SEMESTER VIII

SLOT	COURSENO	COURSES	L-T-P	HOURS	CREDIT
A	EET402	ELECTRICAL SYSTEM DESIGN AND ESTIMATION	2-1-0	3	3
B	EET424	ENERGYMANAGEMENT	2-1-0	3	3
C	EET426	SPECIALELECTRICMACHINES	2-1-0	3	3
D	EET468	INDUSTRIALINSTRUMENTATION &AUTOMATION	2-1-0	3	3
D	EET418	ELECTRICANDHYBRIDVEHICLES	2-1-0	3	3
T	EET404	COMPREHENSIVECOURSEVIVA	1-0-0	1	1
U	EED416	PROJECTPHASEII	0-0-12	12	4
R/M/H	VAC	REMEDIAL/MINOR/HONOURS COURSE	3-1-0	4*	4
TOTAL				**25/29**	**17/21**

CODE	COURSE NAME	CATEGORY	L	T	P	CREDIT
EET402	ELECTRICAL SYSTEM DESIGN AND ESTIMATION	PCC	2	1	0	3

Preamble: Electrical System Design would provide general awareness on IS Product standards / Codes of Practice, The Electricity Act 2003, CEA Regulations and Rules, NEC etc. related to Domestic, Industrial and Commercial Installations. It will also help in the design of Main and Sub Switchboards and distribution system for a medium class domestic and industrial electrical installations. Design of lighting system and selection of luminaries. Selection of Underground cables, Standby generators, lifts and with all involved auxiliaries. Design and selection of power distribution system with power and motor loads for a medium industry. Electrical system design for High-rise buildings with rising main/ cable distribution to upper floors including fire pumps. Design of indoor and outdoor 11kV substations including selection of switching and protective devices for an HT consumer. Essential safety requirements for the electrical installations for Recreational buildings.

Prerequisite: Basics of electrical power systems, circuit analysis and fault level calculations.

Course Outcomes: After the completion of the course the student will be able to:

CO 1	Explain the rules and regulations in the design of components for medium and high voltage installations.
CO 2	Design lighting schemes for indoor and outdoor applications.
CO 3	Design low/medium voltage domestic and industrial electrical installations.
CO 4	Design, testing and commissioning of 11 kV transformer substation.
CO 5	Design electrical installations in high rise buildings.

Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12
CO 1	3	1	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
CO 2	3	2	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
CO 3	3	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
CO 4	3	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
CO 5	3	1	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1

Assessment Pattern

Bloom's Category	Continuous Assessment Tests		End Semester Examination
	1	2	
Remember (K1)	10	10	20
Understand (K2)	15	15	30
Apply (K3)	25	25	50
Analyse (K4)			
Evaluate (K5)			
Create (K6)			

Mark distribution

Total Marks	CIE	ESE	ESE Duration
150	50	100	3 hours

Continuous Internal Evaluation Pattern:

Attendance : 10 marks
Continuous Assessment Test (2 numbers) : 25 marks
Assignment/Case study/Course project : 15 marks

End Semester Examination Pattern: There will be two parts; Part A and Part B. Part A contains 10 questions with 2 questions from each module, having 3 marks for each question. Students should answer all questions. Part B contains 2 questions from each module of which student should answer any one. Each question can have maximum 2 sub-divisions and carry 14 marks.

Course Level Assessment Questions

Course Outcome 1 (CO1):
1. Mention the Scope of The Electricity Act 2003 (K1, K2, PO1)
2. Precautions to be followed for electric safety against loss of life and materials (K3, PO2, PO3, PO6)
3. Mention the Scope of IS 732 (K2, PO8)

Course Outcome 2 (CO2)
1. How are the luminaries selected based on the area of application? (K2, PO3, PO3, PO6)
2. What is CRI? (K1, PO1)
3. Parameters taken into consideration while designing street lighting and flood lighting (K3, PO2, PO3, PO7, PO8, PO12)

Course Outcome 3 (CO3):
1. Characteristics of MCBs (K1, PO1, PO3)
2. Grading between MCBs (K2, PO2, PO6, PO8)
3. Electrical Schematic and physical layout drawings of switch boards, DBs, lighting fittings, fans etc.(K3, PO2, PO6, PO8, P12)

Course Outcome 4 (CO4):
1. Selection of transformer substation. (K1, K2, PO1, PO3)
2. Protective switchgear selection and design of earthing. (K3, PO2, PO6, PO8, PO11)
3. Pre-commission tests to be conducted (K3, PO6, PO12)

Course Outcome 5 (CO5):
1. Selection of different electrical components/systems for multi-storeyed buildings (K1, K2, PO1)
2. Fire protection in high rise buildings (K1, K2, PO2, PO6, PO8)
3. The energy conservation techniques (K2, K3, PO2, PO6)

4. PV solar system design (K3, PO3, PO6, PO7, PO12)
5. Functioning of AMF system (K2, PO1)

Model Question Paper

PAGES: 3

QP CODE:

Reg. No:_____

Name:_____

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
EIGHTH SEMESTER B. TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION
MONTH & YEAR

Course Code**: EET402**

Course Name: **ELECTRICAL SYSTEM DESIGN AND ESTIMATION**

Max. Marks: 100 **Duration: 3 Hours**

PART A
Answer all Questions. Each question carries 3 Marks

1	Describe the scope of NEC with regard to electrical system design.
2	What are the 3 phase AC system voltages as per NEC and their permissible limits.
3	Explain the specific design considerations in the design of a good lighting scheme.
4	List the different types of lamps suitable for street lighting and give their merits and demerits.
5	What is load survey and explain its importance in electrical system design.
6	Explain the salient aspects considered for the selection of LV/MV cables.
7	Explain the working principle of MCB/MCCB and compare MCB and MCCB.
8	List out the pre-commissioning tests of 11kV indoor substation of an HT consumer and explain any one method.
9	Explain the terms Continuous, Prime and Standby power ratings as applied to a Diesel Generator set.
10	Explain the principle of operation of an AMF panel in an electrical system. What is its necessity in an industry?

PART B
Answer any one full question from each module. Each question carries 14 Marks

Module 1

11	a	What is standardization, how does NEC assist for the electrical system design.	(5)
	b	Explain the relevance of the following IS codes: IS 732, IS 3043.	(5)
	c	Briefly explain the electrical services in buildings.	(4)
12	a	Enumerate any five safety measures incorporated in system design.	(5)
	b)	Draw the standard graphical symbols as given in NEC for: i) circuit breaker ii) star-delta starter iii) fuse disconnector iv) autotransformer v) energy meter	(5)

c Explain the scope of the Electricity Act 2003. (4)

Module 2

13 a) What are the requirements to be satisfied for good road lighting? How are sources selected for road lighting? (7)

b) An office room of size 9X15m is to be illuminated by 2x18W LED luminaire. The lamps are being mounted at a height of 3m from the work plane. The average illumination required is 240 lux. Calculate the number of lamps required to be fitted, assuming a CU of 0.75 and a LLF of 0.8. Assume the ceiling height of the room as 5m. Draw the layout of the luminaire arrangement. The lumen output of 2x18W LED may be taken as 4000 lumens. (7)

14 a Briefly explain the working of an LED lamp with circuit diagram. (7)

b) Design a road way lighting scheme and determine the spacing between the poles using the given lamps. Which alternative you will choose, from the point of energy conservation?

Width of the road way = 12 m
Illumination required = 15lux
Mounting height of poles = 9 m
Arm length = 2m

Types of Lamps	CU	LLF
HPSV - 150 W, 16000 lumen	0.65	0.7
LPSV - 150 W, 25500 lumen	0.5	0.9

The lamps are placed on one side of the road. Assume any missing data. (7)

Module 3

15 a) List the pre-commissioning tests for domestic installation and with the help of schematic diagram explain any one test in detail. (4)

b) Determine the total connected load, number of sub circuits and type of supply for a domestic building with the following rooms: One-bedroom with attached toilet, hall and kitchen (1BHK). Draw the schematic diagram showing the ratings of MCBs and sub circuits. Design shall be based on the NEC guide lines. Assume all required data. (10)

16 a Briey explain the working of ELCB with a neat connection diagram. (4)

b) A rest house has four air-conditioned bed rooms with attached toilets, dining hall and kitchen. Prepare the room wise list of electrical materials for the installation. Draw the schematic diagram showing the ratings of MCBs and sub circuits. Design is based on the NEC guide lines. Assume all required data. (10)

Module 4

17 a Explain the criteria for the design of bus-bar system of a Motor Control Centre (MCC). (4)

b) An industry consists of the following loads:

a. 7.5 kW, 3 phase cage induction motor – 1 No.
b. 11.2 kW, 3 phase cage induction motor – 2 Nos.
c. 22.5 kW, 3 phase cage induction motor – 1 No.

d. Power sockets – 15Nos.

e. Lighting loads - 40 Nos of 2 x 18 W LED lamps

f. Exhaust fans 100 W - 4 Nos.

Design the electrical system for the industry, if the industry is located in a village, and also determine:

i. Type of industry,

ii. Transformer capacity required and type of substation, and

iii. Draw the single line schematic diagram showing the details of cable size, starters and switch gears. Use a switch board with MCCB/SFU incomer and MCCB/SFU/MCB as outgoing and MCB type distribution board for lighting. (10)

18 a) Explain the design procedures of the MSB of an industry with predominantly motor loads. (4)

b) A factory has the following connected load:

i. Large motor of 150 kW - 1 no.
ii. Machine shop with 7.5 kW motors - 6 nos.
iii. Painting booth of 22.5 kW
iv. 10 kVA welding transformers - 4 nos.
v. Water pumping station load 15 kW
vi. Lighting load 5 kW

Select the transformer rating and design an indoor substation including the schematic diagram showing the details of switchgear and cable sizes. Assume a diversity factor of 1.2. (10)

Module 5

19 a) Draw the schematic diagram of a 400 A rising main arrangement for a five-storied building also give the rating of floor wise feeders and switchgears. (6)

b) Briefly explain the sizing of solar PV system for a domestic installation with a daily usage of 5 units. (8)

20 a) Draw the electric schematic diagram of a 320 kVA standby DG set with an AMF panel. Explain the essential potential and metering arrangements required in the generator control panel. (6)

b) Briefly explain the sizing of the battery bank of an off grid solar PV system to cater 3 kWh per day for a domestic installation. (8)

Syllabus

Module 1

IS Product Standards and Codes of practice, The Electricity Act 2003 and NEC 2011 (6 hours):

General awareness of IS Codes - IS 732 - IS 3043 –IS 2026- IS 3646-part 1&2 - IS 5216 part 1&2 - Electricity supply code-2014 (Relevance of each code in electrical installation applications only).

The Electricity Act 2003- General introduction- Distribution of Electricity (Part VI)- Central Electricity Authority (Part IX)- Regulatory Commissions (Part IX).

National Electric Code (NEC 2011) - Scope – Wiring installation (Section 9)- Short circuit calculations (Section 10).

Graphical symbols and signs as per NEC for electrical installations.

Classification of voltages-standards and specifications, tolerances for voltage and frequency.

Module 2

Lighting Schemes and calculations (6 hours):

Lighting design calculations - Definitions of luminous flux, Lumen, Luminous intensity/illuminance (Lux), Illumination calculations, factors affecting Coefficients of Utilisation (CoU) - and Light Loss Factor (LLF).

Benefits of LED lamps over the yesteryear luminaires – Efficacy of present-day LED lamps- Design of illumination systems – Average lumen method - Space to mounting height ratio- Design of lighting systems for a medium area seminar hall using LED luminaires

Exterior lighting design- point to point method - road lighting and public area lighting- Space to mounting height ratio - selection of luminaires- Metal Halide- High & Low pressure Sodium– LED lamps.

Module 3

Domestic Installation (10 hours)

General aspects as per NEC and IS 732 related to the design of domestic dwellings availing single phase supply (LV) and three phase supply (MV) for a connected load less than 15kW.

Load Survey- common power ratings of domestic gadgets- connected load-diversity factor-selection of number of sub circuits (lighting and power)-selection of MCB distribution boards to provide over load, short circuit and earth leakage protection.

Principle of operation of MCB, MCB Isolator, ELCB/RCCB and RCBO. Selection of CBs for protection and grading between major and minor sections.

Selection of wiring cables, conduits as per NEC and IS 732.

Design of electrical schematic and physical layout drawings for low and medium class domestic installation. Preparation of schedule of works and bill of quantities (cost estimation excluded).

Pre-commissioning tests- Insulation resistance measurement, continuity test, polarity test, and earth resistance measurement as applicable to domestic installations.

Module 4
Industrial Power and Lighting Installations (9 hours):

Industrial installations –classifications- Design of electrical distribution systems with main switch board, sub switch boards and distribution boards with ACBs, MCCBs and MCBs as the case may be, for feeding power (mainly motors) and lighting loads of small and medium industries.

Selection of armoured power cables (AYFY, A2XFY, YWY) – calculation of ampacity, voltage drop, short circuit withstand capacity etc.

Design of MSB & SSB including Motor Control Centre (MCC) for motor controls - selection of bus bars and switchgears.

Selection of 11kV indoor and outdoor transformer substations upto 630kVA - selection of switchgears and protective devices –Preparation of schedule of works and bill of quantities (cost estimation excluded).

Short circuit calculations and earthing design for the HV and LV sides of an 11 kV substation of capacity up to 630 kVA.

Pre-commissioning tests of 11kV indoor/outdoor substation of an HT consumer.

Module 5
High Rise building, Solar PV system, Standby generators and Energy conservation (8 hours):

Electrical installations of high-rise buildings: Distribution systems – rising main, cable system - Installation of lifts, standby generators, fire pumps - electric schematic drawing.

Selection of standby Diesel Generator set (DG set) –power rating - Continuous, Prime and Standby power ratings- installation and essential protections-Introduction to Automatic Mains failure (AMF) systems.

Energy Conservation Techniques in electrical power distribution - Automatic Power Factor Correction (APFC) panel – Principle of operation and advantages.

Introduction to Solar PV Systems, off-grid and on-grid systems, Solar panel efficiencies-design of a PV system for domestic application-Selection of battery for off-grid domestic systems.

Data Book (Use for Examination Hall)

1. Data Book Published by the University

Text/Reference Books

1. National Electrical Code 2011, Bureau of Indian Standards.
2. National Lighting Code 2010, Bureau of Indian Standards.
3. National Building Code of INDIA 2016 - Bureau of Indian Standards.
4. M. K. Giridharan, Electrical Systems Design, I K International Publishers, New Delhi, 2nd edition, 2016.
5. U.A.Bakshi, V.U.Bakshi Electrical Technology, Technical publications, Pune.
6. Narang K.L., A Text Book of Electrical Engineering Drawing, Tech India Publications.
7. J. B. Gupta, A Course in Electrical Installation Estimating and Costing, S.K. Kataria & Sons; Reprint 2013 edition (2013).
8. K. B. Raina, S. K. Bhattacharya, Electrical Design Estimating Costing, NEW AGE; Reprint edition (2010).

Website

1. www.price.kerala.gov.in (Reference for module 3 and 4)

Course Contents and Lecture Schedule:

Module	Topic coverage	No. of Lectures
1	**IS Codes, Ats, Rules and NEC (6 hours):**	
1.1	General awareness of IS Codes - IS 732 - IS 3043 –IS 2026- IS 3646-part 1&2 - IS 5216 part 1&2 - Electricity supply code-2014 (Relevance of each code in electrical installation applications only). The Electricity Act 2003- General introduction- Distribution of Electricity (Part VI)- Central Electricity Authority (Part IX)- Regulatory Commissions (Part IX).	2
1.2	National Electric Code (NEC 2011) - Scope – Wiring installation (Section 9)- Short circuit calculations (Section 10).	2
1.3	Graphical symbols and signs as per NEC for electrical installations. Classification of voltages-standards and specifications, tolerances for voltage and frequency.	2
2	**Lighting Schemes and calculations (6 hours):**	
2.1	Lighting design calculations - Definitions of luminous flux, Lumen, Luminous intensity/illuminance (Lux), Illumination calculations, factors affecting Coefficients of Utilisation (CoU) - and Light Loss Factor (LLF).	2
2.2	Benefits of LED lamps over the yesteryear luminaires – Efficacy of present-	2

	day LED lamps-Design of illumination systems – Average lumen method - Space to mounting height ratio- Design of lighting systems for a medium area seminar hall using LED luminaires	
2.3	Exterior lighting design- point to point method - road lighting and public area lighting- Space to mounting height ratio - selection of luminaires- Metal Halide- High & Low pressure Sodium– LED lamps.	2
3	**Domestic Installation (10 hours):**	
3.1	General aspects as per NEC and IS 732 related to the design of domestic dwellings availing single phase supply (LV) and three phase supply (MV) for a connected load less than 15kW.	2
3.2	Load Survey- common power ratings of domestic gadgets- connected load- diversity factor-selection of number of sub circuits (lighting and power)- selection of MCB distribution boards to provide over load, short circuit and earth leakage protection.	2
3.3	Principle of operation of MCB, MCB Isolator, ELCB/RCCB and RCBO. Selection of CBs for protection and grading between major and minor sections. Selection of wiring cables, conduits as per NEC and IS 732.	2
3.4	Design of electrical schematic and physical layout drawings for low and medium class domestic installation. Preparation of schedule of works and bill of quantities (cost estimation excluded). Pre-commissioning tests- Insulation resistance measurement, continuity test, polarity test, and earth resistance measurement as applicable to domestic installations.	4
4	**Industrial installations (9 hours):**	
4.1	Industrial installations –classifications- Design of electrical distribution systems with main switch board, sub switch boards and distribution boards with ACBs, MCCBs and MCBs as the case may be, for feeding power (mainly motors) and lighting loads of small and medium industries. Selection of armoured power cables (AYFY, A2XFY, YWY) – calculation of ampacity, voltage drop, short circuit withstand capacity etc.	3
4.2	Design of MSB & SSB including Motor Control Centre (MCC) for motor controls - selection of bus bars and switchgears.	2

4.3	Selection of 11kV indoor and outdoor transformer substations upto 630kVA - selection of switchgears and protective devices –Preparation of schedule of works and bill of quantities (cost estimation excluded). Short circuit calculations and earthing design for the HV and LV sides of an 11 kV substation of capacity up to 630 kVA.	3
4.4	Pre-commissioning tests of 11kV indoor/outdoor substation of an HT consumer.	1
5	**High Rise building, Solar PV system, Standby generators and Energy conservation (8 hours):**	
5.1	Electrical installations of high-rise buildings: Distribution systems – rising main, cable system - Installation of lifts, standby generators, fire pumps - electric schematic drawing.	2
5.2	Selection of standby Diesel Generator set (DG set) –power rating - Continuous, Prime and Standby power ratings- installation and essential protections-Introduction to Automatic Mains failure (AMF) systems.	3
5.3	Energy Conservation Techniques in electrical power distribution - Automatic Power Factor Correction (APFC) panel – Principle of operation and advantages.	1
5.4	Introduction to Solar PV Systems, off-grid and on-grid systems, Solar panel efficiencies-design of a PV system for domestic application-Selection of battery for off-grid domestic systems.	2

EET404	COMPREHENSIVE COURSE VIVA	CATEGORY	L	T	P	CREDIT
		PCC	1	0	0	1

Preamble: The objective of this Course viva is to ensure the basic knowledge of each student in the most fundamental core courses in the curriculum. The viva voce shall be conducted based on the core subjects studied from third to eighth semester. This course helps the learner to become competent in placement tests and other competitive examinations.

Guidelines

1. The course should be mapped with a faculty and classes shall be arranged for practicing questions based on the core courses listed in the curriculum.
2. The viva voce will be conducted by the same three member committee assigned for final project phase II evaluation. It comprises of Project coordinator, expert from Industry/research Institute and a senior faculty from a sister department.
3. The pass minimum for this course is 25.
4. The mark will be treated as internal and should be uploaded along with internal marks of other courses.
5. Comprehensive Viva should be conducted along with final project evaluation by the three member committee.

Mark Distribution

Total marks: 50, only CIE, minimum required to pass : 25 Marks

EED416	PROJECT PHASE II	CATEGORY	L	T	P	CREDIT
		PWS	0	0	12	4

Preamble: The course 'Project Work' is mainly intended to evoke the innovation and invention skills in a student. The course will provide an opportunity to synthesize and apply the knowledge and analytical skills learned, to be developed as a prototype or simulation. The project extends to 2 semesters and will be evaluated in the 7th and 8th semester separately, based on the achieved objectives. One third of the project credits shall be completed in 7th semester and two third in 8th semester. It is recommended that the projects may be finalized in the thrust areas of the respective engineering stream or as interdisciplinary projects. Importance should be given to address societal problems and developing indigenous technologies.

Course Objectives

- To apply engineering knowledge in practical problem solving.
- To foster innovation in design of products, processes or systems.
- To develop creative thinking in finding viable solutions to engineering problems.

Course Outcomes [COs]: After successful completion of the course, the students will be able to:

CO1	Model and solve real world problems by applying knowledge across domains (Cognitive knowledge level: **Apply**).
CO2	Develop products, processes or technologies for sustainable and socially relevant applications (Cognitive knowledge level: **Apply**).
CO3	Function effectively as an individual and as a leader in diverse teams and to comprehend and execute designated tasks (Cognitive knowledge level: **Apply**).
CO4	Plan and execute tasks utilizing available resources within timelines, following ethical and professional norms (Cognitive knowledge level: **Apply**).
CO5	Identify technology/research gaps and propose innovative/creative solutions (Cognitive knowledge level: **Analyze**).
CO6	Organize and communicate technical and scientific findings effectively in written and oral forms (Cognitive knowledge level: **Apply**).

Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
CO2	2	2	2		1	3	3	1	1		1	1
CO3									3	2	2	1
CO4					2			3	2	2	3	2
CO5	2	3	3	1	2							1
CO6					2			2	2	3	1	1

Abstract POs defined by National Board of Accreditation			
PO #	**Broad PO**	**PO#**	**Broad PO**
PO1	Engineering Knowledge	PO7	Environment and Sustainability
PO2	Problem Analysis	PO8	Ethics
PO3	Design/Development of solutions	PO9	Individual and team work
PO4	Conduct investigations of complex problems	PO0	Communication
PO5	Modern tool usage	PO11	Project Management and Finance
PO6	The Engineer and Society	PO12	Lifelong learning

PROJECT PHASE II

Phase 2 Targets

- In depth study of the topic assigned in the light of the report prepared under Phase - I;
- Review and finalization of the approach to the problem relating to the assigned topic.
- Preparing a detailed action plan for conducting the investigation, including teamwork.
- Detailed Analysis/ Modeling / Simulation/ Design/ Problem Solving/Experiment as needed.
- Final development of product/ process, testing, results, conclusions and future directions.
- Preparing a paper for Conference Presentation/ Publication in Journals, if possible.
- Presenting projects in Project Expos conducted by the University at the cluster level and/ or state level as well as others conducted in India and abroad.
- Filing Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) if applicable.
- Preparing a report in the standard format for being evaluated by the Department Assessment Board.
- Final project presentation and viva voce by the assessment board including the external expert.

Evaluation Guidelines & Rubrics

Total: 150 marks (Minimum required to pass: 75 marks).

- Project progress evaluation by guide: 30 Marks.
- Two interim evaluations by the Evaluation Committee: 50 Marks (25 marks for each evaluation).
- Final evaluation by the Final Evaluation committee: 40 Marks
- Quality of the report evaluated by the evaluation committee: 30 Marks

(The evaluation committee comprises HoD or a senior faculty member, Project coordinator and project supervisor. The final evaluation committee comprises of Project coordinator, expert from Industry/research/academic Institute and a senior faculty from a sister department).

Evaluation by the Guide

The guide/supervisor must monitor the progress being carried out by the project groups on regular basis. In case it is found that progress is unsatisfactory it should be reported to the Department Evaluation Committee for necessary action. The presence of each student in the group and their involvement in all stages of execution of the project shall be ensured by the guide. Project evaluation by the guide: 30 Marks. This mark shall be awarded to the students in his/her group by considering the following aspects:

Project Scheduling & Distribution of Work among Team members: Detailed and extensive Scheduling with timelines provided for each phase of project. Work breakdown structure well defined. (5)

Literature survey: Outstanding investigation in all aspects. (4)

Student's Diary/ Daily Log: The main purpose of writing daily diary is to cultivate the habit of documenting and to encourage the students to search for details. It develops the students' thought process and reasoning abilities. The students should record in the daily/weekly activity diary the day to day account of the observations, impressions, information gathered and suggestions given, if any. It should contain the sketches & drawings related to the observations made by the students. The daily/weekly activity diary shall be signed after every day/week by the guide. (7)

Individual Contribution: The contribution of each student at various stages. (9)

Completion of the project: The students should demonstrate the project to their respective guide. The guide shall verify the results and see that the objectives are met. (5)

EVALUATION RUBRICS for PROJECT Phase II: Interim Evaluation - 1

No.	Parameters	Marks	Poor	Fair	Very Good	Outstanding
2-a	Novelty of idea, and Implementation scope [CO5] [Group Evaluation]	**5**	The project is not addressing any useful requirement. The idea is evolved into a non-implementable one. The work presented so far is lacking any amount of original work by the team.	Some of the aspects of the proposed idea can be implemented. There is still lack of originality in the work done so far by the team. The project is a regularly done theme/topic without any freshness in terms of specifications, features, and/or improvements.	Good evidence of an implementable project. There is some evidence for the originality of the work done by the team . There is fresh specifications/ features/improvements suggested by the team. The team is doing a design from fundamental principles, and there is some independent learning and engineering ingenuity.	The project has evolved into incorporating an outstandingly novel idea. Original work which is not yet reported anywhere else. Evidence for ingenious way of innovation which is also Implementable. Could be a patentable / publishable work.
			(0 – 1 Marks)	(2 – 3 Marks)	(4 Marks)	(5 Marks)
2-b	Effectiveness of task distribution among team members. [CO3] [Group Evaluation]	**5**	No task distribution of any kind. Members are still having no clue on what to do.	Task allocation done, but not effectively, some members do not have any idea of the tasks assigned. Some of the tasks were identified but not followed individually well.	Good evidence of task allocation being done, supported by project journal entries, identification of tasks through discussion etc. However, the task distribution seems to be skewed, and depends a few members heavily than others. Mostly the tasks are being followed by the individual members.	Excellent display of task identification and distribution backed by documentary evidence of team brainstorming, and project journal entries. All members are allocated tasks according to their capabilities, and as much as possible in an equal manner. The individual members are following the tasks in an excellent manner.
			(0 – 1 Marks)	(2 – 3 Marks)	(4 Marks)	(5 Marks)
2-c	Adherence to project schedule. [CO4] [Group Evaluation]	**5**	Little or no evidence of continued planning or scheduling of the project. The students did not stick to the plan what they were going to build nor plan on what materials / resources to use in the project. The students do not have any idea on the budget required even after the end of phase - I. No project journal kept or the journal.	There is some improvement in the primary plan prepared during phase I. There were some ideas on the materials /resources required, but not really thought out. The students have some idea on the finances required, but they have not formalized a budget plan. Schedules were not prepared. The project journal has no useful details on the project.	Good evidence of planning done and being followed up to a good extent after phase I. Materials were listed and thought out, but the plan wasn't followed completely. Schedules were prepared, but not detailed, and needs improvement. Project journal is presented but it is neither complete nor updated regularly.	Excellent evidence of enterprising and extensive project planning and follow-up since phase I. Continued use of project management/version control tool to track the project. Material procurement if applicable is progressing well. Tasks are updated and incorporated in the schedule. A well-kept project journal showed evidence for all the above, in addition to the interaction with the project guide.
			(0 - 1 Marks)	(2 - 3 Marks)	(4 Marks)	(5 Marks)

2-d	Interim Results. [CO6] [Group assessment]	**5**	There are no interim results to show.	The team showed some interim results, but they are not complete / consistent to the current stage, Some corrections are needed.	The interim results showed were good and mostly consistent/correct with respect to the current stage. There is room for improvement.	There were significant interim results presented which clearly shows the progress.
			(0 - 1 Marks)	(2 - 3 Marks)	(4 Marks)	(5 Marks)
2-e	Presentation [Individual assessment]	**5**	Very poor presentation and there is no interim results. The student has no idea about the project proposal.	Presentation is average, and the student has only a feeble idea about the team work.	Good presentation. Student has good idea about the team's project. The overall presentation quality is good.	Exceptionally good presentation. Student has excellent grasp of the project. The quality of presentation is outstanding.
			(0 - 1 Marks)	(2 - 3 Marks)	(4 Marks)	(5 Marks)
Phase-II Interim Evaluation - 1 Total Marks: 25						

EVALUATION RUBRICS for PROJECT Phase II: Interim Evaluation – 2

No	Parameters	Marks	Poor	Fair	Very Good	Outstanding
2-f	Application of engineering knowledge [CO1] [Individual Assessment]	**10**	The student does not show any evidence of applying engineering knowledge on the design and the methodology adopted. The student's contribution in application of engineering knowledge in the project is poor.	The student appears to apply some basic knowledge, but not able to show the design procedure and the methodologies adopted in a comprehensive manner.	The student is able to show some evidence of application of engineering knowledge in the design and development of the project to good extent.	Excellent knowledge in design procedure and its adaptation. The student is able to apply knowledge from engineering domains to the problem and develop solutions.
			(0 – 3 Marks)	(4 – 6 Marks)	(7 - 9 Marks)	(10 Marks)
2-g	Involvement of individual members [CO3] [Individual Assessment]	**5**	No evidence of any Individual participation in the project work.	There is evidence for some amount of individual contribution, but is limited to some of the superficial tasks.	The individual contribution is evident. The student has good amount of involvement in core activities of the project.	Evidence available for the student acting as the core technical lead and has excellent contribution to the project.
			(0 - 1 Marks)	(2 - 3 Marks)	(4 Marks)	(5 Marks)
2-h	Results and inferences upon execution [CO5] [Group Assessment]	**5**	None of the expected outcomes are achieved yet. The team is unable to derive any inferences on the failures/ issues observed. Any kind o f observations or studies are not made.	Only a few of the expected outcomes are achieved. A few inferences are made on the observed failures/issues. No further work suggested.	Many of the expected outcomes are achieved. Many observations and inferences are made, and attempts to identify the issues are done. Some suggestions are made for further work.	Most of the stated outcomes are met. Extensive studies are done and inferences drawn. Most of the failures are addressed and solutions suggested. Clear and valid suggestions made for further work.
			(0 - 1 Marks)	(2 - 3 Marks)	(4 Marks)	(5 Marks)
2-i	Documentation and presentation. .[CO6] [Individual assessment]	**5**	The individual student has no idea on the presentation of his/her part. The presentation is of poor quality.	Presentation's overall quality needs to be improved.	The individual’s presentation performance is satisfactory.	The individual's presentation is done professionally and with great clarity. The individual’s performance is excellent.
			(0 - 1 Marks)	(2 - 3 Marks)	(4 Marks)	(5 Marks)
Phase-II Interim Evaluation - 2 Total Marks: 25						

EVALUATION RUBRICS for PROJECT Phase II: Final Evaluation						
No	**Parameters**	**Marks**	**Poor**	**Fair**	**Very Good**	**Outstanding**
2-j	Engineering knowledge. [CO1] [Group Assessment]	10	The team does not show any evidence of applying engineering knowledge on the design and the methodology adopted.	The team is able to show some of the design procedure and the methodologies adopted, but not in a comprehensive manner.	The team is able to show evidence of application of engineering knowledge in the design and development of the project to good extent. There is scope for improvement.	Excellent knowledge in design procedure and its adaptation. The team is able to apply knowledge from engineering domains to the problem and develop an excellent solution.
			(0 – 3 Marks)	(4 – 6 Marks)	(7 - 9 Marks)	(10 Marks)
2-k	Relevance of the project with respect to societal and/or industrial needs. [Group Assessment] [CO2]	5	The project as a whole do not have any societal / industrial relevance at all.	The project has some relevance with respect to social and/or industrial application. The team has however made not much effort to explore further and make it better.	The project is relevant to the society and/or industry. The team is mostly successful in translating the problem into an engineering specification and managed to solve much of it.	The project is exceptionally relevant to society and/or industry. The team has made outstanding contribution while solving the problem in a professional and/ or ethical manner.
			(0 - 1 Marks)	(2 - 3 Marks)	(4 Marks)	(5 Marks)
2-i	Innovation / novelty / Creativity [CO5] [Group Assessment]	5	The project is not addressing any useful requirement. The idea is evolved into a non-implementable one. The work presented so far is lacking any amount of original work by the team.	Some of the aspects of the proposed idea appears to be practical. There is still lack of originality in the work done. The project is a regularly done theme/topic without any freshness in terms of specifications, features, and/ or improvements.	Good evidence of an implementable project. There is some evidence for the originality of the work done by the team. There is fresh specifications/ features/improvements suggested by the team. The team is doing a design from fundamental principles, and there is some independent learning and engineering ingenuity. Could be translated into a product / process if more work is done.	The project has evolved into incorporating an outstandingly novel idea. Original work which is not yet reported anywhere else. Evidence for ingenious way of innovation which is also Implementable. Could be a patentable publishable work.
			(0 - 1 Marks)	(2 - 3 Marks)	(4 Marks)	(5 Marks)
2-m	Quality of results / conclusions / solutions. [CO1] [Group Assessment]	10	None of the expected outcomes are achieved. The team is unable to derive any inferences on the failures/issues observed. Any kind of observations or studies is not made.	Only a few of the expected outcomes are achieved. A few inferences are made on the observed failures/issues. No further work suggested.	Many of the expected outcomes are achieved. Many observations and inferences are made, and attempts to identify the issues are done. Some suggestions are made for further work.	Most of the stated outcomes are met. Extensive studies are done and inferences drawn. Most of the failures are addressed and solutions suggested. Clear and valid suggestions made for further work.
			(0 – 3 Marks)	(4 – 6 Marks)	(7 - 9 Marks)	(10 Marks)

2-n	Presentation - Part I Preparation of slides. [CO6] [Group Assessment].	5	The presentation slides are shallow and in a clumsy format. It does not follow proper organization.	Presentation slides follow professional style formats to some extent. However, its organization is not very good. Language needs to be improved. All references are not cited properly, or acknowledged. Presentation slides needs to be more professional.	Presentation slides follow a good style format and there are only a few issues. Organization of the slides is good. Most of references are cited properly. The flow is good and team presentation is neatly organized. Some of the results are not clearly shown. There is room for improvement.	The presentation slides are exceptionally good. Neatly organized. All references cited properly. Diagrams/Figures, Tables and equations are properly numbered, and l i s ted. Results/ inferences clearly highlighted and readable.
			(0 - 1 Marks)	(2 - 3 Marks)	(4 Marks)	(5 Marks)
	Presentation - Part II: Individual Communication [CO6] [Individual Assessment].	5	The student is not communicating properly. Poor response to questions.	The student is able to explain some of the content. The student requires a lot of prompts to get to the idea. There are language issues.	Good presentation/ communication by the student. The student is able to explain most of the content very well. There are however, a few areas where the student shows lack of preparation. Language is better.	Clear and concise communication exhibited by the student. The presentation is outstanding. Very confident and tackles all the questions without hesitation. Exceptional traits of communicator.
			(0 - 1 Marks)	(2 - 3 Marks)	(4 Marks)	(5 Marks)
Phase-II Final Evaluation, Marks: 40						

EVALUATION RUBRICS for PROJECT Phase II: Report Evaluation						
Sl. No.	**Parameters**	**Marks**	**Poor**	**Fair**	**Very Good**	**Outstanding**
2-o	Report [CO6]	30	The prepared report is shallow and not as per standard format. It does not follow proper organization. Contains mostly unacknowledged content. Lack of effort in preparation is evident. References are not cited. Unprofessional and inconsistent formatting.	Project report follows the standard format to some extent. However, its organization is not very good. Language needs to be improved. All references are not cited properly in the report. There is lack of formatting consistency.	Project report shows evidence of systematic documentation. Report is mostly following the standard style format and there are only a few issues. Organization of the report is good. Mostly consistently formatted. Most of references/sources are cited/ acknowledged properly.	The report is exceptionally good. Neatly organized. All references cited properly. Diagrams/Figures, Tables and equations are properly numbered, and listed and clearly shown. Language is excellent and follows professional styles. Consistent formatting and exceptional readability.
			(0 - 11 Marks)	(12 - 18 Marks)	(19 - 28 Marks)	(29 - 30 Marks)
Phase - II Project Report Marks: 30						

CODE	COURSE NAME	CATEGORY	L	T	P	CREDIT
EET424	ENERGY MANAGEMENT	PEC	2	1	0	3

Preamble: This course introduces basic knowledge about energy management and audit. Energy management opportunities in electrical and mechanical systems are discussed. Demand side management and ancillary services are explained. Economic analysis of energy conservation measures are also described.

Prerequisite: Nil

Course Outcomes: After the completion of the course the student will be able to

CO 1	Analyse the significance of energy management and auditing.
CO 2	Discuss the energy efficiency and management of electrical loads.
CO 3	Apply demand side management techniques.
CO 4	Explain the energy management opportunities in industries.
CO 5	Compute the economic feasibility of the energy conservation measures.

Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO7	PO8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12
CO 1	**2**					1	1		1			
CO 2	**2**		1	1		1	1					
CO 3	**2**		1	1		1	1					
CO 4	**2**		1	1		1	1					
CO 5	**2**										2	

Assessment Pattern

Bloom's Category	Continuous Assessment Tests		End Semester Examination
	1	2	
Remember (K1)	15	15	30
Understand (K2)	20	20	40
Apply (K3)	15	15	30
Analyse (K4)			
Evaluate (K5)			
Create (K6)			

Mark distribution

Total Marks	CIE	ESE	ESE Duration
150	50	100	3 hours

Continuous Internal Evaluation Pattern:

Attendance : 10 marks
Continuous Assessment Test (2 numbers) : 25 marks
Assignment/Quiz/Course project : 15 marks

End Semester Examination Pattern: There will be two parts; Part A and Part B. Part A contains 10 questions with 2 questions from each module, having 3 marks for each question. Students should answer all questions. Part B contains 2 questions from each module of which student should answer any one. Each question can have a maximum 2 subdivisions and carry 14 marks.

Course Level Assessment Questions

Course Outcome 1 (CO1):

1. Define energy management. (K1, PO1, PO6, PO7)

2. List the different phases involved in energy management planning. (K1, PO1, PO6, PO7)

3. State the need for energy audit. (K2, PO1, PO6, PO7, PO9)

Course Outcome 2 (CO2)

1. State the different methods which can be adopted to reduce energy consumption in lighting. (K2, PO1, PO3, PO4)

2. Describe how energy consumption can be reduced by energy efficient motors. (K2, PO1, PO3, PO4, PO6, PO7)

3. Discuss the maximum efficiency standards for distribution transformers. (K1, PO1, PO3, PO4, PO6, PO7)

Course Outcome 3 (CO3):

1. Discuss the different techniques of DSM. (K2, PO1, PO3, PO4)

2. Illustrate the different techniques used for peak load management. (K2, PO1, PO3, PO4, PO6, PO7)

3. Explain the different types of ancillary services. (K2, PO1, PO3, PO4)

Course Outcome 4 (CO4):

1. Define Coefficient of performance. (K1, PO1)

2. Demonstrate how waste heat recovery can be done. (K2, PO1, PO3, PO4, PO6, PO7)

3. Describe how energy consumption can be reduced by cogeneration. (K3, PO1, PO3, PO4, PO6, PO7)

Course Outcome 5 (CO5):

1. State the need for economic analysis of energy projects. (K2, PO1, PO11)

2. Define pay back period. (K2, PO1, PO11)

3. Demonstrate how life cycle costing approach can be used for comparing energy projects. (K3, PO1, PO11)

Model Question Paper
QP CODE:

PAGES: 3

Reg. No:_____
Name:_____

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY EIGHTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MONTH & YEAR
Course Code: EET424

Course Name: ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Max. Marks: 100 Duration: 3 Hours

PART A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)

Answer all questions. Each question carries 3 Marks

1. Explain what you mean by power quality audit.
2. Write notes on building management systems.
3. Compare the efficacy of different light sources.
4. Write notes on design measures for increasing efficiency in transformers.
5. Discuss the benefits of demand side management.
6. Explain the benefits of power factor improvement.

7. Discuss any two opportunities for energy savings in steam distribution.

8. Explain the working of a waste heat recovery system.

9. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the payback period method?

10. Write notes on computer aided energy management systems.

PART B (14 x 5 = 70 Marks)
Answer any one full question from each module. Each question carries 14 marks

Module 1

11. a. With the help of case studies, explain any four energy management principles. 8

b. Explain the different phases of energy management planning. 6

12. a. Explain the different steps involved in a detailed energy audit. 7

b. Discuss the different instruments used for energy audit. 7

Module 2

13. a. With the help of case studies, explain any four methods to reduce energy consumption in lighting. 8

b. Explain how energy efficient motors help in reducing energy consumption. 6

14. a. With the help of case studies, explain any four methods to reduce energy consumption in motors. 8

b. Define cascade efficiency of an electrical system. How it can be calculated? 6

Module 3

15. a. Explain the different techniques of demand side management. 6

b. The load on an installation is 800 kW, 0·8 lagging p.f. which works for 3000hours per annum. The tariff is Rs 100 per kVA plus 20 paise per kWh. If the power factor is improved to 0·9 lagging by means of loss-free capacitors costing Rs 60 per kVAR, calculate the annual saving effected. Allow 10% per annum for interest and depreciation on capacitors. 8

16. a. Discuss the importance of peak demand control. Explain the different methods used for that. 8

b. Explain the different types of ancillary services. 6

Module 4

17. a. Explain any four energy conservation opportunities in furnaces 7

b. Explain the working of different types of cogeneration systems. 7

18. a. Discuss the different energy conservation opportunities in boiler. 7

b. Explain any five energy saving opportunities in heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems. 7

Module 5

19. a. Calculate the energy saving and payback period which can be achieved by replacing a 11 kW, existing motor with an EEM. The capital investment required for EEM is Rs. 40,000/-. Cost of energy/kWh is Rs. 5. The loading is 70% of the rated value for both motors. Efficiency of the existing motor is 81% and that of EEM is 84.7%. 8

b. Compare internal rate of return method with present value method for the selection of energy projects. 6

20. a. Explain how the life cycle costing approach can be used for the selection of energy projects. 6

b. The cash flow of an energy saving project with a capital investment cost of Rs. 20,000/- is given in the table below. Find the NPV of the project at a discount rate of 10%. Also find the Internal Rate of Return of the project. 8

Year	Cash flow
1	7000
2	7000
3	7000
4	7000
5	7000
6	7000

Syllabus

Module 1 (7 hours)

Energy Management - General Principles and Planning:

General principles of energy management and energy management planning

Energy Audit: Definition, need, types and methodologies. Instruments for energy audit, Energy audit report - Power quality audit

Energy conservation in buildings: ECBC code (basic aspects), Building Management System (BMS).

Module 2 (9 hours)

Energy Efficiency in Electricity Utilization:

Electricity transmission and distribution system, cascade efficiency.

Lighting: Modern energy efficient light sources, life and efficacy comparison with older light sources, energy conservation in lighting, use of sensors and lighting automation.

Motors: Development of energy efficient motors and the present status, techniques for improving energy efficiency, necessity for load matching and selection of motors for constant and variable loads.

Transformers: Present maximum efficiency standards for power and distribution transformers, design measures for increasing efficiency in electrical system components.

Module 3 (8 hours)

Demand side Management: Introduction to DSM, benefits of DSM, different techniques of DSM –time of day pricing, multi-utility power exchange model, time of day models for planning.

Load management, load priority technique, peak clipping, peak shifting, valley filling, strategic conservation, energy efficient equipment.

Power factor improvement, numerical examples.

DSM and Environment.

Ancillary services: Introduction of ancillary services – Types of Ancillary services

Module 4 (6 hours)

Energy Management in Industries and Commercial Establishments:

Boilers: working principle - blow down, energy conservation opportunities in boiler.

Steam: properties of steam, distribution losses, steam trapping. Identifying opportunities for energy savings in steam distribution.

Furnace: General fuel economy measures, energy conservation opportunities in furnaces.

HVAC system: Performance and saving opportunities in Refrigeration and Air conditioning systems.

Heat Recovery Systems:

Waste heat recovery system - Energy saving opportunities.

Cogeneration: Types and schemes, optimal operation of cogeneration plants, combined cycle electricity generation.

Module 5 (6 hours)

Energy Economics:

Economic analysis: methods, cash flow model, time value of money, evaluation of proposals, pay-back period, average rate of return method, internal rate of return method, present value method, life cycle costing approach. Computer aided Energy Management Systems (EMS).

Text/Reference Books

1. Energy Conservation Act – 2001 and Related Rules and Standards.
2. Publications of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE).
3. Albert Thumann, William J. Younger, Handbook of Energy Audits, CRC Press, 2003.
4. IEEE recommended practice for energy management in industrial and commercial facilities
5. D. Yogi Goswami, Frank Kreith, Energy Management and Conservation Handbook, CRC Press, 2007
6. Operation of restructured power systems Kankar Bhattacharya, Jaap E. Daadler, Math H.J Bollen, Kluwer Academic Pub., 2001.
7. Wayne C. Turner, Energy management Hand Book - the Fairmount Press, Inc., 1997
8. Charles M. Gottschalk, Industrial energy conservation, John Wiley & Sons, 1996.

No	Topic	No. of Lectures
1	**Energy Management - General Principles and Planning; Energy audit (7 hours)**	
1.1	Energy management; General principles of energy management	2
1.2	Energy management planning	1
1.3	**Energy audit:** Definition, need, types and methodologies.	2
1.4	Instruments for energy audit, Energy audit report. Power quality audit	1
1.5	ECBC code (basic aspects), Building Management System (BMS).	1
2	**Energy management in Electricity Utilization (8 hours)**	
2.1	Electricity transmission and distribution system, cascade efficiency.	1
2.2	Energy management opportunities in Lighting: Modern energy efficient light sources, life and efficacy comparison with older light sources, energy conservation in lighting, use of sensors and lighting automation.	2
2.3	Energy management opportunities in Motors: Development of energy efficient motors and the present status, techniques for improving energy efficiency, necessity for load matching and selection of motors for constant and variable loads.	2
2.4	Transformers: Present maximum efficiency standards for power and distribution transformers, design measures for increasing efficiency in electrical system components.	3
3	**Demand side Management and Ancillary service management:(8 hours)**	
3.1	Introduction to DSM, benefits of DSM, different techniques of DSM, DSM and Environment.	2
3.2	Time of day pricing, multi-utility power exchange model, time of day models for planning.	2

3.3	Load management, load priority technique, peak clipping, peak shifting, valley filling, strategic conservation, energy efficient equipment.	2
3.4	Power factor improvement, simple problems.	1
3.5	Introduction of ancillary services – Types of Ancillary services	1
4	**Energy Management in Industries and Commercial Establishments (6 hours):**	
4.1	Boilers: working principle - blow down, energy conservation opportunities in boiler.	1
4.2	Steam: properties of steam, distribution losses, steam trapping. identifying opportunities for energy savings in steam distribution.	1
4.3	Furnace: General fuel economy measures, energy conservation opportunities in furnaces.	1
4.4	Performance and saving opportunities in Refrigeration and Air conditioning systems.	2
4.5	Waste heat recovery system - Energy saving opportunities. Cogeneration: types and schemes, optimal operation of cogeneration plants, combined cycle electricity generation.	1
5	**Energy Economics (6 hours)**	
5.1	Economic analysis methods	1
5.2	Cash flow model, time value of money, evaluation of proposals	1
5.3	Pay-back method, average rate of return method, internal rate of return method	2
5. 4	Present value method, life cycle costing approach.	1
5.4	Computer aided Energy Management Systems (EMS).	1

CODE	COURSE NAME	CATEGORY	L	T	P	CREDIT
EET426	SPECIAL ELECTRIC MACHINES	PEC	2	1	0	3

Preamble: This course gives an overview of special electrical machines for control and industrial applications.

Prerequisite: EET202 DC Machines and Transformers

EET307 Synchronous and Induction Machines

Course Outcomes: After the completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO 1	Analyse the performance of different types of permanent magnet motors.
CO 2	Analyse the performance of a stepper motor.
CO 3	Analyse the performance of different types of reluctance motors.
CO 4	Explain the construction and principle of operation of servo motors, single phase motors and linear motors.
CO 5	Analyse the performance of linear induction motors.

Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO 1	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
CO 2	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
CO 3	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
CO 4	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
CO 5	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2

Assessment Pattern

Bloom's Category	Continuous Assessment Tests		End Semester Examination
	1	2	
Remember	15	15	30
Understand	25	25	50
Apply	10	10	20
Analyse			
Evaluate			
Create			

Mark distribution

Total Marks	CIE	ESE	ESE Duration
150	50	100	3 hours

Continuous Internal Evaluation Pattern:

Attendance : 10 marks
Continuous Assessment Test (2 numbers) : 25 marks
Assignment/Quiz/Course project : 15 marks

End Semester Examination Pattern: There will be two parts; Part A and Part B. Part A contains 10 questions (each carrying 3 marks) with 2 questions from each module. Students should answer all questions. Part B contains 2 questions from each module, out of which students should answer any one. Each question can have maximum 2 sub-divisions and carries 14 marks.

Part A: 10 Questions x 3 marks=30 marks, **Part B:** 5 Questions x 14 marks =70 marks

Course Level Assessment Questions

Course Outcome 1 (CO1):

1. Explain the principle of operation of any motor.[K1, PO1]
2. List the permanent magnets used in motors and explain their magnetization characteristics. [K1, PO1]
3. Problems based on emf and torque of PMBLDC motor and PMSM. [K2, PO2]

Course Outcome 2 (CO2):

1. Explain the working of any type of stepper motor with a neat diagram. [K1, PO1]
2. Explain the different configurations for switching the phases of a stepper motor. [K2, PO1]
3. Numerical problems from stepper motors. [K2, PO2]

Course Outcome 3(CO3):

1. Derive the torque equation of any motor. [K2, PO1]
2. Draw the phasor diagram of a synchronous reluctance motor. [K1, PO1]
3. Explain any two power converter circuits used for the control of SRM. [K1, PO1]

Course Outcome 4 (CO4):

1. Explain the constructional details of any servo motor. [K1, PO1]
2. Discuss the role of servo motors in automation systems. [K2, PO12]
5. Explain the constructional details and working principle of any motor. [K1, PO1]

Course Outcome 5 (CO5):

1. Explain the principle of operation of a LIM. [K1, PO1]
2. What are the different types of Linear motors?. [K1, PO1]
3. Derive the thrust equation of a LIM. [K2, PO1]

Model Question Paper

QP CODE: PAGES:

Reg. No:_____
Name:_____

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY EIGHTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION, MONTH & YEAR
Course Code: EET426
Course Name: SPECIAL ELECTRIC MACHINES

Max. Marks: 100 Duration: 3 Hours

PART A (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)
Answer all Questions. Each question carries 3 Marks

1. Explain the constructional details of PMBLDC Motor.
2. Explain the sensor less control of PMSM.
3. Define the following terms as applied to stepper motors (i) Holding Torque (ii) Step accuracy (iii) Detent position.
4. What is meant by micro stepping in stepper motors? What are its advantages?
5. Draw the torque -slip characteristics of a Reluctance motor and explain its shape.
6. Explain the drawbacks of a Switched Reluctance motor.
7. What are the applications of servo motors?
8. Draw and explain the performance characteristics of an ac servo motor.
9. Explain the working principle of a hysteresis motor.
10. Derive the expression for linear force in LIM.

PART B (14 x5= 70 Marks)
Answer any one full question from each module. Each question carries 14 Marks

Module 1

11. (a) Explain the principle of operation of the PMBLDC motor with a neat circuit diagram showing the complete drive circuit. (10 marks)
    (b) Differentiate trapezoidal and sinusoidal back emf permanent magnet motors. (4 marks)
12. (a) Explain the demagnetisation characteristics and choice of permanent magnets in a Brushless DC motor. (10 marks)
    (b) Explain the constructional details and working principle of the permanent magnet dc motor. (4 marks)

Module 2

13. (a) With neat sketches, explain the constructional details and working principle of the variable reluctance stepper motor. (10 marks)
    (b) List any four applications of stepper motors. (4 marks)

14. (a) A permanent magnet stepper motor is driven by a series of pulses of duration 20ms. It has 4 stator poles and 6 rotor poles. How long will it take for the motor to make a complete rotation? (4 marks)
    (b) Compare variable reluctance, permanent magnet and hybrid stepper motors. (6 marks)
    (c) Explain monofilar and bifilar windings. (4 marks)

Module 3

15. (a) With neat sketches explain the construction and operation of 8/6 SRM. (10 marks)
    (b) Draw and explain n+1 switches and diode configuration power converter for the SRM. (4 marks)
16. (a) Derive the torque equation of a synchronous reluctance motor. (8 marks)
    (b) Explain the basic principle of operation of a synchronous reluctance motor. (6 marks)

Module 4

17. (a) With the help of a schematic diagram, explain the working of the field controlled d.c servomotor. (8 marks)
    (b) Explain the working and applications of split field servomotors. (6 marks)
18. (a) Explain the constructional features and working principle of AC Servomotors. (10 marks)
    (b) Explain the characteristic difference between AC and DC servomotors. (4 marks)

Module 5

19. (a) Describe the properties of the materials used for the rotor construction of hysteresis motors. (5 marks)
    (b) Why is compensating winding used in AC series motors? Draw a series motor with different types of compensating windings. (5 marks)
    (c) What are the modifications to be made in the DC series motor to operate it in an AC supply? (4 marks)
20. (a) Develop the equivalent circuit of a LIM and describe the main factors affecting its performance. (10 marks)
    (b) Explain the transverse edge effect in LIM. (4 marks)

Syllabus

Module 1 (8 hours)

Permanent Magnet DC Motors – construction – principle of operation.
PM Brushless DC motor- Brushless DC motor-construction - permanent magnets – different types- demagnetization characteristics – arrangement of permanent magnets – magnetization of permanent magnets – axial and parallel magnetizations- principle of operation – Control of BLDC motor - applications.
Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motors-construction - principle of operation –Control of PMSM - Self control - Sensor less Control– applications - Comparison with BLDC motors.

Module 2 (7 hours)

Stepper motors - Basic principle - different types - variable reluctance, permanent magnet, hybrid type - principle of operation – comparison. Monofilar and bifilar windings - modes of excitation- static and dynamic characteristics- open loop and closed loop control of Stepper Motor-applications.

Module 3 (7 hours)

Synchronous Reluctance Motor - Construction, principle of operation- phasor diagram - torque equation - applications.
Switched reluctance motors - principle of operation - torque equation – characteristics - power converter circuits - control of SRM - rotor position sensors- torque pulsations – sources of noise- noise mitigation techniques - applications.

Module 4 (6 hours)

DC Servo motors – DC servo motors – construction– principle of operation - transfer function of field and armature controlled dc servo motors -permanent magnet armature controlled dc servo motor- series split field dc servo motor- applications.
AC Servo motors -Construction – principle of operation- performance characteristics - damped ac servo motors - Drag cup servo motors- applications.

Module 5 (8 hours)

Single Phase Special Electrical Machines- AC series Motor, Repulsion Motor, Hysteresis Motor, Universal Motor- Construction - principle of operation - applications.

Linear Electric Machines: Linear motors – different types – linear reluctance motor- linear synchronous motors – construction – comparison.

Linear Induction Motor – Construction- Thrust Equation, Transverse edge and end effects- Equivalent Circuit, Thrust-Speed characteristics, Applications.

Text Book:

1. E. G. Janardhanan, '*Special Electrical Machines*' PHI Learning Private Limited.

References:

1. R. Krishnan, '*Permanent magnet synchronous and Brushless DC motor Drives*', CRC Press.
2. T. J. E. Miller, '*Brushless PM and Reluctance Motor Drives*', C. Larendon Press, Oxford.
3. Theodore Wildi, '*Electric Machines, Drives and Power Systems*', Prentice Hall India Ltd.
4. Veinott & Martin,' *Fractional & Sub-fractional hp Electric Motors*', McGraw Hill International Edn.
5. R. Krishnan, '*Switched Reluctance Motor Drives*', CRC Press.
6. K. Venkataratnam, '*Special Electrical Machines*', Universities Press.

Course Contents and Lecture Schedule

No.	Topic	No. of Lectures
1	**Permanent Magnet DC Motors (8 hours)**	
1.1	Permanent Magnet DC Motors – construction – principle of operation.	1
1.2	Brushless DC motor-construction - permanent magnets – different types-demagnetization characteristics	1
1.3	Arrangement of permanent magnets – magnetization of permanent magnets – axial and parallel magnetizations- principle of operation	2
1.4	Control of BLDC motor- applications.	1
1.6	Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motors-construction- principle of operation	1
1.7	Control methods of PMSM-Self control- Sensorless Control -applications-Comparison with BLDC	2
2	**Stepper motors (7 hours)**	
2.1	Stepper motors – construction and principle of operation	1
2.2	different types - variable reluctance , permanent magnet, hybrid type - principle of operation – comparison	2
2.3	Windings - Monofilar and bifilar windings- modes of excitation- Full step on mode, two phase ON mode, Half step mode.	2
2.4	Static and dynamic characteristics	1
2.5	Open loop and closed loop control of Stepper Motor-applications.	1
3	**Reluctance motors (7 Hours)**	
3.1	Synchronous Reluctance Motor - Construction, principle of operation	1
3.2	Phasor diagram - torque equation- torque-slip characteristics- applications	2
3.3	Switched reluctance motors - principle of operation - torque equation-characteristics - power converter circuits .	2
3.4	Control of SRM - rotor position sensors-	1
3.5	Torque pulsations – sources of noise- mitigation techniques -	1

	applications.	
4	**Servo motors (6 Hours)**	
4.1	DC servo motors – construction– principle of operation - transfer function of field and armature controlled DC servomotors	2
4.2	Permanent magnet armature controlled - series split field DC servo motor- applications	2
4.3	**AC Servomotors -**Construction – principle of operation- performance characteristics	1
4.4	Damped AC servo motors - Drag cup servo motors- applications.	1
5	**Single Phase Special Electrical Machines- (8 Hours)**	
5.1	AC series Motor, Repulsion Motor, Hysteresis Motor, Universal Motor- Construction -principle of operation - applications.	3
5.2	**Linear Electric Machines:** Linear motors – different types	1
5.3	Linear reluctance motor , linear synchronous motors – construction – comparison.	1
5.4	Linear Induction Motor – Construction- Thrust Equation, Transverse edge and end effects	2
5.5	Equivalent Circuit, Thrust-Speed characteristics, Applications.	1

CODE	COURSE NAME	CATEGORY	L	T	P	CREDIT
EET418	ELECTRIC AND HYBRID VEHICLES	PEC	2	1	0	3

Preamble: Electric and Hybrid vehicles are gaining popularity globally. This course introduces the fundamental concepts of electric, hybrid and autonomous vehicles, drive trains, electrical machines used, energy storage devices, charging systems and different communication protocols.

Prerequisite : EET 202 -DC Machines and Transformers, EET 307-Synchronous and Induction machines, EET 302-Power Electronics

Course Outcomes : After the completion of the course the student will be able to:

CO 1	Explain the basic concepts of Conventional, Electric, Hybrid EV and Autonomous Vehicles
CO 2	Describe different configurations of electric and hybrid electric drive trains
CO 3	Discuss the propulsion unit for electric and hybrid vehicles
CO 4	Compare various energy storage and EV charging systems
CO 5	Select drive systems and various communication protocols for EV

Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12
CO 1	3	1					2					
CO 2	3	2										
CO 3	3	2										
CO 4	3	3	2									
CO 5	3	1	2									

Assessment Pattern

Bloom's Category	Continuous Assessment Tests		End Semester Examination
	1	2	
Remember (K1)	20	20	40
Understand (K2)	20	20	40
Apply (K3)	10	10	20
Analyse (K4)	-	-	-
Evaluate (K5)	-	-	-
Create (K6)	-	-	-

Mark distribution

Total Marks	CIE	ESE	ESE Duration
150	**50**	**100**	**3 hours**

Continuous Internal Evaluation Pattern:

Attendance : 10 marks

Continuous Assessment Test (2 numbers) : 25 marks

Assignment/Quiz/Course project : 15 marks

End Semester Examination Pattern : There will be two parts; Part A and Part B. Part A contain 10 questions with 2 questions from each module, having 3 marks for each question. Students should answer all questions. Part B contains 2 questions from each module of which student should answer any one. Each question can have a maximum 2 sub-divisions and carry 14 marks.

Course Level Assessment Questions

Give questions indicating bloom's taxonomy level under each CO

Course Outcome 1 (CO1):

1. Which are the resistive forces that retard the motion of a four wheel vehicle?(PO1,K1)
2. Explain briefly the performance parameters of the vehicle.(PO1, PO2,K1)
3. What are the social and environmental importance of EV.(PO7, K1)

Course Outcome 2 (CO2):

1. Architecture and power flow control of hybrid electric vehicle.(PO2, K2)
2. Subsystems of an electric vehicle.(PO1, K1)

3. What is regenerative braking?(PO1, K1)

Course Outcome 3 (CO3):

1. Electric components of an electric vehicle. (PO1, K1)
2. Control of orthogonal flux and torque in a separately excited DC motor(PO2, K2)
3. FOC control concept in PMSM motors.(PO1, PO2,K2)

Course Outcome 4 (CO4):

1. Battery management supporting system for hybrid vehicle.(PO1, K2)
2. Numerical problems in sizing and selection of batteries (PO3, K3)
3. Pin diagrams and differences of various connectors used for EV charging.(PO2,K2)

Course Outcome 5 (CO5):

1. Torque - speed envelope curves of drive train motors (PO2,K1)
2. Numerical Problems in sizing of drive systems (PO3,K3)
3. Different communication protocols used in EV (PO1, K2)

Model Question Paper

QP CODE: **Pages:**

Reg No.:_____

Name:_____

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY EIGHT SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION,

MONTH & YEAR

Course Code: EET 418

Course Name: ELECTRIC AND HYBRID VEHICLES

Max. Marks: 100 **Duration: 3 hours**

PART A

Answer all questions; each question carries 3 marks.

1.	Explain rolling resistance and aerodynamic drag in vehicles.	(3)
2.	Write short notes on gradeability of the automobile system	(3)
3.	With the help of a block diagram, explain the major components of an electric vehicle.	(3)
4.	What is axial balancing?	(3)
5.	What are the electric components used in the propulsion unit of EV/HEV?	(3)

6. List the advantages of PMSM motors over DC and induction motors. (3)

7. Explain the terms specific energy and energy density as applied to batteries. (3)

8. Explain the V2G concept. (3)

9. What is meant by Constant Power Speed Ratio as applied to an electric motor? (3)

10. What is the significance of a communication network in electric/hybrid vehicles? (3)

PART B

Answer any one complete question from each section; each question carries 14 marks

11 (a) Draw and explain ideal traction power plant characteristics of various power plants and various power source characteristics used in electric and hybrid electric vehicles. (8)

(b) Why is a gear system needed for an ICE? Explain with relevant characteristic curves. (6)

OR

12 (a) Explain the levels of automation and its significance in autonomous vehicles (5 marks)

(b) What are the resistive forces acting on the vehicle movement? Obtain the dynamic equation of the vehicle movement.

13 (a) Draw and explain different classification of electric vehicles based on power source configurations. (7)

(b) Explain the different power flow control modes of a typical parallel hybrid system with the help of block diagrams. (7)

OR

14 (a) Explain in detail the EV drivetrain alternatives based on drivetrain configurations (6)

(b) Explain the different power flow control modes of a typical ICE dominated series-parallel hybrid system with the help of block diagrams (8)

15 (a) Explain the Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor control for application in EV. (10)

(b) Describe the advantages of independent control of flux and torque in SEDC Motor (4)

OR

16	(a)	Discuss in detail the various electrical components used in HEV.	(10)
	(b)	List the advantages of FOC control.	(4)
17	(a)	What is meant by the C rating of a battery? Explain with an example.	(4)
	(b)	Explain the operation, advantages and disadvantages of Fuel cells used in EV.	(10)
		OR	
18	(a)	Explain briefly the different charging systems used for charging of EV.	(8)
	(b)	With pin diagrams, describe the CCS Type 2 connectors used for EV charging.	(6)
19	(a)	A hybrid electric vehicle has two sources- an ICE with output power of 80kW and battery storage. The battery storage is a 150 Ah, C10 battery at 120V. (i).Calculate the battery energy capacity (ii). Without de-rating the Ahr capacity,what is the maximum power that can be supported by the battery? (iii). What is the electrical motor power output if the total efficiency of power converter and motor combination is 98%? (iv). What is the maximum power that can be transmitted to the wheels if the transmission efficiency is 95%?	(8)
	(b)	Explain briefly the factors to be considered while sizing the electric motor for EV.	(6)
		OR	
20	(a)	What does CP and PP pins denote in connectors and explain its functions	(5)
	(b)	Draw and explain the FLEXRAY communication systems used in EV.	(9)

Syllabus

Module 1 - 8 hrs

Introduction to Hybrid Electric Vehicles: History of hybrid and electric vehicles, social and environmental importance of hybrid and electric vehicles, impact of modern drive-trains on energy supplies. (2 hrs)

Conventional Vehicles: Basics of vehicle performance, vehicle power source characterization, transmission characteristics, mathematical models to describe vehicle performance. (5 hrs)

Autonomous Vehicles: Levels of automation, significance & effects of automation in vehicles (1 hr)

Module 2 - 7 hrs

Hybrid Electric Drive-trains: Basic concept of hybrid traction, introduction to various hybrid drive-train topologies, power flow control in hybrid drive-train topologies, fuel efficiency analysis. (4 hrs)

Electric Drive-trains: Basic concept of electric traction, introduction to various electric drive-train topologies, power flow control in electric drive-train topologies, fuel efficiency analysis.(3 hrs)

Module 3 - 7 hrs

Electric Propulsion unit: Introduction to electric components used in hybrid and electric vehicles (2 hrs)

DC Drives: Review of Separately excited DC Motor control – Speed and torque equations - Independent control of orthogonal flux and torque - Closed loop control of speed and torque (block diagram only) (2 hrs)

PMSM Drives: PMSM motor basics – Independent control of orthogonal flux and torque (concept only)- Field Oriented Control (FOC) – Sensored and sensorless control (block diagram only) (3 hrs)

Module 4 - 7 hrs

Energy Storage: Introduction to energy storage requirements in Hybrid and Electric Vehicles- Battery based energy storage systems,Battery Management System, Types of battery- Fuel Cell based energy storage systems- Supercapacitors-Hybridization of different energy storage devices (3 hrs)

Overview of Electric Vehicle Battery Chargers - On-board chargers, Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) - Grid to EVSE to On-board chargers to battery pack power flow block schematic diagrams – Types of charging stations - AC Level 1 & 2, DC - Level 3 – V2G concept-Types of Connectors - CHAdeMO, CCS Type1 and 2, GB/T - PIN diagrams and differences (4hrs)

Module 5 - 5 hrs

Sizing the drive system: Matching the electric machine and the internal combustion engine (ICE), Sizing the propulsion motor, sizing the power electronics (3 hrs)

Vehicle Communication protocols : Need & requirements - Functions of Control Pilot (CP) and Proximity Pilot (PP) pins, Communication Protocols - CAN, LIN, FLEXRAY (Basics only)- Power line communication (PLC) in EV (2 hrs)

Text Books

1. Iqbal Hussein, Electric and Hybrid Vehicles: Design Fundamentals, CRC Press, 2003

References:

1. James Larminie, John Lowry, Electric Vehicle Technology Explained, Wiley, 2003.
2. Mehrdad Ehsani, YimiGao, Sebastian E. Gay, Ali Emadi, Modern Electric, Hybrid Electric and Fuel Cell Vehicles: Fundamentals, Theory and Design, CRC Press, 2004.
3. Chris Mi, M A Masrur, D W Gao, " Hybrid Electric Vehicles – Principles and applications with practical perspectives," Wiley, 2011
4. Anderson JM, Nidhi K, Stanley KD, Sorensen P, Samaras C, Oluwatola OA, Autonomous vehicle technology: A guide for policymakers, Rand Corporation,2014

Online Resources:

1. NPTEL courses/Materials (IITG, IITM,IITD) – Electric and Hybrid vehicles
   https://nptel.ac.in/courses/108/103/108103009/ (IIT Guwahati)
   https://nptel.ac.in/courses/108/102/108102121/ (IIT Delhi)
   https://nptel.ac.in/courses/108/106/108106170/ (IIT Madras)
2. FOC Control - video lecture by Texas Instruments
   https://training.ti.com/kr/field-oriented-control-permanent-magnet-motors
3. Sensored and sensorless FOC control of PMSM motors – Application notes (TI, MATLAB)
   https://www.ti.com/lit/an/sprabz0/sprabz0.pdf?ts=1620018267996&ref_url=https%253A%252F%252Fwww.google.com%252F
   https://in.mathworks.com/help/physmod/sps/ref/pmsmfieldorientedcontrol.html
4. Electric Vehicle Conductive AC Charging System
   https://dhi.nic.in/writereaddata/UploadFile/REPORT%20OF%20COMMITTEE636469551875975520.pdf
   Electric Vehicle Conductive AC Charging System

Course Contents and Lecture Schedule:

No.	Topic	No. of Lectures
1	**Introduction to hybrid/electric, conventional & autonomous vehicles (8 hours)**	
1.1	Introduction to Hybrid Electric Vehicles: History of hybrid and electric vehicles, social and environmental importance of hybrid and electric vehicles	1
1.2	Impact of modern drive-trains on energy supplies	1
1.3	Conventional Vehicles: Basics of vehicle performance	1
1.4	Vehicle power source characterization, transmission characteristics	2
1.6	Mathematical models to describe vehicle performance	2

1.7	Autonomous Vehicles: Levels of automation, significance & effects of automation in vehicles	1
2	**Hybrid & Electric drive-trains (7 hours)**	
2.1	Hybrid Electric Drive-trains: Basic concept of hybrid traction	1
2.2	Introduction to various hybrid drive-train topologies	1
2.3	Power flow control in hybrid drive-train topologies, fuel efficiency analysis.	2
2.4	Electric Drive-trains: Basic concept of electric traction, introduction to various electric drive-train topologies	1
2.5	Power flow control in electric drive-train topologies, hub motors, fuel efficiency analysis.	2
3	**Electric Propulsion System (7 Hours)**	
3.1	Electric Propulsion unit: Introduction to electric components used in hybrid and electric vehicles	2
3.2	DC Drives: Review of Separately excited DC Motor control – Speed and torque equations - Independent control of orthogonal flux and torque – Closed loop control of speed and torque (block diagram only)	2
3.3	PMSM Drives: PMSM motor basics – Independent control of orthogonal flux and torque (concept only)	2
3.4	Field Oriented Control (FOC) of Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor – Sensored and sensorless control (block diagram only)	1
4	**Energy Storage (7 Hours)**	
4.1	Energy Storage: Introduction to energy storage requirements in Hybrid and Electric Vehicles- Battery based energy storage systems, Battery Management System	1
4.2	Types of battery-Lithium ion, Lead acid	1
4.3	Fuel Cell based energy storage systems- Supercapacitors-Hybridization of different energy storage devices	1
4.4	Overview of Electric Vehicle Battery Chargers – On-board chargers, Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) - Grid to EVSE to On-board chargers to battery pack power flow block schematic diagrams	2
4.5	Types of charging stations - AC Level 1 & 2, DC - Level 3	1
4.6	V2G concept-Types of Connectors - CHAdeMO, CCS Type1 and 2, GB/T - PIN diagrams and differences	1

5	**Sizing the drive system (5 Hours)**	
5.1	Sizing the drive system **:**Matching the electric machine and the internal combustion engine (ICE)	1
5.2	Sizing the propulsion motor	1
5.3	Sizing the power electronics	1
5.4	Vehicle Communication protocols : Need and requirements - Functions of Control Pilot (CP) and Proximity Pilot (PP) pins	1
5.5	Communication Protocols - CAN, LIN, FLEXRAY(Basics only) –Power Line Communication (PLC) in EV	1

CODE	COURSE NAME	CATEGORY	L	T	P	CREDIT
EET468	INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENTATION AND AUTOMATION	PEC	2	1	0	3

Preamble: This course introduces basic terms and techniques applicable to instrumentation and various automation activities related to the industry and power sector. It also provides a basic idea of the recent developments in communication techniques and process control in industrial automation.

Prerequisite : Basics of Analog and digital electronics, control systems

Course Outcomes : After the completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO 1	Identify the sensors/transducers suitable for industrial applications.
CO 2	Design the signal conditioning circuits for industrial instrumentation and automation.
CO 3	Analyze the concepts of data transmission and virtual instrumentation related to automation
CO 4	Develop the logic for the process control applications using PLC programming
CO 5	Describe the fundamental concepts of DCS and SCADA systems

Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12
CO 1	3	1										2
CO 2	3	1										2
CO 3	3	1										2
CO 4	3	1										2
CO 5	3	1										2

Assessment Pattern

Bloom's Category	Continuous Assessment Tests		End Semester Examination
	1	2	
Remember (K1)	10	10	20
Understand (K2)	30	30	60
Apply (K3)	10	10	20
Analyse (K4)			
Evaluate (K5)	-	-	-
Create (K6)	-	-	-

End Semester Examination Pattern : There will be two parts; Part A and Part B. Part A contain 10 questions with 2 questions from each module, having 3 marks for each question. Students should answer all questions. Part B contains 2 questions from each module of which student should answer anyone. Each question can have a maximum 2 sub-divisions and carry 14 marks.

Course Level Assessment Questions

Course Outcome 1 (CO1):

1. Explain different characteristics of transducers (K2)
2. Selection of transducers for various applications (K2, K3)

Course Outcome 2 (CO2):

1. Explain amplifier circuits used for signal conditioning in instrumentation systems (K2)
2. Explain different types of actuators used in instrumentation system (K2)

Course Outcome 3 (CO3):

1. Explain the protocols used in data transmission for instrumentation system (K2)
2. Describe the differences between traditional instruments and virtual instruments (K2)

Course Outcome 4 (CO4):

1. Describe the hardware details of programmable logic controllers (K2)
2. Implement logic gates and simple operations using PLC (K2, K3)

Course Outcome 5 (CO5):

1. Explain the architecture and protocols involved in SCADA systems (K2)
2. Describe the architecture of Distributed Control Systems (K2)

Model Question Paper

QP CODE:

PAGES:2

Reg. No:_____
Name:_____

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY EIGHTH SEMESTER
B. TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MONTH & YEAR
Course Code: EET468

Course Name: INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENTATION AND AUTOMATION

Max. Marks: 100 Duration: 3 Hours

PART A
Answer all questions. Each Question Carries 3 mark

1. State the factors to be considered while selecting a transducer for a specific application.
2. Explain different modes of operation of hotwire anemometer.
3. How can a log amplifier be used for signal conditioning?
4. Describe the working of electrical actuators
5. Compare Profibus and Fieldbus used in data transmission
6. List the advantages of virtual instrumentation systems
7. Implement basic gate operations using PLC ladder logic
8. Write a PLC program to obtain a delay of 10ms for process control
9. List the main components associated with SCADA Systems.
10. Explain different protocols used in SCADA communication

PART B
Answer any one full question from each module. Each question carries 14 marks.

Module 1

11. a) With the help of a diagram explain the process control loop. (10)
    b) Explain second order time response of sensor. (4)

12. a) Explain the principal and operation of variable reluctance tachometer (7)
    b) Discuss the working principle of Capacitive differential pressure measurement (7)

Module 2

13. a) Explain different types of actuators. (10)
    b) Explain the working principle of charge amplifier. (4)

14. a) Explain the operation of Instrumentation amplifier (7)
    b) How phase sensitive detectors can be employed for phase measurement. (7)

Module 3

15. a) Explain the architecture of Virtual instrumentation system (10)
    b) Describe the concept of graphical programming (4)

16. a) Explain the different types of communication networks used for data collection and control in industrial applications (10)

    b) Explain Field bus. (4)

Module 4

17. Devise a ladder program to switch on a pump for 100 s. It is then to be switched off , and a heater switched on for 50 s. Then the heater is switched off, and another pump is used to empty the water. (14)

18. Draw a block diagram of a PLC showing the main functional items and how buses link them, explaining the functions of each block (14)

Module 5

19. a) With neat diagram explain the architecture of Distributed control system (7)
    b) Describe in detail protocols for SCADA communication (7)

20. a) Explain role of MTU in SCADA communication (4)
    b) With neat diagram explain the architecture of SCADA system (10)

Syllabus		
Module	**Contents**	**Hours**
I	**Sensors and Transducers** Introduction to Process Control - block diagram of the process control loop, definition of elements. Sensor time response - first and second-order responses. Transducers- Characteristics and Choice of the transducer. Applications of Transducers- Displacement measurement using Resistance Potentiometer- Capacitive differential pressure measurement, Flow measurement using Hotwire anemometer, speed measurement- Variable reluctance tachometers, Phase measurement- Analog and digital	7
II	**Signal conditioning circuits and Final control** Electronic amplifiers-Differential Amplifier, Instrumentation Amplifiers, Precision rectifiers, Log amplifiers, Carrier Amplifiers, Lock-In Amplifiers, Isolation Amplifiers, Charge amplifiers, Phase-sensitive detectors. Final control operation- signal conversion- actuators- control elements, Actuators- Electrical – Pneumatic- Hydraulic, Control elements-mechanical- electrical- fluid valves	6
III	**Data transmission and Virtual instrumentation system** Cable transmission of analog and digital data, Fiber optic data transmission, Pneumatic transmission. Process control Network- Functions- General characteristics- Fieldbus and Profibus, radio-wireless communication, WLAN architecture. Virtual instrumentation system: The architecture of virtual instruments – Virtual instruments and traditional instruments – concepts of graphical programming	7
IV	**Programmable logic controllers (PLC)** Programmable logic controllers- Organization- Hardware details- I/O- Power supply- CPU- Standards Programming aspects- Ladder programming- realization of AND, OR logic, the concept of latching, Introduction to Timer/Counters, Exercises based on Timers and Counters.	7
V	**SCADA and DCS systems** **SCADA**: Introduction, SCADA Architecture, Common System Components, Supervision and Control, HMI, RTU and Supervisory Stations, Protocols-IEC 60870-5-101 and DNP3. **DCS:** Introduction, DCS Architecture, Control modes.	5

Text Books

1. Curtis D Johnson , “Process Control Instrumentation Technology”, PHI Learning Pvt Ltd New Delhi, 1997
2. Doeblin E.O, “Measurement Systems: Application and Design”, Fourth Edition, McGraw Hill, Newyork, 1992
3. DVS. Murty, “Transducers and Instrumentation”, Second Edition, PHI Learning Pvt Ltd New Delhi, 2013
4. Jovitha Jerome, “Virtual instrumentation using LabVIEW”, Prentice Hall of India, 2010.
5. William Bolton, “Programmable Logic Controllers”, Fifth edition, ELSEVIER INDIA Pvt Ltd New Delhi, 2011
6. Stuart A. Boyer, "SCADA: Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition", Fourth edition, International Society of Automation, 2010

References:

1. G.K.McMillan, ‘Process/Industrial Instrument and control and hand book’ McGraw Hill, New York,1999
2. Michael P .Lucas, ‘Distributed Control system’, Van Nastrant Reinhold Company, New York
3. Patranabis, D., ‘Principles of Industrial Instrumentation’, Second Edition Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd. New Delhi
4. Robert B. Northrop, ‘Introduction to instrumentation and measurements’, CRC, Taylor and Francis 2005

Course Contents and Lecture Schedule:

No	Topic	No. of Lectures
1	**Sensors and Transducers (07 hours)**	
1.1	Introduction to Process Control - block diagram of the process control loop, definition of elements. Sensor time response - first and second-order responses.	2
1.2	Transducers- Characteristics and Choice of transducer.	1
1.3	Applications of Transducers- Displacement measurement using Resistance Potentiometer- Capacitive differential pressure measurement	2
1.4	Flow measurement using Hotwire anemometer, speed measurement- Variable reluctance tachometers, Phase measurement- Analog and digital	2
2	**Signal conditioning circuits and Final control (06 hours)**	
2.1	Electronic amplifiers-Differential Amplifier, Instrumentation Amplifiers, Precision rectifiers, Log amplifiers, Carrier Amplifiers	2
2.2	Lock-In Amplifiers, Isolation Amplifiers, Charge amplifiers, Phase sensitive detectors	2

2.3	Final control operation- signal conversion- actuators- control elements Actuators- Electrical – Pneumatic- Hydraulic Control elements-mechanical- electrical- fluid valves	2
3	**Data transmission and Virtual instrumentation system(07Hours)**	
3.1	Cable transmission of analog and digital data, Fiber optic data transmission, Pneumatic transmission	2
3.2	Process control Network- Functions- General characteristics- Fieldbus and Profibus, radio and wireless communication and WLAN	2
3.3	Virtual instrumentation system: architecture of virtual instruments – Virtual instruments and traditional instruments – concepts of graphical programming	3
4	**Automation using PLC (07 Hours)**	
4.1	Programmable logic controllers- Introduction	1
4.2	Organisation and Hardware details - I/O- Power supply- CPU etc.	2
4.3	Standards Programming aspects- Ladder programming- realization of AND, OR logic, concept of latching,	2
4.4	Introduction to Timer/Counters, Exercises based on Timers and Counters	2
5	**Automation using SCADA and DCS Systems (05 Hours)**	
5.1	Introduction to SCADA, its Architecture and Common System Components	1
5.2	Supervision and Control, HMI, RTU and Supervisory Stations, Protocols-IEC 60870-5-101 and DNP3.	3
5.3	DCS: Introduction, DCS Architecture, Control modes.	1