BACHELOR OF CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING EXAMINATION, 2017 (OLD) (2nd Year, 2nd Semester) BASIC ELECTRONICS

Time: Three hours

Full Marks: 100

Answer any five questions

1. a) Why does a pure semiconductor behave like an insulator at absolute zero temperature?

b) Differentiate between P-type and N-type Semiconductors. Also name the doping materials used for their formation?

c) Why Silicon is mostly proffered as a Semiconductor material. Explain by giving at least five reasons.

d) Explain Zener Diode as a Voltage Regulator.

5+5+5+5=20

2. a) Draw the circuit of a Half-wave rectifier using capacitor filter and explain its working by drawing input and output waveforms.

b. A Zener diode with Zener voltage of 30 V is used in a regulator circuit with a series resistance of 200Ω connected across the Zener diode. Over what range of input voltage will the circuit operate? Maximum and Minimum Zener currents are 25 mA and 0 mA respectively.

10+10=20

3. a) Compare Characteristics of Transistors in its Various modes of Operation. Also state which is best Configuration among these.

b) With a neat circuit diagram, explain the Voltage Divider Bias circuit using approximate analysis.

10+10=20

4. a) Why are the h-parameters preferred to analyse a circuit using Bipolar Transistor?

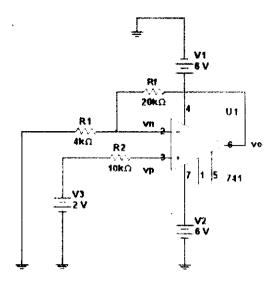
b) Draw the h-Parameter equivalent circuit of a CB transistor amplifier and derive an expression of

(i) its Voltage Gain and (ii) Current Gain.

5+15=20

5. a) What is a DC load line? Explain Base biased method with necessary equations. Explain the characteristics of an ideal Op-amp. Mention two applications of Op-Amp.

b) In the Circuit Given Below, determine the Output Voltage



- 6. a) Design the voltage divider bias circuit to operate from 12 V supply. The bias conditions are V_{CE}=3V, $V_E=5V$, and $I_c=1$ mA.
- b) Derive the expression of 3 input summing amplifier.
- c) Explain op-amp as Differentiator and Integrator. Also draw the output Waveforms?

- 7) Write Short notes on (any four):
- a. Intrinsic and Extrinsic Semiconductors
- b. Clipper and Clampers using Diode
- c. Instrumentation amplifier
- d. Differential amplifier
- e. Summing amplifier using operational amplifier

4 X 5=20