Shahjalal University of Science and Technology
Department of Physics
B.Sc. Honours Fourth Year, Second Semester Final Examination-2022
Course Code: PHY 455 **Session:** 2020-2021
Course Title: Optoelectronics

Total Marks: 60	Credits: 3.0	Total Time: 3 Hours

*[Answer **all** the questions. The figure in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

1. (a) If you want to put two or more figures side by side then you can use the latex minipage environment.What is super Node? What is the difference between Super Mesh & Mesh? **2**

   (b) Using nodal analysis, determine the potential across the 4 Ω resistor in Fig. 1 **4**
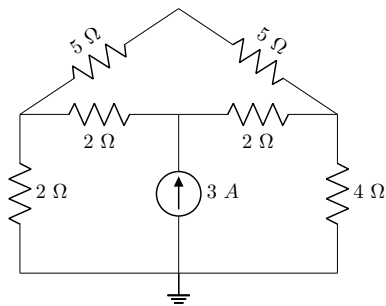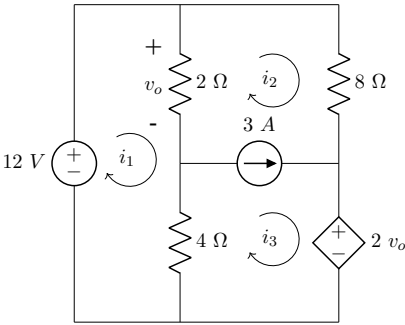

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

   (c) Use mess analysis to find currents and voltage v_o in the circuit of Fig. 2 **4**

2. (a) If you want the marks to be displayed as $1 + 2 + 1$, use the command `\bdpart[1+2+1]` instead of the regular `\part[]` command. **1+2+1**

   (b) Two resistors of values 1 kΩ and 4 kΩ are connected in series across a constant voltage supply of 100 V. A voltmeter having an internal resistance of 12 kΩ is connected across the 4 kΩ resistor. Draw the circuit and calculate: **4**

   (i) True voltage across 4 kΩ resistor before the voltmeter was connected.
   (ii) Actual voltage across 4 kΩ resistor after the voltmeter is connected and voltage recorded by the voltmeter.
   (iii) change in supply current when voltmeter is connected.
   (iv) Percentage error in voltage across 4 kΩ resistor.

   (c) If you want to insert a Figure(pdf, png, etc) then you can use the **includegraphics** command as shown below. : Find the rms value of the current waveform of Fig.3. If the current flows through a 9 Ω resistor, calculate the average power absorbed by the resistor. **5**
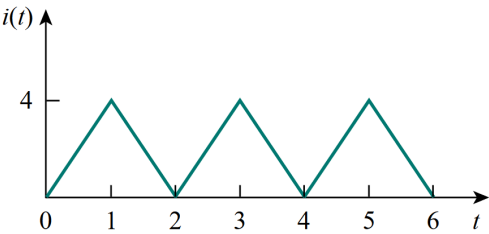

Fig. 3

3. (a) If you want to place two figures side by side then use minipage environment. As for example: For the circuit shown in Fig. 4, calculate the current in the 10 Ω resistance. Use Thevenin's theorem only. **4**
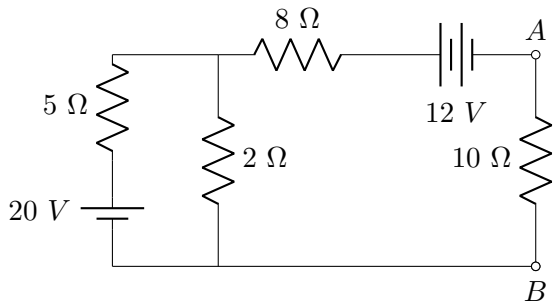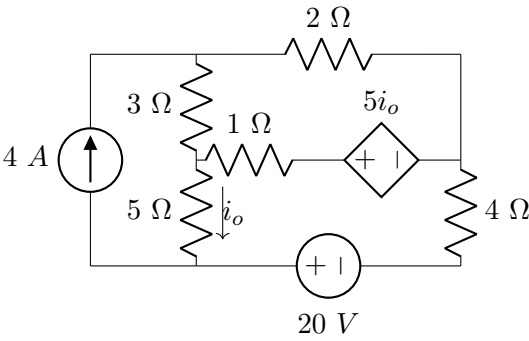

Fig. 4: Circuit for Thevenin's Theorem

Fig. 5: Circuit for Superposition Theorem

(b) What is super position theorem? Find i_o in the circuit in Fig. 5 using the superposition theorem. 4

(c) If a table is needed to insert, then you can use either tabular or tabulrx. In the table as shown in Table 1, the data are given for a general purpose Silicon diode, draw the I-V characteristic curve. 2

Table 1: Your Table Title Here

SL.no	Forward bias voltage (V)	Forward bias current(mA)
1	0	0
2	0.2	0.0
3	0.4	0.1
4	0.5	0.5
5	0.53	1.0
6	0.6	8.2
7	0.66	19.5
8	0.7	53.5
9	0.71	83.1
10	0.73	112.7

OR

(a) Find the Thevenin's equivalent circuit of Fig. 6 to the left of the terminal. 4

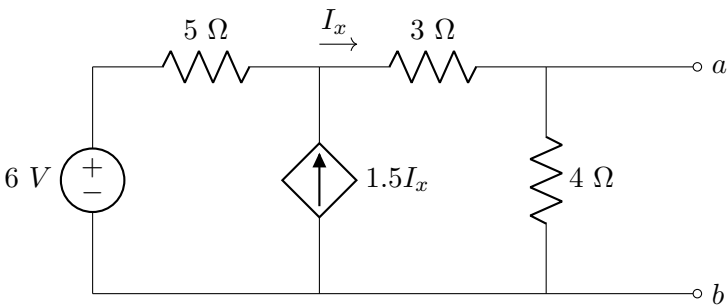Fig. 6

(b) Find the magnitude R_L for the maximum power transfer in the circuit shown in Fig. 7. Also find out the maximum power. 4
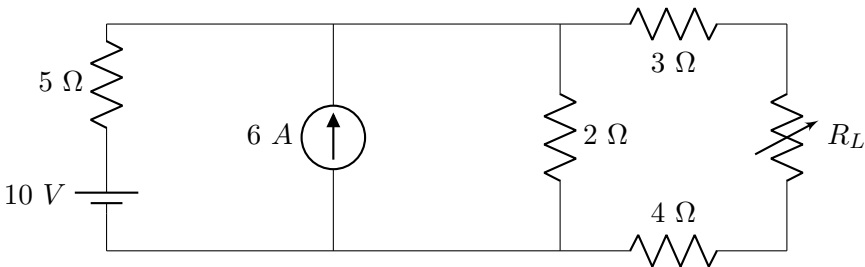

Fig. 7

(c) Write short notes on Real power and Reactive power. 2

4. (a) Determine I_{BQ}, I_{CQ}, V_{CEQ}, V_B, V_C and V_{BC} for the fixed-bias configuration shown in Fig. 8.   4
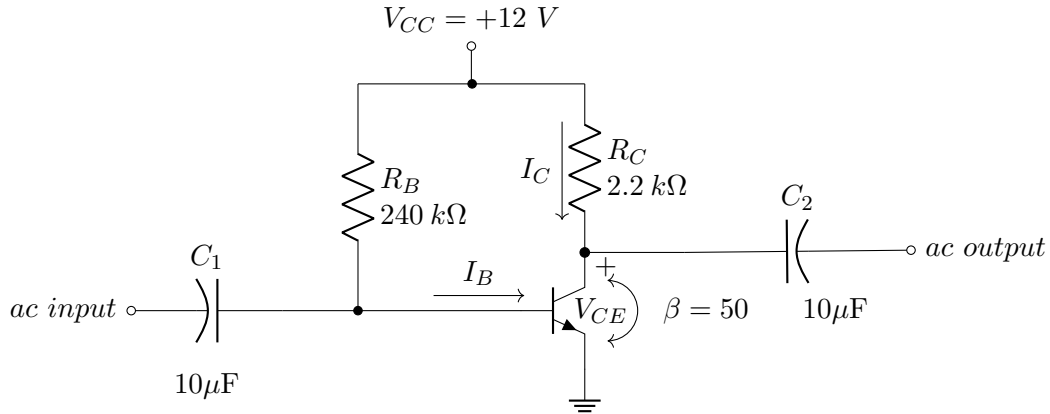
$V_{CC} = +12\ V$

Fig. 8

(b) Determine the saturation level for the network of Fig. 8.   2

(c) For the emitter bias network of Fig. 9 determine I_B, I_C, V_{CE}, V_C, V_E and V_B for the fixed-bias configuration shown in   4
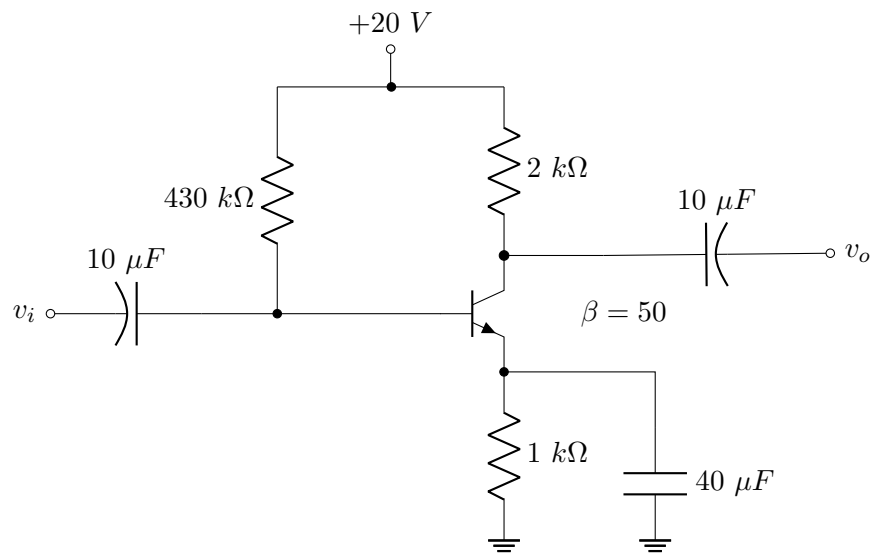
$+20\ V$

Fig. 9

5. (a) For the circuit in Fig. 10, $i(t) = 4(2 - e^{-10t})$ mA. If $i_2(t) = -1$ mA, find: 4
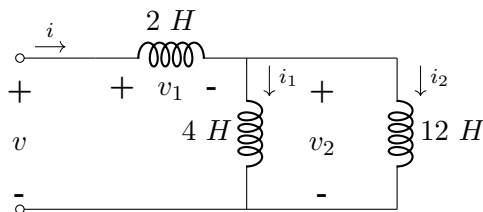   (i) $i_1(t)$, (ii) $v(t)$, $v_1(t)$ and $v_2(t)$, and (iii) $i_1(t)$ and $i_2(t)$.

Fig. 10

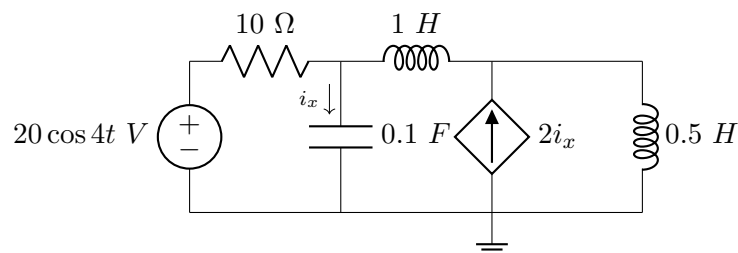(b) Find i_x in the circuit of Fig. 11 using nodal analysis.   3

Fig. 11

(c) Determine the currents I_1, I_2 and I_{D2} for the network of Fig. 12.   3
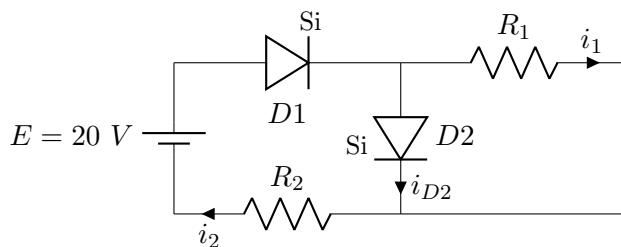
Fig. 12

6. (a) Simplify the Boolean function $F(w, x, y, z) = \sum(1, 3, 7, 11, 15)$. Which has don't-care condition: $d(w, x, y, z) = \sum(0, 2, 5)$.   4

(b) Simplify $F(A, B, C, D) = \sum(0, 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10)$ in product of sums.   4

(c) Define Minterms and Maxterms and briefly explain De Morgan's law.   2

OR

(a) Simplify the Boolean function $F(w, x, y, z) = \sum(0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14)$.   4

(b) Suppose you have 3 friends. Design an alarm which will ring when more than one friend come.   4

(c) Draw the symbol and truth table of EX-OR gate & EX-NOR gate. $2\frac{1}{2}$

List of the relevant equations:

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_r \\ A_\theta \\ A_\phi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin\theta\cos\phi & \sin\theta\sin\phi & \cos\theta \\ \cos\theta\cos\phi & \cos\theta\sin\phi & -\sin\theta \\ -\sin\phi & \cos\phi & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_x \\ A_y \\ A_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{r\sin\theta} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{r} & r\hat{\theta} & r\sin\theta\hat{\phi} \\ \dfrac{\partial}{\partial r} & \dfrac{\partial}{\partial \theta} & \dfrac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \\ A_r & rA_\theta & r\sin\theta A_\phi \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\left[\hat{r}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(\sin\theta A_\phi) - \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial\phi}\right) + \hat{\theta}\left(\frac{1}{\sin\theta}\frac{\partial A_r}{\partial\phi} - \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(rA_\phi)\right)\right.$$

$$\left. + \hat{\phi}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(rA_\theta) - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial\theta}\right)\right]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_x \\ a_y \\ a_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin\theta\cos\phi & \cos\theta\cos\phi & -\sin\phi \\ \sin\theta\sin\phi & \cos\theta\sin\phi & \cos\phi \\ \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_r \\ a_\theta \\ a_\phi \end{bmatrix}.$$