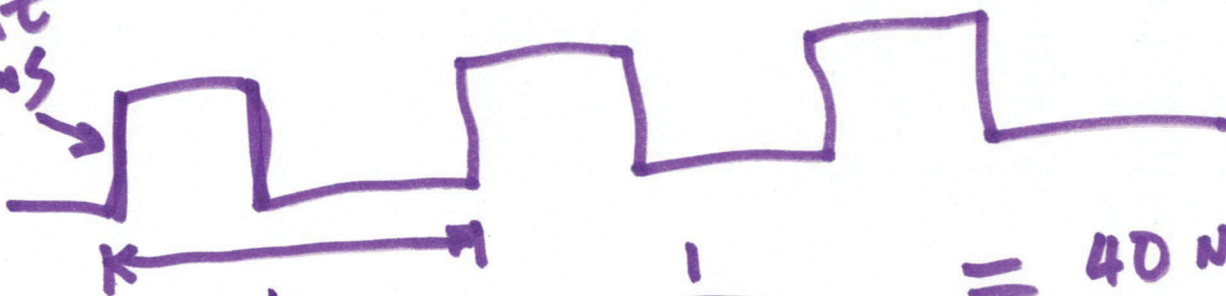


EE 220 circuits I

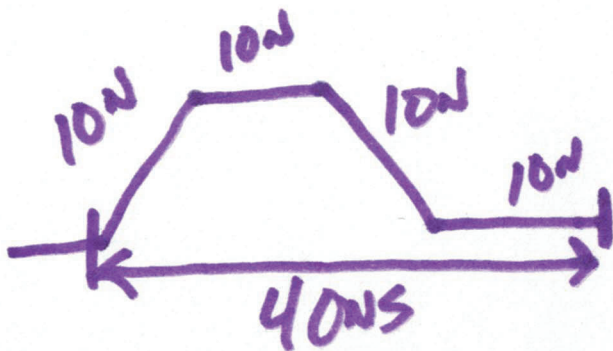
Lecture 16

OCT. 26, 2022

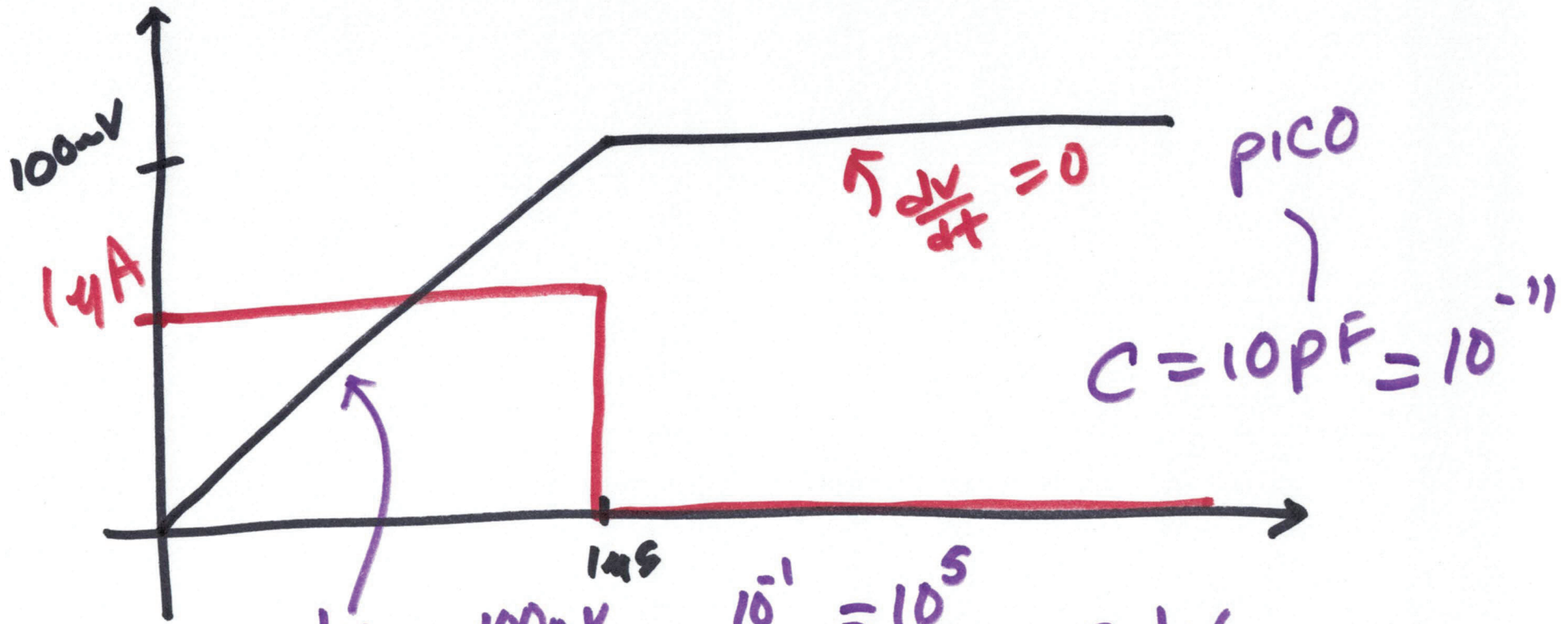
25 MHz
100 ns



$$\frac{1}{25 \text{ MHz}} = \frac{1}{\frac{25 \cdot 10^6}{100}} = 40 \text{ ns}$$



50%



$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{100\text{mV}}{145} = \frac{10^{-1}}{10^{-6}} = 10^5$$

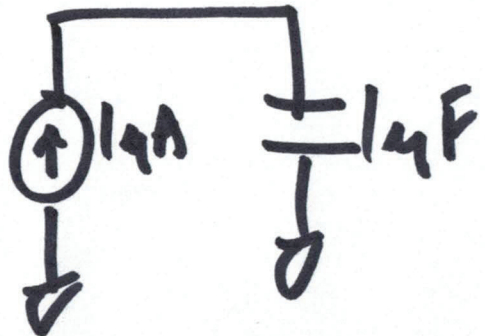
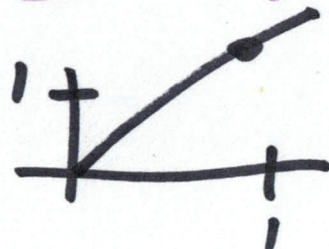
$$I = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$I = 10^{-11} \cdot 10^5 = 10^{-6} \text{ A}$$

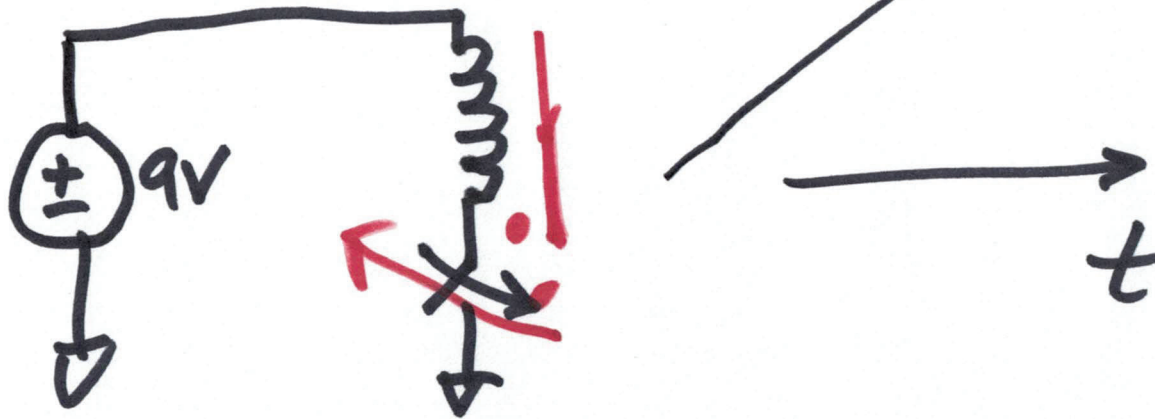
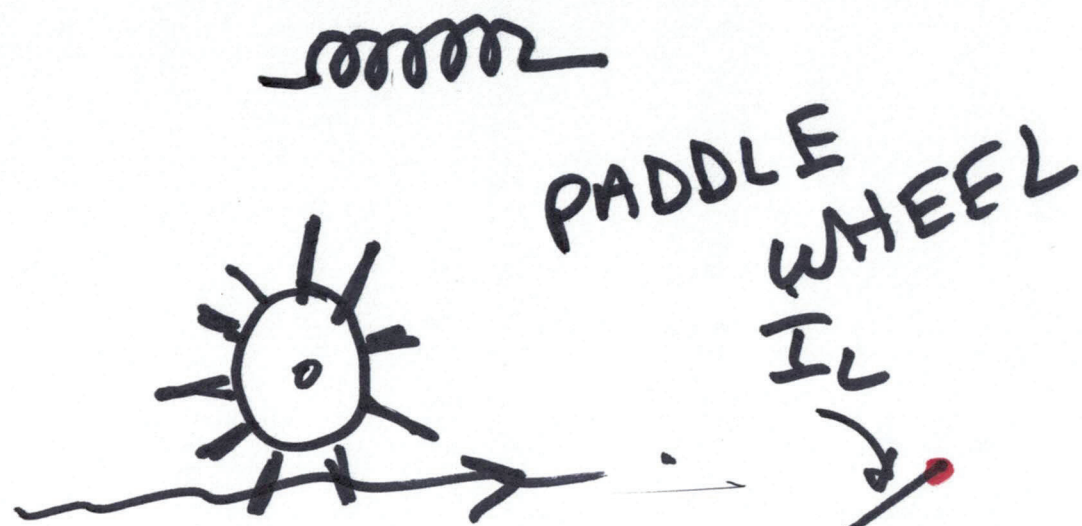
$$14\text{A} = 14\text{F} \cdot \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$I = 14\text{A}$$

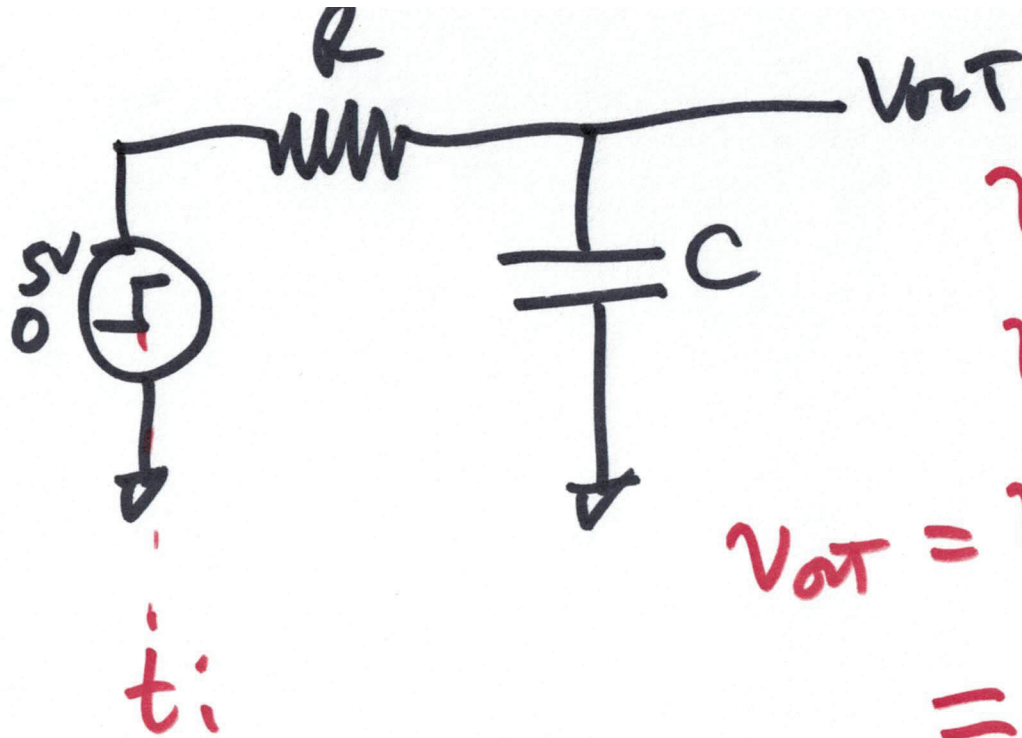
$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{1\text{V}}{\text{s}}$$



$$V_L = L \cdot \frac{dI_L}{dt}$$



5)



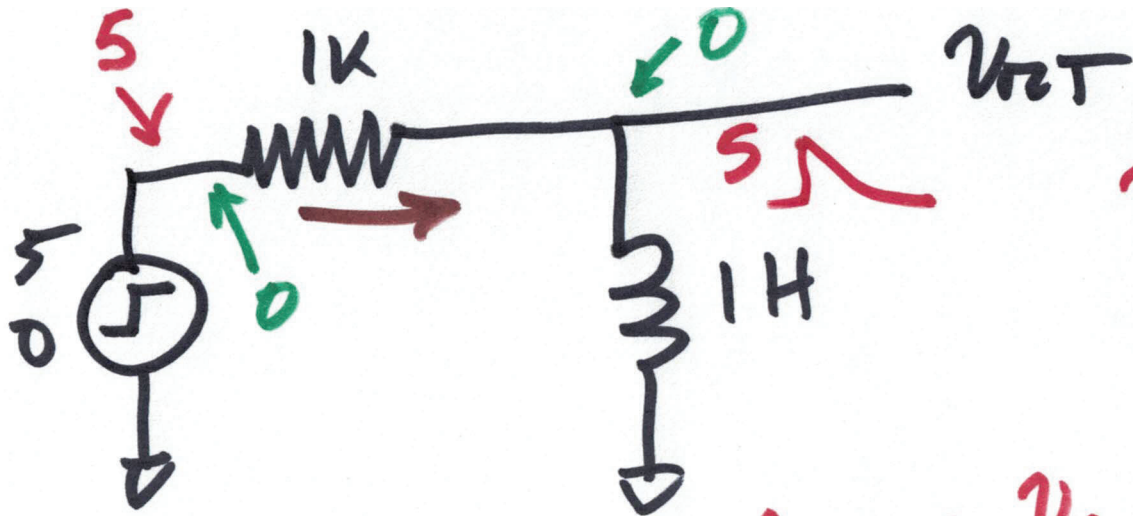
$$v_i = 0$$

$$v_f = 5$$

$$v_{out} = v_f + (v_i - v_f)e^{-\frac{t-t_i}{RC}}$$

$$= 5(1 - e^{-t/RC}) \quad t \geq 0$$

$$t_i = 0$$



$$v_i = 5 \quad \tau = \frac{L}{R}$$

$$v_f = 0$$

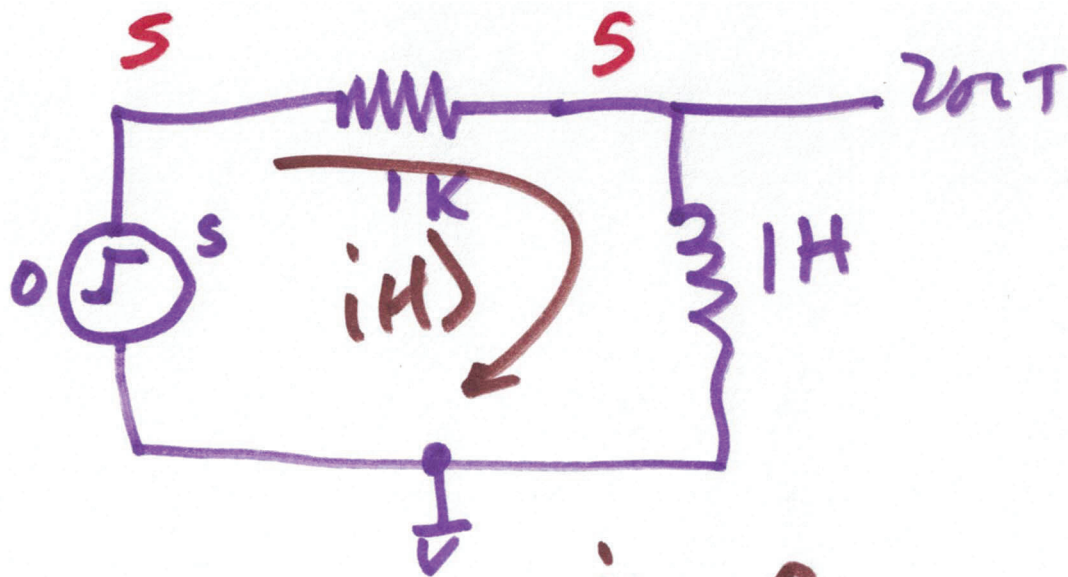
$$v_{out} = v_f + (v_i - v_f)e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$= 5e^{-t/1\mu s} \quad t \geq 0$$

$$10^{-3} = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{1}{1k} = 1\mu s$$

$$i(t) = \frac{5 - v_{out}}{1k}$$

$$= \frac{5 - 5e^{-t/1\mu s}}{1k} = 5\mu A - 5\mu A e^{-t/1\mu s}$$



$$v_i = 5V$$

$$v_f = 0$$

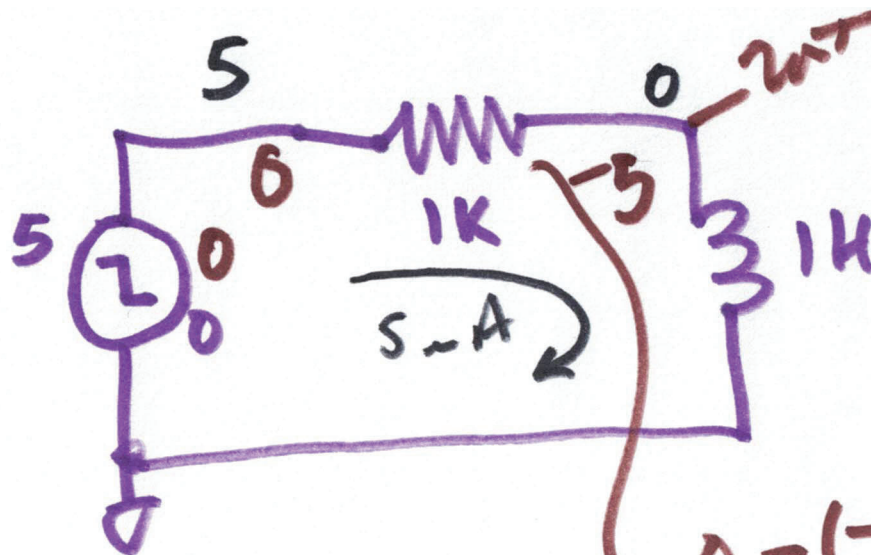
$$i_i = 0$$

$$i_f = 5A$$

$$i(t) = i_f + (i_i - i_f)e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$= 5A(1 - e^{-t/1ms})$$

$$-t/\tau/R$$



$$v_i = -5V$$

$$v_f = 0$$

$$v_{nT} = v_f + (v_i - v_f)e^{-t/\tau/R}$$

$$\frac{0 - (-5)}{1k} = 5A$$

$$v_{nT} = -5e^{-t/\tau-s}$$

