



GOKARAJU RANGARAJU
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Department of Electrical & Electronics Engineering

Course Title: Electric Circuit Analysis (GR20A2023)

Following documents are available in Course File.

S.No.	Points	Yes	No
1	Institute and Department Vision and Mission Statements	√	
2	Academic Calendar	√	
3	Subject Allocation Sheet	√	
4	Class Time Table, Individual Timetable (Single Sheet)	√	
5	Syllabus Copy	√	
6	Course Handout		√
7	CO-PO Mapping	√	
8	Assignment Questions with CO's		√
9	Tutorial Sheets With Solution		√
10	Sessional Question Papers, External Question Paper and Scheme of Evaluation		√
11	Previous University Question Papers		√
12	Best, Average and Weak Answer Scripts for Each Sessional Exam. (Photocopies)		√
13	CO-PO Attainments for All Mids.	√	
14	Soft Copy of Notes/Ppt/Slides		√
15	Feedback From Students	√	
16	Result Analysis	√	
17	Remedial Action.		√
18	Course Exit Survey		√

Course Instructor / Course Coordinator

Course Instructor / Course Coordinator



GOKARAJU RANGARAJU
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Department of Electrical & Electronics Engineering

**COURSE
OBJECTIVES**

Academic Year : 2022-23

Semester : I

Name of the Program: B.Tech Year: II

Course/Subject: **Electric Circuit Analysis** Course Code: GR20A2023

Name of the Faculty: G Sandhya Rani Dept.:EEE

On completion of this Subject/Course the student shall be able to:

S.No	Objectives
1	Explain the various properties of Fourier series and Fourier transforms.
2	Simplify the transient state analysis of a circuit.
3	Evaluate the steady state analysis(three phase) and dot convention of given circuit.
4	Apply the Laplace transforms to electric circuit.
5	Develop the network parameters of the circuits.

Signature of HOD

Signature of faculty

Date:

Date:



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Department of Electrical & Electronics Engineering

COURSE OUTCOMES

Academic Year : 2022-23

Semester : I

Name of the Program: B.Tech

Year: II

Course/Subject: **Electric Circuit Analysis**

Course Code: GR20A2023

Name of the Faculty: G Sandhya Rani Dept.:EEE

The expected outcomes of the Course/Subject are:

S.No	Outcomes
1	Apply Fourier series, network theorems for the analysis of electric circuits.
2	Develop the transient response of electric circuits.
3	Analyze three phase and mutually coupled circuits.
4	Solve electrical circuits using Laplace transform and mark poles and zeros.
5	Simplify network by two port parameters.

Signature of HOD

Signature of faculty

Date:

Date:

Note: Please refer to Bloom's Taxonomy, to know the illustrative verbs that can be used to state the outcomes.



GUIDELINES TO STUDY THE COURSE /SUBJECT

Academic Year : 2022-23

Semester : I

Name of the Program: B.Tech

Year: II

Course/Subject: **Electric Circuit Analysis**

Course Code: GR20A2023

Name of the Faculty: G Sandhya Rani

Dept.:EEE

Guidelines to study the Course/ Subject:

Course Design and Delivery System (CDD):

The Course syllabus is written into number of learning objectives and outcomes.

These learning objectives and outcomes will be achieved through lectures, assessments, assignments, experiments in the laboratory, projects, seminars, presentations, etc.

Every student will be given an assessment plan, criteria for assessment, scheme of evaluation and grading method.

The Learning Process will be carried out through assessments of Knowledge, Skills and Attitude by various methods and the students will be given guidance to refer to the text books, reference books, journals, etc.

The faculty be able to –

Understand the principles of Learning

Understand the psychology of students

Develop instructional objectives for a given topic

Prepare course, unit and lesson plans

Understand different methods of teaching and learning

Use appropriate teaching and learning aids

Plan and deliver lectures effectively

Provide feedback to students using various methods of Assessments and tools of Evaluation

Act as a guide, advisor, counselor, facilitator, motivator and not just as a teacher alone



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SCHEDULE OF INSTRUCTIONS COURSE PLAN

Academic Year : 2022-23

Semester : I

Name of the Program: B.Tech

Year: II

Course/Subject: **Electric Circuit Analysis**

Course Code: GR20A2023

Name of the Faculty: G Sandhya Rani

Dept.:EEE

Exp.No.	No. of Periods	Topics / Sub-Topics	Objectives & Outcomes Nos.
1	2	Representation of continuous-time periodic signals by Fourier series	1&1
2	2	Dirichlet's conditions; Properties of Fourier series	1&1
3	2	Parseval's theorem; Trigonometric and Exponential Fourier series;	1&1
4	2	Complex Fourier spectrum; Fourier transform via Fourier series;	1&1
5	2	Fourier transform of periodic and aperiodic signals, Convergence of FT	1&1
6	2	Properties of Fourier transforms Parseval's theorem;	1&1
8	2	Fourier transforms involving impulse & Signum function & Hilbert Transform	1&1
9	2	Maximum Power Transfer theorem, Reciprocity theorem	2&2
10	2	Millman theorem, Compensation theorem	2&2
11	2	Telligence Theorem, Concept of duality and dual network	2&2
12	2	Solution of first and second order differential equations for Series RL, RC, RLC circuits	2&2
13	2	Solution of first and second order differential equations for parallel RL, RC, RLC circuits	2&2
14	2	Initial and final conditions in network elements, forced and free response, time constants, steady state and transient state response.	2&2



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INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

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15	2	Introduction to Three-phase circuits	3&3
16	2	Star-star, delta-delta analysis of balanced circuits of three phase 3 wire, 4 wire, delta circuits,	3&3
17	2	Star-star, delta-delta analysis of unbalanced analysis of three phase 3 wire, 4 wire, delta circuits	3&3
18	2	Measurement of power by three and two watt meters,	3&3
19	2	Measurement of reactive power by single wattmeter,	3&3
20	2	Mutual coupled circuits, Dot Convention in coupled circuits.	3&3
21	2	Review of Laplace Transform	4&4
22	2	Analysis of electrical circuits using Laplace Transform for standard inputs	4&4
23	2	Convolution integral	4&4
24	2	Inverse Laplace Transform	4&4
25	2	Transformed network with initial conditions,	4&4
26	2	Transfer function representation & Poles and Zeros.	4&4
27	2	Two Port Networks	5&5
28	2	Terminal pairs, relationship of two port variables,	5&5
29	2	Impedance & admittance parameters,	5&5
30	2	Hybrid and transmission parameters, condition for symmetry and reciprocity	5&5
32	2	Interrelationship between various parameters	5&5
33	2	Interconnections of two port networks (series, parallel and cascade)	5&5

Signature of HOD

Signature of faculty

Date:

Date:

- Note:
1. ENSURE THAT ALL TOPICS SPECIFIED IN THE COURSE ARE MENTIONED.
 2. ADDITIONAL TOPICS COVERED, IF ANY, MAY ALSO BE SPECIFIED IN BOLD
 3. MENTION THE CORRESPONDING COURSE OBJECTIVE AND OUT COME NUMBERS AGAINST EACH T



EVALUATION STRATEGY

Academic Year : 2022-23

Semester : I

Name of the Program: B.Tech

Year: II

Course/Subject: **Electric Circuit Analysis**

Course Code: GR20A2023

Name of the Faculty: G Sandhya Rani

Dept.:EEE

Designation: Assistant Professor

1. TARGET:

A) Percentage for pass:

b) Percentage of class:

2. COURSE PLAN & CONTENT DELIVERY:

- OHP presentation of the Lectures
- Solving exercise problems
- Model questions

3. METHOD OF EVALUATION

3.1 Continuous Assessment Examinations (CAE-I, CAE-II)

3.2 Assignments

3.3 Seminars

3.4 Quiz

3.5 Semester/End Examination



GOKARAJU RANGARAJU

INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering

Vision of the Institute

To be among the best of the institutions for engineers and technologists with attitudes, skills and knowledge and to become an epicentre of creative solutions.

Mission of the Institute

To achieve and impart quality education with an emphasis on practical skills and social relevance

Vision of the Department

To impart technical knowledge and skills required to succeed in life, career and help society to achieve self sufficiency.

Mission of the Department

1. To become an internationally leading department for higher learning.
2. To build upon the culture and values of universal science and contemporary education.
3. To be a center of research and education generating knowledge and technologies which lay groundwork in shaping the future in the fields of electrical and electronics engineering.
4. To develop partnership with industrial, R&D and government agencies and actively participate in conferences, technical and community activities.



Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering

This Programme is meant to prepare our students to professionally thrive and to lead. During their progression:

Graduates will be able to

- PEO 1:** Graduates will have a successful technical or professional careers, including supportive and leadership roles on multidisciplinary teams.
- PEO 2:** Graduates will be able to acquire, use and develop skills as required for effective professional practices.
- PEO 3:** Graduates will be able to attain holistic education that is an essential prerequisite for being a responsible member of society.
- PEO 4:** Graduates will be engaged in life-long learning, to remain abreast in their profession and be leaders in our technologically vibrant society.

Programme Outcomes (B.Tech. – EEE)

At the end of the Programme, a graduate will have the ability to

- PO-1:** Ability to apply knowledge of mathematics, science, and engineering.
- PO-2:** Ability to identify, formulate, analyze engineering problems using engineering sciences.
- PO-3:** Ability to design a system, component, or process to meet desired needs within realistic constraints such as economic, environmental, social, political, ethical, health and safety..
- PO-4:** Ability to design and conduct experiments, as well as to analyze and interpret data with valid conclusions.
- PO-5:** Ability to utilize experimental, statistical and computational methods and tools necessary for modelling engineering activities.
- PO-6:** Ability to apply reasoning informed by the relative knowledge to evaluate societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and tasks applicable to the professional engineering practice.
- PO-7:** Ability to adapt broad education necessary to understand the impact of engineering solutions and obtain sustainability in a global, economic, environmental, and societal context.
- PO-8:** Ability to discover ethical principles and bind to professional and ethical responsibility.
- PO-9:** Ability to function as an individual and in multi-disciplinary teams.
- PO-10:** Ability to communicate effectively on complex activities in engineering community and society.
- PO-11:** Ability to develop Project management principles and apply in various disciplinary environments.
- PO-12:** Recognition of the need for, and an ability to engage in life-long learning

Program Specific Outcomes(PSOs):

- PSO-1:** Graduates will interpret data and able to analyze digital and analog systems related to electrical and programming them.
- PSO-2:** Graduates will able to demonstrate, design and model electrical, electronic circuits, power electronics, power systems and electrical machines.



Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology
(Autonomous)

Bachupally, Kukatpally, Hyderabad – 500 090, India

GRIET/DAA/1H/G/22-23

09 May 2022

Academic Year 2022-23

II B.Tech. – First Semester

S. No.	EVENT	PERIOD	DURATION
1	Commencement of First Semester class work	10-10-2022	
2	I Spell of Instructions	10-10-2022 to 07-12-2022	9 Weeks
3	I Mid-term Examinations	08-12-2022 to 12-12-2022	3 Days
4	II Spell of Instructions	13-12-2022 to 07-02-2023	8 Weeks
5	II Mid-term Examinations	08-02-2023 to 10-02-2023	3 Days
6	Preparation/Break	11-02-2023 to 17-02-2023	1 Week
7	End Semester Examinations (Theory/ Practical) Regular/ Supplementary	20-02-2023 to 11-03-2023	3 Weeks
8	Commencement of Second Semester, AY 2022-23	13-03-2023	

II B.Tech. – Second Semester

S. No.	EVENT	PERIOD	DURATION
1	Commencement of II Semester class work	13-03-2023	
2	I Spell of Instructions	13-03-2023 to 29-04-2023	7 Weeks
3	Summer Vacation	01-05-2023 to 13-05-2023	2 Weeks
4	I Spell of Instructions Contd	15-05-2023 to 27-05-2023	2 Weeks
5	I Mid-term Examinations	29-05-2023 to 31-05-2023	3 Days
6	II Spell of Instructions	01-06-2023 to 31-07-2023	8 Weeks
7	II Mid-term Examinations	01-08-2023 to 03-08-2023	3 Days
8	Preparation	04-08-2023 to 10-08-2023	1 Week
9	End Semester Examinations (Theory/ Practical) Regular / Supplementary	11-08-2023 to 31-08-2023	3 Weeks
10	Commencement of III B.Tech First Semester, AY 2023-24	01-09-2023	

J. Raveendran



[Signature]

Dean Academic Affairs



GOKARAJU RANGARAJU
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering

Faculty Work load for the Academic Year 2022-23 / I SEM
Subject Allocation Sheet

S.No	Faculty	Designation	Faculty ID	YEAR (UG/PG)	Subject Name	No.of Sections	No. of Hours	Total (in Hrs)
2	Dr B Phaneendra Babu	Prof. & HOD	1563	II B.Tech	DCM	1	5	11
				II M.Tech	Dph 1	1	3	
				II M.Tech	DLED	1	3	
3	Dr.D G Padhan	Prof.	1283	III B.Tech	EHV	1	5	11
				I M.Tech	EHV	1	3	
				II M.Tech	IS	1	3	
4	Dr. J. Sridevi	Prof.	516	III B.Tech	PSA	1	6	11
				III B.Tech	PS Lab	1	5	
5	Dr T Suresh Kumar	Prof.	1494	II B.Tech	EMF	1	5	11
				I Mtech	PE Lab	1	3	
				I Mtech	MSPEC	1	3	
6	V.Vijaya Rama Raju	Asso. Prof.	361	II B.Tech	PGT	1	5	11
				II B.Tech	DCM Lab	1	6	
7	P Ravikanth	Asso. Prof.	1178	II B.Tech	PAE	1	5	14
				III B.Tech	NPTEL	1	3	
				IV B.Tech	ED Lab	1	6	
8	A Vinay Kumar	Asso. Prof.	881	IV B.Tech	HVE	2	10	16
				IV B.Tech	PWK	1	3	
				I M.Tech	PQ&FACTS	1	3	



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Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering

9	Syed Sarfaraz Nawaz	Asso. Prof.	695	Electrical Maintenance Officer				
10	Dr Pakkiraiah B	Asso. Prof.	1593	III B.Tech	PE Lab	1	5	14
				I M.Tech	IPR	1	3	
				III B.Tech	PE Lab	1	6	
11	Dr D Naga Mallesara Rao	Asso. Prof.	1598	IV B.Tech	ED	2	10	16
				IV B.Tech	ED Lab	1	6	
12	Dr P Sri Vidya Devi	Asso. Prof.	931	III B.Tech	MC Lab	1	6	11
				IV B.Tech	PS-III	1	5	
13	Dr D Raveendhra	Asso. Prof.	1604	I M.Tech	MAEM	1	3	11
				I M.Tech	PQ Lab	1	3	
				III B.Tech	MC	1	5	
14	P.Praveen Kumar	Asst. Prof	609	I B.Tech	1 st Year BEE			
15	R. Anil Kumar	Asst. Prof	657	I B.Tech	I st Year BEE			
16	U Vijaya Lakshmi	Asst. Prof	692	II B.Tech	PAE Lab	1	6	15
				III B.Tech	PS Lab	1	6	
				I B.Tech	BEE Lab	1	3	
17	D Karuna Kumar	Asst. Prof	760	II B.Tech	CI	1	2	14
				IV B.Tech	ED Lab	1	6	
				I B.Tech	BEE Lab	2	6	
19	M Naga Sandhya Rani	Asst. Prof	882	III B.Tech	MC Lab	1	6	14
				II B.Tech	BEEE	1	5	
				IV B.Tech	PWK	1	3	
20	G Sandhya Rani	Asst. Prof	888	II B.Tech	ECA	1	5	14



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INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering

				III B.Tech	PE Lab	1	6	
				IV B.Tech	PWK	1	3	
21	M Rekha	Asst. Prof	933	II B.Tech	DCM Lab	1	6	15
				III B.Tech	PE Lab	1	6	
				I B.Tech	BEE Lab	1	3	
22	V Usha Rani	Asst. Prof	1045	IV B.Tech	ED Lab	1	6	12
				III B.Tech	PS Lab	1	6	
23	P Prashanth Kumar	Asst. Prof	1055	I B.Tech	BEE	1	6	20
				IV B.Tech	PS-III	1	5	
				I B.Tech	BEE Lab	3	9	
24	K Sudha	Asst. Prof	1211	I B.Tech	1 st Year BEE			
25	M Prashanth	Asst. Prof	1279	II B.Tech	PAE Lab	1	6	14
				II B.Tech	VEGC	1	2	
				I B.Tech	BEE Lab	2	6	
26	D Srinivasa Rao	Asst. Prof	1540	IV B.Tech	EHV	2	10	13
				IV B.Tech	PWK	1	3	



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INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering

Class Time Table, Individual Timetable

GRIET/PRIN/06/G/01/22-23

BTech - EEE - A

Wef : 05th Oct 2022

II Year - I Semester

DAY/ HOUR	08:50 - 09:40	09:40 - 10:30	10:30 - 11:20	11:20 - 12:00	12:00 - 12:55	12:55 - 01:50	01:50 - 02:45	ROOM NO		
MONDAY	EMF		PAE	BREAK	PGT	VEGS		Theory/Tutorial	4401	
TUESDAY	ECA		PGT		DCMT Lab/PAE Lab (A1/A2)			Lab	PAE Lab-4505 DCMT Lab-2106/07	
WEDNESDAY	ECA	DCMT			EMF	PAE				
THURSDAY	PAE	DCMT			DCMT Lab/PAE Lab (A2/A1)			Class Incharge:	U. Vijaya Lakshmi	
FRIDAY	EMF	ECA			PAE	PGT				
SATURDAY	CI		PGT		EMF	JPE				
Subject Code	Subject Name			Faculty Code	Faculty Name		Almanac			
GR20A2023	Electrical Circuit Analysis			GSR	G. Sandhya Rani		1 st Spell of Instructions			06/10/2022 to 29/11/2022
GR20A2024	Principles of Analog Electronics			PRK	P. Ravikanth		1 st Mid-term Examinations			30/11/2022 to 02/12/2022
GR20A2025	DC Machines and Transformers			Dr PBB	Dr B. Phaneendra Babu		2 nd Spell of Instructions			03/12/2022 to 27/01/2023
GR20A2026	Electromagnetic Fields			Dr TSK	Dr. T. Suresh Kumar		2 nd Mid-term Examinations			28/01/2023 to 31/07/2023
GR20A2033	Power Generation and Transmission			VVRR	V. Vijayarama Raju		Preparation			01/02/2023 to 07/02/2023
GR20A2028	Java Programming for Engineers						End Semester Examinations (Theory/ Practicals) Regular / Supplementary			08/02/2023 to 28/02/2023
GR20A2029	Principles of Analog Electronics Lab			UVL/MP	U. Vijaya Lakshmi/ M. Prashanth		Commencement of Second Semester, A.Y 2021-22			01-03-2023
GR20A2030	DC Machines and Transformers Lab			VVRR/MRE	V. Vijayarama Raju/ M. Rekha					
GR20A2003	Constitution of India (CI)			DKK	D. Karuna Kumar					
GR20A2002	Value Ethics and Gender Culture			MP	M. Prashanth					



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Faculty Name: G Sandhya Rani							
DAY/ HOUR	10.20-11.15	11.15-12.10	12.10-1.05	1.05-1.40	1.40-2.30	2.30- 3.20	3:20-4.10
MONDAY				LUNCH			
TUESDAY	ECA						
WEDNESDAY							
THURSDAY							
FRIDAY	ECA						
SATURDAY							



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INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering

Branch: **Subject Code:** **Academic Year:** **Regulation:** **Year: II**
EEE **GR20A2023** **2022-23** **GR20** **Semester: I**

Electric Circuit Analysis (GR20A2023)

L:2 T:1 P:0 C:3

Syllabus

UNIT I

FOURIER SERIES AND FOURIER TRANSFORM: Representation of continuous-time periodic signals by Fourier series; Dirichlet's conditions; Properties of Fourier series, Parseval's theorem; Trigonometric and Exponential Fourier series; Complex Fourier spectrum; Fourier transform via Fourier series; Fourier transform of periodic and aperiodic signals; Convergence of Fourier transform; Properties of Fourier transforms, Parseval's theorem; Fourier transforms involving impulse function and Signum function; Introduction to Hilbert Transform.

UNIT II

NETWORK THEOREMS Maximum Power Transfer theorem, Reciprocity theorem, Millman theorem, Compensation theorem, Tellegen Theorem, Concept of duality and dual networks.
Solution of First and Second order networks Solution of first and second order differential equations for Series and parallel RL, RC, RLC circuits, initial and final conditions in network elements, forced and free response, time constants, steady state and transient state response.

UNIT III

THREE PHASE CIRCUITS AND COUPLED CIRCUITS Three-phase circuits, star-star, delta-delta analysis of balanced circuits, unbalanced analysis of three phase 3 wire, 4 wire, delta circuits, measurement of power by three and two watt meters, measurement of reactive power by single wattmeter, Mutual coupled circuits, Dot Convention in coupled circuits.

UNIT IV

ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT ANALYSIS USING LAPLACE TRANSFORMS Review of Laplace Transform, Analysis of electrical circuits using Laplace Transform for standard inputs, convolution integral, Inverse Laplace Transform, transformed network with initial conditions, Transfer function representation, Poles and Zeros.

UNIT V

TWO PORT NETWORKS Two Port Networks, terminal pairs, relationship of two port variables, impedance, admittance, hybrid and transmission parameters, condition for symmetry and reciprocity, interrelationship between various parameters, interconnections of two port networks (series, parallel and cascade)



GOKARAJU RANGARAJU
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
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Course Schedule

Academic Year : 2022-23

Semester : I

Name of the Program: **B.Tech**

Year: **II-I**

Section: **A**

Course/Subject: **Electric Circuit Analysis**

Course Code: **GR20A2023**

Name of the Faculty: **G Sandhyarani**

Designation: **Assistant Professor**

Department: **Electrical and Electronics Engineering**

The Schedule for the whole Course / Subject is:

Sl.No	Topics	No of periods
1	Representation of continuous-time periodic signals by Fourier series	2
2	Dirichlet's conditions; Properties of Fourier series	2
3	Parseval's theorem; Trigonometric and Exponential Fourier series;	2
4	Complex Fourier spectrum; Fourier transform via Fourier series;	2
5	Fourier transform of periodic and aperiodic signals, Convergence of FT	2
6	Properties of Fourier transforms Parseval's theorem;	2
8	Fourier transforms involving impulse & Signum function & Hilbert Transform	2
9	Maximum Power Transfer theorem, Reciprocity theorem	2
10	Millman theorem, Compensation theorem	2
11	Telligence Theorem, Concept of duality and dual network	2
12	Solution of first and second order differential equations for Series RL, RC, RLC circuits	2
13	Solution of first and second order differential equations for parallel RL, RC, RLC circuits	2
14	Initial and final conditions in network elements, forced and free response, time constants, steady state and transient state response.	2
15	Introduction to Three-phase circuits	2
16	Star-star, delta-delta analysis of balanced circuits of three phase 3 wire, 4 wire, delta circuits,	2
17	Star-star, delta-delta analysis of unbalanced analysis of three phase 3 wire,	2



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INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering

	4 wire, delta circuits	
18	Measurement of power by three and two watt meters,	2
19	Measurement of reactive power by single wattmeter,	2
20	Mutual coupled circuits, Dot Convention in coupled circuits.	2
21	Review of Laplace Transform	2
22	Analysis of electrical circuits using Laplace Transform for standard inputs	2
23	Convolution integral	2
24	Inverse Laplace Transform	2
25	Transformed network with initial conditions,	2
26	Transfer function representation & Poles and Zeros.	2
27	Two Port Networks	2
28	Terminal pairs, relationship of two port variables,	2
29	Impedance & admittance parameters,	2
30	Hybrid and transmission parameters, condition for symmetry and reciprocity	2
32	Interrelationship between various parameters	2
33	Interconnections of two port networks (series, parallel and cascade)	2

Total No. of Instructional periods available for the course:66..... Periods

-



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INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering

Course Outcomes-Program Outcomes (POs) Relationship Matrix (Relationships are indicated by mark HIGH as “H” and MEDIUM as “M”)- COI

		P-Outcomes											
C-Outcomes		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	1	H	H		H	H		H	H		H	H	H
	2			M			M		M	M		M	
	3	M	H	H	H	H	H	H		H	H		H
	4		H		H	H		H	M		H	M	H
	5	H		H	M		H	M	M	H	M	M	



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Branch: **Subject Code:** **Academic Year:** **Regulation:** **Year: II**
EEE **GR20A2023** **2022-23** **GR20** **Semester: I**

Electric Circuit Analysis (GR20A2023)

L:2 T:1 P:0 C:3

Syllabus

UNIT I

FOURIER SERIES AND FOURIER TRANSFORM: Representation of continuous-time periodic signals by Fourier series; Dirichlet's conditions; Properties of Fourier series, Parseval's theorem; Trigonometric and Exponential Fourier series; Complex Fourier spectrum; Fourier transform via Fourier series; Fourier transform of periodic and aperiodic signals; Convergence of Fourier transform; Properties of Fourier transforms, Parseval's theorem; Fourier transforms involving impulse function and Signum function; Introduction to Hilbert Transform.

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THREE PHASE CIRCUITS AND COUPLED CIRCUITS Three-phase circuits, star-star, delta-delta analysis of balanced circuits, unbalanced analysis of three phase 3 wire, 4 wire, delta circuits, measurement of power by three and two watt meters, measurement of reactive power by single wattmeter, Mutual coupled circuits, Dot Convention in coupled circuits.

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ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT ANALYSIS USING LAPLACE TRANSFORMS Review of Laplace Transform, Analysis of electrical circuits using Laplace Transform for standard inputs, convolution integral, Inverse Laplace Transform, transformed network with initial conditions, Transfer function representation, Poles and Zeros.

UNIT V

TWO PORT NETWORKS Two Port Networks, terminal pairs, relationship of two port variables, impedance, admittance, hybrid and transmission parameters, condition for symmetry and reciprocity, interrelationship between various parameters, interconnections of two port networks (series, parallel and cascade)

Unit-1

Fourier Series and Fourier Transform

Step - 0

Ramp - t or k

Impulse - δ

Parabola - t^2 or k^2

These are basic signals

A Signal is said to be a Continuous time Signal if it is available at all instants of time

- Fourier Series applicable to Periodic Signals only

ie. the signals which repeat Periodically over

$$-\infty < t < \infty$$

- The representation of signals over a certain interval of time in terms of linear combination of functions is called Fourier Series.

Methods of Fourier Series

- Trigonometric form

- Cosine form

- Exponential form.

Dirichlet's Condition:-

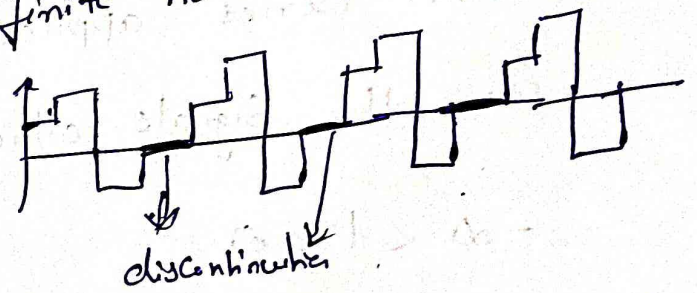
The Condition under which Periodic Signal can be represented by Fourier series is known as Dirichlet's Condition.

- It should satisfy following conditions

→ a) The function $x(t)$ or $f(x)$ must be a single valued function

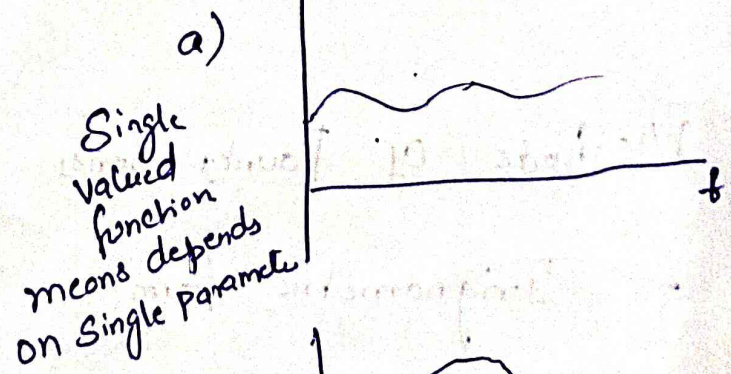
b) The function $x(t)$ has only finite number of maxima and minima.

c) The function $x(t)$ has finite number of discontinuities.

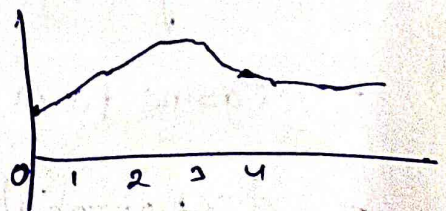


d) The function is absolutely integrable over one period

i.e., $\int_0^T |f(x(t))| dt < \infty$



For eg:
 $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$



Trigonometric form of Fourier Series

We can show the signal $x(t)$ a sum of sine and cosine functions, whose frequencies are integral multiples of ω_0 .

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$$

$$x(t) = a_0 + a_1 \cos \omega_0 t + a_2 \cos 2\omega_0 t + \dots + a_k \cos k\omega_0 t \\ + b_1 \sin \omega_0 t + b_2 \sin 2\omega_0 t + \dots + b_k \sin k\omega_0 t$$

$$= a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^k a_n \cos n\omega_0 t + b_n \sin n\omega_0 t$$

ω_0 - fundamental freq; $a_0, a_1, a_2, b_0, b_1, b_2 \dots$ are constants

For signal to be periodic, it should satisfy the condition

$$x(t+T) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^k a_n \cos \omega_0 n(t+T) + b_n \sin \omega_0 n(t+T)$$

$$= a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^k a_n \cos \omega_0 n(t + \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}) + b_n \sin \omega_0 n(t + \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0})$$

$$= a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^k a_n \cos(\omega_0 n t + 2n\pi) + b_n \sin(\omega_0 n t + 2n\pi)$$

$$= a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^k a_n \cos \omega_0 n t + b_n \sin \omega_0 n t$$

Evaluation of Fourier Coefficients of Trigonometric form

The constants $a_0, a_1, \dots, b_0, b_1, \dots, b_n$ are called Fourier Coefficients.

To evaluate a_0 we shall integrate both sides of equation $x(t)$ over one period (t_0 to $t_0 + T$) at an arbitrary time t_0 .

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} x(t) dt = a_0 \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} dt + \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega_0 t + b_n \sin n\omega_0 t) dt$$
$$= a_0 T + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \cos n\omega_0 t dt + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \sin n\omega_0 t dt$$

We know that $\int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \cos n\omega_0 t dt = 0$ and $\int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \sin n\omega_0 t dt = 0$

Since the net areas of Sinusoids of Complete Periods are zero

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} x(t) dt = a_0 T$$

To evaluate a_n and b_n

We can use

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \cos n\omega_0 t \cos m\omega_0 t dt = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } m \neq n \\ T/2 & \text{for } m = n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

There will be proofs

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \sin n\omega_0 t \sin m\omega_0 t dt = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } m \neq n \\ T/2 & \text{for } m = n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

To find a_n , multiply equation $x(t)$ by $\cos m\omega_0 t$ and integrate over one period

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} x(t) \cos m\omega_0 t \, dt = a_0 \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \cos m\omega_0 t \, dt + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \cos n\omega_0 t \cos m\omega_0 t \, dt + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \sin n\omega_0 t \cos m\omega_0 t \, dt$$

1st and 3rd terms are equal to zero

and 2nd term = $T/2$

$$\therefore \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} x(t) \cos m\omega_0 t \, dt = a_m \frac{T}{2}$$

$$a_m = \frac{2}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} x(t) \cos m\omega_0 t \, dt$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} x(t) \cos n\omega_0 t \, dt$$

To find b_n , multiply eqn by $\sin m\omega_0 t$

$$\therefore \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} x(t) \sin m\omega_0 t \, dt = a_0 \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \sin m\omega_0 t \, dt + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \cos n\omega_0 t \sin m\omega_0 t \, dt + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \sin n\omega_0 t \sin m\omega_0 t \, dt$$

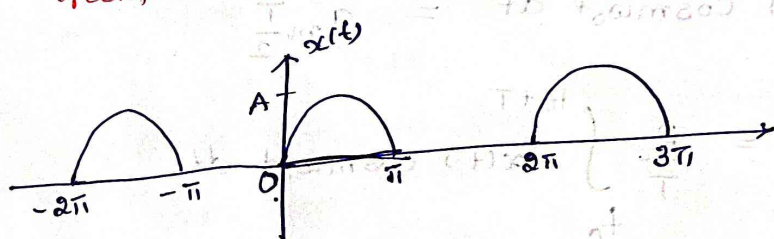
1st and 2nd are zero.
3rd is equal to $T/2$

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} x(t) \sin m\omega_0 t \, dt = b_m T/2$$

$$b_m = \frac{2}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} x(t) \sin m\omega_0 t \, dt$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} x(t) \sin n\omega_0 t \, dt$$

Ex: Find the Fourier Series expansion of the half wave rectified sine wave shown in fig 4.1



$$x(t) = \begin{cases} A \sin \omega t & 0 \leq t \leq \pi \\ 0 & \pi \leq t \leq 2\pi \end{cases} = A \sin \frac{2\pi}{T} t$$

$$0 \leq t \leq \pi$$

$$\pi \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

fundamental period $T = 2\pi$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} = 1$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} = 1$$

$$t_0 = 0, \quad t_0 + T = 0 + 2\pi = 2\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_0 &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} A \sin t dt \\
 &= \frac{A}{2\pi} \left(-\cos t \right)_0^{2\pi} \\
 &= \frac{A}{2\pi} (2) \\
 &= \frac{A}{\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n &= \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) \cos n\omega_0 t dt \\
 &= \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} A \sin t \cos nt dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} A \sin t \cos nt dt \\
 &= \frac{A}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [\sin(1+n)t + \sin(1-n)t] dt \\
 &= \frac{A}{2\pi} \left[\frac{-\cos(1+n)t}{1+n} - \frac{\cos(1-n)t}{1-n} \right]_0^{\pi} \\
 &= -\frac{A}{2\pi} \left[\frac{\cos(1+n)\pi - \cos 0}{1+n} + \frac{\cos(1-n)\pi - \cos 0}{1-n} \right] \\
 &= -\frac{A}{2\pi} \left[\frac{\cos(n+1)\pi - 1}{n+1} + \frac{\cos(n-1)\pi - 1}{1-n} \right] \\
 &= -\frac{A}{2\pi} \left[\frac{\cos \pi^{n+1} - 1}{1+n} + \frac{\cos \pi^{1-n} - 1}{1-n} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$\sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B) = 2 \sin A \cos B$

$\cos n\theta = \cos \theta^n$

$$-\frac{A}{2\pi} \int \left[\frac{(-1)^{n+1} - 1}{1+n} + \frac{(-1)^{n-1} - 1}{1-n} \right]$$

for odd n $a_n = -\frac{A}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1+1}{1+n} + \frac{1-1}{1-n} \right]$
 $= 0$

for even n $a_n = -\frac{A}{2\pi} \left[\frac{-1-1}{1+n} + \frac{-1-1}{1-n} \right]$
 $= -\frac{A}{2\pi} \left[\frac{-2}{1+n} - \frac{-2}{1-n} \right]$
 $= \frac{A}{2\pi} \left[\frac{2}{n+1} - \frac{2}{n-1} \right]$
 $= -\frac{2A}{\pi(n^2-1)} = -\frac{2A}{3\pi}$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) \sin n\omega_0 t \, dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi A \sin t \sin nt \, dt$$

$$= \frac{A}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin t \sin nt \, dt$$

$$= \frac{A}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi [\cos(n-1)t - \cos(n+1)t] \, dt$$

$2 \sin A \sin B = \cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)$

$$= \frac{A}{2\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(n-1)t}{n-1} - \frac{\sin(n+1)t}{n+1} \right]_0^\pi = 0$$

This is zero for all values except for $n=1$

for $n=1$

$$b_1 = \frac{A}{2\pi}$$

The Trigonometric Fourier Series

$$x(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n\omega_0 t + b_n \sin n\omega_0 t$$

$$x(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nt + b_n \sin nt$$

$$= \frac{A}{\pi} + b_1 \sin t + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nt$$

$$= \frac{A}{\pi} + \frac{A}{2\pi} \sin t + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{2A}{\pi(n^2-1)} \cos nt \right)$$

$$= \frac{A}{\pi} + \frac{A}{2\pi} \sin t - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2A}{\pi(n^2-1)} \cos nt$$

Exponential Fourier Series

It is mostly used form of Fourier Series, in this function

$x(t)$ is expressed as weighted sum of complex exponential functions.

Exponential form is used for more convenient and more compact.

$$\left\{ e^{jn\omega_0 t}, n=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \right\}$$

Interval $\rightarrow (t_0, t_0+T)$

$$T = 2\pi/\omega_0$$

$$e^{j\theta} \text{ or } e^{j\omega t}$$

On Discrete form we

Consider $e^{jn\omega t}$

$$A_n \cos(n\omega_0 t + \theta_n) = A_n \left[\frac{e^{j(n\omega_0 t + \theta_n)} + e^{-j(n\omega_0 t + \theta_n)}}{2} \right]$$

Substitute this in cosine Fourier representation.

$$x(t) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos(n\omega_0 t + \theta_n)$$

(In AC system We consider $\omega_0 t + \theta$)

$$= A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_n}{2} \left(\frac{e^{j(n\omega_0 t + \theta_n)} + e^{-j(n\omega_0 t + \theta_n)}}{2} \right) \therefore \text{In discrete form here we consider } n\omega_0 t + \theta$$

$$= A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_n}{2} e^{j(n\omega_0 t + \theta_n)} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_n}{2} e^{-j(n\omega_0 t + \theta_n)}$$

$$= A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_n}{2} e^{j\omega_0 n t} \cdot e^{j\theta_n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_n}{2} e^{-j\omega_0 n t} \cdot e^{-j\theta_n}$$

$$= A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{A_n}{2} e^{j\theta_n} \right) e^{j\omega_0 n t} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{A_n}{2} e^{-j\theta_n} \right) e^{-j\omega_0 n t} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Let $n = -k$

$$x(t) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{A_n}{2} e^{j\theta_n} \right) e^{j\omega_0 n t} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{A_k}{2} e^{j\theta_k} \right) e^{j\omega_0 k t} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

on comparing two eqn's

$$A_n = A_k$$

$$(-\theta_n) = \theta_k \rightarrow \begin{matrix} n > 0 \\ k < 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$C_0 = A_0 : C_n = \frac{A_n}{2} e^{j\theta_n}$$

$$\therefore x(t) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_n}{2} e^{j\theta_n} e^{j\omega_0 n t} + \sum_{n=-1}^{\infty} \frac{A_n}{2} e^{j\theta_n} e^{j\omega_0 n t}$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{j\omega_0 n t}$$

— This is called
Synthesis Solution

Fourier Spectrum:-

The Fourier Spectrum of a Periodic Signal $x(t)$ is a plot of its Fourier Coefficients versus frequency (ω)

Two types

(a) Amplitude Spectrum

(b) Phase Spectrum

→ The plot of amplitude of Fourier Coefficients versus frequency.

The Plot of Phase of Fourier Coefficients versus frequency is known as Phase Spectrum.

Note: Two plots together are known as Fourier Frequency Spectra of $x(t)$. This type of representation is also called frequency domain representation.

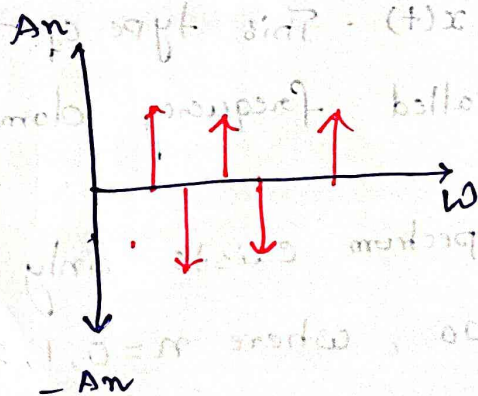
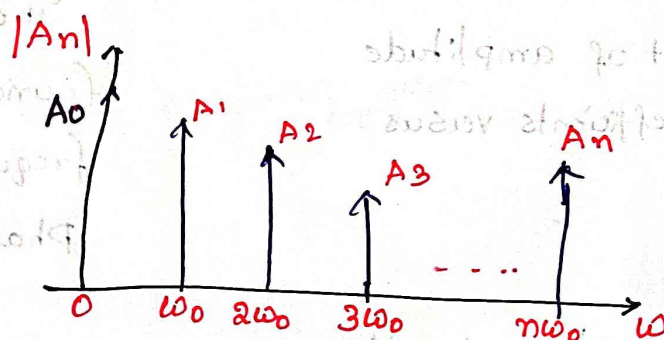
- The Fourier Spectrum exists only at discrete frequencies $n\omega_0$, where $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$ etc

Hence it is known as discrete Spectrum or line Spectrum.

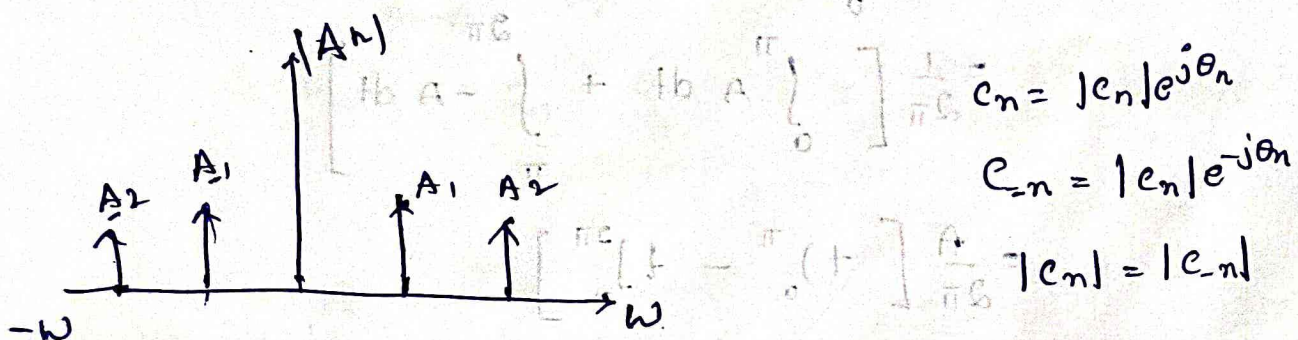
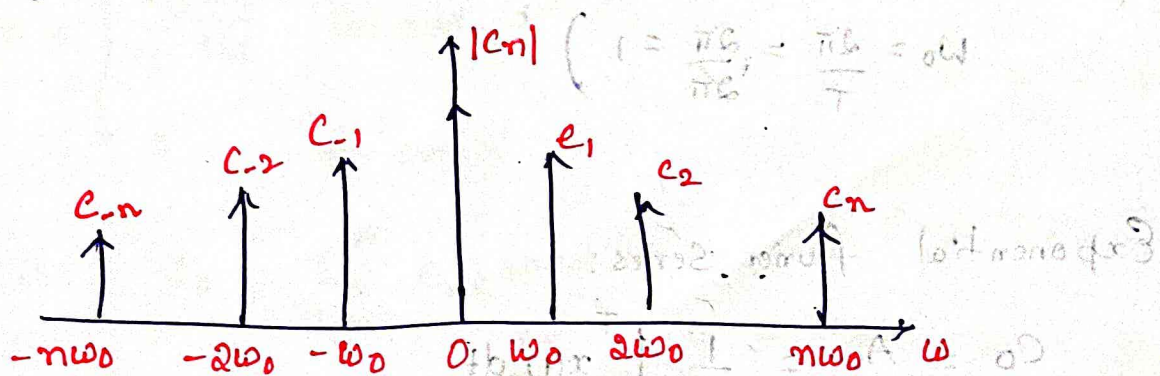
→ Trigonometric representation of periodic signal contains both sine and cosine terms with positive and negative amplitude coefficients but with no phase angles.

- Fourier coefficients exist only for positive frequencies. This spectra is called single sided spectra.

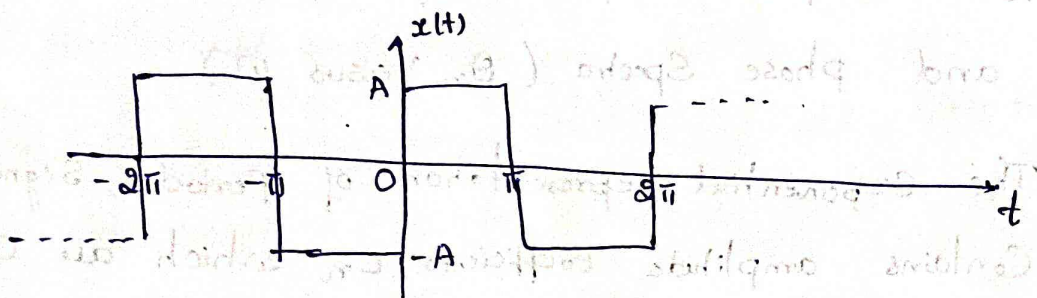
- The spectrum of trigonometric Fourier series extends from 0 to ∞



- The cosine representation of periodic signal contains only positive amplitude coefficients with phase angle θ_n
- We can plot amplitude spectra (A_n versus ω) and phase spectra (θ_n versus ω)
 - The exponential representation of periodic signal contains amplitude coefficients C_n which are complex, they can be represented by magnitude and phase
 Ex: We can plot two spectra i.e., magnitude spectrum $|C_n|$ versus ω and phase spectrum $\angle C_n$ versus ω
 - The spectra can be plotted for both +ve and -ve frequencies. The exponential fourier series extends from $-\infty$ to ∞ . Hence it is called two sided spectra.



Prb: Obtain the exponential Fourier Series for the waveform shown in figure. Also draw the freq. Spectrum.



Sol: The Periodic waveform shown in fig. with a period $T = 2\pi$ can be expressed as

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} A & 0 \leq t \leq \pi \\ -A & \pi \leq t \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$\therefore t_0 = 0, t_0 + T = 2\pi$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} = 1$$

Exponential Fourier Series:

$$C_0 = A_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_0^{\pi} A dt + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} -A dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{A}{2\pi} \left[t \Big|_0^{\pi} - t \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi} \right]$$

$$= \frac{A}{2\pi} [\pi - 0 - (2\pi - \pi)]$$

$$= 0$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_0^{\pi} A e^{-jnt} dt + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} -A e^{-jnt} dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{+A}{2\pi} \left[\frac{e^{-jnt}}{-jn} \right]_0^{\pi} - \left[\frac{e^{-jnt}}{-jn} \right]_{\pi}^{2\pi} = \frac{-A}{j2\pi n} \left[e^{-jn\pi} - e^0 - (e^{-j2n\pi} - e^{-jn\pi}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{-A}{j2n\pi} \left[e^{-jn\pi} - 1 - (e^{-j2n\pi} - e^{-jn\pi}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{-A}{j2n\pi} \left[-1 - 1 - (1 - (-1)) \right]$$

$$= \frac{-A}{j2n\pi} [-4] = \frac{2A}{jn\pi}$$

$$= -\frac{j2A}{n\pi}$$

$$C_n = \begin{cases} -\frac{j2A}{n\pi} & \text{for odd } n \\ 0 & \text{for even } n \end{cases}$$

Note: $e^{-j\theta}$

$$= \cos\theta - j\sin\theta$$

$$\text{if } \theta = n\pi$$

$$n=1$$

$$\therefore \theta = \pi$$

$$\cos\pi - j\sin\pi$$

$$= -1$$

$$n=2, \theta=2\pi$$

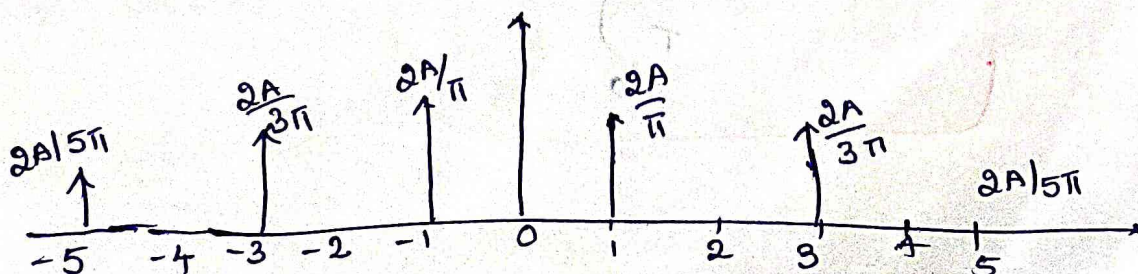
$$\cos 2\pi - j\sin 2\pi$$

$$= 1$$

$$x(t) = C_0 + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} -\frac{j2A}{n\pi} e^{jnt} \quad \text{for odd } n$$

$$C_0 = 0, C_1 = C_{-1} = \frac{2A}{\pi}, C_{-3} = C_3 = \frac{2A}{3\pi}, C_{-5} = C_5 = \frac{2A}{5\pi}$$



Determination of Coeff's of Exponential Fourier Series

As we know from Exponential Fourier

Series

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

Multiply with $e^{-jk\omega_0 t}$ on both sides
and integrate over one period

$$\therefore \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} e^{jn\omega_0 t} e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$= c_k \cdot T$$

$$\therefore \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = T c_k$$

$$c_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

We know that

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} e^{jn\omega_0 t} e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } k \neq n \\ T & \text{for } k = n \end{cases}$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$c_0 = A_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} x(t) dt$$



9
Prb2: Find the exponential Fourier series and plot the freq. spectrum for full wave rectified sine wave given in fig 4.18.

Waveform can be expressed over one period

$$x(t) = A \sin \omega t$$

$$\text{where } \omega = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} = 1$$

becz it is a part of sine wave with period $= 2\pi$

$$x(t) = A \sin t$$

$$0 \leq t \leq \pi$$

The full wave rectified sine wave is periodic with period $T = \pi$

$$t_0 = 0$$

$$t_0 + T = 0 + \pi = \pi$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{\pi} = 2$$

The Exponential Fourier Series:

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{jn\omega t}$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{j2nt}$$

$$\text{where } C_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} x(t) e^{-jn\omega t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} A \sin t e^{-j2nt} dt$$

$$= \frac{A}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin t e^{-j2nt} dt$$

$$= \frac{A}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{e^{jt} - e^{-jt}}{2j} e^{-j2nt} dt$$

$$= \frac{A}{2\pi j} \left[\int_0^{\pi} e^{j(1-2n)t} - e^{-j(1+2n)t} dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{A}{2\pi j} \left[\frac{e^{j(1-2n)t}}{1-2n} - \frac{e^{-j(1+2n)t}}{1+2n} \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{A}{2\pi j} \left[\frac{e^{j(1-2n)\pi} - e^0}{1-2n} - \frac{e^{-j(1+2n)\pi} - e^0}{1+2n} \right]$$

$$= \frac{A}{2\pi j} \left[\frac{e^{j\pi - j2n\pi} - e^0}{1-2n} - \frac{e^{-j\pi - j2n\pi} - e^0}{1+2n} \right]$$

$$= \frac{A}{2\pi j} \left[\frac{-1 - 1}{1-2n} - \frac{(-1 - 1)}{1+2n} \right]$$

$$= \frac{A}{\pi j} \left[\frac{1}{1-2n} + \frac{1}{1+2n} \right]$$

$$= \frac{A}{\pi j} \left[\frac{2}{1-4n^2} \right] = \frac{2A}{\pi(1-4n^2)}$$

for $n = 1, 2, 3, -1, -2, 3$

find $C_1, C_2, C_3, C_{-1}, C_{-2}, \dots$

Properties of Continuous time Fourier Series

$x_1(t)$ and $x_2(t)$ are two Periodic signals with Period T and with Fourier Series Coefficients C_n and D_n respectively.

Linear Property

It states that

$$x_1(t) \longleftrightarrow C_n, \quad x_2(t) \longleftrightarrow D_n$$

then

$$A x_1(t) + B x_2(t) \longleftrightarrow A C_n + B D_n$$

Time Shifting Property :-

It states that $x(t) \longleftrightarrow C_n$

$$\text{then } x(t - t_0) \longleftrightarrow e^{-j n \omega_0 t} C_n$$

Time Reversal Property :-

It states that

$$x(t) \longleftrightarrow C_n$$

$$\text{then } x(-t) \longleftrightarrow C_{-n}$$

Time Scaling Property:

States that $x(t) \longleftrightarrow C_n$

$$\text{then } x(\alpha t) \longleftrightarrow C_n \quad \text{with } \omega_0 \rightarrow \alpha \omega_0$$

Time Differentiation Property:

States that if $x(t) \longleftrightarrow C_n$

$$\text{then } \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \longleftrightarrow jn\omega_0 C_n$$

Time Integration Property:

States that $x(t) \longleftrightarrow C_n$

$$\text{then } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) dt \longleftrightarrow \frac{C_n}{jn\omega_0} \quad (\text{if } C_0 = 0)$$

Convolution Property:

It states that $x_1(t) \longleftrightarrow C_n$

$x_2(t) \longleftrightarrow D_n$

$$\text{then } x_1(t) * x_2(t) \xrightarrow{FS} TC_n D_n$$

Multiplication Property:

It states that $x_1(t) \longleftrightarrow C_n$

$x_2(t) \longleftrightarrow D_n$

$$\text{then } x_1(t) x_2(t) \longleftrightarrow \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} C_l D_{n-l}$$

Conjugate and Conjugate Symmetry Property:

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{FS} C_n$$

Conjugate Property states that $x^*(t) \xrightarrow{FS} C_n^*$

Conjugate Symmetry Property states that $C_{-n} = C_n^*$

Parseval's Relation Or Theorem or Property

$$\text{If } x_1(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{FS}} C_n$$

$$x_2(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{FS}} D_n$$

Then Parseval's relation states that

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} x_1(t) x_2^*(t) dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n D_n^*$$

and Parseval's identity states that

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} |x(t)|^2 dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |C_n|^2$$

if $x_1(t) = x_2(t) = x(t)$

Proof: Consider LHS

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} x_1(t) x_2^*(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \left(\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t} \right) x_2^*(t) dt$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} x_2^*(t) e^{jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n \cdot \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} [x_2(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t}]^* dt$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n (D_n)^*$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} x_1(t) x_2^*(t) dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n D_n^*$$

Hence proved

Consider Parseval's identity

If $x_1(t) = x_2(t) = x(t)$ then the relation changes to

$$\text{Consider above equation } \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} x(t) x^*(t) dt = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n D_n^*$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} x(t) x^*(t) dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n C_n^*$$

$$\text{Since } |x(t)|^2 = x(t) x^*(t)$$

$$\text{and } |C_n|^2 = C_n C_n^*$$

Substituting these values we get

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} |x(t)|^2 dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |C_n|^2$$

Fourier Transforms

12

Fourier Series to analyze Periodic Signals.

- It is a combination of exponentials and the Fourier coefficients.
- Fourier transforms mostly used to analyze aperiodic signals and can be used to analyse periodic also.
- Fourier transform is a technique which transforms signals from the continuous time domain to corresponding freq. domain and vice-versa which applies for both periodic and aperiodic signals.
- Fourier transform can be developed by finding the fourieseries of periodic function, and then tending to ∞ .

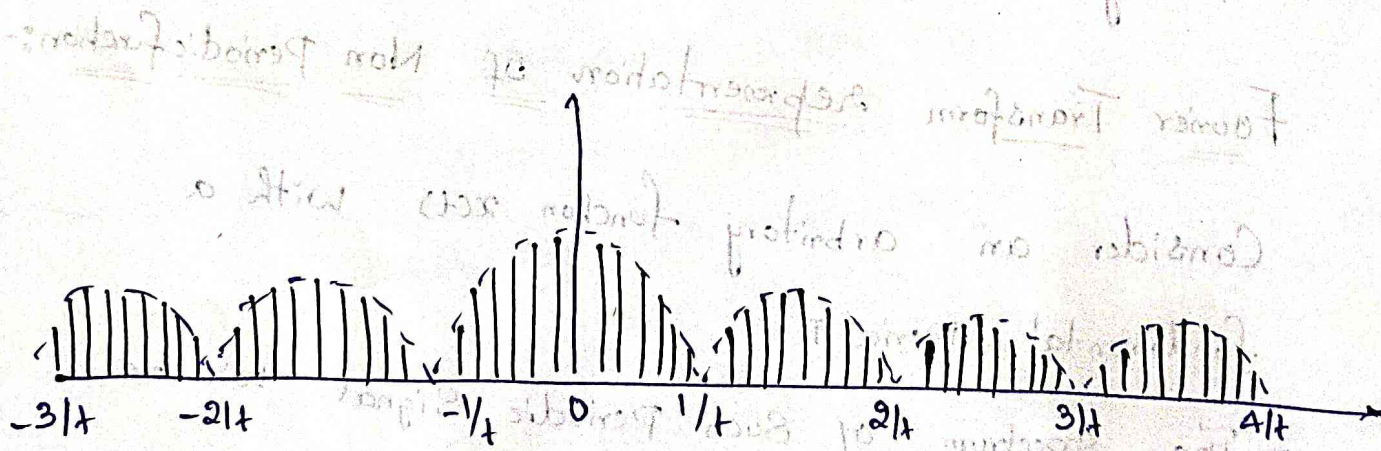
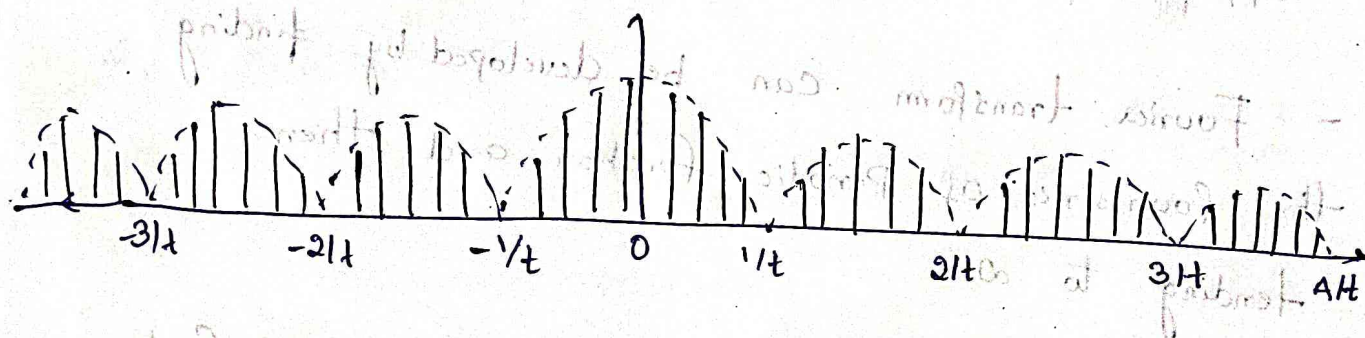
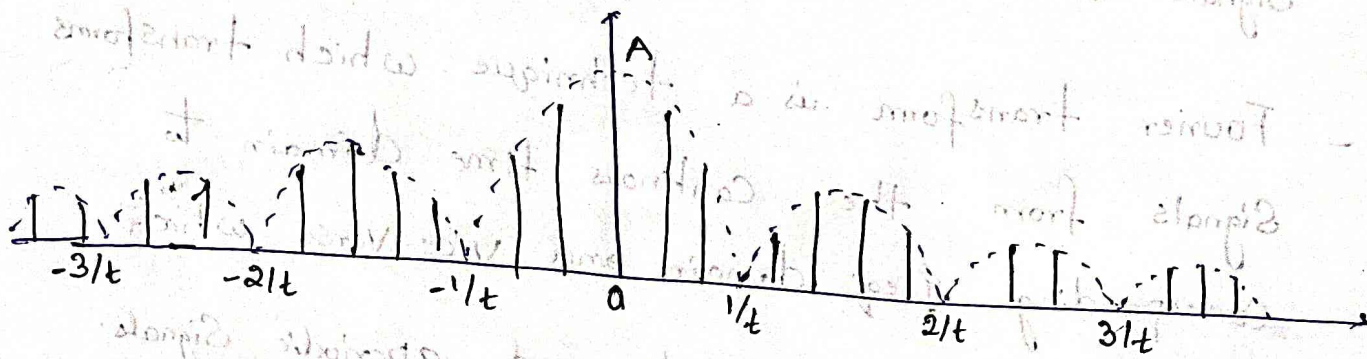
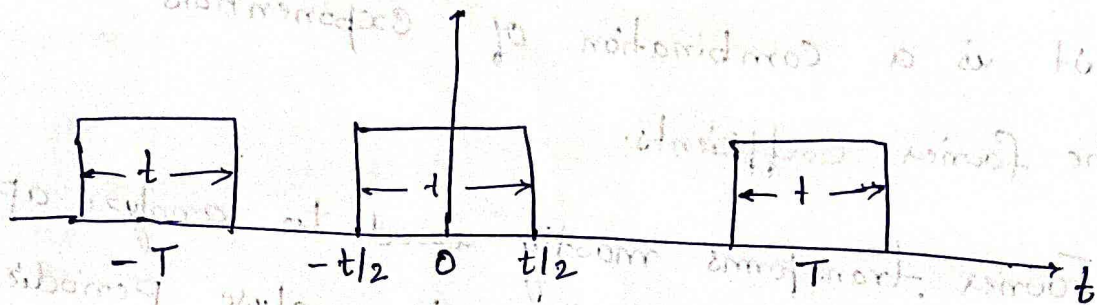
Fourier Transform representation of Non Periodic function:-

Consider an arbitrary function $x(t)$ with a fundamental period T .

- The spectrum of such periodic signal will be discrete with spectral lines of frequencies $0, f_0, 2f_0, \dots$ with adjacent spectral lines separated by

frequency interval of $f_0 = 1/T$

A Plot of Spectrum of Signal $x(t)$ is given



- The amplitude of a Spectrum is decreased but the general shape remains unchanged.

- As seen in the figure, an increase in fundamental period T results in a Spectrum in which Spectral lines become closer and closer.

as $f_0 = \frac{1}{T}$, T goes on increasing
 f_0 goes on decreasing
 and Spacing between Spectral lines
 become smaller and smaller

- As T increases, T tends to infinity, $x(t)$ becomes
 a non periodic function

- At the same time, Separation between the Spectral lines becomes infinitely small, a non periodic signal will have Continuous Spectrum.

Derivation of Fourier Transform of Non Periodic Signal from the Fourier Series of Periodic Signal:

Let $x(t)$ be non periodic function
and $x_T(t)$ be periodic with period T

$$x(t) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} x_T(t) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Fourier Series of Periodic Signal $x_T(t)$ is

$$x_T(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{jn\omega_0 t} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\text{Where } C_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x_T(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt \quad \left(\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} \right)$$

$$TC_n = \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$\text{As } T \rightarrow \infty, \quad n\omega_0 \rightarrow \omega$$

$$TC_n = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x_T(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} x_T(t) \right) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= X(\omega)$$

$\therefore T c_n = X(\omega)$ \downarrow it is called fourier transform

or fourier integral of $x(t)$
 $- X(\omega)$ represents freq. spectrum of $x(t)$ and is called Spectral density function

Since $X_T(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{X(\omega)}{T} e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{X(\omega)}{2\pi} e^{jn\omega_0 t} \omega_0$$

$$(\because T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0})$$

Substitute $X_T(t)$ in (1)

$$x(t) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} X_T(t)$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{jn\omega_0 t} \omega_0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

(As $T \rightarrow \infty$
 $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ infinitely small
 represented by $d\omega$ and summation becomes Integral)

$$\therefore x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \quad (3)$$

∴ We have the equations

$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

Hence $x(t)$ is called the inverse Fourier transform of $X(\omega)$

$X(\omega)$ and $x(t)$ are known as Fourier transform

Pair and can be denoted as

$$X(\omega) = F\{x(t)\}$$

$$x(t) = F^{-1}\{X(\omega)\}$$

The other notation can be used to represent Fourier transform pair is

$$x(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} X(\omega)$$

$$X(\omega) \xleftrightarrow{FT^{-1}} x(t)$$

Properties of Fourier transforms

Dirchlets Conditions:-

The Conditions for a function $x(t)$ to have Fourier transform are:

1. $x(t)$ is absolutely integral over the interval $-\infty$ to ∞

$$\text{i.e., } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)| dt < \infty$$

2. $x(t)$ has finite number of discontinuities

3. $x(t)$ has finite number of maxima and minima in every finite time interval.

Linearity Property:

$$\text{If } x_1(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} x_1(\omega) \text{ and } x_2(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} x_2(\omega)$$

$$\text{then } a x_1(t) + b x_2(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} a x_1(\omega) + b x_2(\omega)$$

Where a and b are constants

Time Shifting Property:

$$\text{If } x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} X(\omega)$$

$$\text{then } x(t - t_0) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} e^{-j\omega t_0} X(\omega)$$

Frequency Shifting Property:

$$\text{If } x(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} X(\omega)$$

$$\text{then } e^{j\omega_0 t} x(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} X(\omega - \omega_0)$$

Time Reversal Property:

$$\text{It states that if } x(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} X(\omega)$$

$$\text{then } x(-t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} X(-\omega)$$

Time Scaling Property:

$$x(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} X(\omega)$$

$$\text{then } x(at) \xleftrightarrow{FT} \frac{1}{|a|} X\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

Differentiation in time domain Property:

$$\text{If } x(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} X(\omega)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} x(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} j\omega X(\omega)$$

Differentiation in freq domain Property:-

$$x(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} X(\omega)$$

$$\text{then } t x(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} j \frac{d}{d\omega} X(\omega)$$

Time integration Property:

$$\text{If } x(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} X(\omega)$$

$$\text{then } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) dt \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega} X(j\omega) \quad (\text{if } x(0)=0)$$

Convolution Property:

$$\text{If } x(t) \longleftrightarrow X(\omega), \quad x_2(t) \longleftrightarrow X_2(\omega)$$

$$\text{then } x_1(t) * x_2(t) \longleftrightarrow X_1(\omega) X_2(\omega)$$

Multiplication Property:

$$\text{If } x_1(t) \longleftrightarrow X_1(\omega), \quad x_2(t) \longleftrightarrow X_2(\omega)$$

$$\text{then } x_1(t) x_2(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} X_1(\omega) * X_2(\omega)$$

Duality Property: $\frac{1}{\pi} = 10^{-10} / (10^9) = 10^{-19}$

$$\text{If } x(t) \longleftrightarrow X(\omega)$$

$$\text{then } X(t) \longleftrightarrow 2\pi x(-\omega)$$

Modulation Property:

$$\text{If } x(t) \longleftrightarrow X(\omega)$$

$$\text{then } x(t) \cos \omega_c t \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} [X(\omega - \omega_c) + X(\omega + \omega_c)]$$

Conjugation Property:

$$\text{If } x(t) \longleftrightarrow X(\omega)$$

$$\text{then } x^*(t) \longleftrightarrow X^*(-\omega)$$

AutoCorrelation Property:

$$\text{If } x(t) \longleftrightarrow X(\omega)$$

$$\text{then } R(t) \longleftrightarrow |X(\omega)|^2$$

The auto correlation of a time domain signal is equal to Square of the module of its Spectra.

Parseval's Theorem

$$\text{If } x_1(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} X_1(\omega)$$

$$x_2(t) \xleftrightarrow{FT} X_2(\omega)$$

then Parseval's relation states that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t) x_2^*(t) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_1(\omega) X_2^*(\omega) d\omega$$

Parseval's identity states

$$E = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

Proof:

Consider LHS

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t) x_2^*(t) dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t) \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_2(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_1(\omega) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_2^*(t) e^{j\omega t} dt \right] d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_1(\omega) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_2(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \right]^* d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_1(\omega) (X_2(\omega))^* d\omega = \text{RHS}$$

Parseval identity:

$$\text{If } x_1(t) = x_2(t) = x(t)$$

Then Energy of the signal

$$E = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) x^*(t) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) X^*(\omega) d\omega$$

$$\text{Since } |x(t)|^2 = x(t) x^*(t)$$

$$|X(\omega)|^2 = X(\omega) X^*(\omega)$$

\therefore we get

$$E = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

Hence Proved.

Problem:

Find the Fourier transform of following signals

(a) $\cos \omega_0 t u(t)$

$$\text{We know } X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos \omega_0 t u(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t}}{2} \right) u(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$X(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-j(\omega - \omega_0)t} dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-j(\omega + \omega_0)t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{-j(\omega - \omega_0)t}}{-j(\omega - \omega_0)} + \frac{e^{-j(\omega + \omega_0)t}}{-j(\omega + \omega_0)} \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{At } \omega = \omega_0, \omega = -\omega_0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{e^{-j(\omega - \omega_0)t}}{-j(\omega - \omega_0)} + \frac{e^{-j(\omega + \omega_0)t}}{-j(\omega + \omega_0)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{-j(\omega - \omega_0)} + \frac{1}{-j(\omega + \omega_0)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{j\omega_0}{(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)} \right]$$

$$(b) x(t) = e^{-t} \sin 5t u(t)$$

$$= e^{-t} \left[\frac{e^{j5t} - e^{-j5t}}{2j} \right]$$

$$X(\omega) = F[e^{-t} \sin 5t u(t)]$$

$$= F \left[e^{-t} \left(\frac{e^{j5t} - e^{-j5t}}{2j} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (e^{-t} (e^{j5t} - e^{-j5t}) u(t)) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \left[\frac{e^{-[1+j(\omega-5)]t}}{-[1+j(\omega-5)]} - \frac{e^{-[1+j(\omega+5)]t}}{-[1+j(\omega+5)]} \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \left[\frac{1}{-[1+j(\omega-5)]} - \frac{1}{-[1+j(\omega+5)]} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2j} \left[\frac{-1+j(\omega+5) - (-1+j(\omega-5))}{(1+j(\omega-5))(1+j(\omega+5))} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2j} \left[\frac{j(\omega+5) - j(\omega-5)}{(1+j\omega)^2 + 5^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2j} \left[\frac{5j}{(1+j\omega)^2 + 5^2} \right]$$

$$Z = \frac{5}{(1+j\omega)^2 + 5^2}$$

$$(1+j\omega-5j)$$

$$(1+j\omega+5j)$$

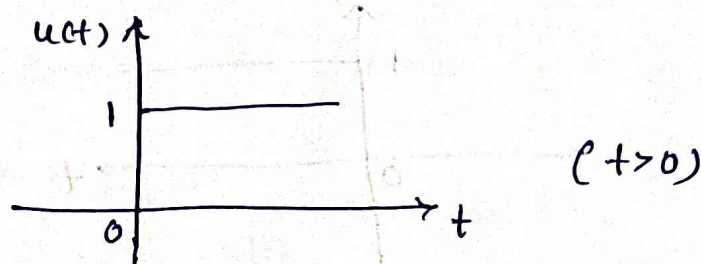
$$(1+j\omega)^2 - (5j)^2$$

$$(1+j\omega)^2 + 5^2$$

$$(1+j\omega)^2 + 5^2$$

Unit Step function: It is defined as

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } t \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{for } t < 0 \end{cases}$$



for $u(t)$

$$t=0, u(0)=0$$

$$t=1, u(1)=1$$

$$t=2, u(2)=2$$

for $u(-t)$

$$t=0, u(-0)=0$$

$$t=1, u(-1)=0$$

$$t=2, u(-1)=0$$

$$t=-1, u(-(-1))=u(1)=1$$

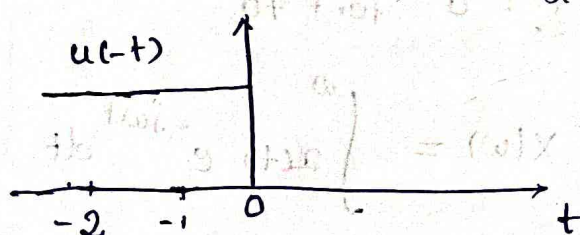
$$t=-2, u(-(-2))=u(2)=2$$

$$u(-t) = 1 \quad t \leq 0$$

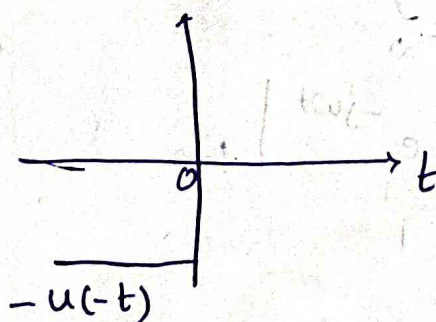
$$0 \quad t > 0$$

(\therefore Step function is defined for 0 to ∞ only)

$\therefore u(-t)$ is zero for all positive t values.

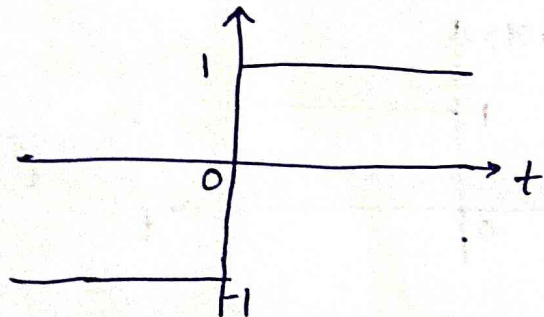


If we consider $-u(-t)$



Generally we have Sign function as

$$\text{Sign}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } t > 0 \\ -1 & \text{for } t < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\text{Sign}(t) = u(t) - u(-t)$$

Impulse function: It is denoted as $\delta(t)$

$$\text{Given } x(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$\delta = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } t = 0 \\ 0 & \text{for } t \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Then } X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

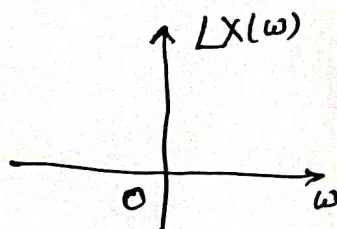
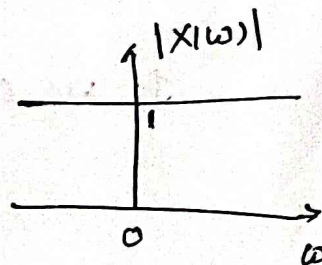
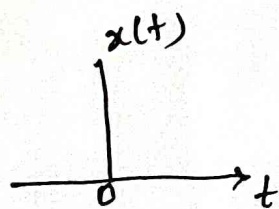
$$= e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{t=0}$$

$$= 1$$

$$\therefore F[\delta(t)] = 1$$

$$|X(\omega)| = 1$$

$$\angle X(\omega) = 0$$



Signum function :- $\text{Sgn}(t)$

$$\text{Sgn}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } t > 0 \\ -1 & \text{for } t < 0 \end{cases}$$

Let us consider the function $e^{-at} \text{Sgn}(t)$

$$x(t) = \text{Sgn}(t)$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} e^{-at} \text{Sgn}(t)$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} [e^{-at} u(t) - e^{+at} u(-t)]$$

$$X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (e^{-at} u(t) - e^{+at} u(-t)) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-at} e^{-j\omega t} u(t) dt - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{+at} e^{-j\omega t} u(-t) dt \right]$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \left[\int_0^{\infty} e^{-(a+j\omega)t} dt - \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{(a-j\omega)t} dt \right]$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \left[\int_0^{\infty} e^{-(a+j\omega)t} dt - \int_0^{\infty} e^{+(a-j\omega)t} dt \right]$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{e^{-(a+j\omega)t}}{-(a+j\omega)} \Big|_0^{\infty} - \frac{e^{+(a-j\omega)t}}{-(a-j\omega)} \Big|_0^{\infty} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{e^{-\infty} - e^0}{-(a+j\omega)} - \frac{e^{-\infty} - e^0}{-(a-j\omega)} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{a+j\omega} - \frac{1}{a-j\omega} \right]$$

$$= \frac{a-j\omega - (a+j\omega)}{(a+j\omega)(a-j\omega)}$$

$$= \frac{-j\omega - j\omega}{-(j\omega)^2} = \frac{-2j\omega}{-j^2\omega^2}$$

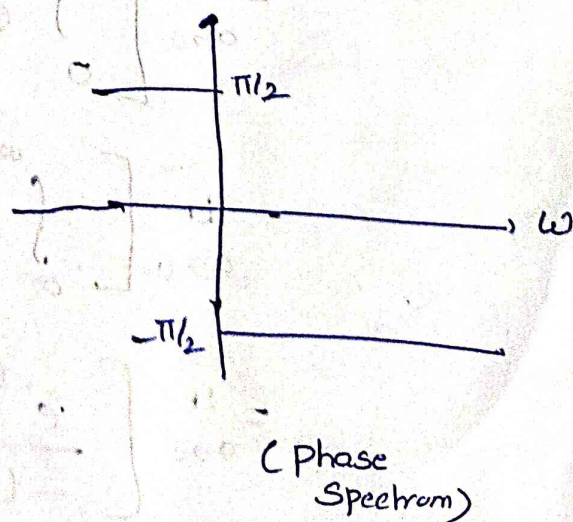
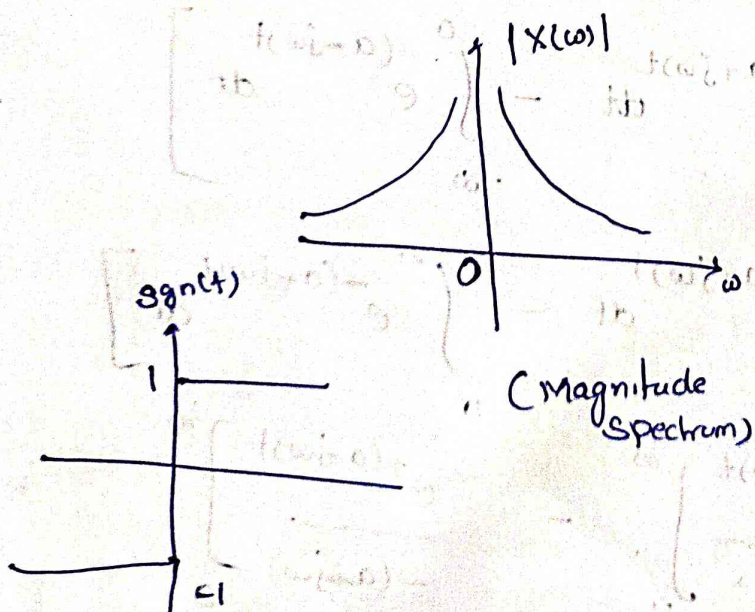
$$= \frac{2}{j\omega}$$

$$F(\text{sgn}(t)) = \frac{2}{j\omega}$$

$$\therefore |X(\omega)| = \frac{2}{\omega}$$

$$\angle X(\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{or } \omega < 0$$

$$-\pi/2 \quad \text{or } \omega > 0$$



Introduction to Hilbert Transform:

When the phase angles of all positive ^{freq} spectral components of given signal are shifted by $+90^\circ$ and all phase angle of negative freq spectral components are shifted by -90° , the resulting function of time is called Hilbert transform.

The amplitude spectrum of signal is unchanged by Hilbert operation, only phase spectrum of signal is changed.

The Hilbert transform $\hat{x}(t)$ of a signal $x(t)$ is obtained by convolving $x(t)$ with $\frac{1}{\pi t}$

$$\hat{x}(t) = x(t) * \frac{1}{\pi t}$$

$$\hat{x}(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x(\tau)}{t - \tau} d\tau \quad \text{or} \quad \hat{x}(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x(t - \tau)}{\tau} d\tau$$

The above definition of Hilbert transform is applicable to all signals that are Fourier transformable.

The inverse Hilbert transform, by means of which

The Original Signal $x(t)$ is recovered from $x^{\wedge}(t)$ is defined by

$$x(t) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^{\wedge}(\tau)}{t-\tau} d\tau$$

The functions $x(t)$ and $x^{\wedge}(t)$ are said to constitute a Hilbert Transform Pair.

For ~~the~~ the time function $1/\pi t$, we have

$$\frac{1}{\pi t} \longleftrightarrow -j \operatorname{sgn}(\omega) \quad (\text{from duality property})$$

Where $\operatorname{sgn}(\omega)$ is the Signum function in the freq. domain given by

$$\operatorname{sgn}(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & \omega > 0 \\ -1 & \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$

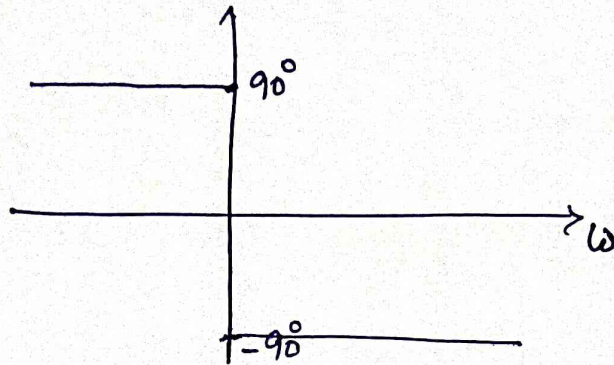
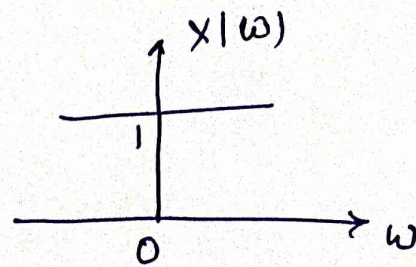
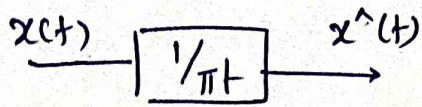
$$\operatorname{sgn}(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{2}{j\omega}$$

The Fourier Transform $x^{\wedge}(\omega)$ ~~of~~ $x^{\wedge}(t)$ is given by

$$x^{\wedge}(t) = \frac{1}{\pi t} x(t)$$

$$x^{\wedge}(\omega) = -j \operatorname{sgn}(\omega) x(\omega)$$

$$x^{\wedge}(\omega) = \begin{cases} -j x(\omega) & \omega > 0 \\ j x(\omega) & \omega < 0 \end{cases} \quad (\because \operatorname{sgn}(\omega) = 1)$$



This device may be considered as one that produces a phase shift of -90° for all positive frequency and $+90^\circ$ for all negative frequencies.

The amplitudes are unaffected

$$\therefore |x̂(ω)| = |x(ω)|$$

Such an ideal device called Hilbert transformer. It may be viewed as ideal all pass 90° phase shifter.

II B.Tech I Semester Regular Examinations, February/March 2023

ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT ANALYSIS
(Electrical and Electronics Engineering)

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Question paper comprises of **Part-A** and **Part-B**
2. **Part-A** (for 20 marks) must be answered at one place in the answer book.
3. **Part-B** (for 50 marks) consists of **five questions with internal choice**, answer all questions.
4. **CO** means Course Outcomes. **BL** means Blooms Taxonomy Levels.

PART – A

(Answer ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks)

10 * 2 = 20 Marks

- | | | | | |
|-------|--|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. a. | Write the expression for the exponential form of the Fourier series. | [2] | CO1 | BL1 |
| b. | State the Dirichlet's conditions for Fourier series. | [2] | CO1 | BL2 |
| c. | What is steady state response? | [2] | CO2 | BL1 |
| d. | What is the statement of composition theorem? | [2] | CO2 | BL2 |
| e. | List out the advantages of Three-Phase system | [2] | CO3 | BL1 |
| f. | What is mean by Dot convention in Coupled circuit | [2] | CO3 | BL2 |
| g. | list the various ways to find the Inverse Laplace transform | [2] | CO4 | BL1 |
| h. | What is the transfer function? | [2] | CO4 | BL2 |
| i. | Why are Y-parameters called short circuit admittance parameter? | [2] | CO5 | BL1 |
| j. | Write the conditions for symmetry and reciprocity for h parameters. | [2] | CO5 | BL2 |

PART – B

(Answer ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks)

5 * 10 = 50 Marks

2. Obtain the Fourier series for the wave form shown in fig. (1).

[10] CO1 BL2

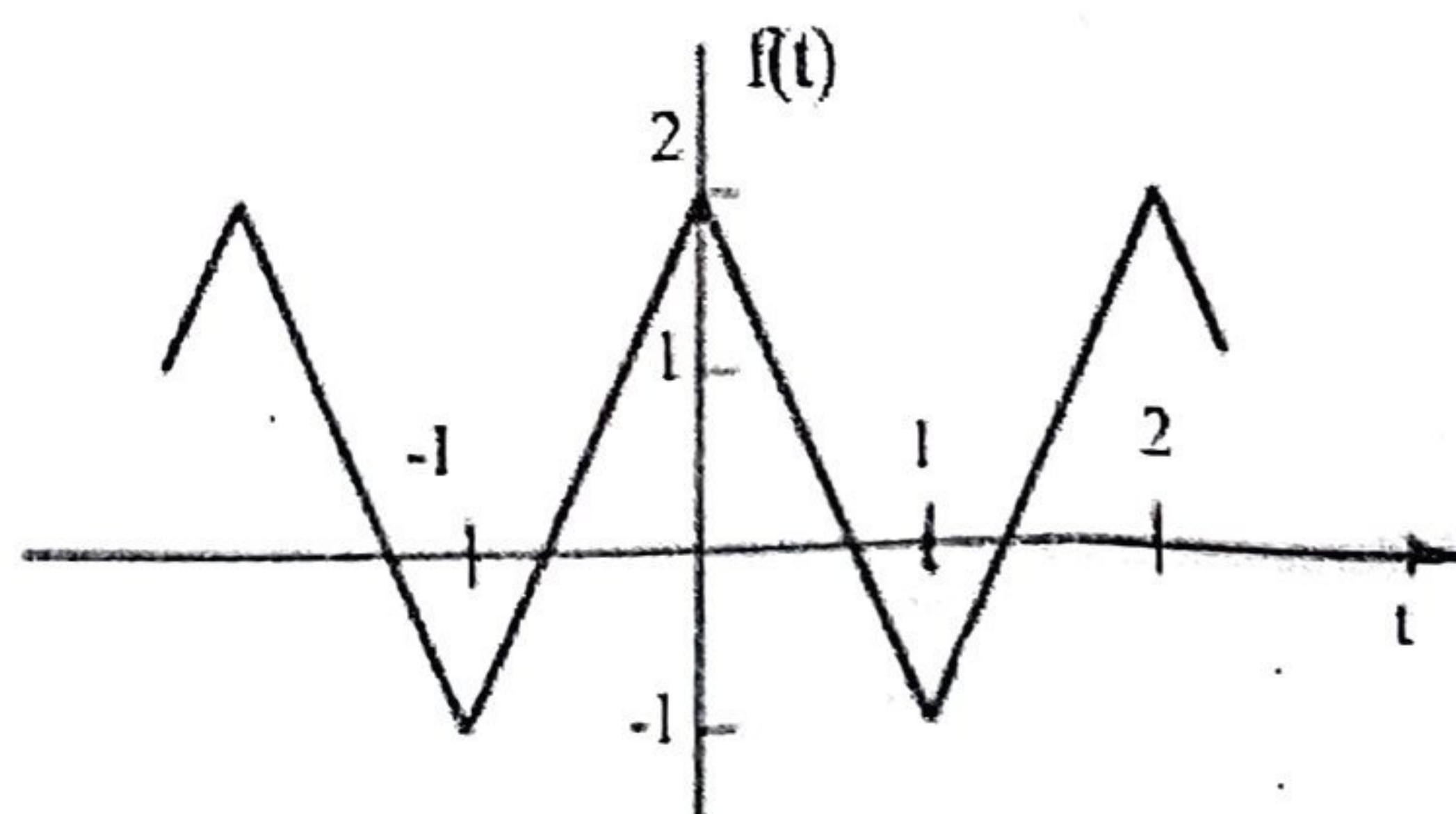


Fig. (1)

OR

3. Obtain the trigonometric Fourier series for the periodic waveform shown in fig. (2). [10] CO1 BL3

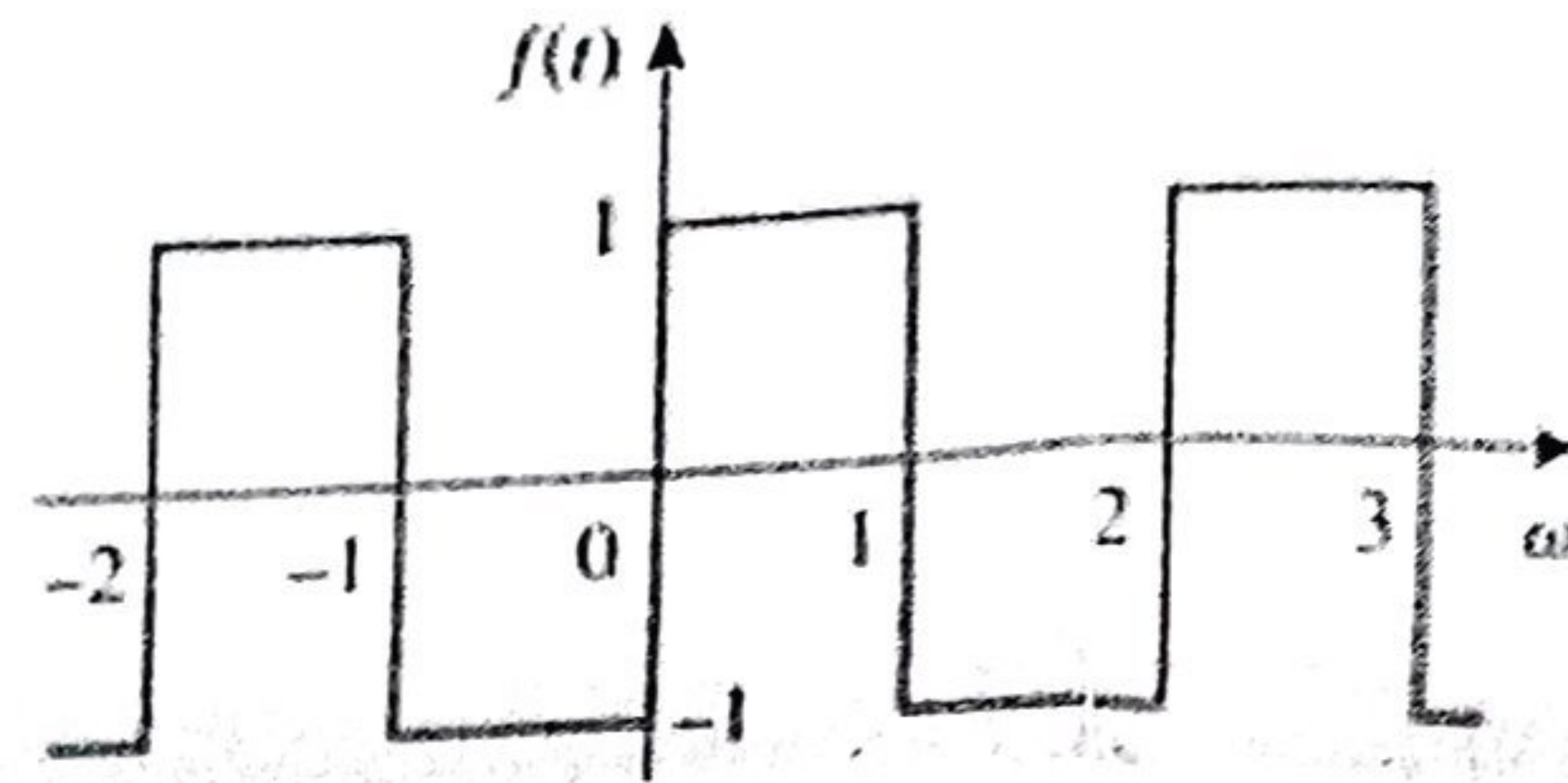


Fig. (2)

4. (a) State and explain Millman's theorem. [10] CO2 BL2
(b) State Tellegen Theorem with one example.

OR

5. (a) For the network shown in Fig.(4) find the value of the resistance R_L for maximum power transfer and calculate maximum power. [10] CO2 BL3

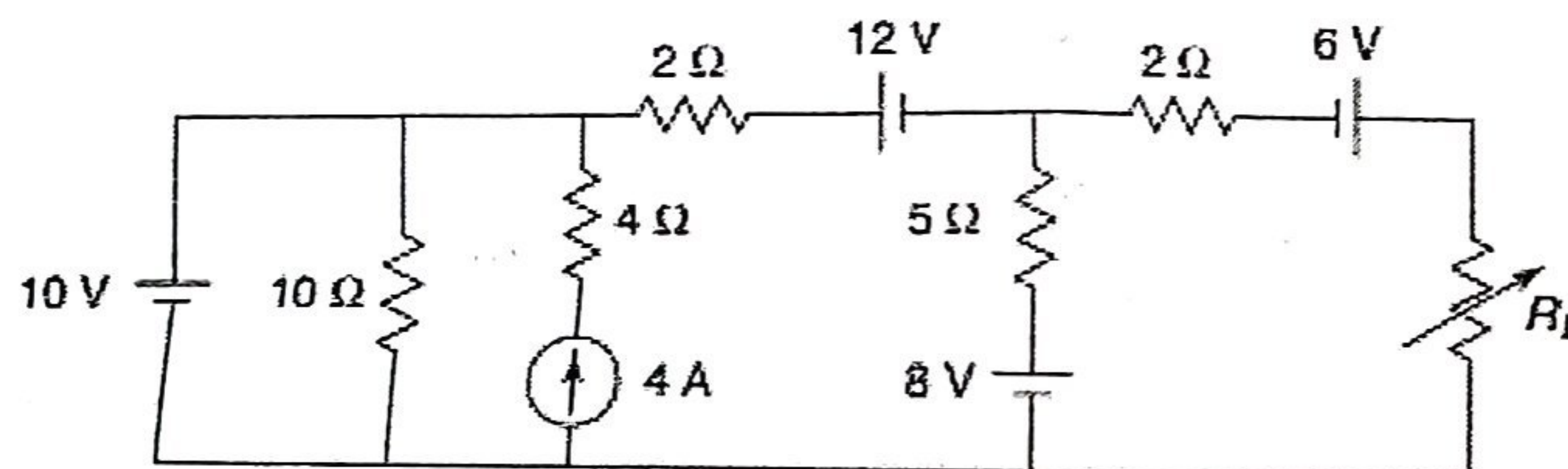


Fig. (4)

- (b) State reciprocity theorem with one example.

6. (a) A three-phase, 400 V, 4-wire system of fig. (5) has a star-connected load with $Z_A (10 + j0) \Omega$, $Z_B = (15 + j10) \Omega$, $Z_C (0 + j5) \Omega$. Find the line currents and current through neutral conductor. [10] CO3 BL2

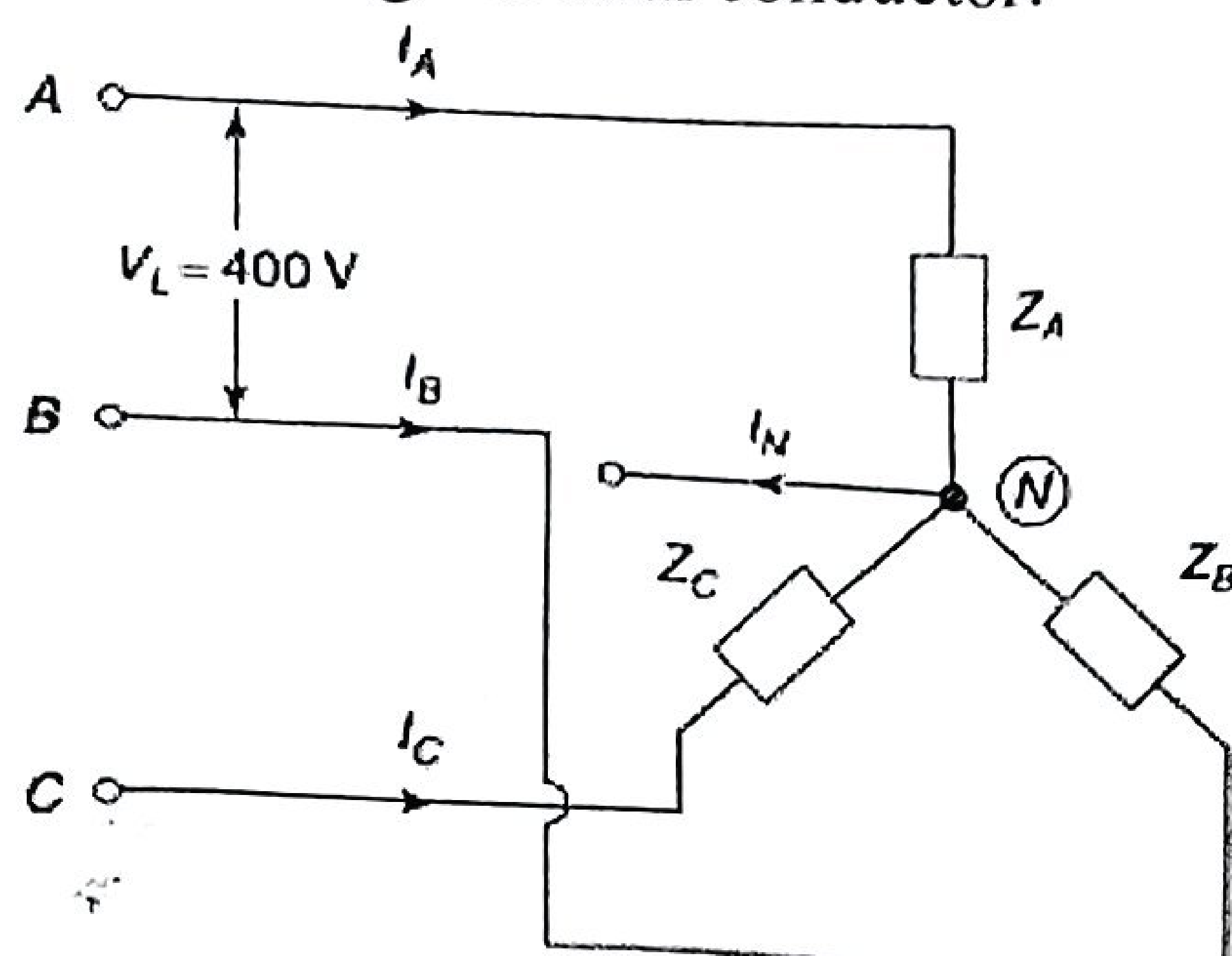


Fig. (5)

- (b) Explain the procedure to measure the three phase Power by Two-wattmeter Method.

OR

7. (a) Derive the relationship between line and phase quantities in a 3-phase delta connected system balanced delta connected system and draw the phasor diagram. [10] CO3 BL3
- (b) A three-phase, 10 kVA load has a power factor of 0.342. The power is measured by the two-wattmeter method. Find the reading of each wattmeter when the (i) power factor is leading, and the (ii) power factor is lagging.

8. (a) Find the Laplace transform of $\frac{e^{-at}e^{-bt}}{t}$ [10] CO4 BL3
- (b) For the network shown in Fig. (6), the switch is open for a long time and closes at $t = 0$. Determine $V_C(t)$.

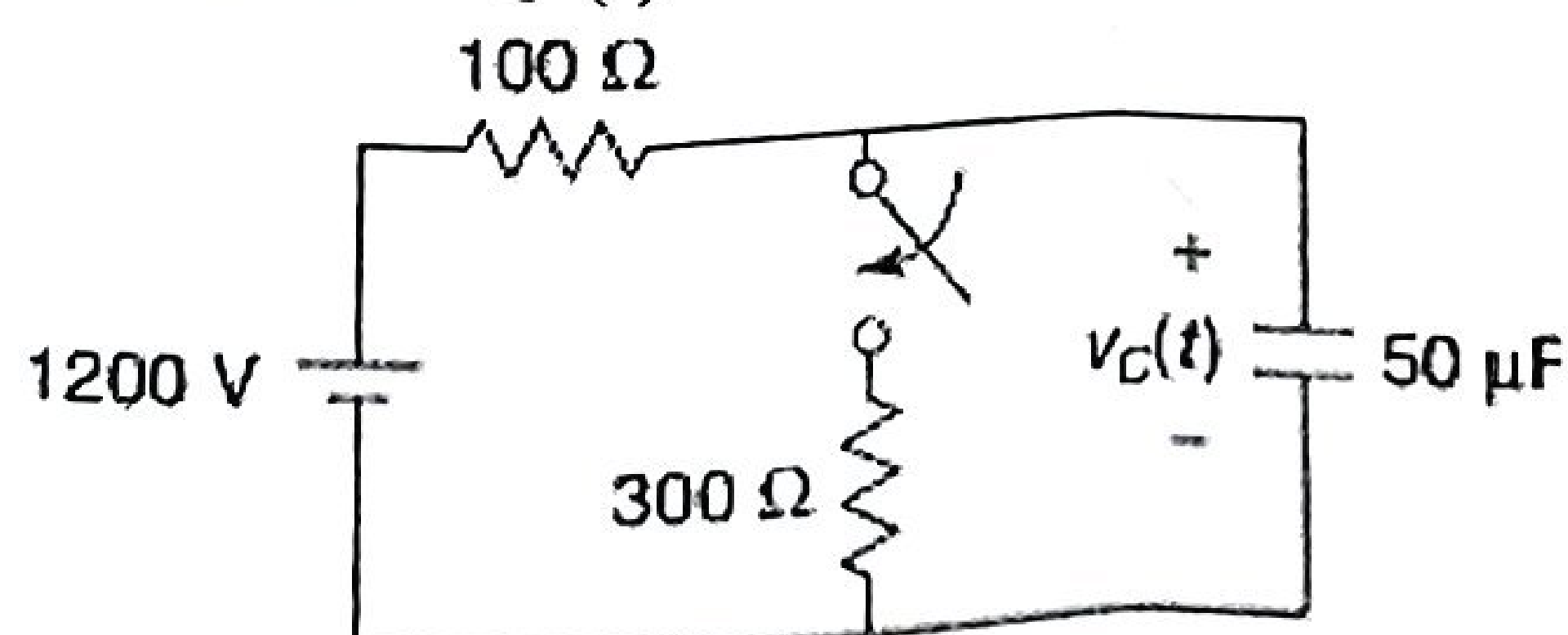


Fig. (6)

OR

9. (a) Determine the inverse Laplace transform of the given functions

[10] CO4 BL3

$$F(s) = \frac{(s+1)(s+4)(s+7)}{s(s+2)(s+5)}$$

- (b) In the network of Fig. (7), the switch is opened at $t = 0$. Find $i(t)$

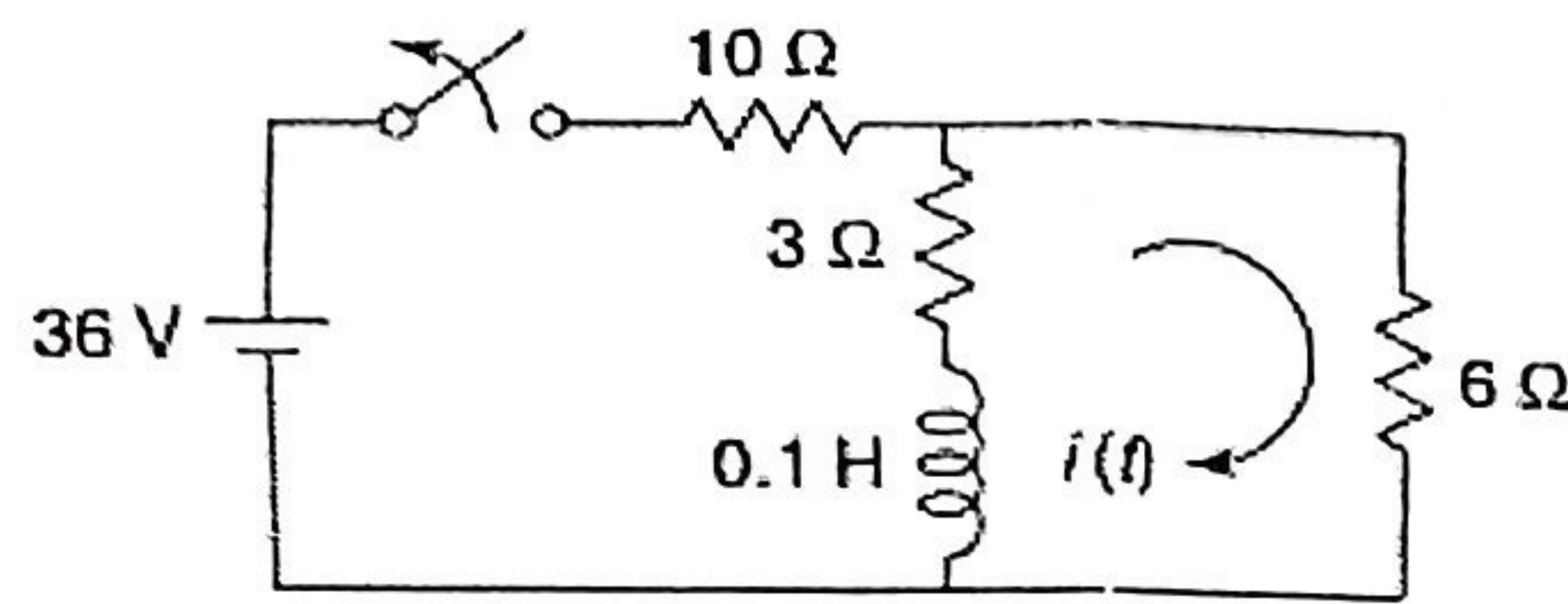


Fig. (7)

10. Find Z and ABCD parameters for the network shown in Fig. (8)

[10] CO5 BL2

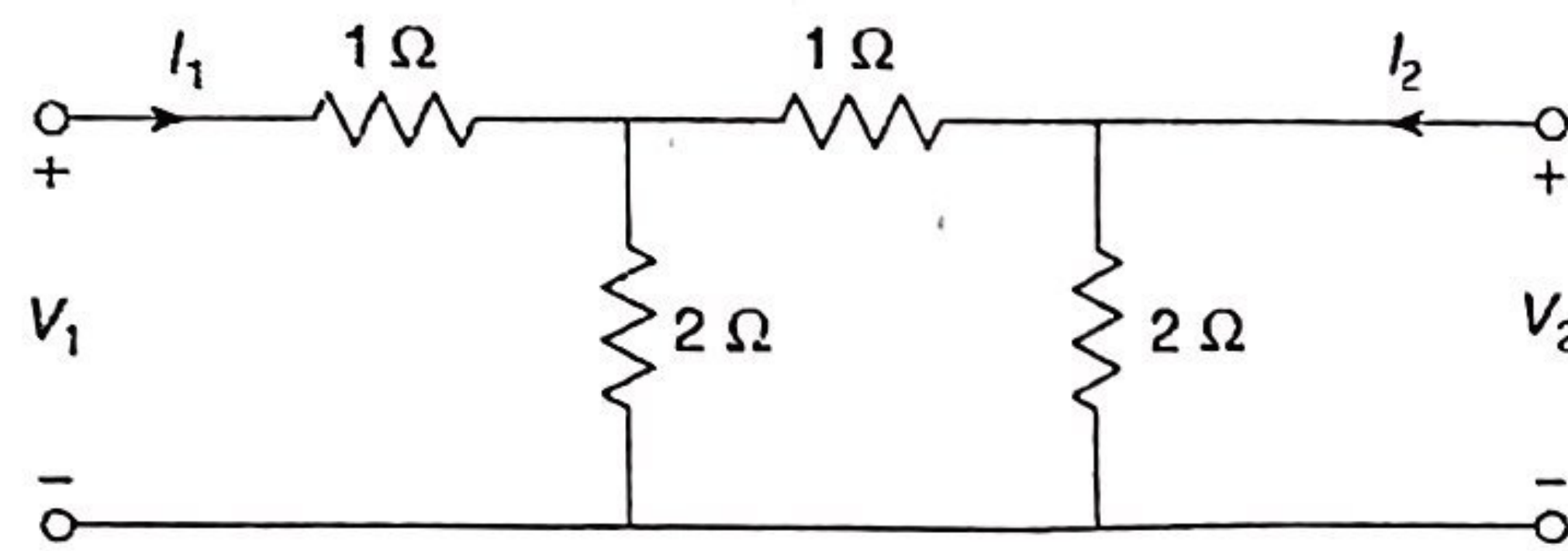


Fig. (8)

OR

11. The Z parameters of a Two Port Network are $Z_{11}=10\Omega$, $Z_{22}=20\Omega$, $Z_{12}=12$ and $Z_{21}=14\Omega$ Compute Y and h Parameters.

[10] CO5 BL2

①

D. Karu Kumar / 760
 II B.Tech I sem Reg / Supply - Feb / March - 2023

Electrical circuit Analysis (UR20A2023)

X
 scheme of valuation

1)
 2)
 A:- Expressing into the exponential form of Fourier series

(i) cosine Fourier representation

$$x(t) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos n\omega t$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{jn\omega t}$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x(t) e^{-jn\omega t} dt$$

(ii) trigonometric Fourier series

$$x(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n\omega t + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin n\omega t$$

3)
 A:- Dirichlet's Conditions for Fourier series:- - 2M

(1) in every period the function $x(t)$

(1) must be single valued function

2) Has only finite no of max. & min over the length of time period

3) Has a finite no of discontinuities

4) Absolutely negligible over one period

c) Steady state response:-

It states the behaviour of a circuit after a long time when steady conditions have been reached after an external excitation. — 9M

d) Composition theory:-

It states that any element in linear bilateral network may be replaced by voltage source whose value is equal to the current passing through the element multiplied by value of element; provided the values of voltage sources in other parts of circuit remains unaffected. — 1M

e)

Advantages of 3- ϕ system:- — 1M

1. For the same size & weight, 3- ϕ machine can produce higher outputs than 1- ϕ machine.
2. A 3- ϕ machine can be smaller than 1- ϕ machine for the same power.
3. With one type of 3- ϕ connection, three different voltages are available: 230/440V.

② d) Dot Convention in Coupled circuit:-

→ Dot Convention is a technique; which gives the details about voltage polarity at the dotted terminals. → 2M

→ When there exists another inductance b/w the coils present in the circuit coil having the same series combination of resistor and inductor.

g) methods of finding inverse Laplace transform → 2M

1. Long division
2. Method of partial fraction
3. Same expansion formula
4. Methods of differential equation
5. The complex inversion formula

h) Transfer function → 2M

the ratio of Laplace transform of output to the Laplace transform of input

$$T(s) = \frac{L(y(s))}{L(x(s))}$$

(i) Y -parameters are known as short circuit admittance parameters because in both the cases, one port is shorted. ($V_1=0$; $V_2=0$) the constants Y_{11} , Y_{12} , Y_{21} , Y_{22} are called admittance Y parameters of the two port network.

(j) Conditions for symmetry for h -parameters

$$V_1 = h_{11} I_1 + h_{12} V_2$$

$$I_2 = h_{21} I_1 + h_{22} V_2$$

$$h_{11} h_{22} - h_{12} h_{21} = 1$$

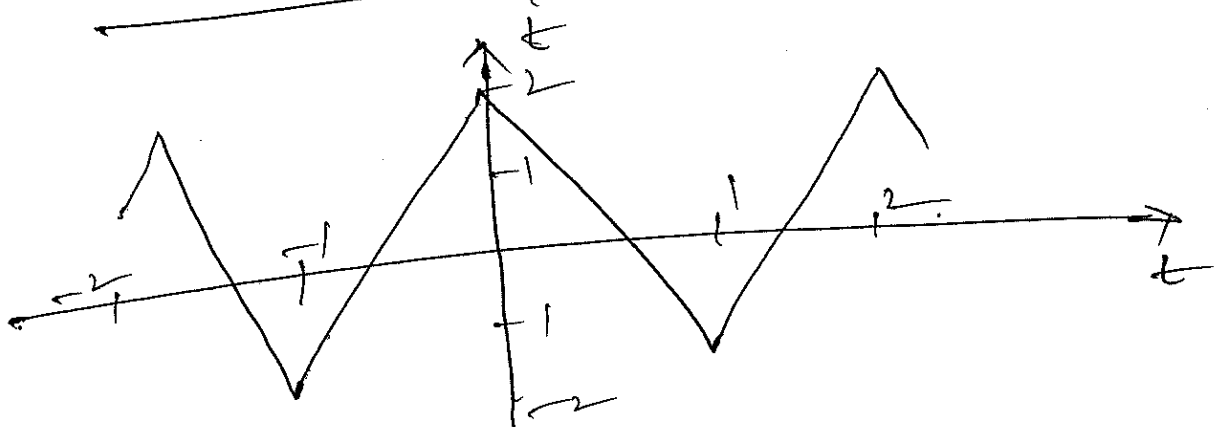
Condition for reciprocal :-

$$h_{21} = -h_{12}$$

2)

A:-

Fourier series for the waveform



3

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 3t+2 & -1 \leq t \leq 0 \\ -3t+2 & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n\omega_0 t + b_n \sin n\omega_0 t$$

$b_n = 0$ for even symmetry

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^{T/2} a(t) dt \quad T=2$$

$$= \frac{2}{2} \int_0^1 (3t+2) dt = \int_0^1$$

$$= \left[\frac{3t^2}{2} + 2t \right]_0^1 = 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2 = 3.5$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^{T/2} a(t) \cos n\omega_0 t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (3t+2) \cos n\omega_0 t dt + \int_0^1 (3t+2) \cos n\omega_0 t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (3t+2) dt$$

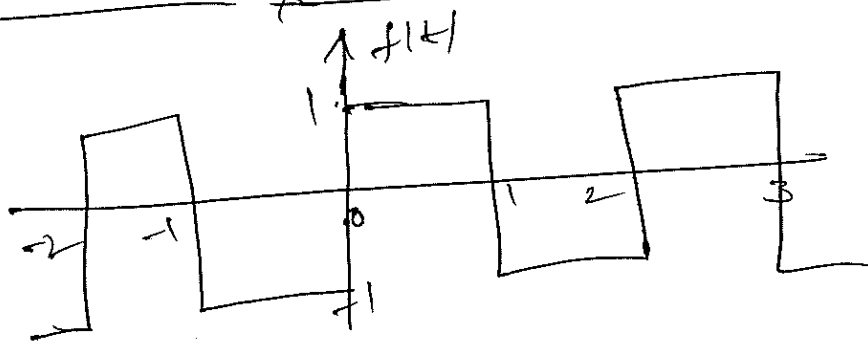
$$b_n = \frac{4}{T} \int_0^{T/2} a(t) \sin n\omega_0 t dt$$

$$b_n = \frac{4}{2} \int_0^1 (3t+2) \sin n\omega_0 t dt + \int_0^1 (3t+2) \sin n\omega_0 t dt$$

$$= 2 \sin n\omega_0 t$$

$$a(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n\omega_0 t + b_n \sin n\omega_0 t$$

3) Trigonometric Fourier Series



$$f(t) = f(-t) \Rightarrow f(t) = f(t \pm T/2) \quad -2M$$

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq t < 1 \\ -1 & 1 \leq t < 2 \end{cases} \quad a_0 = 0; \quad a_n = 0 \Rightarrow \text{odd symmetry}$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^{T/2} f(t) \sin n\omega t dt$$

$$T = 2$$

$$\text{Or } 2\pi f_1 = 2\pi / 2 = \pi$$

$$b_n = \frac{8}{\pi} \int_0^1 f(t) \sin n\omega t dt$$

$$b_n = \frac{8}{2} \int_0^1 f(t) \sin n\omega t dt$$

$$= \frac{8}{2} \int_0^1 \sin n\omega t dt$$

$$= 4 \left(\frac{-\cos n\omega t}{n} \right)_0^1 = 4 (-\cos n\pi - (-\cos 0))$$

$$= 4 (-(-1)^n - 1)$$

$$b_n = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for odd } n \\ 8 & \text{for even } n \end{cases} \quad -2M$$

$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n\omega t + b_n \sin n\omega t$$

$$= \sum_{n \text{ odd}} b_n \sin n\omega t$$

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for odd } n \\ 8 & \text{for even } n \end{cases} \quad -1M$$

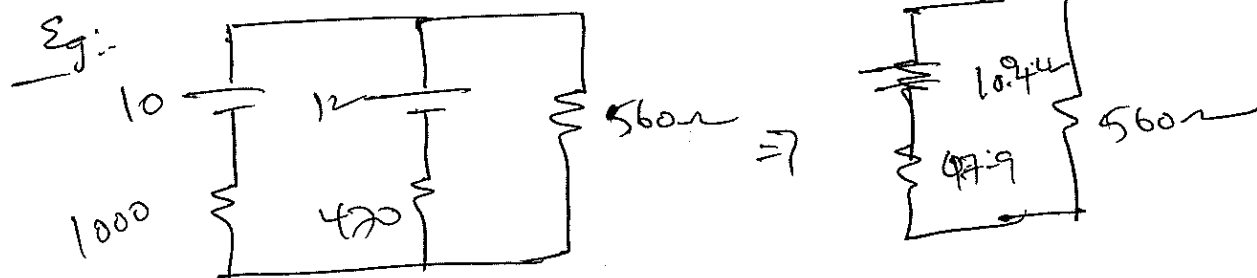
4) (14)

a) Millman's theorem :-

— 2M

It state that in any network, the voltage source V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n in series with resistance R_1, R_2, \dots, R_n respectively are in parallel. then these sources may be replaced by single voltage source V' in series with R' .

— 3M



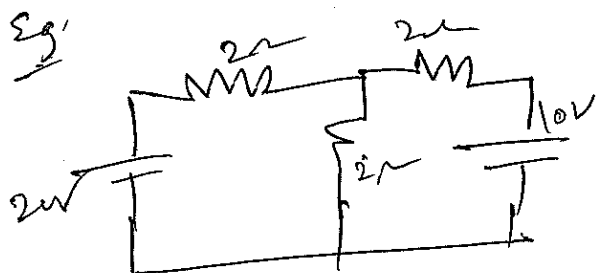
b)

A:- Teilligence theorem :-

— 2M

It state that the sum of direct power used by different elements with in different branches is equivalent to zero for any type of network.

— 3M

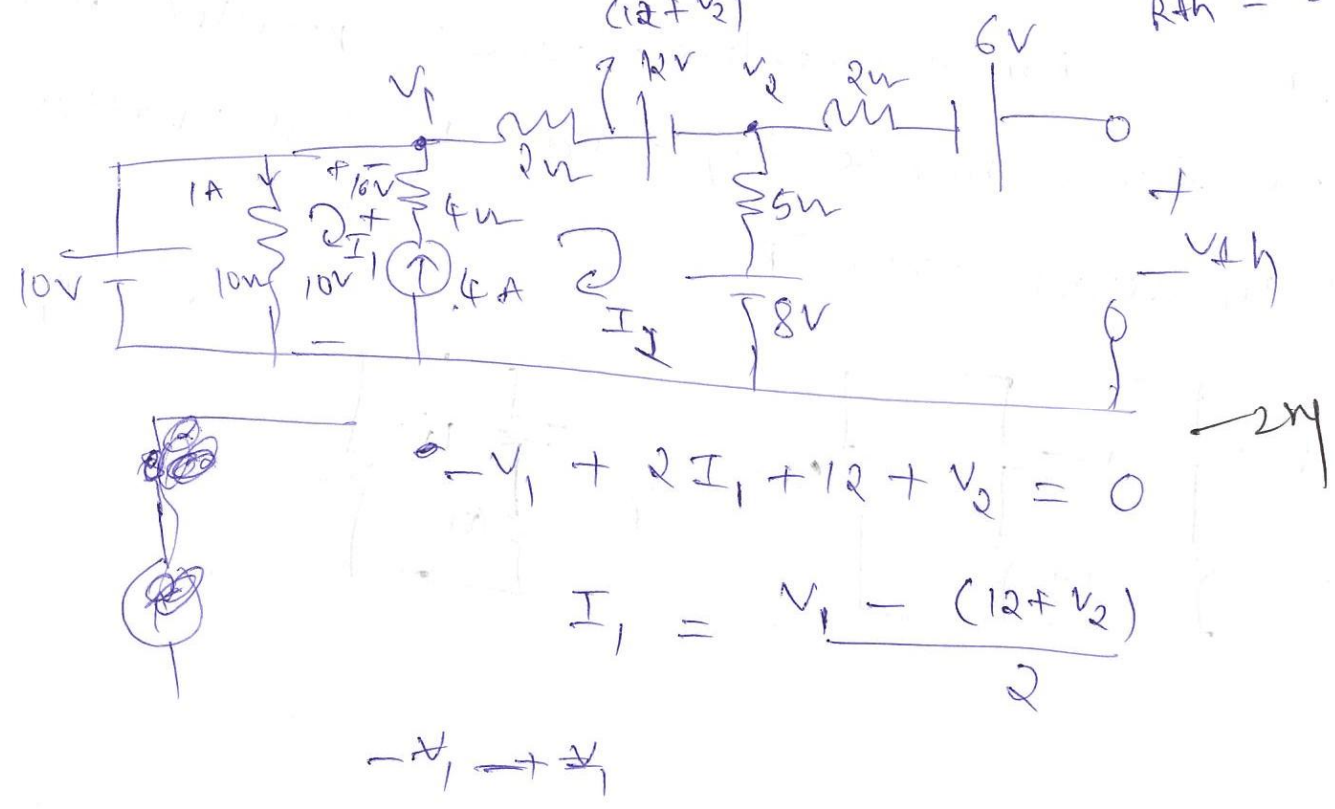
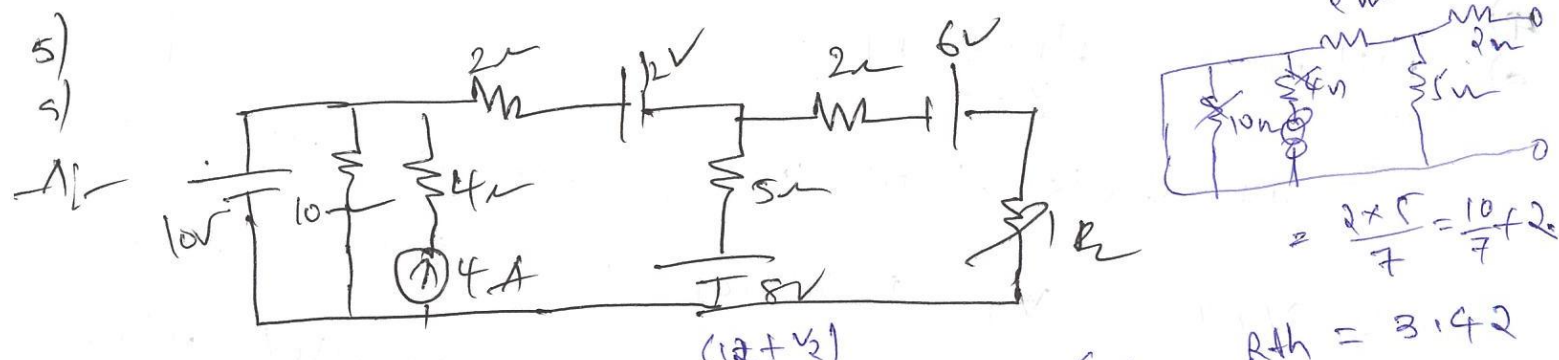


power supplied = power absorbed

$$100W = 100W$$

$$20 \times 5 = 100 = 5^2 \times 2 + 5^2 \times 2$$

$$100W = 100W$$



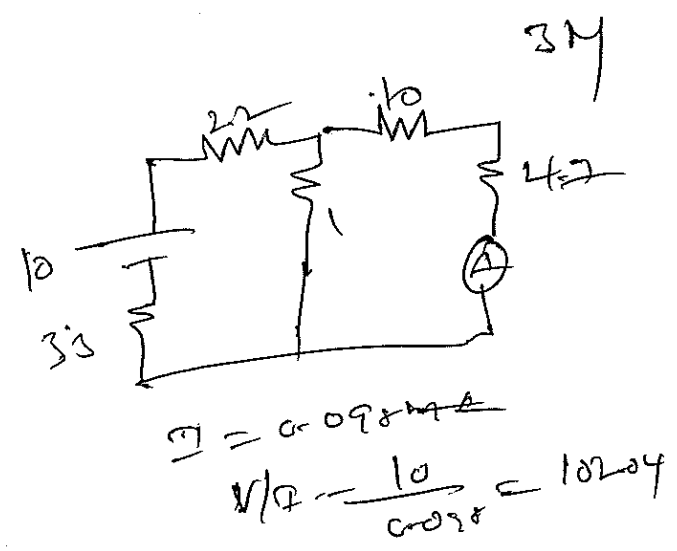
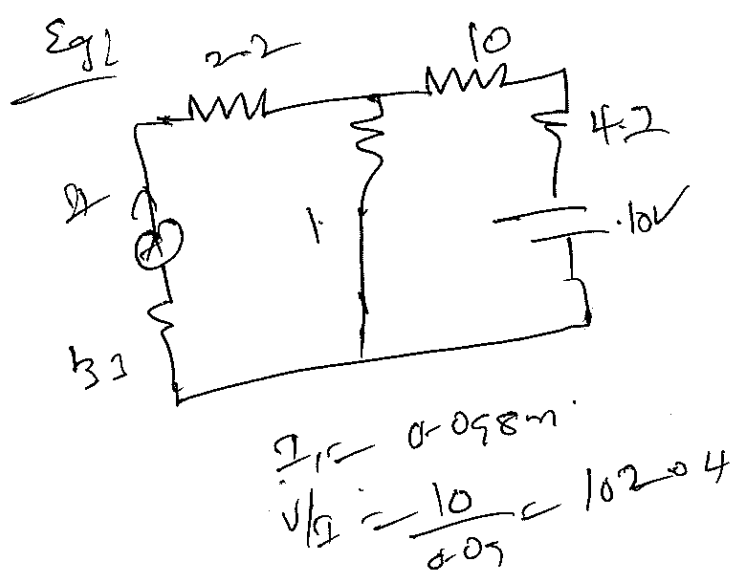
$R_{th} = 3.42$
 $V_{th} = 19.88$

$P_{max} = \frac{V_{th}^2}{4 R_{th}}$
 $= \frac{(19.88)^2}{4 \times 3.42}$
 $P_{max} = 28.88 \text{ Watts}$

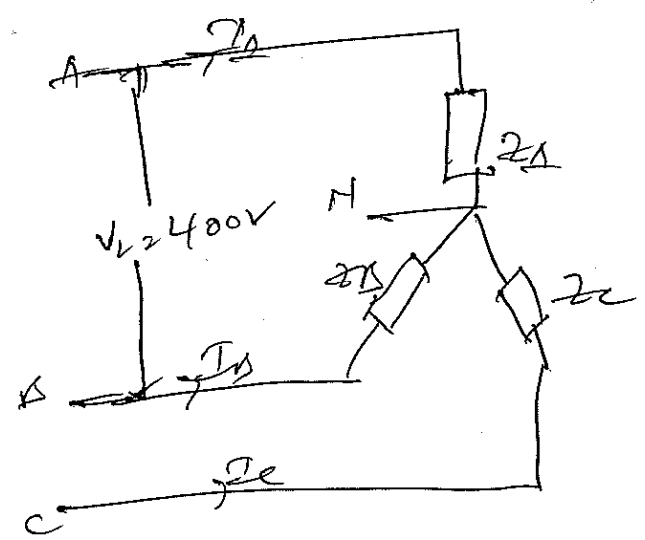
$10 I_1 + 4(I_1 - I_2) = 0$
 $2 I_2 + 12 + 5 I_2 + 8 = 0$
 $10 I_1 + 7 I_2 + 20 = 0$
 $10 I_1 + 7 I_2 = -20 \rightarrow (1)$
 $I_2 - I_1 = 4 \rightarrow (2)$
 $I_1 = -2.82, I_2 = 1.1765$
 $-V_{th} + 6 + 2 \times 0 + 5 \times 1.1765 + 8 = 0$
 $V_{th} = 6 + 5.8825 + 8 = 19.8825$

5) Reciprocity theorem:

A) - In linear passive and bilateral single source network the ratio of response to the excitation is constant even though the source is interchanged from input terminals to output terminals



8) ✓
 9) ✓
 A: $Z_A = (10 + j5) \Omega$
 $Z_B = (15 + j10) \Omega$
 $Z_C = (10 + j5) \Omega$
 $V_L = 400 \text{ V}$



$I_L = \frac{400 \angle 0^\circ}{18 \angle 20^\circ} = 40 \angle -20^\circ \text{ A} = 40 + j50 \text{ A}$ — 2M

$S_D = \frac{400 \angle 120^\circ}{18 \angle 20^\circ} = \frac{400 \angle 100^\circ}{18.02 \angle 0.588^\circ} = 22.19 \angle 119.4^\circ$
 $= 22.18 + j50.43 \text{ VA}$

$$I_C = \frac{400 \angle 0}{0 + j55} = \frac{400 \angle 0}{5 \angle 90} = 80 \angle -1.5 = 5.65 - j79.37$$

$$I_{Yr} = -(I_C + I_S + I_E)$$

$$= -(40 + j50 + 22.18 + j6.432 + 5.65 - j79.37)$$

$$= -(67.83 - j79.35) = -67.83 + j79.35$$

$$I_Y = 105.7 \angle 2.92^\circ \quad \text{--- 3M}$$

6)

6)

A: Two-wattmeter method:

→ Total phase difference
b/w the phase $\cos \theta$ and the voltage V_{ab} is $\theta + 30^\circ$

→ the average power read by
wattmeter 1 is

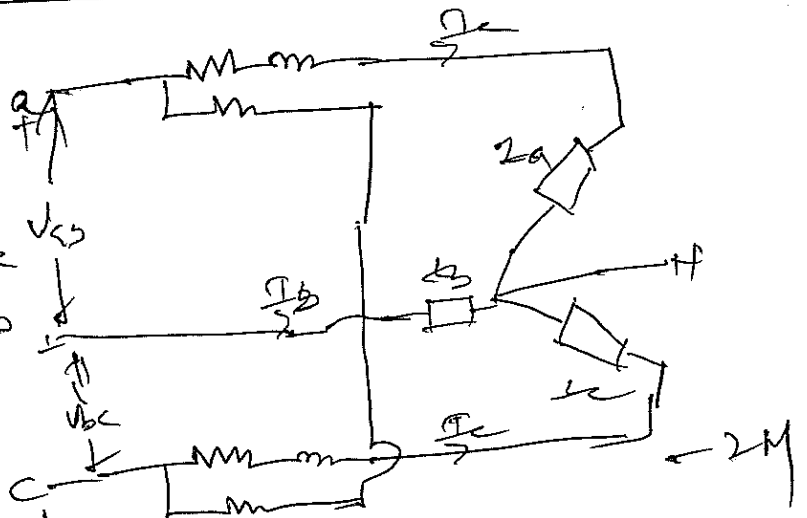
$$P_1 = V_{ab} I_C \cos(\theta + 30^\circ) = V_L I_C \cos(\theta + 30^\circ) \quad \text{--- 2M}$$

→ the average power read by wattmeter 2 is

$$P_2 = V_{cb} I_C \cos(\theta - 30^\circ) = V_L I_C \cos(\theta - 30^\circ)$$

$$P_1 + P_2 = V_L I_C (\cos(\theta + 30^\circ) + \cos(\theta - 30^\circ))$$

$$P_1 + P_2 = V_L I_C 2 \cos \theta \cos 30^\circ = \sqrt{3} V_L I_C \cos \theta \quad \text{--- 1M}$$



6)
7)
9)
A1-

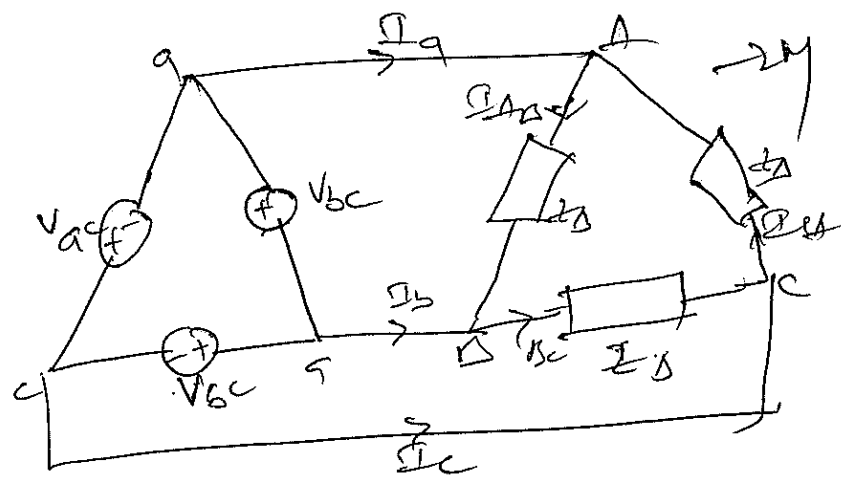
$$V_{cs} = V_{pL0}$$

$$V_{bc} = V_{pL-120}$$

$$V_{cc} = V_{pL120}$$

$$V_{cs} = V_{ABC}; V_{cc} = V_{bc}$$

$$V_{cc} = V_{CA}$$



$$I_{AB} = \frac{V_{AB}}{Z_D} = \frac{V_{cs}}{Z_D};$$

$$I_{BC} = \frac{V_{BC}}{Z_D} = \frac{V_{bc}}{Z_D}; \quad I_{CA} = \frac{V_{CA}}{Z_D} = \frac{V_{cc}}{Z_D}$$

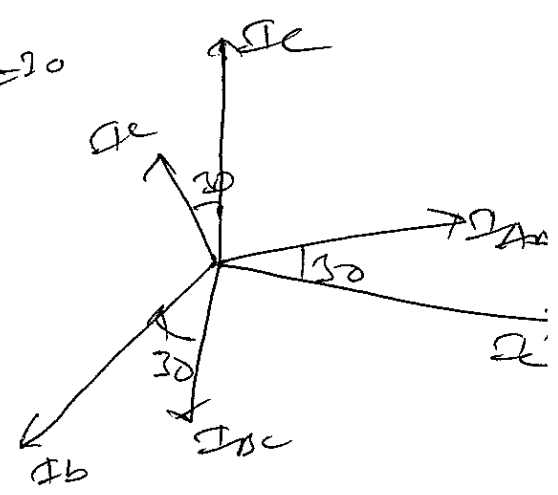
$$I_c = I_{AB} - I_A; \quad I_b = I_{BC} - I_{AB} \quad I_c = I_{CA} - I_{bc}$$

$$I_a = I_{AB} + \sqrt{3} I_{CA} = \sqrt{3} I_{AB} \angle 30^\circ$$

$$I_L = I_c - I_b = I_c$$

$$I_p = I_{AB} = I_{BC} = I_{CA}$$

$$I_c = \sqrt{3} I_p \quad - 1M$$



2)
4)
A:-

3-φ 10 kVA - cosφ = 0.342

$$P = \sqrt{3} V_L I_L = 10 \text{ kVA} = \frac{10 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3}} = 5773$$

p.f. = 0.342

c) power factor in leading - 2M

$$W_L = \sqrt{3} V_L I_L \cos(30 - 0) = 5773 \cdot \cos(30 - 70) = 4.42 \text{ kW}$$

2) power factor is lagging

— 3M

$$W_1 = V_L I_L \cos(30^\circ + \theta)$$

$$= 5773 \cos(30^\circ + 70^\circ)$$

$$= 1.0025 \text{ kW}$$

$$W_2 = V_L I_L \cos(30^\circ - 0) = 4.42 \text{ kW}$$

8)
9)
A) — Laplace transform $\frac{e^{at} - e^{bt}}{t}$

$$\mathcal{L}\left(\frac{e^{at} - e^{bt}}{t}\right) = \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-(a+b)t} \cdot e^{-st}}{t} dt$$

— 2M

$$= \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-(a+b+s)t}}{t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{t} \int_0^\infty e^{-(s+a+b)t} dt$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left(\frac{f(t)}{t}\right) = \int_s^\infty F(s) ds$$

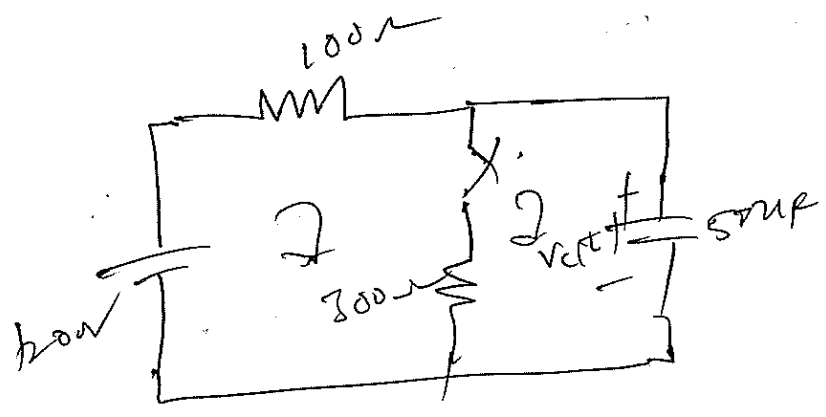
$$= \frac{e^{-(s+a+b)t}}{-s(s+a+b)} \Big|_s^\infty$$

$$\int_s^\infty F(s) ds$$

$$= \frac{e^{-(s+a+b)t}}{-s(s+a+b)}$$

— 3M

7
8)
b)
1.



→ 2M

$$100 i_1(t) + 300 i_1(t) - i_2(t) = 1200$$

$$0 = 300 (i_2(t) - i_1(t)) + 50 \frac{d(i_2(t))}{dt}$$

Apply taking the Laplace transform

$$100 i_1(s) + 300 i_1(s) + 300 i_2(s) = 1200$$

$$0 = 300 i_2(s) - 300 i_1(s) + 50 s V(s)$$

$$300 i_2(s) = 1200 - 300 i_1(s)$$

$$i_2(s) = \frac{1200 - 400 i_1(s)}{300}$$

$$i_1(s) = \frac{20}{3} \left(\frac{s+250}{s(s+500)} \right) = \frac{10}{s} - \frac{10/3}{s+500}$$

$$i_2(s) = \frac{20}{3} \left(\frac{1}{s+500} \right) \rightarrow 2M$$

taking the inverse transform, we get

$$i_1(t) = 10 - 10/3 e^{-(500/3)t}$$

$$i_2(t) = 2/3 e^{-(500/3)t} \rightarrow 1M$$

$$\frac{9}{11} \quad F(s) = \frac{(s+1)(s+4)(s+7)}{s(s+2)(s+5)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+2} + \frac{C}{s+5}$$

$$s=0 \quad A = s \cdot F(s) = \frac{s(s+1)(s+4)(s+7)}{s(s+2)(s+5)} \rightarrow 2M$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 4 \times 7}{2 \times 5} = \frac{28}{10} = 2.8$$

$$s=-2 \quad B = (s+2) \cdot F(s) = \frac{(s+2)(s+1)(s+4)(s+7)}{s(s+2)(s+5)}$$

$$= \frac{(-2+1)(-2+4)(-2+7)}{-2 \times 5}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 2 \times 5}{-6} = \frac{10}{6}$$

$$s=-5 \quad C = (s+5) \cdot F(s) = \frac{(s+5)(s+1)(s+4)(s+7)}{s(s+2)(s+5)}$$

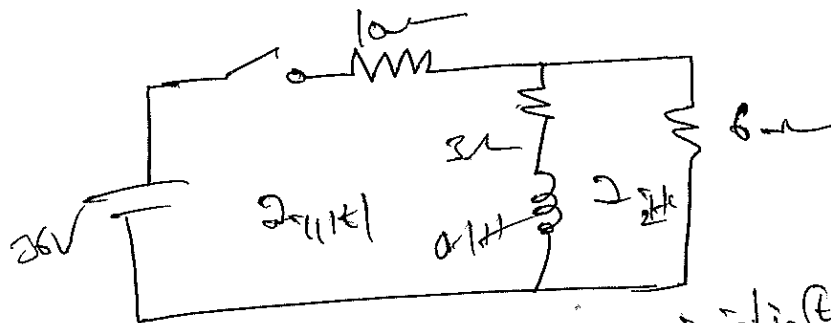
$$= \frac{(-5+1)(-5+4)(-5+7)}{-5 \times 2}$$

$$= \frac{+4 \times -1 \times 2}{-5 \times 2} = \frac{8}{15} \rightarrow 2M$$

$$F(s) = \frac{2.8}{10s} + \frac{10}{6(s+2)} + \frac{8}{15(s+5)}$$

$$F(t) = \left(\frac{2.8}{10} + 1.6 e^{-2t} + 0.53 e^{-5t} \right) \rightarrow 1M$$

8/9/6



$$26 i_1(t) + 0.1 \frac{di_1(t)}{dt} + 3 i_1(t) - 3 i_2(t) + 10 i_1(t) - 3 i_2(t) = 0$$

$$0 = 6 i_2(t) + 0.1 \frac{di_2(t)}{dt} - 0.1 \frac{di_1(t)}{dt} + 3 i_2(t)$$

Take the Laplace transform for the above eq.

$$0.5 I_1(s) + 0.1 s I_2(s) + 3 I_1(s) - 3 I_2(s) + 10 I_1(s) - 3 I_2(s) = 26$$

$$\frac{36}{s} = (13.5 + 0.1 s) I_1(s) - 3 I_2(s)$$

$$0 = 6 I_2(s) + 0.1 s I_2(s) - 0.1 I_1(s) + 3 I_2(s)$$

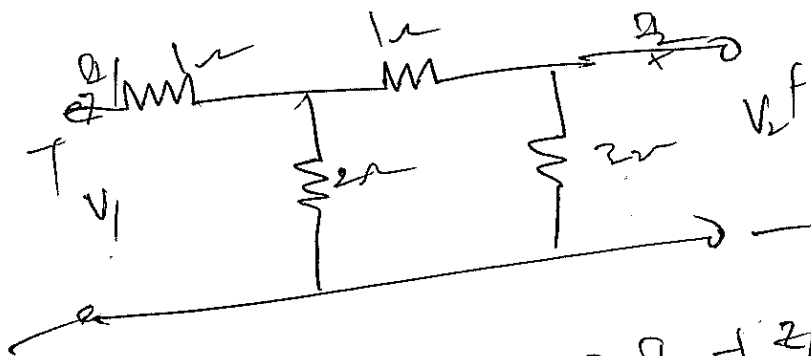
$$0 = 9 I_2(s) + 0.1 s I_2(s) - 0.1 I_1(s)$$

$$I_2(s) = I_1(s) \left(\frac{s}{s+9} \right)$$

$$i_1(t) = \frac{36}{s} = \frac{36}{s} e^{-(0.1)t}$$

$$i_2(t) = \frac{9}{s} e^{-(1/2)t}$$

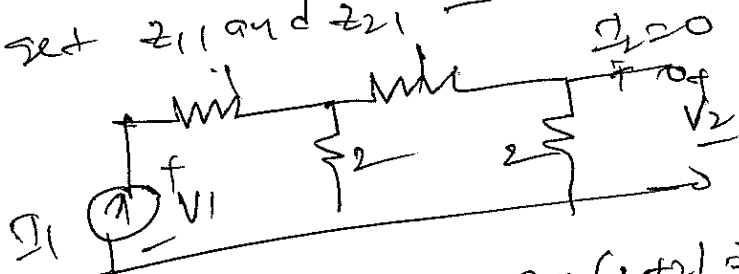
10)
A1-



2-parameter L $V_1 = 2 I_1 + 2 I_2$

$$V_2 = 2 I_1 + 2 I_2$$

To set z_{11} and z_{21} -

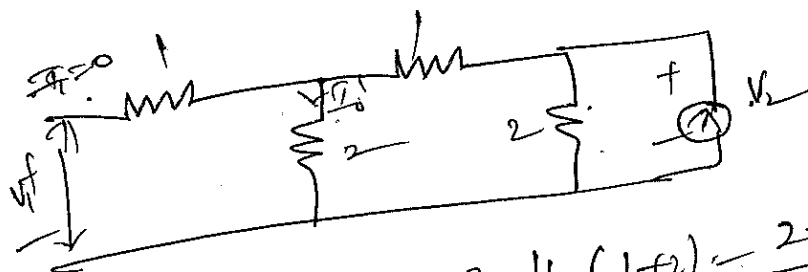


$$z_{11} = \frac{V_1}{I_1} = (1+2) \parallel (1+2) = 1.5 \Omega$$

$$I_0 = \frac{I_1}{2}, \quad V_2 = 2I_0 = I_1$$

$$z_{21} = \frac{V_2}{I_1} = 1 \Omega$$

To set z_{22} and z_{12}



$$z_{22} = \frac{V_2}{I_2} = 2 \parallel (1+2) = \frac{2+3}{5} = 6/5 = 1.2 \Omega$$

$$z_{12} = \frac{V_1}{I_2} = \quad I_0 = \frac{2I_2}{2+3} = 2/5 I_2$$

$$V_1 = 2I_0 = \frac{2}{5} \times 2I_2 = \frac{4}{5} I_2$$

$$z_{12} = \frac{V_1}{I_2} = 0.8 \Omega = 0.8$$

$$[Z] = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & 1.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

ABCD parameters!

$$A = \frac{z_{11}}{z_{21}} = \frac{1.5}{0.8} = 1.875$$

$$B = \frac{\Delta Z}{z_{21}} = \frac{1.5 \times 1.2 - 0.8 \times 0.8}{0.8} = 1.95$$

$$C = \frac{1}{z_{11}} = \frac{1}{1.5} = 0.667$$

$$D = \frac{z_{22}}{z_{21}} = \frac{1.2}{0.8} = 1.5$$

$$[ABCD] = \begin{bmatrix} 1.875 & 1.45 \\ 1.95 & 1.5 \end{bmatrix}$$



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LESSON/ UNIT PLAN

Academic Year : 2022-23

Semester : II

Name of the Program: B.Tech

Year: II

Course/Subject: Sensors **Electric Circuit Analysis**

Course Code: **GR20A2023**

Name of the Faculty: G Sandhyarani

Dept.:EEE

UNIT No.	Lesson No.	No. of Periods	Lesson Title	Objectives	Outcomes	References (Text Book, Journal...) Page Nos.: ____ to ____
1	1	2	Representation of continuous-time periodic signals by Fourier series	COBJ1	CO1	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpatrai
1	2	2	Dirichlet’s conditions; Properties of Fourier series	COBJ1	CO1	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpatrai
1	3	4	Parseval’s theorem; Trigonometric and Exponential Fourier series;	COBJ1	CO1	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpatrai
1	4	2	Complex Fourier spectrum; Fourier transform via Fourier series;	COBJ1	CO1	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpatrai



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						rai
1	5	2	Fourier transform of periodic and aperiodic signals, Convergence of FT	COBJ1	CO1	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai
1	6	2	Properties of Fourier transforms Parseval's theorem;	COBJ1	CO1	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai
1	7	2	Fourier transforms involving impulse & Signum function & Hilbert Transform	COBJ1	CO1	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai
2	8	2	Maximum Power Transfer theorem, Reciprocity theorem	COBJ2	CO2	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai
2	9	2	Millman theorem, Compensation theorem	COBJ2	CO2	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai
2	10	3	Telligence Theorem, Concept of duality and dual network	COBJ2	CO2	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai



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2	11	2	Solution of first and second order differential equations for Series RL, RC, RLC circuits	COBJ2	CO2	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai
2	12	3	Solution of first and second order differential equations for parallel RL, RC, RLC circuits	COBJ2	CO2	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai
2	13	2	Initial and final conditions in network elements, forced and free response, time constants, steady state and transient state response.	COBJ2	CO2	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai
3	14	1	Introduction to Three-phase circuits	COBJ3	CO3	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai
3	15	2	Star-star, delta-delta analysis of balanced circuits of three phase 3 wire, 4 wire, delta circuits,	COBJ3	CO3	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai
3	16	2	Star-star, delta-delta analysis of unbalanced analysis of three phase 3 wire, 4 wire, delta circuits	COBJ3	CO3	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai
3	17	3	Measurement of power by three and two watt meters,	COBJ3	CO3	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill



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						Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai
3	18	2	Measurement of reactive power by single wattmeter,	COBJ3	CO3	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai
3	19	3	Mutual coupled circuits, Dot Convention in coupled circuits.	COBJ3	CO3	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai
4	20	2	Review of Laplace Transform	COBJ4	CO4	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai
4	21	1	Analysis of electrical circuits using Laplace Transform for standard inputs	COBJ4	CO4	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai
4	22	1	Convolution integral	COBJ4	CO4	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai
4	23	2	Inverse Laplace Transform	COBJ4	CO4	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai



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4	24	2	Transformed network with initial conditions,	COBJ4	CO4	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai
4	25	2	Transfer function representation & Poles and Zeros.	COBJ4	CO4	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai
5	26	2	Two Port Networks	COBJ5	CO5	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai
5	27	1	Terminal pairs, relationship of two port variables,	COBJ5	CO5	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai
5	28	1	Impedance & admittance parameters,	COBJ5	CO5	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai
5	29	2	Hybrid and transmission parameters, condition for symmetry and reciprocity	COBJ5	CO5	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai
5	30	1	Interrelationship between various parameters	COBJ5	CO5	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill



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						Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai
5	31	2	Interconnections of two port networks (series, parallel and cascade)	COBJ5	CO5	W.H Hayt and J.E.kemmerly “Engineering circuit Analysis’ ,MC Grawhill Ref: Circuit theory by A. Chakrabarthy ,Dhanpat rai

TEACHING AIDS : OHP PROJECTOR, WHITEBOARD, MARKER, DUSTER.



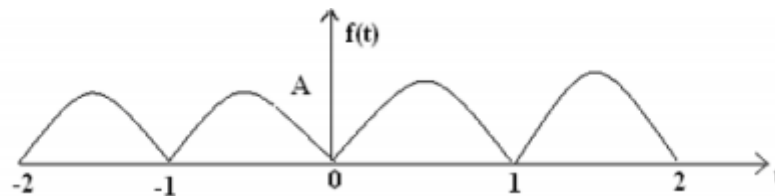
Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology
Electrical Circuit Analysis (GR20A2023)

ECA Assignment-I

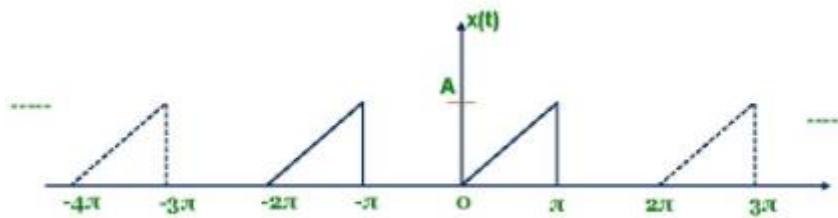
1. a) Derive the expression for Trigonometric Fourier series equation and coefficients.
 b) Derive the expression for Exponential Fourier series equation and coefficients

2. a) State and prove the Parseval's property or Parseval's power theorem of Fourier Series.
 b) State the Dirichlet's conditions for existence of Fourier series.

3. a) Find the Exponential Fourier series for the rectified Sine wave as shown in figure.



- b) Find the Trigonometric Fourier series for the wave form shown in figure.



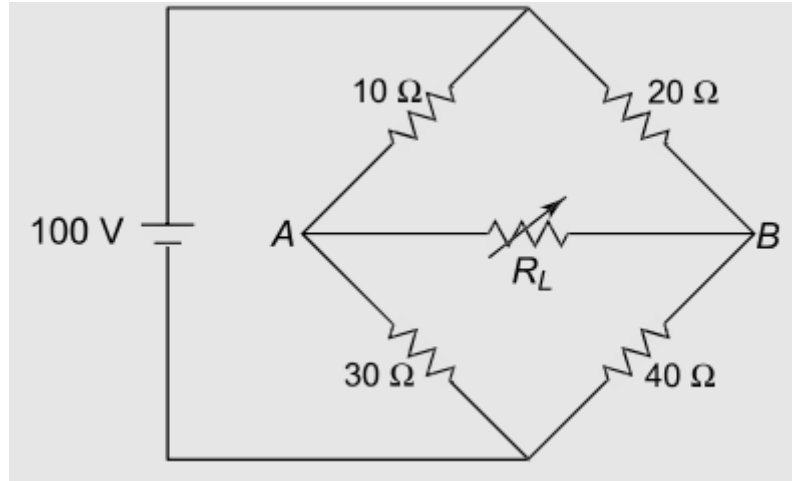
4. a) Obtain Fourier transform through exponential Fourier series.
 b) State and prove the Parseval's property or Parseval's energy theorem of Fourier transform.

5. a) Find the Fourier transform of $x(t) = e^{-2t} \cos 5t u(t)$
 b) Find the Fourier transform of $x(t) = \cos \omega_0 t u(t)$

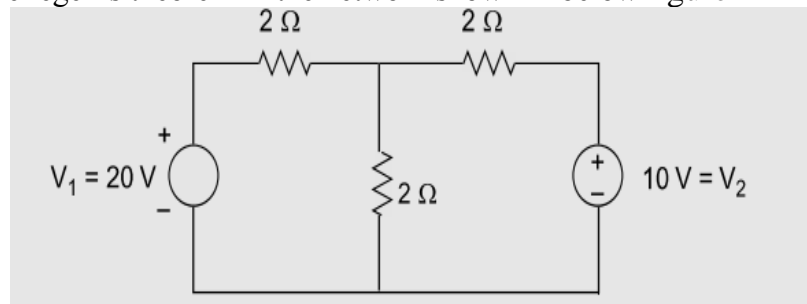
6. a) List out the properties of Fourier series.
 b) List out the properties of Fourier transform.

ECA Assignment-2

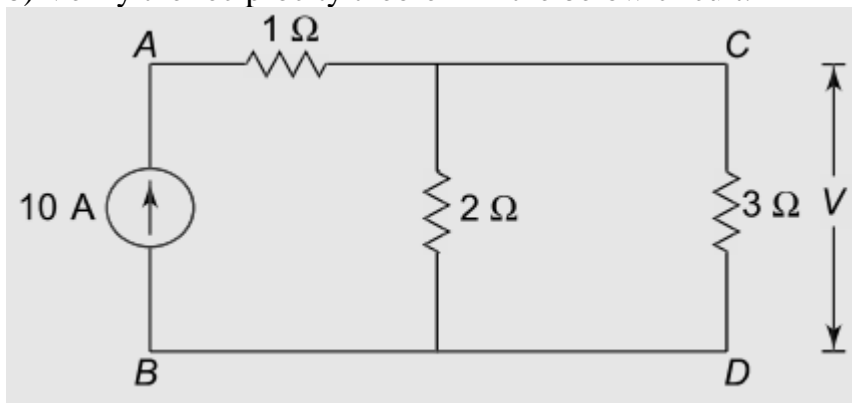
1. a) State maximum power transfer theorem.
b) Determine the load resistance to receive maximum power from the source; also find the maximum power delivered to the load in the circuit shown in below figure.



2. a) State Tellegen's theorem.
b) Verify Tellegen's theorem in the network shown in below figure



3. a) State reciprocity theorem
b) Verify the reciprocity theorem in the below circuit.



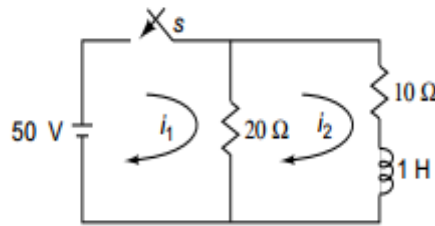
4. a) State Millman's theorem
b) Find the current I_L . Use Millman's theorem.

ECA Assignment-3

1. A balanced delta connected load of $(8+j6)$ ohms per phase is connected to a 3-phase, 50Hz, 230V supply. Calculate
 - a. line current
 - b. Power factor
 - c. Reactive volt-ampere and
 - d. Total volt-ampere
2. Derive the relationship between line and phase quantities in a 3-phase delta connected system balanced delta connected system and draw the phasor diagram.
3. Explain the measurement of three phase power by two wattmeter method
4. Two wattmeter's are used to measure power in a 3-phase three wire load. Determine the total power, power factor and reactive power, if the two wattmeter's read i) 1000W each, both positive ii) 1000W each, but of opposite sign.
5. A balanced star-connected load of $(4 + j3)$ W per phase is connected to a balanced 3-phase 400 V supply. The phase current is 12 A. Find (i) the total active power (ii) reactive power and (iii) total apparent power.
6. A balanced delta-connected load of $(2 + j3)$ W per phase is connected to a balanced three-phase 440 V supply. The phase current is 10 A. Find the (i) total active power (ii) reactive power and (iii) apparent power in the circuit.
7. The two wattmeter method is used to measure power in a threephase load. The wattmeter readings are 400 W and $- 35$ W. Calculate (i) total active power (ii) power factor, and (iii) reactive power
8. Define Coefficient of Coupling. What is the significance of Dot Convention?
9. Define Mutual Inductance and self-inductance.

ECA Assignment-4

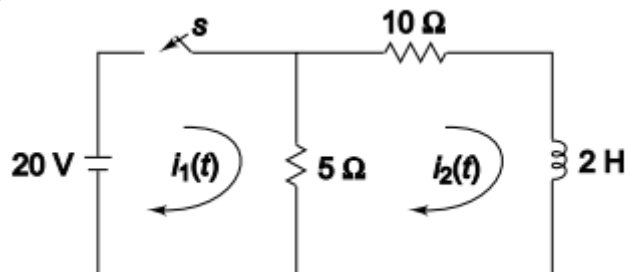
1. In the circuit shown in Figure, obtain the equations for $i_1(t)$ and $i_2(t)$ when the switch is closed at $t = 0$.



2. Determine the inverse Laplace transform of the given functions

$$(i) F(S) = \frac{s - 3}{s^2 + 4s + 13} \quad (ii) F(S) = \frac{s^2 + 12}{s(s + 2)(s + 3)}$$

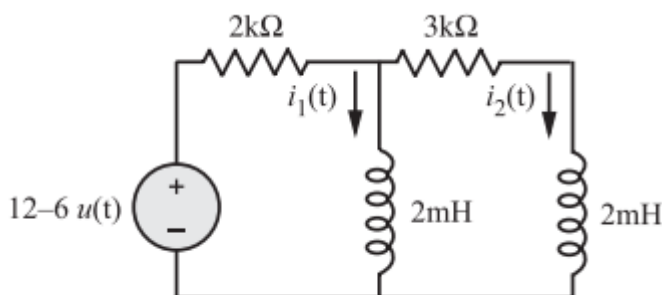
3. For the circuit shown in Fig. determine the current in the 10 W resistor when the switch is closed at $t = 0$. Assume initial current through the inductor is zero



4. Find the inverse Laplace transform of

$$F(S) = \frac{s^2 + 2s + 5}{(s + 3)(s + 3)^2}$$

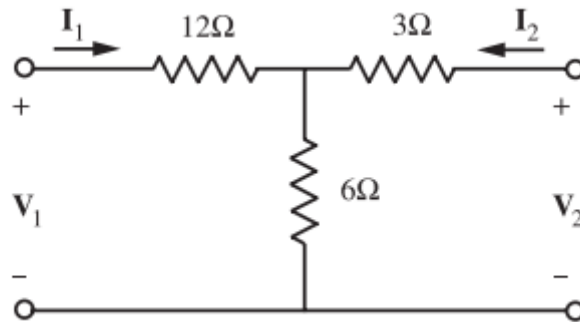
5. Find $i_1(t)$ and $i_2(t)$ for $t > 0$ for the circuit shown in Fig. using Laplace transform.



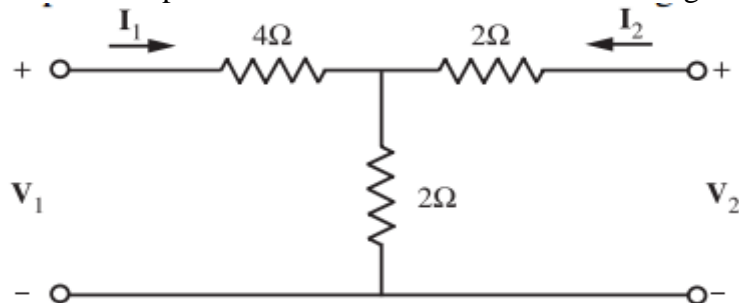
6. Define Transfer function

ECA Assignment-5

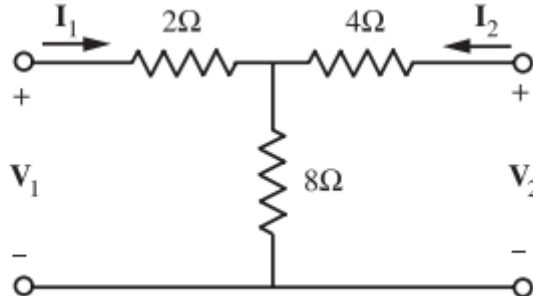
1. The Z parameters of a Two Port Network are $Z_{11}=6\Omega$, $Z_{22}=4\Omega$, $Z_{12}=Z_{21}=3\Omega$. Compute Y and ABCD Parameters.
2. Find the z parameters of this circuit shown below Figure.



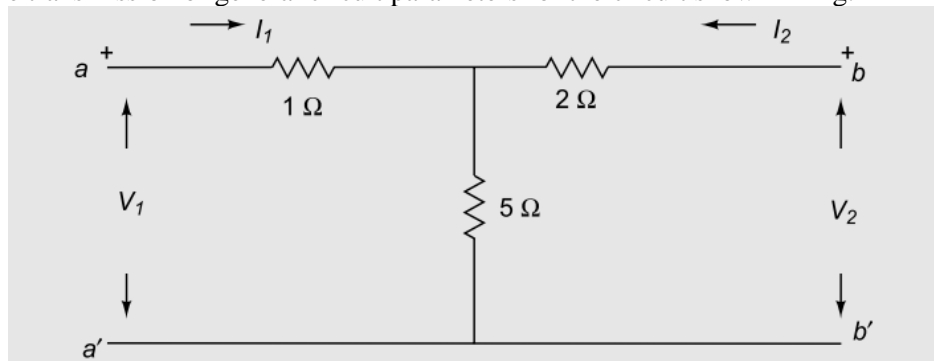
3. Determine the admittance parameters of the T network shown in Fig.



4. Find the hybrid parameters for the two-port network shown in Fig.



5. Find the transmission or general circuit parameters for the circuit shown in Fig.



6. Write the conditions for reciprocity and symmetry conditions for all parameters

1) a) Fourier transform is the conversion/transformation of periodic & aperiodic signals which are in continuous time domain to corresponding frequency domain & vice versa. -2M

b) A) Fourier transform of e^{ax} - -2M

$$F(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ax} e^{-ikx} dx$$

$$F(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{ax} e^{-ikx} dx + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} e^{-ikx} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\left(\frac{1}{a-ik} - 0 \right) + \left(0 + \frac{1}{a+ik} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \times \frac{2a}{a^2+k^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2/\pi} \times a}{a^2+k^2}$$

c) A) Compensation theorem - -2M

→ Compensation theorem states that any resistance R in a network in which element current I is flowing can be replaced, for the purposes of calculation, by a voltage equal to IR .

d) A) the evaluation of voltages and currents and their derivatives at $t=0^+$, are known as initial conditions and evaluation of conditions at $t=\infty$ are known as final conditions. -2M

e) A) Advantage of 3- ϕ system - -2M

→ the 3- ϕ system needs less conductors material

as compared to the single phase supply

- the size of 3- ϕ system operated machine when the machine operated at h.p. voltage
- poly phase supply modulus power is constant ^{loss}
- 3- ϕ m/c's are less costly and more efficient

4) Dot convention in coupled circuits:- -2M

→ If both currents enter the dotted ends of coupled coils or both currents enter undotted ends, then the sign of mutual inductance will be same then

5) Advantages of Laplace transform: -2M

- that it converts an ode into an algebraic equation of the same order that is simpler to solve, even though it is a function of complex variable.
- solving linear odes follows from the fact that exponential function is an eigenfunction of LTI systems

6) Laplace transform of unit ramp signal:- -2M

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= t u(t); \quad \mathcal{L}\{x(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\{t u(t)\} = \int_0^{\infty} t u(t) e^{-st} dt \\ \mathcal{L}\{t u(t)\} &= \int_0^{\infty} t e^{-st} dt \Rightarrow \left[\frac{t e^{-st}}{-s} \right]_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1 e^{-st}}{-s} dt \\ \mathcal{L}\{t u(t)\} &= 0 - \left[\frac{e^{-st}}{-s^2} \right]_0^{\infty} \Rightarrow \left[0 - \frac{1}{s^2} \right] = \frac{1}{s^2} \end{aligned}$$

7) Symmetry:

$$z\text{-parameter} \Rightarrow z_{11} = z_{22} \quad -1M$$

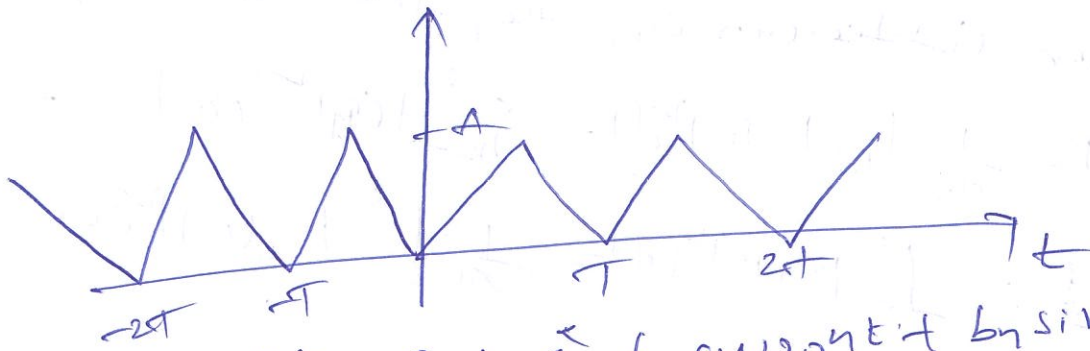
$$y\text{-parameter} \Rightarrow y_{11} = y_{22} \quad -1M$$

1) Answer parameters:-

$$V_1 = AV_2 + BI_2 \quad -1M$$

$$I_1 = CV_2 + DI_2 \quad -1M$$

2)
A) -



$$x(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega_0 t + b_n \sin n\omega_0 t)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} A \sin t dt = \frac{A}{2\pi} \quad (2) = A/A = 3M$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) \cos n\omega_0 t dt = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} A \sin t \cos nt dt = \frac{A}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin t \cos nt dt$$

$$\text{for odd} = \frac{-A}{2\pi} \left[\frac{\cos \pi(n+1)}{1+n} - \frac{\cos \pi(n-1)}{1-n} \right] = 0 \quad -2M$$

$$\text{for even} = a_n = \frac{-A}{2\pi} \left[\frac{2}{n+1} - \frac{2}{n-1} \right] = \frac{-2A}{\pi}$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x(t) \sin n\omega_0 t dt = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} A \sin t \sin nt dt$$

$$= \frac{A}{2\pi} \left[\frac{\sin \pi(n+1)}{n+1} - \frac{\sin \pi(n-1)}{n-1} \right] = 0 \quad -2M$$

$$y(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n\omega_0 t + b_n \sin n\omega_0 t$$

$$= \frac{A}{\pi} + \frac{A}{2\pi} \sin t - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2A}{\pi(n^2-1)} \cos nt \quad -3M$$

3)
9) Properties of Fourier Transform:-

1. Linearity - $a_1 f_1(t) + a_2 f_2(t)$

2. Time Shifting

3. Symmetry

4. Time Reversal

5. Differentiation

6. Multiplication

- 5M

3) b) :- Parseval's theorem :-

→ If $x(t)$ is a continuous time signal with period T_0 and Fourier coefficients c_n , then the average power P is

$$P = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_0} |x(t)|^2 dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |c_n|^2 \quad \text{--- 2M}$$

$$\underline{P} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(\omega)|^2 d\omega \quad \text{--- 3M}$$

4) Maximum power transfer theorem :-

→ maximum power transferred to the load when the load resistance equals to $R_{th} \therefore \boxed{R_L = R_{th}}$

$$P = i^2 R_L = \left(\frac{V_{th}}{R_{th} + R_L} \right)^2 R_L \quad \text{--- 3M}$$

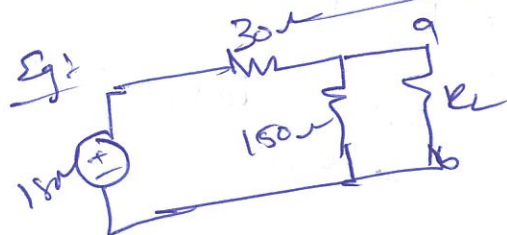
$$\frac{dP}{dR_L} = V_{th}^2 \left[\frac{(R_{th} + R_L)^2 + 2R_L(R_{th} + R_L)}{(R_{th} + R_L)^4} \right]$$

$$0 = (R_{th} + R_L - 2R_L) = R_{th} - R_L = 0 \therefore R_{th} = R_L$$

$$\boxed{P_{max} = \frac{V_{th}^2}{4R_{th}}}$$

$$R_L = R_{th}$$

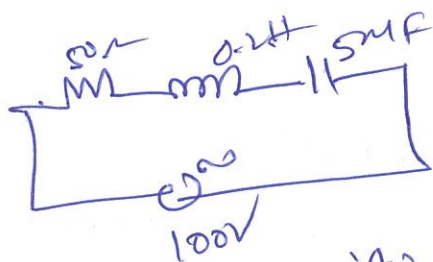
$$P_{max} = \frac{V_{th}^2}{4R_{th}} \quad \text{--- 4M}$$



$$R_{th} = R_{ab} = 25 \Omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{150^2}{4 + 25} = 2.25W$$

5) ?



$$R = 50 \Omega$$

$$L = 0.2H$$

$$C = 5mF$$

$$V = 100V$$

$$t = 0$$

$$i(0^-) = ?$$

$$100 = 50i + 0.2 \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{50 \times 10^{-6}} \int i dt$$

$$1002500 + 0.2 \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{50 + j\omega 6} di dt$$

differentiating the eqn

-3M

$$0 = 0.02 \frac{di}{dt} + 0.5 \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{50 + j\omega 6} i = 0$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} + 250 \frac{di}{dt} + 186i = 0 \quad (0.2 + 0.5 + 186/1000) i = 0$$

$$i = e^{-125t} (C_1 \cos 979.8t + C_2 \sin 979.8t)$$

$$C_1 = -125 + j 3159.8$$

$$C_2 = -125 + j 3159.8$$

-4M

$$i = e^{-125t} [204 \sin 979.8t] A$$

6)

a)

A:-

$$V_{an} + V_{bn} + V_{cn} = 0$$

-3M

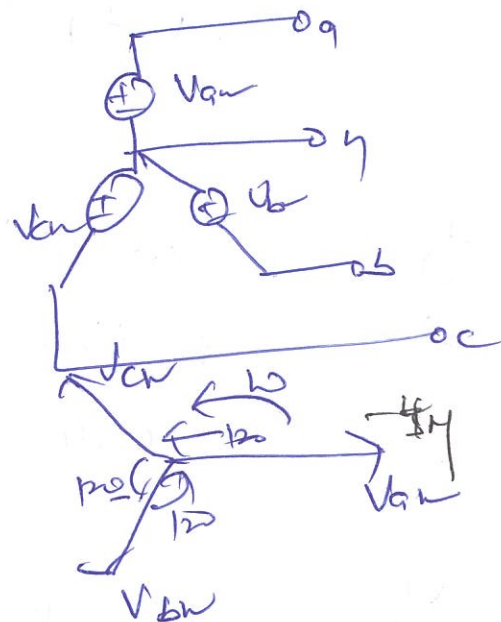
$$|V_{an}| = |V_{bn}| = |V_{cn}|$$

$$V_{an} = V_p \angle 0^\circ; \quad V_{bn} = V_p \angle -120^\circ; \quad V_{cn} = V_p \angle 120^\circ$$

$$V_L = \sqrt{3} V_p$$

-3M

$$I_L = \frac{P_p}{V_p}$$

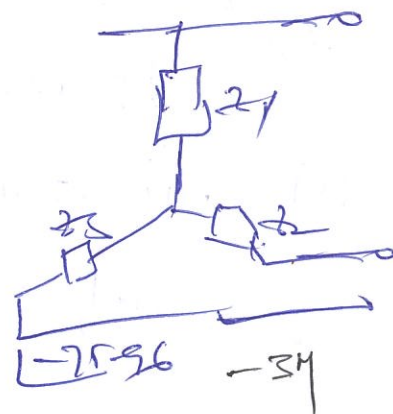


6/b)

A:-

$$Z_1 = (4 + j6) \quad Z_2 = (5 + j20) \quad Z_3 = (8 + j4)$$

$$I_L = ? \quad I_Y = ? \quad P = ? \quad V = 400V$$



$$I_A = \frac{V_{AN}}{Z_A} = \frac{400 \angle 0^\circ}{16.49 \angle 75.96^\circ} = 24.25 \angle -75.96^\circ$$

$$I_B = \frac{V_{BN}}{Z_B} = \frac{400 \angle -120^\circ}{20.61 \angle 75.96^\circ} = 19.40 \angle -195.96^\circ$$

$$I_C = \frac{V_{CN}}{Z_C} = \frac{400 \angle 120^\circ}{8.94 \angle 26.56^\circ} = 44.94 \angle 93.44^\circ$$

$$P_{TH} = (I_A^2 R_A + I_B^2 R_B + I_C^2 R_C) =$$

$$I_{N} = (I_A + I_B + I_C) = (24.25 \angle -96^\circ + 19.40 \angle 195.96^\circ + 44.94 \angle 60^\circ)$$

$$= ((5.88 - j23.32) + (-18.65 - j5.33) + (-2.69 + j44.81))$$

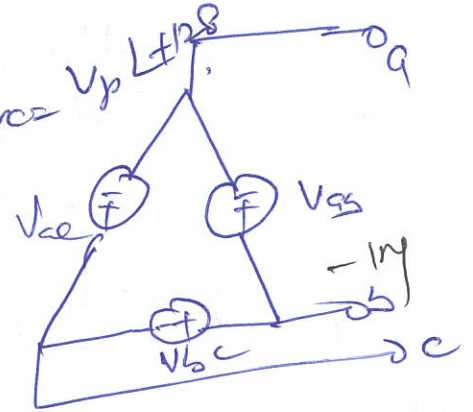
$$= (-15.46 + j26.66) = 30.81 \angle 120.12^\circ \quad -2M$$

Power $V_{AN} \times I_N = 2400 \angle 0^\circ \times 30.81 \angle 120.12^\circ = 12.322 \text{ kW}$

7) a) $V_{AS} = V_p \angle 0^\circ$, $V_{SC} = V_p \angle -120^\circ$, $V_{BC} = V_p \angle 120^\circ$

$V_{AS} \cdot V_{ph} = V_L$

$I_L = \sqrt{3} I_p$; $I_L \angle \theta_L = I_p \angle \theta_p$ $\Rightarrow |I_L| = |I_p|$ $\Rightarrow 2M$



7) b) $v = 50 \sin(\omega t + 60^\circ)$ $i = 2 \sin(\omega t + 100^\circ)$ $\Rightarrow 2M$

$p = E_{rms} I_{rms} \cos \phi = \frac{50}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \times \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow 25 \text{ W}$ $\Rightarrow 12r$

$\cos \phi = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \text{or}$ $\Rightarrow 3M$

8) a) Laplace transform $\Rightarrow 1 + 1/2 \cdot 3 \cos(6t)$

$\mathcal{L}\{3 \cos(6t)\} = F(s) = \frac{3 \cdot s}{s^2 + 6^2} = \frac{3s}{s^2 + 36}$ $\Rightarrow 2M$

c) $f(t) = \sin t + \sin 3t$

$\mathcal{L}\{\sin t\} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\{\sin 3t\} = \frac{3}{s^2 + 9}$ $\Rightarrow 3M$

$f(t) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} + \frac{3}{s^2 + 9} \Rightarrow \frac{(s^2 + 9) + 3(s^2 + 1)}{(s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 9)}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{3s^2 + s^2 + 9 + 3}{s^4 + 9s^2 + 9} \Rightarrow \frac{4s^2 + 12}{s^4 + 10s^2 + 9} \Rightarrow \frac{4(s^2 + 3)}{(s^2 + 9)(s^2 + 1)}$

8) b) \mathcal{L}^{-1} inverse Laplace transform

$$F(s) = \frac{10}{s(s+1)(s+10)} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{10}{s(s+1)(s+10)} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+1} + \frac{C}{s+10}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{9(s+1)} + \frac{10}{s+10} \right\} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1} = 1 + \frac{e^{-t}}{9} - \frac{10e^{-10t}}{90}$$

$$A = s \cdot F(s) = \frac{10}{(1)(10)} = 1 \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{s} \right) = 1$$

$$B = (s+1) \cdot F(s) = \frac{10}{s(s+10)} = \frac{1}{9} \quad \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{9(s+1)} \right) = \frac{1}{9} e^{-t}$$

$$C = (s+10) \cdot F(s) = \frac{10}{s(s+1)} = -\frac{1}{90} \quad \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left(-\frac{1}{90(s+10)} \right) = -\frac{1}{90} e^{-10t}$$

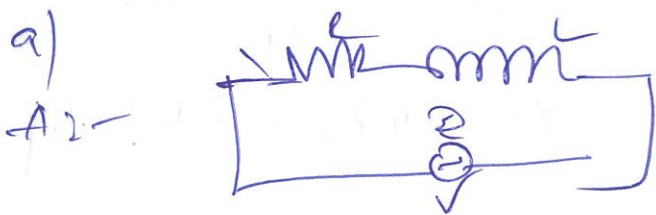
9) (1) $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left(\frac{3s+2}{s^2+4s+20} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{A}{s-2+j4} + \frac{B}{s-2-j4}$ -3M

$$A = F(s) \cdot (s-2+j4) \Rightarrow \frac{3(s-2+j4)+2}{(2-j4-2-j4)} = \frac{3(s-2+j4)+2}{-8-j8}$$

$$A = \frac{8-j8}{-8-j8} \Rightarrow -1/8$$

$$B = F(s) \cdot (s-2-j4) \Rightarrow \frac{3(s-2-j4)+2}{(2+j4-2-j4)} = \frac{8+j8}{8} = 1+j$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{8(s-2+j4)} - \frac{1}{2(s-2-j4)} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{8} e^{(2+j4)t} - \frac{1}{2} e^{(2-j4)t}$$



Apply the KVL -2M
 $Ri(t) + L \frac{di(t)}{dt} = V_L$

Apply the Laplace transform -3M

$$R(s) + L[sI(s) - i(0)] = \frac{V_L}{s}$$

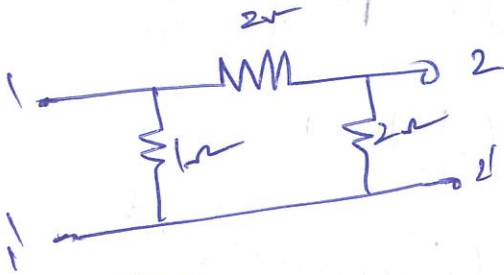
$$RI(s) + sLI(s) = \frac{V_L}{s}$$

$$I(s) = \frac{V_L}{s(sR + L)}$$

$$I_1(s) = \frac{V/L}{s(L+R/L)} = \frac{V/L}{V/L \cdot (1 + R/L \cdot L)} = \frac{V/L}{V/L \cdot (1 + R/L \cdot L)}$$

→ 3M

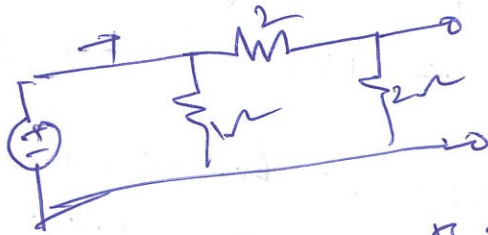
10) a)
A1-



T-parameters

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= AV_2 - BS_2 \\ I_1 &= CV_2 - DS_2 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} 2M$$

$$A_2 = V_1/V_2 |_{I_2=0} \quad B_2 = V_1/I_2 |_{V_2=0} \quad C_2 = I_1/V_2 |_{V_2=0} \quad D_2 = I_1/I_2 |_{V_2=0}$$



$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= 0 \quad A = V_1/V_2 \\ V_1 &= 1 \cdot I_1 \quad V_2 = 2 \cdot I_1 \\ A &= \frac{1 \cdot I_1}{2 \cdot I_1} = \frac{1}{2} \quad C = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$B = -\frac{V_1}{I_2} |_{V_2=0} = -\frac{2}{3} V_1 \quad D = \frac{2}{3} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} 3M$$

b)
A1-

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= Z_{11} I_1 + Z_{12} I_2 \\ V_2 &= Z_{21} I_1 + Z_{22} I_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= Y_{11} V_1 + Y_{12} V_2 \\ I_2 &= Y_{21} V_1 + Y_{22} V_2 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} 2M$$

$$Z_{11} = \frac{Y_{22}}{\Delta Y} \quad Z_{22} = \frac{Y_{11}}{\Delta Y}$$

$$Y_{11} = \frac{Z_{22}}{\Delta Z} \quad Y_{12} = \frac{Z_{12}}{\Delta Z}$$

$$Z_{12} = \frac{Y_{21}}{\Delta Y} \quad Z_{21} = \frac{Y_{12}}{\Delta Y}$$

$$Y_{21} = \frac{Z_{11}}{\Delta Z} \quad Y_{22} = \frac{Z_{11}}{\Delta Z}$$

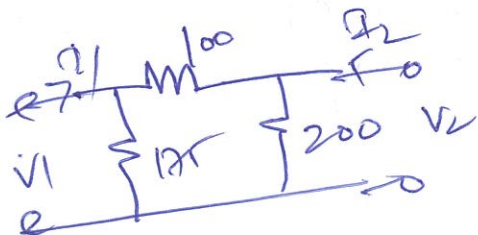
$$\Delta Y = Y_{11} Y_{22} - Y_{12} Y_{21}$$

$$\Delta Z = Z_{11} Z_{22} - Z_{12} Z_{21} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} 3M$$

11)

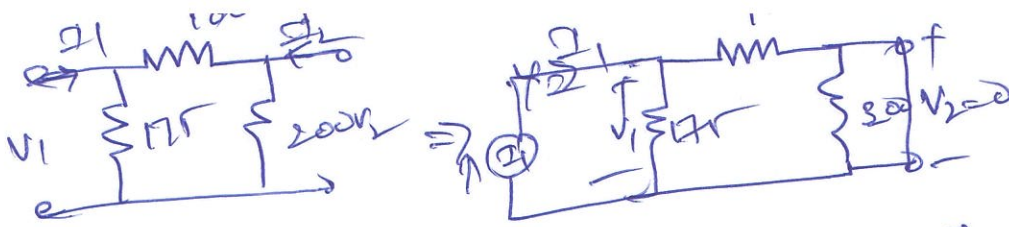
a)

A1-



Y-parameters

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= Y_{11} V_1 + Y_{12} V_2 \\ I_2 &= Y_{21} V_1 + Y_{22} V_2 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} 2M$$



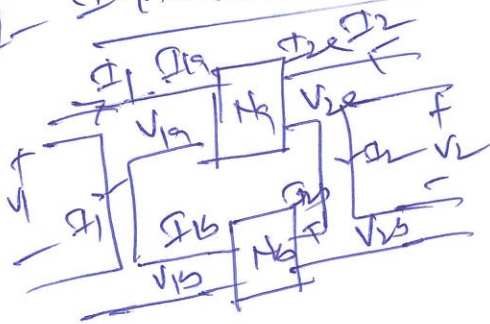
$$\Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{V_1}{\frac{175 \times 100}{175 + 100}} \Rightarrow \frac{11}{700} V_1 \Rightarrow Y_{11} = \frac{I_1}{V_1} \Rightarrow \frac{11}{700}$$

$$Y_{21} = \frac{I_2}{V_1} \Rightarrow \frac{175}{(175)} I_1 \Rightarrow \frac{175}{275} \times \frac{200}{100} \Rightarrow \frac{350}{275} \Rightarrow \frac{14}{11}$$

$$Y_{22} = \frac{I_2}{V_2} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \text{ } Y_{12} = \frac{I_1}{V_2} \Big|_{V_1=0} \Rightarrow \frac{200}{800} \times \frac{300}{475} = \frac{8}{19}$$

$$Y_{11} = \frac{11}{700}; Y_{21} = \frac{14}{11}; Y_{22} = \frac{3}{2}; Y_{12} = \frac{8}{19} \quad -3M$$

b) AL- Interconnecting two port networks:-



$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} V_{12} &= Z_{11}I_1 + Z_{12}I_2 \\ V_{22} &= Z_{21}I_1 + Z_{22}I_2 \\ V_{13} &= Z_{13}I_3 + Z_{14}I_4 \\ V_{23} &= Z_{23}I_3 + Z_{24}I_4 \end{aligned}$$

$$I_1 = I_2 = I_3$$

$$I_2 = I_3 = I_4$$

$$V_{12} = V_{13} + V_{23} = (Z_{11} + Z_{13})I_1 + (Z_{12} + Z_{23})I_2$$

$$V_{22} = V_{23} + V_{43} = (Z_{21} + Z_{23})I_1 + (Z_{22} + Z_{24})I_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} + Z_{13} & Z_{12} + Z_{23} \\ Z_{21} + Z_{23} & Z_{22} + Z_{24} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z = Z_1 + Z_2$$

II B.Tech I Semester Supplementary Examinations, August/September 2023

ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT ANALYSIS

(Electrical and Electronics Engineering)

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Question paper comprises of Part-A and Part-B
2. Part-A (for 20 marks) must be answered at one place in the answer book.
3. Part-B (for 50 marks) consists of five questions with internal choice, answer all questions.
4. CO means Course Outcomes. BL means Blooms Taxonomy Levels.

PART - A

(Answer ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks)

10 * 2 = 20 Marks

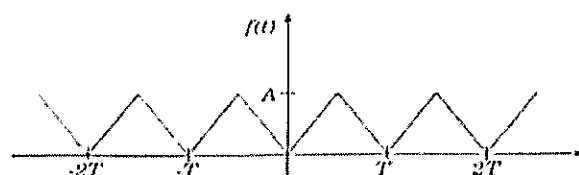
- | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. a. | Define Fourier Transform. | [2] | CO1 | BL1 |
| b. | What is the Fourier transform of e^{ax} ? | [2] | CO1 | BL2 |
| c. | Write the statements of compensation theorem. | [2] | CO2 | BL1 |
| d. | What are initial conditions? | [2] | CO2 | BL2 |
| e. | What are the benefits of three phase system? | [2] | CO3 | BL1 |
| f. | Define Dot convention in coupled circuits. | [2] | CO3 | BL2 |
| g. | What are the advantages of Laplace transform over differential equations. | [2] | CO4 | BL1 |
| h. | What is the Laplace transform of unit ramp signal? | [2] | CO4 | BL2 |
| i. | What are the conditions for symmetry in terms of Z and Y parameters? | [2] | CO5 | BL1 |
| j. | What are the defining equations of ABCD parameters? | [2] | CO5 | BL2 |

PART - B

(Answer ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks)

5 * 10 = 50 Marks

- | | | | | |
|----|--|------|-----|-----|
| 2. | Find the Trigonometric Fourier series of the following signal. | [10] | CO1 | BL2 |
|----|--|------|-----|-----|

**OR**

- | | | | | |
|----|---|------|-----|-----|
| 3. | (a) Explain the properties of Fourier Transform | [10] | CO1 | BL3 |
| | (b) Briefly explain about Parseval's theorem. | | | |

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GR 20

SET - 2

4. State and explain the maximum power transform theorem with an example. [10] CO2 BL3

OR

5. A series RLC circuit has $R = 50 \Omega$, $L = 0.2H$ and $C = 50 \mu F$ constant voltage of 100 V is impressed upon the circuit at $t = 0$. Find the expression for the transient current assuming initially relaxed conditions. [10] CO2 BL3

6. (a) Derive the relation between phase and line values in a 3-phase balanced star connected system with neat circuit diagram. [10] CO3 BL3
 (b) An unbalanced four wire, star connected load has a balanced voltage of 400 V, the loads are: $Z_1 = (4+j16) \Omega$, $Z_2 = (5+j20) \Omega$, $Z_3 = (8+j4) \Omega$. Calculate the: (i) The line currents. (ii) Current in the neutral wire and (iii) The total power.

OR

7. (a) Derive the relationship between phase values of voltage and current for balanced delta connected system [10] CO3 BL2
 (b) Determine the power factor and the input power for a circuit with $v = 50 \sin(\omega t + 60^\circ)$ and $i = 2 \sin(\omega t + 100^\circ)$ A.

8. (a) Find the Laplace transform of the following functions [10] CO4 BL3
 (i) $f(t) = 3\cos(6t)$
 (ii) $f(t) = \sin(t) + \sin(3t)$

(b) Determine the inverse Laplace transform of the following

i.
$$F(s) = \frac{10}{s(s+1)(s+10)}$$

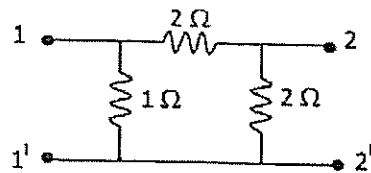
ii.
$$F(s) = \frac{3s+2}{s^2+4s+20}$$

OR

9. Derive an expression for the current response in R-L series circuit with a sinusoidal source using Laplace transform. [10] CO4 BL3

10. (a) Find the transmission parameters for the resistance network shown in figure below.

[10] CO5 BL3

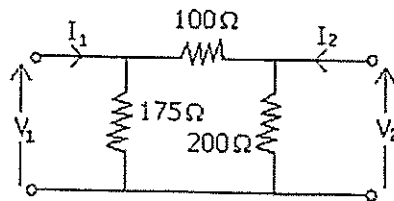


- (b) Briefly explain the relation between Z and Y parameters

OR

11. (a) Find the y-parameters of the network shown in figure.

[10] CO5 BL3



- (b) Explain the interconnection of two port networks when connected in series.

II B.Tech I Semester Regular Examinations, February 2022
Electric Circuit Analysis
 (Electrical and Electronics Engineering)

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Question paper comprises of **Part-A** and **Part-B**
2. **Part-A** (for 20 marks) must be answered at one place in the answer book.
3. **Part-B** (for 50 marks) consists of **five questions with internal choice**, answer all questions.

PART – A**(Answer ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks)****10 * 2 = 20 Marks**

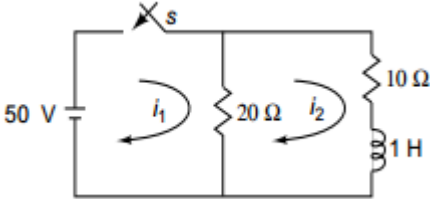
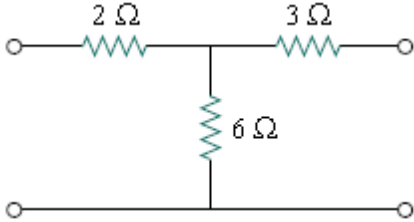
1. a.	State the Dirichlet's conditions for existence of Fourier series.	[2]	CO1	BL1
b.	State and prove the Parseval's property or Parsavel's energy theorem of Fourier transform.	[2]	CO1	BL1
c.	State Millman theorem.	[2]	CO2	BL1
d.	What are the time constants for series RL and RC Circuits	[2]	CO2	BL2
e.	Write the relationship between line and phase quantities in a 3 phase delta balanced connected system.	[2]	CO3	BL2
f.	Write the expression for active power and reactive power in a balanced 3 phase circuit?	[2]	CO3	BL2
g.	Sate the convolution integral property.	[2]	CO4	BL1
h.	Define the transfer function.	[2]	CO4	BL1
i.	What is symmetry condition of Y and ABCD Parameters?	[2]	CO5	BL2
j.	Write the conditions for reciprocity of Z and h parameters.	[2]	CO6	BL2

PART – B**(Answer ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks)****5 * 10 = 50 Marks**

2.	(a) Find the Exponential Fourier series for the rectified Sine wave as shown in Figure (1).	[10]	CO1	BL3
<p align="center">Figure (1)</p>				

OR

3.	<p>(a) Find the Fourier transform of $x(t) = \cos \omega_0 t u(t)$</p> <p>(b) List out the properties of Fourier transform.</p>	[10]	CO1	BL3
4.	<p>(a) Determine the load resistance to receive maximum power from the source; also find the maximum power delivered to the load in the circuit shown in below Figure (2).</p> <div data-bbox="448 517 951 824" data-label="Diagram"> </div> <p>Figure (2)</p>	[10]	CO2	BL2
OR				
5.	<p>(a) State Reciprocity theorem with one example.</p> <p>(b) Draw the dual network for the given network shown in Figure (3)</p> <div data-bbox="475 1120 963 1352" data-label="Diagram"> </div> <p>Figure (3)</p>	[10]	CO2	BL2
6.	<p>(a) Derive the relationship between line and phase quantities in a 3-phase delta connected system balanced delta connected system and draw the phasor diagram.</p> <p>(b) A balanced delta connected load of $(8+j6)$ ohms per phase is connected to a 3-phase, 50Hz, 230V supply. Calculate</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> line current Power factor Reactive volt-ampere and Total volt-ampere 	[10]	CO3	BL3
OR				
7.	<p>(a) Explain the measurement of three phase power by two wattmeter method</p>	[10]	CO3	BL3

	(b) Two wattmeter's are used to measure power in a 3-phase three wire load. Determine the total power, power factor and reactive power, if the two wattmeter's read i) 1000W each, both positive ii) 1000W each, but of opposite sign.			
8.	<p>(a) In the circuit shown in Figure(4), obtain the equations for $i_1(t)$ and $i_2(t)$ when the switch is closed at $t = 0$.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Figure(4)</p>	[10]	CO4	BL3
OR				
9.	<p>(a) Determine the inverse Laplace transform of the given functions</p> <p>(i) $F(S) = \frac{s - 3}{s^2 + 4s + 13}$ (ii) $F(S) = \frac{s^2 + 12}{s(s + 2)(s + 3)}$</p>	[10]	CO4	BL3
10.	(a) The Z parameters of a Two Port Network are $Z_{11}=6\Omega$, $Z_{22}=4\Omega$, $Z_{12}=Z_{21}=3\Omega$ Compute Y and ABCD Parameters.	[10]	CO5	BL3
OR				
11.	<p>(a) Find hybrid parameters for the network shown below Figure (5).</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Figure (5)</p>	[10]	CO5	BL3

II B.Tech I Semester Supplementary Examinations, February/March 2023

ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT ANALYSIS

(Electrical and Electronics Engineering)

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Question paper comprises of **Part-A** and **Part-B**
2. **Part-A** (for 20 marks) must be answered at one place in the answer book.
3. **Part-B** (for 50 marks) consists of **five questions with internal choice**, answer all questions.

PART – A

(Answer ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks)

10 * 2 = 20 Marks

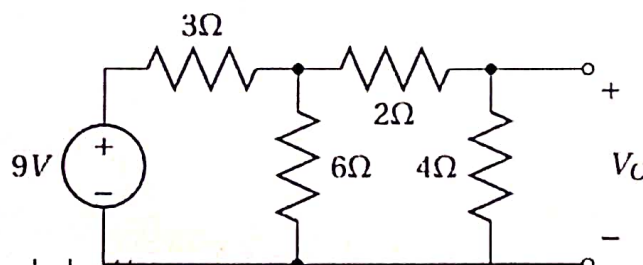
1. a. State Thevenins theorem. [2]
- b. Define reciprocity theorem. [2]
- c. What is the steady state response? [2]
- d. Define the term 'Time constant' of a circuit, in general. [2]
- e. Solve $(8+6i)*(4+3i)$ and express the result in rectangular form. [2]
- f. Show mathematically, the power in a pure inductive AC circuit is equal to zero. [2]
- g. Define Q-Factor of a series circuit. [2]
- h. What are the advantages of initial conditions? [2]
- i. What are the defining equations of Z parameters? [2]
- j. Express Y parameters in Z parameters. [2]

PART – B

(Answer ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks)

5 * 10 = 50 Marks

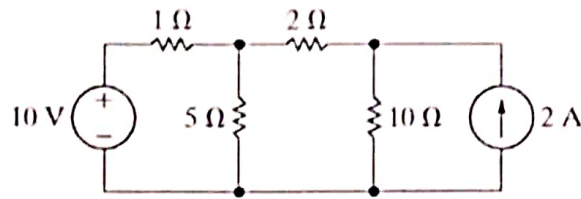
2. (a) Using Thevenins' theorem reduce the circuit into equivalent circuit and find the voltage. [10]



- (b) Explain Millmans theorem with an example.

OR

3. (a) Verify Superposition principle for the circuit shown in figure [10]



- (b) Explain the Maximum power transfer theorem when the load is an impedance with fixed resistance and variable inductance.
4. (a) In a series RLC circuit, $R=6\ \Omega$, $L=2\ \text{H}$, $C=2\ \text{F}$. A DC voltage of $50\ \text{V}$ is applied at $t=0$. Obtain the expression for $i(t)$ using differential equation approach. [10]
- (b) Derive the expression for current in a series RC circuit excited by a sinusoidal source $V=V_m \sin \omega t$

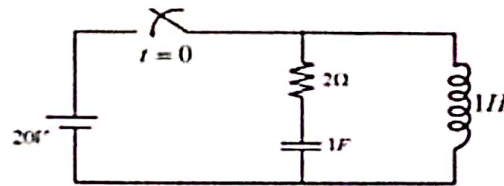
OR

5. (a) A series RLC circuit has $R = 50\ \Omega$, $L = 0.2\ \text{H}$ and $C = 50\ \mu\text{F}$ constant voltage of $100\ \text{V}$ is impressed upon the circuit at $t = 0$. Find the expression for the transient current assuming initially relaxed conditions. [10]
- (b) Find the expression for the transient current for a RL series circuit with DC input.
6. (a) Derive Average value, RMS value, Form factor and Peak factor for a sinusoidal waveform. [10]
- (b) A capacitor of $100\ \text{mF}$ is connected in series with resistor of $50\ \Omega$. The combination is connected across a $230\ \text{V}$, $50\ \text{Hz}$ a.c. supply. Calculate the (i) impedance, (ii) current (iii) power factor and (iv) active power.

OR

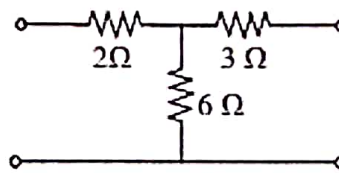
7. (a) A coil of resistance $40\ \Omega$ and inductance $0.75\ \text{H}$ forms part of series circuit for which the resonant frequency as $55\ \text{Hz}$ if the supply is $250\ \text{V}$, $50\ \text{Hz}$. Find (i) line current, (ii) power factor and (iii) voltage across coil. [10]
- (b) What is an Ideal Transformer? Explain.

8. For the circuit shown in Fig, determine the current delivered by the source when the switch is closed at $t=0$, using Laplace transformation. Assume there is no initial charge on the capacitor and no initial current through the inductor. [10]



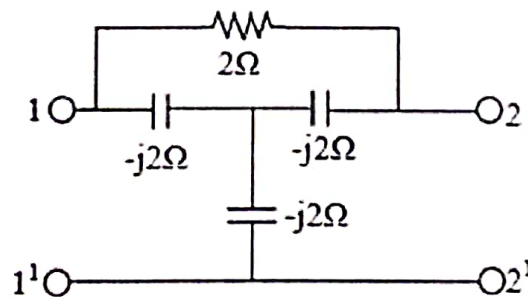
OR

9. Briefly explain series and Parallel resonant circuits and derive the expression for resonant frequency. [10]
10. (a) Express hybrid parameters as a function of transmission parameters. [10]
- (b) Find the hybrid parameters of the network shown in Figure



OR

11. (a) Find y parameters for the circuit shown [10]



- (b) Find the equivalent parameters when two port networks are connected in series.



Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering & Technology

II B.Tech I Sem (EEE) Result Analysis

Academic Year: 2022-23

Total No. of Students Registered: 69

Course	Total No. of Students appeared	Total No. of Students Passed	No. of Students Failed	Count of Students with Grade Point					
				GP (10)	GP (9)	GP (8)	GP (7)	GP (6)	GP (5)
VEGC	69	67	02	20	33	09	03	01	01
CI	69	67	02	14	22	19	09	02	01
ECA	69	50	19	00	03	04	14	17	12
PAE	69	66	03	01	14	24	13	10	04
DCMT	69	57	12	00	00	06	15	20	16
EMF	69	57	12	00	02	11	19	18	07
JPE	69	66	03	00	05	23	22	11	05
PAE Lab	69	65	04	16	09	15	13	07	05
DCMT Lab	69	60	09	06	09	08	08	18	11
PGT	69	65	04	00	02	15	30	13	05

Arrears Position – II year / I Semester

No. of students	All Pass	One Arrear	Two Arrears	Three Arrears	More than three arrears	Overall % of pass
69	46	07	07	04	05	66.67%

Performance overall Class Three Toppers

ROLL NO.	NAME	SGPA
21241A0257	Siripuram Manisree	8.93
22245A0202	Divya Namani	8.50
21241A0245	Palleti Sri Padma Latha Reddy	8.40

Class coordinator

HOD, EEE

II B.Tech - I Sem (EEE)

SECTION	Courses	VEGC	CI	ECA	PAE	DCMT	EMF	JPE	PAE LAB	DCMT LAB	PGT
	Course codes	GR20A2002	GR20A2003	GR20A2023	GR20A2024	GR20A2025	GR20A2026	GR20A2028	GR20A2029	GR20A2030	GR20A2033
A	TOTAL	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
	PASS	67	67	50	66	57	57	66	65	60	65
	PASS(%)	97.1	97.10	72.46	95.65	82.60	82.60	95.65	94.20	86.95	94.20
	FACULTY NAME	M. Prashanth	D. Karuna Kumar	G Sandhya Rani	P Ravi Kanth	Dr B Phaneendra Babu	Dr T Suresh Kumar	D. Preethi	U. Vijaya Lakshmi/ M. Prashanth	V. Vijayarama Raju/ M. Rekha	V. Vijayarama Raju
	FACULTY ID	1279	760	888	1178	1563	1494		692/1279	361/933	361

Class coordinator

HOD, EEE



Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering & Technology

III B.Tech I Sem (EEE) Result Analysis

Academic Year: 2021-22

Total No. of Students Registered: 131

Course	Total No. of Students appeared	Total No. of Students Passed	No. of Students Failed	Count of Students with Grade Point					
				GP (10)	GP (9)	GP (8)	GP (7)	GP (6)	GP (5)
SS	131	122	9	23	42	29	16	8	4
PS-I	131	126	5	3	21	44	39	16	3
PE	131	124	7	20	16	26	40	20	2
MC	131	124	7	12	12	29	38	31	14
AIT	59	56	3	7	20	16	8	2	3
WSES	72	70	2	6	36	20	8	00	00
PS-I Lab	131	129	02	58	63	49	13	3	1
PE Lab	131	129	02	52	44	21	12	00	00
MC Lab	131	129	02	44	56	19	5	3	2
FME	131	127	04	2	14	51	42	17	1
Cloud Computing (MOOCs)	131	84	47	00	1	1	31	47	4

Arrears Position – III year / I Semester

No. of students	All Pass	One Arrear	Two Arrears	Three Arrears	More than three arrears	Overall % of pass
131	120	04	00	01	06	91.603%

Performance overall Class Three Toppers

ROLL NO.	NAME	SGPA
19241A0204	Aggarapu Siri	9.24
19241A0210	Ch. Sindhu	9.20
19241A0287	Nagilla Anjali	9.12

Class coordinator

HoD

III B.Tech - I Sem (EEE)

SECTION	Courses	SS	PS-I	PE	MC	AIT	WSES	PS-I LAB	PE LAB	MC LAB	FME	Cloud Computing (moocs)
	Course codes	GR18 A2052	GR18 A3013	GR18 A3014	GR18 A3015	GR18 A3016	GR18 A3017	GR18 A3020	GR18 A3021	GR18A 3022	GR18 A3115	GR18A60 12
A	TOTAL	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
	PASS	58	60	58	58	62	63	63	63	63	61	43
	PASS(%)	90.625	93.75	90.625	90.625	96.875	98.437	98.437	98.437	98.437	95.312	67.187
	FACULTY NAME	R. Anil Kumar	V Vijaya Rama Raju	Dr T Suresh Kumar	Dr D Raveendhra	Dr P Sri Vidya Devi	Dr Pakkiriiah B	G Sandhya Rani/V Usha Rani	Dr. Pakkiriiah B / Y Satyavani	Dr.P Sri Vidya Devi /P Prashanth Kumar	K. Sunil Kumar	U. Vijaya Lakshmi
	FACULTY ID	657	361	1494	1605	931	1593	888/1045	1593/788	931/1055		692
B	TOTAL	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
	PASS	64	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	41
	PASS(%)	95.522	98.507	98.507	98.507	98.507	98.507	98.507	98.507	98.507	98.507	61.194
	FACULTY NAME	R. Anil Kumar	V Vijaya Rama Raju	Dr T Suresh Kumar	P Prashanth Kumar	Dr P Sri Vidya Devi	Dr Pakkiriiah B	G Sandhya Rani/V Usha Rani	D Karuna Kumar /Y Satyavani	Dr.P Sri Vidya Devi /P Prashanth Kumar	K. Sunil Kumar	U. Vijaya Lakshmi
	FACULTY ID	657	361	1494	1055	931	1593	888/1045	760/788	931/1055		692

Class coordinator

HoD

IV B.Tech I Sem (EEE) Result Analysis

Academic Year: 2021-22

Total No. of Students Registered: 131

Course	Total No. of Students appeared	Total No. of Students Passed	No. of Students Failed	Count of Students with Grade Point					
				GP (10)	GP (9)	GP (8)	GP (7)	GP (6)	GP (5)
PS-III	131	128	03	20	37	36	21	14	00
ED	131	127	04	01	29	34	31	26	06
EHV	131	128	03	08	53	41	18	07	01
HVE	131	127	04	01	12	38	37	28	11
ED Lab	131	129	02	67	37	14	08	03	00
PW Phase-I	131	130	01	48	49	30	02	01	00
ES	131	127	04	42	39	19	17	08	02
Cloud Computing (Moocs)	131	34	97	00	00	01	07	18	08

Arrears Position – IV year / I Semester

No.of students	All Pass	One Arrear	Two Arrears	Three Arrears	More than three arrears	Overall % of pass
131	126	01	01	00	03	96.1832%

Performance overall Class Three Toppers

ROLL NO.	NAME	SGPA
19245A0206	KYATHAM TEJASWI	9.29
18241A02B3, 19245A0207	SUSHMA SWARAJ PADALA, MIDDE SHIVA KUMAR	9.17
18241A0242	PRIYANKA SETTIPALLI	9.08

Class coordinator

HoD

IV B.Tech - I Sem (EEE)

SECTION	Courses	PS-III	ED	EHV	HVE	ED LAB	PW Phase-I	ES	Cloud Computing (Moocs)
	Course codes	GR18A4012	GR18A4013	GR18A4014	GR18A4021	GR18A4022	GR18A4061	GR18A4102	GR18A6012
A	TOTAL	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
	PASS	64	63	64	64	64	65	64	11
	PASS(%)	96.9696	95.454	96.9696	96.9696	96.9696	98.484	96.9696	16.67
	FACULTY NAME	Dr. J. Sridevi	D G Padhan	Dr. B. Phaneendra Babu	A Vinay Kumar	P. Ravi Kanth/ M. Naga Sandya Rani	R. Anil Kumar /Dr. J. Sridevi	Dr D S Naga Malleswara Rao	M. Naga Sandya Rani
	FACULTY ID	516	1283	1563	881	1178/882	657/516	1598	882
B	TOTAL	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
	PASS	64	64	64	63	65	65	63	23
	PASS(%)	98.461	98.461	98.461	96.923	100	100	96.923	35.3846
	FACULTY NAME	V Usha Rani	D G Padhan	M Prashanth	A Vinay Kumar	P. Ravi Kanth/ M. Naga Sandya Rani	M. Prashanth/ V. Vijayaraj	Dr D S Naga Malleswara Rao	M. Naga Sandya Rani
	FACULTY ID	1045	1283	1055	881	1178/882	361/1279	1598	882

Class coordinator

HoD



FEEDBACK OF FACULTY CONDUCTING II BTECH CLASS WORK

BRANCH - EEE - II Year SEMESTER - I ACADEMIC YEAR : 2022-2023 FEEDBACK NO:1 DATE: 14-12-2022

S.NO	SECTION	SUBJECTS	FACULTY ID	FACULTY NAME	DEPT	FEEDBACK 1 OF STUDENTS (4 Points)	RELATIVE FEEDBACK 1 (AVG OF ALL SUBJECTS)
1	A	ECA	888	G. Sandhya Rani	EEE	3.15	3.17
2		PAE	1178	P. Ravikanth	EEE	3.12	
3		DCMT	1563	Dr B. Phaneendra Babu	EEE	3.31	
4		EMF	1494	Dr. T. Suresh Kumar	EEE	3.42	
5		PGT	361	V. Vijayarama Raju	EEE	3.12	
6		JPE	1710	D. Preethi	EEE	2.79	
7		PAEL	692	U. Vijaya Lakshmi	EEE	3.05	
8		PAEL	1279	M. Prashanth	EEE	3.16	
9		DCMTL	361	V. Vijayarama Raju	EEE	3.33	
10		DCMTL	933	M. Rekha	EEE	3.26	
11		COI	760	D. Karuna Kumar	EEE	3.16	
12		VEGC	1279	M. Prashanth	EEE	3.16	


HOD Signature



FEEDBACK OF FACULTY BY STUDENTS

DEPT: EEE

YEAR: II B.TECH

SEMESTER: I

ACADEMIC YEAR: 2022-23

FB-1 Dt: 14-12-2022

S.NO	FACULTY ID	FACULTY NAME	DEPT	SUBJECT NAME	SECTION	NO. OF SECTIONS	FEEDBACK I (4 POINTS) (AVG OF ALL SECTIONS)
1	888	G. Sandhya Rani	EEE	Electrical Circuit Analysis	A	1	3.15
2	1178	P. Ravikanth	EEE	Principles of Analog Electronics	A	1	3.12
3	1563	Dr B. Phaneendra Babu	EEE	DC Machines and Transformers	A	1	3.31
4	1494	Dr. T. Suresh Kumar	EEE	Electromagnetic Fields	A	1	3.42
5	361	V. Vijayarama Raju	EEE	Power Generation and Transmission	A	1	3.12
6	1710	D. Preethi	EEE	Java Programming for Engineers	A	1	2.79
7	692	U. Vijaya Lakshmi	EEE	Principles of Analog Electronics Lab	A	1	3.05
8	1279	M. Prashanth	EEE	Principles of Analog Electronics Lab	A	1	3.16
9	361	V. Vijayarama Raju	EEE	DC Machines and Transformers Lab	A	1	3.33
10	933	M. Rekha	EEE	DC Machines and Transformers Lab	A	1	3.26
11	760	D. Karuna Kumar	EEE	Constitution of India (CI)	A	1	3.16
12	1279	M. Prashanth	EEE	Value Ethics and Gender Culture	A	1	3.16


HOD Signature



GOKARAJU RANGARAJU INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Summation of Teacher's Appraisal by Students

Name of the Instructor	G. Sandhya Rani
Faculty ID	888
Branch	EEE
Class and Semester	II-A SEM I
Academic Year	2022-23
Subject Title	Electrical Circuit Analysis
Total No. of Responses/class strength	67/69

Average rating on a scale of 4 for the responses considered:

S.No.	Questions	Average
1	How does the teacher explain the subject?	2.91
2	Knowledge and Preparation of teacher	3.55
3	The language and communication skills of the teacher is	3.19
4	Overall, how were the online classes conducted?	2.97
5	Rate your teacher's ability in interaction and clarifying the doubts	3.15
6	Rate your teacher's commitment in completing the syllabus	3.33
7	Rate your teacher's punctuality, usage of Audio, Visuals in online classes	3.40
8	Usage of teaching aids, real time examples and applications	3.09
9	Study material, PPTs, Conducting activities like quiz, etc.,	2.85
10	What is your overall opinion about the teacher ?	3.06
		3.15

Net Feedback on a Scale of 1 to 4

3.15

Remarks by HOD:

Remarks by Principal:

Remarks by Director:

GOKARAJU RANGARAJU INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
FEEDBACK OF FACULTY CONDUCTING BTECH CLASS WORK
FACULTY WISE



EEE- B.Tech- II Year SEMESTER - I ACADEMIC YEAR : 2022-2023 FEEDBACK NO:2 DATE: 14-02-2023

S.NO	FACULTY ID	FACULTY NAME	SUBJECT NAME	SECTION	DEPT	NO. OF SECTIONS	FEEDBACK 3 (4 POINTS) (AVG OF ALL SECTIONS)
1	888	G. Sandhya Rani	Electrical Circuit Analysis	A	EEE	1	2.92
2	1178	P. Ravikanth	Principles of Analog Electronics	A	EEE	1	3.08
3	1563	Dr B. Phaneendra Babu	DC Machines and Transformers	A	EEE	1	3.24
4	1494	Dr. T. Suresh Kumar	Electromagnetic Fields	A	EEE	1	3.4
5	361	V. Vijayarama Raju	Power Generation and Transmission	A	EEE	1	3.08
6	1710	D. Preethi	Java Programming for Engineers	A	EEE	1	2.88
7	692	U. Vijayalakshmi	Principles of Analog Electronics Lab	A	EEE	1	2.8
8	1279	M. Prashanth	Principles of Analog Electronics Lab	A	EEE	1	2.8
9	361	V. Vijayarama Raju	DC Machines and Transformers Lab	A	EEE	1	3.12
10	933	M. Rekha	DC Machines and Transformers Lab	A	EEE	1	3.12
11	760	D. Karuna Kumar	Constitution of India (CI)	A	EEE	1	3.12
	1279	M. Prashanth	Value Ethics and Gender Culture	A	EEE	1	2.8

S. H. R.
HOD Signature

GOKARAJU RANGARAJU INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
FEEDBACK OF FACULTY CONDUCTING BTECH CLASS WORK

FACULTY WISE

EEE-B.Tech- II Year SEMESTER - I ACADEMIC YEAR : 2022-2023 FEEDBACK NO:2 DATE: 14-02-2023

S.NO	SECTION	SUBJECTS	FACULTY Y ID	FACULTY NAME	DEPT	FEEDBACK PERCENTAGE	FEEDBACK 2	RELATIVE FEEDBACK (AVG OF ALL)
1	A	Electrical Circuit Analysis	888	G. Sandhya Rani	EEE	73	2.92	3.03
2		Principles of Analog Electronics	1178	P. Ravikanth	EEE	77	3.08	
3		DC Machines and Transformers	1563	Dr B. Phaneendra Babu	EEE	81	3.24	
4		Electromagnetic Fields	1494	Dr. T. Suresh Kumar	EEE	85	3.4	
5		Power Generation and Transmission	361	V. Vijayarama Raju	EEE	77	3.08	
6		Java Programming for Engineers	1710	D. Preethi	EEE	72	2.88	
7		Principles of Analog Electronics Lab	692	U. Vijayalakshmi	EEE	70	2.8	
8		Principles of Analog Electronics Lab	1279	M. Prashanth	EEE	70	2.8	
9		DC Machines and Transformers Lab	361	V. Vijayarama Raju	EEE	78	3.12	
10		DC Machines and Transformers Lab	933	M. Rekha	EEE	78	3.12	
11		Constitution of India (CI)	760	D. Karuna Kumar	EEE	78	3.12	
12		Value Ethics and Gender Culture	1279	M. Prashanth	EEE	70	2.8	


HOD Signature



Summation of Teacher's Appraisal by Students

Name of the Instructor	G. Sandhya Rani
Branch	Electrical and Electronics Engineering
Class and Semester	III rd year -I Semester
Academic Year	2022-23
Subject Title	Power Electronics Lab
Total No. of Responses/class strength	47/65

Average rating on a scale of 4 for the responses considered: 2.83

S.No.	Questions	Average
1	How does the teacher explain the subject?	2.79
2	The teacher pays attention to	3.11
3	The language and communication skills of the teacher is	2.91
4	Is the session interactive	2.74
5	Rate your teacher's explanation in clearing doubts	2.83
6	Rate your teacher's commitment in completing the syllabus	2.89
7	Rate your teacher's punctuality	2.96
8	Rate your teachers use of teaching aids	2.79
9	Rate your teachers guidance in other activities like NPTEL, MOODLE, Swayam, projects	2.55
10	What is the overall opinion about the teacher?	2.77

Net Feedback on a Scale of 1 to 4

2.83

Remarks by HOD:

Try to use virtual lab from IITs, give extra time for student who is not doing Lab. B. gna

Remarks by Principal:

Remarks by Director:



GOKARAJU RANGARAJU INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
(Autonomous)
Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering

Academic Year: 2022-23

Year: II

Semester: I

MID Exam – I (Descriptive)

Electric Circuit analysis

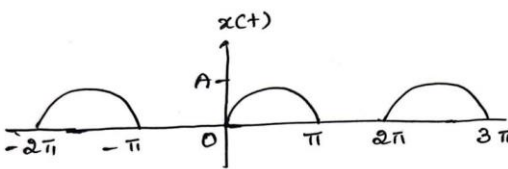
Subject Code: GR20A2023

Date: 09/12/2022

Duration: 90 min

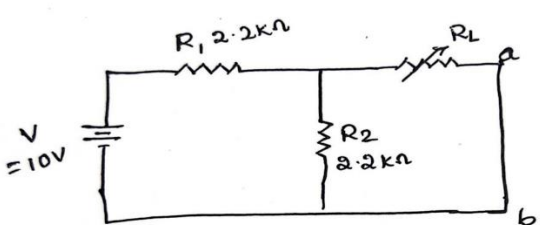
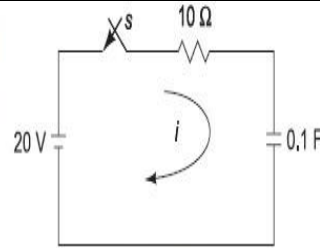
Max Marks: 15

Note: Answer any ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Answer ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks					
3 * 5 = 15 Marks					
Q.No	Questions	Marks	CO	BL	PI
1.	(a) Derive the expression for Trigonometric Fourier series equation and coefficients	[5M]	CO1	BL3	2.1.1
OR					
2.	a) Find the Fourier series expansion of the rectified Sine wave shown in below figure  $x(t) = A \sin \omega t \quad \text{for } 0 \leq t \leq \pi$ $= 0 \quad \pi \leq t \leq 2\pi$	[3M]	CO1	BL1	2.1.3
	(b) State the Dirichlet's conditions for existence of Fourier series	[2M]	CO1	BL2	2.1.1
3.	(a) Derive the expression for Fourier transform of non periodic signal	[3M]	CO1	BL2	2.1.2
	(b) Find the Fourier transform of $x(t) = e^{-t} \sin 5t u(t)$	[2M]	CO1	BL1	2.1.3
OR					
4.	(a) Briefly explain about Hilbert transform	[3M]	CO1	BL6	2.1.1
	(b) State the Parseval's property or Parseval's energy	[2M]	CO1	BL2	2.1.2



GOKARAJU RANGARAJU INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
(Autonomous)
Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering

	theorem of Fourier transform.				
5.	<p>(a) Determine the load resistance to receive maximum power from the source; also find the maximum power delivered to the load in the circuit shown in below figure</p>  <p>Scanned with CamScanner</p>	[3M]	CO2	BL2	2.1.1
	(b) State compensation theorem	[2M]	CO2	BL3	2.1.2
OR					
6.	<p>(a) Evaluate time domain analysis of first order RC circuit</p> <p>A series RC circuit consists of a resistor of $10\ \Omega$ and a capacitor of $0.1\ F$ as shown in Fig. 1.85. A constant voltage of $20\ V$ is applied to the circuit at $t = 0$. Obtain the current equation. Determine the voltages across the resistor and the capacitor.</p> <p>Solution By applying Kirchhoff's law, we get</p> $10i + \frac{1}{0.1} \int i\ dt = 20$	[3M]	CO2	BL4	2.1.1
	 <p style="text-align: center;">Fig. 1.85</p>	[2M]	CO2	BL1	2.1.3



GOKARAJU RANGARAJU INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
(Autonomous)

Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering

Academic Year: **2022-23**

Year: **II**

Semester: **I**

MID Exam – I (Objective)

Electric Circuit analysis

Subject Code: GR20A2023

Date: 09/12/2022

Duration: **10 min**

Max Marks: **5M**

Roll No:

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Note: Answer ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Answer all Objective Questions. All questions carry equal marks

Q.No	Questions	Option	CO	BL	PI
1	What are the methods of fourier series A. trigonometric form C. Exponential form <i>B. cosine form</i> D. All	[]	CO-1	BL-2	2.1.2
2	Any waveform can be expressed in Fourier series if A. Sampling conditions are satisfied B. Dirichlet conditions are satisfied C. Maxwell's conditions are satisfied D. None of the above conditions is required to be satisfied	[]	CO-1	BL-1	2.1.1
3	Fourier Series applies to A. Only periodic signals C. Both periodic and aperiodic signals B. Only periodic signals D. Only random signals	[]	CO-1	BL-1	2.1.1
4	The fourier transform of a unit impulse function $\delta(t)$ is A. $\frac{1}{\omega}$ B. 1 C. ω D. $\frac{1}{j\omega}$	[]	CO-1	BL-2	2.1.2
5	Fourier Transform applies to A. Only periodic signals C. Both periodic and aperiodic signals B. Only periodic signals D. Only random signals	[]	CO-1	BL-1	2.1.1
6	A trigonometric Fourier series has A. a one-sided spectrum C. both one-side and two-sided spectrum B. a two-sided spectrum D. none	[]	CO-1	BL-1	2.1.1
7	Maximum power is transferred when load resistance is A. equal to Zero B. equal to half of the source resistane C. equal to source resistance D. none of the above	[]	CO-2	BL-1	2.1.1
8	The reciprocity theorem is applicable to A. Single-source networks B. Multi-source networks	[]	CO-2	BL-1	2.1.1



GOKARAJU RANGARAJU INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
(Autonomous)
Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering

	C. Both Single and Multi-source networks D. Neither Single nor Multi-source networks				
9	According to Millman's Theorem, if there are n voltage sources with n internal resistances respectively, are in parallel, then these sources are replaced by? A. single current source I' in series with R' B. single voltage source V' in series with R' C. single current source I' in parallel to R' D. single voltage source V' in parallel to R'	[]	CO-2	BL-1	2.1.2
10	The exponential fourier series coefficients Cn in terms of trigonometric fourier series coefficients is A. $C_n = \frac{1}{2}(a_n - jb_n)$ B. $C_n = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + jb_n)$ C. $C_n = (a_n - jb_n)$ D. $C_n = (a_n + jb_n)$	[]	CO-1	BL-2	2.1.3

BL – Bloom's Taxonomy Levels

CO – Course Outcomes

PI – Performance Indicator Code3



GOKARAJU RANGARAJU INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
(Autonomous)
Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering

Academic Year: **2022-23**

Year: **II**

Semester: **I**

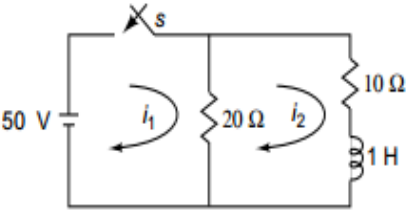
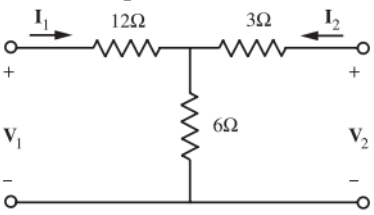
MID Exam – I (Descriptive)
Electrical Circuit Analysis
(GR20A2023)

Date: **09/02/2023**

Duration: **90 min**

Max Marks: **15**

Note: Answer any ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Answer ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks					
3 * 5 = 15 Marks					
Q.No	Questions	Marks	CO	BL	PI
1.	(a) A balanced delta connected load of $(8+j6)$ ohms per phase is connected to a 3-phase, 50Hz, 230V supply. Calculate a. line current b. Power factor c. Reactive volt-ampere and d. Total volt-ampere	[3M]	CO3	BL2	1.3.1
	(b) Derive the relationship between line and phase quantities in a 3-phase delta connected	[2M]	CO3	BL2	1.1.1
OR					
2.	Briefly explain two wattmeter method	[5M]	CO3	BL4	2.4.1
3.	Derive convolution Integral of Laplace transform	[5M]	CO4	BL2	1.1.1
OR					
4.	In the circuit shown in Figure, obtain the equations for $i_1(t)$ and $i_2(t)$ when the switch is closed at $t = 0$. 	[5M]	CO4	BL3	2.3.1
5.	Derive the condition for symmetry and reciprocity of Z parameters	[5M]	CO5	BL2	1.1.1
OR					
6.	(a) Find the z parameters of this circuit shown below Figure. 	[5M]	CO5	BL3	2.1.2

Answer all Objective Questions. All questions carry equal marks					
Q.No	Questions	Option	CO	BL	PI
1	In a three-phase balanced star connected system, the phase relation between the line voltages and their respective phase voltage is given as under A. the line voltages lead their respective phase voltages by 30°. B. the phase voltages lead their respective line voltage by 30°. C. the line voltages and their respective phase voltages are in phase. D. the phase voltages lead their respective line voltage by 120°.	[]	CO3	BL2	2.4.1
2	Two wattmeter method of power measurement can be used to measure power in A. balanced circuits B. unbalanced circuits C. both balanced and unbalanced circuits D. none of the above	[]	CO3	BL1	2.1.1
3	In two wattmeter methods of power measurements, when the pf is 0.5 A.The readings of the two wattmeter's are equal and positive B.The readings of the two wattmeter's are equal and opposite C.The total power is measured by only one wattmeter D. none of the above	[]	CO3	BL1	2.1.1
4	The Laplace transform of a unit step function is A. $\frac{1}{s}$ B.1 C. $\frac{1}{s^2}$ D. $\frac{1}{s+a}$	[]	CO4	BL2	2.1.1
5	The Laplace transform of the first derivative of a function f(t) is A. F(s)/s B. sF(s) – f(0) C. F(s) – f(0) D. f(0)	[]	CO4	BL3	1.1.1
6	The inverse transform of $\frac{6}{s^4}$ is A.3 B. t^2 C. t^3 D. 3t	[]	CO4	BL3	2.1.1
7	The h parameters h_{11} and h_{12} are obtained A. By shorting output terminals B. By opening input terminals C. By shorting input terminals D. By opening output terminals	[]	CO5	BL1	2.1.2
8	Which parameters are widely used in transmission line theory A. Z parameters B. Y parameters C. ABCD parameters D. H parameters	[]	CO5	BL2	2.1.2
9	In parallel connection the ____ parameters are added A. Z parameters B. Y parameters C. ABCD parameters D. H parameters	[]	CO5	BL2	2.1.2
10	Transfer function of a system is defined as the ratio of output to input in A. Z-transformer B. Fourier transform C. Laplace transform D. All of these	[]	CO3	BL1	2.1.1

Direct Internal CO Attainments

Academic Year	22-23	Department	EEE	Name of the Programme	Btech																							
Year - Semester	II-I	Course Name :	ECA	Course Code	GR20A2023												Section			A								
	Mid -I							Mid -II																				
	1a	2a	2b	3a	3b	4a	4b	5a	5b	6a	6b		obj			1a	1b	2	3	4	5	6			obj			
Enter CO Number → 1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		1,2			3	3	3	4	4	5	5			3,4,5			
Marks →	5	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2		5			3	2	5	5	5	5	5			5			
S.No/Roll No.	Note : Enter Marks Between Two Green rows. Another Note : Additional Columns if Required should be inserted after column H and appropriately rename the Q. Nos.																											
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21241A0204																												
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Assignment Marks					Assessment
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**Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology****(Autonomous)****Bachupally, Kukatpally, Hyderabad – 500 090****Indirect CO Attainments**

Academic Year	22-23
Year - Semester	II-I

Department	EEE
Course Name :	ECA

Name of the Programme	Btech
Course Code	

Section	A
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Course Outcomes survey on Scale 1 (Low) to 5 (High)

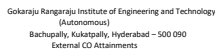
Enter Course Outcomes →	Explain the differences between linear and non-linear magnetic circuits	The concepts of generators and motors	Select the appropriate DC generator or DC motor for the given application	Able to test and given DC Generator or DC motor.	Explain the different types of materials used in transformers.		
CO Number 1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1	2	3	4	5		
Marks	5	5	5	5	5		
S.No/Roll No.	Note : Enter Marks Between Two Green rows.						
First Record / 1	5	4	5	4	4		
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66	5	5	5	3	3		
67	5	5	5	3	3		
68	5	5	5	2	2		
Last Record 69	5	4	5	4	4		
if your class strength is > 60 then <i>insert rows above the green row (Last Record)</i> , Similarly <i>delete the empty rows above green row</i> if the class strenght is < 60)							
Total number of students appeared for the examination (NST)	69	69	69	69	69		
Total number of students attempted the question (NSA)	69	69	69	69	69		
Attempt % (TAP) = (NSA/NST)*100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		
Total number of Students who got more than 60% marks (NSM)	69	63	69	48	51		
Attainment % (TMP) = (NSM/NSA)*100	100.00	91.30	100.00	69.57	73.91		
Score(S)	3	3	3	3	3		

CO attainment is considered zero if the attempt % is less than 30%

Indirect CO (COIn)	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5	CO6	CO7
	3	3	3	3	3		

!! Caution !! For CO Values < 2.25 should be justified with Remedial Action Report.



	Q.No 1 (a) Marks	Q.No 1 (b) Marks	Q.No 1 (c) Marks	Q.No 1 (d) Marks	Q.No 1 (e) Marks	Q.No 1 (f) Marks	Q.No 1 (g) Marks	Q.No 1 (h) Marks	Q.No 1 (i) Marks	Q.No 1 (j) Marks	Q.No 2a Marks	Q.No 2b Marks	Q.No 3a Marks	Q.No 3b Marks	Q.No 4a Marks	Q.No 4b Marks	Q.No 5a Marks	Q.No 5b Marks	Q.No 6a Marks	Q.No 6b Marks	Q.No 7a Marks	Q.No 7b Marks	Q.No 8a Marks	Q.No 8b Marks	Q.No 9a Marks	Q.No 9b Marks	Q.No 10a Marks	Q.No 11a Marks	
Enter CO Number → 1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5
Marks →	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
S.No./Roll No.	Note : Enter Marks Between Two Green rows. Another Note : Additional Columns if Required should be inserted after column H and appropriately rename the Q. Nos. For Calculations consult Departments CO-PO Incharge																												
First Record / 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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43																													
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55	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0			3	3	3						4	3	0				3		
56	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1		6	4	3					2	4				1	2	5		
57	2	1		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	9										4	3			2		6		
58				0	1	2	1				7									1	4	3	2			8	8	4	
59	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2			9	5	5						5	4			1	3	8		
60	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	3			3	4	4					4	2				1	0	7	
61	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1			6	4	4						1	3	4			3	3	8	
62	1	1	0						1	1			3	1							3	3						3	
63	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	5		8	5	4						5	4			3	2	9		
64	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	2	2	2			4								4	1			1	0	7		
65	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1			1					1	2			3	0			2	1	4	
66	2	2	1	1	2	0	1	2	2	1	8			4	4						4	3		2	1		4		
67	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0			3	0	0	1	1	1			4	1			1	0	1	0	
68	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	3		2	0	1					3						4		
69	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1			5	2	0						3	4				1	2	5	
70	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	7					2	0	2	2	3				1	0	0	
last record 71	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	5										5	4			2			5	
If your class strength is > 60 then Insert rows above the green row. Similarly delete the empty rows above green row. If the class strength is < 60																													
Total number of students appeared for the examination (NST)	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	
Total number of students attempted the question (NSA)	66	68	65	66	67	62	60	62	64	61	15	1	55	3	54	53	17	20	21	29	51	43	26		36	25	48	31	
Attempt % (TAP) = (NSA/N																													

!! Caution !! For CO Values < 2.25 should be justified with Remedial Action Report.



Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology
(Autonomous)

Bachupally, Kukatpally, Hyderabad – 500 090

Summary Sheet CO Attainments

Academic Year:	22-23
Course/Subject:	ECA
Department:	EEE
Section	A

Name of the Program:	Btech
Course Code:	GR20A2023
Year - Semester :	II-I

Attainment/CO	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5		
Attainment for Direct Internal CO (Mid I & II, Assignments, Tutorials, Assessments, etc.)	1.70	2.24	2.28	1.77	1.49		
Attainment for Direct External CO (End Semester Exam)	1.67	1.54	1.46	0.11	0.50		
Direct CO (0.3*Internal + 0.7*External)	1.68	1.75	1.71	0.61	0.80		
Indirect CO	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00		
Final CO (COFn) = (0.9 x Direct CO + 0.1 x Indirect CO)	1.81	1.88	1.84	0.85	1.02		

CO	Course Outcome	Remedial Action for COs Less than 75% (2.25)
CO1	Explain the differences between linear and non-linear magnetic circuits	Need to conduct more assignments
CO2	The concepts of generators and motors	Seminars to be conducted
CO3	Select the appropriate DC generator or DC motor for the given application	Need to conduct more assignments
CO4	Able to test ant given DC Generator or DC motor.	Revision should be done more
CO5	Explain the different types of materials used in transformers.	Revision should be done more

ID No.	Name of the Faculty	Department	Signature
888	G Sandhyarani	EEE	

HOD
Copy to: IQAC

DAA



Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology

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Direct Internal CO Attainments

Academic Year	22-23
Year - Semester	II-I

Department	EEE
Course Name :	ECA

Name of the Programme	Btech
Course Code	GR20A02023

P-Outcomes	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	PSO1	PSO2
C-Outcomes														
1	H	H	M		H			H	M		M	H	M	M
2	H	M		M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	
3	H	H	M	M	M			M	M		H	M		M
4	H	H	M	M	M		M	M	M		H	M	M	
5	H	M	M		H	M		H	M	M	H	H		M

Convert above mappings to scale 1-3

P-Outcomes	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	PSO1	PSO2
C-Outcomes														
CO1	3	3	2		3			3	2		2	3	2	2
CO2	3	2		2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	
CO3	3	3	2	2	2			2	2		3	2		2
CO4	3	3	2	2	2		2	2	2		3	2	2	
CO5	3	2	2		3	2		3	2	2	3	3		2
Expected Attainment	3.00	2.60	2.00	2.00	2.40	2.00	2.00	2.60	2.00	2.00	2.60	2.40	2.00	2.00

Fill the below table with obtained attainments in mids, external and Tutorial/Attendance

	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5		
Final Cos CoF	1.81	1.88	1.84	0.85	1.02		

	Attained PO A	Attained PO B	Attained PO C	Attained PO D	Attained PO E	Attained PO F	Attained PO G	Attained PO H	Attained PO I	Attained PO J	Attained PO K	Attained PO L	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	1.81	1.81	1.21		1.81			1.81	1.21		1.21	1.81	1.21	1.21
CO2	1.88	1.25		1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.88	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	
CO3	1.84	1.84	1.22	1.22	1.22			1.22	1.22		1.84	1.22		1.22
CO4	0.85	0.85	0.56	0.56	0.56		0.56	0.56	0.56		0.85	0.56	0.56	
CO5	1.02	0.68	0.68		1.02	0.68		1.02	0.68	0.68	1.02	1.02		0.68
CO6														

Enter H,M, L values of CO-PO Mapping Matrix in blue shaded rows 12 - 18 for seven CO s automatically PO Attainments are Calculated

CO7														
Attained	1.48	1.28	0.92	1.01	1.17	0.96	0.91	1.30	0.98	0.96	1.23	1.17	1.01	1.04

Note : If Average Attainment of a PO is #Div/0! Relace the corresponding PO with blank.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12	PSO1	PSO2
Expected	3.00	2.60	2.00	2.00	2.40	2.00	2.00	2.60	2.00	2.00	2.60	2.40	2.00	2.00
Attained	1.48	1.28	0.92	1.01	1.17	0.96	0.91	1.30	0.98	0.96	1.23	1.17	1.01	1.04
	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U

Note : PO is Satisfied if attained PO > 75, U indicates PO Unsatisfied

Faculty Co-Ordinator

HOD

