

# ECE 320 - Homework #9

MOSFET Switches, CMOS logic. Due Monday, March 23rd

## MOSFET Switch

The characteristics for a MOSFET are

- Part: AOI4286
- Current - 100V, 4A continuous. 35W
- Rds On (Max) @ Id, Vgs 68mOhm @ 5A, 10V
- Vgs(th) (Max) @ Id 2.9V @ 250μA

1) Determine the transconductance gain,  $k_n$

Ohmic region so

$$I_{dss} = k_n \left( V_{gs} - V_{th} - \frac{V_{ds}}{2} \right) V_{ds}$$

$$V_{ds} = 5A \cdot 68m\Omega = 0.34V$$

$$5A = k_n \left( 10V - 2.9V - \frac{0.34V}{2} \right) 0.34V$$

$$k_n = 2.122 \frac{A}{V^2}$$

2) Determine the voltages for the following circuit for

$V_{in} = V_g = 0V$ : Off Region

$$I_{ds} = 0$$

$$V_{ds} = 20V$$

$V_{in} = V_g = 5V$ : Saturated Region (guess)

$$I_{ds} = \frac{k_n}{2} (V_{gs} - V_{th})^2$$

$$I_{ds} = \frac{2.122}{2} (5 - 2.9)^2$$

$$I_{ds} = 4.679A$$

which is more than is possible. Guess Ohmic

$$I_{ds} = 2.122 \left( 5 - 2.9 - \frac{V_{ds}}{2} \right) V_{ds}$$

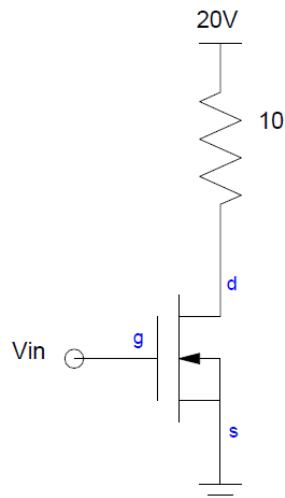
$$V_{ds} + 10I_{ds} = 20$$

Solving

$$V_{ds} = 0.496V,$$

$$I_{ds} = 1.950A,$$

$$R_{ds} = \frac{V_{ds}}{I_{ds}} = 0.254\Omega$$



$V_{in} = V_g = 10V$  (assume ohmic)

$$I_{ds} = 2.122 \left( 10 - 2.9 - \frac{V_{ds}}{2} \right) V_{ds}$$

$$V_{ds} + 10I_{ds} = 20$$

Solving

$$V_{ds} = 0.133V$$

$$I_{ds} = 1.987A$$

$$R_{ds} = \frac{V_{ds}}{I_{ds}} = 0.067\Omega$$

3) Design a circuit using this MOSFET to turn on and off a DC servo motor. Assume the DC motor draws 200mA @ 10V.

No change - just use the previous circuit.

MOSFET's make pretty versatile switches.

## CMOS Logic

4) Design a CMOS gate to implement the function:  $d(A, B, C, D)$

d(A,B,C,D)		CD			
		00	01	11	10
AB	00	1	0	1	1
	01	0	1	0	1
	11	x	x	x	x
	10	1	0	x	x

Circle the zeros (only takes 3 terms)

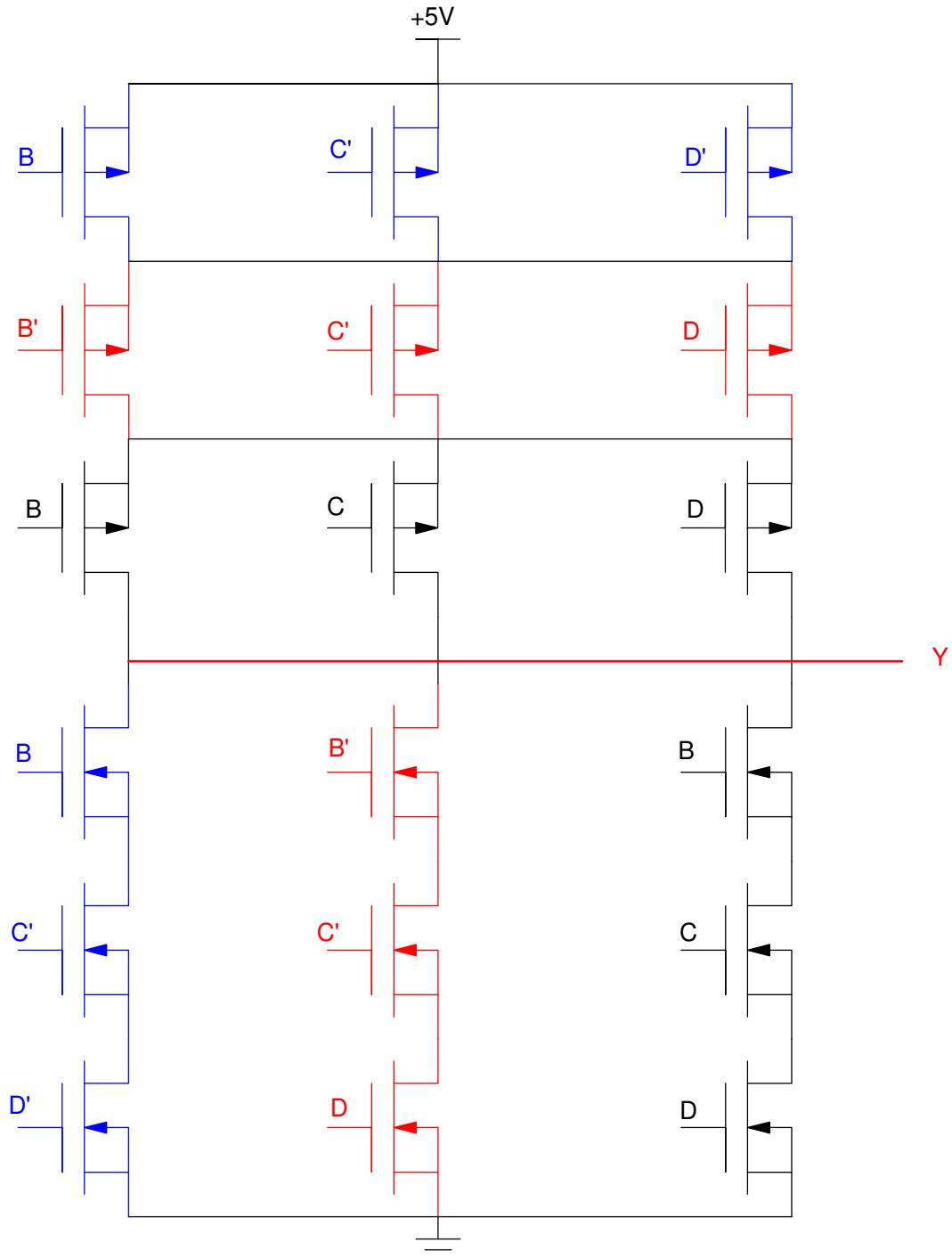
		CD				
		00	01	11	10	
AB		00	1	0	1	1
		01	0	1	0	1
11	x	x	x	x	x	
10	1	0	x	x	x	

The Karnaugh map shows the function d(A, B, C, D) with AB as rows and CD as columns. Circles highlight the minterms: 0 (top-left), 1 (top-right), and 3 (bottom-right). The other minterms (2, 4, 5, 6, 7) are marked with 'x'.

$$\bar{d} = B\bar{C}\bar{D} + \bar{B}\bar{C}D + BCD$$

$$d = (\bar{B} + C + D)(B + C + \bar{D})(\bar{B} + \bar{C} + \bar{D})$$

Using CMOS logic



$$d(A, B, C, D) = (\bar{B} + C + D)(B + \bar{C} + \bar{D})(\bar{B} + \bar{C} + \bar{D})$$