25/11/16

Q. P. Code: 629103

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks: 100

N.B. (1) Question No.1 is compulsory. (2) Solve any four from remaining six questions. (3) Assume suitable data wherever required and justify it. (4) Figures to the right indicate full marks. 1. Answer the following (a) Prove that scattering matrix is symmetrical and reciprocal. (b) Explain 1-dB compression point.	10
(c) What are the characteristics of power amplifiers?	20
 (d) Derive the expression of overall noise figure in three cases as 2. (a) A BJT has the following S-parameters. Is the transistor unconditionally stable? Draw input and output stability circle. S₁₁ = 0.65 ∠ -95° S₂₂ = 0.8 ∠ -35° S₁₂ = 0.035 ∠ 40° S₂₁ = 0.5 ∠ 115° 	10
(b) Explain two methods of broadband amplifier design.	10
3. (a) Discuss amplifier linearization methods. (b) Discuss various mixer topologies. Compare performance of them.	10 10
4. A GaAs FET has the following S-parameter and noise parameters at 1.0 GHz. ($Z_0 = 50~\Omega$), $S_{11} = 0.61~\angle -155^\circ$, $S_{12} = 0$, $S_{21} = 5.0~\angle 180^\circ$, $S_{22} = 0.51~\angle -20^\circ$ $F_{min} = 3 dB$, $\Gamma_{opt} = 0.45~\angle 180^\circ$, $R_N = 4\Omega$. Design a Low noise amplifier for a noise figure of 3.5dB and power gain of 16dB.	20
5. (a) Derive the transducer power gain as: $G_T = \frac{P_L}{P_{avg}} = \frac{ S_{21} ^2 (1 - \Gamma_s ^2) (1 - \Gamma_L ^2)}{ 1 - \Gamma_s \Gamma_{in} ^2 1 - S_{22} \Gamma_L ^2}$	10
(b) Compare microwave amplifiers with microwave oscillators.	10
6. (a) Discuss the steps of Microwave oscillator design using GaAs FET. (b) Define and explain noise correlation matrix for general noise two port networks. What is congruence transformation?	10
7. Write short notes on (any two):- (a) Power distributed amplifiers. (b) Single ended diode mixer. (c) Microwave resonators.	20