

# Tumkur University

## PhD Entrance Examination syllabus for Electronics

### Part –A

#### Research Methodology

##### Unit-1: Introduction

Meaning of research, Objectives of research, Motivation in research, Types of research, Research Approaches, Significance of Research, Research methods versus Methodology, Research and Scientific Method, Importance of knowing how research is done, the Research Process, Criteria of good research, Problems encountered by researchers in India

##### Unit-2: Defining the Research problem and Reviewing the Literature

Defining the Research Problem: Research Problem, Selecting the Problem, Necessity of Defining the Problem, Technique Involved in Defining a Problem, an Illustration.  
Reviewing the literature: Importance of literature review in research, Bringing clarity and focus to your research problem, Improving research methodology, Broadening knowledge base in research area, Enabling contextual findings, How to review the literature, searching the existing literature, reviewing the selected literature, Developing a theoretical framework, Developing a conceptual framework, Writing about the literature reviewed.

##### Unit-3: Research Design and Sample Design

What is a research problem, selecting the problem, necessity of defining the problem, technique involved in defining a problem, an illustration, meaning of research design, need for Research Design, features of a good design, different research designs, basic principles of experimental designs. Design of Sample Surveys: Introduction, Sample Design, Sampling and Non-sampling Errors, Sample Survey versus Census Survey, Types of Sampling Designs.

##### Unit-4: Data Collection and Report Writing

Data Collection: Experimental and Surveys, Collection of Primary Data, Collection of Secondary Data, Selection of Appropriate Method for Data Collection, Case Study Method.  
Interpretation and Report Writing: Meaning of Interpretation, Technique of Interpretation, Precaution in Interpretation, Significance of Report Writing, Different Steps in Writing Report, Layout. Types of Reports, Oral Presentation, Mechanics of Writing a Research Report, Precautions for Writing Research Reports.

##### Unit-5: The Computer: Its role in Research

Introduction, the computer and computer technology, the computer system, important characteristics, the binary number system, computer applications, computers and researcher

##### Text book:

1. Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, C.R. Kothari, Gaurav Garg New Age International 4th Edition, 2018.

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## Part –B

### Subject: Electronics (Specialization Paper)

#### UNIT-I

Introduction to Semiconductor, energy bands in solids, concept of effective mass, density of states, Fermi levels. PN Junction, Diode equation and diode equivalent circuits, Breakdown in diodes, Zener diode, Tunnel diode, Metal semiconductor junction – Ohmic and Schottky contacts, Characteristics and equivalent circuits of JFET, MOSFET. Low dimensional semiconductor devices – quantum wells, quantum wires, quantum dots. High Electron Mobility Transistor (HEMT), Solar cells – I-V characteristics, fill factor and efficiency, LED, LCD and flexible display devices. Emerging materials for future Devices: Graphene, Carbon Nano tubes (CNT), ZnO, SiC etc.

IC fabrication – crystal growth, epitaxy, oxidation, lithography, doping, etching, isolation methods, metallization, bonding,

#### UNIT-II

Programming in C - Tokens, Character set, Identifiers, Built-in Data Types, Variable Definition, Declaration, C Key Words-Rules and Rules for Naming Variables, operators and Expressions-Precedence and Order of Evaluation and Constants, Basic input/output statements

Decision making, Branching and Looping -Decision making within a Program, if statement, if-else statement and Nested if Statement, Switch statement, Loop statements- for Loop, while loop, do-while Loop, break, continue, goto statements.

Arrays – Need for an Array, Declaring an Array, Initializing an Array. One dimensional arrays-programs, Multidimensional Arrays-programs

Functions- Definition of Functions, Library of C functions, Elements of function, types of functions based on return type and arguments, Pointers

#### UNIT-III

Superposition, Thevenin, Norton and Maximum Power Transfer Theorems, Network elements, Network graphs, Nodal and Mesh analysis. Laplace Transform, Fourier Transform and Z-transform. Time and frequency domain response, Passive filters,

Two-port Network Parameters : Z, Y, ABCD and h parameters, Transfer functions, Signal representation, State variable method of circuit analysis, AC circuit analysis, Transient analysis, Zero and Poles, Bode Plots. 2 Continuous time signals, Fourier Series and Fourier transform representations, Sampling theorem and applications, Discrete time signal, Discrete Fourier transform (DFT), Fast Fourier transform (FFT), Basic concepts of digital signal processing, digital filters – IIR, FIR.

#### UNIT – IV

Rectifiers, Voltage regulated ICs and regulated power supply, Biasing of Bipolar junction transistors and FETs, operating point and stability, Amplifiers, Classification of amplifiers, Concept of feedback, Hartley, Colpitt's and Phase Shift oscillators, Operational amplifiers (OPAMP) - characteristics, computational applications, comparators, Schmitt trigger, Instrumentation amplifiers, wave shaping circuits, Phase locked loops, Active

filters, Multivibrators, Voltage to frequency convertors (V/F), frequency to voltage convertors (F/V)

#### **UNIT-V**

Logic Families, Logic Gates, Boolean algebra and minimization techniques, Combinational circuits, Programmable Logic Devices (PLD), CPLD, flip-flops, memories, Sequential Circuits: Counters – Ring, Ripple, Synchronous, Asynchronous, Shift registers, multiplexers and demultiplexers, A/D and D/A converters, FPGA

#### **UNIT-VI**

Introduction of Microprocessor 8086: Architecture, Addressing modes, instruction set, interrupts, Programming, Memory and I/O interfacing. Introduction of Microcontrollers – 8051 for embedded systems, Architecture and register set of Microcontroller 8051, Addressing modes, Instruction set of 8051 – Data transfer instructions, Arithmetic instructions, Logic instructions, bit level and byte level control transfer instructions, 8051 assembly programming – stack operations, subroutines, interrupts, 8051 programming as timer/counter, 8051 serial communication, 8051 interfacing RS232, LED/LCD display, Keyboard, Stepper motor.

#### **UNIT-VII**

Transmission lines and waveguides – line equations, impedance, reflections and voltage standing wave ratio, rectangular waveguides. Antennas – retarded potential and Hertzian dipole, half wave antenna, antenna patterns, radiation intensity, gain, effective area and Friis's free space receiver power equation.

Microwave Sources and Devices -Reflex Klystron, Magnetron, TWT, Gunn diode, IMPATT diode, Crystal Detector and PIN diode.  
Radar – block diagram of Radar, frequencies and power used, Radar range equation

#### **UNIT-VIII**

Analog modulation and demodulation - AM, FM and PM, Principle of super heterodyne receiver, Random signals, noise, noise temperature and noise figure, Basic concepts of information theory, Error detection and correction, Digital modulation and demodulation – PCM, ASK, FSK, PSK, BPSK, QPSK and QAM, Time and Frequency-Division Multiplexing, Multiple Access techniques, Data Communications – Modems, Codes, Principles of Mobile and Satellite Communication, Optical communication, Optical sources - LED, spontaneous and stimulated emission, semiconductor Lasers, Detectors – PIN photodiodes, Avalanche photodiodes (APD), Optical fibers – attenuation and dispersion characteristics, Bandwidth, Wavelength division multiplexing. Fundamentals of Internet of Things (IoT) for communication.

#### **UNIT-IX**

Power devices – characteristics of SCR, DIAC, TRIAC, power transistors, Protection of thyristors against over voltage and over current. SCR triggering -  $dv/dt$  and  $di/dt$ , triggering with single pulse and train of pulses, A.C. and D.C. motors - construction and speed control. Switched Mode Power Supply (SMPS). Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS).  
Open loop and closed loop control system, Block Diagram reduction techniques, transfer function and signal flow diagram, Stability criterion: Routh-Hurwitz and Nyquist plot, On-off

controller, Proportional (P), Proportional-Integral (PI), Proportional-Derivative (PD), PID controllers.

#### **UNIT – X**

Transducers – Resistance, Inductance, Capacitance, Piezoelectric, Thermoelectric, Hall effect, Photoelectric, Measurement of displacement, velocity, acceleration, force, torque, strain, temperature, pressure, flow, humidity, thickness, pH. Measuring Equipment – Measurement of R, L and C, Bridge and Potentiometers, voltage, current, power, energy, frequency/time, phase, Digital Multimeters, CRO, Digital Storage Oscilloscope, Spectrum Analyzer., Biomedical Instruments – ECG, EEG, Blood Pressure Measurements, MEMS and its applications Sensors for IoT applications.