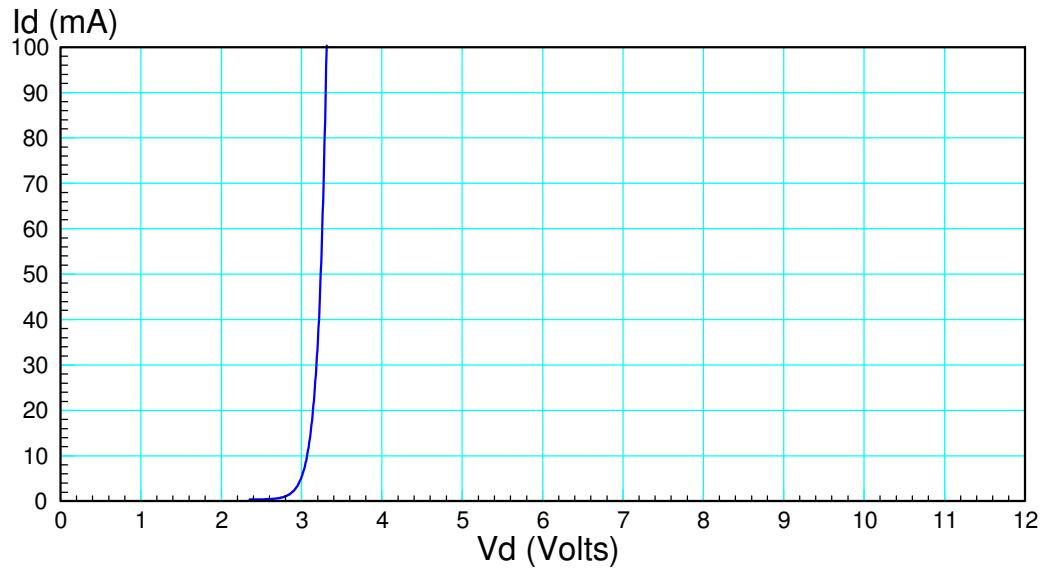
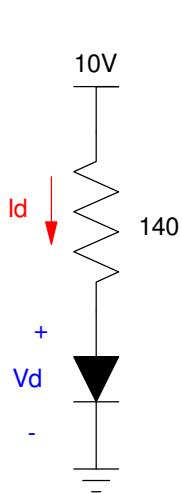


ECE 320 - Final (part 1) - Name _____

Semiconductors and Diode Circuits

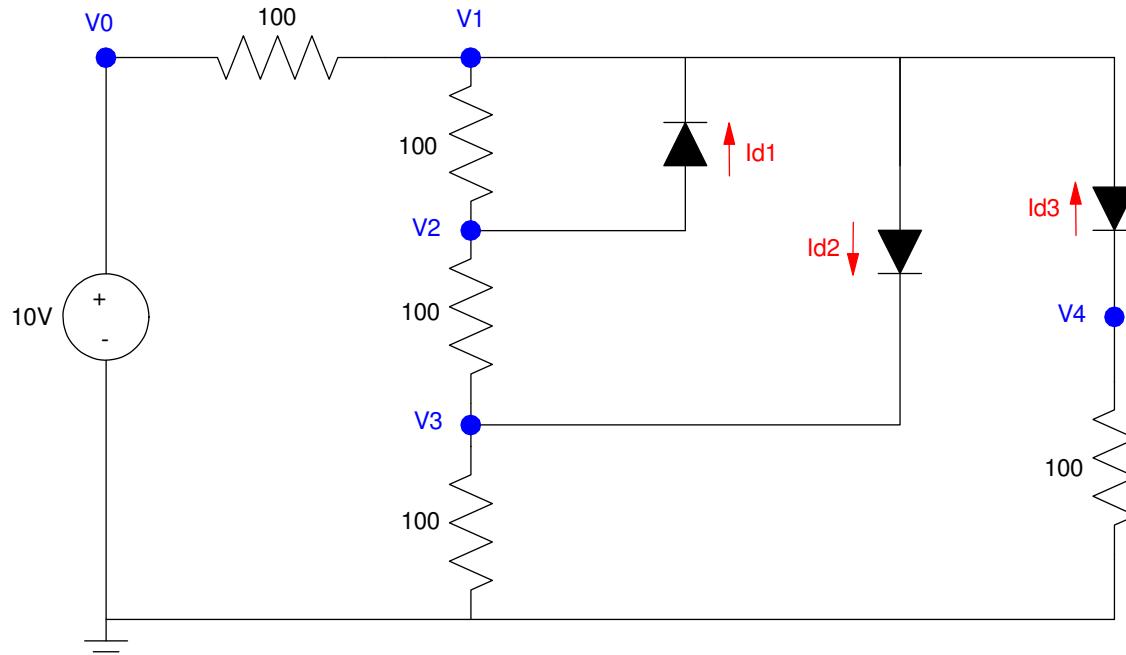
1) Load Lines (diode). Draw the load line and determine V_d and I_d for the following diode circuit

Load Line	Q-Point (V_d)	Q-Point (I_d)
show on graph		



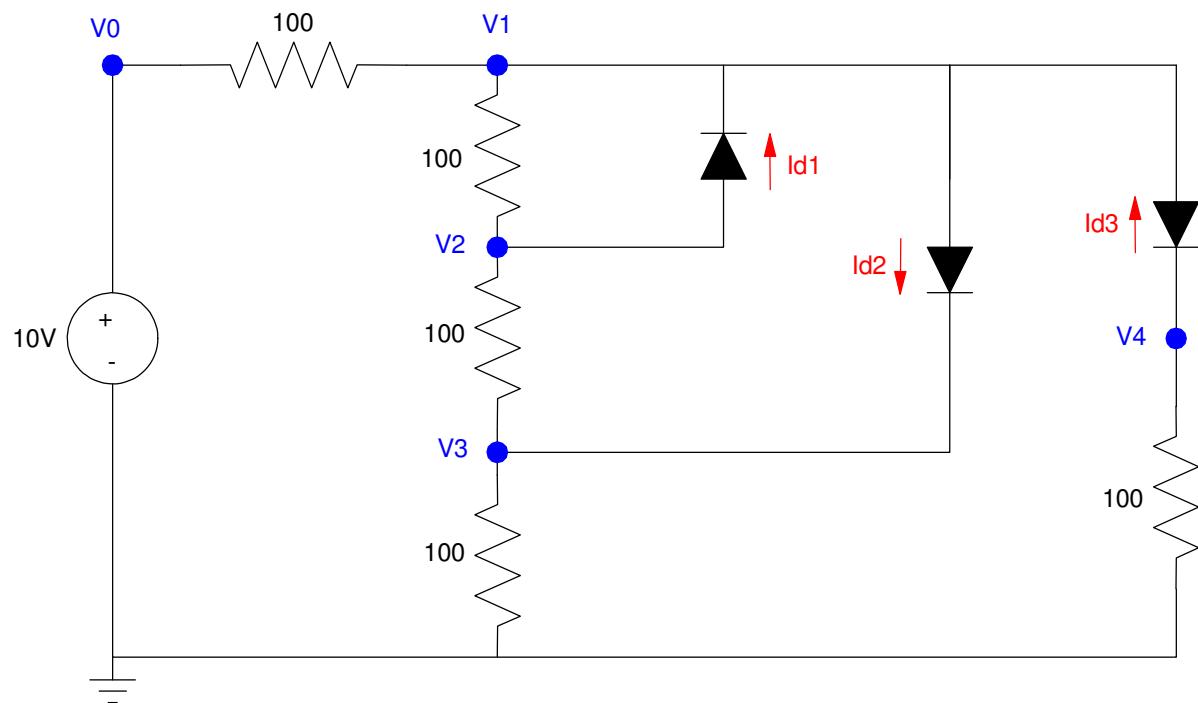
2) Diode Circuits (nonlinear equations). Write the voltage node equations for the following diode circuit. Assume non-ideal diodes with

$$V_d = 0.052 \ln(10^8 I_d + 1) \quad I_d = 10^{-8} \left(\exp\left(\frac{V_d}{0.052}\right) - 1 \right)$$



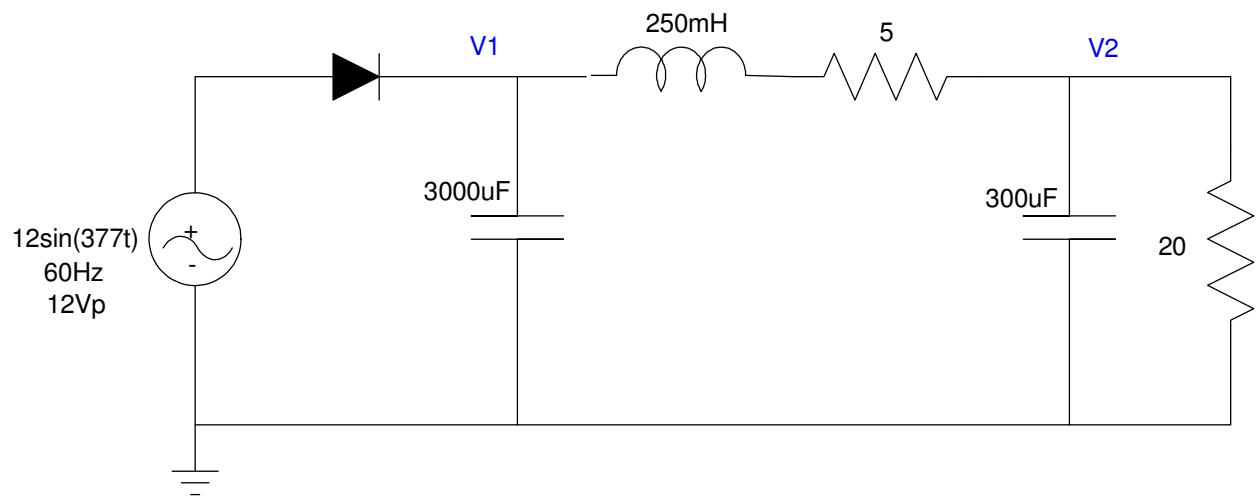
3) Assuming ideal silicon diodes ($V_f = 0.7V$), determine the voltages and currents

V1	V2	V3	Id1	Id2	Id3



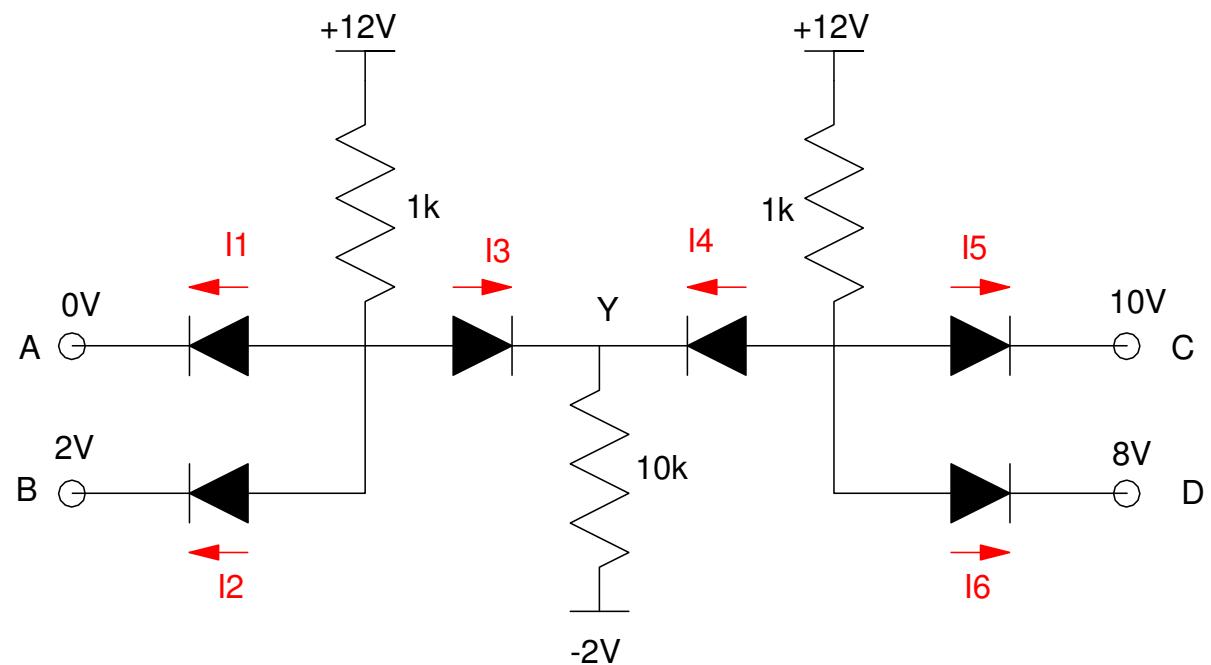
4) AC to DC converter: Determine the voltages (DC and AC) for the following DC to AC converter. Assume ideal silicon diodes ($V_f = 0.7V$)

V1		V2	
V1(DC)	V _{pp} (AC)	V2(DC)	V _{2pp} (AC)



5) Max/Min: Determine the currents for the following max/min circuit. Assume ideal silicon diodes.

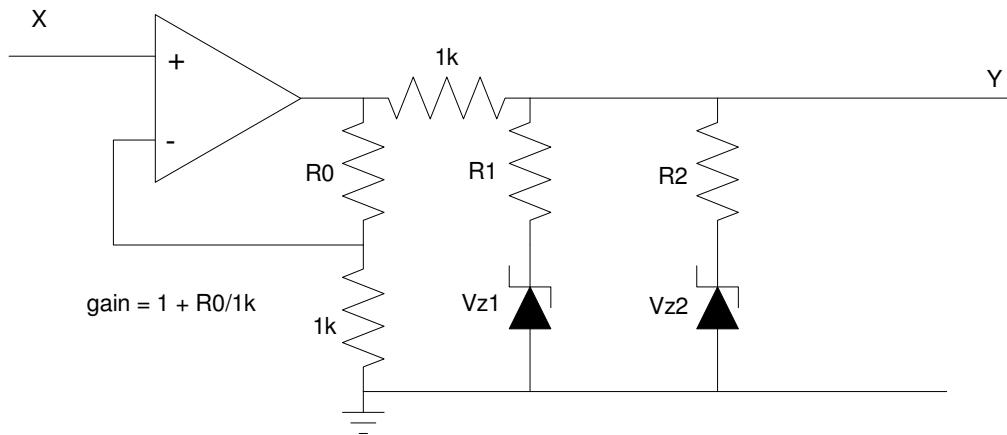
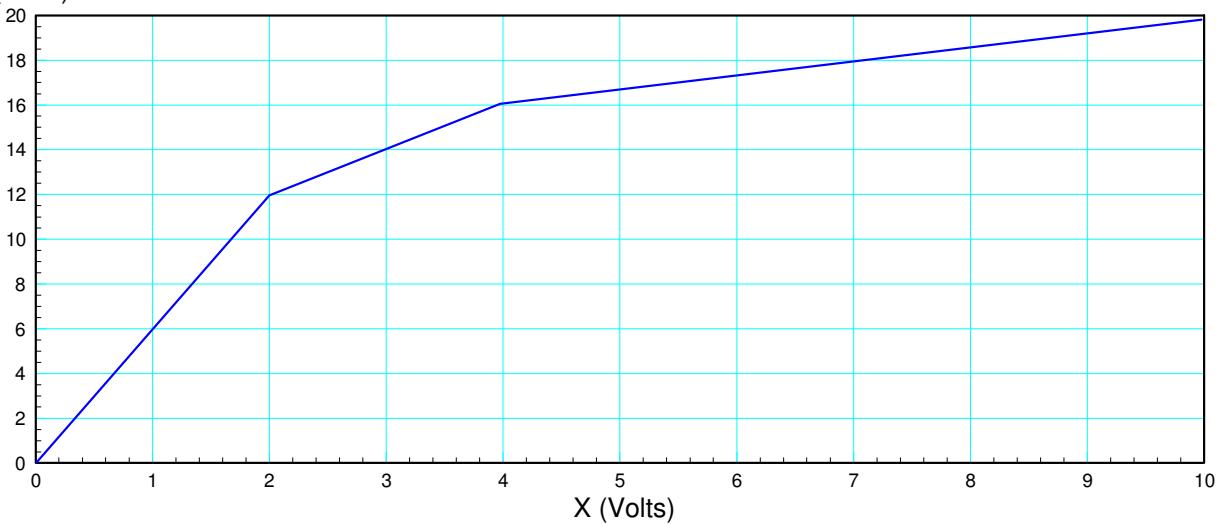
I1	I2	I3	I4	I5	I6



6) Clipper Circuits: Determine the resistances and zener voltages to implement the following function

R0	R1	Vz1	R2	Vz2

Y (Volts)



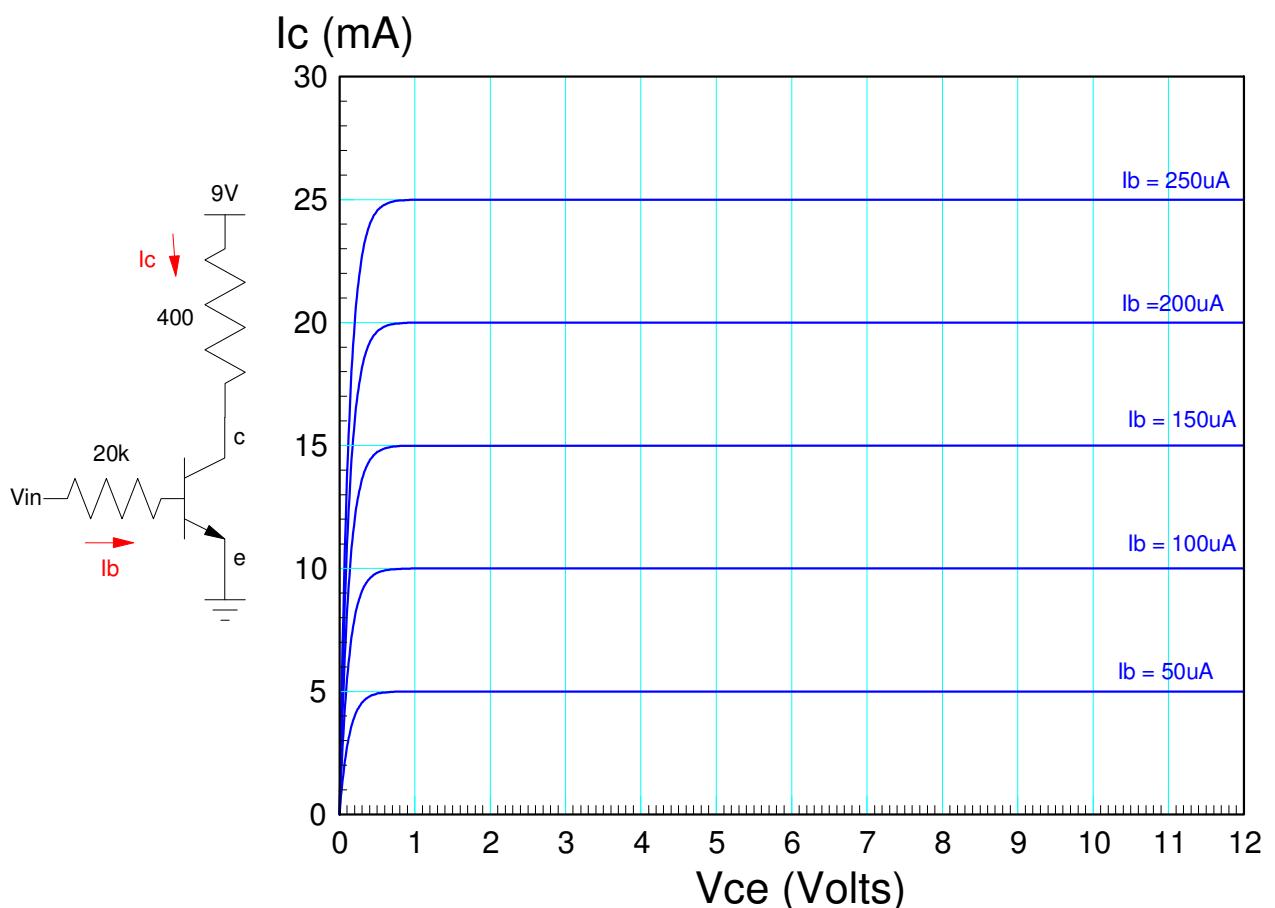
ECE 320 - Final (part 2) - Name _____

Semiconductors and Diode Circuits

Open-Book, Open Notes. Calculators & Matlab permitted. Individual Effort

- 1) Transistor Load Lines: Determine the gain of the following transistor (beta), the load line, and the Q point when V_{in} is 3V and 6V

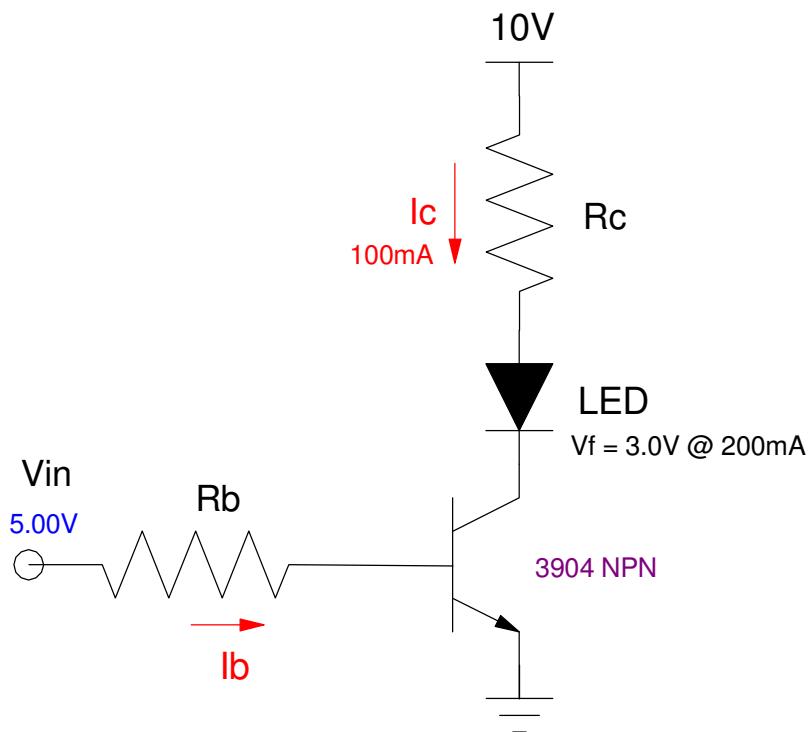
Load Line	Current Gain (beta)	Q point when $V_{in} = 3V$	Q-point when $V_{in} = 6V$
show on graph		show on graph	show on graph



2) Transistor Switch: Determine R_c and the range of R_b that results in $I_c = 100\text{mA}$ when $V_{in} = 5\text{V}$. Assume an ideal 3904 NPN transistor

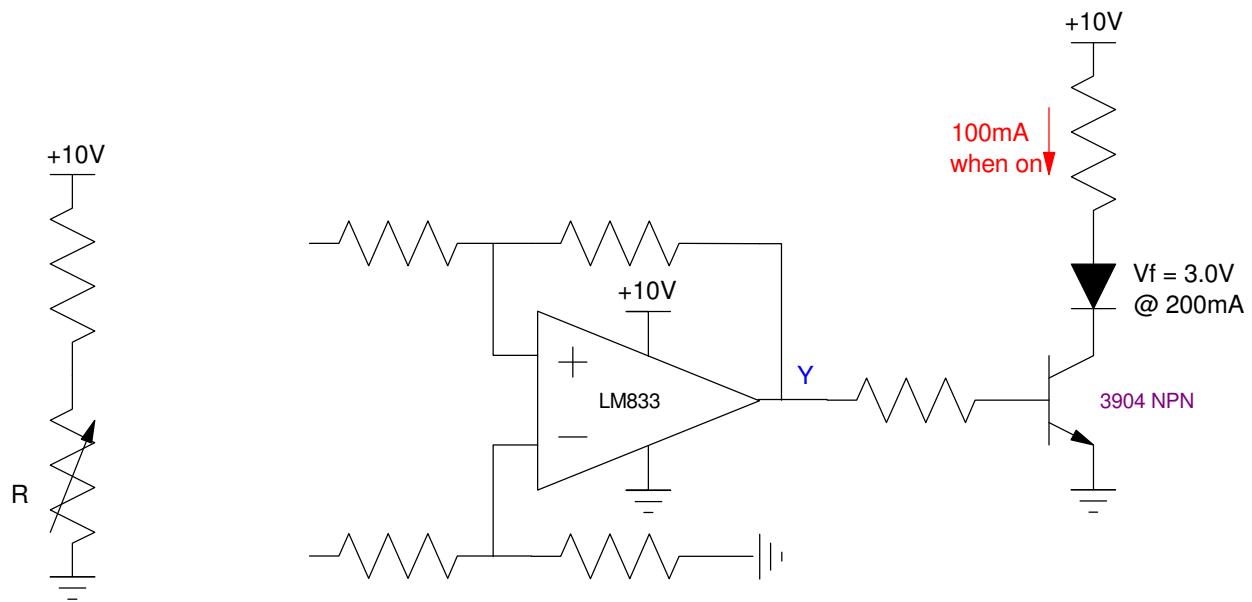
- $V_{be} = 0.7\text{V}$
- $V_{ce} = 0.2\text{V}$ when saturated
- $\beta = 100$

min value of R_b	max value of R_b	R_c so that $I_c = 100\text{mA}$



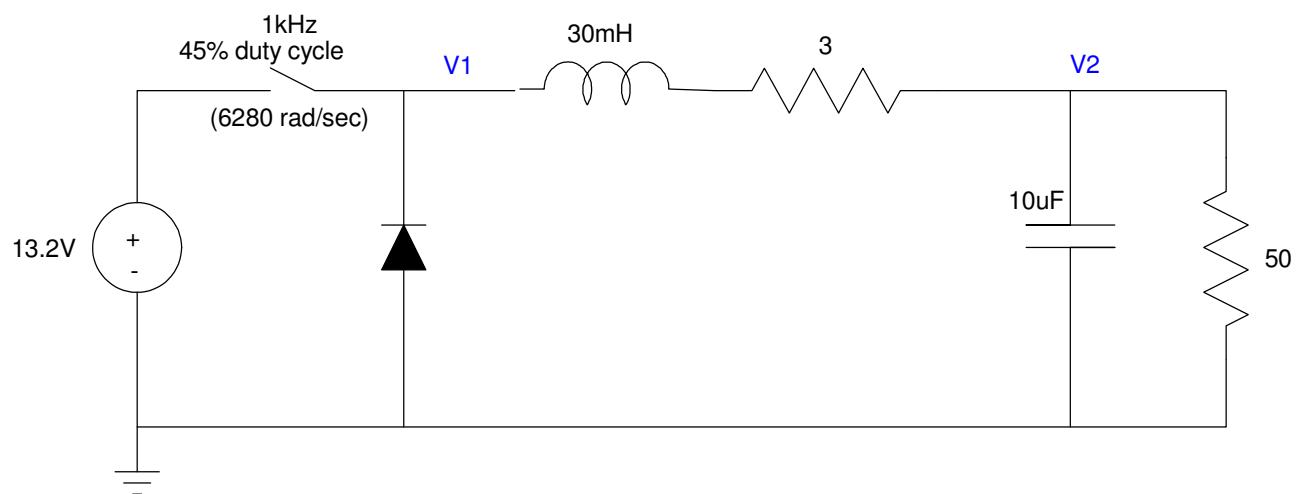
3) Schmitt Trigger: Design a Schmitt Trigger so that

- The LED is on ($I_c = 100\text{mA}$) when $R < 440$,
- The LED is off ($I_c = 0\text{mA}$) when $R > 530$,
- No change (on or off) for $440 < R < 530$



4) DC to DC Converter: Determine the voltages at V1 and V2 (both DC and AC)

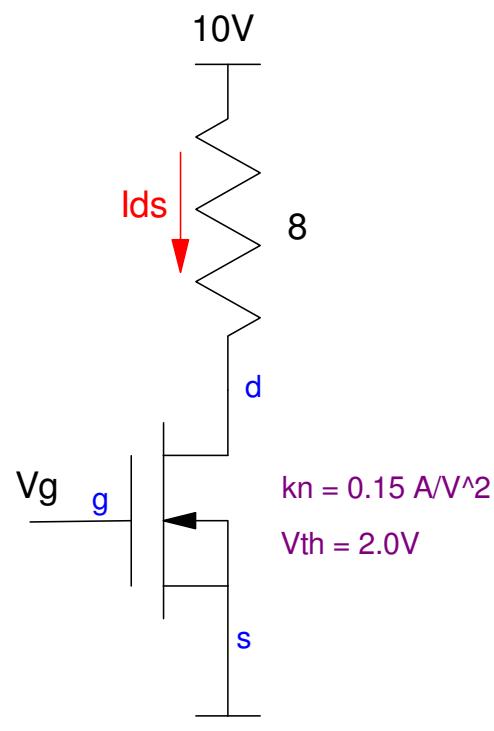
V1		V2	
V1(DC)	V1pp (AC)	V2(DC)	V2pp (AC)



5) MOSFET Switch: Determine I_{ds} and V_{ds} when $V_g = 5V$ and $V_g = 10V$. Assume

- $k_n = 150 \text{ mA/V}^2$
- $V_{th} = 2.0V$ (turn-on voltage)

$V_g = 5.0V$		$V_g = 10.0V$	
V_{ds}	I_{ds}	V_{ds}	I_{ds}



6) CMOS Logic. Design a circuit to implement $Y = A \text{ XOR } B$ using CMOS logic

		Y(A,B)	B
		0	1
A	0	0	1
	1	1	0