

PG CBCS
M.Sc. Semester-III Examination, 2019
Physics
Paper Code: PHS-303
Special Paper – I



Full Marks : 40

Use Separate scripts for Group A & Group B

GROUP A

(Electronics: Analog)

1. Attempt any two of the following: (2 × 2 = 4)
 - a) Define slew rate and CMRR of an OPAMP.
 - b) What is the importance of a bleeder resistance in a rectifier circuit using LC filter.
 - c) Why do we use higher order active filters?
 - d) What is lock-in-range and capture range of a Phased Locked Loop (PLL)?

2. Attempt any two of the following: (4 × 2 = 8)
 - a) Using 7805, design a current source to deliver 0.2 A current to a 22 ohm, 10W load. (4)
 - b) Implement the regenerative comparator using OPAMP and explain its working principal. (4)
 - c) What is active band pass filter? Design second order butterworthbandpass filter circuit using OPAMP. (4)
 - d) What is meant by zero crossing detector? What is the use of zero crossing detector? (4)

3. Attempt any two of the following: (8 × 1 = 8)
 - a) How you can use OPAMP for analog multiplication? Explain with circuit. Explain circuit of a triangular wave generator. (4+4)
 - b) i) What is phased-locked loop? Explain how it works. (4)
 ii) Describe briefly a bucking a boosting switching regulator. (4)

GROUP B

(Electronics: Digital)

4. Attempt any two of the following: (2 × 2 = 4)
 - a) Define Figure of merit and Fan-out.
 - b) Mention the difference between TTL and ECL.
 - c) What is ALOHA? Explain the term slotted ALOHA.
 - d) What is a Charged Coupled Device (CCD) and how is it used in astronomy? (P.T.O)

(2)

5. Attempt any two of the following:**(4 × 2 = 8)**

- a) Implement the function $F=CD+A+B$ using NMOS.
- b) Design a ROM for conversion of single digit (BCD) to Excess 3 code.
- c) What is CDMA? What are the advantage of CDMA over FDMA and TDMA?
- d) Design full adder circuit using 4:1 MUX's and 2:1 MUX's.

6. Attempt any one of the following:**(8 × 1 = 8)**

- a. i) Construct a 4 bit bi directional shift register using multiplexers. (5)
- ii) Design Binary to BCD converter. (3)
- b. i) Draw and explain the architecture of GSM network. (3)
- ii) Design universal gates using CMOS logic and explain its working principle. (5)


