



Fourth Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Examination, June/July 2025 Analog Circuits

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.

Module-1

- 1 a. Explain the design constraints of a classical discrete – circuit biasing arrangement with circuit and relevant equations. How does R_E provide a negative feedback action to stabilize the bias current? (10 Marks)
- b. Design biasing using a collector to base feedback resistor to obtain a DC current of 1mA at the collector. Assume $V_{CC} = 10V$, $V_{CE} = 2.3V$ and $\beta = 100$. (07 Marks)
- c. Mention any three the advantages of MOSFET compared to BJT. (03 Marks)

OR

- 2 a. Explain the following biasing scheme of MOS circuits :
 - i) Biasing by fixing V_{GS}
 - ii) Biasing by fixing V_G and connecting a resistance at the source. (10 Marks)
- b. For the circuit shown in Fig.Q2(b), find the value of V_{GS} to establish a DC bias current of $I_D = 0.5mA$. Device parameters are $V_t = 1V$, $K'_n \frac{W}{L} = 1mA/V^2$ and $\lambda = 0$. What is the % change in I_D obtained when the transistor is replaced with another having $V_t = 1.5V$.

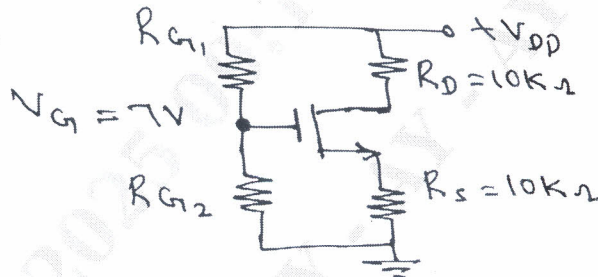


Fig.Q2(b)

(10 Marks)

Module-2

- 3 a. What are the basic configurations for connecting the MOSFET as an amplifier and explain them. (08 Marks)
- b. With the help of AC equivalent circuit, derive the expressions for R_{in} , A_{V0} , R_0 and G_v for a common source amplifier without R_S . (12 Marks)

OR

- 4 a. Explain the various internal capacitances in the MOSFET with necessary equations. (08 Marks)
- b. Design a self biased phase shift oscillator using FET having $g_m = 500 \mu s$, $r_d = 40 K\Omega$ and a feedback network value of $R = 10 K\Omega$. What should be the value of 'C' for sustained oscillation at 5 KHz and R_D for $A > 29$? (08 Marks)
- c. Mention the features of source follower. (04 Marks)

Module-3

- 5 a. With mathematical analysis, show how gain can be desensitized and bandwidth is increased with negative feedback. (07 Marks)
- b. For the block diagram shown in Fig.Q5(b), a signal of 1V from the source results in a difference signal of 10 MV being provided to the amplifying element (A) and 10V applied to the load. For this arrangement, identify the value of A and B that apply.

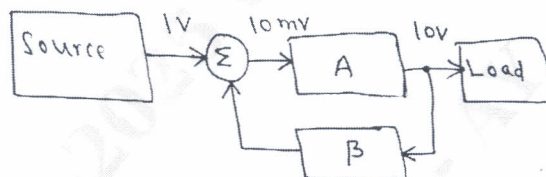


Fig.Q5(b)

(08 Marks)

- c. Draw the block diagram of series shunt feedback amplifier and also mention the effect of R_{if} , R_{of} . (05 Marks)

OR

- 6 a. Explain the classification of output stage based on the Q-point. (08 Marks)
- b. Explain the working of class – B output stage. Prove that maximum conversion efficiency is 78.5%. (08 Marks)
- c. Mention the advantages of class – C output stage. (04 Marks)

Module-4

- 7 a. Derive the expressions of Exact voltage gain, input resistance with feedback and output resistance with feedback of non-inverting amplifiers. (12 Marks)
- b. For the inverting amplifier $R_1 = 470 \Omega$ and $R_F = 4.7K\Omega$. Assume $A = 200000$, $R_i = 2 M\Omega$, $R_o = 75 \Omega$ and $f_0 = 5 \text{ Hz}$. Calculate A_F , R_{iF} , R_{oF} and f_F . (08 Marks)

OR

- 8 a. Explain the working of instrumentation amplifier using transducer bridge and also derive the expression of output voltage. (12 Marks)
- b. Explain the working of a Schmitt trigger with necessary input and output waveforms. (08 Marks)

Module-5

- 9 a. Derive the output voltage expression $V_o = -V_R \frac{R_F}{R} (b_0 + 2b_1 + 4b_2 + 8b_3)$. (08 Marks)
- b. For the DAC using R – 2R network with $R = 10 K\Omega$ and $V_R = 5 \text{ V}$.
 i) Determine the size of each step if $R_F = 27 K\Omega$
 ii) Calculate the output voltage when the inputs b_0, b_1, b_2 and b_3 are at 5V. (06 Marks)
- c. Explain the working of non-inverting type small signal half wave rectifier. (06 Marks)

OR

- 10 a. What are the advantages of active filters? (04 Marks)
- b. Explain the working of a First Order Active High Pass Filter with necessary circuit and waveforms. (08 Marks)
- c. In the Astable Multivibrator using 555 Timer $R_A = 2.2 K\Omega$, $R_B = 3.9K\Omega$ and $C = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$. Determine : i) t_c ii) t_d iii) free running frequency iv) Duty cycle. (08 Marks)
