## **University of Mumbai Examination 2020**

## Examinations Commencing from 7<sup>th</sup> January 2021 to 20<sup>th</sup> January 2021

Program: **Computer Engineering**Curriculum Scheme: Rev2016
Examination: SE Semester III

Course Code: ECC302 and Course Name: Electronic Circuits and communication Fundamentals Time: 2 hour Max. Marks: 80

Q1.	Choose the correct option for following questions. All the questions are compulsory and carry equal marks
1.	Internal transistor junction capacitances affect the high-frequency response of amplifiers by
Option A:	Reducing the amplifier's gain only
Option B:	Reducing the amplifier's gain and introducing phase shift as the signal frequency increases.
Option C:	Introducing phase shift as the signal frequency increases.
Option D:	Having no effect.
2.	Frequencies are values of frequency at which the RC circuits reduce the voltage gain to 70.7% of its midrange value.
Option A:	Critical
Option B:	Maximum
Option C:	Normal
Option D:	Nominal
3.	Doubling the voltage gain of an amplifier causes adB
Option A:	10, increase
Option B:	10, decrease
Option C:	6, increase
Option D:	6, decrease
4.	A certain amplifier has a bandwidth of 22.5 kHz with a lower cutoff frequency of 600 Hz. What is the value of higher cut off frequency (Fc <sub>u</sub> )?
Option A:	21.9 kHz
Option B:	23.1 kHz
Option C:	600 Hz
Option D:	22.5 kHz

5.	Which of the following coupling method is not suitable for two or multistage cascade connection?
Option A:	Direct coupling
Option B:	R-C coupling
Option C:	Transformer coupling
Option D:	Inductance coupling
6.	The formula for closed loop voltage gain of amplifier with feedback using open loop voltage gain A and gain of feedback circuit B will be
Option A:	AF=A*B
Option B:	AF = -B/(1 + AB)
Option C:	AF = A/(1+AB)
Option D:	AF = -A/(1+AB)
7.	Negative feedback in an amplifier improves:
Option A:	Output SNR improvement & Reduces distortion
Option B:	Reduces output SNR
Option C:	Increases distortion
Option D:	Decreases distortion
8.	For a circuit to become an oscillator, the criteria of Barkhausen is
Option A:	Total loop gain Aβ must be unity.
Option B:	Total phase shift around the loop must be zero or 360 degree
Option C:	Unity loop gain and 0 or 360 Phase shift both must satisfied
Option D:	only phase shift of 0 degree is required
9.	RC phase shift oscillators contain a minimum of Phase shift network.
Option A:	2
Option B:	3
Option C:	4
Option D:	0
10.	An amplifier has an input signal voltage of 0.034 mV. The output voltage is 12.5 V. The voltage gain in dB is
Option A:	53.6 dB.
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Option B:	231 dB.
Option C:	107.3 dB.
Option D:	111.3 dB
11.	Which of the following is not a type of LC oscillator?
Option A:	Crystal oscillator
Option B:	Hartley oscillator
Option C:	Clapp oscillator
Option D:	Colpitts oscillator
12.	For a Wien Bridge Oscillator given that R1=20k $\Omega$ , C1=2nF, R2=20k $\Omega$ , C2=2nF, find the approximate resonant frequency.
Option A:	25kHz
Option B:	15kHz
Option C:	8 kHz
Option D:	4 kHz
13.	The difference output of the differential amplifier is the amplification of
Option A:	Difference between the voltages of input signals
Option B:	Difference between the output of each transistor
Option C:	Difference between the supply and the output of each transistor
Option D:	No difference is measured between outputs of the transistors
14.	VC 1 1700 11 015 1 CLED 1 1 ID:
Option A:	If $A_{DM} = 1500$ and $A_{CM} = 0.15$ , the CMRR value in dB is
Option A:	44 dB
Option C:	60 dB
Option C:	80 dB
Opnon D.	90 dB
15.	A current mirror can be used as an active load because it has
Option A:	Low dc resistance
Option B:	High ac resistance
Option C:	Low ac resistance
Option D:	High dc resistance

16.	The advantage of a cascode current mirror over a simple current mirror is
Option A:	Output resistance of cascode mirror is larger
Option B:	Cascode requires lesser area
Option C:	Cascode mirror gives more voltage value range
Option D:	Both lesser area and large voltage headroom.
17.	The maximum efficiency of resistance loaded class A power amplifier is
Option A:	75 %
Option B:	50 %
Option C:	40 %
Option D:	25 %
18.	What is the purpose of heat sink in power amplifier circuit?
Option A:	Provides extra temperature from the surrounding.
Option B:	Helps to dissipate the heat by transferring it to the surrounding.
Option C:	Used for providing extra mechanical support.
Option D:	Helps to reduce the miller effects in the transistors.
19.	Which of the device does not have the gate terminal?
Option A:	TRIAC
Option B:	FET
Option C:	SCR
Option D:	DIAC
20.	Which power amplifier has the highest collector efficiency?
Option A:	Class A
Option B:	Class B
Option C:	Class C
Option D:	Class AB push pull

## Option 3

Q2.	20 marks
A.	Solve any Two 5 marks each
i.	With a neat, labelled diagram, explain the Hartley oscillator.
ii.	What are the methods to overcome cross over distortion in Class B power amplifier?
iii.	What are the methods of cascading Multistage amplifier? Compare them.
B.	Solve any One 10 mark each
	Calculate bandwidth for single stage CE amplifier, following parameters are available for the given circuit.
	$\beta = 100,  \mathbf{r}_e = 30  \Omega,  \mathbf{A}_V = 1.$
	14 V
	$C_{W_c} = 8 \text{ pF}$ $C_{bc} = 20 \text{ pF}$
	$\begin{cases} C_{W_i} = 8 \text{ pF} & C_{bc} = 20 \text{ pF} \\ C_{W_o} = 10 \text{ pF} & C_{be} = 30 \text{ pF} \\ C_{ce} = 12 \text{ pF} \end{cases}$
i.	
	$\beta = 100$
	0.1 μF
	$v_s = \sum_{30 \text{ k}\Omega} $
	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}$
	* * *
ii.	Explain the working of silicon-controlled rectifier (SCR) using the two-
11,	transistor analogy with a neat, labelled diagram. Draw the structure / construction with V-I characteristics of SCR.

Q3.	20 marks
A.	Solve any Two 5 marks each
i.	Explain Miller effect and unity gain bandwidth product concept.
ii.	Draw MOSFET differential amplifier with active load.
iii.	Compare voltage series and current shunt feedback amplifiers.
B.	Solve any One 10 mark each
i.	Draw Class A transformer coupled amplifier & load line, derive the expressions for the maximum overall operating efficiency η <sub>O(max)</sub> & maximum

	collector conversion efficiency ηc(max).
ii.	Explain working of RC phase shift oscillator. Give expression for frequency of oscillations.