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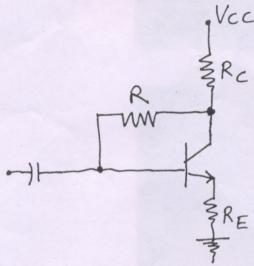
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[ Total Marks: 100

(3 Hours)

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

- (2) Attempt any four from the remaining questions.
- (3) Assume suitable data if necessary.
- 1. (a) Derive the expression for stability factor S for collector to base bias and self bias circuit.
  - (b) In the circuit shown below,  $V_{CC} = 24$  V,  $R_{C} = 10$  K and  $R_{E} = 270$   $\Omega$ . If a silicon transistor is used with  $\beta = 45$  and if under quiescent conditions  $V_{CE} = 5$  V, determine (i) R (ii) the stability factor S.



- 2. (a) For dual input balanced output differential amplifier find out expressions for I<sub>CQ</sub>, V<sub>CEQ</sub>, differential mode voltage gain, input and output resistances.
  - (b) The following specifications are given for the dual input, balanced output bipolar differential amplifier:—

$$R_C = 2.2$$
 K,  $R_E = 4.7$  K,  $R_S = 50$   $\Omega$ ,  $V_{CC} = 10$  V,  $V_{EE} = -10$  V,  $\beta = 100$ ,  $V_{BE} = 0.7$  V.

- (i)  $I_{CO}$  and  $V_{CEO}$
- (ii) Differential mode voltage gain
- (iii) Input and output resistances.
- 3. (a) Explain current limit and current foldback protection of LM 723 using suitable diagrams.
  - (b) Design a regulator using LM 723 for  $V_0 = 9 \text{ V}$ ,  $I_0 = 3 \text{ Amp}$ .
- 4. (a) Draw the functional block diagram of IC 555 timer and explain function of each pin. Also explain how reference voltage is generated.
  - (b) Design a symmetrical square wave generator using IC 555 for output 1 KHz.
- 5. (a) Draw and explain the functional block diagram of voltage controlled oscillator IC. Explain 10 any one application of VCO.
  - (b) Derive the equation for frequency of oscillation and condition for oscillation for RC phase shift oscillator.
- 6. (a) Explain the flash conversion and successive approximation technique. What are their 10 limitations?
  - (b) Draw the circuit diagram of practical differentiator using Op-Amp. Give the advantages of basic differentiator.

## 7. Write short notes on any two:

- (a) Second order Butterworth active filter.
- (b) Instrumentation Amplifier using Op-Amp.
- (c) Digital to Analog converter using R-2R resistors.
- (d) Zero-crossing detector using Op-Amp working and applications.