

Solutions to *The Art of Electronics 3rd Edition*

February 12, 2024

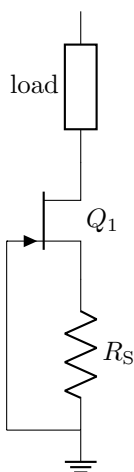
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Solutions for Chapter 3

Exercise 3.1

Figure 1.1: JFET current source



From Figure 3.21 of the book, one can see that a drain current equal to 1 mA corresponds to a gate-source voltage of -0.6 V . Therefore:

$$R_S = \frac{0.6\text{ V}}{1\text{ mA}} = 600\ \Omega$$

Exercise 3.2

At $V_{GS} = V_{G0}$:

$$r_{GS} = r_{G0} = \frac{1}{2k(V_{G0} - V_{th})}$$

The ratio between r_{DS} and R_{G0} returns:

$$\frac{r_{DS}}{r_{G0}} = \frac{2k(V_{G0} - V_{th})}{2k(V_{GS} - V_{th})}$$

Exercise 3.3

Being g_m the differential conductance of the FET operated in aturation region, it can be expressed as:

$$g_m = \frac{\partial I_D}{\partial V_{GS}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial V_{GS}} k (V_{GS} - V_{th})^2 = 2k (V_{GS} - V_{th})$$

Therefore:

$$g_m = \frac{1}{r_{DS}}$$

Exercise 3.4

- (a) The voltage across the drain-gate capacitance when the JFET is switched on ($V_{DS} = 0$ V) is equal to 50 V-10 V=40 V. Considering a maximum current across this capacitance equal to 1 mA:

$$t_{ON} = \frac{40 \text{ V } 200 \text{ pF}}{1 \text{ mA}} = 8 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$$

- (b) Since the current is equal to the charge over time, we have:

$$t_{ON} = \frac{40 \text{ nC}}{1 \text{ mA}} = 40 \text{ } \mu\text{s}$$

Exercise 3.5

The 1 pF drain-source capacitance happens to be in series with the 10 k Ω load resistance. The capacitive reactance is:

$$X_{DS} = \frac{1}{2\pi 1 \text{ MHz } 1 \text{ pF}} = 160 \text{ k}\Omega$$

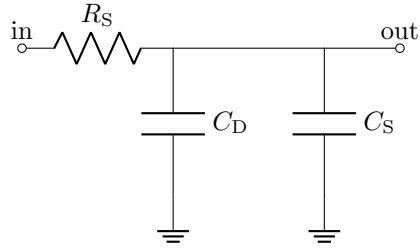
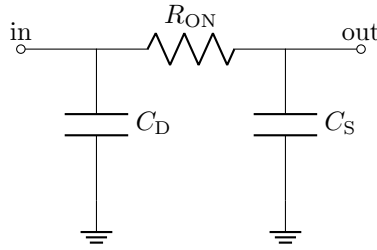
Therefore, the feedthrough is given by:

$$20 \log_{10} \frac{10 \text{ k}\Omega}{10 \text{ k}\Omega + 160 \text{ k}\Omega} = -25 \text{ dB}$$

Exercise 3.6

In this case, the output 10 k Ω resistance is in parallel with the 50 Ω R_{ON} resistance. Their equivalent resistance is about 50 Ω . Similarly to the previous exercise, the feedthrough is given by:

$$20 \log_{10} \frac{50 \text{ } \Omega}{50 \text{ } \Omega + 160 \text{ k}\Omega} = -70 \text{ dB}$$

Exercise 3.7Figure 1.2: Zero ohm R_{ON} Figure 1.3: $75\ \Omega$ R_{ON} 

For this exercise we assume that the load resistance of $100\ \text{k}\Omega$ does not load the circuit.

- (a) The circuit is that of Figure 1.2. Since $C_D = C_S = C_T = 8\ \text{pF}$, there is a single pole at the frequency f_p :

$$f_p = \frac{1}{4\pi R_S C_T} \approx 1\ \text{MHz}$$

- (b) In this case the circuit is depicted in Figure 1.3. The circuit has one pole at DC and another pole at f_p :

$$f_p = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{ON} C_T} \approx 265\ \text{MHz}$$

Exercise 3.8

Figure 1.4: OFF-OFF

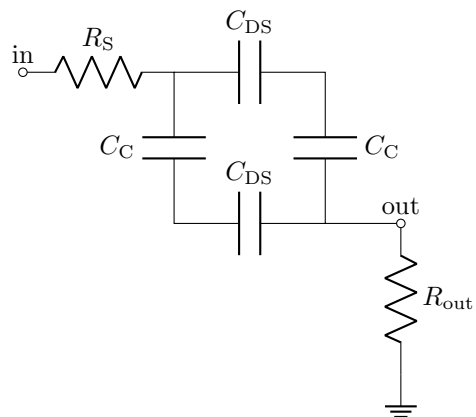


Figure 1.5: OFF-ON

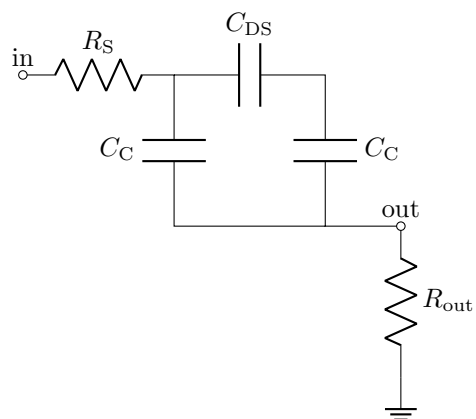


Figure 1.6: ON-OFF

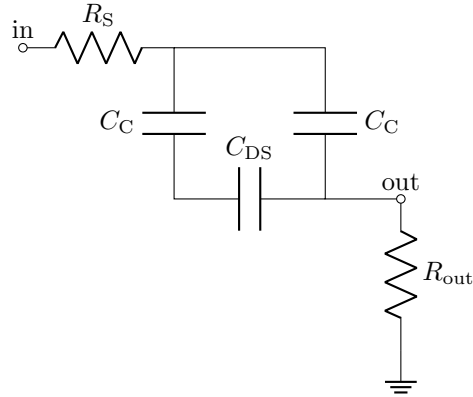
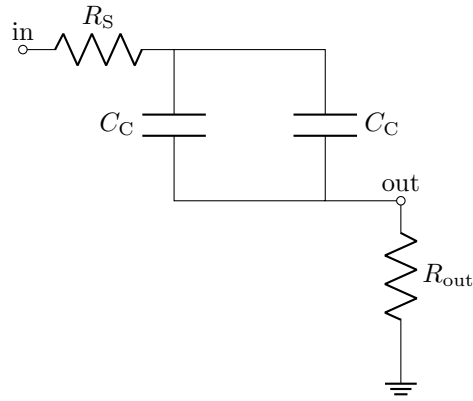


Figure 1.7: ON-ON



- (a) In this case the reference circuit is depicted in Figure 1.4. The cross-coupling is given by:

$$20 \log_{10} \frac{R_{\text{out}}}{R_{\text{out}} + R_S + 0.5(X_C + X_{\text{DS}})} = -10.75 \text{ dB}$$

being $X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C_C} = 320 \text{ k}\Omega$ and $X_{\text{DS}} = \frac{1}{2\pi f C_{\text{DS}}} = 160 \text{ k}\Omega$

- (b) In this case the reference circuit is depicted in Figure 1.5. The cross-coupling is given by:

$$20 \log_{10} \frac{R_{\text{out}}}{R_{\text{out}} + R_S + \frac{X_C(X_C + X_{\text{DS}})}{2X_C + X_{\text{DS}}}} = -9.6 \text{ dB}$$

- (c) In this case the reference circuit is depicted in Figure 1.6. The cross-coupling is the same as before

- (d) In this case the reference circuit is depicted in Figure 1.7. The cross-coupling is given by:

$$20 \log_{10} \frac{R_{\text{out}}}{R_{\text{out}} + R_S + 0.5X_C} = -8.6 \text{ dB}$$

Exercise 3.9 **TODO: write solution**

Exercise 3.10 **TODO: write solution**

Exercise 3.11 **TODO: write solution**

Exercise 3.12 **TODO: write solution**

Exercise 3.13 **TODO: write solution**

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