Roll No. .....

## 328353(28)

# B. E. (Third Semester) Examination, April-May 2021

(New Scheme)

(Et&T Engg. Branch)

#### **ELECTRONIC DEVICES and CIRCUITS**

Time Allowed: Three hours

Maximum Marks: 80

Minimum Pass Marks: 28

for St at room temp. Then find the values of mainse

Note: Attempt all questions. Part (a) of each question is compulsory and carries 2 marks.

Attempt any two parts from part (b), (c) & (d) which carries 7 marks each.

## Unit-I want permit the The stability

1. (a) Define law of Mass Action.

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(b) Explain the process of generation & recombination

of charge carriers. Prove that  $\frac{dp'}{dt} = -\frac{p'}{\tau}$ .

(c) Why an electric field must exist in a graded semiconductor? Derive the expression for contact

> potential as  $E_0 = K_T \ln \left[ \frac{N_A N_D}{N^2} \right]$ . 7

(d) The mobility of free electrons and holes in pure silicon are 0.13 and 0.05 m<sup>2</sup>/v.s. The corresponding value for pure germanium are 0.38 and 0.18 m<sup>2</sup>/v.s. if  $n_i = 2.5 \times 10^{19} / \text{m}^3$  for  $G_a$  and  $n_i = 1.5 \times 10^{16} / \text{m}^3$ for Si at room temp. Then find the values of intrinsic conductivity for both the materials. solutions of comparison and exercise 2 marks

## Amount one from part this set ill. set ill. off, which consists 7 maples reach

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2. (a) Define rectifier efficiency.

(b) With the help of diode characteristics, explain the static and dynamic resistance of diode for the forward

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& reverse direction.

(c) Derive the diode equation

 $I = I_0 \left( e^{\nu/\eta^{\nu_T}} - 1 \right)$ 

(d) Explain the construction and working of Bridge rectifier with necessary waveforms.

### (c) Draw the equivale III-tinU of C S 11 IIX umplifies

- 3. (a) Explain the doping level of emitter, base and collector of a transistor.
  - (b) Explain the transistor as an amplifier.
  - (c) Sketch the input, output and transfer characteristics of CB configuration. Also indicate the cutoff, active & saturation region.
  - (d) In a CE germanium transistor amplifier, the various parameters are  $V_{CC} = 16 \text{ V}, R_C = 3 \text{ k}\Omega, R_F = 2 \text{ k}\Omega,$  $R_1 = 56 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 20 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$  and  $\alpha = 0.985$ . Determine the following (i) The operating point. (ii) The stability factor S.

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#### Unit-IV

4. (a) Why FET is called a voltage operated device?

	(b) Sketch the typical drain characteristics for a n-	
	channel JFET. Explain the shape of the characteristics	
	and identify the region.	7
	(c) Draw the equivalent circuit of CS JFET amplifier	
	and explain the significance of each components of	ı
	the circuit.	7
ţi l	(d) A JFET has parameters of $V_{GS \text{ (off)}} = -20 \text{ V}$ and	
	$I_{DSS}$ = 12 mA. Plot the transconductance curve for	
	the device using the $V_{GS}$ values of 0 V, -5 V,	
	-10 V, -15 V and -20 V.	7
	No saturation and I I I more relational and a	
	Unit-V	

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(d) The data sheet for a certain E-MOSFET reveals that  $I_{D(\text{on})} = 10 \text{ mA}$  at  $V_{GS} = -12 \text{ V}$  and  $V_{GS(\text{Th})} = -3 \text{ V}$ . Is this device is p-channel or n-channel. Find the values of  $I_D$  when  $V_{GS} = -6 \text{ V}$ .

transfer characteristics of n-ch D-MOSFET.

(b) Explain the feedback biasing arrangement in E-

(c) Explain the construction, working, VI chase &

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5. (a) Differentiate between JFET & MOSFET.

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