

Fall-2020 UM-SJTU JI Ve311 Lab #3

Instructor: Dr. Chang-Ching Tu

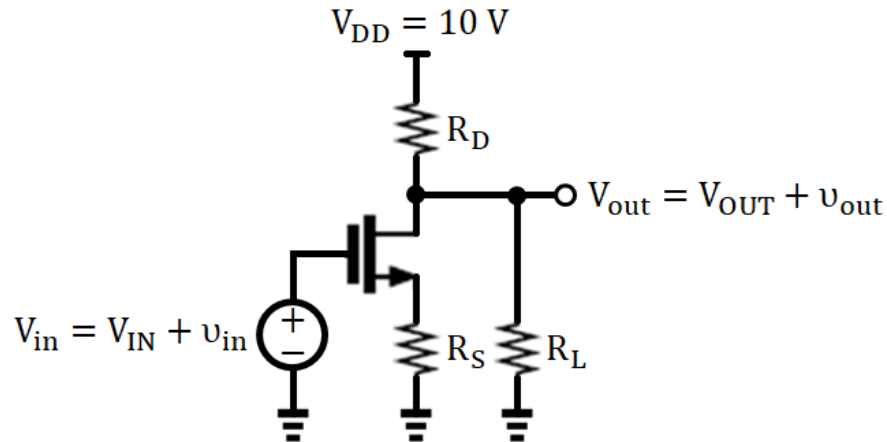
Due: 11:59 am, December 4, 2020 (Friday)

Note:

- (1) Please use A4 size papers.
 - (2) The lab report should be submitted online individually.
 - (3) Use Proteus 8.10 for simulation before the lab session. In the Proteus library, you should be able to find all the components used in the schematics.
- The lab report must include both the simulation and measurement results.**

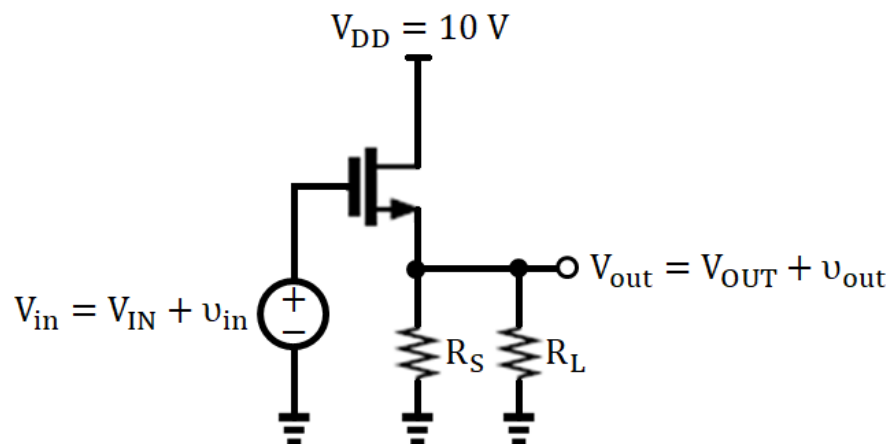
1. [Common-Source with Source Degradation Amplifier]

- (a) [20%] ($R_L = \infty$) Design and build a common-source with source degradation amplifier, which has a voltage gain $A_v > 5$, using NMOS (VN0104). Plot V_{OUT} vs V_{IN} . Is the voltage gain A_v close to R_D/R_S ? (*Hint: First choose appropriate R_D and R_S . Second, perform DC sweep to find out a V_{IN} at which the magnitude of slope is more than 5. At the same time, make sure the NMOS is in the saturation region. If not, change for another R_D and R_S , and repeat the DC sweep again.*)
- (b) [15%] ($R_L = \infty$) For $V_{in} = V_{IN} + 0.01\sin(2\pi 10^2 \cdot \text{time})$, plot $V_{out} = V_{OUT} + v_{out}$ vs time. Confirm that the amplitude of v_{out} is equal to $0.01 \times A_v$.
- (c) [15%] ($R_L = 50 \text{ k}\Omega$) For $V_{in} = V_{IN} + 0.01\sin(2\pi 10^2 \cdot \text{time})$, plot $V_{out} = V_{OUT} + v_{out}$ vs time. Does the amplitude of v_{out} become smaller than $0.01 \times A_v$? If so, explain the reasons. (*Note: Make sure the NMOS remains in the saturation region.*)



2. [Source Follower]

- (a) [20%] ($R_L = \infty$) Design and build a source follower, which has a voltage gain $A_v > 0.5$, using NMOS (**VN0104**). Plot V_{OUT} vs V_{IN} . Is the voltage gain A_v close to unity? (*Hint: First choose appropriate R_S . Second, perform DC sweep to find out a V_{IN} at which the magnitude of slope is more than 0.5. Here the NMOS is always in the saturation region.*)
- (b) [15%] ($R_L = \infty$) For $V_{in} = V_{IN} + 0.05\sin(2\pi 10^2 \cdot \text{time})$, plot $V_{out} = V_{OUT} + v_{out}$ vs time. Confirm that the amplitude of v_{out} is equal to $0.05 \times A_v$.
- (c) [15%] ($R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$) For $V_{in} = V_{IN} + 0.05\sin(2\pi 10^2 \cdot \text{time})$, plot $V_{out} = V_{OUT} + v_{out}$ vs time. Does the amplitude of v_{out} still maintain around $0.05 \times A_v$? If so, explain the reasons.





N-Channel Enhancement-Mode Vertical DMOS FET

Features

- ▶ Free from secondary breakdown
- ▶ Low power drive requirement
- ▶ Ease of paralleling
- ▶ Low C_{ISS} and fast switching speeds
- ▶ Excellent thermal stability
- ▶ Integral source-drain diode
- ▶ High input impedance and high gain

Applications

- ▶ Motor controls
- ▶ Converters
- ▶ Amplifiers
- ▶ Switches
- ▶ Power supply circuits
- ▶ Drivers (relays, hammers, solenoids, lamps, memories, displays, bipolar transistors, etc.)

General Description

This enhancement-mode (normally-off) transistor utilizes a vertical DMOS structure and Supertex's well-proven, silicon-gate manufacturing process. This combination produces a device with the power handling capabilities of bipolar transistors and the high input impedance and positive temperature coefficient inherent in MOS devices. Characteristic of all MOS structures, this device is free from thermal runaway and thermally-induced secondary breakdown.

Supertex's vertical DMOS FETs are ideally suited to a wide range of switching and amplifying applications where very low threshold voltage, high breakdown voltage, high input impedance, low input capacitance, and fast switching speeds are desired.

Ordering Information

Device	Package Option	Wafer / Die Options		
	TO-92	NW (Die in wafer form)	NJ (Die on adhesive tape)	ND (Die in wafer pack)
VN0104	VN0104N3-G	VN1504NW	VN1504NJ	VN1504ND

For packaged products, -G indicates package is RoHS compliant ('Green'). Devices in Wafer / Die form are RoHS compliant ('Green'). Refer to Die Specification VF15 for layout and dimensions.

Product Summary

BV_{DSS}/BV_{DGS} (V)	$R_{DS(ON)}$ (max) (Ω)	$I_{D(ON)}$ (min) (A)
40	3.0	2.0

Absolute Maximum Ratings

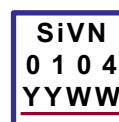
Parameter	Value
Drain-to-source voltage	BV_{DSS}
Drain-to-gate voltage	BV_{DGS}
Gate-to-source voltage	$\pm 20V$
Operating and storage temperature	$-55^{\circ}C$ to $+150^{\circ}C$

Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which damage to the device may occur. Functional operation under these conditions is not implied. Continuous operation of the device at the absolute rating level may affect device reliability. All voltages are referenced to device ground.

Pin Configuration



Product Marking



YY = Year Sealed
WW = Week Sealed
— = "Green" Packaging

Package may or may not include the following marks: Si or

TO-92 (N3)

Thermal Characteristics

Package	I_D (continuous) [†] (mA)	I_D (pulsed) (A)	Power Dissipation @ $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (W)	θ_{jc} ($^\circ\text{C/W}$)	θ_{ja} ($^\circ\text{C/W}$)	I_{DR} [†] (mA)	I_{DRM} (A)
TO-92	350	2.0	1.0	125	170	350	2.0

Notes:

[†] I_D (continuous) is limited by max rated T_J .

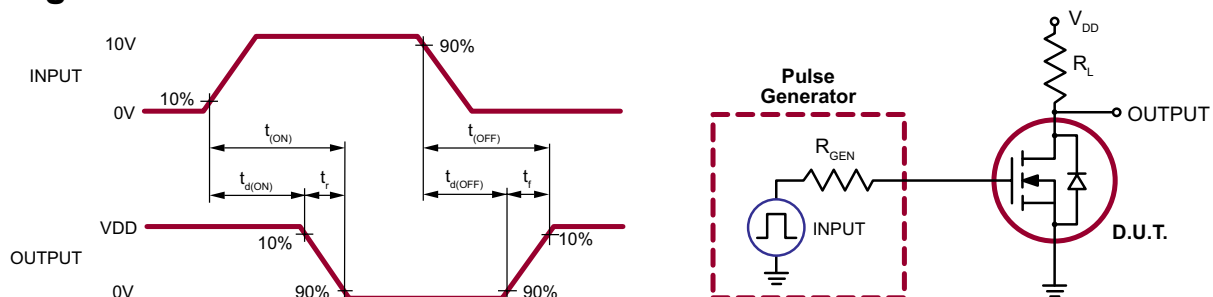
Electrical Characteristics ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

Sym	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
BV_{DSS}	Drain-to-source breakdown voltage	40	-	-	V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_D = 1.0mA$
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate threshold voltage	0.8	-	2.4	V	$V_{GS} = V_{DS}, I_D = 1.0mA$
$\Delta V_{GS(th)}$	Change in $V_{GS(th)}$ with temperature	-	-3.8	-5.5	mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{GS} = V_{DS}, I_D = 1.0mA$
I_{GSS}	Gate body leakage	-	-	100	nA	$V_{GS} = \pm 20V, V_{DS} = 0V$
I_{DSS}	Zero gate voltage drain current	-	-	1.0	μA	$V_{GS} = 0V, V_{DS} = \text{Max Rating}$
		-	-	100		$V_{DS} = 0.8 \text{ Max Rating}, V_{GS} = 0V, T_A = 125^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{D(ON)}$	On-state drain current	0.5	1.0	-	A	$V_{GS} = 5.0V, V_{DS} = 25V$
		2.0	2.5	-		$V_{GS} = 10V, V_{DS} = 25V$
$R_{DS(ON)}$	Static drain-to-source on-state resistance	-	3.0	5.0	Ω	$V_{GS} = 5.0V, I_D = 250mA$
		-	2.5	3.0		$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 1.0A$
$\Delta R_{DS(ON)}$	Change in $R_{DS(ON)}$ with temperature	-	0.70	1.0	%/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{GS} = 10V, I_D = 1.0A$
G_{FS}	Forward transconductance	300	450	-	mmho	$V_{DS} = 25V, I_D = 500mA$
C_{ISS}	Input capacitance	-	55	65	pF	$V_{GS} = 0V,$ $V_{DS} = 25V,$ $f = 1.0MHz$
C_{OSS}	Common source output capacitance	-	20	25		
C_{RSS}	Reverse transfer capacitance	-	5.0	8.0		
$t_{d(ON)}$	Turn-on delay time	-	3.0	5.0	ns	$V_{DD} = 25V,$ $I_D = 1.0A,$ $R_{GEN} = 25\Omega$
t_r	Rise time	-	5.0	8.0		
$t_{d(OFF)}$	Turn-off delay time	-	6.0	9.0		
t_f	Fall time	-	5.0	8.0		
V_{SD}	Diode forward voltage drop	-	1.2	1.8	V	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_{SD} = 1.0A$
t_{rr}	Reverse recovery time	-	400	-	ns	$V_{GS} = 0V, I_{SD} = 1.0A$

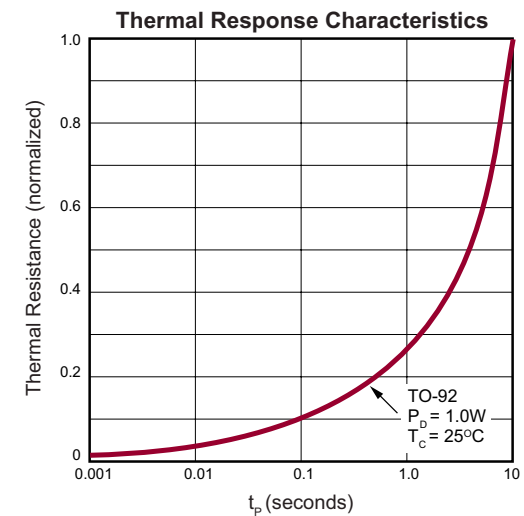
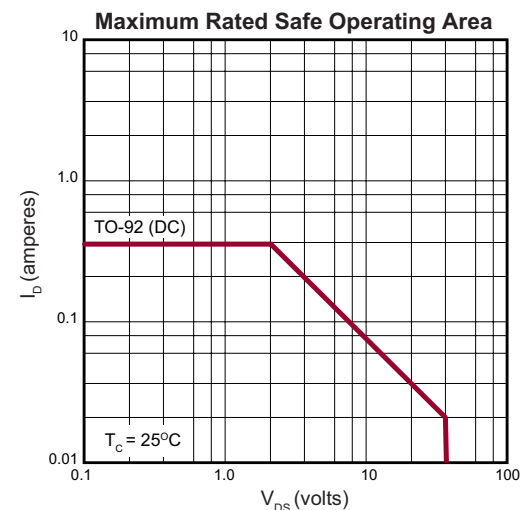
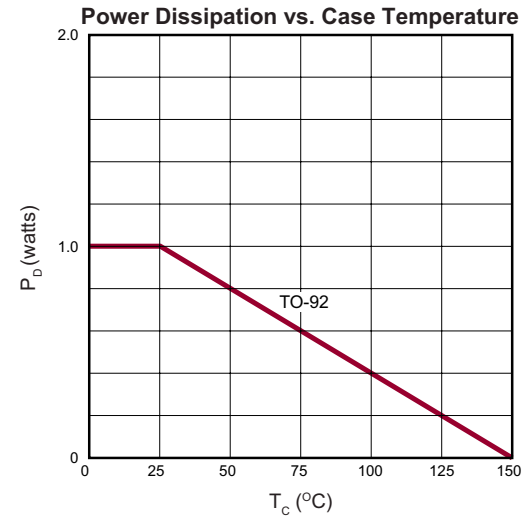
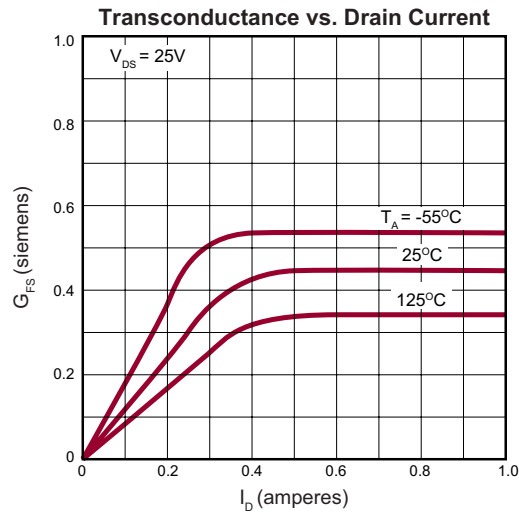
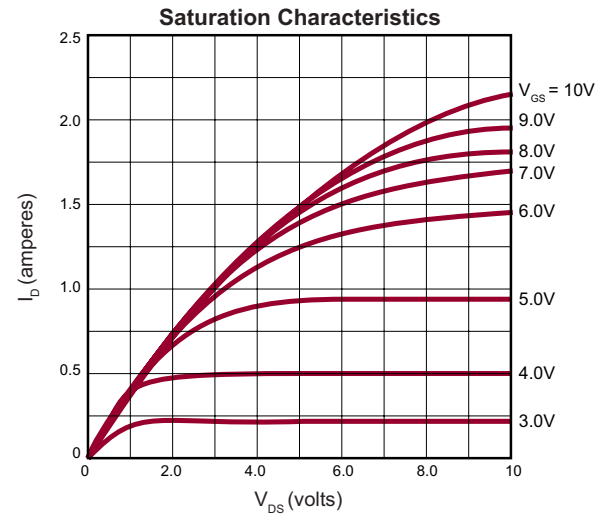
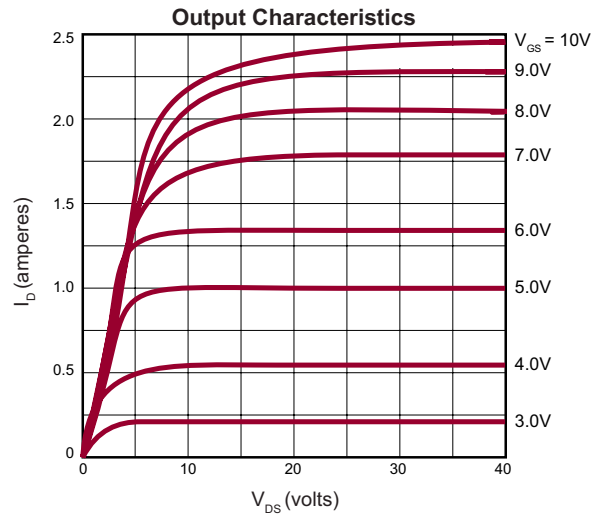
Notes:

1. All D.C. parameters 100% tested at 25°C unless otherwise stated. (Pulse test: 300 μs pulse, 2% duty cycle.)
2. All A.C. parameters sample tested.

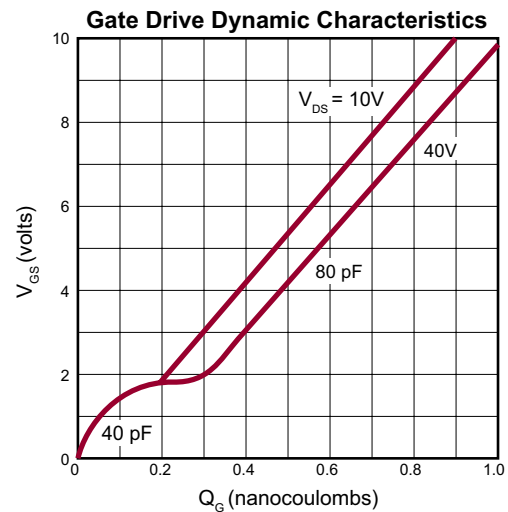
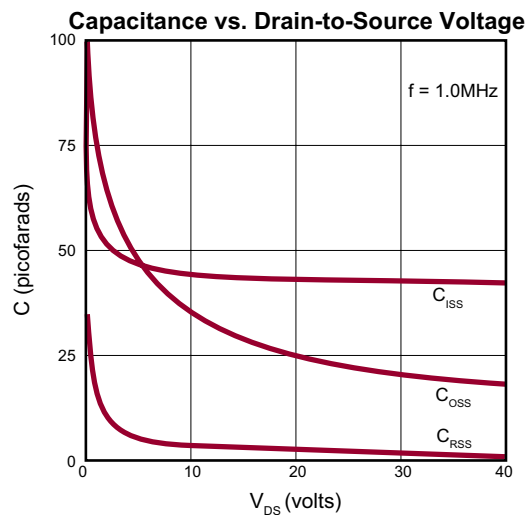
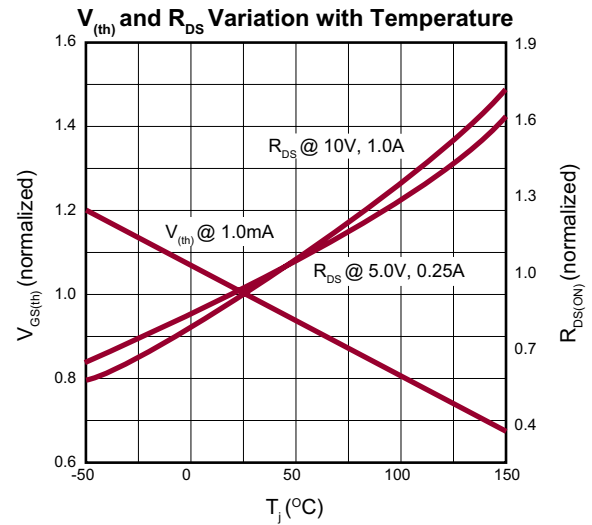
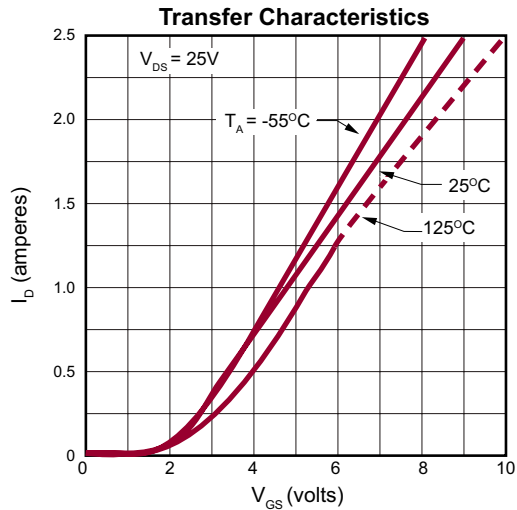
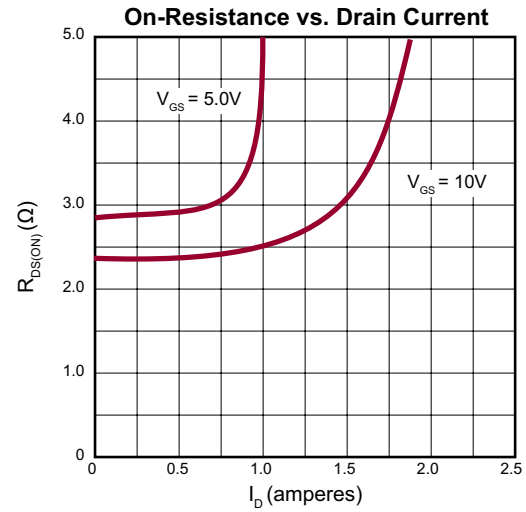
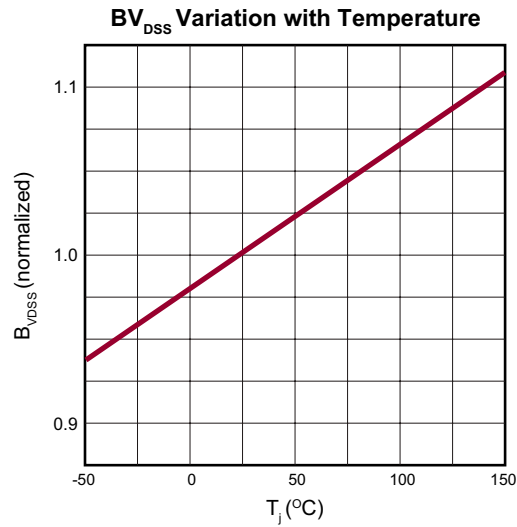
Switching Waveforms and Test Circuit



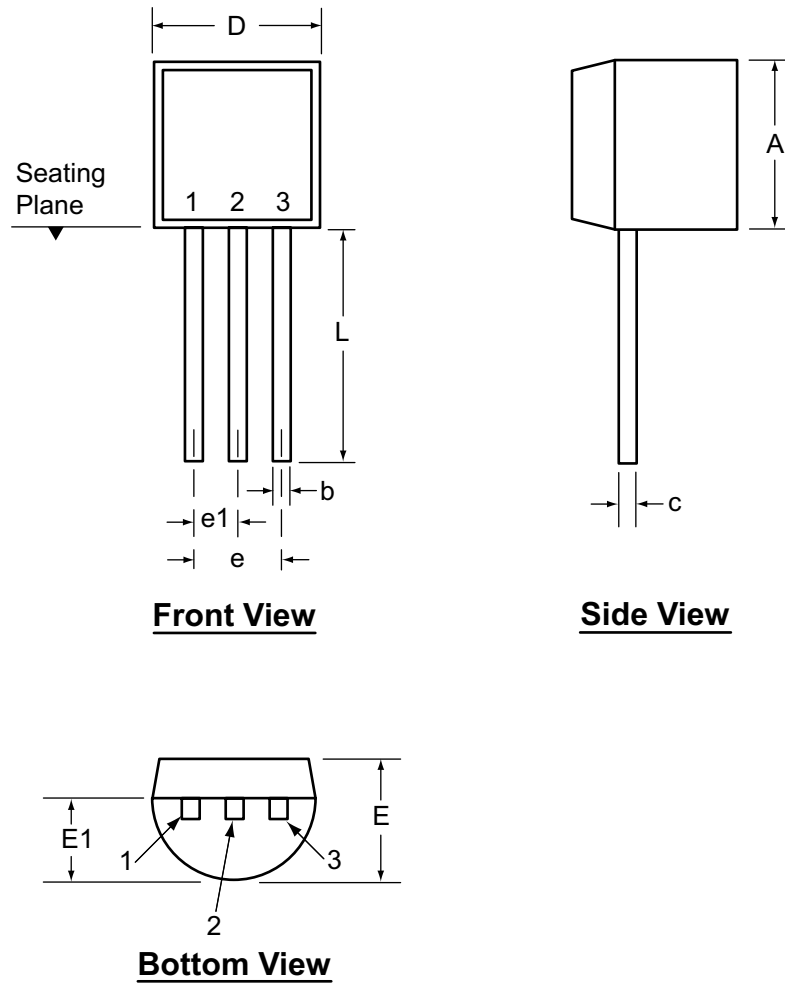
Typical Performance Curves



Typical Performance Curves (cont.)



3-Lead TO-92 Package Outline (N3)



Symbol		A	b	c	D	E	E1	e	e1	L
Dimensions (inches)	MIN	.170	.014 [†]	.014 [†]	.175	.125	.080	.095	.045	.500
	NOM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MAX	.210	.022 [†]	.022 [†]	.205	.165	.105	.105	.055	.610*

JEDEC Registration TO-92.

* This dimension is not specified in the JEDEC drawing.

† This dimension differs from the JEDEC drawing.

Drawings not to scale.

Supertex Doc.#: DSPD-3TO92N3, Version E041009.

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information go to <http://www.supertex.com/packaging.html>.)

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