

EE 320

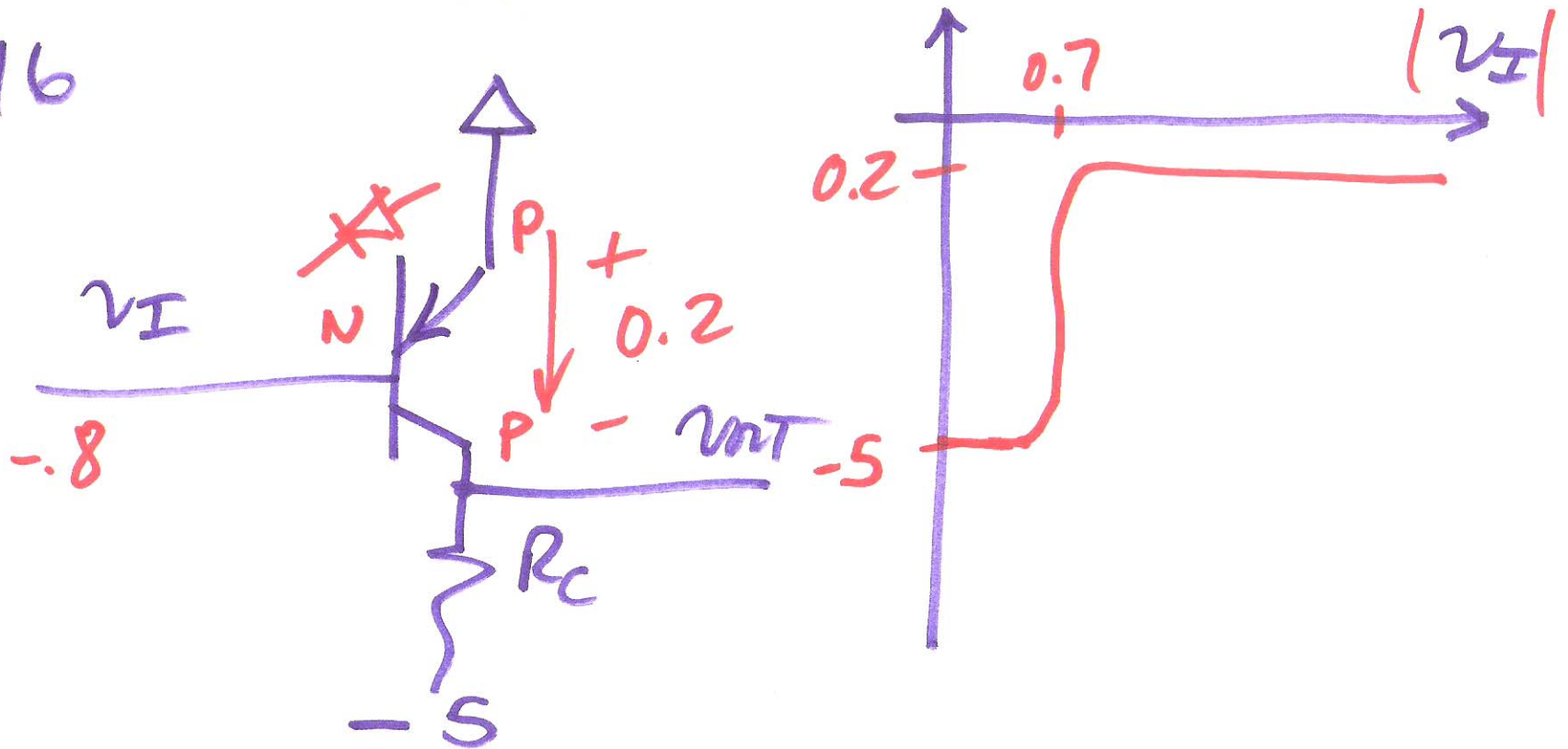
Engineering Electronics I

April 22, 2015

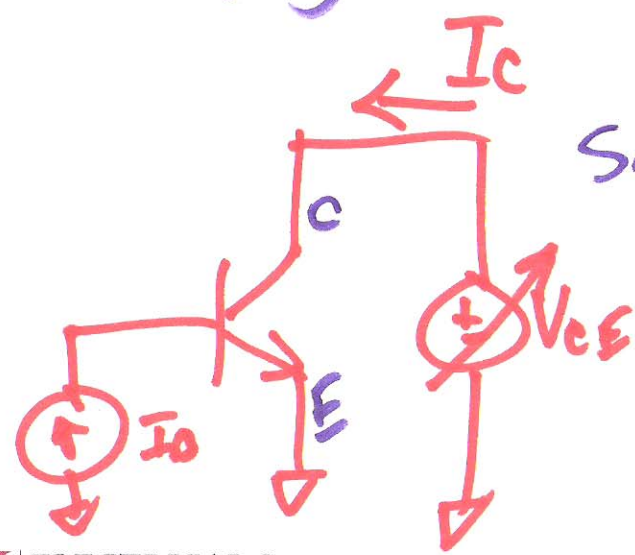
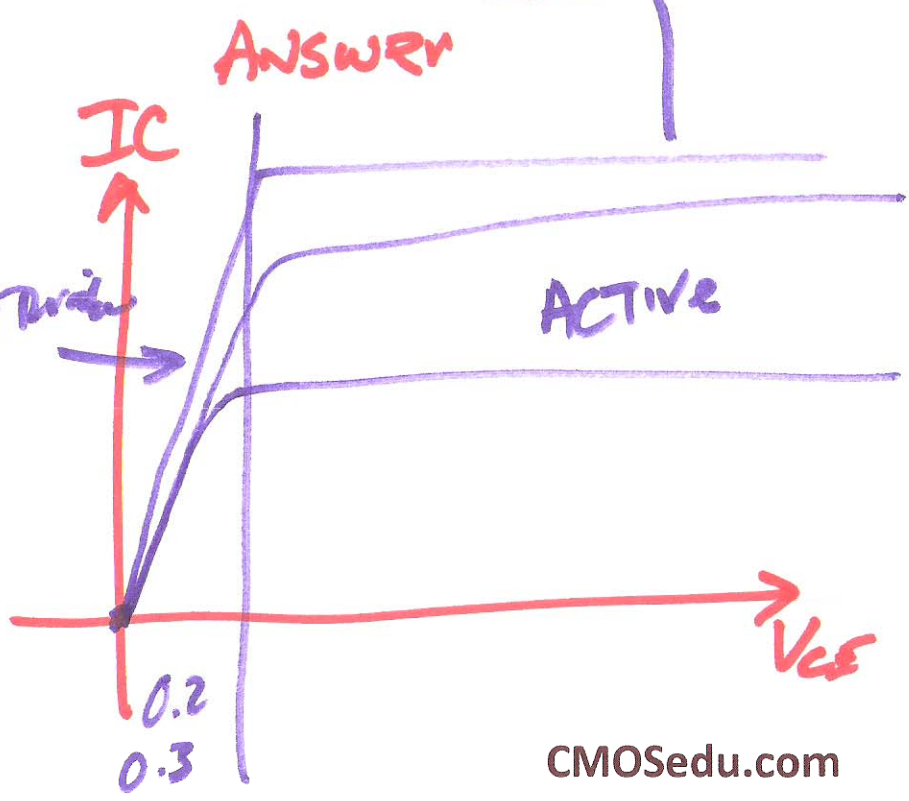
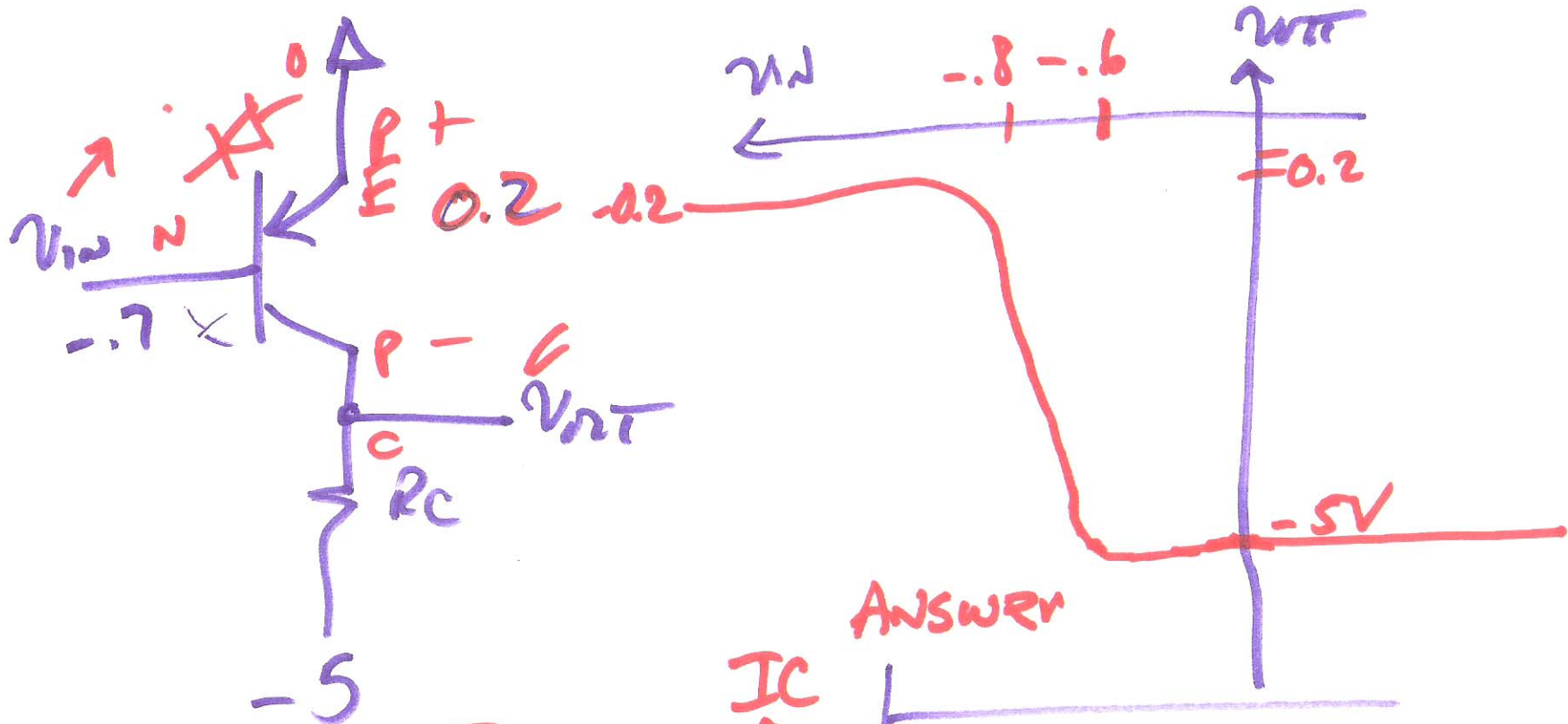
Lecture 24

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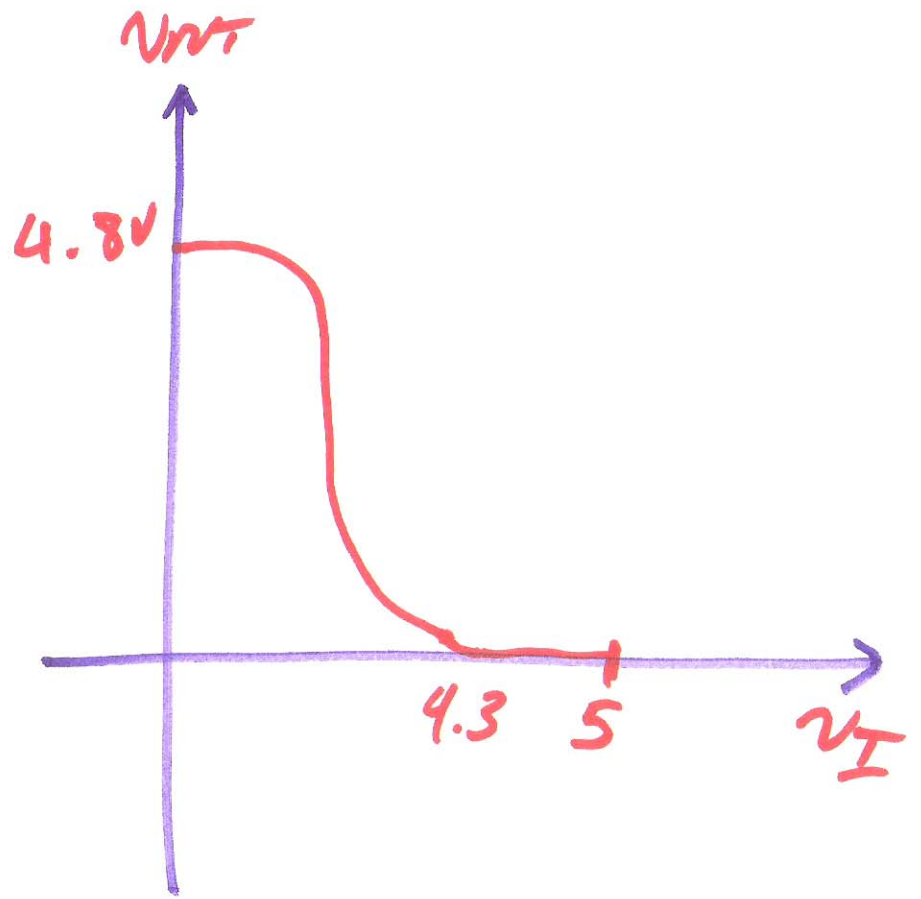
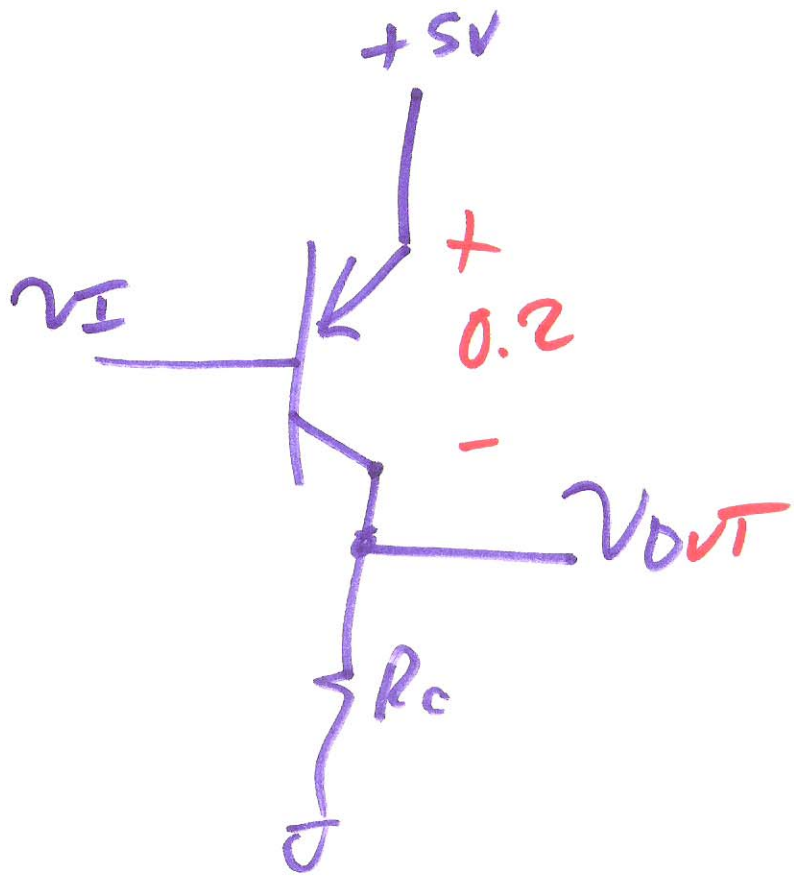
7.16

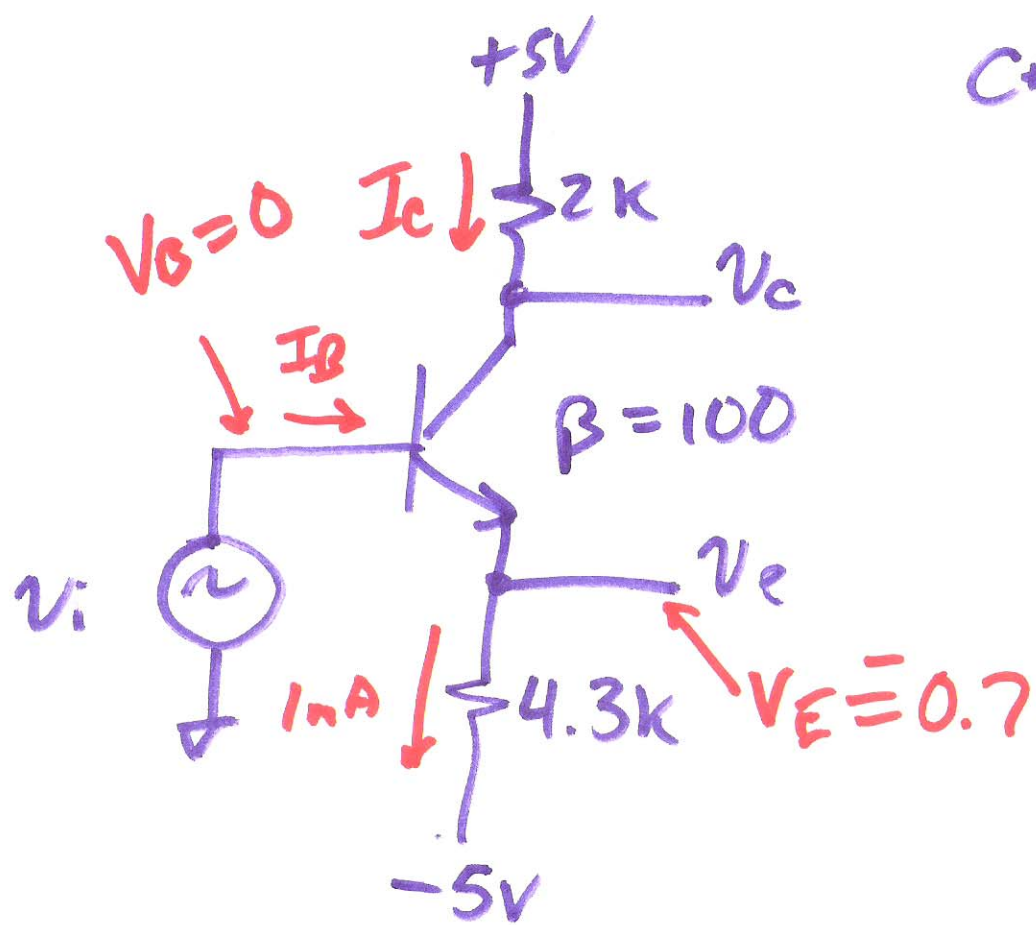


1)



2)





DC

Calculate DC $\frac{v_c}{v_i}$

$$\frac{v_c}{v_i}$$

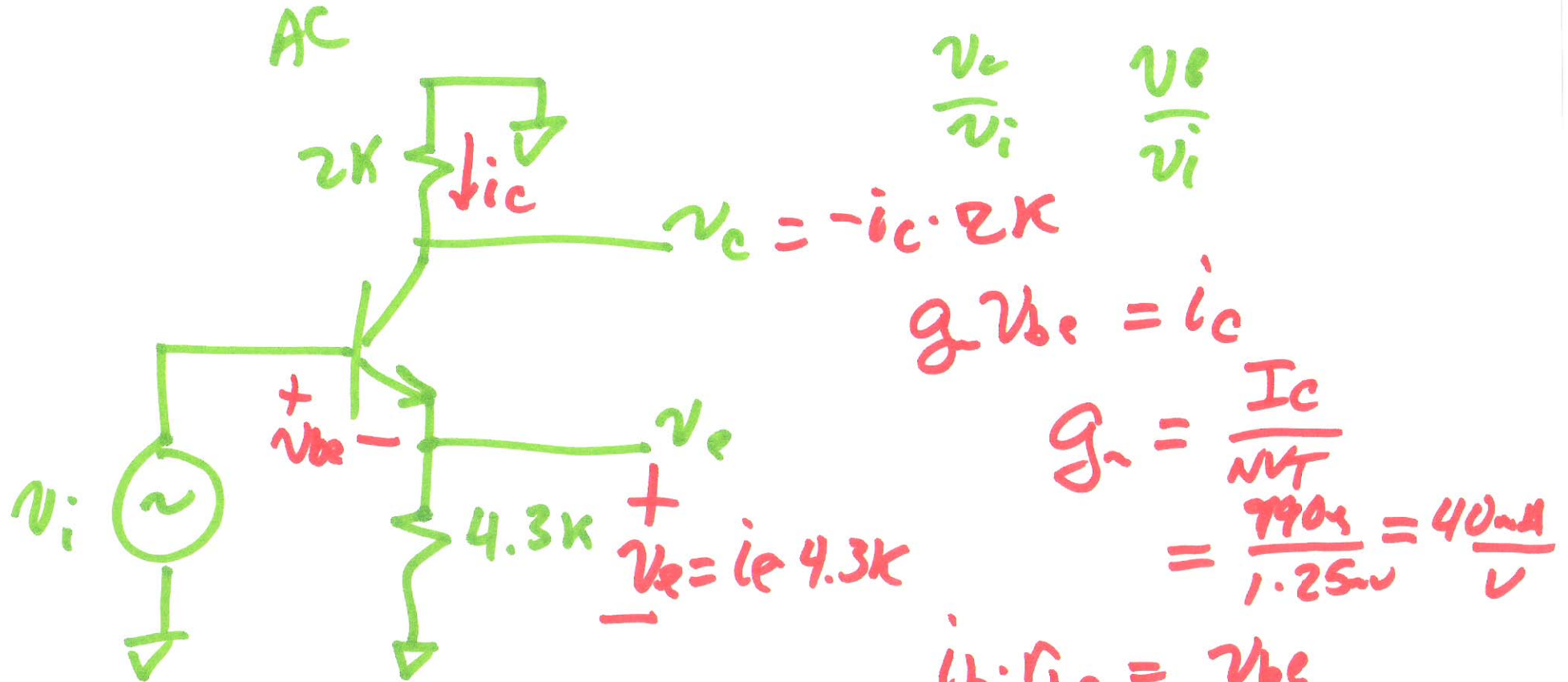
$$\frac{v_e}{v_i}$$

$$I_E = \frac{-0.7 - (-5)}{4.3k} = \underline{\underline{1\mu A}}$$

$$I_B = \frac{I_E}{\beta + 1} = \underline{\underline{9.94\mu A}}$$

$$I_C = I_B \cdot \beta = I_E \cdot \frac{\beta}{\beta + 1} = \underline{\underline{990\mu A}}$$

$$V_C = 5 - I_C \cdot 2k \approx \underline{\underline{3V}}$$



$$v_i = v_{be} + v_e$$

$$v_i = i_e \cdot r_e + i_e \cdot 4.3k$$

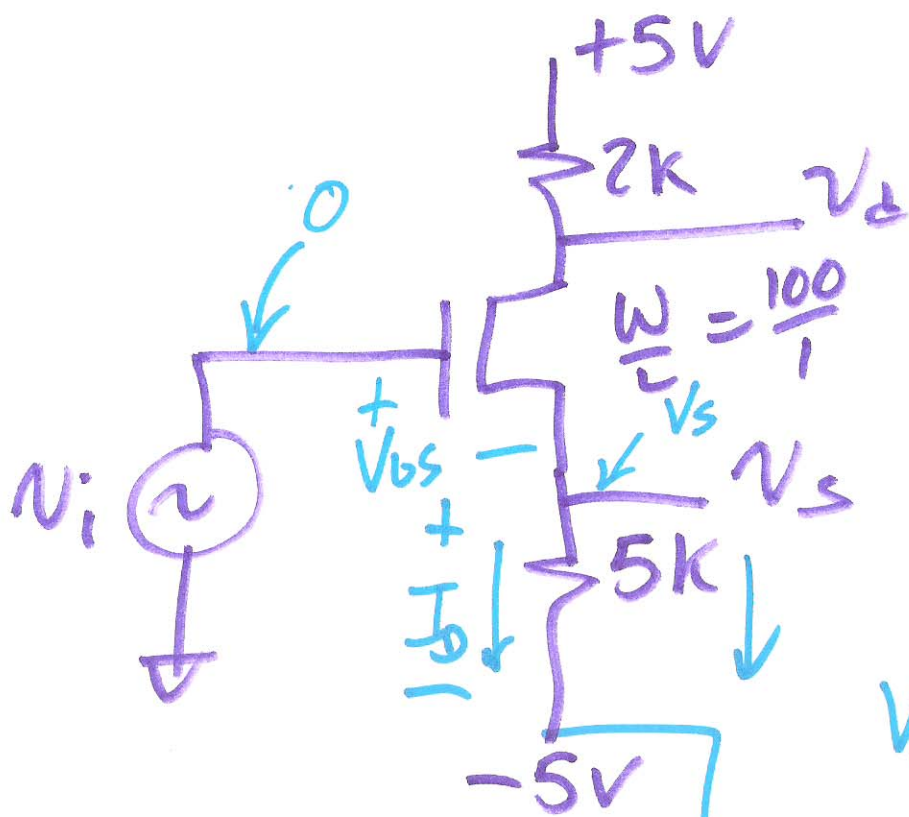
$$r_e = \frac{NVT}{I_E}, r_{be} = \frac{NVT}{I_B} \quad \frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{i_c \cdot r_c}{i_e (r_e + 4.3k)}$$

$$\frac{v_c}{v_i} = \frac{-i_c \cdot 2k}{i_e (r_e + 4.3k)}$$

$$\frac{i_c}{i_e} = \alpha \approx 1$$

$$\frac{v_c}{v_i} = \frac{-2k}{\alpha (r_e + 4.3k)}$$

$$r_e = \frac{NVT}{I_E} = \frac{1.25mV}{1mA} = \underline{\underline{25\Omega}}$$



$KP = 100 \frac{\mu A}{V^2}$
 $V_{THN} = 1V$

$$V_{bs} = (0 - V_s) = (I_o \cdot 5k - 5V)$$

$$I_o = \frac{KP \cdot W}{2 \cdot L} (V_{bs} - V_{THN})^2$$

$$I_o = \frac{5 \mu A}{V^2} (5 - I_o \cdot 5k - 1)^2$$

$$200 I_o = (4 - I_o \cdot 5k)^2$$

$$I_o = \frac{100 \mu A}{V^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{100}{1} (I_o \cdot 5k - 5 - 1)^2$$

$$16 - 40k I_o$$

$$+ 25 \cdot 10^6 \cdot I_o^2$$

7)

$$25 \cdot 10^6 I_0^2 - \overset{40.2 \text{ K}}{\cancel{398 \text{ K}}} I_0 + 16 = 0$$

$$I_0^2 - 1.61 \text{ m} I_0 + 640 \text{ n} = 0$$

$$I_0 = \frac{1.61 \text{ m} \pm \sqrt{(1.61 \text{ m})^2 - 4(640 \text{ n})}}{2}$$

$$I_0 \approx \overset{0.88}{\cancel{1.61}} \text{ m} A$$

$$I_0 = \frac{1.61 \pm 0.179 \text{ mV}}{2}$$

$$\approx 0.8 \text{ m} A$$

