RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYAMANDIRA

(Residential Autonomous College affiliated to University of Calcutta)

B.A./B.Sc. FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2016

FIRST YEAR [BATCH 2016-19] ELECTRONICS [General]

Date : 15/12/2016 Time : 11 am - 1 pm

Paper : I

Full Marks: 50

Answer <u>any five</u> questions:			[5×10]		
1.	a) b) c)	Draw and explain the drain characteristics of an n channel MOSFET operated in bo enhancement and depletion modes.	th		
	d)	Define trans-conductance and amplification factor for a FET device.	[2+2+4+2]		
2.	a)	Show $I_E = I_B + \alpha I_C + I_{CBO}$.			
	b)	State how I_{CBO} depends on temperature.			
	c)	Differentiate between BJT and FET.			
	d)	In an NPN transistor $\alpha = 0.995$, $I_E = 10 \text{ mA}$, and $I_{co} = 0.5 \ \mu\text{A}$. Determine the values	of		
	u)	I_C, I_B, β and I_{CEO} .			
		I_C, I_B, ρ and I_{CEO} .	[3+1+3+3]		
3.	a) What is an insulator? What is Fermi level? Why does a pure semiconductor behave like an insulator at absolute zero temperature.		ke		
	b)	What do you mean by dynamic resistance of a <i>pn</i> junction diode?			
	c)	Differentiate between Avalanche and Zener Breakdown. [(1+1+2)+2+4]		
4.	a)	What is the need for biasing a transistor?			
ч.	a) b)	Explain the formation of depletion region in a <i>pn</i> junction diode.			
	c)	Draw only the Ebers Moll Model of a transistor.			
	d)	What is ripple factor in terms of a rectifier.	$[4 \times 2^{1/2}]$		
	u)	what is tipple factor in terms of a feetilier.			
5.	a)	A simple full wave bridge rectifier has an input voltage of 240V ac rms. Assume t diodes to be ideal. Find the dc output current, dc voltage, rms values of output current Assume load resistance to be 10 K Ω .			
	b)	Why is silicon widely used for semiconductor material?			
	c)	Why is emitter always forward biased in a BJT?	[7+1+2]		
6.	a)	Why is 'h'-parameter called hybrid?			
	b)	Derive the different parameters of a transistor in CB mode using 'h' parameter model.	[2+8]		
7.	Wr	rite short notes on (any two):-	[2 x 5]		
	a)	LED			
	b)	Early Effect			
	c)	Load Line			
	d)	Transistor as a Switch			
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