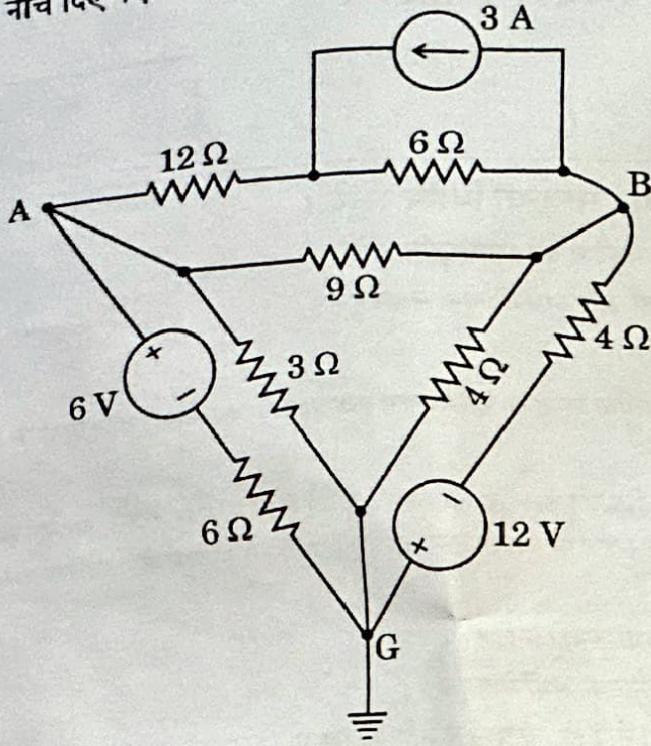


खण्ड A
SECTION A

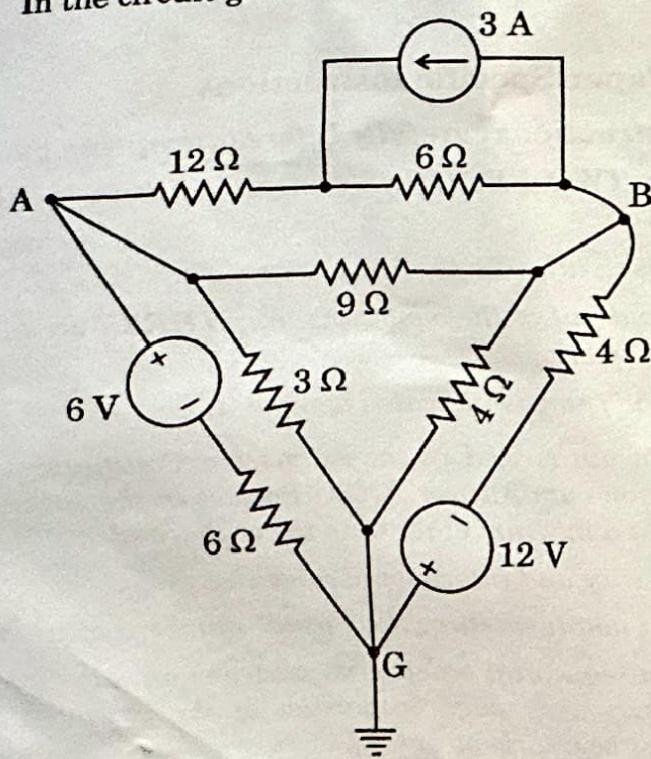
Q1. (a)

नीचे दिए गए परिपथ में, बिन्दु A तथा बिन्दु B पर वोल्टता ज्ञात कीजिए।

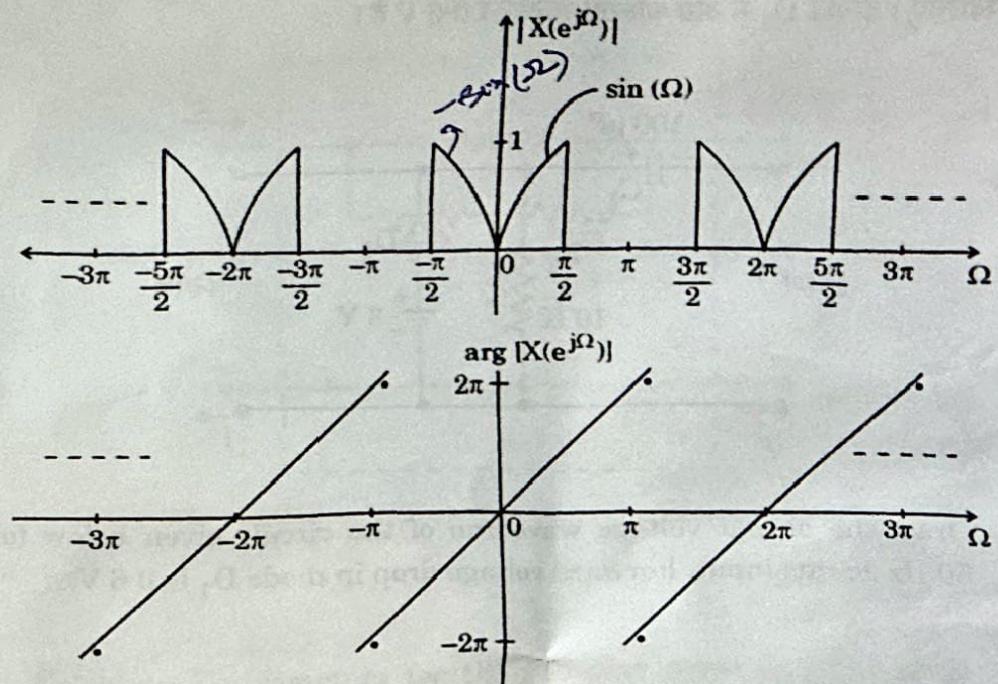


In the circuit given below, find the voltages at point A and point B.

10

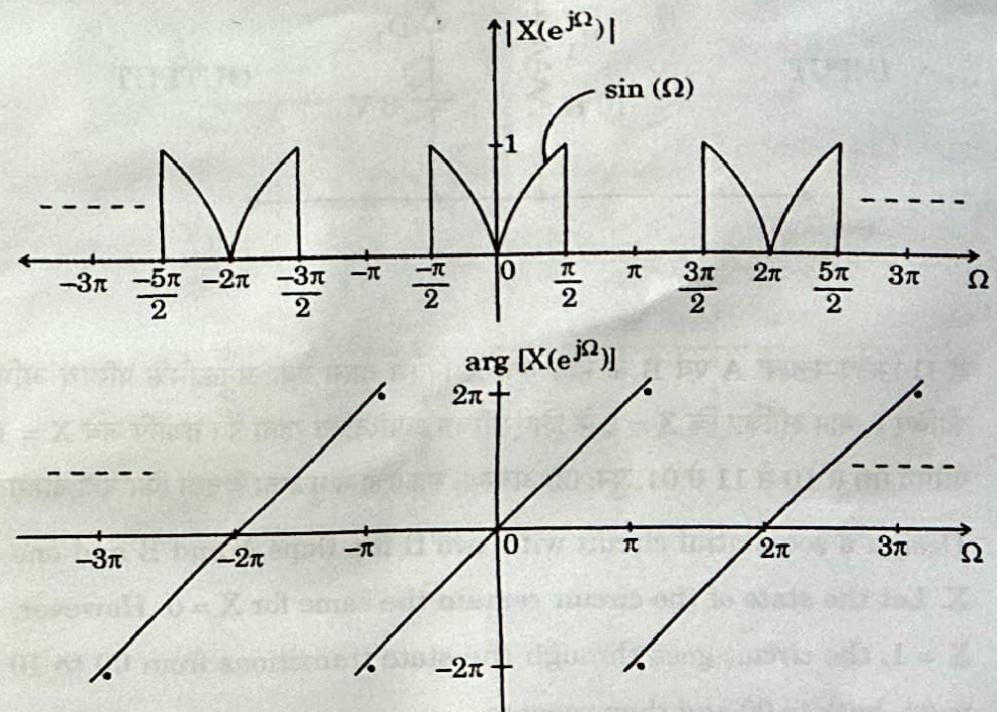


(b) नीचे दिए गए DTFT के संगत समय-प्रक्षेत्र (डोमेन) संकेत $x(t)$ को ज्ञात कीजिए।

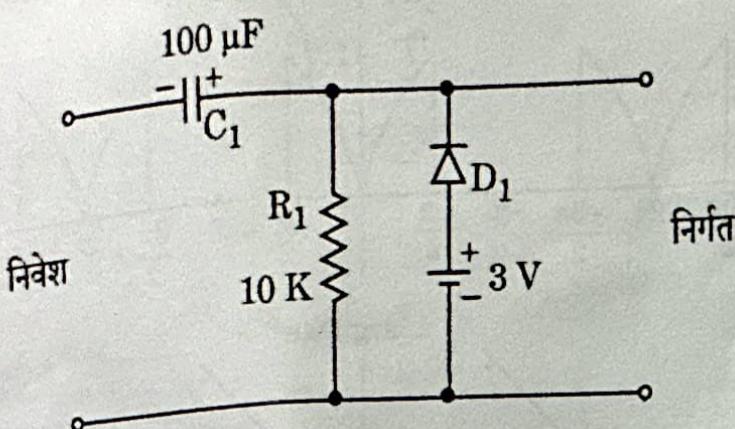


Determine the time domain signal $x(t)$ corresponding to the DTFT given below :

10

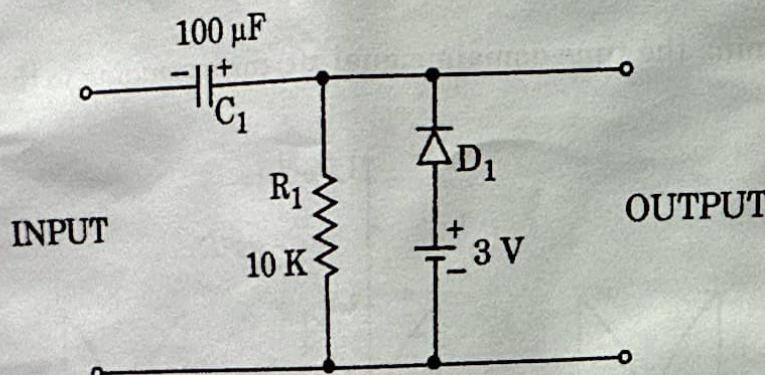


- (c) $5 \text{ V}, 50 \text{ Hz ac rms}$ निवेश के लिए नीचे दिए गए परिपथ का निर्गत वोल्टता तरंगरूप खालीचाए। डायोड D_1 में अग्र वोल्टता अवपातन 0.6 V है।



Draw the output voltage waveform of the circuit given below for 5 V , 50 Hz ac rms input. Forward voltage drop in diode D_1 is 0.6 V .

10

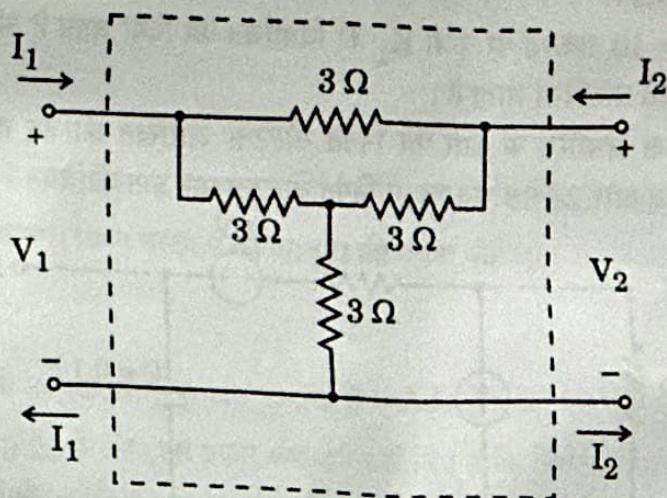


- (d) दो D फिलप-फ्लापों A एवं B के साथ एक X निवेश वाला एक अनुक्रमिक परिपथ अभिकल्पित कीजिए। मान लीजिए कि $X = 0$ के लिए परिपथ अपरिवर्तित रहता है। तथापि जब $X = 1$ हो, तो परिपथ 00 से 10 से 11 से 01, पुनः 00 अवस्था संक्रमणों से गुजरता है तथा फिर यही दोहराता है।

Design a sequential circuit with two D flip flops A and B and one input X. Let the state of the circuit remain the same for $X = 0$. However, when $X = 1$, the circuit goes through the state transitions from 00 to 10 to 11 to 01, back to 00 and then repeats.

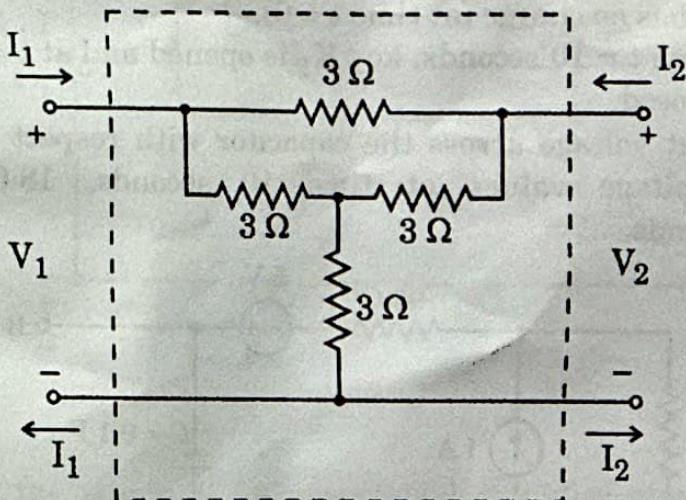
10

(e) परिपथ आरेख में दिए गए द्वि-पोर्ट जालक्रम के लिए Z-प्राचलों की गणना कीजिए।



Calculate Z-parameters for the two-port network given in the circuit diagram.

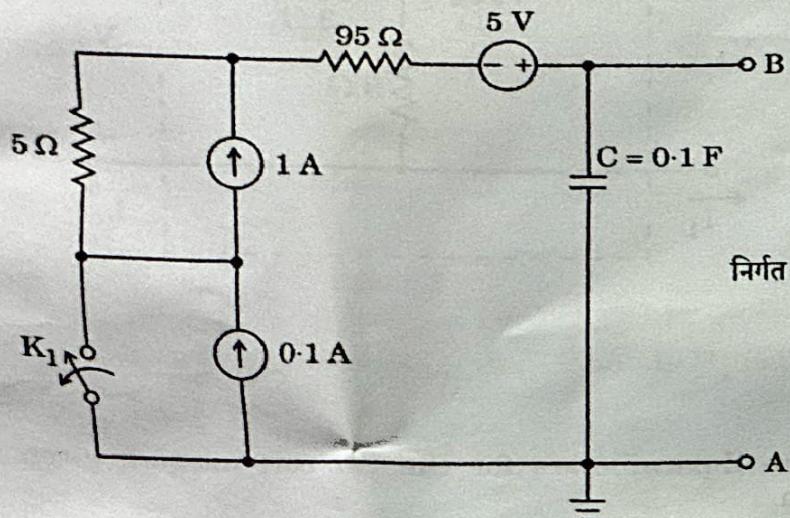
10



Q2. (a) आरेख में प्रदर्शित परिपथ में, आरम्भ में कुंजी K_1 संयोजित है तथा संधारित्र में कोई आवेश नहीं है (समय $t = 0$ पर)।

अब समय $t = 10$ सेकण्ड पर कुंजी K_1 को वियोजित कर दिया जाता है और $t = 18.68$ सेकण्ड पर पुनः संयोजित कर दिया जाता है।

समय के सापेक्ष संधारित्र के आर-पार निर्गत वोल्टता आरेखित कीजिए तथा समय 10 सेकण्ड, 18.68 सेकण्ड और 28.68 सेकण्ड पर निर्गत वोल्टता मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

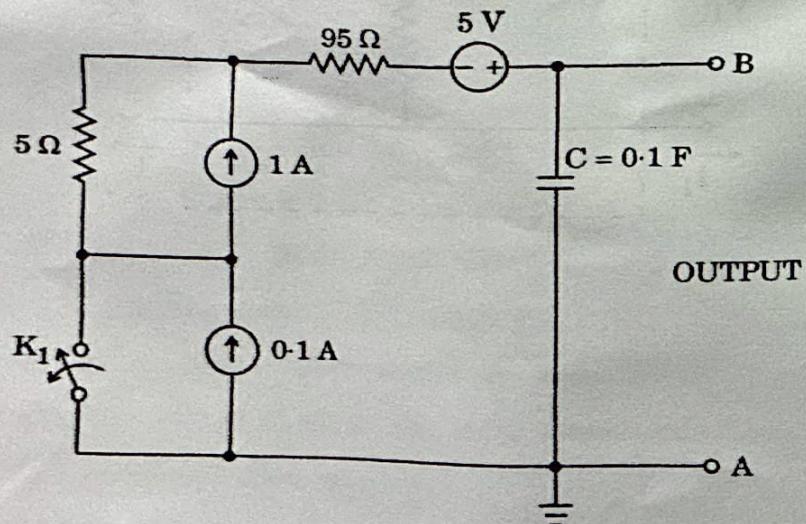


In the circuit shown in the diagram, initially key K_1 is closed and capacitor has no charge (at time $t = 0$).

Now at time $t = 10$ seconds, key K_1 is opened and at $t = 18.68$ seconds it is again closed.

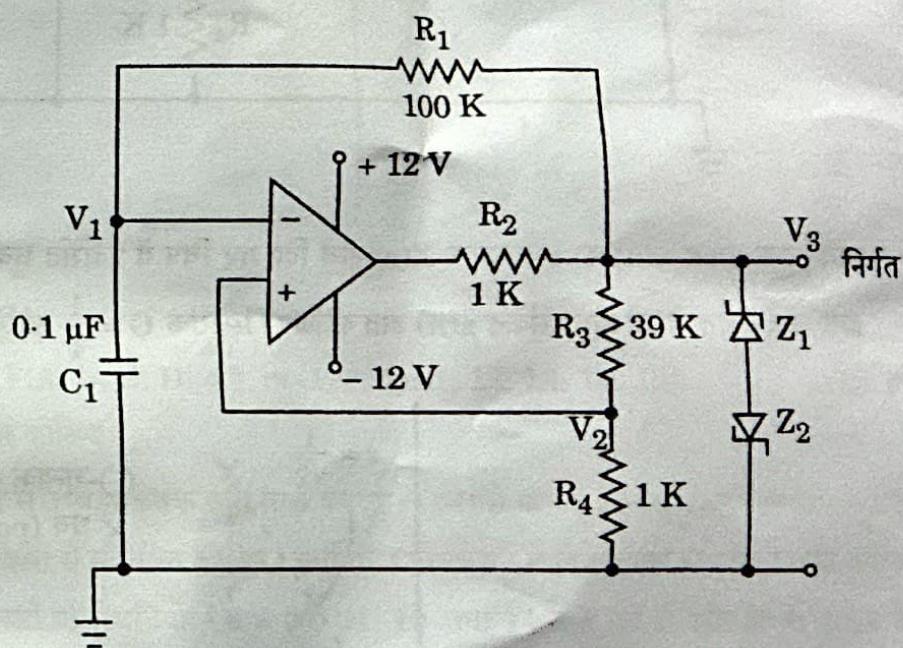
Plot output voltage across the capacitor with respect to time and find output voltage values at time 10 seconds, 18.68 seconds and 28.68 seconds.

20



- (b) यहाँ दिए गए एक संक्रियात्मक प्रवर्धक के परिपथ पर विचार कीजिए, जिसमें जेनर डायोड Z_1 और Z_2 की प्रतीप भंजन (ब्रेकडाउन) वोल्टता = 7.4 V तथा अग्र वोल्टता अवपातन = 0.6 V है।

- (i) समय के साथ वोल्टता का मान प्रदर्शित करते हुए, निर्गत वोल्टता तरंगरूप को आरेखित कीजिए तथा निर्गत तरंगरूप की आवृत्ति की गणना कीजिए।
- (ii) R_1 को उपयुक्त प्रतिरोधों और डायोडों के संयोजन से बदल कर परिपथ को कर्म चक्र गुणक $D = 0.25$ के लिए इस प्रकार रूपान्तरित कीजिए ताकि निर्गत आवृत्ति अपरिवर्तित रहे।

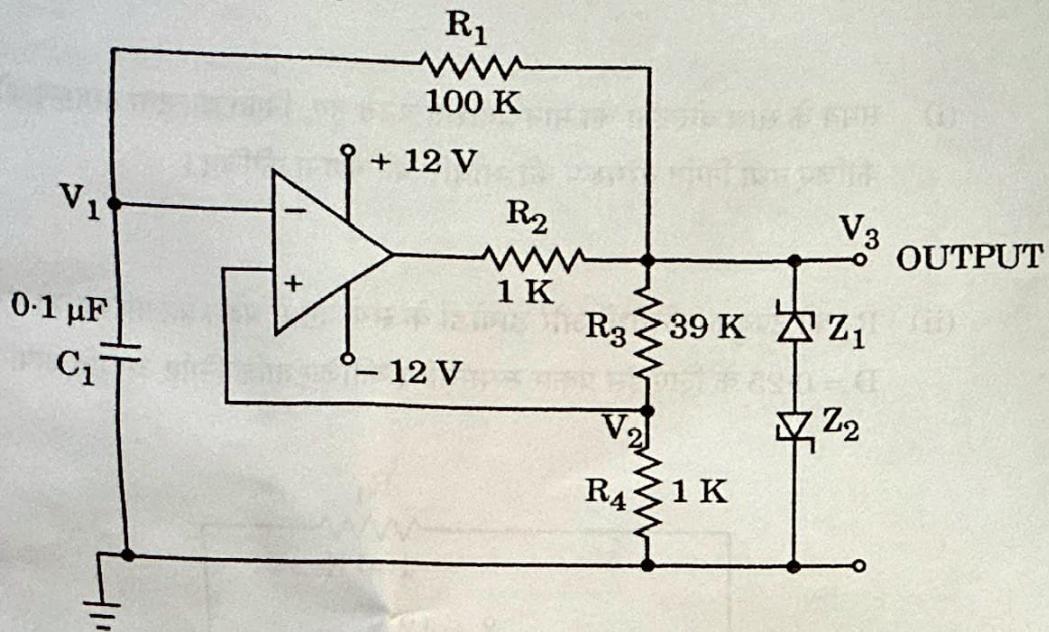


Consider the circuit of an operational amplifier given here in which Zener diodes Z_1 and Z_2 are having reverse breakdown voltage = 7.4 V and forward voltage drop = 0.6 V.

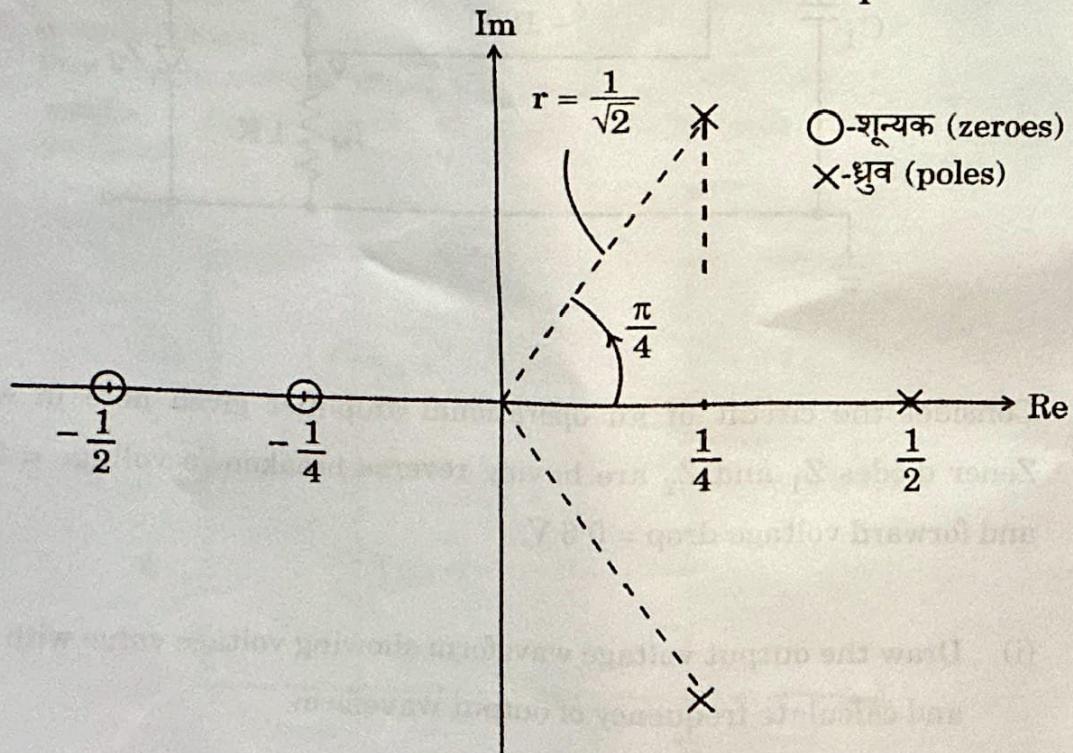
- (i) Draw the output voltage waveform showing voltage value with time and calculate frequency of output waveform.

- (ii) Modify the circuit for duty cycle factor $D = 0.25$ by replacing R_1 from combination of suitable resistances and diodes, so that output frequency is not changed.

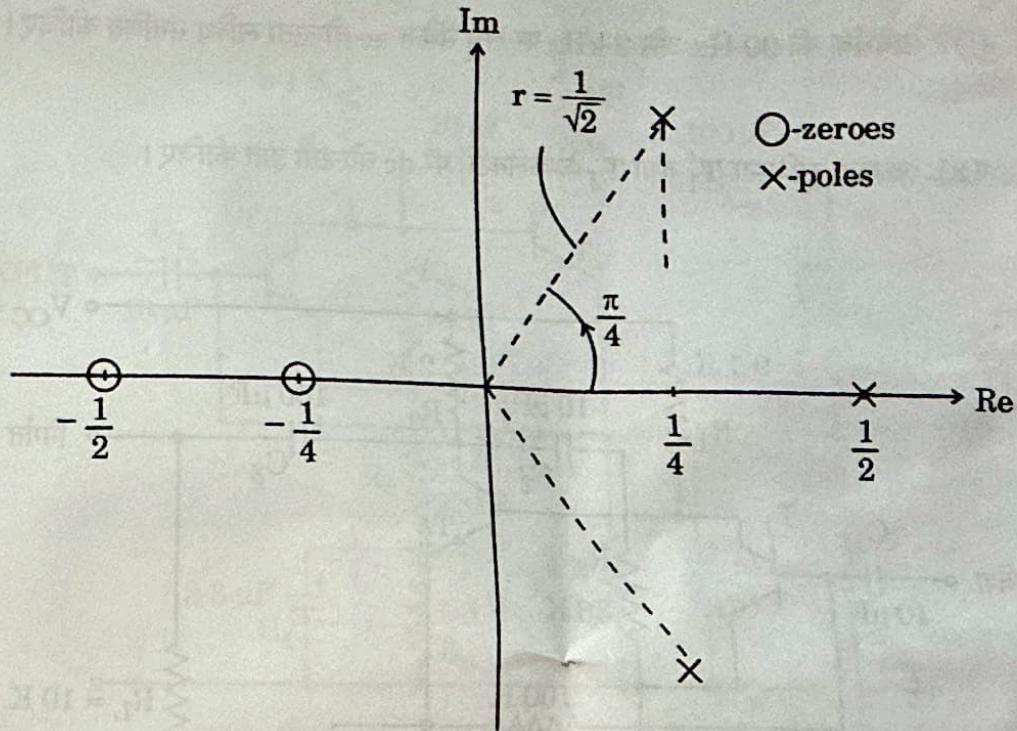
20



- (c) यदि हेतुक संकेत $x(n)$ का z-रूपान्तर $X(z)$ नीचे दिए गए चित्र में प्रदर्शित ध्रुव-शून्यक प्रतिरूप के द्वारा निर्दिष्ट होता है, तो हेतुक संकेत $x(n)$ ज्ञात कीजिए। स्थिरांक $G = \frac{1}{4}$ लीजिए।



Determine the causal signal $x[n]$ if its z-transform $X(z)$ is specified by a pole-zero pattern shown in the figure below. Take the constant $G = \frac{1}{4}$. 10



Q3. (a) बूलीय फलन

$F(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(1, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)$
पर विचार कीजिए।

इसका 4 से 1 बहुसंकेतक तथा बाह्य कपाटों (गेट्स) से कार्यान्वयन कीजिए। निवेश A तथा B को चयन पंक्तियों से संयोजित कीजिए। चारों आँकड़ा लाइनों में निवेश, चर C और D का फलन है जिसे प्रत्येक चारों परिस्थितियों AB = 00, 01, 10 तथा 11 में F को C और D के फलन के रूप में व्यक्त कर प्राप्त किया जाता है। फलन का कार्यान्वयन बाह्य कपाटों (गेटों) द्वारा करना है।

Consider the Boolean function :

$$F(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(1, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)$$

Implement it with a 4-to-1 multiplexer and external gates. Connect inputs A and B to the selection lines. Input to the four data lines is a function of the variables C and D which are obtained by expressing F as a function of C and D for each of the four cases when AB = 00, 01, 10 and 11. Functions are to be implemented with external gates.

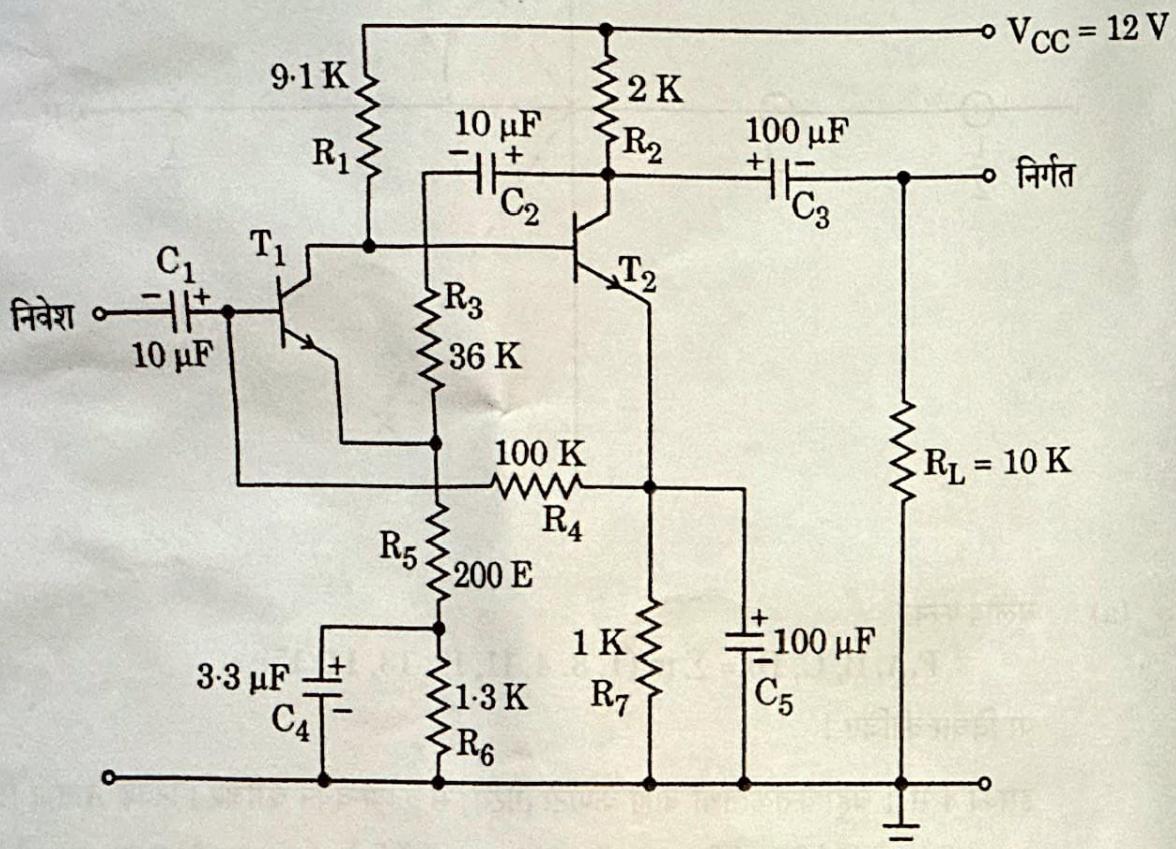
20

(b)

नीचे दिए गए परिपथ में, ट्रांजिस्टर T_1 तथा T_2 के लिए $V_{BE} = 0.6$ V और $\beta = 499$ हैं।

(i) प्रवर्धक की 20 Hz और 2 kHz पर लघु संकेत ac वोल्टता लब्धि संगणित कीजिए।

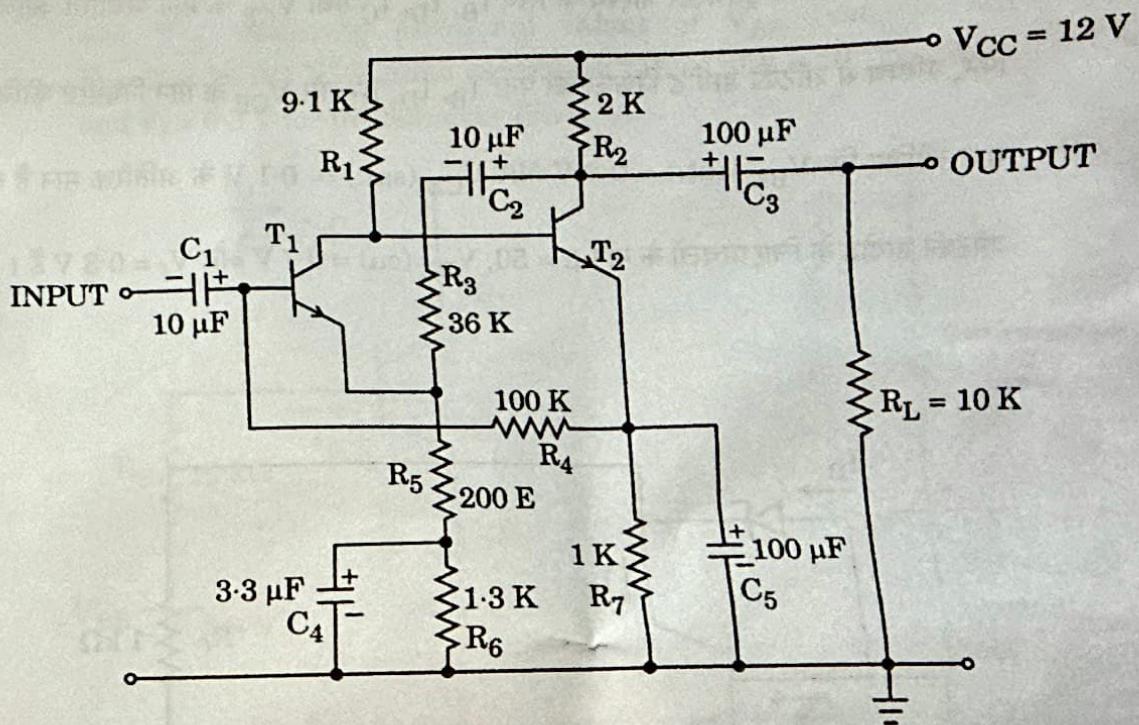
(ii) क्रमशः ट्रांजिस्टर T_1 तथा T_2 के कलेक्टरों पर dc वोल्टता ज्ञात कीजिए।



In the circuit given below, transistors T_1 and T_2 are having $V_{BE} = 0.6$ V and $\beta = 499$.

(i) Calculate small signal ac voltage gain of the amplifier at 20 Hz and 2 kHz.

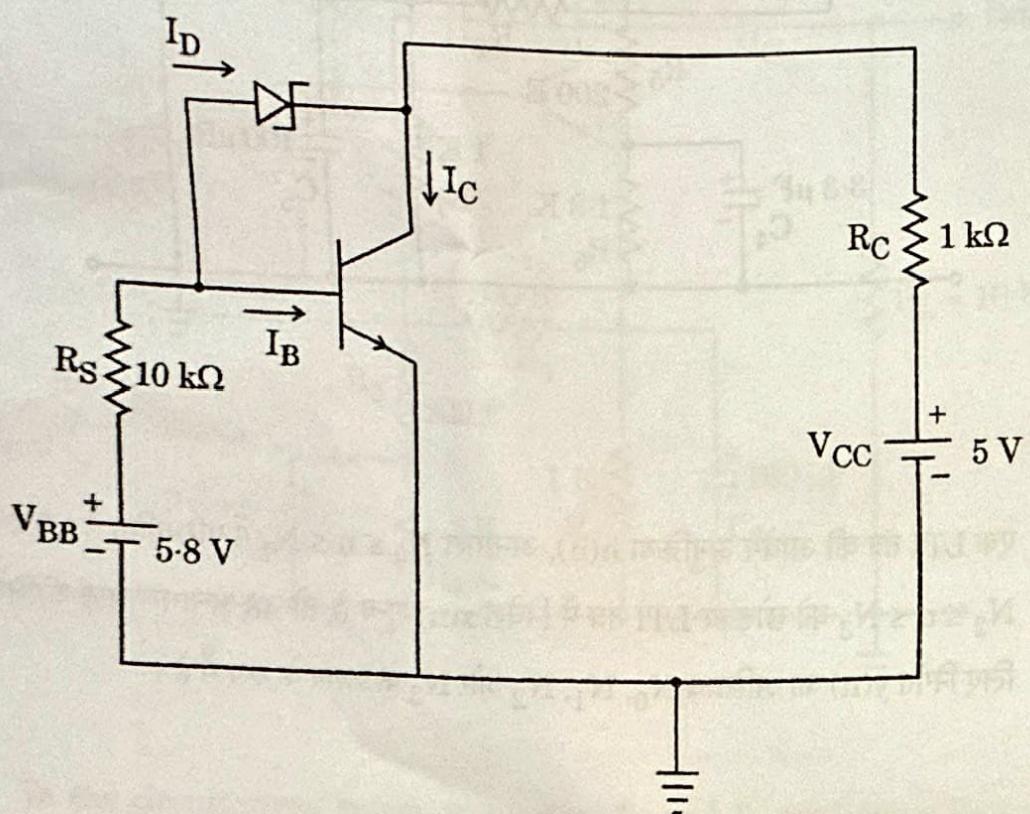
(ii) Find dc voltages on collectors of transistors T_1 and T_2 respectively.



- (c) एक LTI तंत्र की आवेद अनुक्रिया $h(n)$, अन्तराल $N_0 \leq n \leq N_1$ में परिभाषित है। यदि अन्तराल $N_2 \leq n \leq N_3$ को छोड़कर LTI तंत्र में निवेश $x(n)$ शून्य है, तो वह अन्तराल ज्ञात कीजिए जिसके लिए निर्गत $y(n)$ का अस्तित्व N_0, N_1, N_2 और N_3 के फलन के रूप में है।

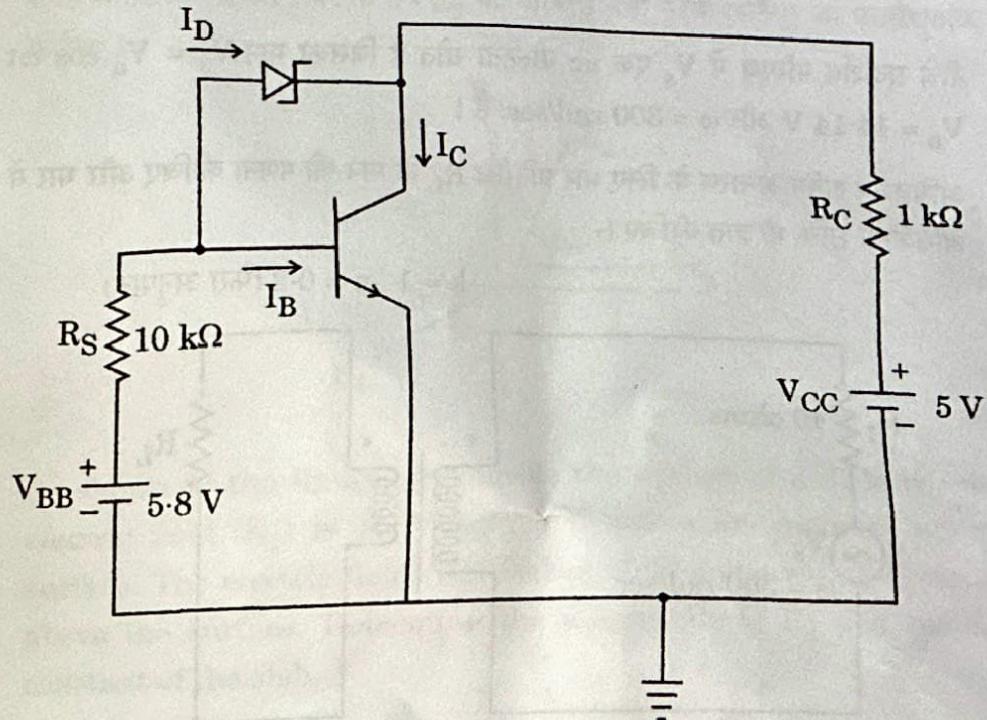
Impulse response of an LTI system, $h(n)$ is defined in the interval $N_0 \leq n \leq N_1$. If the input $x(n)$ to the LTI system is zero except in the interval $N_2 \leq n \leq N_3$, find the interval for which the output $y(n)$ exists in forms of N_0, N_1, N_2 and N_3 .

Q4. (a) नीचे प्रदर्शित शॉटकी ट्रांजिस्टर परिपथ के लिए I_B , I_D , I_C तथा V_{CE} के मान निर्धारित कीजिए।
 फिर, परिपथ से शॉटकी डायोड निकाल कर पुनः I_B , I_D , I_C और V_{CE} के मान निर्धारित कीजिए।
 मान लीजिए कि $V_{BE}(\text{sat.}) = 0.8 \text{ V}$ और $V_{CE}(\text{sat.}) = 0.1 \text{ V}$ के अतिरिक्त मान हैं तथा
 शॉटकी डायोड के लिए प्राचलों के मान $\beta = 50$, $V_{BE}(\text{on}) = 0.7 \text{ V}$ और $V_f = 0.3 \text{ V}$ हैं।



For the Schottky transistor circuit shown below, determine I_B , I_D , I_C and V_{CE} . Next, remove the Schottky diode and determine I_B , I_D , I_C and V_{CE} assuming additional values of $V_{BE}(\text{sat.}) = 0.8 \text{ V}$ and $V_{CE}(\text{sat.}) = 0.1 \text{ V}$. Assume parameter values of $\beta = 50$, $V_{BE}(\text{on}) = 0.7 \text{ V}$ and $V_f = 0.3 \text{ V}$ for the Schottky diode.

20



(b) निम्नलिखित संकेतों के फूरिये रूपान्तर ज्ञात कीजिए :

$$(i) x(t) = \left[\frac{2\sin(3\pi t)}{\pi t} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{\sin(2\pi t)}{\pi t} \right]$$

$$(ii) x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \frac{\sin(2\pi t)}{\pi t} dt$$

प्रयुक्त गुणधर्म निर्दिष्ट कीजिए।

Find the Fourier transform of the following signals :

20

$$(i) x(t) = \left[\frac{2\sin(3\pi t)}{\pi t} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{\sin(2\pi t)}{\pi t} \right]$$

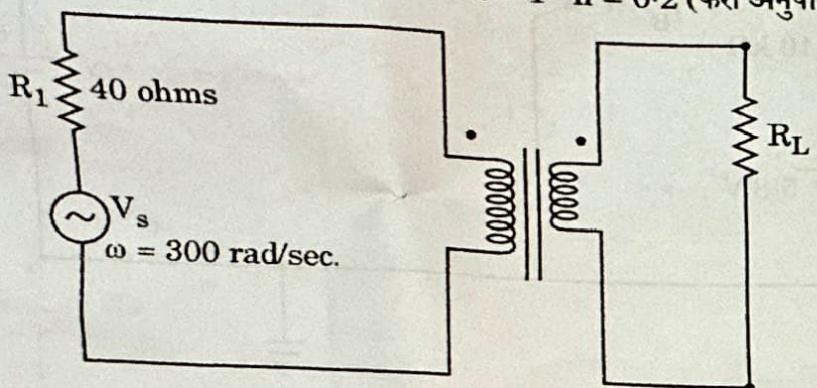
$$(ii) \quad x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \frac{\sin(2\pi t)}{\pi t} dt$$

Specify the properties used.

- (c) नीचे प्रदर्शित परिपथ में V_s एक ac वोल्टता स्रोत है जिसका मान $V_s = V_0 \cos \omega t$ है, तथा $V_0 = 14.14 \text{ V}$ और $\omega = 300 \text{ rad/sec.}$ है।

अधिकतम शक्ति अन्तरण के लिए भार प्रतिरोध R_L के मान की गणना कीजिए और भार में अन्तरित अधिकतम शक्ति भी ज्ञात कीजिए।

$$k = 1 \quad n = 0.2 \text{ (फेरा अनुपात)}$$

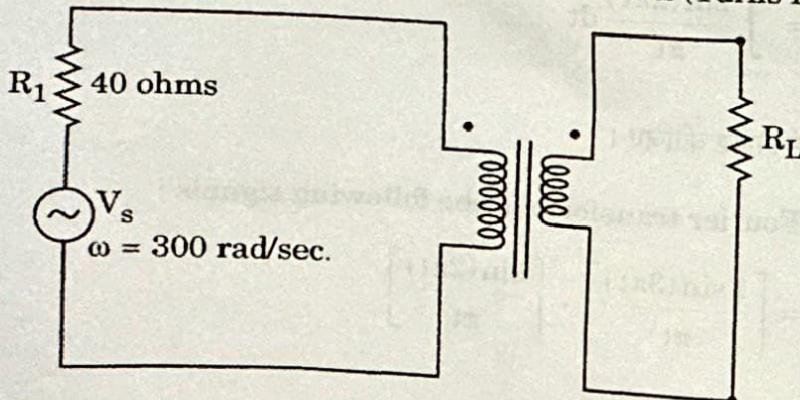


In the circuit shown below, V_s is the ac voltage source given by $V_s = V_0 \cos \omega t$, with $V_0 = 14.14 \text{ V}$ and $\omega = 300 \text{ rad/sec.}$

Calculate the value of load resistance R_L for maximum power transfer and also find out maximum power transferred to load.

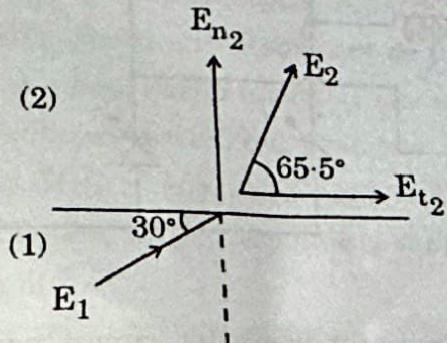
10

$$k = 1 \quad n = 0.2 \text{ (Turns Ratio)}$$



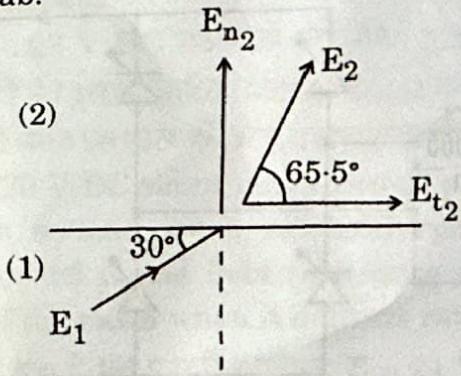
खण्ड B
SECTION B

- Q5.** (a) जैसा कि यहाँ चित्र में प्रदर्शित है, एक परावैद्युत गुटके (स्लैब) की सतह के ठीक अन्दर विद्युत-क्षेत्र $E_1 = 15 \text{ V/m}$ है और यह सतह से 30° का कोण बनाता है। सतह के ठीक ऊपर विद्युत-क्षेत्र (E_2) सतह से 65.5° का कोण बनाता है। E_2 का परिमाण तथा गुटके (स्लैब) का परावैद्युतांक निर्धारित कीजिए।



As shown in the figure, just inside the surface of a dielectric slab, the electric field (E_1) is 15 V/m and it makes an angle of 30° with the surface. The electric field (E_2) makes 65.5° angle with the surface, just above the surface. Determine the magnitude of E_2 and the dielectric constant of the slab.

10

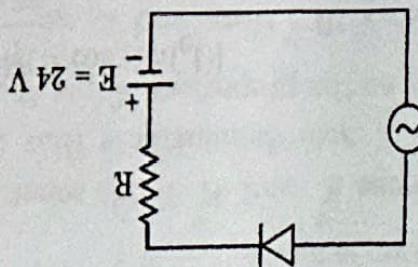


- (b) उपयुक्त व्युत्पत्तियों की सहायता से दर्शाइए कि एक परिणामित्र का वोल्टता नियमन भार के शक्ति गुणक के साथ बदलता है। किस शक्ति गुणक पर वोल्टता नियमन,
- शून्य होगा, एवं
 - अधिकतम होगा ?

Show with the help of suitable derivations that the voltage regulation of a transformer varies with the power factor of the load. At what power factor will the voltage regulation be :

- zero, and
- maximum ?

10



- $$L = \frac{1}{2\pi f} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 50 \text{ Hz}} = 0.0318 \text{ H}$$

efficiency of the motor when it delivers rated load.

A 10 kW, 220 V DC shunt motor draws a line current of 5 A while running at no-load speed of 1200 rpm. It has an armature resistance of 0.2 Ω and field resistance of 200 Ω. Determine the

1. תְּמִימָה-תְּמִימָה-תְּמִימָה-תְּמִימָה

(ii) **cross-magnetizing.** 10 kW, 220 V DC 4 pole $4\pi \text{-} \text{flux}$ 1200 rpm field $\text{at } 5 \text{ A}$ $0.2 \text{ B}_{\text{ext}} \text{ at } 200 \text{ J} \text{ is } 1 \text{ H/m}$

What is meant by armature reaction in DC machines? Show with the help of developed view of armature conductors and poles that the effect of armature m.m.f. on the main field is entirely different.

Q6. (a) (i) જાતીય નવ્યાય અને જાતીય વિરોધ કોણ્ઠાં કેવી રીતે પ્રાપ્ત થતું હૈ?

outside of the 20 mHz - 100 mHz region. Determine the minimum required value of f_{IF} and the corresponding range of variations in f_{LO} for that chosen value of f_{IF} .

The frequency range of operation of a superheterodyne FM receiver is 88 MHz - 108 MHz. The centre frequency of the IF amplifier (f_{IF}) and the frequency of the local oscillator (f_{LO}) are so chosen that $f_{IF} < f_{LO}$. The design has to be so carried out that the image frequency of falls outside of the 88 MHz - 108 MHz region. The reason for this is that the image frequency of the local oscillator (f_{LO}) is so chosen that $f_{IF} > f_{LO}$.

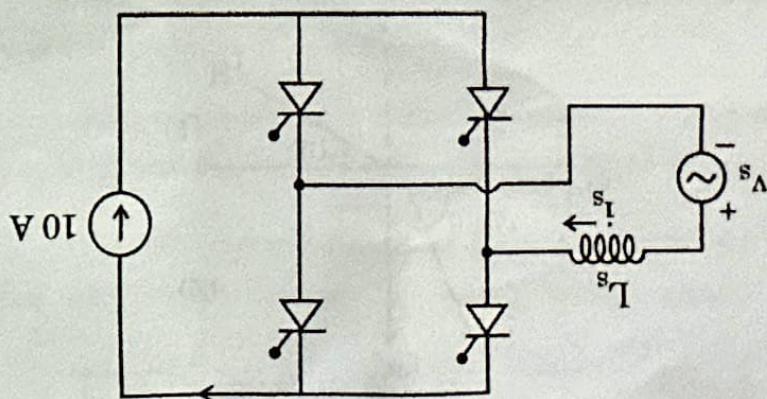
IF > f_{LO} է ։ Ցանկ այս բարձր հաճախականություն ունեցող առաջնային համակարգություններում օգտագործվում է այս պահանջման դեպքում ։

(e) **एक संस्कृतीकृत FM माल्टीफ्रेंजुल एम्प्लिफायर का वर्णन करते हुए 88 MHz - 108 MHz**

01

and p gives the probability of successes.

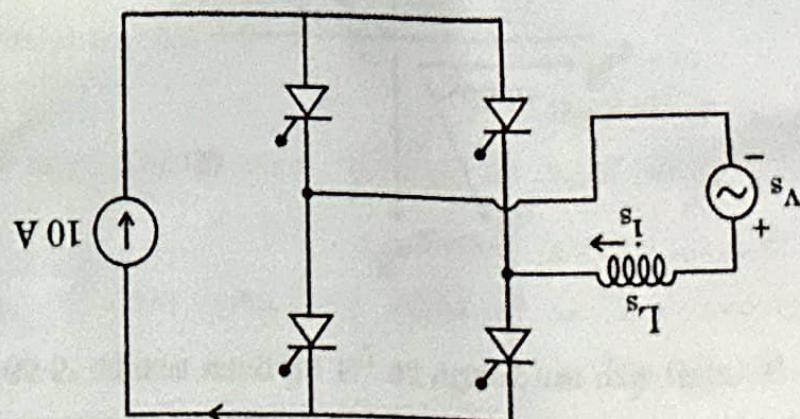
Show that for a binomial random variable, the mean is given by np and the variance is given by $np(1-p)$, where n gives the number of trials



01

(iii) the drop in output voltage.

A single-phase Thyristor converter circuit as shown in the figure is feeding to a constant current load of 10 A. The supply voltage is of 230 V, 50 Hz and source inductance of 2 mH. Assume the Thyristors are ideal and triggering angle $\alpha = 30^\circ$. Calculate (i) the overlap angle η , and



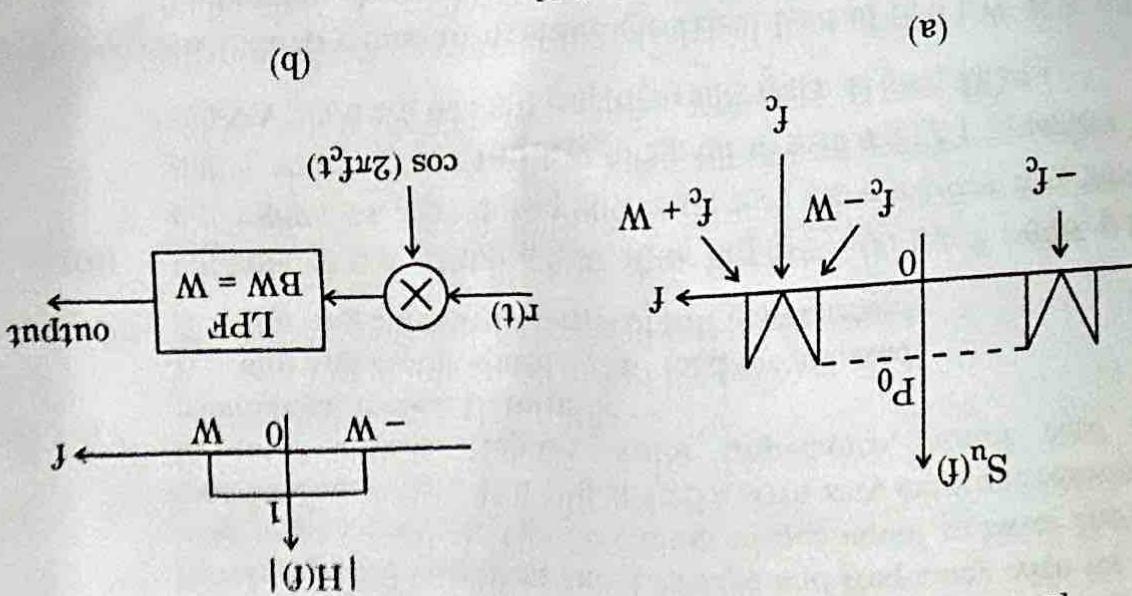
(c) **လျှပ်စီးအတွက် အမြန် အသုတေသန** ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အမြန် အသုတေသန ဆိုသော်လည်း အမြန် အသုတေသန မရှိနေခဲ့ဘဲ အမြန် အသုတေသန ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

Given : $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$, and $\epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{36\pi} \times 10^{-9} \text{ F/m}$.

- 10 (i) Determine D , B and H . Plot E and H at $t = 0$. State clearly if any assumption is made.
- It is given that $E = E_m \sin(\omega t - az)$ in free space $a > 0$.
- Given : $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$ $\epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{36\pi} \times 10^{-9} \text{ F/m}$.
- (ii) Show that these E and H fields constitute a wave travelling in the z -direction. Also demonstrate that the wave speed and E/H depend solely on the properties of free space.
- 10 (iii) It is given that $E = E_m \sin(\omega t - az)$ in free space $a > 0$.
- Given : $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$ $\epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{36\pi} \times 10^{-9} \text{ F/m}$.
- (i) Determine D , B and H . Plot E and H at $t = 0$. State clearly if any assumption is made.
- (ii) Calculate E and H at $t = 0$ in free space $a > 0$.
- (iii) Calculate E and H at $t = 0$ in free space $a > 0$.

Given : carrier signal = $\cos(2\pi f_c t)$

[Given : carrier signal = $\cos(2\pi f_c t)$]

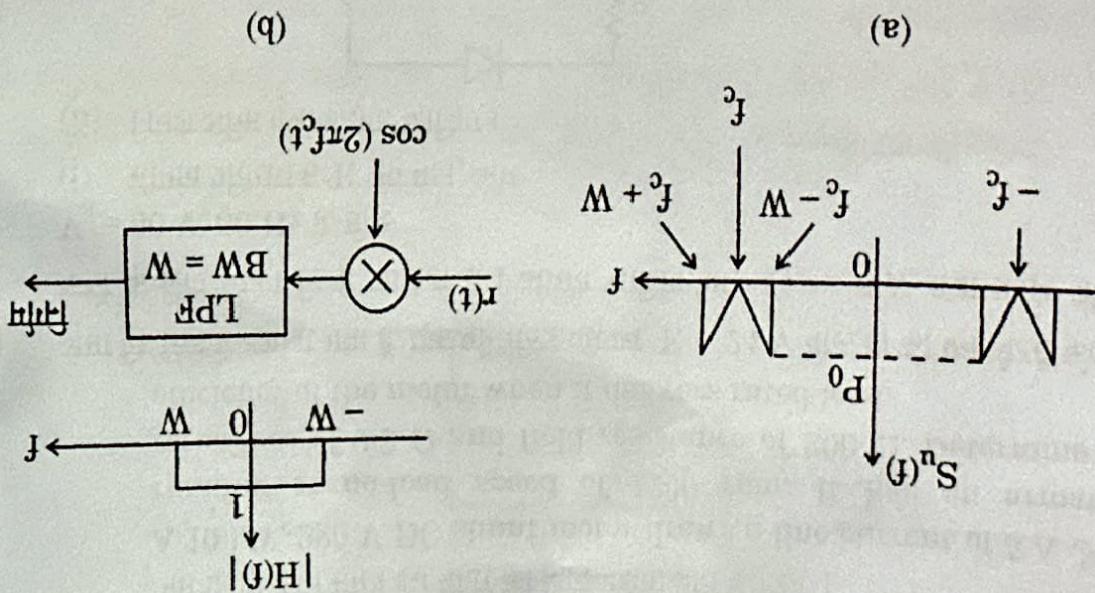


[BW : bandwidth]

10 shown in figure (b). Determine the SNR at the output of the LPF.

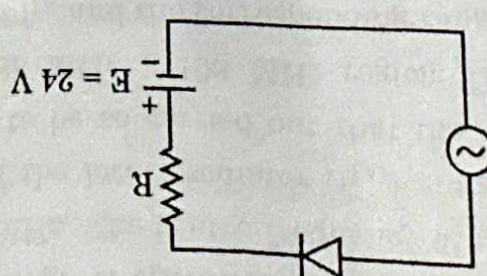
The received signal-plus-noise is demodulated and low pass filtered as shown in figure (a) is corrupted with additive noise that has a power spectral density $\left(\frac{N_0}{2}\right)$ within the passband region of the signal. A DSB-SC amplitude-modulated signal with power spectral density as shown in figure (a) is corrupted with additive noise that has a

$$|\hat{y}_k(t)|^2 = \cos(2\pi f_k t)$$



[BW: ፭፻፲፭]

لما (b) في الافتراضات، LPF في الاتجاه المترافق SNR في الاتجاه المترافق.

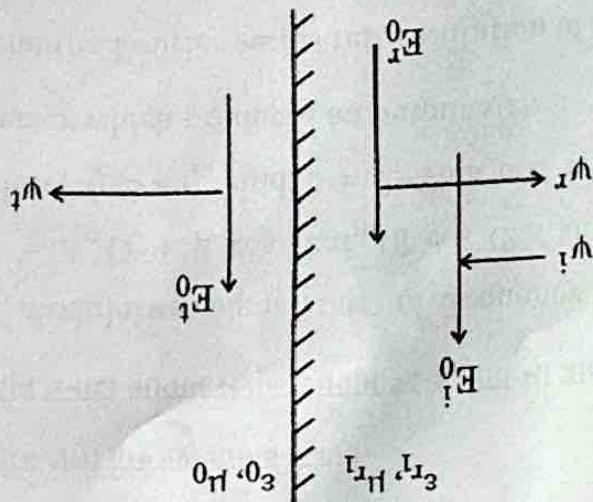


20

(iii) input power factor.

(ii) The value of limiting resistor, R , and

A converter circuit as shown in the figure is being used to charge a battery of voltage $E = 24$ V. The average charging current $I_{dc} = 6$ A, and supply voltage $V_s = 60$ V, 50 Hz. Determine



$$\text{dBt } H_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m } \text{ dBt } E_0 = \frac{36\pi}{1} \times 10^{-9} \text{ F/m}^2$$

(iii) Given: $H_0 = 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$, $E_0 = 1.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V/m}$, $\text{dBt } E_1 = 7.5$, $H_1 = 1 \text{ A/m}$
 $r = 0.5$, $L_1 = 1 \text{ m}$, $C_1 = 0.2 \mu\text{F}$. Find V_o and I_0 .

10

impedance, respectively.

and imaginary parts of voltage reflection coefficient of the load

$r = \text{normalized resistance of the load impedance, } L_1 \text{ and } T_1 = \text{real}$

circle which is centred at $T_1 = \frac{r}{(1+r)}$ and $T_1 = 0$. Here,

line gives a family of r -circles, having a radius of $\frac{1}{(1+r)}$ for each

Show that the Smith chart constructed for a lossless transmission

line has $T_1 = 0$ at $\text{dBt } r = 0$ and $L_1 = 1 \text{ m}$ at $\text{dBt } T_1 = 0$.

$T_1 = 0 \text{ at } \text{dBt } r = 0 \text{ and } r = 1 \text{ m}$ at $\text{dBt } L_1 = 1 \text{ m}$.

From $r = \frac{1}{(1+r)}$ we get $r = \frac{1}{2}$ and $L_1 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ m}$.

$\text{dBt } r = \frac{1}{(1+r)} \text{ and } r = \frac{1}{2}$ at $\text{dBt } L_1 = 1 \text{ m}$.

Q8. (a) (i)

- (i) the peak-to-peak ripple in the inductor current, and
 (ii) the critical values of inductor L and capacitor C for CCM.

$I_0 = 1.25 \text{ A}$. Determine:

The buck-boost converter has an input voltage of $V_s = 12\text{ V}$. The duty cycle $D = 0.25$ and the switching frequency is 20 kHz. The inductance $L = 150 \mu\text{H}$ and filter capacitor $C = 250 \mu\text{F}$. The average load current

- (ii) CCM-ի լեյք առանձ Լ անտ գումար Կ կե պիլաք ԳԻ կու դուր գումար ։

$$\text{at } I_o = 1.25 \text{ A}$$

و^s = 12 V و D = 0.25 و L = 150 μH و C = 250 μF

(3)

synchronous motor and synchronous motor operating power factor. 10

An industry has an average electrical load of 600 kW at a p.f. of 0.6 lagging. A synchronous motor with an efficiency of 90% is used to raise the combined p.f. to 0.9 lagging and at the same time supply a mechanical load of 100 kW. Calculate kVA capacity of the

0.6 ميغاواط كهرباء بـ P.f. عن 600 كيلوواط فاتحة بـ 90% كفاءة توليد كهرباء بـ 0.9 كيلوواط، عن 100 كيلوواط فاتحة بـ 90% كفاءة توليد كهرباء بـ 1 كيلوواط كهرباء بـ P.f. عن 300 كيلوواط فاتحة بـ 90% كفاءة توليد كهرباء بـ 0.3 كيلوواط.

(II)

II. starting current in terms of full load torque, and

A 3-phase, 4-pole, 400 V, 10 kW, 50 Hz slip ring induction motor develops rated output at rated voltage and frequency with its slip ring short-circuited. The maximum torque equal to twice the full load torque, occurs at a slip of 12.5% with zero external resistance in rotor circuit. Neglect stator impedance, stator core and mechanical losses. Determine:

A 3-phase, 4-pole, 400 V 10 kW DC motor with a 1000 rpm synchronous speed.

II

תְּמִימָה תְּמִימָה תְּמִימָה תְּמִימָה תְּמִימָה תְּמִימָה

图 3-3-3, 4-3a, 400 V, 10 kW, 50 Hz 的变频器驱动器, 驱动 3 相鼠笼式异步电动机, 其转速为 12.5% 调节时的输出转矩与额定输出转矩之比为 1.222。

(i) (q)

10

Discuss in brief various methods of voltage control within 3-phase inverters.

(c) 3-phase voltage (part) II Part II

20

- (iii) Also determine the ratio of second harmonic amplitude to fundamental amplitude in $x(t)$.
- (ii) Determine the Fourier series representation of $x(t)$.

envelope detector which produces an output $x(t)$.

frequency. Here, $f_c \gg f_m$ and $B = 2$. This $u(t)$ is applied to an ideal signal : $u(t) = A_c [1 + B \cos(2\pi f_m t)] \cos(2\pi f_c t)$, where f_c is carrier frequency. A sinusoidal modulating signal $m(t)$ of frequency f_m produces an AM

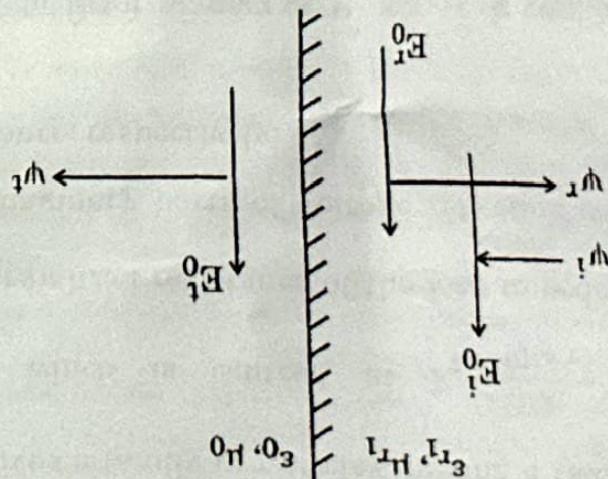
(iii) $x(t)$ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~an~~ ~~AM~~ ~~signal~~ ~~if~~ ~~it~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~an~~ ~~AM~~ ~~signal~~

(ii) $x(t)$ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~an~~ ~~AM~~ ~~signal~~ ~~if~~ ~~it~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~an~~ ~~AM~~ ~~signal~~

~~not~~ ~~an~~ ~~AM~~ ~~signal~~

$f_c \gg f_m$ ~~and~~ $B = 2$ ~~is~~ ~~an~~ $u(t)$ ~~not~~ ~~an~~ ~~AM~~ ~~signal~~ ~~if~~ ~~it~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~an~~ ~~AM~~ ~~signal~~

(b) $u(t) = A_c [1 + B \cos(2\pi f_m t)] \cos(2\pi f_c t)$ ~~not~~ ~~an~~ ~~AM~~ ~~signal~~



10

incidence. Also, $H_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$ and $\epsilon_0 = \frac{36\pi}{1} \times 10^{-9} \text{ F/m}$.

$g_1 = 0$. Given : Region 2 is a free space and assume normal

$E_i^0 = 1.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V/m}$ in region 1, where $\epsilon_r^1 = 7.5$, $H_r^1 = 1$ and

reflected and transmitted E and H at the interface, if

In the figure given below, determine the amplitudes of the