

• IE: Tutorial 1

g1) hole concentration
 $p(x) = 10^{16} (1 + x/L)^2 \text{ cm}^{-3}$
 $L = 12 \mu\text{m}$

$$-L \leq x \leq 0$$

hole diffusion constant $D_p = 10 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$

p type \rightarrow majority: holes

doping with GaAs

hole diffusion current density = ?

$$\begin{aligned} J_p &= -q D_p \frac{dp(x)}{dx} \\ &= -1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 10 \times 2 \times 10^{16} \times \left(1 + \frac{x}{L}\right) \times \frac{1}{L} \\ L &= 12 \times 10^{-6} \\ &= -1.6 \times 10^{-2} \times 2 \times \left(1 + \frac{x \times 10^6}{12}\right) \times \frac{10^6}{12} \\ &= \left(\frac{-3.2 \times 10^7}{12}\right) \left(1 + \frac{10^6 \times x}{12}\right) \\ \text{at } x=0 &\rightarrow \frac{-3.2 \times 10^7}{12} = -2.666 \times 10^3 \text{ A/cm}^3 \\ &\text{unit change: } -26.6 \text{ A/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

g2) $A_{v_o} = 100 \text{ V/V}$ when? (unit less)

(a) $R_i = 10 R_s, R_L = 10 R_o$

$$V_i = \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s} V_s = \frac{10}{11} V_s$$

$$V_o = \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_o} A_{v_o} V_i = \frac{10}{11} \times A_{v_o} \times \frac{10}{11} V_s$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_s} = \frac{100}{121} A_{v_o} = 82.61$$

(b) $R_i = R_s, R_L = R_o$

$$V_o = \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_o} A_{v_o} \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s} V_s$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_s} = \frac{1}{2} A_{v_o} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} A_{v_o} = 25$$

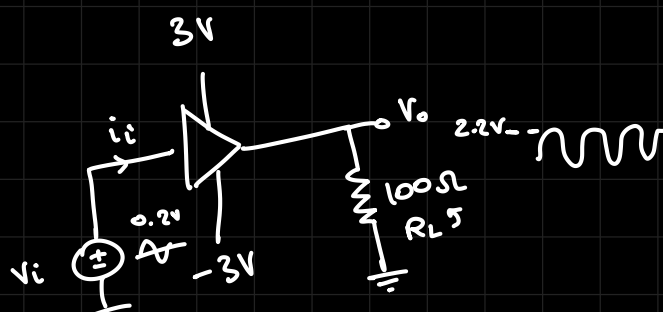
(c) $R_i = \frac{R_s}{10}, R_L = \frac{R_o}{10}$

$$V_o = \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_o} A_{v_o} \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s} V_s$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_s} = \frac{R_o (1/10)}{R_o (1/10) + R_o} A_{v_o} \times 11 V_s$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_s} = 11 \times 11 A_{v_o} = 121 A_{v_o} = 12100$$

g3b



voltage gain = $A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{2.2}{0.2} = 11 \text{ V/V}$

$A_{v|dB} = 20 \log_{10} |A| = 20.8 \text{ dB}$

power gain = $A_p = \frac{P_o}{P_i} = \frac{(2.2/\sqrt{2})^2 / 100}{\frac{0.2}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times 10^{-3}} = 242$

for power and sinusoidal voltage src, we use the RMS value

$A_{p|dB} = 10 \log_{10} 242 = 23.8 \text{ dB}$

Power supply: $\frac{2 \times 3 \times 20 \times 10^{-3}}{2} = 120 \text{ mW}$

because
 $-3 \rightarrow 3$
 $3 \rightarrow 3$
 $2 \rightarrow 3$

output power = $\frac{V_{rms}^2}{R_L}$

efficiency = $\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} \times 100$