

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

Autonomous Institute Affiliated to VTU

**October 2024 Supplementary Examinations****Programme: B.E.****Branch: Common to all Branches****Course Code: 22EC1ESIEL / 22EC2ESIEL****Course: Introduction to Electronics Engineering****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>	<b>CO</b>	<b>PO</b>	<b>Marks</b>
	1	a)	Describe the operation of Half Wave Rectifier (HWR) and derive the expression for ripple factor and efficiency.	-	-	<b>10</b>
		b)	Explain the regions of NPN transistor working based on the external bias voltage and derive the relation between common base dc current gain ( $\alpha$ ) to common emitter dc current gain ( $\beta$ ) of a transistor. Calculate $\beta$ , collector current $I_c$ , emitter current $I_E$ , if $\alpha = 0.9$ and base current $I_B = 50 \mu A$ .	<b>COI</b>	<b>POI</b>	<b>10</b>
			<b>OR</b>			
	2	a)	Compare Half wave and Full wave rectifier circuits. In a centre – tap full wave rectifier, forward resistance of each diode is $15\Omega$ . The rms voltage across each half of the secondary of the transformer is 100V. If the load resistance is $1000\Omega$ , find rms value of the load current. Also find dc load current.	<b>COI</b>	<b>POI</b>	<b>10</b>
		b)	What are Amplifiers? Explain the operation of BJT as a switch, with suitable circuit diagrams.	-	-	<b>10</b>
			<b>UNIT – II</b>			
	3	a)	With neat circuit diagrams, show how Op-amp can be used as: i) Integrator                      ii) Subtractor	-	-	<b>10</b>
		b)	Explain the operation of a Wien Bridge Oscillator, with a neat circuit diagram and equation for frequency.	-	-	<b>10</b>
			<b>UNIT - III</b>			
	4	a)	Simplify the following Boolean expression using Boolean Laws and Realize this expression with logic gates (i) $f(A, B, C) = A\bar{B}C + \bar{C} + BC$ (ii) $f(A, B, C) = \overline{AB} + \bar{B} + \bar{C}A$	<b>COI</b>	<b>POI</b>	<b>10</b>

	b)	Convert i) $(ABCD)_{16} = (?)_8 = (?)_2$ ii) $(761.1)_8 = ( )_2 = ( )_{16}$ iii) $(96.85)_{10} = ( )_2$	<i>COI</i>	<i>POI</i>	<b>10</b>
		<b>OR</b>			
5	a)	i) Find the complement and simplify: $(AB + \bar{A}\bar{C})$ ii) Simplify and realize using basic gates: $Y = A(\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} + A\bar{B}C)$	<i>COI</i>	<i>POI</i>	<b>10</b>
	b)	Implement the following combinational logic circuits: i) Half Adder using basic gates ii) full adder using Half adders	<i>COI</i>	<i>POI</i>	<b>10</b>
		<b>UNIT – IV</b>			
6	a)	Differentiate between the following with reference to embedded systems: i) Microprocessors and Microcontrollers ii) RISC Vs CISC Processors/Controllers	-	-	<b>10</b>
	b)	i) List the various categories of the core of embedded systems ii) Explain the following output devices, with reference to embedded systems: Light emitting diodes and seven segment LED Displays	-	-	<b>10</b>
		<b>UNIT – V</b>			
7	a)	With a neat schematic block diagram, briefly explain the main constituents of basic communication system.	-	-	<b>10</b>
	b)	Explain the types of modulation, Amplitude Modulation and Frequency modulation, with reference to communication systems.	-	-	<b>10</b>

\*\*\*\*\*