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Question Paper Code : X60444

B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2020
Fourth Semester

Electronics and Communication Engineering

EC 2251/EC 41/10144 EC 402/080290019 – ELECTRONICS CIRCUITS – II
(Regulations 2008/2010)

(Common to PTEC 2251 Electronics Circuits – II for B.E. (Part – Time) Third
Semester ECE – Regulations 2009)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Answer ALL questions

PART – A

(10×2=20 Marks)

1. Define 'feedback factor' of a feedback amplifier.
2. State the effect on output resistance and on input resistance of amplifier when current shunt feedback is employed.
3. Draw the feedback circuit of a Colpitt's oscillator. Obtain the value of the equivalent series capacitance required if it uses a L of 100 mH and is to oscillate at 40 KHz.
4. What is the necessary condition for a Wien bridge oscillator circuit to have sustained oscillations ?
5. What is the need for neutralization in tuned amplifiers ?
6. A parallel resonant circuit has an inductance of 150 μ H and a capacitance of 100 pF. Find the resonant frequency.
7. Why is neutralization required in tuned amplifiers ?
8. Define the threshold points in a Schmitt trigger circuit.
9. Mention the applications of pulse transformers.
10. Name the different methods of generating a time-base waveform.



PART – B

(5×16=80 Marks)

11. a) i) Draw the block diagram of a voltage series feedback amplifier and derive the equation for input impedance, output impedance and the voltage gain. **(10)**
- ii) Explain how a negative feedback in an amplifier helps in reduction of distortion and noise. **(6)**

(OR)

- b) i) Draw the typical circuit for current series feedback configuration and derive the expression for voltage gain, current gain, input impedance and output impedance. **(10)**
- ii) Discuss the effect of negative feedback on stabilization of gain. **(6)**
12. a) With circuit diagram, explain the operation of Colpitt's oscillator and obtain the expression for the frequency of oscillations.

(OR)

- b) With circuit diagram, explain the operation of op-amp based Wien-bridge oscillator. Also derive the condition for oscillation.
13. a) Explain the functioning of a capacitor coupled single tuned amplifier. With the high frequency transistor model, carry out an analysis and obtain the gain and bandwidth of the amplifier. Plot its frequency response. **(16)**

(OR)

- b) What are synchronous tuned amplifiers ? Draw the circuit of a two stage capacitor coupled single tuned amplifier and explain with equations the effect of cascading on the gain and bandwidth. **(16)**
14. a) i) Sketch a transistor switching circuit and its collector-current response waveform for a pulse input. For such a circuit, explain the following terms :
- 1) Delay time
 - 2) Turn-on time
 - 3) Storage time
 - 4) Fall time and
 - 5) Turn-off time. **(10)**



ii) An inverter circuit using 2N3904 transistor with $t_{on} = 70 \text{ ns}$ has $R_s = 600 \Omega$ and $R_B = 5.6 \text{ k} \Omega$. Determine :

- 1) the size of the speed up capacitor to give maximum improvement in transistor turn-on time,
- 2) recovery time of the circuit,
- 3) the maximum square wave input frequency that may be used with the circuit.

(6)

(OR)

b) i) With necessary circuit diagram and waveforms, explain the operation of a collector-coupled astable multivibrator which uses transistors. Derive the expression for pulse width.

(8)

ii) Design a collector coupled astable multivibrator for the following specifications : output voltage = 10 V peak; $I_{c(on)} = 1 \text{ mA}$; $h_{fe(min)} = 100$; output to be a positive pulse, the duration of which is 20 $\mu \text{ sec}$; the time between pulses to be 10 $\mu \text{ sec}$. State clearly the assumptions made, if any.

(8)

15. a) i) Draw the circuit of free running oscillator and explain its operation.

(8)

ii) Explain with the help of circuit and waveforms, the operation of RC controlled push-pull astable blocking oscillator with emitter timing.

(8)

(OR)

b) i) Explain in detail about UJT sawtooth generator.

(8)

ii) Explain about the free running blocking oscillator.

(8)
