

B.Sc. 2nd Semester (Honours) Examination, 2019**ELECTRONICS****(Semiconductor Devices)****Paper : SH/ELC/201/C-3(T-3)****Course ID : 21711****Time: 1 Hour 15 Minutes****Full Marks: 25**

*The figures in the right hand side margin indicate full marks.
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

1. Answer *any three* of the following: 1×3=3
 - (a) What is reverse Saturation Current?
 - (b) What is doping?
 - (c) Size of the collector region of transistor is larger than emitter. —Why?
 - (d) Why is BJT called a Current Controlled Device?
 - (e) Write the full form of MESFET and IGBT.
 - (f) Give the symbol of Tunnel diode and Varactor diode.

2. Answer *any three* of the following: 2×3=6
 - (a) Differentiate between drift and diffusion currents.
 - (b) Among CB, CE and CC configuration, which one is most popular and why?
 - (c) Write down the Einstein relationship in Semiconductor Physics and mention its significance.
 - (d) Differentiate between *n* and *p*-channel JFETs.
 - (e) What is Tunneling phenomenon? Mention two applications of Tunnel diode.
 - (f) What is Zener breakdown?

3. Answer *any two* of the following: 5×2=10
 - (a) A transistor has $I_E = 10mA$ and $\alpha = 0.98$. Find the value of base and collector currents. The symbols have their usual meanings. 2½+2½=5
 - (b) Show with a diagram, the different current components in a p-n-p transistor with emitter-base junction forward biased and collector-base junction reverse biased. 2+3=5
 - (c) Explain the construction and V—I characteristics of a DIAC. 2+3=5
 - (d) Define mobility, current density and conductivity of a semiconductor. Establish the relation between mobility and conductivity. 3+2=5

4. Answer *any one* of the following: 6×1=6
 - (a) Draw the circuit diagram of an n-p-n transistor in CE configuration and explain its input and output characteristics. 2+(2+2)=6
 - (b) Derive ideal diode current equation. 6
 - (c) What is Hall effect? Show that Hall coefficient, $R_H = \frac{1}{Pe}$, where *P* signifies concentration of charge carrier and *e* is the charge. 1+5=6