	U.S.N	
A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	P.E.S. College of Engineering, Mandya - 571 401 (An Autonomous Institution affiliated to VTU, Belgaum) Fifth Semester, B.E Electrical and Electronics Engineering	
	Semester End Examination; Dec - 2016/Jan - 2017 Operational Amplifiers and Linear Integrated Circuits	
Т	ime: 3 hrs Max. Marks: 100	
N	ote: i) Answer FIVE full questions, selecting ONE full question from each unit. ii) Use of resistor and capacitor standard values list and Op-amp data sheets are permitted.	
	UNIT - I	
1 a.	With a neat circuit diagram, design a high Z_{in} capacitor coupled voltage follower. Obtain the	1(
	expression for input impedance of the circuit.	10
b.	Design a capacitor coupled inverting amplifier to operate with a \pm 20 V supply. The minimum	
	input signal level is 50 mV, the voltage gain is to be 68, the load resistance is 500 Ω , the lowest	8
	cutoff frequency is to be 200 kHz. Use 741 Op-Amp ($I_{Bmax} = 5000 \text{ nA}$).	
c.	How do you set the upper cutoff frequency for an inverting amplifier?	2
2 a.	Explain the design of a capacitor coupled voltage follower and write the equations for finding	8
	circuit components.	c
b.	A capacitor coupled non-inverting amplifier is to have an $A_v = 90$ and $V_0 = 3$ V. The load	
	resistance is 10 k Ω , and lower cutoff frequency is to be 70 Hz. Design a suitable circuit using	8
	741 Op-Amp ($I_{Bmax} = 500 \text{ nA}$).	
c.	Draw the circuit for a difference amplifier and write the equations for X_{C1} , X_{C2} and X_{C3} .	4
	UNIT - II	
3 a.	What is frequency compensation? Mention the condition for system stability.	4
b.	Explain Miller effect compensation.	8
c.	Define slew rate and derive an expression for maximum/peak value of sine wave output voltage.	8
4 a.	Discuss the method of compensating for stray capacitance with relevant circuit diagram and equations.	6
b.	Discuss Zin Mod compensation technique of frequency compensation with relevant circuit	C
	diagram and equations.	8
c.	List the precautions that should be observed for operational amplifier circuit stability.	6
	UNIT - III	
5 a.	Sketch an Op-Amp precision full wave rectifier circuit. Draw its input and output waveforms. Explain the circuit operations.	e
b.	Draw an Op-amp based sample and hold circuit. Draw its input, control and output waveforms.	8

Explain circuit operations.

Page	No	2
1 00000	1.0	_

12

P13EE56

c.	Design a non saturating precision half wave rectifier to produce a 2 V peak output from a sign	
	wave input with a peak value of 0.5 V and frequency of 1 MHz. Use a bipolar Op-Amp with a	6
	supply voltage of ± 15 V.	

- 6 a. State the Bark Hausen criteria and explain how it is fulfilled in the RC phase shift oscillator? 8
 - b. Draw the circuit of a Wein Bridge oscillator. Sketch the output and feedback voltage waveforms and explain the circuit operation.
 - c. Using a BIFET Op-amp with a supply of ±12 V, design a Wein Bridge oscillator to have an output frequency of 15 kHz.

UNIT - IV

- 7 a. Discuss the circuit operation and design of an Inverting Schmitt trigger circuit. Explain the means of adjusting the trigger points in such a circuit.
 - b. Draw the circuit of an Op-Amp Mono-Stable Multi-Vibrator. Show the relevant voltage waveforms and explain its operation.

8 a. Draw the circuit of :

- i) First order, Low pass and first order, High pass filters
- ii) Second order, Low pass and second order High pass filters.
- b. Discuss the single stage first order band pass filters with relevant circuit diagrams and equations.

UNIT - V

9 a.	Explain precision voltage regulator working with a neat diagram.	8	
b.	Draw the relevant sketch and explain the operation of a universal active filter.	6	
c.	Sketch the basic circuit of a 723 IC voltage regulator and explain.	6	
10 a.	Explain briefly the class A and class B power amplifier with neat circuit and wave forms.	10	
b.	Briefly explain the operation of switched capacitor filter and mention the advantages of the	10	
	same.	10	

* * *