

			 	 Sub	ject	Cod	le: k	COE	2038
Roll No:									

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## **B TECH** (SEM-III) THEORY EXAMINATION 2020-21 ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

Time: 3 Hours Total Marks: 100

Note: 1. Attempt all Sections. If require any missing data; then choose suitably.

## **SECTION A**

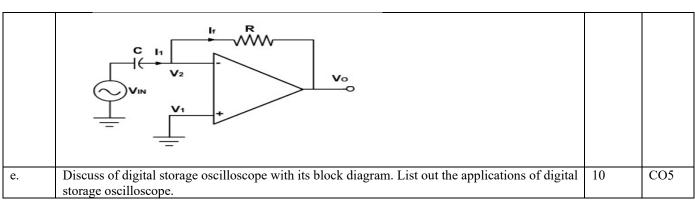
1.	Attempt all questions in brief.	$2 \times 10 = 2$	0
Q no.	Question	Marks	СО
a.	Compare drift current with diffusion current?	2	CO1
b.	State the advantages and disadvantages of LCD.	2	CO1
c.	Define ripple factor. List the values of ripple factor for HWR, FWR & Bridge rectifier?	2	CO2
d.	What is the significance of using regulator in power supplies?	2	CO2
e.	Define pinch off. Why do depletion regions do not touch of pinch off?	2	CO3
f.	What do you mean by stability factor?	2	CO3
g.	Define input offset voltage.	2	CO4
h.	What do you mean by summing amplifier?	2	CO4
i.	State the advantages of digital voltmeters.	2	CO5
j.	What are the applications of digital multimeter (DMM)?	2	CO5

	SECTION B		
2.		$3 \times 10 = 3$	0
Q no.	Question	Marks	CO
a.	Explain the Concepts of Transition capacitance, Diffusion capacitance with the mathematical expression and diagrams.	<b>k</b> 0titable	CO1
b.	Determine $v_o$ for the network of figure, for the input indicated. $C = 1 \mu F$ $V_i$ $V$	10	CO2
c.	A dc analysis of the source-follower network of figure results in $V_{GSQ} = -2.86  V$ and $I_{DQ} = 4.56  mA$ (i) Determine $g_m$ (ii) Find $r_d$ (iii) Determine $Z_i$ (iv) Calculate $Z_o$ with and without $r_d$ (v) Determine $A_v$ with and without $r_d$	10	CO3
	+9 V $I_{DSS} = 16 \text{ mA}$ $V_p = -4 \text{ V}$ $y_{os} = 30 \text{ μS}$ $V_i \qquad Z_i \qquad V_o$ $Z_i \qquad V_o$		
d.	Recognise the following circuit and explain it. Also find out expressionGifter it advanages and disadvantages.	s 10	CO4



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## **SECTION C**

3. Attempt any *one* part of the following:

Q no.	Question	Marks	CO
a.	Define Tunneling phenomenon. Explain the principle of operation of operation and	10	CO1
	characteristics of Tunnel Diode with the help of energy band diagrams.		
b.	How LED is different with conventional diode? Explain its working principle with suitable	10	CO1
	diagrams.		

4. Attempt any *one* part of the following:

	recemberary one part of the following.		
a.	With a neat circuit diagram and waveforms explain the working of full wave bridge rectifier and show that its ripple factor is 0.48.	10	CO2
b.	For the Zener diode circuit shown in figure, determine $V_L$ , $V_R$ , $I_Z \& R$ .	10	CO2
	$V_{1}=16V + V_{R} - V_{Z_{1}}=10V $ $P_{Z_{M}}=30mw V_{L}$ $V_{L}$		

5. Attempt any *one* part of the following:

a.	Draw and explain construction and operation of Enhancement mode MOSFET with its	10	CO3	1
	Characteristics?			ĺ
b.	What is the various biasing scheme for BJT? Which one is best among them and why?  Determine the DC bias voltage VCE <sub>Q</sub> and the current IcQ for the voltage-divider configuration of given figure:    18 V	10	CO3	
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6. Attempt any *one* part of the following:

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a.	What do you mean by inverting amplifier? For the inverting amplifier if the input voltages are	10	CO4
	$3V, 5V$ and $7V$ and corresponding resistances $3V \in \Omega$ , $5K\Omega$ and $7K\Omega$ respectively and	nd	
	feedback resistor is $5K\Omega$ . Calculate the output voltage.		
b.	Draw the circuit of closed loop differential amplifier using one op-amp. Derive the expression	10	CO4
	of its output voltage.		

7. Attempt any *one* part of the following:

a.	Explain the following in context of CR institution, (iii)	5
	Vertical and horizontal deflection plates, (iv) Lissajous figure., (v) CRT	
b.	Explain RAMP type digital multimeters with suitable diagram. How it works State the CO:	5
	advantages of ramp type DMM.	