**QP Code: 12422** 

(3 Hours)

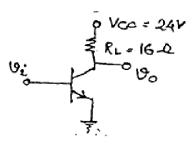
[ Total Marks: 80

N.B.: (1) Question No. 1 is compulsory.

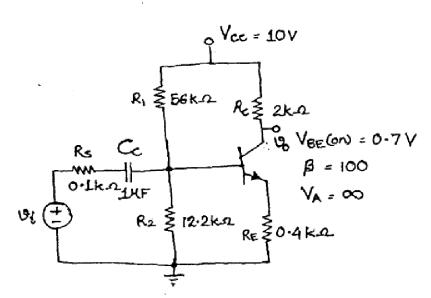
- (2) Solve any three questions from the remaining five.
- (3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- (3) Assume suitable data if required and mention the same in the answersheet.

1. Solve any five :--

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- (a) Draw the high frequency hybrid -pi equivalent circuit of a BJT and define the various components in the model.
- (b) Define differential and common mode gain, and differential and common mode input impedance of differential amplifiers.
- (c) Draw the circuit diagram and derive the relationship between the output current and reference current for Wilson current source.
- (d) Compare power BJTs and power MOSFETS. Determine the required power rating of a power BJT for the circuit given below.



- (e) List the characteristics of an ideal op-amp and compare with the practical ones.
- (f) With the help of a neat circuit diagram explain the working of transistorized series regulator.
- (a) Determine the corner frequency and maximum gain of a bipolar common-emitter
   circuit with an input coupling capacitor.



GN-Con.:6864-14.

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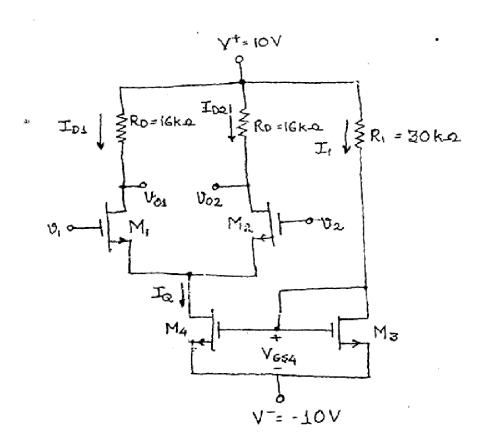
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**QP Code: 12422** 

- (b) Determine the unity-gain bandwidth of N-channel MOSFET with parameters K<sub>n</sub>=0.25 mA/V², V<sub>TN</sub> = 1V, λ =0, Cgd = 0.04pF, Cgs = 0.2 pF, V<sub>GS</sub>= 3V.
   If a 10 kΩ load is connected to the output between drain and source determine the Miller capacitance and cut off frequency.
- 3. (a) Draw the small signal equivalent circuit of the bipolar differential amplifier.

  Determine its output voltage in the general form for one sided output  $V_0 = A_d$   $V_d + A_{cm} V_{cm}$ , and hence the expressions for differential mode gain and common mode gain.
  - (b) For the MOSFET differential amplifier, the transistor parameters are  $K_{n1} = K_{n2} = 0.1 \text{ mA/V}^2$ ,  $K_{n3} = K_{n4} = 0.3 \text{ mA/V}^2$ ,  $V_{TN} = 1V$  for all transistors,  $\lambda = 0$  for  $M_1$ ,  $M_2$  and  $M_3$  and  $\lambda = 0.01 \text{ V}^{-1}$  for  $M_4$ . Determine the bias current  $I_Q$ , output resistance of current source, differential-mode voltage gain, common-mode voltage gain and CMRR for the differential amplifier.



GN-Con.:6864-14.

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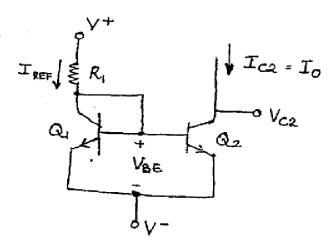
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**QP Code: 12422** 

4. (a) Determine  $I_{REF}$  and Io for the two transistor current source. The circuit parameters are  $V^+ = 10V$ ,  $V^- = 0V$ ,  $R_1 = 15$  k $\Omega$  and transistor parameters are  $V_{BE}(on) = 0.7V$ ,  $\beta = 75$ , and  $V_A = \infty$ .



- (b) Draw a neat diagram of a Widlar current source. Derive the relationship between the reference and bias currents.
- (c) Draw the circuit diagram and small signal equivalent circuit for a Darlington pair configuration. Derive the expression for its input resistance and overall current gain.
- 5. (a) Define slew rate. With the help of waveforms shown how slew rate affects the output response of an operational amplifier to a rectangular input voltage pulse. If the bias current of an op-amp is 19 μA and its internal frequency compensation capacitor has a value of 30 pF determine its slew rate.
  - (b) Draw the circuit diagram for a summing amplifier and determine the expression of output voltage  $v_0$  in terms of the input voltages  $v_1$ ,  $v_2$  and  $v_3$ , and the resistances used in the circuit. It it is desired to have  $v_0 = -(3v_1+4v_2+2v_3)$  find suitable values of these resistances.
  - (c) With the help of VI characteristics of a Zener diode explain the working of a Zener shunt regulator.
- 6. (a) With the help of a neat diagram, dc and ac load lines explain the working of a transformer coupled class A amplifier. What is the effect of the transformer coupling on the power conversion efficiency of the class A amplifier.
  - (b) List the different techniques for biasing the class-AB power amplifier and explain any one them.
  - (c) Differentiate between two transistor and three transistor current sources.

GN-Con.:6864-14.