	ingra		n: Electrical Engineering Subject : Diploma Duratic	IEGS n: 3 Yrs.		
	SYLLABUS COVERAGE Total Perio		d: 56 Theory	: 56		
Sr. No.	Period Non.	Topic	Details	Instruction Reference	Additional Study Recommended	Remor
9	10 (1-10)	Thermal Pawer Plants: Cool, Gast Direct and Nuclear- based	Laguar and working of a typical florars proceed plant with state in the road extension and continued and the state of the		A Course in Electrical Posser - J.B Gupta, S. K Katoria and Sons, New Delhi	
	10 (11-20)	Large and Micro- Hydro Pawer Plants	Longs conversion process of lydro power plant. Classification of hydro power plant. The plant plant of hydro power plant. This movies and low beach. Construction that we will be the plant of the plant power plant of the different type of hydro power plant of different type of hydro power plant of the Medican based. Foreian surbine. See Medican based of Foreian bushes to be different to be the plant plant of the plant		-do-	



## PLANNED SYLLABUS COVERAGE (Theory)

GF	)	Department:	Electrical Engineering Subject : E	lectrical C	irenits	
Ka	ngra		iploma Duration		incuits	
SYLLABUS COVERAGE		T-4-1D ' 1 70				
Sr. No.	Period Nos	Topic	Details	Instruction Reference	Additional Study Recommended	Remark
1.	12 (1-12)	Single Phase A.C Series Circuits	Generation of alternating voltage, Phasor representation of sinusoidal quantities R. L., C circuit elements its voltage and current response R-L., R-C, R-LC combination of A.C series circuit, impedance, reactance, impedance triangle, Power factor, active power, reactive power, apparent power, power triangle and vector diagram, Resonance, Bandwidth, Quality factor and voltage magnification in series R-L, R-C, RL-C circuit			
2.	12 (13-24)	Unit – II Single Phase A.C Parallel Circuits	R-L, R-C and R-L-C parallel combination of A.C. circuits. Impedance, reactance, phasor diagram, impedance triangle R-L, R-C, R-L-C parallel A.C. circuits power factor, active power, apparent power, reactive power triangle Resonance in parallel R-L, R-C, R-L-C circuit, Bandwidth, Quality factor and voltage magnification			
3.	15 (25-39)	Three Phase Circuits	Phasor and complex representation of thre phase supply, Phase sequence and polarit Types of three-phase connections, Phase an line quantities in three phase star and delt system, Balanced and unbalanced load neutral shift in unbalanced load. Three phase power, active, reactive and apparent power star and delta system.	y d a d,		

4.	12 (39-50)	Network Reduction and Principles of Circuit Analysis	Source transformation, Star/delta and delta/star transformation Mesh Analysis, Node Analysis	
5.	15 (51-65)	Network Theorems	Superposition theorem. Thevenin's theorem. Norton's theorem Maximum power transfer theorem Reciprocity theorem Duality in electric circuits.	

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Date: 9 - 8-23

## PLANNED SYLLABUS COVERAGE (Theory)

	GP		Department:	Electrical Engineering Subject:	ED&C		
		ngra	Course: D	iploma Duration			
	SYLLABUS COVERAGE		ABUS Total Paris 1 56				
The same of the last of the la	Sr. No.	Period Nos	Topic	Details	Instruction Reference	Additional Study Recommended	Remarks
	2	10 (1-10)	Semicond uctor and Diodes	Unit I Semiconductor and Diodes Definition, Extrinsic/Intrinsic, N-type & p- type PN Junction Diode – Forward and Reverse Bias Characteristics Zener Diode – Principle, characteristics, construction, working Diode Rectifiers – Half Wave and Full Wave Filters – C, LC and PI Filters			
	2.	11 (11-21)	Bipolar Junction Transistor (BJT)	Unit:2 Bipolar Junction Transistor(BJT) NPN and PNP Transistor — Operation and characteristics Common Base Configuration — characteristics and working Common Emitter Configuration — characteristics and working Common Base Configuration — characteristics and working High frequency model of BJT Classification of amplifiers negative feedback			

3.	11 (22-32)	Field Effect Transistor s	Unit 3 Field Effect Transistors FET Working Principle, Classification MOSFET Small Signal model N-Channel/ P- Channel MOSFETs – characteristics, enhancement and depletion mode, MOSFET as a Switch Common Source Amplifiers. Uni-Junction Transistor – equivalent circuit and operation	<i>y</i> :	
4.	10 (33-42)	SCR DIAC & TRIAC	Unit 4 SCR DIAC & TRIAC SCR — Construction, operation, working, characteristics DIAC - Construction, operation, working, characteristics TRIAC - Construction, operation, working, characteristics SCR and MOSFET as a Switch, DIAC as bidirectional switch Comparison of SCR, DIAC, TRIAC, MOSFET		
5.	10 (43-52)	Amplifiers and Oscillator s	Unit 5 Amplifiers and Oscillators Feedback Amplifiers – Properties of negative Feedback, impact of feedback on different parameters Basic Feedback Amplifier Topologies: Voltage Series, Voltage Shunt Current Series, Current Shunt Oscillator – Basic Principles, Crystal Oscillator, Non- linear/ Pulse Oscillator		

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Date: 9 - 8 - 23

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## PLANNED SYLLABUS COVERAGE (Theory) Government Polytechnic Kangra

GP		Department:	Electrical Engineering Subject : Ele	ectrical moto	or and Transfor	
	area	Course :Diplon	Durat	ion: 3 Yrs.		
Kangra SYLLABUS COVERAGE		Total Period:65 Theory:65				
Sr. No.	Period Nos	Topic	Details	Instruction Reference	Additional Study Recommended	Remar
1	10 (1-10)	DC GENERATO R	1.1 DC generator: construction, parts, materials and their functions 1.2 Principle of operation of DC generator: Fleming's right hand rule 1.3 schematic diagrams, e.m.f. equation of generator, armature reaction 1.4 commutation and Applications of DC generators	P.S. Bimbhra, Electrical Machines,	Bhattacharya, S. K., Electrical Machines, McGraw Hill Education, New Delhi	
	12 (11-22)	D.C. Motor	DC motor; Types of DC motors. Fleming's left hand rule, Principle of operation of, Back e.m.f. and its significance, Voltage equation of DC motor. Torque and Speed; Armature torque, Shaft torque, BHP. Brake test, losses, efficiency DC motor starters: Necessity, two point an three point starters. Speed control of DC shunt and series motor: Flux and Armature control Brushless DC Motor: Construction and working	d	5.	

12 (23-34)	Single Phase Transformers	Types of transformers: Shell type and core type; Construction: Parts and functions, materials used for differentparts: CRGO, CRNGO, HRGO, amorphous cores. Transformer: Principle of operation. EMF equation of transformer: Derivation. Voltage transformation ratio. Significance of transformer nationation ratio. Significance of transformer No-load and on-load phasor diagram. Leakage reactance, Equivalent circuit of transformer: Equivalent resistance and reactance. Voltage regulation and Efficiency: Direct loading, OC/SC method, All-day efficiency	do	do
20 (35-54)	Three Phase Transformers	Bank of three single phase transformers, Single unit of three phase transformer. Distribution and Power transformers. Construction, cooling. Three phase transformers connections as per IS:2026 (part IV)-1977. Three phase to two phase conversion (Scott Connection), Selection of transformer asper IS: 10028 (Part I)-1985, Criteria for selection of distribution transformer, and power transformer. Amorphous Core type Distribution Transformer. Specifications of three-phase distribution transformers as per IS:1180 (part I)-1989 Need of parallel operation of three phase transformer, Conditions for parallel operation. Polarity tests on mutually inductive coils and single phase transformers; Polarity test, Phasing out test on Three-phase transformer		do

Special Purpose Single phase and three phase auto (55-65 Transformers transformers: Construction, working ----do---------do----and applications. Instrument Transformers: Construction, working and applications of Current transformer and Potentialtransformer. Isolation transformer: Constructional Features and applications. Single phase welding transformer: constructional features and applications. Pulse transformer: constructional features and applications. 'K' factor of transformers: overheating due to non-linear loads and harmonics

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## PLANNED SYLLABUS COVERAGE (Theory)

GP		Department:	Dietarioai Diigii	E. & E.M.		
Ka	ngra	Course: D	iploma Duration	n: 3 Yrs.		
CVITABIIS		Total Period: 56 Theory: 56				
Sr. No.	Period Nos	Topic	Details	Instruction Reference	Additional Study Recommended	Remarks
•	14 (1-14)	Fundament als of Measureme nts Measureme nt	Significance, units, fundamental quantities and standardsClassification of Instrument Systems: Null and deflection type instrumentsAbsolute and secondary instrumentsAnalog and digital instruments Static and dynamic characteristics, types of errors, Calibration: need and procedure Classification of measuring instruments: indicating, recording and integrating instruments. Essential requirements of an indicating instruments			
2.	12 (15-26)	Measureme nt of voltage and current	DC Ammeter: Basic, Multi range, Universal shunt, DC Voltmeter: Basic, Multi-range, concept of loading effect and sensitivityAC voltmeter: Rectifier type (half wave and full wave) CT and PT: construction, working and applications.Clamp-on meter			
3.	12 (27-38	Measureme ) nt of Electric Power	Analog meters: Permanent magnet moving coil (PMMC) and Permanent magnet moving iron (PMMI) meter, their construction, working, salient features, merits and demerits. Dynamometer type wattmeter: Construction and working Range; Multiplying factor and extension of range using CT and PT Errors and compensations. Active and reactive power measurement: One, two and three wattmeter method. Effect of Power factor on wattmeter reading in two wattmeter method. Maximum Demand indicator			

