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SEAT No. :

P904

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5315]-601

T.Y. B.Sc. (Semester IV)

PHYSICS (Paper - V)

PH - 345 (B) : Advanced Electronics
(2008 Pattern)

Time : 2 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 40

Instructions to the candidates:-

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.
- 4) Use of log tables and calculator is allowed.

Q1) Attempt all of the following (one mark each):

- a) Which material is used to construct NTC thermistors?
- b) Define the term : linearization of signals.
- c) Draw the circuit symbol for a photo diode.
- d) How the dosage of alum is decided in water purification process?
- e) Define the term : scan time for a PLC.
- f) State the principle of photo diode detector.
- g) What are the types of signal conditioning used in process control?
- h) State the working principle of narrow band pyrometer.
- i) What is discrete state process control?
- j) What is turbidity?

Q2) Attempt any two (five marks each)

- a) Explain the construction and working of photovoltaic detector with suitable diagram.

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- b) A metal wire shows following variation of resistance with temperature. Find the linear approximation for the resistance.

T(°C)	50	55	60	65	70	75	80
R(Ω)	150.0	162.5	170.1	175.0	180.2	184.2	190.0

- c) Draw a neat, labelled diagram for process control system.

Q3) Attempt any two (five marks each):

- Describe how analog control system can be used for continuous variation of temperature in an oven.
- State the main objectives of a control system. Discuss the terms - steady state regulation and transient regulation.
- What is chemical dosage in a water treatment plant? Discuss it with suitable diagram.

Q4) a) Attempt any one (Eight marks):

- Discuss the principle, construction and working of a broad band pyrometer using a neat diagram.
 - State the different types of motion; discuss the principle, construction and working of accelerometers.
- b) Attempt any one (Two marks):
- Discuss the principle of a bimetal strip temperature sensor in brief.
 - A RTD dissipates 20 mW/°C. If the temperature rise due to self heating is 0.55°C, determine the power dissipated in the RTD.

