

**LINEAR IC APPLICATIONS**

(Electronics and Communication Engineering)

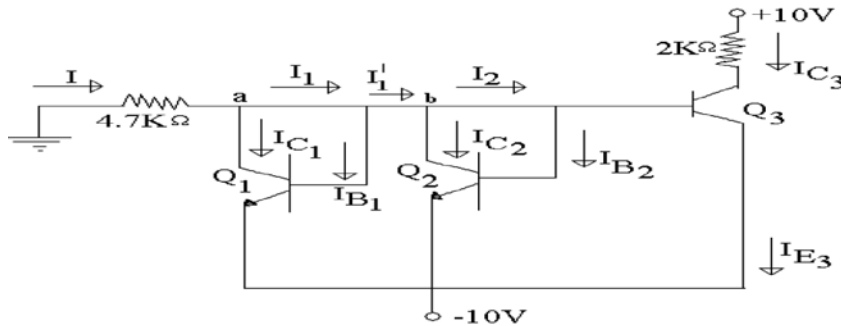
Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 70

Answer any FIVE questions  
All questions carry equal marks

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- 1 (a) Determine the emitter current in transistor  $Q_3$  of figure. If  $V_{BE} = 0.7\text{ V}$  and  $\beta = 100$ .



- (b) Discuss the differences between the differential amplifiers used in the first two stages of op - amp.
- 2 (a) List out the ideal characteristics of an OP-AMP.  
(b) What is an OP-AMP? Why it is called so?  
(c) Why is it desirable for an op-amp to have a high CMRR?
- 3 (a) Using an Op-Amp powered from  $\pm 15\text{ V}$  regulated supplies, design a photo detector amplifier such that as  $i_1$  changes from 0 to  $1\ \mu\text{A}$ ,  $V_o$  changes from  $-5\text{ V}$  to  $+5\text{ V}$ . What is the minimum open-loop gain for a deviation of the transfer characteristics from the ideal of  $< 1\%$ ?  
(b) List out the advantages of instrumentation amplifier.
- 4 (a) What feedback is preferred for oscillators and why? What is the effect of negative feedback?  
(b) Derive the frequency of oscillation of a RC phase shift oscillator and explain the operation of the circuit.
- 5 (a) Explain the operation of first order high pass buffer worth filter.  
(b) Design a HPF at the cutoff frequency of 1 kHz and a pass band gain of 2.
- 6 (a) Draw the block schematic of a PLL describing the function of each block briefly.  
(b) What is the purpose of low pass filter in a phase locked loop? Describe different types of low pass filters used in a PLL.
- 7 (a) Explain the operation of an op-amp based weighted resistor digital to analog converter through a neat circuit diagram.  
(b) Design a 4-bit weighted resistor DAC whose full-scale output voltage is  $-10\text{ Volts}$ . Assume  $R_f = 10\text{ k}$  and logic '1' level as  $+5\text{ volts}$ . And logic '0' level as  $0\text{ volts}$ . What is the output voltage when the input is 1011?
- 8 Derive the output voltage expression for:  
(a) Analog voltage multiplier circuit.  
(b) Analog voltage divider circuit.

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