Sessionals 11501061 NMAM INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, NITTE (An Autonomous Institution affiliated to VTU, Belgaum) II Sem B.E. (Credit System) Mid Semester Examinations - I, January 2015 uration: 1 Hour 14EC112 - BASIC ELECTRONICS Note: Answer any One full question from each Unit. Max. Marks: 20 Sketch the typical V-I characteristics of Si and Ge diodes and mark the important points. 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} =10 mA, 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. b) Discuss the types of junction breakdown that occur in reverse breakdown diodes. 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. 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. a) Draw the circuit of a full wave rectifier with capacitor filter. Explain its working with relevant 6 waveforms. b) A full wave rectifier with capacitor filter is supplying a resistive load of 1000Ω. The value of filter capacitor is 200µF.If supply voltage to the rectifier is 200 V at 50Hz,Calculate RMS ripple voltage

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14EC112 - BASIC ELECTRONICS

Max. Marks: 20

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Unit - 1

- Sketch the typical V-I characteristics of Si and Ge diodes and mark the important points. b) Design a zener voltage regulator to meet the following specifications. DC input voltage, V=20V, dc output voltage Vo=10V, load current IL=20mA, Izmin=10 mA, I zmax=100mA.
- 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.
- Discuss the types of junction breakdown that occur in reverse breakdown diodes.

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.
- 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
 - (b) RMS load voltage. (a) DC load voltage
- Draw the circuit of a full wave rectifier with capacitor filter. Explain its working with relevant a)
- b) A full wave rectifier with capacitor filter is supplying a resistive load of 1000Ω . The value of filter capacitor is 200µF.If supply voltage to the rectifier is 200 V at 50Hz,Calculate RMS ripple voltage

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on: 1 Hour

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Note: Answer any One full question from each Unit.

- Unit 1 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 in common emitter configuration operates with collector circuit d.c. supply of 24 vonc. f collector resistance and base bias resistance for base bias arrangement to have VcE = 12 volts and Ic = 12 mA . Assume $\beta = 50$. a) Draw the circuit of NPN transistor in common emitter configuration. Sketch output
- characteristics, mark regions of operation and explain. With circuit diagram and waveforms explain operation of pulse firing circuit for half wave controlled rectifier using SCR.
- 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 µH and 10µH 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.
- 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.
- 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
- With block diagram explain the operation of series voltage negative feedback amplifier. Derive expression for closed loop gain. Mention features of this amplifier.

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

15EC112 - BASIC ELECTRONICS

Max. Marks: 20 uration: 1 Hour

Note: Answer any One full question from each Unit.

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	Unit - I Marks BT*		ks BT*	
		Sketch and explain the output characteristics of an NPN transistor with the help of circumstation on the characteristics.	cuit diagram. Man the	6 L*3
	b)	Calculate the values of R_C and R_B in a balance of R_C and R_C and R_C are considered of R_C and $R_$		4 L4
	a)	Sketch and explain the forward V-I characteristic with the help of circuit diagram.	section output swing is to	6 L3
	b)	The base bias circuit arranged for maximave collector resistor, $R_C = 2K\Omega$ and Ω	uniescent value of $V_{CE} = 10V$, $\beta = 50$.	
		Calculate i) Value of I_C at Q-point. ii) Value of R_B .		4 L4
		Unit -	-11	
		Draw the circuit of a non-inverting op-an	np amplifier and derive its closed loop	6 L3
	a)			4 L4
	b)	For an inverting amplifier R_1 =20K Ω and voltage gain and required input voltage to	o get an output voltage of 2	
		a peat circuit diagran	n, derive the expression for the outp	6 L3
	a)	With the help of a neat circuit using op-amy	p. o obtain the output voltage given by	
	b)	 With the help of a fleat substance of integrator circuit using op-amp. Voltage of integrator circuit using op-amp to obtain the output voltage given by Design an adder circuit using op-amp to obtain the output voltages and V₀ = -(0.5V₁ + 0.8V₂ + 2V₃) where V₁, V₂ and V₃ are the input voltages and V₀ = -(0.5V₁ + 0.8V₂ + 2V₃) where V₁, V₂ and V₃ are the input voltages and V₃ = -(0.5V₁ + 0.8V₂ + 2V₃) where V₁, V₂ and V₃ are the input voltages and V₃ = -(0.5V₁ + 0.8V₂ + 2V₃) where V₁, V₂ and V₃ are the input voltages and V₃ = -(0.5V₁ + 0.8V₂ + 2V₃) where V₁, V₂ and V₃ are the input voltages and V₃ = -(0.5V₁ + 0.8V₂ + 2V₃) where V₁, V₂ and V₃ are the input voltages and V₃ = -(0.5V₁ + 0.8V₂ + 2V₃) where V₁, V₂ and V₃ are the input voltages and V₃ = -(0.5V₁ + 0.8V₂ + 2V₃) where V₁, V₂ and V₃ are the input voltages and V₃ = -(0.5V₁ + 0.8V₂ + 2V₃) where V₁, V₂ and V₃ are the input voltages and V₃ = -(0.5V₁ + 0.8V₂ + 0.8V₂ + 2V₃) where V₁, V₂ and V₃ are the input voltages and V₃ = -(0.5V₁ + 0.8V₂ + 0.8V₂ + 0.8V₃ +		4 L4/
		$V_0 = -(0.371)$ given $R_F = 10$ K Ω . Draw the circuit indical	ung	
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