MATHEMATICS – 4 th semester

(All branches except Electrical, Electronics, Computer science, Information Technology and Applied Electronics)

CODE	COURSE NAME	CATEGORY	L	T	P	CREDIT
MAT 202	PROBABILITY,STATISTICS AND NUMERICAL METHODS	BASIC SCIENCE COURSE	3	1	0	4

Preamble: This course introduces students to the modern theory of probability and statistics, covering important models of random variables and techniques of parameter estimation and hypothesis testing. A brief course in numerical methods familiarises students with some basic numerical techniques for finding roots of equations, evaluationg definite integrals solving systems of linear equations, and solving ordinary differential equations which are especially useful when analytical solutions are hard to find.

Prerequisite: A basic course in one-variable and multi-variable calculus**.**

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

CO 1	Understand the concept, properties and important models of discrete random variables and,using them, analyse suitable random phenomena.
CO 2	Understand the concept, properties and important models of continuous random variables and,using them, analyse suitable random phenomena.
CO 3	Perform statistical inferences concerning characteristics of a population based on attributes of samples drawn from the population
CO 4	Compute roots of equations, evaluate definite integrals and perform interpolation on given numerical data using standard numerical techniques
CO 5	Apply standard numerical techniques for solving systems of equations, fitting curves on given numerical data and solving ordinary differential equations.

Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

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

Assessment Pattern

Bloom's Category	Continuous Assessment Tests(%)		End Semester Examination(%)
	1	2	
Remember	10	10	10
Understand	30	30	30
Apply	30	30	30
Analyse	20	20	20
Evaluate	10	10	10
Create			

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

Course Level Assessment Questions

Course Outcome 1 (CO1):

1. Let X denote the number that shows up when an unfair die is tossed. Faces 1 to 5 of the die are equally likely, while face 6 is twice as likely as any other. Find the probability distribution, mean and variance of X.

2. An equipment consists of 5 componets each of which may fail independently with probability 0.15. If the equipment is able to function properly when at least 3 of the componets are operational, what is the probability that it functions properly?

3. X is a binomial random variable $B(n,p)$with $n = 100$and $p = 0.1$. How would you approximate it by a Poisson random variable?

4. Three balls are drawn at random without replacement from a box containing 2 white, 3 red and 4 black balls. If X denotes the number of white balls drawn and Y denotes the number of red balls drawn, find the joint probability distribution of (X,Y)

Course Outcome 2 (CO2)

1. What can you say about $P(X = a)$for any real number $a$when $X$is a (i) discrete random variable? (ii) continuous random variable?

2. A string, 1 meter long, is cut into two pieces at a random point between its ends. What is the probability that the length of one piece is at least twise the length of the other?

3. A random variable has a normal distribution with standard deviation 10. If the probability that it will take on a value less than 82.5 is 0.82, what is the probability that it will take on a value more than 58.3?

4. X and Y are independent random variables with X following an exponential distribution with parameter μ and Y following and exponential distribution with parameter λ. Find $P(X + Y \leqslant 1)$

Course Outcome 3(CO3):

1. In a random sample of 500 people selected from the population of a city 60 were found to be left-handed. Find a 95% confidence interval for the proportion of left-handed people in the city population.

2. What are the types of errors involved in statistical hypothesis testing. Explain the level of risks associated with each type of error.

3. A soft drink maker claims that a majority of adults prefer its leading beverage over that of its main competitor's. To test this claim 500 randomly selected people were given the two beverages in random order to taste. Among them, 270 preferred the soft drink maker's brand, 211 preferred the competitor's brand, and 19 could not make up their minds. Determine whether there is sufficient evidence, at the 5% level of significance, to support the soft drink maker's claim against the default that the population is evenly split in its preference.

4. A nutritionist is interested in whether two proposed diets, *diet A* and *diet B* work equally well in providing weight-loss for customers. In order to assess a difference between the two diets, she puts 50 customers on diet A and 60 other customers on diet B for two weeks. Those on the former had weight losses with an average of 11 pounds and a standard deviation of 3 pounds, while those on the latter lost an average of 8 pounds with a standard deviation of 2 pounds. Do the diets differ in terms of their weight loss?

Course Outcome 4(CO4):

1. Use Newton-Raphson method to find a real root of the equation $f(x) = e^{2x} - x -$ 6correct to 4 decimal places.

2. Compare Newton's divided difference method and Langrange's method of interpolation.

3. Use Newton's forward interpolation formula to compute the approximate values of the function $f$at $x = 0.25$from the following table of values of $x$and $f(x)$

x	0	0.5	1	1.5	2
f(x)	1.0000	1.0513	1.1052	1.1618	1.2214

4. Find a polynomial of degree 3 or less the graph of which passes thorugh the points (-1,3), (0,-4), (1,5) and (2,-6)

Course Outcome 5 (CO5):

1. Apply Gauss-Seidel method to solve the following system of equations
$$4x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 3$$
$$-2x_1 + 6x_2 + x_3 = 9$$
$$-x_1 + x_2 + 7x_3 = -6$$

2. Using the method of least squares fit a straight line of the form $y = ax + b$to the following set of ordered pairs (x, y) :
(2,4), (3,5), (5,7), (7,10), (9,15)

3. Write the normal equations for fitting a curve of the form $y = a_0 + a_1x^2$to a given set of pairs of data points.

4. Use Runge-Kutta method of fourth order to compute $y(0.25)$and $y(0.5)$, given the initial value problem
$$y' = x + xy + y, y(0) = 1$$

Syllabus

Module 1 (Discrete probability distributions) **9 hours**

(Text-1: *Relevant topics* from sections-3.1-3.4, 3.6, 5.1)

Discrete random variables and their probability distributions, Expectation, mean and variance, Binomial distribution, Poisson distribution, Poisson approximation to the binomial distribution, Discrete bivariate distributions, marginal distributions, Independent random variables, Expectation -multiple random variables.

Module 2 (Continuous probability distributions) **9 hours**

(Text-1:*Relevant topics* from sections-4.1-4.4, 3.6, 5.1)

Continuous random variables and their probability distributions, Expectation, mean and variance, Uniform, exponential and normal distributions, Continuous bivariate distributions, marginal distributions, Independent random variables, Expectation-multiple random variables, i.i.d random variables and Central limit theorem (**without proof**).

Module 3 (Statistical inference) **9 hours**

(Text-1:*Relevant topics* from sections-5.4,, 3.6, 5.1,7.2, 8.1, 8.3, 9.1-9.2,9.4)

Population and samples, Sampling distribution of the mean and proportion (for large samples only), Confidence interval for single mean and single proportions(for large samples only). Test of hypotheses: Large sample test for single mean and single proportion, equality of means and equality of proportions of two populations, small sample t-tests for single mean of normal population, equality of means (**only pooled t-test, for independent samples from two normal populations with equal variance**)

Module 4 (Numerical methods -I) **9 hours**

(Text 2- *Relevant topics* from sections 19.1, 19.2, 19.3, 19.5)

Errors in numerical computation-round-off, truncation and relative error, Solution of equations – Newton-Raphson method and Regula-Falsi method. Interpolation-finite differences, Newton's forward and backward difference method, Newton's divided difference method and Lagrange's method. Numerical integration-Trapezoidal rule and Simpson's 1/3rd rule (**Proof or derivation of the formulae not required for any of the methods in this module**)

Module 5 (Numerical methods -II) **9 hours**

(Text 2- *Relevant topics* from sections 20.3, 20.5, 21.1)

Solution of linear systems-Gauss-Siedal and Jacobi iteration methods. Curve fitting-method of least squares, fitting staright lines and parabolas. Solution of ordinary differential equations-Euler and Classical Runge-Kutta method of second and fourth order, Adams-Moulton predictor-correction method (**Proof or derivation of the formulae not required for any of the methods in this module**)

Text Books

1. (Text-1) Jay L. Devore, *Probability and Statistics for Engineering and the Sciences*, 8th edition, Cengage, 2012

2. (Text-2) Erwin Kreyszig, *Advanced Engineering Mathematics,* 10 th Edition, John Wiley & Sons, 2016.

Reference Books

1. Hossein Pishro-Nik, *Introduction to Probability, Statistics and Random Processes*, Kappa Research, 2014 (Also available online at www.probabilitycourse.com)
2. Sheldon M. Ross, *Introduction to probability and statistics for engineers and*

scientists, 4th edition, Elsevier, 2009.

3. T. Veera Rajan, *Probability, Statistics and Random processes,* Tata McGraw-Hill, 2008

4. B.S. Grewal, *Higher Engineering Mathematics*, Khanna Publishers, 36 Edition, 2010.

Assignments

Assignments should include specific problems highlighting the applications of the methods introduced in this course in physical sciences and engineering.

Course Contents and Lecture Schedule

No	Topic	No. of Lectures
1	**Discrete Probability distributions**	**9 hours**
1.1	Discrete random variables and probability distributions, expected value, mean and variance (discrete)	3
1.2	Binomial distribution-mean, variance, Poisson distribution-mean, variance, Poisson approximation to binomial	3
1.3	Discrete bivariate distributions, marginal distributions, Independence of random variables (discrete), Expected values	3
2	**Continuous Probability distributions**	**9 hours**
2.1	Continuous random variables and probability distributions, expected value, mean and variance (continuous)	2
2.2	Uniform, exponential and normal distributions, mean and variance of these distributions	4
2.3	Continuous bivariate distributions, marginal distributions, Independent random variables, Expected values, Central limit theorem.	3
3	**Statistical inference**	**9 hours**
3.1	Population and samples, Sampling distribution of single mean and single proportion(large samples)	1
3.2	Confidence interval for single mean and single proportions (large samples)	2
3.3	Hypothesis testing basics, large sample test for single proportion, single proportion	2
3.4	Large sample test for equality of means and equality of proportions of two populations	2

3.5	t-distribution and small sample t-test for single mean and pooled t-test for equality of means	2
4	**Numerical methods-I**	**9 hours**
4.1	Roots of equations- Newton-Raphson, regulafalsi methods	2
4.2	Interpolation-finite differences, Newton's forward and backward formula,	3
4.3	Newton's divided difference method, Lagrange's method	2
4.3	Numerical integration-trapezoidal rule and Simpson's 1/3-rd rule	2
5	**Numerical methods-II**	**9 hours**
5.1	Solution of linear systems-Gauss-Siedal method, Jacobi iteration method	2
5.2	Curve-fitting-fitting straight lines and parabolas to pairs of data points using method of least squares	2
5.3	Solution of ODE-Euler and Classical Runge-Kutta methods of second and fourth order	4
5.4	Adams-Moulton predictor-corrector methods	1

Model Question Paper

(2019 Scheme)

Reg No: ..... **Total Pages: 4**

Name: .....

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

FOURTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION

(Month & year)

Course Code: MAT

Course Name: PROBABILITY, STATISTICS AND NUMERICAL METHODS

(Common to all branches except (i) Electrical and Electronics, (ii) Electronics and Communication, (iii) Applied Electronics and Instrumentation (iv) Computer Science and Engineering (v) Information Technology)

Max Marks :100 Duration : 3 Hours

PART A

(Answer *all* questions. Each question carries 3 marks)

1. Suppose X is binomial random variable with parameters $n = 100$ and $p = 0.02$. Find $P(X < 3)$ using Poisson approximation to X. (3)

2. The diameter of circular metallic discs produced by a machine is a random variable with mean 6cm and variance 2cm. Find the mean area of the discs. (3)

3. Find the mean and variance of the continuous random variable X with probability density function (3)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 4, & 2 \le x \le 3 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

4. The random variable X is exponentially distributed with mean 3. Find $P(X > t + 3 | X > t)$ where t is any positive real number. (3)

5. The 95% confidence interval for the mean mass (in grams) of tablets produced by a machine is [0.56 0.57], as calculated from a random sample of 50 tablets. What do you understand from this statement? (3)

6. The mean volume of liquid in bottles of lemonade should be at least 2 litres. A sample of bottles is taken in order to test whether the mean volume has fallen below 2 litres. Give a null and alternate hypothesis for this test and specify whether the test would be one-tailed or two-tailed. (3)

7. Find all the first and second order forward and backward differences of y for the following set of (x, y) values: (0.5, 1.13), (0.6, 1.19), (0.7, 1.26), (0.8, 1.34) (3)

8. The following table gives the values of a function $f(x)$ for certain values of x. (3)

x	0	0.25	0.50	0.75	1
$f(x)$	1	0.9412	0.8	0.64	0.5

Evaluate $\int_0^1 f(x)dx$ using trapezoidal rule.

9. Explain the principle of least squares for determining a line of best fit to a given data (3)

10. Given the initial value problem $y' = y + x$, $y(0) = 0$, find $y(0.1)$ and $y(0.2)$ using Euler method. (3)

PART B
(Answer one question from each module)
MODULE 1

11. (a) The probability mass function of a discrete random variable is $p(x) = kx, x = 1, 2, 3$ where k is a positive constant. Find (i)the value of k (ii) $P(X \leq 2)$ (iii) $E[X]$ and (iv) var$(1 - X)$. (7)

    (b) Find the mean and variance of a binomial random variable (7)

OR

12. (a) Accidents occur at an intersection at a Poisson rate of 2 per day. what is the probability that there would be no accidents on a given day? What is the probability that in January there are at least 3 days (not necessarily consecutive) without any accidents? (7)

    (b) Two fair dice are rolled. Let X denote the number on the first die and $Y = 0$ or 1, according as the first die shows an even number or odd number. Find (i) the joint probability distribution of X and Y, (ii) the marginal distributions. (iii) Are X and Y independent ? (7)

MODULE 2

13. (a) The IQ of an individual randomly selected from a population is a normal distribution with mean 100 and standard deviation 15. Find the probability that an individual has IQ (i) above 140 (ii) between 120 and 130. (7)

    (b) A continuous random variable X is uniformly distributed with mean 1 and variance 4/3. Find $P(X < 0)$ (7)

OR

14. (a) The joint density function of random variables X and Y is given by (7)

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} e^{-(x+y)}, & x > 0, \quad y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

    Find $P(X + Y \leq 1)$. Are X and Y independent? Justify.

    (b) The lifetime of a certain type of electric bulb may be considered as an exponential random variable with mean 50 hours. Using central limit theorem, find the approximate probability that 100 of these electric bulbs will provide a total of more than 6000 hours of burning time. (7)

MODULE 3

15. (a) The mean blood pressure of 100 randomly selected persons from a target population is 127.3 units. Find a 95% confidence interval for the mean blood pressure of the population. (7)

    (b) The CEO of a large electric utility claims that 80 percent of his 1,000,000 customers are very satisfied with the service they receive. To test this claim, the local newspaper surveyed 100 customers, using simple random sampling. Among the sampled customers, 73 percent say they are very satisfied. Based on these findings, do you think that the CEO is making a false claim of high satisfaction levels among his customers? Use a 0.05 level of significance. (7)

OR

16. (a) A magazine reported the results of a telephone poll of 800 adult citizens of a country. The question posed was: "Should the tax on cigarettes be raised to pay for health care reform?" The results of the survey were: Out of the 800 persons surveyed, 605 were non-smokers out of which 351 answered "yes" and the rest "no". Out of the remaining 195, who were smokers, 41 answered "yes" and the remaining "no". Is there sufficient evidence, at the 0.05 significance level, to conclude that the two populations smokers and non-smokers differ significantly with respect to their opinions? (7)

(b) Two types of cars are compared for acceleration rate. 40 test runs are recorded for each car and the results for the mean elapsed time recorded below: (7)

	Sample mean	Sample standard deviation
Car A	7.4	1.5
Car B	7.1	1.8

determine if there is a difference in the mean elapsed times of the two car models at 95% confidence level.

MODULE 4

17. (a) Use Newton-Raphson method to find a non-zero solution of $x = 2\sin x$. Start with $x_0 = 1$ (7)

(b) Using Lagrange's interpolating polynomial estimate $f(1.5)$ for the following data (7)

x	0	1	2	3
$y = f(x)$	0	0.9826	0.6299	0.5532

OR

18. (a) Consider the data given in the following table (7)

x	0	0.5	1	1.5	2
$f(x)$	1.0000	1.0513	1.1052	1.1618	1.2214

Estimate the value of $f(1.80)$ using newton's backward interpolation formula.

(b) Evaluate $\int_0^1 e^{-x^2/2}dx$ using Simpson's one-third rule, dividing the interval [0, 1] into 8 subintervals (7)

MODULE 5

19. (a) Using Gauss-Seidel method, solve the following system of equations (7)

$$20x + y - 2z = 17$$
$$3x + 20y - z = -18$$
$$2x - 3y + 20z = 25$$

(b) The table below gives the estimated population of a country (in millions) for during 1980-1995 (7)

year	1980	1985	1990	1995
population	227	237	249	262

Plot a graph of this data and fit an appropriate curve to the data using the method of least squares. Hence predict the population for the year 2010.

OR

20. (a) Use Runge-Kutta method of fourth order to find $y(0.2)$ given the initial value problem (7)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{xy}{1+x^2}, \quad y(0) = 1$$

Take step-size, $h = 0.1$.

(b) Solve the initial value problem (7)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x + y, \quad y(0) = 0,$$

in the interval $0 \leq x \leq 1$, taking step-size $h = 0.2$. Calculate $y(0.2), y(0.4)$ and $y(0.6)$ using Runge-Kutta second order method, and $y(0.8)$ and $y(1.0)$ using Adam-Moulton predictor-corrector method.

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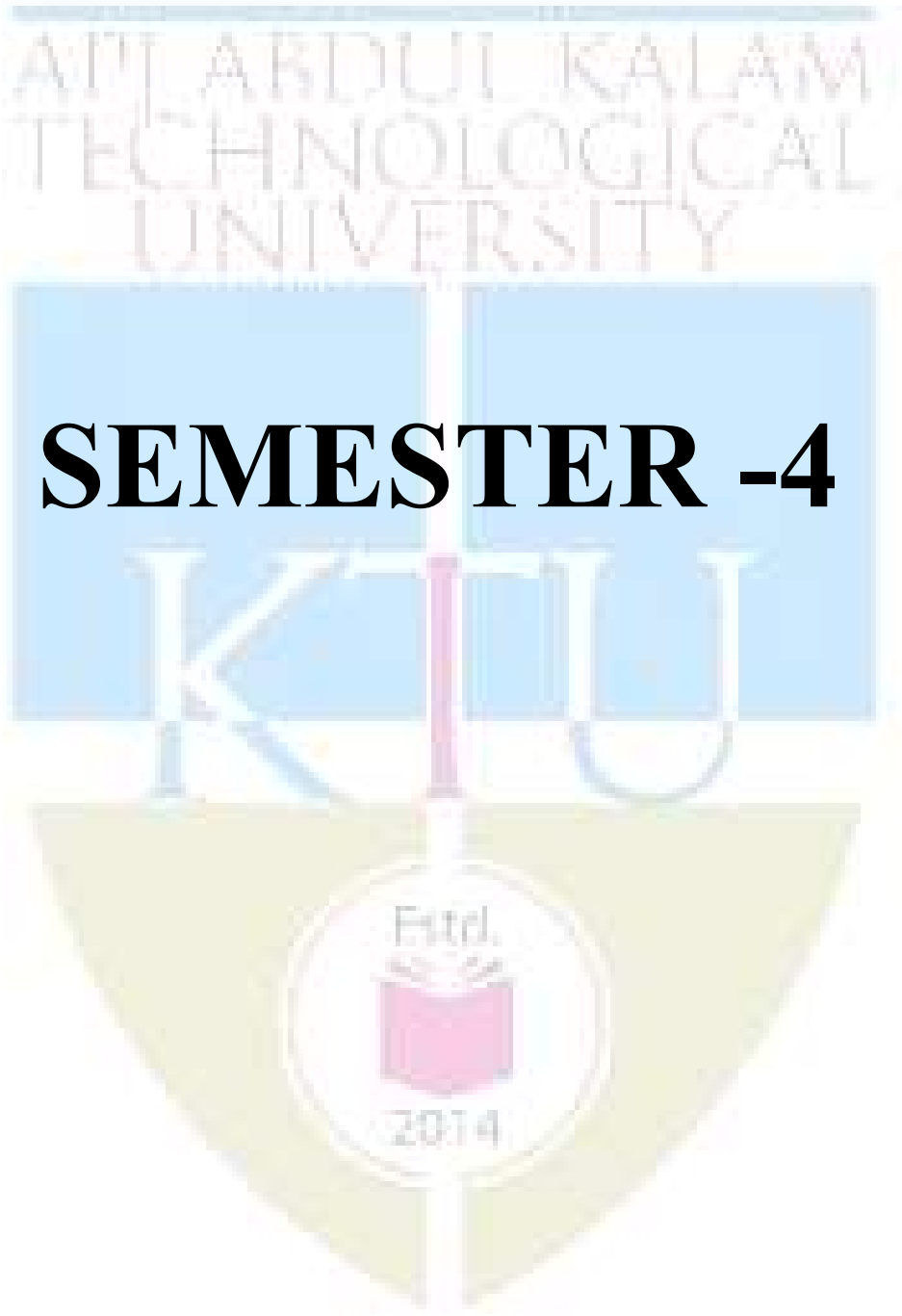

SEMESTER -4

CODE	COURSE NAME	CATEGORY	L	T	P	CREDIT
MRT202	THERMODYNAMICS	PCC	3	1	-	4

Preamble :

Thermodynamics is the study of energy . Without energy life cannot exist. Activities from breathing to the launching of rockets involves energy transactions and are subject to thermodynamic analysis. Engineering devices like engines, turbines, refrigeration and air conditioning systems, propulsion systems etc., work on energy transformations and must be analysed using principles of thermodynamics. So, a thorough knowledge of thermodynamic concepts is essential for a mechanical engineer. This course offers an introduction to the basic concepts and laws of thermodynamics.

Prerequisite : NIL

Course Outcomes :

After completion of the course the student will be able to

CO1	Understand basic concepts and laws of thermodynamics
CO2	Conduct first law analysis of open and closed systems
CO3	Determine entropy and availability changes associated with different processes
CO4	Understand the application and limitations of different equations of state
CO5	Determine change in properties of pure substances during phase change processes
CO6	Evaluate properties of ideal gas mixtures

Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

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

Assessment Pattern

Blooms Category	CA			ESA
	Assignment	Test - 1	Test - 2	
Remember	25	20	20	10
Understand	25	40	40	20
Apply	25	40	40	70
Analyse	25			
Evaluate				
Create				

Continuous Internal Evaluation Pattern:

Attendance : 10 marks

Continuous Assessment Test (2 numbers) : 25 marks

Assignment/Quiz/Course project : 15 marks

Mark distribution & Duration of Examination :

Total Marks	CA	ESE	ESE Duration
150	50	100	3 Hours

End semester pattern:

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

COURSE LEVEL ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

Course Outcome 1

1. Discuss the limitations of first law of thermodynamics.

2. Second law of thermodynamics is often called a directional law . Why?

3. Explain Joule-Kelvin effect. What is the significance of the inversion curve ?

Course Outcome 2

1. A mass of 2.4 kg of air at 150 kPa and 12°C is contained in a gas – tight, frictionless piston – cylinder device. The air is now compressed to a final pressure of 600 kPa . During this process, heat is transferred from the air such that the temperature inside the cylinder remains constant. Calculate the work input during this process.

2. Carbon dioxide enters an adiabatic nozzle steadily at 1 MPa and 500°C with a mass flow rate of 600 kg/hr and leaves at 100 kPa and 450 m/s. The inlet area of the nozzle is 40 cm^2. Determine (a) the inlet velocity and (b) the exit temperature

3. A vertical piston – cylinder device initially contains 0.25 m^3 of air at 600 kPa and 300°C. A valve connected to the cylinder is now opened and air is allowed to escape until three-quarters of the mass leave the cylinder at which point the volume is 0.05 m^3. Determine the final temperature in the cylinder and the boundary work during this process.

Course Outcome 3

1.An adiabatic vessel contains 2 kg of water at 25˚C. B paddle – wheel work transfer, the temperature of water is increased to 30˚C. If the specific heat of water is assumed to be constant at 4.186 kJ/kg.K, find the entropy change of the universe.

2. Two kilograms of water at 80°C is mixed adiabatically with 3 kg of water at 30°C in a constant pressure process at 1 atm. Find the increase in entropy of the total mass of water due to the mixing process.

3. Argon enters an insulated turbine operating under steady state at 1000˚C and 2 MPa and exhausts at 350 kPa. The mass flow rate is 0.5 kg/s and the turbine develops power at the rate of 120 kW. Determine (a)the temperature of the argon at the turbine exit, (b) the irreversibility of the turbine and (c) the second law efficiency. Neglect KE and PE effects. Take T_o = 20˚C and P_o = 1 bar

Course Outcome 4

1. What are the limitations of ideal gas equation and how does Van der Waals equation overcome these limitations ?

2. Discuss law of corresponding states and its role in the construction of compressibility chart.

3. A rigid tank contains 2 kmol of N_2 and 6 kmol of CH_4 gases at 200 K and 12 MPa. Estimate the volume of the tank, using (a) ideal gas equation of state (b) the compressibility chart and Amagat's law

Course Outcome 5

1.Steam is throttled from 3 MPa and 600˚C to 2.5 MPa. Determine the temperature of the steam at the end of the throttling process.

2. Determine the change in specific volume, specific enthalpy and quality of steam as saturated steam at 15 bar expands isentropically to 1 bar. Use steam tables

3. Estimate the enthalpy of vapourization of steam at 500 kPa, using the Clapeyron equation and compare it with the tabulated value

Course Outcome 6

1. A gaseous mixture contains , by volume, 21%nitrogen, 50% hydrogen and 29 % carbon dioxide. Calculate the molecular weight of the mixture, the characteristic gas constant of the mixture and the value of the reversible adiabatic expansion index - γ. At 10˚C, the C_p values of nitrogen, hydrogen and carbon dioxide are 1.039, 14.235 and 0.828 kJ/kg.K respectively.

2. A mixture of 2 kmol of CO_2 and 3 kmol of air is contained in a tank at 199 kPa and 20˚C. Treating air to be a mixture of 79% N_2 and 21% O_2 by volume , calculate (a) the individual mass of CO_2 , N_2 and O_2, (b) the percentage content of carbon by mass in the mixture and (c) the molar mass , characteristic gas constant and the specific volume of the mixture

3. A gas mixture in an engine cylinder has 12% CO_2, 11.5 % O_2 and 76.5% N_2 by volume. The mixture at 1000˚C expands reversibly, according to the law $PV^{1.25}$ = constant, to 7 times its initial volume. Determine the work transfer and heat transfer per unit mass of the mixture.

SYLLABUS

Module 1: Role of Thermodynamics and it's applications in Engineering and Science –Basic Concepts Macroscopic and Microscopic viewpoints, Concept of Continuum, Thermodynamic System and Control Volume, Surrounding, Boundaries, Types of Systems, Universe, Thermodynamic properties, Process, Cycle, Thermodynamic Equilibrium, Quasi – static Process, State, Point and Path function. Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, Measurement of Temperature, reference Points, Temperature Scales.

Module 2: Energy - Work - Pdv work and other types of work transfer, free expansion work, heat and heat capacity. Joule's Experiment- First law of Thermodynamics - First law applied to Non flow Process- Enthalpy- specific heats- PMM1, First law applied to Flow Process, Mass and Energy balance in simple steady flow process. Applications of SFEE, Transient flow –Filling and Emptying Process, Limitations of the First Law.

Module 3: Second Law of Thermodynamics, Thermal Reservoir, Heat Engine, Heat pump – Kelvin-Planck and Clausius Statements, Equivalence of two statements, Reversibility, Irreversible Process, Causes of Irreversibility, PMM2, Carnot's theorem and its corollaries, Absolute Thermodynamic Temperature scale. Clausius Inequality, Entropy- Entropy changes in various thermodynamic processes, principle of increase of entropy and its applications, Entropy generation, Entropy and Disorder, Reversible adiabatic process- isentropic process, Third law of thermodynamics, Available Energy, Availability and Irreversibility- Second law efficiency.

Module 4: Pure Substances, Phase Transformations, Triple point, properties during change of phase, T-v, p-v and p-T diagram of pure substance, p-v-T surface, Saturation pressure and Temperature, T-h and T-s diagrams, h-s diagrams or Mollier Charts, Dryness Fraction, steam tables. Property calculations using steam tables. The ideal Gas Equation, Characteristic and Universal Gas constants, Deviations from ideal Gas Model: Equation of state of real substances, Vander Waals Equation of State, Virial Expansion, Compressibility factor, Law of corresponding state, Compressibility charts.

Module 5: Mixtures of ideal Gases – Mole Fraction, Mass fraction, Gravimetric and volumetric Analysis, Dalton's Law of partial pressure, Amagat's Laws of additive volumes, Gibbs-Dalton's law Equivalent Gas constant and Molecular Weight, Properties of gas mixtures: Internal Energy, Enthalpy, specific heats and Entropy, Introduction to real gas mixtures- Kay's rule. General Thermodynamic Relations – Combined First and Second law equations – Helmholtz and Gibb's functions - Maxwell's Relations, Tds Equations. The Clapeyron Equation, equations for internal energy, enthalpy and entropy, specific heats, Throttling process, Joule Thomson Coefficient, inversion curve.

Text Books

1. P. K. Nag, Engineering Thermodynamics, McGraw Hill, 2013

2. E. Rathakrishnan Fundamentals of Engineering Thermodynamics, PHI, 2005

3. Y. A. Cengel and M. A. Boles, Thermodynamics an Engineering Approach, McGraw Hill, 2011

Reference Books:

1. Moran J., Shapiro N. M., Fundamentals of Engineering Thermodynamics, Wiley, 2006

2. R. E. Sonntag and C. Borgnakke, Fundamentals of Thermodynamics, Wiley, 2009

3. Holman J. P. Thermodynamics, McGraw Hill, 2004

4. M. Achuthan, Engineering Thermodynamics, PHI, 2004

COURSE PLAN

Module	Topics	Hours Allotted
1	Role of Thermodynamics and it's applications in Engineering and Science – Basic Concepts Macroscopic and Microscopic viewpoints, Concept of Continuum, Thermodynamic System and Control Volume, Surrounding, Boundaries, Types of Systems, Universe	1L
	Thermodynamic properties, Process, Cycle, Thermodynamic Equilibrium, Quasi – static Process, State, Point and Path function.	1L
	Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics, Measurement of Temperature, reference Points, Temperature Scales.	2L + 1T
2	Energy - Work - Pdv work and other types of work transfer, free expansion work, heat and heat capacity.	2L + 1T
	Joule's Experiment- First law of Thermodynamics - First law applied to Non flow Process- Enthalpy- specific heats- PMM1	2L + 1T
	First law applied to Flow Process, Mass and Energy balance in simple steady flow process. Applications of SFEE	2L + 1T
	Transient flow –Filling and Emptying Process, Limitations of the First Law.	1L + 1T
3	Second Law of Thermodynamics, Thermal Reservoir, Heat Engine, Heat pump – Kelvin-Planck and Clausius Statements, Equivalence of two statements	2L
	Reversibility, Irreversible Process, Causes of Irreversibility, PMM2, Carnot's theorem and its corollaries, Absolute Thermodynamic Temperature scale.	2L + 1T
	Clausius Inequality, Entropy- Entropy changes in various thermodynamic processes, principle of increase of entropy and its applications, Entropy generation, Entropy and Disorder, Reversible adiabatic process- isentropic process, Third law of thermodynamics	2L + 1T
	Available Energy, Availability and Irreversibility- Second law efficiency.	2L + 1T
	Pure Substances, Phase Transformations, Triple point, properties during change of phase, T-v, p-v and p-T diagram of pure substance, p-v-T surface,	2L

4	Saturation pressure and Temperature, T-h and T-s diagrams, h-s diagrams or Mollier Charts, Dryness Fraction, steam tables. Property calculations using steam tables	2L + 1T
	The ideal Gas Equation, Characteristic and Universal Gas constants, Deviations from ideal Gas Model: Equation of state of real substances, Vander Waals Equation of State, Virial Expansion, Compressibility factor, Law of corresponding state, Compressibility charts.	2L +1T
5	Mixtures of ideal Gases – Mole Fraction, Mass fraction, Gravimetric and volumetric Analysis, Dalton's Law of partial pressure, Amagat's Laws of additive volumes, Gibbs-Dalton's law.	2L
	Equivalent Gas constant and Molecular Weight, Properties of gas mixtures: Internal Energy, Enthalpy, specific heats and Entropy	1L +1T
	Introduction to real gas mixtures- Kay's rule	1L
	General Thermodynamic Relations – Combined First and Second law equations – Helmholtz and Gibb's functions - Maxwell's Relations	2L
	Tds Equations. The Clapeyron Equation, equations for internal energy, enthalpy and entropy, specific heats, Throttling process, Joule Thomson Coefficient, inversion curve.	2L + 1T

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

FOURTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE

EXAMINATION **Course Code : MRT202**

Course Name : THERMODYNAMICS

(Permitted to use Steam Tables and Mollier Chart)

Max. Marks : 100 Duration : 3 Hours

Part – A

Answer all questions.

1. Define thermodynamics. List a few of its applications

2.Differentiate between intensive and extensive properties.

3. Differentiate between heat and work.

4. Explain system approach and control volume approach as applied in the analysis of a flow process.

5. An inventor claims to have developed an engine that delivers 26 kJ of work using 82 kJ of heat while operating between temperatures 120°C and 30°C. Is his claim valid ? Give the reason for your answer.

6. Show that two reversible adiabatics cannot intersect

7.Define (i)critical point and (ii) triple point, with respect to water

8. Why do real gases deviate from ideal gas behaviour? When do they approach ideal behaviour?

9. Define Helmholtz function and Gibbs function and state their significance

10. Explain Kay's rule of real gas mixtures

(3 x 10 = 30 marks)

Part – B

Answer one full question from each module.

Module - 1

11.a] Explain macroscopic and microscopic approach to thermodynamics . (7 marks)

b] With the aid of a suitable diagram, explain the working of constant volume gas thermometer. (7 marks)

OR

12.a] What is meant by thermodynamic equilibrium ? What are the essential conditions for a system to be in thermodynamic equilibrium ? (7 marks)

b] Express the temperature of 91°C in (i) Farenhiet (ii) Kelvin (iii) Rankine. (7 marks)

Module – 2

13.a] A mass of 2.4 kg of air at 150 kPa and 12°C is contained in a gas – tight, frictionless piston – cylinder device. The air is now compressed to a final pressure of 600 kPa . During this process, heat is transferred from the air such that the temperature inside the cylinder remains constant. Calculate the work input during this process. (7 marks)

b] A 2 m^3 rigid tank initially contains air at 100 kPa and 22°C. The tank is connected to a supply line through a valve. Air is flowing in the supply line at 600 kPa and 22°C. The valve is opened, and air is allowed to enter the tank until the pressure in the tank reaches the line pressure, at which point the valve is closed. A thermometer placed in the tank indicates that the air temperature at the final state is 77°C. Determine, (i) the mass of air that has entered the tank and (ii) the amount of heat transfer. (7 marks)

OR

14.a] A turbine operates under steady flow conditions, receiving steam at the following conditions : pressure 1.2 MPa, temperature 188°C, enthalpy 2785 kJ/kg, velocity 33.3 m/s and elevation 3m. The steam leaves the turbine at the following conditions : pressure 20 kPa, enthalpy 25kJ/kg, velocity 100 m/s, and elevation 0 m. Heat is lost to the surroundings at the rate of 0.29 kJ/s. If the rate of steam flow through the turbine is 0.42 kg/s, what is the power output of the turbine in kW ? (7 marks)

b] State the general energy balance equation for an unsteady flow system and from it, derive the energy balance equation for a bottle filling process, stating all assumptions. (7 marks)

Module – 3

15.a]State the Kelvin-Planck and Clausisus statements of the second law of thermodynamics and prove their equivalence. (7 marks)

b]A heat engine operating between two reservoirs at 1000 K and 300 K is used to drive a heat pump which extracts heat from the reservoir at 300 K at a rate twice that at which the engine rejects heat to it. If the efficiency of the engine is 40 % of the maximum possible and the COP of the heat pump is 50 % of the maximum possible, what is the temperature of the reservoir to which the heat pump rejects heat ? What is the rate of heat rejection from the heat pump, if the rate of heat supply to the engine is 50kW ? (7 marks)

OR

16.a] A house is to be maintained at 21°C during winter and at 26°C during summer. Heat leakage through the walls, windows and roof is about 3000 kJ/hr per degree temperature difference between the interior of the house and the environment. A reversible heat pump is proposed for realising the desired heating and cooling. What is the minimum power required to run the heat pump in the reverse, if the outside temperature during summer is 36°C? Also find the lowest environment temperature during winter for which the inside of the house can be maintained at 21°C consuming the same power. (7 marks)

b] Air enters a compressor in steady flow at 140 kPa, 17°C and 70 m/s and leaves at 350 kPa, 127°C and 110 m/s. The environment is at 100 kPa and 7°C. Calculate per kg of air (a) the actual work required (b) the minimum work required and (c) the irreversibility of the process. (7 marks)

Module – 4

17.a]Show the constant pressure transformation of unit mass of ice at atmospheric pressure and -20^{o}C to superheated steam at 220^{o}C on P-v , T-v and P-T coordinate systems and explain their salient features . (7 marks)

b] A rigid vessel of volume 0.3 m^3 contains 10 kg of oxygen at 300 K. Using (i) the perfect gas equation and (ii) the Van der Waal's equation of state, determine the pressure of oxygen in the vessel. Take the Van der Waal's constants for oxygen as a =0.1382 m^6 Pa/ mol^2 and b=0.03186 m^3/ kmol . (7 marks)

OR

18.a]Steam at 25 bar and 300^{o}C expands isentropically to 5 bar. Calculate the change in enthalpy, volume and temperature of unit mass of steam during this process using steam tables and Mollier chart and compare the values (7 marks)

b]Explain law of corresponding states and its significance to the generalized compressibility chart. (7 marks)

Module – 5

19.a] Derive the expressions for the equivalent molecular weight and characteristic gas constant for a mixture of ideal gases. (6 marks)

b] 0.5 kg of Helium and 0.5 kg of Nitrogen are mixed at 20^{o}C and at a total pressure of 100 kPa. Find (i) volume of the mixture (ii) partial volumes of the components (iii) partial pressures of the

components (iv) the specific heats of the mixture and (v) the gas constant of the mixture. Take ratio of specific heats for Helium and Nitrogen to be 1.667 and 1.4 respectively. (8 marks)

OR

20.a] 2 kg of carbon dioxide at 38°C and 1.4 bar is mixed with 5 kg of nitrogen at 150°C and 1.03 bar to form a mixture at a final pressure of 70 kPa. The process occurs adiabatically in a steady flow apparatus. Calculate the final temperature of the mixture and the change in entropy during the mixing process. Take specific heat at constant pressure for CO_2 and N_2 as 0.85 kJ/kg.K and 1.04 kJ/kg respectively. (7 marks)

b]Derive the Maxwell relations. Explain their significance ? (7 marks)

MRT 204	SENSORS AND ACTUATORS	CATEGORY	L	T	P	CREDIT
		PCC	3	1	0	4

Preamble:

Sensors and actuators play a vital role in manufacturing, machinery, aerospace, medicine and robotics. Most of the advancements of present day would be not possible without sensors. The main purpose of offering this course is to elaborate the theoretical and practical aspects of sensors and actuators, their classifications, recent trends and their applications in day to day life.

Prerequisite: Nil

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

CO 1	Get an exposure to sensors and actuators and its importance in the real world.
CO 2	Explain the working of magnetic sensors and its applications in real time scenario
CO 3	Model linear actuators and differentiate various solenoids
CO 4	Explain the working principle of different types of rotary actuators
CO 5	Understand the basic idea on the controls in NC machine and fluidic system.

Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

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

Assessment Pattern

Bloom's Category	Continuous Assessment Tests		End Semester Examination
	1	2	
Remember	10	10	10
Understand	20	20	20
Apply	20	20	70
Analyse			
Evaluate			
Create			

Mark distribution

Total Marks	CIE	ESE	ESE Duration
150	50	100	3 hours

Continuous Internal Evaluation Pattern:

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

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

Course Level Assessment Questions

Course Outcome 1 (CO1):

1. What do you mean by an actuator?
2. Compare Soft Magnetic and Hard Magnetic Materials with suitable example.
3. Identify any 3 applications of Rotary and Linear Actuators in the present scenario.

Course Outcome 2 (CO2)

1. What are the requirements of Magnetic Speed Sensors?
2. Explain Solid-State Sensors with neat sketches.
3. Select any 5 applications of Magnetic Position Sensor.

Course Outcome 3(CO3):

1. What are the applications of Solenoid Actuators?
2. Compare Disk Solenoids and Plunger Solenoids.
3. Construct a mathematical model for a linear actuators

Course Outcome 4 (CO4):

1. List the applications of Disk Rotary Actuator.
2. Explain about Claw Pole Rotary Actuator with necessary sketches.
3. Identify the various applications of Cylindrical Rotary Actuator in the field of mechatronics.

Course Outcome 5 (CO5):

1. Define Coanda effect.
2. Explain about basic fluidic devices.
3. Select the applications of fluidic sensors.

Model Question paper

Course Code: MRT 204

Course Name: SENSORS AND ACTUATORS

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

PARTA

Answer all Questions. Each question carries 3 Marks

1. What is the difference between a sensor and actuators?
2. Why stepper motors are widely used in Robotic applications?
3. What are the applications of Magnetic Speed Sensors?
4. What do you mean by Solid-State Sensors?
5. What are the applications of Solenoid Actuators?
6. Define linear actuator with an example.
7. List the applications of Claw Pole Rotary Actuator.
8. What do you mean by Rotary actuator?
9. Define Coanda effect.
10. Write a short note on encoders.

PART B

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

Module 1

11. Explain about - Linear and Latching Solenoid Actuators
12. Differentiate between soft and hard magnetic materials with suitable examples.

Module 2

13. Explain about VR sensors with suitable sketches.
14. Explain magnetic sensor in detail and identify some of its applications.

Module 3

15. Explain the working of Gasoline Injectors with neat sketches.
16. Compare Disk, Plunger and Ball solenoids.

Module 4

17. Explain Cylindrical Rotary Actuators with neat sketches.
18. Identify the various applications of Cylindrical Rotary Actuator and Disk Rotary Actuators in the field of mechatronics. Explain the working principle of Disk Rotary Actuators in detail.

Module 5

19. Explain the working principle of interruptible jet sensor with necessary sketches.
20. Write short notes on the following: i) Resolver ii) Inductosync

Syllabus

Module 1 (9 Hours)

Introduction- Classification of Sensors and Actuators - Magnetic Sensors - Linear and Latching Solenoid Actuators - Stepper Motors - Special Magnetic Devices - Rotary and Linear Actuators - Magnetic Materials and Technology - Soft Magnetic Materials - Hard Magnetic Materials - Coating Technologies - Magnetic Materials Market and Applications

Module 2 (9 Hours)

Magnetic Sensors - Theory of Magnetic Sensors - Magnetic Sensor Analysis - VR Sensors - Solid-State Sensors - Magnetic Sensor Applications - Magnetic Speed Sensor Requirements - Magnetic Speed Sensor Applications - Magnetic Position Sensor Applications - VR Sensor Noise

Module 3 (9 Hours)

Linear Actuators - Mathematical Model for Linear Actuators - Fast-Acting Actuators - Disk Solenoids - Plunger Solenoids - Ball Solenoids - Conical Solenoids - Applications of Solenoid Actuators - Long Stroke Solenoid Fuel Pump - Gasoline Injectors - Natural Gas Injectors - Diesel Fuel Injectors - Compressor Solenoid Valves - Transmission Solenoids

Module 4 (9 Hours)

Rotary Actuators - Disk Rotary Actuators - Disk Rotary Actuator Analysis - Disk Rotary Actuator Design - Disk Rotary Actuator Excitation Electromagnetic Circuit - Disk Rotary Actuator Toothed Magnetic Part - Disk Rotary Actuator PM - Claw Pole Rotary Actuators - Claw Pole Rotary Actuator Analysis - Claw Pole Rotary Actuator Design -Claw Pole Rotary Actuator Excitation Electromagnetic Circuit - Claw Pole Actuator Toothed Magnetic Part - Claw Pole Actuator PM - Cylindrical Rotary Actuators - Cylindrical Rotary Actuator PM - Cylindrical Rotary Actuator Excitation Electromagnetic Circuit - Cylindrical Rotary Actuator Toothed Magnetic Structure - Rotary Actuator Applications - Disk Rotary Actuator Application - Claw Pole Rotary Actuator Application - Cylindrical Rotary Actuator Application

Module 5 (9 Hours)

Controls in NC Machines and fluidic control- stepping motors- feedback devices- encoders - resolvers - inductosync –Tachogenerators - principles of fluid logic control - Coanda effect - basic fluidic devices - fluidic logic gates - bistable flipflop - OR and NOR gates - exclusive OR gates - fluidic sensors - backpressure sensor - cone jet proximity sensor - interruptible jet sensor.

Text Books

1. Andrzej M. Pawlak , “Sensors and Actuators in Mechatronics, Design and Applications” , Taylor & Francis Group, 2006

Reference Books

1. Andrew Parr, “Hydraulics and Pneumatics“, Jaico Publishing House, Mumbai

2. Yoram Koren, ‘Computer control of Manufacturing Systems’, TataMc.Graw Hill Publishers, New Delhi

3. Robert H. Bishop, “Mechatronic systems, Sensors and Actuators Fundamentals and Modelling, Taylor & Francis Group, 2007

Course Contents and Lecture Schedule

No	Topic	No. of Lectures
1	Sensors and Actuators	
1.1	Classification of Sensors and Actuators	1
1.2	Magnetic Sensors	1
1.3	Linear and Latching Solenoid Actuators	1
1.4	Stepper Motors - Special Magnetic Devices	1
1.5	Rotary and Linear Actuators	2
1.6	Magnetic Materials and Technology - Soft Magnetic Materials - Hard Magnetic Materials	2
1.7	Coating Technologies - Magnetic Materials Market and Applications	1
2	Magnetic Sensors	
2.1	Theory of Magnetic Sensors	1

2.2	Magnetic Sensor Analysis	2
2.3	VR Sensors	1
2.4	Solid-State Sensors	1
2.5	Magnetic Sensor Applications, Magnetic Speed Sensor Requirements -	2
2.6	Magnetic Speed Sensor Applications , Magnetic Position Sensor Applications -	1
2.7	VR Sensor Noise	1
3	Linear Actuators	
3.1	Mathematical Model for Linear Actuators	1
3.2	Fast-Acting Actuators	1
3.3	Disk Solenoids - Plunger Solenoids	1
3.4	Ball Solenoids, Conical Solenoids - Applications of Solenoid Actuators	2
3.5	Long Stroke Solenoid Fuel Pump	1
3.6	Gasoline Injectors, Natural Gas Injectors	1
3.7	Diesel Fuel Injectors - Compressor Solenoid Valves - Transmission Solenoids	2
4	Rotary Actuators	
4.1	Disk Rotary Actuators - Disk Rotary Actuator Analysis - Disk Rotary Actuator Design - Disk Rotary Actuator Excitation Electromagnetic Circuit - Disk Rotary Actuator Toothed Magnetic Part - Disk Rotary Actuator PM -	3
4.2	Claw Pole Rotary Actuators - Claw Pole Rotary Actuator Analysis - Claw Pole Rotary Actuator Design -Claw Pole Rotary Actuator Excitation Electromagnetic Circuit - Claw Pole Actuator Toothed Magnetic Part - Claw Pole Actuator PM	3
4.3	Cylindrical Rotary Actuators - Cylindrical Rotary Actuator PM - Cylindrical Rotary Actuator Excitation Electromagnetic Circuit - Cylindrical Rotary Actuator Toothed Magnetic Structure	2
4.4	Rotary Actuator Applications - Disk Rotary Actuator Application - Claw Pole Rotary Actuator Application - Cylindrical Rotary Actuator Application.	1
5	Controls in NC Machines and fluidic control	
5.1	Stepping motors	1
5.2	Feedback devices, encoders, resolvers.	1
5.3	Inductosyn , Tacho generators	1
5.4	Principles of fluid logic control -Coanda effect	2
5.5	Basic fluidic devices, Fluidic logic gates	1
5.6	Bi stable flip flop - OR and NOR gates - exclusive OR gates -	1
5.7	Fluidic sensors, Backpressure sensor.	1
5.8	Cone jet proximity sensor, Interruptible jet sensor.	1

MRT206	MICROPROCESSOR & EMBEDDED SYSTEMS	CATEGORY	L	T	P	CREDIT
		PCC	3	1	0	4

Preamble:

The Purpose of the course is to provide the students the knowledge of Microprocessors, Microcontroller and embedded systems. This course is emphasis on architecture, Programming and system design of 8085 microprocessor and 8051 microcontrollers. The course is intended for making the basic knowledge in Embedded systems, Embedded C and development tools.

Prerequisite:

MRT203 DIGITAL AND ANALOG CIRCUITS

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

CO 1	**Understand the basic concepts of 8085 microprocessor**
CO 2	**Understand the basic concepts of 8085 interfacing with input output devices and memory device**
CO 3	**Understand the overview of an Embedded Systems**
CO 4	**Interpret the basic concepts of 8051 microcontroller**
CO 5	**Interface peripheral devices with 8051 microcontrollers**
CO 6	**Write C/Assembly Program for a microcontroller**

Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

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

Assessment Pattern

Bloom's Category	Continuous Assessment Tests	End Semester Examination

	1	2	
Remember	10	10	10
Understand	20	20	20
Apply	20	20	70
Analyse			
Evaluate			
Create			

Mark distribution

Total Marks	CIE	ESE	ESE Duration
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Continuous Assessment Test (2 numbers) : 25 marks
Assignment/Quiz/Course project : 15 marks

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

Course Level Assessment Questions

Course Outcome 1 (CO1):

1. Describe various interrupt sources on a 8085 processor

2. List the various jump instructions by 8085 processor

3. Develop a assembly program to sort N number in ascending order

Course Outcome 2 (CO2)

1. State the functionality of Program counter in a microprocessor

2. Describe memory interface in 8085 processor

3. Define the instruction cycle for an 8085 processor

Course Outcome 3(CO3):

1. List the various tools used in embedded systems development

2. Differentiate a Microprocessor and Microcontroller

3. Describe the features and characteristics of embedded systems

Course Outcome 4 (CO4):

1. Describe 8051 architecture with a neat block diagram.

2. Illustrate Memory organization in 8051 microcontrollers.

3. Describe addressing modes of 8051 with example

Course Outcome 5 (CO5):

1. Show the program for generating 1 KHz signal

2. Demonstrate the working of serial peripheral in 8051

3. Design a system to actuate a stepper motor to 45 degree clock wise

Course Outcome 6 (CO6):

1.Show the program to add two 16-bit number using 8051 controllers

2. Write a C program to send string “Hello” through serial port

3. Demonstrate bit manipulating instruction with example

Model Question paper

Course Code: MRT206

Course Name: MICROPROCESSOR & EMBEDDED SYSTEMS

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

PARTA

Answer all Questions. Each question carries 3 Marks

1. Describe flag register in the 8085 microprocessors

2. Differentiate register and memory addressing mode with an example

3. Discuss mode 1 of 8255 PPI with diagram

4. Draw the timing diagram for Memory Read operation.

5. Differentiate between hard & soft real time systems.

6. What are the demerits of Waterfall Model?

7. Explain the following instructions used in 8051 microcontrollers.

i) MOV R1, #05H ii) ADD A, #01H iii) MOV R2, 07H

8. Explain with neat diagram the RAM of 8051.

9. Define the structure of an Embedded C program

10. Explain I/O ports and its functions in 8051.

PART B

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

Module 1

11.a. Draw and explain 8085 Architecture with neat diagram

b. List the various jump instructions by 8085 processor

12 a. Develop an assembly program to sort N number in ascending order

Module 2

13. Design a LED blinking system with 8085 and 8255

14.a. Explain Fetch cycle & Execute cycle in 8085.

b. Describe memory interface in 8085 processor

Module 3

15. Explain i) Compiler ii) Assembler iii) Linker iv) Loaders.

16. a. List the field of applications for an embedded system.

b. List out the challenges in Embedded Systems.

Module 4

17 a. Write an ALP in 8051 to add two 32-bit numbers & store the result.

b. Explain with neat diagram the Register organisation and SFR in 8051.

18 Explain with neat block diagram the architecture of 8051 Microcontroller

Module 5

19. Write a C program to send string “Hello” through serial port

20. Explain with suitable diagram and program, how an ADC can be interfaced with 8085 Microprocessor.

Syllabus

Module	Topics	Hr
1	8085 Microprocessor: Evolution of Microprocessors- 8085 Architecture – Addressing modes- Classification of Instruction set- Interrupts-introduction to assembly language programming –code conversion, sorting–binary and BCD arithmetic.	**9**
2	Timing and control–Machine cycles, instruction cycle and T states–fetch and execute cycles– Timing diagram for instructions. IO and memory interfacing –Address decoding–I/O ports – Programmable peripheral interface PPI 8255 -Modes of operation. Interfacing of LEDs	**9**
3	Introduction to Embedded Systems-Application domain of embedded systems, features and characteristics, System model, Microprocessor Vs Microcontroller, current trends and challenges, hard and soft real time systems, Embedded product development, Life Cycle Management (water fall model), Tool Chain System, Assemblers, Compilers, linkers, Loaders, Debuggers Profilers & Test Coverage Tools-cross compilation	**9**
4	8051 Microcontroller: Selection of Microcontrollers - 8051 Microcontroller Architecture-Memory organization –Special function registers –Addressing modes – Instruction set - Introduction to assembly language programming using 8051(basic arithmetic operations)- Interrupts.	**9**
5	Embedded C Programming: structure of an embedded C program -data type-key words- basic programming using embedded C (bit level manipulations-accessing and configuring of different status, control and peripheral registers) Peripheral Programming: I/O port programming – Timer programming – Serial communication programming – Peripheral Interfacing diagram and programming of A/D and D/A converters, Stepper motor.	**9**

Text Books

1. Ramesh S Gaonkar, Microprocessor Architecture, Programming and applications with the 8085, Architecture, Programming and Applications, Penram International Publishing PVT Ltd. 6th Edition

2.Mazidi Muhammad Ali, Mazidi Janice Gillispie and McKinlayRolin, ―The 8051 Microcontroller and Embedded Systems, 2 nd Edition, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 2013.

3. Lyla B Das – Embedded Systems – An Integrated Approach, Pearson Publication, sixth edition 2014

Reference Books

1.Douglas V. Hall, Microprocessors and Interfacing, Tata McGraw Hill, Education, New

2. Mathur A., Introduction to Microprocessors, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi,1992.

3. Rafiquzzaman, Microprocessor Theory and Application, PHI Learning, First Edition. 7.

4. Ray A joy and Burchandi, Advanced Microprocessor & Peripherals, Tata McGraw Hill, Education, New Delhi, Second Edition.

5. Scott MacKenzie, Raphael C W Phan, "The8051Microcontroller", Fourth Edition, Pearson education Delhi, Third Edition. /Prentice hall of India International Publishing; Sixth edition,2014.

Course Contents and Lecture Schedule

No	Topic	No. of Lectures
1	8085 Microprocessor	
1.1	Evolution of Microprocessors- 8085 Architecture	1
1.2	Addressing modes	1
1.3	Classification of Instruction set	3
1.4	Interrupts	2
1.5	Introduction to assembly language programming –code conversion, sorting–binary and BCD arithmetic.	2
2	8085 Interfacing	
2.1	Timing and control–Machine cycles, instruction cycle and T states	2
2.2	fetch and execute cycles– Timing diagram for instructions.	2
2.3	IO and memory interfacing	1
2.4	Address decoding–I/O ports	1
2.5	Programmable peripheral interface PPI8255 -Modes of operation.	2
2.6	Interfacing of LEDs	1

3	Introduction to Embedded Systems	
3.1	Application domain of embedded systems, features and characteristics, System model	2
3.2	Microprocessor Vs Microcontroller, current trends and challenges, hard and soft real time systems,	2
3.3	Embedded product development, Life Cycle Management (water fall model)	2
3.4	Tool Chain System, Assemblers, Compilers, linkers, Loaders, Debuggers Profilers & Test Coverage Tools-cross compilation	3
4	8051 Microcontroller	
4.1	Selection of Microcontrollers - 8051 Microcontroller Architecture	1
4.2	Memory organization	1
4.3	Special function registers	1
4.4	Addressing modes	1
4.5	Instruction set	2
4.6	Introduction to assembly language programming using 8051(basic arithmetic operations)	2
4.7	Interrupts.	1
5	Embedded C Programming	
5.1	structure of an embedded C program -data type-key words- basic programming using embedded C (bit level manipulations-accessing and configuring of different status, control and peripheral registers)	3
5.2	I/O port programming	1
5.3	Timer programming	1
5.4	Serial communication programming	1
5.5	Peripheral Interfacing diagram and programming of A/D and D/A converters, Stepper motor.	3

CODE	COURSE NAME	CATEGORY	L	T	P	CREDIT
			2	0	0	2
EST 200	DESIGN AND ENGINEERING					

Preamble:

The purpose of this course is to

i) introduce the undergraduate engineering studentsthe fundamental principles of design engineering,

ii) make them understand the steps involved in the design process and

iii) familiarize them with the basic tools used and approaches in design.

Students are expected to apply design thinking in learning as well as while practicing engineering, which is very important and relevant for today. Case studies from various practical situations will help the students realize that design is not only concerned about the function but also many other factors like customer requirements, economics, reliability, etc. along with a variety of life cycle issues.

The course will help students to consider aesthetics, ergonomics and sustainability factors in designs and also to practice professional ethics while designing.

Prerequisite:

Nil. The course will be generic to all engineering disciplines and will not require specialized preparation or prerequisites in any of the individual engineering disciplines.

Course Outcomes:

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

CO 1	Explain the different concepts and principles involved in design engineering.
CO 2	Apply design thinking while learning and practicing engineering.
CO 3	Develop innovative, reliable, sustainable and economically viable designs incorporating knowledge in engineering.

Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

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

Assessment Pattern

Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) Pattern:

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

End Semester Examination (ESE) Pattern: There will be two parts; Part A and Part B.
Part A : 30 marks
part B : 70 marks
Part A contains 10 questions with 2 questions from each module, having 3 marks for each question. Students should answer all questions.
Part B contains 2 case study questions from each module of which student should answer any one. Each question carry 14 marks and can have maximum 2 sub questions.

Mark distribution

Total Marks	CIE	ESE	ESE Duration
150	50	100	3 hours

Bloom's Category	Continuous Assessment Tests		End Semester Examination
	1	2	
Remember	5	5	10
Understand	10	10	20
Apply	35	35	70
Analyse	-	-	-
Evaluate	-	-	-
Create	-	-	-

Course Level Assessment Questions

Course Outcome 1 (CO1): Appreciate the different concepts and principles involved in design engineering.

1. State how engineering design is different from other kinds of design

2. List the different stages in a design process.

3. Describedesign thinking.

4. State the function of prototyping and proofing in engineering design.

5. Write notes on the following concepts in connection with design engineering 1) Modular Design, 2) Life Cycle Design , 3) Value Engineering, 4) Concurrent Engineering, and 5) Reverse Engineering

6. State design rights.

Course Outcome 2 (CO2) Apply design thinking while learning and practicing engineering.

1. Construct the iterative process for design thinking in developing simple products like a pen, umbrella, bag, etc.

2. Show with an example how divergent-convergent thinking helps in generating alternative designs and then how to narrow down to the best design.

3. Describe how a problem-based learning helps in creating better design engineering solutions.

4. Discuss as an engineer, how ethics play a decisive role in your designs

Course Outcome 3(CO3): Develop innovative, reliable, sustainable and economically viable designs incorporating different segments of knowledge in engineering.

1. Illustratethe development of any simple product by passing through the different stages of design process

2. Show thegraphical design communication with the help of detailed 2D or 3D drawings for any simple product.

3. Describe how to develop new designs for simple products through bio-mimicry.

Model Question paper

Page 1 of 2

Reg No.:_____ Name:_____

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

THIRD/FOURTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION

Course Code: EST 200

Course Name: DESIGN AND ENGINEERING

Max. Marks: 100Duration: 3 Hours

PART A

Answer all questions, each question carries 3 marks
Use only hand sketches

(1)Write aboutthe basic design process.

(2) Describe how to finalize the design objectives.

(3) State the role of divergent-convergent questioning in design thinking.

(4) Discuss how to perform design thinking in a team managing the conflicts.

(5) Show how engineering sketches and drawings convey designs.

(6)Explain the role of mathematics and physics in design engineering process.

(7) Distinguish between project-based learning and problem-based learning in design engineering.

(8) Describe how concepts like value engineering , concurrent engineering and reverse engineering influence engineering designs?

(9) Show how designs are varied based on the aspects of production methods, life span, reliability and environment?

(10) Explain how economics influence the engineering designs?

(10x3 marks =30 marks)

Part B

Answer any ONE question from each module. Each question carry 14 marks

Module 1

(11) Show the designing of a wrist watch going through the various stages of the design process. Use hand sketches to illustrate the processes.

or

(12)Find the customer requirements for designing a new car showroom. Show how the design objectives were finalized considering the design constraints?

Module 2

(13)Illustrate the design thinking approach for designing a bag for college students within a limited budget. Describe each stage of the process and the iterative procedure involved. Use hand sketches to support your arguments.

or

(14)Construct a number of possible designs and then refine them to narrow down to the best design for a drug trolley used in hospitals. Show how the divergent-convergent thinking helps in the process. Provide your rationale for each step by using hand sketches only.

Module 3

(15) Graphically communicate the design of a thermo flask used to keep hot coffee. Draw the detailed 2D drawings of the same with design detailing, material selection, scale drawings, dimensions, tolerances, etc. Use only hand sketches.

or

(16)Describe the role of mathematical modelling in design engineering. Show how mathematics and physics play a role in designing a lifting mechanism to raise 100 kg of weight to a floor at a height of 10 meters in a construction site.

Module 4

(17) Show the development of a nature inspired design for a solar poweredbus waiting shed beside a highway. Relate between natural and man-made designs. Use hand sketches to support your arguments.

or

(18)Show the design of a simple sofa and then depict how the design changes when considering 1) aesthetics and 2) ergonomics into consideration. Give hand sketches and explanations to justify the changes in designs.

Module 5

(19)Examine the changes in the design of a foot wear with constraints of 1) production methods, 2) life span requirement, 3) reliability issues and 4) environmental factors. Use hand sketches and give proper rationalization for the changes in design.

or

(20)Describe the how to estimate the cost of a particular design using ANY of the following: i) a website, ii) the layout of a plant, iii) the elevation of a building, iv) anelectrical or electronic system or device and v) a car.

Show how economics will influence the engineering designs. Use hand sketches to support your arguments.

(5x14 marks =70 marks)

Syllabus

Module 1

Design Process:- Introduction to Design and Engineering Design, Defining a Design Process-:Detailing Customer Requirements, Setting Design Objectives, Identifying Constraints, Establishing Functions, Generating Design Alternatives and Choosing a Design.

Module 2

Design Thinking Approach:-Introduction to Design Thinking, Iterative Design Thinking Process Stages: Empathize, Define, Ideate, Prototype and Test. Design Thinking as Divergent-Convergent Questioning. Design Thinking in a Team Environment.

Module 3

Design Communication (Languages of Engineering Design):-Communicating Designs Graphically, Communicating Designs Orally and in Writing. Mathematical Modeling In Design, Prototyping and Proofing the Design.

Module 4

Design Engineering Concepts:-Project-based Learning and Problem-based Learning in Design.Modular Design and Life Cycle Design Approaches. Application of Bio-mimicry,Aesthetics and Ergonomics in Design. Value Engineering, Concurrent Engineering, and Reverse Engineering in Design.

Module 5

Expediency, Economics and Environment in Design Engineering:-Design for Production, Use, and Sustainability. Engineering Economics in Design. Design Rights. Ethics in Design

Text Books

1) YousefHaik, SangarappillaiSivaloganathan, Tamer M. Shahin, Engineering Design Process, Cengage Learning 2003, Third Edition, ISBN-10: 9781305253285,

2) Voland, G., Engineering by Design, Pearson India 2014, Second Edition, ISBN 9332535051

Reference Books

1.Philip Kosky, Robert Balmer, William Keat, George Wise, Exploring Engineering, Fourth Edition: An Introduction to Engineering and Design, Academic Press 2015, 4th Edition, ISBN: 9780128012420.

2. Clive L. Dym, Engineering Design: A Project-Based Introduction, John Wiley & Sons, New York 2009, Fourth Edition, ISBN: 978-1-118-32458-5

3. Nigel Cross, Design Thinking: Understanding How Designers Think and Work, Berg Publishers 2011, First Edition, ISBN: 978-1847886361

4. Pahl, G., Beitz, W., Feldhusen, J., Grote, K.-H., Engineering Design: A Systematic Approach, Springer 2007, Third Edition, ISBN 978-1-84628-319-2

Course Contents and Lecture Schedule

No	Topic	No. of Lectures
1	**Module 1: Design Process**	
1.1	Introduction to Design and Engineering Design. *What does it mean to design something? How Is engineering design different from other kinds of design? Where and when do engineers design? What are the basic vocabularyin engineering design? How to learn and do engineering design.*	1
1.2	*Defining a Design Process*-: Detailing Customer Requirements. *How to do engineering design? Illustrate the process with an example. How to identify the customer requirements of design?*	1
1.3	*Defining a Design Process*-: Setting Design Objectives, Identifying Constraints, Establishing Functions. *How to finalize the design objectives? How to identify the design constraints? How to express the functions a design in engineering terms?*	1
1.4	*Defining a Design Process*-: Generating Design Alternatives and Choosing a Design. *How to generate or create feasible design alternatives? How to identify the "best possible design"?*	1
1.5	Case Studies:- Stages of Design Process. *Conduct exercises for designing simple products going through the different stages of design process.*	1
2	**Module 2: Design Thinking Approach**	
2.1	Introduction to Design Thinking *How does the design thinking approach help engineers in creating innovative and efficient designs?*	1
2.2	Iterative Design Thinking Process Stages: Empathize, Define, Ideate, Prototype and Test. *How can the engineers arrive at better designs utilizing the iterative design thinking process (in which knowledge acquired in the later stages can be applied back to the earlier stages)?*	1
2.3	Design Thinking as Divergent-Convergent Questioning. *Describe how to create a number of possible designs and then how to refine and narrow down to the 'best design'.*	1
2.4	Design Thinking in a Team Environment. *How to perform design thinking as a team managing the conflicts ?*	1
2.5	Case Studies: Design Thinking Approach. *Conduct exercises using the design thinking approach for*	1

	designing any simple products within a limited time and budget	
3	**Module 3: Design Communication (Languages of Engineering Design)**	
3.1	Communicating Designs Graphically. *How do engineering sketches and drawings convey designs?*	1
3.2	Communicating Designs Orally and in Writing. *How can a design be communicated through oral presentation or technical reports efficiently?*	1
	First Series Examination	
3.3	Mathematical Modelling in Design. *How do mathematics and physics become a part of the design process?*	1
3.4	Prototyping and Proofing the Design. *How to predict whether the design will function well or not?*	1
3.5	Case Studies: Communicating Designs Graphically. *Conduct exercises for design communication through detailed 2D or 3D drawings of simple products with design detailing, material selection, scale drawings, dimensions, tolerances, etc.*	1
4	**Module 4: Design Engineering Concepts**	
4.1	Project-based Learning and Problem-based Learning in Design. *How engineering students can learn design engineering through projects?* *How students can take up problems to learn design engineering?*	1
4.2	Modular Design and Life Cycle Design Approaches. *What is modular approach in design engineering? How it helps?* *How the life cycle design approach influences design decisions?*	1
4.3	Application of Bio-mimicry, Aesthetics and Ergonomics in Design. *How do aesthetics and ergonomics change engineering designs?* *How do the intelligence in nature inspire engineering designs? What are the common examples of bio-mimicry in engineering?*	1
4.4	Value Engineering, Concurrent Engineering, and Reverse Engineering in Design. *How do concepts like value engineering , concurrent engineering and reverse engineering influence engineering designs?*	1
4.5	Case Studies: Bio-mimicry based Designs. *Conduct exercises to develop new designs for simple*	1

	products using bio-mimicry and train students to bring out new nature inspired designs.	
5	**Module 5: Expediency, Economics and Environment in Design Engineering**	
5.1	Design for Production, Use, and Sustainability. *How designs are finalized based on the aspects of production methods, life span, reliability and environment?*	1
5.2	Engineering Economics in Design. *How to estimate the cost of a particular design and how will economics influence the engineering designs?*	1
5.3	Design Rights. *What are design rights and how can an engineer put it into practice?*	1
5.4	Ethics in Design. *How do ethics play a decisive role in engineering design?*	1
5.5	Case Studies: Design for Production, Use, and Sustainability. *Conduct exercises using simple products to show how designs change with constraints of production methods, life span requirement, reliability issues and environmental factors.*	1
Second Series Examination		

Code.	Course Name	L	T	P	Hrs	Credit
HUT 200	Professional Ethics	2	0	0	2	2

Preamble: To enable students to create awareness on ethics and human values.

Prerequisite: Nil

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

CO 1	Understand the core values that shape the ethical behaviour of a professional.
CO 2	Adopt a good character and follow an ethical life.
CO 3	Explain the role and responsibility in technological development by keeping personal ethics and legal ethics.
CO 4	Solve moral and ethical problems through exploration and assessment by established experiments.
CO 5	Apply the knowledge of human values and social values to contemporary ethical values and global issues.

Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO 1								2			2	
CO 2								2			2	
CO 3								3			2	
CO 4								3			2	
CO 5								3			2	

Assessment Pattern

Bloom's category	Continuous Assessment Tests		End Semester Exam
	1	2	
Remember	15	15	30
Understood	20	20	40
Apply	15	15	30

Mark distribution

Total Marks	CIE	ESE	ESE Duration
150	50	100	3 hours

Continuous Internal Evaluation Pattern:

Attendance	:	10 marks
Continuous Assessment Tests (2 Nos)	:	25 marks
Assignments/Quiz	:	15 marks

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

Course Level Assessment Questions

Course Outcome 1 (CO1):
1. Define integrity and point out ethical values.
2. Describe the qualities required to live a peaceful life.
3. Explain the role of engineers in modern society.

Course Outcome 2 (CO2)
1. Derive the codes of ethics.
2. Differentiate consensus and controversy.
3. Discuss in detail about character and confidence.

Course Outcome 3(CO3):
1. Explain the role of professional's ethics in technological development.
2. Distinguish between self interest and conflicts of interest.
3. Review on industrial standards and legal ethics.

Course Outcome 4 (CO4):
1. Illustrate the role of engineers as experimenters.
2. Interpret the terms safety and risk.
3. Show how the occupational crimes are resolved by keeping the rights of employees.

Course Outcome 5 (CO5):
1. Exemplify the engineers as managers.
2. Investigate the causes and effects of acid rain with a case study.
3. Explorate the need of environmental ethics in technological development.

Model Question paper

QP CODE: **Reg No:**_____

PAGES:3 **Name :**_____

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY THIRD/FOURTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION, MONTH & YEAR

Course Code: HUT 200

Course Name: PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

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

(2019-Scheme)

PART A

(Answer all questions, each question carries 3 marks)

1. Define empathy and honesty.
2. Briefly explain about morals, values and ethics.
3. Interpret the two forms of self-respect.
4. List out the models of professional roles.
5. Indicate the advantages of using standards.
6. Point out the conditions required to define a valid consent?
7. Identify the conflicts of interests with an example?
8. Recall confidentiality.
9. Conclude the features of biometric ethics.
10. Name any three professional societies and their role relevant to engineers.

(10x3 = 30 marks)

PART B

(Answer one full question from each module, each question carries 14 marks)

MODULE I

11. a) Classify the relationship between ethical values and law?

b) Compare between caring and sharing. (10+4 = 14 marks)

Or

12. a) Exemplify a comprehensive review about integrity and respect for others.

b) Discuss about co-operation and commitment. (8+6 = 14 marks)

MODULE II

13.a) Explain the three main levels of moral developments, deviced by Kohlberg.

b) Differentiate moral codes and optimal codes. (10+4 = 14 marks)

Or

14. a) Extrapolate the duty ethics and right ethics.

b) Discuss in detail the three types of inquiries in engineering ethics (8+6 = 14 marks)

MODULE III

15.**a)** Summarize the following features of morally responsible engineers.

(i) Moral autonomy **(ii)** Accountability

b)Explain the rights of employees (8+6 = 14 marks)

Or

16. a) Explain the reasons for Chernobyl mishap ?

b) Describe the methods to improve collegiality and loyalty. (8+6 = 14 marks)

MODULE IV

17.a) Execute collegiality with respect to commitment, respect and connectedness.

b) Identify conflicts of interests with an example. (8+6 = 14 marks)

Or

18. a) Explain in detail about professional rights and employee rights.

b) Exemplify engineers as managers.

MODULE V

19.**a)** Evaluate the technology transfer and appropriate technology.

b) Explain about computer and internet ethics. (8+6 = 14 marks)

Or

20. a) Investigate the causes and effects of acid rain with a case study.

b) Conclude the features of ecocentric and biocentric ethics. (8+6 = 14 marks)

Syllabus

Module 1 – Human Values.

Morals, values and Ethics – Integrity- Academic integrity-Work Ethics- Service Learning- Civic Virtue- Respect for others- Living peacefully- Caring and Sharing- Honestly- courage-Cooperation commitment- Empathy-Self Confidence -Social Expectations.

Module 2 - Engineering Ethics & Professionalism.

Senses of Engineering Ethics - Variety of moral issues- Types of inquiry- Moral dilemmas –Moral Autonomy – Kohlberg's theory- Gilligan's theory- Consensus and Controversy-Profession and Professionalism- Models of professional roles-Theories about right action –Self interest-Customs and Religion- Uses of Ethical Theories.

Module 3- Engineering as social Experimentation.

Engineering as Experimentation – Engineers as responsible Experimenters- Codes of Ethics- Plagiarism- A balanced outlook on law - Challenges case study- Bhopal gas tragedy.

Module 4- Responsibilities and Rights.

Collegiality and loyalty – Managing conflict- Respect for authority- Collective bargaining- Confidentiality- Role of confidentiality in moral integrity-Conflicts of interest- Occupational crime- Professional rights- Employee right- IPR Discrimination.

Module 5- Global Ethical Issues.

Multinational Corporations- Environmental Ethics- Business Ethics- Computer Ethics -Role in Technological Development-Engineers as Managers- Consulting Engineers- Engineers as Expert witnesses and advisors-Moral leadership.

Text Book

1. M Govindarajan, S Natarajan and V S Senthil Kumar, Engineering Ethics, PHI Learning Private Ltd, New Delhi,2012.
2. R S Naagarazan, A text book on professional ethics and human values, New age international (P) limited ,New Delhi,2006.

Reference Books

1. Mike W Martin and Roland Schinzinger, Ethics in Engineering,4th edition, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Pvt Ltd, New Delhi,2014.
2. Charles D Fleddermann, Engineering Ethics, Pearson Education/ Prentice Hall of India, New Jersey,2004.
3. Charles E Harris, Michael S Protchard and Michael J Rabins, Engineering Ethics- Concepts and cases, Wadsworth Thompson Learning, United states,2005.
4. http://www.slideword.org/slidestag.aspx/human-values-and-Professional-ethics.

Course Contents and Lecture Schedule

SL.No	Topic	No. of Lectures 25
1	**Module 1 – Human Values.**	
1.1	Morals, values and Ethics, Integrity, Academic Integrity,Work Ethics	1
1.2	Service Learning, Civic Virtue, Respect for others, Living peacefully	1
1.3	Caring and Sharing, Honesty, Courage, Co-operation commitment	2
1.4	Empathy, Self Confidence, Social Expectations	1
2	**Module 2- Engineering Ethics & Professionalism.**	
2.1	Senses of Engineering Ethics, Variety of moral issues, Types of inquiry	1
2.2	Moral dilemmas, Moral Autonomy, Kohlberg's theory	1
2.3	Gilligan's theory, Consensus and Controversy,Profession& Professionalism, Models of professional roles, Theories about right action	2
2.4	Self interest-Customs and Religion, Uses of Ethical Theories	1
3	**Module 3- Engineering as social Experimentation.**	
3.1	Engineering as Experimentation, Engineers as responsible Experimenters	1
3.2	Codes of Ethics,Plagiarism, A balanced outlook on law	2
3.3	Challenger case study, Bhopal gas tragedy	2
4	**Module 4- Responsibilities and Rights.**	
4.1	Collegiality and loyalty, Managing conflict, Respect for authority	1
4.2	Collective bargaining, Confidentiality, Role of confidentiality in moral integrity, Conflicts of interest	2
4.3	Occupational crime, Professional rights, Employee right, IPR Discrimination	2
5	**Module 5- Global Ethical Issues.**	
5.1	Multinational Corporations, Environmental Ethics, Business Ethics, Computer Ethics	2
5.2	Role in Technological Development, Moral leadership	1
5.3	Engineers as Managers, Consulting Engineers, Engineers as Expert witnesses and advisors	2

CODE	COURSE NAME	CATEGORY	L	T	P	CREDIT
MCN202	CONSTITUTION OF INDIA		2	0	0	NIL

Preamble:

The study of their own country constitution and studying the importance environment as well as understanding their own human rights help the students to concentrate on their day to day discipline. It also gives the knowledge and strength to face the society and people.

Prerequisite: Nil

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

CO 1	Explain the background of the present constitution of India and features.
CO 2	Utilize the fundamental rights and duties.
CO 3	Understand the working of the union executive, parliament and judiciary.
CO 4	Understand the working of the state executive, legislature and judiciary.
CO 5	Utilize the special provisions and statutory institutions.
CO 6	Show national and patriotic spirit as responsible citizens of the country

Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

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

Assessment Pattern

Bloom's Category	Continuous Assessment Tests		End Semester Examination
	1	2	
Remember	20	20	40
Understand	20	20	40
Apply	10	10	20
Analyse			

Evaluate			
Create			

Mark distribution

Total Marks	CIE	ESE	ESE Duration
150	50	100	3 hours

Continuous Internal Evaluation Pattern:

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

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

Course Level Assessment Questions

Course Outcome 1 (CO1):

1 Discuss the historical background of the Indian constitution.

2 Explain the salient features of the Indian constitution.

3 Discuss the importance of preamble in the implementation of constitution.

Course Outcome 2 (CO2)

1 What are fundamental rights ? Examine each of them.

2 Examine the scope of freedom of speech and expression underlying the constitution.

3 The thumb impression of an accused is taken by the police against his will. He contends that this is a violation of his rights under Art 20(3) of the constitution. Decide.

Course Outcome 3(CO3):

1 Explain the powers of the President to suspend the fundamental rights during emergency.

2 Explain the salient features of appeal by special leave.

3. List the constitutional powers of President.

Course Outcome 4 (CO4):

1 Discuss the constitutional powers of Governor.

2 Examine the writ jurisdiction of High court.

3 Discuss the qualification and disqualification of membership of state legislature.

Course Outcome 5 (CO5):

1 Discuss the duties and powers of comptroller of auditor general.

2 Discuss the proclamation of emergency.

3 A state levies tax on motor vehicles used in the state, for the purpose of maintaining roads in the state. X challenges the levy of the tax on the ground that it violates the freedom of interstate commerce guaranteed under Art 301. Decide.

Course Outcome 6 (CO6):

1 Explain the advantages of citizenship.

2 List the important principles contained in the directive principles of state policy.

3 Discuss the various aspects contained in the preamble of the constitution

Model Question paper

PART A

(Answer all questions. Each question carries 3 marks)

1 Define and explain the term constitution.

2 Explain the need and importance of Preamble.

3 What is directive principle of state policy?

4 Define the State.

5 List the functions of Attorney general of India.

6 Explain the review power of Supreme court.

7 List the qualifications of Governor.

8 Explain the term and removal of Judges in High court.

9 Explain the powers of public service commission.

10 List three types of emergency under Indian constitution.

(10X3=30marks)

PART B

(Answer on question from each module. Each question carries 14 marks)

Module 1

11 Discuss the various methods of acquiring Indian citizenship.

12 Examine the salient features of the Indian constitution.

Module 2

13 A high court passes a judgement against X. X desires to file a writ petition in the supreme court under Art32, on the ground that the judgement violates his fundamental rights. Advise him whether he can do so.

14 What is meant by directive principles of State policy? List the directives.

Module3

15 Describe the procedure of election and removal of the President of India.

16 Supreme court may in its discretion grant special leave to appeal. Examine the situation.

Module 4

17 Discuss the powers of Governor.

18 X filed a writ petition under Art 226 which was dismissed. Subsequently, he filed a writ petition under Art 32 of the constitution, seeking the same remedy. The Government argued that the writ petition should be dismissed, on the ground of res judicata. Decide.

Module 5

19 Examine the scope of the financial relations between the union and the states.

20 Discuss the effects of proclamation of emergency.

(14X5=70marks)

Syllabus

Module 1 Definition, historical back ground, features, preamble, territory, citizenship.

Module 2 State, fundamental rights, directive principles, duties.

Module 3 The machinery of the union government.

Module 4 Government machinery in the states

Module 5 The federal system, Statutory Institutions, miscellaneous provisions.

Text Books

1 D D Basu, Introduction to the constitution of India, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi, 24e, 2019

2 PM Bhakshi, The constitution of India, Universal Law, 14e, 2017

Reference Books

1 Ministry of law and justice, The constitution of India, Govt of India, New Delhi, 2019.

2 JN Pandey, The constitutional law of India, Central Law agency, Allahabad, 51e, 2019

3 MV Pylee, India's Constitution, S Chand and company, New Delhi, 16e, 2016

Course Contents and Lecture Schedule

No	Topic	No. of Lectures
1	**Module 1**	
1.1	Definition of constitution, historical back ground, salient features of the constitution.	1
1.2	Preamble of the constitution, union and its territory.	1
1.3	Meaning of citizenship, types, termination of citizenship.	2
2	**Module 2**	
2.1	Definition of state, fundamental rights, general nature, classification, right to equality ,right to freedom , right against exploitation	2

2.2	Right to freedom of religion, cultural and educational rights, right to constitutional remedies. Protection in respect of conviction for offences.	2
2.3	Directive principles of state policy, classification of directives, fundamental duties.	2
3	**Module 3**	
3.1	The Union executive, the President, the vice President, the council of ministers, the Prime minister, Attorney-General, functions.	2
3.2	The parliament, composition, Rajya sabha, Lok sabha, qualification and disqualification of membership, functions of parliament.	2
3.3	Union judiciary, the supreme court, jurisdiction, appeal by special leave.	1
4	**Module 4**	
4.1	The State executive, the Governor, the council of ministers, the Chief minister, advocate general, union Territories.	2
4.2	The State Legislature, composition, qualification and disqualification of membership, functions.	2
4.3	The state judiciary, the high court, jurisdiction, writs jurisdiction.	1
5	**Module 5**	
5.1	Relations between the Union and the States, legislative relation, administrative relation, financial Relations, Inter State council, finance commission.	1
5.2	Emergency provision, freedom of trade commerce and inter course, comptroller and auditor general of India, public Services, public service commission, administrative Tribunals.	2
5.3	Official language, elections, special provisions relating to certain classes, amendment of the Constitution.	2

MRL202	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING LAB	CATEGORY	L	T	P	CREDIT
		PCC	0	0	3	2

Preamble: The main objective of this course is to demonstrate the applications of heat transfer, heat exchangers, and the principles of dynamics of machinery.

Prerequisite: MRT202 Thermodynamics,

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

CO 1	Estimate heat transfer coefficient, LMTD and assess the performance of heat exchangers.
CO 2	Acquire necessary skills to conduct experiments on modes of heat transfer, collect data, perform analysis and interpret results to draw valid conclusions through standard test procedures.
CO 3	Asses the performance of vapour compression refrigeration and air conditioning systems.
CO 4	Evaluate the performance of heat pipes.
CO 5	Perform calibration of thermometers and pressure gauges.
CO 6	Demonstrate the effect of unbalances resulting from rotary motions.
CO 7	Visualise the effect of dynamics on vibrations in single and multi degree of freedom systems.
CO 8	Demonstrate the working principle of governor/ gyroscope and demonstrate the effect of forces and moments on their motion.

Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO 1	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
CO 2	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
CO 3	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
CO 4	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
CO 5	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
CO 6	3	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
CO 7	3	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
CO 8	3	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-

Assessment pattern
Mark distribution

Total Marks	CIE	ESE	ESE Duration
150	75	75	2.5 hours

Continuous internal evaluation pattern:

Attendance : **15 Marks**
Continuous Assessment : **30 Marks**
Internal Test (Immediately before the second series test) : **30 Marks**

End semester examination pattern: The following guidelines should be followed regarding award of marks:

(a) Preliminary work : 15 Marks

(b) Implementing the work/Conducting the experiment : 10 Marks
(c) Performance, result and inference
(Usage of equipments and trouble shooting) : 25 Marks
(d) Viva voce : 20 marks
(e) Record : 5 Marks

Course level assessment questions:

Course Outcome 1 (CO 1):

1. Define effectiveness of a heat exchanger.
2. Under what conditions is the effectiveness NTU method preferred over LMTD method as a method of analysis of a heat exchanger?
3. Under what conditions can a counter flow heat exchanger have an effectiveness of one? What would be your answer for a parallel flow heat exchanger?
4. Explain LMTD for counter flow heat exchanger

Course Outcome 2 (CO 2)

1. Does the use of insulation (outside a heated cylindrical tube) always result in a decrease in heat loss? Justify your answer.
2. What are the differences between forced and free convection?
3. What are the factors that affect the magnitude of convective heat transfer coefficient for: (i) Free convection and (ii) Forced convection for flow in a pipe
4. Can the overall heat transfer coefficient (U) for heat flow from a composite slab to (with convection and conduction taking place) be greater than the convective heat transfer coefficient (h)? Explain.
5. When does one use (i) Fourier number (ii) Nusselt Number (iii) Stanton Number ?
7. Explain why the temperature boundary layer grows much more rapidly than the velocity boundary layer in liquid metals.
8. What is the physical significance of the Schmidt number (S_c)? What is the heat transfer equivalent of this number? What does $S_c = 1$ signify?
6. What is a (i) gray surface (ii) diffuse surface?

Course Outcome 3 (CO 3):

1. The outside air at 31°C dry bulb temperature and 18.5°C wet bulb temperature enters a cooling coil at the rate of 40 m^3 /min. the effective surface temperature of the cooling coil is 4.5°C and its cooling capacity is 12.5kW of refrigeration. Find (a) dry bulb temperatures of the air leaving the coil, (b) enthalpy of air leaving the coil, (c) by pass factor of the coil.
2. Explain the following terms in brief. DBT, WBT, DPT
3. Explain the effect of Sub-cooling and Super-heating of on the performance of a simple vapour compression refrigeration system.

Course Outcome 4 (CO 4):

1. What are the primary heat transport limitations of a heat pipe?
2. What is the major heat transfer mechanism in a heat pipe?
3. What are the major operation limits of a heat pipe
4. A heat pipe with copper shell, copper wick and water as the working fluid is transferring 100W thermal power at steady-state operating conditions. The heat pipe dimensions are as follows: evaporator length = 0.1 m, condenser length = 0.1 m, adiabatic section length = 0.1

m and an outer diameter = 0.01 m. The average evaporator and condenser section temperatures of the heat pipe are measured as 105C and 95C respectively, calculate (a) the thermal resistance and (b) the effective thermal conductivity of the heat pipe.
5. What is a thermosyphon heat pipe? Comment on the thermal conductivity of a typical thermosyphon heat pipe?

Course Outcome 5 (CO 5):
1. Name three types of thermocouples with their respective composition and polarity. 2. What do you mean by: (i) cold junction compensation (ii) linearization?
3. What are the measuring ranges of different types of thermocouples?
4. What is a thermopile?
5. What is the difference between a RTD and PRT sensor?
6. What is automatic cold junction compensation?
7. What are the application advantages of a dead weight tester and a gauge comparator?
8. Write the types of Bourdon tubes? Explain the purpose of different Bourdon tubes.

Course Outcome 6 (CO 6):
1. What do you mean by static and dynamic balance of machinery
2. What do you mean by whirling of shaft?
3. What are the factors that affect the critical speed of a shaft?
4. What is (i) swaying couple (ii) Tractive force?

Course Outcome 7 (CO 7):
1. What is meant by free vibration and forced vibrations?
2. What is the significance of the node point in the case of vibration?
3. What do you mean by damping coefficient?
4. Define damping ratio (i) Damping ratio (ii) Logarithmic decrement
5. What is meant by dynamic magnifier or magnification factor?
6. Specify the importance of vibration isolation?
7. What is the condition to be satisfied for complete balance of in-line engine?
8. What are the effects of an unbalanced primary force along the line of stroke of two cylinder locomotive?

Course Outcome 8 (CO 8):
1. What is gyroscopic couple?
2. What is meant by active and reactive gyroscopic couple?
3. What is the effect of gyroscopic couple on a two wheeled vehicle while taking a turn?
4. Describe the right-hand rule to find the direction of angular velocity, momentum, and torque in a gyroscope.
5. What is meant by isochronous governor?
6. What is meant by hunting in a governor?

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS
Hear transfer
1. Determination of LMTD and effectiveness of parallel flow, counter flow and cross flow heat exchangers (double pipe heat exchanger).
2. Determination of heat transfer coefficients in free convection (free convection apparatus).

3. Determination of heat transfer coefficients in forced convection (forced convection apparatus).
4. Determination of thermal conductivity of solids (composite wall).
5. Determination of thermal conductivity of powder.
6. Determination of thermal conductivity of liquids.
7. Determination of emissivity of a specimen (emissivity apparatus).
8. Determination of Stefan Boltzman constant (Stefan Boltzmann apparatus).
9. Study and performance test on refrigeration (refrigeration test rig).
10. Study and performance test air conditioning equipments (air conditioning test rig).
11. Performance study on heat pipe (heat pipe).
12. Calibration of thermocouples.
13. Calibration of pressure gauge.

Dynamics

14. Whirling of shaft.
15. Gyroscope.
16. Universal governor apparatus.
17. Free vibration analysis.
18. Forced vibration analysis.

Note: Minimum 9 experiments in heat transfer and 3 experiments in dynamics are mandatory

Reference Books:

1. Y. A. Cengel, A. J. Ghajar, Heat and Mass Transfer: Fundamentals and Applications, 5th Ed., McGraw Hill, 2015.
2. J. P. Holman, S. Bhattacharyya, Heat Transfer, 10th Ed., McGraw Hill, 2011.
3. Frank P. Incropera, David P. Dewitt, T. L. Bergman, A. S. Lavine, Incropera's Principle of Heat and Mass Transfer, Wiley, 2018.
4. R. C. Sachdeva, Fundamentals of Engineering Heat and Mass Transfer, 5th Ed., New Age International Publishers, 2017.
5. R. K. Rajput, Heat and mass transfer, 7th Ed., S. Chand & Co., 2018.
6. C. P. Kothandaraman, Fundamentals of Heat and Mass Transfer, 4th Ed., New Age International, 2012.
7. R. J. Dossat, T. J. Horan, Principles of Refrigeration, 5th Ed., Pearson Education, 2001
8. W. F. Stoecker, J. W. Jones, Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning, 2nd Ed., McGraw-Hill Education, 2009.
9. C. P. Arora, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, 3rd Ed., McGraw Hill Education, 2017.
10. W. T. Thompson, M. D. Dahleh, C. Padmanabhan, Theory of vibration with applications, 5th Ed., Pearson, 2008.
11. D. H. Myszka, Machines and Mechanisms Applied Kinematic Analysis, 4th Ed., Pearson Education, 2012.
12. V. P. Singh, Theory of Machines, 6th Ed., Dhanpat Rai & Co., 2017.
13. J. J. Uicker Jr., G. R. Pennock, J. E. Shigley, Theory of Machines and Mechanisms, 4th Ed., Oxford University Press, 2014.
14. C. E. Wilson, J. P. Sadler, Kinematics and Dynamics of Machinery, 3rd Ed., Pearson Education, 2003.

15. S. S. Rattan, Theory of Machines, McGraw Hill, 2017.
16. P. L. Ballaney, Theory of Machines and Mechanisms, 25th Ed., Khanna Publishers, 2015.
17. A. Ghosh, A. K. Malik, Theory of Mechanisms and Machines, Affiliated East West Press, 2008.
18. A. R. Holowenko, Dynamics of Machinery, John Wiley, 1955.

MRL204	MICROPROCESSOR & EMBEDDED SYSTEM LAB	CATEGORY	L	T	P	CREDIT
		PCC	0	0	3	2

Preamble: Microprocessor and Embedded Systems Lab course helps the students to develop their knowledge on processor architecture and the programming skills. This laboratory course provides hands-on experience to interface I/O devices, perform A/D and D/A conversions, motor interfacing etc. The skills acquired through the experiments help the students to do their projects and enhance their knowledge on the latest trends and technologies.

Prerequisite: Nil

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

CO 1	**Execute new assembly language programs using instruction sets of 8085.**
CO 2	**Develop assembly and C Programs for 8051 microcontrollers.**
CO 3	**Design interfacing circuits with 8051 microcontrollers.**
CO 4	**Adapt and analyse various interfacing devices with 8085 microprocessors.**
CO 5	**Develop a microcontroller-based system for mechatronics applications.**

Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

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

Assessment Pattern

Mark distribution

Total Marks	CIE	ESE	ESE Duration
150	75	75	2.5 hours

Continuous Internal Evaluation Pattern:

Attendance : 15 marks
Continuous Assessment : 30 marks
Internal Test (Immediately before the second series test) : 30 marks

End Semester Examination Pattern: The following guidelines should be followed regarding award of marks

(a) Preliminary work : 15 Marks
(b) Implementing the work/Conducting the experiment : 10 Marks
(c) Performance, result and inference (usage of equipment and troubleshooting) : 25 Marks
(d) Viva voce : 20 marks

(e) Record : 5 Marks

General instructions: Practical examination to be conducted immediately after the second series test covering entire syllabus given below. Evaluation is a serious process that is to be conducted under the equal responsibility of both the internal and external examiners. The number of candidates evaluated per day should not exceed 20. Students shall be allowed for the University examination only on submitting the duly certified record. The external examiner shall endorse the record.

Course Level Assessment Questions

Course Outcome 1 (CO1):

1. Construct an 8085 program to find sum of two 16-bit numbers
2. Develop an 8085 program to find square root of a number
3. Create 8085 program to sort N number in ascending order

Course Outcome 2 (CO2)

1. Develop an 8051 program to convert Binary to BCD
2. Construct an 8051 program to transfer N elements
3. Write an 8051 program to multiply two 8-bit number

Course Outcome 3(CO3):

1. Design a system for Interfacing D/A converter with 8051
2. Develop a system to generate triangular wave with 8051
3. Construct a circuit for Interfacing A/D converter with 8051

Course Outcome 4 (CO4):

1. Design a system for Interfacing D/A converter with 8085
2. Develop a system to generate triangular wave with 8085
3. Construct a circuit for Interfacing stepper motor

Course Outcome 5 (CO5):

1. Setup an interface to run DC motor
2. Design a LED chaser with microcontroller board
3. Develop a program to display a string in LCD

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS

MICROPROCESSOR EXPERIMENTS :(Any Six experiments using trainer kit or open source simulator)

1. Addition and subtraction of 8-bit numbers

2. Multi byte addition

3. Addition and subtraction of two BCD numbers.

4. Programs on Data Transfer Instructions

5. Square, Square root and Cube program

6. Sorting

7. Largest and smallest number in an array

8. Interfacing with A/D or D/A converters

9. Interfacing with stepper motors

EMBEDDED SYSTEM EXPERIMENTS: (Out of first six, any four experiments using 8051 trainer kit or 8051 simulators. Out of the last 3 experiments, any two experiments using 8051 Development board or any other open source hardware platforms like PIC, Arduino, MSP430, ARM etc) (at least 6 experiments are mandatory)

1. Data transfer instructions using different addressing modes and block transfer.

2. Arithmetic operations in binary and BCD-addition, subtraction, multiplication and division

3. Logical instructions- sorting of arrays in ascending and descending order

4. Binary to BCD conversion and vice versa.

5. Interfacing D/A converter- generation of simple waveforms-triangular wave, ramp etc

6. Interfacing A/D converter

7. Square wave generation.

8. LED and LCD display interfacing

9. Motor control

Text Books

1. Ramesh S Goankar. 8085 Microprocessors Architecture Application and Programming. Penram international, 5th Edition.

2. Kenneth J Ayala, The 8051 Microcontroller, Cengage learning, 3rd edition.

3. Microprocessors and Microcontrollers: Lyla. B. Das, Pearson Education India

Reference Books

1.Douglas V. Hall, Microprocessors and Interfacing, Tata McGraw Hill, Education, New

2. Ray A joy and Burchandi, Advanced Microprocessor & Peripherals, Tata McGraw Hill, Education, New Delhi, Second Edition.

3. Scott MacKenzie, Raphael C W Phan, “The8051Microcontroller”, Fourth Edition, Pearson education Delhi, Third Edition. /Prentice hall of India International Publishing; Sixth edition,2014.