

**ANNA UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI
AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS
M.E. COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS
REGULATIONS – 2017
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM**

PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEOs):

- To provide students with strong fundamental concepts and also advanced techniques and tools to build various communication systems.
- To enable graduates to attain successful professional careers by applying their engineering skills in communication system design to meet out the challenges in industries and academia.
- To engage graduates in lifelong learning, adapt emerging technology and pursue research for the development of innovative products.

PROGRAM OUTCOMES (POS):

Engineering Graduates will be able to:

1. **Engineering knowledge:** Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems.
2. **Problem analysis:** Identify, formulate, review research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.
3. **Design/development of solutions:** Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations.
4. **Conduct investigations of complex problems:** Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions.
5. **Modern tool usage:** Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.
6. **The engineer and society:** Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice.
7. **Environment and sustainability:** Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.

8. **Ethics:** Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice.
9. **Individual and team work:** Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings.
10. **Communication:** Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive clear instructions.
11. **Project management and finance:** Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.
12. **Life-long learning:** Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES (PSOs)

- To inculcate the ability in graduates to design and analyze the subsystems such as RF, Signal Processing, Modern communication systems and networks.
- To enhance problem solving skills in communication systems design using latest hardware and software tools.
- To apply communication engineering principles and practices for developing products for scientific and business applications.

MAPPING OF PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEOs) WITH PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (POs):

The mapping between the Programme Educational Objectives (PEOs) and the Programme Outcomes (POs) is given in the following table

PEOs	Programme Outcomes (POs)											
	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12
PEO 1	3	2	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	2
PEO 2	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
PEO 3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	3

The mapping between the Programme Specific Objectives (PSOs) and the Programme Outcomes (POs) is given in the following table

PSOs	Programme Outcomes (POs)											
	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12
PSO 1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
PSO 2	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
PSO 3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2

**M.E. COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS
SEMESTER COURSE WISE PO MAPPING**

	SUBJECTS	Programme Outcomes												
		PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12	
I Y E A R	SEMESTER I	Applied Mathematics for Communication Engineers	3	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Advanced Radiation Systems	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	-	1	2
		Advanced Digital Communication Techniques	3	2	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	2
		Advanced Digital Signal Processing	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	2
		Optical Networks	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	2
		Professional Elective I												
		Advanced Satellite Communication and Navigation Systems	3	3	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	2
		<u>DSP Processor Architecture and Programming</u>	2	1	3	3	3	1	-	-	2	1	-	2
		<u>Analog and Mixed Mode VLSI Design</u>	3	3	3	1	3	1	2	2	1	-	-	2
		<u>Real Time Embedded Systems</u>	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	3
		<u>MEMS and NEMS</u>	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
		Communication Systems Laboratory	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	-	2	-	1	3
	SEMESTER II	Advanced <u>Wireless Communication Systems</u>	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	-	1	2
		<u>MIC and RF System Design</u>	2	2	3	3	2	3	-	1	2	1	1	3
		<u>Electromagnetic Interference and Compatibility</u>	3	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	2
		Professional Elective II												
<u>Communication Network Modeling and Simulation</u>		3	2	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	

		<u>Digital Communication Receivers</u>	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	
		<u>Detection and Estimation Theory</u>	3	3	3	3	3	2	-	1	1	2	1	2	
		<u>VLSI for Wireless Communication</u>	1	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	
		<u>Cognitive Radio Networks</u>	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	
		Professional Elective III													
		Advanced Antenna Design	2	2	3	3	2	3	-	1	2	1	1	3	
		<u>Advanced Digital Image Processing</u>	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	
		<u>Radar Signal Processing</u>	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	-	2	2	1	2	
		<u>Speech Processing and Synthesis</u>	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	
		Advanced Wireless Networks	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	-	1	2	
		Professional Elective IV													
		<u>Wavelet Transforms and its Applications</u>	2	3	3	3	3	2	-	1	2	2	1	3	
		Spectrum Management Techniques													
		Broadband Access Technologies	3	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	2	
		Software Defined Radio	3	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	2	
		Space Time Wireless Communication	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	3	
		<u>RF System Design Laboratory</u>	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	
		Term Paperwriting and Seminar	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	
II Y E A R	SEMESTER III	Millimeter Wave Communication	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	-	1	2	
		Professional Elective V													
		<u>Network Routing Algorithms</u>	3	2	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
		<u>Wireless Adhoc and Sensor Networks</u>	3	2	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
		<u>Internet of Things</u>	3	2	1	1	3	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	2
		<u>Multimedia Compression Techniques</u>	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	3
		Ultra Wide Band Communication	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	2

		Professional Elective VI												
		<u>Soft Computing Techniques</u>	3	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
		<u>Network Processors</u>	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
		Network Management	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	-	1	2
		<u>Communication Network Security</u>	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	3
		High Performance Switching Architectures	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3
	SEMESTER IV	Project Work Phase – II	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3

ANNA UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI
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REGULATIONS – 2017
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM
CURRICULA AND SYLLABI

SEMESTER - I

SL. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CATEGORY	CONTACT PERIODS	L	T	P	C
THEORY								
1.	MA5154	Applied Mathematics for Communication Engineers	FC	4	4	0	0	4
2.	CU5191	Advanced Radiation Systems	PC	3	3	0	0	3
3.	CU5151	Advanced Digital Communication Techniques	PC	3	3	0	0	3
4.	AP5152	Advanced Digital Signal Processing	PC	5	3	2	0	4
5.	CU5192	Optical Networks	PC	3	3	0	0	3
6.		Professional Elective I	PE	3	3	0	0	3
PRACTICALS								
7.	CU5161	Communication Systems Laboratory	PC	4	0	0	4	2
TOTAL				25	19	2	4	22

SEMESTER II

SL. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CATEGORY	CONTACT PERIODS	L	T	P	C
THEORY								
1.	CU5291	Advanced Wireless Communication Systems	PC	3	3	0	0	3
2.	CU5201	MIC and RF System Design	PC	3	3	0	0	3
3.	CU5292	Electromagnetic Interference and Compatibility	PC	3	3	0	0	3
4.		Professional Elective II	PE	3	3	0	0	3
5.		Professional Elective III	PE	3	3	0	0	3
6.		Professional Elective IV	PE	3	3	0	0	3
PRACTICALS								
7.	CU5211	RF System Design Laboratory	PC	4	0	0	4	2
8.	CP5281	Term Paper Writing and Seminar	EEC	2	0	0	2	1
TOTAL				24	18	0	6	21

SEMESTER III

SL. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CATEGORY	CONTACT PERIODS	L	T	P	C
THEORY								
1.	CU5301	Millimeter Wave Communication	PC	3	3	0	0	3
2.		Professional Elective V	PE	3	3	0	0	3
3.		Professional Elective VI	PE	3	3	0	0	3
PRACTICALS								
4.	CU5311	Project Work Phase I	EEC	12	0	0	12	6
TOTAL				21	9	0	12	15

SEMESTER IV

SL. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CATEGORY	CONTACT PERIODS	L	T	P	C
PRACTICALS								
1.	CU5411	Project Work Phase II	EEC	24	0	0	24	12
TOTAL				24	0	0	24	12

TOTAL NO. OF CREDITS: 70

FOUNDATION COURSES (FC)

SL. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CATEGORY	CONTACT PERIODS	L	T	P	C
1.	MA5154	Applied Mathematics for Communication Engineers	FC	4	4	0	0	4

PROFESSIONAL CORE (PC)

SL. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CATEGORY	CONTACT PERIODS	L	T	P	C
1.	CU5191	Advanced Radiation Systems	PC	3	3	0	0	3
2.	CU5151	Advanced Digital Communication Techniques	PC	3	3	0	0	3
3.	AP5152	Advanced Digital Signal Processing	PC	5	3	2	0	4
4.	CU5192	Optical Networks	PC	3	3	0	0	3
5.	CU5161	Communication Systems Laboratory	PC	4	0	0	4	2
6.	CU5291	Advanced Wireless Communication Systems	PC	3	3	0	0	3
7.	CU5201	MIC and RF System Design	PC	3	3	0	0	3
8.	CU5292	Electromagnetic Interference and Compatibility	PC	3	3	0	0	3
9.	CU5211	RF System Design Laboratory	PC	4	0	0	4	2
10.	CU5301	Millimeter Wave Communication	PC	3	3	0	0	3

EMPLOYABILITY ENHANCEMENT COURSE (EEC)

SL. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CATEGORY	CONTACT PERIODS	L	T	P	C
1.	CP5281	Term Paper Writing and Seminar	EEC	2	0	0	2	1
2.	CU5311	Project Work Phase – I	EEC	12	0	0	12	6
3.	CU5411	Project Work Phase – II	EEC	24	0	0	24	12

**PROFESSIONAL ELECTIVES (PE)*
SEMESTER I
ELECTIVE I**

SL. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CATEGORY	CONTACT PERIODS	L	T	P	C
1.	CU5091	Advanced Satellite Communication and Navigation Systems	PE	3	3	0	0	3
2.	DS5191	DSP Processor Architecture and Programming	PE	3	3	0	0	3
3.	CU5001	Analog and Mixed Mode VLSI Design	PE	3	3	0	0	3
4.	CU5092	Real Time Embedded Systems	PE	3	3	0	0	3
5.	VL5091	MEMS and NEMS	PE	3	3	0	0	3

**SEMESTER II
ELECTIVE II**

SL. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CATEGORY	CONTACT PERIODS	L	T	P	C
1.	CU5002	Communication Network Modeling and Simulation	PE	3	3	0	0	3
2.	CU5071	Digital Communication Receivers	PE	3	3	0	0	3
3.	CU5072	Detection and Estimation Theory	PE	3	3	0	0	3
4.	CU5073	VLSI for Wireless Communication	PE	3	3	0	0	3
5.	NC5251	Cognitive Radio Networks	PE	3	3	0	0	3

**SEMESTER II
ELECTIVE III**

SL. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CATEGORY	CONTACT PERIODS	L	T	P	C
1.	CU5003	Advanced Antenna Design	PE	3	3	0	0	3
2.	DS5291	Advanced Digital Image Processing	PE	3	3	0	0	3
3.	DS5292	Radar Signal Processing	PE	3	3	0	0	3
4.	CP5096	Speech Processing and Synthesis	PE	3	3	0	0	3
5.	NC5252	Advanced Wireless Networks	PE	3	3	0	0	3

**SEMESTER II
ELECTIVE IV**

SL. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CATEGORY	CONTACT PERIODS	L	T	P	C
1.	CU5093	Wavelet Transforms and its Applications	PE	3	3	0	0	3
2.	EL5071	Broadband Access Technologies	PE	3	3	0	0	3
3.	CU5094	Software Defined Radio	PE	3	3	0	0	3
4.	CU5095	Space Time Wireless Communication	PE	3	3	0	0	3
5.	CU5096	Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning	PE	3	3	0	0	3

**SEMESTER III
ELECTIVE V**

SL. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CATEGORY	CONTACT PERIODS	L	T	P	C
1.	NC5071	Network Routing Algorithms	PE	3	3	0	0	3
2.	CU5097	Wireless Adhoc and Sensor Networks	PE	3	3	0	0	3
3.	CP5292	Internet of Things	PE	3	3	0	0	3
4.	MU5091	Multimedia Compression Techniques	PE	3	3	0	0	3
5.	CU5074	Ultra Wide Band Communication	PE	3	3	0	0	3

**SEMESTER III
ELECTIVE VI**

SL. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CATEGORY	CONTACT PERIODS	L	T	P	C
1.	MP5092	Soft Computing Techniques	PE	3	3	0	0	3
2.	NC5072	Network Processors	PE	3	3	0	0	3
3.	NE5071	Network Management	PE	3	3	0	0	3
4.	NC5291	Communication Network Security	PE	3	3	0	0	3
5.	CU5004	High Performance Switching Architectures	PE	3	3	0	0	3

OBJECTIVES:

The primary objective of this course is to demonstrate various analytical skills in applied mathematics and extensive experience with the tactics of problem solving and logical thinking applicable in communication engineering. This course also will help the students to identify, formulate, abstract, and solve problems in electrical engineering using mathematical tools from a variety of mathematical areas, including linear algebra, matrix linear programming, probability, numerical solution of ordinary differential equations and queuing models.

UNIT I LINEAR ALGEBRA**12**

Vector spaces – Norms – Inner products – Eigenvalues using QR transformations – QR factorization - Generalized eigenvectors – Canonical forms – Singular value decomposition and applications - Pseudo inverse – Least square approximations - Toeplitz matrices and some applications.

UNIT II LINEAR PROGRAMMING**12**

Formulation – Graphical solution – Simplex method – Big M method - Two phase method - Transportation problems - Assignment models.

UNIT III NUMERICAL SOLUTION OF ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS**12**

Runge - Kutta method of fourth order for system of IVPs - Numerical stability of Runge - Kutta method - Adams - Bashforth multistep method - Shooting method, BVP : Finite difference method and collocation method and orthogonal collocation method.

UNIT IV PROBABILITY AND RANDOM VARIABLES**12**

Probability – Axioms of probability – Conditional probability – Baye's theorem - Random variables - Probability function - Two dimensional random variables - Joint distributions – Marginal and conditional distributions – Functions of two dimensional random variables – Regression curve – Correlation.

UNIT V QUEUEING MODELS**12**

Poisson Process – Markovian queues – Single and multi - server models – Little's formula - Machine interference model – Steady state analysis – Self service queue.

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:**

After completing this course, students should demonstrate competency in the following skills:

- Concepts on vector spaces, linear transformation, inner product spaces, eigenvalues and generalized eigenvectors.
- Apply various methods in linear algebra to solve system of linear equations.
- Could develop a fundamental understanding of linear programming models, able to develop a linear programming model from problem description, apply the simplex method for solving linear programming problems.
- Numerical solution of differential equations by single and multistep methods.
- Computation of probability, random variables and their associated distributions, correlations and regression.
- Conceptualize the principle of optimality and sub-optimization, formulation and computational procedure of dynamic programming.
- Exposing the basic characteristic features of a queuing system and acquire skills in analyzing queuing models.
- Using discrete time Markov chains to model computer systems.

REFERENCES:

1. Bronson, R. and Costa, G. B., "Linear Algebra", 2nd Edition, Academic Press, 2007.
2. Burden, R. C. and Faires, J. D., "Numerical Analysis ", 9th Edition, Cengage Learning, 2016.
3. Gross, D., Shortle, J.F., Thompson, J. M. and Harris, C. M., "Fundamentals of Queueing Theory ", 4th Edition, Wiley, 2014.
4. Johnson, R.A., Miller, I and Freund J., "Miller and Freund's Probability and Statistics for Engineers", Pearson Education, Asia, 8th Edition, 2015.
5. Sastry, S. S., "Introductory Methods of Numerical Analysis ", 5th Edition, PHI Learning, 2015.
6. Taha H.A., "Operations Research: An Introduction", 9th Edition, Pearson Education Asia, New Delhi, 2016.

CU5191	ADVANCED RADIATION SYSTEMS	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand antenna radiation and its parameters.
- To enhance the student knowledge in the area of various antenna design.
- To design mono pole, dipole and patch antenna and to impart the knowledge about modern antennas.

UNIT I ANTENNA FUNDAMENTALS 9

Wave equations, radiation pattern, HPBW,FNBW, gain and directivity, polarization, equivalent circuit, radiation resistance, Radiation integrals, Radiation from surface and line current distributions – dipole, monopole, loop antenna, Antenna parameters, Image theory; Induction, reciprocity theorem, Balance to unbalance transformer, Introduction to numerical techniques.

UNIT II RADIATION FROM APERTURES 9

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

UNIT III ARRAYS 9

Introduction-General structure of phased array, linear array theory, variation of gain as a function of pointing direction, effects of phase quantization, frequency scanned arrays, analog beamforming matrices-Active modules, digital beam forming, MEMS technology in phased arrays-Retrodirective and self phased arrays.

UNIT IV MICRO STRIP ANTENNA 9

Radiation mechanism from patch; Excitation techniques; Microstrip dipole; Rectangular patch, Circular patch, and Ring antenna – radiation analysis from transmission line model, cavity model; input impedance of rectangular and circular patch antenna; Microstrip array and feed network; Applications of microstrip array antenna.

UNIT V SPECIAL ANTENNAS AND MEASUREMENTS 9

Mobile phone antenna ,base station, hand set antenna, UWB antenna, PIFA, Vivaldi antenna, Antenna for automobiles, Broadband antenna, antenna factor, Gain, impedance and radiation pattern measurements, Test sites and anechoic chamber.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- Ability to understand antenna concepts
- Ability to design antenna for various applications
- Knowledge of modern antenna design

REFERENCES:

1. Balanis.A, "Antenna Theory Analysis and Design", John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1982.
2. Hubregt.J.Visser "Antenna Theory and Applications" 1st Edition, John Wiley & Sons Ltd,New York,2012.
3. S.Drabowitch et.al., "Modern Antennas", 2nd Edition Springer science business Media,Inc.2005
4. Xavier Begaud, "Ultra Wide Band Antennas" , 1st Edition, ISTE Ltd and John Wiley & Sons Ltd, New York,2013.
5. Zhijun Zhang" Antenna Design for Mobile Devices" 1st Edition, John Wiley & Sons (Asia) Ltd, New York,2011.

CU5151	ADVANCED DIGITAL COMMUNICATION TECHNIQUES	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the basics of signal-space analysis and digital transmission.
- To understand the coherent and noncoherent receivers and its impact on different channel characteristics.
- To understand the different Equalizers
- To understand the different block coded and convolutional coded digital communication systems.
- To understand the basics of Multicarrier and Multiuser Communications.

UNIT I COHERENT AND NON-COHERENT COMMUNICATION 9

Coherent receivers – Optimum receivers in WGN – IQ modulation & demodulation – Noncoherent receivers in random phase channels; MFSK receivers – Rayleigh and Rician channels – Partially coherent receivers – DPSK; M-PSK; M-DPSK-BER Performance Analysis. Carrier Synchronization- Bit synchronization.

UNIT II EQUALIZATION TECHNIQUES 9

Band Limited Channels- ISI – Nyquist Criterion- Controlled ISI-Partial Response signals- Equalization algorithms – Viterbi Algorithm – Linear equalizer – Decision feedback equalization – Adaptive Equalization algorithms.

UNIT III BLOCK CODED DIGITAL COMMUNICATION 9

Architecture and performance – Binary block codes; Orthogonal; Biorthogonal; Transorthogonal – Shannon's channel coding theorem; Channel capacity; Matched filter; Concepts of Spread spectrum communication – Coded BPSK and DPSK demodulators– Linear block codes; Hamming; Golay; Cyclic; BCH ; Reed – Solomon codes. Space time block codes.

UNIT IV CONVOLUTIONAL CODED DIGITAL COMMUNICATION 9
 Representation of codes using Polynomial, State diagram, Tree diagram, and Trellis diagram – Decoding techniques using Maximum likelihood, Viterbi algorithm, Sequential and Threshold methods – Error probability performance for BPSK and Viterbi algorithm, Turbo Coding.

UNIT V MULTICARRIER AND MULTIUSER COMMUNICATIONS 9
 Single Vs multicarrier modulation, orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM), Modulation and demodulation in an OFDM system, An FFT algorithmic implementation of an OFDM system, Bit and power allocation in multicarrier modulation, Peak-to-average ratio in multicarrier modulation. Introduction to CDMA systems, multiuser detection in CDMA systems – optimum multiuser receiver, suboptimum detectors, successive interference cancellation.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

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

- Develop the ability to understand the concepts of signal space analysis for coherent and non-coherent receivers.
- Conceptually appreciate different Equalization techniques
- Possess knowledge on different block codes and convolutional codes.
- Comprehend the generation of OFDM signals and the techniques of multiuser detection.

REFERENCES:

1. Bernard Sklar, "Digital Communications", second edition, Pearson Education, 2001.
2. John G. Proakis, "Digital Communication", Fifth Edition, Mc Graw Hill Publication, 2008.
3. M.K.Simon, S.M.Hinedi and W.C.Lindsey, "Digital communication techniques; Signal Design and Detection", Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 1995.
4. Richard Van Nee & Ramjee Prasad, "OFDM for Multimedia Communications" Artech House Publication, 2001.
5. Stephen G. Wilson, "Digital Modulation and Coding", First Indian Reprint, Pearson Education, 2003.
6. Simon Haykin, "Digital communications", John Wiley and sons, 1998.
7. Theodore S.Rappaport, "Wireless Communications", 2nd edition, Pearson Education, 2002.

AP5152	ADVANCED DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING	L	T	P	C
		3	2	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

- The student comprehends mathematical description and modelling of discrete time random signals.
- The student is conversant with important theorems and algorithms.
- The student learns relevant figures of merit such as power, energy, bias and consistency.
- The student is familiar with estimation, prediction and filtering concepts and techniques.

UNIT I DISCRETE RANDOM SIGNAL PROCESSING 9+6
 Wide sense stationary process – Ergodic process – Mean – Variance - Auto-correlation and Auto-correlation matrix - Properties - Weiner Khitchine relation - Power spectral density – filtering random process, Spectral Factorization Theorem–Finite Data records,Simulation of uniformly distributed/Gaussian distributed white noise – Simulation of Sine wave mixed with Additive White Gaussian Noise.

UNIT II SPECTRUM ESTIMATION**9+6**

Bias and Consistency of estimators - Non-Parametric methods - Correlation method - Co-variance estimator - Performance analysis of estimators – Unbiased consistent estimators - Periodogram estimator - Barlett spectrum estimation - Welch estimation.

UNIT III LINEAR ESTIMATION AND PREDICTION**9+6**

Model based approach - AR, MA, ARMA Signal modeling - Parameter estimation using Yule-Walker method - Maximum likelihood criterion - Efficiency of estimator - Least mean squared error criterion – Wiener filter - Discrete Wiener Hoff equations – Mean square error.

UNIT IV ADAPTIVE FILTERS**9+6**

Recursive estimators - Kalman filter - Linear prediction – Forward prediction and Backward prediction, Prediction error - Whitening filter, Inverse filter - Levinson recursion, Lattice realization, Levinson recursion algorithm for solving Toeplitz system of equations.

UNIT V MULTIRATE DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING**9+6**

FIR Adaptive filters - Newton's steepest descent method - Adaptive filters based on steepest descent method - Widrow Hoff LMS Adaptive algorithm - Adaptive channel equalization - Adaptive echo canceller - Adaptive noise cancellation - RLS Adaptive filters - Exponentially weighted RLS – Sliding window RLS - Simplified IIR LMS Adaptive filter.

TOTAL 45+30 : 75 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:**

- Formulate time domain and frequency domain description of Wide Sense Stationary process in terms of matrix algebra and relate to linear algebra concepts.
- State Parseval's theorem, W-K theorem, principle of orthogonality, spectral factorization theorem, Widrow-Hoff LMS algorithm and Shannon's sampling theorem, and define linear prediction, linear estimation, sample auto-correlation, periodogram, bias and consistency.
- Explain various noise types, Yule-Walker algorithm, parametric and non-parametric methods, Wiener and Kalman filtering, LMS and RMS algorithms, Levinson Durbin algorithm, adaptive noise cancellation and adaptive echo cancellation, speed verses convergence issues, channel equalization, sampling rate change, subband coding and wavelet transform.
- Calculate mean, variance, auto-correlation and PSD for WSS stochastic processes, and derive prediction error criterion, Wiener-Hoff equations, Parseval's theorem, W-K theorem and normal equations.
- Design AR, MA, ARMA models, Weiner filter, anti aliasing and anti imaging filters, and develop FIR adaptive filter and polyphase filter structures.
- Simulate spectral estimation algorithms and basic models on computing platform.

REFERENCES:

1. John G. Proakis, Dimitris G. Manolakis, "Digital Signal Processing", Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 2005.
2. Monson H. Hayes, "Statistical Digital Signal Processing and Modeling", John Wiley and Sons Inc., New York, 2006.
3. P. P. Vaidyanathan, "Multirate Systems and Filter Banks", Prentice Hall, 1992.
4. Simon Haykin, "Adaptive Filter Theory", Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ1986.
5. S. Kay, "Modern spectrum Estimation theory and application", Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ1988.
6. Sophoncles J. Orfanidis, "Optimum Signal Processing ", McGraw-Hill, 2000.

OBJECTIVES:**The students should be made to understand:**

- Optical system components like optical amplifiers, wavelength converters.
- Up-to-date survey of development in Optical Network Architectures.
- Packet switching.
- Network design perspectives.
- Different Optical Network management techniques and functions.

UNIT I**9**

Introduction to Optical Networks: Telecommunications Networks Architecture, Services, circuit switching and packet switching, Optical Networks: Multiplexing Techniques, Second generation Optical Networks, Optical Packet Switching, Transmission Basics: Wavelength, frequencies, and channel spacing, Wavelength standards, Optical power and loss, Network Evolution, Nonlinear Effects: Self-phase Modulation, Cross-phase Modulation, Four Wave mixing, Solitons. Components: Couplers, Isolators and Circulators, Multiplexers and Filters, Optical Amplifiers, Transmitters, Detectors, Switches, Wavelength Converters.

UNIT II**9**

Transmission System Engineering: System Model, Power Penalty, Transmitter, Receiver, Optical Amplifiers, Crosstalk, Dispersion, Wavelength Stabilization, Overall Design Considerations. Optical Internets: Migration to IP optical networking, IP and Optical backbone, IP Routing table, MPLS and optical cross connect table, Protocol stack Alternatives, Internetworking SS7 and Legacy Transport, Internet transport network protocol stack.

UNIT III**9**

SONET, SDH and Optical Transport Networks (OTNs): SONET and SDH: SONET multiplexing hierarchy, Frame structure, Functional Component, problem detection, concatenation. Architecture of Optical Transport Networks (OTNs): Digital wrapper, in-band and out-of band control signalling, Importance of Multiplexing and multiplexing hierarchies, SONET multiplexing hierarchies, SDH multiplexing hierarchies, New Optical Transport, OTN layered Model, Generic Framing Procedure (GFP)

UNIT IV**9**

WDM, Network topologies, MPLS and Optical Networks: WDM: WDM operation, Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing (DWDM), Erbium-doped Fiber (EDF), WDM amplifiers, Add-Drop Multiplexers, Wavelength Continuity Property, Higher dispersion for DWDM, Tunable DWDM Lasers.

UNIT V**9**

Network topologies and protection schemes: Robust networks, Line and path protection switching, Types of topology, Point to point topology, bi-directional line-switched ring (BLSR), meshed topology, Passive optical networks, Metro optical networks 28 MPLS and Optical Networks: IS label switching, Forwarding equivalence class (FEC), Types of MPLS nodes, Label distribution and binding, label swapping and traffic forwarding, MPLS support of Virtual Private Networks (VPN), MPLS traffic engineering, Multi protocol Lambda switching (MPIS).

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:****At the end of the course, the student should be able to:**

- Design and Analyze Network Components
- Assess and Evaluate optical networks

REFERENCES:

1. Rajiv Ramaswami and Kumar Sivarajan, "Optical Networks – Practical Perspective", 3rd Edition, Morgan - Kaufmann Publishers.
2. Optical Networks, Third Generation Transport Systems, Uyles Black, Pearson

CU5161**COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS LABORATORY****L T P C
0 0 4 2****OBJECTIVES:**

- To acquire knowledge on Transmission line and S- parameter estimation of microwave devices.
- To introduce the basics of Microstrip Patch Antenna and its analysis .
- To study & measure the performance of digital communication systems.
- To provide a comprehensive knowledge of Wireless Communication.
- To learn about the design of digital filter and its adaptive filtering algorithms.

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS**USE NETWORK ANALYSER FOR THE FOLLOWING EXPERIMENTS:**

1. Measurement of transmission line parameters.
2. S-parameter estimation of Microwave devices.
3. Design and testing of a Microstrip coupler.
4. Characteristics of Microstrip patch antenna.

USE APPROPRIATE SIMULATION TOOLS FOR THE FOLLOWING EXPERIMENTS:

1. Generation & detection of binary digital modulation techniques.
2. Spread Spectrum communication system-Pseudo random binary sequence generation-Baseband DSSS.
3. Digital Filter Design
4. Performance evaluation of simulated CDMA system
5. Channel equalizer design(LMS,RLS)
6. Antenna Radiation Pattern measurement

TOTAL : 60 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:****Upon the completion of course, students are able to**

- Measure and analyze various transmission line parameters.
- Design Microstrip patch antennas.
- Implement the adaptive filtering algorithms
- To generate and detect digital communication signals of various modulation techniques using MATLAB.
- Evaluate cellular mobile communication technology and propagation model.

OBJECTIVES:

The students should be made to:

- Understand Concepts of MIMO diversity and spatial multiplexing.
- Learn Massive MIMO system
- Know millimeter wave communication

UNIT I INFORMATION THEORETIC ASPECTS OF MIMO 10

Review of SISO fading communication channels, MIMO Channel models, Classical i.i.d. and extended channels, Frequency selective and correlated channels models, Capacity of MIMO channels, Ergodic and outage capacity, capacity bounds and influence of channel properties on the capacity.

UNIT II MIMO DIVERSITY AND SPATIAL MULTIPLEXING 10

Sources and types of diversity, analysis under Rayleigh fading, Diversity and channel knowledge. Alamouti space time code. MIMO spatial multiplexing: Space time receivers, ML, ZF, MMSE and Sphere decoding, BLAST receivers and Diversity multiplexing trade - off.

UNIT III MASSIVE MIMO SYSTEM 9

Introduction - MIMO for LTE, capacity of massive MIMO, Pilot Design for massive MIMO, Resource allocation and transceivers design, Base band and RF implementation, Channel Models.

UNIT IV MILLIMETER WAVE COMMUNICATION 8

Spectrum regulation, Channel propagation, Hardware technology for mmW systems, architecture and mobility, Beam forming techniques, Beam finding, Physical layer techniques - Duplex scheme and Transmission Scheme.

UNIT V SOFTWARE DEFINED RADIO AND COGNITIVE RADIO 8

SDR - Definition, Origin, key characteristic, hardware and software architecture, waveforms. Cognitive Radio - Definitions, Cognitive theories, architectures, Cognitive radio as self controlling system, Ontology based cognitive radio.

OUTCOMES:

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

- Analyze MIMO system.
- Discuss millimeter wave communication.
- Demonstrate software defined radio and cognitive radio.

REFERENCES:

1. David Tse and Pramod Viswanath, "Fundamentals of Wireless Communication", Cambridge University Press 2005.
2. Hamid Jafarkhani, "Space - Time Coding: Theory and Practices", Cambridge University Press 2005.
3. Mischa Dohler, Jose F. Monserrat Afif Osseiran " 5G Mobile and Wireless Communication Technology", Cambridge University Press 2016.
4. Mieczyslaw M Kokar, Lezek Lechowicz, "Cognitive Radio Interoperability through Waveform Reconfiguration" ARTECH House 2016.

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the fundamentals of RF design and Microwave integrated circuits.
- To understand the various components of RF system for Wireless Communications.
- To know the basic techniques needed for analysis of RF systems.

UNIT I CMOS PHYSICS, TRANSCEIVER SPECIFICATIONS AND ARCHITECTURES 9

CMOS: Introduction to MOSFET Physics, Noise: Thermal, shot, flicker, popcorn noise
 transceiver Specifications: Two port Noise theory, Noise Figure, THD, IP2, IP3, Sensitivity, SFDR, Phase noise. Transceiver Architectures: Receiver: Homodyne, Heterodyne, Image reject, Low IF Architectures, Transmitter: Direct up conversion, Two step up conversion schemes.

UNIT II IMPEDANCE MATCHING AND AMPLIFIERS 9

Review of S-parameters and Smith chart, Passive IC components, Impedance matching networks, Amplifiers: Common Gate, Common Source Amplifiers, OC Time constants in bandwidth estimation and enhancement , High frequency amplifier design, Low Noise Amplifiers: Power match and Noise match , Single ended and Differential schemes.

UNIT III FEEDBACK SYSTEMS AND POWER AMPLIFIERS 9

Feedback Systems: Stability of feedback systems: Gain and phase margin, Root-locus techniques, Time and Frequency domain considerations , Compensation Power Amplifiers: General model – Class A, AB, B, C, D, E and F amplifiers, Linearization Techniques, Efficiency boosting techniques, ACPR metric, Design considerations

UNIT IV RF FILTER , OSILLATOR, MIXER 9

Overview-basic resonator and filter configuration, special filter realizations, filter implementation. Basic oscillator model, high frequency oscillator configuration, basic characteristics of mixers, phase locked loops, RF directional couplers, hybrid couplers, detector and demodulator circuits.

UNIT V MIC COMPONENTS 9

Introduction to MICs, Fabrication Technology, Advantages and applications, MIC components- Micro strip components, Coplanar circuits: Transistors, switches, active filters. Coplanar microwave amplifiers: LNA design and Medium power amplifiers.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- Capability to design RF circuits.
- To be able to analyze RF circuits.

REFERENCES:

1. B.Razavi, "RF Microelectronics", Pearson Education, 1997.
2. Ingo Wolff," Coplanar Microwave Integrated circuits", John Wiley and sons, New Jersey, 2006.
3. T. Lee,"Design of CMOS RF Integrated Circuits", Cambridge, 2004.

OBJECTIVES:

The students should be made to be familiar with:

- The basics of EMI
- EMI sources.
- EMI problems.
- Solution methods in PCB.
- Measurements techniques for emission.
- Measurement techniques for immunity.

UNIT I BASIC THEORY**9**

Introduction to EMI and EMC, Intra and inter system EMI, Elements of Interference, Sources and Victims of EMI, Conducted and Radiated EMI emission and susceptibility, Case Histories, Radiation hazards to humans, Various issues of EMC, EMC Testing categories EMC Engineering Application.

UNIT II COUPLING MECHANISM**9**

Electromagnetic field sources and Coupling paths, Coupling via the supply network, Common mode coupling, Differential mode coupling, Impedance coupling, Inductive and Capacitive coupling, Radioactive coupling, Ground loop coupling, Cable related emissions and coupling, Transient sources, Automotive transients.

UNIT III EMI MITIGATION TECHNIQUES**9**

Working principle of Shielding and Murphy's Law, LF Magnetic shielding, Apertures and shielding effectiveness, Choice of Materials for H, E, and free space fields, Gasketing and sealing, PCB Level shielding, Principle of Grounding, Isolated grounds, Grounding strategies for Large systems, Grounding for mixed signal systems, Filter types and operation, Surge protection devices, Transient Protection.

UNIT IV STANDARD AND REGULATION**9**

Need for Standards, Generic/General Standards for Residential and Industrial environment, Basic Standards, Product Standards, National and International EMI Standardizing Organizations; IEC, ANSI, FCC, AS/NZS, CISPR, BSI, CENELEC, ACEC. Electro Magnetic Emission and susceptibility standards and specifications, MIL461E Standards.

UNIT V EMI TEST METHODS AND INSTRUMENTATION**9**

Fundamental considerations, EMI Shielding effectiveness tests, Open field test, TEM cell for immunity test, Shielded chamber, Shielded anechoic chamber, EMI test receivers, Spectrum analyzer, EMI test wave simulators, EMI coupling networks, Line impedance stabilization networks, Feed through capacitors, Antennas, Current probes, MIL -STD test methods, Civilian STD test methods.

OUTCOMES:

At the end of this course, the student should be able to:

- Identify Standards
- Compare EMI test methods
- Discuss EMI mitigation techniques

REFERENCES:

1. Bemhard Keiser, "Principles of Electromagnetic Compatibility", 3rd Ed, Artech house, Norwood, 1986.
2. Clayton Paul, "Introduction to Electromagnetic Compatibility", Wiley Interscience, 2006.
3. Daryl Gerke and William Kimmel, "EDN's Designer's Guide to Electromagnetic Compatibility", Elsevier Science & Technology Books, 2002
4. Dr Kenneth L Kaiser, "The Electromagnetic Compatibility Handbook", CRC Press 2005.
5. Electromagnetic Compatibility by Norman Violette ,Published by Springer, 2013
6. Electromagnetic Interference and Compatibility: Electrical noise and EMI specifications Volume 1 of A Handbook Series on Electromagnetic Interference and Compatibility, Donald R. J. White Publisher-Don white consultants Original from the University of Michigan Digitized 6 Dec 2007
7. Henry W. Ott, "Electromagnetic Compatibility Engineering", John Wiley & Sons Inc, Newyork, 2009
8. V Prasad Kodali, "Engineering Electromagnetic Compatibility", IEEE Press, Newyork, 2001.
9. W Scott Bennett, "Control and Measurement of Unintentional Electromagnetic Radiation", John Wiley & Sons Inc., (Wiley Interscience Series) 1997.

CU5211**RF SYSTEM DESIGN LABORATORY**

L	T	P	C
0	0	4	2

OBJECTIVES:

- To enable the students to verify the basic principles and design aspects involved in high frequency communication systems components
- To expose the student to different high frequency components and conduct the experiments to analyze and interpret data to produce meaningful conclusion and match with theoretical concepts.
- To design and develop RF components using microstrip technology

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS:

(ADS/IE3D/HFSS or any similar/ equivalent tool may be used for the design)

1. Measurement of S parameters for a) Inductor b) Capacitor c) impedance matching circuits, filters using network analyzer
2. Design of $\lambda/2$, $\lambda/4$ micro strip transmission line.
3. Design of microstrip inductor and capacitor.
4. Design of impedance matching network.
5. Design of low pass, high pass, band pass and band stop filter at RF .
6. Design and characterization of micro strip patch antennas
7. Design and characterization of LNA
8. Design and characterization of Mixer
9. Design and characterization of VCO

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

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

- Apply knowledge to identify a suitable architecture and systematically design an RF system.
- Comprehensively record and report the measured data, and would be capable of analyzing, interpreting the experimentally measured data and produce the meaningful conclusions.
- Design and develop microstrip filters.

LIST OF EQUIPMENT FOR A BATCH OF 30 STUDENTS:

Network analyser Equipment - 1.5 GHz (Minimum) - 1 No
 ADS/IE3D/HFSS or any similar / equivalent Electromagnetic Simulation tool
 for Design experiments - 10 User license
 Desktop PC's for hosting Electromagnetic simulation tool – 10 Numbers
 Inductor, Capacitor, matching circuits, filters capable of operating at 500 MHz or above

CP5281

TERM PAPER WRITING AND SEMINAR

**L T P C
0 0 2 1**

In this course, students will develop their scientific and technical reading and writing skills that they need to understand and construct research articles. A term paper requires a student to obtain information from a variety of sources (i.e., Journals, dictionaries, reference books) and then place it in logically developed ideas. The work involves the following steps:

1. Selecting a subject, narrowing the subject into a topic
2. Stating an objective.
3. Collecting the relevant bibliography (atleast 15 journal papers)
4. Preparing a working outline.
5. Studying the papers and understanding the authors contributions and critically analysing each paper.
6. Preparing a working outline
7. Linking the papers and preparing a draft of the paper.
8. Preparing conclusions based on the reading of all the papers.
9. Writing the Final Paper and giving final Presentation

Please keep a file where the work carried out by you is maintained.
 Activities to be carried Out.

Activity	Instructions	Submission week	Evaluation
Selection of area of interest and Topic	You are requested to select an area of interest, topic and state an objective	2 nd week	3 % Based on clarity of thought, current relevance and clarity in writing
Stating an Objective			

Collecting Information about your area & topic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List 1 Special Interest Groups or professional society 2. List 2 journals 3. List 2 conferences, symposia or workshops 4. List 1 thesis title 5. List 3 web presences (mailing lists, forums, news sites) 6. List 3 authors who publish regularly in your area 7. Attach a call for papers (CFP) from your area. 	3 rd week	3% (the selected information must be area specific and of international and national standard)
Collection of Journal papers in the topic in the context of the objective – collect 20 & then filter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You have to provide a complete list of references you will be using- Based on your objective -Search various digital libraries and Google Scholar • When picking papers to read - try to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pick papers that are related to each other in some ways and/or that are in the same field so that you can write a meaningful survey out of them, • Favour papers from well-known journals and conferences, • Favour “first” or “foundational” papers in the field (as indicated in other people’s survey paper), • Favour more recent papers, • Pick a recent survey of the field so you can quickly gain an overview, • Find relationships with respect to each other and to your topic area (classification scheme/categorization) • Mark in the hard copy of papers whether complete work or section/sections of the paper are being considered 	4 th week	6% (the list of standard papers and reason for selection)
Reading and notes for first 5 papers	<p>Reading Paper Process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For each paper form a Table answering the following questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the main topic of the article? • What was/were the main issue(s) the author said they want to discuss? • Why did the author claim it was important? • How does the work build on other’s work, in the author’s opinion? • What simplifying assumptions does the author claim to be making? • What did the author do? • How did the author claim they were going to evaluate their work and 	5 th week	8% (the table given should indicate your understanding of the paper and the evaluation is based on your conclusions about each paper)

	<p>compare it to others?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What did the author say were the limitations of their research? • What did the author say were the important directions for future research? <p>Conclude with limitations/issues not addressed by the paper (from the perspective of your survey)</p>		
Reading and notes for next 5 papers	Repeat Reading Paper Process	6 th week	8% (the table given should indicate your understanding of the paper and the evaluation is based on your conclusions about each paper)
Reading and notes for final 5 papers	Repeat Reading Paper Process	7 th week	8% (the table given should indicate your understanding of the paper and the evaluation is based on your conclusions about each paper)
Draft outline 1 and Linking papers	Prepare a draft Outline, your survey goals, along with a classification / categorization diagram	8 th week	8% (this component will be evaluated based on the linking and classification among the papers)
Abstract	Prepare a draft abstract and give a presentation	9 th week	6% (Clarity, purpose and conclusion) 6% Presentation & Viva Voce
Introduction Background	Write an introduction and background sections	10 th week	5% (clarity)
Sections of the paper	Write the sections of your paper based on the classification / categorization diagram in keeping with the goals of your survey	11 th week	10% (this component will be evaluated based on the linking and classification among the papers)
Your conclusions	Write your conclusions and future work	12 th week	5% (conclusions – clarity and your ideas)
Final Draft	Complete the final draft of your paper	13 th week	10% (formatting, English, Clarity and linking) 4% Plagiarism Check Report

OUTCOMES:

At the end of this course, the student should be able to:

- Discuss satellite navigation and global positioning system
- Outline deep space networks and inter planetary missions

REFERENCES:

1. Adimurthy.V,” Concept design and planning of India’s first interplanetary mission” Current Science, VOL. 109, NO. 6, 1054 25 SEPTEMBER 2015.
2. Anil K. Maini, Varsha Agrawal, ‘Satellite Technology: Principles and Applications’, Third Edition, Wiley, 2014.
3. Daniel Minoli’ “Innovations in Satellite Communication and Satellite Technology” Wiley, 2015
4. Daniel Minoli, “Satellite Systems Engineering in an IPv6 Environment”, CRC Press, First Edition, 2009.
5. Hofmann-Wellenhof B., Lichtenegger H., and Elmar Wasle, “Global Navigational Satellite Systems” Springer-Verlag, 2008.
6. Jim Taylor, “ Deep Space Communications” John Wiley & Sons, 2016.
7. Louis J. Ippolito, Jr. “Satellite Communications Systems Engineering: Atmospheric Effects, Satellite Link Design and System Performance”, Second Edition, 2017
8. <http://www.isro.gov.in/pslv-c25-mars-orbiter-mission>
9. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mars_Orbiter_Mission
10. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandrayaan-1>

DS5191	DSP PROCESSOR ARCHITECTURE AND PROGRAMMING	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

OBJECTIVES:

The objective of this course is to provide in-depth knowledge on

- Digital Signal Processor basics
- Third generation DSP Architecture and programming skills
- Advanced DSP architectures and some applications.

UNIT I FUNDAMENTALS OF PROGRAMMABLE DSPs 9

Multiplier and Multiplier accumulator – Modified Bus Structures and Memory access in PDSPs – Multiple access memory – Multi-port memory – VLIW architecture- Pipelining – Special Addressing modes in P-DSPs – On chip Peripherals.

UNIT II TMS320C5X PROCESSOR 9

Architecture – Assembly language syntax - Addressing modes – Assembly language Instructions - Pipeline structure, Operation – Block Diagram of DSP starter kit – Application Programs for processing real time signals.

UNIT III TMS320C6X PROCESSOR 9

Architecture of the C6x Processor - Instruction Set - DSP Development System: Introduction – DSP Starter Kit Support Tools- Code Composer Studio - Support Files - Programming Examples to Test the DSK Tools – Application Programs for processing real time signals.

UNIT IV ADSP PROCESSORS 9

Architecture of ADSP-21XX and ADSP-210XX series of DSP processors- Addressing modes and assembly language instructions – Application programs –Filter design, FFT calculation.

UNIT V ADVANCED PROCESSORS**9**

Architecture of TMS320C54X: Pipe line operation, Code Composer studio – Architecture of TMS320C6X - Architecture of Motorola DSP563XX – Comparison of the features of DSP family processors.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:****Students should be able to:**

- Become Digital Signal Processor specialized engineer
- DSP based System Developer

REFERENCES:

1. Avtar Singh and S. Srinivasan, Digital Signal Processing – Implementations using DSPMicroprocessors with Examples from TMS320C54xx, cengage Learning India PrivateLimited, Delhi 2012
2. B.Venkataramani and M.Bhaskar, “Digital Signal Processors – Architecture, Programming and Applications” – Tata McGraw – Hill Publishing Company Limited. NewDelhi, 2003.
3. RulphChassaing, Digital Signal Processing and Applications with the C6713 and C6416, DSK, A John Wiley & Sons, INC., Publication, 2005
4. User guides Texas Instrumentation, Analog Devices, Motorola.

CU5001**ANALOG AND MIXED MODE VLSI DESIGN****L T P C****3 0 0 3****OBJECTIVES:**

- To study the concepts of MOS large signal model and small signal model
- To understand the concepts of D/A conversion methods and their architectures.
- To learn filters for ADC.
- To study about the switched capacitor circuits.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION AND BASIC MOS DEVICES**9**

Challenges in analog design-Mixed signal layout issues- MOS FET structures and characteristics-large signal and small signal model of single stage Amplifier-Source follower- Common gate stage – Cascode Stage – large and small signal analysis of differential amplifier with active load, pole-zero estimation, zero value time constant method, frequency response of CS, cascade and cascade amplifiers

UNIT II SUBMICRON CIRCUIT DESIGN**9**

Submicron CMOS process flow, Capacitors and resistors, Current mirrors, Digital Circuit Design, Delay Elements – Adders- OP Amp parameters and Design

UNIT III DATA CONVERTERS**9**

Static and dynamic errors in DAC and ADC – Architectures & Characteristics of Sample and Hold-Digital to Analog Converters- DAC- R-2R, weighted DAC, multiplying DAC, segmented DAC and sigma delta DAC. ADC – Flash ADC, pipelined ADC, successive approximation ADC, sigma delta ADC.

UNIT IV SNR IN DATA CONVERTERS 9
Overview of SNR of Data Converters- Clock Jitters- Improving Using Averaging – Decimating Filters for ADC- Band pass and High Pass Sinc Filters- Interpolating Filters for DAC

UNIT V SWITCHED CAPACITOR CIRCUITS 9
Resistors, First order low pass Circuit, Switched capacitor Amplifier, Switched Capacitor Integrator – Design of flip around sample and hold circuit – pipelined ADC.

TOTAL: 45PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of this course, the student should be able to:

- Discuss submicron circuit design
- Compare data converters
- Design and analyze switched capacitor circuits

REFERENCES:

1. J. Jacob Wikner, Mikael Gustavsson, Nianxiong Tan “CMOS Data Converters for Communications” Springer, 2000.
2. Van de Plassche, Rudy J., “CMOS Integrated Analog-to-Digital and Digital-to-Analog Converters” Springer, 2003.

**CU5092 REAL TIME EMBEDDED SYSTEMS LT P C
3 0 0 3**

OBJECTIVES:

- To study the basic concepts of ARM processors
- To understand the computing platform and design analysis of ARM processors
- To study the concepts of Operating systems in ARM
- To study the concept of embedded networks
- To understand case studies related to embedded systems

UNIT I INTRODUCTION TO ARM PROCESORS 9
Fundamentals of ARM, ARM Instruction set, Thumb Instruction set, ARM assembly language programming, Digital Signal Processing in ARM, Exceptions & Interrupt Handling.

UNIT II COMPUTING PLATFORM AND DESIGN ANALYSIS 9
CPU buses – Memory devices – I/O devices – Memory Protection Units – Memory Management Units – Component interfacing – Design with microprocessors – Development and Debugging – Program design – Model of programs – Assembly and Linking – Basic compilation techniques – Analysis and optimization of execution time, power, energy, program size – Program validation and testing.

UNIT III PROCESS AND OPERATING SYSTEMS 9
Multiple tasks and multi processes – Processes – Context Switching – Scheduling policies - Multiprocessor – Inter Process Communication mechanisms – Evaluating operating system performance – Power optimization strategies for processes – Firmware and Operating Systems for ARM processor.

UNIT IV HARDWARE ACCELERATES & NETWORKS 9
Accelerators – Accelerated system design – Distributed Embedded Architecture – Networks for Embedded Systems – Network based design – Internet enabled systems.

UNIT V CASE STUDY**9**

Hardware and software co-design - Data Compressor - Software Modem – Personal Digital Assistants – Set–Top–Box. – System-on-Silicon – FOSS Tools for embedded system development.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:****At the end of this course, the student should be able to:**

- Revise computing platform and design analysis
- Demonstrate multiple tasks and multi processes
- Discuss hardware and software co-design

REFERENCES:

1. Andrew N Sloss, Dominic Symes and Chris Wright, “ARM system developer’s guide – Designing and Optimizing System Software”, Morgan Kaufmann publishers, 2004.
2. David E-Simon, “An Embedded Software Primer”, Pearson Education, 2007.
3. K.V.K.K.Prasad, “Embedded Real-Time Systems: Concepts, Design & Programming”, dreamtech press, 2005.
4. Tim Wilmshurst, “An Introduction to the Design of Small Scale Embedded Systems”, Palgrave Publisher, 2004.
5. Wayne Wolf, “Computers as Components - Principles of Embedded Computer System Design”, Morgan Kaufmann Publisher, 2006.

VL5091**MEMS AND NEMS****L T P C
3 0 0 3****OBJECTIVES:**

- To introduce the concepts of micro electro mechanical devices.
- To know the fabrication process of Microsystems.
- To know the design concepts of micro sensors and micro actuators.
- To familiarize concepts of quantum mechanics and nano systems.

UNIT I OVERVIEW**9**

New trends in Engineering and Science: Micro and Nanoscale systems, Introduction to Design of MEMS and NEMS, MEMS and NEMS – Applications, Devices and structures. Materials for MEMS: Silicon, silicon compounds, polymers, metals.

UNIT II MEMS FABRICATION TECHNOLOGIES**9**

Microsystem fabrication processes: Photolithography, Ion Implantation, Diffusion, Oxidation. Thin film depositions: LPCVD, Sputtering, Evaporation, Electroplating; Etching techniques: Dry and wet etching, electrochemical etching; Micromachining: Bulk Micromachining, Surface Micromachining, High Aspect- Ratio (LIGA and LIGA-like) Technology; Packaging: Microsystems packaging, Essential packaging technologies, Selection of packaging materials

UNIT III MICRO SENSORS**9**

MEMS Sensors: Design of Acoustic wave sensors, resonant sensor, Vibratory gyroscope, Capacitive and Piezo Resistive Pressure sensors- engineering mechanics behind these Microsensors. Case study: Piezo-resistive pressure sensor.

UNIT IV MICRO ACTUATORS**9**

Design of Actuators: Actuation using thermal forces, Actuation using shape memory Alloys, Actuation using piezoelectric crystals, Actuation using Electrostatic forces (Parallel plate, Torsion bar, Comb drive actuators), Micromechanical Motors and pumps. Case study: Comb drive actuators.

UNIT V NANOSYSTEMS AND QUANTUM MECHANICS**9**

Atomic Structures and Quantum Mechanics, Molecular and Nanostructure Dynamics: Schrodinger Equation and Wave function Theory, Density Functional Theory, Nanostructures and Molecular Dynamics, Electromagnetic Fields and their quantization, Molecular Wires and Molecular Circuits.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:**

At the end of this course, the student should be able to:

- Discuss micro sensors
- Explain micro actuators
- Outline nanosystems and Quantum mechanics

REFERENCES:

1. Chang Liu, "Foundations of MEMS", Pearson education India limited, 2006.
2. Marc Madou, "Fundamentals of Microfabrication", CRC press 1997.
3. Stephen D. Senturia, "Micro system Design", Kluwer Academic Publishers, 2001
4. Sergey Edward Lyshevski, "MEMS and NEMS: Systems, Devices, and Structures" CRC Press, 2002.
5. Tai Ran Hsu, "MEMS and Microsystems Design and Manufacture", Tata Mcraw Hill, 2002.

CU5002**COMMUNICATION NETWORKS MODELLING AND SIMULATION****L T P C
3 0 0 3****OBJECTIVES:**

The students should be made to be

- Learn modeling and simulation
- Understand Monte Carlo simulation
- Study channel modeling and mobility modeling

UNIT I INTRODUCTION TO MODELING AND SIMULATION**9**

Introduction, Discrete-event Simulation, Modeling for Computer Simulation, Tools and Methods for Network Simulation, The Simulation Platform, Simulation Framework, Tools and Modeling Approaches for Simulating Hardware.

UNIT II MONTE CARLO SIMULATION**9**

Fundamental concepts, Application to communication systems, Monte Carlo integration, Semianalytic techniques, Case study: Performance estimation of a wireless system.

UNIT III LOWER LAYER & LINK LAYER WIRELESS MODELING**9**

Physical Layer Modeling, Description of the Main Components of the PHY Layer, Accurate Simulation of Physical Layers, Physical Layer Modeling for Network Simulations, Link Layer Modeling, Medium Access Control (MAC) Protocols, Logical Link Control, Forward Error Detection and Correction, Backward Error Detection and Correction, Queueing and Processing Delay.

UNIT IV CHANNEL MODELING & MOBILITY MODELING 9

Channel Modeling :The Physics of Radiation, The Nature of Electromagnetic Radiation, Classification of Propagation Models, Deterministic Approaches by Classical Field Theory, Deterministic Geometric Optical Approaches, Empirical Path Loss Approaches, Stochastic Shadowing Models, Stochastic Fading Models, MIMO Channel Models.

Mobility modeling :Categorization of Mobility Models, Mobility Models, Random Walk Model, Random Waypoint Model, Random Direction Model, Gauss-Markov Model, Manhattan Model, Column Model , Pursue Model, Nomadic Community Model, Selection of Appropriate Mobility Models.

UNIT V HIGHER LAYER MODELING & MODELING THE NETWORK TOPOLOGY 9

Higher Layer Modeling :Modeling the Network Layer and Routing Protocols, Components of a Routing Protocol, Metrics, Virtual Routing on Overlays, Modeling Transport Layer Protocols, Modeling Application Traffic.

Modeling the Network Topology : Abstraction of Network Topologies by Graphs, Characterizing Graphs, Common Topology Models, Geometric Random Graphs – The Waxman Model, Hierarchical Topologies, Preferential Linking – The Barabási-Albert Model , Modeling the Internet.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of this course, the student should be able to

- Apply Monte Carlo simulation
- Discuss Lower Layer and Link Layer Wireless Modeling
- Compare channel modeling and mobility modeling

REFERENCES:

1. Irene Karzela, "Modeling and Simulating Communications Networks", Prentice Hall India, 1998
2. K.Wehrle. Gunes, J.Gross, "Modeling and Tools for Network simulation", Springer, 2010.
3. M.C. Jeruchim, P.Balaban and K. Sam Shanmugam, "Simulation of Communication Systems: Modeling, Methodology and Techniques", Plenum Press, New York, 2001.
4. Nejat; Bragg, Arnold, "Recent Advances in Modeling and Simulation Tools for Communication Networks and Services", Springer, 2007
5. William.H.Tranter, K. Sam Shanmugam, Theodore. S. Rappaport, Kurt L. Kosbar, "Principles of Communication Systems Simulation", Pearson Education (Singapore) Pvt. Ltd, 2004.

**CU5071 DIGITAL COMMUNICATION RECEIVERS L T P C
3 0 0 3**

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the basic principles of digital communication techniques.
- To gain knowledge about receivers for AWGN channel and Fading channels.
- To understand the concepts of synchronization and adaptive equalization techniques.

UNIT I REVIEW OF DIGITAL COMMUNICATION TECHNIQUES 9

Base band communication; signal space representation, linear and nonlinear modulation techniques, Error tracking and Spectral characteristics of digital modulation.

UNIT II OPTIMUM RECEIVERS FOR AWGN CHANNEL 9

Correlation demodulator, matched filter , maximum likelihood sequence detector, optimum receiver for CPM signals, optimum receivers for signals with random phase in AWGN channel, envelope detection of M-ary orthogonal signals and correlated binary signals.

UNIT III RECEIVERS FOR FADING CHANNELS 9

Characterization of fading multiple channels, statistical models, flat and frequency selective fading, diversity technique, parameter synchronization for flat fading channels, digital signaling over a frequency selective and slowly fading channel ,coded waveform for fading channel.

UNIT IV SYNCHRONIZATION TECHNIQUES 9

Carrier and signal synchronization, carrier phase estimation-PLL, Decision directed loops, symbol timing estimation, maximum likelihood and non-decision directed timing estimation, joint estimation.

UNIT V ADAPTIVE EQUALIZATION 9

Zero forcing algorithm, LMS algorithm, adaptive decision-feedback equalizer and Equalization of Trellis-coded signals. Kalman algorithm, blind equalizers and stochastic gradient algorithm.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Apply basic principles of digital communication techniques.
- Discuss on receivers for AWGN & Fading channel
- Describe various synchronization techniques.
- Design adaptive equalization algorithms to satisfy the evolving demands in digital communication.

REFERENCES:

1. Heinrich Meyer, Mare Moeneclacy, Stefan.A.Fechtel, " Digital communication receivers ", Vol I & Vol II, John Wiley, New York, 1997.
2. H.Meyr & G.Ascheid, Synchronization in Digital Communications, John Wiley, 1990
3. John.G.Proakis, "Digital communication "4th Edition, McGraw-Hill, New York, 2001.
4. R.G. Gallager, "Principles of Digital Communication", Newyork, Cambridge University Press, 2008
5. Simon Marvin, "Digital communication over fading channel; An unified approach to performance Analysis ", John Wiley, New York, 2000.
6. U.Mengali & A.N.D'Andrea, Synchronization Techniques for Digital Receivers, Kluwer, 1997.

CU5072

DETECTION AND ESTIMATION THEORY

**L T P C
3 0 0 3**

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the concepts of detection and estimation.
- To learn the basics of multi-user detection theory
- To understand the theory behind various estimation techniques.
- To understand Wiener filter and Kalman filter in detail.

UNIT I REVEIW OF PROBABILITY AND STOCHASTIC PROCESS 9

Conditional Probability, Bayes' Theorem , Random Variables, Conditional Distributions and Densities, moments and distribution of random variables., Stationary Processes Cyclostationary Processes Averages and Ergodicity Autocorrelation Function Power Spectral Density Discrete Time Stochastic Processes, Spatial Stochastic Processes, Random Signals, Relationship of Power Spectral Density and Autocorrelation Function.

UNIT II SINGLE AND MULTIPLE SAMPLE DETECTION 9

Hypothesis Testing and the MAP Criterion, Bayes Criterion, Minimax Criterion, Neyman-Pearson Criterion, Sequential Detection, The Optimum Digital Detector in Additive Gaussian Noise , Performance of Binary Receivers in AWGN.

UNIT III FUNDAMENTALS OF ESTIMATION THEORY 9

Formulation of the General Parameter Estimation Problem, Relationship between Detection and Estimation Theory, Types of Estimation Problems, Properties of Estimators, Bayes estimation, Minimax Estimation, Maximum-Likelihood Estimation, Comparison of Estimators of Parameters.

UNIT IV WIENER AND KALMAN FILTERS 9

Orthogonality Principle, Autoregressive Techniques, Discrete Wiener Filter, Continuous Wiener Filter, Generalization of Discrete and Continuous Filter Representations , Linear Least-Squares Methods, Minimum-Variance Weighted Least-Squares Methods, Minimum-Variance, LeastSquares, Kalman Algorithm - Computational Considerations, Signal Estimation, Continuous Kalman Filter, Extended Kalman Filter.

UNIT V APPLICATIONS 9

Detector Structures in Non-Gaussian Noise , Examples of Noise Models, Receiver Structures, and Error-Rate Performance, Estimation of Non-Gaussian Noise Parameters Fading Multipath Channel Models, Receiver Structures with Known Channel Parameters, Receiver Structures without Knowledge of Phase, Receiver Structures without Knowledge of Amplitude or Phase, Receiver Structures and Performance with No Channel Knowledge.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- To be able to apply detection and estimation theory to solve communication problems.
- To apply probability and stochastic process concepts in detection and estimation.
- To design Wiener and Kalman filters to solve linear estimation problems.

REFERENCES:

1. Harry L. Van Trees, "Detection, Estimation and Modulation Theory", Part I John Wiley \ and Sons, New York, 2004.
2. Ludeman, Lonnie C. Random processes: filtering, estimation, and detection. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2003
3. Sergio Verdu " Multi User Detection" Cambridge University Press, 1998
4. Steven M. Kay, "Fundamentals of Statistical Processing, Volume I: Estimation Theory", Prentice Hall Signal Processing Series, Prentice Hall, PTR, NewJersey, 1993.
5. Thomas Schonhoff, "Detection and Estimation Theory", Prentice Hall, NewJersey, 2007.

CU5073

VLSI FOR WIRELESS COMMUNICATION

L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the concepts of basic wireless communication concepts.
- To study the parameters in receiver and low noise amplifier design.
- To study the various types of mixers designed for wireless communication.
- To study and design PLL and VCO.
- To understand the concepts of transmitters and power amplifiers in wireless communication.

UNIT I	COMMUNICATION CONCEPTS	9
Introduction – Overview of Wireless systems – Standards – Access Methods – Modulation schemes – Classical channel – Wireless channel description – Path loss – Multipath fading – Standard Translation.		
UNIT II	RECEIVER ARCHITECTURE & LOW NOISE AMPLIFIERS	9
Receiver front end – Filter design – Non-idealities – Design parameters – Noise figure & Input intercept point. LNA Introduction – Wideband LNA design – Narrow band LNA design: Impedance matching & Core amplifier.		
UNIT III	MIXERS	9
Balancing Mixer - Qualitative Description of the Gilbert Mixer - Conversion Gain – Distortion – Noise - A Complete Active Mixer. Switching Mixer – Distortion, Conversion Gain & Noise in Unbalanced Switching Mixer - A Practical Unbalanced Switching Mixer. Sampling Mixer - Conversion Gain, Distortion, Intrinsic & Extrinsic Noise in Single Ended Sampling Mixer.		
UNIT IV	FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZERS	9
PLL – Phase detector – Dividers – Voltage Controlled Oscillators – LC oscillators – Ring Oscillators – Phase noise – Loop filters & design approaches – A complete synthesizer design example (DECT) – Frequency synthesizer with fractional divider.		
UNIT V	TRANSMITTER ARCHITECTURES & POWER AMPLIFIERS	9
Transmitter back end design – Quadrature LO generator – Power amplifier design.		

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of this course, the student should be able to

- Design LNA and Mixers
- Evaluate frequency synthesizers
- Design and analyze power amplifiers

REFERENCES:

1. Bosco H Leung “VLSI for Wireless Communication”, Pearson Education, 2002.
2. B.Razavi ,”RF Microelectronics” , Prentice-Hall ,1998.
3. Behzad Razavi, “Design of Analog CMOS Integrated Circuits” McGraw-Hill, 1999.
4. Emad N Farag and Mohamed I Elmasry, “Mixed Signal VLSI wireless design – Circuits & Systems”, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 2000.
5. J. Crols and M. Steyaert, “CMOS Wireless Transceiver Design,” Boston, Kluwer Academic Pub., 1997.
6. Thomas H.Lee, “The Design of CMOS Radio – Frequency Integrated Circuits”, Cambridge University Press ,2003.

NC5251	COGNITIVE RADIO NETWORKS	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

OBJECTIVES:

The students should be made to be

- Understand the concepts of cognitive radio
- Learn spectrum sensing and dynamic spectrum access

UNIT I INTRODUCTION TO SOFTWARE-DEFINED RADIO AND COGNITIVE RADIO 9

Evolution of Software Defined Radio and Cognitive radio: goals, benefits, definitions, architectures, relations with other radios, issues, enabling technologies, radio frequency spectrum and regulations.

UNIT II COGNITIVE RADIO ARCHITECTURE 9

Cognitive Radio – functions, components and design rules, Cognition cycle – orient, plan, decide and act phases, Inference Hierarchy, Architecture maps, Building the Cognitive Radio Architecture on Software defined Radio Architecture, Overview of IEEE 802.22 standard for broadband wireless access in TV bands.

UNIT III SPECTRUM SENSING AND DYNAMIC SPECTRUM ACCESS 9

Introduction – Primary user detection techniques – energy detection, feature detection, matched filtering, cooperative detection , Bayesian Approach, Neyman Pearson fusion rule for spectrum sensing, Optimum spectrum sensing - Kullback Leibler Divergence and other approaches, Fundamental Tradeoffs in spectrum sensing, Spectrum Sharing Models of Dynamic Spectrum Access - Unlicensed and Licensed Spectrum Sharing, Fundamental Limits of Cognitive Radio.

UNIT IV MAC AND NETWORK LAYER DESIGN FOR COGNITIVE RADIO 9

MAC for cognitive radios – Multichannel MAC - slotted ALOHA – CSMA, Network layer design – routing in cognitive radios, flow control and error control techniques.

UNIT V ADVANCED TOPICS IN COGNITIVE RADIO 9

Cognitive radio for Internet of Things - Features and applications – Enabling technologies and protocols – M2M technologies - Data storage and analysis techniques - Requirement and challenges of IoT – Energy efficiency– MIMO Cognitive Radio – Power allocation algorithms.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of this course, the student should be able to

- Compare MAC and network layer design for cognitive radio
- Discuss cognitive radio for Internet of Things and M2M technologies

REFERENCES:

1. Alexander M. Wyglinski, Maziar Nekovee, Thomas Hou, “Cognitive Radio Communications and Networks”, Academic Press, Elsevier, 2010.
2. Bruce Fette, “Cognitive Radio Technology”, Newnes, 2006.
3. Kwang-Cheng Chen, Ramjee Prasad, “Cognitive Radio Networks”, John Wiley and Sons, 2009.
4. Huseyin Arslan (Ed.), “Cognitive Radio, Software Defined Radio, and Adaptive Wireless Systems, Springer, 2007.
5. S.Shanmugavel, M.A.Bhagyaveni, R.Kalidoss, “Cognitive Radio-An Enabler for Internet of things”, River Publishers, 2017.

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the antenna radiation characteristics and arrays.
- To enhance the student knowledge in the area of various antenna design.
- To enhance the student knowledge in the area of antenna for practical applications.

UNIT I ANTENNA FUNDAMENTALS AND ARRAYS 9

Review of Electromagnetic Wave equations, Radiation integrals, Radiation from surface and line current distributions – dipole, monopole, loop antenna, Antenna parameters, linear array theory, frequency scanned arrays, phased arrays-Retro directive and self phased arrays. Introduction to numerical techniques.

UNIT II MICRO STRIP ANTENNA 9

Radiation Mechanism from patch; transmission line model based analysis, cavity model, Excitation techniques; Microstrip dipole; Rectangular patch, Circular patch, Microstrip Yagi antenna, Microstrip array, Gain improvement techniques in microstrip antenna.

UNIT III APERTURES AND REFLECTOR ANTENNAS 9

Field equivalence principle, Radiation from Rectangular and Circular apertures, Uniform aperture distribution on an infinite ground plane, Babinet's principle, Slot antenna; Horn antenna; Reflector antenna, aperture blockage, and design consideration, Design of C band and Ku band reflector antenna.

UNIT IV MODERN ANTENNA STRUCTURES 9

Frequency independent antenna, spiral antenna, active antenna, dielectric antenna, Leaky wave antenna, Plasma antenna, wearable antenna, reconfigurable antenna, meta material, EBG antenna, Frequency selective structures, Broad band and multi band antenna, Antenna for cellular base stations, MIMO antennas.

UNIT V ANTENNA FOR SPECIAL APPLICATIONS 9

Antenna for EMI/EMC testing, Antenna for EM issues in medical diagnosis and treatment, Antenna for MRI systems, Antenna for 60 GHz applications, RFID antenna, Antenna for wireless charging systems, Antenna for automobile radar, Terahertz antennas, antenna for sensor applications.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- The student would be able to understand recent design techniques in antenna.
- Ability to design and assess the performance of various antenna
- The student would be able to design the antenna for various industrial, medical and sensor applications.

REFERENCES:

1. Balanis.A, "Antenna Theory Analysis and Design", John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1982.
2. Hubregt.J.Visser "Antenna Theory and Applications" 1st Edition, John Wiley & Sons Ltd,Newyork,2012.
3. John D Krauss, Ronald J Marhefka and Ahmad S. Khan, "Antennas and Wave Propagation: Fourth Edition, Tata McGraw-Hill, 2006.
4. Zhijun Zhang" Antenna Design for Mobile Devices" 1st Edition, John Wiley & Sons (Asia) Ltd, Newyork, 2011.

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the image fundamentals.
- To understand the various image segmentation techniques.
- To extract features for image analysis.
- To introduce the concepts of image registration and image fusion.
- To illustrate 3D image visualization.

UNIT I FUNDAMENTALS OF DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING 9

Elements of visual perception, brightness, contrast, hue, saturation, mach band effect, 2D image transforms-DFT, DCT, KLT,SVD. Image enhancement in spatial and frequency domain, Review of Morphological image processing.

UNIT II SEGMENTATION 9

Edge detection, Thresholding, Region growing, Fuzzy clustering, Watershed algorithm, Active contour models, Texture feature based segmentation, Graph based segmentation, Wavelet based Segmentation - Applications of image segmentation.

UNIT III FEATURE EXTRACTION 9

First and second order edge detection operators, Phase congruency, Localized feature extraction - detecting image curvature, shape features, Hough transform, shape skeletonization, Boundary descriptors, Moments, Texture descriptors- Autocorrelation, Co-occurrence features, Runlength features, Fractal model based features, Gabor filter, wavelet features.

UNIT IV REGISTRATION AND IMAGE FUSION 9

Registration - Preprocessing, Feature selection - points, lines, regions and templates Feature correspondence - Point pattern matching, Line matching, Region matching, Template matching. Transformation functions - Similarity transformation and Affine Transformation. Resampling – Nearest Neighbour and Cubic Splines. Image Fusion - Overview of image fusion, pixel fusion, wavelet based fusion -region based fusion.

UNIT V 3D IMAGE VISUALIZATION 9

Sources of 3D Data sets, Slicing the Data set, Arbitrary section planes, The use of color, Volumetric display, Stereo Viewing, Ray tracing, Reflection, Surfaces, Multiple connected surfaces, Image processing in 3D, Measurements on 3D images.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:**

Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Explain the fundamentals digital image processing.
- Describe image various segmentation and feature extraction techniques for image analysis.
- Discuss the concepts of image registration and fusion.
- Explain 3D image visualization.

REFERENCES:

1. Ardeshir Goshtasby, "2D and 3D Image registration for Medical, Remote Sensing and Industrial Applications", John Wiley and Sons, 2005.
2. Anil K. Jain, 'Fundamentals of Digital Image Processing', Pearson Education, Inc., 2002.
3. John C. Russ, "The Image Processing Handbook", CRC Press, 2007.
4. Mark Nixon, Alberto Aguado, "Feature Extraction and Image Processing", Academic Press, 2008.
5. Rafael C. Gonzalez, Richard E. Woods, 'Digital Image Processing', Pearson Education, Inc., Second Edition, 2004.
6. Rick S. Blum, Zheng Liu, "Multisensor image fusion and its Applications", Taylor & Francis, 2006.

DS5292

RADAR SIGNAL PROCESSING

L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the basic concepts of Radar systems and Signal models.
- To illustrate the concepts of Sampling and Quantization of pulsed radar signals.
- To provide in-depth knowledge in Radar waveforms and Doppler processing.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION TO RADAR SYSTEMS

9

Basic radar function, elements of pulsed radar, review of signal processing concepts and operations, A preview of basic radar signal processing, radar system components, advanced radar signal processing

UNIT II SIGNAL MODELS

9

Components of a radar signal, amplitude models, types of clutters, noise model and signal-to noise ratio, jamming, frequency models: the doppler shift, spatial models, spectral model

UNIT III SAMPLING AND QUANTIZATION OF PULSED RADAR SIGNALS

9

Domains and criteria for sampling radar signals, Sampling in the fast time dimension, Sampling in slow time: selecting the pulse repetition interval, sampling the doppler spectrum, Sampling in the spatial and angle dimension, Quantization, I/Q Imbalance and Digital I/Q

UNIT IV RADAR WAVEFORMS

9

Introduction, The waveform matched filter, Matched filtering of moving targets, The ambiguity function, The pulse burst waveform, frequency-modulated pulse compression waveforms, Range sidelobe control for FM waveforms, the stepped frequency waveform, Phase-modulated pulse compression waveforms, COSTAS Frequency codes.

UNIT V DOPPLER PROCESSING

9

Alternate forms of the Doppler spectrum, Moving target indication (MTI), Pulse Doppler processing, dwell-to-dwell stagger, Pulse pair processing, additional Doppler processing issues, clutter mapping and the moving target detector, MTI for moving platforms: adaptive displaced phase center antenna processing

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

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

- Explain the principles of elements and functions involved in radar signal processing.
- Describe different types of radar waveforms.
- Discuss on Doppler processing and its issues

REFERENCES:

1. Francois Le Chevalier, "Principles of Radar and Sonar Signal Processing", Artech House
2. Fred E. Nathanson, "Radar Design Principles-Signal Processing and the Environment", , PHI
3. Mark A. Richards, "Fundamentals of Radar Signal Processing", McGraw-Hill, New York, 2005
4. Michael O Kolawole, Radar systems, Peak Detection and Tracking, 2010,Elseveir
Introduction to Radar Systems 3rd Edition, Skolnik, McGraw Hill.
5. Peyton Z. Peebles, "Radar Principles", 2009 Wiley India

CP5096**SPEECH PROCESSING AND SYNTHESIS****L T P C
3 0 0 3****OBJECTIVES:**

- To introduce speech production and related parameters of speech.
- To illustrate the concepts of speech signal representations and coding.
- To understand different speech modeling procedures such Markov and their implementation issues.
- To gain knowledge about text analysis and speech synthesis.

UNIT I FUNDAMENTALS OF SPEECH PROCESSING 9

Introduction – Spoken Language Structure – Phonetics and Phonology – Syllables and Words – Syntax and Semantics – Probability, Statistics and Information Theory – Probability Theory – Estimation Theory – Significance Testing – Information Theory.

UNIT II SPEECH SIGNAL REPRESENTATIONS AND CODING 9

Overview of Digital Signal Processing – Speech Signal Representations – Short time Fourier Analysis – Acoustic Model of Speech Production – Linear Predictive Coding – Cepstral Processing – Formant Frequencies – The Role of Pitch – Speech Coding – LPC Coder, CELP, Vocoders.

UNIT III SPEECH RECOGNITION 9

Hidden Markov Models – Definition – Continuous and Discontinuous HMMs – Practical Issues – Limitations. Acoustic Modeling – Variability in the Speech Signal – Extracting Features – Phonetic Modeling – Adaptive Techniques – Confidence Measures – Other Techniques.

UNIT IV TEXT ANALYSIS 9

Lexicon – Document Structure Detection – Text Normalization – Linguistic Analysis – Homograph Disambiguation – Morphological Analysis – Letter-to-sound Conversion – Prosody – Generation schematic – Speaking Style – Symbolic Prosody – Duration Assignment – Pitch Generation

UNIT V SPEECH SYNTHESIS 9

Attributes – Formant Speech Synthesis – Concatenative Speech Synthesis – Prosodic Modification of Speech – Source-filter Models for Prosody Modification – Evaluation of TTS Systems.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

Students will be able to:

- Model speech production system and describe the fundamentals of speech.
- Extract and compare different speech parameters.
- Choose an appropriate statistical speech model for a given application.
- Design a speech recognition system.
- Use different text analysis and speech synthesis techniques.

REFERENCES:

1. Ben Gold and Nelson Morgan, "Speech and Audio Signal Processing, Processing and Perception of Speech and Music", Wiley- India Edition, 2006
2. Claudio Bechetti and Lucio Prina Ricotti, "Speech Recognition", John Wiley and Sons, 1999.
3. Daniel Jurafsky and James H Martin, "Speech and Language Processing – An Introduction to Natural Language Processing, Computational Linguistics, and Speech Recognition", Pearson Education, 2002.
4. Frederick Jelinek, "Statistical Methods of Speech Recognition", MIT Press, 1997.
5. Lawrence Rabiner and Biing-Hwang Juang, "Fundamentals of Speech Recognition", Pearson Education, 2003.
6. Steven W. Smith, "The Scientist and Engineer's Guide to Digital Signal Processing", California Technical Publishing, 1997.
7. Thomas F Quatieri, "Discrete-Time Speech Signal Processing – Principles and Practice", Pearson Education, 2004.

NC5252

ADVANCED WIRELESS NETWORKS

L	T	P	C
3	0	0	3

OBJECTIVES:

- To study about advanced wireless network, LTE, 4G and Evolutions from LTE to LTE.
- To study about wireless IP architecture, Packet Data Protocol and LTE network architecture
- To study about adaptive link layer, hybrid ARQ and graphs routing protocol.
- To study about mobility management, cellular network, and micro cellular networks

UNIT I INTRODUCTION

9

. Introduction to 1G/2G/3G/4G Terminology. Evolution of Public Mobile Services -Motivation for IP Based Wireless Networks -Requirements and Targets for Long Term Evolution (LTE) - Technologies for LTE- 4G Advanced Features and Roadmap Evolutions from LTE to LTE-A - Wireless Standards. Network Model-Network Connectivity-Wireless Network Design with Small World Properties

UNIT II WIRELESS IP NETWORK ARCHITECTURES

9

3GPP Packet Data Networks - Network Architecture - Packet Data Protocol (PDP) Context -Configuring PDP Addresses on Mobile Stations - Accessing IP Networks through PS Domain – LTE network Architecture - Roaming Architecture- Protocol Architecture- Bearer Establishment Procedure -Inter-Working with other RATs.

UNIT III ADAPTIVE LINK AND NETWORK LAYER 9
 Link Layer Capacity of Adaptive Air Interfaces-Adaptive Transmission in *Ad Hoc* Networks-
 Adaptive Hybrid ARQ Schemes for Wireless Links-Stochastic Learning Link Layer Protocol-
 Infrared Link Access Protocol-Graphs and Routing Protocols-Graph Theory-Routing with
 Topology Aggregation-Network and Aggregation Models

UNIT IV MOBILITY MANAGEMENT 9
 Cellular Networks-Cellular Systems with Prioritized Handoff-Cell Residing Time Distribution-
 Mobility Prediction in Pico- and Micro-Cellular Networks

UNIT V QUALITY OF SERVICE 9
 QoS Challenges in Wireless IP Networks - QoS in 3GPP - QoS Architecture, Management
 and Classes -QoS Attributes - Management of End-to-End IP QoS - EPS BearersandQoSIn
 LTE networks.

TOTAL :45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- Familiar with the latest 4G networks and LTE
- Understand about the wireless IP architecture and LTE network architecture.
- Familiar with the adaptive link layer and network layer graphs and protocol.
- Understand about the mobility management and cellular network.
- Understand about the wireless sensor network architecture and its concept.

REFERENCES:

1. Ayman ElNashar, Mohamed El-saidny, Mahmoud Sherif, "Design, Deployment and Performance of 4G-LTE Networks: A Practical Approach", John Wiley & Sons, 2014.
2. Crosspoint Boulevard, "Wireless and Mobile All-IP Networks", Wiley Publication, 2005.
3. Jyh-Cheng Chen and Tao Zhang, "IP-Based Next-Generation Wireless Networks Systems, Architectures, and Protocols", John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Publication,2006.
4. Minoru Etoh, "Next Generation Mobile Systems3G and Beyond," Wiley Publications,2005.
5. Savo Glisic," advanced wireless networks-technology and business models", Third Edition, John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, 2016
6. Savo Glisic,"Advanced Wireless Networks-4G Technologies", John Wiley & Sons, Ltd,2006.
7. StefaniaSesia, IssamToufik and Matthew Baker, "LTE – The UMTS Long Term Evolution From Theory to Practice", John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Publication, Second Edition, 2011.

CU5093

WAVELET TRANSFORMS AND ITS APPLICATIONS

L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE:

- To introduce the fundamentals concepts of wavelet transforms.
- To study system design using Wavelets
- To learn the different wavelet families & their applications.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION TO WAVELETS 9

Introduction to Multirate signal processing- Decimation and Interpolation, Quadrature Mirror Filters, Subband coding, Limitations of Fourier transform, Short time Fourier transform and its drawbacks, Continuous Wavelet transform, Time frequency representation, Wavelet System and its characteristics, Orthogonal and Orthonormal functions and function space

UNIT II MULTIREOLUTION CONCEPT AND DISCRETE WAVELET TRANSFORM 9

Multiresolution formulation of wavelet systems- signal spaces, scaling function, wavelet function and its properties, Multiresolution analysis, Haar scaling and wavelet function, Filter banks-Analysis and Synthesis, 1D and 2D Discrete wavelet transform, Wavelet Packets, Tree structured filter bank, Multichannel filter bank, Undecimated wavelet transform.

UNIT III WAVELET SYSTEM DESIGN 9

Refinement relation for orthogonal wavelet systems, Restrictions on filter coefficients, Design of Daubechies orthogonal wavelet system coefficients, Design of Coiflet and Symlet wavelets.

UNIT IV WAVELET FAMILIES 9

Continuous Wavelets- Properties of Mexican hat wavelet, Morlet, Gaussian and Meyer wavelets. Orthogonal wavelets- Properties of Haar wavelets, Daubechies wavelets, Symlets, Coiflets and Discrete Meyer wavelets. Properties of Biorthogonal wavelets, Applications of wavelet families.

UNIT V WAVELET APPLICATIONS 9

Denosing of Signals and Images, Image enhancement, Edge detection, Image Fusion, Image compression, Wavelet based feature extraction, Analysis of phonocardiogram signals, Analysis of EEG signals, Speech enhancement for hearing aids

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOME:

- The students will be able to apprehend the detailed knowledge about the Wavelet transforms & its applications.

REFERENCES:

1. C.Sidney Burrus, Ramesh Gopinath & Haito Guo, 'Introduction to wavelets and wavelet transform', Prentice Hall, 1998.
2. G.Strang and T.Nguyen, 'Wavelet and filter banks', Wesley and Cambridge Press.
3. Metin Akay, 'Time frequency and wavelets in biomedical signal processing', Wiley-IEEE Press, October 1997.
4. M.Vetterli and J. Kovacevic, 'Wavelets and sub band coding', Prentice Hall, 1995.
5. P.P.Vaidyanathan, 'Multi rate systems and filter banks', Prentice Hall 1993
4. Raguveer m Rao & Ajith S. Bopardikar, 'Wavelet transforms – Introduction to theory and applications', Addison Wesley, 1998
5. S.Mallet, 'A Wavelet tour of Signal Processing', Academic Press 1998

OBJECTIVES:

- To give fundamental concepts related to broadband access technologies.
- To understand the current and emerging wired and wireless access technologies.
- To acquire knowledge about cable modems and fiber access technologies.
- To have an exposure to different systems standards for next generation broadband access networks.

UNIT I REVIEW OF ACCESS TECHNOLOGIES 5

Phone-Line modem, cable-access, ISDN, Emerging Broad band Technologies, Cable DSL, Fiber and Wireless, Standards for access network.

UNIT II DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER LINES 10

Asymmetric Digital subscriber lines (ADSL) – Rate Adaptive subscriber line (RADSL)-ISDN Digital subscriber line (IDSL) - High bit rate DSL (HDSL)-Single line DSL (SDSL) - very high bit rate DSL (VDSL) - Standards for XDSL & Comparison.

UNIT III CABLE MODEM 10

Cable Modem, DOCSIS – Physical Cabling, Dual Modem Operation, Hub Restriction, Upstream Operation – Downstream operation – Access control – framing Security sub layer – Data link layer – LLC & Higher layers – ATM centric VS IP – centric cable modem.

UNIT IV FIBER ACCESS TECHNOLOGIES 10

Optical Fiber in access networks, Architecture and Technologies- Hybrid fiber – Coax (HFC) system, Switched Digital Video (SDV) – Passive optical networks (PON) – FTTX (FTTH, FTTB, FTTC, FTT cab) comparison, Broadband PON , Gigabit-Capable PON.

UNIT V BROAD BAND WIRELESS 10

Fixed Wireless, Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS), Multi channel multi point distribution services (MMDS), Local multi point distribution services (LMDS), and Wideband integrated Digital Interactive Services (WIDIS), Mobile Wireless 3G – IMT 2000, Introduction to LTE-A.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:**

- To able to design systems meeting out the requirements of the recent standards.
- To meet out the industry requirements for man power in next generation networks.
- To be able to contribute towards the enhancement of the existing wireless technologies.

REFERENCES:

1. Dennis J. Rauschmayer, "ADSL/VDSL Principles: A Practical and Precise Study of Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Lines and Very High Speed Digital Subscriber Lines", Macmillan Technology Series, 1998.
2. Gilbert Held, "Next Generation Modems: A Professional Guide to DSL and Cable Modems", John Wiley & Sons, 2000.
3. Leonid G. Kazovsky, Ning Cheng, Wei-Tao Shaw, David Gutierrez, Shing-Wa Wong, "Broadband Optical Access Networks", John Wiley and Sons, New Jersey, 2011.
4. Martin P. Clarke, "Wireless Access Network: Fixed Wireless Access and WLL Network Design and Operation", John Wiley & Sons 2000.
5. Niel Ransom and Albert A. Azzam, "Broadband Access Technologies: ADSL, VDSL Cable Modem, Fiber and LMDS", McGraw Hill, 1999.
6. Sassan Ahmadi, "LTE-Advanced – A practical systems approach to understanding the 3GPP LTE Releases 10 and 11 radio access technologies", Elsevier, 2014.

7. Walter J Woralski, "ADSL and DSL Technologies", McGraw Hill Computer Communication Series, Second Edition Oct 2001.
8. William Webb, "Introduction to Wireless Local Loop Broadband and Narrow Band System", Mobile Communication Series, Artech House Publishers, Second Edition 2000.

CU5094

SOFTWARE DEFINED RADIO

**L T P C
3 0 0 3**

OBJECTIVES:

The students should be made to:

- Understand radio frequency implementation
- Learn multi rate signal processing and digital generation of signals

UNIT I INTRODUCTION & CASE STUDIES 9

Introduction to software Radio concepts: Need for software Radios, Definition of software Radio, Characteristics and Benefits. Design Principles. Case studies: SPEAK easy, JTRS, SDR-3000.

UNIT II RADIO FREQUENCY IMPLEMENTATION 9

The purpose of the RF Front End, Dynamic Range, RF receivers front end Topologies, Importance of the components to Overall performance, Transmitter Architecture, Noise and Distortion in the RF Chain, ADC and DAC Distortion, Flexible RF systems using MEMS.

UNIT III MULTI RATE SIGNAL PROCESSING AND DIGITAL GENERATION OF SIGNALS. 9

Sample rate conversion principles. Digital filter Banks. Timing recovery in Digital Receivers using Multi rate Digital filters. Approaches to Direct Digital Synthesis. Analysis of spurious signal Band pass signal generation, Generation of Random sequences.

UNIT IV DATA CONVERTERS AND SMART ANTENNAS 9

Parameters of Ideal and practical Data Converters, Techniques to Improve Data Converter performance, Common ADC and DAC Architectures. Smart Antennas- Hardware implementation of Smart Antennas.

UNIT V DIGITAL HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE CHOICES 9

DSP Processors, FPGA, ASIC s. Trade offs, Object oriented programming, Object Brokers, GNU Radio-USRP.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of this course, the students should be able to:

- Design data converters
- Evaluate smart antennas
- Discuss digital hardware and software choices

REFERENCES:

1. Jeffrey H.Reed, "Software Radio: A Modern Approach to Radio Engineering, Prentice Hall,2002.
2. Joseph Mitola, "Software Radio Architecture: Object Oriented Approaches to Wireless System Engineering", Wiley-Inter science; I Edition 2000,ISBN:0471384925
3. Radio, G. N. U. "The gnu software radio." Available from World Wide Web: <https://gnuradio.org> (2007).
4. S.Shanmugavel, M.A.Bhagyaveni, R.Kalidoss, "Cognitive Radio-An Enabler for Internet of things", River Publishers, 2017.

CU5095

SPACE TIME WIRELESS COMMUNICATION

**L T P C
3 0 0 3**

OBJECTIVES:

- To acquire the knowledge on various modulation and coding schemes for space-time Wireless Communications.
- To understand transmission and decoding techniques associated with Wireless Communications.
- To understand multiple-antenna systems such as multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) and Space-Time Codes.

UNIT I MULTIPLE ANTENNA PROPAGATION AND ST CHANNEL CHARACTERIZATION

9

Wireless channel, Scattering model in macrocells, Channel as a ST random field, Scattering functions, Polarization and field diverse channels, Antenna array topology, Degenerate channels, reciprocity and its implications, Channel definitions, Physical scattering model, Extended channel models, Channel measurements, sampled signal model, ST multiuser and ST interference channels, ST channel estimation.

UNIT II CAPACITY OF MULTIPLE ANTENNA CHANNELS

8

Capacity of frequency flat deterministic MIMO channel: Channel unknown to the transmitter, Channel known to the transmitter, capacity of random MIMO channels, Influence of ricean fading, fading correlation, XPD and degeneracy on MIMO capacity, Capacity of frequency selective MIMO channels.

UNIT III SPATIAL DIVERSITY

8

Diversity gain, Receive antenna diversity, Transmit antenna diversity, Diversity order and channel variability, Diversity performance in extended channels, Combined space and path diversity, Indirect transmit diversity, Diversity of a space-time- frequency selective fading channel.

UNIT IV MULTIPLE ANTENNA CODING AND RECEIVERS

10

Coding and interleaving architecture, ST coding for frequency flat channels, ST coding for frequency selective channels, Receivers(SISO,SIMO,MIMO),iterative MIMO receivers, Exploiting channel knowledge at the transmitter: linear pre-filtering, optimal pre-filtering for maximum rate, optimal pre-filtering for error rate minimization, selection at the transmitter, Exploiting imperfect channel knowledge.

UNIT V ST OFDM, SPREAD SPECTRUM AND MIMO MULTIUSER DETECTION 10
 SISO-OFDM modulation, MIMO-OFDM modulation, Signaling and receivers for MIMO-OFDM, SISO-SS modulation, MIMO-SS modulation, Signaling and receivers for MIMO-SS. MIMOMAC, MIMO-BC, Outage performance for MIMO-MU, MIMO-MU with OFDM, CDMA and multiple antennas.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- To be able to design and evaluate receiver and transmitter diversity techniques.
- To be able to design and develop OFDM based MIMO systems.
- To be able to calculate capacity of MIMO systems.

REFERENCES:

1. Andre Viterbi “ Principles of Spread Spectrum Techniques” Addison Wesley 1995
2. Jafarkhani, Hamid. Space-time coding: Theory and Practice. Cambridge University Press, 2005.
3. Paulraj, Rohit Nabar, Dhananjay Gore., “Introduction to Space Time Wireless Communication Systems”, Cambridge University Press, 2003
4. Sergio Verdu “ Multi User Detection” Cambridge University Press, 1998

**CU5096 PATTERN RECOGNITION AND MACHINE LEARNING L T P C
3 0 0 3**

OBJECTIVES:

- Study the fundamental of pattern classifier.
- To know about various clustering concepts.
- To originate the various structural pattern recognition and feature extraction.
- To understand the basic of concept learning and decision trees
- To explore recent advances in pattern recognition.

UNIT I PATTERN CLASSIFIER 9
 Overview of Pattern recognition – Discriminant functions – Supervised learning –Parametric estimation – Maximum Likelihood Estimation – Bayesian parameter Estimation – Problems with Bayes approach– Pattern classification by distance functions –Minimum distance pattern classifier.

UNIT II CLUSTERING 9
 Clustering for unsupervised learning and classification -Clustering concept – C-means algorithm – Hierarchical clustering procedures -Graph theoretic approach to pattern clustering -Validity of clusters.

UNIT III FEATURE EXTRACTION AND STRUCTURAL PATTERN RECOGNITION 9
 KL Transforms – Feature selection through functional approximation – Binary selection -Elements of formal grammars - Syntactic description - Stochastic grammars –Structural representation.

UNIT IV INTRODUCTION, CONCEPT LEARNING AND DECISION TREES 9
 Learning Problems – Designing Learning systems, Perspectives and Issues – Concept Learning – Version Spaces and Candidate Elimination Algorithm – Inductive bias – Decision Tree learning – Representation – Algorithm – Heuristic Space Search

UNIT V RECENT ADVANCES**9**

Neural network structures for pattern recognition -Neural network based pattern associators – Unsupervised learning in neural pattern recognition -Self organizing networks -Fuzzy logic -Fuzzy pattern classifiers -Pattern classification using Genetic Algorithms.

TOTAL:45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:****Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to**

- Classify the data and identify the patterns.
- Utilize the given data set to extract and select features for Pattern recognition.
- Describe the decision tree and concept learning.
- Discuss on recent advances in pattern recognition.

REFERENCES:

1. Duda R.O., and Hart.P.E., Pattern Classification and Scene Analysis, Wiley, New York, 1973.
2. Morton Nadier and Eric Smith P., Pattern Recognition Engineering, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1993.
3. Narasimha Murty M and Susheela Devi V, “Pattern Recognition – An Algorithmic Approach”, Springer, Universities Press, 2011
4. Robert J.Schalkoff, Pattern Recognition : Statistical, Structural and Neural Approaches, John Wiley & Sons Inc., New York, 2007.
5. Tom M. Mitchell, “Machine Learning”, McGraw-Hill Education (Indian Edition), 2013.
6. Tou and Gonzalez, Pattern Recognition Principles, Wesley Publication Company, London, 1974.

NC5071**NETWORK ROUTING ALGORITHMS**

L	T	P	C
3	0	0	3

OBJECTIVES:

- To expose the students to the layered architecture for communication networks and the specific functionality of the network layer.
- To enable the student to understand the basic principles of routing and the manner this is implemented in conventional networks and the evolving routing algorithms based on internetworking requirements, optical backbone and the wireless access part of the network.
- To enable the student to understand the different routing algorithms existing and their performance characteristics.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION**7**

ISO OSI Layer Architecture, TCP/IP Layer Architecture, Functions of Network layer, General Classification of routing, Routing in telephone networks, Dynamic Non hierarchical Routing (DNHR), Trunk status map routing (TSMR), real-time network routing (RTNR), Distance vector routing, Link state routing, Hierarchical routing.

UNIT II INTERNET ROUTING**10**

Interior protocol : Routing Information Protocol (RIP), Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), Bellman Ford Distance Vector Routing. Exterior Routing Protocols: Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP) and Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). Multicast Routing: Pros and cons of Multicast and Multiple Unicast Routing, Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol (DVMRP), Multicast Open Shortest Path First (MOSPF), MBONE, Core Based Tree Routing.

UNIT III ROUTING IN OPTICAL WDM NETWORKS 10

Classification of RWA algorithms, RWA algorithms, Fairness and Admission Control, Distributed Control Protocols, Permanent Routing and Wavelength Requirements, Wavelength Rerouting- Benefits and Issues, Lightpath Migration, Rerouting Schemes, Algorithms- AG, MWPG.

UNIT IV MOBILE - IP NETWORKS 9

Macro-mobility Protocols, Micro-mobility protocol: Tunnel based : Hierarchical Mobile IP, Intra domain Mobility Management, Routing based: Cellular IP, Handoff Wireless Access Internet Infrastructure (HAWAI).

UNIT V MOBILE AD –HOC NETWORKS 9

Internet-based mobile ad-hoc networking communication strategies, Routing algorithms – Proactive routing: destination sequenced Distance Vector Routing (DSDV), Reactive routing: Dynamic Source Routing (DSR), Ad hoc On-Demand Distance Vector Routing (AODV), Hybrid Routing: Zone Based Routing (ZRP).

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Given the network and user requirements and the type of channel over which the network has to operate, the student would be in a position to apply his knowledge for identifying a suitable routing algorithm, implementing it and analyzing its performance.
- The student would also be able to design a new algorithm or modify an existing algorithm to satisfy the evolving demands in the network and by the user applications.

REFERENCES:

1. A.T Campbell et al., — Comparison of IP Micromobility Protocols, IEEE Wireless Communications Feb.2002, pp 72-82.
2. C.E Perkins, “Ad Hoc Networking”, Addison – Wesley, 2001.
3. C.Siva Rama Murthy and Mohan Gurusamy, “WDM Optical Networks – Concepts, Design and Algorithms”, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi –2002.
4. Ian F. Akyildiz, Jiang Xie and Shantidev Mohanty, “A Survey of mobility Management in Next generation All IP- Based Wireless Systems”, IEEE Wireless Communications Aug.2004, pp 16-27.
5. M. Steen Strub, “Routing in Communication network”, Prentice Hall International, Newyork,1995.
6. S. Keshav, “An engineering approach to computer networking”, Addison Wesley 1999.
7. William Stallings, “High speed Networks TCP/IP and ATM Design Principles”, Prentice Hall, New York, 1995.
8. William Stallings, “High speed networks and Internets Performance and Quality of Service”, II Edition, Pearson Education Asia. Reprint India 2002.

REFERENCES:

1. Adrian Perrig, J. D. Tygar, "Secure Broadcast Communication: In Wired and Wireless Networks", Springer, 2006.
2. Carlos De Moraes Cordeiro, Dharma Prakash Agrawal "Ad Hoc and Sensor Networks: Theory and Applications (2nd Edition), World Scientific Publishing, 2011.
3. C.Siva Ram Murthy and B.S.Manoj, "Ad Hoc Wireless Networks – Architectures and Protocols", Pearson Education, 2004.
4. C.K.Toth, "Ad Hoc Mobile Wireless Networks", Pearson Education, 2002.
5. Erdal Çayırıcı , Chunming Rong, "Security in Wireless Ad Hoc and Sensor Networks", John Wiley and Sons, 2009.
6. Holger Karl, Andreas willig, Protocols and Architectures for Wireless Sensor Networks, John Wiley & Sons, Inc .2005.
7. Subir Kumar Sarkar, T G Basavaraju, C Puttamadappa, "Ad Hoc Mobile Wireless Networks", Auerbach Publications, 2008.
8. Walteneus Dargie, Christian Poellabauer, "Fundamentals of Wireless Sensor Networks Theory and Practice", John Wiley and Sons, 2010.

CP5292

INTERNET OF THINGS

L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the fundamentals of Internet of Things
- To learn about the basics of IOT protocols
- To build a small low cost embedded system using Raspberry Pi.
- To apply the concept of Internet of Things in the real world scenario.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION TO IoT

9

Internet of Things - Physical Design- Logical Design- IoT Enabling Technologies - IoT Levels & Deployment Templates - Domain Specific IoTs - IoT and M2M - IoT System Management with NETCONF-YANG- IoT Platforms Design Methodology

UNIT II IoT ARCHITECTURE

9

M2M high-level ETSI architecture - IETF architecture for IoT - OGC architecture - IoT reference model - Domain model - information model - functional model - communication model - IoT reference architecture

UNIT III IoT PROTOCOLS

9

Protocol Standardization for IoT – Efforts – M2M and WSN Protocols – SCADA and RFID Protocols – Unified Data Standards – Protocols – IEEE 802.15.4 – BACNet Protocol – Modbus– Zigbee Architecture – Network layer – 6LowPAN - CoAP - Security

UNIT IV BUILDING IoT WITH RASPBERRY PI & ARDUINO

9

Building IOT with RASPBERRY PI- IoT Systems - Logical Design using Python – IoT Physical Devices & Endpoints - IoT Device -Building blocks -Raspberrry Pi -Board - Linux on Raspberrry Pi - Raspberrry Pi Interfaces -Programming Raspberrry Pi with Python - Other IoT Platforms - Arduino.

UNIT V CASE STUDIES AND REAL-WORLD APPLICATIONS

9

Real world design constraints - Applications - Asset management, Industrial automation, smart grid, Commercial building automation, Smart cities - participatory sensing - Data Analytics for IoT – Software & Management Tools for IoT Cloud Storage Models & Communication APIs - Cloud for IoT - Amazon Web Services for IoT.

UNIT IV AUDIO COMPRESSION 9

Audio compression Techniques – law, A-Law companding – Frequency domain and filtering – Basic sub-band coding – Application to speech coding – G.722 – MPEG audio – progressive encoding – Silence compression, Speech compression – Formant and CELP vocoders.

UNIT V VIDEO COMPRESSION 9

Video compression techniques and Standards – MPEG video coding: MPEG-1 and MPEG-2 video coding: MPEG-3 and MPEG-4 – Motion estimation and compensation techniques – H.261 Standard – DVI technology – DVI real time compression – Current Trends in Compression standards.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

Upon Completion of the course, the students should be able to

- Implement basic compression algorithms with MATLAB and its equivalent open source environments.
- Design and implement some basic compression standards
- Critically analyze different approaches of compression algorithms in multimedia related mini projects.

REFERENCES:

1. David Solomon, "Data Compression – The Complete Reference", Fourth Edition, Springer Verlag, New York, 2006.
2. Darrel Hankerson, Greg A Harris, Peter D Johnson, 'Introduction to Information Theory and Data Compression' Second Edition, Chapman and Hall ,CRC press, 2003.
3. Khalid Sayood: Introduction to Data Compression", Morgan Kauffman Harcourt India, Third Edition, 2010.
4. Mark S. Drew, Ze-Nian Li, "Fundamentals of Multimedia", PHI, 2009.
5. Peter Symes : Digital Video Compression, McGraw Hill Pub., 2004.
6. Yun Q.Shi, Huifang Sun, "Image and Video Compression for Multimedia Engineering, Algorithms and Fundamentals", CRC Press, 2003.

CU5074	ULTRA WIDEBAND COMMUNICATION	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

OBJECTIVES:

- To give fundamental concepts related to Ultra wide band
- To understand the channel model and signal processing for UWB.
- To acquire knowledge about UWB antennas and regulations.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION TO UWB 9

History, Definition, FCC Mask, UWB features, UWB Interference: IEEE 802.11.a Interference, Signal to Interference ratio calculation, Interference with other wireless services.

UNIT II UWB TECHNOLOGIES AND CHANNEL MODELS 9

Impulse Radio, Pulsed Multiband, Multiband OFDM, features : Complexity, Power Consumption, Security and achievable data rate. MIMO Multiband OFDM, Differential multiband OFDM, Performance characterization, Ultra Wide Band Wireless Channels Channel model: Impulse Response Modeling of UWB Wireless Channels, IEEE UWB channel model, Path loss, Delay profiles, Time and frequency modeling.

UNIT III UWB SIGNAL PROCESSING 9

Data Modulation schemes, UWB Multiple Access Modulation, BER, Rake Receiver, Transmit- Reference (T-R) Technique, UWB Range- Data Rate Performance, UWB Channel Capacity, UWB Wireless Locationing: Position Locationing Methods, Time of Arrival Estimation, NLOS Location Error , Locationing with OFDM

UNIT IV UWB ANTENNAS 9

Antenna Requirements, Radiation Mechanism of the UWB Antennas, Types of Broad band antennas, Parameters, Analysis of UWB Antennas, Link Budget for UWB System. Design examples of broad band UWB antennas.

UNIT V UWB APPLICATIONS AND REGULATIONS 9

Wireless Ad hoc Networking, UWB Wireless Sensor, RFID, Consumer Electronics and Personal, Asset Location, Medical applications, UWB Regulation and standards in various countries , UWB Regulation in ITU, IEEE Standardization

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- The student would be able to understand UWB technologies.
- Ability to assess the performance of UWB channels.
- The student would be able to design UWB antenna for various applications.

REFERENCES:

1. Homayoun Nikookar and Ramjee Prasad, "Introduction to Ultra Wideband for Wireless Communications" 1st Edition, Springer Science & Business Media B.V. 2010.
2. Thomas Kaiser, Feng Zheng "Ultra Wideband Systems with MIMO", 1st Edition, John Wiley & Sons Ltd, New York, 2010.
3. W. Pam Siriwongpairat and K. J. Ray Liu, "Ultra-Wideband Communications Systems: Multiband OFDM approach" John Wiley and IEEE press, New York 2008.

MP5092	SOFT COMPUTING TECHNIQUES	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

OBJECTIVES:

- To know the basics of artificial neural networks
- To provide adequate knowledge about feed forward /feedback neural networks
- To apply the concept of fuzzy logic in various systems.
- To have the idea about genetic algorithm
- To provide adequate knowledge about the applications of Soft Computing.

UNIT I ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK 9

Introduction-Basic concepts of Neural Network-Model of an Artificial Neuron-Characteristics of Neural Network-Learning Methods-Backpropagation Network Architecture-Backpropagation Learning-Counter Propagation Network-Hopfield/Recurrent Network-Adaptive Resonance Theory.

UNIT II	FUZZY LOGIC	9
Basic concepts of Fuzzy Logic-Fuzzy Sets and Crisp Sets-Fuzzy Set Theory and Operations-Properties of Fuzzy Sets-Fuzzy and Crisp relations, Fuzzy to Crisp Conversion-Membership Functions-Interference in Fuzzy Logic-Fuzzy if-then Rules, Fuzzy implications and Fuzzy Algorithms,Fuzzification & Defuzzification-Fuzzy Controller.		
UNIT III	NEURO-FUZZY MODELLING	9
ANFIS Architecture-Classification and Regression Trees-Data Clustering algorithms-Rulebase Structure Identification.		
UNIT IV	GENETIC ALGORITHMS	9
Basic concepts-Working Principle-Inheritance Operators-Cross Over-Inversion & Deletion-Mutation Operator-Generation Cycle.		
UNIT V	APPLICATIONS OF SOFTCOMPUTING	9
Genetic Algorithm Application- Bagley and Adaptive Game-Playing Program- Greg Viols Fuzzy Cruise Controller-Air Conditioner Controller-Application of Back Propagation Neural Network.		

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- Knowledge on concepts of soft computational techniques.
- Able to apply soft computational techniques to solve various problems.
- Motivate to solve research oriented problems.

REFERENCES:

1. George J. Klir and Bo Yuan, 'Fuzzy Sets and Fuzzy Logic Theory and Applications', Printice Hall of India, 2002.
2. J.S.R.Jang,C.T.Sun and E.Mizutani,"Neuro-Fuzzy and Soft Computing",PHI,2004, Pearson Education 2004.
3. Laurene Fausett,"Fundamentals of Neural Networks: Architectures, Algorithms and Pearson Education India, 2006.
4. S.Rajasekaran and G.A.V.Pai."Neural Networks, Fuzzy Logic and Genetic Algorithms", PHI, 2010.
3. Timothy J Ross, "Fuzzy logic with Engineering Applications", John Wiley and Sons, 2009.
4. Zimmermann H.J."Fuzzy Set Theory and Its Application" Springer International Edition, 2011.

NC5072

NETWORK PROCESSORS

L	T	P	C
3	0	0	3

OBJECTIVES :

The students should be made to:

- Learn network processors
- Study commercial network processors
- Understand network processor architecture

UNIT I	INTRODUCTION	9
Traditional protocol processing Systems – Network processing Hardware – Basic Packet Processing Algorithms and data Structures - Packet processing functions – Protocol Software – Hardware Architectures for Protocol processing – Classification and Forwarding – Switching Fabrics.		

UNIT II NETWORK PROCESSOR TECHNOLOGY 9

Network Processors: Motivation and purpose - Complexity of Network Processor Design – Network Processor Architectures architectural variety, architectural characteristics Peripheral Chips supporting Network Processors: Storage processors, Classification Processors, Search Engines, Switch Fabrics, Traffic Managers.

UNIT III COMMERCIAL NETWORK PROCESSORS 9

Multi-Chip Pipeline, Augmented RISC processor, Embedded Processor plus Coprocessors, Pipeline of Homogeneous processors. Configurable Instruction set processors – Pipeline of Heterogeneous processors – Extensive and Diverse processors – Flexible RISC plus Coprocessors – Scalability issues – Design Tradeoffs and consequences.

UNIT IV NETWORK PROCESSOR: ARCHITECTURE AND PROGRAMMING 9

Architecture: Intel Network Processor: Multi headed Architecture Overview – Features- Embedded RISC processor - Packet Processor Hardware – Memory interfaces – System and Control Interface Components – Bus Interface. Programming Software Development Kit-IXP Instruction set – register formats – Micro Engine Programming – Intra thread and Inter-thread communication– thread synchronization – developing sample applications – control plane – ARM programming.

UNIT V IOS TECHNOLOGIES 9

CISCO IOS – Connectivity and scalability – high availability – IP routing – IP services – IPV6 – Mobile IP – MPLS – IP Multicast 0 Manageability – QoS – Security – Switching – Layer VPN2.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of this course, the students should be able to:

- Discuss network processor architecture
- Compare different programming
- Explain IOS technologies

REFERENCES:

1. Douglas E.Comer “Networks Systems Design using Network Processors” Prentice Hall Jan. 2003.
2. Erik, J.Johnson and Aaron R.Kunze, “IXP2400/2806 Programming: The Microengine Coding Grade” Intel Press.
3. Hill Carlson, “Intel Internet Exchange Architecture & Applications a Practical Guide to Intel’s network Processors” Intel press. www.cisco.com
4. Panas C. Lekkas, “Network Processors: Architectures, Protocols and Paradigms (Telecom Engineering)”, McGraw Hill, Professional, 2003.
5. Patrick Crowley, M aFranklin, H. Hadminglu, PZ Onfryk, “Network Processor Design, Issues and Practices Vol-1” Morgan Kaufman, 2002.
6. Patrick Crowley, M a Frankliln, H. Hadimioglyum PZ Onufryk, Network Processor Design, Issues and Prentices vol.II, Morgan Kaufman, 2003.
7. Ran Giladi, Network Processors: Architecture, Programming, and Implementation, Morgan Kauffmann, 2008.

NE5071

NETWORK MANAGEMENT

L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES:

- To appreciate the need for interoperable network management as a typical distributed application
- To familiarize concepts and terminology associated with SNMP
- To be aware of current trends in network management technologies

UNIT I OSI NETWORK MANAGEMENT 8

OSI Network management model - Organizational model - Information model, Communication model. Abstract Syntax Notation - Encoding Structure, Macros Functional Model CMIP/CMIS

UNIT II BROADBAND NETWORK MANAGEMENT 9

Broadband networks and services, ATM Technology - VP, VC, ATM Packet, Integrated service, ATM LAN emulation, Virtual LAN, ATM Network Management - ATM Network reference model, Integrated local Management Interface. ATM Management Information base, Role of SNMP and ILMI in ATM Management, M1, M2, M3, M4 interface. ATM Digital Exchange Interface Management.

UNIT III SIMPLE NETWORK MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL 10

SNMPv1 Network Management: Communication and Functional Models. The SNMP Communication Model, Functional model. SNMP Management SNMPv2: Major Changes in SNMPv2, SNMPv2 System Architecture, SNMPv2 Structure of Management Information, The SNMPv2 Management Information Base, SNMPv2 Protocol, Compatibility With SNMPv1. Configuration management, Fault management, Performance management, Event Correlation Techniques 168 security management, Accounting management, Report Management, Policy Based Management, Services Level Management.

UNIT IV NETWORK MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS 9

Network Management Tools, Network Statistics Measurement Systems, History of Enterprise Management, Commercial Network management Systems, System Management and Enterprise Management Solutions.

UNIT V WEB-BASED MANAGEMENT 9

NMS with Web Interface and Web-Based Management, Web Interface to SNMP Management, Embedded Web-Based Management, Desktop management Interface, Web-Based Enterprise Management, WBEM: Windows Management Instrumentation, Java management Extensions, Management of a Storage Area Network.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this course, students will be able to

- Diagnose problems and make minor repairs to computer networks using appropriate diagnostics software b
- Demonstrate how to correctly maintain LAN computer systems
- Maintain the network by performing routine maintenance tasks
- Apply network management tools

REFERENCES:

1. Lakshmi G Raman, "Fundamentals of Telecommunication Network Management", Eastern Economy Edition IEEE Press, New Delhi, 1999.
2. Mani Subramanian, "Network Management - Principles and Practice", Pearson Education, Second edition, 2010.
3. Mani Subramanian, "Network Management Principles and Practice", Addison Wesley, Second edition, 2010.
4. Mark Burges, "Principles of Network System Administration", Wiley, 2000.
5. Salah Aaidarons and Thomas Plevayk, "Telecommunications Network Technologies and Implementations", Eastern Economy Edition IEEE press, New Delhi, 1998.
6. Stephen Morris, "Network Management, MIBs and MPLS - Principles, Design and Implementation", Pearson Education, 2003.

WEB REFERENCES:

1. <http://www.apps.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1095.html>
2. ycchen.im.ncnu.edu.tw/nm/ch_5x.ppt
3. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Systems_Management
4. www.rivier.edu/faculty/vriabov/NWM_ch_14.ppt 169

NC5291

COMMUNICATION NETWORK SECURITY

L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES :

The students should be made to:

- Understand the need and concept of security
- Learn cryptosystems

UNIT I INTRODUCTION AND NUMBER THEORY

9

Introduction to Information Security, Computer Security & Network Security. Need For Security. Security – Goals, Attacks, Security Services and Mechanisms, and Techniques. Number Theory and Mathematics for Symmetric Cryptography- Finite Arithmetic, Congruence Arithmetic-Linear Congruence and Quadratic Congruence. Mathematics for Asymmetric-Key Cryptography: Fermat's Theorem and Euler's Theorem, Primes, Primality Testing, Factorization, CRT, Exponentiation. Classical Symmetric-Key Ciphers –Substitution Ciphers, Transposition Ciphers.

UNIT II SYMMETRIC AND ASYMMETRIC CRYPTOSYSTEMS

9

Modern Symmetric-Key Cipher - Block Ciphers (DES, 3DES, AES and its mode of operations), Stream Ciphers, Asymmetric-Key Cryptosystem- RSA, ElGamal, ECC, Key Management - Diffie-Hellman (DH) Mechanism, Kerberos – Needham Schroeder Protocol.

UNIT III AUTHENTICATION, DIGITAL SIGNATURES AND CERTIFICATES

9

Message Integrity & Message Authentication - Message Authentication Code (MAC), Cryptographic Hash Functions – Birthday Attacks, Digital Signatures - Digital Signature Standards (FIPS 186-2), DSA (ANSI X9.30), RSA (ANSI X9.31) – Public Key Distribution – RSA schemes, Digital Certificates - PKI Certificates, PKI Life Cycle Management .

UNIT IV TRUSTED IDENTITY

9

Entity Authentication: Password System- Fixed and One time Passwords (S/Key) RFC 2289 – Callback Systems, Zero Knowledge, Challenge and Response Systems – RADIUS — ITU-T X.509.

UNIT V SECURITY AT LAYERS**9**

Network Layer Security - IPSec, Transport Layer Security- SSL/TLS, SSH, Application Layer Security -PGP, S/MIME, Firewall - Concepts, Architecture, Packet Filtering, Proxy Services and Bastion Hosts.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:****At the end of this course, the students should be able to:**

- Explain digital signature standards
- Discuss authentication
- Explain security at different layers

REFERENCES:

1. Behrouz A.Forouzan, "Cryptography and Network Security", Special Edition, Tata McGraw Hill, 2007.
2. Bruce Schneier, "Applied Cryptography", John Wiley & Sons, 1994.
3. Charlie Kaufmann, Radia Perlman, Mike Speciner, "Network Security", Second Edition, Prentice Hall, 2002
4. Douglas R.Stinson, "Cryptography: Theory and Practice", CRC Press Series on Discrete Mathematics and its Applications, 1995.
5. David M. Durton, "Elementary Number Theory", Tata Mcgraw Hill, Sixth Edition, 2009.
6. William Stallings "Cryptography and Network Security: Principles and Practice", 3rd Edition, Pearson Education, 2002.
7. William Stallings "Network Security Essentials: Applications and Standards", 2nd Edition, Pearson Education, 2000.

CU5004**HIGH PERFORMANCE SWITCHING ARCHITECTURES****L T P C
3 0 0 3****OBJECTIVES:**

- To enable the student to understand the basics of switching technologies and their implementation LANs, ATM networks and IP networks.
- To enable the student to understand the different switching architectures and queuing strategies and their impact on the blocking performances.
- To expose the student to the advances in packet switching architectures and IP addressing and switching solutions and approaches to exploit and integrate the best features of different architectures for high speed switching.

UNIT I LAN SWITCHING TECHNOLOGY**9**

Switching Concepts, LAN Switching, switch forwarding techniques - cut through and store and forward, Layer 3 switching, Loop Resolution, Switch Flow control, virtual LANs.

UNIT II ATM SWITCHING ARCHITECTURES**9**

Blocking networks - basic - and- enhanced banyan networks, sorting networks - merge sorting, rearrangeable networks - full-and- partial connection networks, non blocking networks - Recursive network construction, comparison of non-blocking network, Switching with deflection routing - shuffle switch, tandem banyan switch.

UNIT III QUEUES IN ATM SWITCHES**9**

Internal Queueing -Input, output and shared queueing, multiple queueing networks – combined Input, output and shared queueing - performance analysis of Queued switches.

UNIT IV PACKET SWITCHING ARCHITECTURES**9**

Architectures of Internet Switches and Routers- Bufferless and buffered Crossbar switches, Multi-stage switching, Optical Packet switching; Switching fabric on a chip; Internally buffered Crossbars.

UNIT V IP SWITCHING**9**

Addressing model, IP Switching types - flow driven and topology driven solutions, IP Over ATM address and next hop resolution, multicasting, Ipv6 over ATM.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:**

- The student would be able to identify suitable switch architectures for a specified networking scenario and demonstrate its blocking performance.
- The student would be in a position to apply his knowledge of switching technologies, architectures and buffering strategies for designing high speed communication networks and analyse their performance

REFERENCES

1. Achille Pattavina, "Switching Theory: Architectures and performance in Broadband ATM networks ", John Wiley & Sons Ltd, New York. 1998
2. Christopher Y Metz, "Switching protocols & Architectures", McGraw - Hill Professional Publishing, NewYork.1998.
3. Elhanany M. Hamdi, "High Performance Packet Switching architectures", Springer Publications, 2007.
4. Rainer Handel, Manfred N Huber, Stefan Schroder, "ATM Networks - Concepts Protocols, Applications", 3rd Edition, Addison Wesley, New York. 1999.
5. Rich Siefert, Jim Edwards, "The All New Switch Book – The Complete Guide to LAN Switching Technology", Wiley Publishing, Inc., Second Edition, 2008.

ANNA UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI

REGULATIONS 2013

CREDIT SYSTEM

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

POST-GRADUATE PROGRAMMES

The following Regulations is applicable to the students admitted to M.E / M.Tech., M.C.A and M.B.A. Programmes at all Engineering Colleges affiliated to Anna University, Chennai (other than Autonomous Colleges) and to all the University Colleges of Engineering of Anna University, Chennai from the academic year 2013-2014.

1 PRELIMINARY DEFINITIONS AND NOMENCLATURE

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

- i. **“Programme”** means Post graduate Degree Programme e.g. M.E., M.Tech. Degree Programme.
- ii. **“Branch”** means specialization or discipline of M.E. / M.Tech. Degree Programme like “Structural Engineering”, “Engineering Design”, etc.
- iii. **“Course”** means Theory or Practical subject that is normally studied in a semester, like Applied Mathematics, Advanced Thermodynamics, etc.
- iv. **“Director, Academic Courses”** means the authority of the University who is responsible for all academic activities of the University for implementation of relevant Rules and Regulations.
- v. **“Chairman”** means the Head of the Faculty.
- vi. **“Head of the Department”** means Head of the Department concerned.
- vii. **“Head of the Institution”** means the Principal of a College / Institution who is responsible for all academic activities of that College / Institution and for implementation of relevant Rules and Regulations.
- viii. **“Controller of Examinations”** means the Authority of the University who is responsible for all activities of the University Examinations.
- ix. **“University”** means ANNA UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI.

2 PROGRAMMES OFFERED, MODES OF STUDY AND ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

2.1 P.G. PROGRAMMES OFFERED:

1. M.E
2. M.Tech.
3. M.B.A.
4. M.C.A.

2.2 MODES OF STUDY:

2.2.1 Full-Time:

Candidates admitted under 'Full-Time' should be available in the College / Institution during the entire duration of working hours (From Morning to Evening on Full-Time basis) for the curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities assigned to them.

The Full-Time candidates should not attend any other Full-Time programme(s) / course(s) or take up any Full-Time job / Part-Time job in any Institution or Company during the period of the Full-Time programme. Violation of the above rules will result in cancellation of admission to the PG programme.

2.2.2 Part-Time – Day Time Mode:

This mode of study is applicable to those candidates admitted under sponsored category (Teacher candidates only). In this mode of study, the candidates are required to attend classes along with Full-Time students for the required number of courses and complete the programme in three years.

2.2.3 Conversion from one mode of study to the other is not permitted.

2.3 ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS:

2.3.1 Candidates for admission to the first semester of the Post-Graduate Degree Programme shall be required to have passed an appropriate Under-Graduate Degree **Examination of Anna University** or equivalent as specified under qualification for admission as per the Tamil Nadu Common Admission (TANCA) criteria.

Note: TANCA releases the updated criteria during the admissions every academic year. Admission shall be offered only to the candidates who possess the qualification prescribed against each programme. Any other relevant qualification which is not prescribed against each programme shall be considered for equivalence by the committee constituted for the purpose. Admission to such degrees shall be offered only after obtaining equivalence to such degrees.

2.3.2 However, the Syndicate of the University may decide to restrict admission in any particular year to candidates having a subset of qualifications prescribed at the time of admission.

- 2.3.3** Notwithstanding the qualifying examination the candidate might have passed, he/she shall have a minimum level of proficiency in the appropriate programme / courses as prescribed by the Syndicate of the University from time to time.
- 2.3.4** Eligibility conditions for admission such as the class obtained, the number of attempts in qualifying examination and physical fitness will be as prescribed by the Syndicate of the University from time to time.
- 2.3.5** All Part-Time (Day-Time mode) candidates should satisfy other conditions regarding Experience, Sponsorship etc. that may be prescribed by the Syndicate from time to time.

3 DURATION AND STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAMMES:

- 3.1** The minimum and maximum period for completion of the P.G. Programmes are given below:

Programme	Min. No. of Semesters	Max. No. of Semesters
M.E. / M.Tech. (Full-Time)	4	8
M.E. / M.Tech. (Part Time)	6	12
M.C.A. (Full Time)	6	12
M.B.A. (Full Time)	4	8
M.B.A. (Part Time)	6	12

- 3.2** Every **Programme** will have a curriculum and syllabus consisting of core courses, elective courses and project work. The Programme may also include seminar, practical, practical / Industrial training, Summer project if they are specified in the curriculum.
- 3.3** The Curriculum and Syllabi of all the P.G. Programmes shall be approved by the Academic Council of Anna University. The number of Credits to be earned for the successful completion of the programme shall be as specified in the Curriculum of the respective specialization of the P.G. Programme
- 3.4** Each semester shall normally consist of 90 working days or 350 periods of each 50 minutes duration, for full-time mode of study (400 Periods for M.B.A.) or 200 periods for part-time mode of study. The Head of the Institution shall ensure that every teacher imparts instruction as per the number of periods specified in the syllabus and that the teacher teaches the full content of the specified syllabus for the course being taught. For the purpose of calculation of attendance requirement for writing the end semester examinations (as per clause 9) by students, following method shall be used.

$$\text{Percentage of Attendance} = \frac{\text{Total no. of periods attended in all the courses per semester}}{(\text{No.of periods / week as prescribed in the curriculum}) \times 15 \text{ taken together for all courses of the semester}} \times 100$$

End Semester Examinations conducted by the University will be scheduled after the last working day of the semester.

- 3.5** The minimum prescribed credits required for the award of the degree shall be within the limits specified below:

PROGRAMME	PRESCRIBED CREDIT RANGE
M.E. / M.Tech.	65 to 75

Programme	Prescribed Credits
M.C.A.	119
M.B.A.	96

- 3.6** Credits will be assigned to the courses for different modes of study as given below:

- 3.6.1** The following will apply to all modes of P.G. Programmes.

- One credit for each lecture period allotted per week
- One credit for each tutorial period allotted per week
- One credit for each seminar/practical session/project work of two periods designed per week (2 credits for 3 or 4 periods of practical).

- 3.6.2** Two weeks of practical training in any industrial / research laboratory correspond to one credit, and is applicable to all modes of study.

- 3.6.3** Practical training or Industrial Training if specified in the Curriculum should be organized by the Head of the Department / Institution for a duration not exceeding 4 weeks.

- 3.6.4** Summer project if specified in the Curriculum, should be organized by the Head of the Department / Institution for a duration not exceeding 6 weeks.

- 3.7** The electives from the curriculum are to be chosen with the approval of the Head of the Department. A candidate may be permitted by the Head of the Department to choose a maximum of two electives from other P.G. Programmes offered in the Department /any other Department of the Institutions during the period of his/her study, provided the Head of the Department offering such course also approves such requests subject to no clash in the time-table for the lecture classes of both departments.

- 3.8** The medium of instruction shall be English for all courses, examinations, seminar presentations and project thesis/dissertation reports.

4. PROJECT WORK

- 4.1** The project work for M.E. / M.Tech. Programmes consist of Phase-I and Phase-II. The Phase-I is to be undertaken during III semester and Phase-II, which is a continuation of Phase-I is to be undertaken during IV semester.

- 4.2** In case of candidates of M.E. / M.Tech. Programmes not completing Phase-I of project work successfully, the candidates can undertake Phase-I again in the subsequent semester. In such cases the candidates can enroll for Phase-II, only after successful completion of Phase-I.

- 4.3** Project work shall be carried out under the supervision of a “qualified teacher” in the Department concerned. In this context “qualified teacher” means the faculty member possessing (i) PG degree with a minimum of 3 years experience in teaching or (ii) Ph.D. degree.
- 4.4** A candidate may, however, in certain cases, be permitted to work on projects in an Industrial/Research Organization, on the recommendations of the Head of the Department Concerned. In such cases, the Project work shall be jointly supervised by a supervisor of the department and an expert, as a joint supervisor from the organization and the student shall be instructed to meet the supervisor periodically and to attend the review committee meetings for evaluating the progress.
- 4.5** The Project work (Phase II in the case of M.E/M.Tech.) shall be pursued for a minimum of 16 weeks during the final semester.
- 4.6** The deadline for submission of final Project Report is 60 calendar days from the last working day of the semester in which project / thesis / dissertation is done. However, the Phase-I of the Project work in the case M.E. / M.Tech. Programmes shall be submitted within a maximum period of 30 calendar days from the last working day of the semester as per the academic calendar published by the University.

5 EVALUATION OF PROJECT WORK

The evaluation of Project Work for Phase-I & Phase-II in the case of M.E. / M.Tech. and project work of M.B.A and M.C.A shall be done independently in the respective semesters and marks shall be allotted as per the weightages given in Clause 5.1.

- 5.1** There shall be three assessments (each 100 marks) during the Semester by a review committee. The Student shall make presentation on the progress made before the Committee. The Head of the Institution shall constitute the review committee for each branch of study. The total marks obtained in the three assessments shall be reduced to 20 marks and rounded to the nearest integer (as per the Table given below). There will be a vice-voce Examination during End Semester Examinations conducted by a Committee consisting of the supervisor, one internal examiner and one external examiner. The internal examiner and the external examiner shall be appointed by the Controller of Examination. The distribution of marks for the internal assessment and End semester examination is given below:

Internal Assessment (20 Marks)			End Semester Examination (80 Marks)			
Review - I	Review - II	Review - III	Thesis Submission (30 Marks)	Viva – Voce (Rounded to 50 Marks)		
			External Examiner	Internal Examiner	External Examiner	Supervisor Examiner
5	7.5	7.5	30	15	20	15

- 5.2** The Project Report prepared according to approved guidelines as given by Director, Academic Courses and duly signed by the supervisor(s) and the Head of the Department concerned shall be submitted to the Head of the Institution.
- 5.3** If the candidate fails to obtain 50% of the internal assessment marks in the Phase–I and Phase–II / final project, he/she will not be permitted to submit the report for that particular semester and has to re-enroll for the same in the subsequent semester.

If a candidate fails to submit the project report on or before the specified deadline, he/she is deemed to have failed in the Project Work and shall re-enroll for the same in a subsequent semester. This applies to both Phase–I and Phase–II in the case of M.E. / M.Tech. Project Work and the Final Project work of M.B.A. / M.C.A.

If a candidate fails in the end semester examinations of Phase–I, he/she has to resubmit the Project Report within 30 days from the date of declaration of the results. If he / she fails in the End semester examination of Phase–II of Project work of M.E. / M.Tech. or the Final Project work of M.B.A. / M.C.A, he/she shall resubmit the Project Report within 60 days from the date of declaration of the results. The resubmission of a project report and subsequent viva-voce examination will be considered as reappearance with payment of exam fee. For this purpose the same Internal and External examiners shall evaluate the resubmitted report.

- 5.3.1** A copy of the approved Project Report after the successful completion of viva-voce examinations shall be kept in the library of the college / institution.
- 5.3.2** Practical / Industrial Training, Summer Project if specified in the Curriculum shall not exceed the maximum duration of 4 weeks and should be organized by the Head of the Department for every student.
- 5.3.3** At the end of Practical / Industrial Training, Summer Project the candidate shall submit a certificate from the organization where he/she has undergone training and also a brief report. The evaluation for 100 marks will be carried out internally based on this report and a Viva-Voce Examination will be conducted by a Departmental Committee constituted by the Head of the Institution. Certificates submitted by the students shall be attached to the mark list sent by the Head of the Institution to the Controller of Examination.

6 CLASS ADVISER

There shall be a class advisor for each class. The class advisor will be one among the (course-instructors) of the class. He / She will be appointed by the Head of the department concerned. The class advisor is the ex-officio member and the Convener of the class committee. The responsibilities for the class advisor shall be:

- To act as the channel of communication between the HoD and the students of the respective class.
- To collect and maintain various statistical details of students.
- To help the chairperson of the class committee in planning and conduct of the class committee meetings.

- To monitor the academic performance of the students including attendance and to inform the class committee.
- To attend to the students' welfare activities like awards, medals, scholarships and industrial visits.

7 CLASS COMMITTEE

7.1 A Class Committee consists of teachers of the concerned class, student representatives and a chairperson who is not teaching the class. It is like the 'Quality Circle' (more commonly used in industries) with the overall goal of improving the teaching-learning process. The functions of the class committee include:

- Solving problems experienced by students in the class room and in the laboratories.
- Clarifying the regulations of the programme and the details of rules therein.
- Informing the student representatives, the "academic schedule" including the dates of assessments and the syllabus coverage for each assessment period.
- Informing the student representatives, the details of regulations regarding the weightage used for each assessment. In the case of practical courses (laboratory / project work / seminar etc.) the breakup of marks for each experiment/ exercise/ module of work, should be clearly discussed in the class committee meeting and informed to the students.
- Analyzing the performance of the students of the class after each test and finding the ways and means of improving the Students Performance
- Identifying the weak students, if any, in any specific subject and requesting the teachers concerned to provide some additional help or guidance or coaching to such weak students as frequently as possible.

7.2 The class committee for a class under a particular programme is normally constituted by the Head of the Department. However, if the students of different programmes are mixed in a class, the class committee is to be constituted by the Head of the Institution.

7.3 The class committee shall be constituted on the first working day of any semester or earlier.

7.4 At least 2 student representatives (usually 1 boy and 1 girl) shall be included in the class committee.

7.5 The chairperson of the class committee shall invite the Class adviser(s) and the Head of the Department to the meeting of the class committee.

7.6 The Head of the Institution may participate in any class committee of the institution.

7.7 The Chairperson of the Class Committee is required to prepare the minutes of every meeting, submit the same to the Head of the Institution within two days of the meeting and arrange to circulate among the concerned students and teachers. If there are some points in the minutes requiring action by the management, the same shall be brought to the notice of the management by the Head of the Institution.

- 7.8 The first meeting of the class committee shall be held within one week from the date of commencement of the semester in order to inform the students about the nature and weightage of assessments within the framework of the Regulations. Two or three subsequent meetings may be held at suitable intervals. During these meetings the student members, representing the entire class, shall meaningfully interact and express the opinions and suggestions of the class students to improve the effectiveness of the teaching-learning process.

8 COURSE COMMITTEE FOR COMMON COURSES

Each common course offered to more than one group of students shall have a "Course Committee" comprising all the teachers teaching the common course with one of them nominated as Course Coordinator. The nomination of the course Coordinator shall be made by the Head of the Department / Head of the Institution depending upon whether all the teachers teaching the common course belong to a single department or to several departments. The 'Course committee' shall meet as often as possible and ensure uniform evaluation of the tests and arrive at a common scheme of evaluation for the tests. Wherever it is feasible, the course committee may also prepare a common question paper for the Assessment Test(s).

9 ATTENDANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPLETION OF A SEMESTER

- 9.1 A candidate who has fulfilled the following conditions shall be deemed to have satisfied the attendance requirements for completion of a semester.

Ideally every student is expected to attend all classes and earn 100% attendance. However in order to allow provision for certain unavoidable reasons such as prolonged hospitalization / accident / specific illness the student is expected to earn a minimum of 75% attendance to become eligible to write the End-Semester Examinations.

Therefore, every student shall secure not less than 75% of overall attendance in that semester as per clause 3.4.

- 9.2 However, a candidate who secures overall attendance between 65% and 74% in that current semester due to medical reasons (prolonged hospitalization / accident / specific illness / participation in sports events) may be permitted to appear for the current semester examinations subject to the condition that the candidate shall submit the medical certificate / sports participation certificate to the Head of the Institution. The same shall be forwarded to the Controller of Examinations for record purposes.

- 9.3 Candidates who could secure less than 65% overall attendance and **Candidates who do not satisfy the clauses 9.1 & 9.2** will not be permitted to write the end-semester examination of that current semester and are not permitted to go to next semester. They are required to repeat the incomplete semester in the next academic year.

10 PROCEDURES FOR AWARDING MARKS FOR INTERNAL ASSESSMENT(IA)

The maximum marks assigned to different courses shall be as given below:
Each of the theory and practical courses (including project work) shall carry a maximum of 100 marks of which 20 marks will be through internal assessment and the End Semester Examination (ESE) will carry 80 marks.

10.1 The marks for the continuous assessment shall be awarded as per the procedure given below:

(i) Theory Courses:

Three tests each carrying 100 marks shall be conducted during the semester by the Department / College concerned. The total marks obtained in all tests put together out of 300, shall be proportionately reduced for 20 marks and rounded to the nearest integer (This also implies equal weightage to all the three tests).

(ii) Practical Courses:

The maximum marks for Internal Assessment shall be 20 in case of practical courses. Every practical exercise / experiment shall be evaluated based on conduct of experiment / exercise and records maintained. There shall be at least one test. The criteria for arriving at the Internal Assessment marks of 20 is as follows: 75 marks shall be awarded for successful completion of all the prescribed experiments done in the Laboratory and 25 marks for the test. The total mark shall be reduced to 20 and rounded to the nearest integer.

(iii) Theory Courses with Laboratory component:

The maximum marks for Internal Assessment shall be 20 in case of theory courses with Laboratory component. For a theory course with Laboratory component, there shall be three assessments: the first two assessments (each with a maximum of 100 marks) will be from theory portions and the third assessment (maximum marks 100) will be for laboratory component. The sum of marks of all three assessments shall be reduced to 20 marks and rounded to the nearest integer.

(iv) Seminar / Professional Practices / Case Study:

The seminar / Case study is to be considered as purely INTERNAL (with 100% internal marks only). Every student is expected to present a minimum of 2 seminars per semester before the evaluation committee and for each seminar marks can be equally apportioned. The three member committee appointed by Head of the Institution will evaluate the seminar and at the end of the semester the marks can be consolidated and taken as the final mark. The evaluation shall be based on the seminar paper (40%), presentation (40%) and response to the questions asked during presentation (20%).

(v)The Industrial / Practical Training shall carry 100 marks and shall be evaluated through internal assessment only. At the end of Industrial / Practical training / internship / Summer Project, the candidate shall submit a certificate from the organization where he / she has undergone training and a brief report. The evaluation will be made based on this report and a Viva-Voce Examination, conducted internally by a three member Departmental Committee constituted by the Head of the Institution. Certificates submitted by the candidate shall be attached to the mark list sent by the Head of the Department.

- 10.2** Internal marks approved by the Head of the Institution shall be displayed by the respective HODs within 5 days from the last working day.
- 10.3** Every teacher is required to maintain an 'ATTENDANCE AND ASSESSMENT RECORD' which consists of attendance marked in each lecture or practical or project work class, the test marks and the record of class work (topics covered), separately for each course. This should be submitted to the Head of the Department periodically (at least three times in a semester) for checking the syllabus coverage and the records of test marks and attendance. The Head of the department will put his signature and date after due verification. At the end the semester, the record should be verified by the Head of the institution who will keep this document in safe custody (for five years). The university or any inspection team appointed by the University may inspect the records of attendance and assessments of both current and previous semesters.

11 REQUIREMENTS FOR APPEARING FOR SEMESTER EXAMINATION

- 11.1** A candidate shall normally be permitted to appear for the University examinations of the current semester if he/she has satisfied the semester completion requirements as per clause 9.1 & 9.2 and has registered for examination in all courses of the current semester.
- 11.2** Further, registration is mandatory for all the courses in the current semester as well as for arrear(s) course(s) for the university examinations failing which, the candidate will not be permitted to move to the higher semester.
- 11.3** A student who has passed all the courses prescribed in the curriculum for the award of the degree shall not be permitted to re-enroll to improve his/her marks in a course or the aggregate marks / CGPA.

12 UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

- 12.1** There shall be an End- Semester Examination of 3 hours duration in each lecture based course.

The examinations shall ordinarily be conducted between October and December during the odd semesters and between April and June in the even semesters.

For the practical examinations (including project work), both internal and external examiners shall be appointed by the University.

12.2 WEIGHTAGE

The following will be the weightage for different courses.

- i) Lecture or Lecture cum Tutorial based course:
- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----|
| Internal Assessment | - | 20% |
| End Semester Examination | - | 80% |
- ii) Laboratory based courses
- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----|
| Internal Assessment | - | 20% |
| End Semester Examination | - | 80% |

iii) Project work		
Internal Assessment	-	20%
Evaluation of Project Report by external examiner	-	30%
Viva-Voce Examination	-	50%
iv) Practical training / summer project / seminar		
Internal Assessment	-	100%

13 PASSING REQUIREMENTS

- 13.1** A candidate who secures not less than 50% of total marks prescribed for the course with a minimum of 50% of the marks prescribed for each of the course of the End-Semester University Examination in both theory and practical courses shall be declared to have passed in the course and acquired the relevant number of credits.
- 13.2** If the candidate fails to secure a pass in a particular course as per clause 13.1, it is mandatory that the candidate shall register and re-appear for the examination in that course during the subsequent semester when examination is conducted for that course. Further, the candidate should continue to enroll and reappear for the examination till a **pass** is secured in such arrear course.
- 13.3** The internal assessment marks obtained by the candidate in the first appearance shall be retained and considered valid for all subsequent attempts till the candidate secure a pass. However, from the third attempt onwards if a candidate fails to obtain pass marks (IA + End Semester Examination) as per clause 13.1, then the candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination if he/she secure a minimum of 50% marks prescribed for the university end semester examinations alone.

14 ELIGIBILITY FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE

- 14.1** A student shall be declared eligible for the award of the degree if he/she has:
- (i) Successfully passed all the courses as specified in the curriculum corresponding to his/her programme within the stipulated period. (as per clause 3.1)
 - (ii) No disciplinary action is pending against him/her.
 - (iii) The award of the degree must have been approved by the syndicate.
 - (iv) Successfully completed any additional courses prescribed by the Director, Academic Courses

15 AWARD OF LETTER GRADES

- 15.1** All assessments of a course will be done on absolute marks basis. However, for the purpose of reporting the performance of a candidate, letter grades, each carrying certain points specified, will be awarded as per the range of total marks (out of 100) obtained by the candidate (Regular or Arrear), as detailed below:

Letter grade	Grade Points	Marks Range
S	10	91 – 100
A	9	81 – 90
B	8	71 – 80
C	7	61 – 70
D	6	57 – 60
E	5	50 – 56
U	0	< 50
	(or 50, but not satisfying clause 13.1)	
W	0	

A student is deemed to have passed and acquired the corresponding credits in a particular course if he / she **obtained** any one of the following grades: “S”, “A”, “B”, “C”, “D”, “E”.

‘SA’ denotes shortage of attendance (as per Clause 6) and hence prevented from writing end semester examination. ‘SA’ will appear only in the result sheet.

‘U’ denotes Reappearance (RA) is required for the examination in that particular course. ‘W’ denotes withdrawal from exam for the particular course.
(The grades U and W will figure both in Mark Sheet as well as in Result Sheet)

15.2 GRADE SHEET

After results are declared, Grade Sheets will be issued to each student which will contain the following details:

- The college in which the candidate has studied.
- The list of courses enrolled during the semester and the grades scored.
- The Grade Point Average (GPA) for the semester and
- The Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of all courses enrolled from first semester onwards.

GPA for a semester is the ratio of the sum of the products of the number of credits for courses acquired and the corresponding points to the sum of the number of credits for the courses acquired in the semester. CGPA will be calculated in a similar manner, considering all the courses registered from first semester.

$$\text{GPA / CGPA} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i GP_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i}$$

where

C_i is the number of credits assigned to the course

GP_i is the Grade point corresponding to the grade obtained for each Course

n is number of all Courses successfully cleared during the particular semester in the case of GPA and during all the semesters in the case of **CGPA**.

“U”, “I” and “W” grades will be excluded for calculating GPA and CGPA.

16 CLASSIFICATION OF THE DEGREE AWARDED

16.1 FIRST CLASS WITH DISTINCTION:

A candidate who satisfies the following conditions shall be declared to have passed the examination in **First class with Distinction**:

M.E. / M.Tech. M.B.A.(Full Time)

- Should have passed the End semester examination in all the courses of all the four semesters in his/her **First Appearance** within two years. Withdrawal from examination (vide Clause 17) will not be considered as an appearance. One year authorized break of study (if availed of) is permitted in addition to two years for award of First class with Distinction.
- Should have secured a CGPA of not less than 8.50

M.E. / M.Tech. M.B.A.(Part Time) and M.C.A (Full Time)

- Should have passed the End semester examination in all the courses of all the six semesters in his/her **First Appearance** within three years. Withdrawal from examination (vide Clause 17) will not be considered as an appearance. One year authorized break of study (if availed of) is permitted in addition to three years for award of First class with Distinction.
- Should have secured a CGPA of not less than 8.50.

16.2 FIRST CLASS:

A candidate who satisfies the following conditions shall be declared to have passed the examination in **First class**:

M.E. / M.Tech. M.B.A.(Full Time)

- Should have passed the End semester examination in all the courses of all the four semesters within three years. One year authorized break of study (if availed of) or prevention from writing the End Semester examination due to lack of attendance (if applicable) is included in the three years.
- Should have secured a CGPA of not less than 6.50.

M.E. / M.Tech. M.B.A. (Part Time) and M.C.A (Full Time)

- Should have passed the End semester examination in all the courses of all the six semesters within four years. One year authorized break of study (if availed of) or prevention from writing the End Semester examination due to lack of attendance (if applicable) is included in the four years.
- Should have secured a CGPA of not less than 6.50.

16.3 SECOND CLASS:

All other candidates (not covered in clauses 16.1 and 16.2) who qualify for the award of the degree (vide Clause 14) shall be declared to have passed the examination in **Second Class**.

- 16.4.** A candidate who is absent in semester examination in a course / project work after having registered for the same shall be considered to have appeared in that examination for the purpose of classification.

16.5 Photocopy / Revaluation

A candidate can apply for photocopy of his/her semester examination answer paper in a theory course, within 2 weeks from the declaration of results, on payment of a prescribed fee through proper application to the Controller of Examinations through the Head of Institutions. The answer script is to be valued and justified by a faculty member, who handled the subject and recommend for revaluation with breakup of marks for each question. Based on the recommendation, the candidate can register for the revaluation through proper application to the Controller of Examinations. The Controller of Examinations will arrange for the revaluation and the results will be intimated to the candidate concerned through the Head of the Institutions. Revaluation is not permitted for practical courses and for project work.

A candidate can apply for revaluation of answer scripts for not exceeding 5 subjects at a time.

16.6 Review

Candidates not satisfied with Revaluation can apply for Review of his/ her examination answer paper in a theory course, within the prescribed date on payment of a prescribed fee through proper application to Controller of Examination through the Head of the Institution.

Candidates applying for Revaluation only are eligible to apply for Review.

17 PROVISION FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM EXAMINATION:

A candidate may for valid reasons and on prior application, be granted permission to withdraw from appearing for the examination of any one course or consecutive examinations of more than one course in a semester examination.

- 17.1** Such withdrawal shall be permitted only once during the entire period of study of the degree programme.
- 17.2** Withdrawal application is valid only if it is made within 10 days prior to the commencement of the examination in that course or courses and recommended by the Head of the Institution and approved by the Controller of Examinations.
- 17.3** Notwithstanding the requirement of mandatory TEN days notice, applications for withdrawal for special cases under extraordinary conditions will be considered on the merit of the case.
- 17.4** Withdrawal shall not be construed as an appearance for the eligibility of a candidate for First Class with Distinction. Withdrawal is not permitted in the final semester.

- 17.5 Withdrawal from the End semester examination is **NOT** applicable to arrears subjects of previous semesters
- 17.6 The candidate shall reappear for the withdrawn courses during the examination conducted in the subsequent semester.

18 AUTHORIZED BREAK OF STUDY FROM A PROGRAMME

- 18.1 Break of Study shall be granted only once for valid reasons for a maximum of one year during the entire period of study of the degree programme. However, in extraordinary situation the candidate may apply for additional break of study not exceeding another one year by paying prescribed fee for break of study. If a candidate intends to temporarily discontinue the programme in the middle of the semester for valid reasons, and rejoin the programme in a subsequent year, permission may be granted based on the merits of the case provided he / she applies to the **Director, Student Affairs** in advance, but not later than the last date for registering for the end semester examination of the semester in question, through the Head of the Institution stating the reasons therefor and the probable date of rejoining the programme.
- 18.2 The candidates permitted to rejoin the programme after break of study / prevention due to lack of attendance, shall be governed by the Curriculum and Regulations in force at the time of rejoining. The students rejoining in new Regulations shall apply to the Director, Academic Courses in the prescribed format through Head of the Institution at the beginning of the readmitted semester itself for prescribing additional courses, if any, from any semester of the regulations in-force, so as to bridge the curriculum in-force and the old curriculum.
- 18.3 The authorized break of study (for a maximum of one year) will not be counted for the duration specified for passing all the courses for the purpose of classification. (vide Clause 16.1). However, additional break of study granted will be counted for the purpose of classification.
- 18.4 The total period for completion of the Programme reckoned from, the commencement of the first semester to which the candidate was admitted shall not exceed the maximum period specified in clause 3.1 irrespective of the period of break of study (vide clause 18.1) in order that he/she may be eligible for the award of the degree.
- 18.5 If any student is detained for want of required attendance, the period spent in that semester shall not be considered as authorized 'Break of Study' is not applicable for this case.

19 DISCIPLINE

- 19.1 Every student is required to observe disciplined and decorous behavior both inside and outside the college and not to indulge in any activity which will tend to bring down the prestige of the University / College. The Head of Institution shall constitute a disciplinary committee consisting of Head of Institution, Two Heads of Department of which one should be from the faculty of the student, to enquire into acts of indiscipline and notify the University about the disciplinary action recommended for approval. In case of any serious disciplinary action which leads to suspension or dismissal, then a committee shall be constituted including one representative from Anna University, Chennai. In this regard, the member will be nominated by the University on getting information from the Head of the Institution.

19.2 If a student indulges in malpractice in any of the University / internal examination he / she shall be liable for punitive action as prescribed by the University from time to time.

20 REVISION OF REGULATIONS, CURRICULUM AND SYLLABI

The University may from time to time revise, amend or change the Regulations, Curriculum, Syllabus and scheme of examinations through the Academic Council with the approval of Syndicate.

AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS
ANNA UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI
REGULATIONS – 2013
M.E. COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS
I TO IV SEMESTERS CURRICULUM AND SYLLABUS (FULL TIME)

SEMESTER I

SL. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	L	T	P	C
THEORY						
1.	MA7158	<u>Applied Mathematics for Communication Engineers</u>	3	1	0	4
2.	CU7101	<u>Advanced Radiation Systems</u>	3	0	0	3
3.	CU7102	<u>Advanced Digital Communication Techniques</u>	3	0	0	3
4.	AP7101	<u>Advanced Digital Signal Processing</u>	3	1	0	4
5.	CU7103	<u>Optical Networks</u>	3	0	0	3
6.		Elective I	3	0	0	3
PRACTICAL						
7.	CU7111	<u>Communication Systems Laboratory</u>	0	0	3	2
TOTAL CREDITS			18	2	3	22

SEMESTER II

SL. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	L	T	P	C
THEORY						
1.	CU7201	<u>Wireless Communication Networks</u>	3	0	0	3
2.	CU7202	<u>MIC and RF System Design</u>	3	0	0	3
3.	AP7301	<u>Electromagnetic Interference and Compatibility</u>	3	0	0	3
4.		Elective II	3	0	0	3
5.		Elective III	3	0	0	3
6.		Elective IV	3	0	0	3
PRACTICAL						
7.	CU7211	<u>Innovative System Design Laboratory</u>	0	0	3	2
TOTAL CREDITS			18	0	3	20

SEMESTER III

SL. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	L	T	P	C
THEORY						
1.	CU7301	<u>Advanced Satellite Based Systems</u>	3	0	0	3
2.		Elective V	3	0	0	3
3.		Elective VI	3	0	0	3
PRACTICAL						
4.	CU7311	Project Work (Phase I)	0	0	12	6
TOTAL CREDITS			9	0	12	15

SEMESTER IV

SL. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	L	T	P	C
PRACTICAL						
1.	CU7411	Project Work (Phase II)	0	0	24	12
TOTAL CREDITS			0	0	24	12

TOTAL NO OF CREDITS:69

LIST OF ELECTIVES

ELECTIVE I

SL. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	L	T	P	C
1.	AP7103	<u>Advanced Microprocessor and Microcontroller</u>	3	0	0	3
2.	VL7001	<u>Analog and Mixed Mode VLSI Design</u>	3	0	0	3
3.	CU7001	<u>Real Time Embedded Systems</u>	3	0	0	3
4.	CU7002	<u>MEMS and NEMS</u>	3	0	0	3
5.	AP7202	<u>ASIC and FPGA Design</u>	3	0	0	3

ELECTIVE II

SL. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	L	T	P	C
1.	NC7102	<u>Communication Network Modelling and Simulation</u>	3	0	0	3
2.	CU7003	<u>Digital Communication Receivers</u>	3	0	0	3
3.	CU7004	<u>Detection and Estimation Theory</u>	3	0	0	3
4.	VL7013	<u>VLSI for Wireless Communication</u>	3	0	0	3
5.	CU7005	<u>Cognitive Radio</u>	3	0	0	3

ELECTIVE III

SL. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	L	T	P	C
1.	DS7071	<u>Speech And Audio Signal Processing</u>	3	0	0	3
2.	DS7201	<u>Advanced Digital Image Processing</u>	3	0	0	3
3.	DS7202	<u>Radar Signal Processing</u>	3	0	0	3
4.	CP7008	<u>Speech Processing and Synthesis</u>	3	0	0	3

ELECTIVE IV

SL. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	L	T	P	C
1.	CU7006	<u>Wavelet Transforms and Applications</u>	3	0	0	3
2.	DS7101	<u>DSP Processor Architecture and Programming</u>	3	0	0	3
3.	NC7101	<u>High Performance Networks</u>	3	0	0	3
4.	CP7023	<u>Reconfigurable Computing</u>	3	0	0	3

ELECTIVE V

SL. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	L	T	P	C
1.	NC7001	<u>Network Routing Algorithms</u>	3	0	0	3
2.	NC7202	<u>Wireless Adhoc and Sensor Networks</u>	3	0	0	3
3.	CU7007	<u>Internetworking Multimedia</u>	3	0	0	3
4.	NC7002	<u>Multimedia Compression Techniques</u>	3	0	0	3
5.	CU7008	Ultra Wide Band Communication	3	0	0	3

ELECTIVE VI

SL. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	L	T	P	C
1.	IF7301	<u>Soft Computing</u>	3	0	0	3
2.	NC7003	<u>Network Processor</u>	3	0	0	3
3.	NE7007	Network Management	3	0	0	3
4.	NC7201	<u>Communication Network Security</u>	3	0	0	3
5.	CU7009	<u>Neural Network and Applications</u>	3	0	0	3

OBJECTIVES:

- To develop the ability to use the concepts of Linear algebra and Special functions for solving problems related to Networks.
- To formulate and construct a mathematical model for a linear programming problem in real life situation;
- To expose the students to solve ordinary differential equations by various techniques.

OUTCOMES:

- To achieve an understanding of the basic concepts of algebraic equations and method of solving them.
- To familiarize the students with special functions and solve problems associated with Engineering applications.

UNIT I LINEAR ALGEBRA**12**

Vector spaces – norms – Inner Products – Eigen values using QR transformations – QR factorization - generalized eigenvectors – Canonical forms – singular value decomposition and applications - pseudo inverse – least square approximations --Toeplitz matrices and some applications.

UNIT II LINEAR PROGRAMMING**12**

Formulation – Graphical solution – Simplex method – Two phase method - Transportation and Assignment Models

UNIT III ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS**12**

Runge Kutta Methods for system of IVPs, numerical stability, Adams-Bashforth multistep method, solution of stiff ODEs, shooting method, BVP: Finite difference method, orthogonal collocation method, orthogonal collocation with finite element method, Galerkin finite element method.

UNIT IV TWO DIMENSIONAL RANDOM VARIABLES**12**

Joint distributions – Marginal and Conditional distributions – Functions of two dimensional random variables – Regression Curve – Correlation.

UNIT V QUEUEING MODELS**12**

Poisson Process – Markovian queues – Single and Multi-server Models – Little's formula - Machine Interference Model – Steady State analysis – Self Service queue.

TOTAL: 45+15:60 PERIODS**REFERENCES:**

1. Richard Bronson, Gabriel B.Costa, "Linear Algebra", Academic Press, Second Edition, 2007.
2. Richard Johnson, Miller & Freund, "Probability and Statistics for Engineers", 7th Edition, Prentice – Hall of India, Private Ltd., New Delhi (2007).
3. Taha H.A., "Operations Research: An introduction", Pearson Education Asia, New Delhi, Ninth Edition, 2012.
4. Donald Gross and Carl M. Harris, "Fundamentals of Queueing Theory", 2nd edition, John Wiley and Sons, New York (1985).
5. Moon, T.K., Sterling, W.C., Mathematical methods and algorithms for signal processing, Pearson Education, 2000.

UNIT I ANTENNA FUNDAMENTALS**9**

Antenna fundamental parameters , . Radiation integrals ,Radiation from surface and line current distributions – dipole, monopole, loop antenna; Mobile phone antenna- base station, hand set antenna; Image; Induction ,reciprocity theorem, Broadband antennas and matching techniques, Balance to unbalance transformer, Introduction to numerical techniques.

UNIT II RADIATION FROM APERTURES**9**

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

UNIT III ARRAYS**9**

Introduction-General structure of phased array, linear array theory, variation of gain as a function of pointing direction, effects of phase quantization, frequency scanned arrays, analog beam forming matrices-Active modules, digital beam forming, MEMS technology in phased arrays-Retro directive and self phased arrays.

UNIT IV MICRO STRIP ANTENNA**9**

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

UNIT V EMC ANTENNA AND ANTENNA MEASUREMENTS**9**

Concept of EMC measuring antenna; Receiver and Transmitter antenna factors; Log periodic dipole, Biconical, Ridge guide, Multi turn loop; Antenna measurement and instrumentation – Gain, Impedance and antenna factor measurement; Antenna test range Design.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS**REFERENCES:**

1. Hubregt.J.Visser “Antenna Theory and Applications” 1st Edition, John Wiley & Sons Ltd, Newyork,2012.
2. Zhijun Zhang” Antenna Design for Mobile Devices” 1st Edition, John Wiley & Sons (Asia) Ltd, Newyork,2011.
3. Xavier Begaud, “Ultra Wide Band Antennas” , 1st Edition, ISTE Ltd and John Wiley & Sons Ltd, Newyork,2013.
4. Balanis.A, “Antenna Theory Analysis and Design”, John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1982.
5. Krauss.J.D, “Antennas”, II edition, John Wiley and sons, New York, 1997.
6. I.J. Bahl and P. Bhartia,” Microstrip Antennas”,Artech House,Inc.,1980
7. W.L.Stutzman and G.A.Thiele,”Antenna Theory and Design”, 2nd Edition, John Wiley& Sons Inc.,1998.
8. S.Drabowitch et.al.;; ”Modern Antennas”, 2nd Edition Springer science business Media, Inc.2005.

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the basics of signal-space analysis and digital transmission.
- To understand the coherent and noncoherent receivers and its impact on different channel characteristics.
- To understand Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing.
- To understand the different block coded and convolutional coded digital communication systems.
- To understand the different Equalizers.

UNIT I COHERENT AND NON-COHERENT COMMUNICATION 9

Coherent receivers – Optimum receivers in WGN – IQ modulation & demodulation – Noncoherent receivers in random phase channels; MFSK receivers – Rayleigh and Rician channels – Partially coherent receivers – DPSK; M-PSK; M-DPSK--BER Performance Analysis. Carrier Synchronization- Bit synchronization.

UNIT II EQUALIZATION TECHNIQUES 9

Band Limited Channels- ISI – Nyquist Criterion- Controlled ISI-Partial Response signals- Equalization algorithms – Viterbi Algorithm – Linear equalizer – Decision feedback equalization – Adaptive Equalization algorithms.

UNIT III BLOCK CODED DIGITAL COMMUNICATION 9

Architecture and performance – Binary block codes; Orthogonal; Biorthogonal; Transorthogonal – Shannon's channel coding theorem; Channel capacity; Matched filter; Concepts of Spread spectrum communication – Coded BPSK and DPSK demodulators– Linear block codes; Hamming; Golay; Cyclic; BCH ; Reed – Solomon codes - Space time block codes

UNIT IV CONVOLUTIONAL CODED DIGITAL COMMUNICATION 9

Representation of codes using Polynomial, State diagram, Tree diagram, and Trellis diagram – Decoding techniques using Maximum likelihood, Viterbi algorithm, Sequential and Threshold methods – Error probability performance for BPSK and Viterbi algorithm, Turbo Coding.

UNIT V OFDM 9

Generation of sub-carriers using the IFFT; Guard Time and Cyclic Extension; Windowing; OFDM signal processing; Peak Power Problem: PAP reduction schemes- Clipping, Filtering, Coding and Scrambling.-

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:**

Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to

- Develop the ability to understand the concepts of signal space analysis coherent and non-coherent receivers.
- Comprehend the generation of OFDM signals and the processing of the signals.
- Possess knowledge on different block codes and convolutional codes.
- Conceptually appreciate different Equalization techniques.

REFERENCES:

1. M.K.Simon, S.M.Hinedi and W.C.Lindsey, Digital communication techniques; Signalling and detection, Prentice Hall India, New Delhi. 1995.
2. Simon Haykin, Digital communications, John Wiley and sons, 1998
3. Bernard Sklar., 'Digital Communications', second edition, Pearson Education,2001.
4. John G. Proakis., 'Digital Communication', 4 th edition, Mc Graw Hill Publication, 2001
5. Theodore S.Rappaport., 'Wireless Communications', 2nd edition, Pearson Education, 2002.
6. Stephen G. Wilson., 'Digital Modulation and Coding', First Indian Reprint ,Pearson Education, 2003.
7. Richard Van Nee & Ramjee Prasad., 'OFDM for Multimedia Communications' Artech House Publication,2001.

OBJECTIVES:

The purpose of this course is to provide in-depth treatment on methods and techniques in

- discrete-time signal transforms, digital filter design, optimal filtering
- power spectrum estimation, multi-rate digital signal processing
- DSP architectures which are of importance in the areas of signal processing, control and communications.

OUTCOMES:

Students should be able to:

- To design adaptive filters for a given application
- To design multirate DSP systems.

UNIT I DISCRETE RANDOM SIGNAL PROCESSING 9

Weiner Khitchine relation - Power spectral density – filtering random process, Spectral Factorization Theorem, special types of random process – Signal modeling-Least Squares method, Pade approximation, Prony's method, iterative Prefiltering, Finite Data records, Stochastic Models.

UNIT II SPECTRUM ESTIMATION 9

Non-Parametric methods - Correlation method - Co-variance estimator - Performance analysis of estimators – Unbiased consistent estimators - Periodogram estimator - Barlett spectrum estimation - Welch estimation - Model based approach - AR, MA, ARMA Signal modeling - Parameter estimation using Yule-Walker method.

UNIT III LINEAR ESTIMATION AND PREDICTION 9

Maximum likelihood criterion - Efficiency of estimator - Least mean squared error criterion - Wiener filter - Discrete Wiener Hoff equations - Recursive estimators - Kalman filter - Linear prediction, Prediction error - Whitening filter, Inverse filter - Levinson recursion, Lattice realization, Levinson recursion algorithm for solving Toeplitz system of equations.

UNIT IV ADAPTIVE FILTERS 9

FIR Adaptive filters - Newton's steepest descent method - Adaptive filters based on steepest descent method - Widrow Hoff LMS Adaptive algorithm - Adaptive channel equalization - Adaptive echo canceller - Adaptive noise cancellation - RLS Adaptive filters - Exponentially weighted RLS - Sliding window RLS - Simplified IIR LMS Adaptive filter.

UNIT V MULTIRATE DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING 9

Mathematical description of change of sampling rate - Interpolation and Decimation - Continuous time model - Direct digital domain approach - Decimation by integer factor - Interpolation by an integer factor - Single and multistage realization - Poly phase realization - Applications to sub band coding - Wavelet transform and filter bank implementation of wavelet expansion of signals.

L +T= 45+15, TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

REFERENCES:

1. Monson H. Hayes, "Statistical Digital Signal Processing and Modeling", John Wiley and Sons Inc., New York, 2006.
2. Sophoncles J. Orfanidis, "Optimum Signal Processing", McGraw-Hill, 2000.
3. John G. Proakis, Dimitris G. Manolakis, "Digital Signal Processing", Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 2005.
4. Simon Haykin, "Adaptive Filter Theory", Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ1986.
5. S. Kay, "Modern spectrum Estimation theory and application", Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ1988.
6. P. P. Vaidyanathan, "Multirate Systems and Filter Banks", Prentice Hall, 1992.

UNIT I OPTICAL SYSTEM COMPONENTS 9

Light propagation in optical fibers – Loss & bandwidth, System limitations, Non-Linear effects; Solitons; Optical Network Components – Couplers, Isolators & Circulators, Multiplexers & Filters, Optical Amplifiers, Switches, Wavelength Converters.

UNIT II OPTICAL NETWORK ARCHITECTURES 9

Introduction to Optical Networks; SONET / SDH standards, Metropolitan Area Networks, Layered Architecture; Broadcast and Select Networks–Topologies for Broadcast Networks, Media Access Control Protocols, Testbeds for Broadcast & Select WDM; Wavelength Routing Architecture.

UNIT III WAVELENGTH ROUTING NETWORKS 9

The optical layer, Node Designs, Optical layer cost tradeoff, Routing and wavelength Assignment [RWA], Virtual topology design, Wavelength Routing Testbeds, Architectural variations.

UNIT IV PACKET SWITCHING AND ACCESS NETWORKS 9

Photonic Packet Switching – OTDM, Multiplexing and Demultiplexing, Synchronisation, Broadcast OTDM networks, Switch-based networks; Access Networks – Network Architecture overview, OTDM networks; Optical Access Network Architectures; Future Access Networks.

UNIT V NETWORK DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT 9

Transmission System Engineering – System model, Power penalty - transmitter, receiver, Optical amplifiers, crosstalk, dispersion; Wavelength stabilization ; Overall design considerations;

Control and Management – Network management functions, Configuration management, Performance management, Fault management, Optical safety, Service interface.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**REFERENCES:**

1. Rajiv Ramaswami and Kumar N. Sivarajan, "Optical Networks : A Practical Perspective", Harcourt Asia Pte Ltd., Second Edition 2004.
2. C. Siva Ram Moorthy and Mohan Gurusamy, "WDM Optical Networks : Concept, Design and Algorithms", Prentice Hall of India, 1st Edition, 2002.
3. Biswanath Mukherjee, "Optical Communication Networks", Mc-GrawHill ©1997, First Edition ISBN 0-07-044435-8.
4. P.E. Green, Jr., "Fiber Optic Networks", Prentice Hall, NJ, 1993.
5. Rajiv Ramaswami and Kumar N. Sivarajan, "Optical Networks : A Practical Perspective", Harcourt Asia Pte Ltd., First Edition 2004.

List of Experiments

Use Network Analyser for the following experiments:

1. Measurement of transmission line parameters.
2. S-parameter estimation of Microwave devices.
3. Design and testing of a Microstrip coupler.
4. Characteristics of $\lambda/4$ and $\lambda/2$ transmission lines.

Use appropriate simulation tools for the following experiments:

1. Channel equalizer design (LMS, RLS)
2. Antenna Radiation Pattern measurement.
3. Performance Evaluation of digital modulation schemes
4. OFDM transceiver design
5. Simulation of Microstrip Antennas
6. Performance evaluation of simulated CDMA System.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce the concepts of wireless communication.
- To make the students to know about the various propagation methods, Channel models, capacity calculations multiple antennas and multiple user techniques used in the mobile communication.
- To enhance the understanding of Wi-fi, 3G systems and 4G networks.

UNIT I WIRELESS CHANNEL PROPAGATION AND MODEL 9

Propagation of EM signals in wireless channel – Reflection, diffraction and Scattering-Small scale fading- channel classification- channel models – COST -231 Hata model, Longley-Rice Model, NLOS Multipath Fading Models: Rayleigh, Rician, Nakagami, Composite Fading –shadowing Distributions, Link power budget Analysis.

UNIT II DIVERSITY 9

Capacity of flat and frequency selective fading channels-Realization of independent fading paths, Receiver Diversity: selection combining, Threshold Combining, Maximum-ratio Combining, Equal gain Combining. Transmitter Diversity: Channel known at transmitter, channel unknown at the transmitter.

UNIT III MIMO COMMUNICATIONS 9

Narrowband MIMO model, Parallel decomposition of the MIMO channel, MIMO channel capacity, MIMO Diversity Gain:Beamforming, Diversity-Multiplexing trade-offs, Space time Modulation and coding : STBC,STTC, Spatial Multiplexing and BLAST Architectures.

UNIT IV MULTI USER SYSTEMS 9

Multiple Access : FDMA,TDMA, CDMA,SDMA, Hybrid techniques, Random Access: ALOHA,SALOHA,CSMA, Scheduling, power control, uplink downlink channel capacity, multiuser diversity, MIMO-MU systems.

UNIT V WIRELESS NETWORKS 9

3G Overview, Migration path to UMTS, UMTS Basics, Air Interface, 3GPP Network Architecture, 4G features and challenges, Technology path, IMS Architecture - Introduction to wireless LANs - IEEE 802.11 WLANs - Physical Layer- MAC sublayer.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**REFERENCES:**

1. Andrea Goldsmith, Wireless Communications, Cambridge University Press, 2007.
2. HARRY R. ANDERSON, "Fixed Broadband Wireless System Design" John Wiley – India, 2003.
3. Andreas.F. Molisch, "Wireless Communications", John Wiley – India, 2006.
4. Simon Haykin & Michael Moher, "Modern Wireless Communications", Pearson Education, 2007.
5. Rappaport. T.S., "Wireless communications", Pearson Education, 2003.
6. Clint Smith. P.E., and Daniel Collins, "3G Wireless Networks", 2nd Edition, Tata McGraw Hill, 2007.
7. Vijay. K. Garg, "Wireless Communication and Networking", Morgan Kaufmann Publishers, [http://books.elsevier.com/9780123735805](http://books.elsevier.com/9780123735805;)., 2007.
8. Kaveth Pahlavan,. K. Prashanth Krishnamuorthy, "Principles of Wireless Networks", Prentice Hall of India, 2006.
9. William Stallings, "Wireless Communications and networks" Pearson / Prentice Hall of India, 2nd Ed., 2007.
10. Sumit Katera and Nishit Narang, "3G Networks – Architecture, Protocols and Procedures", Tata McGraw Hill, 2007.

OUTCOMES:

1. The students understand the state of art techniques in wireless communication.
2. Students are enriched with the knowledge of present day technologies to enable them to face the world and contribute back as researchers.

CU7202**MIC AND RF SYSTEM DESIGN****L T P C
3 0 0 3****OBJECTIVES:**

1. To understand the fundamentals of RF radio system design.
2. To understand the various components that constitute an RF radio system for wireless Communications.
3. To know the basic analysis techniques needed for evaluating the performance of an RF radio system for Wireless applications.

UNIT I CMOS PHYSICS, TRANSCEIVER SPECIFICATIONS AND ARCHITECTURES**9**

CMOS: Introduction to MOSFET Physics – Noise: Thermal, shot, flicker, popcorn noise
 transceiver Specifications: Two port Noise theory, Noise Figure, THD, IP2, IP3, Sensitivity, SFDR,
 Phase noise - Specification distribution over a communication link
 Transceiver Architectures: Receiver: Homodyne, Heterodyne, Image reject, Low IF Architectures – Transmitter: Direct up conversion, Two step up conversion

UNIT II IMPEDANCE MATCHING AND AMPLIFIERS**9**

S-parameters with Smith chart – Passive IC components - Impedance matching networks
 Amplifiers: Common Gate, Common Source Amplifiers – OC Time constants in bandwidth estimation and enhancement – High frequency amplifier design
 Low Noise Amplifiers: Power match and Noise match – Single ended and Differential LNAs – Terminated with Resistors and Source Degeneration LNAs.

UNIT III FEEDBACK SYSTEMS AND POWER AMPLIFIERS**9**

Feedback Systems: Stability of feedback systems: Gain and phase margin, Root-locus techniques – Time and Frequency domain considerations – Compensation
 Power Amplifiers: General model – Class A, AB, B, C, D, E and F amplifiers – Linearisation Techniques – Efficiency boosting techniques – ACPR metric – Design considerations

UNIT IV RF FILTER DESIGN, OSCILLATOR, MIXER**9**

Overview-basic resonator and filter configuration-special filter realizations-filter implementation.
 Basic oscillator model-high frequency oscillator configuration-basic characteristics of mixers-phase locked loops-RF directional couplers hybrid couplers-detector and demodulator circuits.

UNIT V MIC COMPONENTS, ANTENNAS AND MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES**9**

Introduction to MICs-Fabrication Technology, Advantages and applications, MIC components-Micro strip components, Coplanar circuits, Integrated antennas, photonic band gap antennas, Measurement techniques-test fixture measurements, probe station measurements, thermal and cryogenic measurements, experimental field probing techniques.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:**

- To be able to design RF circuits
- To be able to analyse the performance of RF circuits

OUTCOMES:

Upon Completion of the course, the students will be able to

- To design a EMI free system
- To reduce system level crosstalk
- To design high speed Printed Circuit board with minimum interference
- To make our world free from unwanted electromagnetic environment

REFERENCES:

1. V.P.Kodali, "Engineering EMC Principles, Measurements and Technologies", IEEE Press, Newyork, 1996.
2. Clayton R.Paul," Introduction to Electromagnetic Compatibility", John Wiley Publications, 2008
3. Henry W.Ott., "Noise Reduction Techniques in Electronic Systems", A Wiley Inter Science Publications, John Wiley and Sons, Newyork, 1988.
4. Bemhard Keiser, "Principles of Electromagnetic Compatibility", 3rd Ed, Artech house, Norwood, 1986. .
5. Don R.J.White Consultant Incorporate, "Handbook of EMI/EMC" , Vol I-V, 1988.

CU7211

INNOVATIVE SYSTEM DESIGN LABORATORY

L T P C
0 0 4 2

OBJECTIVES:

1. To encourage the students to identify socially relevant problems,
2. To enable him to think of creative solutions for the same,
3. To design and conduct suitable experiments, as well as to analyze and interpret data to produce meaningful conclusions and match with theoretical concepts,
4. To enable the student to appreciate the practical aspects of system design and understand the associated challenges.
5. To help him develop low cost proof of concept system prototype.

METHODOLOGY:

- Students could form teams not exceeding 2 members,
- Students should submit / present their ideas to the Lab-in-Charge and get it approved,
- Student should submit proposal with system/ technical details and cost implications,
- Students should periodically demonstrate the progress they have made.

EVALUATION:

- Students should be evaluated on the basis of the following:
 - Social relevance of their work
 - Utility of the system developed
 - Level of proof of concept
 - Industry support if obtained, etc.

OUTCOMES:

1. The student would be able to identify socially relevant issues and apply his knowledge to evolve feasible solutions.
2. The student would be able to comprehensively record and report the measured data, write reports, communicate research ideas and do oral presentations effectively.

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

UNIT I NAVIGATION, TRACKING AND SAFETY SYSTEMS 9

Global Navigation Satellite Systems - Basic concepts of GPS. Space segment, Control segment, user segment, GPS constellation, GPS measurement characteristics, selective availability (AS), Anti spoofing (AS). Applications of Satellite and GPS for 3D position, Velocity, determination as function of time, Interdisciplinary applications. Regional Navigation Systems- Distress and Safety- Cospas-Sarsat- Inmarsat Distress System- Location-Based service.

UNIT II INERTIAL NAVIGATION AND DIFFERENTIAL GPS SYSTEMS 9

Introduction to Inertial Navigation- Inertial Sensors - Navigation Coordinates-System Implementations- System-Level Error Models- Introduction to Differential GPS- LADGPS- WADGPS-WAAS - GEO Uplink Subsystem (GUS) - GEO Uplink Subsystem (GUS) Clock Steering Algorithms - GEO Orbit Determination - Problems

UNIT III REMOTE SENSING SYSTEMS AND TECHNIQUES 9

Introduction - Commercial Imaging - DigitalGlobe – GeoEye - Meteorology – Meteosat - Land Observation – Landsat- Remote Sensing Data- Sensors- Overview - Optical Sensors: Cameras- Non-Optical Sensors- Image Processing - Image Interpretation- System Characteristics.

UNIT IV BROADCAST SYSTEMS 9

Introduction - Satellite Radio Systems - XM Satellite Radio Inc. - Sirius Satellite Radio –world space - Direct Multimedia Broadcast- MBCO and TU Multimedia - European Initiatives - Direct-to-Home Television - Implementation Issues - DTH Services- Representative DTH Systems - Military Multimedia Broadcasts - US Global Broadcast Service (GBS)- Business TV(BTV), GRAMSAT, Specialized services – E –mail, Video conferencing, Internet.

UNIT V SATELLITE NETWORKING SYSTEM WITH IPV6 9

Overview of IPv6 and its benefits- Migration and Coexistence- IPv6 Addressing Mechanisms- Addresses for Hosts and Routers- IPv6 Infrastructure - Routing and Route Management- Configuration Methods- Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6 - IPv6 and Related Protocols- IPv6 Header Format- Traffic Classes.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**REFERENCES:**

1. Global Positioning Systems, Inertial Navigation, and Integration. MOHINDER S. GREWAL California State University at Fullerton, A John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Publication.
2. Satellite Systems Engineering in an IPv6 Environment, Daniel Minoli, CRC Press.
3. Satellite systems for personal Applications, Madhavendra Richharia, A John Wiley and Sons, Ltd., Publication.
4. Dennis Roddy, 'Satellite Communication', McGraw Hill International, 4th Edition, 2006.
5. Wilbur L. Pritchard, Hendri G. Suyderhoud, Robert A. Nelson, 'Satellite Communication Systems Engineering', Prentice Hall/Pearson, 2007 (Books to be added)

OBJECTIVES:

- To familiarize the fundamental concepts of microprocessor architecture.
- To gain knowledge about high performance CISC and RISC architectures.
- To study about 8 bit Microcontrollers viz. 68HC11 and PIC.

UNIT I OVERVIEW 9

Generic Architecture--Instruction Set – Data formats –Addressing modes – Memory hierarchy – register file –Cache – Virtual memory and paging – Segmentation- pipelining –the instruction pipeline – pipeline hazards – instruction level parallelism – reduced instruction set –Computer principles – RISC versus CISC.

UNIT II HIGH PERFORMANCE CISC ARCHITECTURE – PENTIUM 9

CPU Architecture- Bus Operations – Pipelining – Branch predication – floating point unit-Operating Modes –Paging – Multitasking – Exception and Interrupts – Instruction set –addressing modes – Programming the Pentium processor.

UNIT III HIGH PERFORMANCE RISC ARCHITECTURE – ARM 9

Organization of CPU – Bus architecture –Memory management unit - ARM instruction set- Thumb Instruction set- addressing modes – Programming the ARM processor.6

UNIT IV MOTOROLA 68HC11 MICROCONTROLLERS 9

Instruction set addressing modes – operating modes- Interrupt system- RTC-Serial Communication Interface – A/D Converter PWM and UART.

UNIT V PIC MICROCONTROLLER 9

CPU Architecture – Instruction set – interrupts- Timers- I2C Interfacing –UART- A/D Converter –PWM and introduction to C-Compilers.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

REFERENCES:

1. Daniel Tabak, "Advanced Microprocessors" McGraw Hill.Inc., 1995 (recent edition)
2. James L. Antonakos , " The Pentium Microprocessor " Pearson Education , 1997.
3. Steve Furber , "ARM System –On –Chip architecture" Addison Wesley, 2000.
4. Gene .H.Miller." Micro Computer Engineering," Pearson Education, 2003.
5. John .B.Peatman , " Design with PIC Microcontroller , Prentice hall, 1997.
6. James L.Antonakos , " An Introduction to the Intel family of Microprocessors " Pearson Education 1999.
7. Barry.B.Breg," The Intel Microprocessors Architecture, Programming and Interfacing " , PHI,2002.
8. Valvano "Embedded Microcomputer Systems" Thomson Asia PVT LTD first reprint 2001.

**VL7001 ANALOG AND MIXED MODE VLSI DESIGN L T P C
3 0 0 3**

OBJECTIVES:

- To study the concepts of MOS large signal model and small signal model
- To understand the concepts of D/A conversion methods and their architectures.
- To design filters for ADC.
- To study about the switched capacitor circuits.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION AND BASIC MOS DEVICES 9

Challenges in analog design-Mixed signal layout issues- MOS FET structures and characteristics- large signal model – small signal model- single stage Amplifier-Source follower- Common gate stage – Cascode Stage

UNIT II SIBMICRON CIRCUIT DESIGN 9
 Submicron CMOS process flow, Capacitors and resistors, Current mirrors, Digital Circuit Design, Delay Elements – Adders- OP Amp parameters and Design

UNIT III DATA CONVERTERS 9
 Characteristics of Sample and Hold- Digital to Analog Converters- architecture-Differential Non linearity-Integral Non linearity- Voltage Scaling-Cyclic DAC-Pipeline DAC-Analog to Digital Converters- architecture – Flash ADC-Pipeline ADC-Differential Non linearity-Integral Non linearity

UNIT IV SNR IN DATA CONVERTERS 9
 Overview of SNR of Data Converters- Clock Jitters- Improving Using Averaging – Decimating Filters for ADC- Band pass and High Pass Sinc Filters- Interpolating Filters for DAC

UNIT V SWITCHED CAPACITOR CIRCUITS 9
 Resistors, First order low pass Circuit, Switched capacitor Amplifier, Switched Capacitor Integrator

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

REFERENCES:

1. Vineetha P.Geji Analog and Mixed Mode Design - Prentice Hall, 1st Edition , 2011
2. JeyaGowri Analog and Mixed Mode Design- Sapna publishing House 2011.

CU7001 REAL TIME EMBEDDED SYSTEMS L T P C
3 0 0 3

UNIT I INTRODUCTION TO EMBEDDED COMPUTING 9
 Complex systems and microprocessors – Design example: Model train controller – Embedded system design process – Formalism for system design – Instruction sets Preliminaries – ARM Processor – CPU: Programming input and output – Supervisor mode, exception and traps – Coprocessor – Memory system mechanism – CPU performance – CPU power consumption.

UNIT II COMPUTING PLATFORM AND DESIGN ANALYSIS 9
 CPU buses – Memory devices – I/O devices – Component interfacing – Design with microprocessors – Development and Debugging – Program design – Model of programs – Assembly and Linking – Basic compilation techniques – Analysis and optimization of execution time, power, energy, program size – Program validation and testing.

UNIT III PROCESS AND OPERATING SYSTEMS 9
 Multiple tasks and multi processes – Processes – Context Switching – Operating Systems – Scheduling policies - Multiprocessor – Inter Process Communication mechanisms – Evaluating operating system performance – Power optimization strategies for processes.

UNIT IV HARDWARE ACCELERATES & NETWORKS 9
 Accelerators – Accelerated system design – Distributed Embedded Architecture – Networks for Embedded Systems – Network based design – Internet enabled systems.

UNIT V CASE STUDY 9
 Hardware and software co-design - Data Compressor - Software Modem – Personal Digital Assistants – Set–Top–Box. – System-on-Silicon – FOSS Tools for embedded system development.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

REFERENCES:

1. Wayne Wolf, "Computers as Components - Principles of Embedded Computer System Design", Morgan Kaufmann Publisher, 2006.
2. David E-Simon, "An Embedded Software Primer", Pearson Education, 2007.
3. K.V.K.K.Prasad, "Embedded Real-Time Systems: Concepts, Design & Programming", dreamtech press, 2005.
4. Tim Wilmshurst, "An Introduction to the Design of Small Scale Embedded Systems", Palgrave Publisher, 2004.
5. Sriram V Iyer, Pankaj Gupta, "Embedded Real Time Systems Programming", Tata Mc-Graw Hill, 2004.
6. Tammy Noergaard, "Embedded Systems Architecture", Elsevier, 2006.

CU7002

MEMS AND NEMS

L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES:

- To introducing the concepts of microelectromechanical devices.
- To know the fabrication process of Microsystems.
- To know the design concepts of micro sensors and micro actuators.
- To introducing concepts of quantum mechanics and nano systems.

UNIT I OVERVIEW AND INTRODUCTION 9

New trends in Engineering and Science: Micro and Nanoscale systems Introduction to Design of MEMS and NEMS, Overview of Nano and Microelectromechanical Systems, Applications of Micro and Nanoelectromechanical systems, Microelectromechanical systems, devices and structures Definitions, Materials for MEMS: Silicon, silicon compounds, polymers, metals

UNIT II MEMS FABRICATION TECHNOLOGIES 9

Microsystem fabrication processes: Photolithography, Ion Implantation, Diffusion, Oxidation. Thin film depositions: LPCVD, Sputtering, Evaporation, Electroplating; Etching techniques: Dry and wet etching, electrochemical etching; Micromachining: Bulk Micromachining, Surface Micromachining, High Aspect-Ratio (LIGA and LIGA-like) Technology; Packaging: Microsystems packaging, Essential packaging technologies, Selection of packaging materials

UNIT III MICRO SENSORS 9

MEMS Sensors: Design of Acoustic wave sensors, resonant sensor, Vibratory gyroscope, Capacitive and Piezo Resistive Pressure sensors- engineering mechanics behind these Microsensors. Case study: Piezo-resistive pressure sensor

UNIT IV MICRO ACTUATORS 9

Design of Actuators: Actuation using thermal forces, Actuation using shape memory Alloys, Actuation using piezoelectric crystals, Actuation using Electrostatic forces (Parallel plate, Torsion bar, Comb drive actuators), Micromechanical Motors and pumps. Case study: Comb drive actuators

UNIT V NANOSYSTEMS AND QUANTUM MECHANICS 9

Atomic Structures and Quantum Mechanics, Molecular and Nanostructure Dynamics: Shrodinger Equation and Wavefunction Theory, Density Functional Theory, Nanostructures and Molecular Dynamics, Electromagnetic Fields and their quantization, Molecular Wires and Molecular Circuits.

TOTAL:45 PERIODS

REFERENCES:

1. Marc Madou, "Fundamentals of Microfabrication", CRC press 1997.
2. Stephen D. Senturia," Micro system Design", Kluwer Academic Publishers,2001
3. Tai Ran Hsu ,"MEMS and Microsystems Design and Manufacture" ,Tata Mcraw Hill, 2002.
4. Chang Liu, "Foundations of MEMS", Pearson education India limited, 2006,
5. Sergey Edward Lyshevski, "MEMS and NEMS: Systems, Devices, and Structures" CRC Press, 2002

AP7202**ASIC AND FPGA DESIGN****L T P C
3 0 0 3****OBJECTIVES:**

- To study the design flow of different types of ASIC.
- To familiarize the different types of programming technologies and logic devices.
- To learn the architecture of different types of FPGA.
- To gain knowledge about partitioning, floor planning, placement and routing including circuit extraction of ASIC
- To analyse the synthesis, Simulation and testing of systems.
- To understand the design issues of SOC.
- To know about different high performance algorithms and its applications in ASICs.

UNIT I OVERVIEW OF ASIC AND PLD**9**

Types of ASICs - Design flow – CAD tools used in ASIC Design – Programming Technologies: Antifuse – static RAM – EPROM and EEPROM technology, Programmable Logic Devices : ROMs and EPROMs – PLA –PAL. Gate Arrays – CPLDs and FPGAs

UNIT II ASIC PHYSICAL DESIGN**9**

System partition -partitioning - partitioning methods – interconnect delay models and measurement of delay - floor planning - placement – Routing : global routing - detailed routing - special routing - circuit extraction - DRC

UNIT III LOGIC SYNTHESIS, SIMULATION AND TESTING**9**

Design systems - Logic Synthesis - Half gate ASIC -Schematic entry - Low level design language - PLA tools -EDIF- CFI design representation. Verilog and logic synthesis -VHDL and logic synthesis - types of simulation -boundary scan test - fault simulation - automatic test pattern generation.

UNIT IV FPGA**9**

Field Programmable gate arrays- Logic blocks, routing architecture, Design flow technology - mapping for FPGAs, Xilinx XC4000 - ALTERA's FLEX 8000/10000, ACTEL's ACT-1,2,3 and their speed performance

Case studies: Altera MAX 5000 and 7000 - Altera MAX 9000 – Spartan II and Virtex II FPGAs - Apex and Cyclone FPGAs

UNIT V SOC DESIGN**9**

Design Methodologies – Processes and Flows - Embedded software development for SOC – Techniques for SOC Testing – Configurable SOC – Hardware / Software codesign Case studies: Digital camera, Bluetooth radio / modem, SDRAM and USB

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

UNIT V HIGHER LAYER MODELING & MODELING THE NETWORK TOPOLOGY

9

Higher Layer Modeling :Modeling the Network Layer and Routing Protocols, Components of a Routing Protocol, Metrics, Virtual Routing on Overlays, Modeling Transport Layer Protocols, Modeling Application Traffic.

Modeling the Network Topology : Abstraction of Network Topologies by Graphs, Characterizing Graphs, Common Topology Models, Geometric Random Graphs – The Waxman Model, Hierarchical Topologies, Preferential Linking – The Barabási-Albert Model , Modeling the Internet.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

REFERENCES:

1. K.Wehrle, Gunes, J.Gross, "Modeling and Tools for Network simulation", Springer, 2010.
2. Irene Karzela, "Modeling and Simulating Communications Networks", Prentice Hall India, 1998,
3. William.H.Tranter, K. Sam Shanmugam, Theodore. S. Rappaport, Kurt L. Kosbar, "Principles of Communication Systems Simulation", Pearson Education (Singapore) Pvt. Ltd, 2004.
4. M.C. Jeruchim, P.Balaban and K. Sam Shanmugam, "Simulation of Communication Systems: Modeling, Methodology and Techniques", Plenum Press, New York, 2001.
5. Nejat; Bragg, Arnold, "Recent Advances in Modeling and Simulation Tools for Communication Networks and Services", Springer, 2007

CU7003

DIGITAL COMMUNICATION RECEIVERS

**L T P C
3 0 0 3**

UNIT I REVIEW OF DIGITAL COMMUNICATION TECHNIQUES

9

Base band communication; signal space representation, linear and nonlinear modulation techniques, Error tracking and Spectral characteristics of digital modulation.

UNIT II OPTIMUM RECEIVERS FOR AWGN CHANNEL

9

Correlation demodulator, matched filter , maximum likelihood sequence detector,optimum receiver for CPM signals, M-ary orthogonal signals, envelope detectors for Maryand correlated binary signals.

UNIT III RECEIVERS FOR FADING CHANNELS

9

Characterization of fading multiple channels, statistical models, flat and frequency selective fading, diversity technique, Optimal receivers for data detection and synchronization parameter estimation, coded waveform for fading channel.

UNIT IV SYNCHRONIZATION TECHNIQUES

9

Carrier and signal synchronization, carrier phase estimation-PLL, Decision directed loops, symbol timing estimation, maximum likelihood and non-decision directed timing estimation, joint estimation.

UNIT V ADAPTIVE EQUALIZATION

9

Zero forcing algorithm, LMS algorithm, adaptive decision-feedback equalizer and Equalization of Trellis-coded signals. Kalman algorithm, blind equalizers and stochastic gradient algorithm.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

REFERENCES:

1. Heinrich Meyer, Mare Moeneclacy, Stefan.A.Fechtel, " Digital communication receivers ", Vol I & Vol II, John Wiley, New York, 1997.
2. U.Mengali & A.N.D'Andrea, Synchronization Techniques for Digital Receivers, Kluwer, 1997.
3. John.G.Proakis, "Digital communication "4th Edition, McGraw-Hill, New York, 2001.
4. E.A.Lee and D.G. Messerschmitt, "Digital communication ", 2nd Edition, Allied Publishers, New Delhi, 1994.
5. Simon Marvin, "Digital communication over fading channel; An unified approach to performance Analysis ", John Wiley, New York, 2000.
6. H.Meyr & G.Ascheid, Synchronization in Digital Communications, John Wiley, 1990.
7. R. G. Gallager, Principles of Digital Communication, Cambridge University Press, 2008.

CU7004**DETECTION AND ESTIMATION THEORY****L T P C**
3 0 0 3**OBJECTIVES:**

- To enable the student to understand the basic principles of random signal processing , spectral estimation methods and their applications.
- To enable the student to understand the different signal detection and estimation methods used in communication system design and the implications of proper synchronization methods for proper functioning of the system.

UNIT I DISCRETE RANDOM SIGNAL PROCESSING**9**

Discrete Random Processes- Ensemble Averages, Stationary processes, Bias and Estimation, Auto covariance, Autocorrelation, Parseval's theorem, Wiener-Khintchine relation, White noise, Power Spectral Density, Spectral factorization, Filtering Random Processes, Special types of Random Processes – ARMA, AR, MA – Yule-Walker equations.

UNIT II SPECTRAL ESTIMATION**9**

Estimation of spectra from finite duration signals, Nonparametric methods – Periodogram, Modified periodogram, Bartlett, Welch and Blackman-Tukey methods, Parametric methods – ARMA, AR and MA model based spectral estimation, Solution using Levinson-Durbin algorithm.

UNIT III DETECTION AND ESTIMATION CRITERIA**9**

Detection criteria : Bayes detection techniques, MAP, ML,– detection of M-ary signals, Neyman Peason, minimax decision criteria. Estimation: linear estimators, non-linear estimators, Bayes, MAP,ML, properties of estimators, phase and amplitude estimation.

UNIT IV SYNCHRONIZATION**9**

Signal parameter estimation, carrier phase estimation, symbol timing estimator, joint estimation of carrier phase and symbol timing.

UNIT V RECEIVERS FOR AWGN AND FADING CHANNELS**9**

Optimum receivers for AWGN channel -Correlation demodulator, matched filter, maximum likelihood sequence detector, envelope detectors for M-ary signals; Characterization of fading multipath channels, RAKE demodulator, Multiuser detection techniques.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**REFERENCES:**

1. Monson H. Hayes, 'Statistical Digital Signal Processing and Modeling', John Wiley and Sons, Inc, Singapore, 2002
2. John J. Proakis, Dimitris G. Manolakis, : Digital Signal Processing', Pearson Education, 2002.
3. John G. Proakis., 'Digital Communication', 4 th edition, Mc Graw Hill Publication, 2001.
4. Bernard Sklar and Pabitra Kumar Roy, Digital Communications: Fundamentals & Applications, 2/E, Pearson Education India, 2009
5. John G. Proakis, Masoud Salehi, "Communication Systems Engineering", Prentice Hall, 1994.

OUTCOMES:

- The student would be able to demonstrate an understanding of the basic principles of random signal processing, spectral estimation methods and their applications.
- The student would be able to demonstrate an understanding of the different signal detection and estimation methods used in communication system design and the implications of proper synchronization methods for proper functioning of the system.
- The student would be in a position to apply his knowledge for designing a baseband system addressing the channel impairments.
- Heinrich Meyer, Mare Moeneclacy, Stefan.A.Fechtel, " Digital communication receivers ", Vol I & Vol II, John Wiley, New York, 1997.
- Sergio Verdu, "Multiuser Detection", Cambridge University Press, 1998.

VL7013**VLSI FOR WIRELESS COMMUNICATION****L T P C
3 0 0 3****OBJECTIVES:**

- To study the design concepts of low noise amplifiers.
- To study the various types of mixers designed for wireless communication.
- To study and design PLL and VCO.
- To understand the concepts of CDMA in wireless communication.

UNIT I COMPONENTS AND DEVICES**9**

Integrated inductors, resistors, MOSFET and BJT AMPLIFIER DESIGN: Low Noise Amplifier Design - Wideband LNA - Design Narrowband LNA - Impedance Matching - Automatic Gain Control Amplifiers – Power Amplifiers

UNIT II MIXERS**9**

Balancing Mixer - Qualitative Description of the Gilbert Mixer - Conversion Gain – Distortion - Low Frequency Case: Analysis of Gilbert Mixer – Distortion - High-Frequency Case – Noise - A Complete Active Mixer. Switching Mixer - Distortion in Unbalanced Switching Mixer - Conversion Gain in Unbalanced Switching Mixer - Noise in Unbalanced Switching Mixer - A Practical Unbalanced Switching Mixer. Sampling Mixer - Conversion Gain in Single Ended Sampling Mixer - Distortion in Single Ended Sampling Mixer - Intrinsic Noise in Single Ended Sampling Mixer - Extrinsic Noise in Single Ended Sampling Mixer.

UNIT III FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZERS**9**

Phase Locked Loops - Voltage Controlled Oscillators - Phase Detector – Analog Phase Detectors – Digital Phase Detectors - Frequency Dividers - LC Oscillators - Ring Oscillators - Phase Noise - A Complete Synthesizer Design Example (DECT Application).

UNIT IV SUB SYSTEMS**9**

Data converters in communications, adaptive Filters, equalizers and transceivers

UNIT V IMPLEMENTATIONS**9**

VLSI architecture for Multitier Wireless System - Hardware Design Issues for a Next generation CDMA System .

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

REFERENCES:

1. B.Razavi ,”RF Microelectronics” , Prentice-Hall ,1998.
2. Bosco H Leung “VLSI for Wireless Communication”, Pearson Education, 2002.
3. Thomas H.Lee, “The Design of CMOS Radio –Frequency Integrated Circuits’, Cambridge University Press ,2003.
4. Emad N Farag and Mohamed I Elmasry, “Mixed Signal VLSI Wireless Design - Circuits and Systems”, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 2000.
5. Behzad Razavi, “Design of Analog CMOS Integrated Circuits” McGraw-Hill, 1999.
6. J. Crols and M. Steyaert, “CMOS Wireless Transceiver Design,” Boston, Kluwer Academic Pub., 1997.

CU7005

COGNITIVE RADIO

L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES:

1. To enable the student to understand the evolving paradigm of cognitive radio communication and the enabling technologies for its implementation.
2. To enable the student to understand the essential functionalities and requirements in designing software defined radios and their usage for cognitive communication.
3. To expose the student to the evolving next generation wireless networks and their associated challenges.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION TO SDR

9

Definitions and potential benefits, software radio architecture evolution – foundations, technology tradeoffs and architecture implications, Antenna for Cognitive Radio.

UNIT II SDR ARCHITECTURE

9

Essential functions of the software radio, architecture goals, quantifying degrees of programmability, top level component topology, computational properties of functional components, interface topologies among plug and play modules, architecture partitions.

UNIT III INTRODUCTION TO COGNITIVE RADIOS

9

Marking radio self-aware, the cognition cycle, organization of cognition tasks, structuring knowledge for cognition tasks, Enabling location and environment awareness in cognitive radios – concepts, architecture, design considerations.

UNIT IV COGNITIVE RADIO ARCHITECTURE

9

Primary Cognitive Radio functions, Behaviors, Components, A–Priori Knowledge taxonomy, observe – phase data structures, Radio procedure knowledge encapsulation, components of orient, plan, decide phases, act phase knowledge representation, design rules.

UNIT V NEXT GENERATION WIRELESS NETWORKS

9

The XG Network architecture, spectrum sensing, spectrum management, spectrum mobility, spectrum sharing, upper layer issues, cross – layer design.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

REFERENCES:

1. Alexander M. Wyglinski, Maziar Nekovee, And Y. Thomas Hou, “ Cognitive Radio Communications And Networks - Principles And Practice”, Elsevier Inc. , 2010.
2. “E. Biglieri, A.J. Goldsmith., L.J. Greenstein, N.B. Mandayam, H.V. Poor, Principles of Cognitive Radio”, Cambridge University Press, 2013.
3. Kwang-Cheng Chen and Ramjee Prasad, ” Cognitive Radio Networks” , John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, 2009.
4. Khattab, Ahmed, Perkins, Dmitri, Bayoumi, Magdy, “Cognitive Radio Networks - From Theory to Practice”, Springer Series: Analog Circuits and Signal Processing, 2009.

5. J. Mitola, "Cognitive Radio: An Integrated Agent Architecture for software defined radio", Doctor of Technology thesis, Royal Inst. Technology, Sweden 2000.
6. Simon Haykin, "Cognitive Radio: Brain –empowered wireless communications", IEEE Journal on selected areas in communications, Feb 2005.
7. Ian F. Akyildiz, Won – Yeol Lee, Mehmet C. Vuran, Shantidev Mohanty, "NeXt generation /dynamic spectrum access / cognitive radio wireless networks: A Survey Elsevier Computer Networks, May 2006.

OUTCOMES:

1. The student would be able to appreciate the motivation and the necessity for cognitive radio communication strategies.
2. The student would be able to evolve new techniques and demonstrate their feasibility using mathematical validations and simulation tools.
3. The student would be able to demonstrate the impact of the evolved solutions in future wireless network design.

DS7071

SPEECH AND AUDIO SIGNAL PROCESSING

**L T P C
3 0 0 3**

OBJECTIVES:

- To study the basic concepts of speech and audio.
- To study the analysis of various M-band filter banks for audio coding
- To learn various transform coders for audio coding.
- To study the speech processing methods in time and frequency domain

UNIT I MECHANICS OF SPEECH AND AUDIO

9

Introduction - Review Of Signal Processing Theory-Speech production mechanism – Nature of Speech signal – Discrete time modelling of Speech production – Classification of Speech sounds – Phones – Phonemes – Phonetic and Phonemic alphabets – Articulatory features.

Absolute Threshold of Hearing - Critical Bands- Simultaneous Masking, Masking-Asymmetry, and the Spread of Masking- Nonsimultaneous Masking - Perceptual Entropy - Basic measuring philosophy -Subjective versus objective perceptual testing - The perceptual audio quality measure (PAQM) - Cognitive effects in judging audio quality.

UNIT II TIME-FREQUENCY ANALYSIS: FILTER BANKS AND TRANSFORMS

9

Introduction -Analysis-Synthesis Framework for M-band Filter Banks- Filter Banks for Audio Coding: Design Considerations - Quadrature Mirror and Conjugate Quadrature Filters- Tree-Structured QMF and CQF M-band Banks - Cosine Modulated "Pseudo QMF" M-band Banks - Cosine Modulated Perfect Reconstruction (PR) M-band Banksand the Modified Discrete Cosine Transform (MDCT) - Discrete Fourier and Discrete Cosine Transform - Pre-echo Distortion- Pre-echo Control Strategies.

UNIT III AUDIO CODING AND TRANSFORM CODERS

9

Lossless Audio Coding-Lossy Audio Coding- ISO-MPEG-1A,2A,2A Advaned , 4AudioCoding - Optimum Coding in the Frequency Domain - Perceptual Transform Coder -Brandenburg-Johnston Hybrid Coder - CNET Coders - Adaptive Spectral Entropy Coding -Differential Perceptual Audio Coder - DFT Noise Substitution -DCT with Vector Quantization -MDCT with Vector Quantization.

UNIT IV TIME AND FREQUENCY DOMAIN METHODS FOR SPEECH PROCESSING

9

Time domain parameters of Speech signal – Methods for extracting the parameters :Energy, Average Magnitude – Zero crossing Rate – Silence Discrimination using ZCR and energy

Short Time Fourier analysis – Formant extraction – Pitch Extraction using time and frequency domain methods

HOMOMORPHIC SPEECH ANALYSIS:

Cepstral analysis of Speech – Formant and Pitch Estimation – Homomorphic Vocoders.

UNIT V LINEAR PREDICTIVE ANALYSIS OF SPEECH

9

Formulation of Linear Prediction problem in Time Domain – Basic Principle – Auto correlation method – Covariance method – Solution of LPC equations – Cholesky method – Durbin's Recursive algorithm – lattice formation and solutions – Comparison of different methods – Application of LPC parameters – Pitch detection using LPC parameters – Formant analysis – VELP – CELP.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

REFERENCES

1. Digital Audio Signal Processing, Second Edition, Udo Zölzer, A John Wiley & sons Ltd Publications
2. Applications of Digital Signal Processing to Audio And Acoustics
Mark Kahrs, Karlheinz Brandenburg, KLUWER ACADEMIC PUBLISHERS NEW YORK, BOSTON, DORDRECHT, LONDON, MOSCOW
3. Digital Processing of Speech signals – L.R.Rabiner and R.W.Schaffer - Prentice Hall --1978

DS7201

ADVANCED DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING

**L T P C
3 0 0 3**

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the image fundamentals and mathematical transforms necessary for image processing and to study the image enhancement techniques.
- To understand the image segmentation and representation techniques.
- To understand how image are analyzed to extract features of interest.
- To introduce the concepts of image registration and image fusion.
- To analyze the constraints in image processing when dealing with 3D data sets.

UNIT I FUNDAMENTALS OF DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING

9

Elements of visual perception, brightness, contrast, hue, saturation, mach band effect, 2D image transforms-DFT, DCT, KLT, and SVD. Image enhancement in spatial and frequency domain, Review of morphological image processing

UNIT II SEGMENTATION

9

Edge detection, Thresholding, Region growing, Fuzzy clustering, Watershed algorithm, Active contour methods, Texture feature based segmentation, Model based segmentation, Atlas based segmentation, Wavelet based Segmentation methods

UNIT III FEATURE EXTRACTION

9

First and second order edge detection operators, Phase congruency, Localized feature extraction-detecting image curvature, shape features Hough transform, shape skeletonization, Boundary descriptors, Moments, Texture descriptors- Autocorrelation, Co-occurrence features, Runlength features, Fractal model based features, Gabor filter, wavelet features.

UNIT II SIGNAL MODELS 9

Components of a radar signal, amplitude models, types of clutters, noise model and signal-to-noise ratio, jamming, frequency models: the doppler shift, spatial models, spectral model

UNIT III SAMPLING AND QUANTIZATION OF PULSED RADAR SIGNALS 9

Domains and criteria for sampling radar signals, Sampling in the fast time dimension, Sampling in slow time: selecting the pulse repetition interval, sampling the doppler spectrum, Sampling in the spatial and angle dimension, Quantization, I/Q Imbalance and Digital I/Q

UNIT IV RADAR WAVEFORMS 9

Introduction, The waveform matched filter, Matched filtering of moving targets, The ambiguity function, The pulse burst waveform, frequency-modulated pulse compression waveforms, Range sidelobe control for FM waveforms, the stepped frequency waveform, Phase-modulated pulse compression waveforms, COSTAS Frequency Codes.

UNIT V DOPPLER PROCESSING 9

Alternate forms of the Doppler spectrum, Moving target indication (MTI), Pulse Doppler processing, dwell-to-dwell stagger, Pulse pair processing, additional Doppler processing issues, clutter mapping and the moving target detector, MTI for moving platforms: adaptive displaced phase center antenna processing

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

REFERENCES:

1. Fundamentals of Radar Signal Processing, Mark A. Richards McGraw-Hill, New York, 2005
2. Principles of Radar and Sonar Signal Processing, Francois Le Chevalier, Artech House
3. Radar systems, Peak Detection and Tracking, Michael O Kolawole ,2010,Elseveir
4. Introduction To Radar Systems 3/E, Skolnik, McGraw Hill.
5. Radar Principles, Peyton Z. Peebles, 2009 Wiley India
6. Radar Design Principles-Signal Processing and the environment, Fred E. Nathanson, PHI

**CP7008 SPEECH PROCESSING AND SYNTHESIS L T P C
3 0 0 3**

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the mathematical foundations needed for speech processing
- To understand the basic concepts and algorithms of speech processing and synthesis
- To familiarize the students with the various speech signal representation, coding and recognition techniques
- To appreciate the use of speech processing in current technologies and to expose the students to real– world applications of speech processing

UNIT I FUNDAMENTALS OF SPEECH PROCESSING 9

Introduction – Spoken Language Structure – Phonetics and Phonology – Syllables and Words – Syntax and Semantics – Probability, Statistics and Information Theory – Probability Theory – Estimation Theory – Significance Testing – Information Theory.

UNIT II SPEECH SIGNAL REPRESENTATIONS AND CODING 9

Overview of Digital Signal Processing – Speech Signal Representations – Short time Fourier Analysis – Acoustic Model of Speech Production – Linear Predictive Coding – Cepstral Processing – Formant Frequencies – The Role of Pitch – Speech Coding – LPC Coder.

UNIT III SPEECH RECOGNITION 9
Hidden Markov Models – Definition – Continuous and Discontinuous HMMs – Practical Issues – Limitations. Acoustic Modeling – Variability in the Speech Signal – Extracting Features – Phonetic Modeling – Adaptive Techniques – Confidence Measures – Other Techniques.

UNIT IV TEXT ANALYSIS 9
Lexicon – Document Structure Detection – Text Normalization – Linguistic Analysis – Homograph Disambiguation – Morphological Analysis – Letter-to-sound Conversion – Prosody – Generation schematic – Speaking Style – Symbolic Prosody – Duration Assignment – Pitch Generation

UNIT V SPEECH SYNTHESIS 9
Attributes – Formant Speech Synthesis – Concatenative Speech Synthesis – Prosodic Modification of Speech – Source-filter Models for Prosody Modification – Evaluation of TTS Systems.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

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

- Identify the various temporal, spectral and cepstral features required for identifying speech units – phoneme, syllable and word
- Determine and apply Mel-frequency cepstral coefficients for processing all types of signals
- Justify the use of formant and concatenative approaches to speech synthesis
- Identify the apt approach of speech synthesis depending on the language to be processed
- Determine the various encoding techniques for representing speech.

REFERENCES:

1. Xuedong Huang, Alex Acero, Hsiao-Wuen Hon, “Spoken Language Processing – A guide to Theory, Algorithm and System Development”, Prentice Hall PTR, 2001.
2. Thomas F. Quatieri, “Discrete-Time Speech Signal Processing”, Pearson Education, 2002.
3. Lawrence Rabiner and Biing-Hwang Juang, “Fundamentals of Speech Recognition”, Prentice Hall Signal Processing Series, 1993.
4. Sadaoki Furui, “Digital Speech Processing: Synthesis, and Recognition, Second Edition, (Signal Processing and Communications)”, Marcel Dekker, 2000.
5. Joseph Mariani, “Language and Speech Processing”, Wiley, 2009.

**CU7006 WAVELET TRANSFORMS AND APPLICATIONS L T P C
3 0 0 3**

OBJECTIVES:

- To study the basics of signal representation and Fourier theory
- To understand Multi Resolution Analysis and Wavelet concepts
- To study the wavelet transform in both continuous and discrete domain
- To understand the design of wavelets using Lifting scheme
- To understand the applications of Wavelet transform

UNIT I FUNDAMENTALS 9
Vector Spaces – Properties– Dot Product – Basis – Dimension, Orthogonality and Orthonormality – Relationship Between Vectors and Signals – Signal Spaces – Concept of Convergence – Hilbert Spaces for Energy Signals- Fourier Theory: Fourier series expansion, Fourier transform, Short time Fourier transform, Time-frequency analysis.

OUTCOMES:

Students should be able to:

- Become Digital Signal Processor specialized engineer
- DSP based System Developer

UNIT I FUNDAMENTALS OF PROGRAMMABLE DSPs 9

Multiplier and Multiplier accumulator – Modified Bus Structures and Memory access in PDSPs – Multiple access memory – Multi-port memory – VLIW architecture- Pipelining – Special Addressing modes in P-DSPs – On chip Peripherals.

UNIT II TMS320C5X PROCESSOR 9

Architecture – Assembly language syntax - Addressing modes – Assembly language Instructions - Pipeline structure, Operation – Block Diagram of DSP starter kit – Application Programs for processing real time signals.

UNIT III TMS320C6X PROCESSOR 9

Architecture of the C6x Processor - Instruction Set - DSP Development System: Introduction – DSP Starter Kit Support Tools- Code Composer Studio - Support Files - Programming Examples to Test the DSK Tools – Application Programs for processing real time signals.

UNIT IV ADSP PROCESSORS 9

Architecture of ADSP-21XX and ADSP-210XX series of DSP processors- Addressing modes and assembly language instructions – Application programs –Filter design, FFT calculation.

UNIT V ADVANCED PROCESSORS 9

Architecture of TMS320C54X: Pipe line operation, Code Composer studio – Architecture of TMS320C6X - Architecture of Motorola DSP563XX – Comparison of the features of DSP family processors.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

REFERENCES:

1. B.Venkataramani and M.Bhaskar, “Digital Signal Processors – Architecture, Programming and Applications” – Tata McGraw – Hill Publishing Company Limited. New Delhi, 2003.
2. Avtar Singh and S. Srinivasan, Digital Signal Processing – Implementations using DSP Microprocessors with Examples from TMS320C54xx, cengage Learning India Private Limited, Delhi 2012
3. User guides Texas Instrumentation, Analog Devices, Motorola.
4. Rulph Chassaing, Digital Signal Processing and Applications with the C6713 and C6416 DSK, A JOHN WILEY & SONS, INC., PUBLICATION, 2005

NC7101

HIGH PERFORMANCE NETWORKS

**L T P C
3 0 0 3**

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- To develop a comprehensive understanding of multimedia networking.
- To study the types of VPN and tunneling protocols for security.
- To learn about network security in many layers and network management.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION 9

Review of OSI, TCP/IP; Multiplexing, Modes of Communication, Switching, Routing. SONET – DWDM – DSL – ISDN – BISDN,ATM.

UNIT II MULTIMEDIA NETWORKING APPLICATIONS 9

Streaming stored Audio and Video – Best effort service – protocols for real time interactive applications – Beyond best effort – scheduling and policing mechanism – integrated services – RSVP- differentiated services.

UNIT III ADVANCED NETWORKS CONCEPTS 9

VPN-Remote-Access VPN, site-to-site VPN, Tunneling to PPP, Security in VPN.MPLS-operation, Routing, Tunneling and use of FEC, Traffic Engineering, MPLS based VPN, overlay networks-P2P connections.

UNIT IV TRAFFIC MODELLING 8

Little's theorem, Need for modeling, Poisson modeling and its failure, Non- poisson models, Network performance evaluation.

UNIT V NETWORK SECURITY AND MANAGEMENT 10

Principles of cryptography – Authentication – integrity – key distribution and certification – Access control and: fire walls – attacks and counter measures – security in many layers. Infrastructure for network management – The internet standard management framework – SMI, MIB, SNMP, Security and administration – ASN.1

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

REFERENCES:

1. J.F. Kurose & K.W. Ross, "Computer Networking- A top down approach featuring the internet", Pearson, 2nd edition, 2003.
2. Walrand .J. Varatya, High performance communication network, Morgan Kauffman – Harcourt Asia Pvt. Ltd. 2nd Edition, 2000.
3. LEOM-GarCIA, WIDJAJA, "Communication networks", TMH seventh reprint 2002.
4. Aunurag kumar, D. MAnjunath, Joy kuri, "Communication Networking", Morgan Kaufmann Publishers, 1ed 2004.
5. Hersent Gurle & petit, "IP Telephony, packet Pored Multimedia communication Systems", Pearson education 2003.
6. Fred Halsall and Lingana Gouda Kulkarni, "Computer Networking and the Internet" fifth edition, Pearson education
7. Nader F.Mir ,Computer and Communication Networks, first edition.
8. Larry I.Peterson & Bruce S.David, "Computer Networks: A System Approach"- 1996

CP7023

RECONFIGURABLE COMPUTING

**L T P C
3 0 0 3**

OBJECTIVES

- To understand the need for reconfigurable computing
- To expose the students to various device architectures
- To examine the various reconfigurable computing systems
- To understand the different types of compute models for programming reconfigurable architectures
- To expose the students to HDL programming and familiarize with the development environment
- To expose the students to the various placement and routing protocols
- To develop applications with FPGAs

UNIT I DEVICE ARCHITECTURE 9

General Purpose Computing Vs Reconfigurable Computing – Simple Programmable Logic Devices – Complex Programmable Logic Devices – FPGAs – Device Architecture - Case Studies.

UNIT II	RECONFIGURABLE COMPUTING ARCHITECTURES AND SYSTEMS	9
Reconfigurable Processing Fabric Architectures – RPF Integration into Traditional Computing Systems – Reconfigurable Computing Systems – Case Studies – Reconfiguration Management.		
UNIT III	PROGRAMMING RECONFIGURABLE SYSTEMS	9
Compute Models - Programming FPGA Applications in HDL – Compiling C for Spatial Computing – Operating System Support for Reconfigurable Computing.		
UNIT IV	MAPPING DESIGNS TO RECONFIGURABLE PLATFORMS	9
The Design Flow - Technology Mapping – FPGA Placement and Routing – Configuration Bitstream Generation – Case Studies with Appropriate Tools.		
UNIT V	APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT WITH FPGAS	9
Case Studies of FPGA Applications – System on a Programmable Chip (SoPC) Designs.		
		TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

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

1. Identify the need for reconfigurable architectures
2. Discuss the architecture of FPGAs
3. Point out the salient features of different reconfigurable architectures
4. Build basic modules using any HDL
5. Develop applications using any HDL and appropriate tools
6. Design and build an SoPC for a particular application

REFERENCES:

1. Maya B. Gokhale and Paul S. Graham, “Reconfigurable Computing: Accelerating Computation with Field-Programmable Gate Arrays”, Springer, 2005.
2. Scott Hauck and Andre Dehon (Eds.), “Reconfigurable Computing – The Theory and Practice of FPGA-Based Computation”, Elsevier / Morgan Kaufmann, 2008.
3. Christophe Bobda, “Introduction to Reconfigurable Computing – Architectures, Algorithms and Applications”, Springer, 2010.

NC7001	NETWORK ROUTING ALGORITHMS	L T P C
		3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES:

- To expose the students to the layered architecture for communication networks and the specific functionality of the network layer.
- To enable the student to understand the basic principles of routing and the manner this is implemented in conventional networks and the evolving routing algorithms based on Internetworking requirements, optical backbone and the wireless access part of the network.
- To enable the student to understand the different routing algorithms existing and their performance characteristics.

UNIT I	INTRODUCTION	7
ISO OSI Layer Architecture, TCP/IP Layer Architecture, Functions of Network layer, General Classification of routing, Routing in telephone networks, Dynamic Non hierarchical Routing (DNHR), Trunk status map routing (TSMR), real-time network routing (RTNR), Distance vector routing, Link state routing, Hierarchical routing.		

UNIT II INTERNET ROUTING 10

Interior protocol : Routing Information Protocol (RIP), Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), Bellman Ford Distance Vector Routing. Exterior Routing Protocols: Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP) and Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). Multicast Routing: Pros and cons of Multicast and Multiple Unicast Routing, Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol (DVMRP), Multicast Open Shortest Path First (MOSPF), MBONE, Core Based Tree Routing.

UNIT III ROUTING IN OPTICAL WDM NETWORKS 10

Classification of RWA algorithms, RWA algorithms, Fairness and Admission Control, Distributed Control Protocols, Permanent Routing and Wavelength Requirements, Wavelength Rerouting- Benefits and Issues, Lightpath Migration, Rerouting Schemes, Algorithms- AG, MWPG.

UNIT IV MOBILE - IP NETWORKS 9

Macro-mobility Protocols, Micro-mobility protocol: Tunnel based : Hierarchical Mobile IP, Intra domain Mobility Management, Routing based: Cellular IP, Handoff Wireless Access Internet Infrastructure (HAWAII).

UNIT V MOBILE AD –HOC NETWORKS 9

Internet-based mobile ad-hoc networking communication strategies, Routing algorithms – Proactive routing: destination sequenced Distance Vector Routing (DSDV), Reactive routing: Dynamic Source Routing (DSR), Ad hoc On-Demand Distance Vector Routing (AODV), Hybrid Routing: Zone Based Routing (ZRP).

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

REFERENCES:

1. William Stallings, ' High speed networks and Internets Performance and Quality of Service', IInd Edition, Pearson Education Asia. Reprint India 2002
2. M. Steen Strub, ' Routing in Communication network, Prentice –Hall International, Newyork,1995.
3. S. Keshav, 'An engineering approach to computer networking' Addison Wesley 1999.
4. William Stallings, 'High speed Networks TCP/IP and ATM Design Principles, Prentice- Hall, New York, 1995
5. C.E Perkins, 'Ad Hoc Networking', Addison – Wesley, 2001
6. Ian F. Akyildiz, Jiang Xie and Shantidev Mohanty, " A Survey of mobility Management in Next generation All IP- Based Wireless Systems", IEEE Wireless Communications Aug.2004, pp 16-27.
7. A.T Campbell et al., " Comparison of IP Micromobility Protocols," IEEE Wireless Communications Feb.2002, pp 72-82.
8. C.Siva Rama Murthy and Mohan Gurusamy, " WDM Optical Networks – Concepts, Design and Algorithms", Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi –2002.

OUTCOMES:

- Given the network and user requirements and the type of channel over which the network has to operate, the student would be in a position to apply his knowledge for identifying a suitable routing algorithm , implementing it and analyzing its performance.
- The student would also be able to design a new algorithm or modify an existing algorithm to satisfy the evolving demands in the network and by the user applications.

REFERENCES

1. C. Siva Ram Murthy and B. S. Manoj, "Ad Hoc Wireless Networks Architectures and Protocols", Prentice Hall, PTR, 2004.
2. C. K. Toh, "Ad Hoc Mobile Wireless Networks Protocols and Systems", Prentice Hall, PTR, 2001.
3. Charles E. Perkins, "Ad Hoc Networking", Addison Wesley, 2000.
4. Kazem Sohraby, Daniel Minoli and Taieb Znati, "Wireless Sensor Networks Technology- Protocols and Applications", John Wiley & Sons, 2007.
5. Feng Zhao, Leonidas Guibas, "Wireless Sensor Networks: an information processing approach", Else vier publication, 2004.
6. C.S.Raghavendra Krishna, M.Sivalingam and Tarib znati, "Wireless Sensor Networks", Springer publication, 2004.
7. Holger Karl , Andreas willig, "Protocol and Architecture for Wireless Sensor Networks", John wiley publication, Jan 2006.
8. K.Akkaya and M.Younis, " A Survey of routing protocols in wireless sensor networks", Elsevier Adhoc Network Journal, Vol.3, no.3,pp. 325-349, 2005.
9. Philip Levis, " TinyOS Programming", 2006 – www.tinyos.net.
10. I.F. Akyildiz, W. Su, Sankarasubramaniam, E. Cayirci, "Wireless sensor networks: a survey", computer networks, Elsevier, 2002, 394 - 422.
11. Jamal N. Al-karaki, Ahmed E. Kamal, "Routing Techniques in Wireless sensor networks: A survey", IEEE wireless communication, December 2004, 6 – 28.

CU7007

INTERNETWORKING MULTIMEDIA

L T P C
3 0 0 3

UNIT I MULTIMEDIA NETWORKING

9

Digital Sound, Video and Graphics – Basic Multimedia Networking – Multimedia Characteristics – Evolution of Internet Services Model – Network Requirements for Audio/ Video Transform – Multimedia Coding and Compression for Text, Image Audio And Video.

UNIT II BROADBAND NETWORK TECHNOLOGY

9

Broadband Services – ATM and IP, IPV6, High Speed Switching – Resource Reservation, Buffer Management – Traffic Shaping – Caching – Scheduling and Policing, Throughput, Delay and Jitter Performance – Storage and Media Services – Voice and Video Over IP – MPEG–2 over ATM/IP – Indexing Synchronization of Requests – Recording and Remote Control .

UNIT III RELIABLE TRANSPORT PROTOCOL AND APPLICATIONS

9

Multicast over Shared Media Network – Multicast Routing and Addressing – Scaling Multicast and NBMA Networks – Reliable Transport Protocols – TCP Adaptation Algorithm – RTP, RTCP – MIME – Peer–to–Peer Computing – Shared Application – Video Conferencing, Centralized and Distributed Conference Control – Distributed Virtual Reality – Light Weight Session Philosophy .

UNIT IV MULTIMEDIA COMMUNICATION STANDARDS

9

Objective of MPEG – 7 Standard – Functionalities and Systems of MPEG–7 MPEG–21 Multimedia Framework Architecture – Content Representation – Content Management and Usage – Intellectual Property Management – Audio Visual System – H322: Guaranteed QOS LAN Systems – MPEG_4 Video Transport Across Internet.

UNIT V MULTIMEDIA COMMUNICATION ACROSS NETWORKS**9**

Packet Audio/Video in The Network Environment –Video Transport across Generic Networks – Layered Video Coding– Error Resilient Video Coding Techniques – Scalable Rate Control – Streaming Video Across Internet – Multimedia Transport Across ATM Networks and IP Network – Multimedia Across Wireless Networks .

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**REFERENCES:**

1. B O Szuprowicz, "Multimedia Networking", McGraw Hill, Newyork, 1995.
2. K R Rao, Zoran S, Bojkovic and Dragorad A, Milovanovic "Multimedia communication systems", PHI, 2003.
3. Jon Crowcroft, Mark Handley, Ian Wakeman "Internetworking Multimedia" Harcourt, Singapore, 1998.
4. Tay Vaughan, "Multimedia Making it to work", 4th edition Tata McGraw Hill, NewDelhi, 2000.

NC7002**MULTIMEDIA COMPRESSION TECHNIQUES****L T P C
3 0 0 3****OBJECTIVES:**

To provide in-depth knowledge about

- Data Compression
- Text Compression and Audio Compression
- Image and Video Compression

OUTCOMES:

Students will be able to

- Explain Scalar quantization theory and Rate distribution Theory
- Understand different coding techniques
- Describe Contour based compression and Motion estimation techniques

UNIT I INTRODUCTION**9**

Special features of Multimedia – Graphics and Image Data Representations -Fundamental Concepts in Video and Digital Audio – Storage requirements for multimedia applications -Need for Compression - Taxonomy of compression techniques – Overview of source coding, source models, scalar and vector quantization theory – Evaluation techniques – Error analysis and methodologies

UNIT II TEXT COMPRESSION**9**

Compaction techniques – Huffmann coding – Adaptive Huffmann Coding – Arithmetic coding – Shannon-Fano coding – Dictionary techniques – LZW family algorithms.

UNIT III AUDIO COMPRESSION**9**

Audio compression techniques - μ - Law and A- Law companding. Speech compression- waveform codecs-source codecs- hybrid codecs-Shorten compressor, Frequency domain and filtering – Basic sub-band coding – Application to speech coding – G.722 –Application to audio coding – MPEG audio, progressive encoding for audio – Silence compression, speech compression techniques – Formant and CELP Vocoders.

UNIT IV IMAGE COMPRESSION**9**

Predictive techniques – DM, PCM, DPCM: Optimal Predictors and Optimal Quantization– Contour based compression – Transform Coding – JPEG Standard – Sub-band coding algorithms: Design of Filter banks – Wavelet based compression: Implementation using filters – EZW, SPIHT coders – JPEG 2000 standards – JBIG, JBIG2 Standards

UNIT V VIDEO COMPRESSION**9**

Video compression techniques and standards – MPEG Video Coding I: MPEG – 1 and 2 MPEG Video Coding II: MPEG – 4 and 7 – Motion estimation and compensation techniques – H.261 Standard – DVI technology – PLV performance – DVI real time compression – Packet Video.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**REFERENCES:**

1. Khalid Sayood : Introduction to Data Compression, Morgan Kauffman Harcourt India, 2nd Edition, 2000.
2. David Salomon : Data Compression – The Complete Reference, Springer Verlag New York Inc., 2nd Edition, 2001.
3. Yun Q.Shi, Huifang Sun : Image and Video Compression for Multimedia Engineering - Fundamentals, Algorithms & Standards, CRC press, 2003.
4. Peter Symes : Digital Video Compression, McGraw Hill Pub., 2004.
5. Mark Nelson : Data compression, BPB Publishers, New Delhi, 1998.
6. Mark S.Drew, Ze-Nian Li : Fundamentals of Multimedia, PHI, 1st Edition, 2003.
7. Watkinson, J : Compression in Video and Audio, Focal press, London, 1995.
8. Jan Vozer : Video Compression for Multimedia, AP Profes, New York, 1995

CU7008**ULTRAWIDE BAND COMMUNICATION****L T P C
3 0 0 3****UNIT I INTRODUCTION TO UWB****9**

History, Definition, FCC Mask, UWB features, UWB Interference: IEEE 802.11.a Interference, Signal to Interference ratio calculation, Interference with other wireless services.

UNIT II UWB TECHNOLOGIES AND CHANNEL MODELS**9**

Impulse Radio , Pulsed Multiband, Multiband OFDM, features : Complexity, Power Consumption, Security and achievable data rate. MIMO Multiband OFDM, Differential multiband ofdm, Performacne characterization Ultra Wide Band Wireless Channels
Channel model: Impulse Response Modeling of UWB Wireless Channels, IEEE UWB channel model, Path loss, Delay profiles, Time and frequency modeling.

UNIT III UWB SIGNAL PROCESSING**9**

Data Modulation schemes, UWB Multiple Access Modulation, BER, Rake Receiver, Transmit-Reference (T-R) Technique, UWB Range- Data Rate Performance, UWB Channel Capacity UWB Wireless Locationing: Position Locationing Methods, Time of Arrival Estimation, NLOS Location Error , Locationing with OFDM

UNIT IV UWB ANTENNAS**9**

Antenna Requirements, Radiation Mechanism of the UWB Antennas, Types of Broad band antennas, Parameters, Analysis of UWB Antennas, Link Budget for UWB System. Design examples of broad band UWB antennas.

UNIT V UWB APPLICATIONS AND REGULATIONS**9**

Wireless Ad hoc Networking, UWB Wireless Sensor, RFID , Consumer Electronics and Personal ,Asset Location, Medical applications UWB Regulation and standards in various countries , UWB Regulation in ITU, IEEE Standardization

REFERENCES:

1. Homayoun Nikookar and Ramjee Prasad, "Introduction to Ultra Wideband for Wireless Communications" 1st Edition, Springer Science & Business Media B.V. 2009.
2. Thomas Kaiser, Feng Zheng "Ultra Wideband Systems with MIMO", 1st Edition, John Wiley & Sons Ltd, Newyork, 2010.
3. W. Pam Siriwongpairat and K. J. Ray Liu, "Ultra-Wideband Communications Systems: Multiband OFDM approach" John Wiley and IEEE press, Newyork 2008.

IF7301

SOFT COMPUTING

L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES

- To learn the key aspects of Soft computing and Neural networks.
- To know about the components and building block hypothesis of Genetic algorithm.
- To understand the features of neural network and its applications
- To study the fuzzy logic components
- To gain insight onto Neuro Fuzzy modeling and control.
- To gain knowledge in machine learning through Support vector machines.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION TO SOFT COMPUTING 9

Evolution of Computing - Soft Computing Constituents – From Conventional AI to Computational Intelligence - Machine Learning Basics

UNIT II GENETIC ALGORITHMS 9

Introduction, Building block hypothesis, working principle, Basic operators and Terminologies like individual, gene, encoding, fitness function and reproduction, Genetic modeling: Significance of Genetic operators, Inheritance operator, cross over, inversion & deletion, mutation operator, Bitwise operator, GA optimization problems, JSPP (Job Shop Scheduling Problem), TSP (Travelling Salesman Problem), Differences & similarities between GA & other traditional methods, Applications of GA.

UNIT III NEURAL NETWORKS 9

Machine Learning using Neural Network, Adaptive Networks – Feed Forward Networks – Supervised Learning Neural Networks – Radial Basis Function Networks - Reinforcement Learning – Unsupervised Learning Neural Networks – Adaptive Resonance Architectures – Advances in Neural Networks.

UNIT IV FUZZY LOGIC 9

Fuzzy Sets – Operations on Fuzzy Sets – Fuzzy Relations – Membership Functions-Fuzzy Rules and Fuzzy Reasoning – Fuzzy Inference Systems – Fuzzy Expert Systems – Fuzzy Decision Making

UNIT V NEURO-FUZZY MODELING 9

Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference Systems – Coactive Neuro-Fuzzy Modeling – Classification and Regression Trees – Data Clustering Algorithms – Rule base Structure Identification – Neuro-Fuzzy Control – Case Studies.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- Implement machine learning through Neural networks.
- Develop a Fuzzy expert system.
- Model Neuro Fuzzy system for clustering and classification.
- Write Genetic Algorithm to solve the optimization problem
- Use Support Vector Machine for enabling the machine learning

REFERENCES:

1. Jyh-Shing Roger Jang, Chuen-Tsai Sun, Eiji Mizutani, "Neuro-Fuzzy and Soft Computing", Prentice-Hall of India, 2003.
2. Kwang H.Lee, "First course on Fuzzy Theory and Applications", Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, 2005.
3. George J. Klir and Bo Yuan, "Fuzzy Sets and Fuzzy Logic-Theory and Applications", Prentice Hall, 1995.
4. James A. Freeman and David M. Skapura, "Neural Networks Algorithms, Applications, and Programming Techniques", Pearson Edn., 2003.
5. David E. Goldberg, "Genetic Algorithms in Search, Optimization and Machine Learning", Addison Wesley, 2007.
6. Mitsuo Gen and Runwei Cheng, "Genetic Algorithms and Engineering Optimization", Wiley Publishers 2000.
7. Mitchell Melanie, "An Introduction to Genetic Algorithm", Prentice Hall, 1998.
8. S.N.Sivanandam, S.N.Deepa, "Introduction to Genetic Algorithms", Springer, 2007.
9. Eiben and Smith "Introduction to Evolutionary Computing" Springer
10. E. Sanchez, T. Shibata, and L. A. Zadeh, Eds., "Genetic Algorithms and Fuzzy Logic Systems: Soft Computing Perspectives, Advances in Fuzzy Systems - Applications and Theory", Vol. 7, River Edge, World Scientific, 1997.

NC7003**NETWORK PROCESSOR****L T P C**
3 0 0 3**UNIT I INTRODUCTION****9**

Traditional protocol processing Systems – Network processing Hardware – Basic Packet Processing Algorithms and data Structures - Packet processing functions – Protocol Software – Hardware Architectures for Protocol processing – Classification and Forwarding – Switching Fabrics.

UNIT II NETWORK PROCESSOR TECHNOLOGY**9**

Network Processors: Motivation and purpose - Complexity of Network Processor Design – Network Processor Architectures architectural variety, architectural characteristics Peripheral Chips supporting Network Processors: Storage processors, Classification Processors, Search Engines, Switch Fabrics, Traffic Managers.

UNIT III COMMERCIAL NETWORK PROCESSORS**9**

Multi-Chip Pipeline, Augmented RISC processor, Embedded Processor plus Coprocessors, Pipeline of Homogeneous processors. Configurable Instruction set processors – Pipeline of Heterogeneous processors – Extensive and Diverse processors – Flexible RISC plus Coprocessors – Scalability issues – Design Tradeoffs and consequences.

UNIT IV NETWORK PROCESSOR: ARCHITECTURE AND PROGRAMMING**9**

Architecture: Intel Network Processor: Multiheaded Architecture Overview – Features- Embedded RISC processor - Packet Processor Hardware – Memory interfaces – System and Control Interface Components – Bus Interface. Programming Software Development Kit-IXP Instruction set – register formats – Micro Engine Programming – Intra thread and Inter-thread communication – thread synchronization – developing sample applications – control plane – ARM programming.

UNIT V IOS TECHNOLOGIES**9**

CISCO IOS – Connectivity and scalability – high availability – IP routing – IP services – IPv6 – Mobile IP – MPLS – IP Multicast 0 Manageability – QoS – Security – Switching – Layer VPN2.

TOTAL: 45PERIODS

REFERENCES:

1. Douglas E.Comer "Networks Systems Design using Network Processors" Prentice Hall JaN. 2003.
2. Panas C. Lekkas, "Network Processors: Architectgures, Protocols and Paradigms Telecom Engineering)", McGraw Hill, Professional, 2003.
3. Patrick Crowley, M a Eranklin, H. Hadminglu, PZ Onfryk, "Network Processor Design, Issues and Practices Vol-1" Morgan Kaufman, 2002.
4. Patrick Crowley, M a Frankliin, H. Hadimioglyum PZ Onufryk, Network Processor Design, Issues and Prentices vol.II, Morgan Kaufman, 2003.
5. Erik, J.Johnson and Aaron R.Kunze, "IXP2400/2806 Programming: The Microengine Coding Grade" Intel Press.
6. Hill Carlson, "Intel Internet Exchange Architecture & Applications a Practical Guide to Intel's network Processors" Intel press. www.cisco.com

NE7007

NETWORK MANAGEMENT

L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES

The objective of this course is to

- To understand the need for interoperable network management
- To learn to the concepts and architecture behind standards based network management
- To understand the concepts and terminology associated with SNMP and TMN
- To understand network management as a typical distributed application
- To study the current trends in network management technologies

UNIT I FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPUTER NETWORK TECHNOLOGY 9

Network Topology, LAN, Network node components- Hubs, Bridges, Routers, Gateways, Switches, WAN, ISDN Transmission Technology, Communications protocols and standards. Network Management: Goals, Organization, and Functions, Network and System Management, Network Management System Platform, Current Status and future of Network

UNIT II OSI NETWORK MANAGEMENT 9

OSI Network management model-Organizational model-Information model, communication model. Abstract Syntax Notation - Encoding structure, Macros Functional model CMIP/CMIS

UNIT III INTERNET MANAGEMENT(SNMP) 9

SNMP(V1 and V2)-Organizational model-System Overview, The information model, communication model-Functional model, SNMP proxy server, Management information, protocol remote monitoring- , RMON SMI and MIB, RMON1,RMON2 - A Case Study of Internet Traffic Using RMON.

UNIT IV BROADBAND NETWORK MANAGEMENT 9

Broadband networks and services, ATM Technology-VP,VC, ATM Packet, Integrated service, ATMLAN emulation, Virtual Lan. ATM Network Management-ATM Network reference model, integrated local management Interface. ATM Management Information base, Role of SNMD and ILMI in ATM Management, M1, M2, M3, M4 Interface. ATM Digital Exchange Interface Management- , TMN conceptual Model- TMN Architecture, TMN Management Service Architecture

UNIT V NETWORK MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

9

Configuration management, Fault management, performance management, Event Correlation Techniques security Management, Accounting management, Report Management, Policy Based Management Service Level Management- Network Management Tools, Network Statistics Measurement Systems – Web Based Management, XML Based Network Management - : Future Directions.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

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

- Analyze the issues and challenges pertaining to management of emerging network technologies such as wired/wireless networks and high-speed internets.
- Apply network management standards to manage practical networks.
- Formulate possible approaches for managing OSI network model.
- Use on SNMP for managing the network
- Use RMON for monitoring the behavior of the network
- Explore the possibilities of improving the speed of the network and managing them
- Identify the various components of network and formulate the scheme for the managing them

REFERENCES:

1. Mani Subramanian, "Network Management Principles and practice ", Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2010.
2. STALLINGS, WILLIAM, "SNMP, SNMPv2, SNMPv3, and RMON 1 and 2," Pearson Education, 2012
3. Salah Aaidarous, Thomas Plevayk, "Telecommunications Network Management Technologies and Implementations ", eastern Economy Edition IEEE press, New Delhi, 1998.
4. Lakshmi G. Raman, "Fundamentals of Telecommunication Network Management ", Eastern Economy Edition IEEE Press, New Delhi, 1999.

NC7201

COMMUNICATION NETWORK SECURITY

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UNIT I DATA ENCRYPTION STANDARD

9

Services – Mechanisms and Attacks – OSI security Architecture – Model for Network Security – Classical Encryption Techniques – Symmetric Cipher Model – Substitution Techniques – Transposition Techniques – Rotor Machines– Stenography – Block Ciphers and Data Encryption Standard – Simplified DES – Block Cipher Principles, Data Encryption Standard – Strength of DES – Differential and Linear Crypt Analysis, Block Cipher Design Principles – Block Cipher Modes of Operation.

UNIT II ADVANCED ENCRYPTION STANDARD

9

Advanced Encryption Standard – Evaluation Criteria for AES, AES Cipher– Contemporary Symmetric Ciphers – Triple DES, Blowfish, RC5 – Characteristics of Advanced Symmetric Block Ciphers – RC4 Stream Cipher – Confidentiality using Symmetric Encryption – Placement of Encryption Function – Traffic Confidentiality – Key Distribution and Random Number Generation.

UNIT III PUBLIC KEY ENCRYPTION AND HASH FUNCTIONS

9

Public Key Cryptography and RSA – Principles of Public Key Cryptosystems – RSA Algorithm – Key Management and other public key cryptosystems – Key Management– Diffie–Hellman Key Exchange – Elliptic Curve Arithmetic – Elliptic Curve Cryptography – Message Authentication and Hash Functions – Authentication Requirements – Authentication Functions – Message Authentication Codes – Hash Functions and MACs; Hash Algorithms – MD5 Message Digest Algorithm, Secure Hash Algorithm RIPEMD 160, HMAC– Digital Signatures and Authentication Protocols – Digital Signature Standards .

UNIT IV NETWORK SECURITY PRACTICE 9
 Authentication Applications – Kerberos – X.509 Authentication Service– Electronic Mail Security – Pretty Good Privacy – S/MIME– IP Security – IP Security Overview– IP Security Architecture – Authentication Header – Encapsulating Security Payload – Combining Security Associations – Web Security – Web Security Considerations – Secure Sockets Layer and Transport Layer Security – Secure Electronic Transaction .

UNIT V WIRELESS NETWORK SECURITY 9
 Security Attack issues specific to Wireless systems: Worm hole, Tunneling, DoS. WEP for Wi-Fi network, Security for 4G networks: Secure Ad hoc Network, Secure Sensor Network.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

TEXT BOOKS:

1. William Stallings, “Network Security Essentials”, 2nd edition, Prentice Hall of India New Delhi, 2004.
2. Charlie Kaufman, “Network Security Private Communication in Public World” 2nd edition, Prentice Hall of India New Delhi, 2004.

REFERENCES:

1. William Stallings, “Cryptography and Network Security”, 3rd edition, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 2004.
2. R.K.Nichols and P.C. Lekkas ,” Wireless Security” Mc Graw Hill 2002

**CU7009 NEURAL NETWORK AND APPLICATIONS L T P C
 3 0 0 3**

UNIT I BASIC LEARNING ALGORITHMS 9
 Biological Neuron – Artificial Neural Model - Types of activation functions – Architecture: Feedforward and Feedback – Learning Process: Error Correction Learning –Memory Based Learning – Hebbian Learning – Competitive Learning - Boltzman Learning – Supervised and Unsupervised Learning – Learning Tasks: Pattern Space – Weight Space – Pattern Association – Pattern Recognition – Function Approximation – Control – Filtering - Beamforming – Memory – Adaptation - Statistical Learning Theory – Single Layer Perceptron – Perceptron Learning Algorithm – Perceptron Convergence Theorem – Least Mean Square Learning Algorithm – Multilayer Perceptron – Back Propagation Algorithm – XOR problem – Limitations of Back Propagation Algorithm.

UNIT II RADIAL-BASIS FUNCTION NETWORKS AND SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINES RADIAL BASIS FUNCTION NETWORKS 9
 Cover’s Theorem on the Separability of Patterns - Exact Interpolator – Regularization Theory – Generalized Radial Basis Function Networks - Learning in Radial Basis Function Networks Applications: XOR Problem – Image Classification.

SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINES
 Optimal Hyperplane for Linearly Separable Patterns and Nonseparable Patterns – Support Vector Machine for Pattern Recognition – XOR Problem - -insensitive Loss Function – Support Vector Machines for Nonlinear Regression

UNIT III COMMITTEE MACHINES**9**

Ensemble Averaging - Boosting – Associative Gaussian Mixture Model – Hierarchical Mixture of Experts Model(HME) – Model Selection using a Standard Decision Tree – A Priori and Postpriori Probabilities – Maximum Likelihood Estimation – Learning Strategies for the HME Model - EMAlgorithm – Applications of EM Algorithm to HME Model

NEURODYNAMICS SYSTEMS

Dynamical Systems – Attractors and Stability – Non-linear Dynamical Systems- Lyapunov Stability – Neurodynamical Systems – The Cohen-Grossberg Theorem.

UNIT IV ATTRACTOR NEURAL NETWORKS:**9**

Associative Learning – Attractor Neural Network Associative Memory – Linear Associative Memory – Hopfield Network – Content Addressable Memory – Strange Attractors and Chaos- Error Performance of Hopfield Networks - Applications of Hopfield Networks – Simulated Annealing – Boltzmann Machine – Bidirectional Associative Memory – BAM Stability Analysis – Error Correction in BAMs - Memory Annihilation of Structured Maps in BAMS – Continuous BAMs – Adaptive BAMs – Applications

ADAPTIVE RESONANCE THEORY:

Noise-Saturation Dilemma - Solving Noise-Saturation Dilemma – Recurrent On-center –Off surround Networks – Building Blocks of Adaptive Resonance – Substrate of Resonance Structural Details of Resonance Model – Adaptive Resonance Theory – Applications

UNIT V SELF ORGANISING MAPS:**9**

Self-organizing Map – Maximal Eigenvector Filtering – Sanger's Rule – Generalized Learning Law – Competitive Learning - Vector Quantization – Mexican Hat Networks - Self-organizing Feature Maps – Applications

PULSED NEURON MODELS:

Spiking Neuron Model – Integrate-and-Fire Neurons – Conductance Based Models – Computing with Spiking Neurons.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**REFERENCES:**

1. Satish Kumar, "Neural Networks: A Classroom Approach", Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi, 2004.
2. Simon Haykin, "Neural Networks: A Comprehensive Foundation", 2ed., Addison Wesley Longman (Singapore) Private Limited, Delhi, 2001.
3. Martin T.Hagan, Howard B. Demuth, and Mark Beale, "Neural Network Design", Thomson Learning, New Delhi, 2003.
4. James A. Freeman and David M. Skapura, "Neural Networks Algorithms, Applications, and Programming Techniques, Pearson Education (Singapore) Private Limited, Delhi, 2003.