

Code No: C6107, C6507

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

M.Tech I Semester Examinations March/April-2011

RF CIRCUIT DESIGN

(COMMON TO COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS, WIRELESS &amp; MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS)

Time: 3hours

Max.Marks:60

Answer any five questions

All questions carry equal marks

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- 1.a) Explain why skin effects are considered important for RF circuit design.
- b) Describe briefly how passive components are realized on printed circuit boards at RF. [12]
  
- 2.a) Compare the characteristics of co-axial line, two -wire line and a parallel plate transmission line.
- b) An input impedance of  $25\Omega$  of a  $\lambda/4$  transformer is to be matched to a  $50\Omega$  micro strip transmission line at  $500\text{ MHz}$  compute the length, width and characteristic impedance of the quarter-wave parallel plate transmission line. The thickness and relative dielectric constant of the substrate material are given as  $1\text{mm}$  and  $4.0$  respectively. Make assumptions if necessary. [12]
  
- 3.a) Define the following terms for a transmission line.
  - i) Standing wave ratio
  - ii) Return loss
  - iii) Power in dBm
  - iv) characteristic impedance
- b) Derive the expression for characteristic impedance of a short circuited transmission line. [12]
  
- 4.a) Describe how a tunable RF active filter can be realized.
- b) With the help of neat diagrams describe the structure and functioning of a HEMT. [12]
  
5. Write a short note on low noise, linear RF BJT operation based on its structure. [12]
  
- 6.a) Enumerate the importance of 'power relations' in the design of an amplifier at high frequencies.
- b) Explain how stable performance can be assured for an RF transistor amplifier using corresponding stability circles. [12]
  
7. Draw neat circuit diagrams to explain how gain-bandwidth product limitation can be overcome in an RF broadband amplifier design. [12]
  
8. With the help of neat schematics explain how oscillators should be configured to obtain high frequencies of oscillation. State the principle of operation. State the principle of operation of a dielectric resonator oscillator. [12]

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