

2023

Linear Integrated Circuits and Systems

Full Marks : 100

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Answer any five questions.

1. a) Implement a VCCS (grounded load) with an opAmp, derive the expression for the load current. 6
- b) Draw a opAmp based circuit diagram that can take 2 inputs v_1, v_2 and deliver output voltage of the form of; $v_{out} = \frac{k.T}{q} \ln \left(\frac{v_1}{v_2} \right)$. Explain the mathematical derivations leading to output voltage. 8
- c) Draw the circuit diagram of the non-saturating half wave precision rectifier, for second quadrant operations. Explain it's operation, plot: the input, output voltage and output of op-amp and the voltage transfer characteristics. 6

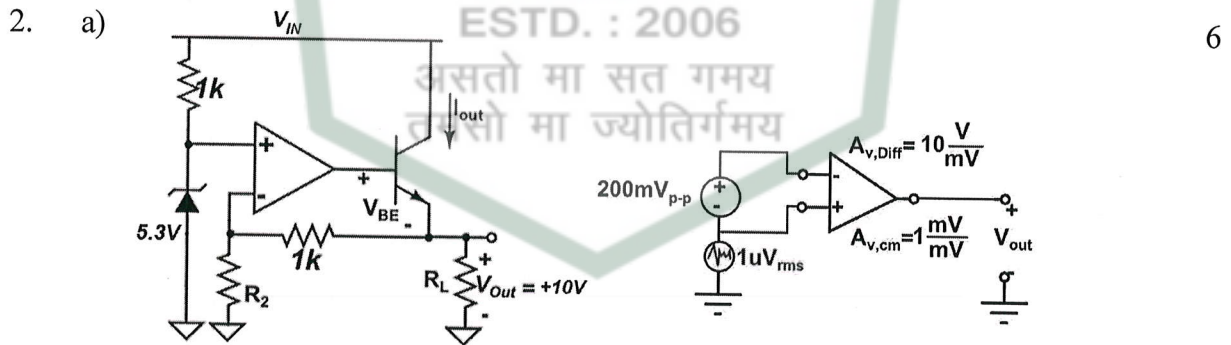


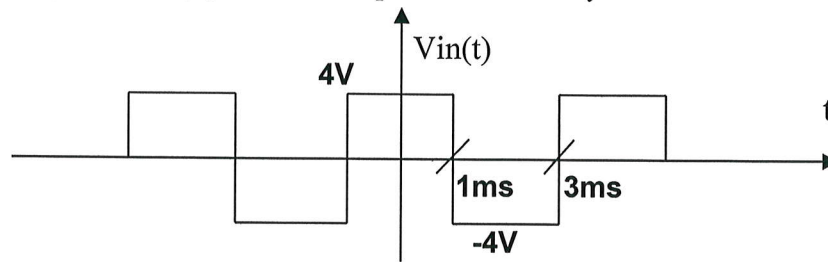
Figure 2 a

Figure 2 b

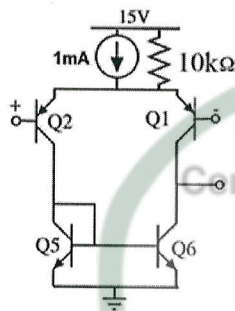
For the voltage regulator circuit shown in Fig 2. (a), the line voltage $V_{IN} = 20V \pm 20\%$ and regulated output voltage V_{OUT} is shown. Find the value of the resistor R_2 , and also the maximum power appearing across the Q1 transistor. Q1 has $V_{BE} = 0.7V$ and high value of β .

- b) An op amp based circuit is shown in Fig. 2 (b). Find the expression for the output voltage of the circuit. Find the values of CMRR and express it in dB? 2+2 = 4

- c) Determine the output waveform from a true integrator for the input waveform as shown, which is governed by the equation: $V_{out}(t) = \int_0^t V_{in}(t) + V_{out}(0)$. Assume capacitor is initially relaxed. 10



3. a)



8

Find differential voltage gain of circuit Refer Fig. 1 (b), if parameters of transistors are as; npn transistors: $I_s=2 \text{ fA}$, $\beta_F=200$, $V_A=100\text{V}$ & pnp transistors: $I_s=1\text{fA}$, $\beta_F=50$, $V_A=50 \text{ V}$.

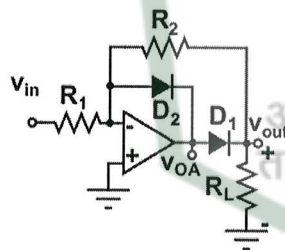
b)

2X2 = 4

- i) Draw the output waveform for a differentiator [$R_1=5\text{k}\Omega$, $C_1=10\text{nF}$], if the input is a 3V peak, 4 kHz triangle wave?
- ii) Draw the frequency response for the circuit.

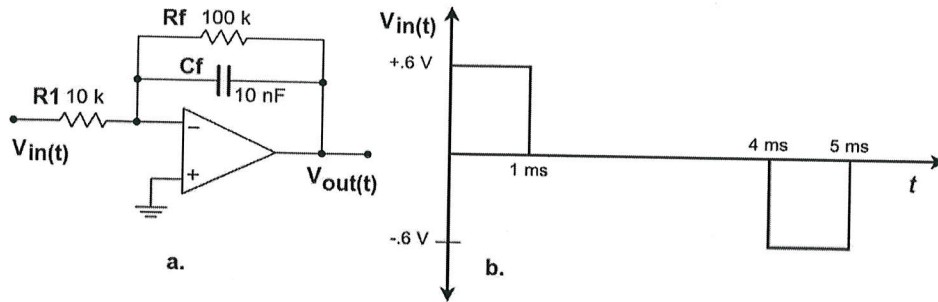
c)

4+2+2

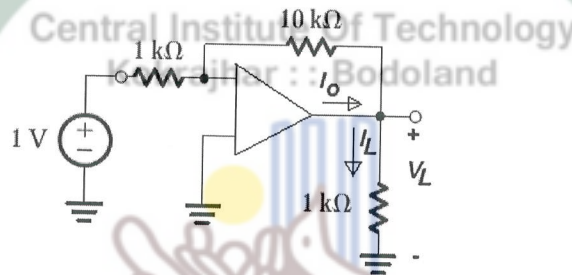


Explain the operation of the circuit by taking a sine wave input, draw the waveforms for $V_{in}(t)$, $V_{out}(t)$, $V_{OA}(t)$. Plot the voltage transfer characteristics.

4. a) Describe the operation of saturated precision rectifier for first quadrant operation with proper circuit diagram and plot the voltage transfer characteristics. 2+4 =6
- b) Draw the design flow of electronic system. 6
- c) Derive the expression for the transfer function, plot the gain response vs frequency and sketch the output waveform for the input shown. [4+4]

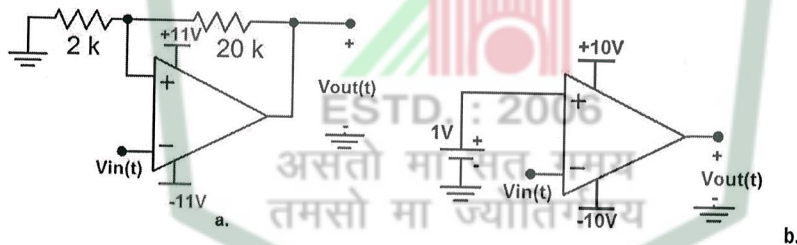


5. a) What do you mean by offset voltage? Mention the causes of offset in op-amp. Find the expressions for the input offset voltage of a differential pair. 2+2+6
- b) Find the values of the output voltage, I_o , I_L , R_{in} , R_{out} for the circuit 10



shown here.

6. a) Draw the time domain waveforms: $v_n(t)$, $v_p(t)$, $v_{out}(t)$, of the circuit diagram shown below Fig. (a) and plot the voltage transfer characteristics, when it is driven by an input: $V_{in}(t) = 4V \cos 2000\pi t$. 8



- b) Draw the circuit diagram of a VCVS with infinite input impedance. Find the expression for the output of circuit, if the input analog signal is $V_{in}(t) = 3 \cos 50\pi t + 1.5 \sin 300\pi t - 3.5 \cos 100\pi t$ and $R_f = 3k\Omega$, $R_1 = 1k\Omega$. 2+6
- c) Draw the output of the circuit above Fig (b) and find the duty cycle of the output, while input is 5V peak 1kHz sine wave. 4
