

Handwritten signature and date: 22/9/2017

Mid Semester Examination – PH2102

(Date : 22 / 09 / 2017, Time 10.00 AM)

Time : 1 Hour

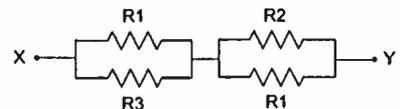
Full Marks : 20

SECTION – A

Each question carries 1 mark (Give short answer in one or two sentences only)

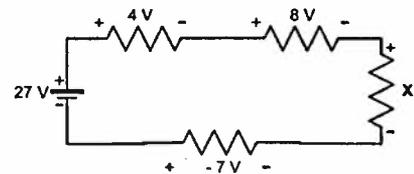
[8 Marks]

1) Find out the effective resistance, R between X and Y points.



2) Write down the value of V_{rms} of a Half-Wave rectifier output. V_p is the peak voltage of the input sinusoidal wave to the rectifier.

3) Use Kirchhoff's voltage law to calculate the voltage, X in the circuit given here.



4) In a standard 3-phase STAR connection power supply, write down the relation between line voltage (V_L) and phase voltage (V_P).

5) In a pure inductive circuit, which one is correct:

- Current and voltage are in same phase.
- Current leads the voltage.
- Voltage leads the current.

6) What happen to quality factor, Q when R increases in a LCR series circuit ?

- Q Remain unchanged
- Q increases as R increases
- Q decreases as R increases

7) What is the band gap of pure Si and Ge in eV unit.

8) If Gallium (Ga) is doped to pure Germanium (Ge), then it makes n-type or p-type semiconductor ?

[P.T.O]

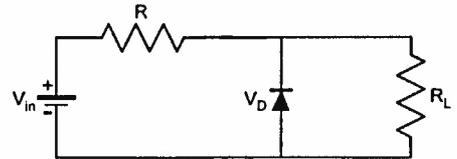
SECTION – B

[1+1+1 = 3 Marks]

9) In the circuit $V_{in} = 120 \text{ V}$, $R = 8 \text{ K}\Omega$, $R_L = 12 \text{ K}\Omega$,

The Diode is an ideal diode. Then find out

- (i) Voltage drop, V_D across the Diode.
- (ii) The voltage drop across the series resistor, R
- (iii) Current, I_D through the diode.



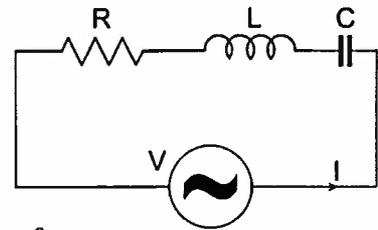
13) In the series LCR circuit

$V = 10 \text{ Volts}$ with variable frequency, f .

$R = 25 \Omega$, $L = 20 \text{ mH}$, $C = 2 \mu\text{F}$

- (i) Find out the resonance frequency, f_r
- (ii) Find out the maximum circuit current, I_m passing through the circuit.
- (iii) Find out the voltage across “L” at resonance frequency, f_r

[1.5+1.5+ 2 = 5 Marks]



[4 Marks]

14) Draw a series RC circuit with resistor, R , capacitor, C connected to a DC voltage source, V . Show that the voltage, “ v ” developed across the capacitor, C while discharging at time, “ t ” can be written as

$$v = V \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

Use the boundary conditions as applicable.
