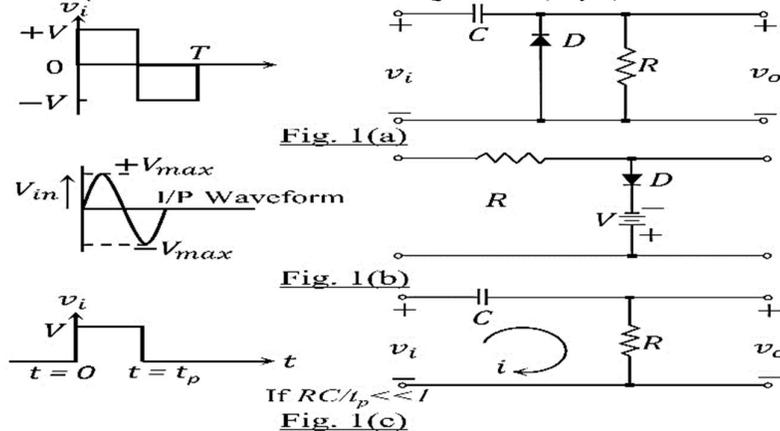


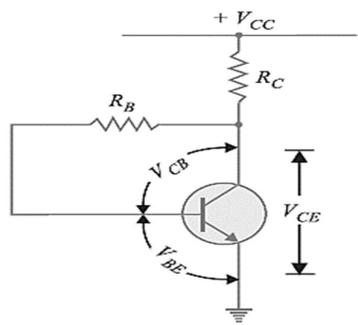
INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper contains 5 questions each of 5 marks and total 25 marks.
2. Attempt all questions.
3. The missing data, if any, may be assumed suitably.
4. Tables/Data handbook/Graph paper etc., if applicable, will be supplied to the candidates

Q.1(a) Draw the output wave form for the following circuits (Any 2) [2] CO 1 BL 2



Q.1(b) It is required to set the operating point by biasing with the circuit given at  $I_C = 1\text{mA}$ ,  $V_{CE} = 8\text{V}$ . i) If  $\beta = 100$ ,  $V_{CC} = 12\text{V}$ ,  $V_{BE} = 0.3\text{V}$ , how will you do it? [3] 2,3 3  
ii) What will be the new operating point if  $\beta = 50$ , all other circuit values remaining the same?



Q.2(a) Which transistor configuration (CE, CB or CC) provides: [2] 1 2  
i. Lowest voltage gain  
ii. Highest input impedance  
iii. Lowest input impedance  
iv. Lowest output impedance

Q.2(b) Draw small signal diagram of CE amplifier (without emitter resistor) and derive its voltage gain and input impedance. [3] 3 4

Q.3(a) Draw the frequency response of a Transistor amplifier. What are the role of capacitors in different frequency band. [2] 3 3

Q.3(b) Derive the voltage gain of CE amplifier in low frequency domain considering the effect of only coupling capacitor (C1) connected at the base terminal. [3] 1,2,4 4

- Q.4(a) A three-stage amplifier has a first stage voltage gain of 100, second stage voltage gain of 200 and third stage voltage gain of 20dB. Find the overall voltage gain in decibels. [2] 1,2,3 3
- Q.4(b) Briefly Explain the working principle of Darlington pair circuit? What are its advantages? [3] 1,2,3 3
- Q.5(a) Illustrate the origin of the internal capacitances  $C_{\pi}$  and  $C_{\mu}$ . State Miller theorem. [2] 3,4 3
- Q.5(b) Draw the low frequency model of RC -coupled amplifier. Derive the expression for  $f_L$ . [3] 1,2,4 4

OR

A transistor used in CE arrangement has the following set of h parameters when the d.c. operating point is  $V_{ce} = 10V$  and  $I_c = 1mA$  :  $h_{ie} = 1k \Omega$ ;  $h_{oe} = 25\mu A/V$ ;  $h_{re} = 2 \times 10^{-4}$ ;  $h_{fe} = 50$ . Determine (i) input impedance (ii) current gain and (iii) voltage gain iv) output impedance using exact and approximate analysis. The load seen by the transistor is  $R_L = 1000 \Omega$  and Voltage source of internal resistance  $R_s = 800\Omega$ .

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