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**NMAM INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, NITTE**  
(An Autonomous Institution affiliated to VTU, Belgaum)

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*Sessional 2*

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**Mid Semester Examinations – I, January 2015**  
**14EC112 – BASIC ELECTRONICS**

Note: Answer any **One** full question from **each Unit**.

Max. Marks: 20

**Unit – I**

1. a) Sketch the typical V-I characteristics of Si and Ge diodes and mark the important points. 6  
b) Design a zener voltage regulator to meet the following specifications.  
DC input voltage,  $V_i = 20V$ , dc output voltage  $V_o = 10V$ , load current  $I_L = 20mA$ ,  $I_{Zmin} = 10mA$ ,  
 $I_{Zmax} = 100mA$ . 4
2. a) What is a DC load line? Give the equation of DC load line of a diode in series with dc supply voltage and resistor R such that diode is forward biased. 6  
b) Discuss the types of junction breakdown that occur in reverse breakdown diodes. 4

**Unit – II**

- a) Draw the circuit diagram of full wave rectifier using two diodes. Explain its principle of working with relevant waveforms. Also derive an expression for DC output voltage. 6  
b) The input to a half wave rectifier is given through a 10:1 transformer from a supply given by  $230 \sin 314t$  V. If  $R_f = 50\Omega$  and  $R_L = 500\Omega$ , determine  
(a) DC load voltage (b) RMS load voltage. 4
- a) Draw the circuit of a full wave rectifier with capacitor filter. Explain its working with relevant waveforms. 6  
b) A full wave rectifier with capacitor filter is supplying a resistive load of  $1000\Omega$ . The value of filter capacitor is  $200\mu F$ . If supply voltage to the rectifier is 200 V at 50Hz, Calculate RMS ripple voltage 4

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# NMAM INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, NITTE

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## II Sem B.E. (Credit System) Mid Semester Examinations – I, January 2015

14EC112 – BASIC ELECTRONICS

Max. Marks: 20

Duration: 1 Hour

Note: Answer any **One** full question from **each Unit**.

### Unit – I

1. a) Sketch the typical V-I characteristics of Si and Ge diodes and mark the important points. 6
- b) Design a zener voltage regulator to meet the following specifications.

DC input voltage,  $V_i=20V$ , dc output voltage  $V_o=10V$ , load current  $I_L=20mA$ ,  $I_{Zmin}=10mA$ ,  
 $I_{Zmax}=100mA$ . 4

2. a) What is a DC load line? Give the equation of DC load line of a diode in series with dc supply voltage and resistor R such that diode is forward biased. 6
- b) Discuss the types of junction breakdown that occur in reverse breakdown diodes. 4

### Unit – II

3. a) Draw the circuit diagram of full wave rectifier using two diodes. Explain its principle of working with relevant waveforms. Also derive an expression for DC output voltage. 6
- b) The input to a half wave rectifier is given through a 10:1 transformer from a supply given by  $230 \sin 314t$  V. If  $R_f=50\Omega$  and  $R_L=500\Omega$ , determine 4
  - (a) DC load voltage
  - (b) RMS load voltage.

4. a) Draw the circuit of a full wave rectifier with capacitor filter. Explain its working with relevant waveforms. 6
- b) A full wave rectifier with capacitor filter is supplying a resistive load of  $1000\Omega$ . The value of filter capacitor is  $200\mu F$ . If supply voltage to the rectifier is 200 V at 50Hz, Calculate RMS ripple voltage 4

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Note: Answer any One full question from each Unit.

## Unit - I

- a) Draw the circuit of NPN transistor in common base configuration. Sketch and explain input and output characteristics. Mark regions of operation on output characteristics. 6
- b) A transistor in common emitter configuration operates with collector circuit d.c. supply of 24 volts. If collector resistance and base bias resistance for base bias arrangement to have  $V_{CE} = 12$  volts and  $I_C = 12$  mA. Assume  $\beta = 50$ . 4
- a) Draw the circuit of NPN transistor in common emitter configuration. Sketch output characteristics, mark regions of operation and explain. 6
- b) With circuit diagram and waveforms explain operation of pulse firing circuit for half wave controlled rectifier using SCR. 4

## Unit - II

- a) With circuit diagram explain operation of Hartley Oscillator. If this Oscillator is to have output frequency of 100 KHz using two inductances of 100  $\mu$ H and 10  $\mu$ H in the feedback network, what should be the value of capacitor in the feedback network? Also calculate the gain required for the amplifier section of the circuit. 7
- b) An amplifier having absolute voltage gain of 100 is cascaded with a second amplifier having power gain of 10 dB. Determine the overall power gain in dB. 3
- a) Sketch the frequency response of R-C coupled amplifier and mark relevant parameters and explain their significance. State reason for reduction in gain for low and high frequencies. 5
- b) With block diagram explain the operation of series voltage negative feedback amplifier. Derive expression for closed loop gain. Mention features of this amplifier. 5

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## I Sem B.E. (Credit System) Mid Semester Examinations - II, October 2015

15EC112 – BASIC ELECTRONICS

Duration: 1 Hour

Max. Marks: 20

Note: Answer any **One** full question from **each Unit**.

### Unit – I

Marks BT\*

- Sketch and explain the output characteristics of the common base configuration of an NPN transistor with the help of circuit diagram. Mark the regions of operation on the characteristics. 6 L\*3
- Calculate the values of  $R_C$  and  $R_B$  in a base bias circuit to have  $V_{CE} = 6V$  and  $I_C = 6mA$ . The supply voltage is 12V and the transistor has  $\beta = 100$ . Draw the circuit diagram and mark all the component values. 4 L4
- Sketch and explain the forward V-I characteristics of an SCR for different gate currents with the help of circuit diagram. 6 L3
- The base bias circuit arranged for maximum symmetrical output swing is to have collector resistor,  $R_C = 2K\Omega$  and quiescent value of  $V_{CE} = 10V$ ,  $\beta = 50$ . Calculate
  - Value of  $I_C$  at Q-point.
  - Value of  $R_B$ .4 L4

### Unit – II

- Draw the circuit of a non-inverting op-amp amplifier and derive its closed loop voltage gain. 6 L3
- For an inverting amplifier  $R_1 = 20K\Omega$  and  $R_F = 1M\Omega$ . Calculate the closed loop voltage gain and required input voltage to get an output voltage of 2V. 4 L4
- With the help of a neat circuit diagram, derive the expression for the output voltage of integrator circuit using op-amp. 6 L3
- Design an adder circuit using op-amp to obtain the output voltage given by  $V_0 = -(0.5V_1 + 0.8V_2 + 2V_3)$  where  $V_1, V_2$  and  $V_3$  are the input voltages and given  $R_F = 10K\Omega$ . Draw the circuit indicating all resistor values. 4 L4

\* Bloom's Taxonomy, L\* Level

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