

# **St. PETER'S INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH**

(Deemed to be University U/S 3 of the UGC Act,1956)  
Avadi, Chennai – 600 054.



## **M.E. (COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS) PROGRAMME**

**(Approved by AICTE)**

(I TO IV SEMESTERS)

**REGULATIONS AND SYLLABI UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT  
SYSTEM & OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION**

**(REGULATIONS – 2018)**

**Effective from the Academic Year 2018-2019**

**St.PETER'S INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH**  
**M.E. (COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS)**  
**REGULATIONS – 2018**  
**CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**(OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION)**

**PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES:**

PEO1: To provide students with strong fundamental concepts and also advanced techniques and tools to build various communication systems.

PEO2: To enable graduates to attain successful professional careers by applying their engineering skills in communication system design to meet out the challenges in industries and academia.

PEO3: To engage graduates in lifelong learning, adapt emerging technology and pursue research for the development of innovative products.

**PROGRAMME OUTCOMES:**

Engineering Graduates will be able to:

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

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

### **PROGRAM SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES (PSOs)**

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

## MAPPING OF PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES WITH PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

A broad relation between the programme objective and the outcomes is given in the following table

PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL	PROGRAMME OUTCOMES											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	3	2	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	2
2	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	3

PROGRAM SPECIFIC	PROGRAMME OUTCOMES											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
2	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	3

## MAPPING OF PROGRAM SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES WITH PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

A broad relation between the Program Specific Objectives and the outcomes is given in the following table



<b>III</b>	<b>Elective IV</b>												
	<b>Elective V</b>												
	<b>Elective VI</b>												
	<b>PROJECT</b>												
	Project Work – Phase I*	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>IV</b>	Project Work – Phase II*	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	√	√

**St. PETER'S INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH**  
**M.E (COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS)**  
**REGULATIONS AND SYLLABI UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**(Outcome Based Education)**  
**(Effective from the Academic Year 2018-2019)**

**1. Eligibility:**

(1) Candidates who passed the following Examination or any other equivalent Examination thereto and who appeared for the entrance test conducted by the University or approved institutions wherever prescribed are eligible for admission to Four Year B.E. (Electronics and Communication Engineering) Programme.

Higher Secondary Examination with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry conducted by the Government of Tamil Nadu or its equivalent in the relevant subjects as recognized by the Institute with the percentage of marks prescribed by AICTE.

(2) Candidates who passed Three Year Diploma in Technical Education in the concerned subject conducted by the Government of Tamil Nadu are eligible for admission to Second Year of Four Year B.E. (Electronics and Communication Engineering) Programme.

- 2. Duration:** Four Years comprising 8 Semesters. Each semester has a minimum 90 working days with a minimum of 5 hours a day and a minimum of 450 hours per Semester. Candidates who have completed the duration of the programme of study are permitted to appear for the arrear subjects examinations, if any within two years after the duration of the programme.
- 3. Medium:** English is the medium of instruction and examinations.
- 4. Weightage for Continuous and End Assessment:** The weightage for Continuous Assessment (CA) and End Assessment (EA) is 25:75 unless the ratio is specifically mentioned in the scheme of Examinations. The Question Paper is to be set for a maximum of 100 Marks.
- 5. Choice Based Credit System:** Choice Based Credit System is followed with one credit equivalent to one hour for a theory paper and two hours for a practical per week in a cycle of 18 weeks (that is, one credit is equal to 18 hours for each theory paper and one credit is equal to 36 hours for a practical in a semester) in the Time Table
- 6. Scheme of examinations:**

**SEMESTER I**

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	L	T	P	C
<b>THEORY</b>					
118CEPT01	Advanced Applied Mathematics	3	1	0	4
118CEPT02	Signal Processing and Baseband Techniques	3	1	0	4
118CEPT03	Advanced Radiation Systems	3	1	0	4
118CEPT04	Advanced Modulation and Coding Techniques	3	1	0	4
118CEPT05	Wireless Communication Engineering	3	1	0	4
	<b>ELECTIVE I</b>	3	1	0	4
<b>PRACTICAL</b>					
118CEPP01	Signal Processing and Wireless Communication Laboratory	0	0	3	3
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>27</b>

**SEMESTER II**

<b>COURSE CODE</b>	<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>THEORY</b>					
218CEPT01	Advanced Wireless network	3	1	0	4
218CEPT02	Microwave Integrated Circuits	3	1	0	4
218CEPT03	Wireless Transceiver Design	3	1	0	4
218CEPT04	Optical Switching and Networking	3	1	0	4
	<b>ELECTIVE II</b>	3	1	0	4
	<b>ELECTIVE III</b>	3	1	0	4
<b>PRACTICALS</b>					
218CEPP01	RF, Optical and Networks Laboratory	0	0	3	3
218CEPP02	Technical Seminar and Report Writing	0	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>28</b>

**SEMESTER III**

<b>COURSE CODE</b>	<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>THEORY</b>					
	<b>ELECTIVE IV</b>	3	1	0	4
	<b>ELECTIVE V</b>	3	1	0	4
	<b>ELECTIVE VI</b>	3	1	0	4
<b>PRACTICALS</b>					
318CEPP01	Project Work – Phase I	0	0	12	8
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>

**SEMESTER IV**

<b>COURSE CODE</b>	<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
	8				
<b>PRACTICALS</b>					
318CEPP01	Project Work – Phase II	0	0	24	15
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>



## ELECTIVES

### SEMESTER I

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	L	T	P	C
<b>ELECTIVE I</b>					
118CEPT06	Satellite Communication	3	1	0	4
118CEPT07	Micro Electro Mechanical Systems	3	1	0	4
118CEPT08	Communication Network Design	3	1	0	4

### SEMESTER II

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	L	T	P	C
<b>ELECTIVE II</b>					
218CEPT05	Telecommunication System Modeling and Simulation	3	1	0	4
218CEPT06	Signal Integrity in High speed Design	3	1	0	4
218CEPT07	Cognitive Radio Networks	3	1	0	4
<b>ELECTIVE III</b>					
218CEPT08	Digital Image Processing	3	1	0	4
218CEPT09	Radar and Navigational Aids	3	1	0	4
218CEPT10	Advanced Wireless Communication Techniques	3	1	0	4

### SEMESTER III

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	L	T	P	C
<b>ELECTIVE IV</b>					
318CEPT01	Electromagnetic Interference and Compatibility in System Design	3	1	0	4
318CEPT02	Advanced Fiber Optic Technologies	3	1	0	4
318CEPT03	Data Converters	3	1	0	4
318CEPT04	Advanced Microwave Communication	9			
<b>ELECTIVE V</b>					
318CEPT05	Network Routing Algorithms	3	1	0	4
318CEPT06	Mobile Adhoc Networks	3	1	0	4
318CEPT07	Multimedia Communication	3	1	0	4
318CEPT08	Wireless Sensor Networks				
<b>ELECTIVE VI</b>					
318CEPT09	Enterprise Cloud Computing	3	1	0	4
318CEPT10	Communication Network Security	3	1	0	4
318CEPT11	High Speed Switching Architectures	3	1	0	4

**7. Passing Requirements:** The minimum pass mark (raw score) be 50% in End Assessment (EA) and 50% in Continuous Assessment (CA) and End Assessment (EA) put together. No minimum mark (raw score) in Continuous Assessment (CA) be prescribed unless it is specifically mentioned in the Scheme of Examination.

**8. Grading System:** Grading System on a 10 Point Scale be followed with 1 mark = 0.1 Grade point to successful candidates as given below.

## CONVERSION TABLE

(1 mark = 0.1 Grade Point on a 10 Point Scale)

Range of Marks	Grade Point	Letter Grade	Classification
90 to 100	9.0 to 10.0	O	First Class
80 to 89	8.0 to 8.9	A	First Class
70 to 79	7.0 to 7.9	B	First Class
60 to 69	6.0 to 6.9	C	First Class
50 to 59	5.0 to 5.9	D	Second Class
0 to 49	0 to 4.9	<b>F</b>	<b>Reappearance</b>

### Procedure for Calculation

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)} &= \frac{\text{Sum of Weighted Grade Points}}{\text{Total Credits}} \\ &= \frac{\sum (CA+EA) C}{\sum C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Where Weighted Grade Points in each Course} &= \text{Grade Points (CA+EA)} \\ &\quad \text{multiplied by Credits} \\ &= (CA+EA)C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Weighted Cumulative Percentage of Marks(WCPM)} = \text{CGPA} \times 10$$

C- Credit,

CA-Continuous Assessment,

EA- End Assessment

**9. Pattern of the Question Paper:** The question paper for End Assessment will be set for three hours and for the maximum of 100 marks with following divisions and details.

**Part A:** 10 questions (with equal distribution to all units in the syllabus).  
Each question carries 2 marks.

**Part B:** 5 questions with either or type (with equal distribution to all Units in the syllabus). Each question carries 16 marks.  
The total marks scored by the candidates will be reduced to the maximum prescribed in the Regulations.

**10. (a) Effective Period of Operation for the Arrear Candidates :** Two Year grace period is provided for the candidates to complete the arrear examination, if any in the subsequent semester in which the courses (subjects) are offered.

**(b) Failed Subjects:** Candidates who have failed in a subject (course) are to repeat the course by attending the classes or to choose another subject by attending the classes wherever provision is given in the scheme of courses in the subsequent semester in which the courses (subjects) are offered.

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To encourage students to develop a working knowledge of the central ideas of linear algebra;
- To study and understand the concepts of probability and random variable of the various functions;
- To understand the notion of a Markov chain, and how simple ideas of conditional probability and matrices can be used to give a thorough and effective account of discrete-time Markov chains;
- To formulate and construct a mathematical model for a linear programming problem in real life situation;
- Introduce the Fourier Transform as an extension of Fourier techniques on periodic functions and to solve partial differential equations;

**UNIT I      LINEAR ALGEBRA**

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

**UNIT II      ONE DIMENSIONAL RANDOM VARIABLES**

Random variables - Probability function – moments – moment generating functions and their properties – Binomial, Poisson, Geometric, Uniform, Exponential, Gamma and Normal distributions – Function of a Random Variable.

**UNIT III      RANDOM PROCESSES**

Classification – Auto correlation - Cross correlation - Stationary random process – Markov process – Markov chain - Poisson process – Gaussian process.

**UNIT IV      LINEAR PROGRAMMING**

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

**UNIT V      FOURIER TRANSFORM FOR PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS**

Fourier transforms: Definitions, properties-Transform of elementary functions, Dirac Delta functions – Convolution theorem – Parseval's identity – Solutions to partial differential equations: Heat equations, Wave equations, Laplace and Poisson's equations.

**OUTCOMES:**

On successful completion of this course, all students will have developed knowledge and understanding in the fields of linear algebra, probability, stochastic process, linear programming problem and fourier transform.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Bronson, R. Matrix Operation, Schaum's outline series, McGrawHill, Newyork (1989).
2. Oliver C. Ibe, —Fundamentals of Applied Probability and Random Processes, Academic Press, (An imprint of Elsevier), 2010.
3. Taha H.A. —Operations Research: An introduction|| Ninth Edition, Pearson Education, Asia, New Delhi 2012.
4. Sankara Rao, K. —Introduction to partial differential equations|| Prentice Hall of India, pvt, Ltd, New Delhi, 1997.

5. Andrews, L.C. and Philips, R.L. —Mathematical Techniques for engineering and scientists, Prentice Hall of India, 2006.
6. O'Neil P.V. —Advanced Engineering Mathematics, (Thomson Asia pvt ltd, Singapore) 2007, Cengage Learning India private limited.

## **118CEPT02                      SIGNAL PROCESSING AND BASE BAND TECHNIQUES**

### **OBJECTIVES:**

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

### **UNIT I                                      DISCRETE RANDOM SIGNAL PROCESSING**

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

### **UNIT II                                      SPECTRAL ESTIMATION**

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

### **UNIT III                                      ADAPTIVE FILTERS**

FIR adaptive filters – Steepest descent method- LMS algorithm, LMS algorithm, RLS adaptive algorithm – Application: channel equalization, noise cancellation, prediction.

### **UNIT IV DETECTION AND ESTIMATION**

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

### **UNIT V SYNCHRONIZATION**

1

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

### **OUTCOMES:**

- The student would be able to demonstrate an understanding of the basic principles of random signal processing, spectral estimation methods and adaptive filter algorithms and their applications.
- The student would be able to demonstrate an understanding of the different signal detection and estimation methods used in communication system design and the implications of proper synchronization methods for proper functioning of the system.
- The student would be in a position to apply his knowledge for designing a baseband system addressing the channel impairments.

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Monson H. Hayes, —Statistical Digital Signal Processing and Modeling, John Wiley and Sons, Inc, Singapore, 2002

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

## 118CEPT03

## ADVANCED RADIATION SYSTEMS

### OBJECTIVES:

- To enhance the students knowledge in the area of various antenna design and to make them understand their radiation mechanism.
- To impart knowledge about the state of art in antenna technology.

### UNIT I ANTENNA FUNDAMENTALS

Introduction –Types of Antennas – Radiation Mechanism – Current distribution on wire antennas – Maxwell's equations - Antenna fundamental parameters - Radiation integrals - Radiation from surface and line current distributions – dipole, monopole, loop antenna; Mobile phone antenna-base station, hand set antenna; Image; Induction ,reciprocity theorem, Balance to unbalance transformer, Review of Antenna Measurements.

### UNIT II ANTENNA ARRAYS

One Dimensional Arrays: Linear array –uniform array, end fire and broad side array, gain, beam width, side lobe level; Linear array synthesis techniques – Binomial and Chebyshev distributions; Two dimensional uniform arrays; smart antennas, switched beam and adaptive arrays, Mutual Coupling in Finite Arrays.

### UNIT III RADIATION FROM APERTURES

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

### UNIT IV MICRO STRIP ANTENNA

Radiation Mechanism and Excitation techniques : Microstrip dipole; Patch, Rectangular patch, Circular patch, and Ring antenna – radiation analysis from cavity model; input impedance of rectangular and circular patch antenna; Microstrip array and feed network; Reconfiguration Mechanisms; Computer Aided Design of Microstrip Antennas, Microstrip Reflectarray Antennas.

### UNIT V SPECIAL ANTENNAS

PIFA, Vivaldi Antennas, UWB antennas, Antennas in Medicine, Leaky wave antennas, Plasma Antennas – Wearable Antennas – RFID Antennas - Automotive antennas, Reconfigurable antennas - Meta materials

### OUTCOMES:

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

- Describe the fundamentals to recent techniques in antenna technology.
- Design and assess the performance of various antennas.

### REFERENCES:

1. Balanis.A, —Antenna Theory Analysis and Design, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, John Wiley

- and Sons, New York, 1982.
2. Frank B. Gross, —Frontiers in Antennas, Mc Graw Hill, 2011.
  3. S. Drabowitch, A. Papiernik, H.D.Griffiths, J.Encinas, B.L.Smith, —Modern Antennas, II Edition, Springer Publications, 2007.
  4. Krauss.J.D, —Antennas, II edition, John Wiley and sons, New York, 1997.
  5. I.J. Bahl and P. Bhartia, Microstrip Antennas, Artech House, Inc., 1980
  6. W.L.Stutzman and G.A.Thiele, —Antenna Theory and Design, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, John Wiley & Sons Inc., 1998.
  7. Jim R. James, P.S.Hall, "Handbook of Microstrip Antennas" IEE Electromagnetic wave series 28, Volume 2, 1989.

## **ADVANCED MODULATION AND CODING TECHNIQUES**

**118CEPT04**

### **OBJECTIVES:**

- To understand the role of the communication medium in the design approaches for coding and modulation techniques.
- To know the trade-offs involved in the design of basic and advanced coding and modulation techniques.
- To learn the advanced baseband signal conditioning methods evolved for exploiting the channel and user application characteristics
- To familiarize on the system design approaches.

### **UNIT I REVIEW OF DIGITAL MODULATION TECHNIQUES**

Base band and band pass communication; Signal space representation, Linear and nonlinear modulation techniques, M-ary modulation techniques; Spectral characteristics of digital modulation, Spread spectrum modulation techniques.

### **UNIT II RECEIVERS FOR AWGN AND FADING CHANNELS**

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

### **UNIT III MULTICARRIER SYSTEMS**

OFDM- Generation of sub-carriers using the IFFT; Guard Time and Cyclic Extension; Windowing; Peak to Average Power reduction schemes; Multicarrier CDMA-1 System design, Performance parameters.

### **UNIT IV TRELLIS CODED MODULATION**

Coded modulation for bandwidth-constrained channels-Trellis coded modulation; Set Partitioning, Four –state Trellis-coded modulation with 8-PSK signal constellation, Eight-state Trellis code for coded 8-PSK modulation, Eight-state Trellis for rectangular QAM signal constellations, Decoding methods and implementation issues.

### **UNIT V TURBO CODING**

Introduction-Turbo Encoder, Turbo Decoder, Iterative Turbo Decoding Principles; Modifications of the MAP Algorithm-The Soft-Output Viterbi Algorithm(SOVA); Turbo Coding for AWGN channels, Turbo Coding for Rayleigh Channels, LDPC Codes.

### **OUTCOMES:**

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

- Demonstrate an understanding of the trade-offs involved in the design of basic and advanced coding and modulation techniques and the advanced baseband signal conditioning methods

evolved for exploiting the channel and user application characteristics.

- Analyze the user requirements and the type of channel over which the system has to function.
- Apply the knowledge for designing the baseband signaling waveforms that would address the channel impairments.

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. Bernard Sklar., ‘Digital Communications’, second edition, Pearson Education, 2001.
2. John G. Proakis., ‘Digital Communication’, 4th edition, Mc Graw Hill Publication, 2001
3. Theodore S. Rappaport., ‘Wireless Communications’, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Pearson Education, 2002.
4. Richard Van Nee & Ramjee Prasad., ‘OFDM for Multimedia Communications’ Artech House Publication, 2001.
5. Heinrich Meyer, Mare Moeneclacy, Stefan.A.Fechtel, " Digital communication receivers ", Vol I & Vol II, John Wiley, New York, 1997.
6. Sergio Verdu, —Multiuser Detection, Cambridge University Press, 1998.
7. Andrea Goldsmith —Wireless Communication —, Cambridge Univ. Press, 2006.

### **118CEPT05**

### **WIRELESS COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING**

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

- To learn the concepts of wireless communication.
- To know about the various propagation methods, Channel models, capacity calculations multiple antennas and multiple user techniques used in the mobile communication.

#### **UNIT I WIRELESS CHANNEL PROPAGATION AND MODEL**

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

#### **UNIT II CAPACITY OF WIRELESS CHANNELS**

Capacity in AWGN, capacity of flat fading channel, capacity of frequency selective fading channels.

#### **UNIT III DIVERSITY**

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

1

#### **UNIT IV MIMO COMMUNICATIONS**

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

#### **UNIT V MULTI USER SYSTEMS**

Review of Multiple Access Techniques, Scheduling, power control, Uplink and Downlink channel capacity, multiuser diversity, MIMO-MU systems.

#### **OUTCOME:**

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

- Analyze the state of art techniques in wireless communication.
- Describe MIMO Communications
- Review multiple access techniques

#### **REFERENCES**

1. Andrea Goldsmith, Wireless Communications, Cambridge University Press, 2007.
2. Harry R. Anderson, —Fixed Broadband Wireless System Design|| John Wiley – India, 2003.
3. Andreas.F. Molisch, —Wireless Communications||, John Wiley – India, 2006.
4. Simon Haykin & Michael Moher, —Modern Wireless Communications||, Pearson Education, 2007.
5. Rappaport. T.S., —Wireless communications||, Pearson Education, 2003.
6. Gordon L. Stuber, —Principles of Mobile Communication||, Springer International Ltd., 2001.
7. Upena Dalal, —Wireless Communication — Oxford Higher Education 2009.

## **118CEPP01 SIGNAL PROCESSING AND WIRELESS COMMUNICATION LABORATORY**

1. Spectral Characterisation of communication signals ( using Spectrum Analyzer)
2. Wireless Channel simulation and Characterization
3. Pathloss Measurement and Characterization of Wireless Channels
4. Wireless Channel equalizer design using DSP ( ZF / LMS / RLS )
5. Design and analysis of digital modulation techniques on an SDR platform
6. Carrier and Symbol timing Synchronization using SDR platform
7. OFDM transceiver design using MATLAB/SIMULINK
8. CDMA signal generation and RAKE receiver design using DSP/MATLAB/SIMULINK
9. Design and Analysis of Spectrum Estimators ( Bartlett , Welch )
10. Simulation of MIMO systems
11. Design and performance analysis of error control encoder and decoder ( Block and Convolutional Codes )
12. Simulation of Turbo coding and SOVA

## **218CEPPT01 ADVANCED WIRELESS NETWORKS**

### **OBJECTIVES:**

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

### **UNIT I INTRODUCTION**

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

### **UNIT II WIRELESS IP NETWORK ARCHITECTURES**

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

### **UNIT III ADAPTIVE LINK AND NETWORK LAYER**

Link Layer Capacity of Adaptive Air Interfaces-Adaptive Transmission in *Ad Hoc* Networks- Adaptive Hybrid ARQ Schemes for Wireless Links-Stochastic Learning Link Layer



Protocol-Infrared Link Access Protocol-Graphs and Routing Protocols-Graph Theory- Routing with Topology Aggregation-Network and Aggregation Models

#### **UNIT IV MOBILITY MANAGEMENT**

Networks-Cellular Systems with Prioritized Handoff-Cell Residing Time Cellular Distribution- Mobility predication in Pico and Micro cellular networks

#### **UNIT V QUALITY OF SERVICE**

QoS Challenges in Wireless IP Networks - QoS in 3GPP - QoS Architecture, Management and Classes -QoS Attributes - Management of End-to-End IP QoS - EPS BearersandQoS in LTE networks.

#### **OUTCOMES:**

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

#### **REFERENCES:**

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

## **218CEPT02 MICROWAVE INTEGRATED CIRCUITS<sup>1</sup>**

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

- To enhance the students knowledge in the area of planar microwave engineering and to make them understand the intricacies in the design of microwave circuits.
- To impart knowledge about the state of art in MIC technology.

#### **UNIT I INTRODUCTION TO MICROWAVE CIRCUITS**

Definitions – Frequency Bands – Lumped versus Distributed Circuits - Behavior of finite length transmission lines – General Characteristics of PC Boards – Transmission Lines on PC Boards – Passives made from Transmission Lines – Resonators - Combiners, Splitters and Couplers

#### **UNIT II MATCHING NETWORKS AND FILTER DESIGN**

Circuit Representation of two port RF/Microwave Networks: Low Frequency Parameters, High Frequency Parameters, Transmission Matrix, ZY Smith Chart, Design of Matching Circuits using Lumped Elements, Matching Network Design using Distributed Elements, Filter design.

### **UNIT III      AMPLIFIERS AND OSCILLATORS**

Amplifiers: Stability considerations in active networks – Gain Consideration in Amplifiers – Noise Consideration in active networks – Broadband Amplifier design – Low Noise Amplifier Design, Oscillators: Oscillator versus Amplifier Design – Oscillation conditions – Design and stability considerations of Microwave Transistor Oscillators.

### **UNIT IV      MIXERS AND CONTROL CIRCUITS**

Mixer Types – Conversion Loss – SSB and DSB Mixers – Design of Mixers: Single Ended Mixers – Single Balanced Mixers - Sub Harmonic Diode Mixers, Microwave Diodes, Phase Shifters – PIN Diode Attenuators

### **UNIT V      MICROWAVE IC DESIGN AND MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES**

Microwave Integrated Circuits – MIC Materials- Hybrid versus Monolithic MICs – Multichip Module Technology - Fabrication Techniques, Miniaturization techniques, Introduction to SOC, SOP, Test fixture measurements, probe station measurements, thermal and cryogenic measurements, experimental field probing techniques.

### **OUTCOMES:**

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

- Describe the fundamentals to recent techniques in MIC technology.
- Independently design and assess the performance of various planar configurations.

### **REFERENCES**

1. Thomas H.Lee, —Planar Microwave Engineering, Cambridge University Press, 2004
2. Matthew M. Radmanesh, —Radio Frequency and Microwave Electronics, Pearson Education, II Edition 2002
3. Guillermo Gonzalez, —Microwave Transistor Amplifiers – Analysis and Design, II Edition, Prentice Hall, 1996.
4. Ravender Goyal, —Monolithic MIC; Technology & Design, Artech House, 1989.
5. Gupta K.C. and Amarjit Singh, —Microwave Integrated Circuits, John Wiley, New York, 1975.
6. Hoffman R.K. —Handbook of Microwave Integrated Circuits, Artech House, Boston, 1987.
7. Ulrich L. Rohde and David P.N., —RF / Microwave Circuit Design for Wireless Applications, John Wiley, 2000.
8. C. Gentili, —Microwave Amplifiers and Oscillators, North Oxford Academic, 1986.
9. Samuel. Y. Liao, —Microwave Circuit Analysis and Amplifier Design, Prentice Hall. Inc., 1987.

## **218CEPT03**

## **WIRELESS TRANSCEIVER DESIGN**

### **OBJECTIVE:**

- To enable the student to understand the intricacies of RF system design using behavior models of the subsystems present in the transceivers

### **UNIT I      FUNDAMENTALS OF SYSTEM DESIGN**

Linear systems and transformation, Non-linear system representation, Noise and Random process, elements of Digital base band system: Sampling, jitter, modulation techniques, pulse shaping, error probability detection,

### **UNIT II      RADIO ARCHITECTURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

Super heterodyne architecture, direct conversion architecture, Low IF architecture, band-pass sampling radio architecture

### **UNIT III RECEIVER SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN**

Sensitivity and noise figure of receiver, intermodulation characteristics, single tone desensitization, adjacent channel selectivity and blocking characteristics, receiver dynamic range and AGC system, system design and performance evaluation

### **UNIT IV TRANSMITTER SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN**

Transmission power and spectrum, modulation accuracy, adjacent and alternate channel power, noise emission.

### **UNIT V CASE STUDY**

Multimode and multiband super heterodyne transceiver: selection of frequency plan, receiver system and transmitter system design - Direct conversion transceiver: receiver system and transmitter system design.

### **OUTCOMES:**

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

- Design RF system for a given specification
- Discuss the abnormalities present in the transceiver architectures
- Estimate the system performance utilizing the models.

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Qizheng Gu, —RF System Design of Transceivers for Wireless Communications, Springer, 2005
2. K P Pun, J E D Franca and C A Leme, —Circuit Design For Wireless Communications – Improved Techniques for Image Rejection in Wideband Quadrature Receivers, Springer, 2003.
3. Kai Chang , RF and Microwave Wireless Systems, John Wiley, 2000

## **218CEPT04**

## **OPTICAL SWITCHING AND NETWORKING**

### **OBJECTIVES:**

- To enable the student to understand the importance of the backbone infrastructure for our present and future communication needs and familiarize them with the architectures and the protocol stack in use.
- To enable the student to understand the differences in the design of data plane and the control plane and the routing, switching and the resource allocation methods and the network management and protection methods in vogue.
- To expose the student to the advances in networking and switching domains and the future trends.

### **UNIT I OPTICAL NETWORK ARCHITECTURES**

Introduction to Optical Networks; Need for Multilayered Architecture-, Layers and Sub-layers, Spectrum partitioning, Optical Network Nodes, Network Access Stations, Overlay Processor, Logical network overlays, Generalized Multiprotocol Label Switching.

### **UNIT II NETWORK CONNECTIONS**

Connection Management and Control; Static Networks, Wavelength Routed Networks; Linear Light wave networks; Logically Routed Networks; Routing and Wavelength Assignment , Traffic Grooming in Optical Networks.

### **UNIT III OPTICAL NETWORK SURVIVABILITY**

Protection and Restoration Objectives, Fault Protection and Restoration Techniques in the

Logical Layer - Point-to-Point Systems, SONET Self-Healing Rings, Interconnection Techniques, Architectures with Arbitrary Mesh Topologies, Optical-Layer Protection: Point-to-Point and Ring Architectures, Mesh Architectures, Survivability Techniques for Multicast Connections.

#### **UNIT IV OPTICAL PACKET SWITCHED NETWORKS**

Optical Packet-Switched Network Architectures, Contention Resolution, OPS Enabling Technologies, Optical Burst Switching, Contention Resolution in OBS Networks, Optical Label Switching, All-Optical Label Swapping, Contention Resolution in OLS.

#### **UNIT V NETWORK PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE TRENDS**

Performance Impairments in an Optical Network Environment, Performance Evaluation: Methodology and Case Studies, the Passive Optical Networks, Metropolitan Area Networks, Long-Haul and Ultra Long-Haul Networks, Introduction to Software Defined Networking.

#### **OUTCOMES:**

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

- Use the backbone infrastructure for our present and future communication needs
- Discuss the architectures and the protocol stack in use.
- Compare the differences in the design of data plane, control plane, routing, switching, resource allocation methods, network management and protection methods in vogue.
- Describe the advances and recent trends in the networking and switching approaches.

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. Thomas E. Stern, Georgios Ellinas, Krishna Bala, —Multiwavelength Optical Networks – Architecture, Design and control —, Cambridge University Press, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 2009.
2. Rajiv Ramaswami and Kumar N. Sivarajan, —Optical Networks: A Practical Perspective, Harcourt Asia Pte Ltd., Second Edition 2006.
3. C. Siva Ram Moorthy and Mohan Gurusamy, —WDM Optical Networks: Concept, Design and Algorithms, Prentice Hall of India, 1st Edition, 2002.
4. P.E. Green, Jr., —Fiber Optic Networks, Prentice Hall, NJ, 1993.
5. Biswanath Mukherjee, —Optical WDM Networks, Springer, 2006.

**218CEPP01 RF, OPTICAL AND NETWORKS LABORATORY**

2

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

- To verify the basic principles and design aspects involved in high frequency band pass communication system components design
- To know the performance parameters for the components and the overall system.
- To appreciate the practical aspects of band pass system design
- To understand the associated link power and rise time budgeting challenges.
- To understand the basics of communication protocol design for different functionalities
- To learn the different high frequency system and communication network design tools
- To design and conduct experiments, as well as to analyze and interpret data to produce meaningful conclusions and match with theoretical concepts.

#### **EXPERIMENTS:**

1. Measurement of Transmission line parameters
2. Design and characterization of Antennas
3. LNA / Mixer / VCO design and characterization
4. Determination of Maximum bit rate of a digital fiber optic link

5. Signal transmission and reception using WDM and spectral characterization
6. Characterization of Fiber Bragg Grating Filter (Reflectivity, Insertion loss & Crosstalk)
7. Simulation and performance evaluation of MAC protocols for wired and wireless networks
8. Simulation and performance evaluation of Routing protocols for wired and wireless networks
9. Simulation and performance evaluation of Cellular network technologies in terms of Blocking Probability and Spectral Efficiency
10. Simulation and performance evaluation of Wireless Sensor Network technologies in terms of Throughput and Energy Efficiency ( QUALNET/GLOMOSIM / NS2 )

**OUTCOMES:**

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

- Given the user requirements and the type of channel over which the system has to function the student would be in a position to apply the knowledge to identify a suitable architecture and systematically design an RF system or a communication network.
- The student would be able to design and conduct experiments to demonstrate the trade-offs involved in the design of band pass systems as well as high speed communication networks.
- The student would be capable of applying communication engineering principles and design tools and will be well practiced in design skills.
- The student would be able to comprehensively record and report the measured data, and would be capable of analyzing and interpreting the experimental measurement data and produce meaningful conclusions.

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

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

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

Activity	Instructions	Submission week	Evaluation
Selection of area of interest and Topic	You are requested to select an area of interest, topic and state an objective	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	<b>3 %</b> Based on clarity of thought, current relevance and clarity in writing
Stating an Objective			
Collecting Information about your area & topic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. List 1 Special Interest Groups or professional society</li> <li>2. List 2 journals</li> <li>3. List 2 conferences, symposia or workshops</li> <li>4. List 1 thesis title</li> </ol>	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	<b>3%</b> ( the selected information must be area specific and of international and national standard)
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. List 3 web presences (mailing lists, forums, news sites)</li> <li>6. List 3 authors who publish regularly in your area</li> <li>7. Attach a call for papers (CFP) from your area.</li> </ol>	2	
Collection of Journal papers in the topic in the context of the objective – collect 20 & then filter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You have to provide a complete list of references you will be using- Based on your objective -Search various digital libraries and Google Scholar</li> <li>• When picking papers to read - try to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pick papers that are related to each other in some ways and/or that are in the same field so that you can write a meaningful survey out of them,</li> <li>• Favour papers from well-known journals and conferences,</li> <li>• Favour “first” or “foundational” papers in the field (as indicated in other people’s survey paper),</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	4 <sup>th</sup> week	<b>6%</b> ( the list of standard papers and reason for selection)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Favour more recent papers,</li> <li>• Pick a recent survey of the field so you can quickly gain an overview,</li> <li>• Find relationships with respect to each other and to your topic area (classification scheme/categorization)</li> <li>• Mark in the hard copy of papers whether complete work or section/sections of the paper are being considered</li> </ul>		
Reading and notes for first 5 papers	<p>Reading Paper Process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For each paper form a Table answering the following questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the main topic of the article?</li> <li>• What was/were the main issue(s) the author said they want to discuss?</li> <li>• Why did the author claim it was important?</li> <li>• How does the work build on other's work, in the author's opinion?</li> <li>• What simplifying assumptions does the author claim to be making?</li> <li>• What did the author do?</li> <li>• How did the author claim they were going to evaluate their work and compare it to others?</li> <li>• What did the author say were the limitations of their research?</li> <li>• What did the author say were the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	5 <sup>th</sup> week	<b>8%</b> ( the table given should indicate your understanding of the paper and the evaluation is based on your conclusions about each paper)
	<p>important directions for future research?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conclude with limitations/issues not addressed by the paper ( from the perspective of your survey)</li> </ul>		
Reading and notes for next 5 papers	Repeat Reading Paper Process	6 <sup>th</sup> week  2	<b>8%</b> ( the table given should indicate your understanding of the paper and the evaluation is based on your conclusions about each paper)
Reading and notes for final 5 papers	Repeat Reading Paper Process	7 <sup>th</sup> week	<b>8%</b> ( the table given
			should indicate your understanding of the paper and the evaluation is based on your conclusions about each paper)
Draft outline 1 and Linking papers	Prepare a draft Outline, your survey goals, along with a classification / categorization diagram	8 <sup>th</sup> week	<b>8%</b> ( this component will be evaluated based on the linking and classification among the papers)
Abstract	Prepare a draft abstract and give a presentation	9 <sup>th</sup> week	<b>6%</b> (Clarity, purpose and

			conclusion) <b>6%</b> Presentation & Viva Voce
Introduction Background	Write an introduction and background sections	10 <sup>th</sup> week	<b>5%</b> ( clarity)
Sections of the paper	Write the sections of your paper based on the classification / categorization diagram in keeping with the goals of your survey	11 <sup>th</sup> week	<b>10%</b> (this component will be evaluated based on the linking and classification among the papers)
Your conclusions	Write your conclusions and future work	12 <sup>th</sup> week	<b>5%</b> ( conclusions – clarity and your ideas)
Final Draft	Complete the final draft of your paper	13 <sup>th</sup> week	<b>10%</b> (formatting, English, Clarity and linking) <b>4%</b> Plagiarism Check Report
Seminar	A brief 15 slides on your paper	14th & 15th week	10% (based on presentation and Viva-voce)



## ELECTIVE I

118CEPT06

### SATELLITE COMMUNICATION

#### OBJECTIVES:

- To enable the student to understand the necessity for satellite based communication, the essential elements involved and the transmission methodologies.
- To enable the student to understand the different interferences and attenuation mechanisms affecting the satellite link design.
- To expose the student to the advances in satellite based navigation, GPS and the different application scenarios.

#### UNIT I ELEMENTS OF SATELLITE COMMUNICATION

Satellite Systems, Orbital description and Orbital mechanics of LEO, MEO and GSO, Placement of a Satellite in a GSO, Antennas and earth coverage, Altitude and eclipses, Satellite drift and station keeping, Satellite – description of different Communication subsystems, Bandwidth allocation.

#### UNIT II SATELLITE SPACE SEGMENT AND ACCESS

Introduction; attitude and orbit control system; telemetry, tracking and command; power systems, communication subsystems, antenna subsystem, equipment reliability and space qualification, Multiple Access: Demand assigned FDMA - spade system - TDMA - satellite switched TDMA – CDMA.

#### UNIT III SATELLITE LINK DESIGN

Basic link analysis, Interference analysis, Rain induced attenuation and interference, Ionospheric characteristics, Link Design: System noise temperature and G/T ratio, Downlink and uplink design, C/N, Link Design with and without frequency reuse, Error control for digital satellite link.

#### UNIT IV SATELLITE NAVIGATION AND GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM

Radio and Satellite Navigation, GPS Position Location Principles of GPS Receivers and Codes, Satellite Signal Acquisition, GPS Receiver Operation and Differential GPS.

#### UNIT V APPLICATIONS

Satellite Packet Communications , Intelsat series, INSAT series, VSAT Systems: Network architectures , access control protocols, earth station engineering, antennas , link margins, system design procedure , mobile satellite services, Satellite Phones, INMARSAT, Remote Sensing, Satellite and Cable Television, DBS (DTH).

2

#### OUTCOMES:

- The student would be able to demonstrate an understanding of the basic principles of satellite orbits, placement and control, satellite link design and the communication system components.
- The student would be able to demonstrate an understanding of the different communication, sensing and navigational applications of satellite and their implementation.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Wilbur L. Pritchard, Hendri G. Snyderhoud and Robert A. Nelson, —Satellite Communication Systems EngineeringII, Prentice Hall/ Pearson, 2007.
2. Timothy Pratt and Charles W.Bostain, Satellite Communications, John Wiley and Sons, 2nd Edition, 2012.
3. D.Roddy, Satellite Communication, 4th Edition (Reprint), McGraw Hill, 2009.
4. Tri T Ha, Digital Satellite Communication, 2nd Edition, McGraw Hill, 1990.
5. B.N.Agarwal, Design of Geosynchronous Spacecraft, Prentice Hall, 1993.
6. Brian Ackroyd, —World Satellite Communication and Earth Station DesignII, BSP Professional Books, 1990.

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To enable the student to understand the basic principles of sensors and actuators, materials and fabrication aspects of MEMS and Microsystems.
- To make the student familiar with the mechanical and the electrostatic design and the associated system issues.
- To introduce the student to the different MEMS applications, the design basics, the design tools and the performance issues.

**UNIT I INTRODUCTION TO MEMS**

MEMS and Microsystems, Miniaturization, Typical products, Micro sensors, Micro actuation, MEMS with micro actuators, Micro accelerometers and Micro fluidics, MEMS materials, Micro fabrication

**UNIT II MECHANICS FOR MEMS DESIGN**

Elasticity, Stress, strain and material properties, Bending of thin plates, Spring configurations, torsional deflection, Mechanical vibration, Resonance, Thermo mechanics – actuators, force and response time, Fracture and thin film mechanics.

**UNIT III ELECTRO STATIC DESIGN AND SYSTEM ISSUES**

Electrostatics: basic theory, electro static instability. Surface tension, gap and finger pull up, Electro static actuators, Comb generators, gap closers, rotary motors, inch worms, Electromagnetic actuators. Bistable actuators. Electronic Interfaces, Feedback systems, Noise, Circuit and system issues,

**UNIT IV MEMS APPLICATION**

Case studies – Capacitive accelerometer, Piezoelectric pressure sensor, Micro fluidics application, Modeling of MEMS systems, CAD for MEMS.

**UNIT V INTRODUCTION TO OPTICAL AND RF MEMS**

Optical MEMS, - System design basics – Gaussian optics, matrix operations, resolution. Case studies, MEMS scanners and retinal scanning display, Digital Micro mirror devices. RF Memes – design basics, case study – Capacitive RF MEMS switch, performance issues.

**OUTCOMES:**

2

- The student would be able to demonstrate an understanding of the different aspects of microsystem design.
- Given the user requirements and the functionality the student would be in a position to apply his knowledge for identifying a suitable MEMS structure, material and fabrication procedure.
- The student would be capable of applying his knowledge and design tools and will be well practiced in design skills.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Stephen Santerria,|| Microsystems Design||, Kluwer publishers, 2000.
2. N.P.Mahalik, —MEMS||,Tata McGraw hill, 2007.
3. Nadim Maluf,||An introduction to Micro electro mechanical system design||, Artech House, 2000.
4. Mohamed Gad-el-Hak, editor,|| The MEMS Handbook||, CRC press Baco Raton,2000.
5. Tai Ran Hsu,|| MEMS & Micro systems Design and Manufacture|| Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 2002. Liu,||MEMS||, Pearson education, 2007.

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To expose the student to the functional elements and evolution of networking, the multiplexing, switching and routing related issues and some case studies of wired and wireless network design process.
- To enable the student to analyse the various aspects of a protocol and implement it using a network simulation tool.

**UNIT I INTRODUCTION**

Importance of Quantitative Modeling in Engineering of Telecommunication Networks, The Functional Elements of Networking, Evolution of Networking in the Wired and Wireless Domain.

**UNIT II MULTIPLEXING**

Performance Measures and Engineering Issues Network performance and source characterization, Circuit multiplexed Networks, packet Multiplexing over wireless networks, Events and processes in packet multiplexer models, Deterministic traffic Models and network calculus, stochastic traffic models, LRD traffic, Link Scheduling and network capacity in wireless networks.

**UNIT III SWITCHING**

Performance Measures of packet switches and circuit switches, queuing in packet switches, delay Analysis in Output Queued Switch, Input Queued Switch and CIOQ Switch with Parallelism, Blocking in Switching Networks, Closed Networks.

**UNIT IV ROUTING**

Algorithms for Shortest Path Routing – Dijkstra's Algorithm, Bellman Ford Algorithm, Generalized Dijkstra's Algorithm, Optimal Routing, Routing Protocols-Distance Vector, Link State and Exterior gateway protocols, Formulations of the Routing Problem-minimum interference Routing, MPLS, QoS Routing, Nonadditive and Additive metrics

**UNIT V CASE STUDIES**

Design of a wireless network and a wired network, prototype implementation to be simulated in a network simulator.

**OUTCOMES:**

- Given the specifications of an application, the student would be able to breakup the communication network design problem into a number of sub-problems, identify suitable protocol solutions, implement using any simulator tool and carry out performance characterization.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Anurag Kumar, D. Manjunath and Joy —Communication Networking, Morgan Kaufman Publishers, 2005.
1. A.Lean Garica and Indra Widjaja, Communication Networks, Tata Mc Graw Hill, 2004.
2. Thomas G.Robertazzi, —Computer Networks and Systems, Third Edition, Springer, 2006.
3. Keshav.S., —An Engineering Approach to Computer Networking, Addison – Wesley, 1999

## **ELECTIVE II**

### **118CEPT05 TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM MODELING AND SIMULATION**

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

- To enable the student to understand the various aspects of simulation methodology and performance, appreciate the significance of selecting sampling frequency and modelling different types of signals and processing them.
- To expose the student to the different simulation techniques, their pros and cons and enable him to understand and interpret results using case studies.

#### **UNIT I SIMULATION METHODOLOGY**

Introduction, Aspects of methodology, Performance Estimation, Simulation sampling frequency, Low pass equivalent simulation models for band pass signals, Multicarrier signals, Non-linear and time-varying systems, Post processing – Basic graphical techniques and estimations.

#### **UNIT II RANDOM SIGNAL GENERATION & PROCESSING**

Uniform random number generation, Mapping uniform random variables to an arbitrary pdf, Correlated and Uncorrelated Gaussian random number generation, PN sequence generation, Random signal processing, Testing of random number generators.

#### **UNIT III MONTE CARLO SIMULATION**

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

#### **UNIT IV ADVANCED MODELS & SIMULATION TECHNIQUES**

Modeling and simulation of non-linearities : Types, Memory less non-linearities, Non-linearities with memory, Modeling and simulation of Time varying systems : Random process models, Tapped delay line model, Modelling and simulation of waveform channels, Discrete memoryless channel models, Markov model for discrete channels with memory.

#### **UNIT V EFFICIENT SIMULATION TECHNIQUES**

Tail extrapolation, pdf estimators, Importance Sampling methods, Case study: Simulation of a Cellular Radio System.

#### **COURSE OUTCOMES:**

- The student would be able to mathematically model a physical phenomena and simulate the phenomena so as to depict the characteristics that may be observed in a real experiment.
- The student would be in a position to apply his knowledge of the different simulation techniques for designing a communication system or channel and show the performance so as to match a realistic scenario.

#### **REFERENCES**

1. William.H.Tranter, K. Sam Shanmugam, Theodore. S. Rappaport, Kurt L. Kosbar, Principles of Communication Systems Simulation, Pearson Education (Singapore) Pvt. Ltd, 2004.
2. M.C. Jeruchim, P.Balaban and K. Sam Shanmugam, Simulation of Communication Systems: Modeling, Methodology and Techniques, Plenum Press, New York, 2001.
3. Averill.M.Law and W. David Kelton, Simulation Modeling and Analysis, McGraw Hill Inc., 2000.

4. Geoffrey Gordon, System Simulation, Prentice Hall of India, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 1992.
5. Jerry Banks and John S. Carson, Discrete Event System Simulation, Prentice Hall of India, 1984.

## **118CEPT06 SIGNAL INTEGRITY FOR HIGH SPEED DESIGN**

### **OBJECTIVES:**

- To identify sources affecting the speed of digital circuits.
- To introduce methods to improve the signal transmission characteristics

### **UNIT I SIGNAL PROPAGATION ON TRANSMISSION LINES**

Transmission line equations, wave solution, wave *vs.* circuits, initial wave, delay time, Characteristic impedance, wave propagation, reflection, and bounce diagrams Reactive terminations – L, C, static field maps of micro strip and strip line cross-sections, per unit length parameters, PCB layer stackups and layer/Cu thicknesses, cross-sectional analysis tools,  $Z_0$  and  $T_d$  equations for micro strip and strip line Reflection and terminations for logic gates, fan-out, logic switching, input impedance into a transmission-line section, reflection coefficient, skin-effect, dispersion

### **UNIT II MULTI-CONDUCTOR TRANSMISSION LINES AND CROSS-TALK**

Multi-conductor transmission-lines, coupling physics, per unit length parameters, near and far-end. Differential signaling, cross – talk, minimizing cross talk (strip line & micro strip) termination, balanced circuits, S – parameters, Lossy and lossless models

### **UNIT III NON-IDEAL EFFECTS**

Non-ideal signal return paths – gaps, BGA fields, via transitions, Parasitic inductance and capacitance, Transmission line losses –  $R_s$ ,  $\tan \delta$ , routing parasitic, Common-mode current, differential-mode current, Connectors.

### **UNIT IV POWER CONSIDERATIONS AND SYSTEM DESIGN**

SSN/SSO, DC power bus design, layer stack up, SMT decoupling, Logic families, power consumption, and system power delivery, Logic families and speed Package types and parasitic, SPICE, IBIS models, Bit streams, PRBS and filtering functions of link-path components, Eye diagrams, jitter, inter-symbol interference Bit-error rate, Timing analysis.

### **UNIT V CLOCK DISTRIBUTION AND CLOCK OSCILLATORS**

Timing margin, Clock slew, low impedance drivers, terminations, Delay Adjustments, canceling parasitic capacitance, Clock jitter.

### **OUTCOMES:**

- Ability to identify sources affecting the speed of digital circuits.
- Able to improve the signal transmission characteristics

### **REFERENCES**

1. H. W. Johnson and M. Graham, High-Speed Digital Design: A Handbook of Black Magic,

- Prentice Hall, 1993.
2. Douglas Brooks, Signal Integrity Issues and Printed Circuit Board Design, Prentice Hall PTR , 2003.
  3. S. Hall, G. Hall, and J. McCall, High-Speed Digital System Design: A Handbook of Interconnect Theory and Design Practices, Wiley-Interscience, 2000.
  4. Eric Bogatin , Signal Integrity – Simplified , Prentice Hall PTR, 2003.

### **TOOLS REQUIRED**

1. SPICE, source – <http://www-cad.eecs.berkeley.edu/Software/software.html>
2. HSPICE from synopsis, [www.synopsys.com/products/mixedsignal/hspice/hspice.html](http://www.synopsys.com/products/mixedsignal/hspice/hspice.html)
3. SPECCTRAQUEST from Cadence, <http://www.specctraquest.com>

**COURSE OBJECTIVES:**

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

**UNIT I SOFTWARE DEFINED RADIO AND ITS ARCHITECTURE**

Definitions and potential benefits, software radio architecture evolution, technology tradeoffs and architecture implications. Essential functions of the software radio, basic SDR, hardware architecture, Computational processing resources, software architecture, top level component interfaces, interface topologies among plug and play modules.

**UNIT II COGNITIVE RADIOS AND ITS ARCHITECTURE**

Marking radio self-aware, cognitive techniques – position awareness, environment awareness in cognitive radios, optimization of radio resources, Artificial Intelligence Techniques, Cognitive Radio– functions, components and design rules, Cognition cycle – orient, plan, decide and act phases, Inference Hierarchy, Architecture maps, Building the Cognitive Radio Architecture on Software defined Radio Architecture.

**UNIT III SPECTRUM SENSING AND IDENTIFICATION**

Primary Signal Detection: Energy Detector, Cyclo stationary Feature Detector, Matched Filter ,Cooperative Sensing , Definition and Implications of Spectrum Opportunity, Spectrum Opportunity Detection , Fundamental Trade-offs: Performance versus Constraint , MAC Layer Performance Measures, Global Interference Model, Local Interference Model, Fundamental Trade-offs: Sensing Accuracy versus Sensing Overhead.

**UNIT IV USER COOPERATIVE COMMUNICATIONS**

User Cooperation and Cognitive Systems, Relay Channels: General Three-Node Relay Channel, Wireless Relay Channel, User Cooperation in Wireless Networks: Two-User Cooperative Network, Cooperative Wireless Network, Multi hop Relay Channel

**UNIT V INFORMATION THEORETICAL LIMITS ON CR NETWORKS**

Types of Cognitive Behavior, Interference-Avoiding Behavior: Spectrum Interweave, Interference-Controlled Behavior: Spectrum Underlay, Underlay in Small Networks: Achievable Rates, Underlay in Large Networks: Scaling Laws, Interference-Mitigating Behavior: Spectrum Overlay, Opportunistic Interference Cancellation, Asymmetrically Cooperating Cognitive Radio Channels.

**OUTCOMES:**

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

**REFERENCES:**

1. Alexander M. Wyglinski, Maziar Nekovee, And Y. Thomas Hou, — Cognitive Radio Communications And Networks - Principles And Practicell, Elsevier Inc. , 2010.
2. Kwang-Cheng Chen and Ramjee Prasad, ll Cognitive Radio Networksll , John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, 2009.
3. Khattab, Ahmed, Perkins, Dmitri, Bayoumi, Magdy, —Cognitive Radio Networks - From Theory to Practicell, Springer Series: Analog Circuits and Signal Processing, 2009.
4. J. Mitola, — Cognitive Radio: An Integrated Agent Architecture for software defined radioll, Doctor of Technology thesis, Royal Inst. Technology, Sweden 2000.
5. Simon Haykin, —Cognitive Radio: Brain –empowered wireless communicationsll, IEEE Journal on selected areas in communications, Feb 2005.
6. Ian F. Akyildiz, Won – Yeol Lee, Mehmet C. Vuran, Shantidev Mohanty, — Next generation / dynamic spectrum access / cognitive radio wireless networks: A Survey Elsevier Computer Networks, May 2006.



## ELECTIVE III

### 218CEPT08 DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING

#### OBJECTIVES:

- To provide an introduction to basic concepts and methodologies for digital image processing.
- To develop engineering skills and intuitive understanding of the most important concepts, techniques and algorithms for digital image processing.
- To understand the general processes of image acquisition, storage, enhancement, segmentation, representation and description.
- To implement filtering and enhancement algorithms for monochrome as well as color images.
- To appreciate the challenges and understand the principles and applications of visual pattern recognition.

#### UNIT I DIGITAL IMAGE FUNDAMENTALS

Elements of digital image processing systems, Digital Camera working principles, Elements of visual perception, brightness, contrast, hue, saturation, Mach Band effect, Image sampling, Quantization, Dither, Two dimensional mathematical preliminaries.

#### UNIT II IMAGE TRANSFORMS

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

#### UNIT III IMAGE ENHANCEMENT AND RESTORATION

Spatial domain filtering, intensity transformations, contrast stretching, histogram equalization, smoothing filters, sharpening filters, noise distributions, mean filters, order statistics filters. Image restoration - degradation model, Unconstrained and Constrained restoration, Inverse filtering-removal of blur caused by uniform linear motion, Wiener filtering, Geometric transformations-spatial transformations, Gray-Level interpolation.

#### UNIT IV IMAGE SEGMENTATION AND MORPHOLOGY

Image segmentation - Edge detection, Edge linking and boundary detection, Region growing, Region splitting and Merging, Image Recognition - Patterns and pattern classes, Matching by minimum distance classifier, Matching by correlation, **Morphological Image Processing** - Basics, SE, Erosion, Dilation, Opening, Closing, Hit-or-Miss Transform, Boundary Detection, Hole filling, Connected components, convex hull, thinning, thickening, skeletons, pruning, Geodesic Dilation, Erosion, Reconstruction by dilation and erosion<sub>3</sub>

#### UNIT V IMAGE COMPRESSION

Need for data compression, Huffman, Run Length Encoding, Shift codes, Arithmetic coding, Vector Quantization, Block Truncation Coding, Transform coding, JPEG, MPEG.

#### OUTCOMES:

- Develop an overview of the field of image processing.
- Outline and implement the fundamental algorithms
- Gain experience in applying image processing algorithms to real problems

#### REFERENCES:

1. Rafael C. Gonzalez, Richard E. Woods, — Digital Image ProcessingII, Pearson Education, Inc., Second Edition, 2004



## **OUTCOMES:**

- The student would demonstrate an understanding of the basic principles of radar design.
- The student would be able to identify suitable navigation systems and their usage for a given application scenario.
- The student would be familiar with the use of navigational systems for estimating and measuring the parameters and analyzing and interpreting them.

## **REFERENCES**

1. M.I.Skolnik ,—Introduction to Radar Systems, Tata McGraw Hill 2006.
2. Myron Kyton and W.R.Fried —Avionics Navigation Systems, John Wiley & Sons 1997.
3. Nagaraja —Elements of Electronic Navigation, Tata McGraw Hill, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed, 2000.
4. Albert Helfrick. D, \_Principles of Avionics', Avionics communications Inc., 2004
5. Nathansan, —Radar design principles-Signal processing and environment, 2/e, PHI, 2007.
6. Hofmann-Wellenhof, Hlichlinegger and J.Collins, —GPS Theory and Practice, 5/e Springer International Edition, 2007.
7. Roger J.Sullivan, —Radar foundations for Imaging and advanced concepts, PHI,2004.

## **218CEPT10**

## **ADVANCED WIRELESS COMMUNICATION TECHNIQUES**

### **OBJECTIVES:**

- To enable the student to understand the evolving paradigm of cooperative and green wireless communication concepts and the challenges and trade-offs involved in such networks.
- To enable the student to understand the different power saving strategies and energy efficient signal, system and network design.
- To expose the student to the energy saving techniques adopted in existing wireless components, protocols and networks and the evolution of green future wireless communication technologies.

### **UNIT I COOPERATIVE COMMUNICATIONS AND GREEN CONCEPTS**

Network architectures and research issues in cooperative cellular wireless networks; Cooperative communications in OFDM and MIMO cellular relay networks: issues and approaches; Fundamental trade-offs on the design of green radio networks, Green modulation and coding schemes.

### **UNIT II COOPERATIVE TECHNIQUES**

Cooperative techniques for energy efficiency, Cooperative base station techniques for cellular wireless networks; Turbo base stations; Antenna architectures for cooperation; Cooperative communications in 3GPP LTE-Advanced, Partial information relaying and coordinated multi-point transmission in LTE-Advanced.

### **UNIT III RELAY-BASED COOPERATIVE CELLULAR NETWORKS**

Distributed space-time block codes; Collaborative relaying in downlink cellular systems; Radio resource optimization; Adaptive resource allocation ; Cross-layer scheduling design for cooperative wireless two-way relay networks ; Network coding in relay-based networks.

#### **UNIT IV GREEN RADIO NETWORKS**

Base Station Power-Management Techniques- Opportunistic spectrum and load management, Energy-saving techniques in cellular wireless base stations, Power-management for base stations in smart grid environment , Cooperative multi cell processing techniques for energy-efficient cellular wireless communications.

#### **UNIT V ACCESS TECHNIQUES FOR GREEN RADIO NETWORKS**

Cross-layer design of adaptive packet scheduling for green radio networks; Energy-efficient relaying for cooperative cellular wireless networks ; Energy performance in TDD-CDMA multi hop cellular networks ; Resource allocation for green communication in relay-based cellular networks ; Green Radio Test-Beds and Standardization Activities.

#### **OUTCOMES:**

- The student would be able to appreciate the necessity and the design aspects of cooperative and green wireless communication.
- The student would be able to evolve new techniques and demonstrate their feasibility using mathematical validations and simulation tools.
- The student would be able to demonstrate the impact of the green engineering solutions in a global, economic, environmental and societal context.

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. Ekram Hossain, Dong In Kim, Vijay K. Bhargava , —Cooperative Cellular Wireless Networks, Cambridge University Press, 2011.
2. Ekram Hossain, Vijay K. Bhargava(Editor), Gerhard P. Fettweis (Editor), —Green Radio Communication Networks, Cambridge University Press, 2012.
3. F. Richard Yu, Yu, Zhang and Victor C. M. Leung —Green Communications and Networking, CRC press, 2012.
4. Mazin Al Noor, —Green Radio Communication Networks Applying Radio-Over-Fibre Technology for Wireless Access, GRIN Verlag, 2012.
5. Mohammad S. Obaidat, Alagan Anpalagan and Isaac Woungang, —Handbook of Green Information and Communication Systems, Academic Press, 2012.
6. Ramjee Prasad and Shingo Ohmori, Dina Simunic, —Towards Green ICT, River Publishers, 2010.
7. Jinsong Wu, Sundeep Rangan and Honggang Zhang, —Green Communications: Theoretical Fundamentals, Algorithms and Applications, CRC Press, 2012.

## ELECTIVE IV

### 318CEPT01 ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERFERENCE AND COMPATIBILITY IN SYSTEM DESIGN

#### OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the concepts related to Electromagnetic interference in PCBs
- To provide solutions for minimizing EMI in PCBs
- To learn EMI standards in the design of PCBs
- To learn various EMI coupling principles, EMI standards and measurements
- To provide knowledge on EMI control techniques and design procedures to make EMI compatible PCBs

#### UNIT I EM/EMC CONCEPTS

EMI-EMC definitions and Units of parameters; Sources and victim of EMI; Conducted and Radiated EMI Emission and Susceptibility; Transient EMI, ESD; Radiation Hazards.

#### UNIT II EMI COUPLING PRINCIPLES

Conducted, radiated and transient coupling; Common ground impedance coupling ; Common mode and ground loop coupling ; Differential mode coupling ; Near field cable to cable coupling, cross talk ; Field to cable coupling ; Power mains and Power supply coupling.

#### UNIT III EMI CONTROL TECHNIQUES

Shielding, Filtering, Grounding, Bonding, Isolation transformer, Transient suppressors, Cable routing, Signal control.

#### UNIT IV EMC DESIGN OF PCBs

Component selection and mounting; PCB trace impedance; Routing; Cross talk control; Power distribution decoupling; Zoning; Grounding; VIAs connection; Terminations.

#### UNIT V EMI MEASUREMENTS AND STANDARDS

Open area test site; TEM cell; EMI test shielded chamber and shielded ferrite lined anechoic chamber; Tx /Rx Antennas, Sensors, Injectors / Couplers, and coupling factors; EMI Rx and spectrum analyzer; Civilian standards-CISPR, FCC, IEC, EN; Military standards-MIL461E/462.

#### OUTCOMES:

- Analyze Electromagnetic interference effects in PCBs
- Propose solutions for minimizing EMI in PCBs
- Analyze Electromagnetic environment, EMI coupling, standards, measurement and control techniques

#### REFERENCES:

1. V.P.Kodali, —Engineering EMC Principles, Measurements and TechnologiesII, IEEE Press, Newyork, 1996.
2. Henry W.Ott.,IINoise Reduction Techniques in Electronic SystemsII, A Wiley Inter Science Publications, John Wiley and Sons, Newyork, 1988.
3. Bemhard Keiser, —Principles of Electromagnetic CompatibilityII, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ed, Artech house, Norwood, 1986.
4. C.R.Paul,IIIntroduction to Electromagnetic CompatibilityII , John Wiley and Sons, Inc, 1992.
5. Don R.J.White Consultant Incorporate, —Handbook of EMI/EMCII , Vol I-V, 1988.

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To enable the student to understand the basic principles of operation of optical system components, the different network architectures and issues associated with network design.
- To enable the student to understand the benefits of coherent system and the limitations and challenges in practical implementation.
- To enable the student to understand the differences in the design of TDM and CDM systems when implemented in the optical domain and the challenges involved.

**UNIT I OPTICAL SYSTEM COMPONENTS AND NETWORK DESIGN**

Optical System Components – MZIM, Multiplexers; filters; switches; wavelength converters; optical amplifiers – EDFA, Raman Amplifiers and hybrid; Transmission system Engineering - System Model, Aimer penalty – transmitter, receiver, cross talk, dispersion compensation, wavelength stabilization, FWM.

**UNIT II COHERENT SYSTEMS**

Basic principles of Coherent detections – Practical constraints – Injection laser line width state of polarization, local oscillator power, fiber limitations; Modulation formats – ASK, FSK, PSK, DPSK and polarization shift keying (POL SK); Demodulation schemes – Homodyne, Heterodyne - Synchronous and Non synchronous detection; Comparison; Carrier recovery in Coherent detection.

**UNIT III OPTICAL NETWORK ARCHITECTURES**

Introduction: First Generation optical networks –SONET / SDH Network, Second Generation (WDM) Optical Networks – Broad Cast and select, wavelength routing architectures – Media – Access Control protocols.

**UNIT IV OPTICAL TDM AND SOLITON**

Optical Time division Multiplexing – Interleaving, Packet Interleaving – Multiplexer and Demultiplexers; AND Gates – Non linear optical loop Mirror, Soliton – trapping AND Gate, Synchronization.

**UNIT V OPTICAL CDMA**

Prime codes and its properties, Generalized and Extended prime codes, Experimental demonstration of Optical CDMA, Synchronization of Optical CDMA Networks, Multi-wavelength Optical CDMA Networks.

**OUTCOMES:**

3

- The student would be able to demonstrate an understanding of the differences and challenges involved in the design of optical systems and networks.
- The student would be in a position to apply his knowledge for designing a fiber optic system addressing the channel impairments.
- The student would be familiar with the architectures and the protocol stack in use in optical networks and would be able to identify a suitable backbone infrastructure for our present and future communication needs.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Max Ming-Kang Liu, —Principles and Applications of Optical CommunicationII, Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt., Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Le Ngyyen Binh , —Digital Optical CommunicationsII, CRC Press – Taylor and Francis

- Group – Indian reprint 2012.
3. Rajiv Ramaswami and Kumar N. Sivarajan, —Optical Networks : A Practical Perspective, Harcourt Asia Pte Ltd., Second Edition 2006.
  4. P.E. Green, Jr., —Fiber Optic Networks, Prentice Hall, NJ, 1993.
  5. Guu-Chang Yang, —Prime Codes with Application to Optical and Wireless Networks, Artech House, Inc., 2002.

### **318CEPT03 DATA CONVERTERS**

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

##### **The students should be made to:**

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

□

#### **UNIT I INTRODUCTION & CASE STUDIES**

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

#### **UNIT II RADIO FREQUENCY IMPLEMENTATION**

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

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

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

#### **UNIT IV DATA CONVERTERS AND SMART ANTENNAS**

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

#### **UNIT V DIGITAL HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE CHOICES**

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

#### **OUTCOMES:**

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

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

## REFERENCES:

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

## 318CEPT04

## ADVANCED MICROWAVE COMMUNICATION

### OBJECTIVES:

- To enable the student to understand the basic principles of microwave amplifiers and oscillators, passive component characteristics, resonators and filters, antennas and microwave radio link characterization.

### UNIT I MICROWAVE AMPLIFIERS AND OSCILLATORS

Klystron Amplifier – Reflex Klystron Amplifier –Travelling wave tube Amplifier – Magnetron Oscillator and Modulator-Varactor diode – Solid State Broad band Amplifiers – diode detector and mixer-- YIG tuned Oscillators– Comb generators. GUNN, Tunnel IMPATT diode oscillators.

### UNIT II MICROWAVE PASSIVE COMPONENTS

Scattering parameters-S-Matrix – Attenuator –Phase shifters – T Junctions – Hybrid T Junctions – Directional couplers – Isolator, Properties of ferrite devices – YIG devices—Step recovery Diodes– Gyrator – Circulator – Scattering parameter measurement.

### UNIT III MICROWAVE RESONATORS AND FILTERS

Review of resonant circuits – principle of Microwave resonators – field analysis of cavity resonators – Characteristics of filters –YIG tuned filters – Filter and resonant applications – SRD Frequency multipliers and frequency Discriminators.

### UNIT IV MICROWAVE ANTENNAS

Characteristics of Microwave Antennas – Half Wave Dipole –Array – Horn –Paraboloidal Reflector – feeds – Lens and slot Antennas – Leaky and surface wave Antennas – Broad band Antennas – Micro strip Antennas – Antenna measurements.

### UNIT V MICROWAVE RADIO SYSTEM

4

Types of propagation – Line of sight transmission – Radio horizon – Broadband Microwave Surveillance Receivers—ELINT and Electronic support measures--Microwave links- Repeaters – Diversity – frequency and space diversity systems – Fading – System gain and path losses - Noise and Absorption in Microwave links.

### OUTCOMES:

The student would be able to design a microwave system taking into account the path losses and fading channel characteristics, carry out measurements and interpret results obtained

### REFERENCES:

1. Roddy.D., — Microwave Technology|| Reston Publications.1986.
2. Chatterjee R. — Microwave engineering —East West Press. 1988.



3. Rizzi.P. *Microwave Engineering Passive circuits*. Prentice Hall. 1987
4. Tomasi.W —*Advanced Electronic communication systems* —Prentice Hall. 1987.
5. Clock.P.N. —*Microwave Principles and Systems* Prentice Hall. 1986.
6. Combes, Graffewil and Sauterean —*Microwave Components, Devices and Active*
7. *Circuits*. John wiley. 1987.
8. Annapurana Das.Sisir.K.Das, *Microwave Engineering* Tata Mc Graw Hill, 2000.

## **ELECTIVE V**

### **318CEPT05 NETWORK ROUTING ALGORITHMS**

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

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

#### **UNIT I INTRODUCTION**

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

#### **UNIT II INTERNET ROUTING**

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

#### **UNIT III ROUTING IN OPTICAL WDM NETWORKS**

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

#### **UNIT IV MOBILE - IP NETWORKS**

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

#### **UNIT V MOBILE AD -HOC NETWORKS**

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

## **OUTCOMES:**

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

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

## **REFERENCES:**

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

## **318CEPT06**

## **MOBILE ADHOC NETWORKS**

### **OBJECTIVES:**

- To introduce the characteristic features of adhoc wireless networks and their applications to the students.
- To enable the student to understand the functioning of different access and routing protocols that can be used for adhoc networks.
- To enable the student to understand the need for security and the challenges and also the role of cross layer design in enhancing the network performance.

### **UNIT I INTRODUCTION**

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

### **UNIT II MEDIUM ACCESS PROTOCOLS**

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

### **UNIT III NETWORK PROTOCOLS**

Addressing issues in ad hoc network, Routing Protocols: Design issues, goals and

classification. Proactive Vs reactive routing, Unicast routing algorithms, Multicast routing algorithms, hybrid routing algorithm, Power/ Energy aware routing algorithm, Hierarchical Routing, QoS aware routing.

#### **UNITIV      END -TO - END DELIVERY AND SECURITY**

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

#### **UNITV      CROSS LAYER DESIGN AND INTEGRATION**

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

#### **OUTCOMES:**

- The student would be able to demonstrate an understanding of the trade-offs involved in the design of adhoc networks
- The student would be able to design and implement protocols suitable to adhoc communication scenario using design tools and characterize them.
- The student is exposed to the advances in adhoc network design concepts.

#### **REFERENCES**

1. C.Siva Ram Murthy and B.S.Manoj, —Ad hoc Wireless Networks Architectures and protocols, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Pearson Education. 2007
2. Charles E. Perkins, —Ad hoc Networking, Addison – Wesley, 2000
3. Stefano Basagni, Marco Conti, Silvia Giordano and Ivan stojmenovic, —Mobile adhoc networking, Wiley-IEEE press, 2004.
4. Mohammad Ilyas, —The handbook of adhoc wireless networks, CRC press, 2002.
5. T. Camp, J. Boleng, and V. Davies —A Survey of Mobility Models for Ad Hoc Network Research, Wireless Communication and Mobile Comp., Special Issue on Mobile Ad Hoc Networking Research, Trends and Applications, vol. 2, no. 5, 2002, pp. 483–502.
6. Fekri M. Abduljalil and Shrikant K. Bodhe , —A survey of integrating IP mobility protocols and Mobile Ad hoc networks, IEEE communication Survey and tutorials, v 9.no.1 2007.
7. Erdal Çayircı and Chunming Rong c, — *Security in Wireless Ad Hoc and Sensor Networks* 2009, John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. ISBN: 978-0-470-02748-6

#### **318CEPT07      MULTIMEDIA COMMUNICATION**

4

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

- To enable the student to understand the basic characteristics of multimedia components and the different methods for compressing audio, video, text and images.
- To expose the students to the challenges of IP based transport and the solution approaches considering the example case of VoIP technology.
- To enable the student to understand the different networking aspects with reference to multimedia transmission.

#### **UNIT I      MULTIMEDIA COMPONENTS**

Introduction - Multimedia skills - Multimedia components and their characteristics - Text, sound, images, graphics, animation, video, hardware.

## **UNIT II AUDIO AND VIDEO COMPRESSION**

Audio compression–DPCM-Adaptive PCM –adaptive predictive coding-linear Predictive coding-code excited LPC-perpetual coding Video compression –principles-H.261-H.263-MPEG 1, 2, 4.

## **UNIT III TEXT AND IMAGE COMPRESSION**

Compression principles-source encoders and destination encoders-lossless and lossy compression-entropy encoding –source encoding -text compression –static Huffman coding dynamic coding –arithmetic coding –Lempel ziv-welsh Compression-image compression.

## **UNIT IV VoIP TECHNOLOGY**

Basics of IP transport, VoIP challenges, H.323/ SIP –Network Architecture, Protocols, Call establishment and release, VoIP and SS7, Quality of Service- CODEC Methods-VOIP applicability.

## **UNIT V MULTIMEDIA NETWORKING**

Multimedia networking -Applications-streamed stored and audio-making the best Effort service-protocols for real time interactive Applications-distributing multimedia-beyond best effort service-secluding and policing Mechanisms-integrated services-differentiated Services-RSVP.

### **OUTCOMES:**

- The student would be able to demonstrate an understanding of the challenges involved in multimedia signal processing and their transmission.
- The student would be in a position to apply his knowledge for identifying a suitable strategy for compression and communication based on the signal characterization and its needs.

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Fred Halshall, —Multimedia communication - applications, networks, protocols and standards, Pearson education, 2007.
2. Tay Vaughan, —Multimedia: making it work, 7/e, TMH, 2007.
3. Kurose and W.Ross, —Computer networking —a Top down approach, Pearson education, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed, 2005.
4. Marcus goncalves —Voice over IP Networks, McGraw Hill, 4
5. KR. Rao,Z S Bojkovic, D A Milovanovic, —Multimedia Communication Systems: Techniques, Standards, and Networks, Pearson Education 2007
6. R. Steimnetz, K. Nahrstedt, —Multimedia Computing, Communications and Applications, Pearson Education, First ed, 1995.
7. Ranjan Parekh, —Principles of Multimedia, TMH, 2006.

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To enable the student to understand the role of sensors and the networking of sensed data for different applications.
- To expose the students to the sensor node essentials and the architectural details, the medium access and routing issues and the energy constrained operational scenario.
- To enable the student to understand the challenges in synchronization and localization of sensor nodes, topology management for effective and sustained communication, data management and security aspects.

**UNIT I OVERVIEW OF WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS**

Challenges for Wireless Sensor Networks-Characteristics requirements-required mechanisms, Difference between mobile ad-hoc and sensor networks, Applications of sensor networks- case study, Enabling Technologies for Wireless Sensor Networks.

**UNIT II ARCHITECTURES**

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

**UNIT III MAC AND ROUTING**

MAC Protocols for Wireless Sensor Networks, IEEE 802.15.4, Zigbee, Low Duty Cycle Protocols, And Wakeup Concepts - S-MAC , The Mediation Device Protocol, Wakeup Radio Concepts, Address and Name Management, Assignment of MAC Addresses, Routing Protocols- Energy- Efficient Routing, Geographic Routing

**UNIT IV INFRASTRUCTURE ESTABLISHMENT**

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

**UNIT V DATA MANAGEMENT and SECURITY**

Data management in WSN, Storage and indexing in sensor networks, Query processing in sensor, Data aggregation, Directed diffusion, Tiny aggregation, greedy aggregation, security in WSN.

**OUTCOMES:**

- The student would be able to appreciate the need for designing energy efficient sensor nodes and protocols for prolonging network lifetime.
- The student would be able to demonstrate an understanding of the different implementation challenges and the solution approaches.

**REFERENCES**

1. Ian F. Akyildiz, Mehmet Can Vuran, — Wireless Sensor Networks|| John Wiley, 2010
2. Yingshu Li, My T. Thai, Weili Wu, — Wireless Sensor Networks and Applications|| Springer 2008
3. Holger Karl & Andreas Willig, "Protocols And Architectures for Wireless Sensor Networks" , John Wiley, 2005.
4. Feng Zhao & Leonidas J. Guibas, —Wireless Sensor Networks- An Information

- Processing Approach", Elsevier, 2007.
5. Kazem Sohraby, Daniel Minoli, & Taieb Znati, —Wireless Sensor Networks-s Technology, Protocols, And Applicationsll, John Wiley, 2007.
  6. Anna Hac, —Wireless Sensor Network Designsl, John Wiley, 2003.
  7. Bhaskar Krishnamachari, llNetworking Wireless Sensorsll, Cambridge Press,2005.
  8. Mohammad Ilyas And Imad Mahgaob,llHandbook Of Sensor Networks: Compact Wireless And Wired Sensing Systemsl, CRC Press,2005.
  9. Wayne Tomasi, —Introduction To Data Communication And Networkingll, Pearson Education, 2007

## **ELECTIVE VI**

### **318CEPT09                    ENTERPRISE CLOUD COMPUTING**

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

- To introduce the basics of cloud computing, the architectural and storage needs and the challenges.
- To enable the student to understand the different aspects of developing cloud services, communication infrastructure requirements and deployment tools.
- To make the student aware of the need for energy efficiency and the methods to achieve the same, the applications and the security requirements.

#### **UNIT I                    INTRODUCTION TO CLOUD COMPUTING**

Cloud Computing – History of Cloud Computing – Cloud Architecture – Cloud Storage – Why Cloud Computing Matters – Disadvantages of Cloud Computing – Microsoft Azure and Elastic Computing – Cloud Services.

#### **UNIT II                    DEVELOPING CLOUD SERVICES**

Web-Based Application – Pros and Cons of Cloud Service Development – Types of Cloud Service Development – Software as a Service – Platform as a Service – Web Services – On-Demand Computing – Discovering Cloud Services Development Services and Tools – Amazon Ec2 – Google App Engine – IBM Clouds .

#### **UNIT III                    CLOUD COMPUTING INFRASTRUCTURES**

Cloud-Aware Core Networks, Location and Provisioning Problems, Virtualization Approach to Resource Allocation, Optical Cloud Networks, Communication Infrastructures in Access Networks, Cloud Radio Access Networks, Survey on Mobile-Cloud Computing.

#### **UNIT IV                    ENERGY-EFFICIENCY IN CLOUD COMMUNICATION**

Energy-Efficient Optical Interconnects, Energy-Efficiency in Cloud Data Centers, Carrier-Grade Distributed Cloud Computing, Energy-Efficiency in a Cloud Computing Backbone, Energy Efficiency for Cloud Computing Services , Energy Efficient Content Distribution.

#### **UNIT V                    CLOUD APPLICATIONS AND SECURITY**

Cloud Data Centers with Batch Task Arrivals, Virtual Machine Migration in Cloud Computing Environments, Resource Management in Hybrid Clouds, Scalability and Performance Management of Internet Applications in the Cloud, Security and Interoperability Issues, Cloud deploying tools.

#### **OUTCOMES:**

4

- The student would be able to demonstrate an understanding of the development, deployment and management of cloud services and the associated challenges.
- The student would be capable of appreciating the challenges in setting up of communication infrastructures for cloud applications and the security issues.

#### **REFERENCES**

1. Gautam Shroff, —Enterprise Cloud ComputingII, Cambridge University Press, 2010.
2. Hussein T. Mouftah and Burak Kantarci, —Communication Infrastructures For Cloud ComputingII, IGI Global, ISBN: 9781466645226, 2014.
3. Ronald Krutz and Russell Dean Vines. —Cloud SecurityII, Wiley-India
4. Michael Miller, —Cloud Computing: Web-Based Applications That Change the Way You



Work and Collaborate Online, Que Publishing, August 2008.

5. Haley Beard, —Cloud Computing Best Practices for Managing and Measuring Processes for On-demand Computing, Applications and Data Centers in the Cloud with SLAs, Emereo Pvt Limited, July 2008.

## **318CEPT04                    COMMUNICATION NETWORK SECURITY**

### **OBJECTIVES:**

- To make the student understand the importance and goals of communication network and information security and introduce him to the different types of attacks.
- To expose the student to the different approaches to handling security and the algorithms in use for maintaining data integrity and authenticity.
- To enable the student to appreciate the practical aspects of security features design and their implementation in wired and wireless internetworking domains.

### **UNIT I                    INTRODUCTION ON SECURITY**

Security Goals, Types of Attacks: Passive attack, active attack, attacks on confidentiality, attacks on Integrity and availability. Security services and mechanisms, Techniques: Cryptography, Substitution Ciphers, Transposition Ciphers, Stream and Block Ciphers- Steganography- Revision on Mathematics for Cryptography.

### **UNIT II                    SYMMETRIC & ASYMMETRIC KEY ALGORITHMS**

Data Encryption Standards (DES), Advanced Encryption Standard (AES), RC4, principle of asymmetric key algorithms, RSA Cryptosystem

### **UNIT III                    INTEGRITY, AUTHENTICATION AND KEY MANAGEMENT**

Message Integrity, Hash functions: **SHA 512, Whirlpool**, Digital signatures: Digital signature standards. Authentication: Entity Authentication: Biometrics, Key management Techniques.

### **UNIT IV                    NETWORK SECURITY, FIREWALLS AND WEB SECURITY**

Introduction on Firewalls, Types of Firewalls, Firewall Configuration and Limitation of Firewall. IP Security Overview, IP security Architecture, authentication Header, Security payload, security associations, Key Management. E-mail security: PGP, MIME, and S/MIME. Web security requirement, secure sockets layer, transport layer security, and secure electronic transaction, dual signature

### **UNIT V                    WIRELESS NETWORK SECURITY**

Security Attack issues specific to Wireless systems: Worm hole, Tunneling, DoS. WEP for Wi-Fi network, Security for Broadband networks: Secure Ad hoc Network, Secure Sensor Networks

### **OUTCOMES:**

- The student would be able to demonstrate an understanding of the ways in which communication network security may get compromised and the basic principles of security algorithm design.
- The student would be able to implement and analyse the different algorithms and compare their performances.
- The student would be in a position to apply his knowledge for designing or modifying existing algorithms and implementing them at least by simulation.

## REFERENCES:

1. Behrouz A. Forouzan ,ll Cryptography and Network securityll McGraw- Hill, 2011
2. William Stallings,"Cryptography and Network security: principles and practice", 2nd Edition,Prentice Hall of India,New Delhi, 2002
3. Atul Kahate,ll Cryptography and Network securityll, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Tata McGraw-Hill, 2008.
4. R.K.Nichols and P.C. Lekkas ll Wireless security: Models, threats and Solutionsll, McGraw- Hill, 2001.
5. H. Yang et al., Security in Mobile Ad Hoc Networks: Challenges and Solution, IEEE Wireless Communications, Feb. 2004.
6. Securing Ad Hoc Networks," IEEE Network Magazine, vol. 13, no. 6, pp. 24-30, December 1999.
7. "Security of Wireless Ad Hoc Networks," <http://www.cs.umd.edu/~aram/wireless/survey.pdf>
8. David Boel et.al —Securing Wireless Sensor Networks – Security Architecture — Journal of Networks, Vol.3. No. 1. pp. 65 -76, Jan 2008
9. Perrig, A., Stankovic, J., Wagner, D., —Security in Wireless Sensor Networksll, Communications of the ACM, 47(6), 53-57, (2004).

## 318CEPT15 HIGH SPEED SWITCHING ARCHITECTURES

### OBJECTIVES:

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

### UNIT I LAN SWITCHING TECHNOLOGY

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

### UNIT II ATM SWITCHING ARCHITECTURES

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

5

### UNIT III QUEUES IN ATM SWITCHES

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

### UNIT IV PACKET SWITCHING ARCHITECTURES

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

### UNIT V IP SWITCHING

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

**OUTCOMES:**

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

**REFERENCES**

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