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Question Paper Code : 61194

B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2014.

Fourth Semester

Electronics and Communication Engineering

EC 1251 A — ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS – II

(Regulation 2008)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

PART A — (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

1. Define the Line Regulation and Load Regulation of a regulator.
2. What are the advantages of Bridge rectifier over Full wave Rectifier?
3. State the Bark Hausen criterion.
4. State any two parameters which affect the frequency stability of oscillators.
5. Mention the various components of Coil Losses.
6. Define the loaded Q, of a resonator.
7. Draw the circuit diagram for RC differentiator circuit.
8. Compare and contrast Astable multivibrator and Bistable Multivibrator.
9. Draw the response of Pulse transformer, for a pulse input.
10. Mention the applications of blocking oscillators.

PART B — (5 × 16 = 80 marks)

11. (a) Draw and Explain the working of a Full wave rectifier with resistive load. Also explain how the ripple voltage is affected by the use of C filter for the above circuit.

Or

(b) Draw the block diagram of SMPS, and explain the working of various blocks in it.

12. (a) With a neat diagram, explain the working of a Wien bridge oscillator. Derive the expression for frequency of oscillation.

Or

(b) Explain the working of a Colpitts oscillator, with a neat circuit diagram. Derive the expression for frequency of oscillation.

13. (a) Derive the design equations of a capacitor coupled single tuned amplifier.

Or

(b) What is meant by class C amplifier? Explain any one application of class C Tuned amplifier in detail.

14. (a) Explain the working of series positive clipper and series negative clipper with neat circuit diagrams and waveforms.

Or

(b) Explain the working of collector coupled astable multivibrator, with neat circuit diagram.

15. (a) Draw and explain the working of push pull astable Blocking oscillator.

Or

(b) Explain the method of linearization through adjustment of driving waveform in detail.

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