CBCS SCHEME

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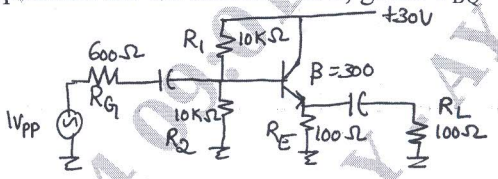
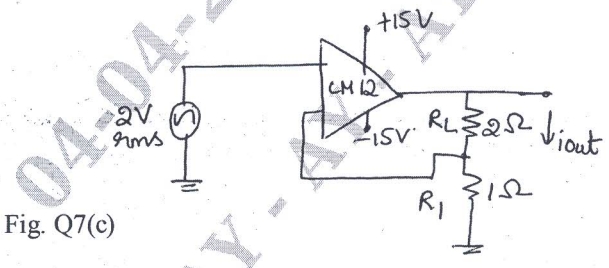
BEC303

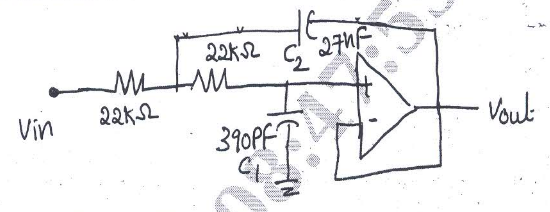
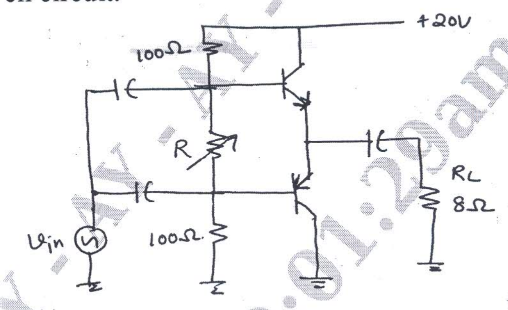
Third Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Examination, Dec.2023/Jan.2024
Electronic Principles and Circuits

Time: 3 hrs. Max. Marks: 100

Note: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.
2. M : Marks , L: Bloom's level , C: Course outcomes.

		Module – 1	M	L	C
Q.1	a.	Explain the simplified analysis of a voltage divider bias circuit of a transistor. Also list the steps in analysis.	8	L1	CO1
	b.	Analyze a VDB Amplifier circuit with respect to DC circuit, AC - π model, AC – T model.	7	L3	CO1
	c.	Design a positive and negative biased clipper circuit.	5	L3	CO1
		OR			
Q.2	a.	With the importance of Coupling capacitor, explain the Base – Biased amplifier circuit. Support your answer with base current , collector current and collector voltage. Also draw its voltage waveforms.	10	L3	CO1
	b.	Explain the basic idea of Common – Collector (CC) amplifier. Give the mathematical relation of AC. Emitter resistance (r_e) , Voltage Gain (A_v) , Input impedance of the base ($Z_{in(base)}$) and Input impedance of the stage ($Z_{in(stage)}$).	6	L2	CO1
	c.	Calculate the output impedance for the circuit below, given $V_{BQ} = 15V$.  Fig. Q2(c)	4	L2	CO1
		Module – 2			
Q.3	a.	Biasing by fixing V_{GS} is not a good approach to bias a MOSFET. Why? Explain biasing by fixing V_G and connecting a resistance in the source for MOSFET.	8	L2	CO2
	b.	Design a fixed V_G and resistance in the source biasing circuit, to establish drain current $I_D = 0.5mA$, $V_t = 1V$, $K_n' W/K = 1mA/V^2$, $\lambda = 0$. Use power supply $V_{DD} = 15V$.	5	L3	CO2
	c.	Obtain the transfer and drain characteristics of n – channel MOSFET and calculate Drain resistance (r_d) , Mutual conductance (gm) and Amplification factor (μ).	7	L2	CO2
		OR			
Q.4	a.	Illustrate the development of T – equivalent circuit model for the MOSFET.	6	L2	CO2

	b.	Draw and explain the small signal equivalent model for Common – Source amplifier without source resistance and write the equation for R_{in} , R_{out} , A_V and G_V.	**8**	**L2**	**CO2**
	c.	For a Common Gate (CG) amplifier circuit , given g_m = 1mA/V , R_D = 15kΩ , R_L = 15KΩ , R_{sig} = 50Ω , R_G = 4.7μΩ. Find R_{in} , R_{out} , A_{VO} , A_V and G_V.	**6**	**L2**	**CO2**
		Module – 3			
Q.5	**a.**	Explain how an Op – amp summer circuit be configured to function as a subtractor.	**5**	**L1**	**CO3**
	b.	How does the design and configuration of an Op – amp R/2R DAC contribute to its accuracy and performance in converting digital signals to analog signals?	**8**	**L2**	**CO3**
	c.	Design and draw the frequency response of common source JFET / MOSFET amplifier.	**7**	**L2**	**CO3**
		OR			
Q.6	**a.**	Describe the working of inverting Schmitt trigger circuit. How is Schmitt trigger different from regular comparator circuit? Explain with the help of Hysteresis curve.	**8**	**L2**	**CO3**
	b.	Explain the working of Colpitts Oscillator with CE connection.	**6**	**L2**	**CO3**
	c.	Explain the Monostable operation of 555 timers.	**6**	**L2**	**CO3**
		Module – 4			
Q.7	**a.**	Explain the four types of Negative feedback amplifier.	**8**	**L1**	**CO4**
	b.	Explain the VCVS amplifier. Obtain its exact closed – loop voltage gain and Ideal Closed – Loop Voltage gain. Also define Gain stability , Closed loop input impedance and Closed loop output impedance of a VCVS amplifier.	**8**	**L2**	**CO4**
	c.	Calculate the load power , load current for the given VCIS amplifier circuit.  Fig. Q7(c)	**4**	**L2**	**CO4**
		OR			
Q.8	**a.**	Explain the Ideal response of filters.	**8**	**L1**	**CO4**

	b.	Determine the pole frequency , Q , Cutoff frequency and 3 – dB frequency, for the filter circuit given below : Fig. Q8(b)  Given $K_0 = 0.99$, $K_C = 1.38$, $K_3 = 1.54$.	5	L2	CO4
	c.	Design a Halfwave and Fullwave precision rectifier using Op – amp.	7	L3	CO4
		Module – 5			
Q.9	a.	Explain class A amplifier , interns of its power gain, Output power , Power dissipation and efficiency.	8	L1	CO5
	b.	Explain class B push pull emitter follower amplifier. How can the crossover distortion be eliminated?	8	L1	CO5
	c.	Calculate the maximum transistor power dissipation and maximum output power for the given circuit. Fig. Q9(c) 	4	L2	CO5
		OR			
Q.10	a.	What is an SCR? With the help of basic SCR circuit, explain the gate triggering.	6	L1	CO5
	b.	Explain the phase control method of TRIAC, along with the voltage waveforms.	7	L1	CO5
	c.	Design a full wave controlled rectifier circuit using RC triggering.	7	L3	CO5

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