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VASAVI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING (Autonomous), HYDERABAD B.E (CSE : CBCS) III-Semester Backlog (Old) Examinations, December 2018 Introduction to Electronics Engineering

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

Note: Answer ALL questions in Part-A and any FIVE questions from Part-B

Part-A (10 × 2=20 Marks)

- 1. What is doping? Writ its necessity.
- 2. Compare half wave rectifier with full wave rectifier.
- 3. Define α and β of BJT and derive the relation between them.
- 4. What is voltage regulation?
- 5. How an amplifier can be converted into an oscillator?
- 6. Determine the values of I_c and I_e for the transistor circuit of $\beta = 200$ and I_b=0.125mA.
- 7. Write the logic diagram for full adder using logic gates.
- 8. List out various Logic gates.
- 9. Differentiate between LED and LCD.
- 10. Distinguish between photodiode and phototransistor.

Part-B (5 × 10=50 Marks)

11.a)	Describe the operation of a Half wave rectifier with a neat diagram. A half wave rectifier ,having a load of 1000Ω rectifies an alternating voltage of 325V peak value and the diode has a forward resistance of 100Ω .calculate (a) peak, average and rms value of current (b) dc power output (c) ac input power and (d) efficiency of the rectifier.	[7]					
b)	Explain about the forward and reverse biasing of P-N Junction diode.	[3]					
12. a)	Explain the construction and operation of JFET.	[4]					
b)	What are h-parameters? Draw a neat sketch of hybrid model of a CE configured BJT.	[6]					
13. a)	Explain about the general characteristics of negative feedback amplifiers.	[5]					
b)	With a neat diagram explain the working of Colpitt's oscillator.	[5]					
14. a)	How does an operational amplifier act as a differentiator and an integrator? Illustrate.	[6]					
b)	List the characteristics of an ideal op-amp.	[4]					
15. a)	Discuss the constructional details of C.R.O. and give its applications.	[5]					
b)	Differentiate between Capacitive and Inductive transducer.	[5]					
16. a)	Give the operation of Bridge rectifier with neat diagram. A 230 V, 50Hz voltage is applied to the primary of a 4:1 step-down transformer used in a bridge rectifier having a load resistance of 600Ω . Assuming diodes to be ideal, determine (a) dc output voltage (b) dc power delivered to the load (c) PIV and (d) output frequency.						
b)	Compare PN junction diode and Zener diode.	[3]					
17.	Answer any <i>two</i> of the following:						
a)	Advantages of crystal oscillator.	[3]					
b)	Characteristics of ideal Operational amplifier.	[4]					
c)	Applications of LVDT	[3]					
