

DPP

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class : XIIth

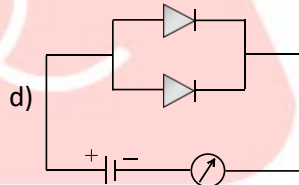
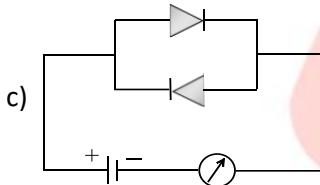
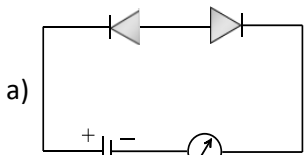
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Subject : PHYSICS

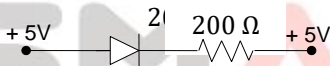
DPP No. : 1

Topic :- SEMICONDUCTOR ELECTRONICS: MATERIALS, DEVICES AND SIMPLE CIRCUITS

- The grid in a triode valve is used
 - To increase the thermionic emission
 - To control the plate to cathode current
 - To reduce the inter-electrode capacity
 - To keep cathode at constant potential
- A transistor has $\beta = 40$. A change in base current of $100 \mu\text{A}$, produces change in collector current
 - $40 \times 100 \mu\text{A}$
 - $(100 - 40) \mu\text{A}$
 - $100 + 40 \mu\text{A}$
 - $100 \times 40 \mu\text{A}$
- In a fcc lattice structure, what is the effective number of atoms?
 - 4
 - 3
 - 2
 - 1
- The band gap in germanium and silicon in $e\text{V}$ respectively is
 - 0.7, 1.1
 - 1.1, 0.7
 - 1.1, 0
 - 0, 1.1
- Which circuit will not show current in ammeter



- The value of current in the following diagram will be



- Zero
 - 10^{-2} A
 - 10 A
 - 0.025 A
- Radiowaves of constant amplitude can be generated with
 - FET
 - Filter
 - Rectifier
 - Oscillator

- The plate current in a triode is given by

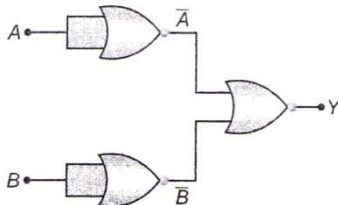
$$I_p = 0.004 (V_p + 10V_g)^{3/2} \text{ mA}$$

Where I_p , V_p and V_g are the values of plate current, plate voltage and grid voltage, respectively. What are the triode parameters μ , r_p and g_m for the operating point at $V_p = 120 \text{ volt}$ and $V_g = -2 \text{ volt}$

- 10, 16.7 $k\Omega$, 0.6 $m \text{ mho}$
 - 15, 16.7 $k\Omega$, 0.06 $m \text{ mho}$
 - 20, 6 $k\Omega$, 16.7 $m \text{ mho}$
 - None of these
- In $p - n$ junction, the barrier potential offers resistance to
 - Free electrons in n -region and holes in $-$ region
 - Free electrons in p -region and holes in n -region
 - Only free electrons in n -region
 - Only holes in p -region



- When the plate voltage of a triode is 150V, its cut-off voltage is -5 V . On increasing the plate voltage to 200 V, the cut-off voltage can be
 - -4.5 V
 - -5.0 V
 - -2.3 V
 - -6.66 V
- Resistivity of a semiconductor depends on
 - Shape of semiconductor
 - Atomic nature of semiconductor
 - Length of semiconductor
 - Shape and atomic nature of semiconductor
- The valency of the impurity atom that is to be added to germanium crystal so as to make it a *N*-type semiconductor, is
 - 6
 - 5
 - 4
 - 3
- Pure *Si* at 500 K has equal number of electron (n_e) and hole (n_h) concentrations of $1.5 \times 10^{16} m^{-3}$. Doping by indium increases n_h to $4.5 \times 10^{22} m^{-3}$. The doped semiconductor is of
 - n*-type with electron concentration $n_e = 2.5 \times 10^{23} m^{-3}$
 - p*-type having electron concentration $n_e = 5 \times 10^9 m^{-3}$
 - n*-type with electron concentration $n_e = 5 \times 10^{22} m^{-3}$
 - p*-type with electron concentration $n_e = 2.5 \times 10^{10} m^{-3}$
- Identify the operation performed by the circuit given in the figure.



- NOT
 - AND
 - OR
 - NAND
- For germanium crystal, the forbidden energy gap in joules is
 - 1.12×10^{-19}
 - 1.76×10^{-19}
 - 1.6×10^{-19}
 - Zero
 - Absorption of X-Rays is maximum in which of the following material sheet of same thickness
 - Cu*
 - Au*
 - Be*
 - Pb*
 - Current gain β_{AC} common emitter mode of transistor is
 - $\beta_{AC} = \left(\frac{\Delta I_C}{\Delta I_B}\right), V_C = \text{constant}$
 - $\beta_{AC} = \left(\frac{\Delta I_B}{\Delta I_C}\right), V_C = \text{constant}$
 - $\beta_{AC} = \left(\frac{\Delta I_C}{\Delta I_E}\right), V_C = \text{constant}$
 - $\beta_{AC} = \left(\frac{\Delta I_E}{\Delta I_C}\right), V_C = \text{constant}$
 - When boron is added as an impurity to silicon, the resulting material is
 - n*-type semiconductor
 - n*-type conductor
 - p*-type conductor
 - p*-type semiconductor
 - Reverse bias applied to a *p-n* junction diode
 - Lowers the potential barrier
 - Decreases the majority charge carries
 - Raises the potential barrier
 - Change the mass of *p-n* junction diode
 - The peak voltage in the output of a half-wave diode rectifier fed with a sinusoidal signal without filter is 10 V. The dc compound of the output voltage is
 - $10/\sqrt{2}\text{ V}$
 - $10/\pi\text{ V}$
 - 10 V
 - $20/\pi\text{ V}$