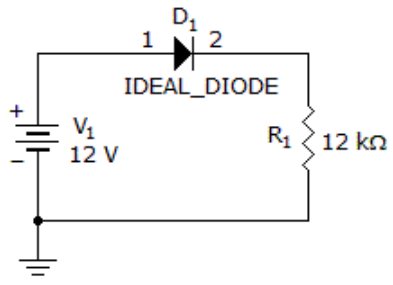


**ADAMAS UNIVERSITY**  
**END SEMESTER EXAMINATION**  
 (Academic Session: 2020 – 21)

<b>Name of the Program:</b>	B. TECH	<b>Semester:</b>	II
<b>Paper Title:</b>	Electrical & Electronics Technology	<b>Paper Code:</b>	GEE11001
<b>Maximum Marks:</b>	50	<b>Time Duration:</b>	3 Hrs
<b>Total No. of Questions:</b>	17	<b>Total No of Pages:</b>	03
(Any other information for the student may be mentioned here)	<b>1.</b> At top sheet, clearly mention Name, Univ. Roll No., Enrolment No., Paper Name & Code, Date of Exam. <b>2.</b> All parts of a Question should be answered consecutively. Each Answer should start from a fresh page. <b>3.</b> Assumptions made if any, should be stated clearly at the beginning of your answer.		

**Group A**

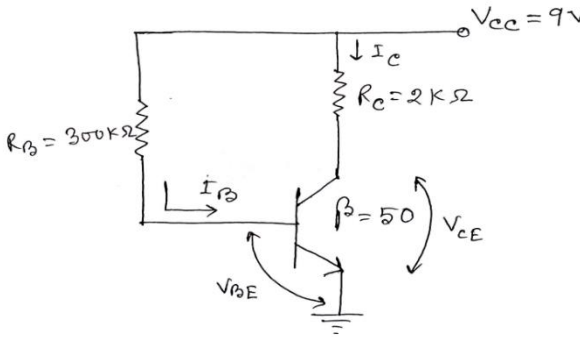
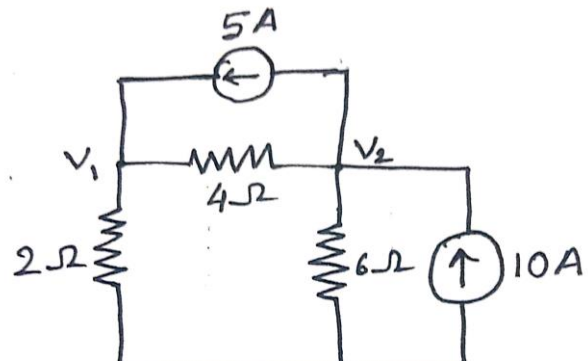
**Answer All the Questions (5 x 1 = 5)**

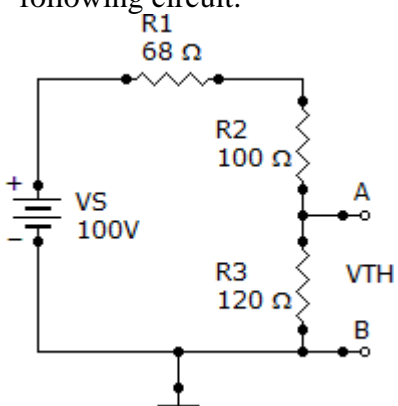
<b>1</b>	<b>What</b> is the current through the diode?  <p>a) 1 mA                                      b) 0.975 mA          c) 0.942 mA                                d) 0.5 mA</p>	<b>R</b>	<b>CO4</b>
<b>2</b>	The active region of a BJT the emitter junction is in .....bias and collector junction is in .....bias. a) Forward, Reverse                      b) Forward, Forward c) Reverse, Forward                        d) Reverse, Reverse	<b>R</b>	<b>CO5</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Find</b> the decimal equivalent of hex number 1A53. a) 6793                                        b) 6739 c) 6973                                        d) 6379	<b>R</b>	<b>CO6</b>
<b>4</b>	Power factor of electric bulb is a) Unity                                        b) Lagging c) Leading                                      d) Zero	<b>R</b>	<b>CO3</b>
<b>5</b>	The active power drawn by a capacitor a) 0    b) 1 c) 0.5    d) 2	<b>R</b>	<b>CO1</b>

**Group B**

**Answer All the Questions (5 x 2 = 10)**

<b>6 a)</b>	<b>Why</b> does a pure semiconductor behave like an insulator at absolute zero temperature?	<b>R</b>	<b>CO4</b>
<b>(OR)</b>			
<b>6 b)</b>	<b>Define</b> the following: a) Power factor, b) Quality factor.	<b>R</b>	<b>CO3</b>

7 a)	In a BJT, the emitter current ( $I_E$ ) is 12 mA. If $I_E$ is 1.02 times of the collector current, then <b>find</b> the base current.	R	CO5
(OR)			
7 b)	Transform the sinusoid to phasor: $V = -4 \sin(30t - 400)$ .	A	CO3
8 a)	<b>Compare</b> between BJT & FET.	U	CO5
(OR)			
8 b)	Define the following: i) Active Power. ii) Reactive Power.	U	CO2
9 a)	Convert numbers: <b>i)</b> $(53.625)_{10} = (?)_2$ , <b>ii)</b> $(A3B)_{16} = (?)_{10}$	R	CO6
(OR)			
9 b)	Draw the phasor diagram of R-L-C series circuit when $X_L > X_C$	E	CO2
10 a)	<p><b>Determine</b> the collector current (<math>I_C</math>) and <math>V_{CE}</math> for the given circuit as shown in figure. (Consider <math>V_{BE} = 0.7V</math> for a Silicon Transistor)</p> 	E	CO5
(OR)			
10 b)	A single 50 Hz motor takes 100 A at 0.85 p.f lagging from a 240 V supply. Calculate the (i) active and reactive components of the current and (ii) the power taken from the supply.	E	CO2
<b>Group C</b> <b>Answer All the Questions (7 x 5 = 35)</b>			
11 a)	<b>i) Explain</b> the phenomenon of diffusion of current carriers in a semiconductor. <b>ii)</b> Write Einstein's relation between mobility & diffusivity.	U	CO4
(OR)			
11 b)	<p>Find the node voltages <math>V_1</math> and <math>V_2</math> in the circuit</p> 	A	CO1
12 a)	<b>Analyze</b> the current components of PNP in Bipolar Junction Transistor.	AN	CO5
(OR)			

12 b)	<p><b>Find</b> the Thevenin's equivalent circuit for the following circuit.</p> 	AN	CO1
13 a)	<p><b>i) Design</b> and implement EX-OR gate using NAND gate.  <b>ii) Determine</b> the hole concentration of a silicon crystal having donor concentration of <math>2.4 \times 10^{24} / \text{m}^3</math>, when intrinsic carrier concentration is <math>1.6 \times 10^{18} / \text{m}^3</math>? Find the ratio of electron and hole concentration.</p>	C, E	CO6 & CO4
(OR)			
13 b)	A certain current source has the values $I = 4 \mu\text{A}$ and $R = 1.2 \text{ M}\Omega$ . Determine the values for an equivalent voltage source.	An	CO1
14 a)	<p><b>i) What</b> is Fermi level? <b>Show</b> that the Fermi level is at the centre of forbidden gap in an intrinsic semiconductor.  <b>ii) Determine</b> the current in a p-n junction, considering it at <math>T = 300 \text{ K}</math>, in which <math>I_S = 10^{-14} \text{ A}</math> and <math>n = 1</math>. Find the diode current for <math>V_D = 0.7 \text{ V}</math> and <math>V_D = -0.7 \text{ V}</math></p>	E	CO4
(OR)			
14 b)	What is resonance? Derive expression of resonance frequency for series R-L-C circuit.	U	CO2
15 a)	<p><b>i)</b> Draw schematically the structure of n channel JFET and explain the operation briefly.  <b>ii) Why</b> Silicon type transistors are more often used than Germanium type?</p>	U, R	CO5, CO4
(OR)			
15 b)	Prove that the energy stored in the inductor is, $W = \frac{1}{2} L i^2$ (where, 'L' is the capacitance and 'i' is the current through inductor)	E	CO2
16 a)	<p><b>i)</b> How you measure resistance value using colour code and power rating of a resistor?  <b>ii)</b> Briefly explain the three regions that are present in the drain characteristics of JFET?</p>	R, U	CO6
(OR)			
16 b)	Write a short note on maximum power transfer theorem.	R	CO1
17 a)	<p><b>i)</b> What is Fermi level? Show that the Fermi level is at the centre of forbidden gap in an intrinsic semiconductor.  <b>ii)</b> Why transistor is called current controlled device?</p>	R	CO5
(OR)			
17 b)	<p>Draw the phasor diagram of the following circuits.          (i) Series RL circuit and          (ii) Parallel RLC circuit</p>	U	CO3