theear

CO4: compare the various pattern recognition techniques involved in speech and speaker detection

CO5: summarize the various speech compressiontechniques

Course Code	**:**	**ECPE22 & ECOE17**
Course Title	**:**	**DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**NONE**
Course Type	**:**	**PE & OE**

COURSEOBJECTIVE

- To treat the 2D systems as an extension of 1D system design and discuss techniques specific to 2D systems.

COURSECONTENT

Linearity and space-invariance. PSF, Discrete images and image transforms, 2-D sampling and reconstruction, Image quantization, 2-D transforms andproperties.

Image enhancement- Histogram modelling, equalization and modification. Image smoothing , Image crispening. Spatial filtering, Replication and zooming, Generalized cepstrum and homomorphicfiltering.

Image restoration- image observation models.Inverse and Wiener filtering. Filtering using image transforms. Constrained least-squares restoration. Generalized inverse, SVD and interactive methods. Recursive filtering.Maximum entropy restoration. Bayesianmethods.

Image data compression- sub sampling, Coarse quantization and frame repetition. Pixel coding - PCM, entropy coding, runlength coding Bit-plane coding. Predictive coding. Transform coding of images. Hybrid coding and vector DPCM. Interframe hybridcoding.

Image analysis- applications, Spatial and transform features. Edge detection, boundary extraction, AR models and region representation. Moments as features. Image structure.Morphological operations and transforms.Texture.Scene matching and detection. Segmentation andclassification.

TextBooks

1. *A.K. Jain, " Fundamentals of Digital Image Processing" , PHI,1995.*
2. *R.C.Gonzalez& R.E. Woods," Digital Image Processing", (2/e),Pearson,2002.*

ReferenceBooks

1. *J.C. Russ, "The Image Processing Handbook", (5/e), CRC,2006.*
2. *E.S.Gopi,"Digital Image processing using Matlab", Scitechpublications,2006.*
3. *Recent literature in Digital Image processing.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: analyze the need for image transforms, types and theirproperties.
CO2: become skilled at different techniques employed for the enhancement of images both in spatial and frequencydomain.
CO3: explore causes for image degradation and to teach various restorationtechniques.
CO4: evaluate the image compression techniques in spatial and frequencydomain.
CO5: gain knowledge of feature extraction techniques for image analysis andrecognition.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPE23 & ECOE18**

Course Title	:	**PATTERN RECOGNITION**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	:	**NONE**
Course Type	:	**PE & OE**

COURSEOBJECTIVE

- The subject aims to make the students to understand the mathematical approach for pattern recognition.

COURSECONTENT

Polynomial curve fitting – The curse of dimensionality - Decision theory - Information theory - The beta distribution - Dirichlet distribution-Gaussian distribution-The exponent family: Maximum likelihood and sufficient statistics -Non-parametric method: kernel-density estimators - Nearest neighbourmethods.

Linear models for regression and classification: Linear basis function models for regression - Bias variance decomposition-Bayesian linear regression-Discriminant functions - Fisher's linear discriminant analysis (LDA) - Principal Component Analysis (PCA) - Probabilistic generative model - Probabilistic discriminative model.

Kernel methods: Dual representations-Constructing kernels-Radial basis function networks-Gaussian process-Maximum margin classifier (Support Vector Machine) –Relevance Vector Machines-Kernel-PCA, Kernel-LDA.

Mixture models: K-means clustering - Mixtures of Gaussian - Expectation-Maximization algorithm- Sequential models: Markov model, Hidden-Markov Model (HMM) - Linear Dynamical Systems(LDS).

Neural networks: Feed- forward Network functions-Network training - Error Back propagation - The Hessian Matrix - Regularization in Neural Network - Mixture density networks – Bayesian Neural Networks

TextBooks

1. *C.M.Bishop,"Pattern recognition and machinelearning",Springer,2006*
2. *J.I.Tou&R.C.Gonzalez," Pattern Recognition Priciples", Addition –Wesley,1977.*

ReferenceBooks

1. *P.A.Devijer&J.Kittler, "Pattern Recognition-A Statistical Approach" , Prentice – Hall,1990.*
2. *R.Schalkoff, "Pattern Recognition –Statistical, Structural and Neural Approaches", John Wiley, 1992.*
3. *Recent literature in Pattern Recognition.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: summarize the various techniques involved in patternrecognition
CO2: identify the suitable pattern recognition techniques for the particular applications.
CO3: categorize the various pattern recognition techniques into supervised andunsupervised.
CO4: summarize the mixture models based pattern recognitiontechniques
CO5: summarize the artificial neural network based pattern recognitiontechniques

Course Code	:	**ECPE24 & ECOE 19**

Course Title	**:**	**COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE AND ORGANIZATION**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**NONE**
Course Type	**:**	**PE & OE**

COURSEOBJECTIVES

- To understand how computers are constructed out of a set of functional units and how the functional units operate, interact, andcommunicate.
- To make the students to understand the concept of interfacing memory and various I/O devices to a computer system using a suitable bussystem.

COURSECONTENT

Introduction: Function and structure of a computer, Functional components of a Computer, Interconnection of components, Performance of acomputer.

Representation of Instructions: Machine instructions, Memory locations & Addresses, Operands, Addressing modes, Instruction formats, Instruction sets, Instruction set architectures - CISC and RISC architectures, Super scalar Architectures, Fixed point and floating pointoperations.

Basic Processing Unit: Fundamental concepts, ALU, Control unit, Multiple bus organization, Hardwired control, Micro programmed control, Pipelining, Data hazards, Instruction hazards, Influence on instruction sets, Data path and control considerations, Performanceconsiderations.

Memory organization: Basic concepts, Semiconductor RAM memories, ROM, Speed - Size and cost, Memory Interfacing circuits, Cache memory, Improving cache performance, Memory management unit, Shared/Distributed Memory, Cache coherency in multiprocessor, Segmentation, Paging, Concept of virtual memory, Address translation, Secondary storagedevices.

I/O Organization: Accessing I/O devices, Input/output programming, Interrupts, Exception Handling, DMA, Buses, I/O interfaces- Serial port, Parallel port, PCI bus, SCSI bus, USB bus, Firewall and Infini band, I/Operipherals.

TextBooks

1. *C.Hamacher Z. Vranesic and S. Zaky, "Computer Organization", McGraw-Hill,2002.*
2. *W. Stallings, "Computer Organization and Architecture - Designing for Performance", Prentice Hall of India,2002.*
3. *B,Parhami, “Computer Architecture, From Microprocessors to Supercomputers,” Oxford University Press, Reprint2014.*

ReferencesBooks

1. *D. A. Patterson and J. L. Hennessy, "Computer Organization andDesign,*
2. *Morgan Kaufmann,”The Hardware/Software Interface",1998.*
3. *J .P. Hayes, "Computer Architecture and Organization", McGraw-Hill,1998.*
4. *Recent literature in Computer Architecture and Organization.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: apply the basic knowledge of digital concept to the functional components of a Computer System.

CO2: analyze the addressing mode concepts and design the instruction setArchitecture.

CO3: identify the functions of various processing units within the CPU of a ComputerSystem.

CO4: analyze the function of the memory management unit and create suitable memory interface to theCPU.

CO5: recognize the need for recent Bus standards and I/Odevices.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPE25 & ECOE20**
Course Title	**:**	**ARM SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPE24**
Course Type	**:**	**PE & OE**

COURSEOBJECTIVE

- The objective of this course is to give the students a thorough exposure to ARM architecture and make the students to learn the ARM programming & Thumb programmingmodels.

COURSECONTENT

RISC machine.ARM programmer's model. ARM Instruction Set. Assembly level language programming. Developmenttools.

ARM organization.ARM instruction execution.ARMimplementation.ARM coprocessor interface. . Interrupt response.

Floating point architecture.Expressions.Conditionalstatements.Loops.Functions and procedures. Run time environment.

Thumb programmer's model. Thumb Instruction set. Thumbimplementation.

Memory hierarchy.Architectural support for operating system.Memory size and speed.Cache memory management.Operatingsystem.ARM processorchips.

TextBooks

1. *S. Furber, "ARM System Architecture",Addison-Wesley,1996.*
2. *A. Sloss, D.Symes& C.Wright, "ARM system Developer's guide",Elsevier.2005.*

ReferenceBooks

1. *Technical reference manual for ARM processor cores, including Cortex, ARM 11, ARM 9 & ARM 7 processorfamilies.*
2. *User guides and reference manuals for ARM software development and modeling tools. David Seal, ARM Architecture Reference Manual,Addison-Wesley.*
3. *Recent literature in ARM System Architecture.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: describe the programmer's model of ARM processor and create and test assembly level programming.

CO2: analyze various types of coprocessors and design suitable co-processor interface to ARM processor.

CO3: analyze floating point processor architecture and its architectural support for higher level language.

CO4: become aware of the Thumb mode of operation ofARM.

CO5: identify the architectural support of ARM for operating system and analyze the function of memory Management unit ofARM.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPE26 & ECOE21**
Course Title	**:**	**OPERATING SYSTEMS**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**NONE**
Course Type	**:**	**PE & OE**

COURSEOBJECTIVE

- To expose the principles and practice of operating system design and to illustrate the current design practices using DOS and UNIX operatingsystems.

COURSECONTENT

Types of operating systems, Different views of the operating system, Principles of Design and Implementation. The process and threads. System programmer's view of processes, Operating system's views of processes, Operating system services for process management. Process scheduling, Schedulers, Scheduling algorithms.Overview of Linux operatingsystem.

Interprocess synchronization, Mutual exclusionalgorithms,Hardware support,Semaphores,C oncurrent programming usingsemaphores.

Conditional critical regions, Monitors,Interprocess communication:Messages, Pipes.Deadlocks: Characterization. Prevention.Avoidance.detection and recovery. Combined approach to deadlockhandling.

Contiguous allocation. Static and dynamic partitioned memory allocation. Segmentation.Non- contiguous allocation. Paging, Hardware support, VirtualMemory.

Need for files.File abstraction. File naming.File system organization.File system optimization. Reliability.Security and protection.I/O management and disk scheduling.Recent trends anddevelopments.

TextBooks

1. *Gary: Operating Systems- A modern Perspective, (2/e), Addison Wesley,2000.*
2. *M.Milenkovic: Operating systems, Concepts and Design, McGraw Hill,1992.*

ReferenceBooks

1. *C. Crowley: Operating Systems, Irwin,1997.*
2. *J.l. Peterson & A.S. Chatz: Operating System Concepts, Addison Wesley,1985.*
3. *W. Stallings: Operating Systems, (2/e), Prentice Hall,1995.*
4. *Mattuck,A., Introduction to Analysis,Prentice-Hall,1998.*
5. *Recent literature in Operating Systems.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1:.Understand the different types of Operating systems and schedulingalgorithms.
CO2: Understand the synchronization algorithms andsemaphores.
CO3: Appreciate the inter process communication and deadlockhandling.
CO4: Critically evaluate the different memory allocationtechniques.
CO5: Appreciate the importance of file system organization, I/O management and diskscheduling.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPE27 & ECOE22**
Course Title	**:**	**DISPLAY SYSTEMS**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC13**
Course Type	**:**	**PE & OE**

COURSEOBJECTIVE

- To expose the students to the basics of the display systems and to illustrate the current design practices of the displaysystems.

COURSECONTENT

Introduction to displays. Requirements of displays. Display technologies, CRT, Flat panel and advanced display technologies. Technical issues indisplays.

Head mounted displays. Displays less than and greater than 0.5 m diagonal. Low power and light emitting displays.

Operation of TFTs and MIMS. LCDs, Brightness. Types of LCDdisplays.

Emissive displays, ACTFEL, Plasma display and Field emission displays, operating principle and performance.

Types of Displays: 3D, HDTV, LED, Touchscreen.

TextBooks

1. *L.W. Mackonald& A.C. Lowe,Display Systems, Design and Applications, Wiley,2003.*
2. *E.H. Stupp&M. S. Brennesholtz, Projection Displays, Wiley,1999*

ReferenceBooks

1. *Peter A. Keller, Electronic Display Measurement: Concepts, Techniques, and Instrumentation, Wiley-Interscience, 1997.*
2. *Recent literature in Display Systems.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: appreciate the technical requirement of different types of displayssystems
CO2: analyse the various low power lightingsystems
CO3: understand the operation of TFTs and LCD displays.
CO4: analyse the various kinds of emissivedisplays
CO5: critically evaluate the recent advancements in the displays devicetechnology.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPE28 & ECOE23**
Course Title	**:**	**STATISTICAL SIGNAL PROCESSING**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC15**
Course Type	**:**	**PE & OE**

COURSEOBJECTIVES

- To develop algorithms for optimum filtering (and prediction) and for adaptive filtering for the given observationprocesses.
- To enable the students understand the frequency analysis and estimationmethods

COURSECONTENT

Random processes: Stationary processes, wide-sense stationary processes, autocorrelation and auto covariance functions, Spectral representation of random signals, Wiener Khinchin theorem Properties of power spectral density, Gaussian Process and White noise process, Linear System with random input, Spectral factorization theorem and its importance, innovation process and whitening filter, .Random signal modeling: MA, AR, ARMAmodels.

Optimum Linear Filtering: Linear Minimum Mean-Square Error (LMMSE) Filtering: Wiener Hoff Equation, FIR Wiener filter, Causal IIR Wiener filter, Non causal IIR Wiener filter, Linear Prediction of Signals, Forward and Backward Predictions, Levinson Durbin Algorithm, Lattice filter realization of prediction errorfilters.

Adaptive Filtering : Principle and Application, Steepest Descent Algorithm, Convergence characteristics; LMS algorithm, convergence, excess mean square error, Leaky LMS algorithm; Application of Adaptive filters. RLS algorithm: Exponentially weighted RLS algorithm derivation, Matrix inversion Lemma, Initialization.

Spectrum Estimation: Principle of estimation and applications, Properties of estimates, unbiased and consistent estimators, Estimated autocorrelation function, periodogram, Averaging the periodogram (Bartlett Method), Welch modification, Blackman and Tukey method of smoothing periodogram, Prametric method, AR spectralestimation.

Frequency Estimation, Eigen decomposition of Autocorrelation matrix, Detection of Harmonic signals: Pisarenko's method, MUSIC algorithm, ESPRIT method, Propagatormethod.

ReferencesBooks

1. *M.H. Hayes, "Statistical Digital Signal Processing and Modelling", John Wiley,1996.*
2. *P.Stroica & R.Moses," Spectral Analysis of signals",Pearson, 2005.*
3. *Recent literature in Statistical Signal Processing.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: apply the knowledge of the discrete-time stochastic processes & its measures and understand various stochasticmodels.

CO2: develop algorithms for optimum linear filtering and prediction for the given observation processes

CO3: develop steepest descent, Least Mean Square (LMS), and Recursive Least Squares (RLS) adaptive filteralgorithms

CO4: derive and analyse the statistical properties of the conventional spectral estimators, namely the periodogram, averaged & modified periodogram and Blackman-Tukeymethods

CO5: formulate parametric spectral estimators based upon autoregressive (AR), moving average (MA), and autoregressive moving average (ARMA) models, and detail their statisticalproperties.

CO6: selectanappropriatearrayprocessingalgorithmsforfrequencyestimationbase donthe observationmodels.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPE29**
Course Title	**:**	**NETWORKS AND PROTOCOLS**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**NONE**
Course Type	**:**	**PE**

Course Learning Objectives

- To get an understanding on the fundamentals of networks and issues involved.
- To acquire an understanding on the set of rules and procedures that mediates the exchange of information between communicating devices.

Course Content

Network Components, Topologies, Network hardware and software, Network Models: OSI Model & TCP/IP Protocol stack, HTTP FTP, SMTP, POP, SNMP, DNS, Socket programming with TCP and UDP.

Transport Layer services, UDP, TCP, SCTP, Principles of reliable data transfer, Flow control, Congestion Control, Quality of Service.

Network Layer services, Datagram and Virtual circuit service, DHCP, IPV4, IPV6, ICMP, Unicast routing protocols: DV, LS and Path vector routing, Multicast routing.

Data Link Layer services, Overview of Circuit and Packet switches, ARP, Data link control: HDLC & PPP, Multiple access protocols, Wireless LAN, Comparison wired and wireless LAN.

Network security threats, Cryptography, Security in the Internet: IPSecurity & Firewalls, Multimedia: Streaming stored video/ audio, RTP, Network Troubleshooting.

Text Books

1. *J.F.Kurose&K.W.Ross, "Computer Networking: A Top-Down Approach featuring the Internet", Pearson, 5th edition, 2010.*
2. *B.A. Forouzan," Data Communications & Networking", Tata McGraw- Hill, 4th edition, 2006*

Reference Books

1. *W.Stallings, "Data & Computer Communications", PHI, 9th edition, 2011.*
2. *W.Stallings, "Cryptography & Network Security", Pearson, 5th edition, 2011.*
3. *A.S.Tanenbaum & D.J. Wetherall, "Computer Networks", Pearson, 5th edition, 2014.*
4. *Recent literature in Networks and Protocols.*

Course outcomes

At the end of the course student will be able

CO1: Compare and examine, OSI and TCP/IP protocol stacks

CO2: Categorize services offered by all layers in TCP/IP protocol stack

CO3: Analyze a network under congestion and propose solutions for reliable data transfer

CO4: Examine the protocols operating at different layers of TCP/IP model

CO5: Assess the cryptographic techniques.

CO6: Manage a network and propose solutions under network security threats.

Course Code	**:**	**ECPE30 & ECOE24**
Course Title	**:**	**ADHOC WIRELESS NETWORKS**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPE29**
Course Type	**:**	**PE & OE**

COURSEOBJECTIVE

- To analyse the various design issues and challenges in the layered architecture of Ad hoc wireless networks

COURSECONTENT

Cellular and ad hoc wireless networks, Applications of ad hoc wireless networks. Issues in ad hoc wireless networks-medium access scheme, routing, transport layer protocols, security and energy management. Ad hoc wirelessinternet.

Design goals of a MAC protocol, Contention based protocols; Contention based protocols with reservation mechanisms and scheduling mechanisms, MAC protocols using directionalantennas.

Table driven routing protocols, On demand routing protocols, hybrid routing protocols, Hierarchical routing protocols, Power aware routing protocols, Tree based and mesh based multicast routingprotocols

Network security requirements-Issues and challenges, network security attacks, key management, secure routingprotocols

Energy management schemes-Battery management, transmission power management, system power management schemes. Quality of service solutions in ad hoc wirelessnetworks.

Textbooks

1. *C.Siva ram murthy,B.S. Manoj, “Ad hoc wireless networks-Architectures and protocols” Pearson Education, 2005*
2. *S.Basagni, M.Conti, “Mobile ad hoc networking”, Wielyinterscience2004*
3. *C. E.Perkins ,”Ad hoc networking”, AddisonWesley,2001*

Referencesbooks

1. *X.Cheng, X.Huang ,D.Z. DU ,”Ad hoc wireless networking”, Kluwer AcademicPublishers,2004*
2. *G. Aggelou,”Mobile ad hoc networks-From wireless LANs to 4G networks”, McGraw Hill publishers,2005*
3. *Recent literature in ADHOC Wireless Networks.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: compare the differences between cellular and ad hoc networks and the analyse the challenges at various layers andapplications
CO2: summarize the protocols used at the MAC layer and schedulingmechanisms
CO3: compare and analyse types of routing protocols used for unicast and multicastrouting
CO4: examine the network security solution and routingmechanism
CO5: evaluate the energy management schemes and Quality of service solution in ad hocnetworks

Course Code	**:**	**ECPE31 & ECOE25**
Course Title	**:**	**WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPE29**
Course Type	**:**	**PE & OE**

COURSEOBJECTIVE

- To overview the various design issues and challenges in the layered architecture of Wireless sensor networks

COURSECONTENT

Motivation for a network of wireless sensor nodes-Definitions and background-challenges and constraints for wireless sensor networks-Applications. Node architecture-sensing subsystems, processing Subsystems, Communication interfaces,Prototypes.

Physical layer- Introduction, wireless channel and communication fundamentals – frequency allocation, modulation and demodulation, wave propagation effects and noise, channels models, spread spectrum communication, packet transmission and synchronization, quality of wireless channels and measures for improvement, physical layer and transceiver design consideration in wireless sensor networks, Energy usage profile, choice of modulation, PowerManagement

Data link layer- Fundamentals of wireless MAC protocols, Characteristics of MAC protocol in wireless sensor networks contention-based protocols, Contention free MAC protocols,HybridMACprotocols

Network layer-routing metrics-Flooding and gossiping, Data centric routing, proactive routing On demand routing, hierarchical routing, Location based routing, QOS based routing. Data Aggregation – Various aggregationtechniques.

Case study-Target detection tracking, Habitat monitoring, Environmental disaster monitoring, Practical implementation issues, IEEE 802.15.4 low rate WPAN, Operating System Design Issues. Simulationtools.

Textbooks

1. *W. Dargie,C. Poellabauer,"Fundamentals of Wireless sensor networks-Theory and Practice",John Wiley & Sons Publication2010*
2. *K. Sohraby, D.Minoli and T.Znati, "Wireless Sensor Network Technology- Protocols and Applications", John Wiley & Sons,2007.*
3. *F.Zhao, L.Guibas, "Wireless Sensor Networks: an information processing approach", Elsevier publication,2004.*
4. *C.S.Raghavendra Krishna,M.Sivalingam and Taribznati, "Wireless Sensor Networks", Springer publication,2004.*
5. *H. Karl, A.willig, "Protocol and Architecture for Wireless Sensor Networks", John Wiley publication, Jan2006.*

ReferencesBooks

1. *K.Akkaya and M.Younis, "A Survey of routing protocols in wireless sensor networks", Elsevier Adhoc Network Journal, Vol.3, no.3,pp. 325-349,2005.*
2. *Philip Levis, " TinyOS Programming", 2006 –www.tinyos.net.*
3. *I.F. Akyildiz, W. Su, Sankarasubramaniam, E. Cayirci, "Wireless sensor networks: a survey", computer networks, Elsevier, 2002, 394 -422.*
4. *Jamal N. Al-karaki, Ahmed E. Kamal, "Routing Techniques in Wireless sensor networks: A survey", IEEE wireless communication, December 2004, 6 –28.*
5. *Recent literature in Wireless Sensor Networks.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: analyse the challenges and constraints of wireless sensor network and itssubsystems
CO2: examine the physical layer specification, modulation and transceiver design considerations
CO3: analyse the protocols used at the MAC layer and schedulingmechanisms
CO4: compare and analyse the types of routing protocols and data aggregationtechniques
CO5: identify the application areas and practical implementationissues.

Course Code	**:**	**ECLR10**
Course Title	**:**	**DEVICES AND NETWORKS LABORATORY**
Number of Credits		**1**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC11 & ECPC13**
Course Type	**:**	**ELR**

List of Experiments:

1. Study Experiment
2. PN Junction Diode Characteristics
3. Zener diode characteristics and its application
4. Characteristics study of Bipolar Junction Transistor (BJT)
5. Characteristics study of JFET
6. Response study of Series RLC
7. Constant K High pass Filter
8. Attenuators
9. Equalizers
10. Clippers and Clampers
11. SCR Characteristics
12. LAB view implementation

Course Code	**:**	**ECLR11**
Course Title	**:**	**DIGITAL ELECTRONICS LABORATORY**
Number of Credits		**1**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC14**
Course Type	**:**	**ELR**

List of Experiments:

1. Study of logic gates and verification of Boolean Laws.
2. Design of adders and subtractors.
3. Design of code converters.
4. Design of Multiplexers.
5. Design of De-multiplexers.
6. Design of Encoder and Decoder.
7. 2-bit and 8-bit magnitude comparators.
8. Study of flip-flops.
9. Design and implementation of counters using flip-flops.
10. Design and implementation of shift registers.

Course Code	**:**	**ECLR12**
Course Title	**:**	**ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS LABORATORY**
Number of Credits		**2**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC17**
Course Type	**:**	**ELR**

List of Experiments:

Hardware Experiments

1. Stability of Q point
2. Single stage RC coupled CE amplifier
3. Single stage RC coupled Current series CE feedback amplifier
4. Darlington emitter follower
5. Differential Amplifier
6. RC phase shift oscillator
7. Colpitt's Oscillator
8. Power amplifier – Class A & class AB

Simulation Experiments

1. MOS CS amplifier with with resistive load, diode connected load, current source load
2. MOS current mirrors

Course Code	**:**	**ECLR13**
Course Title	**:**	**MICROPROCESSOR AND MICROCONTROLLER LABORATORY**
Number of Credits		**2**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC18**
Course Type	**:**	**ELR**

List of Experiments

Intel 8086 – 16bit µP- Emulator.

1. Addressing modes of 8086 Microprocessor .
2. Block move and simple arithmetic operations .
3. Identification and displaying the activated key using DOS and BIOS function calls.

Intel 8051 (8-bit Microcontroller) - Proteus VSM Simulator and Trainer Kit.

4. Addressing modes of 8051 Microcontroller.
5. Delay generation - i) Nested loop and ii) Timers.
6. Toggling the ports and counting the pulses.
7. LCD Interfacing.
8. Generation of different waveforms using DAC (0808)
9. ADC interfacing.

Mixed-Signal Microcontroller – 16bit – MSP430 series

10. PWM generation and speed control of Motors using MSP430.

Course Code	**:**	**ECLR14**
Course Title	**:**	**ANALOG INTEGRATED CIRCUITS LABORATORY**
Number of Credits		**2**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC23**
Course Type	**:**	**ELR**

List of Experiments:

HardwareExperiments

1. Study the characteristics of negative feedback amplifier
2. Design of an instrumentation amplifier
3. Study the characteristics of regenerative feedback system-Schmitt trigger
4. Study the characteristics of integrator circuit
5. Design of a second order butterworth band-pass filter for the given higher and lower cut-off frequencies
6. Design of a high-Q Band pass self-tuned filter for a given center frequency
7. Design of a function generator- Square, Triangular
8. Design of a Voltage Controlled Oscillator
9. Design of a Phase Locked Loop(PLL) (Mini project)

SimulationExperiments

DC and small signal analysis of differential amplifer with Restive load, current mirror load and current source load, Input common-mode range and Common-mode feedback circuits, CMRR, PSRR.

Course Code	**:**	**ECLR15**
Course Title	**:**	**DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING AND SIMULATION LABORATORY**
Number of Credits		**2**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC15 & ECPC20**
Course Type	**:**	**ELR**

List of Experiments:

MATLAB Experiments

1. Realization of correlation of two discrete signals
2. Realization of sub band filter using linear convolution
3. Design and implementation of FIR filter
4. Design and implementation of IIR filter
5. Realization of STFT using FFT
6. Demonstration of Bayes technique
7. Demonstration of Min-max technique
8. Realization of FIR Wiener filter

TMS320C54X Processor Experiments

9. Study of various addressing modes
10. Sequence generation and number sorting
11. Convolution using overlap add and overlap save methods
12. Wave pattern generation
13. FIR filter implementation

Course Code	**:**	**ECLR16**
Course Title	**:**	**VLSI AND EMBEDDED SYSTEM DESIGN LABORATORY**
Number of Credits		**2**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC26**
Course Type	**:**	**ELR**

List of Experiments:
USING QUARTUS II
1. Adders and subtractors
2. Mux &Demux
3. Encoders & Decoders
4. Flip-Flops
5. Shift-Registers & Counters

USING XILINX
6. Working with RAM
7. Comparators, parity generators & ALU
8. Counters and Shift Registers
9. Carry look ahead adder
10. MULTIPLIERS

WARP DESIGN
Lab1: Introduction to WARP Design Flows
Lab2: Building a Simple Transmitter
Lab3: Building a Simple and Unidirectional MAC
Lab4: Building a single-carrier streaming PHY.

Course Code	**:**	**ECLR17**
Course Title	**:**	**COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING LABORATORY**
Number of Credits		**2**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC21 & ECPC24**
Course Type	**:**	**ELR**

List of Experiments:
1. AM Modulation and Demodulation
2. DSB-SC Modulation
3. Pulse Amplitude Modulation and Demodulation
4. Pulse Width Modulation and Demodulation
5. Pulse Position Modulation using PLL(IC 565)
6. Amplitude Shift Keying (ASK) Modulation and Demodulation
7. Frequency Shift Keying (FSK) Modulation and Demodulation
8. Frequency Multiplier using PLL
9. Analog and digital modulation using COMMSIM simulation tool
10. Analog and digital modulation using MATLAB
11. Study of wireless communication system using Wi-Comm Kit

Course Code	**:**	**ECLR18**
Course Title	**:**	**FIBER OPTIC COMMUNICATION LABORATORY**
Number of Credits		**1**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC28**
Course Type	**:**	**ELR**

List of Experiments:

1. Handling of Fibers
2. Characteristics of Laser Diode
3. Characteristics of Photo detector
4. Characteristics of APD
5. Numerical Aperture Measurement
6. Measurement of Attenuation and Bending Loss
7. Proximity Sensor
8. Photonics CAD-WDM link
9. LED Modulation
10. Fiber Dispersion Measurement
11. Study of BER and Q-factor estimation in the optical system simulation
12. Study the effect of optical Receiver Characteristics on a system performance

Course Code	**:**	**ECLR19**
Course Title	**:**	**MICROWAVE LABORATORY**
Number of Credits		**1**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC25& ECPC29**
Course Type	**:**	**ELR**

List of Experiments:

1. Characteristics Of Gunn Diode
2. Characteristics Of Reflex Klystron
3. Measurement Of Directional Coupler Parameters
4. Characteristics Of Isolator And Circulator
5. Characteristics of Waveguide Tees
6. Frequency And Wavelength Measurement
7. Impedance Measurement
8. Antenna Measurement
9. Propagation Of Microwaves
10. VSWR measurement

Course Code	**:**	**ECHO10**
Course Title	**:**	**ADVANCED DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC15**
Course Type	**:**	**HO**

COURSEOBJECTIVE

- To provide rigorous foundations in multirate signal processing, power spectrum estimation and adaptive filters.

COURSECONTENT

Review of sampling theory. Sampling rate conversion by integer and rational factors. Efficient realization and applications of sampling rate conversion.

Wiener filtering. Optimum linear prediction. Levinson- Durbin algorithm. Prediction error filters.

Adaptive filters. FIR adaptive LMS algorithm. Convergence of adaptive algorithms. Fast algorithms. Applications: Noise canceller, echo canceller and equalizer.

Recursive least squares algorithms. Matrix inversion lemma. Convergence analysis of the RLS algorithm. Adaptive beam forming. Kalman filtering.

Spectrum estimation. Estimation of autocorrelation. Periodogram method. Nonparametric methods. Parametric methods.

Textbooks

1. *J.G.Proakis, M. Salehi, "Advanced Digital Signal Processing", McGraw –Hill, 1992.*
2. *S.Haykin, "Adaptive Filter Theory (3/e)", Prentice- Hall, 1996.*

ReferencesBooks

1. *D.G.Manolakis, V. K. Ingle, and S. M. Kogon ,"Statistical and Adaptive Signal Processing", McGraw-Hill,2005*
2. *S.L.Marple,"Digital Spectral Analysis", 1987.*
3. *M.H.Hays," Statistical Digital Signal Processing and Modeling", John-Wiley, 2001.*
4. *Recent literature in Advanced Digital Signal Processing.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: summarize multirate DSP and design efficient digital filters.
CO2: construct multi-channel filter banks.
CO3: select linear filtering techniques to engineering problems.
CO4: describe the most important adaptive filter generic problems.
CO5: describe the various adaptive filter algorithms.
CO6: describe the statistical properties of the conventional spectral estimators.

Course Code	**:**	**ECHO11**
Course Title	**:**	**SPECTRAL ANALYSIS OF SIGNALS**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC15**
Course Type	**:**	**HO**

COURSEOBJECTIVE

- To give an exhaustive survey of methods available for power spectrum estimation.

COURSECONTENT

Periodogram and correlogram. Blackman – Tukey, Bartlett, Welch and Daniel methods. Window design considerations.

Parametric methods for rational spectra. Covariance structure of ARMA processes. AR, MA and ARMA signals. Multivariate ARMA signals.

Parametric methods for line spectra. Models of sinusoidal signals in noise. Nonlinear least squares, high order Yule-Walker, min-norm, Pisarenko, MUSIC and ESPRIT methods.

Filter bank methods. Filter-bank interpretation of the periodogram. Refined filter-bank and Capon methods.

Spatial methods. Array model. Nonparametric methods; beam forming and Capon method. Parametric methods; nonlinear least squares, Yule-Walker, min-norm, Pisarenko, MUSIC and ESPRIT methods.

Textbooks

1. *P.Stoica & R.Moses, "Spectral Analysis of signals", Pearson,2005.*
2. *Marple, "Introduction to Spectral Analysis", Prentice Hall.*

ReferencesBooks

1. *S.M.Key, "Fundamentals of Statistical Signal Processing", Prentice Hall PTR, 1998.*
2. *Recent literature in Spectral Analysis of Signals.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: derive and analyse the statistical properties of the conventional spectral estimators, namely the periodogram, averaged & modified periodogram and Blackman-Tukey methods.
CO2: formulate modern, parametric, spectral estimators based upon autoregressive (AR), moving average (MA), and autoregresive moving average (ARMA) models, and detail their statistical properties. Describe the consequence of the term resolution as applied to a spectral estimator.
CO3: define techniques for calculating moments in spectral and temporal domains; Analyze filter bank method, capon methods for spectrum estimation.
CO4: demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the principles of parametric and non-parametric array processing algorithms.
CO5: select an appropriate array processing algorithms for frequency estimation and sonar, radar applications.

Course Code	:	**ECHO12**
Course Title	:	**DETECTION AND ESTIMATION**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	:	**MAIR 45**
Course Type	:	**HO**

COURSEOBJECTIVE

- The objective of this course is to make the students conversant with those aspects of statistical decision and estimation which are indispensable tools required for the optimal design of digital communicationsystems.

COURSECONTENT

Binary hypothesis testing; Bayes, minimax and Neyman-Pearson tests. Composite hypothesistesting.

Signal detection in discrete time: Models and detector structures. Coherent detection in independent noise. Detection in Gaussian noise. Detection of signals with random parameters. Detection of stochastic signals. Performance evaluation of signal detectionprocedures.

Bayesian parameter estimation; MMSE, MMAE and MAP estimates. Nonrandom parameter estimation. Exponential families. Completeness theorem. ML estimation. Information inequality. Asymptotic properties ofMLEs.

Discrete time Kalman- Bucy filter. Linear estimation. Orthogonality principle. Wiener-Kolmogorov filtering – causal and noncausalfilters.

Signal detection in continous time:Detection of deterministic signals in Gaussian noise. Coherent detection in white Gaussiannoise.

TextBooks

1. *H.V.Poor, "An Introduction to Signal Detection and Estimation (2/e) Springer",1994.*
2. *B.C.Levy, "Priciples of Signal Detection and Parameter Estimatio"n, Springer,2008.*

ReferenceBooks

1. *H.L.Vantrees, "Detection, Estimation and Modulation theory", Part I,Wiley, 1987.*
2. *M.D.Srinath & P.K.Rajasekaran, "Statistical Signal Processing with Applications", Wiley,1979.*
3. *J.C.Hancock & P.A. Wintz, "Signal Detection Theory", Mc-Graw Hill,1966.*
4. *Recent literature in Detection And Estimation.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: summarize the fundamental concept on Statistical Decision Theory and Hypothesis Testing
CO2: summarize the various signal estimation techniques with additivenoise
CO3: summarizer with Bayesian parameter estimation (minimum mean square error (MMSE), minimum mean absolute error (MMAE), maximum a-posterior probability (MAP) estimationmethods).
CO4: compare optimal filtering, linear estimation, and Wiener/Kalman filtering. CO5: construct Wiener and Kalman filters (time discrete) and state spacemodels.

Course Code	**:**	**ECHO13**
Course Title	**:**	**WAVELET SIGNAL PROCESSING**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC15**
Course Type	**:**	**HO**

COURSEOBJECTIVE

- To expose the students to the basics of wavelet theory and to illustrate the use of wavelet processing for data compression and noise suppression.

COURSECONTENT

Limitations of standard Fourier analysis. Windowed Fourier transform. Continuous wavelet transform. Time-frequency resolution.

Wavelet bases. Balian-Low theorem. Multiresolution analysis. (MRA). Construction of wavelets from MRA. Fast wavelet algorithm.

Compactly supported wavelets. Cascade algorithm. Franklin and spline wavelets. Wavelet packets. Hilbert space frames. Frame representation. Representation of signals by frames. Iterative reconstruction. Frame algorithm.

Wavelet methods for signal processing. Noise suppression. Representation of noise-corrupted signals using frames. Algorithm for reconstruction from corrupted frame representation.

Wavelet methods for image processing. Burt- Adelson and Mallat’s pyramidal decomposition schemes. 2D-dyadic wavelet transform.

Textbooks

1. *E.Hernandez & G.Weiss, A First Course on Wavelets, CRC Press, 1996.*
2. *L.Prasad & S.S.Iyengar, Wavelet Analysis with Applications to Image Processing, CRC Press, 1997.*

ReferencesBooks

1. *A.Teolis, Computational Signal Processing with Wavelets, Birkhauser, 1998*
2. *R.M. Rao & A.S. Bopardikar, Wavelet Transforms, Addition Wesley, 1998.*
3. *J.C. Goswami & A.K. Chan, Fundamentals of Wavelets, John Wiley, 1999.*
4. *Recent literature in Wavelet Signal Processing*.

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: understand about windowed Fourier transform and difference between windowed Fourier transform and wavelet transform.

CO2: understand wavelet basis and characterize continuous and discrete wavelet transforms

CO3: understand multi resolution analysis and identify various wavelets and evaluate their time-frequency resolution properties

CO4: implement discrete wavelet transforms with multirate digital filters

CO5: understand about wavelet packets

CO6: design certain classes of wavelets to specification and justify the basis of the application of wavelet transforms to different fields.

Course Code	**:**	**ECHO14**
Course Title	**:**	**RF CIRCUITS**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**NONE**
Course Type	**:**	**HO**

COURSEOBJECTIVE

- To impart knowledge on basics of IC design at RFfrequencies.

COURSECONTENT

Characteristics of passive IC components at RF frequencies – interconnects, resistors, capacitors, inductors and transformers – Transmission lines. Noise – classical two-port noise theory, noise models for active and passivecomponentsHigh frequency amplifier design – zeros as bandwidth enhancers, shunt-series amplifier,f doublers,neutralization andunilateralization

Low noise amplifier design – LNA topologies, power constrained noise optimization, linearity and large signalperformance

Mixers – multiplier-based mixers, subsampling mixers, diode-ringmixers

RF power amplifiers – Class A, AB, B, C, D, E and F amplifiers, modulation of power amplifiers, linearity considerations

Oscillators & synthesizers – describing functions, resonators, negative resistance oscillators, synthesis with static moduli, synthesis with dithering moduli, combination synthesizers – phase noiseconsiderations.

TextBooks

1. *T.homas H. Lee, "The Design of CMOS Radio-Frequency Integrated Circuits", 2nd ed., Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press,2004.*
2. *B.Razavi, "RF Microelectronics",2nd Ed., Prentice Hall,1998.*

ReferenceBooks

1. *A.A. Abidi, P.R. Gray, and R.G. Meyer, eds., "Integrated Circuits for Wireless Communications", New York: IEEE Press,1999.*
2. *R. Ludwig and P. Bretchko, "RF Circuit Design, Theory and Applications", Pearson,2000.*
3. *Mattuck,A., "Introduction to Analysis",Prentice-Hall,1998.*
4. *Recent literature in RF Circuits.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: Understand the Noise models for passive components and noise theory
CO2: Analyse the design of a high frequencyamplifier
CO3: Appreciate the different LNA topologies & design techniques
CO4: Distinguish between different types ofmixers
CO5: Analyse the various types of synthesizers, oscillators and theircharacteristics.

Course Code	**:**	**ECHO15**
Course Title	**:**	**NUMERICAL TECHNIQUES FOR MIC**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC25**
Course Type	**:**	**HO**

COURSEOBJECTIVE

- This subject will prepare the student to face the challenging problem of the most important component of Research namely the numericalanalysis.

COURSECONTENT

Over view of Numerical Techniques for Microwave I integrated Circuits: Introduction_Quasi Static and Full wave Analysis,Outline if Finite element method, Integral Equation Technique, Planar Circuit Analysis, Spectral Domain Approach, The Method of Lines, The Mode Matching Method, The Transverse Resonance Technique

The Finite Element Method Introduction The Method of Weighted Residuals The Variational Method Using a Variational Expression The Finite Element Method Integral Formulation of Problems Antennas and Scattering from Conductors Waveguides-Hollow,Dielectric and Optical Finite Difference in space and Time Matrix Computations A Finite Element Computer Program forMicrostrips

Planar Circuit Analysis Introduction Planar Circuit Analysis' Function Approach Impedence Green's Functions Contour Integral Approach Analysis of Planar Components of Composite Configurations Planar Circuits with Anisotropic Spacing Media Applications of the Planar Circuits ConceptSummary

Spectral Domain Approach Introduction General Approach for Shielded Microstrip Lines The Immittance Approach Formulations for Slot lines, Fin lines, and Coplanar Waveguides NumericalComputation

Transverse Resonance Technique Introduction Inhomogeneous Waveguides Uniform Along a Traverse Coordinate Conventional Traverse Resonance Technique for Transversely Discontinuous Waveguides Generalized Transverse Resonance Technique for Transversely Discontinuous Inhomogeneous Analysis of Discontinuities and Junctions by the Generalized Transverse Resonance Technique Examples of Computer Programs

TextBook

1. *T.Itoh, Numerical Techniques for Microwave Integrated Circuits., John Wiley and sons,1989*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: bring awareness of the need for numerical analysis of M.I.C. And prepare to formulate all popular numerical techniques ofM.I.C.
CO2: make one formulate and write coding for Finite Element Method
CO3: prepare a person to be strong in the planar circuitAnalysis
CO4: bring awareness of the most popular Quasi state analysis Spectral Domain Techniques
CO5: prepare the student formulate and write coding for the Transverse ResonanceTechniques

Course Code	**:**	**ECHO16**
Course Title	**:**	**APPLIED PHOTONICS**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**NONE**
Course Type	**:**	**HO**

COURSEOBJECTIVES

- To prepare the students understand the fundamental principles of light-matter interaction and photonic band gapstructures.
- To enable the students appreciate the diverse applications of fiber opticsensors.

COURSECONTENT

Introduction to photonics; optical waveguide theory; Interference of light waves -numerical techniques and simulation

Photonic waveguide components Optical Modulators and Switches Electro-optics - Acousto-optics - Magneto-optics

Photonic Band gap Structures: Concept of photonic crystal; bandgap and band structures in 1D, 2D and 3D photonic crystalstructures;

Photo-refractive materials, non-linear optics, recent trends in bio andnano-photonics

Optical fiber sensors - Sensing using optical fibers - Types:-Amplitude, Interferometric, Wavelength, Polarimetric - DistributedSensors

TextBooks

1. *A. Ghatak and K. Thyagarajan, "Introduction to Fiber Optics", Cambridge University Press,2006.*
2. *Pochi Yeh and Amnon Yariv Photonics," Optical Electronics in Modern Communications",2007*

ReferenceBooks

1. *F. T. S. Yu and S.Yin, "Fiber Optic Sensors", Marcel Dekker, Inc2002*
2. *G. W. Hanson, "Fundamentals of Nanoelectronics ",Pearson Education, 1st edition,2008*
3. *B. Saleh and M. Teich, "Fundamentals of Photonics", Wiley & Sons(2007).*
4. *Recent literature in Applied Photonics.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: understand the interference of light and optical waveguidetheory.
CO2: understand the significance of photonic band gap structures and their application
CO3: analyse the different types of opticalmodulators.
CO4: compare the merits and demerits of different types of fiber optic sensors.
CO5: understand the application of nonlinear optics in bio and nanophotonics.

Course Code	**:**	**ECHO17**
Course Title	**:**	**ADVANCED RADIATION SYSTEMS**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC22**
Course Type	**:**	**HO**

COURSEOBJECTIVES

- To prepare the students understand the operating principles of various RF radiatingsystems.
- To enable the students appreciate the diverse applications of radiatingsystems.
- To design the suitable antenna systems to serve a definedapplication.

COURSECONTENT

AntennaFundamentals

Antenna fundamental parameters, Radiation integrals, Radiation from surface and line current distributions – dipole, monopole, loop antenna; Broadband antennas and matching techniques, Balance to unbalance transformer, Introduction to numericaltechniques.

AperturesAntennas

Field equivalence principle, Radiation from Rectangular and Circular apertures, Uniform aperture distribution on an infinite ground plane; Slot antenna; Horn antenna; Reflector antenna, aperture blockage, and designconsideration.

Arrays

General structure of phased array, linear array theory, variation of gain as a function of pointing direction, frequency scanned arrays, digital beam forming, and MEMS technology in phased arrays-Retro directive and self phasedarrays.

Micro StripAntenna

Radiation Mechanism from patch; Excitation techniques; Microstrip dipole; Rectangular patch, Circular patch, and Ring antenna – radiation analysis from transmission line model, cavity model; input impedance of rectangular and circular patch antenna; Application of microstrip arrayantenna.

Terahertz PlanarAntennas

Electronics band gap materials - Photonic Band-gap Structures- Tera Hertz Patch antennas-Special antenna structures.

TextBooks

1. *S. Haykins," Communication Systems", John Wiley, 3rd edition,1995.*
2. *RR Gulathi, "Monochrome and Colour Television", New Age International Publishers, 2nd edition, 2005.*
3. *J. G. Proakis& M .Salehi," Communication Systems Engineering", Prentice Hall, 2nd edition,2002.*

ReferenceBook

1. *Kennedy & Davis," Electronic Communication systems", Tata McGraw Hill, 4th edition,1999.*
2. *Recent literature in Advanced Radiation Systems.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: understand the various antenna parameters and different impedance matching techniques.

CO2: understand the working principle of aperturesantennas.

CO3: analyse how the electronic beam formation is done using array of antennas.

CO4: compare the merits and demerits of various microwave patch antennastructures.

CO5: understand the photonic band gap structures and its application in terahertzantennas.

Course Code	**:**	**ECHO18**
Course Title	**:**	**BIO MEMS**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC18**
Course Type	**:**	**HO**

COURSEOBJECTIVE

- To train the students in the design aspects of Bio MEMS devices and Systems. To make the students aware of applications in various medical specialists especially the Comparison of conventions methods and Bio MEMSusage.

COURSECONTENT

Introduction-The driving force behind Biomedical Applications-Biocompatibility-Reliability Considerations-Regularity Considerations-Organizations-Education of Bio MEMS-Silicon Micro fabrication-Soft Fabricationtechniques

Micro fluidic Principles- Introduction-Transport Processes- Electro kinetic Phenomena-Micro valves –Micro mixers- Micropumps.

SENSOR PRINCIPLES and MICRO SENSORS: Introduction-Fabrication-Basic Sensors-Optical fibers- Piezo electricity and SAW devices-Electrochemical detection-Applications inMedicine

MICRO ACTUATORS and DRUG DELIVERY: Introduction-Activation Methods-Micro actuators for Micro fluidics-equivalent circuit representation-DrugDelivery

MICRO TOTAL ANALYSIS: Lab on Chip-Capillary Electrophoresis Arrays-cell, molecule and Particle Handling-Surface Modification-Microsphere-Cell based BioassaySystems

Detection and Measurement Methods-Emerging Bio MEMS Technology-Packaging, Power, Data and RF Safety-Biocompatibility,Standards

TextBook

1. *S.S. Saliterman," Fundamentals of Bio MEMS and Medical Micro devices", Wiley Interscience, 2006.*

ReferenceBooks

1. *A. Folch ,"Introduction to Bio MEMS", CRC Press,2012*
2. *G.A. Urban, "Bio MEMS", Springer,2006*
3. *W. wang, S.A. Soper," Bio MEMS",2006.*
4. *M. J. Madou, "Fundametal of Micro fabrication",*2002.
5. *G.T. A. Kovacs, "Micro machined TransducersSourcebook", 1998***.**
6. *Recent literature in Bio MEMS.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: learn and realize the MEMS applications in Bio Medical Engineering
CO2: understand the Micro fluidic Principles and study itsapplications.
CO3: learn the applications of Sensors in HealthEngineering.
CO4: learn the principles of Micro Actuators and Drug Delivery system
CO5: learn the principles and applications of Micro TotalAnalysis

Course Code	**:**	**ECHO19**
Course Title	**:**	**ANALOG IC DESIGN**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC23**
Course Type	**:**	**HO**

COURSEOBJECTIVES

- To develop the ability design and analyze MOS based Analog VLSI circuits to draw the equivalent circuits of MOS based Analog VLSI and analyze theirperformance.
- To develop the skills to design analog VLSI circuits for a givenspecification.

COURSECONTENT

Basic MOS Device Physics – General Considerations, MOS I/V Characteristics, Second Order effects, MOS Device models. Short Channel Effects and Device Models.Single StageAmplifiers – Basic Concepts, Common Source Stage, Source Follower, Common Gate Stage, CascodeStage.

Differential Amplifiers – Single Ended and Differential Operation, Basic Differential Pair, Common-Mode Response, Differential Pair with MOS loads, Gilbert Cell. Passive and Active Current Mirrors – Basic Current Mirrors, Cascode Current Mirrors, Active CurrentMirrors.

Frequency Response of Amplifiers – General Considerations, Common Source Stage, Source Followers, Common Gate Stage, Cascode Stage, Differential Pair. Noise – Types of Noise, Representation of Noise in circuits, Noise in single stage amplifiers, Noise in DifferentialPairs.

Feedback Amplifiers – General Considerations, Feedback Topologies, Effect of Loading. Operational Amplifiers – General Considerations, One Stage Op Amps, Two Stage Op Amps, Gain Boosting, Common-Mode Feedback, Input Range limitations, Slew Rate, Power Supply Rejection, Noise in Op Amps. Stability and FrequencyCompensation.

Bandgap References, Introduction to Switched Capacitor Circuits, Nonlinearity andMismatch.

TextBooks

1. *B.Razavi, "Design of Analog CMOS Integrated Circuits", McGraw Hill Edition2002.*
2. *Paul. R.Gray, Robert G. Meyer, "Analysis and Design of Analog Integrated Circuits", Wiley, (4/e), 2001.*

ReferenceBooks

1. *D. A. Johns and K. Martin, "Analog Integrated Circuit Design", Wiley,1997.*
2. *R. Jacob Baker, "CMOS Circuit Design, Layout, and Simulation", Wiley, (3/e),2010.*
3. *P.E.Allen, D.R. Holberg, "CMOS Analog Circuit Design", Oxford University Press,2002.*
4. *Recent literature in Analog IC Design.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: draw the equivalent circuits of MOS based Analog VLSI and analyze their performance.
CO2: design analog VLSI circuits for a givenspecification.
CO3: Analyse the frequency response of the different configurations of a amplifier.
CO4: Understand the feedback topologies involved in the amplifierdesign.
CO5: Appreciate the design features of the differentialamplifiers.

Course Code	**:**	**ECHO20**
Course Title	**:**	**VLSI SYSTEM TESTING**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC26**
Course Type	**:**	**HO**

COURSEOBJECTIVE

- To expose the students, the basics of testing techniques for VLSI circuits and TestEconomics.

COURSECONTENT

Basics of Testing: Fault models, Combinational logic and fault simulation, Test generation for Combinational Circuits. Current sensing based testing. Classification of sequential ATPG methods. Fault collapsing andsimulation

Universal test sets: Pseudo-exhaustive and iterative logic array testing. Clocking schemes for delay fault testing. Testability classifications for path delay faults. Test generation and fault simulation for path and gate delayfaults.

CMOS testing: Testing of static and dynamic circuits. Fault diagnosis: Fault models for diagnosis, Cause- effect diagnosis, Effect-causediagnosis.

Design for testability: Scan design, Partial scan, use of scan chains, boundary scan, DFT for other test objectives, MemoryTesting.

Built-in self-test: Pattern Generators, Estimation of test length, Test points to improve testability, Analysis of aliasing in linear compression, BIST methodologies, BIST for delay faulttesting.

TextBooks

1. *N. Jha & S.D. Gupta, "Testing of Digital Systems", Cambridge,2003.*
2. *W. W. Wen, "VLSI Test Principles and Architectures Design for Testability", Morgan Kaufmann Publishers.2006*

ReferenceBooks

1. *Michael L. Bushnell &Vishwani D. Agrawal," Essentials of Electronic Testing for Digital, memory & Mixed signal VLSI Circuits", Kluwar Academic Publishers.2000.*
2. *P. K. Lala," Digital circuit Testing and Testability", Academic Press.1997.*
3. *M. Abramovici, M. A. Breuer, and A.D. Friedman, "Digital System Testing and Testable Design", Computer Science Press,1990.*
4. *Recent literature in VLSI System Testing.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: apply the concepts in testing which can help them design a better yield in IC design.
CO2: tackle the problems associated with testing of semiconductor circuits at earlierdesign levels so as to significantly reduce the testingcosts.
CO3: analyse the various test generation methods for static & dynamic CMOScircuits.
CO4: identify the design for testability methods for combinational & sequential CMOS circuits.
CO5: recognize the BIST techniques for improvingtestability.

Course Code	**:**	**ECHO21**
Course Title	**:**	**ELECTRONIC DESIGN AUTOMATION TOOLS**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**NONE**
Course Type	**:**	**HO**

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- To make the students exposed to Front end and Back end VLSI CAD tools.

COURSE CONTENT

OS Architecture: System settings and configuration. Introduction to UNIX commandsHandling directories, Filters and Piping, Wildcards and Regular expression, Power Filters and Files Redirection. Working on Vi editor, Basic Shell Programming, TCL Scripting language.
Algorithms in VLSI:Partitioning methods: K-L, FM, and Simulated annealing algorithms.Placement and Routing algorithms, Interconnects and delay estimation.
Synthesis and simulation using HDLs-Logic synthesis using Verilog. Memory and FSM synthesis. Performance driven synthesis, Simulation- Types of simulation. Static timing analysis. Formal verification. Switch level and transistor level simulation.
System Verilog- Introduction, Design hierarchy, Data types, Operators and language constructs. Functional coverage, Assertions, Interfaces and test bench structures.
Analog/Mixed Signal Modelling and Verification: Analog/Mixed signal modelling using Verilog-A and Verilog-AMS. Event Driven Modelling: Real number modelling of Analog/Mixed blocks modelling using Verilog-RNM/System Verilog. Analog/Digital Boundary Issues: boundary issues coverage

Text Books

1. *M.J.S.Smith, "Application Specific Integrated Circuits",Pearson, 2008.*
2. *S.Sutherland, S. Davidmann, P. Flake, "System Verilog For Design",(2/e), Springer,2006.*

Reference Books

1. *H.Gerez, "Algorithms for VLSI Design Automation", John Wiley, 1999*
2. *Z. Dr Mark, "Digital System Design with System Verilog ", Pearson, 2010.*
3. *Recent literature in Electronic Design Automation Tools.*

COURSE OUTCOMES

Students are able to

CO1: execute the special features of VLSI back end and front end CAD tools and UNIX shell script
CO2: explain the algorithms used for ASIC construction
CO3: design synthesizable Verilog and VHDL code.
CO4: explain the difference between Verilog and system Verilog and are able to write system Verilogcode.
CO5: Model Analog and Mixed signal blocks using Verilog A and Verilog AMS

Course Code	**:**	**ECHO22**
Course Title	**:**	**DESIGN OF ASICS**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**NONE**
Course Type	**:**	**HO**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To prepare the student to be an entry-level industrial standard ASIC or FPGA designer.
- To give the student an understanding of issues and tools related to ASIC/FPGA design and implementation.
- To give the student an understanding of basics of System on Chip and Platform based design.
- To give the student an understanding of High performance algorithms

COURSE CONTENT

Introduction to Technology, Types of ASICs, VLSI Design flow, Design and Layout Rules, Programmable ASICs - Antifuse, SRAM, EPROM, EEPROM based ASICs. Programmable ASIC logic cells and I/O cells. Programmable interconnects. Advanced FPGAs and CPLDs and Soft-core processors.

ASIC physical design issues, System Partitioning,Floorplanning and Placement.Algorithms:K-L, FM, Simulated annealing algorithms. Full Custom Design: Basics, Needs & Applications. Schematic and layout basics, Full Custom Design Flow.

Semicustom Approach: Synthesis (RTL to GATE netlist) - Introduction to Constraints (SDC), Introduction to Static Timing Analysis (STA). Place and Route (Logical to Physical Implementation):Floorplan and Power-Plan, Placement, Clock Tree Synthesis (clock planning), Routing, Timing Optimization, GDS generation.

Extraction, Logical equivalence and STA: Parasitic Extraction Flow, STA: Timing Flow,LEC: Introduction, flow and Tools used. Physical Verification: Introduction, DRC, LVS and basics of DFM.

System-On-Chip Design - SoC Design Flow, Platform-based and IP based SoC Designs, Basic Concepts of Bus-Based Communication Architectures.High performance algorithms for ASICs/ SoCs as case studies – Canonic Signed Digit Arithmetic, KCM, Distributed Arithmetic, High performance digital filters for sigma-delta ADC.

Text Book

1. *M.J.S. Smith : Application Specific Integrated Circuits, Pearson, 2003*
2. *SudeepPasricha and NikilDutt, On-Chip Communication Architectures System on Chip Interconnect, Elsevier, 2008*

Reference Books

1. *H.Gerez, Algorithms for VLSI Design Automation, John Wiley, 1999*
2. *Jan.M.Rabaey et al, Digital Integrated Circuit Design Perspective (2/e), PHI 2003*
3. *David A.Hodges, Analysis and Design of Digital Integrated Circuits (3/e), MGH 2004*
4. *Hoi-Jun Yoo, Kangmin Leeand Jun Kyong Kim, Low-Power NoC for High-Performance SoC Design, CRC Press, 2008*

5. *An Integrated Formal Verification solution DSM sign-off market trends, www.cadence.com.*
6. *Recent literature in Design Of ASICS.*

COURSE OUTCOMES

Students able to

CO1: demonstrate VLSI tool-flow and appreciate FPGA and CPLD architectures
CO2: understand the issues involved in ASIC design, including technology choice, design management and tool-flow.
CO3: understand the algorithms used for ASIC construction.
CO4: understand Full Custom Design Flow and Tool used
CO5: understand Semicustom Design Flow and Tool used - from RTL to GDS and Logical to Physical Implementation
CO6: understand about STA, LEC, DRC, LVS, DFM
CO7: understand the basics of System on Chip and on chip communication architectures appreciate high performance algorithms for ASICs

Course Code	**:**	**ECHO23**
Course Title	**:**	**DIGITAL SYSTEM DESIGN**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC14**
Course Type	**:**	**HO**

COURSEOBJECTIVE

- To get an idea about designing complex, high speed digital systems and how to implement such design.

COURSECONTENT

Mapping algorithms into Architectures: Datapath synthesis, control structures, critical path and worst case timing analysis. FSM andHazards.

Combinational network delay. Power and energy optimization in combinational logic circuit.

Sequential machine design styles. Rules for clocking. Performanceanalysis.

Sequencing static circuits. Circuit design of latches and flip-flops. Static sequencing element methodology. Sequencing dynamic circuits.Synchronizers.

Datapath and array subsystems: Addition / Subtraction, Comparators, counters, coding, multiplication and division. SRAM, DRAM, ROM, serial access memory, context addressablememory.

Reconfigurable Computing**-** Fine grain and Coarse grain architectures, Configuration architectures-Single context, Multi context, Partially reconfigurable, Pipeline reconfigurable, Block Configurable, Parallel processing.

TextBooks

1. *N.H.E.Weste, D. Harris, CMOS VLSI Design (3/e), Pearson,2005.*
2. *W.Wolf, FPGA- based System Design, Pearson,2004.*
3. *S. Hauck, A.DeHon,"Reconfigurable computing: the theory and practice of FPGA-based computation", Elsevier,2008.*

ReferenceBooks

1. *Franklin P. Prosser, David E. Winkel, Art of Digital Design, . Prentice-Hall,1987.*
2. *R.F.Tinde," Engineering Digital Design", (2/e), Academic Press,2000.*
3. *C. Bobda, "Introduction to reconfigurable computing",Springer,2007.*
4. *M. Gokhale,"Paul S. Graham, Reconfigurable computing: accelerating computation with field- programmable gate arrays", Springer,2005.*
5. *C.Roth, "Fundamentals of Digital Logic Design", Jaico Publishers, V ed.,2009.*
6. *Recent literature in Digital System Design.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: identify mapping algorithms intoarchitectures.
CO2: summarize various delays in combinational circuit and its optimizationmethods.
CO3: summarize circuit design of latches andflip-flops.
CO4: construct combinational and sequential circuits of medium complexity that is based on VLSIs, and programmable logicdevices.
CO5: summarize the advanced topics such as reconfigurable computing, partially reconfigurable, Pipeline reconfigurable architectures and blockconfigurable.

Course Code	**:**	**ECHO24**
Course Title	**:**	**OPTIMIZATIONS OF DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING STRUCTURES FOR VLSI**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC20 & ECPC26**
Course Type	**:**	**HO**

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- To understand the various VLSI architectures for digital signal processing.
- To know the techniques of critical path and algorithmic strength reduction in the filter structures.
- To enable students to design VLSI system with high speed and low power.
- To encourage students to develop a working knowledge of the central ideas of implementation of DSP algorithm with optimized hardware.

COURSE CONTENT

An overview of DSP concepts, Pipelining of FIR filters. Parallel processing of FIR filters. Pipelining and parallel processing for low power, Combining Pipelining and Parallel Processing.

Transformation Techniques: Iteration bound, Retiming, Folding and Unfolding .

Pipeline interleaving in digital filters. Pipelining and parallel processing for IIR filters. Low power IIR filter design using pipelining and parallel processing, Pipelined adaptive digital filters.

Algorithms for fast convolution: Cook-Toom Algorithm, Cyclic Convolution. Algorithmic strength reduction in filters and transforms: Parallel FIR Filters, DCT and inverse DCT, Parallel Architectures for Rank-Order Filters.

Synchronous pipelining and clocking styles, clock skew and clock distribution in bit level pipelined VLSI designs. Wave pipelining, constraint space diagram and degree of wave pipelining, Implementation of wave-pipelined systems, Asynchronous pipelining.

Text Book

1. *K.K.Parhi, VLSI Digital Signal Processing Systems, John-Wiley, 2007*

Reference Books

1. *U. Meyer -Baese, Digital Signal Processing with FPGAs, Springer, 2004*
2. *Wayne Burleson, Konstantinos Konstantinides, Teresa H. Meng, VLSI Signal Processing,1996.*
3. *Richard J. Higgins, Digital signal processing in VLSI, 1990.*
4. *Sun Yuan Kung, Harper J. Whitehouse, VLSI and modern signal processing, 1985*
5. *Magdy A. Bayoumi, VLSI Design Methodologies for Digital Signal Processing, 2012*
6. Earl E. Swartzlander, VLSI signal processing systems, *1986.*
7. *Recent literature in Optimizations of Digital Signal Processing Structures for VLSI.*

COURSE OUTCOMES

Students are able to

CO1: understand the overview of DSP concepts and design architectures for DSP algorithms.

CO2: improve the overall performance of DSP system through various transformation and optimization techniques.

CO3: perform pipelining and parallel processing on FIR and IIR systems to achieve high speed and low power.

CO4: optimize design in terms of computation complexity and speed.

CO5: understand clock based issues and design asynchronous and wave pipelined systems.

Course Code	**:**	**ECHO25**
Course Title	**:**	**LOW POWER VLSI CIRCUITS**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC26**
Course Type	**:**	**HO**

COURSEOBJECTIVES

- To expose the students to the low voltage device modeling, low voltage, low power VLSI CMOS circuitdesign.

COURSECONTENT

Evolution of CMOS technology.0.25 µm and 0.1 µm technologies. Shallow trench isolation. Lightly-doped drain. Buried channel. BiCMOS and SOI CMOS technologies. Second order effects and capacitance of MOSdevices.

CMOS inverters, static logic circuits of CMOS, pass transistor, BiCMOS, SOI CMOS and low power CMOStechniques.

Basic concepts of dynamic logic circuits. Various problems associated with dynamic logic circuits. Differential, BiCMOS and low voltage dynamic logiccircuits.

Different types of memorycircuits.

Adder circuits, Multipliers and advanced structures – PLA, PLL and Processingunit.

TextBooks

1. *Jan Rabaey,"Low Power Design Essentials (Integrated Circuits and Systems)", Springer,2009*
2. *J.B.Kuo&J.H.Lou,"Low-voltage CMOS VLSI Circuits", Wiley,1999.*

ReferenceBook

1. *A.Bellaowar&M.I.Elmasry,"Low power Digital VLSI Design, Circuits andSystems", Kluwer, 1996.*
2. *Recent literature in Low Power VLSI Circuits.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: acquire the knowledge about various CMOS fabrication process and itsmodeling.
CO2: infer about the second order effects of MOS transistorcharacteristics.
CO3: analyze and implement various CMOS static logic circuits.
CO4: learn the design of various CMOS dynamic logiccircuits.
CO5: learn the design techniques low voltage and low power CMOS circuits for various applications.
CO6: learn the different types of memory circuits and theirdesign.
CO7: design and implementation of various structures for low powerapplications.

Course Code	**:**	**ECHO26**
Course Title	**:**	**VLSI DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING SYSTEMS**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC15 & ECPC26**
Course Type	**:**	**HO**

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- To enable students to design VLSI systems with high speed and low power.
- To encourage students to develop a working knowledge of the central ideas of implementation of DSP algorithm with optimized hardware.

COURSE CONTENT

An overview of DSP concepts, Representations of DSP algorithms. Systolic Architecture Design: FIR Systolic Array, Matrix-Matrix Multiplication, 2D Systolic Array Design. Digital Lattice Filter Structures: Schur Algorithm, Derivation of One-Multiplier Lattice Filter, Normalised Lattice Filter, Pipelining of Lattice Filter.

Scaling and Round off Noise - State variable description of digital filters, Scaling and Round off Noise computation, Round off Noise in Pipelined IIR Filters, Round off Noise Computation using state variable description, Slow-down, Retiming and Pipelining.

Bit level arithmetic Architectures- parallel multipliers, interleaved floor-plan and bit-plane-based digital filters, Bit serial multipliers, Bit serial filter design and implementation, Canonic signed digit arithmetic, Distributed arithmetic.

Redundant arithmetic -Redundant number representations, carry free radix-2 addition and subtraction, Hybrid radix-4 addition, Radix-2 hybrid redundant multiplication architectures, data format conversion, Redundant to Non redundant converter.

Numerical Strength Reduction - Subexpression Elimination, Multiple Constant Multiplication, Subexpression Sharing in Digital Filters, Additive and Multiplicative Number Splitting.

Text Book

1. *K.K.Parhi, “VLSI Digital Signal Processing Systems”, John-Wiley, 2007*

Reference Book

1. *U. Meyer -Baese, Digital Signal Processing with FPGAs, Springer, 2004*
2. *Recent literature in VLSI Digital Signal Processing Systems.*

COURSE OUTCOMES

Students are able to

CO1: Acquire the knowledge of round off noise computation and numerical strength reduction.

CO2: Ability to design Bit level and redundant arithmetic Architectures.

Course Code	**:**	**ECHO27**
Course Title	**:**	**ASYNCHRONOUS SYSTEM DESIGN**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC14**
Course Type	**:**	**HO**

COURSEOBJECTIVE

- This subject introduces the fundamentals and performance of Asynchronoussystem
- To familiarize the dependency graphical analysis of signal transmissiongraphs
- To learn software languages and its syntax and operations for implementing AsynchronousDesigns

COURSECONTENT

Fundamentals: Handshake protocols, Muller C-element, Muller pipeline, Circuit implementation styles, theory. Static data-flow structures: Pipelines and rings, Building blocks,examples

Performance: A quantitative view of performance, quantifying performance, Dependency graphic analysis. Handshake circuit implementation: Fork, join, and merge, Functional blocks, mutual exclusion, arbitration andmetastability.

Speed-independent control circuits: Signal Transition graphs, Basic Synthesis Procedure, Implementation using state-holding gates, Summary of the synthesis Process, Design examples using Petrify. Advanced 4- phase bundled data protocols and circuits: Channels and protocols, Static type checking, More advanced latch controlcircuits.

High-level languages and tools: Concurrency and message passing in CSP, Tangram program examples, Tangram syntax-directed compilation, Martin's translation process, Using VHDL for Asynchronous Design. An Introduction to Balsa: Basic concepts, Tool set and design flow, Ancillary BalsaTools

The Balsa language: Data types, Control flow and commands, Binary/Unary operators, Program structure. Building library Components: Parameterized descriptions, Recursive definitions. A simple DMA controller: Global Registers, Channel Registers, DMA control structure, The Balsadescription.

TextBooks

1. *Asynchronous Circuit Design- Chris. J. Myers, John Wiley &Sons,2001.*
2. *Handshake Circuits An Asynchronous architecture for VLSI programming – KeesVanBerkel Cambridge University Press,2004*

ReferenceBook

1. *Principles of Asynchronous Circuit Design-Jens Sparso, Steve Furber, Kluver Academic Publishers, 2001.*
2. *Asynchronous Sequential Machine Design and Analysis, Richard F. Tinder,2009*
3. *A Designer's Guide to Asynchronous VLSI, Peter A. Beerel, Recep O. Ozdag, Marcos Ferretti,2010*
4. *Recent literature in Asynchronous System Design.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: understand the fundamentals of Asynchronousprotocols
CO2: analyse the performance of Asynchronous System and implement handshake circuits
CO3: understand the various control circuits and Asynchronous systemmodules
CO4: gain the experience in using high level languages and tools for AsynchronousDesign
CO5: learn commands and control flow of Balsa language for implementing AsynchronousDesigns

Course Code	**:**	**ECHO28**
Course Title	**:**	**PHYSICAL DESIGN AUTOMATION**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**NONE**
Course Type	**:**	**HO**

COURSEOBJECTIVES

- Understand the concepts of Physical Design Process such as partitioning, Floorplanning, Placement andRouting.
- Discuss the concepts of design optimization algorithms and their application to physical design automation.
- Understand the concepts of simulation and synthesis in VLSI DesignAutomation
- Formulate CAD design problems using algorithmicmethods

COURSECONTENT

VLSIdesign automation tools**-** algorithms and system design. Structural and logic design. Transistor level design. Layout design. Verification methods. Design managementtools.

Layout compaction, placement and routing. Design rules, symbolic layout. Applications of compaction. Formulation methods. Algorithms for constrained graph compaction. Circuit representation. Wire length estimation. Placement algorithms. Partitioningalgorithms.

Floor planning and routing- floor planning concepts. Shape functions and floor planning sizing. Local routing. Area routing. Channel routing, global routing and itsalgorithms.

Simulation and logic synthesis- gate level and switch level modeling and simulation. Introduction to combinational logic synthesis. ROBDD principles, implementation, construction and manipulation. Two level logicsynthesis.

High-level synthesis- hardware model for high level synthesis. Internal representation of input algorithms. Allocation, assignment and scheduling. Scheduling algorithms. Aspects of assignment. High leveltransformations.

TextBooks

1. *S.H. Gerez, "A lgorithms for VLSI Design Automation", JohnWiley, 1998.*
2. *N.A.Sherwani, "Algorithms for VLSI Physical Design Automation", (3/e),Kluwer, 1999.*

ReferenceBooks

1. *S.M. Sait , H. Youssef, "VLSI Physical Design Automation", World scientific,1999.*
2. *M.Sarrafzadeh, "Introduction to VLSI Physical Design", McGraw Hill (IE),1996.*
3. *Recent literature in Physical Design Automation.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: know how to place the blocks and how to partition the blocks while for designing the layout for IC.
CO2: solve the performance issues in circuitlayout.
CO3: analyze physical design problems and Employ appropriate automation algorithms for partitioning, floor planning, placement androuting
CO4: decompose large mapping problem into pieces, including logic optimization with partitioning, placement androuting
CO5: analyze circuits using both analytical and CADtools

Course Code	**:**	**ECHO29**
Course Title	**:**	**MIXED - SIGNAL CIRCUIT DESIGN**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**NONE**
Course Type	**:**	**HO**

COURSEOBJECTIVE

- To make the students to understand the design and performance measures concept of mixed signal circuit.

COURSECONTENT

Concepts of Mixed-Signal Design and Performance Measures. Fundamentals of Data Converters.Nyquist Rate Converters and Over samplingConverters.

Design methodology for mixed signal IC design using gm/Idconcept.

Design of Current mirrors. References. Comparators and OperationalAmplifiers.

CMOS Digital Circuits Design: Design of MOSFET Switches and Switched-Capacitor Circuits, Layout Considerations.

Design of frequency and Q tunable continuous timefilters.

TextBooks

1. *R. Jacob Baker, Harry W. Li, David E. Boyce, CMOS, Circuit Design, Layout, and Simulation, Wiley-IEEE Press,1998*
2. *David A. Johns and Ken Martin, Analog Integrated Circuit Design, John Wiley and Sons,1997.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: Appreciate the fundamentals of data converters and also optimized their performances.
CO2: Understand the design methodology for mixed signal IC design using gm/Id concept.
CO3: Analyze the design of current mirrors and operationalamplifiers
CO4: Design the CMOS digital circuits and implement itslayout.
CO5: design the frequency and Q tunable time domainfilters.

Course Code	**:**	**ECHO30**
Course Title	**:**	**DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR MEDICAL IMAGING**
Number of Credits		**3**
Prerequisites (Course code)	**:**	**ECPC20**
Course Type	**:**	**HO**

COURSEOBJECTIVE

COURSECONTENT

X-ray projection imaging-X-ray Generation-X-ray attenuation –X-ray Detectors- Factors that determine X-ray image quality - Introduction to Computed Tomography (CT) – Parallel Beam projection- Fan Beam projection- Relationship between Parallel beam and Fan beam projection-Discrete Realization.

Introduction to Magnetic resonance imaging-Bloch equation-Larmor frequency and the tip angle –Trick on MRI- Selecting the human slice and the corresponding external RF pulse-Measurement of the Transverse component using the receiver antenna-Sampling the MRI image in the frequency domain-Practical difficulties and remedies in MRI Proton-Density, MRI image – T_2 MRI image using Spin-Echo and Cartesian scanning -T_2 MRI image using spin-echo and polar scanning - T_1 MRI image.

Nuclear Imaging-Radiopharmaceuticals-Production of short-lived radioactive tracers-Detector systems and the Anger camera-Single photon Emission computed tomography-Positron Emission Tomography-Multi-modality Imaging.

Ultrasound imaging-sound propagation in Biological Tissue-Ultrasound Image formation-Ultra sound Generation and Echo Detection-A-mode scans-B-mode scans-M-mode scans-Volumetric scans and 3D Ultrasound – Doppler ultrasound.

Medical image processing-Image Enhancement- Logarithmic display- Non-linear filtering-Image subtraction-Linear filtering and the Hankel transformation - Histogram equalization - Histogram specification. Medical image compression-Discrete Cosine Transformation-Hoteling transformation-Feature extraction and classification-Dimensionality reduction using Principle component analysis-Linear Discriminant analysis - Kernel-Linear discriminant analysis.

TextBooks

1. *Jerry L. Prince, Jonathan M. Links, Medical imaging signals and systems, Pearson education, second edition, 2014*
2. *Mark. A. Haidekkar, Medical Imaging technology, Springer briefs in physics,2013*
3. *E.S. Gopi, Digital signal processing for medical imaging using Matlab, Springer, 2013*

ReferenceBooks

1. *Paul suetens, Fundamentals of medical imaging, second edition, Cambridge university press, 2009.*
2. *MIT course: http://ocw.mit.edu/courses/nuclear-engineering/22-058-principles-of-medical-imaging-fall-2002/index.htm*
3. *Recent literature in Digital Signal Processing for Medical Imaging.*

COURSEOUTCOMES

Students are ableto

CO1: Describe the signal processing techniques involved in CT based Imaging techniques
CO2: Describe the signal processing techniques involved in MRI based Imaging techniques
CO3: Describe the signal processing techniques involved in Nuclear Imaging
CO4: Describe the signal processing techniques involved in Ultra sound Imaging
CO5: Describe the signal processing techniques involved in Medical image processing