21. When a PN junction is reverse biased

A. Holes and electrons move away from the junction
B. Depletion region decreases
C. Movement of holes and electrons is seized
D. Holes and electrons move towards the junction

✓ View Answer

A.Holes and electrons move away from the junction

✍ Your Comments

22. When a PN junction is reverse biased

A. Reverse current flow ceases
B. A very small amount of reverse current called leakage current flows
C. Heavy current flow in the reverse circuit
D. All of the above

✓ View Answer

B.A very small amount of reverse current called leakage current flows

✍ Your Comments

23. For a PN junction, the junction current will be zero when

A. The two junctions are short circuited
B. Holes and electrons get neutralized by equal numbers
C. The number of minority carriers crossing the junction equals the number of majority carriers
D. Either minority carriers or majority carriers disappear

✓ View Answer

✍ Your Comments

24. A reversed-biased PN junction has

A. Almost zero current
B. A very narrow depletion layer
C. A net hole current

D. A net electron current

✓ View Answer

A.Almost zero current

Your Comments

25. Barrier potential in a PN junction is caused by

A. Flow of drift current
B. Diffusion of majority carriers across the junction
C. Migration of minority carriers across the junction
D. Thermally-generated electrons and holes

✓ View Answer

B.Diffusion of majority carriers across the junction