



# ECA53 ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS AND PCB DESIGN

## TUTORIAL SHEET -4

### LC Oscillator-Non sinusoidal Oscillator



S.No	UNIT II	Marks CO2
Q11	<p>In an RC phase shift oscillator, the resistance is <math>8.2\text{K}\Omega</math> and the capacitance is <math>0.047\mu\text{f}</math>. Determine the frequency of oscillation.</p> <p>In a Wien Bridge Oscillator circuit, if <math>R1 = R2 = 22\text{K}\Omega</math> and <math>C1 = C2 = 0.01\mu\text{f}</math>, determine the oscillation frequency.</p>	10
Q12	<p>In a Hartley oscillator circuit, the values of the inductors are <b>50mh</b> and <b>30mh</b>, and the capacitor is <b>100Pf</b>. Determine the oscillation frequency.</p>	10
Q13	<p>In a UJT sweep circuit, <math>R = 100\text{K}\Omega</math>, <math>C = 0.01\mu\text{F}</math> and <math>\eta = 0.8</math>. Find the frequency of the oscillations.</p>	10
Q14	<p>A uni-junction transistor with <math>n = 0.62</math> (intrinsic stand-off ratio) is used in a relaxation oscillator circuit with <math>R = 5\text{K}\Omega</math> and <math>C = 0.05\mu\text{F}</math>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Determine the period and frequency of oscillation</li><li>2) Determine the new value of R, which must be changed in order to obtain a frequency of oscillation of 50 Hz.</li><li>3) If C is increased by a factor of 10, how the value of R changes, if the frequency is to be 50 Hz</li></ol>	10

Q15	<p>In a sample UJT sweep circuit, the resistance and capacitance are 100 k and 0.4 <math>\mu</math>F. The ratio of peak-point voltage to supply voltage is 0.57.</p> <p>1) Find the frequency of the sweep.</p> <p>2) If C is increased to 0.5 <math>\mu</math>F, what should be the value of R to maintain the same frequency of sweep.</p>	10
Q16	<p>A Colpitts oscillator uses a BJT with the following parameters <math>C_1=12</math> Pf, <math>C_2=8</math> Pf, Inductor <math>L=1.5</math> mh Determine the oscillation frequency (<math>f_{osc}</math>) of the circuit</p>	10
Q17	<p>In a sample UJT sweep circuit, the resistance and capacitance are 100 k and 0.4 <math>\mu</math>F. The ratio of peak-point voltage to supply voltage is 0.57.</p> <p>1) Find the frequency of the sweep.</p> <p>2) If C is increased to 0.5 <math>\mu</math>F, what should be the value of R to maintain the same frequency of sweep.</p>	10
Q18	<p>A crystal has <math>L = 0.33</math> H , <math>C = 0.065</math> Pf and <math>C_M = 1</math> Pf with <math>R = 5.5K\Omega</math>. Find</p> <p>i)Series resonant frequency</p> <p>ii)Parallel resonant frequency</p> <p>iii)By what percent does the parallel resonant frequency exceed the series resonant frequency?</p> <p>iv) Find the Q factor of the crystal.</p>	10
Q19	<p>A quartz crystal has the following constants, <math>L = 50</math> mH, <math>C_1 = 0.02</math> Pf, <math>R = 500\Omega</math> and <math>C_2 = 12</math> Pf. Find the values of <math>f_s</math> and <math>f_p</math>. If the external capacitance across the crystal changes from 5 Pf to 6 Pf, find the change in frequency of oscillations</p>	10
Q20	<p>(b) A crystal has <math>L = 2</math> H, <math>C = 0.01</math> Pf and <math>R = 2</math> <math>K\Omega</math>. Its mounting capacitance is 2 Pf. Calculate it series and parallel resonating frequency.</p> <p>(ii)The equivalent circuit of a crystal has the values of <math>L = 0.7</math> H, <math>C = 0.01</math> Pf, <math>R = 1000\Omega</math> &amp; and <math>C_m = 2</math> Pf. Calculate series resonant frequency, parallel resonant frequency and quality factor of the crystal.</p>	10