



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER II
SESSION 2016/2017**

COURSE NAME : ELECTRONIC DEVICES AND
CIRCUITS II

COURSE CODE : BNR 25903

PROGRAMME : BNE

EXAMINATION DATE : JUNE 2017

DURATION : 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES

INSTRUCTION : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF **EIGHT (8)** PAGES

- Q1**
- (a) Analyze the range of the output voltage in the circuit of **Figure Q1(a)** if the input, V_i is varied from 2 V to 8 V. (4 marks)
 - (b) Calculate the input voltage that must be applied to the input of **Figure Q1(b)** to produce an output of 2.4 V. (4 marks)
 - (c) Analyze the output voltage developed by the circuit of **Figure Q1(c)** for $R_f = 130 \text{ k}\Omega$ and $R_f = 980 \text{ k}\Omega$. Which R_f value is suitable for summing amplifier? (6 marks)
 - (d) Analyze the total offset voltage for the circuit of **Figure Q1(d)** for an op-amp with specified values of input offset voltage $V_{IO} = 12 \text{ mV}$ and input offset current $I_{IO} = 110 \text{ nA}$. (5 marks)
 - (e) Calculate the output voltage for the circuit of **Figure Q1(e)**. (6 marks)
- Q2**
- (a) Show the connection of an LM124 quad op-amp as a three-stage amplifier with gains of +16, -28, and -31. Use a 420-k Ω feedback resistor for all stages. Analyze the output voltage results for $V_i = 120 \text{ mV}$. (8 marks)
 - (b) Show the connection (including pin information) of two LM358 stages connected as unity-gain amplifiers to provide the same output. (3 marks)
 - (c) Calculate the cutoff frequency of a first-order low-pass filter for $R_I = 3.2 \text{ k}\Omega$ and $C_I = 0.0004 \text{ mF}$. (2 marks)
 - (d) Calculate the cutoff frequency of a second-order high-pass filter for $R_1 = R_2 = 2.1 \text{ k}\Omega$, $C_1 = C_2 = 0.00005 \text{ mF}$, and $R_G = 15 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_F = 70 \text{ k}\Omega$. (3 marks)
 - (e) Analyze the circuit of **Figure Q2(e)**, calculate I_L . (3 marks)
 - (f) Analyze the bandpass filter circuit in **Figure Q2(f)**. Find the lower and upper cutoff frequencies. (6 marks)

- Q3**
- (a) Differentiate between class A and B power amplifier. (4 marks)
 - (b) Differentiate between class A and AB power amplifier. (4 marks)
 - (c) Define the characteristics of class D power amplifier. (3 marks)
 - (d) For a class B amplifier with $V_{CC} = 25$ V driving an 8Ω load, determine:
 - (i) Maximum input power.
 - (ii) Maximum output power.
 - (iii) Maximum circuit efficiency. (6 marks)
 - (e) The circuit of **Figure Q3(e)** has an input signal results in a base current of 5 mA rms. Calculate the input and output power. Analyze the maximum output power can be delivered by the circuit if R_B is changed to $5 \text{ k}\Omega$? (8 marks)
- Q4**
- (a) Draw the output waveform for the circuit of **Figure Q4(a)**. (2 marks)
 - (b) Sketch a five-stage ladder network using $12 \text{ k}\Omega$ and $45 \text{ k}\Omega$ resistors. For a reference voltage of 21 V, analyze the output voltage for an input of 11010 to the circuit. (6 marks)
 - (c) Draw the circuit of a one-shot using a 555 timer to provide one time period of $40 \mu\text{s}$. Analyze value of C needed if $R_A = 9.5 \text{ k}\Omega$. (7 marks)
 - (d) Sketch the input and output waveforms for a one-shot using a 555 timer triggered by a 15 kHz clock for $R_A = 5.6 \text{ k}\Omega$ and $C = 12 \text{ nF}$. (5 marks)
 - (e) Calculate the center frequency of a VCO using a 566 IC as shown in **Figure Q4(e)** for $R_1 = 7.4 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_2 = 2.8 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_3 = 33 \text{ k}\Omega$, and $C_1 = 0.0015 \mu\text{F}$. (5 marks)

- END OF QUESTIONS -

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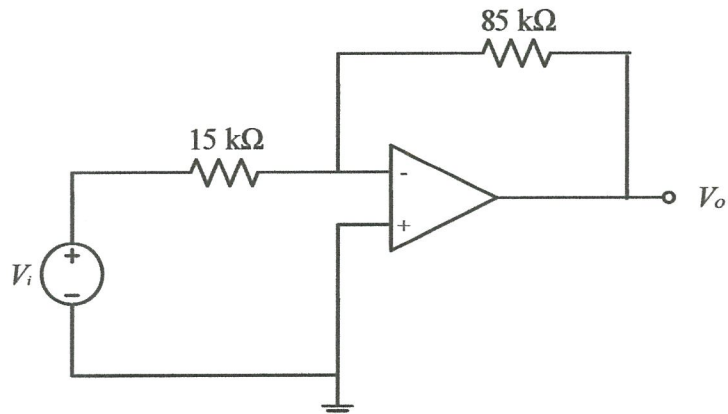


Figure Q1(a)

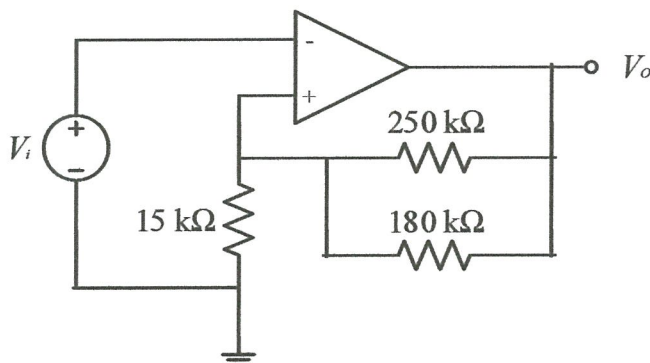


Figure Q1(b)

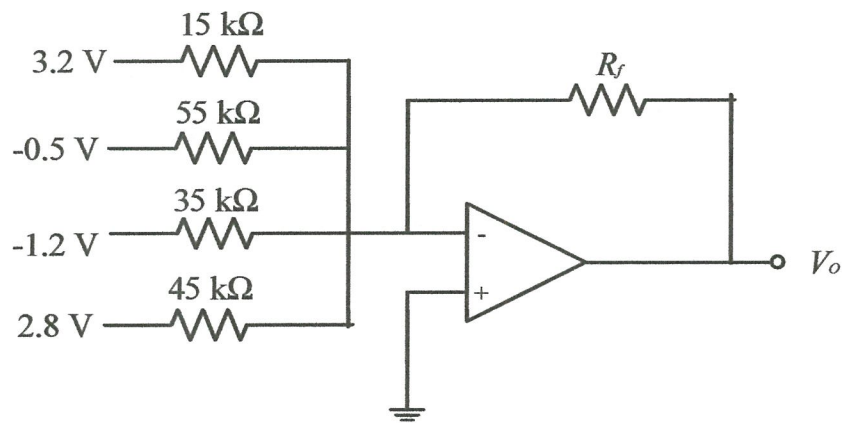


Figure Q1(c)

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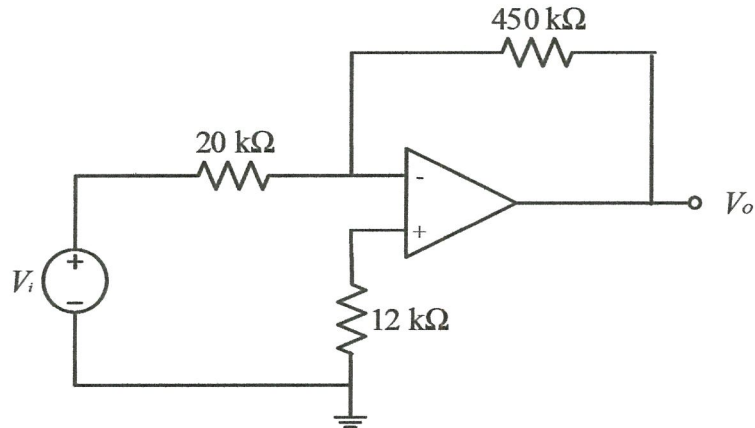


Figure Q1(d)

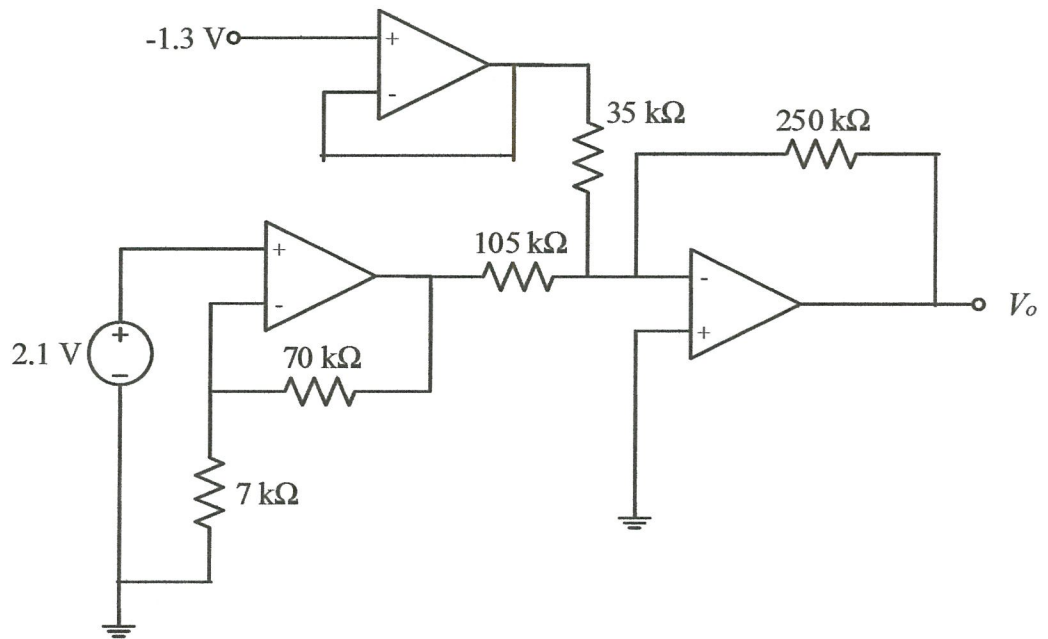


Figure Q1(e)

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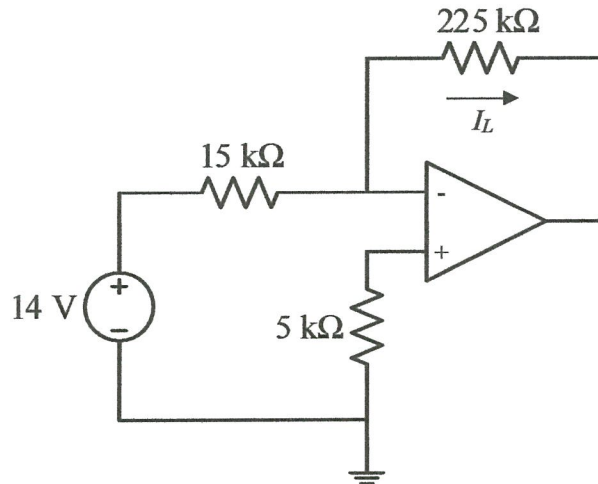


Figure Q2(e)

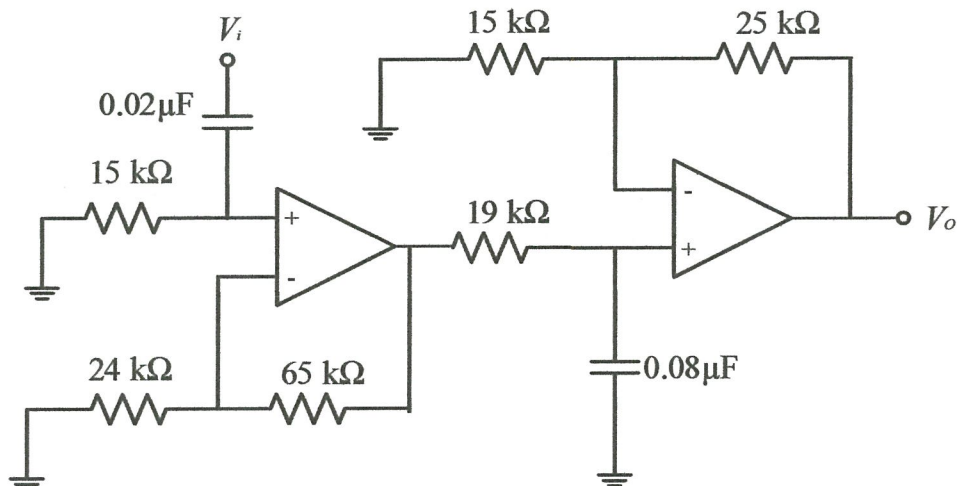


Figure Q2(f)

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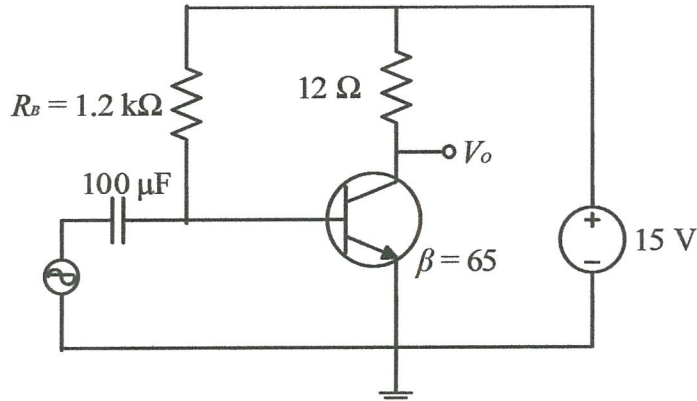


Figure Q3(e)

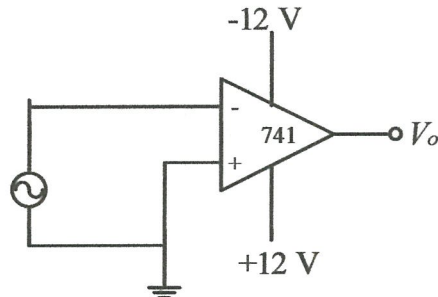


Figure Q4(a)

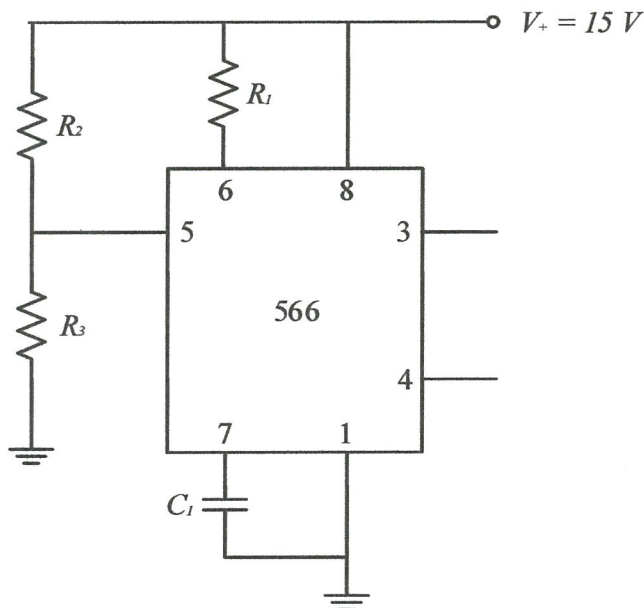


Figure Q4(e)

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APPENDIX 1

$$CMRR = 20 \log_{10} \frac{A_d}{A_c}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = -\frac{R_f}{R_1}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}$$

$$V_o = V_1$$

$$V_o = -\left(\frac{R_f}{R_1}V_1 + \frac{R_f}{R_2}V_2 + \frac{R_f}{R_3}V_3\right)$$

$$v_o(t) = -\frac{1}{RC} \int v_1(t) dt$$

$$\text{Slew rate (SR)} = \frac{\Delta V_o}{\Delta t} \quad \text{V}/\mu\text{s}$$

$$A = -\frac{R_f}{R_1}$$

$$A = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}$$

$$A = -\left[\frac{R_f}{R_1}V_1 + \frac{R_f}{R_2}V_2 + \frac{R_f}{R_3}V_3\right]$$

$$V_o = V_1$$

$$f_{OH} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_1 C_1}$$

$$f_{OL} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_1 C_1}$$

$$P_i(\text{dc}) = V_{CC}I_{CQ}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_o(\text{ac}) &= V_{CE(\text{rms})}I_{C(\text{rms})} \\ &= I_C^2(\text{rms})R_C \\ &= \frac{V_{CE(\text{rms})}^2}{R_C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_o(\text{ac}) &= \frac{V_{CE(\text{p})}I_{C(\text{p})}}{2} \\ &= \frac{I_C^2(\text{p})}{2R_C} \\ &= \frac{V_{CE(\text{p})}^2}{2R_C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_o(\text{ac}) &= \frac{V_{CE(\text{p-p})}I_{C(\text{p-p})}}{8} \\ &= \frac{I_C^2(\text{p-p})}{8}R_C \\ &= \frac{V_{CE(\text{p-p})}^2}{8R_C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\% \eta = \frac{P_o(\text{ac})}{P_i(\text{dc})} \times 100\%$$

$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{N_2}{N_1}$$

$$\frac{I_2}{I_1} = \frac{N_1}{N_2}$$

$$I_{dc} = \frac{2}{\pi}I(\text{p})$$

$$P_i(\text{dc}) = V_{CC}\left(\frac{2}{\pi}I(\text{p})\right)$$

$$P_o(\text{ac}) = \frac{V_L^2(\text{rms})}{R_L}$$

$$\% D_n = \frac{|A_n|}{|A_1|} \times 100\%$$

$$V_o(\text{offset}) = V_{IO} \frac{R_1 + R_f}{R_1}$$

$$V_o = I_{IO} R_f$$