



PRIST DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY

Vallam, Thanjavur

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

**DEPARTMENT OF
ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING**

PROGRAM HANDBOOK

**M.TECH - COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS
[PART TIME]**

[REGULATION 2019]

M.TECH (PART TIME) - COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS – R-2019

SEMESTER I – VI CURRICULUM

SEMESTER I

S.N	SUB CODE	SUBJECT	L	T	P	C
Theory						
1	19248S11BP	Applied Mathematics for Electronics Engineering	3	1	0	4
2	19271C12P	Statistical Signal Processing	3	1	0	4
3	19271C13P	Modern Digital Communication Systems	3	1	0	4
Practical						
4	19271L14P	Communication Systems Lab - I	0	0	3	3
Research Skill Development (RSD) Course						
5	19271CRSP	Research Led Seminar	1	0	0	1
Total						16

SEMESTER II

S.N	SUB CODE	SUBJECT	L	T	P	C
Theory						
1	19271C21P	Mobile Communication Networks	4	0	0	4
2	19271C22P	Advanced Microwave Systems	4	0	0	4
3	19271E23_P	Elective-I	3	0	0	3
Practical						
4	19271L24P	Communication Systems Lab - II	0	0	3	3
5	192TECWRP	Technical Writing /Seminars	0	0	3	3
Research Skill Development (RSD) Course						
6	19271CRMP	Research Methodology	3	0	0	3
7	19271CBRP	Participation in Bounded Research	0	0	2	2
Total						22

SEMESTER III

S.N	SUB CODE	SUBJECT	L	T	P	C
Theory						
1	19271C31P	Communication Protocol Engineering	4	0	0	4
2	19271C32P	Advanced Radiation Systems	4	0	0	4
3	19271E33_P	Elective – II	3	0	0	3
Research Skill Development (RSD) Course						
4	19271CSRSP	Design / Socio - Technical Project	0	0	6	6
Total						17

SEMESTER IV

S.N	SUB CODE	SUBJECT	L	T	P	C
Theory						
1	19271C41P	Wireless Sensor Networks	4	0	0	4
2	19271C42P	Fiber Optic Networking	4	0	0	4
3	19271E43_P	Elective-III	3	0	0	3
Project						
4	19271P44P	Project Work Phase – I	0	0	10	10
Total						21

SEMESTER V

S.N	SUB CODE	SUBJECT	L	T	P	C
Theory						
1	19271E51_P	Elective-IV	3	0	0	3
2	19271E52_P	Elective-V	3	0	0	3
3	19271E53_P	Elective-VI	3	0	0	3
Total						9

SEMESTER VI

S.N	SUB CODE	SUBJECT	L	T	P	C
1	19271P61P	Project Work Phase – II	0	0	15	15
Total						15
TOTAL NO. OF CREDITS						

LIST OF ELECTIVES

Elective-I (SEMESTER-II)

S.N	SUB CODE	SUBJECT	L	T	P	C
1.	19271E23AP	High Speed Switching Architecture	3	0	0	3
2.	19271E23BP	DSP Processor Architecture and Programming	3	0	0	3
3.	19271E23CP	Digital Speech Processing	3	0	0	3

Elective-II (SEMESTER-III)

S.N	SUB CODE	SUBJECT	L	T	P	C
1.	19271E33AP	Internetworking and Multimedia	3	0	0	3
2.	19271E33BP	Digital Image Processing	3	0	0	3
3.	19271E33CP	LASER Communication	3	0	0	3

Elective-III (SEMESTER-IV)

S.N	SUB CODE	SUBJECT	L	T	P	C
1.	19271E43AP	Digital Communication Receivers	3	0	0	3
2.	19271E43BP	Soft Computing	3	0	0	3
3.	19271E43CP	Communication Network Security	3	0	0	3

Elective-IV (SEMESTER-V)

S.N	SUB CODE	SUBJECT	L	T	P	C
1.	19271E51AP	Software Defined Radio	3	0	0	3
2.	19271E51BP	Satellite Communication	3	0	0	3
3.	19271E51CP	CDMA Systems	3	0	0	3

Elective-V (SEMESTER-V)

S.N	SUB CODE	SUBJECT	L	T	P	C
1.	19271E52AP	Wavelets and Multi Resolution Processing	3	0	0	3
2.	19271E52BP	High Performance Communication Networks	3	0	0	3
3.	19271E52CP	Advanced Microprocessors and Microcontrollers	3	0	0	3

Elective-VI (SEMESTER-V)

S.N	SUB CODE	SUBJECT	L	T	P	C
1.	19271E53AP	Simulation of Communication Networks	3	0	0	3
2.	19271E53BP	Medical Imaging	3	0	0	3
3.	19271E53CP	Mobile ADHOC networks	3	0	0	3

M.TECH (PART TIME) - COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS – R-2019

Course Structure and Credit Distribution

Sem.	Core Courses						Elective Courses		Foundation Courses		Total Credits
	Theory Courses		Practical Courses		Courses on *RSD						
	Nos.	Credits	Nos.	Credits	Nos.	Credits	Nos.	Credits	Nos.	Credits	
I	02	08	01	03	01	01	-	-	01	04	16
II	02	08	02	06	02	05	01	03	-	-	22
III	02	08	-	-	01	06	01	03	-	-	17
IV	02	08	01	10	-	-	01	03	-	-	21
V	-	-	-	-	-	-	03	09	-	-	09
VI	-	-	01	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Total Credits											100

*RSD-Research Skill Development Courses

HOD

DEAN

**DEAN -
ACADEMIC AFFAIRS**

19248S11PB APPLIED MATHEMATICS FOR ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

L T P C

3 1 0 4

AIM:

The primary aim 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.

OBJECTIVES:

The primary objective of this course will help the students to identify, formulate, abstract, and solve problems using mathematical tools from a variety of mathematical areas, including fuzzy logic, matrix linear programming, probability, numerical solution of ordinary differential equations and queuing models.

UNIT I CALCULUS OF VARIATIONS

9

Functional – Euler’s equation-Variational problems involving one unknown function-several unknown functions-functional dependent on higher order derivatives-several independent variables-isoperimetric problems.

UNIT II INTEGRAL TRANSFORMS AND WAVE EQUATIONS

9

Fourier transform pairs, Properties – Fourier Sine and Cosine transforms, Convolution integrals, Evaluation of integrals using Fourier Transform.Discrete Fourier Transform -properties. Application of Fourier transform to wave equation.Z-transform-properties-inverse transform-solution to difference equation.

UNIT III LINEAR PROGRAMMING

9

Simplex algorithm-two phase method-duality-transportation and assignment problems-inventory-scheduling.

UNIT IV RANDOM PROCESS AND QUEUING THEORY

9

Classification – auto correlation-cross correlation-ergodicity-power spectral density function-Poisson process.Single and multiple server Markovian queuing models- customer impatience-queuing applications.

UNIT V TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

9

Sampling distributions-Testing of hypothesis of normal, t, chi square, F distributions for testing mean and variance- large sample test. Analysis of variance – one way classification.

Tutorial :15

Total:60

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 systems 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 acquiring skills in analyzing queuing models.
- Using discrete time Markov chains to model computer systems.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES :

1. Grewal.B.S. “Higher Engineering Mathematics”, Khanna Publications, 2005.
2. Kapoor.J.N. &Saxena.H.C., Mathematical Statistics, S.Chand& Co., New Delhi.
3. Taha.H.A. “Operation Research – An Introduction”, 6th Edition, PHI, 1997.
4. M.K. Venkataraman, “Higher Mathematics for Engineering & Science”, National Publishing Company, 2000.
5. Kandasamy, “Engineering Mathematics Volume II, S.Chand& Co.
6. P.K. Guptha, D.S. Hira, Operations Research, S.Chand& Co., 1999
7. T.Veerarajan, Probability, Statistics and Random Processes, TMH, 2002

19271C12P**STATISTICAL SIGNAL PROCESSING****L T P C****3104****AIM:**

The student comprehends mathematical description and modelling of discrete time random signals.

OBJECTIVES:

- 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**

Discrete Random Processes-, Autocorrelation and Autocovariance matrices. Parseval's Theorem, Wiener - Khintchine Relation- Power Spectral Density-Periodogram -, Parameter estimation: Bias and consistency.

UNIT II SPECTRUM ESTIMATION**9**

Non-Parametric Methods-Correlation Method, Periodogram Estimator, Performance Analysis of Estimators –Unbiased Consistent Estimators-; Bartlett, Blackman –Tukey method. Parametric Methods - AR, MA, and ARMA model based spectral estimation.

UNIT III SIGNAL MODELING AND OPTIMUM FILTERS**9**

Introduction- Least square method – Pade approximation – Prony's method – Levinson Recursion – Lattice filter - FIR Wiener filter – Filtering – Linear Prediction – Non Causal and Causal IIR Wiener Filter – Mean square error – Discrete Kalman filter

UNIT IV ADAPTIVE FILTERS**9**

FIR adaptive filters -adaptive filter based on steepest descent method-Widrow-Hoff LMS adaptive algorithm Adaptive recursive filters (IIR). RLS adaptive filters-Exponentially weighted RLS-sliding window RLS.

UNIT V MULTIRATE DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING**9**

Mathematical description of change of sampling rate - Interpolation and Decimation, Decimation by an integer factor - Interpolation by an integer factor, Filter implementation for sampling rate conversion- Application to sub band coding and Filter bank implementation of wavelet expansion of signals.

Total: 45 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 versus 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, Wiener 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 platforms.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES :

1. Monson H.Hayes, Statistical Digital Signal Processing and Modeling, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., Singapore, 2002.
2. John G. Proakis, Dimitris G. Manolakis, Digital Signal Processing Pearson Education, 2002.
3. John G. Proakis et al., 'Algorithms for Statistical Signal Processing', Pearson Education, 2002.
4. Dimitris G. Manolakis et al., 'Statistical and adaptive signal Processing', McGraw Hill, New York, 2000.

**19271C13P MODERN DIGITAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS L T P C
31 0 4****AIM:**

To understand the basics of signal-space analysis and digital transmission.

OBJECTIVES:

- 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 – Non coherent receivers in random phase channels; M-FSK receivers – Rayleigh and Rician channels – Partially coherent receives – DPSK; M-PSK; M-DPSK,-BER Performance Analysis.

UNIT II BANDLIMITED CHANNELS AND DIGITAL MODULATIONS: 9

Eye pattern; demodulation in the presence of ISI and AWGN; Equalization techniques – IQ modulations; QPSK; QAM; QBOM; -BER Performance Analysis. – Continuous phase modulation; CPM; CPFSK;MSK,OFDM. OFDM signal processing; Peak Power Problem: PAP reduction schemes-Clipping, Filtering, Coding and Scrambling.

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.

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. Model of spread Spectrum Digital Communication System-Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum Signals, Error rate performance of the coder, Generation of PN Sequences- Frequency-Hopped Spread Spectrum Signals, Performance of FH Spread Spectrum Signals in an AWGN Channel-Synchronization of Spread Spectrum Systems.

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, sub optimum 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.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES :

1. M.K.Simon, S.M.Hinedi and W.C.Lindsey, Digital communication techniques; Signalling and detection, Prentice HallIndia, New Delhi. 1995.
2. Simon Haykin, Digital communications, John Wiley and sons, 1998
3. Wayne Tomasi, Advanced electronic communication systems, 4th Edition Pearson Education Asia, 1998
4. B.P.Lathi Modern digital and analog communication systems, 3rd Edition, Oxford University press 1998.
5. John G. Proakis, Digital Communications, 4th Edition, McGraw-Hill, New york , 2001

OBJECTIVES:

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

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS:

1. Antenna Radiation Pattern measurement.
2. Simulation of Modulation and Coding in a AWGN Communication Channel using Simulation Packages.
3. Implementation of Adaptive Filters, periodogram and multistage multirate system in DSP Processor
4. Performance evaluation of Digital Data Transmission through Fiber Optic Link.
5. Study of Spread Spectrum Techniques.
6. Simulation of QMF using Simulation Packages.
7. Implementation of Video Link using Optical Fiber.
8. Implementation of Linear and Cyclic Codes.

TOTAL:45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:****Upon the completion of course, students are able to**

- Measure and analyze various transmission line parameters.
- Implement the adaptive filtering algorithms
- To generate and detect digital communication signals of various modulation techniques using MATLAB.

AIM:

The aim of this course is to provide the basic cellular system concepts.

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the basic cellular system concepts.
- To have an insight into the various propagation models and the speech coders used in mobile communication.
- To understand the multiple access techniques and interference reduction techniques in mobile communication

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–shadowingDistributions, Link power budget Analysis

UNIT II OPERATION AND PROPAGATION MODELS AND AIR PROTOCOLS**9**

Operation of first, second, and third generation wireless networks: cellular systems, medium access techniques, Mobile networks Elementary Principles of cellular Telephony Channel Division Techniques(TDMA, FDMA, CDMA) Cellular Coverage Methods Network Planning and Resource Allocation,Network Dimensioning ,Mobility Management Procedures

UNIT III MOBILE NETWORK ARCHITECTURE**9**

General Architecture definition, Mobile Terminals (MT, SIM)
Radio Section (BTS, BSC) Core Network (MSC, G-MSC, VLR, HLR, AuC)
User and Control Plane Protocol Stack, MAP & SS#7, The Key Role of Signaling Interfaces and NetworkEntities Relation The Physical Channel, The Logical Channels Terminal, Call and Network ManagementProcedures, Network Planning.

UNIT IV WIRELESS LOCAL AREA NETWORKS**9**

Wireless Local Area Networks , General Characteristics of the Hiperlan System, 802.11 Standard, BasicDCF access schemeDCF Access Scheme with Handshaking, PCF Access Scheme, The 802.11a Standard, Mobile Ad HocNetworks, Wireless Sensor Networks, Routing Energy Efficiency, Localization, Clustering.

UNIT V SECURITY ISSUES IN WIRELESS NETWORKS**9**

Security in Wireless Networks, Secure routing, Key Pre-distribution and Management, Encryption andAuthentication, Security in Group Communication, Trust Establishment and Management, Denial ofService Attacks, Energy-aware security mechanisms, Location verification, Security on Data fusion.

Total:45 Periods

Outcomes :

- Discuss cellular radio concepts.
- Identify various propagation effects.
- To have knowledge of the mobile system specifications.
- Classify multiple access techniques in mobile communication.
- Outline cellular mobile communication standards.
- Analyze various methodologies to improve the cellular capacity

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES :

1. W. Stallings, "Wireless Communications and Networks", Second Edition Prentice Hall, 2007.
2. V.K. Garg, "IS-95 CDMA and CDMA 2000", Prentice Hall PTR, 2000.
3. T.S. Rappaport, "Wireless Communications: Principles & Practice", Second Edition, Prentice Hall, 2002.
4. Leon-Garcia and I. Widjaja, "Communication Networks, Fundamental Concepts and Key Architectures", McGraw-Hill, 2000.
5. J. Schiller, "Mobile Communications", Addison Wesley, 2000.
6. Fred Halsall, "Multimedia Communications, Applications, Networks, Protocols and Standards", Addison Wesley, 2001.
7. Uyles Black, "Mobile and Wireless Networks", Prentice Hall PTR, 1996.

AIM:

The aim of this course is to explain fundamentals of microwave integrated circuits.

OBJECTIVES:

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

UNIT I INTRODUCTION TO MONOLITHIC MICROWAVE INTEGRATED CIRCUITS **9**

Introduction to Monolithic Microwave Integrated Circuits (MMICs), their advantages over discrete circuits, materials, MMIC fabrication techniques, MOSFET fabrication. Thin film formation.

UNIT II MICROSTRIP ANALYSIS **9**

Planar transmission lines for MICs. Method of conformal transformation for microstrip analysis, concept of effective dielectric constant, Effective dielectric constant for microstrip, Losses in Microstrip

UNIT III SLOT LINE ANALYSIS **9**

Slot Line Approximate analysis and field distribution, Transverse resonance method and evaluation of slot line impedance, comparison with micro strip line.

UNIT IV LUMPED ELEMENTS FOR MICs **9**

Lumped Elements for MICs: Use of Lumped Elements, Capacitive elements, Inductive elements and Resistive elements.

UNIT V MICROWAVE SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES & MICROWAVE PASSIVE COMPONENTS **9**

Microwave semiconductor Devices & Microwave passive components Parametric amplifiers, tunnel diode, varactor diode, PIN diode, Gunn diode, their principle of operation, performance characteristics & applications, scattering parameter calculations of E plane-Tee, Magic Tee, Directional Coupler.

Total:45 Periods

OUTCOMES:

- Capability to design Microwave circuits.
- To be able to analyze microwave integrated circuits.

REFERENCES:

1. Gupta, K.C, and Amarjitsingh "Microwave Integrated Circuits" John Wiley and sons – Wiley Eastern Reprint, 1978.

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2. Hoffmann, R.K “Handbook of Microwave Integrated Circuits” Artech House, 1987.

19271L24P**COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS LAB-II
0 0 3 3****L T P C****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 conclusions and match with theoretical concepts.
- To design and develop RF components using microstrip technology

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS:

1. Simulation of Audio and speech compression algorithms
2. Simulation of EZW / SPIHT Image coding algorithm.
3. Simulation of Microstrip Antennas
4. S-parameter estimation of Microwave devices.
5. Study of Global Positioning System.
6. Performance evaluation of simulated CDMA System.
7. Design and testing of a Microstrip coupler.
8. Characteristics of $\lambda/4$ and $\lambda/2$ transmission lines.

TOTAL: 45 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 producing meaningful conclusions.
- Design and develop microstrip filters.

LIST OF ELECTIVES

ELECTIVE – I (SEMESTER II)

ELECTIVE -I
SEMESTER II

19271E23AP HIGH SPEED SWITCHING ARCHITECTURE L T P C
4 0 0 4

AIM:

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.

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.

UNIT I HIGH SPEED NETWORK 9

LAN and WAN network evolution through ISDN to BISDN - Transfer mode and control of BISDN -SDH multiplexing structure - ATM standard; ATM adaptation layers.

UNIT II LAN SWITCHING TECHNOLOGY 9

Switching concepts; Switch forwarding techniques; switch path control - LAN switching; cut through forwarding; store and forward - virtual LANs.

UNIT III ATM SWITCHING ARCHITECTURE 9

Switch models - Blocking networks – basic and enhanced banyan networks - sorting networks – merge sorting – rearrangeable networks - full and partial connection networks – non-blocking networks –recursive network – construction and comparison of non-blocking network - switches with deflection routing – shuffle switch - tandem banyan.

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 IP SWITCHING 9

Addressing mode - 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

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES :

1. Achille Patavina, 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, New York. 1998.
3. Ranier Handel, Manfred N Huber, Stefan Schroder. ATM Networks-concepts, protocols, applications, 3rd Edition, Addison Wesley, New York, 1999.
4. John A. Chiong: Internetworking ATM for the internet and enterprise networks. McGraw Hill, New York, 1998.

19271E23BP DSP PROCESSOR ARCHITECTURE AND PROGRAMMING

L T P C
3 0 0 3

AIM:

The aim of this course is to provide in-depth knowledge on digital signal processor basics.

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 (MAC) – Modified Bus Structures and Memory access in Programmable DSPs – Multiple access memory – Multi-port memory – VLIW architecture- Pipelining –Special Addressing modes in P-DSPs – On chip Peripherals.

UNIT II TMS320C3X PROCESSOR **9**

Architecture – Data formats - Addressing modes – Groups of addressing modes- Instruction sets -Operation – Block Diagram of DSP starter kit – Application Programs for processing real time signals –Generating and finding the sum of series, Convolution of two sequences, Filter design

UNIT III ADSP PROCESSORS I **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 IV ADVANCED PROCESSORS **9**

Architecture of TMS320C54X: Pipeline operation, Addressing modes and assembly language instructions Introduction to Code Composer studio

UNIT V ADVANCED PROCESSORS II **9**

Architecture of TMS320C6X - Architecture of Motorola DSP563XX – Comparison of the features of DSP family processors.

Total:45Periods

OUTCOMES:

Students should be able to:

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

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES :

1. B.Venkataramani and M.Bhaskar, “Digital Signal Processors – Architecture, Programming and Applications” – Tata McGraw – Hill Publishing Company Limited. New Delhi, 2003.

2. User guides Texas Instrumentation, Analog Devices, Motorola.

19271E23CP

DIGITAL SPEECH PROCESSING

L T P C
3 0 0 3

AIM:

To illustrate the concepts of speech signal representations and coding.

OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce speech production and related parameters of speech.
- To understand different speech modeling procedures such as Markov and their implementation issues.
- To gain knowledge about text analysis and speech synthesis.

UNIT I MECHANICS OF SPEECH

9

Speech production mechanism – Nature of Speech signal – Discrete time modelling of Speech production – Representation of Speech signals – Classification of Speech sounds – Phones – Phonemes – Phonetic and Phonemic alphabets – Articulatory features.

Music production – Auditory perception – Anatomical pathways from the ear to the perception of sound – Peripheral auditory system – Psycho acoustics

UNIT II TIME 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 Auto Correlation Function – Pitch period estimation using Auto Correlation Function

UNIT III FREQUENCY DOMAIN METHOD FOR SPEECH PROCESSING

9

Short Time Fourier analysis – Filter bank analysis – Formant extraction – Pitch Extraction – Analysis by Synthesis- Analysis synthesis systems- Phase vocoder—Channel Vocoder. Homomorphic speech analysis: Cepstral analysis of Speech – Formant and Pitch Estimation

UNIT IV LINEAR PREDICTIVE ANALYSIS OF SPEECH

9

Formulation of Linear Prediction problem in Time Domain – Basic Principle – Auto correlation method– Solution of LPC equations — Durbin’s Recursive algorithm – lattice formation and solutions – Comparison of different methods — Formant analysis – VELP – CELP.

UNIT V APPLICATION OF SPEECH & AUDIO SIGNAL PROCESSING

9

Algorithms: Spectral Estimation, dynamic time warping, hidden Markov model – Music analysis – Pitch Detection – Feature analysis for recognition – Music synthesis – Automatic Speech Recognition – Feature Extraction for ASR — ASR systems– Voice response system – Speech Synthesis: Text to speech, voice over IP.

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.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES :

1. Ben Gold and Nelson Morgan, Speech and Audio Signal Processing, John Wiley and Sons Inc. , Singapore, 2004
2. L.R.Rabiner and R.W.Schaffer – Digital Processing of Speech signals – Prentice Hall - 1978
3. Quatieri – Discrete-time Speech Signal Processing – Prentice Hall – 2001.
4. J.L.Flanagan – Speech analysis: Synthesis and Perception – 2nd edition – Berlin – 1972
5. I.H.Witten – Principles of Computer Speech – Academic Press – 1982

AIM:

To give an exposure to development of research questions and the various statistical methods suitable to address them through available literature, with basic computational operators.

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the approaches towards and constraints in good research.
- To identify various statistical tools used in research methodology
- To appreciate and compose the manuscript for publication
- To train in basic computational and excel- skills for research in engineering.

OUTCOME:

Ability to develop research questions and the various research strategies, and compile research results in terms of journal manuscripts.

PREREQUISITES:

Research Methodology course in UG level or equivalent knowledge.

UNIT I

Introduction to Research — Criteria of Good Research, Research Problem: Definition of research problem, selecting the problem - Necessity of defining the problem - Techniques involved in defining the problem-Basic principles of experimental designs-Descriptive and experimental design – different types of experimental design – Validity of findings – internal and external validity – Variables in Research – Measurement and Scaling – Different scales. Ethics & Misconduct in research, Plagiarism

UNIT II

Formulation of Hypothesis – Sampling techniques –Sampling error and sample size-Methods of data collection – Primary and secondary data – observation – Collection of literature, manual collection from library, usage of library, collection of literature from Scopus, ScienceDirect etc., compiling literature, software utilization in literature collection- Processing and analysis of data – editing – coding – transcription – tabulation –outline of statistical analysis.

UNIT III

Data Analysis using Excel- Tabulation of Data in excel (Creating Master Table and Sub Table), Formulas and Functions, Filters and Sort and Validation Lists, Data from External Sources. Data Analysis Using Charts and Graphs(Pivot Table & Charts), Time Value of Money, Measure of central tendency: mean, median, mode, Measure of dispersion: variance, standard deviation, Coefficient of variation. Correlation, regression lines. Z-test, t- test F-test, ANOVA one way classification, Chi square test, independence of attributes. Time series: forecasting Method of least squares, Moving average method, Introduction to presentation tool, features and functions, Creating Presentation, Customizing presentation.

UNIT IV

Various research methods-Design of Experiments, Response Surface Methodology, Taguchi Methods- Modeling & Simulation of Engineering Systems, Artificial Neural Networks, Fuzzy Logic, MATLAB - Graph Theory- Finite Element Methods, Computational Fluid Dynamics -R programming in Statistics- open source software

UNIT V

Review of literature, Report writing – target audience – types of reports – contents of reports – styles and Conventions in reporting – steps in drafting a report. Basic concept of research paper writing for Journals and formats of publications in Journals, Report Structure - writing research abstract - introduction, review of literature, result, conclusions, Concepts of Bibliography and references

OUTCOMES:

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

- Understand the approaches towards and constraints in good research.
- Identify various statistical tools used in research methodology
- Train in basic computational and excel- skills for research in engineering.

References:

1. C. R. Kothari, Research Methodology, New Age International Publishers. New Delhi, 2004.
2. Rajammal.P. Devadas, 1976, A hand book of methodology of research, RMM Vidyalaya Press.
3. R.A Day and A.L. Underwood, Quantitative analysis, Prentice Hall, 1999.
4. R. Gopalan, Thesis writing, Vijay Nicole Imprints Private Ltd., 2005.
5. W.J. DeCoursey, Statistics and Probability for Engineering Applications With Microsoft® Excel, Newnes, 2003.
6. Archibald Fripp, Jon Fripp, Michael Fripp; Just-in-Time Math for Engineers, Elsevier Science & Technology Books, 2003.

SEMESTER III

19271C31P

COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL ENGINEERING

L T P C

4 0 04

AIM:

To expose the students to the layered architecture for communication networks and the specific functionality of the network layer.

OBJECTIVES:

- 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 NETWORK INTRODUCTION

9

Introduction: Communication model, Communication Software, Communication Subsystems, Communication Protocol Definition/Representation Formal and Informal Protocol Development Methods, Protocol Engineering Phases Error Control, Flow Control Type of Transmission Errors, Linear Block Code, Cyclic Redundancy Checks, Introduction to Flow Control, Window Protocols

UNIT II NETWORK REFERENCE MODEL

9

Sequence Numbers, Negative Acknowledgments, Congestion Avoidance Network Reference Model: Layered Architecture, Network Services and Interfaces, Protocol Functions Encapsulation, Segmentation, Reassembly, Multiplexing, Addressing, OSI Model Layer Functions, TCP/IP Protocol Suite, Application Protocols

UNIT III PROTOCOL SPECIFICATIONS

9

Components of protocol, Specifications of Communication service, Protocol entity, Interface, Interactions, Multimedia protocol, Internet protocol, SDL, SDL based protocol- other protocol specification languages

UNIT IV PROTOCOL CONFORMANCE/PERFORMANCE TESTING

9

Conformance testing methodology and framework, Conformance test architectures, Test sequence generation methods, Distributed architecture by local methods, Conformance testing with TTCN, systems with semi controllable interfaces - RIP,SDL based tools for conformance testing, SDL based conformance testing of MPLS Performance testing, SDL based performance testing of TCP and OSPF, Interoperability testing, SDL based

interoperability testing of CSMA/CD and CSMA/CA protocol using Bridge, Scalability testing

UNIT V PROTOCOL SYNTHESIS AND IMPLEMENTATION

9

Protocol synthesis, Interactive synthesis algorithm, Automatic synthesis algorithm, Automatic synthesis of SDL from MSC, Protocol Re-synthesis; Requirements of protocol implementation, Object based approach to protocol implementation, Protocol compilers, Tool for protocol engineering

Total:45 Periods

COURSE 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.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES :

1. Pallapa Venkataram and Sunilkumar S. Manvi, "Communication protocol Engineering", Eastern Economy edition, 2004
2. Richard Lai and Jirachiefpattana, "Communication Protocol Specification and Verification", Kluwer Publishers, Boston, 1998.
3. Tarnay, K., "Protocol Specification and Testing", Plenum, New York, 1991.
4. Mohamed G. Gouda, "Elements of Network Protocol Design", John Wiley & Sons, Inc. New York, USA, 1998
5. V. Ahuja, "Design and Analysis of Computer Communication networks", McGraw-Hill, London, 1982.
6. G.J. Holtzmann, "Design and validation of Computer protocols", Prentice Hall, New York, 1991.

SEMESTER III

19271C32P

ADVANCED RADIATION SYSTEMS

L T P C

4 0 0 4

AIM:

To enhance the student's knowledge in the area of various antenna design.

OBJECTIVES:

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

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, handset 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 ANTENNA SYNTHESIS

9

Synthesis problem-Line source based beam synthesis methods (Fourier transform and Woodward-Lawson sampling method – Linear array shaped beam synthesis method – Low side lobe, narrow main beam synthesis methods - discretization of continuous sources. Schelkunoff polynomial method

UNIT IV APERTURE ANTENNAS

9

Radiation from apertures - Huygens Principle. Rectangular apertures- techniques for evaluating gain, Circular apertures and their design considerations- Babinet's principle Fraunhofer and Fresnel diffraction. Complimentary screens and slot antennas. Slot and dipoles as dual antennas. Fourier transform of aperture antenna theory.

UNIT V HORN, MICROSTRIP, REFLECTOR ANTENNAS.

9

E and H plane sectoral Horns. Pyramidal horns. Conical and corrugated Horns. Multimode horns. Phasecenter. Microstrip antennas – feeding methods. Rectangular patch- Transmission line model – Circular patch Parabolic Reflector antennas – Prime focus and Cassegrain reflectors. Equivalent focal length of Cassegrain antennas. Spillover and taper efficiencies. Optimum illumination.

Total:45 Periods

OUTCOMES:

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

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES :

1. Balanis, C.A., "Antenna Theory" Wiley,2003
2. Warren L. Stutzman and Gary A. Thiele," Antenna theory and design"John Wiley and sons 1998
3. Jordan, E.C., " Electromagnetic waves and Radiating systems". PHI 2003
4. Krauss, J.D., " Radio Astronomy" McGraw-Hill 1966, for the last unit (reprints available)
5. Krauss, J.D.,Fleisch,D.A., "Electromagnetics" McGraw-Hill,1999

LIST OF ELECTIVES

ELECTIVE – II (SEMESTER III)

ELECTIVE -II
SEMESTER III

19271E33AP

**INTERNETWORKING AND MULTIMEDIA
3 0 0 3**

L T P C

AIM:

The aim of this module is to address the technical issues and the solutions for the implementation of multimedia services on the Internet.

OBJECTIVES:

- Recent advances in multimedia and networking technologies have made possible the evolution of the Internet from a text-based environment to a multimedia global communication network.
- The objective of this module is to address the technical issues and the solutions for the implementation of multimedia services on the Internet.
- After studying this module, students are expected to be able to appreciate the state-of-the-art in Internet technologies for multimedia services.

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, lightweight 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

Outcomes

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

- Understand the state-of-art developments in Internet technologies and applications
- Understand the development of next generation Internet
- Appreciate the principles used in designing Internet protocols for multimedia applications, and so understand why standard protocols are designed the way that they are
- Be able to solve problems for the design of multimedia applications on Internet.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES :

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

19271E33BP

DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING

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

AIM:

The aim of this course is to explain the fundamentals of digital image processing.

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.

UNIT I DIGITAL IMAGE FUNDAMENTALS

9

Elements of digital image processing systems - Elements of visual perception - Psycho visual model- Brightness - Contrast - Hue - Saturation - Mach band effect - Color image fundamentals – RGBHSI models - Image sampling - Quantization - Dither - Two-dimensional mathematical preliminaries.

UNIT II IMAGE TRANSFORMS

9

1D DFT - 2D transforms - DFT - DCT - Discrete Sine - Walsh - Hadamard - Slant - Haar - KLT SVD - Wavelet Transform.

UNIT III ENHANCEMENT AND RESTORATION

9

Histogram modification and specification techniques - Noise distributions - Spatial averaging -Directional Smoothing – Median - Geometric mean - Harmonic mean – Contra harmonic and Yp mean filters - Homomorphic filtering - Color image enhancement - Image Restoration – Degradation model - Unconstrained and Constrained restoration - Inverse filtering - Removal of blur caused by uniform linear motion - Wiener filtering - Geometric transformations - Spatial transformations -Gray Level interpolation.

UNIT IV IMAGE SEGMENTATION AND RECOGNITION

9

Edge detection - Image segmentation by region growing - Region splitting and merging – Edge linking - Image Recognition - Patterns and pattern classes - Matching by minimum distance classifier - Matching by correlation - Back Propagation Neural Network - Neural Network applications in Image Processing.

UNIT V IMAGE COMPRESSION

9

Need for data compression - Huffman - Run Length Encoding - Shift codes - Arithmetic coding -Vector Quantization - Block Truncation Coding - Transform Coding - DCT and Wavelet - JPEG -MPEG – Standards - Concepts of Context based Compression.

Total:45 Periods

OUTCOMES:

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

- Explain the fundamentals of digital image processing.

- Describe image various segmentation and feature extraction techniques for image analysis.
- Discuss the concepts of image registration and fusion.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES :

1. Rafael C. Gonzalez, Richard E. Woods, 'Digital Image Processing', Second Edition, Pearson Education Inc., 2004.
2. Anil K. Jain, 'Fundamentals of Digital Image Processing', Prentice Hall of India, 2002.
3. David Salomon , "Data Compression The Complete Reference", 2nd Edition, SpringerVerlag , New York Inc., 2001.
4. Rafael C. Gonzalez, Richard E. Woods, Steven Eddins, "Digital Image Processing using MATLAB", Pearson Education, Inc., 2004.
5. William K. Pratt, "Digital Image Processing", John Wiley, NewYork, 2002.
6. MilmanSonka, Vaclav Hlavac, Roger Boyle, "Image Processing Analysis and Machine Vision", 2nd edition, Brooks/Cole, Vikas Publishing House, 1999.

19271E33CP

**LASER COMMUNICATION
3 0 0 3**

L T P C

AIM:

The aim of this course is to gain knowledge about light and its propagation

OBJECTIVES:

- To study the nonlinear optic devices.
- To learn about holography.
- To study the different types of laser and its effects.

UNIT I LASER COMMUNICATIONS 9

Atmospheric low loss windows, optical sources and detectors for these windows, Characteristics of source and detectors. Optical transmitting and receiving antennas.

UNIT II SYSTEM DESIGN 9

Link equation, Transmitter terminal, Antenna design, Antenna gain, Beam width, C/N, Optical detectors, Optical modulation formats, Deriving error statistics, Signal requirements for acquisition and tracking, Fundamentals of system design.

UNIT III SEMICONDUCTOR AND METAL LASER SOURCES FOR SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS 9

Performance and Geometries, output wavelength control, Semiconductor laser lifetime, Direct and indirect modulation techniques and radiation effects.

UNIT IV OPTICAL RECEIVERS AND SYSTEM DESIGN 9

Direct detection, coherent detection and demodulation. Gimbals in transceiver design, Receiver options and optics; Lasers; antennas / Telescope, Internal optical systems, Transmitter analysis.

UNIT V LASER BEAM POINTING CONTROL 9

Acquisition and Tracking systems, System description, Acquisition methodology, racking and pointing control system, RF cross link system design, link equation.

Total:45 Periods

Outcomes:

Students are able to

- Recognize and classify the structures of Optical fiber and types.
- Discuss the channel impairments like losses and dispersion.
- Analyze various coupling losses.
- Classify the Optical sources and detectors and to discuss their principle.
- Familiar with Design considerations of fiber optic systems.
- To perform characteristics of optical fiber, sources and detectors, design as well as conduct experiments in software and hardware, analyze the results to provide valid conclusions.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES :

1. Morris Katzman, "Laser Satellite Communications", Prentice Hall Inc, New York, 1991.
2. J. Franz and V.K.Jain, "Optical Communication Systems", Narosa Publication, New Delhi, 1994.

19271C41P

WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS

L T P C
4 0 0 4

AIM:

The aim of this course is to study about wireless IP architecture, Packet Data Protocol and LTE network architecture.

OBJECTIVES:

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

UNIT I OVERVIEW OF WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS 8

Challenges for Wireless Sensor Networks, Enabling Technologies For Wireless Sensor Networks.

UNIT II ARCHITECTURES 9

Single-Node Architecture - Hardware Components, Energy Consumption of Sensor Nodes , Operating Systems and Execution Environments, Network Architecture -Sensor Network Scenarios, Optimization Goals and Figures of Merit, Gateway Concepts.

UNIT III NETWORKING SENSORS 10

Physical Layer and Transceiver Design Considerations, MAC Protocols for Wireless Sensor Networks, Low Duty Cycle Protocols and Wake Up Concepts - S-MAC , The Mediation Device Protocol, Wake Up Radio Concepts, Address and Name Management, Assignment of MAC Addresses, Routing Protocols- Energy-Efficient Routing, Geographic Routing.

UNIT IV INFRASTRUCTURE ESTABLISHMENT 9

Topology Control, Clustering, Time Synchronization, Localization and Positioning, Sensor Tasking and Control.

UNIT V SENSOR NETWORK ARCHITECTURE AND MAC PROTOCOLS 9

Single node architecture – Hardware components, energy consumption of sensor nodes, Network architecture – Sensor network scenarios, types of sources and sinks, single hop versus multi-hop networks, multiple sinks and sources, design principles, Development of wireless sensor networks. , physical layer and transceiver design consideration in wireless sensor networks, Energy usage profile, choice of modulation, Power Management - MAC protocols – fundamentals of wireless MAC protocols, low duty cycle protocols and wakeup concepts, contention-based protocols, Schedule-based protocols - SMAC, B-MAC, Traffic-adaptive medium access protocol (TRAMA), Link Layer protocols – fundamentals task and requirements, error control, framing, link management.

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.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES:

1. Holger Karl & Andreas Willig, " Protocols And Architectures for Wireless Sensor Networks" , John Wiley, 2005.
2. Feng Zhao & Leonidas J. Guibas, "Wireless Sensor Networks- An Information Processing Approach", Elsevier, 2007.
3. KazemSohraby, Daniel Minoli, &TaiebZnati, "Wireless Sensor Networks- Technology, Protocols, And Applications", John Wiley, 2007.
4. Anna Hac, "Wireless Sensor Network Designs", John Wiley, 2003.

AIM:

The aim of the course is to design and analyze network components.

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 OPTICAL FIBER COMMUNICATION AND TRANSMISSION CHARACTERISTICS 9

Introduction, Historical development, general system, advantages, disadvantages, and applications of optical fiber communication, optical fiber waveguides, Ray theory, cylindrical fiber single mode fiber, cutoff wavelength, mode field diameter. Optical Fibers: fiber materials, photonic crystal, fiber optic cables specialty fibers.

Attenuation, absorption, scattering losses, bending loss, dispersion, Intra modal dispersion, Inter modal dispersion.

UNIT II OPTICAL SOURCES AND DETECTORS, OPTICAL AMPLIFIERS AND NETWORKS 9

Introduction, LED's, LASER diodes, Photo detectors, Photo detector noise, Response time, double hetero junction structure, Photo diodes, comparison of photo detectors.

Optical amplifiers, basic applications and types, semiconductor optical amplifiers, EDFA. Optical Networks: Introduction, SONET / SDH, Optical Interfaces, SONET/SDH rings, High – speed light – waveguides.

UNIT III FIBER COUPLERS AND CONNECTORS AND ANALOG AND DIGITAL LINKS 9

Introduction, fiber alignment and joint loss, single mode fiber joints, fiber splices, fiber connectors and fiber couplers.

Analog links – Introduction, overview of analog links, CNR, multichannel transmission techniques, RF over fiber, key link parameters, Radio over fiber links, microwave photonics. Digital links – Introduction, point-to-point links, System considerations, link power budget, resistive budget, short wavelength band, transmission distance for single mode fibers, Power penalties, nodal noise and chirping.

UNIT IV OPTICAL RECEIVER 9

Introduction, Optical Receiver Operation, receiver sensitivity, quantum limit, eye diagrams, coherent detection, burst mode receiver operation, Analog receivers.

UNIT V WDM CONCEPTS AND COMPONENTS

9

WDM concepts, overview of WDM operation principles, WDM standards, Mach-Zehender interferometer, multiplexer, Isolators and circulators, direct thin film filters, active optical components, MEMS technology, variable optical attenuators, tunable optical fibers, dynamic gain equalizers, optical drop multiplexers, polarization controllers, chromatic dispersion compensators, tunable light sources.

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

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES :

1. Rajiv Ramaswami and Kumar Sivarajan, Optical Networks: A practical perspective, MorganKaufmann, 2nd edition, 2001.
2. VivekAlwayn, Optical Network Design and Implementation, Pearson Education, 2004.
3. Hussein T.Mouftab and Pin-Han Ho, Optical Networks: Architecture and Survivability, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 2002.
4. Biswanath Mukherjee, Optical Communication Networks, McGraw Hill, 1997

LIST OF ELECTIVES

ELECTIVE – III (SEMESTER IV)

ELECTIVE -III
SEMESTER IV

19271E43AP DIGITAL COMMUNICATION RECEIVERS L T P C
3 0 0 3

AIM:

The aim of this course is to understand the basic principles of digital communication techniques.

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

Baseband and bandpass communication, signal space representation, linear and non-linear modulation techniques, 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 M-ary and correlated binary signals.

UNIT III RECEIVERS FOR FADING CHANNELS 9

Characterization of fading multiple channels, statistical models, slow fading, frequency selective fading, diversity technique, RAKE demodulator, coded waveform for fading channel

UNIT IV SYNCHRONIZATION TECHNIQUES 9

Carrier and symbol 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, Echo cancellation

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.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES :

1. Heinrich Meyer, Mare Moeneclacy and Stefan.A. Fechtel, “Digital Communication Receivers”, VolI&II, John Wiley, New York, 1997
2. John. G. Proakis, “Digital Communication”, 4th ed., McGraw Hill, New York, 2001
3. E.A. Lee and D.G. Messerschmitt, “Digital Communication”, 2nd edition, Allied Publishers, NewDelhi, 1994
4. Simon Marvin, “Digital Communication Over Fading channel; An unified approach to performanceAnalysis”, John Wiley, New York, 2000
5. Bernard Sklar, “Digital Communication Fundamentals and Applications, Prentice Hall, 1998

19271E43BP

SOFT COMPUTING

L T P C
3 0 0 3

AIM:

The aim of this course is to know the basics of artificial neural networks.

OBJECTIVES:

- 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 algorithms.
- To provide adequate knowledge about the applications of Soft Computing.

UNIT I ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS

9

Basic concepts-single layer perceptron-Multi layer perceptron-Adaline-Madaline-Learning rules-Supervised learning-Back propagation networks-Training algorithm, Practical difficulties, Advanced Algorithms-Adaptive network- Radial basis network-modular network-Applications

UNIT II UNSUPERVISED NETWORKS

9

Introduction- unsupervised learning -Competitive learning networks-Kohonen self organising networks-Learning vector quantisation - Hebbian learning - Hopfield network-Content addressable nature, Binary Hopfield network, Continuous Hopfield network Traveling Salesperson problem - Adaptive resonance theory –Bidirectional Associative Memory-Principle component Analysis

UNIT III FUZZY SYSTEMS

9

Fuzzy sets-Fuzzy rules: Extension principle, Fuzzy relation- fuzzy reasoning – fuzzy inference systems:Mamdani model, Sugeno model. Tsukamoto model -Fuzzy decision making- Multi objective Decision Making,-Fuzzy classification-Fuzzy control methods -Application

UNIT IV NEURO-FUZZY MODELLING

9

Adaptive Neuro Fuzzy based inference systems – classification and regression trees: decision trees, Cart algorithm – Data clustering algorithms: K means clustering, Fuzzy C means clustering, Mountain clustering, Subtractive clustering – rule base structure identification – Neuro fuzzy control: Feedback Control Systems, Expert Control, Inverse Learning, Specialized Learning, Back propagation through Real –Time Recurrent Learning.

UNIT V GENETIC ALGORITHM

9

Fundamentals of genetic algorithm-Mathematical foundations-Genetic modeling-Survival of the fittest crossover-Inversion and Deletion-mutation-reproduction-Generational cycle-rank method-rank space method- Other derivative free optimization-simulated annealing, Random search, Downhill simplex search-Application

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.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES :

1. Jang J.S.R.,Sun C.T and Mizutani E – “Neuro Fuzzy and Soft computing”, Pearson education(Singapore) 2004
2. David E.Goldberg : “Genetic Algorithms in Search, Optimization, and Machine Learning”, PearsonEducation, Asia,1996
3. LaureneFauseett:”Fundamentals of Neural Networks”, Prentice Hall India, New Delhi,1994.
4. Timothy J.Ross:”Fuzzy Logic Engineering Applications”, McGrawHill, ewYork,1997.
5. S.Rajasekaran and G.A.VijayalakshmiPai “Neural networks,Fuzzylogics,and Genetic algorithms”,Prentice Hall of India,2003
6. George J.Klir and Bo Yuan,”Fuzzy Sets and Fuzzy Logic”,Prentice Hall Inc., New Jersey,1995.

19271E43CP

COMMUNICATION NETWORK SECURITY

L T P C

3 00 3

AIM:

The aim of this course is to understand the need and concept of security.

OBJECTIVES :

The students should be made to:

- Understand the need and concept of security
- Learn cryptosystems

UNIT I SYMMETRIC CIPHERS

9

Introduction – Services, Mechanisms and Attacks, OSI security Architecture, Model for network Security; Classical Encryption Techniques- Symmetric Cipher Model, Substitution Techniques, Transposition Techniques, Product ciphers , Data Encryption Standard- Block Cipher Principles, Strength of DES, Differential and Linear CryptAnalysis, Block Cipher Design Principles, Block Cipher Modes of operation, Steganography.

UNIT II ADVANCED ENCRYPTION STANDARD AND STREAM CIPHERS

9

Evaluation Criteria for AES, AES Cipher; Contemporary Symmetric Ciphers- Triple DES, Blowfish, RC5-Characteristics of Advanced Symmetric Block Ciphers, Stream ciphers based on LFSRs, RC4 Stream Cipher; Random Number Generation. Traffic Confidentiality, Key Distribution.

UNIT III PUBLIC-KEY ENCRYPTION AND HASH FUNCTIONS

9

Public Key Cryptography and Key Management- RSA Algorithm and other public key cryptosystems-, Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange, Elliptic Curve arithmetic, Elliptic Curve Cryptography; Message Authentication and Hash Functions- Authentication Requirements, - 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- overview and 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 SYSTEM SECURITY

9

Intruders- Intruder Detection, Password Management; Malicious Software- Virus and Related Threats, Virus Countermeasures; Firewalls- Firewall Design Principles, Trusted Systems.

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

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES:

1. William Stallings, "Cryptography and Network Security", 3rd Edition. Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 2004
2. William Stallings, "Network Security Essentials", 2nd Edition. Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 2004
3. Charlie Kaufman , "Network Security: Private Communication in Public World", 2nd Edition. PrenticeHall of India, New Delhi ,2004

LIST OF ELECTIVES

ELECTIVE – IV (SEMESTER V)

ELECTIVE -IV **SEMESTER V**

19271E51AP

SOFTWARE DEFINED RADIO

L T P C
3 0 0 3

AIM:

The aim of this course is to understand the concepts of software defined radio.

OBJECTIVES:

The students should be made to be

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

UNIT I: Introduction to SDR

9

The Need for Software Radios-Characteristics and Benefits of a Software Radio. Design Principles of a Software Radio.Radio frequency implementation issues-The Purpose of the RF Front-End. Dynamic Range: The Principal Challenge of Receiver Design. RF Receiver Front-End Topologies. Enhanced Flexibility of the RF Chain with Software Radios. Importance of the Components -Transmitter Architectures and their Issues. Noise and Distortion in the RF Chain. ADC and DAC Distortion.

UNIT II :Direct Digital Synthesis

9

Introduction. Comparison of Direct Digital Synthesis with Analog Signal Synthesis. Approaches to Direct Digital Synthesis. Analysis of Spurious Signals. Spurious Components due to Periodic Jitter. Band pass Signal Generation. Performance of Direct Digital Synthesis Systems. Hybrid DDS-PLL Systems. Applications of direct Digital Synthesis. Generation of Random Sequences. ROM Compression Techniques.

UNIT III Signal Processor and Multi Rate Processing Techniques

9

Introduction. Sample Rate Conversion Principles. Polyphase Filters. Digital Filter Banks. Timing Recovery in Digital Receivers Using Multirate Digital Filters. DSP Processors; Field Programmable Gate Arrays; Trade-Offs in Using DSPs, FPGAs, and ASICs; Power Management Issues; Using a Combination of DSPs, FPGAs, and ASICs.

UNIT IV: Smart Antennas

9

Vector channel modeling; Benefits of smart antennas; Structures for Beam forming Systems; Smart Antenna Algorithms.Diversity and Space-Time Adaptive Signal Processing; Algorithms for Transmit STAP; Hardware Implementation of Smart Antennas; Array Calibration.

UNIT V: Applications –Wireless Aspects of Tele-Health Care

9

The application of advanced telecommunication , the special requirements especially related to reliability, privacy and trust, Regulatory and safety aspects of tele-health care, Cognitive radio and flexible spectrum usage for tele-healthcare, Cooperative Communications for Tele-health. Case studies: JTRS radio system ,Software defined base stations.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

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

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

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES:

1. Jeffrey H. Reed -Software Radio: A Modern Approach to Radio Engineering Publisher: Prentice Hall PTR; May 2002 ISBN: 0170811580.
2. Wireless Communications: Principles and Practice, 2nd ed, by Rappaport, Prentice-Hall 2002. ISBN 0-17-042232-0.
3. Wireless Application Development, by Skelton, Thomson, 2003, ISBN 0-619-15931-6

19271E51BP SATELLITE COMMUNICATION
3 0 0 3

L T P C

AIM:

To understand the basics of satellite orbits.To understand the satellite segment and earth segment.

OBJECTIVES:

The students should be made to be

- Learn M2M developments and satellite applications
- Understand Satellite Communication In Ipv6 Environment

UNIT I ORBITAL MECHANICS

9

Kepler's laws of motion, Orbits, Orbit Equations, Orbit Description, Locating the Satellite in the Orbit and with Respect to Earth, Orbital Elements-Look Angle Determination and Visibility - Orbital Perturbations,Orbit Determination, Launch Vehicles, Orbital Effects in Communication System - Performance Attitude control; Satellite launch vehicles. spectrum allocations for satellite systems.

UNIT II SPACECRAFT SUBSYSTEMS AND EARTH STATION

9

Spacecraft Subsystems, Altitude and Orbit Control, Telemetry and Tracking, Power Systems,Communication Subsystems, Transponders, Antennas, Equipment Reliability, Earth Stations, Example of payloads of operating and planned systems.

UNIT III SPACE LINKS

9

The Space Link, Satellite Link Design - Satellite uplink -down link power Budget, Basic Transmission Theory, System Noise Temp, G/T Ratio, Noise Figure, Downlink Design, Design of Satellite Links for Specified C/N - Microwave Propagation on Satellite-Earth Paths. Interference between satellite circuits, Energy Dispersion, propagation characteristics of fixed and mobile satellite links.

UNIT IV MULTIPLE ACCESS TECHNIQUES AND NETWORK ASPECTS

9

Single access vs. multiple access (MA). Classical MA techniques: FDMA, TDMA. Single channel per carrier (SCPC) access - Code division multiple access (CDMA). Demand assignment techniques. Examples of MA techniques for existing and planned systems (e.g. the satellite component of UMTS).Mobile satellite network design, ATM via satellite. TCP/IP via satellite - Call control, handover and call set up procedures.
Hybrid satellite-terrestrial networks

UNIT V SERVICES AND APPLICATIONS

9

Fixed and mobile services - Multimedia satellite services - Advanced applications based on satellite platforms - INTELSAT series - INSAT, VSAT, Remote Sensing - Mobile satellite service: GSM. GPS,INMARSAT, Navigation System, Direct to Home service (DTH), Special services, E-mail, Videoconferencing and Internet connectivity

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

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES:

1. Dennis Roddy, "Satellite Communications", 3rd Edition, McGraw Hill International Editions, 2001
2. Bruce R.Elbert, "Introduction to Satellite Communication" ,Artech House Inc.,1999.
3. Timothy Pratt, Charles W. Bostian, Jeremy Allnutt, "Satellite Communications", 2nd Edition, Wiley, John& Sons, 2002
4. Wilbur L.Pritchard, HendriG.Snyderhood, Robert A.Nelson, "Satellite Communication SystemsEngineering", 2nd Edition, Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1993
5. Tri T.Ha, "Digital satellite communication", 2nd Edition, McGraw Hill, New york.1990.

19271E51CP

CDMA SYSTEMS

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

AIM:

The aim of this course is to define the basics of cellular communications and explain the Architecture OF GSM & its Radio Channels.

OBJECTIVES:

The students should be made to be

- understand cellular concept, widely popular 2G digital, TDMA based mobile system GSM and modern mobile wireless system CDMA.

UNIT I BASIC CONCEPTS OF CDMA

9

Spread spectrum communication techniques (DS-CDMA, FH-CDMA), Synchronization in CDMA system, Detection and False alarm probabilities, Early-Late gate measurement statistics, Information capacity of Spread Spectrum Systems.

UNIT II IS-95 CDMA TECHNIQUES

9

Spreading Codes , Power control, Handover techniques, Physical and logical channels and processing (Forward and reverse links)

UNIT III WCDMA / CDMA 2000

9

Introduction to IMT 2000, CDMA 2000 - Physical layer characteristics, modulation & demodulation process , Handoff and power control in 3G systems.

UNIT IV MULTICARRIER CDMA SYSTEMS

9

Multicarrier CDMA, System design , Performance parameters – BER lower bound, Multiuser detection, UTRA, FDD and TDD systems.

UNIT V OPTICAL CDMA

9

Prime Codes and it's properties, Generalized and Extended Prime Codes, Experimental demonstration of Optical CDMA, Synchronization of Optical CDMA networks, Multi wavelength Optical CDMA networks.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

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.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES:

1. John G.Proakis, "Digital Communications", McGraw Hill International Ltd, 4th ed., Singapore, 2000.
2. Andrew J. Viterbi, " CDMA: Principles of Spread Spectrum Communication", Addison- Wesley, 1sted. , 1995.

3. KavethPahlavan,. K. PrashanthKrishnamuorthy, "Principles of Wireless Networks", Prentice Hall of India, 2006.
4. Vijay Kumar Garg, "IS -95 CDMA and CDMA 2000: Cellular/PCS Systems Implementation", Pearson Education , 2st ed. , 2003.
5. Richard Van Nee, Ramjee Prasad, " OFDM for Wireless Multimedia Communication" , Artech House , Boston ,London, 2000.
6. Andreas F. Molisch, "Wireless Communication", Wiley India, 2006.
7. Raymond Steele, Chin-Chun Lee, Peter Gould, "GSM CDMA One and 3GSystems", Wiley India, 2004.
8. Guu-Chang Yang, "Prime Codes with Application to Optical and Wireless Networks", Artech House, Inc., 2002.

LIST OF ELECTIVES

ELECTIVE – V (SEMESTER V)

ELECTIVE - V
SEMESTER V

19271E52AP WAVELETS AND MULTIREOLUTION PROCESSING

L T P C
3 0 0 3

AIM:

To introduce the fundamentals concepts of wavelet transforms.

OBJECTIVE:

- To study system design using Wavelets
- To learn the different wavelet families & their applications.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION

9

Vector Spaces - properties - dot product - basis - dimension, orthogonality and orthonormality - relationship between vectors and signals - Signal spaces - concept of Convergence – Generalised Fourier Expansion.

UNIT II MULTI RESOLUTION ANALYSIS

9

Definition of Multi Resolution Analysis (MRA) – Haar basis - Construction of general orthonormal MRA Wavelet basis– Continuous time MRA interpretation for the DTWT – Discrete time MRA- Basis functions for the DTWT – PR-QMF filter banks

UNIT III CONTINUOUS WAVELET TRANSFORM

9

Wavelet Transform - definition and properties - concept of scale and its relation with frequency - Continuous Wavelet Transform (CWT) - Scaling function and wavelet functions (Daubechies, Coiflet, Mexican Hat, Sinc, Gaussian, Bi-Orthogonal) - Tiling of time -scale plane for CWT.

UNIT IV DISCRETE WAVELET TRANSFORM

9

Filter Bank and sub band coding principles - Wavelet Filters - Inverse DWT computation by Filterbanks -Basic Properties of Filter coefficients - Choice of wavelet function coefficients - Derivations of Daubechies Wavelets - Multi-band Wavelet transforms. Introduction to lifting Scheme

UNIT V APPLICATIONS

9

Signal Compression – Image Compression techniques: EZW-SPHIT Coding - Image denoising techniques: Noise estimation - Shrinkage rules -. Shrinkage Functions - Edge detection and object Isolation, Image Fusion, and Object Detection.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOME:

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

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES:

1. Rao .R.M and A.S.Bopardikar, "Wavelet Transforms: Introduction to theory and Applications", Pearson Education Asia Pte. Ltd., 2000.
2. Strang G, Nguyen T, "Wavelets and Filter Banks," Wellesley Cambridge Press, 1996
3. Vetterli M, Kovacevic J., "Wavelets and Sub-band Coding," Prentice Hall, 1995
4. Mallat S., "Wavelet tour of Signal Processing", Academic Press, 1996
5. David C.Lay., "Linear Algebra and its applications" Pearson education, 2007.(Unit I only)

19271E52BP

HIGH PERFORMANCE COMMUNICATION NETWORKS

L T P C
3 0 0 3

AIM:

To familiarize concepts and terminology associated with ATM, Frame Relay, MPLS, Bluetooth technology.

OBJECTIVES:

- To appreciate the need for interoperable network management as a typical distributed application
- To be aware of current trends in network technologies

UNIT I PACKET SWITCHED NETWORKS

9

OSI and IP models, Ethernet (IEEE 802.3), Token ring (IEEE 802.5), Wireless LAN (IEEE 802.11) FDDI,DQDB, SMDS: Internetworking with SMDS

UNIT II ISDN AND BROADBAND ISDN

9

ISDN - overview, interfaces and functions, Layers and services - Signaling System 7 (SS7)- Broadband ISDN architecture and Protocols.

UNIT III ATM AND FRAME RELAY

9

ATM: Main features-addressing, signaling and routing, ATM header structure-adaptation layer, management and control, ATM switching and transmission.
Frame Relay: Protocols and services, Congestion control, Internetworking with ATM, Internet and ATM, Frame relay via ATM.

UNIT IV ADVANCED NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

9

IP forwarding architectures overlay model, Multi Protocol Label Switching (MPLS), integrated services in the Internet, Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP), Differentiated services

UNIT V BLUETOOTH TECHNOLOGY

9

The Bluetooth module-Protocol stack Part I: Antennas, Radio interface, Base band, The Link controller, Audio, The Link Manager, The Host controller interface; The Bluetooth module-Protocol stack Part I:Logical link control and adaptation protocol, RFCOMM, Service discovery protocol, Wireless access protocol, Telephony control protocol.

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
- Demonstrate how to correctly maintain LAN computer systems
- Maintain the network by performing routine maintenance tasks
- Apply network management tools

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES:

1. William Stallings,"ISDN and Broadband ISDN with Frame Relay and ATM", 4th edition, Pearson education Asia, 2002.
2. Leon Gracia, Widjaja, "Communication networks ", Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi, 2000.
3. Jennifer Bray and Charles F.Sturman,"BlueTooth" Pearson education Asia, 2001.
4. SumitKasera, PankajSethi, "ATM Networks ", Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi, 2000.
5. Rainer Handel, Manfred N.Huber and Stefan Schroder ,"ATM Networks",3rd edition, Pearson education asia,2002.
6. Jean Walrand and PravinVaraiya ,"High Performance Communication networks",2nd edition,Harcourt and Morgan Kauffman,London,2000.
7. William Stallings,"High-speed Networks and Internets", 2nd edition, Pearson education Asia, 2003.

19271E52CP ADVANCED MICROPROCESSORS AND MICROCONTROLLERS

L T P C
3 0 0 3

AIM:

To introduce the advanced features in microprocessors and microcontrollers.

OBJECTIVES:

- To enable the students to understand various microcontroller architectures
- To expose the students to the fundamentals of microprocessor architecture.

UNIT I MICROPROCESSOR ARCHITECTURE

9

Instruction set – Data formats – Instruction 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 – RISC properties – RISC evaluation – On-chip register files versus cache evaluation

UNIT II HIGH PERFORMANCE CISC ARCHITECTURE – PENTIUM

9

The software model – functional description – CPU pin descriptions – RISC concepts – bus operations – Super scalar architecture – pipelining – Branch prediction – The instruction and caches – Floating point unit – protected mode operation – Segmentation – paging – Protection – multitasking – Exception and interrupts – Input /Output – Virtual 8086 model – Interrupt processing – Instruction types – Addressing modes – Processor flags – Instruction set – programming the Pentium processor.

UNIT III HIGH PERFORMANCE RISC ARCHITECTURE :ARM

9

The ARM architecture – ARM assembly language program – ARM organization and implementation – The ARM instruction set – The thumb instruction set – ARM CPU cores.

UNIT IV MOTOROLA 68HC11 MICROCONTROLLERS

9

Instructions and addressing modes – operating modes – Hardware reset – Interrupt system – Parallel I/O ports – Flags – Real time clock – Programmable timer – pulse accumulator – serial communication interface – A/D converter – hardware expansion – Assembly language Programming

UNIT V PIC MICROCONTROLLER

9

CPU architecture – Instruction set – Interrupts – Timers – I/O port expansion – I²C bus for peripheral chip access – A/D converter – UART

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- The student will be able to work with a suitable microprocessor / microcontroller for a specific real world application.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES:

1. Daniel Tabak , ‘ ‘ Advanced Microprocessors” McGraw Hill.Inc., 1995
 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”, PearsonEducation 1999.
 7. Barry.B.Breg,” The Intel Microprocessors Architecture , Programming andInterfacing “ , PHI, 2002.
 8. Valvano "Embedded Microcomputer Systems" Thomson Asia PVT LTD first reprint 2001
- Readings : Web links: www.ocw.mit.edu, www.arm.com,

LIST OF ELECTIVES

ELECTIVE – VI (SEMESTER V)

ELECTIVE - VI
SEMESTER V

19271E53AP SIMULATION OF COMMUNICATION NETWORKS

L T P C

300 3

AIM:

The aim of this course is to learn modeling and simulation.

OBJECTIVES:

The students should be made to be

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

UNIT I MODELLING OF COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

9

Model of speech and picture signals, Pseudo noise sequences, Non-linear sequences, Analog channel model, Noise and fading, Digital channel model-Gilbert model of bursty channels, HF, Troposcatter and satellite channels, Switched telephone channels, Analog and Digital communication system models, Light wave system models.

UNIT II SIMULATION OF RANDOM VARIABLES AND RANDOM PROCESS

9

Univariate and multivariate models, Transformation of random variables, Bounds and approximation, Random process models-Markov and ARMA Sequences, Sampling rate for simulation, Computer generation and testing of random numbers

UNIT III ESTIMATION OF PERFORMANCE MEASURES

9

Quality of an estimator, estimator for SNR, Probability density functions of analog communication system, BER of digital communication systems, Monte Carlo method and Importance of sampling method, estimation of power spectral density

UNIT IV COMMUNICATION NETWORKS

9

Queuing models, M/M/I and M/M/I/N queues, Little formula, Burke's theorem, M/G/I queue, Embedded Markov chain analysis of TDM systems, Polling, Random access systems

UNIT V NETWORK OF QUEUES

9

Queues in tandem, store and forward communication networks, capacity allocation, Congestion and flowchart, Routing model, Network layout and Reliability

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

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES:

1. M.C.Jeruchim,PhilipBalaban and K.SamShanmugan, "Simulation of communication systems",Springer, 2nd Edition, 2002.
2. A.M.Law and W.David Kelton, "Simulation Modelling and analysis", 3rd Edition, McGraw Hill Inc.,1999.
3. J.F.Hayes, "Modeling and Analysis of Computer Communication networks (Applications ofCommunication Theory)", Plenum Press, 1984.
4. Jerry Banks and John S.Carson and Barry L. Nelson, "Discrete-Event System Simulation", 4th Edition,Prentice Hall Inc., 2004.

19271E53BP

MEDICAL IMAGING

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

AIM:

To study the production of x-rays and its application to different medical Imaging techniques. To study the different types of Radio diagnostic techniques.

OBJECTIVES:

- To study the special imaging techniques used for visualizing the cross sections of the body.
- To study the imaging of soft tissues using ultrasound technique

UNIT I PRINCIPLES OF RADIOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENTS 8

X-Ray tubes, cooling systems, removal of scatters, construction of image Intensifier tubes, angiographic setup, digital radiology.

UNIT II COMPUTER AIDED TOMOGRAPHY 10

Need for sectional images, Principles of sectional scanning, Method of convolution and Back-Propagation, Methods of reconstruction, Artifacts, Principle of 3D imaging

UNIT III RADIO ISOTOPIC IMAGING 9

Radiation detectors, Radio isotopic imaging equipment, scanners, Principle of semiconductor detectors, Gamma ray camera, Positron Emission tomography. SPECT.

UNIT IV ULTRASONIC SYSTEMS 9

Wave propagation and interaction in Biological tissues, Acoustic radiation, continuous and pulsed excitation, Transducers and imaging systems, Scanning methods, Principle of image generation.

UNIT V MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING 9

Principles of MRI, Relaxation processes and their measurements, Pulse sequencing and MR image acquisition.

TOTAL:45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

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

- Explain computer aided tomography
- Discuss ultrasonic systems
- Outline magnetic resonance imaging

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES:

1. D.N.Chesney and M.O.Chesney Radiographic imaging, CBS Publications, New Delhi, 1987.
2. Peggy, W., Roger D.Ferimarch, MRI for Technologists, McGraw Hill, New York, 1995.
3. Steve Webb, The Physics of Medical Imaging, Taylor & Francis, New York.1988.

19271E53CP

MOBILE AD HOC NETWORKS

**L T P C
300 3**

AIM:

The aim of this course is to understand the basics of Ad-hoc & Sensor Networks.

OBJECTIVES:

- To learn various fundamental and emerging protocols of all layers.
- To study about the issues pertaining to major obstacles in establishment and efficient management of Ad-hoc and sensor networks.
- To understand the nature and applications of Ad-hoc and sensor networks.
- To understand various security practices and protocols of Ad-hoc and Sensor Networks.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION

9

Introduction to Ad Hoc networks – definition, characteristics features, applications. Characteristics of Wireless channel, Adhoc Mobility Models: - entity and group models.

UNIT II MEDIUM ACCESS PROTOCOLS

9

MAC Protocols: design issues, goals and classification. Contention based protocols, reservation based protocols, scheduling algorithms, protocols using directional antennas. IEEE standards: 802.11a, 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.15. HIPERLAN.

UNIT III NETWORK PROTOCOLS

9

Addressing issues in ad hoc network, Routing Protocols: Design issues, goals and classification. Proactive Vs reactive routing, Unicast routing algorithms, Multicast routing algorithms, hybrid routing algorithm, Power/ Energy aware routing algorithm, Hierarchical Routing, QoS aware routing.

UNITIV END -TO - END DELIVERY AND SECURITY

9

Transport layer: Issues in designing- Transport layer classification, adhoc transport protocols. Security issues in adhoc networks: issues and challenges, network security attacks, secure routing protocols.

UNITV CROSS LAYER DESIGN AND INTEGRATION OF ADHOC FOR 4G

9

Cross layer Design: Need for cross layer design, cross layer optimization, parameter optimization techniques, Cross layer cautionary perspective, Co-operative networks:- Architecture, methods of cooperation, co-operative antennas, Integration of ad hoc networks with other wired and wireless networks.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

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

- Identify different issues in wireless ad hoc and sensor networks.
- To analyze protocols developed for ad hoc and sensor networks.

- To identify and address the security threats in ad hoc and sensor networks.
- Establish a Sensor network environment for different types of applications.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES:

1. C.Siva Ram Murthy and B.S.Manoj, “Ad Hoc Wireless Networks Architectures and protocols”, 2nd edition, Pearson Education, 2007.
2. Charles E. Perkins, “Adhoc Networking”, Addison – Wesley, 2000.
3. Stefano Basagni, Marco Conti, Silvia Giordano and Ivan stojmenovic, “Mobile Ad Hoc networking”, Wiley-IEEE press, 2004.
4. Mohammad Ilyas, “The handbook of adhoc wireless networks”, CRC press,2002.
5. T. Camp, J. Boleng, and V. Davies “A Survey of Mobility Models for Ad Hoc Network Research,” Wireless Communication and Mobile Comp., Special Issue on Mobile Ad Hoc Networking Research, Trends and Applications, vol. 2,no. 5, 2002, pp. 483–502.
6. Fekri M. Abduljalil and Shrikant K. Bodhe , “A survey of integrating IP mobility protocols and Mobile Ad hoc networks”, IEEE communication Survey and tutorials, v 9.no.1 2007.
7. V.T.Raisinhani and S.Iyer “Cross layer design optimization in wireless protocol stacks”, Computer communication, vol 27 no. 8, 2004.
8. V.T.Raisinhani and S.Iyer, ” ÉCLAIR; An Efficient Cross-Layer Architecture for wireless protocol stacks”, World Wireless cong., San Francisco, CA,May 2004.