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Total Number of Pages: 02

**B.Tech**  
**PCEC4201**

**3<sup>rd</sup> Semester Back Examination 2016-17**

**ANALOG ELECTRONICS CIRCUITS**

**BRANCH(S): AEIE, BIOMED, CSE, ECE, EEE, EIE, ELECTRICAL, ETC, IT, ITE**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max Marks: 70**

**Q.CODE: Y481**

**Answer Question No.1 which is compulsory and any five from the rest.  
The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.**

**Q1 Answer the following questions: (2 x 10)**

- a) Differentiate between DC Load line and AC load line.
- b) What do you mean by “pinch-off “ voltage? write down the schokley’s expression .
- c) If  $\beta = 200$ , find out (i)  $\alpha$  (ii)  $\gamma$
- d) Nine identical amplifiers are connected in cascade. Each one has lower cut off frequency of 30KHz. find out the overall bandwidth of the cascade.
- e) Write down two salient features of a voltage series feedback?
- f) Compare and contrast the difference between Passive filter and Active filter. .
- g) Draw the transfer characteristics of N-channel MOSFET and mention the different regions of operation?
- h) Define slew rate of an op-amp and write down its value for an ideal and practical op-amp?
- i) Draw the circuit Diagram of class-C power amplifier and mention the operating range and efficiency of it?
- j) Write down the Barkhausen criteria for oscillations of an oscillator?

**Q2 What is power amplifier? Why power amplifier called large signal amplifier? Explain power amplifier with suitable block diagram. (2+8)**

**Q3 a) An n-channel FET has  $V_P = -2.0V$  and  $I_{DSS} = 1.65 mA$  It is desired to bias the circuit at  $I_D = 0.8 mA$  at  $V_{DD} = 24V$ . Find  $V_{GS}$ ,  $g_m$ ,  $R_S$ ,  $R_d$  and  $\mu$ . (5)**

**b) Draw and analyze a D-MOSFET configuration. why is it called so? (5)**

**Q4 a)** Write various advantages of negative feedback? Draw the block diagrams of different topologies? **(5)**

**b)** An amplifier with negative feedback has voltage gain of 120. It is found that without feedback, an input signal of 60mV is required to produce a particular output, whereas with feedback the input signal must be 0.5V to get the same output. Find the  $A_v$  and  $\beta$  of the amplifier. **(5)**

**Q5 a)** Draw the equivalent circuit of an op-amp and write down the characteristics of ideal op-amp. **(5)**

**b)** Explain square wave testing of an amplifier. What information does it provide? **(5)**

**Q6 a)** Compare the cascade and cascode amplifiers. What are their applications? **(5)**

**b)** Design a voltage divider bias circuit using a supply voltage of 24V, a transistor with a beta of 110 and an operating point of  $I_{cQ}=4\text{mA}$  and  $V_{ceQ}=8\text{V}$ . Choose  $V_{e}=(1/8)V_{cc}$ . **(5)**

**Q7** What is instrumentation amplifier? Briefly explain the operation of an instrumentation amplifier using op-amp. **(10)**

**Q8** Write short answer on any TWO: **(5 x 2)**

**a)** Integrator and differentiator

**b)** Phase shift Oscillator

**c)** Voltage Divider Circuit

**d)** Darlington circuit