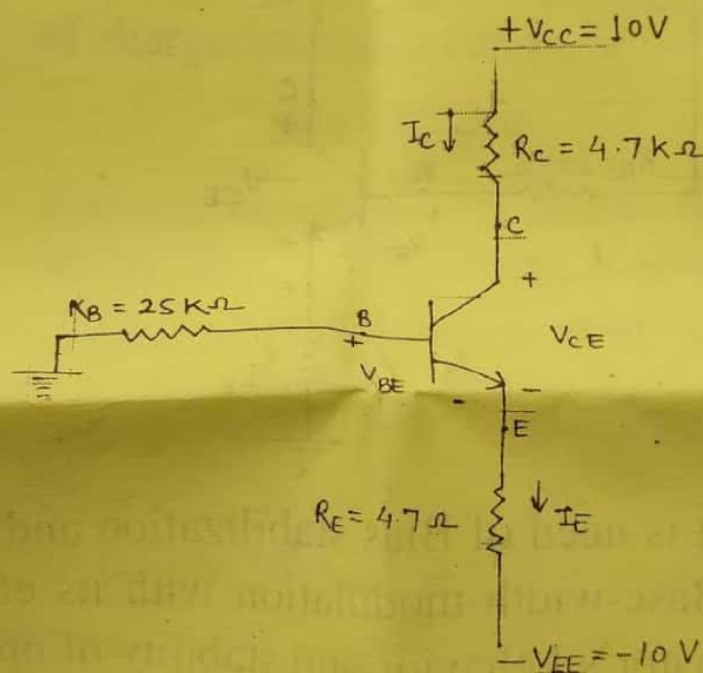
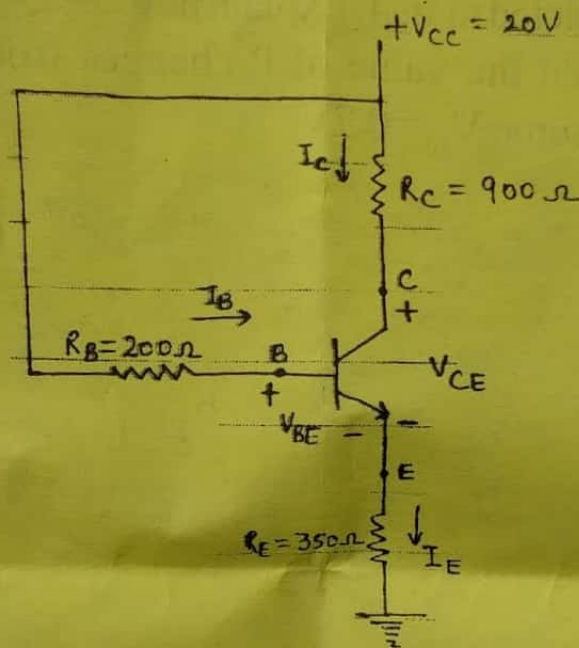


- b) How transistor work as an Inverter and Switch. 4
8. a) Derive the general equation of oscillator circuit and find out the frequency of oscillation for colpitt oscillator. 6
- b) The emitter-bias circuit of an NPN transistor is depicted in fig4. Explain how the Q-point changes when the value of P changes from 60 to 100. Assume $V_{BE} = 0.7V$ 6



9. a) Write short notes on (Any three) 9
- RC phase shift oscillator
 - Wein Bridge Oscillator
 - Construction & VI characteristic of E-MOSFET
 - Voltage Divider Biasing
- b) How oscillator circuits are categorized? Find out necessary condition for sustained oscillation and positive feedback in oscillator circuits. 3

- b) Figure 3 shows the fixed bias with emitter feedback circuit. Determine the base current, collector current, collector-to-emitter voltage and stability factor of a biasing circuit as shown in Fig 3. Assume $V_{BE} = 0.7V$ and $\beta = 50$. 4



6. a) What is need of Bias stabilization and discuss the Base-width modulation with its effect on transistor's behavior and stability of operating point in detail. 6
- b) A CB transistor amplifier has voltage source with $R_s = 750 \Omega$ and load resistance $R_L = 1.5 \Omega$. The h-parameters are $h_{ib} = 25 \Omega$, $h_{rb} = 4 \times 10^{-4}$, $h_{fb} = -0.98$ and $h_{ob} = 0.2 \mu A/V$. Compute A_p , R_i , A_v , A_{vs} , A_{is} , R_o , A_p 6

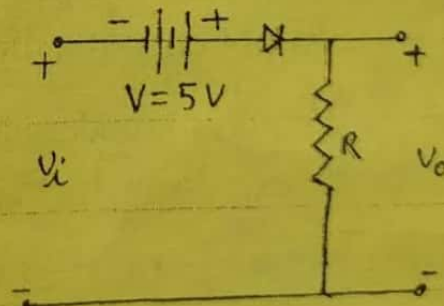
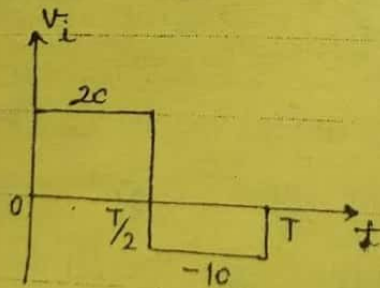
SECTION-C

7. a) Explain different types of coupling techniques for amplifier circuits. Discuss transfer coupled amplifier with its advantages over RC coupled amplifier. 8

3. a) A sample of pure Si semiconductor at 300K having a resistivity of $14.5 \times 10^4 \text{ ohm-cm}$ is doped with 3.5×10^{10} donor impurity atoms/cm³ and 1.25×10^{10} acceptor impurity atoms/cm³. When an electric field of 1000mV/cm is applied, determine the total conduction current density. Assume mobility of electron is $2500 \text{ cm}^2/\text{v-s}$ and mobility of hole is $4500 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V-s}$. 6
- b) Draw & Explain the generation & recombination of charge carriers in detail. 6

SECTION-B

4. a) Explain the Esaki Diode and discuss its V-I characteristic using energy band diagram. 5
- b) Discuss the Miller theorem & its Dual in detail. 4
- c) Determine the output waveform for the square waveform. 3



and find the output Voltage.

5. a) Draw and explain the H-model of CE configuration. Analyze the darlington transistor using h-parameter and also find out current gain, input impedance, output admittance and voltage gain. 8

B.Tech. (III Sem.)
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Engg 202

**B.TECH. (THIRD SEMESTER)
EXAMINATION, DECEMBER - 2019**

ENGG 202- Basic Electronics

Time Allowed : 3 HOURS

Maximum Marks : 60

Attempt five questions in all, selecting not more than two questions from each Section. All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION-A

1. a) Write any four differences between Active & passive electronic components. Write the construction of Electrolytic capacitor with applications & limitations. 6
- b) Draw and explain the different current components of a diode in detail. 6
2. a) What do you understand by diode capacitance. Derive the expression for transition capacitance. 6
- b) Determine I_{D2} & voltage V_0 in the following circuit assuming each diode as Si. : 6

