17213

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3 Hours / 100 Marks	Seat No.				
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- Instructions (1) All Questions are Compulsory.
 - (2) Answer each next main Question on a new page.
 - (3) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
 - (4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 - (5) Assume suitable data, if necessary.
 - (6) Use of Non-programmable Electronic Pocket Calculator is permissible.
 - (7) Mobile Phone, Pager and any other Electronic Communication devices are not permissible in Examination Hall.

Marks

1. Attempt any <u>TEN</u> of the following:

20

- a) List out two active components and two passive components.
- b) Draw symbol of JFET (n-channel)
- c) What is Zener Breakdown?
- d) Draw circuit diagram of single stage CE amplifier.
- e) Draw V-I characteristics of an ideal p-n junction diode.
- f) Write any four advantages of IC's.
- g) What is Filter? State its need.
- h) State the types of field effect transistor.

17213 [2]

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	i)	Draw symbol of	Marks
	1)	1) Zener Diode	
		2) LED	
	j)	State the classification of IC's.	
	k)	What is knee voltage?	
	1)	Give classification of resistors.	
2.		Attempt any FOUR of the following:	16
	a)	State four applications of electronics.	
	b)	Describe operating principle of Tunnel Diode.	
	c)	Explain the experimental set-up for obtaining the input and output characteristics of NPN transistor in CE configuration	
	d)	Draw the circuit diagram of transformer coupled 2 stage amplifier and state function of each component.	
	e)	Draw symbol of Varactor diode and describe its operating principle.	
	f)	Explain operating principle of crystal oscillator with neat sketch.	
3.		Attempt any FOUR of the following:	16
	a)	Give classification of Electronic Components. Hence define Active and Passive components.	
	b)	Draw VI characteristics of Zener diode and mark portion used for obtaining constant voltage.	
	c)	State advantages, disadvantages and applications of JFET (02 Each)	
	d)	Draw and explain output characteristics of NPN transistor in CE configuration.	

17213 [3]

Marks

- e) Find IB, for a transistor, if $\alpha dc = 0.99$ IC = 6mA and ICBO = 15 μ A.
- f) Define Oscillator. State necessary conditions required for sustained oscillations.

4. Attempt any <u>FOUR</u> of the following:

16

- a) Compare conventional P-N junction diode and LED depending on following parameters.
 - i) Symbol
 - ii) Material used
 - iii) On-state voltage drop
 - iv) Applications
- b) Explain the working of full wave bridge rectifier with circuit diagram and waveforms.
- c) What is Transistor? Explain working of PNP transistor in common emitter mode.
- d) Draw two stage RC coupled amplifier and explain it's working.
- e) Draw circuit diagram of CLC filter and explain function of each component.
- f) Draw circuit diagram of direct coupled amplifier and explain its working.

172	13	[4]	
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5.		Attempt any <u>FOUR</u> of the following:	16
	a)	Draw experimental set up to study V-I characteristics of P-N junction diode in forward and reverse biased conditions.	
	b)	Differentiate between HWR and FWR depending on any four points of the following :	
		i) DC Load Current	
		ii) RMS Load Current	
		iii) DC Load Power	
		iv) Ripple factor	
		v) Ripple frequency	
		vi) PIV	
	c)	Explain with the help of waveforms operation of Astable Multivibrator using NPN transistor.	
	d)	Explain formation of Depletion layer in P-N junction of a diode with neat sketch.	
	e)	Draw neat circuit diagram of transformer coupled amplifier and give its two applications.	
	f)	Explain operating principle of Schottky diode and state its two applications.	
6.		Attempt any FOUR of the following:	16
	a)	Explain operation of PN junction under reverse bias condition	
	b)	Draw block diagram of regulated power supply and describe function of each block.	
	c)	Explain Thermal Runaway phenomenon in a BJT.	
	d)	Explain working of Bistable Multivibrator with the help of a neat sketch.	
	e)	Explain working of n-channel JFET.	
	f)	Calculate VDC and current IDC flowing through a 100Ω resistor connected to a 240V supply through HWR.	

3 Hours / 100 Marks