Time:-3 Hrs

Marks: 80

1. Question ONE is compulsory	
2. Solve any THREE out of remaining questions	
3. Draw neat and clean diagrams	
4. Assume suitable data if required.	
A Find the mathematical expression of FM signal	5
B. With neat diagram explain Zero-Crossing Detector	5
C. A public address system is connected to a microphone that has a maximum	
output voltage of 10mV. The microphone is connected to a 10 watt audio amplifier	
system that is driving an 8 Ohm speaker. The voltage amplifier is a noninverting	
op-amp circuit. Calculate the maximum voltage gain for the voltage amplifier stage	
and determine the resistor values to obtain the desired gain. Assume the power	
amplifier stage has a voltage gain is 1.	5
D. Explain lock range and capture range.	5
A. Sketch a block representation for an n-channel JFET, showing bias voltages,	
depletion regions, and current directions. Label the device terminals and explain its	
operation. Explain the effect of increasing levels of negative gate-source voltage.	
Also sketch a typical drain characteristics for VGS=0 for an n-channel JFET.	
Explain the shape of the characteristic, identify the regions, and indicate the	
important current and voltage levels.	10
B. List down various parameters of Opamp along with their typical values for IC741.	
Also explain what the significance of CMRR and Slew Rate is?	10
A. Explain how operational amplifier can be used for taking summation of three signals.	5
B. Explain fly wheel effect in Class C amplifier.	5
C. Explain Nyquist criteria.	5
D. Determine the magnitude of g_m for a JFET with $I_{DSS} = 8$ mA and $V_P = -4$ V at	
dc bias points V_{GS} = -0.5 V and also at V_{GS} = -2.5 V.	5
	 Question ONE is compulsory Solve any THREE out of remaining questions Draw neat and clean diagrams Assume suitable data if required. A. Find the mathematical expression of FM signal B. With neat diagram explain Zero-Crossing Detector C. A public address system is connected to a microphone that has a maximum output voltage of 10mV. The microphone is connected to a 10 watt audio amplifier system that is driving an 8 0hm speaker. The voltage amplifier is a noninverting op-amp circuit. Calculate the maximum voltage gain for the voltage amplifier stage and determine the resistor values to obtain the desired gain. Assume the power amplifier stage has a voltage gain is 1. D. Explain lock range and capture range. A. Sketch a block representation for an n-channel JFET, showing bias voltages, depletion regions, and current directions. Label the device terminals and explain its operation. Explain the effect of increasing levels of negative gate-source voltage. Also sketch a typical drain characteristic, identify the regions, and indicate the important current and voltage levels. B. List down various parameters of Opamp along with their typical values for IC741. Also explain what the significance of CMRR and Slew Rate is? A. Explain how operational amplifier can be used for taking summation of three signals. B. Explain how operational amplifier can be used for taking summation of three signals. B. Explain hyquist criteria. D. Determine the magnitude of g_m for a JFET with I_{DSS} = 8 mA and V_P= -4 V at dc bias points V_{CS}= -0.5 V and also at V_{CS}= -2.5 V.

Q. 4	Q.P. Code: 23887 A. What is DSBSC wave? Explain its generation using balanced modulator.	10
	B. Explain the use of PLL as FM detector.	10
Q. 5	A. Explain super heterodyne receiver in detail along with the waveforms at each stage.B. What do you understand by signal multiplexing? Explain TDM and FDM with suitable	10 e
	examples.	10
Q. 6	A. Write short note on generation of FM by Armstrong method.	5
	B. Mention important specifications of ADC and DAC required for communication.	5
	C. Explain in detail what is meant by quantization noise.	5
	D. Compare n-channel and p-channel JFET with respect to their device features and	
	voltage-current characteristics.	5