



UH-6151

**B. E. - II (Sem. III) (Civil) Examination**  
**May/June - 2012**  
**Electronics & Instrumentation**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

**Instructions :**

(1)

नीचे दृशावेव निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवाडी 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"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="B. E. - 2 (SEM. 3) (CIVIL)"/>	<input type="text" value="Student's Signature"/>
Name of the Subject :	
<input type="text" value="ELECTRONICS &amp; INSTRUMENTATION"/>	
Subject Code No. : <input type="text" value="6"/> <input type="text" value="1"/> <input type="text" value="5"/> <input type="text" value="1"/>	Section No. (1, 2,.....): <input type="text" value="Nil"/>

- (2) Attempt all the questions.  
(3) Figure to the right indicate full marks.

- 1 (a) Attempt the following : 10
- A semiconductor is formed by \_\_\_\_\_ bonds. (Covalent/co-ordinate)
  - The reverse current in a diode is of the order of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A zener diode gas \_\_\_\_\_ pn junction. (one/two/three)
  - A crystal diode is a bilateral device. (true/false)
  - The maximum efficiency of a half-wave rectifier is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - The most widely used rectifier is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A photo-diode is normally operated in the \_\_\_\_\_ biased.
  - A pn junction that radiator energy as light instead of as heat is called as \_\_\_\_\_ diode.
  - When the light increases, the reverse current in a photo diode is decreases. (true/false)
  - In an mpn transistor, \_\_\_\_\_ are the minority carriers.
- (b) Attempt any two : 10
- Short note on : Tunnel diode.
  - Short note on : Optoisolator
  - Short note on : Varactor diode.

- 2 (a) Attempt any two : 10  
 (i) What are the applications of LEDs describe each with proper diagram.  
 (ii) Derive the efficiency equation for half-wave rectifier.  
 (iii) Explain the V-I characteristic of Pn junction diode. With neat and clean diagram.  
 (b) Explain m.p.n. transistor in detail. 5
- 3 Attempt any three : 15  
 (i) What are the advantages of oscillator ?  
 (ii) What are the difference between the voltage and power amplifier.  
 (iii) Compare : Half wave, center-tap and bridge rectifier.  
 (iv) Explain : Zener diode characteristic.  
 (v) Explain : Zener diode as a voltage stabilizer.
- 4 (a) Explain the following terms : 16  
 (i) Gross error  
 (ii) Resolution  
 (iii) Linearity  
 (iv) Precision  
 (v) Accuracy  
 (vi) Point accuracy  
 (vii) Accuracy as “percentage of scale range.”  
 (viii) Resolution  
 (b) State salient feature and application of thermistor. 4
- 5 (a) Draw the basic block diagram of CRO and explain each block in detail. 10
- OR**
- (a) Describe with diagram the operation of LVDT. 10  
 (b) Write RTD. 5
- 6 Attempt any three : 15  
 (i) Explain semiconductor strain gauge in detail.  
 (ii) Explain : Hot wire anemometer.  
 (iii) Classified transducer and explain in detail.  
 (iv) State five advantages and disadvantages of capacitive transducer.