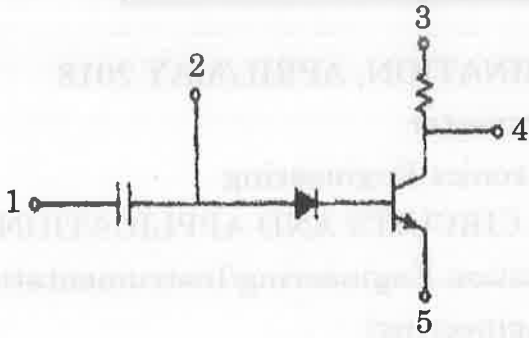




PART – B

(5×13=65 Marks)

11. a) Describe the steps involved in the fabrication of monolithic IC transistors. (13)



(OR)

- b) Elaborate the fabrication of MOS ICs with suitable diagram. (13)

12. a) i) Explain the working principle of emitter coupled differential amplifier. (7)
 ii) How common mode rejection ratio can be increased using constant current source? (6)

(OR)

- b) i) Draw the inverting amplifier circuit of an op-amp in closed loop configuration. Obtain the expression for the closed loop gain. (7)
 ii) For a non-inverting amplifier using an op-amp assume $R_1 = 470 \text{ ohm}$ and $R_2 = 4.7 \text{ kohm}$. Calculate the closed loop voltage gain of the amplifier. (6)

13. a) i) Design a weinbridge oscillator for a frequency of 5 kHz. Assume $C = 0.01$ micro farad. (4)
 ii) Explain the operation of a triangular waveform generator using op-amp. (9)

(OR)

- b) i) Discuss the operation of successive approximation type A/D converter. (11)
 ii) What are the advantages of continuous type A/D converter over counter type A/D converter? (2)

14. a) i) Explain the functional block diagram of NE561 phase locked loop. (7)
 ii) Narrate the process of FSK demodulation using PLL. (6)

(OR)

- b) Describe the working principle of the variable trans-conductance analog multiplier. (13)



15. a) i) Explain the working principle of basic linear voltage regulator using op-amp. (7)
ii) Explain the operation of a monolithic IC Class-A audio power amplifier LM380. (6)

(OR)

- b) Write a detailed note on switching regulators. (13)

PART – C

(1×15=15 Marks)

16. a) What are the new trends in Integrated circuit technologies and explain about its scope for future generation ?

(OR)

- b) Write a note on recent fabrication methods of diode and capacitance for industrial applications.
-

