

DiplETE – ET

Time: 3 Hours

DECEMBER 2013

Max. Marks: 100

PLEASE WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE SPACE PROVIDED ON EACH PAGE IMMEDIATELY AFTER RECEIVING THE QUESTION PAPER.

NOTE: There are 9 Questions in all.

- Question 1 is compulsory and carries 20 marks. Answer to Q.1 must be written in the space provided for it in the answer book supplied and nowhere else.
- The answer sheet for the Q.1 will be collected by the invigilator after 45 minutes of the commencement of the examination.
- Out of the remaining EIGHT Questions answer any FIVE Questions. Each question carries 16 marks.
- Any required data not explicitly given, may be suitably assumed and stated.

Q.1 Choose the correct or the best alternative in the following: (2×10)

a. Platinum is

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|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (A) Greyish White metal | (B) Non-Corrosive and chemical proof |
| (C) Malleable and ductile metal | (D) All of these |

b. The conductivity of aluminium is

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Equal to copper | (B) Half of that of copper |
| (C) One third that of copper | (D) None of these |

c. Dielectric loss may occur due to

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Polarisation | (B) Conductivity |
| (C) Ionisation | (D) None of these |

d. Small magnets are made by

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) Special casting techniques | (B) Power metallurgy technique |
| (C) Heat treatment | (D) All of these |

e. In a semiconductor the resistivity decreases with temperature in following ways

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|-------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Linearly | (B) Non- linearly |
| (C) Exponentially | (D) None of these |

f. Silicon Diode has an advantage over Germanium Diode is

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|--|
| (A) More sensitive to weak signals |
| (B) Higher melting point |
| (C) Continuous operation at temp over +60° |
| (D) None of these |

Code: DE54**Subject: ENGINEERING MAT**

- g. Tunnel Diode
- (A) has negative resistance region
 - (B) increases depletion region
 - (C) act as voltage variable capacitor
 - (D) is designed to handle high power and high temperature
- h. Dielectric material are essentially
- (A) Insulating material
 - (B) Conducting material
 - (C) Semi conducting material
 - (D) Ferro-electric material
- i. The relative permeability of a paramagnetic substance is
- (A) Unity
 - (B) Slightly more than unity
 - (C) Zero
 - (D) Less than unity
- j. Heat Sink are used with ICs to
- (A) Enhance reliability
 - (B) Percent derating
 - (C) Minimize leakage
 - (D) All of these

Answer any FIVE Questions out of EIGHT Questions.
Each question carries 16 marks.

- Q.2**
- a. What are soft and hard ferrites and where they are used? (6)
 - b. Why Iron Silicon alloys are preferred for power transformers, motors and generators? (4)
 - c. Give the applications of following material (6)
 - (i) Alnico
 - (ii) Hard Ferrites
- Q.3**
- a. Explain, what causes the decrease in resistivity of an intrinsic semiconductor at high temperature? (4)
 - b. What is Hall effect? What are the applications of Hall effect generator? (4)
 - c. What are important properties of semiconductor? (4)
 - d. Compare in brief the materials used in IC packaging. (4)
- Q.4**
- a. What are different types of diode? Discuss each briefly. (8)
 - b. What are different methods of manufacturing transistor? Explain Alloy type method in detail. (8)

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- Q.5** a. Describe the construction detail of relays and List common type of relays. (8)
b. An air capacitor of capacitance $0.005 \mu\text{F}$ is connected to direct voltage of 500V, is disconnected and then immersed to oil with a relative permittivity of 2.5. Find the energy stored in the capacitor before and after immersion. (8)
- Q.6** a. Explain the following processes of fabrication technology.
(i) Oxidation (ii) Metallization (10)
b. Describe 'Grown Junction' method of Fabrication in brief. (6)
- Q.7** a. Explain, how permittivity of a dielectric material is analogous to permeability of magnetic material ? (5)
b. State the factors which affects the dielectric loss of an insulating material. (4)
c. Explain Dielectric breakdown in gasses. (7)
- Q.8** a. What is Mobility? Describe in brief. (8)
b. The resistance of a wire is 60Ω at 25°C and 65Ω at 75°C . Find the resistance of wire at 10°C and value of temperature coefficients at 0°C (8)
- Q.9** Explain polarization mechanism and give the comparison of electronic, ionic and dipole polarization. (16)