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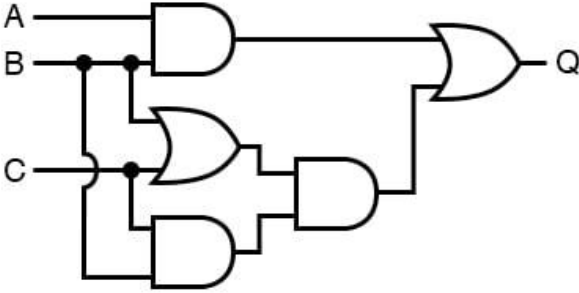
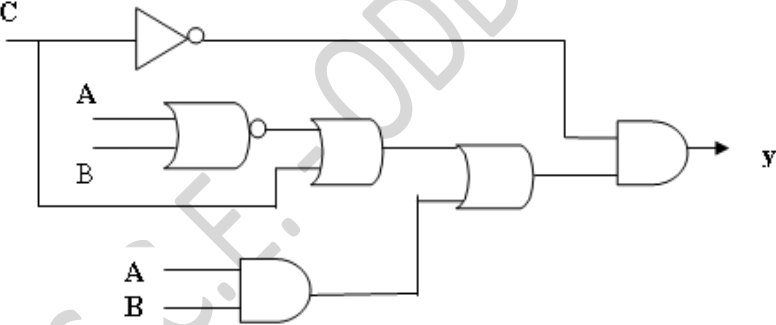
**B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bengaluru-560019**

Autonomous Institute Affiliated to VTU

**February / March 2024 Semester End Main Examinations****Programme: B.E.****Branch: Common to all Branches****Course Code: 22EC1ESBEC / 22EC2ESBEC****Course: Basic Electronics****Semester: I / II****Duration: 3 hrs.****Max Marks: 100**

**Instructions:** 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing one full question from each unit.  
2. Missing data, if any, may be suitably assumed.

<b>Important Note:</b> Completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages. Revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator will be treated as malpractice.			<b>UNIT - I</b>	<i>CO</i>	<i>PO</i>	<b>Marks</b>
	1	a)	What is Regulated power supply? Explain with block diagram.	-	-	<b>5</b>
		b)	Derive the expression for Ripple factor and efficiency of Bridge rectifier.	<i>CO1</i>	<i>PO1</i>	<b>10</b>
		c)	The saturation current density of a PN junction Ge diode is $250\text{mA/m}^2$ at $300^\circ\text{K}$ . Find the voltage that must be applied across junction to cause forward current density of $10^5\text{A/m}^2$ to flow	<i>CO1</i>	<i>PO1</i>	<b>5</b>
			<b>OR</b>			
	2	a)	A sinusoidal wave of $V=600\sin 30t$ is applied to a half wave rectifier. The load resistance is $2\text{K}\Omega$ and forward resistance of the diode is $60\Omega$ . Find 1. DC current through the Diode 2. RMS value of current through the circuit 3. DC output voltage 4. AC power input 5. DC power output 6. Rectifier efficiency	<i>CO1</i>	<i>PO1</i>	<b>12</b>
		b)	Design a Zener regulator for following specification: Load current $I_L = 30\text{mA}$ output voltage $V_0 = 6\text{V}$ , Zener wattage $P_z = 700\text{mW}$ , Input voltage $V_i = 10 \pm 2\text{V}$ and $I_{Z\min} = 6\text{mA}$	<i>CO3</i>	<i>PO3</i>	<b>8</b>
			<b>UNIT - II</b>			
	3	a)	Briefly explain the any two advantages of negative feedback systems.	-	-	<b>10</b>
		b)	Deduce the relationship between various Transistor current and also $\alpha$ and $\beta$ of a transistor. In a common emitter transistor circuit, if $\beta = 80$ and $I_B = 40\mu\text{A}$ , compute the values of $\alpha$ , $I_E$ and $I_C$ .	<i>CO1</i>	<i>PO1</i>	<b>10</b>
			<b>UNIT - III</b>			
	4	a)	Derive how Operational Amplifier can be used as a subtracting device.	<i>CO1</i>	<i>PO1</i>	<b>8</b>
		b)	What is the frequency of Hartley oscillator if the total inductance of $L_1$ and $L_2$ is $50\text{mH}$ and the capacitance of the resonant circuit is $200\text{pF}$ ?	<i>CO1</i>	<i>PO1</i>	<b>4</b>
		c)	Design an Op-Amp circuit to provide an output of $V_o = -[3V_1 + 6V_2 + 9V_3]$ .	<i>CO3</i>	<i>PO3</i>	<b>8</b>

UNIT - IV					
5	a)	Perform the following a) $(532.65)_{10} = (?)_{16} = (?)_8$ b) $(250.67)_{16} = (?)_2 = (?)_{10}$	CO1	PO1	10
	b)	Analyze the logic circuit shown in fig. Determine the Boolean function for Q and state its truth table.  	CO2	PO2	5
	c)	Design Full Adder circuit using 2 Half adders .	CO3	PO3	5
OR					
6	a)	Simplify and realize using logic gates (i) $f(A, B, C) = \overline{A}B C + \overline{C} + B C A + B C$ (ii) $f(A, B, C) = \overline{A}B + \overline{B} + \overline{C}A + \overline{B}C$	CO1	PO1	10
	b)	Analyze the below given logic circuit for an output Y when input C=1. Write expression at each stage  	CO2	PO2	5
	c)	A logic circuit has 3 inputs A, B, C and one output Y. $Y = B \text{ XNOR } C$ when $A=0$ , and $Y=B$ when $A=1$ . Design the logic circuit with minimum number of gates and implement using logic gates.	CO3	PO3	5
UNIT - V					
7	a)	With a neat block diagram, explain the components of the basic communication System.	-	-	10
	b)	Compare 1G, 2G, 3G and 4G technologies of cellular communication.	-	-	10

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