



RN-8069

B. E. II (Sem. III) (ECC/CO/EL/IT/IC) Examination
May / June – 2010
Basic Electronics

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

Instructions :

(1)

नीचे दशांशवले निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवडी पर अवश्य लपवी. Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book.	Seat No. :
Name of the Examination :	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="B. E. 2 (Sem. 3) (ECC/CO/EL/IT/IC)"/>	<input type="text"/>
Name of the Subject :	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="Basic Electronics"/>	<input type="text"/>
Subject Code No. : <input type="text" value="8"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="6"/> <input type="text" value="9"/>	<input type="text" value="Student's Signature"/>
Section No. (1, 2,.....) : <input type="text" value="1&2"/>	

- (2) Attempt **all** questions.
(3) Assume suitable data whenever **necessary**.
(4) Figures to the **right** indicate full marks.

- 1 (a) Answer the following questions : 10
- Define : Electric field intensity.
 - The free electron is said to be in the _____ band.
 - Define : Carrier life time.
 - State mass action law.
 - The _____ current flows due to a non-uniform concentration gradient.
 - In the intrinsic semiconductor $n = p =$ _____
 - The capacitance of a reversed biased p-n junction is _____.
 - The _____ diode shows a negative resistance region in its characteristic.
 - The relation between I_{CEO} and I_{CBO} is _____.
 - Name the three operating region of the transistor.
- (b) (i) Explain transistor current components. 4
- (ii) A bar of n-type Si has length of 4 cm and circular 6 cross section of 10mm^2 . When it is subjected to a voltage of 1V applied across its length, the current flowing through it is 5mA.
- Calculate :
- Concentration of free electrons.
 - Drift velocity of electrons.
- Assume : Charge on one electron as 1.6×10^{-19} C.
Mobility of free electrons as $1300 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V.S}$.

- 2 (a) Expalin the generation and recombination of charges. 8

- (b) For a diode circuit shown in figure 1 show that : 7
 $V_o = 0.98 V_1 + 0.01 V_2 - 0.59$ For the diode, cut-in voltage is 0.6 V and forward resistance of 20Ω .

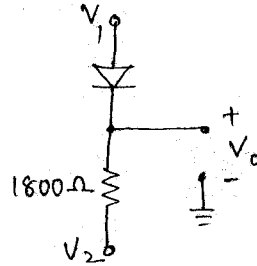


Fig. 1

OR

- (b) A bridge rectifier circuit has secondary voltage of 7
 12V. Assume secondary resistance and diode forward resistance to be negligible. Load resistance is 100Ω . Calculate peak load current, DC load current, RMS load current and P/V across each diode.
- 3 Write short notes : (any **three**) 15
- Base Width Modulation
 - Zener diode as a voltage regulator.
 - Operation of p-n-p transistor in the Active Region.,
 - Tunnel diode
 - Rectifier with different filter circuit.
- 4 (a) Attempt the following : 10
- High quality audio amplifier having maximum acceptable harmonic distortion is _____.
 - In _____ distortion different frequency signals are amplified by different amount.
 - _____ amplifier causes minimum drain on power supply.
 - A particular transistor has $h_{fb} = -0.98$. Its h_{fe} is _____.
 - In class A amplifier utilizing a direct coupled load (resistive), the maximum efficiency is _____.
 - Cross-over distortion in class-B push-pull amplifier can be overcome by _____.
 - Gate-Drain transfer capacitance of MOSFET has large value in _____ region and small value in _____ region.
 - When reverse gate voltage of 12 volt is applied to JFET, the gate current is 1nA. Determine the resistance between Gate and Source.
 - Enhancement type MOSFET are normally _____ device while depletion type MOSFET are normally _____ device.

(x) True or False :

FET may be used as both analogue and logical switches.

- (b) Determine, I_B , I_C , V_{CE} , V_C , V_E , V_B , V_{BC} for the following figure. 5

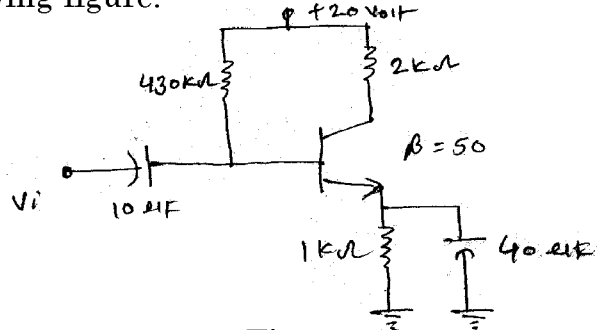


Fig. 2

- (c) Given that $I_{CQ} = 2 \text{ mA}$ and $V_{CEQ} = 10 \text{ volt}$. Determine R_1 and R_c for the following network. 5

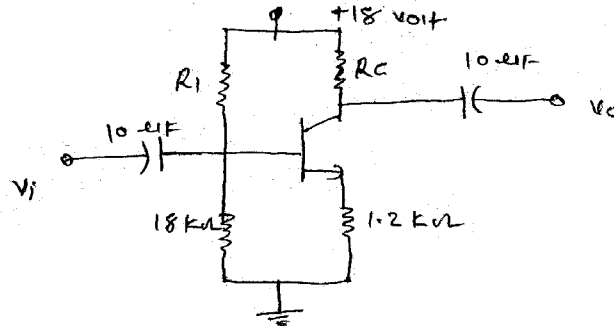


Fig. 3

- 5 (a) Derive equation for Z_i , Z_b , Z_o , A_v , A_i of simplified CC hybrid model. 7
- (b) For class-B amplifier providing a 20 volt peak signal to a 16Ω load (speaker) and a power supply of $V_{CC}=30 \text{ volt}$, determine the i/p power, o/p power and circuit efficiency.
- (c) For the voltage divider bias configuration of following fig. if $V_D = 12 \text{ volt}$ and $V_{GSQ} = -2 \text{ volt}$ determine value of R_s . 4

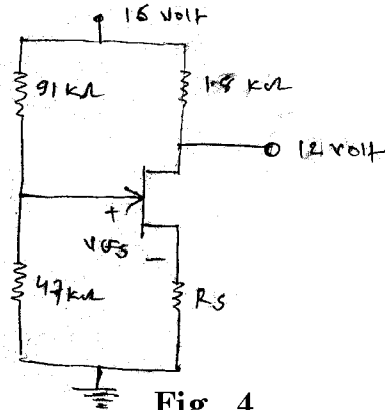


Fig. 4

OR

- 5 (a) A dc analysis of the source follower network of following Fig. will result in $V_{GSQ} = -2.86$ volt and $I_{DQ} = 4.56$ mA. Determine g_m , r_d , z_i . Determine A_v with and without r_d . Compare result. Calculate Z_o with and without r_d . Compare result. 7

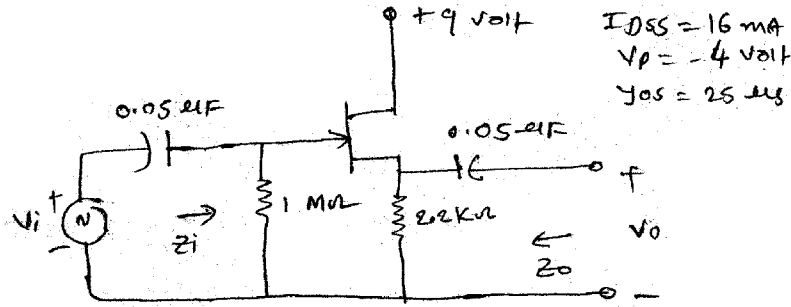


Fig. 5

- (b) For the following figure calculate maximum i/p power, o/p power, i/p voltage for maximum power operation and power dissipated by the o/p transistors at this voltage. 4

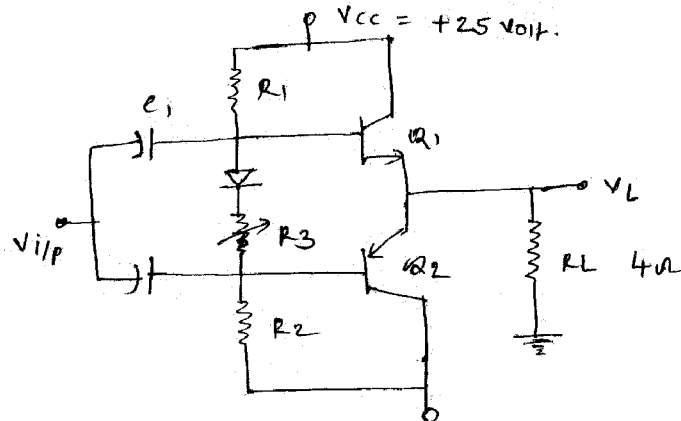


Fig. 6 $-V_{EE} = -25$ volt

- (c) Calculate harmonic distortion component for an o/p signal having fundamental amplitude of 2.5 volt, second harmonic amplitude of 0.25 volt, third harmonic amplitude of 0.1 volt and fourth harmonic amplitude of 0.05 volt. 4

- 6 Attempt following (any **three**) 15
- Explain construction, working and characteristics of n-channel enhancement type MOSFET.
 - For the JFET fixed biased configuration derive equation for Z_i , Z_o , A_v with necessary diagram.
 - Explain class-B amplifier in brief.
 - Write short note on transistorized series voltage regulator.