

**Analog Electronic Circuits (EC2.103) : Quiz-1**  
 Instructor: Prof. Abhishek Srivastava, CVEST, IIIT Hyderabad  
 Date : 30<sup>th</sup> Jan, 2024, Duration : 1 hour, Max. Marks : 10

**Instructions:**

- Clearly write your valid assumptions (if any)
- You can use one A4 sheet own handwritten short notes in the exam hall
- Mobile phone, computers can not be used during exam

1. (a) Find  $V_{C2}(t)$  as a function of time for the circuit given below in Fig. 1. Assume that  $C_2$  was completely discharged at  $t = 0^-$ . [1 Mark]

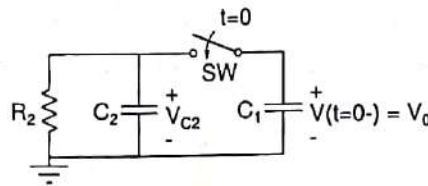


Figure 1

- (b) I-V characteristic of a diode is shown in Fig. 2. Find dynamic resistance of the diode at points A and B as shown in the graph. [1 Mark]

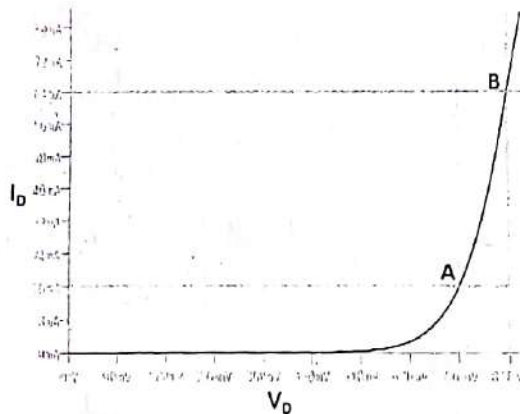


Figure 2

- (c) Draw Bode magnitude and phase plots for the transfer function  $H(s) = \frac{1}{(s+10)(s+50)}$ . [1 Mark]
- (d) For a uniformly doped n-type semiconductor bar having length of  $2 \mu\text{m}$  and cross sectional area of  $0.25 \mu\text{m}^2$ , find the drift current density ( $J$ ) and total current ( $I$ ) flowing through it, when a voltage of  $1 \text{ V}$  is applied across the bar. It is given that  $N_D = 10^{16}/\text{cm}^3$ ,  $n_i = 1.5 \times 10^{10}/\text{cm}^3$ ,  $e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$  and  $\mu_n = 1350 \text{ cm}^2/\text{VS}$ . [2 Mark]
2. For the circuit shown in figure 3, find  $V_{out}$  for the two cases given below. Validate your assumptions (if any).
- (a)  $V_1 = 10 \text{ V}$  and  $V_2 = 0 \text{ V}$  [1 Mark]
- (b)  $V_1 = 10 \text{ V}$  and  $V_2 = 10 \text{ V}$  [1 Mark]

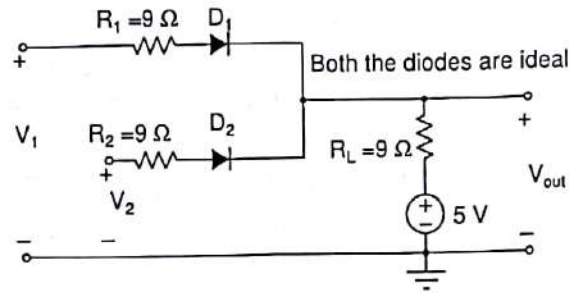


Figure 3

3. (a) For the circuit shown in figure 4(a), 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. [1 Mark]
- (b) For the circuit shown in figure 4(b), prove that both the diodes remain on for all values of input voltage. Considering diode cut-in voltage  $V_v$  and on resistance  $R_{on}$ , derive  $V_{OUT}$  as a function of  $V_{IN}$ . [2 Mark]

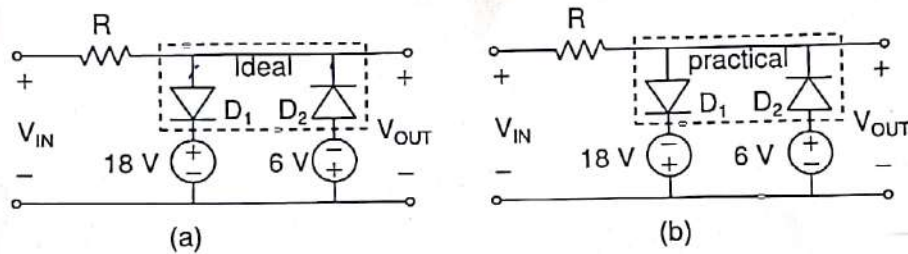


Figure 4

Good luck !!