Discipline :-	Semester:-	Name of the Teaching Faculty: -
ETC	4th	Anchal Sundar Ray
Subject:-	No of Days/per	Semester From:- 14.02.2023 To:- 23.05.2023
nalog Electronics	Week Class Allotted	
& Linear IC	:-	
(Th. 4)		
	05	
Week	Class Day	Theory
1 st	1 st	Working principle, of Diode & its current equation, Specification and use of p-n junction diode.
	2 nd	Breakdown of diode (Avalanche & Zener Breakdown) and
		Construction, working, Characteristics
	3 rd	Classification of Rectifiers and working of different types of Rectifiers- Half-Wave Rectifier,
	4 th	, Full-Wave Rectifier (CT & BRIDGE type)
	5 th	Working principle of p-n-p and n-p-n transistor, different types of
	5	transistor connection (CB, CE and CC)
	1 st	input and output characteristics of transistor in different
	7 17 7 2 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	connections
2 nd	2 nd	Define ALPHA, BETA and GAMMA of transistors in various
	_	modes Establish the Mathematical relationship between them
	3 rd	Basic concept of Biasing, Types of Biasing, h-parameter model
		of B IT, load line (AC &DC) and determine the Q-point.
	4 th	Types of Coupling, working principle and use of R-C Coupled
		Amplifier
	5 th	Frequency Responses of R-C coupled Amplifier & draw the
		curve.
	1 st	Classify Power Amplifier & Differentiate between Voltage and
		Power Amplifier (Class A)
3 rd	2 nd	Working principle of different types of Power Amplifier (Class-A)
	3 rd	Working principle of different types of Power Amplifier (Class-B) Working principle of different types of Power Amplifier (Class-B)
	4 th	Working principle of different types of Power Amplifier (Class-AB) Working principle of different types of Power Amplifier (Class-C)
	5 th	Working principle of different types of Power Amplifier (Class-C) Working principle of different types of Power Amplifier (Class-D)
	1 st	Working principle of different types of Power Amplifier (Class-D) Working principle of different types of Power Amplifier (Class-D)
	2 nd	Construction and working principle and advantages of Push Pull
4 th		(Class-B) Amplifiers
	3 rd	Construction and working principle and advantages of Push Pul
		(Class-B) Amplifiers
	4 th	FET & its classifications.
	5 th	Differentiate between JFET & BJT
	1 st	Construction, working principle & characteristics of JEFT
	2 nd	Explain JEFT as an amplifier, parameters of JFET
5 th	3 rd	Establish relation among JFET parameters Establish relation among JFET parameters Application principle MOSEFT & its classification
	4 th	Construction & working principle MOSFET & its classification Construction & WOSFET (Drain & Transfer)
	5 th	& characteristics of MOSFET (Drain & Transfer)
6 th	1 st	Explain the operation of CMOS
	2 nd	Explain the operation of VMOS
	3 rd	Explain the operation of LDMOS Explain the operation of LDMOS
	4 th	Define & classify Feedback Amplifier, principle of negative
		feedback with the help of block diagram,
	5 th	Types of feedback – negative &positive feedback.

——————————————————————————————————————		1 Stephen
7 th	1 st	Types of negative feedback – voltage shunt, voltage series,
,	2 nd	current shunt& current series and characteristics voltage gain,
	3 rd	bandwidth, input Impedance output impedance,
-	4 th	stability, noise, distortion in amplifiers
	4	Oscillator -block diagram of sine wave oscillator ,Types
	5 th	Requirement of oscillation Barkhausen criterion
		RC oscillators – RC phase shift ,Crystal, LC oscillators – Colpitts Hartley & Wien Bridge Oscillators :Circuit operation, circuit
	1	diagram, equation for frequency of oscillation & frequency
8 th		stability
	2 nd	Defined and classify Tuned amplifier, Explain parallel Resonant
		circuit,.
	3 rd	Resonance Curve & sharpness of Resonance
	4 th	working principle of Single tuned Voltage& Double tuned
		Amplifier & its limitation
	5 th	Different type of Non-linear circuits - Clipper,
	1 st	diode series &shunt, positive& negative biased
	2 nd	unbiased and combinational clipper clippers circuit & its
9 th		application.
	3 rd	Different type of Clamper circuit (positive & negative clampers)
7		its application
	4 th	Working of Astable, Monostable
	5 th	Monostable Multivibrator with circuit diagram
	1 st	Bistable Multivibrator with circuit diagram
	2 nd	Differential amplifier & explain its configuration & significance.
10 th	3 rd	Block diagram representation of a typical Op- Amp
	4 th	its equivalent circuits and draw the schematic symbol
	5 th	Discuss the types of integrated circuits manufacturer's
		designations of ICs, Package types
	1 st	pin identification and temperature and ordering information.
1.2	2 nd	Define the following electrical characteristics input offset volta
11 th	3 rd	input offset current, CMMR, Large signal voltage gain, Slew rate
	4 th	Draw and explain the Open Loop configuration (inverting, nor
		inverting Amplifier)
	5 th	Draw the circuit diagram of the voltage series feedback ampli
		and derive the close loop Voltage gain,
	1 st	gain of feedback circuits input resistance, and output resistan
		bandwidth and total output offset voltage with feedback.
12 th	2 nd	Draw the circuit diagram of the voltage shunt feedback ampli
	3 rd	derive the close loop, Voltage gain,
	4 th	gain of feedback circuits and input resistance
	5 th	gain of feedback circuits and input resistance, and output resistance,
		bandwidth and total output offset voltage with feedback
	1 st	Discuss the summing scaling and averaging of inverting and
		non-inverting amplifiers diagram & Working of IC regulator L
13 th		723 & LM 317
111 5 5 21	2 nd	DC & AC Amplifies using OP-AMP
	3 rd	
	4 th	Integrator using op-amp
-		differentiator using op-amp
	5 th	Active filter and describe the filter design of fast order low P
		Butterworth
		그리고 나는 사람이 가게 되는 것으로 하는 것으로 하는 것이 되었다. 그는 그를 하는 그를 하는 것이 없다면 하는데 이 회에서 되었다. 그는 그를 다 그리고 하는 것이 되었다.

1 st	Concept of Zero-Crossing Detector using Op-Amp
2 nd	Block diagram and operation of IC 555 timer
3 rd	IC 565 PLL & its applications
4 th	Working of Current to voltage Convertor using Operational
	A (1.6)
5 th	Working of the Voltage to Frequency Convertor using
1 st	Working of the Voltage to Frequency Convertor some
	Operational Amplifier
2 nd	Working of the Frequency to Voltage Conversion
_	Or arctional Amplitles
3 rd	Operation of power supply using 70000
	· Carawar cupply IISIIIE / 3///
5 th	Operation of power supply using LM 317 Operation of power supply using LM 317
	2 nd 3 rd 4 th 5 th 2 nd 3 rd 4 th

Teaching Faculty

HOD, ETC 1302 2023