

5 Attempt any **two** parts of the following : **10×2=20**

- (a) What are the requirements of an oscillator circuit? Draw a neat diagram of a phase-shift oscillator using BJT. What advantage has the phase-shift oscillator in the audio frequency? **10**
- (b) Draw a neat circuit diagram of a Colpitt's oscillator using NPN transistor. Give its equivalent circuit. Derive expressions for the following : **10**
- (i) The frequency of the oscillations
- (ii) The maximum gain for sustained oscillations.
- (c) (i) Draw the circuit of Wien bridge oscillator and explain how oscillations are generated. **6**
- (ii) What are the advantages of using crystal oscillators? Mention its applications. **4**



Printed Pages : 4

TEC301

(Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book)

PAPER ID : 3073

Roll No.

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B.Tech

**(SEM III) ODD SEMESTER THEORY EXAMINATION 2009-10
SOLID STATE DEVICES & CIRCUITS**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

Note : Attempt all questions.

1 Attempt any **two** parts of the following : **10×2=20**

- (a) What is a photo diode? With proper characteristic curves and relevant diagrams explain the operation of the device. What are its applications? **2+6+2**
- (b) Draw the hybrid - pi model of a BJT in common emitter (CE) configuration and discuss about each component in the model. **10**
- (c) (i) With the help of a neat diagram explain the voltage divider biasing method for BJT. **5+5**
- (ii) With relevant diagram, explain about Schottky barrier diodes.



2 Attempt any **two** parts of the following : **10×2=20**

- (a) (i) Present a comparison of performance characteristics of the three BJT amplifiers configuration in qualitative terms, regarding their input output impedances and voltage current gains. **5**
- (ii) Explain how a BJT can be used as a switch. **5**
- (b) Sketch the basic structure of an n-channel JFET and draw the volt ampere (I/V) characteristics and explain about each region of the volt-ampere (I/V) characteristics qualitatively. **10**
- (c) (i) Explain the terms : Depletion mode and enhancement mode. Inbuilt and induced channel. **5**
- (ii) Compare the three configurations of a single stage MOS amplifier. **5**

3 Attempt any **two** parts :

- (a) Explain in detail the physical origin and significance of the two capacitances in the hybrid-pi model of a BJT. Explain why CB and CC amplifiers have a larger band width than that of CE amplifier. **10**

- (b) Discuss the frequency response characteristics of RC coupled amplifiers. Derive the general expression for gain at low and high frequency. **10**
- (c) Sketch common collector and common emitter cascade amplifier. Show the small signal high frequency model for CE stage. **10**

4 Attempt any **two** of the following : **10×2=20**

- (a) (i) List the four basic negative feedback configurations. **3**
- (ii) Draw a block diagram of a single - loop feedback amplifier. Explain the function of each block. Indicate the effect of feedback on input and output resistance of the four topologies of negative feedback. **7**
- (b) What type of negative feedback takes place in an emitter follower circuit ? Draw and analyse the circuit to derive an expression for voltage gain with feedback. **10**
- (c) Explain with relevant information, how the negative feedback amplifier improves stability, reduces noise and increases the input impedance. **10**

