



**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD**  
(Established by Andhra Pradesh Act No.30 of 2008)  
Kukatpally, Hyderabad – 500 085, Andhra Pradesh (India)

**B. TECH. ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING**

**IV YEAR II SEMESTER**

Code	Subject	L	T/P/D	C
	<b>Elective -III:</b> Satellite Communications Biomedical Instrumentation Artificial Neural Networks	4	-	4
	<b>Elective -IV:</b> Telecommunication Switching Systems and Networks Radar Systems Network Security	4	-	4
	<b>Elective -V:</b> Wireless Communications and Networks Digital Signal Processors and Architectures RF Circuit Design	4	-	4
	Industry Oriented Mini Project	-	-	2
	Seminar	-	6	2
	Major Project	-	15	10
	Comprehensive Viva	-	-	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>

**Note:** All End Examinations (Theory and Practical) are of three hours duration.

**T-Tutorial      L – Theory      P – Practical/Drawing      C – Credits**

(A80452) SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS

(Elective-III)

**Course Objectives:**

The course objectives are:

- To prepare students to excel in basic knowledge of satellite communication principles
- To provide students with solid foundation in orbital mechanics and launches for the satellite communication
- To train the students with a basic knowledge of link design of satellite with a design examples.
- To provide better understanding of multiple access systems and earth station technology
- To prepare students with knowledge in satellite navigation and GPS & and satellite packet communications

**UNIT -I:**

**Communication Satellite:** Orbit and Description: A Brief history of satellite Communication, Satellite Frequency Bands, Satellite Systems, Applications, Orbital Period and Velocity, effects of Orbital Inclination, Azimuth and Elevation, Coverage angle and slant Range, Eclipse, Orbital Perturbations, Placement of a Satellite in a Geo-Stationary orbit.

**UNIT -II:**

**Satellite Sub-Systems:** Attitude and Orbit Control system, TT&C subsystem, Attitude Control subsystem, Power systems, Communication subsystems, Satellite Antenna Equipment.

**Satellite Link:** Basic Transmission Theory, System Noise Temperature and G/T ratio, Basic Link Analysis, Interference Analysis, Design of satellite Links for a specified C/N, (With and without frequency Re-use), Link Budget.

**UNIT -III:**

**Propagation effects:** Introduction, Atmospheric Absorption, Cloud Attenuation, Tropospheric and Ionospheric Scintillation and Low angle fading, Rain induced attenuation, rain induced cross polarization interference.

**Multiple Access:** Frequency Division Multiple Access (FDMA) - Intermodulation, Calculation of C/N, Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) - Frame Structure, Burst Structure, Satellite Switched TDMA, On-board Processing, Demand Assignment Multiple Access (DAMA) – Types of Demand Assignment, Characteristics, CDMA Spread Spectrum Transmission and Reception.

**UNIT-IV:**

**Earth Station Technology:** Transmitters, Receivers, Antennas, Tracking Systems, Terrestrial Interface, Power Test Methods, Lower Orbit Considerations.

**Satellite Navigation and Global Positioning Systems:** Radio and Satellite Navigation, GPS Position Location Principles, GPS Receivers, GPS C/A Code Accuracy, Differential GPS.

**UNIT-V:**

**Satellite Packet Communications:** Message Transmission by FDMA: M/G/1 Queue, Message Transmission by TDMA, PURE ALOHA-Satellite Packet Switching, Slotted Aloha, Packet Reservation, Tree Algorithm.

**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Satellite Communications –Timothy Pratt, Charles Bostian, Jeremy Allnutt, 2nd Edition, 2003, John Wiley & Sons.
2. Satellite Communications Engineering – Wilbur, L. Pritchard, Robert A. Nelson and Heuri G. Suyderhoud, 2nd Ed., Pearson Publications.
3. Digital Satellite Communications-Tri.T.Ha, 2nd Edition, 1990, Mc.Graw Hill.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Satellite Communications-Dennis Roddy, 2nd Edition, 1996, McGraw Hill.
2. Satellite Communications: Design Principles – M. Richcharia, 2nd Ed., BSP, 2003.
3. Digital Satellite Communications – Tri. T. Ha, 2nd Ed., MGH, 1990.
4. Fundamentals of Satellite Communications – K. N. Raja Rao, PHI, 2004.

## Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course,

- Students will understand the historical background, basic concepts and frequency allocations for satellite communication
- Students will demonstrate orbital mechanics, launch vehicles and launchers
- Students will demonstrate the design of satellite links for specified C/N with system design examples.
- Students will be able to visualize satellite sub systems like Telemetry, tracking, command and monitoring power systems etc.
- Students will understand the various multiple access systems for satellite communication systems and satellite packet communications.

## (A81102) BIOMEDICAL INSTRUMENTATION

(Elective-III)

### Course Objectives:

The following are the course objectives:

- To study bioamplifier, biosignals and measurement of physiological parameters.
- To know about different bioelectrodes and activities of heart.
- To understand therapeutic and cardiac instrumentation.
- To study EEG and EMG machines, recordings and interpretations.

### UNIT-I:

**Components of Medical Instrumentation System:** Bioamplifier, Static and Dynamic Characteristics of Medical Instruments, Biosignals and Characteristics, Problems encountered with Measurements from Human beings.

Organization of Cell, Derivation of Nernst equation for Membrane Resting Potential Generation and Propagation of Action Potential, Conduction through Nerve to Neuromuscular Junction.

### UNIT-II:

**Bio Electrodes:** Biopotential Electrodes-External Electrodes, Internal Electrodes, Biochemical Electrodes.

Mechanical Function, Electrical Conduction System of the Heart, Cardiac Cycle, Relation between Electrical and Mechanical Activities of the Heart.

### UNIT-III:

**Cardiac Instrumentation:** Blood Pressure and Blood Flow Measurement, Specification of ECG Machine, Einthoven Triangle, Standard 12-Lead Configurations, Interpretation of ECG waveform with respect to Electro Mechanical Activity of the Heart.

### UNIT-IV:

**Therapeutic Equipment:** Pacemaker, Defibrillator, Shortwave Diathermy, Hemodialysis Machine.

**Respiratory Instrumentation:** Mechanism of Respiration, Spirometry, Pneumotachograph Ventilators.

## UNIT -V:

**Neuro-Muscular Instrumentation:** Specification of EEG and EMG Machines, Electrode Placement for EEG and EMG Recording, Interpretation of EEG and EMG.

### TEXT BOOKS:

1. Biomedical Instrumentation and Measurements – by Leslie Cromwell, F.J. Weibell, E.A. Pfeiffer, PHI.
2. Medical Instrumentation, Application and Design – by John G. Webster, John Wiley.

### REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Principles of Applied Biomedical Instrumentation – by L.A. Geoddes and L.E. Baker, John Wiley and Sons.
2. Hand-book of Biomedical Instrumentation – by R.S. Khandpur, McGraw-Hill, 2003.
3. Biomedical Telemetry – by Mackay, Stuart R., John Wiley.

### Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to:

- The concept of biomedical instrumentation.
- Understand bioelectrodes and activities of heart.
- Analyse ECG, EEG and EMG recordings for disorder identification.

## (A80527) ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS

(Elective-III)

### Course Objectives:

The objectives of this course are to:

- Understand the basic building blocks of artificial neural networks (ANNs)
- Understand the role of neural networks in engineering and artificial intelligence modelling
- Provide knowledge of supervised/unsupervised learning in neural networks
- Provide knowledge of single layer and multilayer perceptrons.
- To know about self-organizational maps and Hopfield models.

### UNIT -I:

**Introduction:** A Neural Network, Human Brain, Models of a Neuron, Neural Networks viewed as Directed Graphs, Network Architectures, Knowledge Representation, Artificial Intelligence and Neural Networks

**Learning Process:** Error Correction Learning, Memory Based Learning, Hebbian Learning, Competitive, Boltzmann Learning, Credit Assignment Problem, Memory, Adaption, Statistical Nature of the Learning Process

### UNIT -II:

**Single Layer Perceptrons:** Adaptive Filtering Problem, Unconstrained Organization Techniques, Linear Least Square Filters, Least Mean Square Algorithm, Learning Curves, Learning Rate Annealing Techniques, Perceptron –Convergence Theorem, Relation Between Perceptron and Bayes Classifier for a Gaussian Environment

**Multilayer Perceptron:** Back Propagation Algorithm XOR Problem, Heuristics, Output Representation and Decision Rule, Computer Experiment, Feature Detection

### UNIT -III:

**Back Propagation:** Back Propagation and Differentiation, Hessian Matrix, Generalization, Cross Validation, Network Pruning Techniques, Virtues and Limitations of Back Propagation Learning, Accelerated Convergence, Supervised Learning



#### UNIT-IV:

**Self-Organization Maps (SOM):** Two Basic Feature Mapping Models, Self-Organization Map, SOM Algorithm, Properties of Feature Map, Computer Simulations, Learning Vector Quantization, Adaptive Patter Classification

#### UNIT-V:

**Neuro Dynamics:** Dynamical Systems, Stability of Equilibrium States, Attractors, Neuro Dynamical Models, Manipulation of Attractors as a Recurrent Network Paradigm Hopfield Models – Hopfield Models, Computer Experiment

#### TEXT BOOK:

1. Neural Networks a Comprehensive Foundations, Simon Haykin, PHI edition.

#### REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Artificial Neural Networks - B. Vegnarayana Prentice Hall of India P Ltd 2005
2. Neural Networks in Computer Inteligance, Li Min Fu TMH 2003
3. Neural Networks -James A Freeman David M S Kapura Pearson Education 2004.
4. Introduction to Artificial Neural Systems Jacek M. Zurada, JAICO Publishing House Ed. 2006.

#### Course Outcomes:

After the course the student should be able to:

- Explain the function of artificial neural networks of the Back-prop, Hopfield and SOM type
- Explain the difference between supervised and unsupervised learning
- Describe the assumptions behind, and the derivations of the ANN algorithms dealt with in the course
- Give example of design and implementation for small problems
- Implement ANN algorithms to achieve signal processing, optimization, classification and process modeling

#### IV Year B.Tech. ECE-II Sem

L	T/P/D	C
4	-/-	4

### (A80431) TELECOMMUNICATION SWITCHING SYSTEMS AND NETWORKS (Elective-IV)

#### Course objectives:

The following are the course objectives:

- To learn Switching, Signaling and traffic in the context of telecommunication network.
- To expose through the evolution of switching systems from manual and electromechanical systems to stored-program-controlled digital systems.
- To study signaling, packet switching and networks.

#### UNIT -I:

**Switching Systems:** Evolution of Telecommunications; Basics of a Switching System; Functions of a Switching System; Crossbar Switching-Principle of Crossbar Switching; Crossbar Switch Configurations; Cross-Point Technology; Crossbar Exchange Organization; A General Trunking; Electronic Switching; Digital Switching Systems.

**Telecommunications Traffic:** Introduction; The Unit of Traffic; Congestion; Traffic Measurement; A Mathematical Model; Lost-Call Systems-Theory; Traffic Performance; Loss Systems in Tandem; Use of Traffic Tables; Queuing Systems-The Second Erlang Distribution; Probability of Delay; Finite Queue Capacity; Some Other Useful Results; Systems with a Single Server; Queues in Tandem; Delay Tables; Applications of Delay Formulae.

#### UNIT -II:

**Switching Networks:** Single Stage Networks; Gradings-Principle; Two Stage Networks; Three Stage Networks; Four Stage Networks

**Time Division Switching:** Basic Time Division Space Switching; Basic Time Division Time Switching; Time Multiplexed Space Switching; Time Multiplexed Time Switching; Combination Switching; Three Stage Combination Switching.

**Control of Switching Systems:** Call Processing Functions-Sequence of Operations; Signal Exchanges; State Transition Diagrams; Common Control; Reliability; Availability and Security; Stored Program Control.

#### UNIT -III:

**Signaling:** Introduction; Customer Line Signaling; Audio Frequency Junctions and Trunk Circuits; FDM Carrier Systems-Outband Signaling; Inband (VF)

Signaling; PCM Signaling; Inter Register Signaling; Common Channel Signaling Principles-General Signaling Networks; CCITT Signaling System Number 6; CCITT Signaling System Number 7; The High Level Data Link Control Protocol; Signal Units; The Signaling Information Field.

#### UNIT -IV:

**Packet Switching:** Introduction; Statistical Multiplexing; Local Area And Wide Area Networks-Bus Networks; Ring Networks; Comparison of Bus and Ring Networks; Optical Fiber Networks; Large Scale Networks-General; Datagrams and Virtual Circuits; Routing; Flow Control; Standards; Frame Relay; Broadband Networks-General; The Asynchronous Transfer Mode; ATM Switches.

#### UNIT -V:

**Networks:** Introduction; Analog Networks; Integrated Digital Networks; Integrated Services Digital Networks; Cellular Radio Networks; Intelligent Networks; Private Networks; Charging; Routing – General, Automatic Alternative Routing.

#### TEXT BOOKS:

1. J. E Flood, "Telecommunications Switching and Traffic Networks," Pearson Education, 2006.
2. Tyagarajan Viswanathan, "Telecommunications Switching Systems and Networks," Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., 2006.

#### REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. John C Bellamy, "Digital Telephony," John Wiley International Student Edition, 3rd Edition, 2000.
2. Behrouz A. Forouzan, "Data Communications and Networking," TMH, 2nd Edition, 2002.
3. Tomasi, "Introduction to Data Communication and Networking," Pearson Education, 1st Edition, 2007.

#### Course outcomes:

On completion of this course, it is expected that the student will be able to:

- Understand the main concepts of telecommunication network design
- Analyze and evaluate fundamental telecommunication traffic models.
- Understand basic modern signaling system.
- Solve traditional interconnection switching system design problems.
- Understand the concept of packet switching

### (A80450) RADAR SYSTEMS (Elective-IV)

#### Course Objectives:

The objectives of the course are:

- Radar fundamentals and analysis of the radar signals.
- To understand various technologies involved in the design of radar transmitters and receivers.
- To learn various radars like MTI, Doppler and tracking radars and their comparison.

#### UNIT -I:

**Basics of Radar :** Introduction, Maximum Unambiguous Range, Simple form of Radar Equation, Radar Block Diagram and Operation, Radar Frequencies and Applications. Prediction of Range Performance, Minimum Detectable Signal, Receiver Noise, Modified Radar Range Equation, Illustrative Problems.

**Radar Equation :** SNR, Envelope Detector – False Alarm Time and Probability, Integration of Radar Pulses, Radar Cross Section of Targets (simple targets - sphere, cone-sphere), Transmitter Power, PRF and Range Ambiguities, System Losses (qualitative treatment), Illustrative Problems.

#### UNIT -II:

**CW and Frequency Modulated Radar :** Doppler Effect, CW Radar – Block Diagram, Isolation between Transmitter and Receiver, Non-zero IF Receiver, Receiver Bandwidth Requirements, Applications of CW radar. Illustrative Problems

**FM-CW Radar:** Range and Doppler Measurement, Block Diagram and Characteristics, FM-CW altimeter, Multiple Frequency CW Radar.

#### UNIT -III:

**MTI and Pulse Doppler Radar:** Introduction, Principle, MTI Radar with - Power Amplifier Transmitter and Power Oscillator Transmitter, Delay Line Cancellers – Filter Characteristics, Blind Speeds, Double Cancellation, Staggered PRFs. Range Gated Doppler Filters. MTI Radar Parameters, Limitations to MTI Performance, MTI versus Pulse Doppler Radar.

#### UNIT -IV:

**Tracking Radar:** Tracking with Radar, Sequential Lobing, Conical Scan, Monopulse Tracking Radar – Amplitude Comparison Monopulse (one- and

two- coordinates), Phase Comparison Monopulse, Tracking in Range, Acquisition and Scanning Patterns, Comparison of Trackers.

#### UNIT –V:

**Detection of Radar Signals in Noise :** Introduction, Matched Filter Receiver – Response Characteristics and Derivation, Correlation Function and Cross-correlation Receiver, Efficiency of Non-matched Filters, Matched Filter with Non-white Noise.

**Radar Receivers –** Noise Figure and Noise Temperature, Displays – types. Duplexers – Branch type and Balanced type, Circulators as Duplexers. Introduction to Phased Array Antennas – Basic Concepts, Radiation Pattern, Beam Steering and Beam Width changes, Applications, Advantages and Limitations.

#### TEXT BOOK:

1. Introduction to Radar Systems – Merrill I. Skolnik, TMH Special Indian Edition, 2nd Ed., 2007.

#### REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Radar: Principles, Technology, Applications – Byron Edde, Pearson Education, 2004.
2. Radar Principles – Peebles, Jr., P.Z., Wiley, New York, 1998.
3. Principles of Modern Radar: Basic Principles – Mark A. Richards, James A. Scheer, William A. Holm, Yesdee, 2013

#### Course Outcomes:

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

- Understand radar fundamentals and analysis of the radar signals.
- Understand various radar transmitters and receivers.
- Understand various radars like MTI, Doppler and tracking radars and their comparison.

### (A80449) NETWORK SECURITY

#### (Elective-IV)

#### Course Objectives:

The main objectives are:

- To acquire an understanding of network security and its changing character.
- To understand how network security is conceptualized and carried out.
- To examine conventional encryption and cryptography techniques.
- To articulate informed opinion about issues related to network IP security.
- To identify and investigate web security requirements.
- To appreciate the concepts of SNMP and design principles of firewall.

#### UNIT –I:

**Security Attacks:** (Interruption, Interception, Modification and Fabrication), Security Services (Confidentiality, Authentication, Integrity, Non-repudiation, access Control and Availability) and Mechanisms, A model for Internetwork security, Internet Standards and RFCs, Buffer overflow & format string vulnerabilities, TCP session hijacking, ARP attacks, route table modification, UDP hijacking, and man-in-the-middle attacks.

#### UNIT –II:

**Conventional Encryption:** Principles, Conventional encryption algorithms, cipher block modes of operation, location of encryption devices, key distribution Approaches of Message Authentication, Secure Hash Functions and HMAC.

#### UNIT –III:

**Public Key Cryptography:** principles, public key cryptography algorithms, digital signatures, digital Certificates, Certificate Authority and key management Kerberos, X.509 Directory Authentication Service.

**Email Privacy:** Pretty Good Privacy (PGP) and S/MIME.

#### UNIT –IV:

**IP Security:** Overview, IP Security Architecture, Authentication Header, Encapsulating Security Payload, Combining Security Associations and Key Management.



**Web Security Requirements:** Secure Socket Layer (SSL) and Transport Layer Security (TLS), Secure Electronic Transaction (SET).

**UNIT –V:**

**Basic Concepts of SNMP:** SNMPv1 Community facility and SNMPv3, Intruders, Viruses and related threats.

**Firewall:** Design principles, Trusted Systems, Intrusion Detection Systems.

**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Network Security Essentials (Applications and Standards) by William Stallings Pearson Education.
2. Hack Proofing your network by Ryan Russell, Dan Kaminsky, Rain Forest Puppy, Joe Grand, David Ahmad, Hal Flynn Ido Dubrawsky, Steve W.Manzuik and Ryan Permeah, wiley Dreamtech

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Fundamentals of Network Security by Eric Maiwald (Dreamtech press)
2. Network Security - Private Communication in a Public World by Charlie Kaufman, Radia Perlman and Mike Speciner, Pearson/PHI.
3. Cryptography and network Security, Third Edition, Stallings, PHI/ Pearson
4. Principles of Information Security, Whitman, Thomson.
5. Network Security: The complete reference, Robert Bragg, Mark Rhodes, TMH
6. Introduction to Cryptography, Buchmann, Springer.
7. Network Security and Cryptography: Bernard Menezes, CENGAGE Learning.
8. Information Systems Security, Godbole, Wiley Student Edition.
9. Cryptography and network Security, B.A.Forouzan, D.Mukhopadhyay, 2nd Edition, TMH.

**Course Outcomes:**

Upon completion of the course, the student will be able to:

- Acquire an understanding of network security and its changing character.
- Understand conventional encryption and cryptography techniques.
- Analyze issues related to network IP security.
- Identify and investigate web security requirements.
- Know the concepts of SNMP and design principles of firewall.

**(A80454) WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS AND NETWORKS**

**(Elective-V)**

**Course objectives:**

The course objectives are:

- To provide the students with the fundamental treatment about many practical and theoretical concepts that forms basic of wireless communications.
- To equip the students with various kinds of wireless networks and its operations.
- To prepare students to understand the concept of frequency reuse, and be able to apply it in the design of mobile cellular system.
- To prepare students to understand various modulation schemes and multiple access techniques that are used in wireless communications,
- To provide an analytical perspective on the design and analysis of the traditional and emerging wireless networks, and to discuss the nature of, and solution methods to, the fundamental problems in wireless networking.
- To train students to understand the architecture and operation of various wireless wide area networks such as GSM, IS-95, GPRS and SMS.
- To train students to understand wireless LAN architectures and operation.
- To prepare students to understand the emerging technique OFDM and its importance in the wireless communications.

**UNIT -I:**

**The Cellular Concept-System Design Fundamentals:** Introduction, Frequency Reuse, Channel Assignment Strategies, Handoff Strategies- Prioritizing Handoffs, Practical Handoff Considerations, Interference and system capacity – Co channel Interference and system capacity, Channel planning for Wireless Systems, Adjacent Channel interference, Power Control for Reducing interference, Trunking and Grade of Service, Improving Coverage & Capacity in Cellular Systems- Cell Splitting, Sectoring.

**UNIT –II:**

**Mobile Radio Propagation: Large-Scale Path Loss:** Introduction to Radio Wave Propagation, Free Space Propagation Model, Relating Power to



Electric Field, The Three Basic Propagation Mechanisms, Reflection-Reflection from Dielectrics, Brewster Angle, Reflection from perfect conductors, Ground Reflection (Two-Ray) Model, Diffraction-Fresnel Zone Geometry, Knife-edge Diffraction Model, Multiple knife-edge Diffraction, Scattering, Outdoor Propagation Models- Longley-Ryce Model, Okumura Model, Hata Model, PCS Extension to Hata Model, Walfisch and Bertoni Model, Wideband PCS Microcell Model, Indoor Propagation Models-Partition losses (Same Floor), Partition losses between Floors, Log-distance path loss model, Ericsson Multiple Breakpoint Model, Attenuation Factor Model, Signal penetration into buildings, Ray Tracing and Site Specific Modeling.

#### UNIT -III:

**Mobile Radio Propagation: Small -Scale Fading and Multipath:** Small Scale Multipath propagation-Factors influencing small scale fading, Doppler shift, Impulse Response Model of a multipath channel- Relationship between Bandwidth and Received power, Small-Scale Multipath Measurements-Direct RF Pulse System, Spread Spectrum Sliding Correlator Channel Sounding, Frequency Domain Channels Sounding, Parameters of Mobile Multipath Channels-Time Dispersion Parameters, Coherence Bandwidth, Doppler Spread and Coherence Time, Types of Small-Scale Fading-Fading effects Due to Multipath Time Delay Spread, Flat fading, Frequency selective fading, Fading effects Due to Doppler Spread-Fast fading, slow fading, Statistical Models for multipath Fading Channels-Clarke's model for flat fading, spectral shape due to Doppler spread in Clarke's model, Simulation of Clarke and Gans Fading Model, Level crossing and fading statistics, Two-ray Rayleigh Fading Model.

#### UNIT -IV:

**Equalization and Diversity:** Introduction, Fundamentals of Equalization, Training A Generic Adaptive Equalizer, Equalizers in a communication Receiver, Linear Equalizers, Non-linear Equalization-Decision Feedback Equalization (DFE), Maximum Likelihood Sequence Estimation (MLSE) Equalizer, Algorithms for adaptive equalization-Zero Forcing Algorithm, Least Mean Square Algorithm, Recursive least squares algorithm. Diversity Techniques-Derivation of selection Diversity improvement, Derivation of Maximal Ratio Combining improvement, Practical Space Diversity Consideration-Selection Diversity, Feedback or Scanning Diversity, Maximal Ratio Combining, Equal Gain Combining, Polarization Diversity, Frequency Diversity, Time Diversity, RAKE Receiver.

#### UNIT -V:

**Wireless Networks:** Introduction to wireless Networks, Advantages and disadvantages of Wireless Local Area Networks, WLAN Topologies, WLAN Standard IEEE 802.11, IEEE 802.11 Medium Access Control, Comparison

of IEEE 802.11 a,b,g and n standards, IEEE 802.16 and its enhancements, Wireless PANs, Hiper Lan, WLL.

#### TEXT BOOKS:

1. Wireless Communications, Principles, Practice – Theodore, S. Rappaport, 2nd Ed., 2002, PHI.
2. Wireless Communications-Andrea Goldsmith, 2005 Cambridge University Press.
3. Mobile Cellular Communication – Gottapu Sasibhushana Rao, Pearson Education, 2012.

#### REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Principles of Wireless Networks – Kaveh Pah Laven and P. Krishna Murthy, 2002, PE
2. Wireless Digital Communications – Kamilo Feher, 1999, PHI.
3. Wireless Communication and Networking – William Stallings, 2003, PHI.
4. Wireless Communication – Upen Dalal, Oxford Univ. Press
5. Wireless Communications and Networking – Vijay K. Gary, Elsevier.

#### Course Outcomes:

Upon completion of the course, the student will be able to:

- Understand the principles of wireless communications.
- Understand fundamentals of wireless networking
- Understand cellular system design concepts.
- Analyze various multiple access schemes used in wireless communication.
- Understand wireless wide area networks and their performance analysis.
- Demonstrate wireless local area networks and their specifications.
- Familiar with some of the existing and emerging wireless standards.
- Understand the concept of orthogonal frequency division multiplexing.

(A80437) DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSORS AND ARCHITECTURES  
(Elective – V)

**Course Objectives:**

The objectives of the course are:

- To recall digital transform techniques.
- To introduce architectural features of programmable DSP Processors of TI and Analog Devices..
- To give practical examples of DSP Processor architectures for better understanding.
- To develop the programing knowledge using Instruction set of DSP Processors.
- To understand interfacing techniques to memory and I/O devices.

**UNIT –I:**

**Introduction to Digital Signal Processing:** Introduction, A Digital signal-processing system, The sampling process, Discrete time sequences. Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) and Fast Fourier Transform (FFT), Linear time-invariant systems, Digital filters, Decimation and interpolation.

**Computational Accuracy in DSP Implementations:** Number formats for signals and coefficients in DSP systems, Dynamic Range and Precision, Sources of error in DSP implementations, A/D Conversion errors, DSP Computational errors, D/A Conversion Errors, Compensating filter.

**UNIT –II:**

**Architectures for Programmable DSP Devices:** Basic Architectural features, DSP Computational Building Blocks, Bus Architecture and Memory, Data Addressing Capabilities, Address Generation Unit, Programmability and Program Execution, Speed Issues, Features for External interfacing.

**UNIT-III:**

**Programmable Digital Signal Processors:** Commercial Digital signal-processing Devices, Data Addressing modes of TMS320C54XX DSPs, Data Addressing modes of TMS320C54XX Processors, Memory space of TMS320C54XX Processors, Program Control, TMS320C54XX instructions

and Programming, On-Chip Peripherals, Interrupts of TMS320C54XX processors, Pipeline Operation of TMS320C54XX Processors.

**UNIT –IV:**

**Analog Devices Family of DSP Devices:** Analog Devices Family of DSP Devices – ALU and MAC block diagram, Shifter Instruction, Base Architecture of ADSP 2100, ADSP-2181 high performance Processor.

**Introduction to Blackfin Processor -** The Blackfin Processor, Introduction to Micro Signal Architecture, Overview of Hardware Processing Units and Register files, Address Arithmetic Unit, Control Unit, Bus Architecture and Memory, Basic Peripherals.

**UNIT –V:**

**Interfacing Memory and I/O Peripherals to Programmable DSP Devices:** Memory space organization, External bus interfacing signals, Memory interface, Parallel I/O interface, Programmed I/O, Interrupts and I/O, Direct memory access (DMA).

**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Digital Signal Processing – Avtar Singh and S. Srinivasan, Thomson Publications, 2004.
2. A Practical Approach To Digital Signal Processing - K Padmanabhan, R. Vijayarajeswaran, Ananthi. S, New Age International, 2006/2009
3. Embedded Signal Processing with the Micro Signal Architecture Publisher: Woon-Seng Gan, Sen M. Kuo, Wiley-IEEE Press, 2007

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Digital Signal Processors, Architecture, Programming and Applications – B. Venkataramani and M. Bhaskar, 2002, TMH.
2. Digital Signal Processing – Jonatham Stein, 2005, John Wiley.
3. DSP Processor Fundamentals, Architectures & Features – Lapsley et al. 2000, S. Chand & Co.
4. Digital Signal Processing Applications Using the ADSP-2100 Family by The Applications Engineering Staff of Analog Devices, DSP Division, Edited by Amy Mar, PHI
5. The Scientist and Engineer's Guide to Digital Signal Processing by Steven W. Smith, Ph.D., California Technical Publishing, ISBN 0-9660176-3-3, 1997

6. Embedded Media Processing by David J. Katz and Rick Gentile of Analog Devices, Newnes , ISBN 0750679123, 2005.

**Course Outcomes:**

Upon completion of the course, the student

- Be able to distinguish between the architectural features of General purpose processors and DSP processors.
- Understand the architectures of TMS320C54xx and ADSP 2100 DSP devices.
- Be able to write simple assembly language programs using instruction set of TMS320C54xx.
- Can interface various devices to DSP Processors.

**(A80451) RF CIRCUIT DESIGN**

**(Elective-V)**

**Course Objectives:**

The course objectives are:

- To educate students fundamental RF circuit and system design skills.
- To introduce students the basic transmission line theory, single and multiport networks, RF component modelling.
- To offer students experience on designing matching and biasing networks & RF transistor amplifier design.

**UNIT -I:**

**Introduction:** Importance of RF Design-Dimensions and Units-Frequency Spectrum-RF Behavior of Passive Components: High Frequency Resistors, High Frequency Capacitors, High Frequency Inductors.-Chip Components and Circuit Board Considerations: Chip Resistors, Chip Capacitors, and Surface Mount Inductors.

**Review of Transmission Lines:** Types of Transmission Lines-Equivalent Circuit representation-R, L, C, G parameters of Different Line configurations-Terminated Lossless Transmission Lines-Special Terminations: Short Circuit, Open Circuit and Quarter Wave Transmission Lines- Sourced and Loaded Transmission Lines: Power Considerations, Input Impedance Matching, Return Loss and Insertion Loss.

**UNIT -II:**

**Single and Multi-Port Networks:** The Smith Chart: Reflection Coefficient, Normalized Impedance-Impedance Transformation: Standing wave Ratio, Special Transformation Conditions-Admittance Transformation-Parallel and Series RL & RC Connections-Basic Definitions of Single and Multi-Port Networks-Interconnecting Networks.

**RF Filter Design:** Scattering Parameters: Definition, Meaning, Chain Scattering Matrix, Conversion Between S- and Z-parameters, Signal Flow Chart Modeling, Generalization-Basic Resonator and Filter Configurations: Low Pass, High Pass, Band Pass and Band Stop type Filters-Filter Implementation using Unit Element and Kuroda's Identities Transformations-Coupled Filters.



### UNIT -III:

**Active RF Component Modelling:** RF Diode Models: Nonlinear and Linear Models-Transistor Models: Large Signal and Small Signal BJT Models, Large Signal and Small Signal FET Models- Scattering Parameter, Device Characterization.

### UNIT -IV:

**Matching and Biasing Networks:** Impedance Matching Using Discrete Components: Two Component Matching Networks, Forbidden Regions, Frequency Response and Quality Factor, T and Pi Matching Networks-Amplifier Classes of Operation and Biasing Networks: Classes of Operation and Efficiency of Amplifiers, Biasing Networks for BJT, Biasing Networks for FET.

### UNIT -V:

**RF Transistor Amplifier Design:** Characteristics of Amplifiers- Amplifier Power Relations: RF Source, Transducer Power Gain, Additional Power Relations-Stability Considerations: Stability Circles, Unconditional Stability, And Stabilization Methods-Unilateral and Bilateral Design for Constant Gain-Noise Figure Circles- Constant VSWR Circles.

**RF Oscillators and Mixers:** Basic Oscillator Model: Negative Resistance Oscillator, Feedback Oscillator Design, Design steps, Quartz Oscillators-Fixed Frequency High Frequency Oscillator -Basic Characteristics of Mixers: Concepts, Frequency Domain Considerations, Single Ended Mixer Design, Single and Double Balanced Mixers.

### TEXT BOOKS:

1. RF Circuit Design – Theory and Applications - Reinhold Ludwig, Pavel Bsetchko – Pearson Education India, 2000.
2. Radio Frequency and Microwave Communication Circuits – Analysis and Design - Devendra K.Misra – Wiley Student Edition – John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

### REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Radio Frequency and Microwave Electronics – Matthew M. Radmanesh – PEI.
2. RF Circuit Design – Christopher Bowick, Cheryl Aljuni and John Biyler, Elsevier Science, 2008.
3. Secrets of RF Circuit Design - Joseph J.Carr, TMH, 2000.
4. Design of RF and Microwave Amplifiers and Oscillators - Peter L.D. Abrif, Artech House, 2000.

5. The Design of CMOS Radio Frequency Integrated Circuits - Thomas H.Lee , 2/e – Cambridge University Press, 2004.

### Course Outcomes:

Upon completion of the course, the students will be able to:

- Explore fundamental RF circuit and system design skills.
- Understand the basic transmission line theory, single and multipoint networks, RF component modelling.
- Design matching and biasing networks & RF transistor amplifiers.

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