



Time: 01 hours.

Answer ALL Questions.

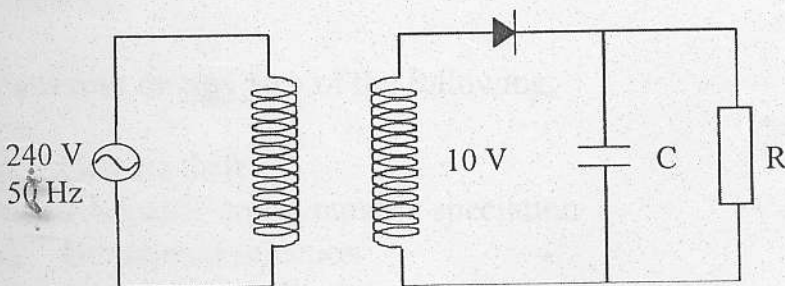
01. What is meant by intrinsic semiconductor? Explain with the aid of suitable diagrams the formation of extrinsic

- (i) p-type
- (ii) n-type

Silicon semiconductor by means of doping with suitable donor and acceptor elements respectively. What do you mean by mobility of a carrier?

A semiconductor is doped with n-type impurities of concentration 10^{21} atom/m^3 . If the mobility of electrons in the semiconductor is $0.3 \text{ m}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$, calculate the resistivity of the doped semiconductor at room temperature. Assume, charge of the electron is $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ Coulomb}$.

02. (a)



The figure shows a simple rectifier circuit. Sketch the out put signal when the

- i. capacitor in place
- ii. capacitor removed

(i) Derive an expression for the ripple voltage of the circuit.

(ii) If $C = 8\mu F$ and $R = 4k\Omega$, calculate the dc voltage and ripple voltage across the load resistance R .

(b) Give the structure of a junction transistor and state the functions of each of its components. If the transistor is connected in the common-emitter configuration sketch its

- i. input characteristics
- ii. output characteristics

What are the three different configurations in which a transistor can be used in electronic circuits?