## Diploma in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering

## Term-End Examination 01082 December, 2011

**BEE - 042: ELECTRONICS** 

Time . 2 nours				IVIUXIIIUIII IVIUIKS . 70
Note	•	(i) (ii) (iii)	Attempt question	n No. 1 is compulsory.  t any four questions from the remaining is numbered 2 to 8.  cientific calculator is permitted.
1.	(a)	Se	elect the o	correct answer from the given four
		al	ternative	2s.   7x1=7
		(i)	An i	deal diode is two terminal device
			whic	h offers resistance to
			curr	ent flow.
			(A)	10 ohms
			(B)	Zero ohm
			(C)	Infinite ohm
			(D)	1 Ohm
		(ii	) Ator	ns are :
			(A)	'positively charged
			(B)	negatively charged
			(C)	electrically neutral
			(D)	none of the above

- (iii) In a Bipolar Junction Transistor (BJT), which of the following is heavily doped?
  - (A) Collector
  - (B) Emitter
  - (C) Base
  - (D) Base and collector both.
- (iv) In cut off region:
  - (A) Emitter-base junction is forward biased and base collector junction is reverse biased.
  - (B) Emitter-base junction is reverse biased and base collector junction is forward biased.
  - (C) Emitter-base junction is forward biased and base collector junction is forward biased.
  - (D) Emitter-base junction is reverse biased and base-collector junction is reverse biased.
- (v) Unijunction transistor has:
  - (A) Anode, cathode and gate
  - (B) Two bases and one emitter
  - (C) Two emitters and one base
  - (D) Source, Drain and gate.

- (vi) The problem of race condition comes in :
  - (A) RS Flip-Flop
  - (B) J K Flip-Flop
  - (C) T-Flip-Flop
    - (D) None of the above
- (vii) Avalanche breakdown is primarily dependent on the phenomenon of :
  - (A) collision
  - (B) doping
  - (C) ionization
  - (D) recombination
- (b) Indicate True or False:

7x1=7

- (i) Passive transducers are self generating type of transducer.
- (ii) In AM, the amplitude of the carrier signal is held constant.
- (iii) In UJT, emitter is heavily doped.
- (iv) Triac is a bilateral device.
- (v) semiconductor has a negative temperature coefficient
- (vi) In Bridge rectifier peak inverse voltage is 2Vm
- (vii) Electron in conduction band has higher energy than in valence band

**BEE-042** 

2.	(a)	Explain the block diagram of C.R.O.	7.
	(b)	Explain the concept of Ramp type digital voltmeter.	7
3.	(a)	Explain the block diagram of digital frequency meter.	7
	(b)	Explain the construction and applications of UJT.	7
4.	(a)	Define and classify the different type of transducers.	7
	(b)	Explain the construction and working of SCR.	<b>7</b>
5.	(a)	With the help of logic diagram. Explain the full subtractor.	7
	(b)	(i) Convert (100110) <sub>2</sub> into octal number	7
		(ii) Convert (2570) <sub>10</sub> into hexadecimal number	
_		TATE At 1 11 and O actual 2 Familian	7
6.	(a)	What is Load line and Q-point? Explain with the help of neat and clean diagram.	7
ø	(b)	Explain the construction and working principle of NPN type Bipolar Junction Transistor (BIT).	7

- 7. (a) Explain the capacitor filter with full wave 7 rectifier, draw circuit diagram and waveforms.
  - (b) Explain ripple factor, derive mathematical 7
     expression for ripple factor of half wave and
     full wave rectifiers.
- 8. Write short notes on any two of the following: 2x7=14
  - (a) Avalanche and zener breakdown
  - (b) Intrinsic and extrinsic semiconductor
  - (c) Piezoelectric transducer
  - (d) Thermocouple and Thermistor.