

Reg. No.

Question Paper Code

11657

**B.E. / B.Tech. - DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, NOV/DEC 2022**  
 Fourth Semester  
**Electronics and Communication Engineering**  
**20ECPW401 - ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS WITH LABORATORY**  
 (Regulations 2020)

Duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**PART - A (10 × 2 = 20 Marks)**

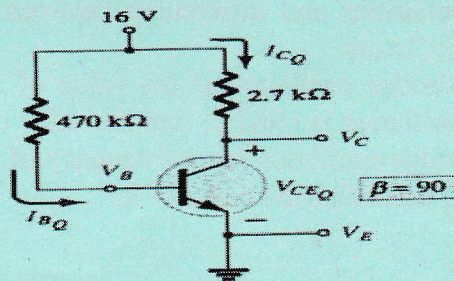
Answer ALL Questions

- |  | <i>Marks,</i><br><i>K-Level, CO</i> |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. State the function of Q-point.  | 2,K1,CO1                            |
| 2. Define bias stability.  | 2,K2,CO1                            |
| 3. Compare cascade and cascode amplifiers.   | 2,K2,CO2                            |
| 4. Draw the h parameter equivalent model for CB BJT amplifier.   | 2,K2,CO2                            |
| 5. A tuned amplifier has its maximum gain at a frequency of 2 MHz and has a bandwidth of 50 KHz. Calculate the Q factor. | 2,K2,CO4                            |
| 6. Define gain product bandwidth of tuned amplifiers.  | 2,K1,CO4                            |
| 7. List the applications of monostable multivibrators.   | 2,K1,CO5                            |
| 8. Define duty cycle.  | 2,K1,CO5                            |
| 9. What is Class C amplifiers efficiency?  | 2,K1,CO6                            |
| 10. Classify Power amplifiers.   | 2,K2,CO6                            |

**PART - B (5 × 13 = 65 Marks)**

Answer ALL Questions

11. a) (i) Draw the DC load line of fixed bias circuit and derive the Stability factor S. 5,K2,CO1
- (ii) For the fixed bias circuit Compute  $I_{BQ}$ ,  $I_{CQ}$ ,  $V_{CEQ}$  and  $V_C$  8,K2,CO1



OR

*K1 – Remember; K2 – Understand; K3 – Apply; K4 – Analyze; K5 – Evaluate; K6 – Create*

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- b) Construct a voltage divider bias circuit and derive its stability factor and also give reasons why it is advantageous than fixed bias circuit. *13,K3,CO1*
12. a) Draw CE amplifier and its small signal equivalent. Derive its  $A_{VS}$ ,  $A_i$ ,  $R_{in}$ ,  $R_o$ . *13,K2,CO2*
- OR**
- b) Explain the emitter coupled differential amplifier with neat diagram and derive expression for CMRR. *13,K2,CO2*
13. a) Construct the double tuned amplifier with a neat circuit diagram and derive the expression for 3dB bandwidth. *13,K2,CO4*
- OR**
- b) Illustrate the stability of tuned amplifiers and mention the need of neutralization. *13,K2,CO4*
14. a) Illustrate the operation of collector coupled a stable multivibrator with neat diagrams and waveforms. *13,K2,CO5*
- OR**
- b) Explain the working principle of Bi stable multivibrator with neat diagram. *13,K2,CO5*
15. a) Explain the operation of Class-AB complementary/symmetry power amplifier with appropriate circuit diagram and its load line. Give the expression for dc power input, ac power output and efficiency. *13,K2,CO6*
- OR**
- b) Explain the working of series fed and transformer coupled class A amplifier with neat diagrams. Also derive its efficiency. *13,K2,CO6*

**PART - C (1 × 15 = 15 Marks)**

16. a) Explain the effect of a current series feedback on input and output resistance of a BJT amplifier with circuit diagram. Draw its equivalent circuit and derive the equation. *15,K2,CO3*
- OR**
- b) (i) List the similarities and differences between RC phase shift and Wein bridge oscillators. *8,K1,CO3*
- (ii) In a Wein-bridge oscillator, if the value of  $R = 100K\Omega$ , and the frequency of oscillation is 10KHz, find the value of Capacitor. *4,K2,CO3*
- (iii) A Wein-bridge oscillator has a frequency of 500kHz. If the value of C is 1000pF, determine the value of R. *3,K2CO3*