

**Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Engineering for
Women, Pune**

Electronics and Telecommunication Department

Unit Test: 1 (Marks:30) Academic Year:2009-10

Subject: SOLID STATE DEVICES AND CIRCUITS

SOLID STATE DEVICES AND CIRCUITS

CLASS TEST NO. 1

Q.1 a] Explain V-I characteristics of diode. 3M

b] Write a note on (Any two) 4M

1. Switching diodes

2. Fast recovery diodes

3. Photodiodes

Q.2 Explain need of biasing BJT. Which are the types Of biasing BJT. 6M

Q.3 Design a voltage divider bias circuit for the Specified conditions.

$V_{cc}=12V$, $V_{ce}=6V$, $I_c=1mA$, $s=20$, $\beta=100$ & $V_e=1V$ 7M

OR

Q.4 For a single stage BJT CE amplifier, If $V_{cc}=20V$, $R_c=2k$, $\beta=50$,
 $V_{be(act)}=0.2V$, $R_1=10K$, $R_2=5K$, $R_e=100\Omega$. Calculate I_b , V_{ce} , I_c & stability
factors. 7M

UNIT TEST NO.1

DATE: 27-08-2010

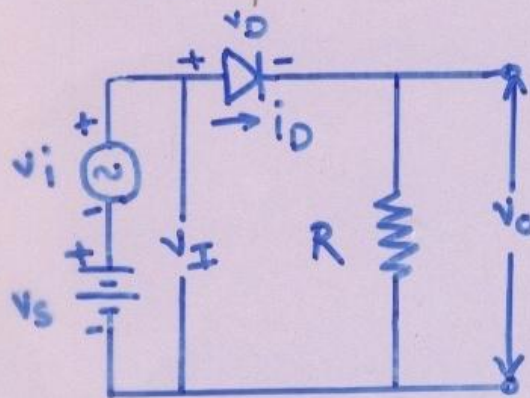
MARKS: 30

SOLID STATE DEVICES AND CIRCUITS

- Q.1 a. Under what condition is the small model of a diode used in the analysis of a diode circuit? And define a load line in a simple diode circuit. (8)
- b. Describe the characteristics, specification and application of switching diode. (7)

OR

- Q.2 a. Explain with characteristics small signal and large signal diode models for forward and reverse biased conditions. (7)
- b. perform d.c. and a.c. analysis of the circuit shown below. Find d.c. and a.c. current and voltage components. Assume $V_s=5V$, $R=5K\Omega$, $V_r=0.6V$, $V_i=0.1\sin\omega t(V)$ (8)



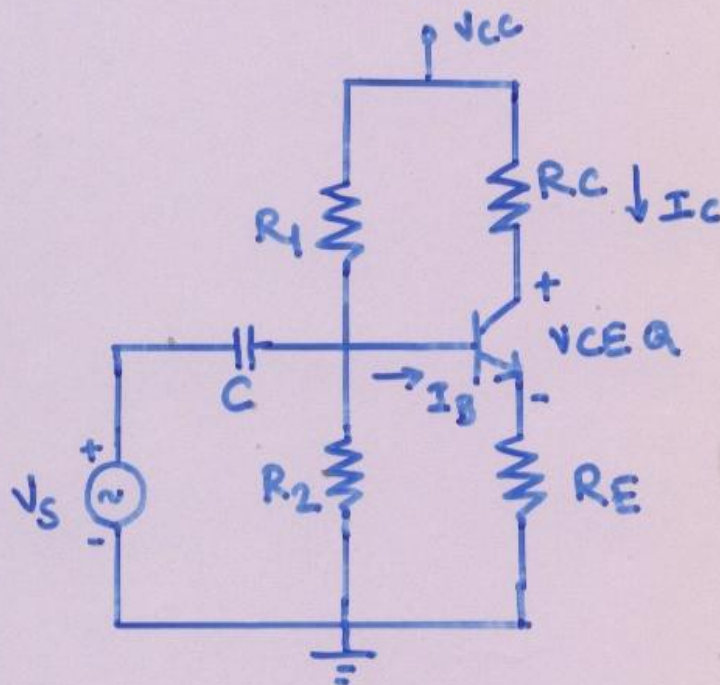
Q.3 a. What is thermal runaway in BJT? Derive the condition for thermal stability & show that $V_{CE} < V_{CC}/2$ (7)

b. Draw a small signal equivalent circuit of BJT using h-parameters for common emitter configuration. Explain significance of each parameter with formula. State the benefits of h-parameters. (8)

OR

Q.4 a. What is the principal difference between biasing techniques used in discrete transistor circuits and integrated circuits? (7)

b. For the circuit shown in fig. find I_{BQ} , I_{CQ} and V_{CEQ} for circuit parameters, $V_{CC} = 5V$, $R_1 = 9K\Omega$, $R_2 = 2.25K\Omega$, $R_E = 200\Omega$, $R_C = 1K\Omega$ and $\beta = 150$ (8)



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Unit Test: 1 (Marks:30) Academic Year:2011-12

Subject: SOLID STATE DEVICES AND CIRCUITS

Q.1 Under what conditions small signal model of a diode used in the analysis of a diode circuit and define a load line in simple diode circuit. 7M

Q.2 Describe the characteristics, applications, specifications of switching diode. 7M

Q.3 The transistor amplifier uses a transistor with $h_{ie}=1.1k$, $h_{fe}=2.5*10^{-4}$ and $h_{oe}=2.5*10^{-6}A/v$. Calculate $A_i=I_o/I_i$, A_v , A_{vs} , R_o , R_i . 8M

Q.4 In single stage common emitter BJT amplifier $V_{ceq}=6V$, $I_{cq}=10mA$, BC547BP $V_{be}=0.7V$. Find all resistor values $C_{c1}=C_{c2}=C_e=10\mu F$. 8M

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Unit Test: 2 (Marks:30) Academic Year:2011-12

Subject: SOLID STATE DEVICES AND CIRCUITS

Q.1.a Write short notes on any two:

- a] Crystal Oscillator
- b] Wein Bridge Oscillator
- c] Distortion in amplifier and total harmonic distortion.

Q.1.b With the help of neat circuit diagram explain the operation of complementary class AB amplifier. Explain the significance of class AB.

Q.2.a Explain with neat diagram BICMOS inverter.

Q.2.b Explain 3 non ideal characteristics of MOSFET

- i) finite output resistance
- ii) Body effect
- iii) Subthreshold type conduction

Q.3.a Explain how even harmonic gets cancelled in class B push pull amplifier.

Q.3.b Describe the construction of power MOSFET

VMOSFET and DMOSFET.