

M. E. ELECTRONICS & TELE-COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING 1<sup>ST</sup> YEAR 1<sup>ST</sup> SEMESTER  
EXAMINATION, 2018

Subject: Microwave & Millimeter Wave Devices & Applications

Time: 3.0 Hours

Full Marks: 100

No. of questions	Answer any Four (4) questions from the followings: 4×25	Marks
1.	<p>a) What are the limitation of bipolar junction devices used in microwave frequencies?</p> <p>b) Sketch the cross-sectional view of microwave BJT.</p> <p>c) Give the microwave equivalent circuits of BJT.</p> <p>d) How microwave BJT is biased? Explain with suitable circuit diagram.</p> <p>e) How the cut-off frequency of BJT is theoretically estimated?</p> <p>f) A Si microwave transistor has reactance of 2 ohm, transit time cut-off frequency of 3 GHz, maximum E field <math>1.4 \times 10^5</math> V/m and saturation drift velocity of <math>5 \times 10^5</math> m/s. Determine the maximum allowable power.</p>	3+3+4+5+3+7
2.	<p>a) Distinguish between MESFET and HEMT.</p> <p>b) Give the physical structure and working principle of HEMT.</p> <p>c) Sketch and explain the output characteristics of HEMT.</p> <p>d) Mention the areas of application of HEMT.</p> <p>e) Give the equivalent circuit of HEMT.</p> <p>f) A HEMT has the following parameters: <math>V_{th} = 0.13</math> V, <math>N_d = 2 \times 10^{24}</math> m<sup>-3</sup>, <math>\psi_{ms} = 0.8</math> V, <math>E_{gGaAs} = 1.43</math> V, <math>E_{gAlGaAs} = 1.80</math> V and <math>\epsilon_{rAlGaAs} = 4.43</math>. Determine the sensitivity of the HEMT. (Symbols have their usual meanings)</p>	3+(4+4)+3+3+3+5
3.	<p>a) Explain Ridley, Watkinson and Hilsum theory for two valley model of n-type GaAs.</p> <p>b) Why Si and Ge are not used to fabricate a Gunn diode?</p> <p>c) i) For a GaAs Gunn diode proof that</p> $\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{dE} = 1 + \frac{d\sigma/dE}{\sigma/E}$ <p>(Symbols have their usual meanings)</p>	7+4+7+(4+3)

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	ii) From this expression derive the condition for negative resistance and explain the significance of this condition.	
4.	<p>a) Derive the expression for junction capacitance of a Varactor diode when it is reverse biased.</p> <p>b) Give the doping profile, typical structure and equivalent circuit for this diode.</p> <p>c) Mention the applications of Varactor diode. Explain with suitable circuit diagram how the Varactor diode can be used as a frequency multiplier?</p>	7+(3+3+4)+(3+5)
5.	<p>a) Give the impurity distribution, space charge density and electric field distribution of a PIN diode.</p> <p>b) What do you mean by conductivity modulation? Why ordinary p-n junction diode does not exhibit this phenomenon.</p> <p>c) Give the equivalent circuit of PIN diode under forward and reverse bias condition.</p> <p>d) Derive the expression for impedance of this diode under forward and reverse bias condition.</p> <p>f) How a PIN diode is used as a switch? Explain with suitable circuit diagram.</p>	4+(3+2)+(2+2)+7+5
6.	<p>a) Briefly discuss the operation principle of Tunnel diode with suitable energy band diagram.</p> <p>b) i) Give the equivalent circuit of a tunnel diode ii) Derive the expression for resistive cut-frequency and self resonance frequency.</p> <p>c) How a tunnel diode can be used as a negative resistance oscillator? Explain clearly with suitable circuit diagram.</p>	8+(2+8)+7