

## Homework Assignment #4

ECE 0257 – Spring 2019

### Full Name

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### Collaborators

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### Book Problems

Sedra & Smith 4.80  
Sedra & Smith 5.4  
Sedra & Smith 5.9  
Sedra & Smith 5.10  
Sedra & Smith 5.12  
Sedra & Smith 5.14

### Simulation Problems

DC power supply design

### Check-list Before Submission

- ☐ Write within boxes, no boxes are moved
- ☐ Write your full names in designated area
- ☐ Save this file as a PDF before uploading, keep the number of pages (**16**) unchanged
- ☐ Notify “TO BE CONTINUED” accordingly if you used the extra pages (page 14-16)

# Sedra & Smith 4.80

Avery Peiffer  
CoE 0257  
Homework 4

4.80  
DC output voltage of 12 V  
 $\pm 1$  V ripple  
Load = 200  $\Omega$   
Line voltage = 120 V rms  
60 Hz  
Diodes have 0.7 V drop

(a) rms voltage =  $\frac{12.7 + 1 \text{ V ripple}}{\sqrt{2}} = 9.69 \text{ V}$

(b) Ripple = 2 V  
 $V_R = V_{PR} \frac{T}{RC} \Rightarrow 2 = 13 \frac{1}{60(200)C} \Rightarrow C = 542 \text{ } \mu\text{F}$

(c)  $V_S = -V_P = 13.7 \text{ V} = \text{Peak Reverse Voltage}$   
PIV = 1.5 (Max Reverse) = 20.55 V

(d)  $i_{D, \text{avg}} = I_L (1 + \pi \sqrt{\frac{V_P}{V_R}}) = 721 \text{ mA}$   
 $V_{o, \text{avg}} = \frac{-1}{2\pi} \int_0^{3.086} (12.7 \sin \phi - 0.7) d\phi = -3.699 \text{ V}$   
 $I_{o, \text{avg}} = 18.5 \text{ mA}$

(e) Peak current =  $\frac{12.7 - 0.7}{200 \Omega} = 60 \text{ mA}$

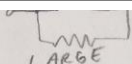
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5.4  
(a)  $2V_{ov} = 2(V_{GS} - V_T)$   
 $1/2$

(b)  $2W \rightarrow 1/2$

$R_{DS} = \frac{1}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_T)}$

## Sedra & Smith 5.4



(a) rms voltage =  $\frac{12.7 + 1 \text{ V ripple}}{\sqrt{2}} = \boxed{9.69 \text{ V}}$

(b) Ripple = 2 V  
 $V_R = V_{P,RC} = 2 = 13 \frac{1}{60(200)C} \Rightarrow \boxed{C = 542 \text{ }\mu\text{F}}$

(c)  $V_S = -V_P = \boxed{13.7 \text{ V}}$  = Peak Reverse Voltage  
 PIV = 1.5 (Max Reverse) =  $\boxed{20.55 \text{ V}}$

(d)  $I_{D,av} = I_L (1 + \pi \sqrt{\frac{2V_P}{V_A}}) = \boxed{721 \text{ mA}}$   
 $V_{o,avg} = \frac{-1}{2\pi} \int_{0.5515}^{3.086} (12.7 \sin \phi - 0.7) d\phi = -3.699 \text{ V}$   
 $I_{o,avg} = 18.5 \text{ mA}$

5.4  
 (a)  $2V_{ov} = 2(V_{GS} - V_T)$   
 $R_{DS} = \frac{1}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_T)}$

(b)  $2W \rightarrow 1/2$   
 (c) Unchanged  $\rightarrow 1$   
 (d) Thickness halved -  $C_{ox}$  doubled  $\rightarrow W$  and  $L$  cancel each other  
 $1/2$

5.9  
 $k_n = 4 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2}$   $V_t = 0.5 \text{ V}$   $V_{GS} = 1.0 \text{ V}$   
 Saturation Region:  $V_{DS} \geq V_{ov}$   
 $V_{DS} = \boxed{0.5 \text{ V}}$

(e) Peak current =  $\frac{12.7 - 0}{200} = \boxed{60 \text{ mA}}$

## Sedra & Smith 5.9

5.4

(a)  $2V_{ov} = 2(V_{GS} - V_T)$   
 $\rightarrow 1/2$

$$R_{DS} = \frac{1}{\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_T)}$$

$I_{D,avg} = 18.5 \text{ mA}$

(e) Peak current =  $\frac{12.7 - 0}{200}$

$= 60 \text{ mA}$

(b)  $2W \rightarrow 1/2$

(c) Unchanged  $\rightarrow 1$

(d) Thickness halved -  $C_{ox}$  doubled  $\rightarrow W$  and  $L$  cancel each other  
 $1/2$

5.9

$k_n = 4 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2}$   $V_t = 0.5 \text{ V}$   $V_{GS} = 1.0 \text{ V}$

Saturation Region:  $V_{DS} \geq V_{ov}$

$V_{DS} \geq (1.0 \text{ V} - 0.5 \text{ V}) = 0.5 \text{ V}$

$I_D = \frac{1}{2} k_n' \left( \frac{W}{L} \right) V_{ov}^2$

$= \frac{1}{2} k_n V_{ov}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left( 4 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2} \right) (0.5 \text{ V})^2 = 0.5 \text{ mA}$

# Sedra & Smith 5.10

5.10

$$L_{\min} = 0.25 \mu\text{m}$$

$$t_{\text{ox}} = 6 \text{ nm}$$

$$\mu_n = 450 \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{V}\cdot\text{s}}$$

$$V_t = 0.5 \text{ V}$$

$$(a) C_{\text{ox}} = \frac{3.9 \epsilon_0}{t_{\text{ox}}} = \frac{3.9 (8.85 \times 10^{-12} \frac{\text{F}}{\text{m}})}{6 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}} = .0057525 \frac{\text{F}}{\text{m}^2}$$

$$K'_n = \mu_n C_{\text{ox}} = (.045 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{V}\cdot\text{s}}) (.0057525 \frac{\text{F}}{\text{m}^2}) = 2.59 \times 10^{-4} \frac{\text{F}}{\text{V}\cdot\text{s}}$$

$$\mu_n = 450 \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{V}\cdot\text{s}} = .045 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{V}\cdot\text{s}}$$

$$(b) \frac{W}{L} = \frac{20 \mu\text{m}}{0.25 \mu\text{m}}$$

$$I_D = 0.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{\text{ov}}$$

$$V_{\text{GS}}$$

$$V_{\text{DSmin}}$$

$$\text{Saturation Region: } 0.5 \text{ mA} = \frac{1}{2} (2.59 \times 10^{-4} \frac{\text{F}}{\text{V}\cdot\text{s}}) (\frac{20}{0.25}) V_{\text{ov}}^2$$

$$V_{\text{ov}} = 0.2197 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{\text{GS}} = V_{\text{ov}} + V_t = 0.7197 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{\text{DSmin}} = V_{\text{ov}} = 0.2197 \text{ V}$$

(c) Operate as  $100 \Omega$  resistor for very small  $V_{\text{DS}}$   
 $V_{\text{ov}}, V_{\text{GS}}$

$$\frac{I}{100 \Omega} = \mu_n C_{\text{ox}} \frac{W}{L} (V_{\text{GS}} - V_t)$$

$$\frac{I}{100 \Omega} = (2.59 \times 10^{-4} \frac{\text{F}}{\text{V}\cdot\text{s}}) (\frac{20}{0.25}) (V_{\text{GS}} - 0.5 \text{ V})$$

$$V_{\text{GS}} = 0.983 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{\text{ov}} = 0.483 \text{ V}$$

5.12

$$\mu_p = 0.4 \mu_n$$

Equal channel lengths

Equal drain currents and overdrive voltages

Equal drain currents and overdrive voltages

## Sedra & Smith 5.12

(b)  $\frac{W}{L} = \frac{20 \mu\text{m}}{0.25 \mu\text{m}}$   
 $I_D = 0.5 \text{ mA}$

$V_{ov}$   
 $V_{GS}$   
 $V_{DS \min}$

Saturation Region:  $0.5 \text{ mA} = \frac{1}{2} (2.59 \times 10^{-4} \frac{\text{F}}{\text{V}^2}) \left( \frac{20}{0.25} \right) V_{ov}^2$

$V_{ov} = 0.2197 \text{ V}$

$V_{GS} = V_{ov} + V_T = 0.7197 \text{ V}$

$V_{DS \min} = V_{ov} = 0.2197 \text{ V}$

(c) Operate as  $100 \Omega$  resistor for very small  $V_{DS}$   
 $V_{ov}, V_{GS}$

$\frac{I}{100 \Omega} = \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_T)$

$\frac{I}{100 \Omega} = (2.59 \times 10^{-4} \frac{\text{F}}{\text{V}^2}) \left( \frac{20}{0.25} \right) (V_{GS} - 0.5 \text{ V})$

$V_{GS} = 0.983 \text{ V}$

$V_{ov} = 0.483 \text{ V}$

5.12

$\mu_p = 0.4 \mu_n$

Equal channel lengths

Equal drain currents and overdrive voltages

Relative widths  $\left( \frac{W_p}{W_n} \right)$

$\frac{I}{0.4} = 2.5 \text{ times wider}$



# Sedra & Smith 5.14

5.14

$$t_{ox} = 6 \text{ nm}$$

$$\mu_n = 460 \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{V}\cdot\text{s}} = .046 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{V}\cdot\text{s}}$$

$$V_t = 0.5 \text{ V}$$

$$\frac{W}{L} = 10$$

Find  $I_D$

$$(a) V_{GS} = 2.5 \text{ V and } V_{DS} = 1 \text{ V}$$

Triode Region:

$$I_D = K_n' \left( \frac{W}{L} \right) \left( V_{GS} - \frac{1}{2} V_{DS} - V_t \right) V_{DS}$$

$$C_{ox} = \frac{3.9 \epsilon_0}{t_{ox}} = \frac{3.9 (8.85 \times 10^{-12})}{6 \times 10^{-9}} = .0057525$$

$$I_D = (.046 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{V}\cdot\text{s}}) (.0057525) (10) \left( 2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) (1)$$

$$I_D = 3.9 \text{ mA}$$

$$(b) V_{GS} = 2 \text{ V and } V_{DS} = 1.5 \text{ V}$$

Saturation Region

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} K_n' \left( \frac{W}{L} \right) V_{GS}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (.046 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{V}\cdot\text{s}}) (.0057525) (10) (2 - 0.5 \text{ V})^2$$

$$I_D = 2.98 \text{ mA}$$

$$(c) V_{GS} = 2.5 \text{ V and } V_{DS} = 0.2 \text{ V}$$

Linear Region

$$I_D = (.046 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{V}\cdot\text{s}}) (.0057525) (10) (2.5 - 0.5) 0.2 = 1.06 \text{ mA}$$

$$(d) V_{GS} = V_{DS} = 2.5 \text{ V}$$

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} (.046 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{V}\cdot\text{s}}) (.0057525) (10) (2.5 \text{ V} - 0.5 \text{ V})^2 = 5.29 \text{ mA}$$

### DC power supply design 1(a)

$$L_1 = 2 \text{ H}$$

$$L_2 = 27.2 \text{ mH}$$

Calculations:  $N_1/N_2 = V_1/V_2$

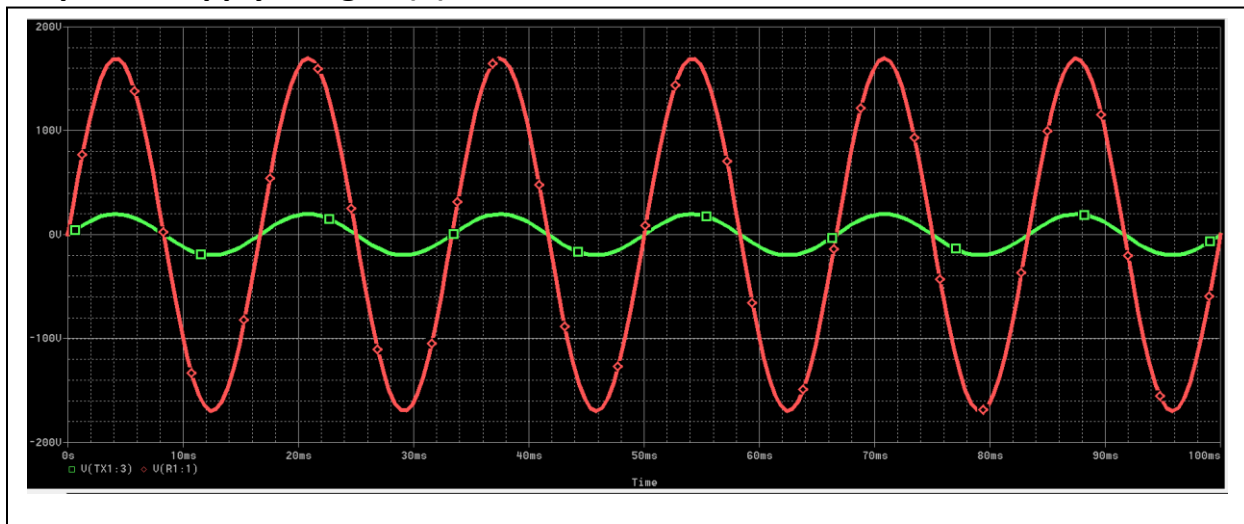
$$N_1/N_2 = 120 \text{ V}/14 \text{ V}$$

$$N_1/N_2 = 60 \text{ winds}/7 \text{ winds}$$

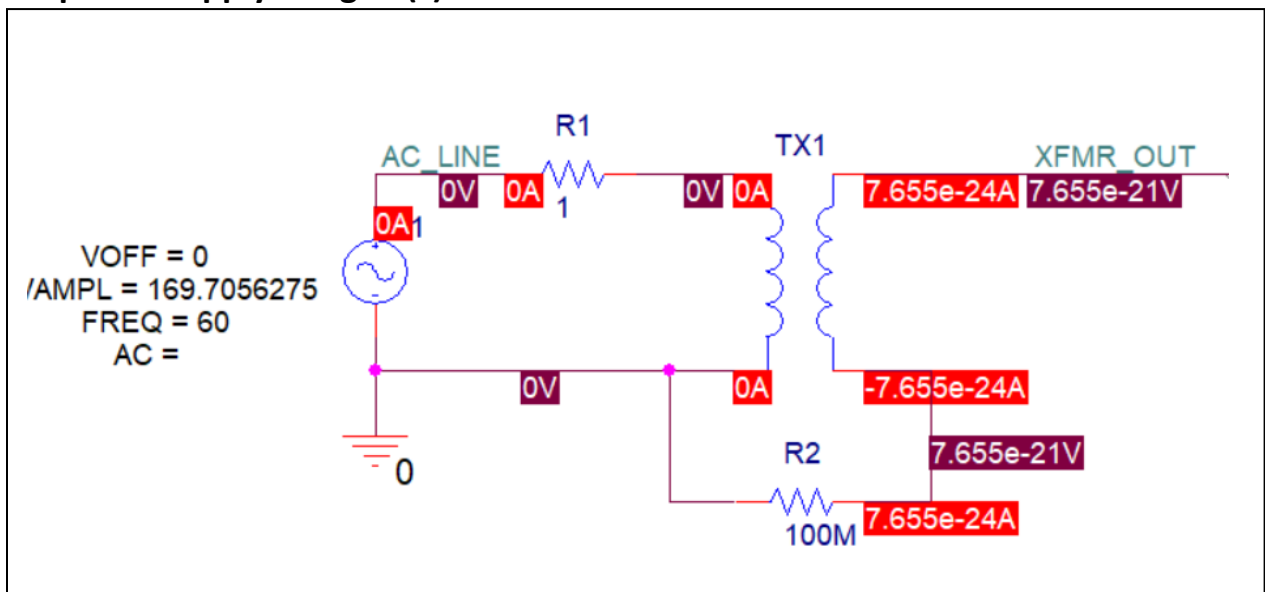
$$N_1/N_2 = \sqrt{L_1/L_2} \quad 60/7 = \sqrt{L_1/L_2}$$

$$L_1/L_2 = 73.469, \text{ Let } L_1 = 2 \text{ H then } L_2 = 27.2 \text{ mH}$$

### DC power supply design 1(b)

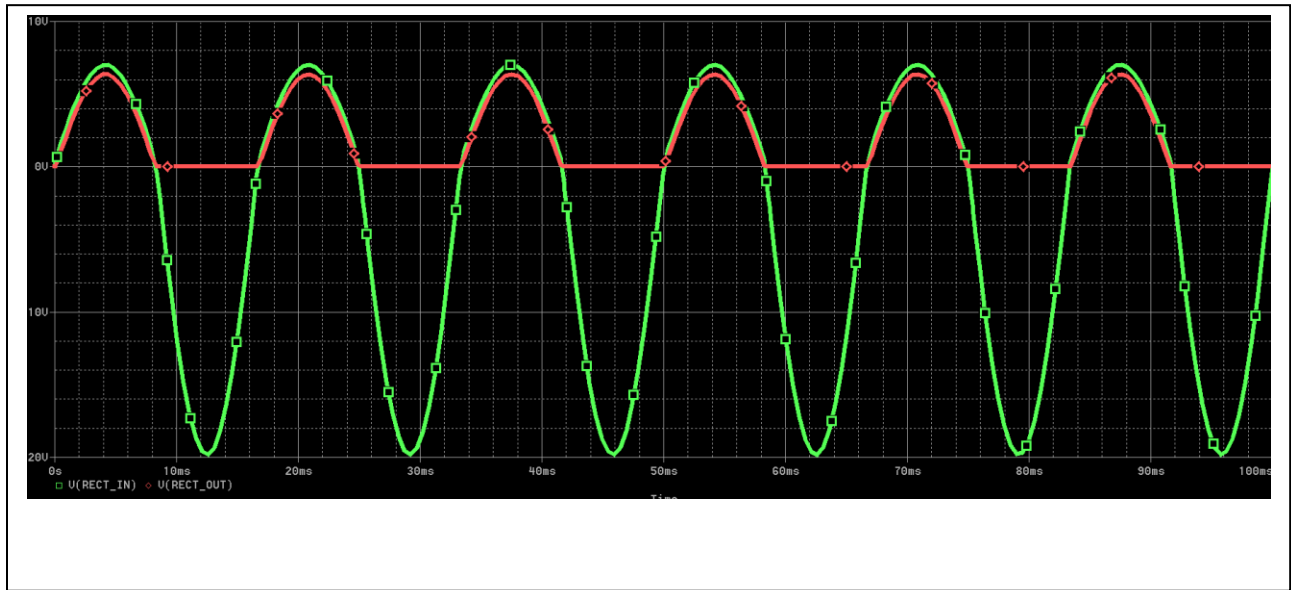


### DC power supply design 1(c)

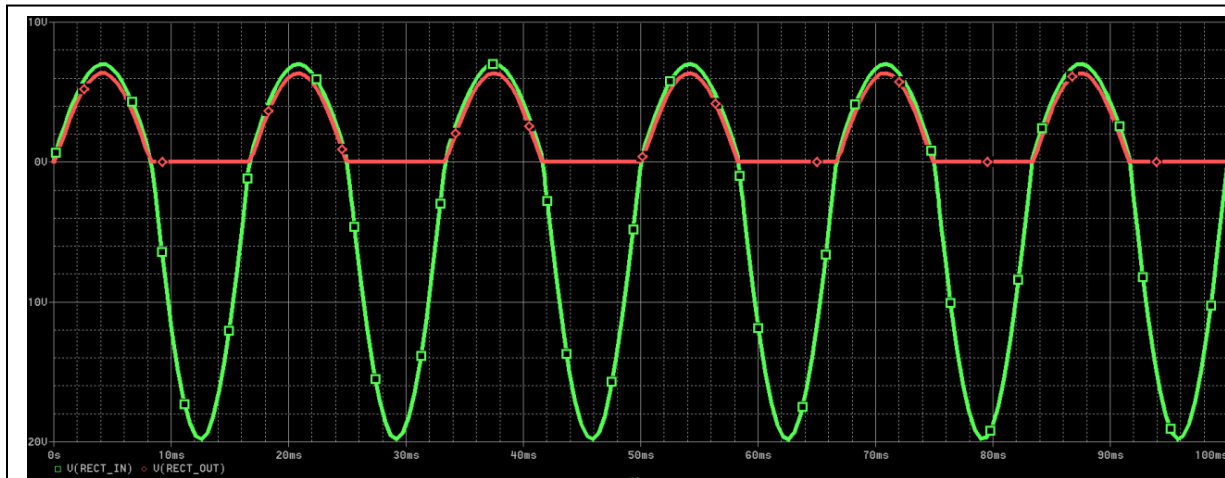




## DC power supply design 2(a)



## DC power supply design 2(b)



Cursor Calculations: Left Click on V(RECT\_IN) at peak, Right Click on V(RECT\_OUT) immediately below

V(RECT\_IN) = 7.0032 V

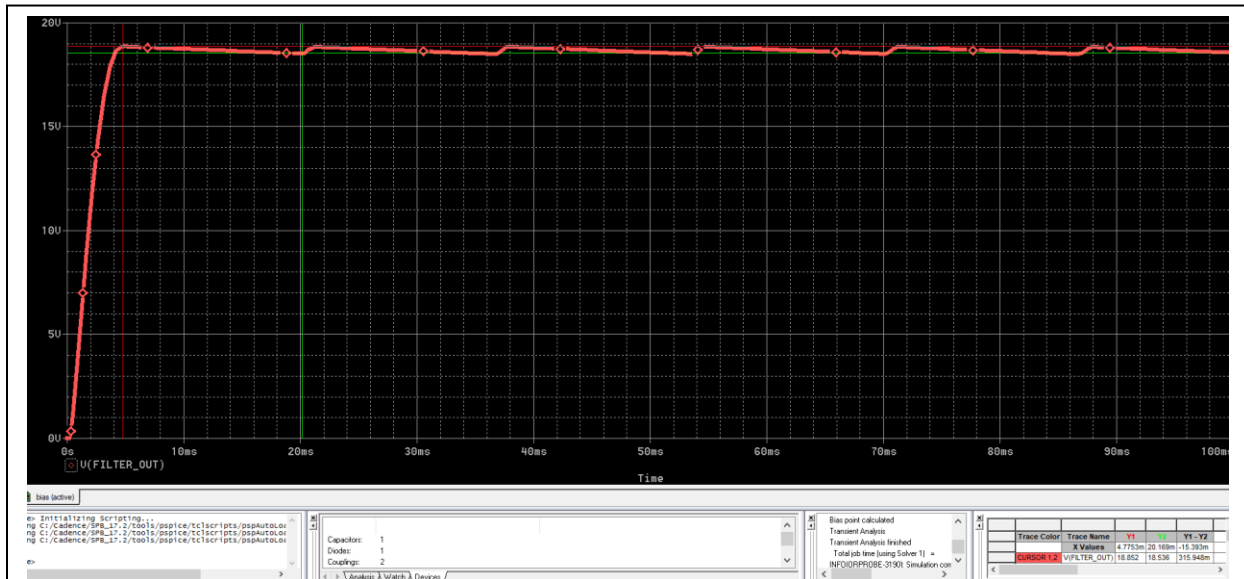
V(RECT\_OUT) = 6.3538 V

**$V_d = .6494 \text{ V}$**

### DC power supply design 3(a)



### DC power supply design 3(b)



$$\text{Voltage Ripple} = 18.848 \text{ V} - 18.529 \text{ V} = .319 \text{ V}$$

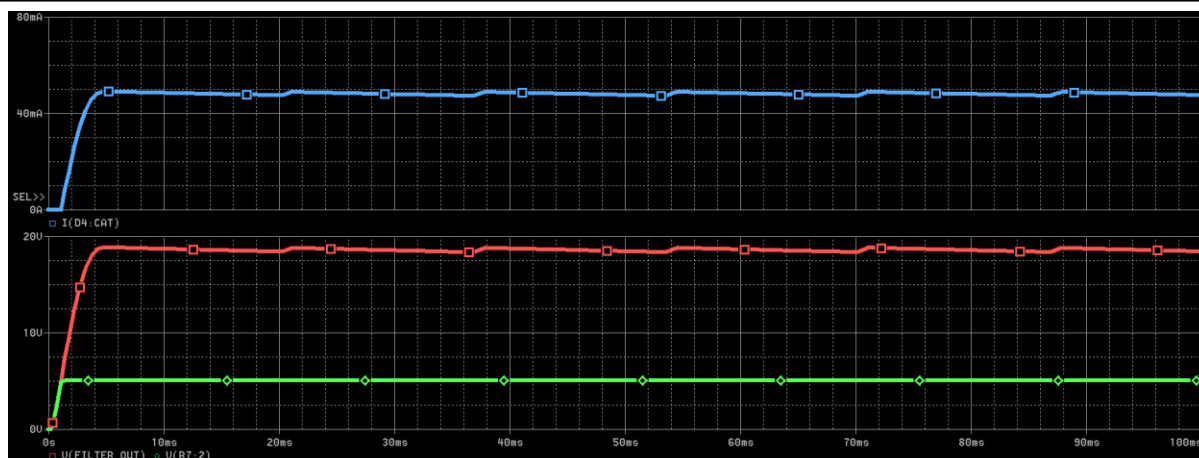
### DC power supply design 4(a)

Zener voltage = 5.1 V at 49 mA.

$$49 \text{ mA} = (18.848 \text{ V} - 5.1 \text{ V}) / R$$

$$\rightarrow R = 280.51 \text{ ohms}$$

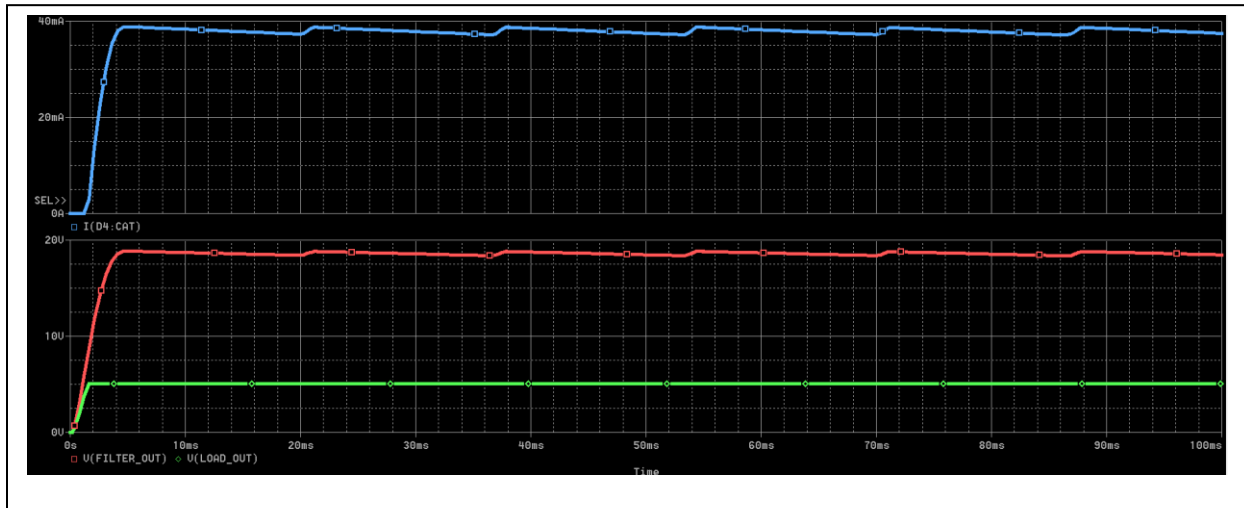
### DC power supply design 4(b)



$$V(\text{REG\_IN}) = .319 \text{ V} \quad V(\text{REG\_OUT}) = 5.1002 \text{ V} - 5.0997 \text{ V} = .0005 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Line Regulation} = .0005 \text{ V} / .319 \text{ V} = 1.57 \text{ mV/V}$$

### DC power supply design 5(a)



### DC power supply design 5(b)

$$\text{Ripple 1} = 18.852 \text{ V} - 18.431 \text{ V} = .421 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Ripple 2} = 5.0966 \text{ V} - 5.0960 \text{ V} = .0006 \text{ V}$$

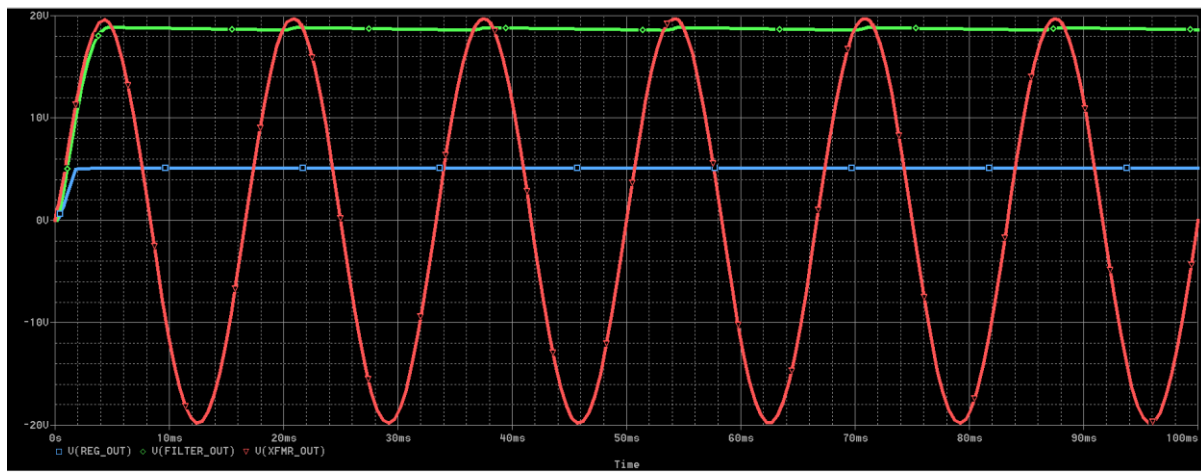
$$\text{Line Regulation} = .0006 \text{ V} / .421 \text{ V} = 1.43 \text{ mV/V}$$

The ripple voltages increase for both measured values because the current through the Zener diode decreases, meaning it is not as far in the breakdown region.

### DC power supply design 5(c)

I changed the resistor in the regulator circuit from 280.51 ohms to 500 ohms. This resulted in a ripple voltage of .206 V in and .0004 V out, for a line regulation of 1.94 mV/V. This is an improvement because the ripple voltage is below the maximum allowed threshold of .319 V as determined earlier.

## DC power supply design 5(d)



## EXTRA PAGES

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