

F.Y.B.SC. (Computer Science) SEM –II (2014 COURSE) : WINTER - 2018

SUBJECT : LINEAR ELECTRONICS – II

Day : Saturday
Date : 20/10/2018

W-2018-0950

Time : 03.00 PM TO 05.00 PM
Max. Marks : 40

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Use of Scientific calculator is **ALLOWED**.

Q.1 Answer **ANY TWO** of the following: **[10]**

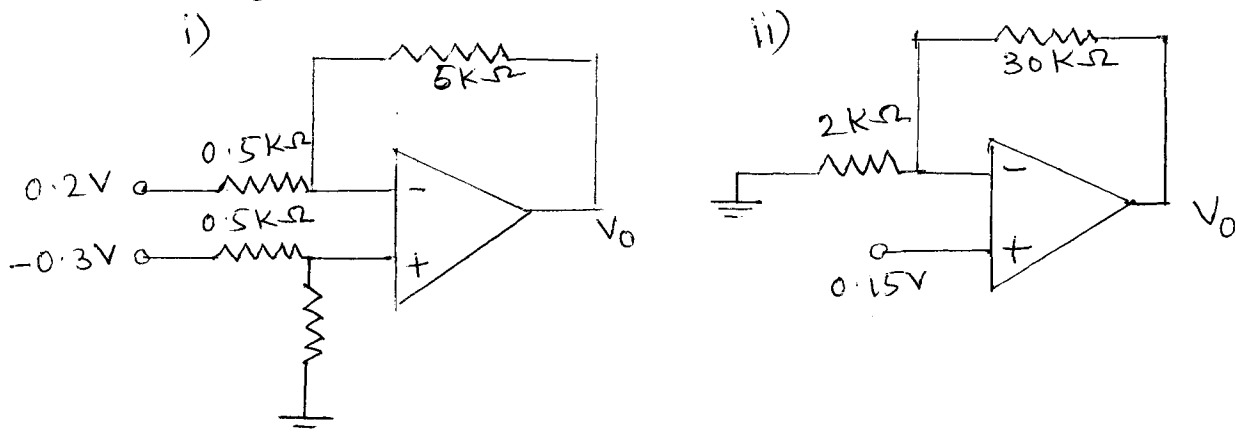
- a) With neat diagram explain the working of OP-AMP as integrator with square wave as input waveform.
- b) Draw and explain diagram for double ended input double ended output differential amplifier.
- c) Explain the working of phase shift oscillator with neat diagram.

Q.2 Answer **ANY TWO** of the following: **[10]**

- a) Draw block diagram of SMPS. Explain the function of each block.
- b) In a transistor Colpitts oscillator, if $C_1 = 0.001\mu\text{F}$, $C_2 = 0.01\mu\text{F}$ and $L = 15\mu\text{H}$. Find the frequency of oscillation, feedback fraction and minimum gain to sustain oscillations.
- c) Draw circuit diagram for inverting amplifier using OP-AMP. Derive the equation for output voltage.

Q.3 Answer **ANY TWO** of the following: **[10]**

- a) What will be the output for the following circuits? Also mention the configuration of the circuits.



- b) With neat diagram explain the working of on-line UPS.
- c) Draw circuit diagram for Hartley oscillator. Give its formula for gain and frequency of oscillations.

Q.4 Answer **ANY FIVE** of the following: **[10]**

- a) Define the following parameters of OP-AMP:
 - i) CMRR
 - ii) Input offset voltage
- b) State two points of difference between RC and LC oscillators.
- c) What is feedback? State its type.
- d) Define any two parameters of differential amplifier.
- e) State Barkhausen criteria for sustained oscillations.
- f) Explain the following terms for power supply:
 - i) Load regulation
 - ii) Line regulation
- g) For an OP-AMP adder, the input voltages are 0.39V, 0.46V. If feedback resistance is $47\text{k}\Omega$ and input resistance is $47\text{k}\Omega$, calculate the output voltage.