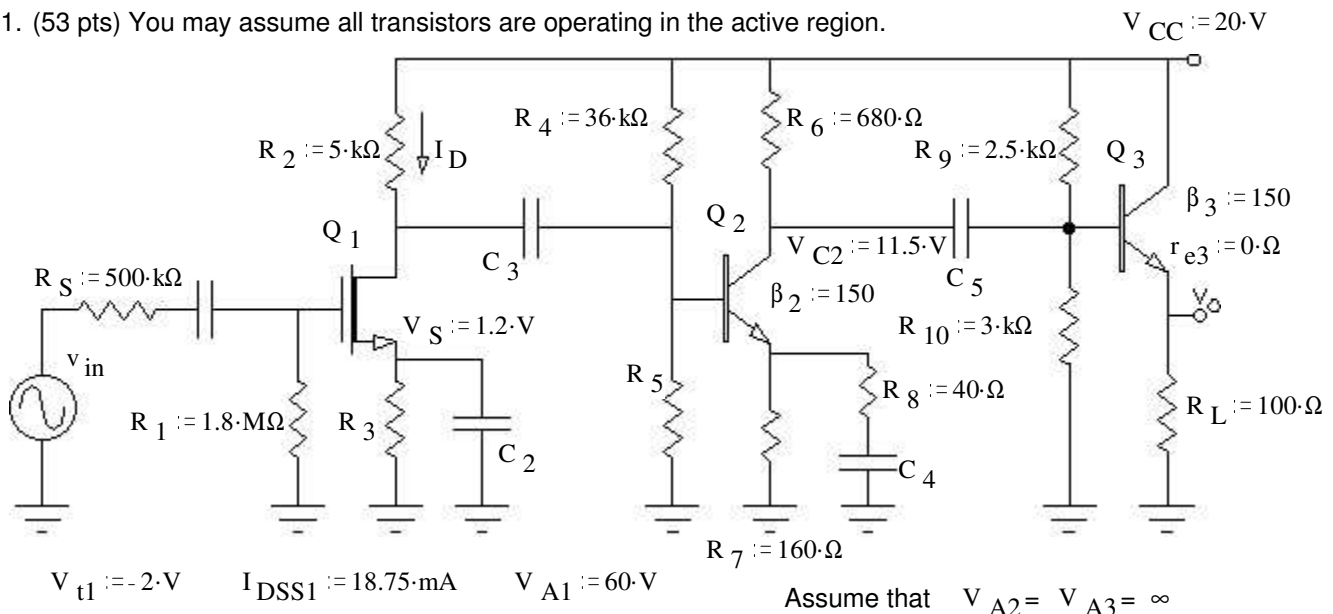


# EE 2100 Final given Spring 2001 p1

(The space between problems has been removed.)

1. (53 pts) You may assume all transistors are operating in the active region.



a)  $V_S = 1.2 \text{ V}$ , what is the value of  $I_D$ ? Neglect  $V_{A1}$  for this part.  $I_D = ?$

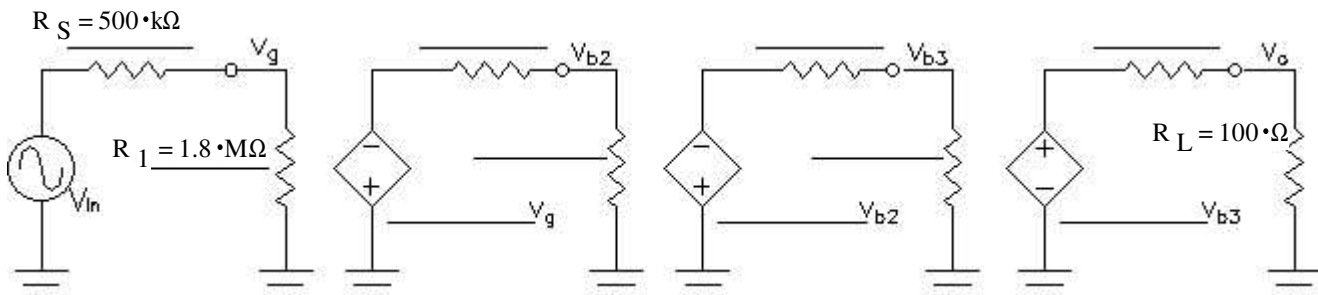
b) The DC bias voltage at the collector of  $Q_2$  is  $11.5 \text{ V}$ . What is the collector current ( $I_C$ ), the emitter voltage ( $V_E$ ), and the base voltage ( $V_B$ ) of  $Q_2$ ? You may neglect  $I_B$  for these calculations.

$V_{C2} := 11.5 \text{ V}$      $I_{C2} = ?$      $V_{E2} = ?$      $V_{B2} = ?$

c) What is the value of  $R_5$ ? DO NOT neglect  $I_B$ .  $\beta_2 := 150$      $R_5 =$

d) Fill in the resistor blanks in the small signal model below with numbers. Fill in the dependent source blanks with gain factors. I've done a few calculations you may find useful.

$$R_{e2} := \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_7} + \frac{1}{R_8}} \quad R_{e2} = 32 \cdot \Omega$$



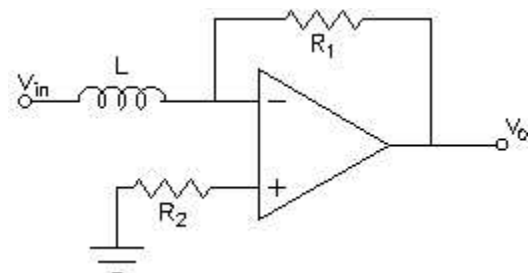
2. (19 pts) The op amp is ideal.

a) Find an expression for  $v_o(t)$  as a function of  $v_{in}(t)$  for the circuit.

Relations you may find useful:

$$v_C = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^t i_C dt \quad i_L = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\infty}^t v_L dt$$

$$i_C = C \cdot \frac{d}{dt} v_C \quad v_L = L \cdot \frac{d}{dt} i_L$$



b) Does this circuit perform any special mathematical operation?

c) Find an expression for  $V_o(j\omega) / V_{in}(j\omega)$  for the circuit above.

d) This circuit functions as a: (circle one or more)

- 1) high-pass filter    2) low-pass filter    3) no type of filter    4) voltage follower    5) simple amplifier

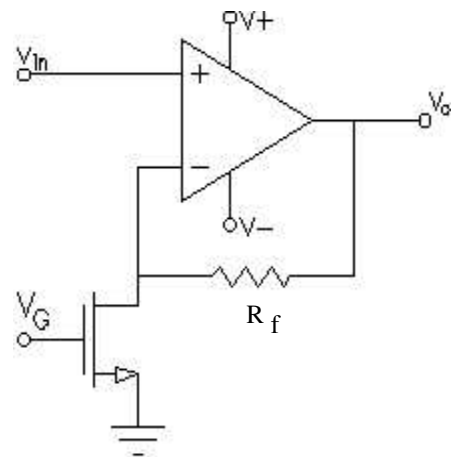
## EE 2100 Final given Spring 2001 p2

3. (12 pts) The circuit shown is operated so that  $v_{DS}$  is small.

a) Find an expression for  $v_o$  as a function of  $v_{in}$  and  $V_G$ .

Note: remember, you've looked at this circuit before in lab.

b) What effect does  $V_G$  have on  $v_o / v_{in}$ , IE, what good is this circuit?



4. (12 pts) In the lab you built the circuit shown.

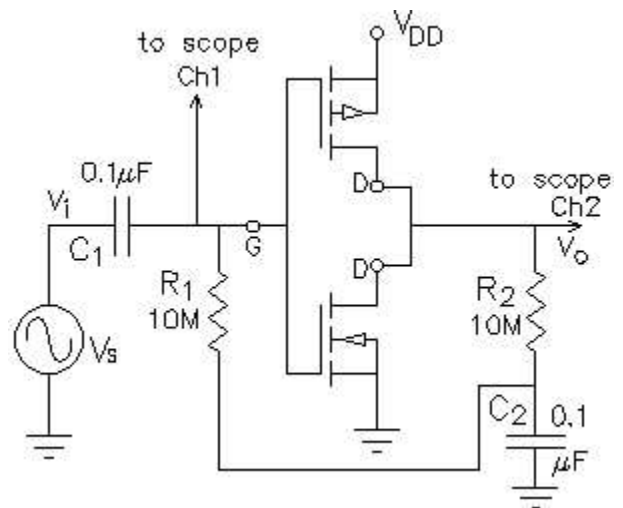
a) What is the purpose of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ ?

b) What is the purpose of  $C_2$ ?

c) There is a problem here with one of the scope connections. What is the problem?

Hint: remember that to the circuit, the scope looks like a  $1\text{ M}\Omega$  resistor to ground ( $10\text{ M}\Omega$  with a  $10\times$  probe).

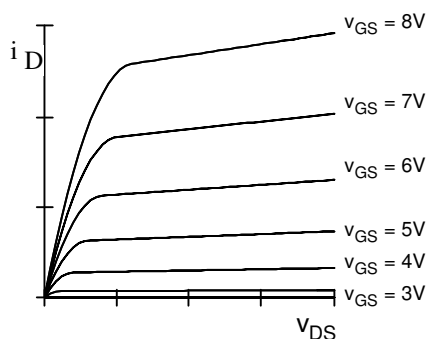
d) Modify the drawing to show how the scope should be hooked up to avoid the problem.



5. (36 pts) A number of FET characteristic curves are shown below. You will also find a number of FET symbols labeled A through J and, on the next page, a number of  $i_D$  vs  $v_{GS}$  curves labeled 1 through 7. Your job is to write the matching letters and numbers beneath each characteristic curve in the blanks provided. Write down every answer possible. Each blank may have 0, 1, or more answers. Answers may be used more than once.

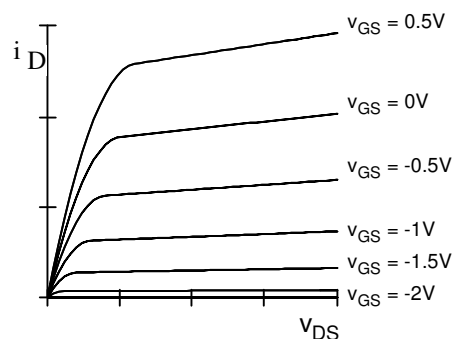
You start with the max possible points, -2 pts per wrong or missing answer.

Remember, Blanks may have more than 1 answer, or none at all.



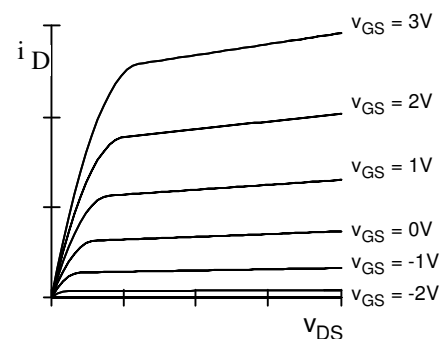
Transistors: \_\_\_\_\_

$i_D$  vs  $v_{GS}$   
curves: \_\_\_\_\_



Transistors: \_\_\_\_\_

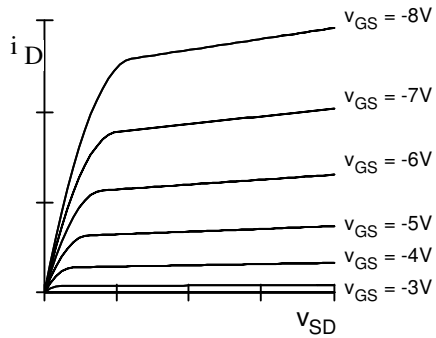
$i_D$  vs  $v_{GS}$   
curves: \_\_\_\_\_



Transistors: \_\_\_\_\_

$i_D$  vs  $v_{GS}$   
curves: \_\_\_\_\_

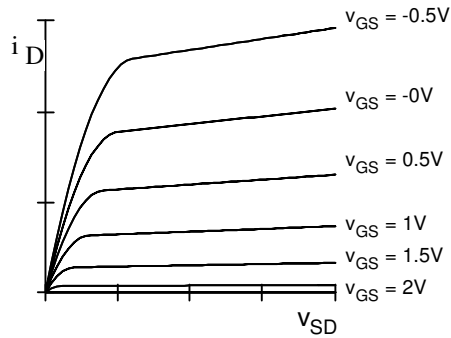
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Transistors: \_\_\_\_\_

$i_D$  vs  $v_{GS}$

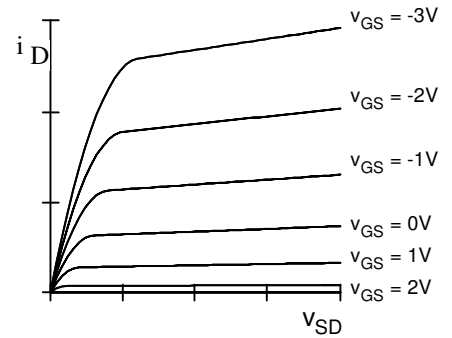
curves: \_\_\_\_\_



Transistors: \_\_\_\_\_

$i_D$  vs  $v_{GS}$

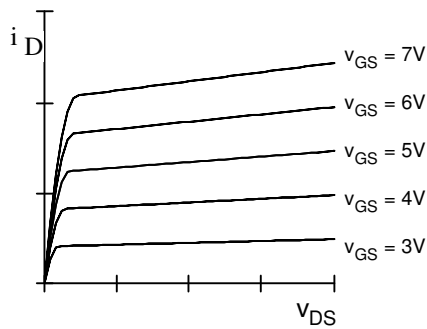
curves: \_\_\_\_\_



Transistors: \_\_\_\_\_

$i_D$  vs  $v_{GS}$

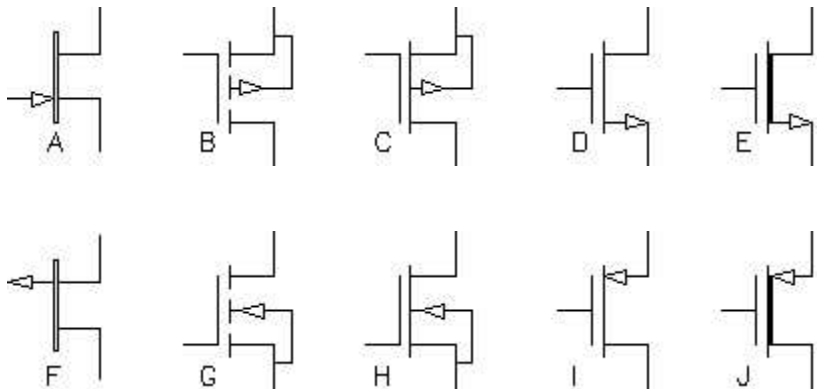
curves: \_\_\_\_\_



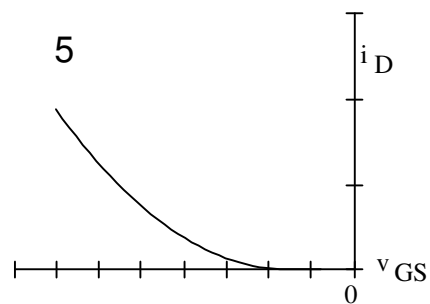
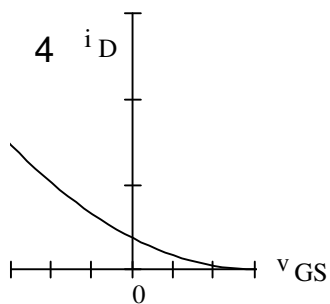
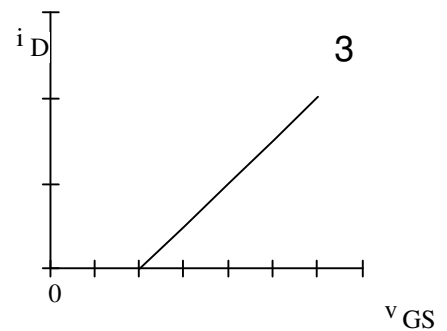
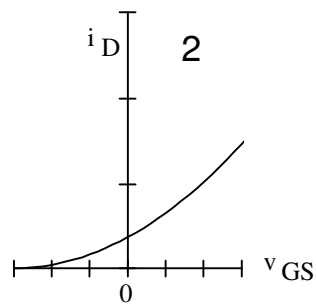
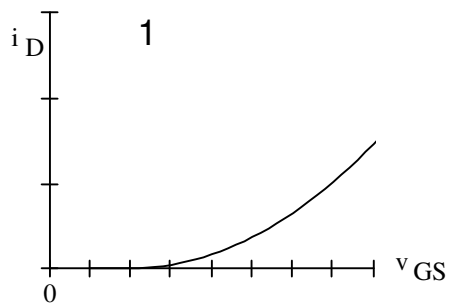
Transistors: \_\_\_\_\_

$i_D$  vs  $v_{GS}$

curves: \_\_\_\_\_



$i_D$  in saturation region

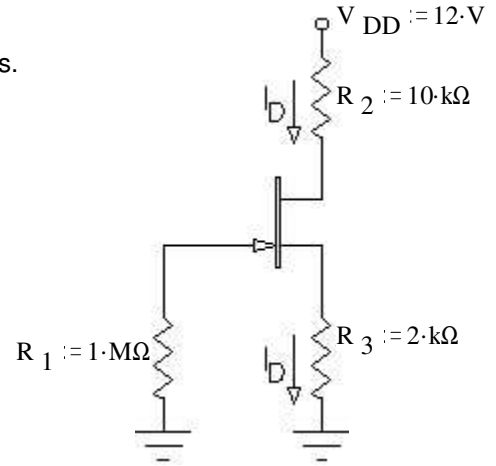


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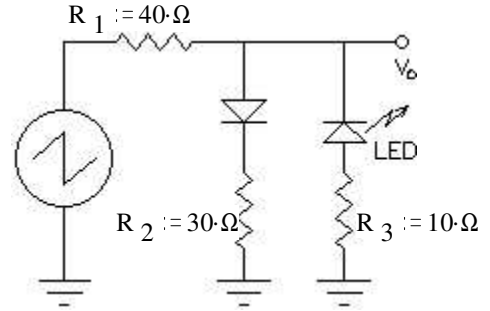
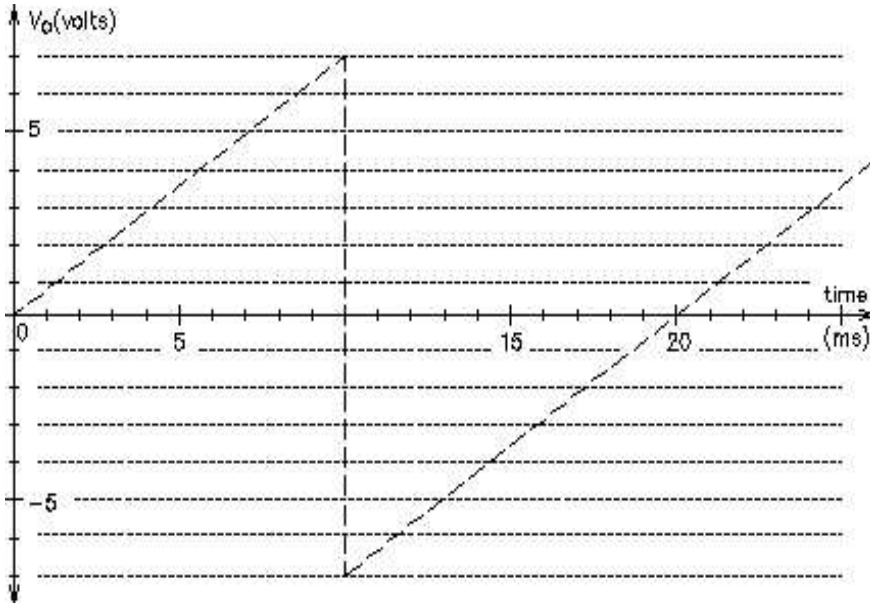
6. (16 pts) The transistor in the circuit shown has the following characteristics.

$I_{DSS} := 20\text{ mA}$        $V_t := -2\text{ V}$        $\lambda := 0$

- a) Assume saturation. Find  $I_D$ .
- b) Was the assumption of saturation OK?    yes    no  
How do you know?    (circle one)

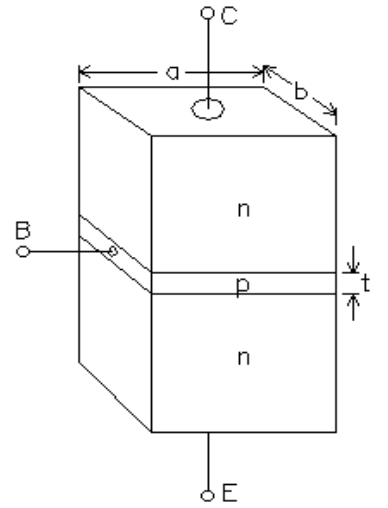


7. (18 pts) A voltage waveform (dotted line) is applied to the circuits shown. Accurately draw the output waveform ( $v_o$ ) you expect to see. Use the constant-voltage-drop models for the diodes. Label important times and voltage levels.



8. (18 pts) Let's pretend that we can make a transistor like the one shown, with the dimensions  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $t$ , as shown

- a) If I double the dimension  $t$ ,  $\beta$  will:
  - i) increase    ii) decrease    iii) stay about the same    iv) can't tell
- b) If I double the dimension  $t$ ,  $I_S$  will:
  - i) increase    ii) decrease    iii) stay about the same    iv) can't tell
- c) If I double the dimension  $b$ ,  $\beta$  will:
  - i) increase    ii) decrease    iii) stay about the same    iv) can't tell
- d) If I double the dimension  $b$ ,  $I_S$  will:
  - i) increase    ii) decrease    iii) stay about the same    iv) can't tell
- e) If I double the doping in the emitter region,  $\beta$  will:
  - i) increase    ii) decrease    iii) stay about the same    iv) can't tell
- f) If I double the doping in the emitter region,  $I_S$  will:
  - i) increase    ii) decrease    iii) stay about the same    iv) can't tell



$$\beta = \frac{i_C}{i_B} \quad i_C = I_S \cdot e^{\frac{v_{BE}}{V_T}}$$

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# EE 2100 Final given Spring 2001 p5

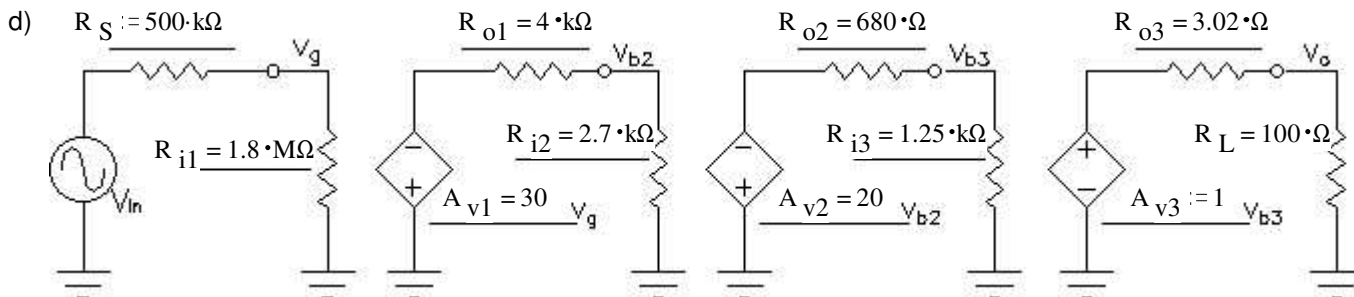
9. Do you want your grade and scores posted on my door and on the internet? Yes No (Circle one)

If your answer is yes, then provide some sort of alias or password: \_\_\_\_\_

The grades will be posted on my door in alphabetical order under the alias that you provide here. I will not post grades under your real name. The internet version will be an excel spreadsheet which you can download. Both will show all your homework, lab, and exam scores.

## Answers

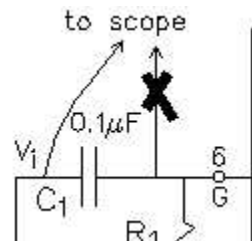
1. a) 3mA b) 12.5mA, 2V, 2.7V c) 6.8kΩ



2. a)  $v_o = -\frac{R_1}{L} \int_{-\infty}^t v_{in} dt$  b) Integration c)  $\frac{V_o(j\omega)}{V_{in}(j\omega)} = \frac{-R_1}{j \cdot \omega \cdot L}$  d) 2

3. a)  $v_o = v_{in} \left[ 1 + R_f k_n \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_t) \right]$  b)  $V_G$  controls the gain

4. a) bias b) Filter out signal c) Scope loads down bias circuit d) Move scope to left side of  $C_1$ .



5. Transistors:   G  D  

Transistors:   A  

Transistors:   H  E  

$i_D$  vs  $v_{GS}$   
curves:   1  

$i_D$  vs  $v_{GS}$   
curves:   2  

$i_D$  vs  $v_{GS}$   
curves:   2  

Transistors:   B  I  

Transistors:   F  

Transistors:   C  J  

$i_D$  vs  $v_{GS}$   
curves:   5  

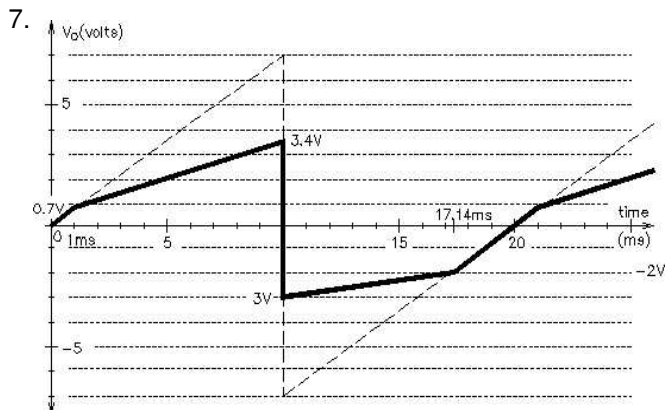
$i_D$  vs  $v_{GS}$   
curves:   4  

$i_D$  vs  $v_{GS}$   
curves:   4  

Transistors:   none  

$i_D$  vs  $v_{GS}$   
curves:   3  

6. a) 0.8mA b) yes,  $V_D = 4V > V_G = 0V$



8. a) ii b) ii c) iii d) i e) i f) iii

EE 2100 Final

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Scores:

page 1 \_\_\_\_\_ / 53 pts  
 page 2 \_\_\_\_\_ / 43 pts  
 page 3 \_\_\_\_\_ / 52 pts  
 page 4 \_\_\_\_\_ / 32 pts