B.Sc. in ME, 3rd Semester

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

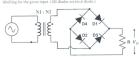
There are 4 (four) questions. Question 1 is compulsory. Answer any 2 (two) questions from the other 03 (three). Marks in the margin indicate full marks. Do not write on this question paper.

[, a) Adding impurities to the intrinsic semiconductor materials will increase the

b) Explain the reason of reverse saturation current of a P-N junction diode under reverse

rectifier, where diodes are P-N junction diode will you receive your desired output? If your answer is "No" then write down the solution.

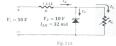
d) Determine the value of N1 and N2 for the Fig. 1(d) where input is 440V (rms) AC and the dc output voltage is 25 V. Sketch the output waveshape  $V_0$  with proper



Determine  $I_1I_{D1},I_{D2},V_D$  for the Fig. 2(b). Use constant voltage drop model for the

.331 10V

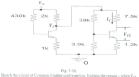
i) For the network of Fig. 2(c), determine the range of R<sub>1</sub> and I<sub>2</sub> that will result in Ve. being maintained at 10 V. ii) Determine the maximum wattage rating of Diode.



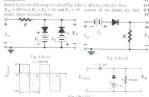
Explain the working principle of a PNP Bipolar Junction Transistor.

 Determine I<sub>c</sub>, V<sub>Ce</sub> and V<sub>C</sub> for the following circuits of Fig. 3 (b). β=140 for both NPN Bipolar Junction Transistor. Here V<sub>CC</sub> = 20V.

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Second indeviction of common tentage configuration. Explain the reason – when ν<sub>CR</sub> increases F<sub>R</sub> decreases gradually for input characteristic graph of common emitter configuration.
Steep b. V. for the following ejecutive of Fig. 4(b) (i) 4(b) (ii) 4(b) (iii) 4(b) (iii



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