

Bihar Engineering University, Patna
End Semester Examination - 2022

Course: B.Tech.
Code: 100302

Semester: III
Subject: Analogy Electronics Circuits

Time: 03 Hours
Full Marks: 70

Instructions:-

- (i) The marks are indicated in the right-hand margin.
- (ii) There are **NINE** questions in this paper.
- (iii) Attempt **FIVE** questions in all.
- (iv) Question No. 1 is compulsory.

Q.1 Choose the correct answer of the following (Any seven question only): [2 x 7 = 14]

- (a) For a base current of $10\mu\text{A}$, what is the value of collector current in common emitter if $\beta_{dc} = 100$?
 - (i) $10\mu\text{A}$
 - (ii) $100\mu\text{A}$
 - (iii) 1mA
 - (iv) 10mA
- (b) If an amplifier with gain of -1000 and feedback factor $\beta = -0.1$ had a gain change of 20% due to temperature, the change in gain of the feedback amplifier would be
 - (i) 10%
 - (ii) 5%
 - (iii) 0.2%
 - (iv) 0.01%
- (c) A trivalent impurity has Valence electrons.
 - (i) 4
 - (ii) 5
 - (iii) 6
 - (iv) 3
- (d) Zener diodes are used primarily as
 - (i) Amplifiers
 - (ii) Voltage regulators
 - (iii) Rectifiers
 - (iv) Oscillators
- (e) Peak inverse voltage of diode used in Half-wave rectifier is
 - (i) $2V_m$
 - (ii) $V_m/2$
 - (iii) V_m
 - (iv) $V_m/3$
- (f) For every 10°C increase in temperature, the reverse saturation current of a p-n junction will be increased by:
 - (i) 10 times
 - (ii) 2 times
 - (iii) 4 times
 - (iv) Remain same
- (g) A BJT transistor operates in which region when the base-emitter junction is forward-biased and the base-collector junction is reverse-biased?
 - (i) Active region
 - (ii) Saturation region
 - (iii) Cutoff region
 - (iv) Reverse active region
- (h) In an RC phase shift oscillator, the phase shift provided by each RC stage is :
 - (i) 30 degree
 - (ii) 45 degree
 - (iii) 60 degree
 - (iv) 90 degree
- (i) If the PIV rating of a diode is exceeded
 - (i) the diode conducts poorly
 - (ii) the diode is destroyed
 - (iii) the diode behaves as Zener diode
 - (iv) None of the above
- (j) For $I_{DDs} = 9\text{ mA}$ and $V_p = -3.5\text{V}$, I_D for $V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$ is
 - (i) 8 mA
 - (ii) 9 mA
 - (iii) 10 mA
 - (iv) 11 mA

- Q.2** (a) Define the following:
- (i) Common mode rejection ratio (CMRR)
 - (ii) Gain bandwidth product
 - (iii) Slew rate of op-amp

[7]

- (b) State the Barkhausen condition for an electronic system to oscillate with feedback. [7]
- Q/3 (a) Derive the expression for stability factor for fix bias circuit with respect to I_{CO} , V_{BE} and β . [7]
- (b) A voltage divider biased circuit has $R_1=39k\Omega$, $R_2=82k\Omega$, $R_C=3.3k\Omega$, $R_E=1k\Omega$ and $V_{CC}=18V$. The silicon transistor has used $\beta = 120$. Find Q - point and stability factor. [7]
- Q.4 (a) With the help of block diagram, explain the concept of feedback. [7]
- (b) Discuss with the help of circuit example, the purpose of providing - [7]
- (i) negative feedback;
- (ii) positive feedback in amplifier.
- Q/5 (a) With a neat circuit diagram and waveforms, explain the working of full wave bridge rectifier and show that its ripple factor is 0.48. [7]
- (b) Describe in detail the avalanche and Zener breakdown mechanism in Zener diode. [7]
- Q.6 (a) Derive the expression for output voltage of an instrumentation amplifier. Also write its advantages and disadvantages [8]
- (b) For an N-channel MOSFET the parameters given as $\mu C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} = \frac{0.2mA}{V^2}$, $V_{DS} = 0.2V$, and $V_t = 0.7V$. Find the region of operation and the drain current. [6]
- Q.7 (a) Differentiate between JFET and BJT indicating the advantages and disadvantages. [7]
- (b) What is faithful amplification? Explain the conditions to be fulfilled to achieve faithful amplification in transistor amplifier. [7]
- Q/8 (a) Draw and explain the pin configuration of a 741 Op-Amp. Also explain the internal structure of an Op-Amp with the help of block diagram. [7]
- (b) For the circuit shown below. Assume zener voltage to be 4.78v and voltage drop across the forward biased zener to be 0.7v. Find the peak voltage of output. [7]
- Q/9 (a) State the characteristics of an ideal transformer. [2]
- (b) Define *rms* value, form factor, peak factor, complex power and half power frequency. [5]
- (c) Two two-port network a and b, with open-circuit impedances Z_a and Z_b are connected in series. Drive the Z-parameter equations. [7]

