

Instructions:

- Clearly write your valid assumptions (if any)
- Numerical answers must be correct upto two places of decimal to get any credit
- Refrain from copying
- You can use your lecture notebooks and own handwritten short notes in the exam hall
- Mobile phone, computers can not be used during exam

1. For the circuit shown in figure 1, find values of I_x , V_1 and V_2 correct upto two places of decimal at room temperature. It is given that D_1 and D_2 are identical diodes. The reverse saturation current of diode is $I_0 = 5 \times 10^{-15}$ A and $V_T = 25$ mV at room temperature. [3 Mark]

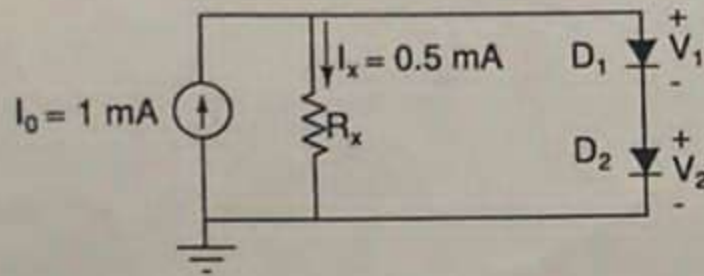


Figure 1

2. For the circuit shown in figure 2(a), it is given that $R_1 = 10$ M Ω , $C_1 = 2$ pF, $R_2 = 5$ M Ω and $C_2 = 50$ pF. As shown in figure 2(b), an input step voltage V_{IN} is applied to the circuit. As shown in the figure, V_{IN} changes from $V_1 = 1$ V to $V_2 = 2$ V in $t_r = 10$ ps time. Find the values of $V_{C1}(t = 0^-)$, $V_{C1}(t = 0^+)$ and $I_{C1}(t = 0^+)$. [3 Mark]
 (Hint: You can assume t_r is very small and from $t = 0$ to $t = t_r$ all current flows through capacitors only. $I = Cdv/dt$)

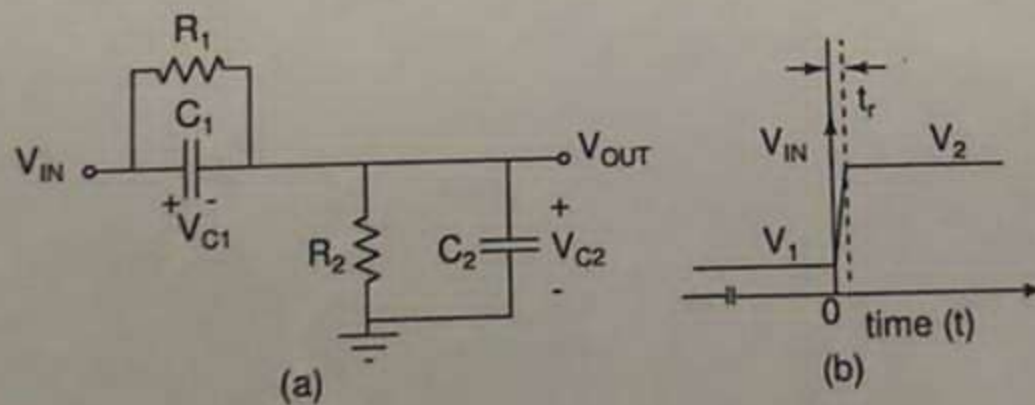


Figure 2

3. Find $V_{C2}(t)$ as a function of time for the circuit given below in Fig. 3. Assume that C_2 was completely discharged at $t = 0^-$. [2 Mark]

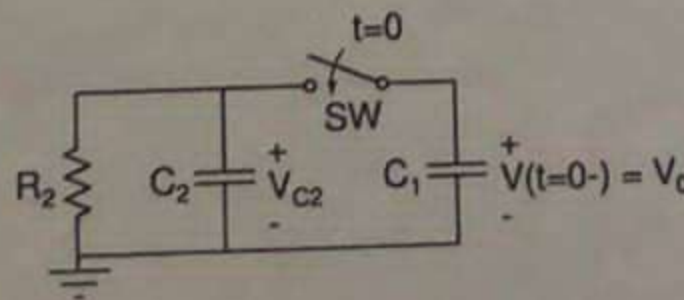


Figure 3

4. For the circuit shown in figure 4, plot voltage transfer characteristic (V_{OUT} vs V_{IN}) considering ideal diodes. Also plot $V_{OUT}(t)$ as a function of time for $V_{in} = 20\cos(\omega_0 t)$ V. Clearly label axis and values on all plots to get any credit. [2 Mark]

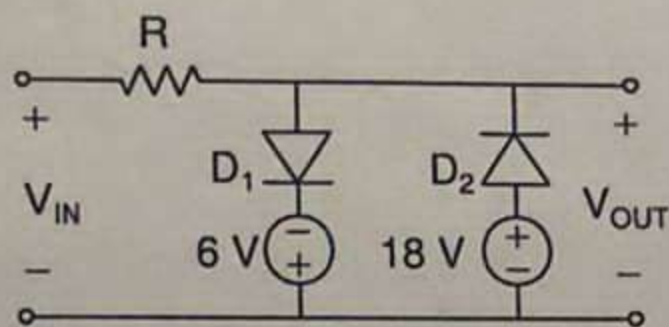


Figure 4

Good luck !!