

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

Candidate number

Surname _____

Forename(s) _____

Candidate signature _____

I declare this is my own work.

A-level PHYSICS

Paper 3 Section B Electronics

Time allowed: The total time for both sections of this paper is 2 hours. You are advised to spend approximately 50 minutes on this section.

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a pencil and a ruler
- a scientific calculator
- a Data and Formulae Booklet
- a protractor.

Instructions

- Use **black ink** or **black ball-point pen**.
- **Fill** in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do **all** rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- Show **all** your working.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 35.
- You are expected to use a scientific calculator where appropriate.
- A Data and Formulae Booklet is provided as a loose insert.

For Examiner's Use

Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
TOTAL	



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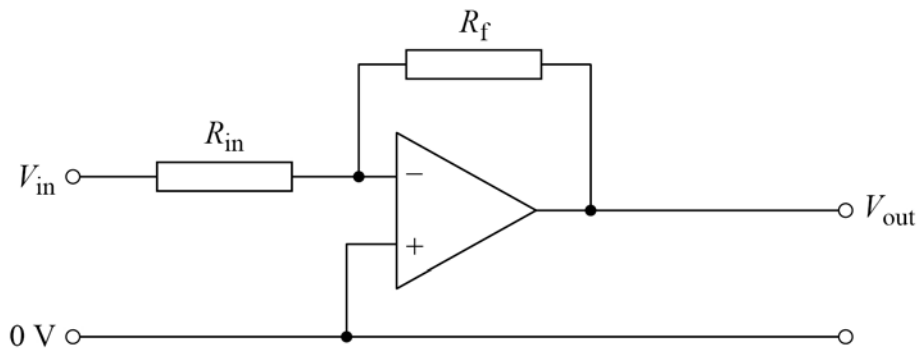
Section B

Answer **all** questions in this section.

0 1

Figure 1 shows a circuit containing an ideal operational amplifier. A signal V_{in} is applied to one of the amplifier inputs.

Figure 1



0 1 . 1

Draw an **X** on the circuit in **Figure 1** to indicate a virtual earth point.

[1 mark]

0 1 . 2

Show that the closed loop voltage gain for the amplifier in **Figure 1** is given by:

$$\frac{R_f}{R_{in}} = - \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}}$$

State any assumptions made in your answer.

[2 marks]

assumptions _____

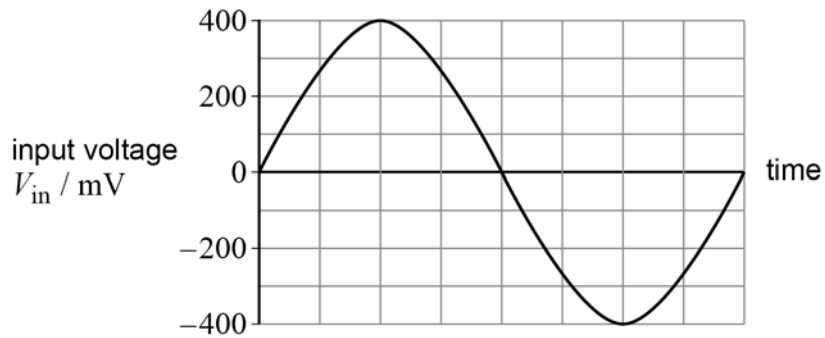
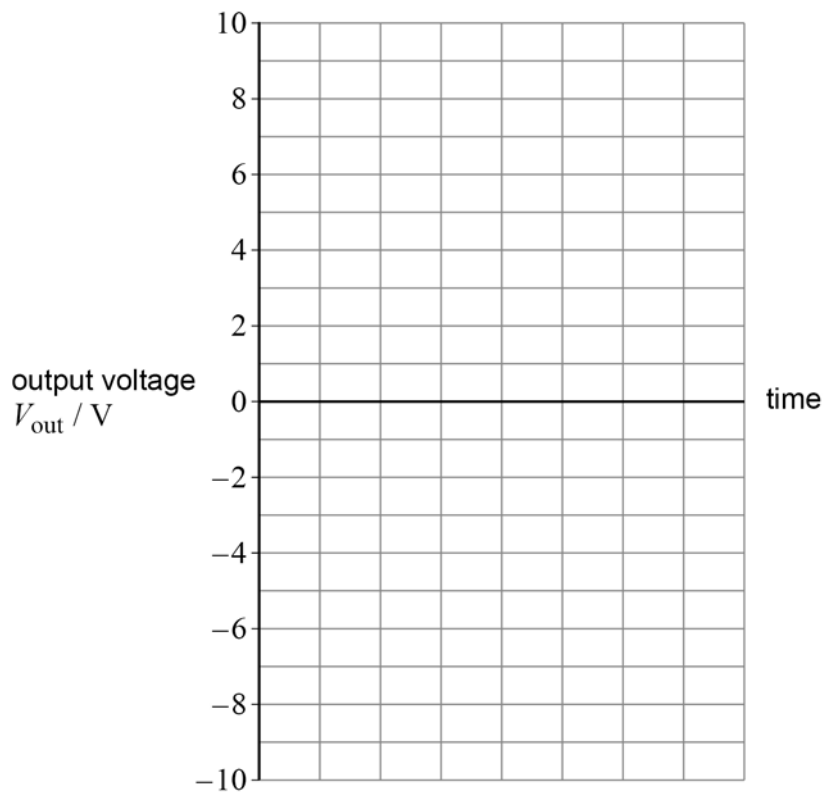
Question 1 continues on the next page

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0 1 . 3

Figure 2A shows the input signal V_{in} that is applied to the circuit in **Figure 1**.

Figure 2A**Figure 2B**

The circuit in **Figure 1** has a closed loop gain of -20 and has power-supply voltages of ± 6.0 V.

Draw, on **Figure 2B**, the output waveform from the operational amplifier circuit over the same time interval as that shown on **Figure 2A**.

[2 marks]

0 1 . 4

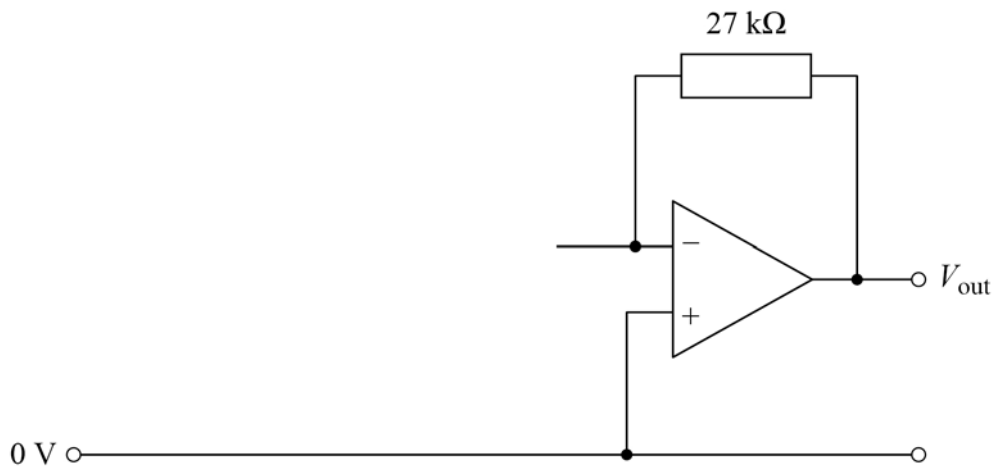
A student converts the circuit in **Figure 1** into one that will add two input signals V_1 and V_2 .

The new circuit produces an output voltage V_{out} so that:

$$V_{\text{out}} = -(1.5V_1 + 0.75V_2)$$

The circuit is to include a $27 \text{ k}\Omega$ feedback resistor.

Complete **Figure 3** to show the circuit that the student constructs.
Annotate your circuit with the values of any additional components.

[3 marks]**Figure 3**

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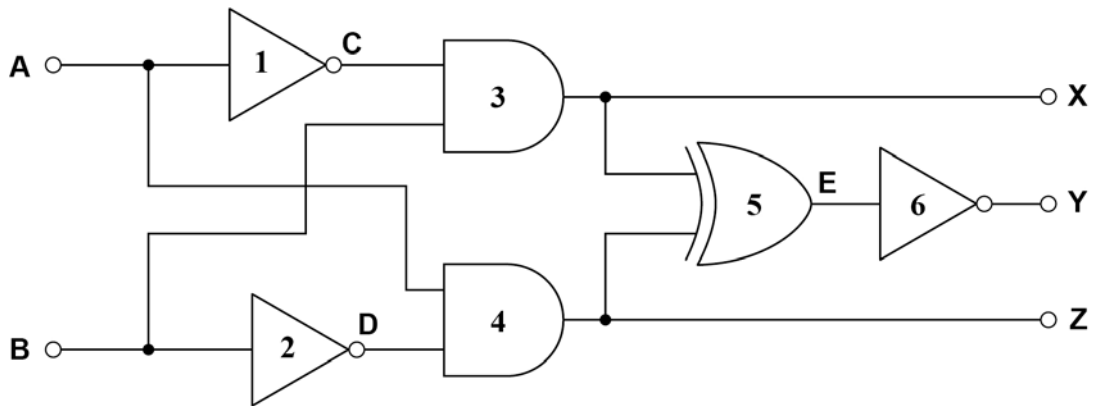
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0 2

Figure 4 shows a logic system made of logic gates labelled 1 to 6. The logic system has inputs **A** and **B** and outputs **X**, **Y** and **Z**.

Figure 4



0 2 . 1

Write the simplest Boolean algebra expression for output **X** in terms of inputs **A** and **B**.

[2 marks]

$X =$ _____

0 2 . 2

State the name of logic gate **5** in **Figure 4**.

[1 mark]

0 2 . 3

Complete **Table 1**, the truth table for this logic system.

[2 marks]

Table 1

B	A	C	D	E	X	Y	Z
0	0	1	1	0			
0	1	0	1	1			
1	0	1	0	1			
1	1	0	0	0			



- 0 2 . 4** Suggest a single logic gate that can replace the combination of gates **5** and **6** in this system.

[1 mark]

- 0 2 . 5** The logic system in **Figure 4** is designed to indicate which of inputs **A** and **B** has the larger binary value, or whether the values are the same. Each decision is indicated by one of the outputs **X**, **Y** or **Z** becoming a logic 1

Which row identifies the outputs **X**, **Y** and **Z**?
Tick (✓) **one** box.

[1 mark]

X	Y	Z	
A = B	A < B	A > B	<input type="checkbox"/>
A < B	A = B	A > B	<input type="checkbox"/>
A < B	A > B	A = B	<input type="checkbox"/>
A > B	A = B	A < B	<input type="checkbox"/>

7

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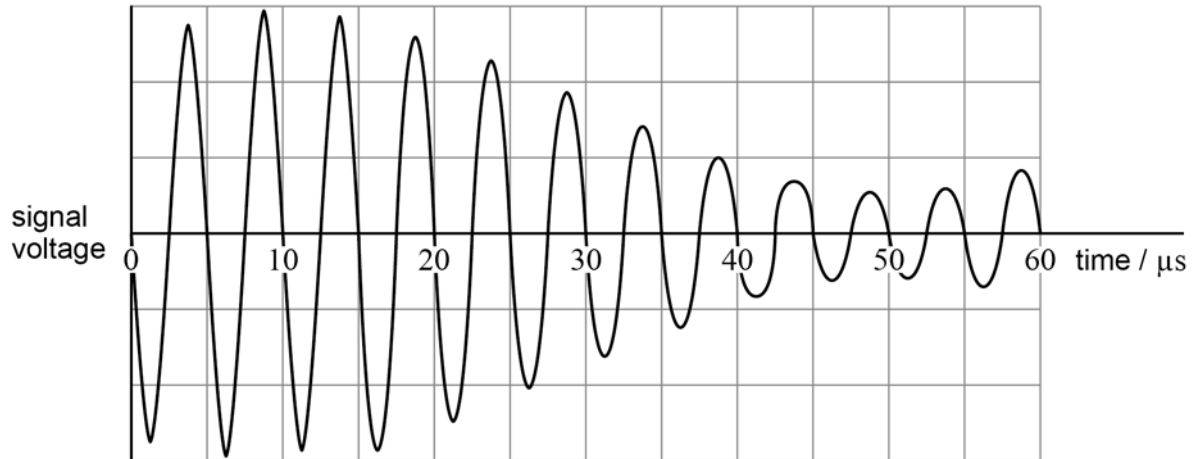


0 3

Figure 5 shows the output signal from the tuner circuit of a radio receiver.

The radio carrier wave is amplitude modulated by a single-frequency test tone.

Figure 5



0 3 . 1

Determine the frequency, in kHz, of the carrier wave.

[1 mark]

frequency of carrier wave = _____ kHz

0 3 . 2

Determine the frequency, in kHz, of the test tone.

[2 marks]

frequency of test tone = _____ kHz



0 3 . 3 State **one** advantage of using frequency modulation (FM) rather than amplitude modulation (AM).

[1 mark]

0 3 . 4 The frequency range of the FM radio band in the UK is 88 to 108 MHz.

The FM stations are **allocated** centre frequencies that start at 88.100 MHz and are separated by 200 kHz.

Calculate the maximum number of stations **allowed** within the range.

[1 mark]

maximum number of stations = _____

0 3 . 5 A radio station broadcasting on FM transmits a maximum audio frequency of 15 kHz and has a frequency deviation of ± 75 kHz.

Deduce whether the radio station fits the FM bandwidth **allocation** in the UK.

[2 marks]

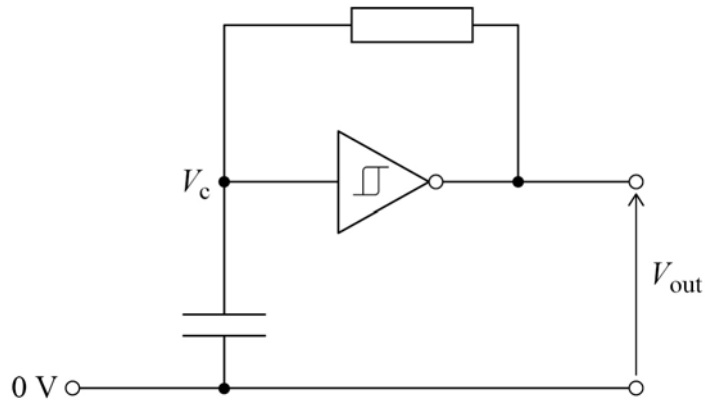
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0 4

Figure 6 shows a type of NOT gate called a Schmitt Trigger. This is connected to a capacitor of capacitance C and a resistor of resistance R to make an oscillator circuit. The circuit is used to produce continuous clock pulses.

Figure 6

V_{out} switches HIGH or LOW when the input voltage V_c passes through one of two trigger voltage values.

The output voltage V_{out} switches to:

- LOW when V_c rises and reaches the upper trigger voltage V_U
- HIGH when V_c falls and reaches the lower trigger voltage V_L .



0	4	.	1
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Initially the capacitor is uncharged and V_c is at 0 V.

Explain the sequence of actions of this circuit as the output goes through one full cycle. The first two stages have been done for you.

You should refer to the *RC* circuit in **Figure 6** and to V_U and V_L in your answer.

[3 marks]

Stage 1: Since V_c is LOW, the output is HIGH.

Stage 2: The capacitor now charges through the resistor, making V_c rise.

Stage 3: _____

Stage 4: _____

Stage 5: _____

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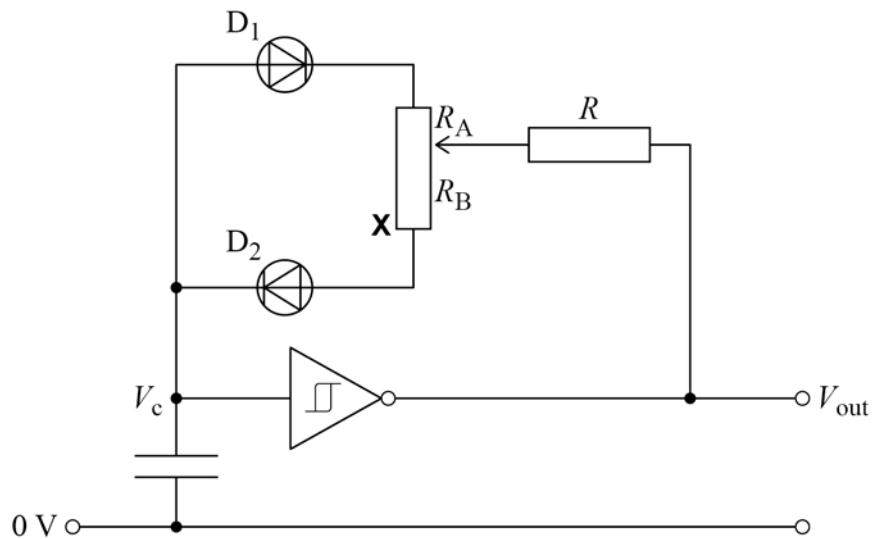


0 4 . 2

Figure 7 shows the oscillator circuit after it has been modified by the addition of:

- two diodes D_1 and D_2
- a potential divider that has a total resistance value of $(R_A + R_B)$.

Figure 7



In this particular circuit:

- the time t_H for the output signal to be HIGH is given by $t_H = 0.7C(R + R_B)$
- the time t_L for the output signal to be LOW is given by $t_L = 0.7C(R + R_A)$.



The slider of the potential divider is moved towards **X**, as shown in **Figure 7**.

State and explain the effect of this change on:

- the mark-to-space ratio ($t_H : t_L$)
- the pulse rate frequency (PRF).

[4 marks]

mark-to-space ratio _____

PRF _____

7

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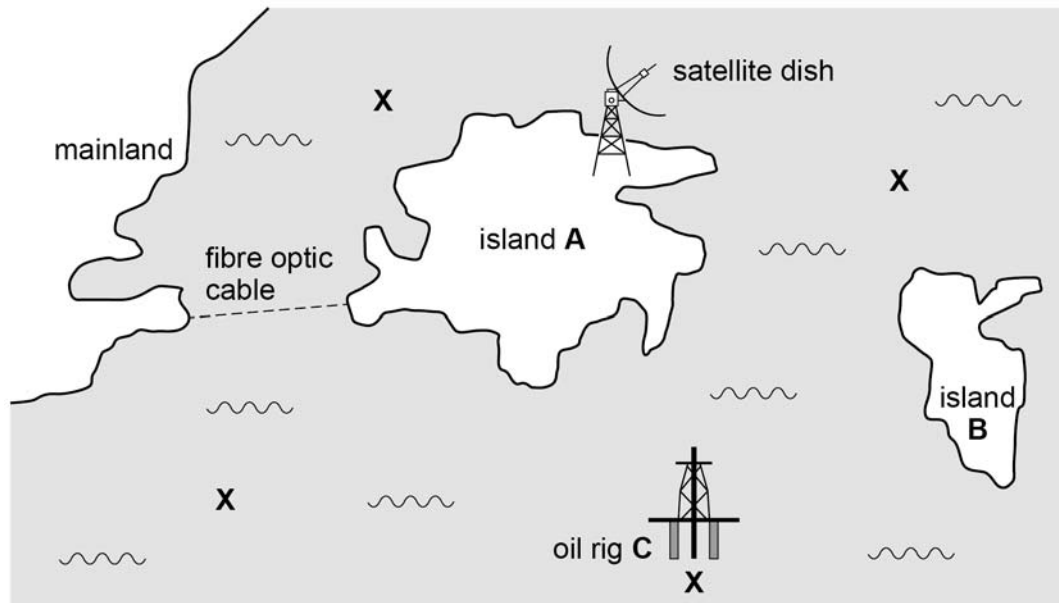
0 5

Figure 8 shows island **A**, a fully developed island off the mainland coast. The island is connected to the mainland by a fibre optic cable lying along the seabed and it also has a satellite link.

Nobody lives on island **B**, but it is due to be developed as a major holiday resort over the next 5 years.

Moveable oil rig **C** is due to explore the four sites marked 'X' for oil and gas over a 9-month period.

Figure 8



A communications company has been asked to provide solutions for island **B** which will allow the development to begin immediately and then later to support a fully developed holiday resort.

A communications solution is also required for oil rig **C** during the 9-month exploration period.

Describe appropriate solutions involving fibre optic cabling and satellite communication systems for each of the two clients, island **B** and oil rig **C**.

In your answer you should:

- outline the way each communications system operates
- suggest, with reasons, your choice of system for each solution.

[6 marks]



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