

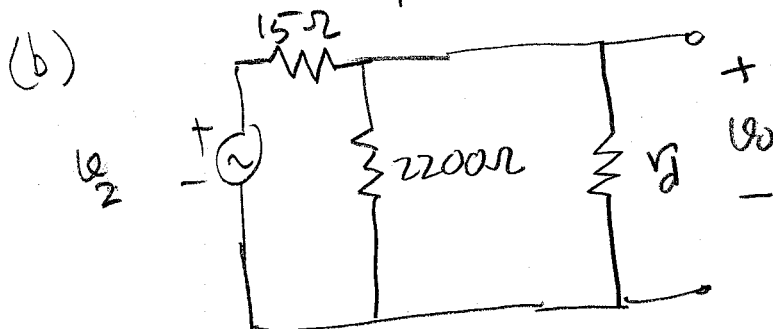
1. (25 points) At the circuit given above, the diode $V_T = 0.6\text{Volts}$. The value of the resistor R_2 is 15Ω . $V_1 = 10\text{Volts}$, $R_1 = 2\text{k}\Omega$, C_1 and C_2 are very large. $V_2(t)$ is equal to $0.02\cos(1000t)$ Volts. The diode is at room temperature and the ideality factor $n=1$.

Answer the following:

- (6 points) Find the DC current, I_{DQ} , through the diode,
- (6 points) Draw the AC equivalent circuit,
- (7 points) Calculate and plot $v_o(t)$, carefully label the time axis and zero-crossing points.
- (6 points) Do we expect to see an undistorted or distorted sinusoidal wave over the diode? Please state the reason behind your answer.

solutions =

$$(a) \quad I_{DC} = \frac{V_{DC} - V_T}{R_1} = \frac{10V - 0.6V}{2000\Omega} = \frac{9.4V}{2000\Omega} = 4.7 \times 10^{-3} A$$



$$r_d = \frac{V_T}{I_{DC}} = \frac{26.6\text{mV}}{4.7\text{mA}}$$

$$r_d = 5.659\Omega$$

$$r_d \parallel 2000 = \frac{5.659 \times 2000}{5.659 + 2000}$$

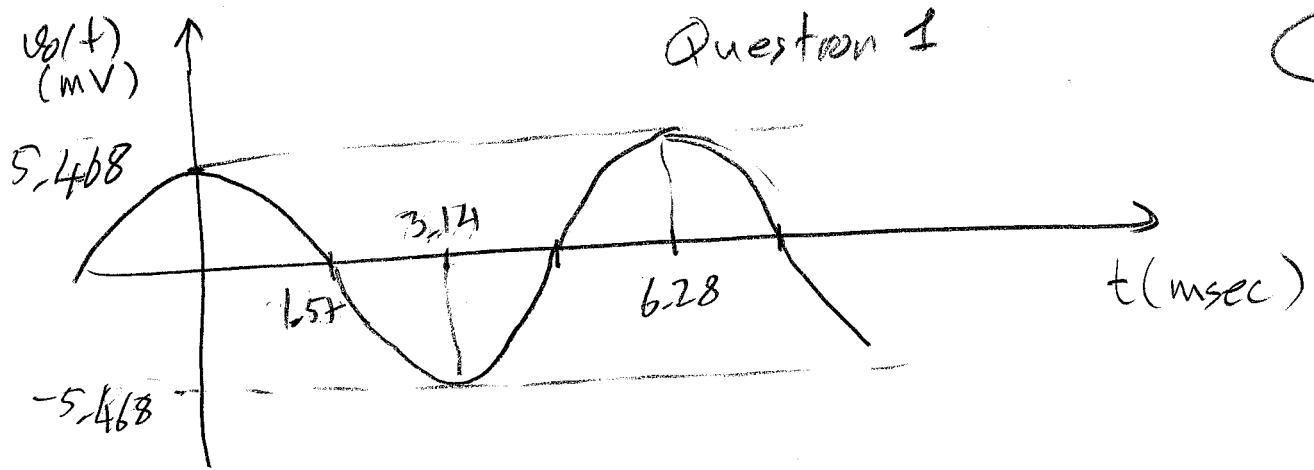
$$(c) \quad v_o(t) = v_2(t) \cdot \frac{r_d \parallel 2000}{r_d \parallel 2000 + 15} = \frac{2000 \parallel r_d}{2000 \parallel r_d + 15} = 5.643\Omega$$

$$v_o(t) = \left(20 \times \frac{5.643}{5.643 + 15} \text{mV} \right) \cos(1000t) = 20 \times 0.2734 \text{mV} \cos(1000t)$$

$$= 5.468 \text{mV} \cos(1000t) \quad f = \frac{1000}{2\pi} = 159.15 \text{msec} \quad T = 6.2831$$

Question 1

(2)

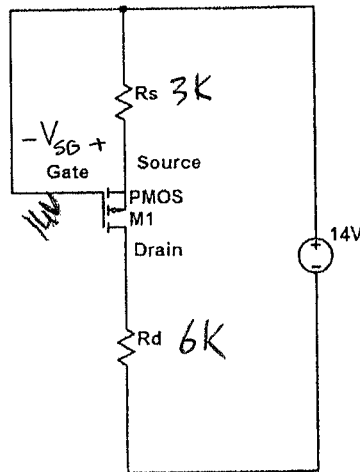


$$T/4 =$$

(d) We expect to see an undistorted waveform because
 $|v_o(t)|_{\text{peak}} \ll V_T = 26.6 \text{ mV}$

Question 2

①



2. (20 points) At the depletion-mode p-channel MOSFET circuit given above, $V_{TP} = 3$ Volts and $K_p = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A/V}^2$. $R_d = 6 \text{ k}\Omega$ and $R_s = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$

- (15 points) Find the bias of the transistor,
- (5 points) Verify the solution.

Solutions: (a)

(a) assuming saturation and writing the gate-source loop =

$$0 = I_D R_s + V_{SG} = R_s K_n (V_{SG} + (V_{TP}))^2 + V_{SG}$$

$$3 \times 10^3 \times 5 \times 10^{-3} [V_{SG}^2 + 2V_{SG} \times 3 + 9] + V_{SG} = 0$$

$$15V_{SG}^2 + 90V_{SG} + 135 + V_{SG} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$15V_{SG}^2 + 91V_{SG} + 135 = 0$$

$$V_{SG_{1,2}} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-91 \pm \sqrt{91^2 - 4 \times 15 \times 135}}{30}$$

$$= \frac{-91 \pm \sqrt{181}}{30} = -3.033 \pm 0.448 = -2.585, -3.482$$

means cut-off

$$\Rightarrow V_{SG} = -2.58488 \text{ V}$$

Validation

$$I_D = K_n (V_{SG} + 3)^2 = 5 \times 10^{-3} (-2.58488 + 3)^2 = 8.6162 \times 10^{-4} \text{ A}$$

$$V_{SG} = -I_D R_s = -8.6162 \times 10^{-4} \times 3 \times 10^3 = -2.58488 \text{ V} \checkmark$$

Question 2

2

$$V_{SD} = V_{DC} - (R_D + R_S) I_D = 14 - 8 \times 10^3 \times 8.6112 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$= 14 - 6.89 = 7.107 \text{ V} > V_{SG} + V_{TP} = -2.58488 + 3 = 0.415 \text{ V}$$

\Rightarrow SAT assumption is correct

b-) Verifying

$$V_{SG} = -I_D R_S = -5 \times 10^{-3} [-2.58488 + 3]^2 \times 3 \times 10^3$$
$$= -2.58488 \text{ V} \quad \checkmark$$