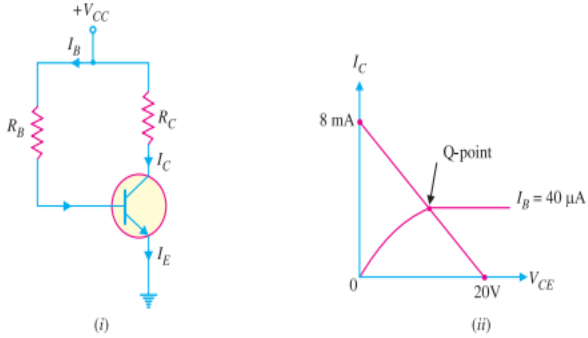
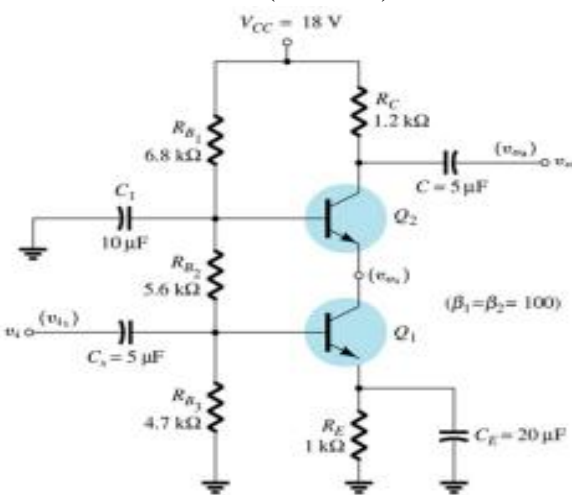


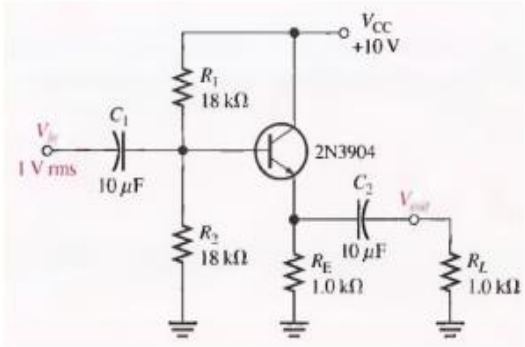
Test: CLAT- 1
Course Code & Title: 18ECC201J – Analog Electronic Circuits
Year & Sem: II / IV
Date: 07-04-2022
Duration: 60 minutes
Max. Marks: 25
Course Articulation Matrix:

18ECC201J - Analog Electronic Circuits		Program Outcomes (POs)														
COs	Course Outcomes (COs)	Graduate Attributes												PSO		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
CO-1	Analyze bipolar amplifier circuits and their frequency response.	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO-2	Develop MOSFET amplifier circuits and their frequency response.	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO-3	Compile various negative feedback amplifier and oscillator circuits.	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO-4	Demonstrate the different classes of power amplifiers according to their performance characteristics.	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO-5	Construct the basic circuit building blocks that are used in the design of IC amplifiers, namely current mirrors and sources.	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO-6	Organize analog electronic circuits using discrete components to measure various analog circuits' performance.	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	-

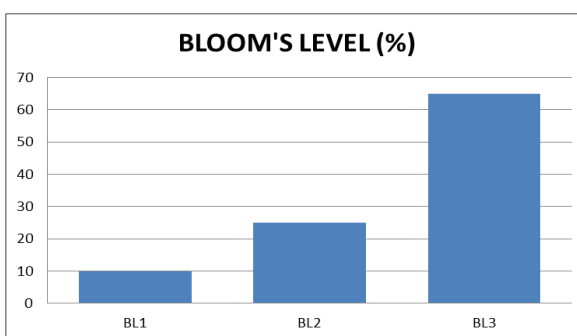
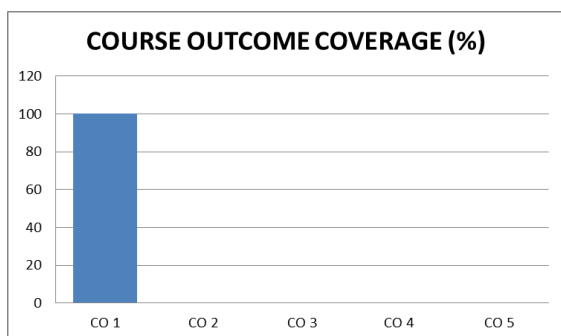
Part - A
(5 x 1 = 5 Marks)
Instructions: Answer all 5 Questions

Q. No	Question	Marks	BL	CO	PO	PI Code
1	The process of raising the strength of a weak signal without any change its general shape is known as _____ a. Rectification b. Oscillation c. Amplification d. Faithful Amplification	1	1	1	1	
2	The d.c. load of a transistor amplifier is generally that of a.c. load. a. Equal to b. Less than c. Greater than d. opposite	1	2	1	1	
3	Determine the value of r_{π} if the $I_C = 2.16\text{mA}$. Assume $\beta=100$ and $V_A=\infty$. a. 1Ω b. 2Ω c. $1.2\text{k}\Omega$ d. $0.5\text{k}\Omega$	1	3	1	2	
4	The transistor has base current of $20\mu\text{A}$ and collector current of 1mA . The value of α is..... a. 0.9 b. 0.83 c. 1 d. 0.99	1	3	1	2	

5	<p>The Darlington amplifier is a _____ configuration multistage amplifier.</p> <p>a. CE-CE b. CB-CE c. CC-CC d. Both a and c</p>	1	1	1	1	
<p style="text-align: center;">Part – B (2 x 10 = 20 Marks) Instructions: Answer any TWO</p>						
6.	<p>a. Is it possible to use a fixed bias circuit for linear amplification? If not give the justification. Also, mention the suitable application of the fixed bias circuit.</p> <p>b. Fig. 1(i) shows the fixed bias circuit. The transistor has the output characteristic shown in Fig. 1(ii). Determine V_{CC}, R_C and R_B.</p>	4	2	1	2	
	 <p style="text-align: center;">Fig. 1</p>	6	3	1	3	
7.	<p>a. What is cascode amplifier? List the characteristics of cascode amplifier.</p> <p>b. For the cascode amplifier shown in Fig.2.</p> <p>(i) Represent the given circuit by its AC equivalent circuit and obtain expression for voltage gain. (3 Marks)</p> <p>(ii) Determine the value of voltage gain. Assume $I_{EQ1}=4.2\text{mA}$, $\beta=100$ and $V_{BE}=0.7\text{V}$. (3 Marks)</p>	4	2	1	1	
	 <p style="text-align: center;">Fig.2</p>	6	3	1	2	
8	<p>a. Why does CC amplifier known as Emitter</p>	2	1	1	1	

	<p>follower?</p> <p>b. For the CC amplifier shown in Fig.3</p> <p>(i) Represent the given circuit by its AC equivalent and obtain expression for input impedance</p> <p>(ii) Determine the value of input impedance .Assume $I_{CQ}=4.3\text{mA}$, $\beta=175$ and $V_{BE}=0.7\text{V}$.</p>	4	3	1	2	
		4	3	1	2	
	Fig. 3					

Course Outcome (CO) and Bloom's level (BL) Coverage in Questions



Evaluation Sheet

Name of the Student:

Register No.:

		Part- A ALL FIVE (5x 1= 5 Marks)		
Q. No	CO	Marks Allotted	Marks Obtained	Total
1	1	1		
2	1	1		
3	1	1		
4	1	1		
5	1	1		
Part- B Any TWO (2 x 10= 20 Marks)				
6.a	1	4		
6.a	1	6		
7.a.	1	4		
7.b.	1	6		
8.a	1	2		
8.b.	1	8		

Consolidated Marks:

CO	Marks Allotted	Marks Scored
CO1	25	
Total	25	

Approved by the Course Coordinator