

2023

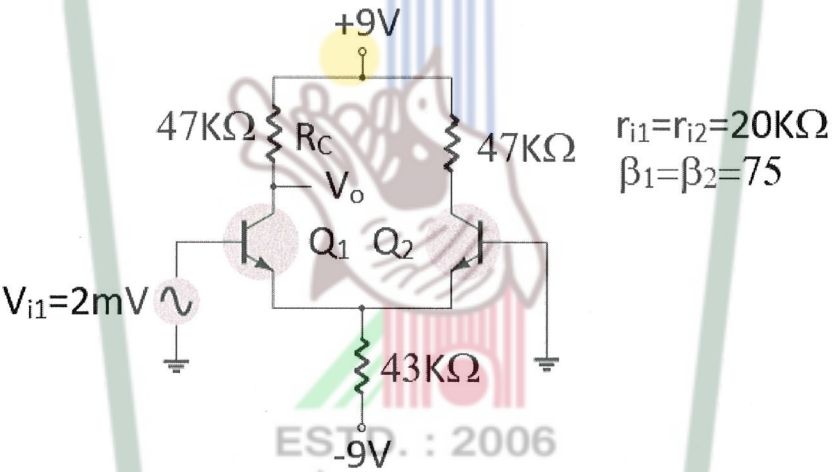
**ANALOG INTEGRATED CIRCUITS**

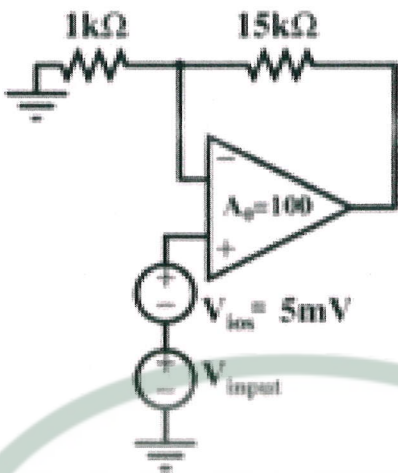
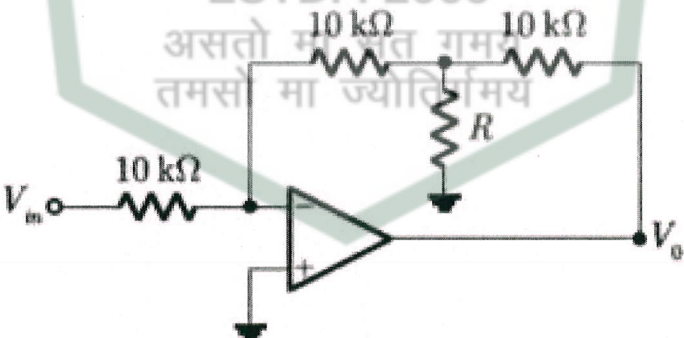
Full Marks : 100

Time : Three hours

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

Answer any five questions.

1.	a)	<p>Calculate the single-ended output voltage <math>V_{o1}</math> and Common mode gain for the circuit of Fig.1.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><math>r_{i1}=r_{i2}=20K\Omega</math> <math>\beta_1=\beta_2=75</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fig.1</p>	6
	b)	<p>Draw the AC and ideal equivalent circuit of an OpAmp as a constant gain multiplier. Also derive the expression for gain.</p>	4+6=10
	c)	<p>Determine the output of an inverting amplifier and a non-inverting amplifier if <math>R_1=100K\Omega</math>, <math>R_f=500 K\Omega</math>, and <math>V_1=2V</math>.</p>	4
2.	a)	<p>Calculate the output voltage of an op-amp summing amplifier for the following sets of voltages and resistors. Use <math>R_f = 1 M</math> in all cases.</p> <p>a. <math>V_1 = +1 V</math>, <math>V_2 = +2 V</math>, <math>V_3 = +3 V</math>, <math>R_1 = 500 k</math>, <math>R_2 = 1 M</math>, <math>R_3 = 1 M</math>.</p> <p>b. <math>V_1 = -2 V</math>, <math>V_2 = +3 V</math>, <math>V_3 = +1 V</math>, <math>R_1 = 200 k</math>, <math>R_2 = 500 k</math>, <math>R_3 = 1 M</math></p>	5
	b)	<p>An OpAmp has a finite open loop gain of 100. Its input offset voltage <math>V_{ios}(=+5mV)</math> is modeled as shown in Fig. 2. The amplifier is ideal in all other respects. <math>V_{input}</math> is 25mV. Determine the output voltage.</p>	5

	 <p style="text-align: center;">Fig. 2</p>	
	<p>c) Derive expressions for output voltage of an integrator and a differentiator using OpAmp.</p>	10
3.	<p>a) Derive the expression for output voltage of an OpAmp in terms of <math>A_d</math>, <math>V_d</math>, <math>V_c</math> and CMRR.</p>	10
	<p>b) Determine the output voltage of an op-amp for input voltages of <math>V_{i1} = 150 \text{ mV}</math> and <math>V_{i2} = 140 \text{ mV}</math>. The amplifier has a differential gain of <math>A_d = 4000</math> and the value of CMRR is:</p> <p>i. 100. ii. <math>10^5</math>.</p>	5
	<p>c) In the circuit of Fig. 3 assume that the OpAmp is ideal. If the gain <math>V_o/V_{in}</math> is -12 determine the value of R in <math>k\Omega</math>.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Fig. 3</p>	5
4.	<p>a) Derive the output of log and antilog amplifier.</p>	10
	<p>b) For the OpAmp circuit shown the output saturation voltage is <math>\pm 15\text{V}</math>. Determine the upper and lower threshold voltages of the circuit.</p>	6

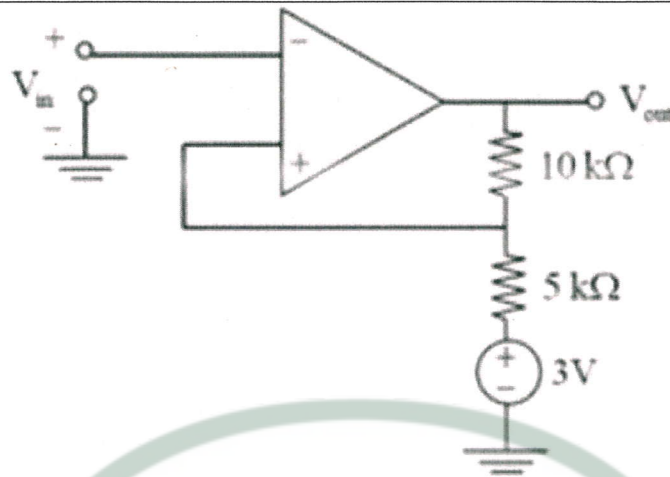


Fig. 4

	c)	What is precision rectifier? Explain. Bodoland	4
5.	a)	What are the different types of controlled sources using OpAmp. Explain each type.	10
	b)	Explain the working of an astable multivibrator using NE555 timer.	5
	c)	How triangular wave can be generated? Explain.	5
6.		Write short notes on any two of the following	10x2=20
	a)	Wein Bridge oscillator	
	b)	Instrumentation Amplifier	
	c)	Schmitt Trigger	