



**Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering**

**PhD Admissions**  
**Syllabus for Written Test**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Research Area</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>
1	<b>VLSI Design and Circuits</b>	<p><b>Network Theory:</b> Analysis of networks with Theorems, transient and steady state analysis of RL,RC,RLC circuits</p> <p><b>Solid state devices:</b> Basics of semiconductor physics, carrier transport in PN Junction, basics of BJT and MOS devices.</p> <p><b>Analog circuits:</b> Circuits with MOSFETs and BJTs, OPAMP Circuits</p> <p><b>Digital circuits:</b> Boolean algebra, design and analysis of combinational and sequential circuits, CMOS Inverter and CMOS logic circuits</p> <p><b>VLSI Technology:</b> Basic semiconductor fabrication techniques for ICs.</p> <p><b>Digital logic design:</b> Boolean algebra, design and analysis of combinational and sequential circuits, CMOS Inverter and CMOS logic circuits.</p>

2	<b>Signal Processing</b>	<p><b>Signals and Systems:</b> Continuous time signals and systems, basic system properties. Continuous-time and discrete time Linear Time-invariant system. Fourier series representation of continuous-time periodic signals. The Fourier transform for periodic signals, Properties of the continuous-time Fourier transform. The Laplace transform for continuous-time signals and systems and properties of the Laplace transform.</p> <p><b>Digital Signal Processing:</b> Discrete-time signals: sequences, discrete-time systems, Linear constant-coefficient difference equations, linear and circular convolution, correlation. Z-transform, The inverse z-transform, Properties of the z-transform. Frequency domain representation of sampling, Reconstruction of a bandlimited signals from its samples. Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT), Properties of DFT, convolution using the DFT. Fast Fourier Transform, Design of digital filters, IIR and FIR filters. All-pass systems, Minimum phase systems.</p>
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3	<b>Power and Energy</b>	<p><b>Electric Circuits and Networks:</b> Network graph, KCL, KVL, Node and Mesh analysis, Transient response of dc and ac networks, Sinusoidal steady-state analysis, Resonance, Passive filters, Ideal current and voltage sources, Thevenin's theorem, Norton's theorem, Superposition theorem, Maximum power transfer theorem, Wye-Delta transformation, Steady state sinusoidal analysis using phasors, Time domain analysis of simple linear circuits; Solution of network equations using Laplace transform, Frequency domain analysis of RLC circuits; Two-port networks, Three phase circuits, Power and power factor in ac circuits.</p> <p><b>Electrical Machines:</b> Energy conversion principles, DC machines, types, generator and motor characteristics, Armature reaction and commutation, starting, braking and speed control, Single phase transformer, equivalent circuit, phasor diagram,</p>
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4	<p><b>Communications</b>  <i>(Communications, RF, and Fiber-Optics/Photonics Group)</i></p>	<p>The question paper for the written test consists of four Sections namely, Section A, Section B, Section C, and Section D. Of the four Sections, <b>Section A is common to all candidates</b>, and from the remaining Sections, a candidate can <b>choose only one Section that corresponds to his area of interest</b>.</p> <p><b>Section A:</b> Signals and Systems, Fourier Series, and Fourier Transforms</p> <p><b>Section B:</b> Wireless Communications/ Networks</p> <p><b>Section C:</b> Antennas/RF/Microwave</p> <p><b>Section D:</b> Fiber-optics/Photonics</p> <p><b>Syllabus for Section A:</b> Basics of signals and systems, Fourier Series, Fourier Transforms, Frequency Response, Sampling Theorem.</p> <p><b>Syllabus for Section B:</b> Basic Analog and Digital Communication Systems (AM, FM, BPSK, QPSK, QAM, FSK, etc).</p> <p><b>Syllabus for Section C:</b> Transmission lines, waveguides, S-Parameters, Antenna basics, Maxwell equations, Boundary conditions, Plane wave propagation, Reflection and transmission of interface.</p> <p><b>Syllabus for Section D:</b> Single mode and multimode fibers, Numerical aperture, Dispersion, Basic principles of light generation (LED, LASER) and detection (PIN photodiode, APD).</p>
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