

Reg No.: _____

Name: _____

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
THIRD SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2017

Course Code: EE203

Course Name: ANALOG ELECTRONICS CIRCUITS (EE)

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 3 Hours

PART A

Answer all questions, each carries 5 marks.

Marks

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| 1 | With a neat circuit diagram explain the working of a negative voltage clamping circuit. Also sketch the output waveform for $\pm 5V$ square wave input. | (5) |
| 2 | Explain the construction and operation of Enhancement type metal oxide semiconductor FET with neat diagrams. | (5) |
| 3 | In an amplifier open loop gain changes by $\pm 50\%$ using a series voltage negative feedback. The amplifier is to be modified to get a gain of 100 with $\pm 0.1\%$ variation. Find the required open loop gain of the amplifier and the amount of negative feedback. | (5) |
| 4 | Explain Barkhausen criteria of sustained oscillation | (5) |
| 5 | Derive the expression for voltage gain of a non-inverting amplifier. | (5) |
| 6 | Design a three input summing amplifier using op-amp having gains of 2, 3 and 5 respectively for each input. | (5) |
| 7 | Define slew rate and explain its effect on waveform generation. | (5) |
| 8 | Design a phase shift oscillator to have 1.5kHz output frequency using a 741 op-amp with $V_{cc} = \pm 12V$. | (5) |

PART B

Answer any two full questions, each carries 10 marks.

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| 9 | Design a voltage divider bias circuit to operate from a 18V supply in which bias conditions are to be $V_{CE} = V_E = 6V$ and $I_C = 1.5mA$. $\beta = 90$. Also calculate the stability factor S. | (10) |
| 10 | a) Draw a common source FET amplifier. Using small signal equivalent circuit derive the expression of the voltage gain.
b) Explain the reasons for reduction of gain at high frequencies of a CE amplifier. | (6)
(4) |
| 11 | a) Explain the operation of a Zener voltage regulator with a neat circuit diagram.
b) Define Miller's theorem. | (5)
(2) |
| | c) In a CE amplifier circuit, $h_{fe} = 50$, $h_{ie} = 1.3k\Omega$, $C_{bc} = 5pF$, $R_C = 3k\Omega$, $R_L = 2.2k\Omega$. Calculate the Miller capacitance. | (3) |

PART C

Answer any two full questions, each carries 10 marks.

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| 12 | a) Draw the circuit diagrams of two stage RC coupled and Transformer coupled amplifiers. Discuss the important features and applications of both. | (6) |
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- b) A transformer coupled classA power amplifier draws a current of 250mA from a collector supply of 13 V. When no signal is applied to it determine i) Maximum output power ii) Power rating of the transistor iii) Maximum collector efficiency. (4)
- 13 a) With a neat diagram explain the working of a Hartley oscillator. (8)
- b) A Wien bridge oscillator has the following components $R_1 = R_2 = R_4 = 5.6 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_3 = 12 \text{ k}\Omega$ and $C_1 = C_2 = 2000 \text{ pF}$. Calculate the oscillating frequency. (2)
- 14 a) Derive the expression for voltage gain of a dual input balanced output differential amplifier. (7)
- b) Why open loop op amp configurations are not used for linear applications? (3)

PART D

Answer any two full questions, each carries 10 marks.

- 15 a) Draw and explain the operation of a square waveform generator using opamp. (5)
- b) Explain inverting Schmitt trigger circuit with relevant waveforms. (5)
- 16 a) Draw and explain the circuit of IC 555 in Monostable mode with relevant waveforms. (7)
- b) What are the advantages of crystal oscillators. (3)
- 17 a) Explain the working of Instrumentation amplifier with a neat diagram. (6)
- b) In an astable multivibrator using 555, $R_B = 750 \text{ }\Omega$. Determine the values of R_A and C to generate a 1.0 MHz clock that has a duty cycle of 25%. (4)
