

## FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

B.E. 2/4 (ECE) I - Semester (Main) Examination, November / December 2016

Subject : Electronic Devices

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

**Note:** Answer all questions from Part-A and answer any five questions from Part-B.

### PART – A (25 Marks)

- 1 Differentiate between transition capacitance and diffusion capacitance of PN junction diode. (2)
- 2 The diode current is 0.6mA when the applied voltage is 400mV and 20mA when applied voltage is 500mV. Determine  $\eta$ . Assume  $kT/q = 25\text{mV}$ . (3)
- 3 What are the advantages and disadvantages of bridge rectifier? (2)
- 4 Explain the purpose of bleeder resistor in LC or L section filter? (2)
- 5 What is Early Effect or Base Width Modulation in a transistor? (2)
- 6 What is thermal runaway in transistors? Write a condition to avoid this. (3)
- 7 Why h-parameters are preferred to analyze a circuit using BJT. (2)
- 8 What are the differences in BJT and FET? (3)
- 9 Sketch and explain the small signal model of JFET. (3)
- 10 For a transistor find  $\beta$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $I_E$  when  $I_C = 5\text{mA}$ ,  $I_B = 100\mu\text{A}$ . (3)

### PART – B (50 Marks)

- 11 (a) What is PN junction diode? Explain the working of PN junction under forward bias and reverse bias with neat diagram? (6)
- (b) Write the differences between Zener break down and Avalanche break down in diodes? <http://www.osmaniaonline.com> (4)
- 12 (a) Derive ripple factor of full wave rectifier with choke or Inductor filter? (5)
- (b) A 220V, 50Hz ac voltage is applied to the primary of 4:1 step down transformer which is used in full wave rectifier having a  $R_L = 1\text{K}\Omega$  uses Si diode with  $R_f = 50\Omega$ . Determine the following. (i) DC output voltage (ii) DC power delivered to load (iii) PIV of each diode (iv) Efficiency  $\eta$  (v) Ripple frequency (5)
- 13 (a) Derive the stability factor equation for a Collector to base bias circuit. (5)
- (b) In the case of collector to base circuit if  $\beta = 40$ ,  $R_C = 4.7\text{K}\Omega$  and  $R_B = 80\text{K}\Omega$ . Determine the value of stability factor S. (5)
- 14 (a) How to derive an approximate model from exact model of h-parameters. Draw an approximate model for CE amplifier. (5)
- (b) A junction transistor connected in self bias has the following h-parameters  $h_{ie} = 1200\Omega$ ,  $h_{re} = 2 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $h_{fe} = 60$ ,  $h_{oe} = 25\mu\text{A/V}$ . Determine the  $A_i$ ,  $A_v$ ,  $Z_i$ ,  $Z_o$  of the CE amplifier using exact analysis. The load resistance  $R_L = 2\text{K}\Omega$ , source resistance  $R_S = 900\Omega$ ,  $R_1 = 50\text{K}\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 1\text{K}\Omega$  and  $R_C = 1\text{K}\Omega$ . (5)

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- 15 (a) Explain the construction and operation of n-channel JFET and draw drain and transfer characteristics. (6)  
(b) Differentiate between depletion and enhancement MOSFETS. (4)
- 16 (a) Draw and explain the circuit of Uni- Junction transistor and plot the  $I_V$  characteristics. (5)  
(b) Compare CB, CE and CC amplifier performance parameters. (5)
- 17 Write short notes on the following. (10)  
(a) Bias compensation techniques  
(b) FET as voltage variable resistor  
(c) Silicon Controlled Rectifier

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