

Maharashtra Public Service Commission**Civil Services Exam – Mains Optional****Electronics Engineering****(Code No : 407)****Paper - I****Standard :** Degree in Electronics Engineering**Total Marks :** 200**Nature of Paper :** Conventional Type**Duration :** 3 Hours

- Note :**
- 1) Answers to this paper must be written in English only
 - 2) This paper will test the candidate's ability to comprehend, to analyse, to interpret, to criticise and to appraise subject matter related to the topics/sub topics mentioned below.
 - 3) For judging candidates' conceptual understandings, appropriate numbers of numerical problems will be asked.
 - 4) It is expected from candidates to study the latest and recent developments and happenings pertaining to the topics/sub topics mentioned below.

Section - A (Marks : 50)**BASIC ELECTRONICS - MATERIALS AND DEVICES****1) Materials and Components :**

- .01) Structure and properties of Electrical Engineering materials, Conductors, Semiconductors and Insulators, magnetic, Ferroelectric, Piezoelectric, Ceramic, Optical and Super-conducting materials.
- .02) Passive components and characteristics Resistors, Capacitors and Inductors, Ferrites, Quartz crystal, Ceramic resonators, Electromagnetic and Electromechanical components.

2) Physical Electronics, Electron Devices and ICs :

- .01) Electrons and holes in semiconductors, Carrier Statistics, Mechanism of current flow in a semiconductor, Hall effect; Junction theory;
- .02) Different types of diodes and their characteristics;
- .03) Bipolar Junction transistor; Field effect transistors;
- .04) Basics of ICs - bipolar, MOS and CMOS types, basic of Opto-electronics.
- .05) **IC Technologies :** Fabrication techniques
- .06) Basic CMOS VLSI, Full custom VLSI design, Inverter analysis, layout rules, layout of basic gates, circuit extraction, Layout of basic data path.

Section - B (Marks : 50)**ELECTRONICS CIRCUITS AND APPLICATIONS****3) Analog Electronic Circuits :**

- .01) Transistor biasing, bias stabilization and Small signal and frequency response analysis of transistor circuits.
- .02) Power amplifiers.
- .03) Feedback amplifiers, Tuned amplifiers, Wide-banding techniques. Transistor oscillators.

- .04) Diode rectifiers, regulators and power supplies.
 - .05) Operational Amplifiers, Phase Locked Loops and other linear integrated circuits with applications.
 - .06) Pulse shaping circuits and waveform generators.
- 4) **Industrial Electronics :**
- .01) Thyristor family, principle of operation, commutation circuits
 - .02) Controlled rectifiers, single phase and three phase with different loads.
 - .03) **DC choppers** : step-up and step-down choppers, chopper circuits, switched mode regulators, effect of source and load inductance.
 - .04) **Cyclo-converters**: Single and three phase cyclo-converters.
 - .05) **Inverter circuits**: Single phase bridge inverters, three phase inverters, voltage control of three phase inverter, harmonic reduction.
 - .06) **Industrial applications**: Induction and dielectric heating, Basic concepts of speed control of DC/AC drives.

Section – C (Marks : 50)

SIGNALS AND SYSTEMS

- 5) **Signals and Systems :**
- .01) **Classification of signals and systems**: System modeling in terms of differential and difference equations; State variable representation and solution of state of variable equations for continuous and discrete time systems.
 - .02) Fourier series, Fourier transforms, properties and their applications to system analysis.
 - .03) **Laplace transform** : properties and its application to system analysis.
 - .04) Convolution integral, superposition integral and their applications.
 - .05) **Z-transform** : properties and its applications to the analysis and characterisation of discrete time systems.
 - .06) Discrete time signals and systems, System Classification, stability, DTFT, DFT, FFT algorithms: Decimation in time and frequency. Linear and circular convolution.
 - .07) Designing of Digital filters – FIR and IIR filters, Butterworth and Chebycheff filters.
- 6) **Network theory :**
- .01) Network analysis techniques; Network theorems, transient and sinusoidal steady state response.
 - .02) Network graphs and their applications in network analysis; Tellegen's theorem.
 - .03) Two port networks; Z, Y, h and transmission parameters.
 - .04) Analysis of two port networks, Network functions, parts of network functions, obtaining a network function from a given part.
 - .05) **Transmission criteria**: delay and rise time, Elmore's and other definitions, effect of cascading.
 - .06) Elements of one-port and two-port network synthesis.

Section - D (Marks : 50)

INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL

- 7) **Electronic Measurements and instrumentation :**
- .01) Basic concepts, standards and error analysis; Measurements of basic electrical quantities and parameters.
 - .02) Analog and digital electronic measuring instruments, their principles of

working : their comparison, characteristics and applications.

- .03) **Transducers:** Electronic measurements of non-electrical quantities like temperature, pressure, humidity .
 - .04) Basics of telemetry for industrial use.
- 8) Control Systems :**
- .01) Transient and steady state analysis of systems.
 - .02) Block diagram reduction and signal flow graphs, Mason's gain formula.
 - .03) Effect of feedback on the performance of systems.
 - .04) Absolute and relative stability of systems.
 - .05) **Frequency response analysis :** Bode diagram, Root Locus, Principle of argument and Nyquist criteria.
 - .06) Constant-M and Constant-N Loci. Nichol's Chart.
 - .07) Stability analysis of continuous time systems with respect to the state space model and Jury's stability criterion for the stability of discrete time systems.

Paper - II

Standard : Degree in Electronics Engineering

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Section - A (Marks : 50)

1) DIGITAL ELECTRONICS AND MICROPROCESSORS :

- .01) Transistor as a switching element. Boolean algebra, Number theory.
- .02) Simplification of Boolean functions, Karnaugh maps and applications. IC Logic gates and their characteristics.
- .03) **IC logic families:** DTL, TTL, ECL, NMOS, PMOS and CMOS gates and their comparison.
- .04) **Combinational logic Circuits:** Half adder, Full adder; Digital comparator; Multiplexer, Demultiplexer; ROM and their applications and Design.
- .05) Flip flops. R-S, J-K, D and T flip-flops; Different types of counters and registers, Design using flip flops.
- .06) Waveform generators. A/D and D/A converters. Semiconductor memories.
- .07) Digital design-POS, SOP minimization, PAL and PLAs, PLDs, FPGA
- .08) **Sequential machine design :** Mealy and Moore machines, Asynchronous machines-Analysis and design: Races and Hazards.
- .09) **Microprocessors:** Architecture and instruction set of Microprocessors 8085 and 8086, Assembly language Programming.
- .10) **Microprocessor based system design:** typical examples, PLCs.
- .11) Personal computers and their typical uses.

Section - B (Marks : 50)

2) COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS :

- .01) Random signals and probability, Correlation functions; Spectral density; Response of linear system to random inputs.
- .02) Basic information theory.
- .03) Sampling, quantisation and introduction to coding techniques.
- .04) **Analog Modulation and demodulation techniques:** AM, FM and PM, Radio broadcast transmitters and receivers.
- .05) **Digital modulation and demodulation techniques, data recovery:** integrator, matched filters, correlation receivers and their error probability analysis.
- .06) Time division and frequency division multiplexing.
- .07) Equalization.
- .08) **Telephone networks:** Modern telephone exchanges, switching techniques.
- .09) Elements of Mobile communication.
- .10) Satellite Communication, Multiple access techniques –FDMA, CDMA.

Section - C (Marks : 50)**ELECTROMAGNETICS AND MICROWAVE ENGINEERING****3) Electromagnetic Theory :**

- .01) Analysis of electrostatic and magneto static fields; Laplace's and Poisson's equations.
- .02) Boundary value problems and their solutions; Maxwell's equations.
- .03) Wave propagation through bounded and unbounded media.
- .04) **Transmission lines:** basic theory, standing waves, stub matching techniques. Microstrip lines.
- .05) Propagation of signals at HF, VHF, UHF and microwave frequency.
- .06) Elements of antenna theory.

4) Microwave Engineering :

- .01) Analysis of Microwave Tubes. Solid state microwave devices and their applications.
- .02) Analysis of wave guides (rectangular and cylindrical).
- .03) Microwave Components and Circuits.
- .04) Microstrip circuits.
- .05) Microwave Measurements.
- .06) Microwave Antennas.
- .07) **Optical Communication:** Basics of optical fibre: Numerical aperture, cone of acceptance, rectilinear and curvilinear propagation of light waves through fibre single mode and multi- mode propagation, Optical fibre as a cylindrical wave guide, dispersion and attenuation, splicing techniques, fibre losses, link length calculations, Optical sources and amplifiers, optical detectors, dispersion management in optical fibres.
- .08) Microwave Communication Systems (terrestrial and Satellite based).

Section - D (Marks : 50)**5) Data structures and computer algorithms :**

- .01) Data representation, Programming, Elements of a high level programming language C.
- .02) Use of data structures such as stacks, queues, linked lists, trees and graphs. Algorithms for insertion and deletion of elements in these data structures.
- .03) Complexity of algorithms, sorting and searching techniques, Spanning trees, shortest path, Knapsack problem, Traveling sales person's problem, NP-Hard, NP-

Complete.

.04) Design techniques (Greedy/Dynamic programming/ Divide and conquer).

6) Computer Organisation :

.01) Fundamentals of computer architecture.

.02) Processor design; Control unit design.

.03) Memory organisation, I/O System Organisation.

.04) Advanced architectures- Parallel processing.

7) Computer Networks :

.01) ISO/OSI model, packet switching, congestion in communication networks

.02) Sliding window protocol.

.03) LAN technologies (Ethernet/UDP), TCP, Internet Protocol.

.04) Basic concepts of switches, gateways and routers,

.05) Internet technologies.

.06) Network security.
