



Sem: III
 Date: 11/09/2018

FIRST INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

Sub: Analog Electronics
 Time: 11am -12 noon

Sub. Code:17EC33
 Max. Marks:30

Note: Answer two full questions, draw sketches wherever necessary.

Q. No	Discription of Question		Marks	CO	RBT LEVEL
1	a	Explain FET phase shift oscillator with neat figure and necessary equations.	7	C203.4	L2
	b	With neat sketch explain unijunction transistor relaxation oscillator.	8	C203.4	L2
OR					
2	a	Mention the advantages of negative feedback and derive an expression for input impedance for voltage series feedback circuit.	7	C203.4	L2
	b	A crystal $L=0.4H$, $C=0.085pF$ and $C_m=1pF$ with $R=5K\Omega$. Find i) Series resonate frequency ii) Parallel resonate frequency iii) Q factor	8	C203.4	L3
3	a	In a Transistor Hartley oscillator $L_1=2mH$ and $L_2=20\mu H$ while the frequency is to be varied from 950KHz to 2050 KHz. Calculate the range over which the capacitor is to be varied.	7	C203.4	L3
	b	Explain with neat sketches how power amplifiers are classified.	8	C203.5	L2
OR					
4	a	With neat circuit diagram explain the operation of the transformer coupled Class A power amplifier and show that maximum efficiency is 50%.	7	C203.5	L2
	b	Calculate the input power, output power, and efficiency of the amplifier circuit in Fig 4(b) for an input voltage that results in a base current of 10 mA peak.	8	C203.5	L3

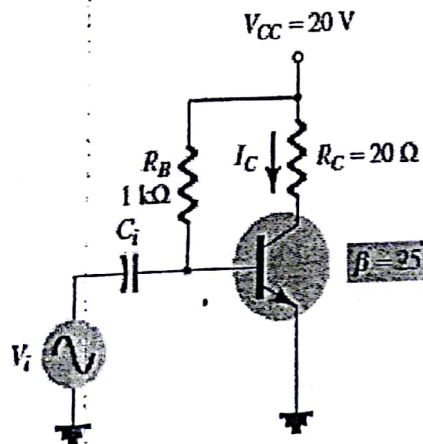


Fig 4(b)

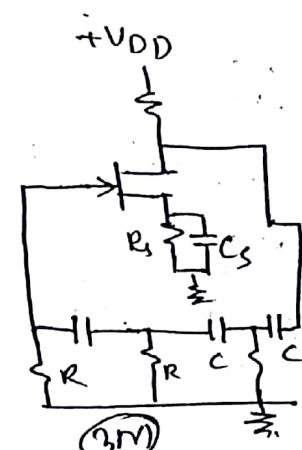
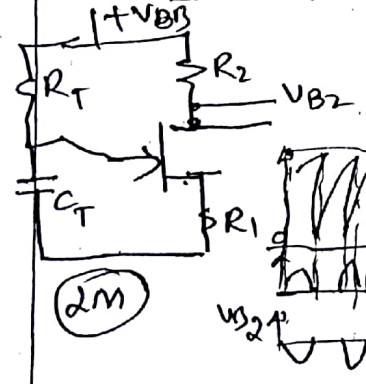
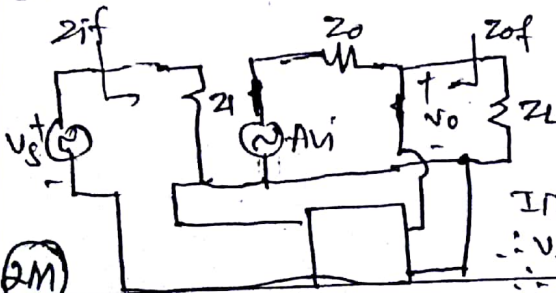
(Signature)
 Course Coordinator
 (Prof. S B Akkole)

(Signature)
 Module Coordinator
 (Prof. S B Akkole)

(Signature)
 HOD
 Dr. V G Kasabegoudar



IA - I SCHEME OF EVALUATION

Sem :	Q. No.	Bit	Subject : Analog Electronics	Description	Sub Code : 17EC33	Date :	Marks	CO's	RBT LEVEL
II	1	a	Analogs Electronics	<p>Fig 3M + Explanation 4 marks with eqns.</p>  <p>$A = g_m R_L$ $R_L = \frac{R_D r_d}{R_D + r_d}$ $f = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{6} R C}$ (3M)</p>	17EC33	11/9/2018	7	203-4	L2
		(b)		<p>Fig 2M + 2M for waveforms + 3M Explanation</p>  <p>$f = \frac{1}{R_T C_T \ln \left[\frac{1}{1-\eta} \right]}$ $\eta = 0.5$ $f = \frac{1.5}{R_T C_T}$ (3M)</p> <p>Waveforms for v_{B1} and v_{B2} are shown. (2M)</p>			8	203-4	L2
	2	(a)		<p>2M advantages + 2.0 tip fs + 3 expressions</p> <p>(i) Higher i/p impedance (ii) Better stabilized voltage gain (iii) Improved freq response (iv) Lower o/p. imp (v) Reduced noise (vi) more linear operation - (2M)</p>  <p>$Z_i = \frac{V_i}{I_i} = \frac{V_s - V_f}{I_i}$ $= \frac{V_s - \beta V_o}{I_i}$ $I_i Z_i = V_s - \beta A V_i$ $\therefore V_s = I_i Z_i + \beta A I_i Z_i$ $\therefore Z_i = \frac{V_s}{I_i (1 + \beta A)}$ (2M)</p>			7	203-4	L2

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IA - I SCHEME OF EVALUATION

Sem :	IV	Subject : Analog electronics	Sub Code : 17EE33	Date : 11/9/2018	Marks	CO's	RBT LEVEL
Q. No.	Bit	Description					
2	(b)	<p>Findings $f_s = 3M$, $f_p = 3M$ $C = 2M$.</p> $f_s = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{0.4 \times 0.085 \times 10^{-12}}} = 863.14 \text{ kHz} \quad (3M)$ $f_p = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC_p}} \quad C_p = \frac{C \cdot C_m}{C + C_m} = \frac{0.085 \times 10^{-12} \times 1 \times 10^{-12}}{0.085 \times 10^{-12} + 1 \times 10^{-12}}$ $= \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{0.4 \times 0.078 \times 10^{-12}}} = 901.03 \text{ kHz} \parallel$ $\text{or } = 900 \text{ kHz} \parallel$ $Q = \frac{WL}{R} = \frac{2\pi f_s \cdot L}{R} = \frac{2\pi \times 863.14 \times 10^3 \times 0.4}{5 \times 10^3}$ $= 433.56 \parallel \quad (2M)$		8	203-4	L3	
3	(a)	<p>finding capacitance value for each freq. $3.0 + 3.0M + 1M$ Leg.</p> $L_{eq} = L_1 + L_2 = 2 \times 10^3 + 20 \times 10^6 = 2.02 \text{ mH} \quad (1M)$ <p>for $f_0 = 950 \text{ kHz}$</p> $f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_{eq}C}} \therefore C = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2 f_0^2 \times L_{eq}}$ $C = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2 (950)^2 \times 2.02 \times 10^3} = 13.89 \text{ pF} \quad (3M)$ <p>for $f_0 = 2050 \text{ kHz}$</p> $C = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2 (2050)^2 \times 2.02 \times 10^3} = 2.98 \text{ pF} \quad (3M)$		7M.			

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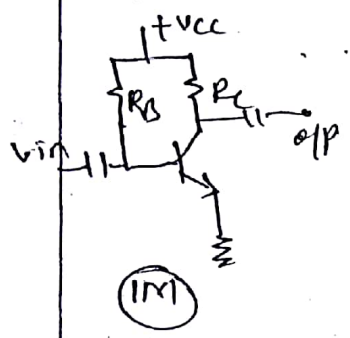
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Sem :	Bit	Subject :	Description	Sub Code	Date :	Marks	CO's	RBT LEVEL
III		Analog Electronics		7EC33	11/4/2018			
3	(b)		classification of PA 2M (i) class A, (ii) class B (iii) class C (iv) class AB (v) class D. sketches & definitions 1+1 = 2M for explaining any 3.			8M.	C203.5	L2
4	(a)		ckt diagram 1M + explanation AC & DC operation & η 3M + 3M for η_{max}			7	C203.5	L2



$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 DC \text{ power} &= V_{CC} \cdot I_{CQ} \\
 AC \text{ power} &= \frac{V_{CEQ} I_{CQ}}{2} \\
 \eta &= \frac{AC \text{ power}}{DC \text{ power}}
 \end{aligned} \right\} (3M)$$

$$\eta_{max} = \frac{P_{oac \ max}}{P_{i \ dc}}$$

$$P_{oac \ max} = \frac{(V_{CE \ max} - V_{CE \ min}) (I_{C \ max} - I_{C \ min})}{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{CE \ min} &= 2V_{CE} \quad V_{CE \ max} = 0 \\
 I_{C \ min} &= 2I_{CQ} \quad I_{C \ max} = 0 \\
 &= \frac{2V_{CE} \cdot 2I_{CQ}}{8 \cdot V_{CE} \cdot I_{CQ}} \times 100 \\
 &= 50\% \quad \text{--- (3M)}
 \end{aligned}$$

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Sem : IV		Subject : Analog electronics	Sub Code : EC33	Date : 11/9/2018		
Q. No.	Bit	Description	Marks	CO's	RBT LEVEL	
4	(b)	$I_{BQ} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_B} = \frac{20 - 0.7}{1 \times 10^3} = 19.3 \text{ mA} \quad (1M)$ $I_{CQ} = \beta I_{BQ} = 25 \times 19.3 \times 10^{-3} = 0.48 \text{ A} \quad (1M)$ $I_{C(P)} = \beta I_{B(P)} = 25 \times 10 \text{ mA} = 250 \text{ mA peak} \quad (1M)$ $P_{O(ac)} = I_{C(rms)}^2 \cdot R_c = \frac{I_{C(P)}^2}{2} R_c = \frac{(250 \times 10^{-3})^2}{2} \cdot 20 \quad (2M)$ $= 0.625 \text{ W}$ $P_{idc} = V_{CC} \cdot I_{CQ} = 20 \times 0.48 = 9.6 \text{ W} \quad (2M)$ $\eta = \frac{P_{O(ac)}}{P_{idc}} \times 100 = \frac{0.625}{9.6} \times 100 = 6.5\% \quad (1M)$	8	200 C203-5	L3	

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